

# Michael Brown Rare Books, LLC

4421 Osage Avenue  
Philadelphia, PA 19104  
215.387.9808  
mbamericana@mindspring.com  
michaelbrownrarebooks@gmail.com  
www.mbamericana.com

## List Number 178- Americana, Manuscript, Printed & Photographic

### Terms and Conditions of sale:

All items are guaranteed to be as described. Items sent on approval may be returned within ten days of receipt. Material herein is offered subject to prior sale. **Unless other arrangements are made, all invoices are due within 30 calendar days.** Institutions and libraries will be billed. Title shall not pass until full payment is received by Michael Brown Rare Books, LLC. The usual trade discounts are extended to dealers upon a reciprocal basis. As usual a telephone or email order is advised to reserve any item of interest. Shipping will now be done by Fed Ex or USPS. Items shipped post-paid within the United States.

We accept checks, ACH, and the usual credit cards: American Express, Visa, Mastercard, and Discover.

Member: ABAA and ILAB

Copyright © Michael Brown Rare Books, LLC, 2024

### Table of Contents

1. (African Americans – Abolition) **A Memorial to the Congress of the United States, on the Subject of Restraining the Increase of Slavery in New States to be Admitted into the Union. Prepared in Pursuance of a Vote of the Inhabitants of Boston and its Vicinity, Assembled at the State House, on the Third of December, A.D. 1819.**
2. (African Americans – Abolition- Underground Railroad) Hauptman, Leo Morgan, **Martin Stowell**  
Peru, Nebraska: Peru State Teachers College, 1928, quarto, [13] 78 pp., typescript
3. (African Americans – Folk Art) Brown, Caleb [?] **“A Free Man”**  
Folk art or naïve watercolor on paper, circa 1868
4. (Astronomy) **The Aurora Borealis, or An Investigation into the Causes, and A Solution Offered for the Polar Lights. By a Mechanic.**  
Canajoharie: Printed by A. V. Putman, [i.e. Putnam], 1835
5. (Art) **Catalogue of the Twelfth Exhibition of Paintings in the Athenaeum Gallery. MDCCCXXXVIII.**  
Boston: John H. Eastburn, printer, [1838]
6. (Art) Verplanck, Gulian C., **Address, Delivered before the American Academy of Fine Arts.**  
New York: Charles Wiley, 1824
7. Bell, Alexander Graham, **Establishment for the Study of Vocal Physiology: For the Correction of Stammering, and other Defects of Utterance; and for Practical Instruction in “Visible Speech.” 35 West Newton Street, Boston, Mass.**

Boston: Printed by Rand, Avery, and Company, 1872

8. Bell, Alexander Graham, **On The Nature and Uses of Visible Speech**. Extracted, by Permission, from the "Old and New".  
Boston: Printed by Rand, Avery, and Co., 1872
  9. (Books) (Bentley, William) **Catalogue of That Part of the Late Dr. Bentley's Library, Not Bequeathed to Literary Institutions, to be Sold by Auction, On Wednesday and Thursday, June 14 and 15, 1820, At 9 o'clock, A.M. and 3 P.M. at Blake & Cunningham's Office, No. 5, Kilby Street, Boston.**  
Boston: Printed by Crocker & Brewster, 1820
  10. (Books) **Catalogue of the Library of the Late Rev. Paschal N. Strong, to be Sold at Public Auction on the 9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> of May ensuing, at Broadway, New York, by John T. Boyd & Co.**  
New York: Printed by J. Seymour, 1826
  11. (Books) **Catalogue of a Collection of Scarce and Rare Books, Pamphlets, Old Papers, Engravings, Colonial and Continental Bills, Also, A Few Rare Coins and Medals, and a Fine Coin Cabinet, to be Sold at Auction by Leonard & Co., Auctioneers, 49 & 50 Bromfield St., Boston, on Tuesday, December 18, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M. ...**  
Boston: Printed at the Herald Job Office, 1866
  12. (Books) **Catalogue of The Splendid and Valuable Private Library of the late Rev. John B. Romeyn, D.D. of New York; To be Sold At the New York Public Sales Room, No. 80 Broadway, Two Doors from Wall Street, by Thomas Bell & Co. The Sale to Commence On Tuesday Evening, 10<sup>th</sup> of May next.**  
New York: April, 1825
  13. (Canada) MacCarthy, Joseph Henri Augustus de, **Ode Aux Souverains De L'Ancien Monde Sur La Croisade Actuelle**  
[Montreal?] Du Nouveau Monde L'An de Notre Seigneur, 1806, Le jour des Rois
  14. (China) Carter. Benjamin Bowen (1771-1831) **Group of Three Autograph Letters Signed written by Dr. Benjamin Bowen Carter, China Trader, and the First American to Learn Chinese written on a China Trade Voyage, Canton, New Holland, Australia, and "At Sea", 1799-1800**
  15. (Civil War) Coe, William H., **"Military Diary – And History of my service in the Army & Navy of the U.S. 1861 to 1865" – "A Transcript of dates and some incidents from the Diary of William Henry Coe, of Lima, Livingston Co. New York, Who was late a Private Co. "G' 27<sup>th</sup> Regt. N. Y. Vol. Infantry, Delegate U. S. Christian Commission, Medical Cadet U.S. Army, Act. Assistant Surgeon U.S. Navy; All coming within the dates of April 1861, and June 1865. War of the rebellion."**
- 1862 In the aftermath of the Civil War "Trent Affair", pro-American British banker worries about possible US conflict with England.
16. (Civil War) Gair, Henry W., President, **American Chamber of Commerce of Liverpool. Autograph Letter Signed Liverpool, England. Via "Europa", To Sewell Tappan, Boston**
  17. (Cuba – American Filibusters) [Lopez, Narciso] V., C., [Villaverde, Cirilio] **To The Public. General Lopez, The Cuban Patriot.**  
[n.p., n.d., New Orleans, 1849]
  18. (Dixon Family Letters) Dixon, Willam and H. B. Dixon, **Group of Six Letters from William Dixon and his wife, English Emigrants, written from Mobile, Alabama and Jackson, Missouri, to family in England, 1840-1844**

19. Douglas, Rev. George William, **Archive of Incoming Correspondence to Episcopal Minister the Rev. George William Douglas, of New York City, New York, American Preacher, Author, and Religious Leader, 1831-1925**
  
20. (Education) Foot, Samuel A., **An Address Delivered before The Euglossian and Alpha Phi Delta Societies of Geneva College, August 1, 1832. Subject – Conversation as a branch of Education.**  
Geneva: Printed by J. C. Merrell and Co., 1832
  
21. (Financial Fraud) **Correspondence, Documents, Papers Concerning the Fraudulent Claims of the purported heirs of the Lawrence-Chase-Townley Estate, 1873-1898**
  
22. (Florida) Varnum, John Prescott (1854-1888) **Group of Letters and Papers Pertaining to the Career of John P. Varnum, Newspaper man and Republican Party operative in Florida, 1875-1887**
  
23. (Franklin, Benjamin) **The American Magazine and Historical Chronicle, For April, 1744. To be continued Monthly....**  
Boston: Printed by Rogers and Fowle, and Sold by S. Eliot, and J. Blanchard in Boston; B. Franklin in Philadelphia; J. Parker in New York.' J. Pomroy in New Haven; C. Campbell, Post-Master in Newport ... octavo, April, 1744
  
24. (Gardening) Charlwood, George, **Catalogue of Seeds, Sold by George Charlwood, Seedsman, No. 14, Tavistock Row, Covent**  
London: Printed by G. Norman, 1835
  
25. (Gardening) **List of Garden Seeds, Raised by the Society of Shakers, Near Albany, N.Y. Orders addressed to Philip Smith, Shakers, Albany, N.Y., Brooms, Brushes, Prepared Sweet Corn, Medical Herbs, Roots & Extracts, and all other articles manufactured by the Society.**  
[Albany: nd]
  
26. (Gardening) Moulson, S., **Trade List of the Old Rochester Nurseries, for the Spring of 1861.**  
[Rochester: Heughes' Book & Job Power Press, Main St., 1861]
  
27. (Gardening) Strong, W.C. & Co., **Descriptive Catalogue of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Climbing-Vines, Stove and Greenhouse Plants, Including Many Very Desirable Novelties, Cultivated and for Sale by W. C. Strong & Co., at Nonantum Hill, Brighton, Mass., Horse-Cars leave Bowdoin Square, Boston at Half-Past Every Hour and Pass the Nursery and Greenhouses. Salesroom at 4 Beacon Street, Boston.**
  
28. (Italian Americans) Corkrin, Anthony, **Group of Three Letters written by Anthony Corkrin, Philadelphia merchant, to Vito (Victor) Viti, Fellow Merchant of Philadelphia, while Viti was traveling, in Ohio, New Orleans and New Bedford, 1840-1847**
  
29. Jackson, W. R., **W. R. Jackson's Patent Detachable Safety Deck Saloon Cabin, for Steamers or Sailing Vessels.**  
Baltimore: Printed on James Young's Steam Press, 1856
  
30. (Judaica Americana) Cooper, William, **The Promised Seed. A Sermon Preached to God's Ancient Israel The Jews, at Zion-Chapel, Whitechapel, On Sunday afternoon, August 26, 1796. To Which Are Added, The Hymns that were Sung, and The Prayers that were Offered up, Before and after the Sermon.**  
Danbury: Re-Printed by Douglas & Nichols, 1798
  
31. (Judaica Americana) Harris, Thaddeus Mason, **Pray for the Jews! A Sermon Preached at the Thursday Lecture in Boston, August 15, 1816. Published for the Benefit of the Female Society of Boston and the Vicinity for Promoting Christianity Among the Jews.**

Boston: Printed by John Eliot, 1816

32. (Judaica Americana) Another copy, as above, save for ex-library markings
33. (Judaica Americana) **Report of the First Annual Dinner In Aid of the Hebrew Charitable Fund, of Philadelphia, Given at Sansom Street Hall, On Wednesday, Feb. 23, 1853. Reported Phonographically, by Arthur Cannon**  
Philadelphia: C. Sherman, Printer, 1853
34. (Juvenile) Merry, Robert and Hiram Hatchet, **Merry's Book of Puzzles. A Collection of Hieroglyphical Rebuses, Puzzles, Riddles, Conundrums, Enigmas, and Questions for the Curious, Selected from Merry's Museum and Parley's Magazine, with Large Original Additions.**  
New York: Dayton and Burdick, 1857
35. (Kansas – Photograph Album) **Vernacular Photograph Album Documenting Life in Rural Missouri and Kingman and Goff, Kansas, 1904-1915**
36. (Kentucky) Cornwall, Amelia Bucklin (1825-1891), **Group of Civil War Era Letters from Amelia Bucklin Cornwall, of Louisville, Kentucky to her niece, Mary Bucklin Keating of Alton, Illinois, 1860-65**
37. (Kindergarten) Doyle, Agnes, **Album of Kindergarten Work – Paper Cutting and Paper Folding**
38. (Maryland) [Maxcy, Virgil] **The Maryland Resolutions, and the Objections to Them Considered. By a Citizen of Maryland.**  
Baltimore: Published by E. J. Coale & Co., John D. Toy, Printer, 1822
39. (Medicine) Rodman, Wm. W., M.D., **An Address Delivered at the Eighteenth Annual Meeting of the American Institute of Homoeopathy at Cincinnati, Ohio, June 7<sup>th</sup>, 1865. By Wm. W Rodman, M.D., of New Haven, Conn.**  
Chicago: Jameson and Morse, printers, 1865
40. (Medicine) Sackett, Dr. Solon Philo, **Pair of Manuscript Account Books of Dr. Solon Philo Sackett of Ithaca, New York, 1868-1874**
41. **Memorial to the President and Congress of the United States, by the National Canal Convention, Assembled at Chicago, June 2, 1863.**  
Chicago: Tribune Company, Book and Job Printers, 1863
42. (Massachusetts) **Proposals by the Proprietors of the Locks and Canals on Merrimack River, for the Sale of Their Mill Power and Land at Lowell, in the County of Middlesex, in Massachusetts.**  
Boston: Printed by Wells and Lilly, 1826
43. Morfit, Henry Mason, **Collection of Incoming Correspondence to attorney Henry Mason Morfit, Esq., Washington, D.C. claims lawyer and political figure in the Andrew Jackson presidential administrations, 1822-1854**
44. (New York) Lyman, Samuel P., **Speech of Samuel P. Lyman, on the Opening of the Erie Railroad, Astor House, May 14, 1851.**  
New York: John Belcher, Printer, 1851
45. (New York – Business History) Bronson, Alvin, **Autograph Letter Signed, Oswego, November 1<sup>st</sup>, 1820, to George Tibbitts, Albany**
46. (Numismatics) Bangs, Merwin & Co., **Catalogue of Gold, Silver and Copper American Coins, Medals, Pattern and Washington Pieces; also, Foreign and European Coins and Medals, To be sold at Auction**

**in New York, by Messrs. Bangs, Merwin & Co. 596 Broadway, on Wednesday and Thursday June 29<sup>th</sup> & 30<sup>th</sup>, 1864 ...**

Philadelphia: J. H. Johnson, printer, 1864

47. (Numismatics) Beckford, G. W. & Co., **Catalogue of Rare American and Foreign Silver & Copper Coins and Medals, to be Sold at Auction by G.W. Beckford & Co. at their Salesroom, 34 to 40 Court Street, Boston. On Wednesday, September 21, 1864 ...**  
[Boston: 1864]
48. (Numismatics) Cook, Henry, **Catalogue of a Collection of Coins, Medals, Rare Books, Autographs, &c. Containing Many Fine and Rare Specimens of the Regular American Coinage, and Pattern Pieces. Also, Many Fine Lots and Single Specimens of Foreign Coins & Medals, to be Sold by Auction, on Wednesday, October 5, 1864, at 3 o'clock p.m. by D. F. McGilvray & Co., 53 & 55 Tremont St., Boston.**  
Boston: Printed at the Herald Job Office, [1864]
49. (Numismatics) Leonard & Co., Auctioneers, **Catalogue of a Large Collection of Medals, of Grands Hommes, Medailles Historique, Genuine Silver and Copper Roman Coin, Curious Old Religious Medals, Old European Coins, &c. Also the Collection comprises 155 Medals and Roman silver, and Copper coins, formerly belonging to the family of Louis Phillippe. To be Sold by Auction, on Tuesday, January 5, 1864. In the Library Salesroom of Leonard & Co., 49 Tremont Street ...**  
Boston: Alfred Mudge and Son printers, 1864
50. (Numismatics) Leonard & Co., Auctioneers, **Catalogue of Coins and Medals, Colonial and Continental Bills, Old Papers, Scarce Books & Engravings, to be Sold by Leonard & Co., Auctioneers, Nos. 48 & 50 Bromfield Street, On Wednesday, May 23, at 3 p.m., and Thursday, May 24, at 10 o'clock a.m. ...**  
Boston: Printed at the Herald Job Office, 1866
51. (Numismatics) Mason & Co., **Mason & Co.'s Ninth Coin Sale. Peremptory Sale of a Collection of Coins, Medals, Relics, Minerals, &c., Consisting of Foreign and American Silver and Copper Coins, American Colonial and Washington Coins, Rare and Valuable U.S. Pattern Pieces, Miscellaneous Coins, Medals, &c. To Be Sold at the Auction Rooms of Martin Brothers, 529 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, on Tuesday, December 21, 1869 ...**  
Philadelphia: S. A. Bavis & Co., Job Printers, 1869
52. (Numismatics) Woodward, W. Elliot, **Catalogue of American Coins, Medals, &c., Being the Collection of Robert B. Chambers, Esq., of Providence, R.I., Together with a few Foreign Coins, &c., To be Sold at Auction in New York City, On Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, Feb. 27 and 28, and March 1, 1866, at the Book Trade Sale Rooms of J. E. Cooley, 498 Broadway. George A. Leavitt Auctioneer... Catalogue by W. Elliot Woodward.**  
New York: Press of J. M. Bradstreet & Son, 1866
53. (Panorama) Barker, Henry Aston, and Burford, Robert, **Description of the View of Athens, and Surrounding Country; With An Improved Explanation, Giving a Complete Outline of the Whole Picture, With Numbers and References. ...**  
[n.p. United States?, 1837]
54. (Panorama) Catherwood, Frederick, and Burford, Robert, **Description of a View of the City of Jerusalem and The Surrounding Country, Now Exhibiting at The Panorama, Charles Street. Painted by Robert Burford, from Drawings Taken in 1834, by F. Catherwood, Architect.**  
Boston: Printed by Perkins and Marvin, 1837
55. (Panorama) Catherwood, Frederick, and Burford, Robert, **Description of A View of the City of Jerusalem and the Surrounding Country, Now Exhibiting at The Panorama, Broadway, Corner of Prince and Mercer Streets, New York. Painted by Robert Burford, from Drawings taken in 1834, by F. Catherwood, Architect.**

[New York: Printed by William Osborn, 1838]

56. Payson, Seth, **A Sermon, Delivered at Ashburnham, May 22, 1806, at the Interment of Mr. John Cushing, jun. Who Expired at the House of His Father.**  
Leominster: Printed by S. & J. Wilder, Feb. 4, 1807
57. Peale, Charles Wilson, **Address Delivered by Charles W. Peale, to the Corporation and Citizens of Philadelphia, on The 18<sup>th</sup> Day of July, in Academy Hall, Fourth Street.**  
Philadelphia: Printed for the Author, 1816
58. (Pennsylvania) White, Josiah, **Circular.**  
[Harrisburg: Hamilton & Son, printers, 1832]
59. (Pennsylvania – Pennsylvania Railroad) Thomson, J. Edgar, **Autograph Letter Signed, Philadelphia, Office of the Pennsylvania Rail Road Company, March 4<sup>th</sup>, 1854, to Seth Clover, President Board of Canal Commissioners**
60. (Photograph Album) **23<sup>d</sup> Regiment N.G.S.N.Y. Camp Woodward Fairmount Park Philadelphia July 1<sup>st</sup> to 6<sup>th</sup> 1876. Col. Rodney C. Ward, Com'd'g. Photographed by Waller and Schrader, Brooklyn, N.Y.**  
[Brooklyn: Waller and Schrader, 1876]
61. (Photograph Album) **Photograph Album Containing Large Format Photographs of Washington, D.C., the Columbian Exposition in Chicago, Colorado, and the Pacific Northwest, circa 1893**
62. (Political Americana) [Horace Greeley] **Greeley Illustrated.**  
[N.p., n.d.] 1872

**1920 Pre-Hoover FBI agent assists in the Palmer “Red Raids”**

63. (“Red Raids”) Ryan, Diller, **Typed Letter Signed. Department of Justice, Bureau of Investigation. Chicago, January 8, 1920, to Robert Chandler Sahlin, New York**
64. (Shipwreck) **The Burning of the Ship Ocean Monarch, with a Full Account of Frederick Jerome, the Noble-Hearted Sailor. Who, When All Hope of Saving More Lives was Relinquished, Stripped Himself Jumped into the Raging Sea, and Swam to the Burning Wreck, and Saved Seventeen Helpless Women and Children from the Bowsprit; And Was the Last to Quit it, - with his Body Blackened by Smoke and Cinders.**  
New York: Published by G. E. & C. W. Kenworthy, [1849]
65. Southard, Samuel L., **Anniversary Address, Delivered before The Columbian Institute, at Washington, on the Thirty-First December, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-Seven**  
Washington: 1828
66. (Texas) Hughes Family Correspondence) **Manuscript Archive of Correspondence of the Hughes Family, of Texas, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire, including Lucy Stephenson Hughes, and her daughter traveling department store professional Jeanie Hughes, and George Forbes Hughes and Gerard Hastings Hughes, students at Harvard University and early Aviators in World War One American Expeditionary Force, dating - 1900-1966.**

**1793 During the “Citizen Genet” affair, President Washington maintains strict American Neutrality in the European wars that followed the French Revolution**

67. Vaughan, Charles, **Autograph Letter Signed. Boston, August 26, 1793. To Messrs. Newton, Gordon and Murdock, Madeira, Portugal., hand-carried by Captain Howland.**

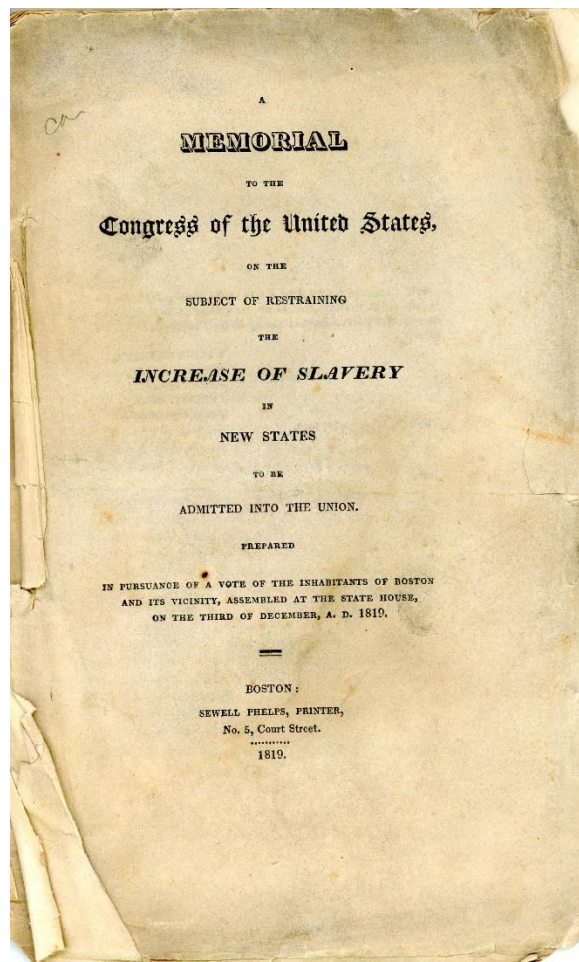
1824 President Monroe remembers Ethan Allen while ending his second term in office.

68. (Vermont) Bradley, William Czar, **Member of Congress from Vermont. Washington, DC. March 12, 1824. To Norman Williams, Secretary of the State of Vermont, Woodstock, Vermont**
69. (Virginia) Scott, Richard Carter (1859-1928), and Scott, Robert Taylor (1834-1897) **Archive of Legal and Political Correspondence of R. Taylor Scott and his son, R. Carter Scott, Virginia Lawyers, Attorney Generals, Judges and Politicians, 1890-1927**
70. (Warner Family Correspondence) Warner, Brainard Henry (1847-1916) **Archive of Correspondence of Brainard Henry Warner, Real Estate Developer, Financier, and Civic Leader of Washington D.C. and his family, dated between 1870-1938**
71. Weston, Sullivan H., **Rudiments of Elocution: Founded on Rush's Philosophy of the Human Voice. With Fifty-Six Engravings for the Illustration of Gesture.**  
Boston: Dutton and Wentworth's Print, 1842
72. Willard, Samuel G., **A Sermon Preached at the Funeral of the Rev. George Soule: Late Pastor of the Congregational Church, in Hampton, Connecticut, on the 7th October, A.D. 1867.**  
[N.p] Printed for the Family, 1868

1806 Anonymous Lord Chesterfield-type advice for an American "Miss"

73. (Women) [Anon.] **Autograph Letter unsigned Bolton, [Massachusetts?]. August 6, 1806. To "Miss \_\_\_\_\_", name left blank**
74. (Women) Arthur, Maud G., **Diary of Maud G. Arthur, of Baker City, Baker County, Oregon, kept while Traveling by Covered Wagon through Oregon, 1917-1918**
75. (Women) Atwater, Francis, **Typed Letter Signed (with rubberstamp) as President of the Clara Barton Memorial Association, Meriden, Connecticut, December 13, 1912, to Samuel E. Burr, Bordentown, New Jersey**
76. (Women) Barnes, Lucy (1780-1809) Woman Author, **Autograph Letter Signed, Poland, Maine. January 16, 1809, to her cousin, James Barnes, and other relatives, in Pomfret Vermont.**
77. (Women) Chaney, Caroline Isabel Carter, **Correspondence of Caroline Isabel Carter Chaney, of Leominster, Massachusetts, written to her husband, Unitarian Minister George Leonard Chaney, at Atlanta, Georgia, 1887-1891**
78. (Women) Hanna, **Autograph Letter Signed to her friend Mary, Harmony Grove, Maryland, undated, but post-Civil War, 1865, reflecting on the Aftermath of the War**
79. (Women) [Holbrook, G. C.?] **The Double Suicide. The True History of the Lives of the Twin Sisters, Sarah and Maria Williams Containing an Account of Maria's Love, Mock Marriage, Suffering and Degradation, together with Sarah's Love and Suffering, and the Removal of her Father Westward with his Family, the Death of the Mother, Brother, Sister and Father, The Return of Sarah and her Lover to New York, and the Final Suicide of Sarah and her Lover in Brooklyn; The Disappearance of Maria, The Revelations of the Coroner's Inquest, and the Funeral Ceremonies of the Suicide Lovers, Who were found Dead in each other's arms by the Young Man's Mother, at the House of his Father, on the Morning of the 27<sup>th</sup> of June, 1855.**  
New York: H. H. Randall [1855]

80. (Women) Lee, Mary Elizabeth (1799-1852) **Letters of Mary Elizabeth Lee Maltitz, written after her marriage to the Russian diplomat Baron Franz von Maltitz, while in Europe to her father, William Lee, and her sister Susan, 1828-1838.**
81. (Women) Lord, Mary Ann Ette "Nettie" Converse, **Diaries of Mary Ann Ette "Nettie" Converse Lord, of Parker, South Dakota and Long Beach, California, wife of banker Louis Kossuth Lord, 1897-1931**
82. (Women) Willard, Emma, **Letter, Addressed as a Circular to the Members of The Willard Association, for the Mutual Improvement of Female Teachers; Formed at the Troy Female Seminary, July, 1837.**  
Troy, N.Y.: Published by Elias Gates, Tuttle, Belcher & Burton, Printers and Binders, 1838
83. (Women) Willard, Emma, **Respiration, and Its Effects; More Especially in Relation to Asiatic Cholera, and Other Sinking Diseases.**  
New York: Huntington & Savage, 1849
84. (Women) Wing, Marie Remington, **Correspondence of Marie Remington Wing and Family, dated 1900-1972**
85. (World War 1) Leel, George P. "Dod", and Andy, **Group of Letters from the brothers Leel, young Scottish brothers from Aberdeen, and Soldiers in WW1 to their sister Bella, who had married and Emigrated to the United States, settling with her Scottish husband in Malden, Massachusetts, 1915-1918**





1. (African Americans – Abolition) **A Memorial to the Congress of the United States, on the Subject of Restraining the Increase of Slavery in New States to be Admitted into the Union. Prepared in Pursuance of a Vote of the Inhabitants of Boston and its Vicinity, Assembled at the State House, on the Third of December, A.D. 1819.**

Boston: Sewell Phelps, Printer, 1819, first edition, octavo, 22 pages, stitched, untrimmed as issued, several corners dog-eared, short tears into foredge of titlepage and first leaf of text, else in very good, clean condition.

Daniel Webster headed the Committee which prepared this Memorial to Congress; its members also included George Blake, Josiah Quincy, James T. Austin, and John Gallison. The Memorial contains Webster's earliest printed expressions concerning Slavery which grew out of the Crisis over Missouri's admission to the Union. Webster supported a Congressional ban on new slave states. The Boston Memorial expressed Webster's opinion that Congress was constitutionally empowered to exclude slavery in new States. Webster later, fearing dissolution of the Union, pulled back from this position when he supported the Compromise of 1850. Webster's arguments in the Memorial became the philosophical doctrine of Free Soilers and Republicans in the 1840s and 1850s.

Dumond p. 29, LCP Afro-Americana Catalog, 6623, Sabin 47707, Work 330

\$ 450.00



## Martin Stowell

2. (African Americans – Abolition- Underground Railroad) Hauptman, Leo Morgan, **Martin Stowell**  
Peru, Nebraska: Peru State Teachers College, 1928, quarto, [13] 78 pp., typescript, bound in contemporary blue cloth, original photographic portrait frontispiece of Stowell, in very good clean condition.

This was apparently Hauptman's Master's Thesis; the original manuscript is at Peru State College Library in Peru, Nebraska. OCLC locates one copy. The manuscript uses quotes from first-hand letters and sources written by Stowell. One chapter is devoted to his impassioned speeches.

Martin Stowell (1824-1862) was born in Wales. Massachusetts and became a fervent advocate of temperance reform, women's suffrage and the anti-slavery movement at an early age. He took an active part in two of the famous slave rescues of the early 1850's, the first, the Jerry Rescue in Syracuse in 1851, and the second the attempted rescue of Anthony Burns in Boston, 1854, where Stowell, in protest of the Fugitive Slave Act, under which Burns had been arrested, was part of a group that used a battering ram at the courthouse door and was arrested for the murder of a guard.

Kansas became a battleground over the expansion of slavery, the opposing forces, those that wanted a "free" state and those who wanted to extend slavery, turned Kansas into a killing ground. Stowell became part of the "Emigrant Aid Society" which brought hundreds of like-minded emigrants to settle the territory. Stowell commanded a company on the settlement train that traveled 600 miles in 1856. He became a "conductor" on the Underground Railroad helping provide escaped slaves with safe passage across the Missouri River. When a \$ 500 bounty was placed upon his head by pro-slavery forces, Stowell left for Peru, Nebraska to be near the Kansas line. From 1856 to 1861 he established and operated a station of the Underground Railroad there and was visited by John Brown on several occasions.

During the Civil War Stowell served in the Curtis Horse, later known as the Fifth Iowa Cavalry, he was killed in action in an engagement in Paris, Tennessee, on March 11, 1862. \$ 650.00

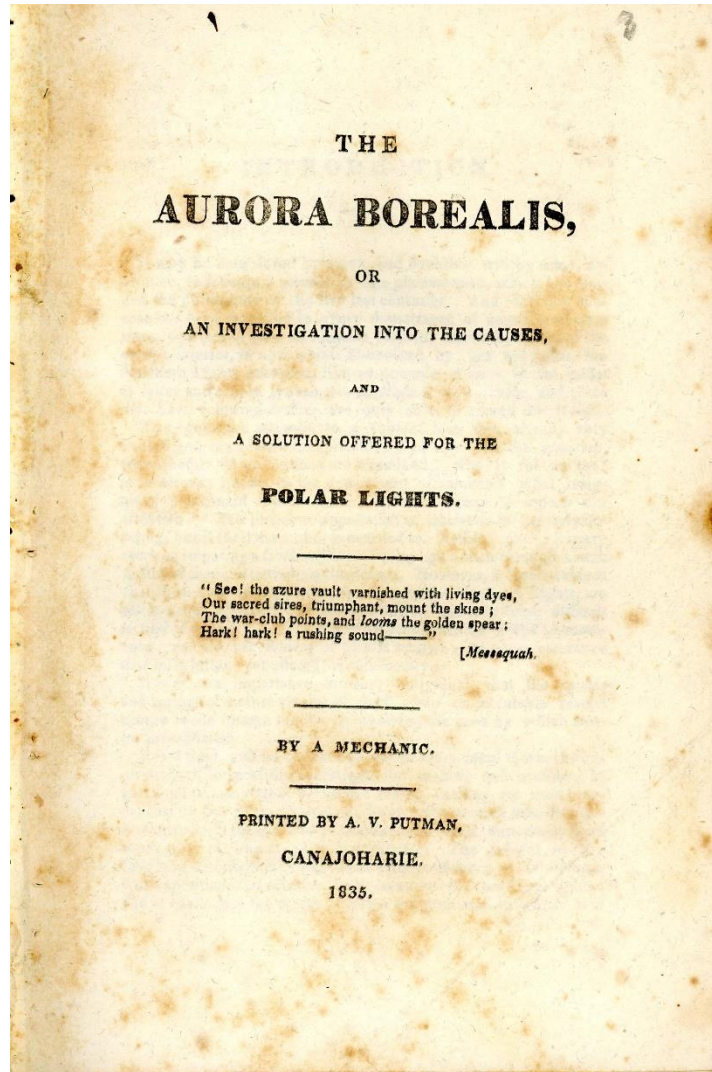


3. (African Americans – Folk Art) Brown, Caleb [?] **“A Free Man”**

Folk art or naïve watercolor on paper, circa 1868, measuring approximately 7 x 7 inches, watercolor on paper, in four colors, executed on the verso of a portion of a nineteenth century colored print, the paper is brittle and tanned, and with self-evident condition problems, significant chipping with portions missing (see image), it is also stained. It bears the remains of a signature at the lower right-hand corner of Caleb Brown and the date of 1868.

Caleb Brown was likely a formerly enslaved man, and his watercolor is a poignant and evocative expression, in visual form, of Mr. Brown's thoughts upon his newly won freedom. The image depicts Brown, splitting his own wood, on his own land, his own home, horse and property surrounding him. His two small children stand nearby with the family dog. In short, it depicts Caleb Brown, free man, in pursuit of his own “happiness”, determining his own destiny, and realizing the fruits of his labors. The image was likely tacked to the walls of Brown's cabin.

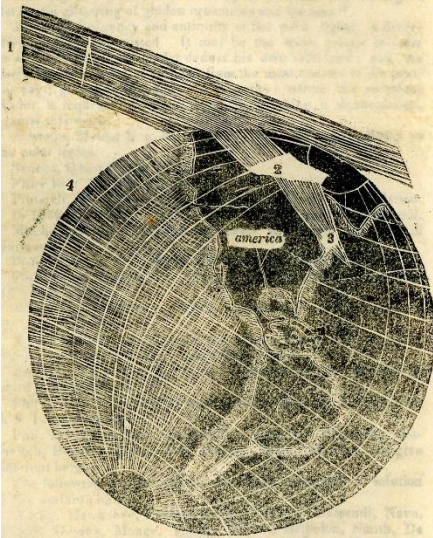
\$ 1250.00



4. (Astronomy) **The Aurora Borealis, or An Investigation into the Causes, and A Solution Offered for the Polar Lights. By a Mechanic.**

Canajoharie: Printed by A. V. Putman, [i.e. Putnam], 1835, first edition, octavo, 69, [3] pp., wood engraving, headed "Aurora Borealis" before p. 25, lacking wrappers, removed from bound pamphlet volume, occasional spotting to text, else a very good copy.

## AURORA BOREALIS.



### EXPLANATION.

- Fig. 1. Shows the rays of light as flowing from the sun refracted by the atmosphere.  
Fig. 2. Is the position of the ice, which being in the shade of the earth, reflects the light in the atmosphere.  
Fig. 3. Represents the light as reflected from the ice.  
REMARKS.—A spectator placed north of figure 3, would see lights in the south: consequently, Parry is justified in calling those seen at Melville Sound, Aurora Australis. *vide* page 12 & 36.  
Fig. 4. Shows the convexity of the earth, which forms the Arch. See page 60.

### THE AUTHOR'S THEORY.

1st. The northern lights are caused by the sun's rays being refracted by the accession of vapours in the atmosphere.

2d. The light being diverged from its course, strikes the ice from which the rays are reflected, as from a speculum; consequently the image of the ice is thrown into space and is subject to the motion which accompanies the ice on the ocean.

3d. A refractive medium is also responsive, and when those figures are projected into the shade of the earth, this aqueous dense atmosphere returns the image by which means the motion which the ice attains from the ocean is transmitted to the atmosphere.

By advocating the theory above stated, we do not claim originality in the abstract. As it has been urged—each position singly.

However, it will be seen that each division of our thesis, is in request to exhibit the phenomenon. The reflection from the ice, could not be seen without refraction to throw the rays of light into the shade of the earth. Neither can the report, which follows the Polar Lights, and the violent motion nor be accounted for without a speculum, which is supplied by the ice.

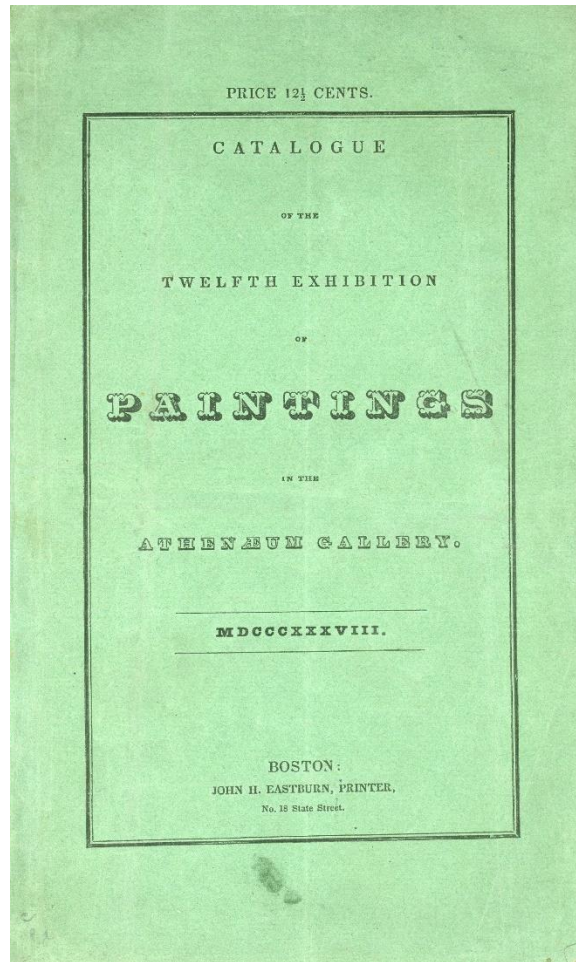
The author conceives that any argument to illustrate the positions as above assumed unnecessary farther than will accrue by examining the principle features of the phenomenon.

We anticipate deductions similar to those above stated will be drawn by carefully investigating the evidence which will be presented.

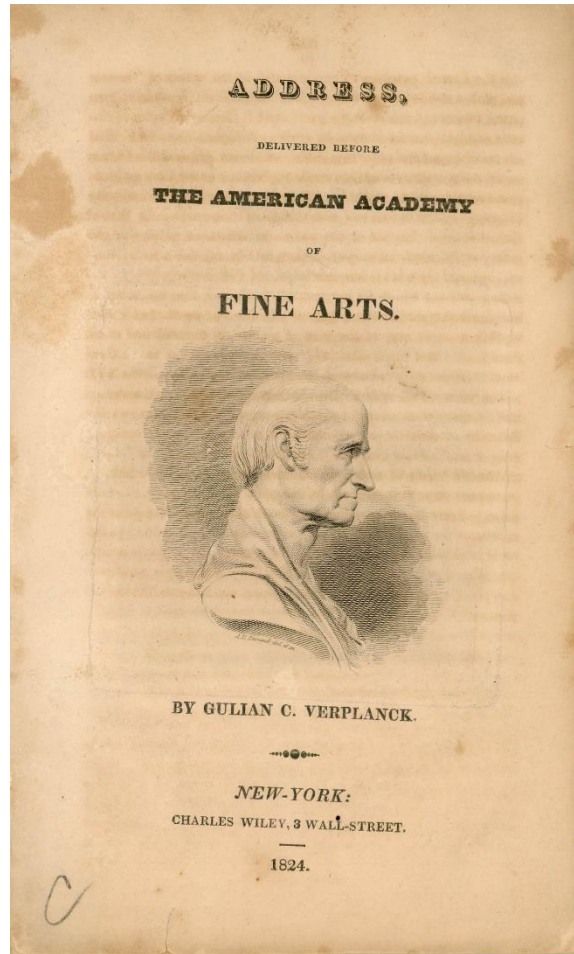
A rare pamphlet in which the unknown author, a self-described "mechanic", presents his theories on the nature and causes of the Aurora Borealis or northern lights.

American Imprints 30139, one location, NN, OCLC locates three copies, (including the New York Public copy cited in American Imprints) one of which is described as very defective, none of these entries mention the plate in this work.

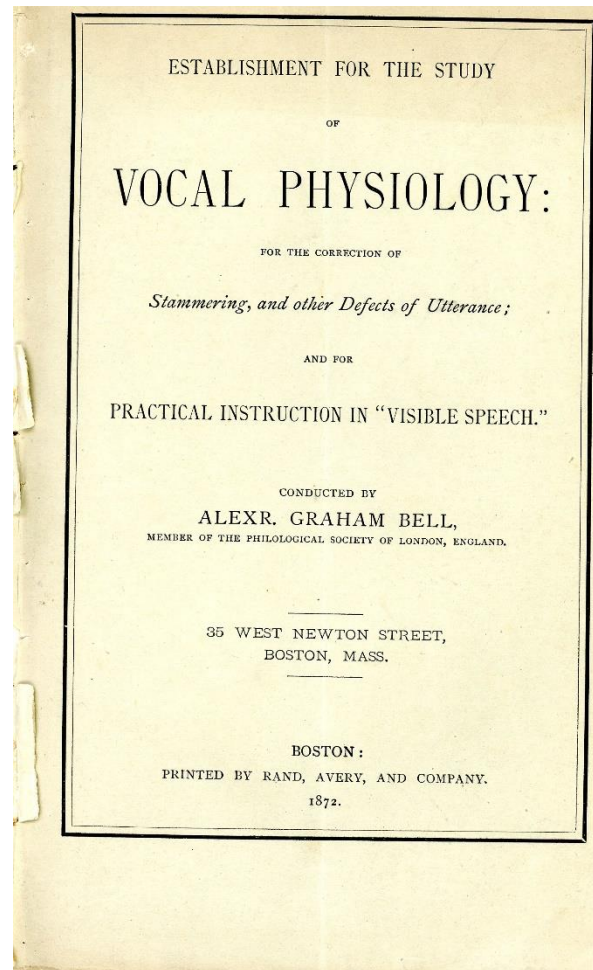
\$ 1500.00



5. (Art) **Catalogue of the Twelfth Exhibition of Paintings in the Athenaeum Gallery. MDCCCXXXVIII.**  
Boston: John H. Eastburn, printer, [1838] octavo, 8-page pamphlet, original green printed paper  
wrappers, ex-library, handstamp on first page of text, some minor wear to wrappers, ink stain along  
top edge of first page of text, otherwise very good. \$ 100.00



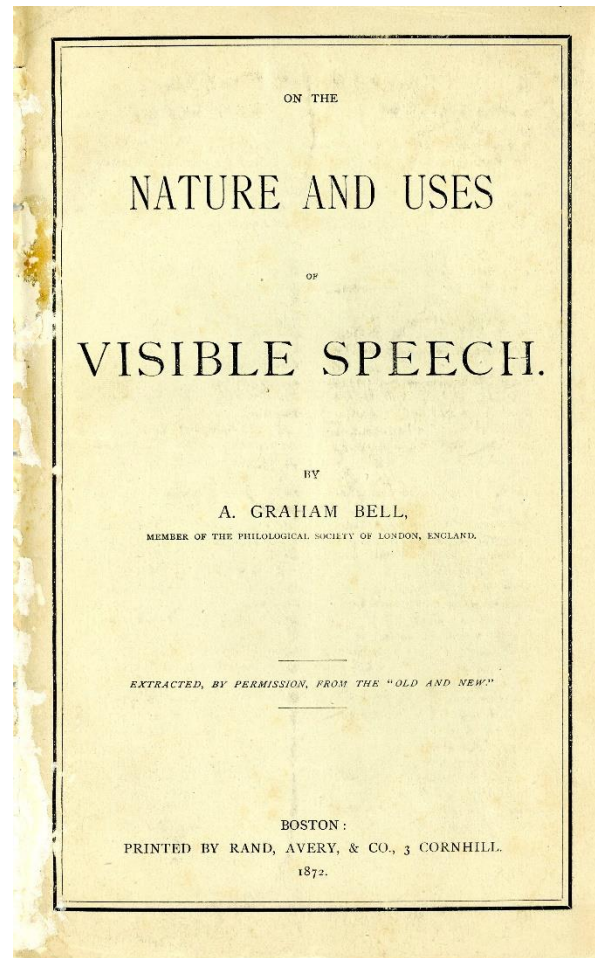
6. (Art) Verplanck, Gulian C., **Address, Delivered before the American Academy of Fine Arts.**  
New York: Charles Wiley, 1824, octavo, engraved portrait by Asher B. Durand, on titlepage, [1], 45, [1], [2] pp., removed from bound volume of pamphlets, text somewhat tanned, light foxing, ink stamp of the Merwin Clayton Sales Company, on first page of text, else very good. The engraving is of the bust, belonging to the American Academy of the Fine Arts, of the artist Benjamin West. See *Catalogue of the engraved works of Asher B. Durand*, 1895, no. 117, Vignette, p. [3], signed: A [i.e., Alexander Anderson]. American Imprints 19139 \$ 125.00



7. Bell, Alexander Graham, **Establishment for the Study of Vocal Physiology: For the Correction of Stammering, and other Defects of Utterance; and for Practical Instruction in "Visible Speech."** 35 West Newton Street, Boston, Mass.

Boston: Printed by Rand, Avery, and Company, 1872, octavo, 16 pages, original printed wrappers, removed from bound volume of pamphlets, very good. \$ 300.00





8. Bell, Alexander Graham, **On The Nature and Uses of Visible Speech**. Extracted, by Permission, from the "Old and New".

Boston: Printed by Rand, Avery, and Co., 1872, octavo, 8 pages, original printed paper wrappers, removed from bound volume of pamphlets, some adhesive residue along left hand side of front wrapper, else very good. \$ 300.00

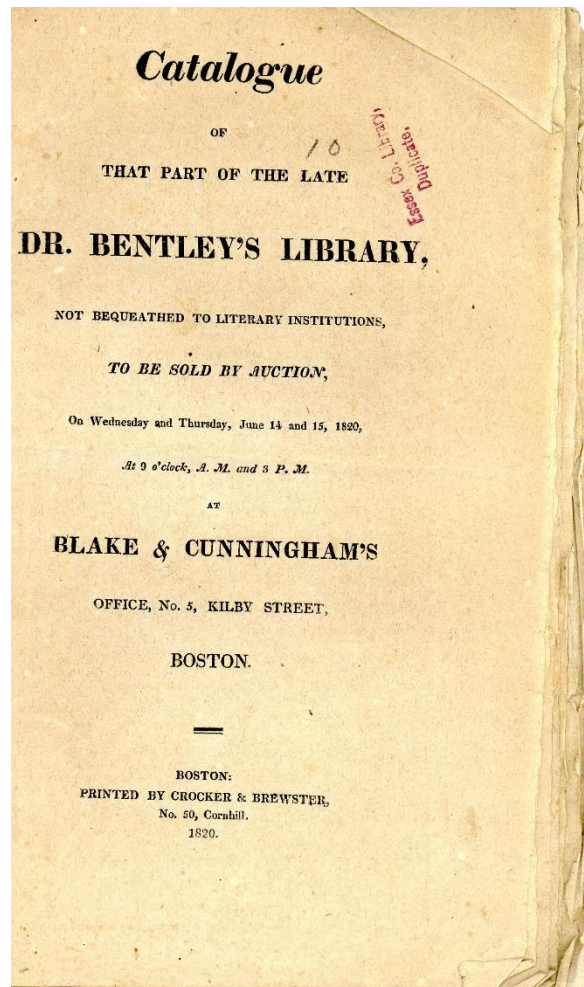
The above two works deal with Alexander Graham Bell's work in hearing and speech. Bell's father, Alexander Melville Bell, had spent years analyzing vocal sounds to develop a complete and universally applicable system of phonetic notation. The younger Bell became adept in the system which his father called Visible Speech and helped win acclaim for it by public demonstrations. More than one observer pointed out its potential for teaching speech to the deaf. In 1868 Bell put the suggestion to the test with four girls at a private school in London, the experiment was a success.

Bell and his father emigrated to Canada in 1870 and in 1871 introduced Visible Speech in Boston, its success led to Bell's establishment of private teacher training classes in Visible Speech in 1872.

Bell, in addition to teaching also began studying acoustics and attending lectures at the Institute of Technology (now MIT). His experiments there, especially collaborating with a physician to construct a phonograph based on the operation of the human ear, gave him the idea for the electric telephone

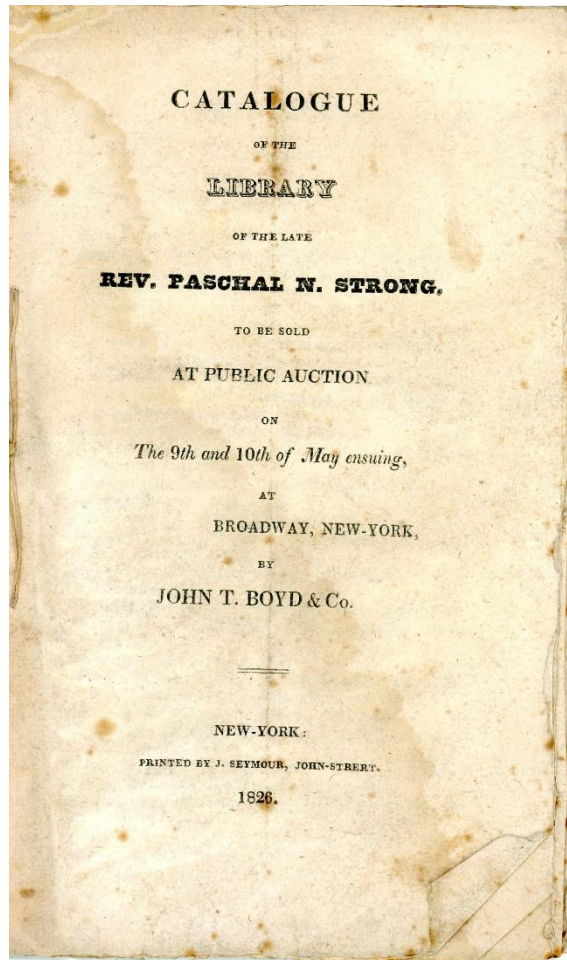
and influenced his work on sound recording. All of which grew directly from his interest in helping the deaf to speak.

*American National Biography*, volume 2, pp., 496-500



9. (Books) (Bentley, William) **Catalogue of That Part of the Late Dr. Bentley's Library, Not Bequeathed to Literary Institutions, to be Sold by Auction, On Wednesday and Thursday, June 14 and 15, 1820, At 9 o'clock, A.M. and 3 P.M. at Blake & Cunningham's Office, No. 5, Kilby Street, Boston.** Boston: Printed by Crocker & Brewster, 1820, octavo, 28 pages, disbound, retains original front plain paper wrap, ex-library, small duplicate stamp on title page, some light foxing, else good. The inside of the front wrapper contains an advertisement of books sold by Lincoln & Edmands, at their Bible Warehouse.

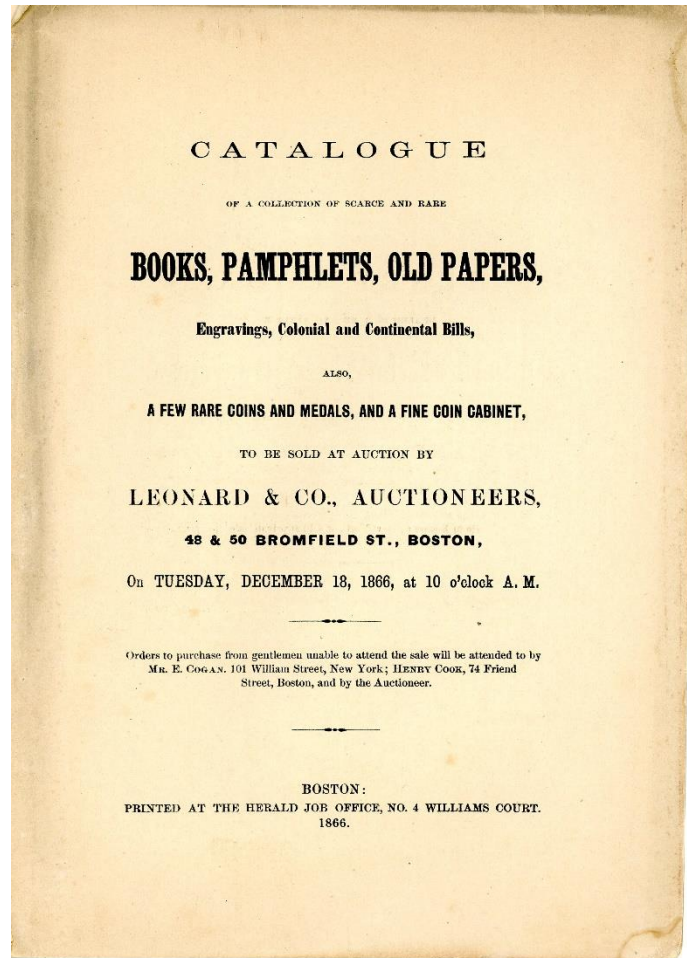
The catalog consists of 982 lots of books, pamphlets, and newspapers on a wide range of topics and subjects. American Imprints 397, five locations, McKay, *American Book Auction Catalogs, 1713-1934*, 188 \$ 150.00



10. (Books) **Catalogue of the Library of the Late Rev. Paschal N. Strong, to be Sold at Public Auction on the 9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> of May ensuing, at Broadway, New York, by John T. Boyd & Co.**

New York: Printed by J. Seymour, 1826, 12mo, 24-page pamphlet, sewn as issued, edges untrimmed, some light foxing, hole in last leaf affecting some text, bottom right corners slightly dog-eared, else a good, clean copy. Catalog of the sale of Rev. Strong's library consisting mainly of religious and theological works.

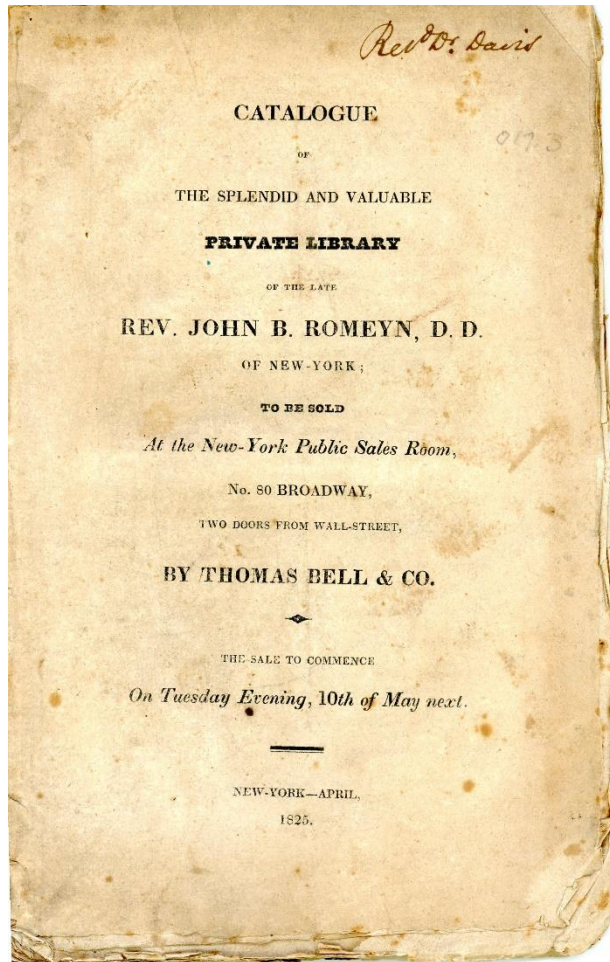
American Imprints 26151, two locations: NNG, PMA. See Sabin 93067, not in McKay. \$ 175.00



11. (Books) **Catalogue of a Collection of Scarce and Rare Books, Pamphlets, Old Papers, Engravings, Colonial and Continental Bills, Also, A Few Rare Coins and Medals, and a Fine Coin Cabinet, to be Sold at Auction by Leonard & Co., Auctioneers, 49 & 50 Bromfield St., Boston, on Tuesday, December 18, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M. ...**

Boston: Printed at the Herald Job Office, 1866, octavo, 17 pages, in very good clean condition. The sale consisted of 349 lots of books pamphlets, ephemera, coins, and tokens. McKay 1178

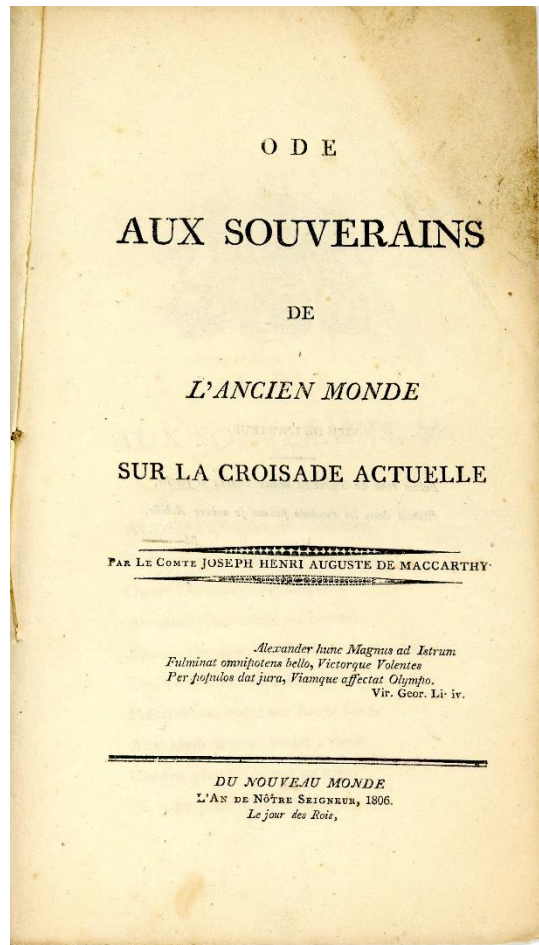
\$ 100.00



12. (Books) **Catalogue of The Splendid and Valuable Private Library of the late Rev. John B. Romeyn, D.D. of New York; To be Sold At the New York Public Sales Room, No. 80 Broadway, Two Doors from Wall Street, by Thomas Bell & Co. The Sale to Commence On Tuesday Evening, 10<sup>th</sup> of May next.**

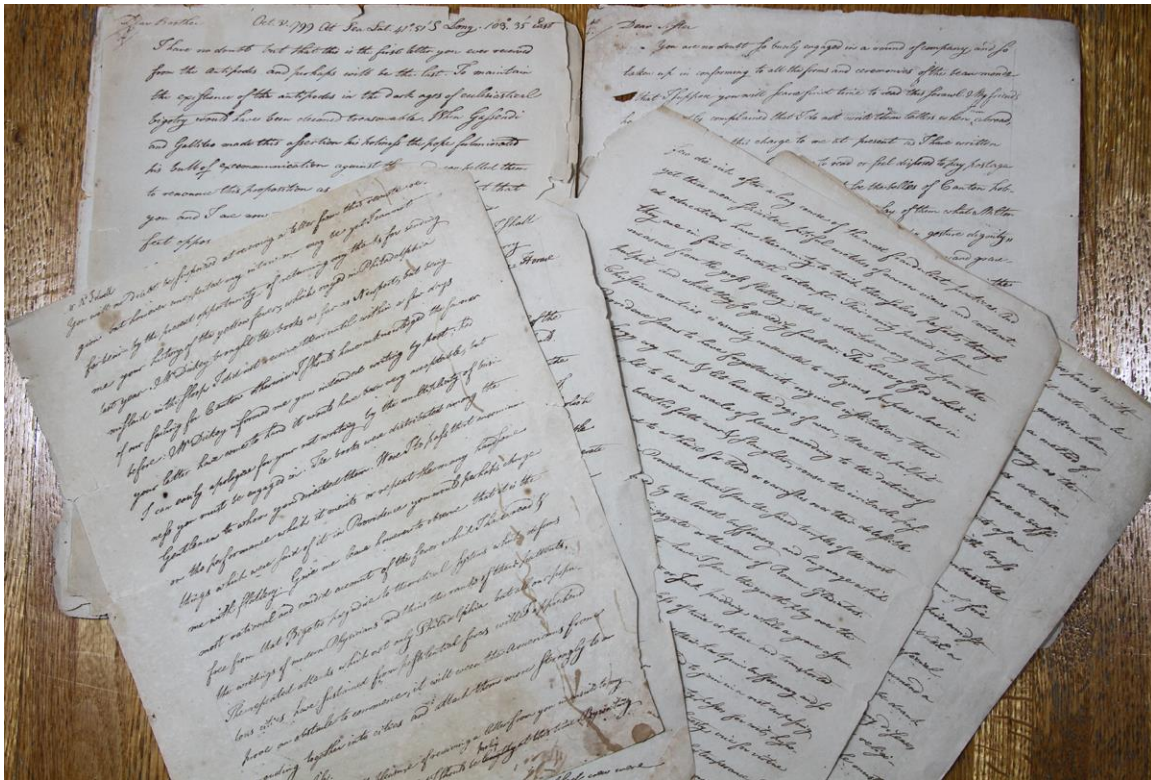
New York: April, 1825, octavo, [2], 54 pages, self-wraps, edges untrimmed, some dust soiling, and light foxing, light damp stain to text, else a good copy. American Imprints 22122, three locations, McKay 201

\$ 150.00



13. (Canada) MacCarthy, Joseph Henri Augustus de, **Ode Aux Souverains De L'Ancien Monde Sur La Croisade Actuelle** [Montreal?] Du Nouveau Monde L'An de Notre Seigneur, 1806, Le jour des Rois, octavo, 16-page pamphlet, sewn as issued, some dust soiling to half-title, Royal Arms of England printed on p. 3, minor wear to edges and extremities, else very good.

Probably printed in Montreal. Le Comte Joseph Henri Auguste MacCarthy was a Canadian writer during the first decade of the nineteenth century whose work was published in Quebec and Montreal. See O'Brien, M. J., *The MacCarthys in early American history*, 1921, p. 285. See American Imprints 10759 \$ 250.00



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

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

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

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

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

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

Carter was born in Providence on December 16 1771 and proved himself to be an excellent student as a boy. He entered Rhode Island College in 1782 at the age of just eleven, was instructed in languages and in the arts and sciences, and received a bachelor's degree in 1786. He remained at Rhode Island College where he obtained his master's degree in 1789.

Carter then studied medicine at Rhode Island College for two years (1789-1791) and then enrolled at the Medical College of Philadelphia (now the University of Pennsylvania Medical School) and Pennsylvania Hospital, where he completed his medical education under the supervision of Dr. Benjamin Rush (1746-1813). He practiced medicine in Woodstock, Connecticut, Charles, South Carolina, and Savanna, Georgia between 1792 and early 1796, before returning to Providence sometime prior to February 1796. The frequency of Carter's moves suggests that he was dissatisfied with his career. Between 1796 and 1798 he was appointed by Providence's school committee to open a school, the Providence Academy, for the local youth.

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

Immediately after its maiden voyage, the *Ann and Hope* sailed again from Providence on August 9th, 1799, as Carter notes in one of these letters. Carter again served as surgeon under Master Christopher Bentley. The three letters offered here, only one of which is dated, were composed over the course of



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

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

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

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

#### Sample Quotes:

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

"Dear Brother,

I have no doubt but that this is the first letter you ever received from the Antipodes...To maintain the existence of the Antipodes in the dark ages of ecclesiastical bigotry would have been deemed

treasonable. When Gasendi and Gallileo made this assertion his holiness the Pope fulminated his bull of excommunication against them...If you can get your living on shore never...think of becoming a sailor. It is one of the most arduous occupations a person can undertake. You must go before the mast a number of years and suffer every thing before you get promoted, and even after you have mastered the business and become capable, promotion is very uncertain...the most worthless fellows always supplant their betters.”

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

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

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

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

“Some philosophers I know deny that water can be heated beyond the ordinary boiling point. I do not question however but that some happy genius may yet discover a method of increasing the heat which would be a valuable discovery as the throats of our Providence people like their consciences are [?] hardened and so callous that boiling water will prove a sufficient stimulus. One would be apt to think that the throats of our Providence folks as well as their faces were sheathed with brass or sole leather...I intend shortly to publish a treatise wherein I shall endeavor to prove the beneficial effects of tea on the human constitution.”

“Yesterday I dined in company with some of the first people of Canton by whom I am much noticed. Though I am considered as an obscene fellow by your low ill bred Providence wretches and am hardly noticed as I pass the streets there yet I always find myself caressed by people of the first distinction

abroad. We live very agreeably at the factories in Canton in a circle of [?] company in the place whose ideas are as much exalted above the instinct of your Providence brutes.”

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

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

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

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

Since you resided in Providence our people have been growing worse & worse, the good inhabitants mostly removing to other countries and leaving the dregs and refuse of the town behind. These have been largely reinforced by hordes of emigrants the scum & sweepings of the neighboring states, the most hardened ruffians who being out lawed at home and compelled to fly to save their necks from the halter and being attracted by a chemical affinity have settled in Providence where they openly practice the most abominable frauds and grow rich. We have increased in numbers it is true since you left our town but such a motley unprincipled crew were perhaps never huddled together before. Indeed the bulk of our Providence people seem to be so entirely destitute of any principle of honor or honesty that I scruple not to pronounce them the worst people on earth, so little regard is paid by them to truth or religion. In that place the words merit, honour and honesty are banished from the language and consummate baseness, villainy and fraud substituted in their room, and Foreign gentlemen who have resided among us denominate us a heterogenous crew of ignorant ruffians, who

are destitute of any other knowledge except a despicable knack of defrauding each other and a species of low chicanery. In these arts I must confess we are adepts our faith and Ignorance being proverbial abroad like the Carthaginian. In Providence a set of pimping priests of the most abandoned character reign uncontrolled with lawless sway, they dictate the political as well as religious principles of the times and lead our poor hen pecked animals by the nose at pleasure. The people of Providence have not the courage to adopt any other Ideas or Sentiments but what receive the sanction of the clergy from whose decision they dare not swerve. Our clergy are perhaps the most unprincipled men in existence...Our priest are the grossest idolaters...worshipping gold and silver...

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

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

"New Holland"; ca. February 1800

"Dear Sister

...My friends have frequently complained that I do not write them letters when I am abroad...You would be extremely diverted to see the belles of Canton hobbling along on their small feet...their gate is awkward in the extreme, though they have black eyes and pretty faces...Is the old Sail lane thronged with the gossips of Providence yet?...Methinks I see you doing penance for your sins confined to a tea table and swallowing large draughts of liquid fire...I was glad that you did not ship in the Ann & Hope as you talked since we have been twice called to quarters expecting an engagement with the enemy, and if our force had been equal to theirs we would have hazarded a battle rather than have been taken...PS We are nearly up with the Western shore of New Holland [Australia]."

\$ 4500.00

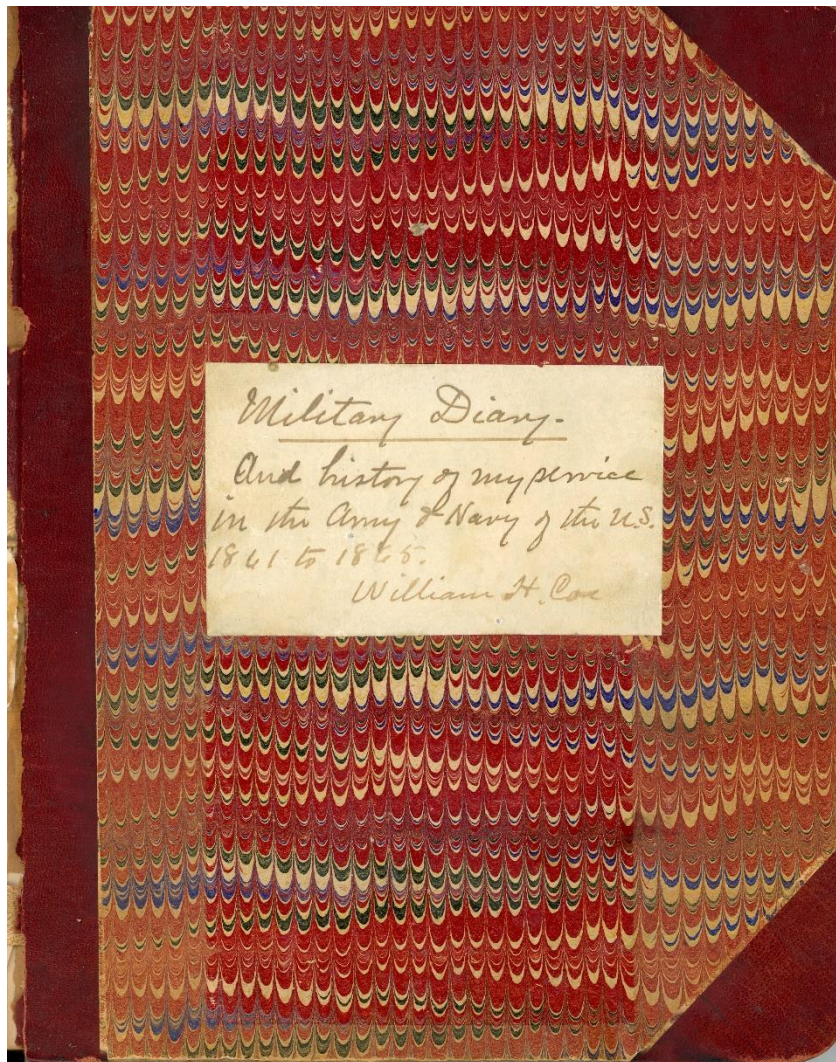
#### References:

Bayles, Richard M., editor. *History of Providence County, Rhode Island*, Volume 1 (New York: W. W. Preston & Co., 1891), pp. 265–266

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

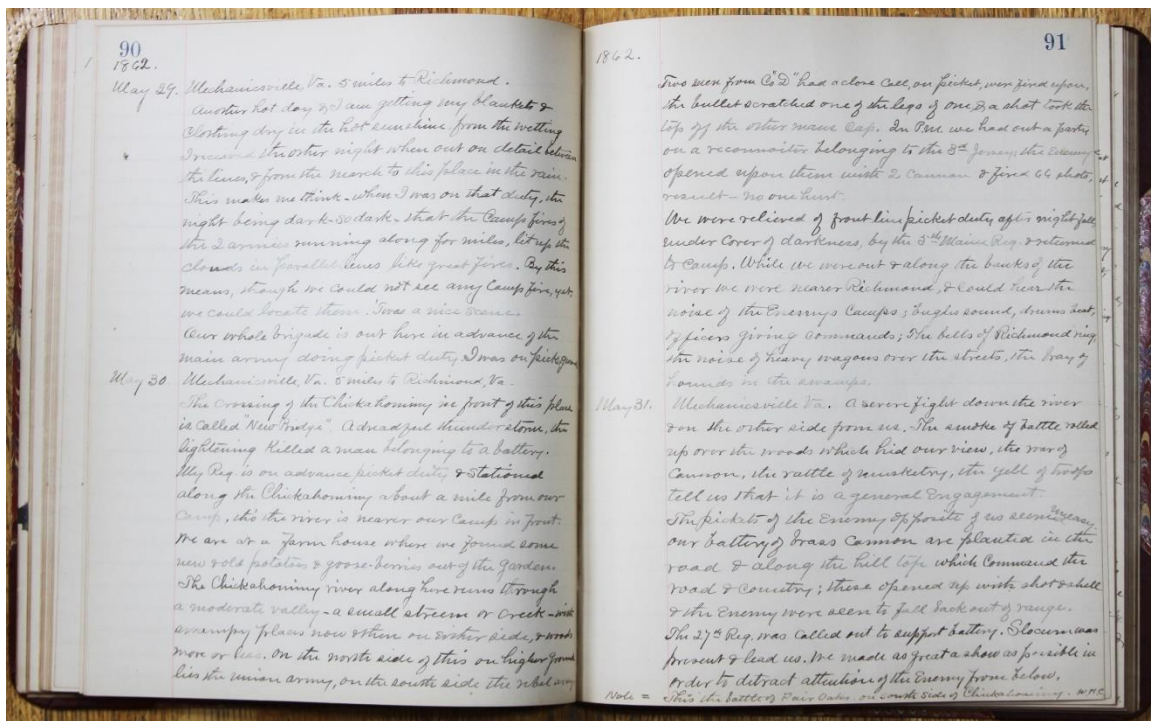
Kenny, R. W. "The Maiden Voyage of the Ann and Hope," *American Neptune* Vol. 18 (1958), pp. 134–136; Ward, Gerard R. "The First Chart of Southwest Fiji, 1799." *The Journal of Pacific History* Vol. 42, No. 1 (2007), pp. 99–106; "Carter, Benjamin Bowen (1771-1831)" at Brown University online; "James Warner Papers" at Rhode Island Historical Society online.

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



15. (Civil War) Coe, William H., "Military Diary – And History of my service in the Army & Navy of the U.S. 1861 to 1865" – "A Transcript of dates and some incidents from the Diary of William Henry Coe, of Lima, Livingston Co. New York, Who was late a Private Co. "G" 27<sup>th</sup> Regt. N. Y. Vol. Infantry, Delegate U. S. Christian Commission, Medical Cadet U.S. Army, Act. Assistant Surgeon U.S. Navy; All coming within the dates of April 1861, and June 1865. War of the rebellion."

Quarto, 196 manuscript pages, two inlaid letters by Coe and several related ephemeral items, bound in contemporary ½ red leather and marbled boards, back strip worn front outer hinge weak, text in very good, clean and legible condition.



The diary of William H. Coe is an excellent and an unusual one, filled with well written descriptive detail providing an account of Coe's Civil War service in three separate branches – first as a soldier with the 27<sup>th</sup> New York Regiment from 1861 until November 1863 when he was discharged on medical disability. Coe served at the First Battle of Bull Run and in McClellan's Richmond campaign. He became gravely ill after the Richmond campaign and was transferred after its failure to the United States General or "Satterlee" Hospital in West Philadelphia. He provides an interesting account and description of the hospital and his regimen of care. After his discharge Coe decided to study medicine, first with a doctor in his hometown of Lima, New York, he subsequently attended medical lectures at the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor. Coe then became a delegate with the Christian Commission in Alexandria, Virginia, helping care for wounded and sick soldiers in the hospitals there. While doing so he continued his studies and applied for acceptance as a medical cadet in the army, this was accepted, and he began work at the U.S. Hospital in Beverley, New Jersey in 1864. In January 1865, Coe applied for acceptance as an assistant surgeon with the United States Navy, which was accepted. Coe then served the remainder of the war off Charleston, South Carolina aboard the U.S.S. John Adams. Coe provides excellent descriptions of blockade duty, the evacuation and capture of Charleston, the celebration in Charleston at the end of the war, and the reaction to the news of Lincoln's assassination there. After Coe's return to civilian life in June 1865 he became a doctor in Auburn, New York.

Dr. Coe's narrative was compiled from his original war time diaries at some point in the 1890's, providing the following statement at the beginning of his account:

"During the Rebellion, or War between the States – 1861 and 1865 – in the United States of American, in which I was a participant for nearly three years, in three departments of military service, and one auxiliary, I kept a daily journal of some of the events in which I was engaged during much of this time. These records were made in blank books which I carried in my knapsack... After holding these diaries now for more than 30 years, and again reviewing them, I find a large part of the written matter therein

is of no account, and never will be to anyone, besides much of the material concerned only my personal surrounding, which at the time made did well enough, but with the close of the war & the flight of time, I, then a boy, but now a man, have outgrown the records as a boy out grows his pants – these original records as now standing, can not be understood by any one else...”

Coe mentions his “Memoirs” in notes to sections of his diary. Neither Coe’s Memoirs nor his diary appear to have ever been published, although Coe seems to have been preparing his diary for publication.

Coe’s account begins on April 12, 1861, when he was a twenty-year-old student at Genesee Wesleyan Seminary in Lima, Livingston County, New York. After the bombardment of Fort Sumter and the commencement of hostilities a company of student volunteers was organized at the school on April 23<sup>rd</sup>.

“Apr. 23 “In response to the call by Gov. E. D. Morgan of New York State a Co. list of volunteer students started on campus of G. W. Seminary Lima N.Y. My name 2<sup>nd</sup> on that list of those who stuck & went to the seat of war. This the 1<sup>st</sup> Co. of Volunteers from Lima, Livingston Co. N.Y.”

“Apr. 24 Laid aside my books, ceased study, getting ready for war.”

Coe and his fellow volunteers spent the next week in drill in Lima, they were paid a dollar a day by the citizens of Lima, and on May 7<sup>th</sup> they were mustered into service by the State.

“May 7 Our Company of Volunteers, having been tendered to the Governor of New York State, Edwin D. Morgan we are accepted by him and the date of our “Enrollment” or enlistment dates from this date, May 7, 1861”

On May 11<sup>th</sup> Coe and his unit are ordered to proceed to Elmira rendezvous, on reaching Corning they were ordered to halt and quarter in the state Arsenal, where they remained until May 28<sup>th</sup> engaged in drilling and guard duty. On the 28<sup>th</sup> they were ordered on to Elmira where they remained until June 30<sup>th</sup>.

“May 28 Elmira rendezvous – 9 other companies, from various parts of New York state, put with ours from Lima, & made up a Regiment of nearly 1000 men. Called the “Union Reg.” Numbered 27; our company called Co. “G”. ...”

“July 1 Elmira Fairgrounds – The Reg. received uniform clothing to day from the Government; till now we have worn our own clothing, such as we left home in – Before this we have been a lot of rag-a-muffins, heads up, tails out. We now feel better.”

On July 5<sup>th</sup> the regiment was sworn in to U. S. service, for 2 years, at \$ 11.00 per month. On July 10<sup>th</sup> orders are received to begin march “to the seat of war,” and they reach Washington on July 12<sup>th</sup>.

“July 11 Harrisburgh, Pa. in early morning, and Baltimore, Md. In p.m. where we unload, form in line, without a bullet in our muskets we marched through that rebel city unmolested; though on a week day, still the town was dead as on any Sunday. We re-enter cars on the south side of Baltimore ... & reach Washington in the evening – very tired.”

The men camp in “Camp Anderson” located in Franklin Square between 13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> streets, and are quartered in board shanties. Here they remain until the 16<sup>th</sup> engaged in drill, guard duty and target practice. On the 16<sup>th</sup> orders are given to march to Virginia.

“July 16 Soon after noon orders came to prepare to march in “light order”; to carry 3 days rations, cup. Blanket & an extra pair of socks. Fell in – whole Regt. Except Co. cooks – marched out of Washington singing the “Star Spangled Banner.” Crossed the Potomac over the long bridge... Passed Arlington Heights on south side of Potomac where are many fortifications; marched in S.W. direction over the Columbia turnpike till we struck the Little River turnpike at Bentons tavern, then took the latter road towards Fairfax C.H. Marched till about midnight, & then filed off the road into a pasture field somewhere in the vicinity of Anandale, stacked arms & ordered to lie down ... This is our first march in real war, going to fight the Enemy ...”

“July 17 On March ... again till a little after noon we drew near Fairfax C,H. Our Cavalry charged ahead; the enemy evacuated leaving their dinners uneaten. The rebel flag on the court house replaced by the union flag. Went into camp here. Soldiers given liberty, - “freedom of the town” - & they ransacked every where. This the first chance to forage on the enemy – fresh meat, ice, honey, store goods, garden truck were taken.”

“July 18 Fairfax C.H. – March. Camped here till noon today. Roads in places blocked by the enemy by felled trees to hinder our progress. Bridges torn up. Toom the Warrenton road leading towards Centerville... Our whole brigade with us, and Gen. McDowell’s army around & about us getting ready for a great fight with the enemy...”

“July 19 Camp near Centerville, Va. Slept beside our arms in open ground. Caled to arms twice during the night by false alarm from pickets in front. ... A squad of prisoners taken in a skirmish in our front brought into our lines, - the first real fighting rebels I have seen. Next to our camp is a camp of regular U.S.A. & at their dress parade was read off the sentenced by military court martial, finding 2 of their number guilty of desertion, & the execution of the sentence I saw – which was – “whipped 50 lashes on bare back well laid on”, & to be branded on the hip – on one “D” for “deserter; on the other “W” for “whipped,” & after 10 days to be drummed out of camp.”

“July 21 Battle of Bull Run – The bugle sounded at 1 a.m. for all hands to make ready to move – after only about 2 hours of broken rest... at 3 a.m. we were ready to move... We had some delays from so many military organizations moving on the same road. It is estimated that McDowell , who commands our army, has 30 to 35 thousand troops... The Reg. filed out of the field onto the Warrenton pike – headed towards Centerville. We passed through Centerville, VA., a hamlet only, crossed Cub run a mile or two beyond... & marched by our estimate, some 16 miles altogether before reaching the field of battle a little after noon.... As we neared the field, we could see long lines of bright bayonets just over the tops of trees & bushes apparently coming in the same general direction as ourselves, are those our men coming to help us, or, the enemy coming to fight us? We could not tell. We are pressed forward for all we are worth – we hear the roar of battle, we see the clouds of smoke rise over the intervening trees – we now knew we were going soon into battle. ... Then came an orderly or aid, & gave an order to our Col. Slocum to lead his men to the right of the line. He gave orders to “Halt”, throw off haversacks by co. in piles,” this the men did while just above them on a ridge of ground the battle was raging and we could see it plainly. “Forward – double quick” the order, we tried to obey, over field after field of farm land far over to the right where the enemy was pressing hard we hurried, - all the time marching in the near rear of the battle lines, & all this time in the face of flying cannon balls & shells as they came over the union lines, many men in other organizations were struck down by these stray shots. ... We soon learned to dodge the cannon balls. Having reached the right of the line we met the enemy, & commenced firing; we blazed away, the bullets whistled in all directions... , we did our best, but over powered in numbers we were obliged to fall back over a moderate sized hill, loading & firing



while doing so. Our Colonel... was wounded in the leg, & we carried him from the field... For 4 or 5 hours after we were engaged ... many of our boys were killed, some wounded & prisoners... we were sent a little way still to the right, & getting under cover of an overhanging bluff we acted as support to a battery of artillery till about 5 p.m. when the major had orders from an aid to "lead his men from the field;" this he did in good order we having with us several rebels as prisoners. I wondered why we were marching off the field I did not know we were defeated; we still go back till we came to the woods through which we came in coming up in the forenoon, & then I saw, & not till then, disorder & confusion among the union troops, then knew we had lost the day. ... men were obliged to march in the wood around & between the trees, under brush & ither obstacles – in doing which it was not possible for the Reg. to preserve its order in ranks & hence the men broke up every man for himself, the best he could get along. The 27<sup>th</sup> N.Y. Vol. Reg. left the battled field in perfect order & preserved that order till into the woods. At the turn in the road near Cub run we found our retreat cut off by a masked battery of artillery which the enemy had hastily brought around & planted on the corner of the road so as to command both the column facing it & the bridge over the run & as we neared the corner they fired their cannon balls & shells in both directions mowing down men & horses. Here & now was confusion enough, & here & now after vainly trying to get others to halt & join together & charge upon & take or rout that rebel battery, & failing to get others to do this – I ran across the corner, forded the stream which was 3 or 4 feet deep with mud & water & again got into the road & soon out of reach of the flying balls of the enemy. ...

Between Cub run & Centerville our retreating column came upon fresh Union soldiers who had not been with us on the field; these troops were strung out across the country as a rear guard & after coming within these lines the retreating column settled down to a steady tramp. Before this it had been unsafe for any one to stop for rest for it was expected that the enemy would press hard upon us, as we understood they did do, & many men were made prisoners by being thus overtaken. ... All the balance of that wretched night for those many miles the road sides were used as a "free hotel"; when one, or several got up & moved forward others dropped down in their places ..."

"July 22 It was now Monday morning. We were still moving the legs, whose joints creaked & felt as iv every step must be the last, we were in vicinity of Bentons tavern where our course changed by turning east towards Washington ... At the junction of the "Little river" pike which leads to Fairfax C.H. & the "Columbia" pike on which we now were nearing Arlington, the moving column of soldiers divide, a large part going on South on the Little river pike to Alexandria, Va. to reach their old camps, while the rest must go by way of Arlington to reach camp in that vicinity & in Washington... Just before night, Monday, we were aroused to "fall in" – to form Co. & Reg. in order to march across the Long Bridge over the Potomac again & go into our own quarters on Franklin Square... T'was not the meet with the enemy, the battle, & trial of strength that hurt us, that broke us up, That put us in the condition we were now in, - but it was physical suffering & exposure to the elements before the fight, lack of shelter from the elements, lack of proper food from inability of the Government to give us these things; then the long & tedious march in the heat of a July sun in order to meet or come upon the enemy; the loss of food & the lack of water; and following the repulse ... the long & wearysome march of nearly 40 miles, without food or rest... but we privates had done our best. Our officers were green in service; our government was handicapped with too much call in way of supplies; too many rebels at the seat of government; too many spies in & among our troops. My Reg. marched into our old camp in Washington just at night of Monday, each co. in their respective shanties..."

"July 24 Washington D.C. The boys are still lying around, too lame & sore to move... Our Colonel is in hospital not far away. Our officers used up the same as we are. In talking over our experience with each other we wonder that so many of us escaped as we have... We are now speculating as to what we are to do next. All is uncertain in the life of a soldier. Our rest is disturbed by dreams of fighting."

“July 31 Washington D.C. Troops are coming in daily from the north & moving across the Potomac for encampment. We have no knowledge as to how long we may remain in this place, would like one more healthy....”

“Aug. 3 Washington D.C. On account of the great number of sick & wounded soldiers since Bull Run, & because the Government has as yet few military hospitals & those already full of patients, on this account very many loyal citizens of Washington have opened up their private residences & taken in a few soldiers to be cared for. I was removed this morning to a private house, in order to get me away from the confusion of camp. Our reg. has no regimental hospital accommodations. Am at the home of Mr. Wm. Thompson not far from our camp. A merchant.”

“Aug. 17 Washington D.C. In “E” St. hospital, very sick. My Brother-in-law T. B. Field came today as expected. He visited Col. Slocum who is also in hospital & received from him a recommend for a pass, to pass the lines into Va. in order to get my furlough... He went twice to Alexandria on this mission & procured my furlough...”

Coe left Washington on August 21<sup>st</sup> for home, gravely ill. He spent time in Corning, New York under the care of Dr. Seeley who treated him for typhoid fever. Coe remained in Corning and Lima recovering until December 18 when he returned to Washington and then rejoined his unit which was then in winter quarters in Virginia.

“Dec. 18. Washington D.C. Left Corning 2 days ago with our Quartermaster & a squad of recruits. Q. M. put the recruits in my charge; arrived in Washington just at night fall – tired out, used up.

“Dec. 20 Camp Clara, Va. This camp is located in a grove of small pines a good half mile or so north by a little east of Fairfax Seminary – a theological school ... “Ft. Ward” is ¼ mile west & a point north, of us on a hill. I was glad to get back with the boys & they were all glad to see me – privates & officers. I find some of the boys sick. The good & comfortable articles from Lima, to the boys, have been distributed; they are very happy over them.”

“Dec. 27 Camp Clara, Va. Another one of our boys died today of disease – Fred Wright of Lima, a fine little fellow. ... He will be sent home. With such extras, in the way of food as we can furnish for ourselves we get along very well. On the whole camp life in winter quarters doesn’t go very bad. Only for the mud & rain we would get on well. Many times there is sport, or ludicrous scenes which help out the more sad & tedious part of army life. ...”

“Dec. 31. Camp Clara, Va. Grand Review of Franklin’s Division to day – all hands with brightened guns, & brushed up clothing marched to the division drill grounds a great open space of country not far from our camp, Infantry, Cavalry, Artillery with many bands of music marched upon the field, took their places; the General & his staff & subordinates - & some visiting friends took their stand on one side of the field, then the march in review began, we marched by company in flank across that long field, regiment after regiment, all arms of service; t’was a fine sight. Our officers kept prodding us with orders to – “Keep Order” – “hold up you heads boys” – “dress up”.

“January 5 1862 Camp Clara, VA Pretty cold. We have a regimental hospital tent; in order to take the chill off & keep it dry, - there is a brick arch just outside in which a fire is made, & leading from this a flue or passage way just beneath the surface of the ground for hot air to pass runs the length of the tent. This does very well. Have no chaplains tent for church services.”

“Jan. 10 Camp Clara, Va. We are preparing for a reception of our 27<sup>th</sup> Reg. boys who were taken prisoners at Bull Run, they have been released and will be with us soon...”

“Jan. 11 Camp Clara, VA. The returned prisoners came to day. They were almost pulled to pieces by their comrades in the heartiness of their reception. They look well – only whitened or bleached by confinement. We hung Jeff Davis in effigy. These boys have 30 days furlough then to return to duty with us. Our camp streets were finely decorated & the boys all had a joyous time.”

“Jan. 15. On Picket towards Fairfax, C.H. Va. cold, snow & crust on it... How we enjoy the sweet pure water & pure air, already our rations taste better to us. Some have not a building to shelter them as we have; these build brush houses & get along the best they can with open fires but this way goes tough. But when housed comfortably we had rather serve on picket than in camp ... Close by us lives old man McBryan, he professes to be loyal – but this is not believed, therefore a guard is stationed at his premises to watch, to know that he has no communication with his friends the enemy. He has a nice patch of turnips which we draw upon & eat raw, for green fodder – calling them “apples & cider.”

“Feb. 22. Camp Clara, Va. Washington’s birth day. All who remained in camp were ordered to parade in front of the colonel’s quarters; he appeared in uniform & read a portion of Washington’s Farewell Address. The band played – 3 cheers were given & dismissed. The earth trembles to day all around us with the fire of artillery, for the many victories of late in the south & south west, & also in salute of the day. Late in the day our boys returned from Picket.”

“Mch 10 Camp Clara, Va. Regt. Marched. About 2 a.m. I overheard some of Co. “B” boys, whose tents back up to ours, talking that we were to move directly. Sure enough – at 3 a.m. the bugle sounds, our orderly seargent comes around and arouses all hands – to prepare for march at 9 a.m. Boys are jubilant. The 16<sup>th</sup> Reg. N.Y. Vol started at 5 a.m. & the other reg. in our brigade – the 5<sup>th</sup> Maine are to go with us. The camp is to remain, & a guard of 5 or 6 from each co. is to remain behind & care for the camp. I am one of the detail from Co. “G.” Those who were less able to endure hardships were on these details. The boys marched off looking like pack horses, not long before they will throw away much of the extra luggage – they carry their guns & 60 rounds of cartridges, their knapsacks & private effects, their shelter tents, haversacks & canteens.”

“Apr. 4 Camp Clara, Va - & moving. I was on “patrol guard” till after midnight – to seek stragglers & keep them in camp, having just been paid some of the men wander away & get into trouble. 2 days rations cooked & issued & we broke camp for good this time. The Reg. marched to Alexandria where we took freight cars for Manassas Junction instead of embarking on vessels to go down the river as we expected. Were soon under way, - made good time, & came near Manassas Junction where the Confederates were quartered in log huts, or small houses, during the winter; these were covered with split shingles, plastered up the crevices with mud & made comfortable quarters, better than our own. There were villages of these quarters standing empty.”

“Apr. 7 Catletts Station, Va. Some 10 miles west of Manassas. Struck tents at 7 a.m.; fell in & under way – marched on the R. R. track going west, passed through Bristol Station, over new made R. R. bridges as the only ones yet rebuilt – destroyed by retreating enemy. Got some tired but stood the march well, some of the boys tired out entirely. ...”

“Apr. 12 1862 Alexandria, Va. Last evening the Reg. marched to the R.R. at Catletts, & stacked arms & “rested at will” for the train of open flat & boxcars... slowly passed Manassas & reached Alexandria

where we have gone into camp in a beautiful location on the flat near the Potomac. We understand that Franklin's division is to be sent to join McClellan, whose forces are in front of Yorktown. We are a part of McDowell's Corps. Franklin's Division, Slocum's Brigade."

"Apr. 17 Alexandria, Va. Embarked on board the ocean steamer "S. R. Spalding" about noon, with 3 days rations in sacks. The whole of the 27<sup>th</sup> Reg. & 4 companies of the 96<sup>th</sup> Pa. Reg. with the baggage & horses of officers of the whole brigade. 3 decks full to overflowing, not room for all the men to lie down without crossing legs, so crowded are we. My co. came in the between decks – between upper & lower in one end of which are the horses; and in taking in bbls of beef & pork for provisions these were placed where some of us had "squatted", so now we had to lie on top of these when desiring to sleep - ... it went no good! The river full of shipping – loaded & getting under way with troops. The large steamers tow sloops or schooners all loaded with horses, artillery, or provisions for man & beast. We steamed down the river a ways & dropped anchor."

"Apr. 23 On board the "Spaulding" Trip to Ft. Monroe. ... Soon after noon – up anchor & steamed down the bay ... Not long before we came in sight of the "Stars & Stripes" on Fortress Monroe. Soon are tied up at the wharf, but only officers permitted to land. Many "men of war" lie at anchor in the harbor. And what greatly interested us was "The Yankee Cheese box on a raft" or little Monitor – which lately fought the rebel ram – she lay 1/3 to 1/2 mile from the fort & the rebs have named her correctly – she looks much as they say. The "Rip-Raps" a stone fort built upon a sand bar lies a mile away and commands the channel..."

"May 3 Ship Point – camp in pine grove. Am well again now. The bay is filled with all kinds of vessels, great shipping - firing in our front night & day, heavy cannon. Orders to issue 2 days cooked rations & 40 rounds of ammunition, & be ready to move."

"May 5 Yorktown, Va. We are now at the historic old town – i.e. on board our vessel in the river at this place. All hands re-embarked yesterday & in doing this our Co. "G" came for quarters in the lowest deck – in the dark. Anchored in Chesapeake bay at the mouth of York river, & this morning steamed up to Yorktown. Our whole fleet is around us. ... Near Yorktown the banks are high bluffs, & on these bluffs are located strong forts, with some water batteries near the water edge. Very many guns remain in these works – spiked by the enemy in order to render them useless for their captors. Great quantities of ammunition, tools, supplies &c left & appearances indicate hasty evacuation. McClellan's army is in pursuit going up the peninsula & we hear that a great fight is in progress."

"May 6 West Point, Va. Up anchor & steamed up York river to this place which is the head of the river proper, being made up of 2 smaller rivers which join here. ... Many good looking houses along the banks... some of these displayed a white flag or other evidences of a desire for protection as our fleet steamed up. We have gunboats in our fleet, At 4 p.m. our vessel having anchored out in the stream, debarkation began, by means of pontoon boats manned by a few soldiers. Co. "G" was among the first to land – Rebel horsemen were seen on shore – pickets I suppose before we landed. A few shells from our gun boats sent these fellows cantering into the bush. Soon as we had a few men on shore, it was reported that the enemy were advancing upon us, but nothing came of this. Soon as we could get enough men on shore – Co's "F" & "B" were sent out as skirmishers & they advanced into the woods & underbrush. Before we landed & while landing, in the small boats, a rebel battery played upon us from a high piece of ground & doing so did little harm, only to put a cannon ball through one of the small boats which was returning empty, only the oarsmen. We landed under cover of our gun boats. Skirmishing kept up all night, 2 prisoners taken belonging to the 5<sup>th</sup> Louisiana Reg. Co. "G" was busy till late in the night carrying baggage & supplies to the men on the front picket line."

"May 7 West Point, Va. Battlefield ... We were (Co. "G") strung along from Hd Quarters out into the woods at short distances apart connecting the out picket posts with Hd Quarters & in this manner passed messages from the front to Hd quarters. This we kept up till well in the day. Reinforcements were sent out to the front as troops were landed & with this – action began. All of this was in thick woods & underbrush. Near noon the fight became hot, our line of communication was withdrawn & Co. "G" joined the Reg. in support of battery for the rest of this engagement. The enemy knew all the roads, the woods, & our forces knew none of them, & yet we made a good fight but could not break their line of retreat from Williamsburg way. Our gun boats shelled the woods, throwing ponderous shells high over our heads into the enemys lines."

"May 8 West Point, Va. after the fighting ceased yesterday all was quiet & no disturbance last night so that I got a good rest. The balance of the day & eve was used to pick up the dead & wounded. Some of the dead will be sent back & others buried here I suppose. I was on guard today & my beat came at a corn house in which lay 26 dead soldiers awaiting removal; & the hospitals are full of wounded. . Our Reg. lost one only, Orderly Bailey of Co. "D". Last night the enemy left our front under cover of the night. Their main line of retreat up the Peninsula from Williamsburg & Yorktown passed near here, & we hoped to cut off this retreat. But we were but a small handful against their large force, Our troops are arriving all the time. A balloon sent up in P.M. to reconnoiter."

"May 10 Camp on "Lacy Farm" ... This place must be one of the oldest Virginia estates... Our Co. is guarding the barn which contains a lot of cattle & mules, & forage taken for the use of our army."

"May 11 marched about 3 miles & camped on a side hill – the country more rolling as we get away from the coast... McClellan, Franklin & Slocum accompanied by their staffs rode through camp; the boys cheered & McClellan raised his cap & smiled. He told the men that Norfolk was captured & the rebel ironclad Merimac blown up, then how the boys did cheer McClellan says he has the rebels just where he wants them & will now bag them all... This is Sunday again but we hardly know one day from another, as I sit here on the ground writing I hear a band playing in the distance, sacred music – it sounds beautifully. ... Long trains of army wagons, artillery & Infantry are moving along with us. The Pamunkey river is full of shipping business now..."

"May 14 Cumberland, Va. We are camped in a great field of corn which is up a few inches ... Negro slaves were plowing & hoeing the corn; they were told they were free to go as they liked; they at once knocked off. The man who owns this plantation is said to own 200 slaves – males & females work in the field. "Cumberland landing" is near by in a bend of the river which is a fine stream. 3 of our gunboats lie here. Many swampy places scattered through this country. I suppose these are where negro slaves sometimes hide away from their masters ... We find now & then ... fine residences, old Va. mansions... while the country between is sparsely settled if anyone at all lives there. The intervening residences are poor places, probably occupied by poor whites or negroes. These Va houses mostly have a great brick chimney built on the outside of one or both ends, instead of inside the building & coming out through the roof as with us at the north. The man who lives on this plantation & who is still on it is named "Toller" so the colored folks inform us. We are now 25 miles from Richmond. We are now getting scanty rations & our hardships are increasing."

"May 15 White House, A. ... we trudge & flounder through mud very deep & difficult to get over... in this way for 5 or 6 miles till we reach "White House landing" ... and go into camp on this plantation – a fine place, said to be owned by one Col. Lee – son of the rebel Gen. Lee. This "mansion" is a frame house painted white & looks very much like a northern thrifty farmers home. Near the bank of the river, back

of the mansion, runs a street with many negro slave quarters, small but comfortable cabins. It is said he owned 4 or 5 hundred slaves ...”

“May 19 Camp from Richmond 18 miles, Va. Up at 2 a.m. & started on march at day light. Thus our rest is broken in upon in order to permit us to march in the cool of the morning. Our Reg. takes the lead of all infantry today & thus we are not worried or delayed by troops ahead of us; neither is the road cut up by others ahead of us, except the Cavalry which goes in advance. ... Marched 5 miles with little fatigue & camped in a field by the highway. Roads are better as we near Richmond... We crossed the Richmond & York river R. R. Some fine looking plantations with pleasant sites... Passed many old camps of the rebels, where they had passed the night; we think they do not have tents, as shown by bushes fixed up to shield them from the night. ...”

“May 21 Camp 11 miles from Richmond Va. ... Marched at 7 a.m. much hindered in the early part of the march from delays of troops in our front... Some fine places occupied by the blacks, the white folks nearly all gone, afraid of the Yankee army I suppose, ‘tis well white flags hang out of the houses as we pass, this their way of asking for protection, or to be let alone...”

“May 23 Camp at Cold Harbor Va. ... A grist mill, saw mill & smith shops, with a few old houses along the stream ... 2 balloons here, & one ascension today to reconnoiter the country beyond our lines. Heavy artillery fire in our front tells us somebody is at it. Reports tell s 2 divisions of our army have crossed the Chickahominy. In coming up the peninsula I noticed at 2 places this side of the “White House” a small church, by the road side in the country & surrounded by forests. These were cheap buildings, with blinds for windows & no glass, stove pipe stuck out through a hole in the side of the buildings; began to think there was some civilizing influence in this country, as a church is a rare piece of furniture for this rebel country. ... Most all the houses I see in this country, both good & poor have their chimneys on the outside of the building. In case of some poor or colored folks houses the chimney may be made of sticks of wood corded up & plastered with clay inside...”

“May 25 Camp on “Gaines” farm 8 miles to Richmond, Va. ... Reg marched 2 miles & camped on the “Gaines” farm, said to be owned by one Dr. Gaines. A large farm, or “plantation” as the southerners say, well laid off into fields, well watered. The house located a 100 rods or so from main road, reached by private drive way... Some negro quarters around the place; this place seems to have been the home of an “F. F.V.” – First Family of Va.” ...”

“May 26 Camp on Gaines farm, otherwise known as “Gaines Mills” ... By going beyond a piece of woods we can with a glass see the enemy on the opposite side of the Chickahominy river. It is aid our forces are bringing up siege guns which require 16 teams or 32 horses to draw one piece...”

“May 27 Mechanicsville, VA. 5 miles north of Richmond, Va. The Reg marched at early dawn this morning from the Gaines farm, a few miles east of here & down the Chickahominy... to this little hamlet, on a high piece of ground, & camped in an oak grove. This place is on direct road north from Richmond 5 miles. We are to do outpost picket duty. This little village has the usual shops of country villages; some very good residences & others shabby. People now all gone except the colored folks, & well they may have gone, for last Saturday this place saw quite a fight, the buildings are riddled with cannon balls, holes like stove pipe holes show all over the place where balls & shells went through; other places things are torn to pieces by bursting shells, trees battered , ground torn up, chimneys knocked down. Dead horses lie around, showing the destruction from the union cannon. ...”

"May 29 Mechanicsville, Va. 5 miles to Richmond... the other night when out on detail between the lines... the night being dark, so dark, that the camp fires of the 2 armies running along for miles lit up the clouds in parallel lines like great fires. By this means, though we could not see any camp fire, yet we could not locate them. "Twas a nice scene."

"May 30 Mechanicsville, Va. 5 miles to Richmond, Va. The crossing of the Chickahominy in front of this place is called "New Bridge". ... Two men from Co. "D" had a close call, on picket, were fired upon, the bullet scratched one of the legs of one & a shot took the top off the other man's cap. In P.M. we had out a party on a reconnoiter belonging to the 3d Jersey; the enemy opened upon them with 2 cannon fired 66 shots, result – no one hurt. We were relieved of front line picket duty after night fall, under cover of darkness, by the 5<sup>th</sup> Maine Reg. & returned to camp. While we were out along the banks of the river we were nearer Richmond, & could hear the noise of the enemy's camps; bugles sound, drums beat, officers giving commands; the bells of Richmond ring; the noise of heavy wagons over the streets, the bray of hounds in the swamps."

"May 31 Mechanicsville, Va. A severe fight down the river & on the other side from us. The smoke of battle rolled up over the woods which hid our view, the roar of cannon, the rattle of musketry, the yell of troops tell us that it is a general engagement. The pickets of the enemy opposite of us seemed uneasy, our battery of brass cannon are planted in the road & along the hill top which command the road & country; these opened up with shot & shell & the enemy were seen to fall back out of range. The 27th Reg. was called out to support battery. Slocum was present & lead us. We made as great a show as possible in order to detract attention of the enemy from below. "

"June 2 Mechanicsville, Va. 5 miles to Richmond. On our front picket line. ... Some random shots exchanged between pickets. Our cannon fire at intervals. The enemy sometimes train their cannon upon Prof. Lowe's balloon which makes frequent ascensions to view the enemy's country but have failed to hit her..."

"June 7 Camp on "Gaines" farm. We are only about ½ a mile or thereabouts to the Chickahominy river in direct line, but to go by road in order to come to bridges it is farther... boys are all resting after 2 weeks constant picket duty in the face of the enemy. A "bunch" of rebel prisoners were near our camp waiting to go north, mostly from North Carolina, taken at Hanover, C. H. the other day when we were called out in double quick from Mechanicsville. Some are wounded, they look like a better class of men than the run of rebs. – They said they did not hear of defeat to their arms in other parts till long after, and when asked if they were not quickly informed of a victory, replied – "There is hardly ever a victory to us to hear of." They seemed glad to be out of the war – even as prisoners – when informed that they would be well cared for. Some were well dressed in U.S. uniforms, clothing stolen from our government at the opening of the war, or captured on some occasion since then."

"June 11 Camp on "Gaines" Farm – near Chickahominy, Va. ... Short drill in bayonet exercise both in a.m. & p.m. We need to get perfect in this, as it is important, as a bayonet charge sends terror to anyone receiving it. From the reports of success of our arms in other fields it would seem as if this must be the last great battle ground of this rebellion. If we are successful when the meeting comes & of this success I have no doubt."

"June 14 Camp on "Gaines" Farm near Chickahominy, 8 miles to Richmond, Va. Came in from picket this forenoon. ... We are here so close to the enemy & the dangers of surprise so great that a squad of several men are kept on each post, with a non-commissioned officer. One half of our Co. stood guard – divided into 4 posts – while the other half was "reserve" & bivouacked a little to the rear under cover,

from sight of the enemy, of bushes or woods. Our orders were to fire at anyone of the enemy who are making any show of advance, except such as seem to be coming into our lines to give themselves up. To fire upon squads with arms, & especially in night, fire then upon anyone..."

"June 18 Camp at Fair Oaks" Va. Crossed the Chickahominy river, to the south side – "Fell in" at 10 a.m. and marched away from the Gaines farm – as we did so Porter's division came up from the R.R. & camped on our old grounds. We marched back north & east a ways & took a road leading down to the Chickahominy where we crossed over on "Woodbury" bridge, built up of logs, crossed & re-crossed till of sufficient height then "corduroyed" & with the corduroy approaches on either side makes the whole construction a mile long. ... A great work to build these bridges & crossings. In our march across we were ordered to carry our guns – "arms secure" – in order not to let the bright bayonets attract the attention of the enemy. All of Franklin's division crossed over at this time. Having reached the south bank & gained higher ground we marched up stream a ways & went into camp in a newly cleared field, where stumps remained & upon a portion of Fair Oaks battle field – fought May 31, while we were at Mechanicsville & could so distinctly hear the roar of battle, the yell of charge, the smoke as it rose over the tree tops ... A skirmish was in progress in our front as we arrived – said to be the advancing of our picket lines. McClellan rode along our lines soon after we had settled sown & he received the usual cheers ..."

"June 27 Battle of "Gaines Mills" on the Gaines farm where we had lately camped... Early in morning the Reg. ordered out in "light marching" outfit; they moved out of camp, after culling out several who were sick & unable to march – myself among this number & we poor sick lads were placed in charge of the camp. The Reg. re-crossed the Chickahominy over "Woodbury" bridge, & out to or near the Gaines Farm & were led into the thickest of the fight, as was also the rest of our brigade, by our own Gen. Slocum. As it fought nobly, it suffered severely in killed, wounded & missing. ... The battle did not cease till after night fall. Our Regt. Returned to camp in the night – such position as remained; Co. "G" had a roll call, after which the boys were dismissed to their tents for rest. A sad day to us all. On calling the roll it was found that 53 in Co. "G" went out to fight of whom 21 were killed or wounded or missing – supposed to be prisoners..."

"June 28 Retreat from the Chickahominy towards the James river. The Reg. "fell in" early this morning in "heavy marching order" (all effects on) & were sent out to the front to assist in holding in check the enemy till time can be given our baggage trins, sick & wounded to escape. Th great army of McClellan must again flee for safety... At this station the R. R. to "White" house has been running cars, but the enemy has cut the line on the other side of the Chickahominy, & the road now is no good to us. Thousands of sick & wounded are here & most of us have neither food nor drink that we could use. ... It is reported that the Enemy are pressing upon us."

"July 1 Retreat. At "Turkey Point" on the James. Rested last night – with thousands around me – on the open ground, nothing but the earth under me... I found the sick & wounded of my division a little down the river & in the yard of a fine mansion & I took lodgings with them upon the ground with no food nor shelter."

"July 5 Harrison Landing, Va – on the James river. In the garret still. Soon as our co. gets fairly into camp somewhere I shall get with the boys. We have no Dr. – no medicine – a little soup from the commission; this is good in this, but the Commission has thousands to supply. President Abraham Lincoln is visiting this army he rode through the camps today with a stove pipe hat on – which looks queer to us – and our batteries fired salute in his honor."



“Aug. 2 Camp near Harrison Landing, Va. Wm. F. Lindsley of Co. “G” died in our hospital tent this a.m. a fine young man & lately my tent mate. He was one of the original number who went out with us from Lima, in May 1861. Had congestion of the lungs I believe. Rebel battery on the south side of the James river opened up on the shipping in the river in the night, last night, but our gunboats soon cleared them out, a fine display of fire works & roar of cannon.”

“Aug 7 Camp near Harrison Landing, Va. ... Surgeon Barnes came around in p.m. made examination of all the patients & took down names of those he thought would not be able to do hard duty soon & these he ordered to pack up their traps & be ready to move. At mid-night the ambulance came & took in a number, Geo. Spring & myself of Co. “G” being of the number, & took us to a hospital transport boat at Harrison Landing where we were placed on board... the vessel soon filled up with sick & wounded.”

On August 10 Coe is in Philadelphia where he was taken, “with others, to West Philadelphia U.S.A. General Hospital, sometimes called Satterlee hospital.”

“Aug. 11 West Philadelphia, hospital Pa. Found myself very much tired out with the transfer from Va.... This hospital is a great institution. Erected by the U.S. Government for military purposes of this kind. In charge surgeon J. J. Hayes Said to be accommodated 3000 sick & wounded. A frame & board building, one story high – wards run off from the main part like fingers from the hand. Each ward will carry 50 patients & has a ward master, 5 male nurses & sometimes a “sister of charity” attends. Single iron bedsteads with a straw bed. All very comfortable & clean. Hot & cold water, & closets, in the end of each ward. An open space or court inside the ground for air & exercise when patients are able to take it. A large corridor running along the end of the wards & in these the food is served to those who are able to take their meals at table. At morning “sick call” the surgeon of the ward comes around, he is kind. I am in Ward “S” bed 40.”

“Aug 13 West Philadelphia U.S.A. General hospital, Pa. We have good food – “extra diet” prepared for the sick ... This hospital is located on high grounds – about 2 miles from the city proper, connected by horse street cars. The grounds are enclosed by high picket fences & military guards keep the inmates in, & outsiders out, Except certain days when visitors are permitted to enter & soldiers who are convalescing can get “pass” from the officials & go outside.”

“Aug. 17 West Philadelphia U.S.A. Sunday. Been in this hospital now just one week. Inspection of ward soon after noon by the surgeon in charge & his assistants. Very strict rules, & the nurses have to work to keep everything in nice order. “

“Sep. 15 West Philadelphia USA General Hospital, Pa. Several soldiers have died in my ward since coming in. A few have recovered sufficiently to be sent to the city as patrol guard for a short time & will then be sent to their regiments. Other sick & wounded have come in from Pope’s army, so that it is coming & going all the time. ...”

“Oct. 2 ... Was transferred today from my old ward “L” to Ward “H”> Things are nicer in here – I am now in Bed 64. Geo. Spring of Co. “G” is in this ward. Dr. Penrose, who is a professor in one of the medical colleges in the city is the physician to this ward; & Cadet Grier his assistant, both fine men. ...”

On November 23, 1862, Coe was honorably discharged from Satterlee hospital, and the Army for medical disability. He returned home to Lima where, in April 1863, Coe began the study of medicine and surgery under Dr. G. H. Bennett. October 1, 1863, Coe went to Ann Arbor, Michigan to attend

medical lectures at the University of Michigan, where he remained until April 15, 1864, when the first course of lectures closed and he returned home to Lima, New York.

On June 20, 1864 he accepted appointment as a delegate to the U.S. Christian Commission, and started duty two days later, and traveled to Alexandria, Virginia. On July 22 he was examined for Medical Cadetship, U.S.A. in Washington, D.C., and was appointed Medical Cadet that day. He was ordered by the Surgeon General to report to Philadelphia on the 23<sup>rd</sup>, and then sent to Beverly, New Jersey for duty.

In November permission was given by the Navy Department for examination as A.A. Surgeon. And on December 5<sup>th</sup> successfully completed a four-day examination for that position. December 22<sup>nd</sup> he was discharged as Cadet U.S.A. in order to accept appointment in the U.S. Navy. On December 27, 1864, he was appointed Act. Asst. Surgeon, U.S. Navy.

In January 1865 he was sent to duty off Charleston, South Carolina on the "John Adams", serving on that ship until May 18<sup>th</sup>, 1865 when he was transferred to the Flambeau, which sailed to New York, he resigned on June 22, 1865.

"June & July 1864 Alexandria, Va. Am working as a delegate among the sick & wounded in the several hospitals in this place. Writing letters, distributing small notions to the soldiers in hospitals, furnishing them with writing material, or write their letters for them, getting notice to their friends; on Sundays distributing religious reading, tracts & church papers; reading to them from scriptures & doing any good to & for them we can. About 10 or 12 delegates are on this station, all under the charge of one, & he directs where & what kind of work the others shall perform. The principal churches in this city & the large buildings are used for hospitals & are filled with sick & wounded soldiers & on this account this account the delegates on this station are full of work. Our work is also to visit the military prisons in our field of operations, once a week, to read the Bible & sing or lead in singing, religious hymns. Here we find a mixed crowd of deserters, bounty jumpers, & suspects. We are not permitted to distribute anything to these persons.

The delegates on this station are quartered together in a building where they have their supplies & stores, & here they have a cook, & mess all at one table, so that it is quite pleasant. If room is scant, as is sometimes the case, for lodging, then some are furnished a cot in some other building.

The work in my line in these hospitals is very instructive to me – as a medical student – as I have great chance for observation among the sick & wounded.

The delegates are made up mostly of clergymen, a few physicians, & a few laymen; all have to be good men & furnish credentials of character &c before they can receive appointment. The appointment supposes that the delegate will serve 6 weeks (one term) and without pay, but all his traveling & board expenses are born by the Commission. He keeps a daily account of all the work performed by himself turns this account in with his final accounts at Head Quarters of the Commission. If there are any Lady delegates permitted I do not know it for I have seen only males."

"July 22 Alexandria, Va I had made application, as a student of medicine, for permit to appear before the Army Medical Board in session in Washington, D.C. for Examination for appointment as a Medical Cadet U.S.A. Having been granted this permission in response I went to Washington by boat on the Potomac... was examined before the board & returned to duty at Alexandria, Va."

Coe passed his examination and received his appointment as a medical cadet and received orders to report to duty in Philadelphia, he closed up his affairs with Christian Commission and went to Philadelphia on July 25<sup>th</sup>.

"July 26 U.S.A. General Hospital, Beverly, N. J. Reported for duty at this hospital – located 15 miles up the Delaware river from Philadelphia, Pa. The headquarters & offices of the hospital, also some room

for patients, are in a large brick building located beside the R. R. tract near the town. The town or village of Beverly is located on the east bank of the Delaware river... I find I am quartered with a young man Mr. Henry Agnew – a medical student & Cadet U.S.A. like myself... we have 2 good sized “wall tents” placed end to end – the front one is our “sitting” room & contains our best furniture consisting of 2 empty mail kegs for seats, 2 empty dry goods boxes, placed on the side so we can sit with our feet inside – these are our tables, & with a newspaper for a spread we do well enough. The rear tent we use as a sleeping room... We Cadets get \$ 30. Per month pay; one ration a day each’ quarters & fuel. We mess with the hospital stewards, drug clerks & headquarters clerks. Cooks & waiters are supplied, & we have a soldier convalescent detailed to care for our quarters & do odds & ends for us – as servant.

My work is to accompany the ward surgeon in his rounds, write down the prescriptions as he makes them, see that the same are properly filled at the hospital dispensary & see that the nurses & ward master gives them & dresses the wounds and do their several duties. At surgical operations the cadets assist as directed – so that we have plenty to do. Sunday is inspection day when all hands must be cleaned up & in their places.

Dr. E. B. Wolleston is the surgeon to the ward in which I am on duty. His home is in New Jersey somewhere, & he is a “contract” surgeon. We have something like 15 wards – a “contract” surgeon to each ward. These “Contract” surgeons are not in the U.S. Service as commissioned officers, but only hired at so much a month. The Surgeon in charge of the hospital – C. Wagner U.S.A. is in the regular service – so also are the 2 cadets, Coe & Agnew.”

“Nov. 30 [1864] U.S.A. General Hospital, Beverly, N.J. Received permission from the U.S> Navy Department to appear before the Naval Medical Board, at the Naval Asylum in Philadelphia, PA. for examination as to my qualifications for the position of Act. Asst. Surgeon in the Navy of the U.S. Still pursuing my studies & attending to my duties in the hospital.”

“Dec. 5, [1864] U.S.A. General Hospital, Beverley, N.J. Have now been before the Naval Medical Board at Philadelphia 3 days running, from 10 a.m. till 2 p.m. An examination which was terrible, but which I was able to pass & have the endorsement of the President of the Board that I was found qualified for appointment from Washington in a few days ...”

“Dec. 27 U.S.A. General Hospital, Beverly, N.J. Having been discharged the service as Cadet U.S.A. I am now looking for further appointments; meantime doing duty as usual as cadet. ... So now I am again discharged from the military service of the U.S. in anticipation of appointment to better rank, & better pay with greater responsibilities. Just at this time, and coming through the regular official channels I received my appointment – commonly known or called a “commission”, into the Naval service, & on this account I must be regularly & officially relieved of duty at this hospital, hence the above order of relief from the Surgeon in charge.”

“Jan 9 [1865] N. Y. City & at Sea. Embarked aboard the Government steamer “Fulton” in fore noon. There are on board about 60 officers of many different branches of the service going to join their Regiments or vessels in various parts of the southern coast or southern states. Some to join Sherman in Georgia. Also 2 or 3 hundred soldiers. The officers occupy state rooms, the men the decks. My lot fell in a stare-room with a Paymaster U.S.A. ... Very cold in N.Y. when we sailed – the harbor full of floating ice. This is a fine vessel, with excellent table. Paid \$ 9.00 to the Purser for “subsistence” en route; “transportation” as a naval officer is furnished to me in reporting for duty.”

“Jan. 14 On board U.S.S. “John Adams” off Charleston, S.C. Left Hilton Head, S.C. which is about 50 miles south of this location... last night, after the little steamer had got her load of supplies from the large steamer; she stopped at several points to leave mail & supplies. Because she is small & going

into shallow water caused he to pitch & tumble, which made it disagreeable. Reached "Charleston roads", where we have a large squadron of vessels doing blockade duty, & was sent on board this vessel, where I am assigned to duty..."

"Jan. 16, 1865 Off Charleston, S.C. on board U.S.S. "John Adams". Have been receipting for medical stores &c; & all my spare time I have been "quizzing" or "coaching" Surgeon Rundlett so as to brighten him up for his coming examination. We have something over a hundred men on board; our vessel lies at anchor; because it is a sailing vessel we cannot move about the same as if a steam vessel. Our ward-room mess own the dishes – a full set with table linen &c – We have an enlisted man detailed as a steward of the mess, & details for cooks & waiters, both for table & as our personal servants. The regulations give one servant to the Paymaster & surgeon – i.e. ½ a servant each, and he makes our beds, does our boots & clothing & waits at table if required, being "detailed" for this service he has no other duty to do. Our servant is a colored man – we have quite a number of such colored persons in the crew. We call the servant "Boy" – It is "Boy do this, or Boy – do that," & he hustles... It is quite expensive living for us – since we must send north for supplies & pay war time prices for all. My pay is at the rate of \$ 1250 per year, one ration, quarters & ½ a servant. Paymaster keeps all accounts & can draw money any time it is due us. But here on the sea we have little chance to buy anything."

"Jan. 18. Off Charleston S.C. on board the U.S.S. "John Adams". ... Much of the time there is firing of big guns from some vessel of our fleet towards Ft. Sumpter or other rebel works, or into the City of Charleston. Our army occupy an island close by us – Morris Island - & we have batteries there which command Charleston City. This is the only land onto which we have any chance to land & this is a barren sand dune."

"Feb. 11. Off Charleston S.C. on board the U.S.S. "John Adams". More activity of late in our fleet on blockade duty Blockade runners re desirous of getting out of the rebel harbor of Charleston. A short time since one such steamer laded with cotton attempted to run out but was sighted – signals given by the picket – small boats – by means of "rockets" – which by night are understood by our own boats, & the men called to "man the guns." The Blockade runner seeing they were in danger of capture ran their vessel on shore set it on fire & escaped by running away with their legs – the U.S. "Tars", boarded the vessel, put out the fire & we had a prize."

"Feb. 15 [1865] Off Charleston S.C. on board the U.S.S. "John Adams". A good bit of excitement now going on most of the time, night & day in these parts. We hear of Sherman & his army in the interior of Georgia & threatening the coast cities. Rebel deserters come off in small boats from time to time & they report that Charleston is soon to be evacuated; if this proves true, then all the rebel strong-holds in this vicinity will be ours. Heavy firing is heard up & down the coast & our own fleet has been aggressive of late. I visited the Admirals vessel a few days since in an official & professional capacity – to personally inform Admiral Dahlgren of the illness of Fleet Cap. Scott & that I had excused the cap. From duty – this is an excuse from the Capt. Why he had not performed certain duties as President of a Court Martial."

"Feb. 18 1865 Off Charleston S.C. on board the U.S.S. "John Adams". To day Charleston fell into the hands of the Yankees. Early this morning it was noticed something was going on in the rebel forts & soon it became evident evacuation was going on – then there was a rush of boats to get first onto Sumpter & Moultrie – so as to be first to raise our flag. Cheers rang out from the U.S. vessels all along our line of blockade. Heavy fire from our gun boats were kept up all last night to attract their attention from Sherman, & to "feel" of them in order to know what the enemy were doing & draw their fire – no response from them of account could be obtained & this morning's daylight told us why it was. Several

heavy reports were heard during the night – probably explosions in the city. Heavy clouds of smoke were seen over the city telling of fires set by the retreating enemy to cotton & stores in order to save it falling into our hands.

While I was on deck in a.m. watching things in & around the harbor – as well as we could see at this distance – the last & the greatest explosion by the hands of the enemy took place & that was an iron clad ram lying at the wharf. A heavy report which shook the harbor & our vessel, immediately followed by a dense great cloud of smoke & parts of the vessel flying high in air – the volume of smoke rolled on & up like a great pillar – the top rolling out like a great mushroom not stopping till it reached the sky & filled the harbor with smoke.”

“Feb. 19. 1865 Off Charleston S.C. on board the U.S.S. “John Adams”. Exciting times now, “Treason is going down” for sure. The feelings of officers & men in this fleet can hardly be described – they all so rejoice at the fall of this stronghold, where so much time, money & men have been spent to capture it & have failed. At 9 a.m. Fleet Cap. Scott signaled for a tug boat to come along side our vessel; he proposed to go up to the city. In the absence of the admiral from the fleet, the Fleet Cap is next ranking officer, & his Hd. Quarters were on board this vessel. He invited me to go with him & steamed alongside 2 or 3 other vessels & took aboard several officers, then steamed up the channel to near Ft. Sumpter where our tug was caught in the rapid running tide & slued around & struck hard & fast aground under the walls of our old ruined Fort Sumpter. We had with us a deserter who was familiar with the channel & he informed the Cap. That torpedoes were planted all around where our little steamer lay; at this the cap. Looked frightened & signaled for another tug to come & pull us off, which was done, & we steamed up the harbor & landed in the City of Charleston. The fires started by the rebels were extinguished, our army men were in possession. The lower ½ of the city a wilderness & deserted of inhabitants, as it could be reached by the union shot & shell from our long range guns, & here destruction reigned. Great fine buildings with a gable knocked out, great shell holes through others & general desolation. “Grass was growing in the streets” of Charleston, S.C. The upper half of the city is the poorer part of the city & here live the people who remain – some white & many colored. All seemed glad that change had come. We went largely over the city; to the citadel or armory; to the buildings lately used as prison for union officers & men; to many places curious to us on account of havoc of our shots...”

“Feb. 21 Charleston Harbor, S.C. on board U.S.S. “John Adams”. The vessels of our fleet moved up from the outer roadstead to the inner harbor of Charleston, S.C. & we anchored a few hundred yards from the wharf near the mouth of Cooper river. I visited the city again today & run largely over the place – many fortifications are all along the water front facing the harbor – some monster English cannon were here mounted but now either burst or otherwise rendered useless. Destruction everywhere – by a great fire which wiped out a large portion of this city early in the war, by the union fire from long range guns, - by the rebels themselves when abandoning the city...”

“Mch 12 Charleston Harbor, S.C. on board U.S.S. “John Adams”. ... Paymaster & I went to the city today in order to attend some church – found one well up town – a Baptist church but preaching today by a Christian Commission delegate. The church building showed a few holes, like great stove pipe holes, through its walls clean cut by Yankee shells. A good number of people out to church, mostly women & children. The male part of the citizens are largely gone to war in the confederate service.”

“Apr. 14. Charleston Harbor, S.C. on board U.S.S. “John Adams”. News came to us this morning of the surrender of the rebel army under Lee – A salute of 21 guns fired in honor of the victory. A great day here over the re-raising of the union flag – the very same flag which Gen. Anderson hauled down from over Ft. Sumpter just 4 years ago today when he was compelled to evacuate Ft. Sumpter to the secessionists. All the principal war vessels were anchored out in the roadstead & in a half circle around

Sumpter; all in “dress ship” – all in “man the yard arms” at the signal for salute a sight never to be forgotten... All the officers who could be spared from their vessels were ordered to appear on Sumpter’s ruined walls at 10 ½ a.m. in full dress uniform & side arms. Many from the city & army officers present also; Generals Gilmore, Hatch, Dix, & Anderson, Admiral Dahlgren, Com. Roan, Rev. H.W. Beecher of Brooklyn, N.Y., Asst Secy of Navy Fox & several ladies belonging to their families & many others. At noon Gen. Anderson re-raised the original flag which was brought from Washington for this purpose. This was the signal for salute 100 guns (cannon) from all the vessels, fortifications, field battery on Sumpter. All brass bands, cheers from all vessels on the “yard arms”. For a time the harbor shook with roar of artillery & all the remainder of the day was filled with smoke. Rev. H. W. Beecher delivered the principal address, Patriotic songs were rendered. Fireworks in evening...”

“Apr. 21 1865 Charleston Harbor, S.C. on board U.S.S. “John Adams”. Have only recently heard of the assassination of our good President Abraham Lincoln. We can hardly believe it true. If it is so – we are glad it did not occur till the rebellion was crushed & that he lived to know it. The admiral’s vessel signaled for “all take notice”, then signaled by variously arranged flags which, when interpreted by means of the “Key” said “President Lincoln is shot”. He also gave orders for all officers to wear crape till further orders: 21 minute guns were fired from all the vessels. Some places in the city are dressed in mourning though there is not much material to be had for this use. Reports reach us of other surrenders of confederate forces & truly the great rebellion is on its “last legs” & well nigh the end. We all feel jubilant. The southerners do also.”

“May 20 Charleston Harbor, S.C. on board U.S.S. “Flambeau”. Having been detached from the “Adams” & ordered to this vessel for duty, I came on board today. The Surgeon who was on board of this vessel has been sent to the “Adams”, therefore , simply a change about. It is believed that this vessel is to go north soon. She has on her deck one of the rebel torpedo boats for conveyance north. This reaches nearly the length of the ship & makes her top heavy. This vessel can sail, but is a steam vessel – her machinery is broken & therefore she must sail when she goes to sea & with her small sails will be slow.

Have been very busy of late in my line – so many officers resigning & desiring to go north that “surveys” are required by a board of Surgeons & I have been on many of these boards held survey today on 9 officers & men. A “survey” is an examination by a board of surgeons who report in writing. The Department is reducing the number of its naval vessels rapidly & also the officers by accepting their resignation. The war of secession has failed. Our union army is rapidly being discharged & the navy also to a great extent. ...”

Coe returned home to Lima, New York on June 20, 1865 sent his resignation as A.A. Surgeon to the Navy, which was accepted four days later on June 24<sup>th</sup>, 1865. Thus, ending Coe’s service. Coe practiced medicine after the war in Auburn, New York.

Pages 165-199 of the volume contain copies of letters written by Coe to friends from 1861-65 describing his service.

\$ 3750.00

*f Europa*  
Liverpool, 11 January 1862.  
red 29  
Sewell Tappan Esq:  
Boston.  
My dear Sir, I am most sincerely rejoiced that the cause is removed of the anxieties which we have felt during the last six weeks. I never for a moment doubted that the American Cabinet would do all in its power to avoid a collision with a great maritime power at the present time. but I very much feared that the demands of the British Government might be of such a nature, or made in such a way that America could not accede to them, and I have a times felt very anxious and low spirited. As yet we have not seen the Correspondence which we learn by telegraph has been published in America but from the portions which have appeared I am very much inclined to think that America came out of the "Trent" affair with flying colors and the gainer in all reports. and I think that the Times is of the same opinion for today it is turning its

1862 In the aftermath of the Civil War "Trent Affair", pro-American British banker worries about possible US conflict with England.

16. (Civil War) Gair, Henry W., President, **American Chamber of Commerce of Liverpool. Autograph Letter Signed Liverpool, England. Via "Europa", To Sewell Tappan, Boston**  
Quarto, 3 pages, plus stampless address leaf, folded, in very good, very clean, and legible condition.

"I am most sincerely rejoiced that the cause is removed of the anxieties to which we have felt during the last six weeks. I never for a moment doubted that the American Cabinet would do all in its power to avoid a collision with a great maritime power at the present time. but very much feared that the demands of the British Government might be of such a nature, or made in such a way, that America could not accede to them, and I have a times felt very anxious and low spirited. As yet we have not seen the Correspondence which we learn by telegraph has been published in America but from the portions which have appeared I am very much inclined to think that America came out of the "Trent" affair with flying colors and the gainer in all reports. and I think that the Times is of the same opinion for today it is turning its spite and rancor upon [Confederate] Commissioners Slidell and Mason. But my object in writing is to explain the reasons why RB&Co.[Robert Rathbone & Co.]. do not wish at present to send out the...order. Although the "Trent" affair is settled we feel that during the continuance of the hostilities now being carried on in America and especially during the continuance of the blockade there is a liability to the occurrence of disagreeable and irritating questions between the two countries which makes us

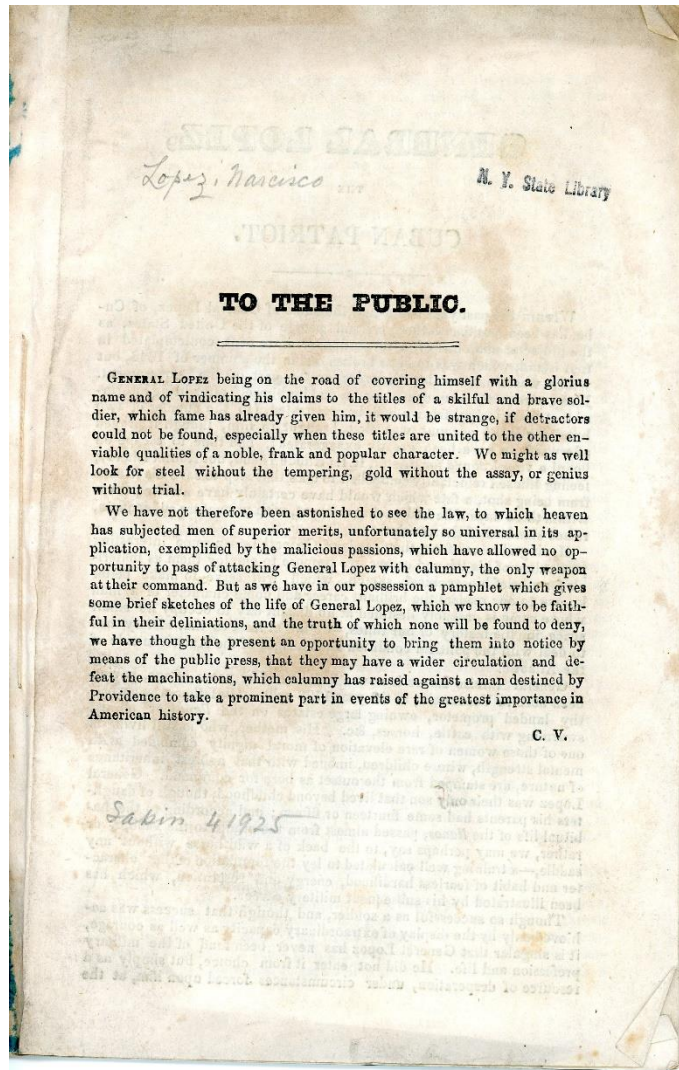
indisposed to join in shipments with the American houses; as in the event of War many complications would arise in consequence of cargo being [?] by persons of different nations. Hemp too is an article contraband of war and therefore liable to condemnation even though in a neutral bottom and the property of a neutral. We are not granting any Credits at present to American firms and our present intention is not to grant any during the continuance of the War but if you wish to send an order... on your own account RB&Co.. will be quite willing to grant the Credit with the understanding that you would consider yourselves honorably, and not legally only, bound to cover us, that is we will not run any risks of confiscation of debts, or stoppage of specie payments etc. etc. We should also wish you not to mention to any one that we had granted the Credit as it might greatly embarrass Mr. Lidderdale if he or any of our friends knew that we made an exception to our rule. ...kind regard to Mr. [Henry] Wainwright...

The long-established Liverpool merchant banking firm of Rathbone Brothers had specialized in American trade since the 1840s, with several partners, including Henry Gair, representing the firm in Boston and New York, its most important commodity being the export of American cotton to England, as well as the import of Chinese tea to America and England, where it was one of the largest tea importers in the country.

The Trent affair was the diplomatic brouhaha at the start of the American Civil War that occurred when the US Navy seized Confederate envoys John Slidell and James Mason from a British Royal Mail Steamer, their capture so vigorously protested by the British Government that there was a real prospect of war between the two countries until President Lincoln cooled tensions by releasing the Confederate envoys.

\$ 175.00





17. (Cuba – American Filibusters) [Lopez, Narciso] V., C., [Villaverde, Cirilio] **To The Public. General Lopez, The Cuban Patriot.**

[n.p., n.d., New Orleans, 1849], octavo, 16-page pamphlet, lacking front wrapper, scattered foxing to text, ex-library, small handstamp on front wrapper, old, and erroneous Sabin notation in pencil, else a good copy.

“Issued prior to the 1850 expedition of Lopez to refute calumny and enlist support for the cause. “This is the man who (not without the aid of some Cuban patriots in civil life, some of whose names are before the world, others not less worthy, being necessarily reserved), has undertaken the noble mission of emancipating Cuba from the yoke and the abomination of Spanish tyranny, with a view to her entrance into our Union...” – Eberstadt 167:173, not in Cundall, Caldwell or Thompson, not in Jumonville, see Sabin 41995

This pamphlet may have been printed in New Orleans where Lopez prepared and organized his Cuban expedition of 1850. Sabin records another edition (41993) that was apparently taken “From the United States magazine and Democratic Review” this edition does not mention the serial.

General Narciso López (1797-1851), Venezuelan born Spanish army general, organized four filibuster expeditions against Cuba between 1849 and 1851. The U.S. government disbanded two of them, and two others landed on the island with disastrous results. López was captured and executed during his final expedition in 1851.

Cuban filibusters planned to emulate the Texas Republic model of development: acquire American volunteers, weapons, and funds to obtain independence and subsequently petition for admission to the Union. They were supported by expansionist Democrats and proslavery Whigs who under the banner of Manifest Destiny coveted Cuba's three provinces as new southern states. Northern Whigs and abolitionists opposed to territorial acquisition and slavery denounced the filibusters as pirates and mercenaries of a slaveocracy conspiracy.

López enlisted 610 filibusters, including 230 in the Kentucky Regiment. The expedition slipped out of New Orleans in three vessels in early May and gathered in the lee of Contoy Island, off the coast of Yucatan on May 14<sup>th</sup>, 1850. Here some of the men drilled on the beach, and at night, Joseph Smith of Louisville (mentioned in the correspondence) would entertain playing the fiddle.

On May 17<sup>th</sup>, the *Creole*, carrying the invasion force set sail for Cuba. The steamer docked two days later in Cárdenas Harbor at 2:30 a.m. Through a series of mistakes and errors the invasion force was discovered and though they took and occupied the town for most of the day, fighting off Cuban forces. The local support that Lopez expected, and counted on, failed to materialize. Lopez's filibusters sustained some twenty-six killed and sixty wounded, and retreated hastily on the 21<sup>st</sup> to Key West, where Lopez hastily disbanded his troops to avoid prosecution under the Neutrality Act.

In the aftermath of the expedition, López and many of his supporters were indicted by a federal grand jury. Although the indictments did not end in convictions, they forced Governor John Quitman to resign from his office and face trial. Despite military and legal setbacks, López began planning another expedition, which met with similar problems and even more disastrous consequences.

In August 1851, López once again departed New Orleans for Cuba, this time with several hundred men, mostly Americans, Hungarians, Germans, and some Cubans. Lopez divided his forces upon landing in Cuba. He took one half inland, and the other half, commanded by Colonel William Crittenden, remained on the northern coast to protect supplies. As had occurred during his first attempt, the local support that Lopez had counted on did not respond to his appeals. Outnumbered and surrounded by Spanish forces, Lopez and many men were captured. Crittenden's forces shared the same fate. The Spanish executed most of the prisoners and sent others to work in mining camps.

Those executed included many Americans, such as Crittenden, and Lopez in Havana. Crittenden achieved folk hero status when he refused to be blindfolded or kneel to his executioners, proclaiming that "A Kentuckian always faces his enemy and kneels only to his God."

The executions caused outrage in both the Northern and Southern United States. The strongest reaction occurred in New Orleans, where a mob attacked the Spanish consulate. Despite its failure Lopez's expedition inspired other filibusters to attack all over Latin America throughout the 1850s, most notably William Walker's invasions of Nicaragua in 1855 to 1860. John Allen, survivor of Lopez's expeditions likewise continued to be a proponent of filibusterism in the period before the Civil War.

The failure of Lopez and other filibusters discouraged Americans, especially in the South, from adopting expansionist strategies. Faced with the inability of slavery to move southward, many Southerners turned away from expansion and talked instead of secession, which led to the American Civil War.

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

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

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

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

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

"Mobile Feb 12<sup>th</sup> 1840

Dear Parents,

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

"Mobile March 10<sup>th</sup> 1840

Dear Parents,

Cap Gardner being A bout to leave this Place I take the Opportunity of Sending you these few lines by him accompaned with a Litel Tobacco & a few secars which I expect he will deliver to you when he delivers this letter According has I mentioned in my last I went to Mongomery to see the estate I first went to Cahawba wich is about two Hundred Miles up the River at the Land Office in this place is near the Land was Bought paid for & entered in my Unkels name this is what I went to see then I tooke a Boat for Mongomery to search the records their but I could not find aney entery of any Kinde their respecting it I got to understand hear whair abouts it was siturated so next morning I took a horse and rode down in the Country about 15 Miles enquiren at every Planters house that I could see until I got to the next Plantation to hit so I enquired of the Planter about it he went with me to the Man that is on it he is a Negro so I asked him several questions about the Land & asked him how he came to be in possession of it or what did he hold it by so he told me that it was his own & went and brought out the Paton or Deade so I took & reade it you may think that I was surprised when I saw that it was drawn up in his name asene to John Carruthers I took & examded it three times over to see if their was any Defroud about it or to see if thay had got this out since Unkels Death but it was just the same has ... that I 52xamined in the Land Office at Cahaba & it was taken out in 23 years before Unkel left that part of the Country then I asked him how he came to have it assigned to him he saide that Negros is not allowed to enter Land in this State So he knowing Unkel he got him to enter it for him he gave him the Money when they purchas land hear thay get A sitificate upon them pay the Money then that is handed in & thay get the Deade or Patons they call them heare which is issued out from the General Land Office at Washington So before thay had handed in the Sitificate Unkel had assigned it to this Man he had endorsed it on the back of the sitificate then the paton or Deade was sent out in that Mans name his name is Oruny Fowler asine to John Carruthers this old Brown that that Lives over the Bay told me this storey but I did not believe it but it is too true the Old Negroe said that he youst to be in a grate deal of trubel always putting about his Mother & family & he sometimes youst to take a litel wiskey to revive his spirits he youst to neglect himself has regards clothes & youst not to mind how he went I hard this before but I did not put any touth in it but their was several planters that knewe him & they told me the same My opinion of him is that he has been unfortunate in the for part of his Life I mean that he must have lost a grate deal of money for he has always bean a hardworking Man but the thing is that you canot get your Money in this country when you have worked for it so I expect that he Lost a grate deal in this way in the former part of his life that when he got up in years & see the best part of his Life gon by that he got carles of himself the same I think is his reasons for not righting home in the Later part of his Life I had advise in Mongomery about the paton but they told me that if the paton was in his name which is the U States Security that no boddy could get it from him I met with a planter in the town that came from close by the land he knew Unkel so I was talking about it when the Man said he would swair that he see the Negro give Unkel the Money to bye the land with so I thought it was no youse of spending any more money over it so I returned to Mobile.

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

\$ 650.00

19. Douglas, Rev. George William, **Archive of Incoming Correspondence to Episcopal Minister the Rev. George William Douglas, of New York City, New York, American Preacher, Author, and Religious Leader, 1831-1925**

Archive of correspondence consisting of 186 incoming letters, 356 manuscript pages, dated from 1831 to 1925 and written by over one hundred individuals to Rev. George William Douglas (1850-1926). The collection includes 130 letters (250 pp.) from American correspondents, dated between 1864 and 1923; 27 letters (60 pp.) from English correspondents, dated between 1842 and 1909; and 29 Miscellaneous Letters (46 pp.), dated 1831 to 1925. There are also 27 pieces of ephemera, ranging from used empty envelopes, to Trinity College term report grades, to honorariums, etc.

The correspondents include a many bishops, rectors, and canons of the Episcopal Church both in America and in England, as well as several persons connected to the Oxford Movement in England. Other correspondents include American politicians (Governor, Senator, Assistant Secretary of State, and Secretary of State), English and American academics and scholars, university presidents, authors, industrialists, and socialites.

A couple of the early letters were written to Douglas' father, but the vast majority was written to the Rev. George William Douglas. As might be expected, the correspondence focuses on theological matters, as well as social comments such as congratulations on sermons given, or books written, books sent to them, etc.

**Rev. George William Douglas (1850-1926)**

The Rev. George William Douglas was born in New York City on 8 July 1850, the son of banker William Bradley Douglas of New York City and his wife Charlotte Cornelia Dickinson Ferris. His father was cashier of the Bank of Ithaca, New York. Afterwards William moved to New York City and with others founded the Mercantile Bank, becoming its first president.

George William Douglas attended St. Paul's School, Concord, New Hampshire, graduating in 1868. He attended Trinity College Hartford, Connecticut, graduating with a B.A. (valedictorian) in 1871 and received his M.A. from Trinity in 1874. He then attended and graduated from the General Theological Seminary in New York later the same year. He was ordained a Deacon in June of 1874 by the Right Reverend Horatio Potter, who also ordained him a priest in December of 1876. Douglas was also a student at the Universities of Oxford and Bonn between 1874 and 1876. He received a Doctor of Sacred Theology degree from Hobart College in 1885 and a Doctor of Divinity degree both from Trinity College in 1895.

Douglas became a leading American preacher and religious leader. With his studies abroad, he had connections throughout the world with religious leaders of the time. During his career he held various positions including: tutor at General Theological Seminary, NY, 1877-78; Assistant at Calvary Church in NY, 1878; assistant at Trinity Church, Wall Street, NY, 1879-86, where he resigned due to poor health. He went to Europe for two years, returning to become rector at John's, Washington, DC, 1888-92; dean and trustee at the Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul, Washington, DC, 1891-92; select rector at St. John's Church, Washington, D.C.; 1889-1898; rector at Trinity Church, New Haven, CT, 1892-1898; select preacher at Grace Church, NYC, 1898-1904; and canon at the Cathedral Church of St. John the Divine, NYC, 1904-1913. In addition, Douglas was instructor at the Training School for Deaconesses, NY, 1889-1904; examining chaplain, Diocese of NY, 1904-12; select preacher at Beloved Disciple, NYC, 1916-21; lecturer at Christian Institutions and Episcopal Church Polity, Union Theological Seminary, NY, 1915-18; and acting rector at St. John's, Washington, DC, 1920.

By 1910, Douglas was a leading member of the Diocese of New York's Social Service Commission, the director of the New York published "The Churchman," and chair of the executive committee of the Christian Unity Foundation. In later years, he was a lecturer at the Union Theological Seminary in New York and, from 1920 until his death in 1926, served as honorary canon at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine in New York City.

Along with his ministerial duties, Douglas was also an author of several books and essays including: The Trinity Church Catechism of the Chief Things which a Christian Ought to Know (NY: E. & J. B. Young & Co., 1880); Christ's Challenge to Man's Spirit in this World Crisis (NY: Anson D. Randolph & Co., 1893); The Transfiguration of Self Sacrifice (Hartford: Press of Case, Lockwood & Brainard Co., 1886); and Essays in Appreciation (London: Longmans Green, 1912).

During his period as rector of St. John's Church, Dr. Douglas was active in the effort to organize a National Cathedral Foundation for the purpose of building a cathedral in Washington, D.C. He solicited funds for the cathedral foundation and obtained a pledge from Mrs. Phoebe Hearst to pay for the entire cost of the first building on the cathedral's land: the National Cathedral School for Girls.

Also, during his time at St. John's in Washington, D.C., on 5 Feb 1890, Douglas officiated at the joint funerals of Mrs. Delinda Tracy and Ms. Mary Tracy, the wife and daughter of Secretary of the Navy Benjamin F. Tracy. The two women died in a tragic fire and the Tracy family were members of St. John's Church, hence Douglas being asked to officiate the funeral ceremonies which took place in the East Room of the White House, the first funeral service to be held in the White House since the death of President Abraham Lincoln. In attendance were President Benjamin Harrison, his cabinet, the senior military leadership, and the Washington diplomatic corps.

The Rev. Douglas married at Trinity Church, Newport, Rhode Island, on 2 Sept 1884 Cornelia De Koven Dickey, daughter of Judge Hugh T. Dickey (1811-1892) and Frances Russell De Koven (1829-1900). It is possible that his wife's family (the DeKoven's) were related to James DeKoven (1831-1879), who was a priest, educator, and a leader of the Oxford Movement in the Episcopal Church. James DeKoven writes one letter to Douglas in this collection. The letter's tone is very friendly towards Douglas.

The Rev. George William Douglas died on 20 Oct 1926, at his residence in Tuxedo Park, NY. His funeral was held at St. Mary's Church, Tuxedo Park, NY, on 23 Oct 1926. He was buried in Woodlawn Cemetery in New York City.

### Outline of Correspondence in the Collection

Douglas's correspondents include leading churchmen in America and England. On the American side of the Atlantic, Douglas receives 130 letters (250 pp.). His correspondents are a range of individuals from various walks of life, with many from the Episcopal Church. There are 26 different Bishops, rectors and canons of Episcopal churches, as well as one of the Apostles of the Church of the Latter Day Saints. Douglas also receives letters from politicians (a Governor, a U.S. Senator, and a Secretary of State), judges, and lawyers, as well as college presidents, scholars, authors, and industrialists. A list of the 73 different American correspondents is as follows:

Christopher Columbus Augur (1821-1898), Brigadier General, veteran of the Mexican War, Indian Wars, and Civil Wars; William Morris Barker (1854-1901), Bishop of Washington state; Rev. Dr. Walton Wesley Battershall (1840-1920), Rector of St. Peter's Church, Albany, NY; Thomas Francis Bayard (1828-1898), United States Senator and Secretary of State under President Cleveland; William Bisham (1838- ), friend of Mark Twain and Edwin Booth; Rev. Lester Bradner, Jr. (1867-1929), Author,

Rector St. John's Episcopal Church, Providence, RI; Rt. Rev. Chauncey Bunce Brewster (1848-1941), Fifth Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Connecticut; William Montgomery Brown (1855-1937), Radical American Bishop, Marxist and Communist; John Lee Carroll (1830-1911), 37<sup>th</sup> Governor of Maryland; Thomas March Clark (1812-1903), American Episcopal Bishop; Rev. Dr. Henry Augustus Coit (1830-1895), First Rector of St. Paul's School, Concord, NH; John Howard Coit (1831-1906), Second Rector of St. Paul's School, Concord, NH, brother of Rev. Dr. Henry Augustus Coit; C. George Currie, D.D., Rector of Christ Church, Baltimore, MD, previously Rector of Grace Church, Providence, RI; John Davis (1851-1902), U.S. Assistant Secretary of State, Judge of the United States Court of Claims; John Chandler Bancroft Davis (1822-1907), American lawyer, diplomat, president of Newburgh and New York Railway Company; William Heathcote DeLancey (1797-1865), Sixth Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, Bishop of Western New York; James DeKoven (1831-1879), Priest, educator, and a leader of the Oxford Movement in the Episcopal Church; Richard H. Derby, New York ophthalmologist, Oculist. Morgan Dix (1827-1908), American Episcopal Church priest, theologian, author; William Crosswell Doane (1832-1913), Bishop and founding member of Burlington College, New Jersey; Elijah Winchester Donald (1848-1904), Rector of Trinity Church, Boston; Roswell Pettibone Flower (1835-1899), 30<sup>th</sup> Governor of NY from 1892-1894; Rt. Rev. James E. Freeman (1866-1943), Third Bishop of Washington, Founder of the Cathedral College, Washington; Rt. Rev. Thomas Frank Gailor (1856-1935), Third Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Tennessee; Daniel Coit Gilman (1831-1908), educator and academician, First President of Johns Hopkins University; Charles Chapman Grafting (1830-1912), 2<sup>nd</sup> Bishop of Fond du Lac, WI; Anson Rogers Graves (c1842-1931), Bishop of West Nebraska; David Hummell Greer (1844-1919), American Protestant Episcopal Bishop; William Mercer Grosvenor (1863-1916), Dean of the Cathedral Church of St. John the Divine, New York; Arthur Twining Hadley (1856-1930), President of Yale University; Rev. Benjamin I. Haight, St. Paul's Chapel, New York, NY; Arthur C. A. Hall (1847-1929), Bishop of Vermont; Rev. Daniel Henshaw (1822-1908), Bishop of Rhode Island; F. A. Henry, early 20<sup>th</sup> Century American composer of hymns, graduate of the University of Michigan; George Hendric Houghton (1820-1897), American Protestant Episcopal clergyman, Rector of the Church of Transfiguration in New York; Frederick John Foakes Jackson (1855-1941), Church historian; Augustus D. Julliard (1836-1919), businessman whose philanthropy built the renowned conservatory of dance, music and theatre in NYC, the Julliard School; John A. Kasson (1822-1910), U.S. Congressman from Iowa's 5<sup>th</sup> District; Frederick J. Kingsbury (1863-1927), industrialist; William Lawrence (1850-1941), 7<sup>th</sup> Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Massachusetts; Douglas Merritt, Trustee of St. Stephen's (now Bard) College; George Macculloch Miller (1832-1917), Lawyer and Secretary of Cathedral of St. John the Divine, along with J.P. Morgan, served as director of the New York, New Haven, Hartford Railroad; William Joseph Mills (1849-1915), jurist, served three terms as Chief Justice of the New Mexico Territorial Supreme Court, as well as the 19<sup>th</sup> (and final) governor of New Mexico Territory; Theodore Thornton Munger (1830-1910), American Congregational clergyman and author; Francis Phillip Nash (1836-1911), Professor of Latin and Modern Languages, Hobart College, Geneva, NY; William Woodruff Niles (1832-1914), Third Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of NH; Thomas Jones Packard (1854-1912), Episcopal priest and rector of Christ Church, Mt. Laurel, VA; Benjamin Henry Paddock (1828-1891), Bishop of Massachusetts; Edward Melville Parker (1855-1925), Bishop of the Episcopal Church in the United States; William Stevens Perry (1832-1898), Second Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Iowa; John Phillips (1810-1867), Calvinistic Methodist minister and first principal of the Normal College, Bangor, ME; Henry Codman Potter (1835-1908), 7<sup>th</sup> Bishop of Episcopal Diocese of New York; Wilford Lash Robbins (1859-1927), Dean of All Saints Cathedral, Albany, NY, and Dean of the Theological Seminary New York; Rev. Thomas Ruggles Pyncheon (1823-1904), President of Trinity College, Hartford, CT; Henry Yates Satterlee (1843-1908), First Episcopal Bishop of Washington, established the Washington National Cathedral; Caroline Webster Schermerhorn (1830-1908), 19<sup>th</sup> Century American socialite; Charles Michael Schwab (1862-1939), American entrepreneur;

Storrs Ozias Seymour (1836-1918), Rector at St. Michaels Church, Litchfield, CT; Rev. Charles Morton Sills (1850-1924), Canon of St. Luke's Cathedral, Rector of Trinity Church, Geneva, NY; Rev. George Williamson Smith (1836-1925), Navy Chaplain, Asst. Rector of St. John's Episcopal Church, New York, NY; John Henry Smith (1848-1911), Member of the Quorum of the Twelve Apostles and the First Presidency of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints; John Franklin Spalding (1828-1902), Missionary Bishop of Colorado, with jurisdiction in the Territories of Wyoming and New Mexico; Bishop Strong, Christ Church Rectory, New York; Rev. Albert Rhett Stuart (1846-1902), Episcopal Minister in Georgetown, Washington, D.C.; Ethelbert Talbot (1848-1928), Presiding Bishop of the Episcopal Church; Henry Russell Talbot, Canon Washington Cathedral, formerly Dean of All Saints Cathedral, Albany, NY and St. Stephen's Church, Boston; Philip Reese Uhler (1835-1913), American librarian and entomologist who specialized in Heteroptera; Lemuel Henry Wells (1841-1936), First Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Spokane, WA; Ozi William Whitaker (1830-1911), American Bishop; Cortlandt Whitehead (1842-1921), Second Bishop of Pittsburgh; Charles David Williams (1860-1923), Bishop of Michigan Diocese of the Episcopal Church, advocate of the "social gospel" views of Walter Rauschenbusch; John Williams (1817-1899), Eleventh Presiding Bishop of the Episcopal Church in the United States; George Worthington (1840-1908), Second Bishop of Nebraska;

Many of the correspondents only wrote one letter. However, there are several men that wrote more often such as John Chandler Bancroft Davis (6) who married the granddaughter of Rufus King, one of the last signatories of the Constitution. He was the brother of U.S. Congressman Horace Davis and the son of Massachusetts Governor John Davis. He became chargé d'affaires at the American Embassy in London, later appointed by President Grant as Assistant U.S. Secretary of State and finished his career on the Court of Claims.

Another multiple letter writer is Bishop Henry Codman Potter, who wrote eight letters to Douglas. He was the Episcopal Bishop of the United States, the seventh Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of New York. He was also the son of another Bishop, that being Bishop Alonzo Potter.

The Reverend Dr. Henry Augustus Coit, First Rector of St. Paul's School, Concord, NH, wrote five letters to Douglas. Douglas attended and graduated from St. Paul's School. Coit's brother Joseph Howland Coit, the 2<sup>nd</sup> rector of the school, also wrote three letters to Douglas.

Morgan Dix, an American Episcopal Church priest, theologian, and religious author wrote 8 letters to Douglas. Dix was connected to Trinity Church in New York, a church that Douglas was once affiliated with. Dix was against the entrance of women into universities, because as he said, "it was not proper for young women to be exposed to the gaze of young men, many of whom were less bent upon learning than upon amusement."

David Hummell Greer, an American Protestant Episcopal Bishop wrote five letters to Douglas. He became Bishop of the New York Diocese upon the death of Bishop Potter in 1908. Rev. George William Smith, a Navy Chaplain from 1864 to 1876, then assistant rector at St. John's Episcopal Church, Lafayette Square, in Washington, D.C., writes six letters to Douglas.

There are 27 letters (60 pp.) from English correspondents written between 1842 and 1909 from churchmen, theologians, and scholars. Most of these letters date from the 1870s to 1900s, with the earlier letters appearing to have been written to Douglas' father. Amongst the British correspondents who wrote multiple letters are Henry Parry Lindon, an Anglican priest and theologian. Lindon, who wrote three letters to Douglas, was connected to the Oxford Movement leader Edward Bouverie Pusey, who also writes one letter to Douglas. Lindon was Pusey's biographer and friend. The list of English correspondents includes:



Sir William Fletcher Barrett (1844-1925), English physicist and parapsychologist; John William Burgon (1813-1888), English Anglican divine, Dean of Chichester Cathedral, and author; Thomas Kelly Cheyne (1841-1915), English divine and Biblical critic; Lord Alwyne Compton (1825-1906), Anglican Bishop; Frederic William Farrar (1831-1903), Cleric of the Church of England, Dean of Canterbury, schoolteacher and author; Charles Gore (1853-1932), Anglican bishop, liberal theologian, and ecumenical leader; William Henry Havergal (1793-1870), Rector, Canon, hymn writer; Joseph Singer Henderson (1786-1866), Bishop of Meath; Hebert Hensley Henson (1863-1947), Anglican priest, a controversialist and Bishop of Durham; Edward King (1829-1910), Anglican Bishop of Lincoln; The Right Reverend The Honorable Augustus Legge (1831-1913), Bishop of Litchfield; William John Knox Little (1839-1918), English preacher, Canon of Worcester, and Sub-Dean; Louis George Mylne (1843-1941), Bishop of Bombay from 1876-1897; Edwin Palmer (1824-1895), English churchman and academic, Corpus Professor of Latin at Oxford, and archdeacon of Oxford; Benjamin Parsons Symons (1785-1878), Warden of Wadham College; Edward Bouverie Pusey (1800-1882), England Anglican theologian, scholar, and a leader of the Oxford Movement; Charles Williams (c1804-1877), Principal of Jesus College, Oxford, from 1857-1877; Henry Parry Liddon (1829-1890), Anglican priest, theologian, close friend and biographer of the Oxford Movement leader Edward Bouverie Pusey.

There are also 29 Miscellaneous Letters (46 pp.), dated 1831 to 1925, with the majority being in the 1890s to 1920s.

\$ 500.00

20. (Education) Foot, Samuel A., **An Address Delivered before The Euglossian and Alpha Phi Delta Societies of Geneva College, August 1, 1832. Subject – Conversation as a branch of Education.** Geneva: Printed by J. C. Merrell and Co., 1832, octavo, 23, [1] pp., lacking wrappers, removed from bound pamphlet volume, scattered light foxing to text, else a good copy.  
American Imprints 12438

\$ 35.00

21. (Financial Fraud) **Correspondence, Documents, Papers Concerning the Fraudulent Claims of the purported heirs of the Lawrence-Chase-Townley Estate, 1873-1898**  
39 letters, 115 manuscript pages, (24 retained mailing envelopes) and 1 memorandum and accts book (81 manuscript pp.); plus related ephemeral material: 18 pieces (35 pp.) of manuscript ephemera; 15 pieces of printed ephemera (circulars, advertisements etc.); 15 newspaper clippings, 1 printed pamphlet (approximately 40 pp.), 2 postcards, and 1 calling card; all related to the Lawrence-Chase-Townley Estate and its supposed "heirs" and the various efforts of the association to defraud this estate.

#### History of the Lawrence-Townley, or Chase-Townley Estate

Lawrence-Chase-Townley Associations, now considered fraudulent, were formed in the United States and Canada in the mid and late 1800s. Members of the Lawrence, Chase, and Townley families were approached with a story about a family estate in England originally belonging to Sir Richard Townley to which they were entitled, and invited to subscribe to a fund for the prosecution of its rightful claim to that estate. While a Townley estate did exist in England, there were no absent heirs, and therefore no claim to be made by American or Canadian Townley descendants.

The background of the long running hoax was that it was asserted and believed that there was in England a sum of money, variously estimated from three hundred to five hundred million dollars, which belonged to, and could be recovered by, lawful heirs of John Lawrence and Mary Townley, his wife. The origin of the family and of the fund had been at times differently stated in accounts given by the various claimants seeking recovery of the estate.

Richard Townley, the ancestor of Townley of Lancashire, England, owned vast estates, which descended through several generations to Richard Townley, of Townley Hall, who married Mary, the daughter of Lord Widrington, and had two sons, and two daughters, viz: Mary and Dorothy. Mary married John Lawrence, and Dorothy married Sir Francis Howard, afterwards Lord Effingham, who owned vast estates in Corby, including the famous Corby Castle.

Mary Townley and her husband John Lawrence immigrated to America about the year 1713 and died in Massachusetts leaving one son, Jonathan. Lord Effingham died without issue, and his wife became sole heir to his estate. She soon died leaving her estate to Mary Townley Lawrence in America; and by failure of a male line of Richard Townley, his estate reverted to his daughter, Mary Townley Lawrence, thus the line of inheritance was through the one son (Jonathan) of John Lawrence and Mary Townley who immigrated to America.

When Richard Townley, the father of Mary Lawrence, died, his will was proved and recorded at Doctors' Commons, in London, on 10 October 1735, leaving his widow surviving. The latter died in 1740, leaving her vast estates in land, jewels, plate, and money in the Bank of England, by will to her two daughters, Mary Lawrence and her heirs in America, and Dorothy Howard, of Corby Castle, England, and to their heirs and at their disposal.

Dorothy Howard died in 1757 without issue and willed her estates, both real and personal, to her sister Mary Lawrence, in America, and to her heirs forever. These two estates at that time, for want of an heir in the name of Mary Townley Lawrence, were administered by the Government of England, and all the landed estates were held and rented by the government and the rents, as well as money, jewels and plate of Mary Widrington Townley and Dorothy Howard were deposited in the Bank of England drawing interest at three percent a year on the money deposited. It was this fortune sitting in the Bank of England for over a century that drew the attention of covetous impostors in the late 19th Century. The estate was caught up in legal battles with the supposed descendants and heirs fighting for recovery of this by now immense sum of money. In the late 19th century there were supposedly several hundred plus claimants many of whom were caught up in associations such as those outlined in this correspondence; however, it was all eventually proved to be a hoax and a fraud.

After the death of Colonel John Townley, last of Richard's male line of descent, the British Parliament devised the Townley Estates Act, which divided the estate among seven heirs. Several of the Lawrence-Chase-Townley associations sought to challenge the distribution. A High Court solicitor named Howell Thomas took their case, but the court dismissed the action as frivolous, as it was based on the fraudulent genealogies created by the Association. Though a book, *The Lawrence, Chase, Townley Estate: The Mystery Solved*, was published in 1888 to debunk the myth of the Townley estate, the Associations continued their activities until after the First World War.

## Description of Collection

Correspondence includes 10 letters from 1873; 11 letters from 1885; 15 letters from 1886; and 1 each from 1896 and 1898, and 1 undated letter. The ephemeral material appears to date from the same general time period (1873-1898). The majority of the correspondence was written either to Mrs. Sarah Chase Fox, or her husband, Mr. J.B. Fox. Mrs. Fox was one of the "supposed" heirs who were attempting to recover the monies from the famed Lawrence-Chase-Townley Estate.

The letters of 1873 are all addressed to Mr. J. B. Fox of Chicago. They were written by Wm. C. Stevens (Princeville, Illinois); Franklin M. Chase (Ann Arbor, Michigan); Dr. John B. Chase (Taunton, Massachusetts); Joshua Chase (Hammons ville, Kentucky), and Henry S. Chase (Cornish Flats, New Hampshire). All of the letters are written in response to inquiries by Fox about the genealogy of the families involved in the Lawrence-Chase-Townley Estate case, etc.

The letters from 1885 and 1886 were written primarily to Mrs. Sarah Chase Fox (23 letters), the wife of J.B. Fox. The remaining 3 letters were written to J. B. Fox (1); a Mr. E.D. Thorne, of St. Louis, Missouri; and Wallace Stevens, of Terre Haute, Indiana. Mrs. Fox received letters from her husband (1); G. W. C. of Olathe, Kansas S.M. Warriner, of Oneida Co., New York; John W. McDonald, of Ft. Scott, Kansas (3); Geo. F. Chase, of Taunton, Massachusetts (2); Cha. H. Wallace, of Kirwin, Kansas; M.A. Boynton, of Muskegon, Michigan; Mrs. Jud Clark, of Fairbanks, Nebraska (3); Laura Ann Bingham, of Northfield, Michigan; H.H. Weir of Carlinville, Illinois; John Osburn, of Ashley, Ohio (2); brother Wm. S. Chase of Canton, Ohio; C. Wood Davis, Wichita, Kansas (2); F. E. Chase, Havana and Centralia, Illinois (2); Mrs. J. O. Kinney, New York City; Mrs. B.S. George, Concord, Massachusetts.

The letter written to J.B. Fox is from the American Consul at Cuba, the letter to Wm. Stevens being written by F. Alden Held, of Washington, D.C. The correspondence relates to the Lawrence-Chase-Townley Estate, the claimants and general information and developments in the case, as well as other claimants coming forward, etc.

The two letters from 1896 and 1898 were written to Sylvester S. Chase, of Baldwin, Iowa and were written by a W.S. Chase of Cleveland and Canton, Ohio. These two letters do not deal with the Lawrence-Chase-Townley Estate, but concern instead family matters.

The ephemeral material consists of 1 memorandum and accts book (81 mss pp.); plus printed and manuscript ephemera, including: 18 pieces (35 pp.) of manuscript ephemera such as memorandum notes, genealogy; 15 pieces of printed ephemera (circulars, printed proceedings of meetings, etc.); 15 newspaper clippings, 1 printed pamphlet (approx 40 pp.), 2 postcards, and 1 calling card, with all material related to the Lawrence-Chase-Townley Estate heirs and efforts of the associations.

\$ 950.00



22. (Florida) Varnum, John Prescott (1854-1888) **Group of Letters and Papers Pertaining to the Career of John P. Varnum, Newspaper man and Republican Party operative in Florida, 1875-1887**

20 letters, 61 pages, three legal documents, one page of manuscript notes, partial text of address on Republican Party politics, 4 manuscript pages, one printed circular, two pages.

Letters written mainly to his wife Josephine Dyer Varnum, who apparently did not find the climate of Florida congenial and spent a good deal of time in Massachusetts. The collection also includes letters to and from his associates in politics and business and these letters discuss the rough and tumble world of political life in Florida at the time.

John Prescott Varnum (February 26, 1854-December 5, 1888) was the son of John Varnum and Nancy E. Greene of Troy, New York, and Dracut, Massachusetts. Varnum moved to Florida circa 1870 where he was found living in election precinct 10, Micanopy, Alachua, Florida. Varnum later had a home in Eau Gallie, now a neighborhood of Melbourne, Florida. He was working as Receiver in the United States Consolidated Land Office, in Gainesville, Florida in the late 1870's. He practiced law in Tallahassee in his own firm, and by 1881 was practicing law in Jacksonville, with the firm of Cheney and Varnum. From 1882 to 1884 he was city editor of the Florida Daily Times, afterwards the Times-Union, in Jacksonville. He subsequently became morning editor of the News-Herald of Jacksonville. He was active in Republican Party politics at the state level and appears to have run unsuccessfully for office at least once. He married Josephine L. Dyer ("Josie") of East Stoughton, Massachusetts, on December 14,

1875, in Brevard, Florida, and they had three children: Charles Archibald (b. 1877), Grace Dyer (b. 1879), and Edith Christine (b. 1883).

He died on December 5, 1888, in Avon, Massachusetts, at the age of 34, where he was buried.

**MR. JOHN P. VARNUM** became city editor of the *Florida Daily Times*, (afterward the *Times-Union*) of Jacksonville, in January, 1882, a few weeks after it was established by Mr. Chas. H. Jones, late of *Appleton's Journal* and the *Eclectic Magazine*, of New York. As city editor, Mr. Varnum very shortly involved the paper in a war with the numerous and insolent hip-pocket pistol gentry, thugs, toughs and bunko men all over the State, which was waged with such vigor on both sides that for a time it threatened the existence of the *Times* and the lives of members of its staff, but won for the paper in the end a wide fame and lucrative patronage.

During his service on the paper (in which he held a proprietary interest) Mr. Varnum served in every branch of its work, except the mechanical department: as reporter, city editor, telegraph editor, night editor, news editor, proof reader, correspondent, "space" or "specialty" writer, editorial writer, paragrapher, poet, humorist and, at intervals, as a successful worker in the business department. A great part of the year 1883 he was in sole charge of the paper. His chosen work was that of city and state news, to which he added a special Sunday column of rhyme and original humor known as "Varnum's Vagaries" and one of the most popular and successful features of the paper.

Mr. Varnum retired from the *Times-Union* in March, 1884, being at variance with his associate concerning various matters of policy. He announced his retirement in the following card:

GOOD-BYE.

With the writing of this I close my editorial connection with the *TIMES-UNION*. From almost the birth of the old *TIMES*, through the troubled but vigorous early life of that paper, up to its present splendid position and firm establishment I have devoted to it instantly, to the utmost of my possession, my time, energy and zeal. If the paper has wrought a measure of good for the city and state, and if some portion of that good shall be accorded, by its readers, to my desire and effort to accomplish it, I shall be more than abundantly rewarded. For the paper I have the sincerest affection, born of my daily solicitude for its excellence and success: I earnestly desire its future prosperity. To the friends who have sustained me with their confidence I have but the poor tribute of my gratitude to offer and my determination to become more deserving of their regard.

JOHN P. VARNUM.

The following day the *Times-Union* said, editorially:

As announced in yesterday's paper, Mr. John P. Varnum has retired from the *TIMES-UNION* staff. That announcement must have been read with regret by every one who is an admirer of literary excellence. Mr. Varnum has been identified with our enterprise almost

### Sample Quotes:

"Tallahassee, Office of John P. Varnum, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, 187?"

Dear Lean,

We leave here on Thursday next for Eau Gallie. Letters that may come for me here will be forwarded to Munde, but direct hereafter to Eau Gallie, Brevard County, Florida. Gleason is sitting opposite me at my table at work on his canal survey – It will run through the middle of sections 19 and 20 of our township into Elbow Creek or Eau Gallie river as it is now called. Gleason says Harvie has a tip-top location. He has given me the agency for all of his land on the peninsula – 16000 acres. I have the agency for the Calley's lands also & some others.

You must come down next September. If you go up to Lawrence & see grandmother you will do me a favor if you will get my pistol belt & holster & sheath knife & bring it down here next fall. If you should see that John Brown pike head I should like to have you take it to E. S. & ask Mr. D to take care of it for me. I'm afraid I shall lose it there in L. ... John"

"Rivercliff" Eau Gallie, Fla., Aug. 6, 1875

My dear Lou,

I received this morning an unusually long letter from you written from Medford, & it was also by the way, an exceedingly pleasant affair. I have but one serious objection to offer. Both yourself & Harvie have allowed the habit to steal upon you of adding a postscript apologizing for the use of the title "Mr." instead of "esq." in connection with my name. Now I am not ungenerous & if you have any good & sufficient reason for imposing after this fashion I will endure it for ten or twelve weeks longer but I am beginning to feel that it is about played out. Esquire is just as common a title that is, it is just as much used, or more, than the prefix of "Mr." & has appeared on my letters since I was 16 years old It means simply "gentleman" & I am not any more an animal of that sort than I was a year ago. I never doted on titles – I have held quite a number by a perfect & proper right yet never imposed them on even an enemy. Capt. Sims is not a captain & never was. I was the very least of the "captains" at the Prison, & the appellation still obtains & is used by the convicts as honorary. He would resent it if I called him Mister. I should correct him if he called me captain yet I am "Captain" & Aid-de -camp to the Governor – that is on the personal staff of his Excellency", now. ... My name is John P. Varnum, my title, counsellor at Law. I will swear by both of those but don't recognize either prefixes or suffixes.

I am going to New Smyrna to morrow to carry father in his new yacht, the "Sadie". I am the only sailor at Eau Gallie, among our crowd, & father can't even steer a craft. I have had some tough old times on this river.

You tell me about "being sent away" & "getting ready" & that you "you know you shall like it" &c &c., but you don't allow any light to leak into my soul as it were, on the subject of your coming here nor give me a chance for even a reasonable guess. I know you will find it a hard place to live in & me a disagreeable fellow. You will find it lonesome, unpleasant & hard to endure. You will be sadly disappointed in me & find you have yet to become thoroughly acquainted with my evil points, my disagreeable ways, my whims & my bitter firey temper. You will long for your companions, your books & even the dreary desolate fields of solemn Stoughton.... John P. Varnum"

"Gainesville, Oct. 1<sup>st</sup>, 1877

C. Dyer, Jr. Esq.

My dear Father,

I am up in my room where I have been writing all the evening and am keeping the light burning, somewhat to Josie's annoyance I am afraid, to write. I have been two days now on a "Private Land Claim", doing nothing else in that time. I have about finished it and am boiling it down as I copy it. All this work is turned over to me, and we have so much of it lately that I am little else than examiner of claims, contests and petitions. The claim I am bust on now is very old and has been pending in this office since 1870. Alexander Hamilton reported against it in 1823. The grant was a conditional one made in 1803 by the Spanish governor Enrique White, and includes the whole of Merritt's island and seven thousand acres beside. I think I have got a pretty good report adverse to it.

The soldiers of the late war are not entitled to Land Warrants, and their privileges under the Homestead law are not assignable. A Land Warrant may be used in this State only to commute a homestead entry.

The autograph you can not decipher is "Thos. A. Hendricks," the political sphynx, and financial crats-cradle of Indiana. You may have heard of the venerable old swindler. We are having a great deal of drizzle and damp bad weather generally. It comes down like the tread of elephants, on the pockets of cotton planters.

I am very anxious to go into business by myself. I am almost persuaded to try the law here. I may get the editor ship of a local weekly. We need a newspaper here sadly. If I could get the Receiver ship I would try that I think with some relish. Father is building here. But I hardly know what he means to do with his building. I suppose a store and offices is his intention ... Jno. P. Varnum"

"Gainesville, Florida, May 11<sup>th</sup>, 1878 (11 o'clock p.m.)

My dear little wife,

... I am working in the land office just as usual. I am shipping petitions by the cord. I wish a cord may catch some of the petitioners. To day I made the following note at the bottom of a letter of transmittal to the Commissioner "P.S. The petitioner, Mrs. Durance, was, during the Florida War of 1836, shot and scalped by Indians. She was not killed, and still lives – one of Florida's early pioneers."

Perhaps you want to know all the "gossip." Well, perhaps you knew Dr. Parker "busted". He has become a confirmed drunkard. Acee occupies the whole store. Castellan having become a lawyer (God save the mark!) has shut up shop, and his store is carpeted and occupied by Dr. McCall. Father is putting on his brick front – on his house, of course. Sadie and Henry attend a singing school (a ridiculous affair) in Roper's old hall. Sadie goes over to McCormicks every evening to practice for a concert she has no intention of taking part in. ...

I am reading a Woman Hater instead of Bishop on Criminal Procedure.... J. P. Varnum"

"Gainesville, Florida July 6<sup>th</sup>, 1878

My dear little Wife,

.... Roper is a candidate for the democratic nomination for Congress, at the coming Palatka convention. I am going to secure a delegate from Indian river. We had a Fourth of July picnic at Arredondo. Nick Call of Jacksonville, "orated" and Turner of Gainesville, and McCall of Lake City. I was invited by Col. Colclough, Capt. Foster, Gen. Taylor, Mr. Hale, and others, democrats, to speak, and by at least a dozen republicans. I should have spoken, but before we got down to the vicinity of the grand stand it began raining, and rained till nearly dark. I came home drenched. Yes, Col. Thrasher urged me to speak. I made a dinner speech, you know, the night of the Turtle Club carnival. It happened to be a happy one – luckily for me. ... John P. Varnum"

"Gainesville, Florida, United States Consolidated Land Office, July 23<sup>rd</sup>, 1878

My dear little Josie,

... I took a devilish big hand in politics here last week. We made an effort to beat Walls, but we began too late. I united under my leadership all the white republicans, including Cessna, Barnes, Drake, and other old residents, and got some democrats, notably Cox, and B. M. Smith; and some intelligent negroes, notably John Dawkins, Mayo, Burt and others. ...

The "University Base Ball Club", Henry's crowd, have a dance to night in Oak Hall dining room. How much of a jamboree it will be I can not predict.

Roper confidently expects the nomination at Palatka. He has not secured any delegation outside of Alachua yet, unless it is Bradford. Marion, Clay, Putnam, and perhaps Duval support P. P. Bishop. Orange and Volusia are pledged to old silly Sawyer of the Sun and Press. Conover has been nominated

by the democrats. Bisbee will receive a re-nomination in this district. Walls is organizing a split in democratic interest... John P. Varnum”

“Gainesville, Florida, May 3<sup>rd</sup>, 1880

My dear “Dodo” –

Perhaps you would like me to write you something about local politics, as you well know that my return here would considerably affect them. A city election was in progress when I returned. But to go back to something more primitive. I well knew that Barnes and Dennis would sometime fall out. I mean to say, I knew it a year and more ago, that it was imminent. Barnes’ wife hates Dennis cordially. Barnes said to me long ago that he couldn’t follow Dennis the way Dennis was going – that he (B.) couldn’t endure so much “nigger”, [sic] &c.

Long ago, too, Dennis began to plan his own nomination for Congress. He must to that end have row with Bisbee. He therefore jumped upon Rollins. After the fight which you know all about Rollins opened a terrible warfare on Dennis. It was a re-hot attack. Only by Bisbee’s interference was Dennis saved being dismissed by the order of the Commissioner of Int. Rev. A special agent was sent here from the Gen. Land Office and one by the Int. Rev. Bureau. Rollins was attacking Barnes for permitting such a character as Dennis to use the office, and Rollins has a brother in the U. S. Senate. Barnes had to stand or fall with one or the other of the parties. He was plainly compromised. He chose to go back on Dennis.

To go back just a little. Rollins in his original report had stated that Barnes had said that he did not want Dennis either in the office or at his house – Dennis had got a copy of this report of sixty or seventy pages but as he found in it things that he knew to be lies he thought this other statement false. Now to resume.

Barnes signed an agreement with Rollins which was to settle all differences between them. It was sent to Washington and Dennis got a copy of it. Among other things he agreed to put Dennis out of the office on or before a certain day. Dennis had a talk with Barnes in the matter and Barnes denied it all. Dennis had the evidence in his pocket but hadn’t the heart to produce it.

A day or two later Barnes asked Dennis if he hadn’t just as lief move out. Then they broke and Dennis moved from the office and from Barnes house too. Dennis was exonerated by the Com’r of Int. Rev. You see the Sp’l ag’t from that office made the rounds of the business houses here – they all said he was a d – Radical but that his private character was good. Rollins still kept after Dennis however. Dennis had by this time collected a frightful lot of materials from Rollin’s record. A vigorous correspondence ensued and Rollins wrote a contemptible, abject retraction and apology. I have seen the original in Dennis possession. Of course this left Barnes as Gen. Scott would say “with his breeches down” – Dutton, Barnes, Porter and father united against Dennis in the city election and defeated him. The band serenaded me and I went to a meeting and made a vigorous speech but declined to say a word about the election. Dennis got tiffed at me. I had not been to call on him but once and he thought I was working for Burnett, when in fact, I did not open my mouth in the matter.

There were in the county two executive committees. The old one and the one organized by me. Mine was as good as Walls’ committee because I got it recognized by the convention; more emphatically recognized in fact than the Walls committee. Walls resigned from his committee and Dennis was put in his place. This filling a vacancy was outside the power of the committee to perform. Dennis was made chairman of it and issued the call for a convention. So that if I had wished I could have – and can yet, send a delegation to J’ville and defeat Dennis’ delegation on the strength of that illegal call. But I don’t want to, as I will explain.



Bisbee supposed even as late as when I was in Washington that Dennis was his friend. When I was in W., Bisbee told me that the District executive committee were to meet in J'ville on the following Saturday; that as I was a member he would be glad to have me send a proxy to Jenkins. I did so. Ledwith has been working up strength for the governorship and Dennis had united with him. They had got a majority in the State ex. Committee and had secured the appointment of Gainesville for the State convention. They tried then to pack the dist. com. To get the dist. convention also to be held at this place. Dennis is not a member of the Dist. Com'tee but Cessna is, and Dennis got a proxy from Cessna. Dennis did not want to oppose me but he undoubtedly put up the job and got my proxy rejected. That was of course eminently right and proper from his standpoint. But Bisbee's forces prevailed and the dist. convn will be held at J'ville. Of course Dennis's action opened Bisbee's eyes. Barnes wrote to Bisbee and Bisbee telegraphed Barnes to pitch in and fight for the county. Barnes came to me and begged me to assume "command" and promised to support me with money and everything in his power. He said Dutton Porter and Walls would support me. I sent Porter to Walls – Porter reported Walls ready to fight and a candidate for the Senate (at Tallahassee) I then said Bisbee must telegraph me and authorize the movement and say what I must support my family on while doing it. Barnes then offered me Stadden's place. I then asked for a caucus. We had it. Walls withdrew everything but his sympathy and advice. He said that if he attended to his plantation this year he would be a rich man. If he neglected it he would be a bankrupt. Washington kicked and then we got a telegram from Bisbee counseling moderation. Barnes insisted upon my going on but I declined leading a forlorn hope. I said: "What are we doing this for? Bisbee says he don't really need a delegation from Alachua. You say we can get into the convention. I know delish well we can. But if we were needed badly and our votes nominated Bisbee he would never recognize the fact. He would do nothing for me. If he don't need us he will be d- certain not to bother himself about us afterwards. I don't feel like making an enemy of Dennis and his friends and accomplish nothing in doing it."

I then went to Dennis and told him I came from Bisbee's friends; that they were planning an opposing delegation and that they demanded as a compromise that Dennis should give them half of his J'ville delegation. He asked who would be their men. I said "Dutton, Barnes, Porter and Walls and another" "That other is yourself?" he asked. I said emphatically no. That I would not go as a compromise man. That I did not belong to the compromise class and especially not now when it did not matter a straw to me who was nominated. He was very mild, but said that he wanted a delegation pledged to himself for two reasons and would have it if he could get it. He would not compromise. He asked me why I would not support him. I said: "For two reasons; first, you haven't asked me and second because you are training with Ben Rush. Then again if you were elected you don't more than half like me and you would take good care that I should earn my living from private sources." He professed friendship for me and pledged himself if elected to get me a profitable place. But we had no further understanding.

Bisbee sent for Dennis to come to J'ville and Dennis went. In a long talk with Bisbee as to why he opposed him Dennis told him that he (Bis.) was a selfish, cold-blooded cuss who would do nothing for his friends – would not even try. He cited instances and for his own argument, not for my good, he mentioned me. He said I merited recognition; that I had been west, had got into straightened circumstances and having a family I needed a position – That I had gone to Washington and that Bisbee had not made the slightest effort for me. Bisbee said that he had a distinct understanding with me that I was to call next day and he was to go to the Dept. with me. That is a lie. Bell from the G. L. O. was in Jacksonville at the time. He is sent here to bring up back work in the L. O. He says Bisbee, Jenkins, Durkee and Eagan all insisted that I must be given work immediately – Don't you see?

I have sent my application to Gen. Williamson just at this juncture, with the indorsement of Bisbee, Conover, Reed, Eagan, Barnes and Rollins. Haven't I played my cards pretty well with these sharp gentlemen.

I feel pretty confident of some thing solid now. If I can only escape being compromised hereafter! But Barnes needs me sadly. He says I am the only person who can "do the talking". ... John P. Varnum"

"Jacksonville, Fla., Sept. 30, 1880, Headquarters Republican State Executive Committee of Florida  
Mr. Varnum,

Take hold of this woman's case, it is what Sawyer calls "Democracy vs. Petticoats." I am so busy I can't if she can't pay you I will. Yours Jenkins." <sup>1</sup>

"Lake City Hotel, Lake City, Fla. Oct. 2 [1880]

My dear Wife,

All the people I came here to see live out in the country and will not be in this afternoon. Col. McLeod is one of them and I have been to the P.O. several times but didn't find him. He is P.M. here. ...

I expect to find our office about finished when I get back. We have had a partition put across it of lath and plaster. The owner has furnished a handsome railing, and we have bought a cocoa matting carpet at second hand as good as new. I shall be very short of money this month. I have had a deal of trouble about my place at Eau Gallie. It was advertised for sale for taxes and I have paid \$ 13. On it this last month and am not certain yet it won't be sold. Some of my relations from Mt. Royal came down to see me and Dennis left a bill on my hands which I know he will settle as soon as he sells his place for which he has already made the deeds – all of which my board, room rent and washing amount to \$ 39. ... But there is luck ahead I know. I have lots of friends who are willing and trying to help me. Rollins promises me all the land office business he can put in my hands and certainly I have grounds for hope. If some rich and long lost uncle would only turn up dead with \$ 500 to my credit at this critical juncture I would be made – reconstructed – a prominent institution. ... Jack"

1. H. Jenkins, Jr. was the chairman of the Florida Republican State Executive Committee. Varnum's letter to his wife, dated October 2, 1880, is penciled on this sheet.

"Jacksonville, Fla., Sept. 12, 1881, Law Offices of Cheney & Varnum

Dear Dodo,

I haven't sent my other letter yet, but I have formed a purpose that pleases me immensely – That is, to build me a house at South Jacksonville. It is just as pretty as can be over there. There is a broad avenue running parallel with the river and it is covered with grass. Gov. Reed, Dr. Davis and others live there. The Jacksonville and St. Augustine Railway is now nearly graded and starts just below the end of the avenue. It is prettiest place anywhere near Jacksonville and I am delighted with it. I have seen Gov. Reed and he wants me to come there very much and will help me all he can ... Jack"

“Jacksonville, Fla., Feb. 11, 1884, Office of the Florida Times Union

Mr. C. H. Jones  
Dear Sir,

Your note notifying me of your appointment of Hon. A. S. Mann as your representative in conducting the business of our dissolution is received.

To your request for postponement I must decidedly demur and protest; there will always exist the same excuses. Whatever I have to do for myself hereafter I must do quickly before the winter is over, or be very greatly damaged. I am doing the “square thing” by you in maintaining my interest in my work and promoting as earnestly as ever the business interests of the paper. Perhaps it may always be our good fortune to be of mutual assistance, but I must insist that you give me the benefit of prompt action. ... John P. Varnum”

“Jacksonville, Fla., Sept. 4<sup>th</sup>, 1885, The Florida Times-Union

Dr. L. W. Puffer  
Brockton  
Dear Sir,

I am much indebted for your favor, just received. I have been looking over a copy of the Enterprise and am puzzled to understand why it succeeds – if its success is what is claimed for it.

Purely upon my wife’s account who cannot live in Florida without the greatest personal discomfort, I am thinking of returning North. As for myself I am physically and financially much better off here than I can be there, though I have no disposition toward disease, particularly lung disease I am a well man. I have lived in the South winter and summer, however, since I was a boy and it will take me sometime to accustom myself to your bracing climate.

Now I do not want to settle down anywhere to simply picking up a living. I am comfortable only when I am busy, but, I am not grasping or selfish. I can do good work. I am alive and alert and I went all that energy and good work are worth.

To get this depends upon opportunity. If the opportunity exists in Brockton I should come there because I am very much devoted my wife and that place would best please her.

Is there do you think, a field in Brockton for anything more than a living, in the newspaper business?

Can you tell me about what rates the dailies in Brockton charge for advertising?

Do you know about what their weekly running expenses are? If not, what per thousand is paid for setting type and what salaries do foremen, press men and reporters expect?

Who does Brockton’s job printing principally and is it much cut up by competition?

What discouraged Buffum? I don’t need to ask that, however, I saw his paper and know that it would not take – anywhere.

I could not think of conducting a paper without opinions – after the fashion of the Enterprise. Would not the expression of opinion in my field [be] dangerous?

I am personally, a Republican in that I believe in a broad American nationality, in “protection” and in a suffrage qualified only by intelligence and a personal record clean of criminal conviction. But I believe in good government first of all and while I could never have aided it I have small regret of our recent defeat. Just the same, I want to see my party back in power again.

I have twice voted with the Democrats in our state elections and so would you. I am therefore not a rampant partizan. I believe in principles a great deal more than I do in parties.

I should conduct an independent paper with Republican tendencies and I should defend always the better element of the South against a great deal that is charged against them.

I should not go much into politics, but if occasion comes shall write as I think. But will not this be against me in Brockton?

I shall certainly make a clean paper, if any, and if the Gazette were mine I would wipe out its name and style of make up and bring it out as a new paper.

As for the time of starting I should prefer the spring. My capital is mostly invested in lands and the winter is the only time in which I can profitably dispose of them.

... John P. Varnum”

“Jacksonville, Fla., June 18<sup>th</sup>, 1887

My dear Mr. Varnum,

I am delighted to learn that you have become connected with the News-Herald as Managing Editor. I predict for the paper, equipped as it now is, great success... G. W. Bentley”

Jacksonville, Fla., Aug. 1<sup>st</sup>, 1887, (2 a.m.) The News Herald

My dear Jo,

... I want to tell you a funny story. Hawthorne relates it in confidence. You know that Tysen is not only a stockholder but a director and Barton of his firm is V.P. of our company.

Mrs. Hawthorne was calling on the Tysens. They asked her how she liked Mrs. Merrill. She replied, judiciously, that she thought her very clever and agreeable. The Tysens would not gainsay this, but thought she was so “very visionary.”

Then they related that Mrs. M had called there and confided to them that she had planned to buy Mrs. Harriet Hubbard Ayer’s place in Riverside and convert it into a Ladies Seminary and make of it one of the finest institutions in the South.

They said that they protested all sorts of objections to this. It was known that the place was held at \$ 15,000. It certainly couldn’t be got for less than \$ 12,000 anyway. Then it must be fitted up, furniture and apparatus provided; and then it would for many years be comparatively unknown. These seminaries take many years to acquire a reputation and patronage.

There would be a staff of instructors to provide and particularly a principal. It would cost a large salary to employ a competent principal. “Oh” said Mrs. M “I shall be the principal myself.” But it would take lots of money. “That’s all right”, said Mrs. M., “I’ve been over to St. Augustine and talked with Mr. Flagler about providing the money. He did not say what he would do, but he treated me very politely and I think he was favorably impressed though he didn’t say so.”

Now, what excites Hawthorn’s curiosity and mine is, whether Col. M. knows, or endorses and approves the performances of his good lady. Funny isn’t it? Don’t discuss this in your letters to me, for one might go wrong.

You know that Flagler was down here for a few days recently. What in creation could he have thought.

I am getting along successfully and my work though far from what I can do when I am well, is openly approved by the stockholders and directors. ...”

“Jacksonville, Fla., Sept. 8<sup>th</sup>, 1887

Dear Son,

To day the great boiler at Mr. Casher's saw mill in East Jacksonville exploded. The mill was running and all the men were at work. The head, or end of the boiler, a piece of iron larger than the parlor floor at grandma's, and weighing more than three or four kitchen ranges like Aunt Celia's, was blown out into the river, as far away as from grandma's over to the hill across the meadow, (toward the depot).

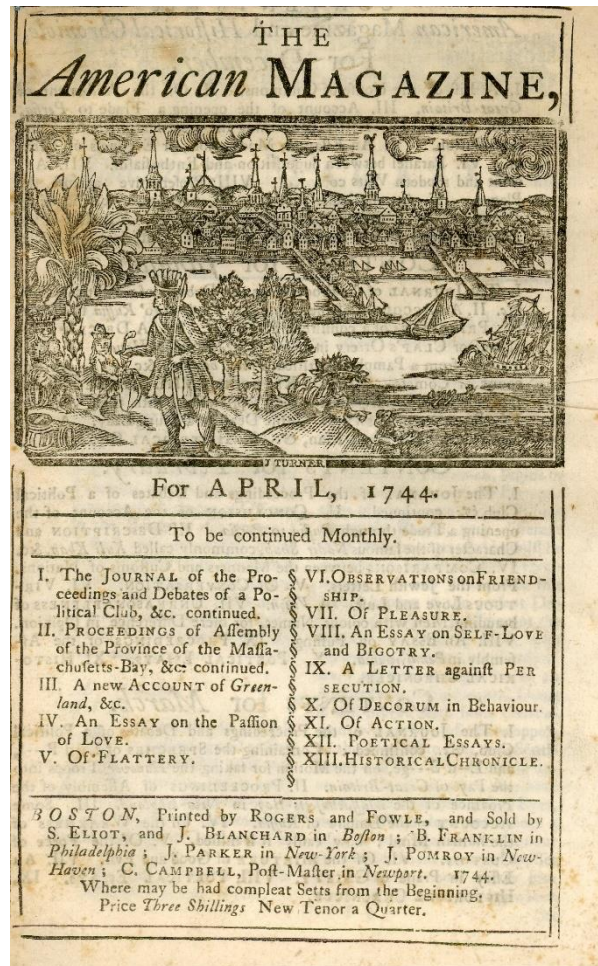
One man was killed. He was scalded to death, by the escaping steam. It was wonderful that many men were not killed. ... Papa"

Incomplete text, pages – 4-7, of an address or article by Varnum:

"... Northern Republican money. From before the War up to 1881, the public domain of the State was held and firmly bound by mortgage, and during the later years of that period, by injunction, for the payment of good old Democratic ante-bellum debts and interest. In the latter year a leading Pennsylvania Republican furnished a million dollars to pay off that ancient Bourbon heritage, taking his pay in over flowed swamp lands. In that year – 1881- there were fewer than 600 miles of railway in the entire State, and none of it that was not in dangerous dilapidation; now, there are about 2000 miles, the greater part laid with steel rails, built and owned almost entirely, by Northern men and with Northern money, and it may be added that at, the present time, a Bourbon railroad commission is doing its very best to bankrupt all the railway companies in the state and put the roads into that delightfully dead-broke, wrecked and rotten condition in which the two poor old Bourbon roads were found in 1881. Millions of dollars have been invested by Northern Republicans in hotels, homes, groves, great drainage operations, and new industries in Florida; yet the Southern Democratic press still pipes its lay of the essential meanness, wickedness and criminal tendencies of everything "tainted with the virus of Republicanism." –

A Republican paper depending upon popular support has heretofore been, and probably yet is, impracticable in Florida, but a daily newspaper that asks no patronage and is sent out to thousands of readers without money and without price is a different matter. We have had such a paper here during the past winter, a wholly independent, candid, unprejudiced Republican paper, known as the "Daily Hotel News". Franklin H. Orvis, of Manchester, Vt., the proprietor of a fashionable resort hotel here, a man of much force and independence of character, having large interests in the State and seeing how grievously the Bourbon policy of intolerance, abuse and rule-or-ruin retards the state's development, undertook the exposition of true Republicanism, its relation to this State, the tendency and results of the Bourbon policy, the necessity of toleration of political as of other opinions and the wisdom of the policy ..."

\$ 1250.00



23. (Franklin, Benjamin) **The American Magazine and Historical Chronicle, For April, 1744. To be continued Monthly....**

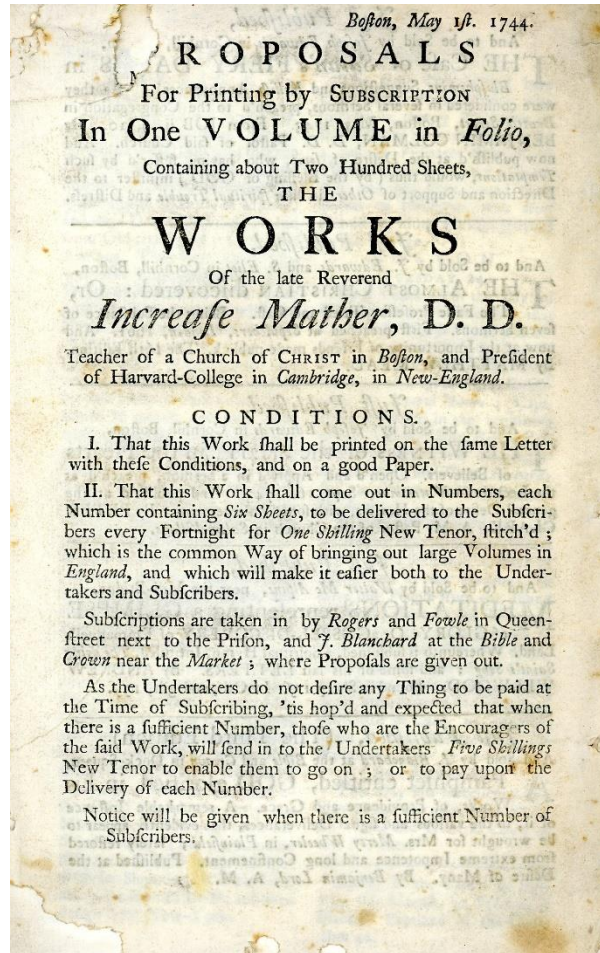
Boston: Printed by Rogers and Fowle, and Sold by S. Eliot, and J. Blanchard in Boston; B. Franklin in Philadelphia; J. Parker in New York; J. Pomroy in New Haven; C. Campbell, Post-Master in Newport ... octavo, April, 1744, [i.e. Volume 2, Number 4, [309]-352, pictorial self-wrappers, disbound, some chipping to corners of rear wrapper with minor loss to one letter of text, else in good, clean condition.

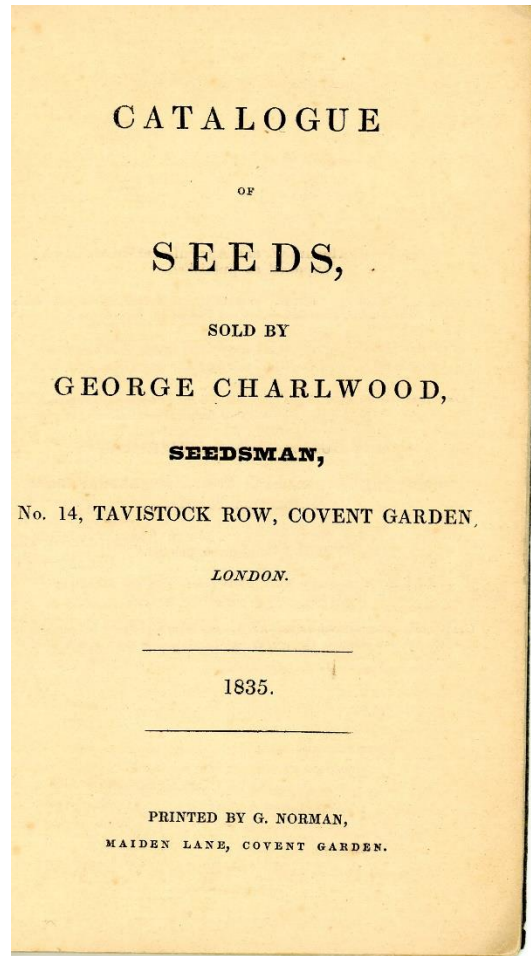
A nice issue of one of the earliest and most important American magazines, published from September 1743 to December 1746, and sold in Philadelphia by Benjamin Franklin. This issue contains the continuation of the Proceedings and Debates of a political club; the continuation of the Proceedings of the Assembly of Massachusetts Bay; A new description of Greenland (continued in the May issue); An essay on the Passion of Love, and another on Flattery; Observations on Friendship; Of Pleasure; an Essay on Self Love and Bigotry; Decorum in Behavior, Of Action; Poetical Essays; and a Historical Chronicle.

Each issue of the magazine was issued in stitched printed temporary wrappers, to be discarded when issues were bound with volume title and appended indexes. On the titlepage of temporary printed wrappers for each issue was the engraving of Boston Harbor by James Turner (Hamilton No. 22 fig. 9), the rear wrapper for this issue, dated May 1<sup>st</sup>, 1744, carries "*Proposals for Printing by Subscription in*

One Volume in Folio, Containing about Two Hundred Sheets, The Works of the late Reverend Increase Mather, D.D. ...”

Evans 5327, see Miller, *Benjamin Franklin's Philadelphia Printing*, 343, Miller records 4 copies with wrappers of this April issue. \$ 850.00





24. (Gardening) Charlwood, George, **Catalogue of Seeds, Sold by George Charlwood, Seedsman, No. 14, Tavistock Row, Covent Garden, London. 1835.**

London: Printed by G. Norman, 1835, 12mo, 24 pages, original plain paper wrappers, ex-library, faint handstamp on upper right-hand corner of front wrapper, otherwise in very good, clean condition.

The firm carried a variety of fruit trees, berries, garden vegetable and flower seeds of all varieties, bulbs and root plants Charlwood also imported American trees, shrubs, and flower seeds. He also supplied and published botanical, horticultural and agricultural publications. \$ 150.00



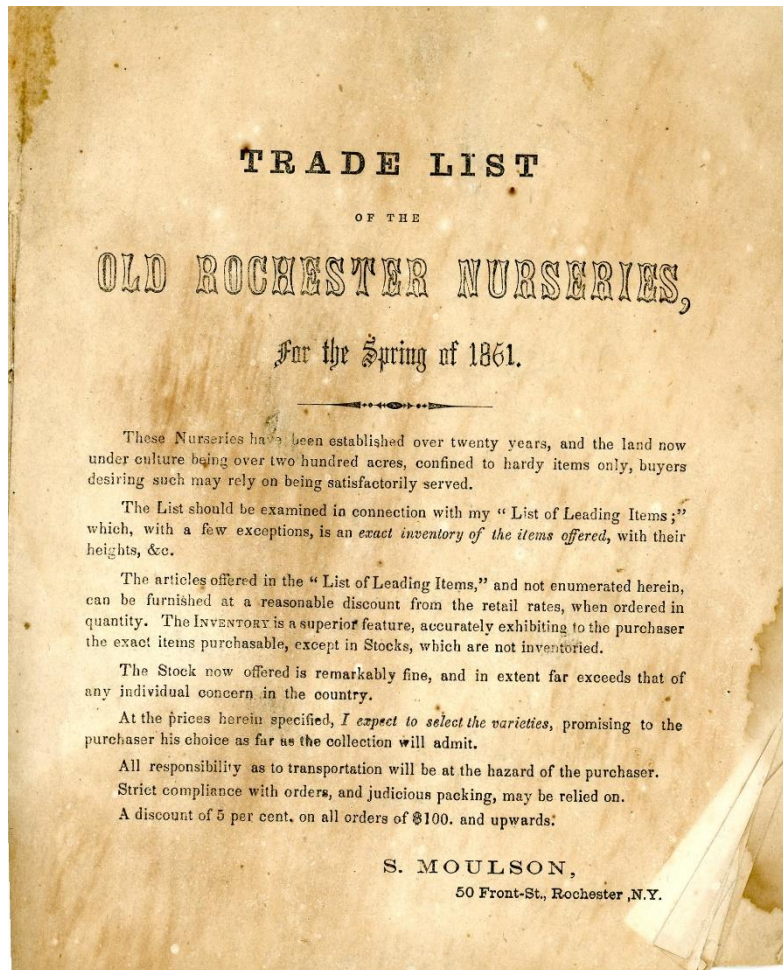
**LIST**  
OF  
**GARDEN SEEDS,**  
RAISED BY THE  
**SOCIETY OF SHAKERS,**  
NEAR ALBANY, N. Y.

Orders addressed to PHILIP SMITH, Shakers, Albany, N. Y.,  
BROOMS, BRUSHES, PREPARED SWEET CORN, MEDICAL HERBS, ROOTS & EXTRACTS,  
and all other articles manufactured by the Society.

QUANTITY	NAME	VARIETY	PRICE
4	ONION	Yellow	
6	do	Red	
2	CABBAGE	Early York	
2	do	Early Ox Heart	
4	do	Drum Head Winter	
1	do	Green Globe Savory	
1	do	Red Dutch	
2	do	Wimingside	
1	PEPPER	Large Squash	
1	CELERY	White Solid	
1	SAGE	Common	
3	TOMATO	Large Red	
4	LETTUCE	Frankfort Head	
4	do	Curled Silesia	
4	do	Cabbage Head	
2	PARSLEY	Double Curled	
6	TURNIP	Red Strap Leaf	
4	do	White Flat Dutch	
3	do	Sweet	
3	do	Ruta Baga	
3	do	Golden Ball	
5	RADDISH	Early Short Top Scarlet	
5	do	Early Scarlet Turnip	
2	do	White Spanish	
4	do	Black Spanish Winter	
1	do	Yellow Turnip	
6	CUCUMBER	Early Cluster	
7	do	Long	
3	do	Early Frame	
6	do	White Spined	
2	MELON	Early Christiana	
1	do	Rough Skinned Mash	
3	do	Green Fleshed Nutmeg	
2	do	Water	
4	CARROT	Long Orange	
2	SQUASH	Summer Golden Crookneck	
1	do	Vegetable Marrow	
1	do	Hubbard	
3	SPINACH	Round Leaved	
3	PARSNIP	Long Sweet	
6	BEEF	Early Turnip	
4	do	Early Bassona	
4	do	Long Blood	
1	do	Red Winter	
1	do	Mangel Wurzel	
1	BEANS	Early Six Weeks	
1	do	Thousand to One	
1	do	Butter	
2	CORN	Early Sweet	
2	PEAS	Early June	
2	do	Large Marofat	
1	do	Early Dwarf, or Tom Thumb	
1	do	Champion of England	

150 Papers, at.....

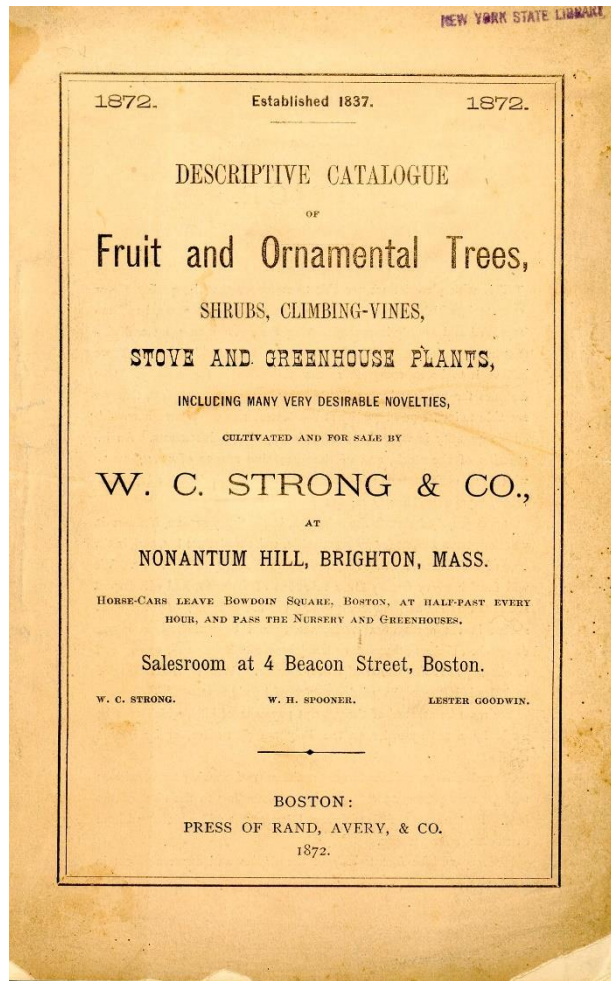
25. (Gardening) **List of Garden Seeds, Raised by the Society of Shakers, Near Albany, N.Y. Orders addressed to Philip Smith, Shakers, Albany, N.Y., Brooms, Brushes, Prepared Sweet Corn, Medical Herbs, Roots & Extracts, and all other articles manufactured by the Society.**  
 [Albany: nd] broadside, measuring 15 1/2 x 5 1/2 inches, slightly wrinkled, short tear into top edge of sheet, otherwise very good. Lists a variety of garden vegetable seeds raised by the Albany Shakers. This example is unpriced, the prices for each item would have been added in manuscript.  
 Not in Richmond. \$ 750.00



26. (Gardening) Moulson, S., **Trade List of the Old Rochester Nurseries, for the Spring of 1861.**

[Rochester: Heughes' Book & Job Power Press, Main St., 1861] sm. Quarto, 18 pages, sewn into original self-wraps, as issued, first page somewhat browned, corners slightly dogeared, else very good.

The catalog carries a wide variety of evergreen, and deciduous ornamental trees and shrubs, fruit and nut trees, berries, roses, peonies, chrysanthemums, phloxes, hollyhocks, bulbs, and dahlias, with their respective prices. \$ 200.00



27. (Gardening) Strong, W.C. & Co., **Descriptive Catalogue of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Climbing-Vines, Stove and Greenhouse Plants, Including Many Very Desirable Novelties, Cultivated and for Sale by W. C. Strong & Co., at Nonantum Hill, Brighton, Mass., Horse-Cars leave Bowdoin Square, Boston at Half-Past Every Hour and Pass the Nursery and Greenhouses. Salesroom at 4 Beacon Street, Boston.**

Boston: Press of Rand, Avery & Co., 1872, 12mo, 54, 4 plates, 24 pp., original printed wrappers, ex-library, small handstamp on upper right-hand corner of front wrapper, some nicks, and chips to edges of wraps, otherwise very good.

This catalog is divided into parts and carries a wide-ranging variety of plants and fruit trees, the second part consists of "new and rare varieties." The plates show examples of rustic work, trellises, and cases, which were also available from the firm. \$ 125.00

28. (Italian Americans) Corkrin, Anthony, **Group of Three Letters written by Anthony Corkrin, Philadelphia merchant, to Vito (Victor) Viti, Fellow Merchant of Philadelphia, while Viti was traveling, in Ohio, New Orleans and New Bedford, 1840-1847**  
three letters, five pages, quarto, some splitting along horizontal folds, otherwise in good, legible condition.

Vito (Victor) Viti is listed in the 1840 Philadelphia City Directory as a merchant at 269 S. Front Street. Ann H. Corkrin, presumably Anthony Corkrin's sister Anna, mentioned in the letters, is listed in the same directory as being in the dry goods business at S.E. 4<sup>th</sup> and Gaskill Streets.

Viti and his family were early Italian settlers in Philadelphia. Viti's business apparently took him away from Philadelphia for long periods of time. Corkrin apparently rendered business assistance to Viti and looked after his family. Corkrin's sister Anna, who was in the dry goods business, apparently also corresponded with Viti.

Philadelphia, Nov. 20<sup>th</sup>, 1840, Anthony Corkrin, to Vito Viti, Cincinnati

"My Dear Sir,

Yours of the 14<sup>th</sup> inst came to hand with an enclosed check on the Pennsylvania Bank for Four hundred ninety seven 69/100 dollars \$ 497 69/100, which I deposited in the same Bank and passed to your credit. I believe the Grand contest is over, and the Old General is Elected thank God with an over majority the Loco Focos console themselves with the anticipation of the General going in but one term, but that is but poor satisfaction, the Loco foco papers is recommending Harrison, not to do as Jackson did to turn all out of office that was opposed to his principals, but to continue in office those that was his vilest enemys, but I think the General is not such a fool but I would recommend him to turn all Out, to have a clear start. The Business continues the same and no alteration. Your family are in good health, and all the girls and myself are the same ... Anthony Corkrin"

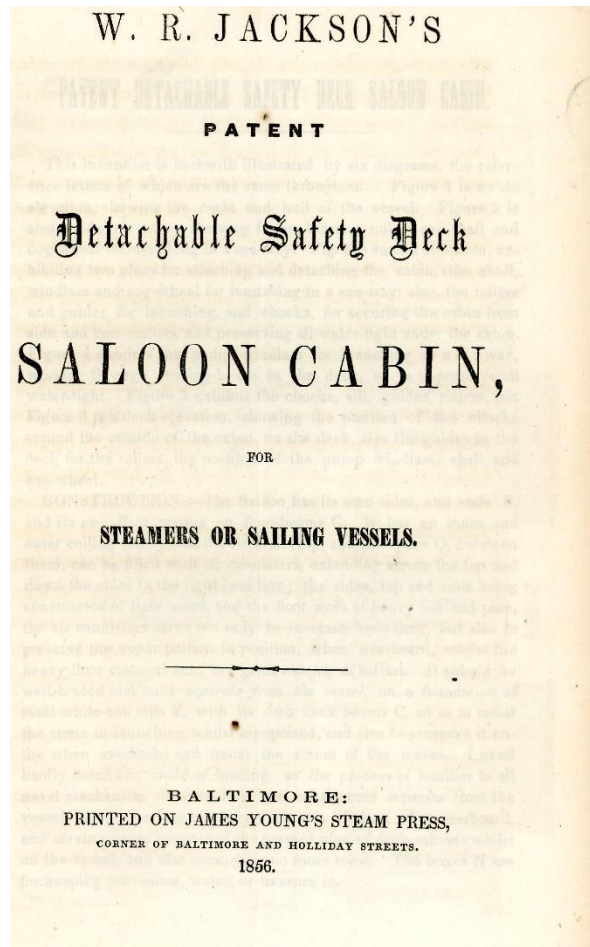
Philadelphia, Anthony Corkrin, to Vito Viti, New Orleans, March 15, 1841

"Mr. V. Viti

My Dear Sir,

Your favour past mark'd 4<sup>th</sup> inst came to hand this morning I am extremely sorry that the error was committed in the account current, of \$ 89.26 on the U States Bank of N York which I received but I did not give you credit in the account current but that error is easy corrected as I gave you credit in the Book. Our Business continues the same as last year very near but the U States Bank business has made some difference but not material, but if we had some way of disposing of her notes we would have done a better business but Anna was fearfull of taking them, as the merchants would not give her no encouragement to take them, but we cannot complain than God of the business at present for we average about \$ 375 a week ... Your family are in good health with the exception of Vito he has had several fits of the ague & fever, but he is now getting better ... he has had Mary's doctor in attendance ... Anthony G. Corkrin"

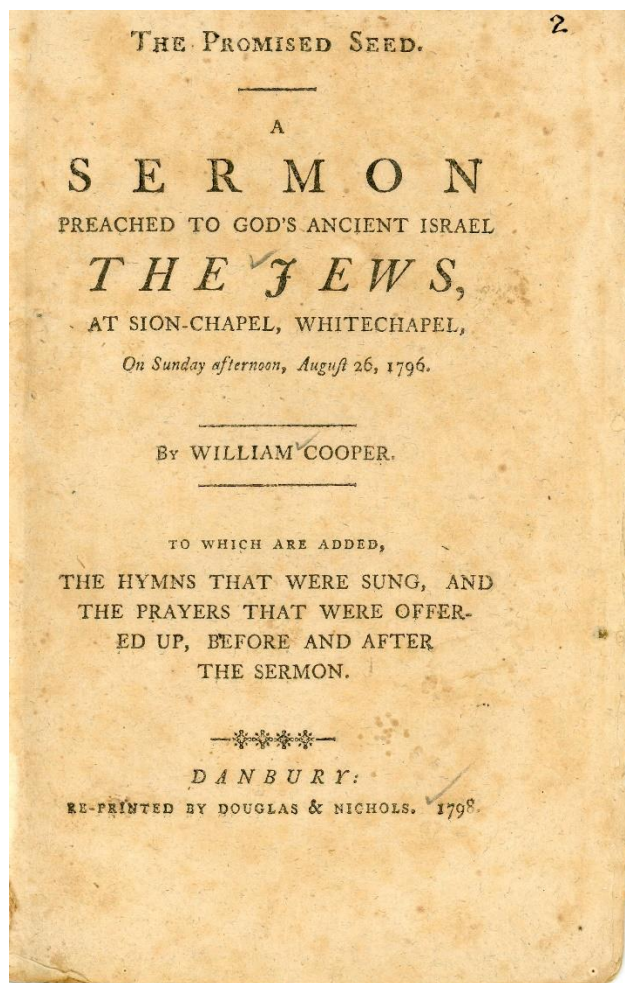
\$ 300.00



29. Jackson, W. R., **W. R. Jackson's Patent Detachable Safety Deck Saloon Cabin, for Steamers or Sailing Vessels.**

Baltimore: Printed on James Young's Steam Press, 1856, octavo, 16-page pamphlet, seven wood engravings, lacking wrappers, removed from bound pamphlet volume, in very good, clean, and legible condition.

Describes Jackson's curious detachable cabin, various facets of which are illustrated in the cuts accompanying the text. OCLC locates 4 copies. \$ 250.00

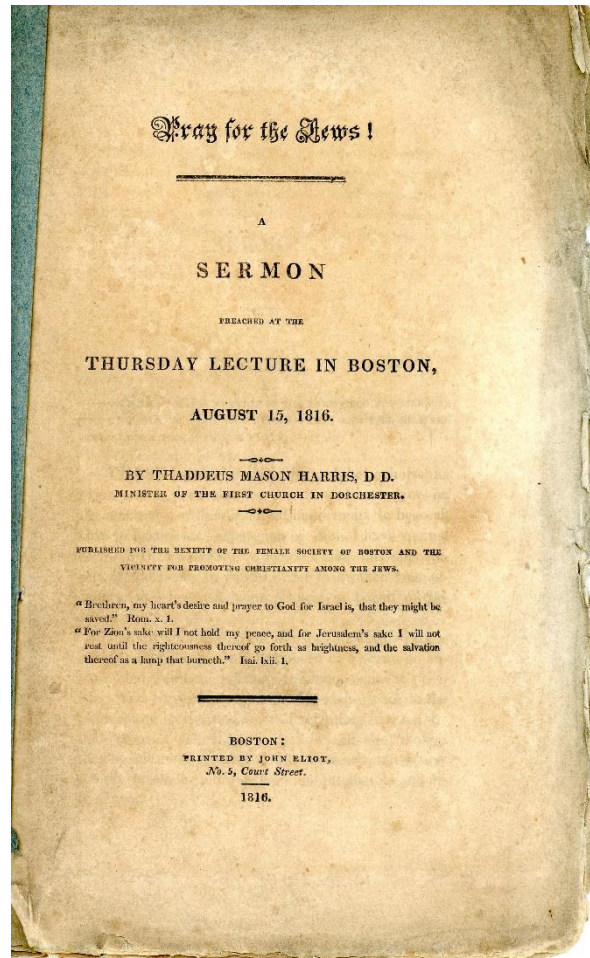


30. (Judaica Americana) Cooper, William, **The Promised Seed. A Sermon Preached to God's Ancient Israel The Jews, at Sion-Chapel, Whitechapel, On Sunday afternoon, August 26, 1796. To Which Are Added, The Hymns that were Sung, and The Prayers that were Offered up, Before and after the Sermon.**

Danbury: Re-Printed by Douglas & Nichols, 1798, 12mo, [6] 7-36 pp., removed from a bound volume of pamphlets, some light toning to text, else a very good, clean copy.

One of a number of American editions, printed between 1796-1805, of this evangelizing Anglican sermon preached in London to an allegedly enthusiastic group of Jews.

Evans 33570, Trumbull, *List of Books printed in Connecticut...*, 520, Singerman, *Judaica Americana*, 0117 \$ 950.00

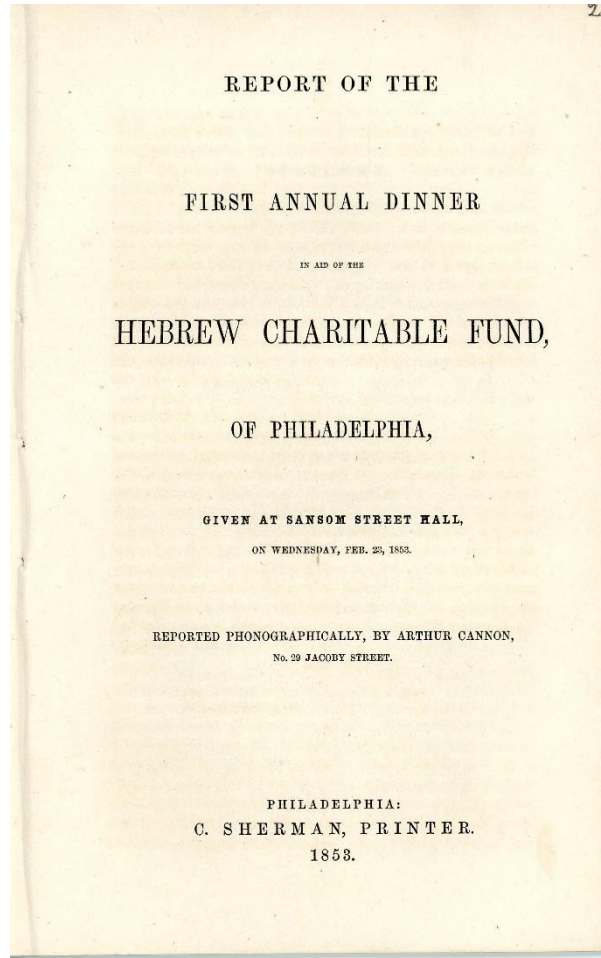


31. (Judaica Americana) Harris, Thaddeus Mason, **Pray for the Jews! A Sermon Preached at the Thursday Lecture in Boston, August 15, 1816. Published for the Benefit of the Female Society of Boston and the Vicinity for Promoting Christianity Among the Jews.**

Boston: Printed by John Eliot, 1816, octavo, 20-page pamphlet, sewn into original plain blue paper wraps, edges untrimmed, uncut, paper lightly toned, else a very good copy. In this case, Harris offers “prayers” for the conversion of the Jews. Scarce in trade.

American Imprints 37798, Hebrew Union College – Jewish Institute of Religion, Jewish Americana, 49, Singerman, Judaica Americana, 0258 \$ 300.00

32. (Judaica Americana) Another copy, as above, save for ex-library markings, on front wrapper, titlepage, and elsewhere in the text. \$ 200.00



33. (Judaica Americana) **Report of the First Annual Dinner In Aid of the Hebrew Charitable Fund, of Philadelphia, Given at Sansom Street Hall, On Wednesday, Feb. 23, 1853. Reported Phonographically, by Arthur Cannon**

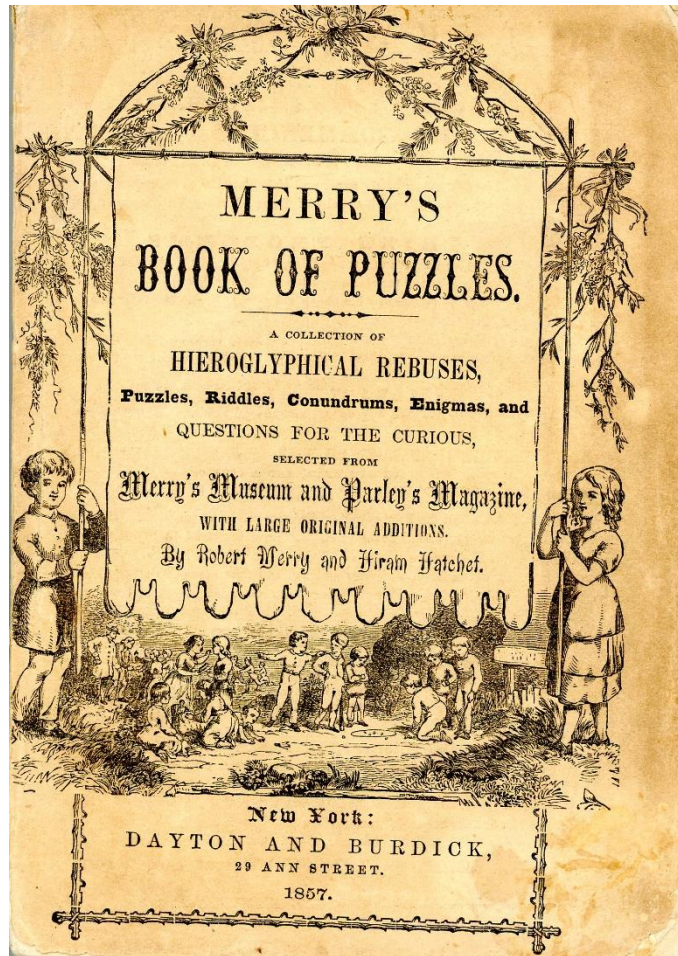
Philadelphia: C. Sherman, Printer, 1853, octavo, 39-page pamphlet, lacking wrappers, removed from bound volume of pamphlets.

First annual dinner in aid of the funds of the Hebrew Education and Fuel Societies.

Singerman, Judaica Americana, 1302, Sabin 61718

\$ 225.00





34. (Juvenile) Merry, Robert and Hiram Hatchet, **Merry's Book of Puzzles. A Collection of Hieroglyphical Rebuses, Puzzles, Riddles, Conundrums, Enigmas, and Questions for the Curious, Selected from Merry's Museum and Parley's Magazine, with Large Original Additions.** New York: Dayton and Burdick, 1857, 12mo, 96 pages, profusely illustrated, with wood engravings, Wood-engravings variously signed by Alonzo Hartwell and John D. Felter; also signed: Hedge; Horton. original printed pictorial wrappers, some minor wear to edges and extremities of wrappers, especially corners and at base of spine, occasional pencil notes in text, else a very good copy. \$ 150.00



35. (Kansas – Photograph Album) **Vernacular Photograph Album Documenting Life in Rural Missouri and Kingman and Goff, Kansas, 1904-1915**

234 snapshot photographs, mounted scrapbook style onto the leaves of a 1908 textile trade catalog, original cloth, binding somewhat worn, and rubbed, images often identified with ink captions, some images faded or over exposed, else in good condition.

The images document the domestic lives of a young couple from 1904-1915. The images depict their wedding in 1908 in Excelsior Springs, Missouri, first home in Orrick, Missouri, farm life, a telephone gang stringing up telephone wires in 1904, the couple at work as telephone operators in 1908, the Missouri River, Kingman, Kansas and the area around Goff, Kansas where the couple seem to have settled. There are also images taken on trips to “Western Kansas”, the Canadian prairie, the Pottawatomie Indian Reservation, and images of family members still living in sod houses at the turn of the century. A visual record of rural life in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century.

\$ 375.00

Sod House - Ethel Sauer

Amel Mac - Eva - Joe - Jessie  
Hannah Evelyn Ethel



Taylor - Ethel - Clyde Longberg  
Price, ... \$...

Price, .....

Price, .....  
Joe Kida

SAMPLES ON OPPOSITE PAGE



36. (Kentucky) Cornwall, Amelia Bucklin (1825-1891), **Group of Civil War Era Letters from Amelia Bucklin Cornwall, of Louisville, Kentucky to her niece, Mary Bucklin Keating of Alton, Illinois, 1860-65**

12 letters, eight complete, 38 manuscript pages, three retained mailing envelopes, several unsigned, most of the letters do not indicate the year in which they were written, but they clearly date within the Civil War years. Cornwall's hand is a bit challenging, but the condition is generally clean and legible.

Amelia Bucklin Cornwall (1825-1891) was the wife of John Cornwall and the daughter of Hon. John C. Bucklin, the first mayor of Louisville. The letters comment on domestic and social life in Louisville during the Civil War years. Cornwall writes of her concerns about approaching rebels, rail lines being stopped, and communications cut off, etc. She presents a picture of women's lives in this border state as the war raged on.

"Louisville, Feb. 28<sup>th</sup> / 60

Dear Mary,

... I received a letter from Molly she says she was quite surprised to hear of your marriage having seen no indications of the important event during her visit she says you certainly possess an astonishing faculty of keeping your secret to your self she concluded by saying how much she liked you and sincerely hopes that the change in your condition will prove one of increased happiness. Dr. Powell was here the Monday after the Saturday he says I never was more astonished than when I saw Miss Bucklin's marriage in the paper – why she was so calm and self possessed and actually carrying on a flirtation with the Captain to the last – he says he admired you so much and was so glad to hear that

you had married such a worthy young man. ... Mary C liked him so much the day you were married his manner was so independent thinks he is calculated to make you a good husband and you consequently a very happy wife. I have seen her so seldom since you left that I have not had an opportunity to ask her about your letter. ... A. C.”

“Louisville December the 3d [no year]

Dear Mary,

Grace Vernon (Mrs Holds) her husband died in Canada ... she returned to her Father after her husbands death with her two children last Monday she was burned – she was caressing her child her back to the fire her dress caught fire and she was burned to death – all for hoops – what a dreadful fate ...”

“Louisville Nov. 7<sup>th</sup> [1863]

Dear Mary,

... Mrs. Patterson is here staying until she can get boarding somewhere the military have taken possession of Mr. Tinsley's house where she has been for some time a short distance from the city... I did not leave the city this summer; was afraid to leave the house. Anna & John were away and Mr. C took a trip to Canada. I saw Rebecca Rowen at a masquerade given at Mrs. Carter's she said her sister was well did not reach Richmond, she is staying with some cousin in the city beyond Broadway ... she spoke of you so affectionately – wants you to visit...”

“Louisville, April the 1<sup>st</sup> [1861-65]

Dear Mary,

... Clarence Prentice and his uncle Mr. Beacham were caught at Gorge D.P. and sent to Camp Chase their horses were first discover by a detective in Mr. Prentices' stable the Guard surrounded the house and remained there during most of the day when they were found in the house and taken off – Yours Ever A.C.”

“Louisville May the 16<sup>th</sup> [1861-64]

Dear Mary,

I have not had a quiet moment. Mama and Bell are still here: so many picnics and parties going and returning all the time that it throws a quiet individual like myself quite in confusion. I have been to pic nics myself given by M Butlers schollars it reminded me so much of the Pic nic we attended together. I missed you and thought of you often during the day ... Mr. & Mrs Stevenson have separated and scandalous reports are in full circulation throughout Lexington concerning them...

I was interrupted, the girls went out to the Pic Nic and I concluded to ride out and bring them in I had a delightful ride and the sight was beautiful indeed, so many girls, the scene was picturesque in the extreme. The most beautiful woodland surrounded the scene, music and dancing. I could hardly realize that any thing connected with war and bloodshed was likely to abide from present appearances throughout our beautiful land. –

I was speaking of Mema I cannot tell where she is they say Mrs. Stevenson went south some say north... I intend writing to Mrs. Brown about her poor Mema I expect she has been sorely tried. Mrs

Castleman attended the sale they had just purchased a house and had it beautifully furnished – he had a public sale, the beds were unmade he apologized saying he had been a bachelor for some days his wife having gone to New York. Mrs C then asked where the young lady was, he said she had returned Mrs C thought she went to Louisville – they say she is not a reputable woman and perfectly illiterate, he a dashing jockey : nothing refined or gentlemanly about him...

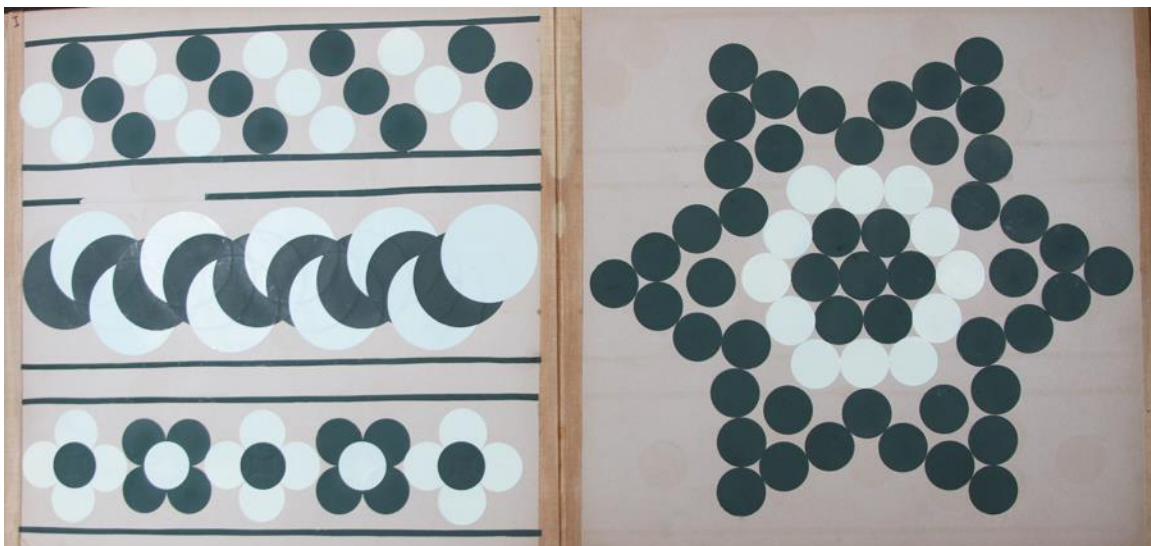
Jony and Father left this morning for Kellogg's Island on Lake Erie – they have gone to fish and reconnoiter generally for a good pleasant resort for us during the summer. ...”

“Louisville July the 8<sup>th</sup> [1861-64]

Dear Mary,

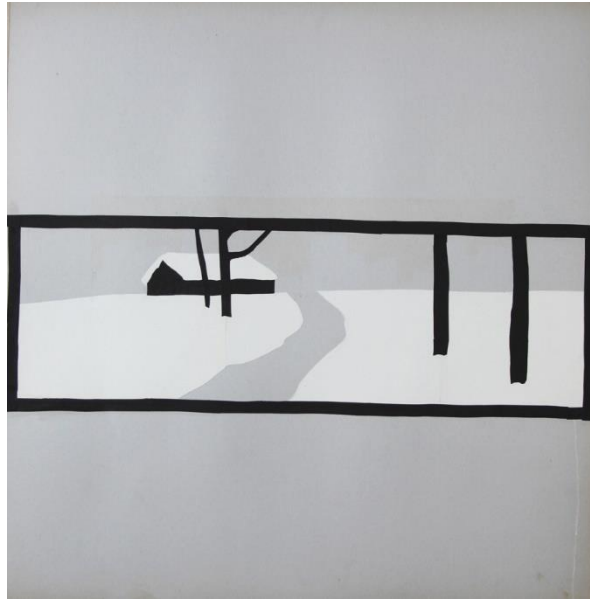
I'm still here and likely to be until the country is in a more settled condition – I spent last week in Pee Wee the children I left there ... found Mr C not well remained with him last evening much to my unease as the train stopped running owing to there being rebels at O'Bannon's station some say 500. I am very uneasy indeed not that there is any danger that I'm aware of but to have them away and communication cut off I do not know what we will do, Dear Mary you were here during the panic – it was such a comfort to have you near so many changes have taken place since then that I feel as if years had rolled by. Mama we have heard nothing of for a short time she wrote when trouble came I suppose she felt too much to write. I expect she must have written to you for I know she was very much attached to you has George heard anything through the cousin? ... I asked the Castleman's to enquire about Mama when they went home but girls are forgetful so consequently I have received no information...”

\$ 750.00



37. (Kindergarten) Doyle, Agnes, **Album of Kindergarten Work – Paper Cutting and Paper Folding** Oblong quarto, undated, likely late 19<sup>th</sup> early 20<sup>th</sup> century, 31 examples of paper cutting mounted on cardboard leaves, which fold accordion style into a brown cloth album, with string tie, “Kindergarten Work” stamped in gilt on front board, in very good, clean condition.

This album contains the paper cutting and folding work done by Agnes Doyle for two of Froebel's "Occupations" in this case paper cutting and folding. The materials in this occupation were scissors and papers, squares, triangles, and circles of white or colored paper. The papers were first folded and then cut according to either geometric progression or fancy, the pieces subsequently arranged in a design by the child. The child also cut flowers, fruit, animals or any complete form from the paper without folding, and the work subsequently mounted on cardboard.

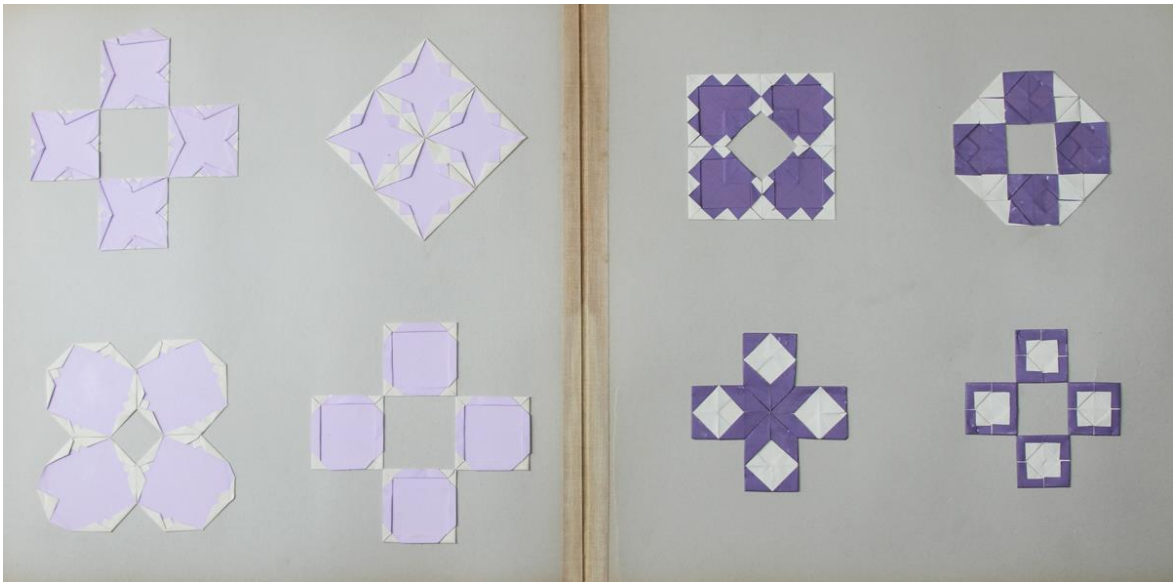


This album is a particularly nice example of its kind.

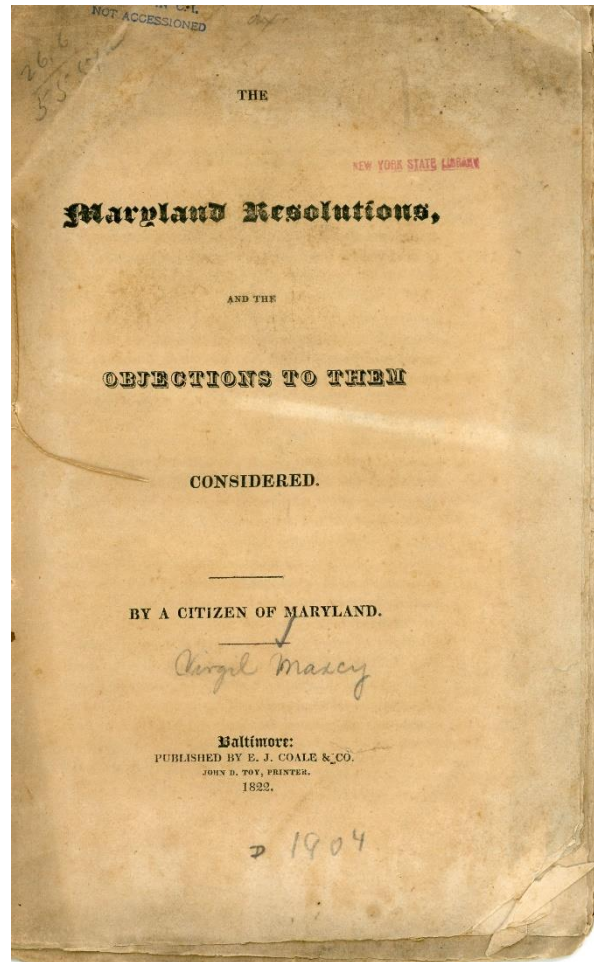
The present album grew out of the series of "gifts" and "occupations" devised by Friedrich Wilhelm Fröbel as part of his Kindergarten system of early childhood education. "Kindergarten has been around so long, and is so thoroughly familiar, that it is natural to assume personal expertise on the subject. But kindergarten for us, and for most of the generations born in this century, is a distortion, a diluted version of what Friedrich Wilhelm Fröbel (1782–1852) originated as a radical and highly spiritual system of abstract design activities developed to teach the recognition and appreciation of natural harmony. Kindergarten has always included singing and dancing, as well as observation of the workings of nature—the growth of plants, the symmetries of crystals and seashells. One's teacher was usually a woman and she led the class in activities that would have been considered play outside the school. But long abandoned, and thus hardly known today, is the practical and philosophical heart of the system—Fröbel's interconnected series of twenty play "gifts" using sticks, colored paper, mosaic tiles, sewing cards, as well as building blocks, drawing equipment, and the gridded tables at which the children sat." – Norman Brosterman, <https://www.cabinetmagazine.org/issues/9/brosterman.php>

\$ 500.00

See also: Brosterman, Norman, *Inventing Kindergarten* (New York: Abrams, 1997)



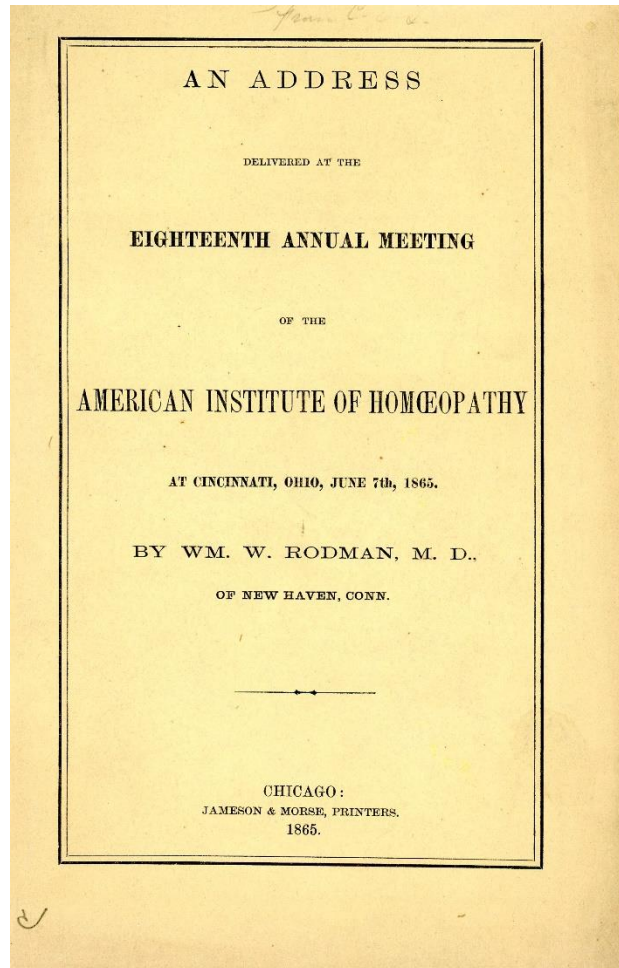




38. (Maryland) [Maxcy, Virgil] **The Maryland Resolutions, and the Objections to Them Considered. By a Citizen of Maryland.**

Baltimore: Published by E. J. Coale & Co., John D. Toy, Printer, 1822, octavo, 39-page pamphlet, sewn, untrimmed, ex-library, handstamps on title-page, titlepage dust soiled and tanned, corners dogeared, scattered foxing to text, else a good copy.

Maxcy's analysis and defense of the Maryland Resolutions which appropriated public land in order to promote education in the state. American Imprints 9444 \$ 75.00



39. (Medicine) Rodman, Wm. W., M.D., **An Address Delivered at the Eighteenth Annual Meeting of the American Institute of Homoeopathy at Cincinnati, Ohio, June 7<sup>th</sup>, 1865. By Wm. W Rodman, M.D., of New Haven, Conn.**

Chicago: Jameson and Morse, printers, 1865, octavo, 20-page pamphlet, original printed paper wrappers, a very good, very clean copy.

Ante-Fire Imprints 978, OCLC locates five copies, (none in Chicago).

\$ 300.00

40. (Medicine) Sackett, Dr. Solon Philo, **Pair of Manuscript Account Books of Dr. Solon Philo Sackett of Ithaca, New York, 1868-1874**

two account books, octavo, 219 pages and 189 pages, bound in contemporary brown and red sheep, bindings somewhat worn and rubbed, entries in very good, clean, and legible condition.

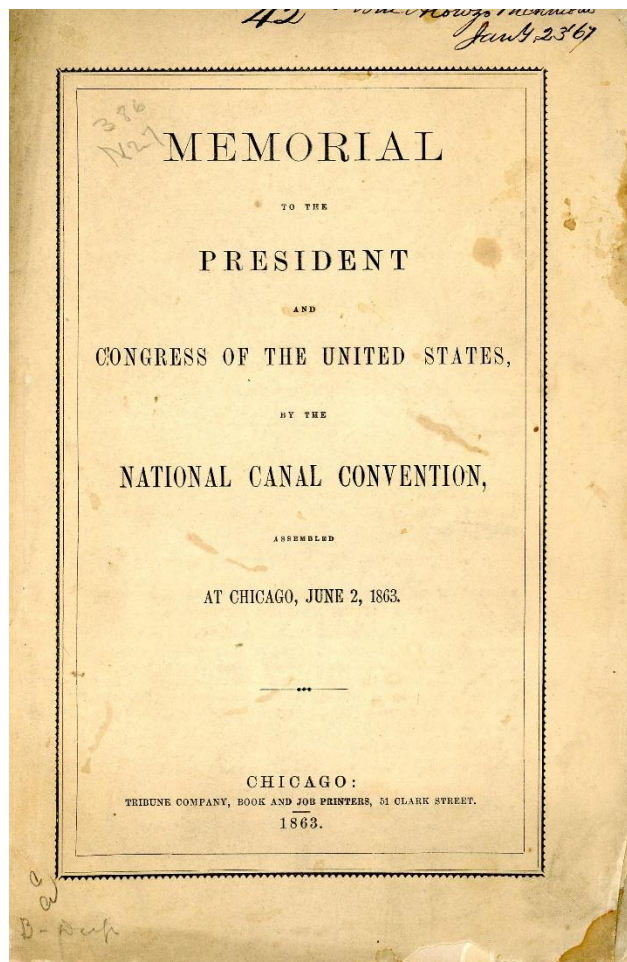
The entries catalog the treatment of his patients during the years between 1868 and 1874, his longer-term patients have more detailed and extensive entries. A record of the medical practice of one of central New York's pre-eminent 19<sup>th</sup> century physicians.

Dr. Solon Philo Sackett, son of Philo and Grace (Perkins) Sackett, was born October 7, 1818, at Lebanon Springs, Columbia County, New York, died December 18, 1893. He studied medicine, graduating from Geneva Medical College. After a few years in the country village, he removed to Ithaca,

New York, where he practiced for close to thirty years. He held high rank among the physicians of central New York. As health officer of Ithaca, a position for which he was repeatedly chosen, he instituted a sewerage system which was of great value to the city. He held the office of coroner for several terms and was secretary of the Tompkins County Medical Society for many years. He was the author of the work entitled "Mother, Nurse, and Infant." He was also a frequent contributor to medical periodicals.

Dr Sackett was also a member and deacon of the First Baptist Church of Ithaca. He married, September 17, 1844, Lovedy Keturah, daughter of Charles and Keturah (Dunlap) Woodward, the couple had eight children.

\$ 150.00

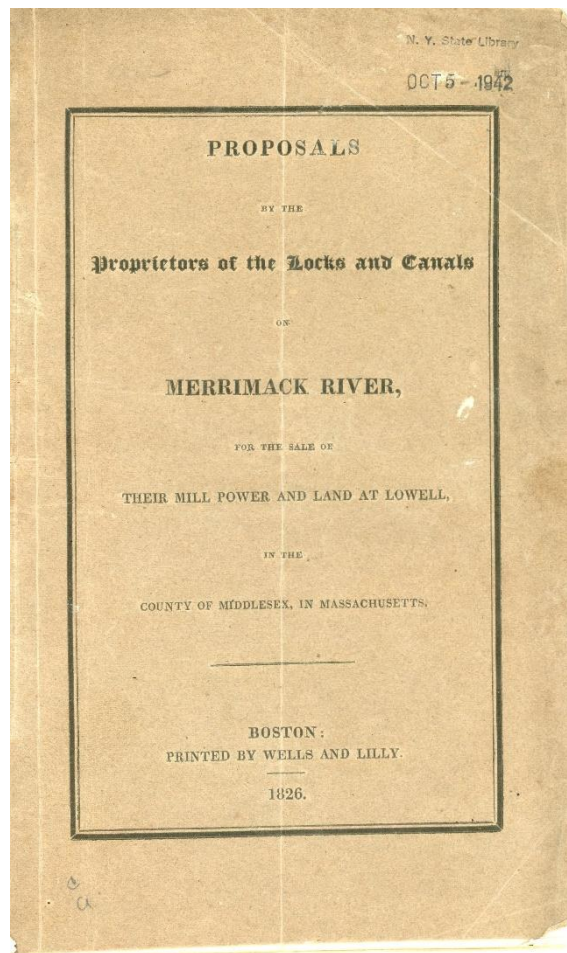


41. **Memorial to the President and Congress of the United States, by the National Canal Convention, Assembled at Chicago, June 2, 1863.**

Chicago: Tribune Company, Book and Job Printers, 1863, octavo, 24-page pamphlet, original printed wrappers, some minor wear, spotting and staining to wraps, contemporary ownership signature on front wrapper, else very good.

Ante-Fire Imprints 734, Sabin 12635

\$ 250.00



42. (Massachusetts) **Proposals by the Proprietors of the Locks and Canals on Merrimack River, for the Sale of Their Mill Power and Land at Lowell, in the County of Middlesex, in Massachusetts.** Boston: Printed by Wells and Lilly, 1826, octavo, 18-page pamphlet, original printed paper wrappers, ex-library, small handstamps on front wrapper, some wear and creasing to wraps, occasional contemporary ink and pencil notations and corrections to text, else a good copy. American Imprints 25843, Rink, Technical Americana, 5022 \$ 100.00

43. Morfit, Henry Mason, **Collection of Incoming Correspondence to attorney Henry Mason Morfit, Esq., Washington, D.C. claims lawyer and political figure in the Andrew Jackson presidential administrations, 1822-1854**  
194 letters, 242 manuscript pp., mostly stamp-less letter-sheets, dated 3 June 1822 to 27 September 1854; of the 194 letters, 168 of the letters were written by various individuals to Henry Mason Morfit, Esq.; the remaining 26 are miscellaneous letters written to and from various individuals, regarding cases, or projects Morfit was involved with, or working on.

The letters appear to have been sewn into a ledger at one time and removed, and contain small holes in the inner margins. Also included are 9 pieces of ephemera which includes 1 cdv photograph (identity unclear); several manuscript receipts, manuscript copy of a deed, a couple of manuscript pages of accounts, etc.

The letters are addressed to Morfit at his Washington, DC office and are written by individuals (usually merchants) from Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York City primarily, with a couple of letters addressed from Harrisburg, Pennsylvania; Washington, DC; Hagerstown, Maryland (family); Rochester, New York; and Alexandria, Virginia.

The various miscellaneous letters in the collection are addressed to individuals mostly in Greensburg, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania; but there are also several addressed to Barry County, Michigan; Bush, New York; Washington, DC; and elsewhere, they deal mostly with land or financial claims.

Morfit was a claims lawyer in Washington, DC, and the correspondence is mainly business related. Many of the letters deal with the attempts of Morfit's clients to collect money due to them, either by Morfit persuading or applying pressure on the creditors or suing them in court if necessary. There are various legal cases mentioned, their verdicts and recovery of the claims, etc. The correspondence offers an interesting look at the business of a claims lawyer in the nation's capital and the business environment during the first half of the Nineteenth Century.

The Library of Congress has a large collection of Morfit's papers.

<https://www.loc.gov/item/mm79033431/>

### **Henry Mason Morfit, Esq. (1793-1865)**

Henry Mason Morfit was the younger son of Henry Pitner and Hannah (Porter) Morfit. His father, Henry Pitner Morfit, was from Bucks County, Pennsylvania, and at the age of nineteen enlisted in the Continental army with the rank of lieutenant. He belonged to the Flying Camp of Pennsylvania, was taken prisoner at the battle of Long Island on 27 August 1778; and was exchanged 29 January 1781, by Abraham Skinner, commissary-general of prisoners, and on 13 April 1781, received considerable money from Thomas Bradford. Lieutenant Morfit served at White Plains, Valley Forge, Germantown, Princeton, Saratoga, Brandywine, and in Rhode Island during the presence there of the French fleet. While visiting his brother officers in Virginia, at the close of the war, he was married on 13 December 1783, at Princess Anne, to Hannah Porter, born in 1761, in Virginia, member of a prominent family of that State, and a granddaughter of George Newton, and a ward of General John Hancock. Lieutenant Morfit and his wife were the parents of two sons: John, who died young; and Henry Mason. Lieutenant Morfit was killed about 1794, while firing a salute at Norfolk, Virginia, in honor of a French victory. His widow died 4 January 1843, in Washington, D. C., and was buried in her son's lot in the Congressional cemetery.

Henry Mason Morfit was born 1 January 1793, in Norfolk, Virginia and studied law in that state, but being too young to be admitted to the bar went aboard a ship commanded by Captain John Adams, as a representative of the boat's owner in London. The ship sailed from Norfolk 5 November 1810, and was boarded by French privateers who gained possession of the vessel. Mr. Morfit was made a prisoner at Dunkirk, but escaped to London, and in 1814 was allowed by the mayor of one of the cities of the county of Kent to return to the United States. He was admitted to the bar in Virginia 22 March 1820, and to the practice of the courts in the District of Columbia in 1821. He received the appointment of consular commercial agent at Halifax, Nova Scotia, and on 9 June 1827, was admitted to practice in the higher courts of the District of Columbia.

During the summer of 1836 President Andrew Jackson sent Henry M. Morfit, a State Department clerk at the time, as a special agent to Texas to collect information on the republic's population, strength, and ability to maintain independence. In August, Morfit filed his report. He estimated the population at 30,000 Anglo-Americans, 3,478 Tejanos, 14,200 Indians, of which 8,000 belonged to civilized tribes that had migrated from the United States, and a slave population of 5,000, plus a few free blacks. The population was small, Texas independence was far from secure, the government had a heavy debt, and there was a vast tract of contested vacant land between the settlements and the Rio Grande. Morfit advised the United States to delay recognition. In his annual message to Congress on December 21, 1836, Jackson cited Morfit's report and stated that the United States traditionally had accorded recognition only when a new community could maintain its independence. Texas was threatened by "an immense disparity of physical force on the side of Mexico," which might recover its lost dominion. Jackson left the disposition of the matter to Congress.

On 8 February 1839, he was admitted to practice in the United States Supreme Court. He served as commissioner from Illinois to the Paris Exposition of 1855. In 1857 he was admitted to practice in Maryland, and was a member of the Maryland legislature in 1861. Well known in Washington circles, Morfit always maintained an office in that city, but was an extensive traveler, having lived in Europe from 1810 to 1814, in Washington from 1817 to 1819, in Missouri in 1820, in Washington in 1821, in Halifax in 1827, in Washington from 1828 to 1845, and in Baltimore County from 1845 to 1851.

Mr. Morfit was married on 20 November 1817 in Georgetown, Wash, D.C., to Catherine Campbell (1801-1893) and the following were their children

1. Margaret Davidson, born 1 Jun 1819, at Norfolk, Virginia.
2. Campbell, born in 1820, was chief chemist to the royal family during the reign of Queen Victoria. He was married in Germantown, Pennsylvania, by Bishop Potter, to Marie Clapier Chancellor, who died in 1855; he died in London, in 1897. They had one daughter, who moved to London. See DAB.
3. Henrietta Seldon Morfit, born 8 Sept 1822, in Washington, died in Baltimore, 4 Apr 1890.
4. John Campbell, born 30 Jun 1824, in Washington, was an eminent physician and surgeon, and died 8 Jan 1858, in Chicago, Illinois.
5. Henry, born 26 Mar 1826, in Washington, died 7 Mar 1832.
6. Clarence, born 16 May 1828, in Washington, became a celebrated chemist.
7. Catherine Mason, born in Washington, 8 Mar 1830; married Professor James Gregory Clark, of Virginia; died at Liberty, Missouri, 26 Dec 1906.
8. Pitner, born 4 Jan 1832, died in infancy.
9. Oliver, born 9 Jan 1834, died in infancy.
10. Mason, born 2 May 1836; served in the Confederate Army with the rank of major; married Elizabeth Meigs Garrison and had eight sons and one daughter.
11. Charles McLean, mentioned below.
- 12 and 13. Caroline Campbell and Richardson, born 20 Dec 1840; Richardson died in March, 1843 and Caroline died 15 Jan 1876.

14. Fanny V., born in Washington, D. C, 25 Sept 1842.

15. Jane Oliver, born in Washington, D. C, 26 Dec 1844; died 9 Aug 1896.

Henry Mason Morfit died 1 December 1865, at the age of seventy-two. His faithful wife survived him many years, passing away in Baltimore on 2 August 1893. She and her husband are buried side by side in Washington, D. C., in the Congressional Cemetery.

See:

Handbook of Texas Online, Edd Miller, "MORFIT, HENRY MASON," accessed September 07, 2018, <http://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/fmo46>.

#### Sample Quotations:

"Philad'a, April 24th, 1826

Henry M. Morfit, Esq'r

Dear Sir,

We were very much disappointed on viewing your favor of the 20th inst to find that Mr. Gardiner had failed to comply with his promise to have our business settled. From his apparent sincerity and also from the character we had of him here, we were induced to believe, as well as hope, that he would have kept his word; as he has not done so, we must now request you to take the speediest measures to have the debt secured if possible, and to place no further reliance on promises which there is too much reason to think are only made for the purpose of delay. We must leave it to you to make the best settlement you can only let it be done immediately and advise us of the result.

We still hope Mr. Gardiner will, if properly urged, see the necessity of arranging the business if he has no regard for his credit as a merchant, as an honorable man he should have some regard for his word, which was solemnly pledged to give security for the debt – if he longer delays to do so we must consider his last purchase a complete piece of swindling and though the law may not consider it such, it will be so viewed by every one acquainted with the circumstances. We should not have sold him the goods if he had not told us that he had left funds at home to take u the first note, and if he now refuses to make a settlement either by giving security or goods, no one will doubt that his design was at the time, to let the note lay over & to swindle us out of another bill. Very respectfully, Yr Obt Serv't, Richardson & Colhoun"

New York, 26 Nov 1827

H.M. Morfit, Esq.,

Dear Sir,

Yours of 21st instant is rec'd. I had before rec'd notice of the protest of Mr. Thomas acceptable from the bank and was not a little surprised as he had assured me if should be punctually paid, if I would consent to take it at 90 days.

I know nothing of his circumstances, & cannot judge of the fitness or policy of suing him – but I suppose a first will be tantamount to a further delay of a year or two at least such has been the effect of similar measures in my experience.

I do exceedingly need my dues and I must request you to use you own sound discretion as to the measures best calculated to get the money soonest. Will he not make some arrangement to pay it soon, without a suit? Perhaps give an endorsed note at a short date, which may be discounted. To render the debt secure should be the first object & to obtain the cash as soon as practicable the next. I trust to your wisdom & vigilance to attain these ends. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, Sam'l Whiting”

“Henry M. Morfit, Esq.

Sir, we have received your check for 101.35 as our claim against Mr. b. Williamson, an error is evident in the statement as the only claim we have against him, was for the note of 83\$ protest 1.75c, adding interest the balance must have been intended for some other claim against him from the same source in the city, and having received a letter from Mr. Robinson noting the same, the balance overpaid to us should belong to Mr. C. Salmon of this city. You would oblige us by giving a statement of the acc by return mail of the commissions and fee due to you by us on the 83\$ protest 1.75 and the balance we will either forward to you or pay over to Mr. Salmon by your order. Yours respectfully, Geddes & Stewart, Balto. Feby 7th, 1828”

“New York, 18 Augt 1828

Henry M. Morfit, Esq., Washington

Dear Sir,

I wrote you a month ago with an extract from Mr. Thomas letter, relative to the payment of the balance of his note which he promised should be done in all that week. I suggested you to remit me whatever sums you might have collected up to that time, whether Mr. Thomas should pay up his last note, or not. But I have no communication from you since. I now beg you will send me a dft., or US Notes for the amount in hand. Inform me the state of your amt. I hope Mr. Thomas has kept his word – and that Col. Chs K. Gardner has pd you my dft for \$25. Mrs. Custis has remitted her small amount. Pray Sir, do you practice in Virginia & Maryland? I have some accts in those states which I fear I shall have to collect thro the medium of the law. I trust to hear from you by return of mail if possible. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, Sam'l Whiting”

“Baltimore Sept 23d, 1840, Henry M. Morfit, Esq.,

Dear Sir,

Your letter of yesterday's date enclosing the letter of Lieut Sterrett reached me this morning. The customary charge for collecting debts of an amount above one hundred dollars is five per cent & I seldom charge more unless by special agreement, or in case there be a trial &c. The claim in question would be collected for 5 percent. But I cannot institute a suit & stand responsible for fees without \$15 pd in advance, all of which in case of recovery would be refunded except 3.33 or legal fee chargeable to Deft in the costs. The tax on a writ is \$2 & on judgment 25 cts.

I return the letter as of no use in any event. I cannot collect any thing without the original note, and if required it must be exhibited to hold to special bail.

I charged 10 per cet on the money due by Dickman because it was under 100 dollars., &c.

Should you make any further communication to me in relation to this claim against Sterrett be pleased to inform me if you can, where he is to be found here.



Very respectfully, Edw'd Hinkley"

[Baltimore, Nov 19, 1841]

Mr. Morfit,

I wish to ask a favor of you, and beg you will excuse me. The first apology I offer troubling you is the interest and anxiety I feel to see my brother well situated according to their different dispositions. My next apology, knowing your influence with the members of the cabinet, makes me feel more sanguine of success than if you did not interest yourself. My brother Edward (a good-looking youth) is very desirous to procure a situation as "Lieutenant of the Marines." He is aware of there being but forty offices to fill, and probably two hundred candidates. Still he thought if you would see Judge Upshaw and say to him you would be pleased to have him confer the office on a young friend of yours it would be a most favorable introduction for him. His intention was to have gone immediately to Washington and seek an interview with the Secretary but I have thought better he should defer it until I wrote to you. If you think there is no chance of his getting a situation, be so good as write to me and he will not go to Washington.

If Edward goes to Washington he will not trouble you to call with him. But if you could agreeably to yourself call and see the Secretary I have some hope of his getting a situation as I am aware of your influence, but again, my good friend if by confirming this favor you will be inconvenienced, or object to see Mr. Upshaw, have the kindness to write to me...

Yours with true esteem, R. G. Gelstone"

"Philadelphia April 5, 1842

Henry M. Morfit, Esq.

Washington City

Dear Sir,

If you have any money for us, pray let us have it, for we are sadly in want, not being able to collect any here these troublous times. We hope Capt. Smoot and the Hon. R. Bamwell Rhett have paid. Your prompt attention will much oblige, very respectfully, your ob't sv't, Chas Watson & Son"

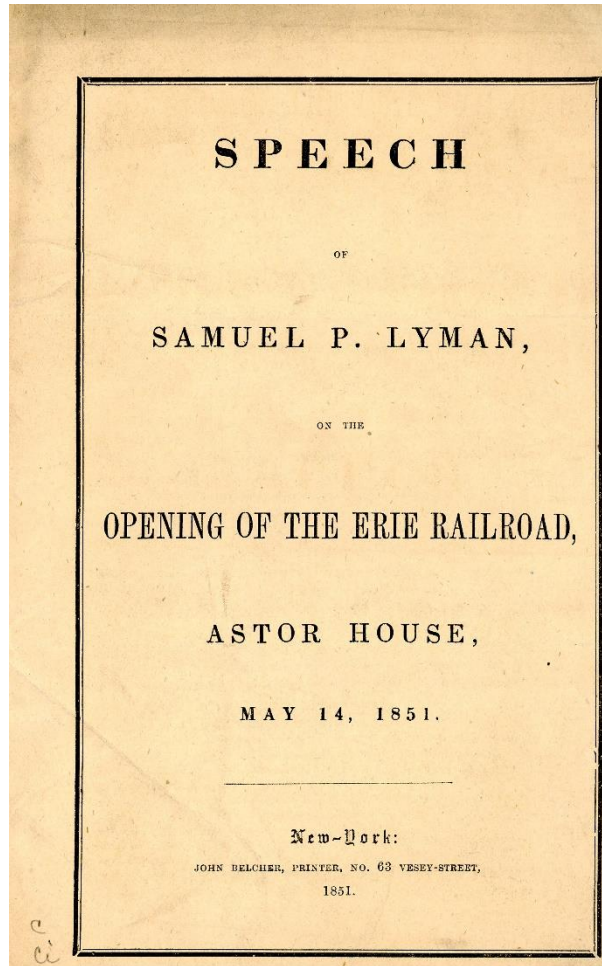
"Balt. 3d April 1846

My Dear Sir,

I was at your office today in passing through Washington, but had not the pleasure of seeing you.

I passed through also on Tuesday, I was on my way to Port Tobacco. That evening I called on John Howard Payne, an old acquaintance of mine, and was introduced to John Ross, the Cherokee Chief. I learned too that James Madison Payne was certainly in Washington about the time that I supposed he was there and left Washington about the 20th with [Goody], another Cherokee. This morning I learned that [Goody] has gone back to Washington and it is possible that Payne may be with him...and you may catch him yet. Yrs., John Scott"

\$ 2500.00



44. (New York) Lyman, Samuel P., **Speech of Samuel P. Lyman, on the Opening of the Erie Railroad, Astor House, May 14, 1851.**

New York: John Belcher, Printer, 1851, octavo, 16-page pamphlet, original printed paper wrappers, a very good clean copy.

Lyman relates the prospects for economic growth along the 425-mile route of the just opened Erie Railroad, connections with railroads and canals and the benefits to trade as a result. He also gives an account of the struggles to build the route giving credit to the politicians whose influence helped the road, including Daniel Webster, who was in attendance, he also cites the engineers and investors who helped make it possible.

\$ 125.00

Oswego Nov 1<sup>st</sup> 1820  
OSWEGO, N.Y.

Geo. Tibbitts Esq  
Sir -

Yours of 3<sup>rd</sup> ult directed to Mr. Morgan was handed me by him as his health did not permit him to reply - by referring to mine of the 4<sup>th</sup> I found I had anticipated yr enquiries so far as to render an answer unnecessary -

I avail myself of the oppty presented by our member Mr. Dunning to remark that I have had some conversation with the different forwarders with a view to the business of another year & tho the prices are not finally noted I am of opinion they will be for a bbl flour from Lewiston, Geneva or Oswego to Cape Vincent - 20 cts Storage at do - 5 thence to Montl - 70, 95 cts or 9.50 pr ton this will probably be the regular price, tho it will doubtless be carried down occasionally -

I signify a statement of the salt trade for the last three years included the present, filling out this year with my estimates, which at this season can be made with considerable accuracy - as a result of the Navigable canal only business at the close of which if you wish I will give you the sheet

45. (New York – Business History) Bronson, Alvin, **Autograph Letter Signed, Oswego, November 1<sup>st</sup>, 1820, to George Tibbitts, Albany**  
folio, two pages, plus stamp less address leaf, formerly folded, else in very good, clean, and legible condition.

Letter discussing the status of trade on the Oswego Canal and the level of exports of salt and other commodities bound for Buffalo, Lake Erie, Ontario and Montreal.

“Geo. Tibbitts Esq.

Sir –

Yours of 3<sup>rd</sup> ult directed to Mr. Morgan was handed me by him as his health did not permit him to reply – by referring to mine of the 4<sup>th</sup> I found I had anticipated yr enquiries so far as to render an answer unnecessary.

I avail myself of the oppty presented by our member Mr. Dunning to remark that I have had some conversation with the different forwarders with a view to the business of another year & tho the prices are not finally noted I am of opinion they will be for a bbl flour from Lewiston, Geneva or Oswego to Cape Vincent – 20 cts Storage at do – 5 thence to Montl – 70, 95 cts or 9.50 pr ton this will probably be the regular price, tho it will doubtless be carried down occasionally –

I subjoin a Statement of the Salt trade for the last three years includg the present, filling out this year with my estimates, which at this season can be made with considerable accuracy – as a month of the navigable season only remains, at the close of which if you desire I will give you the exact time, of Salt wd be shipped –

Arrived at Oswego 1818 – 36,000 bbls Salt of which pass<sup>d</sup> thro Niagara portgs 26000 price at B Rock \$ 4.50 remaining for Ontario market 10,000

Arrived as above – 1819 – 47,000

Passed to L Erie – 29,000 price \$ 3.75 to \$ 4

For Ontario – 18,000 at Black Rock

Arrived the present season - 42,179

To Nov 1<sup>st</sup>

Estimated to arrive in addition – 5000  
47,179

Shipped to L Erie – 23,884

Still to be shipped say 1,500 – 25,384 price \$ 2.50 to 2.75

For Ontario - 21,790 as above

Giving an increase for the Ontario market since last year of 3790 bbls and a decrease in the same time for the Erie markets of 3611 bbls-

A view of the trade for the last three years shows an increased demand for the Ontario & St Lawrence markets of more than 100 perct and an actual falling off for the Lake Erie & Ohio markets during the same time and that too notwithstanding the very great reduction in the price of manufacture & transport and notwithstanding the shores of Erie have populated much more rapidly during this time than those of Ontario ... Alvin Bronson”

\$ 175.00

46. (Numismatics) Bangs, Merwin & Co., **Catalogue of Gold, Silver and Copper American Coins, Medals, Pattern and Washington Pieces; also, Foreign and European Coins and Medals, To be sold at Auction in New York, by Messrs. Bangs, Merwin & Co. 596 Broadway, on Wednesday and Thursday June 29<sup>th</sup> & 30<sup>th</sup>, 1864 ...**

Philadelphia: J. H. Johnson, printer, 1864, octavo, 32-page pamphlet, original printed paper wrappers, some minor wear and dust oiling to wrappers, else very good.

Sales results and buyers' names are recorded in ink.

\$ 100.00

47. (Numismatics) Beckford, G. W. & Co., **Catalogue of Rare American and Foreign Silver & Copper Coins and Medals, to be Sold at Auction by G.W. Beckford & Co. at their Salesroom, 34 to 40 Court Street, Boston. On Wednesday, September 21, 1864 ...**

[Boston: 1864] octavo, 10 pages, sewn as issued, some minor dust soiling, else very good.

The sale results are recorded in pencil.

\$ 100.00

48. (Numismatics) Cook, Henry, **Catalogue of a Collection of Coins, Medals, Rare Books, Autographs, &c. Containing Many Fine and Rare Specimens of the Regular American Coinage, and Pattern Pieces. Also, Many Fine Lots and Single Specimens of Foreign Coins & Medals, to be Sold by Auction, on Wednesday, October 5, 1864, at 3 o'clock p.m. by D. F. McGilvray & Co., 53 & 55 Tremont St., Boston.**

Boston: Printed at the Herald Job Office, [1864] octavo, 16 pages, sewn as issued, light toning to text, else very good. Lots are priced in ink. \$ 100.00

49. (Numismatics) Leonard & Co., Auctioneers, **Catalogue of a Large Collection of Medals, of Grands Hommes, Medailles Historique, Genuine Silver and Copper Roman Coin, Curious Old Religious Medals, Old European Coins, &c. Also the Collection comprises 155 Medals and Roman silver, and Copper coins, formerly belonging to the family of Louis Phillippe. To be Sold by Auction, on Tuesday, January 5, 1864. In the Library Salesroom of Leonard & Co., 49 Tremont Street ...**

Boston: Alfred Mudge and Son printers, 1864, octavo, 6 pages, in very good clean condition.

Sales results are priced in pencil.

\$ 125.00

50. (Numismatics) Leonard & Co., Auctioneers, **Catalogue of Coins and Medals, Colonial and Continental Bills, Old Papers, Scarce Books & Engravings, to be Sold by Leonard & Co., Auctioneers, Nos. 48 & 50 Bromfield Street, On Wednesday, May 23, at 3 p.m., and Thursday, May 24, at 10 o'clock a.m. ...**

Boston: Printed at the Herald Job Office, 1866, octavo, 25, [1] pp., sewn as issued, some minor toning to paper, else very good. The results are priced in ink.

With:

Leonard & Co., **Additional Catalogue of Rare Coins, Valuable Medals, and Autograph Letters, to be Sold on Thursday, May 24, 1866, In Leonard & Co.'s Rooms, 50 Bromfield Street.**

[Boston: 1866] octavo, 11, [1] pp., sewn as issued, in very good clean condition. This catalog is not priced. The sale includes some notable autograph letters. The pair: \$ 125.00

51. (Numismatics) Mason & Co., **Mason & Co.'s Ninth Coin Sale. Peremptory Sale of a Collection of Coins, Medals, Relics, Minerals, &c., Consisting of Foreign and American Silver and Copper Coins, American Colonial and Washington Coins, Rare and Valuable U.S. Pattern Pieces, Miscellaneous Coins, Medals, &c. To Be Sold at the Auction Rooms of Martin Brothers, 529 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, on Tuesday, December 21, 1869 ...**

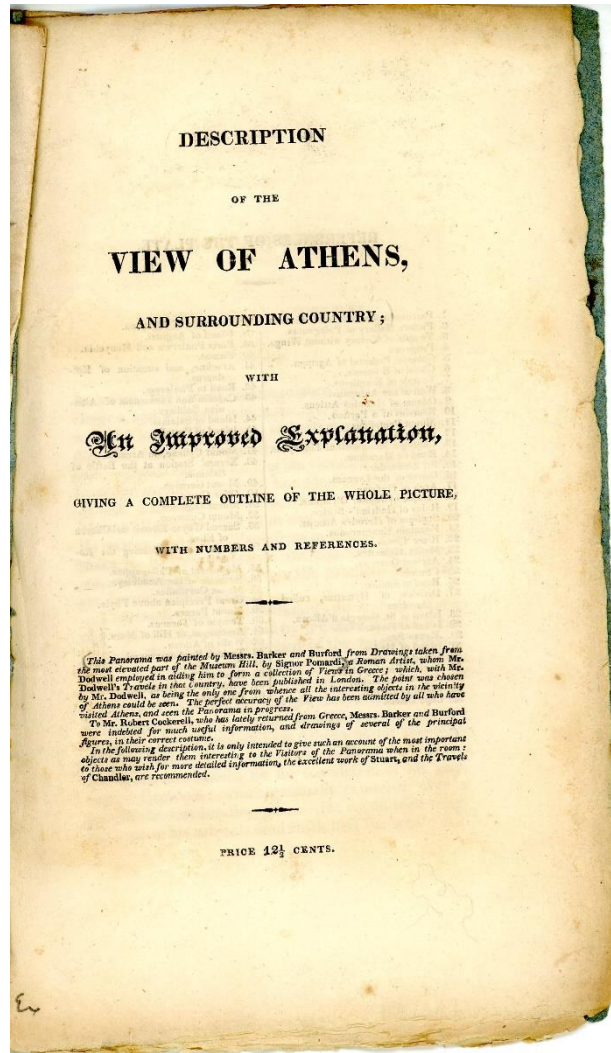
Philadelphia: S. A. Bavis & Co., Job Printers, 1869, octavo, 26 pp., original printed paper wrappers, small hand stamp, the word priced, in upper right-hand corner of front wrap, else very good.

Priced in ink.

\$ 100.00

52. (Numismatics) Woodward, W. Elliot, **Catalogue of American Coins, Medals, &c., Being the Collection of Robert B. Chambers, Esq., of Providence, R.I., Together with a few Foreign Coins, &c., To be Sold at Auction in New York City, On Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, Feb. 27 and 28, and March 1, 1866, at the Book Trade Sale Rooms of J. E. Cooley, 498 Broadway. George A. Leavitt Auctioneer... Catalogue by W. Elliot Woodward.**

New York: Press of J. M. Bradstreet & Son, 1866, octavo, 71 [1] pp., original printed paper wrappers, some edge wear and dust soiling to wraps, else very good. The results are priced in ink. \$ 100.00



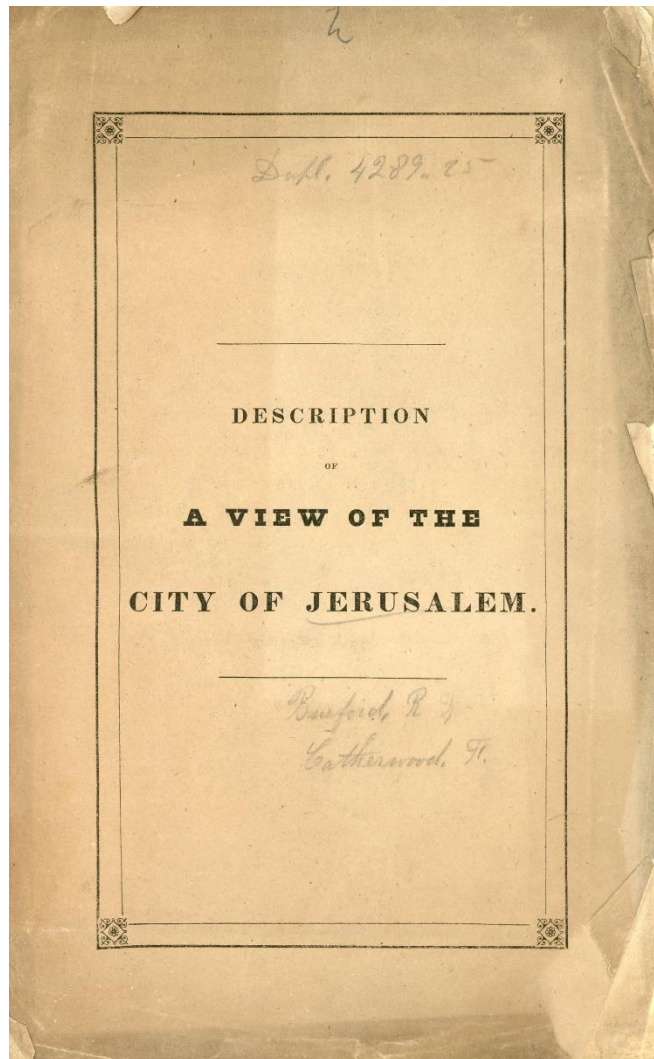
53. (Panorama) Barker, Henry Aston, and Burford, Robert, **Description of the View of Athens, and Surrounding Country; With An Improved Explanation, Giving a Complete Outline of the Whole Picture, With Numbers and References.** This Panorama was painted by Messrs. Barker and Burford from Drawings taken from the most elevated part of the Museum Hill, by Signor Pomardi, a Roman Artist, whom Mr. Dodwell employed in aiding him to form a collection of Views in Greece; which with Mr. Dodwell's Travels in that Country, have been published in London. The point was chosen by Mr. Dodwell, as being the only one from whence all interesting objects in the vicinity of Athens could be seen. The perfect accuracy of the View has been admitted by all who have visited Athens, and seen the Panorama in progress. To Mr. Robert Cockerell, who has lately returned from Greece, Messrs. Barker and Burford were indebted for much useful information, and drawings of several of the principal figures, in their correct costume. In the following description, it is only intended to give such an account of the most important objects as may render them interesting to the Visitors of the Panorama when in the room; to those who wish for more detailed information, the excellent work of Stuart, and the Travels of Chandler, are recommended. Price 12 ½ cents.

[N.p., n.d., United States?, circa 1837?] octavo, folding plate, 12 pages, original plain, blue-gray paper wrappers, untrimmed, removed from bound pamphlet volume, plate somewhat foxed, and with offsetting, some minor spotting to text, else very good.

The text is mainly taken up with a key describing the 67 points numbered on the folding plate with information on each point of interest. This panorama of Athens was first exhibited by Barker and Burford in London in 1818 and 1822, and first made its appearance in America in New York at the Rotunda of John Vanderlyn in 1825, where it remained on view for more than a year. It was exhibited again at the Panorama in Boston in 1837 and again in 1842. There is an edition printed in Boston by W. W. Clapp, 1837, held by AAS, not listed in American Imprints, the present edition is not listed either. OCLC records an edition of this work described as possibly of American origin, listing its price as 6 ¼ cents, listing its date of publication as "1830?". The present edition, priced at 12 ¼ cents, does not appear in either American Imprints, or OCLC.

See Oettermann, Stephan, *The Panorama History of a Mass Medium*, (1997), pp., 113-114, p. 315.

\$ 375.00



54. (Panorama) Catherwood, Frederick, and Burford, Robert, **Description of a View of the City of Jerusalem and The Surrounding Country, Now Exhibiting at The Panorama, Charles Street. Painted by Robert Burford, from Drawings Taken in 1834, by F. Catherwood, Architect.**

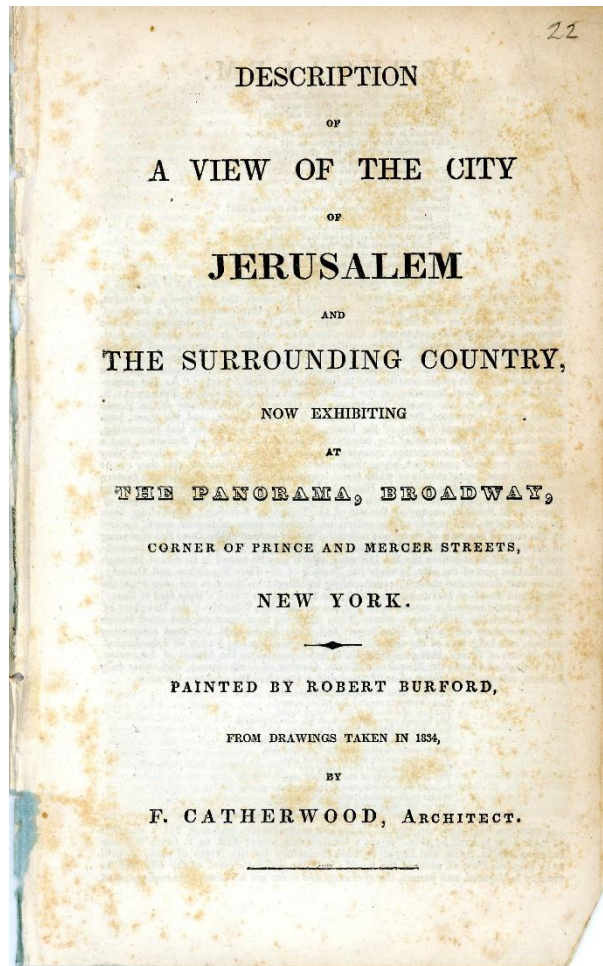
Boston: Printed by Perkins and Marvin, 1837, first edition, octavo, folding plate, entitled: *A Description of a View of Jerusalem, now exhibiting at the Panorama, Charles Street*, with key to 71 locations in Jerusalem, the 71 sights are described in detail in the text of the pamphlet, 12 pages, original printed wrappers, some wear, and chipping to edges of wrappers, corners somewhat bent and dogeared, else very good.

First Boston edition, and the first edition of the description of the panorama first exhibited in the United States by Catherwood at the Panorama, in Boston in 1837. Catherwood would later exhibit this panorama which he had purchased from Robert Burford in New York City between 1838-1842 at the Broadway Panorama, or the "Catherwood Panorama" or "Catherwood Rotunda", and in Philadelphia in 1840. Catherwood's Panorama was one of the most popular entertainment venues in early New York.

Catherwood, born in London in 1799, was a well-known architect, illustrator, and explorer, who had provided the sketches for Robert Burford's circular panorama of Jerusalem (1835). Catherwood arrived in New York in 1836, he had traveled widely, recently completing a six-year tour of Egypt and the Middle East. Catherwood had worked for Robert Burford, the impresario of his own panorama in Leicester Square, London, where he was taught the business of popular entertainment. In between trips to Central America with John Lloyd Stephens, he went back into the entertainment business, opening his own panorama at Prince and Mercer Streets in New York. Burford exhibited the "Jerusalem" panorama in London 1835-1836, and in Edinburgh, 1836. Catherwood purchased "Jerusalem" from Burford and brought it to America, exhibiting it first in Boston, 1837, New York, 1838, and Philadelphia in 1840. The panorama, based on the plate, consisted of two wide views, one facing north and the other south. The painting was destroyed along with all of Catherwood's other work when his New York rotunda burned down in 1842.

American Imprints 43483, five locations, we are aware of only one copy of this first Boston edition appearing at auction, Swann, 2020, lacking original wrappers. See Huhtamo, Erkki, *Illusions in Motion: Media Archaeology of the Moving Panorama and Related Spectacles*, (2013) p. 171, and Oettermann, Stephan, *The Panorama History of a Mass Medium*, (1997), pp., 113-114, 317-323. \$ 750.00

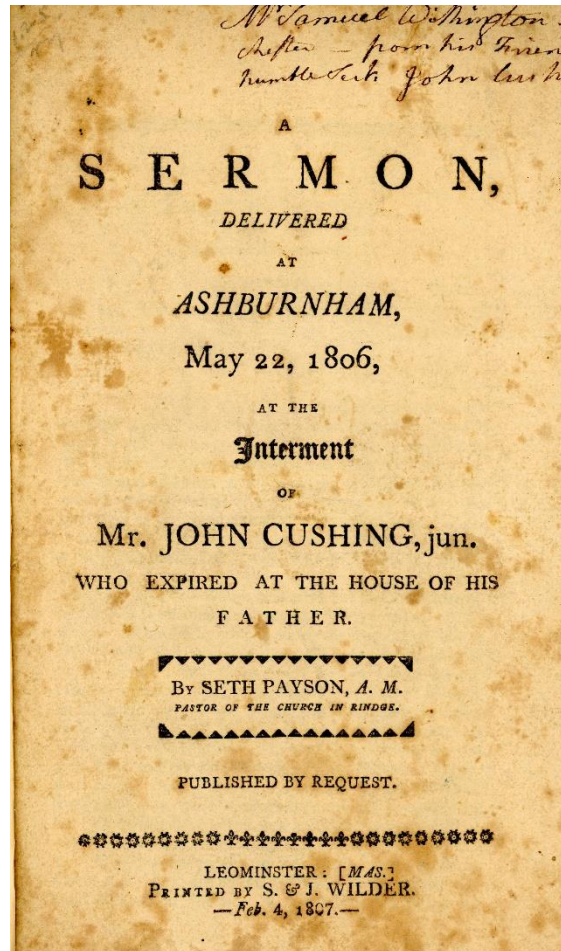




55. (Panorama) Catherwood, Frederick, and Burford, Robert, **Description of A View of the City of Jerusalem and the Surrounding Country, Now Exhibiting at The Panorama, Broadway, Corner of Prince and Mercer Streets, New York. Painted by Robert Burford, from Drawings taken in 1834, by F. Catherwood, Architect.**

[New York: Printed by William Osborn, 1838] folding plate, entitled: *A Description of A View of Jerusalem, now exhibiting at the Panorama, corner of Prince and Mercer Streets*, twelve pages, lacking printed wrappers (and imprint information), some light foxing, removed from bound volume of pamphlets, else in good condition.

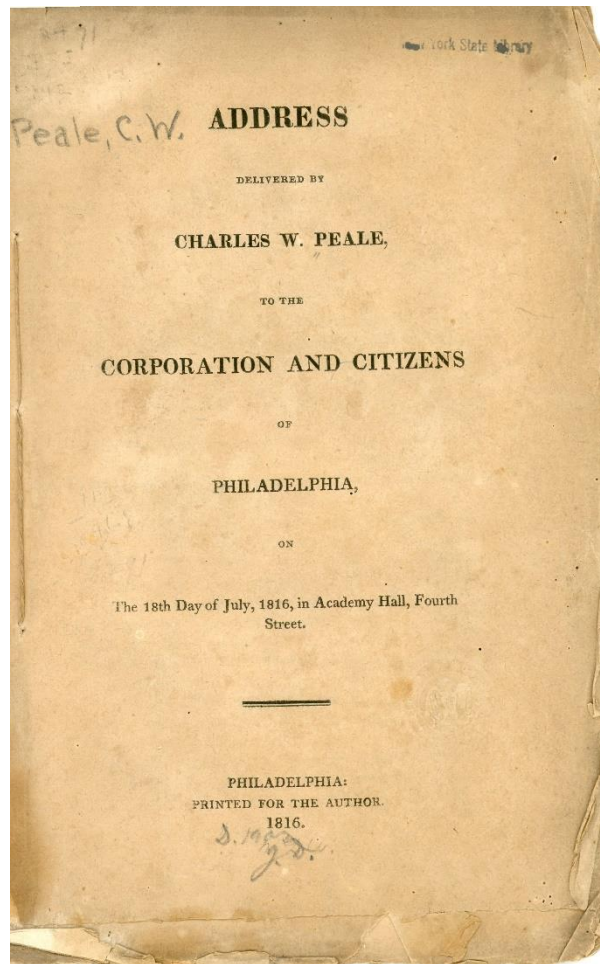
The 1838 New York edition of the above pamphlet, which marked the inaugural exhibition at Catherwood's Rotunda in New York. American Imprints 49507, five locations. The only copy of this printing at auction we can locate appeared in 2019, described as lacking wrappers, stains, plate reinforced with tape and with other defects, Kedem, Jerusalem, sale 68. \$ 650.00



56. Payson, Seth, **A Sermon, Delivered at Ashburnham, May 22, 1806, at the Interment of Mr. John Cushing, jun. Who Expired at the House of His Father.**

Leominster: Printed by S. & J. Wilder, Feb. 4, 1807, octavo, 15, [1] pp., bound in modern plain gray cloth, title page somewhat foxed, scattered foxing to text, else good.

Presentation inscription from John Cushing Sr. on title page. American Imprints 13324 \$ 50.00



57. Peale, Charles Wilson, **Address Delivered by Charles W. Peale, to the Corporation and Citizens of Philadelphia, on The 18<sup>th</sup> Day of July, in Academy Hall, Fourth Street.**

Philadelphia: Printed for the Author, 1816, octavo, 23, [1] pp., sewn as issued, untrimmed, ex-library, hand and blind stamps on title page, text somewhat tanned, else a good copy.

Peale here appeals for financial assistance for his museum founded in the 1780s, which, in 1816, like Peale himself, was in financial duress. He presents his museum as a public benefit to city; he cites its benefits as an attraction to the city as well as a place of learning. He looks back with bitterness stating that even "with all this... the institution does not maintain itself." Peale believed that a museum could only exist with a liberal endowment. It had been "madness ... to form a school of useful knowledge, to diffuse its usefulness to every class of our country, to amuse and in the same moment to instruct the adult, as well as the youth of each sex and age."

American Imprints 38567, see Sellers, Charles Coleman, *Peale's Museum and "The New Museum Idea"* Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society, Feb. 29, 1980, Vol. 124, No. 1, pp. 25-34. <https://www.jstor.org/stable/986654>

\$ 200.00

## CIRCULAR.

Harrisburg, 2d Mo. 7th, 1832.

PERMIT me to ask the favor of a few minutes' time to read the following exhibit. The case to which attention is asked involves extreme hardship, and threatens, if succeeded in, to prostrate the security in our laws, which in our happy country is our boast, that the laws govern and not an inhuman tyrant.

In the year 1818, '19 and '20, I embarked all my estate on the Lehigh. I associated with others in the improvement of the river Lehigh: a work that had been seven times abandoned when my Company took it in hand. We were called visionary in the extreme, because of so hopeless an undertaking, and by most deemed impracticable to accomplish; but under a confidence in our industry and faith in our laws, this great work has been prosecuted to a completion, that for capability and usefulness is not surpassed by any similar work in Pennsylvania.

But this achievement has not been without sacrifices, in person and property. To sustain it I left comfort and affluence, and invested my all. I have devoted to it 14 years of the prime of my life; yes, fourteen years of hard servitude, and all who know me know this fact.—[See Note 1.]

For six years past I have received no dividend, and of course no interest for my large investments in this work: the whole of which investment was made when the company were without funds, and which sustained them until public confidence was established so that new stockholders would come in.

Our Company has supported a population in and near Mauch Chunk, for a number of years, exceeding 1500 souls. The regular hands exceed 500, whose annual savings exceed \$30,000 per year, which is put out to interest, or invested in lands or in trade. Our stock is owned by citizens of several states, but principally in our own state. I believe none by foreigners. Our stock is fifty dollars per share, which is possessed by a great number of people; a considerable portion by the working class—the widow and the orphan. Our loans are also diffused. I presume 10,000 souls are this moment supported more or less by the outlays of this concern, or injured by the long suspension of dividends.—[See Note 2.]

It is this community that is threatened with injury and a large portion with ruin, and the laws of the land attempted to be prostrated, by appeals made at the instigation of a few coal speculators, who have not laid out in *public* work, during the course of their lives, perhaps, as much as this Company, which is threatened with ruin, regularly lays out per month. To effect their object they

58. (Pennsylvania) White, Josiah, **Circular.**

[Harrisburg: Hamilton & Son, printers, 1832] 12mo, 8-page pamphlet, original plain paper wrappers, ex-library, small handstamp on first page, else a very good, clean copy.

In 1818 Josiah White, George F. A. Hauto, and Erskine Hazard were authorized by the Pennsylvania Legislature to make the Lehigh River navigable operating as the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company. White in this pamphlet defends himself and his company against various charges, slow progress, excessive tolls, et cetera brought by certain coal speculators.

This work by White is not in Rink, *Technical Americana* and is not in American Imprints, which does record a twelve-page work responding to these complaints entitled: To the committee on corporations of the Senate, American Imprints 17057, two locations. OCLC records two copies of this pamphlet.

\$ 125.00

Office of the Pennsylvania Rail Road Company,

Philadelphia, March 4<sup>th</sup> 1854

Dear Sir -

Will you have the goodness to inform me whether the Board has agreed to the reduction desired upon the Columbia Rail Road - say to \$100 - for 1<sup>st</sup> class - 60 for 2<sup>nd</sup> 45 for 3<sup>rd</sup> & 35 for 4<sup>th</sup> - The extent of our business and the low charges we have made this winter to secure the western trade to the Penna. Route against the unnecessarily reduced rates of the B & O R R Company is an excuse for urging this matter which I took occasion to draw your attention to more than a month since - Our last reduction was made on the 15<sup>th</sup> ult from which time at least we expect the draw back to be allowed - I may here state that we have offers to carry heavy iron freight and Emigrants to Philadelphia at 25 per cent less rates than I have mentioned above - the acceptance of which would for a month past have saved us from over 1000 dollars per day in taxes & tolls - This is too much to ask of our Petitioners when borne down as we have been by excessive State taxes - yet we yield it for the sake of harmony - trusting that it will lead to a better state of things hereafter -

Mr. Baker and myself have arranged the basis of an agreement for the use of the Road below the

59. (Pennsylvania – Pennsylvania Railroad) Thomson, J. Edgar, **Autograph Letter Signed, Philadelphia, Office of the Pennsylvania Rail Road Company, March 4<sup>th</sup>, 1854, to Seth Clover, President Board of Canal Commissioners**

Quarto, two pages, removed from a bound volume of letters, else in very good, clean, and legible condition.

J. Edgar Thomson, the President of the Pennsylvania Railroad writes the Canal Commissioner complaining about rates, taxes, and tolls for transport of freight and emigrants on their rail lines.

“Dear Sir,

Will you have the goodness to inform me whether the Board has agreed to the reduction desired upon the Columbia Rail Road – say to \$ 100 – for 1<sup>st</sup> class – 60 for 2<sup>nd</sup> 45 for 3<sup>rd</sup> & 35 for 4<sup>th</sup> - The extent of our business and the low charges we have made this winter to secure the western trade to the Penna Route – against the unnecessarily reduced rates of the B & O R R Company is an excuse for urging this matter which I took occasion to draw your attention to draw your attention to more than a month since - Our last reduction was made on the 15<sup>th</sup> ult from which time at least we expect the draw back to be allowed.

I may here state that we have offers to carry our freight and Emigrants to Philadelphia at 25 per cent less rates than I have mentioned above – the acceptance of which would for a month past have saved us from 600 to 1000 dollars pr day in taxes & tolls – This is rather too much to ask of our Patriotism when borne down as we have been by excessive state taxes – yet we yield it for the sake of harmony – trusting that it will lead to a better state of things hereafter.

Mr. Baker and myself have arranged the basis of an agreement for the use of our Road below the South Fork of the Conemaugh – under which we again exhibit our intention not to allow our interests to prejudice those of the State.

We are aware that our motives for so doing have heretofore been impugned but I trust that wiser councils now influence the decisions of the Board of canal commissioners – while the results have justified our predictions ... Very Respectfully Your Obedient Servt J. Edgar Thomson Prest. ...”

\$ 175.00



60. (Photograph Album) **23<sup>d</sup> Regiment N.G.S.N.Y. Camp Woodward Fairmount Park Philadelphia July 1<sup>st</sup> to 6<sup>th</sup> 1876. Col. Rodney C. Ward, Com'd'g. Photographed by Waller and Schrader, Brooklyn, N.Y.**

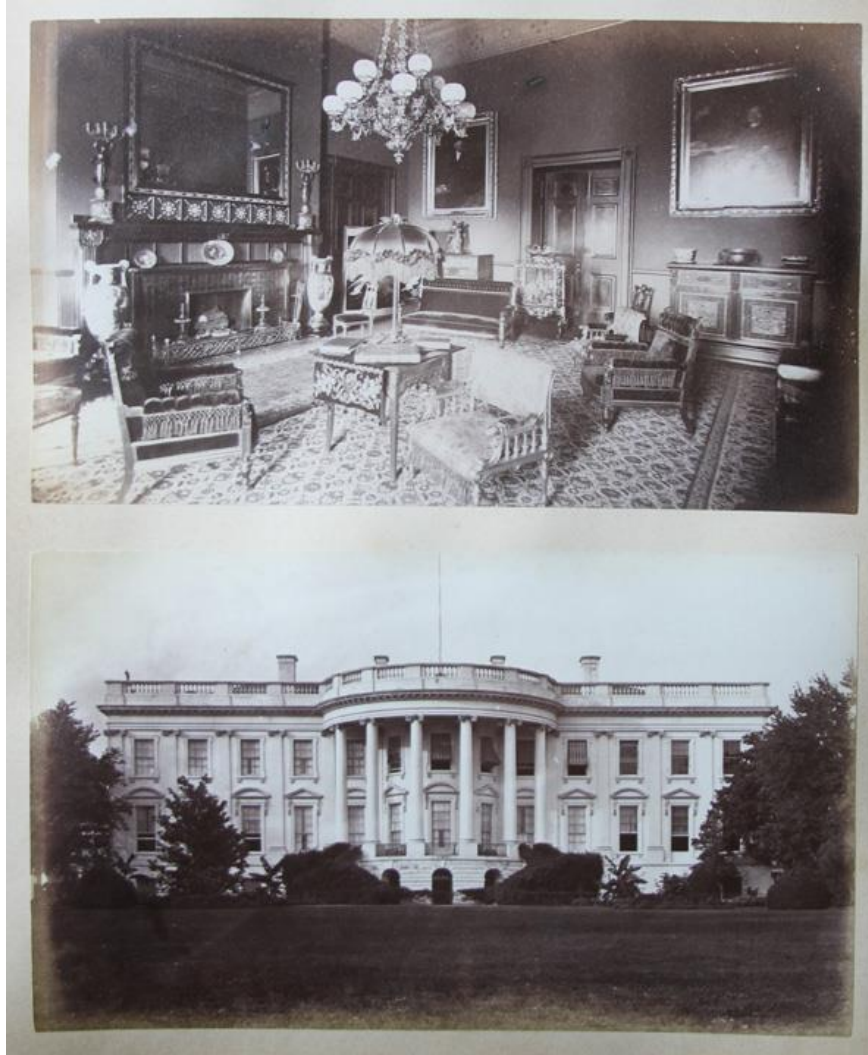
[Brooklyn: Waller and Schrader, 1876] oblong folio, photograph album contains 40 mounted albumen photographs, plus a mounted photographic “title-page”, each photograph mounted on card stock with printed label under each image identifying the subject. Most images measure 7.75 x 4.75 inches, one measures 9.5 x 7 inches. Bound in original ½ leather and pebbled cloth covered boards, marbled endpapers, “23d Reg't N.G.S.N.Y.” stamped in gilt on front board. Images are in very good clean condition. The binding is worn, back-strip loose and covers detached but present.

This series of images were taken during the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition when the unit was encamped in Fairmount Park, the Centennial Grounds were not far away. The images depict the encampment, headquarters, company quarters, armed units, staff photographs, unit members outside their tents, and campground for the New York National Guard troop participating in the Great Military Parade held July 4, 1876, during the Centennial Exhibition. The Great Military Parade included around 10,000 military who processed through the city for over one and half hours.

The 23<sup>rd</sup> Regiment of the New York State Militia New York National Guard was mustered in June 16, 1862 and mustered out July 22, 1863. This regiment, located in Brooklyn and still in existence, dates from the 20th of January, 1862, when its first company (A) was mustered into the State service; the regimental organization was perfected July 14, 1862. The regiment received authority to place silver lances of its colors, engraved as follows: On the National Color. – Gettysburg Campaign, 1863. On the State Color. – Draft riot, July and August, 1863; Esat New York, September 22, 1863; Brooklyn, November 6, 1864; Brooklyn, February 16, 1870; Orange riots, 1871; Hornellsville, July 22, 1877; Buffalo, August, 1892; Brooklyn, January, 1895; Albany, 1901. Civil War: This regiment (ten companies) left the State June 18, 1863, commanded by Col. William Everdell, Jr. It was mustered in the United States service for thirty days at Harrisburg, where, and in the vicinity of which, it served in the 3d Brigade, 1<sup>st</sup> Division, Department Susquehanna. It was mustered out at Brooklyn, July 22, 1863. It participated in the following engagements: June 28<sup>th</sup>, at Oyster Point, Pa.; July 1, 1863, at Carlisle, Pa. The above taken from *New York in the War of the Rebellion*, 3<sup>rd</sup> ed., Frederick Phisterer, Albany: J.B. Lyon Company, 1912.

It is possible multiple copies of this album were produced; however, no copies are found on OCLC.

\$ 2500.00



61. (Photograph Album) **Photograph Album Containing Large Format Photographs of Washington, D.C., the Columbian Exposition in Chicago, Colorado, and the Pacific Northwest, circa 1893**

Oblong folio, 55 albumen photographs, mounted on 18 cardstock leaves, bound in contemporary black padded Morocco, images are generally in very good, clean condition, with good contrast and rich tones.

The album contains 9 photographs of buildings in Washington, D.C., including interior views of the White House, 1 photograph of Mount Vernon, 2 photographs of Arlington National Cemetery, 7 photographs of the Columbian Exposition in Chicago, by C. D. Arnold, 28 photographs of Colorado, including images by W. E. Hook and W. H. Jackson, views of Denver, Manitou, Ouray, and scenes in the mountains, 3 photographs of the Pacific Northwest, including one of Native Americans, and an interior view of the "Greek" Church in Sitka, by Taber, amongst others.

The images range in measurement from 7  $\frac{3}{4}$  x 9  $\frac{1}{2}$  inches to 4  $\frac{1}{2}$  x 7  $\frac{3}{8}$  inches

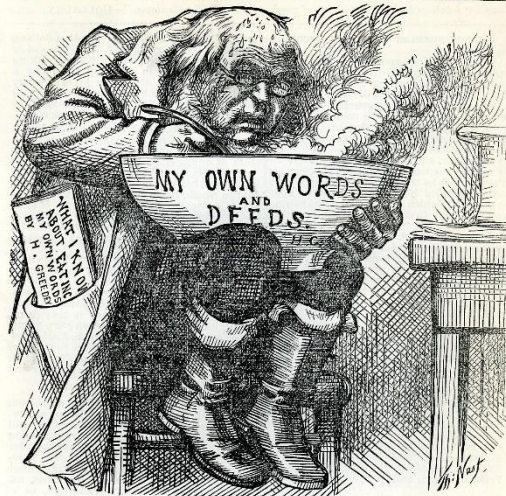




\$ 1750.00

56

**GREELEY ILLUSTRATED.**



"RED HOT!"

BEFORE THE BARGAIN.

"I saw the other day a suggestion that I would probably be the best Democratic candidate to run against General Grant for President. I thought that about the most absurd thing I ever heard or read. If the Democratic party were called upon to decide between Grant and myself, I know that their regard for what they must call principle would induce nine-tenths of them to vote against me. Why? I am a decided enemy of that party, even in its most respectable aspects." "May it be written on my grave that I never was its follower, and lived and died in nothing its debtor."—*Horace Greeley.*

"Should my views be overruled and General Grant nominated, I hold his election infinitely preferable to that of ANY CANDIDATE whom the Democrats may nominate, for a Democratic triumph involves a return to power of the great mass of those who for years plotted the disruption of our Union, and at length forced the Southern States into secession and rebellion contrary to the wishes and the judgment of a decided majority of their people."—*Tribune, August 18, 1871.*

AFTER THE BARGAIN.

"I thank you, gentlemen, that my name is to be conspicuously associated with yours in a determined effort to render amnesty complete and universal in spirit as well as in letter. Even defeat in such a case would leave no sting, while triumph would rank with those victories which no blood reddens, and which evoke no tears but those of gratitude and joy." "Gentlemen, your platform, which is also mine, assures me that Democracy is not henceforth to stand for one thing and Republicanism for another, but these terms are to mean in politics, as they have always meant in the dictionary, substantially one and the same thing. I hail this as a genuine new departure from the outworn feuds and meaningless contentions in the direction of progress and reform."—*Letter of Acceptance, July 18, 1872.*

62. (Political Americana) [Horace Greeley] **Greeley Illustrated.**

[N.p., n.d.] 1872, octavo, 8 pages, text in double columns, removed from bound volume of pamphlets, else in very good, clean condition.

Illustrated with four cartoons by Thomas Nast; the first showing Greeley eating from a large bowl lettered "My Own Words and Deeds."

In 1872, Horace Greeley ran unsuccessfully for President of the United States. He served as the candidate of both the Democrats and the Liberal Republicans (a breakaway party that split off from the Republican Party due to its members' dislike of the corruption of the Republicans and the Republicans' Reconstruction policies), in the 1872 election. In the run-up to the 1872 United States presidential election, major changes occurred in the United States. Specifically, the 15th Amendment gave African Americans the right to vote for the first time, while the government cracked down on the Ku Klux Klan. In addition, the economy was still in good shape and President Ulysses S. Grant's corruption scandals for the most part was still not public knowledge. With this background, the incumbent U.S. President was able to decisively defeat Greeley.

His hypothetical victory would have marked the first socialist presidency, alongside having held no prior office. See Midland Notes 100:320 \$ 100.00

Department of Justice,  
Bureau of Investigation.

Chicago, Ill.  
January 8, 1920

Dear Sahlin:-

Thank you for the thoughtful Christmas greetings and, although a little late, I want to extend to you my sincerest wishes for a very happy and successful New Year. The holidays rather slipped by on me unawares this year because it was just at that time that we were busiest on our preparations for the big "Red" raids which came off the day after New Years. Since then until today we have been busy day and night examining the prisoners and getting the evidence in shape.

When you heard from me last I was in the Pittsburgh district in the field myself collecting evidence. About the first of December my friend Creighton, one of the assistant attorney generals, came back to Washington from Indianapolis, where he had been helping settle the coal strike, and one of the first things he did was to have me called in to Washington. He was given charge of the situation in the middle west and brought me out here with him. We were here for about two weeks before Christmas and then went back to Washington for several days. We came back to Chicago the day before New Years and will probably be here another week. After that I expect I will finally get on to New York although you can never count on much of anything in this game. It is certainly very interesting so far.

I called up Jack Mason here but so far I have been too busy to get to see him. I am awfully anxious to find old Gordon but I cant seem to locate him. If you have his address I wish you would send it to me.

Please remember me to your mother and sister and wish them a Happy New Year for me. Hoping to see you in the near future,

Sincerely yours,

*Diller Ryan*

1920 Pre-Hoover FBI agent assists in the Palmer "Red Raids"

63. ("Red Raids") Ryan, Diller, **Typed Letter Signed. Department of Justice, Bureau of Investigation. Chicago, January 8, 1920, to Robert Chandler Sahlin, New York** quarto, one page, with original mailing envelope, formerly folded, in very good, clean condition.

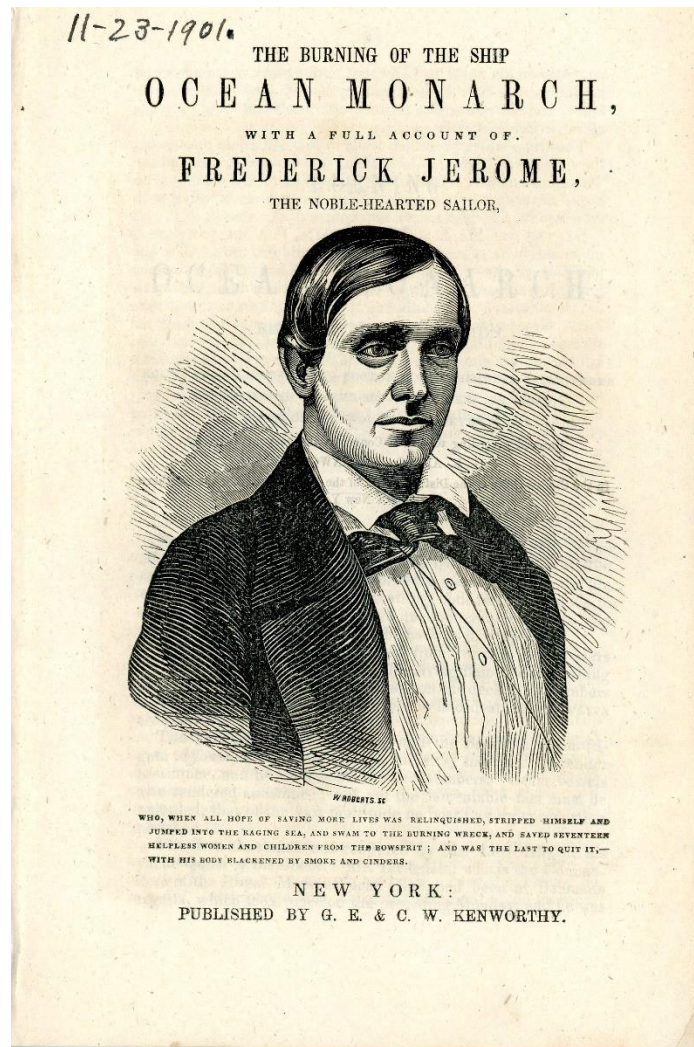
"The holidays rather slipped by on me unawares this year because it was just at that time that we were busiest on our preparations for the big 'Red' raids which came off the day after New Years. Since then until today we have been busy day and night examining the prisoners and getting the evidence in shape. When you heard from me last I was in the Pittsburgh district in the field myself collecting evidence. About the first of December my friend Creighton, one of the assistant attorney generals, came back to Washington from Indianapolis, where he had been helping settled the coal strike, and one of the first things he did was to have me called to Washington. He was given charge of the situation in the middle west and brought me out here with him. We were here for about two weeks before Christmas and then went back to Washington for several days. We came back to Chicago the day before New Years and will probably be here another week. After that I expect I will finally get on to New York although you can never count on much of anything in this game. It is certainly very interesting so far....

The "Red Raids" of November 1919 and January 1920 - the postwar period of the First Red Scare after the Russian Revolution - were conducted by the US Department of Justice (and its Bureau of

Investigation, with a General Intelligence Division headed by 25 year-old J. Edgar Hoover), under the direction of U.S. Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer, to capture and arrest Socialists, Anarchists and Communists (especially Jewish and Italian immigrants who were suspected of terrorist activity), and deport them from the United States. 6,000 people were arrested in 36 cities, though only some 550 "aliens" were deported.

Vincent P. Creighton was a Special Agent of the Bureau of Investigation, as well as an Assistant Attorney General, who played an important role in the interrogation and deportation of Emma Goldman, the best-known woman Anarchist revolutionary of her day.

I've been unable to trace the identity of the writer, though he was undoubtedly another Bureau of Investigation agent who probably served in the military during World War I. \$ 125.00



64. (Shipwreck) **The Burning of the Ship Ocean Monarch, with a Full Account of Frederick Jerome, the Noble-Hearted Sailor. Who, When All Hope of Saving More Lives was Relinquished, Stripped Himself Jumped into the Raging Sea, and Swam to the Burning Wreck, and Saved Seventeen Helpless Women and Children from the Bowsprit; And Was the Last to Quit it, - with his Body Blackened by Smoke and Cinders.**

New York: Published by G. E. & C. W. Kenworthy, [1849] octavo, 40-page pamphlet, illustrated with wood engravings, original plain pink paper wrappers, rear wrapper detached but present, else a very good, clean copy.

The *Ocean Monarch* was an emigrant ship, bound from Liverpool to Boston, it carried 396 passengers, of whom 176 perished. Illustrated with lively woodcuts of the burning ship, etc., and a portrait of the heroic sailor, Jerome.

This pamphlet is rather scarce in commerce, the last copies we can find offered for sale were by Rosenbach, in Catalog 20:098, in 1938, and by Ernest Wessen in his *Midland Notes* 43:339, in 1949.

\$ 250.00

65. Southard, Samuel L., **Anniversary Address, Delivered before The Columbian Institute, at Washington, on the Thirty-First December, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-Seven**  
Washington: 1828, octavo, 29, [1] pp., removed from bound volume of pamphlets, lacking wrappers, text moderately foxed, contemporary ownership inscription on titlepage, else a good copy.  
American Imprints 35367 \$ 25.00

66. (Texas) Hughes Family Correspondence) **Manuscript Archive of Correspondence of the Hughes Family, of Texas, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire, including Lucy Stephenson Hughes, and her daughter traveling department store professional Jeanie Hughes, and George Forbes Hughes and Gerard Hastings Hughes, students at Harvard University and early Aviators in World War One American Expeditionary Force, dating - 1900-1966.**

Archive consisting of 374 letters, totaling 1888 pages, (207 retained mailing envelopes), plus over 100 pieces of printed and manuscript ephemera. Of the 374 letters in this collection, 270 are incoming correspondence to Lucy Stephenson Hughes, wife of Texas rancher William George Hughes, an English immigrant to Texas in 1878. Of the letters written to Lucy, 82 were written by her daughter Jeanie, 63 by her son George, and 47 by her son Gerard. George and Gerard were for the most part attending Harvard University at the time they were writing to their mother. Lucy wrote 48 of the letters, mostly to her children. Other correspondents to Lucy are her aunts in England (8 letters), a niece Esther Stout in California (18 letters), as well as another family member, Sarah F. Hughes (15 letters). There are other correspondents with Lucy who appear to be friends or associates.

### Biography of the Hughes Family

William "Willy" George Hughes, rancher, was born at Kensington, London, England, on May 29, 1859. He attended Marlborough College and immigrated to America; he arrived in New York on September 15, 1878, reached San Antonio on the twenty-ninth, and immediately entered apprentice training as a shepherd without pay. He soon bought 160 acres of land three miles west of Boerne in Kendall County, where, on March 22, 1879, he began what later became a very successful ranching operation. One of his early achievements was to import the superior Oxfordshire Downs sheep and start developing high-quality breeding stock that brought premium prices. Also, through diversification, outstanding management skills, and hard work, he amassed some 7,000 acres of ranchland of his own and leased several hundred additional acres of state school land.

Hughes quickly recognized the potential of Angora goats in his integrated ranching operation and was among the first ranchers to bring this breed to Kendall County. He purchased his seed stock from William M. Landrum of Laguna, Uvalde County, who moved to Texas from California in 1883. When President Grover Cleveland persuaded Congress to reduce import tariffs and Australian wool flooded the United States market in 1887, Hughes immediately switched from sheep to Angora goats and

mohair production. Another innovative ranching practice he initiated was to buy cheap mustang mares and breed them to his registered Arabian stallion, thus producing a durable, high-quality riding horse that was popular with the United States Cavalry. During the Spanish-American War he trained and delivered hundreds of horses to cavalry units both in San Antonio and at the Mustang Island staging area near Corpus Christi.

Hughes married Lucy C. Stephenson on June 28, 1888. Lucy was born August 18, 1864, at Alston, Nenthead, Cumberland, England. She died sometime after 1940. She was the daughter of John James Stephenson (1821-1895) and Ann Dover Clark (1827-1905). Her parents immigrated to Kendall County, Texas, about 1872, where her father had a farm. The family is found in Kendall in the 1880 Census. After her marriage in 1888, Lucy's mother came to live with her and her husband and they are found together in Kendall County in the 1900 Census. Lucy's sister Ella was also living with them.

The couple had three children, Jane Elizabeth "Jeannie" Hughes (1889-1977), George Forbes Hughes (1892-1971), and Gerard "Jerry" Hastings Hughes (1895-1996). In addition to attending to her children and keeping house, Lucy, encouraged by her husband, began a productive dairy business with a herd of registered Jersey cows. The dairy sold up to 400 pounds of butter a month in San Antonio.

Hughes founded Hastings, Texas, and became its first postmaster on April 17, 1890. The post office was named for his father, William Hastings Hughes. Hughes helped organize the Hastings one-teacher school in the mid-1890s. He wrote numerous articles and scientific papers on raising and marketing Angora goats. He also collaborated with his famous uncle, Thomas Hughes, author of the classic *Tom Brown's School Days* and founder of Rugby, Tennessee, in writing letters about his early Texas ranching experiences that were later published in a book, *G.T.T. - Gone to Texas* (1884). Hughes died in a train accident at Bellville, Illinois, on November 25, 1902, while on his way to show his prized Angoras at a northern livestock exhibition.

William "Willy" George Hughes was the son of William Hastings Hughes, an established wine importer, who invested in failed land deals with his brother Thomas Hughes, which forced the young Willy to head out on his own to Texas. William George Hughes' uncle Thomas Hughes was a scholar, known for his classic book *"Tom Brown's School Days"* (1880). Thomas visited America for the first time in 1870 to visit his friend James Russell Lowell. He later founded a Christian-Socialist oriented community at Rugby, Tennessee and edited the book *"G.T.T. Gone to Texas"* published in London by Macmillan & Co. in 1884. The book includes letters written by Thomas' three nephews (sons of his brother William: William George Hughes, Gerard "Chico" Hughes, and Henry "Harry" Hughes). The book is an excellent account of cattle and sheep ranching in Texas and it was intended by Thomas to be used to help prospective English immigrants to Texas. The book is considered one of the best accounts of Texas immigrants and ranch life.

William George Hughes' father William Hastings Hughes, later in life immigrated to New York. William Hastings Hughes' grandfather was John Hughes, an artist and author. His wife Margaret Elizabeth Wilkinson immigrated to Thomas Hughes community at Rugby, Tennessee. John Hughes was the only child of the Rev. Thomas Hughes, vicar of Uffington Church, one of three canons at St. Paul's Cathedral, London, England. The Rev. Hughes wife was Mary Ann Watts, friend of Sir Walter Scott. She wrote a biography of Scott.

After the death of her husband, Lucy gave up Texas and moved to Massachusetts, where she is found in the 1910 Census living at Milton, Norfolk County, Massachusetts. Lucy's sons, George and Gerard, attended Milton Academy. After Milton Academy, George and Gerard attended Harvard together. The

boys lived in the "yard" at 42 Matthews Hall, when in the fall of 1916 a notice was posted, which stated the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps (the Army Air Corps of those days) wanted a group of volunteers to enlist for the purpose of learning to fly and becoming Reserve Military Aviators (RMAs). George and Jerry decided to apply together. They were among the vanguard of the early fliers. George had previously had some flying experience when he joined the flying club while attending Dartmouth (1911-1912). They applied and were asked to report to Governor's Island (NYC) for physical examinations in December of 1916. In late February 1917 they were told to travel to Mineola Field (Garden City, Long Island, New York) for one last series of tests, they arrived in April of 1917, just at the time that America entered World War One. The lack of trained military pilot instructors meant that the Hughes brothers were taught by civilians.

The Hughes brothers were among the first of the new American pilots and as such, instead of heading to the front and fighting in the war, as they had hoped, they were initially assigned as pilot instructors. After pilot training and even before his commission as lieutenant, George F. Hughes was sent to Dayton, Ohio in July of 1917, to be a flight instructor at the new Wilbur Wright Field. There were simply not enough military instructors, so George hurried into becoming an instructor. By October 1917, George was made squadron commander of the 12th Aero Squadron, moving it from Dayton, Ohio to New York, on to Amanty, France, then to the front. He went from being a flight instructor to overseeing 10 officers and 150 men and their equipment which formed the 12th Aero Squadron and to make sure everyone and everything arrived in France safely by December 1917. The 12th Aero Squadron was designated an "observation" squadron and were combat ready by May 1918. George flew with the 12th Aero until the middle of July, than was put in command of a new outfit, the 258th Aero Squadron, which he helped to ready. Just as the 258th became combat ready, the war ended.

George's brother Jerry, after flight school, was also assigned to a position as flight instructor. His station was at Chanute Field, Rantoul, Illinois. He arrived at the new airfield in September of 1917. In December 1917, Jerry got orders to proceed to Rich Field, in Waco, Texas. He instructed at Waco until August of 1918, when he was sent to France. Foul weather slowed his training at Issoudun's American flying school. After Issoudun, he spent time at the American gunnery school at St. Jean de Monts, which he completed in a week. He was assigned to a combat unit, but arrived in Toul, France, just as the war ended.

The brothers thought they would be with the 258th Aero Squadron as part of the occupying forces in Germany, but George took sick (emotional breakdown) and the brothers came back to New York with most of the other soldiers, being released from service in February of 1919.

In 1920, Lucy was found living with her daughter Jeanie in Newburgh, Orange County, New York. Lucy was listed as not working, while Jeanie was a superintendent at a department store. After the war the Hughes brothers bought the Garden City Garage (Garden City, Long Island, New York). Here they ran an airplane and auto mechanic business until 1946. Jerry was active in founding the Garden City Chamber of Commerce and served as its 3rd President. He also helped in a plan to create 6,000 parking spaces in the Garden City area for customers of its businesses, a project that drew national attention for its scope and planning.

Lucy in 1925 is found in the New York State Census to be living at Hempstead, Nassau County, New York, with her daughter Jeanie who was now working in real estate and her son Gerard, who had the garage. The two brothers had married: George to Frona Brooks in 1927, and Jerry to Charlotte Christ (1904-1995) in 1928. George and his wife had two children, Octavia, and Anita. Jerry and his wife had four children, Anne, Thomas, Jean, and Marian. In the 1930 Census, Lucy and her daughter are living together at Garden City, Long Island (Nassau County), New York. Jeanie is now listed as a

"psychologist." The two women are living with Octavia, the daughter of George, who was divorced, living with his daughter Octavia and his sister Jeannie and his mother. Gerard Hughes appears to have outlived everyone in the family, dying in 1995 at 101 years old. His sister Jeannie died in 1977, with Lucy dying sometime after 1940.

#### Description of Archive:

1900 - 1903. 3 letters, 13 pages, 2 envelopes, all three of these letter are to Mrs. Lucy (Stephenson) Hughes, at Hastings, Texas. One is written by S. F. Hughes (Milton, MA) and two from W. Cameron Forbes (Sheridan, WY & Boston, MA). W. Cameron Forbes is likely to be William Cameron Forbes, partner in J. M. Forbes & Co. (he writes to Lucy on the company letterhead). An investment banker, he later became Governor-General of the Philippines (1908-1913) and Ambassador of the United States to Japan (1930-1932). He was the son of William Hathaway Forbes (President of Bell Telephone Company) and Edith Emerson (daughter of Ralph Waldo Emerson).

1912 -1913. 43 letters, 245 pages, 37 envelopes, of these 43 letters, most are written in 1913. Of the 43 letters, 37 are written to Mrs. Lucy (Stephenson) Hughes, including letters from her children George (12), Gerard (8), and Jennie (6). Other letters to Lucy are written by her Aunts (5) from England (Robeston Wathen, Narberth). Sarah F. Hughes writes to Lucy 3 times and 3 times to George Forbes Hughes from Orchard Knoll (Milton, MA). Other letters are written to Lucy from friends, or others. There are also 2 letters written by George, one each to his sister (Jennie) and brother (Gerard) and one letter written by Gerard to his brother George and one letter written by Gerard to his brother George. The letters to Lucy start out addressed to her at Ossipee, New Hampshire, but apparently George temporarily moved to Everett, Washington, There is talk in one letter of George not being able to enter Harvard, but instead going to Washington State, for work. George writes to his family on the letterhead of the "Everett Railway, Light and Water Company," where he apparently worked in its office. Some of the letters from 1913 from Gerard H. Hughes are written when he was attending Harvard University and he and his family are trying to convince George to give up Everett and go to Harvard. The letters offer a look at life at the university at this time. Gerard was living at 42 Gray's Hall in the "yard." One letter talks about unannounced guests, a student dropped by in the middle of the night to crash at his place:

"He had with him a futurist picture done by the illustrious Edward Forbes (curator of the Fogg Museum and instructor of art in Harvard - at least that's what grandma told Miss Wakefield. It was news to me). The picture was supposed to represent a nigger in a water-melon patch (Oh those witty Forbes! So Clever!). When Walter went, he said he didn't like carrying that picture because people might think he did it. They would have grounds all right; 'cause he looks like a wandering artist without a cent."

The same letter describes a prank pulled on a new Jewish student:

"Speaking of kidding people I must tell you about our top floor. The occupants are: Kimball and Richardson (K & R. Co.), Sylvester Rothschild (commonly known as Uncle Roth or simply, Roth) (also "Unk"). Besides these are minor characters: Mr. Zunston Zee, Saffron, & Schoenfeld. Uncle Roth is always on his high horse, and one time bade me not speak to him "in such an authoritative manner." He is a Jew and a Freshman and as green as grass.

K & R. Co. have been trying to get his goat all year, and they have succeeded pretty well. The other day they were fooling with him and he bust a window pane. Then they saw their chance. They borrowed Zee's typewriter and wrote a letter for "Unk," in which they stated that they were sorry to



inform him that because of disorderly conduct he was placed on probation. They signed the letter with "Henry A. Yeomans." [Yeomans was the dean of the undergraduates]

Roth got the letter yesterday and hasn't slept since. He asked the janitor if he had squealed on him, and the janitor said he hadn't. Unk then went and saw his faculty adviser. This august personage fell for it too and said that he couldn't tell how serious it might be, but that he didn't like the sound of "disorderly conduct." Natural the poor goat is wild. He left the letter lying on his desk and K & R Co. naturally pinched it and burnt it, destroying all evidence against themselves. In the meantime these rascals have been sympathizing with him and scaring him to death. They told him that if he cut he would be fired, and so he can't get to see the Dean for fear of cutting.

Anyhow he is going to try and see the Dean tomorrow and confess all his sins. When he tells Yeomans that he is on "pro" for busting a window pane the old boy will die laughing. I have never seen such a simple fool as Rothschild is." [Rothschild later became the Vice-Consul to Gothenburg (Sweden).

1914 - 51 letters, 280 pages, 40 envelopes, of these letters, 42 are written to Lucy C. (Stephenson) Hughes Her children Gerard (15), Jennie (10), and George (3) wrote most of them, but there are also 7 letters written to Lucy from her niece Esther Stout of California, 2 letters from her Aunt in England, 1 letter from Sarah F. Hughes, and 4 letters written by others, including her friends and Henry A. Yeomans, the Dean of undergraduates at Harvard University where her sons George and Gerard are studying. Also among these 51 letters is one letter written by Lucy to Dean Yeomans, a typed copy of the letter sent by Dean Yeomans to Gerard, 5 letters from Lucy to Gerard, and 1 letter from George to Gerard. It would appear that Gerard was having a tough Freshman year at Harvard and was risking not being welcomed back for Sophomore year. There is also a letter from George to his Uncle Ainslie expressing his thoughts of quitting his job in Everett, Washington, and returning East to go to school at Harvard. The letters written by George and Gerard are written from Harvard and discuss school life, etc.

1915-1916, 186 letters, 894 pages, 120 envelopes, of these letters, 124 are written to Lucy, with 100 of these 124 written to her by her children, Jennie (60), George (19), and Gerard (21). Others were written to Lucy by her Aunt in England (1), Sarah F. Hughes (4), her niece Esther Stout of California (10), and the rest by friends or associates. There are also four letters to Lucy from her stock broker (W. C. Buck of J. M. Forbes & Co.). The rest of the letters in this group are 9 letters from Lucy to her "boys" (George and Gerard combined), with 19 letters from Lucy to her son Gerard and 12 letters from Lucy to her son George, and one letter to her daughter Jeanie. There are also 7 letters to Gerard from his sister Jeanie, and 6 from Jeanie to her brother George. There are 2 letters from Sarah F. Hughes to George, plus 1 letter from Esther Stout to her cousin Jeanie and 1 letter from "Edith" to George. One letter to Lucy is from the Dean's Office at Harvard concerning her son George. One letter is written by Gerard to his brother George. There is also a copy of a letter from Dean B. S. Hurlbut concerning the poor academic record of George at Harvard, which lands George on probation with the University, as well as other letters concerning life at Harvard. For several years Jeanie worked in the department store field (W. T. Grant Company, Deisel - English, Stauses) traveling throughout the Midwest, New England and New York. In one letter she talks of a company in Ohio wanting her to move there to be their buyer, and in another she writes to her mother about being in New York City and happy to get out:

"I am rather glad to be out of New York, just at present with so many strikes going on. The men on the Fifth Avenue busses were striking when I left & now all of the Third Ave Street lines are striking. Don't worry dear about my becoming intimate with my business associates. There is a barrier which they cannot vault & which they seldom try to overcome."

She also seems to have addressed women's clubs on her work:

"Before leaving Lima (OH) today I went to the College Women's Club Luncheon as their only speaker and gave them a short talk on my work. They seemed very much interested. There were only 37 women I believe. I didn't mind talking the least bit."

In 1916 it was still quite unusual for women to be in the workplace, especially traveling on the road. Jeanie experiences what today would be termed sexual harassment. In one letter (22 Mar 1916) to her brother Gerard she writes:

"I am staying at a hotel - you can imagine what it is like - city about thirty to forty thousand salesmen - "drummers" - Moses! How I hate the breed - a victrola that nearly sets my teeth on edge."

Later in the same letter she writes:

"Oh these drummers! How I hate the breed. My I do wish I could lay some men dead with a glance! There would be a few ready for their coffins in this junk place! One glance is enough to give them my opinion of them and that is all that is really necessary."

Jeanie also reveals some tricks of the trade to keep men at bay when on the road:

"My little ring is a wonderful asset - it always puts people at ease. Men are such conceited things that if they don't think you are engaged they are sure you are after them."

Jeanie feels particularly harassed by Jewish men. In a letter dated April 1916, Jeanie is at Toledo, Ohio, and Anti-Semitic feelings are aroused:

"Back to the Travelers tonight armed with a smile. I am glad that it is to be only two more weeks, for, although I am getting lots of fun out of it, I must say that I shall be glad to be back. I dislike drummers & traveling men and when they begin to think that mine is a traveling profession I hate them worse than ever. Marshall Fields men are usually real men - nice clean cut looking the sort you can talk to about the sale of certain things without putting them into their place every two seconds. But some of those little jews - liars! And vulgar - I feel as though a conversation with them contaminated me. However, my work brings me in contact with them about seldom. The teaching & general efficiency work I enjoy to the fullest. If the Strauses want to pay me \$5000.00 I'll see what I can do to elevate them - I wouldn't go for less. I would heaps rather stay with the Deisel people for \$1,600 any day then go to that place and make thousands for the Strauses anyway. I declare I am getting to hate Jews - they deserve to be persecuted."

Overall the content of Jeanie's letters relating to her work on the road for department store companies is quite interesting for the time period.

1918 - 25 letters, 112 pages, 1 envelope; of these 25 letters, 2 are written to Gerard, 1 to Jennie, and 23 to their Mother. Of the letters written to Mother, 22 are written by her son George and 1 by her son Gerard. These 1918 letters offer much interesting description and observation on the lives and experiences of military aviators during World War One. One letter, dated 26 August 1918 George makes the following comments to his brother Gerard:

"Paris is a hell of a place, take the advice of an older brother and stay away from it. I went there with about \$400 and came away poverty stricken in less than a week and didn't have anything to show for it, except a pair of shoes that cost me the grand sum of 225 francs. One would have a duck fit

back home if a dealer asked \$40 for some foot wear but over here it's a case of "c'est la guerre" and one becomes quite immune to little things like that."

Later in the same letter, he writes:

"I think I'll try and get into bombing in the near future and from there to chasse. I'm beginning to get "fed up" on this observation game. I hear that back in the States they are giving men advance training in the various branches and you cast your lot for better or worse with no chance of transfer from bombing to chasse or vice versa or anything else. If that's so stick at the game of instructing and leave this war business alone. Chasse is too swift a game to go into with out some previous experience on the front and yet, I'll be damned if I want to keep on warping these old hay racks for the rest of my days. Of course if one is lucky enough to get into a bunch using a two-seater fighter like the "Bristol" that's all right but -----! All the evidence, personal and otherwise, that I can get hold of still tends to show that flat skidding turns are the best maneuvers to pull to escape archies and hostile airplane, and as a last resort go down in a fast spiral. But the main thing is to keep your eyes peeled, in my opinion about 7/10 of all two-seaters shot down were caught napping or the observers' guns jammed; 3/10 may be shot down in a regular fight but I doubt it. A single chasse plane won't go near a two-seater that shows signs of having spotted him - surprise is their winning card and the one they try to play at all times."

In a letter of 23 Oct 1918 George writes to his mother about the plane he was flying and the difficulty of it:

"I have always had good luck in drawing ships, most generally get eh best one in the market; my luck held good that trip and I drew an exceptionally good bus for a Sop. I was the last to take off and strange to say I arrived at the end of our journey about two hours ahead of the next there. It was quite a trip , almost up to Calais; its quite a trick to run one of those rotary motors and the gang at the Paris field didn't think I could get away with it as I had never driven anything but a stationary motor; in the rotary type the cylinders are arranged in a circle and the whole think revolves like a big grindstone; naturally when it gets turning over at a clip of 1200 -1350 revolutions a minute there's quite a torque which tends to pull the nose of your ship to one side or the other. I took off down the field lie this → the first think I knew I was in the air like this →↑ and before I could stop the damn thing I was going back down the field over the hangars "commuca" - Strange to say I reached my destination without mishap but the next time I tried to fly the fool think - I could keep the motor running long enough to get off the ground."

Almost all the 1918 letters offer this sort of insight into the World War One aviator.

1949 -1966 - 11 letters, 32 pages, 3 envelopes; 3 letters dated 1949; 7 letters dated 1950, 1 letter dated 1966; 3 letters are written by George to his daughter Octavia; 3 letters are written to Octavia from her Aunt Jeanie Hughes; 1 letter written to Octavia from her grandmother Lucy C. Hughes; 1 letter to Octavia from her sister Ann Hughes; 1 letter written to Octavia and Jeanie from a friend; and 1 letter to Jeanie from a friend in England.

Undated - 55 letters, 308 pages, 4 envelopes. Of these 55 letters, 41 of them are written to Lucy C. Hughes, with 39 of them written to her by her children, Jeanie, George, and Gerard. There is one letter written to Lucy by Sarah F. Hughes and 1 letter to Lucy by her niece Esther Stout of California. There are 7 letters written to George (3 from his sister Jeanie, 1 from his brother Gerard, 1 from Sarah F. Hughes, and 2 others); 5 letters written to Gerard H. Hughes from his sister and mother and

2 letters are written to Octavia Hughes by her father George F. Hughes. Several letters appear to be incomplete.

### Miscellaneous Ephemeral Items

Checking Account register of Lucy Stephenson Hughes, 13 pages, 1903-1906.

3 telegrams, Jeanie to her mother, circa 1913-1915.

12 postcards/cards, 1914-1916.

1 mss page, hours worked for Mrs. Hughes, 1914.

54 letterhead receipts, 1913-1915, mostly 1914.

1 paystub for Octavia Hughes, 1949.

58 mss pages, no date, appears to be notes, some in French, perhaps for classwork, some verse, etc.

20 various printed items: invitations, notices, advertisements, school items, etc., 1913-1965.

9 envelopes.

\$ 2000.00

Boston 26<sup>th</sup> Oct. 1893

Mr. Jeffrey & Mr. Phelps were obliged to stop from having fish on hand and Mr. Phelps unemployed, the arrival of this unexpected to you at this season will present an appointment

1793 During the "Citizen Genet" affair, President Washington maintains strict American Neutrality in the European wars that followed the French Revolution

67. Vaughan, Charles, **Autograph Letter Signed. Boston, August 26, 1793. To Messrs. Newton, Gordon and Murdock, Madeira, Portugal., hand-carried by Captain Howland.**

Quarto, 3 pages plus stampless address leaf. small holes in text from seal opening and heavy ink bleed-through with loss of text. Fair condition overall.

"...I am confirmed in my determination of suspending any shipment at present...You have judged too hastily of our Government. The Executive has decidedly avowed a disposition to be neutral and has taken very active measures...to prevent any step that could be construed as a breach of Treaties... Privateers ... have offered offences to our navigation that will produce spirited remonstrances from us... with an almost unanimous voice in favor of peace and a perfect neutrality - we can have little fear of a cause for rupture on our part and we look for the same disposition with your Government, whose decided Interest it is to keep on good terms with us..."

Written by a prominent Boston merchant to the leading British wine-sellers of Madeira, months after revolutionary France declared war on England and Spain, as President Washington formally proclaimed strict American neutrality. This was made difficult by privateers seizing American commercial vessels on the high seas - with some French privateers commissioned to capture British ships by French diplomat Edmond-Charles ("Citizen") Genet over the heated protests of Washington and Secretary of State Thomas Jefferson.

At this tumultuous time, Vaughan could speak with some personal authority of "Executive" Washington's sentiments. His father and grandfather were on close terms with the President, having been guests at Mount Vernon after the Revolutionary War. The younger Vaughan was also knowledgeable about the Naval War that was then harrasing American shipping; in fact, Captain Howland who carried Vaughan's letter across the Atlantic had just arrived in New Bedford with a harrowing tale of his most recent voyage from chaotic Haiti, his ship being stopped seven times by French, Spanish and English privateers, all treating him with "great civility" except for one British privateer who had attempted to seize his ship as a prize, an attempt foiled by Howland's loyal crew. Washington refused to accept all such "prize" claims, ordering that any American ship sailed to an American port by a privateer's prize crew, should be returned to its original owners.

\$ 200.00

Washington Mar 12, 1824

Dear Sir

I have the pleasure of informing you that the books arrived  
 as the merchant expresses in good condition. I immediately handed to the President  
 his copy with the accompanying letter and he smiled when I told him he would  
 find in the volume a pretty good history of Vermont during the dictatorship  
 of Old Ethan and that it would probably amuse him when he arrived at those  
 days of dignified leisure to which every patriot was entitled at last. The others are in  
 a course of distribution through the medium of the members of Congress. Mr. Ballou  
 paid for the freight, \$1.25 which I shall have been when I see him and procure  
 his receipt to be forwarded to you

There is very little news here more than you see in the papers. Since the  
 nomination at Harrisburgh the politicians seem to be resting on their oars waiting  
 for the moving of the waters in some other quarter. The course pursued by Vermont  
 has been dignified and proper. She is universally considered as <sup>nearly unanimous for</sup> devoted to Mr. Adams  
 and as requiring no discussion on the subject with much respect

Yours  
 Wm. Bradley

1824 President Monroe remembers Ethan Allen while ending his second term in office.

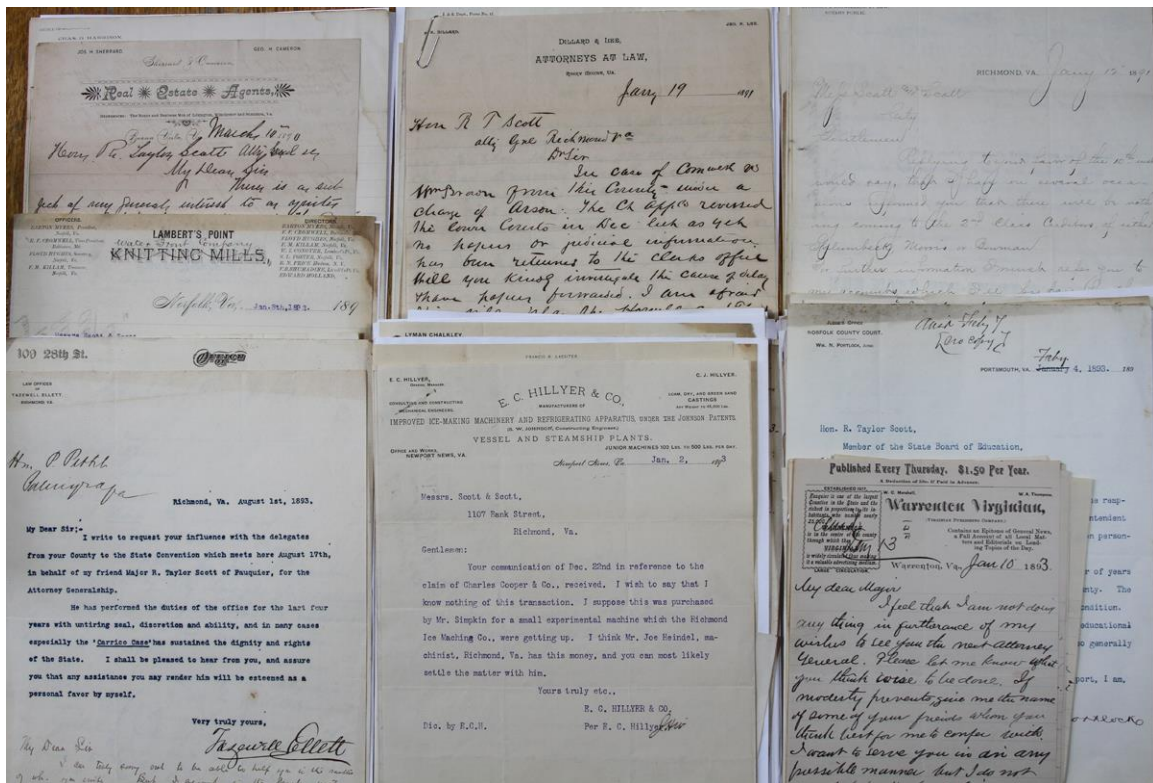
68. (Vermont) Bradley, William Czar, **Member of Congress from Vermont. Washington, DC. March 12, 1824. To Norman Williams, Secretary of the State of Vermont, Woodstock, Vermont**  
 Quarto, one page, plus stampless address leaf, old tape residue in left margin, otherwise in good, legible condition.

"...the books arrived...in good condition. I immediately handed to the President his copy with the accompanying letter and he smiled when I told him he would find in the volume a pretty good history of Vermont during the dictatorship of Old Ethan and that it would probably amuse him when he arrived at those days of dignified leisure to which every patriot was entitled at last....There is very little news here... Since the nomination at Harrisburgh the politicians seem to be...waiting for the moving of the waters in some other quarter. The course pursued by Vermont has been dignified and proper. She is universally considered as nearly unanimous for Mr. Adams..."

When Congressman Bradley wrote this letter after seeing James Monroe, the outgoing President was about to end his second term. In the election that year, he supported his Secretary of State John Quincy Adams as his successor, running against Andrew Jackson, William H. Crawford, and Henry Clay. Jackson received the greatest number of popular votes but as no one had received a majority of the Electoral College, the contest was thrown into the House of Representatives, where

Adams finally won the office - with the support, as Bradley predicted in this letter, of Vermont and all the other states of New England.

The book mentioned was undoubtedly "Vermont State Papers", compiled and published by the Vermont Secretary of State, which included documents about Revolutionary War hero Ethan Allen's "dictatorship" while dominating Vermont politics and ruthlessly hunting down former British Loyalists. Monroe would have been aware of these events while representing Virginia in the Continental Congress, 35 years before his rise to the Presidency. Bradley went on to live to the age of 85, long enough to remember this chat with "patriot" James Monroe while supporting Abraham Lincoln and the new Republican Party in the run-up to Civil War. \$ 125.00



Portion of the Scott Archive

69. (Virginia) Scott, Richard Carter (1859-1928), and Scott, Robert Taylor (1834-1897) **Archive of Legal and Political Correspondence of R. Taylor Scott and his son, R. Carter Scott, Virginia Lawyers, Attorney Generals, Judges and Politicians, 1890-1927**

Archive consisting of 519 letters, 711 manuscript and typescript pages, 54 related ephemeral items, including 137 letters to R. Taylor Scott, 337 letters to R. Carter Scott, and 45 letters to and from Tazewell Ellett, the items are in good, clean and legible condition.

Archive of correspondence and papers pertaining to the legal and political careers of Robert Taylor Scott and Richard Carter Scott, father and son, Virginia lawyers, judges and politicians. The Scotts were partners in a Richmond based law firm, Scott & Scott, and both served as Virginia's Attorney General in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century.

The letters consist of legal and political correspondence, dealing with legal matters and cases the pair faced in both private practice and as Attorney General or while serving on the bench. There are also numerous letters dealing with Virginia politics especially the efforts of Robert Taylor Scott to secure the nomination as Democratic candidate for Attorney General in 1893 and 1897. The archive also includes a series of 45 letters from and to Tazewell Ellett who was one of Scott's main backers in the campaign. The letters document Virginia state politics at the time – in particular the contest between the interests of eastern and “southwestern” Virginia. The letters detail the efforts to secure political support among convention delegates from central and “south-western” Virginia for R. Taylor Scott. The correspondence describes the process, favors are sought or those previously given pointed out, etc. Most of the correspondents in this archive were also Virginia lawyers and politicians of the era, most of whom were veterans of the Confederate States Army.

One of Judge R. Carter Scott's cases, in which his decision was reversed by the Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals played a major role in ameliorating the lives of African Americans in Virginia in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. A decision of far-reaching importance was rendered by the Supreme Court of Appeal of Virginia, sitting at Wytheville. It was the case of People's Pleasure Park Company, Inc. vs. Rohledger. The Circuit Court of Henrico, Judge R. Carter Scott, presiding was reversed. This was the case where the colored company purchased Fulton Park as a pleasure resort and the white people of the neighborhood objected to the sale and instituted proceedings to prohibit the use of the park by colored people. An injunction was sued out before Judge R. Carter Scott and granted to be effective, when the bond specified therein was furnished. The case was finally heard upon its merits and the injunction made perpetual. Messrs, Smith, Moncure and Gordon were counsel for the defendants and it was by the persistent efforts of that firm that the far-reaching decision was rendered. The Supreme Court has thus decided that the injunction should not have been granted. The opinion was handed down Thursday, June 11, 1908. We call attention to the fact that this decision is of more far-reaching importance to the colored people of this State than any that has been rendered by the Supreme Court of the United States. It makes a citizen feel, whatever his race or color may be that he can get justice in this commonwealth. Race prejudice will not be permitted to interfere with the issuance of that even-handed justice for which this State is noted. It also establishes beyond cavil the fact that a Negro's property rights are as safe in Virginia as they are in any other State of the Union and that so long as he exercises his rights in a lawful way he will be protected in the exercise and enjoyment of those rights. We have always had a high opinion of our Supreme Court but now we feel that those rights that we cannot get through the decisions of that tribunal, we are ready to go without”

“An important Decision,” *Black Virginia: The Richmond Planet, 1894-1909*, accessed July 3, 2024, <https://blackvirginia.richmond.edu/items/show/641>.

### Robert Taylor Scott (1834-1897)

R. Taylor Scott was a Virginia lawyer, politician and Confederate officer. Elected three times as Attorney General of Virginia, Scott also served one term in the Virginia House of Delegates and several terms as mayor of Warrenton, Virginia.

Scott's father was Virginia lawyer/planter and Fauquier County delegate Robert Eden Scott (later a circuit judge). Scott received a private education and graduated from the University of Virginia in 1856.

In 1858, Scott married Fanny Scott Carter, who later became president of the Black Horse Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy. Her father, Richard Henry Carter, had also served in the



Virginia House of Delegates. The Scotts had nine children, including Richard Carter Scott (1859-1928), Elizabeth Taylor Scott (1861-62), Robert E. Scott (1866-1867), Mary Welby Scott Keith (1870-1958), Rosalie Taylor Scott Hardin (1871-1962), Julian (b./d. 1873), Fanny (1877-1879), Robert (1879-1884), and Edward (b./d. 1885).

After reading law under his father, Scott was admitted to the Virginia Bar in 1857. In the 1860 Federal Census, Scott owned no real estate, but had \$ 3490 in personal property, namely six slaves (half of them under the age of seven). By contrast, his father, Robert Eden Scott owned 34 slaves that year, about half were children under the age of fifteen.

When Virginia seceded from the Union, Scott had by July 30, 1861 recruited a company called either Scott's Company or the Beauregard Rifles. Commissioned a captain. Scott served under the local Commonwealth attorney, Col. Eppa Hunton ( who had been a Secession Convention delegate and later was promoted to rank of Brigadier General) and was trained by Major and later Lt. Col. Norborne Berkeley. Scott was Captain of Company K and his father-in-law of Company B, both in the 8<sup>th</sup> Virginia Infantry. Rising to the rank of major during the American Civil War, Scott served on the staff of Confederate General George E. Pickett, and his father-in-law of the staff of General Robert E. Lee. His father, however, died in 1862 defending the family's property from Union deserters.

After the war, Scott entered into a private legal practice with James Vass Brooke, which lasted until 1894. Brooke had been Fauquier County's delegate to the Virginia General Assembly as the Civil War began.

After the restoration of civil rights to Confederate veterans, Scott won election to the Virginia Constitutional Convention of 1868 representing Fauquier County, and in 1870 became Warrenton's mayor. In 1881 he followed his father's and his father-in-law's path and won election as a delegate to the Virginia General Assembly, representing Loudoun and Fauquier counties.

Virginia voters elected Scott Attorney General in 1889. He succeeded Rufus Ayers, and won re-election twice. Scott litigated the state debt, and negotiated what came to be known as the Olcott settlement. He was also active in the Episcopal Church. Scott died in office in 1897, his son Richard was appointed to take his place. R. Taylor Scott was buried in Warrenton, Virginia. The Virginia Historical Society has his personal papers.

### Richard Carter Scott (1859-1928)

Richard Carter Scott was a lawyer, judge, and politician who served as the Attorney General of Virginia as a member of the Democratic party from 1897 to 1898.

Richard Carter Scott was July 25, 1859 to Robert Taylor Scott (1834-1897) and Frances Scott (1838-1923). Scott graduated from the University of Virginia whereupon he went into banking, before becoming an attorney. Scott married Lucy Ellen Blair (1869-1953) on November 25, 1891 and went on to have four children.

Upon the death of his father, incumbent Attorney General of Virginia Robert Taylor Scott on August 5, 1897, Governor Charles Triplett O'Ferrall appointed Scott to complete the remainder of his late father's term on August 11, 1897. In 1904, Scott was elected judge of the Circuit Courts of Henrico County and the City of Richmond. Scott died in Richmond, Virginia on January 27, 1928.

### Tazewell Ellett (1856-1914)

Tazewell Ellett was a one-term U.S. Representative from Virginia from 1895 to 1897. Ellett was born January 1, 1856, in Richmond, Virginia to Andrew L. Ellett, His father was a member of the dry goods firm Ellett, Waller, Drewry & Co. He attended private schools in Richmond, including Strother's school. He graduated from the Virginia Military Institute at Lexington in 1876. He graduated from the University of Virginia Law School with a Bachelor of Laws in 1878.

After graduating, Ellett practiced law in Richmond. After six months, he made a partnership with Francis Howe McGuire under the firm McGuire & Ellett. They worked together for twelve years. He served as member of the board of visitors of the Virginia Military Institute. He served in the First Virginia Regiment, serving initially as adjutant. He was elected captain of Company F. He attained the rank of lieutenant colonel.

In 1880, Ellett became a member of the Democratic committee in Richmond. He later became chairman of the committee for three years. From 1883 to 1888, he was chairman of the Congressional Democratic Committee of the Third District \. He was an advisor to Senator John S. Barbour Jr. for two years. From 1884 to 1886 he was the Democratic canvasser-at-large for Virginia. In 1888, he served as a presidential elector for Grover Cleveland. In 1894, Ellett was elected as a Democrat to the Fifty-fourth Congress (March 4, 1895-March 3, 1897). He was an unsuccessful candidate for reelection in 1896 to the Fifty-fifth Congress.

After Congress, he resumed the practice of law in Richmond, and New York City. Later in life, he engaged in promotion enterprises and mining prospects. He worked out of New York City and traveled to South America.

Ellett married Josephine Lyons Scott, daughter of Robert Eden Scott, of Fauquier County. He had two daughters and one son, Josephine, Henningham, (Mrs. Pringle Smith) and Tazewell. His son Tazewell married the daughter of his law partner Francis Howe McGuire. Ellett died on May 19, 1914, at the home of his daughter in Sumnerville, South Carolina. He was buried in Richmond, Virginia.

#### Sample Quotes:

“New Castle, Craig Co., Va., April 17, 1890

Hon. R. Taylor Scott  
Atty. General of Va.

Dear Sir,

A man by the name of Alexander Tucker alias Deaf Tucker was convicted in the circuit court of Craig County Va: at its October Term 1889 for the murder of one Strauber Helms and sentenced to serve in the public penitentiary for 10 years.

Our circuit court refused an application for a new trial, and his counsel, General William Skeen of Covington, Va. obtained from the Supreme Court, (or one of the Judges) a writ of error and supersedes and pending this appeal he escaped from our jail in November last (1889) and is still at large in the mountains of this county, and has been seen several times very lately. Our Sheriff and jailor has made many efforts to recapture him but all as yet unavailing. His cause will be put on the docket of your (Supreme) court at Wytheville VA; I don't know whether the record has been printed as yet or not, It was a most atrocious and horrible crime & but for his physical infirmities would have been hung. He is a terrible monster and our people will be highly gratified if you can have the case stricken from the docket. Can I aid you in the matter but if so, you only must command me. ... Jas. W. Marshall Atty Craig Co., Va.

"Rocky Mount, VA., Jany, 19, 1891

Hon. R. T. Scott  
Atty Genl Richmond, Va

Dr Sir,

In case of Com. Vs Wm. Brown from this county under a charge of arson. The Ct Appls reversed the lower courts in Dec but as yet no papers or judicial information has been returned to the clerks office. Will you kindly investigate the cause of delay & have papers forwarded. I am afraid they will delay the Howell case (Floyd) on me. This negro was the principal actor in the crime of which he has since been convicted. The Ct. in its last opinion does no very particular credit to itself in its comments upon testimony for the prisoner which is not in the record. Jno E Bowman's testimony no where appears in the record. It is true that counsel mention it in the petition but it does not appear in the record at all, yet Judge Fauntleroy comments upon it as tending to show this fire for which this same ct had condemned three people to die was accidental. It seems to me that the court must have given this important case a very casual investigation to have incorporated this mans evidence in their opinion, not only this, but to any fair minded lawyer, the corpus delicti was proved it was a physical impossibility for any cigar stubs which Bowman saw to have smouldered for twelve hours and when it did catch fire to translate itself one hundred and fifty feet to the outside of the warehouse... P. H. Dillard Atty for Com'wlth"

"Bedford City, June 19, 1893

Major R. Taylor Scott

Atty Genl Richmond

I reply at once that nothing will give me more pleasure than to do all in my power to unite our delegation on you. Abut this there will be no trouble, I think. The candidates for Governor have not stirred our people up to any enthusiasm for any one of them and my impression is that we will have a delegation not committed to either of them. Bollin is your warm friend & will help me & the Arthur's are influential and will render all the aid they can both in this Co. & Campbell. W . W. Berry"

"Warrenton, Va 24<sup>th</sup> June 1893

Dear Carter,

Replying to your letter of the 23<sup>rd</sup> Inst. I would say that you are right as to Mr. Bailie of Buena Vista being a friend of mine – I will see that he supports your father and is posted as to our wishes & views as to the proper thing to be done. He is a strong O'Ferrall man & so are the other delegates. With O'Ferrall's nomination a South Western man must be nominated for Lieut. Gov. that secured your father's nomination will in my judgment be a certainty. Rheave of Bristol is your father's chief & strongest opponent – in the fact that he will try with all his might to compete with O'Ferrall an Eastern man – which secured will throw the Atty Genl'ship to his section & he will in all likelihood get it. We must not forget that nothing we can do can decide the Governorship & it is wise to keep aloof from it & make no serious antagonisms. Rheave of course antagonizes Tyler & his friends & will suffer from it when he shows his views as to the Lieut. Governorship, he will still more antagonize the S. W. Delegates. I therefore believe that Kent of Wythe can easily be nominated & that must be well understood by all your fathers friends & of course Little & Blackstone as well as all other candidates for the Atty G from the East will work to nominate a S. Western man.

In my judgment the fight if properly worked & appreciated by our friends can be made a winning one. Some body of great discretion & influence ought to be interviewing Kent & his friends. He is a strong man & will be especially so with the average delegate. I can get into office soon I will be able let all sections of the state in my district know my truest wishes.

Let me say this to you – be careful not to connect yourself with the factions of Richmond & especially not to antagonize the O’Ferrall men. Of course Tyler’s nomination seems to be the best for your father but remember, as I said, we can not control that The large body of the Delegates will think only at first of the Governorship & will take sides & be in that fight, even if it hurts their best friends for other places.

O’Ferrall must have among his most ardent supporters some of your father’s near & strong friends. The valley especially the town will go with us in our plans & wishes. ... I have seen Col. Thos. Smith & he will go to Richmond as your father’s especial friend from this county. He will be a good & useful man - & has influence. We must beat Rhea at his game but be quiet & not let him & his friends know we are alert & working. Be careful to whom you give your confidence – some men though perfectly true can’t keep from talking & especially if they speak of anything important.

In my judgment O’Ferrall is going to be nominated & we ought to be guided by that most probable occurrence. Do not hesitate to call on me for any assistance I can give, for I feel a deep interest in your father’s success. With the Lieut Governorship fixed – the south west your father in my judgment will be sure to be nominated. There is nothing to be heard from his opponents he can only be beaten by not putting a south western man in one of the two first places. In 1889 some strong men of the S. West tried to beat Tyler that they might get the Attorney Genl’ship I will of course wish to talk to Mr. Baillie ... H. Clifford”

“Lawrenceville, Va., July 4<sup>th</sup>, 1893

Mr. R. Carter Scott, Richmond, Va.

Dear Sir,

... At present the Democratic party of this county is in a state of the bitterest internal discord I ever saw. Very flagrant and unjustifiable frauds were perpetrated in the name of the Democratic party at the recent election which has aroused a wide spread feeling of disgust and divided the party into bitter factions. It is impossible therefore to say what kind of delegation will be sent from this county. If the ballot box stuffers control the convention, which I think is probable for the reason that there are many honest democrats who will not on account of the recent frauds, participate in the convention, the delegation from this county will probably be composed of men with whom I have no influence. I fear this will be the case. ... E. P. Burford, Attorney at Law”

“Big Stone Gap, Va, July 11<sup>th</sup>, 1893

R. Carter Scott Esq. Richmond, Va.

My Dear Mr. Scott,

Your letter of July 1<sup>st</sup> came duly to hand, but I have been so busy starting up the furnaces here that I have had no opportunity to do anything else. The only opposition I think your father will have from this section of the state, will be from Washington County. I think both Daniel Trigg and Judge Wm. F. Rhea are anxious to become candidates for the office. I do not think they will have any considerable following. Your father has given such full satisfaction to all our people, and unless a Southwest Virginia

man should be vigorously pressed, will get a large majority of the delegates over any other candidate east of the Blue Ridge. If Trigg or Rhea are nominated they will of course divide this section of the State, but I believe your father will divide the vote under these circumstances. It will give me pleasure to do anything in my power to further his interests, but as the others are doing nothing, actively, I do not think it would be wise to spring any question in regard to your father's nomination before the County conventions. In that way the delegations will most surely be divided, whilst an active canvass would stir them up and be more hurtful than otherwise to his interests... R. A. Ayers"

"Port Royal July 16, 1893

Dear Carter,

Yours forwarded from Warrenton just received (last night) I have written to Prof Christian as requested or rather to Mrs. C for Prof. C. is ill – consumption and I fear cannot recover. I do trust that your Father will receive his nomination he is entitled to it, but in these times the fact that he has discharged his duties faithfully & efficiently count for nothing – So he must be up and doing. I wish I could aid him, but a man in Virginia without money is like unto the proverbial cat in hell without claws so all I can say, long may he wave & be re-nominated & elected... U. P. Scott"

"Warrenton, Va. July 31<sup>st</sup> '93

My Dear Son,

... Hope you are well and had a pleasant and successful trip to Norfolk and Petersburg – write me the result. ... Taze came yesterday unexpectedly ... He says the O'Ferrall ticket is to be Kent and myself – Maj. Tyler – Maj. Tyler not in the race. Gen's "good news" as to his information concerning myself and says on his return to the city will work with you upon the city delegates and thinks he can commit at least seventy of them unconditionally to me -... Father" [R. Taylor Scott]

"Richmond, Va August 1, 1893

Hon. P. Pettit

My Dear Sir,

I write to request your influence with the delegates from your County to the State Convention which meets here August 17<sup>th</sup>, in behalf of my friend Major R. Taylor Scott of Fauquier, for the Attorney Generalship.

He has performed the duties of the office for the last four years with untiring zeal, discretion and ability, and in many cases especially the "Carrico Case" has sustained the dignity and rights of the State. I shall be pleased to hear from you, and assure you, that any assistance you may render him will be esteemed as a personal favor by myself.

Tazewell Ellett"

"My Dear Sir,

I am truly sorry not to be able to help in the matter of wh. you write. But I served in the Senate with Blackstone & was a college-mate of Seates so you will readily understand my position ... Pembroke Pettit"

"Big Stone Gap, Va, August 2<sup>nd</sup>, 1893

Hon. R. Taylor Scott  
Warrenton, Va.

Dear Atty Genl.,

Yours of 28<sup>th</sup> has been forwarded to me here. I am one of the Delegates from this county (Wise) and hope to be present when you are re-nominated. It will give me pleasure to place you in nomination if you think best that I should when you look the field over. Or I will come in as a second; in either event I think I can certainly do you some good. I hope you will have no opposition but at any rate there is no one out here spoken of now for whom I care a blue baubee. R. A. Ayers"

"Newport News, Va., 8/2/1893

Col. Tazewell Ellett, Richmond

My Dear Colonel,

I think the majority of the delegates from Warwick County intend to sup[port the present incumbent of the office of Atty-General for re-election, they have not forgotten the aid rendered by young Scott to our registrar before the Court of Appeals a year or two ago. Crafford may take some of the delegation to Blackstone, you know he and Blackstone were very thick during the last session of the legislature, and if he (Crafford) thinks you and I favor Scott he would be sure I think to support Blackstone. However Major Scott ought to be able to fix matters with Crafford if there is any danger of such action on his part. Crafford is county school superintendent. ... A. C. Jones"

"Richmond, Va, August 2/93

Tazewell Ellett, Esq.

My dear Sir,

Replying to your favor of Aug. 1, will say that I had the pleasure of voting for Major R. Taylor Scott for the Attorney Generalship in the Convention four years ago, and have no reason whatever for changing the opinion that I entertained of Major Scott, on the contrary, I consider that he has filled the position acceptably in all respects, and if I should be in the next State Convention I would feel it my duty to cast my vote for his renomination. Circumstances are such, however, that I do not expect to be able to attend the next State Convention. I will, however, take occasion to use what influence I may have with the delegates from my county in his behalf when the delegates shall have been selected. R. H. Cardwell"

Newport News, VA. August 3, 1893

Hon. Tazewell Ellett, Richmond, Va

My dear Sir,

Your favor of the 1<sup>st</sup> to hand in reply will say, that very little thus far has been said about Attorney General. I know our people are very favorably impressed with Major Scott and I think he will get the support of our delegation unless an Eastern man is put up in that event we will go to him. Thus far we know of no man on the Peninsula who is aspiring to the position. I will canvass the vote of our delegation and let you hear from me, later, I shall take pleasure in doing for Major Scott what I can as a favor to you. I appreciate the many kindnesses you have done for me and whenever it is in my power to show an appreciation of those kindnesses I will do so. E. S. Robinson, Attorney at Law”

“Warrenton, Va. Aug. 7, 1893

My Dear Son,

I returned on Saturday morning from the White Sulphur, travelled on the night train and reached Calverton at 5 o’c in the morning – telegraphed to be sent for and on my arrival telegraphed to be sent for and on my arrival found “Bob” awaiting me with the carriage and “your mother” in it... I am very much obliged to you for your kind and thoughtful letters and for all the work you are doing and have done in my behalf and sincerely hope success will be ours! The contest against me has given no little surprise and very great annoyance and worry. If “the Kent move” be accomplished my way is freed of the most troublesome obstacle, provided those who say they will support me do not go back. The Sun [Balt.] of to day says my difficulty is that I am from Warrenton, which has too many officers!

It was plain from all I heard I am the point of attack and must fight my way thro! Thank Taze especially and each and all my city friends for their generous and cordial support with so many working in my behalf success must be mine one would think? .... Do just as you think best and if possible organize those who are for me in the city that as members come in they can be seen and informed as to my plans and purposes. Be systematic in this work prepare “a roster” of the delegates by their counties and cities that no time be lost and we may know what to do and where to do it... [R. Taylor Scott]

“Franklin, Va. Aug. 8<sup>th</sup>, 1893

Col. Tazewell Ellett, Richmond, Va.

My dear Sir,

... Primarily our people would be unanimous for Major Scott’s re-election to the Attorney Generalship, but they believe that the nomination of Col. O’Ferrall to head the ticket, rendering it necessary this office should be taken from some other section of the state. I think if the name of Wm. R. McKenney Esq. of Petersburg is presented to the convention he will receive our vote, otherwise in spite of above, it may be that our delegation could be induced to go for Major Scott. It is indeed unfortunate for the Major’s claims and merits, that in this case they are to be put aside for reasons over which he has no control, and is in no way responsible. ... J. F. Bryant”

“Warrenton, VA Aug. 11<sup>th</sup>, 1893

My Dear Son,

Your letter of yesterday came this morning and I concur in your decision to await the adjournment of the convention before coming up. The outlook for me is “good” and encouraging indeed and I hope “all will be well” ?

The time for “combines” however is at hand and in this lies my greatest danger, I think! We must be vigilant and act with care and decision.

With your work in R'd I am simply delighted, gratified, and honoured! For the kind words spoken by "my professional brother", both proud and thankful! My obligations to Taze only exceeded by my gratitude to him.

I send herein a letter from John Washington with enclosures and from Keith Norton, which need no explanation nor comment. To "my friend" Wharton I replied that my friends were zealous supporters of each of the candidates for Gov. that being myself a candidate for renomination I had made no combinations. I thanked him for his warning & said if "the southwest" Tyler men and O'Ferrall men – should after O'F's nomination and the selection of Col. Buford or Major Ellison for "the second" place, demand the Atty Genl. and the convention hearken to the demand, I would bear the defeat with the best grace possible...

I had a kind letter from Henry Rives who is an Albemarle delegation and have written in reply. Also wrote to Col. Duke. As to Augusta and Staunton have written Maj. Elder and Geo. M. Cochran. I wrote to Clayton on "the geographical objection" made to me and gave him my position & I will write to W. W. Berry and to L. C. Arthur. Swanson is doing as I expected he would – "one good turn deserves another" - in politics and as I did not aid him and vote for his candidate for Supt. of Schools for Pittsylvania must bear the consequences! ... [R. Taylor Scott]

"Warrenton, VA Aug. 12<sup>th</sup> 1893

My Dear Son,

Your letter of the 10<sup>th</sup> (Thursday) and enclosure, which I return herein came today. ... I have read "the suggested card" carefully and while I am thankful that it expresses the estimate in which I am held by Tze and Henry Ingram, and grateful to you for your thoughtful & considerate efforts in my behalf, do not think it advisable and fear the effect would not be "good."

The people's and their representatives dense ignorance of the very matter they sill soon have in hand is sad indeed but we can not help it, I must therefore submit!

I find so much stress placed upon "geographical lines" I am somewhat disgusted and were I not too far in to retire would be out of it! ...

My plea is "service rendered and qualification for the work" – whatever shall be the judgment I am ready to abide it! ... Father"

"Bedford City, Va. The Bedford Index, Aug. 26<sup>th</sup>, 1893

Hon. R. Taylor Scott; Atty. Genl. Warrenton, VA.

Dear Sir,

Your gratifying acknowledgment of the 23<sup>rd</sup> inst. of the part Bedford County bore in securing your nomination at the recent state convention is before me. I can assure you that, in the consciousness of a faithfully discharged duty the delegates from this county have no less cause than yourself to rejoice at the results of the convention's work.

Bearing in mind your very kind assurances, I am tempted to ask your influence with Senator Hinton to aid me in my candidacy for a special agency in the Internal Rev. Dept. If you can do so without violence to your sense of propriety or delicacy, I shall cordially appreciate your kind offices ... R. Kenna Campbell"



"Wytheville, Virginia, Sept. 28, 1893

Mr. R. Carter Scott, Richmond, VA.

My Dear Scott,

.... Mr. C. Pendleton is not considered a good speaker. I have never heard him. He went off with the readjusters, and then into the Republican party, where he remained until 1890, and I presume he then determined that as there was no political prospect for the Republicans & wishing to still hold his place as clerk of the Supreme Court, he again trimmed his sails for entrance into the Democratic harbor. Hence our people have not a very exalted opinion of Col. W. C. Pendleton. ... A. A. Campbell, Attorney at Law"

"Norfolk, VA, Nov. 27, 1893

Mr. Carter Scott,

Dr Sir,

I take pleasure in testifying to the unswerving loyalty which distinguished Mr. C. B. Beale's adherence to the cause of your Father during the convention in Richmond in August. He worked and voted for him every time and declined to go with the majority of the Norfolk delegation on the first ballot.

Mr. Beale wants a position in the capitol at Richmond I can cheerfully bear testimony to his steady habits and his undoubted ability to fill any position for which he may apply. N.C. Pamplin"

"Houston, Halifax Co., Va. Jany. 29, 1894

My dear Mr. Scott,

I have not had an opportunity until now to acknowledge the receipt of your letter notifying me that you would be an applicant for the office of Reporter of the Court of Appeals. I can only say in reply that I am wholly uncommitted as to this and every other appointment that the new judges will have to make, and that's at the proper time I propose to give all applications and recommendations careful consideration. I do not feel that I can answer otherwise at this time... John M. Riely"

"Newbern, Va., Novr. 10<sup>th</sup>, 1896, Wm. I. Carter, Sheriff

Mr. R. Taylor Scott  
Attorney General, Richmond, Va.

Dear Sir,

... It will play havock in this county, this crisis coming just after the election will do us democrats a great harm as there is a set of Democratic officer in this county that they have never been beaten but just at this time they are lifted up that is the Republicans & if an election us ordered now they will turn the county over to a Republican treasurer. I simply mention these facts that you may know our condition as this county has been Republican for five or six years but we have held them down in county elections & Giles county being Democratic gives us the Representative Stone being a good Democrat & the only one that we have that the Republicans cant concentrate their vote against him. Now for the sake of all that is good for us as a party please give him the time & the state will get her money much quicker than it will if these sureties are noticed & the matter made public ..."

"Warrenton, Va., Jan'y 25, 1897, Caldwell & Frank, The True Index

Mr. R. Carter Scott,

I would thank you to take up your father's annual reports and send to me confidentially the No. of cases he has appeared in as Attorney General since his first election, how many directly for the Commonwealth, how many incidentally, citing such cases only at a brief length as to lake them understood by laymen, and any fact calculated to command attention and boost the man for re-nomination. My conviction is that the officer who gives his talents and time to public duties, and has given general satisfaction has a stronger claim than an untried man. I want to give the Major a good send off from the old home such as may be recognized here and elsewhere. I mix little with the outside and know little public sentiment. What I have read in the papers touching this and other State offices appear to be complimentary tributes to friends and locals. Papers are averse to putting in articles at 2<sup>nd</sup> hand. Later on it might be well to have the Major's friends fire off about the same time, and then to get a Richmond Daily to give a brief extract in a single column from those papers that aspirants might postpone desire to figure as a candidate... L. W. Caldwell"

"Surry, Virginia, Mach. 29<sup>th</sup>, 1897

Hon. R. Taylor Scott  
Richmond, Va.

Dr Sir,

Replying to your favor of yesterday, in regard to your candidacy for renomination will say that it is true that I and my father have supported you in both of your previous campaigns; and so far as your official record is concerned, I believe you have been both faithful and efficient, and though I do not actually pledge you, I think, at present, that you will get my individual vote should I be a member of the convention.

However, during your last administration, I wrote you for your advice concerning a legal political controversy that I had with the editor of a republican paper published in this county, which controversy subsequently culminated in a personal encounter. My letter is still unanswered.

I knew at the time I addressed the letter to you, that it was not strictly a part of your official duty under the statute to answer it, or to advise me in the matter, but I must say I thought under the circumstances I had a little excuse for presuming upon a personal favor at your hands; and I will admit that I was somewhat disappointed; more especially since I had seen your replys to similar inquiries published in the newspapers. ... W. B. Clarke, Attorney at Law"

"Blacksburg, VA., Virginia Agricultural & Mechanical College, June 7, 1897

Dear Carter,

I wrote to your Father a few days ago to thank him for his kind and earnest efforts in my behalf – and to thank you also. In my letter I requested him to get my answer to a piece in the Dispatch published concerning me from that paper if refused. I write now as your Father may be busy or absent to ask you to go to the Dispatch Office and ascertain if my article will be published, if not to get it and offer it to the Times newspaper – if declined to send it back to me as I will then send it to the New York Herald or World. I will not permit these people to turn me out and publish me as standing in the way of Agricultural progress &c in this State. This place is rotten and must be investigated. The Station is a Farce & a

Fraud upon the people of VA. Vawter will only have those here who hold place at his will – who will tremble when he nods. He has as Sup of Miller Manual Labor School \$ 80,000 to dispense. At this Institution for previous year I am informed by an accountant \$ 60,000 . This is too much power to confide to such a man as Vawter of West Virginia.

He has filled the chairs with his supporters – I say Vawter for this Board is his agent – He is captain, mate, cook & crew of this unfortunate craft. I do not think that the man who orders the expenditure of money should be chief man of committee to audit accounts. Sorry to trouble you but in my troubles I must call around me my kindred and friends ... your uncle M P Scott ...

“Lynchburg, VA. June 17, 1897

R. Carter Scott, Esq. Atty. Gen's Office, Richmond, Va.

My Dear Carter,

The Executive Committee has just met and appointed June 24<sup>th</sup> for the holding of a mass meeting for the purpose of electing delegates to the Roanoke Convention. If you could come on here for a day or two, I think you could do your father's cause a great deal of good. A rumor is abroad here that soon after the adoption of the Chicago platform, your father, in an interview with some Baltimore paper, denounced the platform as being revolutionary and anarchistic. This rumor is doing him some damage, and I think a public denial of the same by him would result in considerable good... Jno. L. Lee”

“Big Stone Gap, Va July 7<sup>th</sup>, 1897

Hon. R. Taylor Scott, Richmond, Va.

My Dear Sir,

Your note of June 2<sup>nd</sup> is received. In reply, I beg to say that I am an original Scott man and it will afford me great pleasure, not only to vote for you in the convention, to which I am a delegate; but also toto be of any possible service in the matter. Gen. Ayres of this places, is a delegate from this county also and I think you have no warmer friend than he. So far as I can learn, the delegates in this in this immediate section will be considerably divided in the Attorney general's race. I think you will have a decided plurality, with Mr. Montague second to you. Most of the other candidates will have some following.

Judge Rhea, of Bristol, wants to be a temporary chairman of the convention. Just now he has a very decided pull with the politicians in this district. He will undoubtedly be the next nominee for congress. I think we could use his candidacy for the position of temporary chairman to advantage in securing wavering delegates from this section, if your friends in the 8<sup>th</sup> district or elsewhere or elsewhere could secure some votes of the state committee for him. I venture to give you this point in confidence and, if you think it worth while, you might write me on the subject, or refer the matter to some one of your friends in that section ... R. T. Irvine, Attorney at Law”

"Randolph, VA July 16, 1897

Mr. R. Carter Scott, Richmond, VA

Dr Sir,

Your letter has just been received ... You can write to T. Y. Morgan Wyllisburg, VA. and J. C. Newcomb, Randolph, Va. We are trying to get a solid delegation here for your father & think we can do so. I shall certainly do my best for him. I see from the papers they have commenced to circulate lies against him. This I think is a good sign that his enemies have become enraged at his strength. I hope to attend the convention at Roanoke as a delegate from my precinct and probably of it is necessary our delegation here can make a trade on Governor in behalf of your father by endorsing their man for governor & they in turn endorse Scott for attorney general. This of course is confidential... C. C. Paris..."

"Accomack C. H., Va., July 17, 1897

Maj. R. Taylor Scott, Richmond, Va.

My Dear Sir,

I enclose you a clipping from a little county paper [present]. Does the Richmond correspondent state the facts? If he does, it represents almost exactly my position in the last presidential campaign, and I believe of a large number of democrats in the state, and in the whole South. But if you are quoted wrong on the "silver Question," please let me know. I believe the Jayers faction are going to try to instruct the delegates against you at our convention on the 26<sup>th</sup> (court day), but we will try to brake [sic] them down if we can. If you are not betraying any confidence, personal or official, I would like to know whether the vote of the Board as between Dr. Mapp and Jayers was unanimous for Mapp, or did the Governor vote for Joyers. The attack is made entirely upon you and Mr. Massey ... James H. Fletcher, Jr."

"Norfolk, Va., Marine Bank, Aug. 23, 1897

R. Carter Scott Esq.  
Atty. Genl Richmond, VA.

My dear Carter,

I have just returned from a visit to Detroit and find your letter of the 17<sup>th</sup> inst. The Maias matter was before the Board of Visitors at the July meeting and steps were taken to have all the facts certified to you, with the names of witnesses to be called on our side. I will, at once, request the Supt. To see you and go over the case with you.

My thoughts have been often with you of late, dear Carter, and I have sympathized with you as only can one who has suffered a similar loss. Although my opportunities of serving your father were rare during the last decade, I always entertained for him the highest regard and was always made happy by his cordial greeting whenever we met ... W. H. Taylor"

"Tazewell, Virginia, March 7, 1903

S.S.P. Patterson, Esq., Richmond, Va

Dear Mr. Patterson,

I have yours of the 4<sup>th</sup> instant, relative to the purchase of the John Marshall home in Richmond, together with the letter of Mr. Moses. Much depends, of course, upon the spirit with which your local bar meets this suggestion. The idea is a good one, full of generous sentiment, No man who is a student of the history of our law and our government can fail to accord to this great Chief Justice, to Jefferson, to Wythe and to their compeers in Virginia, the leading part in the formation of this Republic, its institutions and its laws. In this materialistic day, men are too young and too grasping to pause long enough to pay a just tribute to that coterie of the modern world's greatest men. We can now get their actual habitations – in a few years, when we call a halt and have to seek again for patriots, we will then search for the naked ground on which they once lived. Most of the eminent men of our profession possess that kind of sentiment, which would prompt the National and Virginia Bar Associations to become the owners of this place. A few years hence it would be no more than a library sufficient to hold the literature of Marshall, and about him, and the proceedings of these associations.

The money can be raised, As Mr. Moses says: "It is only a question of ways and means to do it." Who will do it? The project should begin in your city, Do your people forget, because they live in Richmond, that they are in a city of, probably, more historic and sentimental interest than any in the New World? And that with other historic residences, they have this home of Marshall, in which every reputable lawyer in the nation would be proud to feel part owner? ... S. C. Graham"

"Norfolk, VA., The Norfolk News and Advertiser, July 3, 1903

Judge R. Carter Scott,

Dear Sir,

As one of a distinguished number of five hundred philanthropists whose names we have secured, we take the liberty of enclosing you herewith a receipt for one year's complimentary subscription to the "Norfolk News and Advertiser", a negro weekly devoted to the higher and legitimate interests of the colored race.

In soliciting your interest, and acceptance of the subscription, we have in view a two-fold object; first, the acquisition of a circle of interested readers outside of this section; and secondly to invite contributions from the philanthropic friends of the colored people. For the purpose of disseminating among them the policy of rational education for which the editor stands. ...

Doubtless you are burdened with appeals of every description and many of which are purely selfish. In the present instance however, our claim to you notice rests upon the urgency of diffusing among the negroes a policy of common sense, which will make them better citizens, and tend to deter the distressing tendency to conflict between the races which is becoming so alarmingly prevalent in every section of this country.

The sentiments and policy continually advocated by the editor of this paper, coming from a negro, must necessarily carry weight among the race at large. These have met with the unqualified indorsement of our most prominent Virginia officials, and representative white and colored citizens. ...

We desire to enlarge the paper to the extent that it will be a power for good among the race, after which it is our object to build a hotel in this city for the travelling colored population, who at present are degraded by having to put up in squalid hovels wanting in cleanliness and comfort. To these worthy ends we make bold to solicit your support to the extent of your ability and willingness... J.E. Dickerson, Jr., Editor"

"Suffolk, VA., April 21, 1904

Dear Sir,

The Mann Bill has been discussed and construed in a great many ways so I am writing the leading judges in the State to get their ideas as to the meaning of the law "contrary to sound public policy and injurious to the moral and material interest of the community? This language was used in 76<sup>th</sup> VA. 865, except the words "material interest of the community" were not used in that case. The Court there was calling attention as to what it could not do, that is, if the statute was complied with then the Court could not refuse the license because it considered the sale of ardent spirits to be against sound public policy and injurious to the morals of the community. The Court went on to say further that it was a question for the Legislature and not the Court. Now the Legislature has seen fit to use that language. You remember the old law left it entirely to the discretion of the judge.

Now since this new language has been put into the statute, is it discretionary with the judge to refuse or grant them according to his own feeling, or must he be governed by the evidence in each case? I feel that they will decide the case according to their own feeling and not to the merits of the case. In other words, some of the judges have said to me that the highest Court of the country has said that liquor could not be sold without being contrary to the moral interest of the community and it was hard for them to go contrary to what the Court has said. But taking their idea to be right then is it not necessary to introduce evidence if the judges are to follow what the highest Court of the land has said. I want to get your idea of the statute I have referred to above and if it is not asking too much please illustrate, give me a case in which it could be granted and a case in which it ought not to be, I mean aside from cities and towns over five hundred inhabitants, that is, counties and small towns. ... S. E. Everett"

"Richmond, Va. August 2<sup>nd</sup>, 1904

Hon. R. Carter Scott, Richmond, Virginia

My dear Sir,

I cannot refrain from expressing my admiration for you on account of the high stand you have taken for cleanness and undefilement in positions of public trust. I hope it will not be considered improper for me to write this letter, as it relates to decisions already delivered by you.

In certain quarters, the conditions have been deplorable, and still remain so in some localities. Those who possess the power to cleanse will probably now follow the example you have set, --- I hope so. It is often necessary for some one to begin the attack alone in order to inspire a united onslaught, by his companions. The abiding hope of all freemen is in judicial hands. The Executive and the Legislative departments may be efficient, but, without the support of the judiciary, cannot be sufficient to preserve inviolate democracy's ark of the covenant. We need judges who heed not the cries of the rabble; who, fearing no power, are ever ready, yea eager, to protect that which is right and destroy that which is wrong. As one who holds the views above recited, permit me to thank you for what you have done, and, further, say, "Macte nova virtute." ... Jno. S. Eggleston"

"Richmond, April 17, 1912

My Dear Carter,

I have just been in to see the Governor and have arranged for a judge for the balance of the term of the Henrico Circuit Court, including the final adjournment of the same, therefore it will not be necessary for you to return or to take any trouble whatever on yourself as to the present term.

You know better than I how unreasonable lawyers are when their selfish interests are at stake, and while there are many who pose as your best friends they would not hesitate to insist on your sitting in cases which they know full well would overtax your present strength; therefore, to avoid the situation please stay away just as long as possible.... Dick" [Richard T. Wilson]

"Richmond, Va., June 3, 1925

Judge R. Carter Scott  
Richmond, Virginia

My ever dear Judge,

Last year, you remember, I took up with you the question of having put in shape the road through the negro settlement north of Ginter park. Viewers went out to see it and reported that it was a proper expenditure of the county money and you had it done, but the dirt road was only graded because the season was so far advanced that no gravel or any other top was deemed appropriate at that time.

I went out Monday to see my old friend who lives there and found the present state worse than the first. The little top dressing it "had, had, had" been scraped away and the deep holes and deep ruts were mute and abundant testimony that nothing had been done.

I write to ask you, as the guardian of the rights of these poor people who are unable to make themselves heard be given the attention that they would receive if they were voting street cleaners ... Jonathan Bryan"

"Board of Supervisors Henrico County, Virginia, Richmond, Va., June 12, 1925

Hon. R. Carter Scott,  
City Hall, City

My dear Judge:-

Mr. Jonathan Bryan's letter to you under date of June 3<sup>rd</sup> in reference to a street in a negro settlement near Ginter Park was handed me yesterday by Mr. W. W. Beverley.

This is the same street Mr. Bryan wrote you about last fall and which the Board of Supervisors decided they would accept as a county road. I immediately sent the District Road Force, and with the help of Mr. Crawford Redd, defined the lines as best we could and shaped the road as we do all dirt roads. This, however, does not seem to satisfy Mr. Bryan, as he evidently thinks it should be graveled or macadamized. We have many miles of road in Henrico County that have been established for years and whose importance as thoroughfare's are greater than the road in question, and which the Board has not been able to make more than "dirt roads". I do not feel that I would be justified in making this a gravel road until it can be done at such time that it will not interfere with the improvement of other and older roads of more importance to the public generally, if not to Mr. Bryan personally.

Mr. Bryan's insinuations in the last paragraph of his letter that the "poor people" he is championing would receive better attention if "they were voting street cleaners" is entirely uncalled for and I am sorry he deemed it necessary to be offensive in his allusions to a purely business proposition ... W. C. Saunders"

The archive: \$ 3500.00



Portion of the Brainard H. Warner Archive

70. (Warner Family Correspondence) Warner, Brainard Henry (1847-1916) **Archive of Correspondence of Brainard Henry Warner, Real Estate Developer, Financier, and Civic Leader of Washington D.C. and his family, dated between 1870-1938**

Large archive of personal and family correspondence consisting of 307 letters, 1055 manuscript and typescript pages, in generally clean and legible condition, many letters accompanied with their original mailing envelopes.

Archive of correspondence of Brainard Henry Warner who played a large role in the development and expansion of Washington, D.C. in the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century and the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup>, not only as a real estate developer and builder but as a champion of civic affairs and public philanthropy. The letters detail the family's domestic life and touches on his business life, in Washington D.C., his founding and development of the town of Kensington, Maryland, philanthropic and social activities, political activities and travel. Warner was a highly successful business figure not only in real estate development but also in banking and finance. He counted among his friends and business associates such figures as John Wanamaker and Andrew Carnegie. The archive also contains letters written by his siblings and children, the letters date between 1870 and 1938.



Brainard Henry Warner was born in 1847 in Great Bend, Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania. The son of Henry Warner (1814-1891) and Julia F. Truesdell Warner (1823-1917), he had four siblings. His life in Washington, D.C. dated from 1863 when he came to the city as a clerk in the Judiciary Square Hospital, where he remained for three months, he then accepted a position as a clerk in the War Department. He held that position until 1866 when he was appointed to a position in the office of the controller of the Treasury. He was at this time working as private secretary to Senator Charles R. Buckalew of Pennsylvania.

Warner was made deputy collector of internal revenue of the ninth Pennsylvania district in 1867, located in Lancaster. While in Lancaster he continued his law studies with Representative Thaddeus Stevens and started a paper known as the Voice of Truth and aided in the publication of a campaign journal known as the Father Abraham, in the local Pennsylvania German dialect.

The following year he resigned in order to resume his study of law at Columbian College Law School in Washington, D.C. Upon his graduation from George Washington University law school in 1872 Warner joined the real estate firm of Joshua Whitney & Co. He later succeeded the owner following his death. In 1876 he built the Warner Building, signaling the beginning of his rather substantial yet largely undocumented construction career of over one thousand houses under the firm of B. H. Warner & Co.

Warner was eventually involved in a large variety of business-related enterprises expanding from real estate into finance. He was the founder of the Columbian National Bank in 1887, President of the Washington Board of Trade, and member of the Committee of 100. Warner was a charter member of the Metropolis Savings Bank, Central National and Second National banks, a director of the National Bank and National Safe Deposit and Trust Company, and founder of the Rudolph & West Company, and the Washington Loan and Trust Company. He was one of the organizers of the Columbia Fire Insurance Company, and Columbia Title Company.

John Proctor, writing in Washington Past and Present states that "many of our finest statues, buildings and parks stand as monuments of his unceasing energy and devotion to the national capitol." Warner was active in many civic causes. He was one of the founders of the Washington Public Library. A member of board of trustees of American University, Howard University. He was president of the Alumni Association of the George Washington University, one of the founders of the Washington Board of Trade, among many other philanthropic efforts.

Warner published the Real Estate Review in Washington, which featured condensed real estate stories from around the country, advertisements from local contractors and suppliers, but its real purpose was an enormous, classified listing section which featured hundreds of lots for sale, houses for rent and sale in all parts of the District, all apparently owned by the B. H. Warner Company itself.

In the 1890s Warner began purchasing land parcels in Montgomery County, Maryland to build a planned Victorian community, complete with church, library, and local newspaper. Fascinated by a recent trip to London, Warner named his development "Kensington Park", the tenth and largest subdivision in the area. Upon incorporation in 1894, Warner convinced the mayor and council to name the town "Kensington". (The archive has letters discussing Kensington.)

Warner continued in the real estate business until 1902, when several of his children and former business partners took over. Warner died in 1916 after suffering a stroke. The Washington Star when reporting on his death stated that Warner was "one of the most prominent of Washington's business men, and identified with the growth of the National Capitol to an extent which placed him in the forefront

of civic leadership in this city ... was one of the most forceful factors for the advancement of Washington ... gifted with a remarkable faculty for organizing public movements ... at the same time an unusual capacity for leadership.”

Warner was married twice, first to Mary Jacobs Parker Warner (1847-1885), and secondly, in 1887 to Mary Hamilton Phillips Warner (1861-1954), he had nine children, seven of whom lived to adulthood.

“Washington D.C. April 4/70 [Presumably written by Warner’s mother, Julia F. Truesdell Warner (1823-1917)]

Dear friends at home,

... Yesterday was rather a gloomy Sabbath – it rained so hard that I did not go out in the morning – in the eve the whole family went to the Southern Methodist ... as it is nearest Brainard stayed with Grace as had been twice. This is a very elegant church built by secessionists (from all churches) in time of war – they call it the “rebel Church’ – we had a very good sermon – and the singing was extra. But the scene within was very prominent that is notable every where – some black some white – and the different shades between – the real black are the highest grade usually they think themselves quite superior. ... I like Washington more and more – the city is so regularly laid out the streets broad and clean and the people that I have met are very cordial – indeed I feel quite attached to them already. ... Grace is down stairs in the dining room singing ... she is going to the Senate this afternoon with Brainard Mrs Abbey Miss Ophilena & myself – Mrs McC and I were going on Friday – she was to call for me – but could not find me and after wandering over this part of the city returned home – we regretted it very much – as the fifteenth Amendment passed that day and the Session was one of uncommon interest. B seldom gets time to go with me although he says he is going to attend this week. I do not feel like asking him to go as his time is all occupied with business and study...”

“Washington, D.C. August 11<sup>th</sup>, 1870

My Dear Brother,

I received your letter a week since, am sorry that just at this time I shall not be able to comply with your request... Had I money at command no greater pleasure could offer itself than to help you. As it is I must content myself with doing as well as I can... Try and get along in some way and do not think I do not wish to help you, but money is hard to get and we need more than we can control. Don’t get discouraged for that will not pay and you will only be miserable. Your letters all savor of versatility and want of firmness. Cultivate stability for that is the great pride of manhood. Be firm and do not let your mind be shaken with every wind that comes along. Dr. Smith’s letter has the advise you most need. Trouble must come in very walk of life that we should expect. It will only serve to develop us and make us better men. I hope for a happy future for you only be cool and don’t go off on tangents so easily adopt a course of life and then stick even if your friends should obtain success in many different channels... B. H. Warner”

“Washington D.C. Dec. 25, 1876

My Dear Mother,

... We regretted that we were not able to send home a box but times are very hard with us this year and money is a cash article. If it is any harder to find at Great Bend than it is here I feel sorry for you. I see a great many errors made by me in palmier days which I ought not to have made, and too much prosperity makes a man careless. It may be all the better for me that my troubles come now

instead of being postponed until I get older, of course this letter is not for outsiders, for I have not failed or anything of that kind but I am suffering from a dull business, the receipts from which I anticipated would be much larger and made my calculations accordingly. My large office cost me too much money and cramped me. Then add to it every other unfortunate circumstance peculiar to the past few months and it makes the burden heavy.... I feel a good deal like I did when I first went into business on 7<sup>th</sup> Street and you came down, you remember how blue I was. There are lots of young men failing here, as well as old ones, and as I have done a very heavy business every one of them hits me too more or less. Mollie is a wonderful wife and always hopeful of some thing better than appearances indicate. ... We did not spend \$ 5 for Christmas presents and that is something I never got along so cheap before = and do not want to again if I can help it.

We hope somebody will be declared a President soon and if it is not done we do not know what will become of our city so far as business is concerned... Brainard H. Warner”

“Washington, D.C. June 11<sup>th</sup>, 1884

Dear Father,

I rec'd your letter some days since and its contents were not so satisfactory as to make me stop many pressing duties here to write a reply. I made my offer to you to help you get along without hard work and to keep out of debt. It was made with the distinct understanding that you would get your brother a place to board where he would not annoy the other members of the family, that you would sell what stuff you have on hand and keep out of debt. The sales would help to pay any little amt. you owe & I would help to do the balance. From your reply I infer that while quite willing to take the money you have not complied with the conditions upon which it is to be sent.

If you keep on trying to build houses and do business out of which you make nothing and the family are not benefitted I can better use the money myself.

Lucy has made a proposition which I have accepted and I will ask her to write you if it has not already been done. That will fix up the whole matter. I do think at your time of life with but a short time to live you might try and defer to the wishes and judgments of the children who are very willing to help you.

I have never asked much of you and what favors I have asked have not been met with any very cordial response. When this arrangement is concluded I want to be satisfied as well as to satisfy and gratify you.

You had better go and stay at Camp Meeting at Chautauqua for a couple of weeks with mother - or take some other trip. It will do you good and I will pay the bills ... B. H. Warner”

“Washington, D.C. March 30<sup>th</sup>, 1885

Dear Mother,

We are having a sad day. Perhaps Lucy has written to you. We think Mollie cannot long survive. If she has to go God has made the end so unconsciously easy that she can step from this to a better land without the harrowing thoughts of home and family that might have filled her had she retained the full use of her faculties. She is apparently nearing the dark river for she has been growing weaker since morning and indications of early dissolution are plainly visible. ... B. H. Warner”

"Washington D.C. Mch 31'85

Dear Mother,

We think Mollie cannot hold out much longer. Lucy will probably write you. In the event of death I think perhaps you had not better undertake to come on to the funeral as I should come up in a few days with B. H. Jr. and as you are just getting settled... We shall name the baby Lucy as she wants it. It seems to belong to her it is so gentle. The friends and neighbors are remarkably kind and sympathetic... B. H. Warner"

"Washington D.C. April 7, 1890 [Written by Warner's sister, Harriet Dayton Warner (1858-1937)]

My Dear Father,

... Today Hal, mother and I went to the President's grounds to witness the annual egg rolling. We found hundreds of men women and children there with their lunch spread on the ground, a grand picnic,,,, [Mother] will tell you of the accident that happened to George and the boys as they were driving this afternoon. George was driving across the street car track when the way was blockaded by a heavy wagon and a street car driving at full speed ran into the buggy breaking off one of the wheels and throwing them all out. Hal was pinned down by the horse ... but none of them were hurt in the least ... Brainard is looking very well indeed since his return Is enthusiastic over the western country ... Harriet"

"Washington, D.C. April 30, 1890

My Dear Mother,

I understand you are at Halstead to day. Well I hope you will enjoy the old home. Are you going to give up the Montrose home. It seems to me you will not find as much company at the former place for yourself or the girls – of course you will not want two establishments... Life is what we make it. Pain and pleasure come largely from our own cultivation. We cant change our dispositions by going from one place to another and it is not a good plan to get ourselves into voting for anything for a change.

I have tried to help make you comfortable in your old age and it did seem the quiet and fraternal feeling of Montrose promised to be great aids to their accomplishment of this end... We have 2 delegates to the Women's Foreign Miss. Convention being held here. B. H. Warner"

"Hampton, Va May 5, 1890

My Dear Mother,

... The new U.S. cruiser Baltimore – forty guns lay out in Hampton Roads several days last week and one morning in a sail boat we started to go over to visit her. But unfortunately before we reached her she steamed up and started for Norfolk. Have been over to the Indian School several times. Miss Emma Thursby sang there one day last week where we all had the pleasure of hearing her... Harriet" [Dudley Warner]

"Washington April 14, 1891

My Dear Mother,

... I went this afternoon to meeting Young Womans Missionary Society of Covenant Ch. held at the house of Mrs. Fred Perry Powers. Mrs Powers sister in law has been missionary in Turkey for twenty years and numerous letters were read telling of the country and her work among the Armenians. I went to a sale with Lucy last week of Oriental rugs and embroideries. Several hundred ancient rugs most beautiful design and texture. It was difficult to believe that it was all hand work.

George has been to Rockville today to look after his farm interests. The plans for the cabin are drawn and the name selected "Ouasia Lodge." Ouasia is the Indian name for blue birds. The house will be quite a picturesque affair covered with bark covered slabs... Harriet"

"Washington, D.C. April 4, 1891

Dear Mother,

... I am gaining ground every day trying to be contented. The children are prospering and all is well at home. God opens up many avenues which we know not of – we ought to trust him. A great comfort it is in trial to feel we have a father who knows better than we what we ought to have. I am going to resign as President of the Col. Bank and Mr. Parker will be elected in my place. I have too much to do and too large a measure of responsibility. It does not pay... B. H. Warner"

"Washington, D.C., May 5<sup>th</sup>, 1891

Dear Mother,

I was glad to hear you were getting in better spirits. That is the great point. If one yields to depression no matter how prosperous the world around it makes no difference. What you want is strength and the patience to take the trials of life just as they come and there will be plenty of them. No escape for it. Some have more trials than others. It is bound to be so. We cannot change the conditions...

Our Loan & Trust Building is nearly done, we hope to complete it and move by Aug. 15<sup>th</sup>. Our present quarters are very uncomfortable. Shall be glad when the job is done, it has taken a large amount of time and patience as all new enterprises do, ... B.H. Warner"

"Washington D.C. March 28, 1893

Miss Harriette D. Warner  
Ivy Home  
Hampton, Va

My dear sister:

Your letter came to hand this morning. I was much pleased with your description of the original colored preacher's sermon, to which you listened. We still have many evidences of the progress made by this race in the southern territory. It takes many years to bring any class up to modern civilized methods. This applies to religion as well as to business. If you were to tell all you see in your travels through the South to northern people, they would hardly begin to realize the truth of your statements.

We are getting along very well in this great city, where there is much to occupy our time. Last night I went to hear Paderewski. We thought we would put on a little style and so secured a box and gave a little entertainment to some of our friends. After the concert was over, we met the distinguished performer, who is much better looking when he is approached than when he is seen at work upon the keys. He has undoubtedly taken in a large amount of American cash, I am quite sure, will never have to become a busy man.

We are talking of sending the girls out to the World's Fair under the chaperonage of Mrs. Bittinger. She has not yet decided whether she will accept the position but will let us know on Thursday. This will give them the opportunity to be under good influence and, at the same time, to study the many things they will be able to see in Chicago. ... B. H. Warner”

“Washington, DC May 11<sup>th</sup>, 1893

Dear Mother,

... I was sorry to see in this morning's papers a notice of the death of Genl. Armstrong of Hampton. He has done much for the school and it will be hard to fill his place yet no man is indispensable in this world – and the Lord will find some one. ...

As you will see from the papers the banking business is very much mixed up and a great many institutions have gone under. We are in good strong shape but the company demands pretty close attention – still I can get away almost anytime for a day or two. ... B. H. Warner”

“Chicago, Oct. 24, 1893

My Dear Anna,

We are now enjoying what you saw several months in advance. What a new world is opened to us here. The Splendid buildings are an object lesson showing what man can accomplish and it does seem a pity that they must so soon be torn down and destroyed. They look as permanent as the old palaces of Europe but I suppose a winter would do them up and they may as well go to make way for something Chicago wants more. And their contents. Well we cannot describe them even in general terms – representing as they do all climes and countries. We can enjoy some and go home impressed more than ever that we occupy but a very small place in the the world's work... We find good food and everything comfortable. We are very near the grounds and there are many from Washington here... B. H. Warner”

“Washington D.C. Nov. 23, 1893

My Dear Bessie,

I enclose herewith a deed to two houses on K St N.E. as a birth day present.

You can find out the numbers from Mr. Swaitzell who collects the rent and who will attend to transferring the policy of insurance to your name, payment of taxes, repairs &c. I would advise you to go out and examine the property & so by getting acquainted with this piece of Real Estate you will learn how to manage more if you ever acquire it.

The income from this piece of property will help satisfy your wants and I hope give you as much pleasure as it does your father & mother to convey the same to you who have not only attained but

added to our affection for you by your uniform patience and conscientious demeanor for the past twenty years ... Papa”

“New York, Jany 28, ‘94

My Dear Anna,

I have just come from church 9.15 p.m. Went to hear Dr. Parkhurst who you have heard of as the Champion of the Law & Order League of N.Y. He spoke on Peter’s calling for help when he was sinking saying Peter had just as much faith then as he had a few moments before and applying the illustration to the lives of men who go on apparently without much faith because it is not called out, let them become sick or in trouble and the air cleared a little and they do believe in God and want His help... B. H. Warner”

“Washington, D.C. February 9, 1894

My Dear Anna,

...Mr. Moody is here and great are the crowds who go to hear him. We went the opening night – Wednesday – and had good seats, thousands went away & yet there about 7000 in the Hall, 1600 in the choir. ... B.H. Warner”

“Atlantic City, N. J., March 17, 1894

My Dear Anna,

... I am going up to Phil. to night to spend Sunday with Mr. Wanamaker & will return to Washington Monday morning, ... The leading Hotels are well filled with guests most of them or many of them being in search of health, or elderly people out of business and are taking life easy. I can now be classed among the latter. I am not working as hard as I used to and I find it agrees with me first rate. ... Brainerd H. Warner”

“Washington, D.C. April 10 ‘94

Dear Mother,

We have been away to Atlantic City for a week enjoying companionship with the sea and came home only last night. ... By the way you get the Star and I suppose you see the Kensington local news. We are getting to be quite a place and the Warner Memorial Church is frequently spoken of and is really doing a good work. The town was incorporated by the Maryland legislature at its last session and a mayor and common council will soon be elected. I hope it will grow into a useful and prosperous place, indeed it is about the best suburb around here. ... B. H. Warner”

Washington D.C. April 19, ‘94

Dear Mother,

... I have just been out to see how things are getting on at Kensington. The place is looking prettier than ever before but it still looks like a new settlement. Our Methodist minister who was so attractive and instructive has gone to Worcester, Mass. I suppose in his place will come a very ordinary one as is usual in such cases. The new Presbyterian minister came the first of the week and the people like him very much so far. Times are so hard there is no building going on there and I do not feel

disposed to do any at present as I prefer to sit still and rest rather than go ahead until money gets plentier. ... B. H. Warner”

“Washington, D.C. Oct. 7, 1895

My Dear Hattie,

... We have a meeting of the Presbytery today at Kensington and expect to have several ministers at our house. The place is growing rapidly and will in time I hope amount to something. It is a slow job getting it into shape. The church is about the greatest attraction for me. There is a very fair attendance and we have a good minister... The electric car line is quite a convenience. Our town hall approaches completion and will be a great attraction and benefit to the place ... B. H. Warner”

“Washington, D.C. Nov. 7, 1895

My Dear Mother,

... I went up to see Dr. Tallmadge to get him to preach out at Kensington where we have a revival going on but he was quite busy and I could not secure him at once though he said he would be glad to come later on. He kept me for an hour and I was very highly entertained. I had met him before and knew him quite well. He will be quite an acquisition to Washington. He has many who are jealous of him in the ministry – but I think him a good man. ... If you take the Star you will see I am in so many public matters as to occupy much time...

The result of the election was quite a surprise to every one. Maryland will hardly hold her place in line as a Republican State but the victory is nevertheless a great one for it shows conclusively that the people think ... B. H. Warner”

“Newport, R.I. July 19, 1895

My Dear Anna,

We are just waiting for the sacred concert to commence... Our trip from N.Y. was in the great steamer “Pilgrim”... This is such a wonderful place I am surprised that Prof Bragdon has never brought some of his scholars over on an excursion. It is the most attractive place of its kind in the world and the great houses surrounded by fine grounds are most luxurious in appearance. Cornelius Vanderbilts house looks out calmly over the water as if unconscious of the fact that its owner was lying in danger of his life in his N.Y. palace and the “Marble Palace” of Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt stands as a sort of monument to the wealthy folly of its builders and casts scornful glances toward the more recent and less pretentious residence of its former mistress who is now sharing her lot with Mr. Belmont.

Many other grand mansions could tell tales of domestic woe if they were not doomed to be silent and could be powerful witnesses to the fact that “money does not always bring happiness or refinement.”

The object lessons to the thoughtful are great and impressive and if I had the time I could find many vivid characters for my great unwritten novel “Alone” – but I must postpone the creation of my book still further to the deprivation of many who might be benefitted by it.

We went to church this a.m. and while the house was attractive the sermon good worshippers were scarce – showing how much stronger are the material than the spiritual attractions of watering places. ...



I have been listening for some time to the conversation of an intelligent but unsuccessful liar from Denver – who about seven years since did me out of several thousand dollars and who has been telling of what he has done since. “Once a liar always a liar” is a French proverb and I am compelled by experience to think it is true... Brainard H. Warner”

“Washington, D.C. Sept. 17, 96

My Dear Hattie,

... am in the campaign up to my ears, and do not expect to get out of it until McKinley is elected by a good big majority, Tonight I am going to speak at a joint debate on “Free Silver”. I am the representative of the Gold Club and will speak against free coinage. Last night I presided at a large meeting at Hyattsville and numerous engagements ahead... B. H. Warner”

“Washington, D.C., February 27, 1899

My Dear Mother,

... We have lately had the Mother's Convention as well as that of the D.A.R. It is quite amusing to notice the prominence in the deliberations of the former of women who have had no practical experience as mothers. Still I suppose they can tell what they would do were they mothers. A great many fine women assemble here on these occasions. Patriotism is encouraged more than formerly I think our recent war and its consequences will add importance to the position and character of the American soldier and sailor. I have been wondering whether it would not be a good idea to get Southard appointed to West Point, yet I do not feel like putting the boy where he will be tempted to adhere to a strictly military career – which has really as its chief end the making of a living by drawing a salary from the government. We have pretty nearly concluded that it will be best for Parker to go to a military school next fall largely for physical reasons – he needs exercises and system and will be developed by the style of life he will get at the Va Miltly. Institute at Lexington, Va which is a celebrated and first class school... B. H. Warner”

“Washington DC Dec. 13, 1907

To the Hon. B. H. Warner 916 F St city

Dear Sir,

I have been invited to speak at Mt. Zion near Brookville Saturday night, and while out there I would be glad to put in some work for your cause, if any suggestion or instruction you desire to give I would be glad to receive some and act accordingly, I speak in the interest of the Colored Laborers Building and Loan Association and expect a large gathering, I have learned that a B. H. Warner club of thirty (3) has been organized, and your friends are very hopeful of success. I had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Turner, and he said he would be in the county this week, we agreed to meet on his return and compare notes and observation... Logan Johnson...”

“Keedysville, M.D. Mar. 25, 1908

My Dear Mr. Warner,

I am advocating a non instructed delegation and hope it can be accomplished. I have been extremely busy professionally but any spare time I have devoted to your interests. I hope you are in good shape in Montgomery I hear nothing against you except that you may look out too much for the

Districts interest against the Counties but I tell them that argument is weak The more ability you have to do for the district the more for the Counties ... W. M. Nihiser”

“Washington, D. C., May 3, 1910

Hon. Southard P. Warner  
U.S. Consul, Bahia, Brazil

My dear Southard,

... A chauffeur has just come in to get a job. He wants to take Brainard around on some of his Campaign journeys. Brainard has a fair chance of winning out in this fight, so far as the nomination is concerned. I am rather surprised at some of the people he has enlisted in his favor. It would be a fine thing for him if he did happen to get elected. He is in good spirits and seems to be very much changed in many ways by even the prospect of such a success. I went out last night and stayed at Kensington all night in order to comply with the law and keep my vote. Brainard is staying out there right along. He has frequent porch conferences now regarding his future.

We have commenced the four houses on our subdivision and they will soon be up. This will give quite a lively appearance to things out in that neighborhood. I have given Parker an interest in them and besides he has taken an interest with a gentleman on the other side of the Potomac and will build four little houses over there, I am sure he will realize enough on the transactions to help him along for a year... B. H. Warner”

“New York, June 17, 1910

My Dear Southard,

... I have just written Brainard to cultivate system and try not to spend \$ 2 where \$ 1 will do. He has an inclination to be generous and lavish at the expense of some one else and his campaign is going to be a very expensive one at the gait he has started. I am standing behind him of course not only with money but with effort. That means a lot for I am always busy with my own affairs... Mamma and I will get up early in the morning so as to go over to Jersey City and get on the Revenue Cutter by 8 o.c. Thousands of people will be out to see Teddy come in. The excitement he creates is something wonderful. I am particularly anxious to see you make a victory in your career at Bahia so pronounced that you can [get] a decided boost by the end of the year. ... We have a big job on hand in fixing over our house as we must move all the furniture out of it and put it in a storage warehouse but when the improvements are made the house will rent readily for \$ 5.000 per annum which will put it in business shape as an asset if we want to make a change some day... B.H. Warner”

“July 6, 1910

Hon. S. P. Warner, Bahia, Brazil

My dear Southard,

I hope you had a good 4<sup>th</sup> of July... I will tell you how I spent the day. I came in in the morning at 9 o’c. and went up to the corner of 16 ½ and H Sts., N.W., to see a tablet on the Decatur Street house unveiled I found a large number of seats in front of the building but without occupants. A few curious people were standing over on the opposite side of the Street wondering what was going on. After a little while, Commissioner Rudolph put in an appearance; then former Commissioner H. B. F.

Macfarland hove in sight and Rev. U. G. B. Pierce, who was Chaplain of the occasion offered an invocation. While this was going on, I escaped and left the rest of the exercises in the hands of others.

I went down to the Union Station and waited an hour and half for Rev. Dr. Wharton of Baltimore, who was to come over, and go around with me during the day. Through a misunderstanding, he did not arrive.

I then went out to the National Training School and made a thirty minutes address to the Boys – did my best to lift their ideas up from their feet to the top of their heads – told them all about the American eagle and the starry flag – how much they might accomplish if they worked hard and did their best. It was quite an enjoyable day for them, as they had their band out and, after the exercises, partook of a delicious lunch on the grass. I did the same thing, only, I guess, I got a little better quality of food

About two o'clock, I drove about 25 miles up in the country, attended a colored picnic. I was the only white man present. I gave them a solid talk on the virtues of keeping sober and working hard. As the prize fight was in progress, a great deal of suspense attended the outcome and I could not help but observe the inebriety of several, who had taken an unusual interest in the affair. The band played a few pieces and I departed.

Took supper at Gaithersburg, where I met several Marines, who had, evidently, climbed off the water wagon and one of them persisted in singing patriotic songs, while the rest were eating. However, we were well provided for and then drove out to Rockville, where another large picnic was in progress. I merely looked in the gate of the Fair Grounds and got a glimpse of the crowd. I came on home to Kensington, arriving there about 9 o'clock.

... General Hopkins is going to spend the night with me and Parker is going to take out a friend of his, by the name of Mears...

Brainard is still up at Cumberland. He branches out from there and tries to make friends and supporters in different localities. I hope he is going to succeed. Before he gets through with this, he will run up against some unpleasant experiences..." [B.H.Warner]

“Washington, August 3, 1910

Hon. S. P. Warner, Bahia, Brazil

My dear Southard,

... I have had quite a number of things to annoy me this summer. Probably, nothing much more extensive than Brainard's campaign. He has made a regular picnic of the affair and has been away from Washington most of the time for three months, leaving all his practice, whatever that might amount to, past present and future. I have had to foot his bills without having helped to contract them. You can judge about this burden. Don't write to him as it will not do any good. The way matters now look, I think his chances for getting the nomination are very slight. He thinks however, that he is bound to get it. He enjoys the sensation and experience and is full of hope for the result.

We contemplated making some improvements on the house at 2100 Mass. Ave., so that it would be more attractive to parties, who were looking for such property to rent. However, when the bids came in, the estimates were enormous, far beyond our expectations, so that we will do nothing at present. I think if a good offer is made for the property, it ought to be sold and the proceeds deposited

with the Washington Loan and Trust Company, to hold the same in trust, namely for my use during life and then at my death, to be distributed among the children of Mary J. Warner, in whose name the title stood.

Brainard has drawn all of his share and he really out to make a deed. I am going to see if he will do this. I have my doubts about. You understand there is no prospective buyer for the property. It is, however, too large and too expensive for me to keep in future. I have reached the time of life, when I think I ought to devote myself to straightening out my affairs...

We all enjoy your letters very much as they are not only interesting, but full of very valuable information. I hope you are sending some into the State Department. You might write to them confidentially and tell them about the character of the population, the general condition of the City, the surrounding country and the difficulty of getting out into it because of want of roads. I think a letter, filled with such facts, might show them why it is difficult to extend trade, unless it is done through a few Cities that are easy to reach by water. Of course, I take it for granted that there are a few railroads in your district ... B. H. Warner"

"Eagles Mere Park, Pennsylvania, Aug. 17, 1910

My Dear Son [Southard]

... I cannot help remembering how different are your surroundings than at Leipzig but the experience you will gain in Brazil may help develop and make a stronger man of you. In the former place there was an opportunity for you to learn much from others where you are now there is a chance for you to help impart information and to some extent influence conditions for good. ...

The papers have just announced the withdrawal of Col. Pearse from the Congressional race and say that the Prest. is going to cast his influence for Gist Blair. I do not know where this will leave Brainard. He has been away from his office for months – spending most of his time in Allegheny and Garet Cos with head quarters at Cumberland. I have not seen him for weeks. He has made considerable headway but I cannot see how he can go ahead if he has such big odds against him. I never knew of such a rash thing as his running in the face of such difficulties with such an opposition and without capital or forceful backing. But you know he is hard to manage so he will have to commence all over again in my opinion he would do well to go west or get away from Washington where conditions are different. By this time he should at least be making his own living. I am sure his debts are something enormous but I am in no shape to help him out. ...

The political outlook is somewhat mixed and from appearances the Democrats will stand a good chance at the fall elections. In fact there is not such a wide difference between the two as formerly and the personal qualities of candidates will count for a good deal ... B. H. Warner"

"Washington, D. C., April 14, 1911

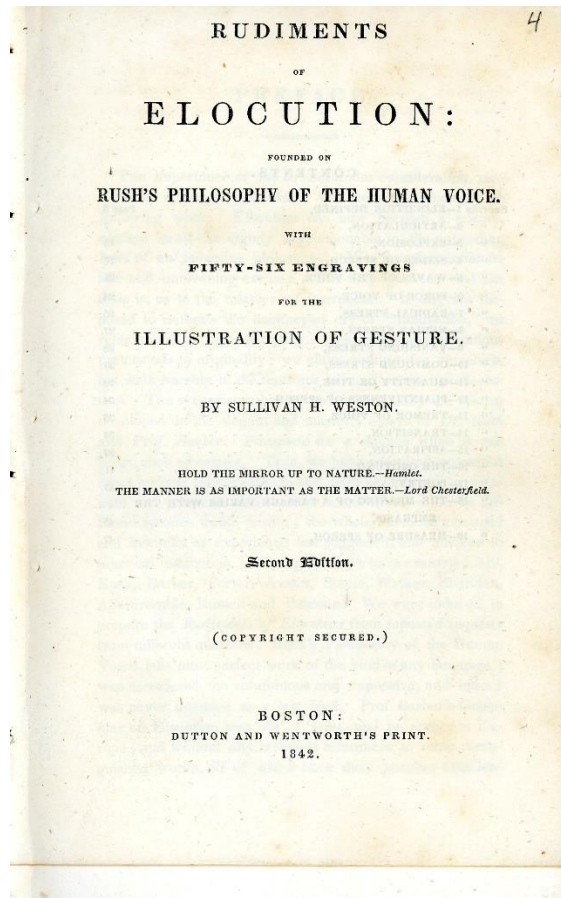
Hon. S. P. Warner, Bahia, Brazil,

My dear son:

... I don't think I told you about Mr. [Andrew] Carnegie inviting mamma and myself as his guests at Skibo Castle, Scotland. I will not stay there very long. As I am sure I was never born to dwell in castles but rather, to keep moving around with the common people and working hard, in order to

make a good living. I may be gone two or three months...I wrote you about selling the Subdivision. Have not closed up the matter yet... B. H. Warner”

\$ 3000.00



71. Weston, Sullivan H., **Rudiments of Elocution: Founded on Rush's Philosophy of the Human Voice. With Fifty-Six Engravings for the Illustration of Gesture.**

Boston: Dutton and Wentworth's Print, 1842, second edition, 12mo, 64 pp., folding plate, removed from bound pamphlet volume, lacking wrappers, else a very good, clean copy.

American Imprints 42-5131, two locations, MH, NCH. OCLC locates a combined four copies of both the first and second editions. \$ 125.00

72. Willard, Samuel G., **A Sermon Preached at the Funeral of the Rev. George Soule: Late Pastor of the Congregational Church, in Hampton, Connecticut, on the 7th October, A.D. 1867.**

[N.p] Printed for the Family, 1868, 12mo, 25, [1] pp., original printed glazed paper wrappers, light damp stain to text, some chipping and wear to edges and extremities of wrappers, else very good. \$ 15.00

Bolton August 6 1806  
Dear Miss  
The subject I have made choice  
of for my present letter you will readily per-  
ceive is too delicate for my handling, I do not  
consider myself competent to correct the man-  
ners of the age, count on the focus of polite arts  
of which I am totally unacquainted, but were I  
master of all the fine arts, and possess a knowledge of  
the graces equal to that of Lord Chesterfield it would  
not suit the simplicity of county peasantry, every  
society constitute principals dictated by prudence  
adequate to their several situations, there is a regular  
gradation from the noblest of kings to the meanest  
of peasants, every person ought to move in  
their own sphere and copy the manners of  
that society in which their situation in life  
place them, to attempt to soar above our equals  
this creates envy, to demean ourselves and associate  
with inferiors no one will attempt to raise us,  
a man is known by the company he keeps, and it is  
infinitely important that we select with caution  
our friends and companions, I do not wish to be  
understood that I consider the rich or the well-born the  
only fit subjects of society but all those who by a long  
course of good conduct support a reputable character.  
There are many little irregularities which take place  
in our conduct not merely for the want of prudence

1806 Anonymous Lord Chesterfield-type advice for an American "Miss"

73. (Women) [Anon.] **Autograph Letter unsigned Bolton, [Massachusetts?]. August 6, 1806. To "Miss \_\_\_\_\_", name left blank.**

small quarto, 3 manuscript pages, plus address leaf, formerly folded, paper somewhat toned, else in good condition.

Long-winded advice to a young woman about social standing, beauty, pride, etc.

"I do not consider myself competent to correct the manners of the age, count on the focus of polite arts of which I am totally unacquainted, but were I master of all the fine arts, and possess a knowledge of the graces equal to that of Lord Chesterfield, it would not suit the simplicity of county peasantry, every society constitute principals dictated by prudence adequate to their several situations, there is a regular gradation from the noblest of kings to the meanest of peasants, every person ought to move in their own sphere and copy the manners of that society in which their situation in life place them, to attempt to soar above our equals, this [?]envy to demean ourselves and associate with inferiors no one will attempt to raise us, a man is known by the company he keeps and it is infinitely important that we select with caution our friends and companions. I do not wish to be understood that I consider the rich or the well-born the only fit subject of society but all those who by a long course of good conduct support a reputable character... There is not any thing that commands so much attention and admiration as

beauty, this however cannot be called an accomplishment nor a virtue, as it is as often possessed by the vulgar and licentious as by the wise and virtuous...”, etc.

Assuming that this was written in Massachusetts (and not Bolton, England) it appears that the writer intended to produce a series of advice letters similar to British Lord Chesterfield's classic "Letters to his Son on the Art of Becoming a Man of the World and a Gentleman" published in 1774, though, in this case, addressed to a young woman and possibly intended to present an American point of view, as evidenced by this somewhat confusing opening paragraph.

It's unfortunate that the letter is unsigned and that there is no evidence of the writer's identity, although from the rambling prose in this letter, it's doubtful that, if his words were ever published, he might have posed any American challenge to Lord Chesterfield. \$ 100.00

74. (Women) Arthur, Maud G., **Diary of Maud G. Arthur, of Baker City, Baker County, Oregon, kept while Traveling by Covered Wagon through Oregon, 1917-1918**

12mo, 122 typed pp., dated 22 August 1917 to 7 June 1918; bound in small six ring binder, limp pleather binding, measuring 4" x 6", typed, good condition. There is a titlepage, a one-page preface, and a two-page epilogue at rear bringing the family story up to 1937.

Title page reads: "For Clayton and Jeannie Arthur and Family / A copy of Grandmother Arthur's diary / in her own words, of the family traveling / Oregon in a covered wagon. / Copied by Laura Arthur" This is a typescript copy, made for the family, by a family member, of the manuscript original, the present whereabouts of which is unknown.

A curious diary, wherein a family seeking to improve their lives decides to move west across Oregon on hearing of the opening of government lands on the coast. They travel across the state using a covered wagon, the mode of Oregon's original pioneers. The diary recounts the events and occurrences along the way.

**Maud G. Jeffries Arthur (1885-1965)**

Maud G. Jeffries was born on 8 November 1885, in Kansas. She was the daughter of farmer John G. Jeffries and Clara his wife. Her father was from Ohio, her mother from Illinois. In 1900, Maud is found with her parents and siblings enumerated at Manchester, Grant Co., Oklahoma.

In 1903 Maud married George W. Arthur. Arthur was born about 1878, in Missouri. He was the son of Martin Arthur and his wife Martha. George's family in 1900 was living in Wakita, Grant Co., Oklahoma, where George worked as a farm laborer, after the death of his father.

After George married Maud in 1903, they appear to have remained for a little while in Oklahoma. In the 1910 Census Maud and her new family were living at Banner, Grant County, Oklahoma, where George worked as a farmer. At some point the family moved to Baker City, Oregon where Maud's diary begins in 1917 and recounts the family's adventures traveling west across Oregon and also documenting the return trip back, all by horse and wagon, with five children and their dogs.

In 1920 the couple was living at Baker City, Oregon, where George was working as a contractor on the highway. By 1928, the diary tells us Maud and her family moved from Baker City, Oregon to Portland, Oregon, where they are found in the 1930 Census. In Portland, George went into the insurance and real estate business. He died on 3 March 1937. Maud died on 26 September 1965, in Los Angeles, California, having outlived her husband by almost thirty years.

Together Maud and her husband George had at least nine children: 1. Elmo Arthur (1903-1986); 2. Elmer Carroll Arthur (1906-1970); 3. Boyd Arthur (1908-1985); 4. Darrell Arthur (1914-); 5. Howard Arthur (1916-1917); 6. Harold Arthur (1916-1994); 7. June Lorraine Arthur (1919-1983); 8. Paul Arthur (1924-1964); and Crystal Arthur (1928-1957).

The diary begins on 22 August 1917 when Maud, her husband and children, her brother Guy, and two other families, decided to relocate to the west coast of Oregon. At the time they were living in Baker City, Oregon, which is in the northeast part of the state, about 60 miles from the Idaho border. They decide to relocate to Coquille, Oregon, which was on the western edge of Oregon, almost on the coast, or about 500 miles west of Baker City. They made this trip in a covered wagon. Besides the three families, they took with them five horses, two colts, and two dogs. The stated reason for their trip west was:

*"We decided to have a home for ourselves and six boys. Knowing of government land to be had in Oregon, we decided with my brother Guy and two Metzger families, who were going along, to take six hundred acres and have a stock ranch, and freedom for the boys..."*

Just before they begin their journey, their infant son, a twin, died. The family, undeterred, pushed on: *"...on January 10, 1917, Howard went up to heaven, but still we decided to go on. What a mistake when one has too large a vision. We surely couldn't see out future in our plans, but at last the big drive was started in August 22, 1917, from Baker to Coquille, with five head of horses, two colts, and two dogs."*

The wagon train starts in Baker City, Oregon, then travels through Oregon stopping at John Day, and then Burns, Oregon. The Metzger families decided to turn back as they were afraid of crossing the desert. The Arthur family moves on through the desert to Bend, Oregon, then they head south to La Pine, then Crescent, they visit Crater Lake, Elephant's Back, then move on to Prospect, Sam Valley, Gold Hill, Grants Pass, and wind up in Gasquet, California, then Crescent City, California; Smith River, California; before heading back into Oregon to Gold Beach, then up the Pacific Highway to the mouth of the Rogue River, their destination, which they reached on 3 October 1917, only to find:

*"We find out it's impassable up the Rogue River where George and Guy were intending to take up 600 acres of government land. They are both disgusted and want to go back. But find out the rainy season has set in and with the horses tired out and everyone was wore out from the time we had arrived, so have decided to find work and go out in the spring. It's very discouraging as the only work here is in the logging camp and dairying. So, neither one wants to work at these as it is out of their line of work. We go on farther north to the mouth of Coquille River and find a logging camp. Here we house up in our tent for the winter. So, George and Guy go to work in a logging camp called Craines Camp."*

At this point the diary ends, before the entries resume on 30 April 1918, presumably the family camped over the winter in their tents at the logging camp while the men worked. When the diary begins again it states:

*"April 30, 1918. Mr. George W. Arthur, wife and five boys, left Craines Camp on the Coquille River for Drewsey, Oregon. After laying over since oct 17, 1917, in one of the worse swampy countries that ever existed. Such experiences they wouldn't look good in print. So, we'll say were rigged up once more for Drewsey. George is going back to work for the P.L.S Co..."*

On the 30<sup>th</sup> of April 1918 the family began their homeward trek back to Eastern Oregon. They go to Coquille to take care of business with the bank, then on through Myrtle Point, Roseburg, Oakland, and Drain as they work their way in a northeasterly direction follow the Pacific Highway and the Willamette Valley until they reach Springfield, where they intend to *"leave all and pass over the Cascades."*

They pass through several "bergs" one of which was Cottage Grove, then continue on to Springfield where they find it is impossible to pass through the Cascades for another month on account of the six



feet of snow on top of the mountains. They decide not to camp for a month and head north to Portland. They pass through Albany, to Oregon's capital Salem, to Oregon City, where George takes a trip into Portland to get information about passing through the mountains, then they move on to Cascade Locks, but fail to board a boat due to the high water on the Columbia River during which boats could not stop. They then have to head back down to Bonneville to catch another boat there. They board the boat and travel along the Columbia River, through the locks and on to The Dalles. After passing through the mountains they then head southeast, stopping at Kent, then on through Antelope and to Mitchell, Dayville, then finally to the town of John Day, having successfully crossed the desert a second time. They reach Drewsey, Oregon, their destination on 5 June 1918. Altogether the trip back home was about 600 miles.

The Arthur family only stayed one month at Drewsey, where George and two of his sons found work on a ranch, but after a month they moved back to Baker City, Oregon, which was about 100 miles northeast of Drewsey. The last two pages of the diary appear to be entries that were written 36 years later (about 1954?). Maud appears to have copied out her original entries from her diary of 1917-1918, perhaps in 1954, and was then typed by her granddaughter Laura Arthur.

The diary offers a very interesting look at a family traveling through Oregon in a covered wagon in the early 20<sup>th</sup> Century, at a time when there were autos and trains passing by them. The young children are very helpful in catching game, fishing, taking care of the horses, etc. They have to deal with scarce water and feed for the horses, foul weather, crossing mountain ranges, and antipathy from local residents, being chased off of people's property, or simply being pushed on by people not wanting them to camp on the public highway.

**Sample entries from the diary:**

*"August 24, 1917. The Metzger families joined us and we started out on another terrible rocky uphill climb. Still hot and dusty, we went through the town called Sumpter that was recently destroyed by fire. We camped on a hillside for dinner at the foot of a large mountain. Then the fun commenced, one team quite on us. We tried a little of everything on her then she came along dandy. Then with horses wore out we stopped long enough to bag a couple of grouse. The men just saw where a bear crossed the road ahead of us, so they took the dogs and tracked it a short distance, but gave it up as a bad job, as the dogs were foot and hot. So, we go on our tiresome trip until dark before we find water to give our tired horses. We've stopped at Camp Creek a beautiful place but the atmosphere seems different...There is a forest fire ahead, perhaps we will see where before another day. Well, with tired and cross children and whooping cough no better, we will retire."*

*"September 1, 1917 Silvis Valley. The climax came when the Metzger's turned around and went back, afraid of the desert so they said but we never turn back is our motto. So, here we go on by ourselves. We hated to leave our traveling companions. This is another old plateau up high I the mountains, but not so high as Bear Valley, more like home, sage brush everywhere. Every now and then you see a lovely spring in the bank of a little raise in the ground. We had better luck, bagged three sage hens, which looked as large as turkeys. Then we arrived at a farm houses, but no one was home. So, we just stopped anyhow and put our tired horses in the corral and fed our hay to the horses that we packed for two days in case of an emergency Then we cooked our birds which were fine and had some to spare. Well with the whooping cough improving a little and the coyotes howling at eleven o'clock at night, I'll quit."*

*“September 7, 1917. Got up sick and three or four of the others have cramps. Something we ate or drank didn't agree with us. Our horses have no water, plenty of feed so we drive on, expect to get water early. About five miles before we came to water and it was no good, but it wet the horses' throats. We filled our canteens in case of an emergency. My headaches so bad I didn't get to see much of the country this morning. When we stopped for dinner it was pretty much the same, no water. As the evening draws near the feed seems to grow scarce and we got into more alkali beds. We draw into a small settlement with large windmills and plenty of fresh good water. But no one at home, there a padlock on the gates and a sign that says, “NO TRESPASSING,” well what do you think of that in the middle of the desert, too tempting so they just crawl in the fence and take a tub and help themselves, so much good fine water. So, we have fine stew of jack rabbits. Seems to be the home of the jack rabbits, and cotton tail, the rattle snake and the coyote.”*

*“September 8, 1917. We're in the desert still with plenty of rabbits and a nice little settlement every now and then. It looks so strange away out from nowhere. The people come to stay in the settlement and there is a small schoolhouse so I guess the people are trying to do justice to their children. They have stages here for transportation. Of course, if the time ever comes to, they can have water it will be a very prosperous country, as they have a mixture of soil here that looks might fine. Of course, there is lots of claims taken up that are deserted now but they claim that this is a very bad year here so maybe they have deserted it this year...”*

*“September 11, 1917. We survive after the storm and start on to Bend. We arrived at Bend about 11:30 A.M. We decided to stop in town only long enough to get our supplies. Quite a peculiar little town, although very prosperous with a payroll of \$100,000 a month. It was a new town in 1910, with just a post office with five hundred inhabitants, now it has five thousand population. Now with kids hungry and tired we start out on our trip south. We leave town about three miles behind then camp and eat then hitch up and drive until almost dark leaving all water behind but take the beautiful pine forest road. The roads are awfully cut up by tourists traveling to the lakes so here we camp without water.”*

*“September 19, 1917. We came on toward the National Park where tourists from all over the United States come to see it. As we came to the cross roads which road Fort Klamath or to the Pinnacle Road to Crater Lake, of course we wondered what the meaning of Pinnacles was or the way it was used. But as we came on, we didn't wonder any more as we came up a divide or ridge in the mountains, we looked down a Canyon more than 1,000 feet, a lovely stream flows through it. You can't understand such wonderful foundations of Nature's handy work. Looks like looking down on a city of churches and church towers of every description or it resembles a cemetery. It was not for the little stream rippling at the bottom of it, it would be almost as silent. Such wonder. We keep on until at least we came to where they were erecting a new log cabin which will be a beauty when finished. There we read a sign which said, a new National Park Station. There we stopped and asked if they could tell us how far it was to water, meaning of course how much farther down the road because we could see the water down 1,000 feet in the canyon and no way to get to it....”*

*“September 29, 1917. We started out on our westward trip across the East Fork of the Illinois River and zigzagged across the country until we came back to the main road. We came on to a wide place in the road and a town called Waldo where we load on about \$10.00 more of provisions for man and beast. We go on and camp to a small stream at the edge of the wonderful Siskiyou National Forest. Then after dinner we go on and begin our climb of our first over the coast range divide and of all the roads this is one wonder. We make a zee going up and come to where we think the divide is, but not knowing as there is no sign boards. We come to a little stream and camp for the night.”*

*"September 30, 1917. Will wonders never cease. About midnight I hear someone talking and wake up thinking a hold-up gang has us but no, they just came to camp the same as we and had built a bonfire. They sat up all night close to us and this morning they were singing when we awoke. They soon beat it as there were three men. The grade was eight miles through two small towns, one was called Monumental and the other Patrich Creek. Then we started up for five miles and of all the cold sweats and hair-raising trips it is past the limit. Some places are so narrow it is almost impossible to pass..."*

*"May 9, 1918. Got up late again and drove 4 miles. It rained again in the night. The kids got good and wet. The rest of us didn't feel extra good. But we decided to drive until we got to the wonderful McKenzie River to camp and let me wash. George wants to shoe a horse and grease the wagon. We arrive here about 11 o'clock and pitch camp. Got dinner over, washing done and George succeeded in getting his work done, even though he had company. One man wants to cross the Cascades but seems afraid, another one is Allen German, who acts rather peculiar...As we came to a little divide in the mountains, we can see the mountains we are aiming to cross. They have lots of snow on them. So, we haven't yet found anyone who knows whether or not we can cross. So. here's good luck to us and company."*

*"May 14, 1918...George said he wished he had stayed in the little grove but here we are looking for a place to camp. We find a vacant house and a good one and a grove of trees with grass with a fence around it, so George went to a little house close by and inquired if we might stop and camp and she favored us as they had said they had charge. They left us stay there. It had a good cook stove in the house and a heater, but we don't want to impose on good nature so we just used the cook stove and are thankful. It sure beats the tent so with the boys and George in bed, I guess I had better take the baby and beat. It. Good night."*

*"May 18, 1918. We're up and it is still raining which makes it bad for our camping. Gee, I'll be glad to leave this rain behind. Well we are still going up the million-dollar road. The most beautiful scenery that an eye might see. No one can describe, the splendor, but it wasn't made for people to travel with teams, as it keeps on looking for the horses to fall and break a leg. As one of our horses fell down on the start and knocked his teeth loose. As we drove all morning, we saw one fall after another, each seemed to be more beautiful than the other. Some were 1,000 feet and others only 225 feet but each was lovely. We drove until two o'clock but couldn't find a wide place in the boulevard for us to stop and camp. We just put the brakes on the wagon and the nose bags on the horses and all climb in one wagon and partake of a lunch..."*

*"May 20, 1918...We camp about a mile from town to eat lunch and then we hurry along our way to the landing. And there we find two autos ahead of us. We have quite a time getting loaded. Finally, all set with a couple of high life girls trying to ride their horses to amaze the men. I find thing pretty comfortable on the boat, with a number of companionable ladies, but with a heavy heart as the fellow at the locks told us we couldn't come up the rapids with our loads. So, it makes a person's heart heavy but we smooth along just fine, awful slow until we come to the rapids and they were just the same as the ocean, half the time we were going more backward than forward, finally we made the locks, and again I say it is a wonderful construction. We got into the locks and waited 25 minutes for the locks to fill and the gates to open again. Then we were on smooth sailing for a while. Stopping at every little landing we made fairly good time. Then we finally behold the wonderful sight of Mt. Hood, beautiful in its dress of white. As I leave it behind, I know I'm leaving the Cascades behind. We arrive at The Dalles about twelve o'clock all sleepy, tired out and hungry. So, we all hustled around and camped. We chase the docks. Got a light lunch and got to bed about one o'clock. George loaned a couple of Mexicans one of our tents, which we didn't use."*

*“May 21, 1918...We see more immigrants going the way we came from. The poor devils, God pity them because we can't as we told them about the kind of country they were going into. They can't say they went blindfolded....”*

*“May 25, 1918. We got up early and found the horses had strayed out on the range. Elmo went out and found them. Then we hooked up and got about a quarter mile then some Indians over took us and wanted to buy a horse for \$10.00 but George and them couldn't deal. He said his women had the money. We drive on and found a little stream that had made a deep gully...”*

*“June 1, 1918. We came through the same little town of John Day as we did ten months ago. Don't see any improvements, I guess it will be the same in ten years from now. We drive on through the County seat of Grant County, which is a very peculiar looking place but busy. People are squirreling around about like they were in Portland. They have mined a great deal since we were here. We came on up the same Canyon Creek we traveled before, we see no change. We run across a woman going, who was very entertaining. We came at last to our old camping grounds of last year. There we camped the night with memories fresh of ones that were with us here but gone we know not where. So, we ate out supper and sit down to dream of others. Good night.”*

*“June 2, 1918. We came on through the same old country, the scenes we came through last year with no change. But it refreshed one's memory and makes a person lonely and sad and wonder why one is just a wanderer on the face of the earth when there is kindred and friends everywhere. We come on and camp on the very spot where our traveling companions of a year ago turned back and where we divided partnership. I wished they were here as I expect we could exchange many experiences since we parted...”*

\$ 650.00

<p><b>PRESIDENT</b>  <b>FRANCIS ATWATER,</b>  MERIDEN, CONN.</p> <p><b>VICE - PRESIDENTS</b>  MRS. JOHN A. LOGAN, WASHINGTON, D. C.  MRS. DONALD McLEAN, NEW YORK  MRS. MATTHEW T. SCOTT, BLOOMINGTON, ILL.  HON. RICHARD OLNEY, BOSTON, MASS.  MRS. OCTAVIA DIX FANNING, CLEVELAND, O.  SAMUEL M. JARVIS, NEW YORK  MRS. ALICE HUBBARD, EAST AURORA, N. Y.  STEPHEN E. BARTON, BOSTON, MASS.  MRS. J. G. LEMMON, OAKLAND, CAL.  B. F. TILLINGHAST, DAVENPORT, IOWA  HON. JASON C. FENN, TERRYVILLE, CONN.</p>	<p><b>Clara Barton</b>  <b>Memorial Association</b>  (INCORPORATED)</p>  <p><b>HEADQUARTERS, MERIDEN, CONN.</b></p>	<p><b>TREASURER</b>  MRS. HARRIET L. REED, DORCHESTER, MASS.</p> <p><b>DEPOSITORY</b>  THE PURITAN TRUST COMPANY</p> <p><b>RECORDING SECRETARY</b>  MRS. MARY LOGAN TUCKER, WASHINGTON, D.C.</p> <p>~~~~~</p> <p>ALL COMMUNICATIONS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE  OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,  MERIDEN, CONNECTICUT</p>
--	--	--

December 13, 1912.

Mr. Samuel E. Burr,  
Bordentown, N. J.

Dear Sir:-

I have found on Miss Barton's address book your name and believing you to be an old time friend I write and ask if you do not desire to subscribe to our Memorial fund. We desire to obtain as large subscriptions as we can, but would add that we send a finely engraved certificate to contributing members who donate less than \$10 and to active members who donate \$10 or more, and also a large half-tone portrait of Miss Barton.

Yours truly,

*Francis Atwater*

75. (Women) Atwater, Francis, **Typed Letter Signed (with rubberstamp) as President of the Clara Barton Memorial Association, Meriden, Connecticut, December 13, 1912, to Samuel E. Burr, Bordentown, New Jersey**

quarto, one page, on the pictorial letterhead of the Clara Barton Memorial Association, three 3 file holes in left margin, not affecting text, else in very good clean condition.

Letter written to a New Jersey merchant and Civil War veteran who was supposedly "an old-time friend" of the Red Cross founder, his name appearing in her "address book", asking for a donation to her Memorial Fund.

Atwater was Barton's "confidential friend and agent", whose younger brother, Derence, after spending two years as a Confederate prisoner at Andersonville, had been dishonorably discharged and jailed, allegedly for having "stolen" the Army records from which he compiled his own secret "Death Register" of 13,000 Union prisoners who had died in the appalling prison camp. Once released, shortly after the end of the Civil War, Derence Atwater accompanied Barton to the site of Andersonville, to make a list of thousands of deceased prisoners buried there. Much later, thanks to Barton, Atwater's conviction was overturned and he was given an honorable discharge. That led to his brother Francis' friendship with Barton, for whom he acted in many capacities (possibly including helping write her memoirs) before her death at age 90 in 1912, just six months before the date of this letter. \$ 100.00

agreeable ideas, which might have been very entertaining, as well as edifying, had you been so generous as to have communicated them to us: It might, likewise, have been of some advantage to yourselves, for

"Teaching, we learn, and giving, we retain  
The virtues of intellect; when dumb forgot."

But I forbear to complain more, trusting you will be more liberal for the future.

I beg you will be so good as to present my grateful love and sincere respects to my honored grandmother and aunt: may it be some consolation to them to know that, altho I am sick, and surrounded with trials, thro the goodness of God, I enjoy that health & peace of mind, which is far preferable to bodily health, or to all the riches of the East.

This sickness blasts my hopes of earthly bliss,  
And sinks my feeble frame extremely low,  
My soul on high ascends, and mounts the throne,  
Where joys unnumber'd from our Maker flow.

I hope, and trust that they also, as well as yourselves possess that peace of mind, and faith in the gospel, which secures our happiness here, and furnishes us with the hopes of a happy immortality hereafter.

I do not forget cousin Elizabeth, she also has a share in my regards, and good wishes for her happy welfare.

That you may ever enjoy the blessings of health & peace,  
Prays your truly affectionate friend & cousin

Lucy Barnes.

Mrs. James & Thomas, & Misses Abigail  
and Susanna Barnes, Pomfret, Vt.

76. (Women) Barnes, Lucy (1780-1809) Woman Author, **Autograph Letter Signed, Poland, Maine. January 16, 1809, to her cousin, James Barnes, and other relatives, in Pomfret Vermont.** Folio, two pages, plus stamp less address leaf, formerly folded, some splitting along folds, light toning to text, else very good.

Though she had never met her young cousin, Barnes was happy to learn, from his father and sister, that he was "... engaged in the useful and pleasing theme of learning...I flatter myself you will make good improvement of what you learn. You are young, and now in the time to lay up in store a rich fund of knowledge and information, which may serve for use and entertainment, in a day of adversity, or in a more advanced period of life. I hope, therefore, you will attend closely to the cultivation of your mind; not only with regard to the various branches of literature, but also attend to the study of that pure and undefiled religion which is only acceptable in the sight of our heavenly Father. I am of opinion that a person, who possesses a well cultivated and virtuous mind, enlightened by the cheering rays of the

gospel of our dear Lord and Saviour, enjoys an everlasting source of happiness within himself. Tho' surrounded by misfortunes, he hardly feels the weight of their afflictions, and tho' adversity aims her cruel shafts at his heart, the thing is scarcely perceptible, and when, by the cruel machinations of the wicked, he is deprived of his liberty and the society of his friends, and thrown into the most dark and solitary dungeon, he there enjoys company, light and freedom: tho' health and fortune forsake him, he still possesses an inexhaustible fund of riches, and his consolation remains unbounded, and tho' death, with all his horrors, stares him in the face, he is not affrightened, but bids a sincere welcome to the grim messenger, and cheerfully resigns his immortal soul into the hands of his God.

We were disappointed in not receiving any letters from you; and do let me ask, why you are so backward about writing letters? Particularly to your cousins - .

'Has thou no friend to set thy mind abroad  
Good sense will stagnate: thoughts shut up want air,  
And spoil, like bales unopened to the sun.'

I doubt not but you have many pleasing thoughts and agreeable ideas, which might have been very entertaining, as well as edifying, had you been so generous as to have committed them to us: it might, likewise, have been of some advantage to yourselves, for

'Teaching, we learn, and giving, we retain  
The births of intellect, when dumb forgot.'

But I forbear to complain more, trusting you will be more liberal for the future.

I beg you will be so good as to present my grateful love and sincere respects to my honored grandma'am and aunt; may it be some consolation to them to know that, although I am sick, and surrounded with trials, thro' the goodness of God, I enjoy that health and peace of mind which is far preferable to bodily health, or to all the riches of the East.

'Tho' sickness blasts my hopes of earthly bliss,  
And sinks my feeble frame extremely low,  
My soul on high ascends, and mounts the throne,  
Where joys unencumbered from our Maker flow.'

I hope, and trust that they also, as well as yourselves possess that peace of mind, and faith in the gospel, which seems our happiness here, and furnishes us with the hopes of a happy immortality hereafter.

I do not forget cousin Elisabeth, she, also has a share in my regards, and good wishes for her happy welfare..."

This letter from a "frail, bedridden" young woman, written in the last months of her life, is remarkably mature and authoritative, given the patriarchal culture of America in the early years of the 19<sup>th</sup> century in which she lived. Her iconoclastic religious views were, in fact, so powerfully espoused that she even "converted" her father, a Methodist Minister, to the Universalist theology. In a recent anthology, "*Standing Before Us: Unitarian Universalist Women and Social Reform, 1776-1936*", a chapter is devoted to Barns, with excerpts from her writings, which were collected, after her death from asthma, a life-long affliction, in the booklet, "*The Female Christian, Letters and Poems Principally on Friendship and Religion*". The biographical sketch in that chapter notes that her letters were "highly esteemed for the comfort and conviction of the truth of Universalism" and were "notable for their energy of faith, hope and love inspired by her trinitarian Universalist religion." Universalism, which evolved into Unitarianism, held that all humans, whatever their religious belief, would eventually receive spiritual salvation. Barns' "heartfelt belief in God's universal love for humankind" was a theological principle that later led many Universalists and Unitarians, such as William Ellery Channing, Maria Weston Chapman, Lydia Child,

Ralph Waldo Emerson, Thomas Higginson, Harriet Martineau, Samuel May, Theodore Parker, and Henry Thoreau, to become passionate anti-slavery Abolitionists.

The original printing of "The Female Christian<sup>1</sup>" is very rare, but so esteemed by later Universalists that it was reprinted in Ohio in 1816 and again in 1904. Lucy Barns' letters are of equal rarity. ArchiveGrid showing no institutional holdings of her correspondence. \$ 350.00

1. Shaw, R.R. *American Bibliography*, 16950, Noyes, R.W. *Bibliography of Maine imprints to 1820*, 444, Skillin, G.B. *Bibliography of Maine imprints 1785-1820*, 09-09, Stoddard, R.E. *Catalogue of books and pamphlets unrecorded in Oscar Wegelin's Early American poetry, 1650-1820*, 12, Stoddard, R.E. *Bibliographical description of books and pamphlets of American verse printed from 1610 through 1820*, 883

77. (Women) Chaney, Caroline Isabel Carter, **Correspondence of Caroline Isabel Carter Chaney, of Leominster, Massachusetts, written to her husband, Unitarian Minister George Leonard Chaney, at Atlanta, Georgia, 1887-1891**

24 letters, 41 manuscript pp., dated 15 February 1887 to 21 December 1891, written on U.S. Letter Sheet Envelopes (self-envelopes). Of the 24 letters in the collection, 13 were written in 1887; in 1888; 1 in 1889; 3 in 1890; and 1 in 1891. The earliest letter of 15 February 1887 is written in pencil, the rest are written in ink. The letters are written in a legible hand. Mrs. Chaney writes to her husband in Atlanta, while she was in Leominster, Boston, or Roxbury, Massachusetts. All but one of the letters is written by Caroline Isabel Carter Chaney.

**Caroline Isabel Carter Chaney (1845-1925) and Rev. George Leonard Chaney (1836-1922)**

Caroline Carter was born on 11 January 1845 in Leominster, Worcester Co., Massachusetts. She was the daughter of William Sawyer Carter (1811-1849) and his wife, Ann Sophia Warren (1825-1860). Caroline's parents died when she was rather young, her father when she was only 4, her mother when she was 15. Caroline married George Leonard Chaney on 3 January 1871. Together they had at least one son, George Carter Chaney, who was born in Boston, 5 November 1871. George Carter Chaney, an attorney, married Evadne Hubbard Jewett, at Cambridge Massachusetts in 1901, and lived in Salem. The couple had two children, Constance Jewett and Oliver Carter.

Caroline's husband was a well known and active Unitarian minister. George Leonard Chaney was the son of James and Harriet (Webb) Chaney, and was born in Salem, Massachusetts, on December 24, 1836. He was the descendant of long settled Essex County families. He was educated at the Salem High (1852) and Latin Schools and at Harvard College, from which he received his bachelor's degree in 1859. He belonged to a number of college societies, including the Phi Beta Kappa Fraternity.

After graduation he went to Meadville, Pennsylvania, as a tutor in the family of Mr. Edward Huidekoper and, a little later, he entered Meadville Theological School, from which he graduated in 1862. On October 5 of the same year he was settled as minister of the Hollis Street Church in Boston, the successor of Starr King, who had resigned nearly two years before to go to San Francisco.

The position was a difficult one for a young and inexperienced minister. Starr King had been a notable preacher and man of letters, and it was no easy task to stand in his place. The church had an honorable



history covering nearly a century and a half, but it was in a part of Boston where the population was changing rapidly and from which a large proportion of the parishioners had already removed.

While the Civil War lasted, Mr. Chaney preached frequently upon national and political issues, and after the Battle of Fredericksburg he served for a while in the army hospitals there. After the War he took a keen interest in the Freedman's Aid Society; was one of the earliest supporters of Hampton Institute; and visited and spoke on behalf of other educational enterprises in the South. Under his leadership his own church was active in various social service activities in Boston. He helped to establish the Associated Charities. He was for twelve years a member of the Boston School Committee, and was instrumental in introducing manual training into the public schools, for that sort of training in Boston was the outgrowth of work started by Mr. Chaney in the "Hollis Street Whittling School" connected with his church.

In 1877 he resigned the Hollis Street pastorate, spent a year in Hawaii and California, traveled widely, and wrote two popular books for boys. During the decades of the 1880s and 1890s Chaney continued to preach the Gospel and aid education in a number of ways.

In 1881, Chaney established the first Unitarian Church in Atlanta, Georgia. Mrs. Chaney worked also, alongside her husband, to form a branch of the Women's Alliance. Through Chaney's long partnership with Edward Everett Hale and James Freeman Clarke, he formed the Southern Conference of Unitarian and Other Christian Churches.

Chaney helped establish in 1882 the *Southern Unitarian*, a monthly religious paper, which he edited for several years. While he was in Atlanta Chaney applied the same educational methods that he had used in Boston, and founded the "Artisans' Institute" in connection with his church. This was the seed from which sprang the Georgia School of Technology in Atlanta.

Chaney became the director and for a time, president, of the Young Men's Library, which was later, merged into the Carnegie Library. He was a trustee of Atlanta University, and for about twenty years a trustee of Tuskegee Institute, serving for some time as president of the board. He dedicated the first building of the Institute and was an adviser in the development of Booker T. Washington's plans for that school. Chaney worked to create educational opportunities for African Americans in the city by opening the first free lending library for blacks.

In 1889 he accepted an appointment as Southern Superintendent of the American Unitarian Association. As superintendent, he organized and preached to Unitarian churches in New Orleans, Chattanooga, Dallas, Richmond, and other southern cities. While in the south, he aided the Hampton Institute and schools for blacks in Richmond and Charleston.

In 1890 he became Southern Superintendent for the American Unitarian Association, residing in Richmond, Virginia, from 1893 to 1896. He traveled widely in the southern states, gathering societies at Chattanooga, Richmond, Memphis, and other centers, and inaugurating circuit preaching in northern Florida and eastern North Carolina. Two books containing his sermon-essays were published, and from 1893 to 1895 he edited the *Southern Unitarian*. He resigned from active service in 1896 upon reaching the age of sixty. His work, and that of his wife, is commemorated in the Founders' Window in the present building of the Unitarian Church in Atlanta.

After his retirement from active service, he lived for the most part in Salem, although he commonly spent a part of each winter in Florida or Jamaica, and his summers at Leominster, Massachusetts, on

the farm which belonged to his wife, the former Caroline Isabel Carter, of Leominster. Rev. Chaney died in Salem in his eighty-sixth year, on April 19, 1922, in the house in which he had been brought up. His wife Caroline Isabel Carter Chaney outlived him, dying on 26 December 1925 at the family home in Leominster, Massachusetts.

#### Description and Sample Quotes from Letters:

All 24 letters are addressed to Rev. Chaney at Atlanta. All but one of the letters is written by Rev. Chaney's wife Caroline. When Caroline wrote these letters she appears to have been making trips back home to Massachusetts, as she writes from Leominster, Roxbury, and Boston. The one letter that was not written by Caroline was written by a woman named Ellen A. Merrill. This letter was written while she was visiting Tampa, Florida in 1887. Caroline's letters contain family news from back home, friends and family, her family's farm, the troubles with hired hands, church meetings, or conventions, the state or prospects of some churches, their son's schooling, and activities, etc.

"Thursday Night [30 Sept 1887]

My dearest,

...I am going to Boston Monday...I shall see Mrs. Folsom and make arraignments for Carter, if satisfactory. I have been sewing all day. Mr. Lindsay, the colored minister from Wardsworth, N.C., twelve miles from Greensboro called. I gave him a dollar. I was picking over a bushel of grapes as he arrived, which would just about pay for the contribution. I told him that I should think it would take all he could collect to pay his traveling expenses...Yours ever C"

"[Leominster, 29 Oct 1887]

"Dear George,

...John is very uppish. In case we find it necessary to discharge him, to what do you think of Charles Wheeler if he is to be had? He may be engaged to Mr. Burrage. If it comes suddenly, we may have to engage C.W. say until April, with option of renewing contract at specified terms if satisfactory to both.

Uncle could board with them if we wished to be away and he to remain here. We might do worse. Tho' I am not enthusiastic for Charlie looks rather pale and dyspeptic.

I will explain the John matter later. He is doing his work unsatisfactorily and as if unwillingly, but we have not complained - have tried in every way to keep him out. Uncle has husked corn and I have headed apples. He did not want to clean the closets & cesspool. I supposed nor does he want to husk corn, which he must do for there is nothing else for him to do. Fuses because the cows can not roam over all the mornings &c. and is unreasonable and insolent. There will be a limit to what we will stand, tho' I will eat as much humble pie as any one. This hurried scrawl is from your loving wife"

"A.M.A. Rooms, Wed. am 14th [Dec 1887]

Dearest,

I have just seen Mr. Reynolds. He has only just returned from his trip and is evidently rather tired and not just steady and settled mentally. He looks sort of bewildered. He said he had just looked over your letter and concluded that you wanted to leave about April. He asked house rent &c. and said it was important to send some one who would not have to draw much on the A.M.A.

I told him in answer to his question that they raised about a thousand dollars for running expenses and minister s salary and interest on debt.

He said of course we would not think of offering Mr. Chaney any less but a new man going there should depend a little more on the people. I told him you thought so too and had always considered the question on that basis. He said there were many eligible ports waiting for the men. Seattle was ready to raise 500 the first year for a minister, had nearly enough to buy their lot, and would build a church at once. He said Mr. Whitman wanted 1600 a year. I said Chattanooga was a growing place with even better prospects than Atlanta.

He says they have so little money, so few men and so much to do. I said you would not leave the church unprovided for and were thinking of an exchange in Jan or Feb with an idea of choosing an eligible person for the exchange. I did not mention anybody in particular.

The regular meeting is next Monday, postponed from last Monday. He said in conclusion that the matter would come up next Monday, and he thought they should go into it - meaning Asheville & Chattanooga.

That was after I said that I thought Mr. Tilden would agree with me that there was nothing better worth doing than making the attempt in Chattanooga and Asheville. The Atlanta people you see would have to raise a good deal more than they have - you see - to insure their pastor a living salary without the AMA aid which they may not continue to have. Still, we never asked for any 30,000 like New Orleans - and are stronger than they, or the Charleston Church. Your own loving wife"

"Monday evening [3 July 1890]

Dearest,

Carter has arrived. He looks thin and has dyspepsia. His food distresses and nauseates him, but I have got some peptonic tablets, and he will soon be well. He thinks he did not do very well in his examinations. He got rattled in Latin on simple things he says.

He had been taking old Harvard exam papers with his teacher in the regulation time and doing splendidly. But there is no telling or foretelling the result. It will be known Wednesday morning. If I knew your address I would telegraph you and I don't know but I will wish sending it to the care of Mrs. St. Amand on Wednesday.

She will go to the afternoon service and can give it to you. His number is 140. He spent last night with Jenks in Roxbury. His cousin David Clarke is in the same house and has just finished his freshman year. C. called on the Beeks, who sent much love. It has been a really hot day and a very busy one with me. Your "packed up" letter just received. Mr. Harding has 50 applications for next year and is building a new dormitory, very large and fine, Carter says. Sharp took the final exams with Carter and Morse, Howland, Russell & Pope, the preliminaries, Good night dearest, Yours C"

\$ 250.00

Did not tell you  
 of the occupation.  
 He was farmer, but also  
 a carriage he took it on  
 but had to travel as  
 a carriage of out all  
 his time but he thought  
 it would be for the  
 best for him to travel  
 there now every chance  
 in the world for going  
 to get down, so he is  
 now engaged in the  
 carrying of the same, &  
 does not like it much,  
 as account of the same,  
 but he has nothing  
 more account to do, I  
 get a good quantity of  
 paper for the printing of  
 again in the spring, I  
 shall see.

massive error to hand & I am unable  
 answer, but I will have to hurry for  
 it is nearly school time. I am now  
 teaching three miles from Frederick &  
 board at brother Tommy's. I like it very  
 well. I am quite well, but I have got  
 the "flu".

I was in Frederick last Thursday  
 & heard a splendid sermon delivered by  
 Rev. Williams of the Presbyterian Church, on  
 the life & death of our lamented Chief  
 Magistrate. He showed how he was fitted  
 for the great work by poverty, toil & danger,  
 he then described his conduct through the  
 great struggle, repeating an extract from  
 one of his messages. It was grand, he  
 then spoke of the soldiers & described a farewell

78. (Women) Hanna, **Autograph Letter Signed to her friend Mary, Harmony Grove, Maryland, undated, but post-Civil War, 1865, reflecting on the Aftermath of the War** octavo, 4 pages, neatly inscribed in ink, partially cross-written, very good.

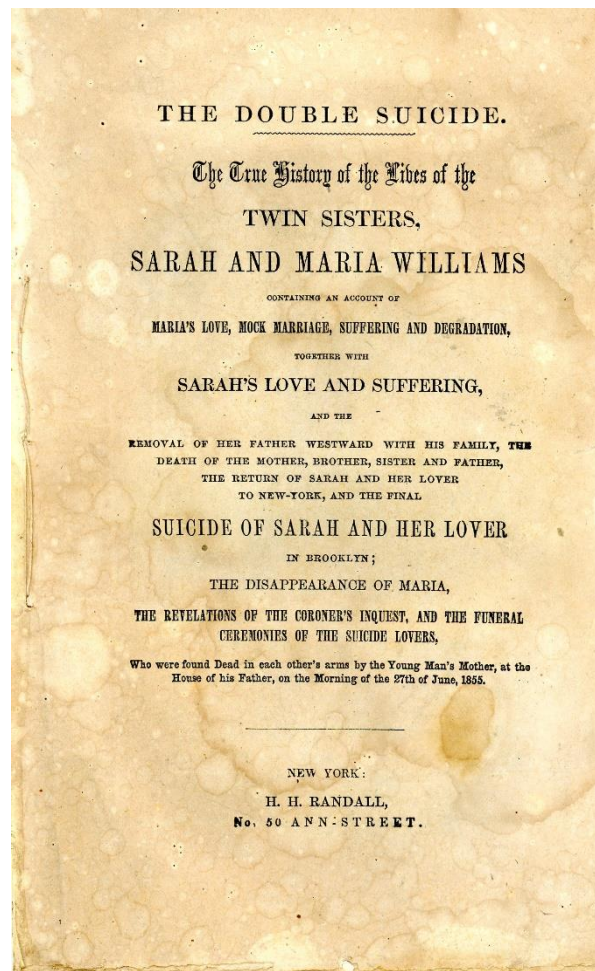
Hanna writes her friend in the immediate aftermath of the War's end and Lincoln's death, and reflects upon the losses endured by the nation:

"Mary darling,

... I am now teaching three miles from Frederick... I was in Frederick last Thursday & heard a splendid sermon delivered by Rev. Williams of the Presbyterian Church, on the life & death of our lamented Chief Magistrate. He showed how he was fitted for the great work by poverty, toil & danger, he then described his conduct through the great struggle, repeating an extract from one of his messages. It was grand, he then spoke of the soldiers & described a farewell scene, showing the

heroism of our boys & the self denying spirit of our patriotic women. There sat the weather beaten veteran, who had been fighting bravely for four long weary years, no doubt he felt a thrill of pleasure as he reflected that his labors were at least appreciated. After partaking of a sumptuous dinner, we proceeded to the Hospitals. It is a lovely place, flowers of all kinds meet your eye on every side, indeed everything possible to make the poor fellows forget the din of war is done. All looked happy & contented. I saw several who had gotten their discharges & had already donned citizen's attire, long linen coats, light pants. Now they are homeward bound. The sick & wounded looked happy & well they might, for is not the war over? I sighed as I glanced at the cripples, yet even they were lively for they were that day receiving a nation's thanks. ... I had a rebel beau last night, one of Lee's parolled men. He is handsome elegantly dressed, very intelligent & one of the most finished gentleman I ever met, but he call the late traitor band "our Army" That satisfied me, but he is to go with, or rather take me to White Rock. Have no fear a man who has lifted his arm against his Country can be nothing to me... We have peace but what a price have we paid for it, blasted hopes, blackened homesteads, ruined land, broken constitutions, corrupted morals & desolated firesides. Graves are scattered all over our land, graves of some of America's noblest sons. Men who were reared in affluence have laid for days on the burning sands without a drop of water & have died surrounded by hungry famishing wretches, with no one to drop a tear on their cold remains or even close their eyes in death ..."

\$ 200.00



79. (Women) [Holbrook, G. C.?] **The Double Suicide. The True History of the Lives of the Twin Sisters, Sarah and Maria Williams Containing an Account of Maria's Love, Mock Marriage, Suffering and Degradation, together with Sarah's Love and Suffering, and the Removal of her Father Westward with his Family, the Death of the Mother, Brother, Sister and Father, The Return of Sarah and her Lover to New York, and the Final Suicide of Sarah and her Lover in Brooklyn; The Disappearance of Maria, The Revelations of the Coroner's Inquest, and the Funeral Ceremonies of the Suicide Lovers, Who were found Dead in each other's arms by the Young Man's Mother, at the House of his Father, on the Morning of the 27<sup>th</sup> of June, 1855.**

New York: H. H. Randall [1855] octavo, 64-page pamphlet, illustrated with cuts, lacking printed wrappers, sewn, text somewhat browned, light damp staining, corners slightly rounded, else a good copy.

This pamphlet presents the sensational account of the tragic lives and deaths of the Williams sisters, Maria and Sarah, twin daughters of a middle-class New York family.

This example of mid-nineteenth century sensational literature is one of the genre which aimed at capitalizing on the misfortunes of women who fell afoul of the social and sexual mores of the day. These works, whether based on "real life" events or not were supplied with over wrought language and images that worked to inflame the imaginations of the target audience. These works attracted a wide audience in search of either a thrill or sympathy with the unfortunates depicted in the florid prose.

This pamphlet supposedly tells the story of Sarah and Maria Williams who led model lives of propriety until reaching the age of twenty, when during the prolonged absence of their father, they fell into bad company. Maria began receiving visits from a Mr. Knight, the brother of an old schoolmate. Maria was seduced by Knight into a fraudulent marriage, disgraced, Maria is separated from her family and is ultimately forced into sex work for Knight's profit.

Maria eventually fore to "a high position among those of her kind ... as a prostitute of superior grade." She operated on her own and refused to return to the Williams household despite the entreaties of her twin sister Sarah. Sarah's continued relationship and sympathy with her sister led to her own loss of reputation and social status, a sort of contagion by association. The end result was that all participants in the affair ended taking their own lives.

\$ 950.00



Mary Elizabeth Lee Maltitz

80. (Women) Lee, Mary Elizabeth (1799-1852) **Letters of Mary Elizabeth Lee Maltitz, written after her marriage to the Russian diplomat Baron Franz von Maltitz, while in Europe to her father, William Lee, and her sister Susan, 1828-1838.**

10 complete letters, plus one incomplete letter and two letter fragments, for a total of 39 pages, several letters ruffled and chipped along edges, with some loss of text, one letter cross-written, else in good, legible condition. Also included are a lithographic portrait of Mary Elizabeth Baronin von Maltitz, on chine colle by Lemercier; an albumen photograph of a portrait of the Baron; a lithographic view showing the location of the couple's home in The Hague; an albumen photograph of a portrait of Susan Lee, Mary's sister.

Letters of Mary Elizabeth Lee Maltitz, the well-educated, well-connected daughter of "Yankee Jeffersonian" William Lee. She writes her father, and sister Susan, after her marriage to her Russian diplomat husband Baron von Maltitz. The couple were traveling both in America, but mainly in Europe during their residence there in Berlin and The Hague. The letters are written in both French and English reflecting the education she had received living as an ex-patriate with her father, William Lee, while he

was serving as an American diplomat in France. The letters describe her travels and impressions of Europe, her duties as the wife of a Russian diplomat, life in Berlin, interactions with various members of the European nobility, etc.

Mary Elizabeth Lee (1799-1852) was the daughter of William Lee (1772-1840), entrepreneur and public servant. Mary Elizabeth Lee married Baron Johann Georg Friedrich Franz von Maltitz. William Lee's activities as commercial agent of the United States at Bordeaux spanned the administrations of Jefferson and Madison, and his career as auditor of the Treasury in Washington brought him into close association with two other presidents, Monroe, and Adams.

William Lee began his career as a commission merchant in Boston. In 1794 he married Susan Palfrey. Her father, William Palfrey, a Boston merchant who served as paymaster general during the War for Independence, had been made U.S. Consul General to France but died in 1780 on his way to take up that post. In 1796 Lee traveled to Bordeaux on business, traveling also in Britain and Holland and returned to the United States in 1798. Among the people he met in Europe were Joel Barlow, Elbridge Gerry, and James Monroe. John Marshall, in Paris as a U.S. envoy, called Lee 'a gentleman of good connections and good character.' On his return voyage Lee carried letters from various parties directed to recipients in America. After Lee arrived in the United States, Oliver Wolcott took possession of a portion of that correspondence, including at least one letter addressed to Thomas Jefferson. Lee hoped for a consular appointment even at that time, and on June 3, 1801, Thomas Jefferson made him commercial agent at Bordeaux. John Adams had previously named Isaac Cox Barnet to that post, but Barnet was one of the February 1801 nominees who never received letters of appointment after Thomas Jefferson took office. In January 1802 the Senate approved Jefferson's appointment of Lee. In 1811, while still holding the Bordeaux consulship, Lee acted as secretary of legation for Barlow, who had been appointed U.S. minister to France. In February 1816, Lee asked President Madison for leave to return to the United States, and sailed for America with his family on June 16<sup>th</sup>, in November he accepted a position as accountant in War Department in Washington. And on March 6, 1817, he was made second auditor of the Treasury.

After the death of their mother, in July 1822, Mary Lee, and her sister Susan, returned to their father's house in Washington. Shortly thereafter, Mary Lee was being courted by a young Russian diplomat, and on June 6, 1825, she was married in her father's house, to Jean-Francois-George-Frederic, baron de Maltitz. Mrs. Adams, the President's wife, was one of the witnesses. The Baron was secretary of the Russian legation in Washington, and acted as chargé d'affaires *ad interim* from March 14, 1826, to December 20, 1827. He was then stationed at Berlin and afterwards at London; and finally served as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Holland during the reigns of William I, William II, and William III. Susan Lee never married, and remained with her father in Washington until 1829, when she crossed the ocean to be with her sister.

Many of William Lee's letters and papers were presented by the family to the Library of Congress, another group of letters was given earlier to Columbia University. Additional letters by Lee can be found in the papers of Jefferson, Madison and Monroe. These letters appear to have descended in the family of Mary Elizabeth Lee Mann.

The first letter, of August 1828, has twenty-five lines in French written by Baron Maltitz, and continued by Mary, describes their arrival in New York, and being well received by Krüdener (Pavel Alexeevich Kridener 1784-1858), stating that Krüdener would help him (Maltitz) to be promoted consul when Krüdener retires from his post. Maltitz goes on to tell Susan not to tell a soul between the Potomac and the Susquehanna as it would jeopardize his future position. He goes on to describe Mei's (Mary's nickname) lodgings in New York. Mary continues the letter, in French, and comments on acquaintances and notes that they have great accommodations and have not seen any bedbugs.



“Mon chere Susan,

Nous sommes arrivés ici dans la soirée d’hier et nous avons pris des appartements au Washington Hall puisque’il n’y avait pas de place à l’American Hotel. Me voilà dans la maison où j’arrivai il y a 7 ans après avoir quitté l’Europe ! A chaque instant je me rejouis de l’heureux changement qui a eu lieu dans ma situation depuis cette époque ! Krudener m’a très bien reçu, il demandera pour moi le grade de Conseiller d’Etat, me répondra soigneusement mon place et croit ou semble croire que je serai un successeur. L’année qui vient il demandera un rappel et priera le ministère de me donner la place qu’il quittera avec si peu de regret. Ayez la bonté de n’en rien dire dépendant ni aux voiles, ni à l’ame qui vit entre le Potomac et la Susquehanna ! Cela pourrait me faire le plus grand sort !

Mei ne porte parfaitement bien ; je suis beaucoup plus fatiguée qu’elle. Notre départ pourrait fort bien être renvoyé jusqu’ au 1 Octobre. Alors, j’espère, vous serez parfaitement contente. Mei a un superbe parlor sur Broadway au bel étage et un grand bedroom. Les Bankhead sont venus les voir, Mme Stewart est ici , Mme Pentis lui a écrit un billet fort éloquent que Mei vous envoie. Adieu, chère Susan, mes compliments à votre père ...”

“New York Sunday evng. [August 24<sup>th</sup> 1828]

My dear Papa,

I have had a letter from Susan which has made me melancholy all day I am as homesick as possible and wish to see you all when I think of Susan and the dreary moments she will pass until my return I do not know what to do & can only sit down and cry. It is a relief that we are not going till the 1<sup>st</sup> I can hear from you and her often till then. The ship we go in is the New York and a very good one as Mr. Krehmer can tell you – I am heartily sick of this place the noise & confusion is not to be borne – People have just found me out & I am bored to death with visits – today I would receive no one but Mrs. Stewart, Mrs Colden is out of town for a day or two.

Tom goes in the morning boat to West Point he is anxious to get his things in order as they go in class on Thursday but he promises to come down again ... I wrote Susan a conversation that I had with K – which would make me feel very comfortable if I thought she would bear our separation better – as we may return in perhaps less than a year – I don’t think I should have courage to go with the idea of remaining longer ... Mary”

“Paris Oct. 30<sup>th</sup> 1828

My dear Susan,

I am in hopes this letter will reach Havre in time to go by the Packet of the first of Nov. as I should be sorry to lose any opportunity of letting you hear from me – We have been in Paris about 10 days, our journey here was very pleasant & the weather uncommonly fine. We embarked at London on the 16 & arrived at Boulogne at 10 the same evening, having passed Deal, Margate & stopped a few minutes at Ramsgate, keeping in sight of land all the time, until we crossed the channel, you can trace our route on a map, the tide was too low when near Boulogne we were obliged to anchor half a league off until it rose, when we reached the pier & landed in France at day break on the 17<sup>th</sup> exactly that day 2 months that we had left Washington from Boulogne ... We were 3 days on the way having hired a carriage with 3 horses to save the expense of posting – we were much pleased with this mode of conveyance, it was not fatiguing, cost less than half of what the other would, & enabled us to see more of the country. My time has been so taken up here that I have not been able to write sooner. We have visited Luxembourg, Invalides, Ste Genevieve, Louvre, Chambre des Deputés, Jardin des Thuilleries, bois de Boulogne, Pere Lachaise, Jardin des Plantes, Pont Neuf & been to the Opera Italien, saw Mme Maliban in the Barbier – Theatre Francais Wallenstein a new tragedy translated from Schiller, Opera

Comique twice, Dame Blanche & La Violette by Boildieu – Theatre des Nouveautis saw Potier – We have taken lodgings for a month rue Lepelletier No. 5 near the Boulevards des Italiens & Opera Francais; we have also hire a voiture de remise for a month. The Barbour's are with us & pay half the expense which is very saving. She is a nice little girl & has improved wonderfully she has an English maid, & we an excellent man servant, a German, & we are quite set up, as you see. We have as yet seen very few persons, having had no time to call ... To morrow we dine at the Browns & must go to Mde de Neuville's as I can postpone it no longer - ... After a month here we shall go to Germany to pass the winter at Dresden or Vienna, but we are yet very undecided, the cheapness of a residence there ... I should prefer staying here. London pleased me very much but there is nothing like Paris ... I feel so dull when I think I have left you in America but the time will soon elapse when we shall meet again. I shall send you some things by the Packet of the 15<sup>th</sup> of November ... Mei"

"Paris 21 November 1828. 8 o'clock in the evening

Dearest Susan,

We leave here tomorrow morning for Vienna. I have been very busy all the morning having the trunks packed by the Servant. The letter will be taken to England by Cornelia Barbour ... I ... send you a veil, 2 pair of garters; the prunella ones were made for you, on your shoe, the silk, were made on my measure, but as they are too small for me & I have others, I send them also, as by having the *deffons de pied* made narrower they will fit I have no doubt. Let me know how the shoes fit... I think our plan de voyage is very good though I should prefer remaining here to hear sooner from you. He has bought a very pretty *voiture coupeé* for eleven hundred francs, quite complete, 2 *vaches*, a trunk in front, under the coachman's seat & an immense one behind, besides many conveniences inside, with a lock & key to the carriage door. I wrote you yesterday & sent my letter thro' Mr. Brown, in it, I mentioned that we should spend the remainder of the winter in Vienna, & if the roads & weather permitted I should go to Russia in the spring, & from thence we should take the steamboat to England to embark for America. There is some talk of a Congress in Germany to settle the affairs of the east, if that takes place the Baron need not go to Russia & we will embark at Hambourg for England. A daughter of Gov. Tomkins is here & goes to Havre tomorrow to embark for America she has more resolution than I should have to undertake a winter's passage. The weather is uncommonly mild and pleasant, we have been a month in Paris during which it has only rained four days. ... Mei"

"Strasbourg 29 Nov. 1828

My dear Susan,

... I enclose the names of the different towns we stopped at on our route that you may follow our track on the map... I should undertake the voyage of St. Petersburg, but as it is, this mild weather may not last & the excessive cold might overtake us on the road, when it would be too late to retract my not going places the Baron is indecisive as he is very adverse to leaving me behind, & feels the necessity of going himself. There is a rumor today, here, that the Congress will be held in Berlin. I still hope that our bonne étoile will not forsake us & he will be able to see the Emperor without going to St. Petersburg at any rate he can wait a month or two with me at Vienna. We passed at Epernay within a league & a half of Baron de Marieul's residence as we had left him in Paris, we presumed she had not remained at Marieul but here I have learnt that she passed 5 days ago, on her way there if I had known it, I should have called to see her, they will spend the winter at Marieul – the country through which we passed from Paris here, is very fine, especially la Lorraine. The Baron and his servant, John, a German, are delighted at their approach to Germany, & within a few posts of Strasbourg, have the satisfaction of quarreling with the postillions in German instead of French. He scolds me, for not enjoying our journey as much as I ought, but I confess, *le sou venu de Washington, me rend triste et melancholique par momens*, yet when I think in a few months I shall be with you all again it gives me fresh courage. We

were calculating yesterday, that since we left you we have spent in all but 40 days traveling – 3 days from Wash<sup>n</sup>. To New York, 24 from the latter to Liverpool, from this to London 3 days, from London to Paris 4, & 5 days from Paris here, makes 39, instead of 40, as I have just said – I can scarcely realize, I am at such a distance from you, and long to be traveling back again. I have not been so very much delighted on returning to France as I expected, the people appear very dirty & impose upon you very much – the present fashions are as ugly and unbecoming as they can possibly be. We have visited today the cathedral called the Munster and said to be the finest Gothic church in exis[tance] the choir of which was built by Charlema[gne] tomorrow we leave here for Vienna... Mary ...”

[n.p. New York, n.d. September, 1829?]

“Dear Papa & Susan,

... we shall go at 10 in the morn<sup>g</sup> I have been out since dinner to take leave of Mrs. Mason, where I unexpectedly saw Serena who looks prettier than ever – the Baron has been so busy with Krudener all day that I have scarcely seen him – as I had at least to go & see Mrs Munroe, I proposed it to Mrs. Stewart, & we took a carriage & at the door luckily met Mr. Stoughton who accompanied us – our coachman was intoxicated & very nearly upset us we were extremely alarmed. Mrs. Munroe received us with great kindness & friendship but she looks miserably we were struck with the change none of us having seen her since her “jours de triomphe”- I am very glad I went, it seemed to gratify her. The Baron has just come in extremely fatigued & as we have a few preparations to make & am getting sleepy I must bid you good night ...Mary”

“Berlin 1<sup>st</sup> December 1832

... Susan was delighted with the pure fresh air of Doberan. She improved wonderfully while there, in looks and in spirits, and went out a good deal; but once back here again, I cannot persuade her to go into society. She suffers very much from the effects of the climate of Berlin, it certainly is a very bad one though I cannot think that it materially injures the constitution. It causes however a constant irritation of the nerves and one is in a continual state of suffering. We have here an easterly wind, infinitely worse than you ever felt it in Boston. Besides which, the German stoves are beyond every thing insupportable... By constant remedies and exercise and by traveling, I have succeeded in strengthening mine... and am now in better health [th]an I have been for a long time. I quite adore Huseland for the good he has done me, he is certainly the king of physicians and one of the best of men. It is to be regretted he is so old, his loss will be felt throughout Germany ... My idea now is that we shall be some years more in Berlin, and I think we can continue to make her comfortable here. I suppose Krudener is by this time in America, it is unfortunate for us that he took it suddenly in his head to return there. I think now my husband will have no place of minister till he gets that at W<sup>n</sup> which will be fortunate as it is the only means of our returning. The Ministry are very prodigal of praise & promises but I now think they will feed him on it as long as they can. Mr. de Ribeaupierre the Russian ambassador at Berlin will certainly keep him if it depends on him, the whole time he stays here himself, as he is too indolent to carry [on] the affairs alone – patience !!...

I sometimes think if you could meet us in Doberan next summer how pleasant it would be! By sailing for Hambourg direct you would be there in a very short time, the place would please and the society delight.

By this time it is decided who is to be president. I much fear Jackson will be reelected. We hear distressing accounts of the state of the union and are in continual fear that you will have civil war before long. ... Mary”

“Berlin, February the 20<sup>th</sup> 1836

... Our compatriot Mr Wheaton who lives but a few doors from us, is our constant visitor. He is very much liked and respected here and has produced a favorable impression. For the last 30 years no American having been here in an official capacity – he is much amused by their speaking to him of his predecessor Mr. Adams!! Mr. Wilkins American minister at Petersburg was here for a few days last month, and is gone to Paris ...

Pray, my dear Papa, be more communicative in your letters and tell us more of your mode of living and domestic arrangements – what sort of a house do you occupy; where is it situated; who do you visit, how do you spend your time; what plans have you made for the future. Have you no thought of visiting Europe? Indeed you should come to us as we cannot go to you – ...

Since Mr. Wheaton has been in Berlin we [ha]ve had more Americans in a few months visit the place than has been the whole time of our residence here – Among them was Samuel Ward – whom you may recollect as a child at Schooley’s Mountain; he has a very lively recollection of you... he has all his mother’s genius and wit and is extremely amusing Wheaton has taken a great liking to him – and given him some good advice ... when he has sown some of his wild oats he will be an uncommon fine fellow. His father writes him that a son traveling in Europe is a very expensive piece of luxury.

Mr. Wheaton is a very good friend of yours and much attached to you, dear Papa – he would be most pleased if you were to write him. In about a month he will be returning to Copenhagen and does not contemplate being here until the Autumn when he will bring his family with him to settle down for the winter.

... I have been out a great deal this winter and played a conspicuous part in society owing to Mme de Ribeaupierre’s absence it has fallen to my charge to present the Russian strangers to court; and as there has been many Russian ladies here I was kept for nearly 3 months in constant employment. Scarcely a week elapsed that I had not 3 or 4 audiences chez les princesses de Russe who were beyond expression kind to me on the occasions. They are ... very engaging women They have dignity grace and affability, and no hauteur whatever. ... Mary”

“La Haye July 25<sup>th</sup> 1838

... During the two last months I was going continually about house my face tied up, ordering and choosing furniture, surrounded by masons, painters, carpenters, upholsterers &c &c everything requiring to be done in the greatest haste for the arrival of the Hereditary grand duke of Russia. It was settled that he was to lodge at the Prince of Oranges’, whose palace is close to our house, but we were to have given him a ball. His arrival having been fixed to the 14<sup>th</sup> of this month our ball was to have taken place on the 16<sup>th</sup> But indisposition having detained him at Copenhagen longer than he had intended his plan of voyage is now changed and he will only be here in October. I was put into a complete fever fearing our rooms would not be entirely ready for the occasion. Our invitation cards were out a week before hand; the court had accepted and all the persons remaining in town were to have been present. We have been obliged to send out notes to say the ball is postponed – I shall now have time to breathe till October. I have gained the reputation of having much taste – which if I possess, I owe to you...

What an important thing is the steam navigation across the Atlantic. How wonderful such an immense space being crossed & recrossed in so short a time! Yet the numerous accidents which have occurred this year, both in Europe & America make it very precarious and after all sailing ships are safer! ... The Columbiad I consider a very valuable present especially that edition which you are very kind to part with for us. My music I was also glad to see. My husband thanks you much for his books and papers and sends his love... Mary”

When Andrew Jackson became president in 1829, the end came for William Lee's career. The spoils system, wherein everyone who differed politically from the victor was summarily dismissed from office and replaced by a member of the winning party, fell hard on Lee, who had served the government of the United States faithfully for almost thirty years.

\$ 950.00

81. (Women) Lord, Mary Ann Ette "Nettie" Converse, **Diaries of Mary Ann Ette "Nettie" Converse Lord, of Parker, South Dakota and Long Beach, California, wife of banker Louis Kossuth Lord, 1897-1931**

22 volumes, small quartos. comprising approximately 7,947 manuscript pp. of diary entries plus approximately 341 manuscript pp. of memoranda, notes, cash accounts and bills payable; dated 1897-1900, 1903-1905, 1907-1908, 1913, 1917, 1919-1920, 1922-1924, 1926-1931; one day entry per page format; most volumes are bound in either ½ or ¼ red, or black leather, with mainly pebbled cloth covered boards; two volumes lack spines, 1 volume has spine almost detached; another volume has spine badly chipped; the entries in all volumes written in ink, in a legible hand; most volumes stuffed with various ephemeral items, such as newspaper clippings, handwritten notes, thank you notes, some letters, printed programs and circulars, invitations, calling cards, even a couple of swatches of fabric, etc.

The collection is notable for the length of time that the diarist recorded the events of her life; the collection comprises nearly a daily record of twenty-two years of her life's experience. Lord wrote nearly every day, except for a brief period in 1929 when she had an eye operation. The diaries recount the everyday domestic life and activities of the Lord family, friends, church friends, etc., life in the town of Parker, South Dakota, and later in Long Beach, California, the entries record and document her various activities: including involvement in a local orchestra, various church organizations (Ladies Aid Society, Missionary Society, etc.).

**Mary Ann Ette "Nettie" Converse Lord (1853-1933)**

Mary Ann Ette "Nettie" Converse was born 5 August 1853 in Stafford Springs, Connecticut. She died in 1933 and was buried in Stafford Springs Cemetery, Stafford Springs, Tolland Co., Connecticut. She was the daughter of woolen manufacturer Orrin Converse (1822-1915), of Stafford Springs and his wife Maryetta Smith (1823-1876). Both of her parents were Connecticut natives. Converse, upon the death of his wife, married again, to Ellen Forbes (1835-1906). Converse had two other children with his first wife: Reuben Solva Converse (1845-1920) and Anner Frances Converse Clisby (1856-1936). Anne attended Wesleyan Academy at Stafford Springs; Nettie presumably also attended this school. Nettie's father Orrin was the son of Capt. Solva Converse (1790-1877) and Esther Blodgett (1790-1880). Nettie married banker Louis Kossuth Lord (1851-1930) on 29 October 1872 in Norwich, Connecticut. Lord was born on 31 December 1851 in Connecticut. His father John Knight Lord (1809-1891) was from Maine and had moved down to Stafford Springs; his mother Sarah Spellman (1811-1896) was from Connecticut. Louis predeceased Nettie, dying in 1930. He was also buried in Stafford Springs Cemetery.

Louis K. Lord, worked as a printer (1870) when a young man, and later as a clothing merchant (1880), when he first married Nettie. He later went into banking, becoming the president of the First National Bank of Parker, South Dakota. There is a newspaper (*Mitchell Dailey Republican* – 18 Sept. 1886) article showing that Lord may have moved out to Parker by at least 1886, as he is shown as an officer in a local Parker, South Dakota, fraternal lodge. By 1890 another newspaper (*The Daily Plainsman*, Huron, South Dakota – 2 April 1890) shows him already involved in banking, and by 1891 he was the president of the First National Bank.

The 1900 Census finds Nettie enumerated at Parker Township, Turner County, South Dakota. In 1900 her husband was listed as president of a bank, and they owned their home. Nettie was listed as having had two children, but both were dead by 1900.

Lord is listed in a business directory for 1906-1907 for "*Minnesota, North and South Dakota, and Montana,*" listed as "*Lord & Clisby, dealers in First Mortgage Loans, Insurance, Abstractors to all Lands in Turner County, Parker, S. Dakota.*" The Clisby half of the "Lord & Clisby," partnership is Frederick L. Clisby (1863-1942), he was Lord's brother-in-law.

Frederick L. Clisby married Nettie Converse Lord's sister Anner Frances Converse. Clisby's parents were originally from Massachusetts. His father, L. Clisby, was a miller, who moved to Macomb, Illinois, where Frederick was born, he then moved to Waupun, Wisconsin and by the year 1881, he founded the Parker Flouring Mill in Parker, South Dakota. The 1885 South Dakota State Census finds Frederick working as a bank clerk. This would have been Gale & Stone's Bank, which was founded in 1880 and appears to have been the only bank in the town in 1885. The Gale & Stone bank was a private bank and eventually it evolved into the First National Bank of Parker. Clisby was assistant cashier for two years, and then became the cashier, and eventually he and Lord took control of the bank.

The town of Parker was only established in 1879 as the county seat for Turner County; it was incorporated as a city in 1883, thus the Clisbys were Parker pioneers. The C. M. & St. P. Railroad was completed to Parker in July 1879, and was a factor leading to the organization of the town.

In *Moody's Manual of Railroads and Corporation Securities,* published in 1906, we find Louis K. Lord listed as president of the First National Bank in Parker, South Dakota; N. Cornish the vice president; J.W. Watson, cashier; with the directors being: N.M. Lord; A.C. Clisby; N. Cornish; F.L. Clisby; and Louis K. Lord; all of Parker, South Dakota. This listing would seem to indicate that both Nettie and her sister Anner and their husbands, were all directors of this bank. Entries in the diary appear to show that the women were not active in making decisions for the bank, but were likely on the board for their votes, as Nettie mentions "*This evening went to Bank meeting...took my book and read Lorna Doone.*"

In 1901 Lord & Clisby purchased the Exchange Bank at Menno, South Dakota from Jacob Schnaidt & Son.

About the year 1915, the Lord and Clisby families sold the First National Bank, as the bank is found having been taken over by Princeton graduate Fred S. Hill and his brother Rodney. The Hill brothers also bought the Lord & Clisby Abstract Co. of Parker, South Dakota.

Louis K. Lord was active in the South Dakota State Historical Society. Mrs. Lord and her sister Anner, and Anner's husband Fred, were members of the Parker orchestra, in which Mrs. Lord played violin, her sister Anner cornet, and her brother-in-law also played cornet. Fred Clisby also served as an alderman of Parker at one time. Mrs. Lord also appears to have been active in the local Parker, South Dakota chapter of the Woman's Missionary Society, Southern Dakota Presbytery, the organization not only did missionary work in South Dakota, but also at Sitka, Alaska, Anadarko, Oklahoma, and Synen Chyen, Korea and Puerto Rico (as per a program laid into the diary of 1908).

The 1920 Census shows Nettie and her husband living in Long Beach, California, they apparently moved to California upon Lord's retirement. The city directories list them in Long Beach till at least

1927. Louis K. Lord died at Stafford, Connecticut on 5 August 1930 and was buried there. Nettie died three years later in Stafford and was buried in the family plot.

### **Sample Quotes from Diaries:**

*"Tuesday January 12, 1897 Cloudy. Col. Commenced snowing at 4 o'clock. Anner came for milk this morning. Prof. Stevens called for 2<sup>nd</sup> violin music belonging to orchestra. Music loaned to Methodist. We had a long discussion as to music, religion, heaven and earth. Commenced to practice some after dinner but was interrupted by Mr. Wright's coming and soon followed by Linlo Kirby's, commenced practicing and Mrs. Cornish came, then changed my dress and practiced until it was time to get supper. This evening spent an hour at the bank with Mr. Cornish, Fred and Koss, it being the annual bank meeting. Came home at eight o'clock and read Ardath until Koss came, when I wasn't talking with Nellie McGlumphy through the telephone."*

*"Sunday, January 24, 1897 Windy and cold. We were up late this morning. I did not attend church for the reason it took me all the morning to get my house in order. Koss was printing and fussing with pictures all day. I attended Sunday school, 86 were present. Nellie McG came home to dinner and is to remain all night. Orchestra met here this afternoon. We had a fine rehearsal. Mr. Stevens was with us and directed us in all new music. After they went, we made candy and mounted pictures. Just before dinner Koss took our pictures in different attitudes."*

*"Saturday, April 3, 1897 Rained all day though not hard. Annie and I finished house cleaning except pantry and kitchen. I did my two hours practicing besides some mending. Mr. Stevens called to borrow song book. Orchestra met this evening all present except Mr. White and the Clisbys."*

*"Sunday, April 4, 1897 Some rainy as usual. Rained hard all night. I did not attend church this morning but went to Sunday school. Mrs. Cornish come in on her way to church for our bowl to put red geraniums in. The white badges were given and diplomas for the yearly attendance. We had an interesting S.S. Orchestra met this afternoon from 3 till 5, most of them were here. We had a good rehearsal. This evening I have finished the vain imaginative visionary book Ardath. I consider was time foolishly spent. Received a letter from Nellie McG & wrote Miss McG this evening."*

*"Wednesday, April 28, 1897 Cold and windy though not dirty. Nell was over here this morning before going to school. Trouble is ended. I have spent the forenoon in practice and since dinner finished reading a book, A Window in Thrums. I think time is thrown away reading such books. I fail to find any thing in the story good, bad, or indifferent. Returned Bell Waterbury's book, but found neither she or Mrs. Danforth at home. Sylvia came again and spent the afternoon. We walked up and met Koss when coming for supper. I attended prayer meeting this eve. There was an attendance of over twenty. The subject was the promises of God."*

*"Tuesday, January 11, 1898 Pleasant day. Heavy white frost on trees this morning. Practiced about two hours in all. Made an example of neckties for Koss. Florence came this afternoon and remained while her Mama made calls. Then I made two calls on Miss Hammerstrom and Miss Kember. This evening went to bank meeting with Mr. Cornish, Koss, Fred, and Anner. Took my book and read Lorna Doone. Mrs. Howard remained with Sylvia and Florence. Mr. Steninger came this eve to retrieve music and visited with Koss and I until ten o'clock."*

*"Tuesday, January 10, 1899 Windy but not very cold. Practiced two hours this afternoon besides doing mending. This eve went to bank at 7 o'clock and listened to a bank meeting. Sylvia went with me and busied herself with cutting stamps. I embroidered an L on a linen kerchief."*

*"Monday, October 29, 1900 Fine day. Was busy this morning with house work and went up town for ribbon, blue, to tie a pair of bath towels to represent bacon and a roll of pastry. All for Alice Goddard who was entertained this afternoon at Mrs. Branch with the Sunday school officers and teachers. We had a jolly time as soon as we arrived. There we were given a piece of linen and told to make something. All did so and at its close Anner and I made some poetry;*

*Fishy fishy in the brook  
Grandpa catch him with a hook  
Alice fry him in the spider  
Eddie eat him like a tiger.*

*Linen doilies made in a whirl  
Some were straight and some in a curl  
All were busy as busy could be  
And many good wishes were said for thee.*

*The ladies present were: Mrs. Conklin, Mrs. Irving and sister, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. H. Gamble, Miss Conklin, Mrs. Harmon, Miss Wilson, Miss Quigley, Mrs. Clisby, Miss Howard, Mrs. Cornish, Miss Warner, Mrs. Oastler, Miss Chase."*

*"Friday, May 18, 1900 Beautiful Day This afternoon went to church to see about the drawing. Attended the Physical Culture Club, the last one of the season. We did not have quite as nice a time as formerly too many strangers were in. This eve I spent at Dr. Robinson's with the other players of the stringed instruments to practice for the commencement music. We were nicely entertained with cake and chocolate. Winds had a nice practice until after nine o'clock."*

*"Friday, September 28, 1900 Warm. Attended missionary meeting this afternoon at Mrs. Conklin's, eight ladies were present. I sang a Japanese lullaby. After coming from there I went to Mrs. Branch's and asked her to take the piano in the orchestra. This eve I went to walk with Miss Warner to inform C. Fletcher of orchestra practice. Then went home with her to see her new cape."*

*"Thursday, April 16, 1903 Beautiful day. This morning Koss dressed and left the room at 6:40 then I get up at 7:10. We went down to breakfast at 7:30. After breakfast I went out to walk to get warm. Walked past the Corn Palace which is a very handsome structure. Soon Mrs. Silsby appeared and we walked up to her house, then she took me to the houses of two of her friends, which are new and very pretty. It gave me some pretty ideas. I came home at 11 o'clock. Miss McCauley, Mrs. Hetrick and Mrs. Wadle came down to Bridgewater. They were very much surprised to see me. Fred met me at the depot and walked home with me. This afternoon I rested. Walked over to Anner's this eve. Sylvia come to remain all-night. Mrs. Kibbe and Mrs. Smith are the names of the new houses I visited in Mitchell with Mrs. Silsby."*

*"Friday, August 11, 1905 Very warm. Went over to Anner's before breakfast. Mrs. Cornish was with me. We watered plants and shipped geraniums. Practiced a long time on violin and took a nap before dinner. After dinner I went to the church and sewed on the new carpet. Mrs. Oastler and Mrs. Cass came. Mrs. Cornish and I went after supper and sewed. City is quarantined for diphtheria."*



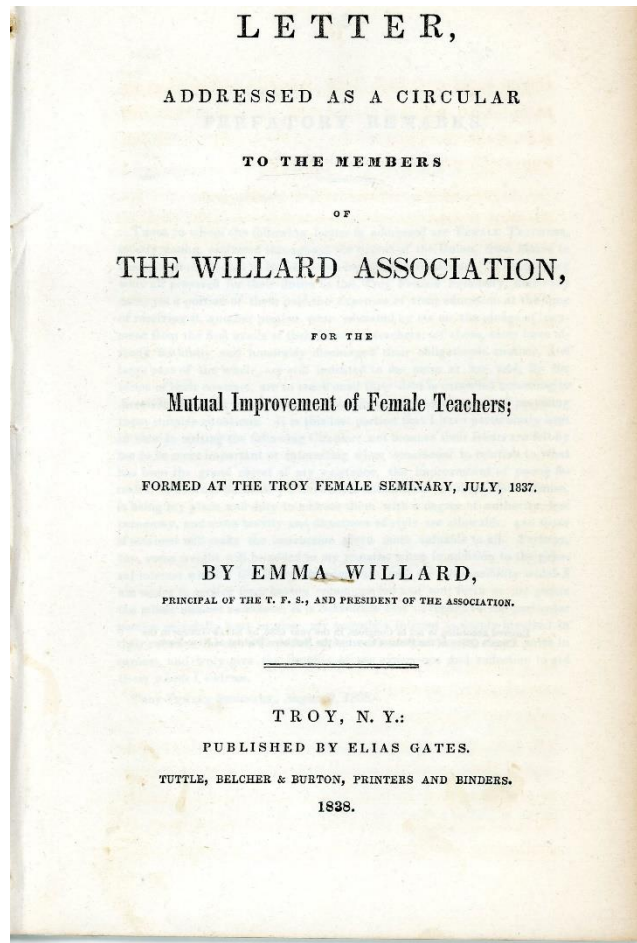
*“Wednesday, April 15, 1908 Pleasant day, rather cold. Carrie remained with me all night. We practiced after we got home from choir practice. We did not go to bed until nearly eleven o’clock. This morning I took the train for Sioux Falls & wrote a letter going over to Mrs. Shoemaker. Koss, Mrs. Danforth, Arthur, and Mr. Gates met me at the depot. We had a fine ride up to the Presb church in Mr. Gates auto, a Buick. I remained at the church and met several ladies. Mrs. Falgatter and Mrs. Cotton were present. Dinner was served in the church basement. It was a delicious dinner. Mr. McCawley acted as toastmaster. The responses were given by men in their native tongue. Bohemian, German, Dutch, Scotch and English. After the afternoon’s programs, my part, and Mrs. Gotthelf’s, I went home with her and helped her get supper for the crowd. Mrs. Falgatter, Mrs. Cotton, Florence Falgatter, Sylvia and Mary Hirst. I picked our strawberries and made cabbage salad. M had a lovely time all around. Max brought me to the train with his baby in his carriage. I visited all the way home with Miss Wilhelmsen, a teacher in the school in Bridgewater. She is a native of Norway, though born in Madagascar, and is going to China as a missionary.”*

*“Friday, March 22, 1929 High fog until afternoon. At 1:30 P.M. Koss & Will took me to the doctor’s office. Dr. McKellan & Thompson both say an operation tomorrow on my eyes at Pasadena. Mrs. Crocker went down with us, and returned. She went down on street car for me to Buffum’s for me underwear. Rec’d letter from Carl of Lucin’s severe illness at Esther’s.”*

[After this entry the diary is blank from March 23<sup>rd</sup> to May 14<sup>th</sup>, at which time the Nettie begins the diary again, however, her handwriting became increasing shaky, perhaps due to her eye operations. It remains like this until the day her husband died (5 Aug 1930), when the handwriting becomes rather normal again.]

*“Tuesday, August 5, 1930 L.K. Lord, died at 1:30 P.M. Koss Will, Mrs. B. Crocker, and I drove to the harbor district. We sat there for some time watching them unload lumber and working in the harbor. Koss enjoyed watching them. As the Japs bought fruit and vegetables, Koss and Jap woman bid each other good bye. After we came home, Koss wrote a letter to little junior, sent five dollars for him, and his brothers, also little cousins Priscilla and Louis. I laid on the couch and listened. After dinner Koss sat on the porch. I laid down. In a little while he came in the house sick, sat on the couch, and in ten minutes expired. The neighbors were all in helping. Doctor Atwood was called, but Koss was gone before the doctor arrived. Will and Cora in Pomona couldn’t reach them. Bern Webster went over later in the evening and told them...”*

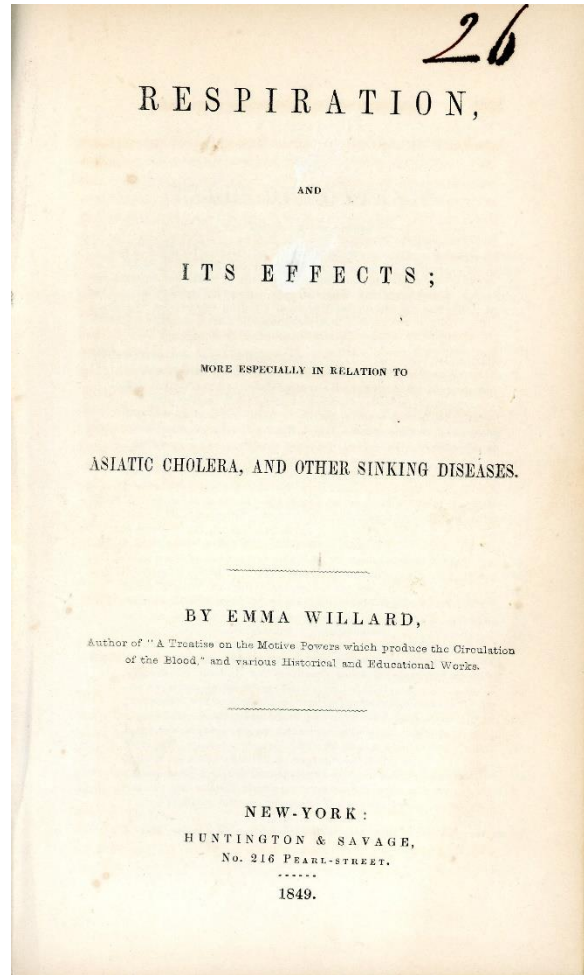
\$ 2500.00



82. (Women) Willard, Emma, **Letter, Addressed as a Circular to the Members of The Willard Association, for the Mutual Improvement of Female Teachers; Formed at the Troy Female Seminary, July, 1837.**

Troy, N.Y.: Published by Elias Gates, Tuttle, Belcher & Burton, Printers and Binders, 1838, octavo, 32-page pamphlet, lacking wrappers, removed from bound volume of pamphlets, in very good clean condition.

American Imprints 53657, five locations, (not located at AAS), Sabin 104048, Scarce in trade, we last sold a copy in our catalog 24: 186, in 2002. \$ 150.00



83. (Women) Willard, Emma, **Respiration, and Its Effects; More Especially in Relation to Asiatic Cholera, and Other Sinking Diseases.**

New York: Huntington & Savage, 1849, octavo, 64 pages, lacking wrappers, removed from bound volume of pamphlets, remains of binder's tape along edge of last page, else in very good, clean condition. \$ 150.00



84. (Women) Wing, Marie Remington, **Correspondence of Marie Remington Wing and Family, dated 1900-1972**

92 letters, 278 manuscript pages, 58 envelopes, dated 1900-1972, with the bulk of the letters from the 1910s-1940s were written to Marie R. Wing and her family. There is also some minor ephemeral material.

**Marie Remington Wing (1885-1982) & Family**

Francis Joseph Wing (1850-1918) was a United States federal judge. Born in North Bloomfield, Ohio, Wing was educated at Phillips Academy, and Harvard University. He read law with Caleb Blodgett at Boston, Judge Buckingham of Newark, and Edward O. Fitch of Ashtabula, Ohio. He was admitted to the bar in 1874 and was in private practice in Cleveland, Ohio from 1874 to 1899. He became an assistant United States Attorney of the Northern District of Ohio from 1880 to 1881. He was a judge on the Court of Common Pleas from 1899 to 1901. On January 21, 1901, Wing was nominated by President William McKinley to a new seat on the United States District Court for the Northern District of Ohio. He was confirmed by the United States Senate on January 23, 1901, and received his commission the same day. Wing served in that capacity until his resignation, on February 1, 1905. He then returned to private practice in Ohio until his death, in 1918, in Cleveland. Wing married Mary Brackett Remington (1854-1920) of Cleveland on September 25, 1878. They had three daughters: Virginia Remington, Marie Remington, and Stephanie Remington.

Marie Remington Wing was a successful lawyer, feminist, and social reformer. She was born on 5 November 1885 in Cleveland to federal judge Francis J. Wing and Mary Brackett Remington. She prepared for college at Miss Mittleberger's School for Young Ladies, and attended Bryn Mawr College

until her father's financial reverses forced her to return to Cleveland, where she began working with the YWCA as both industrial and financial secretary. She also served as its general secretary in New York and sat on the board of trustees.

The school that Marie attended, "Miss Mittleberger's School" (c1877-1908), was one of Cleveland's most prominent schools for young women. The school had its beginnings in Miss Augusta Mittleberger's home, where she began conducting private classes for young women. With the death of her father in 1877, Miss Mittleberger moved to larger quarters. In 1881 she was offered a house owned by John D. Rockefeller for her school. Miss Mittleberger's school achieved a national reputation and boarded students enrolled from other areas of Ohio and nearby states, including the daughters of presidents Hayes and Garfield.

Marie R. Wing came from a distinguished Cleveland family, from which she drew her enthusiasm and her sense of social commitment. George Clary Wing (1848-1929), Marie's uncle, was an author and Harvard-educated attorney who worked in several United States government departments before returning to Cleveland in 1884 to join his brother's law practice. This brother was Francis Joseph Wing (1850-1918), Marie's father and a judge in the Cuyahoga County Court of Common Pleas. He later became a judge in the United States District Court for Northern Ohio but resigned in 1905.

Marie's older sister, Virginia Remington Wing (1881-1951), was, like Marie, a social activist. She began her career with the Red Cross, serving in both Washington and St. Louis. In 1923, she came to Cleveland in order to take a position as the executive secretary of both the Cleveland Anti-Tuberculosis League and of the Cleveland Health Council's Health Education Department. In 1929 and 1933 she added to her responsibilities the secretary-ships of the Brush Foundation and the Sight Saving Council.

Marie Wing's niece Stephanie Ralph (1914-1969) was a school psychologist whose research was published in nationally prominent journals, and whose husband Paul Ralph was even better known in the academic world. In 1948, he won an award for his photographs of microscopic organisms.

In 1922 Marie R. Wing left the YWCA and enrolled in the Cleveland Law School, which her father had helped found. She was one of the first two females elected to Cleveland's City Council and served for 2 terms (1923, 1925), having previously sat on the charter review instituting the city manager system in Cleveland. While a member of council, Wing worked to establish a women's bureau in the police department. She was admitted to the Ohio bar in 1926. Wing served on the executive board of the Cleveland Federation of Women's Clubs, and as executive secretary of the Consumers League of Ohio where she worked to pass legislation protecting women and children in industry and providing a minimum wage. In 1934 Wing was appointed to the Women's Advisory Committee of the Cleveland Regional Labor Board, heading a special works program committee appointed by the Cuyahoga County Relief Commission. She was the first regional attorney for the Cleveland Social Security office from 1937-53, afterwards opening a private law practice.

In 1956, Wing, unmarried and living with her longtime partner, retired to live in Mentor, Ohio, where she and her partner were involved in the founding of organizations such as the Community Action Program of Lake County, the Fine Arts Association, the Lake County Committee on Aging, and the Legal Services Association of Lake County.

Marie's partner, Dorothy Smith (1892-1976), was a prominent social worker born in Springfield, Missouri. She attended Vassar College, and entered social work upon her graduation in 1914, assuming a position with the YWCA in Pawtucket, R.I. Named general secretary of the Pawtucket

YWCA in 1916; she established vocational programs in nursing and child care, placing her organization in the forefront of the local war effort. Smith came to Cleveland in 1921, a year later becoming general secretary of the Cleveland Young Women's Christian Association. Under her guidance, the YWCA built a new headquarters, established a program to aid senior citizens, added recreation programs, and strongly supported Prohibition. Smith resigned on the eve of the Depression to enter the insurance business for 13 years, while also acting as an advisor to many programs assisting people crippled by the Depression. World War II and the resulting shortage of skilled administrators brought her back to social work. In 1943 she became an adult worker at East End Neighborhood House becoming director in 1944, instituting volunteer programs allowing the settlement to cut its administrative costs by 40% and constructing a new recreation building in 1947. Smith resigned in 1955 but continued serving as an advisor for 10 more years. During this period, she also became active with the Mentor Community Fund, serving on its board of trustees from 1957-64. Smith spent her last 10 years in quiet retirement in Mentor with her longtime partner Marie R. Wing.

Marie Remington Wing out lived her partner Dorothy who died in 1976. Marie died on 27 December 1982 and was buried in her family's plot at Lake View Cemetery in Cleveland.

Besides the Wing family related material, this collection also includes a group of 13 letters (44 mss pp.) dated 1929-1930. A couple of them have envelopes and they are addressed to one William Lysiak, of Cleveland, Ohio. He is an immigrant from Poland whose native language is Ukrainian. He came to America about the year 1913. He was born about 1897 and worked as a laborer. The letters are all written in what appears to be Ukrainian and are written by various individuals from Akron and Cleveland, Ohio; Montreal, Canada, Port Jervis, NY; Detroit, MI; and elsewhere. We have not been able to establish a relationship of these letters to the Remington/Wing family material, but we leave them with the collection, since they came with the collection, it is possible they may relate in some way to Wing's reform and social work, but our Ukrainian is non-existent.

### **Correspondence:**

33 letters written by Virginia F. Kennedy, to her Aunt Marie R. Wing, dated 1940-1949.

16 miscellaneous incoming letters to Marie R. Wing, dated 1900-1964, with bulk being from 1932-1964.

4 letters written by Marie R. Wing, written to her mother (3) and sister Virginia (1), dated 1906-1919.

10 letters written by Francis J. Wing, father of Marie R. Wing, to his wife, dated 1903-1917.

7 letters written by Mrs. Francis J. Wing, mother of Marie R. Wing, to her mother Mrs. S. G. Remington, dated 1917.

7 incoming letters to Mrs. Francis J. Wing, mother of Marie R. Wing, written by George C. Wing (3), and others, dated 1908-1914.

5 letters written by Virginia F. Kennedy to various individuals, dated 1931-1943.

10 letters written by various members of Wing family, or friends, to family & friends, dated 1913-1972, bulk being 1913-1917.

### **Ephemera:**

1 report card for Virginia Francis Kenney while she was attending Antioch College dated 1943.

2 greeting cards, with sizable amount of mss on them, dated 1975 & 1989, one is written to Marie R. Wing on her 90th birthday.

1 invitation for commencement exercises of Stephanie Wing Kennedy dated 1931.

7 used envelopes, likely can be matched to letters in this collection.

\$ 500.00



85. (World War 1) Leel, George P. "Dod", and Andy, **Group of Letters from the brothers Leel, young Scottish brothers from Aberdeen, and Soldiers in WW1 to their sister Bella, who had married and Emigrated to the United States, settling with her Scottish husband in Malden, Massachusetts, 1915-1918**

18 letters, (plus one letter fragment), 73 manuscript pages, written primarily in pencil, many retained mailing envelopes, in good, clean, legible condition.

The bulk of these letters were written by George P. "Dod" of "Doddie" Leel, of Aberdeen, Scotland to his sister Bella Gordon, who had emigrated to Malden, Massachusetts. George served with the Gordon Highlanders in France, on a machine gun crew. His letters describe life and conditions in "the trenches", with what was Leel's customary good-natured outlook on life. Leel was wounded in action twice, the second time severely, becoming partially paralyzed on his left side. He was hospitalized in England and then Scotland and received several surgeries and regular therapy. He eventually regained the ability to walk, albeit with difficulty, but continued to make progress. Leel, unfortunately, was felled by the worldwide influenza epidemic in 1918, he was buried in Aberdeen with full military honors.

Leel's younger brother Andy was also called up for service much to his brother George's disgust, apparently having been assured by the Government that a widow's last son would not be taken. The younger Leel served with the R. F.C. as a bomber. The letters end with the description of George Leel's funeral in 1918.

"1/6/15 [Aberdeen?]

My Dear Sister,

Just a scrawl to let you know that Willie Edward is wounded again, not seriously, he only got his false teeth broken, but the chaps on each side of him were killed. He had a slight fever. Well Bella, Im home again from Ellon & started work. Im feeling none the better of my holiday. Ma is keeping a lot better now & I expect she has written you. Andy is going to start with Willie Adams again on Monday & he is to get the same screw as me 25/- steady so what do you think of that... I was very fed up at Ellon towards the end of the week it was so very lonely. Barclay & I had a quarrel to day so he has not spoken to me since nor I to him so I hope to God he'll never speak to me again. Really Bella I never hated anybody in my life I never harmed anybody either, but if I got that man in a corner for 2 minutes, I bet he wouldn't leave it alive. If he ever starts with me again old mam or no old man I'll give him the biggest punching he ever got in his life. I just hate him ... We've got some lady tram conductors on the cars now but Andy says two of them are getting the sack, do you know what for, Well its for giving too long a ride for a penny... Well Ta Ta ... your ever loving brother Dod..."

"Somewhere in France Sept. 4, 1916 Monday

My Beloved Sister,

I hope you will forgive me for not writing sooner. But really Bella without one word of a lie I have very little time for myself. You may understand I am now writing when I ought to be snatching a sleep. One never knows the minute one is to be called out. You know I am on Active Service.... Well Bella, I might tell you Im in the trenches now & getting on A1 I have been in France & Belgium together since 5<sup>th</sup> July. I don't mean you know I was there at the one & same time, oh no, Ive been ½ & ½ see. So far Bella Ive been very lucky. I was attached to the 9<sup>th</sup> Entrenching Batt. In Belgium, we were making dug outs & so on. We had a walk of 6 miles to our work & then march back at night. We worked 8 hours so youll know between the working & walking I was needing my bed long before I got to it. However we just got the bird from there when we were getting accustomed to the work. I am now in the 6<sup>th</sup> Gordons. I didn't get to my own Battalion. I don't know the ins & outs of it, but it seems the chaps are being all shoved into anything. However I am just as well here as anywhere. The majority of the chaps are very nice. There's one or 2 of them think themselves something. But the most of the fellows have just made as much of us had we been always sixth. They are Country Chaps most of them & of course there is rivalry between the 4<sup>th</sup> & 6<sup>th</sup> so that's how things are & to make matter worse I have been shifted from all my own pals, we have all been split up... The Officers are very nice indeed in fact they are the best we've had since I joined & I've been with a few. This is my 9<sup>th</sup> day in the trenches Bella & so far I've nothing to complain of. Ive got my share of everything & we make the best of everything. There are a few comedians in the crowd so we get some fun. We get plenty of "Bully Beef" or Corned Meat its made on your side of the Pond. So we light a fire & cook it again & tray & make it as tasty as possible & at the same time we make a "drummy up" of tea, that is when we happen to get a chance of buying it. We can hardly get sugar though. But we can take tea now even though there is little sweetening about it... Im in the best of health Bella & getting on better than I ever expected... Well Bella I am lying in my dug out it's a rare place room for 2. It has one fault, we sometimes get a bath for nothing we usually wake up in the morning soaking if it has been rain. But they charge nothing for that & another thing we are thankful for , we pay no rent. We have plenty visitors to our happy home, Rats galore & our shirts are the happy hunting ground of a few "Scots Greys: But after all isn't life worth living? ... By the By my address now is as follows Pt. G. C. Leel, 1/6 Gordon Highls. C. Coy. 13 Platoon B.E. F. France ...



Your Loving brother Dod ...”

“Monday 18<sup>th</sup> Sept 1916 [In France]

My Beloved Sister,

... I suppose you will have heard from Ina about the Death of her Brother Albie it is a sad affair.. The only particulars Ive got is it seems the chap Findlater who lodged with Granny Reith & Albert were knocking around a town at the back of the firing line on the hunt for souvenirs. When Fritz started shelling the town & Albie & Findlater seems to have got the first shell between them, Albie never was conscious of it . He died about 2 A.m. Findlater was conscious & he died at 12 midnight. Albie had got a good big bit on the left side of the face & head. But Im sorry to say I couldn't get to see him for as near as I was when we first came to the trenches he was making dug outs just at the back of our one. So I saw him every night & morning. He brought me cigs & candles & other necessities & was very nice to me... However the first day we were here one of the R.E's of his Company was passing me he says “Albie died this morning at 2 o'clock: I could hardly believe my ears. I felt fair knocked out. I couldn't write home at all. I didn't know what to say. My pencil refused to write... I haven't seen his brother Harry since I came in a matter of 23 days ago. But I shall see him shortly now I hope . I believe he's keeping up very well under the circumstances. The poor kid must feel it very much. The 2 of them being here so long together & they did their share of the great advance on the Somme... Dod”

“Oct. 31<sup>st</sup> 1916 Tuesday [In France]

My Beloved Sister,

... We are having awful rotten weather just now, it spoils everything, in some places we are over the knees in slime. So you'll know its not a great picnic this time of year. Well Bella, I saw Ina's brother for the first time since Albie was killed 2 days ago. He is keeping up very well indeed. It was awful hard times on the poor kid. However he seemed to be quite content & has got over the worst. I only had an hour with him. Do you remember David Ross who lived next door to us in Richmond St? Well I've had a night or 2 with him. He has his fiddle out here. So we had a Stratlesperry & Reel. He is a good violinist. He played over the song you sent me & it is very good. I can't get a piano here so I sent it home. ... Well Bella I could do with a bath I haven't had one since August how that speak about muck. Why I'm Lord Muck. We couldn't get slept last night for rats they are near the size of rabbits. They would walk over my face no matter what I did. I was glad when it was time to rise & that's not often the case. I seldom get word from Andy... We'll likely get paid when we come out of the trenches ... You see Bella Im not allowed to write anything I like, therefore my news is scarce. However I'm in a rare dug out where the shells cant reach us, I'll be able to tell you some real stories, but “After the War.” I guess I'll be spending Xmas & Hogmanay in the trenches this year... Well Bella after this is over I think I'll join the Salvation Army. I'm fed up with this one. Do you remember the Christie's who live in Ellon? I expect you do. Well our officer of the Machine Gun Section is one of them... He is a nice chap & well liked by the section. His father is Sergeant on the Polic Force. So the chaps tell mw. I sees the Ellon chaps occasionally they are in the 5<sup>th</sup> Gordons. I also see our chaps in the 4<sup>th</sup>. I believe Alec Laurie is in Hospital ill. An awful lot of chaps who came out with me are home wounded... Dod”

“22.2.17

Dear Mrs. Gordon,

... I've been getting word from Dod from home and he seems to be getting on all right at Ripon, but I suppose like most other fellows he'll be getting fed up with the daily routine there. Dod used to often come and see me when he was out here before, and just before he went into the attack he was very cheery and contented in fact just his usual self. It was a while after till I knew he was wounded as I always tried to pick him out of the 1/6 Gordons when they were passing us. A fellow in our lot who saw Dod when he came to see me said one night when I was thinking of what had happened to Dod, somehow or other I think Lell has been slightly wounded and he was right as you know ... Harry" 1

1. Harry was one of the brothers of George "Dod" Leel's girl friend Ina, the other Albert or "Albie" was killed.

29<sup>th</sup> March 1917 4 Battalion Gordons Regt. B.E.F. France

My Beloved Sister,

... In February, this February I can tell you the month but that is about all. The censor is so strict nowadays. I wrote quite a long letter to you. But I used the Regiments notepaper. I bought & paid for it too. But the censor returned it to the Batt. & I was pulled up before the Company Officer for it. So everything passed all right. He couldn't say much about it. So he let me off. Let me off. Wasn't it so jolly good of him after the fearful crime I committed – writing to my sister. That's how the letter never reached you. ... That's what due to come out here & fight for. Freedom eh? However I am in the pink & getting on quite well. I am out again to do another little bit. I didn't get long in England eh Bella? But some chaps are worse than I. You see the Sergeant Major at home was afraid he would lose his bushie job at home. So he hunted us on parade high & low at anytime and everytime. That's what we get. So Im here anyway & not sorry either. Only it was rotten having such a short time at Home... I am beside some very nice chaps here, English fellows, they are in the Gordons too. We have rare times together. I think I'll be with the 4<sup>th</sup> when I go up the line. ... Dod"

"5/12/17 22 Esslemont Ave. Aberdeen Scotland

My Beloved Sister,

... Well Bella I must say I am improving & keeping up fine. I think Ill get over this all right in time. I'm staying at home & getting treatment at a place opened in town for chaps like me, so it will do good in time.

I hope & pray Johnnie has not to go, that would be rotten. I'm awfully sorry about Andy having to go, because we were led to believe a widows last son would not be taken but what the hell care they what they do. Never mind Bella keep smiling it'll soon be over... I'll have to go into hospital again in the spring to undergo an operation with my eye but it's a minor affair my walking is improving greatly, in fact by the time you come home I might be all better. There's no knowing. A pal of mine who was in the Machine Gun team with me is home disabled, he walks with the aid of crutches but is quite cheery & we get on A.1. together. David Cooper is his name he lives in West North St. ... Well Bella, I can't go out at nights as I used to because of the dark but the fine days will soon be here & then I'll grow better. Ma is keeping fine & Andy & Eric too there's no change on Ma, only she's thinner with the worry she's had this year about little me. ... Dod"

"Thursday Dec. 7<sup>th</sup> Ward D.7 Castleton House Hospital Rochdale near Manchester

My Beloved Sister,

Am now back in England having been slightly wounded in that latest advance at Beumont Hamel. A shell burst at the back of me & I was flung amongst some barbed wire that hadn't been cut & got my knees badly cut. My right knee is all right now but my left shall be some time yet. However Bella Dear Im getting on great & thankful to come out with my life. I am now having the time of my life I assure you. Im in an old private house, a lovely place & getting the best of everything... it was a great advance & I thank God for sparing me. Andy has got exempted again & he hasn't to go. I thank God for that also. I somehow couldn't think of Andy there . Of Course I know how to take care of myself but I didn't think Andy could somehow. Oh I had some awful times over there But I couldn't tell you because of the censor. I used to see the Officers laughing & comparing letters while they censored them, & the last letter I wrote you had 6 small pages Well I heard a Sergeant Major blowing to the Machine Gun Sergeant before a whole company, that "the Machine Gunners surely hadn't much to do for one of them had written a letter 8 pages long." So that lets you see what like they are. But Oh Bella I'll get 10 days furlough when Im better & I'll get home to see Ina... Im beside some awful nice chaps here & it's a lovely place. Such a change from the trenches. We had an awful time at that advance. I was over the top of my kilt in the mud. You'll have seen our success in the papers I guess. We took Beumont Hamel on Nov. 13. 14. I was wounded on 14<sup>th</sup> & didn't get down to the dressing station til 16<sup>th</sup> & you wouldn't have seen the wound for 2 inches of mud. It was very dirty so I lay in Hospital in France for 10 days & got formentations 2 daily. The Australian sisters took quite a fancy to me being Scotch & oh they were awful kind to me. In fact it's the sisters I've to thank for getting to England. They got round the Doctor & he says to me "I've to see your wound Im not going to be wheedled to mark you "Blighty". So the Sister took off my dressing & shewed it him. So he marked me E. L. T.B. which means England. Lying, train & boat ... & have had a lovely time & I expect I'll be here for Christmas & by the way the Sisters talk we are to have a time... They are just on the rough side at wound dressing here, that's the only fault I've to find with the place. We get lovely grub & plenty freedom... Dod..."

"Last day of July [1917?]

My Beloved Sister,

... Well Bella, I had a letter today from Andy, yes Andy, he actually wrote me. Poor Boy I am so sorry for him having to leave home now, its hard times. Well Bella Ive been hard hit this time but I did enough damage to the Germ Buggers before I was knocked out. I don't remember being hit which is a good job I was clean K.O'd however I am up sitting in the billiard room writing. ... Well dear Sister the last time twice I wrote you I got into trouble. The first time from England & then from France, the time in France I was writing instead of being on parade, which was a misunderstanding on my part& bless my soul, I got 7 days C. B. for it... I am getting on great Dear Bella I can walk a little. .... Doddie"

"Tuesday 28/8/17

My Beloved Sister,

... Well Bella, our Government promised they would not take a widows last son. So I went over & did my bit twice & now that Im no use for anything they are taking Andy. Its what they would call a damn shame up in Scotland, its making my blood boil to think of it. They aught to be sent over themselves then theyed know what it was to get a lousy 60 a day & no grub to eat for a month. Im improving greatly Im walking not so bad considering & having some good times ... My eye is none too good Bella but it might grow stronger as I go along. I was out nearly every day last week at parties & had nice times its all right being a wounded tommy... Ina writes me & sends cigs every day. She is

good to me. I got 10/- from Ma last week. We get no pay while in Hospital & the Colonials get £2 a month so you can see how fair it is they ought to make us all the same. ... Dod"

"Saturday 1<sup>st</sup> Sept 1917

My Beloved Sister,

... Well Bella I must say Andy must have put the wind up by just giving you that news no wonder you went sick. He might have added as well as could be expected He has got helifa little sense for a chap of his age I just wish I could go with him so as to look after him But after all's said & done he is a good lad & I'm awful sorry he has to go because its no life of roses, its worse than hell... I am getting on lovely. I'm walking quite well considering what I've come through of course I limp but that's nothing I can see not bad, so I'm thankful to God for all I do have. I can use my one hand all right but I'm just like Eric only he can use his fingers & I might do so yet one never knows, does one? & even if one does, one is never sure is one? I'd just love a pipe if you sent me one I lost the last on the first time I was wounded & damnt sorry I was ... Im getting on A 1 I get good treatment here. Massage & Electricity so Ill get well sometime... Dod"

"55 Whitehall Place Aberdeen 6<sup>th</sup> Oct. [1917]

Dear Bella,

I got your welcome letter today but it is with a sad and broken heart I write these few lines for John has died of wounds received in action. He was wounded on the 20<sup>th</sup> Sept & died on the 22<sup>nd</sup> poor John I can hardly realise he is gone. Fancy being wounded in both thighs and to think he was conscious at the time for he sent me a postcard saying he was wounded & going on well but something else must have set in. I have got no details from the hospital yet. O it is cruel I don't think I will ever be happy again & to think he came through so much & I was always so thankful be was being guarded. I went crazy when I got the telegram first saying he was dangerously ill & then another one close after saying he died. Nothing will comfort me in this world for his loss & he was so cheerful & looking forward to coming home again. Lizzie Tyte got a brother killed three weeks before John. The only grain of comfort is that John had been buried decent seeing he died in hospital. I hear Dod is home this week for good & has off the uniform your mother hasn't been up to see me yet so I don't know if she will come up or not. L. Tyte was saying Dod is a poor thing with the side paralised. I would awfully like to see him but I haven't been out since I got the news about John. If I think anymore about him I shall do something to myself. If only I had seen him before he died it wouldn't be so bad. ... Mary"

"O Ward 1<sup>st</sup> Scottish Gen. Hospital Oldmill 15/10/17

My Dear Brother,

... Well Johnnie old man I am once more in the hospital but this time in Aberdeen. Oh its lovely. I'm in the pink but Ive no use of my left arm or hand, but they might improve. My health is good. Im thankful for that. London is a very nice place hot! No end, but the air raids put the wind up me. So I got home. I just had a week at home & then was put in here. So I'm having a ripping time ... The nurses here are lovely & good ... It's a happy life this, a nice change from the trenches. The chaps are awfully nice but I'll soon be home again. Of course Ina comes up & sees me... Dod"

22 Esslemont Ave. Aberdeen 29/10/17

Dear Bella,

... Dod is to get 27/6 weekly for 56 weeks & then will be re-examined his left arm is of no use & the Doctors don't give him much hope of ever getting the use of it, he is a bit lame & walks at times with difficulty, but has improved greatly since his homecoming he is as cheery as ever & still smiling I am glad to have him home as he is & he is likewise. He is to start in a week or so to get massage & electrical treatment that will maybe help him some hope so anyhow ... Mother... ”

:R.F.C. Bombing Section 108 Squadron Lake Down Salisbury Wilts. 3.4.1918

My Dear Sister,

... Well Bella I haven't had a furlough yet. I put in for my service leave nearly a fortnight ago, & the Bombing Officer would not sign my pass. He is expected to go today for 3 mths leave to Canada, as he comes from there, and we will be getting another officer. I might have more chance with him. I had a letter from Dod 2 days ago & he is getting on fine. He is to undergo an operation, & he is to write my Commanding Officer to try & get me leave. I had a letter from an Aberdeen girl who knows by Dod by sight & she was saying he was looking much better now. ....

I am nearly 90 miles from the air raids now. It is nearly 6 weeks since I left gay London & I'm now in a wilderness (absolutely) Salisbury is the nearest town 7 miles off. I have only been here about 7 days. I was at another place called Old Sarum a month fully. It was only 2 or 3 miles from Salisbury. I do little or no lecturing now. This is an easy job, but the hours are not so good. It is always 7 or after it when I get finished at nights. Two days ago the Sergeant & I was away digging a live bomb out of the ground. It had dropped dud a few miles from the target here where they do live bombing for practice. The only places we can go in a nights time here is the canteen, Y.M.C.A. or the Royal Engineers canteen & concert room. I was there 2 nights ago at a concert which was arranged & carried out by the Yankees. There is a few of them stationed here, & I've spoken to a few who comes from Boston. There is also German prisoners here making roads etc. ... A. J. Leel”

“22 Esslemont Ave. Aberdeen Scotland 5/4/18

My Beloved Sister,

... I am improving steadily my arm is slow but my leg is coming wonderful. ... I expect I'll be into hospital in a week or so to get my eye sorted what do you think, your big brother will be 24 on the 24<sup>th</sup> of this month what an old man I'm getting. Well Bella, I know a few chaps who have been disabled in this war their sweethearts have given them up because they are disabled but instead of Ina giving me up I'm farther in than ever. Bell you've no idea what a good kid she's been to me ... How are you all keeping on that side. Hows Johnnie managing on rations. Oh but are you on rations like us, we just get so much per week we can eat it all on one day if we like but we get no more so you can see everybody gets the same share. ... Dod”

"Bombing Section Lake Down Salisbury 17-11-18

My Dear Sister,

Just a few lines to let you know about Doddie. No doubt you got a big shock when you got the Cablegram I sent. Well to begin with he took the Flu & it turned to Double Pneumonia. He was taken to the Infirmary on the Thursday. Mother & Ina had been up a few nights with him He took the turn for the worst on the Sunday & they sent for Mother & Ina. He had been awfully bad but he was conscious practically all the time. They injected Morphia into his arms to help & relieve him, but he was cheerful all the time. Mother telegraphed for me on the Monday morning, & I came home as quick as I could landing in Aberdeen at 9 on Tuesday morning the 5<sup>th</sup> Nov. just half an hour too late to see Doddie alive. I don't know if he knew he was dying but I think he had & didn't want to excite Mother, He told her he was going straight home... What a lot of people was up seeing him. It took 2 cabs to hold all the flowers. The Discharged Mens Association sent a big globe. There was also a globe from Ina Uncle Dod & me arranged for a Military Funeral. The Gordon Highlanders Pipe Band & some more Gordons took charge of the Funeral. They put a Union Jack above the coffin & carried it to the Gun Carriage. The Band was in front followed by 3 horses pulling the gun carriage, 3 Gordons walked at each side of it, while the rest of them fell in at the rear. They played the slow march from Esslemont Ave. till almost Union St., & then we walked faster until we came to the Railway Bridge beside Allenvale, 7 they played the slow march right down to the Gate. The Gordons carried the coffin to the grave... Isn't it hard lines about Doddie after all what he came through. I'll bet Mother is missing him... I went to the Pensions Committee & tried to get a pension for Mother, as Doddie had not the same chance of getting better seeing he was paralyzed. I think she will get something as Capt. Connor signed the certificate saying it was partly due to his wounds that he did not get better ... Andy"

\$ 375.00