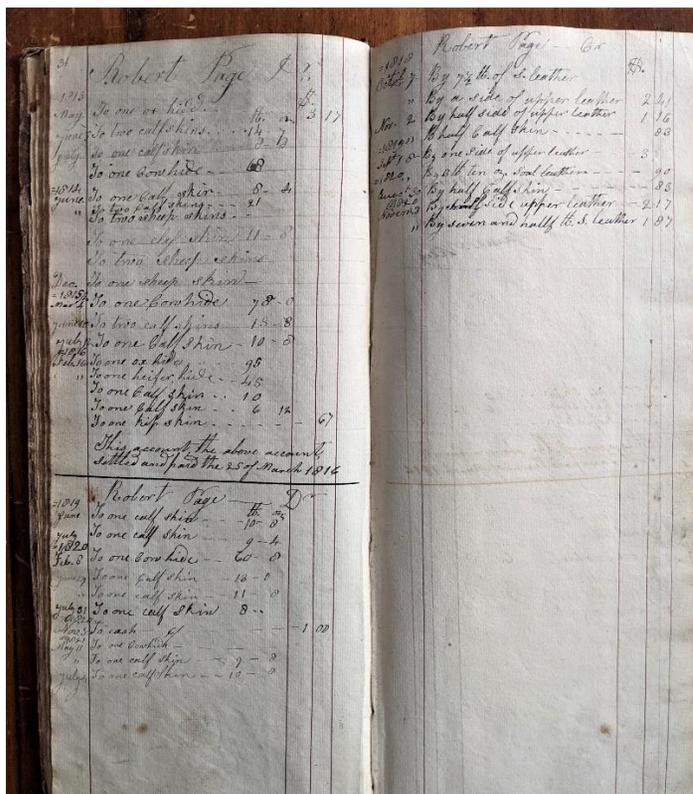




# SHOE MANUFACTURING & SALES LEDGERS

LUMBER, LAND & GENERAL STORE IN FRYEBURG, MAINE  
WITH AN INDENTURE OF DOLLY DAVIS

1. Abbott, Simeon. *Sawmill Account Books*. Oxford County, Maine: 1811-1840. \$ 250.00



Folio. 380 x 170 mm., [15 ½ x 6 ¾ inches]. Manuscript in ink. 129 pp. Index at front Contemporary board covers, calf spine; cover and tips well worn, pages browned, few wormholes. Included is a separate lease and indenture both initiated and signed by Simeon Davis.

Isaac, James, Micah and Simeon Abbott moved from Andover, Massachusetts to settle in Fryeburg, Maine in the last years of the 18<sup>th</sup> century. They erected the earliest saw and grist mills in town, in about 1800. This account book shows sawmill accounts beginning in 1811. There are many entries for board feet of plank and lumber signed by the customer and also by Simeon Abbot.

There are also accounts for the work of Joseph Abbot showing farm and sawmill expenses. Several dozen customer names are mentioned including Samuel Huntress.

Later, James and Simeon came to Stow Corner, Maine from Fryeburg, and together erected a large square house 1804. These brothers lived together in the large house until each had seven children, when Simeon built his own house in town. Because of the initiative and local connections the Abbotts received a large tract of land, over one square mile, extending from the Chatham line across Great Cold River.

One of the frequent names which appears in the ledger is Samuel D. Huntress, who settled a mile below the Corner in Fryeburg. He saw service in the War of 1812, and it is written that he walked home from Portland in a day, upon his discharge. Another frequently mentioned name is Cyrus Eastman who settled on the road East of Cold River.

Laid in the ledger is a one-page lease agreement dated May 3, 1831 initiated by James F. Abbot to Abner Davis for use of the general store for one year. After that time, unless another agreement was written, the store would transfer without prejudice to Davis.

Also include is an indenture dated 4<sup>th</sup> of November 1837 signed and sealed by Simeon Abbot leasing Dolly Davis, wife of Abner 10 acres of land. (891)

PERSONAL ACCOUNT BOOK OF A SUCCESSFUL SHOE  
MANUFACTURER, INCLUDING WIFE, DAUGHTER AND HOUSEHOLD  
SERVANTS

2. Allen, Freeman. *Allen, Harris & Potter, Company Boot, Shoe and Leather Dealers. Accounts.* Boston, 1845-1857. \$ 375.00

Date	Description	Amount	Total
1846	Am't Bro't forward		\$ 6049.72
Aug 12	Man 1 day Work	1.50	
" 24	" 1 1/2 "	2.25	3.75
Sept 25	@ Pierce 4 load Manure		26
Oct 3	M. Davis 2 days Ploughing	6	8.67
" 2	" Henderson 2 " Work	2.67	
" 21	Manufacturing Ind Co for 1/2 cent. Oct 24	22.50	
Dec 2	Cart of M. Somers setting Range		16
	Paring Cellar Closet &c		14
1847	Hendrick for 14 Trees		5.81
" 22	" Henderson for 1/2 cent		35.19
" 24	" for 6 load Manure		21
" 24	" for 19 1/2 Kings 12		50
Jan 1	for Wash Potatoes &c	50	
" 1	for Beef Steers		1.50
" 7	Hendrick 4 Norway Spruce Trees		4
" 9	Pierce Ploughing 8 Wash Potatoes		5
" 20	Spring Lb. 12 Tub lvs		3
" 14	W. A. Orcutt for Rods to House		55.53
" 26	Bank for Extra to Gate		4
July 15	for Trees		15.25
	for 37 Cans 50		81
Oct 22	Manufacturing Ind Co Insurance for		22.80
	Jan 6 Oct 24 1848		
Nov 24	Mahal M. Mahan for Services		50
" 4	Storing Walk &c - Say		2.75
Dec 9	22 Load Gravel		7.31
" 22	Adams Hill Parking Kippen &c		14.65
Feb 2	Franklin Street Gram for Repairs		345.19
1848	for 2 ft. Ch Bracket for Land 27/4 14/7		6.14
May 20	Shirley & Grose Trees - Saws 19		47.50
June 3	John Henderson for Work		
	Am't. adv. forward		\$ 6506.73

8vo. 230 x 185 mm. [7 ¼ x 9 inches]. 114 pp. Contemporary boards, leather tips. Spine broken with some signatures sprung. Written in a legible hand in ink.

One of the more detailed account books that documents the personal and business transactions of a Boston Brahmin including his payments to

dozens of local churches, societies, poor houses, and libraries, including his membership dues in the Boston Athenaeum. Freeman Allen was born in 1800 and according to Abner Forbes in his book *Rich Men of Massachusetts*, he was worth over \$ 300,000 in 1852. "He began poor. Became of shoe dealer, one of the largest in Boston."

The business accounts cover personal investments, loans, income and expenditures of the partnership of Allen, Harris & Potter, Company Boot, Shoe and Leather dealers. The company was listed in the *Boot and Shoe Recorder* as "... one of (Boston's) largest and most successful houses in the shoe trade," Allen, Harris & Potter was organized in 1846 and continued until 1853 when Allen's stock was purchased by John Cheney Potter and a new partnership was organized. The account book records the initial investments in Allen, Harris and Potter and the terms of the partnership.

Regarding some of his personal accounts the ledger lists numerous payments to Mary Cavenar and Margaret McKinney, two of many female household servants he employed. There are many pages of expenditures for goods and services purchased by his wife Harriet Jane Allen and his daughter Harriet Elizabeth Allen. For his daughter he paid for tuition at Emerson School, and for French lessons and riding school. There are also pages of expenditures for son Henry Freeman Allen, the purchased of skates, a sleigh ride, tuition cost for "Mr. Sullivan School", eye glass, congress boots, and Chess men and board. In 1857 he was paying tuition for his son at Harvard.

Among the many business transactions there are listed is a "Store 55-57 Pearl St bought of Dowley for \$5500 pd for in cash" and on "Nov 12, 1852 bought 1 share Boston Athenaeum cost \$151".

" 11	Abner Consett Sontags	4
" 12	1 Share Boston Athenaeum	151
	for Transferred	3 1/2

Allen also bought bonds in the 3rd Municipality of New Orleans, many bank and railroad shares, and a housing lot in Mt Auburn. In 1850 he

bought two tickets to a Jenny Lind concert. Allen's business brought him wealth and he contributed to the Newton Whig Campaign and bought a piano forte from Chickering.

Freeman Allen married Harriet Reed, moved to Newton, and had two children Henry Freeman Allen and Harriet Elizabeth Allen mentioned above. His son, Henry Freeman Allen (1838-1914), became an Episcopal priest and married Georgiana May Stowe (1843-1890) the youngest daughter of Harriet Beecher Stowe and Calvin E. Stowe, in 1865. He had estates in Newton and in Boston at 29 Pemberton Square. Another address was 37 1/2 Beacon Street.

A humorous anecdote appeared in the *Shoe and Leather Reporter* of 1890 about the firm summing up the partnership Allen, Harris & Potter. "Of the firm for instance Allen, Harris & Potter, Mr. Potter was the principal sales man when I knew him. . . . Mr. Harris took care of the counting room; I never saw him out of it except in the street on his way to and from dinner. Mr. Allen did what he had a mind to."

Forbes, Abner. *Rich Men of Massachusetts*, Boston, 1852, pp. 10, 148. *Boot and Shoe Recorder*, 1890. Volume 33, pp. 75. *Shoe and Leather Reporter*, 1890. p. 1021. (796)

RECORD OF BUSINESS AND LIVING EXPENSES IN RURAL MAINE  
WIVES AND MOTHERS WITH SUBSTANTIAL ACCOUNTS

3. Booker, William. *Accounts of Business and Household Income and Expenditures*. Androscoggin County, Maine, 1836-1859. \$ 350.00

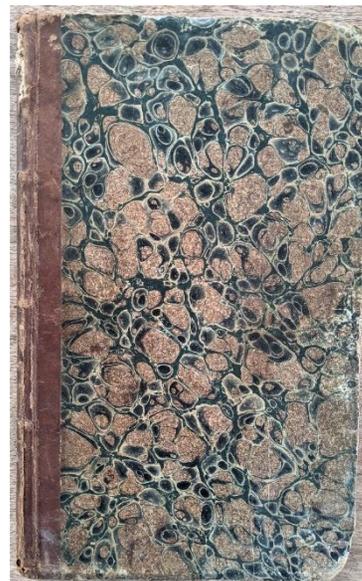


Tall folio. 320 x 200 mm., [13 x 8 inches]. 85 pp. Contemporary marbled boards, calf spine; head of spine chipped and a bit torn; text block foxed. With faults, a sound and well-organized ledger, written in a legible hand.

Early shoemaker's account book from Lisbon, Androscoggin County, Maine. William Booker (1812-1881) lived with his second wife Martha and several children in Lisbon, which is located west of Portland. Although Booker's name does not appear on a title page, we derive his name through account settlements in the book.

Income and expenses are shown including cost of tanned leather from sheep and calf of various qualities and sizes, leather making supplies, nails, etc., and income is derived from shoes manufacture and repair. Intermingled with the costs of doing business Booker records in detail

the costs of living in the town of Lisbon. His ledger is a veritable roadmap to the economy of the town, its residents, and its service businesses that he supplied and which in turn supplied his family.



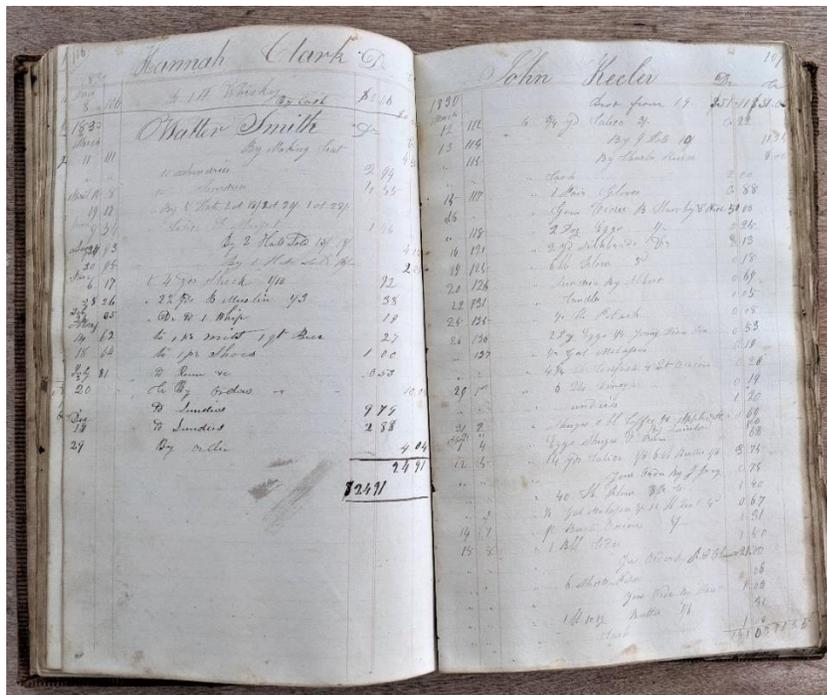
Ammi Merrill, Susan Combs, and Hannah Brickett have significant accounts with Booker and the ledger shows goods purchased from the general store and leather items produced and sold to Booker by these three women to balance their accounts. The Widow Catton, Sarah Anne Moore, Susannah Parrington, Louisa Booker and Angelina Weller were also good customers of the store.

Some of the other customer accounts are Lyman Jordan of Brunswick, Ebenezer Combs of Lisbon, Henry I. Holland, Hale Huskey, Josiah Fransworth, James M. Brickett, Jackson Webber, and Joshua Remington. The last few pages of the

book show an account for "letting of Horse", Hackett & Webber, as well as a total of shoes made from "3rd March 1842"; 1, 025 pairs.

With fertile and easily cultivated soil, farming was an early industry in the small town of Lisbon. Sawmills and gristmills were built using water power from the streams. Larger brick mills followed to manufacture textiles. In 1864, the Worumbo Mill was established to produce woolens, and would remain a principal employer until it burned in 1987. By 1880, Booker had changed his profession to stone mason, perhaps signifying the phasing out of the handmade shoe industry. (855)

FOUNDING FAMILIES OF RIDGEFIELD CONNECTICUT & A LARGE  
CONTINGENT OF WOMEN CUSTOMERS



4. Comstock, Nathan?? *General Store and Shoe Ledger*. Fairfield, Connecticut, 1829-1831. \$ 450.00

Small folio. 310 x 200 mm. 12 ½ x 8 inches]. 348 pp. Manuscript on lined paper. Full reverse calf. Some cover wear, and a few signatures loose.

Fine ledger of a general store in the Fairfield County, Connecticut, area near the towns of Ridgefield and Wilton. The ledger was one of a series, so the store must have been large and of long standing. Selling lottery tickets, foodstuffs, whiskey and rum, tea and coffee, spices, seal and muskrat skins, nails, wrapping paper, and so on, it is thought that the

ledger belonged to Nathan Comstock (1763-1849) whose family ran a general store in Wilton beginning in 1800. Nathan married Rachel Keller, one of the most prominent families in Ridgefield, died in 1847.



As one might expect from a town with over 40 shoe manufacturers and a booming leather trade, the ledger notes many pairs of shoes sold. For example: "March 6, 1830: Belden Scot, 1 pair shoes 1.50". According to the Ridgefield Historical Society, the area was "a humming cottage industry hot-bed during the first half of the nineteenth century, Ridgefield was highly regarded for its carriage, candlestick, hat and shoe production. Facilitated by David Valden's huge one-hundred-vat leather tannery, shoemaking became a local specialty. As early as 1800 Reverend Samuel Goodrich noted two Ridgefield shoe factories, forty local shoemakers were

listed in the 1820 census, and historian Silvio Bedini observed that twenty shoemakers alone worked out of their West lane homes prior to the civil war. Huge military demands, however, gave birth to large urban shoe factories which overwhelmed local cottage industries with economies of scale."

Comstock's ledger contains the names of twenty-two women customers, many with rolling accounts and balances paid in both script and trade. In addition to food stuffs, just about every woman purchased cloth, thread, calico, silk, ribbon, yarn and crape. It suggests that there was in addition to a strong trade in leather good and shoes, a good business in clothing design and manufacture. Harriet Keeler purchase an "English Reader" from Comstock, and Hannah Clark's sole purchase was a pint of Whiskey. Some of the other names to appear in the ledger are Betsy

Ann Olmsted, Eliza Canfield and her sister Hannah, Ruth Middlebrooks, Delia Mead, Mrs. James Davis and Hannah Clark to name a few.

One of the earliest entrepreneurs in the Ridgefield area was Timothy Keeler, who had converted his home, now the Keeler Tavern Museum, into a tavern in 1772. Many persons with the Keeler name are represented in the pages of this ledger; including Gregory, Stephen, Isaiah, Rebecca, Benjamin, Daniel, Thaddeus, George, Chancey, Abigail, Lawrence, and Matthew Keeler. Other family names include St. John, Seymour, Rusco, Mead, Morgan and others. Many women were customers.

In addition to viewing the Ridgefield Historical Society site, see "A Brief History of Ridgefield" on the town's webpage. (858)

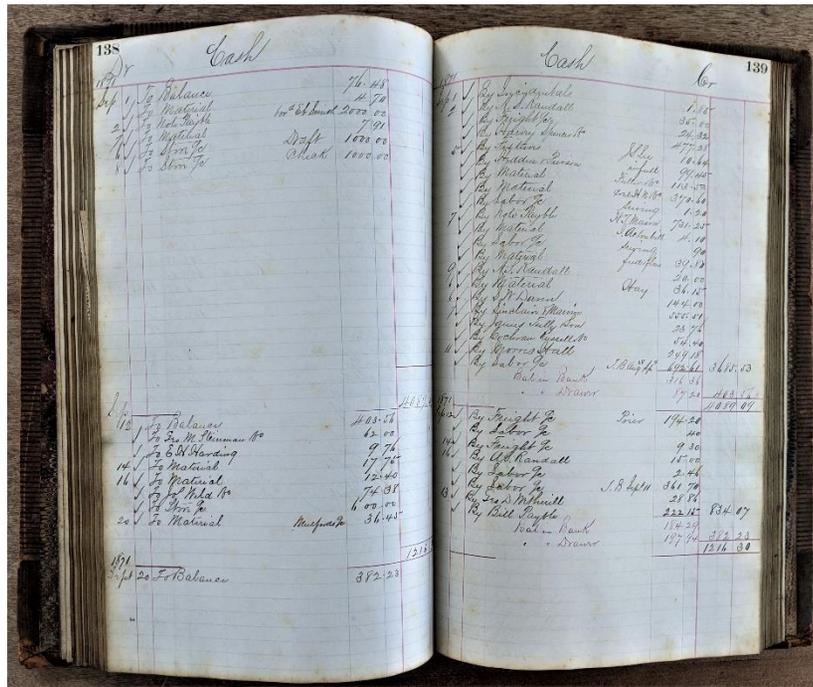
cash

Abigail Keeler Dr Cr

	Brought from 6/2	\$ 2.97	50
	to 2 <sup>nd</sup> Beverten 2/4	0.69	
	By 2 Bush Apples 1/4		1.50
	By 1/2 Bush		.60
		<u>\$3.66</u>	<u>\$3.66</u>
	By 6 Nibars Nots	<del>1.50</del>	15.39
	by Tommy		35
	by Passumps		12
2	to Calico	1	50
8	to Sewing Silks		13
30	to your Order by H. Davis	2	50
7	to Sundries	1	25
1	to Sundries		05
7	to 2 yd Calico		33
6	1/4 of Salivator		03
70	to Sundries		25
72	to 1/2 Nibars		06
73	1 pt rum - to 2 <sup>th</sup> Sugar	<del>42</del>	
"	to Sugar		10
3	by E Baxter Order		3.00
1	to 1 pt rum		13
2	to 1 <sup>st</sup> Sugar		10
24	to 1 <sup>st</sup> Sugar		10
		<u>\$6.95</u>	<u>\$18.89</u>

**BOOM & BUST OF A SUCCESSFUL NEW JERSEY CLOTH  
MANUFACTURING COMPANY AND THE WOMEN CUSTOMERS AND  
EMPLOYEES INVOLVED IN BUSINESS**

5. Hall, Dunn & Hunt Company. *Cloth Manufacturing. Accounts.*  
Salem, New Jersey. 1868-75. \$ 1,250.00



Folio ledger. 360 x 235 mm., [14 ½ x 9 inches]. Manuscript in ink. 321 pp. Full reverse calf, joints cracked yet sound. Text block strong and highly legible.

This ledger of Hall, Dunn & Hunt, the leading manufacturer of oil cloth in the United States after the Civil War, includes entries for merchandise sold as well as expenses for labor, design, material, freight, travel, bank loans and bank and notes payable

and ownership compensation. These extensive records of a oil-cloth manufacturer document not only the operations of the business but the way the three owners of the company, Morris Hall, Samuel W. Dunn and William R. Hunt drew heavily on the profits of the company and were paid handsomely for the success of the firm.

A number of the payments recorded in the ledger were made to women who worked in the company. A Miss Robinson was paid for pattern design work, Miss Pettitt's name appears numerous times and paid for her labor, Miss Stearn and Comilia were paid for providing fixtures, and Lola W. Williams for merchandise. There were many posting for sewing, and although the names of the payees were not listed, it should be understood that these employees were women working in the factory.

Oil-cloth, also known as enameled cloth or (in England) American cloth, was close-woven cotton duck or linen cloth with a coating of boiled linseed oil to make it waterproof. Historically, pre-Mackintosh, oil-cloth was one of very few flexible, waterproof materials that were widely available. Oil-cloth was used as an outer waterproof layer for floor covering and table covers, luggage, both wooden trunks and flexible satchels, for carriages and for weatherproof clothing.

Samuel W. Dunn (1845-1913), son of John C. and Sarah J. Bilderback Dunn, was one of the leading and prominent business men of Salem. He graduated from Pennington Seminary in 1862 and began his business career as a dry goods merchant. In 1868 he became associated with the firm of Hall, Dunn & Hunt, in the manufacture of floor oil-cloth in Salem. "From the beginning their enterprise proved successful, their trade constantly and steadily increasing until they were in command of a very large and profitable business. The product of their factory was of a superior grade, both in quality and patterns, and therefore found a ready sale on the market."

An examination of the business records suggest that the firm was highly leveraged and in January of 1878, the company failed. In an article which

appeared in the *Carpet Trade Review* for November 1878 an announcement appears. "The failure of W. R. Hunt & Co., oil-cloth manufacturers, of Salem, New Jersey, and Philadelphia, which occurred about the middle of December 1878, was hardly unexpected to those who knew anything about Mr. Hunt's affairs, as it was apparent from some recent sales of goods that he was straining every nerve to raise money, even at great cost." By 1877 both Hall and Dunn had retired, taking large payouts and Hunt attempted to keep the company going but struggled with cash flow.

The article in *The Carpet Trade Review* continues, "We have taken considerable pains to investigate the affairs of the firm, knowing how great interest is felt in the matter. Hall, Dunn & Hunt started in January 1868, and continued with moderate success until January 1876, when Hall retired and started in business for himself. In April 1877, Hunt bought out Dunn, and thenceforth operated as W. R. Hunt & Co. In all these successive changes the firm was weakened—each retiring partner being paid too much, a large amount of the debts assumed by the successor proving worthless."

A detailed account of the investments of Hunt and the progressive decline of the business are described in the remainder of *The Carpet Trade Review* article. (889)



Cash		Dr	203
✓	By Freight		
✓	By Inst. Disct		2,25
✓	By Freight		7,35
✓	By Labor	Prior	148,87
✓	By C. Randall	George Hall	10,53
✓	By J. A. L. Gormond		20,00
✓	By J. A. L. Gormond		200,00
✓	By C. Randall		16,25
✓	By Material		20,00
✓	By Inst. Disct		1,85
✓	By Note Payble		34,85
✓	By Material		142,82
✓	By Material	W. Hunt	12,00
✓	By Material	W. Hunt	65,00
✓	By Mat. Head 6 <sup>o</sup>		104,49
✓	By Wm. J. Cochran		31,24
✓	By Geo. J. Washburn		214,27
✓	By Morris Ball	W. Hunt	379,30
✓	By Labor Co	J. B. Hunt	646,17

"Since Dunn left the firm in April 1877, the business losses have been over \$18,000. making the total indebtedness of all kinds \$168,904, if the judgments and mortgages stand. The merchandise creditors will realize nothing. The stock in the factory was at sold auction and bought by John H. Morris, an uncle of Mr. Hunt, for \$17,000. It will be noticed that Mr. Morris was a judgment-creditor for \$10,400."

HAWLEY FAMILY ARCHIVE IN FOUR VOLUMES  
CHESTER COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA. 1788 -1859

6. Hawley, Joseph (1760-1856). **I:** *Manuscript Account Books of a Quaker Shoemaker and Manufacturer of Leather Goods.* Chester County (Pennsylvania), 1793-1805. Two volumes. **WITH: II:** Joel Hawley (1804-1883). *Manuscript Account Books of a Quaker Shoemaker and Manufacturer of Leather Goods for Horses and Arithmetic Work Book.* Chester County (Pennsylvania), 1829-1846. **WITH: III:** Benjamin and Simon Hawley. *Union Society for the Detection of Horse Thieves. Constitution and Minute Book. 1817-1859.* \$ 3,000.00



Together 4 volumes. Folio. 315 x 200 mm., [13 x 8 inches]. Bound in contemporary boards with leather spines. Highly legible. Very good condition.

I-II: Joseph Hawley. *Manuscript Account Books of a Quaker Shoemaker and Manufacturer of Leather Goods.* Chester County (Pennsylvania), 1793-1805. Two volumes. Folio. 330 x 210 mm., [13 x 8 inches]. 438 pp. Account written in ink in very legible hand. Leather backed marbled paper boards, leather tips; spines and edges a bit worn, paper stock with some discoloration and minor spotting; Joseph Hawley's name and dates written on the endpapers numerous times in both volumes. With faults very good copies.

Account books recording the business activity of what appears to be a very successful and profitable shoe maker and leather good manufacture. Extremely well organized, indexed, and legible, these accounts are arranged by date and customer name and offer an insight into the leather needs of customers over a given year. For instance Moses Jefferies had eleven transactions in the year 1793 for new shoes, mended shoes, and new soles for himself, his wife and children. Under the account for William Hawley, a relative not doubt, twenty-six transactions are recorded. Opposite each page listing a customer account is a "Contra" page which lists cash received and expenditures for materials.

The first volume begins in 1793 and ends in 1796. The second volume begins in 1799 and continues through 1805. Many of the transactions include the names of family members who the shoes are for and provides a genealogical record of many families in the Chester County area. For a transaction for Samuel Lightfoot in 1801 the entry reads, "To make a pair of shoes for Black Isaac, cost 0/5/0.

Included are the names of customers Hannah Bennet, Susanna Hawley, Hannah Hawley, Rachel McCam, Rachel Naylor, Ann Townsend, Mary Thomas, Sarah Woodward, Rebecca Hawley, Mary Baker, and

Susanna Bottom to name some of the women who had shoes made and mended at the Hawley Shop.

On folio 52 of the second volume Back Ben's purchase of shoes for his children is recorded. On folio 21 is a full page of transactions by Mary Lightfoot which included both shoe repair and the purchase of food stuffs and meat.



III: Joel Hawley (1804-1883). *Manuscript Account Books of a Quaker Shoemaker and Manufacturer of Leather Goods for Horses and Arithmetic Work Book*. Chester County (Pennsylvania), 1829-1846.

Folio. 320 x 200 mm., [12 ½ x 7 ¾ inches]. 125 pp. Accounts written in ink in legible hand. Original marbled paper wrappers; showing wear at spine and edges, paper stock brown in places; with faults a very good copy.

Joel Hawley was the oldest son of Joseph, who continued in the shoe manufacture business but as the ledger shows, expanded into saddle making and the production of bridles, straps, harnesses, halters, and leather collars for horses. Organized in a similar way to his father's account book, Joel's contains less information and lists only the customer name, a few words of description and the price. He also records his expenses for coffee, candles, spices, sugar, butter, etc. It is interesting to compare prices from the first years of Joseph Hawley's business with prices thirty years later as recorded in Joel Hawley's account book.

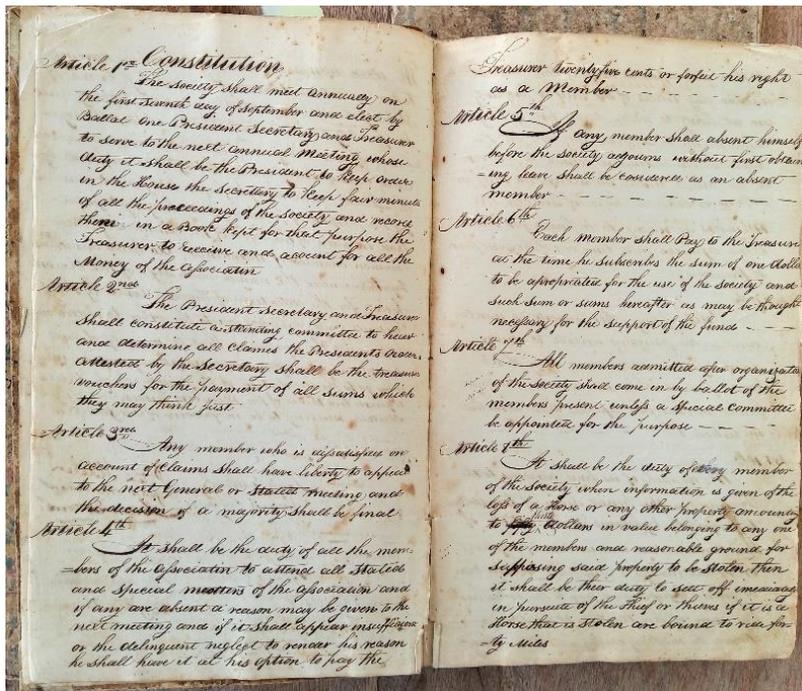
This account book records transactions with Lida Minster, Mary Lewis, Rachel Reed, Hannah Smedley, Anna Stiller, and Sarah Downing to name a few of the women who had shoes made and mended and saddles fixed by Joel Hawley.

The second half the ledger, about 20 pages is arithmetic workbook which focuses on simple principles of geometry, multiplication, calculating compound interest, figuring discounts, and annuities. It also contains some doodles, scribbles, the names of his brothers, Simon and Benjamin and samples of calligraphic script.

IV. Benjamin and Simon Hawley. *Union Society for the Detection of Horse Thieves. Constitution and Minute Book*. 1817-1859.

Unpublished folio manuscript. 330 x 210 mm., [13 x 8 inches]. 175 pp. Written in a variety of hands in ink, very legible. Bound in leather backed marbled paper boards; paper and spine a bit rubbed but sound and attractive; first two leaves are sprung from sewing, some inserted notes laid in; some light foxing, otherwise very good.

Manuscript constitution and minute book of the Union Society for the Detection of Horse Thieves and Other Stolen Property which spanned 42 years. The Union Society, like scores of other similar groups in the Northeast, created a service for the protection and recovery of private property stolen from farms and warehouses. It was organized by the leading horse traders and merchants of various counties in the greater Philadelphia/Wilmington area, and its constitution and by-laws outlined



its goals and the responsibility of its membership. Members of the Union Society were from Philadelphia, Bethlehem, Harrisburg, Lancaster, Peach Bottom, Elkton, Wilmington and New Castle and it covered all the major travel routes in these areas. There are no women members.

Benjamin Hawley, a founder of the society, and his brother Simon, both owners of horse-trading company, were instrumental in the establishment and management of the Society. Simon was recording secretary for many years and it is the reason that the journal of the Society was part of the Hawley Family Archive.

Some of the articles of the constitution included the responsibilities of membership, the payment of dues, mandatory attendance at meeting or the levy of a fine, what do to if a member witnesses or is informed of a theft of a horse or property over the value of \$ 30.00 and a list of rewards for the finding stolen property and the levy of 6 percent of the value of returned property from the owner. All members needed to brand their horses with the letter “U” on the neck of the animal to help in its identification if stolen.

The minute book records the details of each meeting, which mostly deal with attendance, list of absent members, fines for absenteeism, appeals, new members, treasure reports and the election of officers. One of the more interesting narratives that is contained in the minutes of annual meetings was the discussion of the various routes that were to be covered if an alert made from one of its members about a stolen horse or property. The Union Society established 11 routes from Philadelphia and surrounding counties and to Wilmington local members were assigned to cover the route if a theft was discovered. For instance in West Chester Joseph Gordon was responsible for routes in and out of the town. In Wilmington Jonathan P. Evans was the route rider and in New Castle it was Daniel Davis. If a member were to cover a route looking for property and he was to be paid \$ 1.00 a day for his time, reimbursed for expenses, and entitled for a reward.

The minutes record the theft of a horse in August of 1835 from Ezekiel Evans of Lancaster, one of the founding members of the Society. It was determined that the thief took the southern route out of Lancaster and 15 members were notified and took to road to Baltimore. A reward was posted for \$ 50.00 by the Society and \$ 25.00 by Evans. John Collins of Columbia traced the thief to a hotel in Meadstowne where he found the horse and secured capture of the thief. He was identified as John Gallagher, “a notorious felon and horse thief.”

On September 5<sup>th</sup>, 1859, the minutes record a motion to dissolve the Society. It was seconded and passed by a vote of 23 to 11. The assets of the Union Society were distributed, and each member received \$ 1.45.

A small collection of papers from Hawley family are in the Chester County Historical Society. They pertain mostly to Joel Hawley, who in addition to running his mercantile business in Lionville, Uwchlan Township, was elected Associate Judge of the Chester County Courts and was Director of the Bank of Chester County. His sons Joseph Williamson Hawley and Samuel Hawley were both fought in the Civil War and the archive at the Historical Society focuses mostly on the years 1861-1864. <http://www.chestercohistorical.org/hawley-family-papers>

**START-UP AFTER THE CIVIL WAR  
WITH FOCUS ON COST OF SUPPLIES AND WAGES**

7. Kinnear, E. C. *Accounts of E.C. Kinnear, Shoe Manufacturer.*  
Dover, New Hampshire. 1865-1866. \$ 450.00

Tall folio. 340 x 215 mm. [13 ¾ x 8 ½ inches]. 106 pp. Lined, numbered pages. Text in very legible hand. Leather spine over marbled board covers. Spine rubbed, some wear to the marbled paper covering; otherwise very good condition. Legible ink.

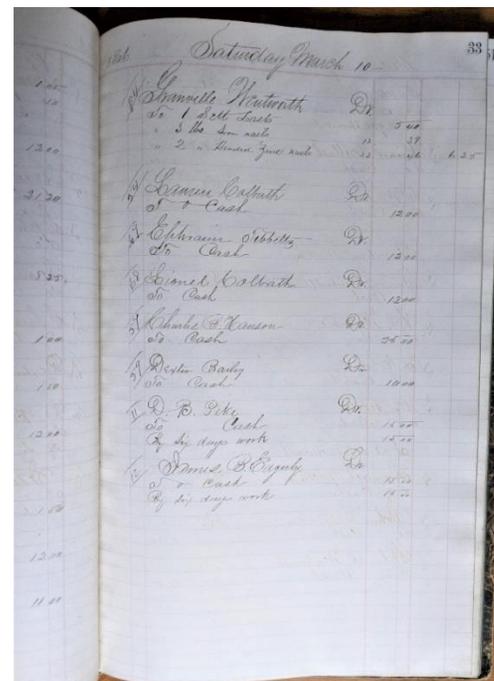
Fine ledger of the nineteenth century shoe industry in New Hampshire, particularly Farmington and Dover. The first leaves of the ledger record expense for machines purchased, tools, and supplies such as uppers, lasts, blacking, nails, brushes, paste, and stiffening, suggesting the opening or reopening of a business six months after the end of the Civil War.

Dozens of employees are named and a typical worker, like Sarah S. Dana or Mrs. Silas Tibbetts were paid \$ 3.00. Numerous women employees are mentioned including, Mrs. Seth Rummals, Laura Jones, Mrs. Nath.l Wallace, Mrs. Baalis Tibbetts, and Mrs. Timothy Hurd to name a few. Many men were also employed but the numbers of women working in this factory is a surprise.

Prior to the mid-19th century and the advent of shoemaking machinery, shoes and boots were handmade by local cordwainers. Subdivision of labor inherent in a factory system was introduced in these small shops, with one man occupied in cutting, another stitching, and another attaching the sole. It was also common for larger shops to prepare the leather stock that was then sent out to local cordwainers or smaller shops to be assembled into the finished shoe. This may be the way many of the town women of Dover found employment. It is believed that the first shoe "factory" of this type in New Hampshire was established in Weare in 1823, followed by those in Farmington (1835), Rochester (1843), then Dover (1847). By 1859 there were six boot/shoe manufacturers listed in the Dover city directory.

During the Civil War many companies had to stop production but advances in shoemaking machinery post war allowed for major

expansion of the shoemaking industry in Dover and elsewhere. The number of boot and shoe manufacturers in Dover remained fairly steady in the 1860s and 1870s, with about a half dozen active factories at any one time. It was not uncommon for two competing shoe manufacturers

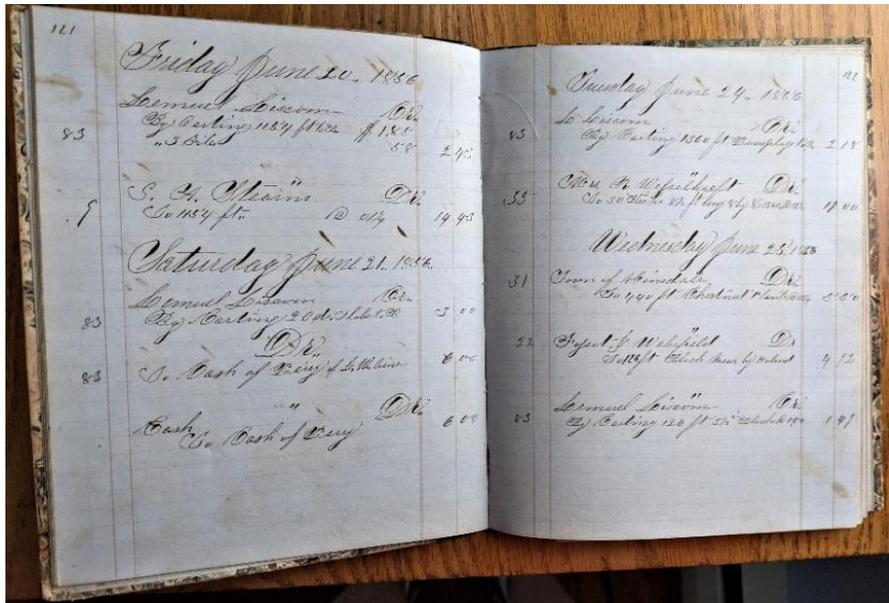


to share the same building. By 1874 there were eight boot/shoe manufacturers operating in Dover.

Elvin C. Kinnear was born in New Castle, Rockingham, New Hampshire, in 1827 of William and Mary (Martin) Kinnear. He married Catherine M. Curtis and they had at least four children. Kinnear was one of the largest manufacturers in Farmington, New Hampshire, for a number of years. He continued for some ten or twelve years, when he moved to Dover, and continued the manufacture until 1880, when he moved to Rockland, Massachusetts. Moving again sometime after 1880, Kinnear died in Fargo, North Dakota, in 1904. He was listed as a "merchant" at that time. (854)

Production Costs and Sales Revenue of New Hampshire Lumber  
Business Before the Civil War

8. Liscom, Lemuel, Jr. *Journal "B": Liscom & Smith, Lumber Business*. Hinsdale, New Hampshire, April 14, 1856 - August 24, 1857. \$ 425.00

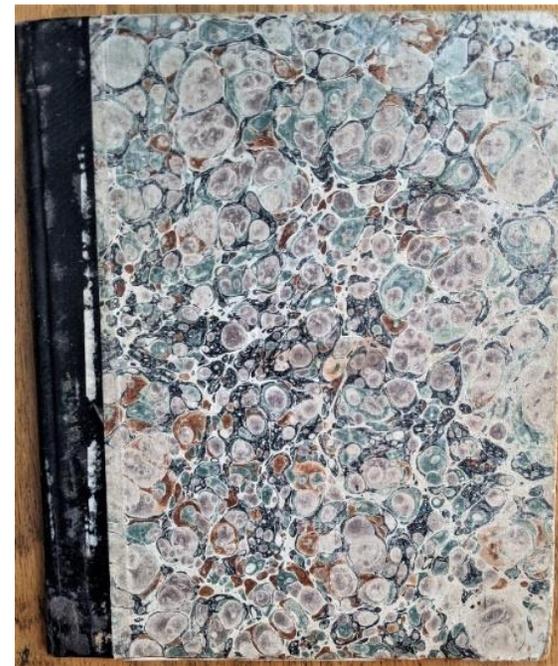


8vo. 205 x 170 mm., [8 ¼ x 6 ¾ inches]. Manuscript in ink. 96 pp. (pp. 100-196). Contemporary leather spine over boards.

Samuel Liscom Jr. was the proprietor of a saw mill and dealer and manufacturer of lumber in Hinsdale, New Hampshire. His sister Sarah married Pardon D. Smith, so it is possible that the partnership Liscom & Smith represents these two men. This attractive account book, written in a rather decorative hand, documents both income and expenses for a sixteen-month period in 1856-57. For example, a sale to the Town of Hinsdale on June 24, 1866 of "440 ft. Chestnut Plank for 3.30 dollars. In addition to chestnut, Liscom & Smith harvested and sold pine in various grades, oak, and hemlock.

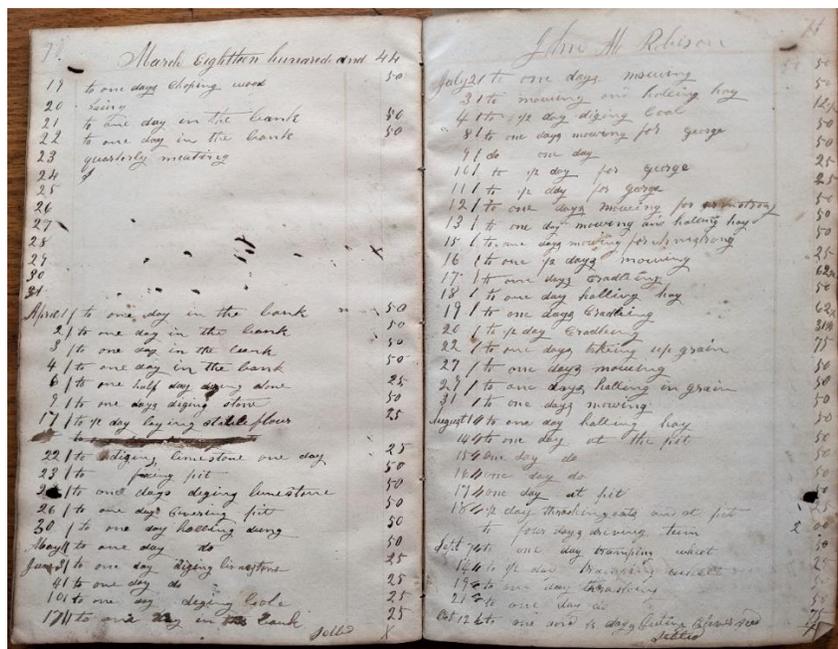
Liscom had a number of female customers, including Mrs. R. Wesselhaeft who purchased thirty 8' x 8" planks in June of 1856 and paid in cash for the transaction in August. Mrs. B. Van Dorn purchased 486 feet of lumber and Mrs. A. Horton bought chestnut shingles for her home.

These Liscoms came from Rehoboth, Massachusetts, along with many other settlers of the town of Hinsdale. He had ten children and predictably they worked in the lumber plant and some of their names appear on occasion. Hinsdale was chartered in 1753 and has remained a small town with a current population of about 1500. Located beside the Connecticut River and connected to Brattleboro, Vermont by bridge, Hinsdale is known for its manufacture of paper. (879)



**HOW BUSINESS WAS CONDUCTED  
DURING THE BOOM YEARS PROPELLED BY THE MOVEMENT WEST IN  
CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA**

9. Robison, John M. *Pennsylvania Shoemaker's Ledger, 1835-51.*  
Bellefonte, PA. \$ 325.00



Large 4to. 305 x 200 mm., [12 ¼ x 8 inches. 170 pp. Well used manuscript written in ink. Contemporary calf backed boards; rubbed and a bit worn, spine chipped.

This is a ledger account book belonging to John Robison, a Pennsylvania shoemaker. Like many artisans in 19<sup>th</sup> century America, Robison found income not only in his trade, but also through other sources. Robison farmed the land he lived on, selling products such as grain, wheat, and potatoes. Robison also ran a general store, providing neighbors with commodities such as butter, flour, wool, salt, and vinegar. Shoemaking,

however, proved to be Robison's most lucrative form of income, and there are accounts for heeling, mending, "half soaling" and "soaling."

The exact location of Robison's business is difficult to determine, although two Pennsylvania towns, Bellefonte and Elk Township, are both mentioned in the book. Most of the entries are ledger lines naming a customer, the service provided, or item sold to them, and the amount received. In some cases, the ledger details wages Robison paid to laborers hired to work his fields who provided services such as plowing and mowing hay. It also seems that Robison occasionally let a spare room in his house to boarders, charging two dollars per week.

There is only one account recorded for a local woman. Susanna Hagney purchased seven years of calico and a set of hooks and eyes. The price of the cloth was 31 ¼ cents per yard.

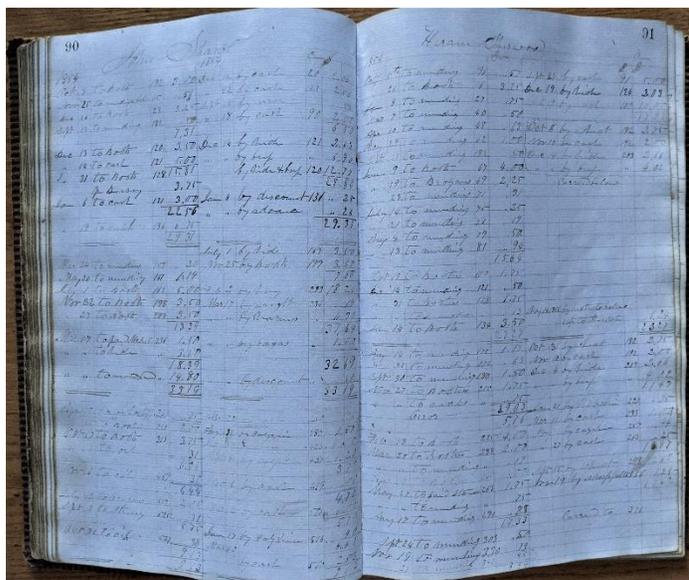
The most interesting entries do not deal with Robison's business transactions. On one page a "spiritual song" is transcribed. On the facing page is a "cure for the splint," a malady effecting horses.

The following page recounts an adventure of Robison in Elk Township in which he assisted a "subscriber" in catching a five year old mare that had escaped his property.

This ledger is a very interesting record of the daily activities of a craftsman in a rural nineteenth century town. It provides a unique look into the means by which such people made their living as well as the workings of rural Pennsylvania markets. (859)

## PRE-CIVIL WAR THE SHOEMAKER OF JASPER, NEW YORK

10. Van Orsdale, Augustus. *Shoemaker. 1853-1861.* Steuben Country, New York. \$ 300.00



Folio. 320 x 210 mm. [8 ½ x 13 inches]. Very legible manuscript records in ink on blue paper, with alphabetical index. 479 pp. Contemporary reverse leather, labels on spine. Cover wear, hinges of both boards repaired with black cloth tape. Preliminary leaves show some browning of the paper, ink slightly faded.

Very legible and nicely written ledger which contains accounts for the mending and making of boots and shoes. The right side of the page shows expenses for calfskins, horsehides, and other materials. Jasper, at this time was a small hamlet, of less than 2,000 in 1850, so many of the residents in the area appear as customers. The ledger offers an insight into the various

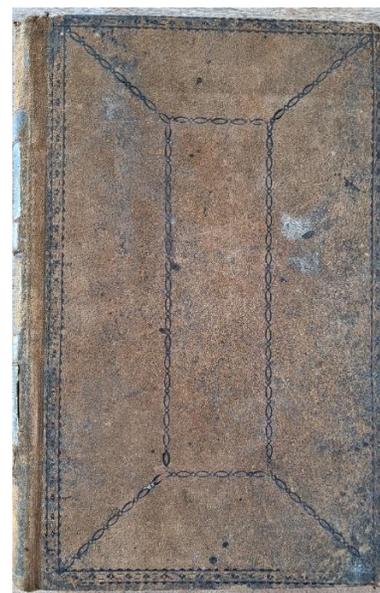
businesses established and working in Jasper and individuals that made up this small yet thriving community midway between Elmira and Jamestown in the so-called Southern Tier of New York State.

Although the overwhelming proportion of customers were men, Van Orsdale also sold to and purchased from a number of women living in Jasper. Included are the names of M.s O. Green, Mrs. George, Mrs. Laurette Johnson, Mrs. Little, Mrs. Munro, Roseanna Spencer, and Mrs. S. G. Taylor.

Augustus Van Orsdale (1813-1896) was born in Newburgh, Orange County, New York. He was the son of Cornelius and Margaret (Robinson) Van Orsdale, and the husband of Eunice Graham. In early life Van Orsdale was apprenticed to learn the tanning and shoemaker's trade with John Burghardt, of Upper Lisle, New York, where he remained until thirty years old.

About 1853, he moved to Jasper in Steuben County, where this ledger was begun, and he bought the Knapp Tannery.

Van Orsdale and his wife Eunice had two sons, who after learning the leather trade built a large sawmill on a tract of almost 300 acres at Cable Hollow in Pine Grove, New York. (864)



## BOOT MAKER AND MERCHANT ACCOUNTS

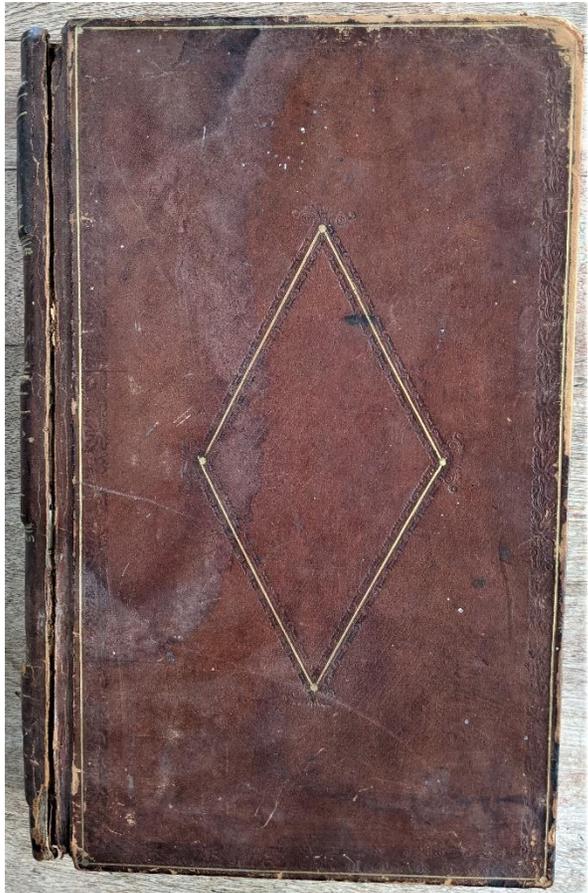
11. Waltham, Massachusetts. *General Merchandise Account Book, Possibly Shoe Manufacturer.* Waltham, Massachusetts, 1834-1836. \$ 450.00

1834		1835	
March 12	233	April 29	By cash 4.24
April 18	236	June 12	" cash -
" 24	238	Mar 28	" " 350
" "	252		
June 24	264	1-25	1835-
July 19	272	43	April 30 By cash - 360
Aug 18	277	47	June 3 " " 372
Sept 12	288	43	" " " Work at Inn house 5.00
" 27	293	6.60	" " " cash rec'd for 10.00
Oct 1	295	92	" " " acc'tm sales - 350 18.24
" 23	305	117	" " " rec'd of L Hobb's 350 8.24
Nov 28	317	13 50	Feb 3 By cash - 23.33
Dec 24	326	4 94	
" 25	327	8	
Aug 14 1835	334	2 47	

finely written entries, very readable, and informative of the trade general merchandise, leather good, and shoes.

A number of women are customers of this manufacturer; including Sophia Welch, Eliza Bent, Sarah Field, Louisa Bemis, Mary Draper, Lucy Farewell, among others. The accounts for this group of women are quite detailed and suggest that they acted as both customers and employees. See in particular Susan Garfield's account on page 47.

An interesting entry appears for John Abbott who is noted as "being killed in the Florida War by the Indians." (863)

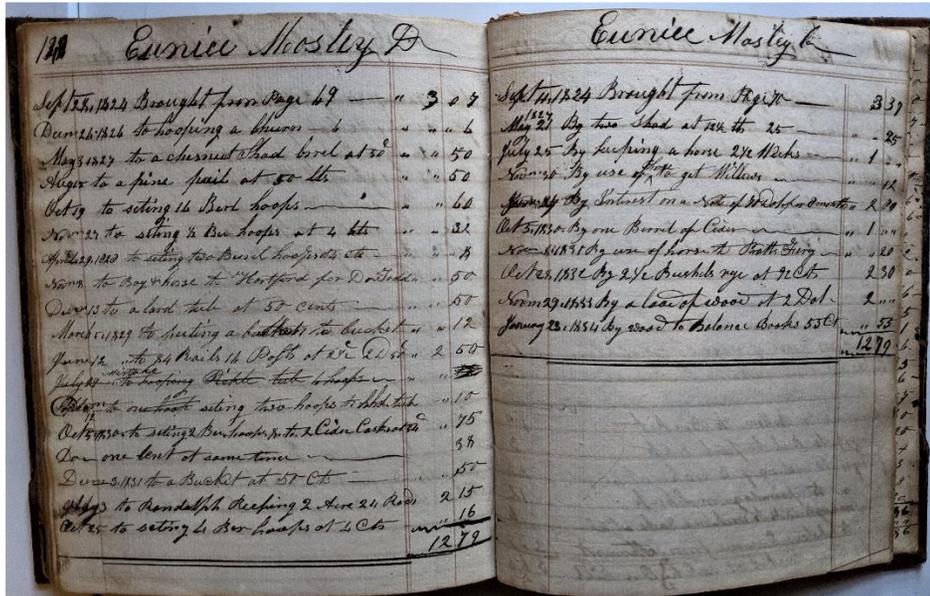


Folio. 400x 220 mm., 13 x 8 ½ inches]. 160 pp., numerous blanks. Full contemp. calf, decorated, on spine: "Felt's Manufacture, Boston." Front joint cracked, edges rubbed but sound.

Account book from the Middlesex County, Massachusetts, region. Although the author is unknown, he may be a boot and shoe maker or manufacturer since the credit side sometimes mentions these. This is probably ledger no. 2, as reference is made to Ledger 1 on many accounts. Under Isaac Hobbs of Weston, on page 36 the account reads, "1834 Aug. 29, by boots 18., by 53 pairs of shoes 47.40, from Ledger 1, 107.88". Entries include the date, name of customer, amount spent usually to "merch. or goods", and income by type, cash. check, etc. Very

EXCELLENT EXAMPLE OF THE OPERATION OF THE BARTER ECONOMY  
IN EARLY 19<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY CONNECTICUT

12. Watrous, Dudley. *Cooper and Shoemaker's Account Book*.  
"Dudley Watrous Book, Castharhorst (?) D. 1817". 1816-1833.  
\$ 500.00



Included are the accounts of local Glastonbury women, including Eunice Mosley, Isabella Post, Dorance Wells, and Adna Talcott. In each case the accounts, covering two pages, includes goods purchased and prices charged, values which are offset by work produced and good delivered to Watrous's shop. In the case of Eunice Mosley, she is charged interest on a loan, suggesting her credit worthiness and participation in the larger Glastonbury economy.

These accounts show a brisk business in the making of powder kegs, hoops, and all types of barrels (soap, cider, oyster, etc.). There are accounts recording payment to Watrous's son, Elijah who worked for him for six months in 1817 and was paid \$96.00. The ledger shows the price of "Taping" or mending shoes, costing anywhere from twenty to fifty cents, and the crafting of a new pair about two dollars. It also shows the costs of purchasing wood and other supplies to make his barrels and the differing cost for white oak, red oak, willow, chestnut and pine are recorded.

Square 8vo. 195 x 160 mm., [7 ¾ x 6 ¼ inches]. 300 manuscript pages in ink written in a legible hand, including an index on the front free endpaper. Bound in contemporary leather backed marbled paper boards and tips; binding showing some wear marbled paper, edges of lined paper is brown with age but in good condition. Very good and attractive account book.

Unusually interesting book of accounts, that graphically reflect the barter economy of early 19<sup>th</sup> century in New England. Skilled labor, Yankee ingenuity, and willingness to do take on all kinds of work, is traded for food and household goods and finally reconciled for the exchange of small cash payments.

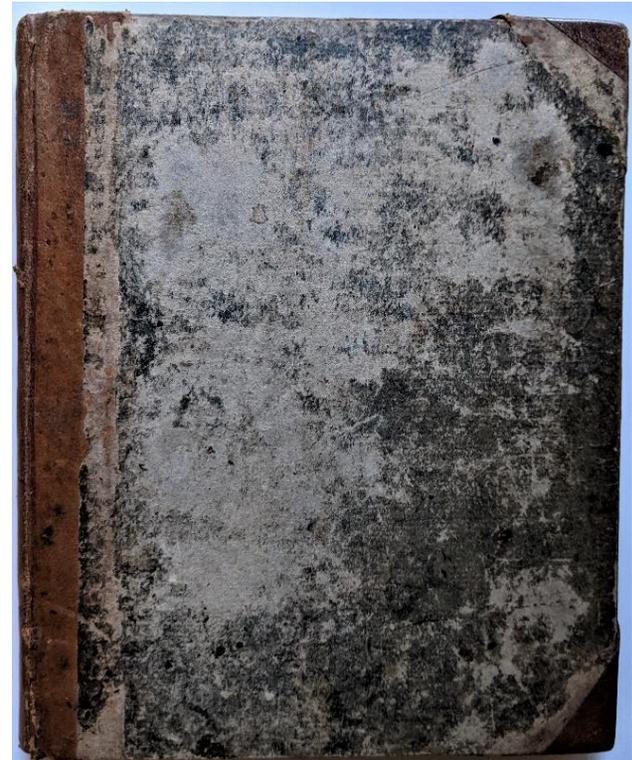
Most citizens of the town are named in his accounts including Moses Ensign, Levi Smith, Isabella Post, Capt. Daniel W. Griswold, Samuel Pitkin, Leverett and Lucius Talcott, John Moseley, Jonathan Welles, and Stephen Bell. Also mentioned as a client is the Eagle Factory.

Watrous settled his accounts periodically, and often these notations contain the signatures of the debtor if the accounts were found owing. His own purchases are included and range from food staples to shoe leather, a sealskin cap, an almanack. and an English reader, a sley (sic) to W. Hartford, and various goods for "Mrs. Watrous".

Dudley Watrous or Waterhouse was born in 1790 in Hebron, Connecticut, of Jonathan and Abiah (Webster) Watrous. Dudley's father served in the Revolutionary War, at times under his grandfather,

Lieutenant Nathaniel Waterhouse. His mother was a descendant of Gov. John Webster of Connecticut. Dudley worked as a cooper and also as a shoemaker and shoe repairer. He married Prudence S. Nichols and lived most of his life in Glastonbury, outside Hartford. He died at the age of 77 in Hebron. (768)

Elijah A. Watrous Dr 1819		Elijah A. Watrous Cr	
March	to one order upon Hendy & Kellogg	02	75
April	to one pair Calfehan shoes at 25	02	50
May	to Cash three Dollars	03	00
	to twenty eight lbs of Wheat Flour	01	25
June	to goods at B. Henderson	03	87
	to 48 lb. 6 oz. of pork	07	00
	to one Cask of Powder at 7.50	07	50
	to Cash one Dollar	01	00
		28	82
July	to Timothy Risley Dr		
July 14	Account brought from Coy. 29 to 31	11	34
Do	to wagon to D. Pettus		18
Do	to wagon one day in the meadow		12
Do	to one days work making hay		10
Aug 7	to setting one flat hoop		10
Sept	to setting 14 hoops on barrel		16
Oct	to setting one flat hoop on well		12
1819	to hooping paid within hoops		6
April	to hooping each one for 12 hoops		40
May	to making Pouches at 50/100		50
1822	to putting Blows to one axe		08
		13	98
April	by making twelve P. Keggs		
May	by making thirty P. Keggs		
by	making thirty three P. Keggs		
by	making thirty three P. Keggs		
by	making twenty nine P. Keggs		
by	making twenty seven P. Keggs		
by	making thirty two P. Keggs		
by	making thirty four P. Keggs		
June	by making thirty nine P. Keggs		
by	making thirty P. Keggs		
by	making thirty two P. Keggs		
by	making thirty six P. Keggs		
by	making 36 lb Powder Keggs		
October	to see then second with Don		
Risley	and found Due to him two		
2/60	to Balance all both accounts		
	Timothy Risley		
	Dudley Watrous		



SLIPPERS, CALFSKIN SHOES, NEW BOOTS, & WOMEN'S SHOES

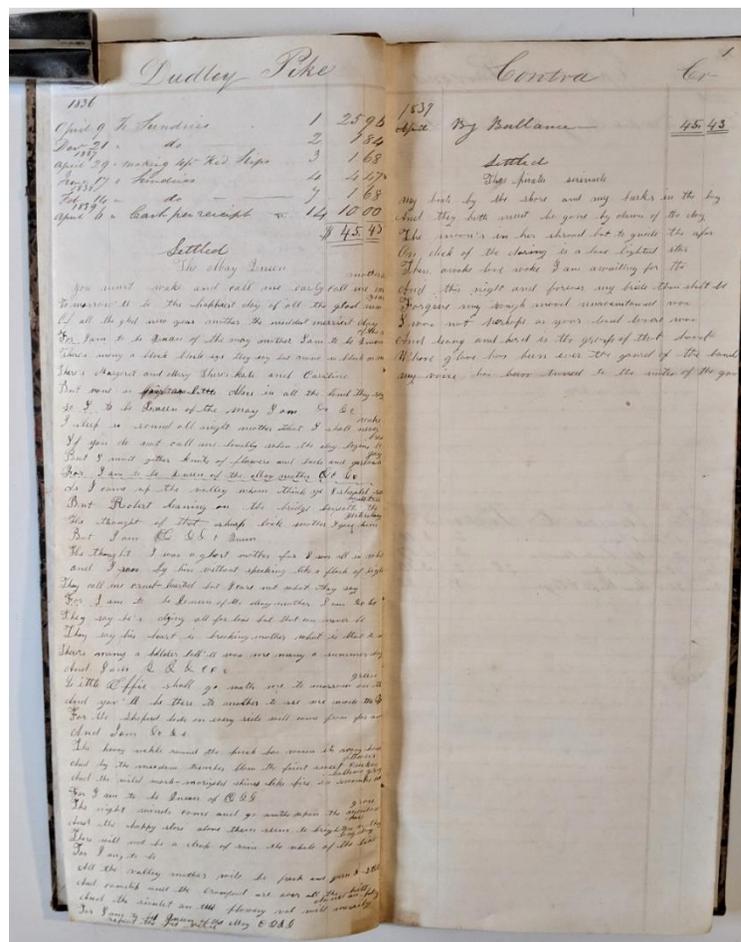
13. Whitehouse, David H. *Account Book of David H. Whitehouse, Cobbler.* Wolfeboro, N. H., 1836-1839. \$ 250.00

Tall Folio. 385 x 155 mm., [15 ¼ x 6 inches]. 68 pp. Contemp. marbled boards, leather spine; some minor deterioration to parts of the calf spine, a few signatures sprung, otherwise a good, sound ledger.

Cobbler David H. Whitehouse (1807-1839) lived primarily in Wolfeboro, Carroll County, New Hampshire. This volume of records appears to have kept up to his death at age 33. His wife was Mary M. Giles Whitehouse (1806 - 1899) and they had two children; Joseph and Abigail. Whitehouse's customers came mostly from Carroll County, including the towns of Brookfield, Conway, Moultonborough, and Wakefield. Whitehouse's signature appears on the front fly leaf and on the folio numbered 27.

Entries include the date, cost, and job including various types of shoes; slippers, calfskin shoes, repairing boots, new boots, and women's shoes. Whitehouse also purchases material for his trade including a shoemaker's seat and tools. The book also includes some household expenses and foodstuffs, etc. Customer names include Dudley Pike, Ephraim Parsons, James C. Perkins, John Chadwick, Charles Colman, Thomas W, Mordough, Joseph Malcham, John Rollins, and Nathaniel Barker, to name a few of the local names prominent in the ledger. The only woman whose name appears in the ledger is Ann Dearborn, who purchased a pair of kid slippers and paid off the debt by working for two days.

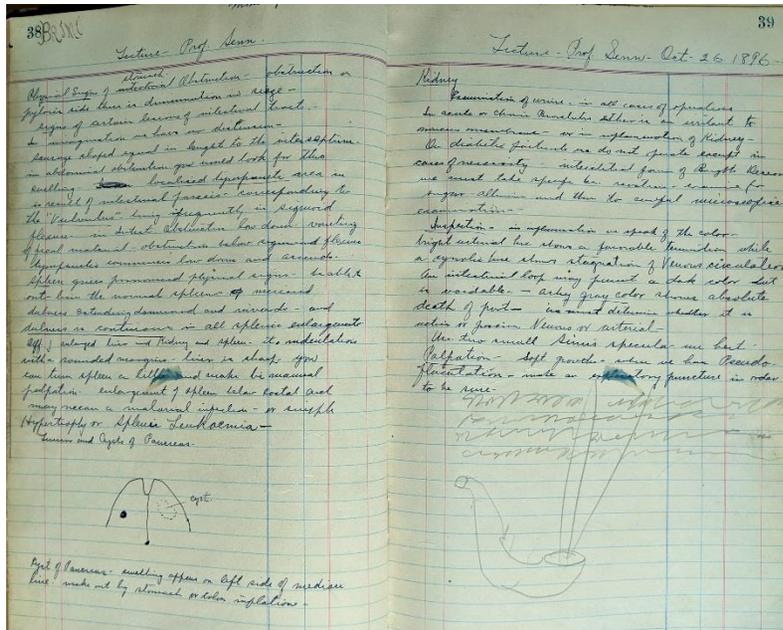
The first two pages of the book has a written transcript of the first 11 stanzas of Tennyson's poem "The May Queen"; two stanzas of the "Pirate Song or, Serenade"; and a seven-stanza poem "To my Sister" dedicated at the bottom "To my sister Abby." All the text appears to be in the same hand. (765)



# MEDICAL LEDGERS

## RUSH MEDICAL SCHOOL: DIAGNOSIS & PROCEDURES FOR THE WOMEN, CHILDREN AND MEN OF NORTH DAKOTA

14. Brimi, Carl L. *Student Medical Notes. 1895-98.* Rush Medical College, Chicago, Illinois. \$ 1,750.00



Folio. 310 x 210 mm. 12 ¾ x 8 inches. Manuscript in pencil and ink. 257 numbered pages, nearly 200 with manuscript notes and prescriptions. Ledger binding of cloth boards with leather tips; binding show wear but sound. Some blank pages decorated with scribbles in a child's hand.

Part I: Lectures on Therapeutics. 1895-96.

Part II: Lectures on Surgery 1896-98.

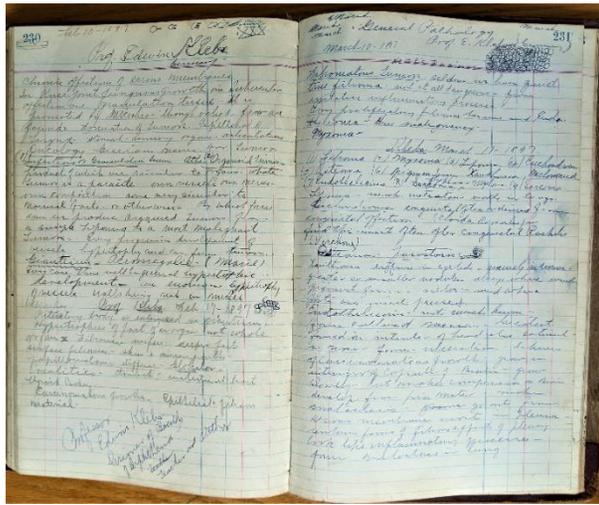
Medical lecture notes which include lectures by several pioneering physicians in the Midwest. The student who took the notes was Carl L.

Brimi (Ellef Carl Linneaus Brimi 1876-1925), who was born in Eau Claire, Wisconsin, of Sever and Lina Brimi. Graduating from Rush Medical College in 1897, he completed his internship at Norwegian-American Hospital in Chicago. Brimi later moved to North Dakota becoming an early resident of Cooperstown in Griggs County and practicing as an allopathic physician.

The first part of the notebook contains notes on lectures on Therapeutics from Professor Daniel R. Brower. Topics range from disinfectants, ulcers, obesity, iodides, food for diabetics and "peculiar bitters". The text includes diagnostic descriptions of various kinds for women, children and men and the treatment performed by the medical staff. A woman came to the hospital and was operated on for tubercular peritonitis, and another for the removal of an interstitial fibrosis in the pelvic area. A 47 year old women in good health complained of weakness in the interscapular region of the upper torso. The doctor wrote, "He have reason to suspect pernicious anaemia", today known as an immune deficiency, caused by lack of Vitamin B 12. Numerous other examples follow for children and men alike.

Dr. Daniel Roberts Brower (1840-1909) was a specialist in mental and nervous diseases and became a professor of the same at Rush Medical College after moving to Chicago from Pennsylvania. He was president of the State Medical Society and editor of the Chicago Medical Journal.

The second section of the surgical notebook is entitled "operative surgery" and appears to be notes made after visiting different patients in hospital. Another section is genitourinary surgery, and surgery of the chest. Patients were suffering from a variety of ailments, cancers, fractures, cysts, hydrocele, tuberculosis, and so on. These notes are interspersed with class lecture notes much of which is from "Professor Senn" (as follows)- others are Prof. Hamilton, William L. Belfield ( who was President of the Chicago Urological Society) and Prof. Edwin Klebs.



"Dr. Nicholas Senn was born in Switzerland on October 31, 1844. When he was eight years old, his family emigrated to the United States and settled in Ashford, Wisconsin. Dr. Senn graduated from Chicago Medical College in 1868, served a residency at Cook County Hospital, and later moved to Milwaukee. There he practiced medicine by day and spent most evenings in a private laboratory performing experiments. He studied gastrointestinal lesions and bone tuberculosis. He is credited with pioneering work on the pancreas and the intestinal tract, and he was among the first to use the then unpredictable x-rays in the treatment of leukemia. The genesis of today's high-tech sterile operating suites could, without too much exaggeration, be credited to Dr. Senn, also. His many experiments relating to the reason for infection resulting from surgery (that the bacteria entered the wound from the hands of the surgeons rather than that infection was due to the individual propensity of the patient) led to surgical improvements practiced by all surgeons."

In the late 1870's, Dr. Senn returned to Europe and was awarded a second M.D. from the University of Munich. In 1884 he was appointed professor of surgery at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Chicago. Six years later he became professor of surgery and surgical pathology at Rush Medical College, and in 1891 he became head of the department of surgery at Rush. In addition, he was a professor of surgery at the Chicago Polyclinic and a lecturer on military surgery at the

University of Chicago. He was awarded a Ph.D. from the University of Wisconsin in 1897." [Senn High School history online].

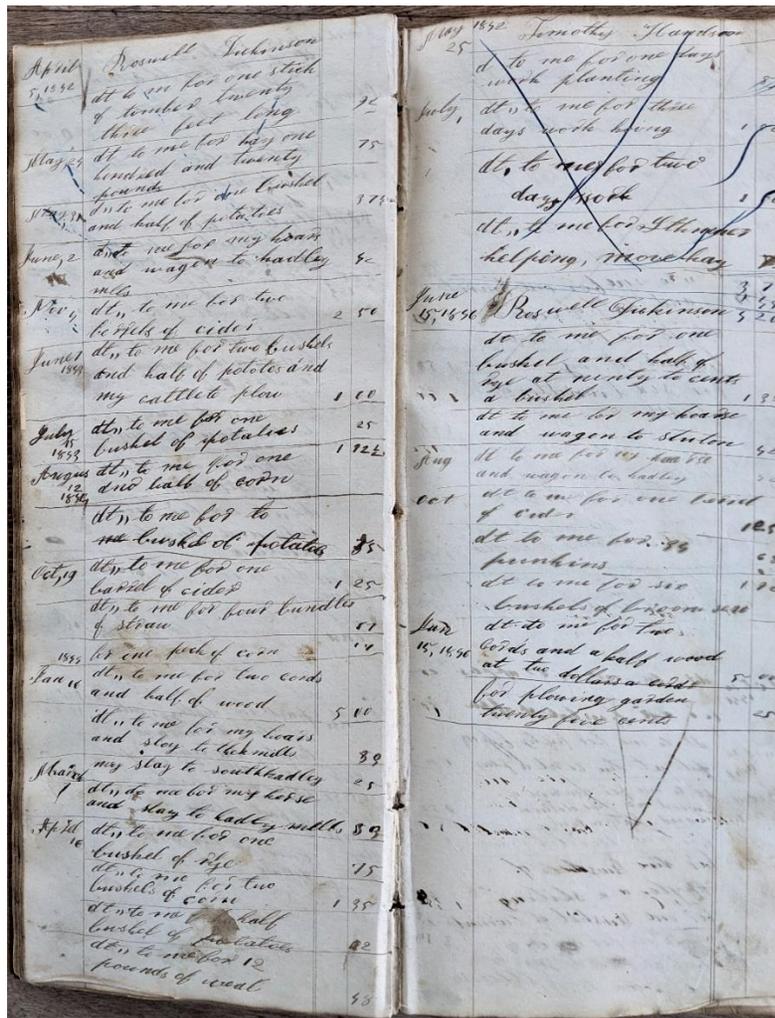


Another of the lecturing physicians was Dr. Edwin Klebs who was Theodor Albrecht Edwin Klebs (1834–1913) a German-Swiss pathologist. He is mainly known for his work on infectious diseases. His works paved the way for the beginning of modern bacteriology, and inspired Louis Pasteur and Robert Koch. He was the first to identify a bacterium that causes diphtheria, which was called Klebs–Loeffler bacterium. Mostly based in Switzerland, Klebs taught at Rush Medical College in Chicago from 1896 to 1900 .

These lectures all would have been given at Rush Medical College which is the medical school of Rush University, located two miles west of Chicago. (866)

AMHERST, MASSACHUSETTS PHYSICIAN, DICKINSON RELATED

15. Coles, Dr. Chester. *Book of Medical Accounts. 1822-1834. Accounts Continued By One of His Sons, 1842-1864.* Amherst, Massachusetts. \$ 600.00



Tall narrow ledger. 295 x 1`60 mm., [15 x ½ x 6 ½ inches]. Manuscript in ink in a legible hand. 144 pp., plus few loose receipts. Contemporary reverse calf , some signatures separating. Cover and tip wear, age toning to the paper stock.

Dr. Chester Cowles (1770-1842) practiced medicine in the Amherst, Massachusetts, area. Alice Morehouse Walker wrote in 1905 in an essay entitled "Early Amherst Doctors": "Dr. Chester Cowles, the son of Oliver ...after serving his apprenticeship in neighboring towns had returned to his native place to practice his skill upon his relatives and neighbors and lived in the house now occupied by Sumner Dickinson. His brother, Dr. Rufus, a graduate of Dartmouth, had his home and office in the old house in Cowles Lane, and kept a little apothecary shop..."

The first half of the accounts show visits and medicines prescribed: cathartics, emetics, extracting teeth, antimony, and so on. They are intermixed with farm and personal expenses. The next part of the book was continued in a different hand, probably by one of Chester Cowles's sons; William, Lucius, Rufus, Chester, or Levi. These contain farm, cattle, and team accounts, and numerous rental accounts. It is an interesting example of making income from numerous jobs and services. The ledger shows that Coles purchased food stuff and cloth from local women of Amherst as well as attending to their medical needs. He also sold alcohol, prescriptions drugs, and bought meat, fire wood, and other necessities from local men.

Local women who cited in the book include, Mary Dickenson, Theodora Eastman, Sarah Norton who purchased a quart of gin, Susanah Taylor, and Mrs. Crain to name a few.

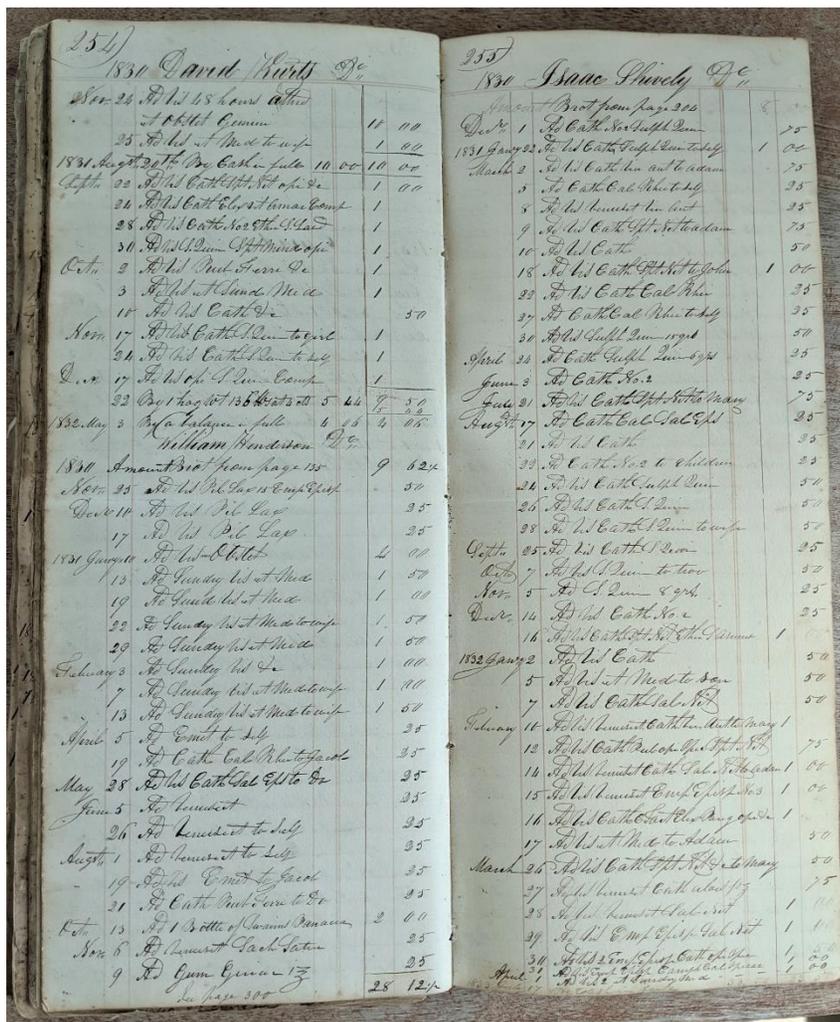
Although unsigned, Chester Cowles's name is derived from a note in the front of the book: "Amherst March 1, 1841. Things I have bought for my daughter Sarah I. Cowles." It is recorded that Sarah Irene Cowles was born in 1821, in Amherst, of Chester and Mary (Wade) Cowles. Dr. Cowles's parents were Oliver and Irene (Dickinson) Cowles.

Many Dickinson names appear in this book, including; Eli, Erastus, Joseph, Abner, Roswell, Levi, Henry, Job, and Mary. Poet Emily Dickinson (1830-1886) also lived in Amherst, and although these are not her close relatives, they are very likely related. The Dickinsons were very numerous and prominent in Amherst and Samuel Fowler Dickinson, Emily's grandfather, took part in the founding of Amherst College as did Rufus Cowles, brother of Chester. There were several intermarriages between the two families in different generations. (861)



ARCHIVE DOCUMENTING FIVE DECADES OF A MEDICAL PRACTICE  
ATTENDING SCORES OF WOMEN PATIENTS FOR 50 YEARS

16. Hamlin, Philo, M. D. *Five (5) Account Books of Philo Hamlin, M.D. 1828-1874.* Mifflintown, Juniata, Pennsylvania. \$ 2,500.00



Five volumes, four in folio, one in 4to format. 390 x 160 mm., [15 ½ x 6 ½ inches] and 310 x 190 mm., [12 ¾ x 7 ¾ inches]. Combined total of 1258 manuscript pages. Written in ink, in generally legible hand.

(I) Ledger 1828 – 1840. 416 pp. plus and alphabetical index and eight scraps/receipts.

(II) “Ledger A” 1829 - 1841. 352pp., plus 20-page small notebook, 4” x 6”.

(III) “Ledger B” 1836 - 1874. 190 pp. and alphabetical index, plus nine notes/receipts

(IV) Ledger 1839 - 1846. 158 pp. plus receipts and letter describing illness of wife who is near term

(V) Ledger 1846 - 1872. 108 pp. plus 5 scraps/receipts.

Each ledger bound in contemporary marbled boards, rubbed but sound.

A large archive of account books of Philo Hamlin, a physician, from the Mifflintown, Pennsylvania, area. Hamlin had a long career, hundreds of patients, including scores of women and girls. He also acted as an apothecary, making medicinal compounds and dispensing his own medicines.

A small notebook included with “Ledger A” shows the purchase of many medical compounds. The accounts contain the patient's name, the date, some brief medical shorthand, and the charge. Prescribed medicines instances of dressings and wound care, included cathartics, "Indian Panacea", syrups, emetics, and many other instances of dressing and wound care.

The first three ledgers are indexed and provide easy access to the accounts of the local women and men who sought his care. A look at the index for the letters A – C of the first ledger record the names, Mrs. Anthony, Widow Belford, Widow Brown, Widow Butler, Widow Belsome, Widow Blair, Miss Betsy Brant, Miss, Sally Cunningham, Mrs. Cruel, and Sally Conner and the list goes on and on.

Philo Hamlin was born September 30, 1800 in Sharon, Connecticut, son of Darling and Elizabeth (Doty) Hamlin. Hamlin moved from Connecticut to Mifflintown, Pennsylvania, to study medicine with his uncle Ezra Doty. He later graduated from Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia. Philo Hamlin and Rebecca North were married in 1829 by John Hutchinson, Presbyterian pastor, in Mifflintown. He had five children by her and eight by his second wife, Martha Connor. He practiced medicine in Mifflintown for many years and died there January 28, 1879.

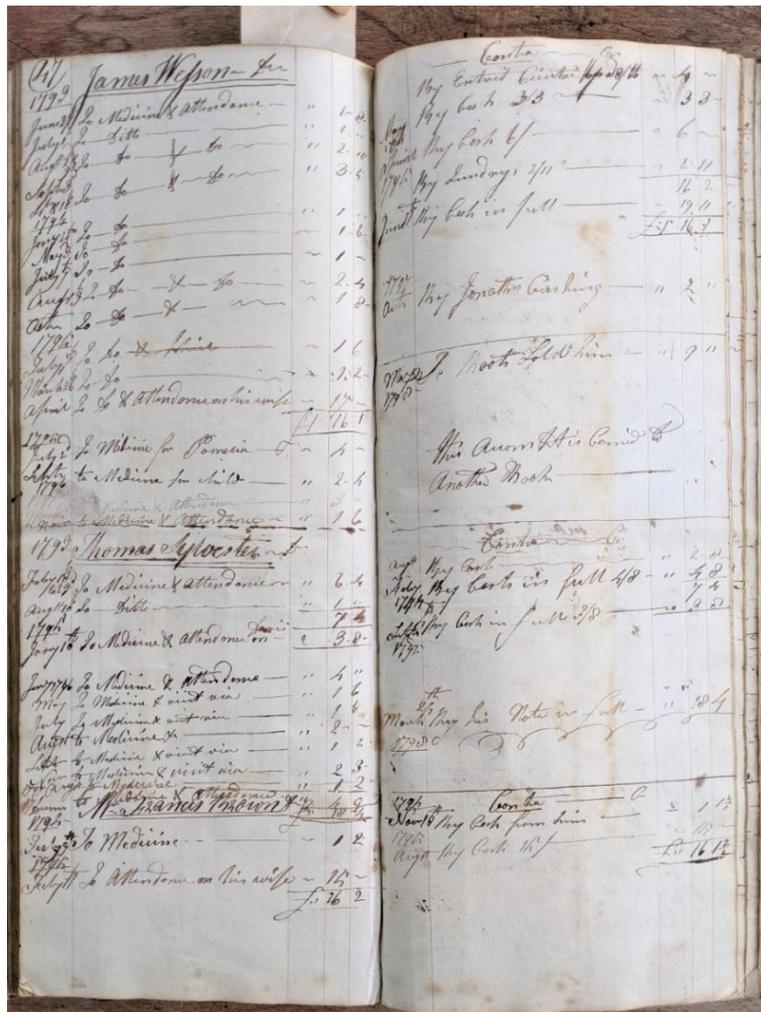
What is interesting about this archive is that it contains information not only on Dr. Hamlin's medical practice and his patients, but the businesses and people he invested his money in. At the end of his career Dr. Hamlin was a wealthy man and person of reputation in this community. For example on the last three pages appear to do with a business partnership with one "S.S. Cummings". This is probably Dr Sevarus/Severus Selin (name variously spelled, he is almost always listed with initials) Cummings (1815-1863). One page in Book 4 is headlined "The number of bushels of wheat I took from Mexican Mill in 1842". The last page shows divisions of profits between the two men. "Drs. Severus and Albert S. Cummings, came to Lewistown from Middleburg, Union County (now Snyder), about 1848. Severus practiced till his death by an accident, October 29, 1863." [ref: Ellis' History of Mifflin County]. It is unclear to us whether they were in joint medical practice or in the flour milling business together. There is also a small receipt in Book 5 from "Cuba Mills" signed by Jacob Tinker.

The last ledger has headlines of "mount Pleasant" indicating that Dr. Hamlin moved to or was practicing in Mount Pleasant Borough, located in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania. (862)



RECORDS OF THE EARLY MEDICAL CAREER OF A COUNTRY  
PHYSICIAN AND SOME OF HIS FEMALE PATIENTS

17. Hyde, Dr. John Angier. *Patient Accounts.* Freeport, Maine:  
1792-97 & 1806-1818. Freeport, Maine. \$ 850.00



Two volumes in narrow folio. 410 x 165 mm., [16 x 6 ½ inches]. 172; 268 pp. Alphabetical list of patients sewn into second volume. Manuscript in ink, very legible hand. Contemporary calf backed marbled

boards and full reverse calf. Wear to bindings but sound copies in good condition.

Dr. John Angier Hyde (1771-1857) was born in Rehoboth, Massachusetts on July 10, 1771. He practiced medicine in Freeport, Maine and according to varying accounts either graduated from Boston Medical School in 1794 and received an honorary MD from the Medical School of Maine of Bowdoin College in 1831 at the age of sixty. He died February 19, 1857. Dr. Hyde was also one of the signers of an anti-statehood petition in 1819 which reflected the view that Maine should not separate from Massachusetts, of which it was then a part.

The pages of the books are numbered at the upper left with debits on the verso and contras on the rectos of each leaf. Entries are made for each patient seen and successive visits listed chronologically. A few of Dr. Hyde's more common procedures were venesections (bloodletting), tooth extraction, and "attending on a wound". His expenditures were everything from "hemming of a cravat" to purchasing gallons of rum and a penknife. The rum may have been used as anesthesia.

These two ledgers contain over twenty-five names of local women, with medical costs and payments recorded. The Widow Hannah Merrill, who appears in both ledgers, made payment with labor, ½ bushel of peas, three days doing laundry, and a piece of veal. The Widow Lillis Dennison's bills were paid for John Dennison Jr. in the amount of # 39.15. Miss Naomi Curtis, whose bills added up after a lasting sickness in 1797 spent three weeks spinning to pay for her doctor bills. Other names that appear throughout the ledgers are Widow Jane, Bacon, Widow Sarah Clough, Widow Abigail Herrington, Mary Motley, Miss Sophia Melville and Mrs. Eleanor Porter to name only a few.

Many Freeport families are also named including the Dennisons already mentioned, Coffins, Mitchells, Talbot, Soules, Rogers and Byrams. The second volume has a tipped in last name index and the original

bookseller's label, Thomas Clark, Bookseller and Stationer, Portland, Maine, affixed to the inside cover.

The College of Physicians of Philadelphia holds several other account books and some manuscript material of Dr. Hyde..(860)



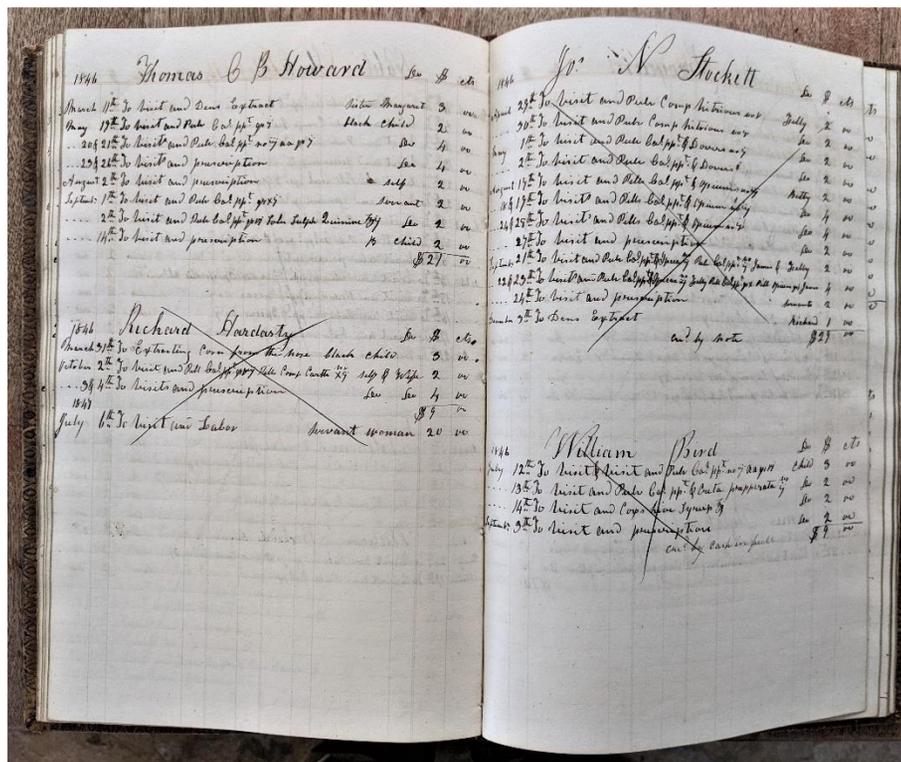
(33)	M <sup>o</sup>	Winstow, D <sup>r</sup> C	
Jan 1/10	Dr	Medicine & Attendance on	11 40
		Phlebotomy	
July	Dr	Medicine & Attendance on Datto	1 35
		Phlebotomy	
March	Dr	Medicine & Attendance on Datto	2 15
		Phlebotomy	
April	Dr	Medicine & Attendance on Datto	6 15
		Phlebotomy	
May	Dr	Medicine & Attendance on Annastab	10 35
		Phlebotomy	
June	Dr	Medicine & Attendance on Datto	1 20
		Phlebotomy	
1804		Medicine & Attendance on Datto	18 25
		Phlebotomy	
		Medicine & Attendance on Datto	2 11
		Phlebotomy	
		Medicine & Attendance on Datto	2 6
		Phlebotomy	

Contra - G D <sup>r</sup> C	
	By carried to other books
	page 70
	82 "
1804	By John White Dr
June 22	By Name the Account
	839 25
	Contra
	8 6

A MARYLAND PHYSICIAN AND SLAVE HOLDER WHO ATTENDED TO  
THE BOTH THE WHITE AND BLACK COMMUNITIES OF ARUNDEL  
COUNTY

18. Sellman, Dr. John. *Patient Visits and Accounts. 1838-1849.*  
Anne Arundel County, Maryland. \$1,000.00



Small folio. 320 x 210 mm., [13 x 8 ¼ inches]. 200 pp. Manuscript accounts in ink on lined paper. Contemporary sheep, rubbed but in good condition. Inside front flyleaf loose from binding and a bit toned with age. Highly legible and written in one hand.

Dr. John Henry Sellman was the son of the physician by the same name who fought in the American Revolution and practiced for most of his life in Cincinnati. John Jr. was born in 1806 in Anne Arundel, MD, he

died there at a relatively young in 1851. He was the father of eight children and was in addition to his medical practice a farmer who grew tobacco, corn, and wheat. His farm was over 200 acres in Clinton, Maryland and he as the owner of twenty slaves.

His ledger, beautifully written and preserved lists the name of each patient, dates of their visited, prescription or medication administered, and the price charged for medical services. Most visits cost \$2.00 and prescriptions were sometimes included. No surgeries were performed and most of the ailments concerned respiratory, stomach, and bowel problems alleviated by sulfur quinine, opium, and other unspecified pills. Some examples of bleeding are briefly noted.

Sarah Elliot was a frequent patient in September and October of 1841 and Dr. Sellman visited her nearly every day during this two-month period. Mrs. Elizabeth Davis probably suffered from tuberculosis and an epispastic was applied to her chest and doses of morphine were prescribed. Other local women under Sellman's care were Polly Burel, Sally Sanders, Ann Waters who brought her children in for vaccinations, Ellanor Knighton, Mrs. Batson "negro", and Mrs. Margaret Nicholson who suffered from night sickness.

Dr. Sellman's brothers and other family members are mentioned in his accounts; Richard Sellman, Alfred Sellman, John S. Sellman. In 1846 Richard Hardasty was charged \$3.00 for the service of "extracting corn from the nose- black child" and \$ 20.00 for assisting in the labor of a 'servant woman" thought to be a domestic slave..One of his frequent patients was Brig. Gen. George H. Steuart who was to gain later fame in the Gettysburg campaign. His medications included morphia, ipecac, dovers, pink root, and nitrious. William O'Hara had many pages of accounts which included his daughters and servants. Dr. Sellman apparently took patients to his home to attend to them; "Aug. 22, 1840. Medicine & attendance & nourishments for 17 days at my house. \$17." Other patients included Solomon Sparrow, Capt. Hazzard, Nicholas

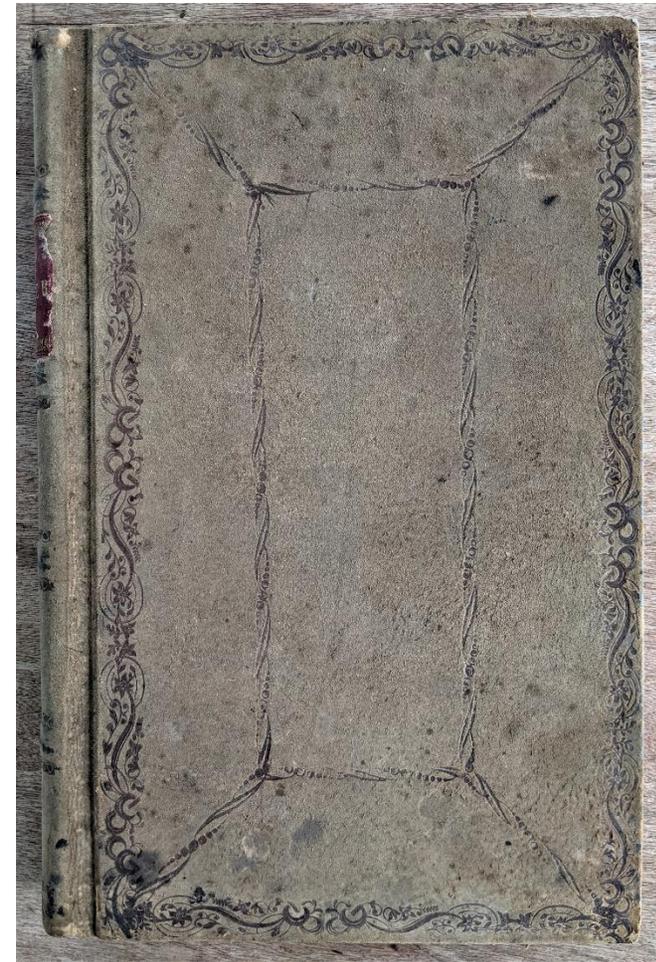
Nicholson, Mrs. Elizabeth Davis, Augustus and Samuel Cleggett, Mrs. Sarah Elliott, David. M.C. Brogden, and many others.

See the description of the Sellman Family Papers in the Archive at the University of Maryland, which includes a short biography of Dr. Sellman and his family.

<https://archives.lib.umd.edu/repositories/2/resources/1296>

See also the Smithsonian Institution's website for more information on the Sellman Planation in Maryland. <https://sercblog.si.edu/what-the-plantation-owners-left-behind/> (857)

		Dr.	\$	cts
1845	Ann O Watter			
August 31 <sup>th</sup>	To visit and Pills Cal pp <sup>t</sup> no 4 & a gr x	2	00	
Septem 1 <sup>th</sup>	To visit and Pills Sulph Quinine no x a a gr 4	2	00	
2 <sup>d</sup> & 3 <sup>th</sup>	To visit and prescription	4	00	
4 <sup>th</sup> & 5 <sup>th</sup>	To visit and Pills Cal pp <sup>t</sup> gr x Carter Vit 7j	4	00	
6 <sup>th</sup> & 7 <sup>th</sup>	To visits and Pills Cal pp <sup>t</sup> gr x Epsipartie Deciput	4	00	
28 <sup>th</sup>	To visit and Pills Sulph Quinine no 4 a a gr 4	2	00	
				\$18 00
1845	William Watkins			
Septem 1 <sup>th</sup>	To visit and Pills Cal pp <sup>t</sup> gr x	2	00	
9 <sup>th</sup>	To visit and Pills Cal pp <sup>t</sup> gr x	2	00	
				4 00



# FARM LEDGERS

A BREEDER OF MARINO SHEEP AND PURVEYOR  
OF BEEF AND MUTTON

19. Boardman, Samuel. *Farm Accounts and Business Ledger*.  
Rutland, Vermont, 1859-1873. \$ 550.00

Date	Description	Amount
1861	John Eastman Dr	
May	To waggon to Rutland	17
"	" " "	17
"	" use of cart	50
"	" 12 qts seed corn	50
"	" 2 " Beans	12
"	" 1 1/2 Bushels Potatoes	50
Oct	" 1 Bush apples	50
Nov 15	" Balance	17
		2 63
1861	Sam Cr	
Aug 27	By 1/2 Day work	38
" 28	" 1 " "	75
" 29	" 1 " "	75
" 30	" 1 " "	75
		2 63
1866	Edmund Flagg Cr	
Apr 27	By Pinch Rate	50
	By said same Rate	6 00
	By Bal	6 50

Small 8vo. 190 x 135 mm., [7 ½ x 5 ½ inches]. Manuscript in ink. 284 pp., plus loose scraps & receipts; one signed by Samuel Boardman. Contemporary calf ledger, with alphabetical index in the front. Very good in highly legible hand.

A particularly nice account book from Rutland, Vermont documenting the business accounts and customer accounts of Samuel Boardman (1820-1888), prosperous farmer and purveyor of food stuff to his community. The accounts are prepared with care and provide a detailed and informative insight into the local trade, its production, associated costs, and the various business that made up the economy

The names of numerous women appears throughout the ledger many for purchases and others for good or services delivered. Also a number of women, probably tutors and house staff are paid for services. Included are Mrs. T. McLaughlin who was paid in trade \$36.00 for 13 yards of silk. Mrs. Sharon Capman, Miss Penfield (probably a tutor), Mary Castleton, Mrs. Curtiss, Miss I. E. Brisbee, and Mary Faraher, to name only a few listed throughout the ledger.

Samuel Boardman was the son of Elijah Boardman, a deacon of the Congregational Church in Rutland. His grandfather was also a Congregationalist deacon. He and his wife, Grata Ashley, had five children and four pages of these accounts are devoted to a genealogical record which includes a chronology of travel for several of his sons who went west to California. The children were well educated, and the accounts show tuition to Manchester Burr Seminary and Cooperstown, New York, Seminary.

There are also a few pages entitled "Bills for Music," apparently music lessons for the children. Boardman appears to have also been a clerk of the school district since he includes some accounting for that; he pays himself \$10 for services as clerk. The remaining pages are household

expenses and income from the farm, including the sale of beef and other farm animals. The Boardman's were breeders of merino sheep and also sold mutton. (878)

Arthur Flanders Boardman left Home  
to live in Michigan - March 12<sup>th</sup> 1868  
Home visiting Sept 6<sup>th</sup> 1871. ---  
Left again Nov 7<sup>th</sup> 1871. ---  
In Kansas winter of 1871 + 2  
In western Texas, in Sum. of 1872  
In Kansas, and on his way to Cal. 1872 + 3  
In California in Spring of 1873.  
Married Sept 5<sup>th</sup> 1877 at Iowa Hill Cal  
to Mary Lillie Armstrong, (Ceres home)  
Oct 6<sup>th</sup>, and spent the winter with  
his wife in Vt. Left again for Cal  
April 10<sup>th</sup> 1878, arrived in Cal.  
June 29<sup>th</sup> Home at Sunny South,  
Placer County, California.  
March 8<sup>th</sup> 1879. First child born  
A daughter named Mabel -  
Moved to Auburn Cal in 1880  
July 27<sup>th</sup> 1884 A daughter born  
named Grata Minam-  
martha.

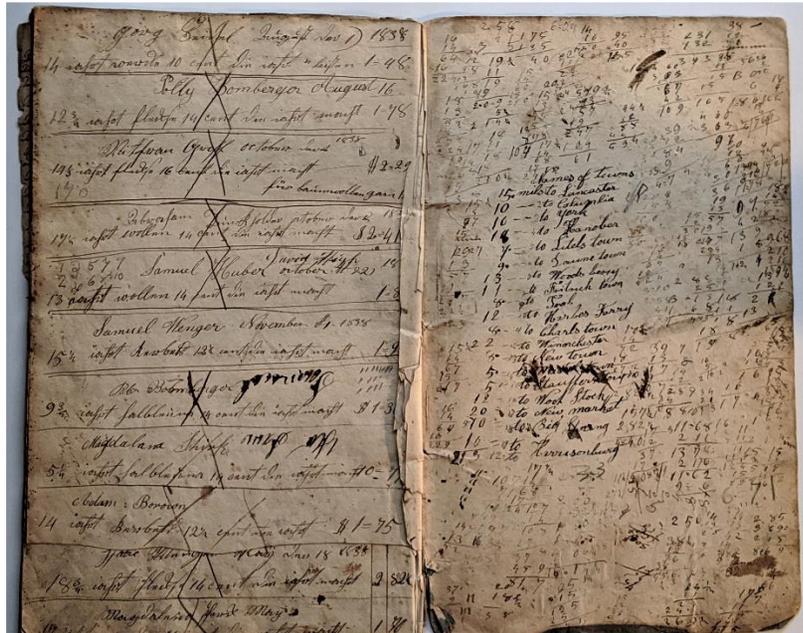
23

1856 Saml. H. Griswold Dr

Nov 14	To 20 Bushels of Oats	40¢	8.00
" "	" 13 Bundles of Straw	3¢	.39
1857 Oct 26	" 7 1/2 Butter	20¢	1.40
Nov 7	" 8 " "		1.60
" 24	" 31 " "		4.50
1858 July 14	" 4 Bushel of Oats	40¢	1.60
Aug 11	" 8 1/2 Butter	18¢	1.44
" 27	" 7 1/2 " "		1.35
Sept 14	" 9 " "		1.62
Oct 26	" 3 " "	20¢	.40
1859 May 19	" 4 Bushel of Oats	7¢	3.00
Sept 27	" Horse Scraping		1.00
Oct 15	" 8 Bushel Potatoes	7¢	2.67
1860 Apr 24	" 667 1/2 Hay	75¢/ton	5.00
Sept 2	" 11 1/2 Butter	7¢	1.83
Oct 20	" 35 " "	20¢	7.00
1861 Mar 23	" 200 # Straw		.75
1863			941.75
Sept 5	Cash to bal account		10.35
			\$ 52.30

## WEAVER'S FARM AND THE WOMEN WHO FREQUENTED HIS STORE

20. Weaver, Isaac. *Manuscript Account Book, written in both German & English, 1825-1838.* \$ 750.00



Folio. 320 x 200 mm., [12  $\frac{3}{4}$  x 7  $\frac{3}{4}$  inches]. 36pp. Contemporary decorative wallpaper cover with showing wear at edges and spine; large piece of decorative paper worn away on upper wrappers. Paper stock brown with age, first two preliminary pages torn with loss of paper and text. Inside flyleaf in pencil "Samuel Weaver". Inside back cover is written the names of towns near Lancaster and arithmetic calculations.

With faults a sound and legible manuscript account book. Isaac Weaver, 1800-1866, probably the usband of Abigail Price, kept accounts for his farm near Adamstown in Lancaster that showed dealings in cotton, wool, half-linen, ticking, and yarn. He also worked in the fields, made hay, cut fruit, and baked bread. The ledger includes personal expenses for foodstuffs, butter, lard, and other household goods.

It includes the names of many local women who had accounts with the farm store. Mary Norden, Susanna Grub, Mary Hilhefner, Anny Bair, Mary High, Susanna Showalter, Katherine High, and Magdalena Shirk all held accounts and paid balances due to Isaac Weaver. Also mentioned, among others, are Samuel Martin, Francis Weaver, Henry Martin the Miller, Christian Wenger, John Showalter, and John Houder.

The names indicate that this account book may refer to the settlement known as 'Weaverland' in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. A cemetery there contains "the mortal remains of the first white settlers of the beautiful vale known and remembered as 'Weber's Thal,' 'Weaver's Dale,' now Weaverland after the organization of the first Mennonite congregation by that name in 1730."

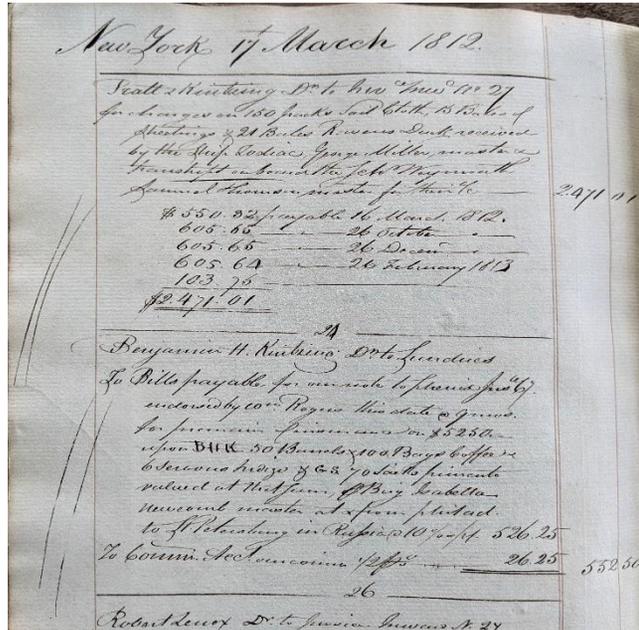
The Weaver families occupied more than 400 acres much of which remained vested in the lineal family members well into the 20th century. Names of customers include John Shirk, David Shirk and other members of the Shirk family, relatives of Peter Shirk, the first known resident preacher at Weaverland. (532)



# MERCANTILE LEDGERS

## IMPORTS & EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK TO THE WEST INDIES: ACCOUNTS OF ELIZABETH HEYLIGER ARE RECORDED

21. Commercial Shipping.. *Mercantile Ledger Recording Activities of New York's Major Export Companies.* March 29, 1811 - October 14, 1813. \$ 750.00



Folio. 320 x 210 mm., [13 x 8 ¼ inches]. Manuscript in ink. 110 pp. Contemporary calf backed boards; boards show some wear, spine rubbed. A few pages have pasted magazine engravings. Overall very good.

Very detailed ledger kept by a New York shipping merchant whose records document transactions by some of the City's most important companies.. A major customer was Hoffman & Glass who were charged £1159.77 in 1811 for "26 hogsheads of St.

Croix sugar sold by them at Auction". Quantities of goods also included St. Croix rum, cotton, cigars, mahogany, tobacco, "Havana sugar" and silk gloves.

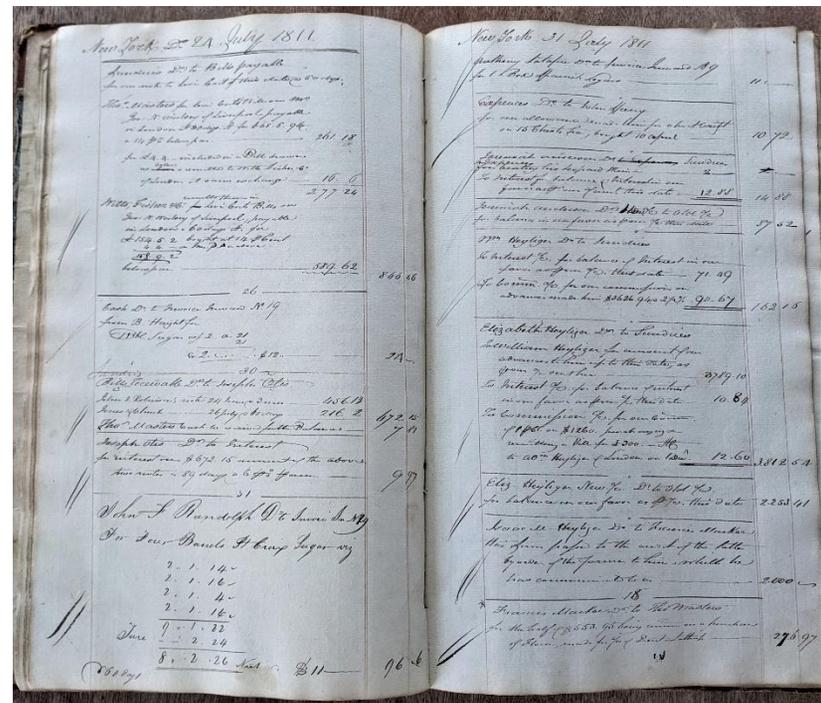
A surprise account is recorded in the ledger belonging to Elizabeth Heyliger of the Dutch West Indies. She was the daughter of the trader William Heyliger, originally of Salem Massachusetts who relocated to the West Indies. In this ledger there are three postings of payments due issued to Elizabeth for \$3,812.54, 2,032.90 and \$ 4,826.94 over a two year period. It is not clear what the notes were for but presumably she was continuing to export good from the Indies to New York after her father passed away. It is clear that the accounts are in her name and the liabilities are her responsibility.

A major customer was Francis Markoe who grew up on St. Croix when it was part of the Danish West Indies. His Huguenot family had a sugar plantation, "Clifton Hill", and was in the sugar, molasses, and probably rum, business. One of St. Croix's major trading partners was Philadelphia, so there was much travel back and forth and several members of the family had settled there. Francis and his brother Peter were sent to Philadelphia to school and graduated together from Princeton in 1794. His New York business was Markoe, Wilbur & Scott. He also joined with a brother-in-law, Thomas Masters, in the firm of Masters & Markoe in New York.

The name Thomas Masters appears frequently in the ledger. On Jan. 22, 1813 the note was made "Bills receivable to Fred. W. Sperry from S.I. Astor for two notes at 4 and 6 months endorsed by his brother Henry Astor in payment for the *Ship Lark* sold to him at public auction ... for \$4150."

Another regular customer was the firm of Pratt & Kintzing. Henry Pratt was born in Philadelphia, the son of a portrait painter. He began his mercantile career trading in crockery and China from his store on Water Street. Later he moved into groceries and eventually became an important shipping merchant. Abraham Kintzing was a wagon master in Philadelphia in 1791, and after 1797 became a partner of Pratt's, and continued in the firm of Pratt and Kintzing until 1812. Kintzing was a director of the Bank of North America and of the Philadelphia Insurance Company. (see their records at William L. Clements Library at The University of Michigan.)

Many ships are named in the ledger including the Ship *Canawa*, *Superior*, *Sloop Maria*, *Ship Amanda*, and the *Ship Zodiac*. Finely detailed and fascinating ledger which serves as a great source of study for the early nineteenth century international shipping trade. (890)



NUMEROUS WOMEN BUYERS; HOMEMAKERS AND BUSINESS WOMEN  
CONTRIBUTING TO THE ECONOMY OF EXETER

22. Gardner, John & George. *Ledgers and Day Books Detailing Shop Inventory and Sales from a Thriving Country Store*. Exeter, N.H., 1813 – 1847 [with gaps during 1820–22, 1824, and 1834–39]. \$ 4,200.00

14 volumes. Including 12 narrow folio volumes 410 x 170 mm., [16 ¼ x 7 inches] of Day Books and Customer sales; and 2 large folio volumes 440 x 290 mm., [17 ½ x 11 ½ inches] of Customer Ledgers. The archive comprises about 5,800 pp. of manuscript text. Bound in full contemporary reverse calf and sheep. Very good condition. Written in very legible hand. (Exeter, N.H.) 1813–1847.

A treasure house of information on the commercial activity of Exeter, New Hampshire. Over the nearly 5,800 pages, scores of women's names are listed, detailing purchases, amount spent, monies owed and monies paid. It is apparent from the ledgers that a number of women ran businesses in Exeter, whether they managed boarding houses for students at Exeter Phillips Academy or were teachers or governesses to members of the community. They also seemed to have managed the accounts for the Exeter Female Society, and the Overseers of Exeter's Poor. These women spent hundreds and hundreds of dollars per year and were important contributors to the Exeter economy

Some of the women who purchased goods from George Gardner over the years were the Widow Hannah Sleeper, Mrs. Flanders,

Miss Ann Louger, Mrs. Mary Helliburton Mrs. Mary Folson, Miss Mary Warren, Mary Hoage, Mrs. Sarah Deal, Susanne Dearborn, and Miss Mary Merrill, to name only a few.



What is revealed about the accounts is that they record business information for a thirty-five-year period, and many accounts can be traced from year to year documenting the growth, and in some cases demise of business and family enterprises. Of course most of the accounts are for local business men and their families but what jumps out is the annual purchasing power of the women of Exeter.

The Day Books and Ledgers document spending habits of local buyers, choices of commodities offered for sale, the change in the type of goods sold over the years, and the changing purchasing

*1814*  
*Mrs Mary Scalliburton Contra Cr*

May 23 To 1/2 Bush Wheat	1.17	1814 Sept 1 By Cash p <sup>re</sup> rec <sup>t</sup>	\$ 44.17
June 14 To Sundries	2.00	Sept 15 By Cash p <sup>re</sup> rec <sup>t</sup>	\$ 40.00
20 To Ditto	2.60	Feb 7 By Cash in full p <sup>re</sup> rec <sup>t</sup>	34.44 1/2
24 To 1 lb Molasses	1.00		\$ 74.44 1/2
25 To Salt & Tea	2.34	May 13 By Cash in full p <sup>re</sup> rec <sup>t</sup>	\$ 30.00
29 To Sundries	1.76 1/2	Sept 25 By Cash in full p <sup>re</sup> rec <sup>t</sup>	\$ 35.33
30 To 1/2 lb Ham	1.75	1815 Aug 7 To Amos Bro <sup>ts</sup> up	\$ 70.24 1/2
July 2 To 1/2 lb Tea	1.75	Sept 25 To 20 Sugar	4.00
4 To 1 Gall Mol <sup>o</sup>	1.00		\$ 74.44 1/2
8 To 1/2 lb Tea	1.17	Feb 11 To Wheat & Rye	\$ 4.25
14 To Mol <sup>o</sup> & Rum	2.12 1/2	15 To Sundries	5.84 1/2
22 To 30 lb Sugar	5.40	Mar 2 To Nutmeg & cloves	1.92
23 To 1 lb Molasses	1.00	8 To 12 lb Coffee	3.00
25 To 1 lb Nankem	1.00	18 To 20 lb Sugar	4.17
28 To 1 lb Bull Honey	15.00	21 To 1 Brass Tap	1.79
Aug 1 To 1 lb Mol <sup>o</sup>	1.00	23 To 1 lb Molasses	1.00
5 To Sundries	1.17	24 To Sundries	1.20 1/2
9 To Ditto	2.00	April 1 To 12 lb Coffee	3.00
12 To Ditto	1.34	4 To 2 lb Pepper	1.75
	\$ 44.17	7 To 8 lb Cocoa	1.04

power

of women in 19<sup>th</sup> century New Hampshire. All volumes record items purchased daily by hundreds of individual clients, each with his own account number. Each page represents one day's transactions, and generally there are between fifteen and twenty transactions in a day.

The store met the dietary and household needs of Exeter citizens for two generations, supplying them with items running the gamut from corn, pork and dairy products to tobacco, nails, and oil to wine and rum. Among the most common items sold by the store were flour, butter and coffee. In addition to providing goods to the citizens of Exeter, George Gardner supplied various local institutions including, the Exeter Cotton Factory, the Town of Exeter, the Exeter Female Society, Exeter Water Company, Phillips Exeter Academy, and the Exeter Manufacturing Company.

It also appears that George Gardener acted as a quasi-bank, by making payments to local employees of the Exeter Cotton Company. This page in the Ledger lists the names of employees of the factory and their daily rate of payment. Many of the factory workers were women and their names appear in the Day Books as purchasers from the Gardner store.

A note in the description of a a daguerreotype in the collection at the Boston Athenaeum reads in part; "George Gardner (1801-1857) was a financially successful businessman from Exeter, New Hampshire. He operated a general store and hardware store in Exeter and resided in a large Federal-style house in the center of town. Gardner died in Gibraltar, Spain on August 11, 1857." He succeeded his father John Gardner who entered the business in 1800 after marrying Deborah Dean, daughter of the company's founder Ward Clark Dean.

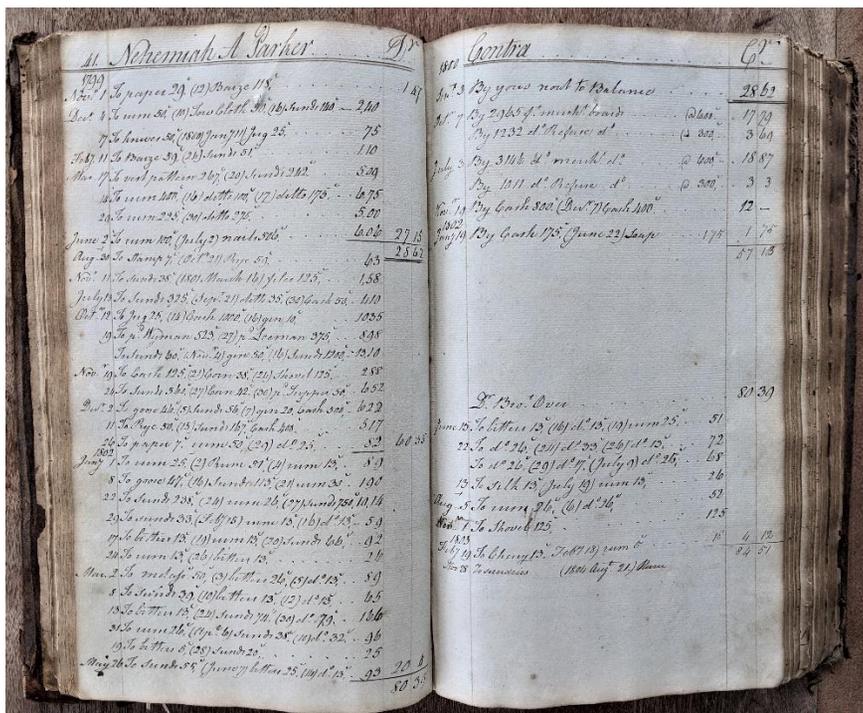
See: Boston Athenaeum Prints and Photograph Department for a portrait of George Gardner. (922)

*1815*  
*St Female C Society Contra Cr*

Apr 24 To pay Mrs Hopkinson	1.00	Apr 24 By 1 Cheese	1/2 lb
30 To " Mrs Young	1.00	May 23 By Cash	2 1/2
May 31 To " Mrs Weeks	1.00	June 4 By "	13.50
25 To " "	1.00	June 4 By "	17.65
28 To Sundries	7.55 1/2	16 By " p <sup>re</sup> rec <sup>t</sup>	5.50 1/2
June 5 To 1/2 lb Tea	1.20		\$ 23.24 1/2
6 To 3 lb Factory Ginhammers	12.08	Oct 9 By Amos Bro <sup>ts</sup> p <sup>re</sup> rec <sup>t</sup>	1.00
	\$ 23.23	1815 Sept 8 By Sundries to ball <sup>ce</sup>	2.50
Aug 29 To pay Mr Jas Gilman	1.50		\$ 25.74
Sept 28 To Tea Sugar &c	1.50	1815 To Amos Bro <sup>ts</sup> up	1.00
30 To pay Mrs Bond for dinner	1.25	Nov 2 To pay Mrs Hollis for dinner	1.00
Oct 20 To pay Mrs B <sup>ro</sup> for "	1.71	27 To pay B <sup>ro</sup> "	1.00
	\$ 11.00		\$ 3.50

THE EARLY DAYS OF A SELF-MADE MAN'S CAREER AS DRY GOODS DEALER AND TRADER: HIS WIFE'S LEGAL BATTLE OVER HIS WILL

23. (Gilman, Nathaniel.) *Account Book of a Maine Merchant. "Ledger B".* (Waterville). 1799-1805: \$ 750.00



Folio.310 x 195 mm., [12 ½ x 7 ½ inches]. Manuscript in ink. 263 ff. Contemporary reverse sheep; wear, tear at top of spine, but a tight and sound copy. Handwriting very legible.

Although no company name or ownership name is found in the ledger, Nathaniel Gilman's signature appears when an account is paid in full; see examples on folios 151 and 264.

This ledger, arranged chronological under name of customer shows the sale of tea, tobacco, rum, brandy, seed, indigo, India cotton, raisins, cider, bacon, snuff, chocolate, herring, and other food stuffs and household

goods. Gilman did a brisk business, and this ledger is clearly one in a series, as this one is titled on the spine, with the letter "B". The contra side shows expenses such as sundries, brimstone, cash, verdigris, and so on. Numerous local residents are found as customers as well as occasionally their signatures when accounts were settled. Most prominent are the names Bela Burrill, Elisha Nye, Elizabeth Toby, Wilson Colchard, John Shannon, Barton Pollard, Asa Crosby, Moody Sanders. Elizabeth Gilman, and Elisha Hallet.

Nathaniel Gilman was born in Exeter, N.H., February 15, 1779, of Nathaniel and Sarah (Branscomb) Gilman. A natural born trader, self-reliant and intelligent, before he was of age he freighted a vessel with goods and made a trading voyage up the Kennebec. In 1802 he settled in Waterville and began business in a small way. His business increased but, more ambitious than the other traders, Gilman was not satisfied with the local traffic, which, on account of the scarcity of money was mostly barter, the exchange of dry goods and West India groceries for farm produce, lumber and fish, salmon going at 4 to 6 cents per pound. He extended his business to the West Indies and even to the coast of Africa, thus laying the foundations of the fortune which made him a millionaire at the time of his death. He was the first president of the first bank established in Waterville. Twice married, Gilman had sixteen children. The last years of his life were spent in New York, though he usually passed the summers in his house on Silver Street. He died in 1859.

See *New York Times* article in the April 16, 1860 edition, citing a legal case initiated by his second wife contesting the jurisdiction of Gilman's will (p.2). The widow by her council attests that the will should be governed by the rules of the State of Maine, insuring her at least one-third of the over one million dollars in assets left by the wealthy business man. (898)

1801 *Contra* Exp

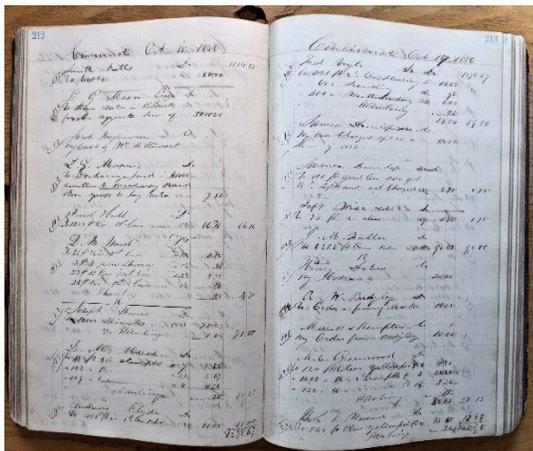
Nov. 14	By Am. of Mt. bro. from page 118	2 37
1802	May 28 By Stingers \$43 (Sept. 25) work 75	43 75
1804	Jan 25 By Wood 134 (27) Wood 67	2 01
Feb. 11	By Tucker 267. By cars to bal. his aut.	—

1807 August 17 Settled all accounts  
 to this Date & Made all Even  
 John W. W. W.  
 Nath. Gilman



CINCINNATI BUILDING SUPPLIES COMPANY:  
WITH INHERITANCE INFORMATION FOR THE WIFE AND SISTERS OF  
BENJAMIN STEWART

24. Green, John K. *Account book of Lumber Merchant and Mill  
Owner*. Cincinnati, 1855-1870. \$ 650.00



Folio. 320 x 210 mm., [8 x 13 inches]. Manuscript in ink. 335 pp.  
Contemporize reverse sheep, worn, and spine wear, spine separation,  
text intact and handwriting legible.

Business accounts of a wealthy lumber merchant in Cincinnati, Ohio  
during the years leading up to the Civil War. The accounts book is  
divided into two parts; a day book of activity between 1855 and 1857  
(about 318 pages), followed by income and expense reports for Green  
and his family from 1861 to 1870.

Included in the ledger is an inventory and appraisal of property owned  
by Benjamin Stewart his wife's brother who died in 1862. There is a list  
of his beneficiaries and their inheritance, including, John Greene  
(executor), Mary Stewart, Sarah A. White, Mary Rees, Hannah B. Gano,  
and Jane Green. An inventory of Benjamin Stewart's holdings covers  
pages 382-388.

The lumber company part of the ledger documents lumber sales of plank  
and clear wood, the cost of flooring and other building supplies, and the

price of architectural elements used in both private and commercial  
construction. Hundreds of local Cincinnati builders and homeowners are  
listed and the accounts show a thriving business. Several pages at the  
end show some expenses from Longview Asylum in 1867.

John K. Green (1813-1898) was the son of Marmaduke and Mary  
(Kesley) Green and was born in Ohio. He married Jane Stewart (1823-  
1914) and had at least three children. In addition to his lumber business,  
Green was also President of the Eagle Insurance Company, a state  
legislator, and a director of Longview State Hospital. It was his success  
in the lumber business that propelled him into the leadership positions  
he undertook after the Civil War.

The back inside cover shows a hand drawn plat of property- "91 18  
west". This could be property holdings in Cincinnati. In the 1850s,  
Green also was a partner in the Ohio Stock Breeding Company. This  
partnership purchased many acres of land in Iowa but did not prosper.  
When it dissolved, Green retained 3700 acres of land in Iowa, and son,  
Kesley Stewart Green, moved there to take management of the land.  
Kesley, Iowa, is a town named after him. (895)

DRY GOODS MERCHANT'S CATERING TO WOMEN OF NEW YORK  
CITY

25. Smith, William H. *Sales Book of W.H. & C. Smith Dry Goods Merchants*. New York: Bottom of Davidson & Van Pelt, 1831-34. \$ 650.00

Monday April 29 <sup>th</sup> 1833	
35 1/8 Thread Lace	1 25
55 6/8 Blk & Lind Muslin	3 25
61 Infants Random Hose	23
24 5 Small Emulating	1 04
157 Light Calicos	1 63
13 1 Sewing Silk Shawl C. 4 <sup>th</sup>	2 63
18 3 Co. Buttons	31
8 2 Blk Cotton Hoods	71
7 2 1/2 Bra Tick	59
12 3 Thread Edging	65
18 3 pr wht Silk Gloves	1 50
23 1 Light Hooskin Co	56
3 1 Dups Hood	13
6 1 Wht. Clock'd Hose	38
7 7 Shilling Calicos	87
2.70	15 73
Tuesday 30 <sup>th</sup> 1833	

W. H. Smith operated a dry goods store at 110 Canal Street during the boom times in New York City. He was selling goods to the women of New York at the same time that Lord & Taylor and Brooks Bros. were establishing their growing retail businesses. Canal Street, Catherine Street and Broadway were the center of the clothing trade and William Smith carried an inventory of goods for sale that rivalled the best that the larger firms had to offer.

The entries in this ledger include the date, the amount paid for goods and the price. For example; "Sept 4th, 1831 3 muslin for shirts .35 cents" Types of goods and cloth vary from white cotton hose, Prussian shawls, calico, belt ribbon, flannel, worsted wool, English bombazine, lamb's wool, cambric, pongee, and crimson circassian" to name some of the items listed in the sales book. A handkerchief sold for 16 cents, and black worsted socks were 25 cents. Some of the more expensive items sold were garments made from English wool and merino wool, and were priced in the 10-dollar range, while Italian silk was priced around 7 dollars. Sales ranged from \$11 to \$58 a day.

The book has random doodling throughout though with no loss of legibility. Customers are occasionally named, such as Mr. Kellogg, Lewis W. Miller, Mrs. Durant, Mrs. Halstead, Mrs. Morris, Samuel H. Hanson and Miss Mary Ann Holbert.

A note was made of the exact date of the move to 110 Canal St, Thursday Oct 11th, 1832. A doodle on the rear flyleaf reads in part; "New York Jan 29th 1833 Sold 12 yds blk Florence after about 1/2 an hour's talking & coaxing- oh what hard work". Under that is written "I guess it was!" and "Keep me clear from Dry Goods & a scolding wife". (884)

Tall folio. 390 x 160 mm., [15 1/2 x 6 1/2 inches].. Manuscript in ink. 258 pp. Original leather backed boards with calf spine; worn but sound and attractive. Pastedowns and fly leaves filled with script and doodles.

New York May 25 <sup>th</sup> 1832		New York May 27 <sup>th</sup> 1832	
101 Socks & Stocking	44	1 51 1/4 Blue Cloth sup	6.56
251 Bombazine Stock	87	10 7/8 Muslin	1.02
81 White Cotton Hose	29	39 3/4 Fasting	1.47
12 3/4 Iron Casimere	46	4 4/4	1.47
531 Muslin Cravat	1.02	Thursday 27 <sup>th</sup> 1832	
54 1/2 Linen	3.69	1 11 7/8 St. Petersburg	7.03
2 2 Honey Cravats	88	18 3/4 Cal. Cloth	1.66
36 1/2 Muslin White	4.18	17 7/8 Silk Fasting	1.00
6 2 Mt. Salem Pillbox	42	28 6 Muslin 8 1/2 Linen	1.75
6 1/2 Cravat	1.50	63 7/8 Button Muslin	2.63
10 Cambrus	60	15 3/4 Brown Linen Collar	1.19
251 Infants Lace Cap	1.63	12 3/4 Tricorne Cap	1.00
14 1/4 Cal. Cloth	78	6 1/2 Palm Hat	2.25
9 1/2 Bolinas	31	6 1/2 Linen Gloves	1.37
10 Cambrus	29	18 1/2 1/2 Palm	1.56
4 2 Puffin Hat	1.51	13 1/4 Mt. Salem	88
251 Stockings de Sene	58	9 1/2 Blue Cambrus	44
12 1/2 Paper Fasting	1.00	32 1/4 Shouse Cap	1.16
25 2 Hand Lace	1.18	14 1/2 Fasting	44
37 2 Spanish Bombazine	3.00	5 1/4 Gunter Muslin	55
12 5/8 Lin. Cotton	90	80 5/2 1/4 Muslin	19.81
14 1/2 Cambrus	50	Monday 28 <sup>th</sup> 1832	
6 Sundries	25	15 1/4 Bombazine	1.66
7 2 Mens Shaws &c	14.97	7 1/2 Random Hose	1.54
7 45 10 1/2	68.16	4 1/2 Basic Cap	2.50
Monday 27 <sup>th</sup> 1832		25 2 Boys Legging	3.50
10 3/4 Iron Casimere	44	6 1/2 Bolinas	2.50
19 3/4 Fasting	56	16 1/2 Barcelona Cravat	63
9 5 Cotton Paper	1.68	38 1/2 Boys Legging	1.58
38 1/2 Handker	1.25	3 1/2 Mid. Socks	1.15
18 1/2 Cambrus	75	12 2 Bolinas	50
6 1/2 Flans	50	14 Cap & Lace	1.75
6 1/2 Bolinas	25	17 Cambrus de 1 Case	13.96
8 2 1/4 Sacomet	81	5 1/2 Bot. Pin	12
47 1/2 Cas. Fingham	4.22	1.62 #54, 27	2.579
12 7/8 Calico	2.00	Friday June 1 <sup>st</sup> 1832	
8 1 1/2 Caspian	81	4 2 Inserting	39
42 Cambrus	10.20	12 6 Cravat	57
8 1 Black & Blue	31	14 1/2 Leg. Buttons	18
7 Sundries	37	15 Puffin on velvet	15
13 2 Honey Hat	66	18 3/4 Broken Raguy	14
18 7/8 Calico	1.61	8 1 1/2 Blue French Cravat	50



REMARKABLE ACCOUNTING OF THE FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES OF A  
GENERAL STORE IN STRATFORD COUNTY, N. H.  
WIDOW RUTH TEBBETTS, PROPRIETOR

26. Tebbetts, Amos & Ruth Tebbetts? *Day Books & Ledgers for Goods Bought and Sold and Work Performed.* Rochester, Strafford and Barrington, [New Hampshire]: 1822-1837.

\$ 1,850.00



Four volumes. Folio. 410 x 160 mm., [15 ¾ x 6 inches]. Manuscript in ink. About 800 pages of text in total. Full contemporary reversed sheep, red leather labels; bindings soiled but sound and attractive. Each volume is marked in ink on the upper board with a letter, A, B, C, D to designate sequence. Paper stock a bit brown with age but in good condition and the handwriting is highly legible.

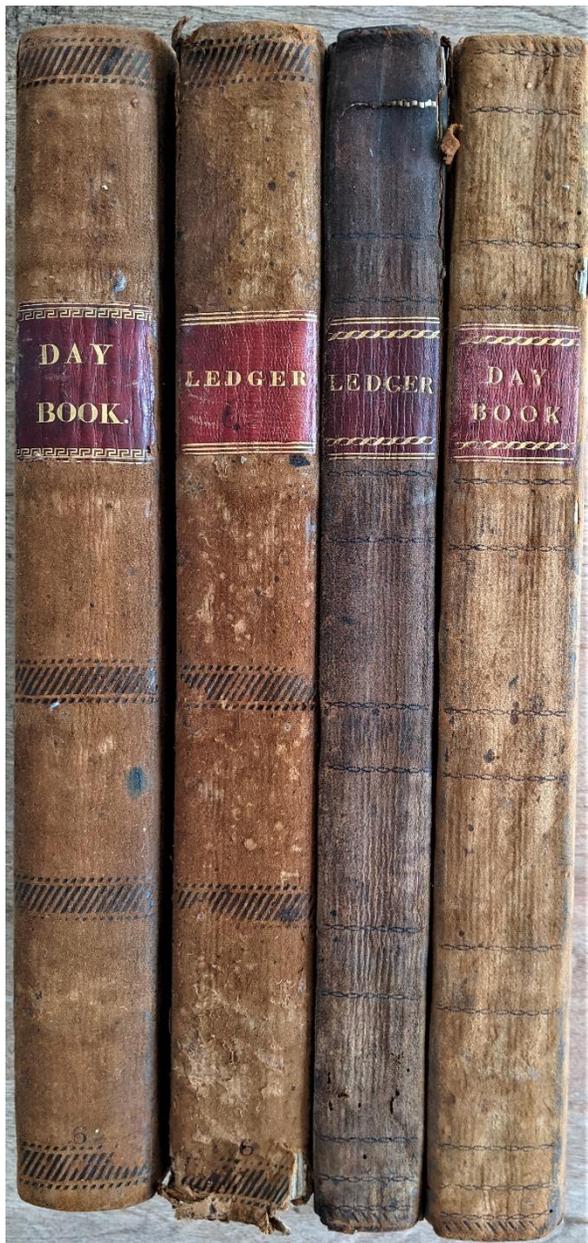
Remarkable set of financial records of a general store which records both the purchase and payment for goods and services in a “Ledger”, and a day-to-day listing of business activities in a corresponding “Day Book” for the towns of Rochester, Strafford and Barrington, New Hampshire over a fifteen-year period. In addition there is a separate 4to. accounting record documenting the costs of managing a store and building a school house in District One in Stratford in 1829. There is also another separate 4to. ledger appraising

the “Estate of Amos Tebbetts” dated January 1835. Finally, there is a narrow folio alphabetical list of customer names laid into the volume “A”.

The four volumes list thousands of entries and customers names and is a veritable who's who of southeastern New Hampshire for an inclusive period of 1822 -1837. Both the “Ledgers” and the “Day Books” cover the same period and in combination document much of the economic life of these towns in the County of Stratford adjacent to the State of Main. The contents of the volumes list foodstuffs, animal products, building materials and tools, household goods, clothing, a lot of tobacco and rum sales and an occasional sale of gin. The Widow Ruth Tebbetts, thought to be the owner of the general store after the death of Amos, is recorded as having bought a quart of gin in 1822.

In addition to Ruth Tebbetts, the Ledger and Day Books record the names an purchases of Elizabeth Berry, Elizabeth Foss, Widow Sarah Gray, Widow Abigal Gray, Widow Charolotte Holmes, Peggy Tebbetts (Margaret), the Widow Polly Hodgdon, and many more.

Although the ownership of the volumes is not designated, in a separate part of the estate appraisal of Amos Tebbetts, there is a five-page section with the heading “Goods in the Store”. Also the name of Margaret Tebbetts, daughter of Amos and Ruth, appears on the back cover of the volume documenting the costs of the Store and the building of the school. The attribution of ownership of the store is made from these two pieces of evidence. (897)



In inventory and Appraisement  
of the Estate of Amos Sebbell, late of  
the town of Warrington in the County of  
Stafford Deceased taken agreeable to the Statute  
in force annexed and completed this  
day of January 1835.

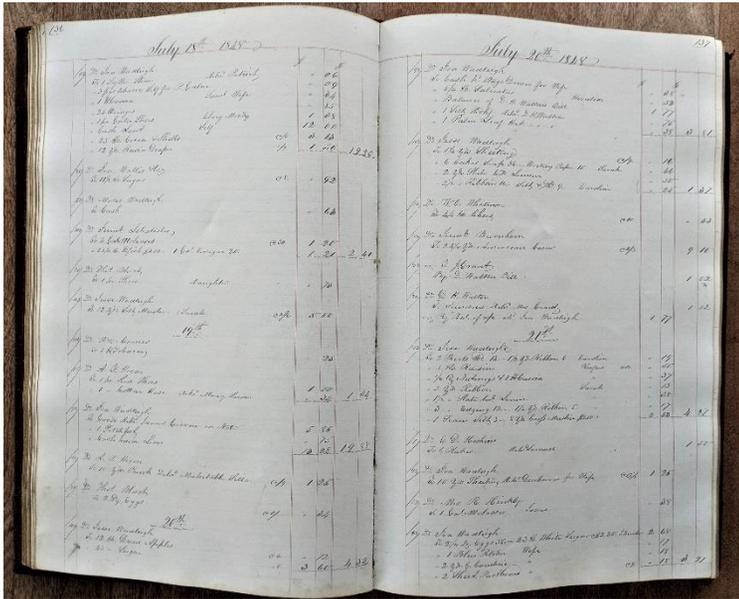
The Real Estate of the Deceased containing  
eight acres of Land being the same more  
or less with the Building standing thereon  
valued at three Hundred & fifty Dollars 350.00

Real stock  
one Cow valued at 11.00

House hold Furniture  
eight day  
One Clock valued at 15.00  
one Bedrough valued at 5.50  
one four feet Table do 1.50  
one light stand 0.75  
6 dining chairs do at 25 each 0.75  
one Looking glass 0.75  
one fire dogs 0.50  
Small Shaver & tongs 0.75  
The amount carried over

GENERAL STORE RECORDS FROM A LUMBER TOWN ON THE  
PENOBSCOT RIVER

27. Wadleigh, B. P. *Journal A. General Store Accounts..* Old  
Town, Penobscot, Maine: June 1847- December 1851.  
\$ 475.00



Folio. 350 x 225 mm., [14 ½ x 9 ½ inches]. Manuscript in ink. 467 pp.  
Contemporary reverse sheep; some minor wear to bindings edges and  
tips, otherwise sound and attractive. Text block tight and handwriting  
very legible. The names "B.P. Wadleigh" appears on the spine label and  
"E.D. Hoskins & Co." lightly stamped on the front flyleaf.

An extensive and large ledger, in excellent condition and written in a  
fine hand, which records the economic activity of a general store situated  
in Old Town, Penobscot County, Maine. Old Town was a lumber  
town on the Penobscot River, just south of Bangor and a center for mill  
work and trade. The demand for spruce and pine kept the town  
humming and as this ledger shows, demand for home goods and food  
stuffs document a thriving center of business and labor.

The accounts list the name of the customer, the goods or services  
rendered and the amount due. There are often notations indicating that  
the account was settled. Typical entries include sales of tobacco, wine,  
whiskey, sundries, sugar, bleached cotton, linen, silk, boots, tea, crackers,  
soap, molasses, bitters, suspenders, needles, buttons, pots, firkins, whips,  
lamps, brooms, payment for a day's work, and so on.

In addition to the names of local merchants, traders, lumbermen and  
some of the companies Wadleigh sold to, are the names and purchases of  
numerous women in Old Town. A few of the largest buyers include  
Mrs. Ruth Hinkley and her daughter who purchased quantities of  
molasses, lard, oil, cloth and whalebone for dressmaking over this four-  
year period. Miss C. Harwood purchased gloves, muslin and broadcloth  
and rolls of paper. Miss Mary Cilley purchased silk, whale bone, hooks  
and eyes, and also sold items to Wadleigh. Others purchased food stuffs,  
household goods, and meats of many varieties.

Benjamin P. Wadleigh was listed as a trader in the 1850 census. He was  
the son of Ira and Theodosia (Grant) Wadleigh, and was married to Mary  
Ann Staples. They were members of the Universalist Samaritan Society  
church. He was likely in business ("E.D. Hopkins & Co.") with  
E(lisha).D. Hopkins who was born in 1818, in Jamestown, New York.  
He was also listed in the census as a "trader".

Customer names that appear in the ledger include Wadleigh relatives  
(Ira, Jesse, Moses), and surnames such as Hoskins, Nixon, Whittemore,  
Witt, Rowe, Getchel, Prince, Dillingham, Young, Sewall, Neal,  
Burnham, Spring, Black, Erskins, Hillman, Farnham, Springer, Staples,  
etc. The Wadleigh and Hoskins families were quite prominent in Maine  
in the 1850's and owned a fair amount of land. There are historical  
references to Ira Wadleigh as a "lumberman" and an innkeeper. (899)

17<sup>th</sup>

1/100	To Mrs Madleigh	
	To 37 <sup>th</sup> 2 <sup>d</sup> Pork 53 <sup>s</sup> . 1 Bay Sal 4 <sup>d</sup> . 1 Broom 4 <sup>d</sup>	3 88
	" 1 Water Pail 4 <sup>d</sup> . 13 4 <sup>d</sup> Coffee 13 <sup>d</sup> . 24 4 <sup>d</sup> Sugar 19 <sup>d</sup>	3 47
	" 1 pr Hand Irons 3 <sup>d</sup> . 1 <sup>d</sup> . Self for J. Pannels 6 <sup>d</sup>	1 13
	" 1 Bbl <sup>r</sup> Vinegar 4 <sup>s</sup> 0. 1 Box Spinn Candles 15 02	19 82
	" 17 yds Belain 4 <sup>s</sup> 2 <sup>s</sup> . 6 Linen Shirts 4 <sup>s</sup> 3. 2 yds Satin Ribbon 2 <sup>s</sup>	7 45
	" 7 " Bonnet Ribbon 10 <sup>d</sup> . 2 pr Drawers 15 <sup>d</sup>	4 25
	" 4 Under Shirts 4 <sup>d</sup> . 1 Grod. Button 1 <sup>d</sup> . 1 <sup>d</sup> . 4 <sup>d</sup> 3 <sup>s</sup> wife	4 63
	" 6 Galls Fluid 4 <sup>d</sup> . 11 4 <sup>d</sup> nails self for Pannels	4 72



1

## WOMEN AND TRADE IN AREAS OPENED BY THE ERIE CANAL

28. Woodworth, W.C. *General Store, Orchard Supplies & Outfitter's Ledger*. Ulysses, New York, 1847-1850.

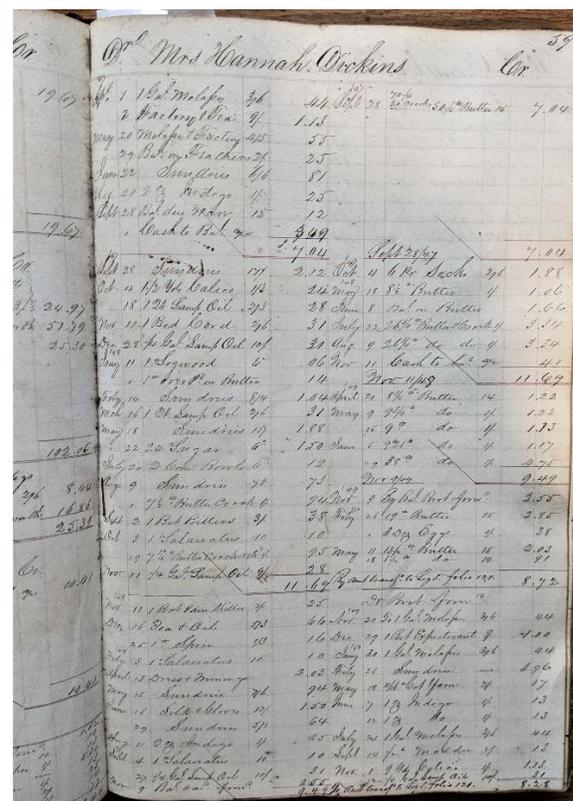
\$ 1,500.00

Folio. 320 x 21 mm., [13 x 8 ½ inches]. Manuscript in ink. 461 pp. Contemporary reverse sheep binding; worn but sound. Text block tight and handwriting very legible.

This is an unusually comprehensive ledger belonging to the W.C. Woodworth Company of Ulysses, New York. The company seems to have operated a general store in the town of Ulysses (currently known as Trumansburg) but apparently engaged in shipping fruit and vegetables across the Northeastern United States. The ledger begins with an alphabetical index to the names of the hundreds of customers served by the Woodworth Company. The remainder of the book is comprised of tens of thousands of entries recording products sold, the customers to whom they were sold, the price they were sold for, and the date that the transaction took place.

Among the numerous companies and farms that Woodworth supplied are nearly 40 accounts of local women who established credit for goods purchased. Many of the accounts ongoing and notes at the bottom of pages show that balances are transferred to the next ledger suggesting a continued business relationship between the women purchasers and Woodworth's General Store. The number of transactions and amounts carried forward also suggest that these women customers may have been running boarding house, worked as teacher or governesses, cooks, seamstresses, as well as homemakers.

While the Woodworth Company specialized in the sale of produce, the general store sold a remarkable array of items. Included in the list of items in this ledger are foodstuffs such as molasses, sugar, ginger, alcohol, mackerel, pepper, starch, salt, codfish, tea, veal, butter, coffee, corn, eggs, rice, and raisins, to name but a portion. Selling even better than foodstuffs were household items including nails, screws, various tools, oil, shingles, candles, lead, razor straps, brushes, powder & shot, paint, knives, rawhide, and pencils. Again, this list represents but a sample of goods sold by Woodworth. The store carried a massive stock of various types of cloth, ribbons, buttons, and sewing needs. Perhaps the most commonly sold item was tobacco.



The Woodworth store must have been a welcome outpost in a relatively unsettled area of backwoods New York, providing a selection of items rivaling the busy markets of New York City. This vast selection of products was doubtlessly enabled by the construction of the New York Canal System, with the Seneca Canal running very near to the Town of Ulysses.

Evidence of the canal exists in the ledger with several pages of entries devoted to sales made to various canal boats. Among the boats mentioned is the *W.C. Woodworth*, which was obviously a company boat and the barge, *Ulysses*. The records show the cost of operating a canal boat and hauling fees for moving fruits and vegetables to market. A receipt for the construction of the vessel is included in the ledger.

One of Woodworth's important customers was James Monroe Mattison owner of the Jacksonville Nursery established in Ulysses in 1845. It was

a newly developing business during the period when the region was beginning to cultivate vast fruit orchards. His advertisements mentioned the excellent area transportation for facilitating the prompt delivery of orders for stock. It is almost certain that the Woodworth Company was involved in this delivery process.

Among the largest wholesale produce concerns of Western New York after the Civil War was L.G. Loomis & Son of Victor, New York. Woodworth's ledger records early dealings with the Loomis firm, including some substantial purchased in 1847. In 1882 Loomis would form a partnership with W.C. Woodworth, in the same line of business, the firm being called Loomis & Woodworth, with offices at the town of Victor. On August 1st, 1907, Mr. Woodworth retired, and Mr. Loomis admitted his son, Leslie George, Jr., to membership in the firm, since known as L.G. Loomis & Son. (896)

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Dr<sup>d</sup> Mrs Elizabeth Van Burskirk

Apr. 28	Sundries	98	98	Oct 27	Bal on Peachy	
May 7	Bal on Trade	147	147	Nov 10	Scuff Butter	6
26	Sundries	142	142	Feb 10	4 <sup>th</sup> Paper Bag	3
June 21	1/4 Scotch Snuff	24	06	Mar 20	Bal on Van Burskirk	
17	3 <sup>rd</sup> Butter	4	38	Mar 20/49		
	Sundries	92	92			
July 10	1 <sup>st</sup> Coffee	11	11			
12	Molasses Sugar	31	34			
17	Sundries	87	87			
Aug 6	4 <sup>th</sup> Butter	11	54			
Sept 11	1/4 Scotch Snuff	24	06			
17	Sundries	89	109			
Oct 5	Do	89	89			
27	Calico & Ribbon	16	19			
Nov 11	Sundries	11	11			

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Dr<sup>d</sup> Canal Boat "W.C. Woodworth" Co

Apr. 1	Thread & Cotton	243	28	July 15	Transf <sup>d</sup> to W.C. Woodworth	
	14 Cds Calico	10	140			
14	2 <sup>nd</sup> Nails	6	12			
15	1 <sup>st</sup> do	6	06			
22	Sundries	14	92			
26	do	1	84			
May 10	Post on Letter	5	05			
			19.67	Aug 13/47		

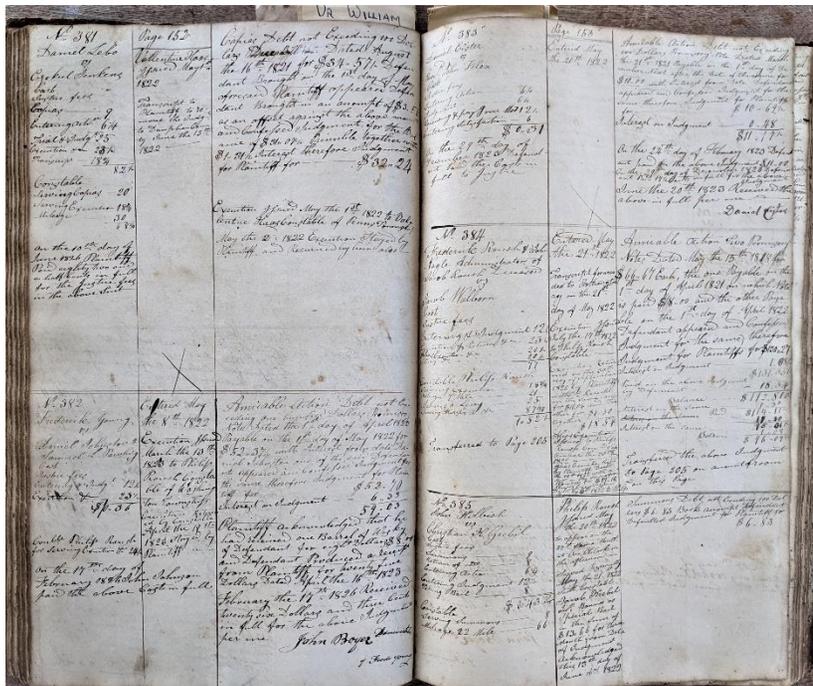
Dr<sup>d</sup> Canal Boat "Viola" Co

Aug. 24	Sundries	17.34	19	Sept 19	Drought on 6659	46
Sept. 3	1/4 for Bow Iron	8.30			Mrs ch. do for 200	3/3 200
17	Rigging in New York	48.01			Chy W.C. Woodworth	50
23	Sundries	13.11				

# LEGAL, FINANCIAL & GOVERNMENTAL CASE BOOKS AND REPORTS

WOMEN AND MEN OF UNION COUNTY  
HAVE THEIR DAY IN COURT

29. Reifsnnyder, John.. *Docket Book of Justice of the Peace. "John Reifsnnyder. Docket no.1."* August 7, 1820 - August 14, 1823.  
\$ 1,750.00



Dated and numbered 1-629 docket entries for Union County, Pennsylvania, which contain about three entries per page, many of which involve Pennsylvania Germans.

The plaintiffs and defendant are named, and the judgments and payments entered. Often, the entry contains the signature of one of the parties acknowledging receipt of monies. Many cases concern debts owed. A typical entry: "No. 47 1821. Daniel Stetler vs Andrew Hendrix. Summons debt not exceeding 100 dollars Book amount for Mending a Plough for defendant." The entry further gives the amounts owed, court costs, the execution dates, etc.

Magdalena Mengs appears in court three times attempted to be paid for a loan to Jacob, George and Peter Lenig. Catherine Shamory complained that Charles Swartz did not pay for a shirt she made and \$ 1.25 was outstanding. Jacob Spies chared Mary Moyer (Widow) for not paying for the wood he chopped. She attended court, confirmed that the \$2.00 was due and finally paid it off two years later. Many other plaintiffs and defendents were women from Union County.

Tall folio. 320 x 200 mm., [13 x 8 inches]. Manuscript in ink. 278 pp. Includes 13 loose notes, filled forms, some anchored with common pins. Contemporary calf backed boards, well worn, spine separating, slight fading; paper stock browning and a bit stained by sound and the handwriting is highly legible.

N <sup>o</sup> 528	Philip Roush	Summons Demand not Ex
Jacob Spies	vs	ceeding 100 Dollars, two Dollars
Mary Moyer Widow	vs	Book amount for Chopping Wa
Costs	by the 18 <sup>th</sup> 1823	Defendant appeared and Conf
Justice fees	24 <sup>th</sup> of same month	sed the Debt to be Just theref
Summons 9	at One O'clock in	Judgment for Plaintiff Entered
Return of De 8	the afternoon	24 <sup>th</sup> day of February 1823
Entering & Judgt 12 1/2	Served Personal	for the same
Entering Satisfact 6	by February the	On the 3 <sup>d</sup> day of March 1823
35 1/2	19 <sup>th</sup> 1823 at the	Defendant had the above Judgt
	Constable	

Some entries are quite detailed, such as a (contemporarily familiar) dispute between Jacob Henz and Christian Boyer over "a demand of \$250 for the Carpenter work of defendant's house." The defendant stated that he had "bargained with the plaintiff for the said carpenter work of said house for \$150 but was willing to allow him thirty dollars more." The case was referred by Michael Harkenberg, Jacob Shadle, and Jacob Houseward and finally decided in favor of the defendant. Other cases involve "balance on boot money in a trade for a gun," "an amount for earth to make earthenware" (pottery), and Capt. John Lebning's suit over calfskin for drum heads. The dispute evidence shows occupations for many of the town's settlers, information not available in early censuses.

The location appears to be Freeburg, Union County, Pennsylvania, from references in several entries. Union County is now Snyder County which was settled in the 1740's by Pennsylvania Germans from Berks and Lancaster Counties and became an independent political unit in 1855. The Reifsnyders were early settlers in the area. Another frequent signatory in the book is Peter Wolf, either another Justice of the Peace or an assistant. (894)

John Reifsnyder

Docket N<sup>o</sup> 1

August the 7<sup>th</sup> 1820

UNION COUNTY, ss.  
The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Constable of Washington Township, or the next most convenient Constable in the said county, GREETING:  
WHEREAS Joseph Schmees on the 28<sup>th</sup> day of April A.D. 1823 obtained judgement before John Reifsnyder one of our Justices of the Peace in and for the said county, against Peter W. Richter for \$2.87 debt together with twenty three and three fourth cents the costs of suit which judgement remaining unsatisfied

WE therefore hereby command you that you levy the said debts and costs, and your costs of executing this execution for the defendant's goods and chattels, and make sale thereof according to law, returning the overplus, if any be, to defendant. And for want of sufficient distress you are recommended to take the body of the said defendant into custody, and

And how you shall have executed this precept return to our said Justice within twenty days, together with this precept.

Given under the hand and seal of our said Justice, at Freeburg this 8<sup>th</sup> day of June 1824  
John Reifsnyder

Union County ss.  
The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Constable of Washington Township, or the next most convenient constable in the said county, GREETING:  
WHEREAS Philip Burkhardt on the 23<sup>rd</sup> day of last past obtained judgement before John Reifsnyder one of our Justices of the Peace in and for said county against David Winkler for two Dollars & twenty five cents with together with six and a half cents the costs of suit which judgement remaining unsatisfied

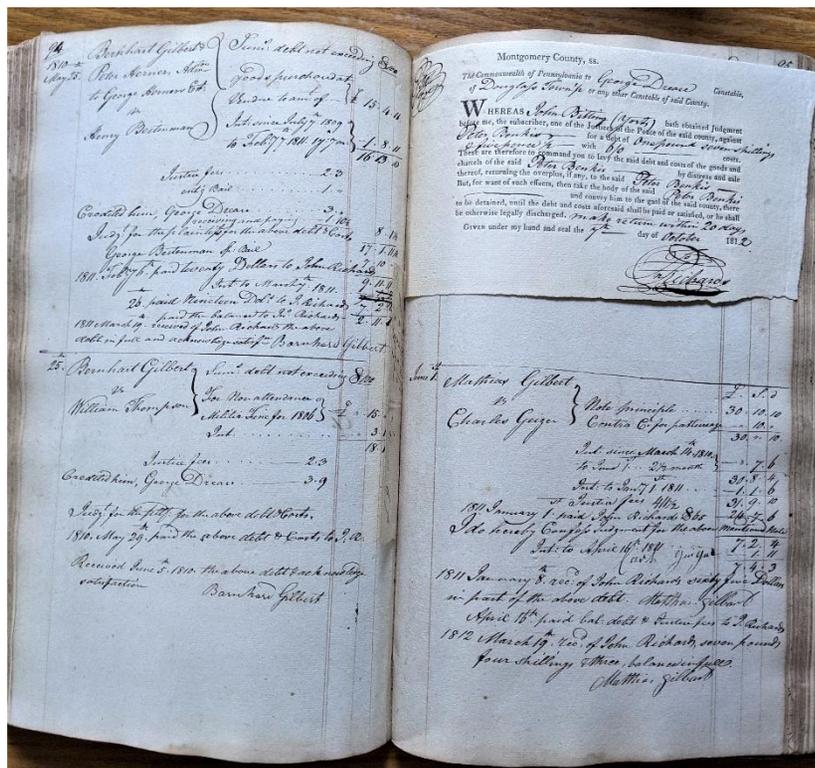
WE therefore hereby command you that you levy the said debts and costs, and your costs of executing this execution of the defendant's goods and chattels, and make sale thereof according to law, recommended to take the body of the said defendant into custody, and you are hereby required to receive the fully paid, or until ~~the~~ be thence delivered by due course of law.

And how you shall have executed this precept return to our said Justice within twenty days, together with this precept.

Given under the hand and seal of our said Justice, at Freeburg this 17<sup>th</sup> day of March 1823  
John Reifsnyder

RECORD OF LEGAL ISSUES IN RURAL PENNSYLVANIA  
DURING THE EARLY YEARS OF THE REPUBLIC

30. Richards, John. *Docket Book of Justice of the Peace*.  
Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, March 14, 1809 - January  
18, 1815. \$ 2,000.00



Richards, John. *Docket Book of Justice of the Peace*. Montgomery  
County, Pennsylvania, March 14, 1809 - January 18, 1815.  
\$ 2,000.00

Tall folio. 320 x 195 mm. [13 x 8 inches]. Manuscript in ink. 215 pp.  
Alphabetical index of cases, plus some official printed forms and 15 loose  
notes and receipts. Contemporary calf backed boards, spine separated,  
front board detached; text block brown with age; deep stain to first 20  
pages of the index, some other light staining, but still highly legible.  
With faults a highly readable and information manuscript document.

Dated docket entries for Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, which  
contain about two cases per page, many of which involve Pennsylvania  
Germans. The plaintiffs and defendant are named, and the judgments and  
payments entered. Often, the entry contains the signature of one of the  
parties acknowledging receipt of monies. Many cases concern debts  
owed. A typical entry: "Feb 12, 1810. Michael Bartman vs. Frederick  
Buck. Book debts £ 2.18.7 1/2. Justice fees £ 2.3, Judgment by  
confession in favor of the pltf for the above debts and costs." Another  
example for "Feb 20th Rudolph Harley sp. Bail. May 6th pd John  
Richards six dollars, 29th ditto paid seventeen shillings & nine pence.  
Credited to judgment obtained by Samuel Schoch against Michael  
Bartman 5th docket pa. 293".

Another cases describes accusations by Maria Hartranft against John  
Yerger. The depositions reads.

"The examination of Maria Hartranft of Douglass Township. Single  
woman taken an Oath before me, John Richards the thirteenth day of  
February 1810. Who saith that on or about the middle of November  
last feast and at several times before and since a certain John Yerger of  
the same place, Cordwainer, had Carnal Knowledge of her body,  
whereby [?] this examinant, is now big with Child and that the said John  
Yerger, is the father of the said Child, and further saith not."

On April 27, 1810, a case between Catharine Liebenguth vs William  
Birns was also heard by Mr. Richards.

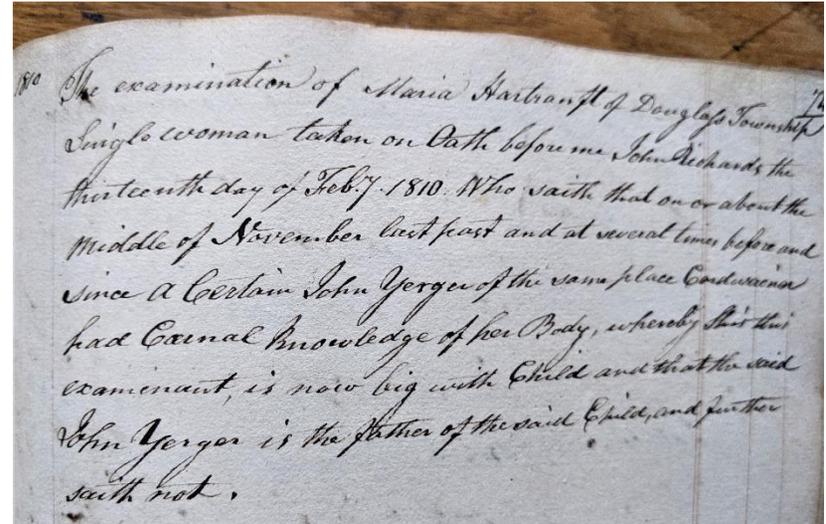
"On a Complaint that the said William this day on the Road between  
Pottstown, and Glasgow Forge behav'd himself in an unbecoming and  
improper Manner, by Scaring her horse by which her life was  
endangered. Parties appeared and by the Testimony it appeared that the  
charge was not founded and unsupported. Judg't the action was  
dismissed, and her Father Mathias Liebenguth pad the cost to J. R."

Other women involved in court case include Elizabeth Esterline,  
Elizabeth Liebenguth (four times for non-payment of debt) Mary Decker

(assault and battery on the body of Abraham Mowser), Catherine Decker, Maria Hartranth (testifying that John Yeager had carnal knowledge of her body resulting in pregnancy; Yeager says not); Elizabeth Reissnyder, Elizabeth Richtstine, Susannah Romfeld, Eliz. Shiner (a dispute over inheritance), Catherine Stettler, and Magdalena Swenck,

The book contains about 400 entries, many with details of accusations, defense and judgements and provides an important view of a communities legal issues and the way justice was rendered.

Although the book has no title-page, based on receipts and papers contained therein, authorship is likely the John Richards (1753-1822) who was the brother of Matthias Richards. Born in New Hanover, Philadelphia County, Pa., April 18, 1753, he was educated under private tutors, served as magistrate during the Revolutionary War, appointed justice of the peace for Philadelphia County June 6, 1777, and served until his death. He was the judge of the court of common pleas for Montgomery County in 1784. Richards was a delegate to the Federal Constitutional Convention in 1787 and elected as a Republican to the Fourth Congress (March 4, 1795-March 3, 1797). He was a member of Pennsylvania State Senate from 1801 to 1807. In 1809 he was elected Justice of the Peace. By trade Richards was an ironmaster and engaged in mercantile and agricultural pursuits; He died in New Hanover, PA., November 13, 1822; interment in Faulkner Swamp (Lutheran) Church Cemetery . (885)

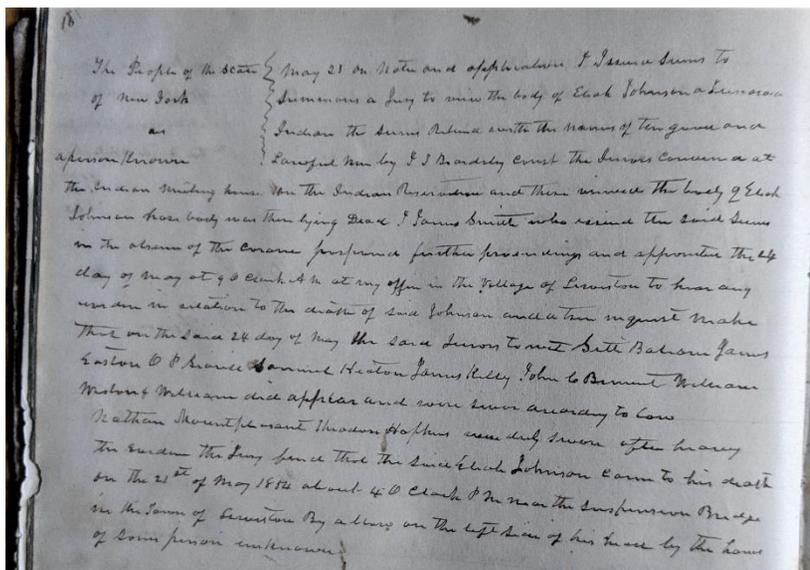


180 The examination of Maria Hartranth of Douglas Township  
Single woman taken on oath before me John Richards the  
fifteenth day of Feb'y. 1810. Who saith that on or about the  
middle of November last past and at several times before and  
since a certain John Yeager of the same place Committed  
had Carnal Knowledge of her Body, whereby she this  
examinant, is now big with Child and that the said  
John Yeager is the father of the said Child, and further  
saith not.



INCLUDING A CASE INVOLVING THE TUSCARORA NATION AND AN EXHUMATION AND AUTOPSY TO DETERMINE THE CAUSE OF DEATH

31. Smith, James (County Clerk?). *Court Records of Lewiston.*  
Niagara County. 1835-42; 1854-1856. \$ 1,500.00



Two volumes. Folio ledgers. 340 x 210 mm., [132 ½ x 8 ¼ inches].; 310 x 205 mm., [8 x 12 ½]. Manuscript in ink. 238 pp.; 213 pp. Marbled board covers, calf spine; boards and spine show significant wear; sewing of the text block in the second volume is weak but intact; first two pages missing. Records written in a small, tight hand, yet legible; some fading of the ink to a number of pages; paper brown with age and fragile at the edges. The name "James Smith Esq" in pencil on inside front cover of the second volume; no other .

Chronological record of court proceedings in the town of Lewiston in Niagara County, New York. Records include detailed descriptions of complaints, appeals, judgements and often fines and penalties as well as the names of the defendants, plaintiffs, and the date of the court case. The amount of information on the people of Lewiston, their employment, legal entanglements, and relations with other town residents is remarkable in its scope and detail. Niagara County is in the extreme western part of the New York State on Lake Ontario and the

border with Ontario, Canada. Between the year 1830 and 1860 the population grew from 1500 to about 3300 residence and the town of Lewiston, the most prosperous in the county, was a center of fruit and vegetables farming and the cultivation of grapes and the wine industry in New York State.

A typical case reads as follows:

"William Hotchkiss agst. Armon McNichol. on the affidavit of the pltf issued warrant against the deft this 6th April 1855. the deft in court arrested by J T Beardsley Jun. The pltf complained against the deft for taking and carrying away a quantity of sand & gravel from a certain lot the property of the pltf in the village of Lewiston said County the 6th day of April to his damage of \$56".

In a case of the People vs Rachel Roe, Roe is accused of and convicted in the theft of a silver watch. She was sentenced to six months confinement in the county jail.

A case on page 16 of the second volume is described as follows: "The people of the State of New York vs a Person Known" involves a summons to "view the body of Elijah Johnson a Tunoroia (Tuscarora?) Indian. The court was held at the Indian Meeting House and the exhumed body was examined as part of an inquest into his death- apparently a murder. After examining the evidence the court determined that

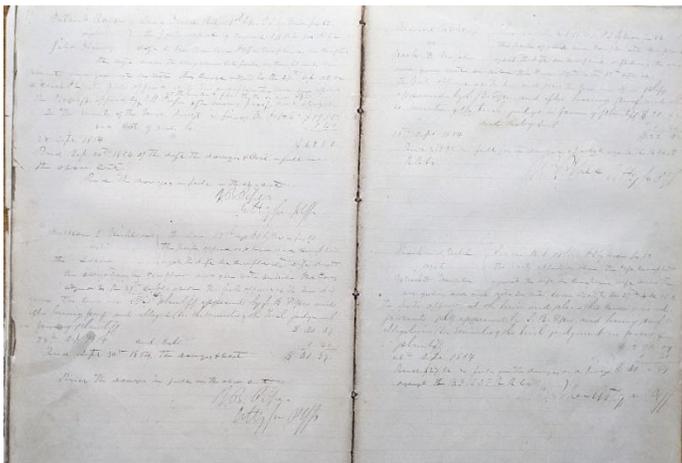
"Johnson was struck a blow on the left side of his head while standing on the suspension bridge in Lewiston by the hand of some person unknown."

The Tuscarora "hemp gatherers" or "Shirt-Wearing People" are a Native American tribe and First Nations band government of the Iroquoian-language family, with members today in North Carolina, New York, and Canada. They coalesced as a people around the Great Lakes, likely about the same time as the rise of the Five Nations of the historic Iroquois

Confederacy, also Iroquoian-speaking and based then in present-day New York.

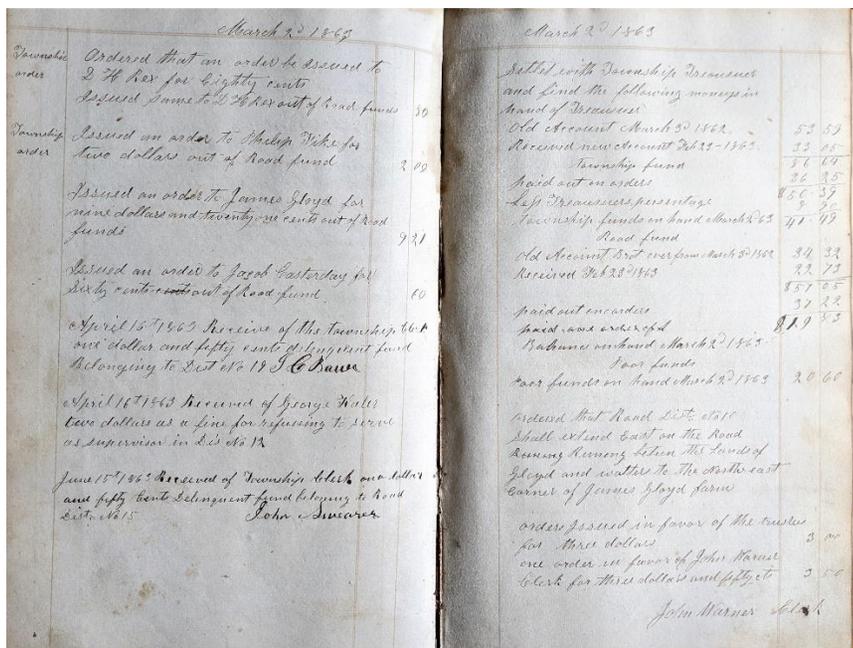
It is also possible that the recorder was trying to spell "Sequoia" since the Five Nation Indian Alliance in the area was made up of the tribes of the Mohawk, Seneca, Onondaga, Oneida and Cayuga. Each had their designated function. The Senecas were the protectors of the land and waterway rights of the Niagara River, Lake Erie and Ontario. The Senecas were the "Keepers of the Western Door."

There are usually two to three court entries per page making this a record of potentially more than 400 cases. Occasionally the signature of the plaintiff appears to affirm that damages have been received. A few cases show "The People" as plaintiff where charges are similar to breach of the peace or false promise. The New York State Register of 1843 shows a James Smith as a judge in Lewiston. (887)



**A THIRTY-YEAR RECORD OF MINUTES, PROCLAMATIONS,  
EXPENDITURES AND VOTE TABULATIONS OF AN OHIO: INCLUDING  
INDENTURES INITIATED BY LOCAL WOMEN AND THEIR SONS**

32. Warner, John. Country Clerk. *Official Records of Town Council*. March 1846. December 12, 1877. Vernon Township, Richland County, Ohio, City. \$ 1,250.00



Folio. 310 x 200 mm., [13 x 8 inches]. Manuscript in ink. 500 pp., (missing the first 3 pages). Contemporary calf, well worn, spine separating. Paper stock a bit brown with age; final 30 pages and lower board damaged by water. With faults a legible and useful history of Vernon, Ohio.

Valuable compilation of early records for the town of Vernon, Ohio, which was organized March 9, 1825, out of the north half of Sandusky, and was, at this time, six miles square. The population in 1840 was about one thousand. After 1845, Vernon became part of Crawford County and is well watered by the tributaries of the Sandusky River.

This 'clerk's book' contains records of indenture, cattle ear marks, election results, and an alphabetized census of "white male persons subject to perform military duties," taken in 1844. In addition there are local ordinances, testimonials and depositions on town issues, records of road condition and expenditures to maintain them, land conveyances, surety bonds and trustee services, and miscellaneous town financial business as recorded by the town clerk.

In addition to the records of town business and there are recorded a number of indentures from local women binding their sons to local farmers to learn the business of running a farm. In March of 1841, Mary Ann Nicolin is recorded as making an indenture for her son John the Baptist Nicolin age seven, with Thomas Roe for four years. The contract outlines the terms of the indenture and mentoring that John the Baptist Nicolin will receive from Mr. Roe. Another example is an indenture between Barbara Brown and Peter Bauer, binding her son age seven to Bauer until he reaches the age eighteen. One can only guess what the situation was that compelled Mrs. Brown to apprentice her boy for eleven years to local farmer to learn the trade of farming.

John Warner and George Keller were town clerks, both coming from York County, Pennsylvania in 1837, as did several of the other early settlers to Vernon. Names of dozens of other early settlers who populated Crawford County are found in these records, with information on their lively hoods and positions in society. "This section of country presents the evidence of real prosperity. It is inhabited largely by industrious, energetic and hardy people, who came from Pennsylvania, Maryland and other Middle States." (886)

20

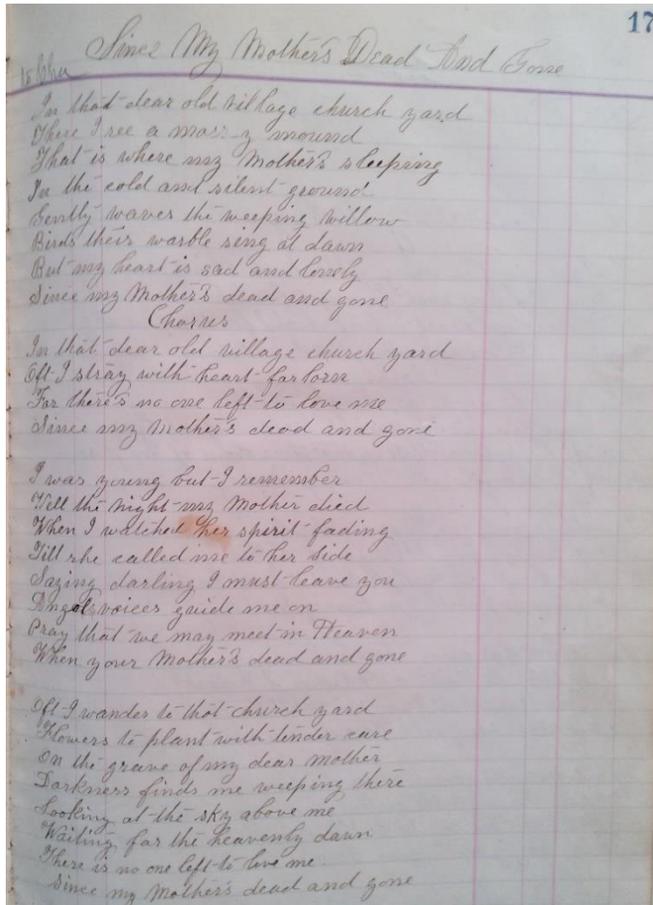
1839 On the fourth Day of March the Trustees  
 met for a Settlement George Sumner Corrod Walter  
 & Wm Croager all present and proceeded as follows  
 Road Dist to lay off a New Road District to be the whole half  
 of Section 8 and the Road on said half section  
 1839 and the Road running East on the North of said  
 half section from the Pruyour road to the Columbus  
 Road shall be worked by said Districts to be  
 Detached from Dist 466 and form Dist 4618  
 also laid Section 46 44 and 24 and 24 and the South to be a  
 Dist 11 New District . . . . . 4619  
 Detached from District 4612  
 also a Set Balance of money from 1837 for Road purposes there  
 being with Dollars and ninety five cents  
 Treasurer Road Money for 1838 all accounted for and Paid out  
 Superior Road warrants returned Satisfied  
 Superior 45  
 Road 1838  
 Returned 1 John Crothers Satisfied Satisfied  
 2 William Cleaveland Satisfied  
 3 James Richard Satisfied  
 4 Peter Fox Satisfied  
 5 Barnett Cole Satisfied  
 6 George Sumner Satisfied  
 7 Eben Humphrey Satisfied  
 8 David Kelly Satisfied  
 9 Isaac Hitchcock Satisfied  
 10 Samuel Henry Satisfied  
 11 Michael Crother Satisfied  
 12 Charles Hamner Satisfied  
 13 Simon Parker Satisfied  
 14 Daniel Mular Satisfied  
 15 John Myron Satisfied  
 16 Rhinehart Beach Satisfied  
 17 John Farrel Satisfied  
 Riley H. Leonard Secy



# MISCELLANEOUS LEDGERS

## NELLIE GALE LAMENTS HER MOTHER'S DEATH HAND WRITTEN LYRICS, PASTED-IN PRINTED SONG SHEETS, AND NEWSPAPER CLIPPINGS OF SONGS

33. Gale, Nellie E. *Scrap Books & Accounts. American Song Sheets, Popular Music Lyrics.* Keene, New Hampshire, 1870-1885.  
\$ 600.00



Folio. 330 x 210 mm., [13 x 8 ½ inches]. 77 pp. of ruled paper Bound in contemporary calf backed boards over marble paper; leather joints and edges worn, with loss of pieces of spine; embossed stamp and bookplate of W.H. Spalter & Co., Bookseller & Stationers, Keene, N. H.

Scrapbook of late 19<sup>th</sup> century American popular music including manuscript lyrics (18 songs), pasted-in printed broadside song sheet (22 song), lyrics clipped from newspapers laid-in (7 songs), and one manuscript lyric torn from another ledger and laid-in. The scrapbook was formerly an account book for a “Saloon”, with most of the leaves now pasted over with song sheets or erasure of accounting information overwritten by manuscript lyrics. This might suggests that the songs may have been part of the entertainment offered to customers by the New Hampshire saloon keeper.

The broadside song sheets, mostly printed by Henry J. Wehman, the song publisher in New York, measure 9 ½ x 5 ½ inches and each lyric is printed on a buff-colored paper and set within a decorative typographical border. The manuscript lyrics are written in blue, red, and black ink and in most cases are highly legible.

The song titles include *Roll on Silver Moon*, *A Boy's Best Friend*, *I Want to See the Cotton Fields*, and *The White Pilgrim*. But for the most part, the lyrics focus on songs about “Mother” including *Whisper Softly*, *Mother's Dying*, *Save My Mother's Picture from the Sale*, *What is Home without a Mother?*, *I'm Lonely Since My Mother Died*, *Why Did They Dig Ma's Grave so Deep?*, eighteen songs dedicated in all.

This scrapbook was kept by New Hampshire resident Nellie E. Gale (1837-1905), whose name appears written in ink on many of the song sheets. She is probably Nellie Ellen Dodge Gale of Walpole, wife of

Amos, a farmer. She married her first husband Charles C. Rich of Stoughton Mass. In 1858 and was widowed. The focus on songs dedicated to 'Mother' may be the result of the death of Nellie's mother Fanny Graves Dodge in February 1885, when this scrapbook appears to be put together. (756)

*Nellie & Gale*

[ 209 ]

### Whisper Softly, Mother's Dying

The Words and Music of this Song will be sent to any address, post-paid, on receipt of 40 cents, by H. J. Wehman, P. O. Box 1823, New York City. Catalogue of Songs, Books, Novelties, &c., sent free.

Whisper softly, mother's dying,  
Soon she'll close her loving eyes;  
Angels wait to bear her gently  
To her home beyond the skies;  
Kiss her lips, for soon she'll leave us—  
Mother, clasp me to your breast,  
As you did in days of childhood,  
When you sang your child to rest.

Chorus.

Whisper softly, mother's dying,  
Soon she'll close her loving eyes;  
Angels wait to bear her gently  
To her home beyond the skies.

Whisper softly, mother's dying,  
Soon we'll miss the truest love,  
And we'll miss the voice so loving,  
When her spirit's flown above.  
Mother, ask the shining angels,  
Ask them if you cannot stay;  
Who will care for us in sorrow,  
When they've taken you away.—*Chorus.*

Whisper softly, mother's dying,  
And she'll tell us not to weep;  
She'll watch o'er and protect us,  
Through the night when we're asleep.  
Darling mother, guide our footsteps,  
Be with us from day to day;  
Hark! the angels now are calling—  
Mother dear, has passed away.—*Chorus.*

H. J. Wehman, Song Publisher, 50 Chatham St., New York.

*Nellie & Gale*

[ 368 ]

### I Shall Never be Happy Again.

AS SUNG BY MISS MOLLIE WILSON.

The Music of this Song can be had of Henry J. Wehman, Song Publisher, No. 50 Chatham St., New York, or will be sent to any address, post-paid, on receipt of 40 cents in postage stamps.

My life, like a flower, has been nipp'd in the bud;  
My heart—if I own such a thing—  
By a man, cruel man, has been broken in bits,  
But still to his false one I cling.  
I loved him, alas! but he didn't love me—  
The feeling is hard to explain—  
I try to throw care to the wind, but I feel  
I shall never be happy again.

Chorus.

I shall never be happy again,  
I shall never be happy again;  
Till I've gained your good graces  
And kissed all the men's faces,  
I shall never be happy again.

I feel as though water was poured down my back,  
Or a giant had trod on my neck,  
I think till I'm vested that each moment's my neck,  
He caused me to feel so forlorn.  
I oft start to cry, and fancy I'll die,  
Although I don't feel any pain;  
Till Tom cats won't fight, or rake out at night  
I shall never be happy again.

Chorus.

I shall never be happy again,  
I shall never be happy again;  
Till I see Bernhardt  
Shall be cast for my part,  
I shall never be happy again.

My life, like a flower, has been nipp'd in the bud,  
My heart—if I own such a thing—  
By woman, fair woman's been broken in bits,  
But still to his fair one I cling.  
I loved her, alas! but she didn't love me,  
The feeling is hard to explain—  
I try to throw care to the wind, but I feel  
I shall never be happy again.

Chorus.

I shall never be happy again,  
I shall never be happy again;  
Till girls in their teens  
Don't know what love means,  
I shall never be happy again.

Her pa was a merchant in ruffles and shirtings;  
Her mother, a worthy old dame,  
Very often would say, in a jocular way,  
Our Lucy will soon change her name.  
Alas! she has changed it, but it was not for mine—  
The thought of it drives me insane;  
And till prisoners in jail are all out on bail,  
I shall never be happy again.

Chorus.

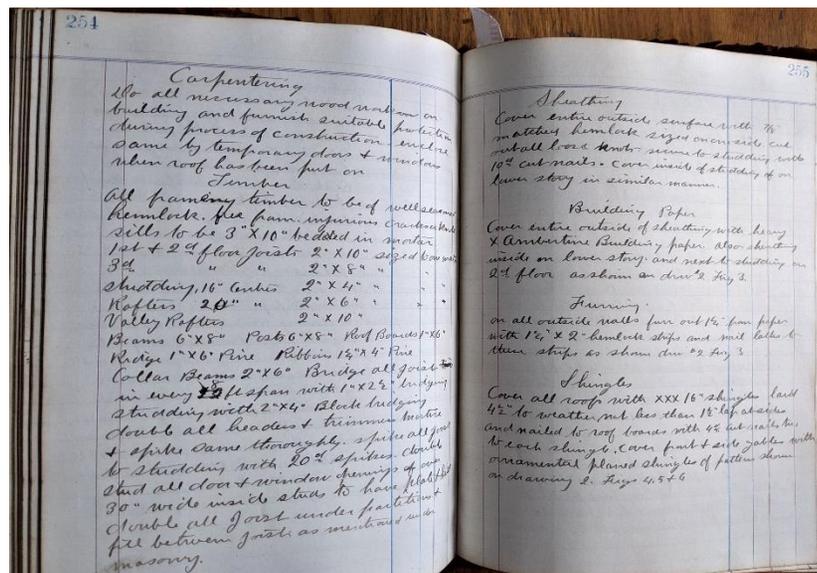
I shall never be happy again,  
I shall never be happy again;  
Till the corns on my toes  
Grow bare on my nose,  
I shall never be happy again.

H. J. Wehman, Song Publisher, 50 Chatham St., N. Y.

A VERY SPECIAL BOOK OF FAMILY ACCOUNTS

RECORDS OF A CARPENTER FATHER AND HIS SON THE MECHANICAL ENGINEER

34. Kurtz, Daniel and William. *Mechanical Engineer's Account Book*. Buffalo, New York, 1876-1925. \$ 900.00



Folio. 275 x 225 mm., [11 x 9 inches]. Manuscript in ink and pencil. 222 pp. (pp. 115 – 322). including a partial alphabetical index of customers. Cover well worn, spine missing; text clean and highly legible.

Financial records of a Pennsylvania Dutch family of engineers and contractors who worked in Pennsylvania and New York. The first part of this ledger was likely kept by Daniel Kurtz, who was born in in 1825, in Lancaster, Pennsylvania. A carpenter, he had a wife Elizabeth and six children including William, born in

1858. Daniel's accounts primarily show the cost of materials and hours spent on job sites. It is basically a labor and materials price guide for a late 19<sup>th</sup> century skilled carpenter. Daniel's name appears in the 1900 census as living in Mt. Pleasant New York and notes his profession as mechanical engineer.

Some of Daniel's customers were women who owned property in Buffalo including Grace Styleer, Mrs. Nevins of Chestnut Street, Mrs. Shirk, Mrs. Barr and Mrs. Belle. His work was mostly household repair and fixing furniture. He was paid for time and materials. He also must have owned rooming house as he was paid monthly by Mrs. Alice Frick for board.

After about 1879, the bulk of the ledger was kept by Daniel's son, William B. Kurtz, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1858. He had a wife Mary, daughter Grace, and a son LeRoy whose name appears in the ledger.

William's account show much greater detail in the jobs he worked on and include long prose descriptions of the design, materials, and labor that would be required to complete the job. For example for a job building a house on Norton Street in Belmont, N.Y., William writes extensively about the drawings required for the job, the excavation, the masonry, the lath and plaster to be applied, the nature of the plumbing system, carpentry, sheathing, shingles, siding, exterior work, flooring, wains coating, the choice of doors and window, the cellar equipment, and painting and varnishing of both the interior and exterior.

Other addresses in Buffalo include 234 Virginia Street, a house on Grant Avenue, Whitney Place, and one in Bound Brook. The names of Francis Hershey, J.A. Keepers, Jacob Reinninger, Crowell Manufacturing, and William H. Kennard are cited. The specifications for 324 Virginia Street in Buffalo are even more extensive than the specifications for the house in Belmont. Several inventories of Kurtz's personal property and assets also appear in the ledger.

Some of the property that William owned were sold to local women and he held the mortgages which were paid monthly. Kate Chamberlain had a mortgage with William of \$3,200 at 6 per cent interest. Mrs. Beatrice Rankin had a \$ 6,500 mortgage at 5per cent, and Mrs. Anna Impallario

and Mrs. Sara Rose also had mortgages with William for property they purchased from him in Buffalo. (880)

153

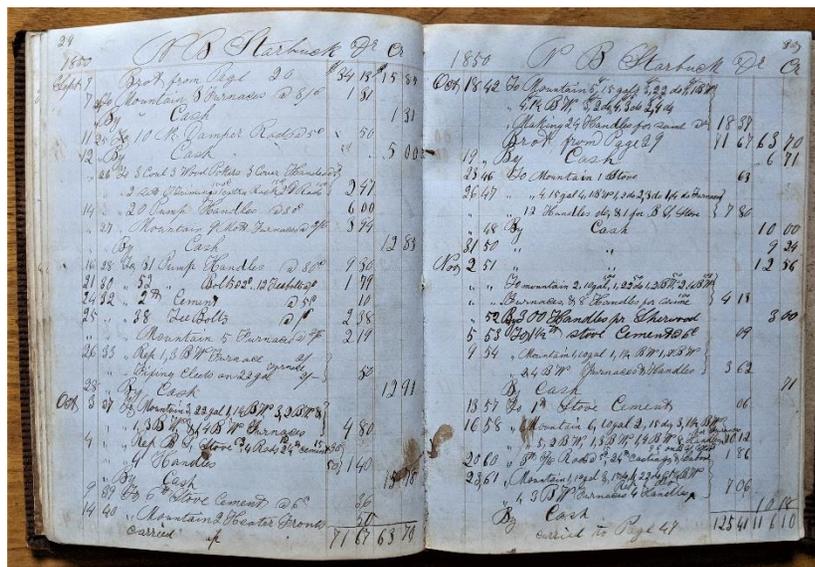
Mrs. Alice Fultz

		Dr		Cr	
		\$	cts	\$	cts
Aug 1					
<del>Sept 1</del>	<del>Sept 1</del>				
Aug 8					
July 31	To 1 months Board			13	33
Aug 31	" 23 days "			19	89
Sept 20	To cash	20	00		
Sept 30	To 1 months Board			12	90
Oct 23	To cash	10	00		
Oct 31	To one months Board			13	33
Nov 10	" ten day Board			4	30
	Total	30	20	53	85
	Balance due			30	20
				23	65
Dec 20	To Dedman Fathens bill			2	00
	Balance due to date			25	65
March 22	Paid cash	10	00		
April 5	" "	15	65		
		55	65		



PERSONAL AND BUSINESS ACCOUNTS OF A MECHANIC FROM TROY,  
NEW YORK

35. Rand, Theodore C.. *Stove Dealer's Ledger*. Troy, New York,  
1848-53. \$ 350.00



4to. 260 x 210 mm. [10 ¼ x 7 ¾ inches]. Manuscript in ink. 179 pp. Contemporary reverse calf binding, black leather labels on spine, embossed border design on boards; hinges broken and the text block is held to binding by sewing.

This ledger is the financial record of Theodore C. Rand, a dealer in cast iron stoves from Troy, New York. The first pages of the book contain an alphabetical index of nearly 200 of Rand's clients including scores of women. The index is followed by a chronological listing of financial transactions. These include both income Rand received for selling, installing, or repairing stoves and personal and business expenses. Entries typically include the date of the transaction, the item being sold or purchased, the name of the client, and the amount of the transaction. Rand dealt in a variety of stoves including no. 2 stoves, no. 4 stoves, country stoves, blacking stoves, and box stoves.

The majority of Rand's income was derived from repairing stoves. Parts serviced include castings, rods, handles, dampers, and pump handles. Rand occasionally repaired items not directly related to stoves such as a machine at a tin shop (though no description of the machine is given). The book lists a wide variety of expenses related to Rand's business including iron bands, "ball rods", common iron, bolts, and wire. Among Rand's personal expenses is a tea kettles, oil, boots, coal, and wood. Also among Rand's expenses are a number of foodstuffs including butter, lamb, rye, and eggs.

The ledger includes the names of nearly forty women, local customers who purchased good or had stoves fixed, established credit, paid off bills over time and contributed greatly to the success of Mr. Rand's business. A few of the names that appear are Mrs. Maria Allen, Marth Blandford, Mrs. J. G. Derry, Mrs. P. Higgins, Abigail Johnson, Mrs. E. G Kidder and her daughter Ann, Mrs. Columbus Orcutt and Miss Augusta Orcutt, Mary Smith, Mathilda White, and Mrs. George Wilder.

Cast iron stoves were first produced in quantity in the late 1720's. These first stoves were of German design and were called Five-plate or Jamb stoves. By the 1740's, six-plate stoves, also called close stoves were being made. In 1740, Benjamin Franklin improved upon the design of stoves by creating the "Pennsylvania Fireplace". Around 1760, ten-plate stoves, similar to, but larger than, six-plate stoves were made having four more plates that form an oven and two hinged doors. Opening on either side, smoke passed around the ends of the oven and out a pipe. This is the likely genesis of all cook stoves. As early as 1820's the Step-top cook stove design was seen. Six-plate stoves made in the nineteenth century were commonly called box stoves. They are similar in design to the six-plate stoves of the eighteenth century but are lighter and more finely cast because of advancements in technology.

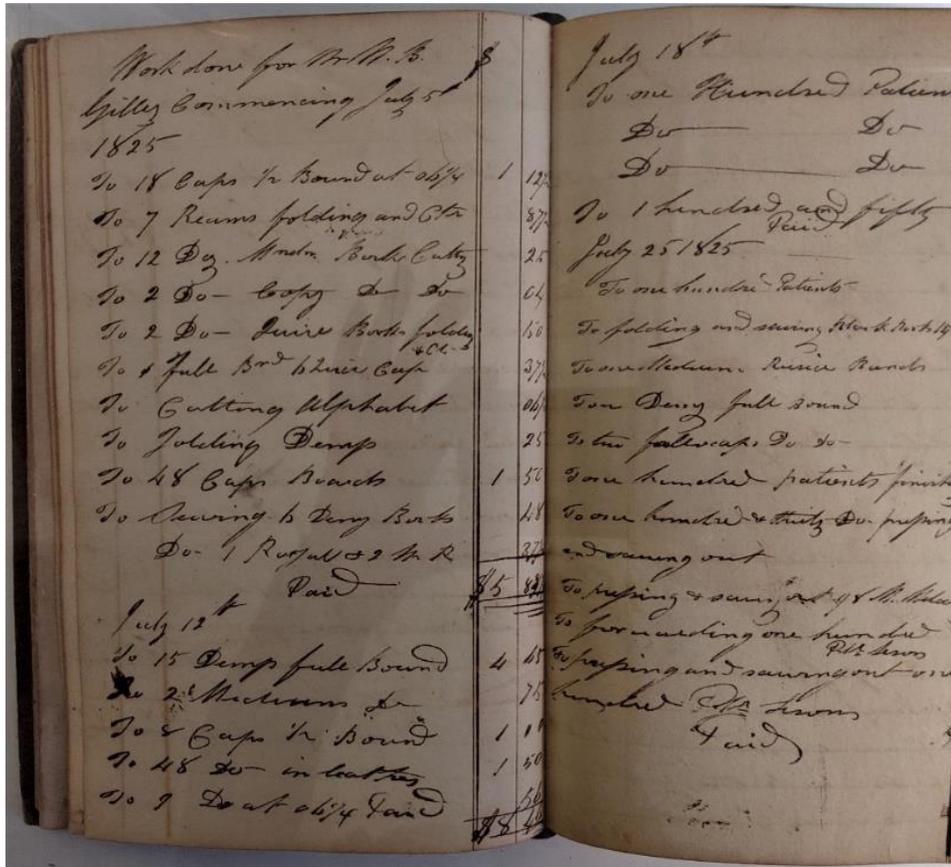
Regional foundries manufactured wood-fueled cookstoves by the early 1800s, modeling their new introductions after a variety of mid-1700s stoves used primarily for heat. The pieces were welcomed by American cooks mainly dependent on open hearths and masonry ovens, and hundreds of small stove manufacturers across the country began to turn

out stoves that were then sold under a variety of brand names, often unique to the foundry that produced them. (881)



WITNESSING HIS SISTER'S DEATH TO SICKNESS  
& TRYING TO ESTABLISH HIMSELF IN THE BOOK TRADE

36. Whale, William. *Manuscript Account Book and Diary*. New York, Philadelphia, and Troy, 1824-25. \$ 950.00



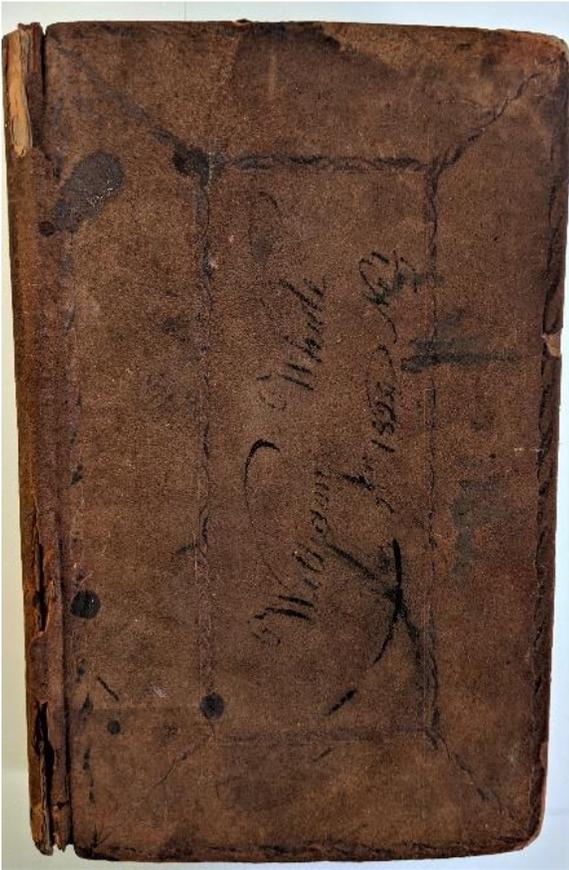
8vo. 220 x 1450 mm., [8 ¾ x 5 ½ inches]. About 70 pp. of text. Bound in reverse calf; spine worn joints cracked, rubbed and fragile, but holding together. William Whale name and the date 1824 is written in ink on upper board.

Interesting diary and account book of the bookseller and bookbinder William Whale for the years 1824-25. His quest to find a trade led him to bounce between New York, Philadelphia, and Troy and the ledger documents the trials and tribulations of a young man trying to establish himself in a trade. The manuscript begins with travels from New York City to Philadelphia to visit his dying sister. It describes in some detail her illness and death. He writes about his attempt to be release from his apprenticeship in New York, and his travels back to Philadelphia to retrieve his belongs which he found looted by his brother-in-law. He retreated back to New York and then on to Troy, New York where he may have had family. This part of the diary is comprised of 8 pages.

The ledger continues with 22 pages of accounts, including income and expenditures; 6 pages on the sales of lottery tickets; 4 pages about his loan from his sister's husband Dupouy, and a list of living expenses. This is followed by 26 pages of an alphabetical listing of about 125 books organized by author's name, mostly in the field of literature. These records could be from his time in Troy.

Apparently, Whale did bookbinding as well as bookselling while in New York and there are 3 pages of manuscript listing the binding work he did for William Gilley, the New York bookseller and publisher. The remainder are short entries that deal with a letter to an editor, his arrival in Philadelphia, being witness to the death of 75 rats on the corner of Decatur Street, an account of a Black Man mash his fingers in a door, and a dozen or so pages of accounts.

Whale is known to have married Maria Young in 1827 and there is some evidence that he sent letters to M. Young while in Philadelphia caring for his sister. In *A Register of the New York City Book Trades, 1821-42*, William Whale is cited as a bookseller and lists addresses at 61 Bowery, 68 Sullivan Street (1827), and 55 Bowery for 1828 and 1829 where he opened a theatrical book shop. (766)



No 598.

William Whale with  
The Philadelphia  
Savings Fund Society  
Sept 15<sup>th</sup> 1824

Number of a Lottery Ticket bought  
of P. Canfield. (the 5<sup>th</sup> of a 2<sup>nd</sup>)  
No 10375 (Combination 7. 16. 8. 9. 20)

2 Literature Lottery. 3000  
Number of Lottery tickets bought of  
P. D. Galloway late Galloway the acct of  
Tickets No 24218 (Combination 20. 24. 30)

3  
Do. 4110. Combination 3. 19. 30 (Account)

4  
Ship Union Canal Lottery  
Bought at the Survey in Philadelphia  
the ticket of the 2<sup>nd</sup> class of Ticket  
No 3409. Combination 3. 4. 27

Philadelphia June 17<sup>th</sup> 1824  
This is to certify that I do this day intend to  
open an account for deposits with the savings  
fund society of this city dated June 15<sup>th</sup> 1824  
& certify that I wrote the above William Whale  
Messrs. C. Mackay

June 17 1824	In Silver	\$ 8.87
" 21 "	Do	4.62
" 25 "	Do	1.04
July 1 "	Do	4.17
" 5 "	Do	4.39
" 12 "	Do	3.76
" 12 "	Do	1.04
		\$ 22.87
	Paid	7
		\$ 22.96