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23. (North Carolina - Westall Family) **Correspondence of William Harrison Westall and Emily I. "Pink" Justice Westall, of Asheville, Buncombe County, North Carolina – Family of the novelist Thomas Wolfe, with family photographs, and ephemeral material, 1878 – 1903**
The collection contains 126 letters, 377 manuscript pages, 7 manuscript essays, 19 pages, and one Christmas card, sent to his Westall cousins by Thomas Wolfe, manuscript sentiment in his hand. The collection also includes over 165 Westall – Justice family photographs, from the 1880's – 1940s

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Collection of 98 letters, 315 pages of correspondence, plus related ephemeral material

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Large archival collection of 4075 letters, 5235 pages, dated 27 September 1882 to 17 March 1936: with over 3500 pieces of related ephemera. Housed in 3 cartons.

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1831-45 Three letters from the papers of Naval Surgeon and Scientist William Ruschenberger

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Definitive Treatise on Shaker Theology

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Pleasant Hill, Ky., P. Bertrand, Printer, 1818, first edition

32. Thomas, Henry Goddard (1837-1897), **Group of mainly Incoming Letters to General Henry Goddard Thomas, Army Paymaster, while stationed at various Western Forts 1868-1889**
38 letters, 110 pages, in good, clean, and legible condition.

33. (Travel) Haines, Reuben, ***"Record of a Tour in England and Continental Europe During the Summer of 1873"*** **– Manuscript Travel Diary of a Philadelphia Quaker on a Grand Tour, with - "Record of a Trip to Cuba and Mexico in 1900".**

34. (Virginia) **Group of Papers and Correspondence Concerning the Sale and Dispersal of a Large Tract of Land Owned by Boston Merchants William Saxton and Henry Wainwright, and their heirs, in Tazewell County, Virginia, 1795 – 1875**

Second Known Copy

35. (Virginia – Broadside) **Tribute to Patriotism. Petersburg Volunteers, Who Embarked in the Service of their Country, In the War with Great Britain. On the 21st October, 1812, and Consecrated Their Valor at the Battle of Fort Meigs, on the 5th May, 1813, Commanded by Captain Richard McRae …**
[Petersburg] [James Monroe Henry] Brunet, Printer, [n.d. circa 1849], folio broadside

1918 US Military officer, American expatriate artist, volunteer Ambulance driver for the French at the start of the World War, witnesses President Wilson's arrival for the Peace Conference

36. (World War I) Stelle, Major Morton, **Autograph Letter Signed ("Mort"), Dec. 12, 1918, no place; undoubtedly written in France but inexplicably postmarked by the French military post in Smyrna, Turkey, to Laurance J. Scott, Burlingame, California.**



1. (African Americans) **Carte-de-Visite Photograph of an Unidentified "Emancipated Slave from New Orleans" – Likely a former "Fancy Girl" or "Fancy Maid" – 1865**
   Newton, New Jersey, I. G. Owen, carte de visite, photograph mounted on cardstock, contemporary pencil inscription on verso reads: "An emancipated slave from New Orleans – Beemerville Aug. 4th 1865" Both Newton and Beemerville are in Sussex County, New Jersey. Silverfish abrasions to areas of the woman's dress, at one point in the 19th century someone penciled in a mustache and short beard, the remains of which are still slightly visible, else good.

   The photograph depicts a very light complexioned young woman standing demurely next to a chair. Her light complexion and New Orleans origin raises the possibility that she may have been a victim of the notorious "Fancy Trade" of New Orleans. The Fancy Trade in 19th century New Orleans was a specialized sector of the domestic slave trade involving the commodification, trafficking, rape and sexual exploitation of light-skinned, mixed race enslaved young women. Enslaved women and girls sold in this market were referred to by traders as "fancy girls" or "fancy maids," specifically for concubinage or forced prostitution rather than for agricultural or field labor. New Orleans was the largest slave market in the United States and a major epicenter for the fancy trade due to its distinct urban demographic, wealth generated from the cotton and sugar economies, and historical racial categories (such as quadroon, octoroon, etc). "Fancy girls" commanded prices significantly higher than typical field hands or the average enslaved laborer. Women sold as fancy girls were often forced into a form of private prostitution – the hiring out of female slaves for sex under the cover of laundress, washer, cook, maid, etc. The

transactions were public, but because interracial sexual trysts were taboo in slave societies, they occurred in private domestic spaces.

The abolitionist William Goodell in his 1853 work *The American Slave Code in Theory and Practice: Its Distinctive Features Shown by Its Statutes, Judicial Decisions, and Illustrative Facts,* he explains to his readers the various "uses of slave property." He writes: "Forced concubinage of slave women with their masters and overseers, often coerced by the lash, constitutes another class of facts, equally undeniable. Goodell speaks of two key elements of slavery's institutionalized rape, enslaved women as property used primarily for sexual purposes, as well as the role of violence and force in sustaining such relationships. Goodell also hints at the hiring out of female slaves, particularly "beautiful young mulatto girls for sale," as a form of prostitution.

"… take occasion to quote from Wheeler's Law of Slavery the express language of the judges, placing the issue of female slaves, when hired out for five years, upon the same footing, and to be awarded upon the same rules, as in the case of the increase of 'brood mares' or other 'female animals'.

Another use of slave property (sometimes, probably, connected with the preceding) is indicated by advertisements of beautiful young mulatto girls for sale; and by the fact that these commonly command higher prices than the ablest male laborers, or any other description of slaves."

The Fancy Trade has been overshadowed in studies and scholarship on slavery by discussion on paternalism and the economic components of slave speculation. Historians have now begun to address the experience of sexual abuse in slavery, which was traumatic and extensive, as African American Vernacular history had long recorded. Historians for decades in many instances failed to mention the existence of the 'Fancy Trade.' Focusing instead on the political economy of the domestic slave trade: the traders and the trade's paternalistic nature, speculative characteristics, scale, organization and profits. And the importance of the domestic slave trade in sustaining the southern slave system as it expanded south and west as the market for cotton exploded.

Other scholars have explored the cultural implications of the trade in defining, sustaining, or mythologizing racial and social hierarchies.

$ 500.00

https://scholarcommons.sc.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=4647&context=etd

https://emergingcivilwar.com/2026/07/10/undisguised-wickedness-fancy-girl-advertisements-in-antebellum-southern-newspapers/

Baptist, Edward E., *"Cuffy," "Fancy Maids," and "One-Eyed Men" Rape, Commodification, and the Domestic Slave Trade in the United States,* in *The Chattel Principle Internal Slave Trades in the Americas*, Walter Johnson, ed., New Haven: Yale University Press, 2004, pp., 165-202



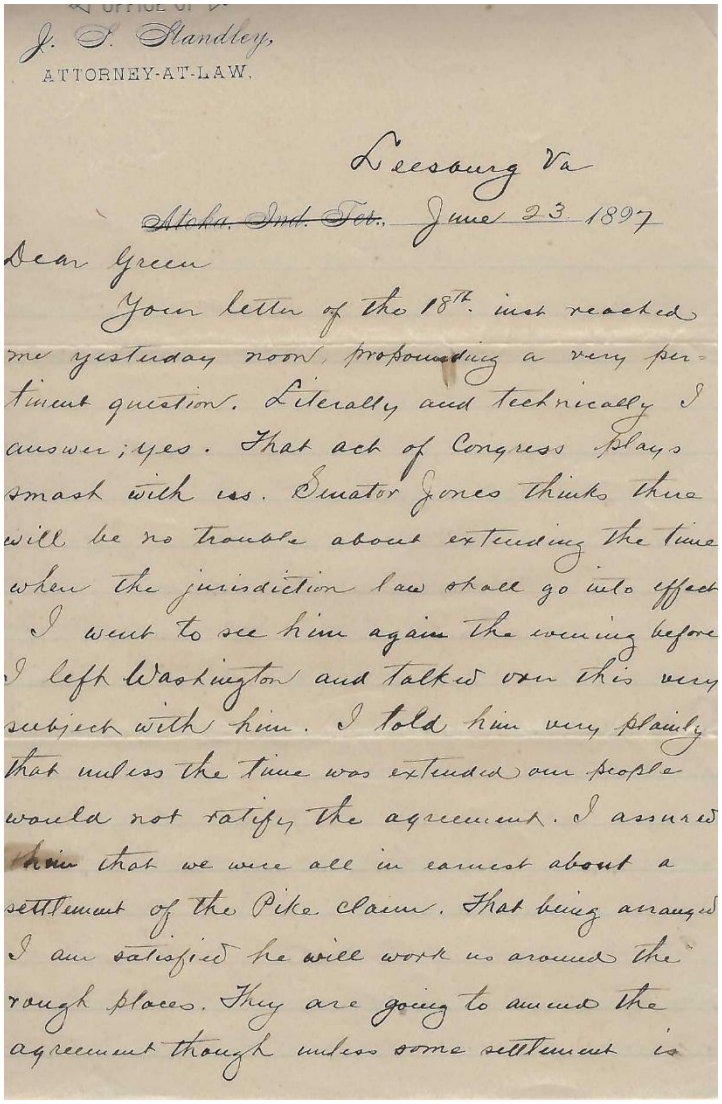
2. (African Americans) **Cabinet Card Photograph of an African American Ox Cart Driver in Omaha, Nebraska, c. 1890**
   Albumen cabinet card photograph, measuring 4 ½ x 8 inches, corners clipped and rounded, otherwise in good condition.
   The image depicts an African American man standing next to his small ox cart. He stands in the street in front of a drug store, and the office of E. M. Mallette, a real estate agent. According to the Nebraska State Gazetteer, E. M. Malette's business was located in the "Bee" Building, at 17th Street and Farnham in Omaha, Nebraska. $ 250.00



3. (African Americans) **Ninth Plate Ambrotype of a Mixed Race African American Boy circa 1850-1860**

Ninth plate ambrotype, housed in hinged case, cover detached but present, image in very good, clean and legible condition.

The image depicts a handsome African American boy dressed in a clean white shirt and black cravat. It is unknown if he was a Free Black or enslaved, or where the image was taken. $ 500.00



J. S. Standley,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Leesburg Va

~~Atoka, Ind. Ter.~~ June 23 1897

Dear Green

Your letter of the 18th. inst reached me yesterday noon, propounding a very pertinent question. Literally and technically I answer; yes. That act of Congress plays smash with us. Senator Jones thinks there will be no trouble about extending the time when the jurisdiction law shall go into effect. I went to see him again the evening before I left Washington and talked over this very subject with him. I told him very plainly that unless the time was extended our people would not ratify the agreement. I assured him that we were all in earnest about a settlement of the Pike claim. That being arranged I am satisfied he will work us around the rough places. They are going to amend the agreement though unless some settlement is

4. (African Americans) Standley, James Stirman (1841-1904) **Autograph Letter Signed, Leesburg, Virginia, to Choctaw Chief Green McCurtain in Indian Territory, on the Voting Rights of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nation's former Slaves**

octavo, three pages, written on Standley's Atoka Indian Territory letterhead, in very good clean condition.

Standley was a Confederate veteran and an attorney for the Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma and prominent citizen of Indian Territory. He was born in Mississippi and moved to Choctaw Nation in 1874 with his family. He spent many years representing the Choctaw Nation in local and National politics. Standley was chairman of the Indian Commission that formulated the Atoka Agreement that divided tribal lands into allotments for members of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations and their former slaves (freedmen), the agreement was signed in April 1897.

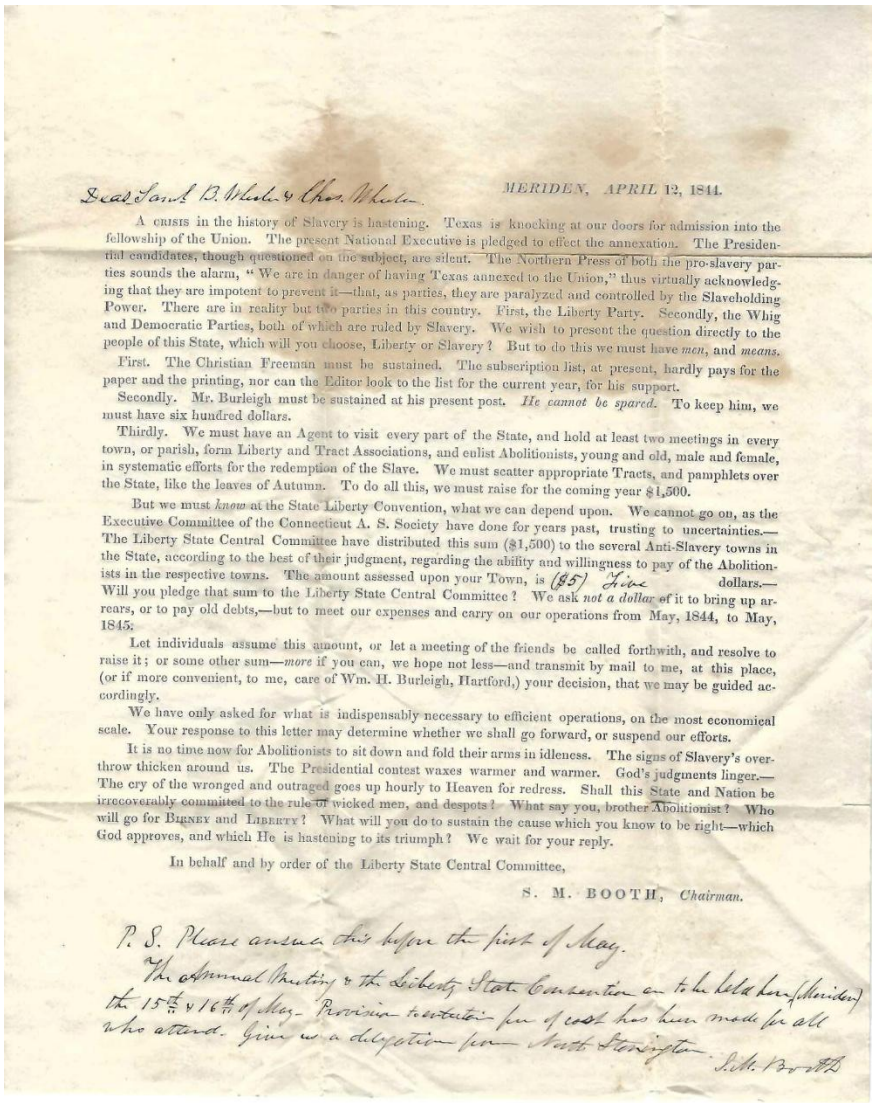
Greenwood "Green" McCurtain (1848-1910) was Principal Chief (elected) of the Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma. McCurtain was elected to four terms from 1896 to 1900 and 1902 to 1906. He also served as a delegate to the Sequoyah Constitutional Convention of 1905. Green McCurtain was appointed again as Chief to the Choctaw Nation by the US Government after the assimilation of tribal lands and

Oklahoma statehood. The University of Oklahoma Western History collection contains a substantial collection of Green's correspondence.

Standley's letter concerns the voting rights of the former slaves of the Chickasaw and Choctaw Nation:

"Dear Green,

Your letter of the 18th inst reached me yesterday noon propounding a very pertinent question. Literally and technically I answer yes. That act of Congress plays smash with us. Senator Jones thinks there will be no trouble about the extending the time when the jurisdiction law shall go into effect. I went to see him again the evening before I left Washington and talked over this very subject with him. I told him very plainly that unless the time was extended our people would not ratify the agreement. I answered him that we were all in earnest about a settlement of the Pike claim. That being arranged I am satisfied he will work us around the rough places. They are going to amend the agreement though unless some settlement is made beforehand of the Chickasaw freedmen question. I wrote very plainly my conclusions to Gov Harris, and he wrote me he had convened his commission for the 7th to consider the subject, but I have not heard further from them. They may have thought it was none of my business. I rather think though before they get through with it they will find it would have been better if they had taken my advice. They can settle it better themselves and for themselves than Congress will do it. I am satisfied they could get the suffrage privilege cut out of the treaty of '66 3rd Art. And then they could adopt them and take jurisdiction of them. Technically, legally, justly and fairly they are not required to do anything for their freedmen, but experimental history of dealing with the U.S. ought to teach all Indians the false hope of obtaining exact justice or anything like it. They have to take just what they can get. The Chickasaws have not learned that lesson. The Choctaws are not disinterested, and I felt that the interests of our people justified the endeavor to acquaint the Chickasaws with the situation. I sent Mr. Smiser $ 100.00 to pay for printing the agreement in Choctaw and sending out the extra copies of the Citizen. In writing please give me your ideas of the political situation. … J.S. Standley" $ 650.00



Dear Sam'l B. Wheeler & Chas. Wheeler

MERIDEN, APRIL 12, 1844.

A CRISIS in the history of Slavery is hastening. Texas is knocking at our doors for admission into the fellowship of the Union. The present National Executive is pledged to effect the annexation. The Presidential candidates, though questioned on the subject, are silent. The Northern Press of both the pro-slavery parties sounds the alarm, "We are in danger of having Texas annexed to the Union," thus virtually acknowledging that they are impotent to prevent it—that, as parties, they are paralyzed and controlled by the Slaveholding Power. There are in reality but two parties in this country. First, the Liberty Party. Secondly, the Whig and Democratic Parties, both of which are ruled by Slavery. We wish to present the question directly to the people of this State, which will you choose, Liberty or Slavery? But to do this we must have *men*, and *means*.

First. The Christian Freeman must be sustained. The subscription list, at present, hardly pays for the paper and the printing, nor can the Editor look to the list for the current year, for his support.

Secondly. Mr. Burleigh must be sustained at his present post. *He cannot be spared.* To keep him, we must have six hundred dollars.

Thirdly. We must have an Agent to visit every part of the State, and hold at least two meetings in every town, or parish, form Liberty and Tract Associations, and enlist Abolitionists, young and old, male and female, in systematic efforts for the redemption of the Slave. We must scatter appropriate Tracts, and pamphlets over the State, like the leaves of Autumn. To do all this, we must raise for the coming year $1,500.

But we must *know* at the State Liberty Convention, what we can depend upon. We cannot go on, as the Executive Committee of the Connecticut A. S. Society have done for years past, trusting to uncertainties.—The Liberty State Central Committee have distributed this sum ($1,500) to the several Anti-Slavery towns in the State, according to the best of their judgment, regarding the ability and willingness to pay of the Abolitionists in the respective towns. The amount assessed upon your Town, is (85) Five dollars.—Will you pledge that sum to the Liberty State Central Committee? We ask *not a dollar* of it to bring up arrears, or to pay old debts,—but to meet our expenses and carry on our operations from May, 1844, to May, 1845.

Let individuals assume this amount, or let a meeting of the friends be called forthwith, and resolve to raise it; or some other sum—*more* if you can, we hope not less—and transmit by mail to me, at this place, (or if more convenient, to me, care of Wm. H. Burleigh, Hartford,) your decision, that we may be guided accordingly.

We have only asked for what is indispensably necessary to efficient operations, on the most economical scale. Your response to this letter may determine whether we shall go forward, or suspend our efforts.

It is no time now for Abolitionists to sit down and fold their arms in idleness. The signs of Slavery's overthrow thicken around us. The Presidential contest waxes warmer and warmer. God's judgments linger.—The cry of the wronged and outraged goes up hourly to Heaven for redress. Shall this State and Nation be irrecoverably committed to the rule of wicked men, and despots? What say you, brother Abolitionist? Who will go for BIRNEY and LIBERTY? What will you do to sustain the cause which you know to be right—which God approves, and which He is hastening to its triumph? We wait for your reply.

In behalf and by order of the Liberty State Central Committee,

S. M. BOOTH, *Chairman.*

P. S. Please answer this before the first of May.

The Annual Meeting & the Liberty State Convention are to be held here [Meriden] the 15th & 16th of May. Provision & entertainment for all & cost has been made for all who attend. Give us a delegation from North Stonington.

S. M. Booth

5. (African Americans – Anti Slavery) Booth, S.[herman] M.[iller] (1812-1904), **Printed Circular Letter, Meriden, Connecticut, April 12, 1844, as Chairman of the Liberty State Central Committee, with manuscript note, sent to Deacons Samuel B and Charles Wheeler, North Stonington, Connecticut**

Quarto, one page, plus stamp less address leaf, some light staining, short tear along horizontal fold, repaired with archival tissue, otherwise very good.

Sherman Miller Booth was an abolitionist, newspaper editor and politician. He was instrumental in forming the Liberty Party in 1840, the Free Soil Party in 1848, and finally the Republican Party in 1854. He became known nationally after instigating and leading a mob to break into the Milwaukee County jail to liberate Joshua Glover, who had been imprisoned under the Fugitive Slave Act of 1850. He was then arrested for his part in the affair and became the focal point of six years of legal struggle between the Wisconsin Supreme Court and the United States Supreme Court in the cases of Ableman v. Booth, culminating in his pardon by President James Buchanan in 1861.

Booth writes, in his circular:

"A Crisis in the history of Slavery is hastening. Texas is knocking at our doors for admission into the fellowship of the Union. The present National Executive is pledged to effect the annexation. The Presidential candidates, though questioned on the subject are silent. The Northern Press of both the pro-slavery parties sound the alarm, "We are in danger of having Texas annexed to the Union," thus virtually acknowledging that they are impotent to prevent it – that, as parties, they are paralyzed and controlled by the Slaveholding Power. There are in reality but two parties in the country. First, the Liberty Party. Secondly, the Whig and Democratic Parties, both of which are ruled by Slavery. We wish to present the question directly to the people of this State, which will you choose, Liberty or Slavery? But to do this we must have men, and means.

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But we must know at the State Liberty Convention, what we can depend upon. We cannot go on, as the Executive Committee of the Connecticut A. S. Society have done for years past, trusting to uncertainties. – The Liberty State Central Committee have distributed this sum ($1,500) to the several Anti-Slavery towns in the State, according to the best of their judgment, regarding the ability and willingness to pay of the Abolitionists in the respective towns. The amount assessed upon your Town is ($5) Five [in mss] dollars.- Will you pledge that sum to the Liberty State Central Committee? We ask not a dollar of it to bring up arrears, or to pay old debts, - but to meet our expenses and carry on our operations from May, 1844, to May, 1745.

Let individuals assume this amount, or let a meeting of the friends be called forthwith, and resolve to raise it; or some other sum – more if you can, we hope not less – and transmit by mail to me, at this place, (or if more convenient, to me, care of Wm. H. Burleigh, Hartford,) your decision, that we may be guided accordingly.

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In behalf and by order of the Liberty State Central Committee, S. M. Booth, Chairman.

[In Mss] *P.S. Please answer this before the first of May. The Annual Meeting & the Liberty State Convention are to be held here (Meriden) the 15th & 16th of May – Provision to entertain free of cost has been made for all who attend. Give us a delegation from North Stonington. S. M. Booth"*

Not in HSP/LCP Afro-Americana Catalog or Supplement, not in American Imprints, not in OCLC, not in AAS online catalog, not in Blockson Collection Catalog.

Booth was born in Davenport, New York, he was raised in the “Burned Over District”, of western New York, known for various religious and reform movements. His father was against slavery. He attended and later taught at nearby Jefferson Academy for several years, alternating between teaching and farming. By 1837 he was a traveling speaker and organizer for the New York Temperance Society. He earned a reputation as a persuasive and booming orator. In 1838 he began attending Yale University and proved an exceptional student. He repeatedly declined financial aid, choosing instead to support himself with his continued teaching.

In 1839 he was hired with other Yale students to teach English to the imprisoned Africans who had taken over the slave ship *Amistad*. He continued to teach the Africans after they were successfully freed by the U.S. Supreme Court. His involvement in the case led him to join the wider abolition movement.

While still in college, in 1840 Booth helped organize the Liberty Party, an abolitionist party born from the evangelical American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society. He sought to expand the abolition fight from the churches to the statehouses and became the party’s main organizer for Connecticut. After he graduated Phi Beta Kappa from Yale in 1841, he moved to Meriden, Connecticut and joined the staff of the abolitionist paper the *Christian Freeman*, becoming its associate editor.

Just days before Wisconsin became a state in 1848, Booth and his editor Ichabod Codding arrived in Wisconsin to establish another abolitionist paper, the *American Freeman*. Booth quickly became its sole proprietor, moving it from Waukesha to Milwaukee and renaming it the *Wisconsin Freeman*. As chief secretary to the Liberty Party’s convention that year in Buffalo, New York, he helped shape the new Free Soil Party and expand its platform beyond abolition to build a larger coalition. In this spirit he renamed his paper the *Wisconsin Free Democrat*. In 1850 Booth denounced the passage of the Fugitive Slave Act, and with other Wisconsin Free Soilers pressured the state legislature to provide a writ of habeas corpus and trial for accused fugitive slaves.[5] In 1851 he persuaded Whig Leonard J. Farwell to run for governor, resulting in his election and the interruption of control of the state by the Democratic Party.

The year 1854 began with the emergence in Congress of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, which would allow popular sovereignty to decide the issue of slavery in the territories. Echoing other Wisconsin newspapers Booth denounced the bill, and on January 30 he suggested a statewide convention at the capitol in Madison to oppose the Kansas-Nebraska bill. At a Milwaukee meeting on February 13 Booth headed a committee that passed resolutions that were then adapted and adopted by many other anti-Nebraska meetings held throughout the state, including the March 20 meeting in Ripon that resulted in the birth of the Republican Party.

On the night of March 10, 1854, Joshua Glover, an escaped slave from Missouri, was seized in his shack in Racine, Wisconsin, by five men headed by his former master Bennami Garland and a federal marshal. Without any explanation Glover was forced into the back of a wagon and taken to jail in Milwaukee. Word of the capture quickly spread and the next morning Booth was informed by telegram. Booth learned the warrant was issued by a federal judge, and went to the jail to apprise the situation. He then rallied on horseback “all freemen who are opposed to being made slaves or slave catchers” to meet in courthouse square at 2 p.m. in protest. Before a crowd nearing 5,000, with some coming from Racine, Booth made clear the dangers of breaking the law but nevertheless encouraged the mob to show its outrage. After the mob had gathered at the jail, over a hundred Racine men and their sheriff attempted to arrest the federal marshal for assault and battery. The federal judge refused

the demands of the mob. After repeated refusals, the restless mob broke through the jail door, and Glover safely escaped to Waukesha. Later, he made his way to Canada via Lake Michigan. Booth did not participate in the rescue himself, but three days later decreed in his paper that the Fugitive Slave Law had been effectively repealed in Wisconsin.

The U.S. Supreme Court unanimously overturned the state action in Ableman v. Booth, ruling that Wisconsin could not trump federal law. Booth was forced to sell the Wisconsin Free Democrat so he could pay his mounting legals bills. He was rearrested on March 1, 1860, and imprisoned in the federal custom house in Milwaukee, where state officials would not be able to release him.[15]

Despite his imprisonment, Booth kept up his fight against the slave act through editorials sent to his former paper. He still retained a core of supporters, and planned to give a speech to them from his second story cell window on July 4, 1860, but was prevented by officials. Eight attempts were made to free Booth from jail before the ninth try was successful, and on August 1 ten sympathizers succeeded in transporting him to Waupun, Wisconsin. There he was sheltered by abolitionist and later Civil War hero Hans Christian Heg who, ironically, was the warden of the state penitentiary.

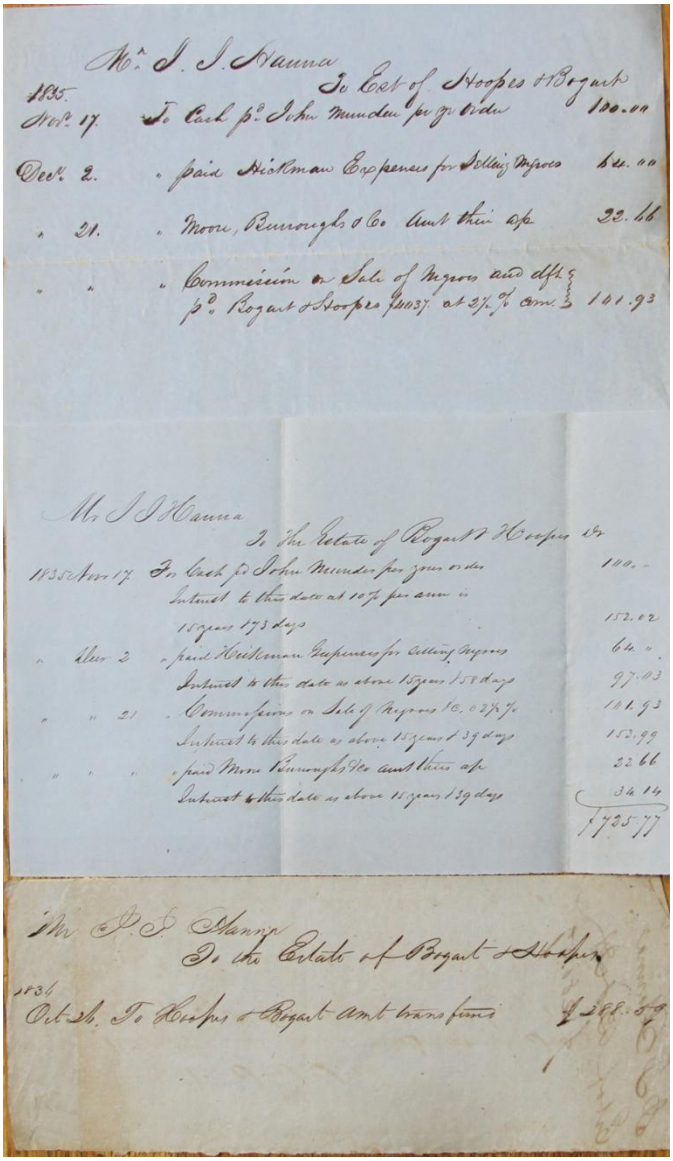
Booth did not hide for long, and three days later was making a public speech in Ripon, WI where a friendly crowd prevented his rearrest by a deputy marshal. Other attempts to jail him were thwarted before his capture on October 8, when he was brought back to prison before cheering crowds. Booth was jailed principally for not paying his fines in the previous case, but the extra security needed to prevent another jailbreak proved expensive. As one of his last actions as U.S. president, James Buchanan freed Booth not by pardoning him but by remitting his fines, on request of U.S. district court judge Andrew G. Miller.

During the Civil War Booth founded the pro-Union newspaper *The Daily Life*, and delivered lectures in support of the cause. In 1865 his paper merged with *The Evening Wisconsin*, where he was associate editor until 1866. Two years later he moved to manage the Chicago office of the Wisconsin Cooperative Newspaper Association.

In November 1865 Booth continued to champion the rights of African Americans by accompanying freedman Ezekiel Gillespie in two attempts to register and vote. After he was refused, Booth and Gillespie's lawyer Byron Paine then appealed the decision, seeking to test a provision in an 1849 referendum that could be construed as allowing nonwhites to vote. Four months later the state supreme court ruled unanimously in Gillespie's favor, enfranchising Wisconsin's black men.

In 1867 Booth married for the third time, to Augusta Smith. They moved to Chicago, where they raised five children while he worked for various newspapers. In 1876 he moved his family to Philadelphia where he represented the Newspaper Union at the Centennial Exposition. In 1879 the family returned to Chicago, and Booth resumed his journalism, writing primarily for the *Chicago Tribune*. He died on August 10, 1904, and was buried at Forest Home Cemetery in Milwaukee.

$ 450.00



Mr. J. J. Hanna
To Estate of Hoopes & Bogart

1835.
Nov. 17. To Cash pd. John Munden per yr Order 100.00
Dec. 2. " paid Hickman Expenses for Selling Negroes 64.00
" 21. " Mose, Runnells & Co Amt their a/c 22.66
" " " Commission on Sale of Negroes and dft &
pd. Bogart & Hoopes Jan 37. at 2½ % com. 101.93

Mr J J Hanna
To the Estate of Bogart & Hoopes Dr

1835 Nov 17 To Cash pd John Munden per yrs order 100.-
Interest to this date at 10% per annum
15 years 173 days 152.02
" Dec 2 " paid Hickman Expenses for selling Negroes 64 "
Interest to this date as above 15 years 158 days 97.03
" " 21 " Commissions on Sale of Negroes 101.93
Interest to this date as above 15 years 139 days 152.99
" " " " paid Mose Runnells & Co Amt their a/c 22.66
Interest to this date as above 15 years 139 days 34.14
1725.77

Mr J. J. Hanna
To the Estate of Bogart & Hoopes

1836
Oct 31. To Hoopes & Bogart Amt transferred $288.59

6. (African Americans – Slavery) **Three Manuscript Documents Pertaining to the New Orleans Mercantile Firm of Bogart & Hoopes, Commission Merchants, and Slave Traders, 1835 – 1836**
Three manuscript documents concerning payments of a Mr. J. J. Hanna to the “Estate of Bogart & Hoopes”, and the dissolution of their partnership. Two of the documents list expenses and commissions “on sale of negroes”, for both Bogart & Hoopes and Hoopes & Bogart.

Wilhelmus Bogart was born in 1791 in New York. He married Sally Walters at the Dutch Reformed Church in Manhasset, New York on January 26, 1807. He moved in New Orleans circa 1815. On October 1, 1818, the Louisiana State Gazette published an announcement of the formation of the firm McLanahan & Bogart in New Orleans Louisiana, replacing the firm Dorsey & McLanahan. In December 1818, he bought an enslaved woman by the name of Julie. In 1820, Wilhelmus sold an enslaved woman named Maria to Jean Vinot.

In 1834, Wilhelmus entered into a co-partnership with Passmore Hoopes of Port Gibson, Mississippi under the name “Bogart & Hoopes” in New Orleans, and “Hoopes and Bogart” in Port Gibson, for the transaction of a commission business.

Bogart & Hoopes were listed as consignees of a number of slaves on the manifest for the Brig Orion departing Richmond for New Orleans on October 14, 1835. The Orion and its human cargo arrived in New Orleans November 9, 1835.

The partnership of Bogart & Hoopes/ Hoopes & Bogart was dissolved on May 16, 1836.

In July 1843, The Times-Picayune published the notice of the establishment of the firm “Bogart & Foley” a partnership between Wilhelmus Bogart and Patrick H. Foley.

In the 1850 census, Wilhelmus (aged 59), a merchant, was living in Orleans Parish, in the same household as W. H. Avery. On August 1, 1851, Wilhelmus and his partner P. H. Foley added William H. Avery to their partnership, form the firm “Bogart, Foley & Avery” as cotton factors and commission agents. The firm was located on St. Charles Street, south corner and Lafayette Square.

Over the course of the next several years the Louisiana newspapers were replete with announcements of the cotton, hogsheads of sugar, molasses, and other miscellaneous items transported, including hides, pelts, and coonskins from Fort Towson, present day Oklahoma, on the Red River.

On the 1860 census Bogart, then 75, was listed as living at the same residence with his partner William H. Avery (age 60) in New Orleans, Ward 3, Orleans Parish, Louisiana. The value of his real estate in 1860 was $ 50,000. Bogart died July 27, 1869, in New Orleans, and is buried in the same tomb as his partner William Hamilton Avery, in Cypress Grove Cemetery, New Orleans.

https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Bogart-615

$ 450.00



7. (African Americans – Virginia) Gunter, Benjamin Thomas, Sr., (1831 – 1898) **Manuscript Account Books and Papers of Virginia Lawyer Benjamin Thomas Gunter, of Accomack County, entries dated 1851 -1872, including Many Entries Involving Free African American Clients**
Collection of materials consisting of two folio ledger; the first covering the years 1851-1872,15-page name index, 305 manuscript pages, plus blanks, bound in contemporary sheep, black leather spine label, entries in very good, clean and legible condition, the second, contains a 13-page name index, 180 manuscript pages of entries, bound in ¼ sheep and marbled boards, very good. This account book covers the post-Civil War years, 1865-1871; 12mo Account book for Gunter's farm 1876-1877, 50 pages; 71 documents, papers, bills and receipts, totaling 87 pages.

Gunter lists accounts for legal representation for white clients; Gunter also represented many free African Americans and there are over 100 entries related to slavery or free African Americans. He represented free African Americans in cases proving their will, their freedom, or granting their freedom, apprenticeships, as well as in a variety criminal cases, petty crimes and felonies, including a trial involving a group of free African Americans who aided slaves in their escape. In addition to his individual Black clients Gunter did legal work in Commonwealth Court many cases involved work for the Overseers of the Poor, an organ of local government in every county. Apprenticeships always involved Free Black people, all of whom were children.

The second ledger covering 1865-1871, his African American clients are identified in the index as either "negro" or "colored." Gunter's legal work for these clients consisted of routine civil and criminal work after the end of the Civil War and the end of slavery.

Accomack County had the largest free Black population in Virginia in 1860. The 4,380 Black residents in the county formed 7.5 percent of the free Black population in the state. It was also the Commonwealth's oldest free Black enclave.

Gunter also lists personal accounts, including entries for renting out his own slaves, both male and female, share-cropping agreements with Free Blacks, land rental, crop sales, and other expenditures.

Benjamin T. Gunter was an attorney and later a Judge on the 8th Judicial Circuit, in Accomac, Accomack County, Virginia. He served as a Major of the local militia during the Civil War[1] and was arrested by the Union Army and held as a political prisoner first in Accomack County and later at Fort McHenry in Maryland. Gunter recorded his experiences in a detailed manuscript journal entitled: "A Journal of My Captivity."[2] Gunter was married twice, first to Frances Ellen Fuisher Gunter (1831-1878), and second to Sallie Lacy Gunter (1836 – 1910), he had seven children. His son Ben T. Gunter Jr., (1865 – 1939) became active in Virginia politics and served in the Virginia Senate.

The Civil Liberties that distinguished free people of color from their enslaved brethren were defined by government statutes. And no part of the United States exhibited a greater interest in regulating free people of color than did the state of Virginia. Virginia had the largest population of free blacks in the south. And Accomack County on the Eastern Shore, free Black people long made up a larger fraction of the population than any other county in the state. Relations between the white population and free Blacks had a fraught history in Accomack County. In 1825 the overseers of the poor – an organ of local government – decided to sell into slavery a man of color who had remained in residence longer than one year after his manumission. As the overseers intended this threat apparently produced an exodus of "several hundred" free Black people. The overseers then threatened to sell all Black people who had violated the expulsion law of 1806; eight were actually sold, though one of them was allowed to sue (successfully) to recover his freedom. There was clearly a desire on the part of some, perhaps many, white residents in Accomack to push Black people out, but differences emerged about how far to pursue this project of ethnic cleansing: Accomack remained at or near the top of the list of Virginia counties in free Black population throughout the antebellum period.

Virginia's legal system, despite its ban on Black testimony against whites, allowed free Black people to file civil lawsuits just as white people did, even if the defendant was white. The significance of law lies in its application, and the law of nineteenth-century Virginia mattered to free blacks to the degree that it was applied by neighbors and local courts or by themselves to advance their interests. For some, it dictated the limits and possibilities of freedom. For others, it seems not to have mattered much at all, until a white acquaintance decided to use his position on a grand jury to label them or other black neighbors as illegals. In these cases, many free African Americans employed attorneys to prevent, slow, stop, or undo the actions of such whites and the legal processes they initiated to a far greater extent than scholars and historians have assumed.

Sporadic roundups of illegal free black residents demonstrated just how much race could matter in the nineteenth century Upper South. Some free blacks were targeted by their local court because they were successful property holders or business people. Jealous white neighbors For others, an illicit interracial affair or desperate economic circumstances had the same effect. were often the ones who directed authorities to apply the expulsion law to those next door or down the road. African Americans knew that the enforcement of the expulsion law was neither consistent nor predictable. They also knew that not all freedoms were equal. If legal freedom ultimately required their removal from home and separation from loved ones, then for some African Americans, legal enslavement became preferable. Following this logic, free blacks helped create what has been considered to be the most restrictive race-based Southern law of the antebellum period, Virginia's "voluntary enslavement" law of 1856, used by those who faced the reality of removal and separation from their families.

The South's legal system before 1865 kept millions of Americans unfree and treated them unequally, many black Virginians who achieved liberty faced a threat to one of the most important liberties of all – freedom to remain in one's lifetime home among family and friends. Free African Americans could petition for a right to residency, even self-enslavement, to protect themselves and those liberties they held most dear. In the process, these everyday men and women used the law and the services of white lawyers to claim certain basic rights they believed were due all free Americans.

In 1782 the Virginia legislature restored to slaveholders the legal means to liberate their slaves. By 1800 the number of free black Virginians had grown to more than twenty thousand. This larger population gave some slaves a chance to pass as free, especially in cities, causing legislators to again restrict free black liberties. Rebellions planned by the slave Gabriel in Virginia in 1800, free carpenter Denmark Vesey in South Carolina in 1822, and Nat Turner in Virginia in 1831 prompted additional restrictions. By the end of the antebellum period, various laws affected nearly every aspect of life, from basic rights such as where a person could live to trivial matters such as smoking on a public street. Black freedom was burdened with legal constraints that would have been unthinkable if they had been applied to white Americans.

Manumission had been a rare occurrence until 1782, when a new law provided for manumission through private will or deed. By the close of the eighteenth century, race no longer coincided so completely with legal status. People of African descent could no longer assumed to be slaves. The ambiguity was compounded by masters who, facing a severely disrupted tobacco market, encouraged their slaves to find their own employment and living arrangements. Slaves "going at large" soon posed a public problem, especially in urban settings. Gabriel's rebellion in 1800 drove the danger home to white Virginians. But even before that crisis, the Virginia legislature sought to address the perceived problem, enacting new regulations for slave oversight and placing penalties on negligent slave owners. The legislature also placed several other restrictions on the liberty of free blacks, including limits on the fundamental right to reside where they wished. Over time, many of these restrictions were reiterated and refined. Nearly every free black person in the state eventually became subject to one or another residency law.

The statutes governing free black residency in Virginia can be grouped into three basic categories. Beginning in 1793, free blacks from other states were no longer allowed to enter Virginia and become residents. Also beginning in 1793, free black adults were required to register with local authorities, keep a copy of the registration, and renew it every three years (more frequently in cities), and re-register if they moved to a new jurisdiction. These "free papers" were at one and the same time an emblem of oppression, a symbol of freedom and a practical safeguard against being apprehended as a fugitive from slavery. These certificates carried day in and day out often became worn and tattered, and new copies were routinely made by court clerks, often for a fee. Thirdly, after Gabriel's rebellion, the Virginia legislature made manumission more difficult in 1806 by requiring that all former slaves leave within one year, a condition that often separated families and required funds for long distance relocation.

Among the first residency restrictions enacted in late 1793, was a statute that sought to prevent free blacks from immigrating to Virginia from other states. Violators did not jeopardize their free status, but they could be taken before a local magistrate and expelled. A revision in 1834 added a punishment of thirty-nine lashes. The Virginia prohibition was reiterated in 1841 and 1848 with minor changes. Local courts, however, had authority to grant exemptions. Black Virginians also faced restrictions on interstate travel. In 1837 a new law directed that former slaves who had been granted permission to remain in Virginia lost that privilege when they traveled out of state. This stipulation was followed a

year later by a law prohibiting return after a temporary absence out of state for educational purposes. After 1848, even freeborn blacks who traveled to a free state could not return. A most basic right had been revoked.

Laws in the second and most important category of residency restriction, in terms of the number of people affected, were enacted in the wake of Gabriel's rebellion of 1800 and marked the first attempt to actually expel free Virginians of color. All slaves manumitted after May 1, 1806, and their descendants were required to leave the commonwealth within twelve months of attaining freedom, or in the case of descendants, reaching adulthood, except in cases of extraordinary merit and good character. Violators risked being sold back into slavery. The new law preserved the rights of those who wished to manumit their slaves but also deterred such action by burdening manumission with additional obligations. Owners who failed to ensure that their former slaves departed in accordance with the law risked not only prosecution but also loss of community esteem, many former slaves were forced to choose between freedom and family. The law had an immediate effect, halting manumissions throughout Virginia. It took over a decade before the number of manumissions reached pre-1806 levels.

The 1806 law, with several subsequent administrative changes, operated throughout the antebellum period. In the early years individuals could petition the legislature for an exemption, but each successful case required a condition of "extraordinary merit" and a specific new legislative act. The petition had to establish the applicant's worthy character and self-sufficiency, which usually meant some sort of supporting endorsement from the master or heirs. Enough additional signatures were needed to demonstrate community cooperation. These petitions show that many free Black people saw the law as an actual threat, but they also demonstrate that Black petitioners could win support from large numbers of influential white people who wrote testimonials on their behalf. The petitions illustrate how free Black Virginians influenced white public opinion. The standing of these petitioners and of other free Black Virginians rested on what they achieved economically and morally in their communities. The respect that many Black people won helps explain the frequent lax enforcement of anti-free Black laws. When local courts gained the power to grant exemptions in 1815, fewer petitions went to Richmond, but exemptions did not necessarily become easier to obtain. Applications required a hearing before a majority of the jurisdiction's magistrates, rather than a simple quorum as for most other court business, and the approval had to be unanimous. The former slave's application had to be posted on the courthouse door for the preceding five weeks and also have assent from the commonwealth's attorney. The exemption, if granted, could be extended to immediate family members. However, departure from the granting jurisdiction, to another location, nullified the exemption. Overseers of the poor performed most aspects of enforcement until 1827, when grand jurors also became responsible for reporting violators. In 1831 the re-enslavement of convicted individuals required a public auction. In 1835 the General Assembly allowed formerly enslaved men to remain for as long as five years in order to earn relocation expenses and purchase enslaved family members. And in 1837 the assembly finally expanded the qualifications from "extraordinary merit" to include people of "good character, peaceable, orderly and industrious, and not addicted to drunkenness, gaming or any other vice." The period for which notice of an application had to be posted was extended from five weeks to two months, and approval required assent from three quarters of all magistrates. In 1848 the process was revised so that defendants could not be tried in absentia. As these revisions show, the expulsion law did not retire into obscurity, and it was not merely a cathartic reaction to periodic insurrection scares.

The 1850s saw another rise in white anxiety about free Black people. Suspicion centered on those individuals who had left the state and spent time in the North, and then returned to Virginia. It was

thought that they might have been exposed to abolitionist ideas which they would disseminate in Virginia. The threat or reality of legal action induced some of these Black people to leave the state once again. Some free Black Virginians began to worry that the expulsion law of 1806 would now be more rigorously enforced. In Richmond, for example, more Black individuals applied for waivers of the expulsion requirement in the 1850s, and a higher percentage of those petitions were denied than in earlier years. Some of the few free Black people in certain localities who faced an imminent threat of expulsion requested permission to enslave themselves to white people; the General Assembly passed a law in 1856 that permitted them to do so. The fact that even a few free Blacks felt the need to protect themselves against possible expulsion from the state, away from friends and family, attests to rising pressure on free Black people as tensions over slavery roiled the nation.

In the 1850s, as after the Turner rebellion, additional laws aimed at free Black people were adopted in Virginia. The 1850s also brought renewed talk of ridding Virginia of its free Black population, but such proposals drew spirited and successful white opposition. One such bill introduced in the General Assembly in 1853 that would have hired out free Black people to involuntary labor, used the proceeds to remove them from the state, and sold into slavery any who remained after five years. Three Richmond newspapers opposed this bill.

Gunter also had cases involving the apprentice ship of free Black people. Created by the Virginia General Assembly in 1780, the post of overseer of the poor began as an effort to shift the responsibility of social welfare (proving food, clothing, shelter, and medical welfare) from the traditional Anglican vestries to an elected body of officers for each county. With this new responsibility, overseers of the poor could bind out children as apprentices through an order of the county court, assigning boys to learn a trade until age 21 and girls to generally acquire domestic skills until age 18.

Prior to 1866, African American children bound out in these apprenticeships were almost always free. Free African American families, subject to the same taxes and social responsibilities as whites, were at greater risk of poverty in both the north and south due to the availability of cheaper slave labor in manual and skilled trades, competition with white professionals for similar jobs, and the constant navigation of discriminatory laws and practices.

Although in need of relief and resources similar to poor whites, free African Americans were in many cases dismissed or ignored by overseers of the poor due in part to the racial and economic hierarchies of the period.

These inequalities continued after the Civil War, when the overseers of the poor and Freedmen’s Bureau shared the responsibility of binding out newly freed African American children as apprentices. While in some counties the Bureau practiced due diligence in securing positive placements for African American children, others allowed conditions similar to those experienced by slaves. Some Bureau officials and overseers of the poor even ignored claims of parents or relatives separated from children due to the war or slavery, binding out children without consent.

Free Black Virginians were relegated to second- or third-class citizenship. Their experience in the white dominated slave system involved a different set of struggles against the oppression of that system than those of their enslaved brethren and family members. One of their means of struggle against it was their ability to use the legal system of their oppressors to ameliorate their lives and those of their families. This account book provides additional evidence of this struggle.

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Sample Entries:

"Octbr 27th 1851 Richard Drummond For motion to court for an allowance for service rendered Commonwlth in suppressing unlawful assembly of free negroes on Island $ 2.50 …"

"April 28th [1851-52?] William Laws For appearing as counsel when indicted for bringing a free negro into this state $ 10.00 …"

"Nov 29th 1854 John L Ward Bringing suit in chancery to divide slaves of Charles W. Taylor deceased $ 25.00 tax on same. 50…"

"Novr 1853 George & Jim Scarborough (Free negro) For bringing suit for freedom $ 131.50

January 16th 1857 Received the above & settled with sheriff $ 131.50"

"1855 Polly Wisher (Free negro) For defending her in a prosecution for petit Larceny for receiving stolen goods $ 10.00

Received on the above $ 5.00

May 28th 1857 By cash $ 2.00"

1855 Margaret Wisher (Free negro) Polly responsible for same For Defending her in a prosecution for petit larceny – for receiving stolen goods $ 10.00

May 26th 1856 Received on the above $ 3.00

May 24th 1859 By cash of Isaac Purnell 3.00

October 1859 By cash paid Wm. L. Parker & charged in his account 2.00

Nov 1860 26th By cash of Wm. L Parker in full for Marg. Wisher 2.00"

"1857 July Estate of John R. Fisher Amt paid for apprehending & placing in Jail Negro man Jim $ 10.00. To auctioneer for crying him $ 1.00 …"

“Commonwealth Business …

1857 October Court For a court of Oyer & Terminer for the trial of [left blank] a free negro charged with the larceny of goods from Matthews & Bird Sentenced to the penitentiary 25”

1858

“January Court For a court of Oyer & Terminer for the trial of Poolman alias Beavans a free negro for feloniously entering in the night time the dwelling house of Mical Lilliston $ 25 Found guilty & sentenced to the penitentiary for four years”

“June 28th Court of Oyer & Terminer for the trial of George slave of N. B. Le Cato sentenced for transportation $ 25.00”

“1859 Jany 31st For attending court of Oyer & Terminer to try slave Oris belonging to Mrs. Matthews $ 25.00

1860

“April Court Court of Oyer & Terminer for trial of George Poulson (f.n.) for entering in night time dwelling of Geo. Clavill to commit larceny & sent to penitentiary 3 years $ 25.00”

“1858 May Circuit Court Levi J. Northam Presenting petition of Levin Crippin (F. N.) to choose L. J. Northam as his owner $ 15.00 Feby 1863 8th Received the above 15.00”

“1858 Decr. 1st Mrs Sally Bayly Attorney’s fee in suit of Elijah Kellam & wife & others vs Wm. P. Bayly & Josiah L. Bayly exc of John J. Bayly In Chancery to assign dower & divide negroes &c $ 25.00…”

“1859 Jany Elijah Kelland Wm H. White & others To my fee as Comr. To divide negroes of Jno. J. Bayly under decree of suit of Wm. Wm. H. White & wife & others vs John J. Bayly’s Exrs & others $ 10.00…”

“1859 June 28th Saml. Taylor (Guilford) For motion to bind as an apprentice a free negro $ 2.50”

“Commonwealth fees continued from page 67

1860

“July 30th For attending Court of Oyer & Terminer to try Ben Kean F. N., sent to Penitentiary for 57 years for aiding slaves to escape 25.00

31 Same for service in Commth vs Gutta George F. N. (Acquitted) $ 25.00

Aug 1st Same for Same Comwth vs Albert Selby (F.N.) acquitted $ 25.00

2d Same for same Cmwth vs Sam Brittingham F.N. for same offence convicted 10 years in Pent. 25.00”

“October 31st For attending Court of Oyr & Terminer for trial of Tully Jubilee (f.n.) for felony (convicted) 25.00

“Decr 31st To fee in Comwth vs Saml Taylor (negro going at large) 5.00”

1861

“March 30th Comwth vs Boston & others free negroes non residents for collecting oysters 5.00”

“May Circuit Court Fee in Comwth vs Williams (F.N.) Assault & Battery 5.00”

"1860 May 31st Thos. E. Marshall Attorney's fee for motion to rescind order binding free negro to Rd Stuart & fr motion to bind to Marshall 5.00…"

"1861 January 28th William R. Drummond Motion to bind Gillet Dennis f.n. as an apprentice 5.00"

"1861 March 18th Asa Rayfield (f.n.) Advice in regard to property belonging to Sally Broadwater married by Asa Rayfield during the lifetime of another wife. $ 5.00

"1861 Feby. Sally Rayfield alias Broadwater (f.n.) Advice in regard to her land which she heired from her father & in possession of pretended husband Asa Rayfield % 5.00"

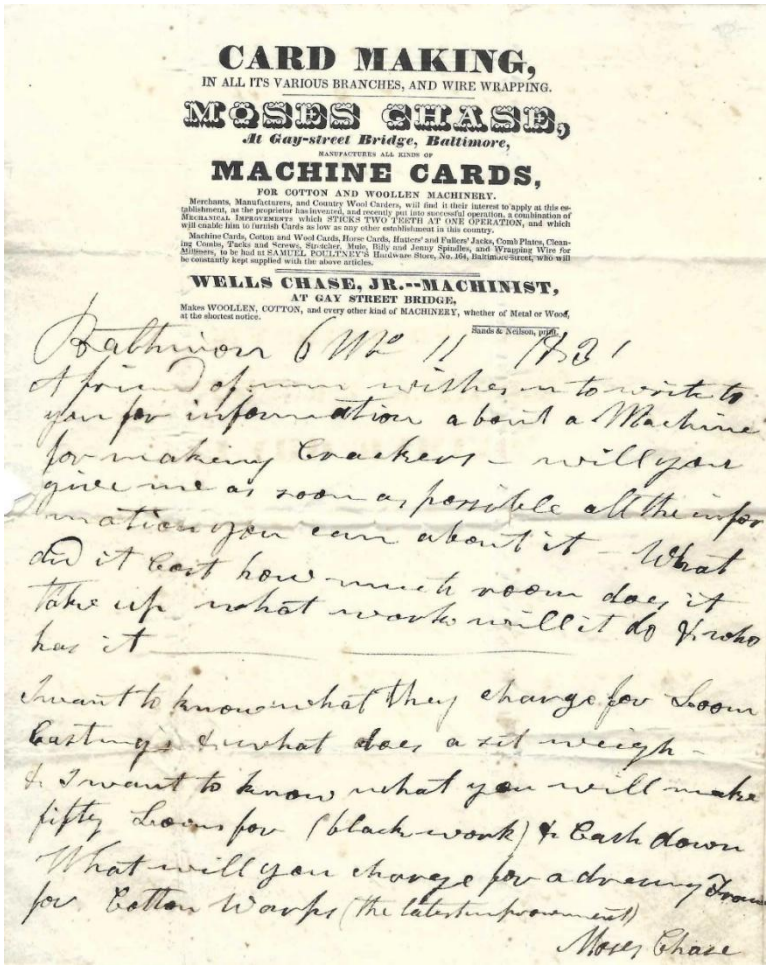
"1861 January 1st Jacobs James (Free negro) 7/15 of rent of Hopkins farm for 1860 whole rent

$ 250.00 $ 116. 66 ⅔ Tax on above farm for 1860 has been paid

1861 January 1st 7/15 of rent of same for 1861 whole rent $ 275.00 $ 128.33 ⅓

1863 January 1st 7/15 of rent of same for 1862 rented at 2/5 of corn, one third of oats or wheat, ⅓ of potatoes except those made for family use & ⅓ of all other crops made for sale. I authorized James to do some little repairs & I am t give him credit for my share or 7/15 of same…"

$ 7,500.00



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FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MACHINERY.

Merchants, Manufacturers, and Country Wool Carders, will find it their interest to apply at this establishment, as the proprietor has secured, and recently put into successful operation, a combination of MECHANICAL IMPROVEMENTS which STICKS TWO TEETH AT ONE OPERATION, and which will enable him to furnish Cards as low as any other establishment in this country.

Machine Cards, Cotton and Wool Cards, Horse Cards, Hatters' and Fullers' Jacks, Comb Plates, Cleaning Combs, Tacks and Screws, Stretcher, Mule, Billy and Jenny Spindles, and Wrapping Wire for Millmen, to be had at SAMUEL POULTNEY'S Hardware Store, No. 164, Baltimore-street, who will be constantly kept supplied with the above articles.

WELLS CHASE, JR.--MACHINIST,

AT GAY STREET BRIDGE,

Makes WOOLLEN, COTTON, and every other kind of MACHINERY, whether of Metal or Wood, at the shortest notice.

Sands & Neilson, print.

Baltimore 6 Mo 11 1861

I propose to myself to write to you for information about a Machine for making Crackers - will you give me as soon as possible all the information you can about it - What did it cost how much room does it take up what work will it do & who has it

I want to know what they charge for Loom Castings & what does a set weigh - & I want to know what you will make fifty Looms for (black work) & Cash down What will you charge for a dressing frame for Cotton Warps (the latest improvement)

Moses Chase

8. (Business History – Textile Machinery) Chase, Moses, **Autograph Letter Signed, Baltimore, June 11, 1831, to Messrs. McClary & Bush, Wilmington, Delaware, written on Chases printed Letterhead**

quarto, one page, with stamp less address leaf, in very good, clean and legible condition. Letter head printed by Sands & Neilson, prs., Baltimore.

Moses Chase, of Baltimore was a noted mechanic and inventor whose primary work focused on machinery for textile processing, specifically the production of “cards”, wire-toothed brushes used to comb and clean raw fibers like wool and cotton before spinning. The Smithsonian holds a rare patent model submitted by Chase. He was awarded U.S. Patent # 2511 for a Combing, Carding, and Spinning Machine. His machinery integrated multiple steps of fabric manufacturing into a single operational unit. He was also a Quaker, apparently.

Chase in this letter seeks information from McClary and Bush on the manufacture of several pieces of machinery.

Chase manufactured a variety of textile cards – machine cards, cotton and wool cards, horse cards, hatters and fullers jacks, comb plates, cleaning combs, tacks and screws, stretcher, male and jenny spindles, and wrapping wire for milliners. He had recently invented some mechanical improvements in the manufacture of cards.

McClary and Bush was a prominent early 19th century manufacturing and machine shop based in Wilmington. The business was a partnership between Samuel McClary (born June 19, 1788, who originally c-founded Delaware’s first machine shop with Jacob Alrichs) and Charles Bush. The partnership began in 1828 and by 1830, their shop was expanding operations near the corner of Eighth and Orange streets in Wilmington. The firm specialized in manufacturing cotton and woolen machinery, steam engines, and railroad cars. The company is credited with building the first steam engine manufactured in Delaware in 1832. Their operations provided essential industrial machinery for the booming Brandywine cotton and textile industries, paving the way for Wilmington’s development as a 19th century industrial and manufacturing hub.

$ 75.00

https://n2t.net/ark:/65665/ng49ca746a4-ac54-704b-e053-15f76fa0b4fa



9. (China) Carter. Benjamin Bowen (1771-1831) **Group of Three Autograph Letters Signed written by Dr. Benjamin Bowen Carter, China Trader, and the First American to Learn Chinese written on a China Trade Voyage, Canton, New Holland, Australia, and "At Sea", 1799-1800**

Folio, 18 pages in ink, on 10 loose leaves, these letters were evidently retained copies, apparently excised from a letter-copy book, some marginal defects minor tears and punctures to several leaves, some chipping, but no loss of text. The letters are written on 18th century paper of American manufacture, made by C & E Burbank, of Massachusetts. See Gravell, *A Catalogue of American Watermarks 1690-1835*, 30, figs 124-125.

Three retained copies of letters by Benjamin Bowen Carter a Rhode Islander who studied Chinese in Canton and Europe and promoted the study of Chinese in America. Carter is said to be the first American to learn to read, speak and write Chinese. Carter is also, according to some scholars, America's first Sinologist. Carter also employed his linguistic skills in aid of American diplomacy in China at the time. Carter wrote these letters while engaged as a doctor and supercargo aboard the Ann & Hope, a China Trade vessel owned by his brother-in-law Nicholas Brown's firm Brown and Ives. Carter undertook a series of five voyages to China for Brown and Ives, the letters offered here were written on Carter's and the Ann & Hope's second voyage to China which lasted from August 1799 to August 1800. Carter kept a series of four logbooks aboard the Ann & Hope between 1798 and 1800, all of which are currently held at the Rhode Island Historical Society along with most of Carter's surviving manuscripts. https://www.rihs.org/mssinv/Mss336.htm

The letters are frank and revealing about Carter's character and views written both aboard the ship Ann & Hope and also while in China, covering the voyage, the international scene in Canton, the citizens of Providence, and more. Carter criticizes and disparages his hometown of Providence and

especially its inhabitants. Carter praises the international and cosmopolitan nature of life in Canton where he seems to have been very happy.

Benjamin Bowen Carter was the son of John Carter, a printer and journalist, born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1745. After an apprenticeship with Benjamin Franklin, Carter moved in 1767 to Providence, Rhode Island and began work with the Providence Gazette, the weekly newspaper operated by William Goddard with his sister Mary Katherine Goddard, and their mother, Sarah Goddard. When William Goddard moved to Philadelphia in 1768, Carter purchased the Gazette, producing the paper until near his death in 1814. From 1773 to 1779, Carter partnered with William Wilkinson, and the press operated under the name Carter and Wilkinson. From 1772 until 1792 Carter served as the first Postmaster of Providence Commissioned by his former employer, Benjamin Franklin, who was Postmaster-General). During the Revolutionary War, he served on the Committee of Correspondence. In 1769, John Carter married Amey Crawford (1744-1806), daughter of Captain John Crawford of Providence. They had twelve children, nine of whom survived into adulthood. Ann Carter, their eldest daughter, married Nicholas Brown of Providence (they were the parents of John Carter Brown). Their eldest son, Benjamin Bowen Carter, studied medicine under Dr. Benjamin Rush and practiced medicine for a short time in Connecticut. He spent most of his career as a doctor and supercargo for the Brown family on many China trade voyages, on the ship Ann & Hope. Carter was the first American to learn to read, write and speak Chinese which he learned while in Canton.

Carter was born in Providence on December 16 1771 and proved himself to be an excellent student as a boy. He entered Rhode Island College in 1782 at the age of just eleven, was instructed in languages and in the arts and sciences, and received a bachelor's degree in 1786. He remained at Rhode Island College where he obtained his master's degree in 1789.
Carter then studied medicine at Rhode Island College for two years (1789-1791) and then enrolled at the Medical College of Philadelphia (now the University of Pennsylvania Medical School) and Pennsylvania Hospital, where he completed his medical education under the supervision of Dr. Benjamin Rush (1746-1813). He practiced medicine in Woodstock, Connecticut, Charles, South Carolina, and Savanna, Georgia between 1792 and early 1796, before returning to Providence sometime prior to February 1796. The frequency of Carter's moves suggests that he was dissatisfied with his career. Between 1796 and 1798 he was appointed by Providence's school committee to open a school, the Providence Academy, for the local youth.

The year 1798 constituted a turning point in Carter's life. In mid-January he decided to serve as ship's surgeon aboard the *Ann and Hope*, which had recently been built by Brown & Ives for the China trade. Carter obtained a privilege of one ton, enabling him to become a trader in his own right. This privileges was increased to two tons on his second voyage. He was aware that participation in the Canton trade had the potential to be highly remunerative. The great economic benefits brought to America by the Canton trade were prominently recounted in newspapers. For example, his father's paper, the Providence Gazette carried timely reports on the voyages of the Empress of China in 1784-85, and the General Washington in 1788-89. Aside from the considerations of career and wealth Carter likely viewed it as something of an adventure. His brothers Crawford (1782-1868) and William (1785-1821) also engaged in the Canton trade. After voyages taking him to China, Australia, and the Netherlands, he retired from the sea in 1807, then lived in London and Paris where he continued his studies of Chinese linguistics. He eventually returned to New York City, where he died in 1831.

Immediately after its maiden voyage, the Ann and Hope sailed again from Providence on August 9th, 1799, as Carter notes in one of these letters. Carter again served as surgeon under Master Christopher

Bentley. The three letters offered here, only one of which is dated, were composed over the course of this second voyage. Two are addressed to a brother and sister back home in Providence and to one Richard Folwell, a Philadelphia doctor and author (and former Providence resident). They mainly discuss the voyage, the scene in Canton, his brother's welfare and future, and Carter's take on the state of Providence. The Ann and Hope reached China on January 23rd, 1800—167 days after leaving Providence—by way of Brazil, the Cape of Good Hope, and the Tasman Sea. In his letter to his brother, written "At sea" in the fall of 1799, Carter counsels him to not become a sailor, describing the treachery and psychology of sailors ("a lowlife group with bad habits"). Instead, he urges him to "endeavor to get into some good business on shore." He spends much time chiding his brother for his tendency to oversleep ("[it is] injurious to your mental and bodily faculties") and recommends that he "dedicate more of [his] time to reading good books." The considerable extent to which Carter advises his brother reflects his worry about both his brother's development and also the degree to which he thinks Providence a bad influence.

Carter also offers in this letter a glimpse of life in Canton, where many nationalities, races, and religions live in harmony and his tendencies to Cosmopolitanism seem to have been encouraged:

"Here we dwell with and converse on the most intimate footing with people of all nations and languages with chieftains, Mahometans, Pageants & Jews, with Americans, English, Dutch, & Swedes with the swarthy inhabitants of Bengal the Malabar and Coromandel coast, with Tartars, Moors, Saracens, Armenians, Persians, Arabians, Turks & Grecians, and all the oriental tribes of religious manners and customs differing widely from each other, yet all in the greatest harmony, each one making allowances for national peculiarities and living together with the greatest good humor and pleasantry, whereas the surly people of Providence can hardly be restrained from cutting each others throats."

In the letter to his sister, which is undated, Carter notes passing "the western shore of New Holland [Australia]," which the Ann and Hope is known to have passed during the 1799–1800 voyage. Touching on his recent visit to China, Carter describes "the belles of Canton with their small feet…the absurd practice of crippling the feet destroys the ease and gracefulness of walking, and accordingly their gate is awkward in the extreme, though they have black eyes and pretty faces." Alluding to the ever-present dangers of life at sea, he comments that he is glad his sister "did not ship in the Ann & Hope as you talked," as the crew has "been twice called to quarters expecting an engagement with the enemy, and if our force had been equal to theirs we would have hazarded a battle rather than have been taken." In his letter to Falwell (also undated), Carter notes leaving Providence on August 9th, 1799, and mentions a tense moment the very next day when the Ann and Hope was boarded by two British frigates, Boston and Cleopatra, and eventually allowed to proceed. In his letters to both his brother and Folwell, Carter goes to great lengths to speak his mind regarding his native city ("Were it not for a very few friends I have in Providence, I would never desire to see that place again") and its inhabitants ("Providence brutes…"), including the city's religious men ("Our clergy are perhaps the most unprincipled men in existence"). He spills much ink charting what he takes to be the city's decline and sometimes quotes poetry as well as lines of Latin by Horace and others.

Sample Quotes:

"At Sea, Lat. 41, 57', S. Long, 108, 35' East"; 31 October 1799

"Dear Brother,

I have no doubt but that this is the first letter you ever received from the Antipodes…To maintain the existence of the Antipodes in the dark ages of ecclesiastical bigotry would have been deemed treasonable. When Gasendi and Gallileo made this assertion his holiness the Pope fulminated his bull of excommunication against them…If you can get your living on shore never…think of becoming a sailor. It is one of the most arduous occupations a person can undertake. You must go before the mast a number of years and suffer every thing before you get promoted, and even after you have mastered the business and become capable, promotion is very uncertain…the most worthless fellows always supplant their betters."

"[It is] sometimes scorching under the Equitorial line, and sometimes freezing on the coast of New Holland…if you cannot obtain your living on shore it is preferable to submit to these [?] evils, rather than to live in poverty and dependence which is the true reason why so many go to sea. Many sailors are generally though not always men of desperate fortunes or addicted to some vices which prevent their living on shore or banished from their native country for crimes, or men whose education has been neglected for crimes, or men whose education has been neglected in their youth and being by this reason disqualified from making a figure on the land they embrace this life as their ultima ratio. But you have nothing to compel you to the seas, and therefore ought not to go in my opinion if you regard your life or future prospects in the world."

"One argument against your being a sailor which weighs stronger in my mind than many others is that there is served out on board most ships a daily allowance of rum. Thus a foundation is laid for one of the worst habits a person can be addicted to. This habit sailors carry on shore with them and thinking because they have suffered much, they have a right to enjoy themselves, they run into the greatest excesses…avoid the sea and the company of sailors…The sea is covered with enemies (for they deserve to be so named) and your life and property if you become a sailor are at their disposal."

"When a young man is about entering life, his conduct is narrowly watched especially by his enemies. All his faults are noted down and he is charged with many imaginary ones which he is not guilty of. These malicious people who are entirely destitute of merit and wish to make others similar to themselves will hurt him like an evil genius and 29reek29d29e reports to his injury…They will appear sociable and complacent the better to throw you off your guard and then basely sacrifice your reputation to build up their own or that of their friends."

"At least I hope you will be more upon your guard against the artifice and villainy of mankind and that you will profit by those lessons you receive daily in Providence where you may see mankind in the most deformed light. In that town roguery seems arrived at its acme and a long practice in the arts of deception has given our people a second nature, whence such numbers of them seek their livelihood by begging, robing, stealing, cheating…flattering…forswearing, forging, gaming, lying, fawning, hectoring…scribbling, stargazing…whoring, canting, libelling, freethinking, and the like occupations."

"Some philosophers I know deny that water can be heated beyond the ordinary boiling point. I do not question however but that some happy genius may yet discover a method of increasing the heat

which would be a valuable discovery as the throats of our Providence people like their consciences are [?] hardened and so callous that boiling water will prove a sufficient stimulus. One would be apt to think that the throats of our Providence folks as well as their faces were sheathed with brass or sole leather…I intend shortly to publish a treatise wherein I shall endeavor to prove the beneficial effects of tea on the human constitution."

"Yesterday I dined in company with some of the first people of Canton by whom I am much noticed. Though I am considered as an obscene fellow by your low ill bred Providence wretches and am hardly noticed as I pass the streets there yet I always find myself caressed by people of the first distinction abroad. We live very agreeably at the factories in Canton in a circle of [?] company in the place whose ideas are as much exalted above the instinct of your Providence brutes."

"The house of God which in Christian countries is usually consecrated to religious purposes alone in Providence seems to have forgotten its original institution, there our clergy…let loose the dogs of war, there the pulpit which ought to be an oracle of peace according to the doctrine of our Savior breathes forth war & slaughter, rouses the irritable passions of mankind to a thirst for blood or [?] over their detestible crimes. How often in Providence have I see the sacred temples of the most high wantonly prophaned by the lowest buffoonery…So deeply are we immersed in wickedness that it will require the labours of another Hercules to cleanse this Augean Stable of its impurities."

[Canton, China; ca. January 1800] "To Mr. Rd. Folwell

You will no doubt be surprised at receiving a letter from this remote region but however unexpected my intrusion may be yet I cannot forebear by the present opportunity of returning My thanks for sending me your history of the yellow fever, which raged in Philadelphia last year. Mr. Dukey brought the books as far as Newport, but being mislaid in the sloop I did not receive them until within a few days of our sailing for Canton…it is the most rational and candid account of the fever which I have read free from that Bigoted prejudice to theoretical systems which deforms the writings of modern Physicians and thins the ranks of their patients. The repeated attacks which not only Philadelphia but all our populous cities have sustained from pestilential fevers will I apprehend prove an obstacle to commerce, it will ween the Americans from crowding together into cities and attach them more strongly to a country life. …

I will however inform you that the Ann & Hope C. Bentley master sailed from Providence August 9, 1799 in which ship I embarked in my former capacity. The next day after putting to sea we were boarded by the Cleopatra and the Boston, two British frigates of thirty two guns each who after overhauling permitted us to proceed…Going round New Holland [Australia] and thence round all the Eastern Islands…ran down to Macao…Notwithstanding the length and weariness of the voyage, the rough weather and tempests we encountered and the fatigues and dangers of a seafaring life; yet we passed our time agreeably enough. … How earnestly I desire to see the day when I shall be independent, when I can call my time my own and shall no longer be subject to the whim and caprice of mortals or the futile Goddess of fortune who has hitherto delighted to keep me at the bottom of the wheel making herself merry at my mean condition and whose unaccountable freaks and humours have hitherto pursued me with mishaps through life. I should be glad to put it out of the power of the old Jade to play me any more pranks…

Since you resided in Providence our people have been growing worse & worse, the good inhabitants mostly removing to other countries and leaving the dregs and refuse of the town behind.

These have been largely reinforced by hordes of emigrants the scum & sweepings of the neighboring states, the most hardened ruffians who being out lawed at home and compelled to fly to save their necks from the halter and being attracted by a chemical affinity have settled in Providence where they openly practice the most abominable frauds and grow rich. We have increased in numbers it is true since you left our town but such a motley unprincipled crew were perhaps never huddled together before. Indeed the bulk of our Providence people seem to be so entirely destitute of any principle of honor or honesty that I scruple not to pronounce them the worst people on earth, so little regard is paid by them to truth or religion. In that place the words merit, honour and honesty are banished from the language and consummate baseness, villainy and fraud substituted in their room, and Foreign gentlemen who have resided among us denominate us a heterogenous crew of ignorant ruffians, who are destitute of any other knowledge except a despicable knack of defrauding each other and a species of low chicanery. In these arts I must confess we are adepts our faith and Ignorance being proverbial abroad like the Carthagenian. In Providence a set of pimping priests of the most abandoned character reign uncontrolled with lawless sway, they dictate the political as well as religious principles of the times and lead our poor hen pecked animals by the nose at pleasure. The people of Providence have not the courage to adopt any other Ideas or Sentiments but what receive the sanction of the clergy from whose decision they dare not swerve. Our clergy are perhaps the most unprincipaled men in existence…Our priest are the grossest idolaters…worshipping gold and silver…

Yesterday I dined in company with some of the first people of Canton by whom I am much noticed. Though I am considered as an obscure fellow by your low ill bred Providence wretches and am hardly noticed as I pass the streets there yet I always find myself caressed by people of the first distinction abroad. We live very agreeably at the factories in Canton in a circle of the first company in the place whose Ideas are as much exalted above the instinct of your Providence brutes as you can imagine. Here we dwell with and converse on the most intimate footing with people of all nations and languages with Christians, Mahometans, Pagans & Jews, with Americans, English Dutch & Swedes, with the Swarthy inhabitants of Bengal the Malabar and Coromandel coast, with Tartars Moors, Saracens, Armenians, Persians, Arabians, Turks & Grecians and all the oriental tribes of religious manners and customs differing widely from each other yet all in the greatest harmony, each one making allowances for national peculiarities and living together with the greatest good humor and pleasantry, whereas the surly people of Providence can hardly be restrained from cutting each others throats or what is worse tearing each others characters to pieces or trampling upon order and government…

Overpursuaded to return home on a visit, I unfortunately consented. Hinc prima mali labes, hence the origin of my misfortunes. The inhabitants of Providence thinking I had returned to dwell permanently among them entered into a conspiring with the priests against me and but too well effectuated their diabolical purpose. I had supposed myself too mean a mark for them to level their poisoned arrows against…but in this I was deceived, their malice being unbounded and their aim sure."

"New Holland"; ca. February 1800

"Dear Sister

…My friends have frequently complained that I do not write them letters when I am abroad…You would be extremely diverted to see the belles of Canton hobbling along on their small feet…their gate is awkward in the extreme, though they have black eyes and pretty faces…Is the old Sail lane thronged with the gossips of Providence yet?…Methinks I see you doing penance for your sins confined to a tea table and swallowing large draughts of liquid fire…I was glad that you did not ship in the Ann & Hope

as you talked since we have been twice called to quarters expecting an engagement with the enemy, and if our force had been equal to theirs we would have hazarded a battle rather than have been taken…PS We are nearly up with the Western shore of New Holland [Australia]."

$ 4,500.00

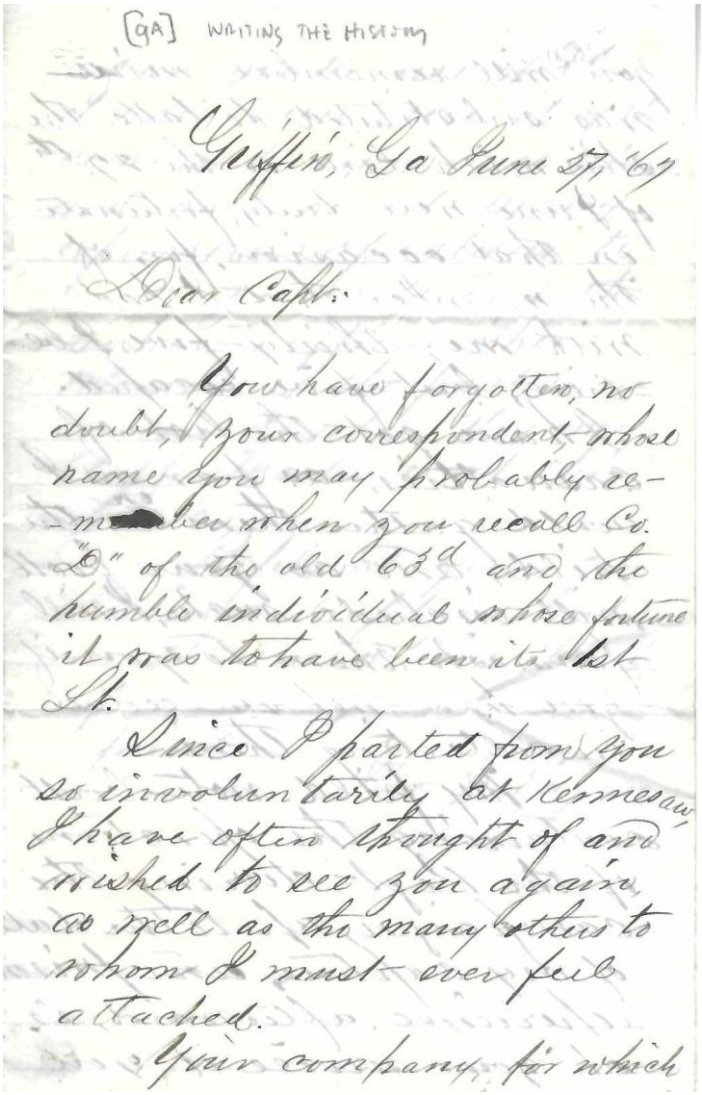
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Dunhabin, Thomas. "First Australian in Rhode Island," Rhode Island History Vol. 15, No. 2 (1956), p. 44

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Yeung Man Shun, *An American Pioneer of Chinese Studies in Cross-Cultural Perspective: Bennjamin Bowen Carter as an Agent of Global Knowledge*. (Leiden: Brill, 2021)



[GA] WAITING THE HISTORY

Griffin, Ga June 27, 67

Dear Capt.:

You have forgotten, no doubt, your correspondent, whose name you may probably remember when you recall Co. "D" of the old 63d and the humble individual whose fortune it was to have been its 1st Lt.

Since I parted from you so involuntarily at Kennesaw I have often thought of and wished to see you again, as well as the many others to whom I must ever feel attached.

Your company, for which

10. (Civil War) Eagan, John J., **Autograph Letter Signed, Griffin, Georgia, June 27, 1867, to his former Captain, offering to supply manuscript materials for a printed history of his Confederate unit** octavo, three pages, in very good, clean and legible condition.

"Dear Capt.,

You have forgotten, no doubt, your correspondent, whose name you may remember when you recall Co. "D" of the old 63d and the humble individual whose fortune it was to have been its 1st Lt.

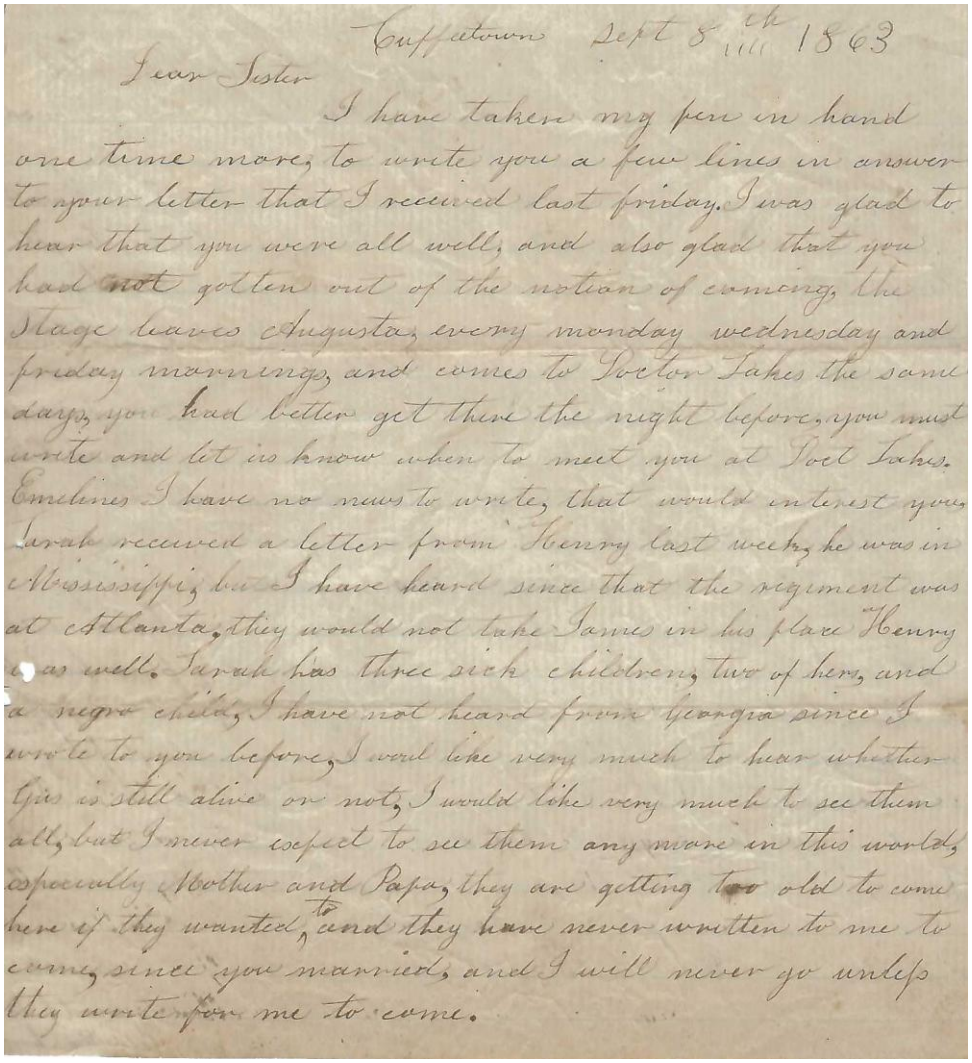
Since I parted from you so involuntarily at Kennesaw, I have often thought of and wished to see you again, as well as the many others to whom I must ever feel attached.

Your company, for which you will remember, mine was substituted to take the skirmish line on the 27th of June were truly fortunate on that occasion, for, of the number that I had with me, thirty-five, I believe but five escaped. I have got the list of casualties, as far as I could gather them on the field, and as your book will include such, I will furnish them to you if you have not succeeded in collecting them.

My field note – book containing the operations of the Regt during the campaign up to the date of my capture, and prisoner experience afterward, is at your service if you can make use of it. I have seen several of the command since my return, and have heard many expressions of esteem toward your self and the superior officers. The memory of the past seems renewed when they meet. Capt. Martin is at this place.

Reply at your convenience, Captain, but in the meantime think of me as your attached friend…"

$ 125.00



Cuffeetown Sept 8th 1863

Dear Sister

I have taken my pen in hand one time more, to write you a few lines in answer to your letter that I received last friday. I was glad to hear that you were all well, and also glad that you had not gotten out of the notion of coming, the Stage leaves Augusta, every monday wednesday and friday mornings, and comes to Doctor Jakes the same days, you had better get there the night before, you must write and let us know when to meet you at Doct Jakes. Emelines I have no news to write, that would interest you, Sarah received a letter from Henry last week, he was in Mississippi, but I have heard since that the regiment was at Atlanta, they would not take James in his place Henry was well. Sarah has three sick childrens, two of hers, and a negro child, I have not heard from Georgia since I wrote to you before, I would like very much to hear whether Lyn is still alive or not, I would like very much to see them all, but I never expect to see them any more in this world, especially Mother and Papa, they are getting too old to come here if they wanted, to and they have never written to me to come, since you married, and I will never go unless they write for me to come.

11. (Civil War) Hollingsworth, A. A., **Autograph Letter Signed, Cuffeetown [Georgia] Sept. 8th, 1863, to his sister, E. E. Harris**
Quarto, two pages, in good, legible condition.

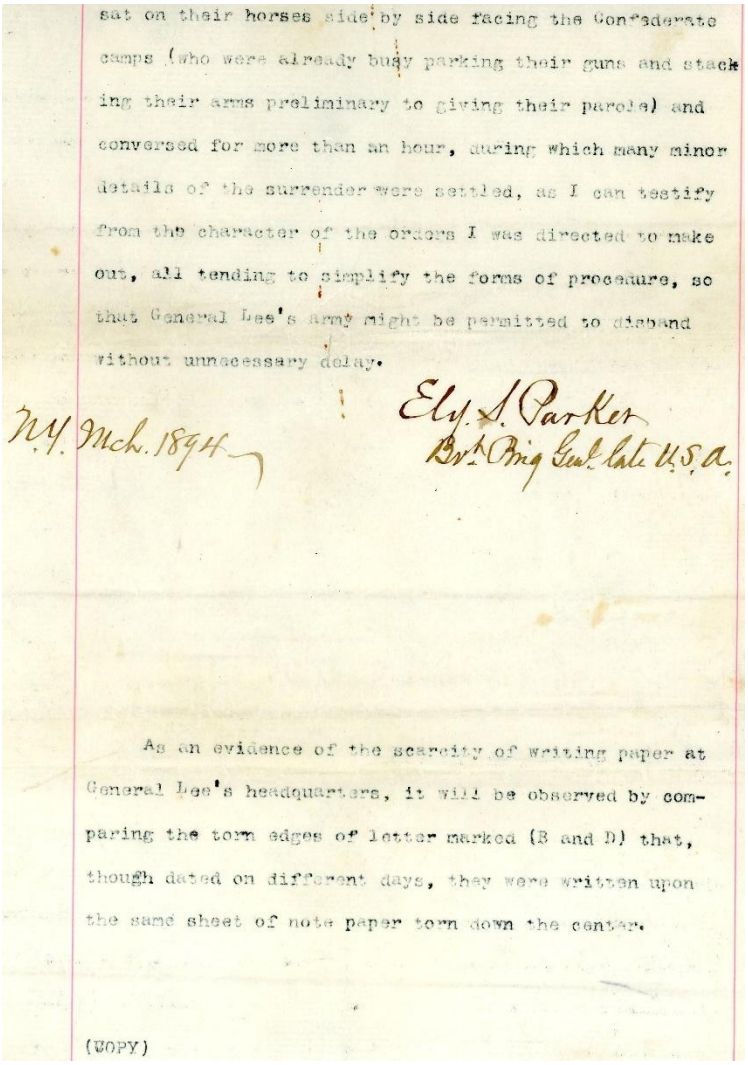
Hollingsworth writes his sister Emeline a letter describing conditions on the homefront. Cuffeetown, or Cuffietown, is an unincorporated area in Worth County, Georgia.

“Dear Sister,

I have taken my pen in hand one time more, to write you a few lines in answer to your letter that I received last Friday. I was glad to hear that you were all well, and also glad that you had not gotten out of the notion of coming, the stage leaves Augusta, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, and comes to Doctor Lakes the same day, you had better get there the night before, you must write and let us know when to meet you at Doct Lakes. … Sarah received a letter from Henry last week, he was in Mississippi, but I have heard since that the regiment was at Atlanta, they would not take James in his place Henry was well. Sarah has three sick children, two of hers, and a negro child, I have not heard from Georgia since I wrote to you before , I would like very much to hear whether Gus is still alive or not, I would like very much to see them all, but I never expect to see them any more in this world, especially Mother and Papa, they are getting too old to come here if they wanted to and they have never written to me to come, since you married, and I will never go unless they write for me to come.

James and Pinckney are going to school again. Bud Miller is gone to the army. James will be old enough in February, but I am in hopes peace will be made by that time. It is not worthwhile as you will soon be here I am in hopes for I want to see you all very bad … Emeline you will find times very hard to what they use to be very few people has any sugar or molases we sent to Augusta last week and got five pounds for ten dollars very dark at that we have no molasses but will make some before you come our baken is almost ruined with shipers but thank god we have a plenty of it we are suning it today we have eighty two pieces we have a beef market we have plenty of corn and wheat we have never had any new wheat ground yet, we have fifteen bushels of old wheat yet. I have only one young turkey and one pea fowl no guineas no ducks three goslings. I have lost about fifty chickens lately. I think it was salt that killed them I sent some to Augusta last week and bartered for cloth for grown chickens they give one yd and a half for small ones one yd one yd and a half for a pound of butter…”

$ 85.00



sat on their horses side by side facing the Confederate camps (who were already busy parking their guns and stacking their arms preliminary to giving their parole) and conversed for more than an hour, during which many minor details of the surrender were settled, as I can testify from the character of the orders I was directed to make out, all tending to simplify the forms of procedure, so that General Lee's Army might be permitted to disband without unnecessary delay.

N.Y. Mch. 1894

Ely S. Parker
Bvt. Brig Genl late U.S.A.

As an evidence of the scarcity of writing paper at General Lee's headquarters, it will be observed by comparing the torn edges of letter marked (B and D) that, though dated on different days, they were written upon the same sheet of note paper torn down the center.

(COPY)

12. (Civil War) Parker, Ely Samuel (1828-1895) **Typescript Draft of General Ely Samuel Parker's Narrative, of the Surrender at Appomattox, Signed by Parker, and Dated New York, March 1894**

folio, 14 typescript – carbon pages, on rectos only, lacking the text of page one of Parker's account, accounting for 19 lines of text in the printed version, supplied here in facsimile, the last page is signed and dated by Parker.

Typescript Draft of General Ely Samuel Parker's narrative of Lee's surrender at Appomattox Court House, written by Grant's military secretary who wrote out the official copy of the terms of surrender. Signed and dated by Parker in March 1894. The papers offered here contain the text of Parker's narrative describing the events of April 6 – 9th, 1865, the communications between Grant and Lee and the meeting between the two generals at the home of Mr. McLean and the discussion which led to the production of the document called "The Terms of Lee's Surrender," which ended the war, and which Parker himself copied in his own hand. There are also typescript copies of the correspondence between Grant and Lee arranging the meetings which led to the culminating event of, and the end of, the Civil War.

The narrative's only printed appearance was in a *Souvenir of the dinner, given at the Waldorf, on April 27th, 1893, commemorating the birth of General Grant.,* printed in New York in 1893. OCLC locates three copies of this souvenir: University Club Library, U. S. Military Academy, West Point, and Princeton. OCLC locates in addition, the copy of Charles H. T. Collis, the banquet's chairman, at George Washington University, specially bound, and containing additional mss material.

We have not located any other draft of Parker's narrative in the online finding aids of institutional repositories of his papers, i.e. American Philosophical Society, the Newberry, et cetera.

Ely Samuel Parker was born on the Tonawanda Reservation in New York State, the son of Seneca chief William Parker and Elizabeth Johnson. One of only a few formally educated Tonawanda Senecas, Parker served as an interpreter and tribal representative from age fourteen. He entered Cayuga Academy at Aurora, New York, in October 1845, to prepare for college; he left early in 1846 to accompany tribal leaders to Washington, D.C., for meetings with the president and other officials, one of many such trips he made on the tribe's behalf during a lengthy but ultimately successful fight to retain their reservation.

Parker read the law but was prevented from practicing because, as an Indian, he was not recognized as a citizen of the United States. In 1849 he tried civil engineering. He was successful at this and was appointed first assistant engineer by the New York State Canal Board in 1851 shortly after the Iroquois Confederacy had installed him as a grand sachem of the Six Nations. By 1857 he was employed by the U.S. Treasury Department as a supervisor of construction of federal buildings in the Midwest where, in 1860, he met and became friends with Ulysses S. Grant. He lost his job to a political appointee in 1861 and returned to New York.

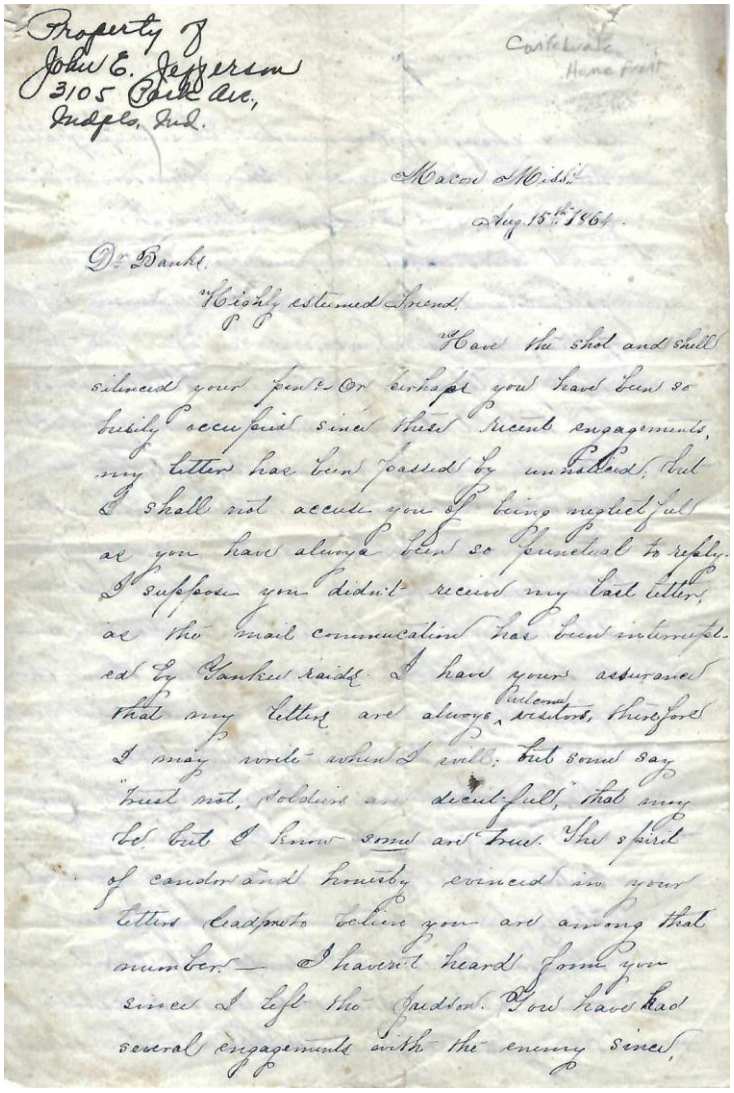
Despite Parker's experience as an officer in the New York militia, his attempts to obtain a commission in the Union army during the early part of the Civil War were thwarted by racial prejudice and his noncitizen status. Finally in 1863 he was commissioned as a captain and sent to Vicksburg, Mississippi. There he soon was assigned to the personal staff of General U.S. Grant. As military secretary, he witnessed Robert E. Lee's surrender at Appomattox Court House and wrote out the official copy of the terms of surrender.

While on Grant's staff Parker became involved in Indian affairs at the national level, serving on two Indian commissions and helping to negotiate treaties with several tribes. As president, Grant chose Parker to head the Office of Indian Affairs, thus making him the first Native American commissioner. In April 1869 Parker resigned his commission as brigadier general, U. S. Army, to assume his new position. Although he served ably as commissioner, successfully implementing Grant's Peace Policy, he was charged with defrauding the government in his purchase of Indian supplies. A congressional investigation cleared his name, but the criticism and challenge to his integrity deeply offended him. He resigned as commissioner effective 1 August 1871.

Thereafter Parker enjoyed some success in the business world until bad investments and his insistence on making good the defaulted bond of an embezzler cost him most of his fortune. In 1876 he went to work for the Police Board of Commissioners in New York City, a job he held until his death in Fairfield, Connecticut.

American National Biography, vol. 17, pp. 18-19.

$ 7,500.00


Property of
John E. Jefferson
3105 Park Ave,
Indpls. Ind.

Confederate
Home Front

Macon Miss.
Aug. 15th 1864.

Dr Banks.

Highly esteemed Friend.

Have the shot and shell silenced your pen? Or perhaps you have been so busily occupied since these recent engagements, my letter has been passed by unnoticed, but I shall not accuse you of being neglectfull as you have always been so punctual to reply. I suppose you didn't receive my last letter, as the mail communication has been interrupted by Yankee raids. I have you assurance that my letters are always welcome visitors, therefore I may write when I will; but some say "trust not, soldiers are deceitfull," that may be but I know some are true. The spirit of candor and honesty evinced in your letters

13. (Civil War) Sale, Sallie, **Autograph Letter Signed, Macon, Mississippi, August 15, 1864, to Dr. Banks**
octavo, 4 pages, old folds, some light staining and wear, otherwise in good, legible condition.

A young Confederate woman's report from the homefront in Mississippi. Macon is located in Noxubee County, Mississippi, during the Civil War it served as the capital of the state from 1863 until the end of the war.

"Dr. Banks,
Highly esteemed Friend,

Have the shot and shell silenced your pen? Or perhaps you have been so busily occupied since these recent engagements, my letter has been passed by unnoticed, but I shall not accuse you of being neglectfull as you have always been so punctual to reply. I suppose you didn't receive my last letter, as the mail communication has been interrupted by Yankee raids. I have you assurance that my letters are always welcome visitors, therefore I may write when I will; but some say "trust not, soldiers are deceitfull," that may be but I know some are true. The spirit of candor and honesty evinced in your letters

leads me to believe you are among that number – I haven't heard from you since I left the Judson. You have had several engagements with the enemy since and a change of commanders. I was perfectly thunderstruck to hear of Gen. Johnston's removal. The Army and people seemed to have the most unbounded confidence in him. The gallant and deserving Gen. Hood seems to be filling his place, as one well qualified for the position. The papers say Atlanta is to be held at "All hazards", but I am fearful it will have to be evacuated yet, however I hope for better things, trusting to the valor of our noble soldiers and the generalship of their leaders. What do you think of the condition of affairs at Mobile. The Yankees seem to have swept every thing before them thus far. The forts and water defenses are nearly all gone. I hope her fortifications that have so long been called impregnable may save her from the hands of those fiendish brutes. The Yankees are in large force at Holly Springs, preparing to make a raid through the state. I trust that Forrest will again disperse them. Every man capable of bearing arms from 16 to 55 has been called out to repel the invasion.

I have had rather a dull time since I left school, but I like my present untrammeled situation vastly better than being subject to the caprices of his Lordship – as some of the girls termed some of the unnecessary rules of Mr. Davis. I often think of the Judson but not very often with "tender memories," "fond regrets", "linked sweetness long drawn out." My thoughts are of a different cast altogether, something of this order "Oh, aint I glad I'm away from that "old Judson!" I wouldn't be back there for fifty thousand dollars! Tho' I talk that way sometimes, I think it is one of the <u>best</u> schools in the South.

My eyes are still sore, though much better I expect I shall have to get you to prescribe for them. I have no doubt but that you can cure them. So if I send a <u>telegram</u> requiring your <u>immediate attendance</u> don't be alarmed (?) It has been two years this Sept. since I saw you. I expect you would hardly recognise me now, our acquaintance was so short. If my letters are often uninteresting, and unsuited to your taste, you must forgive, for you know we are strangers to each other, only that a long and to me pleasant correspondence has made us intimate friends.

Uncle Lison was wounded in the fight of the 22nd July, slightly but painfully in the foot. He is at home on furlough. I am very anxious to see him, but there is so much talk of the Yanks I am a little afraid to go up now. (to Aberdign) I think it is not very bad for the soldiers to get a little "furlough wound", and come home. It is pleasant. I suppose it is some time since you were at home. When did you here from your Mother & Sisters? Have the Yankees disturbed them much? I know you certainly suffer great uneasiness about them. Write soon, it seems a long while since I heard from you. Ma sends kindest regards. Accept my best wishes for your safety and happiness. As ever your <u>true</u> Friend, Sallie Sale"

$ 200.00

14. (Connecticut) Goodwin, Nathaniel (1782-1855) **Collection of Incoming and Retained Copies of Outgoing Correspondence of Nathaniel Goodwin, Hartford City Treasurer and Probate Judge, 1810-1855**

236 letters, 312 pages, 50 deeds, receipts et cetera, in very good, clean, and legible condition.

Nathaniel Goodwin was born in Hartford, Connecticut, March 5, 1782, and died there May 29, 1855. He was apprenticed to a printer in Albany, and afterward became a teacher and land-surveyor. At Hartford he was for many years City treasurer and judge of probate, and was often employed in the settlement of estates, He published *Descendants of Thomas Olcott* (1845), and *The Foote Family* (1849). After his death appeared his *Genealogical Notes of Some of the First Settlers of Connecticut and Massachusetts*, with a memoir (1856).

This collection consists of incoming correspondence written to Nathaniel Goodwin as well as retained copies of Goodwin's outgoing correspondence, 1811-1855. The correspondence is almost entirely business related, involving the settlement of estate, land disputes, and other legal matters. Several letters have manuscript surveys, ranging from nearby towns in Connecticut to lands in Ohio and New York.

The collection can be divided into three sections:

1. Incoming Correspondence to Nathaniel Goodwin

    a. 1826-1829, 9 letters, 10 pages
    b. 1830-1838, 35 letters, 40 pages
    c. 1840-1849, 57 letters, 69 pages
    d. 1850-1855, 16 letters, 15 pages

2. Retained Copes of Outgoing Correspondence by Nathaniel Goodwin
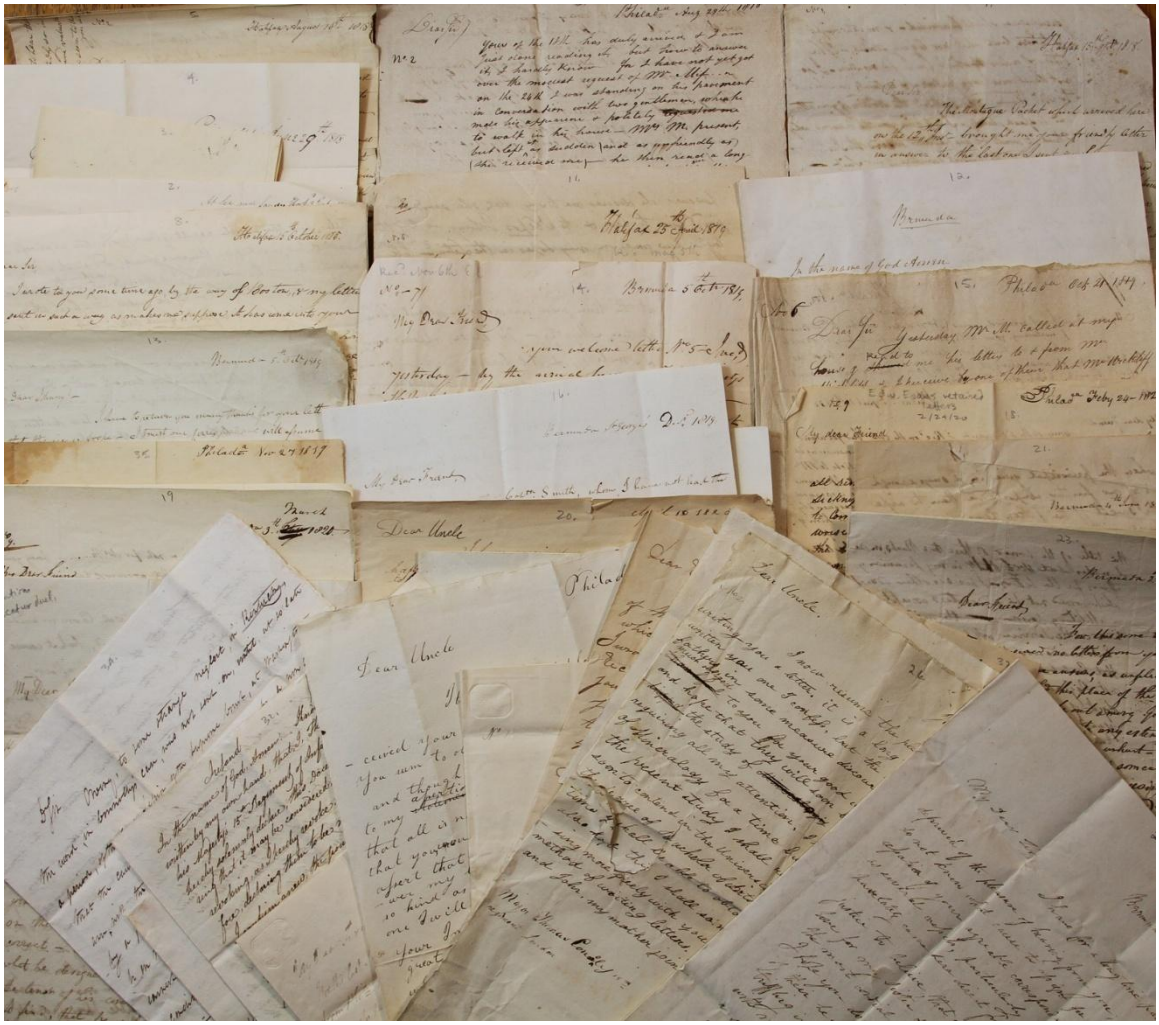
    a. 1811, 1816, two letters, 2 pages
    b. 1829, 28 letters, 44 pages
    c. 1830-1837, 78 letters, 120 pages
    d. 1843-1844, 11 letters 12 pages

3. Documents, receipts, etc., pertaining to Goodwin's tenure as Hartford City Treasurer

    a. 1810-1852, 50 items

Appletons' Cyclopedia of American Biography, vol. II, p. 683

$ 850.00



15. Connolly, Thomas, **Letters Pertaining to Thomas Connolly, son of Tory Colonel John Connolly, documenting Connolly's efforts to Recover his Father's Extensive Northern and Southern Landholdings, dated 1814-1825**
34 letters, 76 manuscript pages, in very good, clean and legible condition.

Thomas Connolly (London, April 9, 1783 – October 31, 1825) son of notorious Tory Colonel – Doctor John Connolly (Lancaster, Pennsylvania 1742-43 – Montreal 1813), who was caught up in Dunmore's War, (1774) caused by encroachments by frontiersmen on Native Americans of Ohio and the tensions and rivalry between the colonies of Pennsylvania and Virginia over the site of Pittsburgh. Early in 1774 Col. John Connolly, agent of Lord Dunmore, royal Governor of Virginia, took possession of Fort Pitt, and renamed it Fort Dunmore and attempted retaliation for Indian attacks. He also interfered with the colony's fur trade. Connolly late in the 18th century would cause further alarm in western Pennsylvania. Col. Connolly spent most of the Revolutionary War in prison. He published a memoir of his incarceration in London in 1783, titled *A Narrative of the Transactions, Imprisonment, and Sufferings of John Connolly, an American Loyalist*. (see Howes C-691).

See: Franklin, W. Neil, *Pennsylvania-Virginia Rivalry for the Indian Trade of the Ohio Valley*
The Mississippi Valley Historical Review, Vol. 20, No. 4 (Mar. 1934), pp. 463-480
https://www.jstor.org/stab;e/1897186

Thomas Connolly's sister, Rebecca, married Edward Evans of Philadelphia. Thomas Connolly encouraged and corresponded with his nephew John W. Connolly Evans. Attorney Samuel Mifflin was Conolly's half-brother. Most of the letters concern substantial lands the Col. John Connolly claimed belonged to him in Kentucky, New York, Canada and elsewhere. Thomas inherited these lands, but like his father was caught up in litigation over them, he was represented by Samuel Mifflin.

In an article entitled "*Col. John Connolly, Loyalist*" (Journal of the Lancaster County Historical Society, 1902-03), F. R. Diffenderner writes: *"Of his family very little appears to be known. He alludes neither to his wife nor his children in his narrative. But I have ascertained that he was twice married. His first wife, a Miss Sample, was the daughter of an innkeeper, living at or near Fort Pitt. His second wife was the widow of Samuel Wellington of Delaware. One son, James Connolly, was born on April 1, 1781, while he was a prisoner in Philadelphia, and another, Thomas Connolly was born April 9, 1783, during his stay in London."*

At Sea near Sandy Hook 3d July 1815, [Thomas Connolly to Edward Evans, Philadelphia]

"Dear Sir,

We are now beating out from New York, on our voyage to Halifax. I thought, as we still have a Pilot on Board, it would not be amiss to drop you a line by his conveyance when he leaves the Packet. I hope sister & Johnny got home safe, the day after we parted from them below Trenton – I was quite vexed when we neared that Town to find that we were to be carried up to it in Coaches & States – instead of arriving altogether in a sociable way by the Steam Boat – The number of the Passengers was also so great that we were packed close together as so many consignments of stock-fish to a market of hungry fish eaters – The captain promised to manage so as to let us all go together from the Boat – but upon Experiment I found his promises turned to air – I hope Becky Mr R & Johny were not left to pass the night a Board of the Steam Boat – We had a long & tedious ride that night – next day we arrived without any accident occurring at New York – here we met Miss Lawson - & I was fortunate enough to see immediately after my arrival the Captain of the Lady Pelham Packet - & made my arrangements accordingly. While I was in the City – I called up[on a Lawyer I had engaged to look after some land – to which my father has left sister in the State of New York – but, the man had been very lazy (for want of a stimulating fee I presume) & nothing had been done in the Business – I did not like to take the papers from him abruptly – as I had others to be done through his agency – therefore gave him directions – that he should send them on to you – in case it was inconvenient to make the researches I had requested – his name is Jeremiah Drake – Master of Chancery – he has a partner a Mr. Feariss so, by directing a letter to him by this title & mentioning Broadway N.Y. the papers will be sent to you – … Thos Connolly"

Philadelphia June 29th, 1818 [Thomas Connolly to Edward Evans, Philadelphia]

"Dear Sir,

As in a few days I am compelled to quit this city, and soon after the United States to return within the British Dominions – you would oblige me, by now acting for the future, as my Attorney in this quarter of the World.

From frequent conversations you must have gathered that I am by virtue of my Father's Will, now in legal process to recover a quantity of valuable land, situated near the Town of Louisville in the State of Kentucky.

Upon the subject of having appointed you my Attorney, with plenary powers to act in my behalf I have apprized Mr. Mifflin, a half Brother, & who has been nominated as one of the Executors to the will of my Father & I doubt not upon your presenting to him this letter & the Instrument of Attorneyship for his inspection, he will cordially admit your co-operation to recover, or adjust otherwise the suit in question … Thos Connolly"

Halifax August 18th 1818 [Thomas Connolly to Edward Evans, Philadelphia]

Dear Sir,

… your account of Mr. Lytle's politic proceedings – surprizes me in no way – it was what I expected from the character of the Man – with a view to gain time & thereby to prevent trickery, as much as possible in our opponents when they should discover that we were making arrangements to endeavour to repossess our lawful rights – frequently while at Philadelphia pressed upon Mr. M's attention – the expediency & benefit of expediting the legal proof of my late Fathers Will – but from his possessing more insights than I did upon the subject – or from other causes – I could not make that impression upon his ideas as I wished as to the importance I attached to such an act - & the advantages I conceived would result from its speedy accomplishment – an authenticated copy of this Document – would, had it been transmitted to Louisville some time ago – say six months past have been of incalculable importance – our Enemy has taken advantage & a very great one of this oversight – however I find that this verification has been effected at last, at your instance I discover also by the late date of your letter, that Mr. Wickliffe who was to have arrived at Philadelphia – early in the summer from the Western Country – had not yet arrived – From these circumstances I am much of your opinion as to the probable chance there exists of our receiving common justice at the hands of individuals interested to withhold its dispensation – but – in the prosecution of the common object I entrust everything to your probity & better judgement, assured that if anything can be done,; -t will not be neglected or overlooked by you – I shall write to Messrs Feariss & Drake & desire them to send to you the Exemplification of my Fathers Patent to 2,000 acres of Land in the State of New York – and desire that the letter left with the latter Gentleman may be sent likewise at the same time – it throws some obscure light upon the circumstance - & perhaps more might be obtained of a specific character if after you have these Documents in your possession a letter was addressed to Judge Ross – no doubt, this addressed to him & sent through the medium of the Post Office – it would extract an answer.

Since my return hither, I took advantage of the time which the unexpired term of my leave of absence from Military Duty afforded me – to pay a visit to my Father's landed property in Kings County – in the Bay of Fundy – Previous, however, to my setting out on this Expedition, I made some search among the papers of the Surveyor General of the Province and had the satisfaction to find two Lotts standing in the name of Colonel Connolly - & it appeared, remained ungranted to any other person – They stood numbered 20 & 21 – consisting each of 500 acres – encouraged by this flattering discovery I set off in high spirits – after crossing the Bay of Fundy in an open Boat – and encountering sundry difficulties in my passage onward – behold me at last safely arrived to the object of my Jaunt! – when lo! – how illusory are sanguine hopes! – I found No. 21 – settled & cultivated by an old Man & his Family – consisting of sons & daughters – the old fellow had been the Servt of the Colonel & was left by him behind on his quitting Parsborough the name of the Township to take care of the Property <u>In Trust</u>. This precaution, you would say, was a very natural one – but it has not however prevented this identical Number from being Escheated among 14 other Lotts, belonging to different persons upon the petition

of somebody, as belonging to an old woman & the old woman, having not settled upon the land & complied with the original terms stipulated in the Grant! – the other 500 acres – a Wilderness – still remains ours – here you may discover plain traces of jobbery – here after when I shall have discovered under what entanglements my Father may have left it to persons in Europe, & if they are not of a kind to destroy all hopes of value in prosecuting its recovery, I shall enquire – in a legal manner more fully into the nature of the Old Womans Forfeiture – Having said enough now – upon these topics with which I shall fill my letters very little here after – allows me to change the subject to themes of a more pleasing nature – I rejoice to hear that Becky & John are, as well as yourself in good health – long may you all enjoy uninterruptedly so invaluable a blessing – The collection of Minerals to which you advert, I presume were valuable I am far from thinking you fooled away your money, as from your expression , you seem to think you did. If our beloved Boy has evinced a predilection for such a study – it ought to be encouraged – knowledge of this kind is not like many others totally unproductive – exclusive of the wide field of delightful observations it affords to an inquisitive mind – it may hereafter be of essential importance to him in journeying through life – may Johnny long live – to polish his mind, by the acquisition of every kind of valuable knowledge and thereby become in due time a Member of the enlightened & virtuous part of Society - - I have been collecting some specimens – to send him when I I find a favourable opportunity by a safe & private hand to do so – these specimens I picked up in the Bay of Fundy – they are at present arranged over the Mantle piece in my sleeping room which as to boast of being likewise decorated with the pictures in Miniature of John, Becky & their common parent Col Connolly – Mrs C – has neatly furnished the other Rooms belonging to the house – they consist of a Receiving parlour, one to eat in & several others dedicated to the accommodation of her children – the Servants – 3 in Number - & to other family purposes – Emmas Piano – stands in the Principal Room – it arrived, free from injury sustained by its being jumbled about and is a pretty addenda to the household exhibitories – Farewell for the present … Thos Connolly”

Halifax 15th Sept. 1818 Thomas Connolly to Edward Evans, Philadelphia

“Dear Sir,

… It seems Aliens cannot hold Land in the U.S. – but I question if landed property cannot be sold , or otherwise arranged – by their Representatives, if American born subjects & that the property – did bona fide originally belong to an alien - & guaranteed to him in common with others – under a public & acknowledged treaty solemnly contracted between two Nations – if this is correct – The power I gave you is adequate to the end in view – nor, can I see I confess, what use would emerge by your conveying it again to Mr. M-n cordial co-operation is all he can expect on your part & is in fact what alone I look for on his – let me observe – in an affair of this importance precipitating should be avoided - & no steps ought to be taken, but what are legally advised – The string of orders which you make mention. I do not doubt were very proper - & certainly can be sent to Mr. W life without the addition of your attorneyship and to speak plainly – I will give you the reasons, why I think it would be inexpedient to send the Instrument in question in the present juncture of our Suit – As you will remark – The one I gave you – constitutes you my Atty only as my being residuary legatee to Colonel Connolly’s will - & Mr M you know is by the same will nominated as one of the executors – if he acts as such – as must be redeemed as Mr. Wickliffe says – it would then follow – there would be an incongruity – not to say no law at all – in his receiving your power of attorneyship – as it is understood in law & equity – that it is to a residuary legatee or his agent – an administrator is to account for the proceeds of what has passed through his hands on a final settlement of his functions. I do not mean to call the integrity of Mr. M in question but certainly giving him the attorneyship in the manner as I understand it – would be tying up your hands &

leaving things to the chapter of accident - & book, whose pages are too full already of misfortunes to our unfortunate Family.

What you mention& conceive to be a mistake, I think one too now, the last will is registered, I do not fear so much as I did, the legal & low shifting tricks of our 2 Kentucky lawyers.

I am truly happy to hear that my Brother is alive & well – and what is more, has been so lucky as to find a shelter for his head - … Thos Connolly"

Halifax 15th October 1818, Thomas Connolly to Edward Evans, Philadelphia

"Dear Sir,

… At your request, I spoke distinctly in that letter as to my desires, how I wished that you & Mr M to act conjointly & stated the reasons, on which, I grounded my ideas, that by so doing, the general object of our pursuit would be furthered in a way more efficacious, than any other that my judgment did suggest. – I hope the pre-existent good understanding does still continue undiminished, & that Mr. M will not (if he has not done it confidentially already) hesitate to make you a full disclosure of all the Documentary Papers in his possession is founded not only upon a prima facie Title – to wit, the original grant of Lord Dunmore – but upon a subsequent Title the compact of 1778 – likewise –

In the prosecution of the Suit (if no compromise takes place) these Titles, and the possible result of their production as proofs in a Court of Law, merit, from the consequences a distinct & careful examination. Because in a suit of ejectment a plaintiff must make a title or he is non Suited – If he makes out a legal title in Omnibus the Court declares it a prima facie title – that is, a title conclusive to the right – unless a better shall be shewn - & accordingly calls upon the Defendant to shew such better title if he can, - The moment the Defendant produces his title – the question of prima facie title is compleately at an end – and the Court has no longer any question to decide upon but the very merits of the case in dispute – you will therefore perceive easily by this plain statement of the Law – that trusting only to my Father's original title would be met much legal as well as local opposition & how much it behoves us to establish beyond Chicane the deed of 1788 – a Non Suit – as I said before – would be fatal to our cause, however just & such an event is probable, if we trust to one only of these means.

Your humble Servant writes you this from a sick-bed, to which he has been confined for a few days by a disagreeable local complaint (prolapsis ani) that prevents him from making his appearance in public - …

The Tin Trumpet of political controversy is now blowing an asinine Blast on both sides of the Atlantic Ocean – but it is to be hoped – that the good sense & past experience of the Governments – of either States as well as the insignificancy (speaking relatively as the entirety international interests) of the subjects at variance will enduce them to allay these heats & not precipitate – fatal appeal to the Sword, an Instrument scarce dry yet from the Blood of former sacrifice – but enough on this subject – political disquisitions in a friendly letter I look upon a pedantic & sporting knowledge of a secondary kind … Thos Connolly"

Bermuda 5th Oct 1819, Thomas Connolly to his Nephew Johhny Evans, Philadelphia

My Dear Johnny,

I have to return to you many thanks for your letter – now that the ice is broken – I trust our correspondence will assume a punctual & regular form – I answered yours some time since but from the late distressing times arising from sickness prevailing here to an alarming degree – I had no good opportunity of sending it to you safely – the collection I made for you at Halifax I was obliged to throw away – being to Bulky & would have been to you too expensive to have sent in any other way – than by a private opportunity and none did offer just at the moment - plenty of stones can be collected in Scotia – but as I found them of little value I was not very minute to ascertain their classification I can say, Dear John – they had little resemblance indeed to Diamonds of any water – being lack lustrous & & apparently unmixed with any extraneous fossil or mineral of value so you have suffered no great loss – on the occasion – here the case of the country is quite reversed ; hard stones being a scarce article – the entire Island as you may read under the head of its printed description in some old Geographical Book is a calcareous earthy kind of chalk which they saw up in lumps to build their houses, roofs & all a very simple way you will think no doubt – of a Man's furnishing himself with a Dwelling – These houses make a good appearance when seen at a distance – nor are we here destitute of greens & little romantic nooks where one may stroll about & amuse themselves in waking dreams. I generally give myself daily a dip into the sea which I find is a good method of preserving health … Thos Connolly"

Bermuda 5th Octr 1819, Thomas Connolly to Edward Evans, Philadelphia

"My Dear Friend,

Your welcome letter No 5 I recd yesterday – by the arrival here of His Majesty's Sloop of War – the Cyrene – Capt. Tozer - … You have doubtless heard of the malady that broke out in the Island, immediately almost after our arrival – its ravages in the community has been fatal indeed – our men (Military) were more peculiarly obnoxious to its influence from the necessary discharge of their duties & have suffered proportionately – more than one hundred of this small garrison have paid their last debt as yet, no demand grim Tyrant upon our Family stock; in plain English we all enjoy our usual health - & I am writing you this letter from Government house – of which, I am, at present the Tenant - & before me stand two pictures of the King & Queen drawn many years since, & I do not doubt at the time they were considered excellent likenesses of their Majestys …

I send you a copy of a Will I made during the prevalence of the Fever & I do not think I will change it – for another unless circumstances bring me once more in the bosom of your Family. …

I hear nothing from my Correspondent in Canada about the re-registry of Colonel Connollys Will – I am glad that the parties on the Ohio seem to be coming to their senses – as I said before I lament my affairs in that transaction entirely … Thos Connolly"

Philadelphia Oct. 21 1819 Retained copy of letter to Thomas Connolly from Edward Evans

"Dear Sir,

Yesterday Mr M called at my house & read to me his letters to & from Mr Wickliff & I perceive by one of them that Mr Wickliff is desirous of having power to compromise or sell, This I refused in a

decided manner – Gen Lytle offers what he calls peace money but as Wickliff observes too trifeling for your acceptance – There is something which I think very flattering in a letter from Geo Reinholdt now at Louisvill, to Mr. M in which he states that the marshall of the U.S. hast put a claimant in possession of a great estate adjacent to yours & under similar circumstances after going through the supreme court of U.S. I had almost forgot to inform you Mr. M is preparing for Canada by the next mail in order to have the will &c ready for Wickliff as soon as possible, and of which he said he would advise you – I have recd nothing from you since the 25 Aprill – pray let us know if you are still in the land of the living … E Evans …"

Bermuda St. George's Decr 1819, Thomas Connolly to Edward Evans, Philadelphia

"My Dear Friend,

Captn Smith, whom I have not had the pleasure of seeing as yet, sent me your 2 Letters & likewise the packet of papers – for the latter I return you many thanks, they are amusing in this dull part of the World – when I meet the Captain I shall thank him in person for his politeness.

Although yours of the 21st of October has not reached the Bermudas; I yet apprehended Mr. M would take a trip into Canada – indeed his presence was absolutely necessary in that quarter – especially under the existing circumstances that attend our pursuit of trying to recover for the Family – my Fathers large landed property in America so long dispoiled.

A. B. in London is not to be found – I hope to soon unferit him – an answer was left for him as directed – but he has not choose to take it from Tavistock; nor can the people at the Courier office give the due information by which the insertion of the paper I sent you, might be traced, however in despight of his wariness he must soon be produced to light his eyes will soon meet an answer to his enquries … if he as any sinister objects to accomplish by the insertion in the public prints of the article in question, he will remain convinced the ulterior object will be baffled, & that a clue remains to trace the author. – Mr. Butts in Canada lately accepted Jacks Bill upon London for £ 150 sterling supposed for back pay as an Ensign in the British Army . Credit &c while in Canada, I tried hard to discover the abode of this older Brother, but in vain - I wrote him – and sent the letter to a place called the Cedars some miles above Montreal where I had good reason to suppose he was living at the time of my jaunt - … yet I never could extract an answer, this silence on his side could not proceed from inability or ignorance, since I know he can scrabble well enough when to do so suits his purpose – specimens of his, to my father of this kind, being in my possession, the natural conclusion therefore must be that private considerations of his own induced him to decline acknowledging the receipt of my letter, or, that he has been cajoled, blinded, & hurried off from Canada by some agent employed to transport him & his pretensions to Kentucky – there to avail themselves of his name & seeming legal pretensions in the Louisville affair – so, tell Mr. M to be on his guard from that quarter.

Our Domestick circle enjoy a portion of tolerable health as the times go – I have removed back to my old quarters on this hill – the Governor has arrived, but lives out of Town – a Man & his wife belonging to my Company take care of the Town House – where only one Levee has been held since his Excellency's arrival to assume the supreme functions of these Islands.

I hinted to you in my last, that something had occurred at Halifax that hurt my feelings in no slight degree at the time, I have had some correspondence since upon the subject; & my feelings as a Military Man, have been much soothed, by a very kind letter from very high authority at home; it has

induced me to remain in Status quo & I feel otherwise the more induced to do so – as I conceive it necessary, when every well disposed & honest character must feel the necessity of remaining at his post, firm, collected & prepared to render his individual assistance to maintain the national prosperity & peace – … Thos Connolly …"

Philadelphia Feby 24 1820 Retained copy of letter from Edward Evans to Thomas Connolly . Bermuda

"My dear Friend,

… here, thank heaven we have nothing to complain of except dull times, and as there are hundreds worse off than ourselves I will not murmur – I pity the man who lives at the fountain head yet goes down the stream for a drink – with respect to Johnny he must be educated in the best manner, this I have long resolved on, even if I should die a beggar. It was always my opinion, that it is much better to leave a child well educated rather than much money & depend upon it I am aiming at the highest point of learning … I have not heard anything interesting from Louisville since my last to you – I see Mr. M occasionally he always seems in good spirits, the last time I saw him he was preparing to secure Wickliffs fee & intended to apply to J. R. Ingersoll Esq for that purpose as Wickliff lately became urgent, this I think looks as if something was going to be done … E Evans"

Philadelphia April 18th 1820, Retained copy of letter from Edward Evans to Thomas Connolly

"My dear Friend,

… Our City is quite in an uproar, the convicts of the State prison lately made a general attempt to break out & had well nigh succeeded add to this the burning of the New Theatre & some valuable buildings on the outside with nightly alarms of fire we under the necessity of patrolling every street lane & ally regularly – The death of Commodore Decatur in a duel with Com. Barron has excited considerable interest … Edward Evans"

Philada June 7, 1821 Retained Copy of letter from Edward Evans to Thomas Connolly, Bermuda

"My dear friend,

… I have changed my place of Residence to the N. E. Corner of Race & 6th Sts where I have opened a drug store it is a very pleasant situation being directly opposite the public square, an open lot of about six acres which the city councils have ordered to be laid out in walks & planted with trees. The public have pronounced my shop in point of Taste inferior to none in the city & those who speak a little hyperbolically say it is by far the handsomest – Mr & Mrs Radcliff have been at my house ever since Jany last he sails this day for St Barts & St Thomas & desires to be remembered to you & Mrs C. he says if can bring Bermuda in his course he will call an hour or two on his return to see you … There is however a person from Canada who is trying to throw some obstacles in the way – I thought you had made a satisfactory arrangement with the widow of Col. C – by allowing her a certain annuity … E. E."

April 10, 1820 Johhny Evans to his Uncle Thomas Connolly

Dear Uncle,

I am sorry to inform you of the accidents which has befell the city last winter … they have not stopped yet many houses have been set on fire by a gang of incendiarys which infest the city especially the theater has been burnt to the ground the fire has much injured the shakespear buildings the Inion Circulating library Mr dupuy's house. The great Commodore Stephen Decatur has fell in a duel with Commodore James Barron … J. W. C. Evans"

Bermuda 4th June 1820, Thomas Connolly to his nephew J. W. C. Evans, Philadelphia

"Dear Nephew,

… you have at length, made a grand assault upon the Latin Tongue - & in 12 months have hopes to subdue this ugly headed monster – should you happily succeed, I as a true Friend ought to do, upon such an occasion, will be among the earliest to congratulate you upon the victory - & in return I expect (reasonable Man as I am) that you send me a few of the Laurels that then will adorn & overshadow your brow… When Master of Latin – the Spanish, being nearly derivative, mixed with Arabic, will be easily understood by you – the latter may be in this literary affray compared to the bottle holder of a boxer – when the principal gives in & says enough is of no further importance than to wipe the sweat of the fallen hero & console him with a sip of the needful … allow me to recommend to you the conquest of 2 or 3 nouns daily of the latter – you will find it upon trial superior to the exalted pleasure of playing at marbles … Thos Connolly"

Bermuda June 1820 Thomas Connolly to Edward Evans, Philadelphia

"My Dear Friend,

… reading the acct of the Duel between 2 Naval Commanders observed when he found, what cause gave rise to the unfortunate affair – that to accept a public situation – often requires a Man to be armed with a Double case of loaded pistols - &, upon the faith of an honest fellow, I think his remark could be extended to more places, than where the circumstances took place, that created his idea I thank you, for your intention of sending me the papers – but the tax sometimes, unless they are personally delivered, is extravagant – so I am informed – our journals are full of intestine squabbles …

Lately, I have seen, a considerable deal of dancing, Drinking, fiddling & also various other amusements, which as they are so numerous; to use the polite language of the posted handbills - … Thos Connolly"

Bermuda 2d October 1820 Thomas Connolly to Edward Evans, Philadelphia

"Dear Friend,

For this some time past I have received no letters from you; and I feel the more anxious, as unpleasant reports had reached this place of the yellow fever having broke out among your Citizens. I hope whether true to any extent, or not, you & yours will escape unhurt – amidst so gloomy a scene …

Perhaps you will not be sorry to hear I am promoted – a Regimental Majority having become vacant by the recent death of our eldest officer of that rank – I after being exactly 16 years a Capt … now drop the title of the former of these two Ranks in one it makes about 400 £ … in my pecuniary affairs for the better besides other advantages which would not be understood except by a Military person – the residue of my time in the Service will be passed on horseback which considering the great military reductions that have taken place in allowances to officers not Regimentally Field Officers, is to me an object of some consideration – having for many years been accustomed to the luxury of having a useful animal or two, to ride which under the new order of things I should have been obliged to discontinue … T Connolly …"

Bermuda, June 19th, 1821, Thomas Connolly to Edward Evans, Philadelphia

My Dear Sir,

… I am on the eve of embarking with my family for Great Britain on Board of a small Transport Brigg … we shall, from appearances be crowded excessively – but, at this Season of the Year, when moderate winds & kindly weather may be looked for, I trust our irksome situation will not be of long duration- The situation of a soldiership exposes him, from the nature of his profession, to various vicissitudes & trials, some good, & some, not quite so pleasant – but habit has a wonderful effect & makes him a practical philosopher at least – and I think I have taken my degrees long since in the great school of human life; to have arrived at last, as far as concerns myself, to a tolerable composure, where great passions are expected to be excited.

When you write to me in future, be good enough to direct your letters for me to the care of Thomas Bonnor Esq. No 14 Angel Court London, by so doing & sent through the Packets or the Vessels that sail from N. Y. to Liverpool in England – they will be insured a safe conveyance.

I have no news to tell you from thus Island – but what you may chance to see in a Bermuda Newspaper where intestine jars, nonsense & accounts are most strangely jumbled & misrepresented – in the bulk – such things I care not 2 Groats about & I suppose you would if here value them nearly at the same rate – being like me a lover of quiet & good order … Thos Connolly"

Kingston upon Hull – Yorkshire 6th Augst 1822, Thomas Connolly, to Edward Evans, Philadelphia

"My Dear Friend,

Since our arrival in England from Bermuda we have been so moved about & my time & attention in consequence so employed, that I am ashamed to say, your last letter which I received safely, remained unanswered until the present moment.

… I have been lately marching through England … we are now re-assembling but how long we shall continue in this quarter, is quite uncertain, to secure, therefore your letters a certain delivery, pray direct them as usual to my Agent in London.

In travelling, Johnny, my son in law, caught the Small Pox – though vaccinated – when a child – he was covered with the Pustules – but escaped with life & now is as well as ever. At present I am endeavoring to get him into the military service. I hope I may succeed in making some provision for his outset in life – he is on the list of candidates – but commissions, at this peaceful period are scarce & as valuable as Diamonds – and prized nearly as high! …

For this some time past, Mr M has abstained from writing – say, nearly a 12 month – has my law suit failed? … I deem 5 years – a sufficient time to have elapsed to bring any business to a termination one way or the other – next year I propose coming to the States - & if nothing is concluded satisfactorily I must take decisive measures … Thos Connolly"

Waterford Ireland 24th Nov. 1823, Thomas Connolly to Edward Evans, Philadelphia

"My Dear Friend,

… with you, I coincide, that time, the great unfolder of events, will yet, display to the World, the resuscitation of a Family, that has been cruelly trampled in the Dust, by political rancour, joined to the basest practices of chicanery & Fraud – All this change – so much to be desired – I still hope and expect we shall both of us live to see – My poor Father's affairs, from his own inattention to such matters – from their complexity at the period of his decease; & from various other co-operating causes, were sadly mismanaged – I rather, properly speaking might say were entirely neglected; yet since we have at length set our shoulders to the work I do not despair of our being able to raise them out of the mire in which they have stuck so long – you would have seen me among you last summer had I not failed unfortunately in my then application to quit this Country ….

It is with heartfelt recollections of Grief, that I have to communicate to you the Departure from this life of poor Mrs C – she died at Naas, a military post about 15 miles from the City of Dublin – last 6th of June – sincerely regretted & beloved by the whole corps as a worthy woman – toe me, she was always a firm friend and faithful Bosom Counsellor - & one the loss of whose companionship I feel I can't supply again – what I feel on the occasion – I leave to yourself to judge… Her children reside with me – Miss L comes to America when I get leave & her Brother Mr. L is now an officer in our Corps – so that he is provided for sufficiently – he has grown up a fine young man… We often, in an evening, talk over the circumstances of our Temporary sojournment in America, particularly, that portion of time we passed in Philadelphia, & the recollection seems to have made a pleasing impression on his mind, as far as one can conjecture from his remarks … T. Connolly"

London 13th May 1824, Thomas Connolly to Edward Evans, Philadelphia

"My Dear Friend,

It is a long while indeed since I had the pleasure from you but I buoyed myself up under the disappointments with the hope that I should this summer have shaken you by the hand & seen once more with my eyes your wife & son – In this I am disappointed I came on hither on sick leave about three weeks or rather upward in company with my step Daughter whom I felt anxious to accompany homeward to her relatives in America & since I have been in London have made ineffectual attempt to procure leave of extension but without success – unless I take some very decisive steps in my profession, I do not think the chance of ever again seeing you is very proximate – and on this head it requires I should proceed with deliberate caution – as a Military mans situation is one surrounded with

difficulties & embarrassments & generally he is little better than an automaton, liable to be moved at the will & pleasure of superiors – whom he dare not disobey & whom it would be imprudent to offend….

It is singular that Mr. M has not written me a single line touching the progress of my Kentucky pursuit – surely by this time the cause must have had a hearing, if it be intended to hear it at all - & to advise me of the circumstance I would conceive to be no more than common attention to my feelings … Thos Connolly"

Fishkill Landing 13th May 1826, Peter C. Windt, to Edward Evans, Philadelphia, transmitting a copy of Thomas Connolly's Will made in Ireland in 1823

"Dear Sir,

Miss Lawson sends you on now a copy of Major Thos Connolly's will who I suppose you have heard departed this life on 31st last October, this has been sent on as soon as it is practicable, she intreats you as she is unacquainted with the residence of Mr. Saml. Mifflin to hand him a copy of the will you can procure one by applying at the Surrogates Office at New York where the Will has been acknowledged … Miss Lawson will be happy to hear from you to care of John P. De Wint at Fishkill Landing…"

Philadelphia, April 25, 1827, Samuel Mifflin to Charles Evans, Philadelphia

"Dr Sir,

Oweing to some strange neglect in Kentucky, the record, Connolly's case, was not sent on until so late a period, of the last Session of the Supreme Court at Washington, that the cause was stricken off the docket for a non compliance with the rules of the Court – it was however, on application by a friend, restored, upon an assurance that the record should be on the docket, before the close of the session. Fortunately, my earnest entreaties to Mr. Wickliffe, enabled me, to comply with this condition, without however, having had an opportunity, of submitting the papers (as I intended to do) to the inspection of a legal Gent. Of this city.

My letters from Washington, say, that a copy will cost 120 which, added to about 700, already expended & perhaps 1000 or 1500 more without a certainty of success; makes it a subject (rendered more than doubtful by the decision of the Court in Kentucky) of consideration how far, we ought to proceed with the claim. In fact, nothing but a reluctance, to give up an object, which I have had so much to do with for the last 30 years, could induce me to persevere, yet, before I take any further steps, you no doubt will see the propriety, of my having an understanding with the parties interested as to the mode of reimbursing my expenses. Like yourself, I have no direct interest in this affair, & my means, are too limited, to justify my expending a heavy sum, without some prospect, of an adequate remuneration. You say, that you will not advance & if I make the same determination, the business must be abandoned & the claim lost. With this result, I should be mortified & I would therefore propose, that the parties concerned, should allow me a certain proportion, of whatever may be recovered, in full for all advances made & to be made. I am not prepared to say what that proportion ought to be, but you will no doubt, agree with me, that as the chance of success, is far from being flattering, the proportion to be allowed, should be very considerable … Saml. Mifflin …"

Philadelphia, April 18, 1827, Samuel Mifflin to Charles Evans, Philadelphia

"Dear Sir,

The uncertainty which attends all law suits, but more particularly, that which I am engaged in, for the recovery of the Louisville Estate & which has already been decided against us, in the inferior Court,

renders it somewhat difficult to say, what proportion of the property, if recovered would be a fair compensation, for the risk, of losing all, that has & may be expended in pursuing the claim; & here it may be proper to repeat, what I verbally stated to you, that Mr. Wickliffe, refused to bear any part of the expenses of the suit unwilling at this stage of the business, to abandon a claim which I have pursued for these 30 years, I am unwilling, to continue to make the advances, provide the parties, who are to benefit by the recovery, will allow me, one quarter of the gross amount of the claim if recovered.

I doubt not, but you will consider this proposition as unreasonable. For you will find, upon enquiry, of those having land claims in Kentucky, that the general allowance, without expenses is one half.

Should you decline this proposition, you will no doubt see the equity & justice of making a provision for a proportional part of the expenses, which have & may be incurred in this business… Saml Mifflin"

$ 2750.00



16. (Economics) Butterworth, Samuel F. (1811-1875), **Retained Copies of a Series of Highly Detailed Letters in which Butterworth, Superintendent of the U. S. Assay Office in New York, Reports to Treasury Secretary Howell Cobb on the Expediency of Establishing a Branch Mint in New York City, 1860**

quarto, three letters, 32 pages, Butterworth's retained copies of this series of letters, on thin tissue like paper, in very good clean and legible condition.

Butterworth writes to Cobb a series of highly detailed and informational replies to Cobb's requests for information on the possible establishment of a Branch Mint of the United States in New York City:

"United States Assay Office, New York, Mar. 9, 1860

Sir,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th ... enclosing a copy of a Bill submitted to the Department by the Committee of Commerce of the House of Representatives for the establishment of a Branch Mint at New York, and requesting my views as to the expediency of establishing such Branch, the expense of putting it in operation, and the annual expense of carrying on the operations thereafter, including an estimate of the probable cost of the necessary buildings &c; also asking a statement of the operations of the Assay Office since its establishment, including the annual cost of carrying on the operations, with such further information as I can procure on the subject.

In complying with your request, I propose to notice in their order the several topics embraced in your letter.

1. With respect to the Bill referred to you by the Committee of Commerce, I would remark that it has been framed without a proper recognition of the functions of the Assay Office already existing. Its effect, should it become a law, - would be to establish in New York another Assay office with a coinage department added. In no part of this Bill is there anything to indicate that the existing Assay Office is to be merged in the Branch Mint. On the contrary, leaving the Assay Office undisturbed, it provides for another establishment, "in connection with the Assay Office" it is true, but having a corps of officers whose titles & duties will be identical with those of the existing Assay Office, though with a lower grade of salaries. The only new office which it creates is that of Chief Coiner, except indeed that it provides for "one Melter and one Refiner", while in the Assay Office, as in the Mint, these titles are combined and indicate one & the same officer, called the "Melter & Refiner".

The Assay Office at New York, established by the Act of March 4, 1853, needs only the addition of a coinage department, and the legal authority to coin money, to make it a complete Mint establishment. I respectfully suggest therefore, that instead of erecting a distinct institution, or of disturbing the existing one, it would be a much simpler procedure to add a Coinage Department to the Assay Office. I enclose a form of Bill framed in conformity with this suggestion.

2. Of the expediency of establishing a Branch Mint in New York, particularly if accomplished in the manner above indicated by the addition of a Coinage Department to the Assay Office, I think there can be little doubt. I do not undertake that I am called upon to express an opinion respecting the location of the existing Mint establishment of the United States. The amount of their business respectively must be the measure by which to determine the extent to which they are severally ministering to the wants of commerce. But whatever may be the claims of other localities, no argument is necessary to show that New York is preeminently entitled to all the advantages which a Government Mint is designed to afford. The same reasons that have determined the location of Mints at London, Paris, & Vienna indicate New York as at least one of the points for a Mint of the United States. It is not only the commercial metropolis of the country, but by its maritime and inland connections is the focal point of the particular commerce in the precious metals. Were the question of the location of the Mint of the United States a new one, the opinion would be unanimous in favor of New York. It is true that the Assay Office now affords in a good degree to the commerce of New York the privileges of a mint; but this is effected only by the assumption by the Government of the expense, delay and risk of transporting the bullion to the Mint at Philadelphia to be returned again in coins....

A mint of the largest capacity has been deemed necessary at New Orleans, and during the twenty two years that it has been in existence its business has amounted to an average of a little over three millions per annum; while at New York the business of the Assay Office during the five years of its existence,

has reached an annual average of about twenty-one millions. This amount would doubtless have been considerably increased if the power of coinage had been conferred upon the Assay Office. ...

I would remark in conclusion that by existing laws the Assay Office is in as full connection with and subordination to, the Mint of the United States, and is as completely governed by the laws relating to the Mint and to the coinage generally, as are any of the Branch Mints. The design of the bill which I enclose is simply to clothe the Assay Office with the power of coining money, of course in strict conformity with all the laws made for the government of the Mint and its Branches. If it should at any time be deemed advisable to change the title of the Assay Office to that of Branch Mint, it can readily be done without in the least disturbing its existing organization..."

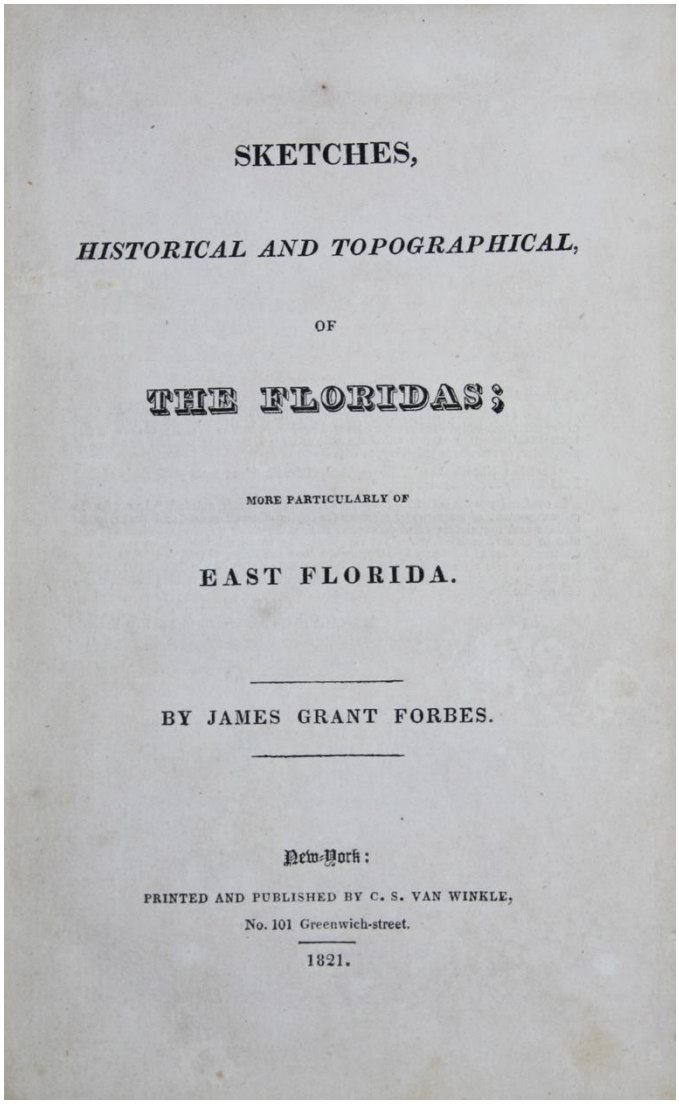
Butterworth continues to press for the establishment of a Branch Mint in New York in two further letters, which are also highly detailed and carry statistical tables the second dated April 10, 1860, the third is undated but probably shortly thereafter.

Samuel F. Butterworth was born in 1811 in Newburgh, New York, he died May 6, 1875, in San Francisco. He was a graduate of Union College, and studied law privately under Edward Tompkins in New York City. He was U. S. district attorney for Mississippi during the Van Buren administration, confirmed justice of U.S. Supreme Court but did not accept, superintendent U.S. Assay Office New York 1857, went to California in 1864 in connection with a suit against the New Almaden Quicksilver Mining Company, of which he was president until his resignation in 1870, president of the North Bloomfield Gravel Mining Company at the time of his death. Butterworth was elected Honorary Regent of the University of California 1868-1876, resigned 1873, author of Regent's resolution eliminating student tuition fee and author of Regent's resolution admitting women to the University.

Howell Cobb (1815-1868) lawyer and politician, served as Secretary of the Treasury under Buchanan. He resigned his Cabinet post December 10, 1860, and returned to his native Georgia and lobbied for immediate secession. He joined the Confederate army in 1861 as colonel of the 16th Georgia Infantry and rose to the rank of major general. After the war he advocated resistance to congressional reconstruction measures.

$ 350.00

American National Biography, vol. 5, pp. 99-100; *Dictionary of American Biography*, vol. II, part two, pp. 241-244



SKETCHES,

HISTORICAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL,

OF

THE FLORIDAS;

MORE PARTICULARLY OF

EAST FLORIDA.

BY JAMES GRANT FORBES.

New-York:

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY C. S. VAN WINKLE,

No. 101 Greenwich-street.

1821.

17. (Florida) Forbes, James Grant, **Sketches, Historical and Topographical, of The Floridas; More Particularly of East Florida.**
New York: Printed and Published by C. S. Van Winkle, 1821, first and only edition, octavo, folding plate, (map and plan), *Map showing the Apalachicola Bay and River and a plan of the proposed town of Colinton (the Forbes purchase area*), viii, [9] – 226, 1 leaf, [publishers advt.], bound in contemporary ¼ sheep and marbled paper covered boards, map somewhat foxed, 4 inch tear from right hand gutter edge of map, separation at fold intersection, small tear along fold at bottom edge, portion of spine missing at base, outer hinges opening, else very good.

James Grant Forbes' *Sketches* is not primarily a travel account, but rather a guide to East Florida at the time it was ceded to the United States. It appears to have been designed to attract settlers or investors to the "Forbes Purchase," an area of about 1,200,000 acres on the Apalachicola Bay and River mouth. A map of this region is included, together with a plan of the projected town of Colinton on the Apalachicola

River eighteen miles from the Bay. The author claims to have based his sketches on personal observation and research, borrowing from Romans, Bartram, and Pursh, presumably correcting them. Impressions of the productivity of the region are unreliable.

Nearly one-fourth of the book comprises a historical sketch of the Floridas, but the account is not free from errors. An appendix of forty-six pages contains several historical documents, including a bilingual copy of the treaty of cession by Spain to the United States. Special topics for contemporary description include population, towns, rivers, lakes, commerce and manufactures, climate, agriculture, animals and insects. West Florida is given only a slight description. Clark, *Travels in the Old South,* II:203; Sabin 25046, not noting the map; Howes F-243, says map not issued in all copies; Streeter Sale 1205; Servies 1078 $ 2500.00



Rare Views of Florida Ghost Towns

18. (Florida) **Group of 14 Stereo views of the Long-Abandoned Towns of Ellaville, New Troy and Columbus, Florida, in the Suwanee River Valley, circa 1870**
14 stereo views, mounted on yellow cardstock mounts, no photographer's credit on mount verso, views identified in pencil on versos, in good clean condition.

Rare group of stereo views providing visual documentation of the long-vanished Florida towns of Ellaville, Columbus and New Troy, all located near each other along the Suwanee River. The views have

light period pencil notations on their versos identifying each view. There are only a handful of images known to survive of Ellaville, especially from its early days.

Ellaville, Florida is a ghost town located in the Suwanee River State Park in Suwanee County, Florida. Ellaville was formerly located at the juncture of the Suwanee and Withlacoochee Rivers.

Ellaville was founded in 1861 by George Franklin Drew a successful businessman and future governor of Florida. He named the town Ellaville after one of his slaves named Ella. He and Louis Bucki, a Prussian immigrant, built a mill that employed over 500 people and was one of the largest in Florida at the time. The company had 1200 acres near Ellaville and an additional 90,000 acres of timberlands in adjacent areas. Lumberyards and branch offices were established in New York City and Jacksonville. Drew built himself a mansion on the western banks of the Suwanee River.

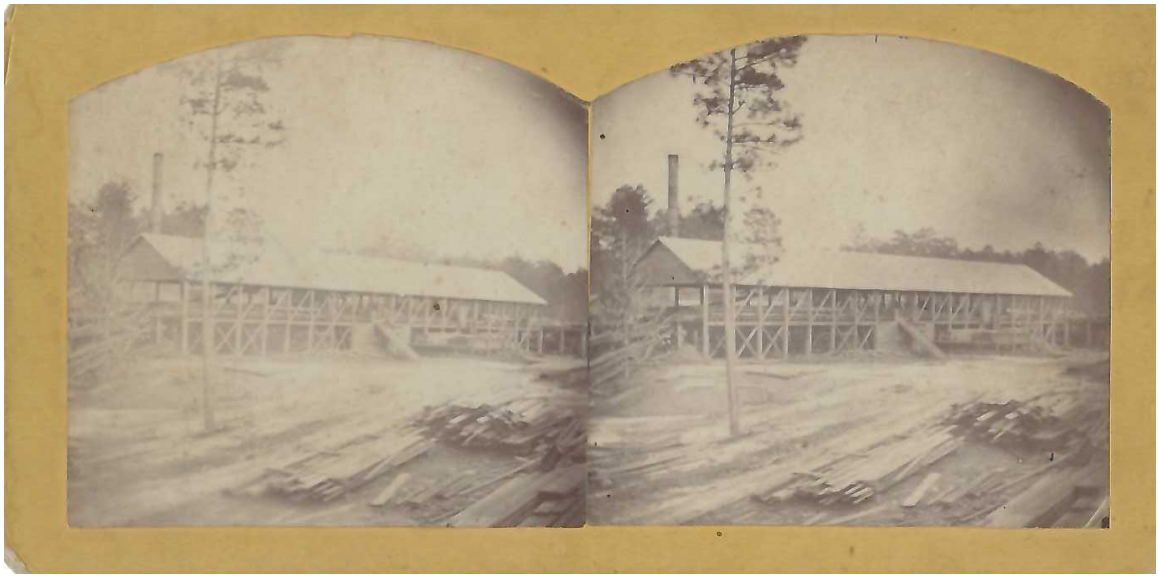
The Florida Railroad built a line to the town providing direct access to markets for the mill. Soon after the town was booming and in its heyday in the early 1870s, when these images were taken, Ellaville had a train station, two schools, two churches, a steamboat dock, masonic lodge, commissary and a sawmill. Drew's company soon expanded into the manufacture of turpentine, and railroad car building. Drew established his own private railroad company. Drew paid his workers with company scrip in the early 1870s. The town had about a thousand residents at its peak. In 1876 George Franklin Drew was elected Governor of Florida.

Ellaville began to decline near the turn of the century after its mill burned down in 1898. Although the mill was quickly rebuilt, the number of pine trees had declined. Both rivers flooded and with the onset of the Great Depression, there was no future for the town, the post office was finally abandoned in 1942. The Drew mansion was abandoned, vandalized over the years, it burnt to the ground in the 1970s.

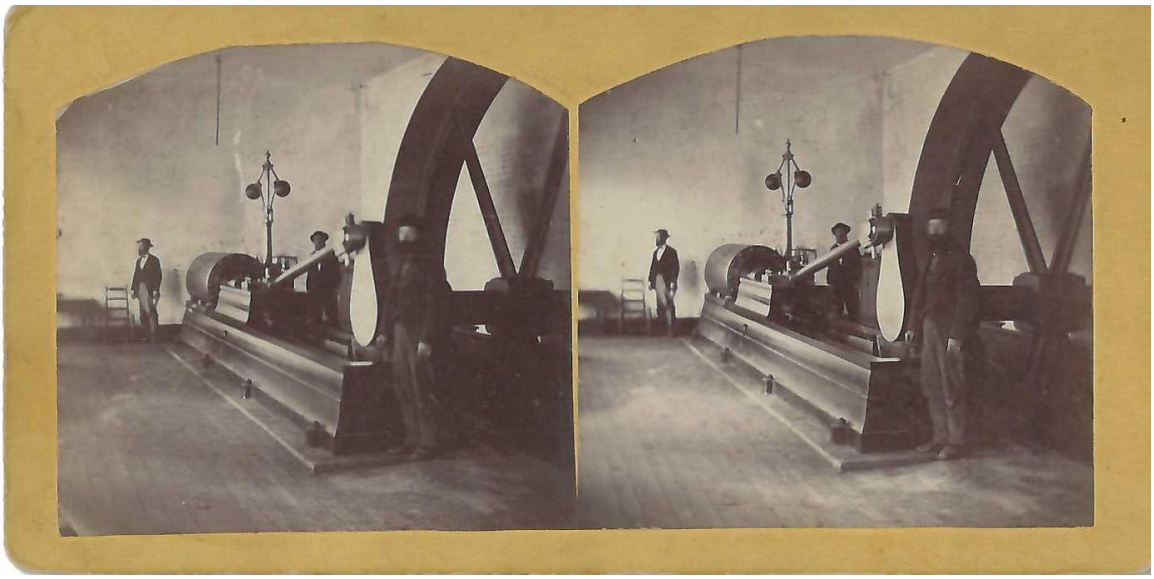
The towns of New Troy and Columbus, located along the Suwanee and near Ellaville and "boomed and bust" in similar fashion.



"View of Back Street in Ellaville Fla."



“Drew and Buckis Steam Saw Mill Ellaville Fla.”



“Engine of Drew and Buckis Saw Mill Ellaville Fla.”

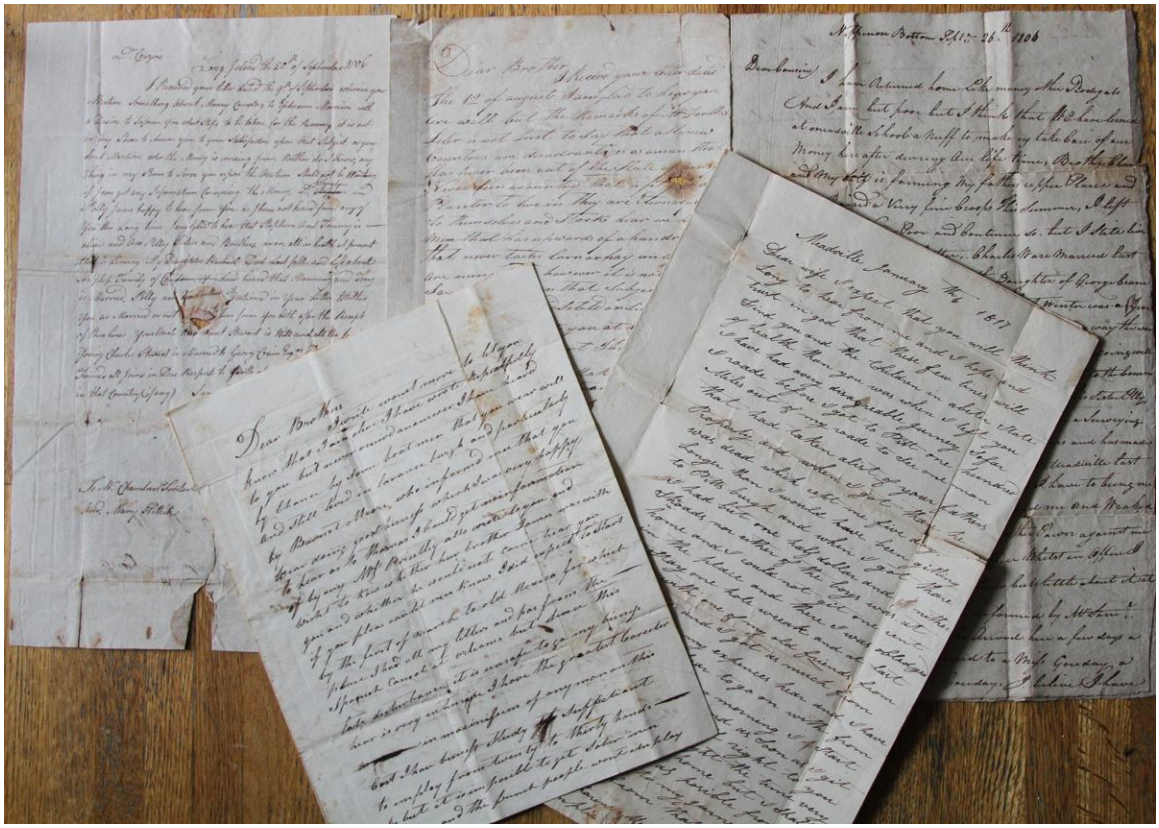
The images include:

1. “Drew and Buckis Steam Saw Mill Ellaville Fla.”
2. “View of Lumber Train Ellaville Fla.”
3. “View of R.R. Bridge at Columbus Fla.”
4. “Capt Edwards Store at New Troy”
5. “View of Back Street in Ellaville Fla.”
6. “View of Furnace at Drew and Buckis Mill Ellaville Fla.”
7. “Steamer Wawenock at Troy on Suwanee River”
8. “View in the Pine Woods Florida”

9. “Sugar Boiling at Geo. F. Drews Ellaville Fla.”
10. “View of Humble Log House in Florida”
11. “Little River Spring and Suwanee River in the distance”
12. “Little River Spring and Church on the Hill Suwanee River”
13. “Dr. Hodges Yacht at Hickory Island”
14. “Engine of Drew and Buckis Saw Mill Ellaville Fla.”

https://abandonedfl.com/the-town-of-ellaville/

$ 1,750.00



19. (Forster Family Letters) **Group of Five Letters written by Members of the Forster Family written from Kaskaskia, Illinois, Pittsburg, Nippinose Bottom, and Meadville, Pennsylvania and Natchez Mississippi Territory, 1806-1817**

five letters, quarto and folio, 11 manuscript pages, some wear and staining, few holes at fold intersections, otherwise in very good, clean and legible condition.

These letters chronicle the Forster family’s movements from frontier settlements in Pennsylvania to those further west in Illinois and Indiana and as far south as Natchez, Mississippi Territory seeking better economic conditions. Stephen Forster emigrates to the river town of Kaskaskia in Illinois in 1806 where he is engaged in trade and as a wheelwright. By 1810 he is Natchez Mississippi and Louisiana and is working as builder and wheelwright with a number of employees including African American slaves. He constructs buildings, cotton gins, sugar mills and other machinery.

Sample Quotes:

[Kaskaskia] September 28, 1806, Stepehen Forster, to his brother Chambers Forster, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania

"Dear Brother,

I recivd your letter dated the 12 of August I am glad to hear you are well but the Remarks of Mr Foulkes Leter is not just to say that all new Countrys are disadvantages as a man Has never been out of the State of Pennsyl never seen a country that is fit [for] a Planter to live in they are Eternally a Slave to themselves and Stock hear we have men that has upwards of a hundred horses that never tastes corn nor hay unless the are using them however it is not worth saying much on that subject as you have your mind seteld on Sinsinnata Thomas will meet you at Cincinnati But as for my part I have no desire to Come as I can make Eighty dolrs a month hear in trade and some mony as I am nearly first hear now and it wont answer for us to lose all our trouble and Expence hear and More than that I expect to Mary Shortly to a French girl that don't Speake a word of English Shee is not welthy She is Reasonably handsom Her Caructor is preferable to any in The place very industrious and most agreable company Palizah Fortune When you wrote to me that you was going to get married you did not even write me her name –

The Receipt you set me for painting is of no account I want you to Send me eight or ten dozin of wheel irons and I will convey the mony to you as soon as possible I would not trouble you with the task But they are Not to be got hear with out more trouble than they are worth I have to pay half a dollar a set for Forging them If James Foulke gets well I want [him] to come to this country I have made a discovery of a silver mine and many lead mines may be found there is a cowhokia Indian to go this fall and show me one that is close to the top [of the] Ground if he don't come try and het him to larn you how to extrat silver from lead write what time you will be at Cincinnati … Stephen Forster"

Nippenose Bottom Septr 26th 1806, Alexander Stewart to his cousin Chambers Forster, Pittsburgh

"Dear Cousin,

I have returned home Like many other Prodigals And I am but poor but I think I have learned at Meadville School a Nuff to make us take care of our Money here after during Our life time. Brother Charles and My Self is farming my fathers upper Place and have Raised a very fine Crops this Summer, I left Meadville Very Poor and Continue so, but I still live in hope of Being Better. Charles was married last winter to Miss Lilly Crane the Daughter of George Crane Esquire. Sister Kitty was married last winter a year to John Knox and is a dowing well the Rest of the family continues in the same way they were when you left them. The Rest of the family are doing well Joseph Foulke is a Justice of the Piece & Clerk to Commiss. Of Lycoming County & making money his sister Polly lives with him William Foulke has been a Surveying out in the Jersies this four or five Years and has made money. The times were hard when I left Meadville last Spring it will take all the Property I have to bring me and my Bail out Clear the Sued me and Wraked out all the Vengeance that Ware in ther Power against we me when I was coming out of Office Whilst in Office I thought my Lot hard but Knew but little about it at that time, I have been informed by Mr. Saml Torbett of Meadville who Arrived here a few days a gow that you are married to Miss Gouday, a Daughter of James Gouday. … let me heare Whether you intend Gowing down the Ohio or Continue in Pittsburgh, You my Dear friend, I have always thought If you couldGet a good chance would do Something … I have Confined myself to privit Conserns of a Farm and have more Pleasure looking at my horses cows hoggs & Poultry feeding a Round me Then I had when I was the Publicks Servant the Sheriff of Crawford County & from all that I can learn my Successor James Quigley will have

as much trouble as I had in coming out of his Office to this I add no more but I subscribe my self your zealous friend … Alexr Stewart”

“Natchez, Mississpi Terr. Nov 14, 1810, Stephen Forster to his brothers Chambers and Thomas, Lawrenceburgh, Indiana

Dear Brothers,

I write wonst more to let you know that I am alive I have wrote Respectively to you but never received an answer I have heard by chance by some boat man that you wear well and still lived in lawrenceburgh and particularly by Barnet Moore who informed me that you wear doing good business which I was very happy to hear as to Thomas I could get no information of by any. Mrs. Priestley also wrote to you and wisht to know whether her brother James was with you and whether he would not come hear if you pleas can let me know I did expect to start by the first of March to old Mexico for which place iad all my letters and pas from the Spanish consol at orlians but since this late disturbance it is unsafe to go my business hear is very extensive I have the greatest carecter in macinisim of any man on this cost I have bisness steady sufficient to employ from twenty to thirty hands but it is impossible to get sober men hear and the French people wont imploy Men of disapated caracters by which means I cant make so much as I should if the would suffer them in their familys and the furnish me with black workmen I have now on hand three large dwellings two Cotton gins and one Sugar mill and after I finish them I intend to build a saw mill for myself and when I get that completed if god spares me life and health I will come and see you the business of making wheels hear is very good I could have steady imployment for two or three hands at eight dollars a peace winsor chairs is not so good I expect to make two thousand dollars this year if I keep my health and I hope this will find you all in good health and prosperity I have no news but one thing that you will be surprsid to hear that is I have left of all kinds of debautcherys I have it in my power now to mary to great advantage I have several French ladys at my command.

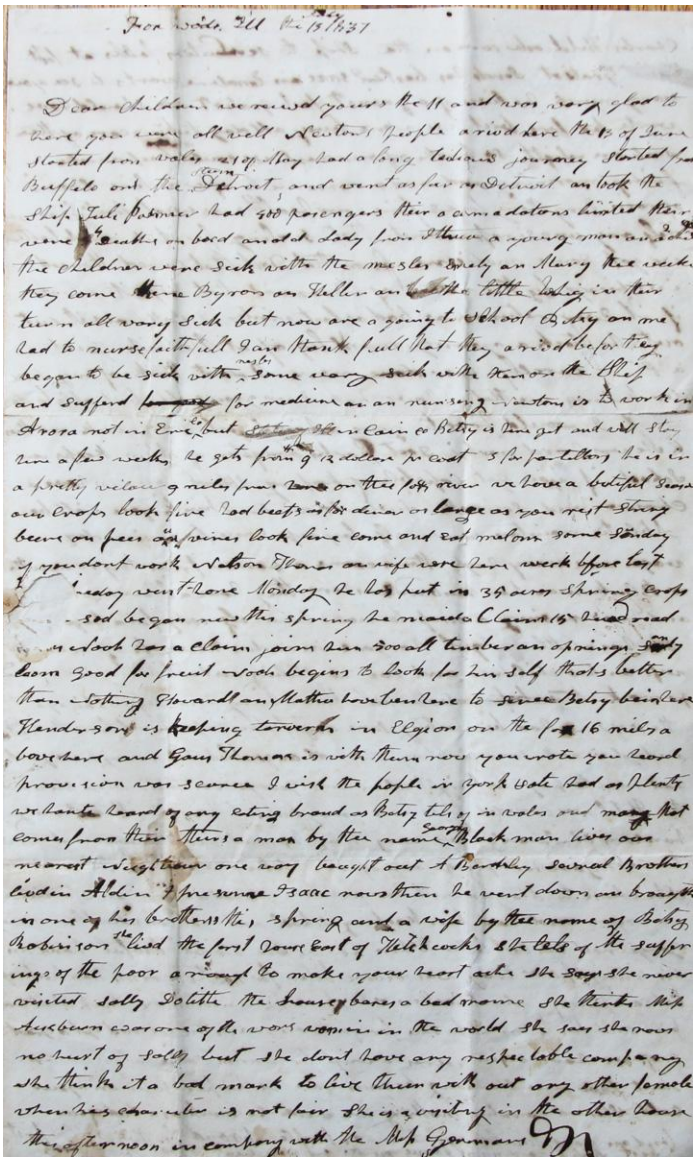
I have acquired the French language … Stephen Forster

Direct your letter to the care of James godberry County of Acadia twenty leagues above orlians … Parish of St James”

Meadville January the 6 1817, Chambers Forster to his wife, Mary Forster, Lawrenceburgh, Indiana

“Dear wife I expect that you will think Long to hear from me and I hope and trust in god that these few lines will find you and the children in a better state of health than you was when I left you I have had a very disagreeable journey so far I roade before I got to Pitt one hundred miles out of my roade to see one man that had taken a list of your fathers Property and when I got thare he was dead which cept me five days Longer than I would have been gitting to Pittsburgh and when I got thare I had but one half dollar and nither Shroads nor either of the boys was at home and I could not git one cent in the place and there I was obliged to stay one hole weeak and at last met with one of my old friends from this place and I got as much from him as bore my expenses hear and I have got money hear to go on with from hear and tomorrow morning I start to harrisburgh I will right to you again I have thought the time very Long since I left home but I shall push on as fast as possible from hear until I git to my journeys end and then from that home. John and Catherine Mead sends there love and compliments to you. … Chambers Forster”

$ 1,100.00



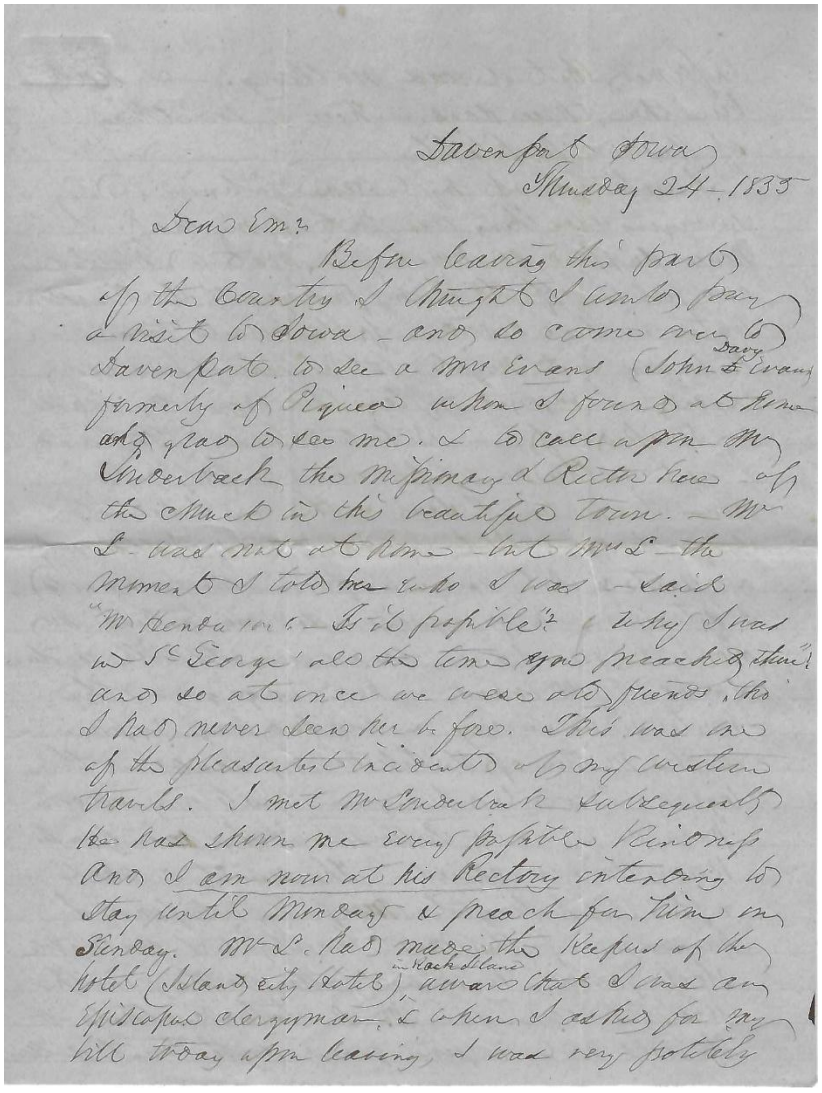
20. (Illinois) Rowe, J. S., **Autograph Letter Signed, Foxwoods, Illinois, February 13, 1837, to Mr. Isaac Parish, Alexander, Genesee County, New York – written by an early Woman settler**
folio, three pages, plus stamp less address leaf, formerly folded, some light staining, portion of text missing due to careless opening, else in good, legible condition.

Letter written by an early Illinois pioneer settler - likely a woman - describes conditions in her new home to family back in Genesee County, New York

“Dear children we receivd yours the 11 and was vary glad to here you were all well Newtons people arrivd here the 13 of June started from Wales 21 of May had a long tedious journey started from Buffalo on the steamer Detroit and went as far as Detroit and took the ship Juli Palmer had 400 passengers their acomodations limited there were 4 deaths on board an old lady from Ithaca a young man and 2 children the children were sick with the measles … Newton is to work in Arora not in Erie Co but State of Ill in Cain Co … he gets from 9 12dollars pr coat 3 for pantaloons he is in a pretty ville 9 miles from here on the Fox river we have a beautiful season our crops look fine … Nelson Thomas

an wife were here week before last … he has put in 35 acres spring crops… Henderson is keeping tavern in Elgion on the Fox 16 miles above here and Gams Thomas is with them you wrote you heard provision was scarce I wish the people in York state had as plenty as we have … she tells of the sufferings of the poor a nough to make your heart ache she says she never visited Sally Dolittle the house bears a bad name she thinks Miss Ausburn was one of the wors woman in the world she says she knows no hurt of Sally but she don't have any respectable company she thinks it is a bad mark to live there with out any other female when her character is not fair she is a visiting in the other house this afternoon in company with the Miss Germans. Charles Hitchcock com on the ship to see Newtons folks at fort Gratiot sends his best … he lives of a gainst fort Gratiot … we got some medicine from that Doct that cured Howard in Chicago by the name of Branard that helps it I think if it ever returns as bad as last winter I shall have it cut out he took a young mans leg of at the hip joint a thing scarcely ever none … I am growing old but able to do what I would have to give a hired girl $ 2 pr week and then if she was hard worked Doct Cark's daughter of Atica keeps our school if you get capable of keeping school you can have a chance … I think you will be able to maintain your self lay up some for a rainy day wages are vary high their came a woman from Byron with a Black man her husband … they have a claim .. and he is rasing a crop to make himself ready for a begin[ing] She has a little girl has gone in and does the work of man[?] … and has 20 shiling an her little girl boarded pr week…. A man hung himself in Chicago the 10 of June had bin wating some days for his wife's arrival from the East Ohio and got in with some gambling sharpers an gambled his money away and had none to pay her freight… George was there when she arrived the Hotel was crowded to see her a butiful woman with 3 vary handsome children, the way they handed her money wasn't slow the capt gave her passage and offerd to take her back for the same. She chose to stay an visit her relation he had a claim an spar horses an wagon and had been keeping school and got considerable money … wheat has ben as high as $ 2 an corn one buck wheat has been sold 1 or 2 d … you can sow on the sod and get a great crop we have sown 4 acres… don't fear our starving because you se people sufer in your cold starved country nothing we need so much as a deed your land an good building to make people proud for the soil is first best such a garden as I have on the sod … J. S. Rowe"

$ 175.00



Davenport Iowa
Thursday 24 – 1855

Dear Em:

Before leaving this part of the Country I thought I would pay a visit to Iowa – and so came over to Davenport to see a Mr Evans (John Davy Evans) formerly of Piquea whom I found at home and glad to see me. & to call upon Mr Louderback the Missionary & Rector here of the church in this beautiful town. – Mr L – was not at home – but Mrs L – the moment I told her who I was – said "Mr Henderson – Is it possible?" Why I was in St George the time you preached there!" and so at once we were old friends, tho I had never seen her before. This was one of the pleasantest incidents of my western travels. I met Mr Louderback subsequently He has shown me every possible kindness and I am now at his Rectory intending to stay until Monday & preach for him on Sunday. Mr L had made the keepers of the hotel (Island city Hotel) in Rock Island aware that I was an Episcopal clergyman & when I asked for my bill today upon leaving, I was very politely

21. (Iowa) Henderson, M. H., **Autograph Letter Signed to Emma Macfarlane, Newark, New Jersey, Davenport, Iowa, Thursday 24th [?] 1855**
Quarto, 4 pages, in very good, clean and legible condition.

"Dear Em,

Before leaving this part of the country I thought I would pay a visit to Iowa – and so came over Davenport to see a Mr. Evans (John Davy Evans) formerly of Piquea whom I found at home and glad to see me & to call upon Mr. Louderback the missionary & Rector here of the church in this beautiful town – Mr. L was not at home - but Mrs L – moment I told her who I was = said "Mr. Henderson – Is it possible?" Why I was in St. George the time you preached there!" and so at once we were old friends, tho I had never seen her before. This was one of the pleasantest incidents of my western travels. I met Mr. Louderback subsequently He has shown me every possible kindness and <u>I am now at his Rectory</u> intending to stay until Monday & preach for him on Sunday. Mr. L had made the keepers of the hotel (Island city Hotel) in Rock Island aware that I was an Episcopal clergyman & when asked for my bill today upon leaving, I was very politely informed that it was "nothing" – I had been there three days – There is something of Western hospitality.

I wrote you of my extreme fatigue in surveying & walking over part of my land. I never suffered so much from heat in my life and feel the effects of my fatigue & the Limestone water in some disorder of the bowels today. … But to return to the Land I got rather an unfavourable impression from the portion I saw the way I saw it the first day But inasmuch as I saw only a part & that under unfavorable circumstances. I determined to go again and so taking Mr. Louderback & who is well acquainted with western lands & Mr. Evans who is engaged on the United States survey & has had large experience in the matter of the selection of lands in this region. I went out again yesterday, accompanied by a Mr. Patterson in the vicinity who knew the boundaries. The result is that after inspecting it carefully – I find I have one of the most beautiful & valuable stock farms (to raise & fatten cattle) in the Western country. Mr. L told me that if it was not in five years worth twenty dollars an acre – he would engage to take it off my hands at $ 25. Mr. Evans says he would not look at $ 10 for it now and a gentleman of Rock Island (Langley) says it will be worth $ 20 in two years. I have learned today that there is coal on the stream which runs through it for a mile and without doubt within the limits of my section as it has been found a short distance above. It is one of the most beautiful farms you can possibly imagine with a fine stream of spring water – to which the cattle from a great distance were driven for water last summer and the drought. So you see the prospect has brightened. I should feel reluctant now to take ten thousand dollars for it It is only 1 ¼ hours from Rock Island City & scarcely 3 miles from Camden where there are mills (saw & grist) Groceries & churches There are several beautiful locations for houses – one from which Rock Island & Davenport are visible at a distance of about 5 miles. – I am glad now that I came as nobody could have seen & learned what I have done. Yesterday we started up four deer upon my farm while I am told there are also wild turkeys & abundance of grouse & Quail, I heard the quails in all directions. I wished you could have been to see the beautiful groves & lawns & meadows you would almost have been tempted to come west too. …"

$ 100.00



Chief Joseph with Alice C. Fletcher and James Stuart by E. Jane Gay

22. (Native Americans – Photography) **Collection of Photographs documenting the Nez Perce, Caddo, Comanche, and Kiowa Nations, assembled by American Anthropologist Alice Cunningham Fletcher, includes a Rare Group of images by E. Jane Gay, George W. Bretz, and William Irwin, 1889-1894**

Photographic archive consisting of 15 photographs, and two photograph albums containing 88 photographs of Native Americans – includes fifteen photographs of the Nez Perce by Fletcher's collaborator and domestic partner E. Jane Gay. Former owner's label on front board of one album, accompanied by a 1970 letter to that owner from a Colorado based dealer discussing the photographs, formerly owned by "Some lady who was an authority on Plains Indians."

Collection of photographs assembled by American anthropologist and reformer of U.S. Indian policy Alice Cunningham Fletcher (1838-1923), including a group of 15 rare images taken and printed by E. Jane Gay (1830-1919), woman photographer, ethnographer, author, Fletcher's domestic partner, collaborator, and acknowledged by historians to be America's first lesbian photographer - in her lifetime.

Alice Fletcher, with the help and assistance of F. W. Putnam, curator of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology at Harvard, turned herself into an anthropologist at the age of forty-three. She left her friends in New York and New England and traveled west, to Dakota Territory to go camping with the Sioux, to Nebraska where she lived with the Omahas, and to Idaho where she lived among the Nez Perces. She sent collections of artifacts back to the Peabody Museum and then descriptions of Plains Indians religious ceremonies and a monograph on Omaha Indian music.

Alice Fletcher was a member of a lost generation in American anthropology, a little-known group of remarkable pioneers, mostly men but including several women, who between 1880 and 1900 shaped the study of anthropology in the United States.

Fletcher's correspondence is scattered in archives across the United States. She kept voluminous records of her professional years but destroyed everything pertaining to her first forty years. In her papers she often refers to the struggles she had as a woman against male power, male authority and prerogatives, against the limits her society imposed on her because she was a woman.

In the mid – 1880s Jane Gay and Alice Fletcher chanced to meet at a public lecture in New York City and remembered one another as fellow students at the Brooklyn Female Academy. Jane Gay's name began to appear in Alice Fletcher's diary in the summer of 1888. At about this time Fletcher and Gay decided that Jane would accompany Fletcher on her future field expeditions as housekeeper and photographer. That Jane Gay should take up photography was probably Alice Fletcher's idea. For several years she had been wishing that she had a photographer with her in the field. She had hired a photographer to take pictures of the Omahas in 1885 and a year later was thinking of buying some photographic apparatus herself. If Jane Gay could learn photography, she could make a contribution in her own right to their ethnographic work. Jane Gay enthusiastically adopted the plan. She learned photography from her brother, Ziba Gray, a newspaperman in Chelmsford, Massachusetts.

Fletcher was the first anthropologist to work among the Nez Perce Indians. Between1889-1892, Fletcher was sent as a Special Agent of the U.S. government to facilitate the allotment of the Nez Perce Reservation in north-central Idaho. Although Gay was not approved to join Fletcher's expedition as an official photographer, she traveled as Fletcher's secretary, cook, and companion, taking photographs on an unofficial basis. She took with her a glass-plate camera and tripod, and during her years in Idaho she also purchased one of the new Kodak box cameras invented in 1888.

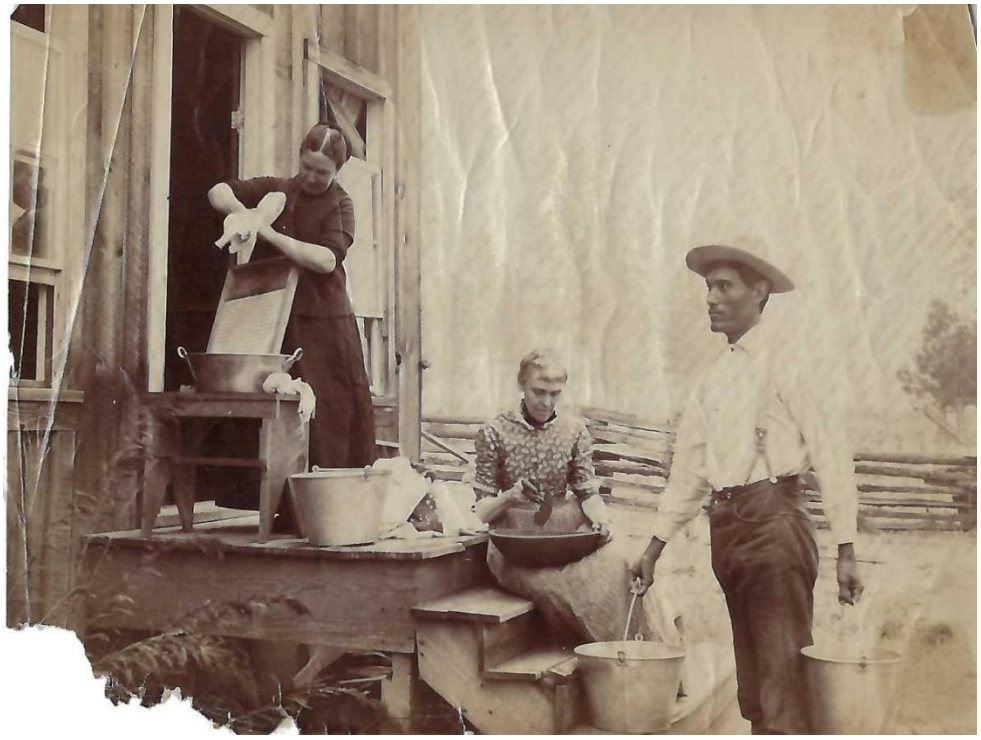
There are very few prints of Gay's Idaho photographs printed by herself. Gay became frustrated by her lack of official status as a photographer. And that only male photographers were taken seriously. With no official encouragement and no market for her work, her frustration turned to discouragement. She left the glass plates of her work in Idaho in the attic of the Lapwai mission house, they were uncovered decades later and are now housed at the Idaho Historical Society. Most prints of her images are made from these rediscovered plates.

Gay wrote a series of letters describing her experiences during the allotment expedition. The only known publication of her photographs during her lifetime is an edition she did herself in 1904, an elegant two volume set of her letters and photographs from Idaho, illustrated with pen and ink designs by her niece Jane Gay Dodge. The volumes are handwritten and hand bound and rest in a specially made wooden case. Two sets are known to exist, one in the Schlesinger Library at Radcliffe College and the other in a private collection.

The collection includes the following images by Gay from her time with Fletcher in Idaho, including:



Chief Joseph with Alice Fletcher and her interpreter James Stuart
measures 4 5/16 x 7 inches, mounted on a paper leaf excised from a photograph album, sheet worn and chipped, image in good condition, on the verso is an image of three unidentified Nez Perce, by E. Jane Gay, measuring 4 ½ x 3 ½ inches.



Two versions of **“Monday morning in Camp McBeth”** in Kamiah, depicting Alice Fletcher, E. Jane Gay, and James Stuart,

one measures 4 ⅝ x 6 inches, the image is slightly wrinkled, lower left corner chipped, old tape repairs on verso.



Smaller print of the same image, measuring 2 ⅞ x 4 ½ inches, captioned in pencil on verso “Monday morning at Kamiah”, in good clean condition.



Alice Fletcher Surveying in the field with plat book

Measures 4 ½ x 7 ¼ inches, upper right-hand corner clipped, corners creased, old tape repairs on verso



Camp on Craig Mountain, Alice Fletcher, Joe Briggs and a chainman
Measures 4 ½ x 6 ½ inches, in good clean condition.



Nez Perce mothers with babies
Measures 4 ⅞ x 8 inches, corners clipped and chipped, old tape repair on verso, else good.



Lapwai schoolgirls
Measures 4 ½ x 7 ½ inches, in good, clean condition.



Nez Perce school children
Measures 4 ⅞ x 8 inches, corners clipped and slightly rounded, otherwise in good clean condition.



Bark Houses
Measures 4 ⅞ x 8 inches, lower left corner chipped, crease, old tape repair on verso, else good.



“Fish trap on Lapwai Creek”

Measures 4 ½ x 32 ¾ inches, captioned in pencil on verso, with a penciled note stating that this image is in “The Nez Perce” by Francis Haines. In good condition.



Unidentified man seated by a creek

Measures, 3 ⅜ x 4 3/16 inches, in good condition.



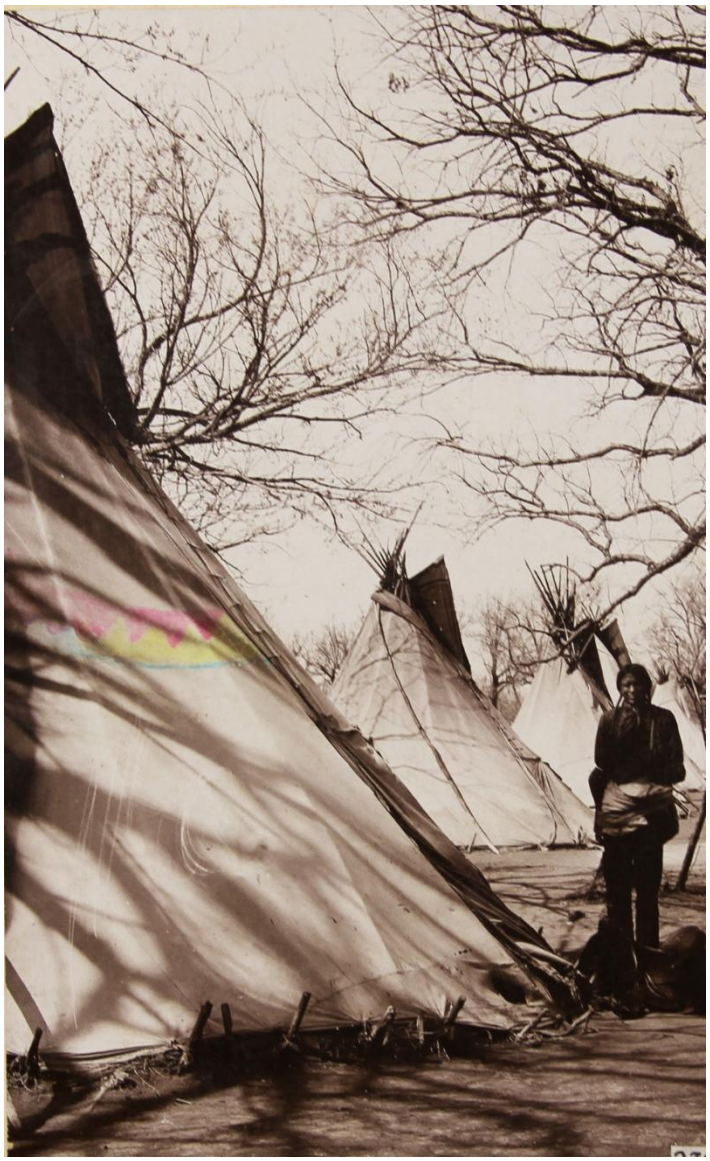
Native Encampment

Circular image, print measures 4 x 4 ⅜ inches, paper wrinkled, old tape repairs on verso, else good.



Two unidentified men standing by the Missouri river

Circular image, print measures 3 ⅝ x 3 ⅝ inches, captioned in pencil on verso, “Missouri River”, in good clean condition.



The collection includes two photograph albums primarily of portraits of Kiowa and Comanche Tribe members and their reservation at Fort Sill and Parade scenes at Anadarko, Indian Territory, although many images are uncredited, they are known to have been taken by George W. Bretz or William Irwin. Several album pages include modern inked or penciled notations and identifications in an unknown hand.

The first album, measures 6 ¾ x 11 ½ inches, contains 33 photographs, measuring between approximately 4 ¾ x 7 ¾ inches and 5 ⅝ x 3 ⅞ inches, mounted on thick card stock leaves, some images are titled in the negatives, some are hand tinted, the album lacks covers, album pages worn with some soiling, the photographs are in overall good condition.

The subjects include Indian Village near Fort Sill, Indian Parade at Anadarko, I.T. 1894. Indian Parade, Anadarko, Ind. Terr., July 4, 1893, Head of Kiowa Parade at Anadarko, I.T., studio and outdoor portraits of Native Americans many of whom are identified, Aw-Ba-Goodle, medicine man, Kiowa, Daoma, Ga-

Ha-Ium, Kiowa Girls, Dagea Ko, Medicine Bundle Woman, daughter of Olgepah the son of Satanta, O-o-be, Caddo Mausape






INDIAN PARADE
2305


2311


2312



2313 Medicine Man



2314 Kiowa mother

Caddo Mansape played in movie Daughter of the Dawn



2325 photographer Brotz



2321

The second album measures 7 x 10 ½ inches, contains 48 photographs, measure between 5 ½ x 3 ⅞ and 6 ⅛ x 8 ¾ inches, mounted on stiff card stock leaves, some images are titled in the negative, others in ink underneath the image, the album lacks rear cover, back strip missing, some wear and soiling to mounts, images are in good condition overall.

Subjects include studio and outdoor portraits of Kiowa, Comanche, and Caddo tribe members, including a group of 13 Kiowa, Comanche and Caddo children, Napawa, Kiowa Chief, Ga-o-me, Tso-Ma-Ka, “Indian Tents, and Indian Dance”, Da-e-Ta, Comanche chief Quanah Parker, and family, O-o-be, a studio portrait of two Comanche men, freighter’s camp, and prairie freight train, at Fort Sill, 4th of July 1892 showing whites and Native Americans celebrating together, cowboys on horseback, plus a series of 14 photographs capturing a deer hunting trip in the Bradberry Hills, Kimble County, Texas, and more.




GROUP OF
KIOWA,
COMANCHE,
WICHITA
AND CADO
CHILDREN
BY
G.W.Brett
2341



Nyce collection "Indian tents comanche and [illegible] flag [illegible] Mt" in background.
2348
used to Treasure box





2349. Fort Sill



Fort Sill


2352


2351


DA-E-TA
2354


2353



2358



Chief Quanah Parker daughter 2357
Wanada adson Harold next to Quanah







2362



Alice Cunningham Fletcher

Alice Fletcher was born in Havana Cuba. The daughter of Thomas Gilman Fletcher, a lawyer in New York City, and Lucia Adeline Jenks. Her parents were there to see if the climate would help her father's illness. The family moved to Brooklyn in 1839 after her father's death. Fletcher was enrolled in the Brooklyn Female Academy, an exclusive school. (Here she met fellow student E. Jane Gay, see below).

Around 1870 Fletcher moved to New York City, intending to pursue her interest in the arts, she soon joined Sorosis, one of the first women's clubs in the country, and in 1873 helped to organize the Association for the Advancement of Women (AAW), a national group that modeled itself on the American Association for the Advancement of Science. The AAW was a moderate reform group led by Julia Ward Howe, May Livermore, and Maria Mitchell that sought to promote education and professional careers for women.

Fletcher, needing to support herself, her first choice was public lecturing. Seeking information for a series of lectures on “Ancient America,” she went to the Peabody Museum at Harvard, where she met the nation’s leading archaeologist F. W. Putnam, and in 1879 became one of his first converts to the new science of anthropology. Fletcher spent some months in the museum examining artifacts until she met a party of Omaha Indians who were on a tour of the East, and her interest turned from the field of archaeology to that of contemporary Indian life.

In 1881 Fletcher went west to camp among the Sioux and to visit the Omahas on their reservation in Nebraska. The six-week camping trip on the Sioux Reservation in Dakota Territory was her “rite of passage” into anthropology. On her return she published “Five Indian Ceremonies” (*16th Annual Report*, Peabody Museum of American Archaeology and Ethnology [1884], pp. 260-333), her first major scientific work. Fletcher’s journey, undertaken solely for scientific purposes, marks her as one of the small group of ethnographers who in the early 1880s initiated the fieldwork tradition in that branch of anthropology.

Fletcher intended to make more scientific studies of Indian life, especially the life of Indian women, but she became caught up instead in the Omahas struggles to avoid being moved to Indian Territory. In 1881 she helped the Omahas write a petition asking Congress to grant them individual titles to their land in Nebraska. When she did not receive a reply, Fletcher traveled to Washington to lobby herself on the tribe’s behalf. When the special act for the Omahas was passed in 1882, she was appointed a special agent for the Bureau of Indian Affairs and charged with carrying out the provisions of the act.

Fletcher spent a year on the Omaha reservation, dividing the land into individual parcels of land: 160 acres for each head of family, 80 acres for each single adult, 40 acres for each child. The allotment work gave her an unusual opportunity to observe Indian life, and it cemented her ties with the family of Omaha chief Joseph La Flesche, whose son Francis worked as her field assistant. It was the start of a forty-year collaboration between the two. La Flesche, who cared for Fletcher when she fell seriously ill on the reservation, with rheumatoid arthritis, became her informant, then her colleague and co-worker, and finally an ethnologist in his own right. In 1890, Fletcher, who never married, adopted La Flesche informally as her son, and thereafter they shared a home in Washington, D.C.

Fletcher’s year on the Omaha reservation, and a government report she wrote on *Indian Education and Civilization* (1888) led her to be widely recognized as an expert on Indian affairs. An opponent of the agency system in which Native Americans were considered wards of the U.S. government and confined to reservations under the control of a federal agent, she helped to write and lobbied for the Dawes Act of 1887, the goal of which was to break up reservations and improve the lot of Indians by giving them education, citizenship, and private ownership of homesteads while at the same time opening some of the reservations to white settlers. When the Dawes Act was passed, she was hired to carry out its provisions among the Winnebagos and Nez Perces. The Dawes Act imposed a system of private land ownership on Native American tribes. This was a major change because traditionally these tribes had communal land ownership. Individuals would be allotted up to 160 acres of land. This land was tax-free and was held in trust by the government for 25 years. At the time, Fletcher thought it would enable American Indians to assimilate to European-American ways, as their best means of survival. The failure of the allotment program – much of the land ended up in white hands – has cast a shadow on Fletcher’s reputation. By 1898 Fletcher realized that the allotment system had been a mistake, although she never admitted it publicly. Instead, she abandoned her political policy work to focus strictly on ethnographical work for the rest of her life.

In 1890 Fletcher was awarded a lifetime fellowship founded for her at the Peabody Museum by Mary C, Thaw. By virtue of the Thaw fellowship, Fletcher became the first woman to hold an academic position at Harvard, albeit one with no teaching or other formal responsibilities. With La Flesche she wrote "*A Study of Omaha Indian Music*" (*Archaeological and Ethnological Papers*, Peabody Museum, vol. 1 [1893]), the first monograph of the music of a single tribe, and the classic ethnography *The Omaha Tribe* (1911), the culmination of their scholarly collaboration. For several years in the early 1900s she did research on the Pawnees with James R. Murie, publishing with him *The Hako: A Pawnee Ceremony* (1904). She also wrote more than thirty entries for the *Handbook of the American Indians North of Mexico* (1907,1910).

Fletcher was an early proponent of the preservation of archaeological monuments in the United States and was a major force behind the founding in 1909 of the School of American Archaeology (later School of American Research) in Santa Fe, New Mexico.

Fletcher died in Washington, D.C. in 1923. She was a pioneering field worker, the first significant woman anthropologist in the United States, and one of the leading anthropologists of her generation. Her legacy as a reformer of U.S. Indian policy is more ambiguous because the Dawes Act, which she supported so strongly, is generally regarded as a failure. However, Fletcher sought to help Indians and whites understand one another, for she believed that it was only a mistrust growing out of ignorance that kept them apart.

American National Biography, vol. 8, pp., 108-109

Gay, E. Jane, *With the Nez Perces Alice Fletcher in the Field, 1889-92*, edited, with an introduction by Frederick E. Hoxie and Joan T. Mark
Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1981

Mark, Joan, *A Stranger in Her Native Land Alice Fletcher and the American Indians*
Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1988

E. Jane Gay

E. Jane Gay (1830-1919) was an American woman who devoted her life to social reform and photography. She is notable for her photographs of the Nez Perce, taken during the expedition led by Alice Cunningham Fletcher.

Elizabeth Jane Gay was born in 1830 in Nashua, New Hampshire to Ziba Gay (1796-1864) and Mary Kennedy Gay (1798-1873). She received her education at the Brooklyn Female Academy, where she first befriended Alice Cunningham Fletcher.

Gay's first job was a a teacher. In 1856 she accompanied her friend Catherin Melville to Macon, Georgia, to open a school for girls. The school closed in 1860, which prompted Melville and Gay to move to Washington, D.C. to serve as the administrators of a school for deaf children.

From 1861 through 1865, Gay worked as a nurse with Dorthea Dix during the Civil war. After the war, Gay served as tutor for President Andrew Johnson's grandchildren, then worked as a clerk in a dead letter office. When this job ended in 1883, Gay had a brief period of unemployment.

In 1888, Gay reconnected with Alice Cunningham Fletcher, and they renewed their friendship. She taught herself photography during this time. In 1889, the United States Department of the Interior appointed Fletcher as a special agent to lead an expedition to Nebraska and Idaho, with the intent to apportion tribal lands among the Winnebagos and the Nez Perce as part of the Dawes Act of 1887.Gay accompanied Fletcher on this journey as a cook, maid, and secretary. Gay had failed to earn a permit from the federal government to serve as the "official" expedition photographer, but during the expedition she took over 400 photographs of the Nez Perce. In 1909, she worked with her niece to publish the letters written during that expedition, along with half of the photographs, in a two-volume book entitled *Choup-nit-ki: With the Nez Percés*. (Which was unpublished).

Gay's photographs of the Nez Perce have only recently gained critical acclaim. On the surface, the black and white photographs depict a positive image of "civilized" Nez Perce in Western attire, working on farms or ranches, living in cabins and engaging in manual labor. Domesticity appears to be celebrated in these photographs. On the surface, these photographs showed the "success" of the government land appropriation program. However, they are imbued with the melancholy of a world in transition – the end of a way of life, exemplified perhaps in Gay's photograph of Chief Joseph, in western clothes, and Alice Fletcher with a kneeling interpreter.

Gay neither married nor had children but had close ties with her niece and namesake Emma Jane Gay. After the Nez Perce expedition, Gay returned to Washington, D.C., where she and Alice Fletcher shared a house until Gay and Emma traveled to England for an extended stay. With Emma's help, Jane Gay created a scrapbook of edited letters recounting her years in Idaho, illustrated with some of the photographs she had taken, and additional artwork by Emma. Emma, who had studied bookbinding, bound the scrapbook into two volumes and built a wooden case for the work, which was titled *Choup-nit-ki: With the Nez Percés.* The unpublished work was later donated to the Schlesinger Library by Jane Gay Dodge. Gay decided to remain in Somerset, England, where she lived with her companion Dr. Caroline Sturge. After World War One, Sturge used some of her inheritance to have a cottage built in Winscombe, Somerset, where she and Gay could live out their final years. Gay died in this cottage on March 15, 1919. (The book was subsequently published in 1981 by the University of Nebraska under the title *With the Nez Perces Alice Fletcher in the Field, 1889-'92*).

In multiple texts Gay is referred to as Fletcher's "companion", living in "domestic partnership" or "Boston Marriage" with er. The roles that Gay played during their expedition – as well as the fact that she never married a man and had intimate relationships over the course of her lifetime – have led scholars to believe that she was a lesbian. Due to this fact, art historians identify Gay as the first American lesbian photographer.

George W. Bretz

George W. Bretz (1842-1895) was an American photographer best known today for his 1894 photographs of Kiowa Indians at Fort Sill, Oklahoma and for his earlier photographs of the Northeastern Pennsylvania Coal Region and its miners. Bretz took some of the earliest known fully illuminated photographs of miners at work underground, in 1884. These photographs were exhibited at the 1884 World Cotton Centennial in New Orleans and again in 1893 at the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago. Bretz is also known for his photographs of alleged Molly Maguires, the radical coal miners who fought against unfair labor practices in the coal fields. In the early 1890's had a photography studio at Fort Sill, Oklahoma. He took a number of images of Native Americans on the Kiowa-Comanche-Apache Reservation there, a number of these images are included in the collection.

William Irwin

“William Edward "Ed" Irwin (1871-1935) was a photographer active in Indian Territory, Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona, as well as other places in the American West, circa 1893-1935. He was born in Red Oak, Missouri, a son of William Pinkney "Pink" Irwin (1848-1924) and Mary Frances "Molly" Elmore Irwin (1849-1943). He had two brothers who also worked as photographers, John Allison Irwin (1869-1942), and Marvin Elmore Irwin (1881-1961), as well as two sisters, Lou Ida Irwin (1873-1873) and Minnie Pearl Irwin Bock Mitchell Sawyers (1878-1963). Between 1873 and 1878, the Irwin family moved from Missouri to their Buck Horn Ranch near Lometa in Lampasas County, Texas.

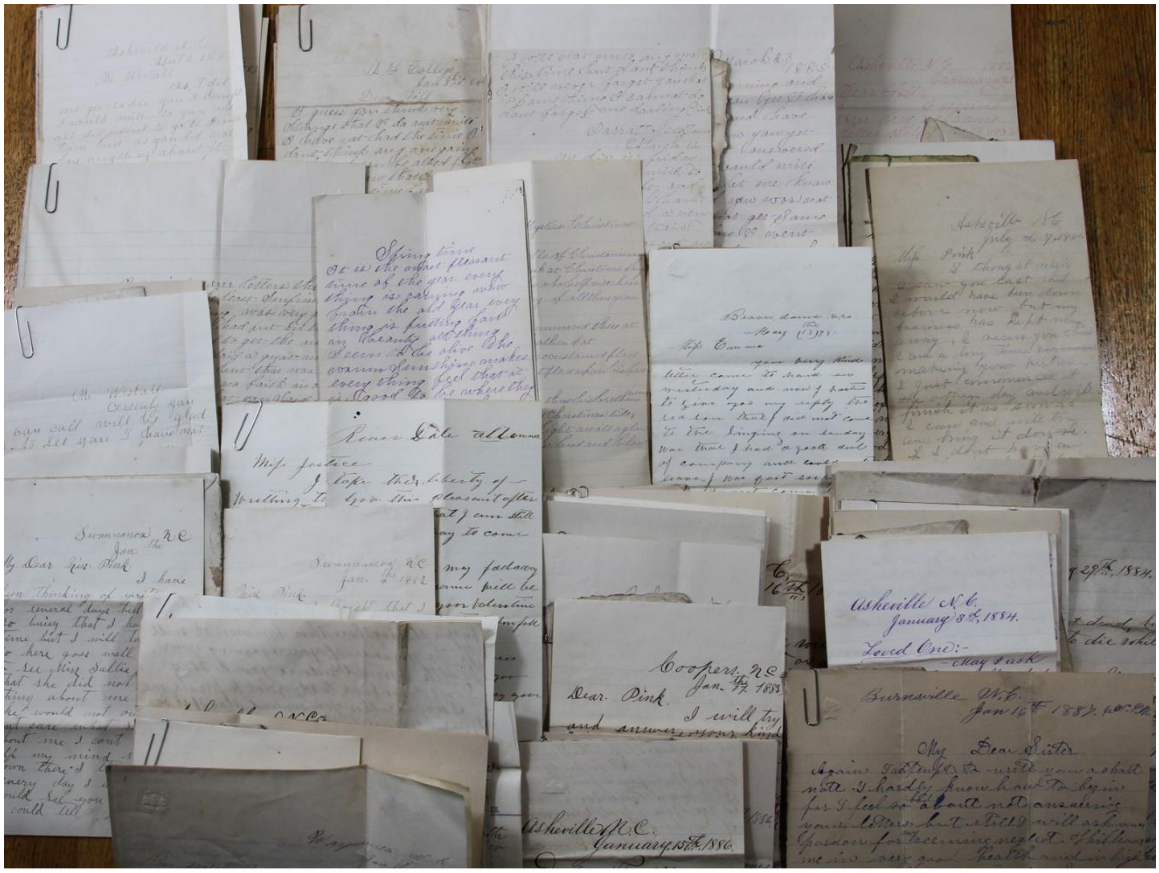
Around 1893, Ed Irwin learned photography from J. H. Hurl in Texas, and opened a photography studio in Chickasha, Indian Territory (later Oklahoma). Around 1895, he became partners with S. Jack Mankins (1871-1910), and they operated a photography studio, Irwin & Mankins, also known as the Blue Tent Gallery, in Chickasha until 1903, as well as studios in Duncan, Indian Territory, and Richmond, Texas. In 1903, Ed probably was a partner in the Irwin-Walk Studio in Lampasas, Texas.

In July 1900, Ed married Carrie Matilda "Tillie" Allen Irwin (1878-1922). In 1904, they relocated briefly to Silver City, New Mexico, where they likely continued to own a ranch, and then to Bisbee, Arizona, where Ed operated a studio with his brothers, John and Marvin, until 1922. Marvin also operated a photography studio in Douglas, Arizona, from 1912 to 1945.

In 1922, Ed moved his studio to Douglas, Arizona, probably collaborating with Marvin, and continued to photograph until his death.”

https://archives.yale.edu/agents/people/60978

The collection: $ 20,000.00



21. (North Carolina - Westall Family) **Correspondence of William Harrison Westall and Emily I. "Pink" Justice Westall, of Asheville, Buncombe County, North Carolina – Family of the novelist Thomas Wolfe, with family photographs, and ephemeral material, 1878 – 1903**
The collection contains 126 letters, 377 manuscript pages, 7 manuscript essays, 19 pages, and one Christmas card, sent to his Westall cousins by Thomas Wolfe, manuscript sentiment in his hand. The collection also includes over 165 Westall – Justice family photographs, from the 1880's – 1940s, including carte-de-visite, cabinet cards, boudoir cards, snapshots, large format studio portraits, as well as press photographs. The bulk of the images have been identified by a Westall family member in ink on the verso of the images, identifying the sitters. The collection includes 60 related ephemeral items.

The correspondence comprises the courtship letters of William Harrison Westall and Emily I. "Pink" Justice. The collection also includes letters to Emily from family members and other suitors. Westall and Justice were both born in Swannanoa, North Carolina, but at the time of their courtship were both living in Asheville. Westall was working, and Justice was a student at Asheville Female College. Westall would become the maternal uncle of the novelist Thomas Wolfe, and like his older sister, Julia, Wolfe's mother, displayed similar traits of character. He was confident, assertive, determined, persistent, and a bit obsessive. Westall faced opposition from Emily's parents in his courtship in part due to some of these traits. Emily's parents at one point sent her away to visit relatives in Tennessee and effectively

banned Westall from their home shortly before their marriage. All of this only served to increase Westall's determination to succeed in his suit. Another source of friction between the young couple was the number of additional "sweethearts" and suitors interested in Emily's attentions.

William Harrison Westall was born May 16, 1863, in Swannanoa, Buncombe County, North Carolina. He was the sixth of eleven children (Henry Addison, Sam, Sally, Julia Elizabeth Westall Wolfe[1] – (the mother of Thomas Wolfe, American author), William Harrison, Lee, Mary, Crockett, Elmer, and Greely) born to Martha Anne Penland and Thomas Casey Westall, a farmer and builder. On both sides he was descended from pioneer families of western North Carolina. He married Emily I. Justice (1863-1942) of Buncombe County, North Carolina. The couple had at least two sons. William Harrison Westall ran a successful building supply and lumber company and helped supply the raw materials during Asheville, North Carolina's growth from the early 1880's through the early 20th century after the arrival of the Western North Carolina Railroad. William H. Westall even supplied materials to Biltmore, in Asheville. Westall's older brother James Manassas Westall (1861-1943) was a prominent building contractor in Asheville during this period.



William Harrison Westall



Emily I. "Pink" Justice Westall

1. Julia Elizabeth Westall Wolfe (1860-1945), the mother of Thomas Wolfe was born on a farm in Swannanoa, nine miles east of Asheville. The fourth of eleven children of Martha Anne Penland and Thomas Casey Westall, a farmer and builder. She was educated at Judson College in Hendersonville, she taught school for a time but stopped when she married William Oliver Wolfe on January 14, 1885.

   The couple resided in Asheville, where their eight children were born: Leslie, 1885-86; Effie Nelson (Gambrell), 1887-1950; Frank C., 188-1956; Mabel (Wheaton), 1890-1958; twins Grover Cleveland

, 1892-1904, and Benjamin Cleveland, 1892 -1918; Frederick William, 1894-1980; and Thomas Clayton 1900-1938.

In 1906, Mrs. Wolfe bought for $ 6,500 a boardinghouse at 48 Spruce Street, which she operated until her death. The house was called the Old Kentucky Home by its former owner, it was the Dixieland of *Look Homeward Angel*, and *Of Time and the River*. The house was purchased by the State of North Carolina in 1975 as a historic site, it was then opened to the public as the Thomas Wolfe Memorial.

In his novels Wolfe provided a largely autobiographical account of his family's life from the turn of the century on. Julia Wolfe became the fictional Eliza Gant, a small, compact, and persevering woman, determined to keep her family together and manage fer boarding house in spite of marital discord and tragedies such as the deaths of her sons Grover and Ben. An able talker with a remarkable memory, she provided her son with much raw material for his novels and short stories, Her talents in business, not only in running the boardinghouse but also in real estate purchases and sales, eld to the family's relative affluence; thus Thomas was able to attend a private preparatory school and the University of North Carolina.

After her husband's death Mrs. Wolfe continued her business interests and was able to provide financial aid for her son, then teaching at New York University and traveling in Europe. When she lost much of her capital in the Florida real estate crash of the 1920s, which was followed by the great depression in Asheville, she had to depend mainly on her boardinghouse for income. As he son's books became famous, she in turn became noted as the real-life matriarch of the fictional Gants. From the early 1930s onward, her boardinghouse drew literary pilgrims to Asheville.

A close bond existed between Julia Wolfe and her son Thomas from childhood until his death, and some commentators have traced similar traits of character, such as a prodigious memory, ambition, verbal power, and determination. Their correspondence, which spanned thirty years, illumines one of the most moving mother-son relationships in American literary history. Always a champion of her son's writing, Mrs. Wolfe became ever more so after his death. She often traveled to various parts of the country giving informal talks on his early life and influences. She was buried in the family plot at Asheville's Riverside Cemetery.

https://www.ncpedia.org/biography/wolfe-julia-elizabeth

Sample Quotes:

"Swannanoa, N.C. Aug., 9th, 1881 [to Emily I. Justice, Asheville, NC]

"Miss Pink,

… I thought I would write you a few lines this morning … Miss Adina has been up for a week she is going home in the morning we had preaching last night at the Depot I would like to know if you ar still in the notion of going to Flatcreek campmeeting. There were a party talking of going to Black mountain this week but they gave out the idea we will all go in September I want you to go I enjoyed the picnic very much I think that I will come to Beaver dam church before very long I want you to let me know when there will be preaching Herre … T.E.W."

"Oct. 12th, 1882 [Asheville]

Dearest Emily,

It is with feelings of real pleasure that I take up my pen to write you a few lines. It is a privilege for which I feel very much under obligations to you for being so kind as to grant me. I shall take much pleasure in being able to communicate to you my secret thoughts & desires, hopes & joys, pleasures & expectations, and in short I shall burden you with all that I could wish a very dear friend to know. I anticipate much pleasure from our correspondence & shall do my best to make it agreeable to you. I have long felt a deeper interest in you than you have any idea of. I anticipate with pleasure the day when I can feel assured that you do hold an interest in my future welfare & happiness. How much regard I have for you, you do not know. It is not in my nature to express much of my real feelings. I may entertain a very high opinion of an individual, but I am not the one to express it unequivocally. It is contrary to my nature, temperament and disposition, and I can no more rebel against these than swim against the cataract of Niagara. Emily, you and I have long been friends in the common acceptance of the term "friend," but may I express the fond hope that our friendship may be placed on a higher nobler plane than it ever was before. May I always hope we may be friends in the most aesthetic sense of the term and not simply what the vulgar unthinking world terms friends. We will know each other; We will understand each other even if the outside world considers us as merely acquaintances. I have my faith in life to carve out myself' I have to attain success by my own efforts; My bark drifts lonely on the the turbid waters of life's rapid deeprolling currents with only me to send up heartfelt wishes for its success in the perilous voyage of life, with only me to shed a silent heart rendering tear should it meet its destruction amidst the shoals & breakers which ever surround weak mortals in this voyage. I say "only me" because in the seeming friends of earth can be placed but little reliance. May I hope that in this ocean of life I may have one in whom I can place the utmost confidence, in whose faith I can have the most unbounded reliance, to whom I can turn when clouds overcast my path & all seems dark & dreary, when the world casts a frowning glance upon me, and hear her sympathizing voice in accents gentle and sweet bid me look upward and onward … Darling I love you! Why need I seek to hide it longer? … Remember our promise to each other not to show our letters to any one. Be sure & keep it, I will. .. H"

"Bakersville, N.C. Dec. 27th 82
Dearest Pink,

I don't know that you care much about hearing from me, but I want to hear from you and although I may be in Asheville before very long, don't want you to forget me entirely while I am away… I left A Thursday morning took dinner with my sister in Marion and started home that afternoon. Something was going on nearly every night – when I was here before, but have not enjoyed it much this time. Skated a little one or two days ago, and went to a party last night and had the exquisite pleasure once more of running against a sewing machine agent – "It was said" (as the legends go) that those awful fellows were so thick here once that a tree fell on a windy day and killed fourteen. That thinned them out a good deal but enough are left to be in the way of organ agents. I sold one organ the day before leaving Asheville and Prof Folk, who is working with me sold one …

Father is going to build a printing office soon and has made arrangements to publish a Free Will Baptist paper for the Free Will Baptist association in connection with the one he already publishes … Bradley S. Worthen"

‘Asheville, N.C. March 16thm 1883

Miss Pink,

There will be an entertainment , or a show, in the Opera Hall, at the Court House to night, and if the weather is favorably, [sic] and you would like to go; I would be pleased to accompany you there. And if you can go I will call by for you at seven o’clock … Wm. H. Westall”

“Asheville, N.C. Aug. 1st, 1883

Miss Pink,

Dearest One you may be greatly surprised by getting this letter and it will not be anything very strange if you should be surprised. Your refusing to kiss me good night has caused me to suffer greatly.

Oh! I am feeling so badly I can not sleep a wink to night, and as the clock strikes one, my mind is like a ship on a stormy sea, tossing, reeling and blown about, by a wind of disappointment; I say disappointment because it was a great disappointment to me, in bidding you good-night without a kiss as I have had a kiss nearly every time of late, when parting with Miss Pink.

I am one who honestly, truthfully and candidly love you, and you have said that you loved me; told me not once, nor twice, but a great many times that you surely loved me and no one else, and that I was the only one that you ever did love, well, I believed that you did think and do think yet, a great deal of me, and perhaps did about half-way love me, but refusing to kiss me, when there was no excuse at all: twelve o’clock at night; when there was no one about; is very plain proof that you do not think so much of me.

I do not know why it is that I have fallen so deeply in love with you, when you (as it seems to me) can not love me. You are waring a ring as an “engagement ring” and then you refuse to kiss me; one who you claim to be engaged to, and one who you say that you love, what is the matter?

Now, Miss Pink: I truly and honestly love you, God being my judge, and it makes me feel very bad to think that you do not care so much for me.

May you prove to me that you do think a great-deal of me and I hope you will never refuse to kiss me again on an occasion like tonight, when there was no excuse only that you did not want to. Wy did you ever kiss me? Was it because I asked and insisted on it? Or was it because you was kissing one who you loved?

People sometimes kiss others who they do not love but I do not believe that any young lady ought ever to kiss a young man who she does not love but a young lady kissing a young man who she truly loves I don’t think there is anything wrong in it.

I never heard of a young lady refusing to kiss one she loves, when there was no excuse for not doing so, and you refusing to kiss me, under the circumstances tonight, puzzles me very much and I would like to have the puzzle unraveled.

I am sure there would not be any harm in you kissing me; even if you do not love me, for I can assure you that no one will ever know it by me telling them, and as far as anything else is concerned you need never have any fear, if I know myself.

I, of course will come again tomorrow night as I agreed, and if you should not get this letter before then, perhaps I will not mention this subject, or anything in regard to you refusing to kiss me, but whenever you do get this letter answer me either by letter or personal conversation. For I want a reconing [sic] soon in regard to your manners towards me for the last two or three weeks, you never refused to kiss me since you first kiss me until of late, so there seems to be something rong [sic] somewhere, and I would like to know where it is and what it is.

Please excuse this letter, for I am feeling so very badly that it is nearly utterly impossible for me to write anything in a systematic or in a grammatical style.

I will still add a few more lines; saying, I can not believe that you know how much I love you, or you would not treat me as you have. If it was possible for me to express by words how much I love you I would gladly do so, but there is not words in the English language, by which I could express my love for you.

Ever since I had the pleasure of meeting you there has been a fire of love kindled in my heart, and it has been burning, slowly, continuously and warmly ever since, and all that is lacking to make it an unceasing and everlasting flame to burn forever, is a little breeze of love from your heart; and may you soon send that breeze of true love, so that it may ease my aching heart.

Hoping that you may explain how you feel in regard to what I have said, I will close by saying, be careful to never let any one get their fingers on this letter. The clock has struck two in the morning and I to bed must go. … W. H. Westall"

"Asheville, N.C. Sept. 29th, 1883

Dearest One -

I thought I would write you a few lines as I am going to Morganton this evening and perhaps will not get back until Tuesday next. I would so much like to have you go with me, but I suppose you would not like to go so far alone with me; as you are so much afraid of people talking about you going trips with me alone; and as we would be gone three or four days. But I certainly would like to have you go with me, as I shall not enjoy the trip without your company.

I hope you will enjoy yourself Sunday, if I am so far away from you.

It is like pulling eye teeth to me to be absent from you just one Sunday if I am with you so much during the week.

I don't wish you any harm, but I do wish it would go as hard with you to spend one Sunday without being with me., as it dose [sic] go hard with me; In other words I wish you loved me as I do you, and then you would take it very hard to spend one Sunday without being with me.

You may think you do love me as much or more than I do you but I think you are mistaken though it may be so, but I think it hardly possible. If I should not get back Tuesday I will write you and let you know about it … W. H.W."

"Asheville, N.C. January 3d, 1884

Loved One:-

May I ask you to neither get offended, nor vexed at the insanity shown in my frequent letters. I have a reason for writing this one as well as for all I have written you.

The object of this letter, is to tell you my dream of last night. It was about you, of course; and as all of my daily thoughts are of you, so are my dreams. I will just state the particulars of the dream, for if I should try to teel it all, it would take a great deal of paper, and sometime to tell it …

First; I thought you came to see me, purposely to explain to me for the way you had treated me while I was sick; I thought you explained everything satisfactory; but I told you that in all our courtship, I never had been led to believe you truly loved me, I doubted your sincerity; I thought you then looked me in the face, tears came into your eyes, rolled down your sweet cheeks and that you throwed your arms around my neck, kissed me and said: "God being my judge, I love you truly, and I am yours until death shall part us; love me else I die."

O! darling; though it was a dream you cannot imagine the inexpressible ease of mind and of heart there was, when in that dream I saw the tears gushing from your eyes (something I never saw since I have known you) and when I thought you whispered in my ear, "I love thee truly; love me else I die. O Dear; I can see your lovely form in my imagination before me now, just as I saw you in the dream. The sadest thing of the dream is, it has added greatly to my misery, and suffering; The dream was to me: "Misery of Hell changed to the Happiness of Heaven" When I woke and found it all a dream, the happiness of the moment vanished.

O, if I could only be convinced in reality, that you loved me in truth, as strongly as I was in the dream, then I would be more satisfied than I am.

I am always saying that I am rendered so unhappy by my unbelief of your love. You say you love me, and I believe you do, but what I am crying about is, you do not love me as I do you; your love, affections for me is not strong enough. I have no doubt but what you think you could not love me more; you have said so any way; I think you are just mistaken. You know people sometimes are mistaken in some things. I hope I am in thinking that you do not love me as you ought to.

Dear! It has been nearly a long week since I saw you, you think, if I care any thing at all for you I would come to see you at any time I want to without an invitation, that is a mistake, I have two or three reasons for demanding an invitation; I have already given you my reasons for not "calling" in so long a time – you are going to school; you say you have to study your lessons; how do I know whether you have any time apart from your books? I am not much to impose on any one, if I know it, and especially on the one I love.

Darling, we have been engaged for some time, and there should not be any doubts in either of us, of our love and sincerity, if we ever expect to march up to the matrimonial altar together. … Wm. H. W."

"Asheville, N. C., February 29th, 1884

Miss Pink, Dear:

I am not dead, but liveth, and don't expect to die while I see others living. I imagine I see you to night, mourning and weeping because I am not by your side; Then again, I imagine I see you sitting around the fireside in the family room, or upstairs, singing songs of praises, enjoying yourself just as well, or better, than if I were with thee. You asked me the other night, "if I would come again Friday night," and I answered, "I would"; this is Friday night, and I have just returned from your house, did not get disappointed seeing you, but I imagine you are ready to dispute me when I say I have seen you tonight, nevertheless it is so, I did not get disappointed in seeing you, I saw you at a short distance, in a lighted room in the second story of a house' now the reason why I had the great pleasure of seeing you and you not me, was there was no light in the window for me.

You remember I have said to you that when you were expecting me (at any rate when I thought you were) if there should be no light in the window for me, if when I get in sight of your house, and do not see a light in the south window I then suppose you are either not expecting me or you don't care whether I come or not it always makes me feel as if my presents are not desirous on your part: can you blame me? I guess you do but Oh Dear, do not if you please. You know my nature very well, and instead of blaming me for my faults you should try to improve them, that is if you truly love me, and expect to some day be joined in matrimony with me. You, of course did not expect me to night or you would have had a "light in the window" or you did not want me; you know it is very hard for me to think you don't enjoy my company, but still I am forced to think some thing, what do you suppose it is? It is this, I have been going to see you too often; staying too long when I do go; nearly every time I have been at your house at night you have, at a very late hour, begged me to go home, as you are not allowed to stay up very late bed time.

I hope you will excuse one who loves you dearly and I will try to do better in the future. I cannot blame you for telling me your bed time, I cannot blame you for asking me to go home when I am imposing on you, when you are wanting to close your eyes in sleep. Why I did not come tonight was I did not think you were expecting me; and I do not want to go any where, not being expected; though I can not see why you did not expect me … Wm. H. Westall …"

"Asheville, N.C. March 26th, 1884

Dear Pink,

I feel tonight as if I could write you a long letter, and it is my duty to do so, yet I can not write very much, <u>not in the right mood</u>.

I feel very mean for acting as I did last night, <u>being so provoking</u> as I was, you said, you hoped I would not always be so, I hope so too, and I promis you <u>now</u>, that I will never do anything in the future which would cause you any unpleasant feelings.

I fear you are feeling badly over the way I acted, and treated you last night, so I write these few lines to let you know that I have repented, making a resolution to never do so again; never to do, say or act in any way which would not please you.

I know I am a perfect fool some times, and you must not get any ways offended at me I would feel a great deal better to night, if I thought everything was right.

Some day I hope you will understand me, to know my heart, then I know you will love me as I do you. Fearing that I left you last night feeling very unpleasant, I make the promis, never to do so again, knowing that I am a sinful wretch I will close. … W. H. Westall …"

"Grafton, N.M. 6/7 1884

Miss Justice,

… As you say fishing and hunting are very pleasant, but I prefer to take mine with out the broken arm… If you could have seen me coming into town. I fear you would not have felt proud of your correspondent. I had a young deer tied behind my saddle, and two big turkeys in front of me my clothing was considerably the worse for acquaintance with rocks and bushes, blood and deer hair. A very dusty face covered with a months growth of beard was shaded by a wide slouch hat. I carried a ten pound repeating rifle large six shooters and butcher knife and wore two cartridge belts one for the rifle the other for the revolvers. In fact I presented so disreputable an appearance that when I caught the first glimpse of myself in a mirror I instinctively reached for my revolver to defend myself.

We planted our first man in Grafton today, a cowboy who undertook to lay out one of our Grafton boys who is only about 20 years old, and got left. The fight occurred in a horse corral after dark so the shooting was all guess work, both emptied their six shooters, one bullet grazed Charlie's temple, and another passed through his shirt burning the skin a little. Mr. Cowboy got two through the body, and one horse was killed. The fellow said before he died that Charlie was a "good one" and not at all to blame. Charlie has not been arrested and I don't suppose he will be he is known to be quiet and peaceable while the other fellow styled himself a bad man from Texas, and refused to give his name even after he knew he was dying. The men he was with called him yaller because he had very light hair and rode a yellow horse. They went off and left him for the boys in town to care for and when told he was dead sent back word to bury him in a blanket. We buried him without ceremony in a rough pine box but I suppose he will sleep as soundly as if laid in a silver mounted casket, and a two hours sermon preached over him, he was well cared for while he lived but Charlie who followed him to the grave wore the only solemn face I saw there… Jas B. Taylor"

Asheville, N.C. Sept. 27, 1884

"Miss Pink,

I am compelled to go this evening to the city of Hickory N.C. will start in about an hour; Will return next Monday or Tuesday Very sorry to go and be absent from you, even so short a time. Would be glad to have you go with me, but circumstances won't allow it this time. Please don't forget me until I return and thine shall be the prases world without end. William Harrison W"

Asheville, N.C. March 18th, 1885

Miss Pink Justice, Dear Friend,

Your long looked for letter just to hand; I had just about come to the conclusion that you did not care enough to write to me, I have been weeping, wailing, and pawing the earth since you left, after hearing what I have of your departure from the Asheville Depot; I have been made to understand that you caught a beau the morning you left A – and that your beau laughed at you being so badly struck with him. The beau was a Mr. Tom Ray, whom you met at the Depot, introduced to you by your brother, It was said that before the train left, Mr. Ray had forgotten your name, and spoke of you as "that fast girl" he told a friend of his, that you had told your brother to ask him to sit with you in the train to Parrottsville said you was badly mashed; I think if all this is so, you were badly mashed; it seems very strange, that as soon as you get out of my eyesight, you will act in any such manner. I can hardly believe this; still at some times I cannot help from thinking but what it must be so, I am feeling very badly over it, still I am not going to die, and you must not think so, I am compelled to believe you love me a little, if you give me entirely up. I am both sorry and glad that you are not contented with your new home, and if you want to come back, I will come after you ar any time you will meet me at Parrottsville; could I come down some Sunday leaving Asheville Sunday morning, and come backwith you in the evening, the same day, if so I would rather do that than visiting your Aunts, as it is so far from the Depot, If I could go and return the same day it would be much better, then I would not loose any time, please let me know how it is; I will be so glad to see you back in Asheville once again, if you don't think so very much of me I have not been contented at any time since you left, I walked all over Asheville Sunday, had no where to go, no place to lay my head, I was a miserable boy; I would not spend another such Sunday for the whole world. I wish you could love me so that you would be perfectly contented with me, so that you would be perfectly contented with me, so that you would never think of traying to catch another beau, it seems as though you wanted to travel the world over to see if you could find some one who is better, handsomer, and more of a "big bug" than I, it may be when you travel over the world more you will come to the conclusion that I am about as good a boy as you could ever find. I have become a little wreckless since you left me, still I will never cease to love you it matters not where you go or how long you stay. Suppose I should go away for my health to be gone six months and should ask a young lady to sit with me in the train and make her think, I was badly mashed on her, how would you like it, I don't get guess you would like it very much, so it is with me, but I can't help myself; I have had two teeth filled, and I still love you. … Wm. H. Westall …"

"Asheville, N.C. March 26th, 1885

Miss Pink Justice, My Dearest One,

Yours just to hand, conveying to me the sad and shiking [sic] fact, that you had not as yet, received a line from me, since you left Asheville. Dear, after waiting a long weary and toilsome week I received a long and interesting letter from you which I answered by return mail.. I have now been looking for an answer, and instead, I get a letter giving me a raking for not writing to you… I cannot blame you for feeling sad and lonesome, if you think very much of me, but I am surprised at you not coming home if you are so lonesome and sad.

I wrote you in my other letter that if you were not pleased and home sick, and wished to return home, I would come after you anytime. It hurts me to think you are not enjoying yourself… I will not

advise you to come home if you don't want to; as badly as I want to see you, for if you could gain your health as you once had it, it would be the best thing you could do, and you and I would be the more happier. If the place is such as you describe I don't think you will improve very much … William H. Westall"

"Asheville, N.C. April 3d, 1885

Dear Pink,

Yours just to hand, and I cannot tell you how very glad I am to hear from you, after waiting so long for a letter, I had just about come to the conclusion that you had met with someone who you could think more of, than I and had given up the idea of writing again.

I was very much surprised at you putting off coming home so long; as you seemed to be so anxious and home sick; I expected that you would write me to come at once for you, instead of putting it off three long weeks, but I suppose you are very well contented now; judging from the way you write; you say for me not to tell your people about you coming home, that they don't want you to come; and that you are not pleasing them now, that it is I, that you are trying to please; well; I am very glad to hear you say that; but I have one thing to say, it is this; If you are contented in Tenn, and you think by you staying there is summer it will be the meanes of you regaining your health I would advise you to stay Don't come back to A – just to please me I would rather you would stay if it is your pleasure to do so, and you get well by so doing, still I will be glad when you by so doing; still I will be glad when you are in A again where I can see you when ever I want to, you did not say whether or not you were or not you were getting better; I suppose you are, or you would have been complaining. I don't want you to come back and then say it was I that brought you, otherwise you would have remained in Tenn and improved your health. If you think it best for you to stay, I would advise you to stay. I have stood your absence one long month and have to stand it three week longer …

I have gotten so I can view every thing in a reasonable manner, and I don't my feelings to cause me to advise you any other way than what would be best for you. … It occurred to me that I would not like to spend any time in Tenn if it is such a lonesome place as you say it is; therefore I thought when you got ready to come home. I would arrange it so that I could start on the train here in the morning and return with you in the afternoon, the same day getting to Asheville at sun down; so I selected Sunday for the day, so it would not interfere with my business. I suppose I can go to Bridge Port and back in the same day, making the connections with trains, you know more about that than I, as you have gone over it.

You seem to think that I surely have by this time caught another sweet heart … it seems to me if you cared very much for me and thought I would likely get another sweet heart after you left A you would not have gone, and after having gone it seems to me as though you would not put off coming home, but would take up the cross and come at once. … W. H. W."

”Asheville N.C. July 21st, 1885

Miss Pink Justice, Dear Friend,

I have just returned home from the Div. room and read your letter of inquiry. I am surprised at you not knowing why I have not been down.

As you know, last Wednesday night, when I was at your house, your Mother ordered you to bed at half past nine o’clock, which was only to let me understand that I was not welcome there; so where I am not welcome I shall not go.

I suppose your mother is mad with me on account of me telling what I did about your uncle; If I should have made, and told what I did, and could not prove it, there would be some reason in her getting mad but all of what I told came from a true source, and can be proved, besides other smutty things.

If your Mother or any one else gets mad with me for telling what I have told, will just have to get mad I can not help it, and I don’t care, while I can not blame you with anything, I can and will say, that I have been at your present home for the last time, unless it be under circumstances which I don’t expect to look for now.

I am grieved to think of how things terminated, and am very sorry, but it can not be helped now.

I would be very glad to see you and have a long talk with you, but if I can not see you without coming to your present home, I will never see you; while now tears flow down my cheeks, I have made up my mind, not to place my self in a position where I would likely be insulted.

I can not find fault with you, you can not help your surroundings, or responsible for what your kind people do, I once enjoyed life, but I can not say that I do now, for about two months I have not been satisfied with things in general, there will have to be a great change.

If you can not meet me somewhere else, than at your present home, I don’t know when you will get to see me surrounding circumstances are such.

I heard of your thinking of going off, and am glad you did not go; There are a great many things I want to ask you but I will wait until I see you … Wm. H. W. …”

“Asheville, N.C., November 18th, 1885

Miss Pink, Dearest One,

I write you a few lines to night but have nothing strange or special to say, only that I am feeling so blue, and lonesome that I can not content myself anywhere or at anything. I have tried to read, but am so blue I can not interest myself reading any thing; so I concluded I would spend a few minutes writing you a short letter.

You have of late, several times, complained of me not writing “good” letters as I once did. Now: if I could always feel as I do to night, when writing to you, you never again would complain of me

not writing you “good” letters for if I should be lost to final words with which to do it. If I were now, by your side I could show you better than I could tell you any way.

I have been, as you know, very unsettled in my mind and feelings for some little time, but to night, I feel as though “all is well” and settled as far as I know or am concerned.

For the last year, we have had troubles and differences of many kinds: my hopes tonight are, that all such is past, and gone, to come no more, and for the future I hope that our troubles, if any, will be “little ones”

It has not been very long ago since, when troubled, I looked forward, and hoped for the day to arrive, when I would have forgotten you: when all feelings of love would have gone, and vanquished my troubled and unsettled mind, but O now what a wide difference, what a almost sudden change has come, I now look forward to the day when we will be happy with each other I hope you and I will never again do anything or act so as to offend the other.

I wish I could have seen you to night I would not be feeling so blue I am going the “appointed time sure” sure, Friday night, look for me, and try to be glad to see the one you so much -------- ?

Don’t mourn or grieve, but be merry over all things smile brightly, smile on me as you never did before, and the praises shall be yours forever.

I would write more but for the lack of time, will have to close, excuse pencil writing and believe me, I beg you, to be the same, True Will”

‘Asheville, N.C. January 15th, 1886

Darling Pink,

In obedience to your command and my desire, I write you a few lines. While I write, the south wind is hissing and howling furiously, and threatening stormy weather; I am afraid we will have very disagreeable weather for quite a while yet. I will not be very surprised to see a deep snow on the ground tomorrow morning when I awake from my slumbering.

I had quite a nice time last evening at the party I enjoyed myself as much as I could have, you not being there with me. I am very sorry circumstances were such that you could not go, for I am sure you too, would have had a good time. If you did miss this time, you shall not miss all, we will have a “good time” “one of these days” if nothing happens and you don’t lose all hopes and confidence in me. While we have had so many “ups” and “downs”, I can not help but think that things will be adjusted some day soon, and all then will be peace and happiness, I hope so any way.

While I know you are talked to by your parents about me, which tends to make you mistrust me, and after so long a time, try to separate us, I can not help but think it will take more than human influence to part us, Those who have tried to separate us shall repent. I can not help but believe you have a feeling t’’ward me that will never, never, die. Our court-ship has been quite a long one. We have had a hard time we have a great many times come near unto separating, but now I don’t believe there is anything that will separate us but death.

The best we make of this life, it is a hard one, let us try and do better in the future – trying to make each other more happier, and then we will be as inseparable as the Trinity. I will not get to see you before Sunday after noon at which time I am going to see you if I am run out of Doubleday Town … W. H. Westall"

'Asheville N.C. January 26th, 1886

Darling Pink

… I am nearly dead to see you, and it is nearly death to me to wait until Sunday next before seeing you again. One week from you seems as a year to me. I heard that one of your old sweet-hearts" has been down to see you, but hope there is no truth in the report, still I can not help being a little uneasy.

Can't you come up town one evening this week so that I may get one "peep" at you before Sunday?

Do come and come around to see me, I will be more than glad to see you. Dear Do try and make me think that you Love me; if you do, don't be afraid to let people know it. (Don't you think I am crazy) If you do you are not much mistaken. I am so busy this evening and so tired that I can not think of any thing to write. … W.H.W."

"Asheville N.C. Jan. 30th, 1886

Dear Pink,

Your letter received this morning, was very glad to hear from you, but very sorry to have you accuse me of Lieing, [sic] you may get mad with me, and abuse me in any way you can, but to accuse me of "bare face" Lieing [sic] is a death blow to me; I would rather have you accuse me of anything else than Lieing [sic] I wrote you that I had heard that one of your old Sweet-hearts, had been down to see you; I did hear it, and I told you nothing else but the truth when I told you about , but had I known that you would "give me the Lie" about it, I would not have mentioned it at all, I don't believe I ever wrote you a letter without having something to quarrel about and should I live one hundred years I don't think it would be any better; you or I one always mad; Hell on earth and Hell hereafter. I would have come down last night but did not get your letter until this morning. I am feeling very badly this morning but can not help iyt. I will go down tomorrow after non and we will fight it out satisfactory no doubt.

I did not go to see Rush last night or any one else, I am not "bad off" enough to go to see any one. Your abused Darling W.H.W." $ 3750.00

22. (North Carolina) Jackson, Herbert Worth (1865-1936), **Correspondence of Herbert Worth Jackson, both incoming and outgoing, to his wife and other family members, 1871-1908**
Collection of 98 letters, 315 pages of correspondence, plus related ephemeral material, in very good, clean, and legible condition.

Archive of correspondence both incoming and outgoing of Herbert Worth Jackson, his wife and children, dated 1871-1908. The collection includes letters to Jackson from fellow classmates while a student at the University of North Carolina, letters from his mother Elvira Evelina Moffitt (1836-1930), and letters to his wife Anna, both before and after their marriage, as well as their children and other family members. The collection also includes correspondence written to Jackson's wife, Anna Hyman (Phillips) Jackson, from her mother, her mother in law, her children and other family members. The contents are mainly of a personal nature dealing with family and domestic life and date from the period when Jackson was still living in North Carolina before his move to Richmond.

"Herbert Worth Jackson, banker and civic leader, was born in Asheboro, North Carolina, the son of Elvira Evelina Worth and Samuel Spencer Jackson, a lawyer. Among his ancestors were Judge John Alston, who came to North Carolina in 1694 with Governor John Archdale, and Judge Samuel Spencer, a member of the First Provincial Congress held in New Bern in 1774 and later congresses held at Hillsborough and Halifax. His maternal grandfather, Jonathan Worth, was governor of North Carolina during Reconstruction. His mother served as president of the North Carolina Division of the Daughters of the American Revolution and as co-editor of *The North Carolina Booklet*, a quarterly historical publication. His father died when he was ten, and his mother remarried twice and was widowed three times by 1886.

Jackson received his elementary education under a private tutor in Asheboro before entering Bingham Military School at Mebane in 1877. Six years later he enrolled in The University of North Carolina, where he became first baseman and captain of the varsity baseball team and excelled as a kicker in the not yet widespread game of football; he also held membership in Alpha Tau Omega. He was awarded the bachelor of philosophy degree in 1886. The following year his financial career began with an appointment as clerk in the treasury department of the state of North Carolina. Three years later he became treasurer of the Wetmore Shoe and Leather Company. In 1891 Jackson was named assistant cashier of the Commercial and Farmers Bank (later Commercial National Bank) of Raleigh. In 1906 he was promoted to cashier, and while in this position was elected president of the North Carolina Bankers Association for the term 1908-1909.

In 1909 Jackson was appointed president of the Virginia Trust Company of Richmond, Va. Founded in 1892, this was the first trust company in Virginia and one of the first in the South. When he became president the business was small, with capital stock of $ 500,000, deposits of $ 120,000, and trust assets of $ 600,000. Jackson's imaginative advertisements offering financial advice seem to have contributed to the success of the company, which at the time of his death had increased its capital stock to $ 1 million, its resources to $ 8 million, and its trust assets to an aggregate of $ 50 million.

Over the years Jackson was a member of the Richmond Clearing House Association (president, 1935-36), Virginia Bankers Association, and American Bankers Association. He served on the board of directors of the Raleigh Standard Gas Company, Jefferson Standard Life Insurance Company, Johnson Publishing Company, Tredegar Iron Works, and Aberdeen and Rockfish Railroad, of which he was chairman of the board. He also served as secretary and treasurer of the News and Observer Publishing Company, owned by his cousin-in-law, Josephus Daniels.

Active in church work, he was an elder and, for over seventeen years, superintendent of the Sunday school of the First Presbyterian Church of Raleigh. In Richmond, he became an elder and taught the Men's Bible Class in the Second Presbyterian Church. For a number of years he was treasurer of the Richmond Presbyterian League.

Early in life Jackson demonstrated an interest in history. In Raleigh he served as treasurer of the North Carolina Society of the Sons of the Revolution and in Richmond as president of the parallel organization in Virginia. He also held membership in the Virginia Society of Colonial Wars, of which he became deputy governor and later governor. Through his influence, the General Society of Colonial Wars donated a gate, a gatehouse and tablets to Stratford, the home of the family of Robert E. Lee. He was instrumental in having some silver pieces bearing the Lee coat of arms obtained and returned to the home. In addition, Jackson was a member of the Society of the Cincinnati and of the Confederate Memorial Literary Society, and served on the board of directors of the Stone Mountain Confederate Monumental Association and of the Richmond Battlefield Parks Corporation.

While living in Raleigh, he was elected to the board of trustees of The University of North Carolina. He also served on the boards of Peace College in Raleigh, Union Theological Seminary, and Hampden-Sydney College.

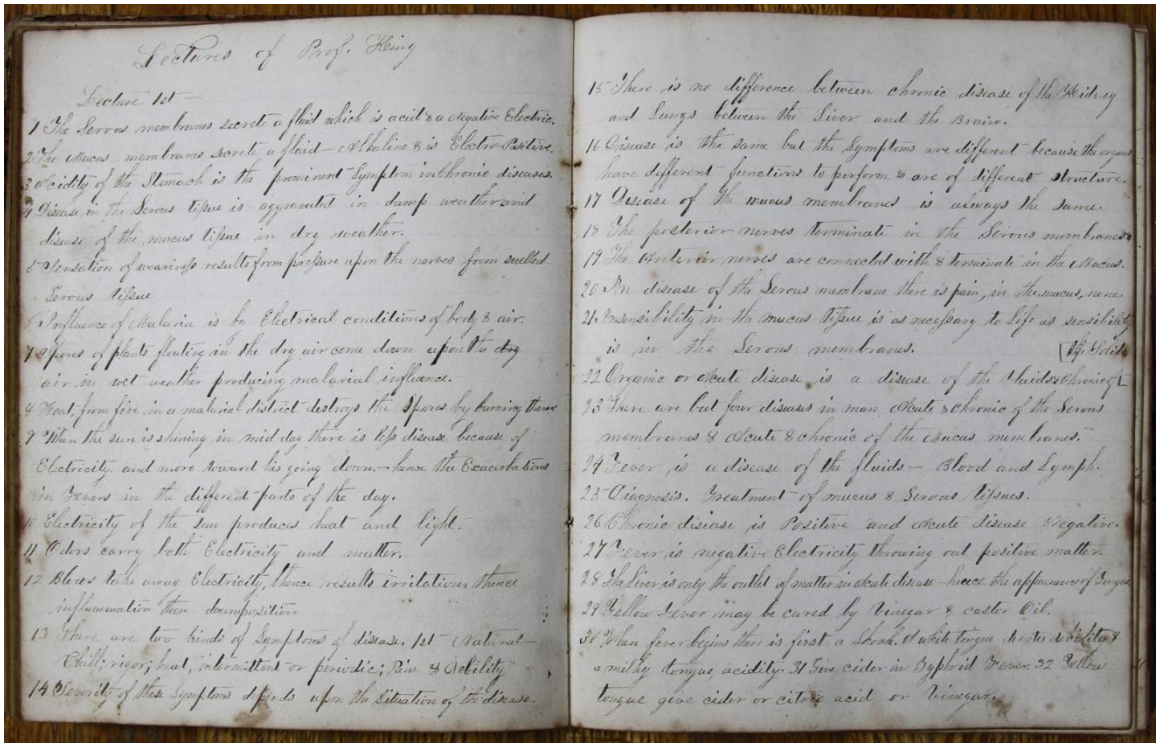
Throughout his life Jackson participated in many community projects. In Raleigh, he helped organize the YMCA and served as an alderman, a member of the public school committee, and a member of the Municipal Building Commission. After moving to Richmond, he conceived the idea of the Richmond Foundation, founded by him and others in 1919 as a public trust fund. This trust, derived from gifts from civic-minded citizens, was to be used for charitable, educational, and benevolent purposes for the people of Richmond and the state of Virginia.

During World War I, he served as chairman of the Richmond Victory Loan Campaign in which Richmonders made more than $ 15 million available for the war effort. He also volunteered his services as a member of the board of directors of the Sheltering Arms Hospital, the Richmond Home for Ladies, and the Retreat of the Sick Hospital. From 1928 to 1936 he was president of the Richmond Police Benevolent Association, a charitable organization.

On 22 Oct. 1890, in Tarboro, N.C., Jackson married Annie Hyman Phillips, the daughter of Frederick Phillips who was a judge of the North Carolina Superior Court. They had three children: Evelyn Hyman, Herbert Worth, Jr., and Samuel Spencer.

At age seventy-one Jackson died from a heart attack at his home in Richmond; he was buried in Oakwood Cemetery, Raleigh. ... His will specified funds for five Richmond charities. In 1938 the President of the University of North Carolina announced that his widow had endowed the Herbert Worth Jackson Scholarship as a memorial to him..." - *Dictionary of North Carolina Biography*, (UNC Press).

$ 500.00


Lectures of Prof. King

Lecture 1st

1 The Serous membranes secrete a fluid which is acid & a negative Electric.
2 The Mucous membranes secrete a fluid — Alkaline & is Electro-Positive.
3 Acidity of the Stomach is the prominent Symptom in chronic diseases.
4 Disease in the Serous tissue is aggravated in damp weather and disease of the mucus tissue in dry weather.
5 Sensation of wearing & results from pressure upon the nerves from swelled Serous tissue
6 Influence of Malaria is by Electrical conditions of heat & air.
7 Spores of plants floating in the dry air come down upon the dry air in wet weather producing malarial influence.
8 Heat from fire in a malarial district destroys the Spores by burning them
9 When the sun is shining in mid day there is less disease because of Electricity and more toward his going down — have the Exacerbations in Fevers in the different parts of the day.
10 Electricity of the sun produces heat and light.
11 Odors carry both Electricity and matter.
12 Blood takes away Electricity, thence results irritation, thence inflammation then decomposition
13 There are two kinds of Symptoms of disease, 1st — Natural — Chill; rigor; heat, intermittent or periodic; Pain & debility
14 Severity of the Symptoms depends upon the Situation of the disease.
15 There is no difference between chronic disease of the Kidney and Lungs between the Liver and the Brain.
16 Disease is the same but the Symptoms are different because the organs have different functions to perform & are of different structure.
17 Disease of the mucous membranes is always the same.
18 The posterior nerves terminate in the Serous membranes
19 The anterior nerves are connected with & terminate in the Mucous.
20 In disease of the Serous membrane there is pain, in the mucous, none.
21 Insensibility in the mucus tissue is as necessary to Life as sensibility is in the Serous membranes. [illegible]
22 Chronic or acute disease is a disease of the Fluids Chronic
23 There are but four diseases in man Acute & chronic of the Serous membranes & Acute & chronic of the mucous membranes
24 Fever is a disease of the fluids — Blood and Lymph.
25 Crisopsis. Treatment of mucous & Serous tissues.
26 Chronic disease is Positive and acute disease Negative.
27 Fever is negative Electricity throwing out positive matter
28 The Liver is only the outlet of matter in acute disease — hence the appearance of Jaundice
29 Yellow Fever may be cured by Vinegar & castor Oil.
30 When fever begins there is first a Shock & with tongue clean & white & a milky tongue acidity. 31 Give cider in Typhoid Fever. 32 Yellow tongue give cider or cider & acid or Vinegar.

25. (Ohio – Medicine) Burger, Jacob**, Memorandum Book with Medical Lecture Notes of Dr. Jacob Burger, of Franklin Square, Columbiana County, Ohio, graduate of the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati, Ohio, 1854-1895**

small quarto, 73 manuscript pages, plus blanks, bound in contemporary ¼ leather and marbled paper covered boards, binding, worn, rubbed and scuffed, entries are written in ink, in a legible hand.

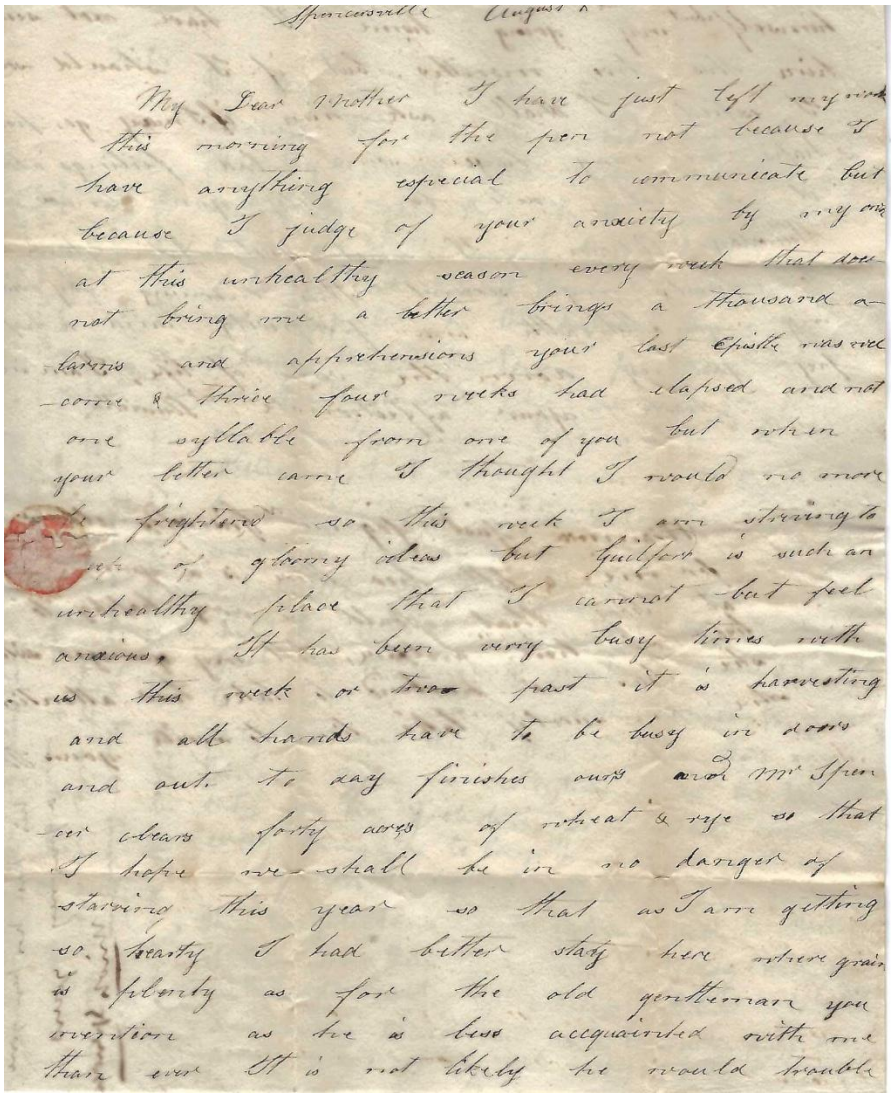
Dr. Jacob Burger (1832-1903) was born in October 1832 in Ohio. Burger's 1903 death notice in the American Medicine Journal, states that he graduated from the Eclectic Medical Institute in Cincinnati, Ohio in 1856. Eclectic medicine was a branch of American medicine which made use of botanical remedies along with other substances and physical therapy practices, which was popular in the latter half of the 19th and first half of the 20th centuries. The term was coined by Constantine Samuel Rafinesque (1784-1841), a physician who lived among Native Americans and observed their use of medicinal plants. Rafinesque used the word eclectic to refer to those physicians who employed whatever was found to be beneficial to their patients. Burger is said to have settled at Franklin Square, Columbiana County, Ohio in 1859, where he established a medical practice. In the 1860 Census we find a "Jacob Burger," physician, enumerated at Salem, Columbiana County. The post office for this area of Salem was "Franklin Square." We learn also from the 1860 Census information that Burger was married, his wife's name was Emma. The couple had two children, Sarah, aged 3, and an infant aged three months, who was at the time still unnamed. The family was still living at Franklin Square in 1880, when that census was taken. Burger was listed as a physician surgeon. Dr. Burger spent the rest of his life at Franklin Square engaged in the practice of medicine, he died there of a stroke on January 27, 1903.

Description of the Memorandum Book

The first page of the volume bears the inscription "Coroners Witness Fee Certificate The State of Ohio Col. C. 1890." This note states that "Dr. J. Burger," acted as a witness and was to receive $ 10.00 for attendance as witness at the inquest of the death of a woman whose death was caused by "violence." The next section of the volume contains a two-page discourse on "intellectual powers," and consists of

a disquisition on the "brutishness" of the South Seas Islands people as compared to those "with intellectual powers." Following this is a fourteen-page essay on politics headed: "Resolved: That in times of political discussion it is the duty of every citizen to express his sentiments freely, and attach himself to some party." This essay was written as the "first debate with the Senior Class, and finished on Saturday morning Oct 7th 1854, Wittenberg College, D. Burger." The above section is followed by a fifty pages with notes on the "Lectures of Prof. King," consisting of sixteen different medical lectures for the school year of 1855-1856. The lectures were given by Prof. John King (1813-1893) who lectured at the Eclectic Medical Institute in Cincinnati, from which Dr. Burger graduated. King published books on "women's diseases," as well as guides to health. He was professor of Obstetrics at the institute. The lectures cover various diseases, their symptoms, treatment, and with medical prescriptions. The final section of the volume includes a twelve-page list of names and dates. The first date is 1859, the last year is 1895. There are 276 entries and are presumably the names of his patients of Franklin Square. There are also eight pages of medical recipes scattered throughout the volume.

$ 300.00



26. (Pennsylvania) Spencer, Henrietta and Abiah Spencer, **Jointly written Autograph Letter Signed, Spencerville, Tioga County, Pennsylvania, to their mother and mother-in-law, Hannah Landon, Guilford, Connecticut, August 10, 1807**

Quarto, three pages, plus stamp less address leaf, in very good, clean and legible condition.

Spencerville is an unincorporated area of Jackson Township, Tioga County. Spencer must have been an early settler as the village must have been named for him; he was also its postmaster. Spencer discusses Pennsylvania politics the gubernatorial contest between James Ross, the Federalist candidate and Simon Snyder, the Democratic-Republican candidate, or as Spencer, the Federalist partisan, called him the "Jackobin." (Snyder won, becoming Pennsylvania's third governor).

"My Dear Mother,

I have just left my work this morning for the pen … because I judge of your anxiety by my own at this unhealthy season every week that does not bring me a better brings a thousand cares and apprehensions your last Epistle was welcome & three four weeks had elapsed and not one syllable from one of you … this week I am striving to sweep off gloomy ideas but Guilford is such an unhealthy place that I cannot but feel anxious. It has been very busy times with us this week or two past it is harvesting and all hands have to be busy in doors and out to day finishes ours and Mr Spencer clears forty acres of wheat & rye so that I hope we shall be in no danger of starving this year so that as I am getting so hearty I had better stay here where grain is plenty … Henrietta

Sister,

This day we close our Harvest and with pleasure the season has been bad very wet and cloudy our harvest is abundant and crops are extremely good through the country- now for Electioneering I received a number of Letters last eve pr mail together with one pamphlet on the subject James Ross & Simon Snyder the former for Governor we hardly know yet who to vote for our county officers there is to be held at Williamsport a Federal Caucus on 30th Instant I was appointed one of the delegates to attend a similar one held two weaks since at the same place probability is I shall attend the one to be held the 30th … you will think my zeal in the caus is great to Ride 60 miles to a sist in arangeing the business of our party but we think that is time that something is done in Pennsylvania by the Federal Party for the Jackobins are vigilant and doing everything for to cary their points which are destructive of all good Order and government The Constitution will be attacted if they carry their points and intirely destroyed with out adopt the judiciary system violated and every cause tried in a tavernkeepers bar room by a set of Ignorant unpricipal villins

Please to give my compliments to Mother Spencer and all Friends … Abiah Spencer"

$125.00



McLanahan Archive – 1882-1936

27. (Pennsylvania- Business History) McLanahan, John King, **Archive of Business and Family Correspondence and Ephemera of the family of John King McLanahan, of Hollidaysburg, Blair County, Pennsylvania, and their various companies, 1882-1936**
Large archival collection of 4075 letters, 5235 pages, dated 27 September 1882 to 17 March 1936: with over 3500 pieces of related ephemera. Housed in 3 cartons.

The collection contains correspondence from three generations of the various McLanahan family related businesses: Blair Limestone Company, Juniata Limestone Company, Keystone Manganese and Iron Company, Lawrence Ore Banks – Pinkney Mine, McLanahan & Stone Machine Company, Price & McLanahan Architects, St. Clair Limestone Company, Whiteside & McLanahan Real Estate, & Woodbury Clay Company, etc.

The bulk of the correspondence up to 1918 focuses on J. King McLanahan, and after his death the archive continues with correspondence of his sons, J. Craig McLanahan and Martin Hawley McLanahan, who both figure prominently in the collection, as well as his grandson.

The collection comprises a large amount of business correspondence of companies that did business with the McLanahan family companies, many of them in the steel and iron industry, or coal and transportation, industrial machinery, as well as banking, insurance, and law. There are also letters of grocers, nurseries, department stores, clothing, and furnishings, etc., which would appear to be of a more personal nature. (For a more detailed list of correspondents see below).

The collection also includes many family letters written between J. King McLanahan, his wife, and their children, as well as grandchildren, cousins, nieces and nephews, or siblings of McLanahan.

Overall, the collection offers great insight into the development and early years of this great American manufacturing company, which was founded in the mid-19th Century and is still in business today, albeit with a different name, however a fifth generation of the McLanahan family is still with the company, in Hollidaysburg to this day.

History of the McLanahan Family and Companies

James McClenaghen emigrated from Northern Ireland in 1734 to the American mainland due to religious persecution. Upon his arrival in the Thirteen Colonies, McClenaghen purchased a great deal of land in Pennsylvania and began his life anew.

Following the Revolutionary War, the family name changed to McLanahan and a son, James Craig McLanahan (1794-1865), was born on 22 May 1794. In 1810, James Craig traveled north to Blair County, Pennsylvania from his family farm near Greencastle, Pennsylvania, and began his career in the iron industry. He started by keeping the books for his uncle's foundry near Williamsburg (Cove Forge, as it was known).

After his work at his uncle's foundry, James Craig took another job managing a larger forger in Spruce Creek before becoming the manager of operations at one of the area's largest forges, Bedford Forge. While at Bedford Forge, he was introduced to the owner's daughter, Elizabeth King (1804-1895). The two were married on 15 May 1827.

In 1835, looking for an opportunity to move into the ownership side of the forge business, James Craig took on two investment partners (known only by their last names), Evans and Devine, and bought majority ownership in a foundry operation.

McLanahan, Evans, and Devine created the Bellerophon Foundry in Gaysport, Pennsylvania. Named after a hero from an ancient Greek legend, the Bellerophon Foundry quickly experienced ownership changes when Devine was bought out by Michael Kelley. Kelley's small machine and blacksmith shop paired with Bellerophon and the business began to expand. In 1848, McLanahan bought out his original partner, Evans. Together with his remaining partner Kelley, the men moved the foundry into a canal warehouse situated on a riverbank in Gaysport, renaming the business Kelley and McLanahan.

In 1849, at the age of 21, James Craig's oldest son, John King McLanahan (1828-1918) known as "King," joined the family business, running the operations as manager. He married Mary Anne Martin (1832-1903), daughter of John Martin (1805-1864) and his wife Amanda (1804-1865).

Prior to joining the family business, King had worked as a clerk for Pennsylvania millionaire Dr. Peter Shoenberger, who had vast investments in mining and iron ore refining. At the age of 16, this allowed King to learn the business of iron ore refining and iron furnaces.

When King was 17, James Craig sent him off to Philadelphia for a three-year apprenticeship with Baldwin Locomotive Works. After completing the program, King supervised the construction of a steam locomotive for use by the Pennsylvania Canal Company.

In 1850, less than a year after King joined the company, the Kelley and McLanahan foundry burned down at a total loss. Undaunted, King and his father designed a bigger and better foundry building. The operation resumed in 1851, and production returned to expected levels.

When King left the company in 1852, James Craig hired Colonel William Stone to take over King's role as foundry foreman. Stone, who had previously overseen moulding at the George R. McFarland Foundry in Hollidaysburg, would come to play a key role in the company.

King McLanahan came back to the company in 1855, using his expertise to design and sell blast furnaces and steam boilers for other manufacturers in the region. Building this machinery in

Hollidaysburg, the foundry became the first successful coke furnace to make foundry metal in the United States.

James Craig McLanahan had taken on various partners over the years, leading to changing names, but in 1858, J. King McLanahan and Colonel William Stone bought out the investors and renamed the foundry McLanahan and Stone. This partnership with the McLanahan and Stone family would span generations and proved a beneficial one.

Samuel Calvin McLanahan (1842-1928), King's younger brother, had previously worked for the family company at the age of 14, managing the company's books. Some accounts credit him with organizing the first accounting system for the company. In 1860, he was hired by his brother as an apprentice.

Three years later, Samuel Calvin left to join the Civil War as an engineer in the United States Navy. The scope of the business would change greatly during the war years. As the American Civil War got underway a year later, production and revenue rose thanks to the increased demand for war materials, but on 31 March 1863, disaster struck again. In those days, it was common practice to embed molds for large items into the foundry floor. A flood caused the river to rise and water seeped into the building and found a mold filled with hot iron. An enormous explosion followed, leveling the entire foundry and shop areas adjacent to it.

J. King McLanahan, James Craig McLanahan, and William Stone worked to survey the damage and find a future for the company. Instead of rebuilding, McLanahan and Stone continued operations in a small temporary foundry. In the meantime, they purchased the foundry, two brick buildings and all the equipment from the Portage Railroad Car and Locomotive Repair Shop in Gaysport. By September 1863, the new facility was ready for use and operations were moved in. This property continues today as the current location of the company’s headquarters.

The Civil War came to an end in April 1865. Not long after, family patriarch and company founder James Craig McLanahan passed away at the age of 71.

At this time, company leadership passed to King and Col. Stone. With the help of various investors taken on during this time, King and Stone installed retort coke ovens, which enabled the production of a purer form of iron, while recovering impurities and byproducts. This cutting-edge technology allowed the company to enter new markets, including the casting and manufacture of forge hammers, iron heating and cooking stoves, plows, furnaces, and other products.

Samuel Calvin McLanahan was discharged from the U.S. Navy in 1869 and returned to the company. King continued to manage all operations, while Andrew Stone, son of Col. Stone, worked as foundry foreman. After Samuel Calvin’s return from military service, he was made the shop foreman. King continued to run operations into the late 19th century along with Samuel Calvin. While King was still technically a part of the company, he was not at the foundry often because he held a variety of other business interests.

During that time, partners Andrew T. Stone and William Bayley worked as foundry foreman and ran the office, respectively. As the years progressed, Samuel Calvin essentially took over (though King retained the position of President) and steered the company toward the production of heavy machinery, focusing primarily on the mining industry. With Samuel Calvin’s ascension, the company was stable and prosperous again following the recession of the late-19th century.

As the company expanded, they shifted from on-order production to making machinery that others sought out. They introduced the Ore Jig and created the first Log Washers. Under Samuel Calvin, the

company designed and sold a variety of other machines, still primarily marketed, and produced for the mining industry.

In 1881, fire destroyed the machine shop and its patterns for casting work. Fires were not uncommon for the company at the time, but this one was particularly devastating. Samuel Calvin's determination to get the company back in shape resulted in him leasing a temporary machine shop while he rebuilt the destroyed shop and installed new machinery. During this time, the company did not lose a single order.

The company experienced relative stability in the 1880s. In 1889, John King McLanahan, Jr. (1871-1926), son of King McLanahan, joined the company as a machinist's apprentice. Over time, the plant continued to expand and the federal patent for the Log Washer was obtained.

In 1894, the Single Roll Crusher was created, an innovative and extremely successful machine for the company.

C. "Ward" McLanahan (1883-1974), son of Samuel Calvin McLanahan, led an illustrious young life. Not only did he study at Yale, but he also set the world record (since eclipsed) for pole vaulting. In 1904, Ward placed fourth as a member of the U.S. Olympic Pole-Vaulting team at the Olympics in St. Louis, Missouri. He married Genevieve Jackson Hesser (1884-1980) and would soon join the family company.

The McLanahan Company prospered into the early 20th century during the boom of the American Industrial Revolution. This period transitioned into World War I, which once again saw a production rise thanks to the demand for war materials. During this time, the company's manufacturing processes began converting from steam engines to motorized electrical power.

In 1918, a fire destroyed the shops and damaged many facilities but gave the company an opportunity to update their machinery and convert to electrical power. Following WWI, McLanahan emerged as a nationally-recognized leader in heavy equipment fabrication and applications, but J. King McLanahan died late in the year.

In 1928, after holding a variety of other positions elsewhere, Ward McLanahan joined the family business, the same year that his father Samuel Calvin McLanahan passed away.

Taking over as General Manager, Ward was still new to his leadership role in the company when the stock market crashed, and the Great Depression ensued. Ward managed to keep the company afloat during these perilous years by pledging his own personal financial resources to compensate for the company's lack of ability to pay taxes, which kept the company operating and many people in the local community employed.

As America began to emerge from the Depression, World War II gave McLanahan Corporation the opportunity to return to full deployment due to the war's massive demand for heavy machinery. Following WWII, the company hired a string of employees who would eventually become incredibly important members of the decision-making team at McLanahan. In 1946, Robert Brown, eventual Vice President and Production Manager, was hired as a sales engineer. Roy Rumbaugh, future President and Chairman of the Board of Directors, was hired as an engineer.

McLanahan saw the debts incurred in no small part due to the Great Depression paid off, as well as improvements in production, facilities, and the implementation of employee benefit plans. In 1957, Michael McLanahan began his work with the company. Ward's son Craig was named President of the company in 1961, as Ward became Chairman of the Board of Directors — essentially the first step towards phasing himself out of the company.

In the late 1950s and 1960s, Ward reorganized the company and consolidated leadership. The company officially was named the McLanahan Corporation. The company today is still in business and still based in Hollidaysburg, Pennsylvania. Michael W. McLanahan, of the fifth generation of the family, is the Chairman of the Board.

Some of the Correspondents in the Archive are:

Abendroth & Root Manufacturing Company – 11 letters, 12 pp., dated 1894-1896; Abendroth & Root Manufacturing Company were a manufacturer of water heaters, water tanks, and other sanitation equipment. Founded in Newburgh, New York, in 1866, they entered the automobile business in 1906. Using the name Frontenac, they catered to the upper middle class, featuring large-displacement four-cylinder engines. Only twelve were built the first year. Production peaked at 100 vehicles per year in 1907 and dropped off from there until production ended in 1913. As a result, the company abandoned the effort and returned to their original business.

American Iron & Steel Association – 12 letters, 12 pp., dated 1893-1911; the need for an organization "to take all proper measures for advancing the interests of the trade in all its branches" led ironmasters, clustered mainly in the East, to establish the American Iron Association in 1855. That year, world pig iron production amounted to seven million tons. In 1864, with the introduction of the Bessemer steelmaking process in the United States, the Association, then headquartered in Philadelphia, changed its name to the American Iron and Steel Association (AISA). Early in the twentieth century, as the industry experienced explosive growth, its leaders saw the need for an organization to supplement the largely statistical activities carried on by AISA. That led to the founding of the American Iron and Steel Institute in 1908, with Elbert H. Gary as its first chief executive. From 1908 to 1912, the Institute and the Association functioned side by side. But on January 1, 1913, the Association was merged into the New York - based Institute.

Thomas C. Bates – 16 letters, 28 pp., dated 1888-1902; along with D.H. Fanning & H.H. Fairbanks, he was one of the proprietors of Worcester Corset Company, Worcester, Massachusetts, manufacturers of corsets.

Bethlehem Steel Company – 30 letters, 30 pp., dated 1931-1933; the Bethlehem Steel Corporation (commonly called Bethlehem Steel) was a steel and shipbuilding company that began operations in 1904 and was America's second-largest steel producer and largest shipbuilder.

Blair Limestone Co., Hollidaysburg, PA - owned 85 acres of limestone lands near Hollidaysburg, Pennsylvania. Its quarries had an annual capacity of about 600,000 tons. A controlling interest in Blair Limestone Company was owned by Jones and Laughlin Steel Company, based in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, which owned numerous steel related companies. Several of the letters in this collection are written on the letterhead of Blair Limestone Company.

Cambria Iron Company – 12 letters, 13 pp., dated 1885-1900, the Cambria Iron Company of Johnstown, Pennsylvania was a major 19th-century industrial producer of iron and steel. Founded in 1852, it had the nation's largest steel foundry in the 1870s and was renamed the Cambria Steel Company in 1898. The company used many innovations in the steelmaking process, including those of William Kelly and Henry Bessemer. The company was acquired in 1923 by the Bethlehem Steel Company. It later became the Cambria Steel Company. P. E. Chapin was the general manager with E.Y. Townsend as president.

Cambria Steel Company – 30 letters, 31 pp., dated 1907-1932; works at Johnstown, Pennsylvania, general offices in Pittsburgh and Philadelphia.

Canan-Knox Supply Company – 11 letters, 11 pp., dated 1914; located at Altoona, Pennsylvania, dealers in Builders' Supplies, Terra Cotta Goods, Cement, Lime, Sand, Plaster, Brick, Crushed Stone, etc. L.M. Canan and S.T. Knox.

Carbon Valley Coal Company – 3 letters, 3 pp., dated 1895; producers of Coal and Coke, offices at Allentown, Pennsylvania, works at Jasper, Alabama.

Carnegie Steel Company – 125 letters, 126 pp., dated 1895-1914; Carnegie Steel Company was a steel-producing company primarily created by Andrew Carnegie and several close associates, to manage businesses at steel mills in the Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania area in the late 19th century. The company formed in 1892 and was subsequently sold in 1901 in one of the largest ever business transactions of the early 20th century, to become the major component of the United States Steel Corporation. The subsequent sale made Carnegie one of the richest men in history.

Philip E. Chapin – 10 letters, 13 pp., dated 1888-1890; Chapin was a superintendent for Cambria Iron Company, Johnstown, Pennsylvania. (see above).

E. W. Cole, Nashville, Tennessee – 5 letters, 5 pp., dated 1895-1898; was an American Confederate veteran and businessman. He was the president of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway, and the founder of the American National Bank.

Engineer's Office U. S. Army – 9 letters, 11 pp., dated 1900-1902; the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) is a U.S. federal agency under the Department of Defense and a major Army command.

C. R. Fay – 4 letters, 5 pp., dated 1897-1909; Fay Fancy Grocery Company, Williamsburg, Pennsylvania, fancy and staple groceries, boots and shoes, shirts, overalls, etc. Wholesale and retail dealers in flour, feed, salt, lumber, coal, and all kinds of grain, etc.

Fidelity & Casualty Company, Insurance – 20 letters, 21 pp., dated 1895-1898; insurance company located in New York City, New York.

Furst Brothers – 31 letters, 36 pp., dated 1900-1910; a grain, flour, feed, plaster, salt and general merchandise company, located at Cedar Springs, Clinton County, Pennsylvania. The Furst brothers were: L.C. Furst, A.S. Furst, and R. H. Furst.

Dr. T.A. Gardner, New York City, NY – 8 letters, 9 pp., dated 1909; offices of Dr. Gardner, New York City, New York, practice consists of Dr. E. A. Gardner, Prop., Dr. E.E. Gardner, consulting physician, and G.T. Gardner, Secretary.

General Refractories Company – 22 letters, 22 pp., dated 1931-1933; located in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

J. B. German – 10 letters, 10 pp., dated 1899-1900; agent of New and Second Hand Machinery, locomotives, engines, boilers, pumps, air compressors, office at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

George W. Gregory, Esq., - 14 letters, 20 pp., dated 1888-1902; attorney at Boston, Massachusetts, successor to Crosby & Gregory, solicitor of American and Foreign Patents.

Harbison-Walker Refractories Company – 89 letters, 90 pp., dated 1931-1933; located at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Harmon, Colston, Goldsmith, & Hoadly – 16 letters, 19 pp., dated 1895-1896; attorneys of Cincinnati, Ohio. Firm consists of: Judson Harmon, Edward Colston, A.W. Goldsmith, & George Hoadly, Jr.

Henry T. Harvey, Esq. – 13 letters, 13 pp., dated 1897-1900; attorney at Lock Haven, Pennsylvania.

Home Planters Association, Rochester, New York – 6 letters, 9 pp., dated 1910; located in Rochester, New York. H.B. Philips, Secretary.

Howard Brick Company, Howard, Pennsylvania – 15 letters, 15 pp., dated 1909-1910; manufacturers of Vitrified Shale Paving, Sewer, Foundation and Building Bricks. They were located at Howard, Centre County, Pennsylvania. John P. Weber, president; John Fearon, vice-president; A. Weber, treasurer; and H.A. Moore, secretary. Moon wrote the letters.

G.T. Hughes & Sons – 17 letters, 25 pp., dated 1893-1898; attorneys, Columbia, Tennessee; firm consists of G.T. Hughes and his son L. B. Hughes.

M.C. Ihlseng, - 6 letters, 7 pp., dated 1910; President, Blairsville College, Blairsville, Pennsylvania

Juniata Limestone Company, Williamsburg, Pennsylvania – 6 letters, 6 pp., dated 1897-1910; they were a stone crushing business located at Carlin, Blair County, Pennsylvania, with offices in Philadelphia and Hollidaysburg. The quarries were located on the Williamsburg Railroad about 18 miles from Hollidaysburg. J. King McLanahan was president, Lovell Baldrige -secretary and treasurer; directors were John Manning, Thomas B. Lewis, C.A. Woods, and John Bingaman.

Keystone Manganese and Iron Company – Southern Mine, P.O. Cushman, Arkansas – 95 letters, 110 pp., dated 1887-1902; organized in October of 1885, Keystone Manganese and Iron Company, a Pennsylvania concern, acquired large tracts of land in the Batesville District of Arkansas and became the largest shipper of ore from the area the total production up to 1892 rose to 18,111 tons. J. King McLanahan was President; Craig Hammond, Superintendent, James McMillen, VP; Cyrus Elder, Treasurer; S.P.S. Ellis, Secretary

Daniel King, Finksburg, Maryland – 8 letters, 11 pp., dated 1894-1896.

Laidlaw, Dunn, Gordon Company, Cincinnati and Hamilton, Ohio – 4 letters, 4 pp., dated 1895-1898; starting out as Cope & Maxell, then becoming The Gordon Steam Pump Company, then Laidlaw, Dunn, Gordon Company, they manufactured Boiler fee water pumps, water works pumping engines, etc.

Lawrence Ore Banks – Pinkney Mine - J. Craig McLanahan was manager of the Lawrence Ore Banks, Pinkney, Tennessee. Lawrence Ore Banks owned the Pinkney Mine, an iron mine in the interior plains of Tennessee, just west of the village of Pinkney. It was first operated by J. Craig McLanahan who leased it from the Lawrence Iron Co., the owner, and its operation was continued by him most of the time until 1900 when his lease expired. The Lawrence Iron Co. operated the mine much of the time from about 1902 to 1912 under the name Pinkney Mining Co. Daniel King was the superintendent for Pinkney Mining Co. McLanahan operated the mine at times with two steam shovels and at other times with three. The crude ore was treated in a washing plant which was supplied with water from Chisholm Creek. The washed ore was shipped to Sheffield, Alabama. McLanahan produced 356,000 tons of iron ore from an area of 12 acres, Pinkney Mining Co. produced 606,500 tons from an area of 25 acres, though part of this output was obtained by reworking the 12 acres of McLanahan. There are several letters on the letterhead of this company, usually written by J. Craig McLanahan.

John H. McGowan Company – 7 letters, 10 pp., dated 1894-1898; tobacco machinery, steam pumps – hand & power, pipe, fittings, belting, hose, general supplies. Located in Cincinnati, Ohio, with a branch at Richmond, Virginia. John H. McGowan, president, and manager.

McLanahan – Stone Machine Co., Gaysport Foundry, Hollidaysburg, Pennsylvania – 10 letters, 11 pp., dated 1895-1933; J. King McLanahan – President; Andrew T. Stone -VP; S.C. McLanahan – Sec'y; H.M. Henshey, Treasurer; Wm. F. Kirk – Manager. Established 1836, incorporated 1900.

Thomas Meehan & Son, nurseries, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania– 12 letters, 13 pp., dated 1902-1910; Thomas Meehan was a noted British-born nurseryman, botanist and author. He worked as a Kew gardener in 1846–1848, and thereafter he moved to Germantown in Philadelphia, where he founded a very well-known nursery. He was the founder of Meehan's Monthly (1891–1901) and editor of Gardener's Monthly (1859–1888).

Newburger, Henderson & Loeb – 7 letters, 7 pp., dated 1917; Bankers and Brokers, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

North American Refractories Company – 17 letters, 17 pp., dated 1931-1933; located in Cleveland, Ohio.

Page Woven Wire Fence Company – 7 letters, 9 pp., dated 1909; offices at Adrian, Michigan; with plants in Adrian, Michigan and Monessen, Pennsylvania; J. Wallace Page, president; A. Clement, vice-president; C.M. Lamb, 2nd vice-president; A.B. Cody, secretary; L.B. Robertson, treasurer; John E. Carr, cashier.

Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania – 10 letters, 12 pp., dated 1896-1910; the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, commonly referred to as Penn Mutual, was founded in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1847. It was the seventh mutual life insurance company chartered in the United States.

Pennsylvania Railroad – 25 letters, 25 pp., dated 1897-1933; the Pennsylvania Railroad was an American Class I railroad that was established in 1846 and was headquartered in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The PRR was the largest railroad by traffic and revenue in the U.S. for the first half of the 20th century. Over the years, it acquired, merged with or owned part of at least 800 other rail lines and companies.

Price & McLanahan -Architects, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (see below under Whiteside & McLanahan Real Estate)

Raystown Water Power Company – 9 letters, 11 pp., dated 1910-1917; the 1905 Raystown Dam brought many changes for the Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania area, physically and economically. The Raystown Dam was the first hydroelectric dam to be built on the Raystown Branch of the Juniata River and the construction process had fewer financial problems because it was a product of private instead of public enterprise. The first power dam on the Raystown Branch was the product of private enterprise. It was conceived when ten area men formed the Raystown Water Power Company.

Reinecke Coal Company – 13 letters, 15 pp., dated 1894-1896; miners and shippers of Eureka Coal, located in Madisonville, Kentucky, mines on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad; C. Reinecke, president; L. Feger, superintendent; I. Bailey, secretary, and general manager.

W. K. Saulsbury Furnace Company – 13 letters, 14 pp., dated 1894-1895; located in Sheffield, Alabama.

Repauno Chemical Company Atlas Powder – 16 letters, 18 pp., dated 1894-1896; Lammot du Pont (1831-1884) contributed a spark of innovation to the staid DuPont of the mid-19th century, improving black powder and leading the company into the new field of high explosives. In 1857 Lammot patented "B" blasting powder – also known as soda powder – which used inexpensive Peruvian and Chilean sodium nitrate and made DuPont a major force in the blasting powder industry. He founded the Repauno Chemical Company, which led to the entry of DuPont into high explosives.

Marcus Ruthenburg – 13 letters, 18 pp., dated 1902; a Philadelphia, Pennsylvania based engineer. He worked with Henry Hess. Ruthenburg invented an electric furnace peculiarly adapted for smelting and refining ores, as well as designing other furnaces, etc.

Sheffield Coal, Iron & Steel Company, Sheffield, Alabama – 187 letters, 215 pp., dated 1895-1909; the iron and steel department of the company was located in Sheffield, Alabama, and the coal and coke departments in Jasper, Tennessee, with general headquarters in Sheffield. They owned the rights and privileges to 70,000 acres of mineral land in Walker, Winston, Jefferson, and Fayette Counties, and the celebrated Gamble and Elliott mines near Jasper. W.H. Berlin, was one of the principals, and in connection with Samuel Adams and J.H. Hayes, they also owned the Carbon Valley Coal property.

St. Clair Limestone Company - general offices located at Carnegie Building, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; officers at Pittsburg were: D. G. Kerr, President; W.W. Blackburn, Secretary; W.C. McCausland, Treasurer; and James J. Campbell, Auditor and Assistant Secretary. Officer at Hollidaysburg, Pennsylvania, J. King McLanahan, General Manager. The Clairton Steel Company owned 51 percent of the stock of the St. Clair Limestone Company, which owned 25 ½ acres of limestone lands in Blair County, Pennsylvania, on which were located quarries with an annual capacity of 300,000 tons of limestone. St. Clair was yet another company that J. King McLanahan was involved with. There are several letters in this collection related to this company.

T. A. Shoemaker – 14 letters, 20 pp., dated 1897-1901; was associated with Bellefonte Fuel & Supply Company, located at Bellefonte, Pennsylvania. They were forwarding and commission merchants, and he was in partnership with J. L. Montgomery. They were sales agents also for Lehigh Valley Coal Company and Atlantic Refining Company. Shoemaker was also president of the Centre County Banking Company, also located at Bellefonte. He was also connected with F.H. Clement & Co., contractors.

Spathite Iron Company – 10 letters, 10 pp., dated 1895-1898; was located in Florence, Alabama. J. Overton Ewin was the receiver. The company also owned valuable ore lands in Tennessee. Ewin was also superintendent of the Nashville, Florence, & Sheffield Railroad Company.

Sturtevant Mill Company – 17 letters, 19 letters, dated 1931-1932; Boston, Massachusetts; manufacturers of machinery equipment used for screening, reduction, separating, conveying, and processing.

Taylor & McCoy Coal & Coke Company – 24 letters, 34 pp., dated 1910-1932; located in Gallitzin, Pennsylvania, offices at Baltimore, Martland. The company was engaged in mining and shippers of Gallitzin Bituminous Coal and manufacturers of Superior Coke.

Traveler's Insurance Company – 5 letters, 5 pp., dated 1897-1902; located in Hartford, Connecticut. George D. Moore was the state agent for Pennsylvania.

Edward C. Tyson – 31 letters, 39 pp., dated 1908-1915; located at Flora Dale, Pennsylvania; they were an orchard tool and supply company, specializing in Susquehanna Fertilizers and Agricultural Chemicals.

United Clay Mines Corporation – 18 letters, 22 pp., dated 1932-1933; high grade Clay of all kinds, general offices Trenton, New Jersey.

Vesuvius Mining Company – 5 letters, 6 pp., dated 1908; located at Baltimore, Maryland, with Oliver Hoblitzell, president; L. B. Keene Claggett, vice-president, and William W. Hoblitzell, secretary. The company appears to have a lease on land in Missouri, near Carthage, where they mined Zinc.

W.O. Nicklas & Company, 13 letters, 14 pp., dated 1917-1918; carpets, blankets, furniture and wallpaper, located in Martinsburg, West Virginia.

John Wanamaker – 5 letters, 5 pp., dated 1896-1917; Department Store, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Booker T. Washington – 2 letters, 2 pp., dated 1909-1910; of The Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute for the Training of Colored Young Men and Women, Tuskegee, Alabama. Washington was principal of the school. Washington was an American educator, author, orator, and advisor to presidents of the United States. Between 1890 and 1915, Washington was the dominant leader in the African-American community. He was born into slavery. Typed letters, signed by Washington.

Whiteside & McLanahan, Real Estate, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania - Philadelphia based real estate firm, of which J. King McLanahan's son, Martin Hawley McLanahan (1865-1929) was one of the principles. There are 64 letters, 97 pp., written by M. "Hawley" McLanahan, dated 13 May 1885 to 6 November 1917 in this collection to his father, with several to his brother and mother. Hawley was trained as an architect at Washington College. He began his career as a real estate developer with the firm of Whiteside & McLanahan, with whom he became associated in 1885. The firm rode the wave of middle-class homeownership in the Philadelphia region. McLanahan married Elsie Schoen (1870-1951), the daughter of industrialist Charles Schoen.

After William Whiteside died in 1890, McLanahan carried on the business; and it was not until January, 1903, that what would be his illustrious and long partnership with William L. Price under the name Price & McLanahan was announced.

A native of Philadelphia, William L. Price (1861-1916) apprenticed to a carpenter before gaining architectural training under Philadelphia architects Addison Hutton and Frank Furness. During his early career (1881-1890s) he was associated with his brother Francis (Frank) as W. L. and F. L. Price, and also with his brother Walter. After the turn of the century William Price became the senior partner in the firm of Price and McLanahan, with M. Hawley McLanahan, an architect and real estate developer. Price planned many commercial buildings and private residences in Philadelphia and elsewhere, and was especially well known for his imposing hotels and other large buildings. He worked in the Shingle Style and the Arts and Crafts mode as well as designing some unusually early and influential works in the geometric style that became known as Art Deco. Among his best known and most spectacular projects were the Art Deco style Traymore Hotel in Atlantic City and the Chicago Freight Terminal.

Price & McLanahan initially occupied an office at 731 Walnut Street. Although Price & McLanahan continued the arts and crafts focus associated with William L. Price, the office also undertook larger projects such as the hotels which were designed for Atlantic City, New Jersey (Blenheim and Traymore Hotels, 1905-06 and 1906, 1914-15, respectively).

This partnership continued until Price's death in 1916. M. Hawley McLanahan continued to use the name after Price's death in 1916 but changed the firm name to McLanahan & Bencker in 1920 to acknowledge the design work of chief draftsman Ralph Bencker. McLanahan & Bencker (with Ralph B.

Bencker) continued from 1920 until 1925, when McLanahan returned to independent practice until his death in 1929 while staying at the Traymore Hotel in Atlantic City, New Jersey.

McLanahan became a member of the AIA in 1922 and was a member of the Philadelphia Chapter as well. In 1923 his firm, McLanahan & Bencker, won the Philadelphia Chapter, AIA, medal for most meritorious work.

Wood, Morrel & Company – 6 letters, 6 pp., dated 1888-1890; of Johnstown, Pennsylvania, James McMillen, president. The company was a grocery and feed store.

Woodbury Clay Company, Hollidaysburg, Pennsylvania – 444 retained copies of outgoing letters, 444 pp., dated 1931-1934; the Woodbury Clay Company were miners and shippers of plastic refractory clay. They worked the clay pits at Oreminea, Blair County, Pennsylvania. The clay pits were served by the Pennsylvania Railroad and they supplied refractory clay to the steel industry. The clay pits were worked by various companies, including the Woodbury Clay Company, the Woodbury Land Company, and the Gallitzin Sand Company, circa 1880-1936. The Woodbury Clay Company appears to have been yet another company of the McLanahan family of the later years.

Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company – 17 letters, 17 pp., dated 1931-1933; located in Youngstown, Ohio; Charles T. Moke, purchasing agent.

Plus: Other business letters to J. King McLanahan and his sons J. Craig McLanahan and J. King McLanahan, Jr., mostly from those companies in the iron, steel, mining, manufacturing, law, banking, insurance fields, as well as other related areas; of these miscellaneous letters, approximately 59 of the letters are not dated, or incomplete, but fall into the timeframe of this collection – 1882 to 1936.

Inventory of the Collection:

Business and Family Correspondence:

24 letters. 46 pp., written by J. King McLanahan to wife and sons, dated 27 September 1882 to 24 March 1917; one letter not dated, one letter incomplete, mostly handwritten, a couple typed.

983 retained copies of typed letters, 1021 pp., dated 13 November 1885 to 30 December 1930; bulk not signed, but appear to have been written (typed) by either J. King McLanahan, or other officers of the McLanahan related companies.

1856 incoming letters, 2314 pp., dated 31 May 1883 to 20 December 1933; these letters are generally addressed to J. King McLanahan, or his companies that he served as president, except those written after his death (1918) which were made out to other companies of the family (Woodbury Clay Company, etc.).

78 letters, 129 pp., of J. Craig McLanahan, dated 2 September 1889 to 10 January 1902; both typed and written; most of the letters are written to his father J. King McLanahan.

444 letters, 444 pp., of outgoing typed copies of letters of the Woodbury Clay Company, dated 2 January 1931 to 4 September 1934; not signed, or if signed with name of company.

153 incoming letters, 164 pp., written to the Woodbury Clay Company, dated 14 July 1930 to 11 July 1935.

68 miscellaneous business letters, 114 pp, written by and addressed to individuals besides the McLanahan family members, or companies, dated 30 July 1888 to 17 March 1936; while the letters are

not written to the McLanahan family, or companies, the letters do appear to deal with the McLanahan businesses, customers of the companies, or letters copied and sent to McLanahan.

137 letters, 151 pp., miscellaneous incoming business letters to J. Craig McLanahan, dated 29 December 1888 to 9 June 1898.

64 letters, 97 pp., written by M. “Hawley” McLanahan, dated 13 May 1885 to 6 November 1917; 18 of the letters on the letterhead of Whiteside & McLanahan, real estate; 27 letters on the letterhead of Price & McLanahan, architects; letters are written by Hawley mostly to his father J. King McLanahan, his mother, or brother “Haus.” The letters on the Price & McLanahan letterhead have some mention of the work of Price & McLanahan.

21 letters, 37 pp., written by J. King “Haus” McLanahan, Jr., dated 12 November 1891 to 19 June 1917; of the 21 letters, 20 are written to his father, J. King McLanahan.

17 letters, 17 pp., incoming business letters written to J. King “Haus” McLanahan, Jr., dated 5 January 1896 to 1 October 1925.

19 letters, 58 pp., written by Mrs. Mary McLanahan, wife of J. King McLanahan, dated 17 July 1879 to 16 November 1901; letters are written mostly by Mrs. McLanahan to her husband, with several to her son Hawley.

5 letters, 10 pp., incoming letters written to Mrs. Mary McLanahan, wife of J. King McLanahan, dated 13 August 1884 to 24 May 1899; written by family, friends, and business-related letters.

8 letters, 26 pp., written by Katherine McLanahan, wife of J. Craig McLanahan to in-laws Mr. and Mrs. J. King McLanahan, dated 6 January 1894 to 19 February 1902.

11 letters, 23 pp., written by Samuel Calvin “Cal” McLanahan, brother of J. King McLanahan, to J. King McLanahan, dated 21 December 1907 to 7 April 1917; Calvin is located at Seabreeze, Florida.

8 letters, 15 pp., written by James William “Will” McLanahan, to his brother J. King McLanahan, dated 7 April 1894 to 4 December 1908.

3 letters, 13 pp., written by Ward McLanahan to his uncle J. King McLanahan, dated 4 June 1902 to 22 December 1908.

8 letters, 14 pp., written by Alexander King to J. King McLanahan, dated 18 December 1896 to 6 April 1902; King appears to be a relative on McLanahan’s mother side of the family.

12 letters, 49 pp., written by Sadie B. King to her cousin J. King McLanahan, dated 1 June 1899 to 22 May 1909.

12 letters, 43 pp., Francis K. Sears, written to cousin J. King McLanahan, dated 22 March 1909 to 1 January 1917.

78 letters, 241 pp., written to J. King McLanahan from his grandchildren, dated 21 December 1907 to 19 August 1917; of these 78 letters, 25 are not dated.

69 letters, 212 pp. of miscellaneous family letters written by cousins, daughter-in-law’s, nieces, nephews, etc., written to J. King McLanahan, dated 20 August 1895 to 20 July 1917; many of these letters are not dated.

Ephemera:

The collection contains over 3500 pieces of printed and manuscript ephemera, including:

- 2250 (approximately) receipts of the Woodbury Clay Company, written out to various customers, dated c1936 -1955.

- 600 (approximately) receipts from the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for materials shipped via the railroad by the Woodbury Clay Company.

- 475 (approximate) receipts, both business and personal, for J. King McLanahan, his various companies, and Woodbury Clay Company, dated c1884-1955.

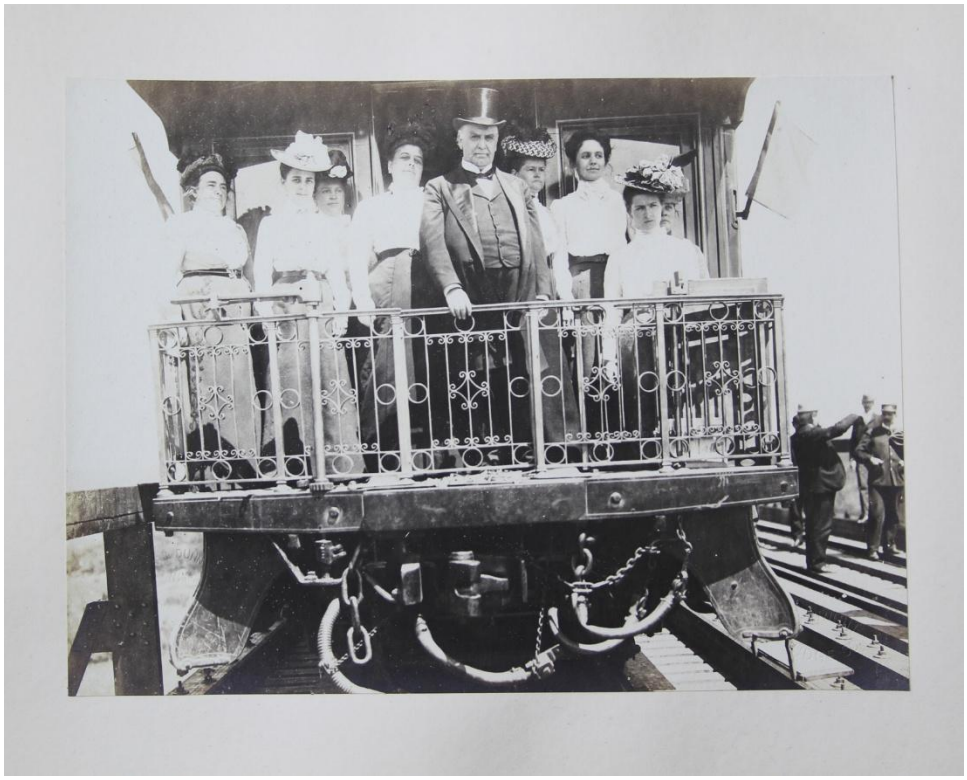
- 75 (approximately) pieces of manuscript and printed ephemera, includes contracts, agreements, accounts, etc.

- 70 Telegrams, business related, dated c1885-1933; mostly written to J. King McLanahan, later telegrams written to the Woodbury Clay Company.

- 35 pieces of printed ephemera, includes circulars, brochures, advertisements, notices, announcement, etc.

- 20 postcards, business and family related, mostly written to J. King McLanahan, dated c1897-1932.

The archive: $ 7,500.00



28. (Photography – William McKinley) Dunn, Robert Lee., **Rare Portfolio of 14 Mounted Photographs of President William McKinley just before his Assassination and of his Funeral in 1901 by Leslie's Weekly Photographer Robert Lee Dunn**

folio, containing 14 mounted silver prints, Dunn's circular blind stamp is in the lower left corner of each mounted photograph, each photograph is in an original glassine slipcover with "Robert Lee Dunn Leslie's Weekley NY" printed in red, each photograph also backstamped with the same stamp. Housed in a contemporary ½ cloth and paper board portfolio with string ties. In very good, very clean condition.

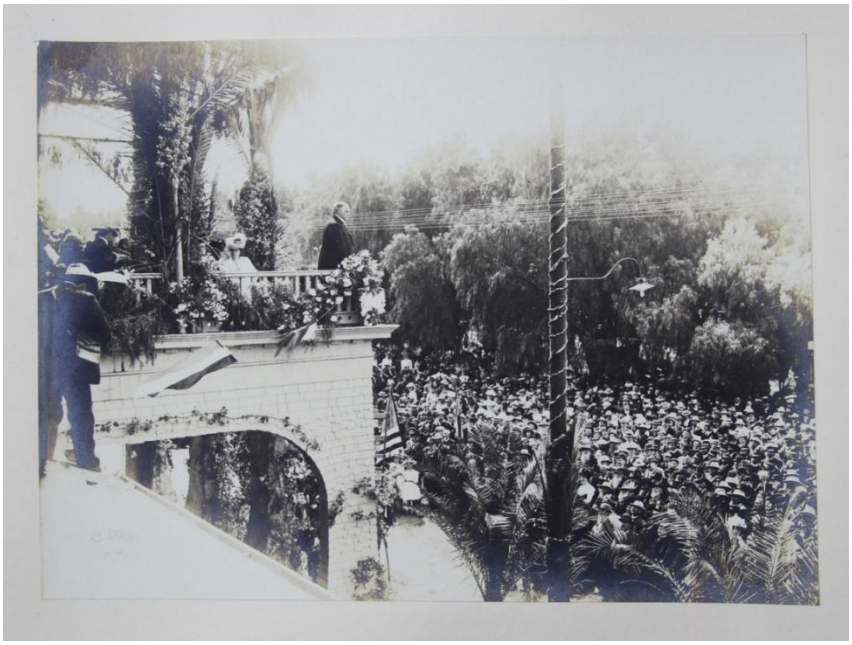
Rare portfolio, we can trace no copies in OCLC, or in auction records.

Robert Lee Dunn (1874-1953) was a notable photojournalist and staff photographer for *Leslie's Weekly*. At the age of twenty-six, he was assigned to follow President William McKinely September 5-6 in 1901 during his various stops on the way to Niagara Falls and eventually the Pan American Exposition in Buffalo. McKinley was assassinated there on September 6th by Leon Czolgosz, a twenty-eight y-year old anarchist. Dunn captured some of the last photographs of McKinley alive. He continued, covering the aftermath including the President's funeral in Canton, Ohio. This portfolio contains those photographs, including McKinley on the back of his train, addressing a crowd, walking with other dignitaries, a view of his flower-draped coffin being loaded on to his funeral train by Navy personnel, his hearse, and one of the new president Theodore Roosevelt at the funeral in Canton, held September 19th. The rest of the images appear to be of McKinley's funeral in Canton, Ohio. One image includes Ethan Allen Hitchcock, the former owner of the portfolio at the funeral. The portfolio was formerly owned by Hitchcock, McKinley's Secretary of the Interior, who was in Buffalo with McKinley and was an official escort on the funeral train. (See below).



This rare portfolio was owned by Ethan Allen Hitchcock (1835-1909), Secretary of the Interior under McKinley and Theodore Roosevelt. The portfolio is accompanied by an oblong folio scrapbook of approximately 70 engraved and handwritten invitations to Hitchcock for various events in 1902-1903.

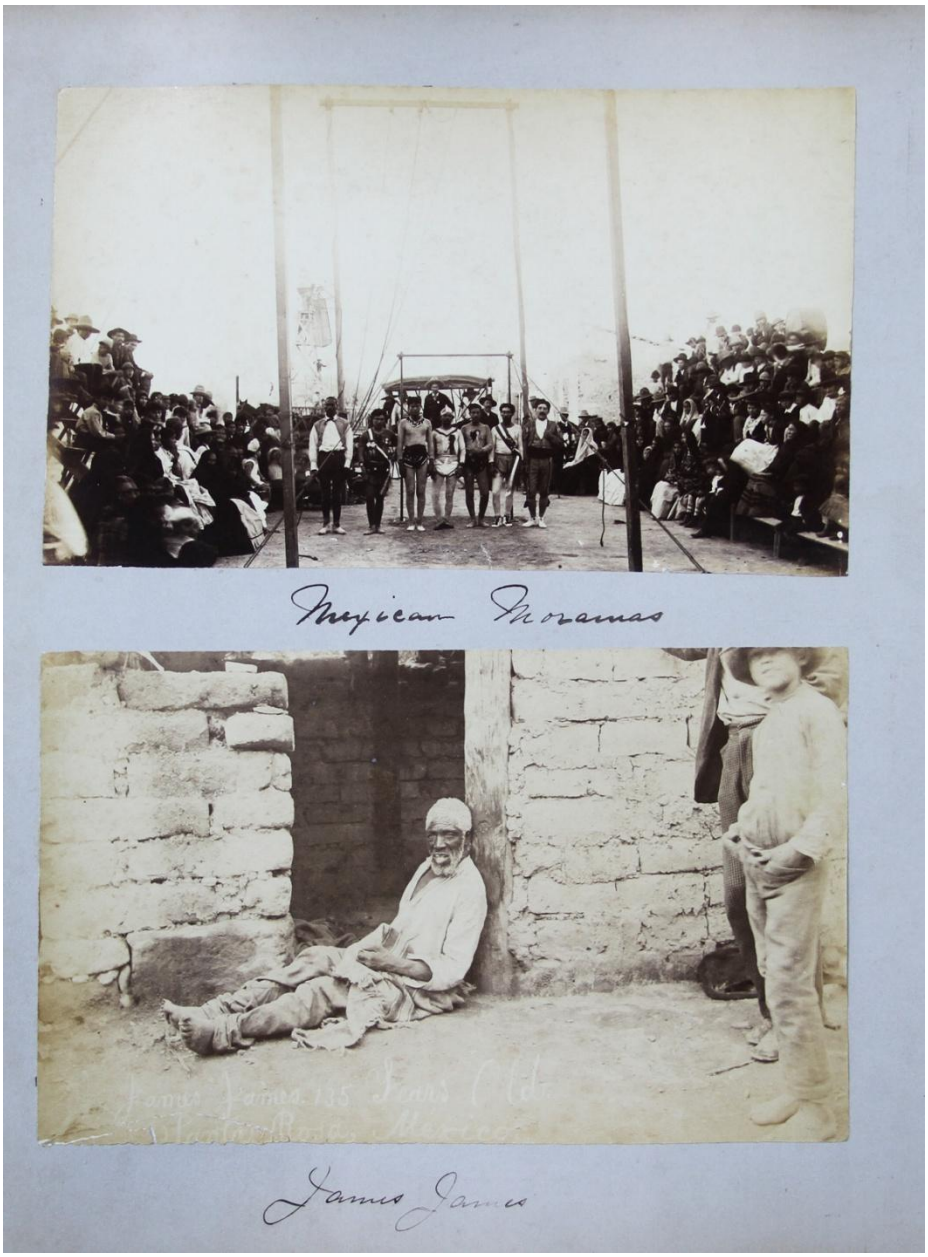
The portfolio and scrapbook: $ 5000.00







Theodore Roosevelt at William McKinley’s funeral



Images of James James, a Black Seminole and Circus performers with a Mascogo performer on extreme left

29. (Photography – Texas – Mexico) Cockrell, Thomas J., **Group of Fifty -seven Photographs of Mexico along the Line of the Mexican Railway, Largely Taken by Thomas J. Cockrell, Photographer of Laredo Texas, circa 1887-1888, Includes Rare Images of Black Seminoles, Mascogo and Kickapoo Individuals**

Fifty-seven albumen views, mounted on both sides of 13 quarto cardstock mounts. The images measure between 11.4 x 18.7 cm and 11 x 16 cm. Several of the images are captioned in ink underneath the photographs, others are captioned on the negative, the rest are unidentified. The images consist of views in Mexico along the line of the Mexican Railway, Native Americans including Mascogos, and members of the Kickapoo Nation, then resident in El nacienmento, Muzquiz Municipality, Mexico, including an image of James James, a Mascogo, a formerly enslaved man, a Black Seminole, Mexicans, Mexican cattlemen, and several more informal shots likely of Cockrell

and the party he was traveling with, these images include candid photographs of camping, traveling in wagons, et cetera. The bulk of the images are in good condition with strong contrast, the informal shots are somewhat faded and with low contrast.

The present collection was likely taken by Thomas Cockrell on an 1887 trip into Mexico to photograph views along the Mexican International Railway. James James, the formerly enslaved man, native of South Carolina, then living in Santa Rosa, Mexico, whose image appears in the collection, was featured in several newspaper stories that appeared in America in 1887. James claimed to be 135 years old, and the published accounts include his recollections of slavery in South Carolina, memories of the termination of the Revolutionary War, etc. James was, in fact, a Black Seminole who had escaped slavery and fled to Mexico. Cockrell's viewbook containing several of the images in this collection was published in 1888, in Laredo.



The identified images include: Mexican Water Works, Mexican Barrillero, Mexican Moranas, James James 135 Years Old Santa Rosa Mexico. Cathedral, Paso del Norte, Mexico, three images of Bull fights, in Saltillo, Mexico, Chihuahua, Mexico, Quinta de Don Pae Lunce, Monterey, Mex., two images of Pedra Negras, Mex., Scene near Cleotes, Ranch, Mex., Plaza, Santa Rosa, Mexico, Giant Cactus, Topo Chico, Mexico, Plaza San Francisco de Assis, Saltillo, Mex., Sabinas River, Sabinas Bridge, “The Shanty” Sabinas. The album includes images of members of the Kickapoo Nation in El nacienmento, Mexico. There are also several images of Mascogo people, descendants of Black Seminoles who escaped slavery in the United States and settled in El nacienmento, Muzquiz, Mexico, one of whom was a circus performer.



Kickapoo Nation members in El nacienmento, Mexico

Little is known about Thomas Cockrell, photographer from Laredo, he is known to have executed a series of photographs which includes views of south Texas and Monterrey, Mexico and along the Mexican Central Railway and Mexican National Railway. He is found in the Texas State Gazeteer[1] in 1890-1891, and 1892. He published three viewbooks, dating from 1888 through early 1890s. They were all in the same format, consisting of 12 leaves, all illustrations. They are entitled: *The Mexican International Railway Views: Series No. 1*, Laredo: 1888; *The Mexican National Railway Views*, New York: Albertype Company, c. 1890s; and *Mexican Typical Views,* c. 1890s.

The DeGolyer Library has only 7 of Cockrell's mounted views, per their website: only one of which "Mexican Barrillero" is found in the present collection.

https://digitalcollections.smu.edu/digital/collection/mex/search/searchterm/Cockrell%2C%20Thos.%20J.%20(Thomas%20J.)/field/creato/mode/exact/conn/and

$ 3,500.00

1. Haynes, David, Catching *Shadows A Directory of Nineteenth-Century Texas Photographers* Austin: Texas State Historical Association, 1993, p. 25

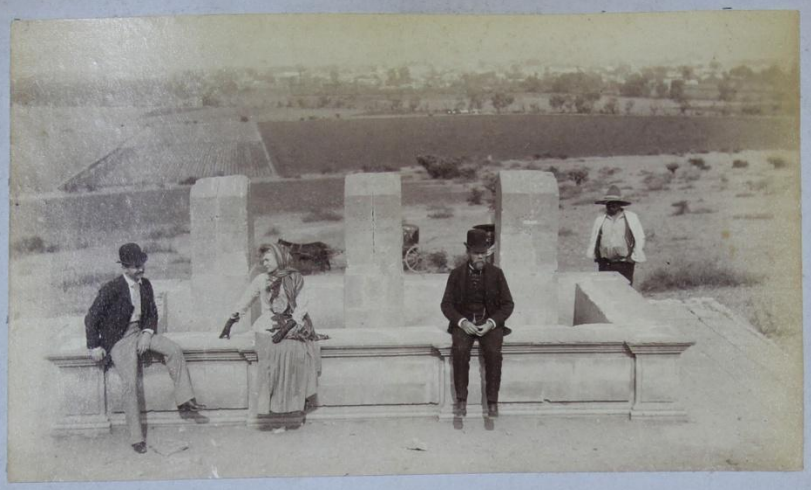




"The Shanty" Sabinas



Piedras Negras, Mex.



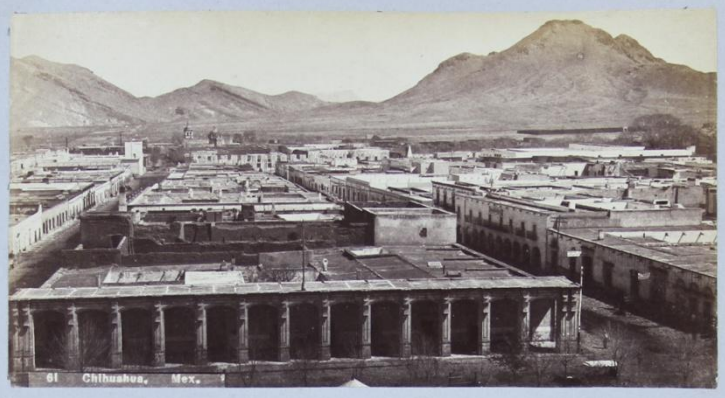




Plaza - Santa Rosa Mexico



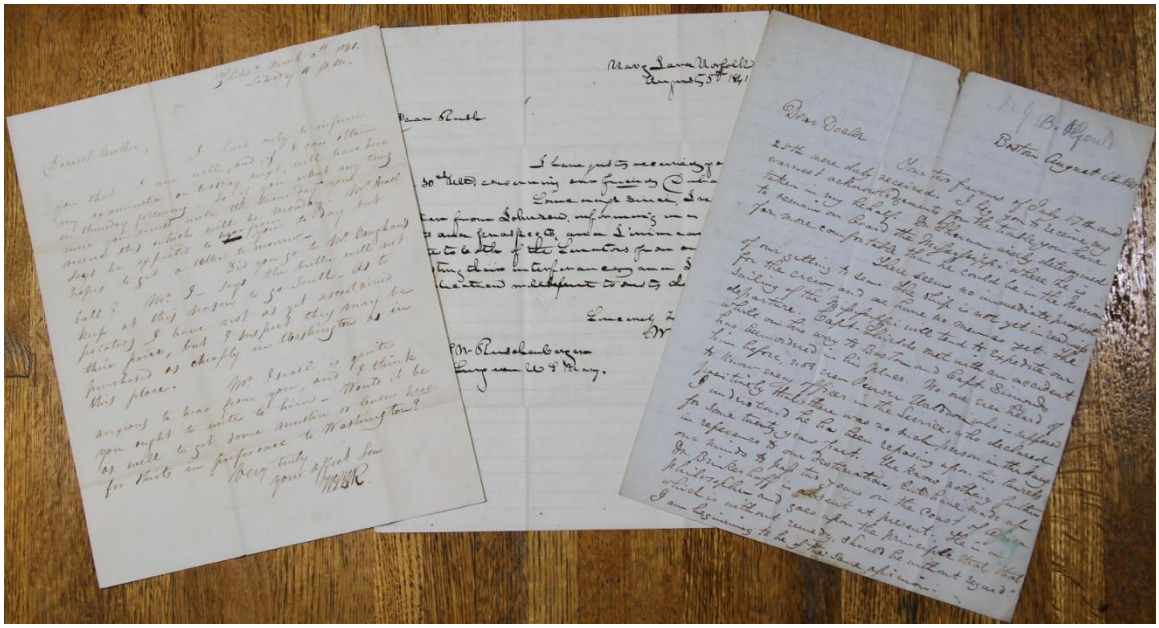
Sabinas Bridge



Chihuahua Mexico



Quinta de Don Pepe Lance Monterey Mex.



1831-45 Three letters from the papers of Naval Surgeon and Scientist William Ruschenberger

30. Ruschenberger, William S. W., (1807-1895) **Group of Three Letters from the Papers of William S. W. Ruschenberger, United States Naval Surgeon and Scientist, 1831 – 1845**
Quarto, three letters, four pages, in good, clean, legible condition.

William S.W. Ruschenberger, **Autograph Letter Signed** (with initials, W.S.W.R.) **Philadelphia, March 5, 1831, to his mother, Navy Yard, Washington, D.C.**

Ruschenberger writes that he hopes to pass his (medical) examination soon. Discusses various goods his mother had asked him to procure for her because they might be cheaper in Philadelphia than in Washington. Makes several references to his mother's friend "Mr. Israel", with whom she regularly corresponded, possibly a descendant of the Jewish US Navy Midshipman killed while serving aboard the USS Constitution during the Barbary War.

24-year-old Ruschenberger had already completed his first Naval cruise to the Pacific, during which he acquired the life-long habit of keeping painstaking diaries, as a Surgeon's Mate, and has just graduated from the University of Pennsylvania Medical School. One month after he wrote this letter, he was commissioned a US Navy Surgeon and was soon sent on the first of several long cruises to parts of the world rarely visited by Americans. He recounted these in two now-classic books of travel: his "Narrative of a Voyage round the world: during the years 1835, 36, and 37: including a narrative of an embassy to the Sultan of Muscat and the King of Siam", and "Three Years in the Pacific, including notices of Brazil, Chile, Bolivia, Peru". These were particularly valuable because of his scientific expertise. During his long Naval career, he also published an entire series of basic scientific books on Geology, Botany, Ornithology, Herpetology, Mammalogy and Anatomy.

Patton, W.[illiam] F., **Autograph Letter Signed. Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Aug. 5, 1841. To Ruschenberger, Philadelphia.**

Patton writes about the “prospects” of their friend Dubarry and how they could support his application.

Naval Surgeon Patton, a Virginian, served until the beginning of the Civil War, when he joined the Confederate Navy, to head its Bureau of Medicine and Surgery. Naval Surgeon Edmond L. Dubarry of Pennsylvania, a son-in-law of Andrew Jackson’s Secretary of the Treasury, later became personal physician to Napoleon’s brother Joseph, the ex-King of Naples and Spain. One of his sons, the trusted Commissary chief of Generals Grant and Halleck during the Civil War and later became Commissary General of the US Army.

Gould, Dr. James B., **Autograph Letter Signed. Boston, August 6, 1845, to Ruschenberger, New York.**

Gould was about to be assigned to the USS *Marion*. "We have no immediate prospect of our getting to sea. The ship is not yet in readiness for the crew and we have no man as yet...Capt. Shields met with an accident while on this way to Boston and Capt. Simonds has been ordered in his place. No one ever heard of him before...I understand he has been reposing upon his laurels for some twenty years past. We know nothing further in reference to our destination but have made up our minds to pass two years on the coast of Africa...I am collecting together a few books for the purpose of beguiling the monotony of the cruise. I propose to pay some attention to Natural History. Can I find your 'Series" in Boston?...”

The *Marion* was indeed sent on a cruise along the coast of Africa, partly to help suppress the slave trade, until 1848. Ruschenberger had himself turned down Commodore Perrys request to become Fleet Surgeon of the Africa Squadron, partly because he was not sympathetic to the anti-slavery movement in America and privately declared his “disdain” for Black people.

$ 150.00

THE

MANIFESTO,

OR A

DECLARATION OF THE DOCTRINES AND PRACTICE

OF THE

CHURCH OF CHRIST.

BY JOHN DUNLAVY.

Then shall ye return, and discern between the righteous and the wicked; between him that serveth God and him that serveth him not.

We are made as the filth of the world—the off-scouring of all things unto this day.

והיא כתובה פנים ואחור וכתוב אליה קינים והגה והי׳׳ Ezek. 2. 10.

PLEASANT HILL, Ky.

P. BERTRAND, PRINTER.

1818.

31. (Shakers) Dunlavy, John, **The Manifesto, or A Declaration of the Doctrines and Practice of the Church of Christ.**
Pleasant Hill, Ky., P. Bertrand, Printer, 1818, first edition, octavo, vi, [blank leaf], 520 pp., bound in original sheep, red leather spine label, skillfully re-backed, corners rounded, some toning and scattered foxing to text, otherwise very good. Contemporary ownership signature of “W. Seward Albany” on titlepage.

“This work is considered by many to be the definitive treatise on Shaker theology. One of the earliest converts to Shakerism in the West, Dunlavy was chief minister at Pleasant Hill for 20 years. This book was printed by Shakers, on Shaker-made paper, and bound in full sheep by Shakers.” – Richmond, *Shaker Literature.*

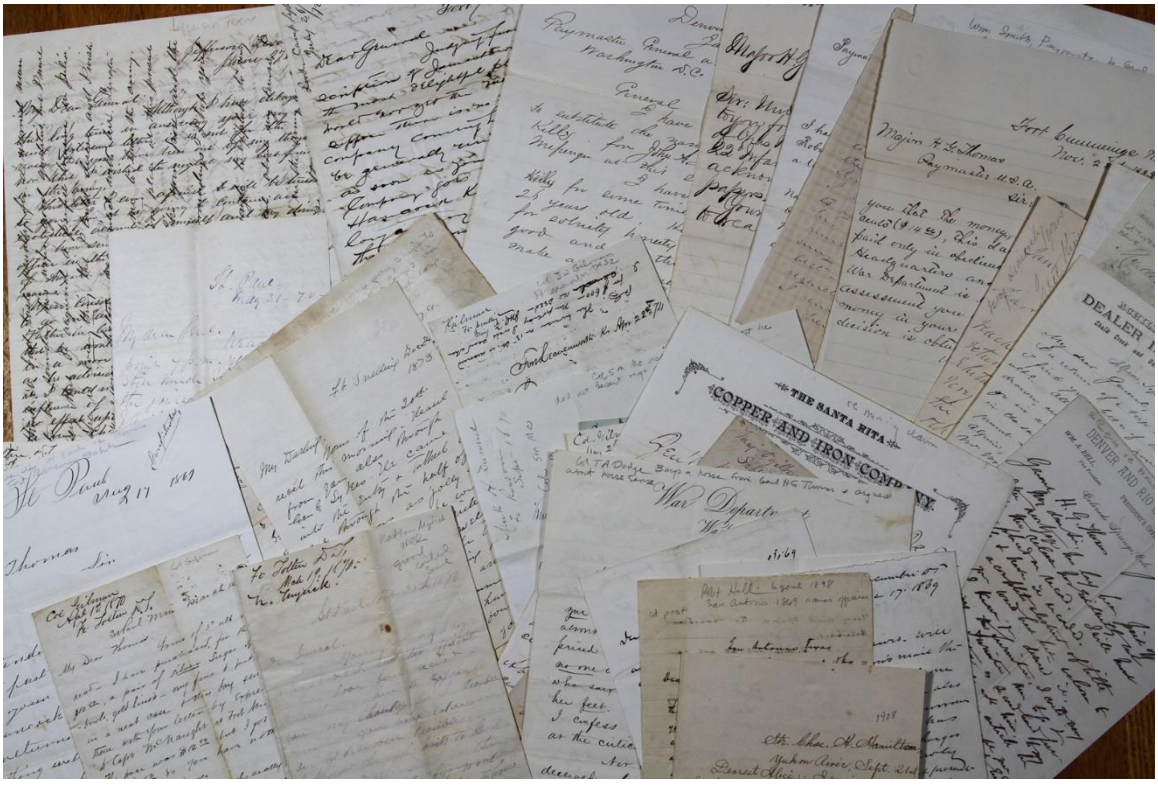
American Imprints 43894, MacLean 15, Richmond 517, Sabin 21310

The Pleasant Hill Shaker Community in Kentucky flourished from its founding in 1805 until it closed in 1910. Lucy Wright, head of the Shakers’ parent Ministry at New Lebanon, New York, decided to send missionaries west during the Second Great Awakening. There were already eleven Shaker communities established in New York and New England in early 18095 when three Shaker missionaries, John Meacham, Benjamin Seth Youngs, and Issachar Bates, set out to find new converts. They traveled over a thousand miles, mainly on foot, and by August of that year had gathered a small group of new adherents to Shakerism. In December 1806 34 converts of legal age signed a covenant agreeing to mutual support and the common ownership of property. They began living together on the 140-acre farm of Elis\ha Thomas, whose lands formed the nucleus of the Pleasant Hill Shaker village. Additional converts were added and the community expanded to over 4000 acres. By 1812 three communal families—East, Center, and West—had been formed, and a fourth, North, was established as a "gathering family" for prospective converts. On June 2, 1814, 128 Believers bound themselves together in a more formal covenant, which established the community in the pattern of the Shaker Ministry's village at New Lebanon, New York.

The Pleasant Hill Shakers proved skillful at raising and selling their agricultural products, fruit, seeds, livestock, and brooms made from broom corn which they raised. Over the years the community expanded their land holdings by purchasing adjacent farms. The community was also know for its labor saving devices and inventions, including a municipal water system, years before towns in the surrounding area. The Civil War years were problematic for the community, Shakers being pledged to pacifism and opposing slavery in a southern state led to friction between the community and its neighbors.

The Civil War depleted Pleasant Hill's resources. The members of Pleasant Hill fed thousands of soldiers who came begging, particularly in the weeks surrounding the Battle of Perryville. Both armies "nearly ate [them] out of house and home." They also lost manpower when some young Shaker brethren left to join the army.

More importantly, the social environment and cultural changes in the decades before and after the war made Shaker life less appealing for converts. During Reconstruction and later, very few new converts joined the Shakers. As membership declined, the Shakers began closing communities and consolidating Believers into the remaining villages. Pleasant Hill, which had once had almost five hundred members, dwindled away. By 1875, despite an influx of new proselytes from Sweden], it had fewer than half that number. In 1900, only 34 remained. The Pleasant Hill Shaker community was dissolved in 1910. $ 4,500.00



32. Thomas, Henry Goddard (1837-1897), **Group of mainly Incoming Letters to General Henry Goddard Thomas, Army Paymaster, while stationed in various Western Forts 1868-1889**
38 letters, 110 pages, in good, clean, and legible condition.

Collection consisting mainly of incoming correspondence from a variety of military officers from many different posts on military and personal business; including General David B. McKibbin, Major John B. Furay, Col. Robert Hall, Major Fred. D. Ogilby, William A. Bell, President of the Denver and Rio Grande Railway, Nathan Myrick, fur trader and Sioux Agency Post trader, General John M. Wilson, Medal of Honor recipient, amongst many others.

Henry Goddard Thomas was born in Portland, Maine, on April 4, 1837. At the age of twenty-one he graduated from Amherst and then studied law and was admitted to the Maine bar. He enlisted in the 5th Maine as a private in April, 1861, and was commissioned captain in June. This command fought at the battle of First Manassas, after which, on August 5, 1861, Thomas accepted a commission as a captain in the newly authorized 11th U.S. Infantry. He was on recruiting duty until the summer of 1862 and did not join his regiment until autumn. Thereafter his principal contribution to the war effort was the recruitment and organization of Negro troops, with whom he was associated until the end of the war. He was commissioned colonel first of the 79th U.S. Colored Infantry and then of the 19th Colored Infantry, taking command of the latter on January 16, 1864. Thomas is said to have been the first officer of the Regular Army to accept a colonelcy of colored troops. He was assigned to Ferrero's IX Corps's division of Negro troops at the beginning of U. S. Grant's Overland campaign and was present during all of the battles incident thereto, including the battle of The Crater. On November 30, 1864, Thomas was made a brigadier general of volunteers and transferred to Benjamin F. Butler's Army of the James, where he commanded a brigade of four colored regiments of the XXV Corps. At the end of the war he was

brevetted through all ranks to that of brigadier general, U.S. Army, and major general of volunteers, but he was mustered out of volunteer service in January, 1866, as a captain of the 11th Infantry, a grade which he occupied for the next decade. He became major of the 4th Infantry in 1876 and two years later transferred to the paymaster's department with the same rank. Thomas served at a variety of posts throughout the far west, Dakotas, Colorado and elsewhere. On July 2, 1891, he went on the retired list, and on January 23, 1897, he died in Oklahoma City. His remains were returned to Portland for burial.

Generals in Blue, p. 502

Sample Quotes:

"Jefferson, Texas June 27, 1869

My Dear General,

Although I have delayed this long time in answering your very kind and pleasant letter … This letter I am afraid will be tiresome to you, for it is going to contain an egotistical account of myself and my doings. I have sent in my resignation as an officer in the army, to date from the first of August, I have done this for a variety of reasons.

Upon consolidation of the regiments I applied to go on "awaiting orders" by advice of my Father in law Senator Pratt, who told me that he would procure me a good position in a more civilized country, and I did as he advised, but as the devil would have it, I could not get out of the state. The combined influence of Senator Sumner & Pratt, produced no effect upon General Sherman, except bringing a very characteristic letter from him saying in effect "You Senators have made the law raising this Hell in the army and now you must abide the consequences. I have advised Genl Reynolds to keep all surplus officers in Texas, and I cannot change the order."

Well a copy of the letter was sent to me and I had nothing left me if I wanted to get out of this d---d hole, but to resign.

Another reason that influenced me in my course, is that I have been slighted here and treated like a dog by Genl. Buell who commands here. I had some trouble here about three months ago, I gave him some words, which he choosed [sic] to consider disrespectful, and he preferred charges against me, but he withdrew them the next day, but Genl Reynolds (the mean cuss) said he would not withdraw them, and ordered the court to try me as you may have seen from the army and navy journal. Well the charges were light and every one knew that it would come back on him (in fact that was why he withdrew them in such haste) and I was anxious to be tried in them but what does Reynolds do after all the fuss and after ordering the court, but send a telegram on here, saying "suppress the charges against Capt Huntington, use the court for the trial of enlisted men"

What do you think of that, after having my name published all through the army in that manner, for a mere trivial offense, restored to duty without a trial, in fact I had been under arrest but two days altogether.

Well I bore all this and still waited here to see if I should not get an order sending me home to await orders there, and I should probably have still remained, but that Buell cherishing a grudge against me, has been slighting me in every way in matters of duty, and his last act put the finishing touch upon my pride as a man and soldier, he ordered a second lieutenant up to relive a captain (Carter who is under arrest) and passed me over, when I was here for just such duty. I might have protested but what good would it have done; a commanding officer has so much power, and can make his own representations of a case. Well I was so d—d mad this last act of injustice that I at once tendered my resignation and

asked to be sent home to await the result, but Reynolds would not even grant me the favor, so I have got to stay here a month longer in misery before leaving.

One other and perhaps , the chief reason I resigned, is that about a month ago I sent home my wife, and I have been so utterly lonely and homesick without her, that I could not stand it … So you see my dear fellow, what reasons I had for resigning don't you think I did right … E. S. Huntington Capt USA" (Edward S. Huntington 29th Infantry)

"St Paul, Min Apr 27th, 1870

Dear Genl,

… From you letter I infer that you had not recd my last Presume that you have all the news by this time. Gen. Green, Col. Lieber, Capts Pope & Wencheback have gone to Randall on a G.C.M. – Genl Whistler went thro' here a few days since en route to Totten. Lt. Totten is here with his Bride – still stationed here.

The 14th Inf. From Ky has been ordered to Randall & the 17th from Va. To Ft. Sully. Some Indian trouble expected on the Mo. River … The Miss R. is very high – West St Paul still under water – Genl Sykes strats on Monday next with Capt Heap U.S. Engr for Pembina They are to go or return via Totten … Col. Gilman"

"St. Paul May 31 70

My dear Genl

Reached this point at 7 p.m. yesterday – feel still much fatigued after the journey so please excuse brevity. I assisted Hd Qrs this morn … they all appear to know Kellogg as well as you do. If he is not retired he will be tried they say … They all know that I have been treated unjustly that I can gather from their conversation in my presence they do not like expressing themselves. Lt Totten is here & I have said every thing I know how to demonstrate the transposition of affairs at 'Devil's Lake' … I do not know who will have command at Ransom there is to be a change there – I think I go to Ft Wadsworth but am not sure … J. H. T. King"

"St. Paul Dec. 16, 79

Dear General,

Your recent letter touching the course of travel to effect the Dec. 31 payment & trip to Bismarck goes today to the Adgt Genl. recommending the adoption of your views as to the payment at Stevenson.

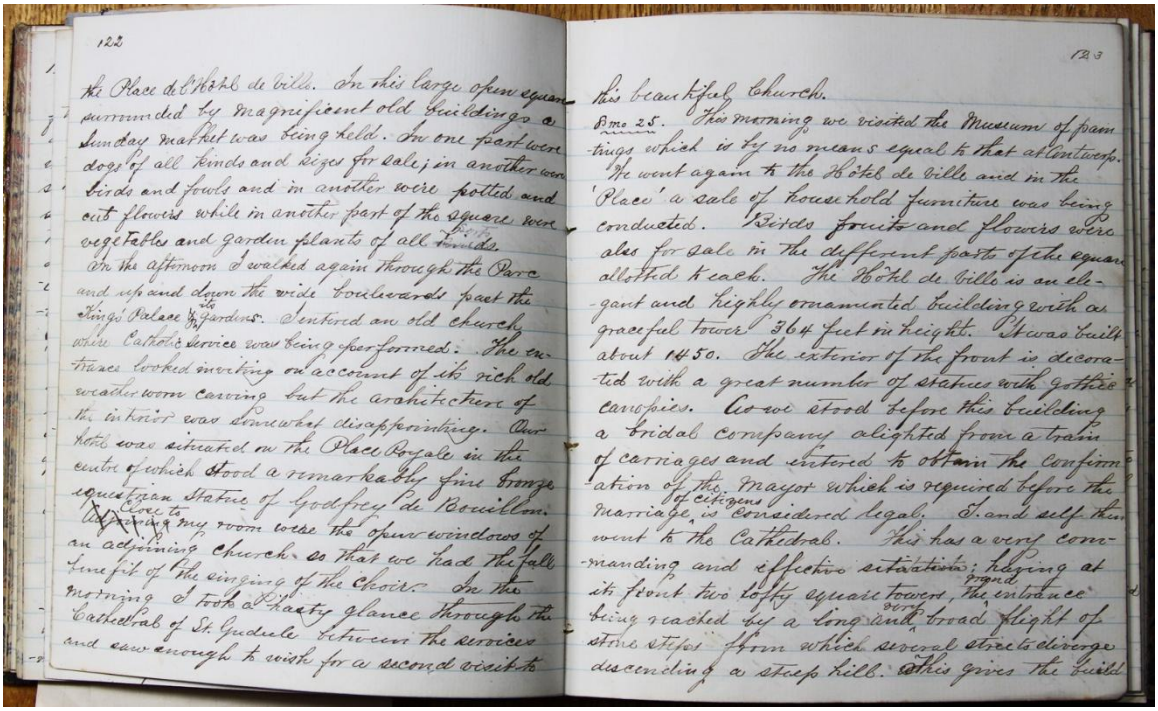
You are in error in supposing the traveled road from Lincoln to Keogh direct would take you into Capt. Baker's camp on the Little Mo. The mail road diverges to the left of the Rail Road about fifty miles this side of Capt Baker's camp – and if I am right in my estimate it would add towards a hundred miles to your journey to pay Bakers Co – so I suggested this to Genl Terry & he thought it would not be fair to you to order you to make that payment. I presume you will have an order in a day or two after this concerning the case.

You shall have <u>all</u> the funds that can be spared without crippling the work elsewhere. I can't tell quite how much that will be but I think not quite as much as you say you would like to have. – The R. R. is completed west from Mandan only 55 miles – and it may be questioned whether trains will run on the completed portion of the road. It will depend something on the storms.

Your explanation went through me too for sending your clerk to Wolf Point instead of going yourself. I thought the explanation very good and recommended that it be accepted as satisfactory. I urged the arduous duty required of the P.M. stationed at Buford &c &c.

But I don't see why you need to state in your defence that <u>others</u> have committed the same crime. It seems to me that was uncalled for and looked like an effort if you were to have trouble others should be involved at the same time. Were I called upon to pay the posts you pay I think I should elect to be stationed at Buford or Keogh. … W. S. "(Col. Bill Smith)

$ 1500.00



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the Place de l'Hôtel de Ville. In this large open square surrounded by magnificent old Buildings a Sunday market was being held. In one part were dogs of all kinds and sizes for sale; in another were birds and fowls and in another were potted and cut flowers while in another part of the square were vegetables and garden plants of all kinds.

In the afternoon I walked again through the Parc and up and down the wide boulevards past the Kings' Palace & gardens. I entered an old church while Catholic service was being performed. The entrance looked inviting on account of its rich old weather worn carving but the architecture of the interior was somewhat disappointing. Our Hotel was situated on the Place Royale in the centre of which stood a remarkably fine bronze equestrian Statue of Godfrey De Bouillon. Close to my room were the open windows of an adjoining church so that we had the full benefit of the singing of the choirs. In the morning I took a hasty glance through the Cathedral of St Gudule between the services and saw enough to wish for a second visit to

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this beautiful Church.

8mo 25. This morning we visited the Museum of paintings which is by no means equal to that at Antwerp. We went again to the Hôtel de Ville and in the 'Place' a sale of household furniture was being conducted. Birds fruits and flowers were also for sale in the different parts of the square allotted to each. The Hôtel de Ville is an elegant and highly ornamented building with a graceful tower 364 feet in height. It was built about 1450. The exterior of the front is decorated with a great number of statues with gothic canopies. As we stood before this building a bridal company alighted from a train of carriages and entered to obtain the confirmation of the Mayor which is required before the marriage of citizens is considered legal. S. and self then went to the Cathedral. This has a very commanding and effective situation; having at its front two lofty square towers, the entrance being reached by a long and broad flight of stone steps from which several streets diverge descending a steep hill. This gives the build

33. (Travel) Haines, Reuben, ***"Record of a Tour in England and Continental Europe During the Summer of 1873"*** **– Manuscript Travel Diary of a Philadelphia Quaker on a Grand Tour, with – "Record of a Trip to Cuba and Mexico in 1900".**

Quarto, 200 manuscript pages, and an additional 56 pages describing his trip to Texas, Key West, Cuba and Mexico, plus blanks, bound in contemporary1/4 leather and marbled boards, in very good, clean condition. A fifteen-page letter from Haines to his father, John S. Haines, while on his European trip is laid in.

Manuscript travel journal kept by Reuben Haines while on an 1873 trip to Europe, and with a later 1900 account of a trip to Texas, Key West. Cuba and Mexico. Rueben Haines was the grandson of Reuben Haines III (1786-1831) a Quaker farmer, brewer, abolitionist, scientist, ornithologist, meteorologist, firefighter, philanthropist, and educational reformer from Philadelphia. Haines was a founder and first president of the Philadelphia Hose Company. Founding member of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, served as the corresponding secretary of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia and was active in other American scientific societies. He corresponded with Audubon and other naturalists. He was the proprietor of the historic Wyck house in Germantown.

Haines was an observant writer and gives excellent and detailed descriptions of his 1873 trip to England, Scotland, France, Germany Switzerland and Italy, and his later journey to Mexico and Cuba. Haines's descriptions of Paris describing the effects of the Paris Commune and Franco-Prussian War of 1871 on the city are of interest. His descriptions of Cuba after the Spanish-American war are of interest as well.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Reuben_Haines_III

https://librarycompany.org/2023/09/18/shareholder-spotlight-reuben-haines-jane-bowne-haines/

Sample Quotes:

Haines began his trip in June 1873 traveling in company with several other Quakers:

"On the 18th of June 1873 we embarked on board the "Algeria" of the Cunard Line of Steamships bound for Liverpool. Our party consisted of Jonathan and Rachel Evans, Hannah Evans and myself. S. P. Cope Jr. expected to sail three weeks later to join us in England after the Haverford Commencement. During the passage we had the very agreeable company of Ellis Yarnall and Rachel MacDonnell, who was returning to her home in Aberdeen."

Haines and company arrived in Liverpool on the 28th he gives his impressions of the city, the docks, buildings, the streets – "*even the best of the city has a forlorn appearance and even in the principal streets the poor are seen in a wretched squalid condition*." "*Before dinner we walked through a portion of the city we had not seen the day before. Many of the private dwelling houses had pretty little plots of grass and flowers in front of them; but very many had high tight wooden fencing around them, exemplifying English exclusiveness. In England it seems customary for each dwelling house to have its particular name which is either cut into the stone gate posts or over the door & remains the same however often the owner changes. This is more strictly true of suburban residences. We noticed it is very common for professional men to place "Mr." before their names on their doors or gates. Some of the public buildings of Liverpool such as the Poor House are very odd looking structures. In walking up some of the hilly streets we were reminded of Bethlehem, Pa., at least the older part of it…"*

He and his party members attended Meeting and met with an English Quaker Henry Crossfield whom he had met fifteen years earlier in Philadelphia, Haines describes a visit to Crossfield's house and garden.

"6 mo. 30th … H. Crossfield arrived with his daughter Edith at our hotel in two carriages and drove us to their home four miles out of Liverpool thro' the new park. It was a delightful ride particularly through the suburbs and a long a lovely wooded lane. Henry Crossfield keeps his place in the most beautiful order not allowing even the pretty little English daisy to be seen amongst the rich turfy grass. He has beautiful beds of flowers and a great variety of rhododendrons which however were mostly blooming when we saw them. The plants were large and bushy branching low down. H. C. had several greenhouses with a most beautiful display of flowers from the East and Tropics. Among the ferns was a magnificent maiden hair, very beautiful indeed & very choice. I think it came from Cuba. He took us through his grapery which is very neat indeed, not a brown leaf or an imperfect grape to be seen on the luxuriant and loaded vines. The house is heated by hot water which he finds to answer very well indeed. He had apricots and cherries trained up against a high wall with south exposure. The gooseberries and strawberries are immense. The latter not withstanding their size have a very good flavor… The lawn is

beautifully & tastefully laid out with winding paths and hedges, and low archways with vines trained over them. It is not leveled off as most American lawns are but an irregular undulating surface is retained. The House is an old one to which irregular additions have been made. The parlor was very tastefully furnished and had glass doors opening directly upon the lawn. We notice the absence of porches or piazzas; they seem not to need them in this climate. We liked the English way of serving tea, it seemed done so perfectly as compared with the rude ways of our Irish servants. …

We enjoyed this visit exceedingly through H. Crossfield's great cordiality; and it was very pleasant to obtain an insight into the life at a wealthy English home…"

Haines then travels to Buxton known for its mineral springs, where he visits Joseph Simpson:

"…Among the peculiarities of this celebrated watering place are the Bath Chairs in which rheumatic invalids are wheeled about. It was very odd to see a row of a dozen of these wheel chairs standing for hire at the street corner each with a man to pull it like a baby carriage. There is a striking difference between the low houses with crooked and irregular walls of the old town on the hill and the modern part below with its fine residences and gardens, Italian villas and numerous small boarding houses. Buxton Springs, I understand were known to the Romans and Roman remains are being repeatedly discovered in the neighborhood. …"

"7 mo. 2d This morning I went with J.S. to see the great stables of the Duke of Devonshire who owns Buxton & the neighboring country. It is now rented out to livery men and has stalls for 100 horses… Soon after seeing the stables, were joined by A. S. and H.B.E. and with them walked thro' the town passed a Gypsy caravan having basket work for sale which they made as they travelled about in their wagon which they had turned into a house. … We visited a national school in the little village of Berbage. We were rather late but were much interested in the closing exercises. About 400 children attend- rosy cheeked boys and girls of 5 to 14 years. The master was a pleasant spoken man who was giving out a dictation lesson when we entered. Under the new law education is compulsory with a fine for non-attendance. This system seems to be working well and the number of children at school in the Kingdom has already doubled in two or three years …"

"7 mo. 3. To day we made an excursion in company with J.S. to Chatsworth and Haddon Hall, taking the 9 a.m. train on the Midland R. R. for Rowsley… From Rowsley we had a most delightful drive of 3 miles to Chatsworth, passing thro' Beely a lovely little village with a beau ideal of an English church covered with ivy …"

Haines gives an extensive description of Chatsworth, its furnishing, art collection and grounds and gardens, before traveling on to Haddon Hall. From Buxton he traveled to Chester, traveling on to Wales touring several towns and villages, and climbing some of the surrounding peaks, before continuing on to Chepstow, Salisbury, Bristol and Bath, touring cathedrals and other monuments, including Stonehenge. From Salisbury the party traveled on to the Isle of Wight on July 17th, here the party remained for five days before departing for London the 21st.

Haines remains in London and gives his impressions of the National Gallery, stating that he was "*more pleased than he anticipated*" with the Turner Gallery. He arrived late at British Museum, was disappointed in the Elgin marbles. "*too mutilated*" and was allowed only a "*peep*" at the circular reading room.

He continued his tour of the city, visiting the Zoological Gardens, London Bridge, South Kensington Museum, commenting on the paintings which most impressed him. Westminster Abbey, House of Commons, the Crystal Palace, and much more, before leaving London the 28th for Oxford, where he

visited the various colleges, the Bodleian Library, before leaving for Leamington, and Warwick Castle, continuing on to Kenilworth, returning to Leamington. On the 31st Haines left Leamington for Kendal, via Birmingham, Wolverhampton, Warrington and Lancaster.

On August 1st he traveled on to Ulverstone visiting the meeting house, shown a bible donated by George Fox in 1641. Haines notes: "*In the graveyard false graves had been thrown up by Frith the photographer in order to make a good picture. It seems strange that it should have been allowed – almost a desecration- yet the yard is probably full of graves that have become leveled."*

Haines and company continued on to the Lake District, spending several days there visiting many small towns and villages, Wordsworth's home, before continuing their journey to Glasgow. "*Glasgow itself is very smoky, the buildings are perhaps even more gloomy & smokes stained than those of Liverpool…The Scotch children running about the streets are very dirty more so than the children in England. I noticed the butchers in Glasgow are called "fleshers."*

Haines then traveled to Loch Lomond, Inversnaid and Loch Katrine, before traveling on to Stirling., and then Edinburgh. Haines stopped at Linlithgow visiting the castle and an old church nearby, where he recorded a conversation with the sexton: "*The sexton was a quaint old out spoken Scotchman who nursed up in his heart a good deal of patriotic pride. In reply to some questions he spoke of Queen Victoria having passed through the town without visiting either the church or palace the first & only time she had been here. He added in a confidential tone "I tell ye, I was nae pleased." Both he and the warder of the palace seemed to regard the Government with feelings of manifest dissatisfaction…"*

Haines was much impressed with the cleanliness of the streets, their width and the "*picturesqueness of their ascents and descents*."

"8 mo. 10. First Day. Attended Friends Meeting in the old part of the city called Pleasance. At the conclusion of the meeting for worship a preparative meeting for business was held. Two queries & answers were read, the latter to be forwarded to the Two-months Meeting to be held at Aberdeen the following 6th day. The meeting was small & four men friends attended to all the business. A business meeting on First day seemed very strange to us. At the conclusion of the meeting we walked along High St. the principal throughfare in the Old City. A great many people dressed in gay colors were standing in groups about the streets disregarding the sidewalks, and the whole scene wore a holiday appearance… We went to the evening meeting at 6 p.m. At the conclusion of the meeting for worship Wm. Miller an aged friend & two women friends left the gallery and sat at a table beneath it. He then read passages from the bible and the women read from Wm. Forster's Journal. We found it was their usual practice to read every First Day evening in this way. Several persons attended who were not members of the Society. …"

Haines visits the National Gallery and the other sites of interest in the city.

"*8 mo 12th …drove around the base of Salisbury Crag and thence through the new and finest parts of Edinburgh – through Newington which has been built within 20 years – then crossing the river we drove the furthest extremity of the city in that direction and so obtained a good idea of the whole of this beautiful city. The streets are wide and clean and frequently laid out in curves and quadrants. One of the principal streets had a number of oval gardens in its center. The part of the neighborhood of Dean's Bridge was particularly fine. At about 4 p.m. we left Edinburgh by R.R. for Melrose…"*

Haines visits Melrose, Abbotsford, Berwick, and then Alnwick, visiting Alnwick Castle, home of the Duke of Northumberland.

"…The Duke of Northumberland is one of the most wealthy of the English nobility and by visiting his castle we gained some idea of the private life of that class at the present day; for the apartments through which we had been conducted were the actual living rooms of the Duke's family and not merely show rooms like those at Chatsworth…"

August 15th Haines was in York, which he left the next day for London and the Continent. He took the early train for Dover on the 19th and crossed the channel by steamer to Ostend, traveling on to Bruges, describing the city and the artwork on view there. He then continued on to Antwerp:

"… We found the Belgian 2d class cars by no means so comfortable as the English 1st class as the guide books led us to suppose. The fare was very low but the track was rough and miserably laid and the coaches swung and jerked from side to side most barbarously. From Ostend to Antwerp we frequently saw women working in the fields with the men and performing even the roughest work and at the railroad crossings over country roads women sometimes stood as guards at the gates with a long "baton" in their hands. On our arrival Antwerp had a very gay appearance as if a festival was being held. The narrow streets were hung with hundreds of the red yellow and black national flags and groups of people were standing in the streets and crowds in the public squares. We discovered on inquiry that the young King of Belgium had just left the city two hours before having done honor to the hospitalities of the city for the first time since his father's death, four years ago…"

"8 mo 21 … T. P. and I walked over as much of the city as we had time for in order to get a general idea of the whole. Antwerp is not so quaint and interesting as a city as Bruges – the buildings appearing to have been considerably modernized and there are fewer canals. We left Antwerp early in the afternoon for the Hague. On passing out by the railroad we found Antwerp to be very strongly fortified with very high and extensive earthworks and surrounded by a wide moat. These fortifications were built I believe by Napoleon I… Leaving the train we went on a ferry steamer on the river Reuse to Rotterdam. The view of Rotterdam from the river was exceedingly picturesque. We drove in an omnibus from the ferry landing thro the city to the railroad station. It was at sunset and as we passed along one of the canals women were standing in rows along the stone embankment and washing clothes by dipping them in the canal and pounding them on a piece of board with a wooden paddle and then throw them together into buckets. The canals were filled with boats of all descriptions and groups of men and women some in bright colored clothes were lounging about on them. This life picture seen in the mellow sunset light seemed very picturesque and romantic and more thoroughly foreign than anything we had as yet experienced…. From Rotterdam we proceeded to the Hague where we arrived quite late in the evening… When we arrived at the Vieux Doelen Hotel we found the city was very crowded in consequence of its being the height of the season at this fashionable summer resort and we thought ourselves quite fortunate in securing two rooms the only ones unoccupied…"

He visits the museum and describes the paintings in its collection and strolls through the city, before taking a horse car to Scheveningen:

".. An intelligent Hollander told us that the inhabitants of Scheveningen were a distinct people who speak a language the Hollanders cannot understand and have peculiar manners & customs of their own. They are certainly very quaint; the women wear a very peculiar headdress consisting of a broad silver plated metal band around the back of the head to support the hair and sometimes a metal band across the forehead is added and trinkets about the ears. This is worn by the poorest and even by very little girls. Their hats and bonnets were also exceedingly odd…"

By the 25th Haines was in Brussels he describes the city and its art gallery not as fine as that of Antwerp., departing the 26th for Cologne, and from there up the Rhine on a steamboat as far as Mayence, and from there to Heidelberg, leaving August 29th for Basel and Lucerne in Switzerland. Haines and his party toured Lucerne and the surroundings before traveling along the St. Gotthard Road to the Rhone Glacier and on to Interlaken and the Alps. On September 8th the party continued to Berne and Lake Geneva.

"9 mo. 8. … From a terrace near the Griesbach Hotel we had a very fine view of four of the cascades, We had thought of an excursion to the Schanige Platte a rocky point on the side of one of the mountains commanding a fine view of both the valleys of Lauterbrunnen and Grindelwald; but on our return from the Griesbach we found it was too late to attempt it. After dinner T. and I walked through the town and out to Neuhaus a steamboat landing place on Lake Thun. It was rather an interesting walk and would have [been] beautiful had the mountains been clear of cloud. We were surprised to see so many women about the streets and fields and so few men. The women apparently do all the home work while their husbands are away as guides and drivers. The women almost everywhere in Switzerland appear worn and haggard with hard work with the exception of those who keep shops…"

"9 mo. 11 We went about the town but were not able to do much shopping on account of its being a fête day and most of the shops as well as the banking houses were closed. The river Rhone is remarkably swift at Geneva rushing out of the lake and under the bridges at a fearful rate. It was a curious sight to watch the women washing clothes on board boats in the river moored near one of the bridges. They performed the operation by dipping the clothes into the water and then slapping them on boards and pounding them with flat pieces of wood…"

"9 mo. 20th … In front of us lay a splendid view of the Pennine Alps. After spending a short time at the summit of the Gemmi we descended back again to Leukerbad. In the evening we had the pleasure of making the acquaintance of an American clergyman and his daughter by the name of Hollingsworth who were staying at the same hotel. It was quite cheering to meet English speaking persons once more. Leukerbad is a great bathing place resorted to by a great number of Germans & Italians during the summer. There are as many as twenty two hot springs of strong lime stone water. The large public bath house belongs to the government which appoints a physician to oversee the establishment and attend the patients who cannot use the bath without a certificate from him. As the season was past we did not have the opportunity of seeing the bathers parboiling themselves for two or three hours at a time drinking tea & coffee and playing chess as they do while in the bath."

"9 mo. 23 … We left St. Nicholas in a carriage without springs for Zermatt over a very rough road. We had again a splendid view of the Weisshorn and several other high alps. We dined at the hotel Monte Rosa at Zermatt which seemed quite neat and comfortable. A fair was being held in the town which was a curious sight. Booths were stationed along the narrow street and fine looking cattle were being exhibited in an adjoining field. Zermatt like very many of the Swiss villages of this region, is excessively dirty with rough crooked streets deep in mud and filth. The ground floors of the wretched log-cabins are used as cattle sheds. We saw very many women horribly disfigured with the goitre, the men seemed tolerably free from it. On the way up from Visp we met many men and women carrying curious conical baskets strapped on their backs, the large end open and uppermost. In these baskets they carried all sorts of articles – Men and even some of the women carried in them an enormous pile of firewood. One woman we passed was carrying her child a boy of two or three years in her basket. In them too the people carry their enormous cotton umbrellas. Milk is carried about in the same way in tall tin cans or wooden-hopped vessels strapped on the back…."

Haines remained in the Alps climbing many of them and traversing glaciers before taking the Simplon road to Italy at the end of September, stopping at Stresa and touring Lago Maggiore. Haines traveled back and forth between Italy and Switzerland visiting Lugano and other southern Swiss border towns before returning to the Italian side. He then returned to Lucerne before taking the train for Paris on October 10th.

Haines tours Paris and comments on the effects of the Paris Commune and Franco-Prussian War of 1871 upon it.

"10 mo 10. This Hotel Meurice is opposite the Garden of the Tuileries and in sight of that once noble pile of buildings of historic interest but now a shapeless mass of ruins. Men are now at work restoring it but it will never be again what it once was. Today we went to the Louvre spending about four hours there but we tired of looking at the immense collections of paintings, statuary, bronzes, pottery &c and then went to the Madelaine a magnificent building in the Greek style but it was too dark to see much of the interior, as it was badly lighted. I cannot say that I admire very much the old French school of paintings at the Louvre many of the modern school are very beautiful. …"

"10 mo 12 First Day. This morning we went to the top of the Tour St. Jacques from which the visitor can get the best view of Paris, its location being very central, It was a fine day and the view fully repaid us for the ascent of 300 feet of steps. After lunch we took a carriage and rode out to the Bois de Boulogne. The drives in the Park are very beautiful but all the finest old trees were near the entrance from Paris and were all cut down in 1871. I was surprised to find all the rest of the trees so young. On entering the Bois de Boulogne we stopped at the Jardin de Reclimation a sort of Zoological garden in which foreign animals and birds are bred. Half of Paris seemed to congregate here for amusement. A large brass band attracted great crowds in one direction while an exhibition of the animals was going on in another. This last was well worth seeing. A train of animals was paraded around first came camels with children riding on their backs – then an ostrich drawing a good sized cart in which were boys and girls – then an elephant with a half dozen young ladies seated on him back to back and finally a number of obstreperous little ponies with little boys riding on them… we rode through the Bois de Boulogne and crossed the Seine to St Cloud and took a hurried survey of the ruined palace and its fine terrace surrounding it… we crossed the Sine by the same bridge over which the Prussian army marched to Paris after burning St Cloud … The town of St Cloud has been considerably built up again since the conflagration but still shows traces of the war by a few ruined buildings beside the Palace."

"10 mo. 13 … we spent the rest of the afternoon in looking in the shop windows on some of the Boulevards. The Parisians have wonderful ability in displaying their goods – incomparably better than the English or than we Americans do. They are very lavish in illuminating their windows with gaslights and reflectors…"

"10 mo 14 … We did not go to the Trianon to hear the trial of Marshal Bazaine but in our walk through the park we passed close to it. If I had a good knowledge of French I should have gone in. This is apparently going to be a remarkable trial and the revelations brought out will not be to the honor of France. For that reason Theirs is strongly opposed to the whole trial. It affords nearly as much excitement to the French as the Tichborne trial does the English. No one knows what is going to turn up in France whether she will bow to a Bourbon king or continue to hold to Republican principles. In two or three days the Assembly will meet and then the decision will be made and in the meantime all France is on the tiptoe of expectation."

Haines departed Paris October 17th for London, on November 1st he sailed from Liverpool on his return voyage to America which he reached New York on the 12th.

The second of Haines' journeys recorded in this volume is entitled: *"Record of a Trip to Cuba and Mexico in 1900"*

Haines was invited by his cousins Dr. Thomas E and Mary Bacon Parke to join them on a trip to Texas by the sea route. He departed New York with them Saturday 10, 1900 on the steamship *Nueces* of the Mallory Line for Galveston. *"It was arranged however that I should return from Galveston to Key West where I should remain a few days until Robert B. Haines Jr could join me there via the Florida East Coast Rwy and then he and I should proceed to Cuba and Mexico."*

Haines quotes from letters written home:

"To F.C.H. dated Galveston Feby 21.

Arrived here yesterday (20th) afternoon with Dr. Parke and I leave here at noon today per See Nueces for Key West. On arrival here last Sunday the 18th, we all went to Houston in the afternoon and the next morning went out to a farm west of Houston owned by a German family adjoining which is a tract of land recently bought by Dr. Parke and which he wanted to inspect.

In the afternoon we drove over it and we had a chance to see a Texas prairie. Owing to recent rains there was a good deal of water on it through which we had to drive continually amidst the prairie grass. It was notwithstanding a fine drive and gave one a good idea of a prairie land. We stayed overnight with this German farmer whose name is Eule. …"

"Letter to M. H. H. Galveston Feb. 20th

Today I have just come down from a farm west of Houstonadjoining which Dr. Parke owns some land which he wanted to see. We all went over and had an interesting experience. We spent the night with the German farmer and his family and left there this morning. He is quite an unusual character, an intelligent and hard working man and wife, a Bohemian by birth, very kind hearted and lovely smiling broadly in spite of the hard life and a large family. Dr. Parke had known him before and was acting as an agent for his property… He has a family of 12 children 8 sons and 4 buxom daughters… The ranch above spoken of belonging to the German farmer was located about three miles from Katy a station on the K. T. & M. RR west of Houston.

On the 21st at 1 p.m. I sailed on the S.S. Nueces from Galveston to Key West… The next few days I spent in walking about the Island and sitting in the pavilion on the side of the island opposite the wharf… I visited the Naval Home walking around the grounds to see the magnificent old Banyan Tree the only specimen I believe in this country supposed to be about 400 years old… But few tropical trees and plants are to be seen on the Island except on the lawns of the residences of one or two of the wealthier inhabitants and a few in pots or tubs at the doors of a few others."

"Letter to F.C. H. Havana March 4th, 1900

… We had a very uncomfortable trip from Key West to Havana … We anchored close to the wreck of the "Maine" which shows above the water very much as pictures represent it, and we then transferred to a small steam harbor boat which brought us to the wharf. … In the afternoon of the 28th we joined the hotel excursion to Marianao to see the fine apple and tobacco plantations there 15 miles from Havana by railway & carriage visiting Genl Lee's headquarters and camp of the American troops nearby. This was a very interesting trip which showed us the rural life in this part of the island. Genl Lee's headquarters is the former residence of a very wealthy Spaniard who has returned to Spain and the place is rented by the U.S. Government. The house is said to have cost originally over a million dollars…"

Haines spends the next few days touring Havana and its environs:

March 3d Saturday … We have decided to stay in Cuba another week that is until tomorrow week the 12th and perhaps tomorrow we will go over to Matanzas. We think also of going to Cardenas and Cienfuegos. S. W. expects to go to Matanzas tomorrow and it is likely we shall go with him. We saw J.B.W. again yesterday near our hotel and at his invitation we called to see him last evening at the house where he is staying with a native missionary who has joined Friends. Today, Sunday, Rob has gone to some mission meetings and also to the one J.B.W. is connected with. We see many strange sights in the streets and peculiar picturesque houses … many houses have mouldings and cornices in the Moorish style and Rob says many of the streets are strikingly like those of cities in Spain which he has seen…"

"March 7th at 9 a.m. Left Matanzas by R.R. train for Manacas and the San Jose Plantation and Sugar Mill near Manacas where we stopped overnight by invitation from Sr. Gonzales of the firm owning the sugar mill. Our visit to the mill was due directly to the efforts of S. Wood to meet one of the partners Sr. Supereielle some where on a business matter… Thus we had a good chance to see a fine sugar mill with modern machinery. The mill having been built about five years ago just before the outbreak of the last war. During the war it was compelled to stop working for two years and it only resumed operation last year. A stockade of palm tree logs surrounds the mill and hacienda buildings and about fifty Spanish soldiers were quartered there to protect the mill. About 4000 reconcentrador were enclosed within the limits of the neighboring village which is quite small for two years and every night there was fighting going on within a short distance of the mill. Twelve of the mill hands were at one time shot down in mistake for Cuban insurgents by the Spanish soldiers placed there.

The plantation connected with the mill is quite large and a railroad owned by the mill brings the sugar cane to the works. The mill as it stands today would cost about $ 300000 to build. The mill was not burned during the war and few if any of the mills in this district or that of Sagua and Cienfuegos were destroyed but in the neighborhood of Havana and Matanzas there were many mills and other buildings burned including R.R. stations the ruins of which we saw all along the railroad there. At one place a wrecked and burned locomotive was still standing against the wall of a burned station or freight house. Sr. Supervielle however said that not more than 5 per cent of the sugar mills were burnt but that 90 per cent of the plantations were destroyed by either one side of the other…. On the 8th at 9 a.m. we left San Jose on the plantation train and connected at Santo Domingo with the regular train for Sagua. While waiting at San Domingo for our train we spent an hour in walking about the town and called to see a girls school recently established by the US Govt which was still in a primitive state no school furniture having as yet arrived. … Sagua is a small and very quiet town about 8 or 9 miles from the northern coast on a small river of the same name… At 9 a.m. the next morning we left Sagua for Cienfuegos stopping on the way at the Santa Theresa Sugar Mill as arranged. This mill which is a few miles from Sagua is much larger than the San Jose Mill and is probably the largest in Cuba producing about 1/50 of the whole yearly output of the Island… The country shows in may places evidences of great fertility and it is no doubt true that under favorable conditions in four or five years Cuba will be a country of vast richness and luxurious vegetation. At present along the railroad line in the section of the Island we have been through there are no forests and only small groups of trees scattered over vast plains of winter grass. Various kinds of palms are seen, those of central regions being different from those of the northern portion. …"

Letter to E. H. H. Havana Hotel La Florida March 11, 1900

This afternoon there is to be a renewal of the Carnival festivities which take place here every Sunday afternoon for three or four weeks at this time of year… The ladies all wear masques so that no one

recognizes them. Many boys and men and some girls on bicycles decorated with ribbons and flowers. Men riding fine horses and pacing mules all well trained… But the city is gay nevertheless with military receptions and balls in honor of Secretary Root U.S. Secretary of War who arrived here last week. We shall not however assist at these grand occasions but shall be obliged to bid Cuba adieu tomorrow…. The houses in Cuba thee would think very queer. They are mostly one storey high with pillars in front supporting a portico or else a plain front all covered with plaster colored blue or red or yellow and some white or gray great stone doorways nearly as high as the house itself and windows nearly as large with iron bars across the whole window vertically… Many of the city houses and office buildings are two stories high but not often more than this the hotels of course are higher. It is very interesting to walk through the older parts of the city of Havana in the narrow streets with foot way only about 18 inches wide and the street shaded at noon by mattings and awnings stretched across from one side to the other. …"

"We left Havana about 7 p.m. March 12th on the Signorantia and at 6 a,m. of the 14th anchored off Progreso, Yucatan… weighed anchor … for Vera Cruz where we arrived safely on the afternoon of Sunday the 18th after a pleasant voyage from Havana stopping about 36 hours each at Progresso and Campeche…. We noticed that disinfectants (carbolic acid &c) were being used at some of the houses and in the streets that the streets had no sewers but only surface drainage in the middle of the street and that many of the streets were quite dirty and odorous … we understood afterwards that there had been an epidemic of yellow fever about tow months before at Vera Cruz and that another outbreak was feared sometime soon…'

Haines traveled to Orizaba, Puebla and Mexico City.

"Letter to E. H. H. from Mexico City, March 25th Sunday

Puebla is a city of churches and the bells ring incessantly almost from early morning until night. It was probably a week of celebration of some saint when we there… This is a city of decorated tile work – colored tiles everywhere – on buildings of all kinds. Many of the houses have the whole front wall covered with bright colored tiles arranged in different designs – some very handsome indeed, even very pretty. … Thee would think these Mexican people we see in the streets very queer indeed How I wish thee could have seen the common people on the streets of Pueblo with their short fat bodies and thin little legs with skin tight trousers and big sombrero, a wide brimmed hat with a high pointed crown…. They often have a red or blue blanket wrapped around their shoulders or simply hung on one shoulder. Many have nothing but two garments on and some of them wear brown or buff colored leather cotton or khaki trousers. … They belong to several different races of Indians. They drive queer looking two wheeled carts drawn by mules or donkeys and we often saw them driving donkeys with huge baskets, called paniers, on each side in which were carried cans of milk and all sorts of market produce … "

Letter to E.H.H. from Mexico City March 25th …

There is only one morning train … on either of the two railroads. It was impossible to get any breakfast unless we got up earlier to have more time at the depot where a Chinaman served a wretched cup of coffee… We arrived in Mexico about noon and went to a boarding house recommended to us by a young man we met at Orizaba… We find that Mr. Garrett who keeps the boarding house where we are staying is not only a very pleasant man but is a Friend from near Philadelphia and is a relative of cousin Philip Garrett and of Thomas Scattergood. He knows Samuel Emlen and Isaac Garrett is a cousin of his. His wife is not a Friend. She is from Ohio. … They lived for a time in San Antonio and knew cousin Jane Schofield and knew more of her family troubles than I did. …"

“March 28 Wednesday Today the brothers Carrajal took us out to Halpar a curious old town in the suburbs once the capital of the State of Mexico. Here many wealthy families of the city of Mexico have their summer residences. It commands a splendid view of the mountains which are nearer than in the City and it is therefore cooler here in Summer. It is about 14 miles south of Mexico. We walked over the town and out to a couple of paper mills nearby but failed to get admittance on account of repairs going on. …In going out to Kalpan the street cars drawn by mules through the city, are at the outskirts hitched together in a train of six cars to an engine and taken whizzing along at a terrific speed on the level track between two rows of trees on one side of the road…”

Haines traveled to Toluca, Guadalajara, and Colima

“Letter to F. C. H. Guadalajara April 8th, Sunday

I sent thee a postal last Wednesday telling of our arrival here on Tuesday … We were told it was much better to make the trip to Toluca as a separate day excursion from Mexico and contrary to the advice of the Guide book it was much better to go there in the morning returning to Mexico City in the evening … We left Mexico City at 815 a.m. Monday April 2d and arrived at Queretaro about 3:30 p.m. We stayed at Queretaro less than twelve hours, leaving at 2 a.m. next morning for Guadalajara, but we managed to see all that was worth seeing there and we had a display of fireworks and illumination of the Plaza… It was the celebration of the 33d anniversary of the victory of Genl. Diaz at Pueblo in 1867. This is one of the great Mexican victories and is duly celebrated everywhere in the Republic. As soon as we arrived at the station in Queretaro we found a guide who agreed to drive us around the city and to the hill where Maximilian was executed. – 2 ½ hour drive for $ 2.00 Mexican money -… Guadalajara is quite different from other Mexican cities and houses we have seen having in many respects a new or modernized appearance. … Old houses are being toirn down and new ones erected in many parts of the city but both new and old houses are plain and unornamented. The poorer parts of the city are unattractive being constructed of adobe and then plastered. In the stores in the center of the city the latest fashions from Paris are displayed and there are two quite large French stores. French toys and trinkets abound. Of genuine Mexican wares one sees little except cotton dry goods and leather goods such as shoes and saddles and of course hats of all styles of the sombrero types. Of pottery and the various Mexican art goods seen in the city of Mexico there is very little seen in the stores and small shops… In the Cathedral are several fine paintings especially a Murillo which is highly prized… I have taken several rides on the tram cars out to the several suburban villages near the city … Tomorrow I expect to go with an acquaintance on a day trip to the Barrance a canon distant I believe about 12 miles from the city. As it is a three hours ride on burro to get there and four hours on the return… Guadalajara is a very clean city but the streets are rough and badly paved or else are very sandy. It is having a complete system of sewerage constructed which is nearly finished and is better than that of any other Mexican city. It also has a good water supply – best system of water supply to be found in the Republic – as a government Inspector informed me.”

“Letter to F. C. H. Guadaljara April 13th Friday…

… To me the formal French style of planting and trimming in the plazuellas in this city is not so pleasing as that shown in the Alameda in the city of Mexico. This city has numerous horse car lines which run at pretty frequent intervals and at very cheap rates so that even the poorest can afford to ride a few blocks instead of walking in the hot sun. …”

Letter to F.C. H. Chapala Mexico April 22d Sunday

…. Caspar has come with us to Lake Chapala and will be with us for a few days. Lake Chapala is a beautiful lake the largest in Mexico. The shore opposite to the village of Chapala, which is the only

resort on the lake, is lined with low mountains and hills a few of which are wooded but mostly bare of trees. … We took a walk yesterday afternoon through the village looking in at the warm sulphur and iron spring baths located here and there … We stay at the beautiful resort until tomorrow when we leave for Celaya and from there early Tuesday morning take train for a place called Dolores Hidalgo on the Mexican National RR to visit a silver mine which a friend of Caspar's whom we had met in Mexico City is largely interested. The mine is about 12 or 14 miles from the station and we are to ride to the mine on horses which will be sent to the station for us. We will stay over Tuesday night either near the mine or in the village of Dolores Hidalgo a few miles from the station. Thursday morning the 26th we will take the train northward direct for Laredo Texas; not stopping as previously planned at either San Luis Potosi or Monterrey nor to Agua Caliente … .. After going through the Custom house at Laredo we will go to San Antonio where we will stop over a few hours and probably go on direct for St Louis and Philadelphia …"

$ 500.00



34. (Virginia) **Group of Papers and Correspondence Concerning the Sale and Dispersal of a Large Tract of Land Owned by Boston Merchants William Saxton and Henry Wainwright, and their heirs, in Tazewell County, Virginia, 1795 – 1875**

Archive consisting of 33 letters, 64 manuscript pages, 9 papers and documents, 19 manuscript pages, 1 plat map of the tract dated 1849, plus 4 related ephemeral items, in good clean condition.

Collection of papers and correspondence, including retained copies, pertaining to 50,000 acres of land in southwestern Virginia owned by Boston merchants William Saxton and Henry Wainwright

and their efforts and those of their heirs to sell these lands to settlers over an extended period of the 19th century.

William Saxton and Henry Wainwright were partners in the Boston mercantile firm of Saxton & Wainwright, located at N. 2 Dock Square, Saxton lived on Common Street, and Wainwright lived at No. 9 Winter Street, per the 1800 Boston City Directory.

The partners owned a large tract of land consisting of fifty thousand acres in Tazewell County, Virginia. Tazewell County is located in southwestern Virginia. First settled in 1771, the county was organized in 1799, the land taken from portions of Wythe and Russell Counties. In 1802 the partners appointed Erastus Granger, of Suffield, Connecticut, their attorney to sell lands in their Tazewell County tracts with instructions "*not to convey more than two hundred acres to any one person, and the length of such lot so conveyed not to exceed twice the width thereof & upon this express condition, that the purchaser become actual settlers upon the land so conveyed to them to give bonds to continue to reside thereon for a time not less than three years."* William Saxton died circa 1806, and his son-in-law Joseph Morton of Boston became the administrator of Saxton's estate.

The correspondence and papers in this collection document the efforts of Saxton and Wainwright, their lawyers, agents, and family and heirs to sell and disperse their enormous acreage. Their efforts were likely made more difficult due to the topography of Tazewell County, it is largely mountainous and would not have been an ideal place to attract potential settlers looking for land to raise crops and settle. Saxton and Wainwright only managed to settle five or six families on their lands, selling in all about 872 acres. These individuals were some of the earliest settlers of the county. Much of the correspondence deals with trying to attract additional settlers, paying taxes on the land and dealing with squatters on the tract. Well into the 19th century both Saxton's and Wainwright's the heirs were still attempting to extract themselves from the land invoking the aid of the Virginia legislature. In the 1850's large deposits of coal were discovered nearby.

The collection also includes a letter from Benjamin Henfrey, early 19th century American inventor and scientist who pioneered the early development of gas lighting in the United States. Based in Baltimore, Henfrey is best known for discovering a new process to extract gas from pit coal and wood. In this letter he seeks financial backing from William Saxton.

Sample Quotes:

"Mr. William Saxton Mercht in Boston

Dear Sir,

You will be surprised at seeing the signature of an old neighbor & Friend to this letter who as long ago heard with much satisfaction of your prosperity which may a kind providence continue to bless you with – with regard to myself few have experienced a greater diversity of fortune during the last twenty years than I have the tale is long I will not venture to trouble you with the detail nor will I make any apology for the Liberty I am going to take in requesting the favor of your Interest in a business which you can serve me not doubting but your philanthropic mind is still the same if not improved by breathing the free air of this vast continent.

The business I have to note is that amongst a variety of inventions and improvements I have discovered a mode of obtaining light & heat from Inflammable air in a simple and safe manner by which I can apply the same to almost every purpose where light is wanted but particularly to Light Houses for the Sea Coast and for the use of large manufactories, but I have made little progress yet in getting the same into practice, notwithstanding the principle is approved by no doubt but will come

into use in time and make an immense saving of oil and tallow. I have another Invention and is not attended with any additional expense of fuel, I shall give you a sketch of this simple apparatus which I flatter myself you will be much pleased with.

I now beg leave to inform you of any views in making these communications to you, which are to request the favor of you to join your Interest with Mr. Benjamin Dearborns of your city who has promised to enter my claim as a candidate for the Gold Medal to be given in May by the American Academy of Arts and Sciences being the Donation of the celebrated Benjamin Count of Rumford, my acquaintance, my acquaintance with Mr. Dearborn commenced in Richmond where he saw some of my experiments and was so much pleased with the discovery that he engaged to become my agent in the New England states he also advised me to lodge my claim for Count Rumford's premium and was so god as promise to lend every assistance in his power to forward the same –

Will you have the goodness to call upon Mr. D and confer with him, and if you think I have any chance of success bring forward my claim, and if I should prove the successful candidate I will appropriate half the value of the medals towards erecting a Light House in any place near Boston which the Trustees for the disposal of Count Rumfords liberal donation may appoint I will also add my personal attendance free of any charge until the experiment is made which I am certain will answer the purpose having fully convinced myself that my mode of producing light can be applied to Light Houses for the Sea Coast and not only defray all the expense attending the same but that a profit shall be made by the oil and tar that will be obtained during the time that the Lights are Exhibiting those vivid and highly luminous effect which never becomes eclipsed in the manner the light from oil or tallow both by the foul vapor which issues from it and is constantly condensing upon the glass and by that means observes the light to such a degree that by the middle of the night the lights from oil are but of little service – this great obstruction to the uniform diffusion of the rays of light is entirely done away by my mode – you will receive by this post a printed paper containing a few testimonies that I have recd of public approbation which you will use or not as you may deem proper in forwarding my application 600$ would be of great use to me at this time but notwithstanding these pursuits have made me poor and press me so, yet I am more anxious to receive the Honor which the premium confers than I am to receive the Dollars.

I know not of anything further to add except to request the favor of you to inform me if anything further is necessary to be done on my part, previous to the meeting of the Trustees who ajudge the premium.

Your answer addressed to the acre of Thomas Land Esqr near Fincastle, Botecourt County, Virginia – will be certain of soon finding Dear Sir your old friend and Most Humble Servt Benj. Henfrey Feby 28th, 1804"

"State of Virginia Tazewell County & near Tazewell Court House", Henry Harman to Henry Wainwright & Joseph Morton, Boston {April 7, 1807]

Dr. Sirs

I received yours from Boston Dated the 12th March 1807and with freedom I shall endeavour with tolerable accrecy from mine own knowledge to answer your several requests. I live about ten miles from the nearest part of your lands, your land has been taxed every year since Mr. E Granger your Atty acted for you in this County. I have examined the commissioners books now in the hands of the clerk of our county. I find the tax on each of you 25000 acres to be $ 4.80 cts each for every year … the land your Atty Mr. E Granger sold to myself I shortly afterwards sold the same to Methias Harman Senr who built a small hut on the same & has raised corn theiron ever since there is between three & 4 acres

occupied in corn – Adam & Methias Harman live yet on their land and have made considerable improvements they make in about a thousand bushels of corn a year. Henry Harman is living on his and has made a smart improvement Dayley & Harrison is also living on their lands and make grane sufficient for their families &c your lands are lying on Sandy river not far from the head and is a branch of the Ohio, from your lands it is about one hundred miles to the fork of sandy, the other fork is called the Luvisey fork of sandy, from thence 24 miles to the Ohio, it is Navagable for Keel Bottom Boats for 20 or 30 miles above forks of sandy to the ohio, and in spring and fall, canoes has imbarked sandy near your lands and went to the ohio – but in summer seasons the waters ar two lo, there is not many falls in said River but a number of shoals; both these Rivers are nearly of a size at the forks; there is a settlement on Sandy about 50 miles below your lands from that to the Ohio, the Luvisey fork is also settled and has a courthouse and town upon it and have their trade all to the ohio – sandy river is the state line between the state of Cantuckey and Virginia from about 30 miles below your lands to the Ohio River and Luvisey River meets sandy on the cantuckey side – and I have been acquainted with all your lands since I was a boy for upwards of the twenty years past and come come now to the disagreeable close of giving you a fair and correct statement of the same – your lands are altogether a ledge and intersection of horrid mountains abounding with creeks and branches with Rocks and several almost impassable many times for the huntsman some of the mountains and hills the soil is good and fine timber but so steep and scarce of water will never admit of settlement unless occupied with hoes – and as to the price of such land I can set no valuation on it the people hear would not pay the tax for the land there is about four or five little bottoms on sandy that would admit of small settlements in the bounds of your lands there is two families now settled on two of those bottoms I have mentioned on your lands since Mr Granger sold us our lands and their mought be about one thousand acres sold the balance is as above stated not worth paying tax for… Henry Harman

"Tazewell City, Apr. 8th 1807, David Perry to Henry Wainwright & Joseph Martin, Boston

Gentlemen,

Having Recd your letter dated the 12th of March 1807 I with pleasure will answer the queries proposed there to the best of my Information, first I have not acted as Commissioner but the one year (it is the Virginia Law to appoint yearly) But I am informed the tax on the 50000 acres is upwards of nine dollars which is the revenue tax yearly. 2d querie I understand the 872 acres were separate conveyances to those you have named. Who all live on the land (or have tenants) Except Henry Harman & have tolerable improvements , thirdly Sandy creek is a branch of the Ohio & passes through your land about one hundred & twenty or thirty from the conjunction thereof with the Ohio & I am told the canoe can run from the lower side of your land on sandy to the Ohio in high water season, fourthly & Lastly, as to the nature or quality of your Land here, I am not fully acquainted with But have been over a great part there of & except the 872 acres which has been sold (which is the best I know of in sd tract) & perhaps 100 acres or such another more I think would not be considered by the people in this Country worth Holding. Mostly oweing to the steepness of the surface, two many rocks cleft & want of water in the summer season …"

"Boston, Jany 15, '8

Mr. Henry Harman in Tazewell County, near Tazewell Court House Virginia

Sir,

Your letter of the 7th of April last came duly to hand and we feel ourselves obliged by the Information therein contained regarding our Land – situated as we are so remotely we know not how we could affect a payment of our Taxes – we could have enclosed Bank Notes but their Currency with you is very

questionable and we knew not whether you could pay the money for us & pass your dft on for reimbursement – in this situation we wrote a few days ago to Mr. Jonathan Swift in Alexandria Virginia requesting he will adopt such means as he might think best to pay up the amt of our taxes prior to the 1st of March next – now we know not what means he will adopt, nor whether they will be effectual – it is therefore we address you this letter – to which we request your very particular attention –

First – We wish you to pay the Taxes prior to the 1st of March provided any thing shd prevent their being paid by Mr. Swift-

…. And last – That you will warn off the families which you say fixed themselves on our Land … indeed any others that may in future become Trespassers thereon – By the way – we wd thank you to say how many acres these two families have fixed upon - & what the fair value of such land pr acre, as in fact we would rather encourage settlements on the land than otherwise provided it could be done to mutual advantage … JM" [Joseph Morton]

"Boston Jany 18th, 1808

Benj Henfrey, care of Thos. Lang Esq. Fincastle, Botecourt County, Virginia

Sir,

I take the Liberty to address you with the Double view to replying to your letters to your Dr friend Dr. Saxton – as well as to request your Information touching some landed property he left in Virginia in Tazewell County. … I believe you never recd any answer from the Doct to any of your letters – I well remember when he recd them- he was at that time laid up with a severe fit of the Gout – which followed him closely at short intervals until his death – indeed for the few last years of his life he attended to but very little of business of any kind - … I will just say that from his arrival in this country in 1778 he pursued the Business of a Merchant, both alone & in cooperation with others until the year 1790 when he began his partnership with Messrs D & H Wainwright 2 Gentlemen from England with whom he carried on largely in the Liverpool ware line – In this line he acquired a considerable property and preserved that character of an Honest man & an upright stable merchant … The last fit of the Gout left him in a debilitated state & little or no appetite in this state he continued growing however worse & worse until the 19th of Dec. 1806 when he bid adieu to this world & all its cares. The Doct in 1796 maried a widow lady who died about 22 months before him & whose Daughter is my wife. – to her he left his whole estate by will – among which I find he has 25000 acres of land in Tazewll County Virginia. Mr. H Wainwright has also 25000 contiguous to the Doctrs purchased at the same time – indeed the original grant was to William Cary Nicolas by the Govt of Virginia of 200,000 – Tracts were divided up to Sundry Individuals here & parcelled out to them severally A surveyor being sent on, the land was found deficient but the parts allotted to Mr Wainwright & the Doct were found entire – the same surveyor was sent on a second time by Mr. W & the Doct, who settled 5 or 6 families on the 50,000 acres – surveying 5 or 6 6 farms for them to the number of 872 acres – conditioning that they should live thereon & make improvements which they did & where, except one, Henry Harman who has sold to another, they now live -their names are Henry Harman, Henry Harman Jr, Adam Harman, Mathias Harman, Thos Harrison & Isaac Dailey – all whose farms are as I understand under good Improvements & very productive. – I also learn that Sandy River runs thro the Tract & is navigable with flat bottom boats to the Ohio in High water season … Most of the land however is represented as mountainous…

Had I found your letter earlier I shd as you requested of the Doct have showed your plan to the proprietor of the Salt Works near this place this however I shall do & write you the Result, but by the way shd he

approve it – what shall you ask for a Patent Right? - I observe that there is a Stove now in fashion with us & constructed upon the principle of your little machine a plan of which you forward in your letter – that is so far as it regards the air received & ejected from the top – Doubtless you have seen it. I wish the Docts health could have enabled him to have paid that early attention to your other request which the nature of it demanded then. Permit me Sir, to enquire whether you had sufft encouragement to perfect the work, the proposals of which you enclosed the Doct… "[Joseph Morton]

"Boston, Jany 26th, 1808 [retained copy of letter from Joseph Morton to Peter Wainwright]

Dear Sir,

We beg leave as you are going on to the Southward to state you we own abt 50,000 acres in Tazewell County, Virginia, which we wd gladly dispose of – Remotely situated as we are, it is both unpleasant as well as unprofitable to hold them provided an adequate sum could be obtained for them – as however they could not be sold by you the deeds of course proceeding from us, all we expect is that in consequence of communication with different Gent you may be able to ascertain the value as far as offers extend, & then by furnishing us with the names of proposed purchasers, we may be able to conclude with them afterwards of forwarding the Deeds. –

These 50,000 acres are situated in Tazewell County Virginia being abt 30 miles above the fork of Sandy River whither the Divisional line commences between Kentucky & Virginia – there is a communication in high water season from the land to the Ohio by flat bottom boats – 5 or 6 families have been settled on the Lands who have deeds from our agent Mr. E Granger their united farms … & bounds to 872 acres & are, we are told very productive. … There is one thing however you must at all events attend to & that is the Taxes – Mr. Granger who was there in 1803 paid up the Taxes to that day, since which no taxes have been paid. They are 9.60 p. annum & the law have lately enacted in Virga is that all taxes not pd by the 1st of March 1808 pay a prem of 25 pr ct additional… therefore if possible have them paid before that date … "

"Richmond 20th September 1849, Joseph Jackson Jr., to Nathaniel F. Safford, Milton, Massachusetts

Dear Sir,

… At the close of the last regular session of the Legislature I advised you that the bill had passed the Lower House but not been reached in the Senate in time to be acted upon. …

It is highly important that some concert should exist between all the parties interested in this tract. I do not think that any one or two of them can afford to manage their interests without the cooperation of the others. If they do they can realize very little from it & the trouble will be very great. If they do not attend to it at once too they stand a very great chance of losing it entirely – the growing hostility to large claims – the destruction of corners – the death of those who know where they stood – and the operations of small speculators who are locating every foot of land which is good is terribly destructive to claims in the desperate condition in which these are. This tract is enveloped in much difficulty – and unless immediate and most careful action is taken it will be lost. While in its neighborhood this summer I found myself in such a position that I could have secured to a very great extent the chances of success had I been the owner of the title , since then one of the most available means of securing has ceased to exist. One of the most important witnesses by whom the defect in the title could have been supplied has died. The other two upon whom I rely are old & may die soon – and if the adverse claims which I know to exist are taken up and presented before yours yours must I think fail. …"

"Richmond 26th March 1851

Dear Sir,

… If you will notice the map of Virginia … you will see that in its western part a large Branch of the Ohio is the Guyandot River – which rising in Tazewell County runs westerly and then north in to the Ohio – about 2 years since an act was passed making an appropriation for the locking damming and rendering navigable this river. This improvement of the navigation has extended as far as the Falls of Guyandotte which are about 30 miles from the Ohio by the river … The banks of this river contain immense quantities of coal, consisting of a fine quantity of bituminous – a very pure cannel coal and a semi bituminous, or mixed cannel coal. This I understand from sources upon which I can fully rely presents itself in seams of from four to ten feet thick exposed in the banks which can be obtained by blasting and sliding into boats – that mining is nowhere required, quarrying being all that is necessary to obtain it. These veins are in some instances single, in others shown to lie over one another – while no experiments have been made to ascertain that such is the fact I have no doubt from the geology of the country that there are a great many deeper veins which are unknown.

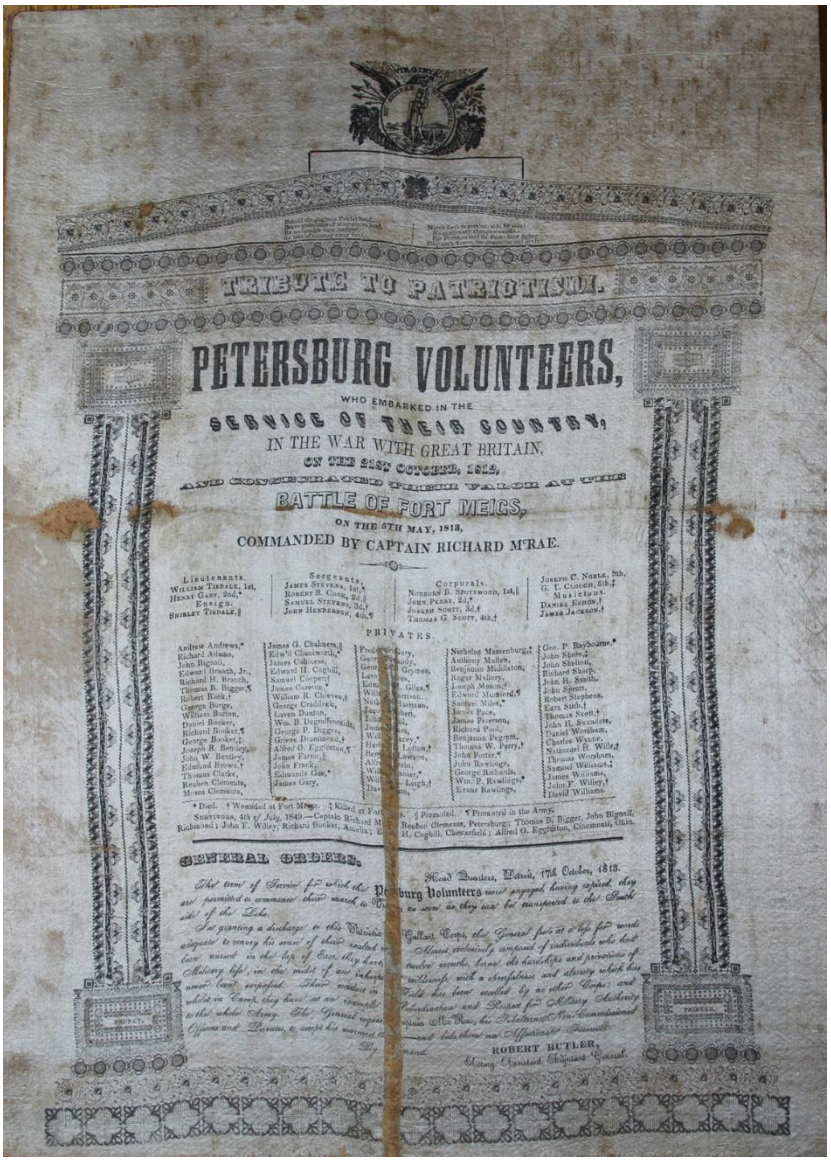
This coal bed or basin extends along the banks of the river for a distance of thirty or thirty five miles The country was covered by three large surveys along the banks of the river the land was taken up by persons who took them up for their own use and have lived upon them ever since… Jos. Jackson"

"Boston 5 Jany 1875

Dear Son,

When you go to Richmond Va I wish you to see what the condition of those tax titles in Western Virginia are – Briefly, some 60 or 70 years ago or more D. William Saxton had 25000 acres in Western Va on the Big Sandy River somewhere down in Wyeth County or Tazewell Co. or near there, a wilderness S. west part of State – the title of D. Saxton was perfect and your Grandmother Morton his heir – In Mr. Morton's lifetime he paid taxes I believe and had much correspondence (on file) as to the lands & settlers – but the settlers did not amount to much & I think moved away or died off – Years went on and lands were sold for taxes – perhaps these also – whether so or not don't know – taxes deeds & formalities loose if there ever was any tax title acquired. About 20 years ago perhaps (25) William & I went to Richmond – we were informed by a gentleman (Atty in Western Va land) at Richmond that, the title was good then only the taxes would have to be paid – It seems that Virginia waste-lands were sold for taxes and proceeds went to what was called "Academy fund" & vast acres (millions) all wild, state lands were sold but were of no account – and nobody would pay taxes for a gift of unexplored regions – we found the whole 25000 acres could be redeemed by getting an act of legislature & paying about five hundred & twenty five dollars accordingly we introduced a bill into the Legislature … I think with Bills reported but not passed for the reason that it was the last hours of session … Since there have been wars – railroads built &c – I think you would do wisely to stay a few days in Richmond and look the matter up – find out how it stands – At the time the record of title at Richmond was all straight – no interest having been acquired except by state, which was redeemable – I will write to Richmond when I get home and tell you book & page & all about the matter … N. V. S. …"

$ 1,250.00



TRIBUTE TO PATRIOTISM.

PETERSBURG VOLUNTEERS,

WHO EMBARKED IN THE

SERVICE OF THEIR COUNTRY,

IN THE WAR WITH GREAT BRITAIN,

ON THE 21ST OCTOBER, 1812,

AND CONSECRATED THEIR VALOR AT THE

BATTLE OF FORT MEIGS,

ON THE 5TH MAY, 1813,

COMMANDED BY CAPTAIN RICHARD M'RAE.

Second Known Copy

35. (Virginia – Broadside) **Tribute to Patriotism. Petersburg Volunteers, Who Embarked in the Service of their Country, In the War with Great Britain. On the 21st October, 1812, and Consecrated Their Valor at the Battle of Fort Meigs, on the 5th May, 1813, Commanded by Captain Richard McRae …**

[Petersburg] [James Monroe Henry] Brunet, Printer, [n.d. circa 1849], folio broadside, measuring 50.5 x 36.2 cm, printed on silk, broadside mounted on board, some tears with loss, some spotting and foxing, otherwise a good copy. Only one other example located per OCLC, (Library of Virginia) OCLC describes their copy as a "reproduction." Hummel, *Southeastern Broadsides before 1877,* 4157, lists the Library of Virginia copy ("photocopy") and one other at the Virginia Historical Society.

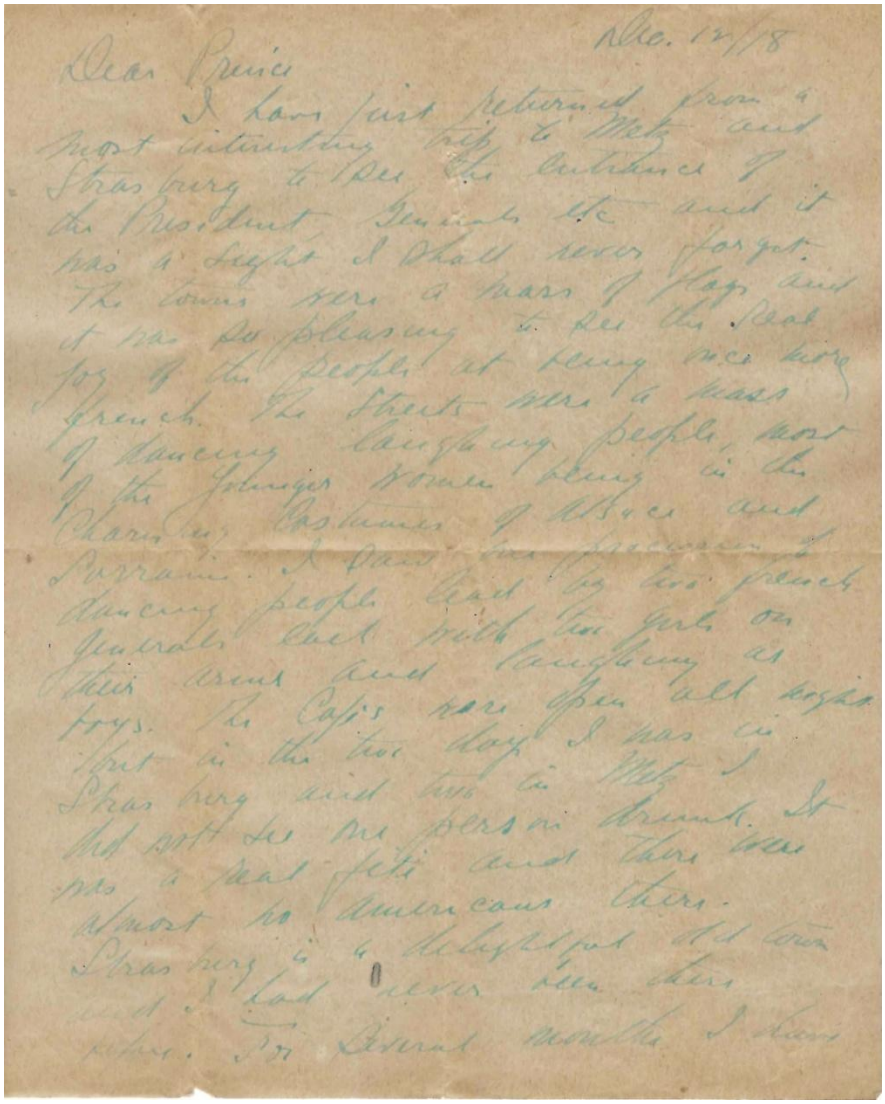
The text of the broadside lists the names of the officers and men of this unit commanded by captain Richard McRae, noting those killed or wounded or promoted, along with the survivors as of the 4th of July 1849. It ends with a copy of Acting Asst. Adjutant General Robert Butler's General Orders of 17th October 1813, granting the corps' discharge and permitting them to "commence their march to

Victory". The Petersburg Volunteers were a group of roughly 100 young militia members from Petersburg, Virginia who gained national attention during the War of 1812 at the Siege of Fort Meigs in Ohio. British Forces and their Native American allies had trapped a number of American troops inside the fort, when General (and later President) William Henry Harrison ordered a charge on May 5, 1813. The Petersburg Volunteers rushed into the fight and according to one period account "fought like devils", giving the rest of the army enough time to disable the enemy's cannons.

There is not much information on the broadside's printer, James Monroe Henry Brunet. However, an advertisement dated December 14, 1835, in the *American Beacon and Norfolk and Portsmouth Daily Advertiser*, states that as an apprentice printer to the proprietors of that paper he had run away for the seventh time. The proprietors offered a five-dollar reward for his return and stated that he was 19 years old, and that the "least objectionable of his characteristics are his unblushing impudence and pertness". The proprietors believed Brunet was headed either to Petersburg or Natchez.

$ 1500.00

https://www.virginiachronicle.com/?a=d&d=ABNPDA18351214



1918 US Military officer, American expatriate artist, volunteer Ambulance driver for the French at the start of the World War, witnesses President Wilson's arrival for the Peace Conference

36. (World War I) Stelle, Major Morton, **Autograph Letter Signed ("Mort"), Dec. 12, 1918, no place; undoubtedly written in France but inexplicably postmarked by the French military post in Smyrna, Turkey, to Laurance J. Scott, Burlingame, California.**
Quarto, 9 pages, plus original mailing envelope, paper folded, and lightly browned, otherwise in very good, clean and legible condition.

41-year-old Morton Burr Stelle, Jr. was a Cornell graduate, son of a Larchmont yachtsman from an old Virginia family, and a New York stockbroker who had retired at an early age to become an amateur painter in pre-war France. His wife, a relative of Republican Senator Mark Hanna, whom he had met at a tennis match, was the daughter of a millionaire Ohio breeder of racehorses. The recipient of this letter, the best man at Stelle's wedding, was son of the president of a San Francisco iron works who had been a best friend of President William McKinley's.

Living in his Villa in an artist's colony in Brittany when the European war began, Stelle had immediately joined the American Volunteer Motor Ambulance Corps founded by the French millionaire who headed the Morgan Bank in Paris to transport wounded Allied troops from the battlefields to French hospitals. The Corps was later numbered among its volunteers John Dos Passos, E.E. Cummings, and Ernest Hemingway, but when Stelle offered his services, it had only two ambulances and four drivers. While his wife became a Red Cross nurse in a hospital, he remained in the Corps through the entire years of War until the US entered the conflict, when he was commissioned as and transferred to the US Army Ambulance Service and Motor Transport Service as liaison to the French, commanding 30 American and 25 French officers and 1500 soldiers who organized the truck transport of nearly half a million soldiers, using "lanterns by night and in secret" during the bloody fighting in the fall of 1918. At War's end, he went to Metz to receive the Croix de Guerre, awarded him "for his untiring and earnest work" since the start of the War, "which I would rather have than be a General." He was thus present at Metz and Strasbourg "to see the entrance of the President, Generals, etc. and it was a sight I shall never forget. The towns were a mass of flags and it was so pleasing to see the real joy of the people, at being once more French. The Streets were a mass of dancing, laughing, people…I saw one procession of dancing people lead by two French Generals, last with two girls on their arms laughing as boys. The Cafes were open all night but… I did not see one person drunk. It was a real fete and there were almost no Americans there…I hope Wilsons trip over here will do him a lot of good…I believe it a good idea for him to see for himself what a shelled town looks like and to see at first hand the damage done by the Hun…" Where villages had been there was nothing left, "not a wall a foot high…The fields so torn by overlapping shell holes that I doubt if a man could ride a horse across the fields at that sport…" The defeated German was "still a danger and will be for years. He can do many things well and these we can learn from him. His cities are clean and his railroads are good, but he is Vulgar and Coarse from the highest down…"

Most of the letter is Stelle's gripe that he had not received a promised promotion to Lt. Colonel, but also a harrowing account of his wartime experiences that were far from the lifestyle of a rich dilettante. "The way to get promotion seems to be to sit at a desk in Washington." One of the ushers at his wedding had received done so, receiving that rank processing Artillery contracts at the War Department. Stelle read a letter from his friend, complaining of the "hard and trying life" in Washington, while he himself was at the front, having "worked hard all day and was wet and very cold as I was freezing and my feet were wet… and at night found myself forced to sleep in a… small and smoky… room with no windows as they had been shot away. From the windows one could see in the fields dead Americans French and Bosch." There was also no bed in the room, so Stelle dozed off wearing his uniform in a chair in front of a fire. To get my feet warm I had to get so close that my shins were too hot and all the time my back was freezing." The letter "was too funny to make me mad…" and having a good laugh, made him warmer.

He was proud of the American soldiers who had come "over there". "Our men have been wonderful fighters, young and very fit and would be stopped by nothing. But Stelle was "only waiting for my French decoration to come along to ask to get out" of the service. "I want to go home and dig in the garden and would not stay a month longer in the Army for any parade down the Champs Elysees. I have had war four years of it and am tired and my reason for going in was to beat the Boche at a time when my country thought otherwise. They are more than bean now and the boys from the rear can rush to the front for all I care and parade all they wish. I want to wear a straw hat and flannels…" He had no intention of returning to America. "…We have bought our place here and will rebuild after things settle…"

$ 150.00