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### Table of Contents

#### Racist Parody of African American Celebrations of the End of Slavery in New York

1. (African Americans – “Bobalition” Broadside) **DE GRADEST BOBALITION DAT EBER VUS BE!!! 4rt ob July, 1827, cum on de 5ft.**  
285 Water-street, [New York City]: [J. M’Clelland], 1827.

#### Civil War General’s prejudice against Black soldiers

2. (African Americans - Civil War) Cox, Charles G., Lieutenant, and Aide-de-Camp, 40th Massachusetts Infantry, **Autograph Letter Signed Hd. Quarters, 2nd Brigade, Abercrombie’s Division, April 7, 1863, to Major William L. Burt**
3. (Alaska) C., Donald, **Autograph Letter Signed, Lost River, Alaska, July 12, 1920, to Percy**

4. (Alaska) Rogers, Carl W., **Collection of Photographs and Real Photo Postcards assembled, and taken by Carl W. Rogers documenting the mining camp of Iditarod and nearby Mining Camps and Operations along the Iditarod River, 1908-1911**

King George Pays the Prince of Waldeck his subsidy for the 3<sup>rd</sup> English Waldeck Regiment in British Service

5. (American Revolution) **Manuscript Document dated May 10, 1782, wherein George III pays the Prince of Waldeck a portion of his subsidy for the 3<sup>rd</sup> English Waldeck Regiment which he provided for British Service in the Revolution**

1806 How Boston's future "Ice King" launched the international Ice Trade in America

6. (Business History – Ice Trade) Savage, William, **Autograph Letter Signed, Havana, Cuba. January 30, 1806, to his cousin, Frederic Tudor, Merchant, Boston.**
7. (Business History – Massachusetts – New Orleans) Vose, Thomas, **Account Books and Letter Copy Book of Thomas Vose, Commission Merchant of Boston and New Orleans, Louisiana, 1820-1829**
8. (China) Denby, Charles, **Autograph Letter Signed, American Consulate General, Shanghai, China, June 13, 1908, and a contemporary incomplete letter to his brother Ned**

1877 Western Union Tells Time for America

9. (Chronometry) Orton, William, **Executive Office, Western Union Telegraph Company. New York, April 2, 1877, To Shipmasters, Underwriters, Chronometer Makers, Railway Officials and others**
10. (Diary) **Manuscript Diary of F. G. Niles, Chenango Bridge, Broome County, New York, 1899**
11. (Diary – Pennsylvania – Michigan) Burt, Beldin, **Pair of Manuscript Diaries of Beldin Burt, of Roulette and Port Allegany, Potter County, Pennsylvania, including an Account of a two-month hunting trip to Hubbard Lake, Alcona County Michigan - 1867 and 1868**
12. (Diary) Woodbury, M. J., **Manuscript Diary of M. J. Woodbury, a young woman of Peterboro, New York, January 1, 1867 – November 30, 1869, Woodbury was during this time an employee in the home of Gerrit Smith, the Abolitionist and Reformer**
13. (Dixon Family Letters) Dixon, Willam and H. B. Dixon, **Group of Six Letters from William Dixon and his wife, English Emigrants, written from Mobile, Alabama and Jackson, Missouri, to family in England, 1840-1844**
14. (Fagg and Szarvas Family Papers) **Manuscript Archive of the interrelated Fagg and Szarvas Families including: Correspondence of Kenneth Stanley Fagg, commercial and advertising artist, while a student at University of Wisconsin and later in New York as an art student and while working as an illustrator, and his student, fiancé, and later wife, school teacher, Marion Rebuschatis, of Washington, D.C., and related correspondence of the family of Theodore "Theodore of the Ritz" Szarvas, maître d' hotel of the Ritz Carlton, whose daughter Janet married the noted IBM Computer Engineer Peter Fagg, son of Kenneth and Marion Fagg. The Archive includes diaries, photographs, manuscripts and printed paper ephemera, all dated 1896-1983.**
15. (Green, Hetty) **Letters and Ephemeral material related to Hetty Green and her Howland family members in Hilo and Honolulu, Hawaii Territory, 1890-1923**
16. Haslam, Caroline, **Autograph Letter Signed "Caroline", Paris, June 8, 1834, to her cousin, Ellen Hemphill, c/o John Hemphill, Philadelphia.**

17. (Hawaii) Chaplis, Albert A., **Correspondence of Albert A. Chaplis, a.k.a. Albert Bundza, of Worcester, Massachusetts, and his fiancé Ingeborg Marie Backholm, of Boylston, Massachusetts, written while he was in military service at the Medical Depot, Fort Armstrong, Honolulu, Hawaii, 1935-1937**

1867 Post-Civil War US diplomat in Napoleon III's Paris

18. Hoffman, Wickham, **Autograph Letter Signed as Secretary of the US Legation, Paris, April 19, 1867, to General William Franklin, then Vice President of the Colt Firearms Manufacturing Company, Hartford**
19. (Illinois) (Becker - Roberts Family Correspondence) **Archive of Correspondence of the Becker and Roberts family of Lewistown, Fulton County, Illinois, 1880-1924**
20. (Illinois) Cowles, Alfred, Sr., (1832-1889) **Autograph Letter Signed, Chicago, August 13, 1852, to Hon. J.[osiah] Sutherland, U.S. Representative from New York**
21. (Jewish Americans) Lewis, Leon, **Three Typed Letters Signed as Secretary of the newly formed Anti-Defamation League, of B'nai Brith, Chicago, 1914-1915 to Lawrence T. Berliner, Corry Pennsylvania**
22. (Kentucky) Scruggs, A. F., **Autograph Letter Signed, Florence, Kentucky, April 24, 1834, to Malcom McNeill, Lafayette, Kentucky**
23. Lafayette, Marie-Joseph-Paul-Yves-Roch Gilbert du Motier, Marquis de (1757-1834), **Group of Four Autograph Letters Signed by the Marquis de Lafayette, written from La Grange 1822 - 1824, plus two letters written by his son, Georges Washington Lafayette, 1823 and 1827**
24. (Massachusetts) Wimpenny Family Letters, **Collection of Letters of the Wimpenny Family, of Portuguese heritage, of Edgartown, Dukes County, Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts, 1861-1970**
25. (Medicine) **Pair of Manuscript Medical Lecture Notebooks kept by an unidentified student at New York University Medical School, 1847-1848**

1914 US Consul-General in revolutionary Mexico torn by political chaos

26. (Mexico) (Shanklin, Arnold) **Typed Letter anonymously Signed ("Tu Compadre") as "American Consul General at Mexico City, Mexico, temporarily at Veracruz". Veracruz, Mexico, Oct. 26, 1914, to Harry E. Bryan ("Enrique), Akron, Ohio.**
27. (Michigan) Hurd, Adaline (Works), **Autograph Letter Signed, Mount Clemens, Michigan, July 5, 1838, to a relative, Miss Eliza Works, Rochester, New York**

1837 Missionary to "resettled" American Indians and first Presbyterian preacher in Mexican Texas eager to leave on mission to British India

28. (Missionaries) Wilson, Henry R., Jr., **Autograph Letter Signed. Shippensburg, Pennsylvania, to Walter Lowrie, care of Samuel Thompson, Merchant, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.**
29. (New York) Butler, William Allen, **Incoming Correspondence to New York City attorney, William Allen Butler, son of early "Albany Regency" member Benjamin F. Butler, written by U.S. Senator George F. Edmonds, of Vermont; U.S. Congressman Simeon B. Chittenden, of New York; & others, 1864-1895**

30. (New York – Palatine Orphans - Bradford Imprint) New York (Colony) Governor, Hunter, Robert, 1710, Printed Form: **This Indenture, made the Day of Annoq; Domini, 1710. and in the Ninth Year of the Reign of Our Sovereign Lady ANNE by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c. Between His Excellency Robert Hunter, Esqr; ... of the one part, And of the other part, Whereas his said Excellency in Council having determined the putting of the Orphans of the Palatines (and some of those other Children whose Parents have too many to look after them and mind their Labour) for a certain time, upon the Conditions following ...**  
[New York: William Bradford, 1710]
31. (Pacific Northwest) (Anon) **Manuscript Concerning Two Mariners from Tiverton, Rhode Island, Captain Robert Gray and Cornelius Soule, who Made Historic Voyages to the Northwest Coast and Pacific, circa 1820-1830**
32. (Palmer, Nathaniel Brown) Elizabeth[?] **Autograph Letter Signed, Philadelphia, March 28, 1837, to her brother, Captain Nathaniel Brown Palmer, the discoverer of Antarctica, Stonington, Connecticut**
- 1842 Philadelphia woman's" treasonous" political sarcasm
33. (Pennsylvania) McAllister, Eliza Young, **Autograph Letter Signed. Philadelphia, January 30, 1842, to her sister, Agnes Craig, c/o Robert Craig, Indiana, Penn.**
34. (Pennsylvania – Philadelphia) **Constitution, Articles of Confederation, Rules, and Membership List of The Provident Society of Philadelphia, dated 1793-1808**
- 1850 Yankee ship captain doubts Black slave arson in Puerto Rico
35. (Puerto Rico) Hatch, Davis, **Autograph Letter Signed. Ponce, Puerto Rico, Aug. 20, 1850, to Richard Mansfield Everit, c/o J. A. Bishop, New Haven, Conn.**
- 1913 Young Franklin D. Roosevelt and "The American Dreyfus"
36. (Roosevelt, Franklin D.) Garrison, Lindley M., **Typed Letter Signed as President Woodrow Wilson's first Secretary of War, Department of War, Washington, D.C., December 8, 1913, to Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Franklin D. Roosevelt**
37. (Science) (Amberson, William) **Group of Incoming Correspondence to William R. Amberson (1915-1977) relating to research collaboration in physiology pioneered by Archibald V. Hill (Nobel prize 1922) in muscle heat and nerve heat, 1928-1931**
38. (Science) Loewi, Otto (1873-1961) Doctor, Nobel prize winner 1936, **Archive of Material pertaining to Otto Loewi, and the history of his 1921 discovery of the chemical transmission of nervous impulses, consisting of two Autograph Letters Signed, one Autograph Letter fragment, all of which deal with Loewi's *The Story of a Discovery*, 1946, and related materials, 1944-1946**
39. (Sex) Connell, Samuel A., **Autograph Letter Signed, Calcutta, Ohio, June 23, 1846, to Mr. A. S. Billingsley, Canonsburgh, Pennsylvania**
40. (Travel) Canby, Merritt, **Autograph Letter Signed, New York, 9th Month 23, 1810, to his sister Anna, care of his brother-in-law, Benjamin Ferris, Philadelphia**

41. (Western Mining) Macintyre, Dr. Donald, **Archive of Incoming Correspondence and Papers of Dr. Donald MacIntyre, of Dale, Wisconsin, and Muskegon Heights, Michigan, Treasurer of the Wisconsin & Arizona Mining Company, of Goodwin, Arizona, 1904-1908**

42. White, Susan Jarvis, **Correspondence of Susan Jarvis White and Charles Henry Waterbury, and family, of Elizabeth Port, New Jersey and New York City, New York, 1844-1863**

1851 Literary Postmistress of West Point to the co-owner of the most exclusive girl's school in New York City (and sister of the "Father of Greater New York")

43. (Women) Berard, Blanche, **Autograph Letter Signed. West Point, New York, July 17, 1851, to Mary Ruggles Green, 1 Fifth Avenue, New York City**

1847 Two Letters to a scholarly New Hampshire Governor's daughter from her rich cousins

44. (Women) Lang, S.[usan] H.[ewes] (Mrs. William Bailey Lang), **Autograph Letter Signed. Bute Cot.[tage] (near Roxbury), Mass. Mar. 31, 1847, To her "bosom friend"(and cousin) Susan F. Colby, Care of Gov. Colby, New London, New Hampshire.**

And:

Landis, Kate, **Autograph Letter Signed, Philadelphia, April 14, 1847, to her cousin Susan F. Colby, Care of Gen. A. Colby, New London, New Hampshire, containing an Account of her travels from her Mass. home to New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, DC.**

*Pro. B. 210*

# DE GRADEST BOBALITION



DAT  
EBER  
VUS BE!!!



Art ob July, 1827, cum on de 5ft.

At de gran meeting dat was hold ob ebery van ob de society ob "manul  
"inf." Whitefore an de association ob de Bobalition by de Quakers in  
Orange-street, near de five pins, do great Ouzang Ouzang was call to de  
bench, and deess de meeting so dis fact, all de time he little son Cesar was  
dance Juba ob de father's soder lip, much to de gadiment ob de speech:  
Breder ob ebery? De day, hah mos eun van de heart ob ebery van vill  
hant like a hant's tail, na de sadem tyrant quiber in de shippers like de hour  
ob a stoppen tangle, to hear de soon ob freedom poor down de gran canal ob  
de central Clinton, row de meet river, an flow all oter de stess ob Na York,  
to bring de tide in ob our liberty! (Auff, chesoo, an gria!) O how my heart  
tamp glist my breast-bone, van I link an dat most awful cession! No more  
shall de soon ob de loss-brush be hear in de cellar, an de voice ob our vite  
breder cry, "vy you veger us got my foot shine, ha?" But de soon ob  
national harmony an peace shall get us on de rize floatin, an des let ebery  
man "skin be own stank." (considerable grinnin.) Yes, breder, den ve  
shall be all on a par, like de Martin an de Clinton check, an de "stason be  
only in de value."

Me link I see de eye ob de fair seek prep trov de Bolivar hat, an dat day,  
an meeting was hold. De meeting was hold. De meeting was hold. De meeting was hold.  
all de vite de vite seek hant see look, an say, "vipe de dunt muree get de  
match Bolivar?" Jit so much as dey hah not as much nre to vore deus as  
deusselve (extraordinary grinnin.)

Now, breder, de business ob de meeting been ober, I vish so vite vid you van  
moment hent de conduct ob de day, an de grates uniformly van be served.  
All you who got vite troublous, hole up be hant. Dant! all you who got  
back troublous, hole up be hant. Dant, dare now, all vos who got troublous  
vide de shen tail stiches out, stay at home. Now far de toas.

By *Plucky Cocks*—De man dat say, "all men face an equal;" may be  
tanney vobee fide like de ole coat.

Tant, "Don he git his scower."

By *Broder Taylor*—"Dat vife an widdlers,  
"May dey eber make good breder."

Song, "Bitty is a poet."

By *Cesar Flatfoot*—De Major an de two Kurats—Noak ark hah  
strange utimob is.

Song, "Kival Pluck to Bevon east!"

By *A Gent*—De oder neck: may dese van look hent in de duck, nether  
epin an in de light.

Tant, "Whe made dat goller sige?"

By *quader*—De five pins: proof to dese dat dont de klesin ob freedom.  
Song, "Hail all glorious liberty."

Artis dis las toas dese van universal plans, an breder Horset sig dis song  
in de best style:

Tant, "I see de eye ob de fair seek prep trov de Bolivar hat, an dat day,  
an meeting was hold. De meeting was hold. De meeting was hold. De meeting was hold.  
all de vite de vite seek hant see look, an say, "vipe de dunt muree get de  
match Bolivar?" Jit so much as dey hah not as much nre to vore deus as  
deusselve (extraordinary grinnin.)

*Delectors*—De Leary: Vat de brokeri now all do?  
"Oon dese own boat an sluce.  
(Tren hard lark.)  
De vite Prince dat marry de Princess ob Bay—berry good tan.  
Song, "De boat an de cite sleep dey nie alltagelade."  
Sweet inspectors—berry good vize in de boat break  
(Tren true gin)

De five points now shall flow vid gin,  
More den did before,  
An so danger be gin in  
Te de watch-house door,  
Dang be make greater riot,  
No watchman tange to make him quiet,  
But he holler an he holler much more,  
While de south-word he,  
Hussa! hussa! for liberty.

De meeting was hold, an de President say, look out for de order ob  
paccation in de Freedom's Journal, an our vize Nash's topos. Published  
ob ebery ob de grite. GURANG OUTANG, Pres't.

[From the New-York Spy.]

De gran Bobalition ob slavery in de state ob York, was celebratin in dis  
gin on Tuesday, van de mure all free for de an he plans. De first ob July  
freder severates de shackles dat bind de niger an he prosperity to be fer-  
tis ob de vite man; an dis day vill eber be laid up vobey de funder mem-  
ber ob de heart. Day vill now be precipitans in all de blessings ob our  
chil prestition; so more vill dese niger and independence be granted by  
de vite breder. Brodway is an much dees as may body else, an dey hah  
rolled to take de sandle vob ebery day, so well as Sandy. In de language  
ob de President, "shall dey now anporely put in dese pocket de compo-  
sion practiced on dese by dese dilapid vite breder?" No—they are free—  
an de de—an vill de as dey please, any how. Day are now tirid in dat  
spect dat ebery son ob liberty enjoy. Dint an Pompey may now lementade  
a hotty vobion feat ob been clessed. To properly vize de many colli-  
sion dey feel for such a vite a gora procession, van terminated on. Tros  
all vite maps, mounted vid tree cast-lick nigs, station at de head ob de line,  
sich new de principal street ob dis great an heritable traplin. In de  
sak dey was addressed by dese leader propogated to de cession; but here dey  
life de fied, some ob em got in a gora row, an vore take off to de Bolivar,  
an des vob de Bolivar.

- 1. De President ob de day: He sike de hant, but he hant will be vite.  
Song, "Half Nere half sige."
- 2. De orator ob de day: He can't speak Greek, but he can speak vat we  
vily understand. "Harrah fur Harrah."
- 3. Bobalition ob slavery: May all de vob be belished like de colored  
folk.  
Tant, "Tren van away."
- 4. Soite ob Na York: May he never hah to sula ober as again.  
Cesare, "Ole Virginia niger sige."
- 5. Tanspan an Commispan: De cralle ob liberty an hie-plate ob  
hure-mak.  
An, "Slave no onoder." Acc.
- 6. De fair seek: May he eber blash far de perbilly ob de vite breder.

Printed and Sold, wholesale and retail, at 255 Water-street.

## Racist Parody of African American Celebrations of the End of Slavery in New York

1. (African Americans – “Bobalition” Broadside) **DE GRADEST BOBALITION DAT EBER VUS BE!!! 4rt ob July, 1827, cum on de 5ft.**

285 Water-street, [New York City]: [J. M’Clelland], 1827.

Broadside, 19  $\frac{3}{4}$ ”h x 11  $\frac{3}{8}$ ” wide at greatest extent, uncolored. Six lines of headline type surrounding two cuts, followed by two columns of text with a typographic divider. Minor-moderate soiling and staining, creasing along old folds, small losses at fold intersections affecting a few letters but not the sense, some losses along left edge well away from printed area.

The “Bobalition” broadside as a specific genre of American racism originated in Boston as a series of so called “bobalition” broadsides, which appeared in Boston between at least 1816 and appearing regularly at least up to 1837. The example offered here is the only known example of its kind to have originated in New York City. This example is an extremely rare 1827 “Bobalition” broadside featuring a crudely racist parody of New York City’s first Emancipation Day celebration.

The “Bobalition” broadside, in newly contrived pseudo-black dialect of mispronunciations and malapropisms, made fun of the annual festivities of the Boston African American community commemorating the closing of the slave trade in 1808. These Abolition Day celebrations were a holiday for northern free blacks, usually celebrated on January 1, but in Boston held on July 14<sup>th</sup> as a contra July 4<sup>th</sup> celebration. In the broadsides “Abolition” was transmogrified into “Bobalition,” thus giving the name to this genre.

Public parades and assemblies were common forms of civic expression in early America, and the Abolition Day celebrations were assertions of citizenship by the free blacks of the North. These were sober and solemn events, and the several printed sermons and speeches on the occasion by African Americans comprise an important and early genre of African American writing. The Bobalition broadsides reflect the growing racial antagonism among whites, who resented competition from black labor and increasingly denied any role for African Americans in American political and civic life. In the broadsides the grotesque dialect is a marker of African American inferiority, portraying the notion of black civic and political equality as ridiculous and threatening. They seem, as historian David Waldstreicher describes, “important artifacts in the history of American racism.”

Similar celebrations were inaugurated in New York City in 1827, when on July 4<sup>th</sup> an 1817 law took effect that completely abolished slavery in New York State. On that date, some 4600 enslaved African Americans in the city were freed, and the first “Emancipation Day” was celebrated on July 5<sup>th</sup> (The 5<sup>th</sup> may have been chosen so as to reduce the risk of conflict with inebriated whites during Independence Day festivities.)

“The largest celebration in New York City on July 5, 1827, saw 2,000-4,000 celebrants gather at St. John’s Park, led by marshal Samuel Hardenburgh. Numerous groups participated; the first in the parade line was the New York African Society for Mutual Relief. From the park, they paraded to Zion Church, and then to City Hall on Broadway where they met Mayor William Paulding Jr.” (Wikipedia)

Sadly, emancipation meant neither racial equality nor harmony: In 1821 the New York Constitution had been amended to extend universal suffrage to all white males while restricting it to only those African American males who owned substantial property. In 1834, violence broke out at an integrated Emancipation Day celebration at the city’s Chatham Street Chapel. This spiraled into the week-long anti-abolitionist riots, ultimately put down by the State Militia.

## “De Gradest Bobalition Dat Eber Vus Be!!!”

The 1827 Emancipation Day celebration catalyzed the issue of this broadside, which to my knowledge is the only example of the “Bobalition” genre printed in New York City. As with the many “Bobalition” texts issued in Boston, the anonymous author sought to create a jarring contrast between the formality of structure and tone and the supposed African American English spelling and syntax, which would have been all-but incomprehensible to the target audience of racist white readers.

Three quarters of the text is taken up with a supposed recap of the celebration, beginning with a short speech by the “great Ourang Outang” addressed to his “Bredren ob color”:

“De day hab mos cum ven de heart ob ebery vun will beat like a lam’s tail, an de sudern tyrant quiber in he slippers like de heart ob a snappen turtle, to hear de sou nob freedom pour down de gran canal ob de mortal Clintun, trew de nort riber, an flow all ober de state of Nu York, to bring de tide in ob our liberty!”

The speech is followed by an alternating series of toasts and songs. For instance the first toast, by “Dancy Cocks”, expresses the wish “De man dat say, “all men free an equal;” may he memory neber fade like de ole coat.” This is followed by the tune “Den he git him scowred”, surely a reference to a popular song, though I have not been identify the title. Further down the lyrics of another song are given in full:

“De day has cum ven freedom brite

To dis grate city rove,

An dough he long hab loved de white,

De n[\*\*\*\*] now he love,

And now he come

To bless dere home,

An like a dead shad gleam,

To wake us all to light an life,

From slabery’s horrid dream.

To wake us all to light an life,

From slabery’s horrid dream.”

The broadside concludes with a reprint of a piece attributed to the *New-York Spy*, a short-lived paper published in the city by W. C. Armstrong from 1827-1828. Also rendered in a crude simulacrum of African American speech, it describes the celebration and a series of toasts given and songs sung at a “feas ob de fus order”.

The broadside is illustrated by two cuts, both with the look of “stock” images repurposed for this broadside. The one at left is an animal with pretensions to dignity—whether a dog or monkey or something else, I can’t say—but certainly black, wearing a suit or uniform and a hat with cockade, and



standing on its hind legs. On the right is what appears to be a demon (or clown?) bearing a placard reading only "I'm free!"

Most "bobalition" broadsides I have seen were issued anonymously, perhaps from fear of retribution from the African American community or the opprobrium of the "respectable" white community. This one however bears the imprint "Printed and Sold, wholesale and retail, at 285 Water-street", which from 1824-1829 was the address of New York City printer and publisher Joseph M'Clelland (or M'Cleland). The catalog of the American Antiquarian Society attributes to M'Clelland fewer than 10 publications issued at this address, mostly broadside verse.

The broadside is extremely rare. OCLC lists a broadside of the same title held by both the New York Historical Society and New York Public Library but makes no mention of a "285 Water-street" imprint. It is not clear whether this reflects incomplete cataloguing, whether the imprints on those copies have been trimmed away, or whether perhaps they are variants sans imprint.

In all, an offensive broadside that makes for almost unbearable reading, but also a rare and significant artifact of race relations in 19th-century New York City.

\$ 7,500.00

#### References

Probably OCLC 58786304 (New York Historical Society and New York Public Library only, as of May 2023). Not in Shoemaker, *Checklist of American Imprints* for 1820-1829. Not in Library Company of Philadelphia Catalog.

See: Lapsansky, Phillip, *Afro-Americana From Abolition to Bobalition*, Annual Report of the Library Company of Philadelphia 2003, pp. 36-39

Hd. Qtrs. 2<sup>d</sup> Brigade,  
Abercrombie's Division,  
April 7<sup>th</sup> 1863.

My Dear Burt -

Porter, upon the recommendation of Honble D. W. Gooch, has been "sent in" with an unqualified endorsement from Mr. Stanton, for a Brigadier's nomination -

The paper will lodge in the Adj. Gen. Thomas' Office, and will stay there a long time if somebody doesn't hurry it up - Thomas hates Porter because he recommended to Secty. Cameron the adoption of the negro as a soldier, and wrote him several able letters about it - Porter has now several responsive & laudatory letters from Cameron in his folio -

If you could get the letter decided from Gen. Andrew the thing would have an impetus that would be irresistible, and then we could get out of this Division, & Porter could do the Country splendid service -

I am for the present Acting Aide-de-camp, and occupy Old Cowdin's private room. His "poetic justice" on that

Civil War General's prejudice against Black soldiers

2. (African Americans - Civil War) Cox, Charles G., Lieutenant, and Aide-de-Camp, 40th Massachusetts Infantry, **Autograph Letter Signed Hd. Quarters, 2nd Brigade, Abercrombie's Division, April 7, 1863, to Major William L. Burt**

quarto, two pages, formerly folded, few nicks to edges, else in very good, clean, and legible condition.

Cox discusses Adj. General Lorenzo Thomas' prejudice against Black soldiers:

'My Dear Burt,

[Burr] Porter, upon the recommendation of Honble D. W. Gooch, has been "sent in" with an unqualified endorsement from Mr. Stanton, for a Brigadier's nomination.

The paper will lodge in the Adj. Gen. [Lorenzo] Thomas' Office, and will stay there a long time if somebody doesn't hurry it up - Thomas hates Porter because he recommended to Secty Cameron the adoption of the negro as a soldier, and wrote him several able letters about it. Porter has now several responsive & laudatory letters from Cameron in his folio.

If you could get the letter desired from Gov. Andrew the thing would have an impetus that would be irresistible, and then he could get out of this Division & Porter could do the Country splendid service. ...”

Porter had support from both Cameron and Stanton (who endorsed him with “great pleasure and sincerity”) but if Burt could get an additional letter of recommendation from Massachusetts Governor Andrew, “the thing would have an impetus that would be irresistible...” Porter was already putting the Brigade through rigorous training, and “it is not a sinecure to be on his staff ... I am in fighting condition...”.

Cox was a Boston lawyer who rose to Major in the Massachusetts Infantry until wounded in Virginia a year later. Porter, also a lawyer, as well as an adventurous soul, who had served in the Turkish Army during the Crimean War, was never promoted to General, though he was given command of a Massachusetts Cavalry Regiment. After the War, he joined the French Army during the Franco-Prussian conflict and was killed leading a French charge against the Germans.

The powerful General Lorenzo Thomas, ironically, was soon sent by the War Department to recruit freed slaves for the Union Army, though this letter makes clear his prejudice against Negro troops; later “banished in disgrace” by Secretary Stanton – allegedly for defaming General Sherman as insane – President Andrew Johnson’s postwar attempt to replace Stanton with Thomas played a part in his impeachment trial by “radical” Republicans.

\$ 200.00

Lost River, Alaska.

July 12, 1920.

My Dear Percy:-

We were very much shocked to know of your very serious illness, and are very thankful that you are making such a rapid recovery. However, being yourself a doctor, you will not need to be reminded of the necessity of going slowly and taking things easily for a long time yet. One's strength and stamina do not return as rapidly as one's feeling of being all right.

We have ourselves been so thoroughly healthy up here, except for a slight attack of tonsillitis by Cash and Donald - that we do not really appreciate our good fortune. I suppose, except at times like the present, when we get a bunch of news containing so much account of illness amongst friends and relatives.

I have been much interested in your letters to Cash, and have noted up the interests you have shown in looking up data relative to Alaska, so that I suppose, with so much more literature on the subject, you will have a much wider command of the general

3. (Alaska) C., Donald, **Autograph Letter Signed, Lost River, Alaska, July 12, 1920, to Percy** quarto, 6 pages, formerly folded, light toning to paper, else in very good, clean and legible condition.

Letter discussing the potential mineral development of Lost River. The writer is clearly a geologist involved in exploring the potential profitability of the area for tin mining, he comments on the climate, topography and condition of the Native population. The area was mined early in the 20<sup>th</sup> century, but commercial mining was soon abandoned.

Lost River is a waterway on the Seward Peninsula of the U.S. state of Alaska. Rising in the York Mountains, the river empties into the Bering Sea, 10 miles (16 km) west of Port Clarence. It is located 10 miles (16 km) east of Cape York.

Lost River has a length of about 10 miles (16 km) and drains the central part of the York Mountains. Its two tributaries, Tin Creek and Cassiterite Creek, enter from the east about 3 miles (4.8 km) and 1 mile (1.6 km), respectively, from its mouth, and tin ore has been found on both of these creeks. Cassiterite Creek, which is really the larger fork of Lost River, has a length of about 3 miles (4.8 km). Tin Creek, about 2 miles (3.2 km) long, heads within about 1 mile (1.6 km) of Cassiterite Creek, and, flowing parallel with it for about the same distance, turns westward and enters Lost River through a canyon cut

in the limestones of the York Mountains. Lost River itself flows in a comparatively broad valley cut in these limestones. The bed of the river is not deeply gravel filled, and the valley floor is practically cut out of the limestones and not to any extent built on them. The mouth of Cassiterite Creek is about 100 feet (30 m) above the sea. Between Tin Creek and Lost River, there is a stock of granite intruded into the limestone, which outcrops in a nearly circular area, probably 0.5 miles (0.80 km) in diameter.

In 1898, a party of disappointed prospectors, returning from Kotzebue Sound, were shipwrecked a few miles east of the mouth of Lost River, and were obliged to camp at that point during the winter. A cabin built largely from wreckage of their schooner is known as the Kotzebue cabin. These prospectors probably first applied the name Lost River to this stream. In the succeeding summer a mining district was organized by survivors of this expedition, with headquarters located on King River, which enters Bering Sea between Lost River and Cape York. The Lost River region was included at that time in the King River recording district. No discoveries of gold were made, however, and the region was abandoned by prospectors. In the winter of 1902, prospectors again turned their attention to this region in the search for tin ore. Granite porphyry dikes, which occur in the limestones near the mouth of Lost River and also near King River, first attracted their attention, and many specimens of this were mistaken for "tin crystals," were sent to various assayers, from whom widely divergent reports were obtained. Early in the summer of 1903, Charles Randt, Leslie Crim, and Y. J. O'Brien discovered minerals in Tin Creek and made a thorough search for tin ore in that vicinity. They made a large collection of minerals, which was sent to Teller in July, 1903. Metallic tin was readily obtained from one small specimen by aid of a blowpipe, while the larger part of the collection was shown to contain minerals of no value. The collection was of sufficient interest to tempt an examination of the locality in detail where there was evidence of tin ore which had been seen in Teller to the granitic dike on Cassiterite Creek, and also to obtain specimens of stannite ore from Tin Creek. Since this examination the dike described has been called "Cassiterite ledge" in location notices, and it has been definitely traced through a group of four claims. A crosscut trench has been made near the Cassiterite Creek end of the ledge, which, it is reported, shows that the ledge has a width of 100 feet and that cassiterite is disseminated throughout the rock.

"My Dear Percy,

... Briefly, we are in the York range of hills, which run E-W and form the backbone of this part of the Peninsula. They are of probably Ordovician time, have been uplifted, intruded with dikes & bosses from a granite magma, which also furnished the range of minerals, and subsequently eroded and dissected to their present rather rugged condition. On the north, a long expanse of tundra fronts the Arctic, where the land is being up-built, resulting in the formation of a succession of lagoons.

Between here and the "Cape" are only a couple of low passes in the range, and this coupled with the naturally windy nature of the Arctics, and the S winds associated with the Japan current near the Aleutians produce an unending conflict and variability of wind and weather of which we get all the benefit. It has been stated that (by the U.S.G.S) that this Peninsula is probably the windiest in America & perhaps in the world.

Hence we are nearly always sure of a local wind through this local chimney due to a stratum of cold air on one side or the other, when 5 miles away or 1500 ft above may be as calm as a picture.

If you chance to look thru Bull. 358 you will see that this section is credited with many unusual minerals some of which are sometimes fairly valuable gem stones, such as tourmaline and topaz. They are only in massive form however and seldom distinctive. The fluorite however has many attractive

gradations of pink, amethyst &c and the cassiterite & wolframite sometimes occur in very beautiful crystals, eagerly prized by mineralogists.

Difficulties of operation are considerable though perhaps not so great as might be surmised. The ordering of supplies needs great care & foresight and perhaps the greatest difficulty is to secure a diversified supply of men of the right experience, perseverance & temperament. To compute a formula for the correct mixture of nationality age, religion, experience & lymphatic, phlegmatic, nervous murderous or other temperament would be sufficient to overtax the energy of even the omniscient Hoover, and to bring him prematurely to the verge of acute melancholia.

My own work however has been altogether more cheerful; I have not been saddled with the managerial or operative end, but concerned solely with the technical problems. What the future program will be will probably be decided upon at the forthcoming arrival of the officials who are expected on the same boat that will take this letter out. Much development remains to be done before the final outcome can be predicted. The technical situation of the tin market is very strong, which is encouraging.

The natives have had a very prosperous winter catching fur, which brought fabulous prices. With the proceeds, like many a fairer skinned brother in these great U.S.A., they proceed to live high on white man's grub, to buy his shoddy woollen & cotton garments & to indulge in perfumery, talcum powder and what not evidence of civilization and culture.

The ordinary personal effluvia of an Eskimo is such that he can be approached with impunity only from the windward side while the aggravation of aromas in their winter huts is said to beggar description. When on top of this is piled the haunting fragrance of "Mary Garden", or the sweet dreamy elusiveness of "Djer Kiss" laid on a substantial sub-stratum of rancid seal oil, the effect ought to paralyze the olfactory nerve to say the least.

Alaska is now in a "betwixt & between" condition, at least this part. The richest workings of gold & copper and most successful enterprises have been exploited and in the case of placer gold are largely on the decline. Reindeer herds flourish here and develop amazingly & could do much supplying the U.S. with cheaper meat. Fisheries can be extended, and the large scale patient development & enterprise of large concerns substituted for the former hasty skimming methods. Drained of population by the economic hardships as well as the direct demand induced by the war – I look for an influx of young blood to go ahead, not so gorgeously successful as some in the past, but with more permanence ..."

\$ 100.00



Iditarod, Alaska, 1911

4. (Alaska) Rogers, Carl W., **Collection of Photographs and Real Photo Postcards assembled, and taken by Carl W. Rogers documenting the mining camp of Iditarod and nearby Mining Camps and Operations along the Iditarod River, 1908-1911**

Large collection of 326 images of Alaska, 98 photographs, 139 real photograph and 89 photochrome postcards assembled and taken by Carl W. Rogers, of Fairbanks, and Iditarod, Alaska, mainly of Iditarod and other now abandoned mining camps along the Iditarod River, including Dikeman, Georgetown, Ophir, Flat City, Flat Creek, Ruby, and many others. The images date between 1908-1911. Many of the images were taken by Rogers and some have his signature on the verso. The images record these now largely vanished settlements, mining camps, trading posts, Native villages, roadhouses, pioneer cabins at the beginning of the mining boom that brought thousands to the shores of the remote Iditarod River. The images also include inhabitants both Native and white.

The September 26, 1910, issue of *The Alaska Citizen* of Fairbanks, carries the following announcement concerning Rogers:

“Sendoff For Carl Rogers – Last Sunday evening about sixty members of the Christian Science church assembled at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Guy B. Erwin, at Ninth and Cushman streets, to participate in a little farewell party to Mr. Carl W. Rogers, who left for the Iditarod on the Teddy H. early Friday morning. Mr. Rogers had been second reader in the Christian Science church for nearly a year past, and had won the esteem of everyone, and his departure for the new camp is greatly regretted ...”

[https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/data/batches/ak\\_gyrfalcon\\_ver01/data/sn96060002/00279526314/1\\_910092601/0142.pdf](https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/data/batches/ak_gyrfalcon_ver01/data/sn96060002/00279526314/1_910092601/0142.pdf)

Rogers had likely been in Alaska since 1908, as there are photographs in the collection dated that year. There is also a photograph of the congregation of the Christian Science church of Fairbanks, in front of their building, dated 1909.

Iditarod is an abandoned town in the Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area in the U.S. state of Alaska. It is presently located within the boundaries of the Flat Census Designated Place, which has no residents as

of 2010. The town of Iditarod was named after the Iditarod River. Iditarod comes from the Athabascan word Haidilatna.

On Christmas Day 1908, prospectors John Beaton and W.A. "Bill" Dikeman found gold on Otter Creek, a tributary to the Iditarod River. News of the find spread, and in the summer of 1909 miners arrived in the gold fields and built a small camp that was later known as Flat. People and supplies traveled to the gold fields by boat from the Yukon River, up the Innoko River, and up the Iditarod River to the current town site, a short walk from Flat.

More gold was discovered, and a massive stampede headed for Flat in 1910. The steamboat Tanana arrived June 1, 1910, and the city of Iditarod was founded as a head of navigation for all the surrounding gold fields, including Flat, Discovery, Otter, Dikeman, and Willow Creek. Iditarod quickly became a bustling boomtown, with hotels, cafés, brothels, three newspapers (only one would last the year), a Miners and Merchants Bank, a mercantile store, electricity, telephones, automobiles, and a light railway to Flat.

By 1930 the gold was gone and most of the miners had moved to Flat, taking many of the buildings with them. Iditarod is now a ghost town. Only one cabin and a handful of ruins remain, including the concrete bank vault from the Miners and Merchants Bank.

Rogers may have traveled to Iditarod in July 1910, as there are photographs dated July 4<sup>th</sup>, showing the town site in its very early days, when it was nothing but a street of tents. He must have then decided to relocate there and a series of over 25 real photo postcards, likely taken by Rogers, documents his journey to Iditarod aboard the *Teddy H.* in September and October 1910. Traveling on the Tanana, Innoko, Yukon and Iditarod Rivers, the journey lasted into the month of October. The images are captioned in ink by Rogers himself. His images depict other steam boats encountered villages, trading posts, and camps passed, including Nulato, Anvik, and Discovery City.



First boat loads of supplies were dumped off in the mud, for the new camp of Iditarod, July 4, 1910.



The ink caption reads:

"First boat loads of supplies were dumped off in the mud, for the new camp of Iditarod July 4, 1910"





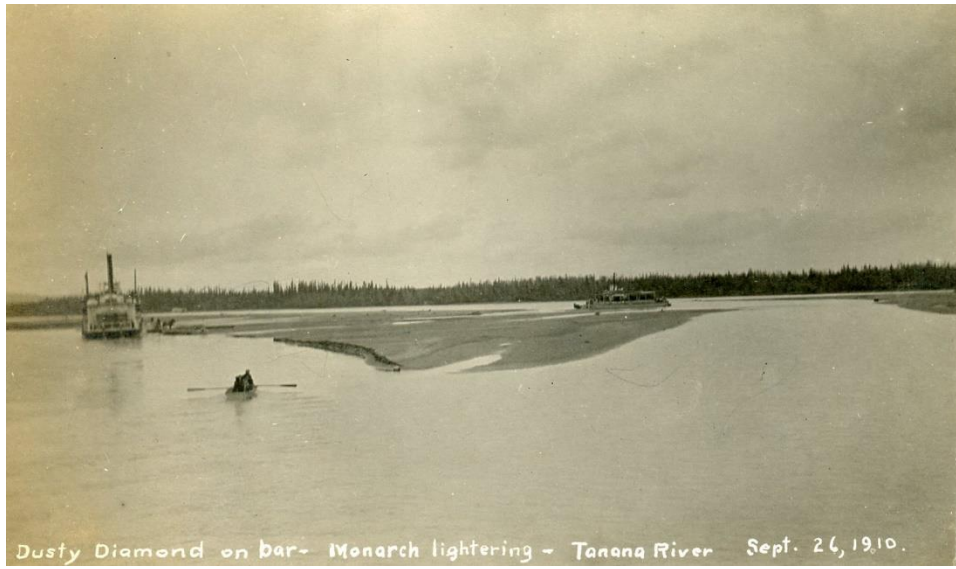
1<sup>ST</sup> AVENUE, IDITAROD.

July 1910



1<sup>ST</sup> AVENUE, IDITAROD.

July 1910





Tanana - Sept. 28 1910

This picture was taken from the Teddy H as we came out of the Tanana River and neared the opposite shore. Yukon River is 1 mile wide at this point 1200 miles above the mouth



Natives selling trinkets at mouth of Koyukuk



Trading Post on Lower Yukon Sept 1910



Nulato Sept 29, 1910



Each grave is covered with a little house, painted a bright color.

Indian Grave yard at Nulato, on lower Yukon  
Sept 29 1911



Natives on lower Yukon Anvik



Discovery City, Alaska

Oct. 1, 1910.

otter Cr.



Teddy H. with barge on Inupko River Oct. 1910



Sampson passed us Oct. 10, 1910, and we could follow their channel through

the ice Oct. 14, 1910



On arrival in Iditarod at the end of October Rogers then proceeded to take photographs of nearby Flat Creek and of Georgetown, then entering a mining boom. Rogers' images of the mining camp capture it in 1910 before a disastrous 1911 fire burned most of the settlement to the ground. Including the trading post of George Fredericks.

Georgetown is located at 61°53'N 157°42'W on the north bank of the upper Kuskokwim River in the Kilbuck-Kuskokwim mountains. It is 16 miles (26 km) downstream of Red Devil just upstream of the mouth of the George River. Georgetown is accessible by boat, snowmobile (winter), or small plane.

This section of the Kuskokwim river first had contact with non-Native explorers in the mid-19th century. Lt. Lavrenty Zagoskin of the Russian Imperial Navy explored the area in 1844. The village was known by its native name of Keledzhichagat at that time. It was used as a summer fish camp for residents of Kwigiumpainukamiut. In 1909, gold was discovered up the George River and a mining settlement



quickly developed. This settlement was located on the bank of the Kuskokwim river just west of the mouth of the George River.

The settlement and the river were named for three traders named George: George Hoffman, George Fredericks and George Morgan. By 1910, the population of Georgetown increased to about 300 with about 200 dwellings due to the mining activity. A fire swept through the town in 1911 and destroyed most of these buildings. By 1953, the only large structure that remained at the original site was the two-story log house belonging to George Fredericks.

A second settlement began to develop east of the George River, and this settlement was also called Georgetown. A state school was established in 1965. As mining activity declined, residents began leaving and the school was closed in 1970.

The Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act provided an opportunity for the town's descendants to take ownership of the land, and the Native Village of Georgetown was established in 1971. As of 1 June 2009, the Georgetown Tribal Council had 128 members, and most surviving original members and their descendants still live in the vicinity.







Fredericks Trading Post Georgetown Nov. 5, 1910



Georgetown Nov. 5, 1910  
Cabin built to establish claim to land  
Kuskokwim River



Mr & Mrs St George  
In front of their Cabin  
Georgetown Nov. 5, 1910.



Natives, Indian Village below Georgetown  
Nov. 5, 1910



Rogers evidently wintered over in Iditarod and his photographs from 1911 document the then growing town of Iditarod as well as mining operations in now abandoned mining camps and settlements in the area, including Ophir, Flat City, Flat Creek, Ruby, which was established in 1911 after gold was discovered, Dikeman, Otter Creek, Holy Cross Mission, (now Holy Cross, Alaska) and small Native villages such as Shageluk, and Tacotna, among other places. A few sample images follow:

[Iditarod, 1911](#)



Waterfront Iditarod Alaska  
Aug. 1911



Pouring Gold  
Assay Office of American Bank of Alaska  
Iditarod, Alaska Aug 17 1911





Ophir, Alaska





Flat City, Alaska



Mining Operations on Flat Creek



Prospecting by the Gugenheims  
Mading Ingels & Co. Lease  
Flat Creek

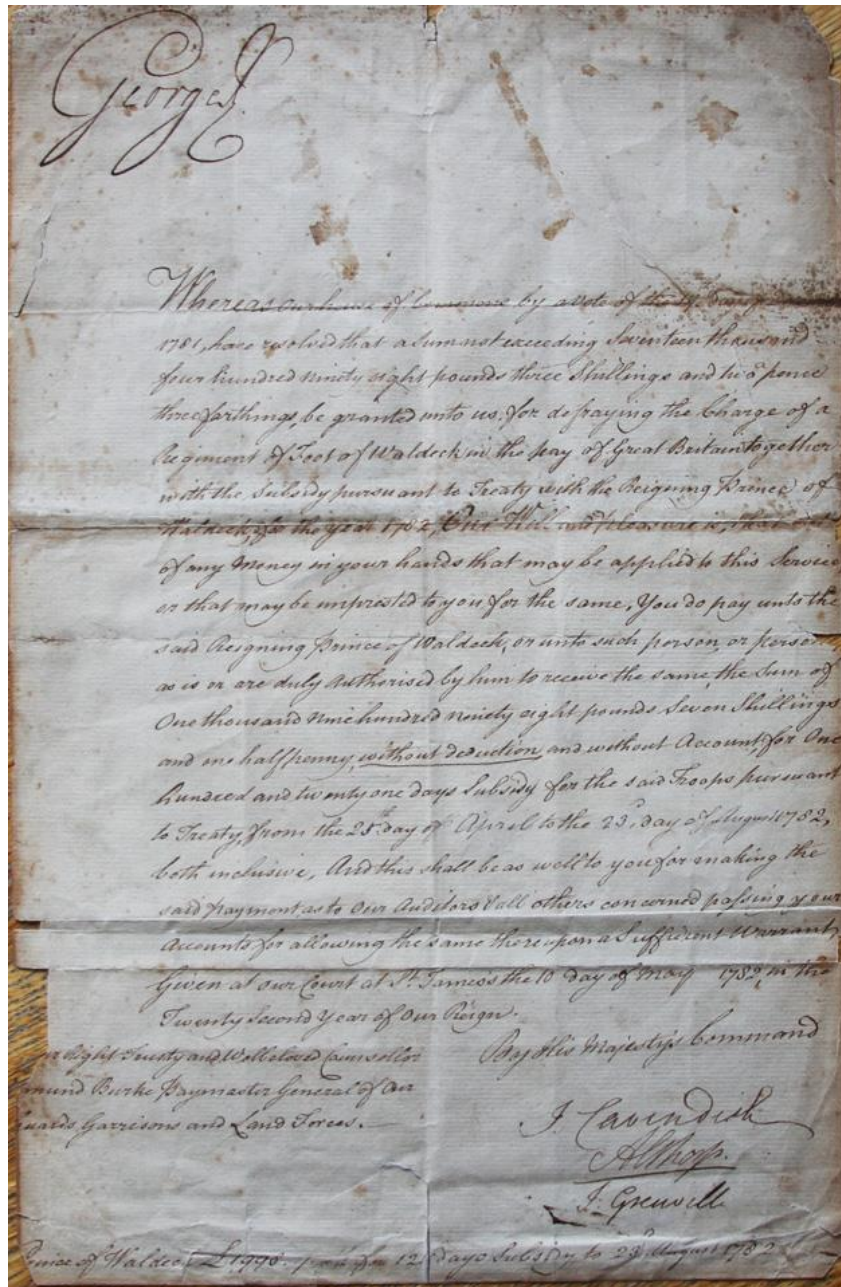


Steamer Seattle #3  
at Dikeman on Iditarod  
Sept. 28, 1911.



Dikeman, Alaska

The Collection: \$ 7,500.00



King George Pays the Prince of Waldeck his subsidy for the 3<sup>rd</sup> English Waldeck Regiment in British Service

5. (American Revolution) **Manuscript Document dated May 10, 1782, wherein George III pays the Prince of Waldeck a portion of his subsidy for the 3<sup>rd</sup> English Waldeck Regiment which he provided for British Service in the Revolution**

folio, single sheet, old folds, some chipping, and tears along edges, with some minor loss to margins, some stains, spots, and toning. Old paper repairs on verso, along folds, with several recent archival tissue reinforcements, else in good legible condition. Docketed on verso "G Hesse". Signed by John Cavendish (1732-1796), then serving as chancellor of the exchequer; and Althorp, i.e., George John Spencer (1758-1834), then serving on the Treasury Board, and James Grenville (1742-1825), member of the Treasury Board and Privy Council. Edmund Burke was then paymaster of British military forces and a Privy Council member.

*“Whereas our house of Commons by a vote of the 17<sup>th</sup> day of December 1781, have resolved that a sum not exceeding Seventeen thousand four hundred ninety eight pounds three Shillings and two pence three farthings, be granted unto us for defraying the Charge of a Regiment of Foot of Waldeck in the pay of Great Britain together with the Subsidy pursuant to Treaty with the Reigning Prince of Waldeck, for the year 1782, Our Will and pleasure is, that out of any money in your hands that may be applied to this Service, or that may be imprested to you for the same, you do pay unto the said Reigning prince of Waldeck, or unto such person, or persons as is or are duly authorized by him to receive the same the sum of One thousand nine hundred ninety eight pounds seven shillings and one halfpenny, without deduction, and without Account, for One hundred and twenty one days Subsidy for the said Troops pursuant to Treaty, from the 25<sup>th</sup> day of April to the 23d day of August 1782, both inclusive, And this shall be as well to you for making the said payment, as to our auditors & all others concerned passing your accounts for allowing the same thereupon a sufficient warrant Given at our Court at St. James’s the 10 day of May 1782, in the Twenty Second year of our Reign. By His Majesty’s Command ...”*

The 3<sup>rd</sup> Waldeck Regiment was a single-battalion corps raised in 1776 specifically for British service. The Waldeck Regiment represented the smallest contingent of troops sent to America by any of the six “Hessian” states which sent troops to America. Waldeck was also the smallest state and the regiment represented about one in every six men in the Waldeck population. Waldeck was so small that today it is only half a county in the German Federal Republic.

Of all the Hessian units employed by England during the American Revolutionary War, none traveled more widely than the 3<sup>rd</sup> English Waldeck Regiment. This contingent of men served in the New York-New Jersey area, West Florida, and the Mississippi River area. They were held prisoner at various times in Pennsylvania, Maryland, and New Orleans, Louisiana. Some deserters joined the American army and served under George Rogers Clark in the Illinois country. In addition, the unit traveled to Jamaica, Cuba, Mexico, and Nova Scotia.

Waldeck located a few miles west of Cassel, had a population of 37,019 persons in 6,954 houses living in 6004 houses in 1780. The reigning prince, Carl August Friedrich, born in 1743, had ruled since 1766. Like his predecessors, he had a love of the military, and he entered Austrian service as a lieutenant colonel at the age of fifteen.

During the Seven Years’ War he was wounded in a battle near Korbach, in Waldeck, and in 1772 he was made a lieutenant general in the Netherlands army. Prince Friedrich, as he was called, never married. He traveled extensively in Europe, but when at home conducted a splendid court with no consideration or concern about financial matters.

In later life he wrote a history of the Seven Years’ War as well as a series of portraits of famous men. In 1793 and 1794 Friederich fought against the French, but later joined the Rhine Bund. He died in 1812.

Indicative of both his travel and his connection with the Dutch and the Dutch military is a report of early March 1776, that the Princes of Waldeck and Hesse-Cassel, and several Dutch generals, plus the English Commissary, Colonel Charles Rainsford, had dined at the residence of the English ambassador, Sir Joseph Yorke, at the Hague. Again, on May 24, 1776, the Prince of Waldeck and Colonel van der Hooven, commander of the Dutch garrison at Nijmegen, and most of the garrison’s staff officers accompanied Colonel Rainsford when he visited Captain Georg Pausch of the Hesse-

Hanau Artillery on a small island in the Wahl. The purpose of the Rainsford visit was to inspect and muster Captain Pausch's Artillery Company, which was en route to Canada. Edward J. Lowell's comment on the Prince of Waldeck was that "by comparison with the Margraves of Anspach the Princes of Waldeck seem almost respectable." They used their country as a stock farm for raising men for the Dutch service, but themselves fought for the Dutch with distinction.

Nevertheless, Prince Friedrich, who was not related to George II of England as were several of the other rulers who supplied troops to England, was eager to sell his subjects into English service. Friedrich wrote to Lord Suffolk on November 3, 1775, offering to place a 600-man regiment into English service. And, although the principality had a compulsory draft for all but students, it did not have eight battalions in Dutch service, nor even the three regiments ready to serve anywhere for pay, which were mentioned by von Eelking.

Instead, when Colonel William Faucitt, English Minister Plenipotentiary to a number of German states for the purpose of concluding treaties for the hiring of troops, arrived in Waldeck, there were only about 200 men in uniform in the entire country.

Faucitt negotiated a treaty, similar to those with the other German states which provided for a 670-man regiment to be furnished to England, with similar payment terms. The result summed up by British historian Otto Trevelyan, was that the prince received for himself 5,000 per year while "the wood-cutters and charcoal burners of Waldeck were shooting and being shot by the lumberers of Maine and Connecticut."

"The growing tumult in Britain's North American colonies finally erupted into conflict on 19<sup>th</sup> April 1775, with the first shots exchanged at Lexington, Massachusetts. It soon became evident that there were insufficient troops to subdue the rebellious colonies and once again it became necessary to hire them from the continent.

The German principality of Waldeck was one of the states that offered troops to Britain. This small state was poor in resources and its rulers had made it a practice to hire troops to various maritime powers. Waldeckers had been in Venetian pay about 1688 and saw service against the Turks in Greece. Later, in 1742, a two-battalion regiment entered the service of the Dutch. A third battalion was formed in 1744 and a fourth in 1767. These battalions were also taken into Dutch pay and they formed the 2nd Waldeck Regiment. Both remained in Dutch service until 1806.

A treaty for troops was signed at Arolsen, in Waldeck, on 20<sup>th</sup> April 1776. Under the terms of this treaty, the Prince of Waldeck agreed to furnish a regiment of infantry, with a small train of artillery, ready to march by 6<sup>th</sup> May, 1776. Other articles provided for the payment of levy money at 30 crowns for each soldier, an annual subsidy of 25,050 crowns, and the payment of blood money whereby three men wounded were reckoned as one killed and a man killed was to be paid at the same rate as the levy money. ...

The Waldeck Regiment started on its journey to America on 20<sup>th</sup> May, 1776 and arrived at New York on 20<sup>th</sup> October. For the next two years the regiment served in the New York area, where it took part in the storming of Fort Washington, 16<sup>th</sup> November, 1776, and the defence of Staten Island, 22<sup>nd</sup> August, 1777. In the second engagement, a large American party had crossed from New Jersey and surprised some battalions of the New Jersey volunteers, a Provincial corps, but the 52<sup>nd</sup> Foot and the Waldeck Regiment were brought into action and the American force was driven back to its boats and forced to withdraw.

In October 1778, the Waldeck Regiment, along with two Provincial battalions, the Pennsylvania Loyalists and the Maryland Loyalists, were sent as reinforcements to West Florida. Until then, this province had been garrisoned by some companies of the 16<sup>th</sup> and 60<sup>th</sup> Regiments of Foot. West Florida, which had passed to British control in 1763, was sparsely settled. To control this territory, there were posts at Natchez and near Baton Rouge, both on the Mississippi River, and at Mobile and Pensacola.

When Spain entered the war in the summer of 1779, the Waldeckers were being redeployed to the posts on the Mississippi. The run-down condition of some of these frontier posts and the necessity of relocating one of them, prevented the movement of the entire regiment. The military governor of Spanish Louisiana, Don Bernardo de Galvez, an able and energetic officer, had been counselled by his staff to maintain a defensive position, but he ignored their advice and ordered an attack. In short order the forces under his command captured some small outposts, surprised a bark carrying a company of Waldeckers to the posts on the Mississippi, and after a bombardment, forced the commander at Baton Rouge to capitulate on 21<sup>st</sup> September, 1779. The garrison of that place included two companies of Waldeckers. Thus, within a few days, half the men of the Waldeck Regiment were prisoners of war.

After the Spanish captured Mobile in March 1780, they established an outpost at La Aldea, on the eastern shore of Mobile Bay. A mixed force of regulars, Provincials and Indians under the command of Colonel Hanxleden, were dispatched to surprise this post. This party had penetrated the outer works of the post before they were detected, but the first Spanish fire cut down the German colonel and his principal subordinate. With that, the Waldeckers refused to advance, and the Indians having fled, the next senior officer, a Provincial captain, could only order a withdrawal.

On the 9<sup>th</sup> of March, 1781, a Spanish fleet arrived off the bar at Pensacola, and within a few days put troops ashore. Ultimately this Spanish force, aided by a small French contingent, grew to 8,000 men, supported by a powerful naval armament. They besieged Pensacola until 9<sup>th</sup> May, when the place surrendered. Included in the garrison were 303 officers and men of the Waldeck Regiment. This was the last active service of the regiment in America.

As the prisoners were exchanged, they were sent to New York, but by the time the Waldeck Regiment reached anything like its former strength, peace was in the offing and no further operations were being undertaken. On 15<sup>th</sup> July, 1783, the Waldeckers embarked for their return voyage to Germany.

\$ 6,500.00

<https://www.jstor.org/stable/44229253>

Burgoyne, Bruce E., *The 3<sup>rd</sup> English-Waldeck Regiment in the American Revolution*  
Westminster: Heritage Books, 2008



my dear Cousin  
Havana 30<sup>th</sup> Janry 1806  
your letter of 10<sup>th</sup> Decr by Mr Dent  
was safely & expedited to me by that gentleman about  
three weeks since I should have been answered  
before but that I wished to have given <sup>you</sup> the result  
of my applications to this Government on the sub-  
ject of the scheme proposed in your <sup>letter</sup> on  
more mature deliberation I have thought it  
best to delay my solicitations to the Govt  
until after the close of a business of much  
importance which is now depending between  
me & them — If this business has a fortunate  
outcome there is scarce a doubt  
I can make the application you desire with  
a much better chance of success than if I were  
now to ask it — I propose to wait two weeks  
longer the termination of my business, if it is not  
finished then, I will without further loss of time make  
the applications in the manner which shall appear  
to me to be most adviseable — I think it  
likely that they will grant an exclusive privilege  
to you during the War on the pleasure of the  
court, which is all in fact that they ever do

1806 How Boston's future "Ice King" launched the international Ice Trade in America

6. (Business History – Ice Trade) Savage, William, **Autograph Letter Signed, Havana, Cuba. January 30, 1806, to his cousin, Frederic Tudor, Merchant, Boston.**

Quarto, three pages, plus stamp less address leaf, small holes from seal opening, with no significant loss of text, otherwise in very good, clean and legible condition.

"My dear Cousin, ...I wished to have given you the result of my applications to this Government on the subject of the scheme proposed in your letter [but] on more mature deliberation I have thought it best to delay my solicitations to the Government until after the close of a business of much importance which is now depending between me and them. If this business has a fortunate issue of which there is scarce a doubt I can make the application you desire with a much better chance of success than if I were now to ask it. I propose to wait two weeks longer [for] the communication of my business and if it is not finished then, I will without further loss of time make the applications in the manner which should appear to me to be the most adviseable. I think it likely that they will grant an exclusive privilege to you during the War on the pleasure of the court, which is all in fact that they ever do and if you consider

the privilege as a very important one, I should advise to make immediate application to the Spanish court for whatever they may promise here, [but] a word from Home will set it all aside.

You have not sufficiently explained the plan for me to judge of the practicality of the thing and therefore I am not ready to say whether I will take a concern with you on the business or accept of the other proposition but if you choose to state your plans to my friend Mr. Rice and I pledge myself for his secrecy. I will abide by his decision.

I have very little doubt that that you and James will succeed both to windward and at Jamaica, in the French Islands will cost you a [Douainere? / customs tax?] but in the English nothing. I suspect. and here I think it probable it will not be obtained without at least a heavy duty on the importations - but tis impossible for me to say at the moment on what terms your application will be granted if they grant it at all - at leisure I will give you my opinion more at length on the different points relative to this business - at present I will only add that I will do everything in my power to obtain you the privilege you desire and that I will conduct [thy?] application with all the secrecy the business requires. I should mention to you that I have not written Mr. Rice on this subject.

I expect to leave the Havana for home in the course of six? months...

[List of prices current]...Lumber 40\$ almost the only article of importation in demand – we had a large number of Hamburg ships with all kinds of German goods and we are completely [?] with them...

Frederic Tudor was a 21-year-old Boston businessman who hit upon the idea that he could make a fortune exporting ice from the ponds of New England to the French and British islands of the West Indies, where it was badly needed for medicinal purposes on all the islands, as Yellow Fever raged. At the start of January 1806, he bought a British brig to carry ice cut from his father's Massachusetts farm 1500 miles on the high seas to the French island of Martinique. He was aboard when it left dock on February 10, 1806, a week after this letter was written so he may not have seen it until much later in the year. To explain what transpired before and after the ship's departure, an essay published by the Massachusetts Historical Society in 1985 ("*The Journal of James Savage and the Beginning of Frederic Tudor's Career in the Ice Trade*") puts this letter in historical perspective.

The brothers James and William Savage were Tudor's cousins. Tudor's father, who had been one of Washington's Generals during the Revolutionary War, had virtually adopted the brothers after their mother died and their father went insane. When in August 1805, Frederic conceived what many people thought to be the mad idea of shipping New England ice to the West Indies, he first thought of enlisting his own brother, William, and then his cousins, as partners in the venture. His brother was lukewarm, as was William Savage, who had just resigned his appointment as US Commercial Agent at Jamaica, moving to Cuba to embark on projects of his own. But Frederic persevered and at last convinced his brother and James Savage, who had "some business habits and character", to travel together to the Caribbean to visit each French and British island – France and Britain then being at War – to solicit the exclusive privilege of importing ice. On November 2, 1805, the two young men set sail for Martinique. While they were at sea, Frederic, optimistic about the success of their mission, purchased a British brig, at a cost of \$4750, on which he himself planned to sail to Martinique with his first cargo of ice. Unsuccessfully searching for some rich men to bankroll his venture, he wrote to William Savage in Havana on that score, also to enlist his aid in obtaining an ice trading monopoly to Spanish Cuba, assuring him that "if we succeed, we realize immense fortunes [but] if we fail, which is next to an impossibility, the loss is trifling". William's cautious response is the letter offered here.

It appears from this letter that William had no idea that his brother and Frederic's brother had gone off to Martinique. Frederic himself was unaware until later that they had met with ill fortune. On December 27, 1805, James Savage came down with Yellow Fever. He was bedridden for nearly two months. William Tudor stayed by his side until he appeared to be convalescing, when he left to visit the other French islands in search of an ice monopoly. Frederic, meanwhile, was eager to load up his boat and proceed to Martinique, merely hoping that his emissaries had obtained the hoped-for privileges. He had also not yet received this letter, but again wrote William Savage in Havana, urging him to "obtain an exclusive privilege" there, for "it is a glorious enterprise with promise."

Impatient to depart, Frederic loaded his ship with tons of ice packed in hay. On February 13, a Boston newspaper reported, with a smirk: "No joke. A vessel with a cargo of 80 tons of ice had cleared out from this port for Martinique We hope this will not prove a *slippery* speculation." When Frederic arrived on March 4, he found that his brother had made arrangements for him to bribe some local officials, but had yet opened an ice house in which his cargo could be stored. In desperation, Frederick sold his complete cargo for \$4000 and sailed back to Boston, arriving in time to greet William Tudor and James Savage, whom he blamed for a net loss of \$4000, they never having "entered into the undertaking with the ardour which was necessary to insure success in the outset of the business", being too "easily discouraged" and lacking that "confidence which defies all ridicule and opposition."

Frederic himself was not discouraged. He was convinced that if he had found an icehouse waiting at Martinique he could have made a tidy profit and that his first shipment proved that his plan of transporting ice was "perfectly good."

Neither his brother nor the Savage cousins were prepared to stay the course. Frederic Tudor, left to own devices, built up a business that was successful beyond his wildest dreams. By mid-century, the "Ice King" of Boston was shipping 150,000 tons of ice, not only to the West Indies, but also to South America, Gold Rush San Francisco, even Persia. Before his death in 1864, he was dispatching 363 cargoes a year to 53 ports, scattered all over the world, and died a very rich man.

\$ 300.00



7. (Business History – Massachusetts – New Orleans) Vose, Thomas, **Account Books and Letter Copy Book of Thomas Vose, Commission Merchant of Boston and New Orleans, Louisiana, 1820-1829**  
Five volumes, as follows:

1. "Thomas Vose's Ledger. September 1820", octavo, 132 manuscript pages, plus 9-page index, bound in contemporary marbled paper covered boards, ¼ red sheep back strip, in very good, clean condition. Entries dated 1820-1825.
2. "Thomas Vose's Journal September 1820", small quarto, 131 manuscript pages, plus blanks, bound in contemporary paper covered boards, ¼ sheep back strip, very good.

Entries dated 1820-1829 for Vose's business activity in Boston and New Orleans, showing that his business in New Orleans continued at least until 1829 as "Bridge and Vosae." The entries also list personal expenditures, including the March 13, 1821, entry "Joseph H. Buckingham... Sold him ½ of my right as proprietor of Mercantile Library," and entries for having books bound, clothing purchases and dancing lessons amongst others.

3. "Cash", Small quarto, 88 manuscript pages, plus blanks, bound in contemporary marbled paper covered boards, and ¼ sheep, back strip somewhat worn, else in good, legible condition. Entries dated October 1820 – November 1827.
4. "Thomas Vose's Invoice Book. September 1820", small quarto, 36 manuscript pages, plus blanks, bound in contemporary marbled paper covered boards and ¼ sheepo, very good.
5. "Thomas Vose's Letter Book August 1820", small quarto, 173 manuscript pages, bound in contemporary marbled paper covered boards, back strip quite worn, with remains of old non-archival taper repairs, text in good, clean legible condition.

Letter copy book which records Vose's business correspondence from August 21, 1820 – December 11, 1824, in Boston and in New Orleans.

Business records for Thomas Vose covering the years 1820-1829 including his business interests in Boston and New Orleans, and his use of and travel on the Brig Creole, a notorious slave ship used in the domestic slave trade.

Vose exported cotton from Louisiana and other points in the south from New Orleans to Boston. Vose shipped a variety of commodities from Boston to points along the east coast from Maine to Charleston, New Orleans, and Puerto Rico. He shipped finished textiles and manufactured goods from early Massachusetts factories, clothing, including shirts, hats, shoes. Articles that were in high demand were "coarse negro hats" and "coarse negro brogans," i.e. purchased by whites for the use of their slaves.

Thomas Vose was a Boston commission merchant, in partnership with William Worthington, and James Brundage, engaged in business as Worthington & Co., 20 Central Wharf, per the 1820 Boston City Directory. (House 76 Orange Street). The 1822 Boston Directory states that the firm was then known as Worthington, Vose & Co., at the same location. His father was Elijah Vose, partner of the firm of E. & J. Vose, Boston hatters, 42 Orange Street & 14 ½ Cornhill, per Boston 1820 Directory. The 1825 Boston Directory shows Vose engaged as a commission merchant by himself at 20 Long Wharf. The Vose family appears to have been early settlers in Milton, Massachusetts and included the Boston cabinetmaker Isaac Vose (1789-1825).

William Worthington was largely engaged in the Malaga Trade and was one of the largest real estate owners in Dorchester. After his partnership with Vose ended he continued in business with his sons.

Vose did considerable business with his uncle, Thomas Vose<sup>1</sup> (1765-1848), and cousins Elisha (1803-1874) and Josiah Hayden Vose (1794-1845) of Robbinston, Maine.

Vose transacted considerable business with Kuhn & Tufts, a firm of New Orleans Commission Merchants, headed by George H. Kuhn and Peter Tufts at 14 Bienville, per the 1824 New Orleans City Directory. This may have induced Vose to travel to New Orleans and set up in business there, in 1824 and 1825, Vose was in New Orleans as a commission merchant. The 1824 New Orleans City Directory

does not list Thomas Vose, but does list Isaac D. Vose, commission merchant doing business at 29 Bienville.

Vose shipped many consignments to New Orleans aboard a brig named *Creole* which plied the Atlantic seaboard between Boston and New Orleans. Vose sailed from Boston to New Orleans aboard the *Creole*. Amongst the *Creole*'s cargo were human beings, it was used as a slave ship transporting slaves south to New Orleans as part of the burgeoning domestic slave trade. In 1841 a famous slave mutiny occurred aboard the *Creole*.

The *Creole* mutiny, sometimes called the *Creole* case, was a slave revolt aboard the American slave ship *Creole* in November 1841, when the brig was seized by the 128 slaves who were aboard the ship when it reached Nassau in the British colony of the Bahamas where slavery was abolished. The brig was transporting enslaved people as part of the coastwise slave trade in the American South. It has been described as the "most successful slave revolt in US history". Two died in the revolt, an enslaved person and a member of the crew.

The United Kingdom had abolished the slave trade with the Slave Trade Act in 1807, and the practice of slavery throughout the British Empire in 1833. Accordingly, British officials in the Bahamas ruled that the enslaved people on *Creole* were freed after their arrival in Nassau, if they chose to stay. Nineteen men who were identified as being responsible for the revolt were imprisoned on charges of mutiny; an Admiralty Court hearing in April 1842 ruled that the men had been illegally held captive as slaves and had the right to use force to gain freedom. The 17 men (two of the prisoners had died in the interim) were released and given their freedom.

When the *Creole* reached New Orleans in December 1841 with three enslaved women and two enslaved children aboard (who had refused to leave the ship), Southerners were outraged about the loss of property; calls for compensation ensued. Relations between the United States and Britain were strained for a time. The incident occurred during negotiations for the Webster–Ashburton Treaty of 1842 but was not directly addressed. The parties settled on seven crimes qualifying for extradition in the treaty, but they did not include slave revolts. Eventually claims for losses of slaves from *Creole* and two other American ships transporting enslaved persons were repaid to their owners, along with other claims dating to 1814, in a treaty of 1853 between the United States and Britain, for which an arbitration commission awarded settlements in 1855 against each nation.

See: Sinha, Manisha, *The Slave's Cause A History of Abolition* (New Haven: Yale University Press, 2016), pp., 411-416

#### Sample Quotes:

"Boston 24<sup>th</sup> Novr. 1821

Messrs. Kuhn & Tufts (N.O.) pr. Brig Statira

Gentlemen,

If it shall be that you have not made me remittance on a/c of the small box of clothing by the Golden Age, before receipt of this, I will thank you to look out for a small lot of Beaver Skins & should you be able to find a lot that comes cheap, to make my remittance that way – Be careful that they are not too thick & heavy pelted, & that they are not moth eaten before you pack them – Have them packed into a cask or tight Box with a good quantity of Tobacco samples, at least let the quantity of tobacco be one half, which I think will be sufficient to keep out the moths.

I should prefer that they should arrive sometime in Feby. As it's the opinion here they will be as high then as at any season in the year. Southern Beaver is worth in this market from \$ 2 to \$ 3.25 according to quality. The thickness of the pelt & hair has great influence on the price, as they are of no value. – Mr. F. R. Payson of your place made several consignments to Mr. Putnam the year past for which he obtained \$ 2.50 & 2.75 – Perhaps Mr. Payson will willingly give you information respecting the quality &c. of the Beaver he has consigned Mr. Putnam – Your attention to this will have the sincere thanks of ... Thomas Vose

P.S. My Father thinks the best mode will be to pack them into a Rum Cask that has not been long empty however you may pack them either way you shall think the better. T. V.”

“Boston 17<sup>th</sup> June 1822

Messrs. Kuhn & Tufts, N. Orleans

Gent,

Yours of 1<sup>st</sup> May with dft on G. & P. Packard for \$ 237.25 - & 11<sup>th</sup> ulto with a/c sales my consgt. Pr. Belvidere have been duly received & for your mark<sup>d</sup> attention to my interest I beg you to accept my humblest thanks – The bill has been accepted & undoubtedly will be paid at maturity – but there has been cracking work going on amongst the merchants of this city & there is no knowing who will “take down his sign to be newly painted” next. There has been between 30 & 40 failures in this city since 1<sup>st</sup> ulto. – among others are – B. Rich – Isaac Hall, John Ayres – P. & G. Jenny – P & J. Howe, R. Ellwell, Saml. Upton, Saml. Davis &c &c &c &c – with this you will have an invoice of another small adventure pr Schr. Camilla, Capt. Wooderson amtg. To \$ 276.42 which you will please receive & sell to the best advantage on as short credit as possible if cash cannot be obtained & forward the proceeds of this, as well as of that by Belvidere either in Beaver, if it can be well bought; or otherwise as in your discretion & good judgment, shall have the greatest appearance of producing the most beneficial result. The Pants & Jackets in this invoice are summer goods & therefore should be sold as soon as may be after arrival or you will be obliged to keep them until next Spring – The cloth is principally wide Stripe & very much the vogue in this city. They are very handsome & undoubtedly will sell (with out giving much trouble) even above the invoice prices. The Shirts are of very fine cloth but not unruffled... Thomas Vose”

“Boston 8<sup>th</sup> Sept. 1823 pr. Brig Creole

Messrs. Kuhn & Tufts,

Gentlemen,

I herewith enclose you an Invoice & Bill of Lading of 2 cases clothing consigned your house for sale on my a/c for Brig Creole Capt. King which vessel will sail on the 10<sup>th</sup> inst. – To the sales of these & my other goods, in your hands I request your particular attention in disposing of them to the best advantage before the season for which each particular kind is designed perfectly; not however wishing you to make great sacrifices in order to effect sales, nor to give credit to doubtful persons for the sake of an advanced price... Thomas Vose ...”

“Boston 15<sup>th</sup> March 1824

Mr. Geo. H. Kuhn (N.O.) Creole

Dear Sir,

Mr. Putnam's business & affairs being now nearly brought to a close he has expressed to me his intention of withdrawing himself from that kind of business & devoting more of his time to the affairs of the Insurance Company over which he presides as it comports more with his case & as the Salary he now receives sufficiently compensated him for faithfully attending to the duties of his office – He has already given up his Store on India Whf. & has requested me to remain with him at the office until next Octr - & then, he says, as you & Mr. Tufts have decided on leaving Orleans this Spring, if I should be inclined to go there in Oct. he will render me every assistance in his powers to obtain business & has no doubt but I will obtain as much commission business as I can attend to. – He thinks that should you & Mr. P. establish yourselves here you would undoubtedly confide with me any business you might have at New Orleans and also use your influence in cooperation with his own to induce others to keep me employ'd. – It is my intention at present to leave this place early in Oct. next. & remain in Orleans until 1<sup>st</sup> May 1825 & if during that time I should meet with satisfactory success I shall probably establish myself there in connexion with some young man of as steady habits as myself & continue there a number of years. -

I shall probably have an oppy. Of profiting by your wisdom & experience & shall take the liberty to trouble you considerably when you shall be in Boston for your good advice; & shall be very grateful for any advice you may be pleased to give me on this subject either by letter from Orleans or otherwise.

I have been induced to address this to you instead of your house because I have not much acquaintance with Mr. P. – tho' I have no doubt he will be as well disposed towards me as yourself.

The Delta arrived yesterday afternoon & the Sabra this morning neither have commenced discharging as yet. – Tis my opinion Mr. Putnam will lose considerable on this cotton – Liverpool advices give a greater prospect of a depreciation than a rise in the price between this & next fall. – a fair lot of Tennessee cotton was sold here a few days since at auction at 9 <sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> ! – If any of my goods in the hands of your house should remain on hand on rec<sup>pt</sup> of this I beg they may not be sacrificed but should there be any which you shall think will do better in the fall pack them up when you leave Orleans & put them into the hands of some safe person subject to my directions ... Thos Vose”

“Boston 13 Aug. 1824 (Charleston, S.C.)

Gents,

Since my last of 19 June I have received no news from you respecting the disposition of my verdigris...I intend paying a visit to the city of New Orleans early in the fall where I may possibly establish myself next year as a commission merchant and in that event should your house or any of your friends have any commercial intercourse with that place I should be thankful for any business however small which may be left to my care; and as no better reference could be given to you than my old master & instructor Mr. Jesse Putnam of this place with whom I have lived for the next 6 years no other as I conceive would be necessary – I intend to conduct my business on rather fairer principles than the merchants of that place & the W. I. Islands are accustomed to, as in every case where I may be so unfortunate as to make a bad debt I shall invariably withdraw my commission & shall attend solely to commission Business & the interest of my employers. Mr. Hitchborn, I presume recollects seeing me in the counting room of Mr. P. when he was in Boston a few years since... Thomas Vose”



"Boston 7<sup>th</sup> Oct. 1824

Messrs. D. Crocker & Co.,

Gent,

I wrote under this date pr. Ship Bowditch enclosing Bill of Lading & now enclose an invoice of 40 kegs of Verdigris ...

I shall leave here in the Brig Creole for N. Orleans about the last of this mo – any letters address'd to me with the calculation of my receiving them before leaving may be directed to the care of Messrs. E. & J. Vose, as I shall request my father to open any letters of that direction received after my departure. –

I leave it discretionary with you to sell at any time during the fall & winter & in the mean time will thank you to correspond with me respecting the same at New Orleans. ... Thos. Vose"

"Boston 22d Oct. 1824

Mr. George Green (of the firm of Lincoln & Green) New Orleans,

Friend Green,

... as intend visiting your city & have engaged my passage in the Brig Creole to sail in ten days allow me to trouble your friendship in attending to a small matter tho' not of little consequence to me. I shall probably bring with me some "northern notions" under my care & shall want some convenient place in which to store them for sale – I will therefore be obliged if you will have the goodness to obtain the referral if possible of two or three stores well situated for business at a moderate rent pr month (say from \$ 40 to \$60) to be taken possession of on my arrival & held until the 1<sup>st</sup> day of June next or six months from the time of my arrival – Should this be impossible I will thank you to engage a good store well situated at from forty to sixty dollars a month for six months & if practicable let it be conditioned to be taken possession of on my arrival, or on or before the 1<sup>st</sup> of Decr. Leaving it optional with me to take it any time before the 1<sup>st</sup> Decr. Should you not be able to procure a store for me on either of the last mentioned conditions I will be obliged if your would engage one the rent to commence immediately but see that the store is clear'd of all goods & put I good order... T. Vose"

"New Orleans 30 Nov. 1824

Hon. Jesse Putnam,

Dear Sir,

I arrived here yesterday in the Steam boat leaving the Creole at the Balize & wrote you yesterday via N. York pr Edward. – The river being low at present business is not so brisk as it is expected to be when it rises. – A large crop of cotton is expected but still the article commands at present a cent a pound more than first sales of the crop owing probably to the foreign orders in the market – prime commands 17¢ fair 13 @ 14 no tobacco yet come in Lead is not plenty as yet & commands 6 @ 6 ½ ¢ I think I shall be able to dispose of your clothing pretty readily tho' there are similar quantities here from New York... Thos Vose"

"N.O. Dec. 1, 1824

Hon. J. Putnam pr bg Louisiana

Dear Sir,

I wrote on 29<sup>th</sup> ulto pr Edward via N. York, yesterday pr mail and take this oppy pr the Louisiana – The Creole not yet up but expected every moment. – Your goods will probably come to a good market tho we cannot expect to obtain old prices as we have to compete with the New Yorkers. – I have made great exertion to obtain a store for only 6 or 7 months but have found it impossible to obtain one without paying a year's rent. I have therefore with the advice of Mr. Merry & my friend Green hired the store & house next above H & M's being No. 4 Bienville Street for one year at \$ 700. – it is considered a very low rent for the situation & convenience – it is a three story brick building the two first stories for a store & the upper loft containing three large rooms handsomely finish'd with kitchen & other conveniences back of the store & house – I could not have hired the store alone for less than \$ 600 - & I can at any time let the dwelling house for \$ 200. In this place we are obliged to board at one place – lodge at another & have our washing & ironing done by any one we chance to find which you must be aware amts to an enormous expense. – I think I can live much more economically in the same building with my store even if I were obliged to be alone but I expect to find one or two friends who will join me in the expense of the house – and can hire a negro woman for about \$ 10 – a month who will do my marketing – cooking, washing, ironing, &c I will thank you to show this letter to my father & Mr. Kuhn & obtain their remarks upon it. – Mr. K probably knows the store – it belongs to a Mr. John P. Cole & he is now fitting it up & (as it were) making a new building of it. – You will be aware of the importance of my living in the same building with the store as it will enable me to pay more attention to my business by affording convenience of writing evenings & at the same time being at home –

In consequence of the above arrangement I will if you advise continue my business here thro' the summer as well as the winter – for if I should not be able to obtain a partner before I leave in June I can without doubt find a confidential clerk to manage in my absence. – should this measure meet with your approbation I will thank you to insert in two or three of the Boston papers an adv. To this effect

"Thomas Vose,  
Comm Mercht  
New Orleans  
Refer to

Hon Jesse Putnam, Boston

Mr. Geo. H. Kuhn

Messrs Tufts, Eveleth, & Burrill – N.Y.

" D. Crocker & Co. – Charleston, S.C."

I recd a letter this morning of 13<sup>th</sup> ult. From D. Crocker & Co. Charleston quoting up. Cotton 9 @ 14 pr cts – crop much injured in quality – the quantity they say will probably be a fourth less than last year. – We have advices via N.Y. from Liverpool to 8 Oct. stating that cotton was improving in price, the sale for the past month exceeding the imports by 10,000 bales – no alterations in prices here since my last – Lead comes down in considerable quantities will probably be low bye & bye – actual sales at Mobile lately for good cotton 13 1/8 ¢ - they quote at 10 13 cts

Respectfully T. Vose

Since writing the above observing the newness in appearance in the building I have hired lead me to inquire when it was built & am informed it is entirely new, commenced in August last & not quite finish'd therefore Mr. K of course knows only where it stands – mine is no. 4 Kuhn's No. 6 – odd numbers being on our side even on the other.”

“New Orleans, Dec. 1, 1824

Mr. Benjamin Wade, Natchez

Dear Sir,

Herewith you will perceive my father & uncle's a/c curt with you being a copy of the one they sent you in Aug. 1823 & shewing a Balance in their fav' of Two thousand & seventy nine dollars 69/100 due 6<sup>th</sup> Aug. 1823. – You have also enclosed a letter from them authorizing & requesting you to pay said balance to me as soon as convenient & practicable – I have understood you were doing a very good business at Natchez & hope you will be able to discharge this debt soon. – I have taken store No. 4 Bienville St. & shall remain here until next June should you be in town I should be happy to have you call on me. My father placed a great deal of confidence in you altho' he has met with many heavy losses by giving credit to people in these parts & hopes still that you will be able not to disappoint him. He as well as my uncle have both large families & their business barely keeps them from starving & enables them to pay their honest debts. – I will thank you to reply to this immediately on receipt & if this a/c is found to be correct to reverse it & forward the same to ... T. Vose”

“New Orleans 2 Dec. 1824

Mr. Gardner Tufts,

Dear Sir,

You will probably, ere receipt of this have heard of my arrival here. – I have been in excellent health ever since I left – have hired the store next above Howard & Merry's on Bienville Street and am expecting every moment the arrival of the Creole – She is about 2 miles below the city detained by contrary winds. – N.E. Rum sells for 40 – Am. Brandy 62 has been offer'd for a lot which a young man from Boston has in his possession intending to carry it further up the river where he is going in a few days & expects to obtain 75 for it, he says it cost him in Boston but 40 & that he bo't it of Benj. Stevens Esq. – I know of no colouring in the place & could not be able to quote the price Should be happy to receive a line from you now & then & in the mean time remain ... T. Vose”

“New Orleans, 2 Dec. 1824

Messrs. E. & J. Vose,

Gentlemen,

I wrote on 29<sup>th</sup> pr. Delta via N. York pr. Brig Edward & now take the oppy. Pr Herald via Providence. – The Creole is in the river about 2 miles below the city detain'd by contrary winds. – When she arrives I will attend to the sales of your hats & advise you as I progress. – The river being low at present business is not so brisk as is expected when it rises – I wrote Mr. Wade yesterday enclosing him your letter and a copy of you're a/c current which I have in my possession – I am told here that he is doing good business at Natchez & hope I shall be able to collect the debt before I leave here in June next. – I have hired the store next above Howard & Merry's on Bienville St. for \$ 700 - & am obliged to hold it a year. – It is consider'd a very low rent for its situation in this place. – the third story is finish'd off

for a Dwelling which I can either let for about \$ 20 a month or live in it myself with one or two others which will be less expensive than to board at one place for \$ 30 lodge at another for \$ 15 – and have my washing & ironing done by any wench that comes along – I can hire a negro for \$ 10 pr month to do marketing, cooking &c which would render it less expensive living in the same building as my store provided I can find one or two others to join with me – at any rate if I let it I should reserve the privilege of lodging there as I could thereby pay more attention to my business not to be obliged after writing at my desk in a damp evening to expose myself to the evening air returning to my lodgings – All things consider'd even were I obliged to keep the whole for my own use it would be cheaper in the end than to lodge out at \$ 15 which is the regular price thro' out the city for anything like decent lodging - The facility it will give for conducting my business is the greater consideration – Messrs. Lincoln & Greene pay \$ 1300 – for the building in which they keep situated on the same street with mine & not so good a stand being farther down the street. They keep bachelor's hall over their store but it costs them more I believe than to board out. If I can let the dwelling over my store & board & lodge (or only lodge) there I think it will be the better way. – I have written to Mr. Putnam on this subject & have proposed advertising my establishment here which if he & you think advisable he will probably do. – If I should not find such as suits me for a partner I can easily have my business with Howard & Merry, Lincoln & Green, or a confidential clerk and as all these people have been very friendly to me since I arrived I have no doubt but they will continue so & what business I could have during the summer could not give either of them but very little trouble – As I am obliged to keep this store a year & have no doubt but I can have as much business as I can attend to I think it as well for me to make up my mind to do business here for four or five years first as last as the saying is – I enjoy very good health & hope to hear that the same blessing prevails with my northern friends. – The weather here is very changeable. – Yesterday it was very hot – to day cold enough for a fire – there is 35 degrees difference between the weather to-day & yesterday – I am told that the people have even been obliged to make fires to sit by in the month of August -... Thomas Vose

P.S. If you had any hats fur hats that you could sell here as low as \$ 2 or \$ 2 ¼ or any of those Russia wool hats (I believe that is what you call them) they would sell here – those coarse negro hats of mine I think will do well.”

“N.O. 5. Dec. 1824

Messrs. Newhall & Eveleth,

Crawford via N. York

Gent,

Your shoes pr. Creole were recd in store yesterday and I have sold trunks # 19, 20 & 21 @ \$ 12 pr doz 30 days cr. – trunks # 6 @ 10 5 @ \$ 6.25 - # 24 @ 29 + 6 @ 6.75 on 4 mos. cr. Being good & undoubted paper. – Shall probably close them soon – they are in pretty good demand altho' the quality in the place is great – I find acquaintance with a great many of Kuhn & Tufts old friends & shall be able to sell a great many of boots shoes & brogans - Possibly I may before I leave in June next find a partner to attend to our business during the summer but should I not I can easily make arrangements with H & Merry or with L & Green to attend to what business may be unsettled when I leave – My store is next above H & Merry's & I have their advice as well as that of L & Greene respect the credit of any purchaser who applies - Negro shoes & thick negro brogans are in demand – also Ladies fine mo. shoes with & without heels & straps considerably more trim'd & lac'd than those you sent me. – Handsome gentlemens boots sew'd & high over the instep would bring \$ 4 @ 4 ½ readily – I will keep you advised as my sales progress& inform you as to what kinds are wanted ... Thos. Vose

Cotton 12 @ 16 ¢ - handsome suitable for Boston market 13 ½ & 14 ¢ - Lead 6 ¢ @ 6 ¼ Tobacco 4 ¢ for first sort say 2 ¼ @ 4c – none of the new crop come down yet. If you wish remittance in any kind of produce I will thank you to give advice of such wish ...”

“New Orleans 9 Dec. 1824

Doct. Oliver, Medway, mass. (steam ship via N. Y.)

Dear Sir,

Since seeing you in Boston I have not as yet had the pleasure to receive from you any communication from you respecting cotton. The article now commands from 11 to 15 c according to quality and is here expected to maintain those prices altho’ a large crop is anticipated – what has arrived is generally of very handsome quality- Should you wish to order any from this place I should be happy to serve you & have no doubt but of course give you satisfaction in selecting ... if you have not already you can make some arrangement with Mr. Pulman to have the cotton shipped to him for you & permit me to draw on him for the cost. Domestic goods in good demand ... I have just bot 4 bales handsome Louisiana cotton at 12 ½ c cash.” –“

“New Orleans 10 Dec. 1824

Otis Everett Esq. – (Boston)

Dear Sir,

Herewith you will receive enclosed an a/c sales of the sheetings recd pr Brig Creole net pcds to your credit when collected six hundred & three eighty four hundredths dollars. – This is on 6 mos credit but to one of the first standing in the place & considered perfectly safe for any amount. They might have been sold or retail’d by the bale for cash or shorter credit perhaps ½ pr ct better pr yard but presuming the disposition of large quantities to safe people of more importance than retailing them at little higher prices I closed the sales of the whole to Mr. Spencer – he buys all his goods the first of the business season on 6 mos credit – and as it and as it becomes more like on shorter credits – If I were kept supplied with the goods ... I think I could dispose of very great quantities in the course of a year both by wholesale & retail – they are much liked an a/c of the smallness & neatness of the bales & they should always be made so as to be able to be able to warrant one bale a fair sample of all that is manufactured by your factory – all kinds of Domestics are in good demand at advanced prices especially sattinets & plaids – I purchased yesterday 4 bales fair cotton tho’ not quite so good as you could wish ... I can sell at the market price & shall probably make experiment – of a lot for you very soon. I think the article must pay at the present prices. – Sugar is worth 6 ¢ Lead the same – Tobacco not come down yet – the old stock may be quoted at 2 ½ @ 4 p – whiskey not much in market dull at 24C ... Thos Vose”

“N. O. 10 Dec. 1824

Messrs. Rice & Dunlap Boston,

Gent,

Herewith you have enclosed a/c sales your sattinet, casimere & socks recd fr. Brig Creole net proceeds to your credit – Two hundred & ninety four dollars 65/100 subject to the risk to the sale to Mr. Hawes ... I have purchased 4 bales very handsome Louisiana cotton at the low rate of 12 ½ ¢ pr lb for you’re a/c which I shall ship you pr Bg Creole to sail in a few days & expect you will obtain a

good profit on the same – Domestic goods are scarce & in demand – I think a lot of Gingham plaids & cotton checks would answer very well. – Sattinets are saleable now but two months hence would be too late for them. – Any consignments you or your friends may make me will be attended to with pleasure and the strictest punctuality will be observed respecting correspondence & remittance. – ... T.V.

Woolen socks are very plenty & cheap - ...”

“New Orleans 11. Dec. 1824

Hon. Jesse Putnam,

Dear Sir,

My las was of 1<sup>st</sup> inst. pr Brig. Louisiana and have not as yet had the pleasure to receive any of your regarded favours – have been very much engaged since then attending to the fixtures of my store making myself acquainted with the persons & credit of the several traders of this place – receiving & selling boots, shoes, nails, candles, soap, sheetings, sattinets, socks, hats, playing cards &c &c &c writing letters & forwarding a/c sales &c &c – the Creole has but finished unloading this day and I recd this afternoon the last of the goods consign'd to me – have sold for different people upwards of three thousand dollars of goods & have not as yet sold a single article of my own & of your goods but 60 bro shirts @ \$ 7 ½ doz from case # 4 – expect to commence sales soon all your goods will undoubtedly bring the invoice prices except the Linen shirts for which if I obtain \$ 15 – it will be from existing circumstances as much as I can expect as they cost less than a dollar and there are considerable quantities of this qlty here from N. York & selling at \$ 13.50 @ 16\$ - the Gingham jackets will perhaps remain on hand until the Spring – Cotton checks 2 ½ are asked for (shirts) & would sell in preference to the 4 & 4's and at better prices – I am offer's \$ 7.50 for all my cloaks and 2.75 for all my sattinet hanks. But sall obtain 3\$ or more for all my satt pants as they are very scarce as well as sattinets in the piece they cost me precisely 188 138/1000 ea. & if I had 3000 prs I think I could sell them as well as the 500 which I have. ...

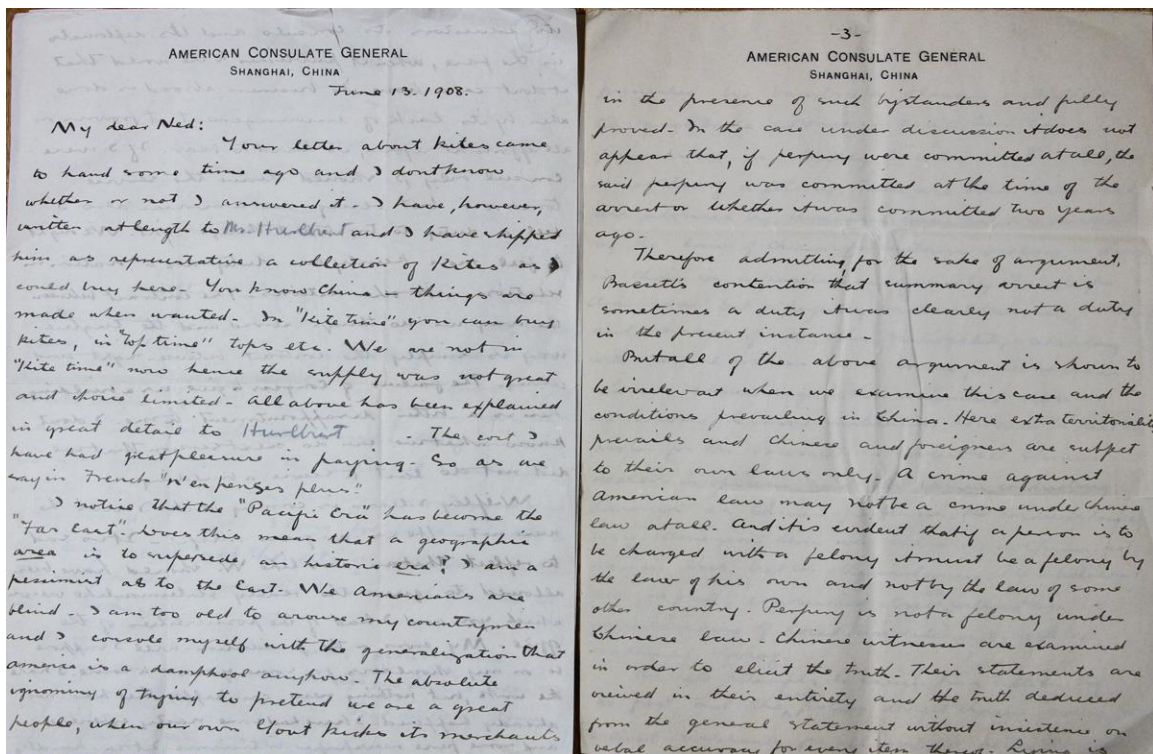
I have had some conversation with a young man by the name of Bridge a cousin of Mr. Kuhn's respecting a connexion with him in business at this place & he seems inclined to form a connexion with me to remain here during the approaching summer – shall probably make arrangements to commence with him the first day of march next. – I have made considerable inquiry respecting the Banks & Ins. Co's of this place but as yet have not been able to obtain the desired information is possessed only by the few who are interested in the stocks and that they are unwilling either to sell or to answer my questions concerning the same. – I purchased yesterday four bales handsome cotton at 12 pr – still the market stands 10 to 16 – I think this is a little better than the 3d kind of Louisiana I am of opinion that something will be made by those who receive cotton purchased at this time – it is believed here that the article will maintain its present price for sometime. – There has been but very little ship'd to Boston & yet I think it might pick up some small parcels for you in the levee in Feb. Mar & Apl. So as to pay a profit – nothing done as yet in Tobacco...T. Vose”

\$ 8500.00

1. Hon. Thomas, son of Thomas Vose, was born in Milton, Sept. 27, 1765, died in Robbinston, Maine, Nov. 13, 1848. He removed to Robbinston, Maine, in 1790, with his wife and infant daughter, to take charge of the interests of Lieut. Gov. Edward Robbins, the first proprietor and from whom

the town was named. Governor Robbins was one of the commissioners for building the state house in Boston, and the large timbers for the building were obtained by Mr. Vose from land that Gov. Robbins owned in the southwestern part of Calais, Maine. The twelve pillars on the front of the building were made of great pine trees which must have been over three feet in diameter, and were cut between Mount See All and Vose Lake. Mr. E. H. Vose says: "I well remember, when a boy of eight years, of my grandfather charging me to 'go and look at those pillars' when I went to Boston, and to 'remember that my old grandfather got them.'"

He built the first vessel in Robbinston in 1792, a schooner called the "First Attempt," and afterward built a number of ships at Robbinston and some at St. Andrews, New Brunswick. For some years he was engaged in the fishing trade largely with the Indians of the Passamoquoddy tribe who were always the firm friends of him and his descendants. He was a member of the convention which formed the constitution for the state of Maine, when it was set apart from Massachusetts, and was a member of the legislature. He was one of the selectmen of the town and active in town affairs. He kept his interest in politics and town affairs until his death.



8. (China) Denby, Charles, **Autograph Letter Signed, American Consulate General, Shanghai, China, June 13, 1908, and a contemporary partial letter to his brother Ned**

Two letters, folio, 9 pages, inscribed in ink, some folds, otherwise, in very good, clean, legible condition.

Denby writes describing current conditions in China:

"My dear Ned:

Your letter about kites came to hand some time ago and I don't know whether or not I answered it. I have, however, written at length to Mr. Hurlburt and I have shipped him as representative a collection

of kites as I could buy here – You know China – things are made when wanted. In “kite time” you can buy kites, in “top-time” tops etc. We are not in “kite time” now hence the supply was not great and choice limited. All above has been explained in great detail to Hurlburt. The cost I have had great pleasure in paying so as we say in French “n’en pensez plus”.

I notice that the “Pacific Era” has become the “Far East”. Does this mean that a geographic area is to supersede an historic era? I am a pessimist as to the East. We Americans are blind. I am too old to arouse my countrymen and I console myself with the generalization that America is a damn fool anyhow. The absolute ignominy of trying to pretend we are a great people, when our own Govt kicks its merchants its educators its consuls and its diplomats in the face, when it publishes to the world that it don’t care how its business abroad is done, when by its lack of encouragement it frowns on all efforts at reform, is hard to bear. If I were consul only I should leave the service tomorrow but being an American also I feel a duty to try to put things right. We ought to feel more keenly our duty as a nation in relations with other nations – The contrast between the way we do things abroad and the English way is simply the contrast between right and wrong. The failure of Congress to give us a building here is a bitter disappointment to me. I don’t know what we can do next session that we did not do last to secure a building.

Wilfley I learn is coming back. I wish he were not. It is sad to reflect that an ass like W. should have been allowed to queer the really statesmanlike views which you and I had of the possibilities of the office. My cross – the jurisdiction – will I suppose be on my shoulders for some years to come. I hate the work, but nothing new can happen that has not already happened. I have had some nasty experiences and some fierce newspaper interviews. It can hardly be worse, as I know that I can stand it. This is a curious community. All the vagaries of American national character seem to push to their utmost development here. It is a fine place for cranks – the very atmosphere is cranky. ...

Business is very bad here. Failures are imminent and enormous losses have been suffered by the big firms. Exchange is lower than it has been for six years – a tael now selling for 58 ¢ gold. That of itself kills the import trade and upsets the market. When I was at home a teal was worth 80¢.

I wonder what sort of an opium commission our Govt will send out here! I hope I am to be at the head of it – or perhaps you will be. It would be delightful to have you here. You can count on a good time and I can assure you that the vicinity of Shanghai is worth a visit. I enclose some pictures – souvenirs of recent trips. ...

“...But all the above argument is shown to be irrelevant when we examine this case and the conditions prevailing in China. Here extra territoriality prevails and Chinese and foreigners are subject to their own laws only. A crime against American law may not be a crime under Chinese law at all. And it is evident that if a person is to be charged with a felony by the law of his own and not by the law of some other country. Perjury is not a felony under Chinese law – Chinese witnesses are examined in order to elicit the truth. Their statements are viewed in their entirety and the truth deduced from the general statement without insistence on verbal accuracy for every item thereof. Lying is punished by bamboo or otherwise inflicted by the magistrate at once in court. Even this punishment is strictly limited by the code and is not that of a felony. There are other acts that are felonies by American law that are innocent by the law of China; for instance dealing in opium in China is a penitentiary offense by statute for Americans, but a perfectly innocent business for Chinese and persons of all other nationality; cohabiting with several women is a crime for Americans, but a perfectly innocent business for Chinese whereas concubinage to an unlimited scale is an honored Chinese institution. It would be just as proper for Mr. Bassett to arrest all Chinese dealers in opium and all Chinese conducting harems as Chinese perjurers. He conducts himself as if American law ere supreme in China not only in this but in other



instances. The whole court has, in fact, conducted itself either without an understanding of local conditions or with a contempt thereof.

Bassett attempts to excuse his action by the fact that the foreign police arrest Chinese every day without warrants for all sorts of petty offenses. This is true but on examination it will be found that all these arrests are for offenses which are breaches of the peace and breaches of municipal ordinances in the settlement limits. For the same character of offenses the municipal police arrest Americans and other foreigners. Drunken and violent American sailors are summarily arrested by the foreign police. Persons so arrested are brought before the consul (if foreigners) of their own nationality at the earliest possible moment. If Chinese they are brought before the Mixed court where they are heard by a Chinese magistrate.

The justification for these summary arrests is that China and all the Foreign Treaty Powers have specifically agreed to the land regulations under which the Settlement is conducted and the Municipal Police are to this degree the Police of the respective powers and China. No American has ever been arrested by the Police without an American warrant for a crime which did not concern the municipality.

I think the above effectually establishes the illegality of the American court's act.

There are three other considerations that I want to call attention to:

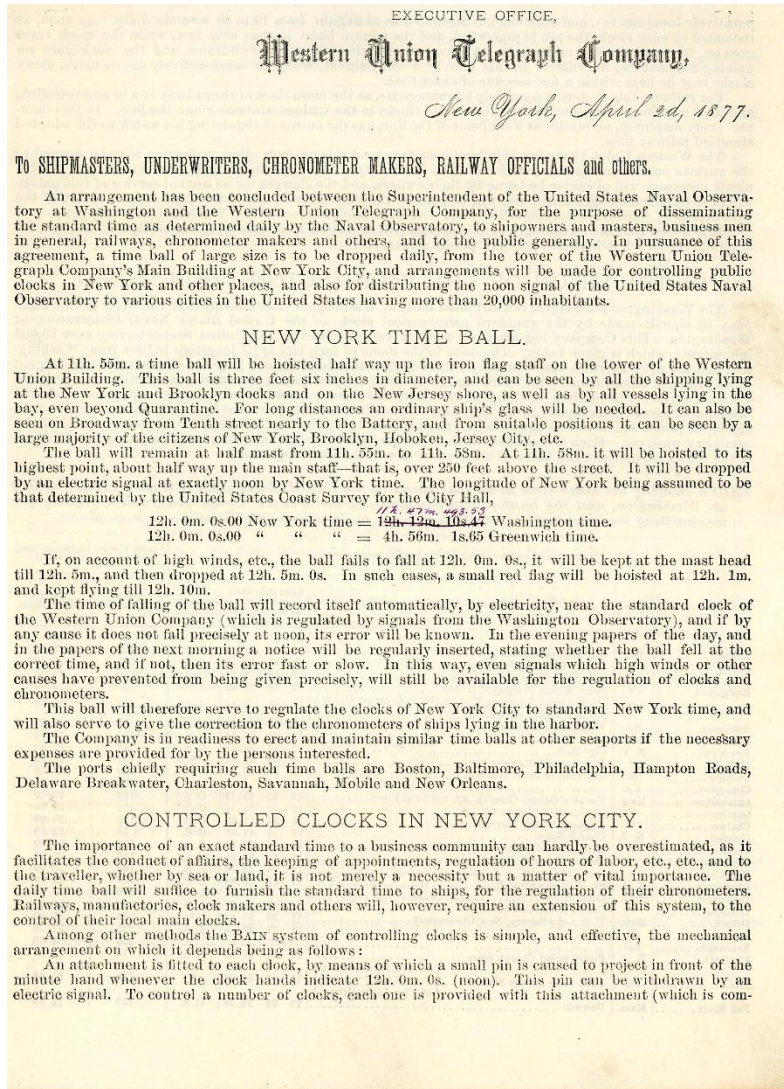
1. Witnesses of Chinese or other foreign nationality attend the American court as witnesses either by their own voluntary goodwill or by the courtesy of the authorities of their nationality who compel their attendance. It is the custom of all courts to treat with courtesy and forbearance such witnesses and this is the tacit condition of their attendance. If such witnesses misbehave themselves they are punishable only through their own authorities. If we are to expect that witnesses shall be compelled to attend our court we cannot, in our own interest, act illegally towards them.
2. By a well established custom in Shanghai, which I have strenuously insisted on in the case of Americans, Chinese in foreign employ in the settlement can only be arrested with the consent of the consul of the foreign employer's nationality – This is a useful safe guard against oppression and should be rigidly maintained. The advantage of it is obvious. For example if arrest of Chinese in American employ were at the direction of the Chinese authorities, the rivals of an American firm might secure the arrest of the comprador of said firm at some crisis when the business of the firm necessitated his constant and immediate presence with the business.

In the case in point the Chinese witness was head boy of the English Race Club and according to all laws and custom the British Consul should have been consulted.

3. When we are trying so hard to maintain cordial relations with China, our authorities should conciliate Chinese sensibilities.

I write at length because the Court and myself are at direct issue on this matter and as I regard them as having made a blunder which will affect our prestige and for which I cannot defend them. They may – will I am sure – write you about this and I want you to know the truth ... your brother, Chas. Denby”

\$ 300.00



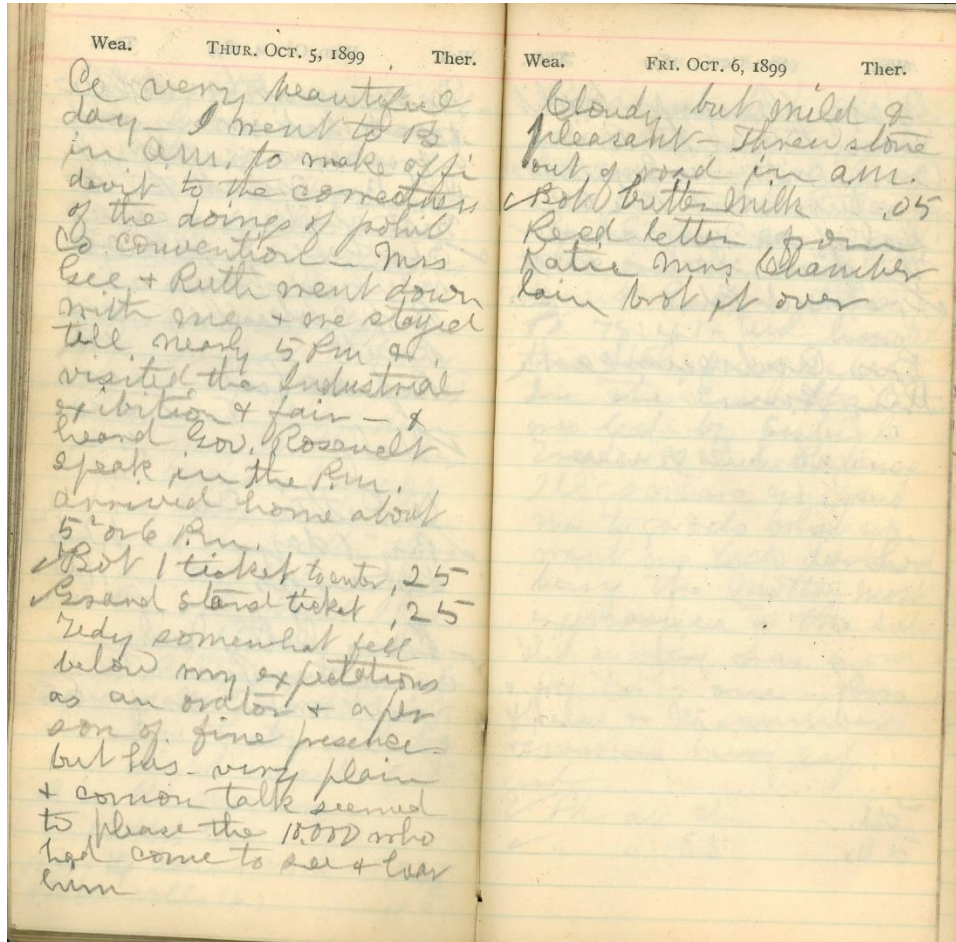
**1877 Western Union Tells Time for America**

9. (Chronometry) Orton, William, **Executive Office, Western Union Telegraph Company. New York, April 2, 1877, To Shipmasters, Underwriters, Chronometer Makers, Railway Officials and others** Quarto, 3 page printed circular letter, formerly folded, otherwise in very good, clean condition.

Announcing the company's arrangement with the US Naval Observatory in Washington "for the purpose of disseminating the standard time" as determined by the Observatory to the public by means of "a time ball of large size" which was to be "dropped daily" from the tower of Western Union headquarters in New York City, each day at noon. The "New York Time Ball", three and a half feet in diameter, would be "hoisted" up the iron flag staff of the building, 250 feet above the street, where it could be seen by a majority of New Yorkers, and then "dropped by an electric signal" at exactly 12 o'clock. Simultaneously, Western Union would distribute the noon signal to every city in America with a population of more than 20,000.

In 1870, it was found that there were more than 100 local times, varying by more than three hours, throughout the United States. A proposal to establish a "national time" with three time zones across the country faced some competitive bickering between the Naval Observatory in Washington and the

British Royal Observatory, both of which used wire services (like Western Union) to establish local time in various cities of their own countries. But when scientists at Harvard attempted to disseminate the British Greenwich time signal, received via transatlantic cable, in the US, using a Boston "signal ball", Western Union and the Navy fought back. This was the result. A rare ephemeral item. \$ 125.00



10. (Diary) **Manuscript Diary of F. G. Niles, Chenango Bridge, Broome County, New York, 1899**

12mo, 368 manuscript pp., pocket diary, in original cloth covered boards, entries written in pencil, binding worn, and stained, else in good, condition.

Diary in which F. G. Niles of Chenango Bridge, New York records the daily events in his life and community during the year 1899. Niles and his wife Sarah were an older married couple who operated a dairy farm and also owned rental real estate in nearby Binghamton. The couple were active in the Chenango Bridge Methodist Episcopal Church, the Temperance Cause and Prohibition Party politics. Attendance at missionary meetings, Sunday school and other social events. Niles relates his underwhelmed reaction to Theodore Roosevelt's speaking style when he addressed a crowd of ten thousand in Binghamton.

The couple had a son and daughter-in-law living in Howick, Natal, in South Africa, and Niles describes their concern for them as tensions between England and the Boer Government erupts into war.

Sample quotes:

"Tues., Jan. 3, 1899

... Dr. came again today & S pd him for today's & yesterdays visit 2.50. Orbie Keeler was struck by the Utica fast a.m. train – while crossing the R.R. tracks near the depot today, one horse was killed & the lifeless remains of Mr. K & part of the buggy wer found on the cowcatcher of the engine when the train stopped near the bridge. He had just brot. His son Geo. To the depot to take the cars on his return to school – and started on west across the track, Several persons warned him that the fast Utica was near but he did not hear, or heed & went to his doom. It is a very sad affair & one of the unaccountables – he was 66"

"Wed. Jan. 11, 1899

Bright & cold all day the papers state that last night was the coldest on record in some places in this state ranging from 25 to 40 below zero – It was very cold with us – Finished reading "Between 2 Opinions" a remarkable book by Miss Flag showing the true animus of secrecy & how its hand is against every reform"

"Sat. Jan. 14, 1899

... Finished Mark Twain's Equator Tour ..."

"Mon. Jan. 23, 1899

... Bot ... a bottle of med for rumatism & kidney troubles which he said had cured him of rheumatism it is made from the Kava Kever plant that grows on the banks of the ganges river in India by the Kidney cure Co. Cincinnati Oh ..."

"Sat. Jan. 28, 1899

... Recd in the evening a cablegram from Johannesburg with these words "Son allright" That means that we are grandparents again & we are grateful for such good news ..."

"Fri. March 31, 1899

... Frank Gee came to visit his Bro. has just been mustered out of the army was in South Carolina during the winter he was in the 203<sup>rd</sup> N.Y. vols. – is looking well."

"Sun. April 2, 1899

... not a very fine day for Easter bonnets & spring garments – S attended SS & Ch she reported excellent sermon from Bro. W "If a man die shall he live again" being the text visited with Ira Schofield Mrs Ceila Clark, Mrs. Ed Harris, Mrs Ed Friar, Mr. Hugh Martin ..."

"Sun. April 9, 1899

... went to S.S. & Ch. Bro Wagner preached his last discourse before conference & said it would probably be his last as he did not expect to return to this charge – the subject of his talk was the relations

of Pastor & people – based on the word Christ... he reviewed the history of past 4 years & so spoke that many was moved to tears – he has a call from C. B. & Og. To return but the P.E. thinks a change would be best – we think it will be hard to replace him...”

“Sat. April 29, 1899

... was unusually unsuccessful with my fishing this a.m. not even catching one ... when I returned to the house found Julia & Irene there they had just come they returned home in the evening. S & I called at Mr. Wilmots – after 6 p.m. & I returned the book life of “Frances Willard” which I had bord some time ago., finished reading it today was very much interested in it – a wonderful life earth has not been blessed with many such. Letter from Kate this p.m. all well”

“Sun. April 30, 1899

... S & I walked over to SS & Ch & also walked back the like of which I have not done in a year The SS was very interesting as we had our new pastor for teacher & all were very much pleased with his talk on the Comforter Promised” which was the sub. of Lesson – his sermon following the SS which was founded on Acts 8:35 “He preached unto him Jesus” was well recd & very much appreciated by the large audience present – Jesus was to be the key note for the coming year ...”

“Wed. May 10, 1899

... went fishing after breakfast & caught 4 small fish ... Eve attended prayer meeting led by Bro. Smith a very excellent meeting – some thots brot out – A good deed a god thot put into practice – the smallest administration of love never dies no matter how small our work for God – it will count somewhere it will not be lost – they that will live godly will suffer persecution – the days of trial & persecution are not yet over”

“Thus. May 18, 1899

... finished letter to Will in a.m. Pm recd letter from Kate & Will in K’s letter wer quite a number of kodack views of Durban & vicinity &c & 2 more of Seymour Niles ...”

“Tues. May 30, 1899

A most lovely day for Memorial services cool & the air delicious & many from city enjoy outings & the country young people enjoyed baseball &c there was a game played on the far end of our flat S & I went down to witness it & met quite a no. of friends Bro. & Mr Beckwith who came to the house with us & made quite a call...”

“Tues. June 13, 1899

... Eve attended Temperance lecture by Pastor followed by ice cream strawb social ...The lecture was superb”

“Wed. June 21, 1899

This morn we wer up early & got ready to start for Worcester which we did by taking the 8 a.m. train Virgil took us up in buggy we arrived all right at W- & at Bro. Shaws about 11 a.m. just in time for dinner & they wer somewhat surprised to see us thinking we had given up coming. In the evening we attended

commencement exercises of the Worcester Union School – everything passed off without a hitch to the credit of the graduating class Helen was historian & performed her part well & to the edification of the packed house – We also saw Bro (Smith our Pastor) there which was quite a surprise to us & him”

“Sat. July 1, 1899

... We recd 2 letters from Kate while at Worcester & said in the event of war bet. Eng. & the Transval they would probably go to Natal & stay till it was over – we hoped they would come home ...”

“Sun. July 2, 1899

... attended ch SS & C.E. Bro. S gave us a patriotic sermon bearing on Christian citizenship – it was very fine the best I ever heard on that sub. ... The S.S. lesson was in Hosea & was an invitation to Israel to return from their backsliding & God would love them freely & forget their sins &c In the eve. Chas. Lewis led the C.E. meeting which was one of the best the sub. Also being Christian citizenship...”

“Thur. Aug. 3, 1899

... At about 9 a.m. we 4 started for West Chenango to attend Prohib. Picnic Mr. H. Johnson kindly loaning me his horse & buggy C & Gail went with fanny & Miss B & I ... we arrived at the Grove about 10 a.m. & found but few there but by dinner time quite a goodly co. had arrived. After din. Rev. Goodman spoke to us on the mistakes of the prohib party &c for nearly an hour – following him came Bro. Clayton of Bing. Who gave us some proofs of the progress of the cause of the temperance cause by contrasting the present with the past. Mr. Pendel finished with remarks of a general character.”

“Sat. Aug. 5, 1899

... Recd letter from Kate written at Howiak Natal S. A. where she & Seymour Niles had gone on acc. Of rumors of war bet. Eng. & the Transvaal.”

“Wed. Aug. 9, 1899

... In eve all attended the stereopticon lecture given in ch by 2 natives of India a man & his wife who have been in this country with their children 6 years being educated for missionary work in India to which country they return as soon as they raise the necessary money – he is a minister & she an M.D. The L A S served ice cream in basement ...”

“Wed. Aug. 16, 1899

... in a.m. 3 or 4 piles of old ties caught fire on east side of R.R. south of the viaduct. The fire also burnt a small portion of my pasture & wheat stubble & new seeding Sent by Express a silk hat & knife of Fathers to Bro Dewitt ...”

“Sat. Sept. 9, 1899

... The Court Martial ... today resented Dreyfus to 10 years imprisonment for treason they have crucified an innocent man to save the French Army.”

“Tues. Sept. 19, 1899

... spent nearly the entire day slicking up the lawn keeping the hens away from the house & getting ready for pie social to be held at our house this eve for benefit of the L. A. S. of C. B. M.E. Ch. – About sun down a drizzling rain set in & we did not expect much company but enough finally came to make an even 2 doz with our selves & we had a very pleasant visit & more pie than we could eat about 3.50 was realized.”

“Thur. Oct. 5, 1899

... I went to B in a.m. to make affidavit to the correctness of the doings of the politico convention. Mrs Gee & Ruth went down with me & we stayed till nearly 5 pm & visited the Industrial exhibition & fair - & heard Gov Roosevelt speak in the p.m. arrived home about 5 or 6 p.m. Bot 1 ticket to enter .25 Grand stand ticket .25 Tedy somewhat fell below my expectations as an orator & a person of fine presence but his very plain & common talk seemed to please the 10,000 who had come to see & hear him”

“Sat. Oct. 7, 1899

... Went to B. in a.m. with Mr. Smethurst & returned at 12 ½ oc Called on Mr. Schrader the divine healer & recd treatment pd .25 ...”

“Wed. Oct. 11, 1899

... War between England & the Transval or S.A.R. declared to day by the Boer government”

“Thur. Oct. 26, 1899

... Mr. Johnson sent us 2 letters from Kate by Roy Tyrel before breakfast. She was still at Howick Natal Sept 23<sup>rd</sup> & was hourly expecting was to break out bet. The British & Boers. Worked on road about 2 hours ...”

“Thur. Nov. 9, 1899

... wrote to Will – The surveyors are making measurement about the R R crossing & building near by the scene of Orbie Keelers tragic death last Jan...”

“Mon. Nov. 13, 1899

... I went to Mr. L Booths & made affidavit to election expenses as Prohib. Candidate for co Treasurer & sent it to Co. clerk pd Mr B .25 Mrs Jessie Crydenwise home & her husbands printing plant wer burnt out Sat night or Sunday morn. Everything gone they only escaping in their night clothes ...”

“Fri. Nov. 17, 1899

... 2 letters from Katie Last written Oct 13 at Howick wer waiting to see whether the war was to be long or short if short wer not coming home this year if long they would come home. Mrs. Chamberlain brot the letters to us pd for Bing Leader ...”

"Tues. Nov. 21, 1899

... At ½ past 7 pm went to Oddfellows Hall to hear Howard of Rochester the originator of the Christian mens prohibition union which is doing great work in Rochester & other cities. He was introduced as a cyclone & his manor ... justifies the name ..."

"Sat. Dec. 2, 1899

A most lovely day for the 4<sup>th</sup> meeting of the SS Association of the 4 towns – which occurred at the CB ME Ch. The attendance was very large over 200 wer fed in the dining hall of the ch & thanks to the ladies there was enough to spare The Whitney Point delegation owing to the trains on RR wer late to come & early to go – but we enjoyed them while they wer with us. Brandoy positively declined election as president & Prof Grubel of W. P. was elected in his place I was elected Sec. & Mrs Aldermon of Castle Creek assistant Sec. – In numbers & interest was 2<sup>nd</sup> to none."

"Thur. Dec. 7, 1899

... no news from Kate & June & we are getting anxious about them the war in SA is getting near Howick Natal the place of their retreat..."

"Sat. Dec. 16, 1899

... recd 2 letters from Katie & June. They wer still at Howick Natal on Nov. 10<sup>th</sup> & talked of staying there till spring – but the recent British reverses will probably modify their ideas & they change their mind & come home this winter Eve the choir of the C B Me Ch met with us & rehearsed music for Christmas & for sab about 17 wer present & a very pleasant time. Pastor Smith was with them – Miss Robbins seems to be the leading spirit – We saw the total eclipse of the moon, very fine it was too"

"Fri. Dec. 22, 1899

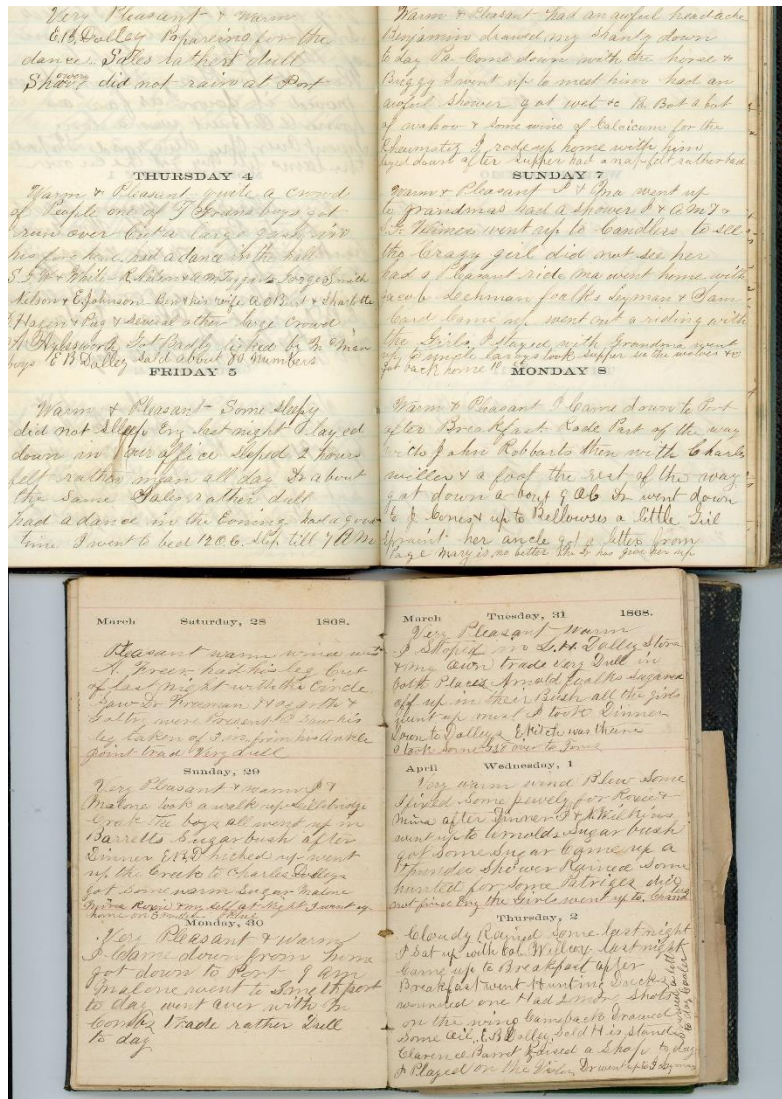
... News from S.A. very unfavorable to the British – Buller Methuen & Gatacre have each suffered defeat with great loss so that London admits a sum total of losses to the present of 7,000 killed wounded & missing. There is great gloom & grief in England – but a terrible determination to continue the fight till they win."

"Wed. Dec. 27, 1899

... Eve attended monthly missionary meeting – led by Mrs. Hatch not as many out as usual the subject was miscellaneous no particular country being under consideration – one cause of the light attendance was the marriage of Julia Thomas at the same hour to a Mr Bell of Herkimer of this state & quite a number wer there who otherwise would probably have been at the meeting including herself who is or was president of the Society. The presidency now falls on Mrs. Hatch who is well pleased."

\$ 250.00





11. (Diary – Pennsylvania – Michigan) Burt, Beldin, **Pair of Manuscript Diaries of Beldin Burt, of Roulette and Port Allegany, Potter County, Pennsylvania, including an Account of a two-month hunting trip to Hubbard Lake, Alcona County Michigan - 1867 and 1868**

Two diaries, 12mo and 16mo, 106 and 100 pages, several inlaid ephemeral items, both diaries bound in contemporary leather wallet style binding, entries written in ink and pencil, in generally good clean and legible condition.

Beldin Burt, merchant, was a member of a prominent family of, and early settlers, in Potter County, Pennsylvania. Burt son of J. K. and Orrilla (Lyman) Burt, was born in Burtville, Potter County, Pennsylvania in 1841. His grandfather, Benjamin Burt, was born in Chemung County, New York, and there married Mercy Rickey. He came in 1808 to what would later become Burtville, at the time a wilderness, he engaged in farming, the lumber trade, and erected the first mill at that point. He rafted lumber downriver to Pittsburgh. Beldin's father J. K. Burt was the first white male child born in Potter County, in Roulette in 1811, at the time there were no schools or educational advantages the country being entirely wild. He married Orrilla, daughter of Burrel Lyman, of Roulette, in 1837, he settled in Burtville where he engaged in farming. He and his wife had thirteen children. Beldin Burt engaged in

the general mercantile business and also dealt extensively in lumber. In 1871 he married Annis, daughter of George Taggart, late of Emporium, the couple had three children.

The present diaries date from the period directly before Burt's marriage, in addition to his mercantile activities, Burt was an amateur photographer, was active in attempting to establish a pharmacy in Port Allegany. He also appears to have been an amateur dentist. In 1868 he took a two-month hunting trip to Hubbard Lake in Michigan, a remote area in Alcona County, the diary chronicles the trip, encounters with Native Americans, and travel through their villages, etc.

### Sample Quotations:

#### 1867 Diary

February 16, "16th, A.M. rainy, wind in the south. Shelled some corn. John Dehn was at our house. P.M. went to Port Allegany with Sam Card with the buggy. Went to singing school up to the red school house. House quite full. Went home with Ames. Stayed all night &c."

February 23, "A.M. wind in the South went Card Creek after a lode of dry Pine. P.M. Drew hemlock with Bill & Perry at night Singing School did not go. Galtry was at our house talk of going in as a partner in a drug store lent Lyman \$ 10.00."

February 24th "A.M. Cloudy P.M. the Same. Shaved. Grandpa, myself went up to Dutch town on the colt took Dinner with Dick at G.P. R. went up to Laroy Lymans took a ride with the young people ... had a sing to Minerva Lyman all the young people."

March 20th "Pleasant but cold wind. I and Benjamin drewed 2 lodes of hay from over to Bill's. Lyman and Phi cut wood at the sugar bush I set up with the sick to Wallace Read got the fever Loeta McDowell sat up with me. Louisa crazy as a bed bug - Lula sick so is Lucretia Card with the typhoid fever. Han Snyder stayed at our house."

March 30th "Pleasant wind in the west. Blew quite hard Staying at Nig Shanty went to Prayr meeting did not take eny pictures went to singing school in the Evening had a sore throat &c - Stayed all night to S.H. R. went up to Wm. Boyington had some warm sugar to eat."

April 5th "Stormy wind in the South in the morning changed in the west. I L & Sam rafted rode down on a raft down to McDowell run wild as fury Snowed like fun by spells Went up to Barrs for Rubin Card on the colt a nice flood &c"

April 17th "Wind in the north. Pleasant & a large flood I cut Pa hair went to the funeral at 2 o'clock p.m. was one of the Bearers. Rev. Maltby preached larg congregation Lyman traded his oxen with Moses for his plas up Sartwell Creek helped berry the corps got home at sun down." [sic]

April 19th "Pleasant wind west, went to up to the corners took Pictures took Learoy Lymans family three times a group of the young people for Carl Barrett. In the evening went over to F. D. W. with Etta came back went to Church. Rev. Parker preached went up home with Violet. Stayed all night took dinner & supper to S P R."

May 3rd "Very pleasant but cool. I went up to Roulette to take pictures did not take eny mixed up some chemicals very pleasant went to meeting at night sung some before meeting the quire did quite well stayed to S. P. Reynolds all night." [sic]

May 19th "Pleasant froze some last night I took L W picture on a horse & SPR dog picture. Went to the sing at 10 oc after the sing took some pictures for the girls ... 2 pictures for W. Dasher ... took dinner dinner to SPR with Aunt & Uncle W Boyington at night went up to Aunts with S.G.W. Had a good visit. Came back to SPR stayed all night"

June 12th "Very pleasant & Warm ... Combs & Bellows putting up a Saloon in Port rather dull times for the merchants in this place this part of the season"

June 19th "Very Pleasant E. B.D. went to Olean to day. A Short brought our wahoo up & a show case &c sales amounted to \$ 3 or 4 to day. I & the Dr. made some tinctures & Pills Roxa & Miss Fitch called to see Bot some Perfumery &c"

July 7th "Warm & pleasant I & Ma went up to grandmas had a shower I and A. M. T. and S. G. Weimer went up to Candler's to see the Crazy girl did not see her had a pleasant ride ma went home with Jacob Lehman foalks Lyman & Sam Card came up went out a riding with the girls I stayed with Grandma went up to Uncle Laroy's. Took supper. See the Wolves &c Got back home 10 o'clock." [sic]

July 13 "Quite warm & pleasant Business quite Brisk today trade quite lively all over town there is a show to night. Pairings they come with a fore horse team there was a large crowd our trade was about (14.00) went home at night with Lyman & Sam Card was very cool" [sic]

August 2nd "Warm & Pleasant I took some pictures for Petry Johnson. Printed some for Cal Wilcox and J. Weimer and others. Did not get first rate ones. I washed & toned them out in the evening."

August 10th "Cloudy & rained some in the fore noon I took some pictures in the afternoon for different ones 12 in number. Rode up home with Viollit Lyman had some Calyssia along"

August 23rd "Pleasant there was a show to Coudersport to day I did not go I printed some pictures toned them out in the Evening Trad rather dull to day tried some pictures did not work well." [sic]

September 18th "Very warm I went up to Roulette on horse back I got the horse shod all around cost \$ 1.40 Recd some money of the Meachams boys. I went to town at night with John Davidson I went to the Indian show came back to SPR"

October 8th "Froze hard last night. Election to day. I voted at Port. Voted for license for Sharswood & some Co. officers Trad amt. to about ten dollars Ben and Willis Weimer were down with some cider 140 majority for license in town for Co & State 101 & 102 majority. Some Showman in town tonight."

October 19th "Very warm & pleasant very dry roads good had a celebration in the Eve over the Democratic Victorys Some from Roulette were down I went home about midnight with Lyman & Pulaski Read"

## 1868 Diary

February 7th "Very cool all day but clear trade was dull to day in the evening had a dance & donation at Dolly Parker got 83.20 had a good dance & some oysters &c very cold all night"

February 27th "Cloudy wind South but changed before night. Snowed some. Reported that Dr. D. Jackson was killed. I pulled a tooth for J. Dillenbeck Trade was rather Dull..."

February 28th "Cloudy & Cool wind blew snow drifted had a meeting at Port to elect Trustees for to make preparations to build a church in this place trade rather dull Dr. wife had some visitors from home D Smith & H. Shirill had a game of Billiards D. Smith was best"

March 4th "Cool but clear wind north. Volney came from Olean today. Had a big fire thare last night. Burned all the buildings between the Olean House & Petroleum Very cold this evening . J. Viner is no better trade very good."

March 13th "Warm & pleasant Lyman was down to Port to day sleighing about played out wheels run the best trad poor I split some wood ... to day is the day that Pres. Johnson is to have his trial of Impeachment &c"

March 14th "Cloudy but pleasant warm I pulled a tooth for Ostrander boy was on the under jaw left side pulled two teeth for Adam & Annis they were down Pa came down after the sleigh Young Good Templars met tonight played on the violin some ..."

March 28 "Pleasant warm wind west A. Freer had his leg cut of last night with the circle saw Dr. Freeman Hogarth & Galtz were present I saw his leg taken of 3 in. from his ankle joint trad very dull"

April 7 "Snowed wind blew quite cool Snowed 3 inches Dr went up to Isaac Lyman had scarlet fever trade poor Played dominoes with W Wright beet him 5 on a game of 200 . I wrote a letter to A.H. L. ... I failed on pulling a tooth for L. Gallop's wife."

April 18th "Cloudy & Cool Dr. Hogarth had some talk of Buying me out thinks of practicing medicine in this place trade very good. The boys run logs in the Portage George Weimers people were down I helped Bill clean bar room"

May 24th "Cloudy. Wind north quite cool. I & the boys went up on Benton's Hill got some wintergreen berries, Came back to the Mill saw some boys from Port come up drank some cider, went off feeling very well. Thos & A McD come up I went down home with them"

June 16th "Warm & Pleasant I Pa Lyman & L. H. Babcock went to Coudersport with the hoses & buggys took dinner at kelleys, run around town some. The board of the election of Roulette were arrested by Crow Robbins. Illeagal election." [sic]

July 3rd "Very warm I went up to Roulette store quite a crowd around Rode back with Tailors boy took dinner then went to Port with him helped Fred some eat supper to Palmers eat again danced a few times rode home with Dave Hall & wife drove the mare & colt"

September 19th "Poll raising at Port Hamlin & Backus spoke. I took some pictures tended bar for Palmer a large gathering present some quite drunk danced a little while I was down to C. Barrett in the eve. I got quite tired before I went to bed 2 oc."

October 13th "Cloudy. I set some traps helped Palmer at the bar. I voted at Port E. B. D. had 202 majority in Port was about 75 or so Dollars taken in at the bar."

October 18th "Clear & pleasant froze hard last night. The hardest last night ever known for this time of year. Wm Right died at 10 o'clock. I helped lay him out. Medbery and Stone helped me. I came up home on foot."

October 28th "Cloudy quite cool. I packed my Kemicals Bought some traps. Rode up with Cole as far as Coleman came on a foot got a Revolver of W Wright"

November 8th "Started for the west Went as far as Larabees stayed all night stayed all night L Lyman J Coleman & My self"

November 9th "Got up at 3 o'clock in the morning took Breakfast at George Caldwell went with us got to Olean at 10 started 10:45 to Dunkirk then to Cleveland thence to Toledo arrived at 12 oc ..."

November 10th "Started for Bay City via Detroit Saginaw Bay to Bay Citty reach Bay Citty at 2 pm run around town took supper at the frasier house Bill \$ 1 stayed to Huron House bill 50 ¢ took breakfast at a saloon 15 ¢ took the boat at 8 oc am"

November 13th "Pleasant all pack up their nap sacks started for Hubbard Lake, traveled 12 miles. Stayed all night to a shanty by Beaver Meadows. Passed two lakes. Pine a plenty. Did not kill eny thing. Eat hard tack." [sic]

November 15th "Sunday all started for Hubbard Lake got in a Cedar Swamp, Tamerack swamp, then on Burnt Plains. See one deer. Arrived at the lake at 4 p.m. Built a cabbin. Beautiful Sight logs up for a fire."

November 18th "Snowed some started for the shanty Eat our breakfast on the way reached the road about 10 am . I, L.L. & G Colwell went to the shanty the rest of the boys went for Harrisville we stayed & set some traps had a good time made some coffee &c"

November 23, "Pleasant. We went for the thief. Found to be John Butterfield got out a warrant for him tried before Justice Wilson was fined \$ 10 & cost returned up the beach very pleasant trip"

November 25th "Pleasant I George & Laroy we stayed on the boat over night next morning went up to Saginaw Citty arrived a 10 ock put up at the Bancroft House, lot of little nigs, Fair \$ 4 a day rained some enjoyed my self wrote a letter home"

November 30th "Cloudy. We started for New London, distance about 65 miles on the Wolf River. Arrived at dusk. Stayed at New London House took dinner on the boat Bill 2.00 on the boat 2 miles of ice we had to pass through"

December 2nd "Cloudy and clear. Ed & us all went out on a hunt. Found a link in a trap. George killed the link saw a good many deers track See some Indians with their Indian ponys with deer strapped on their back."

December 3rd "Clear thawed a little we all started for the Oconto lost the way went down the Wolf. Came back stayed to Semple's bill for 4 \$ 3 - was awful tired Saw some Indians camp"

December 9th "Clear & very cold. L. Young Laroy Lyman & myself went out started up 4 did not kill any. Came in at 1 pm Eat dinner at Carters tied up our trunks & Hired Carter to take us to Stephen's Point for 3 Dollars ... went to bed early."

December 14th "Cloudy & cool run around town found John Maynard Gallery pry r 1700 Saw Gen Sherman shook hands with him see Gen Grant & about 20 of other Generals. Bought our tickets for Erie \$ 16 - started at 9 ock on the train."

\$ 450.00

See: *History of the Counties of McKean, Elk, Cameron and Potter, Pennsylvania*, (Chicago: 1890)

124

Mark, Ann, and Grace, Mary and I dined at John's. I came back at dark and Mrs Wallace & I went to house in the evening. Mrs Wallace was charmed with coz Mark.

7<sup>th</sup> Monday - Chilly day and rained a part of the forenoon. Mark, Ann, Grace, Nellie, and myself took tea with Mary and spent a part of the evening home. Mark read *Widow Bedott* to us & other things.

8<sup>th</sup> Tuesday - A never-to-be-forgotten day! We all went off for a picnic, that is, coz Mark, Ann, Grace, Johnny, Matt, baby, Mother, Mary, Nellie, and myself. We went to the Community, carried chickens, boiled eggs, bread & butter, jelly, cake, cheese, preserves, raisins, wine, & coffee; went over Stockbridge Hill, & via Lebanon and stopped at a delightful picnic of woods on the hill to eat our lunch, where we had a grand prospect. They were all in raptures with the unchartered views especially coz Mark he says it surpasses everything he ever saw and that he shall never forget this day. Then it was very pleasant at the Community, & we had fine views coming home via Coal Hill & the furnace. Ann, Nellie, and I rode with Mark and he drove for us! he is a splendid driver - reached home about nine o'clock and had tea. The day has been a perfect one.

9<sup>th</sup> Wednesday - Well, Mark has gone! Ann, Grace, Johnny, Matt, baby, Nellie, and I, went as far as Mrs. Rowley with him and at half past two Johnny took him to Canastota. He goes on a late train. After he went Nellie,

12. (Diary) Woodbury, M. J., **Manuscript Diary of M. J. Woodbury, a young woman of Peterboro, Madison County, New York, January 1, 1867 – November 30, 1869, Woodbury was during this time an employee in the home of Gerrit Smith, the Abolitionist and Reformer**

Octavo, 189 manuscript pages, plus blanks, written in various inks in a legible hand, ink fading on several pages, but still readable. Bound in contemporary sheep, back strip missing. The diarist's name "M J Woodbury" embossed in gilt on front cover, ownership signature on front pastedown "M. J. Woodbury Christmas present Dec 25/66"

Woodbury was twenty-five when she received this diary as a Christmas gift in 1866. She was a native of Peterboro, her father owned a store in the village. Woodbury was apparently an employee of Gerrit Smith and his wife Ann Carroll Fitzhugh Smith, she likely served as a companion or aid to Mrs. Smith. Woodbury lived in the Smith mansion when the Smiths were in town. Woodbury gives an account of the comings and goings of the Smiths who were constantly traveling, and lecturing, and giving speeches. She describes the stream of guests at the Smith mansion which included a veritable "who's who" of Abolitionist heroes: Jermain W. Loguen, Samuel May, Charles Lenox Remond, Harriet Tubman, Sojourner Truth, and many others. Woodbury also describes Smith's attacks of depression or "wildness" as Woodbury calls it which afflicted Smith for many years. Woodbury was intimate with the family beyond that of a mere employee, often socializing with Smith's children, family and relatives, the Fitzhughs and Millers.

Woodbury also comments on village affairs, and social life, lectures, temperance work, her own family life and travels in the area, to Oneida, Rochester and elsewhere in central and western New York.

#### Sample quotations:

"New Years 1867 I am almost afraid to touch my pen to this immaculate page. This book was Johnny's Christmas gift and this is the first day of the New Year ... I went home for an hour or two and to Johnny's the first time since Christmas. The folks are all very busy. Father is better & went to see Mrs. Reeve while I was home. I hear tonight that poor FitzHugh Green is dead. He has been very bad for some time and quite wild. Poor fellow! It is better for him. Celinda has been to our house today. She talked about Franky Conan's death. She gave away all her things. Wished Celinda to have of the best of her dresses – a green silk."

"3d Thursday - Well Mary was married today! I went home as early as possible, about ten o'clock – Helped to cut the Turkey, cake &c. We invited no one but Mr. & Mrs Austin, Libbie Ostrander and Mr. & Mrs Bridge Johnny & Nett of course. Mary wore her garnet colored dress and pin, black alapaca to travel in, gray sack and black velvet bonnet with scarlet ties. They left at one o'clock. They are going to New York and will visit cousin Lottie in Plainfield. Will stay at the Dellivan House to night Annie and Robert FitzHugh came tonight . FitzHugh Green was buried this afternoon. It is strange a wedding and a funeral the same day. A letter from Mr. Price."

"6, Sunday, ... Poor Maggie has heard of her Mother's death! He brother-in-law came for her from beyond Syracuse. Her mother dies very suddenly – was not sick but three days, Mr. Holy came via Cazenovia and says the roads are terribly drifted. They started for Canastota but were told that the roads were drifted so turned back. Poor Maggie it is very hard – they will go in the morning."

"15 Tuesday ... A letter from Mary at last It is as I supposed – the letter was missent = went tp Waterloo instead of Peterboro... They stayed at the Delevan Thursday night missed the early train the next

morning and did not leave Albany until ten o'clock. Took the Harlem road Mina had gone Friday to Chambers Street Depot to meet them and waited two hours. They went to hear Beecher, with Alexander & Mina. The church was crowded so she only caught a glimpse of him once or twice. She thinks it very pleasant there. I went home with my letter this evening and Johnny brought another for Nellie written the 13th Sunday ... Mary & Amelia had called and invited them to dine with them on Thursday. Robert Hyde & wife had spent an evening with them and Mary met Trudy on Broadway. She was glad to see her & invited her to call. Then they have been in the Winter Garden and heard Booth in "Richard the Third", to the Broadway Theatre, to an Italian Theatre and heard Ristori in Queen Elisabeth, to Barnums and Mary & Mina had been out shopping and gone nearly the length of Broadway. She thinks they will be home tomorrow, but that would not leave time enough at Joe's Then I had another letter from Mary Stevens, the dear girl, a good long one, three sheets. She is better. We have two new guests Rev. Mr. James of Rochester, a friend of Dixons, and a southern gentleman, a nephew of Stonewall Jackson, Gen. Jackson... Maggie came in the noon stage."

"19 Saturday ... Nellie came over this morning to tell me that Mary & Charly were home. They came last night in the stage. Left New York Thursday came rather slowly as the roads were blocked up. Mina came as far as Utica with them to see Hattie Hall... Hattie Hall is dead. Mr. Smith rec'd a letter this noon wishing him to speak at the funeral and saying her remains were to be brought to Peterboro."

"22d Tuesday ... Mrs. Hall was buried this afternoon. Funeral at the Free Church. Mr. Smith made some remarks & Mr. Putnam wrote a poem. Mr. Smith sent his sleigh for them. Mr. Hall, Willie, Fred, Mr. Wood & Tuttle from Whitesboro, Charlotte Schofield and Mina Ostrander. They are all invited to stay here tonight. Mr. Calkins came with his sleigh for Miss Scholefield & Mina to go home with him."

[February] "23d Saturday ... Gattie came this afternoon. There were letters from Berlin. Mrs. Miller writes about here dresses. It seems that men cut, fit, and make dresses, and one had promised to make one for her, but it did not please, the trimming looked vulgar. They had tickets for the King's ball, but Mr. Miller was sick and Dudley had no dress coat and must buy or hire one if he went. Mr. Miller met Bismarck in the street and thought him the handsomest man he ever saw..."

[March] "2d Saturday ... I went to the store this afternoon, home and to Johnny's – Deal feels better. Read a letter Mary had received from Mina Ostrander ... Mr. Loguen from Syracuse came tonight and Mr. Shuolnicker, an old acquaintance of Mr. Smith's. He is a funny looking old man, very learned and very queer. Is ninety years old, and walked from Canastota."

"3d Sunday ... Mr. Loguen preached at the Mile Strip church this morning and Methodist this afternoon. I have been home – Cousin Deal has been at our house Margaret, William, Ken, Dell, Pinckney Petit and husband have been to see Nett. Dell has commenced housekeeping in Clockville, and looks very happy. Mr. Shuolnicker is a remarkable man – Was born in Austria and educated for a Catholic priest but seeing things he did not like left the priesthood. He thinks he has a mission in this country of Peace and goodwill to men" – Never goes to bed but sits up and writes all night occasionally falling asleep in his chair – says he is growing old and he must "watch and pray". "

"4<sup>th</sup> Monday ... Mr. Loguen has gone, I think to Morrisville. Spent a part of the evening at Johnny's, Cousin Deal was there, and Mother came in – As we came along went in the house a moment – Hannah Messinger, Etta Holmes, and Emma Carey had been spending the evening with Nellie"

"6<sup>th</sup> Wednesday ... Nellie showed me her certificate. She passed examination last week – Went to the other house. Coz Dealia had been to Mrs. Remington's & the post office with Mary. She played & sang



for me one of Nell's songs "The Golden Bowl", and "We all wear cloaks", "We have lived & loved together", and that exquisite gem "Joys that we have tasted: - she sings very sweetly, her voice something like Nell's but not very strong. Celinda was here this evening. Her school closed last week. Mr. Smith was seventy years old today..."

"26 Tuesday ...Mr. Smith, Greene, and Bessie started for New York early this morning. Mr. Smith was feeling wretchedly. Did not sleep last night. He burst into tears when he bade Gattie Good bye. He is very low spirited."

[April] "4<sup>th</sup> Thursday Mr. Smith came this afternoon He does not feel much better than when he went away. Could not sleep well, is low spirited and miserable. Says Mrs. Smith was not well enough to come with him – will make an effort next week to come with him ... Celinda came while we were at dinner about five o'clock and stayed an hour or two – I went to the store with her and walked as far as her Father's gate to get a breath of fresh air."

"6<sup>th</sup> Saturday ... Mrs. Smith & Bessie came early this afternoon to our great surprise! It seems Mr. Smith wrote her a doleful letter from Albany and sent a telegram yesterday for them to come as soon as possible. Greene was not able to travel and Mrs. Smith had not thought her self strong enough, but obeyed her summons. Mr. Smith had more sleep last night and now that his beloved Nancy is home feels as happy as a King! Maggie Preston has been to Syracuse Augusta Mae called for me to go to Celinda's for the evening but I could not – Mother and Nelly have been here. We hear dreadful news about Joe Norton – that he with thirty five others John Simms among the number are in jail in Rochester for passing counterfeit money I hope he is not guilty that there is a mistake. It is shocking!"

"7<sup>th</sup> Sunday ... Aunt Laura was here to dinner. She tells me that Dorance Messinger is boarding in Chicago with two maiden sisters of Ann Hasseltine Judson's the first Mrs. Judson. They are charming ladies of culture & refinement, and he thinks it a great privilege to know them. Mr. S has the vapors again. Did not sleep last night. Feels very melancholy. I have finished the "Life of Sarah Boardman Judson."

"8<sup>th</sup> Monday "All serene" this morning as Mr. S had a very good night – but, ah me! The prospect to night is exceeding doleful. He \came in the front room where Mrs. Smith was and says "Ina aren't you coming to bed? I'm getting pretty wild! Then Maggie Preston has a terrible ear-ache and I found her sitting up in bed, poor creature, groaning & crying. Mrs. Brent & I have made a poultice for her & I hope she will sleep. Bessie started for Geneva this morning..."

"9<sup>th</sup> Tuesday As I anticipated Mr. Smith did not have a good night & poor Mrs Smith did not get much sleep. I found in a paper something about sleep, calling it "The Great Enchanter" "Sleep makes us all pashas". Dr. Sweet of Conn, a bone-setter has been to Mrs. Calkins. He says there was a bone out of place & he has put it right..."

"11<sup>th</sup> Tuesday ... Mr. Smith did not sleep well last night. He seems to sleep every other night. There is a Panorama at the Presbyterian church this evening. Maggie & Mary Ryan had gone."

"20<sup>th</sup> Saturday Mrs. Smith and Mr have gone to Geneva. Mary Ryan has gone home. We are quite a small family. ..."

"May 1<sup>st</sup> ... Mr. Smith came this morning and Anna Fitzhugh with him. Mary was here this afternoon. Mr. Barnett left his store to day and Johnny takes possession ..."

"9<sup>th</sup> Thursday ... The carriage was sent for Greene and Bessie who are in Canastota but they will stay there until Mr. & Mrs Smith go south. Mary was here this morning and evening. Johnny has only gone to Utica. A woman was killed at Canastota by the cars last night. She was driving across the track and the horse took fright and would not go either way. Mrs. Backus and Anna Fitzhugh are sick ... Mr. & Mrs Smith have gone to Syracuse."

"11<sup>th</sup> Saturday ... Mr. & Mrs Smith started early this morning for New York. I went home this afternoon to Johnny's and Hattie Downer's. ..."

"23<sup>d</sup> Thursday ... Mary Ryan and myself went to the Temperance meeting at the Free Church and have joined the "Good Templars" Major Scholefield was there and we went to Dr. Douglass' to be initiated – Thirty-three have taken the pledge and sixteen have been initiated. I have laughed a great deal although it is a solemn thing. Mr. Longstreet is "Worthy Chaplain" It was nearly one o'clock when we came back."

"25<sup>th</sup> Saturday – Meeting of the "Good Templars" this evening at Barnetts Hall. A great many new members were initiated. Very interesting. Good singing. There seems to be a great deal of enthusiasm manifested. We were not detained so long as Thursday evening. ... Mr and Mrs Breck & Mrs Swift arrived this afternoon. Anna has not been down stairs."

[June] "14<sup>th</sup> Friday – Meeting of our Lodge this evening at Barnetts Hall Four new ones gentlemen initiated Our Worthy Chaplain being absent Celinda was called upon to officiate and I was obliged to take her place and read the Secretary's report. ... Dr. Fitzhugh came."

"17 Monday ... Dr. FitzHugh went this morning & Mr. Smith & Willie to Syracuse. Dr. Arnold rode from Canastota with them & took the night stage for Hamilton. I went to the store to see Mrs. Remington, to Hattie Downer's, Johnny's and home."

"23<sup>d</sup> Sunday Went to Quarterly meeting this morning. Mr Swet the presiding Elder preached. Home to dinner and called at Celinda's, Mrs. Reeve's & Johnny's and went to the graveyard with Mrs. Reeve and Hatty Downer ..."

"26 Wednesday ... Gerrit FitzHugh came last night about eleven. Mr. & Mrs Smith and John Littlejohn have gone to Oswego. Nellie came in with a map she has been drawing & painting for the Academy."

"July 1<sup>st</sup> Monday ... Mary & Mrs. Douglass came to see me this evening. Mary Ryan came this afternoon..."

"15 Monday Mr & Mrs Smith have started for Chicago and Mrs. Birney, Flora Fitzhugh and Mrs Kate Fitzhugh have gone. Mother, Nett, and Nellie were here this evening it has been a lovely day."

"17 Wednesday ... Mrs. Brent, Jenny Carroll and Gus Nicholson have ben to the Community – Mrs Brent of course was disgusted! I was near Anna today and was appalled to find her so very thin. It does not seem possible that she can live long..."

"26 Friday Anna's remains were taken away this afternoon. She will be buried in Geneseo by the side of her Father & Mother. There was a very pleasant expression on her face this morning. They have put flowers all around her head, a great many pansies she was very fond of them. No one but Mr. Smith &

Mrs Littlejohn have gone to the funeral. I have been to the Lodge tonight. There was a good many & we elected officers for the next quarter. Nearly all of the old ones were reelected..."

[August] "17<sup>th</sup> ... I have been reading passages from Hawthorne's Note Books. He says – "A person who has all the qualities of a friend except that he invariably fails you at the pinch." I suppose we might say it of half our friends."

[September] "20<sup>th</sup> Friday Twenty six years old today! I feel quite aged. I forgot all about it until nearly night when Aunt Betty came in and told me she had been writing to Mrs. Miller. It is also her birthday. Mrs. Reeve and Hatty Downer have been spending the evening with me..."

"October 1<sup>st</sup> ... Mary and Nellie were here this afternoon and Mr. and Mrs Sedgwick and Lord & Lady Amberley arrived about five o'clock Lord Amberley is a son of Lord John Russell and they are travelling in this country."

"19 Saturday Mr. & Mrs Patton from New York came this afternoon – Mrs. Patton was Abby Hutchinson one of the early singers. She has been singing very sweetly this evening and her husband is a fine singer. I went home a few minutes before dark and to Hatty Downers..."

"27 Sunday ... Went to Methodist church to hear Sally Holley this afternoon. Home to dinner and took a ride with Charley. Mary Donnelly called here on her way home from Eaton. She says Mary Ryan starts for Illinois next week."

[November] "2d Saturday ... Mr. & Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Birney, Greene, Bessie, Sally Holley and Harriet sojour came. Bessie Bridge and Nellie mad me a long call this afternoon."

"6<sup>th</sup> Wednesday Everyone busy preparing for the Millers. Gat, Mrs. Birney and Wallace have been fixing cedar for the front door and House in cedar letters for the center, and Mrs Smith has a new bunting falg. New officers were elected last week and installed tonight. I have the same office, A. S. and Bessie Bridge W. S. the mail brought a telegram from Miss Dixwell saying the "Java" touched Halifax the 5<sup>th</sup> and was due at Boston yesterday. So they may possibly be here tomorrow. Nett & Harisa Barnett took tea with Mary and came to the Lodge. They go to Oneida tomorrow. They were wishing they could stay a month longer... Mrs Smith tells me that Mrs Wallace's husband was an artist, and has been dead three years..."

"7<sup>th</sup> Thursday Father looked for the Millers today and made preparations. The flag was waving and the cedar arrangements fixed over the door but a telegram came from Mr. Miller saying they had landed and would be here Saturday. Sally Holley and Harriet Tubman went this morning ..."

"12 Tuesday ... Mr. May from Syracuse and his daughter Mrs. Wilkinson came tonight Mother and Mary were here this evening. The Ledyards dined here."

[December] "24 Tuesday ... Mrs. Smith and Nannie have gone to Geneva and Mrs Wallace has left us. It is uncertain whether she returns or not. She has had an offer of a place in New York & can have one of her children with her, so she is not decided... I was quite surprised to find under my pillow as I was getting ready for bed a package containing a calico dress a little book and five dollars in an envelope. The dress from Mrs. Miller and money Mrs Smith."

1868

[January] "13 Mrs. Miller and Nannie have gone to Geneva. Gat has been down in the parlor nearly all day I went to Woodbury & Rowley's and to Mary's just before dinner. ..."

"16 Thursday ... A Mrs Lawrence came tonight who has been in the army, and has a little white slave girl with her. Her Father was a slave-holder her mother a slave! Mother & Nellie came in this evening."

"18 Saturday ... Mrs Lawrence and Fanny, Virginia, Cassyopie Lawrence have gone to Canastota where Mrs. Lawrence speaks tonight...."

"21<sup>st</sup> Tuesday ... I have really seen & heard Benj. F. Taylor! Nellie & myself hired Mr. Gordon to take us to Morrisville to his lecture. His subject Failure, the alphabet of success – It was a fine lecture I was not disenchanted as I half expected to be having an exalted opinion of him. I have heard good speakers, but he has beautiful thoughts well expressed. The Hall is large & pleasant and the audience was enthusiastic ..."

[February] "11<sup>th</sup> Tuesday ... Mrs Miller Nannie, Mr. Miller and Mrs Smith started for New York at seven o'clock. They take the Cincinnati Express at eight fifty. Mother & Nellie have been here this evening. Mother & Nellie have been here this evening. Bessie Bridge starts for Salem Friday and has company from Johnsonville a young lady going to the same school."

"25 Tuesday – Went to Good Templars County Convention yesterday. ... Sixteen of us went all in one load, except Albert Ingalls. And a merry company we were. The morning session was nearly over when we reached the hall. Gussie, Mary Ives, Nellie & I went to Barnetts at noon and they insisted upon our staying to dinner, ... There were several Grand Lodge officers present ... Mr. Mills a Grand Lodge officer & reformed drunkard and others. When the Peterboro Lodge was called o to report Charley Cutler made a nice little speech did admirably. I liked Silas Ball was well as any one. He is such a genial, jolly soul. We went to the Barnett's store, the book store & to Mr. Barnett's to tea. Dr. Loomis and Emmet Coe there... In the evening all went to the Hall again to hear Mr. Mill – Mr Mason also spoke & sang once or twice. Scholefield & several others and after the public lecture twenty three were initiated. The Oneida people were very kind & invited us to stay over night but we came home at three o'clock in the morning. A merry load we were singing, shouting & coming very near upsetting a dozen times."

[March] "10<sup>th</sup> Tuesday ... Nellie & I called at Mrs. Remington's & Mrs Douglass and I spent the evening at Mr. Williams – Nellie at Mrs. Holmes. Mr. Smith and Willie came this afternoon They went to hear Dickens last night in Syracuse."

[April] "4<sup>th</sup> Saturday ... Mrs. Barnett and Carrie have gone home. Both delighted with their visit. Went to the lecture this evening and Alvarado Petrie & I had our heads examined. Mr. Sherman gave me a fine head – said I had a great deal of energy, very fine taste, good reasoning powers was exceedingly refined might have been a music teacher, if I had given my attention to it, might have been a speaker & writer, had order, and would keep things in elegant style was like my father had taken good care of myself and ever so many things I can't remember. Really he was very flattering."

"May 1<sup>st</sup> Friday ... The Ledyards dined here today and Gen Rees and wife called. The Gen was married a week or two ago to a Baltimore lady. Went to Lodge this evening."

"24<sup>th</sup> Saturday ... Mr & Mrs Smith, Mr Miller and Judge Couchling arrived this afternoon. Celinda and Louisa Conan called..."

"27 Wednesday ... Mr. Shea and daughter from New York arrived this afternoon. Mr Shea is Jeff Davis' lawyer."

[June] 9<sup>th</sup> Tuesday – A gentleman came this forenoon from the south, his father was white and his mother nearly so, is well educated and has a long Spanish name. Mrs Cochran came to help Maggie cook she will take her place in a few days. Dorrance Messinger arrived last night I went to Mrs. Reeve's this evening..."

"19 Friday ... Mary and Nellie have been down to Mrs. Austin's all day. Mrs. Austin is insane! She has not been well all the spring but Mary did not notice anything strange until about a week ago. She attempted to cut her throat last night and has been talking all sorts of strange things today..."

[July] "20<sup>th</sup> Mrs. Stanton, Bob and Dr. FitzHugh came, and Dr. Swift, wife, little Sally and Florrie FitzHugh spent the day and have gone back to Cazenovia..."

"26 Sunday ... Went to Methodist church to hear Mr. Price speak in behalf of the Freedmen Home and took a little walk."

[August] 8<sup>th</sup> Tuesday A never to be forgotten day! We all went off for a picnic, that is cos Mark, Ann, Grace, Johnny, Nett, baby, Mother, Mary, Nellie and myself. We went to the Community, carried chickens, boiled eggs, bread & butter, jelly, cake, cheese, almonds, raisins, wine & coffee – went over Stockbridge Hill & via Siloam and stopped at a delightful piece of woods on the hill to eat our lunch where we had a grand prospect. They were all in raptures over the enchanting views, especially coz Mark ... Then it was very pleasant at the Community & we had fine views coming home via Coal Hill & the Furnace ..."

[October] 3d Saturday... there is a Grant & Colfax meeting at Douglass Hall this evening."

"5 Monday ... Mr. Smith has gone again to speak for Grant & Colfax Nellie has just gone from here ..,"

"16 Friday ... Mother and Mary have been here. Mr. Smith came. He spoke in Wellsville, Allegany Co. and saw Aunt Nabby, Floreta, Mr Gardener & Charly!"

"17 Saturday ... The new Liberty Pole was raised this afternoon and Mr. Smith and Miller spoke at the Hall, and there was a Grant & Colfax meeting this evening. The old pole was too much decayed to use. All of our boys that went in the army and those who have been brought back dead helped to raise it!"

"24 Saturday Mr. Smith came this morning. The girls Ball club, the junior nine have gone to Morrisville to play..."

"25 Sunday ... Went to Free Church to hear a black man. Home. ..."

"26 Monday ... Mrs. Wallace came. Mr. Smith spoke in Douglass Hall this evening to the Irishmen. Celinda has been here."

[November] 3d Tuesday – Election day! ... Of course no one can tell yet how it will turn out. Nearly all the Irishmen around voted the Republic ticket. Mr. Miller has gone to Canastota with the votes and will wait for news. Had a letter from Mary She is having a fine time has been to hear Forrest and to Brooklyn to see the Browne's. Went to Mrs. Haddens and home."

[December] "2d Wednesday ... The poor girl went this afternoon, and Sojourner Truth came."

"4 Friday ... Sojourner is very lively and a good old soul."

"8 Tuesday ... Sojourner has nearly made us sick laughing at her funny stories"

"18 Friday ... I am reading Anna Dickinson's , What answer"

1869

[January] "24 Sunday Went to church this afternoon and evening to hear Charles Lenox Remond speak. He is a colored man, highly educated, and a good speaker. Is staying here... and more people went to church than I have seen before this winter"

[February] "5 Thursday Another terribly stormy day Mr. Mitchell came notwithstanding to lecture to us on Temperance – In spite of the storm the Hall was nearly half filled... He is a pleasant man and good speaker. Stayed at our house."

[March] "3d Wednesday ... two gentlemen Mr Fowler and Seward are staying here tonight ..."

"17 Wednesday St. Patrick's Day! ... Mr. and Mrs Smith came home this afternoon in the midst of the uproar and Mr. Smith partly went through the hall floor."

[April] 2d Friday Went to Lodge We had visitors two gentlemen who have patents to sell staying at the Hotel. Mr. Jones & Howland both made speeches and were very pleasant ..."

[June] "21<sup>st</sup> Monday Irene went this morning Jessie Jackson has gone, and Mr. May and Mundy from Syracuse came Sarah McClure left us couldn't agree with Mary the cook. Sarah McDermott came in her place..."

"22 Tuesday – Mr. Smith has started for Clifton Springs, Mr. Miller for New York, and Mr. May, Mundy and Judge Conkling for some other place. Mr. Mundy was a Baptist minister in Syracuse but left his church for a more liberal one and seems to be drifting about ..."

[July] "2d Friday The Millers are going to Geneva to live in Greene's house! Mr. Smith has given them the place. Mrs. Miller has been busy packing all day..."

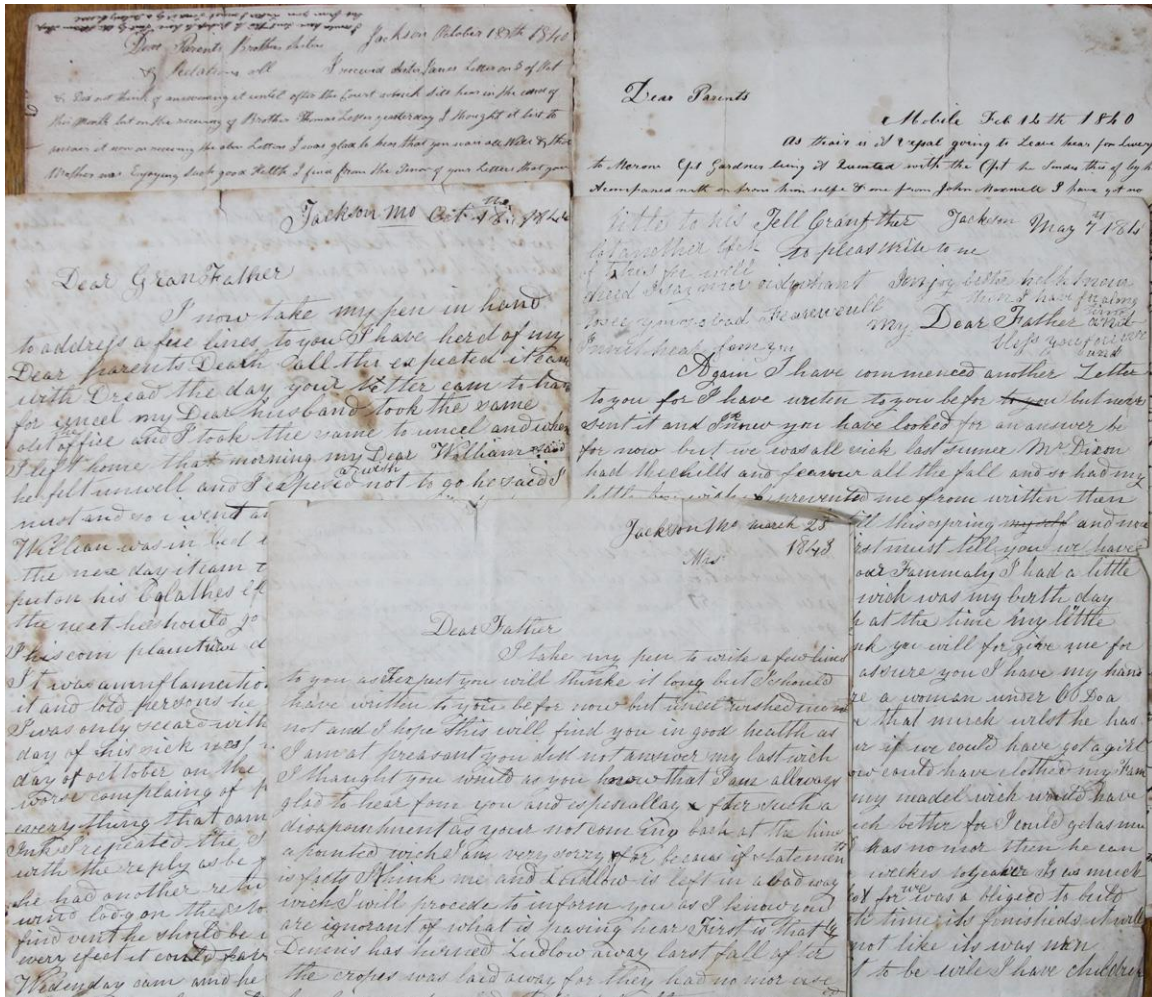
"23 Friday ... Have ben making cake and usual work. Mr. Kennedy colored, came, Green, Bessie and Gerrit H went and took poor "Sammy Weller" He is going to South America with Gerrit Backus. Have been to Mr. Marsh's"

[August] "7 Saturday – Mr. Tucker was buried today Kings went Mr Smith came. Eclipse of the sun – almost total here- quite in some places... Been making Gold and silver cake. Tonight Mary, Mrs. Douglass, Hannah, Holmes girls and Nellie came in besides Reeves and Sarah."

[September] 29 Wednesday ... Albert was back to dinner. Dan and Helen have gone to Jane Camerons – Seems a little strange to be at home working. Have been to Mr. Smith's twice. ..."

[October] "4<sup>th</sup> Monday. Rained all day and hard most of the time. I have been back and forth to Mr. Smith's and Celinda's dragging in the rain until I am nearly worn out and so busy I hardly know anything. Mary Hayes has been sewing for us."

\$ 850.00



13. (Dixon Family Letters) Dixon, Willam and H. B. Dixon, **Group of Six Letters from William Dixon and his wife, English Emigrants, written from Mobile, Alabama and Jackson, Missouri, to family in England, 1840-1844**

Six letters, 19 manuscript pages, dated 1840-44, quarto and folio, some war, staining and dust soiling, few short tears, and defects, else in good legible condition, despite Dixon's idiosyncratic spelling.

Series of six manuscript letters dated February 1840 – October 1844, the first three from William Dixon to his family in Maryport, and Warrington in Cumbria, with the other three from his wife H. B. Dixon to her father and grandmother in Wisbech, Cambridgeshire.

The Dixons write at length about trying to locate the property of an uncle, John Carruthers, who had emigrated to America and appears to have owned property in Alabama, New Orleans and in Ohio. The efforts appear to have been largely unsuccessful. Carruthers appeared to have purchased the Alabama property on behalf of a “negro” apparently a free black, who was not allowed to directly purchase land in that county, so paid Carruthers to conduct the matter. Carruthers also appears to have owned land and as many as 30 slaves in New Orleans and to have conducted business there in the first quarter of the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

The Dixons appear to have settled in Jackson, Cape Girardeau County, Missouri. The letters written from there describe the family’s struggles economically and otherwise.

“Mobile Feb 12<sup>th</sup> 1840

Dear Parents,

... their has nothing taken place concerning the property since I rote you the last letter I ham waiting hear until the time of Advertising is expired which will be next weeke then I mean to go to Montgomery I expect to be of by the Later end of next week my reason for not going before this time is I ham been wating to see if their was any biles filed & if their was for me to be hear if I had gon before I would have had two Journeys & Doble expence but I expect now that one will be ... I have bean to see if there is any biles filed by Fowler but there is non yet nor I expect that he will not make any clame has I have given him to under stand in an indirect way that I can defeat him so I think he will not make the attempt I hope not it will save me the trouble & expence if he does not he has only next week after that he will be bared by Law I canot git old of aney papers that Unkel had Paine & Fowler still persists that he had non the time that he was with them I expect that you will have received my Letters that I sent by the way of N York I have had a letter from Bety Walker she says that thay forward them to England by her Letter & the accounts in the newspaper it appears that things is very Dul in N York has well has all other parts of America thay have had a very large fire in N Orleans there is a Building destroyed that cost one Million seven Hundred thousand dolers things of every sort is very dul heare the Rivers is got up at Last & the Coton comes pouring down there is upwards of 40 thousand Bailes come down since Saturday but there is very few Buyers in the Market the accounts from Manchester & Liverpool is that Coton was failing so that makes this place dul ... William Dixon...” [sic]

“Mobile March 10<sup>th</sup> 1840

Dear Parents,

Cap Gardner being A boue to leave this Place I take the Opportunity of Sending you these few lines by him acompaned with a Litel Tobacco & a few secars which I expect he will deliver to you when he delivers this letter According has I mentioned in my last I went to Montgomery to see the estate I first went to Cahawba wich is about two Hundred Miles up the River at the Land Office in this place is near the Land was Bought paid for & entered in my Unkels name this is what I went to see then I tooke a Boat for Montgomery to search the records their but I could not find aney entery of any Kinde their



respecting it I got to understand hear whair abouts it was siturated so next morning I took a horse and rode down in the Country about 15 Miles enquiren at every Planters house that I could see until I got to the next Plantation to hit so I enquired of the Planter about it he went with me to the Man that is on it he is a Negro so I asked him several questions about the Land & asked him how he came to be in possession of it or what did he hold it by so he told me that it was his own & went and brought out the Paton or Deade so I took & reade it you may think that I was surprised when I saw that it was drawn up in his name asene to John Caruthers I took & examded it three times over to see if their was any Defroud about it or to see if thay had got this out since Unkels Death but it was just the same has ... that I 81xamined in the Land Office at Cahaba & it was taken out in 23 years before Unkel left that part of the Country then I asked him how he came to have it assigned to him he saide that Negros is not allowed to enter Land in this State So he knowing Unkel he got him to enter it for him he gave him the Money when they purchas land hear they get A sitificate upon them pay the Money then that is handed in & thay get the Deade or Patons they call them heare which is issued out from the General Land Office at Washington So before thay had handed in the Sitificate Unkel had assigned it to this Man he had endorsed it on the back of the sitificate then the paton or Deade was sent out in that Mans name his name is Oruny Fowler asine to John Carruthers this old Brown that that Lives over the Bay told me this storey but I did not believe it but it is too true the Old Negroe said that he youst to be in a grate deal of trubel always putting about his Mother & family & he sometimes youst to take a litel wiskey to revive his spirits he youst to neglect himself has regards clothes & youst not to mind how he went I hard this before but I did not put any touth in it but their was several planters that knewe him & they told me the same My opinion of him is that he has been unfortunate in the for part of his Life I mean that he must have lost a grate deal of money for he has always bean a hardworking Man but the thing is that you canot get your Money in this country when you have worked for it so I expect that he Lost a grate deal in this way in the former part of his life that when he got up in years & see the best part of his Life gon by that he got carles of himself the same I think is his reasons for not righting home in the Later part of his Life I had advise in Mongomery about the paton but they told me that if the paton was in his name which is the U States Security that no boddy could get it from him I met with a planter in the town that came from close by the land he knew Unkel so I was talking about it when the Man said he would swair that he see the Negro give Unkel the Money to bye the land with so I thought it was no youse of spending any more money over it so I returned to Mobile.

Business of every kind is very Dull hear there is nothing Doing in our trade so I think I shall leave hear for Ilinois next week whair I hope to be more fortunate so the next you may expect will be from Ilinoise. Coton is hear in grate quantities the store houses all full & the warfes ... there is a vacant place in the Streets thay have it stowed full of coton the Planters have had very Grate crops this season it is selling very low hear but the frites for ships is pretty high ... William Dixon" [sic]

\$ 650.00



14. (Fagg and Szarvas Family Papers) **Manuscript Archive of the interrelated Fagg and Szarvas Families including: Correspondence of Kenneth Stanley Fagg, commercial and advertising artist, while a student at University of Wisconsin and later in New York as an art student and while working as an illustrator, and his student, fiancé, and later wife, school teacher, Marion Rebuschatis, of Washington, D.C., and related correspondence of the family of Theodore "Theodore of the Ritz" Szarvas, maître d' hotel of the Ritz Carlton, whose daughter Janet married the noted IBM Computer Engineer Peter Fagg, son of Kenneth and Marion Fagg. The Archive includes diaries, photographs, manuscripts and printed paper ephemera, all dated 1896-1983.**

Large Archive includes 2,191 letters, comprising 6,737 manuscript and typed pages, plus over 1,000 pieces of paper and printed ephemera. Of the 2,191 letters, 1,626 letters (4,793 pages, dated 1920-1983) are from the family of Kenneth S. Fagg and Marion Rebuschatis and their children, with the remaining 565 letters (1,944 pages, dated 1896-1960) that of the family of Theodore Szarvas and his wife Vivian Florence Fraser and their children.

**Description of the Fagg family section of archive:**

1,626 letters, comprising 4,793 manuscript and typed pages broken down as follows:

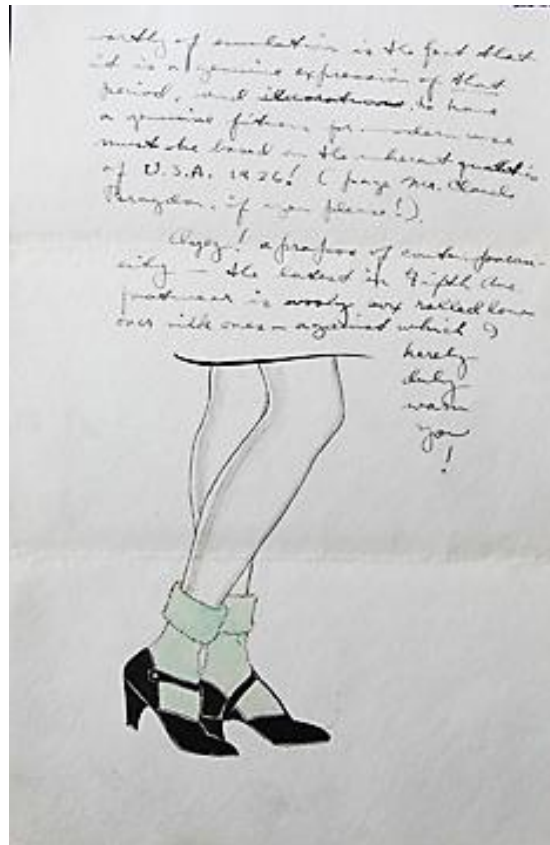
**1920s:** 1920: 1 letter, 7 pages; 1921: 169 letters, 444 pages; 1922: 154 letters, 508 pages; 1923: 62 letters, 186 pages; 1924: 153 letters, 465 pages; 1925: 117 letters, 387 pages; 1926: 135 letters, 370 pages; 1927: 78 letters, 201 pages; 1928: 8 letters, 17 pages. This part of the collection is mainly correspondence between Kenneth S. Fagg and Marion Rebuschatis both before and after they were

married, while they were both attending college at the University of Wisconsin, and when Kenneth was attending art school in New York City, and beginning his career as an artist and illustrator.

**1930s-1980s:** 155 letters, 448 pages. This section of the archive includes 52 letters written by Marion Fagg in 1938 to her Aunt Emma Noud, her mother's sister. At this time the Faggs were living at Sunnyside Gardens, L.I, and Aunt Emma at Washington, D.C. The correspondence seems to have been started with a hospital stay for a broken hip by Aunt Emma. Also included in this section of the correspondence collection are 43 letters written to Donald Fagg, the son of Kenneth and Marion Fagg. Donald's brother Peter Fagg, the noted IBM computer engineer, wrote 24 of these letters between 1950-1952, with Donald's father writing 37 letters to him between 1947-1952, and his mother Marion (3 letters) and his sister-in-law, Janet Szarvas Fagg (1 letter) also writing to him. Additionally there are other letters to Donald Fagg from Harvard University, Boston University, Ohio Wesleyan University, the New York Psychiatric Institute, and the Selective Service System. Donald Fagg committed suicide in 1957 and these letters written to him were apparently retained by the family after his death. In this section are also 4 letters written by Donald Fagg, written to his two Aunts Margaret and Emma, when he was a child. Peter Fagg also writes a letter to his parents and receives a letter from the Chappaqua Historical Society concerning the possible donation of paintings. There are also letters written to Ken and Marion from friends or family dating from the 1960s-1970s.

**Undated Letters:** 594 letters, 1,760 pages. Most of these undated letters do not have their mailing envelopes attached to them. (There are over 500 envelopes in this collection that are not with their letters, undoubtedly, a good many of these letters belong to these envelopes). Kenneth S. Fagg never wrote the date on his letters until later in life, thus most of these undated letters (approximately 512) are written by Kenneth S. Fagg in the 1920s. The envelopes in this collection are important for helping to date the correspondence. Of course the type of stationery and the contents of the letters, also help to date the letters. About 18 undated letters are written by Marion, the rest of them by other correspondents.

**Summary:** The bulk of the correspondence in this archive is mainly between Kenneth and Marion. The couple writes to each other, and with occasional letters by family, friends, or fellow students and or business associates. Of the letters in the archive, 1,169 letters were written by Kenneth S. Fagg, Marion wrote 262. The remaining letters were written by family, friends, or others. As might be expected, the correspondence was heavy during the years the couple was courting, engaged, and the year they married. After they married in 1927 most correspondence was written by Kenneth, while he was travelling, or working out of town, while Marion was still in either Washington, D.C., or away at university, occasionally there are letters between the parents and their children. Of the letters written by Kenneth S. Fagg, a number of them (38) are illustrated with drawings, sketches, portraits, cartoons, of considerable interest and demonstrate Fagg's skill and talents as a graphic artist and designer, etc. The letters give some interesting insight into the life of an artist and illustrator in New York City in the 1920s, attending many art exhibitions at galleries, theatrical performances, plays, or concerts, while he was an art student.



#### Description of Szarvas section of Archive:

The second section of this archival collection is comprised of the correspondence of the Szarvas family, Theodore "Theodore of the Ritz" Szarvas, his wife Vivian Florence Fraser, and their four children, Theodore, Jr., James H., Robert, and Janet. Janet Szarvas married Peter Fagg, the son of Kenneth and Marion Fagg mentioned above. It is from Janet and Peter Fagg's family that the two sections of the archive are connected and descended. This section of the archive consists of 565 letters (1,944 pages) dated 1896-1960.

**Theodore Szarvas, Sr.:** 69 letters, 269 pages, dated 1907-1952, written mainly to his wife, with most being on the letterhead of the various hotels at which he was employed, including: the Ritz Hotel, Piccadilly, London, England (1909-1912, 1914); Grand Hotel Royal, Nagyszalloda, Budapest, Hungary (1913); Ritz-Carlton Hotel, New York, NY (1916-1917, 1923, 1927, 1931), Ritz-Carlton Hotel, Atlantic City, New Jersey (1927); The Midnight Sun (Swedegran Restaurants, Inc.), New York, NY (1938); Hotel Pierre, New York, New York (undated). The letters are interesting as they show the movements and progress of Theodore as he builds his career and establishes himself in upper echelons of haute cuisine and fine dining. He worked at the Ritz in London and other places, then went to Budapest, returned to London, then on to New York City where he worked at the Ritz-Carlton and where his name became synonymous with fine dining. He writes love letters and poetry to his wife, discusses his work at various hotel restaurants, he describes the political situation in London at the beginning of WWI, when he was forced to leave his position at the Ritz due to his Hungarian nationality. During the early years of their marriage (1911-1913) when they lived in London, Vivian took trips back to New York while her husband Theodore remained abroad.

**Vivian Florence Fraser Szarvas:** 72 letters, 329 pages, dated 1907-1957, includes correspondence from Vivian to Theodore Szarvas before they were married (32 letters dated 1907-1909), letters during their marriage (when they lived in London and she visited America twice), and after they moved to America permanently. The letters show the progress of their secret courtship while they lived in New York City and later when Theodore moved to London to work at the Ritz. A couple of the later letters are to her children, or a friend, however the bulk of the letters are written to her husband Theodore. (Sixteen of these letters are undated).

**Millie Hartman:** mother of Vivian Florence Fraser Szarvas, 69 letters, 367 pages, dated 1901-1920, this part of the collection consists of letters written by Mrs. Hartman to her daughter Vivian when she took two extended trips without her daughter accompanying her. One trip was to Hot Springs, Virginia in 1901 and another, a trip to Europe (France, Germany, Switzerland) in 1902. Vivian appears to have stayed home with family. Vivian was then a child of 11 to 12 years old. Other letters (1910-1914) are written to Vivian by her mother when Vivian left home to join and marry Theodore Szarvas in London, still others written to Vivian by Millie when Vivian was in Budapest with her husband (1913) and still other letters are written Vivian when she returned to America from London. Millie signs the letters often simply with "Mother" or sometimes "Grandma & Mother." The letters to Vivian written when she went to London, show her mother's displeasure at her daughter's decision to go away and marry Theodore, a much older man.

**James and Florence Szarvas:** 63 letters, 190 pages, dated 1927-1954, writing to his parents and siblings (Florence is James Szarvas' wife) while traveling abroad (1927 and 1931) as a child, and later while serving in the military in WWII (1943-1945), while at Camp Upton, NY, Quincy, MA, Fort Eustis, VA, with Battery A, 5th Battalion, and later at the Antiaircraft Artillery Training Center, Camp Stewart, Georgia, and still later at Camp Gordon, Georgia, and further correspondence after the war, when he returned to civilian life.

**Janet Szarvas Fagg:** 124 letters, 349 pages, dated 1927-1960, of which most are written in the first half of the 1950s to her mother, Vivian Szarvas, signing her name and her husband Peter's name. Peter's correspondence to his parents and siblings is located within the Fagg section of this archive. Janet studied art at the National Academy of Design in New York City, winning a couple of awards while a student. She illustrates a couple of her letters.

**Robert Szarvas:** 13 letters, 37 pages, dated 1949-1954, written to his parents and siblings, while serving with the 601st A.C. & W. Sqd. of the Air Force at Rothwesten, Germany, and stateside at Moses Lake, Washington.

**Theodore Szarvas, Jr.:** 56 letters, 183 pages, dated 1918-1953, written while studying at M.I.T (1928-1929), while serving in WWII (1943-1945), and after the war. Thirty-six of these letters are written while young Theodore is serving in the U.S. Army with the 99th Repair Squadron, 59th ADG, in Guam, Pearl Harbor (HI), Oklahoma and Texas. His letters are mainly addressed to his parents and siblings.

Other letters in this collection are written to Theodore (18 letters, 27 pages) and to his wife Vivian (81 letters, 193 pages) written by friends, family, or business associates. There are also 6 "certificates," or letters of recommendation for Theodore, which document his rise in the restaurant world.

## **Diaries**

6 diaries, 532 pages, dated 1916-1922, as follows:

Diary of Marion Rebuschatis, 120 pages, dated 1916, pocket diary, 2 entries per page, bound in leather, written in ink, legible hand, minor wear, kept while in her junior year of high school in Washington, D.C.

Diary of Cora Noud Rebuschatis, 187 pages, dated 1916, pocket diary, bound in limp leather, worn, written closely in ink, but legible, two days per page with a memorandum section at bottom of page, a couple of pages of cash accounts kept in rear. Cora is the sister of Marion Rebuschatis.

Unidentified diary, likely one of the Rebuschatis sisters (likely Cora Noud Rebuschatis), 124 pages, dated 1917, pocket diary, bound in leather, worn.

Unidentified diary, likely one of the Rebuschatis sisters (not Marion), 21 pages, dated 1918, kept while at Camp Merritt.

Unidentified diary, likely one of the Rebuschatis sisters (not Marion), 92 pages, dated 1918-1919, stiff limp wrappers, written in ink, legible hand. This diary was kept while stationed at Camp Merritt during World War One. There is much description of camp life and of the soldiers arriving at Camp Merritt from the battlefield.

Diary of Emma Noud, 81 pages, dated 1922, stiff limp wrappers, written in ink, legible hand, kept while on a tour of Europe, during which she visited Scotland, England, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, France, amongst other places and writes informative entries on the cities she visits. Emma Noud is either the sister or aunt of Marion Rebuschatis.

## **Over 1000 Pieces of Miscellaneous Paper Ephemera for the Fagg and Szarvas Families as follows:**

524 Envelopes (separated from the undated letters in collection); 120 Miscellaneous Printed and Ms Paper (scraps, notes, etc); 35 Greeting Cards; 210 Post Cards, used; 41 Newspaper & Magazine clippings; 54 Family Related Paper Ephemera - U of Wisconsin related material, medical bills, utility bills, old check stubs, report cards, Will of Theodore Szarvas, cemetery plot papers, Red Cross ID cards, Foster Parent papers, Unemployment Insurance papers, Immigration Inspection Card for Theodore Szarvas, etc.; 46 Cards (wedding invitations, sympathy cards, calling and business cards); 12 Theater Programs; 7 Art Exhibit Catalogues; 33 Photographs; 4 Hand Drawn Illustrations by Kenneth S. Fagg.

## **Biography of Kenneth Stanley Fagg and Marion Rebuschatis**

Kenneth Stanley Fagg was born May 29, 1901 at Chicago, Illinois and died 7 January 1980. He graduated from the University of Wisconsin and afterwards studied art at the Art Institute of Chicago and Art Students League in New York City and became a prolific advertising and magazine illustrator, book artist, painter and art director.

Fagg was the son of Peter Albert Fagg (1874-1968) and Eva Maude Ross (1869-1941) and the nephew of the Rev. John Gerardus Fagg (1860-1917), a missionary to China and a long time minister at Middle Collegiate Church in New York City. Kenneth's parents Peter and Eva married in Chicago on 20 Dec 1895. In 1910, Ken's father was a clerk at a bank, his mother a homemaker. Peter Fagg was originally born in Wisconsin, of Dutch immigrant parents, his wife in Canada, of Scottish

immigrants. By the time the 1920 Census was taken Peter had moved his family to Los Angeles where he worked as a banker. However Kenneth moved back to Wisconsin for college.

Fagg was artist and editor-in-chief during high school for the New Trier Echoes, a school publication. He was for a time a member of the National Guard's K Company 11<sup>th</sup> Infantry, as well as a Cadet Lieut. at the Naval Training Corps in Evanston, Illinois.

In 1919, Kenneth began his four years at the University of Wisconsin, where he quickly established himself with the school magazine, turning out dozens (if not hundreds) of illustrations for the Wisconsin Octopus magazine and Daily Cardinal newspaper and The Commerce Magazine there. His college graduation year book picture of 1924 stated he lived at Alhambra, California. He had a very active college career at the University of Wisconsin where besides being on the varsity ski jumping team, he was also a member of Delta Upsilon, and served on the staff of the three different college publications as assistant art editor and as art editor for the Badger, the Octopus and the Commerce Magazine. He also was involved with the Arts and Crafts Club, the Display Publicity Chairman, the Edwin Booth club, and other activities. His senior thesis was on the novels of Honore de Balzac. It was also at college that he met his future wife, Marion Rebuschatis.

Marion Rebuschatis was the daughter of Wilhelm Rebuschatis (1868-?) and Cora Ada Noud (1868-1918) of Washington, D.C. Her father was a German Russian immigrant who found work first as a printer, then as a proof reader for the Government Printing Office in D.C. Her mother was the daughter of a liquor dealer and Irish immigrant James Gray Noud and his Canadian wife Ermina Beatie. Marion took a tour of Europe in 1922, as evidenced by her passport application which shows her planning to visit England, Belgium, France, Holland, Switzerland, Germany, Austria and Italy. Several letters from this collection are from the time that Ken & Marion corresponded when she was in Europe. Marion eventually found work as a school teacher.

Marion was married to Kenneth Stanley Fagg on June 29, 1927, at Washington. Mr. and Mrs. Fagg returned to New York City where they lived at Queens, then West Point, then later at Chappaqua. Marion appears to have graduated Central High School in Washington, D.C. in 1917, then went to the University of Wisconsin, where she graduated in 1923. Kenneth studied art at the AIC and Art Students League in NYC, and thereafter worked steadily as a freelancer for advertising, books and magazines.

During the 1930s he was a resident of Los Angeles and an art director for Fox Films. By the 1940s he had settled in Chappaqua, New York where he remained for the rest of his life. His illustrations appeared in *Holiday*, *Life*, *Saturday Evening Post*, and many other national magazines. He was co-creator of the world's largest geophysical relief globe, hand-painted for the U.S. exhibition at the Brussels World's Fair in 1958. Fagg and wife had twin sons, Donald Fagg (1928-1957) who committed suicide in 1957 at age 29, and Peter Fagg, III (1928-2009) who died at Poughkeepsie, as well as 3 grandchildren. Kenneth S. Fagg died in Mt. Kisco, NY on Jan. 11, 1980. His wife died previously in August of 1978. One researcher of Fagg states that the family kept virtually all his original artwork and thus his work did not reach the auction houses for many years.

Kenneth's son Donald Fagg's library was donated to Ohio Wesleyan Library as the "Fagg Collection." His parents donated the books after their son's death. Donald graduated from Ohio Wesleyan Union in 1949, where he was chief justice of the Campus Court and active in all three student publications and a member of Omicron Delta Kappa and Phi Beta Kappa honorary fraternities. After graduating from OWU Donald Fagg was a graduate student at Harvard University. He did field work for two years in Borneo, Indonesia and helped direct the Harvard Salzburg Summer Seminary two summers. He was on the faculty of Rutgers University when he died.

Kenneth and Marion's son Peter was a fairly well-known in his field as well. Peter Fagg was born on September 26, 1928 in Queens, New York. He was a twin brother to Donald Fagg who was his closest friend. Peter was raised in Sunnyside, Queens and Chappaqua, New York and attended Horace Greeley High School. Mr. Fagg continued his education at Middlebury College, M.I.T., Georgetown University, and Syracuse University and earned two Master's Degrees in Engineering and Astronomy. He was also a veteran of the United States Army. Mr. Fagg married Janet M. Szarvas (1926-2010) the daughter of Theodore "Theodore of the Ritz" Szarvas and Vivian his wife. Together Peter and Janet had three children, Christopher, Vivian and Dawn. Peter Fagg worked his entire adult life for IBM. For a number of years Mr. Fagg was the Executive Director of Research in Fishkill, New York and he also managed sites in Germany, England and Japan. He was integrally involved with the development of the IBM 360/370 the first supercomputer in existence. He also had a fascination with biology and chemistry which culminated in a paper he wrote on the storage of human memory which he believes is stored in the brain's DNA not in the synapses as is commonly thought. The name of the published paper is *DNA as the Long Term Memory Storage Cell in the Human Brain*.

The Fagg family (Kenneth, Marion, Donald, Peter and Peter's wife Janet Szarvas) is all buried at Washington, D.C.'s Oak Hill Cemetery.

### **Theodore "Theodore of the Ritz" Szarvas and Vivian Florence Fraser**

Theodore Szarvas was born about 1874 in Budapest, Hungary. He worked as the maitre d' or head waiter-manager at a number of the best hotel restaurants in the world, including New York's Ritz-Carlton, where he earned the sobriquet "*Theodore of the Ritz*," and which according to legend was synonymous with fine food.

Correspondence in this archive shows that Theodore worked at the Waldorf-Astoria in New York City from 1903 to 1906 and after that at the Hotel Astor in New York City in 1907, before moving to London, England to work at the Ritz Hotel. A letter in the archive written by E. A. Pritchard of the Ritz Hotel states that Theodor Szarvas had been in the employ of the Ritz Hotel in London as head waiter in the restaurant from May 1<sup>st</sup>, 1908 to October 25<sup>th</sup>, 1912, then again from October 1<sup>st</sup> 1913, until October 17<sup>th</sup>, 1914. The time between his two stays at the Ritz Hotel was spent at a fine hotel in Budapest, which lured him away at 10,000 Kr a year.

Theodore's time at the Ritz Hotel in London was after Cesar Ritz retired and during the period that the famed French chef Auguste Escoffier was manager. Escoffier managed the hotel and oversaw the restaurant. Escoffier and Cesar Ritz had worked together running Richard D'Oyly Carte's Savoy Hotel, the most famous in London at the time. Ritz and Escoffier left the Savoy to open the Paris Ritz and later the Ritz Carlton Hotel in London, which soon drew high society away from the Savoy Hotel.

After the outbreak of World War One and with England's declaration of war against the Austrian-Hungarian Empire, Szarvas, being Hungarian, was reluctantly let go by the Ritz due to the pressure of public opinion. Pritchard's letter is apologetic and a letter of recommendation for Szarvas to be used by Szarvas in America, which helped him find employment at the Ritz Carlton Hotel in New York City. The Ritz-Carlton had opened previously in 1911. An earlier letter in the collection (12 May 1908) written by Oscar Tschiersky, manager of the Waldorf-Astoria in New York City, tells us that Theodore had previously worked at the Waldorf from October 15<sup>th</sup>, 1903 to October 24<sup>th</sup>, 1906. Letters in the archive show Theodore working at a hotel in Budapest in 1913. It would appear that after he married Vivian Florence Fraser in 1910, the couple stayed in England for three years then moved to America, with Theodore working briefly in Budapest, then London again, before losing that position when WWI broke out, forcing them to move to America permanently.



Theodore Szarvas married his wife Vivian Florence Fraser (1890-1968) about the year 1910. At the time he was 35 years old, his wife just 19 or 20. The couple had been secretly dating from at least October 1907, correspondence in this collection shows that Vivian at age 17 was secretly writing to Theodore, a man almost twice her age. Letters in the collection demonstrate that she had a crush on him since she was 13 years old.

Vivian, at first, kept her correspondence to Theodore secret from her mother Millie Hartman and stepfather, Otto Hartman. Vivian first met Theodore when she was thirteen and her crush on him began the day he visited her house to visit her stepfather, with whom Theodore worked. The correspondence chronicles Vivian's obsession with Theodore, a rather strange courtship, until she finally married him.

Vivian corresponded secretly with Theodore from October 1907 until December 1909. She relates the utter horror that she feels betraying and being untruthful to her mother by sneaking around to see Theodore. Otto Hartman, Vivian's stepfather, appears to have been a co-worker with Theodore at the Astor Hotel and was very upset when he found out about the affair of his co-worker with his stepdaughter. Vivian's mother was also upset about the relationship and forbade her daughter to have any contact with Theodore, but Vivian did not listen and kept up the relationship. However, later on, as it became apparent the two would marry, her mother stated that she would leave her husband if he attempted to interfere with her daughter's relationship.

Theodore left for London in the spring of 1908, letters in the collection from Vivian, who was in New York, document the long distance relationship of the couple. There was much confusion on Vivian's part, as she was in love with Theodore, but all of her family, parents, grandparents, aunts, were against the relationship because of the dramatic age difference. Vivian was forbidden to have contact with him and the family felt safe once Theodore left for London, however Vivian continued corresponding and the secret affair, which finally came to an end in December of 1909 when Vivian's mother found out. At this time Vivian wrote to Theodore to send her money for passage to London before she is put out of the house by her mother.

Otto Hartman and his wife Millie (Vivian's mother) are enumerated in Manhattan on the 1900 Census and listed as being married for only three years. Vivian, while given the name of Hartman, was ten years old at this time. She later in life used her father's name Fraser. Her father was born in Germany, Vivian in Illinois, her elder sister Hope in Michigan and her oldest sister Gertrude in New York. The 1900 Census shows Vivian's mother as being born in Connecticut, however other records state Canada. Otto Hartman in 1900 was listed as a German immigrant.

Millie Hartman appears in the U.S. Census for 1910 at her 1800 Clinton Avenue address in the Bronx, a place where she apparently lived for the rest of her life and where Vivian and Theodore lived briefly after they came back to America from England. Otto Hartman is no longer in the household; either having died or perhaps the marriage may have ended in divorce or separation. The correspondence showed that there was considerable friction in the marriage.

Vivian and Theodore appear on the 1911 Census of England at 66A Hackford Road, Lambeth, London, England. The couple's first child Theodore was born in England in 1910, however various records seem to indicate an earlier birth date, perhaps as a way to disguise the fact that Vivian may have been pregnant when she married. The couple's second child, James H. Szarvas was born 13 February 1915, and a third child Janet Szarvas was born much later in 1926. Both James and Janet were born in New York City. Later in life, the Szarvas couple acted as foster parents for an Italian boy.

While living in England, Vivian and her son Theodore made two trips (1911 and 1912) to America to visit her mother, before finally moving to America permanently about 1913. By 1915, the Szarvas family appears on the New York State Census, living at the 1800 Clinton Avenue address in the Bronx. They are living with Vivian's mother, Millie Hartman, who was listed as being born in Canada. Also with the family is an Austrian waiter, likely an employee of Theodore, who is the head waiter at this time at the Ritz.

In 1920, the Szarvas family was enumerated at New Castle, Westchester County, New York, where Theodore was listed as a manager at a hotel. In 1921, we find Szarvas as the Maitre d' of the S.S. *Flotilla* a restaurant with a nautical theme in New York City at the corner of 56<sup>th</sup> Street and 6<sup>th</sup> Avenue, a stone's throw from Broadway. The restaurant was hailed as a "most diverting development in the art of dining well."

When the 1925 New York State Census was taken, the family was still on King Street at New Castle. At this time they had a Japanese butler living with them. Theodore was listed simply as a "manager." Theodore became a citizen at White Plains (NY) in 1925 and in 1929 the family was living in Chappaqua, New York, which became the family home. Earlier, in a 1925 newspaper article, Theodore, listed as the head waiter at the Ritz-Carlton, was reported to be suing William H. Kiernan, a broker, as the result of tips totaling \$11,000 being lost in Wall Street investments having gone south.

A book, *Recipes for Cooking Forty Fathom Fish: Prepared by Theodore Szarvas, Maitre D'hôtel, and Louis Diat, Chef de Cuisine, of the Ritz-Carlton, New York City*, was published by Bay State Fishing Company in 1927. About this time, society columnists were writing that Theodore was considered one of the best dressed men in the "parade of Park Avenue." His friend E. Phillips Oppenheim modeled his "suave maître d'hôtel" character after him. He was a collector of books and paintings, and a boyhood friend of Ferenc Molnar during his student days in Budapest. Another writer wrote, "*Theodor is a slender, glossy-haired little man, with the most beautiful clothes and manners imaginable. He prefers a pear-gray cutaway, with a dark Ascot, by day and an Oxford dinner jacket after dark, and he knows who is who in New York's various social and financial upper brackets, as well as a city editor or a bank teller*". He acquired a not inconsiderable fortune in the 1920s, and has a fine Westchester home, with an important collection of English paintings. He later was at the Pierre. He was known as Theodore of the Ritz because of his long service as lord of the Ritz-Carlton dining rooms. It was said that he was "of a fast-vanishing school which believes that service can be a high art." His name was synonymous with "fine food" He put forth some of the most heroic adventures in cuisine in his day." Theodore worked (1936) after leaving the Ritz at the Stork Club in New York City, owned by Sherman Billingsley. He was also at the Hotel Pierre where he acted as director of the restaurant.

In 1930, Theodore's son, also named Theodore, was listed as a student at MIT. In 1935 he was living with his parents in Chappaqua, but by the 1940 Census the younger Theodore was listed as living on 34<sup>th</sup> Street in NYC. He was listed as working as a salesman in advertising.

Millie Hartman, Vivian's mother, is found living with Theodore and Vivian in 1940, with their children Janet, Robert, James, and James' wife Florence. In 1940, their son Theodore, Jr., was living in Manhattan, on Park Avenue, married, and working in sales with an advertising firm.

Theodore's son James Hurry Szarvas was born 13 February 1915 and died 19 February 1972. On 22 October 1943 he entered military service as a private and was released on 8 April 1946. Correspondence in the collection appears to show that James might have remained in the military, serving in the Air Force as late as 1951. He had three years college and worked as a salesman. He

was already married to Florence, marrying her sometime before 4 June 1940, as they were listed as husband and wife on a ship manifest on a trip they took to Bermuda. They were living in Chappaqua, Westchester Co., New York. She was listed as being born on 26 Nov 1914, at New York City. They were still living at Chappaqua in 1950, when they took another trip (a flight) to Bermuda. His brother Ted and Bob were also in the Air Force.

Theodore's daughter, Janet Szarvas, married Peter Fagg, the son of Kenneth and Marion Fagg. They were married for fifty-seven years. Peter worked his entire adult life for IBM. For a number of years he was the Executive Director of Research in Fishkill, New York and he also managed sites in Germany, England and Japan. He was integrally involved with the development of the IBM 360/370 the world's first supercomputer, doing a phenomenal job of managing the interdivisional, international development of the dozens of new input-output devices, without line authority over any of those teams. The 360 was the first family of computers designed to cover the complete range of applications, from small to large, both commercial and scientific. Peter Fagg headed the development of the 7010/7040 under executive Bob O. Evans, the computer pioneer who helped lead the groundbreaking development of compatible computers that changed the industry. The 7040 was a historic but short-lived model of a transistor computer built in the 1960s.

The archive: \$ 4,500.00



15. (Green, Hetty) **Letters and Ephemeral material related to Hetty Green and her Howland family members in Hilo and Honolulu, Hawaii Territory, 1890-1923**

4 letters, 21 pp., plus 5 stock certificates, and 2 stock purchase receipts, dated 13 December 1890 to 9 February 1923.

**Hetty Green (1834-1916) and the Howland Family**

Born Henrietta Howland Robinson in 1834, she later married Edward Henry Green in 1867 and became known as Hetty Green. Her father was Edward Mott Robinson and her mother Abby Howland. Her family became wealthy in the whaling industry and the China Trade. Her mother died in 1860, her father died, five years later, in 1865. Hetty inherited about \$5 million from the death of her parents and launched her career as a thrifty businesswoman and investor, eventually amassing a fortune of over \$100 million by the time she died in 1916. She was the richest woman in America. Her estate was left mainly to her two children, Edward Howland Robinson "Ned" Green and Harriet "Sylvia" Ann Howland Green Wilks. Hetty Green became notorious for her wealth and thriftiness and became known as the "Witch of Wall Street."

Of the four letters in this collection, three were written by cousins of Hetty Green, the other by a presumed friend. Two of these were written by Benjamin "Franklin" Howland (1877-?) and the other by Franklin's brother John "Hastings" Howland (1870-?). Franklin and Hastings were the sons of Reuben R. Howland (1839-1884), second cousin to Hetty Green.

Franklin and Hastings were both heirs to the famous will of Sylvia Ann Howland (1806-1865) Hetty Green's aunt. Sylvia Ann Howland died in 1865, leaving roughly half her fortune of some 2 million dollars (over \$30 million in today's money) to various legatees, with the residue to be held in trust for the benefit of Robinson (Hetty Green), Howland's niece. The remaining principal was to be distributed to various beneficiaries on Robinson's death, which at the time of Hetty's death amounted to over four hundred people, Franklin and Hastings included. It was her Aunt Sylvia's will that Hetty went to court over in a famous case Robinson v. Mandell.

Hetty produced an earlier will, which left her aunt's whole estate outright to her. To this will was attached a second and separate page, putatively seeking to invalidate any subsequent wills. Sylvia Ann Howland's executor, Thomas Mandell, rejected Robinson's claim, insisting that the second page was a forgery, and Hetty sued. The case became famous for the forensic use of mathematics by Benjamin Peirce, a Harvard professor, as an expert witness, which showed the mathematical likelihood of the handwriting of this other "will" when compared to various known samples of Sylvia Ann Howland's handwriting was astronomical, and thus this other will was a forgery. This evidence was able to be kept out of the decision of the court and the case was settled and Hetty received the original interest on the estate during her lifetime as well as several hundred thousand dollars.

**Hastings and Benjamin Franklin Howland**

Reuben R. Howland (1839-1884), was born in New Bedford, he was connected with the office of John Hastings, oil merchant. He married Martha Yeomans Brightman (1843-1881). Together the couple had several children, including: Major John Hastings Howland; Benjamin Franklin Howland; Katherine Howland Walker; and Anna Howland Bartlett. Reuben R. Howland and Hetty Green were second cousins; their grandfathers (Gideon Howland, Jr. and Pardon Howland) were brothers, the sons of Gideon Howland and Sarah Hicks.

Reuben Howland's oldest son was Major John Hastings Howland, who was born 21 August 1870 in New Bedford, Massachusetts. He was a civil engineer. From 1887 to 1891 he was an assistant in the

New Bedford Water Works department and subsequently went to Honolulu where he was connected with the installation of a new water works system. Later he was a member of the committee on fire prevention of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, making his home at Upper Montclair, New Jersey. He volunteered for services in World War One and held the rank of Major in the engineering division of the ordnance department, and was stationed in Washington, D.C. He was married in 1908 to Alice May Hoitt, a well-known singer. One letter in this collection is written by him and signed "Hastings." It was sent to his sister Anna during the time that Hastings was living and working in Hawaii.

Hastings' younger brother was Benjamin Franklin Howland, who was born 8 June 1877, in New Bedford. He became a civil engineer and moved to Honolulu, Hawaii. He was married on 24 November 1914 to Rheta C. McDonald, of Boston. Two letters are written by Benjamin, who went by his middle name "Franklin." They are written to his brother-in-law Sidney Grant Walker, on one of these he includes his sister Katherine as one of the addressees.

Katherine Howland, the sister of Hastings and Franklin, was born 19 April 1873, in New Bedford. She married Sidney Grant Walker, son of Dr. Augustus C. and Maria C. (Grant) Walker of Providence, Rhode Island. Sidney Walker was vice president and engineer of the Massachusetts Mutual Fire Insurance Co. for Rhode Island. They had two children: Hastings Howland Walker born 24 May 1899 and Sidney Grant Walker born 27 February 1901.

One of Franklin's letters mentions the death of his sister Anna. Hastings' letter was written to Anna. Their sister Anna Wood Howland was born 13 April 1879, in New Bedford. She was married in 1914 to Clarence Hathaway Bartlett of New Bedford, son of George Fearing Bartlett and Clara Gordon Nye. Bartlett was associated with the brokerage house of Sandford & Kelley, New Bedford. His father was a whaling and oil merchant of New Bedford. The Sandford & Kelley firm was the company that handled the stock sales of the Howlands, as per the receipts that are included in this collection.

### **Inventory of Collection:**

4 letters, 21 manuscript pages, (no envelopes), as follows:

1. To "My Dear Sister Anna" from "your affec. brother Hastings," 3 manuscript pp., dated Hilo, Hawaii, 1 August 1899, on letterhead of "Walker & Howland, Civil Engineers and Surveyors, Hilo, Hawaii."
2. To "Dear Sid," from "Franklin," 9 typed pp., dated Honolulu, T.H., 11 September 1916, on letterhead of "Honolulu Planing Mill, Ltd., Contractors and Builders, Honolulu, T.H."
3. To "Dear Sid and Kate," from "Your brother Franklin," 5 typed pp., dated Honolulu, T.H., 23 September 1919, on letterhead of "Honolulu Planing Mill, Ltd., Contractors and Builders, Honolulu, T.H."
4. To "My Dear Ms. Green" from "Sarah B. Homlen," of Sandford House, Kinkstale, near Leeds, 3 manuscript pp., dated 12 Nov [no year]

With - 5 stock certificates for Potomska Mills Corporation as follows:

No.1011. Potomska Mills Corporation, James H. Howland of New Bedford, MA, proprietor of five shares, dated 13 Dec 1890.

No.1091. Potomska Mills Corporation, Mrs. Elizabeth T. Howland of New Bedford, MA, proprietor of eight shares, dated 14 Sept 1891.

No.1450. Potomska Mills Corporation, Andrew M. Howland of Boston, MA, proprietor of one hundred shares, dated 5 Dec 1892.

No.3410. Potomska Mill Corporation, Elizabeth K. Howland, of New Bedford, MA, proprietor of fifteen shares, 29 December, 1922.

No.3758. Potomska Mill Corporation, Hetty H. R. Green Estate, of New York, NY, proprietor of one hundred shares, 9 Feb. 1923.

And - receipts for sales of stock:

Sanford & Kelly, Bankers, receipt for purchasing from Andrew M. Howland 15 shares of stock of the Potomska Mills Corporation, dated 9 Nov. 1899.

Sanford & Kelly, Bankers, receipt for purchasing from Andrew M. Howland 10 shares of stock of the Potomska Mills Corporation, dated 19 Dec. 1899.

#### Sample Quotations:

One letter is addressed to Mrs. Green and is written from a friend in England and deals with financial matters:

[12 Nov - no year]

"My dear Mrs. Green,

I duly received your letter and the file of exchange enclosed for which many thanks. As the stocks held by me seem now to be selling well, as we observe by the quotations of each week we have decided that it will be better to have them all sold and invested in U.S. 5/20 bonds this will issue six per cent interest payable in gold and we shall also have a fixed sum which is a great thing to be [liked] upon in the state of doubt - and uncertainty in which all business matters seem to be in America. In order that the securities may reach you in safety, Mr. Homlen will send them by some friend going out - and as there are many parties out now for business he will no doubt soon be able to hear of some one. If one may judge of the state of business in the States by the number of buyers there are not this season, it is not very brisk, indeed I think I have not known a winter since he has been in Bradford that he has been less busy for America. The panic in the money market here has subsided finally though I suppose its effects will be felt for some time. There was a very heavy failure here last week a house in the China Trade and for many years it was one of the most respectable in the business, Dent is the name you may have heard of them...We live so far from town that I see but few friends and of course dear less of business then in former years for my husband only returns from town at seven o'clock and as we get up early, and now before it is quite day light we go to bed in good season. We are all very well and with much love to Mother... I remain love yrs' truly Sarah B. Homlen..."

The three other letters are all addressed from Hawaii and concern Hetty Green's family, the Howlands:

"Hilo, Hawaii, Aug 1<sup>st</sup>, 1899

Dear Sister Anna: -

"Aloha nui nui" (native for very much love). Hearty congratulations on your most successful exit from behind the scenes of the Friends School. I presume you are now enjoying the pleasures of summer resort life. Well now if you should drop in on us here in Hilo you would find Katherine with a fat baby in her arms, two of your cousins (with  $\frac{1}{4}$  native blood) on the Lanai (piazza) singing the beautiful native songs, Frank your sure to find on one of our two saddle horses while Sid & I would probably be either on the saddle or in our driving rig.

Our two cousins Mary & Carrie Howland from Honolulu came down abt two weeks ago to make us a visit and we shall keep them with us until school opens abt the first of September. They are fine company suing together fine, bright and interesting in their conversation all are all round jolly good girls...

You have no doubt heard of our volcanic outburst that has been the source of so much pleasant excitement with us recently. Last week it went to sleep and is now as quite as though nothing had ever happened. The outbreak was of exceptionally short duration as heretofore the eruptions have continued flowing from six to fifteen months. We have no fear whatever of them here in fact it affords quite a little amusement to us, parties are always starting up to climb to the summit and witness the grand scene. At night crowds are seen in the open spots around Hilo gazing at the volcano. It is a wonderful sight after dark as the fire lights up the heavens for miles around and although the volcano is 45 miles away you can readily distinguish the flames shooting up high into the air from out the mouth of the crater molten lava boils over the side and flows down the side of the mountain like a river of fire. In older flows the lava has worked it was way down the valleys to Hilo but this one went but a short distance from the summit. The natives used to walk along side of the lava flows as they descended and make forms out of the hot lava the lava moving so slow. It looks [like] thick black molasses wriggling and squirming along on top of the ground, one can lay down and roll faster than it ordinarily travels...With lots of love your affec. brother Hastings"

Honolulu Planing Mill, Ltd, Contractors and Builders, Honolulu, T.H., Sept. 11, 1916

Dear Sid,

I am sending a copy of this letter to Pud. This letter is explanatory of a Cable Message which I expect to send to you in the near future, it may possibly reach you before this letter does, but I hope the letter will make clear to you and Pud why I have the nerve to ask such a great favor of you two, that is, it will I hope show you what a good thing I am after and how handsomely it will pay in the future.

The Cable I expect to send to Pud will ask you and Pud between you, as a very great favor to me and one that will mean a great deal to my future, to loan me, and cable same to a bank here (so that I may get it within ten days of this time I cable you) the sum of \$2500.

In regard to paying it back, as soon as I received any money from the Hetty Green fund I would turn that right in on account, and the balance I would pay within a year.

I would never consider asking this until I was square with you two for what I owe you at present, but if I can swing this deal, I'll soon be in a position to square everything up and have a nice income for years to come. I consider it THE CHANCE OF A LIFE TIME if I can put it through and the finest proposition in Honolulu today. It is Safe and Sure but at the same time a Gold Mine.

For a part of it you will have to take my word for it, and that is, the tremendous amount of tourist traffic which is headed for these Islands and the unforeseen (but sure to come) influx we will have here in the future now that the islands are the most advertised Winter and Summer resort in the world.

This much is a fact that I have taken the trouble to verify. The Promotion Committee and the Chamber of Commerce are stewing their heads off right now, because it is a well-known fact that there are not accommodations here for the Tourists who are ALREADY BOOKED for the steamers from the coast, let alone the thousands that will book later in the season.

Our real Tourist Season is not supposed to start until Nov or Dec yet a person cannot now get passage from Frisco unless he is booked two weeks in advance. Harry Lucas came home today on the Matsonia and her booking was full (when she left here three weeks ago for the Coast) for this trip from Frisco.

Every Real Estate Office has a bunch of applications on file for people who desire to rent homes, but the houses are not to be had.

And (HERE IS WHERE MY SCHEME COMES IN STRONGLY) the Tourists particularly but also a large percentage of the recent comers among the residents, prefer to live at, or as near as possible to, the Beach. If you have anything in the way of a shack within reach of the Beach you can rent it for 24% of its total cost per year.

This is not hearsay, as I have taken the trouble to make a pretty thorough canvass of the whole Beach District. The average Bungalow home out there cost as an average \$2500 and they all rent for from \$50 per month up.

Another thing, our Beach Land with its fine bathing the year around is very limited in extent; so much of it is held by very wealthy private parties and our big hotel The Moana.

Here is my proposition, I have taken an Option on a long lease of an Estate here known as the Robinson Estate, which contains 96pprox.. 40,000 sq. ft. and has a frontage of 145 ft on the Beach. Here is a BIG FEATURE, and I'll guarantee that anyone here that you may ask, who is familiar with our Beach will agree with me, This property has the best stretch of Beach in Honolulu, and is absolutely the only beach which is ABSOLUTELY Free from coral.

On the following sheet I show a rough sketch of the size and dimensions of this property. On both sides of it are private residences, but at the next to the adjoining place on the town side, a Mrs. Grey now runs (and has for over three years) a Select Boarding House. She now charges \$60 per month as a minimum (up to \$100) for a small room and board in the Main House. If you wish a cottage (which by the way, you cannot get for Love nor Money) she charges \$75 for each person in a cottage and no cottage to have less than two in it....Franklin"

The letter goes on for a full nine pages, and includes the sketch of the property mentioned above, as well as the financial proposal for the project, which includes a thirty year lease on the estate, with the idea to build fourteen furnished rental cottages. Franklin's partner in the project is B. F. & L.C.



Howland. The numbers for the balance sheet of the project show the projected debt for the first eight years, which shows a profit starting in the sixth year. The Hetty Green Fund that is mentioned by Franklin is the fund that was created by the death of Hetty Green's Aunt Sylvia Howland. The interest on the fund was paid to Hetty during her lifetime and at her death the fund was to be distributed to other heirs, which amounted to over 400 by the time of Hetty's death, Franklin being one of them. An interesting letter of real estate speculation in the tourism business of Honolulu with a connection to Hetty Green.

The last letter is another letter from Franklin, dated three years after the above letter. It starts out with the sad news of Anna's death from T.B.:

"Honolulu Planing Mill, Ltd., Contractors and Builders, Honolulu, H.T., Sept 23, 1919

Dear Sid and Kate,

Many thanks to you for your letters of July 22<sup>nd</sup> enclosing Power of Atty on Olaa land, and for your later letter telling of Anna's sad death.

Clarence very thoughtfully wired us the bad tidings, so that we received the news the day following her death. I suppose that you folks were more or less prepared for it, but it was awful shock to us, as only a few days previous we had received a very optimistic and encouraging letter from Clarence telling us what a wonderful difference Dr. Sinclair's visit had made and how much better Anna was.

It hit me pretty hard, as I not only felt all cut up at Anna's death, but also to think that all through her long siege of illness and suffering, we were so far away and had not been able to help in any way or make it easier or less sad...

Later in the same letter there is talk of a man encroaching on Franklin's property:

"...I judge from what Abram said that you will get your price for them, though it may take a little time for the applicant to decide. As for the Olaa land, Abram says that also will be leased in time. The Jap that is after it is most anxious to get it, but has not the ready money to pay the first \$500 years' rental in advance, and Abram insists upon his doing so. They are raising wonderful Irish potatoes up in that neighborhood and great quantities of them. This is true on Miss Renicks old place just adjoining ours. The Jap on Miss Renicks place has built his shack right upon against our boundary and at first I thought he was on our land. I am inclined to think that when the Japs cut the firewood on that place that they came quite a bit over the boundary into our land, but not being up there is nail them in the act, I judge we have no redress. In fact, without going to some expense, which I think you agree with me we do not wish to do (I do not doubt but what we are losing firewood all the time, also cattle are being grazed on our place promiscuously). I do not see how we can prevent these losses."

The letter also mentions Franklin being called as an "expert witness" in a case between the Olaa Sugar Company and the American Board of Foreign Missions. The letter is signed "your brother Franklin" and is five pages in length.

\$ 650.00

*particularly Pamela's book.*  
*(For my dear Ellen I have complied*  
*with my promise; I don't doubt*  
*you will perform yours; I mean and*  
*away; low to your mother, her the*  
*children for me), you may low to*  
*your mother) and to all the persons*  
*who enquire after me, write to me*  
*soon and believe me ever your*  
*affectionate cousin*  
*Caroline.*  
*It is hard to observe my letter*  
*is written on large paper if you*  
*want to know why it is here*  
*I had no small —*  
*I forget to tell you that*  
*of my books and my money book*  
*did not come.*  
*Miss Caroline*  
*5<sup>th</sup> 1834.*

I sit down to comply  
 with the agreement we made on the 14<sup>th</sup> of April, while walking  
 from the rue Montholon to the diligence office; we were neither  
 of us in very excellent spirits, you were about commencing a long  
 voyage with entire strangers, and I was soon to return to prison.  
 But how changed you are at home amusing yourself and I am  
 still in prison for it deserves no better name.  
 You know, my dear Ellen as much about our affairs as I can  
 possibly tell you, the dull monotony of which has not been  
 interrupted since your departure; get up on Monday eat my  
 breakfast go to school annoy myself all the week come home  
 on Saturday hear aunts practice the piano all Sunday such  
 is the old time, one note of which has not been changed.  
 But I forget there has been a change aunts has left off  
 french and come to the poor conclusion that it is only by  
 speaking that she can improve — Wonders will never cease.  
 Mrs Winfield was confined about six weeks ago of a son, who

16. Haslam, Caroline, **Autograph Letter Signed “Caroline”, Paris, June 8, 1834, to her cousin, Ellen Hemphill, c/o John Hemphill, Philadelphia.**

Quarto, 4 pages, plus stamp less address leaf, some old folds, some splits along folds and slight breaks at fold joints, else very good, and legible.

Caroline, probably a teenager, writes to her cousin Ellen, who had sailed with her to Europe in the spring and had stayed with her in Paris, where “neither of us [were] in very excellent spirits, you were about commencing a long voyage with entire strangers, and I was soon to return to prison; but how changed you are at home amusing yourself and I am still in prison, for it deserves no better name...” She writes of the “dull monotony” of her life, the boredom of school and living with her mother and aunt, who, supported by “remittances” from America, were kept busy attending “fetes” and balls and the boring social whirl of Louis Philippe's France (“how slowly the time passes, every minute seems a day...”). Rare moments of excitement were attending the funeral of Lafayette (“very splendid, all the troops were on foot but it is suspected that it was more from fear of a new émeute than from honor to the General”) and the Exposition Industrielle on the Place de la Concorde (“O! how I wish you could see it...it surpasses my expectations”).

But the only real diversion was gossip:

Caroline's daily companion was Eleanor (Ellen) Percy Ware, daughter of banker Nathaniel Ware, the last acting Territorial Governor of Mississippi, who raised his two girls after his wife was committed to an insane asylum. Ellen's sister Caroline Warfield – later to become the best-known southern woman novelist of the Civil War period – had just given birth to a son (“frightfully ugly, of course his parents and Ellen think him beautiful”), an inauspicious moment because her husband was so deeply in debt that his “*creditors have got out a warrant against him and he has not been able to put his nose out of doors for several days, the commissaire has been watching for him*”, while the new mother “cried bitterly” and went off to get a loan from a friendly banker to tide her over, while awaiting the imminent arrival of her rich father, who might not “*have enough money with him (please don't breathe a word about it not even to your dearest friends for I would not have it known for worlds particularly through me)*” to cover his son-in-law's debts. It would prove a temporary embarrassment because the Warfields would soon inherit a large Mississippi plantation, worked by 85 slaves and the vast land holdings Ware was beginning to acquire in revolutionary Texas, while sister Caroline would grow up to marry a cousin of Robert E. Lee.

Warfield was not the only American of their acquaintance to be in secret financial trouble: “Mr. Carnes has failed...he is entirely ruined, they have rented their apartment on the boulevards and gone to live at Passy, poor Mrs. Carnes, what a change for her...quite distressing...no more balls now.” Caroline asked her husband not to ‘breathe a word about it’ because the bankruptcy of Carnes was then – and remains today – a secret. The Carnes firm of Boston and New York made one fortune importing luxury French goods to America, and then another exploiting the China trade. History records nothing of the Carnes bankruptcy in the 1830s.

While Caroline Haslam knew much about the troubles of socially-elite Americans in Paris, she knew very little about her own family's “affairs” – “I am shut up the whole week...when I do come home they never tell me anything...” And with good reason. Though this letter is not signed with their surname, Caroline's mother was apparently one of the three nieces of the fabulously wealthy eccentric, French-born Stephen Girard, each of whom inherited a small fortune when he died in 1831. Caroline's father is only briefly mentioned in documents as John B. Haslam. But he was nowhere to be seen in 1834, when his wife was represented in Philadelphia legal matters by John Hemphill. He was certainly dead five years later when, as a widow, she married Benjamin Franklin Peale, son of painter Charles Peale and long director of the Philadelphia Mint. So, what became of Haslam? If he was the John Buckley Haslam who immigrated from England to Philadelphia in 1818 and became a lawyer in 1830, then he was probably the same man of that name who was found murdered by an unknown assailant in Baltimore in 1837. A single death notice records that he was a man of “liberal education” who had been forced by “pecuniary embarrassments” to enlist in the US Navy in 1834, the year this letter was written. On his discharge in 1837, he settled in Baltimore as a schoolteacher until he died from “violent blows” to the chest – none of which is recorded in the life of his wife's uncle - the richest American of his time.

\$ 250.00

17. (Hawaii) Chaplis, Albert A., **Correspondence of Albert A. Chaplis, a.k.a. Albert Bundza, of Worcester, Massachusetts, and his fiancé Ingeborg Marie Backholm, of Boylston, Massachusetts, written while he was in military service at the Medical Depot, Fort Armstrong, Honolulu, Hawaii, 1935-1937**

Group of 255 letters, 1173 pp., (250 retained mailing envelopes), dated 1935-1937, hand-written, plus 54 pieces of ephemera, in good clean legible condition.

Letters written by Albert A. Chaplis to his fiancé Ingeborg “Ingee” Marie Backholm; when the correspondence begins, Chaplis is in the U.S. Army stationed at Fort Slocum, New York, having just enlisted for a second time. He then travels to Hawaii, writing from stops along the way: Cristobal and Balboa, Canal Zone; Somewhere in the Pacific; and Angel Island, California. He gets to Ft. Armstrong, Hawaii and continues his correspondence. He is stationed at the Medical Depot at Ft. Armstrong, where he works in the warehouse where medical supplies are stored. Near the end of the correspondence, Chaplis writes on his way back to the mainland, writing from Ft. McDowell, California and Balboa, Canal Zone. During this time, Inge is at home in Massachusetts. He writes to her at three different addresses, mostly at Shrewsbury, Massachusetts, but also at first at Boylston and Morningdale, Massachusetts. All three towns are near each other. Albert writes to Inge about his life in military service, life in Hawaii, his travels to and from Hawaii, Hawaiian women, crossing the Panama Canal, etc.

### Albert A. Chaplis a.k.a Albert Bundza (1910-1968)

Albert A. Chaplis was born 24 November 1910, in Massachusetts, the son of Anthony Chaplis and Margaret Cekaitis, Lithuanian immigrants, who came to Boylston, Massachusetts about 1907-1909. On the 1930 Census both of Albert’s parents worked in a bicycle accessories shop.

It is unclear when Albert enlisted in the military service. He was listed as a soldier on the 1930 Census stationed at Luke Field, Honolulu, Hawaii. The 1930 Census shows Albert A. Chaplis listed as a soldier in Hawaii under the name of “Albert Bundza.” He is listed as 21 years old. Bundza is a name that Albert’s fiancé Ingeborg is supposed to use when she writes him. In a letter of 30 Sept 1935, Albert tells Ingeborg to write him as “*Albert Bundza*” his military name, and direct mail to him at the Medical Depot, Fort Armstrong, Honolulu, Hawaii, so he’ll get her letters quicker. All others are to write to him at an off-base P.O. Box under the name of Albert A. Chaplis. Albert was still in the military and in Hawaii when the correspondence offered here took place (1935-1937), however, one of his earlier letters mentions that he had “previously” been in military service, thus this period of correspondence may be a second tour of service for him. He is stationed at the Medical Depot’s warehouse at Fort Armstrong, where he and some others oversee medical supplies.

From the correspondence, we learn that Chaplis had previously served in the military prior to the beginning of this correspondence. One letter written to Inge (27 July 1935) refers to him enlisting in 1929 and sailing out of New York. The 1930 Census shows him at the age of 21 as a soldier stationed in Hawaii. That tour of service appears to have finished, and he enlists again, as he shows up again in military service when this correspondence offered here takes place (July 1935 to July 1937). His earlier military service may have been in the air service, as his first letter to Ingee states “*I’m in the medical service but will try to get back to the air service as soon as I reach the Islands. You don’t know how easy it is here for men with former service.*”

Albert Chaplis married on 25 Nov 1939, to his correspondent Ingeborg “Ingee” Marie Backholm. She was born on 12 March 1917 in Boylston, Massachusetts. She was the daughter of machinist Oscar Backholm and his wife Adella W. Gadda, of Boylston. Both of Ingeborg’s parents were born in Finland. The Worcester, Massachusetts area contains a large Scandinavian immigrant community. During the correspondence Chaplis writes to Inge at several addresses at Boylston, Morningdale, and then mainly at Shrewsbury, all towns bordering Worcester on the east and northeastern borders.

At the time of their marriage, Albert was working as a salesman, his wife was doing housework. They were both living at Boylston when they married, but they were married at Worcester by clergyman John A. Eckstrom. When the 1940 Census was taken, Albert was working as a machinist for Wyman-

Gordon. The census states he only went to school as far as 8<sup>th</sup> grade. He appears to have worked for Wyman-Gordon the rest of his life, showing up in the Worcester city directories working with them in 1954 to 1962. Wyman-Gordon designs and manufactures complex metal components. Founded in 1883 as a manufacturer of crankshafts for looms, it has a long history of making forged metal components, particularly for the aerospace industry. In 1940, Albert's wife worked housework for a private family. In 1935 they were living in the same house. Ingeborg's mother was living with them. Albert and his wife had at least three children: Russell A., Robert O., and Richard A.

Albert J. Chaplis died on 10 July 1968 and was buried at Pine Grove Cemetery, Boylston, Worcester County, Massachusetts. Chaplis' wife, Ingeborg, died on 1 December 2003. She was buried with her husband.

### Fort Armstrong, Honolulu, Hawaii

Fort Armstrong is located at Honolulu, Oahu and was built on fill over Ku-akau-kukui reef in 1907 to protect Honolulu harbor. It had one named Battery, and was spread over 64 Acres named Battery Tiernon, which had two pedestal mounted 3-inch M1903 guns from 1911 to 1943. The original garrison was the 1st Coast Artillery Company followed by the 104th Mine Co. operating the harbor mines. Also stationed there was the 185th Coast Artillery Company.

The Army mission in Hawaii was defined in 1920 as "the defense of Pearl Harbor Naval Base against damage from naval or aerial bombardment or by enemy sympathizers and attack by enemy expeditionary force or forces, supported or unsupported by an enemy fleet or fleets." Fort Armstrong continued under the occupation of the Coast Artillery until September 15, 1922. It was reserved for military purposes by a series of Executive Orders in 1930 and was described as the Fort Armstrong Military Reservation. When the Coast Artillery Headquarters moved to Fort De Russy it was abandoned by the U.S. Army by 1950 and is now part of a container port facility.

Fort Armstrong in Honolulu included the Hawaiian Quartermaster, Medical and Signal Depots, as well as the U.S. Army Transport Docks. It was named in honor of Brigadier General Samuel Chapman Armstrong. It was here at the Medical Depot that Albert Chaplis was stationed during his time in Hawaii.

### Sample Quotes:

*"Cook St, Morningdale, Mass, June 16, 1935*

*Dear Al:*

*Well, I suppose you are wondering what the hell I'm writing to you for? Why don't you drop a guy a line once a year? How is everything with you are you married, got any kids, how many? How are all the tar babies down there, send a few up here to keep me company.*

*Al, I wish you would do me a favor, it's only a small one, I think. I'd like to get a grass skirt. I'd like to give it to my queen for her birthday., that's what she wants and I can't get one any place that I know of. I wish you would do this favor for me. Please send it (if you can) as soon as you can and get that braid or whatever you call it you know, what they hang around their neck. Tell me what it cost and I'll send the money as soon as you want it, beforehand, or send it C.O.D., any way chose to send it. Well thanks in advance anyhow if you can't get it please write anyhow. Same old Bum, Bunny"*

*"Cristobal, Canal Zone, August 5 [1935]*

*Ingee Dear:*

*About two hours ago we all got a pass that is good until 11 tonight. It's only 10 now, so we all have about 13 hours tog around this God forsaken place. We left New York the 30<sup>th</sup> of July and it took us six days to get here. Tomorrow we cross the Canal and we will all get a pass again on the Pacific side of the Canal. We are on the Atlantic side now. The real hard part of foreign service is the boat ride. There isn't a thing to do but lean over the rail and watch the waves. We will have 10 days of sailing before we reach San Francisco...*

*There isn't much doing here now but tonight all the clubs and cabarets will be opened, all night life will begin, including the bad girls, who will give their bodies to the ones who have the price. I assure you darling that I'm keeping away from them. I haven't much money anyway...*

*Well, I haven't much more to write now, but will write from the other side...I love you, Al"*

*"Edgemore Lodge on Lake Quinsigamond, Shrewsbury, Massachusetts, August 31, 1935*

*Al dear,*

*I received your letter last Tuesday after much delay. I was mis-sent to West Springfield...*

*Mother and Eskil came down here last Thursday night with the package you sent to me. Al dearest, I want to thank you for the kimono, but its much too nice to use. At least I think so. When I opened it, well dear, I knew that you must think of me some time, or you wouldn't have sent or rather given me such nice things as you have...*

*Last Thursday night we had a stag party here of 22 men. Some of them were orderly and quite a few were jus the opposite. Some of them pulled their chairs out and cornered us so we couldn't move either way. I asked one of them if he wanted something, I don't remember what it was, and this is the answer he gave me 'What the h-ll do I want that for, I want you honey!' So, I answered him 'It's too darn bad!' He was plastered so I didn't pay any attention to him. There were several others that tried to be funny too...*

*Last night we served a party of 250 people chicken dinner. We didn't mind it at all, as they were an orderly crowd. It was a Swedish Lodge. All the Johnsons from Morningdale were here and many other people that both Bertha and I knew....*

*At the party last Wed., they had a colored orchestra and they took 16 pkgs of cigarettes, but the men on the committee when they heard about it, just opened their music cases and there they were. If you could have seen those colored fellows when they found out that the case was empty. They evidently thought that we took them, or told on them because of the dirty looks they gave us...*

*Best regards for you from all...Yours Ingee"*

"Sept 16, 1935

*My Dear Ingee,*

*Being in the mood to write yesterday resulted in a letter that was torn up last night for fear it would drive me mad if I mailed it...We left Frisco on Aug 22<sup>nd</sup> & got here the 28<sup>th</sup>. Three hours out the sea got so rough and as tough as I am to sea travel, I was really sick...There wasn't a person on board ship the first day out of Calif that wasn't sick. All of the cans were full, get it? But all that is over with now. Of all the medical men on board five of us were sent to this depot at Fort Armstrong, truly a wonderful place now that it is changed since I last saw it. You see, I spent at least six months here the first time I was over here. It wasn't so bad then, but now it's almost perfect. There are fourteen of us here, seven work in the office and the others here in the warehouse. The warehouse is supposed to be a storage place for all medicine and medical supplies. Every now and then an order comes in and we fill it out. Every now and then we all sweep up the floor. It's a bad gamble on who does the least work, the office crew or the warehouse men. We have wonderful sleeping quarters and a nice reading or recreation room, nice radio and Victrola, good books and still better easy chairs to relax. We all get up at 6:30 sweep out from under our beds, mop around and dust. After that breakfast. We then have over an hour to lounge around until 8 o'clock when we go to work. Our working hours are from 8 to 11:45 and we are through for the day. An hour's rest after dinner and then a friend and I go out and have a real strenuous game of tennis. It really is good exercise. After that cool off and then a hot and cold shower. I believe we (I do anyway) work harder during our own time than we do during our regular working hours. After supper I take a walk around this place and then go to the show. If it wasn't for the show, I wouldn't know what to do during the evenings. Of course, I could go out and get a black girl and try to enjoy myself, but I couldn't. After the show I go right to bed. That is how I've spent my time here so far with the exception of two nights. I went out with a former girlfriend whom I met here before. She is too pretty, but she's a Jap. Her brother worked with me over at Luke Field where I was stationed before. But no girl will ever take your place be assure of that...Al*

*Anthony Bundza, Hawaiian Medical Depot, Fort Armstrong, Honolulu, T. H."*

"Fort Armstrong, Oct 10, 1935

*My dear Ingee:*

*Thanks a lot for your most pathetic letters and your interesting newspapers. I received both yesterday. The next mail boat to leave here for the states will sail on the 18th of this month, so I have plenty of time in which to answer your letters. Nothing has happened around here to write about, with an exception or two. Last night a well-known movie star attended our show. His name is Edward Arnold. His latest picture is 'Diamond Jim.' He was treated like a human being and not as one to be molested...Last week a friend and I bought a new sail boat and now instead of playing tennis we shall attempt to be sailor...Today I got into what may be serious trouble. A sentry at the main gate called me a name and I let him have one. Tomorrow it will be brought to my Captain's attention. It will be up to him whether I get tried, or not. Ever since I've left home, I've continually have got myself into scrapes. This is the most serious. I didn't tell you before but while in Panama I paid a fine for resisting a Panamanian copy who tried to pick me up for driving on the wrong side of the road...Ever since I've been here, I don't care what happens. For some reason or other I'm not myself. I don't talk to any of the fellows here who work and sleep with me. They all don't know how to take me and I'm glad of that. It leaves me to myself. It's no use telling you that I will be home soon because I believe I will not. Even if I did go home after my tour of duty here expired, I would only go out somewhere again...I want you*

*to try and forget about me. I've told you that so many times and now I mean it. You will think that I am being hard on you. My dear, I can't help it. You do mean so much to me, but I'm not going to ruin your life as I'm doing mine. It's in me, I want to visit the waste lands of this earth. There is so much to see and life is so short that everything must be done in a hurry...Aloha to all, Al"*

*"Sunday Eve., October 13, 1935*

*Hello Al:*

*I don't think Fritz told you I opened his letter you sent him, but I was anxious to hear the news. Thanks for all the cards you sent u. Bertil wanted to know who sent the card with the Hawaiian girl on it, and I told him you did. 'Is that Al's new girlfriend?' he asked. 'Yes, I guess it is I told him,' Well her face is dark he said and what has she on her head and around her neck. Isn't Al coming back to Ingee? Is he going to keep that girl? I told him be better write ask you...*

*Oh, by the way, you wrote you had a sunburn, you had better get tanned so you'll look like your new girlfriend. Is it good pickins, or do they all look alike?*

*Am sending you a clipping from today's Telegram. You said you only worked 4 hrs. a day. Here's a chance, you better work fast the other 20 hours a day. I expect there are lots of boys working with you and they'll all subscribe to one paper or another, so you can get enough dolls for all your 'China Babies,' they all looked cute on the card. I wouldn't care for 14 of them. You had better leave them there and not transport them to this good U.S.A...Edith"*

*"60 Windsor St, Worcester, Mass, October 13, 1935*

*Greetings Al,*

*Very glad to hear from you and will try to write a few lines, but have less to gab about than you have...*

*Thanks for the picture postals from here and there. If you think a couple of these sundried Susies would keep, ship a couple air mail to that Lady Killer of the Red Top Inn, Eky...*

*Quite surprised at the collection of China babies you got in your short stay in Frisco. Tell me how you did it. They must come by twos and threes to be so much of an even size. Well congrats anyhow, but you better not bring them back with you...*

*Well so long until next time, Fritz"*



"Nov. 1<sup>st</sup>, 1935

*My Dear Ingee:*

*Received Len's envelope this morning with the license renewal blank but what the hell is the matter that he didn't write me a line or two...*

*I really don't know what to write about, nothing ever happens around here to write about, unless we go out and cause something to happen. Last night sure was hell on some of the boys, having money in their pockets, they all went out, some got good and drunk, while most of the others went to see the girls who charge a good sum for their love. You know the girls I mean. This town certainly is full of them and on the Army and Navy payday their prices go up. So far, they haven't got a cent of mine, but maybe they all will – soon. No doubt you will feel a little sore at me for telling you that, but it can't be helped, so that's that. And now get this straight. I told you that when I come home, I do not intend to live at home, even for all my foolishness with money, I still can save enough. When I get home, I will have enough for a while and if I cannot get work within the time allotted for my reenlistment, three months I will reenlist. You don't know how sorry I am for leaving Ft. McKinley in Maine. Although work was a little harder up there it certainly was and is a better place than any army post over here. The only real thing over here is the weather and the wonderful scenery. I really don't know why but I earnestly believe that I will stay in the Army until I'm retired or kicked out...*

*By the way, I feel all right, there is nothing wrong with me, but we've got to face a few things. My absence for two years will be some thing you may or may not bear, maybe there could be another girl, over here that would cause me to be discharge here. There are so many things that might happen that it isn't right to be assured of each other. Oh, I love you all right dear, but what's the use of waiting for me to come home. Why not go out with any fellow that asks you, do anything you want to do, I don't care what you do. There are times when I feel like being with any women and doing everything, I'm able to do. You've got to understand me when I say things like that. A male can stay away from a female just so long as he can, but when he feels that he must have a women's love, well, he goes after it. Maybe that's why there are a lot of men in jail because they got what they wanted by force. Please don't think I'm a damn fool for writing like this. Do you remember that night at Rocky or the night before I left? Maybe I did make a fool out of myself those nights and other nights, but it was in me. What did it get me? An almost certain dislike for myself and for you...All my love, Al"*

*"Sunday at 10:00 AM Dec. 8<sup>th</sup> [1935]*

*"My Dear Ingee:*

*And once again your old boy friend tired out from this morning's activities will try to write so that this letter will make the boat tomorrow instead of the 14<sup>th</sup>. Just about ten minutes ago my chum and I came back from the docks after watching the arrival of our Vice President Garner. He passed right by us and while he was passing for the newspapermen, we snapped a few pictures ourselves. If they come out you will be sure to get one or two...*

*On the level dear, you're right when you say that it's about time that I knew that I was wasting time. I'm 25 now and when I come home, I'll be 27. I have nothing to show for my age, only a few pictures of foreign lands, a wealth of talk about the same places and some other things. But still, I cannot do anything about it because I'm in the army, a place where all have to take what comes along. I also have ambitions, but I'm in the wrong place to realize them...Al"*

\$ 500.00

Légation  
des Etats Unis

Paris April 19 1867

My dear General.

Genl. Walker applied for  
his pardon when in the United  
States this Winter - sent through  
the necessary formalities - was prom-  
ised it but did not get it, Genl.  
Dix has written to the Pres. at  
my request to ask for it, and it  
occurs to me that if you too  
would write a line it might be  
of service.

It looks to me as if  
there was to be peace within a  
year - perhaps sooner. French  
unity is deeply wounded, and

1867 Post-Civil War US diplomat in Napoleon III's Paris

18. Hoffman, Wickham, **Autograph Letter Signed as Secretary of the US Legation, Paris, April 19, 1867, to General William Franklin, then Vice President of the Colt Firearms Manufacturing Company, Hartford**

octavo, 4 pages, in very good, clean and legible condition.

After serving as a Colonel in the Union Army during the Civil War, Hoffman succeeded John Hay (the late President Lincoln's private secretary and future Secretary of State) as Secretary of the Legation in France during the last years of the reign of Napoleon III, when the American envoy was the aging soldier-statesman, General John Dix. Hoffman later held the same position at London and St. Petersburg, and in the 1880s served as US envoy to Denmark.

“General Walker applied for his pardon when in the United States this Winter – went through the necessary formalities – was promised it but did not get it. Genl. Dix has written to the Prest. at my request to ask for it, and it occurs to me that if you too would write a line it might be of service. It looks to me as if there was to be war within a year – perhaps sooner. French vanity is deeply wounded, and French vanity wounded insures war.

Benny Roberts says his arm is to be accepted, and the French General will order 500,000. The difficulty however is there is no one to order them of. Benny has got up a company which exists only on paper. He can't fix a price, or a period or anything else.

Have seen your Gatling guns at the Exposition, you mentioned them to me last Summer. Gen. Dix told me that the Emperor had twice stopped to examine them and to make inquiries about them, but there was no one there to give him the information he required.

The Exposition was a great failure at the opening, but is gradually filling up and becoming interesting. By June it will be a superb affair, the likes of which we shall never see again. The American Dept. is improving and is rather interesting. It has one merit at least. It is utterly unlike any other Dept. Scarcely anything ornamental in it, all useful and substantial...”

John G. Walker was a former Confederate General who served under Stonewall Jackson and then held a command in Texas, fleeing to French-dominated Mexico after the War; he was then awaiting a pardon for his rebel service (which he later received, becoming US Consul in Bogota, Colombia). The looming war between France and Germany, which Hoffman correctly predicts, three years in advance was overshadowed by the April 1<sup>st</sup> opening of the Paris *Exposition Universelle*, the grand world's fair in which 42 nations participated, including the United States, though, as Hoffman writes, displays of Yankee inventiveness were more focused on commerce than art. This included the Colt Company's Gatling Gun, the Civil War advance in military technology, which proved of value to the Emperors general, who were secretly developing their own version of a rapid-fire machine gun. As a former military officer, Hoffman obviously took an interest in new American weaponry, such as the breech-loading conversion of a Springfield rifle, patented by General Benjamin Roberts and then hawked in Europe by the “paper” company he established in New York. After being rejected by both the US Army and Navy, Roberts succeeded in selling his gun to the French, though the ultimate production was nothing like the half million guns he had mentioned to Hoffman; the French finally procured several thousand Roberts guns during the Franco-Prussian War (in which, of course, they were roundly defeated).

\$ 100.00

19. (Illinois) (Becker - Roberts Family Correspondence) **Archive of Correspondence of the Becker and Roberts family of Lewistown, Fulton County, Illinois, 1880-1924**

256 letters, 602 manuscript pages, many retaining their original mailing envelopes, in generally good clean and legible condition.

Letters of the inter-married Becker and Roberts families of Lewistown, Illinois. The letters are primarily between Orin Becker and his wife Josephine Roberts Becker. Orin was a traveling salesman for several manufacturers of agricultural machinery including the Deering Harvester Company. His territory covered

an array of small farming towns and villages in northern Illinois, before his routes expanded to include portions of Missouri. Josephine Roberts' family were educators and doctors.

Orin's letters describe his travels through the small towns on his route, his interest in temperance and "anti-saloon" laws and politics, and his loneliness away from his family due to his incessant travel. The family were also interested in W.W.C.A. work and other Christian based relief work.

### Sample Quotes:

"Jan 5, 1900, New Comerstown, Ohio, to Mrs. Orin D. Becker, Lewistown, Illinois

"Mrs. Josephine Becket,

Dear Friend,

... I received your letter, the announcement of your marriage, the Democrat, the picture and your letter. They were of interest to me. I was so surprised and sorry to hear of Homer's bereavement. I never heard of a case like it, he surely is having his share of trouble, it does seem too bad that his wife and the half of his family are gone and his home broken up. The question why is it so? Comes to us and we can give no answer. I am glad to hear that the daughter is better and hope she will get all right. I was so anxious when you told of the arrangements for a reunion of the family that nothing would occur to disappoint or sadden the event. ...

Well! Josie it seems odd to me to say that you are married. I can hardly realize that it is true, not because you are not old enough, I guess I am like an old gentleman that lives in our town, there was an old lady fell in the canal one night and was drowned, they found her the next day when they were taking her out this old gentleman came along and looked at her, he said he had known that woman for twenty years and never known her to do such a thing – so long as we have been acquainted I never knew you to do so before. But what I was going to say is that you and the man of your choice have my best wishes for a long and happy life and the very best that can come to you ... your friend W.G."

"Jamestown, N. Dak. Oct. 9, 1900

Dear "Jozie",

... Since I wrote home last I have had a new experience. I have been to an Indian War dance. About 250 Indians camped out on the hill for two or three days on their way to Ft. Yates, where they belong. They had been to the Castleton Fair. The braves were all painted up and decked out in all the old feathers and skins that they could get their hands on. The performance took place in a tent. The squaws were sitting around in a circle on the ground and the men were doing the dancing.

I just thought how awful it would be to be a captive and have them go through all that performance while I was waiting to see what particular form of torture was to be administered to me. These were the first Red skins [sic] I ever saw in their native costume. They the women were as dirty as pigs. ... Sara Louise Roberts"

"Lewistown, Ill., Feb. 19, '02

Dear Josephine,

I wish all the presidents of the United States had been old bachelors! You will appreciate fully the preceding exclamatory sentence when I tell you that I've been having to write up a sketch each of the wives of the first six, each of the wives of the first six, for club next Friday. And if you were here you would have like pleasant employment as more of it I want farther to declare that I have my opinion of anyone who will run off to Chicago and thus forsake duty. ...

At prayer meeting several asked about you and when you were coming &c. Mrs. McGaughy asked very particularly about you – so did Mrs. Waggoner. I told them you were on the warpath for a million-heir and that you weren't coming home until you got him...

Life has been moving along as usual in Lewistown. The most important thing that has happened is that I got another drawing finished and sent and as Sara said, am expecting to get a hundred and a half on it. What will you think when I tell you that I led C.E. week ago last Sund. Evening? Didn't get scared at all and everybody took part readily ... Caroline de Zollicoffer"

"Annawan, Ill., August 15, 1902

My Dear Josephine,

... I have been over to Geneseo to day and would like to have staid there, but had to return to Annawan. There is quite a pleasant hotel here, and it is the only feature about the town that one can admire. There is a strong Belgin eliment here and one would have to travel a long time to find a more common lot of people than there are here. I should not wish to spend my days here. I have not enjoyed my stay here so very well. What would you think Josephine if I were to expect a promotion from the Deering Harvester Co and contract for a year with them? Mr. Fields told Mr. Carter last Sunday that he was going to make me an offer for a year and ask me to take a block position. The territory under each general agent is divided into blocks, No. 1, 2, 3 etc. A block position would enable me to get into my head quarters each Sunday, and my work would be contracting with local agents and making settlements with them. The position would probably pay me 1200.00 a year and expenses. Of course I am pleased to know that these people have been satisfied with my services. I would not make any arrangements of the kind without talking it all over with you. I like the way these people have treated me. We have not had one unpleasant word in any way... Orin"

"Erie, Ill., September 28, 1902

My Dear Good Josephine,

I am here spending Sunday again and I did not expect to be when I wrote you last. The little mechanic from the factory is also here with me. We had one more shocker to start at this place and should of started it yesterday if it had not rained. The Galesburg office wired us to stay here and start this machine Monday then we will get a wire to go somewhere I am sure I have no more idea where that "the man in the moon". The little Englishman is good company and he has traveled all over the world and is interesting ... Orin"

"Industry, Ill., April 23, 1903

My Dear Josephine,

... It is somewhat lonely here so far from the rail road. You know Industry is 12 miles from the nearest R. R. Station. I stayed in Rushville last night. I had a good long visit with the older Mr. Griffith.

He is nearly 80 years old and no one would take him to be a man older than 60. It seems to me you ought to have heard of him on account of the interest he has taken in Sunday school work. ... He says the reason he has kept so young an appearance is that he has always sold good machinery and voted the Republican ticket Now my dear goo Josephine I hope you have your phone by this time ... Orin”

“Lincoln, Ill., August 1, 1904

My Dear Good Josephine,

... We went to Lincoln’s monument state capitol. Base ball parks & to concert at Mildred Park in the evening. We had dinner and supper at the hotel & left for Lincoln, 12.30 Sunday morning. We was also at Lincolns old home. The boys sat in Daniel Websters old chair & wrote at Lincolns desk. ... The boys enjoyed the trip very much they climbed to the top of Lincoln’s monument and I had them tired out when they got home. ... The harvest is now all over in my territory and I have due on two very early settlements to make on account of unsafe credit risks. ... I have worked so hard to push the business, the month of July we had about 80 canvassers at work and it kept me busy looking after my share of them... Orin”

“Petersburg, Ill., August 17, 1904

My Dear Josephine

Got in Lincoln 7 o’clock Monday night with instructions to take first train to Tallula got over there yesterday and am missing all the good things in Lincoln ... I have a good deal before me to do that will come up soon now. The company have begun talking to me about 1905 business and I hope to get through this settlement work successfully and if I do there is no reason that I know of why I should not have a position with these people as long as I wish it and be situated so that I can get home tow or three times a week. ... Orin”

“Polo, Illinois May 12, 1906

My Dear Josephine,

The old story that a town has to have saloons to make it a good town is entirely exploded right here in Polo. There has not been a saloon here in 40 years and the people here would not stand for a saloon no matter what licence they might offer. The hotel man says he will give me \$ 20 if I can go out and buy whiskey at any of the drug stores. The town is in fine shape, and nice side walks 2500 inhabitants. Spring valley has 58 saloons and 7000 inhabitants and they are in debt and get \$ 29,000 a year from these 58 saloons. 500 from each one. It is shamefull to see the class of people they have at Spring valley and on the other hand it is a pleasure to see the people here. I call on a customer and got a nice traid here this morning and I will get a good traid every time I come here. I can see plainly that that old story get saloons to make your town prosperous is a farce ...Orin”

“Sterling, Ill., May 12, 1907

My Dear Josephine,

I did not go to Peoria last night and am spending Sunday here in Sterling. I got here last Saturday night after one of the hardest weeks travel I could put in. I will be in Lewistown next Monday morning as my suit is set to come up that day. I am going to be on hand and have this matter settled

up once and for all time... I had a good business last week done business in every town I made and hope to have a good business this week also ... Orin”

“La Salle, Ill., April, 9, 1908

My Dear Josephine,

I suppose you are happy because 22 saloons are voted out of Fulton Co and especially because five are voted out of L I am much pleased myself because I think Lewistown will be a better town without saloons and then too it gives me additional pleasure to know that the results please you... Orin”

“Joliet, Ill., Sep. 10<sup>th</sup>, 1908

My Dear Josephine,

How terribly hot the sun is today and then too you can't imagine how much rain is needed here. From here to Geneseo on the main line of the RI RR it has not rained since the 15<sup>th</sup> day of August. The fields are just as “brown as a berry” the lawns in every town are burned up except those that have been kept sprinkled. The corn crop is not hurt so much as it was made before the drouth come... Orin”

“Peoria, Illinois November 6, 1908

My Dear Josephine,

... Surely God has been good to us to give us back Governor Deneen even if Chicago Peoria Mendota and La Salle and other wicked saloon towns did vote against him and work against him just because he signed the local option bill last spring. Two of the smoothest dirtiest whiskey lawyers of this town spent a month in Cook Co working for Roger Solivan Hinkey Dink and Adla Stevenson and got \$ 9500.00 from the whiskey blootes and carried Cook co then by only 1300 for Dear old Adla, showing that there was some good people in Cook Co that they could not influence. I hope Dear that you will turn your back on that bunch for ever ... Orin”

“Bushnell, Ill., February 8, 1911

My Darling Wife,

... I feel badly that I cannot be with you but maybe dear that some day things will be different than they are now in many ways. Let us hope so – If it were not for hope I don't know what we would do some one has said that “hope is like the cork to the net which keeps the soul from sinking in despair” I believe this is true Now I have some business to look after here so must stop ... Orin”

“Abingdon, Ill., October 28, 1912

My Dear Josephine and babies,

... Hue Smith has been here helping Mr. Welch in a revival meeting – I met him here last week and met him again today we came out on the train together. He was over in Peoria today getting

information on the whiskey business and Bob Ingersoll and if I had had time tonight I would of went and heard him, because he told me he was going to give the whiskey business and Bob Ingersoll a hard hit tonight. ...”

“Quincy, Ill., November 7, 1912

My Dear Josephine & Babies,

... am anxious about the future, more so than ever now that Wilson is to be our next President. I am alarmist but I am actually nervous over prospects of the future. The Bank at Kinderhook told me today that they would not loan \$ 20.00 to their best customer – some of the big mills have canceled orders to day I do hope that the new party don't disturb the tarif – Mr. Ferry the conductor told me that he had some stock that he would turn into cash just as soon as he gets in Chicago in the morning ...”

“Lincoln, Ill., November 5, 1913

Dear Josephine and Babies,

I presume you and Violet have had some satisfaction in noticing the election returns from places where the saloon question was voted on. Tom Vaughn and some others from Peoria came to Petersburg to help the saloons out there and sent the day and money but the ladies voted and the drys got over 500 majority and the bunch went back to Peoria ... Orin”

“Columbia, Missouri, November 22, 1912

Dear Josephine and Babies,

Came here this pm from Centralia arrived 345 o'clock have been out for an hour and fifteen minute walk over the town. The University grounds are four blocks from the Hotel or the center of the town. Columbia is a nice town to live in. Is about the size of Canton but has no forenors and no saloons and no boot leggers either. I am going to travel this week alone South of the River down in the Ozark region. ... Orin”

“St. Louis December 7, 1913

My Dear Josephine and babies,

Mr. Parrott and I will leave at 8:40 in the morning but I don't know where we are going. We are routed for Cairo this week and yet we may not get down that far. ... just stop to think how much better off we are than a lot of others in the world we ought to be happy. I have been reading the Chicago Tribune this morning and a statement that there are 50,000 men out of work there with cold weather and Christmas coming on. It is too bad that such conditions exist. I am glad now that I am with the R J P Co and they seem thus far to be pleased with my efforts. ... Orin”



“Honolulu Jan’y 17, 1919

My Dear Josephine,

... The Y.W. asked me to come here the day following Christmas and remain a couple of weeks to get a Hasten House started and while I am in Honolulu every day they would not stop my mail here but had to send it on to Castner. ... am expecting to return to Castner most any time then again demobilization is on now full tilt so our Hostess Houses may pass into history. We do not know just what the attitude of the Military Powers will be when the Regular army is again stationed in these two Posts. This is Fort Shaffer not so large as Castner, but a beautiful spot and only 5 miles from Honolulu with fine car service... It is wonderful Josephine some time in a hundred or more years maybe I would miss the snow but oh! Not yet. It seems so good to not have to think of storms & furnaces & flannels & furs. I think our 14 years in the cold northland was one year too long for me Then the new life among the Militaries and the contact with all the women! Hawaiians, Filipinos, Chinese, Japanese, Koreans, Porto Ricans, Spanish, Portuguese. Believe me dear, I am getting very proficient in Pidgin English. ... The Boys in khaki are just as brave & loyal here as in the States. It took courage for them to stay here and rill & drill & drill only to be disappointed in not getting over to the mainland. Many of them of course did get across over to France so those who remained were at least glad that some could go. Now the days are filled with restlessness and they are more than anxious to get back to civilian life. Especially the white boys from the Main land. Oh how restless and anxious they are. Just waiting now to be mustered out. The officers are just swamped now getting things shaped up for the final discharges. 4 months today since I landed and I wish I could write like smart folks! ...

All the girls at the Y. W. wonder if you understand that Miss Charman is the Gen. Sec. in the Honolulu Association ... I will always have a greater & bigger love for God’s children, especially our little brown peoples. Have really learned to love many of the Filipinos. They are so quiet, so courteous so honest. I have a deep regard for our Regular Army. Theirs is not a bed of roses, and after all people are awfully human everywhere. One young lad only 18 , fine stalwart fellow, had not spoken to a white woman for over 3 years until Miss Nelson & I turned & spoke to him one Sun. eve at the Y.M. service. He came the very next day with a friend, not so bashful as himself and they both said we had no idea what it meant for us to turn & shake hands with them. They were our Body Guard from that day until they left for the Mainland shortly before Christmas. Now there are plenty of white folks in Honolulu but the lad is reticent and proud and would never make an advance for he knew the feeling of the average civilians toward the army boy. There are decent men and they need to know decent women. That is what the Y.W.C.A. wants help do and that is why they are keeping us on this job, but it remains with the commanding officers at all the Posts. It will all have to be worked out with the commanding officers at all the posts. It will all have to be worked out in conference with the commanding officer here he made it very clear to us that in his opinion an established Hostess House was an essential. But he is soon to be discharged so what the next man thinks may be altogether different So you can see how uncertain my work is. Over 3000 men are to be gone by the end of Jan’y and it has been given out where the Regulars will be placed. I am attending the Central Union Church as there is no Presbyterian. In fact this is a Union of Baptist Pres & Cong. I think . They have a fine preacher and a fine Quartette... Honolulu audiences all bespeak culture & wealth. Heaps & heaps of money here and Miss Charman says she has never seen wealthy people so generous for things that stand for Righteousness & civic growth. These wealthy families are nearly all the descendants of the early missionaries who came here and saw what could be done in the production of sugar. By the way, as yet I have not visited a plantation that is in store for me. ... Jessie G, McGaughey”

"Young Womens Christian Association Bangor, Maine, Jan. 24, 1920

Dear Josephine,

... After I came I wrote to the State Library Association at Springfield to see if we could get a loan library there being nothing of the sort here. Today I have a letter saying that we can have 100 books for three months – subject to renewal for three months longer. I have a man to make the shelves and they are to be placed in the League room at the church, and open to the public one afternoon and one evening each week, with me in charge...

I begin Monday to meet my groups of children for stories and games and I shall enjoy that just as soon as the survey cards come I'm going to begin on a community survey. That may be next week. The first week of February "Brother Maxey" is to begin revival services and how I dread them. He is the kind of preacher who wants the congregation to "repeat the chorus softly", all under twenty sing the next verse, "now all over twenty sing it", "now everybody sing it." Then he weeps while he talks. Last Sunday after the choir had sung the anthem, he talked about how beautiful it was, and asked them to sing it again. Nevertheless, he is a bright man and a very fine and useful man and is liked in the community. ... Violet"

"Camp Funston, Kansas, Dec. 22, 1920

My Dear Aunt Josephine,

... wish more than ever that I could be with you at Lewistown, Christmas, or in the near future. As it is I fear I cannot get around before next summer. This regiment and the division to which it belongs are now in the process of being moved to Camp Meade, Md., which is a wooden cantonment like this one, built for war purpose and located about half way between Washington and Baltimore. The location is much more desirable than here in this desolate state of Kansas, but I regret its taking me away from the Middle West. When I came back here I was given my old job as regimental adjutant a position of much responsibility and lots of work, especially at a time like now when we have to break up and move all our guns, horses and equipment with a very small number of enlisted men and officers. We leave here Jan. 5, so after that date my address will be 79<sup>th</sup> F. A. Camp Meade, Md. ... Edward"

\$ 650.00

Chicago Ill. August 13. 1852

Hon J Sutherland

I have received and read with much interest your pamphlet against the Homestead bill. My own views coincide with yours of the obliquity of this measure. It has few friends, except the agrarian class, who propose to throw all human possessions into common stock. Your views are comprehensive and cover the whole ground. If the ease of acquiring the public land is not bounty enough, the destitute should remain so. It is not view'd favorably as a measure at the west, but rather as an instrument of demagogues. Please accept my thanks & be assured that I shall place your speech in a most conspicuous position for public access.

With much respect

your Obedt Servt  
Alfred Cowles

20. (Illinois) Cowles, Alfred, Sr., (1832-1889) **Autograph Letter Signed, Chicago, August 13, 1852, to Hon. J.[osiah] Sutherland, U.S. Representative from New York**

Quarto, one page, plus stamp less address leaf, formerly folded, otherwise in very good, clean, and legible condition. Docketed on verso by Sutherland: "Alfred Cowles Chicago Ill. Aug. 13<sup>th</sup> 1852 relative to my speech against the Homestead bill"

Alfred Cowles, the future part owner and business manager of the Chicago Tribune, writes to Josiah Sutherland, offering a highly conservative take on the Homestead Bill, in response to Sutherland's speech against it:

"... I have received and read with much interest your pamphlet against the Homestead bill. My own views coincide with yours of the obliquity of this measure. It has few friends, except the agrarian class, who propose to throw all human possessions into common stock. Your views are comprehensive and cover the whole ground, If the ease of acquiring the public land is not bounty enough, the destitute should remain so. It is not view'd favorably as a measure at the west, but rather as an instrument of

demagogues. Please accept my thanks & be assured that I shall place your speech in a most conspicuous position for public access...”

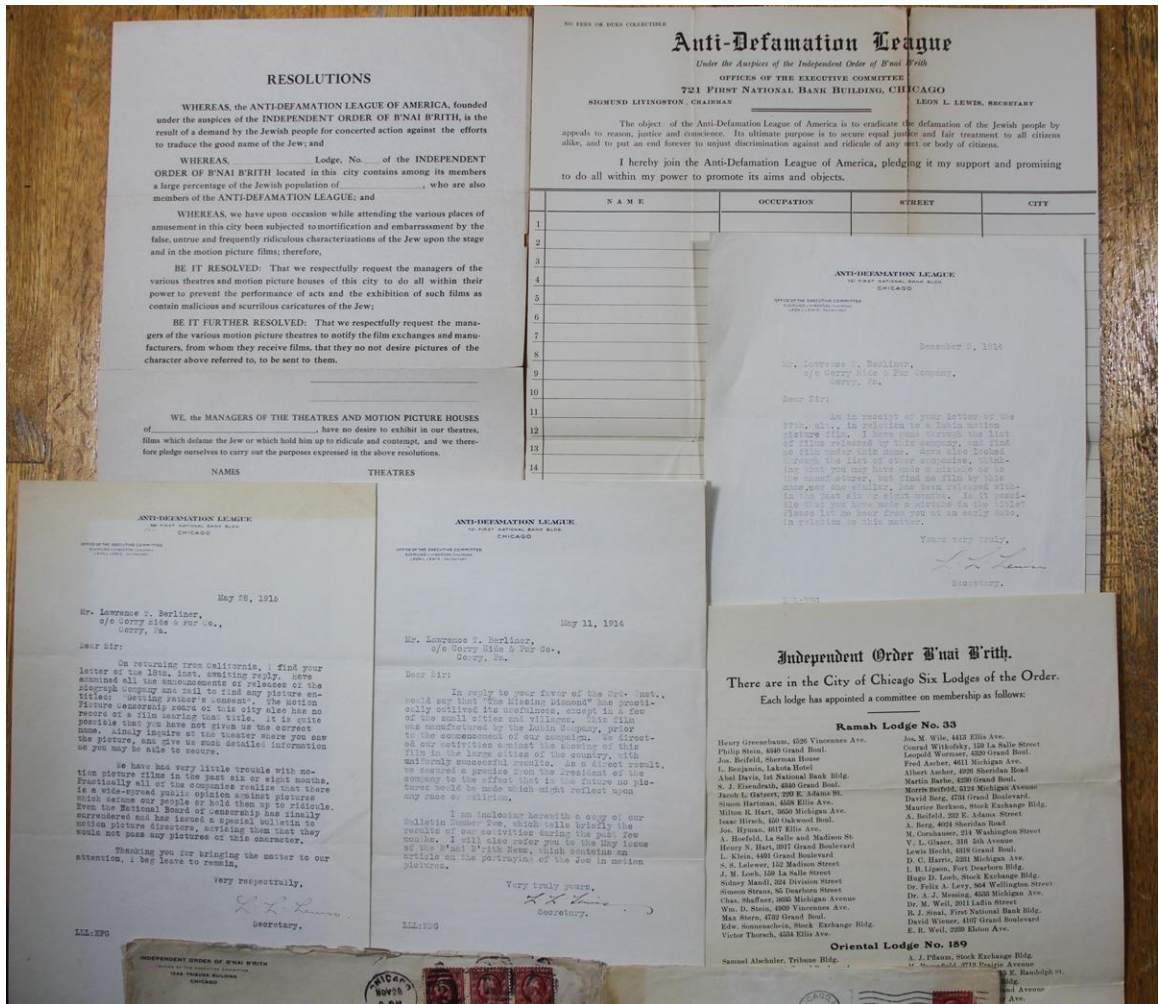
The Homestead bill of 1852 was defeated in Congress and was not revived until 1860, but the formidable opposition to free land made it impossible to get a law through both houses. Most southerners were opposed to homestead legislation, mainly because they it would result in the influx of anti-slavery settlers to the territories. Easterners opposed it because they feared the outflow of emigrants from the east would have negative effects upon the economies of eastern and northern states. The new Republican party in 1860 declared that “we demand the passage by Congress of the complete and satisfactory Homestead measure.” The Republican victory and the secession of the southern states left the Republicans free to carry out its program. And on May 20, 1862, Lincoln signed the Homestead Law, and free land – the goal sought by generations of Westerners since the inception of the public land polity was attained.

“Born in Mantua in Portage County, Ohio, Alfred Cowles, Sr. was a clerk, bookkeeper, and business and financial manager. He attended public schools near his birthplace, followed by a prep school. He studied for a time at Michigan University in Ann Arbor, but moved to Cleveland, Ohio before completing his degree. At age nineteen he began working as a clerk and, later, a bookkeeper at the Cleveland Leader. There he met Joseph Medill. In 1855, he and Medill both relocated to Chicago, where, in July, Cowles purchased an interest in the Chicago Tribune and became its financial and business manager. By 1860 he had a personal estate valued at \$10,000. That year, he married Sarah F. Hutchinson, and the couple had at least three children together. He died of apoplexy.

A. T. Andreas, *History of Chicago* (Chicago: A. T. Andreas, 1886), 3:696; Franklin William Scott, *Newspapers and Periodicals of Illinois, 1814-1879*, vol. 6 of *Collections of the Illinois State Historical Library* (Springfield: Illinois State Historical Library, 1910), 59; John Moses and Joseph Kirkland, eds., *The History of Chicago Illinois* (Chicago: Munsell, 1895), 2:47; U.S. Census Office, Eighth Census of the United States (1860), Ward 6, Chicago, Cook County, IL, 572; *The Evansville Courier* (IN), 21 December 1889, 1:2; Gravestone, Oak Woods Cemetery, Chicago, IL.”

<https://papersofabrahamlincoln.org/persons/CO14963>

\$ 100.00



21. (Jewish Americans) Lewis, Leon, Three Typed Letters Signed as Secretary of the newly formed Anti-Defamation League, of B'nai Brith, Chicago, 1914-1915 to Lawrence T. Berliner, Corry Pennsylvania

three letters, three pages, Chicago May 11, 1914; December 3, 1914; and May 28, 1915, all addressed to Lawrence T. Berliner, Corry Hide & Fur Co., Corry, Pennsylvania, accompanied by a blank sign-up sheet for "Managers of the Theatres and Motion Picture House" who agreed not to exhibit anti-Semitic movies.

The first letter concerns the film, "The Missing Diamond", manufactured by the Lubin Company, against which ADL ran a campaign "against the showing of this film in the large cities of the country, with uniformly successful results", the Company President promising "that in the future no pictures would be made which might reflect upon any race or religion." The second letter is about an (unnamed) film Berliner had seen, supposedly produced by Lubin, which Lewis could not locate in the Company's records. The third letter is about the film "Getting Father's Consent", supposedly produced by the Biograph Company, which Berliner had seen in a theater, but which Lewis had failed to find in any records. (IMDB shows a 1912 film, "Getting Mother's Consent" produced by the American Wrytograph Film Co.; "Getting Father's Consent" was a 1909 film produced in England). In general, "we have had very little trouble with motion picture films in the past six or eight months. Practically all of the companies

realize that there is a wide-spread public opinion against pictures which defame our people or hold them up to ridicule.”

Formed in Chicago in October 1913, under the auspices of B'nai B'rith, “to eradicate the defamation of the Jewish people by appeals to reason, justice and conscience”, the Anti-Defamation League’s first campaign, described in these letters, was against anti-Semitic “portraying of the Jew in motion pictures” – just as Hollywood was about to become the motion picture capital of America. Undertaken, coincidentally, at the same time that the NAACP was protesting racism in D. W. Griffith’s Birth of a Nation, the ADL, as Lewis notes here, got immediate results – “practically all of the companies realize that there is a wide-spread public opinion against pictures which defame our people or hold them up to ridicule”. While there is no clear historical link between the Jewish and African-American protests, it may be that the new League’s action indeed contributed to its “ultimate goal – to secure equal justice and fair treatment to all citizens alike, and to put an end forever to unjust discrimination against and ridicule of any sect or body of citizens.”

\$ 250.00

St. Louis 24<sup>th</sup> April 1837

Brother McNeill, I received your very welcome communication under date 2<sup>nd</sup> February and was truly glad to have a removal of those kind assurances from one whom I do much esteem as yourself. When I first entered into business in this place, it was with an intention to settle myself for life, and taking all the chances of fortune as they might befall me either good or ill. But how little certainty is there even our best calculations and how little do we know what is to be the trials through which we have to be called to pass? We all have to live and learn and such is my fate to learn but slowly. One thing however I am well convinced of that the difference in location in life does not make so much difference in mens situation as is too often imagined. It is all earth. And that same earth on which the Almighty has pronounced a curse. And as happiness is not the offspring of the situation of body but of the mind; so it is not to be found in any place where there is wanting an adaptation

22. (Kentucky) Scruggs, A. F., **Autograph Letter Signed, Florence, Kentucky, April 24, 1834, to Malcom McNeill, Lafayette, Kentucky**

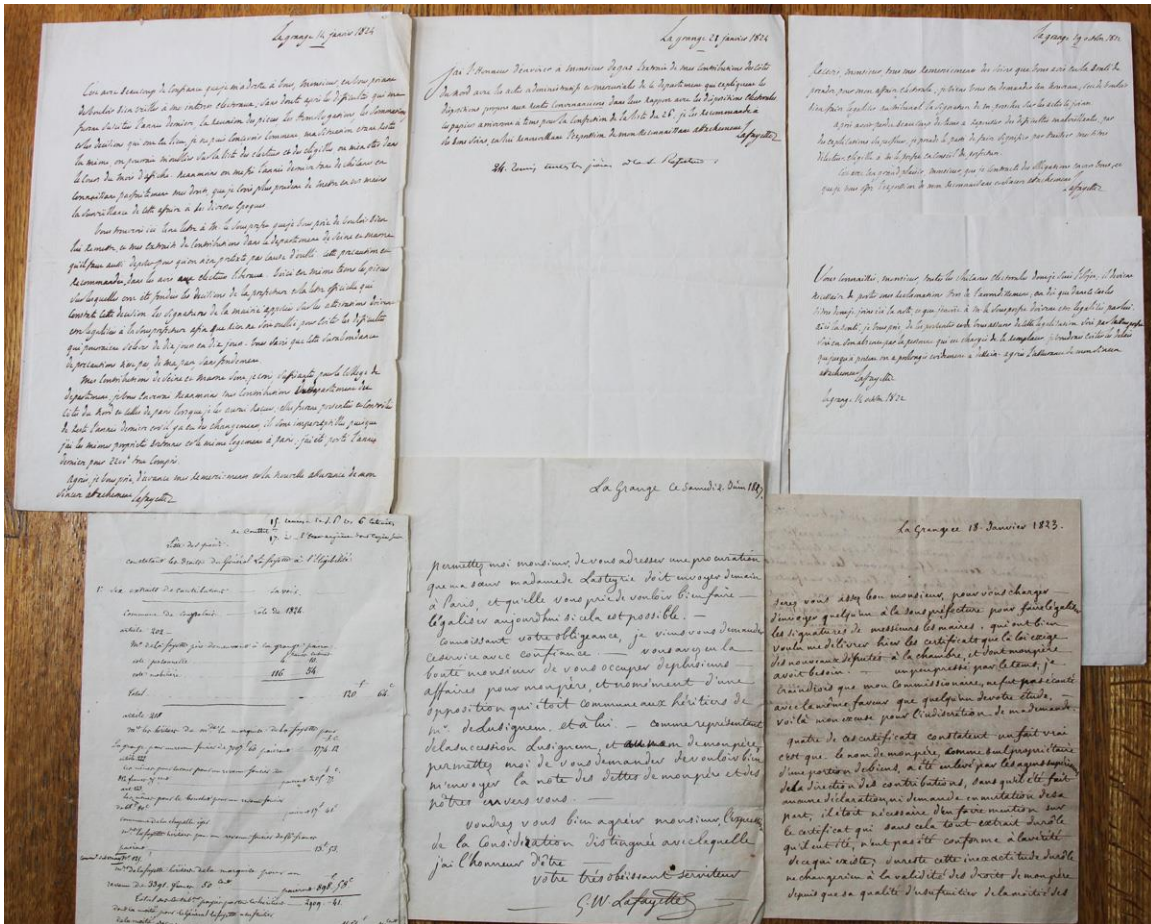
quarto, three ½ pages, postal markings on integral address leaf, some splits along folds, else in very good clean and legible condition.

Scruggs writes about having just set up a business in Florence and to have run into difficulties with a former business partner who proceeded to forge notes and bills with Scruggs' signature on them:

"Brother McNeill,

I received your very welcome communication under date 8<sup>th</sup> February and was truly glad to have a removal of those kind assurances from and whom I so much esteem as yourself When I first entered into business in this place, it was with an intention to settle myself for life, and taking all the chances of fortune as they might befall me either good or ill. But how little certainty is there even our best calculations and how little do we know what is to be the trials through which we shall be called to pass? We all have to live and learn and such is my fate to learn but slowly. One thing however I am well convinced of that the difference in mens situation as is too often imagined. It is all earth. And that same earth on which the Almighty has pronounced a curse. And as happiness is not the offspring of the situations of body but of the mind; so it is not to be found in any place where there is wanting an adaptation of the mind to those circumstances in which it has pleased the Father of our Spirits to place it. Thus you may perceive that I have concluded to give my meanderings o'er It is not surely worth my seeking contentment in competency of what this world can afford if you are not content, for it seems to me if I had what you possess by half that I would make my self entirely easy as to possessing any more. But every one has his difficulties, and I have many. I will here state to you a few of mine. When we first commenced business here we associated with us a young man by the name of Rice, who subsequently became dissatisfied and we bought him out; but his Brother who had been engaged in business here and who it seems calculated to get us to endorse for him and being in that disappointed he undertook to endorse for himself by forging our name to his paper. When the matter leaked out he denied it by say the bills were not in existence and afterwards attempted to give various explanations of the facts and said his brother also was a partner of the firm had endorsed it and finding his brother had denied doing so and knowing that I was a man of peace and did carry home knives and pistols he tried to palm it on me. But I did not let it rest there as you may rest well assured. But presented him for forgery. He was held to bail by the Magistrate but took good care not to appear at the last term of the court and there the matter stands as yet. It was indeed touching me in the most sensitive way and trying to lay upon me a stain which would have been hard to wipe off. But thank kind heaven I have been known here many days before this and have always sustained a spotless character. We are getting along still I think on a safe ground and doing tolerably well. I would like very much to have taken your Southern trip with you if time and opportunity had afforded the means of doing so. The next time you go just hand over the where withal to a poor fellow to make something and I will stick as close to you as a brother. Awful smashing below among our big men in money matters which makes all little folks like me squat low. We begin to scratch our heads and wish for a U.S. Bank again... A. F. Scruggs"

\$ 125.00



23. Lafayette, Marie-Joseph-Paul-Yves-Roch Gilbert du Motier, Marquis de (1757-1834), **Group of Four Autograph Letters Signed by the Marquis de Lafayette, written from La Grange 1822 - 1824, plus two letters written by his son, Georges Washington Lafayette, 1823 and 1827** small quarto and quarto, 6 letters, 9 pages, in very good, very clean and legible condition.

An interesting collection of letters by Lafayette and his son, who was sent to America during the French Revolution as a ward of George Washington, discussing political matters and Lafayette's financial affairs in his later days, dating from a period bracketing his triumphal tour in America. They were all presumably written to a Monsieur Degas, several are addressed directly to him.

"During the Restoration era (1815-1830), Lafayette served several terms in the Chamber of Deputies, opposing Bourbon policy and citing American political principles and Lafayette's experience as a model for France. Chateau La Grange, his home some forty miles southeast of Paris, became a mecca for Americans, while at the same time it was often a refuge for exiled revolutionaries from other European states, for Lafayette was supporting liberal revolutions wherever they occurred, from Poland to Latin America.

After President James Monroe invited him to visit the United States, Lafayette toured every state of the union in 1824-1825. He daily received tumultuous welcomes as a hero of the American Revolution, who for a half-century had advocated the principles of the American republic and of its patriarch, Washington, and who had never faltered in his devotion to or faith in the cause of human liberty. During



the next decade, scores of counties, cities, and other public places were named for him or for his estate at La Grange.

During the French Revolution of 1830, Lafayette once more became head of the national guard. Again, he sought to maintain order and peace while a constitutional regime was created. He supported Louis Philippe because the Orleans line seemed to promise "a monarchy with republican institutions," but the performance belied the promise. Lafayette was still in opposition when he died, having spent nearly sixty years of his life as a public figure, always identified with the example of America as a free and prosperous republic." - ANB.

1. La Grange, 14 Octobre, 1822, Lafayette to an unidentified recipient, [Mons. Degas?] on political matters. Small quarto, 1 page, short letter but nicely signed.
2. La Grange 19, Octobre, 1822, Lafayette to Mons Degas, Coulommiers, concerning Lafayette's "affaire elettorale," etc. Small quarto, 1 page, short but nicely signed.
3. La Grange, 14 Janvier, 1824, Lafayette, to an unnamed recipient [M. Degas] concerns government affairs. Quarto, one page, signed by Lafayette.
4. La Grange, 21 Janvier, 1824, Lafayette to Mons. Degas, concerning Lafayette's contribution to current legislation. Small quarto, one page, short but signed by Lafayette.

Georges Washington Lafayette Letters:

1. La Grange, 18, Janvier, 1823 G. W. Lafayette to an unidentified governmental figure, small quarto, two pages, signed G. W. Lafayette. Georges writes in an exasperated and somewhat angry tone. His father, the Marquis, is in urgent need of signatures to release funds due to him under the terms of his wife's testament [Mme Adrienne Francoise de Noailles, Marquise de La Fayette, 1759-1807]. His father has an insufficiency of funds, etc.
2. La Grange, 2 Juin, 1827, G.W. Lafayette to Mons. Degas, Coulommiers, small quarto one page, signed by G. W. Lafayette, plus two page manuscript in George's hand.  
This concerns his father's right of inheritance to the estate of the Lusignem family. Georges request documents from M. Degas, who has handled affairs on behalf of the Marquis. Appended to this letter is a two-page list in Georges' hand of documents outlining the finances and financial rights of the Marquise de Lafayette, including mention of his inheritances per the testament of his wife, who died in 1807.

Two remarkable windows into the finances of the Marquis de Lafayette in his later days. Georges was handling the matters on behalf of his father.

The following, quoted from *Lafayette Comes to America*, explains some of the difficulties alluded to in the letters above:

*"In addition to his two grandparents Gilbert ... and the Marquise de Lafayette met at the Luxembourg apartment, the Comte de Lusignem, who was likewise a gentleman of rank and ancient lineage. Lusignem's first wife had been one of the Comte de La Riviere's daughters. Thus, because of the curious marriage of Lafayette's grandfather with his own cousin, the Comte de La Riviere's other daughter, Lusignem was both the brother-in-law and the cousin by marriage of Lafayette's grandfather,*

*the Marquis de la Riviere. His relationship to Lafayette was therefore rather complicated. Now that both the Comte de la Riviere's daughters were dead and the Comte de Lusignem had married again, the relationship was even more anomalous. But the Comte and the new Comtesse de Lusignem remained very close to the La Riviere's. It was, in fact, the Lusignem's apartment at the Luxembourg in which they all lived. Lafayette came to regard them as his aunt and uncle and they looked upon him as a dearly beloved nephew. He also frequently saw his cousin, the Abbe de Murat, who had held him to the baptismal font. The abbe was now vicar-general of the archbishop of Paris. These men, dignitaries of both state and church, assumed responsibility for him. But there was really no one to play with in his new family. The Comte de Lusignem had a son by his first marriage who was therefore a cousin of Lafayette and who was one day to share with him the estate of the Comte de La Riviere. Yet the two boys never developed a friendship."*

The collection: \$ 9,500.00

American National Biography, vol. 13, pp., 37-38

Dictionary of American Biography, vol. v, part two, pp., 535-539

24. (Massachusetts) Wimpenny Family Letters, **Collection of Letters of the Wimpenny Family, of Portuguese heritage, of Edgartown, Dukes County, Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts, 1861-1970**

Group of 111 letters, 360 pages, 5 documents and several related ephemeral items, in generally good, clean, legible condition.

Group of letters pertaining to the Wimpenny family of Edgartown, Massachusetts, the Wimpenny's were of Portuguese heritage. Particularly the family and descendants of Littleton Cooke Wimpenny (1841-1916) who married Emma Silva from the Azores. Wimpenny was a sea captain whose steamship the "Evening Star" made regular journeys to New Orleans and up the Mississippi River. The bulk of the letters date from 1918-1927 incoming and outgoing correspondence of Isabelle Wimpenny, from her mother Lena, her grandmother, and family friends, relatives and various suitors.

The letters chronicle family relations, including letters from family members living in Fayal, in the Azores, Island life, domestic and family matters. A group of letters between Isabelle and a boyfriend from the island, Lt. Ralph H. Miller, while he was stationed at Camp Meade, in Maryland, during WW1, chronicles the effects of the 1918 influenza epidemic there. Military bases were among the deadliest incubators of the virus. During the 1920's Isabelle moved off the island to Boston where she found work as a secretary to a succession of doctors and dentists. Isabelle Wimpenny married John R. Wilson in 1927 and gave birth to their son that year. She and her family apparently moved back Martha's Vineyard by 1945.

**Sample Quotes:**

"Arlington Heights, Fort Craig, Oct. 20, 1861

Dear Sister,

Sunday Morning. ... I received your letter last night which I read with pleasure it was the longest letter that I ever got. I got 3 papers and George Beetley got 1 from you but George is in the Hospital at Washington So I read it myself, the boys read my papers more than I do. That piece in the Palladium that father put in was quite different from the one I wrote but it done very well. Captain Dudley read it

to the boys and said it done very well but still there was some mistakes in it... I got a long letter from Cousin Lydia Brown of Maple Grove the other day was very good as far as it went but most all it contained was a bout yearly Meetings which don't interest me very much ... we have to black our shoes every morning they furnish no blacking pay day comes in about 2 weeks, then I will send some home to Mother we have got our dress coats which are very nice, we look like regular soldiers now you said that if I would send the money home for to buy yarn with that mother would knit me some socks and send them to me but I have 3 good pair now and can get more when I want them. We have to have an inspection of arms and clothing every Sunday morning at 10 o'clock... I was on guard down to the Arlington House the other day it is about 1 mile an a half from here on a hill west of Washington it is Gen Mcdowells Head Quarters and Gen. Kins Headquaters there I had one of the finest views of Washington & Georgetown and the Potomac River, that I ever saw the River is full of boats Schooners Ships Steamers and every kind of Sailing Craft too tedious to mention. The Arlington House belongs to General Lee of the rebel army it was built for J. W. Custis Adopted son of George Washington. ... we will have some preaching this afternoon by Rev. Mr. Dale our Chaplain there was a rebel balloon come down about 1 mile west of here the other night and there was one man in it they took him prisoner.... T. J. W."

"Dear Emma,

I hope these few lines few lines will find you and your Dear Sister Susie, and your unkle Joseph and lady and daughter, in join good health, mine and family are very good at present, Dear Emma, the Bark Fradonia, has arrived, and I had nor letters from non of you, it is strange that you did not write, I know that Luise is not on the Island, but I do think that you ought to write, but nor matter I suppose you thought better not to, I send you in close the not you send to me two voyges ago, and did as wanted for me to do, I shal live this office that I have, before next spring, and then if I live, you will be shouer to see me then. I saw a Brother, of Mr. Wood, a portuges that lived there at Edgartown, and now lives at New Bedford, but these brother of Mr Wood told me that he had sin you, and spock to you, and had ben at your house, and that you lived in the new house, with Francis Allen your cousin, your both all alone, I thought it was strange, your both keep house alone, but how ever you know your buseness the Best: you must write to me, when you git thes... Dear Emma you must have been very busy by not having time to write your father; I beg of you to be very careful of your self ... Dear Emma give my love to your Dear Sister and her Husban, two thousand of kisses, to her little daughter, the same to your unkle Joseph, and lady and child, the same to your Aunt Mary and Daughters Aunt Sarah and family and to all inquiring friends ... Francis J. Silva

Fayal 9<sup>th</sup> of July 1867

P.S. Dear and Beloved Emma, these day the 10<sup>th</sup> I received your kind letter you forgive with I said about you not write, the Bark goin to sail today, I am goin to try to git my Mary's picturs, and if I don't these time it will be the nex time, I send you the Banck note Dear Emma I hope the next time I will send you some mony adieu beloved, my little Mary send her love to her Dear Sist Emma, and beg of you not to show her humble picturs to any one...."

"Edgartown, August 18<sup>th</sup> [1870's?]

Dear Father,

I did not receive a letter from you this time, but I do not blame you for not writing as I did not write to you father, but I could not find a chance, I have been keeping house this summer without any help,

besides taking care of the baby and I have not found a chance to do any writing. I have grown poor and do not enjoy good health, my back is weak and I do feel real feeble. I am going away in about three weeks to board with Granville and have a resting spell and see if it will make me any better. Retena is up to the camp meeting she has been up there nearly a week has grown to be a very independent and important feeling person, she does not take any advice from me, and she does not like it, if I undertake to advise her, she says I want to rule her. I cannot write any more about her, but I wish you could come home and stay two or three months you would see how she conducts herself, but you cannot see anything of it if you only stay two or three weeks for she would be likely to restrain herself for such a short a short time as that, but you must stay about two months or longer. She really needs your care for a short time, for she does not care anything about me. Retena has been staying with me almost all summer, but I have had to work so hard I do not feel able to work any longer. I should like very much to come and see you and perhaps I shall when our little one gets older, she is a very cunning and handsome baby. Some say she looks like you. I think the picture you sent Retena was very cunning, she is a little beauty and was dressed very pretty. I am very proud of such a cunning handsome little sister. I show that picture to every one that comes here. Some time I wish you would remember me and send a picture of some of your family ... Your affectionate daughter Susie Dunham..."

"Edgartown, Oct. 22<sup>nd</sup> [1870's]

My Dear Father,

... I sent you a letter the last time the Fredonia went, I do not know what has become of it. I will try to write you a few lines now, but Dear Father you must excuse me if I don't write a long letter, for I have been very sick and do not feel able to be sitting up now, but I have to be up on account of my baby and that is why I cannot gain my strength. I went away with Granville and after I had been there three weeks I was taken very sick with the lung fever and was sick a bed two weeks, as soon as I could get strength enough I came home, but my heart was almost broken Retena treated me so unkindly. The day I arrived home Granville's father came down to the steam boat to meet me and told me that I must go to his house to stay a while for Retena had locked up the house and gone to West Tisbury to spend a week. She knew I was coming home sick and she went off so she would not have the trouble of me. I stayed up to Mr. Dunham's about a week and when Retena came home I came down to our house. The first words she said was what made you come down here, why did you not stay up to Mr. Dunham's until you got well.

This evening while I am trying to write this and take care of my baby at the same time, Retena is sitting up in the parlour with a young man, in fact, she has some young man in the parlour almost every evening, but she has not got a beau they do not care for her any more than any more than they do any other girl, they are only flirts. Father I sometimes almost tremble for her. I talk to her every chance I can get and tell her she is doing very wrong, but she is only saucy to me and tells me to mind my own business that she will do as she is a mind to.

Retena has just come out of the parlour and asked me what I was going to write to you about her. She would be mad enough to kill me if she knew I had written to you of her conduct. You must not let her know that I have written a word about her, for she is so hateful towards me now, I can hardly live with her, and if you write to her any thing I have written, she will be so mad and treat me so that I shall not be able to have her to live with me. I wish you could come home next spring then you would see and know for yourself. Granville's school is up in a month. He thinks some of going to Boston three months this winter to finish up his course. ... Susie Dunham"

"Dighton March 29<sup>th</sup> 1875

Mrs. Wimpenny  
Dear madam,

... the Mrs. Swasey I wrote you about is an American lady and lived in Boston when she was a girl her husband Ildephonso Swasey was a Portuguese and was distantly related to Albert Swasey of Taunton it was Mrs. Swasey who told me about an Aunt of yours that lived in Boston ... she says she knew you had an aunt and cousins she recollects a cousin Caroline of yours and she says that she thinks they told her that your sister Annie had been a school teacher... father was in Edgartown about five years ago he has friends there and they told him that your oldest sister had married a School master ... Mother knew that your middle name was the same as Aunt Relena ... Aunt Relena always used to write to mother she told mother about your visit to the Azores ... I have heard mother say her name was Maria dos Anjos and I am not quite certain but I think her mother's name was D. Maria Linhars but mother knows and she will tell you. John M Neves he lived in Fayal when you visited there and he visited here at our place since you've come home and one day mother got a letter from Anna G. Rabello she mentioned your name and he said that he knew the Wimpennys very well and he had also seen you and your sister when you were both small girls when Mr Neves was a boy of 14 years of age he ran away in a ship commanded by Capt. Elisha Wimpenny and he lived at their house he spoke of a Daniel Wimpenny whom he thought must be your husband he lived in a family where there was an old lady by the name of Pease all relatives and that is as much as I know perhaps if you ask them if they know a John Maria Neves they will tell you about him he is dead now died before he went back to Fayal now about that woman Maria Magdalena I don't know I thought at first she might be that other girl ... My grandmothers name was Rosa Lucinda Duarte she died when my mother was 15 years of age and my grandfather died last April and it was more on account of his death that my parents went to the Azores. My grandmother was your father's sister when I first wrote to you I had not intended to reveal myself that is why I mentioned all these persons I had always wanted to know but as moter did not think it advisable I ought not to have done it but now it cannot be helped I will tell you why mother did not care to honour you it was because she does not converse easily in English and of course you do not understand Portuguese and so I think that it will be hard for you to get along together but in spite of all I hope we shall know you and be pleased with each other we have been here 16 years and I think it is real funny she couldn't learn to speak decently but she has some American friends in New Bedford and she manage3s to get along admirably with them and they all like her and I know you will she knew your mother when she was small and she used to tell us sometimes how she used to talk Portuguese well I have written you a will and I know you will terribly tired before you get through but I want to be your friend and I hope you will be less formal next time and call me Julia for formality ought not to exist between friends. Yours Respt. Julia"

"Fayal March 12<sup>th</sup> 1897

Dear Sister Emma,

I have been wishing to writ to you for this long time to know how you are but have been careless about it, you do not imagine how sorry I was three years ago when in America not to have gone and seen you for I had that intention but we resolved suddenly to return to Fayal so that this is the motive for not having done so, but I am always remembering you and the proof is that I give my daughter your name my husband and children's photographs, the eldest Alberto is six years, Emma five and the youngest Edwards two years and 6 months... your son must be now a very good looking boy for was verry prewtey when I was in America I heard that he was engaged to be married to Susanna's daughter

I did not believe it for she was very much older, let me know if it is true she must be very good looking ... In your last letter to me you mention Aunt Rita & Luiza, they are both dead Aunt Luiza a short time before Papa, a. I was sorry for hir we liked each other very much and Aunt Rita about a year ago... Chico lives in Pico he remarried with Papa's house as you already know, he married very much against Papa & Mama's will in fact every bodies.

In the house at Pico is a painting in oil of your mother Papa used to sey that it was painted by an uncle of your husband, it is in very good condition. I very much like to send it now that Papa is gone, as I am sure you will very much appreciate it ... Oliva R S[ilva] Cunha ... Fayal Azores"

"Edgartown, Mass. August 14, 1915

... We had a most interesting time last night in the town hall, the anti-suffrage had a meeting. Mr. Craig was chairman and the speakers were Mrs. George and a Mr. Underhill a Representative in the House spoke, the speeches that were made by both were excellent and they spoke a great deal about Socialism, Mr. Williams sat directly opposite me and when socialism was mentioned he nearly went out of his seat, so after the affair was over Mr. Williams asked if he could ask any questions and my lord he lost his temper and such a time. ... nearly had a fist fight. He challenged Mr. Underhill to a debate and Mr. Underhill said he could not come way down here and then He mentioned the Mareny church in Boston and Mr Underhill said Oh! No & talked there once and I was insulted and nearly assaulted, and Mr. Williams brother is pastor of the church speaks well for them, Mr. Williams mother shouted out you liar you liar to Mr. Underhill, put his hands in his pocket and said the law protects you or I would fix you... Sophie"

"Watertown, Mass., Aug. 13, 1915

My dear Grandma & Uncle John,

I am having a lovely time here in Watertown. The place is very pretty, & the house I stay in is handsome... Last Sunday we went for a long auto ride, through Bedford, Belmont, Waltham, Lexington ... went out to Wakefield in the automobile to see some rifle shooting the U.S. Marines were out there, those that fought at Vera Cruz... Wednesday evening we went to see the great photo play you've heard so much about "The Birth of a Nation". It is very wonderful but makes you hate the nigers. Thursday Jessie had two girl friends out to dinner, & in time permitting we are going to visit the slums of Boston. I am crazy to go... Isabelle [Wimpenny]"

"Fort Meade, Baltimore, Sunday afternoon, Sep. 30, 1918

Dear Isabelle,

... They lifted quarantine for the officers yesterday again and so we can go out but the men can't and believe me, it's a good thing, the Flue down here is awful, the hospitals are just jammed and it is still increasing.... Ralph" [Miller]

"Fort Meade, Thursday Evening [Oct. 4, 1918]

Dear Isabelle,

... I guess the Island is surely in my blood all right, cause if I think about it once a day I think of it fifty times.

I had a letter from Mr. Eddy, I wrote about the phone, and he said it looked like nothing doing this winter. But the movies will probably open again in a little while. We have no movies, no church, nothing allowed, all on account of the Flue. It is terrible here, and some bunch of deaths every day too. ... Doc"  
[Ralph]

"Fort Meade Tuesday Afternoon [Oct. 8, 1918]

Dear Blondie,

... these war times are h- aren't they. They won't be doubling your income tax that's a cinch, not if this Flue keeps up, seventy seven deaths in camp yesterday, some jump from an average of thirty nine, but they claim to have it under control now, because the number of new cases has been reduced. How has Luther made out, has he escaped it. I hope so. ... Ralph"

"Camp Meade, Wednesday 3.30 p.m. [Oct. 9, 1918]

Dear Blondy,

... I'm still confined to quarters, but feeling a little better each day. Today I've been getting wonderful treatment. Our Captain who is a Fall River Boy has been very sick, and his mother arrived unexpectedly today, and when she found she couldn't go to the hospital to help him, why she decided to stay right here and help me... A funny thing happened a little while ago I was asleep, and a fellow came down with a letter for Gates, they were talking, and finally it woke me up, and this is the first of the conversation I heard. Gates said, "Where are you stationed now", and the other fellow said, "why I'm stationed up at the morgue", Well just about then, I began to prick up my ears... then Gates said, "What do you do there", and this pleasant little visitor replied, "I'm a coffin carpenter, I put handles on coffins." Of course I butted in on the conversation right then and there and inquired if he was out looking for orders... I'll bet he came down to look me over... Ralph"

"Officer's Club Camp Meade, MD. Monday Evening Eleven Thirty [Oct. 14, 1918]

Dear Pal,

... Am feeling fine... Expect to be transferred to another infirmary tomorrow, will write and tell you all about it tomorrow night.

The Flue is nearly dead here only 35 new cases today, and 35 pneumonia cases also. That is a very low mark. We have had 621 deaths here to date, but I don't think there will be many more...Ralph"

"Dental Infirmary # 3 [Camp Meade] Dec. 21, 1918

Dear Isabelle,

... I don't suppose that there will be much of a celebration for Christmas on the Island this year on account of the flue, I hope that it as let up by this time, although I think that the only real thing that will kill it will be cold weather.

It has broken out again in Baltimore, and it is really quite bad. If it keeps up on the Island I guess that you will have to come down to Odenton again where it is so nice and safe. How about it?

How is it in the Bluffs, has any one died up there yet, or in Vineyard Haven. The Thomases said that one of the Girls had had it, but that it was only a slight attack... [Ralph]

"Camp Meade January 22, 1919

Dear Isabelle,

Am feeling much better this morning, but believe me, yesterday – Uling I were some sick boys. I'm saying we went up and got our vaccination against smallpox, and were also given the triple typhoid shot of Lypol. They shoot it into your arm with a hypodermic needle, and while it doesn't hurt any then, it sure makes you feel punk afterward... The reason for all this sudden energy on my part is that last Saturday a telegram came from the War department asking for volunteers in the Medical & Dental Corps to go to Siberia, some time between now and June, and of course my name went in. That doesn't mean I go by any means, only if they ant me to, why I'm all ready... It would make a wonderful trip all right. You go to Frisco first, across the continent by train, then a transport out of Frisco across the pacific, some trip, then you could come home the other way & have been clear around the world before you got back. Nothing would suit me better... There are only six fellows in these quarters now, all the rest have been discharged, and it seems funny to see all the empty rooms.

Well dear write soon, and tell me all the Edgartown news ... Ralph"

"Dental Infirmary # 2 Camp Meade Md.

Dear Isabelle,

... I surely have had some time since you heard from me... I had a lovely stay in the Base Hospital with pneumonia and I had some party, Am feeling fine now tho', but am taking no chances, cause I think I'm real lucky to be here and able to write... The camp is almost empty now, except for overseas men, and they are coming in bunches of from one to three thousand each night. And every one must have his teeth looked over before he is discharged so we have some job in front of us. ... They have discharged a lot of our boys, and there are only about fifteen of us left in camp, and we will be here until the end I expect. When is Luther going to get out, does he know for sure yet... Ralph"

"Dental Infirmary # 2 A.A. 9

Dear Isabelle,

How art thou old dear – I'll bet you are having a great old time this winter, from the looks of the Island papers, it is surely some live place. Dances – shows-parties – and I'll bet you are taking in every one of them. But go to it cause after your quiet winter last year you surely deserve a live one this year. I



think the Vineyard Haven paper is very good, and it gave almost the whole minstrel show in it – didn't it? ... Ralph"

"Camp Meade April 24, 1919

Hello Sporty Girl,

... this camp is about the busiest of any army camp now, we are not only demobilizing large numbers of troops every day, but the new overseas replacement army of fifty thousand men is being organized here. It is composed almost entirely of young boys from eighteen years of age up. Some of them are nothing but little boys, and to see them in soldier suits is a funny sight. We have to look them all over before they can be sent across, and as the first contingent is due to start in a couple of weeks, why they are simply piled in on us. Most of them have never been to a dentist before, and their mouths are so nice and clean - ??? ... Ralph"

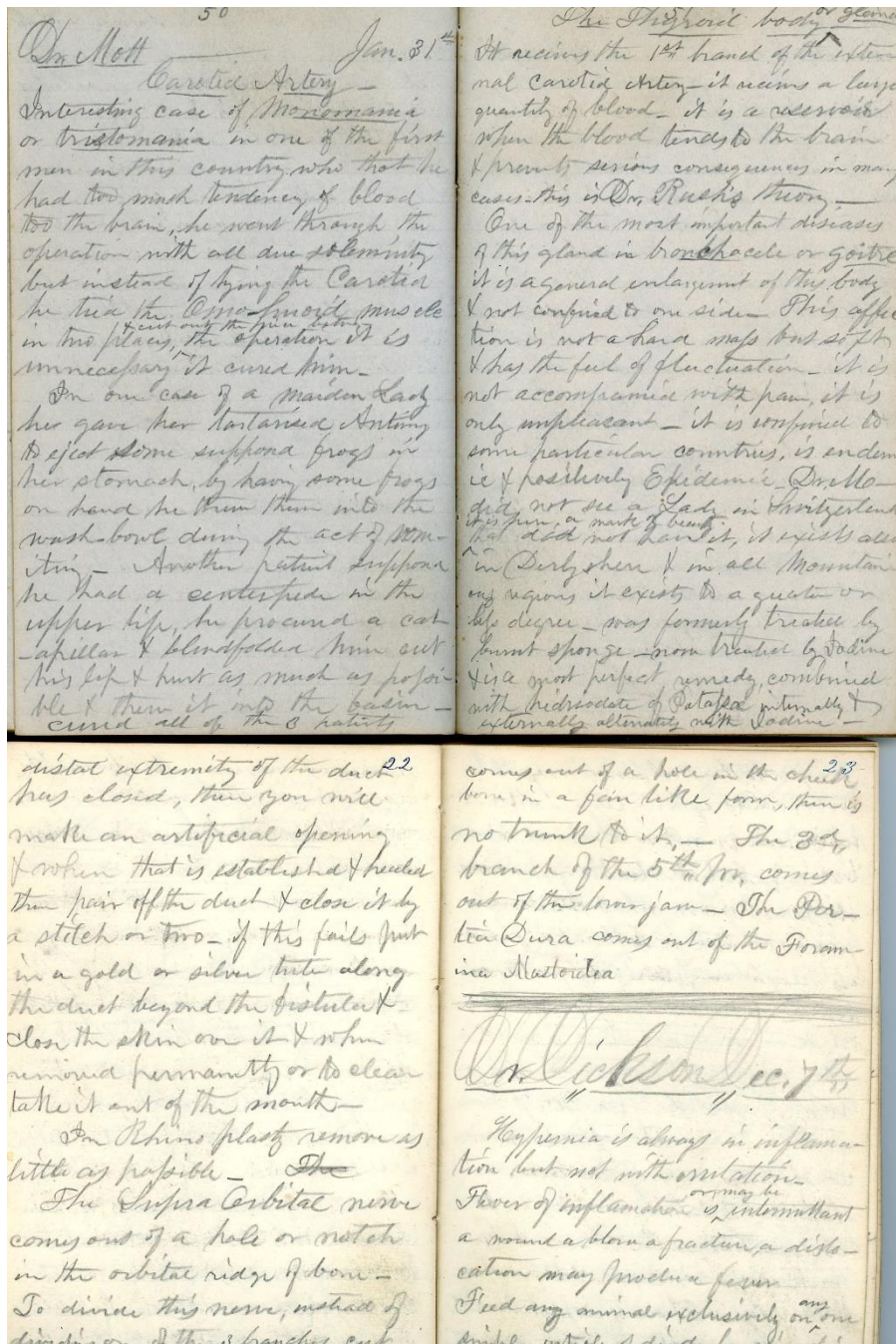
Boston, Wednesday 6.30 p.m., [Jan. 4, 1922], to Lena Wimpenny, Edgartown, Mass.]

Dearest Mother,

... The funniest thing happened to-day. Mrs. Pearson (Dr. Pearson's wife) came in the office and said to me, "You are Miss Wimpenny aren't you? Well when Dr. Pearson told me your name I told him I was going to tell you, that when I was a young girl, my family went to Edgartown and spent the summer with a widow named Wimpenny, whose husband had been a sea captain at one time on the Mississippi River and who lived by the light house bridge." Wasn't that funny, I suppose it was my great grandmother ... Isabelle"

\$ 500.00

<http://history.vineyard.net/mvpgp/w.htm>



25. (Medicine) **Pair of Manuscript Medical Lecture Notebooks kept by an unidentified student at New York University Medical School, 1847-1848**

two volumes, 12mo, 107, 138 manuscript pages, bound in original roan backed boards, entries written in a legible hand, very good, clean and legible condition.

Manuscript lecture notes on the medical lectures of Granville Sharp Pattison (1791-1851), Valentine Mott (1785-1865), Gunning S. Bedford (1806-1870), Martyn Paine (1794-1877), Samuel Henry Dickson (1798-1872). An interesting pair of medical lecture notes kept by an early medical student of New York University Medical School, New York University College of Medicine was founded in 1841. These notes

were taken at the lectures of four of its founders: Drs. Bedford, Mott, Paine and Pattison. Dickson was hired in 1847 but remained there only three years, he was subsequently appointed to Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia. \$ 750.00

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL  
MEXICO, MEXICO.

Veracruz, October 26th, 1914.

Mr. Harry E. Bryan,  
Campania Apartments,  
Akron, Ohio, U. S. A.

My dear Enrique:

Your good letter of the 5th came to me by last mail, and I enjoyed it very much. I only wish that you could have come instead of the letter, for I know how anxious you are to be here and it will be good to see you back again.

I have no idea what the State Department will do in regard to Price, nor do I know what will be done in the re-organization of the Consulate-General at Mexico City, when I am instructed to return there. Of course, when they appoint a new Vice Consul General, if they do not appoint Van Horn, it will mean he will remain as Deputy Consul General and, if at that time, they reduce his salary from \$1800.00 to \$1200.00, I am not at all sure that he will stay. Should the vacancy occur and you want the place, I will certainly be delighted to have you with me, as you well know.

Everything here is about the same, but I was told by a man, who had the right to say so, that unless instructions to vacate are received by midnight of the 31st of October, the transports will be unloaded. Last night, a Commander of one of the ships told a friend of mine that he had seen a telegram, at least knew it to have been sent, from Mr. Bryan to Carranza, in which he said that unless Carranza and Villa got together satisfactorily within four days, they would not only not vacate Veracruz, but would augment the forces here with a sufficient number to put 20,000 men in this Port. I have not seen General Funston, so cannot tell you further as to this matter.

I hear from your father every few days and he seems to be enjoying himself in Mexico City. I only wish that I could be there with him and the rest of our good friends.

I enclose, herewith, three parts of envelopes which may be of interest to you. The ones with the stamps embedded in the envelope are the first I have seen with the "Gobierno Constitucionalista" printed thereon. The other has so many seals and cancellations on it, I thought you might

1914 US Consul-General in revolutionary Mexico torn by political chaos

26. (Mexico) (Shanklin, Arnold) **Typed Letter anonymously Signed ("Tu Compadre") as "American Consul General at Mexico City, Mexico, temporarily at Veracruz". Veracruz, Mexico, Oct. 26, 1914, to Harry E. Bryan ("Enrique), Akron, Ohio.**

Quarto, two pages, in very good, clean and legible condition, accompanied by original mailing envelope.

Shanklin was a St. Louis attorney – brother of the President of Wesleyan University – who had spent some years in Mexico on business and was fluent in Spanish. For dedicated services to the Republican Party, in 1905 he was appointed US Consul General in Panama, and later in Mexico City, during the waning days of the Porfirio Diaz dictatorship. He remained in that post when the Mexican Revolution

began in 1910 and two years later, was retained by the new Democratic Wilson Administration. When fighting broke out in the capital between rebels and Federal Government troops in 1913, Shanklin and his staff were forced "at great risk" to escape from the Consulate building to take refuge at the US Embassy. This was problematic because he was at odds with the Republican holdover Ambassador, who was accused of supporting the coup d'état (and assassination plot) of General Huerta against the democratic Madero Government. President Wilson recalled the Ambassador, replacing him with a Democratic politician who backed a conservative civilian replacement for Huerta. Meanwhile, Shanklin remained in office, the last Republican diplomatic appointee in the country. But when Mexico City was so torn by civil war that all American officials had to be evacuated, Shanklin temporarily moved to Vera Cruz, a base for US troops and Naval vessels, where he wrote this letter to an old friend, an Army Captain in the Ohio National Guard who had previously lived in Mexico as agent of a military supply company – and was himself interested in becoming Deputy Consul General if the post became vacant.

While still in Vera Cruz "awaiting orders" from Washington, Shanklin confided to his old friend that he had heard of a telegram from President Wilson's Secretary of State, William Jennings Bryan, to the conservative Mexican President Carranza insisting that unless he reached some accommodation with the revolutionary Pancho Villa, the US would send an additional 20,000 troops to Vera Cruz, implicitly threatening military action to restore order. But Shanklin had not yet talked with the US commanding General in the city to see if this rumor was valid. Some months later, in 1915, Shanklin finally resigned his post to become General Counsel of an American oil company that also owned a large stake in the Mexican National Railways.

"My dear Enrique,

... I have no idea what the State Department will do in regard to Price, nor do I know what will be done in the re-organization of the Consulate-General of Mexico City, when I am instructed to return there. Of course, when they appoint a new Vice Consul General, if they do not appoint Van Horn, it will mean he will remain as Deputy Consul General and, if at that time, they reduce his salary from \$ 1800.00 to \$ 1200.00, I am not at all sure that he will stay. Should the vacancy occur and you want the place, I will certainly be delighted to have you with me, as you well know.

Everything here is about the same, but I was told by a man, who had the right to say so, that unless instructions to vacate are received by midnight of the 31<sup>st</sup> of October, the transports will be unloaded. Last night, a Commander of one of the ships told a friend of mine that he had seen a telegram, at least knew it to have been sent, from Mr. Bryan to Carranza, in which he said that unless Carranza and Villa got together satisfactorily within four days, they would not only vacate Veracruz, but would augment the forces here with a sufficient number to put 20,000 men in the Port. I have not seen General Funston, so cannot tell you further as to this matter...."

\$ 125.00

Mount Clemens July 5, 1838.

Dear Miss Works & Family—

While reviewing in memory the names of friends to whom I have promised a letter, I find yours in a conspicuous place on the list. The day I saw you was one of hope and fear, suspense & anxiety, but passed as pleasantly as one could be while experiencing so many conflicting feelings. A little after sunset I landed in Middleport, where I had the happiness of exchanging my feelings of anxiety and suspense for the pleasure of again meeting my dear husband. We spent a few days among our friends in Middleport and Royalton, found Uncle Works in Lockport who accompanied us a part of the way to Buffalo. At Buffalo we took the steam boat George Washington which we left the same evening at Erie. I never rode in so much fear, as it was then making its first trip, and I felt that its boiler might not have been thoroughly proved. It was on its return down the lake that the unfortunate accident of its being burned occurred.

We passed a delightful day at Erie with some old acquaintances of mine formerly from Putney and at evening stepped on board the Buffalo for Detroit. The boat was splendid, our accommodations good, the company in the cabin excellent, weather fine, and our ride to Detroit altogether agreeable. The third time I have crossed Lake Erie without experiencing sea sickness.

27. (Michigan) Hurd, Adaline (Works), **Autograph Letter Signed, Mount Clemens, Michigan, July 5, 1838, to a relative, Miss Eliza Works, Rochester, New York**

quarto, 4 pages, including stamp less address leaf, small hole from seal opening, few slight defects along folds, else very good.

"...The day I saw you was one of hope and fear, suspense and anxiety, but passed as pleasantly as one could be while experiencing so many conflicting feelings. A little after sunset I landed in Middleport, where I had the happiness of exchanging my feelings of anxiety and suspense of the pleasure of again meeting my dear husband. We spent a few days among our friends in Middleport and Royalton, found Uncle works in Lockport who accompanied us a part of the way to Buffalo. At Buffalo we took the steam boat George Washington which we left the same evening at Erie. I never rode in so much fear, as it was then making its first trip, and I felt that its boiler might not have been thoroughly proved. It was on its return down the lake that the unfortunate accident of its being burned occurred.

We passed a delightful day with some old acquaintances of mine formerly from Putney and at evening stepped on board the Buffalo for Detroit. The boat was splendid, our accommodations good, the

company in the cabin excellent, weather fine and our ride to Detroit altogether agreeable. The third time I have crossed Lake Erie without experiencing sea sickness.

The lake, the thousand islands and beautiful river had lost none of their charms and the guns and bayonets of Victoria's forces [across the Canadian border] were glittering in the sun's rays, as we passed the garrisons on the Detroit river, adding a somewhat martial appearance to the romantic scenery.

We landed in Detroit at the charming hour of sunset – my first favorable impressions of Michigan were again revived and as I stepped my foot on her soil, I felt myself at home.

The Board of internal improvement was in session when we arrived, when after a week's sitting they adjourned to this place to fix the location of the canal. We arrived here three hours after leaving Detroit in company with the board and found the people in a perfect state of excitement, which notwithstanding the warm weather entirely cooled off, and I find myself comfortably and pleasantly situated in a quiet and pleasant village of Michigan. We are in a public house where we have taken the rooms (a parlor with a bedroom adjoining) prettily furnished and accommodations better than we found in Detroit. A number of the ladies had called on me – and though we are in a village entirely surrounded by woods, in returning their calls, I find them social, agreeable and living prettily with their pianos etc. that adds much to the charms of a village in the woods. A Mrs. Mathews who has spent some time in Rochester, the daughter of a clergyman in western New York, with her husband are boarding in the same house with us, came in a few days after we arrived and in her society I feel that Heaven has sent me a dear friend...

Jarvis has written to have Abram come on, and I shall hope to get a letter from you by him. I have heard nothing from friends either east or west since I saw you..."

Jarvis Hurd, the husband of the writer, was the first chief engineer of the Michigan portion of the 96-mile Canal which, on completion ten years later, would link the Great Lakes to the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers and eventually make "Chicago and northern Illinois the key crossroads of the American mid-continent". This letter was written at the very start of the project, when work would be virtually halted by lack of funding and labor violence that erupted among the mostly immigrant Irish workers (though Indians, Black slaves, German immigrants, and French Canadians were also employed) who drank heavily to put up with the brutal working conditions.

The Hurds would apparently spend time in both states, as their son would be born in Illinois in 1841 and their daughter, two years later, in Michigan. The husband would not live to see the culmination of the work as he would die, probably of disease, in 1844. He may, however, have come across a chief Illinois booster of the Canal, young Illinois state legislator Abraham Lincoln, who began public life advocating for improvements to the nation's transportation network, including a canal system that would be tied to the rivers and roadways of America. As a member of the Illinois Legislature in the early 1840s, he actively supported construction of the Canal and joined some of his colleagues in lamenting its slow progress.

This letter, by Mrs. Hurd, a New England woman, details the perils of sailing on the Great Lakes in that era. Steamboats often plowed into other lake boats, and, worse yet, the boats themselves sometimes exploded or burned. Mrs. Hurd was aboard the 400-ton sidewheel steamer *George Washington* on its maiden voyage to Buffalo in June 1838, which passed without incident, as did the trip back to Detroit. But on its second voyage, with 100 passengers aboard, a fire broke out under the ship's boilers and

the vessel had to be evacuated in the middle of the night. Only a handful of passengers made it to a lifeboat that carried them safely to shore, many others fell or jumped into the water and drowned. Mrs. Hurd also hints at the perils and privations of life in pioneer Michigan. Mount Clemens, where she wrote the letter, was a fairly new settlement on the Clinton River, north of Detroit and west of Lake St. Clair, which had not yet been incorporated as a "village." She frankly wrote her relatives in New York that only the occasional contact with close friends and relations, would make life in Michigan bearable – "if our lives are spared."

\$ 200.00

590  
Shippensburg, Aug 23<sup>d</sup> 1837

Dear Sir

I received your favour of the 26<sup>th</sup> ult. in due season. Since that I have visited several churches - made a number of subscriptions, and received a little money. The balance of the subscriptions will all be paid in by the meeting of Presbytery. On last Sabbath week I was with Rev McKnight Williamson in Tuscarora valley. This little church has recently forwarded a box of clothing & \$20 in money to Phila, but in addition to this, we took up a subscription \$230.00. all of which I expect to receive in a little while. A member of this church died a few months ago, leaving a legacy of \$1000.00 which will be paid before long. Another person was buried they day I was there, who left her little all to our Board - which is from \$200. to \$400.00. So that from this congregation we shall receive for this year more than \$1600.00. Some business of my own called me to Phila last week. While there (I only spent one day there) with the aid of Mr Allen, I learned that Mr John McBreen intends to dispatch a fine vessel to Calcutta, in a month or six weeks, which will probably be the only one that will leave that port for some time. Now Dear Mother cant you let us off by that time. I do feel exceedingly anxious to be gone; and if arguments were necessary, I think I could mention some which you yourself would consider as good.

1837 Missionary to "resettled" American Indians and first Presbyterian preacher in Mexican Texas eager to leave on mission to British India

28. (Missionaries) Wilson, Henry R., Jr., **Autograph Letter Signed. Shippensburg, Pennsylvania, to Walter Lowrie, care of Samuel Thompson, Merchant, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.**  
Quarto, three pages, plus stamp less address leaf, folding letter sheet separated along fold, making two sheets, else in very good, clean, and legible condition.

Wilson writes:

“...I have visited several churches, made a number of subscriptions and received a little money. The balance of the subscriptions will be paid in by the meeting of Presbytery. On last Sabbath week I was with Re. McKnight Williamson? In Tuscarora, Valley. This little church has recently forwarded a box of clothing and \$20 in money to Phila. ...[ Details of bequests to the Church]...Some business of my own called me to Phila last week. While there (I only spent one day there) with the aid of Mr. Allen, I learned that Mr. John McCrea intends to dispatch a fine vessel to Calcutta in a month or six weeks which will probably be the only one that will leave that port for some time. Now Dear Brother cant you let us off by that time. I do feel exceedingly anxious to be gone and if arguments were necessary I think I could mention some which you yourself would consider as good. I have just had a letter from Br Morrison in which he says he thinks you do not intend sending us out until late in the Autumn – “the later the better”. He says, “Mr. McCrea was to call to converse with him on the subject. On my return—from Phla I spent last Sabbath with Rev. Dr. Martin at Chanceford. They had taken up a collection for Schnider under the ABCFM...Dr. Martin showed me a letter from Schinder on the subject of a transfer, in which he says he has no idea of ever being connected with our Board – that if the Presbytery of New Castle will not return him in his present relation, they may drop him. Dr. M says this will be done. I expect to leave this in a day or two for Hagerstown. I aim to be with Br. Wynkoop on Sabbath morning and in Williamsport in the afternoon and evening. From that I go on toe Manchester, Va. where I expect to be married on tomorrow week. I will not suffer this to interfere with the duties of my agency. I have appointment in advance for as many Sabbaths as I hope to spend in this country. Dr. Houston is in the Northumberland Presby. Pleading the cause of our Board. He is to be at home on next Sabbath and then intends returning. Will you have the goodness to have the Chronicle sent gratuitously to Rev. John Dicken, Bloomfield, Perry County...Also to Miss Matilda Madden, Bloomfield, perry County. And notice if your think proper the formation of the Female Foreign Missionary Society of Bloomfield on which Mrs. Barnett is Pres. Mrs. McIntire Tres. And Miss Matilda Madden Sect...”

By the time Henry Wilson wrote this letter, he was already, at 29, a seasoned missionary. The son of a Pennsylvania college professor, he had originally studied Medicine but then had instead chosen to become a missionary. He was first sent, at the age of 24, to follow the “Trail of Tears” of the Cherokee Indians who had been forcibly removed from their ancestral home in Georgia to the vast unexplored wilderness of what is now the state of Oklahoma. He arrived at a moment of “faction, feud and turbulence” among the Indians, in surroundings as foreign to them as they were to Wilson, who found himself 200 miles from the nearest white family. After a year among the Cherokee, he was sent to the Choctaws, also “removed”, from Mississippi to a region bordering Mexican Texas. There Wilson found “no houses, no cultivation, no supplies or provisions” and was obliged to clear the ground to build his own cabin and grow the corn and potatoes on which he would live. One summer, he was even directed to visit the “wild Indians” living near the Rocky Mountains, a journey so dangerous that he had to accompany a troop of Dragoons commanded by General Henry Leavenworth, who himself died on the expedition. It was after returning to Choctaw territory that Wilson took a ride south to Texas where he encountered a camp of wild and woolly pioneers. They offered him some of their alcohol. He refused. They asked him to join in their card game. Again, he refused. “Well”, asked the men, “what can you do?” Wilson replied, “Preach”. “So preach”, they declared, and the 26 year-old missionary delivered what, according to tradition, was the first Presbyterian sermon in the territory of Texas. After two more years of laborious service on the frontier, Wilson returned east to marry the daughter of a Revolutionary Army surgeon who was willing to join her husband n his “privations and toils”. Together they took the “tedious journey” to Indian territory, but Wilson’s new wife survived there only a few months before dying of fever. That tragedy brought him a respite during which he returned to Pennsylvania, where he spent two years at the University to finally earn his Medical degree.



It was at this point that Wilson wrote this letter, while waiting impatiently, after securing an appointment to a foreign mission in India. Then came his second marriage, which he so casually mentions in the letter, and months of waiting for a ship that would carry the Wilsons and other missionaries to Calcutta, where they finally arrived in April 1838. There one of the other missionary wives died of Asiatic fever, and others took sick, including Mrs. Wilson who, however, recovered in time to accompany her husband to his new mission on the banks of the Ganges. Together they established an orphanage where they remained for the next seven years until, in 1845, they returned to the United States.

\$ 150.00

29. (New York) Butler, William Allen, **Incoming Correspondence to New York City attorney, William Allen Butler, son of early "Albany Regency" member Benjamin F. Butler, written by U.S. Senator George F. Edmonds, of Vermont; U.S. Congressman Simeon B. Chittenden, of New York; & others, 1864-1895**

15 letters, 27 manuscript pages, dated 6 February 1864 to 15 March 1895; of the 15 letters, 12 are dated 1879 to 1883; also includes a three-page manuscript note; and 2 used bank checks.

Thirteen of the fifteen letters were written to William Allen Butler; they were written by: U.S. Senator George F. Edmonds, of Vermont (5); U.S. Congressman Simeon B. Chittenden, of New York (5); E.C. Benedict of Albany, NY (1); attorney George W. Parsons, of New York, NY (1); and his son Benjamin F. Butler, of Boston, MA (2); the remaining two letters written by William Allen Butler himself, listed as of New York, NY (1) to Lieut. Theodorus Bailey Myers Mason; and a letter of Butler's son Benjamin F. Butler, written to James McKean, Esq., of New York City, New York.

Senator George F. Edmonds and Congressman Simeon B. Chittenden, both write to William Allen Butler on their respective U.S. Senate and U.S. House of Representatives letterhead. George W. Parsons writes to Butler on the letterhead of his law firm "Barney, Butler, & Parson" (Butler is a partner in the firm). Butler's son Benjamin F. Butler writes to him on his residential letterhead of 12 Pemberton Square, Boston, Massachusetts. William Allen Butler writes to Lieut. Theodorus Bailey Myers Mason on the letterhead of his law firm in 1895, "Butler, Stillman & Hubbard" of New York City. Theodore B. M. Mason was the founder and first head of the United States Office of Naval Intelligence, with the post of Chief Intelligence Officer (prior to it being re-designated as Director of Naval Intelligence in 1911). Butler writes to him soon after Mason retired and deals with some legal work for Mason.

The three-page manuscript note is a "*Memo of Wm. Allen Butler to Miss Thorne 1850 given to W.A. B. Jr. by Mr. Samuel Thorne after Miss T's death...*"

The letters written by Senator Edmonds and Congressman Chittenden to William Allen Butler, mainly concern an Act of 31 May 1878 titled: "An Act to forbid the further retirement of United States legal-tender notes." The act reads:

*"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act it shall not be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury or other officer under him to cancel or retire any more of the United States legal-tender notes. And when any of said notes may be redeemed or be received into the Treasury under any law from any source whatever and shall belong to the United States, they shall not be retired, cancelled or destroyed but they shall be re-issued and paid out again and kept in circulation: Provided, That nothing herein shall prohibit the cancellation and destruction of mutilated notes and the issue of other notes of*

*like denomination in their stead, as now provided by law. All acts and parts of acts in conflict herewith are hereby repealed. Approved, May 31, 1878."*

Butler was working with Edmonds and Chittenden to bring a case about this legal-tender notes in front of the U.S. Supreme Court, and were working to get the House and Senate involved (see examples of letters below).

The following are biographies of Butler, Chittenden, and Edmunds:

**William Allen Butler, Esq. (1825-1902)**

William Allen Butler was an American lawyer and writer of poetical satires. He was born on 20 February 1825 in Albany, New York, the son of the poet and lawyer Benjamin Franklin Butler (1795-1858) and nephew of naval hero William Howard Allen. William's father Benjamin was a prominent lawyer from the state of New York. A professional and political ally of Martin Van Buren, among the many elective and appointive positions he held were Attorney General of the United States (1833-1838) and United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York (1838-1841). He was also a founder of New York University and one of the founders of the Children's Village school in New York City. Benjamin studied at Hudson Academy in Hudson, New York, and read law with Martin Van Buren, whose son John Van Buren later read law with under him. Benjamin was admitted to the bar in 1817, and, became Martin Van Buren's partner. In his 1903 book *The Art of Cross-Examination*, author Francis L. Wellman indicated that Butler was regarded during his life as a highly effective trial lawyer, and one of the most successful cross-examiners of his day.

Benjamin F. Butler was also one of the earliest members of "The Albany Regency," a group of politicians who controlled the New York state government between 1822 and 1838. Originally called the "Holy Alliance," it was instituted by Martin Van Buren, who remained its dominating spirit for many years. The group was among the first American political machines. In the beginning they were the leading figures of the Bucktails faction of the Democratic-Republican Party, later the Jacksonian Democrats and finally became the Hunkers faction of the Democratic Party.

After being admitted to the Bar, William Allen Butler, Benjamin's son, practiced law and eventually headed the firm of Butler, Stillman & Hubbard. He served as president of the American Bar Association and the Association of the Bar of the City of New York. He contributed travel writing and comic writing to *The Literary World*, a series on 'The Cities of Art and the Early Artists' to the *Art Union Bulletin*, and he also wrote for the *Democratic Review*. His most famous satirical poem, *Nothing to Wear*, was first published anonymously in *Harper's Weekly* in 1857, though Butler was forced to reveal his name after someone else claimed authorship.

On 21 March 1850, he married Mary R. Marshall. Together, they were the parents of Howard Russell Butler, a painter and founder of the American Fine Arts Society, born in 1856. One of his daughters married John P. Crosby, another married Daniel B. Lord. His other children included Benjamin Franklin Butler, Jr., Mrs. Edmund Dwight, Mrs. Thomas S. Kirkbride, and Mrs. Alfred Booth. Butler also wrote various poems, including "*Nothing to Wear; an Episode of City Life*" which went on to become an American classic.

William Allen Butler died at his residence, Round Oak, in Palisade Avenue in Yonkers, on September 9, 1902, due to sudden gastritis. Following a simple ceremony at his estate in Yonkers, a service was held at the First Presbyterian Church of Yonkers, and he was buried at Woodlawn Cemetery, Bronx.

### **U.S. Congressman Simeon Baldwin Chittenden (1814-1889)**

Simeon Baldwin Chittenden was a United States Representative from New York. Chittenden was born in Guilford, New Haven County, Connecticut on March 29, 1814. He was the son of Abel Chittenden (1779–1816) and Anna Hart (née Baldwin) Chittenden (1784–1845). His siblings included Henry Baldwin Chittenden and Sarah Dudley Chittenden, both of whom died young.

He attended Guilford Academy. In 1871, Chittenden received an honorary M.A. degree from Yale University. From 1829 to 1842, he engaged in mercantile pursuits in New Haven as a clerk with McCracken & Merriman. In 1842, he moved to New York City and further in pursuit of mercantile business. From 1867 to 1869, he was vice president of the New York City Chamber of Commerce.

Chittenden was an unsuccessful candidate for election in 1866 to the 40<sup>th</sup> United States Congress. He was, however, successful in 1872 where he was elected as an Independent Republican to the Forty-third Congress to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Stewart L. Woodford; he was reelected as an Independent Republican to the Forty-fourth Congress and as a Republican to the Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth Congresses serving from November 3, 1874, to March 3, 1881. He was an unsuccessful candidate for reelection in 1880 to the Forty-seventh Congress and retired from public life.

On May 10, 1837, Chittenden was married to Mary Elizabeth Hartwell (1815–1852), the daughter of Sherman Hartwell and Sophia Todd. His father-in-law was the nephew of American founding father Roger Sherman and his first wife, Elizabeth Hartwell. Together, they were the parents of: Mary Hartwell Chittenden (1840–1871), who married Dr. William Thompson Lusk (1838–1897), an Adjutant-General in the United States Volunteers during the Civil War; Samuel Baldwin Chittenden (1845–1922), a Yale graduate who married Mary Warner Hill (1847–1925); and Charlie Sherman Chittenden (1850–1852), who died young.

After his first wife's death, he remarried Cornelia (née Colton) Colton (d. 1884), the daughter of Oren Colton and widow of Rev. Walter Colton (a Chaplain for the United States Navy), in 1854.

He died in Brooklyn on April 14, 1889. He was buried at Green-Wood Cemetery in Brooklyn, New York. After his death, he was eulogized by Seth Low. In his will, after bequests to charity, he directed the establishment of two trusts, one for his son and one for his late daughter.

### **U.S. Senator George Franklin Edmunds (1828-1919)**

George Franklin Edmunds (1828-1919) was an attorney with a practice in Burlington, Vermont. He was a Republican U.S. Senator from Vermont from 1866 to 1891. Before entering the U.S. Senate, he served in a number of high-profile positions, including as a member of the Vermont House of Representatives from Burlington (1854-1860); Speaker of the Vermont House of Representatives (1857-1860); member of the Vermont State Senate from Chittenden County (1861-1863); President pro tempore of the Vermont State Senate (1861-1862). During his time in the U.S. Senate, he was President pro tempore of the U.S. Senate (1883-1885) and Chairman of the U.S. Senate Republican Conference (1885-1891).

In the Senate, Senator Edmunds took an active part in the attempt to impeach President Andrew Johnson in 1868. He was influential in providing for the electoral commission to decide the disputed

presidential election of 1876 and served as one of the commissioners, voting for Republicans Rutherford B. Hayes and William A. Wheeler. He was the author of the Edmunds Act against polygamy in Utah and the Sherman Antitrust Act to limit monopolies. In 1882 President Chester A. Arthur nominated Senator Roscoe Conkling to replace the retiring Ward Hunt as a Justice of the United States Supreme Court. When Conkling declined, Arthur chose Edmunds, who also declined. The appointment ultimately went to Samuel Blatchford.

Edmunds served as chairman of the Committee on Pensions from 1869 to 1873, the Committee on the Judiciary from 1872 to 1879 and again from 1881 to 1891, the Committee on Private Land Claims from 1879 to 1881 and the Committee on Foreign Relations in 1881. He was President pro tempore of the Senate from 1883 to 1885 and chairman of the Republican Conference from 1885 to 1891.

While serving in Congress he continued to practice law, as did many other members of Congress at the time. He held retainers from railroads and other corporations, including those which could be affected by Senate action.

An acerbic debater, he often favored the status quo or slow progress. He was known for making his colleagues feel the sting of his criticisms, and some thought him better at merely opposing than offering constructive alternatives. David Davis joked that he could make Edmunds vote against any measure by simply phrasing the request for votes in the New England town meeting way: "Contrary-minded will say no." One friend trying to interest him in a presidential bid pleaded, "But, Edmunds, think how much fun you would have vetoing bills."

Edmunds took special delight in goading southern senators into blurting out statements that would embarrass the Democratic Party. To those southerners opposed to any federal role in protecting blacks' right to vote, Edmunds seemed the epitome of Yankee evil. One southern correspondent in 1880 wrote, "When I look at that man sitting almost alone in the Senate, isolated in his gloom of hate and bitterness, stern, silent, watchful, suspicious and pitiless, I am reminded of the worst types of Puritan character... You see the impress of the purer persecuting spirit that burned witches, drove out Roger Williams, hounded Jonathan Edwards for doing his sacred duty, maligned Jefferson, and like a toad squatted at the ear of the Constitution it had failed to pervert."

But Edmunds also had admirers. One Democrat with no reason to appreciate him wrote a colleague that among all the Republicans, "Edmunds made the most impression upon me. I couldn't help admiring his clear and incisive way of putting a question, although it appeared to me that his manner is occasionally very irritating. This manner of his is very much that of a lawyer employed as counsel in a case, who therefore makes ex-parte statements, and thinks it fair to make all manner of allegations." His closest friend in the chamber for many years was the ranking Democrat on the Judiciary Committee" Senator Allen G. Thurman of Ohio.

Edmunds was a candidate for president at the 1880 Republican National Convention. Nominated by Frederick H. Billings, he received 34 votes on the first ballot. His support remained at 31 or 32 votes through the 29<sup>th</sup> ballot, after which his supporters began to trend towards eventual nominee James A. Garfield.

In 1884, Republicans who favored civil service reform, including Theodore Roosevelt, supported Edmunds for President over incumbent President Chester Alan Arthur and former Senator James G. Blaine, hoping to build a groundswell for Edmunds if the two stronger candidates deadlocked. Revelations about Edmunds's legal work for railroads and corporations while sitting in the Senate prevented Edmunds from attaining wide support from reformers. On the first ballot he received 93 votes,

but his support declined, and the nomination went to Blaine on the fourth ballot. Edmunds was among the Republicans who gave lukewarm support to Blaine (some backed Cleveland outright), and Blaine lost the general election to Grover Cleveland. At Arthur's funeral in 1886, Edmunds extended his hand to Blaine. Blaine, recalling the 1884 campaign, refused to shake it.

Edmunds resigned from the Senate in 1891 in order to start law practice in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He later retired to Pasadena, California where he died on February 27, 1919. He was buried at Green Mount Cemetery in Burlington. In 1852 Edmunds married Susan Marsh Lyman (1831-1916), a niece of George Perkins Marsh. They had two daughters, Mary (1854-1936) and Julia (1861-1882).

Among Edmunds's honors were an honorary master of arts from the University of Vermont and honorary LL.D. degrees from Middlebury College, Dartmouth College and the University of Vermont.

#### Sample Quotes:

*"United States Senate Chamber, Washington, April 17<sup>th</sup> 1879*

*Dear Sir:*

*Mr Chittenden has handed me your letter to him of the 16<sup>th</sup>.*

*The sense in which the words directing the reissue in the Act of May 31<sup>st</sup> 1878 is understood in legislation and executive circles is the putting out again of the same money in quantity and not, necessarily, the same identical pieces of paper; and it is only under this construction that the power to issue new pieces of paper in the place of legal tenders redeemed, exists at all. If the original notes redeemed under the Act of 1875 could have been again obtained from the Treasury in their specific identity, by a regular transaction which authorized the Treasurer to pay out money, it would have perhaps been better, but I did not see any convenient means of accomplishing that. I have no question that the Supreme Court will hold that if a United States war note redeemed in time of peace under the Act of 1875, thereby lost its legal tender quality, neither it nor any other note that should take its place could be made a legal tender. I have no idea that they will hold that the notes tendered in this case are not good because they are not the identical pieces of paper issued during the war, and redeemed, but will and must proceed upon the solid substance of the question, as to the power of the government to impart the quality of legal tender to paper money it issues or reissues after the redemption, which is the same thing, in time of peace. It seems to me, therefore, that there is no substantial difficulty in raising the question on the case as it stands.*

*I learn from Mr. Chittenden that the tender has already been made. If that be so, of course the case must be decided upon the condition of things as it then existed, and nay new steps you may take will have no effect, unless you repeat the tender. If you can conveniently and without much loss of time, get two or three thousand dollars of old notes in lien of an equal amount of those you tendered before, and get those old notes redeemed at the Treasury, and can in the regular course of business get those identical old pieces of paper reissued, and then repeat your tender in bills of both kinds, you will meet every possibly aspect of the case. For, of course the tender to be good, must be entirely of the money that the creditor was bound to take.*

*If the question is to be presented on the answer to the complaint, the answer might state fairly & truly that these notes tendered were issued under the Act of 31 May 1878 in the lien and place of the old legal tender notes of the war issue, which had been redeemed at the Treasury under the Act of 1875. And the same statement could be made if you conclude to present the question on the complaint or by*

*a replication (if you have such a thing) to the answer of the defendant, so that I do not see any difficulty, if both sides are desirous of presenting the real question. At the same time, as I said before, if without delay the tender with two or three thousand dollars of old notes that have been once redeemed and again regularly issued in their identical form, and the residue in the notes you now have, of course every quibble will be avoided.*

*Very truly yours,  
Geo. F. Edmunds”*

*“United States Senate Chambers, Washington, June 3d 1879*

*My Dear Sir,*

*I have yrs of the 2d inst. I would by all means allow Judge Blatchford to decide pro forma adversely to us. That will enable the case to get an early standing on the docket of the Supreme Court, and will give us the advantage of a reply.*

*Very truly yours,  
Geo. F. Edmunds”*

*“House of Representatives, Washington, D.C. Dec 5, 1879*

*My dear Mr. Butler,*

*I have done my best to ‘stir ‘em up’ and send you the part which describes me.*

*I have seen Senator Edmunds but once when he was still a little scared before the message. Had a note from him yesterday, am to meet him in a day or two.*

*I think Bayard has forced the fight. Conkling, Edmunds, Hoar & the rest must go with Bayard or go to Court!*

*Sincerely yours,  
S.B. Chittenden...”*

*“Personal, House of Representatives U.S., Washington, D.C. Dec 8, 1879*

*My dear Mr. Butler,*

*Senator Edmunds thinks it ‘our duty’ to move the Court to advance our case, and [honored] me enclosed to indicate the method.*

*He requested me not to tell newspaper men or anybody but you, ‘for three or four days,’ what we propose to do.*

*He expects you to send him your notes for suggestions.*

*My own feeling is that time is precious. It seems to me important to get our ‘move’ fairly before the country before Congress adjourns for the holidays.*

*I think we not only have truth on our side, but also Providence!*

*There is sure to be something new before the end of the week!*

*Sincerely yours,  
S.B. Chittenden”*

*“United States Senate Chamber, Washington, Dec 9<sup>th</sup> 1879*

*My Dear Sir,*

*I have yrs of 8<sup>th</sup> inst. I am thoroughly satisfied that the present is the most opportune time for bringing the legal tender question to a decision. And I yesterday gave Mr. Chittenden a copy of a motion and the points in another case for advancing, to send you as a suggestion of the form for the application. I think you had better draw up the motion & the points in support of it at an early day & if you will send me a draft of it, I will make such suggestions as occur to me.*

*I find on looking it up, that there is nothing later than the rule we read in your office, in respect of the circumstances under which a cause may be advanced. I think our chief, if not only, reliance must be on the fifth clause of No.26, and it strikes me that the ‘special & secular circumstances’ are those that it is of the greatest importance since the reissuing act of last year, that the law should be settled, and at a time, as now, when the decision of it either way will not work hardship upon parties making contracts for the payment of money; but if the case were to be decided at a time when the so-called legal tenders are below par, the hardship it would work upon debtors who had made contracts when they were at par, would be immense.*

*It is of the highest interest; therefore, to the whole community that both creditors & debtors shall know at the earliest possible moment, what their rights will be in a court of law in these respects.*

*Sincerely yours,  
Geo. F. Edmunds”*

The collection: \$ 375.00

**T**HIS INDENTURE, made the \_\_\_\_\_ Day of \_\_\_\_\_ Annoq; Domini, 1710. and in the Ninth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lady ANNE by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c. Between His Excellency Robert Hunter, Esqr; Capt. General and Governour in Chief of the Provinces of New-York, New-Jersey, and Territories depending thereon in America, and Vice-Admiral of the same &c. of the one part, And \_\_\_\_\_ of the other part, Whereas his said Excellency in Council having determined the putting out of the Orphans of the Palatines (and some of those other Children whose Parents have too many to look after them and mind their Labour) for a certain time, upon the Conditions following, (to wit) The Boys till they arrive at the Age of Twenty one years, and the Girls till they arrive at the Age of Nineteen years; The Persons taking them entering into Indentures, and Bond with Surety, in the Secretary's Office, to provide them with good and wholesome Meat, Drink, Lodging and Cloathing, and at the Expiration of the time to Surrender them to the Government; his Excellency and Council engaging they shall respectively Serve till they arrive at the Ages aforesaid. Now this Indenture Witnesseth, That \_\_\_\_\_ of the Age of \_\_\_\_\_ years, or thereabouts, One of the Palatines aforesaid, of \_\_\_\_\_ own free and voluntary Will By the consent and approbation of his Excellency, hath put \_\_\_\_\_ self out to the said \_\_\_\_\_ with \_\_\_\_\_ to dwell and serve from the day of the date hereof for and during \_\_\_\_\_ and unto the full end and term of \_\_\_\_\_ years from thence next ensuing and fully be Compleat and Ended, for all which said Term of \_\_\_\_\_ years the said \_\_\_\_\_ the said \_\_\_\_\_ well and truly shall serve, Commands lawful and honest every where shall do: The Goods of \_\_\_\_\_ said \_\_\_\_\_ shall not waite or destroy, nor from the Service of \_\_\_\_\_ said \_\_\_\_\_ day nor night shall absent or prolong \_\_\_\_\_ self, but in all things as a good and faithful Servant shall bear and behave \_\_\_\_\_ self towards \_\_\_\_\_ said \_\_\_\_\_ and all \_\_\_\_\_ during the said Term aforesaid. And the said \_\_\_\_\_ for \_\_\_\_\_ self Executors and Administrators and every of them both Covenant, Promise and Grant to and with his said Excellency and his Successors, that the said \_\_\_\_\_ shall and will during all the said Term of \_\_\_\_\_ years find and provide for the said \_\_\_\_\_ good, sufficient and wholesome Meat, Drink and Cloathing; And also shall and will at the end and Expiration of the said Term of \_\_\_\_\_ years surrender and deliver up the said \_\_\_\_\_ well Cloathed to his said Excellency, or to the Governour or Commander in Chief of the said Province of New-York, for the time being. In Witness whereof his said Excellency and the said \_\_\_\_\_ have hereunto Interchangeably set their Hands and Seals the day and year first above Written.

*Sealed and Delivered in the Presence of*

30. (New York – Palatine Orphans – Bradford Imprint) New York (Colony) Governor, Hunter, Robert, 1710, Printed Form: **This Indenture, made the \_\_\_\_\_ Day of \_\_\_\_\_ Annoq; Domini, 1710. And in the Ninth Year of the Reign of Our Sovereign Lady ANNE by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c. Between His Excellency Robert Hunter, Esqr; ... of the one part, And \_\_\_\_\_ of the other part, Whereas his said Excellency in Council having determined the putting of the Orphans of the Palatines (and some of those other Children whose Parents have too many to look after them and mind their Labour) for a certain time, upon the Conditions following ...**

[New York: William Bradford, 1710] single sheet, measuring 8 ¾ x 9 ½ inches, trimmed unevenly at a later date, folded, light stain, else very good. Printed form not completed in manuscript. Letterpress on 18<sup>th</sup> century paper, likely of English manufacture, watermarked with a post horn and shield not found in Gravell.

Rare, printed form in which young Palatine orphans in New York City were indentured for a period of \_\_\_\_\_ years, males until they turned twenty-one, and females the indenture would last until they turned nineteen. The terms and conditions for the indenture are listed as well.

Germantown, in Philadelphia is usually thought of as the starting point for studying German immigrants to America. But Germantown was a small settlement numbering fewer than 250 people in 1700. However, New York received an influx of 2500 emigrants from south-western Germany in 1710. These emigrants were from small villages and were farmers and rural crafts people. They were fleeing poverty



and seeking prosperity on the abundant and inexpensive land in America, land free from feudal encumbrance.

The British encouraged the Palatines to migrate to England since the English Government wanted the Palatines to go to its North American Colonies to serve as a buffer between the French Colonies in the north and the British Colonies along the Atlantic Seaboard. Queen Anne offered the Palatines sanctuary in England and literally offered to give the Palatines bread until they could produce their own. The Palatines began to cross from Holland to England in droves. By October 1709, 13,500 penniless, ragged Palatines were in London. Most were camped in tents on the Surrey side of the Thames River at Blackheath. Others were billeted in the warehouses of Sir Charles Cox. Roman Catholic Palatines who would not swear an oath to become Protestants were sent back to Holland. From England the Palatines went to different destinations. About thirty-one hundred moved to Limerick in Ireland in 1709 to strengthen the Protestant cause in Ireland and to help develop agriculture and the further the linen industry. Six to eight hundred were sent to the Carolinas. Some also went to Virginia. However, the biggest group was destined for the New York Colony. About this time, Peter Schuyler, the mayor of Albany brought 5 Mohawk Indian chiefs to London. They saw the plight of the Palatines and offered them land along Schoharie Creek in the Mohawk Valley. Governor Hunter of New York also offered to bring 3000 Palatines to the Hudson Valley to make pitch and tar from the pine trees for the British Navy.

The naval stores project was conceived in response to the massive German migration to London in 1709. The emigrants left their homes in the German southwest to escape the War of the Spanish Succession and the harsh winter of 1708-1709.

The British government came up with the naval stores plan in part to recoup some of the expenses incurred while supporting the emigrants in England and also it sought a new source for the production of tar and pitch. Long dependent on supplies from the Baltic nations, New York was known to have large stands of pine trees which would provide the necessary resources. The Palatine emigrants would be the labor force. A contract was drawn up requiring the Germans to produce naval stores in New York until the expenses incurred while in London and transport to America were paid off. When the debt was paid each family would receive a forty-acre farmstead in New York.

By the time the Germans received the contract they had been living aboard ships for four months of the English coast. The emigrants had been expecting to receive free land in America not to become indentured servants. But under the circumstances they had little choice. The convoy set sail for America on April 10, 1710.

New York's newly appointed Royal Governor, Robert Hunter, travelled with the immigrant convoy. He had helped to formulate the naval stores plan and had some knowledge of conditions in southwest Germany and sympathy for the emigrants. Sympathy he would lose over the next three years.

In June 1710 Hunter and 2400 Germans arrived in New York, one fifth of the original passengers died during the passage and more would die during the first few months in New York. Hundreds of adults lost spouses and many children became orphans. Hunter's response to the crisis helped sour relations between the Germans and the colonial government.

Hunter worked to reduce the cost of the naval stores project. Only men were expected to be involved in the production of tar and pitch. Hunter reduced costs by removing from the support rolls people with no ties to the men doing the work. He began by apprenticing orphans and "other children whose Parents

have a numerous family.” Between August 1710 and June 1711 at least seventy children were apprenticed, mainly to English and Dutch masters in New York City and the surrounding regions.

This action had a lasting effect upon the German community and would recall years later how Governor Hunter “without and against their Consent [took] many children from them, and bound them to several of the Inhabitants of that province... by which means they were depriv’d of the Comfort of their Children’s Company and education as well as the assistance and Support they might in small time have reasonably expected from them.”

This form would have been the means by which the indenture of a German child was accomplished and recorded.

A list of the approximately seventy German children indentured can be found in *Documentary History of the State of New York*, E.B. O’ Callaghan, Volume 3 Chap IX, Papers Relating to the Palatines, p. 334.

Among the names of indentured children is that of John Peter Zenger, aged 13, whose surviving parent was the widow, Hannah Zenger. Zenger was indentured to William Bradford, printer, the man who printed this form. The young Zenger was bound to him for eight years and he subsequently entered into a partnership with Bradford until setting up his own shop on Smith Street in 1725. Zenger is known today for the celebrated libel case in which the doctrine of freedom of the press was established.

This form is not found in Evans, Shipton-Mooney, OCLC, etc.

\$ 1500.00

See: Otterness, Philip, *The New York Naval Stores Project and the Transformation of the Poor Palatines, 1710-1712*. *New York History*, April 1994, Vol. 75, No. 2 (April 1994), pp. 133-156

<https://www.jstor.org/stable/2318123>

<https://www.uelac.org/Loyalist-Research/Palatines.pdf>

Capt Robert Gray was associated with Capt John Kendrick in a  
 trading voyage to the N.W. Coast of America, Capt & commanding  
 the Ship Columbia of Boston (the vessel which name ~~the River~~ <sup>gave to Columbia</sup>)  
 & Capt Gray the Sloop Washington, a tender to the C. Capt Kendrick  
 was the first American who ever visited the N.W. Coast and was  
 the pioneer to open the way for others who have reaped immense  
 fortunes by following in his wake. He surveyed Columbia  
 River & the coast to the north of it and purchased large tracts  
 of land of the natives adjoining the river. ~~His deeds are~~  
 which was the first transfer of the soil to any person and, forms  
~~at least one of the grounds~~ of our claims to the Oregon Territory  
 The deeds have been forwarded to our government by Capt Alfred  
 Hendrick of Newport for their approval with the hope that, if  
 the country is held by the U. States, this claim to the property  
 will be confirmed. The deeds were lost  
 As soon as Captains Kendrick & Gray had obtained funds enough  
 to purchase a cargo in Canton for the Columbia, she was  
 dispatched for Canton & home in charge of Capt Gray —  
 Capt Kendrick remained to make further surveys of the Coast  
 & afterwards went to Canton where he refitted & sailed again  
 for the N.W. Coast. He touched at <sup>Opahie</sup> Woodhoop one of the Sandwich  
 Islands and was there very unfortunately killed. His death was  
 occasioned by a salute fired by an English commander in  
 honor of him, it being Capt Kendrick's birth day. One of the  
 guns the guns of the vessel being loaded with round & grape  
 shot, in drawing the charger, one of them caught fire & the  
 gun was fired & ~~with~~ <sup>the</sup> a person left on that it might not  
 be used — but a gunner ignorant of this object & supposing  
 the person left on through mistake, took it off & spoiled the

31. (Pacific Northwest) (Anon) **Manuscript Concerning Two Mariners from Tiverton, Rhode Island, Captain Robert Gray and Cornelius Soule, who Made Historic Voyages to the Northwest Coast and Pacific, circa 1820-1830**

Quarto, 4 pages, two short tears to upper and lower left-hand corners of page one, tear at upper left repaired with archival tissue, some ink corrections and emendations, in good, clean and legible condition.

An unsigned manuscript which contains details on two mariners, Captain Robert Gray (1755-c.1806) and Cornelius Soule (or Sowle) (1769-1818) both natives of Tiverton, Rhode Island. Captain Robert Gray was an American merchant sea captain who is known for his achievements in connection with two trading voyages to the northern Pacific coast of North America, between 1790 and 1793, which pioneered the American maritime fur trade in that region. In the course of those voyages, Gray explored portions of that coast and in the year 1790 he completed the first American circumnavigation of the world. He was also noted for coming upon and naming the Columbia River, in 1792, while on his second voyage.

Captain Cornelius Soule, not as well-known as Gray, was also a sea captain engaged in Pacific voyages, the manuscript relates an incident in his career in which he rescued a group of shipwrecked Japanese sailors circa 1806 and took them to Hawaii. He was born in Tiverton, Rhode Island October 15, 1769, and died presumably at sea Nover 22, 1818, aged 49.

“Capt Robert Gray was associated with Capt John Kendrick in a trading voyage to the N W Coast of America, Capt K commanding the Ship Columbia of Boston (the vessel which gave name to the Columbia River) & Capt Gray the Sloop Washington, atander to the C. Capt. Kendrick was the first American who ever visited the NW Coast and was the pioneer to open the way for others who have reaped immense fortunes by following in his wake. He surveyed Columbia River & the coast to the north of it and purchased of the natives a large tract of land ~~of the natives~~ adjoining the river. This was the first transfer of the soil to any person and with his discovery forms ~~at least one of~~ the grounds of our claim to the Oregon Territory The deeds have been forwarded to our government by Capt Alfred Kendrick of New Bedford for their approval with the hope that, if the country is held by the U States this claim to the property will be confirmed. [The deeds were lost -] (in pencil)

As soon as Captains Kendrick & Gray had obtained furs enough to purchase a cargo in Canton for the Columbia, she was dispatched for Canton & home in charge of Capt Gray- Capt Kendrick remained to make further surveys of the coast & afterwards went to Canton where he refitted & sailed again for the NW Coast. He touched at Oahu Wahoo one of the Sandwich Islands and was then very unfortunately killed. His death was occasioned by a salute fired by an English commander in honor of him, it being Capt Kendricks birthday. ~~One of the guns~~ The guns of the vessel being loaded with round & grape shot in drawing the charges one of them could not be drawn & the gun was passed & the apron left on that it might not be used – but a gunner ignorant of this object & supposing the apron left on through mistake took it off & primed the piece and fired when the cannonade was given The shott passed across the deck of the Washington, killed Capt K who stood looking on appreciating the honor intended him & two boys who stood by his side.

Capt Delano speaks of Capt. K as a man of extraordinary natural abilities, of an enterprising spirit, good judgment & superior courage and as having few equals as a sailor & navigator. Capt. Gray returned to Boston in the Columbia”

“Capt Cornelius Soule sustained a high reputation as a ship master & merchant and was highly respected by those who knew him both at home & abroad. He spent many years in the Pacific Ocean running up & down the coast of America ~~both and~~ trading with the Spaniards & the natives around Columbia river & still farther North & marketed his furs at Canton. ~~When he was~~ In these voyages he often visited Coquimbo for refreshments, & thus became intimately acquainted with the governor & the first people of the place. And so highly did they esteem him, that they very often went down to the town & visited him on board of his vessel, when in port. It is related by Capt Amasa Delano, who makes this honorable mention of Capt. S. that in the 1805 a British privateer, the Antelope, anchored in the harbour of Coquimbo, when the Governor, supposing that it was the Tabor, hastened on board with a number of his friends, to pay his respect to Capt. Soule, and did not discover his mistake until he found himself & all his party prisoners to the English. They were afterwards released by paying a ransom. Capt. Delano relates still further – “On my arrival at Wahoo in 1806 I found eight Japanese who had been taken off a wreck at sea by Capt. Cornels Soule of Providence RI, who was bound from China across the Pacific to the coast of America. After he had passed by, & considerably to the eastward of the Japan Islands, he fell in with the wreck of a vessel that belonged to those Islands. This generous man took the sufferers on board his vessel, the Tabor, & being near the longitude of the Sandwich Islands, steered for them & landed the eight men with all their clothing & effects Wahoo where I found them. He

left them in the care of the king, with whom he made an agreement to take care of them & provide for their support until something should turn up for their relief. He left one of the anchors which was taken from the wreck, forty axes, & some other articles to compensate for their living while at this place. He also left a letter with them describing their situation at the time he found & relieved them, & recommending them to the care & assistance of any visitor that might touch at this Island. I regret very much my having mislaid the copy of this letter, as it would do the write much honour to have it published; but let it suffice to say, that it was replete with the principles & feelings of a generous, humane disposition. I never had the satisfaction of knowing Capt. Soule in person, but his good deeds speak loud in the wake of his course.”

Capt. Delano carried the eight Japanese to Canton where he was able to converse with them through an interpreter. They stated they belonged to the Island of Osaca – that there were originally 22 on board their vessel – that a number were washed overboard in a gale of wind, but that a greater number were killed & eaten by their comrades, all of whom died by lot fairly drawn.

Capt. D thinks he could discover the greatest number of favourable traits in their character of any people he ever saw. He observed on being asked how they were treated by Capt Soule they replied “We acknowledge him as our saviour; next to God we adore him.”

They were sent to Japan by the way of Batavia in the American ship Mount Vernon of Philadelphia when they arrived safety. Some of the swords & other curiosities taken from the Japanese vessel by Capt. Soule are now in the possession of his family in Providence.”

“On May 11, 1792, Robert Gray, the first American to circumnavigate the world (1787-1790), sailed the Columbia Rediviva into the Columbia River, the first documented ship to anchor in the river’s broad estuary. He named the river “Columbia’s river” after his ship and drew a sketch map of the river mouth. With Gray’s entry into the river, the United States had an arguable claim to discovery in the deliberations with Great Britain that led to the Oregon Treaty of 1846. Even though Gray’s accomplishment played no material role in the consummation of the treaty, he nonetheless became among the most famous Americans to establish a national claim on Oregon Country.

Born on May 10, 1755, in Tiverton, Rhode Island, Gray apparently went to sea at a young age. His family claimed that he served in the Continental Navy, although if he did, it is undocumented. He became a successful commercial mariner during the 1780s before Boston investors chose him to captain the Lady Washington in a fur-trading voyage to the Northwest Coast in 1787. Gray returned to Boston as captain of the Washington’s companion ship the Columbia and sailed to the Northwest in the ship on a second trading voyage In 1790.

Gray was a no-nonsense trader who forcefully pursued acquiring pelagic furs from Natives, often driving hard bargains and entertaining little equivocation. On two occasions, one in present-day Tillamook Bay (his men named it Murder’s Harbor) and another in present-day Gray’s Harbor, Washington, Gray fired on Native traders who would not accept his price for furs, killing several. On May 9, 1792, Fifth Mate John Boit recorded the Gray’s Harbor incident in his log: “I am sorry we was oblidg’d to kill the poor Divells, but it cou’d not with safety be avoided.”

As a mariner, Gray displayed an impatience that led him to sail too close to dangerous coastlines, a practice that resulted in damage to the ships he captained. But it was that aggressive attitude that led to his sailing boldly into the Columbia River in May 1792. As a commercial mariner, Gray played no role as an emissary for his country, so he willingly passed on his sketch chart of the Columbia to British

Capt. George Vancouver, who had told Gray that he did not believe the river existed. Realizing his error, in October Vancouver sent his tender ship, the Chatham, captained by Lt. William Broughton, into the Columbia and ordered a hundred-mile-long survey of the lower river. The voyage produced a detailed map, published in 1798, that gave Britain legitimate claim to the river.

After his return to Boston in 1793, Gray continued in merchant shipping and married Martha Howland Atkins in 1794; they had four daughters who survived to adulthood and one son who died by age seven. During the Quasi-War with France in 1798-1800, Gray commanded the Lucy, an American privateer. Most of his commercial voyages from Boston took him to Atlantic coastal ports and the Caribbean.

Although it is undocumented, he likely died in 1806 from yellow fever in South Carolina. There are no documented images of Gray, although the one often identified as his portrait may be a reasonable likeness, save that it does not reveal that Gray had only one eye and wore a patch during most of his career. His name is memorialized in Gray's Harbor and Grays River in Washington State and a middle school in Portland."

\$ 500.00

[https://www.oregonencyclopedia.org/articles/gray\\_robert/](https://www.oregonencyclopedia.org/articles/gray_robert/)

Philad<sup>a</sup> Mar 28<sup>th</sup> 1837.

You may have inferred My Dear Brother, from my long silence, that your favour of the 12<sup>th</sup> was not most welcome, but I assure you, that you would wrong me in the supposition, for I do not know when I have been more gratified, than I was upon the receipt of your affectionate and unexpected epistle. I have been prevented replying to it earlier, with the expectation that I should have letters from Dear Courtlandt, and consequently deferred writing from day to day, and am fearful that I shall not now be able to write you as lengthy a letter, as my inclination would prompt, owing to my having an attack of the influenza, and my eyes are considerably affected. You must tell Mother, that when I feel better I will write to her. The Dr. bled me this morning and I hope soon to be quite well again. I sincerely sympathize with you my dear Brother, in the suffering you have endured, as there is no pain, more severe than the Rheumatism, and from your account you have been one of its Martyrs. I trust however ere this, "Richard is himself again" and that my recipe has effected another cure, together with the good nursing you receive at the Holmstead, and the attendance of a Wife and sure you must soon be well. I quite envy Eliza

32. (Palmer, Nathaniel Brown) Elizabeth[?] **Autograph Letter Signed, Philadelphia, March 28, 1837, to her brother, Captain Nathaniel Brown Palmer, the discoverer of Antarctica, Stonington, Connecticut**

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

"You may have inferred My Dear Brother, from my long silence, that your favour of the 12<sup>th</sup> was not most welcome, but I assure you, that you would wrong me in the supposition, for I do not know when I have been more gratified, than I was upon the receipt of your affectionate and unexpected epistle. I have been prevented replying to it earlier, with the expectation that I should have letters from Dear Courtlandt, and consequently deferred writing from day to day, and am fearful that I shall not now be able to write you as lengthy a letter, as my inclination would prompt. Owing to my having an attack of the influenza, and my eyes are considerably affected. You must tell Mother, that when I feel better I will write to her. The Dr. bled me this morning and I hope soon to be quite well again. I sincerely sympathize with you my dear Brother, in the suffering you have endured, as there is no pain, more severe than the Rheumatism, and from your account you have been one of its Martyrs. I trust however ere this, "Richard is himself again" and that my recipe has effected another cure, together with the good nursing you have

at the Homestead and the attendance of a Wife I am sure you must soon be well. I quite envy Eliza, her happiness, for there is no pleasure to equal that of a Wife, when she can alleviate by kind attentions the sufferings of a dearly beloved husband. I had hoped, to have had Courtlandt, back this month, but I received letters this morning from him, of as late a date as the 28<sup>th</sup> of February, in which he writes me, that his health is improving, and he has concluded to go to Paris, as he thought he would derive more benefit from a Sea Voyage, in the month of April, and consequently purposed leaving London in a few days for Paris, as his Physicians thought that change of air and exercise would be of great benefit, and would sail from Havre about the 24<sup>th</sup> of March so that I am doomed to disappointment, for I calculated upon seeing Courtlandt, ere the expiration of this month, but it is best as it is, for I have no doubt the voyage, will be of more service to him if he should sail when he contemplated leaving, and may anticipate having the happiness of welcoming him next month. It is well I think Nathaniel for those, that are bound for Europe, that I have not the power to control Boreas, for could I, for the next month South Easterly winds would prevail, and those destined for a Norther Port, would have long passages I reckon, if I had anything to do in restraining of the Winds. You ask me if we have had any tidings from Edward since his departure. We have been truly favoured, as we have had intelligence from him, at three different times. Once he was boarded in the Gaspar Straits, and then we had letters they were off Java, and last week we had letters from both my Brothers Edward, and Paul, from Canton dated the 12<sup>th</sup> of December, and had been there 2 weeks. Ed writes in excellent spirits, and was quite in love with the ship Anawan, but he must have something to love in the female gender, and talks in as much ecstasy of the ship, and you would suppose him as much in love with her, and if it was one of the fairest dames in Christendom, he could not extol her more highly, so completely fascinated is he, with the Anawan and her beautiful make, fast sailing that I should not be surprised if he returns in her. He writes that he is provided so well that during their passage, they had not had a Salt Meat Dinner, as they had so amply supplied themselves with livestock in Liverpool. ... Elizabeth”

Nathaniel Brown Palmer, explorer, was born in Stonington, Connecticut, August 8, 1799, the son of Nathaniel and Mercy (Brown); he married Eliza Babcock, Dec. 7, 1826.

Palmer discovered mainland Antarctica at Orleans Channel, during a sealing expedition in sloop Hero, 1820; explored the region more thoroughly in ship James Monroe, 1822, discovered, with an Englishman, South Orkney Islands; made several voyages to the Caribbean with ships Cadet and Tampico transporting troops and supplies to Simon Bolivar; became a respected packet and China clipper captain, 1834; captained clippers Hougna, Samuel Russell, Oriental; he made many valuable suggestions for improved clipper design, took steamship United States to Bremen; superintended rebuilding of the Great Republic; director Fall River Line; became member of New York Yacht Club, 1845. Died San Francisco, June 21, 1877.

\$ 125.00



Philadelphia, Jan'y 27, 1842 - Thursday morn'g

My dear sister - I was much gratified by a letter Brother William recd from your son Robert, that you was residing with him, and that you enjoyed health and happiness. I felt sorry that your eyes were sore here by this time that they are quite well -

Since I last wrote to you our son and daughter has returned home after an absence of eight months but few days - they visited England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, Germany and France, and returned home, more sensible of the blessings they enjoy in their native land than wa their travelling husbands spoil them - they remained, four or five weeks in Scotland past, one week in Edinburgh with Mr & Mrs Black, friends of ours, then two weeks in Glasgow with our relations, with whom I have for some years maintained a correspondence - I was pleas'd to find that our Aunt McLaw was still in the land of the living - cousin Ephraim, so much like me that they felt almost as if I was there, cousin Eliza, Eddy, a mother of eight the last born, named Ephraim and Eliza - W. W. W. and John in the last business - and are cousin the Micks are very comfortably settled - and Mr Gray their brother-in-law, who is a widower with two children, made it a very delightful connexion for Agnes and William to visit in while in Scotland - cousin Ephraim accompanied them to Paisley as they wish'd to have and see Uncle Stephen Wilson - her son had written to me some years ago of his desire to be separated with his Father's American relatives, and of his idea of coming to this country - but as he mention'd that his Mother was oppos'd to his leaving her he for the present has given up all thoughts of it - they found Mrs Gray and her daughter Mr Wallace - the son was in Massachusetts - Agnes and William afterwards met him in Massachusetts - and were quite pleas'd with him, their stay in Massachusetts was so short that they had no time to dwell long on any subject - cousin Ephraim being mention'd that she thought it would be gratifying to Miss Craig if they would call on her - they did so Miss Craig seem'd much pleas'd with them insist'd on their remaining to dine with her, as she expected her brother and his lady would be there - as they had no particular engagements they set with much pleasure consented to do so - I believe your former had visited you, and she had much to say - to Agnes she spoke in the most tender manner, of your early years, of your stay in Scotland, of your cultivated mind and manners - and of her wish, to make their stay pleas'd - they found Mr Gray and his lady very agreeable he is said to be very wealthy - Miss Craig had intended to have sent a parcel to you by them, they gave her their direction, but it had not arriv'd when they left the country - William however left a memorandum that if a package should arrive in Liverpool after their departure to have it pack'd up with his goods - so you may yet my dear sister receive this said parcel - I wish to show them the house you reside in, you can not think what a warm interest they take in your concerns - and how often you are the subject of conversation, and you know

1842 Philadelphia woman's "treasonous" political sarcasm

33. (Pennsylvania) McAllister, Eliza Young, **Autograph Letter Signed. Philadelphia, January 30, 1842, to her sister, Agnes Craig, c/o Robert Craig, Indiana, Penn.**

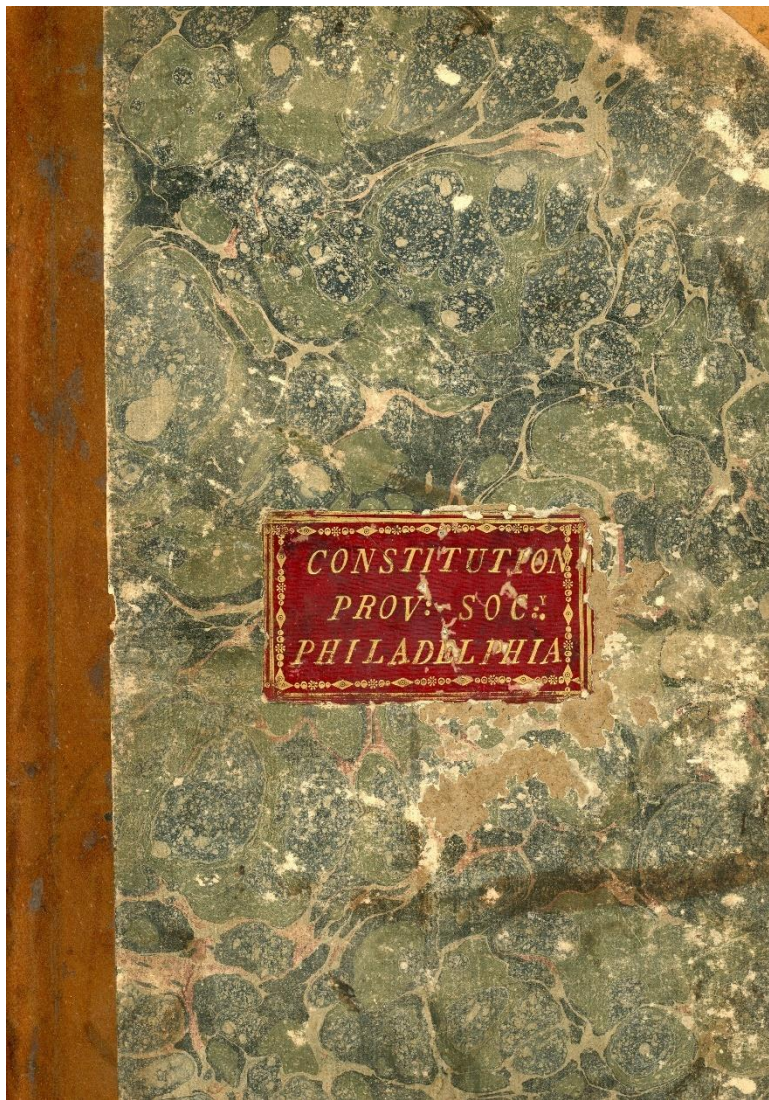
Quarto, two pages, plus stamp less address leaf, formerly folded, in very good, clean and legible condition.

McAllister relates family chat, including an account of her son and daughter, who had just returned home from an eight-month trip to Scotland, their ancestral homeland, "now more sensible of the blessings they enjoy in their native land." The remainder is family news, except for this:

"...And now what do you think of the time? You no doubt read the papers and from them may form some idea how we are doing in our city - the banks we find really fearful of every note - and then our Congress, to be sure makes quite a display of spirit - and I could blush that all this is sent to Europe - and well may it shake their faith in our Republic - but perhaps it made be called treason to say so - and woman at best must keep quiet..."

Written in the aftermath of the Panic of 1837 which, during five years of Depression had seen half the banks in the United States either closed entirely or failed partially, and the entire system of state banks – all of which had issued their own now-worthless banknotes – shaken to its foundations. John Tyler had succeeded to the Presidency on the sudden death of William Henry Harrison and the unelected Chief Executive was constantly at war with Congress, which would soon attempt to impeach him – all this economic and political turmoil being unappreciated by the European financiers who had bet heavily on American prosperity. The writer's apparent timidity about a woman's "treasonous" political commentary may have had more than a touch of sarcasm, given her own distinguished lineage. Eliza was the wife of John McAllister Jr., wealthy manufacturer of optical and scientific instruments, and the daughter of William Young, eminent Philadelphia printer, publisher, bookseller and paper maker. This may be one of her few letters not held by the Historical Society of Pennsylvania and the Clements Library.

\$ 100.00



34. (Pennsylvania – Philadelphia) **Constitution, Articles of Confederation, Rules, and Membership List of The Provident Society of Philadelphia, dated 1793-1808**

small folio, 48 pages (includes 35 pages concerning the Provident Society of Philadelphia, 8 pages of writing not pertaining to the Provident Society such as later penmanship exercises, later receipts, etc, and 5 blank pages), contemporary quarter leather and marbled boards with red leather front cover label. Some pages missing. The lower edges worn with slight loss of a few pages' text. some foxing and stains, uniform light toning. The articles of incorporation dated April 3, 1793, with certificate laid in, missing seal, entries written in ink, in a legible hand.

This manuscript is a remarkable record of the Provident Society and contains its Constitution, Articles of Confederation, Rules and Orders, and membership lists (names and addresses) of the Provident Society of Philadelphia from 1793 to 1808. The Society was organized for the mutual benefit of its members. It includes the Articles of Incorporation dated 3 April 1796, laid in and signed by A.J. Dallas (Alexander James Dallas), Secretary of the Commonwealth (later U.S. Secretary of Treasury), who then sent it to Matthew Irvin, Master of Rolls, who also signed it. The articles of incorporation were examined by justices of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court and signed by four of them, Thomas McKean, Edward Shippen, J. Yeates, and Thomas Smith. The Pennsylvania State Attorney General, Jared Ingersoll, also examined and signed the document.

The three men who signed the articles for the Provident Society, presumably the founders or first officers, were engraver John Vallance, school master Matthew Huston, and house carpenter Laurence Justice.

The volume also includes three pages which carry the Rules and Orders of the Society. Following there is a list for 213 members between the years 1793 to 1808. The list includes the names of the members, the date they joined, and for many of them, the address where they lived. They are all Philadelphians of the period. Many of the members lived in the southeast corner of the city and the then adjacent district of Southwark (today the neighborhood of Queen Village) and appear to be working men, tradesmen, or shop owners. The society offered its members sick and death benefits, provided they were members for a certain period of time and their dues were current.

The Provident Society of Philadelphia was founded in 1793 (incorporated 1796), the year that the Yellow Fever raged through Philadelphia. In all likelihood, the epidemic helped the society grow. According to a contemporary news article about the society (*Democratic Press*, 6 April 1810) on the celebration of its seventeenth anniversary, the emblem of the society was a bee's hive with bees buzzing around it. The symbolism was meant to show that cooperating together the members could help one another. The toasts given at this occasion had obvious pro-labor and patriotic overtones.

John Vallance (c1770-1823), one of the founders of the Provident Society, and who served as President for a number of years, was born in Glasgow, Scotland. He studied engraving under John Trenchard (1747-?). Trenchard came to Philadelphia from Penns Neck, New Jersey, and was working as an engraver and seal-cutter by 1777. He learned to engrave with J. Smither in Philadelphia, and engraved a few portraits and a number of views in and about Philadelphia. In 1787, Trenchard was the illustrator for the firm that established the *Columbian Magazine*.

Vallance's first wife was Elizabeth Trenchard, a likely relict to John Trenchard. When Trenchard left Philadelphia for England permanently in 1793, Vallance formed a partnership with James Thackara (1767-1848), who also worked under Trenchard, the firm was designated as "Thackara & Vallance."

Vallance engraved portraits and a large number of encyclopedia plates for Dobson's "Encyclopedia," amongst other engravings.

John Vallance was also one of the founders of the Association of Artists in America organized in Philadelphia in 1794 and was Treasurer of the Society of Arts in 1810. He was a member and contributor to the Bible Society, as well as to the St. Andrew's Society. He married his second wife Margaret Pratt (1783-1827) in 1802. When he died at the age of 53 on 14 June 1823, he left a widow, seven daughters and one son in modest means, which was improved by Henry Pratt, a wealthy merchant and first cousin to the widow Margaret's father. Henry gave each of the seven daughters a small brick house and a good boarding school education.

The Vallances were buried at Old St. Paul's Cemetery in Philadelphia. John Vallance was the grandfather of political economist Henry George whose father Richard Samuel Henry George married Catharine Pratt Vallance, one of John Vallance's daughters.

Vallance gave a discourse before the Provident Society on 3 April 1810, at the time he was its President. John Wellwood Scott (c1777-1842), the society's Treasurer, also delivered a discourse before the Provident Society of Philadelphia, the following year. Scott was the printer for these discourses. On 11 Jan 1811, a local newspaper (*Democratic Press*), gave an account of the financial condition of the society. The group had almost \$1200.00 invested in bonds, deeds, etc., and were taking in just over \$300.00 in quarterly payments by members, with several hundred dollars of interest and initiations coming in. Funeral expenses and sick benefits paid to members, or cash payments to widows and orphans in 1811 came to about \$500.00.

It is unclear when the Provident Society closed its doors. By 1824, there is another organization in Philadelphia calling itself the Provident Society of Philadelphia. This society's mission plan was to help the poor find work. The history of this later group states it was established in 1824, it appears to be a separate organization with a different mission.

\$ 1500.00

"Fiddie?"  
Ponce, P.R. 20<sup>th</sup> Aug. 1850.

My dear Everit.  
Your kind favor by the "J. Peabody"  
came to hand by mail yesterday - contents well  
noted.

It is with much pain that I have  
to inform you of the loss of your hearing of the  
"Martha Sanger". My whole establishment was  
destroyed by fire on the morn. of the 16<sup>th</sup> inst.  
I was awakened by the awful cry of "your store  
is on fire," a little before two o'clock. When  
I reached there, I found the clerks who slept  
in the store, and a few of the nearest neighbors  
getting the Books from the office. They had  
scarcely time to do this, before the flames  
burst in the windows at the north end, the  
flames spread so rapidly that we had but  
little time to save any thing from the store,  
and nothing from the yard. How the fire origi-  
nated is a mystery. It was first discovered  
under the large shed north of the store, where  
no fire was ever used. It is supposed by  
some to be the work of an incendiary, for the  
purpose of general plunder, but I am persuaded  
to the contrary. The object could have been  
accomplished much easier & sure by firing  
elsewhere, and besides I saw no disposition  
on the part of the negroes or others to steal,  
but the reverse - all exerted themselves to the  
utmost to save. I can only think of one  
way that it could happen, some negro

1850 Yankee ship captain doubts Black slave arson in Puerto Rico

35. (Puerto Rico) Hatch, Davis, **Autograph Letter Signed. Ponce, Puerto Rico, Aug. 20, 1850, to Richard Mansfield Everit, c/o J. A. Bishop, New Haven, Conn.**

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

Hatch writes, in part:

"...My whole establishment was destroyed by fire...I was awakened by the awful cry of "Your Store is on fire", a little before two o'clock. When I reached there, I found the clerks who slept in the store and a few of the nearest neighbors getting the Books from the office. They had scarcely time to do this before the flames burst in the windows....The flames spread so rapidly that we had but little time to save any thing from the store, and nothing from the yard. How the fire originated is a mystery...It is supposed by some to be the work of an incendiary, for the purpose of general plunder, but I am persuaded to the contrary... I saw no disposition on the part of the negroes...to steal but the reverse - all exerted themselves to the utmost to save. I can only think of one way that it could happen. Some

rogue with the view of stealing in the night, secreted himself there before the yard was closed, and to while away the time, took matches and cigars from which the fire was communicated. Having Insurance for \$1000 my own loss will not exceed 4 to 5,000. As I have no occasion to build another store, shall not feel the loss..."

Hatch was a veteran ship's captain from Bath, Maine who had been sailing to the West Indies for many years, doing a brisk business in leather boots, shoes and hats, with a warehouse in Puerto Rico. He was not reputed to be an Abolitionist, but it's interesting that as a New Englander doing business in a Spanish colony where slavery still flourished, he did not share the racist prejudice of Southerners who often were quick to blame slaves for setting fires. Everit, to whom he wrote, was a young Connecticut man who had just made his first investment in Hatch's business but later became a very wealthy merchant of New Haven, being himself a ship master who frequently sailed to the West Indies and South America.

\$ 150.00

*See if forward* *3444*  
*J. A. Roosevelt*

THE SECRETARY OF WAR,  
WASHINGTON.

December 8, 1913.

My dear Mr. Secretary:

I have your note of the 5th instant, in which you recommend Mr. Robert Rosenbluth for appointment to the position of Assistant Director of Lands in the Philippine Islands.

The power of appointment to this position is vested in the Philippine authorities. Accordingly, upon receipt of your letter, the Department cabled the Governor-General at Manila, advising that Mr. Rosenbluth was an applicant, that he had excellent recommendations, and suggesting that, if the appointment had not already been made, he await the receipt of papers. We are today in receipt of a reply, stating that Mr. Rosenbluth's name is being considered for the place.

In order that the Governor-General may know of your interest in Mr. Rosenbluth, your letter has been forwarded for his consideration.

Very sincerely,  
*Ludwig M. Tamm*

Honorable Franklin D. Roosevelt,  
Assistant Secretary of the Navy,  
Navy Department.

1913 Young Franklin D. Roosevelt and "The American Dreyfus"

36. (Roosevelt, Franklin D.) Garrison, Lindley M., **Typed Letter Signed as President Woodrow Wilson's first Secretary of War, Department of War, Washington, D.C., December 8, 1913, to Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Franklin D. Roosevelt**  
octavo, one page, in very good, clean and legible condition.

Concerning his recommendation of Robert Rosenbluth for a government position in the Philippines:

"I have your note ... in which you recommend Mr. Robert Rosenbluth to the position of Assistant Director of Lands in the Philippine Islands. The power of appointment to this position is vested in the Philippine authorities ... the Department cabled the Governor-General at Manila, advising that Mr. Rosenbluth was an applicant, that he had excellent recommendations, and suggesting that, if the appointment had not already been made, he await the receipt of papers. We are today in receipt of a reply, stating that Mr. Rosenbluth's name is being considered for the place. In order that the Governor-General may know of your interest in Mr. Rosenbluth, your letter has been forwarded for his consideration.

Before young Franklin Delano Roosevelt became Assistant Secretary of the Navy in the Administration of Democratic President Woodrow Wilson, he had served in the New York legislature, chairing the State Senate's Conservation Committee. In that capacity, he had frequent contact with 21-year-old Robert [Owen] Rosenbluth – named for the early British Socialist by his Russian Jewish immigrant parents. A graduate of Yale Forest College who had joined the new US Forestry Service, he had surveyed the unknown interior of the Philippines and the most rugged country of the southwestern United States before moving to the New York Forest Service to investigate the misuse of state lands by railroad corporations, and, tangentially, to carry out a plan to rehabilitate convicts in state prisons in forestry techniques.

Rather than returning to the Philippines – the position for which Roosevelt recommended him – Rosenbluth instead headed the New York City Reformatory and worked for a foundation dedicated to city planning. He had thus already had a varied career when the US entered World War I. At age 26, volunteering for active Army service, he was commissioned a Major but was disappointed to be assigned as military administrator at the Port of New York. He vainly insisted on going to the front in France; when his superior officers refused to release him, he asked Roosevelt, then still at the Navy Department, for help. Roosevelt was "much amused at the spectacle of a man trying to avoid a major's commission," and after discussing the problem with the Assistant Secretary of the Army, advised Rosenbluth to accept a commission as first lieutenant and leave for France immediately. Rosenbluth complied and sailed for the front that night.

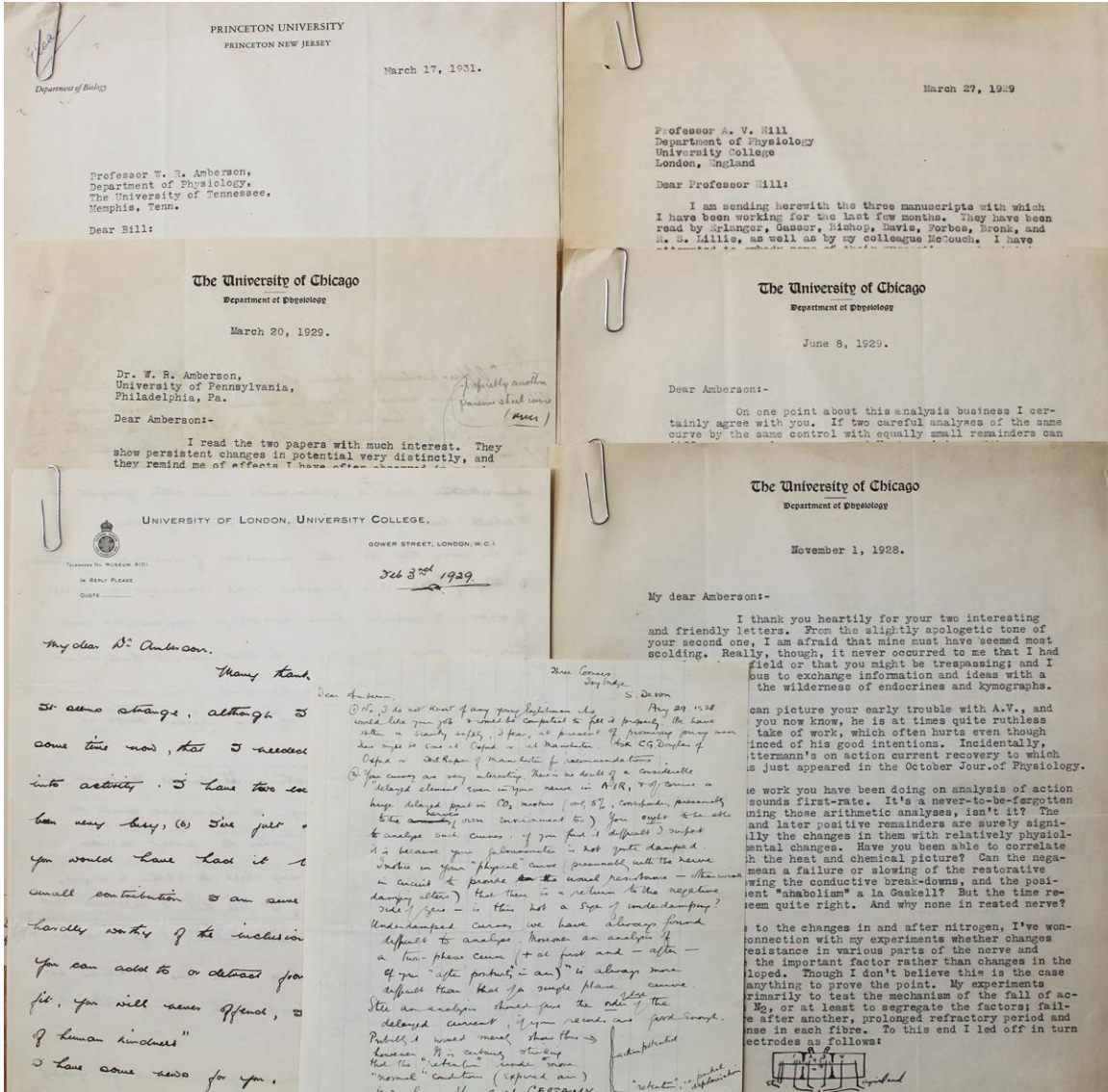
Tough the Roosevelt-Rosenbluth friendship was life-long, Rosenbluth's biographer, Rosemary Davies (*The Rosenbluth Case, Federal Justice on Trial*, 1970) gave it only short shrift, as her focus was on the wartime incident that was to bring Rosenbluth tragic notoriety as "the American Dreyfus":

On October 25, 1918, Army Major Alexander Cronkhite, the son of a General, was shot and killed at Camp Lewis, Washington; while his father insisted that his son had been murdered, a board of inquiry declared the wound to be self-inflicted, though accidental. Three years later, Rosenbluth, who had been serving at the base as a Captain after being invalided home from France, was charged by the US Department of Justice with Cronkhite's murder. While, incidentally, Roosevelt' suffered the paralysis that nearly ended his political career, Rosenbluth spent four years trying to clear his name in a complicated case that involved the War Department, the FBI and many prominent Americans in military circles with tinges of anti-Semitism. In 1924, he was finally scheduled for trial, but the case against him

was finally dismissed – but not before Henry Ford’s infamously anti-Semitic *Dearborn Independent* declared his vindication to be a “Jewish Smoke-Screen”.

Rosenbluth spent the rest of his long life as a social worker in Chicago, maintaining his friendship with Roosevelt, who, wrote Davies, humorously “persisted for the rest of his life in addressing his friend as Major Rosenbluth, ignoring protests that he had never risen higher than captain.”

\$ 175.00



37. (Science) (Amberson, William) **Group of Incoming Correspondence to William R. Amberson (1915-1977) relating to research collaboration in physiology pioneered by Archibald V. Hill (Nobel prize 1922) in muscle heat and nerve heat, 1928-1931**

8 letters, 17 pages, plus a later offprint by William R. Amberson. Incoming correspondence, plus one retained outgoing letter, both typescript and manuscript, several with hand drawn diagrams, in very good, clean and legible condition.



Collection of correspondence from various scientists presenting their arguments, and collaboration on research into various aspects of the analysis of action current curves, muscle heat and nerve heat, includes letters from: Ralph S. Lillie, Ralph W. Gerard, Philip Bard, Archibald V. Hill (Nobel Prize, 1922) and A. C. Downing, both typescript and manuscript, dated 1928-1931. Along with related material.

The correspondents include:

Ralph Stayner Little, biologist, was born August 8, 1875 in Toronto, Canada. He received his B.A. from the University of Toronto in 1896 and briefly attended graduate courses at the University of Michigan before going on to obtain his Ph.D. at the University of Chicago in 1901. From 1902 to 1924 he held posts as instructor and research assistant at institutions including the Carnegie Institute and Johns Hopkins University. In 1924, Lillie was appointed Professor of General Physiology at the University of Chicago, a post he held until his retirement in 1940. He served as a Professor Emeritus from then until his death in 1952. Lillie's specialty was research into the fundamental properties of life, and the physiology of stimulation, growth and cell division. He was also noted for his work on the physiological effects of radiation, and for his views on the philosophical aspects of biology.

Ralph Waldo Gerard LLD DLitt (1900-1974) was an American neurophysiologist and behavioral scientists known for his wide-ranging work on the nervous system, nerve metabolism, psychopharmacology, and the biological basis of schizophrenia.

Philip Bard (1898-1977) was a doctoral student of Walter Cannon's, and together they developed a model of emotion called the Cannon-Bard Theory. Cannon was an experimenter who relied on studies of animal physiology. Through these studies, Cannon and Bard highlighted the role of the brain in generating physiological responses and feelings; a role that is important in their explanation of emotion experience and production.

Archibald Vivian Hill CH OBE FRS (1886-1977) known as A. V. Hill was a British physiologist, one of the founders of the diverse disciplines of biophysics and operations research. He shared the 1922 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine for his elucidation of the production of heat and mechanical work in muscles.

Archibald V. Hill – Biographical. NobelPrize.org. Nobel Media AB 2020. Fri. 6 Nov 2020.

A. C. Downing, a British scientific instrument maker, active 1920-1960.

William Ruthrauff Amberson (1915-1977), was a professor at the University of Tennessee Medical School at Memphis, 1930-1937, advisor to the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union and trustee of the Delta and Providence cooperative farms in Mississippi. Amberson later taught at the University of Maryland School of Medicine in Baltimore 1939-1959, and the Marine Biological Laboratory in Woods Hole, Mass., after 1960.

### Sample Quotes:

Three Corners, Ivy Bridge S. Devon, Aug. 29, 1928, A. V. Hill, to William R. Amberson, Autograph Letter Signed, two pages

"Dear Amberson,

1. No, I do not know of any young Englishman who would like your job & would be competent to fill it properly. We have rather a scanty supply, I fear, at present of promising young men There might

be some at Oxford or at Manchester. Ask C.G. Douglas of Oxford or H. S. Roper of Manchester for recommendations.

2. Your curves are very interesting. There is no doubt of a considerable "delayed" element even in your nerve in AIR, & of course a huge delayed part in CO<sub>2</sub> mixture (only 5% corresponding presumably to the nerve's own environment too) You ought to be able to analyse such curves: if you find it difficult I suspect it is because your galvanometer is not quite damped. I notice in your "physical" curve (presumably with the nerve in circuit to provide the usual resistance – otherwise damping alters) that there is a return to the negative side of zero – is this not a sign of underdamping? Underdamped curves we have always found difficult to analyse. Moreover an analysis of a two-phase curve (+ at first and – after – of your "after positivity" in all) is always more difficult than that of a simple plane curve. Still an analysis should give the order & size of the delayed current, if your records are good enough. Probably it would merely show this [small sketch in letter] however It is certainly striking that the "retention" under more "normal" conditions (expired air) is so large You could CERTAINLY get an approximate analysis of the expired air curve. The underdamping ought not completely to spoil that. The differ betwn "live" & "conted" is relatively larger than Hartree & I have had to deal with.
3. The failure to "recover": can the "retention" be analogous to the after discharge in a veratine contraction, where the second of the stimuli provokes far less after discharge than the first. I suspect this is the cause – much retention for the first shock, less retention for the second, probably still less for a third. Can you try 3? This explanation would, in its effect be indistinguishable from yours.
4. I shall be glad to see all your staff next week. We are very pleased to hear that you are coming down here. Yes – we shall be very glad to see you on Thursday. Parkinson will tell you all about us, & how to get to us. You ought to have a walk on the moor just to see what it is like, & if you will come out early I will take you up there. I shall probably see you in the Lab before Thursday anyway, but if not let us know what time, morning or afternoon, you will arrive here.
5. Of course I shall be very glad to have Downing's name on the title of the paper. His skill is such an essential part of the various things we are now all able to do that I am delighted that it should be recognized.

Yours very sincerely  
A.V. Hill"

Chicago, University of Chicago, November 1, 1928, Ralph W. Gerard, to William R. Amberson

"My dear Amberson,

I thank you heartily for your two interesting and friendly letters. From the slightly apologetic tone of your second one, I am afraid that mine must have seemed most scolding. Really, though, it never occurred to me that I had any claim to a field or that you might be trespassing; and I was mainly anxious to exchange information and ideas with a kindred soul in the wilderness of endocrines and kymographs.

I can picture your early trouble with A.V., and sympathize. As you know, he is at times quite ruthless in the give and take of work, which often hurts even though one may be convinced of his good intentions. Incidentally, the paper of Zottermann's on action current recovery to which you referred has just appeared in the October Jour. Of Physiology.

The work you have been doing on analysis of action current curves sounds first-rate. It's a never-to-be-forgotten experience, running those arithmetic analyses, isn't it? The early negative and later positive remainders are surely significant, especially the changes in them with relatively physiological environmental changes. Have you been able to correlate them at all with the heat and chemical picture? Can the negative remainder mean a failure or slowing of the restorative reactions following the conductive break-downs, and the positive one represent "anabolism" a la Gaskell? But the time reactions don't seem quite right. And why none in rested nerve?

As to the changes in and after nitrogen, I've wondered some in connection with my experiments whether changes in electrical resistance in various parts of the nerve and sheath might be the important factor rather than changes in the potentials developed. Though I don't believe this is the case I haven't done anything to prove the point. My experiments were directed primarily in N<sub>2</sub>, or at least to segregate the factors; failure of one fibre after another, prolonged the refractory period and decreased response in each fibre. To this end I led off in turn from several electrodes as follows: [small sketch]

1 and 4 are in O<sub>2</sub>, 2 and 3 in N<sub>2</sub>. A fall in 2 and 3 before 4 would rule out the first factor. If this fall occurred no earlier at 300 shocks a second than at 100 it would rule out the second.

As regards the galvanometer deflection analyses I think at last that you are absolutely correct, not only because you have been able to demonstrate in test problems successful results, but because it immediately occurred to me when I saw Hartree's letter, using an instantaneous control it should obviously start at the center of the block rather than at the beginning. Since this procedure gives the same results as your longer or built-up control, they must both be right.

I remember offering to make some experimental determinations for you though I do not recall promising muscle heat. If I did I was very reckless since I have not a muscle thermopile. None the less I will try in the near future to rig up a photographic recording system and put some muscles in my nerve thermopile, and I do not see why I should not be able to give you some results you want.

I congratulate you on working through your method of analysis so successfully. I am returning the various results and prints on this subject at once. If you would like me to return the nitrogen data to you, in case you have not a copy, let me know. I think this about covers things. I hope you will not be overworked because of departmental sickness and that the various misfortunes that have hit Goldsmith and Bazett are passing away ..."

Chicago, The University of Chicago, Dept. of Physiology, Ralph W. Gerard, to William R. Amberson, Dept. of Physiology, University of Pennsylvania

"My dear Amberson,

Your darned paper cost me the whole of New Year's day doing calculations and thinking.

I must say that your numerical results certainly look good, much better than I would have expected, and your point may be perfectly valid; even if so I would suggest, before you send the paper in for

publication, that you make your "attack" on Hartree a little milder and I am sure Hill would be hurt if you left him out even of a criticism.

The only concrete criticism I have thought of lies in your major assumption, namely, that a synthetic control curve built up by adding short control curves at regular intervals corresponds to the actual curve that would have been obtained for the heating of a longer time, corresponding to the synthetic control. Of course, if this assumption is itself not valid then all your further calculations are subject to question. That this assumption must be made with considerable care is shown by the results in my paper on Two Phases of Nerve Heat. In this case I had a radiation thermopile in the system and the results I got may have all been due to this factor, but, as I told you, the same type of sical by a radiation thermopile should obey the differential equations very well. Now, the point I make is illustrated on p. 353 of my paper, where you see that the heat curve for 10 seconds does not agree perfectly with the synthetic curve of five two-seconds or two five-seconds curves.

Undoubtedly, you are sending a copy of this paper to Hill for criticism. I strongly suspect that you would be happier in the long run if you held up this paper until you could back it up with some additional experiments of your own. If I ever reach the stage of getting the apparatus set up I would be glad to do this for or with you, and, of course, I think that you must limit your criticisms to the analyses of muscle heat since the only analyses of nerve heat are those in the "Two Phase" paper in which any error in the analyses due to a too short control is certainly small.

I am returning your manuscript and also enclosing for your consideration some analyses I made on one experiment taken at random from those on which that paper is based. The analysis is very crude, as you will see, and I have not even checked over for numerical errors. The results, however, are about what might be expected. Here again the synthetic control curve does not agree with the observed control curve but the results of the analyses of a 10 second stimulation or warning by the observed two second control seem to be better than those with the synthesized control or with the observed 4 second control. If you can use any of this data you are welcome to it and if, or when, you are done with it you might send it back for I would like to have the record ..."

London, University of London, University College, February 3, 1929, A. C. Downing to William R. Amberson

"My dear Dr. Amberson,

... I have some news for you. I am coming to the Congress in August. AV seems to think I can give a demonstration with a galvanometer and other gadgets, so I shall look forward greatly to seeing you there. I am sorry that the other proposition did not materialize AV's proposal was somewhat in excess of what I should have asked for myself, so don't think it came from me. I told you, I think what I was prepared to take the trip for, never mind, perhaps some other time we can discuss matters if any, when we meet.

With regard to the other matter nothing so far as I know has been settled, but I hope I shall not swell the ranks of the unemployed when the present session terminates. I am doing my best to obtain a degree, but even if I ever do, I feel that it will not help matters much, and I could make as much cash making instruments. I have little time for studies at the moment, and my hands are working better than my brain.

I shall be delighted to meet your demand for quartz fibres. Shall I risk sending you some, or will you wait until I can bring them?

I have told you, I think, that your system is out of date. With some proper treatment of some new steel, I can more than double your sensitivity for a given deflection time, and what is more important, give you an absolutely reliable zero. Would you like me to make you a new system and bring it along? I shall be making some when we get some better light. I had to give it up at a most interesting stage as my eyes failed to stand the strain any longer. ..."

Chicago, The University of Chicago, Physiology Dept., March 20, 1929, Ralph S. Lillie, to William R. Amberson, University of Pennsylvania

"Dear Amberson,

I read the two papers with much interest. They show persistent changes in potential very distinctly, and they reminded me of effects I have often observed in passive iron wires. In particular the after positivity resembles the over-shooting of the zero level of potential always shown when a passive steel wire in 70-80% nitric acid, containing also an indifferent electrode preferably another steel wire (both connected to a voltmeter with central zero), is activated by touching with zinc. There is an excursion to about 0.7 volts followed by a return past the zero, usually of .05 volt or less. This variation from the original level of potential persists for a good many seconds if the acid is left undisturbed, but disappears at once on stirring. It is apparently a polarization effect dependent on a change in the composition of the layer of electrolyte in contact with the metal. The effect also shows well with a string galvanometer, but I have no tracings at present. I have never seen any evidence of a persistent difference in the potential of the wire during the relative refractory phase; if there is such a difference it is slight. The return to the zero level (and beyond) after a single activation is at first rapid and then quite gradual. I enclose part of a strip of a string galvanometer record showing this. In 65% (vol.) HNO<sub>3</sub>

The whole variation lasts about a second in pure iron wire (Armco). In steel (piano) wire, where the refractory period lasts some minutes, the potential of the wire remains the same as during the fully reactive phase. In this case I believe the thickness of the oxide film determines the reactivity or transmissivity; but the potential would presumably not be influenced by variations in thickness above a certain minimum. Of course if the film becomes discontinuous the effect is shown in the potential. Just what relation these general conditions would have to those in nerve is not quite easy to say. There are possibilities of variation in both composition and structure of the surface film in nerve which would not exist in passive iron; but a consideration of the simpler model may perhaps suggest some of the factors concerned. In nerve the effect of CO<sub>2</sub> and of slight acidity is remarkable; perhaps H-ions influence both the state of the film (e.g. its permeability) and the membrane potential independently, and the observed effect is an additive one. The persistent negativity apparently does not correspond to the period of delayed heat production. ..."

March 27, 1929, retained carbon copy of letter from William R. Amberson to A.V. Hill, London

"Dear Professor Hill,

I am sending herewith the three manuscripts with which I have been working for the last few months. They have been read by Erlanger, Gasser, Bishop, Davis, Forbes, Bronk, and R.S. Lillie, as well as by my colleague McCouch. I have attempted to embody some of their suggestions and criticisms. The St.

Louis group, is, I think, somewhat skeptical. I am enclosing Bishop's notes to me on the subject; also a letter from Davis. I would be glad to have these back later.

I am sending you photographs in duplicate of my figures. On one copy I have written in the coordinate scales, etc., leaving the other blank for the use of the printer, who will, I presume, be able to set in all of these letters and figures. The photographs are reduced to the size proper for publication, and should be reproduced without any further change. I am also sending the original drawings, in case you prefer these. I thought that the printer might prefer the photographs.

The two long papers should, I think, appear together. The third can be put in at some later time, at your convenience.

I shall not attempt to indicate the various changes I have made in these manuscripts as the result of criticisms from my readers. I will only mention that I have recast the first paragraph in the discussion of my first paper, in which I previously criticized the "parallel-connection" views of the Harvard and St. Louis schools. They were both disturbed by this comment. I have since done a little checking with a physical model which has persuaded me that we cannot distinguish between "series" and "parallel" in this matter, and that the whole discussion is rather futile. Since it is no part of my main argument I have rather side-stepped the problem in the present draft.

I have included a section on the effect of CO<sub>2</sub> lack on recovery curves, but have not used my data on the change in form of deflection after readmission of CO<sub>2</sub>. After talking with Gerard I came to feel that he was really somewhat disturbed by my entrance into this field of study which he had marked out for his own. I therefore proposed that we combine forces on the material in which we had similar observations, i.e. on the great increase in action potential after readmission of O<sub>2</sub>. He is going on with this study, and I am sending him such of my data as bear upon this problem, which he is to use in any way he sees fit.

I hope that Downing will be able to approve these papers in their present form. I somewhat modified his description of galvanometer so that it would better accord with the rest of the description; I hope these changes will not seem to be for the worse.

You are, I think, aware that some of the points which I discuss do not rest upon very extensive experimentation. Thus my description of summation when CO<sub>2</sub> is present rests upon three pairs of curves only. I am perfectly sure in my own mind about all of the material presented, but a carping critic might denounce me for too hasty conclusions. I have reached the point where I feel very confident concerning the reproducibility of any observation once made by this method on this material, and am willing to accept a result as sure even on the basis of comparatively few records. You must, however, realize this situation when you consider the acceptance of this work for publication. I look upon it as a sort of preliminary reconnaissance in which no quantitative results have been obtained, but believe it to be sufficiently clear to warrant publication in its present form.

I attempted to follow your suggestion concerning a log time - % recovery plot for the data of the first paper, but was not satisfied with the result. The refractory periods are not clearly shown by this method, and there are other objections. I therefore come back to my former method of plotting. ..."

Chicago, University of Chicago, Dept. of Physiology, June 8, 1929, Ralph W. Gerard to William R. Amberson

"Dear Amberson,

On one point about this analysis business I certainly agree with you. If two careful analyses of the same curve by the same control with equally small remainders can differ so grossly as yours and Hartrees' do, neither one can have much real value. I will certainly be interested to see, from the tests you are going to make, if the same be true over longer intervals of analysis.

As regards my own analyses, and their remainders, the best test is a reanalysis. If you want to try your hand at it I think I can find most of the data necessary – and don't worry about "blighting our budding friendship". I feel quite confident, in offering a recheck, that the essence of my results must be correct. For direct observation of the 10 sec. stim. Curve and the 10 sec. warming shows that the former, with a more delayed maximum, must result from an increasing rate of production rather than a constant one. Therefore the first part of the heat must be something like my analysis [hand drawn diagram] (solid line. Further, there is no question, from the sharp fall in the stimulation curve, followed by a relatively flat slope [hand drawn diagram] That there is a fairly abrupt fall in heat rate followed by a very gradual fall. So the last part of my analysis must also be essentially proper [hand drawn diagram] The real question left is whether the fall at the cessation of stimulation is as rapid as I pictured it, and I should not be surprised, or distressed, if another analysis should show a more gradual falling off. [hand drawn diagram] I think the calculation of the change in any continuous system (as the equation chosen: [mathematical equation inserted here] will still indicate that a discontinuity is present, that is, that two separable phases exist. The only effect of a more sloped fall from the initial to the delayed rates would be to make the first phase longer (I think). Sound reasonable?

I write to A.V. yesterday that I felt your longer control better at the center of the time interval rather than at the beginning; and that I hope to get you some muscle heat curves to analyze. This I think is about what I wrote you.

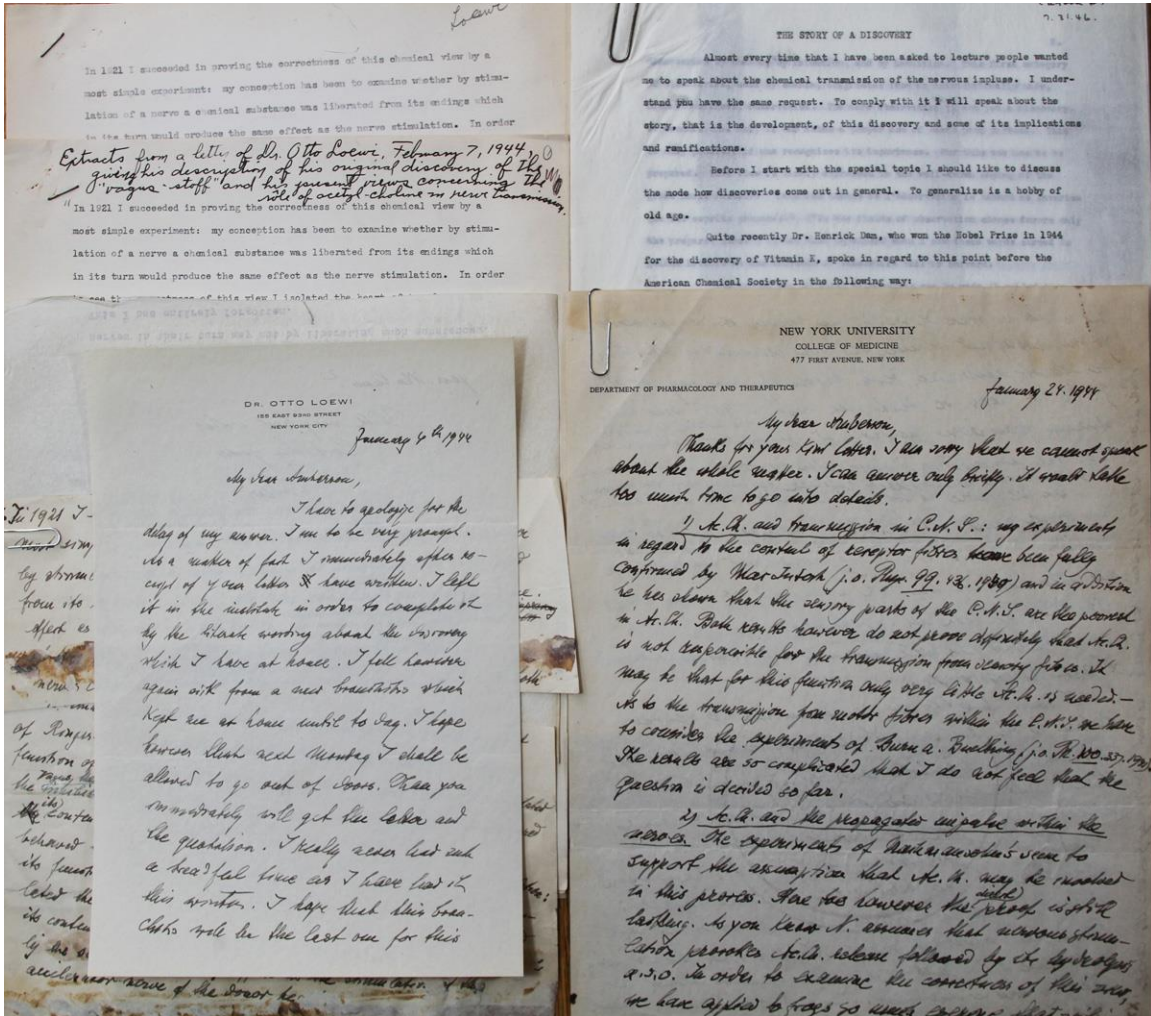
I've had so much trouble with Downing's galvanometer, due to mechanical (?) disturbance of the zero, that my readings are not accurate enough for this finer analysis. But in the course of playing around, the post asphyxia rise appeared, and the surprising item is this. Though only the central chamber is rendered oxygen free, electrode 1 shows some fall after 2 & 3 (&4) are low and a great subsequent rise when oxygen enters the middle chamber. I don't believe there is any possible leakage of the N<sub>2</sub> into the outer chambers, but to be certain I am trying a five chamber arrangement. This peculiar effect is very reminiscent of those found by Sybil Cooper with CO<sub>2</sub>. I am very uncertain of its explanation. Did you get anything like it?

About the future. I have only a half dozen experiments like the above (though all consistent) and will not do more until I get that damn galvanometer to behave. Till then, also, photographic records and analyses are out of the question. I suspect you have much more material on this than I, and it would not be right to accept your very friendly offer of a collaborative publication. It would be well, however, if we did collaborate at least to the extent of coordinating our data and interpretations and publishing simultaneously. That is, unless I'm too slow for you, for with four hours teaching every day, preparation for it, etc., I am getting disgustingly little done in my own laboratory.

Also please have no fear at all of encroaching on my work. Most of the last year I spent studying phosphates and ammonia in nerve (they behave much as in muscle), and I certainly have no corner on

action currents. If we keep in touch we can avoid the accidental direct duplication of work; and that works equally both ways. None of the projects you mention hit my plans, which are chemical, central nervous system and nerve equilibration. ..."

\$ 500.00



38. (Science) Loewi, Otto (1873-1961) Doctor, Nobel prize winner 1936, **Archive of Material pertaining to Otto Loewi, and the history of his 1921 discovery of the chemical transmission of nervous impulses, consisting of two Autograph Letters Signed, one Autograph Letter fragment, all of which deal with Loewi's *The Story of a Discovery*, 1946, and related materials, 1944-1946**  
Collection consists of two autograph letters, signed, by Otto Loewi, 5 pages, one autograph letter fragment by Loewi, 1 page, 28 page carbon typescript *The Story of a Discovery*, dated 1946 by Otto Loewi, 2 typescript transcriptions of the Loewi letters above, with manuscript corrections, 6 pages.  
Small archive of material consisting of two autograph letters dated 1944 by Loewi to William Ruthrauff Amberson (1915-1977), plus one autograph letter fragment, of Loewi's to Amberson, including the remains of a February 7, 1944, letter, describing Loewi's discovery of acetylcholine. Plus, two typescript copies of the text of that letter, with corrections. The archive includes a carbon of Loewi's "*The Story of a Discovery*", dated 7/31/1946. The text may have been written to be given as a lecture. We can find no evidence that the account, as written here, apparently the text of a lecture, was ever published. It is



not cited in biographical references on Loewi. However, Loewi wrote about his discovery in 1934, and later, in his *An Autobiographic Sketch*, 1960.

Otto Loewi was born June 3, 1873, in Frankfurt-am-Main, Germany, the son of Jacob Loewi, a wine merchant, and Anna Willstätter. Loewi attended his local Gymnasium, and in 1891 entered the Universities of Munich and Strassburg as a medical student. Apart from his attendance at the inspiring anatomy courses of Gustav Schwalbe, however, he seldom went to the medical lectures, being more inclined to those held in the philosophical department. Only in 1893 did he begin to prepare for his first medical examination, which he just managed to pass. It was not until the autumn of 1894 that his indifference to medicine suddenly gave way to almost enthusiastic interest. In 1896 he was awarded his medical degree at Strassburg University, his thesis dealing with a subject suggested by Professor Oswald Schmiedeberg, the famous "Father of Pharmacology". Also instrumental in his medical education were Bernhard Naunyn, clinician and experimental pathologist, Oscar Minkowski, and Adolph Magnus-Levy.

After graduation he took a course in inorganic analytical chemistry with Martin Freund, in Frankfurt, and afterwards spent a few months working in the biochemical institute of Franz Hofmeister in Strassburg. During 1897-1898 he was assistant to Carl von Noorden, clinician at the City Hospital in Frankfurt. There he witnessed the high mortality in the countless cases of advanced tuberculosis and pneumonia, left without any treatment because of a lack of therapy, he decided to drop his intention to become a clinician and instead to carry out research in basic medical science, particularly pharmacology. In 1898 he became the assistant of Professor Hans Horst Meyer, the renowned pharmacologist at the University of Marburg-an-der-Lahn, from 1904 Professor of Pharmacology in Vienna. In 1905 Loewi became Associate Professor at Meyer's laboratory, and in 1909 he was appointed to the Chair of Pharmacology in Graz.

During his first years in Marburg, Loewi's studies were in the field of metabolism. As a result of his work on the action of phlorhizin, and another one on nuclein metabolism in man, he was appointed Lecturer in 1900. Two years later he published his paper *Über Eiweiss syntese im Tierkörper*, (On protein synthesis in the animal body), proving that animals are able to rebuild their proteins from their degradation products, the amino acids – an essential discovery with regard to nutrition. That year he also published the first part of a series of papers about experimental contributions to the physiology and pharmacology of kidney function.

In 1902, Loewi also spent some months in E. H. Starling's laboratory in London, where he also worked with W. M. Bayliss, Starling's brother-in-law. And it was in this laboratory that he first met his lifelong friend Henry Dale, who was later to share the Nobel Prize with him.

After his return to Marburg in 1902 Loewi continued to study the function of the kidney and the mechanism of the action of diuretics. In Vienna, where he arrived in 1905, Loewi, along with Alfred Fröhlich, of syndrome fame, he demonstrated that small doses of cocaine potentiate the responses of sympathetically innervated organs to epinephrine and sympathetic nerve stimulation. Perhaps his interest in the vegetative nervous system was aroused in 1902 by a visit to Cambridge where T.R. Elliott was conducting his classical work on the action of epinephrine. In Graz with his longtime associate Adolph Jarisch, Loewi elucidated the mechanism of Claude Bernard's piqûre, and the hyperglycemic effect of epinephrine. Alone, or with many visiting collaborators and students (Walter Fletcher from England, Velyan Henderson from Toronto, Franklin C. McLean, later of Chicago and many others), throughout many years, he also demonstrated the part played by cations. Thus he concluded that the effects of digitalis glucosides are due to sensitization of the frog's heart to calcium.

Loewi's greatest discovery, published in 1921, was the discovery of the chemical transmission of nerve impulses, the research of which was greatly developed by him and his co-workers in the years following, culminating ultimately in his demonstration that the parasympathetic substance "Vagustoff" is the neurotransmitter acetylcholine and that a substance closely related to adrenaline played a corresponding role at the sympathetic nerve endings. It was for these researches that he received the Nobel Prize in 1936, jointly with Sir Henry Dale. This and other discoveries in the fields of chemistry, physics, and pharmacology have since then led to a complete renewal of the concepts of the sympathetic nervous system.

The materials in this archive deal with the history of this discovery in Loewi's own words, there is an element of mystery and drama in the way that Loewi came to demonstrate experimentally the chemical transmission of nervous impulses. Loewi's elegant experiment occurred to him in the midst of sleep on two successive nights.

When the Nazis invaded Austria in 1938, Loewi and his two sons were imprisoned. He and his sons were released and allowed to leave Germany after the Nobel Prize money was transferred to Nazi controlled banks.

After spending some time as Visiting Professor at the Université Libre in Brussels, and at the Nuffield Institute, Oxford, Loewi accepted an invitation to join the College of Medicine, New York University, as research Professor of Pharmacology, and to work in George Wallace's Laboratory. He arrived in the United States in 1940. In America Loewi came into close contact with many outstanding biologists from all over the world and here he found much inspiration for his work.

In 1908 he married Gulda Goldschmiedt, daughter of Dr. Guido Goldschmiedt, then Professor of Chemistry in Prague, and later in Vienna. They had three sons, Hans, Victor, Guido, and one daughter Anna. Professor Loewi became an American citizen in 1946. He died December 25, 1961.

Loewi's correspondent here, William R. Amberson (1915-1977), was a professor at the University of Tennessee Medical School at Memphis, 1930-1937, advisor to the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union and trustee of the Delta and Providence cooperative farms in Mississippi. Amberson later taught at the University of Maryland School of Medicine in Baltimore 1939-1959, and the Marine Biological Laboratory in Woods Hole, Mass., after 1960.

"155 East 93rd Street, New York City, January 4, 1944

My Dear Amberson,

I have to apologize for the delay of my answer. I use to be very prompt. As a matter of fact I immediately after receipt of your letter have written. I left it in the mistake in order to complete it by the literate wording about the discovery which I have at home. I fell however again sick from a new bronchitis which kept me at home until today. I hope however that next Monday I shall be allowed to go out of doors. Then you will immediately get the letter and the quotation. I really never had such a bad feel since as I have had it this winter. I hope that this bronchitis will be the last one for this year. Who knows?

With very best wishes  
Cordially yours  
O. Loewi"

"New York University College of Medicine January 24, 1944

My Dear Amberson,

Thanks for your kind letter. I am sorry that we cannot speak about the whole matter. I can answer only briefly. It would take too much time to go into details.

1. Ac. Ch. and transmission in C. N. S. : my experiments in regard to the control of receptor fibres have been fully confirmed by MacIntosh (j.o. Phy. 99, 436, 1940) and in addition he has shown that the sensory parts of the C.N.L. are also the poorest in Ac. Ch. Both results however do not prove definitely that Ac. Ch. is not responsible for the transmission from sensory fibres. It may be that for this question only very little Ac. Ch. is needed. – As to the transmission from motor fibres within the C. N. L. we have to consider the experiments of Burn a. Buelbing (j.o. Ph. 100. 337. 1941) The results are so complicated that I do not feel that the question is decided so far.
2. Ac. Ch. And the propagated impulse within the nerves. The experiments of Parker and others seem to support the assumption that Ac. Ch. May be involved in this process. Here too the direct proof is still lacking. As you know N. assumes that nervous stimulation provokes Ac. Ch. release followed by the hydrolysis a.s.o. In order to examine correctness of this view we have applied to frogs so much colene that within the nerves no trace of Ac. Ch. any longer is hydrolysed for the propagated impulse was not prevented a bit since we cannot determine Ac. Ch. absolutely but only to 90- 95% it may be that just these 5-10% were not prevented from being hydrolysed, if one is inclined to make such an artificial assumption. I should like to stress that Nathanson's experiments are absolutely reliable and at anyrate very interesting.

In the whole in my opinion there does not exist any direct proof that Ac. Ch. is involved in the transmission in the C. N. S. in the propagated impulse. On the other hand we are not permitted to deny the probability of such an involvement.

3. Enclosed you will find a copy of how in general I put the discovery.

I would love to see you again and to deliver a lecture to the students. I have been however so much suffering from bronchitis and asthma during this winter that I had even to cancel most of the [?] lectures. There remain however a lot of other lectures to be delivered by me in 1944. Last week Conklin has given an admirable talk on: "Means as well as ends in life and evolution". He really is a wonderful person. ... I had to give the "opening address" to the freshmen in our school. I intend to send you a reprint when I shall get it. By and large I am very busy and feel very happy about it.

With best wishes to you and your family most cordially yours O. Loewi xx

- x.) As you may know we have got Walter B. Cameron as visiting professor at our school for three months. He [?] the experiments performed by Lissatt in his laboratory (Am. J. of Phys.) where the postganglionic sympathetic fibres do not contain a trace of Ac. Ch. only Adrenaline and yet are conducting impulses.
- xx.) I can only to day February 7th can finish and forward the letter since from Jan. 24 until to day I have been again sick and at home."

\$ 750.00

[Fragment of Loewi's above referenced account of his discovery, see number 3]

"In 1921 I succeeded in proving the correctness of this chemical view by a most simple experiment: my conception has been to examine whether by stimulation of a nerve a chemical substance was liberated from its endings which in its turn was able to would produce the same effect as the nerve stimulation. As a matter of fact in the year 1921 I succeeded improving In order to test the correctness of this view I isolated the heart of two frogs one with the nerves connected with the (donor heart) one without (recipient heart). In both hearts a small glass cannula was inserted filled with a small amount of Ringer solution, a salt solution, which is able to maintain the function of the heart for hours. Then for a short time I stimulated the vagus, the inhibitory nerve of the donor heart and thereafter I transferred its content to the reciprocal heart. The result was that this behaved exactly like the donor heart during the vagus stimulation: its function was inhibited. When instead of the vagus I stimulated the accelerator nerve of the donor heart and transferred its content to the reciprocal heart this content produced exactly the same stimulation augmentory effect as stimulation of the accelerator nerve of the donor heart..."

[The above fragment has condition issues, but is accompanied by two typed transcripts of the entire letter, with ink and pencil corrections.]

References:

*American National Biography*, volume 13, pp., 827-828

*Dictionary of Scientific Biography*, volume VIII, pp., 451-457

Finger, Stanley, *Origins of Neuroscience A History of Explorations into Brain Function* (Oxford: 1994) pp., 283-284

Haymaker, Webb and Schiller, Francis, *The Founders of Neurology* (Springfield: Charles C. Tomas, 1970, second ed.) pp.,293-296

Otto Loewi – Facts. NobelPrize.org. Nobel Media AB 2020. Thu. 24 Sep 2020.

<https://www.nobelprize.org/prizes/medicine/1936/loewi/facts/>

Calcutta. June. 23. 1846.

Mr. A. S. Billingsley.

Respected friend and undeviating Correspondent. it is with much pleasure I now embrace the present opportunity of addressing a few lines to your Excellency: I feel myself far, far, inferior to you in Penmanship. but true friendship is always imspellent and therefore I will endeavor to place a few of my thoughts upon this sheet in order to let you know that I am always willing to perform my part so far as I am Capable." and this the Best Angels can do. I have the pleasure of informing you that I am in possession of a Goodly Measure of health and strength at this time and thank Providence for this blessing which I highly appreciate. Your kind epistle of the 12<sup>th</sup> was received and perused with unusual pleasure by your old friend Samuel A. Connell. I am plying myself closely to my studies this summer and have inscribed for my motto in memorable letters imprinted on my heart: Labor omnia vincit. is not the motto of God our what say you? our school is very small. there being only 8 scholars we make every possible to keep up our Society and have been successful as yet. I had the pleasure of hearing the Best lot of performances on Saturday of week ago I ever heard in Society. Since I have had the honour of being Member of the Delta Psi Club. our preceptor is what I call a thundering fellow. he makes performances equally as good. I wish Mr. Gibson? He and I make the old room resound with our Eloquence occasionally. I intend to raise all the natives of Calcutta the one of these days. There is the Negro says, as I feel I cannot refrain any longer. such is the state of things at present.

39. (Sex) Connell, Samuel A., **Autograph Letter Signed, Calcutta, Ohio, June 23, 1846, to Mr. A. S. Billingsley, Canonsburgh, Pennsylvania**

quarto, three pages, very neatly and legibly written in ink, small hole on last leaf from when the letter was opened, affecting three words of text, else very good.

Samuel Connell, a student, writes to a friend, and former classmate, with the news from Calcutta, Ohio, he then finishes his letter with a very open, graphic description of the sexual act, very unusual for the time:

"Respected friend and undeviating correspondent, it is with much pleasure I now embrace the present opportunity of addressing a few lines to your excellency: I feel myself far, far inferior to you in penmanship but true friendship is always imspellent [sic] and therefore I will endeavor to place a few of my thoughts upon this sheet in order to let you know that I am always willing to perform my part so far as I am capable and this is the best angels can do. I have the pleasure of informing you that I am in possession of a goodly measure of health and strength at this time and thank providence for this blessing which I highly appreciate Your kind epistle of the 12 was received and perused with unusual pleasure by your old friend Samuel A. Connell, I am plying myself closely to my studies this summer and have inscribed

for my motto in memorable letters imprinted on my breast! Labor omnia vincit! Is not the motto a Good one what say you? Our school is very small there being only 8 schollars, we make every possible effort to keep up our society and have been successful as yet. I had the pleasure of hearing the best lot of performances on Saturday a week ago I ever heard in society since I have had the honor of being a member of the Delta Si hall. Our preceptor is what I call a thundering fellow, he makes performances equally as good as Samuel W. Gibson. He and I make the old room resound with our eloquence occasionally. I intend to raise all the natives of Calcutta one of these days; shoee as the Negro says, as I feel I can't refrain any longer. Such is the state of things at present –

I feel happy to hear of you getting along so well you state if it were not I might think you egotistical, you would inform me you licked your opponents. Good for you, hurrah for old Calcutta, it makes no difference whether your debate was egotistical or egofistical, so you beat them, here is a child that would like to be along with you first rate. I think I could perform admirably in The Franklin Hall that glorious place for trying men's souls. I think I must go over this fall and see this place you speak of. But I must tell you about our she-males; as I suppose this will be as interesting a subject for you as I possibly can call to recollection. I will first commence with the Gingerbread of your perfection as she is the oldest and perhaps the best in the pile!!! Harriet is the one I saw her this morning and informed her I was going to write to you and she told me to send you her very best! Very best! Respects. Kas sends her respects, Mary Jane Thompson is in Pittsburgh at this time. Kate is in Pittsburgh also teaching a private family. Lavinia sends love, Mag her heart! And Margaretta Reed her Soul! You state you have not had anything like a Buss or kiss since you left? Your situation is truly a critical one, however it is not more so than my own, for I have not kept company one night since the night of the widow Herberts frolick; but I have had lots of quaker –fips which proves a heart consoling balm to my depressed spirits. I visit our girls almost every day and exchange a few with them as I consider this a very essential part of my duty, our fellows are all in good spirits. Garitson is in a good state and is still attending to Miss Reed. S. G. Hamilton sends best respects to you and a number of others to tedious to mention. John Hamilton is in Pittsburgh and expects to graduate in August with George. Elliott William attends our school.

But I must tell you about the marriages which have taken place since your departure to the city of Canonsburg. Mr. David Brown and Miss Susan Fisher have been annexed. Since your absence the turkey fixins were served up about last Mr. James Little has put himself to the Woman also – she is said to possess a fortune of some 20 thousand dollars her name was Benney before she lost her maiden-head ... it is now Little, from all appearance his arse is running to seed as fast as a raddish-stock, and no wonder, for she is as ugly I was going to say as a mud fence stake, and sidered with bullfrogs, but perhaps I am too fast. She is only about sixteen years of old, and now I come to the third and last and I expect the one that will surprise you the most of all! ... pious Heavenly and Godly Birkshire Fisher was married on this day to the widow ... of Youngs-town, are you not surprised, if you are not I am for he is what I call an infernal thog! And she being such an affectionate woman I feel perfectly astounded ! they have not been cornering more than five or six weeks at the farthest, practice makes perfect, for I know I could not do it that fast, don't you think there will be a wonderful groaning in the spirit this Night? For I presume they are both horny, and having such a rustic load when the heat begins to expand, and the semen flow, there will be such a thundering overflow of the lava, that if the shot, should happen to miss, the bed will not dry in a shorter space of time than a week. Neither of them I suppose will loose their maiden head But about the morrow their sterns will be as tight as a kittens cunt. Zeek says he has not time to write but sends his respects, Give my respects Mac, write as soon as you get any thing extra, no more but remain yours S. A. Connell”

My Dear Anna, New York 9<sup>th</sup> Month 23 1810  
 My last letter was addressed to  
 Sister Mary under date of 15<sup>th</sup> containing a brief account  
 of our journey from Boston to the place since which  
 thro Cousin Sumner I have received intelligence  
 of the decease of our little nephew. I had expected  
 the circumstance & therefore my mind was in some  
 measure prepared for the event. The dear little fellow  
 has exchanged a scene of ~~trouble~~ & had he lived  
 of care & ~~trouble~~ <sup>trouble</sup> for unclouded & eternal  
 happiness & I think it wrong to repine at an event  
 which is so much in his favour.

On the evening of the day that I wrote to  
 Sister Mary we left town in the Hudson Packet for  
 Fishkill we chose the above <sup>vessel</sup> in preference to  
 the Steam Boat on account of her being so much  
 retarded by a strong head wind as to prevent her passing  
 thro the High lands before daylight the succeeding  
 morning - we arrived at that narrow pass about seven

Son of Thomas Jefferson's Quaker friend journeys to upstate New York, 1810

40. (Travel) Canby, Merritt, **Autograph Letter Signed, New York, 9th Month 23, 1810, to his sister Anna, care of his brother-in-law, Benjamin Ferris, Philadelphia**

quarto, 4 pages, including stamp-less address leaf, formerly folded, else in very good clean condition.

A detailed account of Canby's week of travels in upstate New York to visit relatives and fellow Quakers, after sailing from Boston to New York:

"My Dear Anna,

... we left town in the Hudson Packet for Fishkill, we chose the above in preference to the Steam Boat on account of her being so much retarded by a strong head wind as to prevent her passing thro the Highlands before daylight the succeeding morning – we arrived at that narrow pass about seven oclock first day morning and was exceedingly gratified by the magnificent scenery, the mountains presented. I can scarcely convey to thee in this way an idea of the stupendous scenery, the mountains presented. I can scarcely convey to thee in this way an idea of the stupendous Grandeur of this remarkable place, the river thro the pass is about one mile in width but owing to the height of the mountains on either side appears very narrow and a sloop of much larger dimensions than those

employed at B[randy] Wine when close under the shore appears little larger than an oyster boat – indeed when we were passing I could scarcely believe my own eyes... when coming along side a vessel which a few minutes before appeared a mere Sail Boat, I found her equal in size to that in which I was. We were gratified by seeing several places which were of much note and importance during the War of Independence – viz. the Fort called Stony Point stormed by General Wayne and West Point where Arnold and the British Adjutant General completed their infamous bargain., and the rock from which the former escaped on board the ship of war, when that bargain was discovered. We arrived at Newburgh at one o'clock and immediately crossed over to Fishkill..."

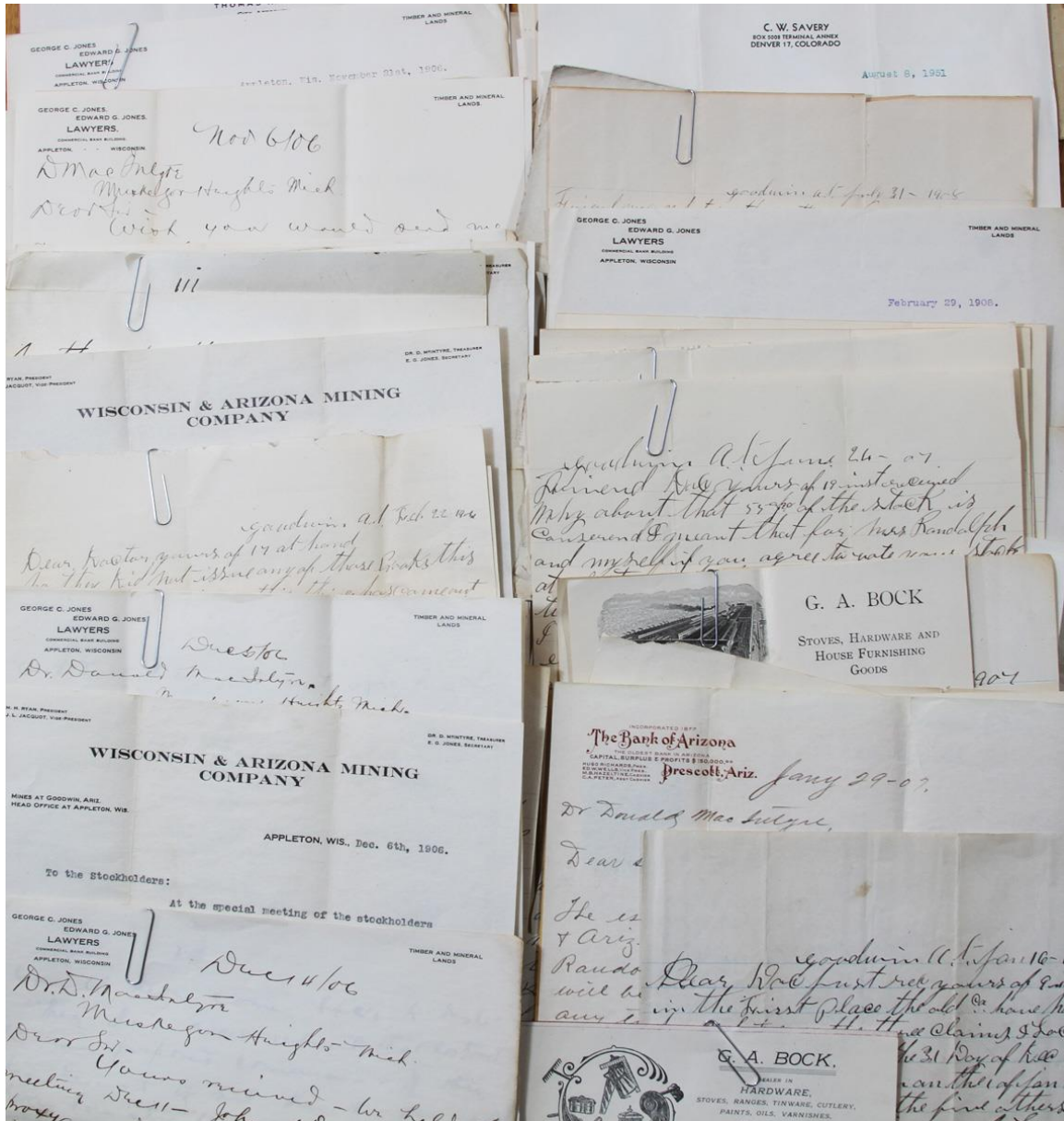
With a friend, Canby, "proceeded to the top of the mountains ... from which the scene was beautiful beyond description particularly that part of it that lies to the northward, in that direction the eye wanders over a great extent of fertile country through which the noble Hudson pours his current until the sight is lost in the Kaatskill ridge which appears like an immense bank of dark clouds... it was necessary for us to be in Newburgh to take the Steam Boat for New York at three o'clock in the morning ... we got on board in the midst of a most violent shower of rain ... we had a rapid passage down and were gratified by getting a prospect of that part of the river and its borders that we passed in the night on our way up..."

Arriving in New York, Canby "took up our lodging... at a house in Broadway..." visiting friends who "make their house at Willet Hicks ... about two miles from town in the pleasant village of Greenwich... please convey this to ... that part of our family now at B[randy]Wine respecting our peregrinations etc. Perhaps thou may obtain something handsome from Peale for this letter for his Museum..."

A letter of early American travel with some intriguing historical hints: Robert Fulton's first Steam Boat trip from New York was only three years before Canby described sailing on the scenic Hudson. A year earlier, Quaker Willet Hicks, in the "pleasant village of Greenwich", had been the death-bed companion of the radical Thomas Paine. Charles Wilson Peale, painter and renaissance man, married to a Philadelphia Quaker, had established the first popular museum of art and natural science; he was also an inventor who collaborated on several projects with Thomas Jefferson. This is significant because Merrit Canby's father, William, a flour miller and Quaker leader who lived in the Brandywine River village of Wilmington, Delaware, was a close friend of Jefferson's. In 1802, when son Merrit was 19 and about to leave home to seek his fortune in Philadelphia, his father visited Jefferson at the 'President's House' in Washington, in company with an English missionary, hoping to persuade Jefferson to provide government support for a school for 60 free African-American girls in the capital. Jefferson demurred, saying that education might be wasted on Blacks who were "not of equal capacity with the Whites". Canby, a passionate pacifist, strongly opposed to slavery and the slave trade very diplomatically turned the conversation to Jefferson's own slaveholding. But their talk ended amicably, and the two men kept in close touch for years after. In 1813, Canby had another "little quiet meeting" with Jefferson, then retired at Monticello, gently urging his friend to resolve his ambiguous religious beliefs. In reply, Jefferson wrote Canby a letter which historians now regard as the most important statement of the ex-President's unorthodox views on Christianity. Son Merrit, meanwhile, after taking this tour of New York state, became partners with another Wilmington businessman in Philadelphia, together advancing a new method of sugar refining that made them both wealthy. Merrit retired in middle age and devoted the rest of his life to philanthropic and cultural interests, including the presidency of the Historical Society of Delaware.

\$ 175.00





41. (Western Mining) Macintyre, Dr. Donald, **Archive of Incoming Correspondence and Papers of Dr. Donald MacIntyre, of Dale, Wisconsin, and Muskegon Heights, Michigan, Treasurer of the Wisconsin & Arizona Mining Company, Mines Located in Goodwin, Arizona, 1904-1908**

75 letters, 130 manuscript pages, (23 retained mailing envelopes), plus 29 pieces of paper ephemera and 5 photographs. The correspondence is dated from 3 April 1904 to 1 July 2013, however of the 75 letters only two are dated outside of the 1904-1908 period, that being a 2013 letter from a granddaughter of MacIntyre providing background on the collection and a 1951 letter written to a daughter of MacIntyre concerning the estate of her parents. The photographs measure from 2 ½" x 3 ½" to 6 ½" x 7", with one of the photographs being a tintype. The paper ephemera material includes articles of incorporation, indentures and agreements, receipts, a stock certificate, etc.

Wisconsin & Arizona Mining Company

Wisconsin & Arizona Mining Company was organized on 10 December of 1904, under the laws of Arizona, with capitalization at \$1,000,000.00, shares \$1 par. The lands were five claims known as the Copper King group, 4 miles north of Poland, Arizona in Yavapai County. They had shafts of 35', 35', and 50', also a short tunnel showing a 5' vein carrying 6" stringers of high grade auriferous and argentiferous ore. Michael H. Ryan of Goodwin, Arizona, was president and superintendent, J. L. Jacquot, of Appleton, Wisconsin was vice-president; E. G. Jones, also of Appleton, Wisconsin was secretary, and Dr. Donald McIntyre, of Dale, Wisconsin, was the treasurer.

Michael H. Ryan and Sarah E. Randolph leased various mining claims in the Turkey Creek Mining District, Yavapai County, Arizona, to Donald MacIntyre on 20 May 1904. These claims were the "Copper King" mining claim, the "Atlantic" mining claim, the "Salmon" mining claim, the "Golden Fleece" mining claim, and the "Red Jacket" mining claim.

McIntyre after the contract was signed, had the right to take immediate possession of the property, to work, operate, mine, develop and explore the same as he deemed proper, with several provisions (all work to be done in a miner-like manner, etc). McIntyre had the right to extract, ship, mill, treat, or otherwise dispose of the ores found upon the property by his operations. He was to pay Ryan & Randolph 15% of the net proceeds. McIntyre had the option during the life of the agreement to purchase the property for the sum of \$20,000.00. To facilitate the carrying out of this agreement and option, Ryan and Randolph executed a deed conveying the property to the McIntyre, which was then placed in an escrow account.

McIntyre, after having the contracts signed in his name, then signed over for \$1.00 all his right, title, claim and interest in the escrow account to the Wisconsin and Arizona Mining Company, of which he was treasurer, Michael H. Ryan was president and superintendent. Ryan and Sarah E. Randolph then signed over the Turkey Creek mining district claims (the four claims mentioned above) to the Wisconsin and Arizona Mining Company on 3 January 1905. On 10 April 1906, the Wisconsin and Arizona Mining Company purchased the mining claim properties from Sarah E. Randolph (of Howell, Michigan).

All of the above documents (articles of incorporation, agreements, escrow account papers, and mortgage) mentioned above are all within the collection offered here. There are a couple of other copies of the articles of incorporation, showing that the company was previously going to be known as the Michigan, or Muskegon and Arizona Mining Company, before settling on Wisconsin and Arizona Mining Company. There is also a "report" of 22 June 1904 that was conducted by J.J. Williams, M.E. The report is a detailed look at the mining claims mentioned above, the types of ore he found, the potential, locations, access to transportation, etc.

### **Correspondence:**

75 letters, 129 pages, 23 envelopes, dated 1904-2013, as follows:

1904 -2 letters, 3 pages

1905 - 9 letters, 11 pages, 1 envelope

1906 -40 letters, 61 pages, 4 envelopes

1907 -17 letters, 46 pages, 6 envelopes

1908 - 5 letters, 6 pages, 1 envelope

1951 - 1 letter, 1 page

2013 -1 letter, 2 pages

The bulk of the correspondence (55 of the 75 letters) consists of letters written by officers of the Wisconsin & Arizona Mining Company, to Dr. Donald MacIntyre, also an officer of the company. The president and superintendent of the company, Michael H. Ryan, who also owned the land where the mining claims of the company are, writes 27 of the letters to MacIntyre, and he and Sarah E. Randolph wrote a letter together. Ryan appears to be the main operative in the mining adventure, he is the only one living in Arizona and the others appear to be out of state investors and officers of the company, responsible for securing money to get the various ores out of the ground. His letters are very informative about the details of the mining operations; and his letters are very candid in his views of the mining operations, his feelings about the people he has to deal with, and his thoughts and opinions concerning the fellow officers of the company:

"Goodwin, AZ, April 27th, 1905,

*Friend Mac,*

*Yours of the 1st and 11th received and noted. Now Doc as far as that Hazeltine is concerned he is a dam liar he lied to me about your letter. From what you wrote me later on I will say there was one good thing about the denial that he kept the proposition away from Jones. We had a hell of a time doing it. Hazeltine also lied to Mrs. Randolph about me in regard to the money. Now you know or ought to know that I would not accept one dollar that belonged to Mrs. Randolph as I have written her today, but the way Hazeltines proposition was it would make most any body hot. Why I wired you at the time about the bank, now about cleaning out and running the tunnel. I expect Mrs. Joneses report will explain every thing satisfactory to the company in regard to the tunnel that you spoke about in one of your letters. This work Doc was really a necessity on account of air which Mr. Jones discovered very quickly after he was on the ground. Now about that boarding house proposition, Jones or I neither one of us could figure on the cost, but I find by the way the bills are coming in it is going to cost a whole lot more than we figured on....The south tunnel is in by measurement yesterday 34 feet am working three shifts on it and have one of the prettiest bodies of ore that has been discovered in this or any other country. I thought I would run it five or en feet further and commence sinking, I don't know yet. Received from Mrs. Randolph the new instructions signed them and sent them to the bank, now Doc you perhaps don't understand in regard to the timbering, this copper shaft in regard to the understanding between Jones and me it is rather a slow job to cut and timber a shaft. We will perhaps have it completed by tomorrow, then will place Whinn on it and commence sinking in cutting out for timbers. We struck a nice streak of ore in the hanging wall. Have not received no advance draft yet as agreed up on between Jones and me as you spoke about in a previous letter, Yours truly, Mike Ryan."*

"Goodwin, AZ, Jan. 9, 1906.

*Dear Doc,*

*Just read yours of 4 inst. Go ahead and get up the papers if there is a prison in sight. For you will stop it, but for Christ's sake get some money coming this way as soon as you can as I need it awful bad and get some so we can start work and the old lady needs some very much, it has broke me flat to keep up the work on the mines. Let me hear from you, yours truly, M. H. Ryan."*

"Goodwin, AZ, Jan 14, 1906.

Dear Doc,

*I answered yours of the 4 inst on the 9, but the letter was given to the driver as we have no Post Office here. Now the office being moved one mile below the copper mines, I sent some other letters to town the same day and have not heard from them yet. I heard the driver got drunk on the trip and may have mislaid them so I write again. You can go ahead and make out the papers and shut them fellow's mouths. Try and get some money coming this way as soon as you can. I don't think we were born to spend our lives in prison, any of us. Mike Ryan"*

Edward G. Jones, the secretary of the company, writes 24 letters to MacIntyre. Jones is an attorney with the firm of George C. Jones and Edward G. Jones, of Appleton, Wisconsin, specializing in timber and mineral lands. Jones and Ryan appear to be at odds with each other:

"Appleton, WI, Jan. 24, 1906.

Dr. D. MacIntyre,

*I have your favor of Jan. 21st and will write the letters wished for. I telephone to you the other night telling you of the action of Bowdre. Of course, he got tired of waiting for Mike to pay him his money and attached the property, of course, the attachment would not hold, and now that Mike has some money he will probably pay that up. But there is Steinbrooke's bill that Mike has not paid and he will probably do the same thing and Mike will pay that up. If this fact becomes noised about Prescott, Brown Bros. will take the same course and the Company's credit, good name and standing will be sadly damaged. I don't think you realize the situation. We have got to have that money, \$500.00 anyway to send to Mike Ryan and you must dig it up. If you haven't got it get it from Saenger, but for the love of God, get it. If you don't raise it by the end of the week I am done with the Wisconsin & Arizona. I send you Mike's letter, I wish you would return it at once. If you don't get busy he will commence proceedings to cancel our contract and that means the opening up of your deal with Mrs. Randolph for on behalf of yourself and the Wisconsin & Arizona Mining Co. With this thing opened up, where will you be at? I went over this matter very thoroughly with Jacquot Sunday night, and I told him then that I would write you as I have done in this letter. He quite agrees with me. Yours truly, E. G. Jones"*

"Appleton, WI, February 2, 1906,

Dr. D. MacIntyre,

*...I should judge there was in the neighborhood of three or four ton good rock at the stock pile, No. 1 Shaft; there is probably three ton of select rock at the No. 2 Tunnel. There were 15 or 20 ton of ore taken out of Tunnel No. 2, unselected and this is what I want to have an assay run on now. Over one-half of this was lost by the high water this spring. You see a lot of that good rock came down in little fine pieces quite in the bed of the creek, and when the water came down in such torrents, as it always will do, it will take always take out that fine grade of stuff. It is for this reason that Ryan advocates going up on the hill and putting down a shaft to connect with the tunnel at say 75 feet; with that down you can hoist the ore from the shaft and make a stock pile further down the creek, where there is plenty of room and no danger from water. I do not think that it is advisable to send that stuff to Poland or Meyer, that is for what there is in it, for it would hardly pay. I do think however that if we could have four or five ton of good rock taken over there and a smelter run on it, it would be quite worth while. There would not be enough in the money to pay for the trouble; the good would come in knowing what the smelter returns*

*are, however, I will talk with John. To your question as to whether Mrs. Randolph could deed to you under existing contract, I answer 'yes.' Have her so if you can without fail, it would be an additional lever to work on Ryan, if you can do so. ...E.G. Jones"*

J. L. Jacquot wrote 2 letters to MacIntyre. Jacquot, the vice-president of the mining company, is also a manufacturer and wholesaler of cheese, at Appleton, Wisconsin:

*"Appleton, WI, February 10, 1906,*

*Dr. D. MacIntyre,*

*I have received your letter and would say that there is not the amount of money left in the treasury here that you thought. You see, MacIntyre, we have had to pay Miss McInernaey for her services in straightening out the books as well as for typewriting, etc., and besides a couple of bills for incidentals. You know there is some other money to come in and you had better get that so as to pay the overdraft there, as there won't be a great deal of this left. Yours truly, J. L. Jacquot"*

The letters of the officers of the company to MacIntyre show the dire financial shape the company was in, with the officers looking to MacIntyre to raise necessary capital. Jones and Jacquot appear to have been offered shares in the company to help in its organization and offered the secretary and vice president's positions. MacIntyre, helped to raise the money and was given the treasurer's position. Jones and MacIntyre have a good working relationship with Jacquot, but, Ryan, the president, is at odds with them, or at least with Jones, as he refuses even to write him. Ryan is the only one of the officers located in Arizona. He is the one that actually owns the land, Mrs. Sarah Randolph, only being cut in on the agreement as she was kind to Ryan in the past. With Ryan being the owner and knowing something about mining, he became the president of the company. Ryan's letters to MacIntyre show him offering various mining deals to MacIntyre. The "Copper King" claims seemed to be good ones, but the company appears to be failing financially, at least, there is no ready cash to pay bills. At one point Jones, Jacquot and MacIntyre go behind Ryan's back and secure a deed from Sarah E. Randolph; however she was not legally one of the owners. Ryan catches them and writes a very scathing letter:

*"Appleton, WI, March 26, 1906,*

*Dr. D. MacIntyre,*

*Don't forget to write to Mrs. Randolph in regard to getting a deed from her for her half interest. This will tie the thing up so that Ryan cannot move except with a great difficulty. Have not heard from him, and don't know just exactly how to take it. I haven't heard from Milwaukee people either, yours truly, E. G. Jones."*

*"Goodwin, AZ, June 14, 1906,*

*Dear Doctor,*

*Doc what's the matter have you fellows gone crazy or do you imagine that you are the whole thing. It looks that way; in the first place your explanation about that Deed is mighty weak. You knew that Mrs. Randolph did not own one foot of that ground and you talked her into giving you a Deed that ain't worth the paper its wrote on. I might as well give some one a deed to your house. Because I choose to give*

her a share of the money which (she) is fully entitled to from me for her many kindnesses to me in past years. That cuts know figure in the ownership of the mines. If I sold a band of horses I would give her the money just the same. It did not set very good with me the other day when a party that had the money in the bank to make the first payment and went to the recorders to get an abstract and run up against your dam fool deed.. Now then, I want you to cancel that deed at once. If it would happen to be the course of knocking my sail it may not suit you to be defendant in a suit for damages in a sale of this amount. Another thing if you and your associates have any more schemes to operate work them on me and please let Mrs. Randolph alone. She is too honest to deal with tricksters. I will guarantee you that I will protect her interest from you or Jones or anybody else so beat me if you can and let her alone and there will be no kick coming. That option you gentlemen have is a myth or a man it don't make any difference which, it is funny what gall some Dam fools have to give an option to anybody on something that they don't have, and never did own one foot of ground on, and I would like very much to see that party operate on that kind of an option. Another thing seems strange how you fellows can get money to pay for spreading worthless papers on the records and you can't refund the money to me that I paid for the company months ago. I would like to know what grounds you had for thinking that Jones was trying to squeeze Mrs. Randolph. Such rot makes a man tired. If your good council will look over the statute of Arizona in regard to contracts on mines he may possibly learn something to his benefit. The Wisconsin & Arizona Mining Company are a dead cock in the pit and have been since the third of October 1905. Very true Jones sent me some money and that money I applied on the president's salary. I thought as you were good enough to pay the secretary and vice president a salary at their request without consulting anybody, for running down to Neenah to play marbles with you when they felt like it after you had already given them a block of stock for such services and at the same time you could not pay for labor that had been performed and that you had ordered. Fine graft, was it not. Now then I done different, I consulted Mike Ryan and he told me to pay the president. About shipping ore, doc, I have been shipping ore for the last twenty five years from my own mines just as I am doing now and I never asked permission from anybody and I don't think I will start in now consulting Mr. Jones or anybody else about it. Yes, I am shipping ore from the Copper King and from the Grand Mine and Pine Flat and I shipped eighty tons from the Grand and got a check for fifteen hundred dollars clear. This is the mine I wanted you to take hold of. I will send you my smelter returns from either mine if you want them...M.H. Ryan"

After sending Ryan's letter to Jones, MacIntyre receives a response from Jones:

"July 9, 1906

Dr. D. MacIntyre,

*Yours received - I return Ryan's letter. He's a good deal of an ass - however you had better write him a "jolly up" letter - tell him you are expecting to raise \$10,000 for survey and patent and to pay him balance due him - that he will get every cent due him. Tell him you have made a change [moved from Dale] to Muskegon Heights - for reasons that you would be getting in with a class of money men and you could do business with them...E. G. Jones"*

The whole venture seems to be imploding: not only did the officers try to deceive the president of the company, but the officers fought amongst themselves, as Jones letter to MacIntyre suggests:

"Nov 6, 1906

Dr. MacIntyre,

*Yours of the 30th received, and John has answered it in part. I may say right here that no money will be paid you or anybody else until there is more money in the treasury. Your letter taking it all together makes me very tired. You display an amount of irritableness that is absurd, when you come to consider the condition that the Company matters are in....E. G. Jones."*

While Jones and MacIntyre tried to deceive Ryan and were caught, it did not stop the three from doing business. Ryan continued to offer various scenarios in which they might continue to do business together, Jones wrote to MacIntyre with counter offers:

"November 21, 1906

Mr. D. MacIntyre,

*...Referring to your request for a proposition to submit to your people I hardly know what to say. You are as well able to make a proposition as either John or I am. There is approximately in the Treasury, four hundred thirty-six thousand (436,000) shares. you hold, outside of Mrs. Randolph's stock, approximately one hundred fifteen thousand (115,000) shares. John and I hold twenty-nine thousand (29,000) shares each. We want \$10,000 by December 25th. You can afford to give ninety or one hundred thousand shares, and we ten thousand or fifteen thousand, to get money to take care of the property. if you can get your parties to put up ten thousand (\$10,000) dollars, and take care of Ryan and pay something to Mrs. Randolph and do the assessment work on the property and then get it patented, go ahead. Sell one hundred thousand (100,000) shares at 10cts. if they will stand for it, or one hundred fifty thousand (150,000) shares at 7cts. They can have the management, John, you and I will resign at any time. If they come into this in good faith, John will go out with them inside of two or three weeks and get this matter fixed up with Mike, so that we can do business.....Personally I would rather give up all of my stock than to see these fool farmers dump their money as they are bound to do, unless they put up the money as suggested in my last report....E. G. Jones."*

While the rights to the claims expired, another venture was to commence. Besides the letters of Ryan, Jones, and Jacquot, MacIntyre, the treasurer of the company, writes one of the letters to the First National Bank of Dale, Wisconsin, for assistance in collecting on a note owed him. There are also five letters from the cashier and one letter from the assistant cashier of the Bank of Arizona, located in Prescott, the bankers for the Wisconsin & Arizona Mining Company. The letters concern various deposits made into MacIntyre's account, Michael H. Ryan's account, or Sarah E. Randolph's account, as per their escrow accounts. The assistant cashier writes to MacIntyre to let him know that escrow between the WI & AZ Mining Co. and Ryan and Randolph had expired and he would have to organize a new company and get bonded to continue or to start working the mines.

There are 8 letters written by attorney Thomas Ryan, a city attorney, at Appleton, Wisconsin, who appears to be acting as a collections agent for MacIntyre. These letters concern the various accounts he is either collecting or trying to collect on, and apparently MacIntyre trying to get the attorney to reduce his commission for collection:

"November 21, 1906

Dr. Donald MacIntyre,

*Your favor of the 20th inst. informing me that Grant Hopkins sent you \$35.00 and Mrs. Wm. Hall sent you \$2.50 in settlement of their accounts was duly received. I note what you say in reference to my commission. You sent the collections to be governed by the rates of the United States Commercial Agency and of course I intend to be governed thereby. Because one or two of them are collected without much trouble it does not follow that I should be expected to throw off any commission. I may have to put considerable work on the other claims, much more than will every pay me, before making the collections, and with all my work I may not be able to collect some of the claims. So you see the injustice of asking me to throw off any of my commission on claims collected.....Thomas H. Ryan"*

The remaining letters are from Dan Lappla (3 letters) of Appleton, Wisconsin and G. A. Bock (3 letters), a hardware manufacturer of Dale, Wisconsin. Both Lappla and Bock are writing to MacIntyre concerning their help in selling the stock of the Arizona & Wisconsin Mining Company to the citizens of Dale, and who were now are up in arms and are feeling betrayed, since the company's "can't lose" prospects have not exactly panned out. Lappla writes McIntyre asking what happened to all the money that the stockholders invested in the company, he practically calls the company a fraud. He also hints that MacIntyre's relocation to Muskegon Heights from Dale, may have been because the failure of the company forced MacIntyre to move away so as not to face the censure of the people of Dale:

"Jan 8th, 1907

Mr. D. MacIntyre,

*I have seen or heard nothing from you, since you left Dale. I thought I would drop you a few lines in regard to mining. Now the way it seems we are all badly mistaken of your personal knowledge which you have gained in the mining proposition. I thought you an honest man and I as a personal friend of yours & as I always thought a great deal of you & now have to look upon the matter as a genuine cheat in the mining matter. Now I would like to know what did you do with the stockholders money? You told me what the mine costs & what money you put in also, and Sanger, Jones, & Jacquot & besides all of the stock you sold. Now what did you do with it all? As far as I can see, neither one of the above mentioned parties have invested one dollar, only the stockholders, outsiders of this should have kept this thing moving along. Now this is a perfect scandal although I for one will give the matter attention as I have a few dollars more to blow in & will see if such scandal can be worked according to our laws which were made of late. Now I am the cause of a whole lot of stock which you sold in the town of Dale & have to hear it often. And you know that I had the real idea as to help you along or else I would not have bought so much stock as I did, and I hope you will think of this before it comes to a crisis. You are real condemned in Dale, but I don't pay any attention to that as I can't wholly blame you for this for you are not experienced enough in managing a business of that kind and we had not ought to be so free with our money. But to my idea you appeared to be a man of good judgment & by your personal acquaintance I though the best of you. Now you need not feel insulted on my part that is, if you can explain yourself? And I hope you will? People really think you left town on their behalf, but I don't, I still have faith in the upheaval & think it can be fined up. The proposition offered at the meeting are well enough, but why haven't your partners as mentioned put in one dollar up to this time are waiting for a further graft in the matter? If the matter goes wrong I have misjudged you by far as an honest & upright citizen of this country. Now for granted I hope you will answer my letter & change my opinion that I am wrong or right, I remain yours... Dan Lappla."*



Bock's letters are very insightful concerning the operations of Jones and Jacquot and their involvement in the company. Two other, later letters concern the archive: by C. A. Savery of Denver, Colorado and Mary Grimes of Fairborn, Ohio, dated 1951 and 2013 respectively. Grimes' letter provides a little background on this archive; Savery's letter concerns the settling of the estate, some stock, of MacIntyre. He is writing to Mrs. Lucille M. Rex of Big Rapids, Michigan, who was executrix of the MacIntyre estate.

**Paper ephemera:**

5 photographs, one identified as "Grandma Kaufhold aged 92, Jane E. Fox aged 59, Wesley S. Fox, 28, and Harold B. 6 months." Another photo of a young girl is addressed to "Mrs. A. Gibson, Port Jefferson, Sta LINY," a third photograph is a picture of a man sitting on a bench outside a tobacco store.

1 stock certificate of Donald MacIntyre and his wife for 100 shares of American Television Corporation dated 1938.

6 receipts: 1 for ore settlement with the Arizona Smelting Company, dated 1906; 1 back statement for MacIntyre, for First State Bank of Dale, WI, dated 1907; 1 mss receipt for expenses of MacIntyre related to the WI & AZ Mining Co., dated 1905-1906; 4 receipts for the Copper King grants, dated 1905; 1 bank statement for The Bank of Arizona, dated 1905.

8 agreements; all concerning the leasing, or purchasing of several mines, including the Copper King group located in Turkey Creek Mining District of Yavapai County, Territory of Arizona, between Mike Ryan and Sarah E. Randolph with MacIntyre, then MacIntyre with the WI & AZ Mining Company, plus another for the sale of the mines outright, dated 1904-1906.

3 copies (typed) of the Articles of Incorporation; 2 for the Wisconsin & Arizona Mining Company; and 1 for the Michigan & Arizona Mining Company, all dated 1904-1905.

1 Report on the Copper King Group dated 1904.

1 Indenture between MacIntyre and S. E. Randolph for Copper King Mining claims, 1906.

1 recording document for the County of Yavapai, Territory of Arizona dated 1904, to insure recording of the Articles of Incorporation of the WI & AZ Mining Company.

1 notice for stockholders meeting at Appleton, WI for the Wisconsin and Arizona Mining Company, from E. G. Jones, Secretary, dated 1906.

7 assaying analysis certification receipts for Ogden Assay Company; Mariner & Hoskins; & E.E. Burlingame & Company, for gold, silver & copper, dated Chicago & Denver, 1904-1905.

\$ 1500.00

42. White, Susan Jarvis, **Correspondence of Susan Jarvis White and Charles Henry Waterbury, and family, of Elizabeth Port, New Jersey and New York City, New York, 1844-1863**

255 letters, 930 manuscript pp., dated 1844-1896, the bulk of the letters dated 1844-1863. About twenty to twenty-five percent of these letters have water damage and/or ruffling or chipping at edges, causing some loss of text. Most letters were excised from a scrap book, or album, with paper and paste along the left side margins. Of these 255 letters, 49 letters are not dated and another 23 are incomplete. The incomplete and undated letters date from the years of 1844-1863. There are also approximately 75 pages of handwritten verse and essays (mainly verse); plus 19 pieces of miscellaneous paper ephemera, either printed, or otherwise (calling cards, newspaper clippings, etc.).

The correspondence is made up mostly of the correspondence of Susan Jarvis White and Charles Henry Waterbury, writing to each other during their courtship, and after their marriage in 1850 as Charles was often away from home on business. The correspondence includes the following individuals and letters:

57 letters, 218 manuscript pp., 47 letters are written by Susan Jarvis White to her fiancé, later husband, Charles H. Waterbury, dated 1846-1863. The couple married in 1850. Susan writes to Waterbury from various locations: Buffalo, Troy, and New York City, New York; Darien and New Haven, Connecticut, Elizabeth Port and New Brunswick, New Jersey. The remaining 10 letters by White are written to others and dated 1846-1853. Five of these letters are written to "Maggie," one to "Mrs. Floyd" (Jane H. Floyd), one to her mother, one to "Helen," one to "Jim," and one other. Susan writes from Buffalo, New York City and Elizabeth Port, New Jersey. Some of the undated, or incomplete letters were also written by Susan Jarvis White.

55 letters, 219 pp., of these, 53 are written by Charles H. Waterbury to Susan Jarvis White, and are dated 1846-1863. These letters are written by Waterbury mainly from Elizabeth Port, New Jersey, but some are written from New York City, or Stamford and Darien, Connecticut. Also included are 2 letters written to Waterbury, presumably by family, one is written by "E.F. Harmon" and one "Jeannette," they are dated 1861. Some of the undated, or incomplete letters were written to, or by, Charles H. Waterbury. 38 incoming letters, 164 manuscript pp., written to Susan Jarvis White and dated 1844-1863. The correspondents include: 4 letters were written by Jane H. Floyd, of Buffalo, New York; four letters of Peter Parks, of New York City; 4 letters of Catharine Yockney, of Corsham, Wiltshire, England; 2 letters of Sarah Jane Stone, of Brooklyn; plus other correspondents, both family (mother/siblings) and friends, from various locales, mostly from New York, or New Jersey, but some from abroad. Some of the undated, or incomplete letters were written to Susan Jarvis White.

16 letters, 54 pp., dated 1860-1862, of these, 6 were written by Blanche Waterbury to her parents Charles H. Waterbury and Susan Jarvis White. Blanche writes from Port Chester, Portland, and Troy, New York. The remaining 10 letters were written to Blanche from her parents, mostly from Elizabeth Port, New Jersey, but also New York City, or Oakham (Mass?).

17 miscellaneous letters, 68 pp., dated 1850-1857, 1896. These letters are written by various family, or friends, of Susan Jarvis White, 11 of these letters are written to "Maggie," some were written by Harriet, Susan's sister. These letters were posted from New York City, Buffalo, Tarrytown, in New York, as well as Elizabeth Port, New Jersey, and elsewhere.

### **Susan Jarvis White Waterbury (1827-1904) and Charles Henry Waterbury (1816-1882)**

Susan Jarvis White was born on 7 December 1827. She was the daughter of Jane Jarvis (1804-1874) and her first husband Jonathan White (1796-1834). Susan's parents met and married at the village of Rye, New York. Susan's father Jonathan was born in Ireland. One family historian writes that Jonathan White was the son of Joseph White, an Englishman and officer in the Royal Navy, and his wife Mary O' Kennedy, the daughter of an Irish Baronet, Sir Darby O' Kennedy. Susan's grandfather Joseph White was dismissed from the Royal Navy due to participation in a duel with a fellow officer, after which he espoused the cause of the United Irishmen and after the failed rebellion of 1798, fled to America, settling near Shrewsbury, New Jersey, where he named the town Barnsville, after the only building that was standing. Together Susan's parents had at least four children, Susan was the second (Harriet, Susan, Charles, and Margaret).

After the death of her father, Susan's mother Jane married a second time to Abram Voorhees, who was 14 years younger than her. Jane Jarvis White Voorhees had one child with her second husband, a son named Willard P. Voorhees White, who became a lawyer of good standing in New Brunswick, New Jersey, and married Sarah Rutgers Neilson. When Susan's mother died in 1875, she was buried at the Presbyterian Cemetery, at New Brunswick.

Harriet White (1826-1858), Susan's oldest sister was married at Christ Church, New Brunswick, in 1856, to Ezekiel Fargo Harmon, of Buffalo, New York. They had one son Harry Harmon. Harriet died two years after she married. There are several letters of Harriet and her husband in this collection.

Susan Jarvis White's other two siblings were Charles Jay White (1830-1904), a wholesale merchant of New York City, who married Mary A. Abendroth, the daughter of German immigrants, and Margaret Jarvis White (1832-1864), who was married in 1857 to Jeremiah R. Fairbank, of Elizabeth, New Jersey, they had a son Jessie Fairbank. There are letters in this collection written by Susan and her sister Harriet White to a woman named "Maggie," which presumably is their sister Margaret.

Early letters of this collection show that Susan Jarvis White lived in New York City at 151 10th Street. She was married 22 April 1850, at St. Bartholomew's Church, in New York, to Charles H. Waterbury, Esq., (1816-1882). Charles was born in Connecticut on 19 November 1816. He was the son of John Waterbury (1785-1871) and Sarah Weed (1787-1863), of Darien, Connecticut. The Waterburys were of English descent, and the Weeds of Puritan ancestry. Benjamin Weed (1758-1846), father of Sarah, was an officer in the Revolutionary War.

Charles is shown in his early letters in the collection as working in New York City, at the corner of Cedar and Nassau Streets, and living at 71 Cedar Street. NYC directories show that he was the Commissioner of Deeds in New York City in 1845. In the 1847 directory he is listed as a lawyer. In 1854 the NYC directory listed him in the oil business at 67 Exchange Place, with his home in Elizabeth Port, New Jersey. Charles was listed as an oil manufacturer on the 1860 Census where he was found enumerated in the 1st Ward of Elizabeth, Union County, New Jersey, having moved to New Jersey sometime before 1854. The family had a servant in 1860. Further research finds that Charles worked with Augustus Yockney. Yockney, of Corsham, Wiltshire, England, stated in an advertisement of 1859 (*The Engineer*, Volume 8, Page 465), that he had "improvements in refining and compounding oils or fatty matters with other substances for lubricating and other purposes." Waterbury, an attorney, represented the business for Yockney in New York City. This correspondence collection has several letters of Catharine Yockney, of Corsham, she writes to Susan Jarvis White.

Twenty years later (1880 Census), the Waterburys (Charles, Susan and their two children) were still living in Elizabeth, New Jersey, with Charles then was listed as the "Commissioner of Assessment," presumably for Elizabeth, NJ, a position he had since at least 1876, if not longer. His daughter Blanche was single, 27 years old, and still living with her parents. Henry Charles, and Susan's son, was listed at 22 years old and still single living at home with his parents in 1880. In 1880, Charles' son-in-law Ezekiel F. Harmon and his grandson Harry Harmon, are living with them, Ezekiel's wife, Charles' sister-in-law Harriet White, died in 1858. The family had a servant in 1880 as well. There are letters in this collection written by Blanche Waterbury to her parents, and letters written by Charles and Susan to their daughter Blanche.

Charles Henry Waterbury died on 22 March 1882 in New Jersey. After the death of her husband, Susan Jarvis White continued living in Elizabeth, New Jersey, with her daughter Blanche. She died on 21 August 1904.

Sample quotes:

Several letters deal with the fear of the cholera in New York City:

*"Friday evening [June 9th, '49]*

*Dearest Charlie,*

*I have sent you two letters to Elizabeth Port, but I write this fearing you may come to the city without receiving either, or perhaps only the first one.*

*We will not go to Tarrytown now until Harriet has entirely recovered her strength. The motion of a boat or carriage in her present weak state might make her so sick that nothing could be done for her. Dr. Rockwell says she must not go in less than three or four weeks, and I think that she is safer here too, considering all things. When she is stronger we will probably go to [xxxxxxx] for the rest of the summer. They keep her very quiet now, and very few are allowed to see her., as she is so very weak and nervous that she cannot bear the excitement of conversation. The noise of the street troubles her very much. Still they do not feel alarmed her symptoms are not dangerous. At any other time but the present she could be soon restored by medicine but now they must raise her slowly by other means. She does not suffer much and insists upon it that she is not as sick as they say she is. She wrote me a brief note today and yesterday she told me to give her love to you, but the letter was then sealed.*

*Mrs. Floyd was to start for Buffalo yesterday; she was anxious about her family and although she had not much fear of the Cholera on her own account, she preferred being at home now.*

*My fears have greatly subsided, and my only anxiety on the scare of cholera is now for you. I am so afraid you will not be careful enough with yourself. My anxiety for Harriet drives away all fear of remaining in the city myself. My fears after all were not so very cowardly for now that I understand the nature of the scourge and the remedies which are to be used at the first of it. I am not unwilling to remain here all summer if necessary. I don't think however that I can become so stupidly foolhardy as to laugh at caution & remedies like my cautious Aunt.*

*If you are in town love, when you receive this, of course you will come up to see me. I will be at home in the evening, but I may possibly go down to see Harriet in the afternoon. I have not been to day as they advised me not, as it was better for her not to see me.*

*If you stop at Uncle Jay's you may ascertain whether I have been there in the morning or not; if I have you can find me at home in the afternoon. Yours as ever, Sue"*

*"Elizabeth Port June 14th, 1849*

*Dearest Sue,*

*This is the first moment I've had to myself since I arrived here. Otherwise I should have written to inform you that I survived the miseries of Sunday night. I wrote you four pages Monday morning - but I have some doubts whether you received them, and therefore I do not insist on payment before writing again.*

*You need not be at all alarmed about me on account of the cholera - You appear to think that I am too careless, but I am not so, dearest. Your request that I would take care of myself for your sake would have been irresistible, even if I had no selfish feelings on the subject. I have never felt much alarm about cholera either for you or myself. There is no use in calculating the chances against having it, for you have no faith in such calculations. But you do believe in the curability of the disease when treated*

*properly at the proper time and you may rest assured that if I am attacked, I shall give my exclusive attention to that particular case and get well as soon as I can. I do not think it necessary nor advisable to avoid every thing which anybody considers hurtful. Indeed, that would be impossible, for to avoid some things which are considered dangerous would involve a radical change of habits, and it is pretty generally recommended to avoid such changes above all things. My constant and somewhat laborious occupation renders it less essential for me to be particular about my diet, than for those of more sedentary employment. My natural constitution and present state of health are excellent. Therefore, it is not probably that I shall be sick and if I am sick "the chances" are in favor of my getting well again. Don't suppose from this that I intend to expose myself rashly. Trusting to the chances because they are in my favor - on the contrary I intend to be particularly cautious and I rely on caution for safety more than on any thing else.*

*I didn't know but I should be a case last Sunday evening, for the change of habits at our parting made me feel rather choleric - not at you Love, but circumstances - confounded 'em.*

*Cholera isn't the most agreeable subject to write about, but it's an interesting one just now, and I haven't time to think of any thing else, but you - and you are such a hard subject that I shall not treat you till a more favorable opportunity.*

*We've had quite an excitement down here, almost a riot, but I haven't time to treat that subject either - killed 000 - wounded 00000 - but not very dangerously. If I get any further returns in addition to the above summary, I'll communicate them at leisure.*

*I hope to see you on Saturday afternoon. My regards to Harriet and tell her it's uncomfortable to be sick. No fee charged for the information. Your own, hurried Charley"*

Other letters are informative on the oil refining business of Waterbury and his partners, as well as its risks:

*"Mosquito Elizabeth Port, Friday Sept 14, /49*

*My dear Sue,*

*I was made happy yesterday by the joyful tidings that you were soon to be in New York. Won't it be jolly to see you every week? I've been a model of patience this summer, living on hope - flattering myself that I would some time or other, be rewarded by more frequent [interviews] and trying to believe that the evil of your brief absence was of little consequence compared with the [loss] of your perpetual presence which I am to enjoy - when I can. But it's dangerous to indulge in such reflections, lest I become a model of impatience. I wonder if I shall recognize you when we meet.*

*Speaking of tidings suggests to me the propriety of informing you (as one of the firm) that we are now in the full tide of unsuccessful experiment. We've been making tremendous but vain efforts to modify our manufactures so as to adapt them to winter use. We thought we had obtained the grand desideratum the other day - but just when we had it we didn't have it. Business remains in status quo since last advices - our long partner is still on the fence and we've nothing to do but experiment. I'm engaged at this present moment in a very important experiment - but it doesn't require very close watching, and so I take the opportunity to speak a word to you while waiting for [the] pot to [boil]. It's awfully warm (not the pot but the weather) and I'm sitting at the [door] of our office trying to get cool*

*and looking out occasionally on the lovely land and waterscape and doing numerous other things at the same time while attempting to write. If my forte was description, I would give you my ideas of what may be your future home. Our establishment is just at the outskirts of civilization being the furthest building this direction. In front we have a fine view of Staten Island and three or four red gable ends of what I suppose to be houses. Between the island and me lies "the Sound" whereon numerous sailing and steaming vessels "glide swiftly to and fro" - Preeminent among such vessels I distinguish the magnificent steam Antelope immortalized in a certain "Description of New Brunswick" - Another interesting feature in the waterscape is only a few feet from me - Elizabethtown Creek - or as it is more generally called "The Creek" - par excellence - hugged in the embrace of the Sound and the Creek, lies an extremely verdant salt meadow as quiet as - as can be - Far down in the Sou' West over the verdant meadow hangs a portentous cloud whence faintly reaches the ear a "sound" as of the rushing of mighty waters. The unsophisticated would gaze upon that cloud and sagely prognosticate dreadful weather - fancying they heard the mute [sounds] of distant thunder - But we natives know better. It is not the music of the spears that floats fitfully on the gentle breeze - Oh no! It is something more exquisite still. But it is never still. That cloud is ominous...a countless army of marauders each armed to the teeth and carrying a truck full of poison - On, on the bloodthirsty savages come, sounding their horns and clashing their weapons. That's what the uninitiated mistook for thunder and yet that army is only a mosquito bank...I think you once characterized mosquito only as minor evils whose bites are vexatious but not really hurtful. Wait till you've lived here a year and then if you don't class those same bites among "the stings and arrows of outrages fortune" I'll admit that you're right in asserting that is preposterous to array philosophy against mosquitoes.*

*Speaking of minor evils, I read last night two or three letters from a friend in California. He says that Elizabethport mosquitoes can't begin with those of California. This was some consolation to me for not having been with him, as I might have been. He has been fortunate in every thing but mosquitoes. He states that after his first nightly acquaintance with them he looked as though he had the small pox and yet he didn't write as though he felt revengeful. He's such a good natured fellow that I suppose he showed pity for 'em....Yours always, Charley"*

*"Elizabethport Jan 28th, 1850*

*[My dear] Sue,*

*I received two letters from you last Saturday. One of them had been somewhere on the way ever since the 21st when it was postmarked in New York...I needed a letter from you. I was getting bluer every day in spite of my almost incessant occupation...*

*...My last week's labors have not been very unprofitable, but they were out of my regular line of work and had almost nothing to do in the business on which I have depended for future support. My "trouble" is the prospect of losing the business altogether. About a week ago our affairs reached a crisis, which I have been fearing for some months. My partner has declared to me his resolution to quite the business, and has informed me that the man on whom he depended for assistance in it, has backed out. I am left alone without the ability to continue the business on a scale large enough to be profitable. I might probably offer inducements sufficient to get another and better partner, but I have scruples about persuading any one to unite his fortune with my bad luck. There is some risk in the business though it appears to me less than in almost any other in proportion to what would be the results if successful. But while there is any risk, I don't like to ask another to join me in it. Already others have suffered enough in attempting to assist me, where I had the very strongest ground for expecting to benefit them as well as myself....Don't allow my communications [to cause] you any uncomfortable*

*feelings. The present state of affairs needn't affect our plans for future happiness. In a pecuniary point, my creditors are much more concerned in my misfortunes than we are. We can live happily on what I can obtain from some safe employment, with our love to eke out a narrow income. The only difference to us will be that I shall occasionally be harassed by a desire to say "I owe no man anything" - and perhaps we may long for some other luxuries. But we shall not be so foolish as to let what we can't get spoil our enjoyment of what we have...Yours forever, Charles"*

In the following letter Susan writes to her husband with news of the birth of her half-brother, her mother's son by her second husband Voorhees, which Susan is none too happy about:

*"New Brunswick, July 28th, 1851*

*My dear Charlie,*

*Just as I expected - Mother was confined last night - at two the thing came - a boy - a great, hateful, red, ugly boy - weighs ten pound - looks just like Voorhees - and the nurse had the impudence to say it looks like me - It isn't one of us - it has long hands and long feet, and a big mouth and a long nose, and its eyes are almost [chast], and it looks as if all the trouble in the world was on its shoulders . It woke Mag up by crying at the top of its lungs - I tell them it looks real gawky and country-fied, but mother and all the rest say it is going to be fine looking. Mother is smart now but the danger is by no means past. I have insists upon returning tomorrow morning, but they all oppose it. I consent to remain upon Mother's earnest request. I cannot deny her - for if I should leave her and she should become worse or die, I would feel dreadfully - so one day more. Gumble, she wants me to stay so much. I find plenty of duties devolving upon me. I've been writing letters all day, for which Mag was thankful - Nobody mustered courage to tell Charles he did not sleep at home but was here to breakfast all waited "for Sue to tell him" so Sue broke the dreadful news tidings when he came home to dinner. They learned to think all of them that he was going to feel very bad because he was no longer an only son, but I told them he was twenty-one not a baby and it wasn't likely that little thing would trouble him, besides he is an only son still - Well, what do you think he said to me when I told him? "I heard there was to be an eclipse of the son this morning!" He had a slight tear on his nose I asked him what it was. "That's where my nose is out of joint that fellow upstairs did it." He makes himself merry over it but hasn't seen his rival yet. I however have given him imitations of the different expressions of countenance which I have observed on the face of the stranger. Voorhees seemed quite subdued in his joy this morning. He was thinking of little Laura, and dared not give scope to his hopes or happiness, consequently he appeared quite manly and dignified, but it couldn't last - this afternoon he has let himself loose, and has kissed all the homely old women who have been running to the house. My part is a hard one, when I see the boy, I only feel like laughing, it is so irresistibly ridiculous and funny, but when I am away, now, I am thinking of my dead father and wondering if his spirit can see his wife, the wife of his youth and love, with a baby by her side not his and another father rejoicing over her child, as he once rejoiced over us. But these feelings must be kept back and I must listen to Voorhees and others decently at least. But Charles and Maggie and I talk in whispers when we get a chance, first with jokes, and then what we feel. Mother looks very pretty now lying there, but I find I must come out and be hateful to these women who keep running to see her. each one marched up and gabbled to her and the comes down and tells u of the danger of her having too many visitors, and of fevers setting in from fatigue, and that we mustn't let a one go up - Now tomorrow they shall not. They won't wind Mag, but they shall me....Good bye till tomorrow, Sue"*

\$ 500.00

3 306 82  
Berard

West Point July 17. 1851

My dear Miss Mary Green,

I write you a few lines to send by the next mail, apologising (as I have long intended to do) for not replying to your note, or seeing you in N.Y. I did not answer your note because I expected to be in N.Y. and enjoy a personal interview. - Where I did go to the city, I remained there a night almost purposely for the sake of seeing <sup>you</sup>. The next morning (Saturday, 28<sup>th</sup> June) however was so intensely warm & I feeling so unwell that I was really obliged from every consideration of prudence to go home, & give up the idea. I assure you it was abandoned with most sincere regret. I do want so much to have a day with you, a half hour or hour's visit would not suffice me. I am coming to N.Y. the last of next week, but shall probably only pass thro' it (with my Mother) on our way to Long Branch. We shall remain

1851 Literary Postmistress of West Point to the co-owner of the most exclusive girl's school in New York City (and sister of the "Father of Greater New York")

43. (Women) Berard, Blanche, **Autograph Letter Signed. West Point, New York, July 17, 1851, to Mary Ruggles Green, 1 Fifth Avenue, New York City**

small quarto, 4 pages, plus stamp less address leaf, formerly folded, in very good, clean and legible condition.

Berard writes:

"My dear Miss Mary Green,

I write you a few lines...apologizing...for not replying to your note, or seeing you in N.Y....I expected to be in N.Y. and enjoy a person interview. When I did go the City, I remained there a night almost purposely for the sake of seeing you. The next morning...however was so intensely warm and I feeling so unwell that I was really obliged from every consideration of prudence to go home and give up the idea. I assure you it was abandoned with most sincere regret. I do want so much to have a day with



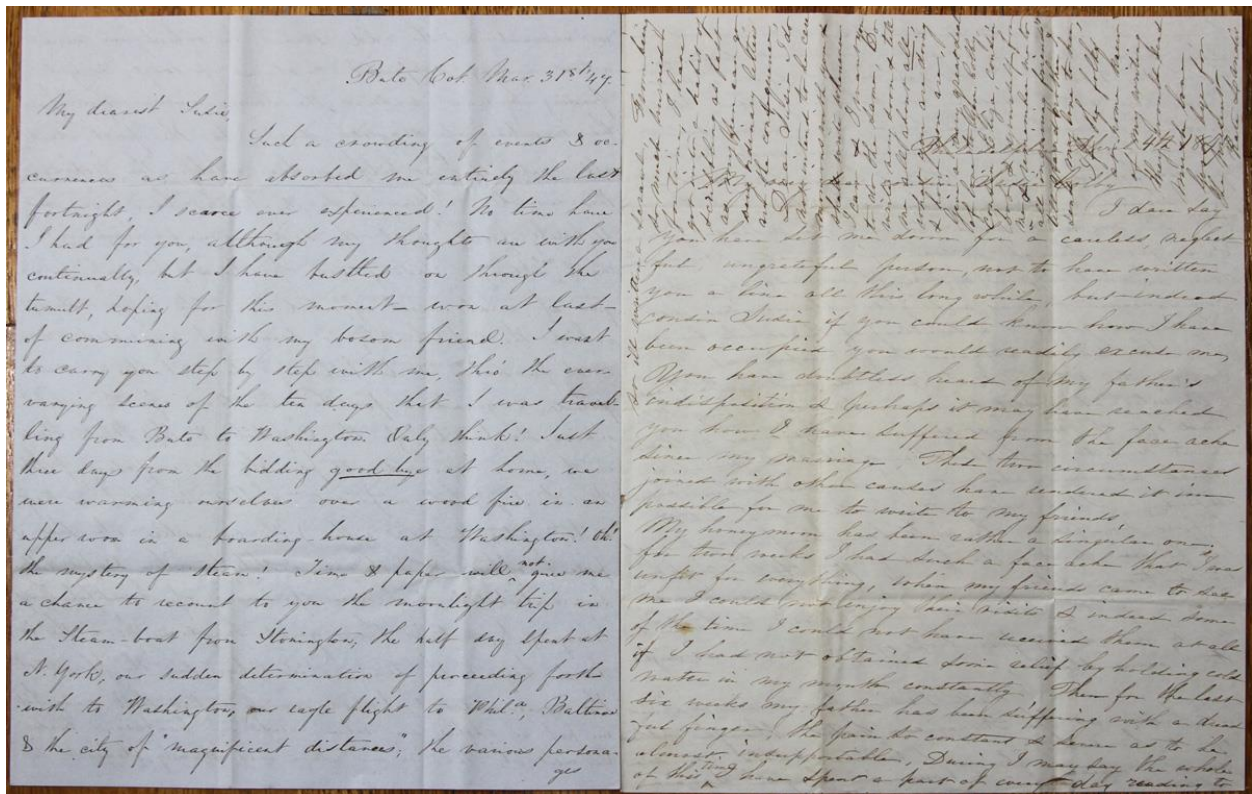
you, a half hour or hours visit would not suffice me. I am coming to N.Y. the last of next week, but shall probably only pass thro it with my Mother on way to Long Branch. We shall remain at the sea side only one week. Can I have any hopes of seeing you when I return? Could you drop me a line, stating what your out of town prospects are? May I also ask you to do a little commission for me if your hands are not full. Now mind, my dear Miss Mary, the terms, if perfectly convenient, and don't dare to transgress them, as I should feel greatly reproached if you should. I wish very much to get some of the finest and most beautiful material I can ...to make some bands for our beloved Dr. Vaughan. I never bought any such thing. I am not even sure what they make them of, nor have I any idea of the price. Can you ascertain for me and can you procure it for me, without giving yourself much trouble. I should like it to be the best that is used for such a purpose and enough of it for a pair of bands...I could not give (much as I would) over \$3 or \$3.50 a yard for the material, so that if it is more I must relinquish my desire...I have so much to talk to you about if I could only see you for a long time, and I do hope to yet. If you can get the material I wish, could you have it directed to me, and left at Berard & Mondon Bookstore [owned by her uncle] 315 Broadway...next door to the city Hospital. I have friends going to N.Y. who could bring it me from there, or I could get it should I stop for a short time in passing thro N.Y. Excuse this scribbled letter, my dear Miss Mary as I am writing very hastily and my back aching very much...I was very sorry to Miss Lydia. How are your eyes and how is your general health..."

Augusta Blanche Berard was the daughter of the first Professor of French at the US Military Academy at West Point, a French immigrant who had come to the United States to escape conscription in Napoleon's Army. Both he and her mother managed the Post Office at the Academy, and, after the death of her father (who was also the Academy Librarian), she inherited the job, appointed by President Polk and serving for fifty years, until 1897. Hers was a sad story: When she was 18, she had been engaged to a young officer who, riding to her house to show her his horse, was thrown off, his head hitting a tree, leaving him with injuries from which he died. After that tragedy, Blanche never married. But she found other worthwhile occupation. Three years after she wrote this letter, following in the footsteps of her father, author of the Academy's French text, she wrote the first of three books, a School History of the United States, followed by a School History of England and a Manual of Spanish Art and Literature. Much later in life, she also edited *Reminiscences of West Point in Olden Times*. Being an intimate friend of a cousin of Mrs. Robert E. Lee, she sometimes stayed at the Lee home in Virginia. And on a trip to Europe, she was presented to Queen Victoria.

Rev. John Apthorp Vaughan, named in this letter, was the grandson of a London merchant who had lived in Philadelphia after the Revolution, becoming a close friend of George Washington's. After briefly taking charge of his family's plantation in Jamaica, work that was not to his taste, Rev. Vaughan opened an Episcopal school for girls in Philadelphia. Perhaps Blanche Berard had been a student there.

She was, in any case, acquainted with many principals of American schools for girls, notably including her correspondent, Mary Ruggles Green, who, with her half-sister Lucy Merriam Green was joint proprietor "one of the most fashionable and select schools of the day" – the Misses Green School at No.1 Fifth Avenue, a bastion of "social propriety", which they directed with generous funding and business advice from their bachelor brother who lived with them - Andrew H. Green, called the "father of Greater New York" because of his civic leadership in the development of Central Park, the New York Public Library, the Bronx Zoo, the American Museum of Natural History, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, Riverside Drive and Morningside Park. The school numbered among its teachers young Elihu Root, later Secretary of State, and later US Ambassador to France John Bigelow, while its students included the future mother of Winston Churchill.

\$ 75.00



1847 Two Letters to a scholarly New Hampshire Governor's daughter from her rich cousins

44. (Women) Lang, S.[usan] H.[ewes] (Mrs. William Bailey Lang), **Autograph Letter Signed. Bute Cot.[tage] (near Roxbury), Mass. Mar. 31, 1847, To her "bosom friend"(and cousin) Susan F. Colby, Care of Gov. Colby, New London, New Hampshire.**

And:

Landis, Kate, **Autograph Letter Signed, Philadelphia, April 14, 1847, to her cousin Susan F. Colby, Care of Gen. A. Colby, New London, New Hampshire, containing an Account of her travels from her Mass. home to New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, DC.**

Two Letters, Quarto, four and six pages, respectively, plus stamp less address leaves, formerly folded, in very good, clean, and legible condition.

Lang writes:

"...warming ourselves over a wood fire in an upper room in a boarding house at Washington. The mystery of steam!... the moonlight trip in the Steam Boat from Stonington...we encountered the odd scenes on which we were actors among different customs and ways and yet finding human nature the same everywhere. From the member of Congress down to the poor black, all contending for or helping dear Self, the God of the world!...The large scale on which the Capital City is drawn out impressed me most favorably and its buildings so suitable in amplitude and grandeur for the operations of the whole Union. The beauty of the Capitol and the White House, with their grounds, so princely and imposing (tho Mr. L. says that a private nobleman's estate in Engd. will often surpass either), the curiosities of

the patent office and national institute, where Capt. Wilkes has contributed such rare specimens of beautiful things belonging to nature's three great kingdoms, from the islands beyond the seas... the plants of the Conservatory...many that we set as exotics are mere weeds in barbarous lands. Our visit at Phila. on our return... was extremely pleasant at United States Hotel. Wm. discovered, as the proprietor of the house, an old friend of his, who used to be one of the dashing auctioneers of the place...Misfortune led him to this step and in carrying on this Hotel in a luxurious style he is amassing a fortune for his old age. He studiously avoids identifying his family however, with the establishment...We saw Joseph Bonaparte's estate and old chateau at Bordentown and you would have been pleased to see the pictures and ancient finery of the place...Kate Landis appeared remarkably interesting and Pam is really changed in the inward and outward man, he seems to mortify the body for the spirit's sake. He interested me much...."

William Lang, the writer's husband, was a merchant who sold iron imported from England, first in Boston, then in New York. He was also an amateur architect who designed several "cottages" - elegant villas - near Roxbury, as well as a magnificent house in Scarsdale, New York

Kate Landis writes:

"...I have suffered from the face [tooth] ache since my marriage... My honeymoon has been rather a singular one...I had such a face ache that I was unsuited for everything..." Also caring for her sick father. "Here I am, married at last, at the American Hotel though instead of housekeeping...we were in treaty for a house in Logan Square more than a year ago. Harry took a fancy to this house...some trouble with the owner...disgusted Mr. Landis...we will look for a domicile elsewhere...we intend to use every exertion to find a suitable mansion...Houses are very scarce just now in Phila...We were very much surprised by a visit from cousin Susan and Mr. Lang...They stayed at the United States Hotel and Harry and myself passed a very pleasant evening with them there...Pam [her brother?] is still struggling after righteousness but... there are some things he might advantageously alter in. His situation is very trying and I sympathize with him, but much is owing to his indecision, want of energy and a diseased imagination. He cannot see the state of affairs clearly and without prejudice, owing to a morbid condition of mind and imagination. He talks with me sometimes and I try to set him right...I wish he could be settled and happy in some steady pursuit...He cannot make up his mind whether he is fit for the ministry or not. Pops is perfectly willing he should study divinity if he will only decide to do so..."

Katharine Reynolds Landis was married to Henry Landis, a young widower and rich partner in a Philadelphia hardware firm. "Pam", mentioned in both letters, was apparently one of Kate's brothers; his fate is unknown. But he must have been the black sheep of the family. Another of her brothers became Quartermaster General of Pennsylvania; another was a Rear Admiral of the Navy; and her brother John was a career Army officer, a West Point graduate (nominated for the Academy by future President James Buchanan, a family friend). He became such a close friend of her husband's that when they finally secured a home, John lived with them, as did two of her unmarried sisters. Fifteen years later, John F. Reynolds, a Union General during the Civil War, died heroically on the first day of the battle of Gettysburg. Henry himself was a Captain and commander of an Artillery battery which he himself organized; he survived the War.

The recipient of this pair of letters, Susan Colby, was the daughter of the wealthy New Hampshire entrepreneur who was elected Governor in 1846, though serving for only a year. Meanwhile, after studying at Emma Willard's Seminary in Troy, N.Y., Susan Colby was appointed the first principal of New London Academy in New London, N.H. - a coed school that eventually became Colby Junior

College for Women. Two years after she received these letters, when she was 32, she married James B. Colgate, a future Civil War financier, President of the New York Gold Exchange, and benefactor of Colgate University in New York.

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