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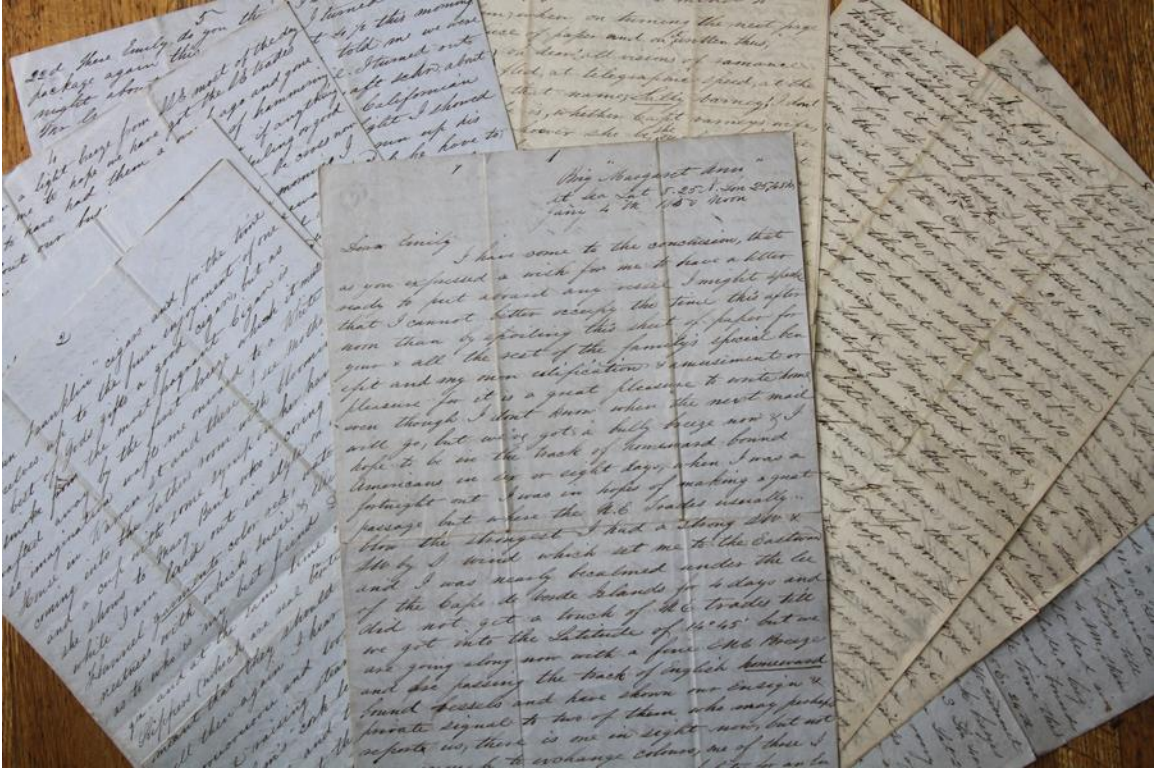
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1. (Africa) Farnham, Charles, **Long Detailed Letter written while on a Sea Voyage to Mozambique and Zanzibar, off the African Coast, describing his passage, to his sister, Emily Hanson, Boston, January 4, 1850 – May 7, 1850**
folio, 33 pages, formerly folded, in very good, clean and legible condition.

A long letter begun in January and continued into May 1850 written while on a voyage to Africa by loquacious sea captain Charles Farnham to his sister in Boston. Farnham records the events of the voyage along with many prolix digressions. In one of which Farnham adds that he was an avid reader of Herman Melville and mentions Omoo, Mardi, Typee and Redburn. Farnham also mentions encountering slave ships bound from Africa to Brazil and elsewhere, as well as vessels bound to California.

"Brig "Margaret Ann" at Sea, Lat. 8.25 N. Lon. 25.45W Jan 4th, 1850 Noon

Dear Emily,

I have come to the conclusion, that as you expressed a wish for me to have a letter ready to put aboard any vessel I might speak that I cannot better occupy the time this afternoon than by soiling this sheet of paper for your & all the rest of the family's special benefit ... I was in hopes of making a great passage but where the N.E. Trades usually blow the strongest I had a strong SW & SW by S wind which set me to the eastward and I was nearly becalmed under the lee of the Cape de Verde Islands ... and are on the track of English homeward bound vessels and have shown our ensign & private signal to two of them who may perhaps report us, there is one in sight now... I had the colors run up & kept her off a couple of points to find out what the fellow wanted but faith d'ye think the moment the poor devil saw the old gridiron that so many of his ancestors were broiled on, flying at our peak, he up helm run up his topmast studding sail hauled down his colours & run out of our way as though the old boy himself had kicked him

in end. I showed him I wasn't ashamed of my colors, if he was of his, by keeping them up till he was nearly out of sight...

Jany 5th at noon

I've just got my meridian observation and worked her up she's made 207 miles this blessed 14 hours yes she's in Lat 5.32 N. Long. 24.45 West and a good breeze yet.... I have had no obs since I last wrote, an American ship has been in sight 2 days and although it has been only calms & light airs with intermediate squalls his position is altered from being just in sight from deck astern loves company and if the Peggy has made but little he has made 26 miles less lat by dead reckoning ... My fine passage is spoilt 26 days to 3.16 north was a good passage but 33 or 34 days to the line is not...

I set out to read a tract today it being Sunday but before I got half through it I tore it up & would have liked to have rammed it down the writer's throat the says "whoever uses tobacco in any shape is guilty of a filthy ungentlemanly and disgusting habit and an enemy to Christ." One half of the trash they put aboard vessels to make Christians of the occupants is in such a strain as that and I am determined never to let a tract distributor leave another aboard a vessel under my command for I don't like to make shaving paper of anything that has got texts from the Bible on it but as for harbouring sailor tracts I'm done with em the fools because they don't know how to enjoy the gifts of the almighty, they must belabor with their foul tongues those that do. I'd like to kick the puppy that left this one aboard... You must present my thanks to Miss Skillings for advising me to get "Typee" & Redburn I read them with much pleasure and amusement and only wish I had "Omoo" & "Mardi". Redburn is overflowing with anecdotes that a sailor can appreciate far better than one unaccustomed to sea customs and as this will probably be sent home by some dear Salem vessel from Zanzibar ... at 4 ½ this morning Mr. Gracie waked me up & told me we were close aboard of a strange sail. I turned out & found it was a little fore & aft schr about 2 miles off, I took him for a Californian at once, , and as soon as it was light I showed the Gridiron & fearnought & he ran up his likewise, and about 6 ½ o'clock he hove to, ... it was the Schr. Woodside of Lynn, Capt. Trofater of Salem he sailed Nov. 14, 1849, 69 days from Boston via Cape de Verdes, which he says detained him 7 days, he boasted that nothing could touch him, but the Peggy has beat him 20 sailing days on the passage, there are two Barks sight to windward, bound to S.6merica of California, both showing their colors, the nearest is an American, the farthest one I can't make out his flag. The Woodside was going to California direct, so I did not send my letters... at 10 this morning a beautiful, chipping two topsail, schooner, with fore & main royal set, crossed our bows steering for Cape Frio, she carried a tremendous spread of canvass, and from her appearance & the course she was steering W.S.W. I have no doubt, she is from the coast of Africa, with a cargo of slaves for Rio Janeiro market, at noon, we are now only 80 miles from the nearest land the island of Trinidad bearing E. N.E. of us ...

Feb 1st ... I suppose now (2 p.m.) we are to the southward of Cape Agulhas the southernmost point of Africa now then for a good westerly gale to shove us along... the Peggy is doing very well... Miss Peggy has just altered her position from yesterday at noon 205 miles and I really feel an affection for the old brig since I've got charge of her that I never had before... , I loved the Guilford although I had an unpleasant voyage in her but the old Peggy has been my home for the better part of the last 2 ½ years & she bids fair for the next year its time I felt some love for a vessel that has carried me so many thousand miles in safety, and sometimes I think that I am a good deal more comfortable at sea than ashore, when a sailor is ashore he feels that his manners, conversation & appearance are different from a landsman's and if he is obliged to go into society at all, he feels like a cat in a strange garret and though he may think of many things to say the thoughts that he may say something strange or uncouth keeps his mouth shut & he passes for a fool or a post, no give me 1000 miles of Bluewater on each side of me sooner than see many more such devilish scrapes ... I learned the other day that Seid was a

native of Merimba & having heard that these people were cannibals, I wanted to ascertain the truth of it, but knew if I put the question direct he would deny it, so today having a curiously mixed up mess on the table ... I asked Seid, "I don't know sir" I think it's monkey Seid do you eat monkey? "No sir Seid no eat monkey, monkey no good" ... now this Seid is one of the most harmless, willing, good natured of darkeys [sic] I ever saw always anxious to be of service (except in cool weather & then he's all cramped up) and the last one in the world that any one would imagine had any bad propensities, but the impressions that he got in childhood have not worn away although he has lived for years away from his people & is in fact a very rigid musselman. ... Sunday 3d It is a splendid morning the sea is heaving gently as an infants bosom in its tranquil sleep... the lookout at the masthead to send the joyful cry of "land ho!" to the gladdened ears below, yes once more Africa lies before me & I hope the poor devils in it have got no cottons for their wives & not room enough to stow their Ivory away in – at 2 o'clock anchored & soon after went ashore to see old friends, there Emily my dear I have given you a description of an 80 day passage ...

Zanzibar May 7th/50 I have by the arrival of the Bark "Elizabeth Hall" an oppy to send this home, as I can send home reports from Bombay much quicker than I would simply send family send family letters ... Charlie"

\$ 450.00

Jambo, rafiki!
("Hello, friend"
in Swahili)

Norman E Hodges
c/o Mr. Benedict N. Kavita
PO Box 310
Masaku, Kenya (East Africa)

23 October 1977

Dear Eric -

It was a joy to hear from you - although the somewhat mournful tone of your letter of 3 October ~~XXXX~~ (that accompanied the mail from my Vassar box) recalled memories of my own undergraduate days. It seems that you have undergone your first (and rather bittersweet) experience in unrequited love (or affection) and like most of us who theretofore were unaccustomed to failure, rejection or disappointment your reaction was all too typical. I am relieved that you have put the whole matter in some sort of perspective. It is true that your Vassar years have been characterized by academic success and some rather unique involvements (study abroad, etc.) - and that your encounters with disillusion were few, if any. But it is a truism of the process of maturation that growth is stunted unless our experiences somehow reflect life's realities. I think this rather unhappy and painful episode has been, to say the least, a turning point for you. It is only when we falter that we grasp the full significance of steadfastness, determination, and attainment. And only where there is some pain can one know or savor the relative exhilaration of happiness. I think you have handled your personal dilemma with a certain degree of insight and lack of rancor. Let others engage in calumny and pettiness. That is for the insecure and the envious. Not for you. Your collapsed relationship with the young lady in question was perhaps for the best - if she was so susceptible to the influence and innuendoes of others. I do not underestimate the personal pathos of this "lost" love - but there will be others... hopefully, more devoted.

One last observation regarding the foregoing problem is that the most rational persons cannot always respond with dispassion and logic in highly emotional and charged situations - so your feelings of dejection, disquiet and hurt are entirely understandable - indeed natural.

I suffered a traumatic loss of someone I deeply cared for in my sophomore year - when she decided that a Meharry Medical School senior was somehow considerably more preferable than a 16 year old second year undergraduate. At the time I recall that I thought all possible hope and joy had passed from my life, and that there was really nothing to look forward to but a future bereft of the only love I could ever know! Three or four months later I had almost entirely recovered, and was in pursuit of someone else - a little older, a little wiser, and perhaps somewhat less headstrong in matters of the heart.

Now, for other matters. I had a tremendous time of it in Uganda. My 16 hours of interviews with Idi Amin were spread out over 4 days, and each hour was filled with some tension, considerable suspense, and constant revelation. The man is difficult to fathom. His moods seem mercurial. I was received twice at his offices and twice at his residence in the suburbs of Kampala. He has a quick and ingratiating charm - but it exists at surface level, like a thin veneer. Sometimes he showed flashes of anger, irritation, and incredulity at a number of my questions (I had drawn up an extensive interview questionnaire - and the queries concerning press reports and foreign

- over -

2. (Africa) Hodges, Norman E., **Typed Letter Signed, Masaku, Kenya, to Eric Vega, Poughkeepsie, New York, October 23, 1977, recounting his Experiences Interviewing the infamous Idi Amin and work researching former Mau Mau soldiers**

quarto, two pages, with retained mailing envelope, in very good, clean and legible condition.

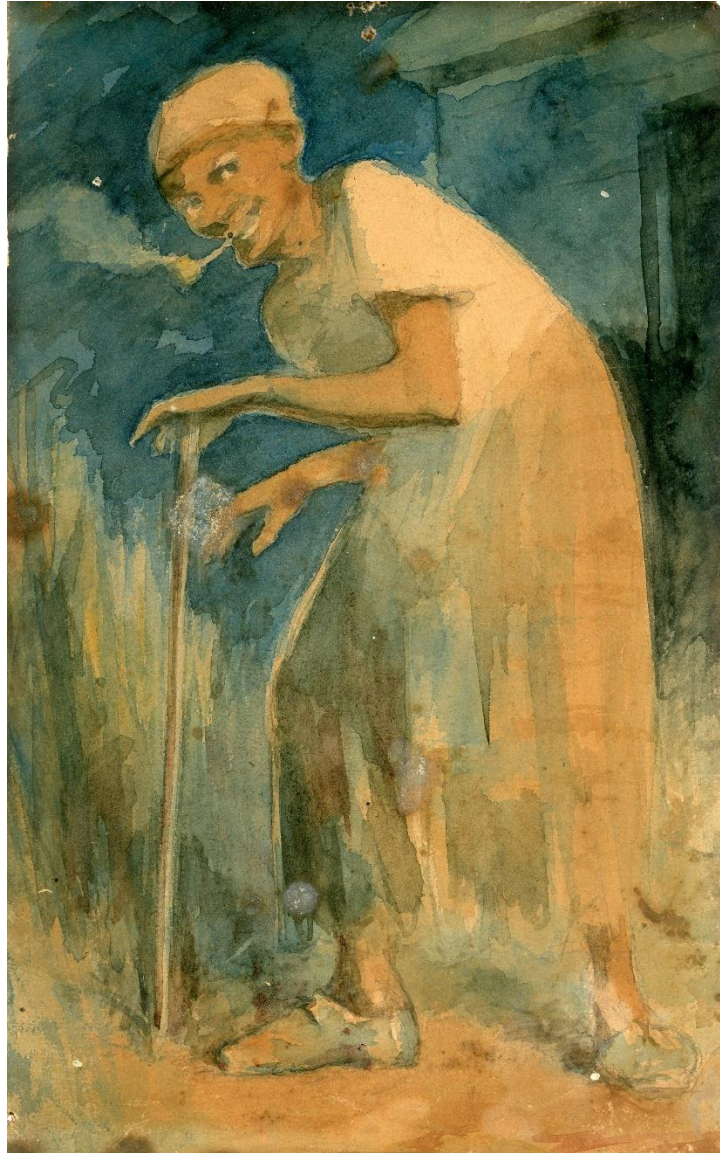
Hodges writes to Vega describing his work in Africa including an extended interview with Idi Amin over a period of four days in Kampala:

“Dear Eric,

... I had a tremendous time of it in Uganda. My 16 hours of interviews with Idi Amin were spread out over 4 days, and each hour was filled with some tension, considerable suspense, and constant revelation. The man is difficult to fathom. His moods seem mercurial. I was received twice at his offices and twice at his residence in the suburbs of Kampala. He has a quick and ingratiating charm – but it exists at surface level, like a thin veneer. Sometimes he showed flashes of anger, irritation, and incredulity at a number of my questions (I had drawn up an extensive interview questionnaire – and the queries concerning press reports and foreign criticism of his personal rule and regime were the ones that appeared to bother him). However, the man was generally gracious, often times bombastic, and almost always wary. He had me stay over for lunch on one occasion and for dinner twice – so it was a rather intimate and intense 4 days. I look back upon these interviews now with a keen realization that their value lies not so much in the precise responses that Amin made to questions - but rather in the insights which the contact provided into the man’s personality, temperament, and thought processes. Yet I was very relieved to leave Kampala when it was over – and Amin!

I am now doing research in the Masaku area which is one of the most beautiful (scenically) locations in Kenya. It is one of the oldest towns in Kenya (only Mombasa is more ancient), is an educational and cultural center, is an Akamba tribal center, is famous for wood carving, and is set in a valley surrounded by the breathtaking Iveti Hills (where my wife comes from). I am researching the African (Akamba) response to forced military conscription and service in the Colonial (British) armed forces during the Second World War and, comparatively, their reaction to involvement in the Mau Mau movement or the so-called Emergency of the early 1950s (which was almost entirely voluntary and linked, of course, to the independence struggle). I interviewed men in their 60s, 70s, 80s, and 90s (and there are quite a few of these around) using a tape recorder and a research assistant (who serves as translator and general aide). ...”

\$ 125.00



3. (African Americans) Gilliams, Jacob (1784-1868) (Attributed), **Watercolor of “Aunt Sukey” a Slave on Sothoron Plantation in St. Mary Co., Maryland”, c. 1850**

Watercolor on paper, measures x xx inches, paper somewhat browned, in a 19th century wooden frame. A note from a descendant, John F. Gilliam, (d. 1920), states: “Aunt Sukey a slave on Sothoron Plantation in St. Mary Co. Md. Done about 1850 by Jacob Gilliams, whose Mother was a Sothoron.” Gilliam goes on to indicate who he wanted the image to go to upon his decease.

The Sothoron family were long established and prominent citizens in St. Mary’s County, Maryland when Jacob Gilliams married Ann Sothoron. The family had several farms and plantations throughout the county all of which were worked by slave labor. Gilliams himself owned land in the county for a period of years.

Jacob Gilliams, physician and dentist, was born 1784 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and died there February 4, 1868. He married Ann Sothoron, October 14, 1813, in All Faith Episcopal Church, Huntersville, St. Mary’s County, Maryland, she was the daughter of Richard Sothoron and Catherine

Tubman. She was born September 10, 1788, in Charlotte Hall, St. Mary's County, Maryland, and died June 21, 1858, in Philadelphia. The couple had seven children: Linneous R. Gilliams (1817-1882), Anna Maria Gilliams (1821-1901), William Maclure Gilliams (1823-1849), Louis Say Gilliams (1826-1875), James Sothoron Gilliams (1828-1898), Susan L. W. Gilliams (1830-1880), and John Jacob Gilliams (1831-1910).

After his graduation in medicine, he entered on a long and successful practice in Philadelphia, which he did not relinquish until within a few years of his death. He was proficient in the natural sciences, especially in ornithology, and was brought into contact with Audubon, Wilson, and Rushenberger. In connection with Charles Lucien Bonaparte and others he established in Philadelphia in 1816, the short-lived Maclurian lyceum and assisted in founding the Academy of Natural Sciences in Philadelphia; on March 21, 1812, John Speakman, Jacob Gilliams, and others met to form an "academy" for the study of natural history. The hall that I occupied was built at his expense.

Gilliams purchased land in St. Mary's County, Maryland after his marriage from his Sothoron relations: an Indenture of 29 July 1828 between William Sothoron of St. Mary's Co. Maryland and Jacob Gilliams of Philadelphia for \$ 3000.00 in which Sothoron conveys to Gilliams "Sothoron's Desire," about 125 acres including house and lot purchased of John Estep; Sothoron's Venture," about 27 acres; "Long Looked for Come at Last," about 37 ½ acres purchased of George Burroughs by father Richard Sothoron; all remaining part of "Scegby" not sold to Wm. Drury & which William purchased of Capt. George Dent, about 50 acres; part of "Scegby" bought of James Burroughs, about 1 acre & 9 perches; part of "Long Looked for Come at Last," purchased of George Burroughs, about 1 acre, 2 roods & 10 perches. Signed by William Sothoron, witnessed by R. Kilgour & James Keech. Certified same date as to the true intent of William Sothoron & wife Christiana. Recorded 28 Jan 1829. (St. Mary's Co., MD Land Records JH#8:248).

Gilliam in 1845 resold these lands to Benjamin Sothoron:

Indenture of 12 Nov 1845 between Jacob Gilliams of Philadelphia City, Dentist, & Ann his wife; and Benjamin H. Sothoron of St. Mary's Co., MD. For \$2,250 Sothoron is conveyed property in St. Mary's Co. of about 125 acres, together with house & lot of ground purchased of John Estep; also all of tract called Sothorons Venture containing about 27 acres; also all of tract called Long Looked for come at Last, containing 37 ½ acres & purchased of George Burroughs Jr. by Richard Sothoron; also all of portion of tract called Scegby remaining unsold by Wm. Sothoron to George Chappeleair (sic) purchased of George Dent, containing about 50 acres; also all of portion of Scegby purchased of James Burroughs containing about 1 acre & 9 perches; also all of Long Looked for come at Last purchased of George Burroughs Sr. containing about 1 acre, 2 roods & 10 perches & being same premises which William Sothoron of St. Mary's Co. aforesaid by deed dated 29 July 1828 conveyed to said Jacob Gilliams in fee. Signed by J. & Ann Gilliams. Wit: William Sothoron. Certified 12 Nov 1845 in Philadelphia, PA; recorded in St. Mary's Co., MD 10 May 1846. (St. Mary's Co., MD Land Records WTM#1:51)

\$ 1250.00

Then over her bulwarks he leaped like a roe
 A stroke from the sabre brought two Frenchmen
 On board of the corvette we all rushed so fierce
 That soon from their quarters the French did disperse
 Steel sparkles pikes rattled while swords loudly clash
 The blood on their decks like salt water did dash
 Their scuppers with huge streams of crimson did pour
 And the blue seas all around us red purple with gore
 Three hundred bold men were now slain of their crew
 When the Frenchman gave up & they cried out Men Tia
 They fell on their knees and their weapons let fall
 And on our bold heroes for quarters did call
 We soon gave them quarters then we did hear
 That for to engage us they did volunteer
 They had tripple our metal with two men for one
 But fortune still favored fair freedom's bold sons
 Then Dighton cried out now the battle is over
 Let the French learn this lesson and teach it on shore
 Go back to their country and friends and take care
 To treat well in future each prisoner of war
 To conduct the French back we the Tiger then gave
 For seamen though valiant are generous as brave
 Thus down for Antigua with our corvette we bore
 And on the next morning we all jumped on shore
 I drank a health to each seaman that ploughs the rough main
 May each crowned with laurels return back again
 May the fair of our country some gratitude show
 To the lads of the ocean who fight the proud rove
 And as for bold Dighton our true gallant friend
 May honor pursue him and glory attend
 And when he does die then bold seamen draw near
 And kneel at his tombstone and let fall a tear

4. (Ballad) **Manuscript Ballad – “Bold Dighton” “Being the Account of an action fought of Gouadalope in 1805 where ninety five Americans and near three hundred Britons made their escape from the prison at that place”**

small folio, 4 pages, portion of sheet clipped at bottom not affecting text, some scattered staining, foxing, and toning to paper, else legibly inscribed in ink, very good.

Manuscript ballad, entitled: Bold Dighton, with text of lyrics nearly – but not exactly – identical to the printed song sheet held by the Library of Congress, undated but probably printed by Deming in Boston circa 1829-1831. Bold Dighton begins: “Come all ye bold seamen who plough the rough main Give ear to my ditty the truth I will explain Tis of our misfortune in time of great war And how we escapt from the French at Bassatere...” And it goes on to relate the battle between the French forces and the American and British prisoners... their escape from Guadeloupe and eventual freedom. The text of the manuscript offered here also differs, more significantly, from the lyrics that appear in a 1919 Princeton scholarly study, *The Quest of the Ballad*.

This manuscript copy is undated but its paper, ink and handwriting clearly suggest it was executed in the period of 1805-1830. *Bold Dighton* became a popular sea chanty of American sailors.

\$ 300.00

Merchants Bank
Salem 4th March 1819

Dear Sir,

I enclose you, by order of our board of directors, the correspondence which has taken place between the Branch Bank and ourselves relative to the lost checks. You will see by Mr Frothingham's letter of the 22^d Feb^y that they refuse to pay us unless we give them a bond of indemnity which they probably want to guard against the claims of others if the checks are in existence. Our directors think we ought not to give such a bond. As these checks were drawn upon the funds of the United States by one of the officers of the Bank for the quarter's interest on the public debt, our directors have thought that if you should mention the circumstances to Mr Crawford, he may cause us to be paid without our giving the bond in question. - They will however that you should be governed by your own judgment in this particular.

5. (Banking) Treadwell, J. H., **Autograph Letter Signed, Merchants Bank Salem, Massachusetts, March 4, 1819, to Joseph Story, Supreme Court Justice, Washington**
quarto, 1 ¼ pages of a four-page bi-folium, formerly folded, in very good, clean condition.

A letter to Justice Joseph Story (1779-1845) from J. H. Treadwell, of the Merchants Bank of Salem, of which Joseph Story was the president from 1815-1835, this bank was a branch of the Bank of the United States after 1816, and accordingly, (as we see in this letter), he "repeatedly attempted to use his influence with Treasury Department officials to secure large bank deposits in the branch bank of which he was President" (White, *American Judicial Tradition*, p. 41). From 1818 to 1830 he was also vice president of the Salem Savings Bank. Despite this connection to a bank affiliated with the Bank of the United States, he participated in *M'Culloch v. Maryland*, in which Marshall upheld the constitutionality of the Second Bank of the United States.

"Dear Sir,

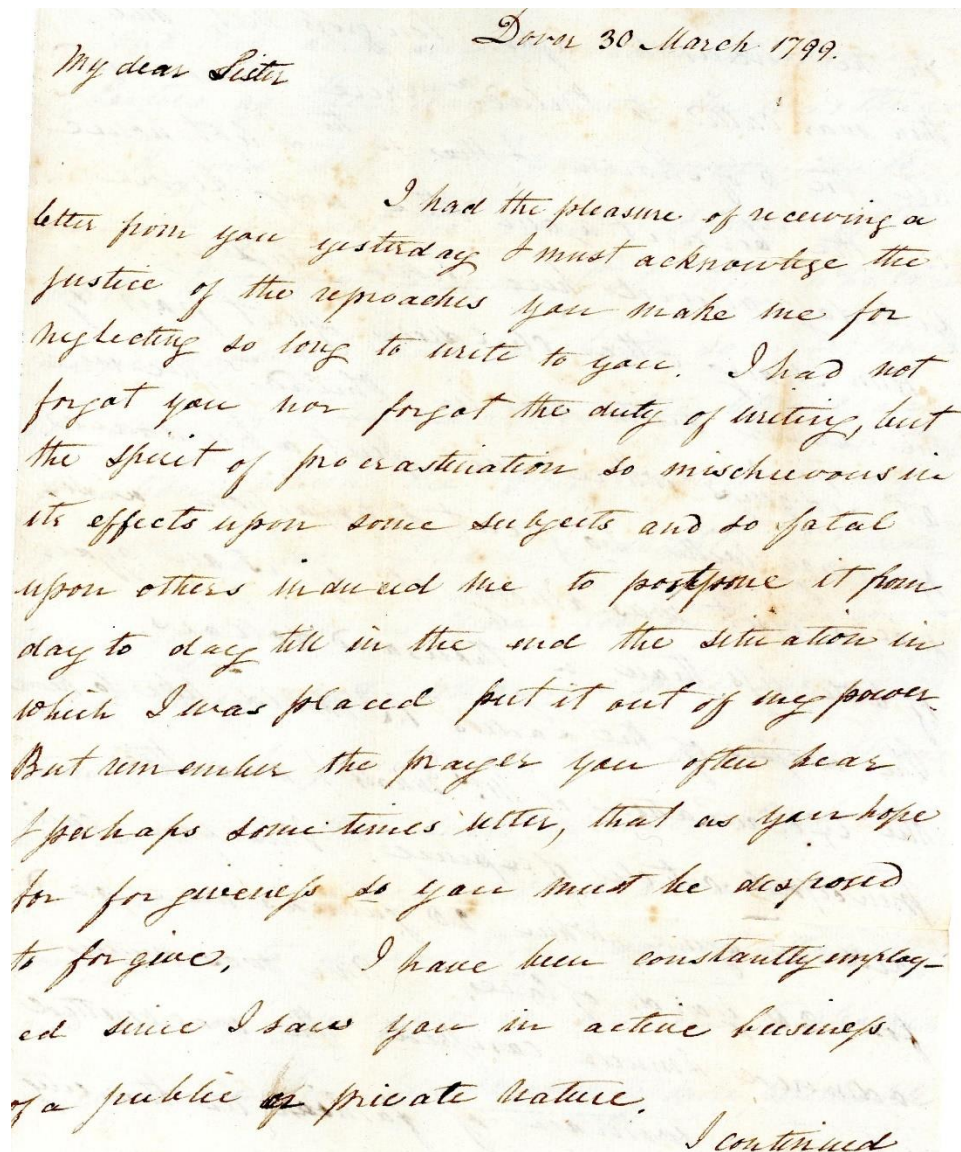
I enclose you, by order of our board of directors, the correspondence which has taken place between the Branch Bank and ourselves relative to the lost checks. You will see by Mr. Frothingham's letter of

the 22^d Feby that they refuse to pay us unless we give them a bond of indemnity which they probably want to guard against the claims of others if the checks are in existence. Our directors think we ought not to give such a bond as these checks were drawn upon the funds of the U States by one of the Officers of the Bank for the quarter's interest on the public debt, our directors have thought that if you should mention the circumstances to Mr. Crawford he may cause us to be paid without our giving the bond in question – They wish however that you should be governed by your own judgement in this particular.

Your family are very well I hear. You will allow me to congratulate you on the addition which has lately been made to it as well as the pecuniary one which, we learn has been made to your finances. ...”

\$ 125.00

American National Biography, volume 20, pp., 889-893, Dictionary of American Biography, volume IX, part two, pp., 102-111, Yale Biographical Dictionary of American Law, pp., 522-524



My dear Sister

Dorn 30 March 1799.

I had the pleasure of receiving a letter from you yesterday I must acknowledge the justice of the reproaches you make me for neglecting so long to write to you. I had not forgot you nor forgot the duty of writing, but the spirit of procrastination so mischievous in its effects upon some subjects and so fatal upon others induced me to postpone it from day to day till in the end the situation in which I was placed put it out of my power. But remember the prayers you often bear perhaps sometimes utter, that as your hope for forgiveness so you must be disposed to forgive. I have been constantly employ- ed since I saw you in active business of a public or private nature.

I continued

6. Bayard, James A. (1767-1815) statesman, diplomat, **Autograph Letter Signed, to his sister, Dover [Delaware], March 30, 1799**
quarto, 7 pages, formerly folded, in very good, clean and legible condition.

Bayard writes in part:

"... I have been constantly employed since I saw you in active business of a public or private nature. I continued on the circuit till after Congress met, and then was called to Philad^a. There I remained till the 5 of March & the 15th I left home on the circuit again the day before yesterday arrived here from Sussex.

Ann Mary & the children spent part of the winter with me in Philad^a we were at lodgings where we spent abundance of money with no great satisfaction a six weeks visit was among all of us an affair of little less than a thousand dollars. The dresses of the Ladies (I should the exclamation of Mrs. Ennals) were the principle article of expense. This you can imagine when 28 guineas were paid for 28 yards of lace. Ann was much admired & much caressed. She was visited by every woman of fashion in the city and had many invitations to dinners & Parties as there were days while she was there.

I find subject I have given you to inveigh against the varieties & follies of the world. But let me observe that they who can desire happiness from a better source, should not deny us poor creatures the little gratification which the amusements of society can afford us. I have no doubt that under your roof there is more content more solid enjoyment – pleasures more enviable than can be found at the most sumptuous dinners in the most splendid circles, But it is a happiness of which all are not worthy or to which they cannot attain and are of consequence driven to pleasures surely more humble & evidently more perishable We are not all made alike – we do not see with the same eyes nor relish with the same tastes and while such is our nature our opinions & our pursuits will be infinitely diversified. ...

I am not cured nor likely to be weaned from my attachments to the things of the world. I do consider the objects of ambition as little more than baubles, but I allow them to divert me. ...

I recd one or two letters from you while in Philad^a one with an enclosure referred to in your last It was put into the hands of the doorkeeper of the House who never fails to deliver letters safely.

I directed Brown's paper to be sent to Mr. Surats. I think it the best – it is the paper I take myself. I ordered it to be sent by Post to New Market ... J A Bayard"

James Asheton Bayard born in Philadelphia 1767, died Wilmington, Delaware, 1815. Graduated Princeton 1784. Studied law with Joseph Reed and Jared Ingersoll; admitted to bar at New Castle and Philadelphia, 1787; began practice at Wilmington, Delaware, 1787. Married Ann, daughter of Richard Bassett, Chief Justice of Delaware, 1795. Congressman, Federalist, from Delaware 1797-1803; U.S. senator. 1805-13. As congressman, Bayard played a decisive role in the choice of Thomas Jefferson for president of the United States over Aaron Burr by the House of Representatives, 1800-01. Sane and moderate in his views, he exerted himself to prevent war, 1809-12, advising Federalist support for all acts which would improve the nation's defensive strength. Served with John Q. Adams and Albert Gallatin as United States representative at Ghent, 1813-14 and was chosen to serve as member of commission to negotiate commercial treaty with Great Britain, 1814-15. His health failing, he sailed from England, June 1815, and died at his home six days after arrival in the United States.

\$ 150.00

*To the Members of the Legislature of the State of New York,
in Senate and Assembly convened :*

The petition of the undersigned, graduates and pupils of the New York Institution for the Blind, respectfully show:—

That we have severally served our term of pupilage in the New York Institution for the Blind, within a period averaging from twenty to thirty years back.

That we cordially endorse all the charges recently made against the managers of that Institution, and on which, as we are given to understand, action is about to be taken by the Senate.

That in particular the charges of cruelty, incapacity and ill usage, we know to be well taken, as our unanimous experience goes to prove the strongest of them.

That the benefits derived have been totally inadequate to the means provided for our support and we are led frequently to question whether or not, our circumstances would not to-day have been better if that Institution had never existed.

That we believe, and charge, that the funds appropriated by your honorable body and by the Common Council of this city, as well as the numerous donations from time to time received from transient sources, amounting in the aggregate to a very large annual revenue, have, to say the least, been squandered or misapplied.

That most of us are, and have been for years past, in indigent circumstances, and dependant in a great measure upon private charity. That recently a petition was presented to the Common Council of this city by upwards of 170 blind persons for pecuniary aid, and, of these 121 were graduates of the Institution of the Blind, thus illustrating the inefficiency of that establishment.

That in the winter of 1859, the managers applied to the Legislature for privilege to dispose of the property under their control, including the buildings of the Eighth Avenue "Mechanical Department," (for the erection of which, in 1848-49, an especial grant had been made for the explicit purpose of affording employment to the graduates of the mother Institution, and providing them with dormitories, &c.) on the plea that it would be injurious to the morals of the younger pupils to employ the graduates any longer therein, on which extraordinary and frivolous charge we were turned out of employment—while the fact really was, that the property had become so valuable that they wished to use it for purposes totally different from those for which it was donated. They had, in fact, for years before this application, used it for general business purposes, such as stores, liquor saloons, dancing rooms, hoopskirt factories, &c., to our great loss and injury.

That on our stern and reiterated remonstrance the superintendent and some of the friends of the managers of that Institution applied to the Legislature for the establishment of the "Blind Mechanics' Association," which was finally incorporated on April 21, 1862.

That many of the undersigned have at various times been employed by the last mentioned establishment, and have acquired a thorough experience of its workings. That we unanimately condemn the same in all its branches. It is frequently shut up for considerable periods, and we find it difficult to earn as much as defray expenses. In fact, it

has so far proved to be only a school for wrangling and dissatisfaction; being like the source from which it sprang, a mere private corporation, of which the officials alone reap the benefit. By the charter an appropriation of \$10,000 is made on condition of their receiving a like sum from other sources, yet at the present time not more than thirty-six blind persons are employed by it. The old adage of a mountain in labor bringing forth a mouse was never better exemplified.

That we are informed and believe that the managers of the Institution for the Blind are about to appeal to your honorable body for the re-establishment of their old mechanical department with as much eagerness and sophistry as they formerly manifested in their application for its extinction. Under ordinary circumstances, and managed by men in whom we could place reliance, we would cordially approve such a movement, but at present we beg leave to enter our protest against the granting of any such request, either on their behalf or on that of any others.

That we humbly represent to your honorable body the necessity of a repeal of the charters of both of these institutions, and the substitution of establishments on a plan similar to that of Philadelphia, created by and responsible only to the State itself, and under its immediate and thorough control.

That until this reformation is accomplished, we beg to appeal for a portion of the pecuniary aid annually appropriated by the State for our benefit, hitherto monopolized by these overgrown corporations; for the reason that a mere moiety of the blind of this city and vicinity have or can derive any benefit from either; and that a committee of your honorable body be appointed to take charge of the equitable distribution of the same.

And your petitioners will ever pray.

Dated New York, January 11th, 1865.

| | |
|---------------------|---------------------------|
| William Hoffman, | Thomas Devine, |
| Bernard Greiner, | Emeline Hendricks, |
| John Dougherty, | John Westervelt, |
| Theodore Beatty, | James Manning, |
| Charles Morrison, | Alexander Van Alstine, |
| Sarah Maria Beatty, | Frances Jane Van Alstine, |
| Francis McMeachen, | Elizabeth Simmons, |
| Andrew Quick, | Alfred Burnham, |
| Joseph Saunders, | George Stuart Niven, |
| William Gillen, | Julia Niven, |
| Amelia Derrick, | Peter Spragg, |
| Ellen Cruser, | Mark Keller, |
| Augustus Cruser, | George Cutler, |
| Nicholas Honnecker, | Bartholomew McGowan, |
| George Germain, | John Koplér, |
| Charles Bolleeman, | Edmund Cruser, |
| Margaret Bolleeman, | Joseph R. Brooks, |
| Hammond Butler, | Patrick Martin, |
| Samuel Theller, | Angeline Cutler, |
| Myer Van Cott, | Charles Hazlitt, |
| Caroline Van Cott, | Geo. Washington Glaney, |
| Charles Tarbell, | Wm. Henry Treadwell. |
| Margaret Tarbell, | |

7. (Blind) To the Members of the Legislature of the State of New York, in Senate and Assembly convened: The petition of the undersigned, graduates and pupils of the New York Institution for the Blind, respectfully show: - ...

[New York] 1865, quarto, two-page, single sheet, printed circular, formerly folded in quarters, otherwise in very good, clean condition.

A petition sent to the New York Legislature signed by 45 former graduates and pupils of the New York Institution for the Blind, both male and female, charge its management with charges of cruelty, incapacity, mismanagement and self-dealing, misappropriation of funds and seek relief from the state and urge the state government to re-model the institution along the lines of that in Philadelphia.

"... we have severally served our term of pupilage in the New York Institution for the Blind within a period averaging from twenty to thirty years back. That we cordially endorse all the charges recently made against the managers of that Institution, ...on which, as we are given to understand, action is about to be taken by the Senate.

That in particular the charges of cruelty, incapacity and ill usage, we know to be well taken, as our unanimous experience goes to prove the strongest of them.

That the benefits derived have been totally inadequate to the means provided for our support and we are led frequently to question whether or not, our circumstances would not to-day have been better if that Institution had never existed ..."

\$ 100.00



8. Bryant, William Cullen (1794-1878) **Collection of Letters from William Cullen Bryant mainly to his brother John H. Bryant, 1815 – 1866**

eight letters (plus two faded letters), 15 pages, some letters damp-stained, and spotted, as well as being a bit brittle, in generally good condition, and readable.

William Cullen Bryant, American romantic poet, journalist and long-time editor of the New York Evening Post, here writes his brother, (the earliest letter 1815 is written to his father), concerning business affairs and family news. His brother John had moved to Princeton, Putnam County, Illinois, and the two brothers apparently were partners in land and real estate there. Bryant mentions difficulties with the Post in two letters, which he was hoping to sell amidst the financial difficulties of 1837. Bryant did not sell the paper but remained its editor in chief for half a century (1828-1878) The Evening-Post became not only the foundation of his fortune but also how he exercised considerable political power in New York City, and State but nationally as well. The letters also mention Bryant's botanical interests which included the nurture of specimens of trees and shrubs from around the world at his home on Long Island at Roslyn.

October 25, 1837, New York, W. C. Bryant to John Bryant

"Dear Brother,

I am very much obliged to you for your kind offer and if I were at liberty I should like nothing better than to pass a year in Illinois. But I am fastened here for the present The Evening Post cannot be disposed

of in these hard times, and, on account of the difficulty of making collections, its income does not present an appearance which would enable me to sell it for its real value even if I could find a purchaser. I am chained to the oar for another year at least. The prospects of the journal are however improving, though I am personally no better for it at present. I am very much perplexed by the state of my pecuniary affairs.

I have taken a house in town at as moderate a rent as I could find and expect my family from the country in a very few days. I am obliged to practice the strictest frugality – but that I do not regard as an evil. The great difficulty lies in meeting the debts in which the purchase of the paper has involved me....”

August 30, 1850, New York W. C. Bryant to John H. Bryant

“Dear Brother,

I thank you for the statement you have given me of my account with you. I wish I had mentioned to you that I should be glad to know how many bushels of wheat you had received from Gales at different times and what prices the wheat brought in market. In order that I might judge what sort of bargain I made in selling him the land. I should also like to know how much is yet coming to me on his notes. Will you be so kind as to inform me when you receive this?

With regard to the building of a house, your advice I doubt not is judicious. I do not see, however, that I can send out any money for the purpose this fall – money is not so plenty with me as that. I had been in hopes that Gales would pay enough on his notes to buy the timber for the building. If that cannot be done I think the building of the house must go over to another year at least. I had thought of offering you, if you would build the house, the first years rent, which I suppose would be about ten per cent on the value. I did not offer any thing for the trouble taken in building the first house, because I made an abatement from the interest stipulated in the notes.

The terms on which you wish to exchange lands with me I am not sure that I perfectly understand. I have no objection to any arrangement of that kind however, on fair business principles. If you will give me for my lands near the village lands the same value in lands elsewhere within a reasonable distance. I am content and I am willing that Mr. Olds shall say what amount of land I shall take for what I transfer to you.

The monument for our mother’s grave certainly ought to be attended to and I take shame to myself that it has been so long neglected. I must see for what a simple monument of good marble can be had and order it to be made. I have but at hand the memoranda of the day of the death, though I have I believe that of her birth. Will you send it to me?

I had entertained some thoughts before you wrote of coming out to Illinois in the last half of September. If I do, I shall bring out my wife with me, but it is uncertain yet. I thank you however, and so does my wife for your hospitable invitation.

The plum trees you sent me succeeded very well and now make flourishing little trees. Of the gooseberry cuttings some appeared to start root; they put forth leaves, but last winter the frost threw them nearly out of the ground, and the spring rains while I was absent in town, washing away the earth completed the mischief. One only yet maintains a starveling existence with two or three little leaves, but it must inevitably die. I should like use of the gooseberry cuttings this fall.

... We are all well – my wife is at our place in Roslyn & Julia on Staten Island and Fanny with her three children at her cottage by the water where they have the benefit of a dip now and then in the salt water, which keeps them strong and hearty. Part of the summer has been uncommonly hot, but it is now

rather cooler than usual. Last week I took my wife and Julia to Easthampton and Montauk Point, the eastern extremity of Long Island. Easthampton consists of large ancient banks, and green level farms with a ridge of sand hills on the sea shore and a belt of sandy woods on the other three sides. Montauk Point is a peninsula of grassy hills, bare of trees, pastured by cattle and separated from the rest of the island by an isthmus of sand. It is very cool in the summer time and the sea views are fine..."

New York, September 22, 1860, W. C. Bryant to John H. Bryant

"Dear Brother,

I enclose you the receipt which you have written for.

As to the purchases I wish you to make the one for \$ 1600 by all means if you can. If you should be able to do this it will be well I think to let that be the limit of your purchases.

In case that cannot be done I think it might be well to buy the farm for \$ 2300 which you say is to be very cheap, unless some advantageous bargain for a smaller sum should come in your way. I leave that to your discretion.

We are all well. Frances has been generally better this summer than she was last year. We expect to go to Boston for a short visit next week.

The season is favorable. The grass is abundant, and so is the fruit; the Indian corn good and the potatoes fair. The political harvest is no less promising New York is free for Lincoln the other factions are discouraged."

Roslyn, May 10, 1861, W. C. Bryant to John H. Bryant

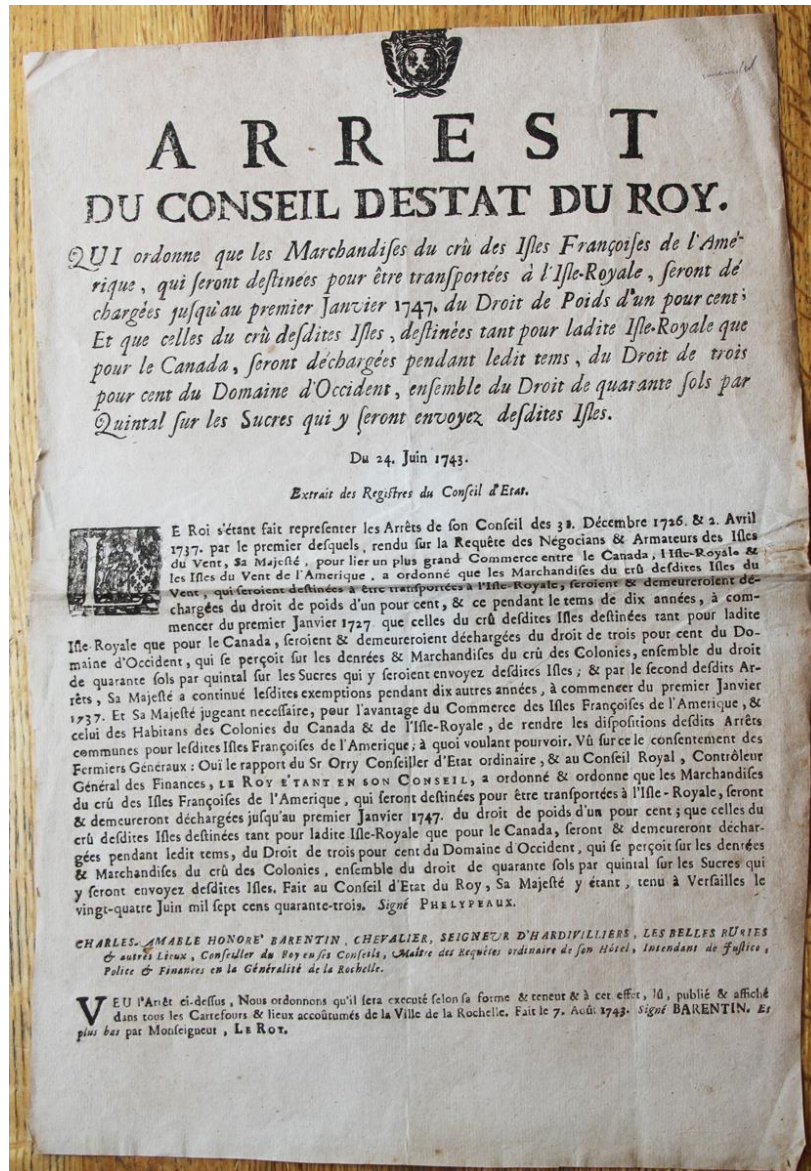
"Dear Brother,

I was in town yesterday and got your letter which Mr. Hendersen after we had consulted together answered.

I am sorry not to be able to do better by you. If I had not laid out all the money I have and made arrangements for paying out what you owe the firm I might have taken your debt to myself. But we have engaged to pay money to Mr. Bigelow of whom Mr. Godwin has bought a third part of the Evening Post, we cannot do without the money due from yourself and Mr. Dee. It was supposed that the note would without question be paid at maturity. I hope the sixty days will answer your purpose.

As to coming out if I were to come alone I could fix a day; but Frances comes with me and it is her whose convenience I must consult. I can only say now that we mean to set out some time in the beginning of week after next that is probably on the 21st (Tuesday) or 22d or 23d – that we shall stop at Rochester the first night, and the next night somewhere else and get to Chicago in three days, and Princeton in four..."

\$ 1250.00

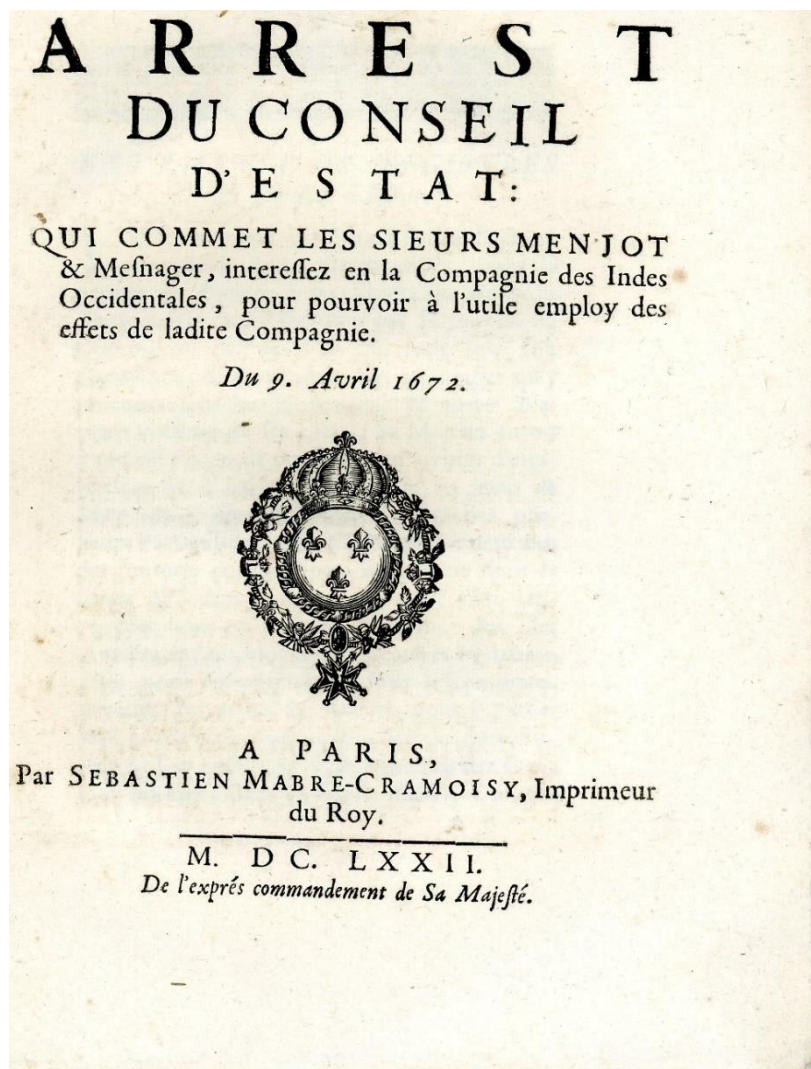


9. (Canada) Arrest Du Conseil Destat Du Roy. Qui ordonne que les Marchandises du crû des Isles Francoises de l'Amérique, qui seront destinées pour être transportées a l'Isle-Royale, seront de general jusqy'au premier Janvier 1747 du Droit de Poids d'un pour cent; Et que celles du crû desdites Isles, destinées tant pour ladite Isle-Royale que pour le Canada, seront dechargées pendant ledit tems, du Droit de trois pour cent du Domaine d'Occident, ensemble du Droit de quarante sols par Quintal sur les Sucres qui y seront envoyez desdites Isles. Du 24. Juin 1743 ... [N.p. La Rochelle?] 1743, broadside, measuring 14 ¾ x 10 ¼ inches, paper somewhat toned, trimmed along edges, with some loss to woodcut along top edge, folded horizontally, docketed in ink on verso in a contemporary hand with the date of "24 Juin 1743." Else very good.

This unrecorded variant of Wroth and Annan, *Acts of French Royal Administration Concerning Canada, Guiana, the West Indies and Louisiana, Prior to 1791*, 1406 and 1407, has the look and feel of a provincial imprint, probably La Rochelle. With its battered type and errors, it lacks the panache of the Imprimerie Royale or of other Parisian printers. Concerns the imposition of a duty on merchandise bound

for the French colony of Isle Royale, which existed from 1713 – 1763 as part of Acadia. It consisted of two islands, Île Royale (present-day Cape Breton Island, Nova Scotia) and Île Saint-Jean (present-day Prince Edward Island). It was ceded to the British Empire after the Seven Years' War and is today part of Canada.

Maggs, in their catalog, *The French Colonisation of America*, priced Wroth and Annan 1406, at £8 8s, in 1936. OCLC does not record this broadside version of the text. \$ 1250.00



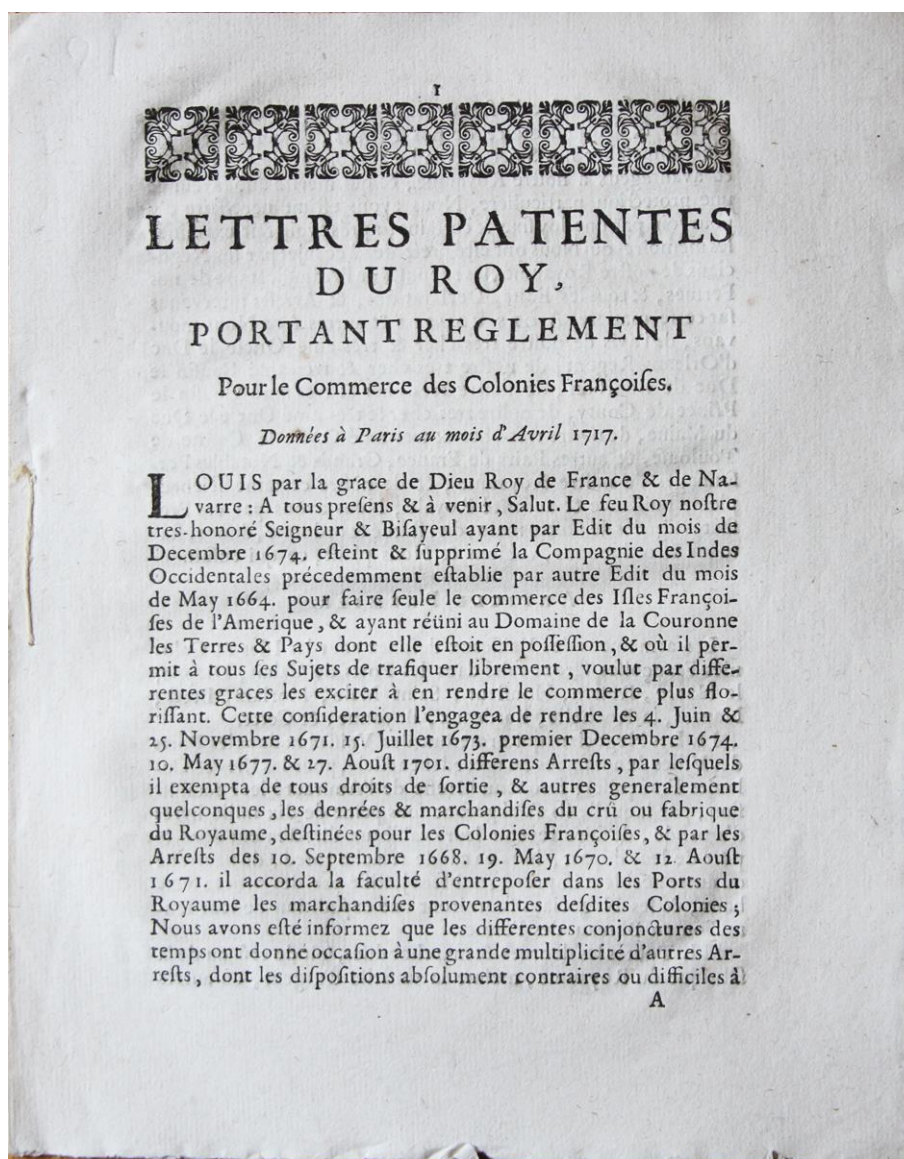
10. (Caribbean) **Arrest Du Conseil D'Etat: Qui Commet Les Sieurs Menjot & Mesnager, interessez en la Compagnie des Indes Occidentales, pour pouvoir à l'utile employ des effets de ladite Compagnie. Du 9. Avril 1672.**

Paris: Par Sebastien Mabre-Cramois, Imprimeur du Roy, 1672, Quarto, 8 pages, two tiny marginal ink spots on last page, otherwise a fine fresh clean copy.

After the disastrous Anglo-Dutch War of 1666 France found the French West India company to have failing fortunes. On April 9, 1672, Menjot, conseiller, and Guillaume Mesnager, a stockholder and

former director, were instructed to prepare the liquidation of the company's effects. This revocation was owing partly to the poverty of the company, caused by its losses in the wars with England, which had caused it to borrow large sums; and even to alienate its exclusive privilege for the coasts of Guinea, but also to its having in good measure answered its end, which was to recover the commerce of the West Indies from the Dutch, who had largely taken it away from them. The French merchants being so accustomed to traffic and trade to the Antilles, by permission of the company, and were so attached to it, that it was not doubted they would support the commerce after the dissolution of the company. Cayenne and Canada are specifically mentioned in regard to the repayment of debts by quantities of "sugar or other merchandise."

Variant of Wroth and Annan 140, not found in OCLC, not in *European Americana*, not in Beinecke Lesser Antilles, not in Maggs, *The French Colonisation of America*. \$ 2000.00



The most important decree concerning French trade with her colonies

11. (Caribbean) **Lettres Patentes Du Roy, Portant Reglement Pour le Commerce des Colonies Françaises. Données à Paris au mois d'Avril 1717.**

[Paris: 1717] small quarto, 11, [1] pp., some very slight ruffling to bottom edge, otherwise a fine copy.

This is the most important decree concerning French trade with her colonies, on which all subsequent regulations were based. This decree remained in force for a considerable time, suffering periodic amendments, to suit varying economic and political changes. Article I appoints the following ports as trading centers with America: Calais, Dieppe, Le Havre, Roüen, Honfleur, St. Malo, Morlaix, Brest, Nantes, La Rochelle, Bordeaux, Bayonne and Cette. Article II declares that "Toutes les denrées & marchandises, soit du crû ou de la fabrique du Royaume, mesme la vaisselle d'argent, ou autres ouvrages d'Orfeverie; les vins & eaux-de-vie de Guyenne, ou autres Provinces destinees pour estre transportez aux Isles & Colonies Françaises, seront exempts de tous droits de sortie & d'entrée, ..." and the same applies according to the next article, to the ships' munitions and provisions. By article X goods coming from abroad to be shipped to the French colonies pay the "droits d'entrée" into France but are exempt from the "droits de sortie," except in the case of foreign salt beef, which is exempt from both. As regards goods coming from America and destined for foreign countries, these also pay no dues, on condition that the necessary declarations are made and that the goods awaiting the conclusion of such sales are warehoused in any of the ports mentioned above, except St. Malo, Morlaix, Brest and Nantes. Five classes of goods may be imported for sale abroad at these four harbours as well, namely "sucres terrez ou cassonades, indigo, gingemvre, rocou & cacao provenant des Isle & Colonies Françaises," to be transported by land along certain specifically defined routes. The following are the Customs duties levied on imports from the Colonies for consumption in France: "Les Moscovades ou Sucres bruts, le cent pèsant, Deux livres dix sols... Les Sucres terrez ou Cassonades, le cent pèsant Huit livres... L'Indigo, cent sols le cent pèsant. Le Gingemvre, quinze sols. Le Cotton en Laine, trente sols... Le Rocou, Deux livres dix sols... Les Confitures, Cinq livres... La Caffé ou Canefice, une livre... Le Cacao, Dix livres ... Les Cuirs secs & en Poil, cinq sols de la Piece, Le caret ou Ecaille de Tortue de toutes sortes, Sept livres du cent pèsant," this always in addition to any local dues. All goods from the Colonies had to pass through France, or at least a French port, and heavy penalties were imposed in cases where goods were shipped direct from the Colonies even to some neighboring foreign land, nor were ships destined for the Colonies allowed to load wine or other goods in any foreign country, not even in Madeira. This decree contains a number of other purely administrative regulations connected with French colonial trade. By a later decree these regulations were made to apply also to Canada.

Unrecorded variant issue of Wroth and Annan 592. See Maggs, *French Colonisation of America*, 94 for their description of another variant issue. (£25 in 1936). \$ 4500.00

THE NEW YORK FEDERATION OF CHURCHES
71 WEST 23RD STREET
NEW YORK CITY

TELEPHONE: 2077 GRAMERCY

The Hon. Frank Wilson,
State Assemblyman,
Albany, New York.

Sir:

The Motion Picture Committee of The New York Federation of Churches respectfully petitions you to reject any bill which seeks to repeal the Lusk-Clayton law which relates to motion pictures. The law confers no censorship, nor any arbitrary or despotic powers upon "The Motion Picture Commission." The law confers upon them the power of inspectors to ascertain whether or not pictures conform to the standards fixed by law. It then authorizes the commissioners to decline to license the showing of any picture which the commissioners consider violates the State laws until the courts decide whether or not the commissioners have erred in their refusal to license the film.

The law does not, as Governor Smith says, "select from among our citizens three persons who before the fact have the power to declare what is and what is not a violation to the statutes enacted for the morality of our people." The courts alone can do this, now as before. The Governor has been misinformed as to the actual situation.

A picture which is in fact immoral, has no property rights in law in this State. The possession or ownership of an evil picture is a crime, like any other offense against the penal law. The existence of such a picture before it is publicly exhibited is contrary to law. The motion picture commissioners, when they refuse to license a film, exercise, as officers of the law, a common and usual power: i.e., that of saying that the person desiring to exhibit it must satisfy the courts that it is not "indecent." We have abundant law to protect the rights of all owners of motion pictures in and to all honest and decent pictures and the exhibition thereof.

Every new invention like the automobile, the telephone, the airship and the radio creates new conditions which make legislation necessary. The rights and liberties of the people, not the personal interests of any individual are the matters to be protected. Producers should not have despotic control over the production of motion pictures any more than that any other "special interests" should be protected. That the subject needs regulation, even in its business aspect, and cannot wisely be left to the initiative of those merely pecuniarily interested in producing motion pictures is strongly indicated by the fact that motion picture producers are now before the Federal Trade Commission charged with a conspiracy against fair trade and the anti-trust laws of the United States.

Before anyone could go to the courts and get the exhibition of an indecent picture restrained, because of the various appeals from lower to higher courts, at least a year would elapse prior to final action and, by that time, because most motion picture attendants would have seen the evil picture, little would be accomplished by suppressing it, except the expenditure of time and money.

1923 The Case for Movie Censorship after the First Red Scare

12. (Censorship) Curtiss, L. Roy, **Typed-Printed Letter signed, as Chairman, Motion Picture Committee, New York Federation of Churches, New York, undated [1923], to State Assemblyman, Frank Wilson, Albany, New York**

quarto, three pages, some minor wear, rust stain from old paper clip, else in good, clean, legible condition.

In 1921, the same New York legislator who had launched the state's Legislative Committee to investigate "seditious activities" and "Revolutionary Radicalism" during the post-war "Red Scare", sponsored a law to have movies censored for "objectionable material" by government commissioners. Movie industry lobbyists who had failed to convince the legislature to allow "self-censorship" by film producers, took heart in November 1922 when Massachusetts voters rejected similar provisions for censorship in their state. The election that same year of liberal Democratic New York Governor Al Smith prompted an effort to repeal the New York law.

This letter from a church-based group opposing repeal was signed by the former advertising manager of a Kansas City Flour Mill Company who had moved to New York to open a public relations firm and to produce silent films with a "religious" (i.e. Christian) storyline. He later went on to organize the Outdoor Advertising Company that littered the American countryside with commercial billboards. His long letter

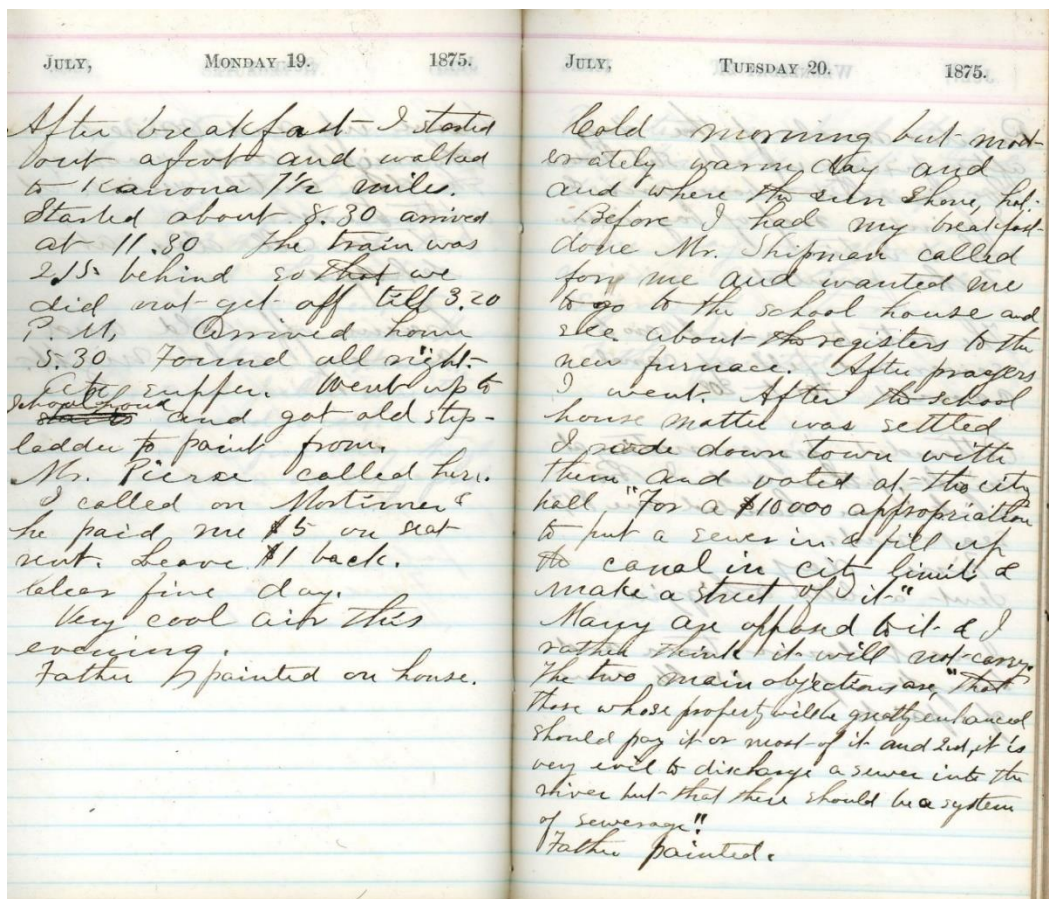
explains in detail why necessary government "regulation" was not censorship but merely an effort to protect the public from "evil" and "indecent" movies that were profitable to "big business."

\$ 75.00

13. Davenport Family Letters, **Letters of the Davenport Family of Williamsburg, Hampshire County, Massachusetts and Dorchester, now part of Boston, Massachusetts, 1780-1860**

30 letters, 58 pages, some wear, dust soiling, splits along folds, toning and browning to paper, else in fair condition.

Group of letters written by members of the Davenport family, Elisha and Rachel Davenport of Dorchester and his brother George Davenport and family who had emigrated west Williamsburg, Massachusetts, in the Berkshires. The letters provide family news, chronicles of hard work and hard times, reports on economic conditions in their respective communities in the later years of the Revolutionary period, and beyond. The bulk of the letters date from the 18th century. \$ 550.00



14. (Diary) Blakeslee, David Ayers, **Manuscript Diary of Educator and School Principal David A. Blakeslee of Elmira, New York, for the year 1875**

12mo pocket diary, 366 manuscript pages, bound in original full blue leather, entries are in very good clean condition.

Manuscript diary in which Blakeslee records the daily events of his life, events at work, teaching, classes, school meetings, travel to events such as educational conferences, school discipline, etc. Blakeslee is also active in his church and other local affairs. Blakeslee also chronicles local events, parades and celebrations, railway accidents and other matters.

David Ayers Blakeslee was a 37-year-old school principal in Elmira, New York. He graduated in July 1866 from Alfred University., in 1869 he received his Master's degree. He married Lizzie Force in November 1866, and they had a seven-year-old daughter Julia, In 1872 he and his family moved to Elmira, New York. He was appointed principal of School No. 2 there and received a salary of \$ 1500.00 per year. He and his family lived at 467 West Second Street.

Sample Quotations:

"Monday January 4, 1875

School opened for winter Term. The day was fine almost no snow. Teachers all in place, Durbon girls late. Spent day organizing my class. Got somewhat to work. When I went home from School Dr. Force and wife were there. They are just moving to Horseheads and their goods not having arrived yet they came down here to stay over night. Very clear weather. Went to Board meeting in the evening but did not stay long. Bayard Taylor lectured in the Opera House and Board adjourned early to attend."

"Tuesday January 5, 1875

Dr. and Lucinda his wife went on early horsecar to Horseheads. Worked downstairs changing classes. Got Mrs. Moffetts divided ready for change and Miss Farley's also. Hedding S.S. sent such as wanted to in a body to 120 Lake St to see the "Apostolic Excelsior Clock" constructed by Karl Keterer of Shamokin Pa. after 3 ¼ yrs incessant labor, principal tools, two pocket knives. It is a facsimile of the great Strasburg clock."

Saturday January 9, 1875

Went up to school house after breakfast and helped Mr. Lovell clean out the pipes in two of the furnaces I,e the smoke pipes. Put down some desks in Miss Farley's room. Came home and got ready to go downtown. Mr. Lewis called and we had a chat on school matters. ... Attended Com. Meeting at Board rooms at 3 p.m. Subject "Best Method of Getting at the standing of pupils in schools." Exam. To first place – exams & class marking combined, second place – marking rec. third place Attended Com. On best method of furnishing teachers at Hedding S.S., at parsonage at 7.30 Home at 9.30..."

"Monday January 25, 1875 School Went off very well. 42 boys stopped in the cloak room and congregated there against a good rule that prevents a crowd of boys gathering there. Took them in No. 12 and talked to them and they voted to be on my hand and in the right place. So I took their names and let them go. School went off well. ..."

"Monday February 1, 1875 School as usual. Standing on last examination made up and read. Attended Board Meeting in the evening. Spicy meeting. A child in school brought an insulting note to teachers was suspended... went to Com. Hotchkiss he ordered him in school; was received under protest and Lewis

the prin. Appealed to Com. On Organization of Schools and Grievances. They brought it before the Board. It was set down for next Saturday night. Com. Dundas of No. 1 got mad because pay was not voted some of his teachers who have not been examined and graded. Altogether it was spicy..."

"Thursday, February 18, 1875 ... Miss Farley of No. 5 was out on attendance at a funeral the p.m. and I took her room. Geo. Galatian "cut up" and I jerked him. He showed fight and I jerked him again & his watch flew out of his pocket and broke to pieces. I jerked him more and boxed his ears & he finally cooled down. His mother came and as I had just settled with him he went home with her. But as he was saucy while she was present and she abused me I think I shall suspend him tomorrow."

"Wednesday March 10, 1875 School as usual. Recitations as usual. Ellsworth the representative of Ellsworth's system of penmanship called tonight after school and talked writing books to me a long time. Copied a contract for sale of land between Avery M. Palme and Peter Cronkite his brother in law..."

Sunday March 14, 1875 Church... Grand temperance meeting at the Pres. Ch. All cong. Joined but Beechers. We did not go out. Spiritualists undertook to hold a séance at Stancliff Hall & have paid admittance but Marshal by order of Mayor Howard U. Smith broke it up ..."

"Wednesday April 28, 1875 School as usual. 56th anniversary of Odd Fellowship They celebrated it by a grand mass meeting parade and lecture by Hon. Schuyler Colfax. Mr. Wheat worked the forenoon. Paraded the p.m. we closed school at 3 that pupils could see the parade. Saw it in all its glory. ..."

"Wednesday June 9, 1875 School as usual. Attended prayer meeting at night. Two book agents Mr. Button & Mr. Hayes called on me and talked in favor of Peck's arithmetics based on Robinson's and Spencerian penmanship, These men were in our prayer meeting awhile this evening."

"Friday June 11, 1875 School. Received notice this morning that the Board of Education and the common council would visit our school this p.m. directing us to hold our examinations in the morning, and usual daily exercises in the p.m. We did so and they came I should think 15 men. Our scholars marched & marched in again for their entertainment. They went through all the rooms. Came the first half hour after recess and were here probably 15 min. Went the rounds of all the schools in the afternoon. I attended Teacher's meeting in the evening."

"Saturday June 19, 1875 ... After breakfast went to schoolhouse and heard Matt Cannon and Geo. Palmer rehearse. Staid there and finished making out ques. In for Teachers ex. And made up program for graduation exercises. Came home and got ready to go down town. Called on the Norton's and arranged that May's name should go on the programme. She is a hunch-back and her folks do not want her to speak. Her name goes on but she will not be required to deliver her piece..."

"Thursday July 1, 1875 The new M.E. ch. at Wellsburg was dedicated today. By invitation some of official Board went down. Bros Iyer, Decker, Hagerty & I went. They had \$ 2400 to raise . They raised it. ..."

Monday July 5, 1875 ... I attended Board meeting in the evening. The res. Passed leasing again the Catholic School house on High street at the same rental of last year. The terms of the lease are that the Board shall have the building by paying the teachers and running expenses. This is a gross imposition as they only have the building from 8.30 to 4.30 school days and the rest of the time it is used to teach Catholic catechism. It is a piece of political trickery and demagogism. For Shame!"

Friday July 30, 1875 The Dunkirkers sent a train to Fredonia and took teachers and citizens to Dunkirk and thence by steam tug to the park and there regaled us with all that heart could wish in the way of eatables and drinkables. An exquisite day and a most exquisite time from beginning to end. Dr. Hall

State Geologist & Prof. Lennon of Brockport gave us talks on the geology and botany of the section we were in. At 6.30 Williams & I took train for Buffalo and at 8.30 for Suspension Bridge & at 9.30 entered the Queen's dominion Ontario for the first time. Got off at Canada end of Suspension Bridge Clifton, and put up at the Windsor house. So we all lie down on British soil for the first."

"Saturday July 31, 1875 Arose at 6. Dressed and went out on the bank of Niagara R. viewed Suspension Bridge and walked down the R a mile viewing the scenery. After breakfast took sachels and walked up R. on Canada side to the Falls 2 miles left sachels & took the sights Horse shoe fall, Table Rock, Lundy La Battle ground & Tower, Museum, New Suspen. Bridge, Cave of the Winds, Goat Island, Three Sisters, Terrapin Tower &c &c. Went all day as hard as we could go, & being left by the Erie train we by a hard run got a Central train and although a smash up ahead of us stopped our train we took one the other side of the depot at East Buffalo Junction, and went into Buffalo. I took the train home riding all night Williams staid and by invite went home with Col. Thorp an old Alfred boy, and late prin. Of one of city schools of Buffalo. A very fine day & one chock full of incidents never to be forgotten. Prin. Foster was with us some of the time."

"Sunday August 1, 1875 Arrived home at 5 a.m. Portage Bridge the new iron one built to supply the place of the wooden structure, burned 12 weeks ago, was not open for trains though done & tested that day, so I came by Avon & Batavia. On my arrival I went immediately to bed and slept till after noon. Father went off to church & left me to sleep it out so I did. ..."

"Saturday August 14, 1875 Arose at 5. Made ready & left home at 6 and Elmira at 6.30 for Starkey. Arrived and took stage to Dundee arriving about 9.30 Got breakfast & walked about town some and finally started out afoot toward Wayne thinking to walk a little way and finally kept walking on and on until at 1.40 I reached Dave Force's in Wayne & not very tired either. Visited here, Was down town a minute Called at Charley Sunderlin's and at the P.O. The Wayne stage brought over my sachel. Fine day though a heavy shower raged in the afternoon over toward or beyond Keuka Lake ..."

"Thursday August 26, 1875 Took 6.35 train for Campbell on Erie road & ¾ mi below Corning by a misplaced switch we dashed into the Tioga road and into a coal train moving towards us. Both engines were smashed up & seven or eight cars. No one hurt. The car I was in did not leave the track. It was the first train accident I ever had happened on to on a train I was on. I expressed a big brass nut home, as a relic of the collision. Got a train after an hour or two & went on to Bath... Went on to H'dsport & by boat to Keuka & by sand wagon to Dave Force's We got dinner and went fishing ..."

"Wednesday September 15, 1875 The Firemen's Parade occurred this P.M. so we had ¾ hr. morning and no afternoon recess & got out at 3.30 and saw all we needed to. It was fine. I called on Dr. Way and he agreed to have Miss Crary's pay raised on account of her time taught raising her from 2nd to 1st class, spent a portion of the evening in Bro. Nick's listening to his stories. Good. ..."

"Wednesday October 6, 1875 School. Mr. Shipman called concerning school matters at noon. Attended prayer meeting. They elected me Secy. but I resigned because I thought I could not attend to it, i.e. do the writing or engrossing of the minutes. Appointed me a committee to draft a plan to hang up for information of pew renters until after the meeting Monday night next."

"Tuesday, October 12, 1875 School Metting of the Dist. to elect School Com. Mr. Shipman was re-elected in our dist. During the past year the Board have had a school organized by the Sisters St. Mary (Catholic) under their charge. The pretext has been that there was not room for all the pupils in the school buildings of the Board. But the real reason has probably been to get catholic votes. This year the school was taken again. Mr. Shipman and Dr. Way voted against it. Dr. Way was a com. At large &

utterly refused to be reappointed. So the Common Council appointed J. Davis Baldwin in his place. Mr. Shipman desired to be endorsed by re-election & he got it, 153 votes cast, 152 for C. N. Shipman and one for Chancey N. Shipman.”

“Saturday October 23, 1875 ... Went down to train to meet cousin Mrs. Sarah Blakeslee Chase M.D. of New York but she had gone off in a hack. Came back to house and found her and renewed an acquaintance of 16 years ago. She is a grad of a Cleveland Med. Coll. And is practicing & lecturing ...”

“Sunday November 14, 1875 ... Bros. Moody (supt) and Anderson (lead of Music) of S. M. St. Ch. S. S. ... This Moody is Bro. of the famous Moody that works with Sankey in the great revivals that are astonishing the world. Moody is from Chicago, I don't know but Sankey is. They have been to Europe and held meetings which thousands upon thousands attended and where hundreds & hundreds professed conversion. Moody preaches. Sankey sings. I attended church in the evening.”

“November 19, 1875 ... This my birthday. Born in 1837 I am today 38 years old!! So old and yet so little done. So little for myself – so little for the race. I am in possession of a lot and half here in the city with a house on it worth house & lot \$ 5000. I owe about \$ 800. So poor in the worlds goods I am not over rich in faith. I am trying to put my trust in the Lord and do his will.”

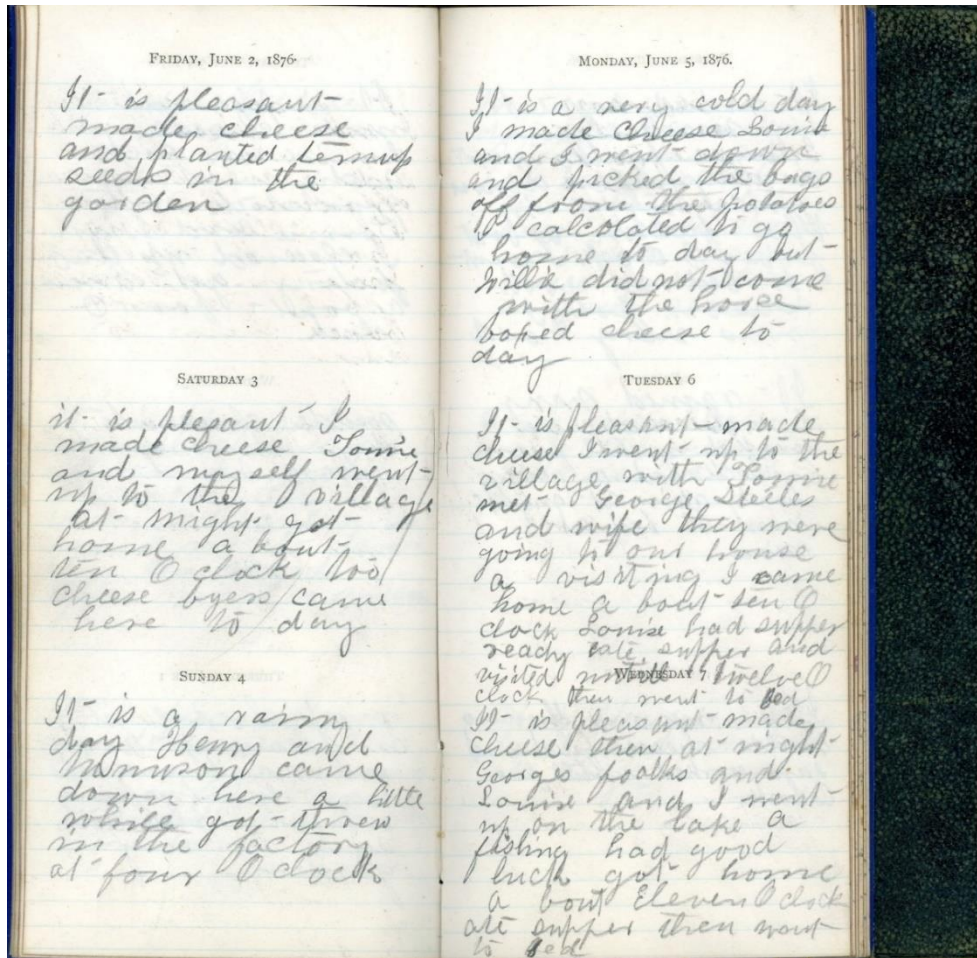
“Tuesday November 30, 1875 School. Teachers meeting after school. All the teachers on second floor tardy this morning not one being there when the doors were opened but myself. I wrote “tardy” on the blackboard of every one who had a room & on a piece of paper & laid on the table of Miss Campbell. Miss Julia Durborn was miffed & said “if Mr. Blakeslee had company and had to get breakfast maybe he would be tardy” Miss Campbell was miffed & said she was not tardy although she was Mrs. George was miffed & kept so all day, and on sending me a paper about the numbers of her pupils in class took occasion to say at the bottom “your first unkind act” Miss Gussy Durborn & Miss Hotchkiss said nothing but kept good natured. Miss Merchant spoke pleasantly of it and said she deserved it, which was not the case as it was the merest accident that she was late a thing that does not occur with her probably 3 times a year i.e. to be late. N.B. Those felt the worst who needed the hurt the most.”

“Friday December 24, 1875 Went to school house and made out my reports and took them to Danforth's office and left them. Bought two books for S.S. Class “from Just to Earnest” for Frank Buchanan & “Seven Oaks” for Chas. Steely. They had Christmas tree at Hedding but I did not go. Made ready to start off early tomorrow morning for Wayne. ...”

“Sunday December 26, 1875 I went to Methodist church and heard a sermon from their minister Rev. Mr. Beers, from thence I went to Baptist ch. to S.S. Heard the min. Rev. Hill give them a blowing up about the Christmas doings they just had. It was quite sarcastic & unpleasant. Went home to Dave's to dinner.”

“Friday December 31, 1875 ... I went down town great preparations are making to usher in the centennial year this evening. Bonfires, fireworks, grand patriotic meeting at court house and speeches & band music &c &c. I went to Hedding at 9 and spent time till 12 in watch meeting At 12 midnight there was a perfect din of bells (church) and whistles (steam) and tin horns and hand bells and cannonading & fireworks. So was ushered in the grand centennial 1876”

\$ 350.00



15. (Diary) Pease, Edgar D., **Manuscript Diary of Edgar D. Pease, Cheesemaker of Cuyler, Cortland County, New York, 1876**

narrow octavo, 118 manuscript pages plus blanks and several pages of expense accounts, bound in original Morocco wallet style binding, in very good, clean and legible condition.

Manuscript diary of Edgar D. Pease of Cuyler, New York, a village in Cortland County. At the beginning of the diary, he does daily labor in DeRuyter, and Fabius, New York. He then contracts as a cheese and butter maker at a factory in his native Cuyler. He is to be paid so much per hundred pounds. In the diary he records his daily activities, work, social, domestic and family life for the year 1876.

"Tuesday, February 1, 1876

... I got up and eat breakfast and then went up and see the commitie [sic] butter 15 cents hundred for seven hundred and fifty dollars of the factory made an offer to make the cheese for 60 cent a hundred then went in afternoon see uncle Dave and then down to Delphi to see a bout Cuyler factory got home a bout dark"

"Friday Feb. 4, 1876 It is very pleasant we went down to the factory Hack and I went a hunting, Ell came home with us got home and found a house full of company..."

"Friday 11 ... Come from Cazenovia ... I hired out to make their cheese 6 ¼ months for \$ 680, six and one half months to have .60 cts per hundred 1.50 pr hunds for butter Pa was with me..."

Tuesday, April 11, 1876 Pleasant painted cheese vats and tinkered round the fore noon made vat for the engine and set it in its place and then it was night."

"Tuesday April 18, 1876 ... sawed some wood for the engine and then half fix the coil in the heater and steamed up found things right and got ready to commence making cheese Mr. Crandle & Wells half fire up"

Wednesday, May 3, 1876 It is cloudy and cold made seven cheeses. Carrie Brown came up here. ... Mr. Webster and Mary and Lydia Addie Louis and myself went in the woods after cowslips got home after dark."

"Tuesday June 6, 1876 ... made cheese I went up to the village with Louise met George Steele and wife they were going to our house a visiting I came home about 10 o'clock Louise had supper ready ate supper and visited until twelve o'clock then went to bed."

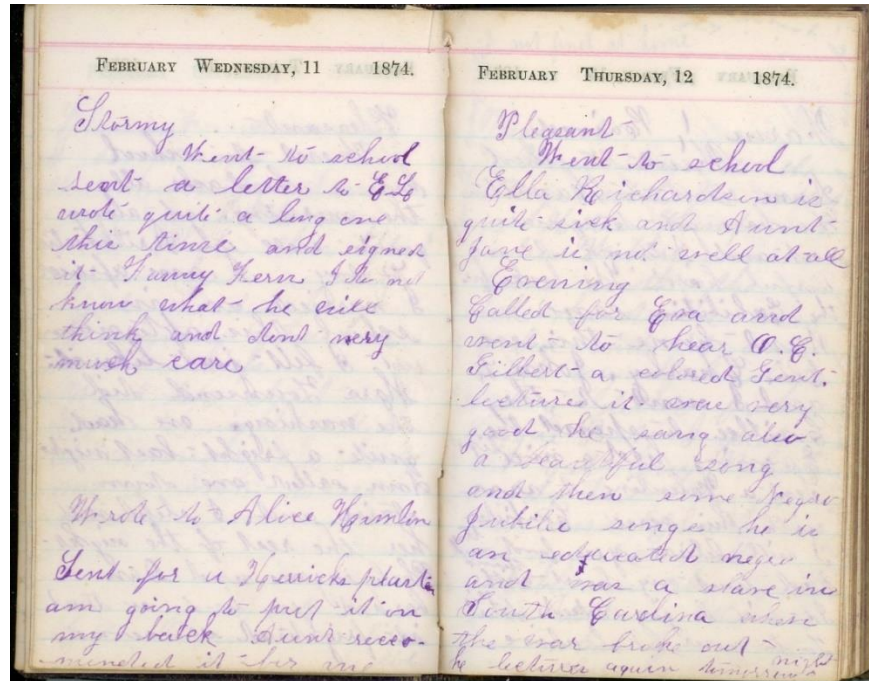
"Tuesday June 27, 1876 It is quite pleasant made cheese and did not have any wood it took all day to make cheese they boxed cheese and sent them to day. Sherman came over at night ..."

"Tuesday, July 25th, 1876 It is cold but quite pleasant they boxed cheese today and sent them off I paid Morse and Couch and Ira Wells I made cheese and packed a lot of butter Addie Washed paid Reynolds"

"Monday July 31, 1876 It is quite pleasant made cheese sent four tubs of butter to pay Addie .. Jane came down and stopped in front the house and talked a short time. A agent left a howe sewing machine here."

"Thursday September 21, 1876 ... Father and Lydia & Louise went to the village had Tommie's horse they had their pictures taken Papa had twelve got home about four o'clock ..."

\$ 250.00



16. (Diary) Wadsworth, Nettie L., **Manuscript Diary of Nettie L. Wadsworth, an 18-year-old young woman of Morrisville, Madison County, New York, 1874**

16mo, pocket diary, 345 manuscript pages, bound in original dark blue leather, entries written in purple ink, in very good clean and legible condition.

The diary begins when Nettie was a seventeen-year-old student in the local school. She records her daily activities, in the classroom, at home, and social activities in town. Her education ends shortly after she turns eighteen and works in her home. She attends lectures, including some by African Americans and Native Americans, and educational events and longs to resume her schooling.

Sample Quotes:

“Monday January 5, 1874 ... Went to school we have had a long vacation and should begin our studies with new rigor Miss Preston our teacher, went home for her vacation ...”

“Thursday, January 8, 1874 Stormy went to school. We drew the map of New York for our lesson this afternoon...”

“Monday January 19, 1874 Thawed went to school. My birthday I am eighteen years of age it does not seem possible. I feel more like a child than a young lady ...”

“Tuesday January 20, 1874 Went to school Anne L lent me a book Laure or the Blighted Life, read part of it tonight it is very interesting Laure has lots of trouble I wonder if I shall ever have such experiences I hope not, the dark part of her life...”

Tuesday, January 27, 1874, Went to school all day... Evening Anne came down and called for me to go to the Indian Concert given for the purpose of getting funds to repair their church the Concert was not very good but we had fun enough to pay the admittance for which was 25 cts”

"Thursday February 5, 1874 Pleasant went to school we are working rather hard to get through our Arithmetic,, Evening went up and called for Eva R, we went up to singing school which is free for all to night I liked it very much we came back then up to the church they had a donation we stayed a while and had lots of fun..."

Tuesday February 10, 1874 Pleasant went to school had a headache all the morning got along quite well in Arithmetic to day. I am afraid I carried on in school this afternoon but I felt just like it... "

"Thursday February 12, 1874 ... Went to school. ... Called for Eva and went to hear O. G. Gilbert a colored Gent. Lecture it was very good he sang also a tearful song and then some Negro Jubilee songs he is an educated song and was a slave in South Carolina where the war broke out he lectures again tomorrow night."

Monday February 16, 1874 ... Went to school The Exhibition is given up for good partly on account of not having time enough and I think it is best so. Did not go out this evening only after the milk but stayed home and wrote in you old diary I enjoy it too very much I like to write and scribble all sorts of things."

"Thursday February 26, 1874 ... Eva had some pictures taken they were very nice. ... Anne called for me to go to singing school I went and she made me stay with her all night we went to sleep between two and three o'clock but we had a great deal to talk about"

"Friday February 27, 1874 ... Went to school it is the last day I am sorry to go home and all the girls say they are sorry to have me go but I suppose it is inevitable we spelled down this morning Miss Preston spelled and Wells put out the words I spelled them all down on the word "Hygiene" we finished and I practiced arithmetic. Charley came over after me and then I went to the dance with him and Ell..."

"Monday March 2, 1874 ... Charley Ell and I went t Court – Woodfords suit is being tried the evidence is strong that he is the incendiary. Hattie Towsley and Katie Thompson sat with us Flirted some with one of the Constables saw Rollin France did not speak to him he's improved in looks since I saw him last"

"Saturday March 7, 1874 Cold the men are working in the swamp finished one stocking and commenced another. Begun "Sights and Sensations of New York City." Charlie and I went down to Lauries this evening had a very fine time got home at eleven o'clock found John Lerner there he walked up from the village"

"Friday March 27, 1874 Pleasant Went to Teachers Examination do not really expect to pass. Went to Aunt Judiths to dinner..."

"Sunday May 31, 1874 Pleasant. Went down in the orchard and read E. L. came over brought a book and promised to bring me a picture of a certain young surveyor sometime. Evening. Was just getting ready to go to Church when L Billings drove up with Ellen so we all went down together wore my new dress and that tame Indian preached named Rendana ..."

"Sunday June 14, 1874 Charlie, Will, Mother, and I rode over to Peterborough saw Father's swamp lot went into Gerrit Smith's garden and on to the Orphan's Home grounds saw some of the children one very sweet little girl..."

"Thursday July 16, 1874 ... We went down to the Negro ball play "Newly" Miller has come to Morrisville. Bought a bell for Ma very handsome. ..."

"Saturday August 1, 1874 ... Charley and Ell came down There was a torchlight procession we stayed and saw it was grand the band played came up home"

"Sunday August 23, 1874 Cool. This is one of my dark days both in body and mind ..."

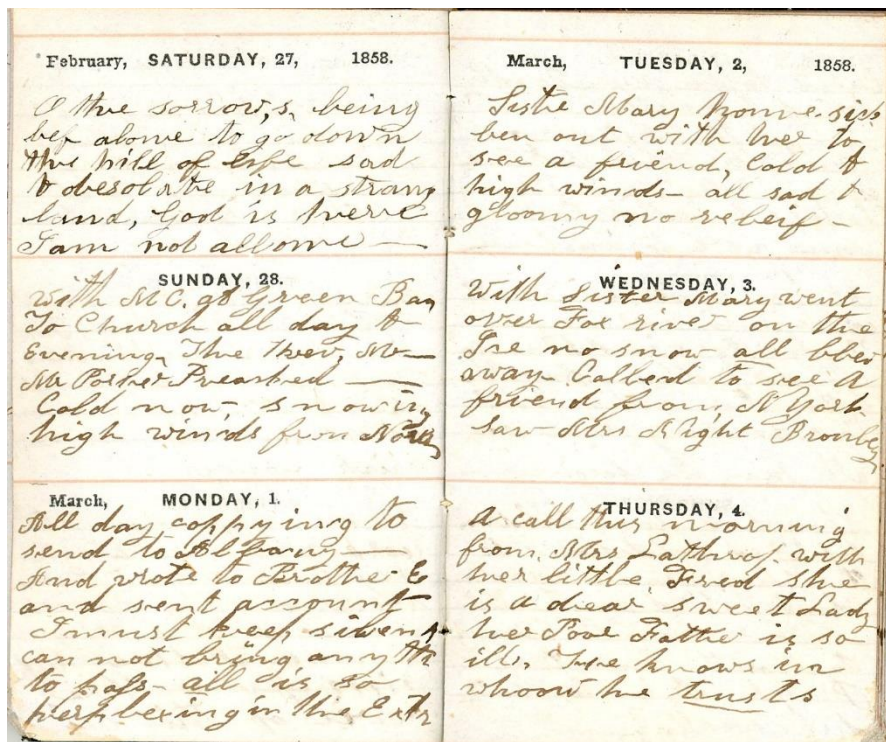
"Friday September 18, 1874 Rainy. I believe its more lonesome than it ever was here before I have seen so many during hoptime. ... Got a letter from Anna Lawrence who is in Binghamton at school she enjoys it very much I cannot help wishing that I had the same opportunities."

"Wednesday September 23, 1874 Pleasant. Ironed all day ... Ell and I intended to go to the Institute this afternoon but Mrs. Lewis came up so we did not E L came in. A deaf and dumb man came here selling soap did not buy any. Evening. J. L. came up after me to go to the Lecture it was by Mr. Higley and was very good after which the State Superintendent gave the teachers a short talk on the subject of attending Institute"

"Thursday September 24, 1874 ... Ell and I walked in this afternoon to Institute Dr. Belden talked on the art of teaching Went home with Jule to tea. Willie came with Ell to the lecture it was by Dr. Belden on Heroic Thinkers splendid J. L. walked up with me wanted me to go to Hamilton"

"Sunday December 27, 1874 ... I finished reading Satan in Society by a physicians ... Went riding with J.H. Nell went out of the road and tipped us out We called at Walden's got home at eleven ..."

\$ 325.00



17. (Diary-Wisconsin) **Manuscript Diary of an Unidentified Woman of Green Bay Wisconsin, 1858**

16mo, pocket diary, 109 manuscript pp., 8 pages of cash accounts, plus blanks, bound in original leather wallet style binding, text in good clean legible condition.

Diary of an unidentified woman, a former New Yorker, who had come to Green Bay, Wisconsin with her husband and children in 1857. Her husband and one child died, she sent another to school in Cleveland,

Ohio, and she remained in Green Bay, unhappy and longing to return east – which she did as soon as steam navigation opened in the spring of 1858.

“Friday, January 1, 1858 At Green Bay Wis – with Ab C- & her two little children Patty two years & 6 months Candace Prentiss four months Mary W spending the winter with us.”

“Sunday, January 3, 1858 Attended church to day The sacrament of the lords supper to day Few in church the people here do no know how much they lose by staying away from Christ.”

“Friday January 8, 1858 A cold gloomy day – One year to day, I was with my husband his fever raging his cough increasing, his request were few, only for cold water ice & snow on my face, head & neck”

“Sunday January 10, 1858 This a stormy day home alone all day shut up in my room yet my mind back where I was last year this day at the Astor House with my sick suffering husband”

“Monday January 18 I know, the sun shines as beautify in Green Bay as in my old home if I could only comfort myself to think so Oh the many sad changes in this”

“Monday February 1, 1858 All so sad around me here in Green Bay it is wrong to feel as I do I will & do strive to be content all change makes it still more gloomy I would do right”

“Wednesday March 3, 1858 With sister Mary went over Fox river on the ice no snow all blew away. Called to see a friend from N York...”

“Sunday March 7, 1858 Church all day, children baptized additions to the church, Sacrament administered by the Rev. Mr. Porter In evening to Monthly consert of Prayer & in to Methodist meeting.”

“Monday March 18, 1858 Sister gone to Mr Perry’s hopes to leave Green Bay soon I hope there will be nothing to prevent so lonely, so sad I shall be here in this room alone.”

“Wednesday March 17, 1858 A dark & rainy day very muddy shut in house all day – St. Patr. Day, fool Irish men thrashing the German band is out raining hard”

“Wednesday March 24, 1858 Wrote to my Dear Child at school in Cleveland, Ohio Oh that I could go to him, all alone in my sorrows only”

“Saturday March 27, 1858 Have been to the Female prayer meeting to Mrs. Butlers Mothers praying for their children. Oh my dear Ezra”

“Wednesday March 31, 1858 Still in Green Bay all so sad How can I stay & how can I leave – what can I do ...”

“Monday April 12, 1858 Steamer Michigan is in port first boat of this season from Buffalo. Boats commenced this day running to Menasha”

“Tuesday April 13, 1858 Cold & raining went to the noon day prayer meeting in lecture room only a few in I am so tried I know not what to do.”

“Monday April 5, 1858 Cold high winds in my room alone – Writing to mother in Brooklyn NY - & sisters C & Candace I am going to post office o that I may get better.”

"Saturday May 1, 1858 By invitation I went this morning to ride to see the 300 children of two schools marching 1 mile ½ on to the hill to spend May day"

"Thursday May 6, 1858 Went to Mrs. Colburn's to sew for the emigrants & poor ..."

"Sunday May 9, 1858 E. P. returned on way in stage broke down had trouble very muddy planks all afloat must pack my trunk & his to wagon Prepare to leave my dear M.C. & the little girls."

"Wednesday May 12, 1858 All ready for the boat time to go to the graves of my dear husband & my dear James Oh that I could take them away from this place how can I leave them."

"Thursday May 13, 1858 On Board Steamer Michigan – pleasant company a pleasant day growing warm passed Washington Harbour Red Banks"

"Friday May 14 At Mackinac raining went up to the fort could not find any thing pretty to take to the children = going rough"

"Saturday May 15 Into St Clare river crossing Saginac Bay, Beaver Island in the morning delightfully pleasant"

"Monday May 17, 1858, All or most in ... cabin sick A storm the lightning was heavy rain sea rolling past Erie in Buffalo at 12"

"Wednesday May 19, 1858 Morning oh how beautiful is this place [Albany] Fruit trees in full bloom have had showers the Earth well washed the grass looks like velvet..."

"Sunday May 23, 1858 To Church all day heard Dr. Sprague of the 2 Presbyterian Church – Full house A new organ quite a number of singers a sadness resting on every countenance."

"Tuesday June 1, 1858 Tomorrow think to go to Brooklyn to see that dear Moler Sisters & all that are so dear to me"

"Wednesday October 6, 1858 This morning left M I & Sophie with Mrs Sackrider for her home in Ogd'g St Lawrence Cou- Arrived on Thursday the 7th all well A cold & rainy day"

"Thursday October 21, 1858 This morning left Ogdensburg for Potsdam in the Express – at Canton over night"

"Wednesday October 27, 1858, All day in the house Mrs Allen called in deep grief on account of her son gone to California"

"Thursday November 18, 1858 This Thanksgiving day at church heard Mr. Kirk in the Presbyterian house The Funeral of Mrs. Baynor went to cousins at dinner at E W Prentis a funeral in the Baptist house"

"Friday December 24, 1858 At work for Hatty making pin cushions for little presents for little friends & trying to make myself useful but cannot I can not do as well as is possible for me"

"Wednesday December 29, 1858 All day at work for the Sabbath school it is but little I can do. I am all alone this, this thought must & will ever be upper most"

"Thursday December 29, 1858 Still at work for the school pen balls needle books & various other things are being made for the children in the school"

“Saturday, January 1 1859 At Ogdensburgh with Mrs Sackrider in the evening attended the childrens Festival at Eagle Hall... Some of our friends called reminding us of our old home – loved ones passed away, E.P at Cle. Ohio at present all sad... all dark & gloomy Twelve months this day since my dear N. S. walked out of our room & down stairs not able to come up with out help at Astor house Green Bay...”

\$ 300.00



18. Fewkes, Benjamin, **Collection of Correspondence and Ephemera, concerning Benjamin Fewkes and Family, lace and hosiery weavers, of Loughborough, Leicestershire, England, and Ipswich, Essex County, Massachusetts, considered to be the originator of the Hosiery Industry in America, 1819-1866**

49 letters, 120 manuscript pages, written on folio and quarto size sheets, some letters are joint letters, having one page written by a parent, another page from a sibling, all letters dated from 20 June 1819 to 15 October 1860. There are also 15 pieces of manuscript and printed ephemera, dated between 28 May 1820 to 9 May 1866. The ephemera includes a medical receipt (1820); foodstuff account (1824); account book of the household goods of Fewkes (1819); 1 manuscript page of verse (no date); manuscript confirmation of shares of stock in the New England Lace Manufacturing Company (1829); receipt for “two stocking frames” (1832), presumably the first stocking frames ever built in America; business card of Joseph Fewkes for his shoe and boot shop in New York City (c1830s); 2 used envelopes (no dates); 1 manuscript page of genealogical data of Benjamin Fewkes, his wife, and children includes birth dates of Fewkes and his wife, their marriage date, the birth dates of his children

(not dated, c1830s); 3 cut out engravings of scenes in England (not dated); and two property documents of Benjamin Fewkes, for land in Ipswich (1859 & 1866).

Benjamin Fewkes (1788-1869)

The lace makers and stocking weavers that immigrated to Ipswich, Massachusetts between 1818 and 1822 did so as a direct result of the Luddite Movement in England. Many of these lace makers and stocking weavers were employed at the factories of John Heathcoat at Nottingham. The Luddites were 19th Century English textile artisans who protested against newly developed labor-replacing machinery from 1811 to 1817. The stocking frames, spinning frames and power looms introduced during the Industrial Revolution threatened to replace the artisans with less-skilled, low-wage laborers, leaving them without work. The Luddite movement emerged during the harsh economic climate resulting from the blockades of the Napoleonic Wars, which saw a rise in difficult working conditions in the 37enerale factories. The fact that England was also at war with America from 1812-1815 increased the economic troubles. The economic troubles worsened with the postwar slump after the English victory at Waterloo in 1815.

The Luddite movement began in Nottingham on 11 March 1811 and spread rapidly throughout England over the following two years. Handloom weavers burned mills and destroyed pieces of factory machinery. The town of Loughborough had long been known as a center of the hosiery trade in England. It is situated about 15 miles southwest of Nottingham, the seat of the Luddite Movement. The knitting trade, Loughborough's staple, was conducted at this time mainly by home-working, with relatively few large workshops. The trade was largely in the hands of middlemen, called bag-hosiers, who put out work and rented frames to workers. The tradition in the Leicester area (including Loughborough) was for employers to extract frame-rents even when the workers were not receiving any yarn to work up, so there was a strong incentive to rent more frames than the market could keep in work, except during the busiest periods.

As commonly happens at times of depressed profits and sales, manufacturers sought ways of reducing costs in order to exploit what market opportunities existed. The time-honored ways of doing this were to cut wage costs and reduce quality and both these expedients were amply demonstrated in the hosiery trade of the east midlands. Although the knitting trades were in a state of constant innovation, with new processes being developed constantly, wages, in the form of piece-rates were inclined to fall as new processes, such as the Derby rib-frame became embedded, and ceased to be the property of small groups of skilled knitters. In addition the trade was a relatively open one, since the coarser and simpler forms of work were quickly learned, and strong young men and women could learn to operate a frame in their later teens.

The factor which was changing the face of the trade to the detriment of both workers and consumers, was the making of large pieces of knitted cloth on wide frames and making garments such as stockings by seaming and cutting them out. This process produced a greatly inferior garment since unlike a wrought garment it would unravel and disintegrate when the stitching broke. In addition, the shape of the garment was produced by wetting, stretching and shaping post-production, rather than being integrated into the manufacture by varying the number of stitches in a row. The consequence was to reduce the labor costs and produce a garment indistinguishable, until worn and washed, from a fully-fashioned stocking.

Since the hosiery masters depended upon frame-rents for an important part of their revenues, they ensured that the changes were felt mainly by the knitters and their families. They spread work thinly among the workforce, who found themselves working short time, or sometimes given no yarn at all to

work. By 1816 these changes were in full force, and the whole knitting community was being steadily pauperized.

It was at Loughborough on 28-29 June 1816 that Luddites attacked one of Heathcoat and Boden's lace mills. Heathcoat had moved to Loughborough after his factory at Nottingham had been attacked by Luddites. In 1809, a technological link was put in place in the textile industry when John Heathcoat, one of a number of inventors working in this field, patented a process to make machine-made bobbin lace on a specialized form of knitting frame, which Heathcoat called the "Loughborough" frame. A few years later, Heathcoat, with his partner John Boden, began lace-making on bobbin-lace frames in a three-story mill on Mill Street, between the Market-place and the Ashby Road, in Loughborough. Estimates on the size of this enterprise vary from a small mill employing fifty-five people, to a huge enterprise operating six to seven hundred frames. Boden, himself, at the trial of the Luddites in April 1817 said that the mill contained "fifty-five frames finished and unfinished (of which) fifty-three were at work, twenty-three on the first floor and thirty in the top story". The value of this plant is hard to estimate, but it is worth noting that the compensation offered Heathcoat and Boden after the attack amounted to £10,000 – a very considerable sum.

The reaction of the English authorities against the outrages of the Luddites was harsh. On several occasions the British Army was set against the Luddites. At one point, it is said that there were more troops fighting Luddites than were fighting Napoleon's Army on the Iberian Peninsula. A number of arrests of Luddite leaders were carried out. Swift trials with executions, or penal transportation took place. Troops were used to end the riots at Loughborough and for their crimes, six men were executed and another three were transported.

In many cases some of those found guilty were not connected to the movement, but the desire for swift trials to thwart the Luddites' movement was greater than for seeing actual justice served. It worked and the trials quickly ended the movement. Laws such as the "Frame Breaking Act" were passed making it a capital crime to break a stocking frame. It was with this scenario as a back drop that Benjamin Fewkes decided to immigrate to Ipswich, Massachusetts in 1818, smuggling along with him a stocking frame machine to America.

According to an article from 1935 published in the Loughborough Echo¹ the Fewkes family was an old standing family in Leicestershire County since as early as the 1630s. The article goes on to state that Benjamin Fewkes was responsible for the birth of the hosiery industry in the United States.

Benjamin Fewkes (also seen as Fukes) was born 13 April 1788, at Loughborough, England. He was apprenticed in the stocking knitting trade to his Uncle Cramp (a man whose name is mentioned in the letters offered here) who owned and operated a stocking shop in Quorn, a small village next to the university town of Loughborough. On coming of age, Fewkes was married by Parson Boyer of the Church of St. Bartholomew, in Quorn, to Elizabeth Smith on 21 May 1809. She was the daughter of Jarvis and Mary Smith, of Loughborough, England. Elizabeth was born on 22 February 1788. Together Benjamin and Elizabeth Fewkes would go on to have at least ten children: William (b.1810); Henry (b. 1812); Emma (b. 1814); Henry (b. 1816); Joseph (b. 1819); Edwin (b. 1821); Benjamin (b. 1823); Jesse (b. 1826); Elizabeth Sarah (b. 1829); and Emma (b. 1832).

Fewkes and his wife went to live at Loughborough carrying on their trade until 1818, when they decided to immigrate to the United States in company with one George Warner, who together helped to smuggle a stocking frame with them. At this time in British history it was illegal to take stocking frames out of England, with fines up to £500.

After a voyage of six weeks from Liverpool, Fewkes and Warner landed in Boston, Massachusetts, setting up their frame at Watertown, on the Charles River. Fewkes was a lace maker by trade and brought with him what is believed to be the first stocking machine in America. In 1820 he established the New England Lace Company in Watertown. A year later, he moved across the river to Newton, and worked in the lace factory until 1822, when he moved to Ipswich, where he continued to make lace. By the year 1832 the company in which he was a shareholder failed for want of lace thread. He then set up a small shop in his own yard, where he had two looms and where he continued to make stockings and underwear for the rest of his life. These two looms are said to be the first stocking looms made in America. They were made by the Peatfield brothers for Benjamin Fewkes. The brothers had worked at the New England Lace Company with Fewkes and Warner. Fewkes and Warner were weavers, the Peatfield brothers (James, Joseph, Sanford) were machinists. Fewkes had earlier sold his interest in the original frame to his partner George Warner, who set up his own shop, while Fewkes worked from his home.

Fewkes became a naturalized citizen of the United States on 20 December 1828. He shows up on the 1840 Census at Ipswich as the head of a household of seven (five males, two females), where two people were working in manufacturing, or trade. Later, in the 1850 Census, he and his family are still at Ipswich. Benjamin is apparently still working and listed as a weaver. With him are his wife Elizabeth and three of their children: Joseph, Emma, and Elizabeth. His real estate was valued at \$400.00. The 1855 Massachusetts State Census for Ipswich shows Fewkes as a stocking weaver. He is listed with his wife and the same three children as 1850. The 1865 Massachusetts State Census shows the family still at Ipswich. Benjamin is still listed as a weaver. On both the 1850, 1855, and 1865 censuses, Benjamin's son Joseph is not working and is listed as either an "idiot" or "insane."

Benjamin Fewkes appears to have died around 1869, at Ipswich. None of Fewkes's children followed their father's trade, rather they became woodworkers, while their descendants have distinguished themselves in other walks of life: Dr. Jesse Walter Fewkes, one time chief of the Bureau of Ethnology at the Smithsonian in Washington, D.C.; Arthur H. Fewkes, an organizer and charter member of the American Peony Society; and Ernest E. Fewkes, pioneer in radium experiments.

1. <http://www.quornmuseum.com/display.php?id=718>

See also: "*Fine Thread, Lace and Hosiery*" by Jesse Fewkes, a paper read before the Historical Society of Ipswich, 13 April, 1903, and published in the Publications of the Ipswich Historical Society, Volume XIII. This article, by a Fewkes family member, gives an account of Benjamin Fewkes and how the stocking frame was smuggled into America.

Description of Collection:

Of the 49 letters offered in this collection, 36 of them are incoming letters written to Benjamin Fewkes from his siblings, parents, aunt, uncle, or cousins. They are writing to him from back home in England. They live in the English towns of Quorn, Leicester, and Loughborough, in Leicestershire, in the east midlands of England. There is also one letter from London. Starting in the early 1830s, there begins correspondence (8 letters) from Fewkes' brother Joseph, who had immigrated to New York City and set himself up in a shoe and boot maker shop. There are also 4 letters written by associates, or friends, such as John Dale, of Boston (1), Tom Smallwood, of Newton Corner, Massachusetts (2), and James Key, of Nottingham, England (1). There is also one letter written by Benjamin Fewkes to his sister and her husband in England.

Some of the early letters from back home, in England, speak of the difficult economic times that were sweeping through England. A letter from his sibling back in England, written on 29 March 1820, recounts these times:

“It is true Mr. Wood broke where I had been about 14 months but Mr. [Deagon] did not broke and I still continue to work for Mr. [Deagon] in a yard and half on plain the stated price is [2] per rack but we have ad a general stop in our trade all over England for about 6 weeks by order of the [Patency], on account of the Death of the King and Duke of Kent...the present King and Queen we expect to be crowned 1 of August if ministers and people be united...” [sic]

A letter dated 27 August 1820 from London, by Benjamin's brother Joseph, who writes that he and his would like to immigrate to America due to the hard times in England. Joseph would eventually immigrate to New York City:

“...Brother I am happy to hear that you are all well and not likely to come back for any where is better than this unhappy country for things seem to be getting worse every winter and there is no prospect of being better until there has been a great change and that seems to be not far off for tho in the middle of summer the man is lucky that has work to do at low wages that will scarcely let him live. England is at this present time in a very unsettled state for the Government is trying the Queen for adultery in a most arbitrary and unlawful manner and the people seem determined to see her righted so where it will end God only knows. But to return to your Journey to America, I was at the that time all mad of going myself and if you had of let me know I should most likely been with you now, nor have I given up the thoughts of coming to America. But should like to have a letter from you first and should wish you to give candid answer in the first place I wish to know if there is a chance of setting up in any kind of business with chance of success for I but little here or if there is journey work to be had. I have heard a great deal of talk of the western country and should like to hear your opinion of it. It appears to me that if you once reach there a little property would settle a person. I have a little property I could bring with me, a hundred and forty pounds in money and a good stock of linen, beds, and every thing necessary for housekeeping, but wish to know what is the things most necessary to bring with us. Now if you will answer me this letter and give me every information you can you will oblige me much and if you think there is any thing I could bring better than money to let me know. But above all, answer this letter as soon as possible...” [sic]

Another letter, written jointly by his brother-in-law and sister, on 4 February 1821, continues on the hard times in England:

“...Dear Brother I hope you are better off where you are than we are here for it is dreadful, very little work to do and no money hardly for what you do...”

A letter from his brother Joseph, on 7 May 1832, to Benjamin living at Ipswich, County Essex, Massachusetts, informs his brother that he has finally arrived in America:

“Dr. Brother and Sister

I suppose you will be surprised to hear from me here, but me my wife and two children landed last Friday after a tolerable voyage of two weeks, all well in health thank God for it. I think of leaving New York for Philadelphia in about a week's time for the difficulty rooms past belief and so high rented, but shall hope to have a letter from you if possible before I go.”

A number of other letters are addressed to Benjamin at the "Lace Factory" at Ipswich. He appears to have been working with a "Mr. Blood, lace maker" whose name is mentioned as "in care of" on one letter written to Benjamin. An earlier letter from family in England is addressed to Benjamin at "Mr. White's factory, Watertown, near Boston," perhaps another partner in Fewkes' early venture in manufacturing lace.

His brother Joseph writes to Benjamin asking him to visit, he appears to have decided to remain in New York and operates a "Boot & Shoe Maker" business at 161 Greenwich Street in New York City. Another letter dated 10 February 1833, from Joseph, lets Benjamin know that he could do much better in New York City with his "Machines" than in the Boston area. He also gives him his condolences on the failure of Benjamin's lace factory:

"Dear Brother and Sister,

I rec'd yours which found us all in good health and hope this will find you all the same. But I feel extremely sorry at your loss but hope it will turn out better than you expect, but hope you will keep up your spirits for we are all liable to these crosses for I have had a tolerable share of them. But I hope will go on better with us both yet. I wish you was in York for I think you might employ your Machines better than making stockings for we are acquainted with a young couple that came over with us that brought a stocking frame 42 gage and they weave hair for Hair Dressers such as scalps and toupees and wigs and I have not the least doubt but you would learn at once on seeing which I could procure you very easy and there is but one frame employed in N York yet for they import them principally from France, but would prefer manufacturing them if they could."

Another letter from Joseph written on 19 August, likely not long after the above letter, relates the sickness then prevalent in New York City:

"Dear Brother and Sister

You must excuse not writing soon but things have been so deranged in this city owing to the sickness which has been dreadfully severe that we have not known how to act for at one time thought of leaving it but people from New York were not allowed to land at other places for the steamer would not take them on board. But thank God neither me nor mine have had any thing of a not better in health in our lives but it is almost left this city but I fear Ipswich will not escape it which I hope it may but if it should visit you keep your spirits live well on solid victuals never be without brandy in case of attack for the experience I have had in England and here tells me that the use of good brandy...is what I should recommend..."

The letters to Fewkes from family in England are interesting in that they show the strained relationships of families torn apart by immigration to America, knowing full well that they would more likely than not, never see their parents, or siblings again. The letters also describe the economic conditions in England from the viewpoint of textile workers, news concerning various family members, where they are finding work, or who they are being apprenticed out to.

One letter, written by Mr. and Mrs. Smith, the parents of Benjamin Fewkes' wife Elizabeth Smith, mentions seven different deaths in the family since their last letter:

"Loughborough August 4th, 1824

Loving Son & Daughter,

We embrace the opportunity in writing to you hoping it will find you all well. We are all very well, your sister Hannah Bates died Oct 15th 1823 in Northampton Infirmary it was her wish to go there and I went to see her and she was very happy. Your brother John Smith's youngest child is dead, your brother Jarvis Smith's youngest child is dead, your brother Wm. Smith has had 2 children and they are both dead, your Uncle Glover at Leicester is dead and he has left nothing to me nor to any of my family, only to your brother...your sister Ann Taylor has buried her oldest child..."

The only letter written by Benjamin Fewkes is written to his sister and brother-in-law back in England. Fewkes writes with details of his work, conditions in Massachusetts, and family news:

"Dear Brother and Sister

It is with pleasure I embrace this opportunity of writing a few lines to you, hoping they will find you in good health as they leave me and family at his time I thank God for it. We have 4 children besides Wm and Henry, they are all boys. Wm works in a lace frame 41 inch 12 points, I work in a 38 inch 13 points, which I got to work this spring I am getting about 8 dollars a week besides what Wm gets. Henry winds thread and goes to school. Joseph is a strong boy; he improves in his talk and understanding, but is very backward yet. Edwin is a lively little boy he goes to school. Benjamin stays at home and rocks Jesse to sleep in the cradle...We received three letters from Mr. [Baizen] two from you and one from sister Hannah, so I hope you will name it to them as I have not much time to write at this time. I have had a little talk with Mr. [Baizen] since he got back. He told me he saw your son Wm and offered him 2 pound a week and I think he may do very well with that if he come, which I would advise him to do likewise Mr. Roliston. Tell Roliston I saw the agent the other day and he told me it was the intention of the Company to enlarge their concern and he said they was going to send for him and Wm. Rudkin and they would give them 9 dollars per week each, and I think they may live very comfortable with that, besides laying up a little as provisions are cheap. House rent and fire wood are the dearest things we have. The house we live in is 40 dollars a year, there is six rooms in it, a barn and a large garden. You may get one for 20 or 30 dollars a year. Flour is 5 dollars a barrel, beef from 7 to 3 cents per pound, mutton 5, cheese 7, butter 15, sugar 11, tea from 80 cents to a dollar per pound (one hundred cents is a dollar), fire wood is 5 dollars a cord, 4 or 5 cords will last you one year. Now you must make your Home calculations and judge for yourselves. I have no doubt that you may do better here than staying at home as this is a growing country. If you came I would advise you to get all the knowledge you can about any machinery you think will be useful to us. Mr. Roliston would do well to bring his frame with him if he thinks he could skeam it not to lose it....The Methodists have built a new meeting house in this town, the pews were sold at auction. Mr Mason and I bought one large [pew], enough for both families. We attend the meetings pretty regularly. Most members are baptized in the river when they join the church. We have got a very good minister for the cause of Christ gains fast under his ministry...." [sic]

The Fewkes letters are a very interesting correspondence providing information on the beginnings of a branch of the textile industry in America. The letters also provide a picture of the lives of those being directly affected by the changes being wrought upon society, both in England and in America, by the introduction of new technology and the changing economics of the Industrial Revolution.

\$ 3000.00

Etats Unis d'Amerique.
BALTIMORE.

Consulat de France.

PASSEPORT.

N^o. 92.

Nous, **Louis Arcambal**, Consul de France,
pour l'Etat de Maryland, réfidant à Baltimore.

Signalement.

Agé — de 63 ans,
Taille de 5 Pieds 2 Ponces,
Cheveux Blancs,
Sourcils Châtains,
Front Elevé,
Yeux Châtains
Nez long.
Bouche moyenne.
Menton rond
Visage long

Signature du Porteur.

De la Roche

Accordons un Passeport a *M. Isaac Marie*

Delaroches, habitant de St Domingue,
(son Epouse et deux niées.)

Natif de *Charoller, Rhone et Loire*
pour se rendre à *Bordeaux par le navire*
Robert, cap^{te} Bricoll

Prions tous ceux à prier de laisser librement
passer l'v dit *St Delaroches* sans souffrir
qu'il lui soit donné aucun empêchement ni trou-
ble quelconque; mais au contraire lui prêter
aide & assistance, pour se rendre à sa destination.

Ordonnons que le présent soit enregistré en
notre chancellerie, conformément aux dispo-
sitions de la loi du 14 Ventose an 4.

Donné à **Baltimore**, sous le Timbre national
de ce Consulat, le 22 vendémiaire an 14.

Enregistre par nous, Sous-
signé, Chancelier du Consu-
lat de France à Baltimore.

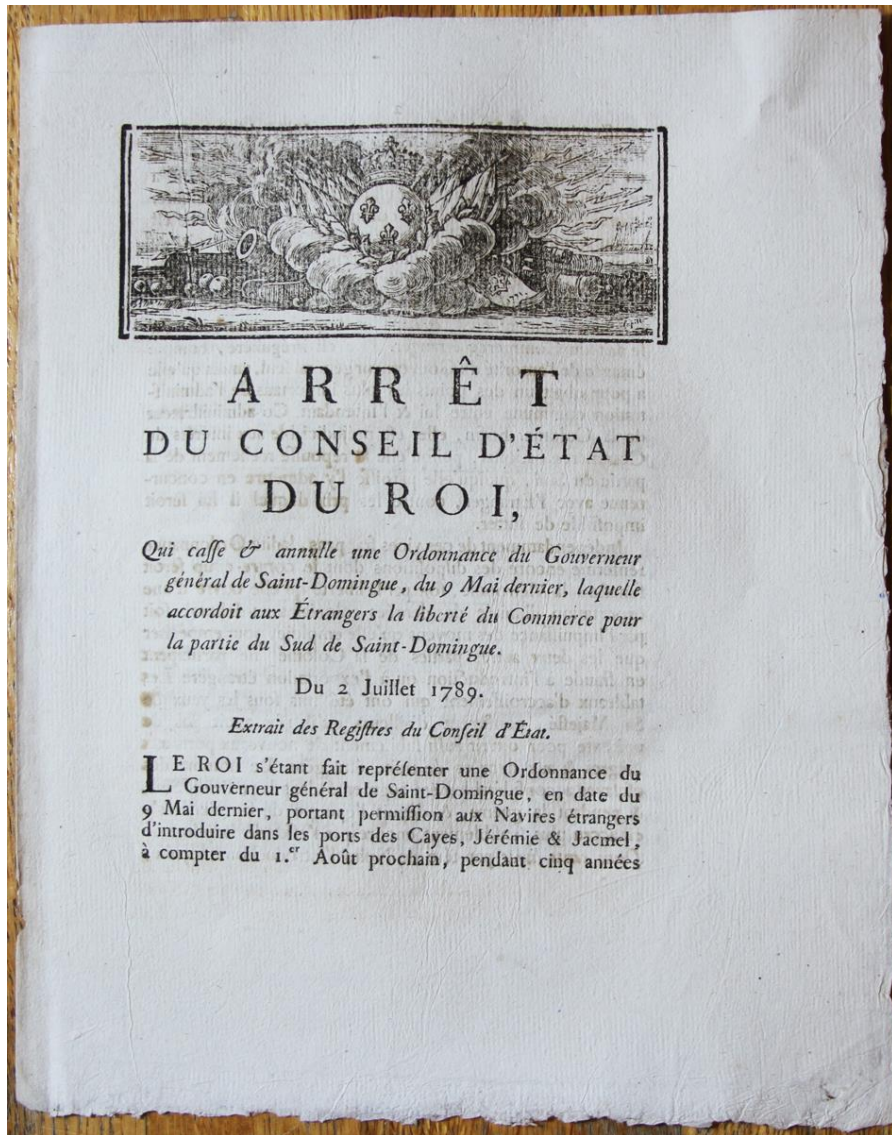


L. Arcambal

19. (Haiti) **Etats Unis d'Amerique. Baltimore. Consulat de France Passeport. Nous, Louis Arcambal, Consul de France, pour l'etat de Maryland, resident à Baltimore ...**

[Baltimore: c. 1806] partially printed single sheet measuring 13 x 8 ¼ inches, accomplished in manuscript, formerly folded, in very good, clean condition.

Passport for Isaac Marie Delaroches, age 63, "habitan de St. Domingue" his wife and two nieces, who were returning to France from Baltimore. Delaroches had likely fled Haiti because of the Haitian Revolution to America. He was a native of Charoller, Rhone et Loire. The passport is signed by Louis Arcambal, the French consul in Baltimore and by Delaroches. \$ 250.00



20. (Haiti) La Luzerne, Cesar-Guillaume de, **Arrêt du Conseil D'état du Roi, Qui case & annulle une Ordonnance du Gouverneur 44eneral de Saint-Dominge, du 9 Mai dernier, laquelle accrodoit aux Étrangers la liberté du Commerce pour la partie du Sud de Saint-Domingue. Du 2 Juillet 1789. ...**

Versailles: De l'Imprimerie Royale, 1789, sm. Quarto, 4 pages, a fine, clean copy.

Wroth and Annan 2079 Allows foreign ships into the ports of Cayes, Jeremie and Jacmel ports in southern Haiti, and the importation of: "des Noirs, (slaves) farines (from America) & autres objets."

\$ 500.00

21. Henderson, Levi, **Manuscript Diary and Physician's Day Book of Dr. Levi Henderson, of Iowa, Oregon, and Washington Territory, kept before, during, and after his military service with Co. C, 46th Iowa Volunteer Infantry during Civil War, and his medical practice in Oregon and Washington Territory, 1855-1875**

folio, 259 manuscript pp., entries dated 1855 to 12 October 1875; bound in contemporary calf over boards, boards worn, pieces of the cover leather missing, and slightly warped, a couple of leaves loose,

a few others missing, otherwise in good condition, nearly all the pages are at least partially used, entries written in both ink and pencil in a legible hand.

An interesting ledger offering up two decades of Levi Henderson's activities on the fast-developing mid-western and western frontier, punctuated by the Civil War. The writer was a physician and much of the latter part of the ledger is devoted to treatment of patients in the various towns he lived, as well as the drugs he prescribed for their ailments.

The diary chronicles Levi's life from his move as a teenager from Morgan Co., Indiana in 1855, to Dallas County, Iowa. There are also entries about his life as a young teacher in Des Moines, Iowa; as well as random jobs as he tries to find his footing as a young man. He eventually volunteers in the Army, where he continues his diary through the Civil War. The diary continues after the war as he practices as a physician in Oregon and Washington Territory, and he uses the journal to keep accounts of his medical practice.

Henderson avoided military service until the Civil War had less than a year left, and on 1 May 1864 we find the following entry:

"Volunteered this morning at Redfield Dallas Co., Iowa."

Henderson goes on to detail his training and 100-day service with Co. C., 46th Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry. On 11 June 1864 we find:

"The whole regiment was formally mustered into the service today...Also drew clothing, arms, accoutrements, etc."

Following this entry there are day-by-day descriptions of camp life, disease, deprivations, and debilitation. By the end of October 1864, he was back at home recuperating:

"I am quite weak and much reduced in flesh. Six months ago, I weighed 150 lbs., now only about 90 lbs."

By 1868, Henderson is in Oregon, with many entries in the ledger describing cold, rainy days, and in the early 1870's he is devoting most of the space in the journal to prescriptions and treatments of his patients. He is now evidently practicing as a physician. There are also general writings on health, chemistry, and related matters; financial accounts; and commentary and philosophical musings.

There are a couple of prescriptions pasted down in the rear from his later physician's practice in Oregon, as well as an 1875 calendar and engraving of Des Moines Iowa pasted on the inside rear cover.

The first section in the ledger, covers his life from 1855 in Morgan County, Indiana, until his enlistment in May 1864, and chronicles his father's efforts to rebuild his blacksmithing business in Iowa after the failure of a railroad company in Indiana made his shop and property less valuable, and they moved to Dallas County, Iowa in a forty-five-day wagon trip in 1858. His father, as well as Levi, and his brothers Taylor and Thomas helped to build a farm and cabin for themselves. Levi attended the first schoolhouse in Washington Township that same year. He later went to school in Des Moines, Iowa, where Levi was teased for being a "country boy":

"...being a country chap, I had a very tough time with the students until I blacked a few eyes and faces."

Great details in this section describing the schoolhouse, environment and conditions, bullies, layout and more. He also takes the time to list his pupils one by one.

Levi graduated and expressed a desire to become a teacher, which he later did, but also peruses odd jobs like rail making, producing art, and more, none of which seemed to suit him or prove remunerative. At this point in the diary the drumbeats of civil war begin to sound, with talk of the pending Southern rebellion:

"A gathering of the people shows a determination that the South shall pay dearly for attempting a dissolution of the Union. The old flag went to the top of the Liberty pole amid long and loud shouts of enthusiasm."

The diary then jumps to 1862, and Levi muses sadly about friends lost in battle that have left town to never return. Before a local hunt, he laments:

"...many of my most loved and valuable friends have gone from the trials of time. On the gory fields of battle many now repose whom I was once was to adore."

Henderson briefly becomes a clerk in Indianapolis for his uncle, where he meets an old friend just returned from battle. He also mentions many soldiers and friends nearby. He decides to enlist in military service with a 100-day infantry regiment. The journal has accounts for his time in the military, disease in his company, rebel spies being arrested, trains being shot at, deaths in his regiment, the plunder and destruction of Memphis, shipwrecks, accounts of encounters with drunks and soldiers, military life, sights and sounds, caring for an ailing brother on his deathbed in the hospital at Camp McClellan, while also suffering from dysentery, etc.

Much of the journal after his Civil War experiences consists of various accounts and medical entries, giving names of people he treated, the treatments prescribed, etc. There are also several pages of philosophical thoughts and musings, two copies of letters, etc.

The full contents of the journal are as follows:

- Diary, 49 pp., entries dated 1855 to 1868; with 23 of these pages focused on his Civil War service.
- Accounts, 62 pp., entries dated 31 December 1868 to 23 January 1873; includes several dozen accounts, giving names, items, purchased, services rendered, cost, dates, etc. [An index in rear appears to be for these accounts]
- Copy of a letter, 2 pp., dated 18 August 1862; written to S.S. Murphy, presumably by Levi Henderson, discusses a possible religious debate via correspondence between the two men.
- *"Inventory bought, etc."*, 2 pp., dated 1870; gives names of items and purchase costs.
- *"Prescriptions at St. Helen's"*, 10 pp., contains prescriptions numbered #1864 to #2169, dated 29 November 1871 to 12 September 1872; these appear to be prescriptions provided by Henderson to his patients and contain the patient's name, dated, prescription number, medicine, medical problem.
- *"Shanghai Valley"*, 1 pp., prescriptions given out in this location, dated 27-31 Oct, 1872; contain name of patient, dated, prescription number, medicine, medical problem.
- Map of vegetable garden plots and list of items planted, 2 pp., dated 1874.
- 1 page "Family & Personal Expenses" account, dated 1873.

- *"Prescriptions in Monticello, W.T."* [Washington Territory], 14 pp., dated 23 October 1873 to 2 December 1874; prescriptions numbered #2167 to #2234, #2301 to #2334, #2368 to #2468; gives names of medicine, treatments, date given out, sometimes the patients name, etc.
- *"History of Cases,"* 4 pp., dated 8 November 1869 to 28 February 1870; gives name of person, medical problem, dates, medicine.
- Philosophical musings, 16 pp., not dated; natural laws, matter, motive powers, electricity, light, science, etc.
- *"History and Treatment of W.G. Stickles," "Annie Rue,"* 5 pp., October 1874; closer look at two individual cases.
- *"Stayton, Marion Co., OR.,"* 54 pp., dated 22 March 1875 to 5 October 1875; appears to be cases and prescriptions prescribed numbered #2469 to #2694; gives names of medicines/treatments, dated given out, names of patients, etc.
- *"Name, Rank, Nativity, P.O. and County Address of all the Members of C Company 45th Iowa Infantry Volunteers..."* 4 pp., dated 18 May 1864.
- Miscellaneous memoranda and notes, etc. 33 pp.

Levi Henderson (1840-1900)

Levi Henderson was born in Indiana about 1840. He was the son of blacksmith Robert Tyrrell Henderson (1815-1898) and his wife Letitia "Lettie" Jackson (1819-1897). His father started out in Kentucky. He is then married in Morgan Co., Indiana in 1837, he next shows up in the 1850 Census with his family at Brown, Morgan Co., Indiana. Levi tells us in his journal that they lived in Mooresville, a half mile from Brooklyn, Morgan County, Indiana, between 1848 and 1855. Levi was the oldest of ten children. Levi's father built a dwelling, blacksmith shop, and a small grocery house along the proposed Indianapolis & Albany Railroad, however after the survey was completed by the railroad, the railroad failed, making the Henderson family' property lose its value. It was at that point the family moved to Iowa in April of 1858.

By 1860 Levi was on his own; and his parents and siblings were living in Washington Township, Iowa.

In June 1863, when Levi Henderson signed up for the military draft, he was residing in Washington Township, Dallas County, Iowa employed as a teacher. Henderson was 23 years old when he enlisted on 18 May 1864. He mustered in with his regiment on 10 June 1864 and mustered out 23 September 1864, in Davenport, Iowa, at the expiration of his 100-day term of service.

The 46th Iowa Infantry was organized at Davenport, Iowa, and mustered in for one-hundred days Federal service on 10 June 1864, as part of a plan to raise short term regiments for service as rear area garrison duty to release veteran troops for Sherman's Atlanta Campaign. The 46th Iowa garrisoned strategic points on the Memphis & Charleston Railroad. The regiment was mustered out at Davenport on 23 September 1864.

A total of 918 men served in the 46th Iowa at one time or another during its existence. It suffered 6 enlisted men who were killed in action or who died of their wounds and 25 enlisted men who died of disease, for a total of 31 fatalities.

After the war, on 12 March 1868, Henderson married Sarah Francis McCann in Marion, Oregon. McCann was born in Iowa. In the 1870 Census Henderson and his family are found enumerated in Sheridan,

Yamhill Co., Oregon. He was listed as a physician, living with his wife Sarah and a two-year old son William, born in Oregon.

In 1880, Henderson and his family were enumerated at Salem, Marion Co., Oregon. Henderson is still a physician and added a second son Charles, who was born in Washington Territory, showing that the family had lived there sometime between 1870 and 1880. The ledger offered here shows entries for Monticello, Washington Territory during this time period (1874).

There was also a third son, Robert Garfield Henderson (1881-1953), who was born just after the 1880 Census. Sarah McCann Henderson lived with Robert after the death of her husband in 1900. Robert was post-master at Salem, Oregon at the time. A fourth son Leo, who was adopted, died in 1894, not quite three years old.

In May 1888, Levi applied for a veteran's pension. Dr. Levi Henderson died on 28 May 1900 and was buried in Claggett Cemetery, Keizer, Marion Co., Oregon. After his death, his wife applied for a veteran's widow's pension.

Sarah McCann Henderson outlived her husband and died on 26 March 1917. She was buried with him in Claggett Cemetery

Sample Quotes:

"Brooklyn Morgan County, Indiana 1855

This is a beautiful little village on the right bank of White Lick, a small tributary of White River. It is situated twenty miles from Indianapolis, the capital of the state, south, and north of the County seat Martinsville nine miles. To this place father came early last spring. We have for seven or eight years lived in Mooresville five and half miles north of this place. A railroad has been surveyed running though this place called the Indianapolis and New Albany RR. The grading being finished, the Co. failed. Usual consequences follow – depreciation of real estate all along its route. Here father built a dwelling, blacksmith shop, small grocery house, and in 1858 April 27 left for Dallas Co., Iowa.

1858 Our trip from Indiana to Iowa lasted forty-five days. The roads through Illinois were unusually muddy. In Eastern Iowa were some better. Father's farm lies on the west of North Raccoon River, eleven miles north of the co. seat – Adel, west of Des Moines twenty-five miles.

Brothers Thomas and Taylor and myself assisted father in his first efforts at farming. Broke about twenty acres of prairie. Built a log cabin and stable &c. In the fall I commenced a four-month term of school in Washington Township, Greene Co. The first school taught in this district. Here I was surrounded by nineteen little boys and girls. Here was a queer school. I was only nineteen years old, and appeared five years younger, not being large than a twelve-year old boy, I was soon denominated by the name 'Little Teacher.' "

"Rose Hill Mar 27th 1863

Closed my term here today. It has been a very full school, numbering by register about sixty-four and some eight or ten names crossed making seventy-four.

A family of the name of Hartman gave me much trouble in my school, because I attempted to teach composition, and required declamation. The school is fifteen years behind the time. Large overgrown boys and young men too never think of more than to learn to read and write, and some few study arithmetic. Horrible neighborhood this. In discharge of my duties had many personal difficulties with the

Hartman's, who are so heathenish that they carry bowie knives to school to use on me. On one occasion had an altercation with O.C.H. one of my pupils. On this day, they brought some drunken felons to school to 'thrash me and break my school up in a row,' but the good citizens of whom there are many, anticipating them came in and drove them off. Gladly I close this term of school and turn homeward again."

"Sunday May 1st 1864

Volunteered this morning at Redfield, Dallas Co., Iowa. Went to Adel in the afternoon thence up the Racoon River in company with Mr. Hain. We received eight recruits on Monday. On Tuesday took five men to R.

Returned to R worked a few days on the church. Organized our company on May 17th at Redfield, by electing Jacob R. Vanmeter of Adel, Captain; J.A. Main of Redfield, 1st Lieut, J.W. Cummins of Morrisburg, 2d Lieut. Election of non-commissioned offices postponed."

"Sunday May 22d 1864

St. Fremont Church today in Sugar Grove Tp. Remember ever this Sunday evening. Brother Thomas and myself and our friends met per chance for the last time at Mrs Adams, Sugar Grove, for tomorrow we are 'off for the wars.' Oh! What a pleasant evening passed."

"Monday 23d May

Took leave of all my friends. Took my young friend to her school and with a 'soldiers farewell' at the 'old point' of timber w of Racoon, left her forever. Reached Redfield at 12:30 thence to Adel by four o'clock."

"May 24th 1864 to 26th inst.

All are anxious to leave. The bitter restless feeling of animosity between Union men and Copperheads was manifested all day. The youngest of the soldiers, headed by some bad fellows (non commissioned officers by the way) commenced swearing the Copperheads. Very exciting time. During the row I left for Des Moines. Left brother Tom behind."

"June 2d [1864]

Visited Rock Island Barracks, Ill, this afternoon. Saw the 'Gray Beard' Regt, they are guarding the Rebel prisoner – 7,500 in no., at Rock Island."

"June 9th 1864

Helped to inspect muster rolls of company today. Acting as Co. Clerk today."

"Tuesday June 14th 1864

Rose, packed our knapsacks, and at seven o'clock took up line of march for the city of Davenport. At 8:40 eve reached the train and soon were gliding swiftly along over the fine prairies of Illinois, and all along the first part of the road, at every station, village, and town, received hearty cheers from the loyal Union loving citizens. These pretty villages, towns and cities are rendered doubly so by the presence of fair, kind, generous and true hearted American ladies..."

"Thursday June 15th [1864]

The mumps are raging in our company. I am quite well. Our house last night was the open air, down in a deep dirty hole near the rail road. Cairo is a dull place. Business sluggish. I am not more than able to march. Moved camp Thursday morning towards the river."

"Saturday 18th June [1864]

How grateful I feel for such a casual provision for my comfort in the shape of an open space in the freight, on the bow of the boat, where I am sheltered from the hot rays of the sun. At 12 o'clock midnight we arrived at Memphis, the great military depot of the Army of the Mississippi.

On our passage down, there has been but little of interest to relieve the dull monotony of soldiers' life. The principal object was Ft. Pillow whose blackened ruins bear testimony that the reported horrible massacre is really true. The parapets look as fresh as though but just vacated, one could almost fancy seeing the guards on duty, and gunners lounging around the barricade. We also saw a few gunboats along the river. They looked so grim and gloomy. I have suffered from dysentery very severely all the way."

"Sunday 26th [June 1864]

Received from Capt. J.R. Vanmeter notice of appointment as Co Clerk. Although no extra pay is involved, I am thankful enough in having my duties lightened. This P.M. wrote a long letter to R. We are ordered to Colliersville tomorrow. It seems that we are needed there. That place is on the Memphis and Charleston R.R. 25 mi East of this city. Our trains have been frequently fired into on this road and Gen. Washburn has concluded to put a stop to it. My diarrhea that has for some time troubled me is now assuming the chronic form. I know not what to do..."

"Monday 13th Sept [1864]

Today, for several miles we saw many signs of a wreck above, horses, mules, boxes and casks floating in the river. We passed the wreck just below New Madrid. It was a steamer loaded with cavalry and supplies. She was sunk to the guards at the bow, while the stern lay about six feet below. Brother Thomas has been getting worse all the way up and now at night."

"Tuesday 14th of Sept [1864]

After we arrived at Cairo, his [his brother Thomas] symptoms prove to be of Typhus Fever, very alarming. Went on the cars tonight. Thomas became insane and frantic and continued in this condition until he arrived at Davenport, Iowa.

"Friday 17th Sept 1864

Tonight, we are in Camp McClellan Hospital. Thomas seems more rational, but more weak. He is unable to rise."

"Saturday 24 Sept [1864]

Tommy is quite wild with fever. I am some better. Oh! What shall I do surrounded as I am with dying men."

"Sunday 25th Sept 1864

Tommy still is dangerously ill. Our regiment was mustered out on the 23d. These hospitals (Camp McClellan) are under charge of Dr. Baker. There could possibly be no better choice or situation for a hospital. We are in Ward No. 3. I am detailed to nurse. I am too weak to do it as it should be done. It seems as though I must die and brother Toma too. His fever continues high and oh! When it does cease Dr. B. must then do his best. Sometimes Thomas seems like a mad man..."

"Sept 28th [1864]

Tommy is no better yet. My dysentery still continues. Oh! I am so weak. It would be sweet relief to die were it not for my brother."

"Oct 4th [1864]

My brother's case now approaches the critical point; he looks as though he would surely die. His Christian character, his hope of immortality, eternal life, buoys me up; the thought may fall asleep and go to fill the rank of another better army, fills me with strange desire to depart with him. It may be but a few days longer."

"Thursday 20th Oct [1864]

We will go home as soon as possible."

"Thursday 27th [Oct 1864]

...We travel about one week laying over every night for Thomas., He is so weak. Arrived home ...I am quite weak and much reduced in flesh. Six months ago, I weighed 150 lbs., now only about 90 lbs. How pleasant to feel myself at home where I can rest, even if I never do recover. Rain very hard this P.M. Sensation produced by appearance of my friend R.A. She heard that I was in hospital and would not get home, of course she was disappointed."

"Sunday Jan 31st 1868

Rose late. Called at Mrs. Armstrong to get horse to go to Mr. Hawthorne's to get some medical plants. 'Too stormy I should not like to have the horses go out today.' Returned home, found Uncle Harrison, and Mr. Alice there. Made contract with H for land claim purchased from Geo. Phillips. 'Strange thing coming on the earth' so says Harry McCann. White neckties and [widows] are queer. Rained all day."

\$ 2000.00

22. (Hunsicker – Mason Letters) **Correspondence of University of Pennsylvania graduates, science teacher Mary Gwendolyn Hunsicker, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and her fiancé medical student James Bryant Mason, of Urbana, Illinois, 1922-1934**

288 letters, 1217 manuscript and typed pp., (284 retained mailing envelopes), dated 26 June 1922 to 31 August 1934, with bulk of correspondence (284 letters) dating from 1923-1924; Also included are photographs, 3 postcards, 6 telegrams, 8 greeting cards, and 11 miscellaneous pieces of ephemera.

Description of Correspondence:

The 288 letters consist of the correspondence between Mary Gwendolyn Hunsicker and her future husband James Bryant Mason. The couple met while in college at the University of Pennsylvania in

Philadelphia. Mary went to Louisville, Kentucky to work as a science teacher for the State Board of Health, the correspondence continues while Mason was still at Penn studying medicine. There are several summer vacations when the two went to different places, she traveling around the country and to Canada and Cuba, and he went back home to Illinois, where he worked in a medical laboratory as a research assistant for the summer (of 1923) before returning to school in the fall. The couple married in 1925 and thus these letters are from the period of their courtship, two years prior to their marriage. The correspondence includes 91 letters written by Mary Gwendolyn "Gwen" Hunsicker to James "Bryant" Mason, and 156 letters written by Mason to Hunsicker, with 41 miscellaneous letters written to Hunsicker by family, or friends.

The letters have much on life and studies at the University of Pennsylvania as the incoming letters to Hunsicker are written by friends from Penn, and the letters from Mason were written while he was still a student at Penn. Hunsicker relates events in her life starting out as a medical/science teacher for the Kentucky State Board of Health. She dreams of returning to Philadelphia to study medicine, but Mason, her future husband, was not keen on her becoming a doctor, nor her continuing as a teacher.

A detailed inventory of this correspondence follows:

91 letters, 325 manuscript pp., dated June 1923 to July 1924, written by Mary Gwendolyn Hunsicker, to James Bryant Mason; Mason at first is at home in Urbana, Ill, while Hunsicker is at her family's home in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; she takes a couple of trips across the river to Trenton and Asbury Park, New Jersey, before traveling cross country on vacation visiting Colorado Springs, Colorado; Yellowstone National Park; Los Angeles, Riverside, and San Francisco, California, and some points in between; she then returns to her family's home in Philadelphia, but stops in Buffalo, New York first; she briefly stays in Philadelphia before going away to work/teach at Louisville, Kentucky for the State Board of Health at the end of August 1923; she now writes from Louisville, to Mason, who is still in Philadelphia, where he is studying medicine at the University of Pennsylvania; by July 1924, Hunsicker returns to Philadelphia and Mason is back at home in Urbana, Ill; they spend the summer of 1924 at their respective homes; there are no further letters written by Hunsicker, so we can assume she moved back to Philadelphia where Mason was still in school and thus there was no need for further correspondence.

41 letters, 138 manuscript pp., dated 1922-1934, written by various individuals to Mary Gwendolyn Hunsicker; Hunsicker was located either at her home in Philadelphia, or in Louisville. Her correspondents were mainly friends from Philadelphia, some of whom were fellow Penn students; these individuals are: her father H.B. Hunsicker, (3); as well as other friends, or associates from Philadelphia such as John W. Klopp (2); Myra (2); Reg (3); El (2); M.S. Iszard (4); E.M. English (1); Emily (1); Ethel Boardman (1); & Muzzy (1); other writers are: Dorothy, of Flushing, L.I. (1); Ellen E. Converse, of Louisville (1); cousin Frances Harrison, of Trenton, New Jersey (1); Ethel, of Princeton, (2); Mrs. F.F. Stephens, of Columbia, Missouri (1); Grace K. Keller, of Chicago, Illinois (1); Mabel, of Trenton, (1); and her future mother-in-law Mrs. J.S. Mason, of Urbana, Illinois (1); there are also 11 letters written to Hunsicker by a man named John Holden, of Bennington, Vermont and Cambridge, Massachusetts; there is also 1 letter written in 1934 to Hunsicker by her mother, after she was married to Mason.

156 letters, 754 manuscript pp., dated February 1923 to December 1924 (154 letters) and August 1934 (2 letters) written by James Bryant Mason, to Mary Gwendolyn Hunsicker. Mason was either at home in Urbana, Ill (Spring/Summer 1923) or in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (Fall of 1923 and after), studying at the University of Pennsylvania. Hunsicker during this time was either at home in Philadelphia, before her stay in Louisville, Kentucky, and after her return to Philadelphia. Hunsicker spent some time in 1923 traveling cross country and to Canada to Jasper Park and Banff Springs in Alberta, and Toronto, Ontario. Mason wrote to her while she was on the road in Canada, and also when she toured the western states.

Hunsicker made a trip to Havana, Cuba, and New Orleans, Louisiana in 1924, and Mason wrote to her at both locations. Mason went back home to Illinois in the Summer and early Fall of 1924 and wrote Hunsicker from there and other locations in the Midwest. There are also 5 small black and white photographs attached to a 1924 letter taken by Mason from his dormitory window overlooking the Penn campus showing some of the college's buildings; there are also an additional 5 snapshots (same size), of individuals and of Benedict Arnold's House in Philadelphia, all labeled; plus an additional 8 photographs not labeled of a painting, outdoor landscapes, etc.; there are also 2 later letters from 1934, from Mason to Hunsicker, after they were married.

Mary Gwendolyn Hunsicker (1900-1984) and James Bryant Mason (1898-1980)

Henry B. Hunsicker was the second son of Garret T. Hunsicker (1844-1895) and his wife Maria Reiff. The Hunsicker family traces their origins back to Swiss born Valentine Hunsicker (1700-1777) who immigrated to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1717, making his way into northern Bucks County, Pennsylvania, becoming a pioneer of Skippack, Pennsylvania, where with his uncle Henry Klemmer, built the second Mennonite meetinghouse in America, which became the largest and most influential congregation in America.

Henry inherited the Hunsicker farmstead where he was born on 1 June 1873. This farmstead dated back to his 18th Century immigrant ancestor Valentine Hunsicker. Henry was the last Hunsicker to own the farmstead, as he sold it outside of the family and moved to Philadelphia where he lived, and eventually died on 30 June 1912.

Henry married Minnie Swartley Kriebel (1876-?) on 14 November 1899. They had one child, Mary Gwendolyn Hunsicker. The Hunsicker family operated a hotel at 1808 Ridge Avenue in Philadelphia. They appeared to have rented at the hotel themselves. In the 1920 Census there were no less than 24 lodgers, all men, but for one female. It appears that Mrs. Hunsicker ran the hotel and her husband was a superintendent at a market. In 1910, Henry was found as a superintendent at the market, but the family did not yet run a hotel. They were living at this time (1910) in the Mt. Airy section of Philadelphia.

The Hunsicker's daughter, Mary Gwendolyn Hunsicker, was born on 26 August 1900, in Philadelphia. She was baptized at Wentz's Church of Worcester Township, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania, on 2 December 1900. When the Hunsicker family moved to Philadelphia they lived at 1808 Ridge Avenue. Mary attended the University of Pennsylvania where she graduated with a Bachelor of Science in Biology in 1922. The college yearbook shows that Mary was active in the Alpha Omicron Pi sorority, the Fencing Team, Field Club, the Undergraduate Association, the Y.W.C.A., and a University Settlement Volunteer. After graduating from the University of Pennsylvania, Mary took a temporary job teaching and working for the Kentucky State Board of Health in Louisville.

Mary married James Bryant Mason in 1925, in Philadelphia. Mason also attended the University of Pennsylvania, where he studied medicine and became a surgeon. He had previously lived in Urbana, Illinois, with his parents and siblings, where he graduated from Urbana High School in 1917, he then received an A.B. from the University of Illinois.

James Bryant Mason was born on 22 April 1898, in Penfield, Illinois, the son of Dr. Jams S. Mason and his wife Lena. When Mason registered for the WWI draft, he was already listed as a student in the S.A.T.C. at Ft. Sheridan. He also served in the Medical Reserve Corps in WWII. The couple presumably met while both were attending the University of Pennsylvania.

In July of 1929, Mary was found as a passenger on a ship sailing from England to America with her husband.

In 1930, the Hunsicker family (Mr. & Mrs.) and Mary, were found living at their hotel, the Census now shows Mr. Hunsicker running the market and hotel. Mary was married and had a two-year old daughter, but her husband James Bryant Mason was not enumerated with them. The family was still renting at the hotel. Mary was listed as a public-school teacher.

When the 1940 Census was taken, Mary was found living at Perkiomen Township, in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, enumerated with her surgeon husband, James Bryant Mason, and their daughter Gwendolyn, now twelve years old. They owned their home. The census states that the couple's daughter was born in New Jersey, so it appears they spent a brief time in that state before moving back to Pennsylvania. The Masons were next found living in Arlington, Virginia, in the 1950s.

Mary Gwendolyn Hunsicker Mason died in July of 1984. Her last residence was given as Collegeville, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania. Her husband predeceased her on 17 November 1980.

Sample Quotations:

"Dear Bryant,

Please don't faint at the wild paper, but I have had it for years.

I have waited three days for your letter, but at last it came this afternoon. Did you say I would get bored reading your epistles? Well then, I guess I like to be bored.

...I came home had lunch and went over to school to masquerade at commencement in a cap and gown. Hot!! It was 96 in the shade. And we all assembled between College Hall and Houston Club in the boiling hot sun. It makes me sizzle to think of it now. Then we marched over to the gym and after we had all marched in and were seated, the faculty came in. The deans of the various schools read out the names of the graduates. You stood up as your name was called and remained standing until the list was completed. Then the dean presented the students as a whole to Penniman and the various degrees were conferred, after which we "switched" our tassels.

Guess what – wonders will never cease, Daddy and Mother went to commencement and daddy really had his picture taken, but dear knows how it will turn out because it was so hot and he perspires terribly...

...I went over to school and returned my hood at Houston for which act I was given my deposit. Then I went over to the Graduate School and got my diploma. After that I stopped in at the Lab to take some of my books to take them home. There was a letter on my desk from Dr. Park of the New York City Laboratories saying I could have a position there, but not so much 'cold cash' to start, however he spoke of an opening down at Louisville, KY, 150/month teaching a group of women lab work. This latter one sounds very nice but I don't think I will consider it, in fact I think the job is too big for me, what I need and need very much is practical experience.

If I would go to Columbia for graduate work next year and then perhaps I could get a position at Penn the following year thus practically covering expenses. The year at Penn I could work for my PhD, but I don't know, it is all still sort of misty in my mind. What do you think? I guess the fall will bring forth what I am going to do...Gwen"

"1025 Third Avenue, Louisville, Kentucky, Friday Afternoon

Dear Bryant,

Arrived down here about 2:30 Standard Time (they do not have day light saving down here). The lady who runs the place is very nice, not very old, or not very young. And I have heard the worst from here that I am to begin to teach right away, can you imagine that. I asked her if she had any idea where I was to begin and what I was to teach and she said she thought it was Wasserman and blood chemistry. The most terrible things and the people aren't all in the same stages of the course, can you imagine anything worse. Miss Converse said that Dr. South's bark was worse than her bite so you can imagine what Dr. Smith is like. I wish I had Miss Sherwood, the girl who had the job before I had it because she said that Dr. South was lovely to work for – 55om!!!

Now dear about your coming down. I asked Miss Converse if she knew a place in the vicinity where a friend of mine could stay over one or two week ends and she said she wouldn't mind your being here if you didn't, as she said I was the only extra person here at the present time and she has some vacant rooms. Now you just please yourself whatever you want to do. I thought of the Y.M.C.A. they always have rooms if you wouldn't want to come here.

By the way, I work from 8:30 -4:00 and a half day Saturdays so you can make your plans accordingly.

This afternoon Miss Converse took me around the town and showed me all the sights. There are some lovely parts to the city.

I want to write a letter to mother and it is nearly dinner time, so I guess I will say Good0-bye, Gwen

Miss Sherwood told Miss Converse that she thought if I stuck it out a month that I would stay – so here is hoping."

"1025 Third Avenue, Louisville, Kentucky, Saturday

Dear Bryant,

I went to the Lab this morning and everything is all right I think. I don't know what all I told you in the last letter, but this is the state of affairs. They have been giving two courses 6 months each – every year. Now they are going to give two courses a year – 9 months each. And because Miss Sherwood who had the course the last two years suddenly decided to go to Yale, I have to finish up two weeks left over from last term.

I did not meet Dr. South – she has gone away over L. Day.

I think I'll like it, but I'll have to work like everything. I imagine there will be about eight or ten in the class.

Bryant, I received your letter and I'm just dancing around to know what kind of a bird your sending me. You are a very foolish boy to make the statement or rather ask the question "really and truly want me." I think you're the limit. There are two places near here where you can stay Miss Converse just told me about. She thought they would be about 1.00 or 2.00 per night. I will find out definitely and let you know. By the way if I do not get my meals here any time I am to tell Miss Converse, so you let me [know] what all you intend to do.

Bryant when you come don't bring any heavy things along, thinking that you are going to the N. Pole. But it's a nice sort of town.

I went to the movies – by way of celebration and am going on Monday with a Ruth (C. something or other) who works at the Lab and seems very nice. She only lives about a square down the street from here...

I can't wait until this weekend, heaps of love, Gwen..."

"1025 Third Avenue, Louisville, Kentucky, Tuesday Evening

Dear Bryant,

I am sorry that you will not be able to come before Friday, but I will meet you at 6:25, but if I am not there please wait as I will get there as soon as I can you see I have that class...

Oh Bryant, you would never know me. I have a desk and everything. The everything comprising a chair and a waste basket, but even at that I am rather fortunate. Perhaps you remember the desk in the hall right near the elevator – well that is mine – i.e. all but four or six drawers which have nothing in them but a lot of junk.

Oh, I have started my children on systematic studies – and how they love them????!!

And I have some new classes, sanitary inspectors and nurses, quite a combination – I will be teaching everything but Hebrew by the time I get out of KY.

You would just have the best time, if you could see me 'asserting my rights.' After I do these things I wonder where I ever scraped up the courage to do them.

Got a letter from [Nuino] yesterday, she also sent me Dr. Bergey's Bacteriology, the famous key, yards of which some of us poured over last spring...

Don't forget to come on the 6:25 Gwen"

11 Morris, U of PA Dorms, Fri.

Dear Cuk [nickname for Gwen?]

Yes, I had an invite to a frat smoker. But it was a kike frat, I didn't show up. It was the Phi Kappa Alpha. Didn't you take Zoo in your freshman year? If so have you got your notes handy? I was out to the 'Hotel' a couple of days this week and borrowed some of your books. Thanks...

If I join a frat I bet you'll know in plenty of time...Football game this Sat. I will play in the band again. I'm getting to be quite a fixture around here, which will be all O.K. as long as I don't get stationary. I'm going on a field trip this P.M. & chase the pretty butterflies...S' Long, Reg"

"11 Morris, U of P Dorms, Wed. Noon

Dear Cuk,

I've got some French to do but I'll take 45 minutes off & write to you. We were supposed to have the big flour fight tonight but it has been postponed till the 23. On the 27 Bill & Ox are coming down for the Penn-Center game. Bill is going to sleep with me and Ox is going to sleep on the nice, soft, woolly floor. Didn't you get my second letter? I sent it up. Yep, I'm a regular U of P band & we're on the field every game. The tough part is that all games are home, so we don't travel any this year. But next year!

I just pulled a b+ on my first Eng. Composition. Hum! Nope, I haven't seen any of the said boys you mention. I have a class in the Hygiene Building, a lecture given by a little bald-headed bird. I don't know his name. For French, Prof Fountainerie; Eng 40, Griffin; Eng 1, Shaaber; Zoo, Reynolds; Solid Geometry, Miller; Latin, Mohler, & that's about enough. I have 9 hrs of chem the second term. Mother & Dad, & Ethel & Mr. Moore & France are going to come down for the Penn-Cornell game on Thanksgiving. France is studying Latin, & he starts his letters "Dear Caesar," and signs off "Cicero." This Friday night we're gonna have a football rally & the band is goin' to lead a snake dance all around Phila. My hair is growin' in swell. Well, time is up so S'long, Reg"

"[23 Jan 1924]University of Pennsylvania, School of Hygiene and Public Health, Wednesday Noon

Dearest Gwen,

I'm the world's most worst when it comes to letter writing – but honestly, I've been living in such a whirl – here – there – and everywhere. Have taken on special work with Dr. Lenke in connection with the Pathology of tuberculosis. Went over to see him and asked when the 2nd year class began work on this topic. At once he offered to give me private instruction from 11 – 1 A.M. every day except this Sat, so I'm gathering up a heap of information – Phipp's Institution expects to cooperate with me in helping to finance this problem. Somehow, I see myself becoming so deeply involved that I wonder how I'll ever come out whole. Dr. Opie one of the big guns at Phipps is all interest. So much for the work part.

Yesterday went out to 1808 Ridge Ave. Mother wanted some cheese for a bridge party that she is staging this afternoon and Pa Hunsicker go it for me, so I spent a couple of hours chatting with your parents. Saw the sample for your new suit...You'll be too sporty for me this summer. I'm going to save my money and perhaps go abroad one year from this summer. Sort of a happy climax to the grabbing of a PhD degree.

Got a phone call about a week or so from Bryant calling up about the Wood's book. I had to call it in. Gerry Miller brought it in and comes again for it a week later. This week is the last week of first term work. The big class comes in on February 4th, at which time your truly becomes queen of the soup kitchen. We are going to have to run both labs this year, the class is so large. I tried to renig but Dr. B. said 'you the most qualified for the job' so what's a fellow goin' to do when they put it that way...

Well my dear its exactly two P.M. which means the class will soon be rolling in. Heaps of love will write soon again, as always, devotedly yours Mim"

"3539 Locust Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 6:25 P.M., February 10, 1923 [1924?]

Dearest,

I have just this minute gotten back from your house and am going to sit down and write you a letter. Got out to your house at 2:25 this afternoon and at three o'clock dinner was served. I have never eaten a better meal Gwen, you know what wonderful things your mother has, and there as a huge turkey done to a turn and all the fixings to go with it...

...You know I don't think you told your family you weren't going back to Louisville this next year, at least so they told me. I didn't give away the fact that you were going to be in Philadelphia next year. Gwendon why do you want to take up organic chemistry? You speak of entering medical school too, which makes me feel bad. Sweetheart for goodness sake if you really care the least bit about me or expect to marry me please don't talk about going to medical school every anymore, for it hurts me down deep. Don't you think it would be better if your going to school this summer to take some course in English? I'll tell you why I don't want you to ever take medicine Gwen, in the first place dear you have so many wonderful & glorious womanly qualities that make you adorable, and you could never use them if you practiced medicine, the practice of medicine is for the old maid type who cares not for the joys of life as a rule. Then there are so many things of life which a doctor comes in contact with, that I'd rather give my right hand than have you know about. The grind is hard oh so hard, and dear I'm selfish enough for you not to want you to enter into that sort of thing. These are reasons such as I would tell you if you were just a friend of mine. The real reason is that I want for us to get married just s soon as we can. Oh, Gwen I have been nearly crazy this last month because you couldn't be here just the sight of you and one of your golden smiles, oh me do you know this song 'Fast a wearying for you.'

If it could be humanly possible for us to do it I should like to marry you next fall darling. Write to me and tell me what you think because I'm terribly in earnest. In any case sweetheart please promise me when you answer my letter that you won't go back to Louisville next year, at least please be in Philadelphia. You can't begin to conceive how much it means to me to have you near me...

Yesterday we had Dr. Abbott's examination. It was by far the most exhausting examination I have taken in years. I was worn out by the time the 6th question was reached. The questions were not hard as you can see but they were so long – 'a discuss question' is a terrible thing anyway. I verily believe that he is wanting to flunk a whole bunch tho the class never razzed him nor did they ever act toward him save with the utmost courtesy. I wrote a good paper but I shan't be a bit surprised if I get a low grade or fail! ...

Goodbye until next time, Love...Bryant..."

"June 30, 1923

Dearest Gwen,

Your dandy letter came this morning and of course it followed trued to form, that is it gave me all the dope on how you have been 'misbehaving'...

You asked about the 'Lab.' I am decidedly there. Oh yes Gwen there has been some very interesting work with Rabies and type C Botulinus (which B I understand Dr. Graham isolated). He has been trying to grow this Type C in grains (corn, oats, etc.) to get a line on whether farmers need fear its growing in

their feed bins. Well, yesterday he had me fee 3 guinea pigs with liquid from a bottle of corn and then inject into these pigs types A, B, & C antitoxin (1 type in normal saline. I pass them a Berkefeld filter & inject – rabbits are given ether and a hole is punched in the skull with a drill then this virus is injected hypodermically into the membranes of the brain. I don't just get his object on the rabies as yet.

I made a couple of Autogenous bacterium today. My we were rushed from morning until night today, had to work all afternoon and Sat. afternoon is supposed to be free.

I will have about an hour work tomorrow morning. He hasn't fired me as yet so maybe I'm getting by all right – the work isn't nearly as difficult as I had anticipated.

Well Gwender I guess that's enough about my work for a while...

Gwender I've raved on for some few pages and I hope you get half the pleasure in reading them that I have derived from writing them to you. Love, Bryant"

"July 3, 1923

Dearest Gwen,

Your letter came yesterday morning and it was a surprise for I didn't anticipate the pleasure until this morning...

Oh yes Gwender, I'd have you know that I'm down as a Research Assistant, now aren't you proud of me?

Oh, I got the glass domes to stick, took putty to stick the glass to glass, then painted the edges, for this will hold cement, and then put a layer of cement down, so that I have about 2 dozen specimens to fix that way now, which is going to be some job.

I'm very interested that they're going to get in a bunch of monkeys next week I think. The animal keeper is much concerned as he told me that about once a week all of the monkeys get out – they crawl up into the rafters and you need 14 men and a little nigger boy' to catch any one of them...

I find that father was a bit off on the pay raises as 60c is about as much as I can get – that is what a research associate gets. I don't know whether I can get promoted to an associate or not & you have to work so hard that you are dead tired when night comes, which is the worst drawback of the whole business...Love Bryant"

\$ 450.00



LETTRES PATENTES

EN FORME D'EDIT,

PORTANT Etablissement d'une Compagnie de Commerce
sous le nom de Compagnie d'Occident.

Donné à Paris au mois d'Aoust 1717.



NOUS par la Grace de Dieu, Roy de France & de Navarre :
A tous présens & à venir. Salut. Nous avons depuis nôtre
avenement à la Couronne travaillé utilement à rétablir le
bon ordre dans nos Finances, & à réformer les abus que les
longues Guerres avoient donné occasion d'y introduire, &
Nous n'avons pas eu moins d'attention au rétablissement
du commerce de nos Sujets, qui contribué autant à leur
bonheur que la bonne administration de nos Finances ; mais par la connois-
sance que Nous avons prise de l'état de nos Colonies situées dans la partie Sep-
tentrionale de l'Amérique, Nous avons reconnu qu'elles avoient d'autant plus
besoin de nôtre protection que le Sieur Antoine Crozat, auquel le feu Roy,
nôtre très-honoré Seigneur & Bisayeul, avoit accordé par ses Lettres Patentes
du mois de Septembre de l'année 1712. le Privilege du Commerce exclusif
dans nôtre Gouvernement de la Louisiane. Nous a très-humblement fait sup-
plier de trouver bon qu'il Nous le remit, ce que Nous luy avons accordé par
l'Arrest de nôtre Conseil du vingt-troisième jour du présent mois ; & que le
Traité fait avec les Sieurs Aubert, Neret & Gayot le dixième jour du mois de
May de l'année 1706. pour la traite du Castor de Canada doit expirer à la fin
de la présente année, Nous avons jugé qu'il étoit nécessaire pour le bien de nô-
tre service & l'avantage de ces deux Colonies, d'établir une Compagnie en état
d'en soutenir le Commerce, & de faire travailler aux différentes cultures &
plantations qui s'y peuvent faire. A CES CAUSES & autres, à ce Nous mou-
vans, de l'avis de nôtre très-cher & très-ami Oncle le Duc d'Orleans, Petit-
Fils de France, Regent de nôtre très-cher & très-ami Cousin le Duc de Bour-
bon, de nôtre très-cher & très-ami Cousin le Prince de Conty, Princes de
nôtre Sang ; de nôtre très-cher & très-ami Oncle le Duc du Maine, de nôtre
très-cher & très-ami Oncle le Comte de Toulouse, Princes Legitimes, & au-
tres Pairs de France, Grands & Notables Personnages de nôtre Royaume ; &
de nôtre certaine science, pleine puissance & autorité Royale, Nous avons dit,
statué & ordonné, disons, statuons & ordonnons, voulons & Nous plaît.

Charter of John Law's Mississippi Company

23. (Mississippi Company – John Law) **Lettres Patentes en Forme D'Edit, Portant Etablissement d'une Compagnie de Commerce sous le nom de Compagnie d'Occident. Donné à Paris au mois d'Aoust 1717.**

Paris: Chez la Veuve Saugrain & Pierre Prault, à l'entrée du Quay de Gêvres, du côté du Pont au Change, au Paradis, 1717, Quarto, 12 pages, a fine copy with wide untrimmed margins.

This is the charter of John Law's famous Mississippi Company, the Compagnie d'Occident (also known as the Compagnie du Mississippi), was established in 1717 by the Scottish financier John Law and changed its name to the Compagnie des Indes in May 1719, had a monopoly over trade in Louisiana from 1717 to 1731, as well as a monopoly over Canadian beaver exports from 1718 to 1760. As early as 1715, John Law had put to the Regent a plan for the economic and financial recovery of France, the "Système," which was at first refused but which Law finally succeeded in putting into place progressively. After founding the Banque Générale Privée, which developed the use of paper money,

in May 1716, he created the Compagnie d'Occident, which received its letters patent in August 1717 (the present item) and was granted a monopoly over trade in Louisiana. The area covered by the company included the whole of the Mississippi valley, the Illinois Country becoming part of Louisiana through a decree in September 1717. The company's obligations were vast: it was to transport 6,000 colons and 3,000 black slaves over twenty-five years; it was also responsible for expenditure related to religion and defense. Over the following years, the Compagnie d'Occident took over all the other large French trading companies, as well as all large sources of state revenue. Farms were to have brought the company the financial support necessary for the exploitation of its immense colonial domain. Nevertheless, these purchases initially forced it to issue new shares, which the general public bought with banknotes. The Banque Générale had been turned into a Banque Royale in December 1718; in August 1719, an edict was issued according to which the state's debt would be written off through the refunding of loans and offices in banknotes. Because the investment market was too rigid, the new holders of banknotes invested them by buying shares in the Compagnie des Indes. From May 1719, the share value began to increase, and this feverish period of investment, fueled by intense propaganda, continued to grow, while the bank continued to issue bank notes that did not correspond to a metal standard. The "Système" thus found itself at the mercy of a shift in public opinion that took place in the first months of 1720. The inability to refund all investors led to bankruptcy. After July 1720, the "Système" was liquidated: the bank was closed, the original financial and fiscal organization was reintroduced, and the Compagnie des Indes was henceforth only responsible for any trade activity under the tight control of the monarchy. While its actions in Louisiana between 1717 and 1720 had helped to give the colony stability, the company then imposed destructive cuts. Eventually, after the massacre of the Natchez in 1729, the company returned Louisiana to the Crown in 1731. It retained the monopoly over exports of Canadian beaver products until the fall of New France.

Wroth and Annan 603, one of several issues of this decree. See Sabin 40716, citing the issue printed by the Imprimerie Royale, "Du Pratz characterizes it as 'A very scarce pamphlet.'" Maggs, *French Colonisation of America*, 98, listed a variant, Wroth and Annan 601 at £ 10 10s. \$ 3000.00



A R R E S T
D U C O N S E I L D' E S T A T
D U R O Y,

*Concernant les Soldats, Ouvriers, Et autres gens Engagez au Service
de la Compagnie d'Occident, & des Habitans qui passent
à la Louïssanne pour s'y Etablir.*

Du 8. Novembre 1718.

Extrait des Registres du Conseil d'Etat.

LE ROY s'estant fait représenter en son Conseil, les Lettres Patentes en forme d'Edit du mois d'Aoust 1717. portant Etablissement de la Compagnie d'Occident, Sa Majesté a esté informée que pour garder & peupler la Province de la Louïssanne, Pays de la concession faite à ladite Compagnie. Et pour le défrichement & la culture des Terres, Elle y fait passer journellement des Soldats, des Engagez, & des Habitans qui emmènent avec eux des ouvriers, & d'autres gens pour y estre employez au défrichement, & à la cul-

A

24. (Mississippi Company) **Arrest Du Conseil D'Etat Du Roy, Concernant les Soldats, Ouvriers, Et autres gens Engagez au Service de la Compagnie d'Occident, & des Habitans qui passent à la Louïssanne pour s'y Etablir. Du 8. Novembre 1718.**

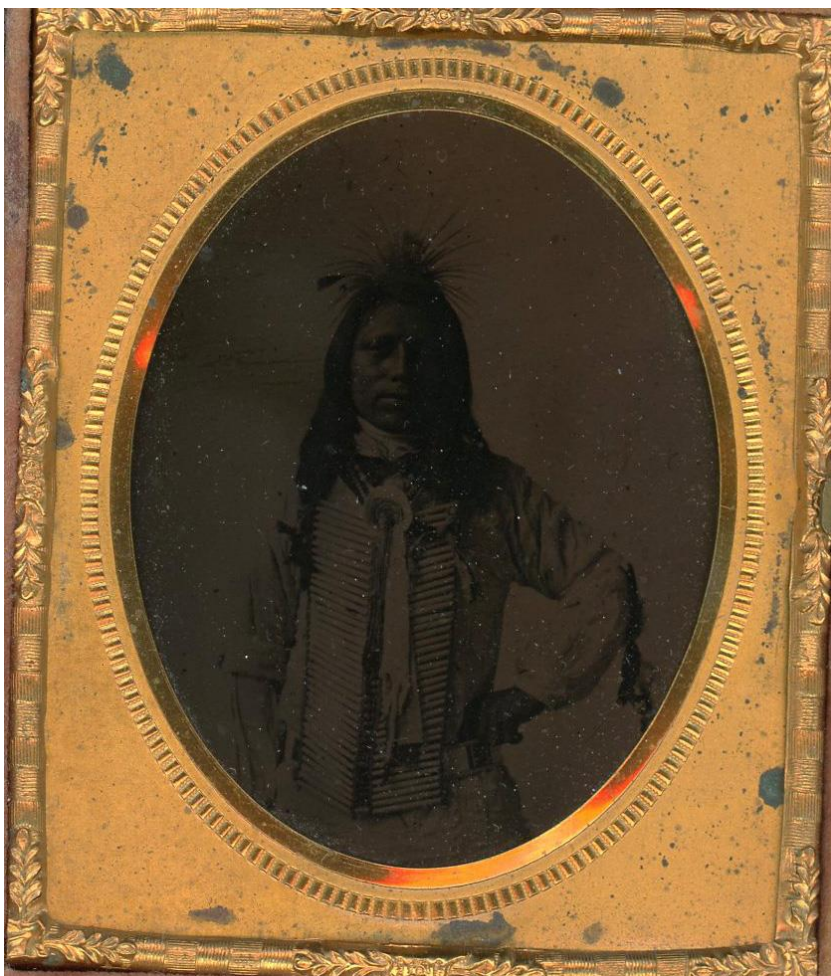
Paris: De L'Imprimerie Royale, 1718, quarto, 4 pages, untrimmed, foredge of first page a bit ruffled, else a fine copy.

"Le Roy s'estant fait représenter en son Conseil, les Lettres Patentes en forme d'Edit du mois d'Aoust 1717, portant Etablissement de la Compagnie d'Occident, Sa Majesté a esté informée que pour garder & peupler la Province de la Louïssanne, Pays de la concession faite à ladite Compagnie, Et pour le défrichement & la culture des Terres, Elle y fait passer journellement des Soldats des Engagez, & des Habitans qui emmènent avec eux des ouvriers, & d'autres gens pour y ester employez au défrichement & à la culture des Terres, & à d'autres travaux; Et que lesdits Soldats & Engagez au prejudice des conditions & Engagemens faits entr'eux & ladite Compagnie, ne se rendent point sur les Ports qui leur sont indiquez, ou qu'après y 62omor arrivez ils s'absentent pour ne se point Embarquer sur les Vaisseaux destinez à les transporter en ladite Province de la Louïssanne, ce qui

cause à ladite Compagnie & audits Habitans un prejudice considerable, & retarde les progres de L'Establissement de ladite Colonie..."

Contains three articles concerning soldiers and others engaged in the service of John Law's Compagnie d'Occident, or Mississippi Company, or those who had emigrated to the colony of Louisiana. The company had been granted a monopoly over trade in Louisiana in August 1717 (see item the above item for the charter of the company). \$ 2000.00

Wroth and Annan 659, Maggs *French Colonisation of America*, 117, listing a variant issue (£ 7 10s).



25. (Native Americans) **Sixth Plate Ambrotype of an Unidentified Native American**

rare ambrotype of a Native American, likely a member of a western tribe he stands with an elaborate headdress and hair pipe breastplate, circa mid-1850s. Plains Indians began wearing the hair pipe breastplate after 1850 and were extremely popular later in the 19th century. The image is dark, in a contemporary gutta percha case, case with several repaired cracks, else good. \$ 2000.00

26. (New Hampshire) (Carr Family Letters) **Collection of Incoming Correspondence to Kate Elizabeth Carr, of Bradford, New Hampshire and later Salem, Massachusetts, written by family, friends, and her finance, and later husband, Dr. Charles A. Carlton, of Salem, Massachusetts, 1864-1898**
Collection of 43 letters, 184 manuscript pages, dated 23 December 1864 to 10 June 1898; the bulk, (33), of the letters date from 1864 to 1873

The correspondence in this collection consists of four different groups of letters. The first group is from female friends and cousins writing to Kate E. Carr when she was a single woman (Dec. 1864-Dec, 1872). The second group was written to Kate when she was engaged to Dr. Carlton, these letters being both before and after their wedding (June 1870 to Sept. 1872). The third group consists of miscellaneous letters written back and forth between Kate, her mother, and brother William, then a final, and smaller, fourth group of correspondence between Kate's brother Frank and his wife Nellie (1888-1890).

Carr Family of Bradford, New Hampshire

Daniel Carr was born in Newbury, Massachusetts, 2 August 1801. His father, Moses Carr, was born 10 October 1778 and died 10 February 1815, and his mother, Abigail Noyes, was born 11 February 1777 and died 20 July 1863. Sometime after 1801 Moses Carr removed from Newbury, Massachusetts, to Hopkinton, New Hampshire where he purchased a large farm on Sugar Hill. There the rest of his children were born and there he died.

Daniel Carr tired of farming when he was about 14 and set out to seek his fortune. He sought and found employment as a clerk in the store of Lewis Bailey, in South Sutton, New Hampshire. There he remained until 1824 (?). when with the little patrimony received from his father's estate, he purchased the store and merchandise of Mr. Bailey and commenced business on his own account.

On 20 February 1827 Daniel married Rhoda Bartlett (1800-1836), daughter of Joseph Bartlett, of Warner, New Hampshire. They had one son William A. Carr, born 10 January 1828. William A. Carr appears to have married Harriet Martin (1832-1865) on 10 January 1856. They had several children: William M. Carr, Mabel M. Carr, Charles B. Carr, Frank M. Carr. William M. Carr (1857-) married on 22 February 1882 to Mary L. Hartshorn.

About 1834, Daniel Carr sold his store to his brother Moses Carr, and moved to Concord, New Hampshire. There he went into trade and remained until the death of his wife Rhoda on 29 November 1836. He then moved to Bradford, New Hampshire, buying out the store of John D. Wadleigh, and there he remained in business until July 1854, when his son was admitted as a partner, and the firm was re-named D. & W. A. Carr. This co-partnership continued until July 1875, when Daniel Carr retired.

Daniel Carr's son, William A. Carr, remained in trade until January 1887, when he turned over the business to his son William M. Carr. The family store, William M. Carr & Company, was a purveyor of general merchandise. William M. Carr & Co. touted a full line of "Dry and fancy goods, groceries, grain, furniture, carpets, curtains, crockery, glass and silverware, wallpaper, boots, shoes and general merchandise." The company supplied all manner of goods to south central New Hampshire for over one hundred years.

On 1 January 1839, Daniel Carr was married a second time to Caroline Lucinda Tappan (1819-1898), daughter of Weare Tappan (1790-1868) and Lucinda (1792-1866). Caroline's brother was Mason Weare Tappan (1817-1886), a New Hampshire state representative, a U.S. Congressman from 1855 to 1861, a colonel during the American Civil War and the New Hampshire Attorney General. Daniel and his new wife had two children, Frank Tappan Carr (1844-1919) and Kate E. Carr (1846-1942).

Daniel Carr died 17 August 1887 at age 86 and was buried at the family plot at Pleasant Hill Cemetery, Bradford. Moses Carr, who succeeded Daniel, continued in trade at South Sutton for a time, when he went to Sanbornton Bridge, now Tilton. He died in Ohio 16 September 1876.

Daniel Carr's son with his second wife was Frank Tappan Carr. He was born 28 October 1844 in Bradford, Merrimack Co., New Hampshire. He died on 27 May 1919 in Bradford and was buried at the Pleasant Hill Cemetery in Bradford. He married Helen Francis Collins (1850-1928) about 1872. Frank T. Carr appears to have worked as a clerk in the family store and by 1900 was listed as a "retired" merchant. He lived in Bradford his entire life.

Daniel Carr's daughter with his second wife was Kate Elizabeth Carr. She was born on 2 November 1846 in Bradford, Merrimack Co., New Hampshire. She died on 4 April 1942 in Bradford and was buried at the Pleasant Hill Cemetery in Bradford. Kate E. Carr married Charles Augustus Carlton, MD, of Salem, Massachusetts on 25 December 1872, in Bradford. Carlton was born 27 February 1841 at Orford, New Hampshire, the son of Rufus Carlton (1802-1882) and Irena Batchelder. He died 12 June 1935. Kate and Charles had at least one son Frank Carr Carlton. Kate and her husband made their home in Salem, Massachusetts.

Sample Quotes:

"Home Sunday Eve Nov 25, 1866

My Darling friend Kate,

I wanted to write you last Sunday all day and have every day since, but I have not seen one unoccupied moment in the whole time. I guess you will ask what I have been doing, well, I have not done any thing that amounted to anything. I have had company almost every day and night.

I wanted to hear from you ever so much before I got you last dear welcome letter. I was afraid you were sick and thought I would write you just a word, but must give the same reason as I give for not answering the letter, viz/ want of time. I am so sorry you have been sick and all your friends too, what a serious time you must have had. I hardly know how you managed to get along...

Last night my cousin came in and wanted I should go to prayer meeting with him, and as I did not attend church, I thought I would go just to keep my name up for attendance to all these things. Really, I don't enjoy the prayer meetings as much as I did when I had you here to go with me, and her Br. Atwood 'hold forth,' Oh Katie! How much I did enjoy that term. I know I never can be as happy if I live a hundred years as I was while I went to school. I did not think when I bid you and all the girls 'good bye' that I should never go to school again, but now I do not expect to. Think I shall take music lessons a few more quarters. I cannot give that up.

Have you any new music? I presume you will practice ever so much this winter, while I shall not at all. My school commences next Monday and I do dread it so much. I am afraid I shall not get along well. Don't expect to stay more than a week, it is called a hard school, but I did not know when I engaged...

With ever so much love for thee...Mary"

“Salem, June 10, 1870, Friday evening

Darling Katie,

I saw the death of Mrs. Sanborn in the paper this morning and I have thought of you all day with your sad heart -my poor Katie, and have longed so much to be with you. I have wanted to see you more than ever today. It seemed as if I could not be denied. My darling I have such a lonely feeling come over me every little while now that I am separated from you. It makes me irresolute – sometimes and I feel almost as if I would give up my prospects for success here, and be content in a more humble situation in life if we could only be together.

I know darling that such feelings are wrong, and that we could never have been as happy as I hope we shall be sometimes now. I hope you have been to Concord to see poor Sue and Mary; it would be such a comfort to them but what could you say to them?

It seems too bad that it must be her, that she must die now after all these long months of anxiety. I felt some disappointed not to get a letter today, but I hardly expected it. I hope I shall tomorrow.

Oh Katie, I am so disappointed that I could not have had the whole evening to write to you, but I had a caller just as I began and he has but just gone and I have only a few minutes before the mail closes. I fear you would not be satisfied with these few words if I should send them, but perhaps they will be better than nothing.

I am very much better today. I am nearly well again. I will send a paper with this that has got my card in it. I want you to write me a long loving letter Sunday. I cannot feel reconciled that I could not send you a good letter today. I am going out to mail this and then come back and write to you. I should not feel so bad about it if tomorrow was not Saturday and you would have to wait so long for word. Good night dear darling Katie and many many kisses from your own Chas.”

“Salem, June 20, 1871 Tuesday evening

Dear darling Katie,

...Dr. Pierson has just called to ask me to go to Danversport with him tomorrow to assist in a surgical operation. It is for 'hair lip'. I am glad to go to see the operation and I shall enjoy the side so much too. I helped Dr. Shreve set a broken arm this morning. I have been very busy all day. Kelly went around with me this afternoon to see a few patients. Yesterday I had a very good day's work. I charged ten dollars and collected four of it. Today I have not had quite as much private business it has amounted to fived dollars. Yes, my business has been increasing ever since I was in Bradford the last time. Of course I cannot expect it to continue to be as good all of the time as it has been this month for I have had so many cases I should be happy enough if I could do as much all of the time, but we have every thing to encourage us darling and I know we shall have a nice home together sometime.

Oh, dear Kate I long for it. You do not know how hard it is for me to live here alone away from you but I would not ask you to come darling until I can do everything to make you happy. I must leave the rest until next time. I will answer all of your letter then...

... Your loving Chas”

"Friday evening

My precious Darling,

...We have just been interrupted by calls. Mrs. Stanly and a Miss Sweatt. I did not like to be hindered. I tried to write this morning. I hurried to make my calls, helped Dr. Shreve in on operation then I went with Nell & Frank down to the Williams. We returned about three o'clock. I had not lost any calls but a man was waiting in the office to have me amputate his finger. Jesson came up to help me. He was a strong man and struggled, so I got dreadfully tired holding him while he was taking ether. Since the operation I have made three calls so I have had a good day's work...

...many loving kisses yours Chas"

\$ 200.00

27. (New York) Campbell, William (c. 1767-1844) **Archive of Manuscript Receipts, Documents and Letters Pertaining to William Campbell, Physician, Merchant, Surveyor, Money Lender, Land Investor, and Lawyer of Cherry Valley, Otsego County, New York, 1790-1848**

Archive of approximately 1,540 papers, receipts, legal documents, memoranda, accounts, and correspondence pertaining to the career of William Campbell and the development of Cherry Valley, New York.

The archive begins with a 1790 manuscript memorandum in which Campbell and his father, Samuel, agree with Joseph White on a two-year term of apprenticeship in which White would instruct William Campbell in the study of medicine. The records continue with receipts for Campbell's medical practice in 1795, and continues with papers for his expanding businesses, his drug and hardware store, surveying business and making maps, legal work, money lending, land investments, as well as work involving the Western Turnpike Company. These papers chronicle the development of this western New York village as well as Campbell's own life and expanding business empire. The papers also include receipts and correspondence dealing with the arrival of craftsmen from Cooperstown to Cherry Valley, cabinet makers, bookbinders and booksellers, etc.

The Campbell family were early and influential settlers of Cherry Valley. James Campbell was the first of the family to settle in the area arriving about 1740. He was the father of Samuel Campbell; William Campbell was his grandson.

Cherry Valley was the first white settlement in Otsego County, dating from a land grant made by the authorities of New York to John Lindsay and others in 1738, the settlement was made in 1740. In 1778, during the Revolution Cherry Valley was attacked by Tories and Indians Samuel Campbell's buildings were burned, his wife with several children were taken captive and carried to Montreal, where, after an absence of two years they were exchanged for the family of Col. John Butler.

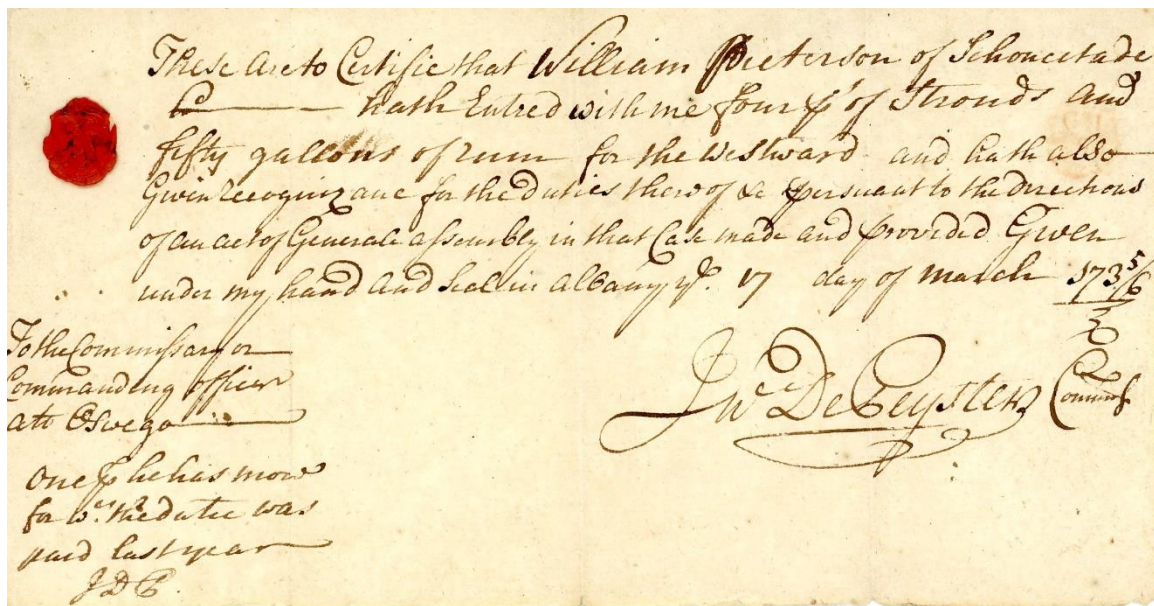
In 1780 the settlement was attacked again by Native Americans, eight of the remaining settlers were killed and fourteen taken captive. In 1783 General George Washington, accompanied by Governor George Clinton and others while on an extended tour through the state stopped in Cherry Valley where they were entertained at the home of Samuel Campbell.

With the return of peace settlers returned and rebuilt the village. The township was organized in 1789. The settlement expanded and grew with the influx of western emigrants who traveled on the turnpike that passed through town. Dr. William Campbell helped it grow and prosper and prospered himself in the process.

William Campbell born circa 1767, died October 27, 1844, was a physician, merchant, surveyor and politician from Cherry Valley, Otsego County, New York. He was the eldest son of American Revolutionary War colonel Samuel Campbell (1738-1824) and Jane Cannon Campbell (1743-1836).

Campbell, in addition to being a physician, ran a drug and hardware store in Cherry Valley. The store was run in partnership with John Duill, until 1808, when it was carried on as a partnership known as Campbell and Dunlap. He helped lay out and survey routes for the turnpikes beginning in 1799 with the Western Turnpike that connected Cherry Valley to settlements in the east and the developing settlements to the west. He went on to serve as director of the Western Turnpike Company. Campbell also was an attorney. Campbell was also involved in the local affairs of his town, in the establishment of the Cherry Valley Academy, and as one of the Overseers of the Poor. He also served as town supervisor in the 1830s. Campbell was elected to the New York State Assembly in 1816 and 1817 as a Federalist, and again in 1827. Campbell was New York State Surveyor General from 1835 to 1838.

\$ 3500.00



1735 New York Passport for an Indian Trader from a Dutch Albany Aristocrat

28. (New York) De Peyster, Johannes III, Comm. [issioner], **Manuscript Document Signed, Albany, New York, March 17, 1735/6**

1-page, single sheet measuring 4 x 5 ½ inches, with small red wax seal, formerly folded, docketed in ink on verso, in very good clean and legible condition.

“To the Commissar or Commanding Officer at Oswego ... These are to Certifie that William Pieterdon of Schonectade hath entered with me four p of Strouds and fifty gallons of rum for the westward and hath also given recognizance for the duties thereof &c Given under my hand and seal Albany ye 17 day of March 1735/6 Jn DePeyster Commis.”

The third Johannes de Peyser was grandson and nephew of Mayors of New York City and son and son-in-law of Mayors of Albany, a position he himself held three times between 1729 and 1742. One of the wealthiest New Yorkers (married to a Schuyler), when he signed this document, he was Commissioner

of Indian Affairs. He also held the government contract for supplying and building military barracks at Oswego on Lake Ontario and military outposts on the borders of Indian territory. During the French and Indian War, in 1755, he directed the British attack on the French stronghold at Crown Point. Pietersen, the passport holder was apparently himself an Indian trader, as a "Stroud" was "a coarse woolen cloth, blanket, or garment formerly used by the British in bartering with the North American Indians."

\$ 250.00

29. (New York – Anti-Rent War) Neefus, David Carshore, **Autograph Letter Signed. Smoky Hollow (Claverack), New York. April 19, 1847, to Josiah Sutherland, Hudson, New York** folio, one page, in very good, clean, and legible condition.

"The inhabitants residing in this vicinity of the Town of Claverack to the number of 108 (mostly Democrats) have petitioned the PM Genl to remove Edward Gernon,...the Anti Rent Postmaster at this place for abuse of the office...and have accordingly recommended my name for the appointment. I am therefore induced through the suggestions of,, many of your Democratic friends residing in this section to request your aid in my behalf – as they are of the opinion that a letter from you to the PM Genl...would be of great service in accomplishing our object...The political and private course pursued by the said Gernon since the organization of the Anti-Renters in this county has been in perfect union with that faction in direct opposition to Democracy and Law and Order. While on the other hand I have firmly maintained and defended the latter...Please forward me your testimonial...and I will forward the same to the PM Genl..."

The "Anti-Rent War" of 1839-1845 in upstate New York was a virtual insurrection by tenants of the rich "patroons" who owned much of the land in the Hudson Valley, declaring their independence from the "manor system" and demanding land reform – which they ultimately received through the New York Constitution of 1846. During the conflict, it took the Governor's dispatch of 700 militiamen to subdue the rebels who, disguised as "Calico Indians", resisted tax collection and law enforcement, and sometimes tarred and feathered their enemies.

Neefus was a blacksmith and grocer who had worked as a clerk in the post office in Smokey Hollow (which, through his efforts, was renamed Claverack). He was later elected County Clerk and finally, at the end of the Civil War, was appointed Postmaster, a position he held for the next 35 years. Joshua Sutherland, his correspondent, was a prominent Democratic attorney who was later elected to Congress in the 1850s.

The Anti-Rent War was one a series of "civil unrest" incidents of the 1840s which included the Dorr Rebellion in Rhode Island and the anti-Abolition and anti-Catholic riots in Philadelphia. \$ 100.00

30. (Oklahoma) King, Rev. William Robert, **Diary, Journal, and Weekly Calendar of the Rev. William Robert King, founder of Henry Kendall College, now the University of Tulsa, Oklahoma, 1917 and 1919.**

3 volumes as follows: Diary for 1917, 12mo, bound in red cloth, 30 manuscript pp. of diary entries, dated 1 January 1917 to 16 March 1917, and 2 September to 31 December 1917, plus an additional 8 manuscript pp. memorandum, 12 pp. cash accounts and 3 pages of addresses, plus an additional 10 manuscript pp. of memorandum at rear, which also includes some addresses. Diary format is 7 days per page, contains short entries, entries written in mostly ink, some pencil, in a legible hand.

Standard Daily Journal for 1919, 12mo, bound in blue cloth, 365 manuscript pp., entries dated 1 January 1919 to 31 December 1919; one day entry per page, appears to have an entry for every day, some are longer than others, entries written in ink, in a legible hand, memorandum and cash accounts sections blank.

Weekly Calendar for 1919, 12mo, bound in red cloth, 52 manuscript pp., 1 pp. telephone numbers, 2 mss pp. memorandum notes, 6 mss pp. of cash accounts, plus an additional 1 mss pp. of memorandum notes, 7 days entries per page, written in ink and pencil, in legible hand; reads more like a pocket calendar, where the writer keeps notes of his weekly schedule.

These volumes were kept by the Rev. King after his tenure at Kendall College. He appears to have been a minister at churches in Illinois and Missouri, and for a time (1919) the secretary of the Presbyterian Board of the National Missions. In 1920 he was living in St. Louis, Missouri. The 1919 diary entries describe King's daily work as a minister and officer of the Presbyterian Board of Missions, the regular meetings he attends, his work on Temperance, dealing with funerals and deaths from the Spanish Flu, as well as various other activities and travels.

Rev. William Robert King (1868–1951)

A Presbyterian minister and founder of Henry Kendall College (now the University of Tulsa), William Robert King was born in Hawkins County, Tennessee, on January 12, 1868. His parents were John Ben and Mary Clark King. William Robert King received a bachelor's degree in 1889 and a divinity degree in 1890 from Washington College in Tennessee. In 1892 he graduated from the Union Theological Seminary in New York City. After graduating, he married Florence Amanda Broyles (1870-1957) on June 21, 1892, at her home in Jonesboro, Tennessee. They had one son, also named William Robert King (1895-1939). Florence, or "Birdie" as she was called, was the daughter of Andrew Coffee Broyles (1831-1927) and Louisa Ann Eliza Hunt (1838-1906). Andrew C. Broyles was a farmer from Washington Co., Tennessee.

The Presbyterian Board of Home Missions appointed Reverend King to serve the church in Tahlequah, Indian Territory (I.T.). Soon he was elected synodical missionary of the Synod of Indian Territory and received an annual salary of fifteen hundred dollars. The synod consisted of four presbyteries, which included 106 churches and fifty-three ministers. King supervised five boarding schools operated by the Presbyterian Church, four contract schools at which Native Americans owned the school property, and various day schools that operated within the churches.

King began to agitate for a Presbyterian-sponsored institution of higher education, because the Baptists had opened Indian University in 1880 in Tahlequah and the Methodists had established Harrell Institution in 1881 in Muskogee. Receiving little enthusiasm from the local synod, King took his idea to the Board of Home Missions in New York City, which gave him encouragement to open a college to be named after Henry Kendall, the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions secretary. In 1894 King founded Henry Kendall College in Muskogee, I.T. He served as Kendall's second president from 1896 to 1899.

After his tenure at the college ended, King served as superintendent of the American Sunday School Union's southwestern office in St. Louis, Missouri, from 1899 to 1902, and is found in St. Louis in the 1900 Census. He also ministered at churches in Illinois and Missouri. In the 1910 Census King and his wife and son are found at Monmouth City in Warren County, Illinois, and in 1920, the family is found back in St. Louis where King was secretary of the Presbyterian Board of the National Missions from 1919 to 1927 and executive secretary of the Home Missions Council from 1927 to 1938.

Rev. King died on November 21, 1951 at Kingsport, Sullivan County, Tennessee. Before his death, King penned the History of the Home Missions Council, With Introductory Outline History of Home Missions (1930) and received an honorary doctor of letters degree from the University of Tulsa in 1945. He was buried in Oak Hill Cemetery, Kingsport, Tennessee.

Sample Quotes:

"Fri. Jan. 3, 1919

Wilson is making a wonderful record in Europe. His speeches are great. He is bringing the nations around to his point of view. Some politicians like Knox & Lodge & [Col. Henry], are knocking him."

"Sun, Jan. 5, 1919

Good audience this morning. Re-enlistment Day & Commissions. Rec'd 24 med Members – Good service. Night audience was small – the shut out on account of 'flu' has hurt the night audience more than any other part of our work."

"Thurs. Jan. 16, 1919

Com. Of Gen. Ass'bly tonight. The world conditions look bright in man, ways of the wind are howling, 37 states have now ratified the prohibition amendment. [Grand] victory & reward for years of fighting."

"Sun. Feb. 16, 1919

Preached this A.M. on the Hysteria of Bolshevism, well received, & printed Monday morning in Globe Democrat. Preached at night on Law of Progress."

"Mon. Mar. 10, 1919

Dr. says Mrs. King has flu. She had a bad night. Got a nurse. Miss Bash."

"Sat. Mar. 15, 1919

Lunch with Dr. Fullerton & Dr. McGinley. Fullerton tells me the Board of Home Missions want me as secretary."

"Tues. Mar. 18, 1919

Mrs. Berdick preached...Beautiful day, one of those days that makes you feel lazy. Am about decided to accept secretary [job] of Home Board, but hate to give up pastorate and going into general work."

"Sun. April 17, 1919

Preached this A.M. on Called to be Christ, resigned my pastorate at close of service to acceptance of Sec of Bd of Home Missions. Sorry to do this, but feel called and compelled to accept this larger work..."

"Tues. July 1, 1919

Began my work today with the Board of Home Missions. I realize that I am facing a big job, a great responsibility & that I must be divinely helped to succeed, trusting in the Lord Jesus for help & strength..."

"Fri. July 4, 1919

Left on 2:15 P.M. Burlington to Minneapolis on way to Synod of N.D. & Oregon. Very hot day. Mrs. King feels very badly over my going into the secretaryship. Said on the way to the train today. This is the saddest day of my life. Had I known she would have been so disturbed over my going out of pastorate I might not have made the change. I feel very badly over it."

"Sat. July 5, 1919

In Minneapolis waiting over Sunday on my way to Jamestown, N.D."

"Fri. July 11, 1919

Left Jamestown, N.D. this A.M. 8:30, interesting ride thru the bad lands. How people live is a mystery to me."

"Sun. July 13, 1919

Heard E.P. Hill this A.M. & P.M. in First Ch. Spokane. Spokane is a nice city. Do not think I would want to live out here. Too far away from the world. Talked with Frank King on phone."

"Wed. July 23, 1919

Left Eugene this A.M. for St. Louis. This has been a great meeting of the Synod. The right ideas. I have enjoyed my work here. Left Portland for Spokane."

\$ 300.00

Harrisburg July 19. 1839

My Dear Son,

I have not wrote to you for a long time, purely for want of time; I wrote a few days since to our friend James Logue. I am well and in good spirits but our - and has been every - very busy, since I come here, and especially since I was appointed Canal Commissioner I have been enveloped in a moving mass of importunate office hunters - and appointments are nearly all made and the crowd have pretty much dispersed. The very blind and the lame; the halt and the maimed were all ready patriotically to serve their country. Poor pitiable objects come imploringly seeking an office a post or a place, because they had "a wife and nine small children and one at her breast". The multitude attended with pretty much the same feeling of eager anxiety that is said to take place at the drawing of a lottery - each hoping that he would draw a prize. An insatiable lust for office - and an insatiable hungering and thirsting for money are at present crying evils in America. Ambition and Avarice, ^{and Covetousness} are predominant features in our republic. I hope, my son, that you may never be left under the power of either the one or the other of those mean, wicked, and deadly vices. I am getting along very well in my business. The present Board is not as well sorted as the old Board with Messrs. Mitchell & McCoy in it.

31. (Pennsylvania) Clarke, James, **Autograph Letter Signed, as Canal Commissioner, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, February 19, 1839, to his son, James C. Clarke student at Jefferson College, Canonsburg, Pennsylvania**

quarto, three pages, plus integral address leaf, some splitting along folds, repaired with archival tissue, else in good, clean and legible condition.

Clarke the newly appointed Canal Commissioner writes his son disparaging the “mass” of job applicants besieging him seeking an “office, post or place” – after which he informs his son that he had secured appointments for his son Robert, and other relatives in the canal and engineering departments.

“My Dear Son,

... I am well and in good spirits but am – and has been very busy since I came here, and especially since I was appointed Canal commissioner I have been enveloped in a moving mass of importunate office hunters – and appointments are nearly all made and the crowd have pretty much dispersed. The very blind and the lame; the halt and the maimed were all ready patriotically to serve their country. Poor pitiable objects came imploringly seeking an office a post or a place, because they had “a wife and nine small children and one at her breast” The multitude attended with pretty much the same feeling of eager anxiety that is said to take place at the drawing of a lottery – each hoping that he would draw a prize. An inordinate lust for office – and an insatiable hungering and thirsting for money are at present crying evils in America. Ambition and Avarice and covetousness are predominant features in our republic. I hope my son, that you may never be left under the power of either the one or the other of those mean, wicked and deadly vices. I am getting along very well in my business. The present Board is not as well sorted as the old Board with Messrs Mitchell & McCoy in it.

... Robert has got into business in engineering. I procured an appointment for Mr. W. Milnor Roberts as Engineer and he has taken Robert along with him as assistant I intend to assist James Moore to start a store this spring and intend putting John into it with him. I have procured situations for your uncle Wm Drips on the Rail road on the mountain; and for your uncle Wm S. McLean on the Canal, at or near Pittsburg. They both need assistance very much.

We have an immense number of applications of young men wanting stations in the engineer corps. Robert W^{ms} chance of getting employment (with his taciturn disposition) would be but slender – almost hopeless, if I was not at the source of the dispensing power. Hence my commission is worth my own pay, and his pay combined, not to speak of the employment of your two uncles. ...” \$ 125.00

32. (Pennsylvania) Grant, Lettie C. Hayes, **Collection of Incoming Correspondence to Mrs. Lettie C. Hayes Grant, of Barbours Mills, Lycoming County, Pennsylvania and Sterling Run, Cameron County, Pennsylvania, wife of Col. Robert P. Grant, banker and dairyman, 1869-1875**

104 letters, 534 manuscript pp., dated 19 December 1869 to 1 March 1875, with the bulk dating from 1870-1874. 7 letters are not dated but fall within the same general time frame as the rest of the collection.

The bulk of the letters were written to Lettie C. Hayes Grant by her family: parents Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Grant, her brother O.W. Hayes, and sister Belle Hayes. There are two letters written to Lettie’s husband, Col. Robert P. Grant and four letters written to Lettie’s father, Daniel Hayes, with one letter written to her brother O.W. Hayes. These seven letters, which are not written to Lettie, were also written by the same members of the Hayes family.

Lettie C. Hayes married Col. Grant in 1870, thus the letters mostly deal with the first four years of her marriage when she moved from her family home to live with her husband in Barbours Mills, Lycoming Co., Pennsylvania, and later in Sterling Run, Cameron Co., Pennsylvania, where she begins to set up her own home and family. Her parents and siblings wrote Lettie from their home in Hawkinsville, Oneida Co., New York, to fill her in on events and occurrences back home and the family news, her siblings, friends, family business, etc. Eventually, Lettie's father and her husband founded a bank at Clayton, New York, and Lettie and her husband move from Pennsylvania to Hawkinsville, New York.

Lettie C. Hayes

Lettie C. Hayes was the daughter of Daniel Hayes (1819-1894) and his wife Isabella W. Love (1827-1899). Lettie's mother was born in Maine. Her father was born in New York. Daniel Hayes was stated to be "of Hawkinsville," New York, and well-known for his connection with the farming and business interests of the town. He was born in Oppenheim, Fulton Co., New York. He moved to Boonville, Oneida County, New York, about 1825, living there with his father Joseph Hayes, at their homestead on Hawkinsville Road. He occupied the Haney farm at the opening of the Civil War and later conducted a general store, assisted by his son Oscar Willis Hayes (1853-1934). Daniel Hayes spent some time in Pennsylvania engaged in the tanning business and helped to establish the first bank in Clayton and retained an interest in the bank for the remaining years of his life. The Hayes family had a family cemetery in Boonville, where the members of the family were buried.

Lettie's brother Oscar Willis Hayes is found living with parents in Boonville, Oneida Co., New York, in the 1870 Census. He worked as clerk in his father's general store. He married Emma C. Jones (1856-1935) and had a son Ralph Daniel Hayes (1881-1935), who married Genevieve Dennen (1881-1968). Lettie had one sister, Elinor Belle Hayes (1862-1927), who never married.

Lettie C. Hayes was born about 1855, lived with her parents and brother in Boonville according to the 1870 Census Records. She was married on September 14, 1870, to Col. Robert P. Grant. Col. Robert P. Grant (1844-1918) was one of the most prominent figures in the financial and industrial life of Jefferson County, New York. He was a founder and cashier for many years of the National Exchange Bank of Clayton, and he was also president of the State Dairy Board of Trade. Colonel Grant was born in Neversink, Sullivan County, New York, May 6, 1844. Together Lettie and her husband had one son, Robert D. Grant, who went on to become executive vice president of the First National Exchange Bank of Clayton.

Lettie's husband, Col. Robert P. Grant, namesake of his paternal grandfather, was a second cousin of President Ulysses S. Grant. After leaving school, Grant was employed as clerk in a store. Grant saved enough money to purchase some sheep, adding to his flock from time to time as his increase would permit, until at the end of five years he sold out and found himself in possession of a capital amounting to \$500. He then learned the tanner's trade in which he was employed in 1863, when he temporarily abandoned his work to respond to the call for troops during the Civil War. He enlisted in Company 6, 92nd Regiment. When the Confederate forces moved up the Shenandoah Valley in the invasion of Pennsylvania in 1864, Capt. Grant participated with his regiment in a movement to the state line. He displayed fine soldierly qualities during his service, and in 1865 he was promoted to the colonelcy of the regiment, although he was its youngest commissioned officer. After his return from military service, Col. Grant, along with two others, purchased the tannery in which he had served his apprenticeship, but a year later he relinquished the business to engage in farming and storekeeping in Neversink.

In 1869 he removed to Hawkinsville, N. Y., where he conducted a store. In 1871 he went to Cameron County, Pennsylvania, where he bought the bark on a 10,000-acre tract, and also erected a tannery which he operated until 1874. In that year he disposed of his holdings and with a capital of a few thousand dollars went to Fort Madison, Iowa, where in association with State Senator Kent, he founded the Farmers and Mechanics Bank in 1875. The business did not satisfy and he sold his bank stock and came the following year to Clayton, N. Y., where with A. F. Barker he established the Bank of Clayton, which four years later was reorganized under the same name and under the state banking system.

In 1884 Colonel Grant bought the bank interest and with 50 others organized the Exchange Bank, an institution which under his direction gained success beyond all expectations and afforded opportunity for expansion. In 1897 he brought about its reorganization with 120 stockholders, and on January 1st following, he placed the bank under the national banking system as The National Exchange Bank of Clayton, with a capital of \$50,000 and a surplus at that time of \$73,000.

From the founding of the new bank until his death, Oct. 22, 1918, Col. Grant occupied the two-fold position of cashier and general manager of the institution and was also one of its largest stockholders. He was a member of the National Bankers Association. About 1893 he became interested in cheese manufacturing and was instrumental in the building of several factories in this section. As president of the Watertown Produce Exchange he procured the enactment of various constructive laws. In 1901 his long-continued efforts resulted in the formation of the State Dairy Board, of which he was elected President.

Colonel Grant was elected supervisor in 1901 but refused the election in 1902 at an entertainment given at Thousand Island Park by Jefferson County to the State Board of Charities. Colonel Grant was chosen by the Board of Supervisors to deliver an address of welcome to the visitors. During his business career Colonel Grant also conducted a large and profitable insurance business at Clayton.

References:

Landon, Harry F. *The North Country: A History, Embracing Jefferson, St. Lawrence, Oswego, Lewis and Franklin Counties*, New York. Indianapolis, IN: Historical Publishing Company, 1932.

Watertown Daily, Watertown, NY, 22 Oct 1918.

Examples of Letters:

"Hawkinsville Sept 26th '70

Dear Lettie,

I received your letter this evening with much pleasure was very glad to hear that you were pleased with the place and with the people. We are all well as usual but it sums very lonesome without you but I suppose we will have to get used to it. Belle misses you very much and says she is going to see you this winter and then stay with you if the Col. Is willing to keep her. Ma has not done anything at her quilt I think she has forgotten how to set herself to work at anything.

I am going to Utica to the State Fair tomorrow or day after Oscar is going Thursday and coming back Friday most of the men from this place are going. Lockwood has bought the Putnam Trotter for \$190 most of the stock sold high, one cow sold for \$80. I suppose you have not heard that Charley Shafer is dead. James Grindley is moving in the Anderson house. I understand that Mrs. Hulbert is to be the housekeeper and Grindley's family and George B. Anderson to be boarders. I suppose you are

enjoying the Honey Moon if you make as good a wife as I hope and think you will and the Col. Is the man we think him to be you may enjoy it through life.

You will see by my writing this letter at home that I have not started for New York as I intended. You know I was going with Mr. Cole and he cut his knee with an axe and is not able to go but thinks he will be able to go next Monday. We all send lots of love...Yours as ever, Daniel Hayes"

"Hawkinsville Oct 23 1870

My darling,

I am alone, your Father started for NY this morning, Bull is out to play and Oscar is in the store and I am thinking of you. How long it seems since you went away and how lonesome it is without you. I miss you all the time and everywhere and I do hope the time will come when we can go to see each other and not have to travel 300 miles. You did not tell me if the Col. Ever said something about coming home. Oscar is better he took cold and had a slow fever; he looks poor and pale. He got some shoulder brace and is trying to ware...Belle is well and still thinks she will go and see Lettie pretty soon. School commences next Monday Sarah Yerdon teaches. They pay her 8 dollars a week and make a fire every morning. Hiram's folks are very mad about it you know Ella never liked her. Ezra Hilts has the school at Forest Port this winter. I called on Jen it seemed lonesome. Mrs. Delong lives where Phebe did. Geoff keeps the post office to his house. O. Porter clerks it for Smith's. I guess he will have to flirt with Mrs. Delong, Helen has to nudge along with her head on a one side all alone. Nickols has hired the new church for one year for 12 dollars we haven't had trouble enough with that church but they must try it again. I am making a white skirt for Bell are trying to use the small hemmer it bothers me terribly. I made 2 fine shorts didn't have much trouble with them it is called one of the best. We bought it of Vira Smith cost 55 dollars. Mrs. Smith has been in the place most a week has been to my house most of the time. She looks as young and is a fixy as ever. Oscar likes her most as well as Irwin did. Mrs. Adams is to Hiram's I expect them here tomorrow. Ed and Elma are round tighter I think it will make a match. Ingersols are going over the river to live on Jim Adams place. Adam has moved to the house where Clark used to live. I hear but very little from Andersons. They are very quiet. I think the girls have broke all the hearts they could find that were kind of cracked but I hope they did not use them up as dose C. Brown says they did Buckley's. Oscar told you what Brown told him in the store one day and very one seems to know it but I hope it will not get to Louisa...your Mother..."

"Hawkinsville Nov 14th 1870

My Dear Dear Lettie,

Your welcome letter of the 10th just is at hand. & I hasten to answer it. I would write oftener but Ma, Oscar & Belle write so often that I cannot find anything that would interest you. We are all well as usual, except you mother her health I think is not as good as when you left although she is doing her own work. I have been to NY and have bought a large assortment of goods about \$3000 worth. Tell the Col. I bought \$300 of boots, shoes, & rubbers of Schoonmaker at fair prices. All kinds of goods are low except prints. Trade is very fair, I do not see as Smith's Store makes much difference in my trade. Money seems easy I do not have much trouble in collecting as a general thing of course we have some debts that cannot be collected in the best of times. I bought Ma a paisley shall but she sent it back because it was to light colored and gay to suit her. You say that Mr. Crane is coming there to live and be boss. I do not know what to think of it. Mr. Clark tells me that they want him for boss and he thinks he will go he also said that the Col. Was to have an interest in the tannery. He said the Col. Wrote to him to that effect but the Col. Did not say anything about it when he wrote to me as for Mrs. Crane she was not much liked

by her neighbors. I do not think you will like her. You want to know how election went at Hawkinsville, all quiet the Democrats got 20 majority in this district last fall 41 this county went to Republicans by large majority more than we expected. Roberts for Congress had over 1600 majority Capt. Clark 1400 majority and so down to 800 you ask if I ever think I would like to hear some music. I can't tell you how I would like to hear you play old or new. I would not care which if only you could play it as for Belle or the rest of us coming out there, I can tell you but little about it you are not in a situation to have us come ever if we could come.

Col. Wanted to know what I thought about the note against C.P. Hayes, why can't he hold Jonas I think the note good again Charley but his business is rather dull and perhaps he had better collect it once can say he is going into business and needs the money the note is perfectly good now against Charley and I see no reason why it will not be hereafter but can not tell if he wants to collect he can send the note to me and I will get the money for him. Can pay my note at anytime he calls for it.

I want to know how you are enjoying yourself out there if you like it as well as at home give my best wished and regards to the Col. Tell him to write I send you my love as ever from your father Daniel Hayes."

"Hawkinsville, N.Y., Apr 11th, 1871

My own dear Col.

I am at home at last, just came. We did not get through as we expected to. The cars were detained first below Elmira 2 hours by another train being broke, which had to be got out of the way, it just made us late all around. We did not get to Binghamton till after 9 o'clock for we were in Elmira till 4; stayed in Bing overnight came to Syracuse this morning as we would have had to wait till 2 o'clock to come on the new R. Road, so we came to Syracuse in the 8 o'clock train when I came to Utica, Pa was on the train, so I did not have to come up alone. They were all very much surprised to see me. Clark stayed in Utica is going down to see Dr. R.77omorroww. Everyone seemed very glad to see me, or I suppose sought to be very happy, but Col. I shall never be satisfied till you come. I haven't been very well since I cam away but will be alright after a bit, as the Penna people say. If I had got home a few days sooner I should have seen Len & Louise they have been here a day or so now but went back this morning. It has rained nearly all day today, made it very disagreeable. The snow is all gone and things look much better than I expected to find them. It is late & I am very tired, so I will stop scribbling, will write again soon, expect a letter from you Mon.

Yours with much love, Lettie"

"Hawkinsville Oct 22nd '71

Col. R.P. Grant
Sterling Run, Pa

My Dear Son,

Your letter of the 18th Inst rec'd and found us all well. The G.B. Anderson note all right, I sent it over by Oscar and had him sign it and took it to the bank and had them charge the bal to Andersons act. We all went to Mrs. Allegers wedding had a good time, the company was not as large as expected in consequence of the weather, which was very raw and cold. I suppose Mrs. Hayes gave Lettie all the particulars with regards to the present you wanted ma to give to Mrs. Alleger. She will do so if you think best but I think it unnecessary to give her anything. I do not think she expects it as you are so far away

and we gave her enough for all she done for you and us at the wedding but if you prefer it write to that effect and we will get the present for her.

I am at work at the store but do not make much progress; do not think I shall be able to get it ready for my goods this fall. We find much more to do there. I expected and it is work we cannot hurry very much can only one or two work at a time.

I have not yet been to New York after goods but think I shall go some time this week. Today the weather is very fine and pleasant, warm as summer. I am writing in my shirt sleeves without fire in the house. Two weeks tomorrow morning Sterry Simonds rode a very fine sorrel horse into Hawkinsville, said he has bought him and his mate would be here in a few days. On Wednesday he drove him by the side of one of Jay's, the next hand bills were sent from Rome describing the horse and offering \$25 reward for the horse and the same for the thief, Thursday night Sheriff Davis and several others staid in my store till about 10 o'clock went from there to Jays barn found the horse and Jay sleeping in the barn watching the horse. Said he would shoot any man that took the horse but they took the horse went to Goudy's found Sterry in bed with Goudy's sister. Sent for Mr. Brainard who identified the horse. Sterry then swore out a warrant for one Snell back of Rome, said he bought the horse of him. Jay signed his bail bond for \$1000 but instead of appearing against Snell he run away and on Snell being arrested that he had the buggy stolen from Sam Mybach of Forest Port and the horse of Henry Denslow in his possession, which Sterry stole sometime this summer and sold to Snell. They have got their property by paying about all they are worth and Jay will have to pay the \$100.

Give my love to Lettie, your Father Daniel Hayes"

"Hawkinsville Apr the 7 '74

My dear children,

It is Mon evening and cold enough for Dec the snow was six inches deep this mor and very cold. Sleighs are running again. Mrs. Snyder staid with me all the evening.

Tuesday evening it was real pleasant all day and the snow is most gone. We received your letter today and how glad we would all be if Col. Could come and stay but we have learnt long ago that we can't have everything as we would wish to. Why don't they get a Tanner down there? Mr. Balls brother is here now to get a place at Moose River. Oscar tells me that place or the inhabitants have changed a good deal, says Col has perfect controls of eh men and every thing else. All of the leaders have left. I hope they never will return. Laurey Good was in the store today inquiring about the place. Went on to tell what he knew when he was there. He knows who was to blame for the actions as well as we do. They come very near killing Col. And if you hadn't been tougher than I thought you was you never could have lived through it but you and Col. Have one comfort you done your duty.

Thursday your Pa and Oscar went to Charly Thorp to look at oxen and a horse they locked the store so that Oscar could see the horse they did not buy either one yet he has got to put an ox team on the farm. I cut Bell's calico suit cut it redingote.

Fri it snowed over a foot last night. Delarmi and Smiths have moved the Drs. Wanted the house by the store but Jen could not live so near a hotel she said and it was rented to Andrew Alexander and the other one to Ez Murry. They had a dance over to Bill Wheeler's last night they were a rough set that went over. Your Pa told Bill that it must bee the last one George Wood takes Penny Wheeler to everything there is going on Will Hilts goes to Roots as much as Fred did.

Saturday and just as cold and stormy a day as we have had this winter. Mrs. G. Root came in early this morning wanted to know if I had heard anything from Utica. I had not, she said she had just been told that Kate Nugee had run away with a married man that is all I know about it but I am afraid there is some truth in it and if there is Ann will go crazy.

Miss Green has a concert at Forest Park tonight. Fred took Emma Jones, Rome Put took Busty. I don't think there was any others went from here. Your Pa bought a pair of cattle today paid 182 dollars. Don't worry about the coal stove it is all safe. Clarissa Bonfield was married this evening to Mr. Swallow, the conductor of a freight train between Albany and NY, the one that let Hiram and Bonfield go through for nothing. Lewis married them...

Sunday we all went to meeting. Wightman will preach once more this year; the minister has just been here we have paid him up for this year. We all went to church again in the evening, the president of the Protestant Church preached, Chaise helped him and such a roaring. Love to all.... Your Mother."

\$ 450.00

Philadelphia Steam Umbrella, Parasol, Parasollette, Sun Trade and
Patent Walking Cane Umbrella Manufactory
No. 104 Market Street Jan'y 1st 1847

Dear Sirs

It affords me pleasure to inform you that I have tried the experiment of applying Steam to the Manufacture of Umbrellas &c. for nearly one Year and with perfect success. I have already been enabled to reduce some articles 40 per ct. and all very considerably. I am continually adding to my facilities for manufacturing by improvements and inventions, the advantages of which will be realized immediately by the Purchaser in the reduced prices of my goods. I am now making arrangements to manufacture 7 to 8000 per week, which will I hope enable me to supply the demand and as I sell for Cash only, two or three cents on each, will afford sufficient remuneration.

I am determined to spare no pains or expense to keep ahead of all competition, and as I am the only manufacturer in the United States using Steam I have no fear that any, can or will, undersell me. Merchants may rely upon obtaining my goods below the Market prices and 24 Years practical experience in one of the best Manufactories in the United States (of which I was for 12 years the active Partner) may be considered a guarantee of my ability to supply superior Manufacture and Style.

Unexpect you will find engravings of my Walking Cane Umbrella with explanations, to which I ask your attention, it has received the highest praise from those who have examined it and as I think destined to be universally used, I invite you to call and examine it, and I shall be happy to shew you how Umbrellas Parasols &c. may be made by Steam at the rate of 1200 per day and sold at prices, which you would suppose, less than the materials cost, or should you decide to order your goods for Spring Series, I should be greatly obliged by your allowing me to forward a sample lot, as I feel confident if you could see my goods and prices, you would become a customer.

Hoping soon to be favoured with a visit or an order I have the honor to be

Most Respectfully Yrs.

Umbrellas & Parasols 25 cts. each Wm. H. Richardson

P.S. As there are several Umbrella Stores in the neighbourhood, you will please be particular to find No. 104 Market St. and enquire for the Patent Walking Cane Umbrella which no other house can furnish.

33. (Pennsylvania) **Philadelphia Steam Umbrella, Parasol, Parasolette and Patent Walking Cane Umbrella Manufactory, No. 104 Market Street, Jan'y 1st 1847**

[Philadelphia] 1847, quarto, two page illustrated printed promotional circular letter, describing, and illustrating William H. Richardson's Patent Walking Cane Umbrellas, formerly folded, very good, clean condition.

The printed text of the circular letter, from Richardson, lithographed on the first page of the circular, describes and promotes Richardson's umbrellas, particularly his "Patent Walking Cane Umbrella." Richardson describes his manufactory, which ran on steam power enabling him to make 1200 umbrellas a day, or "between 7 and 8000 umbrellas per week". This enabled him to keep his costs low and ensure a low price for prospective purchasers. Richardson claimed his was "the only manufacturer in the United States using steam, I have no fear that any, can or will, undersell me..." The circular states that umbrellas and parasols were 25 cents each. The illustration instructs the potential customer how to use the patent walking cane umbrella. \$ 150.00

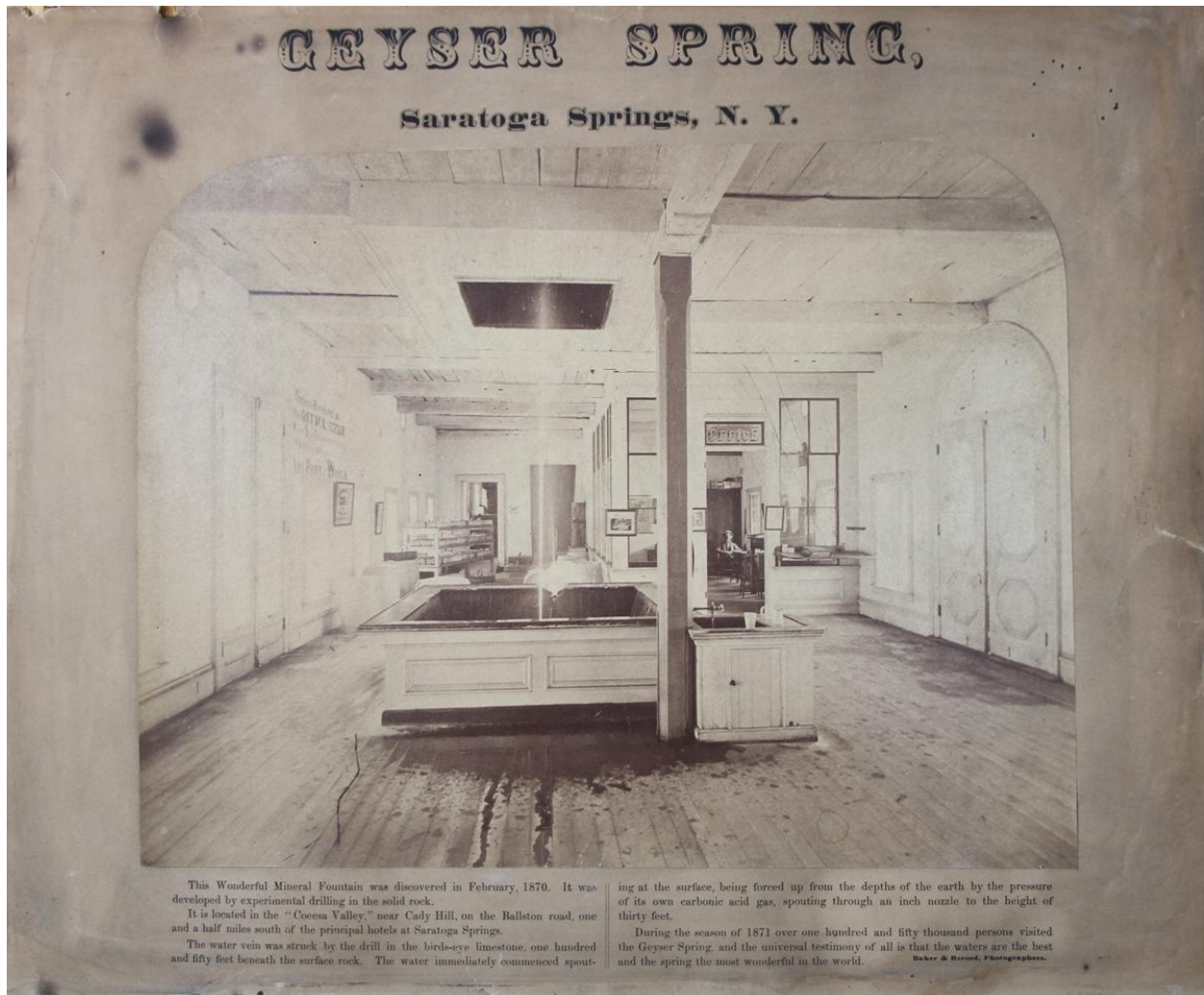




34. (Photography – Florida) **Cabinet Card Photograph of a Former Florida Plantation House near Tampa, circa 1880**

Tampa: Field, nd circa 1880, Albumen photograph, measuring 7 ¼ x 9 ⅛ inches, mounted on a cardstock mount, measuring 7 ⅞ x 9 ⅞ inches, with the photographer's name, Field, of Tampa, Fla. In gilt on right hand edge. Some spotting and light wear to image, corners of mount bumped, else very good.

The image depicts an unidentified Florida plantation house, which has clearly seen better days, its owners are on the front porch. \$ 150.00



35. (Photography) **Geyser Spring. Saratoga Springs, N.Y. ...**

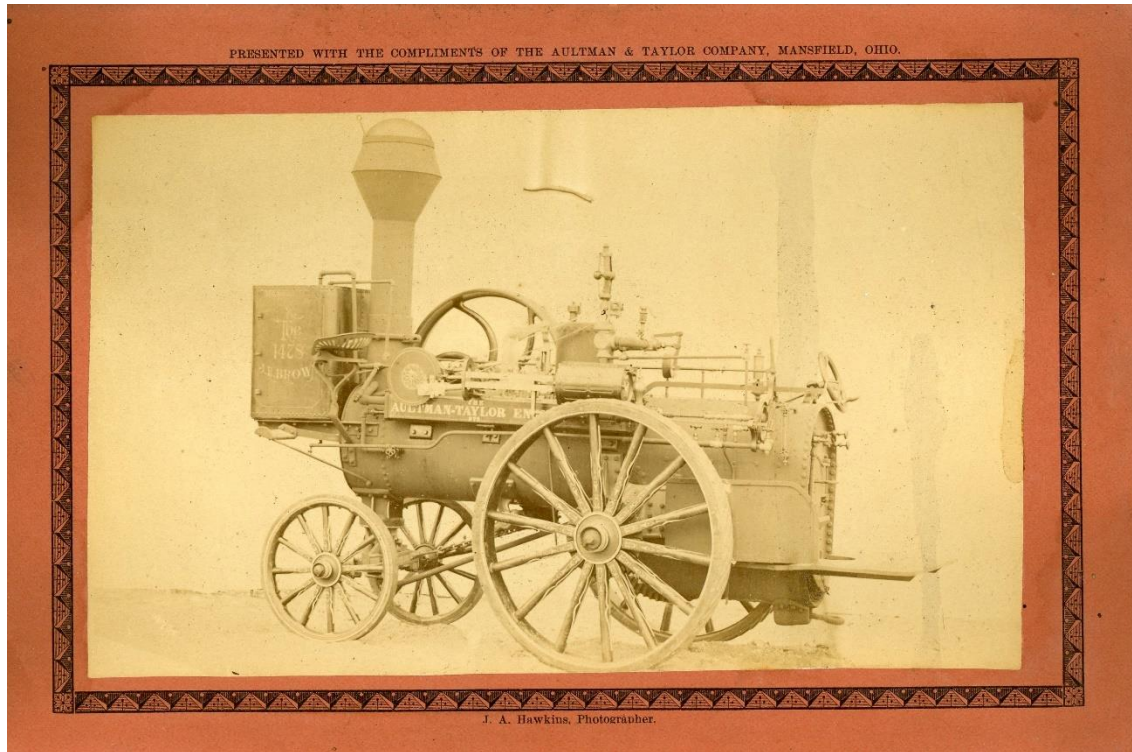
[Saratoga] Baker & Record, Photographers, circa 1871, albumen photograph measuring 10 ¼ x 13 ¼ inches, on a printed card stock mount which measures approximately 14 ¾ x 17 ¾ inches. Printed mount is browned, some chipping along edges, else very good.

This advertising photograph depicts the spring and the interior of the office of Geyser Spring, mounted on cardstock with printed text, describing the spring, discovered in 1870, and giving a brief account of its history, it reads:

"This Wonderful Mineral Fountain was discovered in February 1870. It was developed by experimental drilling in the solid rock. It is located in the "Coesa Valley," near Cady Hill, on the Ballston Road, one and a half miles south of the principal hotels at Saratoga Springs. The water vein was struck by the drill in the birds-eye limestone, one hundred and fifty feet beneath the surface rock. The water immediately commenced spouting at the surface, being forced up from the depths of the earth by the pressure of its own carbonic acid gas, spouting through an inch nozzle to the height of thirty feet. During the season

of 1871 over one hundred and fifty thousand persons visited the Geyser Spring, and the universal testimony of all is that the waters are the best and the spring the most wonderful in the world.”

\$ 750.00



36. (Photography – Ohio) **Advertising Cabinet Card Photograph for an Early Traction Engine Manufactured by the Aultman & Taylor Company, of Mansfield, Ohio, circa 1880**

Mansfield: J. A. Hawkins, Photographer, [nd circa 1880] albumen photograph, measuring 4 $\frac{3}{8}$ x 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches, mounted on printed burnt sienna cardstock mount, measuring 6 x 9 inches, some light staining to image and verso of mount, else in good condition.

The Aultman & Taylor Company of Mansfield, Ohio, was one the first of that city's industrial giants, founded in 1866 it lasted until 1923. The firm specialized in threshing machines and pioneered many advances in agricultural machinery, including the first traction engine (likely the one pictured here) in 1880. Printed text on the verso of the mount (see image) describes this steam powered engine as a "Traction (or Hercules) Engine with Drive Wheels in front of the Fire-box, and with Link Guide and Self-Guide Attachments."

\$ 225.00

EXTRA ATTACHMENTS

FOR

"Aultman-Taylor"

SELF-GUIDE

Traction and Hercules Engines.

This photograph shows our Traction (or Hercules) Engine with Drive Wheels in front of Fire-Box, and with Link Motion and Self-Guide Attachments, and with Water Tank in front, which rides with the Engine.

All the printed matter on back of Traction Engine photograph applies to the Engine as it appears on this card. Be kind enough to read it all with care.

Link Motion Attachment adds to cost of regular Traction and Hercules Engines \$50; Link Motion and Self-Guide Attachments combined add \$85; Link Motion, Self-Guide and Tank Attachments combined add \$125; Link Motion, Self-Guide, Tank and Injector Attachments combined add \$145.



37. (Photography – Photograph Album) **The Class of 1861, Harvard College**

Cambridge, Mass., Riverside, 1861, large quarto, yearbook album with 110 oval salt print portraits, measuring 6 x 5 inches, 28 of faculty members, each signed, one of the African American porter, (unsigned), plus 82 portraits of class members, all but four of which are signed by the subject with their hometown, binding worn, backstrip defective, front board missing, images are in good clean condition.

The faculty include the photographs and signatures of several prominent scholars and educators including: historian and regent of the Smithsonian Institution Cornelius Conway Felton (1807-1862), preacher and author Andrew Preston Peabody (1811-1893), biologist Louis Agassiz (1807-1873), poet James Russell Lowell (1819-1891), botanist Asa Gray (1810-1888), philosopher Francis Bowen (1811-1890), musical scholar Francis James Child (1825-1896), modern Greek scholar Evangelinos Apostolides Sophocles (1807-1883), Charles William Eliot (1834-1926) who would transform Harvard and be its longest-serving president.

\$ 3500.00





38. (Photography – Vernacular Photograph Album) **Vernacular Photograph Album depicting the Domestic Life of an Unidentified American Family circa 1890**

oblong quarto, album contains 36 mounted silver prints on 17 cardstock leaves, along with 16 unmounted silver prints of the family, laid in, bound in original cloth, in very good condition. The images measure 4 x 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches, the images are in generally very good condition, some are over exposed, but most are sharp and clear.



The album is of probable New York or New England origin. The photographs show members of an extended family posed either in groups or singly, in and around their suburban home and garden, or on outings to nearby streams, and the ruins of an old mill, the presence of American flags in some of the images suggest they were taken on the Fourth of July. Family members are depicted with their various wheeled vehicles, wagons, buggies, bicycles, and one young boy in a wagon pulled by a goat. \$ 375.00





39. (Photography – Photograph Album) **Album of Vernacular Photographs Depicting Cowboys at Work on a Cattle Ranch either in Montana or Colorado, circa 1910-1920**

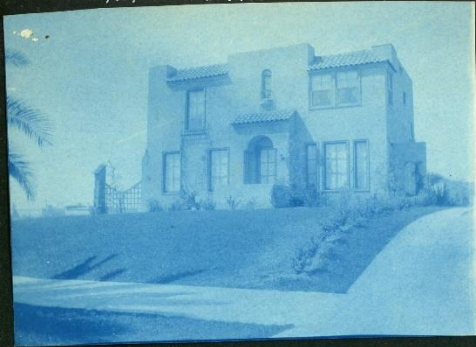
oblong 12mo photograph album, containing 51 snapshot photographs, measuring 3 x 4 inches, 50 photographs mounted on black paper leaves, one laid in, bound in original flexible cloth, images are in generally good condition, although some are out of focus or poorly exposed, else good.

The images depict a group of cowboys at work at an isolated ranch in the mountains of either Colorado or Montana, they rope and brand calves, and live in tents or small log cabins, occasionally they go hunting or fishing, in the surrounding mountains. One of them is identified in pencil as "Link Humble."

\$ 125.00



927 Co. Windsor Boulevard



A street in
Long Beach



With Rev. J. O. Hynson
and family
at
Redlands, June 23, 1922

40. (Photography-Photograph Album) Howe, F. A., **Vernacular Photograph Album Documenting “An Auto Trip from Los Angeles to New York City and return June 23 to September 22, 1922”**

oblong quarto, photo album containing 203 silver and cyanotype views mounted on 35 black paper leaves, images identified in white ink captions, bound in original flexible paper backed boards, string, tie, some minor dust soiling to album, otherwise in very good, clean condition.

A nice photograph documenting the 1922 automobile trip of the Howes, a Los Angeles couple – west to east and back again – The couple departed their home located at 927 S. Windsor Boulevard and traveled via the southern route through Arizona, New Mexico, visiting Native American sites, Holbrook, Arizona, and a Rodeo at St. Johns Arizona, Socorro, Santa Fe, Pecos, and an Indian Reservation in Isleta, New Mexico, Colorado Springs, Garden of the Gods, Manitou, North Platte, Nebraska, Des Moines, Iowa, Allegan, Michigan, Grand Rapids, Owosso, Michigan, Port Huron, Ontario and Toronto, Niagara Falls, and various towns in New York State, New York City, Princeton, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, D.C., Gettysburg, across Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, Wyoming, Utah and return home. The couple often camped along their route and visited family members in Iowa, Michigan and Ohio.

\$ 375.00





A backward look into New Mexico from the summit of Raton Pass, July 11.



Camp at Colorado Springs July 12

Writing to the friends we left behind us in far-off California



Quakers
Ararat Farm. 4th Mo 12th 1834
DARIN. CROCKETT

My dear Son

I regret exceedingly that from an attack of Rheuma-
-tism last fall, from which my right hand was affected, & indeed not yet
entirely recovered, prevented me from tendering to thee at an earlier
period, my most sincere, & cordial congratulations, on a late event, which
no doubt, from the pleasing, & interesting account thou hast given us of the
lady of thy choice, will, eventually be one of the happiest events of thy life,
& I trust there will be nothing wanting on thy part, to merit a contin-
-uance of her whom I regard, & I may further add, that when the intelligence
was announced, all the feelings of a Mother towards a Son, situated as thou wast,
without that which thou hadst always been accustomed to, was aroused, & my
very soul was rejoiced, & felt thankful to the great disposer of all human events,
& who I hope in his wisdom, & mercy, will ^{continue to} dispense on you his blessings -
Remember me most affectionately to thy dear Evulina, & tell her how de-
-lighted I should be to see her, may, how much disappointed we shall all be,
if thou dost not, with her make as a visit this Summer - We had been
promising ourselves the pleasure of a visit from Phil last month, & I
am almost provoked at the disappointment, my love to him, & tell him I am
astonished at his letting thee get a wife before him, & if he does not make
more speed, I shall think with David Crockett (a character who I believe
was making some stir in the fashionable world before he left) the amas-
-ing history of whose life, written by himself & lately published, Theodore
has just been reading aloud, & in telling of his love adventures, wherein
he had many difficulties to surmount, he concludes that Providence had
not made a mate for him - however he found one at last - & so perhaps it
may, for I cannot think it was ever intended, he should spend his days in
a state of single blessedness, & if he will be advised by me, he will search
for his mate, as I have always had a great horror of a Man becoming

I'm Phil I should be with the practical girl engaged - but I don't want to see her -

The forgotten Southern family of famed Philadelphia Doctor Philip Syng Physick

41. Physick, Adriana Haynes, **Autograph Letter Signed, Ararat Farm [Port Deposit, Maryland], 4th Month 12th, 1834 to her son, Lyttleton Physick, Magnet Cove, Arkansas Territory** quarto, four pages, postal markings on integral address leaf, some splits along folds, repaired with archival tissue, else in good clean legible condition.

Dr. Philip Syng Physick's sister-in-law Adriana Physick writes to her son, then in Arkansas Territory, with news from home and their Maryland farm. She comments on David Crockett, national politics, Andrew Jackson's war with the Bank of the United States and the resultant financial turmoil. Lyttleton Physick, her son, owned slaves, despite being a Quaker, which he was apparently trying to sell.

A rare letter from and about the famous doctor's little-known Southern family.

"My dear Son,

I regret exceedingly that from an attack of rheumatism last fall, from which my right hand was affected, & indeed not yet entirely recovered, prevented me from tendering to thee at an earlier period, my most

sincere & cordial congratulations on a late event, which no doubt, from the pleasing, & interesting account thou hast given us of the lady of thy choice, will, eventually be one of the happiest events of thy life, & I trust there will be nothing wanting on thy part, to merit a continuance of her esteem & regard, & I may further add, that when the intelligence was announced, all the feelings of a mother towards a son, situated as thou wast, without that society thou hadst always been accustomed to, was aroused, & my very soul was rejoiced, & felt thankful to the great disposer of all human events, who I hope in his wisdom & mercy, will continue to dispense on you his blessings – remember me most affectionately to thy dear Evelina, & tell her how delighted I should be to see her, nay, how much disappointed we shall all be if thou dost not, with her make us a visit this Summer – We had been promising ourselves the pleasure of a visit from Phil last month, & I am almost provoked at the disappointment, my love to him, & tell him I am astonished at his letting thee get a wife before him, & if he does not make more speed, I shall think with David Crockett (a character who I believe was making some stir in the fashionable world before thee left), the amusing history of whose life, written by himself & lately published, Theodore has just been reading aloud, & in telling of his love adventures, wherein he had many difficulties to surmount, he concludes that Providence had not made a mate for him – however he found one at last - & so perhaps P- may, for I cannot think it was ever intended he should spend his days in a state of single blessedness, & if he will be advised by me, he will search for his mate, as I have always had a great horror of a man becoming old & living without the society of a female – I-e has informed thee of thy Sister E-s second trip to St. Augustine, a letter has been rec^d from her, after briefly stating their miraculous preservation from shipwreck, for they had an awful voyage, (& Susan Conner in her letter to me says, “It was just one month after our leaving Philad^a that we arrived here, & during this time we were I assure you quite sufficiently uncomfortable & had a succession of gales, storms, calms, & disasters which it would weary you were I to attempt to describe”) she tells of the delightfulness of the climate, the luxuriance of the orange groves in full bearing of blossoms & fruit, the air perfumed from them & the roses, & in short every thing so charming, as to make her situation enviable, (at least in Winter) & herself regretting the approximation of the time for their departure – they expect to return next month, when in my humble opinion, she ought to come to her own home, as she has now been absent two years - & give her Sister an opportunity of visiting you, or elsewhere – Thy brother E – d has just commenced fishing, he desires thee to let him know, how many barrels of shad thee wishes to have & thinks it will be best to forward them later in the season, I hope thee has rec^d the things sent last fall - & also thy newspaper from New York, if so, thou art acquainted with the war hat Jackson, (or as Jack Downing calls him the General) has declared against the United States Bank, & thrown the whole country, particularly the Mercantile, & laboring part of the community into the greatest distress, thou knows’t I am no Politician, but I sincerely wish he had gone to Heaven, when before his election, the goodly Presbyterians, thought he was so well fitted for that place, for I have my doubts whether he will ever be prepared for it again – Port Deposit Bank has failed & many others. The rich are making rapid fortunes, I was told that Samuel Rowland was making \$ 500 pr day & no doubt exists about it, but the poor, poor wretches are to be crushed to death - what is to be issue of this wonderful experiment time alone will tell – I think I mentioned to thee in a former letter which I know not whether thee received or not, that our neighbour Davidson intended selling his place, he made several offers of it at Public sale, these failing, he has rented it to Dr. Townsend, & to my very great astonishment, he has with his whole family removed to Port Deposit, rented the house formerly kept by Smith, & is now keeping tavern, how it will answer is not for me to say, I sincerely wish them well, & hope they will sustain no injury from the change – I believe all the rest of our neighbours are still where thee left them, & for aught I know are well, though this has been a very sickly season, & not to be wondered at, as it has been ore than usual changeable, or at least I think so, & had I a few more years of youth on my side, I certainly would seek a more genial clime – Emlen Physick was here about two weeks since, made many kind enquiries after you all, & seemed surprised at Philip’s not being here, for we had told him we had a visit in anticipation – his brother & family still reside on the farm, he has but one child & she is a very interesting one indeed - ... I expect to leave this for Philadelphia in the

course of two weeks, where I have not been for two years. & how delighted I should be to meet you here on my return, which will not be until the 6th moth the time you ought to be here if you come at all ...

A Physick

... Edmund has postponed buying your negroes until Phil arrives – he says they are a kind of traffic he knows nothing about and he never in my opinion spoke more truly – you certainly recollect Bill, Tony, Sam, Jake, Emanuel, Tom, Pompey – now I'll drive into a split log for a wedge if you can pick a more impudent of tar faced flunkey's in the state, and yet you wish him to choose for you – Oh Lord Sir you may be a good judge of a woman but you're a miserable one of a man ...”

Adriana Haynes Physick married Henry White Physick (1758-1821). Henry was the son of Edmund Physick and Abigail Syng Physick, his brother was Dr. Philip Syng Physick (1768-1837), the noted early American surgeon credited with the invention of needle forceps for tying deeply placed blood vessels, a snare for tonsillectomy, and new forms of catheters for surgery of the urinary tract. Her son Lyttleton Physick married Evelina Franklin Physick. \$ 250.00

Office of the State Grand Council,

Philadelphia, September 20th, 1864.

To the Officers and Members of Council No.

BROTHERS: The questions to be decided at the approaching elections are of graver import than any which have ever heretofore been submitted to a popular decision. They involve not only the welfare, the prosperity, and the character of the people of the United States, but, also, the very life of the nation. They affect not only the great interests of the country at large, but, also, the personal interests of each individual citizen. If the nominee of the Chicago convention should be successful, no sane man can doubt that along with the base surrender of our national integrity to the traitors now in arms against the Union, there would come public and private calamity in the worst forms in which they can be manifested. Our great industrial establishments would be closed for want of occupation; the produce of our farms would waste in our granaries for want of consumers; labor would be suspended for want of demand; all values would diminish; and among the working classes pinching poverty would replace the present comfort and abundance. Besides the deep humiliation and disgrace which every American would feel at the sacrifice of the national honor; every man who owns or tills an acre of land; every man who is employed in mines, or manufactories, or workshops; every man who holds a dollar of the public securities, whether in bonds or currency, would suffer direct and inevitable damage.

To avert these and similar evils, to maintain the government intact, to uphold the supremacy of the law; to protect the national flag from insult and outrage, to secure to all classes the possession of their rights and liberties, and especially to secure to the toiling masses a continuance of the blessings they now enjoy, is the urgent duty of the Union League of America. To the performance of that duty, all its members are solemnly pledged; and the State Council, through its officers, now calls upon you to see that, so far as you are concerned, the pledge is amply fulfilled. The Pennsylvania election in October will probably settle the Presidential election. If the good cause triumphs then, its triumph in November will be assured beyond peradventure. With proper exertion on the part of loyal men, the preliminary triumph is equally certain. We appeal to you, therefore, by the sacred obligations you have assumed, by the patriotic impulses which in times like these should predominate in every honest heart, and even by the more candid considerations of self-interest, we appeal to you to see that all available means are employed to enlighten the voters in your vicinity as to the real nature of the issues to be determined; and to see, further, that every loyal voter is present at the polls. In this way, while our victorious fleets and armies are everywhere crushing the military power of the rebellion, we shall aid their glorious achievements by crushing the miserable demagogues and traitors who, for the sake of party rule and party plunder, would betray their country.

42. (Political Americana) McMichael, Morton, Printed Circular Letter as Grand President of the State Council of the Union League of America: **Office of the State Grand Council, Philadelphia, September 20th, 1864. To the Officers and Members of Council No. ...**

Quarto, 4 pages, printed on pale gray paper stock, formerly folded, in very good, very clean condition.

“The questions to be decided at the approaching elections are of graver import than any which have ever heretofore been submitted to a popular decision. They involve not only the welfare, the prosperity and character of the people of the United States, but also, the personal interest of each individual citizen. If the nominee of the Chicago convention [Democrat George McClellan] should be successful, no sane man can doubt that along with the base surrender of our national integrity to the traitors now in arms against the Union, there would come public and private calamity in the worst forms in which they can be manifested. Our great industrial establishments would be closed for want of occupation; the produce of our farms would waste in our granaries for want of consumers; labor would be suspended for want of demand; all values would diminish; and among the working classes pinching poverty would replace the present comfort and abundance. Besides the deep humiliation and disgrace which every American would feel at the sacrifice of the national honor; every man who owns or tills an acres of land; every man who is employed in mines, or manufactories or workshops...would suffer direct and inevitable damage. To avert these and similar evils, to maintain the government intact, to uphold the supremacy of the law; to protect the national flag from insult and outrage, to secure to all classes the possession of their rights and liberties, and especially to secure to the toiling masses a continuance of the blessings they now enjoy, is the urgent duty of the Union League of America, To the performance of that duty, all its members are solemnly pledged and the State Council, through its officers, now calls upon you to see that, so far as you are concerned, the pledge is amply fulfilled. The Pennsylvania election in October will probably settle the Presidential election. If the good cause triumphs then, its triumph in November will be assured beyond peradventure...we appeal to you to see that all available means are employed to enlighten the voters in your vicinity as to the real nature of the issues to be determined; and to see further, that every loyal voter is present at the polls. In this way while our victorious fleets and armies are everywhere crushing that military power of the rebellion, we shall aid their glorious achievements by crushing the miserable demagogues and traitors who, for the sake of party rule and party plunder, would betray their country.”

A year before he was elected Mayor of Philadelphia, McMichael, nationally prominent as *The North American* periodical, was also President of the Union League, a private organization of semi-secretive patriotic men's clubs first established in Philadelphia early in the Civil War, then spreading throughout the northern states, to support the Union military effort and the Administration of President Lincoln. While nominally anti-slavery, and increasingly so as the War neared its end, McMichael had been at first lukewarm about Emancipation of the slaves, and this letter – which mentions neither slavery nor Lincoln – reflects his emphasis on a social and economic reasons for Union victory.

This imprint appears to be quite rare, possibly the only known copy. It is not listed – at least not under McMichael's name – in WorldCat and it was apparently unknown to historian Robert Bloom, who did not cite it in his 1953 biographic essay, *Morton McMichael's North American*. \$ 250.00



43. (Railroad – Transportation History) Byrne, John, **Three Letter Copy Books of John Byrne, President of the Pittsburg, Shawmut & Northern Railroad Company, 1901, 1903 -1904**

Three volumes, quarto, 1,807 letters, 1,920 pages, the letters are mainly typescript on thin tissue paper, bound in 1/2 red sheep and pebbled cloth, bindings worn and rubbed, back strips missing, text in very good, legible condition.

The letters discuss all aspects of the operation of this western Pennsylvania and New York railroad during the years 1901-04. Byrne's correspondents include his vice-president and other employees, officers of other railroad companies, including those of the Erie Railroad, the Pennsylvania Railroad, wall street brokers, bankers, and underwriters, mining and steel companies. Subjects include construction, finance, share prices, purchase of equipment and rolling stock, freight contracts, mainly for coal, agreements with other rail lines, and connections, amongst many others.

The Pittsburg, Shawmut & Northern Railroad (reporting mark PSN) also known as the Shawmut Line, was a Class I railroad company operating passenger and freight service on standard gauge track in

central Pennsylvania and western New York. The line was financially troubled for its entire life span and declared bankruptcy after just six years of operation. It would spend the remaining 42 year of its existence in receivership or trusteeship: one of the longest bankruptcy proceedings in American railroading history.

The Pittsburg, Shawmut & Northern Railroad is often confused with the similarly named Pittsburg and Shawmut Railroad which was a spinoff company from the PS&N. Further adding to the confusion is the fact that both were nicknamed the Shawmut Line, both operated in roughly the same geographic area, and both used nearly identical logos during their history. In fact, the two were completely separate companies after their 1916 split.

The main line consisted of approximately 190 miles (306 km) of track extending from Brockway, Pennsylvania to Wayland, New York with several branches, particularly Olean, New York to Prosser, New York (a location on the southeastern edge of South Valley, New York) and Moraine, New York (a location on the eastern edge of Canaseraga, New York) to Hornell, New York. Principal shops were divided between Angelica, New York (car shop, paint shop, maintenance of way) and St. Marys, Pennsylvania (motive power shop). Each shop burned and was rebuilt.

The Pittsburg, Shawmut & Northern Railroad began life on August 2, 1899, as the merger of five small railroads in New York and Pennsylvania. 60 miles (97 km) of what ultimately became the PS&N were originally 3 ft (914 mm) narrow gauge lines, though by the time of the PS&N's incorporation only 18 miles (29 km) remained as narrow gauge. At the time of its incorporation the PS&N operated four physically-disconnected divisions. The expense of connecting the divisions and upgrading the physical plant to handle through coal trains, coupled with the failure of the PS&N's principal bond underwriter, forced the company to declare bankruptcy in 1905. The company would continue to operate in receivership until 1946, when the bankruptcy was converted to a trusteeship.

The spelling of Pittsburgh as Pittsburg in the company name derives from the company's original 1899 charter. At the time, the name of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania was commonly spelled without the h. The United States Board on Geographic Names advocated the h-less spelling from 1891 to 1911 as part of an effort to standardize the spelling of place names in the United States.

The more lucrative Brockway to Freeport route was constructed beginning in 1903 as the Brookville & Mahoning. Confusion with the Boston & Maine caused the name to be changed to the Pittsburg & Shawmut Railroad. The P&S was leased (but never owned) by the PS&N from 1906 until 1916. After 1916, the lease was terminated and the two companies operated separately. During the time of the lease, the bigger "200 class" 2-8-2s of the P&S operated over the combined systems.

Coal (bituminous) was the principal commodity for the line during its entire existence, though passenger trains and, after the late 1920s, self-propelled gas-powered motor cars (known on the PS&N as "Hoodlebugs") also ran on the route until they were discontinued in 1935. In the early 1930s, the final years of service, the railroad's passenger service on its full mainline route was segmented. Train 9 southbound (10 northbound) traveled as a passenger train from Wayland, New York to Prosser, New York. At Prosser, passengers traveling the full route south would switch to a motor car in Train 11 southbound (12 northbound) which began its trip on a side branch from Olean. This motor car train would continue south to St. Marys, whereupon southbound travelers would transfer to Train 1, another motor car train, for the final trip to Brockway. This trip would involve an overnight layover in St. Marys between a 6:45 pm arrival and #1's 8:00 am departure. Travelers heading northbound would need to make an overnight stop at Prosser, as #12 from Brockway arrived in Prosser at 1:30 pm and #10 bound for Wayland would depart Prosser at 6:39 am.

PS&N operations ended effective April 1, 1947. Portions of the line serving Olean, Brandy Camp, and Farmers Valley were acquired by the Pennsylvania Railroad (the Farmers Valley portion is today owned by the Norfolk Southern Railway and operated by the Western New York and Pennsylvania Railroad). The Erie Railroad acquired the PS&N's Hornell Terminals in a complex transaction from the American National Red Cross, which had been given ownership of the Rochester, Hornellsville & Lackawanna Railroad, an 11-mile-long railroad leased to and operated by the PS&N and predecessors prior to 1946.

The tracks for most of the routes have been removed. The only remaining segments are West Creek Westlands Learning Center to St. Marys and Brockway Golf Course to Brockway.

\$ 1500.00

They are all made rich don't turn any raised bread all the same as we make fire cake to eat in Little boxes to they are my...

than any fire good for anything, from them made out of peach no sweetening in steam but eat preserve on Columbia Ferry Jan 11th 1857 it will melt in your mouth, kill doings at a time and keep them all himself,

Dear Sister

Your letter was as gladly received as mine, began to be rather impatient to hear from home and friends had received one letter from Olive soon after I got here, and one come from Nathan to Augustus with yours, I believe where I write you we were on the Ohio, we were much longer on the river than we expected to be, the boat was very slow and the wind blew so hard that we had to lay over one night and day, you need not have felt any anxiety about the wind if we were on land there was no danger and on the river that was none the river is very narrow could anchor any time when there was danger I was sick two or three days on the boat took a.

44. (Tennessee) Goodhue, Nancy M., **Autograph Letter Signed, Columbia, Tennessee January 11, 1857, to her sister**
 Octavo, 4 pages, formerly folded, in very good, legible condition.

This 1857 Tennessee letter was written by Nancy M. (Brown) Goodhue (1835-1917), the daughter of Abel Brown (1790-1878) and Nancy Hoyt (1796-1848) of Rockingham County, New Hampshire. Nancy

became the wife of Augustus Frederick Goodhue (1829-1912) about 1856. Augustus was the son of David Payson Goodhue (b. 1803) and Octavia Tilton (b. 1805) of East Kingston Township, Rockingham County, New Hampshire. Augustus was a Civil Engineer and went to Tennessee in 1856 to work on the railroads in that state. After Nancy and Augustus were divorced, he re-married Mrs. Margaret J. Brown on 24 August 1868 in Clark County, Indiana. She re-married shoe manufacturer John O. P. Clifford (1834-1917) on 1 September 1869.

Nancy addressed the letter to her sister, Amanda Malvina (Brown) Bartlett (1825-1881), who resided in South Hampton, New Hampshire, with her husband Edmund B. Bartlett (1812-1888).

“Columbia, Tennessee, January 11, 1857

Dear Sister,

Your letter was as gladly received as mine. [I] began to be rather impatient to hear from home and friends. Had received one letter from Olive soon after I got here, and one come from Nathan to Augustus with yours.

I believe when I wrote you we were on the Ohio. We were longer on the river than we expected to be. The boat was very slow and the wind blew so hard that we had to lay over one night and day. You need not have felt any anxiety about the wind. If we were on land, there was no danger, and on the river there was none. The river is very narrow [and we] could anchor any time when there was danger. I was sick two or three days on the boat [and] took a mustard seed emetic and blue mass which helped me. It was caused by the bad water, I think. We had to drink the river water and the Ohio and Columbia [rivers] are both muddy all the time. [They] look very different from our rivers.

We arrived in Nashville the next Thursday after I wrote you. [We] stayed all night [and] came out here Friday. Found it a very pleasant place and everything nice and convenient — very nice folks, &c. My room is pleasant — large, front chamber, carpeted — have a fire in it — have the darkies to await on me. Should you not think I might be happy? I have not been homesick yet nor wished myself back. I should rather live there than here if I could do as well but as it is, I can make myself contented here. I am lonesome at times — not very often. You know I always liked to be alone when at home more than some people.

Augustus has been gone two nights out on the road. The rest of the time he has had work in the office and [I am] some lonesome when he is gone. I do not expect perfect happiness — never did expect it [and] do not expect it now more than ever. There are little perplexities in everyone's life if not real trouble, I suppose. The days has been in mine and always will be. Augustus does everything to make me happy that he can.

I am very sorry they have had trouble at Father's again. I was in hopes they would live in peace for the future. I did not expect [our sister] Jemima would stay. She said she should not. I suppose Hannah thought she could have Charles there as much as she pleased [but] that would not do. She would not suit Father. I should think Jemima would know that. I have wrote to her [and she] said she would answer them if I would [write]. I hope you did not go over to Mr. Towles and not call to Father's. You must go home often. Father is getting old and will not live many years at the most. I think he must be very lonesome now [and] expect he misses me.

I have not heard anything about those railroad accidents or I did hear of one — the one on the same route we came on. The train before ours, I believe I heard something about but did not get the particulars.

You need not feel any uneasiness about the negroes. That is all over. There has not been any [disturbances] very near here. They have hung two or three in some parts of Tennessee — I don't know where. This man we are with keeps his straight. He treats them well but they have to mind him or get the lashes.

What is the reason Emily has not written? I suppose she has got mine and answered 'ere this. Tell the children that we have lots of little darkies about as large as they are — all sizes. I have not been to any of their cabins yet. Have you any snow? We have not here. Has been a little once [but] not enough to cover the ground. Is rather cold. They think it is dreadful cold but we should not call it so up North. My health is very good. Think the climate will agree with me — as well as North — perhaps better. The [cousine] is different from ours — have roast turkey two or three times a week. They are very much afraid I shall starve because I don't eat more. Their things are all made rich. Don't have any raised bread — all the same as we make fire cake — baked in little biscuits. They are very nice but I should like a piece of raisin bread. Don't have any pies good for anything — have them made out of peach [and] no sweetning in them but eat preserve on them — crust made so [] it will melt in your mouth. Kill 20 hogs at a time and keep them all himself.

I wish you to write often and tell me all the news. Tell Sarah she must go to school and learn how to write. Then write me a letter. We had lots of company here at Christmas — dancing every night — had them one week — egg nog plenty [and] I got a little tight.

As my sheet is full, I will now bid you goodbye. — Nancie M. Goodhue”

\$ 150.00

45. (Tennessee-Women) **Manuscript Records of the Ladies Working Band of the Union Church of Bethel, Tennessee, 1909-1913**

quarto, 112 pages, plus blanks, bound in contemporary cloth backed boards, and muslin spine, some minor shelf wear and rubbing, entries in good, legible condition.

The Ladies Working Band started in 1882, but the records offered here date from 1909-1913. The entries include the Constitution, By-Laws, Minutes of their Meetings and Financial Matters. The group spent money on their church buying windows and other items. They contributed to foreign missions. Their local missions included the Harding Home in Tennessee, Mount Lawn Children's Home, Missionary work in Mexico, the Band of Soul Winners, which worked with people in the mountains of Tennessee, and others.

Bethel, Tennessee is an unincorporated community in Anderson County, Tennessee. \$ 300.00



46. (Texas) Bliss, Zenas Randall (1833–1900) **Typewritten Autobiography of Zenas Randall Bliss, with accounts of his service on the Texas frontier in the 1850s, the Civil War, and in Texas and elsewhere in the West during the Indian War period**

quarto, five volumes, 656 pages, typewritten, and typewritten carbons, with occasional manuscript corrections and emendations, bound in various boards, with handmade cloth spines, two volumes signed by Bliss, bindings with wear and rubbing, text in very good clean and legible condition.

Autobiography containing valuable primary source accounts of frontier life in Texas, Texas at the outbreak of the Civil War, Bliss's extensive Civil War service, and of his later experiences as commander of the Department of Texas during the Indian War period.

Typewritten Autobiography as follows:

Volume 1 "*Personal Recollections of Frontier Life in Texas from 1854 to 1858 by Z. R. Bliss, U.S.A.*"
238 typewritten carbon pages, with some ink corrections.

Volume 2 1856-1861

163 typescript carbon pages, covers Bliss's experiences up to the beginning of the Civil War in Texas.

Volume 3, part 1, April 1861 to August 1862

120 typescript pages, signed on front free endpaper "Z. R. Bliss His Book".

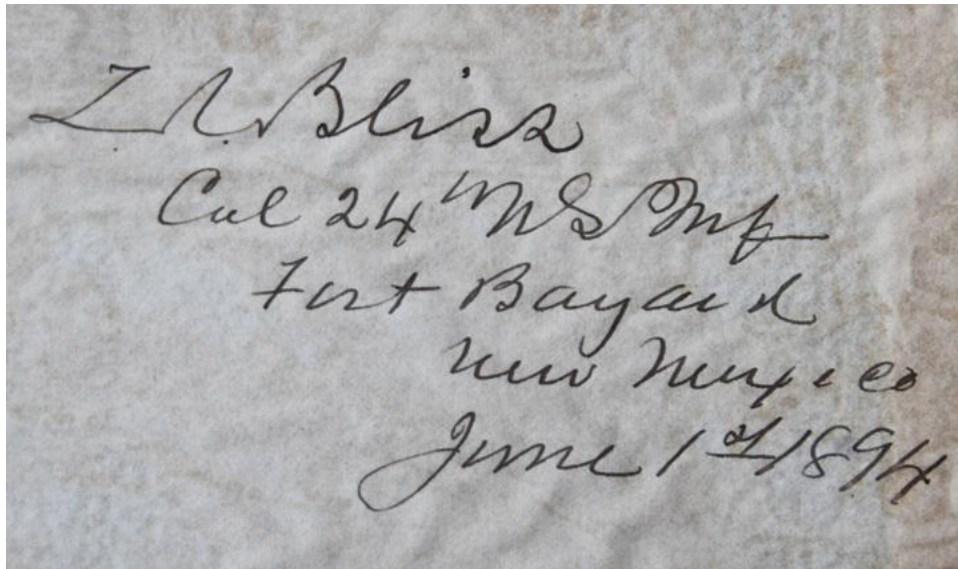
Volume 3, part 2, 1862 -1867

126 typescript pages, (paginated 12-247).

Volume 3, part 3, 1866-1876

117 typescript pages, signed "Z. R. Bliss Col 24 Us Inf Fort Bayard New Mexico June 1, 1894" on inside of front board.

Bliss evidently wrote his autobiography over a period of years for the benefit of his friends and family. It was never published in his lifetime, (and was only recently published in 2008 by the Texas State Historical Association). Bliss evidently made multiple typescript copies of his work for distribution to his family and friends, which accounts for the sets found in the following institutions: Yale, and another set at University of Texas Austin, amongst Bliss's papers. The present set appears to be the third such set to appear.



Z. R. Bliss
Col 24th Inf
Fort Bayard
New Mexico
June 1st 1894

Zenas Randall Bliss, United States army officer, was born in Rhode Island and was appointed from his native state to the United States Military Academy at West Point on July 1, 1850. He graduated forty-first in his class and was assigned to duty as a brevet second lieutenant in the First Infantry on July 1, 1854. He was posted to Texas and served at Fort Duncan until 1855, when he was promoted to second lieutenant and transferred to an Eighth Infantry assignment at Fort Davis. In 1858 he served briefly at Camp Hudson and forts Inge and Mason and in 1859 at forts Mason and Clark. Back at Camp Hudson he was promoted to first lieutenant in 1860 and to captain in 1861. Secession found Bliss at Fort Quitman. After Gen. David E. Twiggs surrendered the federal forts in Texas, Bliss attempted to march his garrison to the Texas Gulf Coast but was intercepted by Confederate troops under Gen. Earl Van Dorn just west of San Antonio and held prisoner until April 5, 1862. In May 1862 he was commissioned as colonel of the Tenth Rhode Island Infantry, and in August he was transferred to the

Seventh Rhode Island Infantry. Bliss was brevetted to major in the regular army in 1862 for “gallant and meritorious service” at the battle of Fredericksburg, Virginia, and to lieutenant colonel in 1864 for his service at the battle of the Wilderness. At the battle of Fredericksburg Bliss led his regiment, which had never before been under fire, to within a few yards of the Confederate lines before being repulsed, thereby winning the Medal of Honor. With the end of the Civil War he was mustered out of volunteer service on June 9, 1865.

In the postbellum army Bliss was assigned as major of the Thirty-ninth Infantry on August 6, 1867, and transferred to the all-black Twenty-fifth United States Infantry on March 15, 1869. Subsequently appointed commander of the Department of Texas, Bliss made his headquarters at San Antonio and served at forts Bliss, Clark, Davis, and Duncan between 1871 and 1879. He was appointed lieutenant colonel of the Nineteenth Infantry in 1879 and promoted to colonel of the Twenty-fourth Infantry in 1886. He was promoted to brigadier general in 1895 and to major general in 1897. he retired from active duty on May 22, 1897, and died in Washington, D.C., on January 2, 1900.

<https://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/entries/bliss-zenas-randall>

\$ 5,500.00



47. (Vermont) (Spafford Family Correspondence) **Group of Letters Pertaining to the Spafford Family, of Springfield, Windsor County, Vermont, primarily, Georgianna Fowler Spafford, 1860-1885**
 Group of 64 letters, 247 manuscript pages, related ephemeral items, small pocket diary of Georgianna (Georgia) Spafford, 1868, 26 pages, with several miscellaneous items.

The letters in this collection center around Georgianna Fowler Spafford and her friends and family, most of whom had emigrated west, to New York, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, and further west to Colorado, seeking better economic opportunities. Fowler was a New Hampshire native, who married Hiram Duncan Spafford of Springfield, Vermont. Georgianna, whose father died, was apparently working in Springfield when she met Spafford. The couple married in 1867 and went on to have several children. The letters, mainly to and from Georgia's friends and family, reveal that her marriage was a troubled one, beginning with difficulties with her mother-in-law, Paulina C. Spafford, which forced Georgianna to move out of the Spafford house. Later, Georgianna revealed to her friends that Hiram was an abusive, cruel alcoholic.

Hiram Duncan Spafford of Springfield, Windsor County, Vermont, was the son of Hiram Spafford and Paulina Cutter. Spafford was a Springfield native, and Cutter was from Jaffrey, New Hampshire. The couple married March 18, 1835, and resided in Springfield, where Hiram died July 16, 1846, at the age

of 45. The couple had two children, Abbie L. born October 25, 1839, d. December 29, 1871. And Hiram Duncan b. July 29, 1841, married Georgianna Fowler June 4, 1867.

Sample Quotes:

“Washington D.C. June 16th, 1863 at the sixth St. Wharf

Dear Cousin Abbie,

... Friday night since Saturday morning there has 12000 Soldiers came into Washington sick and wounded they all came in at this wharf. Oh such sites you never saw there were some with but one leg some with arms off some wounded in one place some in another. I saw one poor fellow that died coming up from Aquia Creek that had half of his leg off there were a good many poor fellows that died coming up from the Creek, I worked good deal of the time in the Sanitary Lodge dealing out bread and butter an lemon ade Coffee and Teas to the poor fellows. They acted as though they were starved our Guards have just brought in a prisoner he is union that is the worse for liquor we have any quantity of such fellows to deal with that is part of our business to take care of such fellows our duty is not very hard except when the sick and wounded come in we are only on duty four hours every other day there is fifty of us here our Regt is detailed all over the City. I think we have got the best berth of any of them when we are not on duty we can go where we please I go to the City most every day.

You wanted to know if I could get you some pictures yes I can get any quantity of them I can get the carts de visits for \$ 2.50 a doz if you would like some just write me what ones and I will get them for you with pleasure. Hiram was here to see me last week I was glad to see him he looked about the same as usual except he had some whiskers that altered his looks some ... John C. Pierce” [Serving with the 14th Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteers]

“U.S. Barracks St. Albans March 19th 65 [2nd Company Frontier Cav.]

Dear Sister,

... hear we have to submit to the Military laws we are not allowed to go on the street without a pass signed by our Captain and if we stay over the time they put us in the Guard House we are not allowed to go into any Bar room nor eny shop whatever without a pass signed to go their so you can see that they mean to make us steady boys if they can I was put into the guard house last night for doing as one of the Sargents told me to. He was drunk when he told me to do it he was sargent of the guard yesterday where I was station and he told me to patrole the streets once an hour to see if thar was not eny of our men their over their passes if there are to arrest them and take them to the guard house or if thay are in eny public place thay will do it too & when he got sober he said that he did not tell me to go on patrole but I think he will get the all he wants for it for he is put under arrest for getting drunk on duty will have to be reduced to the ranks and then he wont be eny better then eny of the rest of us we don't have so good time as we did in Burlington although thay treat us better hear then thay did their that the people I mean not our Officers for thay are d-n strict ... because we ar hear in the place whair the Governor lives have to have a guard around his house every night we have to detail about forety men every day to guard the little village of St. Albans I wish I was out of this ...” [to Abbie Spafford]

"Nichols [New York] June 17, 1866

My Dear Georgianna,

... I am feeling very anxious to hear from you again and know what your prospects are and whether you succeeded in getting a place with Mrs. Lane if not what you think of doing this summer I have been thinking much about your having some steady business since you are depending on your own resources for a livelihood I think it would be more convenient and comfortable for you then you would not have to be changing from one thing to another. Jane Rose and Amelia Field were here week before last they say if you would learn dress making or making vests you could have constant employ in Oswego Jane is making vests now. She says a person can make fair wages at that business besides paying their board. She says you could learn that trade in six weeks Amelia seemed to think she would prefer dress making but said you could do well at either. In learning a trade I think a person should learn the one they have a preference for and would suit their fancy. It seems to me it is going to make it very unpleasant for you to have to seek employment in different places and be changing about when if you had a good trade you could have steady business and make yourself very comfortable I have regreted very much that I did not write to have you come back after my sister's death But the shock was so sudden and I felt so confused ... I don't know how you are situated about clothing if you have sufficient on hand to enable you to spend the time now would be a good time ... Mary Steele"

"New York March 6th, 1867

My Dear Georgia,

... I was quite surprised to learn of your intended marriage and it has caused me no little uneasiness of mind for I feel too deep an interest in you my dear girl not to feel very anxious lest you should be too hasty or feel as though you must marry for the sake of a home without duly considering the consequences – but if you marry a man that is fully worthy of you and can appreciate a good wife and can take good care of you and make both happy then I could only give you my blessing but I wish you to write me who he is and whether you love him enough to make you happy – for remember it is for a life time and needs careful consideration – do not marry for a home I pray you let other and holier considerations alone influence you in this all important event – write me fully and if you have a doubt lest you should marry unhappily stop before it is too late – Oh how I feel that you want a father for counsel but as God as taken him from you I want you to confide in me that I may in a small degree fill his place write me at once and tell me all your thoughts and the motives that govern your actions in this matter ... your uncle Roger"

"Keokuk. Sept. 10th/69

My dear Neice,

You no doubt think yourself sadly neglected and so you have been, but if you could see the unanswered letters I have on hand, you would not think yourself the only one. I think I shall have to give you a short sketch of the past to enlighten you as to my reasons. About the time I received your last letter the children and myself came to this place to board. On arriving here, (with our goods and chattels), found the lady your uncle had engaged to board us had changed her mind, which kept us in rather an unpleasant position, so we were obliged to find a stopping place at a boarding house until we could make different arrangements.

I finally decided to try housekeeping again. If you g=have ever tried house hunting you can imagine what a time I had; with the assistance of some acquaintances I finally succeeded in finding one in which we now are.

After securing the house and getting my things moved in, we went back to Illinois & helped put up 33 ½ gallons of cherries besides making cherry butter, drying and preserving some...

As to the doctrine you profess to believe, it is pleasant to live by, but my dear niece study it carefully and see if it will do to die with. I do not think as you say many do, but cannot believe it, and read my bible ... Aunt Addie”

“Sparta Wis Aug 30th, 1870 [from Ed. Elwell]

Dear Cousin Georgia,

... You will probably be surprised to see my letter dated from Sparta but the truth is I have left old B.[eaver] D.[am] for a season at least and am now enjoying the exquisite pleasure of being a public benefactor or in other words I am a One Dollar Man [Chicago Dollar Store] , [advertising broadside included with collection] and I assure you it is fun Warren Lewis is with me – we only stay in a place about a month and then evacuate for the next town ... Enclosed you will find one of our Bills – we have a great many more articles than are mentioned therein among Ih are Books of which we sell a great many. We always create quite a sensation in any town we visit on account of the cheapness of our goods. Sparta is about the size of B. D. the soil is quite sandy they have two artesian wells here they are drilled down about 300 feet the water has a queer taste – not very agreeable ... Cousin Ed”

“Monroeton July 11, 1873

Dear Ellen,

... William Fowler and wife have just returned from a visit to Canada, found the friends well and all interested in the “Lawrence fortune” he obtained some, apparently, valuable information in regard to it of Mr. Hammond. He has received two letters since his return from Mr. H. the first informing him if a large meeting of the heirs in Dayton, Ohio who have issued a circular of their proceedings stating, chancery had decided in favor of the “Lawrence heirs” and that the money was ready for the legal claimants. He has since received another letter asking William to make out a list of the heirs in this region. William has since been to Owego to see Mrs. Forsyth and has been able to make out a satisfactory list. He also saw the celebrated trunk with many other family relics which will serve as evidence of claim to the estate. Mrs. Forsyth will bring forward the trunk when a meeting takes place which I suppose will be soon. William also obtained a very important book which throws much light on the case. He also obtained a copy of the proceedings of the great Lawrence meeting in New York. He went to see in Owego a man that lived in England and near a large estate claimed by the Lawrence’s he said the large hall on the estate is occupied by one of the Lords (forgot his name) and has 365 windows in it and the lands extend more than a mile. He says it is generally talked there that it belongs to American heirs. This is separate from that decided by the Court of Chancery. He also learned that a Mr. Hunt, who was sent over to see about the property, returned, and soon and soon after had a dream, if he would dig under such a tree he would find a bag of gold, he did so and found the gold... James”

"East Jaffrey, N.H. July 27, 1873

Dear Georgia,

Your letter was received the same day it was mailed. I do not know as I was very much surprised at its contents, having witnessed several scenes of a similar description when at S – in times past, but I am sorry it can't be otherwise. I think it is an unfortunate thing to be possessed of just such a disposition as P. has it not only makes herself very unhappy but all who have anything to do with her. I do think & have always thought that it is better not to tell all the faults of our friends & connections to outsiders. It certainly does not raise the one who tells them in the estimation of others. If we were perfect ourselves, we might have reason to expect it in others – but as we are all imperfect we ought to be tolerant towards the faults of others. I think no one can blame you for finding another home. I hope ere this you have found a tenement in lh you can enjoy peace & quiet. I also hope Hiram will be prospered in his business, so that he can convince his mother that he is not dependent on her. I do not know how she will feel to live entirely alone. I wrote to her about a week since – I hope she will feel like visiting you if you feel like having her. I think she will miss little Harry. ... E. C. Duncan"

"Cucumber Gulch [Colorado] Jan 7th, 83

My Darling Sister,

... I feel sad today to think that my dear friend way off in old Vermont is in trouble. I know our sympathy is cold to the relation of distant misery but it is all I have to give you when you are so far away. I had an inkling before you wrote that you were in trouble and you will never know how bad I felt to think that you would not tell me everything ... I have been midst and heard others troubles a great many times. I don't pretend to be a peacemaker but my heart beats in sympathy for my own sex ... now my dear Georgia you will be able to tell your Dearest friend on this earth your great trouble and God knows if I can help you in my feeble way. I stand willing and waiting to do so. Harry went over to Bridge for some groceries. Sister Bell is over town has been since the New Years party. If it did not storm so hard I should look for her today but she is better off over there, that is she is more contented I suppose. Her friend keeps a boarding house. They have a dozen young men boarding there. "Men are nice" to fool with, that is what the young girls think. Such is life in the far west.

This mine and mill are to a stand still and has been this three months. Harry was appointed watchman he gets his rent and wood and eighty dollars a month quite good, but it cost like fury to live out here. I haven't any boarders now. Harry and I are alone. I enjoy being alone for I want to do some sewing we done so much fooling all summer I am behind with my sewing. I think the summers are delightful out here. And so far we have had a lovely winter. It looks dubious out today, as if we might be snowed in here for the rest of the winter. The trail has been real good over town and I have been over quite often lately. I have been real busy knitting those fancy mittens I get a dollar and a half a pair. I finished my sixth pair last night I have sale for them faster than I can knit them... Mr Conrad takes his dinner with us he is over here working on another company mine

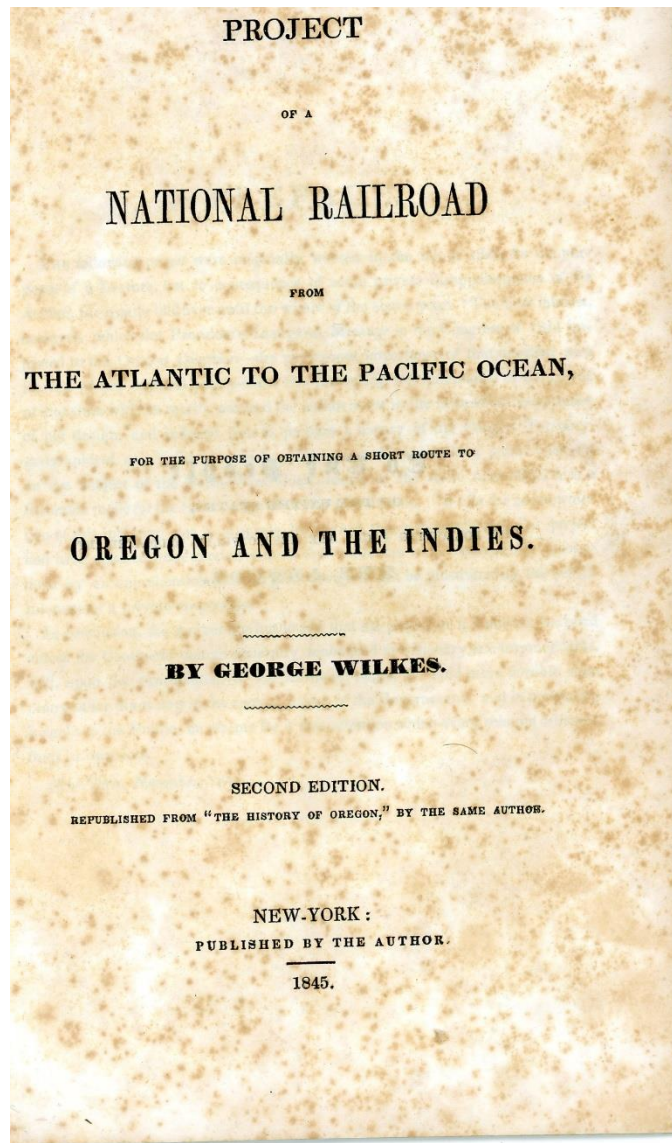
"B. Ridge [Breckinridge, Colorado] Oct. 22 '83

My dear Georgia,

... I am glad to hear that you are well and a little happy. I hope He will stick to his pledge and come out a stronger and better man. I know just how you feel dear Sister. He has caused you so many heart-aches and sleepless nights It is very had for a woman to lave a man again when he has caused her to hate him, by his harsh and cruel doings but women are of a forgiving disposition and look at things very

differently. He is the Father to your little ones. It is to be hoped that he will see his folly and reform for your and the dear children sakes, if he has lost all pride for himself and the outside show. It is very humiliating to be kept down by a drunken Husband the outside world don't blame a wife for what her husband does but she cant help but feel degraded and if you left him it would surely be the ruination of him... that is something 111ouldd not put up with the Abuse and harsh and cruel doings of a drunken husband. I would be the meanest and worst wife a man ever had for all love and respect for a man leaves me too soon ... It makes me ravin mad to think that my dear sister cant know and have the sweet bliss of married life it does seem as if you had more than your share of trouble. I wish I lived near you I would do all I could to help you bear your heavy cross... Emma"

\$ 450.00



48. Wilkes, George, **Project of a National Railroad from The Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, for the Purpose of Obtaining a Short Route to Oregon and the Indies.**

New York: Published by the Author, 1845, octavo, 23, [1] pp., removed from bound volume, lacking wrappers, text has scattered foxing, else very good.

Called the "second edition" on the titlepage as it first appeared in the author's *History of Oregon*, also published in 1845. The earliest issue's preface was dated June 1845, this issue's preface is dated November 1845. "

"The author in this work reflects upon the country's strong spirit of Manifest Destiny: "The Railroad is the Great Negotiator, which alone can settle our title more conclusively than all the diplomatists in the world. Let it but take us to the dividing ridge and spread before our choice the fields of Oregon and the plains of California, and the acquisitions\ of the latter and the title of the former will be decided without dispute... Arouse then, America, and obey the mandate which Destiny has imposed upon you for the redemption of a world! Send forth upon its mighty errand the spirit of the enfranchised man ... till it enlarges the boundaries of freedom to the last meridian, and spreads its generous influence from pole to pole!"

One of the earliest transcontinental agitations; framed while California was still a Mexican province, an Oregon terminus was planned." – Howes W-419 (b); Eberstadt 113:593; Sabin 103999. \$ 750.00

49. (Women) Richardson, Mary Curtis, **Small Archive related to Impressionist Painter, Mary Curtis Richardson, of San Francisco, California, known as the "Mary Cassatt of the West," 1892-1935**

The archive includes: 8 letters, 18 manuscript pages, (1 retained mailing envelope), dated 18 August 1892 to 6 April 1935, plus approximately 50 pieces of printed and manuscript ephemera as well as 10 photographs and a 5 typed page autobiography.

Mary Curtis Richardson (1848-1931)

Mary Curtis Richardson was born 9 April 1848 in New York City, New York. She was an impressionist painter and known as the "Mary Cassatt of the West". Her father, Lucien Curtis went overland to the gold fields of California in 1849. The following year, Mary, her sister Leila and her mother traveled to California via the Isthmus of Panama to join her father and settled in San Francisco. It is stated that Mary was carried on the back of an Indian across Panama.

Her father was a professional engraver and taught both his daughters to draw and engrave. At age 18, Mary went to New York City and attended Cooper Union for two years. She returned to San Francisco and attended the School of Design. In 1869, she married Thomas Richardson who came to San Francisco from Canada and was in the lumber business. He died in 1913.

Mary and her sister Leila established a wood engraving studio. Mary dabbled in painting, but friends encouraged her to seriously take up painting full-time. An impressionist, she painted landscapes but is probably best known for her portraits with a mother-and-child theme. One of her highly praised paintings, "*The Sleeping Child*" was eventually acquired by the Legion of Honor. Another child subject, "*The Young Mother*" won a silver medal at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition (1915). Her other portrait work included that of David Starr Jordan (first president of Stanford University), Susan Tolman (Mrs. Cyrus) Mills, (co-founder of Mills College) and University of California language professor F. V. Paget.

Richardson was a member of the Worcester Group in the 1890s, which met regularly for informal discussions and to socialize under the leadership of Reverend Joseph Worcester (also an amateur architect). Included in this group were artists such as William Keith and Bruce Porter, architects Willis Polk, Ernest Coxhead, John Galen Howard, Charles Keeler and the writer Gelett Burgess. William Keith at one time shared studio space with Richardson at her wood-engraving shop in San Francisco. She became an early supporter of his.

Mary Curtis Richardson died 1 November 1931 at her Russian Hill studio and home.

Description of Archive:

Correspondence is as follows:

6 of the 8 letters were written to Richardson by various individuals:

E. G. Waite, Secretary of State for California (1892) stating he will gladly accept a portrait of Richardson of the late governor of California, that would be placed in the state capitol; Alice F. Laflu (1910), which discusses clippings they sent back and forth, in efforts to put something together; Mrs. Charles Scheuber, Secretary, The Fort Worth Museum of Art (1912), thanking Richardson for loaning one of her paintings (*On the Stairs*) to the museum; Beatrice Rogers (1914), who apparently was one of Richardson's friends, extending congratulations for an exhibition she went to that included some of Richardson's paintings; Lucia Fuller (not dated), who writes to Richardson, hoping that her painting "Mother and Child" will be exhibited at a local gallery, as its then current location the lighting was horrible; plus one 'copy' not addressed, nor signed, but likely to be a partial copy of a letter by Richardson, mentioning where she would like certain art objects and paintings to go, presumably after her death, including a William Keith piece.

1 letter was written by Richardson to "Brother Cornelius" in 1931. He was the director of St. Mary's College Keith Memorial, as well as the Head of Department of Art at St. Mary's College. Richardson, a friend of William Keith, discusses with Cornelius the hope that a museum room would be started for the artist. William Keith (1838-1911) was a Scottish-American painter famous for his California landscapes. He is associated with Tonalism and the American Barbizon school. Although most of his career was spent in California, his career began in New York, he made two extended study trips to Europe and had a studio in Boston in 1871-72 and one in New York in 1880.

1 letter was written by Brother Cornelius, head of the Department of Art at St. Mary's College, California (1935) to Lucile Chamberlain, Richardson's sister. This letter from Brother Cornelius, relates the founding of the "Keith Memorial" at St. Mary's College, California, in 1934, an idea that Cornelius had previously discussed with Richardson back in 1931. He includes the above 1931 letter by Richardson to him, and sends his own typed letter to Lucile Chamberlain, showing that Richardson had at one point (1931) stated she would gladly donate William Keith material that she owned to any effort of a museum for the man. Cornelius asks for any Keith material that Lucile would be willing to part with, as well as any item made by Richardson's hand as well.

The ephemeral items are as follows:

5 typed pages of an autobiographical sketch by Richardson, separated at folds, housed in glassine envelopes.

1 exhibition catalogue: ***"Paintings by Mary Curtis Richardson of San Francisco on Exhibition from January Twentieth until February Second 1910. The Macbeth Gallery 450 Fifth Avenue New York,"*** 4 pp, 3 pp of which includes manuscript notes stating whether each painting was sold or returned, who bought it, and the price, there is also a note showing that three paintings were *"lost on the Titanic."* Some of the returned paintings show the date, price and person who later purchased them.

24 newspaper clippings, includes 18 various art exhibition notices or reviews from 1909-1926, as well as 6 obituaries, or notices of Richardson's 1931 death.

13 manuscript pages of genealogical notes, presumably allied families of the Richardson family.

10 black and white photographs, various sizes from a c.d.v. at 2 3/8" x 3 7/8" to silver print of 4 3/4" x 6 5/8", two of the photos are labeled "*Lucia in Greenwich Village*" dated 1926, the others are not. Five of the unlabeled photos are of women, 3 of which are the same woman, possibly Richardson. The others are of a dog, a man, and a female child. They are housed in small, tattered folder labeled "prints of L.C."

1 small portrait drawing and 1 small clipped engraved portrait, neither appear to have been done by Richardson, but were apparently given to her. The subjects appear to be family members/ancestors, and include manuscript notes on them, presumably by Richardson.

1 postcard, unused; 1 manuscript page of verse, (authorship unclear); 6 used envelopes, and 3 manuscript pages of miscellaneous notes.

Examples of Letters:

"Aug 18 '92

Dear Madam:

I rec'd your note at the Lick House just on my departure, and could not reply till the present moment.

I would like to have you put the portrait of Gov. Wateman on exhibition, not on my account, because I am read to accept it on the judgment of Gov. Wateman's family, but it might facilitate matters here to have some compliments paid it. Were I in your city I could get the newspapers to say good words for your production, I think. In a country where so little is known about art, it is sometimes a good thing to have a little supposed public sentiment to guide the judgment of would be critics. It would be well any way, I think to let the people have a look at the features of their late governor before immuring the likeness in the State Capital where it will be seen in a sort of 'dim religious light' adown the ages.

Accept assurances of my high regard, Very Truly E.G. Waite"

"1032 Vallejo St., San Francisco, January 22, 1931

To Brother Cornelius,

Many thanks for the article on Wm. Keith in the [Moraga] Quarterly. I have read it with much interest and pleasure. I am glad to have Mr. Keith's work recognized so ably and appreciatively. Today in the midst of much restlessness and confused thinking the work of the truest artists is likely to be ignored - speed interferes with seeing - the daisy in the grass. The stars in the heavens are lost to those who have not time to quietly observe and love the beautiful world - the universe that surrounds us. And Mr. Keith years hence will I believe be appreciated. It is not for Mr. Keith, or any honors to him that we care - he is in his Father's care - but we feel sorry for the loss to the world - to the student who now is carried headlong into the whirl of the life about him and loses the power to feel and know how much greater the universe is than his own limited vision is led to perceive.

I should be most glad if there could be a Keith Room - as you suggest, where there might be gathered some of the many treasures he has left the world. I have a few beautiful and somewhat

unusual example of his work that I would gladly give to such a collection. Our museums seem too much given to quantity rather than quality and things seem buried rather than living there. I thank you again for your thoughtful article. Yours sincerely, Mary Curtis Richardson."

"Miss Lucile Chamberlain, Apr 6, '35

[The letter starts with a typed form letter to supporters of the William Keith Memorial at St. Mary's College, California, then, the author, Brother Cornelius writes in his own hand, a letter to Richardson's sister Lucile on the bottom and reverse side, as well as a small piece of attached paper.]

P.S. For more than twenty years I am interested in the work of William Keith; the above news is but a link in a chain. Several times I visited Mary Curtis Richardson in her charming house on Russian Hill and one of the objects I prize among souvenirs is the enclosed letter [the above quoted letter by Richardson to Cornelius] You see how it lines up with the news in above letter.

An object of interest Mrs. Richardson showed me one day was a little wood-cut made by Keith when he and she were wood-engravers yet, in the same building in San Francisco. The wood-cut represented a forlorn horse that seemed to have lost its master; at the foot of the picture if I remember rightly was a skull. Have you that wood-cut? And would you be willing to present it to our little Keith room in memory of Mrs. Richardson? Have you still the grandly sombre picture in oil which she called her Beethoven? And another with a hazy distant line of buildings, as it were, seen across a meadow? And another a mixed-up splash of colors on a car-board? And the watercolor with a tree studded with white blossoms? I remember them pretty well as I do also the lovely prize painting by Mrs. Richardson of the reclining mother with her little one. And that little gem of the lady violinist. If you will give us the wood-cut (if you have it yet) or any thing of Keith's not to say of Mrs. Richardson's hand I should be ever grateful...."

\$ 350.00

Training School for Nurses,

314 EAST 26th STREET,

New York, Oct. 14th 1874

Miss Frances Root.

Dear Madam,

I fear from what you say that your health will be an obstacle to entering the Training School as it requires sound health to stand the fatigues of our work.

I am sorry to disappoint you & am

Very truly yours

E. Van Rensselaer

Acting Superintendent

50. (Women) Van Rensselaer, Euphemia, **Autograph Note Signed as Acting Superintendent, Training School for Nurses [Bellevue Hospital], New York, October 14, 1874, to Frances Root octavo, one page, in very good, clean, and legible condition.**

"Dear Madam,

I fear from what you say that your health will be an obstacle to entering the Training School as it requires sound health to stand the fatigues of our work ..."

Sometimes credited, perhaps inaccurately, with being the "first trained nurse in America", Euphemia Van Rensselaer came from one of the wealthiest upper crust New York families, her great-grandfather, Rufus King, was a signer of the United States Constitution and James Monroe's unsuccessful opponent for the Presidency. During the Civil War, she served as a nurse for the Union Army, much to the disapproval of her family, remaining in that work after the war. In 1873, a Training School for Nurses was opened at New York's Bellevue Hospital – the first such professional school in America founded on the nursing principles of Florence Nightingale. Whether or not Van Rensselaer, then in her late 50s, was a graduate of the school's first class, or even a formal student of the school, is subject to dispute, but this letter proves that she was indeed the School's Acting Superintendent soon

after its founding, apparently replacing the British woman who first held that position. Eventually asked to stay on as the permanent Lady Superintendent, she declined because she was about to convert to Catholicism and join the Catholic Sisters of Charity as “Sister Marie Dolores.” She may also have been the first trained American nurse to work regularly in an operating room, but there is no question that she was responsible for designing the blue-and-white striped nurse’s uniform, adorned by a Tiffany designed Nursing pin, which would become the professional nursing standard for decades to come, its universal adoption helping to blur the social distinction between nurses from working class backgrounds, and “lady nurses” like Van Rensselaer.

Ironically, despite the discouraging words in this letter, Frances Root (again, inaccurately described in some historical records as Van Rensselaer’s “classmate”) did graduate from the School that year and went on to distinction of her own, becoming America’s first “home health nurse”, having established the first visiting nurse service for the sick and poor of New York City. \$ 125.00

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