

List #3: Manuscripts & Archives

All items are guaranteed as described. Any purchase may be returned for a full refund within 10 working days as long as it is returned in the same condition and is packed and shipped correctly. All items subject to prior sale. We accept payment by check, wire transfer, and all major credit cards. Payment by check or wire is preferred.

HOUSEHOLD EXPENSES IN EARLY 20th CENTURY COLORADO

Item	Quantity	Cost
Jan 1st	1	00
Jan 2nd	1	00
Jan 3rd	1	00
Jan 4th	1	00
Jan 5th	1	00
Jan 6th	1	00
Jan 7th	1	00
Jan 8th	1	00
Jan 9th	1	00
Jan 10th	1	00
Jan 11th	1	00
Jan 12th	1	00
Jan 13th	1	00
Jan 14th	1	00
Jan 15th	1	00
Jan 16th	1	00
Jan 17th	1	00
Jan 18th	1	00
Jan 19th	1	00
Jan 20th	1	00
Jan 21st	1	00
Jan 22nd	1	00
Jan 23rd	1	00
Jan 24th	1	00
Jan 25th	1	00
Jan 26th	1	00
Jan 27th	1	00
Jan 28th	1	00
Jan 29th	1	00
Jan 30th	1	00

1. [Colorado]. [Manuscript Notebook Containing the Household Expenses of a Woman in Denver]. [Denver]. 1913-1916. [44] leaves. Original calf covers, manuscript cover title "Household Expenses." Light wear. Contents clean. Very good.

Household expense accounts kept by an unnamed woman in Denver. Covering the period from January 1913 to July 1916, the volume contains a monthly expense report over the course of three and a half years, noting money both paid and received. Expenses include a subscription to the Rocky Mountain News, car fare to various locations, purchases at Joslin Dry Goods, the milkman, the ashman, the washwoman, lawnmowing, dues at the Searchlight Club, sundry clothes or accessories such as gloves or handkerchiefs, dressmaking, and other standard household activities. Moneys received are always from members of the same family ~ James, Mary, and Bessie Thompson. As the amounts are relatively consistent, it is possible that this is rental income or board of some kind. An interesting daily record of accounts.

\$275

"I AM FAIRLY BUSY DRESSING A LOT OF PUS CASES"

2. [Colorado]. Irwin, Harry. [Correspondence of Harry Irwin, Medical Intern at a Denver Hospital, to Student Elizabeth Wilhelmy, During 1904]. Denver. 1904. Thirteen letters, comprising [42]pp. on octavo and quarto letterhead. Previously folded. Light tanning. Several with original envelopes. Highly legible, accompanied by transcriptions. Near fine.

An engaging group of letters written in 1904 by a Denver medical intern, Harry Irwin, to a younger woman, Elizabeth Wilhelmy, who was one or two years behind Irwin at the University of Colorado and perhaps a friend from home. Irwin worked at St. Joseph's Hospital in Denver as an anesthesiologist, as the occupation existed then, and as a surgeon. Wilhelmy lived in Grand Junction and seems to have been considering a career in medicine.

The letters are quite expansive, and discuss the trials of working in an early 20th-century western hospital. As an intern, Irwin was mainly to have been responsible for anaesthetizing patients, but was also involved in surgeries. The missives spare no detail, as in one dated June 12, in which Irwin writes, "I gave two difficult anesthetics yesterday afternoon. The woman is still alive. The man had a perforating ulcer of the stomach. When Dr. Freeman cut through the abdominal wall, pus just rolled out. Cut out the ulcer, sewed up the opening in the stomach, washed out the abdominal cavity. He is still living and I think will recover."

Despite the serious and difficult nature of his work, Irwin seems to have remained fairly detached and dispassionate. In a letter dated July 3, he writes to Wilhelmy that, "[I] was called last night



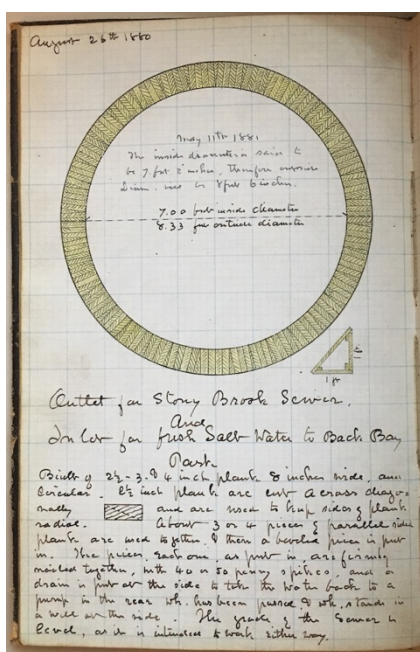
at 12:30 to give an anaesth. to a man who got into a row in a saloon and was shot twice, one bullet passing through his abdomen necessitating the removal of about 18 in[ches] of small intestine. I began the anaesth. at 1:00 and finished at 2:45. He died at 9:30 today. I do hate the night emergency work. I lose practically my night's rest."

Irwin desired to present himself as aloof and disinterested in other obligations, as in his letter of July 30, in which he wrote, "On Monday at 10:00, I must be before Judge Lindsey as a witness to the will of a man who died here some time ago. I shall try in the future to be absent when witnesses are wanted. Courts of Justice are an annoyance to Drs. They take your time and do not pay you for the work, that is, pay you as much as they pay those whose time is not so valuable."

He was also encouraging of Elizabeth to take up medicine herself. In an August 21 letter, he writes to her that, "When you go up to Boulder you should matriculate in medicine and become a Dr. of the Healing Art. You have the languages. This would enable to keep up in Med. You could get your magazines in German & French.... Of course, this will not strike your fancy, nor will it please your home folks but nevertheless it is what you should do."

An outstanding small archive with much detail on medical practice in Colorado during the early 20th century.

\$1,350



ILLUSTRATED ENGINEERING NOTES ON THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE HOOSAC TUNNEL AND OTHER RAIL PROJECTS

3. Doane, Thomas. [Manuscript Archive of Engineering Notebooks Kept by Railroad Engineer Thomas Doane]. [Various locations in Massachusetts and elsewhere. 1875-1888]. Four notebooks, approximately 750pp. total. Contemporary leather bindings, heavily worn. One notebook with spine reinforced with tape, boards loose. Spines worn but hinges sound on other three volumes. Contents clean, written in a neat and legible hand. Very good.

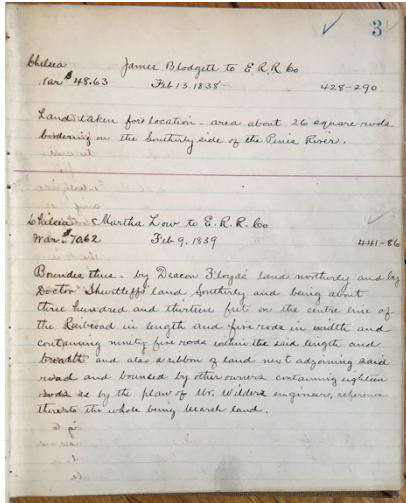
Thomas Doane (1821-1897) was a leading civil engineer in the 19th century, whose work centered heavily on railroads. Doane was an innovator in the use of explosives and compressed air in the construction process. He founded an independent surveying and engineering firm with his brother, John, in 1849. He made his name as chief engineer for the construction of the Hoosac Tunnel in northwestern Massachusetts, a 4.75 mile tunnel whose construction took more than twenty years (1851-1875). The tunnel was the second longest in the world (second only to a tunnel in the Alps) and the longest in North America until 1916. In 1869 he went west as chief engineer for the Boston & Maine Railroad, and helped survey in Nebraska, where he was responsible for building 240 miles of road. While there, he also organized land for the founding of Doane College, near Crete. This archive of his notebooks is a wonderful assemblage of engineering information and schematics, as Doane has illustrated his notes quite heavily to demonstrate his designs.

The earliest of these notebooks deals with the final stages of the Hoosac Tunnel. It includes construction cost estimates for roadbed excavation between the Hoosac Tunnel and the Vermont lines for August through November of 1875. It also includes a list of bidders and bids for work to be done between Greenfield and Bardwell's Ferry in 1876. There are many interesting engineering diagrams and plans. Other contents include a chart of the elevation of the outer rail as a function of the degree of a curve and the speed of the train; notes and design sketch of Broad Brook Bridge and four others; projection costs to relocate the station in Greenfield according to four alternate routes; a draft contract between the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and the contractor doing the brick lining of the Hoosac Tunnel, with incentives for meeting an accelerated schedule; a monthly record of the settlement of completed masonry measured against the rock roof of the tunnel; a comparison of the properties of bricks from various makers; and notes on tunnel ventilation designs.

The next two notebooks relate to work on the Boston & Maine Railroad and the Eastern Railroad in the early 1880s. These contain residential surveys in the Boston area, sketches and commentary about the Boston and Roxbury Mill Dam, and other survey details related to the railroads. The final notebook, dated 1887-1888, contains Doane's notes on the subject of street cars powered by underground cables. These include measurements of the Boston streetcar routes; notes on field trips taken to observe street car systems in Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Kansas City, St. Louis, Cincinnati, and Chicago. Also includes some notes on rail and wheel designs, cost estimates and revisions, and operating expenses.

A fascinating and extensively illustrated compilation of notes on several railroad projects kept by an important 19th-century transportation engineer.

\$2,750



LAND TRANSACTIONS OF THE EASTERN AND BOSTON & MAINE RAILROADS

4. Eastern Railroad. Boston & Maine Railroad. [Manuscript Volume Recording Land Purchases Made by the Railroads Throughout the 19th Century]. [Various locations in Massachusetts. ca. 1890]. 247pp. Small quarto. Late 19th-century tan cloth. Binding lightly worn and soiled. Stamps for the Engineering Department of the B. & M. R.R. on binding and endsheets. Minor soiling to contents. Written in a neat and legible hand. Very good.

The Boston & Maine Railroad and the Eastern Railroad were both founded in 1836 and ran competing lines throughout the 19th century. The B. & M. acquired the Eastern in 1890, ending competition on the rail route from Boston to Portland. This volume describes more than 300 land transactions made by the Eastern and Boston & Maine Railroads, primarily from the early operational years of the 1830s and 1840s. This volume appears to have been copied out neatly at a later date, perhaps after the purchase of the Eastern by the B. & M., and includes transactions ranging from 1836 to 1894. It is indexed by town at the end. Entries include the sellers' names, the bounds of the parcel, the price paid, and the date. The towns involved include Chelsea, Everett, Lynn, Revere, Saugus, Swampscott, Salem, Beverly, Rowley, Hamilton, Wenham, Ipswich, Newbury, Newburyport, and Salisbury. \$375

AN AMERICAN ON THE GRAND TOUR: "WE ALL GOT TO HATE THOSE GERMANS."

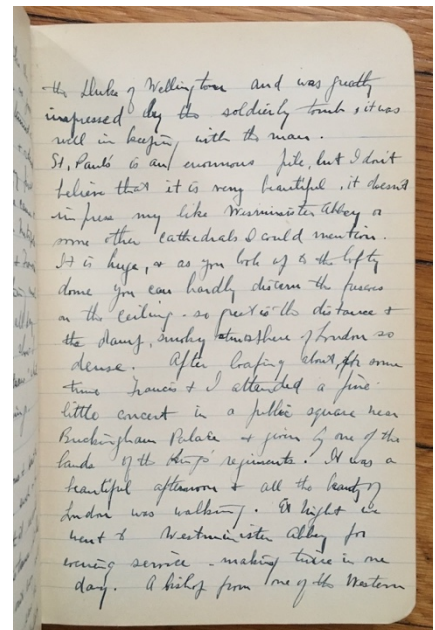
5. Forsyth, George Laurence. *The Diary of George L. Forsyth Written from Day to Day on the Tour Through the British Isles & the Continent, Beginning July 2nd 1908 and Ending September 18th 1908* [manuscript title]. [Various locations in Europe]. 1908. [190]pp. Original red leatherette. Inner hinge cracked but holding, wear to corners and spine ends. Internally clean. Written in a legible hand. Very good.

Diary kept by University of Virginia graduate George L. Forsyth, documenting his Grand Tour through Britain and Europe, which his parents gifted him upon his graduation. He and two friends, Hiram Smith and Francis Cox, crossed the Atlantic on the S.S. Columbia to Great Britain. There they toured Scotland, Ireland, and England, moving across the Channel to tour Belgium, France, Germany, Switzerland, and finally Italy. They returned from Naples to New York aboard the S.S. Madonna.

George's diary is well-written, literate, and legible. He writes with keen observation and an eye for narrative and detail. When they attended church at St. Paul's in London on July 26 for example, he writes, "Sunday we all got pious & went to church at St. Paul's. We were such a long way off from the preacher that we could only hear the voice in the distance, but liked the great organ that pealed out every now & then. ... St. Paul's is an enormous pile, but I don't believe that it is very beautiful, it doesn't impress me like Westminster Abbey or some other cathedrals I could mention. It is huge, & as you look up to the lofty dome you can hardly discern the frescoes on the ceiling, so great is the distance & the damp, smoky atmosphere of London so dense."

The Continent seems to have suited his tastes a bit better. He comments on cafes and the local sights with a far more favorable tone. "The open cafe is characteristic of the Continent everywhere, and it is a splendid institution which ought to be adopted in America. The men don't drink much necessarily at these cafes. Indeed I don't believe I saw a 'drink' at any of them wherever we went, & we visited a few. It is a convening place for all society - ladies & gentlemen. And to sit and talk or listen to the music while taking a drink is, I think, the essence of luxury." They visited bath houses and art galleries, and did a fair bit of people-watching and drinking in the night life.

Though impressed by the scenery and art of Europe, George was not, in the end, enamored of the people. He writes quite derisively by the time they arrive in Switzerland near the end of their sojourn. "Switzerland is well called the playground of Europe. Here we saw every nationality: the Italian gentlemen with courtly manners who kissed a ladies fingers when he met her - that is, as if he knew her fairly well - & the pot-bellied Germans who were a fat, greasy lot with knapsacks strapped on their backs & little green felt hats with feathers stuck in them; they had a very businesslike air about them as if they had it all planned out ahead of time. They are at their best in their native land. When they travel they are disgusting, they bicker and quarrel over the price of every glass of beer. They are absolutely devoid of sentiment & impulse. We all got to hate those Germans, rather the travelling German. The French here, too, were in profusion. On the whole, though the Europeans have a certain amount of glamour or color about them, yet they disgust me. I couldn't fancy them for a minute." An engaging account of a young man's trip abroad, with many American observations on the culture and society of Europe at the turn of the century. \$450





LARGE ARCHIVE OF A WOMAN ARTIST IN THE LATE 19th AND EARLY 20th CENTURIES

6. Hamilton, Agnes. [*Extensive Archive of Watercolors and Sketches, Spanning the Life of Indiana Artist Agnes Hamilton*]. [Various locations, including Connecticut, Fort Wayne, and Philadelphia. 1879-1956]. Thirty-nine sketchbooks (eight quarto and folio, thirty-one octavo or smaller); 116 loose sketches (fifty-four pencil, sixty-two crayon and watercolor); three large pen and ink drawings; twenty accomplished pastel and watercolor pieces. Also four engravings and several sketches which appear to be the work of her sister, Jessie. With a 1903 exhibition catalogue. Very good.

Large archive of drawings, watercolors, and sketchbooks belonging to Indiana artist Agnes Hamilton, spanning most of her life. Agnes Hamilton (1868-1961) was born into a prominent family in Fort Wayne, Indiana, many of whom were artists and intellectuals. Agnes attended Miss Porter's School for Girls in Farmington, Connecticut (1886-1888), the Fort Wayne School of Art (1888-1893), and the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts (1898-1900). She wished to study as an architect, but her father felt that girls had no need of higher education and would not support her in this course of study, financially or otherwise. She was praised for her art at Miss Porter's, and she and her sister Jessie were encouraged by her mother in their art. She exhibited at Indiana Art Exhibitions starting in 1895, and a catalogue of one such exhibition (1903) is present here, listing her as one of the exhibiting artists. Her sister, Jessie (1864-1960), was also an artist of some note, as was her cousin Norah (1873-1945). Other notable family members include her cousin, Alice Hamilton (1869-1970), who became a doctor, was a leader in the field of industrial toxicology, and was the first woman appointed to the faculty of

Harvard University. Alice and Agnes were very close and corresponded frequently.

Agnes possessed a significant sense of duty and a need to do good works, imparted by a Presbyterian upbringing and her own internal conscience. She founded the Fort Wayne YWCA in 1894, and served as its first president. She spent two formative months at Hull House in Chicago during 1898, finally deciding on settlement work as her life's course. In 1902 she moved to Philadelphia to work at the Lighthouse Settlement, where she spent the next thirty years. She retired to her family's cottage in Hadlyme, Connecticut in 1933, living there until her death in 1961.

Most of Agnes' known body of work is comprised of watercolors created during vacations to Europe and the Southwest. Though the present archive spans much of her life (dates found would seem to indicate work present from 1879-1956), the bulk of the material here dates from 1883 to 1934. There are several portrait studies present, including several drawings of an older woman seated working needlepoint. These figure studies appear to be earlier pieces in her oeuvre (one is dated 1902) - there are numerous drawings of children and young ladies, and one supposes Agnes spent time sketching her family and schoolmates. Two of these portraits stand out above the rest, and they are clearly from her time working in the settlement homes, possibly Hull House. The first is a rough crayon sketch of a woman and two children. The woman's head is covered with a kerchief, and she has deep-set eyes; the rest of her is a vague suggestion of form, though the two children are positioned in a way which suggests they are seated on her lap. An older boy with dark hair holds a younger, fair-haired child who clutches his neck. All three figures look weary - the mother is resigned while the children appear anxious. The second study is also a rough crayon sketch which shows a group of seven children seated around a table eating bowls of soup. They are attended by a formless adult who hovers over them. The child on the far right looks particularly forlorn, with her eyebrows raised in



such a way as to suggest hopelessness. These two sketches capture Agnes' empathy with the plight of those less fortunate, and illustrate what would become her life's work.

Agnes' later work tends to be impressionistic rather than realistic, with soft lines and a vivid use of light and shadow. This is particularly true of her landscape scenes, which comprise the majority of her work here. Trees were a favorite subject. One of the entries in the 1903 exhibition catalogue is entitled "Poplars, water color." Many of the sketches here are of birch trees or fall foliage. Another consistent subject is boats and ships - sailboats, barges, tugs. Some of her more accomplished pieces feature sailboats anchored in harbors, highlighting the play of reflection and light on water. She often painted the same view or area multiple times, and one of the interesting facets of the archive is the ability to survey her different variations on the same scene. She painted the same view from her cottage in Hadlyme in multiple years, for example, and the cottage was another constant subject in her art. She draws it from afar, while perched behind some trees; she draws the gardens around it. She conveys a sense of hidden peace, and of home in her sketches of Connecticut.

All told, this archive is an outstanding trove of artwork by a female artist active through the turn of the 20th century and beyond. The present large group of materials helps to round out the known body of work of this important Indiana artist, and provides a broad view of Agnes Hamilton's work, with working sketches as well as more polished watercolors and drawings, and would be a wonderful addition to any collection on women artists.

\$7,500

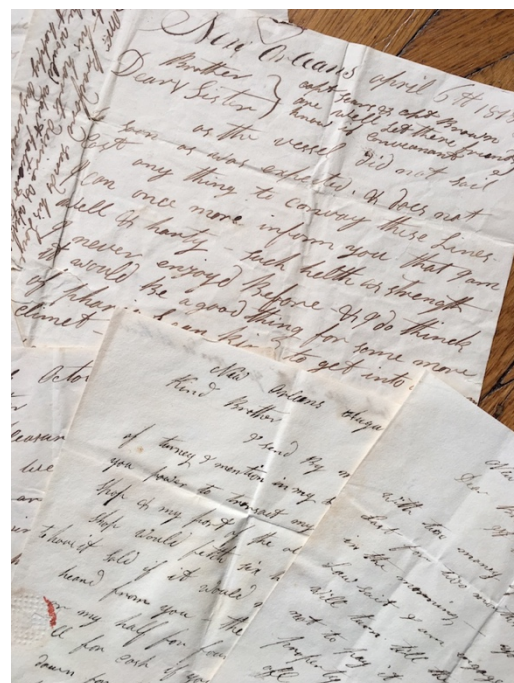
LETTERS OF AN EARLY NEW ORLEANS COOPER

7. Holmes, Eleazar. *[Small Archive of Thirteen Letters Written to His Family, Concerning Business Affairs in the Big Easy].* New Orleans. 1817-1820, 1825. 13pp. Old folds, some light wear and soiling. Very good.

Small archive of letters written by Eleazar Holmes to his sister and brother-in-law, Polly and Ellis Barnes, primarily from 1817-1820, with one final letter dated 1825. Holmes was a cooper from Plymouth, Massachusetts, who moved to New Orleans in search of greater opportunities. His letters discuss business affairs, some personal and family details, and his prospects, as well as providing some detailed descriptions of the Yellow Fever outbreaks to which New Orleans is prone. The thirteen letters collected here provide insight into the life of one immigrant trying to make a new life for himself in the Louisiana of the early Republic.

Holmes was brief but clear writer. It seems he left his wife behind in New England, and he often asks that the letter's recipient pass on greetings. His first letter, dated November 28, 1817, indicates he is enjoying good health, and has been selling fish to make ends meet. He writes, "Doctor Elnathan Jedson has lately arived here and enformes me that a cooper will do well at Notches [Natchez?] as there is not one there nor cant get so much as a barrel hoopt." He frequently sends along money to his family, noting prices received for fish or other goods. "The hole \$51.50 the freight \$5 and leaves 46dol-50ct you will give Jane Polly & Esther their parts - make the fish pay for the letters." In March Holmes directs his sister to have his brother-in-law start a garden at his Plymouth home, saying Holmes' wife will pay for the manure. He writes, "The winter has been cold for this place but the spring is opend the trees are out of bloomb. It is about as warm there now as it is with you in June." In January 1819, he discusses the prospect of his brother-in-law sending down mackerel for market, indicating market prices and fluctuations: "Mackerel no. 1 \$15 - no. 3 \$12, codfish \$3.50ct pr box...all these mention will bee hier in the spring. At the fawls of the Ohio, mackerel fetch \$30, codfish \$10 per box ...it will be best to ship to the fawls if you send - the prise of the market is verry high at present as the River has not risen since it fell last spring, but is expected to rise soon."

He continues to enjoy good health, writing in July, "I have work out in the sun so much this season I am black & hardy as an Indian of this country." By October, however, Yellow Fever has struck the city, and though Holmes remains healthy, he writes that many do not: "With pleasure I write to inform you that I am well & enjoy good health while hundreds are disappointed in living to see another winter. The sicknis this season has ben verry sevar there has ben but a small number escapt that has ben sick & have not heard of the deaths. But twise for three weeks...there was forty five buried. The 2d of this month there was thirty nine buried in the Roman ground. In the American ground it is not often found out unles some one keeps count that lives near. Bisunes [i.e., business] is verry dull on account of the sicknis. I see but a verry few wite people passing on the levee for four weeks past."



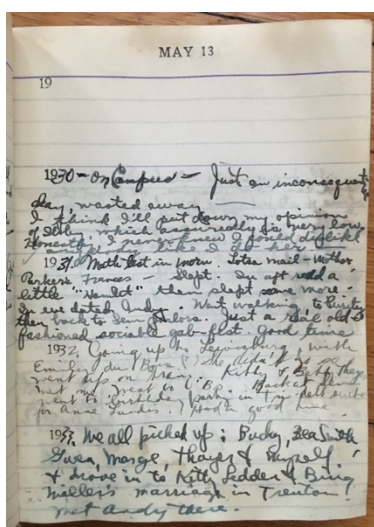
The final letter present is dated five years later, on August 31, 1825. He indicates it will be his last letter for two months, as he is leaving New Orleans and is engaged in a lawsuit of some kind. Holmes urges his brother-in-law to make over his Plymouth property to someone trustworthy, and to keep the letter a secret: "You are well informed of the law suit I am engaged in. I don't know how it will turn till the trial comes on. I am determined not to pay it at any rate. I have secured all my property I have hear & I wish you to make over all I have in Plymouth to your self or some one you can trust. If you have not sold it befour you receive this letter from me, what ever you do you must keep secret as an oath; nor let aney one know you have recivd any such letter from me." He also notes that the minister has just died of "the sickness" which is very bad for out-of-towners this season.

A nice group of letters by a Louisiana resident and businessman in the years after the War of 1812.

\$1,500

FEMALE COLLEGE LIFE AT BUCKNELL DURING THE BEGINNING OF THE DEPRESSION

8. Hutchins, Ethel Irene. *"College Days" at Bucknell Univ., Lewisburg, Penna. The Life of a Co-Ed [manuscript title].* Lewisburg & New Jersey. 1929-1933. 365pp. 12mo. Original cloth, gilt with a metal clasp; closing clasp lacking. Light wear and soiling, text dampstained around the edges. Good.



Diary of Ethel Hutchins, kept during her college years at Bucknell University. Originally from the Englewood area of New Jersey, Ethel begins her diary with the freshman orientation on September 11, 1929, and keeps it through the end of her senior year on July 16, 1933. She also spent time at Rider College and Rutgers. Among her many observations, she records the freshman rush experience in the Greek system at Bucknell, receiving a bid from Zeta Gamma Tau "but rejected all." She maintains an active social life, with plenty of dates and parties at fraternities, noting in her diary which fraternity her dates belong to. On December 14, 1929, she writes (underlined), "Cut my hair!" and one imagines her in a flapper's bob for the remainder of college. She attends concerts and shows, and generally seems to have a grand time. In June 1930, she ends up going steady with one Andy Lobel, and they remain an item for the duration of her diary. During the summers they spend time at the shore, visit New York, and swim frequently. The diary, designed to record five years of information, contains five sections for each calendar day; thus each page records events for any given day over the course of five years. One can, for instance, see what each of her birthdays was like on the page for October 12. In 1930 she writes, "Am now a woman in other words, have reached my 18th birthday. Andy gave me a beautiful necklace & bracelet & in eve we went out with some gin. In all I had a very happy birthday." An interesting peek at the life of a co-ed at the end of the Jazz Age.

\$200

"YOU ARE A GREAT BUSINESS GIRL, AND IF I HEED YOU ALWAYS HEED YOU, WE WILL BE WEALTHY."

9. [Kansas]. King, Ross L. *[Eight Manuscript Letters Regarding the Establishment of an 1885 Homestead in Rural Kansas from Ross King to His Fiancée in Syracuse].* Englewood, Ks. 1885. Eight letters, totaling [68]pp. on duodecimo sheets. Folded, seven of eight letters in original envelopes. Light tanning. Plus six unrelated letters. Very good.

A series of eight detailed letters from Ross King to his fiancée Hattie Lyon in Syracuse about establishing a homestead in Englewood, Kansas in 1885. The town is located in central southern Kansas, due south of Dodge City, near the Oklahoma border and the Cimarron River. The letters are lengthy and contain in-depth discussions about what lots are available, possibilities for home construction, and opportunities to build and to run a store in the small town. The central matter is the number of lots to acquire, how much space is needed to effect the desired buildings, and of course the finances that would be involved in the various scenarios. King clearly trusted the opinions of Lyon, at one point writing, "You are a great business girl, and if I heed you always heed you, we will be wealthy," and this is reflected in his frankness about the details of their plans. In the end, it seems they wrangled a good deal for themselves. In his last letter, dated August 23, King writes, "A person with a little money can accomplish much. Think of me with only 800 [dollars] to signature owning a farm of 160 acres... also a store & 5 lots & a contract on another. How is that for figuring?" Accompanied by six later, unrelated letters to Lyon / Mrs. King from acquaintances in Kansas. Lively and detailed letters on acquiring property in rural Kansas in 1885.

\$750



SPECULATING ON OHIO CANAL LANDS IN THE 1830S AND 1840S

10. Kerr, Daniel. [*Extensive Archive of Letters Relating to Land Speculation in Ohio*]. [Various locations, but mostly Northampton, Ma.]: 1835-1845. Seventy-six letters and five memoranda. Letters ranging in length from one to three pages. Quarto bifolia. Old folds and minor wear, but condition generally quite strong and letters quite legible. Near fine.



Substantial archive of letters recording the details of a land speculation partnership between Daniel Kerr of the Cleveland area and two brothers, Lewis and Theodore Strong. Daniel Kerr (1791-1871), a resident of northwest Ohio outside of Cleveland, was president of the Bank of Geauga, a judge, and a land speculator. The bulk of the collection consists of letters written by his partner, Lewis Strong. Strong was admitted to the bar in Springfield, Massachusetts, and practiced law in Northampton. He was also a trustee of Amherst College. There are a few letters from Theodore Strong, Lewis' brother, who was also involved in the enterprise, as well as a handful of others. This is Kerr's portion of the correspondence, with some of his retained memoranda and copies of letters. It includes details of land transactions, accounts, and details of various parcels along the canal. Together with his partners, Kerr purchased some 160 acres of Miami Canal lands.

In an undated memo written by Kerr (likely written in the early 1830s when their partnership began), he lays out the terms of the business relationship between himself and the Strong brothers: "Memorandum of a conversation had with Mr. Strong of Northampton Mass relative to the purchase of wild lands in Ohio. It was proposed that Mr. Strong, his brother...and D. Kerr of Mentor in Ohio should form a copartnership with a capital of not less than ten thousand dollars to be expended in the purchase of wild lands in the vicinity of the Dayton or Miami Canal line and the Wabash Canal line... Lands are now in the market on the canal line and vicinity at \$1.25 per acre. The Canal is completed from Dayton to Cincinnati, and about 30 miles from Dayton to Piqua...and will probably be completed within a year. The state is pledged to complete the canal to Lake Erie."

A letter from Theodore Strong, dated January 6, 1842, discusses potential prices for tracts along the canal. He relates a conversation with another landowner in the area: "I was there introduced to a Mr. Grimes, cashier of the Dayton Bank. He informed me that he owned lands situated near ours... he informed me that he had been among our lands every year, for several years past, that he believed there was not a poor acre of land among them, & that in his opinion, soon after the completion of the Canal every acre of our tract would be worth from \$20 to \$30 per acre & a considerable portion of it much more ~ that 160 acres at the junction was sold not long since for \$16,000 or \$100 per acre, that the junction would be a great depot for wheat, for a region almost boundless in extent & of unsurpassed fertility, & that our lands were in the center of what would be, & must always continue to be, a first rate wheat growing country."

Writing after the election of 1840, Strong notes triumphantly that Ohio candidate William Henry Harrison has been elected and confidence in the country will be restored after the Panic of 1837. He writes: "Let me congratulate you, as I do most sincerely, upon the result of the late elections. Ohio has taken a proud stand among her sister states, and even Old Massachusetts has redeemed her character by giving some eighteen thousand majority for the people's candidate. Unless we are altogether mistaken as to the character of Gen. Harrison, the confidence of the people in the stability and wisdom of the government will be gradually restored under his administration." This, of course, did not prove to be the case.

The Miami and Erie Canal stretched 274 miles from Cincinnati on the Ohio River to Toledo on the banks of Lake Erie. Begun in 1825, construction took twenty years and cost the state more than eight million dollars. Unfortunately, the canal was completed just as railroads began to flourish in the area, and was therefore never as lucrative as hoped, given that railroads were faster and more efficient and did not freeze over in the winter. Many of the later letters address cash flow issues and attempts to sell the acquired land.

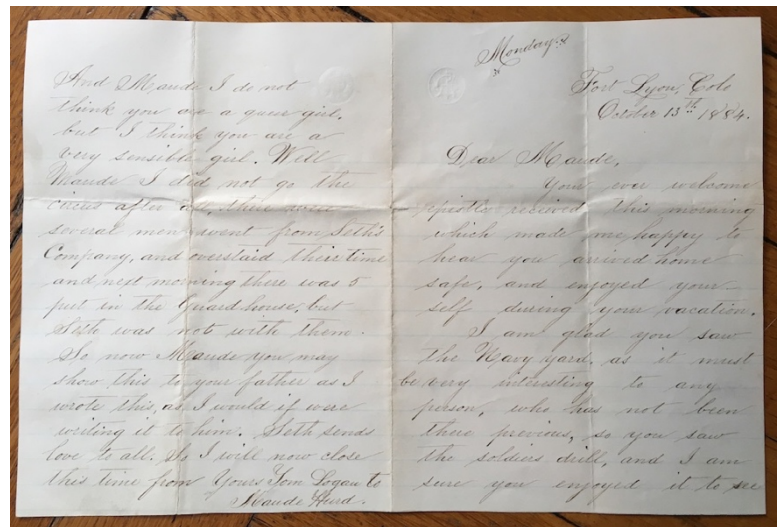
A large and fascinating collection of letters that shed light on the inner workings of speculation on land surrounding public projects.
\$1,250

"I GUESS YOU WILL HAVE TO PUNISH ME FOR HUGGING MY INDIAN MAIDEN AS I COULD NOT HELP..."

11. Logan, Tom. [Archive of Twelve Letters Written to Maude Hurd During Time Spent in Fort Lyon, Colorado and the Ponca Indian Agency in Indian Territory; Together with One Final Reply from Her]. Fort Lyon, Co.; Ponca Agency, I.T. 1884-1885. Thirteen letters, octavo sheets. Most letters 2 or 3 pages in length. Some old folds and minor wear, but highly legible and clean. Very good.

A small archive of letters written by a soldier stationed out West to his pen pal and potential sweetheart back in Alton, New Hampshire. Tom Logan was stationed with Company I of the 22nd Infantry at Fort Lyon, Colorado, and then in Indian Territory in present-day Oklahoma. His sweetheart, Maude Hurd, seems to have been the friend of a mutual acquaintance, Seth, and the two began a correspondence which quickly blossomed into something more serious, but was eventually severed. His interesting and well-written letters contain some sweet sentiments, but also many interesting observations about Indian uprisings, fending off white "boomer" settlers in Oklahoma, descriptions of the Indians and his impressions of them, and the tedium of life stationed out in the wilderness of the western territories.

Beginning June 3, 1884, Logan writes to her as "Dear friend," and they discuss an exchange of photographs. Writing from Fort Lyon, Logan notes, "I think Alton must be a very fine place compared to here, as we are almost isolated from civilization, we have to walk six miles to walk to the nearest town, and that is not worth the name, as it is only a place for cattle men and such like, with only 3 or 4 stores in it and the majority of the population are Mexican and Negroes." Their friendship apparently evolved rather quickly, for by the next letter, dated August 13, Logan is addressing her as "My darling Maude" and "my pet." Logan indicates that he has at least two more years of army service to go, commencing his fourth year on August 22, 1886, but in a January 1885 letter goes so far as to write, "Maude, I saw a curious incident in the paper today of a young man and lady getting married by telegraph, only think of it and it was legal, too, what do you think about it?"



The letter of January 29, 1885, addresses developments in the West, discussing an incident in Oklahoma: "Well Maude I suppose you must have read of the excitement in Oklahoma and the troops that were ordered to go and eject the 'boomers' from the settlement, well Maude the excitement reached us. Three companies from this Post, 'A' of the 10th, 'C' of the 22nd, and also 'F' Co. which is brother Seth's, left the post at 3 o'clock yesterday morning to go and fight the boomers, but it seems when they saw that the boys of Uncle Sam meant business, they thought it would be best to 'get,' so the three companies got back again this morning, as their services were not required... when [Seth] came to bid me good bye it did seem as if he was going for good, but now he is back again and I am glad of it, for I know it would be severe on all the boys to have to take the field in such weather as this is." In an aside, he acknowledges that Maude has rebuffed the idea of marriage by telegraph.

His next letter, dated March 29, is written from Indian Territory, where his unit has relocated in order to fend off illegal settlers. "It is with pleasure I again have an opportunity of answering your letters as I was entirely cut off from all communications with the outside world until now. So you see by the heading of this letter Maude we are in strange pastures, and something has happened to bring us down here where there is nothing but Indian, and a wild country to look out upon, for the purpose of keeping out the boomers who want to settle upon the Oklahoma lands." It seems several of Maude's letters "went astray" and were not received, which apparently left her feeling insecure. His statement in his next letter that he wouldn't mind hugging an Indian maiden can't have helped matters any, even if it was meant in jest: "I wish there was some kind of a settlement made either one way or the other so we could get away out of this place, we are getting more like the savages down here, every day. It is true there is some nice Indian maidens here that I would like to 'hug' if they would only wash their faces and the only way they wash their face is to paint it, but we have lots of fun with them when they come around to camp listening to their funny talk and gestures."

This line continues into his next letter of May 1: "Maude this is a very damp country it is just the place for chills and fever, for in the mornings it is quite damp and during the day you are almost inclined to go naked like the Indians do, the men and women. I tell you Maude it looks funny to see them, I often laugh to think about them, and I am sure when I leave the army I shall often think of my service in the Indian country, and the fun I had with the 'bucks' and 'Indian maidens.' ... Well Maude I guess you will have to punish me for hugging my Indian maiden as I could not help, as I hugged her for you, so you see I am not so bad after all, for you would never know if I did not tell you, and many a one would not tell their girls they were hugging any body else."

The final letter Logan writes to Maude is dated July 16 at the Ponca Agency. He mentions the possibility of going to England, though he says "I think you are right Maude there will be lots of talking done and a thousand questions to ask and answer." He indicates that Seth's company is in Fort Reno, writing, "There is about 6 Regiments of soldiers down there now watching the Indians, and the General of the Army (General P.H. Sheridan) and General Miles the new General of this department are to be down there today or tomorrow, and if the Indians do not submit, President Cleveland has ordered Gen'l Sheridan to give them enough lead to wipe them off the face of the earth, and that's the kind of man we want to take no fooling from them."

Ultimately, the relationship went awry, as the final letter in the archive is a missive from Maude, dated September 6, 1885, expressing serious displeasure at a lack of response to her letters. Her letter reads, in part:

"I perceive by your remissness in not answering my letters and the coldness of yours that you wish to discontinue our correspondence. I will spare you the pains of doing so. When you solicited a correspondence with me, I thought you incapable of duplicity or evasion; what your motive was remains to be told. I thought you wrote your real sentiments as I did mine, but I was deceived. Perhaps you thought me too presuming to correspond with a gentleman I had never seen, much more to be infatuated by one. Perhaps you did not realize how susceptible a young girl's heart is. ... I hope I shall be the last victim of your neglect." It is addressed to Logan at Fort Lyon.

\$1,250

WORLD WAR II NAVAL ARCHIVE WITH HUNDREDS OF PHOTOGRAPHS

12. Mee, Francis J. [*Giant Archive of Typed and Manuscript Documents, Photographs, Ephemera, and Realia Relating to the Naval Career of Rear Admiral Francis J. Mee, with a Significant Amount of World War II Material*]. [Various places, including Florida, California, Hawaii, and the Pacific. 1929-1976 Well over 500 manuscript and typed documents, nearly 450 photographs, and numerous pieces of printed ephemera, pamphlets. Light wear to some documents. Light curling and fading to several photos. Very good.

An enormous and outstanding archive with a wide array of materials that chronicle the Naval career of Francis James Mee an eventual Rear Admiral in World War II. Mee was born in 1899 in White Earth, Minnesota. After attending the local public schools he won an appointment to the US Naval Academy, Annapolis. He graduated in June 1922 and was commissioned Ensign. Following graduation, he was assigned to the battleship USS Tennessee (BB-43) as Junior Watch and Division Officer in the Engineering Department. In April 1943, Mee had attained the rank of Captain, and by the end of the war was an acting Rear Admiral. He is thought to be the first flag officer of Native American heritage, being part Chippewa.

In November 1929, he reported to the USS MacLeish as Engineer Officer. The MacLeish was attached to the Asiatic Station. He served in a similar capacity on the USS Luzon (PG-47/PR-7) from June 1931 to June 1932, with further duty on the staff of Commander of the Yangtze River Patrol. There is a group of fifty-seven photographs documenting that experience. A second envelope contains eight additional photographs as well as documents relating to his service there.



In late 1938, he began outfitting the USS Ellet at the Federal Shipbuilding Company in New Jersey. She was commissioned February 17, 1939 with Mee as her commander. The lot includes nine photos of the commissioning ceremony, one of which is the official Navy photo of the ship underway. There are congratulatory telegrams, the dinner menu from the ceremony and a postal cover with the Ellet. A draft and final carbon copy of Mee's comments at the ceremony are part of the collection of papers associated with this group. A later carbon copy of a letter to a former Ellet shipmate (dated 8 Dec. 1949) laments that the Ellet is to be scrapped. "...and it makes my blood boil. She covered herself with glory during the war..."

There are many letters that Mee wrote to family and friends on USS Ellet stationery during the years of World War II. In early 1941 the USS Ellet was sent to the Pacific in anticipation of Japan declaring war. The ship often served as an escort, including escorting the carrier Wasp as it took James Doolittle and his raiders to the Western Pacific to set up for his famous bombing mission. She also participated in the Battles of Midway, Guadalcanal, and Tulagi, and fought in the Eastern Solomons, the Marshals, New Guinea, Marianas and Ulithi fleets. She also was occasionally called upon to rescue survivors, such as those of Savo Island and from the

Australian cruiser, Canberra. Mee transferred to the USS Portland (CA-33) participating in many of these same actions until November 1942.

In June 1943 he was assigned as Material Officer at Operational Training Command, US Pacific Fleet. He was responsible for underway training for newly commissioned ships from West Coast shipyards. An envelope here contains dozens of papers related to this assignment, as well as over two dozen large photographs.



In July 1944 he took command of the Amphibious Force, Seventh Fleet, LST Flotilla 22, with 36 LSTs. He received an award, the Legion of Merit, "for exceptionally meritorious conduct...in action against enemy Japanese forces at Balikpapan, Borneo, on July 2, 1945.... Skillfully deploying the LST's under his command, Captain Mee maneuvered in close proximity to mine fields and unloaded assault echelons in proper order and exactly on schedule...." The archive contains sixty-nine photos, including one of a dead soldier floating in the water. An envelope labeled "WWII" contains copies of numerous papers that relate primarily to this assignment. Several other envelopes of papers from the late war period are also included.

The end of the war came shortly afterwards. Mee kept a copy of the thankful communication from Secretary of the Navy, that read: "All hands of the United States Marine Corps and Coast Guard may take Satisfaction in the conclusion of the war against Japan and pride in the part played by the men in

accomplished battles. The Demobilization of the armed forces of the United States and the Return to conditions of the peace will create problems taking patience and control almost as great as the tension of war. I ask that the discipline which has done so well to bring this democracy through hours of great crisis be maintained to the end so that nothing shall mar the record of accomplishment and glory that rightfully belongs to the Navy Marine Corps and Coast Guard. James Forrestal."

Mee spent the two years immediately following the war stationed in Panama City, Florida. Yet another envelope contains approximately thirty-five photos from that assignment. In 1948, he returned to the Pacific and took responsibility for underway training and training facilities west of Hawaii. There are a number of photo groups likely from this period- about a dozen in an envelope labeled "Guam & Japan," nearly one hundred additional photos taken in Guam and a further twenty in Japan, over fifty in Lingayen, forty-five in Leyte.

Francis Mee was retired involuntarily in June 1952. A notebook here contains a resume he put together in his search for a post-military job. Some other envelopes contain papers pertaining to retirement and transport of Navy dependents. Additionally, the archive includes a number of pieces of realia, like Mee's desk sign, some of his naval caps, and a naval insignia pin, as well as some printed materials related to the reunions of his class at the Naval Academy, plus newspaper clippings and other ephemera related to his career.

A wide-ranging archive that documents a long and distinguished career in the Navy, with much material on World War II and postwar naval activities in the Pacific. \$3,750

TEACHING SCHOOL IN ANTEBELLUM APPALACHIA

13. Merrill, E.S. [*Journal of a Young Woman Schoolteacher Traveling from Maine to Knoxville, with an Account of Her Time Teaching in Rural Tennessee*]. [Various places, but primarily Knoxville]. Sept. 21, 1849 - June 14, 1851. [76]pp. Small quarto. Original quarter morocco and marbled boards. Spine worn with some chipping and loss, corners worn. Leaves loosening. Contents clean and highly legible. Very good.

An engaging journal of a young woman traveling from Maine to Knoxville to take up a teaching position in antebellum Appalachian Tennessee. The first segment of her journal records the arduous journey through the backcountry South, while the latter half records her impressions of Knoxville and her time spent teaching there over the course of two school years, with many pertinent observations of the social culture in the area. Miss E.S. Merrill of Sidney, Maine, traveled from Maine to New York City, then to Charleston by boat. At one point in the journey, the captain, confused by darkness, loses his way and turns the boat about, fearing they had passed Charleston harbor. They were, in fact, off the coast of North Carolina, which they discovered by speaking to another vessel.

On the morning of September 27 she provides her impressions of Charleston, noting: "Charleston is I think rather a pretty city so far as houses, shade trees, and shrubberies can make a place beautiful. But the streets dirty enough, dust nearly a foot deep, pigs everywhere grunting and digging about." In fact, she notes the prevalence of pigs in the South on several occasions throughout the trip. They seem to have made quite an impression on her.

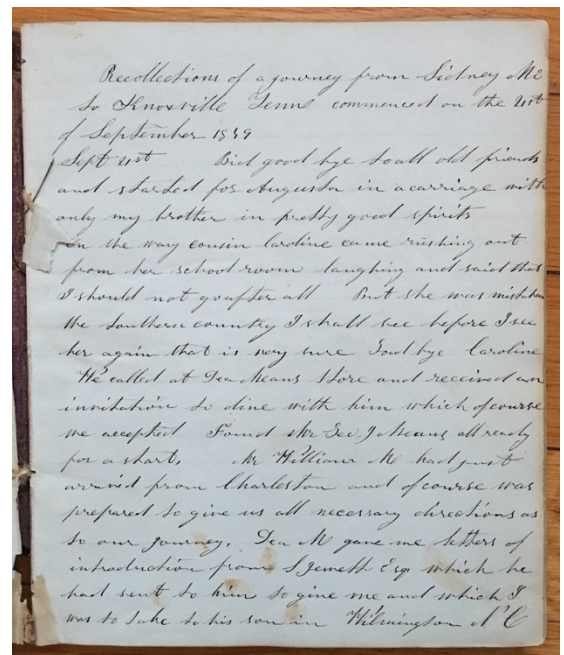
She continues, recounting a conversation with a local woman and then commenting on the state and plantation life: "During the whole days ride [inland] nothing interesting was to be seen. It is nothing but sands, swamps, and pine barrens, all the long day. One old lady expatiated upon the worthlessness of niggers and the many trials to which housekeepers are subjected on that account. South Carolina seems to be mostly inhabited by large planters, most own many slaves. Large cotton fields are to be seen and the people live mostly in the centre of their plantations and have their nigger huts all around them."

Much of her commentary on her journey concerns the accommodation and exhaustion she experiences on such a lengthy journey, much of it across wilderness. She travels to Augusta and Atlanta, writing, "We arrived at Atalanta at about 9 in the morning and here went immediately into the Atalanta Hotel and I requested a bed as soon as could be when after a good washing and changing of clothes I disposed myself for a few hours sleep but I was doomed to be heavily disappointed." She is roused by a servant shortly thereafter, though this turns out to be a case of mistaken wake up calls. "It was too late to think of sleep any more so I tried to think I could do without it one day more." Noteworthy asides in her entries from these few days in Georgia include seeing Stone Mountain, and a single line about the Trail of Tears: "This is the country from which our government expelled the Cherokees."

She describes the countryside in rural Georgia with a rather critical eye: "We crossed the Chattahoochee soon after starting on a bridge made like the roof of a house with swooping sides and elongated to the top of the highest trees above the water. It is a very wild looking place and not a very safe bridge in my opinion... We do not pass through anything that looks like a town at the North, occasionally we see a cluster of log houses and a grocery sign stuck up on one will tell you that it is a West India goods and grocery store. If it was not for that you would suppose it to be a hog pen, but that is something you would never see at the South. Pigs in droves all about the country are seen. Though the scenery is so fine the land so fertile it is not well cultivated, no energy is manifested by the people. There is scarcely a house to be seen half as well finished as a Yankee hog pen. And then the country people have no intelligence no education they just plod through life as their fathers did before and think labor is dishonoring because it brings them down to a level with the colored population. And so they do just as little as they can and supply the immediate wants of nature. Many of the people of these mountains and glens are hardly civilized much more enlightened. They have no churches no schools no nothing but ignorance plenty of that."

They arrive at Dalton, proceeding after the afternoon tea on the Nashville stagecoach. "The road is the worst possible and I found that there was many a horrible jolt, indeed as I had been told at the first. Many amusing occurrences happened on this part of the ride." The ride was, indeed, eventful. The harness on the coach breaks and the driver sits resolutely in the center of the road, unable to repair anything without some rope. "But why do you not go to some house and get it fixed said I? Oh there is no house for miles was the reply." The driver continues, "Oh we have to stop all night very often along here when I don't take strings enough but I reckon there'll be somebody come along tonight." A wagon eventually arrived to rescue them, though the coach had to be continually stopped and repaired all the way to their destination of Ringold. The driver on the next leg of the journey gets sick and a passenger ends up driving the coach; at Athens, Tennessee ("the handsomest town in Tenn."), they acquire a new driver who is drunk, and who ultimately refuses to drive any farther unless they remove the luggage for fear of fatiguing the horses. "We had not gone many [rods?] before breaking down and we continued to break down every five minutes for the next two hours." They finally arrive at Knoxville around noon on September 30.

She relates differences in custom between Maine and Tennessee, providing an insight about the cultural differences to which one must adapt. Upon her arrival, she writes, "I was very much fatigued but was obliged to dress and see company as it is custom here to call on a stranger as soon as they come into town. ... My first impressions of Knoxville were not pleasing, but of the people very much so." On October 15, she attended church and learned that there are no assigned or purchased seats: "Went to church but as no one asked me to take a seat started home again and was told that the pews were all free." On October 6 she began the school term, writing: "Well today for the time I have entered the Institute building and commenced my labors for a year. ... The school is large over 100



Recollections of a journey from Sidney Me.
to Knoxville Tenn. commenced on the 15th
of September 1849
Sept 27th Did good bye to all old friends
and started for Augusta in a carriage with
only my brother in pretty good spirits
on the way cousin Louisa came rushing out
from her school room laughing and said that
I should not go after all. But she was mistaken
the Southern country I shall see before I see
her again that is very true. Good bye Caroline
We called at Gen. Means' store and received an
invitation to dine with him which of course
we accepted. Found Mr. De J. here all ready
for a start. Mr. Williams he had just
arrived from Charleston and of course was
prepared to give us all necessary directions as
to our journey. Gen. M. gave me letters of
introduction from S. Jewett Esq. which he
had sent to him to give me and which I
was to take to his son in Wilmington of C.

scholars of which I am to take charge of about thirty. I hope they will be well taken care of but I dread the winter." On the 18th a new music teacher arrived, and she notes yet another cultural difference: "Was told that she was mighty ugly for that is the expression the Southerners use to say that a person is decidedly plain looking." She acquired a roommate at the boarding house, but writes that it "did not suit either of us as being strangers and Yankees too we do not fancy sharing too much."

She records her social life in Knoxville, her worries about teaching and living in the South, and general impressions of the area. There are descriptions of weddings and other social events during her time at the school. On April 13 she writes, "Went this evening to a party... had great attentions from Mr Cox who is teaching a public school in this place and who gave great offence to some of the Tennessee girls by saying that all the handsome women came from the North. He is none of my particulars anyhow and may say what he pleases for all I care but it does amuse me to see the fuss that is got up here when a gentleman pays any attention to a Yankee. Beauty among the women is all the rage if they are only handsome they are not the most of them for anything else but many of the others think differently and prize intellect with gives offence to the ladies."

To celebrate commencement in July there was a large party, which she describes, including such details as, "Niggers poured by all the afternoon with tray loads of cake and confectionary on their heads as soon as the rain stopped a little." Also at the party she expected a proposal, which she did not favor, writing: "Of course I went with the gallant Capt. who very politely took me into the hall and wished me to walk much around the room with him... he was very attentive all evening and evidently intends proposing but I do not feel like taking the Capt. and his children & grandchildren all married and unmarried amounting to 20 in number. The old ladies will be disappointed for they have set their hearts upon this match."

She seems to have evaded the Captain, as she spent the next year single, and left for Maine without a husband. Her final entry, dated June 14, records her equivocation about whether to stay in Knoxville or return to Maine. She writes: "I am in doubt what to do about leaving this place for the North. There are some reasons why I do not feel as if I could possibly stay here and others why I wish to do so. It seems a long journey to start to Maine in the summer and alone, but then I must go I think."

A wonderful diary recording a young Northern woman's experience of rural Appalachia and the South, not only during travel but also through a period of time lived among the locals. \$3,750

STUDYING THE TRAFFIC IN SOUTH AMERICA

14. Montgomery, Mal. T. [*Archive of Notes and Ephemera Relating to the Traffic and Transit of Lima and Santiago*]. [Various places]. 1925-1932. Seventy-five items, plus six small notebooks and one folio scrapbook. Some wear and soiling to a few items, but condition generally clean and quite good. Very good.

Extensive archive of transit information for the cities of Lima, Peru, and Santiago, Chile, compiled by traffic expert M.T. Montgomery of Lancaster, Pennsylvania. Based near Lima, Montgomery gathered information on bus, rail, chauffeur, and rail-less trolley travel. Included here are manuscript notes and recommendations, typed reports, his pocket notebooks, travel ephemera, printed tracts and booklets, and more. A repurposed ledger serves as a scrapbook, holding 120 pages of Spanish-language newspaper clippings documenting traffic conditions and issues. The archive contains about thirty-five pieces of travel-related ephemera ~ bus tickets, calling cards, transit passes ~ from Montgomery's time in South America. There is a large broadsheet advertising the fiestas for Carnival, complete with a map of the festivities on the back. Also present is a blueprint plan of Lima showing the omnibus service routes in 1927, and a mimeographed study on the bus service between Santiago and San Bernardo.



In his work, Montgomery points out the traffic chaos in the region and the associated difficulty of making profit under the current rate for fares. He provides a list of recommendations for ameliorating the situation, including "All taxis until further notice will work only 20 days per month which will reduce the vehicles on the streets $\frac{1}{3}$." Other memos include "High Spots of Improvements Made in Tramway Service in Cordoba - Mendoza - Santa Fe - Tucuman & Parana"; "Personal Views Regarding Points Discussed at Tramway Managers Meeting"; and "A Few Facts about Schedules: One Man's Opinion." He also recommends that businesses building factories in South America not hire Latin American managers, lest they lose control of their customer base. Montgomery appears to have been worried about the threat of Communism, as well, as there are a handful of manuscripts and pamphlets documenting the dangers of that political bent. A wonderful trove of information on an unusual subject, giving the perspective of an American specialist on the issues of traffic and transportation in South America. \$850

WHERE WERE THE LINES DRAWN IN SILVER CITY, NEW MEXICO?

15. [New Mexico]. Ensign, Caleb A. [Manuscript Archive of Caleb A. Ensign Regarding a Survey of Silver City, New Mexico Territory in the Early 1880s]. [Silver City, N.M. 1881-1883]. Two small notebooks in limp calf wraps, [33] & [56]pp., plus approximately [50]pp. of manuscript survey notes and correspondence. Light wear to notebook covers. Loose manuscripts folded, with occasional light foxing and dust soiling. Very good.

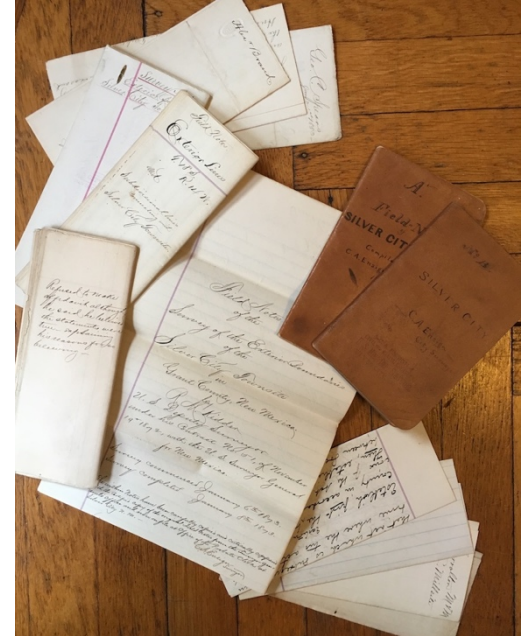
An engaging archive of manuscript field notes and correspondence documenting the attempts of Caleb A. Ensign to re-survey boundaries of Silver City, New Mexico Territory, during the early 1880s. Ensign was commissioned as a Mineral Deputy Surveyor for this area of the territory at the beginning of 1881, according to the reports from the U.S. General Land Office. Silver City was founded in 1870 and incorporated in 1876. In 1873, the town was surveyed by an R.M. Kidder, but that effort apparently proved to be insufficient just eight years later.

The pieces of correspondence here relate to Ensign's attempts to track down Kidder's surveys, and well as the work of his associates and other companies who were involved. In one letter, dated March 23, 1883, he asked Alex Brand of Palomas, New Mexico, "Can you give me any field notes or memo. of work done by you? Or have you any notes of points marked in Kidder's surveys?" Another 1883 letter sought the location of the original plat map for the town drawn by Kidder from another New Mexican source.

The root of the problem seems to have been several simultaneous claims on a number of plots in the town as they had been laid out in the original survey. Present here are six manuscript copies of affidavits which dispute the rights to the properties in question. Ensign did have copies of the previous surveyor's field notes on the exterior and interior plot lines of the town, which are present in official copies from the land office and in transcript by Ensign of the portions relevant to his inquiries. The smaller of the two notebooks here consists of part of these transcriptions.

The other, more extensive notebook comprises Ensign's own notes and observations on the situation. The final significant portion of the archive is his twelve-page manuscript report to the mayor and town council of Silver City, in which he explains his findings at length, and in which he argues that the initial survey definitely promulgated errors in the dimensions and boundaries of town lots, but that it might likely be better to stick with those original assessments rather than becoming bogged down in resurveying the town, thereby dissatisfying a different group of people.

A fascinating group of documents that shed light on the difficulties of surveying and adjudicating land claims in the American southwestern territories during the 19th century. \$1,250



HAND-DRAWN BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF COLUMBUS BARRACKS

16. [Ohio]. *Birds Eye View of U.S. Barracks Columbus Ohio* [manuscript caption title]. [Columbus, Oh. ca. 1895-1900]. Manuscript map drawn in pencil, 15.25 x 12 inches, with hand-drawn architectural plans on verso. Previously folded. A few minor patches of loss at upper right, slightly affecting image. Light, even tanning. Still very good.

A detailed manuscript bird's-eye-view of a U.S. Army facility in Columbus, Ohio, as it looked in the late 19th century. Known as Fort Hayes when it was still operational in the 20th century, the site was first established as the Columbus Arsenal during the Civil War, and operated as the Columbus Barracks from 1875 to 1922. The present view depicts the grounds as they were in the last decade of the 1800s. Arlington Avenue is the thoroughfare into the property, dividing into two adjacent circles after it passes the guard house. In the midst of the two circles are the main building, a fountain, an artillery, and a parade ground. Outbuildings include hospital facilities, the commander's house, the quartermaster's building, officers' homes, a barracks for two companies, and several other dwellings. There is a ball field near the front of the grounds. Open spaces are shaded to show grass and populated with varyingly sized trees. A key to the various features of the map is at bottom left. The verso depicts the floor plans of the three-story main building. A careful and well-executed rendering of this storied Ohio military establishment. \$750



FAMILY CORRESPONDENCE DETAILING MONTANA FARMING LIFE IN THE LATE 19th CENTURY

17. Shorey, Louisa D. [*Massive Archive of Family Correspondence for the Shorey Family, with over 200 Letters from Maine, Michigan, and Montana*]. [Various locations in Maine, Michigan, Montana, and elsewhere]. 1883-1905. Approximately 200 letters, most 2 or more pages in length and with original transmittal envelope. Mostly octavo sheets. Plus additional ephemera. Some light wear. Very legible. Very good.

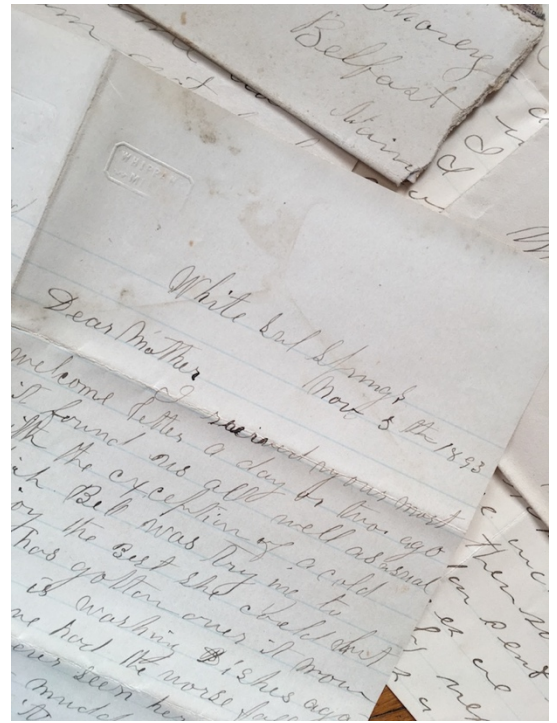
An extensive archive of family correspondence, spanning twenty years, primarily written to Mrs. Louisa D. Shorey of Belfast, Maine. Louisa Durham (1837-1907) married Wellington Shorey (1831-1903). The two lived in Maine their whole lives and produced seven children. Of those, four sons moved west and settled in Montana Territory. This archive records a close-knit family who kept in touch across the continent, with numerous letters exchanged between Maine and various locations in Montana, and between Maine and Saugatuck, Michigan where Louisa had a niece, Nellie. The bulk of the correspondence dates from 1899-1905. During 1899, Louisa spent the first part of the year in Michigan with relatives, and then traveled to Montana to stay with her sons and their families. Other correspondents include her sister, grandchildren, and various other family members.

The three children who did not move to Montana ~ Jennie, Emma, and Charles ~ stayed nearby in Maine. Charles was a farmer, Jennie married a farmer, and Emma was a spinster and seems to have lived at home with her parents. The boys who moved out west ~ John D., James W., Robert, and Raymond ~ worked at various pursuits. Raymond, a farmer, settled in Roberts, to the southwest of Billings. Robert (variously Bert or B.G.) also purchased a ranch, worked successfully as a sheep rancher, and eventually rose to prominence as a businessman in Billings. John D. worked in White Sulphur Springs, some sixty miles due east of Helena as a contractor and builder. At times he mentions working in the mining operations in that area. James worked as a farmer and stockman in Richland County, in the northeast corner of the state. Their letters relate the difficulties of life on the booming Montana frontier, with details of sheep farming, wild weather, the high cost of goods so far from civilization, and agriculture on the plains. As a result, this is an archive with good Western American content, interesting interpersonal detail, and a great deal of potential for research.

Over one-third of the letters come from Louisa's family in Montana, and some others relate to news of the family there. A good example of one of these is a November 5, 1893 letter that John D. wrote from White Sulphur Springs, relating the difficulties posed by the year's harsh weather and financial panic. "We have had a worse fall than I have ever seen here. It has been stormy & muddy since the first of Sept. It will just get cleared away & the mud about dried up when it will cloud up and storm again. Last Wednesday it snowed about six inches and the mountains have been covered with snow for nearly two months. Farmers have had a hard time to get they crops harvested and lots of grain has spoiled in the field owing to the snow coming down and lodging it down and laying or until it sprouted, while some has been stacked when it was wet and has all moulded in the stack. This has been an off year for Montana, generally. The low price of silver has had the effect to shut down the silver & lead mines thus throwing hundreds of men out of employment and also many other kinds of work is at a stand still with no prospect for anything any better. I am out of work and have been some time and I get so blue that I don't know what to do with myself at times." He also notes that people in the area are returning from having visited the Columbian Exposition in Chicago.

A more family-centric letter from Raymond's wife, Carrie, provides a glimpse of the hardships faced out in Montana Territory in the face of medical crises. Writing from Roberts, Montana, in October 1897, she writes: "Raym has been plowing getting ready for farming in the spring. He raised a small crop this year but cut it for hay. ... Raym has gone today to see if he can get enough oats to fill a car for Bert. Bert says there little girls arm never will be right again because it was not set properly. It seems like such a pity for any one to have to go though [sic] life with an arm like that will be, just all through the carelessness of a Dr. We have some very poor Dr out in this country but we are compelled to employ them at times."

Jennie writes from Knox, Maine, to her mother while she visited Montana. She describes Fourth of July celebrations, and some of the local trouble with public drunkenness. "John did not dare to leave the premises alone all day. They had the nastys [?] drunken time that anybody ever heard of. It began the night before the Fourth with a drunken row. ... somebody has entered a complaint and Joe Mears was there and made a seizure of something. He has sold chickory and cherry bitters this long time right out openly to 3 or 4 men and they have stand right there and got so drunk that they did not know anything. Old Elliott got so drunk that he was layed away somewhere and when he woke up he was so bewildered he got lost going home and they didn't find him until the next day."



At least one letter from Louisa to her children is present here describing her travel home from Montana. There is also correspondence here from the American College of Sciences in Philadelphia, acknowledging Louisa's order for a course of instruction on personal magnetism and hypnotism. These materials are dated 1901, when Louisa Shorey was seventy years old. One wonders if hers was an idle curiosity or a fervent belief in such things.

An extensive archive documenting one family's experiences and relationships, spanning the continent and a significant period of time. Certainly worthy of further exploration and research. \$2,750

THE HATFIELDS MOVE TO NORTH TEXAS

18. [Texas]. [Large Archive of the Hatfield and Dillingham Families from Kentucky and Texas]. [Various locations in Kentucky and Texas, including Hardin County; Kentuckytown, Sherman, and Commerce, Tx. 1855-1935]. Approximately sixty manuscript documents of various lengths and sizes, together with approximately 180 photographs of different sizes, processes, and periods. Some wear to documents, several photographic mounts chipped. Many photographs captioned in ink on the image. Very good.

Extensive archive of photographs, manuscripts, and family documents for the Hatfield and Dillingham families, who intermarried and relocated from Hardin County, Kentucky to the area around Dallas, Texas in 1870. These are, indeed, some of the Hatfields of "Hatfields & McCos" fame. Settling at the aptly-named Kentuckytown, Texas, they eventually migrated to Hunt County and settled in Commerce, Texas. This archive documents their time in Texas, providing a particularly thorough photographic family record.



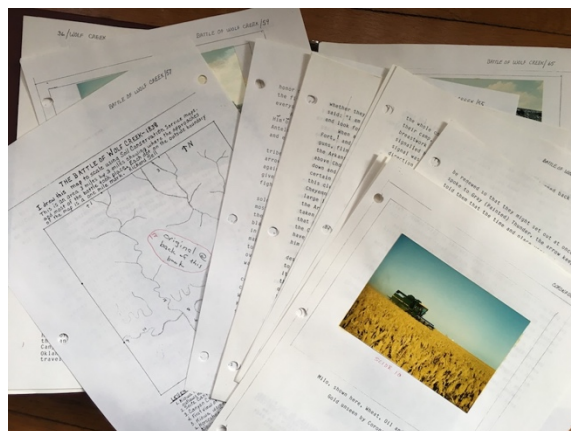
Included in the archive are approximately sixty manuscript documents, consisting of receipts, legal documents, letters, and some later school papers. One receipt dated 1862 is for "lumber and 4 ½ yds of black cloth, and making box and coffin \$16.00." There are several estate documents for Hood County, Texas, land deeds and documents, as well as a family marriage license. Several of the receipts involve court fees for lawsuits the family was involved in, specifically a B.A. Hatfield. In all, they provide an interesting view of one family's attempts to establish themselves in North Texas. The beginnings of a Hatfield family history, begun in 1980 by Sara Dillingham W. Sheldon, is also present.

There are also nearly 200 photographs documenting the family and its homesteads. These range from a daguerreotype, to several tin types, to cabinet cards, to later silver gelatin prints from the 1920s and '30s. Many of these are labeled as to location and subjects. They show family members both old and young, including a handsome cabinet card of the pater familias, Henry Clay Dillingham, taken at Commerce. The bulk of the photographs seem to date from the 1910s to 1930s, showing the family's life in and around Texas. A nice archive documenting one family's life from Kentucky to Texas. \$950

UNPUBLISHED TYPESCRIPT OF A WEST TEXAS LOCAL RANCH HISTORY

19. [Texas]. [Ranching]. [Dinosaurs]. Sell, Richard. *Wolf Creek: Paradise of the Prairies*. [North Texas. 1991]. [16],196,[2]pp. plus two letters. Folio. Standard 8.5 x 11 sheets, typed, in a burgundy three-ring binder. Illustrated with hand-drawn maps and original photographs. Near fine.

A remarkable, unpublished "history" of Wolf Creek Ranch in Ochiltree County, in the Texas panhandle near the Oklahoma border, compiled by the ranch's owner, Richard Sell. This loose-leaf mock-up discourses on the history of the land from the time of the dinosaurs through 1990. The book includes historical fiction by Sell, which relates stories of a dinosaur ("Tri-er") and cavemen ("Tam" and "Stonecutter") that lived in the area, interspersed with anecdotes about paleological and archeological discoveries made by the modern ranch owners. It also reprints portions of George Bird Grinnell's *The Fighting Cheyennes* and Josiah Gregg's *Commerce of the Prairies*, heavily annotated by Sell to indicate exact locations on his ranch where he believed events in the excerpts took place. Other sections include a wealth of detail on ranching in the area, as well as a lengthy



history of the Sell family, their journey to America, and their time in northern Texas. The whole is heavily illustrated with original photographs and manuscript maps.

Sadly, Sell's efforts were not destined for the commercial press. Fronting the typescript are a proposal letter from Sell to a publisher at the Lowell Press and the publisher's reply rejecting the manuscript, which states: "I must confess that I dare to dream that there just might be some glimpse of daylight in our world of publications here that would allow us to suggest that we bring the work to the public in published form...but alas, conditions have never been dimmer in 20 years than they are now and we must let the dream remain unfulfilled." A unique, unpublished take on North Texas history. \$575

LIFE ON THE MIDWESTERN FRONTIER

20. [Wisconsin]. Copland, George. *[Archive of Fourteen Civil War-Era Letters Written from Wisconsin to England, Describing an Immigrant's New Life in America]*. Burlington, Wi. 1861-1871. Fourteen letters, totaling 51pp. Quarto. Old folds, some light soiling and wear. Very good.

A very interesting group of letters written by George Copland to his parents back in Birmingham, England. Copland arrived in New York in 1861, but when he was unable to find work there, migrated west to Burlington, Wisconsin. There, he first worked as a farm hand, then at a factory for agricultural machinery, later as a brick mason, and finally as a bookkeeper. Copland describes his work and conditions in some detail, highlighting different social customs in America, and some news of the Civil War. At one point he journeyed to Iowa, and one letter is written from the prairies. He alludes to unfinished matters and affairs in England. His letters are literate and well-written, and he captures his surroundings with a keen eye for details that would be of interest to folks back home. Copland apparently left Birmingham under a cloud of some sort, and adopts the alias "John Reynolds" in the later letters. At one point he writes, "I saw Luckman at Newark when I went to Prosser. It does not matter if folks know that I am in America. The western States is a big place."



His letter of January 20, 1862 is particularly lengthy and full of interesting observations, and provides a good example of his prose style and tone. At the time he was working as a blacksmith making farm implements. He describes the work, saying: "I keep in good health and am growing stronger & fatter every day. No wonder when a fellow lives like a fighting cock, works hard, goes to bed early & gets up early. ... We are making plows and cultivators for the spring & autumn market. The work is too heavy to be done in the hot weather. Consequently they only do but little besides repairing in the summer months."

He notes that there are many Englishmen and Dutchmen in the area. He compares the characters of Americans to his fellow countrymen, noting the belligerence of Americans and commenting a bit on the Civil War: "There are a great number of English people round here and in this state. After they know you, the farmers here expect you to call and see them. They are always glad to see a countryman. Of the Yankees it is said they will cheat the devil & call it smart trading."

The redeeming feature in their character is that they will not let a person want who is in sickness or want. The British and Dutch are the principal in number here, so that I can't say much about Yankees until I know them better. One thing is certain, they believe there is no place like America & that one Yankee is equal to any other two men. That they can whip England & have her afterwards (that's what they were to do to the South, but it is not done yet). They don't approve of the abolition of slavery. I don't believe they will finish the rebellion for some years. Each side has above ½ a million men in the field. There they stand in the Potomac staring at one another & doing nothing. It costs this government about 3 million dollars a day to keep the army & navy &c. ... The American papers are as mad as they can be, they say England is favourable to the South & when they (the North) have licked the South, they will turn to & lick England if she does not mind her own business. Which being interpreted means if England does not help the North to lick the South. The Germans say the Americans ran like cowards at Bulls Run. A German works in our shop now who was there."

He also notes the harshness of the Wisconsin weather, particularly its variable nature. After describing the prices of various goods such as whiskey and wheat and mutton, he writes: "They all use stoves here & the wood is 4ft long when delivered. It is sawed into 3 pieces & then split into pieces about 2in x 2in x 14in. It has been very cold but it did not bother me. It was for 2 or 3 nights 24o below zero. It froze the pispot up every night & my breath froze on my beard one night. The worst of this country is the sudden changes from heat to cold & vice versa, a difference of 40o in one day from the one before. ... The snow is above 2 feet deep here & I have walked over a lake 2 miles long and $\frac{3}{4}$ across all froze safe enough for a horse and sleigh to go over. While I am writing this the sleighs are going past about 10 miles per hour rate & bells on the horses. They don't make any noise in the snow & the bells are to warn folks. It sounds very nice though. All the wagons are put away & sledges take their place now. The roads are covered with snow. Rabbits are caught easy now. Fishing is going on through holes in the ice. I am going to have a day soon."

Having gone west with a friend to Story County, Iowa, he writes on October 22, 1865 to describe his new surroundings. He discusses the rate of pay he is making, and his hope for being able to do extra work in order to save up substantial funds. He toys with the possibility of making a permanent move to Iowa. "We got to this place 5 weeks ago... We are 12 miles west of Nevada and have to go there at present for letters. Since we got here we have put up stabling for the horses & 2 colts, a place for ourselves & are now at work on a blacksmiths shop. We have also made hay for the horses. ... I am going to stay with Barnes all winter & see what I think of the country & the weather on the prairie. I have partly agreed to make 1500 posts & 6000 rails for him this winter & also to cut some cord wood. If the weather is decent I expect to make almost \$100 over my expenses by spring. ... The Squaw River runs in a S.E. direction, so does the Skunk River, we are just between them and there are no trees except what grow on their banks, 6 miles south they join. North, we have neither trees or houses all prairie. Grass everywhere. Most of the land is owned by speculators & not 1/40 of it is fenced. When you want to make hay from July till the end of September, you mow just where it suits you, and you can turn your cattle out to graze on thousands of acres of first rate grass. Most of it is called Blue Joint & you only mow when it grows 2 tons to the acre. I shall not buy any land or sheep before spring as I want some land for mowing & some for raising corn (Indian) and oats."

An interesting group of letters from the perspective of an immigrant to the Upper Midwest who labored in various occupations and described them in detail. \$1,850