Series XIV: Art and Prints, 1700-1969

Series XIV: Art and Prints, 1700-1969 is arranged into six distinct subseries: Subseries I.I: *Valley Views of Northeastern Pennsylvania Prints*, Subseries I.II: *Artwork, General*, Subseries I.III: *Flora/Fauna Prints*, Subseries I.IV: *Portraits and Engravings of People/Historical Figures,* Subseries II.I: *Photographs*, Subseries II.II: *Photograph Reproductions for Valley Views of NePA*, and Subseries I.V: *Stationary*. This series contains prints, aquatints, etchings, engravings, lithographs, mezzotints, photographs, illustrations, sketches, paintings, portraits, and stationary. Much of these works exemplify the various locations and landscapes of Northeastern Pennsylvania (NEPA), as well as historical figures and artwork produced during the eighteenth, nineteenth, and twentieth centuries.

Each subseries is arranged by medium, including various types of printworks to illustrations, thematic topics such as important locations and figures, and a wide range of artworks that connect and relate to the Northeast Pennsylvania region.

Subseries I.I: Valley Views of Northeastern Pennsylvania Prints, 1778-1887

Subseries I.I: Valley Views of Northeastern Pennsylvania Prints, 1778-1887, is arranged in alphabetical order by location depicted in the art, and contains prints, aquatints, etchings, engravings, lithographs, and photogravures of valley views and landscapes of Northeastern Pennsylvania from 1778 to 1887. The materials featured in this subseries were initially in *Valley Views of Northeastern Pennsylvania: reproductions of early prints and paintings of the Wyoming and other valleys of the Susquehanna, Lehigh, Delaware, and Lackawanna Rivers together with a descriptive list of plates* was compiled by Gilbert Stuart McClintock and published by the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society in 1948. Specific artists that are included within this subseries are Joseph Andrews, Charles Burton Baker, Samuel Sartain, William Henry Bartlett, Thomas Birch, Henry Bisbing, Karl Bodmer, Carington Bowles, George Catlin, Jacob Cist, Cephas Grier Childs, William Croome, Charles Cousen, Charles Currier, Currier and Ives, John Dadley, E. L. Dana, Theodore Russel Davis, Amos Doolittle, Thomas Doughty, Asher B. Duran, George B. Ellis, Henry Griffiths, Haskell and Allen, Robert Hinshelwood, Richard H. Hobson, Jacob Hoffman, Frederick Juengling, The Kellogg & Buckeley Co., Augustus Köllner, George Lehman, Lossing & Barritt, F. Michelin, Hermann Julius Meyer, Miranda Myers, John Ludlow Morton, George Murray, Frances Flora Bond Palmer, Granville Perkins, James Queen, Samuel Reinke, John Scoles, Thomas Sinclair, George Stinson & Co., Mary Hayward *Blood* Stocking (Named in collection as Mrs. Rev. Selah Stocking), William Strickland, Cornelius Tiebout, Edward Valois, Isaac Weld, Edwin Whitefield, and Joseph Yeager.

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Subseries I.II: Artwork, General, 1870-1923

Subseries I.II: Artwork, General, 1870-1923, is arranged alphabetically by the last name of creator and contains illustrations, etchings, engravings, lithographs, and prints of General Artwork including portraits, landscapes, and historic scenes. These pieces are not limited to Northeastern Pennsylvania themes and include a broader range of work. Some examples include advertisements, international locations like Venice and Concarneau, and historical events like The Battle of Wyoming. Specific artists that are included within this subseries are James Charles Armytage, Isidore-Laurent Deroy, Juliet Gambareau, Augustin-François Lemaître, Jacques-Gérard Milbert, James Queen, Jean-François Raffaëlli, Ferdinand Schmutzer, William Thomas Smedley, Pieter Daniel van der Burgh, William Walcot, and Henry Warren.

Subseries I.III: Flora/Fauna Prints, 1879-1922

Subseries I.III: Flora/Fauna Prints, 1879-1922 is arranged by last name of the creator and contains etchings, engravings, lithographs, prints, and sketches of various types of flora and fauna subjects. Specific artists that are included within this subseries are Karl Bodmer, Frederich Stuart Church, Ignaz Marcel Gaugengigl, E. Heinemann, Marguerite Kirmse, François Antoine Maxime Lalanne, Jacques-Gérard Milbert, Reichsdruckerei, Orwah Romen, and Louis Jules Frederic Villeneuve.

Subseries I.IV: Portraits and Engravings of People/Historical Figures, 1700-1956

Subseries I.IV: Portraits and Engravings of People/Historical Figures, 1700-1956 is arranged in alphabetical order by artist's last name or the last name of the historical figure depicted within the art and contains a variety of prints including steel, line, and wood engravings, portraits, prints, mezzotints, etchings, illustrations, lithographs, and paintings of people and figures across a wide variety of styles and subject matter. This series excludes artwork of John Wilkes.

Specific historical figures depicted in this subseries of artwork include Lydia Atherton, Thomas Ferrier Atherton, Thomas Henry Atherton, Sarah Atherton Henry, Melanie Parker, Isaac Barre, James Butler, John Campbell, Sir Nicholas Conyngham Tindal, King Edward IV, John Egerton, Thomas Pelham-Holles, Joseph Hume, William Murray, Dr. John Moore, William Penn, Jean Baptiste Santeul, Nicolas Tindal, François-Marie Arouet, and James Wolfe. Specific artists that are included in this subseries are Thomas Lewis Atkinson, Francesco Bartolozzi, Karl Bodmer, William Bromley, Giovanni Battista Cipriani, Francis Grant, Henry Cousins, Charles d'Agar, Étienne-Jehandier Desrochers, William Evans, John Faber Jr., Henry Farrer, William Thomas Fry, Ignaz Marcel Gaugengigl, Carl Gottlieb Guttenberg, Henry Bryan Hall, John Hall, William Hamilton, Thomas Hovenden, Henry Inman, George Keating, Edward Winsor Kemble, George Knapton, Sir Godfrey Kneller, Thomas Lawrence, Jean-Étienne Liotard, William Miller, Jean Morin, Bernard Picart, Sir Henry Raeburn, Friedrich Randel, Joshua Reynolds, John Rogers, John Sartan, Georg Johann Seitz, John Smith, James Stratford, Gilbert Charles Stuart, Benjamin West, Irving Ramsey Wiles, and Alessandro Zaffonato.

Subseries II.I: Photographs, c.1829-1924,

Subseries II.I: Photographs, c.1829-1924, is arranged alphabetically by photographer's last name or subject's last name featured within the photograph and contains photographs of artwork either found in the Atherton home or relate to Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. Some works are photographs of replicated pieces dating back to the 14th and 16th centuries like *Le Retable D'Isenheim* (The Isenheim Altarpiece), by Matthias Grünewald and *Discobolo di Mirone*, by Myron. Specific photographers and artists that are included within this subseries are Jacob Cist, Charles F. Cook, Matthias Grünewald, and Myron.

Subseries II.II: Photograph Reproductions for Valley Views of NePA, 1810-1883

Subseries II.II: Photograph Reproductions for Valley Views of NePA, 1810-1883 is arranged alphabetically by location name and contains photographs and photogravures that have been reproduced from original paintings, prints, and drawings of Northeastern Pennsylvania landscapes located in national museums and art institutions. These photographic reproductions were most likely used in Gilbert S. McClintock's *Valley Views of Northeastern Pennsylvania: Reproductions of Early Prints and Paintings of the Wyoming and other Valleys along the Susquehanna, Lehigh, Delaware, and Lackawanna Rivers Together with a Descriptive List of Plates.* Specific artists that are included within this subseries are

Eugene J. Adams, Daniel Appleton, Thomas Birch, Karl Bodmer, Henry Boese, Cassell and Co., Mary Elizabeth Maxwell McCartney, Cephas Grier Childs, Mrs. E. A. Christie, Paul D. Cook, Jasper F. Cropsey, Charles Currier, Currier & Ives, Felix Octavius Carr Darley, Thomas Doughty, Peter Stephen Duval, Endicott & Co., George Fetter, John Filmer, Eugene C. Frank, Gustavus Johann Grunewald, John William Hill, Thomas Hill, Robert Hinshelwood, Richard H. Hobson, George Inness, Frederick Juengling, Robert S. Knerr, Augustus Kollner, Edward Henry Lamson, J. W. Lauderbach, George Lehman, Edmund Darch Lewis, Henry Linton, William McIlvaine, John C. McRae, Julius O. Montalant, Granville Perkins, Thomas Pownall, James Queen, Richard Smith, William Strickland, Pavel Petrovich Svinin, Charles Algernon Tomkins, Edward Valois, Lucas Weber, C. E. Weygandt, and A. Yeomans.

Subseries I.V: Stationary features a collection of historic stationary. It includes embellishments, ornate papers, and note pages.

This series consists of a variety of artistic themes and subjects within such as landscapes of Northeastern Pennsylvania, local collections of work, and historical figures. Many of the prints within the Art & Prints series were originally a collection of prints left to [Haus J Hochler] by his father who was Curator of Prints Boston Museum of Art & given by Haus J. to Gilbert McClintock (**Removed to Mapcase M-2-4**).

Subseries I.I: Valley Views of Northeastern Pennsylvania Prints
Subseries I.11: Artwork, General
Subseries I.III: Flora/Fauna Prints
Subseries I.IV: Portraits and Engravings of People/Historical Figures
Subseries II: Photographs
Subseries II.I: Photographs
Subseries II.II: Photographic Reproductions of Valley Views of NePA
Subseries I.V: Stationary

Condition Note:

Some prints in this subseries exhibit some discoloration, but are overall in good or fair condition. 21.78. *Item 78: Print of Wilkes-Barre, by George Washington Leach Jr., 1898* should be handled with care; edges are very fragile.

Subseries I.I: Valley Views of Northeastern Pennsylvania Prints, 1778-1887 Arranged in Alphabetical Order by Location Depicted in Artwork

Subseries I.I: Valley Views of Northeastern Pennsylvania Prints 1778-1887, is arranged in alphabetical order by location depicted in the art, and contains prints, aquatints, etchings, engravings, lithographs, and photogravures of valley views and landscapes of Northeastern Pennsylvania from 1778 to 1887. The materials featured in this subseries were initially in *Valley Views of Northeastern Pennsylvania: reproductions of early prints and paintings of the Wyoming and other valleys of the Susquehanna, Lehigh, Delaware, and Lackawanna Rivers together with a descriptive list of plates* was compiled by Gilbert Stuart McClintock and published by the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society in 1948. McClintock writes that he was influenced by Karl Kup of the New York Public Library, to create this book of Northeastern Pennsylvanian prints. Acknowledgements are made to Julian P. Boyd, Librarian of Princeton University, Frank Jewett Mather Jr., of Princeton, E. Harold Hugo, of the Meriden Gravure Company, and P.J. Conkwright, of the Princeton University Press, for the research and insight of this collection. Other acknowledgements of various suggestions and knowledge are credited to Elsie Murray, Director of the Tioga Point Museum, The Staffs of the Wyoming Historical & Geological Society, The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Frick Art Reference Library, and The Osterhout Free Library, Lois Mulkearn, of Pittsburgh, Richard D. Minnich, Librarian of the Easton Public Library, Robert S. Knerr, of Easton, Kennedy & Company, of New York, Gilbert Chinard, of Princeton University, R. W. G. Vail, Director of the New York Historical Society, Massey Trotter, of the Staff of the Print Room of the New York Public Library.

The landscapes and views consist of cities and rural scenes of Allentown, Ashland, Bethlehem, Broadhead's Creek, Buttermilk Falls, Campbell's Ledge, The Cascade, The Delaware River, The Delaware Water Gap, East SugarLoaf Mines, Fairmount Water Works, Falling Spring, Forty Fort, Hazelton, The Lehigh River, The Lehigh Water Gap, Lackawanna, Lackawanna River, Mauch Chunk, Monroe, Nanticoke, Nazareth, Northumberland, Plymouth, Pottsville, Sawkill Falls, Solomon's Creek, The Susquehanna River, Tobyhanna, Toby's Cave, Toby's Eddy, Towanda, Wilkes-Barre, and the Wyoming Valley.

Specific artists that are included within this subseries are Joseph Andrews, Charles Burton Baker, William Henry Bartlett, Thomas Birch, Henry Bisbing, Karl Bodmer, Carington Bowles, George Catlin, Jacob Cist, Cephas Grier Childs, William Croome, Charles Cousen, Charles Currier, Currier and Ives, John Dadley, E. L. Dana, Theodore Russel Davis, Amos Doolittle, Thomas Doughty, Asher B. Duran, George B. Ellis, Henry Griffiths, Haskell and Allen, Robert Hinshelwood, Richard H. Hobson, Jacob Hoffman, Frederick Juengling, The Kellogg & Buckeley Co., Augustus Köllner, George Lehman, Lossing & Barritt, F. Michelin, Hermann Julius Meyer, Miranda Meyers, John Ludlow Morton, George Murray, Frances

Flora Bond Palmer, Granville Perkins, James Queen, Samuel Reinke, John Scoles, Thomas Sinclair, George Stinson & Co., Mary Hayward *Blood* Stocking (Named in collection as Mrs. Rev. Selah Stocking), William Strickland, Cornelius Tiebout, Edward Valois, Isaac Weld, Edwin Whitefield, and Joseph Yeager.



21.1. Item 1: A Lithograph of "Allentown, Pa. Situated on the Lehigh River at the junction of the East Pennsylvania and Lehigh Valley Rail Roads," by James [Fuller] Queen after an Ambrotype by H.P. Osborne, [1860] (Removed to Print Box #5)

Type of Material: Lithograph
Title: Allentown. Pa.
Description: A lithograph print by James Fuller Queen of Allentown with a horse and four cows in the foreground and the city in the background. The lithograph is produced from a previous ambrotype of the valley scene by H.P Osborne, which Queen gives credit for by the phrase, "Ambrotype of H. P. Osborne," below the image depicted. Much of the foreground is farmland. James Queen began his trade as a lithographic artist at the age of 15, apprenticing with Lehman & Duval in 1835, where he would quickly rise as one of the country's most influential infographic artists by the words of the latter (Philadelphia Print Shop). It is here that he produced the manuscript in our collection, which depicts a scenic view of Allentown.
Allentown was founded in 1762 and has Pennsylvania Dutch origins. Located in Lehigh County, Pennsylvania, on the Lehigh River, it is the third-most-populous city in Pennsylvania. This area was first home to the Lenape Native American tribe until William Penn came to the area.
James Queen, known for his composition and attention to detail, was the premier Philadelphia artist, lithographer, and chromolithographer. He was born in Philadelphia in either 1820 or 1821, and was the

son of William Queen. William was a cordwainer and apprenticed under George Lehman and P. S. Duval. He later began a career around the age of 14 years old.

Peter Stephen Duval, (also known as P. S. Duval) was born around 1804 or 1805 in France and was the most prominent Philadelphia lithographer in the 19th century. He began his career by accepting a job from the printing firm of Childs & Inman. He established his own lithographic print shop in 1837 and later retired in 1869. The firm was run by Duval's son for a few years after. On February 9, 1886, Duval died due to an "enlargement of the heart."

H. P. Osborne was a photographer who produced many of the original ambrotypes that Queen produced his lithographs from. An ambrotype is a positive photograph on glass made by a variant of the wet plate collodion process, by producing an image when the light reflects off the subject. It replaced the earlier daguerreotype forms.

Dates: N/A

Creator: Illustrated by James Queen, Ambrotype of H. P. Osborn, Lithographed by P. S. Duval & Son

Subjects: Allentown, Lehigh Valley, Pennsylvania, Ambrotype, Print, Lithograph

Locations: Allentown, Pennsylvania (Setting), Philadelphia (Print Location)

People: Queen, James Fuller, 1820 or 1821-1886; Duval, Peter Stephen, c. 1804/1805 - 1886; Osborne, H. P.

General Condition: Okay.

Measurements: 15 ½ in. x 7 ½ in.

Transcript Attempt:

J. Queen, del. Ambrotype of H.P. Osborn Bethlehem Lith. P. S. Duval & Son Phila.

ALLENTOWN. PA.

Situated on the Lehigh River at the junction of East Pennsylvania and Lehigh Valley Rail Roads

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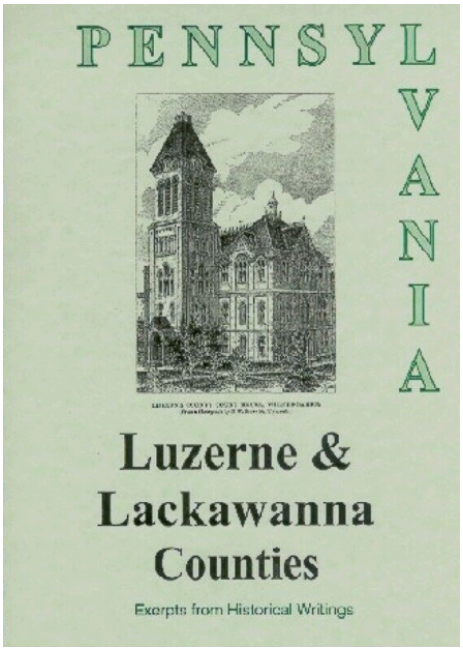
21.2. Item 2: Wood Engraving titled, "Baltimore Company's Coal-mine," unknown artist, c.1843 (Removed to Print Box #5)

Type of Material: Wood Engraving
Title: Baltimore Company's Coal-mine.
Description: An image of multiple tunnels leading into a coal mine with a small road next to a creek. According to *Valley Views of Northeastern Pennsylvania,* by Gilbert S. McClintock, " The Baltimore Company was formed about 1830, and mined coal from lands northeast of Wilkes-Barré; these lands are now part of The Hudson Coal Company's property, and are still being mined."
The largest mass of coal located in the Wilkes Barre area basin was in the bed of the Baltimore Company's coal mine. It measured up to 32 feet in some areas. This engraving showcases the openings into the mines and the precipice that was created by an old method of chipping away at the hill and landscape. These openings are no longer used, but ventilate the system. These mines were located 2.5 miles Northeast from Wilkes Barre near the Pennsylvania canal.

The date approximation was found in a historical booklet comprising the Luzerne and Lackawanna Counties. 

Dates: ca. 1843
Creator: Unknown
Subjects: Newspaper, Wood Engraving, Print, Coal Mining
Locations: Luzerne County, Pennsylvania
People: N/A
General Condition: Good.
Measurements: 4 in. x 2 ½ in.
Transcript Attempt:
Baltimore Company's Coal-mine. {Luzerne Co.}

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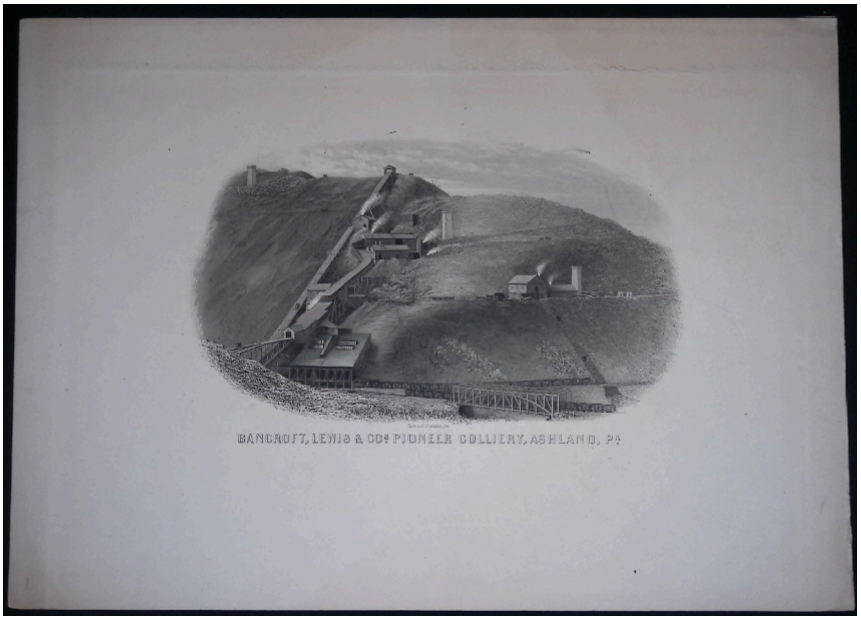

21.3. Item 3: Lithograph by Samuel Sartain of the Bancroft, Lewis & Co[mpany] Pioneer Colliery, Published by James Scott, 1864.

Type of Material: Lithograph
Title: Bancroft, Lewis & Co Pioneer Colliery, Ashland, PA
Description: A lithograph by Samuel Sartain displaying an image of the Bancroft Lewis Co Pioneer Colliery on a hillside in Ashland, Pennsylvania. The print was published by James Scott in 1864. The coal chute descends the mountain to a railroad and bridge. The Colliery began during the Civil War and operated in northern Schuylkill County. It employed 400-500 men and it gained a national reputation. The Pioneer Colliery experienced a disaster when an explosion occurred in the mine due to methane gas coming into contact with a flame. Ashland is located in the borough of Schuylkill County and part of Columbia County, Pennsylvania. This region was mostly wilderness dating back into the 1800s, however in 1846 coal seams in veins were developed by a group of miners led by Patrick Devine. This led the area to become part of the anthracite coal region.
Samuel Sartain was an American engraver from a family of engravers, studying the art form under his father, John Sartain. Sartain the younger is most known for his steel engravings on religious subjects and portraits.
For more manuscripts by Sartain, check out The Met's webpage.
The term sc. following Sartain's name in the manuscript is a shorthand for the term engraver. It comes from the latin term, sculp or sculpt, which means "engrave," indicating the original artist of the print. The Printing Museum website has created a glossary of Renaissance Print terminology.
Dates: 1864
Creator: Sartain, Samuel (Engraver); Published by James Scott
Subjects: Lithograph, Print, Ashland, Pennsylvania
Locations: Ashland, Pennsylvania
People: Sartain, Samuel, 1830-1906; [Scott, James]
General Condition: Great, paper is durable and image is clear.
Measurements: 11 in. x 7 ⅞ in.

Transcription Attempt:

Samuel Sartain, sc [engraved]

BANCROFT, LEWIS & CO. PIONEER COLLIERY, ASHLAND, PA.

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21.4 Item 4: Nine Etchings of “Handpipe Lots, Beech Glen Ave.,” unknown artist, 1879 August (removed to Black Box #1)

Type of Material: Etching
Title: N/A
Description: Seven etchings of a landscape including some trees resting on a small hill. There is heavy use of cross-hatching within this work to convey detail in the environment.
Dates: August 1879
Creator: N/A
Subjects: Roxbury Massachusetts, Etching
Locations: Roxbury, Massachusetts
People: N/A
General Condition: Good.
Measurements: 12 ¾ in. x 9 in. {backing}; 8 in. x 5 ⅝ in. {print}
Transcript Attempt:
{6th attempt. - Aug. 1879. - Cedars, Handpipe Lot, Beech Glen Ave., Roxbury. - On Line, directly from nature. (Reversed)}
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21.5. Item 5: Two Etchings of “Grove on Beech Glen Ave.,” unknown artist, 1879 August (removed to Black Box #1)

Type of Material: Etching
Title: N/A
Description: An etching of a forest landscape scene with some foliage and rocks. Deeper etching towards the foreground creates the illusion of depth in this print.
Dates: August 1879
Creator: N/A
Subjects: Etching, Roxbury, Massachusetts
Locations: Roxbury, Massachusetts
People: N/A
General Condition: Good.
Measurements: 12 ⅞ in. x 9 in. {backing}; 8 ⅛ in. x 5 ¾ in. {print}
Transcript Attempt:
{5th attempt. Aug 1879.- Grove on Beech Glen Ave., Roxbury. - On zink, directly from nature (Reversed)}

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21.6. Item 6: Print of an Engraving by Paul Sandby entitled "A View of BETHLEHEM, the Great Moravian Settlement in the Province of PENN-SYLVANIA," Commissioned by Carington Bowles, [1786]. (Removed to Black Box #1)

Type of Material: Print

Title: A View of BETHLEM, the great Moravian Settlement in the Province of PENN-SYLVANIA.

Description: A print of Bethlehem from across the Lehigh River. People are at work, whether farmers or miners. In the foreground, people and a dog are loading a boat. In the town, there are a few buildings. Bethlehem is located in the Northampton and Lehigh counties in eastern Pennsylvania. Settled along the 109-mile long Lehigh River tributary of the Delaware River, this city historically was inhabited by indigenous people that included the Algonquian speaking Lenape. They traded with Dutch and British colonists up the east coast. William Allen who was a wealthy Philadelphia merchant and politician deeded 500 acres along the Monocacy Creek and Lehigh River to the Moravian Church on April 2, 1741. The Moravians would have a grand settlement here and often held missions. The print was created by Carington Bowles, who was a publisher and printmaker. Carington Bowles was the son of John Bowles, and partnered with "John Bowles & Son, at the Black Horse, Cornhill, London, from 1752 or 1753. He later took over the business of his uncle, Thomas Bowles II in St Paul's Churchyard."

The date has been ascertained by a comparison with the original manuscript on display digitally by the Museum of Fine Arts, Huston, which Carington Bowles was one of the publishers.

Dates: N/A

Creator: Carington Bowles (Publisher); Sandby, Paul, 1731-1809 (engraver)

Subjects: Prints, Landscape; Moravians in Pennsylvania; Engraving
Locations: Bethlehem, Pennsylvania; Map & Print Warehouse, Nº. 69 in St Pauls Church Yard, London.
People: Bowles, Carington, 1724-1793;
General Condition: Okay
Measurements: 14 $^{11}/_{16}$ in. x 11 $^{1}/_{16}$ in. {backing}, 14 $^{1}/_{2}$ in. x 9 $^{13}/_{16}$ in. {print}
Transcript Attempt:
Bethlem. (Written in reverse)
A View of BETHLEM, the great Moravian Settlement in the Province of PENN-SYLVANIA.
Printed for Carington Bowles, at his Map & Print Warehoufe, Nº69 in St Pauls Church Yard, London.

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21.7. Item 7: An Engraving by John Dadley titled,"VIEW of BETHLEHEM a Moravian settlement," after Isaac Weld, 1798 December 22 (removed to Black Box #1)

Type of Material: Engraving
Title: VIEW of BETHLEHEM a Moravian settlement.
Description: An engraving depicting a grand view of the town of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. There are many homes and farmland, and off into the distance in the mountain range. The engraving was created by John Dadley, on December 22, 1798, from an original drawing of the scene by Isaac Weld. Weld's original drawing of the scene was produced in 1799, as a part of his travel text, *Travels through the states of North America, and the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, during the years 1795, 1796, and 1797.*
Bethlehem is located in the Northampton and Lehigh counties in eastern Pennsylvania. Settled along the 109-mile long Lehigh River tributary of the Delaware River, this city historically was inhabited by indigenous people that included the Algonquian speaking Lenape. They traded with Dutch and British colonists up the east coast. William Allen who was a wealthy Philadelphia merchant and politician deeded

500 acres along the Monocacy Creek and Lehigh River to the Moravian Church on April 2, 1741. The Moravians would have a grand settlement here and often held missions.
According to *Valley View of Northeastern Pennsylvania* by Gilbert S. McClintock, "Illustration (page 45) Isaac Weld Jr., *Travels through the States of North America and the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada during the years 1795, 1796, and 1797* (London, 1799.) Weld, in describing the town says 'Bethlehem is the principal settlement, in North America, of the Moravians, or United Brethren. It is most agreeable situated on a rising ground, bounded on one side by the river Lehigh, which falls into the Delaware, and on the other by the creek, which has a very rapid current, and affords excellent seats for a great number of mills. The town is regularly laid out, and contains about eighty strong built stone dwelling houses and a large church.' This drawing was copied by Weld from an engraving of Bethlehem by S. Hill. *Massachusetts Magazine for September, 1793, Boston.*" This piece was illustrated by Isaac Weld, engraved by John Dadley, and published by I. Stockdale.
Isaac Weld, born in 1774, was an Anglo-Irish topographical writer, explorer, and artist who traveled extensively in North America. He was also a member of the Royal Dublin Society.
John Dadley worked in London where he was an engraver and printmaker.
The attributions for Issac Weld and John Dadley contain shorthand after their respective names, delt. for Weld and sculp. for Dadley. The Fine Rare Prints' webpage explains that delt. was a latin word that translated to "drew," meaning that the original sketch was produced by the name proceeding it. The term sculp., stands for engraved or engraver, denoting the creator of the engraving produced from the original drawing. This means that Dadley was the creator of the engraving, while Weld was the original sketcher of the scene within the engraving.
Dates: Dec. 22, 1798.
Creator: Illustrated by Isaac Weld Jr., Engraved by John Dadley, Published by I. Stockdale
Subjects: Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, Engraving, Print
Locations: Bethlehem, Pennsylvania; Piccadilly
People: Weld Jr., Isaac, 1774-1856, Dadley, John, 1767-1817; Stockdale, I.
General Condition: Good
Measurements: 14 $^{10}/_{16}$ in. x 11 in. {backing}, 9 ¼ in. x 7 ⅜ in. {print}
Transcript Attempt:

I. Weld delt. [drew] J. Dadley sculp. [engraved/engraver]
VIEW of BETHLEHEM a Moravian settlement.
Published Dec. 22. 1798, by I. Stockdale, Piccadilly.

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21.8. Item 8: An Etching by [John] Scoles titled, "View on Broadhead's Creek in Pennsylvania," after Jacob Hoffman, ca. 1796 (removed to Black Box #1)

Type of Material: Engraving

Title: View on Broadhead's creek, in Pennsylvania.

Description: The etching by John Scoles shows a boat floating upstream in Broadhead's Creek (Now spelled Brodhead's Creek). It was engraved from an original drawing by Jacob Hoffman at an early, unknown date. It is encompassed by trees and foliage reaching from the shores. Brodhead's Creek spans 21.9 miles and is a tributary of the Delaware River. It's located in the Poconos of eastern Pennsylvania. It flows south and separates the boroughs of Stroudsburg and East Stroudsburg. The Delaware River is located in the Mid-Atlantic region of the United States. It is the longest free-flowing river on the east coast that spans from New York to Delaware at 282 miles long. Its branches, the West Branch at Mount Jefferson in Jefferson, Schoharie County, and the East Branch at Grand Gorge, Delaware County, join in the Catskill Mountains of New York. These branches form the Delaware River in Hancock, New York and eventually empties into the Delaware Bay. It is referred to as the "Lifeblood of the Northeast" and provides drinking water to about 17 million people.

According to *Valley Views of Northeastern Pennsylvania* by Gilbert S. McClintock, "Early drawing of the Broadhead emptying into the Delaware River." More information on this print can be found on the Media Storehouse website.

John Scoles, based in New York City, was an engraver that produced views of cities as well as portraits. He is also thought to have been a bookseller. Scoles died around 1844. More of Scoles' works can be found here as well.

The attributions for Jacob Hoffman and John Scoles contain shorthand after their respective names, delt. for Hoffman and sc. for Scoles. The Fine Rare Prints' webpage explains that delt. was a latin word that translated to "drew," meaning that the original sketch was produced by the name proceeding it. The term sc., was the latin acronym for sculpis, meaning "you carve," or standing for engraved or engraver, denoting the creator of the engraving produced from the original drawing. This means that Scoles was the creator of the engraving, while Hoffman was the original sketcher of the scene within the engraving.

Dates: [ca. 1796]

Creator: Illustrated by Jacob Hoffman, Etching by John Scoles

Subjects: Etching, Print, Broadhead's Creek, Northampton County, Pennsylvania
Locations: Broadhead's Creek, Northampton County, Pennstlvania
People: Hoffman, Jacob, Scoles, John, 1775?-1844
General Condition: Okay.
Measurements: 12 in. x 10 $^{12}/_{16}$ in. {backing}, 7 ⅞ in. x 4 ¾ in. {print}
Transcript Attempt:
Jacob Hoffman, del.[drew] Scores, sc. [engraver/engraved]
View on Broadhead's creek in Pennsylvania.

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21.9. Item 9: Engraving of the Buttermilk Falls, by George Murray, no date. (removed to Black Box #1)

Type of Material: Engraving
Title: Buttermilk Falls, Penn.
Description: An engraving of the Buttermilk Falls with a bridge crossing over it. To the left there is a structure overlooking the falls. To the right is a riverbank of foliage. This is the same image as item 25 and 35b. According to the 1835 issue of the Monthly Traveler bulletin, "Buttermilk Falls is a tributary stream of the Susquehanna River, its springs are between the Lawahanock (pronounced by the settlers Lackawany) and the Tunkanock. United by its different branches near the river, it falls into the Susquehanna on the east side, about twenty miles above the town of Wilkesbarre. The land on it is principally timbered with oak; the soil is, in general, of an inferior quality. This stream abounds with fine

situations for mills, and other water works, having, in its course, several considerable falls, from a supposed resemblance in colour, to the foam of which it derives its homely name." According to *Valley Views of Northeastern Pennsylvania,* by Gilbert S. McClintock, "These falls, on a stream which flows into the Susquehanna a few miles above the Valley, were the subject of many early engravings and drawings." This print was created by George Murray.

George Murray was an engraver from Scotland, born in 1766. He began producing engravings in London in 1796 and came to Philadelphia in 1800, becoming a prominent member of the Philadelphia Society of Arts. He ran an engraving firm and bank note called Murray, Draper, Fairman & Co. The company ultimately dissolved strictly after his death in 1822.

Dates: N/A
Creator: George Murray
Subjects: Engraving, Print, Buttermilk Falls, Pennsylvania
Locations: Buttermilk Falls
People: Murray, George, 1766-1822
General Condition: Okay.
Measurements: 5 in. x 3 ¾ in.
Transcript Attempt:
Buttermilk Falls, Penn.

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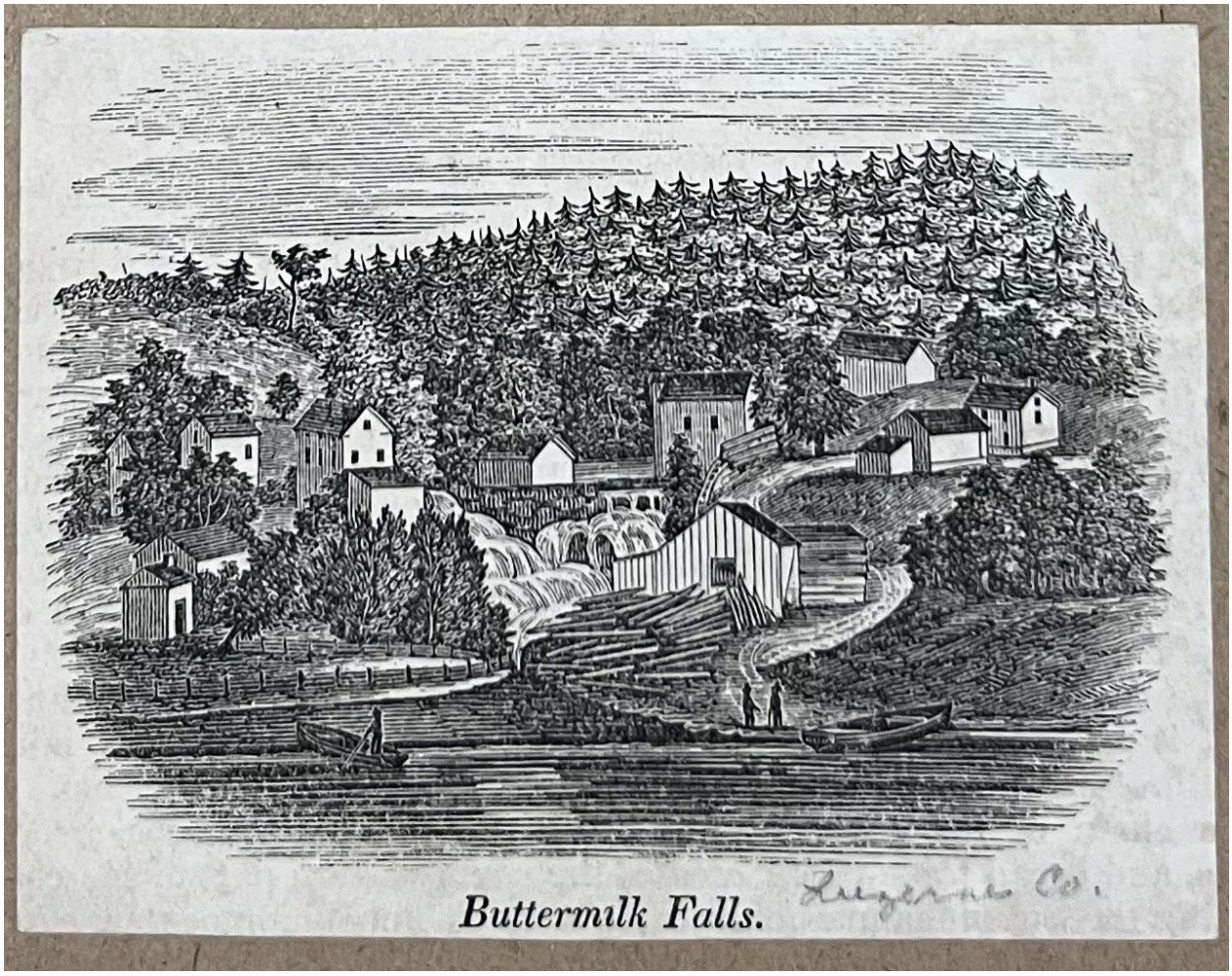

21.10a. Item 10a: Engraving of Buttermilk Falls, unknown artist, c. 1843 (removed to Black Box #1)

Type of Material: Engraving
Title: Buttermilk Falls.
Description: An engraving of a town around Buttermilk falls spilling into a river. The print is small, but exhibits fine detail depicting people in the foreground, many houses, and a hill of trees in the distance. Buttermilk Falls was a small post-village of Wyoming County, Pennsylvania, on the Susquehanna River and on the North branch canal, 135 miles northeast from Harrisburg which had excellent water-power. The name of the post office was simply "Falls." According to the 1835 issue of the Monthly Traveler bulletin, "Buttermilk Falls is a tributary stream of the Susquehanna River, its springs are between the Lawahanock (pronounced by the settlers Lackawany) and the Tunkanock. United by its different branches near the river, it falls into the Susquehanna on the east side, about twenty miles above the town of Wilkesbarre. The land on it is principally timbered with oak; the soil is, in general, of an inferior quality. This stream abounds with fine situations for mills, and other water works, having, in its course, several considerable falls, from a supposed resemblance in colour, to the foam of which it derives its homely name."
Buttermilk Falls is one of many conspicuous views in the area. Solomon's, Falling Spring, and Wapwallopen Falls are some of the others.

Dates: N/A
Creator: N/A
Subjects: Engraving, Print, Buttermilk Falls, Pennsylvania
Locations: Buttermilk Falls, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania
People: N/A
General Condition: Okay.
Measurements: 3 ⅞ in. x 3 in.
Transcript Attempt:
Buttermilk Falls. Luzerne Co.

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21.10b Item 10b: Engraving titled, “Buttermilk Falls,” by George Murray, no date (removed to Black Box #1)

Type of Material: Engraving
Title: Buttermilk Falls
Description: An engraving of the Buttermilk Falls with a bridge crossing over it. To the left there is a structure overlooking the falls. To the right is a riverbank of foliage. This is the same image as item 25 and 38. According to the 1835 issue of the Monthly Traveler bulletin, “Buttermilk Falls is a tributary stream of the Susquehanna River, its springs are between the Lawahanock (pronounced by the settlers Lackawany) and the Tunkanock. United by its different branches near the river, it falls into the Susquehanna on the east side, about twenty miles above the town of Wilkesbarre. The land on it is

principally timbered with oak; the soil is, in general, of an inferior quality. This stream abounds with fine situations for mills, and other water works, having, in its course, several considerable falls, from a supposed resemblance in colour, to the foam of which it derives its homely name." According to *Valley Views of Northeastern Pennsylvania,* by Gilbert S. McClintock, "These falls, on a stream which flows into the Susquehanna a few miles above the Valley, were the subject of many early engravings and drawings." This print was created by George Murray. George Murray was an engraver from Scotland, born in 1766. He began producing engravings in London in 1796 and came to Philadelphia in 1800, becoming a prominent member of the Philadelphia Society of Arts. He ran an engraving firm and bank note called Murray, Draper, Fairman & Co. The company ultimately dissolved strictly after his death in 1822. Another version of this print can be found on the Library of Congress website, which was published in 1809. No artist is specified here.
Dates: N/A
Creator: George Murray
Subjects: Engraving, Print, Buttermilk Falls, Pennsylvania
Locations: Buttermilk Falls, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania
People: Murray, George, 1766-1822
General Condition: Okay.
Measurements: 5 ⅛ in. x 4 in.
Transcript Attempt:
{10 Luzerne Co Pa.}

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21.11a. Item 11a: Engraving of the "Buttermilk Falls," by George Murray, no date (removed to Black Box #1)

Type of Material: Engraving
Title: Buttermilk Falls
Description: An engraving of the Buttermilk Falls with a bridge crossing over it. To the left there is a structure overlooking the falls. To the right is a riverbank of foliage. This is the same image as item 25 and 38. According to the 1835 issue of the Monthly Traveler bulletin, "Buttermilk Falls is a tributary

stream of the Susquehanna River, its springs are between the Lawahanock (pronounced by the settlers Lackawany) and the Tunkanock. United by its different branches near the river, it falls into the Susquehanna on the east side, about twenty miles above the town of Wilkesbarre. The land on it is principally timbered with oak; the soil is, in general, of an inferior quality. This stream abounds with fine situations for mills, and other water works, having, in its course, several considerable falls, from a supposed resemblance in colour, to the foam of which it derives its homely name."
According to *Valley Views of Northeastern Pennsylvania* by Gilbert S. McClintock, "These falls, on a stream which flows into the Susquehanna a few miles above the Valley, were subject of many early engravings and drawings." This print was created by George Murray. The same image as item 35b and 38. George Murray was an engraver from Scotland, born in 1766. He began producing engravings in London in 1796 and came to Philadelphia in 1800, becoming a prominent member of the Philadelphia Society of Arts. He ran an engraving firm and bank note called Murray, Draper, Fairman & Co. The company ultimately dissolved strictly after his death in 1822.
Another version of this print can be found on the Library of Congress website, which was published in 1809. No artist is specified here.
Dates: N/A
Creator: George Murray
Subjects: Engraving, Print, Buttermilk Falls, Pennsylvania
Locations: Buttermilk Falls in Luzerne County, Pennsylvania.
People: Murray, George, 1766-1822
General Condition: Good.
Measurements: 8 $^{1}/_{2}$ in. x 5 in.
Transcript Attempt:
G. Murray
BUTTERMILK FALLS.
Luzerne Co. Pa.

----------END----------



21.11b. Item 11b: Engraving of "Buttermilk Falls," by George Murray, no date.

Type of Material: Engraving
Title: "Buttermilk Falls"
Description: A lithograph depicting a large structure and Buttermilk Falls. There is a bridge crossing the waterfall as well as foliage along the cliffs and background. According to the 1835 issue of the Monthly Traveler bulletin, "Buttermilk Falls is a tributary stream of the Susquehanna River, its springs are between the Lawahanock (pronounced by the settlers Lackawany) and the Tunkanock. United by its different branches near the river, it falls into the Susquehanna on the east side, about twenty miles above the town of Wilkesbarre. The land on it is principally timbered with oak; the soil is, in general, of an inferior quality. This stream abounds with fine situations for mills, and other water works, having, in its course, several considerable falls, from a supposed resemblance in colour, to the foam of which it derives its homely name."
According to *Valley Views of Northeastern Pennsylvania,* by Gilbert S. McClintock, "These falls, on a stream which flows into the Susquehanna a few miles above the Valley, were the subject of many early engravings and drawings." This print was created by George Murray.
George Murray was an engraver from Scotland, born in 1766. He began producing engravings in London in 1796 and came to Philadelphia in 1800, becoming a prominent member of the Philadelphia Society of Arts. He ran an engraving firm and bank note called Murray, Draper, Fairman & Co. The company ultimately dissolved strictly after his death in 1822. For more information on George Murray's collections, visit the Art UK Website. Another record of his work can be found on the Library of Congress Website.
Dates: N/A
Creator: George Murray
Subjects: Buttermilk Falls, Pennsylvania, Engraving, Print
Locations: Buttermilk Falls, Pennsylvania
People: Murray, George, 1766 - 1822
General Condition: Good, paper is discolored.
Measurements: 7 $^{5}/_{8}$ in. x 5in.
Transcript:
G. Murray
BUTTERMILK FALLS. Pa

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21.12 Item 12: Wood Engraving, “Campbell’s Ledge” by [Mary Hayward *Blood* Stocking], [1858] (removed to Black Box #1)

Type of Material: Wood Engraving
Title: Campbell’s Ledge (Wyoming Valley)
Description: A wood engraving depicting a nature scene with several deer, woods and a mountain side. There is much detail depicted in the cliff-like mountains and trees surrounding it.
The creator as Mary Hayward *Blood* Stocking, the wife of Reverend Selah Stocking. She is given credit for her work in the original text by George Peck, *Wyoming, Its Histories, Stirring Incidents, and Romantic Adventures,* published in 1858. The text for the compendium can be found digitized on WebArchives’ webpage. In the preface, Peck writes, “We owe to Mrs. Rev. Selah Stocking, of Pittston, thanks for original sketches of Campbell's Ledge and Falling Spring” (Peck Preface). The digitized illustrations following the preface are those accompanying the historical text, including Mary Hayward *Blood* Stocking, given attribution by her husbands name, “Mrs. Rev. Selah Stocking.”
Campbell’s Ledge is located in Duryea, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania. This geographical feature sits at about 1,280 feet about sea level and is often referred to as “Dial Rock.” Its origins recount a legend of a man named Campbell being chased by hostile Native Americans. He jumps off this ledge to escape being captured. Another origin traces back to the author of Gertrude of Wyoming, Thomas Campbell. According to *Valley Views of Northeastern Pennsylvania,* by Gilbert S. McClintock, “The great ledge (also known as Dial Rock) is at the head of the Valley, where the Susquehanna comes in from the northwest, and the Lackawanna winds around the base of the rock to mingle with the large river.”
The Internet Archive has a digitized text called *The Stocking ancestry: comprising the descendants of George Stocking, founder of the American family*, written by Charles Henry Wright Stocking, which gives more information on the Stocking lineage.

The Library of Congress has digitized the entirety of *Wyoming, Its Histories, Stirring Incidents, and Romantic Adventures* by Peck.
Dates: [1858]
Creator: [(Blood) Stocking, Mary Hayward]
Subjects: Wood Engraving, Print, Wildlife
Locations: Campbell's Ledge, Duryea, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania
People: [Stocking, Selah, 1806-1891]; [(Blood) Stocking, Mary Hayward, 1808-1893]
General Condition: Good, print is discolored.
Measurements: 12 in. x 9 ⅞ in.

Transcription Attempt:
CAMPBELL'S LEDGE.

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21.13a.-21.13b. Item 13a-Item 13b: Engraving titled, "The Cascade," by Cornelius Tiebout, 1809 (removed to Black Box #1)

Type of Material: Engraving
Title: The Cascade
Description: An engraving depicting a stairway of water. In the lower right corner two people are gazing up at the falling water. Trees surround the center of the image like a silhouette. This engraving appeared in the *The Port Folio*. The same as item 22b. This piece was created by Cornelius Tiebout.
According to *Valley Views of Northeastern Pennsylvania,* "Illustration (Series III, Vol. I, opposite page 233) *The Port Folio* (1809)" This print was created by Cornelius Tiebout. Born around 1773 or 1777

(according to many sources), Cornelius Tiebout was an American copperplate engraver that began his work at just eleven years old. He apprenticed with New York silversmith John Burger, who lived from 1747-1828. Around 1789, Tiebout and Berger's son published a songbook called Amphion. Tiebout died around 1832. Some more of Cornelias Tiebout's work can also be found on the National Portrait Gallery's website.
Dates: 1809
Creator: Cornelius Tiebout
Subjects: Engraving. Print, Cascade, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania
Locations: Luzerne County, Pennsylvania
People: Tiebout. Cornelias, c.1773 - c.1832
General Condition: Okay.
Measurements: 8 ⅜ in. x 5 ⅛ in., 9 in. x 5 ¾ in.
Transcript Attempt:
{annotation}
Analectic

St 3204

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21.14. Item 14: Engraving of The Cascade, Luzerne County Pennsylvania, Cornelias Tiebout, 1809

Type of Material: Engraving
Title: The Cascade, Luzerne County Pennsylvania
Description: An engraving depicting a stairway of water. In the lower right corner two people are gazing up at the falling water. Trees surround the center of the image like a silhouette.
According to *Valley Views of Northeastern Pennsylvania,* "Illustration (Series III, Vol. I, opposite page 233) *The Port Folio* (1809)" This print was created by Cornelius Tiebout.
Born around 1773 or 1777 (according to many sources), Cornelius Tiebout was an American copperplate engraver that began his work at just eleven years old. He apprenticed with New York silversmith John Burger, who lived from 1747-1828. Around 1789, Tiebout and Berger's son published a songbook called Amphion. Tiebout died around 1832. Some more of Cornelias Tiebout's work can also be found on the National Portrait Gallery's website.
Dates: 1809
Creator: Cornelias Tiebout

Subjects: Engraving, Print, Cascade, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania
Locations: Luzerne County, Pennsylvania
People: Tiebout. Cornelias, c.1773 - c.1832
General Condition: Fair, the paper is very discolored and degraded with the edges being worn down and there are many marks on the paper.
Measurements: 5 $^{13}/_{16}$ in. x 9 $^{5}/_{16}$ in.

Transcription Attempt:
C. Tiebout fo.
THE CASCADE.
Luzerne County, Pennsylvania.

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21.15. Item 15: Etching of "The Old Curtis House," unknown artist, 1880 July 24 (removed to Black Box #1)

Type of Material: Etching
Title: The Old Curtis House
Description: Etching of a tree in the foreground looming over the Old Curtis House. It was torn down around July 30, 1886 as per the accompanying newspaper clipping.

Mentioned in the newspaper, John Winthrop was born January 12, 1587 or 1588 and was a English Puritan lawyer and a leading figure in founding the Massachusetts Bay Colony. This was a second major settlement that followed the Plymouth Colony. In 1630, Winthrop lead a wave of English colonists and served as governor for 12 years. "His writings and vision of the colony as a Puritan "city upon a hill" dominated New England colonial development, influencing the governments and religions of neighboring colonies in addition to those of Massachusetts."
Also mentioned in the newspaper, born in 1604, John Eliot was a Puritan missionary to the Native Americans, of which the colonists called "Indians." He was nicknamed "the apostle of the Indians" and was the founder of Roxbury Latin School in the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1645. He eventually translated the Eliot Indian Bible into the Massachusett Indian Language in 1660. It produced more than two thousand copies.
Dates: July 24, 1880
Creator: N/A
Subjects: Etching, Print
Locations: The Old Curtis House, West Roxbury, Massachusetts
People: Winthrop, John, 1587 or 1588 – 1649, Eliot, John, c. 1604 – 1690
General Condition: Okay.
Measurements: 12 ⅞ in. x 9 in. {backing}; 3 ¾ in. x 2 ¼ in. {newspaper clipping}; 6 ⅜ in. x 4 ⅝ in. {print}
Transcript Attempt:
{No. 8. - The Old Curtis House. (Finished July 24 1880.) - Copper}
Newspaper Clipping Transcript:
THE OLD CURTIS HOUSE.
An Ancient Landmark in Process of De-
molition–Story of the Building
The famous old Curtis mansion, near the
Boyiston station of the Providence railroad at
West Roxbury, was in-process of demolition
yesterday. Probably no vestige of it is visible
above the ground today. At noon yesterday a
few upright main posts and cross beams were
all that remained to greet the passing traveller.
Rather it may be said that the expression of the
old architecture that still stood was one of fare-
well and not of greeting. But for nearly two
centuries and a half it has bestowed morning,
midday and evening salutations upon the travel-
lers of the successive generations. It leaves no
contemporary structure in that section of the
suburbs and but few in New England.
It must have been a familiar object on
the original highway to John Winthrop and the
apostle John Eliot and other worthies of the
earliest time having occasion for official or other

reasons to make journeys on horseback among the new plantations. Not unlikely some of the passengers of the Mayflower passed by it and may have stood within its portals. It has held its very own bravely down to a recent date, but the growth of the village of Boylston and the modern laying out of streets forbade any attempt to further preserve it. But it was a creditable piece of carpentry and but few indeed of the neighboring modern smart-looking structures will be able to make so good report of themselves when 250 years more shall have elapsed.
Adv. 30/7/86

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21.16. Item 16: Aquatint of the “Delaware Water-Gap,” by Thomas Birch and Asher B. Durand, 1830 (removed to Black Box #1)

Type of Material: Aquatint

Title: Delaware Water-Gap
Description: This is an engraving of the Delaware Water Gap. Some people in the distance are seen in a boat, transporting livestock. Towards the foreground some more people are pulling their boat on shore. The Delaware Water Gap is located on the border of New Jersey and Pennsylvania where the Delaware River cuts through the Appalachian Mountains. The Gap is made up of the southern part of the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area that is now used for boating, fishing, hiking, and rock climbing. This print was illustrated by Thomas Birch, engraved by Asher Brown Duran, and published by Illman & Elbrow. According to *Valley Views of Northeastern Pennsylvania,* by Gilbert S. McClintock, "Durand exhibited a painting of the Water Gap at the National Academy Exhibition in 1832." Born on August 21, 1796 in Jefferson Village (now Maplewood), New Jersey, Asher B. Durand studied engraving with his father who was a watchmaker and silversmith. He apprenticed with Peter Maverick from 1812-1817. In 1817 he formed a partnership with his mentor and opened a branch of the firm in New York. Durand began informal study and drawing from plaster casts at the American Academy of Fine Arts in 1818. His work caught the attention of the Academy's president, John Trumbull. Trumbull ultimately commissioned Durand to engrave his painting of The Declaration of Independence in 1820. Durand found his success and became a leading engraver, producing banknotes, book illustrations, portraits, and copies after other artists' works. Other works of art by A. B. Durand can be found at the National Gallery of Art's Website. Thomas Birch was born in 1779 in Warwickshire, England. He was known for his portrait and marine paintings. He traveled to the United States in 1794 and helped his father, William Birch, prepare a 29-plate collection of engravings called Birch's Views of Philadelphia. This collection sold well and went into multiple editions. It inspired similar views of New York City and of the surrounding areas of Philadelphia and Baltimore.
The date of the print has been ascertained by a comparison with a like manuscript on display digitally by The Met.
Syracuse University provides an in depth exploration of Romanticism, including the production of this print and Durand's work.
Dates: 1830
Creator: Illustrated by Thomas Birch, Engraved by Asher Brown Duran, Published by Illman & Elbrow
Subjects: Aquatint, Delaware Water Gap, Print
Locations: Delaware Water-Gap (Setting); New York (Publication location)
People: Durand, Asher Brown, 1796-1886, Birch, Thomas, 1779 – 1851
General Condition: Okay.
Measurements: 9 in. x 7 ¼ in.
Transcript Attempt:
Drawn & Engraved by A.B. Durand
DELAWARE WATER-GAP.
Pub. by Illman & Elbrow N.York

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21.17. Item 17: Engraving of "View of the Water Gap and Columbia Glass Works - River Delaware," by Thomas Birch and William Strickland, c. 1826 (removed to Oversized Print Box #2)

Type of Material: Engraving
Title: View of the Water Gap and Columbia Glass Works - River Delaware
Description: A print showcasing the Delaware River Water Gap. Some people are seen boating in the foreground towards the shore. Towards the background, mountains, a valley, and many homes are shown.
The Delaware River is located in the Mid-Atlantic region of the United States. It is the longest free-flowing river on the east coast that spans from New York to Delaware at 282 miles long. Its branches, the West Branch at Mount Jefferson in Jefferson, Schoharie County, and the East Branch at Grand Gorge, Delaware County, join in the Catskill Mountains of New York. These branches form the Delaware River in Hancock, New York and eventually empties into the Delaware Bay. It is referred to as the "Lifeblood of the Northeast" and provides drinking water to about 17 million people.
This piece was illustrated by Thomas Birch and engraved by William Strickland.
Thomas Birch was born in 1779 in Warwickshire, England. He was known for his portrait and marine paintings. He traveled to the United States in 1794 and helped his father, William Birch, prepare a 29-plate collection of engravings called Birch's Views of Philadelphia. This collection sold well and went into multiple editions. It inspired similar views of New York City and of the surrounding areas of Philadelphia and Baltimore.
For more information on William Strickland's works, visit the Philadelphia Museum of Art's Website.
Date: c. 1826
Creator: Illustrated by Thomas Birch, Engraved by William Strickland
Subjects: Engraving, Print, Delaware River, Columbia, Pennsylvania
Locations: Delaware River Water Gap
People: Strickland, William, 1788–1854, Birch, Thomas, 1779–1851
General Condition: Fair

Measurements: 23 in. x 18 in.
Transcript attempt:

T. Birch pinx. Strickland sc.
View of the Water Gap and Columbia Glassworks River Delaware
----------END----------



21.18. Item 18: An Engraving by George B. Ellis, "Delaware Water Gap," From a Drawing of Thomas Doughty, 1826

Type of Material: Engraving
Title: Delaware Water Gap
Description: An engraving by George B. Ellis of an original drawing of the Delaware Water Gap by Thomas Doughty, depicting a man standing on a log, watching the distant mountains. Trees encompass the landscape from the shoreline. The Delaware Water Gap is located on the border of New Jersey and Pennsylvania where the Delaware River cuts through the Appalachian Mountains. The Gap is made up of the southern part of the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area that is now used for boating, fishing, hiking, and rock climbing.
According to *Valley Views of Northeastern Pennsylvania* by Gilbert S. McClintock, "A painting of the Delaware Water Gap (19 by 27 ½ inches) dated 1826 and signed by Thomas Doughty is in the possession of the John Levy Galleries, New York." This piece was created by Thomas Doughty and engraved by George B. Ellis.
Born on July 19, 1793 in Philadelphia, Thomas Doughty was an American artist that associated with the Hudson River School. "Doughty was the first American artist to work exclusively as a landscapist and was successful both for his skill and the fact that Americans were turning their interest to landscape." His works exhibited rather mute and atmospheric renditions of landscapes and rivers of Pennsylvania, New York, New England, and the Hudson River Valley. He was a self taught painter and apprenticed for a

leather manufacturer. He was elected into the National Academy of Design as an Honorary Academician. Mostly working in Philadelphia, he also worked in Boston as well as New York.
George B. Ellis was an engraver that studied under Francis Kearny. He operated his own business from 1825 to 1837.
The original artist as Thomas Doughty was deduced by a comparison with a similar manuscript in Yale University's collection.
Dates: 1826
Creator: Illustrated by Thomas Doughty, Engraved by George B. Ellis
Subjects: Delaware Water Gap, Engraving, Print
Locations: Delaware Water Gap
People: Doughty, Thomas, 1793 – 1856, Ellis, George B., active 1821-1838
General Condition: Good, although the paper is discolored and slightly dirty.
Measurements: 7 $^{5}/_{16}$ in. x 4 ⅝ in.
Transcription Attempt:
Drawn by T. Doughtry Engraved by Geo[rge] B Ellis
Delaware Water Gap

Escena Del Delaware Scene Sur Le Delaware

[Back of lithograph]

Copy of Doughty drawing found Nov 1 1951
Same as plate 79, larger and [illegible]
in three languages.

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21.19. Item 19: A Colored Engraving by George B. Ellis of the Delaware Water Gap, From a Drawing by Thomas Doughty, 1826 (removed to Black Box #1)

Type of Material: Colored Engraving

Title: Delaware Water Gap.
Description: An engraving of the Delaware Water Gap with a man standing on a log, watching the distant mountains. Trees encompass the landscape from the shoreline. According to *Valley Views of Northeastern Pennsylvania* by Gilbert S. McClintock, "A painting of the Delaware Water Gap (19 by 27 ½ inches) dated 1826 and signed by Thomas Doughty is in the possession of the John Levy Galleries, New York." The Delaware Water Gap is located on the border of New Jersey and Pennsylvania where the Delaware River cuts through the Appalachian Mountains. The Gap is made up of the southern part of the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area that is now used for boating, fishing, hiking, and rock climbing. This piece was created by Thomas Doughty and engraved by George B. Ellis. Born on July 19, 1793 in Philadelphia, Thomas Doughty was an American artist associated with the Hudson River School. "Doughty was the first American artist to work exclusively as a landscapist and was successful both for his skill and the fact that Americans were turning their interest to landscape." His works exhibited rather mute and atmospheric renditions of landscapes and rivers of Pennsylvania, New York, New England, and the Hudson River Valley. He was a self taught painter and apprenticed for a leather manufacturer. He was elected into the National Academy of Design as an Honorary Academician. Mostly working in Philadelphia, he also worked in Boston as well as New York. George B. Ellis was an engraver that studied under Francis Kearny. He operated his own business from 1825 to 1837.
Dates: 1826
Creator: Illustrated by Thomas Doughty, Engraved by George B. Ellis
Subjects: Engraving, Print, Delaware Water Gap
Locations: Delaware Water Gap
People: Doughty, Thomas, 1793-1856, George B. Ellis, active 1821-1838
General Condition: Good.
Measurements: 7 ¾ in. x 6 ¼ in.
Transcript Attempt:
Drawn by T. Doughty Engraved by Geo. B. Ellis
DELAWARE WATER GAP
{2 -- 446 3}

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21.20. Item 20: An Engraving by George B. Ellis entitled, “Delaware Gap, Near Easton, Pa.,” From a Drawing by Thomas Doughty, 1826

Type of Material: Engraving
Title: Delaware Gap, Near Easton, Pa.
Description: An engraving of the Delaware Water Gap with a man standing on a log, watching the distant mountains. Trees encompass the landscape from the shoreline. The Delaware Water Gap is located on the border of New Jersey and Pennsylvania where the Delaware River cuts through the Appalachian Mountains. The Gap is made up of the southern part of the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area that is now used for boating, fishing, hiking, and rock climbing. Easton is located in Northampton County, Pennsylvania. Located at the confluence of the Lehigh River and Delaware River, it serves as a geographic boundary with Phillipsburg. The town was named on September 8, 1751 when a letter was written to Colonial Governor James Hamilton by William Penn, requesting for it to be called “Easton.” It was named after Lady Juliana’s family estate. The Lenape Native Americans originally referred to present-day Easton and its surrounding region as Lechauwitank, meaning "the Place at the Forks".
According to *Valley Views of Northeastern Pennsylvania,* by Gilbert S. McClintock, “A painting of the Water Gap (19 by 27 ½ inches) dated 1826 and signed by Thomas Doughty is in the possession of the John Levy Galleries, New York.” This print was illustrated by Thomas Doughty and engraved by George B. Ellis.
Born on July 19, 1793 in Philadelphia, Thomas Doughty was an American artist that associated with the Hudson River School. “Doughty was the first American artist to work exclusively as a landscapist and was successful both for his skill and the fact that Americans were turning their interest to landscape.” His

works exhibited rather mute and atmospheric renditions of landscapes and rivers of Pennsylvania, New York, New England, and the Hudson River Valley. He was a self taught painter and apprenticed for a leather manufacturer. He was elected into the National Academy of Design as an Honorary Academician. Mostly working in Philadelphia, he also worked in Boston as well as New York.
George B. Ellis was an engraver that studied under Francis Kearny. He operated his own business from 1825 to 1837.
Dates: 1826
Creator: Illustrated by Thomas Doughty, Engraved by George B. Ellis
Subjects: Lithograph, Print, Delaware Gap, Easton, Pennsylvania
Locations: Easton, Pennsylvania
People: Doughty, Thomas, 1793 – 1856, George B. Ellis, active 1821-1838
General Condition: Fair, paper is discolored and worn on the edges.
Measurements: $5\ ^{13}/_{16}$ in. x 4 ¾ in.
Transcription Attempt:

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21.21. Item 21: Lithograph of the Delaware River, by Augustus Köllner, 1844 June (removed to Print Box #5)

Type of Material: Lithograph
Title: Delaware River above Easton, Pa.

Description: A lithograph of two cows by the Delaware River. There is a boat rowing along the river. Some hills and trees rise in the background. The Delaware River is located in the Mid-Atlantic region of the United States. It is the longest free-flowing river on the east coast that spans from New York to Delaware at 282 miles long. Its branches, the West Branch at Mount Jefferson in Jefferson, Schoharie County, and the East Branch at Grand Gorge, Delaware County, join in the Catskill Mountains of New York. These branches form the Delaware River in Hancock, New York and eventually empties into the Delaware Bay. It is referred to as the "Lifeblood of the Northeast" and provides drinking water to about 17 million people. Easton is located in Northampton County, Pennsylvania. Located at the confluence of the Lehigh River and Delaware River, it serves as a geographic boundary with Phillipsburg. The town was named on September 8, 1751 when a letter was written to Colonial Governor James Hamilton by William Penn, requesting for it to be called "Easton." It was named after Lady Juliana's family estate. The Lenape Native Americans originally referred to present-day Easton and its surrounding region as Lechauwitank, meaning "the Place at the Forks". This print was created by Augustus Köllner.
Augustus Kollner was a 19th century artist, etcher, engraver, and lithographer based in Philadelphia. He was born in 1812 in Wurttemberg, Germany where he also began his career. Starting out engraving book illustrations and animal portraits in the 1830s, he later immigrated to the United States. He worked as a lithographer at the Haas firm creating advertisements, bank notes, and cityscape views. In 1840 he settled in Philadelphia and established himself as a portrait painter.
Dates: June 1844
Creator: Augustus Köllner
Subjects: Lithograph, Delaware River, Livestock
Locations: Delaware River near Easton, Pennsylvania
People: Kollner, Augustus, 1812-1906
General Condition: Good.
Measurements: 9 ¼ in. x 7 ⅜ in. {print}; 14 ⅛ in. x 12 in. {backing}
Transcript Attempt:
Delaware River above Easton, Pa.
AC fed.
June
1844
{annotation on backing}
13 1/8 x 15 1/8 2978/12-

----------END----------



21.22 Item 22: Lithograph of the Delaware River, [by Augustus Köllner,] 1844 (removed to Print Box #5)

Type of Material: Lithograph
Title: Delaware River above Easton Pa.
Description: A lithograph of a man pulling a boat to shore and looking ahead to the river. Another man appears to be hiking or fishing upstream. Hills and trees rise in the distance. The Delaware River is located in the Mid-Atlantic region of the United States. It is the longest free-flowing river on the east coast that spans from New York to Delaware at 282 miles long. Its branches, the West Branch at Mount Jefferson in Jefferson, Schoharie County, and the East Branch at Grand Gorge, Delaware County, join in the Catskill Mountains of New York. These branches form the Delaware River in Hancock, New York and eventually empties into the Delaware Bay. It is referred to as the “Lifeblood of the Northeast” and provides drinking water to about 17 million people. Easton is located in Northampton County, Pennsylvania. Located at the confluence of the Lehigh River and Delaware River, it serves as a geographic boundary with Phillipsburg. The town was named on September 8, 1751 when a letter was written to Colonial Governor James Hamilton by William Penn, requesting for it to be called “Easton.” It was named after Lady Juliana’s family estate. The Lenape Native Americans originally referred to present-day Easton and its surrounding region as Lechauwitank, meaning "the Place at the Forks". Artist, Augustus Kollner, conveys the same style, publishing year, and subject as item 26.
Augustus Kollner was a 19th century artist, etcher, engraver, and lithographer based in Philadelphia. He was born in 1812 in Wurttemberg, Germany where he also began his career. Starting out engraving book illustrations and animal portraits in the 1830s, he later immigrated to the United States. He worked as a

lithographer at the Haas firm creating advertisements, bank notes, and cityscape views. In 1840 he settled in Philadelphia and established himself as a portrait painter.
Dates: 1844
Creator: N/A
Subjects: Lithograph, Delaware River, Easton, Pennsylvania
Locations: Delaware River near Easton, Pennsylvania
People: pos. Kollner, Augustus, 1812-1906
General Condition: Okay.
Measurements: 9 ¼ in. x 8 ⅛ in.; 15 in. x 13 ¼ in.
Transcript Attempt:
above Easton Pa. Delaware River.
182
13 $^{7}/_{8}$ x 15 $/_{8}$
$^{2977}/_{15-}$

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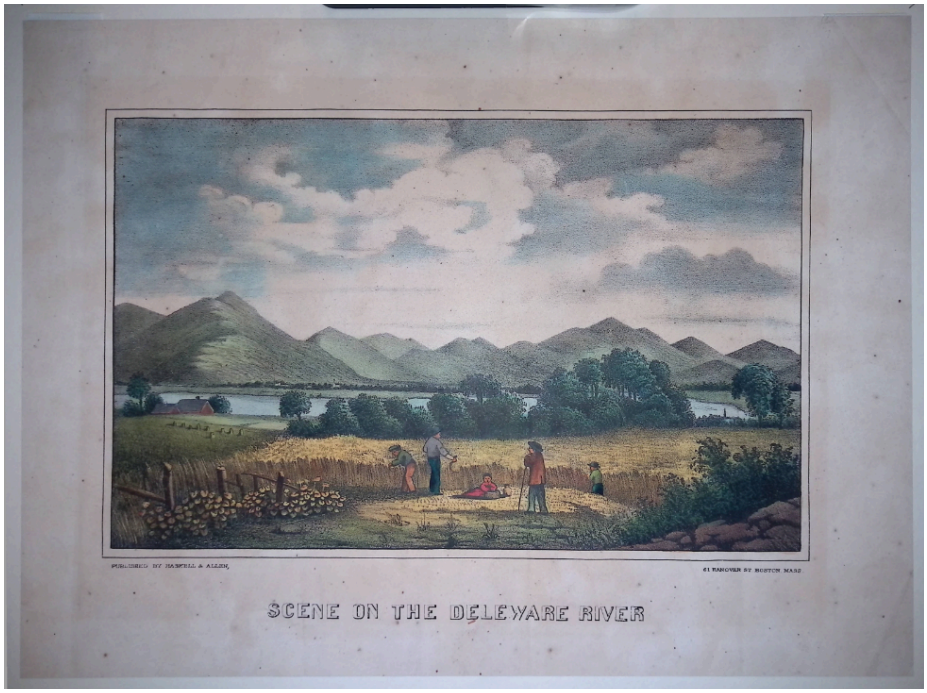

21.23. Item 23: Colored Lithograph titled, “Scene on the Delaware River,” Published by Haskell and Allen, ca. 1869-1878 (removed to Oversized Print Box #3)

Type of Material: Colored Lithograph
Title: Scene on the Delaware River
Description: A colored lithograph of some farmers working in a field near the Delaware River. Towards the background, a mountain range is seen encompassing the image. The Delaware River is located in the Mid-Atlantic region of the United States. It is the longest free-flowing river on the east coast that spans

from New York to Delaware at 282 miles long. Its branches, the West Branch at Mount Jefferson in Jefferson, Schoharie County, and the East Branch at Grand Gorge, Delaware County, join in the Catskill Mountains of New York. These branches form the Delaware River in Hancock, New York and eventually empties into the Delaware Bay. It is referred to as the "Lifeblood of the Northeast" and provides drinking water to about 17 million people. According to *Valley Views of Northeastern Pennsylvania,* by Gilbert S. McClintock, "Haskell and Allen were at 61 Hanover Street between 1871 and 1875" and were the publishers of this print.

Based in Boston, Massachusetts, Haskell and Allen was a lithography firm that was managed by F. M. Haskell and George F. Allen from 1869-1880. The two started their partnership by selling prints and picture frames, but later began selling lithographs in the early 1870s. Although they are deemed "several lengths" behind Currier and Ives, their series of horse prints are renowned by enthusiasts to be the "second best series in the genre." In 1878, Allan left the partnership and Haskell took on the business himself until 1880. Some sources claim Haskell went bankrupt.

Dates: ca. 1869-1878
Creator: Published by Haskell and Allen
Subjects: Lithograph, Print, Delaware River
Locations: Delaware River (setting); 61 Hanover St. Boston, Massachusetts (publication)
People: Haskell and Allen, 1869 - 1880
General Condition: Okay
Measurements: 16 ⅜ in. x 12 ⅛ in.
Transcript Attempt:

PUBLISHED BY HASKELL & ALLEN 61 HANOVER ST BOSTON MASS.

SCENE ON THE DELAWARE RIVER

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21.24. Item 24: Lithograph of the East Sugar Loaf Mines by Edward Valois and Charles Currier, [1840s-1869](removed to Black Box #1)

Type of Material: Lithograph
Title: No. 1, Colliery, East Sugar Loaf Mines, Stockton.
Description: This is a lithograph of the Sugar Loaf mines at Stockton. There are some buildings that seem to be houses, coal breakers, what seems to be the entrance to the mine itself, and horses carting various things around. A train carrying coal moves through the area.
The Sugar Loaf Mines were located in Hazel township, operated by A. Pardee & Co. at the site of the Diamond City Coal Company. It consisted of two slopes and one breaker. More information about the report of the Sugar Loaf Mines can be found on Google Books.
The ground opened up on December 18, 1869 at five in the morning in Stockton, Pennsylvania. The mineshaft had collapsed and swallowed three houses forty feet down. This particular mineshaft was part of the East Sugar Loaf Mines. This mine disaster claimed the lives of the Rough and Swank families. More information on this topic can be found on the Pennsylvania Rambler and Wynning History website.
This print was created by Edward Valois and Charles Currier. Edward Valois was born in 1820 and was a lithographer based in New York City in the 1840s through the 1860s and was still in business with another artist, G.W. Fasel in the 1860s. He died in 1903. More work by Valois can be found on the Metropolitan Museum of Art website.
Charles Currier was an American artist possibly from Roxbury, Massachusetts and was born in 1818. He died in 1887 in Brooklyn, New York.
Dates: N/A
Creator: Edward Valois, Charles Currier
Subjects: Lithograph, Print, Coal Mining, Sugarloaf, Pennsylvania
Locations: Stockton, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania.
People: Valois, Edward, active 1840–69, Currier, Charles, 1818-1887
General Condition: Okay.
Measurements: 9 ⅛ in. x 5 ¾ in.
Transcript Attempt:
{annotations}
50,000 tons per year
Coal
3. E. & Parker(?) & Ca's(?)
1160.
Luzerne Co. Pa.

{print}

E. Valois lith. C. Currier's Lith NY.
Nº 1, COLLIERY, EAST SUGAR LOAF MINES, STOCKTON.

----------END----------



21.25a. Item 25a: Print titled "Fairmount Waterworks: From the Basin," by George Lehman, 1829 (removed to Black Box #1)

Type of Material: Print

Title: Fairmount Waterworks: From the Basin

Description: An early print of the Fairmount Waterworks in the Schuylkill River in Philadelphia. Some people walk to or stand at the waterworks. What appears to be a greenhouse is in the distance. The Fairmount Water Works is located in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania and was designed in 1812, being built between 1812 to 1872. It operated until 1909. It followed the yellow fever epidemic in the late 18th century which was thought to be caused by unclean water and rotting matter in the streets at the time. The Water Works were built to try and mend this issue. This print was created by George Lehman and published by Cephas Grier Childs & Robert H. Hobson.

George Lehman, born in c. 1803 in Switzerland, was a lithographer, engraver, aquatintist, and "ornamental painter," in Philadelphia around 1825-1870. After immigrating to the United States as a "printer," he arrived at the port of New York on the ship named "Howard" on June 11, 1824. Lehman was also a skillful landscape painter, and exhibited views of not only Switzerland, but Pennsylvania at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts by 1825. He had also served as the assistant to John James Audubon when he visited Florida from 1831-1832. Lehman eventually partnered with Childs & Lehman from 1833-1834 and later with a French lithographer, P. S. Duval, where they operated Lehman & Duval from 7 Bank Alley from 1835-1837. Born on September 8, 1793 in Plumstead Township, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, Cephas Grier Childs, the publisher, was one of the foremost engravers from Philadelphia. He managed early commercial lithograph firms and created many partnerships including: Pendleton, Kearny & Childs (1829-1830), Childs & Inman (1830-1833), and Childs & Lehman (1833-1835). With his skilled artists and lithographers like Albert Newsam, P. S. Duval and Henry Inman, Childs constructed a growth of popularity for the lithograph medium in Philadelphia.

Richard H. Hobson, the other publisher, was born in England during the 1780s and during the antebellum-era, a Philadelphia fancy, stationary, and print store proprietor.

Dates: 1829
Creator: Created by George Lehman, Published by C. G. Childs & R. H. Hobson
Subjects: Fairmount Waterworks, Schuylkill River, Print
Locations: Fairmount, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
People: Lehman, George, c. 1830-1870, Childs, Cephas Grier, 1793-1871, Hobson, Richard H., 1783 or 1784-1834
General Condition: Good.
Measurements: 13 in. x 10 ⅛ in.
Transcript Attempt:
Geo. Lehman {illegible}

Philad. Pub. by C.G. Childs, & R.H. Hobson, 1829.
FAIRMOUNT WATERWORKS
From the Basin.

----------END----------



21.25b. Item 25b: Print titled "Fairmount. From the head arches of the Forebay.," by George Lehman, 1829 (removed to Black Box #1)

Type of Material: Print
Title: Fairmount. From the head arches of the Forebay.
Description: A print featuring the Fairmount Waterworks with tourists walking around on them. There is a river cutting through the center of the image with buildings and structures on either side of it. The Fairmount Water Works is located in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania and was designed in 1812, being built between 1812 to 1872. It operated until 1909. It followed the yellow fever epidemic in the late 18th century which was thought to be caused by unclean water and rotting matter in the streets at the time. The Water Works were built to try and mend this issue. This print was created by George Lehman and published by Cephas Grier Childs & Robert H. Hobson.

George Lehman, born in c. 1803 in Switzerland, was a lithographer, engraver, aquatintist, and "ornamental painter," in Philadelphia around 1825-1870. After immigrating to the United States as a "printer," he arrived at the port of New York on the ship named "Howard" on June 11, 1824. Lehman was also a skillful landscape painter, and exhibited views of not only Switzerland, but Pennsylvania at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts by 1825. He had also served as the assistant to John James Audubon when he visited Florida from 1831-1832. Lehman eventually partnered with Childs & Lehman from 1833-1834 and later with a French lithographer, P. S. Duval, where they operated Lehman & Duval from 7 Bank Alley from 1835-1837.Born on September 8, 1793 in Plumstead Township, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, Cephas Grier Childs, the publisher, was one of the foremost engravers from Philadelphia. He managed early commercial lithograph firms and created many partnerships including: Pendleton, Kearny & Childs (1829-1830), Childs & Inman (1830-1833), and Childs & Lehman (1833-1835). With his skilled artists and lithographers like Albert Newsam, P. S. Duval and Henry Inman, Childs constructed a growth of popularity for the lithograph medium in Philadelphia. The other publisher, Richard H. Hobson, was born in England during the 1780s and during the antebellum-era, a Philadelphia fancy, stationary, and print store proprietor.

Dates: 1829

Creator: Created by George Lehman, Published by Cephas Grier Childs & Robert H. Hobson

Subjects: Print, Fairmount, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Locations: Fairmount, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

People: Lehman, George, c. 1830-1870, Childs, Cephas Grier, 1793-1871, Hobson, Richard H., 1783 or 1784-1834

General Condition: Good

Measurements: 13 in. x 10 ¼ in.

Transcript Attempt:

G. Lehman {Illegible}
FAIRMOUNT
From the head arches of the Forebay.
Pub. by C. G. Childs & R. H. Hobson. Philad. 1829.

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21.26. Item 26: Engraving, The Race Bridge Fair Mount Water Works, Philadelphia., by Charles Burton Baker and Joseph Andrews, no date[1831-1840s]

Type of Material: Engraving
Title: The Race Bridge Fair Mount Water Works, Philadelphia.
Description: An engraving depicting the Race Bridge in Philadelphia. For more information on this work visit the American Philosophical Society Museum Website. This print was illustrated by Charles Burton Barber and engraved by Joseph Andrews.
Born in Great Yarmouth in Norfolk in 1845, Charles Burton Barber was a British painter well known for his painting of children and their pets. However, Barber also created landscapes as well. He studied at the Royal Academy in London at the age of 18 and received a silver medal for drawing in 1864. He exhibited his work for the first time there in 1866. During his life, he was known as one of Britain's finest animal painters and was even commissioned by Queen Victoria to paint her grandchildren and dogs. He was also commissioned by the Prince of Wales, Edward VII, to paint his pets. Much of his paintings can be found in the Royal Collection. He was eventually elected a member of the Royal Institute of Oil Painters in 1883.
Joseph Andrews was an etcher and engraver born in Hingham, Massachusetts in 1806, where he eventually trained and worked in Boston. During 1835-1836, he traveled to London, England to study engraving with Joseph Goodyear. He died in 1841.
The estimation of the dates has been assigned by comparisons with similar manuscripts on the Risd Museum's web page, dating their manuscript in 1831 and the Philadelphia Print Shop's web page dating their manuscript in 1843.
Dates: N/A
Creator: Illustrated by Charles Burton Barber, Engraved by Joseph Andrews
Subjects: Engraving, Print, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Locations: Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
People: Barber, Charles Burton, 1845–1894, Andrews, Joseph, 1806-1841
General Condition: Good, the only issue is discoloration.

Measurements: 10 $^{15}/_{16}$ in. x 8 $^{13}/_{16}$ in.
Transcription Attempt:

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21.27. Item 27: A Lithograph, New Suspension Bridge at Fairmount, by Rawdon, Wright, Hatch, and Smillie, after William Croome, no date [ca. 1842]

Type of Material: Lithograph
Title: New Suspension Bridge at Fairmount
Description: A lithograph depicting a suspension bridge in Fairmount Philadelphia. There are people in a boat rowing up the river as well as a house placed on the shoreline. The Fairmount Water Works is located in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania and was designed in 1812, being built between 1812 to 1872. It operated until 1909. It followed the yellow fever epidemic in the late 18th century which was thought to be caused by unclean water and rotting matter in the streets at the time. The Water Works were built to try and mend this issue. This print was illustrated by William Croome, with contributions from Rawdon, Write, Hatch & Smillie.
William Croome was a 19th-century American illustrator and wood engraver born in 1790. He trained in Boston, Massachusetts with Abel Bowsen. Much of Croome's work can be found in the "American Magazine of Useful and Entertaining Knowledge (1830s), Lady's Annual (1830s), Crockett Almanac (ca.1840s), and in numerous children's books." He died in 1860.
Ralph Rawdon owned an engraving and printing firm that was located in Albany, New York in 1816. Rawdon partnered with Vistus Balch of Williamstown, Massachusetts and Asahel Clark to form Rawdon, Clark, & Co. "On March 1, 1832, their two firms merged to become Rawdon, Wright, Hatch, & Company."
The bridge in the lithograph was constructed by Charles Ellet Jr.,

The term del.following Croome's name in the manuscript is a shorthand for the term drawer. It comes from the latin term, delt. or delin, which means "drew," indicating the original artist of the engraved replica. The Printing Museum website has created a glossary of Renaissance Print terminology.
Dates: N/A
Creator: Illustrated by William Croome, Rawdon, and Wright, Hatch & Smillie
Subjects: Lithograph, Print, Suspension Bridge, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Locations: Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
People: Croome, William, 1790–1860, Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Co., 1847-1851; Ellet, Charles, 1810-1862
General Condition: Fair, paper is worn and very discolored.
Measurements: 9 $^{13}/_{16}$ in. x 5 ¾ in.
Transcription Attempt:

W. Croome. del.[drew] [engraved] by Rawdon, Wright, Hatch, & Smillie.
NEW SUSPENSION BRIDGE AT FAIRMOUNT
Philadelphia
Drawn and
Engraved expressly for Oraham's Magazine.

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21.28. Item 28: Woodcut titled, “The Falling Spring,” by [Mary Hayward *Blood* Stocking], 1858 (removed to Black Box #1)

Type of Material: Woodcut
Title: The Falling Spring.
Description: A vertical woodcut landscape of a waterfall in a forest. The waterfall runs through a cliff of trees and into the foreground. There is heavy amounts of cross hatching used in this piece.
The creator is Mary Hayward *Blood* Stocking, the wife of Reverend Selah Stocking. She is given credit for her work in the original text by George Peck, *Wyoming, Its Histories, Stirring Incidents, and Romantic Adventures,* published in 1858. The text for the compendium can be found digitized on WebArchives’ webpage. In the preface, Peck writes, “We owe to Mrs. Rev. Selah Stocking, of Pittston, thanks for original sketches of Campbell's Ledge and Falling Spring” (Peck Preface). The digitized illustrations following the preface are those accompanying the historical text, including Mary Hayward *Blood* Stocking, given attribution by her husband's name, “Mrs. Rev. Selah Stocking.”
According to *Valley Views of Northeastern Pennsylvania,* by Gilbert S. McClintock, “The falls shown in woodcut are just north of Campbell’s Ledge.” Campbell’s Ledge is located in Duryea, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania. This geographical feature sits at about 1,280 feet about sea level and is often referred to as “Dial Rock.” Its origins recount a legend of a man named Campbell being chased by hostile Native

Americans. He jumps off this ledge to escape being captured. Another origin traces back to the author of Gertrude of Wyoming, Thomas Campbell.
More information on the Falling Spring can be found on Google Books.
Dates: 1858
Creator: [(Blood) Stocking, Mary Hayward, 1808-1893]
Subjects: Woodcut, Print, Waterfall, Falling Spring
Locations: N/A
People: [Stocking, Selah, 1806-1891]; [(Blood) Stocking, Mary Hayward, 1808-1893]
General Condition: Good.
Measurements: 7 ½ in. x 4 ½ in.
Transcript Attempt:

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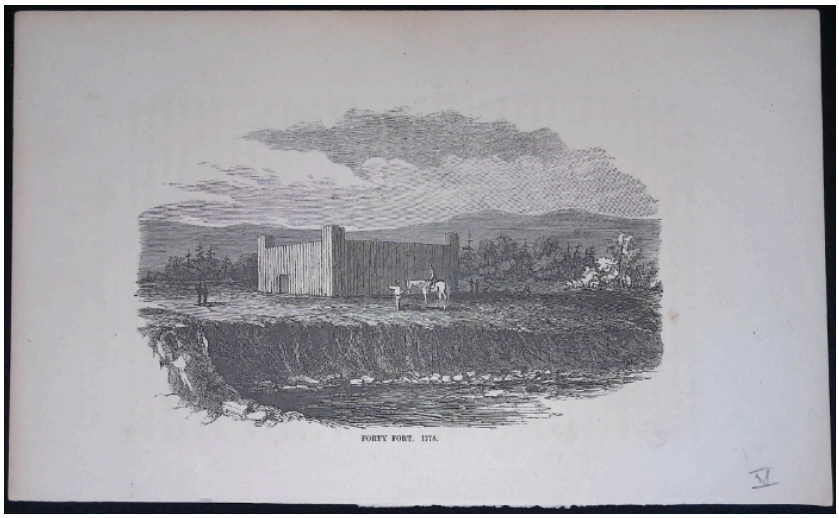

21.29. Item 29: Lithograph titled "Forty Fort, 1778," by E[dmund]. L[ovell]. Dana, Printed in 1886

Type of Material: Lithograph
Title: Forty Fort, 1778
Description: A lithograph of some people surrounding a structure in Forty Fort.
According to *Valley Views of Northeastern Pennsylvania* by Gilbert S. McClintock, "The scene of the surrender of the Wyoming settlers on July 4, 1778, the day after the Wyoming Massacre." The Battle of Wyoming or Wyoming Massacre took place on July 3, 1778 in the Wyoming Valley, Pennsylvania. It was a military engagement between the Patriot militia and a force of British Loyalist soldiers and Iroquois warriors that occured at the same time as the American Revolutionary War. About 300 Patriots died, the Americans suffering a great defeat. Many were killed by the Iroquois as they fled the battlefield or were taken prisoner. Much looting and burning of buildings transpired all over the Wyoming Valley. Many inhabitants of the area fled to the Pocono Mountains, Stroudsburg, Easton, and to the Susquehanna River in Sunbury. An inaccurate newspaper report claimed that many women and children had been reportedly massacred and unfortunately taken as fact for many years after. Forty Fort is located in Luzerne County, Pennsylvania. Forty settlers from Westmoreland, Connecticut established a fort near the Susquehanna

River in 1770. This gave the town its name and this area had played an important role during the Revolutionary War. This print was created by E. L. Dana.
Dates: Printed in 1886
Creator: E. L. Dana
Subjects: Lithograph, Print, Forty Fort, Pennsylvania, Wyoming Valley
Locations: Forty Fort, Pennsylvania
People: Dana, Edmund Lovell, 1817 - 1889
General Condition: Good
Measurements: 9 ⅛ in. x 5 ⅝ in.
Transcript Attempt:
FORTY FORT, 1778
V
[back]
Annals of
Luzerne County
by
Stuart [pos.] Peace
Phila 1866
7
6” x 4 ¾”

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21.30. Item 30: A Lithograph of the Planes of the Hazleton Coal Co., by James Queen, after an Ambrotype of H. P. Osborne, 1860

Type of Material: Lithograph
Title: Planes of the Hazelton Coal Co.
Description: A lithograph depicting workers in the planes of the Hazelton Coal Co located in

Pennsylvania. Hazelton is located in Luzerne County, Pennsylvania and is the County's second largest city. It was the site of the Sugarloaf Massacre, and a large contributor to the anthracite coal industry. Hazelton also harbors many "patch homes." These company towns were essentially groups of shops owned by the same company. This print was illustrated by James Queen, after an ambrotype of H. P. Osborne, and published by P. S. Duval. James Queen, known for his composition and attention to detail, was the premier Philadelphia artist, lithographer, and chromolithographer. He was born in Philadelphia in either 1820 or 1821, and was the son of William Queen. William was a cordwainer and apprenticed under George Lehman and P. S. Duval. He later began a career around the age of 14 years old. Peter Stephen Duval, (also known as P. S. Duval) was born around 1804 or 1805 in France and was the most prominent Philadelphia lithographer in the 19th century. He began his career by accepting a job from the printing firm of Childs & Inman. He established his own lithographic print shop in 1837 and later retired in 1869. The firm was run by Duval's son for a few years after. On February 9, 1886, Duval died due to an "enlargement of the heart."
Dates: 1860
Creator: Illustrated by James Queen, Ambrotyped by H. P. Osborne, Published by P. S. Duval & Son's
Subjects: Coal Mines, Hazelton, Pennsylvania
Locations: Hazelton, Pennsylvania
People: Queen, James, 1820 or 1821 - 1886, Duval, Peter Stephen, c. 1804 or 1805 - 1886
General Condition: Good.
Measurements: 9 ⅛ in. x 5 $^{11}/_{16}$ in.

Transcription Attempt:

J. Queen del. Ambrotype of H. P. Osborne, Bethlehem P.S. Duval & Son's lith. Phil.
PLANES OF HAZELTON COAL CO. Pa. 1860.
At Penn Haven

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21.31. Item 31: Colored Lithograph titled, “Falls on the Lackawanna Near Tunkhannock, PA.” by Edwin Whitefield and F[rancis]. Michelin, [1846] (removed to Black Box #1)

Type of Material: Colored Lithograph
Title: “Falls on the Lackawanna, Pa.”
Description: A colored print depicting waterfalls on the Lackawanna River. There is a house located in the upper left of the image as it looks over the falls. The Lackawanna River is a tributary of the Susquehanna River, spanning 42 miles long. Located in northeastern Pennsylvania, it flows through the Pocono Mountains, a central area of coal mining in the United States. Beginning in Wayne County, it eventually ends in Luzerne County. The name refers to the Lenape word meaning “stream that forks.” According to *Valley Views of Northeastern Pennsylvania,* “Lithograph published by F. Michelin, 11 Nassau Street, New York. F. Michelin was at 11 Nassau Street from the year 1846 to 1851. Whitefield exhibited at The National Academy in 1852 and 1854. Notwithstanding the title of the print the Lackawanna River does not flow near Tunkhannock.” This print was created by Edwin Whitefield and published by Francis Michelin.
Edwin Whitefield was an American landscape artist who was born on September 22, 1816 in East Lulworth, Borset, England. Emigrating to the United States in 1838, he visited many cities and eventually published books that reproduced the paintings he made there. He was best known for his many illustrated books on colonial homes in New England as well as his lithographs of American cities.
Francis Michelin was a lithographer in Boston, most active in his work during 1840-1841, before moving to New York City. His produced a number of works with various partners throughout his time in New York, including Michelin & Cuipers (1844-1845), Michelin & Leefe (1852-1853), Michelin & Shattuck (1853-1854) and Boel & Michelin (1856-1858).
Dates: N/A
Creator: Illustrated by Edwin Whitefield, Published by F. Michelin
Subjects: Lithograph, Print, River, Lackawanna River, Pennsylvania, Tunkhannock
Locations: Lackawanna River, Tunkhannock, Pennsylvania (Setting), Nassau Street, New York (Publishing Location)
People: Whitefield, Edwin, 1816 – 1892, Michelin, Francis, 1809 or 1810-1878.
General Condition: Great, no issues. Print is framed on paper.
Measurements: 13 $^{15}/_{16}$ in. x 11 $^{15}/_{16}$ in.
Transcription Attempt:

Drawn from Nature by E. Whitefield Printed by F. Michelin, 111 Nassau St.
FALLS OF LACKAWANNA, P^{A}.
Near Tunkhannock, P^{A}.

----------END----------



21.32. Item 32: A Colored Lithograph titled, "Forest Scene on the Lehigh," Published and Lithographed by Currier and Ives, after a Drawing by Frances Flora Bond Palmer, after an Original Drawing by [Karl Bodmer], [c. 1857-1872] (removed to Oversized Box #2)

Type of Material: Colored Lithograph
Title: Forest Scene on the Lehigh
Description: A colored lithograph published and lithographed by Currier and Ives depicting the Lehigh River, after a drawing by Frances Flora Bond Palmer who created their drawing after an original by Karl Bodmer. There is much foliage in the background as well as wildlife scattered throughout the piece. The Lehigh River spans 109 miles across northeastern Pennsylvania and is a tributary of the Delaware River. Flowing from the Pocono Mountains it passes through Allentown and much of the Lehigh Valley, eventually joining with the Delaware River in Easton. The name of the river is derived from the anglicisation of the Lenape name, Lechewuekink, meaning "where there are forks."
The attribution on the drawing is given to Palmer, however, with a comparison to a like manuscript in the collection, item 21.33, we can infer that it was drawn from Bodmer's original drawing, though his name does not appear on the manuscript.
According to *Valley Views of Northeastern Pennsylvania,* by Gilbert S. McClintock, "Plainly a copy of Bodmer (Plate 58), but no acknowledgement made to him, and credit is given to F. Palmer as the artist."
This print was originally created by Karl Bodmer, then copied by Frances Flora Bond Palmer and Currier and Ives. Currier and Ives was a printmaking company based in New York City between 1835 and 1907. It was founded by Nathaniel Currier. The business designed and sold rather inexpensive, hand printed lithographs based on popular culture, news events, and Americana. It advertised itself as "the Grand Central Depot for Cheap and Popular Prints." The name changed to Currier and Ives when James Merritt Ives joined the partnership.

Born on July 24, 1812, Frances Flora Bond Palmer, also known as Fanny Palmer, was an English artist who gained success in the United States by being a lithographer for Currier and Ives. She died August 20, 1876. Johann Carl Bodmer, born February 11, 1809 was a Swiss-French printmaker, etcher, lithographer, zinc engraver, draughtsman, painter, illustrator, and hunter. He is better known as Karl Bodmer in his literature and paintings. The change of signature was likely due to the birth of his son, Charles-Henry Barbizon, that he began to sign his works K Bodmer. Bodmer was also well known in Germany for his watercolors, drawings, and aquatints of cities and landscapes of the Rhine, Mosel, and Lahn rivers.
Dates: [ca. 1857-1872]
Creator: Originally Illustrated by Karl Bodmer, Copied and Illustrated by Frances Flora Bond Palmer, Printed by Currier & Ives
Subjects: Lithograph, Print, Lehigh River, Landscape
Locations: Lehigh Water Gap
People: Palmer, Frances Flora Bond, 1812 – 1876, Bodmer, Karl, 1809 – 1893; Currier and Ives
General Condition: Good.
Measurements: 26 ¼ in. x 20 ⅝ in.
Transcript Attempt:

F. PALMER, DEL. LITH. BY CURRIER & IVES, N. Y.
*[Del/ Drew] [Lithographed]
FOREST SCENE ON THE LEHIGH.
NEW YORK, PUB^{D}. BY CURRIER & IVES. N^{O}152 NASSAU STREET.

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21.33. Item 33: Colored lithograph titled, “Forest Scene on the Lehigh,” Published by Ackermann & Co (British) and J. Holscher (German), edited by Arthus Bertrand (French), Printed by Bougeard, Engraved by [Frédéric] Salathé after a Drawing by Karl Bodmer, 1839 July 1 (removed to Print Box #2)

Type of Material: Colored Lithograph
Title: Forest Scene on the Lehigh
Description: A colored lithograph depicting the Lehigh River. There is much foliage in the background as well as wildlife scattered throughout the piece. The Lehigh River spans 109 miles across northeastern Pennsylvania and is a tributary of the Delaware River. Flowing from the Pocono Mountains it passes through Allentown and much of the Lehigh Valley, eventually joining with the Delaware River in Easton. The name of the river is derived from the anglicisation of the Lenape name, Lechewuekink, meaning “where there are forks.” According to *Valley Views of Northeastern Pennsylvania* by Gilbert S. McClintock, “A scene on the upper waters of the Lehigh River, drawn by Bodmer, a Swiss artist, on his travels in North America with Maximilian, Prince of Wied. The drawings were made by Bodmer, aquatinted in Paris, and published as a portfolio of prints with the German, French, and English editions of the travels: Von Maximilian Prinz zu Wied, *Reise in das innere Nord-America in den Jahren 1832 bis 1834* Coblenz, 1839-41); Le Prince Maximilian de Wied-Neuwied, *Voyage dans l’interieur de l’Amerique du Nord, execute pendant les annees 1832, 1833 et 1834* (Paris, 1840-43): Maximilian, Prince of Wied, *Travels in the interior of North America* (London, Ackerman and Co., 1843). Some of the aquatints were originally printed in two colors, some printed in black and beautifully hand colored. The drawings made by Bodmer are some of the finest landscapes that were made by any of the early travelers in this country, and the superb craftsmanship used in reproducing and coloring them for the portfolios that accompanied the story of the journey, make them the most treasured additions to any print collection. An engraving (4 ¼ by 6 ⅛ inches) of this drawing by Bodmer was published in Germany under the title “Urwald-Landschaft am Lehigh” ans d.Kunstanst d.Bibl. Instit. In Hildhsn Eigenthum d.Verleger.” Johann Carl Bodmer, born February 11, 1809 was a Swiss-French printmaker, etcher, lithographer, zinc engraver, draughtsman, painter, illustrator, and hunter. He is better known as Karl Bodmer in his literature and paintings. The change of signature was likely due to the birth of his son, Charles-Henry Barbizon, that he began to sign his works K Bodmer. Bodmer was also well known in Germany for his watercolors, drawings, and aquatints of cities and landscapes of the Rhine, Mosel, and Lahn rivers. Rudolph Ackermann was born in Schneeberg, Saxony on April 10, 1764. He was a bookseller, lithographer, publisher, and inventor who moved to Paris then London in 1795 and opened a drawing school. He began publishing lithographs in 1796. He was part of a business called Ackermann & Co. that patented a method of making cloth and paper waterproof in 1801.
Dates: 1839 July 1
Creator: Illustrated by Karl Bodmer, Published by Ackermann & Co., J. Holscher, Edited by Bertrand, Arthus
Subjects: Lithograph, Print, Lehigh River
Locations: Lehigh Water Gap, Colbenz, Germany, Paris, France
People: Ackermann, Rudolph, 1764 - 1834 , Bodmer, Karl, 1809 – 1893; Bougeard; Bertrand, Arthus
General Condition: Good.
Measurements: 17 in. x 22 in.
Transcript Attempt:

Tab. t

Peint d’ap[res] nat par Ch. Bodmer. Imp. de Bougeard. Grave par Lalathe
*[Peint/ He Painted] *[Imprime/ Printed] *[Grave/Engraved]
WALD-ANSICHT AM LECHA. | FORET SUR LE LEHIGH.

(Pennsylvania.) (German) (Pennsylvania.) (French)
FOREST SCENE ON THE LEHIGH
(Pennsylvania.)
London published by Achermann & Co. 96 Strand, July 1st, 1839.
Coblenz bei J. Holscher Paris, Arthus Bertrand, editeur.

Translation Attempt:

Painted after nature by Ch[arles] Bodmer Printed by Beugard Engraved by Lalthe
Forest View on Lecha [River/Lake?] | Forest on the Lehigh
London published by Achermann & Co. 96 Strand, July 1st, 1839. (British)
Colbenz [Kolbenz] by J. Holscher (German) Paris, Arthus Bertrand Editor (French)

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21.34. Item 34: Engraving of the "Lehigh Water Gap," by unknown, no date (removed to Black Box #1)

Type of Material: Engraving
Title: Lehigh Water Gap
Description: An engraving of the Lehigh Water Gap. There are three buildings standing in the foreground, and three buildings in the background. Some mountains loom in the background as well. The Lehigh Water Gap is located in Lehigh, Washington, Lower Towamensing, and East Penn townships in the Lehigh Valley and Coal Regions of Pennsylvania. It also cuts through the Blue Mountain. The gap has a distinctive rock formation called the Devil's Pulpit.
According to *Valley Views of Northeastern Pennsylvania,* by Gilbert S. McClintock, "Southeast view of the Lehigh Water Gap."
Dates: N/A
Creator: Unknown
Subjects: Lehigh Water Gap, Pennsylvania, Engraving, Print

Locations: Lehigh Water Gap
People: N/A
General Condition: Okay.
Measurements: 5 ⅜ in. x 4 in.
Transcript Attempt:
{15}

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21.35. Item 35: Colored Engraving titled, “Southeast View of the Lehigh Water Gap,” unknown artist, 1812 September.

Type of Material: Colored Engraving
Title: South East View of Lehigh Water Gap.
Description: A colored engraving depicting some homes on the shore of the Lehigh Water Gap. There are large mountains that the settlement is placed between.
According to *Valley Views of Northeastern Pennsylvania* by Gilbert S. McClintock, “Southeast view of the Lehigh Water Gap.”
This engraving comes from the Philadelphia Magazine, this specific excerpt published in September 1812. Located in Lehigh Township, Northampton County, Pennsylvania, the Lehigh Water Gap is an opening in the blue ridge, part of the Allegheny mountains, which winds through this terrain of steep slopes and heights. There are also many tributary outlets that eventually lead it to empty into the Delaware in Easton, Pennsylvania. Many people travel this scenic area. A landmark known to most in Devil’s Pulpit, a large pile of rocks emerging from the surrounding forest.

The date has been ascertained by comparison with a manuscript found through eBay.



SOUTH EAST VIEW OF LEHIGH WATER GAP.

THE PORT FOLIO,

NEW SERIES,

CONDUCTED BY OLIVER OLDSCHOOL, ESQ.

Various; that the mind
Of desultory man, studious of change,
And pleased with novelty, may be indulged.
COWPER.

VOL. VIII. SEPTEMBER, 1812. No. 3.

AMERICAN SCENERY.—FOR THE PORT FOLIO.

DESCRIPTION OF THE LEHIGH WATER GAP.

The Lehigh gap, in Lehigh township, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, about seventy miles north-west of Philadelphia, is an opening in the blue ridge, a branch of the great Alleghany mountains; so called from the river Lehigh, which winds its course through this narrow passage, and, with the steep heights on both sides, forms here one of the most picturesque prospects in the state. That beautiful little river, which, in its course through a fertile country, receives numerous tributary rivulets, and at length empties into the Delaware, at Easton, flows through the Gap, in a gentle, but majestic stream, deeply shaded by the reflection of the impending mountains.

The eastern bank is bordered, for the distance of about a mile, by craggy cliffs, towering to an amazing height, and of forms the most bizarre, between which wall of rocks and the river the road winds along. Hastening to leave these bleak abodes, which seem to afford shelter to none but the ravenous beasts of the forest, the Lehigh appears eagerly moving on towards the fertile low lands, which succeed in view on the western bank. Ascending the eastern height, the traveller is

Dates: September 1812
Creator: Unknown
Subjects: Lehigh Water Gap, Engraving, Print
Locations: Lehigh Water Gap, Pennsylvania
People: N/A
General Condition: Okay.
Measurements: 8 ⅛ in. x 5 ⅛ in.
Transcript Attempt:

{Pa.}

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21.36. Item 36: Lithograph, titled “Urwald-Landschaft am Lehigh,” by Karl Bodmer, 1887

Type of Material: Lithograph
Title: Urwald-Landschaft am Lehigh
Description: A German print of a lithograph depicting the jungle landscape of the Lehigh river. There are a few islands in the river as well as wildlife and trees. The Lehigh River spans 109 miles across northeastern Pennsylvania and is a tributary of the Delaware River. Flowing from the Pocono Mountains it passes through Allentown and much of the Lehigh Valley, eventually joining with the Delaware River in Easton. The name of the river is derived from the anglicisation of the Lenape name, Lechewuekink, meaning “where there are forks.”
According to *Valley Views of Northeastern Pennsylvania* by Gilbert S. McClintock, this print by Karl Bodmer is a comparable engraving made after “Forest Scene on the Lehigh” that was also created by Karl Bodmer.
Johann Carl Bodmer, born February 11, 1809 was a Swiss-French printmaker, etcher, lithographer, zinc engraver, draughtsman, painter, illustrator, and hunter. He is better known as Karl Bodmer in his literature and paintings. The change of signature was likely due to the birth of his son, Charles-Henry Barbizon, that he began to sign his works K Bodmer. Bodmer was also well known in Germany for his watercolors, drawings, and aquatints of cities and landscapes of the Rhine, Mosel, and Lahn rivers.
Dates: 1887
Creator: Karl Bodmer
Subjects: Lithograph, Print, Lehigh River, Pennsylvania
Locations: Lehigh River, Pennsylvania
People: Bodmer, Karl, 1809 – 1893
General Condition: Good, paper is discolored.
Measurements: 10 ¼ in. x 7 ½ in.
Transcription Attempt:

DCCCLXXXVII
DRAWN AFTER NATURE

URWALD-LANDSCHAFT am LEHIGH
(PENNSYLVANIA)
Aus d Kunstanst. d.Bibl.Instit in Hildbhsn. Eigenthum d. Verleger.
59

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21.37. Item 37: Photogravure titled “The River Lehigh near Allentown, PA.,” by Gebbie & Husson Co after Edmund Darch Lewis, 1876 (removed to Oversized Box #3)

Type of Material: Photogravure
Title: The River Lehigh near Allentown, PA
Description: An image of the Lehigh River in nature. There are people on a boat in the river. In the distance, there is an eyot and behind that, a mountain rises. The Lehigh River spans 109 miles across northeastern Pennsylvania and is a tributary of the Delaware River. Flowing from the Pocono Mountains it passes through Allentown and much of the Lehigh Valley, eventually joining with the Delaware River in Easton. The name of the river is derived from the anglicisation of the Lenape name, Lechewuekink, meaning “where there are forks.” This piece was illustrated by Edmund Darch Lewis and the photogravure is by Gebbie & Husson Co. Allentown was founded in 1762 and has Pennsylvania Dutch origins. Located in Lehigh County, Pennsylvania, on the Lehigh River, it is the third-most-populous city in Pennsylvania. This area was first home to the Lenape Native American tribe until William Penn came to the area.
Edmund Darch Lewis was an American landscape painter born on October 17, 1835 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He was best known for his prolific style, marine oils, and watercolor paintings. He began his training when he was fifteen years old with Paul Weber, a German-born artist, at the Hudson River

School. By age 19 he was exhibiting his work at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts. By the age of 24, he was elected an Associate of the Academy.
More work by Gebbie & Husson Co. can be found on the Metropolitan Museum of Art website.
Dates: 1876
Creator: Illustrated by Edmund Darch Lewis, Photogravure by Gebbie & Husson Co.
Subjects: Photogravure, Print, Lehigh River
Locations: Lehigh River, Pennsylvania
People: Lewis, Edmund Darch, 1835–1910
General Condition: Good.
Measurements: 17 in. x 11 ½ in.
Transcript Attempt:

EDMUND D. LEWIS PINX PHOTOGRAVER GEBBIE & HUSSON CO. LI.
THE RIVER LEHIGH NEAR ALLENTOWN, PA.

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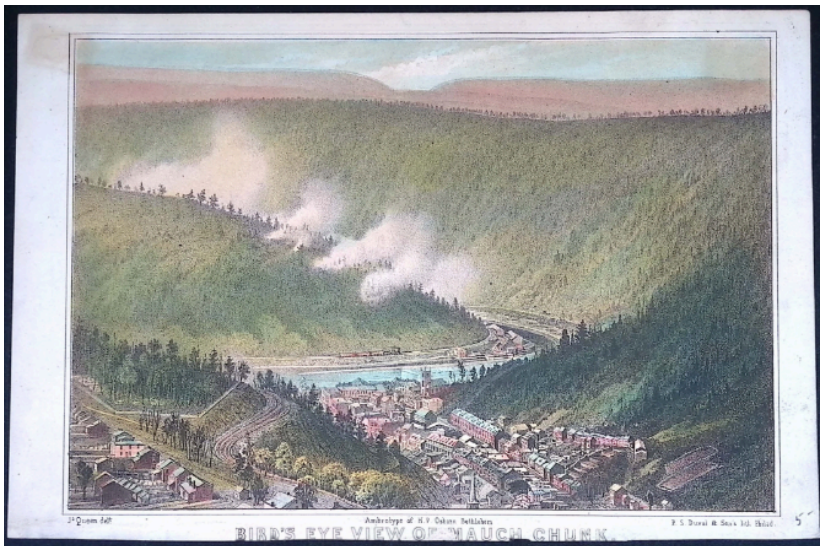

21.38. Item 38: A Lithograph titled "Bird's Eye View of the Mauch Chunk," by James [Fuller] Queen, after an Ambrotype by H. P. Osborne, [ca. 1857-1867] (Removed to Black Box #1)

Type of Material: Lithograph
Title: Bird's Eye View of the Mauch Chunk
Description: A colored lithograph after an ambrotype overlooking Jim Thorpe and Mauch Chunk. In the scene, the town has multiple railroads and churches as smoke rises over Mauch Chunk. Referred to as the "Switzerland of America," Mauch Chunk was known for its mountainous scenic views along the line of the Switchback Railroad and Lehigh Valley Railroad. It is still attracting tourists to see the beautiful, mountainous views. Now referred to as Jim Thorpe, Pennsylvania since 1954, Mauch Chunk is located in Carbon County, Pennsylvania. It is known for the burial site of the Native American athlete, Jim Thorpe. It is settled in the Pocono Mountains about 29 miles northwest of Allentown. The lithograph is produced from a previous ambrotype of the valley scene by H.P Osborne, which Queen gives credit for by the

phrase, “Ambrotype of H. P. Osborne,” below the image depicted, and published by Duval & Son’s in Philadelphia. James Queen began his trade as a lithographic artist at the age of 15, apprenticing with Lehman & Duval in 1835, where he would quickly rise as one of the country's most influential infographic artists by the words of the latter (Philadelphia Print Shop). It is here that he produced the manuscript in our collection, which depicts a scenic view of Allentown.

H. P. Osborne was a photographer who produced many of the original ambrotypes that Queen produced his lithographs from. An ambrotype is a positive photograph on glass made by a variant of the wet plate collodion process, by producing an image when the light reflects off the subject. It replaced the earlier daguerreotype forms.

James Queen, the illustrator, was known for his composition and attention to detail. He was the premier Philadelphia artist, lithographer, and chromolithographer. He was born in Philadelphia in either 1820 or 1821, and was the son of William Queen. William was a cordwainer and apprenticed under George Lehman and P. S. Duval. He later began a career around the age of 14 years old.

Peter Stephen Duval, (also known as P. S. Duval), the lithographer, was born around 1804 or 1805 in France and was the most prominent Philadelphia lithographer in the 19th century. He began his career by accepting a job from the printing firm of Childs & Inman. He established his own lithographic print shop in 1837 and later retired in 1869. The firm was run by Duval’s son for a few years after. On February 9, 1886, Duval died due to an “enlargement of the heart.”

For more information about James Queen’s other works, visit the Library of Congress Website.

Dates: ca. 1857-1867

Creator: Illustrated by James Queen, Lithographed by P. S. Duval & Son’s, Ambrotype of H. P. Osborne Bethlehem

Subjects: Mauch Chunk, Jim Thorpe, Ambrotype, Print

Locations: Mauch Chunk, Jim Thorpe; printed in Philadelphia

People: Queen, James 1820 or 1821 - 1886, Duval, Peter Stephen, 1804 or 1805 - 1886

General Condition: Good.

Measurements: 8 ¾ in. x 5 ⅞ in.

Transcript Attempt:

J. Queen del.[drew] Ambrotype of H. P. Osborn Bethlehem P. S. Duval & Son’s lith. Philad.
BIRD’S EYE VIEW OF MAUCH CHUNK.
5-

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21.39 Item 39: A Lithograph entitled, "Coal Mine at Mauch Chunk," by [Cephas Grier Childs and Richard H. Hobson], after an Aquatint by George Lehman, originally published [ca. 1829], [ca. 1837] (removed to Black Box #1)

Type of Material: Lithograph
Title: Coal Mine at Mauch Chunk
Description: A lithograph by Cephas Grier Childs, published circa 1837, featuring a scene of an original aquatint by George Lehman, published in circa 1829. The scene exhibits a group of coal miners at Mauch Chunk. A bridge can be seen in the distance as well as the Pocono Mountain Range.
This piece was originally created by George Lehman, but later copied as a lithograph by Cephas Grier Childs for Lehman in a smaller size later. It was referred to as the "Switzerland of America," Mauch Chunk was known for its mountainous scenic views along the line of the Switchback Railroad and Lehigh Valley Railroad. It is still attracting tourists to see the beautiful, mountainous views. Now referred to as Jim Thorpe, Pennsylvania since 1954, Mauch Chunk is located in Carbon County, Pennsylvania. It is known for the burial site of the Native American athlete, Jim Thorpe. It is settled in the Pocono Mountains about 29 miles northwest of Allentown.
According to *Valley Views of Northeastern Pennsylvania*, by Gilbert S. McClintock, this lithograph captures Lehman's original "1829 view is of the early open pit mining at Summit Hill, from where the coal was taken by chutes to the Lehigh River, as shown in Plate 61 ("View of Mauch Chunk" in *Valley Views*) and Plate 66 ("View of the Chute at Mauch Chunk" in *Valley Views*). One of the earliest and rarest of anthracite mining prints. The lithograph is a smaller size, (4 by 6 ¾ inches)" (McClintock, 7).
George Lehman, born in c. 1803 in Switzerland, was a lithographer, engraver, aquatintist, and "ornamental painter," in Philadelphia around 1825-1870. After immigrating to the United States as a "printer," he arrived at the port of New York on the ship named "Howard" on June 11, 1824. Lehman was also a skillful landscape painter, and exhibited views of not only Switzerland, but Pennsylvania at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts by 1825. He had also served as the assistant to John James

Audubon when he visited Florida from 1831-1832. Lehman eventually partnered with Childs & Lehman from 1833-1834 and later with a French lithographer, P. S. Duval, where they operated Lehman & Duval from 7 Bank Alley from 1835-1837.
Born on September 8, 1793 in Plumstead Township, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, Cephas Grier Childs was one of the foremost engravers from Philadelphia. He managed early commercial lithograph firms and created many partnerships including: Pendleton, Kearny & Childs (1829-1830), Childs & Inman (1830-1833), and Childs & Lehman (1833-1835). With his skilled artists and lithographers like Albert Newsam, P. S. Duval and Henry Inman, Childs constructed a growth of popularity for the lithograph medium in Philadelphia.
Richard H. Hobson was born in England during the 1780s and during the antebellum-era, a Philadelphia fancy, stationary, and print store proprietor.
The Oxford English Dictionary notes that the "fecit" label following George Lehman's name means "he/she made it," bestowing credit on Leham as the original artist of the image rendered.
Dates: ca. 1837 (Lithograph); ca. 1829 (Aquatint)
Creator: [Childs, Cephas Grier; Hobson, Richard H (Lithograph)]; Lehman, George (Aquatint);
Subjects: Mauch Chunk, Coal Mine, Aquatint
Locations: Mauch Chunk, Jim Thorpe, printed in Philadelphia
People: Lehman, George, c. 1830-1870; [Childs, Cephas Grier, 1793-1871]; [Hobson, Richard H., 1783 or 1784-1834]
General Condition: Good
Measurements: 6 ¾ in. x 4 ⅝ in.
Transcript Attempt:
On Stone Geo[rge]Leham Fecit [he]she made]

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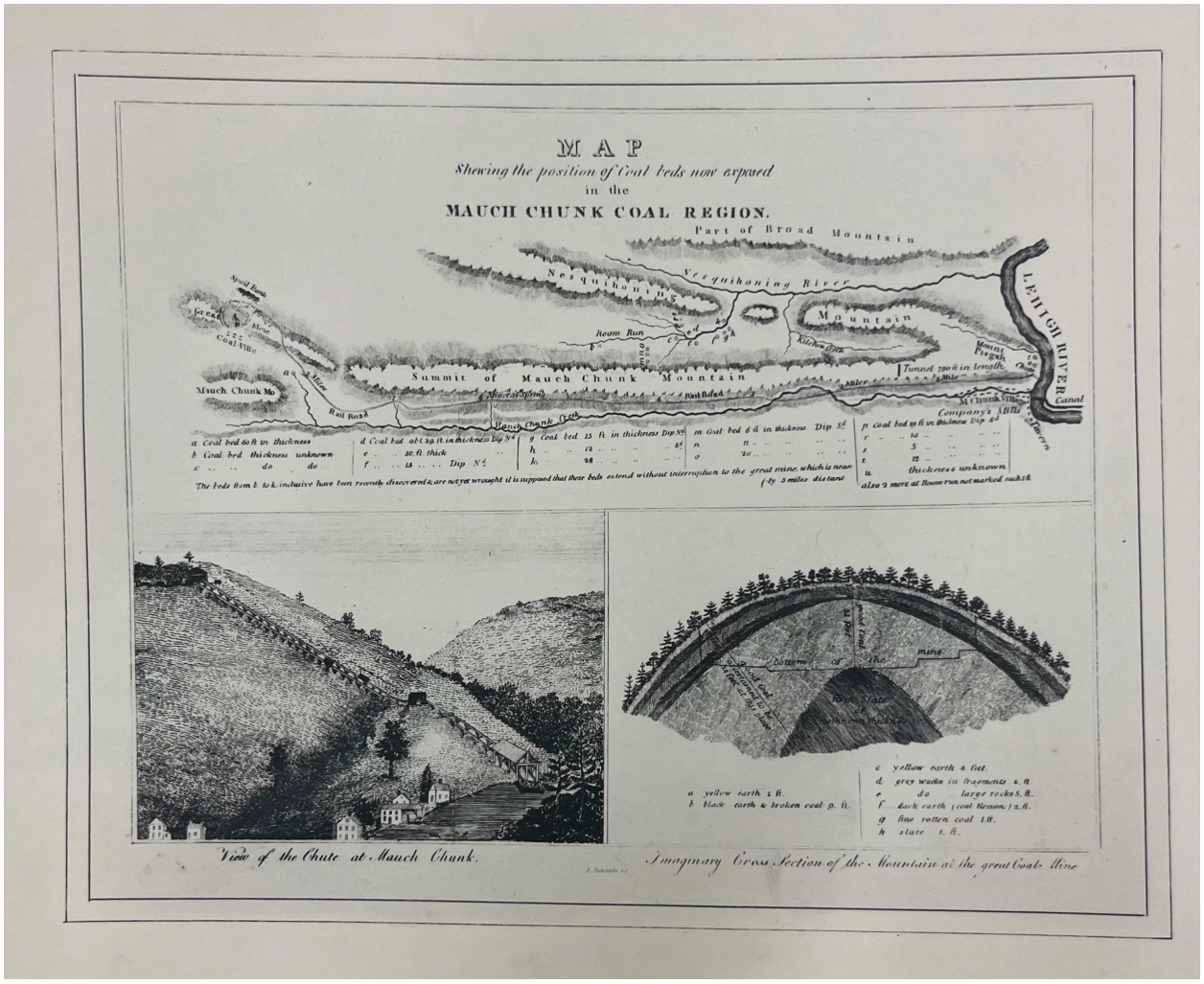

21.40. Item 40: Diagram of Mauch Chunk, by Amos Doolittle, no date (removed to Black Box #1)

Type of Material: Diagram

Title: N/A

Description: This is a diagram with 3 images. The first is of Mauch Chunk and depicts the mine and various structures. Then there is a view of the Chute. Finally, there is a view of how the mine goes into the earth and hits the slate. Referred to as the "Switzerland of America," Mauch Chunk was known for its mountainous scenic views along the line of the Switchback Railroad and Lehigh Valley Railroad. It is still attracting tourists to see the beautiful, mountainous views. Now referred to as Jim Thorpe, Pennsylvania since 1954, Mauch Chunk is located in Carbon County, Pennsylvania. It is known for the burial site of the Native American athlete, Jim Thorpe. It is settled in the Pocono Mountains about 29 miles northwest of Allentown. This print was created by Amos Doolittle.

Amos Doolittle was born May 18, 1754 and was an American engraver and silversmith, known as "The Revere of Connecticut." Made in New Haven, Connecticut, his engravings included portraits and maps. Depicting the Battles of Lexington and Concord, which were based upon his first-hand experiences of the battlefield, received him fame. He later died January 30, 1832.

Dates: N/A

Creator: Amos Doolittle
Subjects: Map, Diagram, Print, Mauch Chunk, Jim Thorpe, Pennsylvania
Locations: Mauch Chunk, Jim Thorpe, Pennsylvania
People: Doolittle, Amos, 1754 – 1832
General Condition: Okay.
Measurements: 15 ½ in. x 11 ½ in.
Transcript Attempt:

MAP
Showing the position of Coal beds now exposed
in the
MAUCH CHUNK COAL REGION

View of the chute at Mauch Chunk
A. Doolittle
Imaginary Cross Section of the Mountain at the great Coal Mine

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21.41. Item 41: Lithograph titled, "View of Mauch Chunk, from the Narrows," by Edward Valois and Charles Currier, no date

Type of Material: Lithograph
Title: View of Mauch Chunk, from the Narrows
Description: An image of Mauch Chunk from the ground. The gravity railroad emerges from the mine. In the town itself, there is a church, some warehouses, what appears to be a railroad bridge, and a canal. Another production of this view can be found on the Wikipedia Commons, showcasing an Albumen print (or very early photograph) of the Narrows. The Narrows of Mauch Chunk was essentially the valley region along the Lehigh River. This area was populated with the Switchback Railroad and coal mining sites. Referred to as the "Switzerland of America," Mauch Chunk was known for its mountainous scenic views along the line of the Switchback Railroad and Lehigh Valley Railroad. It is still attracting tourists to

see the beautiful, mountainous views. The Narrows was a spot in particular that people would visit for the scenic view. Now referred to as Jim Thorpe, Pennsylvania since 1954, Mauch Chunk is located in Carbon County, Pennsylvania. It is known for the burial site of the Native American athlete, Jim Thorpe. It is settled in the Pocono Mountains about 29 miles northwest of Allentown. This print was lithographed by E. Valois and Charles Currier.

Charles Currier was an American artist possibly from Roxbury, Massachusetts and was born in 1818. He died in 1887 in Brooklyn, New York.

Edward Valois was born in 1820 and was a lithographer based in New York City in the 1840s through the 1860s and was still in business with another artist, G.W. Fasel in the 1860s. He died in 1903. More work by Valois can be found on the Metropolitan Museum of Art website.

Dates: N/A

Creator: Lithographed by E. Valois and Charles Currier

Subjects: Lithograph, Print, Mauch Chunk, Jim Thorpe, Pennsylvania

Locations: Mauch Creek, the Narrows, Jim Thorpe. Printed in New York.

People: Currier, Charles, 1818-1887; Valois, Edward, active 1840-1869

General Condition: Good.

Measurements: 8 ⅝ in. x 5 ¾ in.

Transcript Attempt:

E. Valois. lith. C. Currier's Lith. N.Y.
View of MAUCH CHUNK, from the Narrows.

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21.42. Item 42: Engraving titled, "View of the Chute at Mauch Chunk," by Amos Doolittle, no date

Type of Material: Engraving

Title: View of the Chute at Mauch Chunk

Description: An engraving of the coal chute in Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania. There is a large mountain leading down to some houses and a treeline. The coal chute was used to transport coal from wagon to ark. It would extend down the mountain, as seen in this engraving, and travel to where it would be loaded and shipped away for transport. Referred to as the "Switzerland of America," Mauch Chunk was known for its mountainous scenic views along the line of the Switchback Railroad and Lehigh Valley Railroad. It is still attracting tourists to see the beautiful, mountainous views. Now referred to as Jim Thorpe, Pennsylvania since 1954, Mauch Chunk is located in Carbon County, Pennsylvania. It is known for the burial site of the Native American athlete, Jim Thorpe. It is settled in the Pocono Mountains about 29 miles northwest of Allentown. Mauch Chunk became the center for coal transportation for much of the great northeastern Pennsylvania anthracite fields, and one of the wealthiest communities in America. But demand for anthracite declined steadily after World War I, and Mauch Chunk — now Jim Thorpe — declined with it until the resurgence of tourism in the 1980s. According to *Valley Views of Northeastern Pennsylvania* by Gilbert S. McClintock, "A view showing the chute which brought the coal down to the river from the Summit Hill mine strippings [...]. Part of a larger print entitled "Map showing the position of Coal beds now exposed in the Mauch Chunk Coal Regions. The print also includes an "Imaginary Cross Section of the Mountain at the Great Coal Mine." This print was created by Amos Doolittle. Amos Doolittle was born May 18, 1754 and was an American engraver and silversmith, known as "The Revere of Connecticut." Made in New Haven, Connecticut, his engravings included portraits and maps. Depicting the Battles of Lexington and Concord, which were based upon his first-hand experiences of the battlefield, received him fame. He later died January 30, 1832.For more information on works by Amos Doolittle, please visit the Library of Congress' digital collections.
Dates: N/A
Creator: Amos Doolittle
Subjects: Engraving, Print, Coal Mining, Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania
Locations: Mauch Chunk at Jim Thorpe
People: Doolittle, Amos, 1754 - 1832
General Condition: Good
Measurements: 4 ⅝ in. x 3 ½ in.
Transcript Attempt:

View of the Chute at Mauch Chunk.
A. Doolittle

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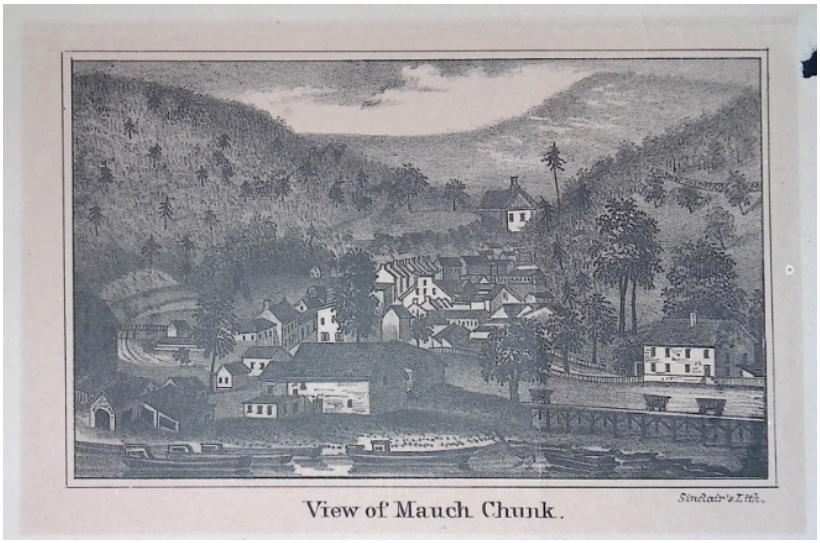

21.43. Item 43: Engraving of Mauch Chunk, by Thomas Sinclair, no date.

Type of Material: Engraving
Title: View of Mauch Chunk.
Description: An engraving that depicts Jim Thorpe, aka Mauch Chunk, then a small town. There are some rafts in the river and some minecarts on a rail. Many structures and buildings are present ascending the valley. Referred to as the "Switzerland of America," Mauch Chunk was known for its mountainous scenic views along the line of the Switchback Railroad and Lehigh Valley Railroad. It is still attracting tourists to see the beautiful, mountainous views. The Narrows was a spot in particular that people would visit for the scenic view. Now referred to as Jim Thorpe, Pennsylvania since 1954, Mauch Chunk is located in Carbon County, Pennsylvania. It is known for the burial site of the Native American athlete, Jim Thorpe. It is settled in the Pocono Mountains about 29 miles northwest of Allentown. This print was created by Thomas Sinclair.
Thomas Sinclair was born in the Orkney Islands of Northern Scotland in 1807. He was one of the premier Philadelphia lithographers of this era, but he specialized in chromolithography. He trained in Edinburgh and later emigrated to the United States in c. 1830. He worked in New York and Philadelphia, and ultimately settled in Philadelphia in 1839. He worked at the lithographic shop of John Collins before taking charge of the establishment in 1840. He produced all kinds of lithographs throughout his career including maps, advertisements, city and landscape views, sheet music covers, portraiture, political cartoons, certificates, and book illustrations.
Dates: N/A
Creator: Thomas S. Sinclair
Subjects: Engraving, Print, Mauch Chunk, Jim Thorpe, Pennsylvania
Locations: Mauch Chunk, Jim Thorpe, Pennsylvania
People: Sinclair, Thomas, 1807 - 1881
General Condition: Good.
Measurements: 8 ¼ in. x 5 ¼ in.
Transcript Attempt:

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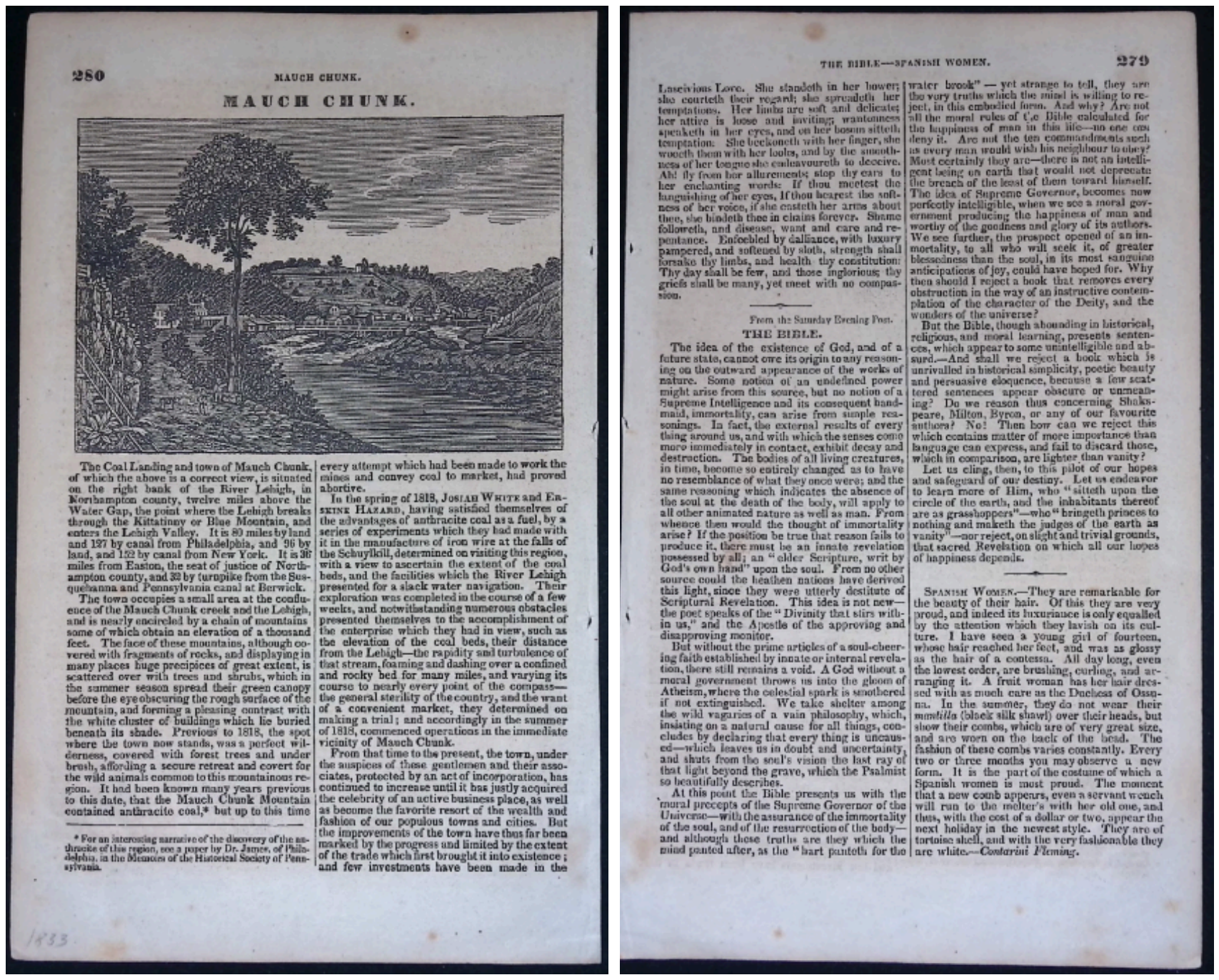

280 MAUCH CHUNK.

MAUCH CHUNK.

The Coal Landing and town of Mauch Chunk, of which the above is a correct view, is situated on the right bank of the River Lehigh, in Northampton county, twelve miles above the Water Gap, the point where the Lehigh breaks through the Kittatinny or Blue Mountain, and enters the Lehigh Valley. It is 80 miles by land and 127 by canal from Philadelphia, and 96 by land, and 152 by canal from New York. It is 36 miles from Easton, the seat of justice of Northampton county, and 32 by turnpike from the Susquehanna and Pennsylvania canal at Berwick.

The town occupies a small area at the confluence of the Mauch Chunk creek and the Lehigh, and is nearly encircled by a chain of mountains some of which obtain an elevation of a thousand feet. The face of these mountains, although covered with fragments of rocks, and displaying in many places huge precipices of great extent, is scattered over with trees and shrubs, which in the summer season spread their green canopy before the eye obscuring the rough surface of the mountain, and forming a pleasing contrast with the white cluster of buildings which lie buried beneath its shade. Previous to 1818, the spot where the town now stands, was a perfect wilderness, covered with forest trees and under brush, affording a secure retreat and covert for the wild animals common to this mountainous region. It had been known many years previous to this date, that the Mauch Chunk Mountain contained anthracite coal,* but up to this time every attempt which had been made to work the mines and convey coal to market, had proved abortive.

In the spring of 1818, Josiah White and Erskine Hazard, having satisfied themselves of the advantages of anthracite coal as a fuel, by a series of experiments which they had made with it in the manufacture of iron wire at the falls of the Schuylkill, determined on visiting this region, with a view to ascertain the extent of the coal beds, and the facilities which the River Lehigh presented for a slack water navigation. Their exploration was completed in the course of a few weeks, and notwithstanding numerous obstacles presented themselves to the accomplishment of the enterprise which they had in view, such as the elevation of the coal beds, their distance from the Lehigh—the rapidity and turbulence of that stream, foaming and dashing over a confined and rocky bed for many miles, and varying its course to nearly every point of the compass—the general sterility of the country, and the want of a convenient market, they determined on making a trial; and accordingly in the summer of 1818, commenced operations in the immediate vicinity of Mauch Chunk.

From that time to the present, the town, under the auspices of these gentlemen and their associates, protected by an act of incorporation, has continued to increase until it has justly acquired the celebrity of an active business place, as well as become the favorite resort of the wealth and fashion of our populous towns and cities. But the improvements of the town have thus far been marked by the progress and limited by the extent of the trade which first brought it into existence; and few investments have been made in the

* For an interesting narrative of the discovery of the anthracite of this region, see a paper by Dr. James, of Philadelphia, in the Memoirs of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

1833

THE BIBLE—SPANISH WOMEN. 279

Lascivious Love. She standeth in her bower; she courteth their regard; she spreadeth her temptations. Her limbs are soft and delicate; her attire is loose and inviting; wantonness speaketh in her eyes, and on her bosom sitteth temptation. She beckoneth with her finger, she wooeth them with her looks, and by the smoothness of her tongue she endeavoureth to deceive. Ah! fly from her allurements; stop thy ears to her enchanting words. If thou meetest the languishing of her eyes, If thou hearest the softness of her voice, if she casteth her arms about thee, she bindeth thee in chains forever. Shame followeth, and disease, want and care and repentance. Enfeebled by dalliance, with luxury pampered, and softened by sloth, strength shall forsake thy limbs, and health thy constitution: Thy day shall be few, and those inglorious; thy griefs shall be many, yet meet with no compassion.

From the Saturday Evening Post.

THE BIBLE.

The idea of the existence of God, and of a future state, cannot owe its origin to any reasoning on the outward appearance of the works of nature. Some notion of an undefined power might arise from this source, but no notion of a Supreme Intelligence and its consequent handmaid, immortality, can arise from simple reasonings. In fact, the external results of every thing around us, and with which the senses come more immediately in contact, exhibit decay and destruction. The bodies of all living creatures, in time, become so entirely changed as to have no resemblance of what they once were; and the same reasoning which indicates the absence of the soul at the death of the body, will apply to all other animated nature as well as man. From whence then would the thought of immortality arise? If the position be true that reason fails to produce it, there must be an innate revelation possessed by all; an "elder Scripture, writ by God's own hand" upon the soul. From no other source could the heathen nations have derived this light, since they were utterly destitute of Scriptural Revelation. This idea is not new—the poet speaks of the "Divinity that stirs within us," and the Apostle of the approving and disapproving monitor.

But without the prime articles of a soul-cheering faith established by innate or internal revelation, there still remains a void. A God without a moral government throws us into the gloom of Atheism, where the celestial spark is smothered if not extinguished. We take shelter among the wild vagaries of a vain philosophy, which, insisting on a natural cause for all things, concludes by declaring that every thing is uncaused—which leaves us in doubt and uncertainty, and shuts from the soul's vision the last ray of that light beyond the grave, which the Psalmist so beautifully describes.

At this point the Bible presents us with the moral precepts of the Supreme Governor of the Universe—with the assurance of the immortality of the soul, and of the resurrection of the body—and although these truths are they which the mind panted after, as the "hart panteth for the water brook" — yet strange to tell, they are the very truths which the mind is willing to reject, in this embodied form. And why? Are not all the moral rules of the Bible calculated for the happiness of man in this life—no one can deny it. Are not the ten commandments such as every man would wish his neighbour to obey? Most certainly they are—there is not an intelligent being on earth that would not deprecate the breach of the least of them toward himself. The idea of Supreme Governor, becomes now perfectly intelligible, when we see a moral government producing the happiness of man and worthy of the goodness and glory of its authors. We see further, the prospect opened of an immortality, to all who will seek it, of greater blessedness than the soul, in its most sanguine anticipations of joy, could have hoped for. Why then should I reject a book that removes every obstruction in the way of an instructive contemplation of the character of the Deity, and the wonders of the universe?

But the Bible, though abounding in historical, religious, and moral learning, presents sentences, which appear to some unintelligible and absurd.—And shall we reject a book which is unrivalled in historical simplicity, poetic beauty and persuasive eloquence, because a few scattered sentences appear obscure or unmeaning? Do we reason thus concerning Shakspeare, Milton, Byron, or any of our favourite authors? No! Then how can we reject this which contains matter of more importance than language can express, and fail to discard those, which in comparison, are lighter than vanity?

Let us cling, then, to this pilot of our hopes and safeguard of our destiny. Let us endeavor to learn more of Him, who "sitteth upon the circle of the earth, and the inhabitants thereof are as grasshoppers"—who "bringeth princes to nothing and maketh the judges of the earth as vanity"—nor reject, on slight and trivial grounds, that sacred Revelation on which all our hopes of happiness depends.

Spanish Women.—They are remarkable for the beauty of their hair. Of this they are very proud, and indeed its luxuriance is only equalled by the attention which they lavish on its culture. I have seen a young girl of fourteen, whose hair reached her feet, and was as glossy as the hair of a contessa. All day long, even the lowest order, are brushing, curling, and arranging it. A fruit woman has her hair dressed with as much care as the Duchess of Ossuna. In the summer, they do not wear their *mantilla* (black silk shawl) over their heads, but show their combs, which are of very great size, and are worn on the back of the head. The fashion of these combs varies constantly. Every two or three months you may observe a new form. It is the part of the costume of which a Spanish women is most proud. The moment that a new comb appears, even a servant wench will run to the melter's with her old one, and thus, with the cost of a dollar or two, appear the next holiday in the newest style. They are of tortoise shell, and with the very fashionable they are white.—*Contarini Fleming.*

21.44. Item 44: Engraving and Historical Description titled "Mauch Chunk," by George Lehman, 1833

Type of Material: Engraving and Historical Description

Title: Mauch Chunk

Description: A brief print and historical sketch describing the town of Mauch Chunk. In pencil, date is written in the lower left corner. The transcript describes Mauch Chunk and where it is located. It's further written that in 1818, Josiah White and Erskine Hazard commenced a coal operation on this land. This in turn created much commerce in the surrounding area. Referred to as the "Switzerland of America," Mauch Chunk was known for its mountainous scenic views along the line of the Switchback Railroad and Lehigh Valley Railroad. It is still attracting tourists to see the beautiful, mountainous views. Now referred to as Jim Thorpe, Pennsylvania since 1954, Mauch Chunk is located in Carbon County, Pennsylvania. It is known for the burial site of the Native American athlete, Jim Thorpe. It is settled in the Pocono Mountains about 29 miles northwest of Allentown.

The next section labeled, "The Bible," expresses how the existence of God is hardly supported by the nature that exists around it. It writes that nature is ever changing and that God presents us with a moral higher government. Overall, the writer suggests that many of the writings in the Bible may be unintelligible, but they should not be rejected.

The last section describes Spanish women and the beauty of their hair. The writer tells of how these women wear their hair proudly, how they take care of it, and how they dress it.

According to *Valley Views of Northeastern Pennsylvania,* by Gilbert S. McClintock, "Published by C. G. Childs and R. H. Hobson, Philadelphia. Executed by Lehman about 1829, in which year he made a series of views of Pennsylvania towns."

George Lehman, born in c. 1803 in Switzerland, was a lithographer, engraver, aquatintist, and "ornamental painter," in Philadelphia around 1825-1870. After immigrating to the United States as a "printer," he arrived at the port of New York on the ship named "Howard" on June 11, 1824. Lehman was also a skillful landscape painter, and exhibited views of not only Switzerland, but Pennsylvania at the

Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts by 1825. He had also served as the assistant to John James Audubon when he visited Florida from 1831-1832. Lehman eventually partnered with Childs & Lehman from 1833-1834 and later with a French lithographer, P. S. Duval, where they operated Lehman & Duval from 7 Bank Alley from 1835-1837.

Richard H. Hobson was born in England during the 1780s and during the antebellum-era, a Philadelphia fancy, stationary, and print store proprietor.

Mentioned in the historical description, born in 1781, Josiah White was an important figure during the American Industrial Resolution. He was a Pennsylvania industrialist who began factory-centered mill production in Philadelphia in 1808. He worked alongside Erskine Hazard and decided to build a larger mill near their first mill near East Falls, Pennsylvania. They refined pig iron, produced cast iron artifacts, and rolled wrought bar iron goods such as nails and wire. The team helped the Industrial Revolution gain traction by accelerating building momentum for infrastructure. They sponsored the nation's first long railway and after such a success, they continued to supply the country's overall energy needs. White died in 1865.

Also mentioned in the historical description, born in 1790, Erskine Hazard, was an industrialist who was partnered with Josiah White in developing infrastructure during the American Industrial Revolution. Their mills were located throughout Northeastern Pennsylvania and served as a foundation for the United States to become the world's foremost economic power.

"*Contarini Fleming: A Psychological Romance* is the fourth and most autobiographical novel written by Benjamin Disraeli, who would later become a Prime Minister of the United Kingdom. It was published anonymously in May 1832 but despite the author considering it his best novel, was a financial failure."

Born on September 8, 1793 in Plumstead Township, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, Cephas Grier Childs was one of the foremost engravers from Philadelphia. He managed early commercial lithograph firms and created many partnerships including: Pendleton, Kearny & Childs (1829-1830), Childs & Inman (1830-1833), and Childs & Lehman (1833-1835). With his skilled artists and lithographers like Albert Newsam, P. S. Duval and Henry Inman, Childs constructed a growth of popularity for the lithograph medium in Philadelphia.

Dates: 1829 (original print), 1833
Creator: N/A
Subjects: Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania, Magazine
Locations: Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania
People: Lehman, George, c. 1830-1870, White, Josiah, 1781–1850, Hazard, Erskine, 1790-1865, Contarini Fleming, Childs, Cephas Grier, 1793-1871, Hobson, Richard H., 1783 or 1784-1834
General Condition: Good, paper is discolored and has a few smudge marks.
Measurements: 5 ⅜ in. x 8 $^{13}/_{16}$ in.
Transcription Attempt:

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21.45a. Item 45a: Lithograph titled "Pass of the Lehigh at Mauch Chunk," by George Lehman, 1858 (removed to Print Box #5)

Type of Material: Lithograph

Title: Pass of the Lehigh at Mauch Chunk

Description: A lithograph of Mauch Chunk, Jim Thorpe that features the Pass of the Lehigh. A train rides through in the background of a huge mountain range and valley. Referred to as the "Switzerland of America," Mauch Chunk was known for its mountainous scenic views along the line of the Switchback Railroad and Lehigh Valley Railroad. It is still attracting tourists to see the beautiful, mountainous views. Now referred to as Jim Thorpe, Pennsylvania since 1954, Mauch Chunk is located in Carbon County, Pennsylvania. It is known for the burial site of the Native American athlete, Jim Thorpe. It is settled in the Pocono Mountains about 29 miles northwest of Allentown. This print was created by George Lehman; Henry Darwin Rogers is mentioned in the fineprint in the Clerks Office of the District Court of the United States.

According to *Valley Views of Northeastern Pennsylvania,* by Gilbert S. McClintock, "Lehman worked in many media; born in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, he became a landscape painter, and in the late 1820's did the aquatints illustrated in Plates 62 and 63; later he became interested in engraving and lithography, and before his death in 1870 was working with his son as a lithographer. It is difficult to state definitely which Lehman drew this view."

George Lehman, born in c. 1803 in Switzerland, was a lithographer, engraver, aquatintist, and "ornamental painter," in Philadelphia around 1825-1870. After immigrating to the United States as a "printer," he arrived at the port of New York on the ship named "Howard" on June 11, 1824. Lehman was also a skillful landscape painter, and exhibited views of not only Switzerland, but Pennsylvania at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts by 1825. He had also served as the assistant to John James

Audubon when he visited Florida from 1831-1832. Lehman eventually partnered with Childs & Lehman from 1833-1834 and later with a French lithographer, P. S. Duval, where they operated Lehman & Duval from 7 Bank Alley from 1835-1837.
Henry Darwin Rogers was an American geologist born on August 1, 1808. In 1858, he authored a book named *The Geology of Pennsylvania: A Government Survey.* "It was regarded as one of the most important publications on American geology issued up to that point." He conducted field work in Pennsylvania in 1851 to 1854. Between 1836 and 1842, six annual reports were published, and in 1855 a final report was shared with him. He eventually transferred to Edinburgh as this work could be done for much less money abroad. This is when he issued *The Geology of Pennsylvania: A Government Survey.* The book consisted of two volumes, 1682 pages, containing 778 illustrated woodcuts, 69 plates, and 18 folded sections. It was published by W. Blackwood & Sons (London and Edinburgh), and J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia. Rogers died on May 26, 1866.
Dates: 1858
Creator: George Lehman
Subjects: Mauch Chunk, Jim Thorpe, Pennsylvania, Lithograph, Print
Locations: Jim Thorpe, Pennsylvania
People: Lehman, George, c. 1803-1870, Rogers, Henry Darwin, 1808 – 1866
General Condition: Okay.
Measurements: 11 ¾ in. x 9 ¼ in.
Transcript Attempt:

Entered according to Act of Congress in the Year 1858. By Henry D. Rogers, in the Clerks Office of the District Court of the United States, in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.
{Lithograph}

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21.45b. Item 45b: Lithograph titled “View of Mauch Chunk,” by Theodore Russel Davis, 1869 September 18.

Type of Material: Lithograph
Title: View of Mauch Chunk
Description: This lithograph shows workers loading coal onto barges in the foreground. On the left, trains are moving on railroads. On the right, there is a view of Jim Thorpe. Mountains rise in the background. Referred to as the “Switzerland of America,” Mauch Chunk was known for its mountainous scenic views along the line of the Switchback Railroad and Lehigh Valley Railroad. It is still attracting tourists to see the beautiful, mountainous views. Now referred to as Jim Thorpe, Pennsylvania since 1954, Mauch Chunk is located in Carbon County, Pennsylvania. It is known for the burial site of the Native American athlete, Jim Thorpe. It is settled in the Pocono Mountains about 29 miles northwest of Allentown.
Theodore R. Davis was hired by Harper’s Weekly as a special artist, documenting American Civil War events and is also the creator of this piece.
According to *Valley Views of Northeastern Pennsylvania,* by Gilbert S. McClintock, “From Harper’s Weekly, September 18, 1869.” It is also mentioned that James Queen with P. S. Duval and E. Valois with C. Currier’s Lith. also created prints with views of Mauch Chunk.
Born in 1840, Theodore Russel Davis was an American artist in the 19th century. He produced many eye-witness drawings of important military and political occurrences throughout the American Civil War and the events following it. He was also a special artist for Harper's Weekly, a political American magazine based in New York City.
Edward Valois was born in 1820 and was a lithographer based in New York City in the 1840s through the 1860s and was still in business with another artist, G.W. Fasel in the 1860s. He died in 1903. More work by Valois can be found on the Metropolitan Museum of Art website.
Charles Currier was an American artist possibly from Roxbury, Massachusetts and was born in 1818. He died in 1887 in Brookly, New York.
Dates: September 18, 1869
Creator: Theodore Russel Davis
Subjects: Mauch Chunk, Jim Thorpe, Pennsylvania, Lithograph, Print
Locations: Jim Thorpe, Pennsylvania
People: Davis, Theodore Russel, 1840–1894
General Condition: Okay.
Measurements: 11 ⅛ in. x 7 ¼ in.
Transcript Attempt:
September 18, 1869] HARPER’S WEEKLY 605
VIEW OF MAUCH CHUNK, CARBON COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA. - [SKETCHED BY THEODORE R. DAVIS.]

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21.46. Item 46: Steel Engraving titled, "Mauch-Hanch.," Published by Hermann Julius Meyer, no date (removed to Black Box #1) [ca. 1833-1864]

Type of Material: Steel Engraving
Title: Mauch-Hanch.
Description: A colored steel engraving of Mauch Chunk from across the Lehigh Canal. A church and town hall loom over the settlement. Even further above, there stands the coal breaker. Barges filled with coal are moving along the canal. Referred to as the "Switzerland of America," Mauch Chunk was known for its mountainous scenic views along the line of the Switchback Railroad and Lehigh Valley Railroad. It is still attracting tourists to see the beautiful, mountainous views. Now referred to as Jim Thorpe, Pennsylvania since 1954, Mauch Chunk is located in Carbon County, Pennsylvania. It is known for the burial site of the Native American athlete, Jim Thorpe. It is settled in the Pocono Mountains about 29 miles northwest of Allentown. This print was published by Hermann Julius Meyer; the artist is, however, unknown. Born in Gotha, Germany on April 4, 1826, Hermann Julius Meyer was a German publisher. He was the son of publisher Joseph Meyer who lived from 1796-1856. Hermann took over his father's publishing company, Bibliographisches Institut, after his father's death. He moved the headquarters to Leipzig in 1784 and gave the business to his sons Arndt and Hans in 1884.
Dates: N/A
Creator: Published by Hermann Julius Meyer
Subjects: Steel Engraving, Print, Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania
Locations: Mauch Chunk, Jim Thorpe (Setting), 164 William Street, New York (Published)
People: Meyer, Hermann Julius, 1826 – 1909
General Condition: Good
Measurements: 11 in. x 7 ⅜ in.
Transcript Attempt:

DRAWN AFTER NATURE. For the Proprietor: HERMANN J. MEYER
MAUCH-HANCH Pa.
Published by HERMANN J. MEYER. 164, William Str. NEW YORK
Copyright secured according to ACT of CONGRESS.

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21.47. Item 47: Wood Engraving titled, “Below Dam at Nanticoke.,” by Frederick Juengling after Granville Perkins, 1874

Type of Material: Wood Engraving
Title: Below Dam at Nanticoke.
Description: An image from the dam at Nanticoke. The Susquehanna river flows with someone canoeing across. Next to the river is a canal with a coal barge riding upstream. There are boys walking along the canal, leading mules. Next to the canal, a train passes by. There are mountains in the distance. Nanticoke is located in northeastern Pennsylvania in Luzerne County. Nanticoke is divided into Honey Pot and Hanover and was once a very active coal mining community. The name of this city is derived from the Native American Nentego or “tidewater people.” These people spoke Algonquin and were forced to move into this area after their Chesapeake Bay homelands were overtaken by European settlers. The Susquehanna River is a major river located in the Mid-Atlantic region of the United States and covers much of Pennsylvania. It stretches 444 miles long, making it the longest river on the East Coast, and the 16th largest river in the United States. The river is made up of two main branches including the North

Branch and the West Branch. The river drains 27,500 square miles that includes much of Pennsylvania. The river empties into the northern part of the Chesapeake Bay.
According to *Valley Views of Northeastern Pennsylvania* by Gilbert S. McClintock, "The view shows the railroad and the canal along the river's edge." This print was engraved by Frederick Juengling and illustrated by Granville Perkins.
Frederick Juengling, the engraver, was born in Leipzig, Germany, and obtained a common school education until he was 14. Before emigrating to the United States in 1866, he worked as an apprentice for a Berlin engraver. He studied painting in New York City at the Art Students' League, began pursuing art, and gained recognition as a wood engraver. As its first secretary in 1881-1882 and vice president in 1882-1883, he was the founder of the American Society of Wood Engravers. He taught other engravers at his own studio and also received awards including: an honorable mention at the Paris Salon in 1881, and a second-class medal from an international fine arts exhibition in Munich in 1883.
Granville Perkins, an American illustrator and painter, was best known for his landscapes and marine subjects. In the 1870s and 1880s, he contributed many of his works to journals and books. Other mediums he took part in were oils and watercolors. He would go on to exhibit his work at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts and the National Academy of Design.
Dates: 1874
Creator: Frederick Juengling (Engraver), Granville Perkins (Illustrator)
Subjects: Wood Engraving, Print, Susquehanna, Nanticoke, Pennsylvania
Locations: Nanticoke, Pennsylvania
People: Juengling, Frederick, 1846-1889 , Perkins,Granville 1830–1895
General Condition: Okay
Measurements: 6 ¾ in. x 6 ⅜ in.
Transcript Attempt:
In the grass, right hand bottom corner: F. Jungling

Below the Dam at Nanticoke

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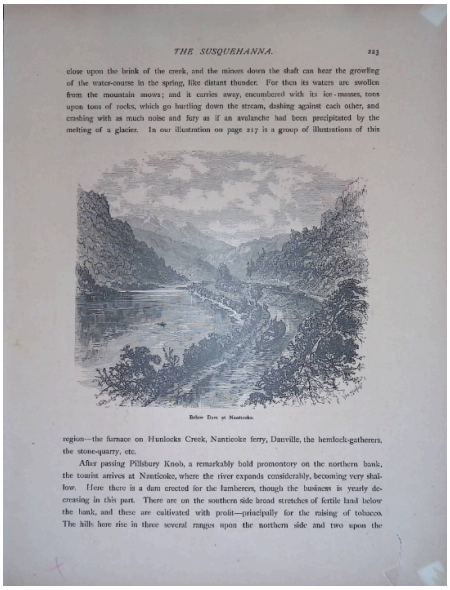

21.48. Item 48: Wood Engraving titled, “Nanticoke Dam.,” by Frederick Juengling after Granville Perkins, 1872 (removed to Print Box #5)

Type of Material: Wood Engraving

Title: Nanticoke Dam.

Description: An image showing the Nanticoke dam as it goes across the Susquehanna River. Some boats are moving across the river. Children play near the canal itself. There are distant houses. Even more distant is a smoke stack that rises into the air and mountains loom over the landscape. Nanticoke is divided into Honey Pot and Hanover and was once a very active coal mining community. The name of this city is derived from the Native American Nentego or “tidewater people.” These people spoke Algonquin and were forced to move into this area after their Chesapeake Bay homelands were overtaken by European settlers. The Susquehanna River is a major river located in the Mid-Atlantic region of the United States and covers much of Pennsylvania. It stretches 444 miles long, making it the longest river on the East Coast, and the 16th largest river in the United States. The river is made up of two main branches including the North Branch and the West Branch. The river drains 27,500 square miles that includes much of Pennsylvania. The river empties into the northern part of the Chesapeake Bay.

According to *Valley Views of Northeastern Pennsylvania,* by Gilbert S. McClintock, “The dam in the river was completed in 1830.” This piece was illustrated by Granville Perkins and engraved by Frederick Juengling.

Frederick Juengling, born in Leipzig, Germany, obtained a common school education until he was 14. Before emigrating to the United States in 1866, he worked as an apprentice for a Berlin engraver. He studied painting in New York City at the Art Students’ League, began pursuing art, and gained recognition as a wood engraver. As its first secretary in 1881-1882 and vice president in 1882-1883, he was the founder of the American Society of Wood Engravers. He taught other engravers at his own studio and also received awards including: an honorable mention at the Paris Salon in 1881, and a second-class medal from an international fine arts exhibition in Munich in 1883.

Granville Perkins, an American illustrator and painter, was best known for his landscapes and marine subjects. In the 1870s and 1880s, he contributed many of his works to journals and books. Other mediums

he took part in were oils and watercolors. He would go on to exhibit his work at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts and the National Academy of Design.
Dates: 1872
Creator: Engraved by Frederick Juengling, Illustrated by Granville Perkins
Subjects: Nanticoke, Susquehanna River, Pennsylvania, Print, Wood Engraving
Locations: Nanticoke, Pennsylvania
People: Juengling, Frederick, 1846-1889 , Perkins,Granville, 1830–1895
General Condition: Good. Corner is torn off.
Measurements: 12 ½ in. x 9 ⅝ in.
Transcript Attempt:
{Face}
NANTICOKE DAM.
{Back}
THE SUSQUEHANNA. 223
close upon the brink of the creek, and the miners down the shaft can here the growling of the water-course in the spring, like distant thunder. For then its waters are swollen from the mountain snows; and it carries away, encumbered with its ice-masses, tons upon tons of rocks, which go hurtling down the stream, dashing against each other, and crashing with as much noise and fury as if an avalanche had been precipitated by the melting of a glacier. In our illustration on page 217 us a group of illustrations of this

{Image}
Below Dam at Nanticoke.

Region--the furnace on Hunlocks Creek, Nanticoke ferry, Danville, the hemlock-gatherers, the stone-quarry, etc.

After passing Pillsbury Knob, a remarkably bold promontory on the northern bank, the tourist arrives at Nanticoke, where the river expands considerably, becoming very shallow. Here there is a dam erected for the lumberers, though the business is yearly decreasing in this part. THere are on the southern side broad stretches of fertile land below the bank, and these are cultivated with profit--principally for the raising of tobacco. The hills here rise in three several ranges upon the northern side and two upon the

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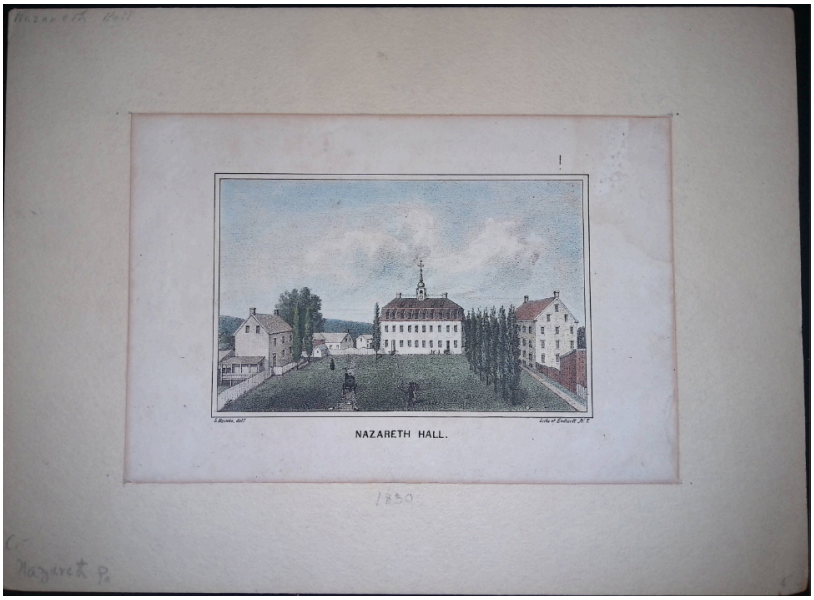

21.49. Item 49: Lithograph titled, “Nazareth Hall.,” by Samuel Reinke, 1830 (removed to Print Box #5)

Type of Material: Lithograph
Title: Nazareth Hall.
Description: A colored lithograph of Nazareth Hall, located in Nazareth, Pennsylvania. It is seen in the center with similar buildings lining each side of it. People are going about their day and enjoying what seems to be a beautiful day. Nazareth is located in Northampton County, Pennsylvania and was named after the Biblical town in Israel. Founded in 1740 by Moravian immigrants from Germany, and was originally Moravian by charter. Other faiths were not allowed in this German Protestant Community. These people are where the term “Pennsylvania Dutch” stems from.
Education was important to the Moravian Church. The Moravian Theological Seminary was founded in October 1807, its first class being taught by two instructors. There were three students of this class, William Henry VanVleck, Peter Wolle, and the creator of this print, Samuel Reinke. These members all became bishops in the Moravian Church.
“The collection includes art by the first three graduates of the Moravian Theological Seminary, which began on Nazareth Hall grounds and merged with Moravian College. William Henry Van Vleck, Samuel Reinke and Peter Wolle graduated from the seminary in 1810, taught at Nazareth Hall, became bishops between 1836 and 1858, and died in Bethlehem. Before becoming the first Moravian clergy to be trained theologically in the United States, they drew somewhat quixotic landscapes, with trees as moody as people and huts as respectable as castles.”
Samuel Reinke was born on August 12, 1791 in Lititz, Pennsylvania, being one of the first to graduate from the Moravian Theological Seminary. He served as a pastor and later in 1858 consecrated to the episcopacy. He later became blind and consequently retired. After foregoing an eye surgery, some of his sight was restored and returned to preaching. He died in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania on January 21, 1875.
More information about the Moravian Church and its place in Nazareth, visit the JSTOR website.
Dates: 1830
Creator: Samuel Reinke
Subjects: Print, Lithograph, Nazareth, Pennsylvania

Locations: Nazareth Hall, Nazareth, Pennsylvania, Endicott, New York, Moravian Church
People: Reinke, Samuel, 1791 - 1875
General Condition: Good.
Measurements: 12 ¾ in. x 9 ¼ in.
Transcript Attempt:

Nazareth Hall
S. Reinke del. Lithe of Endicott N,Y.
Nazareth Hall.
1830
Nazareth Pa

----------END----------



21.50a. - 21.50b. Item 50a - Item 50b: Engravings titled, “View of Northumberland.: (On the Susquehanna),” by William Henry Bartlett and Henry Griffiths, 1840.

Type of Material: Engraving
Title: View of Northumberland.: (On the Susquehanna)
Description: An image of people walking along the Susquehanna River towards Northumberland. Two barges move towards the settlement and one barge sits on a canal. There are a few bridges leading to the town. The town itself is depicted by distant buildings. Northumberland is located in Northumberland County, Pennsylvania. In 1772, a man named Reuben Haines founded the town and attempted to settle an English village. This land was purchased from the Iroquois in the first Treaty of Fort Stanwix in 1768. Northumberland was evacuated during the American Revolution and eventually resettled in 1784. The Susquehanna River is a major river located in the Mid-Atlantic region of the United States and covers much of Pennsylvania. It stretches 444 miles long, making it the longest river on the East Coast, and the 16th largest river in the United States. The river is made up of two main branches including the North Branch and the West Branch. The river drains 27,500 square miles that includes much of Pennsylvania. The river empties into the northern part of the Chesapeake Bay.

This print was illustrated by William Henry Bartlett and engraved by Henry Griffiths. William Henry Bartlett, born March 26, 1809 in Kentish Town, London, was best known for his many drawings rendered into steel engravings. He was an apprentice to John Britton (1771-1857) and became one of the most foremost illustrators of topography in his generation. Bartlett traveled often leading him throughout Britain, the Balkans and Middle East in the 1840s, and to North America between 1836 and 1852. Making several trips to the United States during this time, he gathered sketches of scenery. He began in New York and visited Niagara Falls, much of New England and the mid-Atlantic region. From here he produced well-known renditions of many points of interest. His works are popular with the public and described as "charming" and what it felt to experience these wonders in the 1830s.
Henry Giffiths was born at Birmingham on June 12th, 1807 and was an engraver. He was placed with Mr. Lines, an engraver with a good reputation, after his termination of schooling. Under him, he studied the art of engraving and came to invent many methods of this practice. There has been some discourse of the originality of these methods. After a severe illness infected him, he was forced to stop pursuing his work. He died on September 18th, 1849.
Dates: N/A
Creator: Illustrated by William Henry Bartlett, Engraved by Henry Griffiths
Subjects: Susquehanna River, Northumberland Pennsylvania, Engraving, Print
Locations: Northumberland, Pennsylvania, Published in London
People: Barlett, William Henry, 1809 - 1854, Griffiths, Henry, 1807 -1849
General Condition: Good(a) and Near perfect (b)
Measurements:
{a} 11 in. x 8 in.
{b} 10 $^{11}/_{16}$ in. x 8 in.
Transcript Attempt:

W.H. Barlett. H. Griffiths.
VIEW OF NORTHUMBERLAND.
(On the Susquehanna.)

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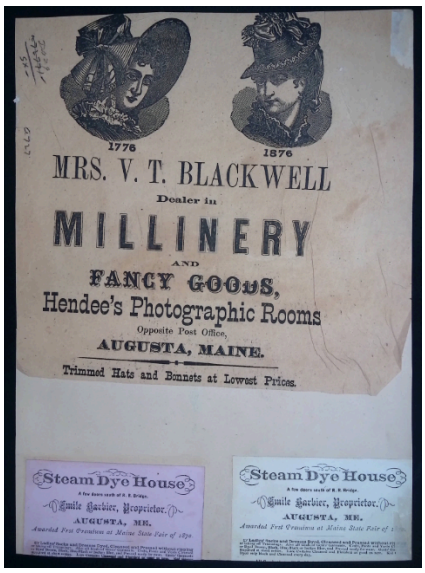

21.51. Item 51: Colored Lithograph, "The Old Mill" and advertisements, by The Kellogg & Buckeley Co., 1860

Type of Material: Colored Lithograph and Advertisements
Title: The Old Mill. (In Wyoming Valley)
Description: On the front side is a lithograph roughly colored in entitled, "The Old Mill. (In Wyoming Valley). The back side has advertisements glued to it, advertising a dealer in millinery and fancy goods as well as photographic rooms in Augusta, Maine. "The Old Mill," was created by The Kellogg & Buckeley Co. The advertisements describe photographic rooms as "fancy goods" by Mrs. V. T. Blackwell. The smaller advertisements demonstrate a Steam Dye House.
Founded in 1867, Kellogg & Buckeley succeeded E.B. & E.C. Kellogg, which operated from 1840 to 1867. The company was later incorporated as The Kellogg & Bulkeley Company.
Dates: 1860
Creator: The Kellogg & Bulkeley Co.
Subjects: Lithograph, Print, Wyoming Valley, Advertisement, Fashion, Photography, Maine, Pennsylvania, Connecticut
Locations: Wyoming Valley, Pennsylvania (print setting), Hartford, Connecticut, Augusta, Maine (advertisements)
People: The Kellogg & Bulkeley Co. 1867 - 1990
General Condition: Good
Measurements: 14 in. x 10 $^{3}/_{16}$ in.
Transcription Attempt:

The Kellogg & Buckeley Co. Hartford, Conn.

THE OLD MILL.
(In Wyoming Valley)

{Advertisement}
1776 1876
MRS. V. T. BLACKWELL
Dealer in

MILLINERY
AND
FANCY GOODS,
Hendee's Photographic Rooms
Opposite Post Office,
AUGUSTA, MAINE
Trimmed Hats and Bonnets at Low Prices.

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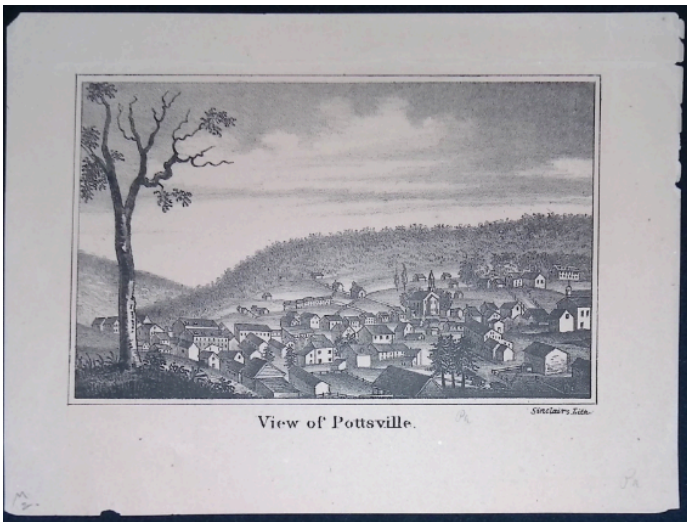

21.52. Item 52: Lithograph, View of Pottsville, by Thomas Sinclair, no date

Type of Material: Lithograph
Title: View of Pottsville
Description: A lithograph depicting a view of Pottsville, Pennsylvania. A tree in the foreground overlooks many houses in the valley below. Pottsville is located in Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania, lying along the west bank of the Schuylkill River. Located in Pennsylvania's Coal Region, its anthracite coal history began in 1790. A coal seam was discovered by Necho Allen after his campfire had ignited it. An anthracite-fired finery forge was established in 1795. This print was created by Thomas Sinclair. Thomas Sinclair was born in the Orkney Islands of Northern Scotland in 1807. He was one of the premier Philadelphia lithographers of this era, but he specialized in chromolithography. He trained in Edinburgh and later emigrated to the United States in c. 1830. He worked in New York and Philadelphia, and ultimately settled in Philadelphia in 1839. He worked at the lithographic shop of John Collins before taking charge of the establishment in 1840. He produced all kinds of lithographs throughout his career including maps, advertisements, city and landscape views, sheet music covers, portraiture, political cartoons, certificates, and book illustrations.
Dates: N/A
Creator: Thomas Sinclair
Subjects: Lithograph, Print, Pottsville, Pennsylvania

Locations: Pottsville, Pennsylvania
People: Sinclair, Thomas, 1807 - 1881
General Condition: Good, paper has rough edges and is discolored.
Measurements: 7 $^{7}/_{16}$ in. x 5 $^{9}/_{16}$ in.
Transcription Attempt:

View of Pottsville. Pa
Sinclair's Lith.
M2. Pa

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21.53a. Item 53a: Engraving of "Prospect Rock," William Henry Bartlett & George K. Richardson, [ca. 1837]

Type of Material: Engraving
Title: The Wyoming Valley, from Prospect Rock
Description: An engraving that depicts people descending a mountain into Wyoming Valley, Pennsylvania. The Susquehanna River can be seen towards the background as well as a small settlement towards the foreground. The same image as item 82 and item 52b.The Susquehanna River is a major river located in the Mid-Atlantic region of the United States and covers much of Pennsylvania. It stretches 444 miles long, making it the longest river on the East Coast, and the 16th largest river in the United States. The river is made up of two main branches including the North Branch and the West Branch. The river drains 27,500 square miles that includes much of Pennsylvania. The river empties into the northern part of the Chesapeake Bay.
According to *Valley Views of Northeastern Pennsylvania,* by Gilbert S. McClintock, "This view is from Prospect Rock on the easterly side of the river. This drawing by Bartlett was later lithographed by George Howard; published as a woodcut by Butler & Strupe; engraved by A. L. Dick; and copied many times in many media." William Henry Bartlett, born March 26, 1809 in Kentish Town, London, was best known for his many drawings rendered into steel engravings. He was an apprentice to John Britton (1771-1857) and became one of the most foremost illustrators of topography in his generation. Bartlett traveled often

leading him throughout Britain, the Balkans and Middle East in the 1840s, and to North America between 1836 and 1852. Making several trips to the United States during this time, he gathered sketches of scenery. He began in New York and visited Niagara Falls, much of New England and the mid-Atlantic region. From here he produced well-known renditions of many points of interest. His works are popular with the public and described as "charming" and what it felt to experience these wonders in the 1830s. George James Howard, 9th Earl of Carlisle was born in London, England on August 12, 1843 and was an aristocrat, peer, politician, and painter. He studied art under Alphonse Legros and Giovanni Costa and belonged to the Etruscan School of painters. He was the last known Earl of Carlisle to own Castle Howard. He died on April 16, 1911. Archibald L. Dick was an American engraver from Scotland, born in 1805. He died in New York in 1855. More of his works can be found on the Worcester Art Museum website.

Dates: N/A

Creator: Illustrated by William H. Bartlett, Engraved by George K. Richardson, Replicated by Butler & Strupe

Subjects: Engraving, Print, Wyoming Valley, Pennsylvania

Locations: Prospect Rock, near Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania

People: Barlett, William Henry, 1809 - 1854, Richardson, George K. c. 1736–1813, Howard, George James, 1843 – 1911, Dick, Archibald L., 1805-1855

General Condition: Okay.

Measurements: 9 ½ in. x 5 ⅞ in.

Transcript Attempt:

[pos.] 1853

[pos.] BUTLER&STRUPE

The Wyoming Valley, from Prospect Rock.

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21.53b. Item 53b: Engraving of "The Wyoming Valley, From Prospect Rock," by William Henry Bartlett, [1837]

Type of Material: Engraving
Title: The Wyoming Valley, from Prospect Rock
Description: A colored engraving that depicts people descending a mountain into Wyoming Valley, Pennsylvania. The Susquehanna River can be seen towards the background as well as a small settlement towards the foreground. The same image as item 82 and item 52a except it's in color. The Susquehanna River is a major river located in the Mid-Atlantic region of the United States and covers much of Pennsylvania. It stretches 444 miles long, making it the longest river on the East Coast, and the 16th largest river in the United States. The river is made up of two main branches including the North Branch and the West Branch. The river drains 27,500 square miles that includes much of Pennsylvania. The river empties into the northern part of the Chesapeake Bay.
According to *Valley Views of Northeastern Pennsylvania,* by Gilbert S. McClintock, "This view is from Prospect Rock on the easterly side of the river. This drawing by Bartlett was later lithographed by George Howard; published as a woodcut by Butler & Strupe; engraved by A. L. Dick; and copied many times in many media." "This view is copied from one of Mr. Bartlett's, taken from the brow of the mountain, east of the valley. Wilkesbarré is seen in the distance, near the Susquehannah, and beyond it is Kingston, above which the Shawnee mountain forms the background." William Henry Bartlett, born March 26, 1809 in Kentish Town, London, was best known for his many drawings rendered into steel engravings. He was an apprentice to John Britton (1771-1857) and became one of the most foremost illustrators of topography in his generation. Bartlett traveled often leading him throughout Britain, the Balkans and Middle East in the 1840s, and to North America between 1836 and 1852. Making several trips to the United States during this time, he gathered sketches of scenery. He began in New York and visited Niagara Falls, much of New England and the mid-Atlantic region. From here he produced well-known renditions of many points of interest. His works are popular with the public and described as "charming" and what it felt to experience these wonders in the 1830s. George James Howard, 9th Earl of Carlisle was born in London, England on August 12, 1843 and was an aristocrat, peer, politician, and painter. He studied art under Alphonse Legros and Giovanni Costa and belonged to the Etruscan School of painters. He was the last known Earl of Carlisle to own Castle Howard. He died on April 16, 1911. Archibald L. Dick was an American engraver from Scotland, born in 1805. He died in New York in 1855. More of his works can be found on the Worcester Art Museum website.
Dates: N/A
Creator: Originally Illustrated by William Henry Bartlett
Subjects: Engraving, Print, Wyoming Valley, Pennsylvania
Locations: Prospect Rock, near Wilkes-Barre, PA.
People: Barlett, William Henry, 1809 - 1854, Howard, George James, 1843 – 1911, Dick, Archibald L., 1805-1855
General Condition: Okay.
Measurements: $8\ ^{13}/_{16}$ in. x $5\ ^{7}/_{16}$ in.
Transcript Attempt:
THE WYOMING VALLEY, FROM PROSPECT ROCK.
This view is copied from one of Mr. Bartlett's, taken from the brow of the mountain, east of the valley. Wilkesbarré is seen in the distance, near the Susquehannah, and beyond it is Kingston, above which the Shawnee mountain forms the bac ground.

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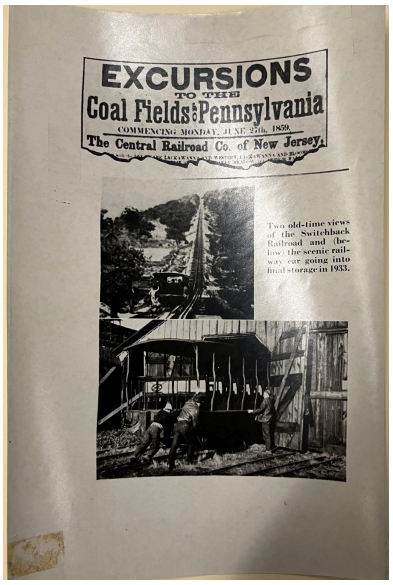

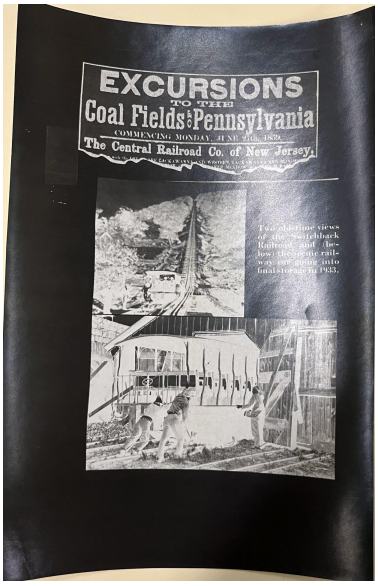

21.54a-c. Item 54a-c: Photographic Negative of Advertisements and Lithograph of The Switch-Back Railroad and Central Railroad of New Jersey, by Edward Valois and Charles Currier, June 25, 1859 and 1860

Type of Material: Photographic Negative
Title: Switch-Back Railroad. Sketched from No. 5 Coal-Breaker.
Description: A photographic negative of a lithograph (a) of the processes of men at work at the No. 5 Coal Breaker. In the forefront, the coal-breaker stands with smoke pouring out. To the left, you see boys leading mules along a rail to the top of the breaker and then carts returning to the mine after the coal has been deposited. Referred to as the "Switzerland of America," Mauch Chunk was known for its

mountainous scenic views along the line of the Switchback Railroad and Lehigh Valley Railroad. It is still attracting tourists to see the beautiful, mountainous views. Now referred to as Jim Thorpe, Pennsylvania since 1954, Mauch Chunk is located in Carbon County, Pennsylvania. It is known for the burial site of the Native American athlete, Jim Thorpe. It is settled in the Pocono Mountains about 29 miles northwest of Allentown. The Switchback Railroad hauled coal into the mountains of Pennsylvania. Built in 1827 it operated until 1932 and was used by the Lehigh Coal & Navigation Company to transport coal from Summit Hill to the Lehigh canal. It was the second gravity railway to be built in the United States. Steam engines were a way of life for over 80 years. The first appearance of a steam engine in the valley was traced to Scranton, Pennsylvania in 1864. For more information on this topic, visit the TNOnline website. This print was created by Edward Valois and Charles Currier.
The other two works are advertisements of the Central Railroad of New Jersey.
Edward Valois was born in 1820 and was a lithographer based in New York City in the 1840s through the 1860s and was still in business with another artist, G.W. Fasel in the 1860s. He died in 1903. More work by Valois can be found on the Metropolitan Museum of Art website.
Charles Currier was an American artist possibly from Roxbury, Massachusetts and was born in 1818. He died in 1887 in Brooklyn, New York.
The advertisements depict photographs of the Central Railroad of New Jersey. Item b is a positive copy of the work, while item c is a negative copy. The Central Railroad of New Jersey travels through Northeastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey and was highly used during the height of the coal mining industry as well as transportation of people.
Dates: June 25, 1859, 1860
Creator: Edward Vlois, Charles Currier
Subjects: Photograph, Lithograph, Print, Switch Back Railroad, Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania, Central Railroad of New Jersey
Locations: Mauch Chunk, Jim Thorpe, Pennsylvania, Central Railroad, New Jersey
People: Valois, Edward, active 1840–69, Currier, Charles, 1818-1887
General Condition: Okay.
Measurements: a: 10 ¼ in. x 7 ¼ in.
b: 9 in. x 6 in.
c: 9 in. x 6 in.
Transcript Attempt:

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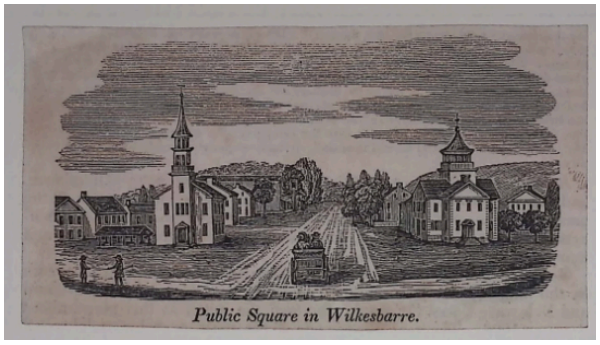

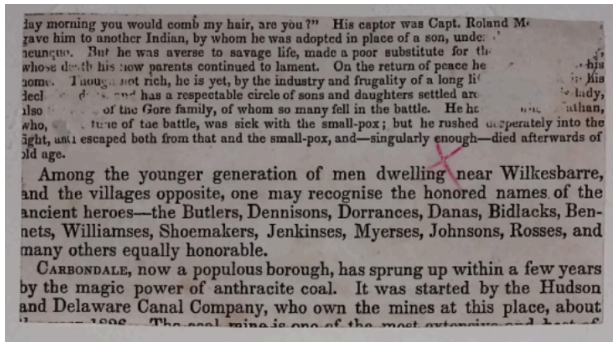
day morning you would comb my hair, are you?" His captor was Capt. Roland M
gave him to another Indian, by whom he was adopted in place of a son, unde
neunque. But he was averse to savage life, made a poor substitute for th
whose death his new parents continued to lament. On the return of peace he
home. Though not rich, he is yet, by the industry and frugality of a long li
decl and has a respectable circle of sons and daughters settled ar
also of the Gore family, of whom so many fell in the battle. He h
who, time of the battle, was sick with the small-pox; but he rushed desperately into the
fight, and escaped both from that and the small-pox, and—singularly enough—died afterwards of
old age.

Among the younger generation of men dwelling near Wilkesbarre, and the villages opposite, one may recognise the honored names of the ancient heroes—the Butlers, Dennisons, Dorrances, Danas, Bidlacks, Bennets, Williamses, Shoemakers, Jenkinses, Myerses, Johnsons, Rosses, and many others equally honorable.

CARBONDALE, now a populous borough, has sprung up within a few years by the magic power of anthracite coal. It was started by the Hudson and Delaware Canal Company, who own the mines at this place, about

21.55. Item 55: Newspaper clipping of a Wood Engraving of "Public Square in Wilkesbarre," by [John Warner Barber], [1843].

Type of Material: Newspaper clipping of Wood Engraving
Title: Public Square in Wilkesbarre.
Description: A newspaper clipping of a wood engraving of the public square at Wilkes-Barre. It is very dissimilar to the modern public square. Most notably, two churches stand in the square. The clipping seems to be describing an adopted Native American. It then goes on to list many family names that lived in Wilkes Barre. There is also a mention of small-pox.
The wood engraving and text are from Sherman Day's work, *Historical Collections of the State of Pennsylvania*, which is accompanied by 156 illustrations created by John Warner Barber.
Wilkes-Barre is located in northeastern Pennsylvania in Luzerne county. It was founded in 1769 and re-incorporated as a city in 1869. The city's rich coal mining history employed thousands of immigrants in the 19th century. The mining of anthracite coal was popular until the Knox Mine disaster that ultimately accelerated the collapse of the industry after World War II. The Wyoming Valley was originally inhabited by the Shawnee and Lenape Native Americans prior to its new settlement.
According to *Valley Views of Northeastern Pennsylvania,* by Gilbert S. McClintock, "Illustration (page 445) Sherman Day, *Historical Collections of the State of Pennsylvania* (George W. Gorton, Philadelphia). Copyright 1843."
This engraving is used in explanation of landmarks in Wilkes Barre, Pennsylvania, specifically referencing the Courthouse, on the Maps of PA website.
John Warner Barber was an American author and engraver whose works focused on the political state of the country and counties. His illustrations were thought to capture the "flavor and appearance" of any town he depicted.
Dates:[1843]
Creator: Barber, John Warner (Engraver); Day, Sherman (Author);
Subjects: Wood Engraving, Print, Wilkes Barre, Pennsylvania, Newspaper
Locations: Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, Carbondale (mentioned in newspaper)
People: [Barber, John Warner, 1798-1885]; [Day, Sherman, 1806-1884]
General Condition: Good.
Measurements: 4 ⅜ in. x 2 ⅜ in.
Transcript Attempt:
Public Square in Wilkesbarre.
[Newspaper Script]
"day morning you would comb my hair, are you?" His captor was Capt. Roland M [illegible]
gave him to another Indian, by whom he was adopted in place of a son under[illegible]

[illegible] But he was averse to savage life, made a poor substitute for [illegible]
whose death his new parents continued to lament. On the return of peace he [illegible] his
[illegible] Though not rich, he is yet, by the industry and frugality of a long [illegible] his
deel[illegible] has a respectable circle of sons and daughters settled ar[illegible] lady,
also [illegible]of the Gore family, of whom many fell in the battle. He [illegible]
who, [illegible] of the battle, was sick with the small-pox; but he rushed desperately in to the
fight, and escaped both from that and the small-pox, and--singularly enough--died afterwards of
old age.

Among the younger generation of men dwelling near Wilkes Barre,
and the villages opposite, one may recognise the honored names of the
ancient heroes--the Butlers, Dennisons, Dorraces, Danas, Bidlacks, Ben-
nets, Williamses, Shoemakers, Jenkinses, Myerses, Johnsons, Rosses, and
many others equally honorable.

CARBONDALE, now a populous borough, has sprung up within a few years
by the magic power of anthracite coal. It was started by the Hudson
and Delaware Canal Company, who own the mines at this place, about"

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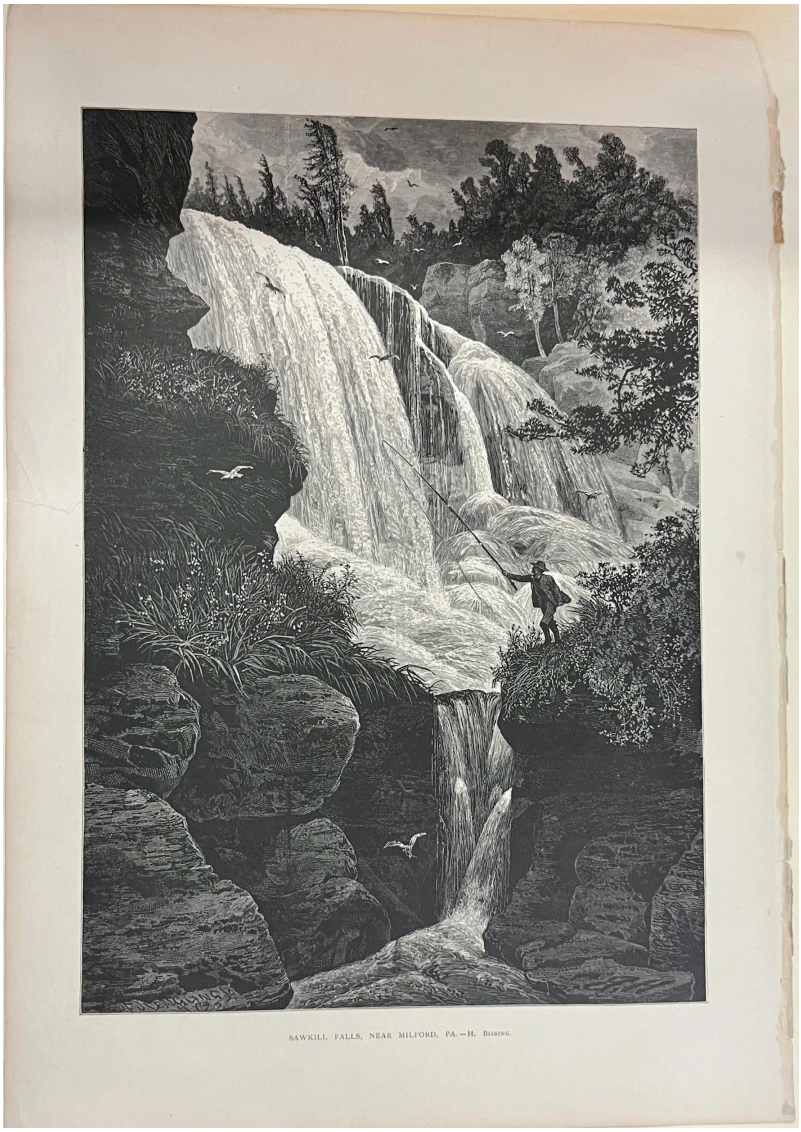

21.56. Item 56: Engraving of Sawkill Falls by Henry Bisbing, [1875 September].

Type of Material: Engraving
Title: Sawkill Falls, near Milford, PA.
Description: An engraving of a man casting a fishline into Sawkill Falls. The point of view looks up at the subject making the falls look even taller as birds pass through the landscape.
The manuscript was originally published in the September 1875 issue of *The Aldine*. Our manuscript, among a number of images, can be seen on the Jstor web page.
More information and later articles of Sawkill Falls can be found on the Minisink Valley Genealogy website. This print was created by Henry Singlewood Bisbing.
Henry Singlewood Bisbing was an animal and landscape artist who was based in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Visit the Smithsonian website to learn more about Bisbing's other collections.
Dates: N/A
Creator: Henry Singlewood Bisbing

Subjects: Sawkill Falls, Print, Engraving
Locations: Sawkill Falls, Near Milford, Pennsylvania
People: Bisbing, Henry Singlewood, 1849 - 1933
General Condition: Okay.
Measurements: 16 ¼ in. x 11 ¼ in.
Transcript Attempt:

SAWKILL FALLS, NEAR MILFORD, PA. -- H. BISBING.

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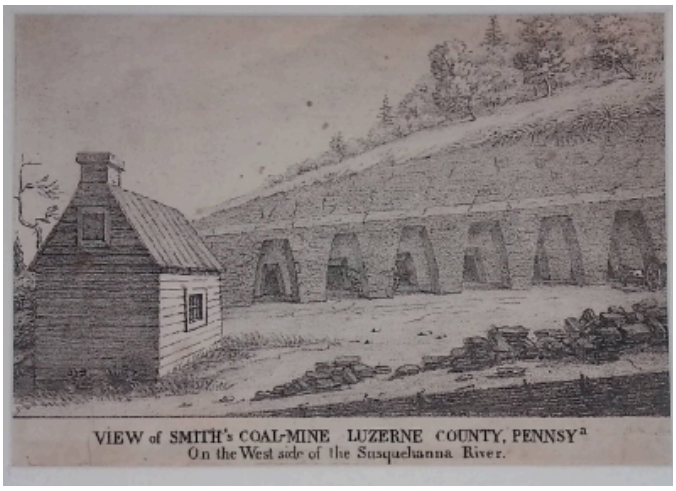

21.57. Item 57: Lithograph titled, "Smith's Coal-Mine," unknown artist, ca. 1813-1816

Type of Material: Lithograph
Title: View of Smith's Coal-Mine Luzerne County, Pennsy[a]: On the West side of the Susquehanna River.
Description: The entrance to Smith's Coal Mine with a shack or a house in front of it. Some people are carting into the mine itself. According to *Valley Views of Northeastern Pennsylvania,* by Gilbert S. McClintock, "An early view of a coal mine, opened about 1808, on the west side of the river at Ransom's Creek, in Pennsylvania." Around 1806, the soon to be owner of Smith's Coal Mine, Abijah Smith, traveled to Plymouth from Derby, Connecticut. His intention was to mine, ship, and sell coal. Him and his business partner, Lewis Hepburn, bought 75-acres of land on the east side of Coal Creek. In 1807, Smith floated down the Susquehanna River carrying about fifty tons of anthracite coal and shipped it to Columbia in Lancaster County. This shipment went unnoticed until 1873. Hendrick B. Write wrote in his historical Sketches of Plymouth: "Anthracite coal had been used before 1807, in this valley and elsewhere, in small quantities in furnaces, with an air blast; but the traffic in coal as an article of general use, was commenced by Abijah Smith, of Plymouth."
Dates: N/A
Creator: N/A
Subjects: Coal Mine, Lithograph, Susquehanna River, Plymouth Pennsylvania, Print
Locations: Smith's Coal Mine, Ransom's Creek, Plymouth, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania
People: Smith, Abijah, 1764-1826
General Condition: Okay.

Measurements: 7 ¾ in. x 5 ⅛ in.
Transcript Attempt:

VIEW of SMITH's COAL-MINE LUZERNE COUNTY, PENNSY[a]
On the West side of the Susquehanna River.
{3898/2}

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21.58. Item 58: Engraving titled "Lower Falls of Solomon's Creek" by Jacob Cist, 1809.

Type of Material: Engraving
Title: Lower Falls of Solomon's Creek
Description: This engraving is an image of falls on Solomon's Creek and a deer is drinking water. Another version of this print can be found on The Trout Gallery Website.
Solomon Creek measures about 8.8 miles long and is a tributary of the Susquehanna River. Located in northeastern Pennsylvania, it flows through Fairview Township in Hanover, Wilkes-Barre. This specific creek is directly affected by acid mine drainage that accumulates large quantities of aluminum, iron, and manganese. According to *Valley Views of Northeastern Pennsylvania,* "Illustration (Vol. II, opposite page 443) *The Port Folio* (Philadelphia, 1809)" This print was created by Jacob Cist.
Jacob Cist was born March 13, 1783 and was an American naturalist, artist, inventor, businessman, author, treasurer, and United States Postmaster. He was a prominent figure in the marketing of anthracite coal industry and a leading authority on its overall economic potential. He died on December 30, 1825.

Dates: 1809
Creator: Jacob Cist
Subjects: Engraving, Print, Solomon's Creek, Pennsylvania
Locations: Solomon's Creek, Pennsylvania
People: Cist, Jacob, 1783 - 1825
General Condition: Good.
Measurements: 8 ⅜ in. x 5 ¼ in.
Transcript Attempt:
{annotation}
J. C. del [drew]
Portfolio 1809 Print

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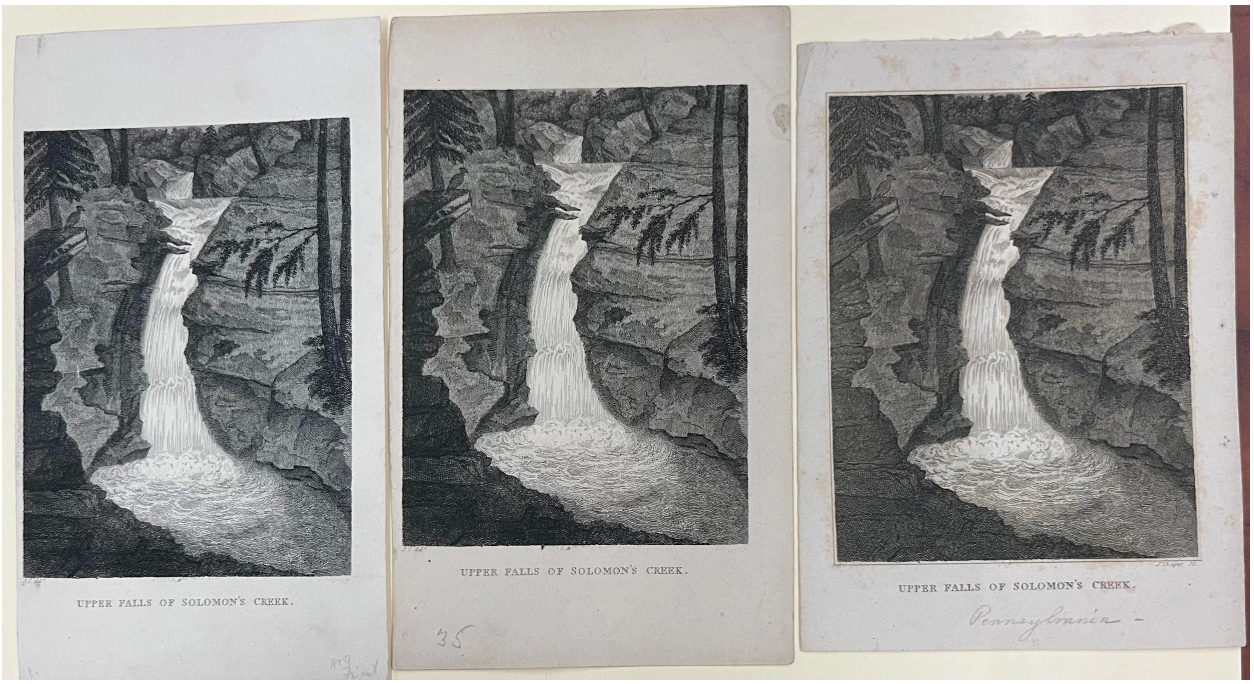

21.59. Item 59: Engraving, Three Copies of "Upper Falls of Solomon's Creek," by Jacob Cist, no date

Type of Material: Engraving
Title: Upper Falls of Solomon's Creek
Description: An engraving depicting the waterfalls at Solomon's Creek. Solomon Creek measures about 8.8 miles long and is a tributary of the Susquehanna River. Located in northeastern Pennsylvania, it flows through Fairview Township in Hanover, Wilkes-Barre. This specific creek is directly affected by acid mine drainage that accumulates large quantities of aluminum, iron, and manganese.
According to *Valley Views of Northeastern Pennsylvania,* by Gilbert S. McClintock, "Solomon's Creek rises in the mountains east of Wilkes-Barre and flows through the City into the Susquehanna.
Jacob Cist, scientist, inventor, entomologist and artist was a frequent contributor to *The Port Folio* between the years 1806 and 1816. In the year 1813, with Charles Miner and John Robinson, he leased the

Lehigh Coal Mine property near Mauch Chunk and shipped the first Anthracite coal in arks down the Lehigh and Delaware Rivers to Philadelphia; and by his scientific researches, first demonstrated many uses for hard coal." For more information on this work, visit the Library of Congress Website.
Jacob Cist was born March 13, 1783 and was an American naturalist, artist, inventor, businessman, author, treasurer, and United States Postmaster. He was a prominent figure in the marketing of anthracite coal industry and a leading authority on its overall economic potential. He died on December 30, 1825.
Dates: N/A
Creator: Jacob Cist, J. Yeager
Subjects: Waterfalls, Nature, Solomon's Creek
Locations: Solomon's Creek, Pennsylvania
People: Cist, Jacob, 1783 - 1825, Cook, Charles F., 1838-1894
General Condition: Good, two copies are discolored.
Measurements: Copy 1 (J.C.): 5 ⅛ in. x 8 ⅜ in.
Copy 2 (J. C.): 5 in. x 8 $^{9}/_{16}$ in.
Copy 3 (J. Yeager): 5 $^{7}/_{16}$ in. x 7 $^{11}/_{16}$ in.
Transcription Attempt:

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21.60. Item 60: Engraving titled, "The GREAT BEND of the Susquehanna River, in Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania," by Joseph Yeager, April 1811.

Type of Material: Engraving
Title: The GREAT BEND of the Susquehanna River, in Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania
Description: A small village with around eleven buildings on a bend of the Susquehanna River. People are working and a canoe rows along the river. The Susquehanna River is a major river located in the Mid-Atlantic region of the United States and covers much of Pennsylvania. It stretches 444 miles long, making it the longest river on the East Coast, and the 16th largest river in the United States. The river is

made up of two main branches including the North Branch and the West Branch. The river drains 27,500 square miles that includes much of Pennsylvania. The river empties into the northern part of the Chesapeake Bay.

According to *Valley Views of Northeastern Pennsylvania,* by Gilbert S. McClintock, "At the Great Bend the old turnpike road to Newburg crossed the river, and wound its way up the valley formed by Salt-Lick Creek. This print by Joseph Yeager was later copied by T. J. Greenbanks in *Views of American Scenery*. Philadelphia, 1828. Edward Lamson Henry (1841-1919) made a drawing and a painting of the Great Bend in 1858, both of which are in the collection of the New York State Museum, Albany."

Joseph Yeager was a Philadelphian artist that "[...]used engraving, mezzotint, and aquatint to make sophisticated, large-scale prints after compositions by pioneering Philadelphia genre painter John Lewis Krimmel." Mentioned in the description of this piece, Edward Lamson Henry, also known as E. L. Henry, was born on January 12, 1841 in Charleston, South Carolina. At the young age of seven, his parents died and he went to live with his cousins in New York City. He began to study painting at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts in Philadelphia. He went to Paris in 1860, where he studied with Charles Gleyre and Gustave Courbet. This was roughly at the same time as Claude Monet, Pierre-Auguste Renoir, Frédéric Bazille, and Alfred Sisley.

Dates: April 1811

Creator: Joseph Yeager

Subjects: Engraving, Print, Susquehanna River, Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania

Locations: Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania

People: Yeager, Joseph, c. 1792 - 1859, Henry, Edward Lamson, 1841 – 1919

General Condition: Good.

Measurements: 8 ½ in. x 5 ¼ in.

Transcript Attempt:

The GREAT BEND of the Susquehanna River, in Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania.

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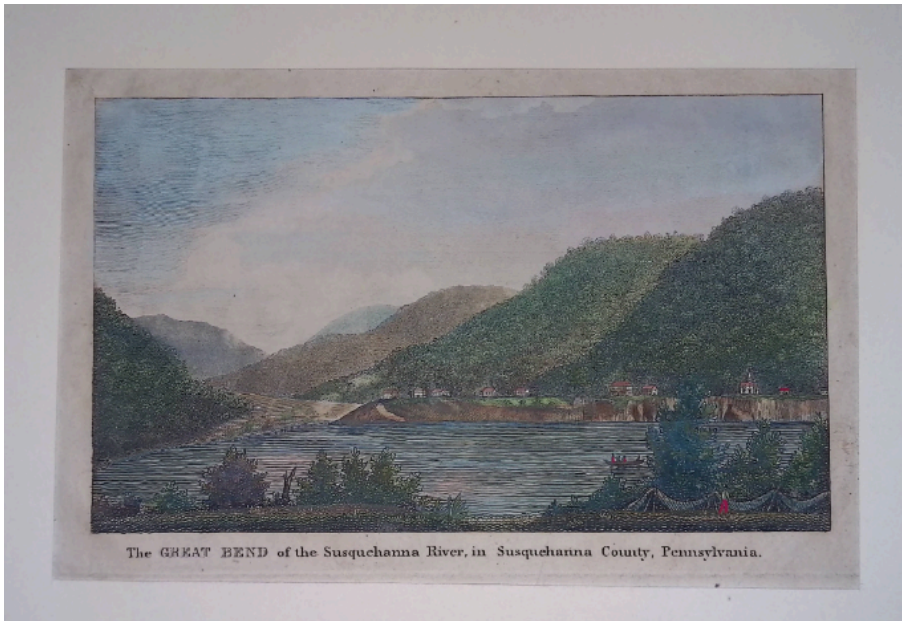

21.61. Item 61: Colored Engraving titled “The GREAT BEND of the Susquehanna River,” by Joseph Yeager, ca. 1811.

Type of Material: Colored Engraving
Title: The GREAT BEND of the Susquehanna River, in Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania.
Description: The Susquehanna River forms the foreground of the colored print. People are pitching canvas in front of the river. Some people row on a boat in the Susquehanna. In the background there are some houses and mountains. The Susquehanna River is a major river located in the Mid-Atlantic region of the United States and covers much of Pennsylvania. It stretches 444 miles long, making it the longest river on the East Coast, and the 16th largest river in the United States. The river is made up of two main branches including the North Branch and the West Branch. The river drains 27,500 square miles that includes much of Pennsylvania. The river empties into the northern part of the Chesapeake Bay.
This print was created by Joseph Yeager; this subject was later illustrated by Edward Lamson Henry. According to *Valley Views of Northeastern Pennsylvania* by Gilbert S. McClintock, “At the Great Bend the old turnpike road to Newburg crossed the river, and wound its way up the valley formed by Salt-Lick Creek. This drawing was copied by T. J. Greenbanks in *Views of American Scenery.* (Philadelphia, 1828.) Edward Lamson Henry (1841-1919) made a drawing and a painting of the Great Bend in 1858, both of which are in the collection of the New York State Museum, Albany.”
Joseph Yeager was a Philadelphian artist that “[...]used engraving, mezzotint, and aquatint to make sophisticated, large-scale prints after compositions by pioneering Philadelphia genre painter John Lewis Krimmel.”
Mentioned in the description of this piece, Edward Lamson Henry, also known as E. L. Henry, was born on January 12, 1841 in Charleston, South Carolina. At the young age of seven, his parents died and he went to live with his cousins in New York City. He began to study painting at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts in Philadelphia. He went to Paris in 1860, where he studied with Charles Gleyre and Gustave Courbet. This was roughly at the same time as Claude Monet, Pierre-Auguste Renoir, Frédéric Bazille, and Alfred Sisley.
Dates: ca 1811
Creator: Joseph Yeager
Subjects: Susquehanna River, Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania, Engraving, Print
Locations: Susquehanna River, Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania
People: Yeager, Joseph, c. 1792 - 1859, Henry, Edward Lamson, 1841 – 1919
General Condition: Okay.
Measurements: 8 in. x 5 ⅛ in.

Transcript Attempt:
The GREAT BEND of the Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania

In Pencil: J-
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21.62. Item 62: Lithograph of Columbia Bridge, Susquehanna River, by [William Henry Barlett] for Hermann Julius Meyer, [ca. 1850]

Type of Material: Lithograph
Title: Columbia Bridge (Susquehanna)
Description: A lithograph print of a painting of the Columbia Bridge that crosses the Susquehanna River published for Hermann Julius Meyer. The Susquehanna River is a major river located in the Mid-Atlantic region of the United States and covers much of Pennsylvania. It stretches 444 miles long, making it the longest river on the East Coast, and the 16th largest river in the United States. The river is made up of two main branches including the North Branch and the West Branch. The river drains 27,500 square miles that includes much of Pennsylvania. The river empties into the northern part of the Chesapeake Bay.
Born in Gotha, Germany on April 4, 1826, Hermann Julius Meyer was a German publisher. He was the son of publisher Joseph Meyer who lived from 1796-1856. Hermann took over his father's publishing company, Bibliographisches Institut, after his father's death. He moved the headquarters to Leipzig in 1784 and gave the business to his sons Arndt and Hans in 1884.
The date of the manuscript has been ascertained as circa 1850 by a comparison with a similar manuscript on the Library of Congress' web page. The artist, William Henry Bartlett has also been deduced by the same manuscript. He is also named as the original artist on a manuscript found on the University of Pittsburgh's Library web page.
Dates: ca. 1850
Creator: [Barlett, William Henry (Engraver)]; Meyer, Herrmann J. (Proprietor)
Subjects: Columbia Bridge, Susquehanna River, Painting, Print
Locations: Susquehanna River, Pennsylvania
People: Meyer, Herrmann J., 1826 – 1909; [Bartlett, W. H. (William Henry), 1809-1854]
General Condition: Good, edges of print are starting to wear thin but the print is in great condition.
Measurements: 10 $^{11}/_{16}$ in. x 7 ⅛ in.
Transcription Attempt:

Drawn After Nature
Columbia Bridge
(Susquehanna)
For the Proprietor Hermann Meyer

Published for Hermann Meyer By Wilkes Street New York

Copyright Secured According to Act of Congress

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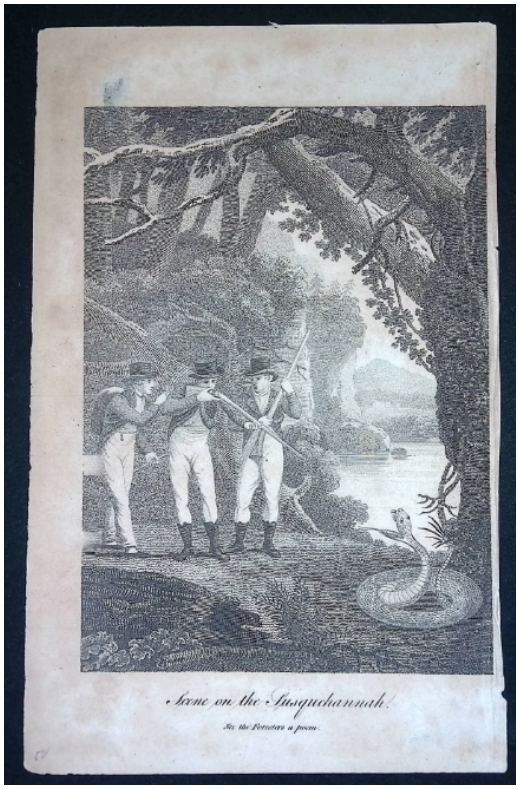

21.63. Item 63: Lithograph titled, “Scene on the Susquehannah,” by [Alexander Lawson], [1809].

Type of Material: Lithograph
Title: Scene on the Susquehannah [sic.] See the Foresters a poem
Description: A lithograph print shows Alexander Wilson and two companions walking along a trail in a heavily wooded area near the Susquehanna River where they encounter a large rattlesnake blocking their way, one man raises a rifle to shoot the snake, but Wilson, carrying a pack on his back and a short walking stick, intercedes, the man does not shoot, the snake crosses the path, and the travelers continue their journey. In 1804, Alexander Wilson, considered the father of American ornithology, took a walking tour to Niagara Falls, which he commemorated in a long poem titled "The Foresters : A poem descriptive of a pedestrian journey to the falls of Niagara, in the Autumn of 1804" serialized in The Port Folio magazine from June 1809 to March 1810.
The Susquehanna River is a major river located in the Mid-Atlantic region of the United States and covers much of Pennsylvania. It stretches 444 miles long, making it the longest river on the East Coast, and the 16th largest river in the United States. The river is made up of two main branches including the North

Branch and the West Branch. The river drains 27,500 square miles that includes much of Pennsylvania. The river empties into the northern part of the Chesapeake Bay.
The date and artist of the manuscript have been ascertained by a comparison with a similar manuscript found on the Library of Congress' website.
Alexander Lawson was an American etcher and engraver who was most active in his work in Philadelphia.
Dates: [1809]
Creator: [Lawson, Alexander, 1773-1846]
Subjects: Lithograph, Print, Susquehanna, Hunting, Rattlesnakes, Pennsylvania
Locations: Susquehanna River
People: [Lawson, Alexander, 1773-1846]; [Wilson, Alexander, 1766-1813]
General Condition: Fair, print is worn and the paper is very discolored.
Measurements: 5 ¼ in. x 8 ⅜ in.
Transcription Attempt:

Scene on the Susquehannah
See the Foresters a poem

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21.64. Item 64: Engraving titled, "The Susquehanna (At Hunter's Gap)," by Robert Hinshelwood and Granville Perkins, 1873 (removed to Print Box #5)

Type of Material: Print
Title: The Susquehanna: (At Hunter's Gap)
Description: An engraving of a man departing from his rowboat and pulling it to shore. In the background, the Susquehanna River flows and mountains loom over the landscape. The Susquehanna River is a major river located in the Mid-Atlantic region of the United States and covers much of

Pennsylvania. It stretches 444 miles long, making it the longest river on the East Coast, and the 16th largest river in the United States. The river is made up of two main branches including the North Branch and the West Branch. The river drains 27,500 square miles that includes much of Pennsylvania. The river empties into the northern part of the Chesapeake Bay. This print was engraved by Robert Hinshelwood, illustrated by Granville Perkins, and published by D. Appleton & Co.

Robert Hinshelwood was born in Edinburgh and came to the United States circa 1835. He was an engraver who worked mostly with landscapes and was employed by the Harpers and other NYC publishers. He worked in Cincinnati circa 1855 and married the sister of landscape artist, James Simille. Granville Perkins, an American illustrator and painter, was best known for his landscapes and marine subjects. In the 1870s and 1880s, he contributed many of his works to journals and books. Other mediums he took part in were oils and watercolors. He would go on to exhibit his work at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts and the National Academy of Design. D. Appleton & Company was a publishing company founded by Daniel Appleton (December 10, 1785 – March 27, 1849) and originated in America. Daniel Appleton opened a general store that included books, publishing his first book in 1831. The company gradually expanded its publications over all of literature. It issued works by, but not limited to, Herbert Spencer, John Tyndall, Thomas Huxley, Charles Darwin, and others, at reasonable prices.

Dates: 1873

Creator: Engraved by Robert Hinshelwood, Illustrated by Granville Perkins, Published by D. Appleton & Co.

Subjects: Print, Engraving, Susquehanna River, Pennsylvania

Locations: Hunter's Gap, Susquehanna; New York

People: Appleton, Daniel, 1785 – 1849, Hinshelwood, Robert, 1812 - active 1855, Perkins Granville, 1830–1895

General Condition: Good.

Measurements: 12 ⅞ in. x 10 ¾ in.

Transcript Attempt:

Entered according to Act of Congress, A.D. 1873, by D. Appleton & Co. in the Office of the Librarian Congress, Washington. C

The Susquehanna

(AT HUNTER'S GAP)

New York D. Appleton & Co.

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21.65. Item 65: Engraving titled “View on the Susquehanna,” by Charles Cousen, after William Henry Bartlett, 1840

Type of Material: Engraving
Title: View on the Susquehanna
Description: An engraving overlooking a portion of the Susquehanna River with some distant farms, houses, and a canoe crossing the river. A mountain overlooks the landscape.
The Susquehanna River is a major river located in the Mid-Atlantic region of the United States and covers much of Pennsylvania. It stretches 444 miles long, making it the longest river on the East Coast, and the 16th largest river in the United States. The river is made up of two main branches including the North Branch and the West Branch. The river drains 27,500 square miles that includes much of Pennsylvania. The river empties into the northern part of the Chesapeake Bay.
According to *Valley Views of Northeastern Pennsylvania,* by Gilbert S. McClintock, “Scene above Owego. This drawing was apparently copied by Currier & Ives (see plate 42).” This print was illustrated by William Henry Barlett and Engraved by Charles Cousen. William Henry Bartlett, born March 26, 1809 in Kentish Town, London, was best known for his many drawings rendered into steel engravings. He was an apprentice to John Britton (1771-1857) and became one of the most foremost illustrators of topography in his generation. Bartlett traveled often leading him throughout Britain, the Balkans and Middle East in the 1840s, and to North America between 1836 and 1852. Making several trips to the United States during

this time, he gathered sketches of scenery. He began in New York and visited Niagara Falls, much of New England and the mid-Atlantic region. From here he produced well-known renditions of many points of interest. His works are popular with the public and described as "charming" and what it felt to experience these wonders in the 1830s. Charles Cousen, born in Yorkshire, was a line engraver and etcher. He was a student of W. and E. Finden who was a brother of the engraver John Cousen. He is known for engraving after a large number of landscape paintings, but he is most famous for over 50 plates he engraved for "The Art Journal" from 1850 to 1858.
Dates: 1840
Creator: Illustrated by William Henry Bartlett, Engraved by Charles Cousen
Subjects: Engraving, Susquehanna River, Pennsylvania, Print, Engraving
Locations: Susquehanna River
People: Barlett,William Henry, 1809-1854, Cousen, Charles, c. 1819-1889
General Condition: Good.
Measurements: 9 ⅞ in. x 6 ¼ in.
Transcript Attempt:
A View on the Susquehanna
Engraved for the Evergreen
Pa

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21.66. Item 66: Aquatint titled, "View on the Susquehanna," by John Ludlow Morton and William Strickland, [1815] (removed to Print Box #5)

Type of Material: Aquatint
Title: View on the Susquehanna
Description: An aquatint of the Susquehanna with some eyots. There is a house and some fishermen. There is also a raft crossing the river. The Susquehanna River is a major river located in the Mid-Atlantic

region of the United States and covers much of Pennsylvania. It stretches 444 miles long, making it the longest river on the East Coast, and the 16th largest river in the United States. The river is made up of two main branches including the North Branch and the West Branch. The river drains 27,500 square miles that includes much of Pennsylvania. The river empties into the northern part of the Chesapeake Bay.
According to *Valley Views of Northeastern Pennsylvania,* by Gilbert S. McClintock, this is an "Illustration from *The Port Folio*, February 1816. Strickland was a native of Philadelphia, and at an early age mastered the art of engraving which he practiced for many years. He had a great deal of ability for drawing and painting and for making architectural plans. The old Merchants Exchange which still stands in a fine state of repair at Third, Walnut and Dock Streets, Philadelphia, is a splendid example of his capacity for unique and original compositions." This piece was illustated by John Ludlow Morton and aquatinted by William Strickland. For more information on William Strickland's works, visit the Philadelphia Museum of Art's Website. John Ludlow Morton was the son of Major-General Jacob Morton, who happened to be an honorary member of the National Academy of Design. Morton was born and raised in New York City, and began his work as an artist by 1815. Morton was elected to serve as the National Academy's secretary. He enrolled in the Academy's school during the first year and by 1827 he exhibited a portrait of Constance, a heroine from Sir Walter Scott's poem, Marmion. He served at the Academy until 1844. Throughout this time he exhibited many of his works annually.
The date for the manuscript has been ascertained by a comparison to a similar manuscript on the Palmer Museum of Art's web page.
Dates: [1815]
Creator: Illustrated by John Ludlow Morton, Aquatinted by William Strickland
Subjects: Aquatint, Print, Susquehanna River, Landscape
Locations: Susquehanna River
People: Morton, John Ludlow, 1792-1871, Strickland, William, 1788–1854
General Condition: Okay.
Measurements: 8 ⅜ in. x 5 in.
Transcript Attempt:
J. I. Morton dd. Aquatinted by Strickland.
View on the Susquehanna.

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21.67. Item 67: Lithograph titled "Water Hunting for Deer. A Night Scene on the River Susquehanna, Penn.," Published by George Stinson & Co., after George Catlin, [ca. 1855-1860] (removed to Oversized Box #2)

Type of Material: Lithograph

Title: Water Hunting for Deer. A Night Scene on the River Susquehanna, Penn.

Description: A lithograph published by George Stinson and Company after a painting by George Catlin depicting a boat approaching some deer drinking from the river at nighttime. A hunter is aiming at the deer. The Susquehanna River is a major river located in the Mid-Atlantic region of the United States and covers much of Pennsylvania. It stretches 444 miles long, making it the longest river on the East Coast, and the 16th largest river in the United States. The river is made up of two main branches including the North Branch and the West Branch. The river drains 27,500 square miles that includes much of Pennsylvania. The river empties into the northern part of the Chesapeake Bay.

According to *Valley Views of Northeastern Pennsylvania,* by Gilbert S. McClintock, "Catlin writes 'I was on the water all night with my Colts Revolving Rifle, and in the morning soon looked up seven of my victims, several others were wounded, but made their escape.'

George Catlin was born in Wilkes-Barré on the Susquehanna, studied to be an artist in Philadelphia, and became the greatest Indian painter of his time. His artist friend, Colonel Samuel Colt, the inventor, requested him to paint a series of ten pictures to advertise the Colt products. Between 1852 and 1857 these paintings were executed, and from the ten paintings six were selected to be lithographed and published in a portfolio as an advertising medium for the Colt arms. This was probably the first time in this country that an artist was employed to advertise the use of a company product. The original painting from which this lithograph was copied is now owned by Mrs. E. Cushman, a great-niece of Colonel Colt. Currier & Ives, giving no credit to Catlin as the artist, lithographed and published it as *Still Hunting on the Susquehanna*. It was also copied and published by George Stinson & Co., Portland, Me., without giving credit to Catlin."

George Catlin was born in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania on July 26, 1796 and was an American lawyer, painter, author, and traveler. He was especially known for his portraiture of Native Americans in the

American frontier. During the 1830s he made many trips to the American West and painted and wrote about Native American life on the Plains. Much of his earlier work consisted of engravings, drawings from nature, and depictions of sites along the Erie Canal in New York. He died on December 23, 1872.
Operating from around 1871 to 1890 and located in Portland, Maine, George Stinson & Company was a well known lithography firm. This business produced many prints including a front view of the United States Capitol building, and many lithographs of the United States presidents including Lincoln, Grant, and Washington. The company published the print for the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition: In Remembrance of The One Hundredth Anniversary of The Independence of The United States in 1876.
Day and Son was previously occupied by William Day, and was often referred to as one of the most prominent lithographic firms of the nineteenth century. The company is documented on record that the business began in 1823 and moved to 17 Gate Street not long after. In 1837, Day and Son was granted the status of 'Lithographers to Queen Victoria and to the Queen Dowager, Queen Adelaide.' When William Day had died in 1837, he passed the business down to his son William Day Jr. Now the company would be referred to as Day and Son.
Mentioned in the description, Samuel Colt was born on July 19, 1814 in Hartford, Connecticut. He was an inventor, industrialist, and businessman, establishing the Colt's Patent Fire-Arms Manufacturing Company in the 1830s. He fabricated the production of firearms to be commercially viable. His production of these firearms made him the first to use an assembly line efficiently. He had also ventured into making underwater mines. He later died on January 10, 1862 and was one of the wealthiest men in America, paving the way for advertisement, product placement, and mass marketing.
The date for the manuscript has been ascertained by a comparison to a similar manuscript on the Amon Carter Museum of American Art's web page.
Dates: [ca. 1855-1860]
Creator: Illustrated by George Catlin, Lithographed by J. M'Gahey, Bold Square, Published by George Stinson & Co. (publisher), Chester, Printed by Day and Son
Subjects: Lithograph, Print, Susquehanna River, Pennsylvania
Locations: Susquehanna River (Setting), Portland, Maine (Publication location)
People: George Stinson & Co., 1871 to 1890, Catlin, George, 1796 – 1872, Day and Son, active 1823-1864, Colt, Samuel, 1814 - 1862
General Condition: Okay.
Measurements: 15 ¾ in. x 12 in.
Transcript Attempt:
HUNTING ON THE SUSQUEHANNA.
PUBLISHED BY GEORGE STINSON & CO. PORTLAND, MAINE.

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21.68. Item 68: Engraving titled, "Wright's Ferry on the Susquehanna, Pennsylvania.," by George Cooke, April 1, 1812 (removed to Print Box #5)

Type of Material: Engraving

Title: Wright's Ferry on the Susquehanna, Pennsylvania.

Description: An engraving depicting Wright's Ferry as it travels in the Susquehanna River. The image is surrounded by trees that give focus to the shoreline. The Susquehanna River is a major river located in the Mid-Atlantic region of the United States and covers much of Pennsylvania. It stretches 444 miles long, making it the longest river on the East Coast, and the 16th largest river in the United States. The river is made up of two main branches including the North Branch and the West Branch. The river drains 27,500 square miles that includes much of Pennsylvania. The river empties into the northern part of the Chesapeake Bay.

According to *Valley Views of Northeastern Pennsylvania* by Gilbert S. McClintock, "In the Stokes Collection, New York Library (No. P 1808-E-31) is an impression of the original print which was copied by Cooke in making the above engraving. The original from which Cooke made the copy is described as follows: 'Wright's Ferry on the Susquehanna, Pennsylvania. Drawn by G. Beck. Engraved by T. Cartwright. Published January 1, 1809, by Geo. Nightingale, London. Aquatint, in colors. Size 22 ¾ x 16 ½. Date depicted: Probably 1808. Date issued: Jan. 1, 1809. Provenance: One of the Atkins and Nightingale Series of American Views.'"

The engraver of the print, George Cooke, was born in St. Mary's County, Maryland on March 14 or 17, 1793. He entered into many businesses at St. Marys from 1810-1812, then to Georgetown, D.C. from 1812-1816, and Richmond, Virginia from 1816-1818. He traveled west in 1818 and later returned to Washington to study painting with Charles Bird King in 1819-1820. He opened the National Gallery of Painting with the backing of Daniel Pratt in 1844-1849. He died March 26, 1849 in New Orleans, Louisiana.

Dates: Published April 1, 1812

Creator: Engraved by George Cooke, Published by Longman, Hurst, Reese, Orme & Brown, Paternoster Row; (Original) Engraved by Geo. Nightingale, (Original) Illustrated by G. Beck

Subjects: Susquehanna River, Columbia, Pennsylvania, Engraving, Print
Locations: Columbia, Pennsylvania
People: Cooke, George, 1793 - 1849
General Condition: Good.
Measurements: 10 ⅜ in. x 8 ⅛ in.
Transcript Attempt:
Engraved by George Cook from a Large Print by
Wright's Ferry on the Susquehanna.
Pennsylvania.

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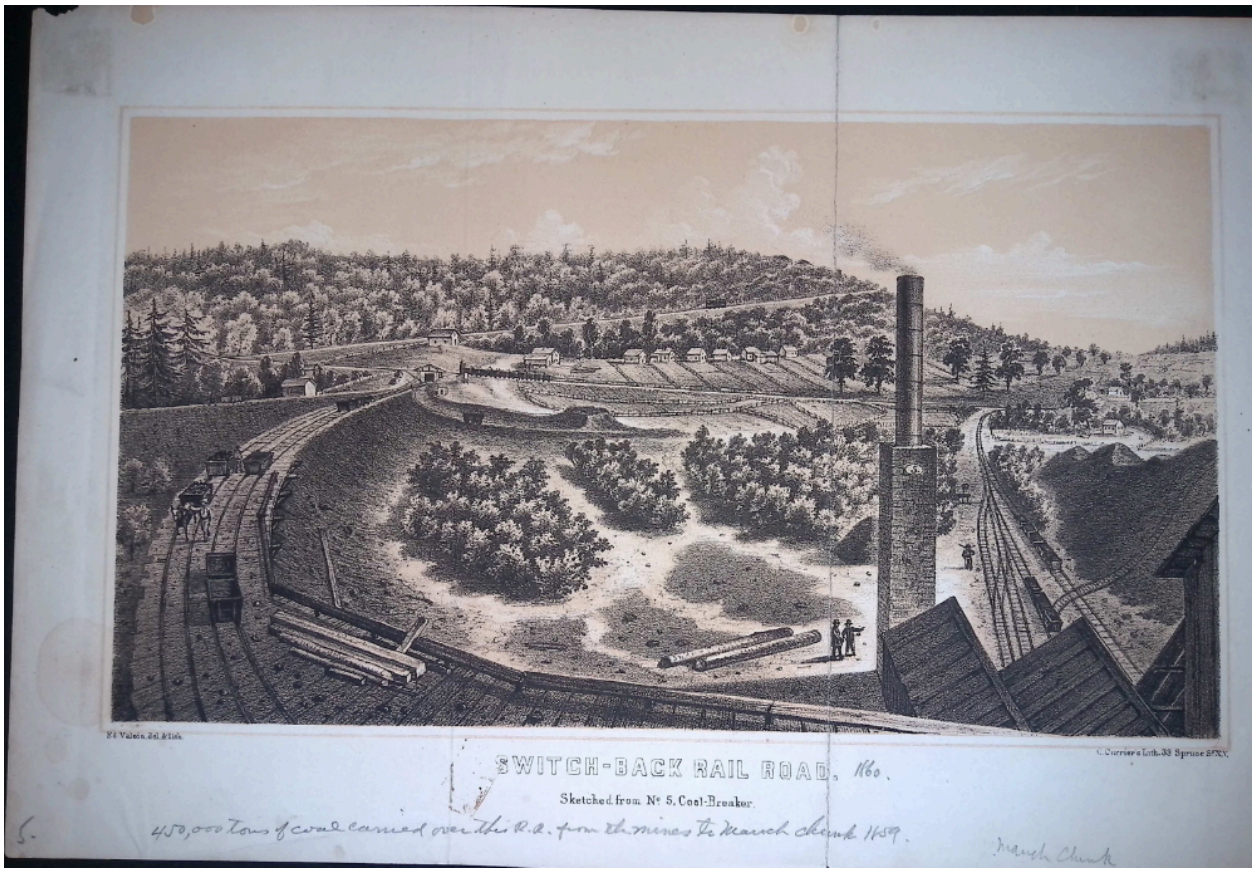

21.69. Item 69: Lithograph by Edward Valois and Charles Currier, after a Drawing by Valois of the "Switch-Back Railroad. Sketched from No. 5 Coal-Breaker.," 1860 (removed to Print Box #5)

Type of Material: Lithograph
Title: Switch-Back Railroad. Sketched from No. 5 Coal-Breaker.
Description: A lithograph by Edward Valois and Charles Currier, after a drawing originally by Valois, depicting the processes of men at work at the No. 5 Coal Breaker. In the forefront, the coal-breaker stands with smoke pouring out. To the left, you see boys leading mules along a rail to the top of the breaker and then carts returning to the mine after the coal has been deposited. Referred to as the "Switzerland of

America," Mauch Chunk was known for its mountainous scenic views along the line of the Switchback Railroad and Lehigh Valley Railroad. It is still attracting tourists to see the beautiful, mountainous views. Now referred to as Jim Thorpe, Pennsylvania since 1954, Mauch Chunk is located in Carbon County, Pennsylvania. It is known for the burial site of the Native American athlete, Jim Thorpe. It is settled in the Pocono Mountains about 29 miles northwest of Allentown. The Switchback Railroad hauled coal into the mountains of Pennsylvania. Built in 1827 it operated until 1932 and was used by the Lehigh Coal & Navigation Company to transport coal from Summit Hill to the Lehigh canal. It was the second gravity railway to be built in the United States. Steam engines were a way of life for over 80 years. The first appearance of a steam engine in the valley was traced to Scranton, Pennsylvania in 1864. For more information on this topic, visit the TNOnline website.

Edward Valois was born in 1820 and was a lithographer based in New York City in the 1840s through the 1860s and was still in business with another artist, G.W. Fasel in the 1860s. He died in 1903. More work by Valois can be found on the Metropolitan Museum of Art website.

Charles Currier was an American artist possibly from Roxbury, Massachusetts and was born in 1818. He died in 1887 in Brooklyn, New York.

Dates: 1860
Creator: Edward Vlois, Charles Currier
Subjects: Lithograph, Print, Switch Back Railroad, Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania
Locations: Mauch Chunk, Jim Thorpe, Pennsylvania
People: Valois, Edward, active 1840–69, Currier, Charles, 1818-1887
General Condition: Okay.
Measurements: 13 ½ in. x 9 ⅛ in.
Transcript Attempt:

Ed Valois. del. & lith. C.Currier's Lith.33 Spruce S^{o}N.Y.
SWITCH-BACK RAILROAD. 1860.
Sketched from N° 5, Coal-Breaker.
450,000 tons of coal carried over this R.R. from the mines to Mauch Chunk 1859.
Mauch Chunk

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21.70. Item 70: Print of "View of Monroe Tannery & Pocono Mountain, From Tannersville, Monroe County, PA" unknown artist, no date (removed to oversized Print Box #3)

Type of Material: Print
Title: View of Monroe Tannery & Pocono Mountain, From Tannersville, Monroe County, PA
Description: This is a print of Monroe Tannery that was located in the Poconos of Pennsylvania. Monroe County's tanning history dates back to the early 1800s due to the abundant supply of hemlock and oak trees in the area. Residents would often take animal skins to these tanneries to be made into clothing, workable leather, and other items. Tree bark was the most important part in the tanning process, rendering this area particularly successful. The Stroud family was the first to own a profitable tannery in this area, beginning around 1820. It was located along Pocono Creek. Pocono Township had a tannery in Tannersville, two in Scotrun, and one in Bartonsville. Smithfield Township had three tanneries within its borders; two very small businesses and one larger one known as John Brown's Tannery.
Dates: N/A
Creator: N/A
Subjects: Tannery, Print, Pocono Mountain, Tannersville, Pennsylvania
Locations: Tannersville, Monroe County, Pennsylvania
People: N/A
General Condition: Good.
Measurements: 20 ⅝ in. x 14 ⅞ in.
Transcript Attempt:
VIEW OF MONROE TANNERY & POCONO MOUNTAIN, FROM TANNERSVILLE, MONROE COUNTY

In the upper right hand corner, a stamp sticker displays: Northeastern Pennsylvania | G. S. McClintock Collection

Back:
In pencil:
#43
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21.71. Item 71: Colored Engraving titled, “Wald-Ansicht Am Tobihanna,” Published by Ackermann & Co (British) and J. Holscher (German), Edited by Arthus Bertrand (French), Engraved by L[ucas] Weber, after C[arl] Bodmer, [ca. 1840-1843] (removed to Oversized Print Box #3)

Type of Material: Colored Engraving
Title: Wald-Ansicht Am Tobihanna./Forêt sur le Tobihanna.
Description: A German print of an engraving of a forest village on a road in Tobyhanna, Pennsylvania. The title translates to Forest View at Tobyhanna. Tobyhanna is located in Monroe County, Pennsylvania. A lumber mill, clothespin factory, and a silk mill were located here during the late 1800s. The lakes of Tobyhanna were active ice industries from 1900 to 1936.It’s same is derived from the Native American world meaning "a stream whose banks are fringed with alder." This print was published by Ackermann and Company (British) and J. Holscher (German), edited by Arthus Bertrand (French), engraved by Lucas Weber after and original drawing from nature by Karl Bodmer.
Johann Carl Bodmer, born February 11, 1809 was a Swiss-French printmaker, etcher, lithographer, zinc engraver, draughtsman, painter, illustrator, and hunter. He is better known as Karl Bodmer in his literature and paintings. The change of signature was likely due to the birth of his son, Charles-Henry Barbizon, that he began to sign his works K Bodmer. Bodmer was also well known in Germany for his watercolors, drawings, and aquatints of cities and landscapes of the Rhine, Mosel, and Lahn rivers.
Rudolph Ackermann was born in Schneeberg, Saxony on April 10, 1764. He was a bookseller, lithographer, publisher, and inventor who moved to Paris then London in 1795 and opened a drawing school. He began publishing lithographs in 1796. He was part of a business called Ackermann & Co. that patented a method of making cloth and paper waterproof in 1801.
Arthus-Bertrand was founded by Claude Arthus-Bertrand in 1803 and resided in Paris. This firm made medals and decorations. There were many artists that designed for the firm including Frédéric Auguste

Bartholdi, who had sculpted the Statue of Liberty, and Fernand Léger. Arthus-Bertrand still operates today and employs nearly 300 people.
Dates: Published between 1840-1843
Creator: Drawn by Karl Bodmer, Engraved by Lucas Weber, Published by Rudolph Ackermann (British), J. Hölscher (German), and Edited by Arthus Bertrand (French)
Subjects: Engraving, Tobyhanna, Pennsylvania, Print, Landscape; Arthus-Bertrand [1803]; Ackermann & Company
Locations: Tobyhanna, Pennsylvania
People: Bodmer, Karl, 1809 – 1893, Ackermann, Rudolph, 1764 - 1834; Weber, Lucas, 1811 - c. 1860; Bougeard;
General Condition: Okay.
Measurements: 17 ¼ in. x 12 ¼ in.
Transcript Attempt:

Vig. IV

Dessiné d'apres nat[ure]. par C. Bodmer Imp. de Bougeard Grave par L. Weber

WALD-ANSICHT AM TOBIHANNA(sic) | FORET SUR LE TOBIHANNA
Alleghany Gebirge Montagnes Alleghanys

FOREST SCENE ON THE TOBIHANNA(sic), ALLEGHANY MOUNTAINS.

Coblenz bei J. Holscher London Published by Ackermann & Co[mpany] 96 Strand
Paris, Arthus Bertrand editeur

Translation Attempt:

[Version/Print? 4]
Drawn after nature by C[harles] Bdomer Printed by Bougeard Engraved by I. Weber
Forest View at Tobihanna [Tobyhanna](German) Forest on the Tobihanna [Tobyhanna] (French)
Alleghany Mountains (German) Alleghany Mountains (French)

Colbenz [Kolbenz] by J. Holscher London Published by Ackermann & Co[mpany] 96 Strand
Paris, Arthus Bertrand Editor

Back:
In Pencil:
@ 53000 116
~~@ 64806~~
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21.72. Item 72: Engravings of "Toby's Eddy." and "Toby's Cave.," by [Miranda Myers], [1858] (removed to Print Box #5)

Type of Material: Engravings
Title: Toby's Eddy.//Toby's Cave.
Description: Toby's Eddy is a famous area that is located close to Kingston, at the mouth of Toby's Creek. The engraving exhibits the beautiful scenery as it sits between Ross Hill and the river. This scenic retreat displays secluded spots. It's said that students of the seminary would play, picnic, bathe, and walk around this area. There has been much growth in the infrastructure of the land, leading to the demise of this landscape. Located west of Toby Eddy, Toby's Cave is small and quaint, and was often used as a retreat for "Toby the Indian." It is said that he haunts the creekside. Some of the locals say this cave once extended three fourths of a mile to the other side of Ross Hill. There is much old gossip claiming there have been many supernatural sightings in this cave.
The images are from the title, *Wyoming: Its History, Stirring Incidents, and Romantic Adventures* by George Peck. In the preface of the work, Peck notes that Miranda Myers created the two illustrations of Toby's Eddy and Cave.
Dates: [1858]
Creator: Myers, Miranda (Engraver); Peck, George (Author)

Subjects: Engraving, Print, Nature, Forest
Locations: Toby's Creek, near Kingston, Pennsylvania
People: [Myers, Miranda]
General Condition: Okay.
Measurements: 7 ½ in. x 4 ½ in.
Transcript Attempt:
(On left side next to Toby's Eddy engraving):
Toby's Eddy
Peck's Wyoming
Page 425
(On left side next to Toby's cave engraving):
Toby's Cave
Peck's Wyoming
Page 425

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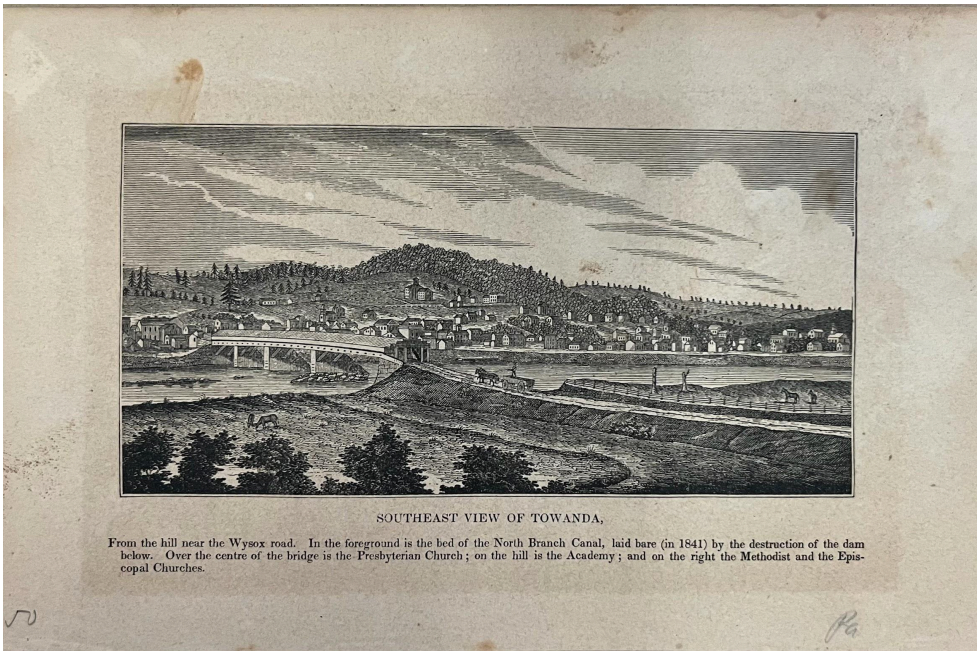
SOUTHEAST VIEW OF TOWANDA,

From the hill near the Wysox road. In the foreground is the bed of the North Branch Canal, laid bare (in 1841) by the destruction of the dam below. Over the centre of the bridge is the Presbyterian Church; on the hill is the Academy; and on the right the Methodist and the Episcopal Churches.

21.73. Item 73: Engraving of Towanda, unknown artist, 1843 (removed to Print Box #5)

Type of Material: Engraving
Title: Southeast View of Towanda
Description: An engraving of a landscape depicting Towanda. Roadways are evident as well as a large settlement in the background. "From the hill near the Wysox road. In the foreground is the bed of the North Branch Canal, laid bare (in 1841) by the destruction of the dam below. Over the centre of the bridge is the Presbyterian Church; on the hill is the Academy; and on the right the Methodist and the Episcopal Churches."According to *Valley Views of Northeastern Pennsylvania,* by Gilbert S. McClintock, this

engraving is depicting the “Southeast view of Towanda.” Towanda is located in Bradford County, Pennsylvania and was settled in 1784. It is located 66 miles northwest of Wilkes-Barre. In the Algonquin language, Towanda translates to “burial grounds.” “Towanda was first laid out in 1812, by Mr. William Means, who resided here at the time. The act organizing the county directed the courts to be held at his house until public buildings were erected. [...] The village for several years was called Meansville, and so marked upon the maps. Other names were occasionally tried on, but did not fit well enough to wear long. Towanda was incorporated as a borough in 1828, and its name was thus permanently fixed.”
Dates: 1841 (mention of land destruction)
Creator: Unknown
Subjects: Engraving, Print, Towanda, Pennsylvania
Locations: Towanda, Pennsylvania
People: N/A
General Condition: Okay.
Measurements: 9 ¼ in. x 5 ⅝ in.
Transcript Attempt:
SOUTHEAST VIEW OF TOWANDA,
From the hill near the Wysox road. In the foreground is the bed of the North Branch Canal, laid bare (in 1841) by the description of the dam below. Over the centre of the bridge is the Presbyterian Church; on the hill is the Academy; and on the right is the Methodist and the Episcopal Churches.
{Pa}

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21.74. Item 74: Wood Engraving of “The Umbrella-Tree,” by Miranda Meyers and Lossing & Barritt, 1858 (removed to Print Box #5)

Type of Material: Wood Engraving

Title: The Umbrella-Tree
Description: Wood engraving of a bridge going over a creek. On the other side of this creek, there are two buildings and three people. One of the people is riding on a horse.
According to *Valley Views of Northeastern Pennsylvania,* by Gilbert S. McClintock, "A famous landmark, also known as the signal-tree, grew on the mountain west of the Valley, about four miles from its head. The tree was a ninety-foot pine, about which were woven many stories of the early pioneers." This print was illustrated by Miranda Meyers and engraved by Lossing & Barritt. Lossing & Barritt was the oldest engraving establishment in New York, established in 1838 at 71 Nassau Street. Its removal was set to commence many years after its service. This article was printed in 1862.
Dates: 1858
Creator: Illustrated by Miranda Myers, Engraved by Lossing & Barritt
Subjects: Engraving, Print, Landscape, Wyoming Valley, Pennsylvania
Locations: Wyoming Valley, Pennsylvania
People: Myers, Miranda
General Condition: Good.
Measurements: 7 ½ in. x 4 ⅜ in.
Transcript Attempt:
THE UMBRELLA-TREE.

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21.75. Item 75: Lithograph, Upper Ferry Bridge West View, Published by Cephas Grier Childs and Richard H. Hobson, 1829

Type of Material: Lithograph
Title: Upper Ferry Bridge West View

Description: A lithograph depicting the Upper Ferry Bridge. There is a person descending the trail on the left side of the image. This print was published in Philadelphia by Cephas Grier Childs and Richard H. Hobson.
Born on September 8, 1793 in Plumstead Township, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, Cephas Grier Childs was one of the foremost engravers from Philadelphia. He managed early commercial lithograph firms and created many partnerships including: Pendleton, Kearny & Childs (1829-1830), Childs & Inman (1830-1833), and Childs & Lehman (1833-1835). With his skilled artists and lithographers like Albert Newsam, P. S. Duval and Henry Inman, Childs constructed a growth of popularity for the lithograph medium in Philadelphia.
Richard H. Hobson was born in England during the 1780s and during the antebellum-era, a Philadelphia fancy, stationary, and print store proprietor.
Dates: 1829
Creator: Philadelphia Publishing by Cephas Grier Childs and Richard H. Hobson
Subjects: Lithograph, Print, Ferry Bridge
Locations: Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
People: Childs, Cephas G., 1793 - 1871, Hobson, Richard H., c. 1780 - c. 1835
General Condition: Good, paper is intact but has several stains.
Measurements: 11 $^{5}/_{16}$ in. x 9 $^{1}/_{16}$ in.
Transcription Attempt:

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21.76. Item 76: Lithograph, Upper Ferry Bridge and Fair Mount Water Works, by Hermann Julius Meyer, 1830

Type of Material: Lithograph
Title: Upper Ferry Bridge, And Fair Mount Water Works, Philadelphia.
Description: A lithograph depicting the Upper Ferry Bridge. Two people are seen fishing in the foreground and more are seen in boats floating up the river. This print was created by Hermann Julius

Meyer and Penner Sears & Co. For more information on this work visit the West Philadelphia Collaborative History Website. Another replication of this print can be found on the Scrimshaw Gallery website.
Born in Gotha, Germany on April 4, 1826, Hermann Julius Meyer was a German publisher. He was the son of publisher Joseph Meyer who lived from 1796-1856. Hermann took over his father's publishing company, Bibliographisches Institut, after his father's death. He moved the headquarters to Leipzig in 1784 and gave the business to his sons Arndt and Hans in 1884.
Dates: 1830
Creator: Hermann Julius Meyer, Penner Sears & Co
Subjects: Lithograph, Print, Ferry Bridge, Philadelphia
Locations: Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
People: Meyer, Hermann Julius, 1826 – 1909
General Condition: Great, document is clean and tear-free.
Measurements: 10 ¾ in. x 8 $^{5}/_{16}$ in.
Transcription Attempt:

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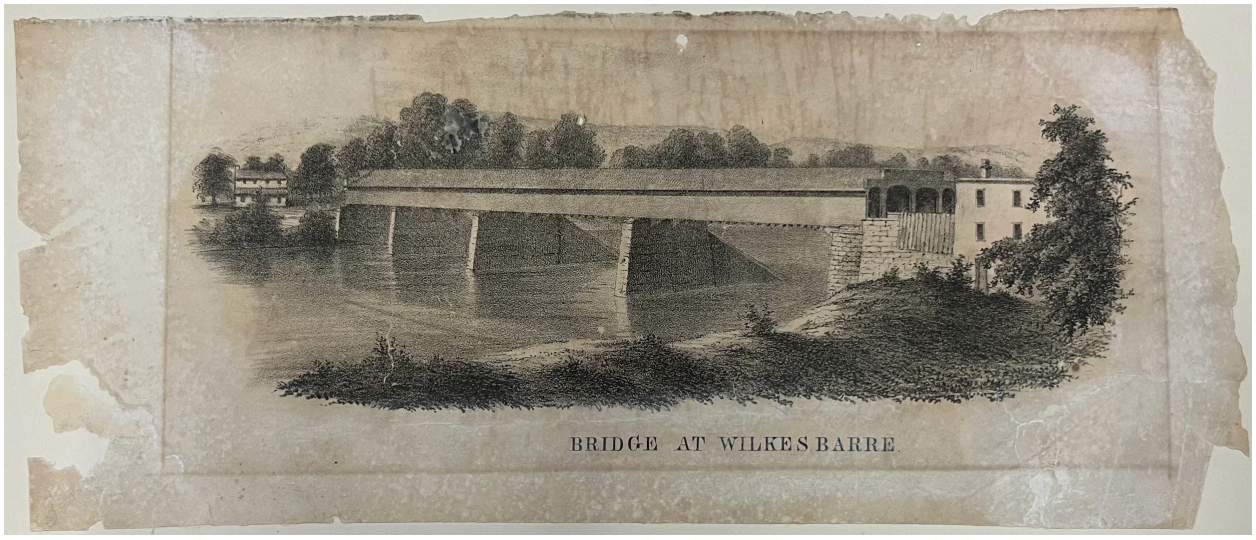

21.77a-b. Item 77a-b: Engraving and Photographic Negative of "Bridge at WilkesBarre," by unknown, [ca. mid eighteenth century](removed to Print Box #5)

Type of Material: Engraving
Title: Bridge at WilkesBarre
Description: An engraving and photographic negative of what may be an older version of the Market Street Bridge going across the Susquehanna. Wilkes-Barre is located in northeastern Pennsylvania in Luzerne county. It was founded in 1769 and re-incorporated as a city in 1869. The city's rich coal mining history employed thousands of immigrants in the 19th century. The mining of anthracite coal was popular until the Knox Mine disaster that ultimately accelerated the collapse of the industry after World War II. The Wyoming Valley was originally inhabited by the Shawnee and Lenape Native Americans prior to its

new settlement. The Susquehanna River is a major river located in the Mid-Atlantic region of the United States and covers much of Pennsylvania. It stretches 444 miles long, making it the longest river on the East Coast, and the 16th largest river in the United States. The river is made up of two main branches including the North Branch and the West Branch. The river drains 27,500 square miles that includes much of Pennsylvania. The river empties into the northern part of the Chesapeake Bay.
The date for the manuscript has been estimated to the mid-nineteenth century or prior due to the construction of the bridge. By the late nineteenth century, the market street bridge had undergone a restoration after a wind storm damaged a greater part of the original wooden structure. The bridge was replaced with a studier, iron construction. The appearance of the bridge was altered for the inclusion of the steel arches on either side of the bridge. This was later replaced with Thomas Atherton and fellow architects Carre and Hastings added the prominent stone Eagles at the two entrances of the bridge during the twentieth century's "city-beautification" movement (The Historical Marker Database).
To see the developing structure and plans for the market street bridge, check out the Library of Congress' digital archives.
Dates: N/A
Creator: N/A
Subjects: Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, Engraving, Print
Locations: Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania
People: N/A
General Condition: Poor, very faded, paper edge is ripped
Measurements: 12 ½ in. x 5 ¼ in.
Transcript Attempt:
{cover annotation}
Wyoming Valley Title Pagé

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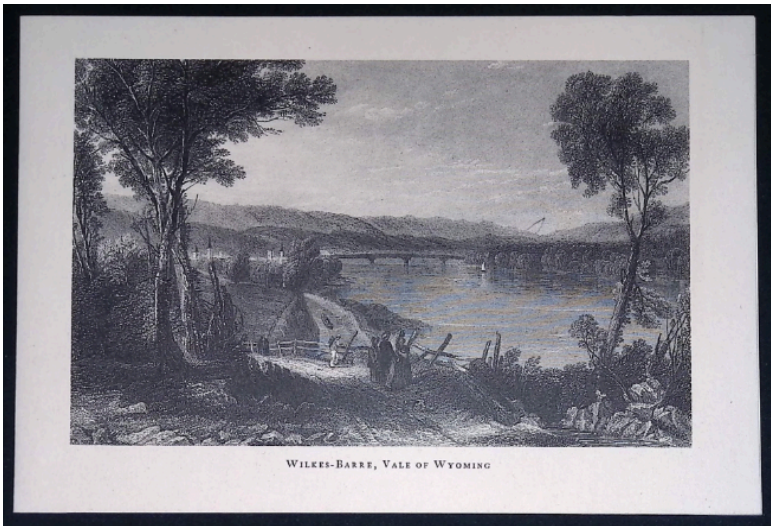



21.78. Item 78: Engraving titled “Wilkes-Barre, Vale of Wyoming,” by James Tibbits Wilmore [after] by William Henry Bartlett, [1840]

Type of Material: Print

Title: Wilkes-Barre, Vale of Wyoming

Description: This is a print of some people outside Wilkes-Barre looking at the Susquehanna River. There is a boat riding along a canal. There is also what seems to be an earlier version of the Market Street Bridge in the distance. Wilkes-Barre is located in northeastern Pennsylvania in Luzerne county. It was founded in 1769 and re-incorporated as a city in 1869. The city’s rich coal mining history employed thousands of immigrants in the 19th century. The mining of anthracite coal was popular until the Knox Mine disaster that ultimately accelerated the collapse of the industry after World War II. The Wyoming Valley was originally inhabited by the Shawnee and Lenape Native Americans prior to its new settlement. According to *Valley Views of Northeastern Pennsylvania* by Gilbert S. McClintock, “The view is from a point north of the present site of the Luzerne County Court House.” This print was originally illustrated by William Henry Bartlett, later illustrated by Creswick Thomas, engraved by James Tibbits Willmore, and published by George Virtue.

William Henry Bartlett, born March 26, 1809 in Kentish Town, London, was best known for his many drawings rendered into steel engravings. He was an apprentice to John Britton (1771-1857) and became one of the most foremost illustrators of topography in his generation. Bartlett traveled often leading him throughout Britain, the Balkans and Middle East in the 1840s, and to North America between 1836 and 1852. Making several trips to the United States during this time, he gathered sketches of scenery. He began in New York and visited Niagara Falls, much of New England and the mid-Atlantic region. From here he produced well-known renditions of many points of interest. His works are popular with the public and described as "charming" and what it felt to experience these wonders in the 1830s.
Thomas Creswick was born February 5, 1811 in Sheffield, England, and was one of the most well known members of the Birmingham School of Landscapists. Creswick illustrated many landscapes throughout his life. He was educated at Hazelwood and father wasThomas Creswick and his mother was Mary Epworth. He died on December 28, 1869
James Tibbits Willmore was born in Birmingham in September 1800 and was a skilled British engraver. Many sources differ on the spelling of his middle name. He died in London on March 12, 1863.
Born in 1794, George C. Virtue was a 19th-century publisher based in London. His firm was located on 26 Ivy Lane, Paternoster Row, and here he selected many accomplished artists and engravers. He also "produced books that were rarely surpassed in elegance and correctness for the period." He died December 8, 1868.
The after Bartlett and date have been ascertained by a comparison with a restored manuscript on Vintage City Maps' web page. There is also another item in the manuscript, item 21.79a, that bears the same image and creator, dated 1838.
Dates: N/A
Creator: Illustrated by William Henry Bartlett, Engraved by James Tibbits Wilmore
Subjects: Print, Engraving, Landscape, Wilkes Barre, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania
Locations: Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania
People: Barlett, William Henry, 1809 - 1854, Wilmore, James Tibbits, 1800 – 1863
General Condition: Excellent.
Measurements: 7 ¾ in. x 5 ¼ in. (closed); 15 ½ in. x 5 ¼ in. (open)
Transcript Attempt:
The Seasons Greetings
Gilbert C. McClintock

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21.79. Item 79: Print of Wilkes-Barre, by George Washington Leach Jr., 1898 (removed to Print Box #5)

Type of Material: Print
Title: Print of Wilkes-Barre
Description: This is a print with two cows centered and behind the cows in the background is the town of Wilkes-Barre. On the side left is printed “Copyright 1898, G.W. Leach, Jr.” Wilkes-Barre is located in northeastern Pennsylvania in Luzerne county. It was founded in 1769 and re-incorporated as a city in 1869. The city’s rich coal mining history employed thousands of immigrants in the 19th century. The mining of anthracite coal was popular until the Knox Mine disaster that ultimately accelerated the collapse of the industry after World War II. The Wyoming Valley was originally inhabited by the Shawnee and Lenape Native Americans prior to its new settlement.
George Washington Leach Jr. was born on September 30, 1854. He married Mary Cary Leach and together they had one child, Bess Linwood Leach. Leach died on Sep 7, 1925 and is buried in Hollenback Cemetery located in Wilkes Barre, Pennsylvania.
Dates: 1898
Creator: George Washington Leach Jr.
Subjects: Print, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, Livestock
Locations: Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania
People: Leach Jr., George Washington, 1854 - 1925
General Condition: Poor, edges show wear and tear and will rip off easily; extremely fragile.
Measurements: 16 in. x 11 ⅝ in.
Transcript Attempt:

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21.80a. Item 80a: Engraving titled, "Wilkesbarre, Vale of Wyoming," by James Tibbits Wilmore, after William Henry Bartlett, 1838 (removed to Oversized Print Box #2)

Type of Material: Engraving
Title: Wilkesbarre. (Vale of Wyoming)
Description: This engraving provides a view of Wilkes-Barre and what seems to be the Market Street Bridge. Some hills rise in the background. Some people stand in the foreground with a dog, watching the river. Wilkes-Barre is located in northeastern Pennsylvania in Luzerne county. It was founded in 1769 and re-incorporated as a city in 1869. The city's rich coal mining history employed thousands of immigrants in the 19th century. The mining of anthracite coal was popular until the Knox Mine disaster that ultimately accelerated the collapse of the industry after World War II. The Wyoming Valley was originally inhabited by the Shawnee and Lenape Native Americans prior to its new settlement. According to *Valley Views of Northeastern Pennsylvania* by Gilbert S. McClintock, "This view is from a point north of the present site of Luzerne County Court House." This print was originally illustrated by William Henry Bartlett, later illustrated by Creswick Thomas, engraved by James Tibbits Willmore, and published by George Virtue.
William Henry Bartlett, born March 26, 1809 in Kentish Town, London, was best known for his many drawings rendered into steel engravings. He was an apprentice to John Britton (1771-1857) and became one of the most foremost illustrators of topography in his generation. Bartlett traveled often leading him throughout Britain, the Balkans and Middle East in the 1840s, and to North America between 1836 and 1852. Making several trips to the United States during this time, he gathered sketches of scenery. He began in New York and visited Niagara Falls, much of New England and the mid-Atlantic region. From here he produced well-known renditions of many points of interest. His works are popular with the public and described as "charming" and what it felt to experience these wonders in the 1830s.

Thomas Creswick was born February 5, 1811 in Sheffield, England, and was one of the most well known members of the Birmingham School of Landscapists. Creswick illustrated many landscapes throughout his life. He was educated at Hazelwood and father wasThomas Creswick and his mother was Mary Epworth. He died on December 28, 1869

James Tibbits Willmore was born in Birmingham in September 1800 and was a skilled British engraver. Many sources differ on the spelling of his middle name. He died in London on March 12, 1863.

Born in 1794, George C. Virtue was a 19th-century publisher based in London. His firm was located on 26 Ivy Lane, Paternoster Row, and here he selected many accomplished artists and engravers. He also "produced books that were rarely surpassed in elegance and correctness for the period." He died December 8, 1868.

Dates: 1838

Creator: Original Illustrated by William Henry Bartlett, Illustrated by Thomas Creswick, Engraved by James Tibbits Willmore, Published by George Virtue

Subjects: Engraving, Print, Wyoming Valley, Wilkes Barre, Pennsylvania,

Locations: Wilkes Barre (Setting), London (Publication)

People: Barlett, William Henry, 1809 - 1854, Creswick, Thomas, 1811 – 1869, Willmore, James Tabbits, 1800 – 1863, Virtue, George, 1793 - 1868

General Condition: Okay.

Measurements: 10 ¾ in. x 8 in.

Transcript Attempt:

T. Creswick. After a sketch by W. H. Barlett. J. T. Willmore.

WILKESBAREE.

(Vale of Wyoming)

London, Published for the Proprietors by Geo. Virtue. 20 Ivy Lane, 1838.

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21.80b. Item 80b: Engraving titled “Wilkesbarre. (Vale of Wyoming),” by Thomas Creswick and James Tibbits Wilmore, after William Henry Bartlett, 1839.

Type of Material: Engraving
Title: Wilkesbarre. (Vale of Wyoming)
Description: This engraving provides a view of Wilkes-Barre and what seems to be the Market Street Bridge. Some hills rise in the background. Some people stand in the foreground with a dog, watching the river. Wilkes-Barre is located in northeastern Pennsylvania in Luzerne county. It was founded in 1769 and re-incorporated as a city in 1869. The city’s rich coal mining history employed thousands of immigrants in the 19th century. The mining of anthracite coal was popular until the Knox Mine disaster that ultimately accelerated the collapse of the industry after World War II. The Wyoming Valley was originally inhabited by the Shawnee and Lenape Native Americans prior to its new settlement. According to *Valley Views of Northeastern Pennsylvania* by Gilbert S. McClintock, “This view is from a point north of the present site of Luzerne County Court House.” This print was originally illustrated by William Henry Bartlett, later illustrated by Creswick Thomas, engraved by James Tibbits Willmore, and published by George Virtue.
William Henry Bartlett, born March 26, 1809 in Kentish Town, London, was best known for his many drawings rendered into steel engravings. He was an apprentice to John Britton (1771-1857) and became one of the most foremost illustrators of topography in his generation. Bartlett traveled often leading him throughout Britain, the Balkans and Middle East in the 1840s, and to North America between 1836 and 1852. Making several trips to the United States during this time, he gathered sketches of scenery. He began in New York and visited Niagara Falls, much of New England and the mid-Atlantic region. From here he produced well-known renditions of many points of interest. His works are popular with the public and described as “charming” and what it felt to experience these wonders in the 1830s.

Thomas Creswick was born February 5, 1811 in Sheffield, England, and was one of the most well known members of the Birmingham School of Landscapists. Creswick illustrated many landscapes throughout his life. He was educated at Hazelwood and father wasThomas Creswick and his mother was Mary Epworth. He died on December 28, 1869

James Tibbits Willmore was born in Birmingham in September 1800 and was a skilled British engraver. Many sources differ on the spelling of his middle name. He died in London on March 12, 1863.

Born in 1794, George C. Virtue was a 19th-century publisher based in London. His firm was located on 26 Ivy Lane, Paternoster Row, and here he selected many accomplished artists and engravers. He also "produced books that were rarely surpassed in elegance and correctness for the period." He died December 8, 1868.

Dates: 1838

Creator: Original Illustrated by William Henry Bartlett, Illustrated by Thomas Creswick, Engraved by James Tibbits Willmore, Published by George Virtue

Subjects: Engraving, Print, Wyoming Valley, Wilkes Barre, Pennsylvania,

Locations: Wilkes Barre (Setting), London (Publication)

People: Barlett, William Henry, 1809 - 1854, Creswick, Thomas, 1811 – 1869, Willmore, James Tabbits, 1800 – 1863, Virtue, George, 1793 - 1868

General Condition: Okay.

Measurements: 10 $^{3}/_{8}$ in. x 8 in.

Transcript Attempt:

T. Creswick. After a sketch by W. H. Barlett. J. T. Willmore.

WILKESBARRE WILKESBARRE

(Vale of Wyoming)

{illegible} Published for the Proprietors by Geo[rge]. Virtue. 20 Ivy Lane, 1839.

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21.81. Item 81: Engraving titled “View of WilkesBarre,” by William Henry Bartlett and George Hayward, no date.

Type of Material: Engraving

Title: View of WilkesBarre. Wyoming Valley. Penn[a].

Description: An engraving depicting people descending a mountain to Wilkes-Barre in the Wyoming Valley, Pennsylvania. The Susquehanna River can be seen towards the background as well as a small settlement towards the foreground. The same image as item 26 and item 37. Wilkes-Barre is located in northeastern Pennsylvania in Luzerne county. It was founded in 1769 and re-incorporated as a city in 1869. The city’s rich coal mining history employed thousands of immigrants in the 19th century. The mining of anthracite coal was popular until the Knox Mine disaster that ultimately accelerated the collapse of the industry after World War II. The Wyoming Valley was originally inhabited by the Shawnee and Lenape Native Americans prior to its new settlement.

The Susquehanna River is a major river located in the Mid-Atlantic region of the United States and covers much of Pennsylvania. It stretches 444 miles long, making it the longest river on the East Coast, and the 16th largest river in the United States. The river is made up of two main branches including the North Branch and the West Branch. The river drains 27,500 square miles that includes much of Pennsylvania. The river empties into the northern part of the Chesapeake Bay.

According to *Valley Views of Northeastern Pennsylvania* by Gilbert S. McClintock, “This is a view from Prospect Rock on the easterly side of the river. This drawing by Bartlett was later lithographed by George Howard; published as a woodcut by Butler and Strupe; engraved by A. L. Dick; and copied many times in many media. It appears as a decoration on one of the pieces of a dessert service sent from Prance by the Marquis de Lafayette to Nicholas Biddle, after Lafayette had visited Andalusia, the Biddle home, on his last voyage to the United States. This service is now in the possession of Mrs. Henry C. Lewis, Philadelphia, Pa.” George Hayward was an American lithographer who was born in England in 1800, but

lived and worked in New York City for the majority of his life. He produced many lithographs depicting bustling towns and waterways that also showcased the growth of industrialization during that time. "Lithographs required hand-drawn designs on a flat stone affixed by a chemical process. This method was the preferred medium to exhibit the growth of small towns during the latter half of the 19th century, because lithography allows an artist to create high-quality images with scrupulous detail." Much of Hayward's depicted people interacting with their environments. In 1872, Hayward died in Brooklyn, New York. (More images of his artwork are showcased on this website as well.) William Henry Bartlett, born March 26, 1809 in Kentish Town, London, was best known for his many drawings rendered into steel engravings. He was an apprentice to John Britton (1771-1857) and became one of the most foremost illustrators of topography in his generation. Bartlett traveled often leading him throughout Britain, the Balkans and Middle East in the 1840s, and to North America between 1836 and 1852. Making several trips to the United States during this time, he gathered sketches of scenery. He began in New York and visited Niagara Falls, much of New England and the mid-Atlantic region. From here he produced well-known renditions of many points of interest. His works are popular with the public and described as "charming" and what it felt to experience these wonders in the 1830s.

Born in 1794, George C. Virtue was a 19th-century publisher based in London. His firm was located on 26 Ivy Lane, Paternoster Row, and here he selected many accomplished artists and engravers. He also "produced books that were rarely surpassed in elegance and correctness for the period."

George James Howard, 9th Earl of Carlisle was born in London, England on August 12, 1843 and was an aristocrat, peer, politician, and painter. He studied art under Alphonse Legros and Giovanni Costa and belonged to the Etruscan School of painters. He was the last known Earl of Carlisle to own Castle Howard. He died on April 16, 1911.

Archibald L. Dick was an American engraver from Scotland, born in 1805. He died in New York in 1855. More of his works can be found on the Worcester Art Museum website.

Dates: N/A

Creator: Illustrated by William Henry Barlett, Lithographed by George Hayward, Replications by A. L. Dick, Published by George Virtue

Subjects: Engraving, Print, Wilkes Barre, Pennsylvania, Landscape

Locations: Wyoming Valley, Wilkes Barre, Pennsylvania

People: Hayward, George, 1800-1872, Barlett, William Henry, 1809 - 1854, Richardson, G. K. c. 1736–1813, Virtue, George, 1793 - 1868, Howard, George, 1843 – 1911, Dick, Archibald L., 1805-1855

General Condition: Okay.

Measurements: 9 in. x 5 ⅜ in.

Transcript Attempt:

Lith. geo. Hayward, 120 Water St. N.Y.
VIEW OF WILKESBARRE.
Wyoming Valley. Penn[a].

----------END----------



21.82. Item 82: Wood Engraving titled "View of the Wyoming Valley and WilkesBarre from the West End of Ross Hill," by E[dmund]. L[ovell]. Dana, 1866.

Type of Material: Wood Engraving
Title: View of Wyoming Valley and WilkesBarre from the west end of "Boss Hill."
Description: A wood engraving of the Susquehanna River and some people on boats. There is a shoreline towards the foreground. The river winds throughout and encompasses the city of Wilke-Barre, which is placed in the background. Wilkes-Barre is located in northeastern Pennsylvania in Luzerne county. It was founded in 1769 and re-incorporated as a city in 1869. The city's rich coal mining history employed thousands of immigrants in the 19th century. The mining of anthracite coal was popular until the Knox Mine disaster that ultimately accelerated the collapse of the industry after World War II. The Wyoming Valley was originally inhabited by the Shawnee and Lenape Native Americans prior to its new settlement. The Susquehanna River is a major river located in the Mid-Atlantic region of the United States and covers much of Pennsylvania. It stretches 444 miles long, making it the longest river on the East Coast, and the 16th largest river in the United States. The river is made up of two main branches including the North Branch and the West Branch. The river drains 27,500 square miles that includes much of Pennsylvania. The river empties into the northern part of the Chesapeake Bay.
This print was created by Edmund Lovell Dana. Dana was a Civil War Union Brevet Brigadier General and the president of the Osterhout Free Library later in his life.
According to *Valley Views of Northeastern Pennsylvania,* "Illustration (opposite page 159) Stewart Pierce, *Annals of Luzerne County,* and Edit. (Philadelphia, 1866)"
Dates: 1866

Creator: Dana, Edmund Lovell
Subjects: Wood Engraving, Print Landscape, Wyoming Valley, Wilkes Barre, Pennsylvania
Locations: Ross Hill, Wyoming Valley, Wilkes Barre, Pennsylvania
People: Dana, Edmund Lovell, 1817-1889
General Condition: Okay.
Measurements: 9 ⅛ in. x 5 ⅞ in.
Transcript Attempt:
VIEW OF THE WYOMING VALLEY AND WILKESBARRE FROM THE WEST END OF "BOSS HILL."

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21.83. Item 83: Engraving titled "The Descent into the Valley of Wyoming," by George K. Richardson after William Henry Bartlett, 1838 (removed to Print Box #5)

Type of Material: Engraving
Title: The Descent into the Valley of Wyoming.
Description: An engraving that depicts people descending a mountain into Wyoming Valley, Pennsylvania. The same image as item 52a and item 52b. The Susquehanna River can be seen towards the background as well as a small settlement towards the foreground. The Susquehanna River is a major river located in the Mid-Atlantic region of the United States and covers much of Pennsylvania. It stretches 444 miles long, making it the longest river on the East Coast, and the 16th largest river in the United States. The river is made up of two main branches including the North Branch and the West Branch. The river drains 27,500 square miles that includes much of Pennsylvania. The river empties into the northern part of the Chesapeake Bay.
According to *Valley Views of Northeastern Pennsylvania* by Gilbert. S. McClintock, "The view is from Prospect Rock on the easterly side of the river.
This drawing by Barlett was later lithographed by George Howard; published as a woodcut by Butler and Strupe; engraved by A. L. Dick; and copied many times in many media.
It appears as decorations on one of the pieces of a dessert service sent from France by the Marquis de Lafayette to Nicholas Buddle, after Lafayette has visited Andalusia, the Biddle home, on his last voyage

to the United States. This service is now in the possession of Mrs. Henry C. Lewis, Philadelphia, Pa." This print was also engraved by George K. Richardson and published by George Virtue.
William Henry Bartlett, born March 26, 1809 in Kentish Town, London, was best known for his many drawings rendered into steel engravings. He was an apprentice to John Britton (1771-1857) and became one of the most foremost illustrators of topography in his generation. Bartlett traveled often leading him throughout Britain, the Balkans and Middle East in the 1840s, and to North America between 1836 and 1852. Making several trips to the United States during this time, he gathered sketches of scenery. He began in New York and visited Niagara Falls, much of New England and the mid-Atlantic region. From here he produced well-known renditions of many points of interest. His works are popular with the public and described as "charming" and what it felt to experience these wonders in the 1830s.
George James Howard, 9th Earl of Carlisle was born in London, England on August 12, 1843 and was an aristocrat, peer, politician, and painter. He studied art under Alphonse Legros and Giovanni Costa and belonged to the Etruscan School of painters. He was the last known Earl of Carlisle to own Castle Howard. He died on April 16, 1911.
Archibald L. Dick was an American engraver from Scotland, born in 1805. He died in New York in 1855. More of his works can be found on the Worcester Art Museum website.
Dates: 1838
Creator: Illustrated by William Henry Barlett, Engraved by George K. Richardson, Published by George Virtue, Replications by A. L. Dick, later Lithographed by George James Howard
Subjects: Engraving, Print, Wyoming Valley, Pennsylvania
Locations: Wyoming Valley, Pennsylvania
People: Barlett, William Henry, 1809 - 1854, Richardson, George K. c. 1736–1813, Howard, George James, 1843 – 1911, Dick, Archibald L., 1805-1855
General Condition: Good.
Measurements: 10 ½ in. x 7 ½ in.
Transcript Attempt:
W.H. Barlett A. L. Dick
THE DESCENT INTO WYOMING VALLEY.
(Pennsylvania.)
London, Published for the Proprietors, by Geo: Virtue 26, Ivy Lane, 1838.

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21.84. Item 84: Engraving titled "The Descent into the Valley of Wyoming" by George K. Richardson, after William Henry Bartlett, and Published by George Virtue, 1838 (removed to Oversized Print Box #2)

Type of Material: Engraving
Title: The Descent into the Valley of Wyoming. (Pennsylvania)
Description: An engraving that depicts people descending a mountain into Wyoming Valley, Pennsylvania. The Susquehanna River can be seen towards the background as well as a small settlement towards the foreground. According to *Valley Views of Northeastern Pennsylvania* by Gilbert S. McClintock, "This is a view from Prospect Rock on the easterly side of the river.
This drawing by Bartlett was later lithographed by George Howard; published as a woodcut by Butler and Strupe; engraved by A. L. Dick; and copied many times in many media.
It appears as a decoration on one of the pieces of a dessert service sent from Prance by the Marquis de Lafayette to Nicholas Biddle, after Lafayette had visited Andalusia, the Biddle home, on his last voyage to the United States. This service is now in the possession of Mrs. Henry C. Lewis, Philadelphia, Pa."
This print was also engraved by George K. Richardson and published by George Virtue.
William Henry Bartlett, born March 26, 1809 in Kentish Town, London, was best known for his many drawings rendered into steel engravings. He was an apprentice to John Britton (1771-1857) and became one of the most foremost illustrators of topography in his generation. Bartlett traveled often leading him throughout Britain, the Balkans and Middle East in the 1840s, and to North America between 1836 and 1852. Making several trips to the United States during this time, he gathered sketches of scenery. He began in New York and visited Niagara Falls, much of New England and the mid-Atlantic region. From here he produced well-known renditions of many points of interest. His works are popular with the public and described as "charming" and what it felt to experience these wonders in the 1830s.

Born in 1794, George C. Virtue was a 19th-century publisher based in London. His firm was located on 26 Ivy Lane, Paternoster Row, and here he selected many accomplished artists and engravers. He also "produced books that were rarely surpassed in elegance and correctness for the period."
George James Howard, 9th Earl of Carlisle was born in London, England on August 12, 1843 and was an aristocrat, peer, politician, and painter. He studied art under Alphonse Legros and Giovanni Costa and belonged to the Etruscan School of painters. He was the last known Earl of Carlisle to own Castle Howard. He died on April 16, 1911.
Archibald L. Dick was an American engraver from Scotland, born in 1805. He died in New York in 1855. More of his works can be found on the Worcester Art Museum website.
Dates: 1838.
Creator: Illustrated by William Henry Barlett, Engraved by George K. Richardson, Published by George Virtue, Replications by A. L. Dick, later Lithographed by George James Howard
Subjects: Engraving, Print, Wyoming Valley, Pennsylvania
Locations: Near Wilkes Barre (Portrait location), London (Publication location)
People: Barlett, William Henry, 1809 - 1854, Richardson, George K. c. 1736–1813, Virtue, George, 1793 - 1868, Howard, George James, 1843 – 1911, Dick, Archibald L., 1805-1855
General Condition: Okay.
Measurements: 10 ¾ in. x 7 ⅞ in.
Transcript Attempt:

W. H. Barlett G. K. Richardson
THE DESCENT INTO VALLEY OF WYOMING.
(Pennsylvania.)
{illegible}Published for the Proprietors by Geo. Virtue. 20 Ivy Lane, 1838.

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21.85a. Item 85a: Colored Lithograph titled, “Descent into the Valley of Wyoming,” William Henry Bartlett and George K. Richardson, 1838 (removed to Print Box #5)

Type of Material: Colored Lithograph
Title: The Descent into the Valley of Wyoming
Description: A colored lithograph depicting people descending a mountain to the Wyoming Valley, Pennsylvania. The Susquehanna River can be seen towards the background as well as a small settlement towards the foreground. According to *Valley Views of Pennsylvania,* by Gilbert S. McClintock, “The view is from Prospect Rock on the easterly side of the river.
This drawing by Bartlett was later lithographed by George Howard; published as a wood cut by Butler and Strupel engraved by A. L. Dick; and copied many times in many media.
It appears as a decoration on one of the pieces of a dessert service sent from France by the Marquis de Lafayette to Nickolas Biddle, after Lafayette had visited Andalusia, the Biddle home, on his last voyage to the United States. This service is now in the possession of Mrs. Henry C. Lewis, Philadelphia, Pa.”
This print was also engraved by George K. Richardson and published by George Virtue.
William Henry Bartlett, born March 26, 1809 in Kentish Town, London, was best known for his many drawings rendered into steel engravings. He was an apprentice to John Britton (1771-1857) and became one of the most foremost illustrators of topography in his generation. Bartlett traveled often leading him throughout Britain, the Balkans and Middle East in the 1840s, and to North America between 1836 and 1852. Making several trips to the United States during this time, he gathered sketches of scenery. He began in New York and visited Niagara Falls, much of New England and the mid-Atlantic region. From here he produced well-known renditions of many points of interest. His works are popular with the public and described as “charming” and what it felt to experience these wonders in the 1830s.
Born in 1794, George C. Virtue was a 19th-century publisher based in London. His firm was located on 26 Ivy Lane, Paternoster Row, and here he selected many accomplished artists and engravers. He also “produced books that were rarely surpassed in elegance and correctness for the period.” He died December 8, 1868.
George James Howard, 9th Earl of Carlisle was born in London, England on August 12, 1843 and was an aristocrat, peer, politician, and painter. He studied art under Alphonse Legros and Giovanni Costa and belonged to the Etruscan School of painters. He was the last known Earl of Carlisle to own Castle Howard. He died on April 16, 1911.
Archibald L. Dick was an American engraver from Scotland, born in 1805. He died in New York in 1855. More of his works can be found on the Worcester Art Museum website.
Dates: 1838
Creator: Illustrated by William Henry Barlett, Engraved by George K. Richardson, Published by George Virtue, Replications by A. L. Dick, later Lithographed by George James Howard
Subjects: Print, Colored Lithograph, Wyoming Valley
Locations: Wyoming Valley, Pennsylvania
People: Barlett, William Henry, 1809 - 1854, Richardson, George K. c. 1736–1813, Virtue, George, 1793 - 1868, Howard, George James, 1843 – 1911, Dick, Archibald L., 1805 - 1855
General Condition: Good, slight discoloration.
Measurements: 10 $^{9}/_{16}$ in. x 8 in.
Transcription Attempt:

W.H. Barlett. G. K. Richardson
THE DESCENT INTO THE VALLEY OF WYOMING.
(Pennsylvania.)
London. Published for the Proprietors by Geo. Virtue. 26. Ivy Lane, 1838.
{3- B44}

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21.85b. Item 85b: Colored Lithograph titled, “Descent into the Valley of Wyoming,” by William Henry Bartlett and George K. Richardson, 1838.

Type of Material: Colored Lithograph
Title: The Descent into the Valley of Wyoming
Description: A colored lithograph depicting people descending a mountain to the Wyoming Valley, Pennsylvania. The Susquehanna River can be seen towards the background as well as a small settlement towards the foreground. According to *Valley Views of Pennsylvania,* by Gilbert S. McClintock, “The view is from Prospect Rock on the easterly side of the river.
This drawing by Bartlett was later lithographed by George Howard; published as a wood cut by Butler and Strupel engraved by A. L. Dick; and copied many times in many media.

It appears as a decoration on one of the pieces of a dessert service sent from France by the Marquis de Lafayette to Nickolas Biddle, after Lafayette had visited Andalusia, the Biddle home, on his last voyage to the United States. This service is now in the possession of Mrs. Henry C. Lewis, Philadelphia, Pa." This print was also engraved by George K. Richardson and published by George Virtue.

William Henry Bartlett, born March 26, 1809 in Kentish Town, London, was best known for his many drawings rendered into steel engravings. He was an apprentice to John Britton (1771-1857) and became one of the most foremost illustrators of topography in his generation. Bartlett traveled often leading him throughout Britain, the Balkans and Middle East in the 1840s, and to North America between 1836 and 1852. Making several trips to the United States during this time, he gathered sketches of scenery. He began in New York and visited Niagara Falls, much of New England and the mid-Atlantic region. From here he produced well-known renditions of many points of interest. His works are popular with the public and described as "charming" and what it felt to experience these wonders in the 1830s.

Born in 1794, George C. Virtue was a 19th-century publisher based in London. His firm was located on 26 Ivy Lane, Paternoster Row, and here he selected many accomplished artists and engravers. He also "produced books that were rarely surpassed in elegance and correctness for the period." He died December 8, 1868.

George James Howard, 9th Earl of Carlisle was born in London, England on August 12, 1843 and was an aristocrat, peer, politician, and painter. He studied art under Alphonse Legros and Giovanni Costa and belonged to the Etruscan School of painters. He was the last known Earl of Carlisle to own Castle Howard. He died on April 16, 1911.

Archibald L. Dick was an American engraver from Scotland, born in 1805. He died in New York in 1855. More of his works can be found on the Worcester Art Museum website.

Dates: 1838

Creator: Illustrated by William Henry Barlett, Engraved by George K. Richardson, Published by George Virtue, Replications by A. L. Dick, later Lithographed by George James Howard

Subjects: Print, Colored Lithograph, Wyoming Valley

Locations: Wyoming Valley, Pennsylvania

People: Barlett, William Henry, 1809 - 1854, Richardson, George K. c. 1736–1813, Virtue, George, 1793 - 1868, Howard, George James, 1843 – 1911, Dick, Archibald L., 1805 - 1855

General Condition: Fair, slight discoloration, torn in left corner.

Measurements: 10 $^{10}/_{16}$ in. x 7 $^{7}/_{8}$ in.

Transcription Attempt:

W.H. Barlett. G. K. Richardson

THE DESCENT INTO THE VALLEY OF WYOMING.

(Pennsylvania.)

London. Published for the Proprietors by Geo. Virtue. 26. Ivy Lane, 1838.

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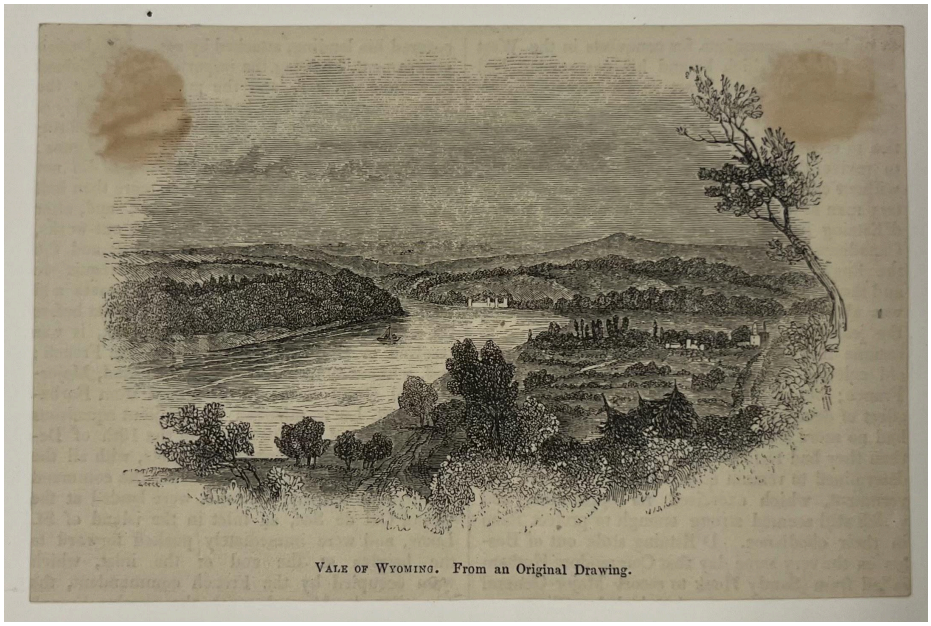

21.86. Item 86: Wood Engraving of "Vale of Wyoming." by [George Lillie Craik], [1849] (removed to Print Box #5)

Type of Material: Wood Engraving
Title: Vale of Wyoming. From an Original Drawing.
Description: An image of what appears to be the Susquehanna River. There are some distant buildings on the shore and a single boat in the river.
The image is found within a title called *The Pictorial History of England: being a history of the people, as well as a history of the kingdom*, by George Lillie Craik. The item can be seen in the List of Illustrations at the front of the book, naming the "Vale of Wyoming. From an original drawing" to be found on page 262, where the manuscript in our collection appears. In the list of illustrations, Craik often lists the creator of the illustration along with its title. His inclusion of the label, "an original drawing," may infer that Craik is the creator of the manuscript.
George Lillie Craik was a Scottish literary critic and author in the nineteenth century.
The Susquehanna River is a major river located in the Mid-Atlantic region of the United States and covers much of Pennsylvania. It stretches 444 miles long, making it the longest river on the East Coast, and the 16th largest river in the United States. The river is made up of two main branches including the North Branch and the West Branch. The river drains 27,500 square miles that includes much of Pennsylvania. The river empties into the northern part of the Chesapeake Bay.
According to *Valley Views of Northeastern Pennsylvania* by Gilbert S. McClintock, "A view from Wyoming with the Fort shown in Plate 7 at the bend of the river.
Dates: [1849]
Creator: [Craik, George L. (George Lillie), 1798-1866]
Subjects: Wood Engraving, Print, Wyoming Valley, Pennsylvania
Locations: Wyoming Valley, Pennsylvania
People: [Craik, George L. (George Lillie), 1798-1866]
General Condition: Okay.
Measurements: 5 ½ in. x 3 ⅝ in.

Transcript Attempt:
Vale of Wyoming. From an Original Drawing.

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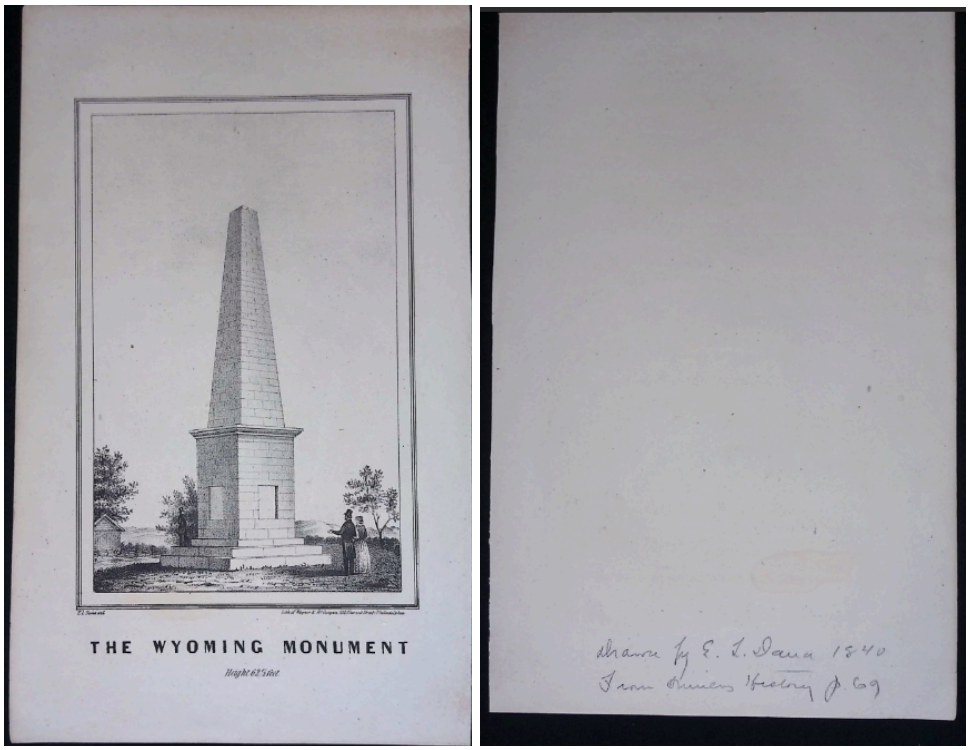

21.87. Item 87: Lithograph of The Wyoming Monument, by E[dumnd]. L[ovell]. Dana, 1840

Type of Material: Lithograph
Title: The Wyoming Monument
Description: A lithograph of a man and woman looking upon the Wyoming Monument, created by E. L. Dana. The Wyoming Monument is a structure built in 1833 as a common grave for the fallen of the Battle of Wyoming. This event ended in a defeat for the Patriots and was overall an incredibly brutal battle. It is located on Wyoming Ave. in Wyoming, Pennsylvania. This piece was created by Edmund Lovell Dana. Dana was a Civil War Union Brevet Brigadier General and the president of the Osterhout Free Library later in his life.
Dates: 1840
Creator: Dana, Edmund Lovell
Subjects: Wyoming Valley, Battle of Wyoming, Wyoming Monument, Pennsylvania
Locations: Wyoming Ave. Wyoming, Pennsylvania
People: Dana, Edmund Lovell, 1817 - 1889
General Condition: Good, lithograph is in good shape without any visible sign of degradation.
Measurements: 5 ½ in. x 8 ⅞ in.
Transcription Attempt:
Drawn by E.L. Dana 1840

From [illegible] History p. 69

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Condition Note:

Some prints in this subseries exhibit some discoloration, but are overall in good or fair condition.

Subseries I.II: Artwork, General, 1870-1923

Subseries I.II: Artwork, General, 1870-1923, is arranged alphabetically by the last name of creator and contains illustrations, etchings, engravings, lithographs, and prints of General Artwork including portraits, landscapes, and historic scenes. These pieces are not limited to Northeastern Pennsylvania themes and include a broader range of work. Some examples include advertisements, international locations like Venice and Concarneau, and historical events like The Battle of Wyoming.

Specific artists that are included within this subseries are James Charles Armytage, Isidore-Laurent Deroy, Juliet Gambareau, Augustin-François Lemaître, Jacques-Gérard Milbert, James Queen, Jean-François Raffaëlli, Ferdinand Schmutzer, William Thomas Smedley, Pieter Daniel van der Burgh, William Walcot, and Henry Warren.



21.88. Item 88: Engraving titled, “Cromarty,” by William Daniell, 1821 June 1 (Removed to Black Case #8)

Type of Material: Engraving
Title: Cromarty.

Description: An engraving of the village of Cromarty overlooking the sea. Some ships and boats are sailing in the distance. There are five cows standing in a field with two people looking out into the sea. Cromarty is located in the Highland area of Scotland. This town is situated at the top of the Black Isle on the Southern shore of the Cromarty Firth. Its name derives from the Gaelic words “crom” (crooked) and “bati” (bay), meaning “crooked bay” or “the bend between the heights.” This piece was created by William Daniell.
Born in 1769, William Daniell was of English descent and a landscape and marine painter. He notably worked as a printmaker and is known for his aquatints. He traveled in India with his uncle, Thomas Daniell, and collaborated with him to create Oriental Scenery. He then traveled the coastline of Britain and painted watercolors for a book called A Voyage Round Great Britain. He exhibited his work at the Royal Academy and the British Institution.
Dates: June 1, 1821
Creator: Illustrated, Engraved, and Published by William Daniell
Subjects: Engraving, Cromarty, Sea, Livestock
Locations: Cromarty (setting); Cleveland Street, Fitzroy Square, London (publishing location)
People: Daniell, William, 1769 – 1837
General Condition: Good.
Measurements: 15 in. x 11 in.
Transcript Attempt:

Cromarty.
Drawn & Engraved by Willm, Daniell.
Published by W. Daniell, Cleveland Street, Fitzroy Square, London, June 1, 1821
298

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21.89. Item 89: Lithograph titled, “View of New York taken from Weehawken.” by Isidore-Laurent Deroy and Jacques-Gérard Milbert, 1826 (removed to Oversized Print Box #2)

Type of Material: Lithograph
Title: View of New York taken from Weehawken (Amérique Septentrionale - État de New-York)
Description: An engraving that shows a view of New York from Weehawken, New Jersey. There is a carriage drawn by horses that are traveling a trail in the foreground. Towards the background is New York City across from a river. Weehawken is a township in north Hudson County, New Jersey. Located on the Hudson Waterfront, it also is settled on the Hudson Palisades overlooking the Hudson River. It was founded in 1609 by Henry Hudson. This print was illustrated by Jacques Gérard Milbert, lithographed by Isidore-Laurent Deroy, and published by E. Ardit
Jacques-Gérard Milbert was born November 18, 1766 and was a French naturalist and artist. He studied under Pierre-Henri de Valenciennes who was a landscape painter and eventually taught drawing at the Parisian school of mines in 1795. He traveled to the United States in 1815 and stayed there for eight years where he would teach and travel the northeast. Milbert would eventually send 48 shipments of natural history specimens to the Muséum national d'histoire naturelle in Paris. On October 20, 1823, he returned back to France and began his teaching again. He published many of his works including his studies from the United States. On June 5, 1840, he died.
Isidore-Laurent Deroy was a painter, draftsman, and lithographer. He was born in Paris in 1797 and studied under Cassas and Félix. He exhibited his work at the Salon during 1827-1866. His children are Emile Deroy and Auguste-Victor Deroy to whom he both taught. Deroy died in 1886.
Dates: 1826
Creator: Illustrated by Jacques Gérard Milbert, Lithographed by Isidore-Laurent Deroy, Published by E. Ardit
Subjects: Print, Lithograph, Weehawken, New York
Locations: Weehawken, New Jersey, and New York City, New York
People: Milbert, Jacques Gérard, 1766–1840, Deroy, Isidore-Laurent, 1797–1886, Ardit, E., active c. 1830
General Condition: Good, no issues.
Measurements: 16 ⅞ in. x 11 $^{3}/_{16}$ in.
Transcript Attempt:

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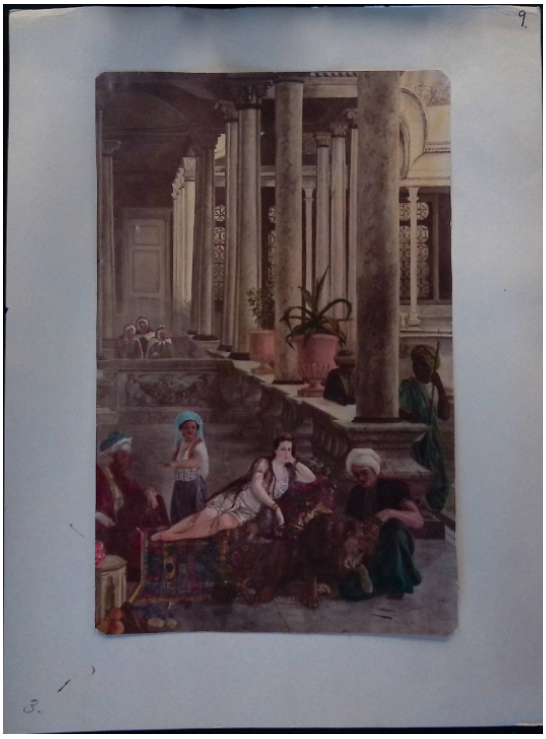

21.90. Item 90: “The Lion in Love,” by Juliet Gambareau, no date

Type of Material: Colored Drawing
Title: The Lion in Love by Juliet Gambareau
Description: A colored drawing of a royal place with elegantly dressed people with a male lion.
Dates: N/A
Creator: Juliet Gambareau
Subjects: Illustration, Lion
Locations: N/A
People: Juliet Gambareau
General Condition: Good, no issues.
Measurements: 9 in. x 12 in.
Transcription Attempt:
by Juliet Gambareau over veined green marble fireplace
The Lion in Love ^ half hidden behind appalling Victorian
China Cupboard - our mothers choice - S A B in dining room

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21.91. Item 91: Etching of Concarneau, by François Antoine Maxime Lalanne, [1875] (Removed to Black Case #8)

Type of Material: Etching
Title: N/A
Description: An etching of a dock with a walled city or a fort. There is a ship in the harbor as well as people bustling about. This print was created by François Antoine Maxime Lalanne.
Concarneau is a commune in the Finistere department of Brittany located in Northwestern France. Bordered to the west by Bai de La Forêt, it used to be the center for shipbuilding dating back to the 14th century.
François Antoine Maxime Lalanne was an artist born in Bordeaux on November 27, 1827. His parents were Anne and Antoine Lalanne. Studying classical and traditional art at the l'institution Oré, he learned drawing under Saulnier. In 1848, he received a Bachelor of Letters degree. Despite being skillful in the arts, he did not pursue it as a career, taking up law instead. He died on July 29, 1886.
The date for the manuscript has been ascertained by a comparison with a similar manuscript found on the Art Institute of Chicago's web page.
Dates: [1875]
Creator: François Antoine Maxime Lalanne
Subjects: Ships, Etching, Print, Concarneau
Locations: Concarneau
People:Lalanne, François Antoine Maxime, 1827 – 1886
General Condition: Good.
Measurements: 13 ½ in. x 10 ½ in.
Transcript Attempt:
À Concarneau
(Finistere)

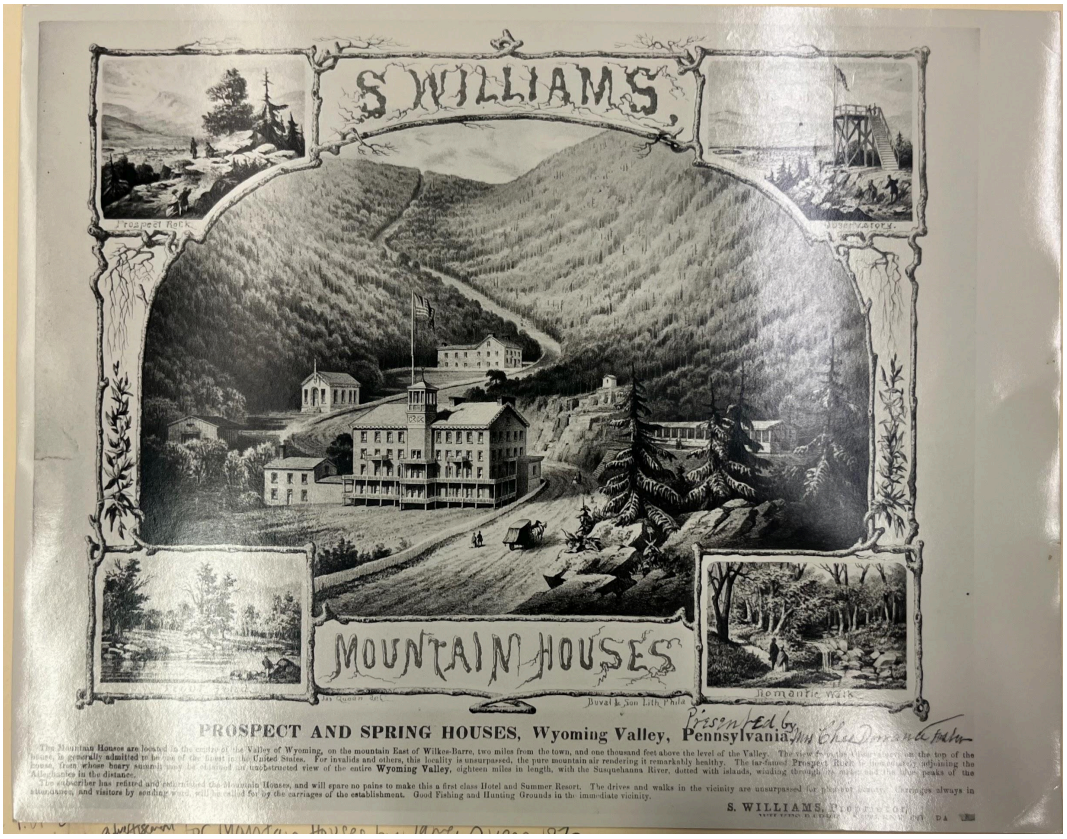
----------END----------



21.92. Item 92: Etching of a house, unknown artist, no date.

Type of Material: Etching
Title: N/A
Description: An image of a house during the winter with some bare trees. There is a substantial amount of detailed linework within this piece.
Dates: N/A
Creator: N/A
Subjects: House, Etching
Locations: N/A
People: N/A
General Condition: Good.
Measurements: 8 ½ in. x 6 in.
Transcript Attempt:

----------END----------



21.93. Item 93: Lithograph Advertisement for Mountain Houses by James Queen, 1870 (Removed to Black Case #8)

Type of Material: Advertisement/Lithograph
Title: Lithograph
Description: A copy of a colored lithograph which hangs in Wyoming Valley Historical Society illustrated by James Queen around 1870 and lithographed by Duval & Son. The advertisement explains the location and significance of these mountain houses. It conveys them as vacation homes and resorts for leisure. Wilkes-Barre is located in northeastern Pennsylvania in Luzerne county. It was founded in 1769 and re-incorporated as a city in 1869. The city's rich coal mining history employed thousands of immigrants in the 19th century. The mining of anthracite coal was popular until the Knox Mine disaster that ultimately accelerated the collapse of the industry after World War II. The Wyoming Valley was originally inhabited by the Shawnee and Lenape Native Americans prior to its new settlement.
James Queen, known for his composition and attention to detail, was the premier Philadelphia artist, lithographer, and chromolithographer. He was born in Philadelphia in either 1820 or 1821, and was the son of William Queen. William was a cordwainer and apprenticed under George Lehman and P. S. Duval. He later began a career around the age of 14 years old.
Peter Stephen Duval, (also known as P. S. Duval) was born around 1804 or 1805 in France and was the most prominent Philadelphia lithographer in the 19th century. He began his career by accepting a job from the printing firm of Childs & Inman. He established his own lithographic print shop in 1837 and later retired in 1869. The firm was run by Duval's son for a few years after. On February 9, 1886, Duval died due to an "enlargement of the heart."
Dates: 1870

Creator: Illustrated by James Queen, Lithographed by Duval & Son
Subjects: Advertisement, Lithograph, Print, Wyoming Valley, Homes, Real Estate
Locations: Wyoming Valley, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania
People: Queen, James, 1820 or 1821 - 1886, Duval, Peter Stephen, c. 1804 or 1805 - 1886
General Condition: Great, no issues.
Measurements: 13 ⅞ in. x 11 in.
Transcription Attempt:

S WILLIAMS.
Prospect Rock
Observatory
Trout Pond
Romantic Walk
MOUNTAIN HOUSES
Duval & Son Lith Phila

PROSPECT AND SPRING HOUSES, Wyoming Valley, Pennsylvania. {Presented by [illegible]}

The Mountain Houses are located in the centre of the Valley of Wyoming, on the mountain East of WIlkes-Barre, two miles from the town, and one thousand feet above the Valley. The view from the Observatory, on the top of the house, is generally admitted to be one of the finest in the United States. For invalids and others, this locality is unsurpassed, the pure mountain air rendering it remarkably healthy. The har-farmed Prospect Rock is immediately ajoining the house, from whose hoary summit may be obtained an unobstructed view of the entire Wyoming Valley, eighteen miles in length, with the Susquehanna River, dotted with island, winding through its midst and the blue peaks of the Alleghanies in the distance.

The subscriber has refitted and refurnished the Mountain Houses, and will spare no pains to make this a first class Hotel and Summer Resort. The drives and walks in the vicinity are unsurpassed for pleasant beauty. Carriages always in attendance, and visitors by sending word, will be called for by the carriages of the establishment. Good Fishing and Hunting Grounds in the immediate vicinity.

S. WILLIAMS Proprietor,
WILKES-BARRE LUZERNE CO. PA.

[back]
Copy of
Colored Lithograph which hangs in
Wyoming Valley {illegible} Society
drawn by James Queen about 1870
lithographed by Duval & Son.
#4.

----------END----------



21.94. Item 94: Color etching, aquatint and drypoint on Japanese paper, titled “Les usines sous la neige,” by Jean-François Raffaëlli, 1909 (Removed to Black Case #8)

Type of Material: Color Etching, Aquatint, and Drypoint on Japanese Paper
Title: Les usines sous la neige
Description: This is a copy of a realist painting of a winter town blanketed with factories. Research has revealed that multiple states exist of this painting and it is unknown which state this depicts.
Born of Tuscan descent on April 20, 1850, Jean-François Raffaëlli was a French realist painter, sculptor, and printmaker. He exhibited his work alongside Impressionists and was also an actor and writer. He began his painting career in 1870 and also showed great interest in music and theater. That same year one of his landscape paintings was exhibited at the Salon. He died on February 11, 1924.
Dates: 1909
Creator: Jean-François Raffaëlli
Subjects: Factories, Etching, Drypoint, Aquatint, Print
Locations: N/A
People: Raffaëlli, Jean-François, 1850 – 1924
General Condition: Good.
Measurements: 15 ⅝ in. x 15 in.
Transcript Attempt:
{annotations}
No 48 Sir Raffaelli

{back annotations}
Les usines sous la neige - 7100008

{back translation}
Factories under the snow

----------END----------



21.95. Item 95: Etching titled, “The Kiss,” by Ferdinand Schmutzer, ca. late 19th-early 20th century

Type of Material: Etching
Title: The Kiss
Description: A lithograph of a couple kissing near a tree. This print was created by Ferdinand Schmutzer. Ferdinand Schmutzer was an Austrian artist and engraver born on May 21, 1870. His works are exhibited in many places around the world including the National Museum of Western Art, the Freud Museum in London, and many more. He died on October 26, 1928.
The dates for the manuscript have been ascertained by a comparison with a similar manuscript found on the Detroit Institute of Arts Museum’s web page.
Dates: N/A
Creator: Ferdinand Schmutzer
Subjects: Etching, Print, Couple, Love
Locations: N/A
People: Schmutzer, Ferdinand, 1870-1928
General Condition: Good, paper is discolored.
Measurements: 8 ⅝ in. x 11 ½ in.
Transcription Attempt:

----------END----------



21.96. Item 96: Painting of a beach by William Thomas Smedley, c. 1880s-1890s (removed to Oversized Print Box #3)

Type of Material: Watercolor Painting
Title: N/A
Description: "Original watercolor by W. T. Smedley was a very well known artist who did many illustrations In Harpers, Scribners, T. & the Century Magazine in the 1880 & 1890 He married Mary Darling daughter of E. P. Darling and lived in Bear Lake many years G. S. Mc Sept 1954" This piece was painted by William Thomas Smedley.
William Thomas Smedley was born in Chester County, Pennsylvania on March 26, 1858. He was an American artist who studied engraving art in Philadelphia, in the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts and worked at a newspaper firm. In 1880, he settled in New York and in 1882 traveled with the Marquis of Lorne to Canada, where he prepared sketches for Picturesque Canada. He also made engravings that were featured as illustrations in The Picturesque Atlas of Australasia in 1886. He died on March 26, 1920.
Dates: c. 1870s-1890s.
Creator: William Thomas Smedley
Subjects: Watercolor, Painting, Beach

Locations: N/A
People: Smedley, William Thomas, 1858 – 1920
General Condition: Okay.
Measurements: 17 ¾ in. 13 in.
Transcript Attempt:

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21.97. Item 97: Engraving titled, "Disastre de Vioming," by Pieter Daniel van der Burgh and Augustin-François Lemaître, [ca. 1840-1890].

Type of Material: Engraving
Title: Disastre de Vioming
Description: An engraving of natives burning houses during the Wyoming massacre. There is an explosion in the background as people are gathered around, watching it. The Battle of Wyoming or Wyoming Massacre took place on July 3, 1778 in the Wyoming Valley, Pennsylvania. It was a military engagement between the Patriot militia and a force of British Loyalist soldiers and Iroquois warriors that occured at the same time as the American Revolutionary War. About 300 Patriots died, the Americans suffering a great defeat. Many were killed by the Iroquois as they fled the battlefield or were taken prisoner. Much looting and burning of buildings transpired all over the Wyoming Valley. Many inhabitants of the area fled to the Pocono Mountains, Stroudsburg, Easton, and to the Susquehanna River in Sunbury. An inaccurate newspaper report claimed that many women and children had been reportedly massacred and unfortunately taken as fact for many years after. According to *Valley Views of Northeastern Pennsylvania,* by Gilbert S. McClintock, "Early French version of the scene at the massacre

of July 3, 1778." This print was illustrated by Pieter Daniel van der Burgh and engraved by Augustin François Lemaître. Pieter Daniel van der Burgh, was born in 1805 and was of Dutch descent. He was a painter in the 19th century and died in 1879. Augustin François Lemaître was born in Paris on September 20, 1797. He was a French engraver, lithographer, designer, publisher, and photographer. Over the course of his life he created many prints and drawings as well as engraved copper and steel plates. His works mainly consisted of landscapes, monuments, architecture, and people, which were depicted often during his trips across Europe. He died on February 25, 1870.
The date for the manuscript has been ascertained by comparison with a similar manuscript found on the Musées D'Art et D'Histoire web page.
Dates: [ca. 1840-1890]
Creator: Illustrated by Pieter Daniel van der Burgh, Engraved by Augustin-François Lemaître
Subjects: Battle of Wyoming, War, Engraving, Print
Locations: Wyoming, Pennsylvania
People: pos. van der Burgh, Pieter Daniel, 1805 - 1879, Lemaître, Augustin François, 1797 - 1870
General Condition: Okay.
Measurements: 8 in. x 5 in.
Transcript Attempt:

ETATS-UNIS. 68
Vanderburch del. Lemaitre dr.
Disastre de Vioming.

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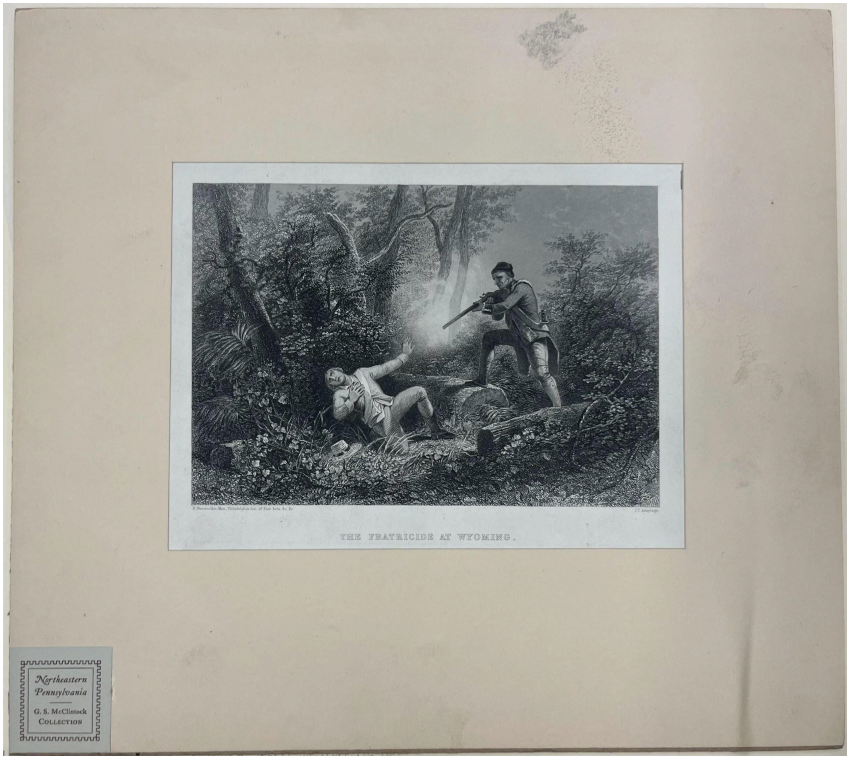

21.98a. Item 98a: Engraving, titled “The Fratricide at Wyoming” by Henry Warren and James Charles Armytage, [1860] (Removed to Black Case #8)

Type of Material: Engraving
Title: The Fratricide at Wyoming
Description: A lithograph depicting the murder of Henry Pencel by his brother John Pencel during the American Revolution. Henry was a patriot, John a loyalist. For more information about this piece, visit the Founder of the Day’s website. The Battle of Wyoming or Wyoming Massacre took place on July 3, 1778 in the Wyoming Valley, Pennsylvania. It was a military engagement between the Patriot militia and a force of British Loyalist soldiers and Iroquois warriors that occured at the same time as the American Revolutionary War. About 300 Patriots died, the Americans suffering a great defeat. Many were killed by the Iroquois as they fled the battlefield or were taken prisoner. Much looting and burning of buildings transpired all over the Wyoming Valley. Many inhabitants of the area fled to the Pocono Mountains, Stroudsburg, Easton, and to the Susquehanna River in Sunbury. An inaccurate newspaper report claimed that many women and children had been reportedly massacred and unfortunately taken as fact for many years after. According to *Valley Views of Northeastern Pennsylvania,* by Gilbert S. McClintock, “The story of the killing of Henry Pencil by his brother John at the time of the massacre is fully told in the journal of a brigade chaplain in Sullivan’s army, who made the entry July 8th, 1789, at Wyoming. For description of event see Stewart Pearce, *Annals of Luzerne County,* page 130.”
Henry Warren was born in 1794 and was a painter, draftsman and illustrator. He died in 1879.
Born around 1802, James Charles Armytage was an English engraver of the 19th century. Over the course of his life he produced more than 200 plates. He died on April 28, 1897.
The date for the manuscript has been ascertained by a comparison with a similar manuscript found on the New York Public Library’s web page.
Dates: [1860]
Creator: Illustrated by Henry Warren, Engraved by James Charles Armytage
Subjects: John Pencel, Henry Pencel, Revolutionary War, Lithograph, Print, Pennsylvania
Locations: Wyoming Valley, Pennsylvania
People: Warren, Henry, 1794 - 1879, Armytage, James Charles, c. 1802 – 1897
General Condition: Good, print is slightly discolored.
Measurements: 12 in. x 10 $^{13}/_{16}$in.
Transcription Attempt:

{Pa.}

H. Warren. Hon. Mem. Philadelphia Soc. of Fine Arts. &c. &c. J.C. Armytage.

THE FRATRICIDE AT WYOMING.

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21.98b. Item 98b: Colored Engraving, titled “The Fratricide at Wyoming” by Henry Warren and James Charles Armytage, ca. 1860s

Type of Material: Engraving
Title: The Fratricide at Wyoming
Description: A lithograph depicting the murder of Henry Pencel by his brother John Pencel during the American Revolution. Henry was a patriot, John a loyalist. For more information about this piece, visit the Founder of the Day’s website. The Battle of Wyoming or Wyoming Massacre took place on July 3, 1778 in the Wyoming Valley, Pennsylvania. It was a military engagement between the Patriot militia and a force of British Loyalist soldiers and Iroquois warriors that occured at the same time as the American Revolutionary War. About 300 Patriots died, the Americans suffering a great defeat. Many were killed by the Iroquois as they fled the battlefield or were taken prisoner. Much looting and burning of buildings transpired all over the Wyoming Valley. Many inhabitants of the area fled to the Pocono Mountains, Stroudsburg, Easton, and to the Susquehanna River in Sunbury. An inaccurate newspaper report claimed that many women and children had been reportedly massacred and unfortunately taken as fact for many years after. According to *Valley Views of Northeastern Pennsylvania,* by Gilbert S. McClintock, “The story of the killing of Henry Pencil by his brother John at the time of the massacre is fully told in the journal of a brigade chaplain in Sullivan’s army, who made the entry July 8th, 1789, at Wyoming. For description of event see Stewart Pearce, *Annals of Luzerne County,* page 130.”
Henry Warren was born in 1794 and was a painter, draftsman and illustrator. He died in 1879.
Born around 1802, James Charles Armytage was an English engraver of the 19th century. Over the course of his life he produced more than 200 plates. He died on April 28, 1897.
Dates: N/A
Creator: Illustrated by Henry Warren, Engraved by James Charles Armytage
Subjects: John Pencel, Henry Pencel, Revolutionary War, Lithograph, Print, Pennsylvania

Locations: Wyoming Valley, Pennsylvania
People: Warren, Henry, 1794 - 1879, Armytage, James Charles, c. 1802 – 1897
General Condition: Good, print is slightly discolored.
Measurements: 8 in. x 5 $^{9}/_{16}$in.
Transcription Attempt:

{Pa.}

H. Warren. Hon. Mem. Philadelphia Soc. of Fine Arts. &c. &c. J.C. Armytage.

THE FRATRICIDE AT WYOMING.

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21.99. Item 99: Etching titled, "Park Avenue," by William Walcot, 1923. (Removed to Black Case #8)

Type of Material: Etching
Title: Park Avenue
Description: An etching of a city street in New York City. There are some vehicles and people are walking in the street. New York City, often referred to as NYC, is the most populated city in the United States. Located on the southern portion of New York state, it contains one of the world's largest natural harbors. Around 1624, Dutch colonists used this area as a trading post and named it New Amsterdam. In 1664, the city came under English rule and was renamed New York after the brother of King Charles II, the Duke of York. New York City became the capital of the United States during 1785 to 1790, but was later given to Washington D.C. on July 16, 1790. Park Avenue is a boulevard in New York City that carries north and southbound traffic in the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx. For most of the road's

length in Manhattan, it runs parallel to Madison Avenue to the west and Lexington Avenue to the east.
This etching was created by William Walcot.
William Walcot was born on March 10, 1874 in Lustdorf, near Odessa. He was of Scottish and Russian descent and was an architect, graphic artist, etcherm and practitioner of refined Art Nouveau in Moscow, Russia. At the age of 17 he studied architecture and arts under Leon Benois at the Imperial Academy of the Arts. He practiced graphic art during the 1920s and 1930s and was said to be “the best architectural draftsman” in London. He died on May 21, 1943.
Dates: 1923
Creator: William Walcot
Subjects: City, Etching, Infrastructure, New York
Locations: New York City, New York
People: Wilcot, William, 1874-1943
General Condition: Good.
Measurements: 12 ½ in. x 10 ⅜ in.
Transcript Attempt:
{back annotation}
G. S. McClintock
Room 1320
Windsor

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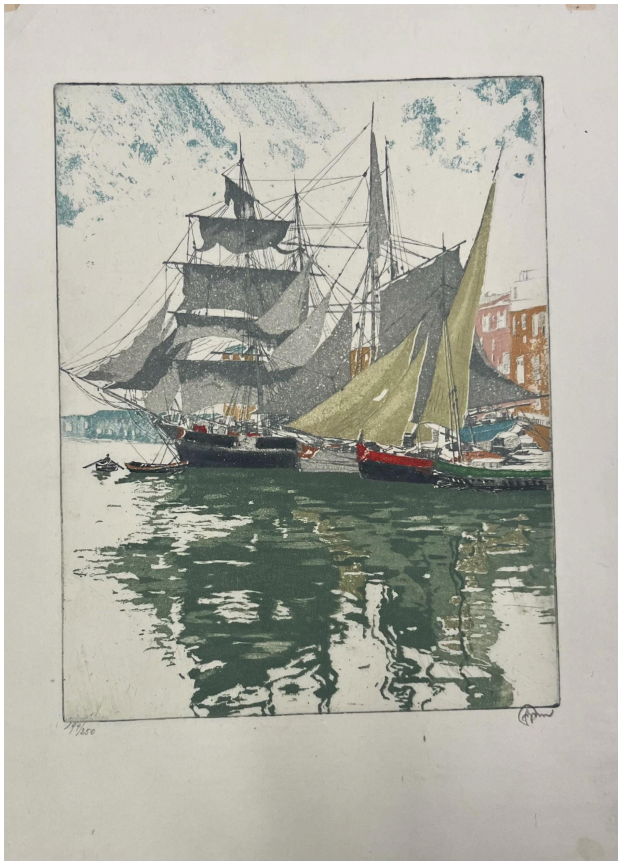
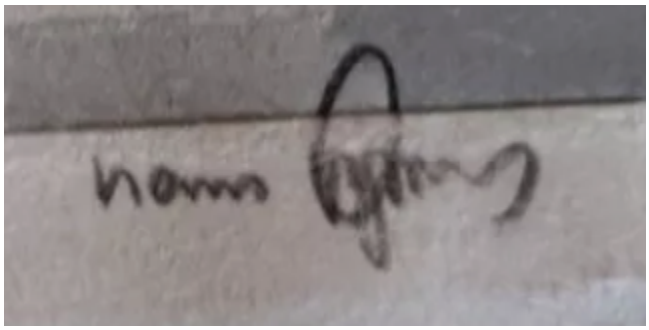


21.100. Item 100: Colored Etching of a port with Graphite and Pen by Hans Figura, [ca. 1930s] (Removed to Black Case Box #8)

Type of Material: Colored etching
Title: N/A
Description: A colored etching by Hans Figura depicting some sail ships that are in a dock in a seaside town. Figura is also the artist for item 39. There are signs of graphite and pen used on top of the original colored print made by Figura.
Hans Figura was a prominent twentieth century, Austrian etcher whose work focused on North American and European landscape scenes. He was born on January 22, 1898 in Nagy-Kikinda, Hungary. Figura studied Fine Arts at Academy in Vienna, Akademie der bildenden Künste Wien, where the two manuscripts in our collection are placed. He was drafted as an officer of Austria during WWI and after studied medicine at the University of Vienna. Though he passed his first round of exams, Figura decided the arts were more in his passion, chosing to devote his time to painting and etching. He lived and worked in many areas of the world, from New York City, Vienna, and Austria. He married Thea and had two daughters, Ericka Kelly and Hedi Ottowitz.
The Meibohm Fine Arts' website has more biographical information on Figura's life and work, as well as a number of his manuscripts. They also have a portrait of the man.
The artist of the plate has been ascertained by a signature comparison with like manuscripts of Hans Figura, such as the ones digitized on the Robin Prints website.
A signature comparison with a manuscript on eBay shows the similarities between Firgua's signature on their manuscript and our own in the collection.



The date range for the manuscript has been estimated by a comparison of Figura's other illustrations of canals in Vienna. One such manuscript, Canal Scene, Bruges, can be found digitized on the Art of the Print webpage.
Dates: N/A
Creator: Figura, Hans
Subjects: Port, Sailboats, Ships, Colored etching
Locations: N/A
People: Figura, Hans, 1898-1978
General Condition: Good.
Measurements: 12 ⅛ in. x 8 ½ in.
Transcript Attempt:
199/250

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21.101a-c. Item 101a-c: Drawings and Lithograph of a Home, unknown artist, no date

Type of Material: Drawings, Lithograph
Title: Drafts of a drawing in preparation for a lithograph.
Description: Drafts of a drawing of a home with a large tree focused on the left. There is a carbon copy (a) with a first draft (b) and a completed draft (c). Each depiction is the same, but display the process in the production of a lithograph.
Dates: N/A
Creator: N/A
Subjects: Lithograph, Drawings; Home
Locations: N/A
People: N/A
General Condition: Good, no issues.
Measurements: a: 6 $^{9}/_{16}$ in. x 4 ¾ in.
b: 6 $^{9}/_{16}$ in. x 4 ¾ in.
c: 6 $^{9}/_{16}$ in. x 4 ¾ in.
Transcript Attempt:

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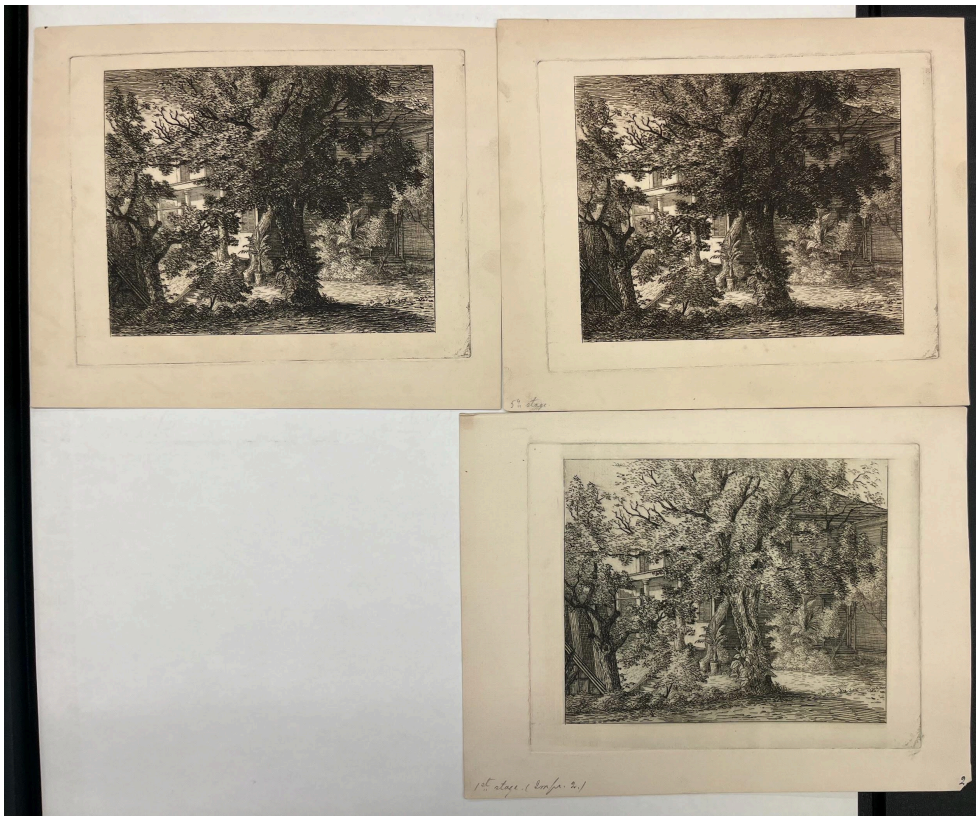

21.102a-c. Item 102a-c: Etchings of foliage in front of a house (various stages), unknown artist, no date (Removed to Black Case #8)

Type of Material: Etching
Title: N/A
Description: Three prints of some trees standing in front of a house. The house is almost completely hidden by the foliage. There are three pressed prints of this particular etching, each with varying lineweight. All prints are of the same etching plate.
Dates: N/A
Creator: N/A
Subjects: Etching, Print, Foliage, Landscape
Locations: N/A
People: N/A
General Condition: Okay.
Measurements: a: 11 ¼ in. x 9 ⅜ in., b: 11 ¼ in. x 9 ⅜ in., c: 11 ¼ in. x 9 ⅜ in.
Transcript Attempt:
{59 stage}
Transcript Attempt for other copy:
{1st stage. (Impr. 2.)

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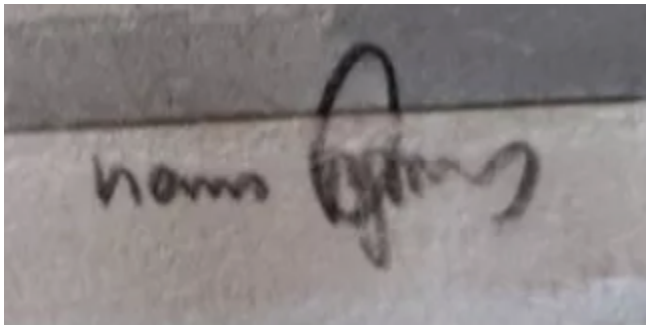
21.103. Item 103: Colored Etching of the Rio dei Mendicanti and Scoula Di San Marco by Hans Figura, [ca. 1930s] (Removed to Black Case #8)

Type of Material: Colored etching
Title: N/A
Description: A Venetian Canal with a church in the background. The image depicts the Rio dei Mendicanti canal and the Scuola Di San Marco in Venice. There is an annotation along the bottom in italian that notes the Rio dei Mendicanti and Venice. The Scuola Di San Marco was originally built by prominent Venetian architects Pietro Lombardo, Mauro Codussi, and Bartolomeo Bon, for the Scuole Grandi of Venice, a confraternity of Venetian Christian volunteers and laypeoples. Today it serves as a hospital, facing directly into one of the city's largest town squares.
It appears as if the same artist created this manuscript as item 38.
There are signs of graphite and pen used on top of the original colored print made by Figura.
Hans Figura was a prominent twentieth century Austrian etcher whose work focused on North American and European landscape scenes. He was born on January 22, 1898 in Nagy-Kikinda, Hungary. Figura studied Fine Arts at the Academy in Vienna, Akademie der bildenden Künste Wien, where the two manuscripts in our collection are placed. He was drafted as an officer of Austria during WWI and after studied medicine at the University of Vienna. Though he passed his first round of exams, Figura decided the arts were more in his passion, choosing to devote his time to painting and etching. He lived and worked in many areas of the world, from New York City, Vienna, and Austria. He married Thea and had two daughters, Ericka Kelly and Hedi Ottowitz.

The Meibohm Fine Arts' website has more biographical information on Figura's life and work, as well as a number of his manuscripts.
The artist of the plate has been ascertained by a signature comparison with manuscripts of Hans Figura, such as the ones digitized on the Robin Prints website.
A signature comparison with a manuscript on eBay shows the similarities between Figuras signature on their manuscript and our own in the collection.



Venice is a city located in northeastern Italy. Built on a group of 126 islands, they are linked by 472 bridges. The name is derived from the Veneti people that lived in this region during the 10th century B.C. Historically known as the capital of the Republic of Venice for about a millennium, it was a major financial and maritime power during the Middle Ages and Renaissance. It was also a center of commerce for silk, grain, spice and art from the 13th-17th centuries.
Dates: ca. 1930s
Creator: Figura, Hans
Subjects: Venetian Canals, Italy, Print; Rio dei Mendicanti canal; Scuola Di San Marco
Locations: Venice, Italy
People: [Figura, Hans, 1898-1978]
General Condition: Good.
Measurements: 8 ½ in. x 6 ⅜ in.
Transcript Attempt:
{annotations on cover}
Venedig, Rio dei Mendicanti

Translation Attempt, Italian:
Friday, Rio dei Mendicanti

There appears to be a signature in the bottom right corner of the print, but it is illegible.

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Condition Note:

Some prints in this subseries exhibit are overall in good or fair condition.

Subseries I.III: Flora/Fauna Prints, 1879-1922

Subseries I.III: Flora/Fauna Prints, 1879-1922, is arranged by last name of the creator and contains etchings, engravings, lithographs, prints, and sketches of various types of flora and fauna subjects.

Specific artists that are included within this subseries are Karl Bodmer, Frederich Stuart Church, Ignaz Marcel Gaugengigl, E. Heinemann, Marguerite Kirmse, François Antoine Maxime Lalanne, Jacques-Gérard Milbert, Reichsdruckerei, Orwah Romen, and Louis Jules Frederic Villeneuve.



21.104 . Item 104: Lithograph titles, "Les biches," by Karl Bodmer, no date (Removed to Black Case #8)

Type of Material: Lithograph
Title: Les Biches
Description: A lithograph of deer laying together in a field. Some are cleaning each other. This is an original lithograph by Karl Bodmer.
Johann Carl Bodmer, born February 11, 1809 was a Swiss-French printmaker, etcher, lithographer, zinc engraver, draftsman, painter, illustrator, and hunter. He is better known as Karl Bodmer in his literature and paintings. The change of signature was likely due to the birth of his son, Charles-Henry Barbizon, that he began to sign his works K Bodmer. Bodmer was also well known in Germany for his watercolors, drawings, and aquatints of cities and landscapes of the Rhine, Mosel, and Lahn rivers.
Dates: N/A
Creator: Lithographed by Karl Bodmer
Subjects: Lithograph, Deer, Print, Wildlife

Locations: N/A
People: Bodmer, Karl, 1809 – 1893
General Condition: Okay.
Measurements: 17 ¾ in. x 12 ⅜ in.
Transcript Attempt:
{annotations}
111
Karl Bodmer, pinx. et lith. Imp. Bertauts, r. Cadet, Paris
Bodmer 2898 Bodmer (Karl)
les biches
Litho. Originale

{Translation:}
les biches
the does

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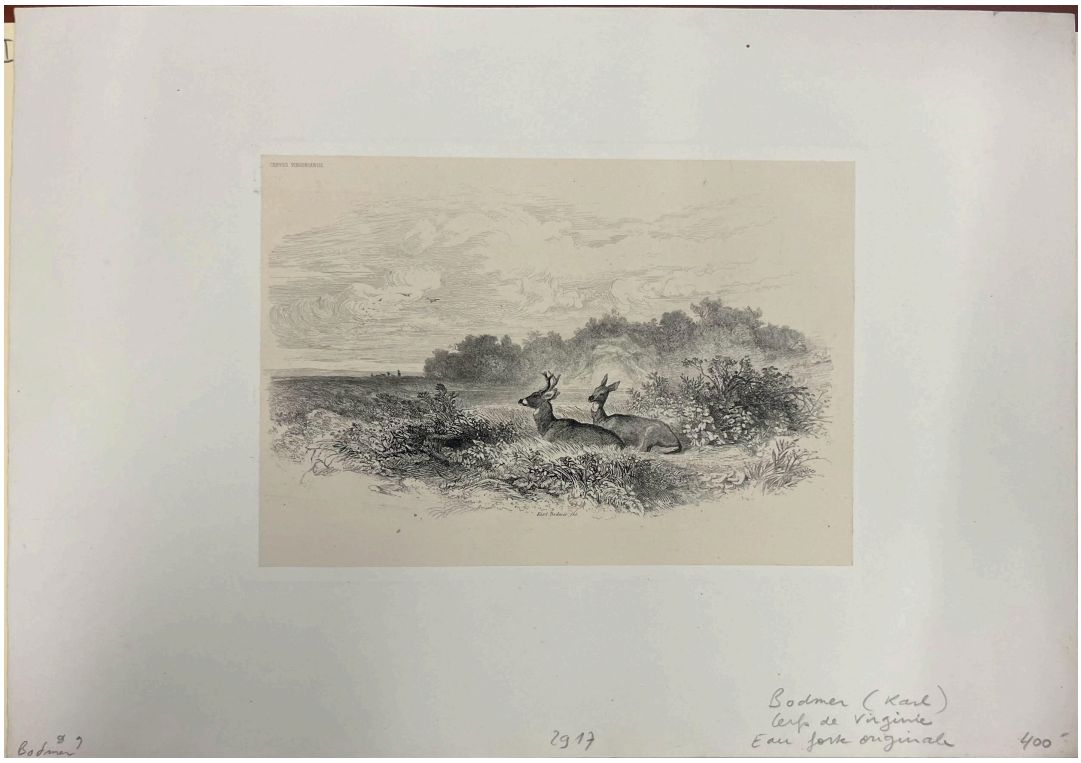


21.105. Item 105: Etching titled, “Cerfs de Virginie,” by Karl Bodmer, no date (Removed to Black Case #8)

Type of Material: Etching
Title: Cerfs de Virginie
Description: An image of two white tailed deers, one male and one female, sitting in a field. This piece was created by Karl Bodmer.

Johann Carl Bodmer, born February 11, 1809 was a Swiss-French printmaker, etcher, lithographer, zinc engraver, draftsman, painter, illustrator, and hunter. He is better known as Karl Bodmer in his literature and paintings. The change of signature was likely due to the birth of his son, Charles-Henry Barbizon, that he began to sign his works K Bodmer. Bodmer was also well known in Germany for his watercolors, drawings, and aquatints of cities and landscapes of the Rhine, Mosel, and Lahn rivers.
Dates: N/A
Creator: Karl Bodmer
Subjects: Etching, Deer, Print, Wildlife
Locations: N/A
People: Bodmer Karl, 1809 – 1893
General Condition: Good.
Measurements: 15 ⅝ in. x 11 in.
Transcript Attempt:
CERVUS VIRGINIANUS
Karl Bodmer fec.
{annotation}

		Bodmer (Karl) Cerfs de Virginie	
Bodmer 8 9	2917	Eau forte originale	400`

{Translation:}
Cerfs de Virginie
White-tailed Deer
Eau forte originale
Original strong water

----------END----------



21.106. Item 106: Lithograph titled, “Au bord de l'eau,” by Karl Bodmer, [no date]. [ca 1860s] (Removed to Black Case #8)

Type of Material: Lithograph
Title: Au bord de l’eau
Description: A lithograph of deer in the woods near some water. There is a vast forest behind them as well as birds in the sky. This print was lithographed by Karl Bodmer.
Johann Carl Bodmer, born February 11, 1809 was a Swiss-French printmaker, etcher, lithographer, zinc engraver, draftsman, painter, illustrator, and hunter. He is better known as Karl Bodmer in his literature and paintings. The change of signature was likely due to the birth of his son, Charles-Henry Barbizon, that he began to sign his works K Bodmer. Bodmer was also well known in Germany for his watercolors, drawings, and aquatints of cities and landscapes of the Rhine, Mosel, and Lahn rivers.
The date of
Dates: [ca 1860]
Creator: Lithographed by Karl Bodmer
Subjects: Lithograph, Print, Deer, Wildlife

Locations: N/A
People: Bodmer, Karl, 1809 – 1893
General Condition: Good.
Measurements: 17 ½ in. x 12 ¼ in.
Transcript Attempt:
1
206
K. Bodmer, pinx. et lith. Imp. Bertauts, r. Cadet. 11
Au bord de l'eau.
{annotation}
Bodmer
Lithographie originale
Bodmer 2902 250

{Translation:}
Au bord de l'eau
At the water's edge

----------END----------



21.107. Item 107: Etching titled, "Oies bernacles," by Karl Bodmer, no date (Removed to Black Case #8)

Type of Material: Etching
Title: Oies bernacles
Description: An etching of five Canadian geese in a field. This print was created by Karl Bodmer.

Johann Carl Bodmer, born February 11, 1809 was a Swiss-French printmaker, etcher, lithographer, zinc engraver, draftsman, painter, illustrator, and hunter. He is better known as Karl Bodmer in his literature and paintings. The change of signature was likely due to the birth of his son, Charles-Henry Barbizon, that he began to sign his works K Bodmer. Bodmer was also well known in Germany for his watercolors, drawings, and aquatints of cities and landscapes of the Rhine, Mosel, and Lahn rivers.
Dates: N/A
Creator: Karl Bodmer
Subjects: Canadian Geese, Etching, Wildlife, Print
Locations: N/A
People: Bodmer, Karl, 1809 – 1893
General Condition: Okay.
Measurements: 17 in. x 12 in.
Transcript Attempt:

K.B.
Oies bernacles
Barnacle geese

----------END----------



21.108. Item 108: Etching titled, “Une biche,” by Karl Bodmer, no date (Removed to Black Case #8)

Type of Material: Etching
Title: Une biche
Description: An etching of a deer looking out into the landscape ahead of it. This print was created by Karl Bodmer.

Johann Carl Bodmer, born February 11, 1809 was a Swiss-French printmaker, etcher, lithographer, zinc engraver, draftsman, painter, illustrator, and hunter. He is better known as Karl Bodmer in his literature and paintings. The change of signature was likely due to the birth of his son, Charles-Henry Barbizon, that he began to sign his works K Bodmer. Bodmer was also well known in Germany for his watercolors, drawings, and aquatints of cities and landscapes of the Rhine, Mosel, and Lahn rivers.
Dates: N/A
Creator: Karl Bodmer
Subjects: Etching, Deer, Wildlife, Print
Locations: N/A
People: Bodmer, Karl, 1809 – 1893
General Condition: Good.
Measurements: 17 in. x 11 ½ in.
Transcript Attempt:

Une biche
A doe

----------END----------



21.109. Item 109: Etching of a police dog, by Marguerite Kirmse, 1922 (Removed to Black Case #8)

Type of Material: Etching
Title: N/A
Description: An etching of a German Shepherd; a police dog. This print was created by Marguerite Louisa Kirmse. Marguerite Louisa Kirmse was a British artist born in Bournemouth on December 14, 1885. She emigrated to the United States and often drew and etched dogs. Her older sister, Persis Kirmse had also specialized in drawing cats and dogs. She died on December 12, 1954.
Dates: 1922
Creator: Marguerite Kirmse
Subjects: German Shepherd, Police Dog, Etching, Print
Locations: N/A
People: Kirmse, Marguerite Louisa, 1885 - 1954
General Condition: Good.
Measurements: 14 ⅛ in. x 11 ¼ in.
Transcript Attempt:

{annotations}

Marguerite Kirmse 1922

GS 1133?

{aonnations on cover}
Marguerite Kirmse

Police Dog

----------END----------



21.110. Item 110: An Etching by an unknown artist, published by Der Reichsdruckerei, after Rembrandt van Rijn entitled, "The Three Trees," originally dated 1643, [ca. 1852-1949]. (Removed to Black Case #8)

Type of Material: Etching
Title: N/A
Description: The etching is a facsimile reproduction by an unknown artist after Rembrandt van Rijn's "The Three Trees." It is published by Der Reichsdruckerei, The Reich Printing House. The scene depicts a rural landscape with dark skies looming overhead. A man is fishing in the foreground and what appears to be a town sits in the background.
Der Reichsdruckerei was a Reich printing press before *the Bundesdruckerei* in 1951. Der Reichsdruckerei was a printing house that received direct orders from the Secretary of State of the Reich Post Office. They began their work in 1852, initially with a central purpose of performing the needs of Reich and federal states. During this early period, their works consisted of printing Reichskasse notes, Reichsbanknotes,

bonds, postage stamps, and saw to the financial interests of the local authorities. However, their work expanded into the private sectors, providing for the interests of engraving and bibliophile reproductions. These reproductions were nearly always marked by a stamp, usually what is called a blind stamp, that notes the facsimile of the reproduction done by Der Reichsdruckerei. This can be seen on the back of our manuscript, with the black stamp affixed in the center of the etching.
To learn more about some of Der Reichsdruckerei's other works, visit the MET's Website.
The original etching was created by Rembrandt van Rijn in 1643, titled "The Three Trees." This is thought to be one of the artist's most appreciated early works, for it captures his stylistic qualities, such as "eschewing the uniformity of the engraved line" to "exploi[t] the drawn qualities of etching" (Princetown University).
To learn more about Rembrandt's work, visit the Princetown University's website, where they have broken down his talent and trade through numerous pieces, including "The Three Trees."
Dates: [ca. 1852-1949]
Creator: Der Reichsdruckerei (Publisher)
Subjects: Etching, Print, Landscape
Locations: Berlin
People: Der Reichsdruckerei (active 1852-1949); [van Rijn, Rembrandt, 1606-1669]
General Condition: Okay
Measurements: 15 in. x 10 ⅞ in.
Transcript Attempt:
102

Back:
Facsimile–
REPRODUCTION
DER
Reichsdruckerei
BERLIN

Translation:
Facsimile [An exact copy]
Reproduction
The

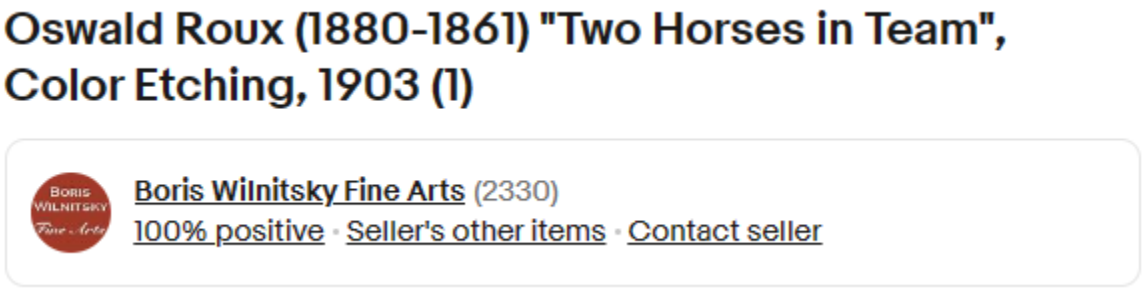
Berlin

----------END----------



21.111. Item 111: Color Etching of “Two Horses in Team,” by Oswald Roux, 1903 (Removed to Black Case #8)

Type of Material: Colored Etching
Title: N/A
Description: This is a colored etching named, “Two Horses in Team,” by Oswald Roux in 1903. The image depicts two draft horses, one of which is brown and the other is gray.
Oswald Roux was an Australian animalist and landscape painter who is most commonly known for his contribution during the painting event in the art competition at the 1936 Summer Olympics. He studied at the Vienna Academy under names such as William Unger or Franz Rumpler in the early twentieth century, 1902-1906, and was exhibited in "Hagenbund" and the "Secession".
More works by Roux can be found on the Art Institute of Chicago, The Art of the Print, and the Victoria & Albert Museum’s webpage.
The title of the print has been ascertained by a comparison with a like manuscript found on eBay’s website by Boris Wilnitsky Fine Arts.



Dates: 1903
Creator: Roux, Oswald
Subjects: Draft Horse, Print; Halm & Goldmann; Opernring
Locations: Vienna, Austria
People: Roux, Oswald, 1880-1961
General Condition: Okay.

Measurements: 16 in. x 11 ½ in.
Transcript Attempt:
Oswald Roux
1903
Back:
Kunsthanding
Halm & Goldmann
Wien, 1, Opernring 19

Translation:
Art shop
Halm & Goldmann
Vienna, 1, Opernring 19 [Vienna Austria, Vienna Ring Road]

----------END----------



21.112. Item 112: Colored Lithograph of Indian Brook dans la campagne du Cpte Phillips. Captain Phillips' property by Louis Jules Frederic Villeneuve and Jacques-Gérard Milbert, [1830] (Removed to Black Box #8)

Type of Material: Colored Lithograph
Title: Indian Brook dans la campagne du Cpte Phillips//Indian Brook in the Residence of Captain Phillips
Description: A lithograph of a waterfall with some deer grazing. On July 16, 1780, a massacre had taken place during the Revolutionary War in Pennsylvania. Under the command of Captain William Phillips, a company of Bedford County Militia searched Woodcock Valley for invaders who had killed some settlers. While the troops split up, the remaining twelve men found themselves surrounded by approximately sixty Seneca Native Americans as well as British soldiers. Led by British Lieutenant John Dochstedder, a battle took place. Captain Phillips ultimately surrendered and was marched a half mile where he and ten soldiers were tied to trees and shot with arrows and muskets. A memorial now stands in their honor in Bedford County. This was featured in the *Amérique Septentrionale - État de New-York*. This print was illustrated by Jacques-Gérard Milbert and lithographed by Louis Jules Frederic Villeneuve. Louis Jules Frederic Villeneuve was born in Paris in 1796. He was a French 19th-century painter and lithographer who created many landscapes and architectural works. In 1817, he exhibited his artwork at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts and studied with the instruction of Regnault. Later, in 1822, he exhibited his work at the Paris Salon annually for nineteen years. For more information on other works, visit the Art of Print website. Jacques-Gérard Milbert was born November 18, 1766 and was a French naturalist and artist. He studied under Pierre-Henri de Valenciennes who was a landscape painter and eventually taught drawing at the Parisian school of mines in 1795. He traveled to the United States in 1815 and stayed there for eight years where he would teach and travel the northeast. Milbert would eventually send 48 shipments of natural history specimens to the Muséum national d'histoire naturelle in Paris. On October 20, 1823, he returned back to France and began his teaching again. He published many of his works including his studies from the United States. On June 5, 1840, he died.
The date of the manuscript has been ascertained by a comparison with a similar manuscript found on the Antipodean's web page, where the publisher and year appear as follows, Paris & London: Ardit & Coindet, 1830.
Dates: [1830]
Creator: Illustrated by Jacques-Gérard Milbert, Lithographed by Louis Jules Frederic Villeneuve
Subjects: Waterfalls, Wildlife, Landscape, Lithograph, Print, New York; Noël aîné & Cie; Bove (Firm)
Locations: Indian Brook in New York
People: Villeneuve, Louis Jules Frederic, 1796 - 1842, Milbert, Jacques-Gérard, 1766 – 1840
General Condition: Okay.
Measurements: 18 ⅜ in. x 12 ¼ in.
Transcript Attempt:

At the Top of the Lithograph
3r[d] Livraison AMERIQUE SEPTENTRIONALE — ETAT DE NEW YORK Pls.

At the Bottom of the Lithograph
Lithographie par Villeneuve Dessine d'apres nature par J. Milbert
Indian Brook dans la campange du Cpte [Captain] Phillips
Indian Brook in the residence of Capt[ai]^{n} Phillips
No. 9 **is circled**

Indian Brook in villa Centurionis Phillips

Indian Brook beute in feldzuge des Cpte. [Captain] Phillips
Imp[rime] Lith[ographie] de Bove dirigée par Noel aine & Co.

Translation Attempt:
Top:
3rd Delivery Northern America State of New York Pls. (?)

Bottom:

----------END----------








21.113a-e. Item 113a-e: Five Etchings of nature by S[ylvester] R[osa] K[oehler], [ca. mid to late nineteenth century], and Correspondence from Rebecca W. Karo to Judith O'Toole, 1982 December 17. (Removed to Black Case #8)

Type of Material: Etchings
Title: N/A
Description: These four prints are all from the same etching plate, etched by Slyvester Rosa Koehler. They display a tree in the center of the image as well as a landscape in the background. The lineweight varies from each print.
Sylvester Rosa Koehler was a prominent curator and etchist during his life. Koehler immigrated to the states with his family from Germany after receiving the classic education, being trained as a composer of note. He later became an editor for the *American Art Review,* beginning his earlier eye for etchings while commissioning the for the publication. He became one of the first curators of prints at the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston.
He also compiled and translated a text called the *A Treatise on Etching*, in 1880, which examined teaching and mastering the intricacies of the craft.
Other works by Sylvester Rosa Koehler can be seen on the Boston Museum of Fine Art's website.
This is a letter from Rebecca Karo to Judith O'Toole on December 17, 1982. This typed letter.. Department of Prints, Drawings, and Photographs to Judith O'Toole, Sordoni Art Gallery Director at Wilkes College, in regards to sending her some pages from Walter Muir Whitehill's history of the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston.
Dates: [ca. mid to late nineteenth century]
Creator: K[oehler], S[ylvester] R[osa]
Subjects: Nature, Print, Etching

Locations: N/A
People: Koehler, Sylvester Rosa, 1837-1900;
General Condition: Okay.
Measurements: a: 9 ½ in. x 6 ⅛ in. {print 1};b: 9 ¼ in. x 6 ¼ in. {print 2}; c: 9 ¼ in. x 6 ⅛ in. {print 3}; d: 12 ⅛ in. x 9 ⅛ in. {print 4}; e: 12 ⅛ in. x 9 ¼ in. {print 5}; {letter} 8.5 in. x 11 in.
Transcript Attempt:

----------END----------




21.114a-b. Item 114a-b: Graphite Sketches of nature, by unknown artist, [18]79 June 7 (Removed to Black Case #8)

Type of Material: Graphite Sketch
Title: N/A
Description: Two sketches of foliage and rocks on regular paper and transferring paper. To the side there are some practice sketches of rocks, trees, leaves, and other foliage.
Dates: June 7, ‘79, likely 1879
Creator: N/A
Subjects: Graphite Drawing, Sketch, Foliage
Locations: N/A
People: N/A
General Condition: Okay.
Measurements: 12 ¼ in. x 9 ¼ in.
Transcript Attempt:
June 7/79

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21.115. Item 115: Wood Engraving titled, “A Spring Idyll”, Frederich Stuart Church and E. Heinemann, 1885 (Removed to Black Case #8)

Type of Material: Wood Engraving
Title: A Spring Idyll
Description: This is a wood engraving of a woman sitting in nature watching two swans and was printed on wax paper. This print was illustrated by Frederick Stuart Church and engraved by E. Heinemann. More information on this piece can be found on the ArtMia website. Frederick Stuart Church was born in Grand Rapids, Michigan in 1842. He was an illustrator best known for his depiction of animals. At a young age he was employed at the American Express Company in Chicago with intentions of a business career. At the age of nineteen he served in the Civil War for the Union Army. After being discharged he devoted his life to art and began studying under Walter Shirlaw at the Academy of Design. He died in 1924.
Dates: 1885
Creator: Illustrated by Frederick Stuart Church, Engraved by E. Heinemann
Subjects: Print, Wood Engraving, Swan, Landscape, Woman
Locations: N/A
People: Church, Frederick Stuart, 1842–1924, Heinemann, E., c.1852-c.1912
General Condition: Okay.
Measurements: 11 in. x 9 ⅛ in.
Transcript Attempt:

----------END----------

Condition Note:

Some works in this subseries exhibit some discoloration, but are overall in good or fair condition.

Subseries I.IV: Prints of Historical Figures/People, 1700-1956

Subseries I.IV: Prints of Historical Figures/People (1700-1956) is arranged in alphabetical order by artist's last name or the last name of the historical figure depicted within the art and contains a variety of prints including steel, line, and wood engravings, portraits, prints, mezzotints, etchings, illustrations, lithographs, and paintings of people and figures across a wide variety of styles and subject matter. This series excludes artwork of John Wilkes.

Specific figures depicted in this subseries of artwork include Lydia Atherton, Thomas Ferrier Atherton, Thomas Henry Atherton, Sarah Atherton Henry, Melanie Parker, Isaac Barre, James Butler, John Campbell, Sir Nicholas Conyngham Tindal, King Edward IV, John Egerton, Thomas Pelham-Holles, Joseph Hume, William Murray, Dr. John Moore, William Penn, Jean Baptiste Santeul, Nicolas Tindal, François-Marie Arouet, and James Wolfe.

Specific artists that are included in this subseries are Thomas Lewis Atkinson, Francesco Bartolozzi, Karl Bodmer, William Bromley, Giovanni Battista Cipriani, Francis Grant, Henry Cousins, Charles d'Agar, Étienne-Jehandier Desrochers, William Evans, John Faber Jr., Henry Farrer, William Thomas Fry, Ignaz Marcel Gaugengigl, Carl Gottlieb Guttenberg, Henry Bryan Hall, John Hall, William Hamilton, Thomas Hovenden, Henry Inman, George Keating, Edward Winsor Kemble, George Knapton, Sir Godfrey Kneller, Thomas Lawrence, Jean-Étienne Liotard, William Miller, Jean Morin, Bernard Picart, Sir Henry Raeburn, Friedrich Randel, Joshua Reynolds, John Rogers, John Sartan, Georg Johann Seitz, John Smith, James Stratford, Gilbert Charles Stuart, Benjamin West, Irving Ramsey Wiles, and Alessandro Zaffonato.



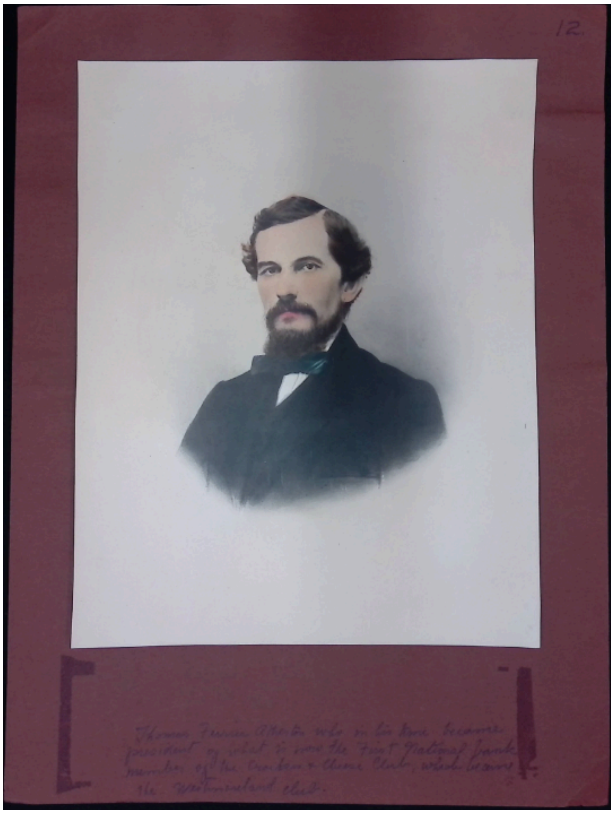
21.116. Item 116: Colored Print of Lydia Atherton, 1820-1882

Type of Material: Colored Print
Title: Lydia Atherton print, 1820-1882
Description: A portrait of Lydia Atherton with a description of her life on the back. Lydia Atherton was the sister to Thomas Ferrier Atherton and never married. She lived with her sister and family and is described to have a "lonely face."
Mentioned in the transcript, Melanie Parke Updegraff was the daughter of Melanie Atherton Updegraff and David Benjamin Updegraff. She was born on June 30, 1916 in Miraj, Maharashtra, India. Married to John Clinton Adams in June 1942, she had at least one daughter. She emigrated to New York City in 1930, eventually living in Oberlin, Ohio and later Manhattan, New York in 1940. Melanie died some time later in Lyme, Grafton, New Hampshire, in May 1986 at the age of 69.
Dates: N/A
Creator: N/A
Subjects: Lydia Atherton, Portrait
Locations: Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania
People: Stile, Lydia Atherton, 1849 - 1911, Updegraff, Melanie Parke, 1916 - 1986
General Condition: Good, no issues.
Measurements: 6 in. x 8 11/16 in.
Transcription Attempt:
Lydia Atherton - 1820-1882 -

Sister of Sarah Atherton Henry-
She never married + lived with her sister and her family-
She was a "millerite" - a sect which set the date for her last judgement. When that day came, the faithful put on their ascension robes and went up on the house tops- I think she has a very lonely face - Her brother was Thomas Ferrier Atherton - who built our Wilkes-Barre house-

(Melanie Uydegraff)

----------END----------



21.117. Item 117: Colored Print of Thomas Ferrier Atherton of Wilkes-Barre, no date

Type of Material: Colored Print
Title: Thomas Ferrier Atherton of Wilkes-Barre
Description: This is a colored print of Thomas Ferrier Atherton with a brief handwritten description written by Melanie Atherton Updegraff that states, "Thomas Ferrier Atherton who in his time became president of what is now the First National bank member of the Crackers + Cheese Club, which became the Westmoreland Club." It is written further that Thomas Ferrier Atherton was the son of Elisha Atherton and brother of Sarah Atherton Henry. He resided in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. The transcript writes that Thomas had no children and was very fond of Melanie Atherton Updegraff's father, later taking his name. Melanie Atherton Updegraff was born June 11, 1886 to Thomas Henry Atherton and Melanie Parke Atherton. She graduated from Bryn Mawr in 1908 and later on studied art in Florence, Italy. Soon after she decided to take up missionary work and traveled to India. She and her partner David Benjamin Updegraff married in 1914, and set up a mission station in Nipani in 1923. They eventually returned to Ardmore, Pennsylvania where they spent the rest of their lives. Melanie died in 1973.
Dates: N/A
Creator: N/A
Subjects: Wilkes-Barre, Crackers and Cheese Club, Westmoreland Club, Portrait
Locations: Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania
People: Atherton, Thomas Ferrier, approx. 1816-1870, Sarah Peilsurs, Atherton, Elisha, 1786-1853, Henry, Sarah Perkins [maiden: Atherton], 1814-1895, Updegraff, Melanie Atherton, 1886 - 1973
General Condition: Good, no issues.

Measurements: 11 $^{15}/_{16}$ in. x 8 ⅞ in.
Transcription Attempt:
Front:

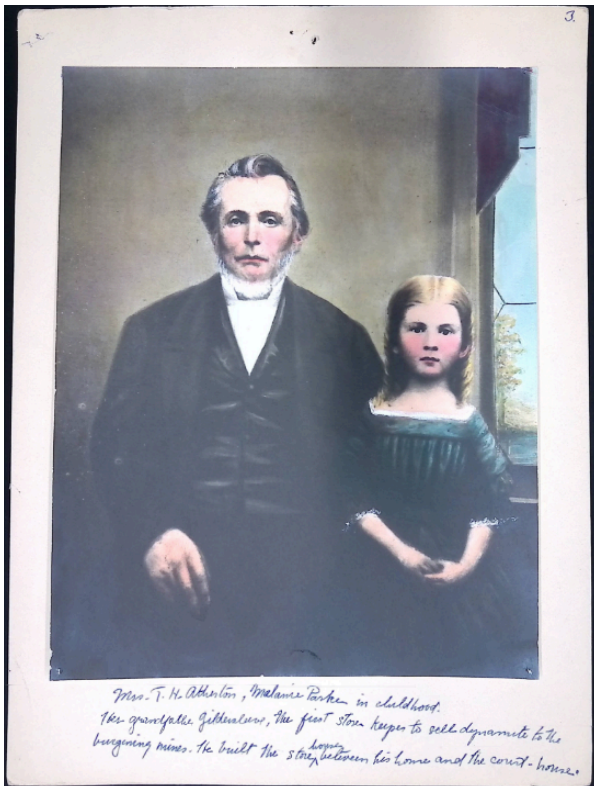
Thomas Ferrier Atherton who in his time became president of what is now the First National bank member of the Crackers + Cheese Club, which became the Westmoreland Club.

Back:

Thomas Ferrier Atherton - of Wilkes Barre
He was a business man + founder and first president of the second national banks - His wife was Sarah peilsurs
He was the son of Elisha Atherton and brother of Sarah Atherton Henry (Mrs. [illegible] Henry) my grandmother -
He had no children but was very fond of my father -who lived with them where he went to school in Wilkes-Barre while preparing for [Princeton] - Later my father took his name + became [Thomas] Henry Atherton
[Thomas] Ferrier Atherton built the big stone house on W. River street -where we lived.

from
Melanie Atherton Updegraff

----------END----------



21.118. Item 118: Colored Print of Thomas Henry Atherton and Melanie Parke, [ca. early twentieth century]

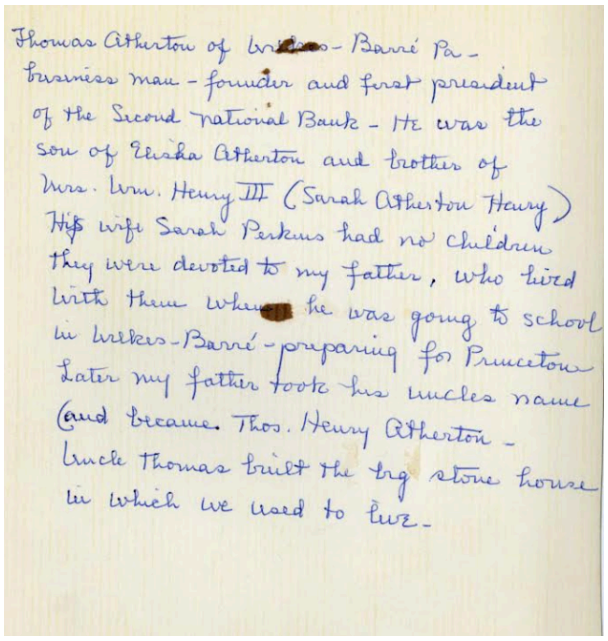
Type of Material: Colored Print
Title: T.H. Atherton and Melanie Parke, undated
Description: A colored portrait of T. H. Atherton standing by his granddaughter Melanie Parke.
Part of the subject in this piece, Melanie Parke Updegraff was the daughter of Melanie Atherton Updegraff and David Benjamin Updegraff. She was born on June 30, 1916 in Miraj, Maharashtra, India. Married to John Clinton Adams in June 1942, she had at least one daughter. She emigrated to New York City in 1930, eventually living in Oberlin, Ohio and later Manhattan, New York in 1940. Melanie died some time later in Lyme, Grafton, New Hampshire, in May 1986 at the age of 69.
The date range for this item has been estimated by the dates of Melanie Parke, as she was born in 1916.
Dates: N/A
Creator: N/A
Subjects: Portrait, Thomas Henry Atherton
Locations: N/A
People: Atherton, Thomas Henry, 1847 - 1923, Updegraff, Melanie Parke, 1916 - 1986
General Condition: Good, no issues.
Measurements: 8 $^{15}/_{16}$ in. x 11 $^{15}/_{16}$ in.
Transcription Attempt:
Mrs. T.H. Atherton, Melanie Parker in childhood.
Her grandfather gildersleave, the first stove keeper to sell dynamite to the burgeoning mines. He built the stone house between his home and the court-house.

----------END----------

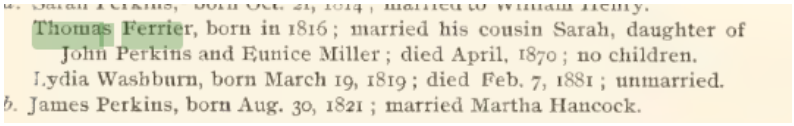


21.119. Item 119: Colored Print of "Mrs. Thomas Ferrier Atherton," [Sarah *Perkins* Atherton], no date

Type of Material: Colored Print
Title: Mrs. Thomas Ferrier Atherton, undated
Description: A painting of a portrait of Mrs. Thomas Ferrier Atherton sitting with folded hands. Mentioned in the transcript, Melanie Parke Updegraff was the daughter of Melanie Atherton Updegraff and David Benjamin Updegraff. She was born on June 30, 1916 in Miraj, Maharashtra, India. Married to John Clinton Adams in June 1942, she had at least one daughter. She emigrated to New York City in 1930, eventually living in Oberlin, Ohio and later Manhattan, New York in 1940. Melanie died some time later in Lyme, Grafton, New Hampshire, in May 1986 at the age of 69.
The name of Mrs. Thomas Ferrier Atherton, Sarah *Perkins* Atherton, has been ascertained by a comparison with a manuscript found on Ancestry's webpage.


Thomas Atherton of [illegible]-Barré Pa-
business man - founder and first president
of the Second National Bank - He was the
son of Elisha Atherton and brother of
Mrs. Wm. Henry III (Sarah Atherton Henry)
His wife Sarah Perkins had no children
They were devoted to my father, who lived
with them when he was going to school
in Wilkes-Barré - preparing for Princeton
Later my father took his uncles name
(and became Thos. Henry Atherton -
Uncle Thomas built the big stone house
in which we used to live -

There was also a connection to Sarah Perkins, the cousin of Atherton, made in a book called *Thomas Ferrier: and some of his descendants*, edited by Elizabeth Ferrier Lane, page 17.

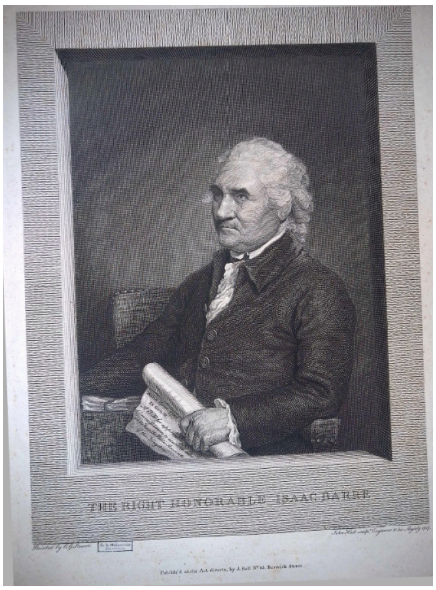

Thomas Ferrier, born in 1816; married his cousin Sarah, daughter of
John Perkins and Eunice Miller; died April, 1870; no children.
Lydia Washburn, born March 19, 1819; died Feb. 7, 1881; unmarried.
b. James Perkins, born Aug. 30, 1821; married Martha Hancock.

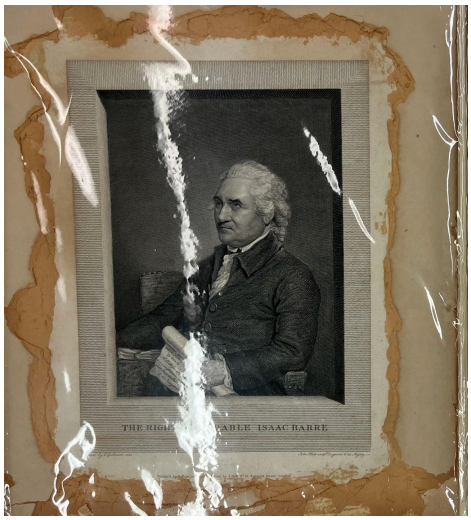
Dates: N/A
Creator: N/A
Subjects: Portrait, Painting
Locations: Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania
People: Atherton, Thomas Ferrier, c. 1816-1870, Updegraff, Melanie Parke, 1916 - 1986; [(Perkins) Atherton, Sarah]
General Condition: Portrait paper backing is torn at the bottom.
Measurements: 8 ⅞ in. x 10 ¼ in.
Transcription Attempt:
Mrs. Thomas Ferrier Atherton

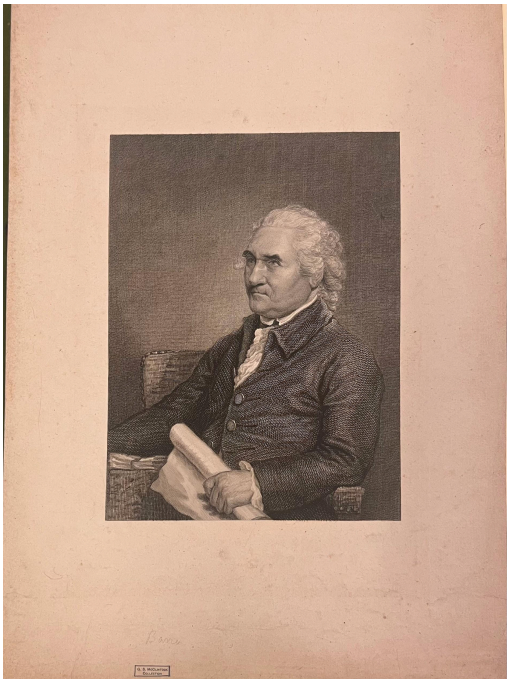
Portrait painted by Mlle. Gambarreau, His French lady who lived with Aunt Sarah after Uncle Thomas died. Mlle. G. taught dramatics + french to some of the young people in W-B - dud used them as models for his paintings she did on the walls of the big stone house in Wilkes-Barre - which Uncle Thomas built- and in which we lived + grew and which was later torn down-

(Melanie Atherton Uydegraff)

----------END----------







21.120a-c. Item 120a-c: Three Engravings of a Portrait of Isaac Barre by John Hall after a Painting by Gilbert Charles Stuart, 1787. (removed to Print Box #2)

Type of Material: Engraving
Title: The Right Honorable Isaac Barre.
Description: These three prints were engraved by John Hall in 1787 after a painting of Isaac Barre produced by Gilbert Charles Stuart at an earlier date.A popular resentment against the corruption of the government arose towards the end of 1779 which resembled the Wilkesite movement of a decade before, but included many men of great respectability and property. The objections to high taxes, excessive power in the hands of the king, and a venal and corrupt parliament caused the parliamentary opposition to join the cause. Barre's contribution was a proposal which called for a commission to examine the public accounts, which was passed by commons. This was Barre's major contribution to British politics. Just as Wilkes was identified by the presence of copies of the Magna Carta in his pictures, Barre came to be associated with the commission of accounts. While the 1780 picture has no political commentary, the larger portrait of Barre, published in 1787, shows Barre holding a copy of the commission of accounts bill."
Gilbert Charles Stuart was born in 1755 and began copying pictures at the age of thirteen. Later on he had great success in portraiture. He studied under Cosmo Alexander, a Scotch painter, and in 1772 made a journey to Scotland. He eventually found great success in portrait painting and later died in 1828. In his works, his name is often signed "C. G. Stuart", "G. C. Stuart", "G. Stuart", and on a few occasions, "Gabriel Stuart."
John Hall was born in Wivenhoe, near Colchester on December 21, 1739. He was a British engraver and painter who studied under the French engraver, Simon François Ravenet. He won prizes from the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce in 1756 and 1761. He died in 1797.
The subject of this work, Isaac Barré was born on October 15, 1726 and was an Anglo-Irish politician and soldier. "He earned distinction serving with the British Army during the Seven Years' War and later became a prominent Member of Parliament, where he was a vocal supporter of William Pitt." He coined the term "Sons of Liberty" that referred to American colonists who opposed the British government. He died on July 20, 1802.
Two of the manuscripts in the collection depict a mistype regarding the name of Gilbert Stuart. The manuscripts state that the original pictures were by an C. G. Stuart, but it is meant to say G. C. Stuart, indicating Gilbert Charles Stuart.
Dates: 1787
Creator: Painted by Gilbert Charles Stuart, Engraved by John Hall
Subjects: Engraving, Portrait, Isaac Barre, Wilkes Barre, Pennsylvania
Locations: Berwick Street.
People: Stuart. Gilbert Charles, 1755-1828, Hall, John, 1739 – 1797, Barre, Isaac, 1726 – 1802
General Condition: Fair, one print is very discolored.
Measurements: 14 in. x 10 ½ in.
Transcript Attempt:

Transcription found on Item 126a:
THE RIGHT HONORABLE ISAAC BARRE

Painted by C. G. Stuart John Hall sculp. [engraved/] Engraver to his Majesty 1787.
Publith'd as the Act directs, by J. Hall N°. 83, Berwick Street.

Transcription found on Item 126b:
THE RIGHT HONORABLE ISAAC BARRE
Painted by C. G. Stuart John Hall sculp. [engraved/] Engraver to his Majesty 1787.
Publith'd as the Act directs, by J. Hall N°. 83, Berwick Street.
A stamp that says G. S. McClintock collection appears at the bottom of the page.

Transcription found on Item 126c:
In Pencil: barre

A stamp that says G. S. McClintock collection appears at the bottom of the page.

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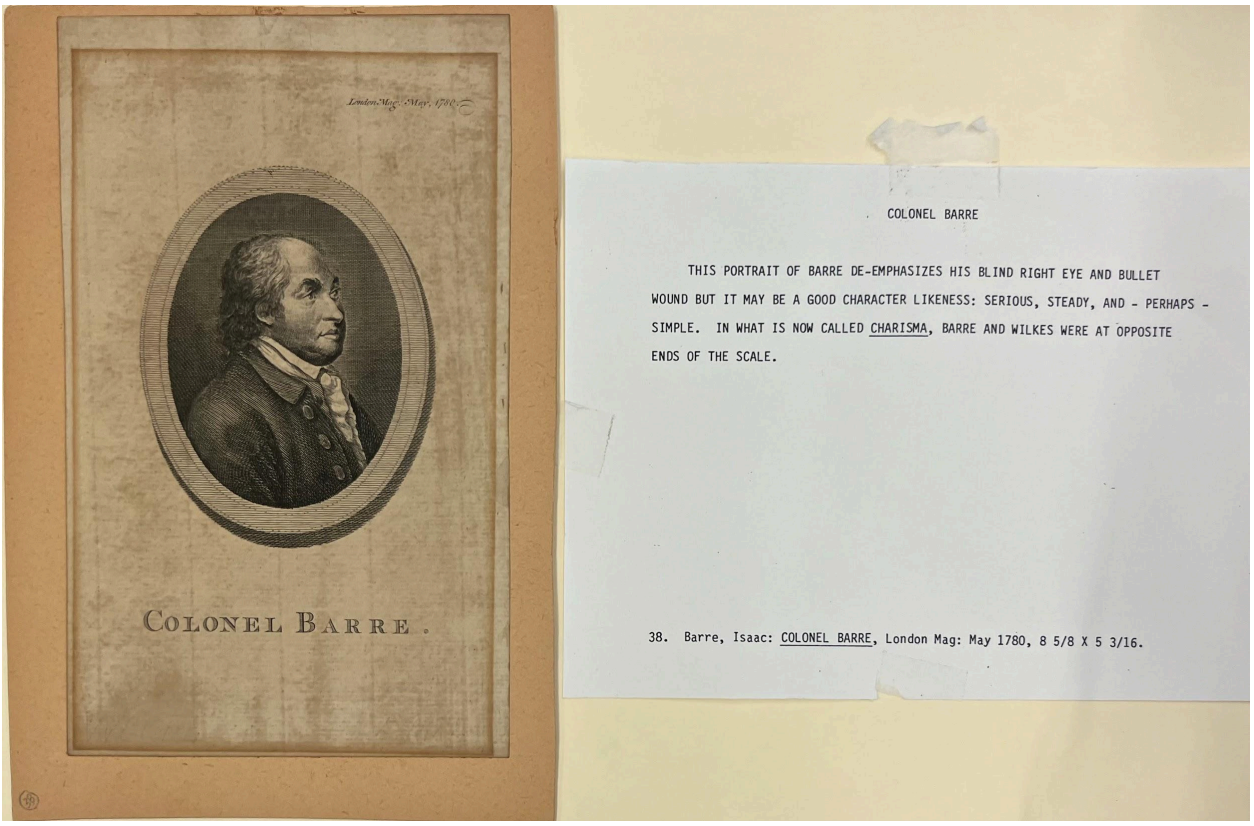

21.121. Item 121: Print of "Colonel Barre," published by London Magazine, 1780 May (Removed to Print Box #2)

Type of Material: Print
Title: Colonel Barre.

Description: “This portrait of Barre de-emphasizes his blind right eye and bullet wound but it may be a good character likeness: serious, steady, and -perhaps- simple. In what is now called charisma, Barre and Wilkes were at opposite ends of the scale.” This print was published by the London Magazine.
The London Magazine was a series of six publishings that all focused on the arts, literature, and other miscellaneous subjects. It was founded in 1732 and later closed 52 years later in 1785.
The subject of this piece, Isaac Barré was born on October 15, 1726 and was an Anglo-Irish politician and soldier. “He earned distinction serving with the British Army during the Seven Years' War and later became a prominent Member of Parliament, where he was a vocal supporter of William Pitt.” He coined the term “Sons of Liberty” that referred to American colonists who opposed the British government. He died on July 20, 1802.
Dates: May 1780
Creator: London Magazine
Subjects: Political portrait, Print
Locations: London
People: Barre, Isaac, 1726 - 1802
General Condition: Okay.
Measurements: 8 ⅝ in. x 5 ¼ in. {portrait}; 9 ½ in. x 6 ½ in. {backing}
Transcript Attempt:
London, Mag: May 1780.
COLONEL BARRE

Colonel Barre
This portrait of Barre de-emphasizes his blind right eye and bullet wound but it may be a good character likeness: serious, steady, and -perhaps- simple. In what is now called charisma, Barre and Wilkes were at opposite ends of the scale.
38. Barre, Isaac: Colonel Barre, London Mag: May 1780, 8 5/8 x 5 3/16.

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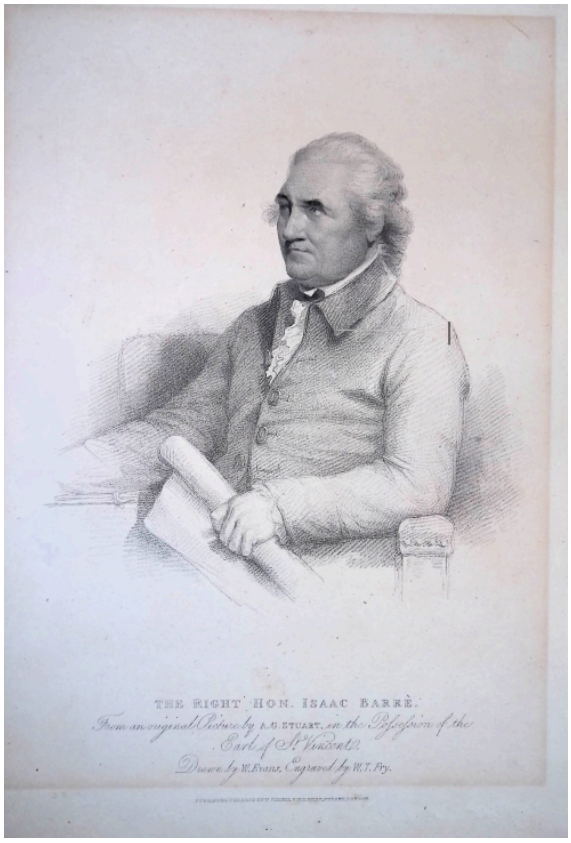
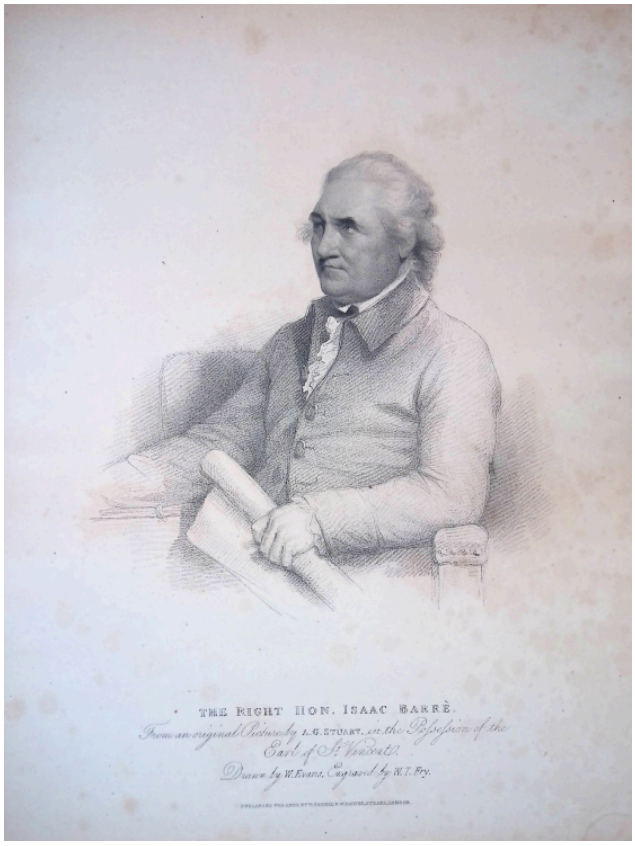
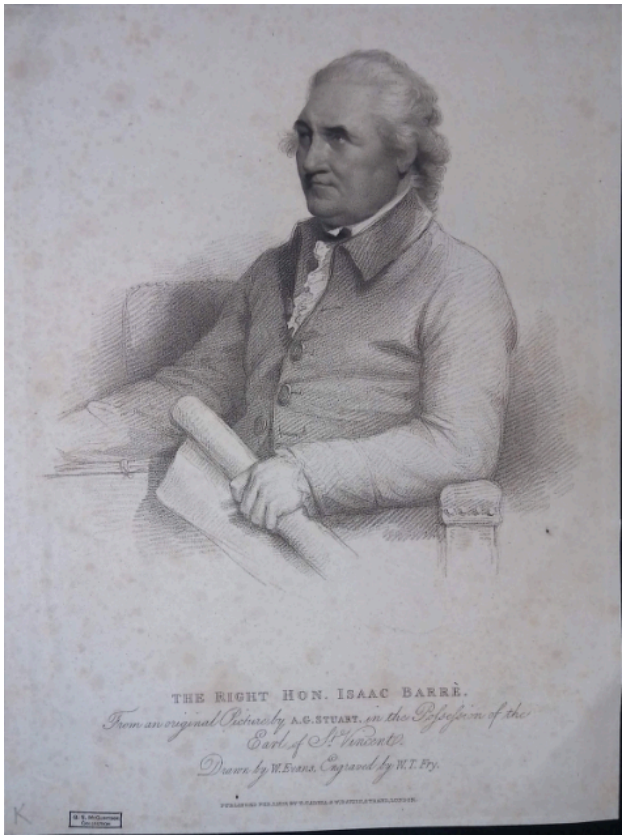


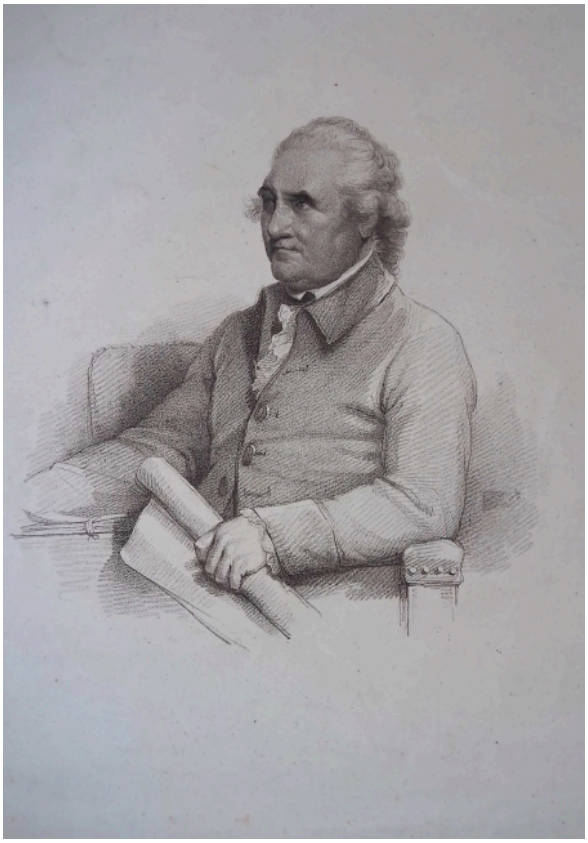
THE RIGHT HON. ISAAC BARRÈ.
From an original Picture by I.G. STUART, *in the Possession of the Earl of St. Vincent.*
Drawn by W. Evans, Engraved by W.T. Fry.



THE RIGHT HON. ISAAC BARRÈ.
From an original Picture by I.G. STUART, *in the Possession of the Earl of St. Vincent.*
Drawn by W. Evans, Engraved by W.T. Fry.



THE RIGHT HON. ISAAC BARRÈ.
From an original Picture by I.G. STUART, *in the Possession of the Earl of St. Vincent.*
Drawn by W. Evans, Engraved by W.T. Fry.



21.122a-d. Items 122a-d: Four Engravings by William Thomas Fry of "The Right Hon[orable]. Isaac Barre," after a drawing by William Evans from a painting by Gilbert Charles Stuart, 1817 February 1 (4 copies) (Removed to Print Box #2)

Type of Material: Engraving
Title: The Right Honorable Isaac Barre.
Description: These four engravings depict Isaac Barre and are in the Possession of the Earl of St. Vincent. These engravings were produced by William Thomas Fry, February 1, 1817, after a drawing produced by William Evans of an original painting of Isaac Barre by Gilbert Charles Stuart, and published by T. Cadell & W. Davies. Gilbert Charles Stuart was born in 1755 and began copying pictures at the age of thirteen. Later on he had great success in portraiture. He studied under Cosmo Alexander, a Scotch painter, and in 1772 made a journey to Scotland. He eventually found great success in portrait painting and later died in 1828. In his works, his name is often signed "C. G. Stuart", "G. C. Stuart", "G. Stuart", and on a few occasions, "Gabriel Stuart." William Evans was an English artist who specialized in watercolor painting. He was born at Eton on December 4, 1798. He created views of North Wales and Windsor and left Eton for Droxford, Hampshire in 1818. He died there in 1835. William Thomas Fry was born in 1789 and was a British engraver. His engravings were exhibited at the Suffolk Street exhibition. He died in 1843. The subject of this image, Isaac Barré, was born on October 15, 1726 and was an Anglo-Irish politician and soldier. "He earned distinction serving with the British Army during the Seven Years' War and later became a prominent Member of Parliament, where he was a vocal supporter of William Pitt." He coined the term "Sons of Liberty" that referred to American colonists who opposed the British government. He died on July 20, 1802.
Three of the manuscripts in the collection depict a mistype regarding the name of Gilbert Stuart. The manuscripts state that the original pictures were by an A. G. Stuart, but it is meant to say G. C. Stuart, indicating Gilbert Charles Stuart.
Dates: 1817 February 1
Creator: Original Artist, C. G. Stuart; Illustrated by William Evans, Engraved by William Thomas Fry, Published by T. Cadell & W. Davies
Subjects: Political Portrait, Isaac Barre
Locations: T. Cadell & W.Davies, Strand, London.
People: Stuart. Gilbert Charles, 1755-1828, Barre, Isaac, 1726 – 1802, Evans, William, 1789-1835, Fry, William Thomas, 1789-1843
Provenance: Charles H. Miner Jr.
General Condition: Good.
Measurements:
a: 12 ¾ x 9
b: 14 ½ x 11 ¼
c: 15 x 11 ¼

Transcription on Items 127 a, b and c:
The Right Hon[ourable] Isaac Barre
From an Original Picture by A. G. Stuart in the Profession of the Earl of St[aint] Vincent

Drawn by W[illiam] Evans, Engraved by W[illiam]. T[homas]. Fry
Published Feb[ruary] 1 1817 by T. cadell & W. Davies, Strand, London

A Black Stamp Stating G. S. McClintcok Collection is present at the bottom left hand corner of 127 c, along with the letter K **in pencil.**

No text appears on item 127 d.

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21.123. Item 123: Mezzotint of James Butler, Second Duke of Ormonde by John Smith after Sir Godfrey Kneller, 1702 October 12 (Removed to Print Box #2)

Type of Material: Mezzotint
Title: James Butler, Second Duke of Ormonde
Description: This is a mezzotint of James Butler, Second Duke of Ormonde. This piece was originally painted by Godfrey Kneller and mezzotinted by John Smith. James Butler was born at Dublin Castle on April 29, 1665. He was an Irish statesman, soldier, and was the third of the Kilcash branch of the family to inherit the earldom of the Second Duke of Ormond. He was raised protestant and served in the campaign to put down the Monmouth Rebellion during the Williamite War in Ireland. He died in 1715.

John Smith was born at Daventry, Northamptonshire around 1652 and was an English mezzotint engraver and print seller. He often worked with Godfrey Kneller and was one of the most well known mezzotint artists during the 17th and 18th centuries. Smith died around 1742.
Sir Godfrey Kneller was a German-British painter born on August 8, 1646. He served as a court painter to English and British monarchs, and was a leading portraitist in England during the Stuart and Georgian eras. Kneller also painted Sir Isaac Newton, foreign monarchs like Louis XIV of France and visitors to England like Michael Shen Fu-Tsung. He died on October 17, 1723.
Dates: 1702 October 12
Creator: Engraved by John Smith after Sir Godfrey Kneller
Subjects: Mezzotint, Print, Portrait, James Butler
Locations: N/A
People: Butler, James, 1665-1715, Smith, John, c.1652-c.1742, Kneller, Sir Godfrey, 1646-1773
General Condition: Okay
Measurements: 18 $^{11}/_{16}$ in. x 19 ½ in.
Transcript Attempt:

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21.124. Item 124: Mezzotint Engraving of a woman and Cupid, by Francesco Bartolozzi, late 18th century (Removed to Print Box #2)

Type of Material: Engraving

Title: N/A
Description: This is an engraving of a woman talking to Cupid as he is playing with some armor. The style emanates that of the Classical Era. This print was engraved by Francesco Bartolozzi.
Francesco Bartolozzi was born in Florence on September 21, 1727. He was an Italian painter, but most of his success was gained in London. He is said to have popularized the method of crayon engraving . He originally set out to follow his father's footsteps of being a gold and silversmith, but was placed under supervision of Ignazio Hugford and Giovanni Domenico Ferretti who taught him to paint. He developed this skill for three years and traveled to Venice where he studied engraving. He did this for six years with Joseph Wagner and eventually set up his own workshop. He died in Lisbon on March 7, 1815.
Dates: late 18th century
Creator: Engraved by Francesco Bartolozzi
Subjects: Classical Art, Engraving, Cupid, Print
Locations: N/A
People: Bartolozzi, Francesco, 1727 – 1815
General Condition: Okay.
Measurements: 15 ¾ in. x 13 ¾ in.
Transcript Attempt:
F. Bartolozzi. Sculp.

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21.125. Item 125: An engraving by Thomas Lewis Atkinson of the Right Honorable (1st Baron Campbell of St. Andrews) Lord Campbell, after a Painting by Francis Grant, 1850 (Removed to Print Box #2)

Type of Material: Engraving
Title: The Right Honorable (1st Baron Campbell of St. Andrews) Lord Campbell
Description: This is a mezzotint portrait of the 1st Baron Campbell of St. Andrews, John Campbell. This piece was engraved by Thomas Lewis Atkinson after an original painting by Francis Grant.
John Campbell, 1st Baron Campbell was born on September 15, 1779 and was a Liberal British politician, lawyer, and man of letters. He studied at the United College, St. Andrews Later in his life, he was active in the House of Lords speaking often against legislation proposed by Sir Robert Peel's government. In 1846 the Whigs took back power, leading Campbell to undertake some of the duties of the ailing Lord Chancellor, Lord Cottenham. Appointed Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, Campbell was known for his knowledge of law. However, he was criticized for swaying juries in the Achilli case of 1852. Campbell died on June 23, 1861.
Thomas Lewis Atkinson was born in Salisbury on April 4, 1817. He was a British reproductive engraver and died in 1898.
Francis Grant was born near Perthshire on January 18, 1803 and was a Scottish portrait painter. He is known for his depictions of many British political and aristocratic figures as well as Queen Victoria. He originally sought to be a lawyer, but eventually left his studies to become a painter, taking lessons with John Ferneley. He exhibited his work at the Royal Academy in 1834 and in 1840. He later served as the President of the Royal Academy.
Dates: 1850
Creator: Engraved by Thomas Lewis Atkinson, Originally Painted by Francis Grant
Subjects: Engraving, Print, Portrait, John Campbell
Locations: N/A
People: Campbell, John, 1779-1861, Atkinson, Thomas Lewis, 1817-1898, Grant, Francis, 1803-1878
General Condition: Good.
Measurements: 18 ¼ in. x 20 ¼ in.
Transcript Attempt:

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21.126. Item 126: An Engraving by Francesco Bartolozzi entitled, “Ma Chere Amie”, after William Hamilton, [ca. 1790]

Type of Material: Engraving
Title: Ma Chere Amie [My dear friend]
Description: An engraving by Francesco Bartolozzi after a drawing by William Hamilton, displaying what appears to be two young children embracing each other, standing adjacent to a grave marked by a cross made of sticks with a church steeple in the background.
Born in 1751 in Chelsea, London, William Hamilton was an English painter and illustrator. He had traveled to work with Antonio Zucchi in Italy for some time, but began as an architectural draftsman. He had created theatrical portraits as well as play scenes. In 1784, he became a member of the Royal Academy for five years. He is most known for his depictions of Shakespearean plays and illustrations of poems. He had also created work for John Boyell’s Shakespeare Gallery, Thomas Macklin’s Bible, and Robert Bowyer’s English History. Much of his work was made into prints by Francesco Bartolozzi.
Francesco Bartolozzi was born in Florence on September 21, 1727. He was an Italian painter, but most of his success was gained in London. He is said to have popularized the method of crayon engraving . He originally set out to follow his father’s footsteps of being a gold and silversmith, but was placed under supervision of Ignazio Hugford and Giovanni Domenico Ferretti who taught him to paint. He developed this skill for three years and traveled to Venice where he studied engraving. He did this for six years with Joseph Wagner and eventually set up his own workshop. He died in Lisbon on March 7, 1815.
The date for the manuscript has been estimated by a comparison with a similar engraving digitized on the Worthpoint website.
Dates: [ca. 1790]
Creator: Illustrated by William Hamilton, Lithographed by Francesco Bartolozzi
Subjects: Lithograph, Print, Friendship

Locations: N/A
People: Hamilton, William, 1751 – 1801, Bartolozzi, Francesco, 1727 – 1815
General Condition: Fair, paper has worn edges and is very discolored especially on the backside.
Measurements: 7 in. x 8 in.
Transcription Attempt:

W. Hamilton. Delit.* F. Bartolozzi. Sculp.*
[Delit/ Drew] [Sculp./ Engraved/Engraver]

MA CHERE AMIE.

----------END----------



21.127. Item 127: Engraving of a "Cupid Inspiring the Poesy of Sappho", by Francesco Bartolozzi, [ca. eighteenth century] (Removed to Print Box #2)

Type of Material: Engraving
Title: ["Cupid Inspiring the Poesy of Sappho"]
Description: This is an engraving of a woman talking to cupid in a naturesche area. The style emanates that of the Classical Era. This print was engraved by Francesco Bartolozzi.

Francesco Bartolozzi was born in Florence on September 21, 1727. He was an Italian painter, but most of his success was gained in London. He is said to have popularized the method of crayon engraving . He originally set out to follow his father's footsteps of being a gold and silversmith, but was placed under supervision of Ignazio Hugford and Giovanni Domenico Ferretti who taught him to paint. He developed this skill for three years and traveled to Venice where he studied engraving. He did this for six years with Joseph Wagner and eventually set up his own workshop. He died in Lisbon on March 7, 1815.
Sappho was an ancient grecian poet who lived near Eresos or Mytilene on the island of Lesbos. Her poetry is regarded for its lyrical nature, often accompanied by music in its reading. She is considered "Tenth Muse" and "The Poetess"regarding her work, though much of it is lost.
The title of the manuscript has been ascertained by a comparison with like manuscripts, such as the one digitized on Easy Auction's website.



Dates: [ca. Eighteenth century]
Creator: Engraved by Francesco Bartolozzi
Subjects: Classical Art, Engraving, Print, Cupid
Locations: N/A
People: Bartolozzi, Francesco, 1727 - 1815; [Sappho, ca. 630- ca. 570 BC]
General Condition: Okay.
Measurements: 16 ¾ in. x 13 ⅞ in.
Transcript Attempt:
F. Bartolozzi. Sculp. [engraved/engraver]

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21.128. Item 128: Mezzotint of John Egerton 3rd Earl of Bridgewater by John Smith after Godfrey Kneller, 1700 (Removed to Print Box #2)

Type of Material: Mezzotint
Title: John Egerton 3rd Earl of Bridgewater
Description: This is a mezzotint of John Egerton, 3rd Earl of Bridgewater. This piece was originally painted by Godfrey Kneller and mezzotinted by John Smith.
John Egerton was born on November 9, 1646 and was a British nobleman from the Egerton family. His father was John Egerton, 2nd Earl of Bridgewater and his maternal grandfather was William Cavendish, 1st Duke of Newcastle. Egerton served as a Whig in as a Member of Parliament for Buckinghamshire during 1685 to 1686. After his father's death in 1886, he served as Lord Lieutenant of Buckinghamshire, but was later dismissed by King James II for refusing to produce a list of Roman Catholics to serve as officers of the militia. He died on March 19, 1701.
John Smith was born at Daventry, Northamptonshire around 1652 and was an English mezzotint engraver and print seller. He often worked with Godfrey Kneller and was one of the most well known mezzotint artists during the 17th and 18th centuries. Smith died around 1742.
Sir Godfrey Kneller was a German-British painter born on August 8, 1646. He served as a court painter to English and British monarchs, and was a leading portraitist in England during the Stuart and Georgian eras. Kneller also painted Sir Isaac Newton, foreign monarchs like Louis XIV of France and visitors to England like Michael Shen Fu-Tsung. He died on October 17, 1723.
Dates: 1700
Creator: Originally Painted by Godfrey Kneller, Mezzotint by John Smith
Subjects: Mezzotint, Print, Portrait, John Egerton

Locations: N/A
People: Smith, John, c.1652-c.1742, Kneller, Sir Godfrey, 1646-1773, Egerton, John, 1646-1701
General Condition: Okay, bottom right is torn.
Measurements: 18 $^{11}/_{16}$ in. x 19 ½ in.
Transcript Attempt:

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21.129. Item 129: Engraving of King Edward IV (From an Ancient Painting now at Kensington Palace), by William Bromley, 1785 February 19 (Removed to Print Box #2)

Type of Material: Engraving
Title: King Edward IV
Description: This is an engraving of King Edward IV. This piece was created by William Bromley. More information on this piece can be found on the National Galleries Scotland website.
King Edward IV was born on April 28, 1442 and served as the King of England from March 4 1461 to October 3, 1470 and again from April 11, 1471 until he died on April 9, 1483. During the Wars of the Roses he stood as a central figure, as the series of civil wars were fought between the Yorkist and Lancastrian factions from 1455 to 1487. After Henry VI's death, the wars ceased, leaving Edward IV to reign in peace for the next twelve years. His throne was succeeded by his son Edward V, but his brother shortly seized the throne after.

William Bromley was born at Carisbrooke on the Isle of Wight in 1769. He was a British engraver who apprenticed under J G Wooding in London. He is known for his prints in "Macklin's Bible" and his engravings of Sothard's illustrations depicting the "History of England." In 1819, Bromley was elected an associate engraver of the Royal Academy. He died in 1842.
Dates: 1785 February 19
Creator: Engraved by William Bromley
Subjects: Engraving, Print, Portrait, King Edward IV
Locations: N/A
People: Edward IV, 1442-1483, Bromley, William, 1769-1842
General Condition: Good.
Measurements: 9 ⅝ in. x 13 ¼ in.
Transcript Attempt:

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21.130. Item 130: Watercolor Painting of "The Engraver", by Irving Ramsey Wiles, November 8 (Removed to Print Box #2)

Type of Material: Watercolor Painting
Title: The Engraver
Description: This is a watercolor painting of an engraver at work at his desk.

Irving Ramsey Wiles was born in Utica, New York on April 8, 1861. He was an artist and painter that worked alongside John White Alexander and Cecilia Beaux. Wiles' paintings are exhibited in the de Young Museum, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the National Gallery, Washington D.C., and the Smithsonian American Art Museum. He died July 29, 1948.
Dates: November 8
Creator: Irving Ramsey Wiles
Subjects: Watercolor Painting, Engraver
Locations: N/A
People: Wiles, Irving Ramsey, 1861 – 1948
General Condition: Okay.
Measurements: 19 in. x 14 ¼ in.
Transcript Attempt:
{annotations}
Process 4 mm(?) The Engraver Nov 8

{back annotations}
Steel Engraver at Work
[illegible]

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21.131. Item 131: Colored Print of Ann Wood Henry, Mrs. William Henry of Lancaster, by Benjamin West, no date

Type of Material: Colored Print

Title: Ann Wood Henry by Benjamin West, Mrs. William Henry of Lancaster
Description: A colored portrait of the wife of William Henry of Lancaster. This piece was created by Benjamin West.
Born on October 10, 1738, Benjamin West was a British-American artist. He is best known for painting historical scenes, for example, The Death of Nelson, The Death of General Wolfe, the Treaty of Paris, and Benjamin Franklin Drawing Electricity from the Sky. As an artist, he was self-taught and settled in London. He is credited with the launch of the Royal Academy after catching the eye of King George III. He became the second president, after Sir Joshua Reynolds and was also given the opportunity to be the historical painter of the court as well as Surveyor of the King's Pictures. He died on March 11, 1820.
The subject of this piece, Ann Wood Henry was born on January 21, 1734 in Burlington Province of New Jersey. She served as the treasurer of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, making her the first woman in Pennsylvania's history to hold public office. Her husband was William Henry, a gunsmith, inventor, delegate to the Continental Congress, and patriot in the American Revolution. Ann died on March 8, 1799.
Dates: N/A
Creator: Benjamin West
Subjects: Ann Wood Henry, Portrait
Locations: Lancaster, Pennsylvania
People: Henry, Ann Wood, 1734 – 1799, West, Benjamin, 1738 – 1820
General Condition: Good, no issues.
Measurements: 8 ⅞ in. x 11 $^{15}/_{16}$ in.
Transcription Attempt:
Front:

~~Mark Stones Grandmother - Ann~~
——————————by Benjamin West -
see back

Back:

Ann Wood Henry
(Mrs. William Henry of Lancaster)

Portrait by Benjamin West.
Hangs in the Penna Hist. Soc.
1300 Locust St. Philadelphia

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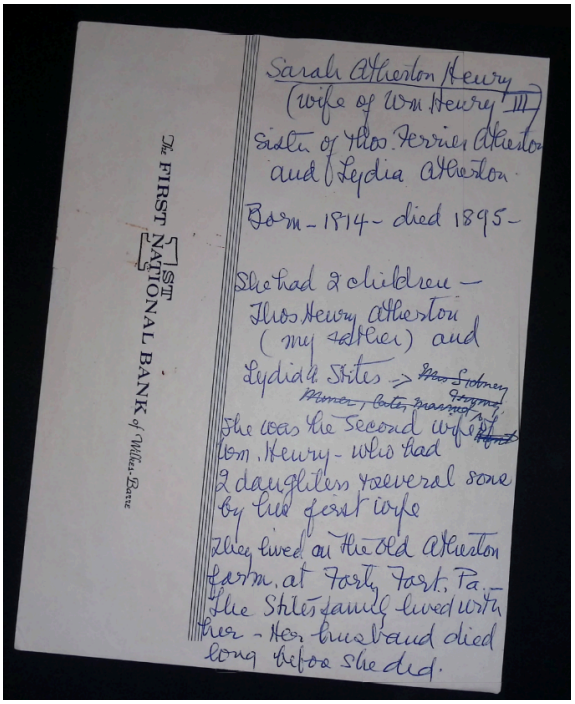


21.132. Item 132: Print of Sarah Atherton Henry, wife of William Henry III, no date

Type of Material: Print
Title: Sarah Atherton Henry, wife of William Henry III
Description: A print of Sarah Atherton Henry who was the wife of William Henry III. Lydia Atherton Stile is mentioned in the transcript as Sarah Atherton Henry's daughter. It is also written that the family lived in Forty Fort, Pennsylvania. Forty Fort is located in Luzerne County, Pennsylvania. Forty settlers from Westmoreland, Connecticut established a fort near the Susquehanna River in 1770. This gave the town its name and this area had played an important role during the Revolutionary War.
Dates: N/A
Creator: N/A
Subjects: Sarah Atherton Henry, Portrait
Locations: Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania
People: Sarah Atherton Henry, pos. Atherton, Sarah Perkins, 1814 - 1895, Atherton, Thomas Henry, 1847 - 1923, Stile, Lydia Atherton, 1849 - 1911
General Condition: Good, no issues.
Measurements: 6 ⅜ in. x 8 $^{7}/_{16}$ in.
Transcription Attempt:
Sarah Atherton Henry
(wife of Wm Henry III)
Sister of Thomas Ferrier Atherton
and Lydia Atherton

Born 1814 died 1895

She had 2 children
Thomas Henry Atherton
(my father) and
Lydia A. Stiles -> ~~Mrs Sidney [illegible] miner, later married~~
She was the second wife of Wm. Henry who had 2 daughters + several sons by his first wife
They lived on the old Atherton farm, at Forty Fort, Pa.
The Stiles family lived with her - her husband died long before she died.

----------END----------



21.133. Item 133: William Henry the First by Benjamin West Print, [1754]

Type of Material: Colored Portrait/Print
Title: William Henry the First by Benjamin West Print
Description: A colored portrait of William Henry the First. He stands facing forward with a hand on his side. Nazareth is located in Northampton County, Pennsylvania and was named after the Biblical town in Israel. Founded in 1740 by Moravian immigrants from Germany, and was originally Moravian by charter. Other faiths were not allowed in this German Protestant Community. These people are where the term "Pennsylvania Dutch" stems from. This piece was created by Benjamin West.
Born on October 10, 1738, Benjamin West was a British-American artist. He is best known for painting historical scenes, for example, The Death of Nelson, The Death of General Wolfe, the Treaty of Paris, and Benjamin Franklin Drawing Electricity from the Sky. As an artist, he was self-taught and settled in London. He is credited with the launch of the Royal Academy after catching the eye of King George III. He became the second president, after Sir Joshua Reynolds and was also given the opportunity to be the historical painter of the court as well as Surveyor of the King's Pictures. He died on March 11, 1820.

The date for the print has been ascertained by a comparison with a similar manuscript foud in *The Gift* by H.D, in 1998.
Dates: [1754]
Creator: Benjamin West
Subjects: William Henry I, Benjamin West, American Revolution
Locations: Lancaster, Philadelphia, Nazareth, Pennsylvania
People: Henry I, William, West, Benjamin, 1738 – 1820, Henry II, William; Henry III, William; Sabina Shropp, pos. Sabina Shropp, abt. 1760-aft. 1827, Atherton, Sarah; Atherton, Thomas Henry; Parkse. Lydia Melanie
General Condition: Good, paper is weakening on the edges
Measurements: 8 ⅞ in. x 11 $^{15}/_{16}$ in.
Transcription Attempt:

Front:

William Henry (the first) by Benjamin West.
Please type note only a copy, originals in Phila. Historical Society

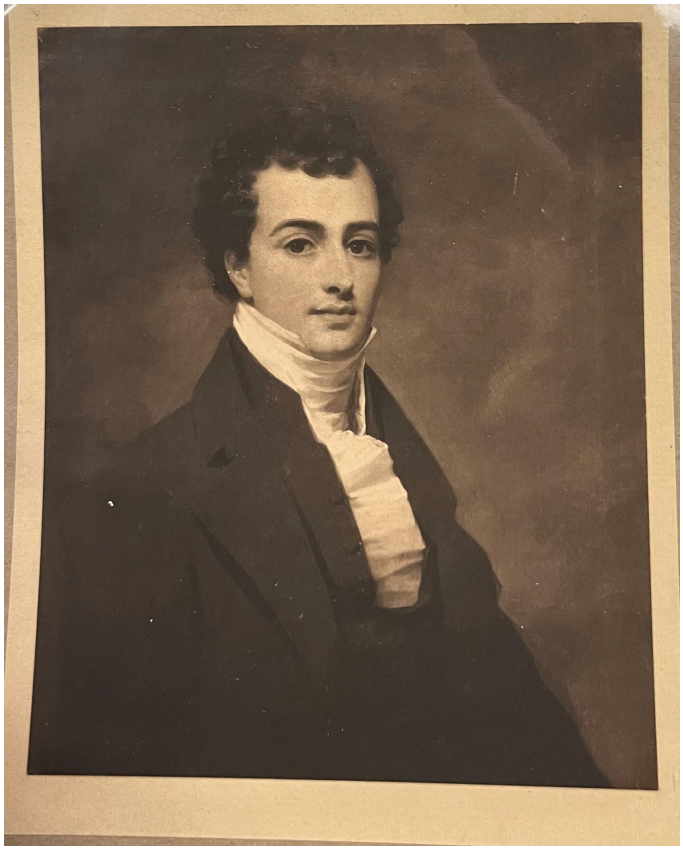
Back:

William Henry of Lancaster
gun maker for Washington's army -
Portrait by Buy. West. have in Penna Hist. Soc
1300 Locust SP. Philadellphia -
|
William Henry II p iron foundry [illegible]
M. Sabina Shropp - Nazareth -
|
William Henry III - civil engineer
M. Sarah Atherton (second wife)
|

Lydia (stiles) — [Thomas] Henry (Atherton) M. Melanie Parkse

Louse Henry Melanie Sarah Elizabeth [illegible]

----------END----------



21.134. Item 134: Print of Oil Painting titled, "Portrait of Joseph Hume," by Sir Henry Raeburn, no date (Removed to Print Box #2)

Type of Material: Print of Oil Painting
Title: Portrait of Joseph Hume
Description: This is an oil painting portrait of Joseph Hume. It was painted by Sir Henry Raeburn. Sir Henry Raeburn was born in Stockbridge, Edinburg, Scotland on March 4, 1756. He was a portrait painter and served as King George IV's portrait painter in Scotland. Orphaned at a young age, he was supported by his older brother William and received education for Heriot's Hospital. He apprenticed as a goldsmith at fifteen and later produced miniature portraits. He extended his practice to oil painting and was given portraits to copy. He learned the skill well and decided to devote himself fully to painting. He died in Edinburg, Scotland at the age of 67 on July 8, 1823.
Joseph Hume was born September 1, 1775. His father, Daniel Hume was a Scottish advocate, judge and legal scholar. His work had an overwhelming influence on Scots criminal and private law. Referred to as Baron Hume that helped distinguish him from his uncle, David Hume. Joseph Hume died in 1829.
Dates: N/A
Creator: Painted by Sir Henry Raeburn
Subjects: Portrait, Oil Painting, Print
Locations: N/A
People: Raeburn, Henry, 1756-1823, Hume, Joseph, 1775-1829, Hume, Daniel, 1757–1838
General Condition: Good, no issues.
Measurements: 12 in. x 10 in.
Transcript Attempt:

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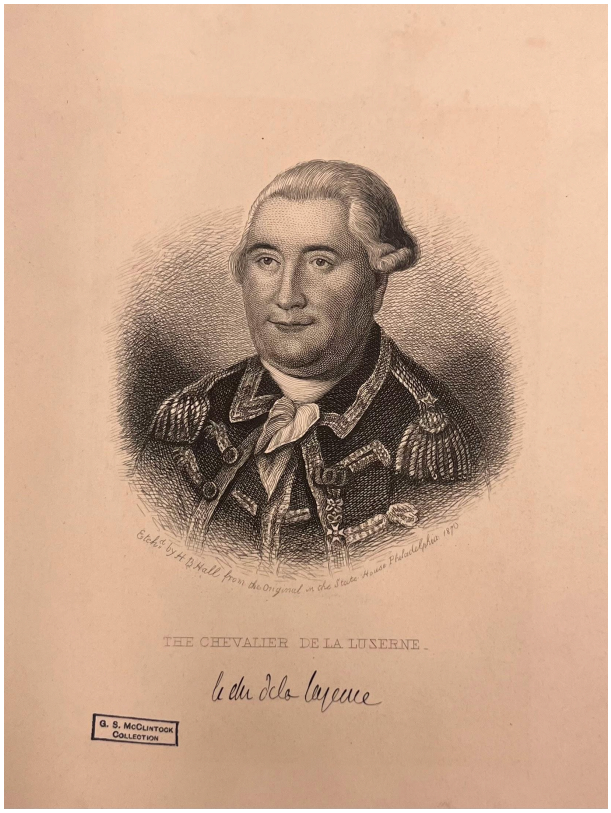


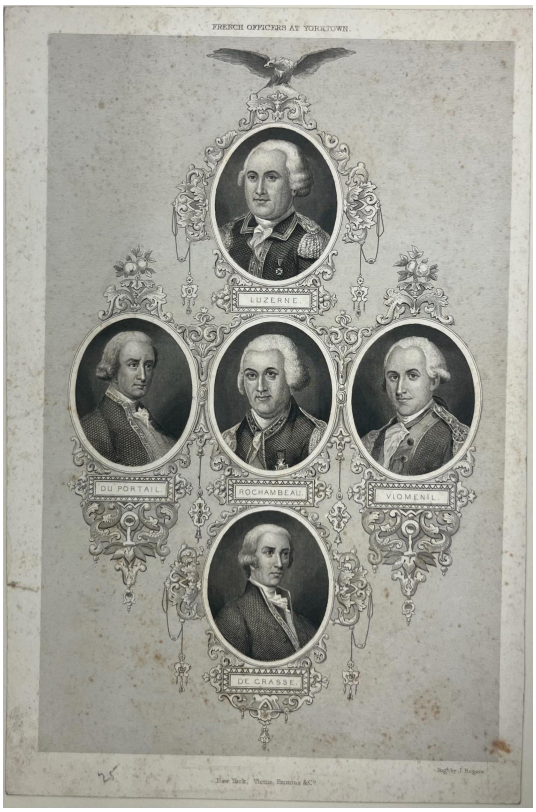
21.135a. Item 135a: An Etching by Henry Bryan Hall, entitled "The Chevalier De La Luzerne," 1870 (Removed to Print Box #2)

Type of Material: Etchings
Title: Etchings of French Officers
Description: An etching by Henry Bryan Hall depicting "The Chevalier De La Luzerne," in 1870. Henry Bryan Hall was born in London on May 11, 1808, and was a stipple engraver and painter of portraits. Earlier in life he apprenticed with Benjamin Smith and Henry Meyer. This later led him to work for Henry Thomas Ryall who was referred to as the "Portrait and Historical Engraver to Her Majesty, Queen Victoria." In 1850, he founded the firm H. B. Hall and Sons after settling in New York. His practice flourished and produced engravings and published portraits. Many of these portraits were of celebrities that originated from American colonial and revolutionary history. He died in Morrisania, New York on April 25, 1884.
The etching depicts Anne-Cesar La Luzerne, an eighteenth century French soldier who played a pivotal role in the development of the Continental Congress as a diplomat between the two countries. He became an ambassador to the Court of St. James.
Dates: 1870
Creator: Etching by Henry Bryan Hall, Contribution from John Rogers
Subjects: France, Etching, Print, Luzerne, Yorktown, Pennsylvania

Locations: Yorktown, Pennsylvania
People: Hall, Henry Bryan, 1808 – 1884, Rogers, John, 1829-1904; La Luzerne, Anne-César, chevalier de, 1741-1791
General Condition: Good, slight discoloration is present.
Measurements: 14 in. x 11 in.
Transcription Attempt:

Etch[d]. by H.B. Hall from the Original in the State House Philadelphia 1870.
THE CHEVALIER DE LA LUZERNE
Le elu(?) dela luzerne

----------END----------



21.135b Item 135b: An Engraving of The French Officers at Yorktown, by John Rogers, [1870] (Removed to Print Box #2)

Type of Material: Engraving
Title: Etchings of French Officers
Description: An engraving by John Rogers depicting five french officers, Luzerne, Du Portail, Rochambeau, Viomenil and De Grasse. This print was engraved by John Rogers.

John Rogers was born in Massachusetts in 1829, and eventually lived in Chicago and New York city as a sculptor. He mass-produced plaster that is found in many American homes and even in some museums. He died in 1904.

The plate depcits a number of French military officers and offices that had a pivotal role in aiding the revolutionary army in defeating the British during the American Revolution.

Antoine-Jean-Louis Le Bègue de Presle Duportail was a French military leader who served as the Chief Engineer of the Continental Army during the American Revolutionary War. He also held the last office as the Secretary of State for War during theFrench Revolution, witnessing the shift to become the first Minister of War.

Jean-Baptiste-Donatien de Vimeur, comte de Rochambeau was a French nobleman and general whose command aided the defeat the British Army at Yorktown in 1781 during the American Revolutionary War. He held commander-in-chief of the French expeditionary force sent to aid the Continental Army against the British army.

François Joseph Paul de Grasse, comte de Grasse was a French admiral who is most recognized for his command of the French fleet at the Battle of the Chesapeake in 1781 in the last year of the American Revolutionary War. Their efforts played a direct role in the British's surrender at Yorktown.

Antoine Charles du Houx, baron de Vioménil was a a Marshal of France and decorated army figure, figting in the War of the Austrian Succession and the Seve Years War, who served under Rochambeau in America during the Yorktown campaign. He fled at the early violence of the French Revolution, joining the army of Condé and rose to the rank of lietenant general in the Russian army where he was stationed in Lithuania. Houx was restored in France after the Burbon Revolution, being named a Peer of France and Louis XVIII of France to Ghent and after the the Second Restoration and Waterloo, received a military command at Bordeaux.

Anne-Cesar La Luzerne was an eighteenth century French solider who played a pivotal role int he development of the Continental Congress as a diplomat between the two countries. He became an ambassador to the Court of St. James.

The date for the manuscript has been ascertained by a comparison with a similar manuscript digitized on the New York Public Library's website.

Dates: 1870
Creator: Rogers, John
Subjects: France, Engraving; Print, Luzerne, Yorktown, Pennsylvania
Locations: Yorktown, Pennsylvania
People: Rogers, John, 1829-1904; Duportail, Antoine-Jean-Louis Le Bègue de Presle, 1743-1802; Rochambeau, Jean-Baptiste-Donatien de Vimeur, comte de, 1725-1807; La Luzerne, Anne-César, chevalier de, 1741-1791; Grasse, François Joseph Paul de Grasse, comte de, 1722-1788; Vioménil, Antoine Charles du Houx, baron de, 1728-1792
General Condition: Good, slight discoloration is present.
Measurements: 14 in. x 11 in.
Transcription Attempt:

FRENCH OFFICERS AT YORKTOWN.
LUZERNE.
DU PORTAIL. ROCHAMBEAU. VIOMENIL.
DE GRASSE.

New York, Virtue, Emmins & Cº.

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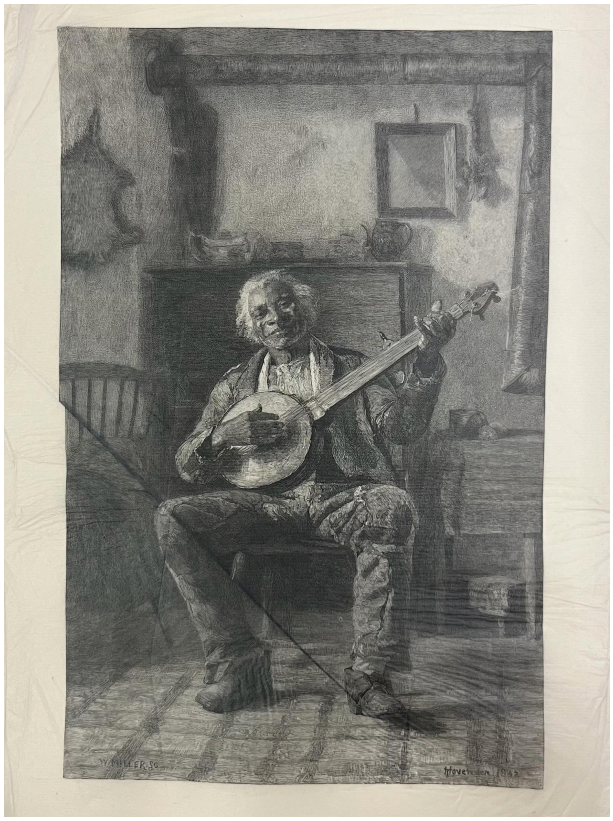
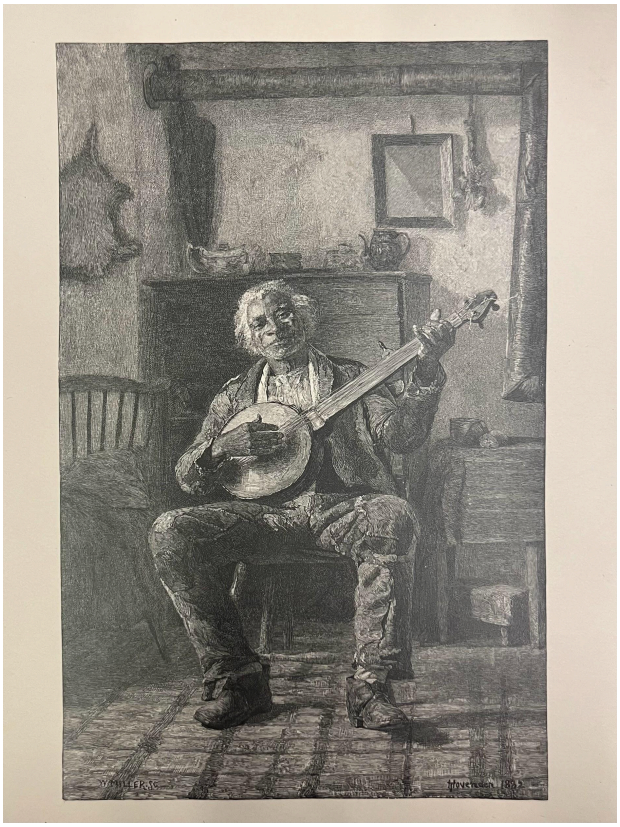

21.136a. Item 136a: Wood Engraving of a man with a banjo by Thomas Hovenden and William Miller, 1882 (Removed to Print Box #2)

Type of Material: Wood Engraving
Title: N/A
Description: This portrait is of an elderly African American man in ragged clothes, likely sitting in his house with a banjo in his arms. This is the same image as 20j and it's printed on wax paper. This piece was illustrated by Thomas Hovenden and engraved by William Miller.
Thomas Hovenden was born in Dunmanway, County Cork, Ireland on December 28, 1840. He was an artist and teacher who spent most of his life in the United States. He apprenticed under a carver and gilder and pursued his studies at the Cork School of Design. His works exhibited that of realism, quiet family scenes, and narrative subjects including African Americans.
William Miller was born in 1796 and studied in Edinburgh and London. He later worked in Edinburgh and engraved landscapes and figures. He died in 1882.
There is another manuscript in the collection, 21.129. Item 129: Note by Brennan, no date., which depicts the recipients response to the engraving.

Creator: Illustrated by Thomas Hovenden, Engraved by William Miller
Subjects: American Realism, Print
Locations: N/A
People: Miller, William, 1796 - 1882, Hovenden, Thomas, 1840 – 1895
General Condition: Okay.
Measurements: 11 ¾ in. x 8 ½ in.
Transcript Attempt:
W. Miller. Sc Hovenden 1882

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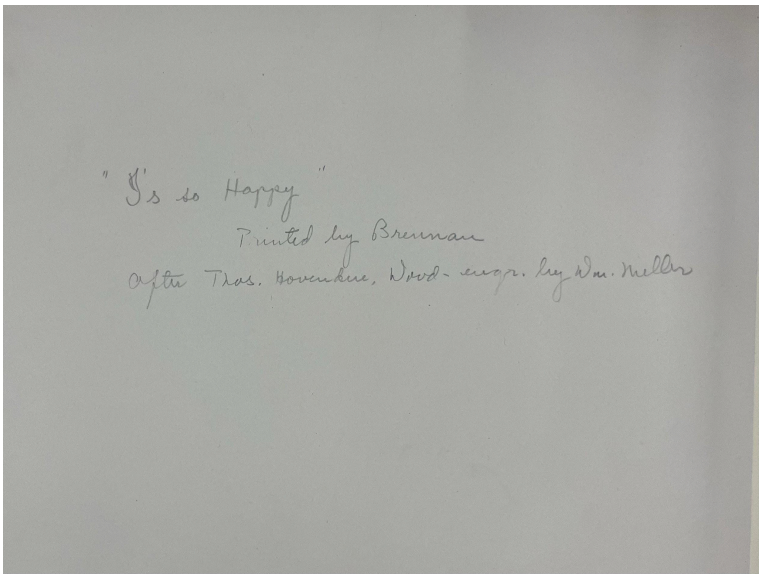
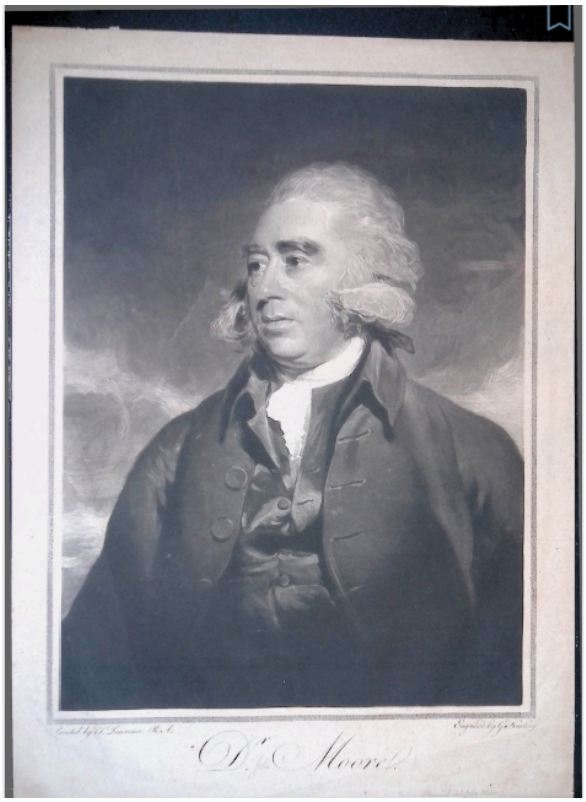


21.136b. Item 136b: Note by Brennan to Unknown, [ca. 1882]. (Removed to Print Box #2)

Type of Material: Note
Title: N/A
Description: The manuscript is a note describing another item in the collection, 21.136a, a wood engraving of a man with a banjo by William Miller, after Thomas Hovoden, 1882. In this manuscript, the quoted text is stating their happiness concerning the item in question, followed by an accreditation of Brennan.
Dates: [ca. 1882]
Creator: Brennan
Subjects: Correspondence;
Locations: N/A
People: Miller, William, 1796 - 1882, Hovenden, Thomas, 1840 – 1895; Brennan
General Condition: Excellent.
Measurements: 10 ½ in. x 8 in.

Transcript Attempt:
“I’s so Happy”
Printed by Brennan
after Tho[ma]s. Hovenden. Wood-engr[aving]. by W[illia]m. Miller

----------END----------



21.137. Item 137: Engraving of Dr. John Moore (1729-1802), Engraved by George Keating, after Thomas Lawrence, Published in 1794 (Removed to Print Box #2)

Type of Material: Mezzotint
Title: Dr. John Moore
Description: This is an engraved portrait of Dr. John Moore. This piece was engraved by George Keating after a painting by Thomas Lawrence.
John Moore was born on October 10, 1729 in Stirling. He was a Scottish physician and travel author. He is credited with editing the works of Tobias Smollett. He apprenticed under Dr. John Gordon in Glasgow from 1745 to 1747. He earned his medical degree there and served as a Surgeon’s Mate with the army in Flanders during the Seven Years’ War. He later became a surgeon to the household of the British ambassador in Paris. In 1784 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. He died on 21 February 1802 in Richmond in Surrey.
Sir Thomas Lawrence was an English, self taught draftsman and portrait painter born on April 13, 1769. He was the fourth president of the Royal Academy and a child prodigy growing up. At the age of 18 he

was well versed in portraiture and soon established his reputation receiving his first royal commission in 1790 of Queen Charlotte. He died on January 7, 1830.
George Keating was born in 1762 and was an engraver and bookseller. Many of his works consisted of portraiture. He died in 1842.
Dates: 1794
Creator: Engraved by Geroge Keating, Painted by Thomas Lawrence
Subjects: Mezzotint, Print, Portrait,
Locations: N/A
People: Moore, John, 1729-1802, Lawrence, Thomas, 1769-1830, Keating, George, 1762-1842
General Condition: Good.
Measurements: 14 ¾ in. x 10 ⅝ in.
Transcript Attempt:
Missing transcription

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21.138. Item 138: Mezzotint of William Murray, 1st Earl of Mansfield, by Francesco Bartolozzi after Joshua Reynolds, 1786 (removed to Print Box #2)

Type of Material: Mezzotint print
Title: William Murray, 1st Earl of Mansfield
Description A mezzotint portrait of William Murray, 1st Earl of Mansfield. The piece depicts him facing forward in a chair. This piece was engraved by Francesco Bartolozzi after a painting by Joshua Reynolds at an earlier date.
William Murray, 1st Earl of Mansfield was born March 2, 1705 to Scottish nobility. He was a barrister, politician, and judge that was noted for his reform of the English law. He involved himself in politics in 1742 being elected as a Parliament member in Boroughbridge, and appointment as Solicitor General Many of his decisions reflected that of abolishing slavery. He died March 20, 1793.
Sir Joshua Reynolds was an English painter born in Plympton, Devon on July 16, 1723, who primarily produced portraits. "John Russell said he was one of the major European painters of the 18th century." He focused on the idealization of the imperfect in painting and was a founder and first president of the Royal Academy of the Arts. In 1769 he was knighted by Geroge III. Reynolds died on February 23, 1792.
Francesco Bartolozzi was born in Florence on September 21, 1727. He was an Italian painter, but most of his success was gained in London. He is said to have popularized the method of crayon engraving . He originally set out to follow his father's footsteps of being a gold and silversmith, but was placed under supervision of Ignazio Hugford and Giovanni Domenico Ferretti who taught him to paint. He developed this skill for three years and traveled to Venice where he studied engraving. He did this for six years with Joseph Wagner and eventually set up his own workshop. He died in Lisbon on March 7, 1815.
Dates: 1786
: Creator: Reynolds, Joshua(Painter); Bartolozzi, Francesco (Engraver)
Subjects: Mezzotint, Print, Portrait
People: Reynolds, Joshua**,** 1723 – 1792, Bartolozzi, Francesco, 1727, – 1815, Murray. William, 1705 - 1793
Locations: Published in London
General Condition: Good.
Measurements: 16 ⅞ x 13 ¼
Transcription Attempt:
Sir Joshua Reynolds pinx. [painted] F. Bartolozzi R A Engraver to his Majesty sculp: [engraver]
Published as the Act directs 24th Aug 1780 by F. Bartolozzi London
Lord(?) Manofield(?) Proof

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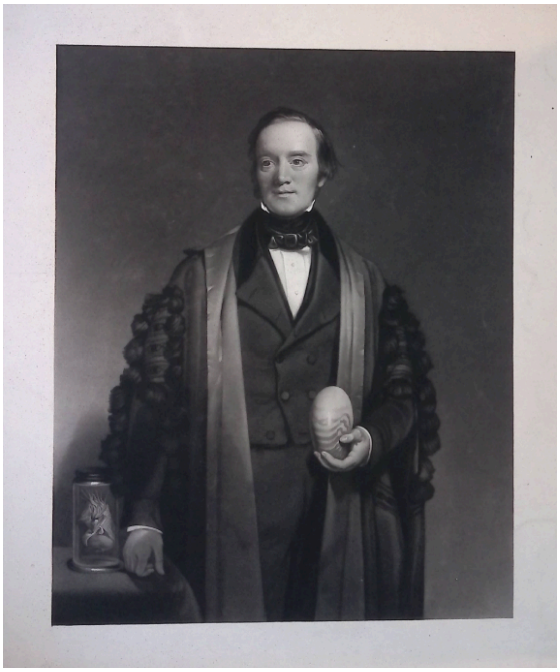

21.139. Item 139: Print of Professor Richard Owen of the British Museum, by Charles Algernon Tomkins, 1858 (Removed to Print Box #2)

Type of Material: Print
Title: Professor Richard Owen of the British Museum
Description: A portrait depicting Richard Owen of the British Museum holding what seems to be an ammonite fossil. This piece was created by Charles Algernon Tompkins.
Sir Richard Owen was born in Lancaster, England on July 20, 1804. He was a biologist, comparative anatomist, and paleontologist. He had a gift for interpreting fossils and was considered a great naturalist. He is also credited with his vast research and for coining the name “Dinosauria” meaning "Terrible Reptile" or "Fearfully Great Reptile.” His theories often aligned with Charles Darwin on evolution. In 1839, Owen became the first president of Microscopical Society of London. He died December 18, 1892.
Charles Algernon Tompkins was a British engraver, mezzotinter, and printmaker, born in 1821. He died in 1905. More of his works can be found on the National Portrait Gallery website.
Creator: Charles Algernon Tomkins
Subjects: Print, British Museum, Paleontology, Portrait
Locations: N/A
People: Owen, Richard, 1804 – 1892, Tomkins, Charles Algernon**,** 1821 - 1905
General Condition: Good
Measurements: 14 ¾ in. x 19 ¼ in.
Transcript attempt:

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21.140. Item 140: Mezzotint of Thomas Pelham-Holles, 1st Duke of Newcastle-under-Lyne, by John Faber Jr, after Sir Godfrey Kneller, c. 1720 (Removed to Print Box #2)

Type of Material: Mezzotint

Title: Thomas Pelham-Holles, 1st Duke of Newcastle-under-Lyne, by John Faber Jr, after Sir Godfrey Kneller

Description: This is a mezzotint of Thomas Pelham-Holles, 1st Duke of Newcastle-under-Lyne. This piece was originally painted by Godfrey Kneller and mezzotinted by John Faber Jr.

Thomas Pelham-Holles was the 1st Duke of Newcastle upon Tyne and 1st Duke of Newcastle-under-Lyme born on July 21, 1693. He was an English Whig and served as Prime Minister of Great Britain during the 18th century. He served as a protege under Robert Walpole for over 20 years and served as a Secretary of State for more than 30 years. He died November 17, 1768.

John Faber Jr was an engraver, portraitist, and miniature painter who was born in Amsterdam around 1695. He was the son of John Faber, who was also an engraver. After he and his family settled in England, he learned drawing and mezzotint engraving from his father. He eventually enrolled at the academy in St Martin's Lane. Faber was a well known engraver as Sir Godfrey Kneller and Peter Lely has him make prints of their paintings. He died in 1756.

Sir Godfrey Kneller was a German-British painter born on August 8, 1646. He served as a court painter to English and British monarchs, and was a leading portraitist in England during the Stuart and Georgian eras. Kneller also painted Sir Isaac Newton, foreign monarchs like Louis XIV of France and visitors to England like Michael Shen Fu-Tsung. He died on October 17, 1723.

Dates: c. 1720

Creator: Originally Painted by Godfrey Kneller, Mezzotint by John Smith

Subjects: Mezzotint, Print, Portrait, Thomas Pellham-Holles

Locations: N/A
People: Pelham-Holles, Thomas, 1693-1768, Kneller, Sir Godfrey, 1646-1773, Faber Jr, John, 1695-1756
General Condition: Good.
Measurements: 11 ½ in. x 15 in.
Transcript Attempt:
The most Noble Prince Thomas Holles, Duke of Newcastle. Marquis and Earl of Clare Viscount Haughton, Baron Pelham of Laughton Lord Chamberlain of His Maj. Household, Lord Lieutenant of the County's of Middlesex & Nottingham, Custos Rotulorum of the Same County's [illegible] Warden of the forrest of Sherwood one of the Lords of His Maj. most Hon. Privy Council and Knight of the most Noble order of the Garter.

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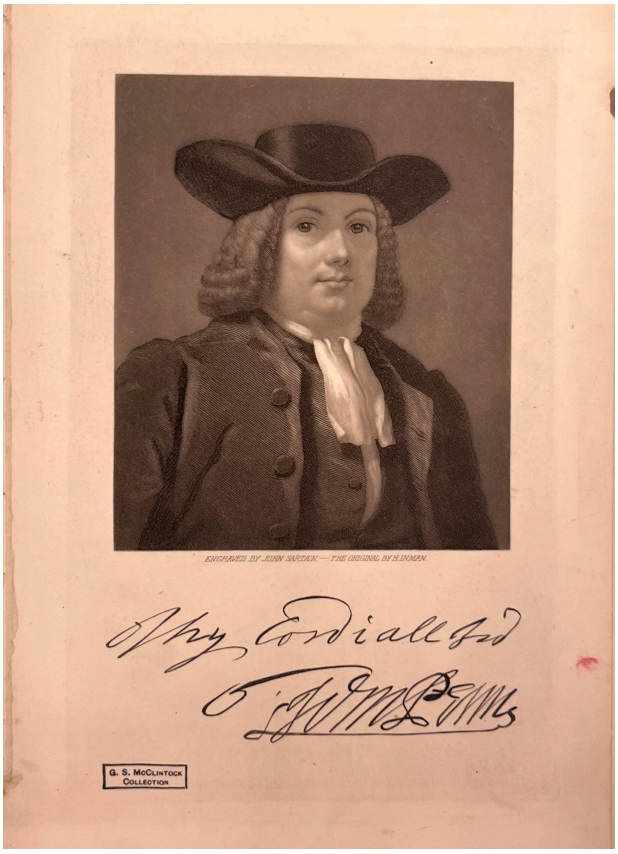


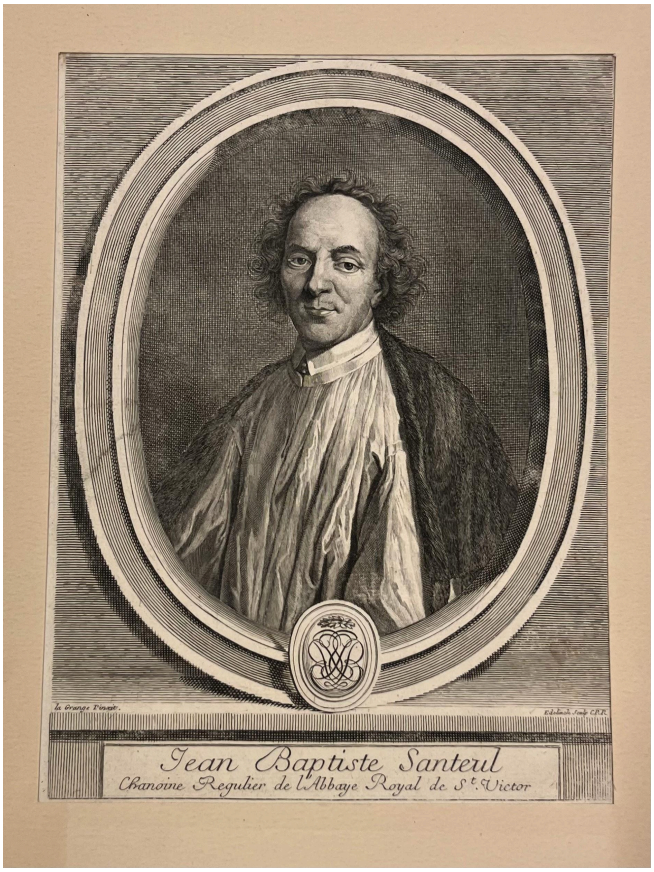
21.141. Item 141: Engraving of William Penn by John Sartan after Henry Inman, [1856].

Type of Material: Engraving
Title: N/A
Description: An engraving of what appears to be William Penn. He is dressed in Quaker clothing and looks refined. This piece was originally created by Henry Inman, and engraved by John Sartan. William Penn was born on October 24, 1644 and was an English writer, religious thinker, and influential Quaker that is credited with founding the Province of Pennsylvania. During this British colonial era, Penn

advocated for democracy and religious freedom. He held amicable relations and successful treaties with the Lenape Native Americans at this time. Penn died on August 10, 1718.
John Sartain was born on October 24, 1808 in London, England. He pioneered the medium of mezzotint engraving when he came to the United States at the age of 22, in 1830. He studied line engraving at William Young Ottley's Early Florentine School and produced several plates. John Varley and Henry James Richter taught Sartain painting. He painted portraits in oil and miniatures on ivory for about ten years after arriving in the United States. He died on October 25, 1897.
Born October 20, 1801, Henry Inman was an American portrait, genre, and landscape painter from Utica, New York. He apprenticed under John Wesley Jarvis in New York City, along with John Quidor, for several years. He excelled in portrait painting and became the first vice president of the National Academy of Design.
The date for the manuscript has been ascertained by a comparison with the same manuscript as it appeared in the 1856 work of Samuel Mcpherson Janney, *The life of William Penn: with selections from his correspondence and autobiography*. The print appears on page 317, with a younger image of Penn appearing at the beginning of the work on image 8. The Library of Congress has the text digitized on their website.
Dates: N/A
Creator: Originally Created by Henry Inman, Engraved by John Sartan
Subjects: William Penn, Engraving, Print, Pennsylvania, Quaker
Locations: N/A
People: Penn, William, 1644 – 1718, Sartain, John, 1808 – 1897, Inman, Henry, 1801 – 1846
General Condition: Good
Measurements: 8 ⅞ in. x 5 ¾ in.
Transcript Attempt:

ENGRAVED BY JOHN SARTAIN -- THE ORIGINAL BY H. INMAN
My cordial friend
William Penn

----------END----------



21.142. Item 142: Engraving of Jean Baptiste Santeul, by Étienne-Jehandier Desrochers, [ca. 1700]. (Removed to Print Box #2)

Type of Material: Engraving
Title: Jean Baptiste Santeul: Chanoine Regulier de l'Abbaye Royal de St. Victor
Description: An engraving of Jean Baptiste Santeul who served at the Royal Abbey of Saint Victor. An annotation describes that he was born in Paris on 12 May 1630 and died in Dijon on 5 August 1697. This print was created by Étienne-Jehandier Desrochers circa 1700.
Étienne-Jehandier Desrochers was born in Lyon in 1668 and was a French 18th century engraver. He is well known for his small portraits. He died in Paris in 1741.
The subject of this piece, Jean-Baptiste de Santeul was a French poet who primarily wrote in Latin and was educated at the College of Clermont. He was taught under Jesuit Father Coffard where he studied rhetoric. Entering the Abbey of St. Victor in Paris in 1653, this became his profession in the coming year. Writing under the name Santolius Victorinus, he became a regular canon, writing hymns and poems. Many of these were later published in the Cluniac Breviary of 1686 as well as the Paris Breviaries of 1680 and 1736. Many of these hymns were eventually translated into English.
Dates: [ca. 1700]
Creator: Etienne Jehandier Desrochers
Subjects: Historical Portrait, Engraving, Saint Victor, Print
Locations: N/A
People: de Santeul, Jean-Baptiste, 1630 – 1697, Desrochers, Étienne-Jehandier, 1668-1741
General Condition: Good.

Measurements: 10 in. x 7 ½ in. (print); 14 ½ in. x 11 in. (backing)
Transcript Attempt:

{annotation}
né à Paris le 12 mai 1630
mort à Dijon le 5 août 1697
Translation Attempt:
Jean Baptiste Santeul
Regular canon of the Royal Abbey of St. Victor
{annotation}
born in Paris on 12 May 1630
died in Dijon on 5 August 1697

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21.143. Item 143: Profile Silhouettes by Georg Johann Seitz, no date.

Type of Material: Silhouettes
Title: N/A
Description: Three profile paper cuts of people by Johann Georg Seitz.
Johann Georg Seitz was born in Nuremberg on March 14, 1810 and was a German-Austrian painter. Sources indicate he studied at the Vienna Academy and his oil paintings demonstrated still lifes with flowers or fruits. Some of his work has been exhibited at the academy and he was referred to as an "excellent landscape painter." He died in Vienna, Austria in 1870.
Dates: N/A
Creator: Johann Georg Seitz
Subjects: Profile, Silhouettes
Locations: N/A
People: Seitz, Johann Georg, 1810 - 1870
General Condition: Good.
Measurements: (approx.) 5 in. x 4 in.
Transcript Attempt:

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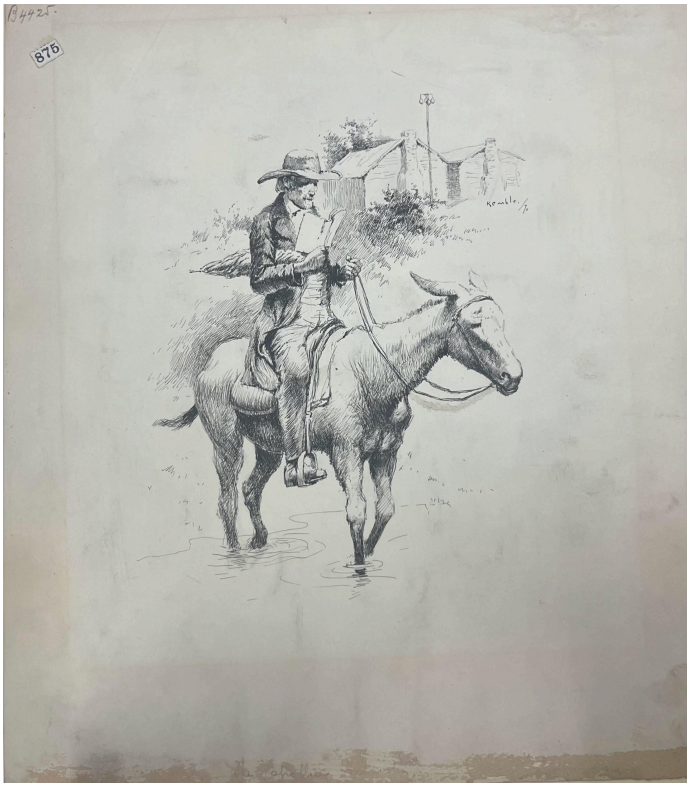


21.144. Item 144: Ink Drawing of “The Shilling Member,” by Edward Winsor Kemble, 1890 (Removed to Print Box #2)

Type of Material: Ink Drawing
Title: The Shilling Member
Description: An ink drawing of a man reading a book while riding on a mule standing in a creek. There are some houses in the background. This piece was created by Edward Winsor Kemble.
Edwards Winsor Kemble was an American illustrator born January 18, 1861. He is often cited as E. W. Kemble and incorrectly as Edward Windsor Kemble. He is best known for illustrating the Adventures of Huckleberry Finn and caricatures of African Americans. He died September 19, 1933.
Dates: 1890
Creator: Edward Winsor Kemble
Subjects: Ink Drawing, Mule
Locations: N/A
People: Kemble, Edward Winsor, 1861 – 1933
General Condition: Poor.
Measurements: 14 ¼ in. x 12 ½ in.
Transcript Attempt:
{annotation}
B4425
875

Kemble. /90

----------END----------

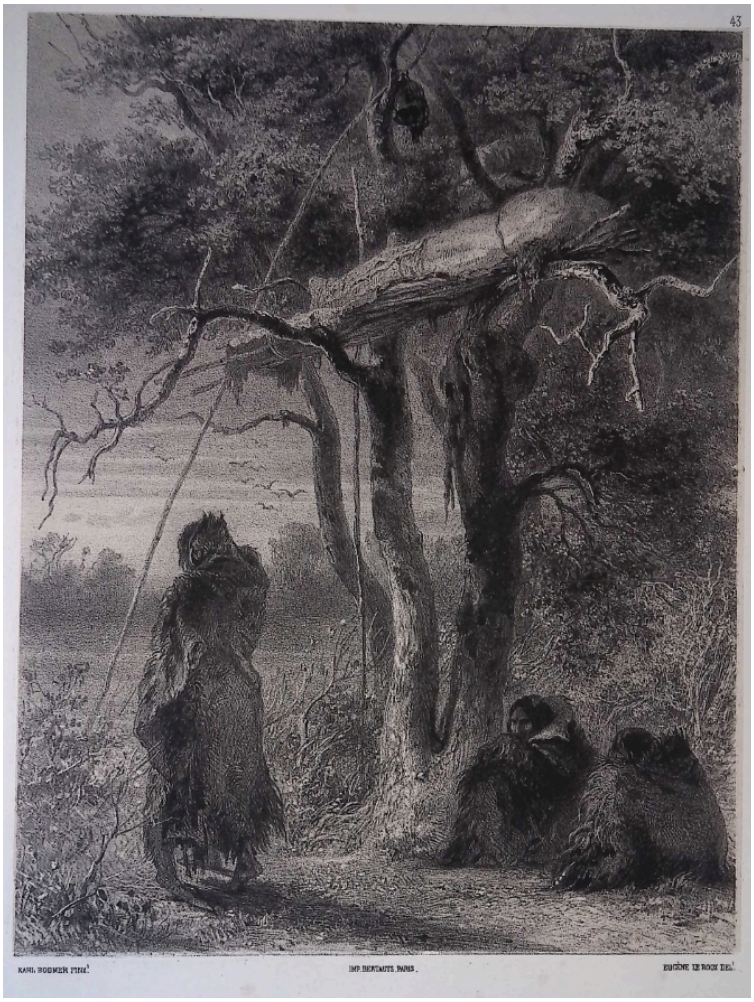


21.145. Item 145: Engraving, Maj[or]. Gen[eral]. John Sullivan, [ca. 1838-1899]

Type of Material: Engraving
Title: Maj. Gen. John Sullivan
Description: An engraving depicting a posing John Sullivan.
The subject of this piece, John Sullivan was an American general in the Revolutionary War, born on February 17, 1740. "He was a delegate in the Continental Congress where he signed the Continental Association, the third governor of New Hampshire, and a United States district judge of the United States District Court for the District of New Hampshire." In the Continental Army, he served as a major general and as a governor of New Hampshire. He commanded a scorched earth campaign in 1779, referred to as the Sullivan Expedition, that went against the Iroquois towns that had taken up arms against the American revolutionaries. He died on January 23, 1795.
Dates: [ca. 1838-1899]
Creator: N/A
Subjects: John Sullivan, American Revolution, Lithograph, Print
Locations: N/A
People: Sullivan, John, 1740 – 1795
General Condition: Good, paper is slightly discolored with only one small tear.
Measurements: 7 ⅛ in. x 10 $^{15}/_{16}$ in.

Transcription Attempt:

Maj[or] Gen[eral] John Sullivan
From a picture in possession of his family
Jno [Jonathan] Sullivan
----------END----------



21.146. Item 146: A Lithograph by Eugene le Roux after Karl Bodmer's "Tombeaux des Indiens Sioux," 1850 (Removed to Print Box #2)

Type of Material: Lithograph
Title: Tombeaux des Indiens Sioux.
Description: A historical lithograph by Eguene le Roux, after a painting by Karl Bodmer, depicting a scene of native graves from the Sioux tribe. The Sioux are mourning the dead as a body is lifted into a tree. The lithograph was printed by Bertauts in Paris.
Johann Carl Bodmer, born February 11, 1809 was a Swiss-French printmaker, etcher, lithographer, zinc engraver, draughtsman, painter, illustrator, and hunter. He is better known as Karl Bodmer in his literature and paintings. The change of signature was likely due to the birth of his son, Charles-Henry Barbizon,

that he began to sign his works K Bodmer. Bodmer was also well known in Germany for his watercolours, drawings, and aquatints of cities and landscapes of the Rhine, Mosel, and Lahn rivers.
Born in 1807, Louis Eugène Leroux was a 19th-century painter from Caen, France. He died in Paris in 1863.
Bertauts was a French lithographic printer, most noted for his hand in tonal printing. He had a short partnership with Petit 1838-41. The British Museum has some of their works under the tag Petit & Bertauts.
The date for the lithograph has been ascertained by a comparison with a similar lithograph digitized on the Michael Laird Rare Books & Manuscripts' website.
Dates: 1850
Creator: Illustrated by Karl Bodmer, Lithographed by Eugène le Roux, Printed by Bertauts
Subjects: Engraving, Native Americans, Sioux, Paris
Locations: Paris, France (Publication location)
People: Bodmer, Karl, 1809 – 1893, Leroux, Louis Eugène, 1807 - 1863; Bertauts
General Condition: Good.
Measurements: 10 ⅞ in. x 7 ⅝ in.
Transcript Attempt:

43

KARL BODMER PINX*. IMP.* BERTAUTS, PARIS. EUGENE LE ROUX DEL.*
*[Pinxit/ He Painted] *[Imprime/ Printed] * [Del./ He drew]

Tombeaux des Indians Sioux.

Translation Attempt:

Tombs of the Sioux Indians.

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21.147. Item 147: Mezzotint of Sir Nicholas Conyngham Tindal, by Henry Cousins after Thomas Phillips, ca 1842 (1840) (Removed to Print Box #2)

Type of Material: Mezzotint
Title: Sir Nicholas Conynham Tindal
Description: This is a mezzotint portrait of Sir Nicholas Conynham Tindal. He is sitting in a chair holding a rolled up paper. This piece was created by Henry Cousins.
Sir Nicolas Conyngham Tindal was an English lawyer born in the Moulsham area of Chelmsford on December 12, 1776. He is known for successfully defending Caroline of Brunswick, the Queen of the United Kingdom, at her trial for adultery in 1820. As Chief Justice of Common Pleas, an office he held with distinction from 1829 to 1846, he was responsible for the inception of the special verdict "Not Guilty by reason of insanity" at the trial of Daniel M'Naghten. He died on July 6, 1846.
Henry Cousins was born in 1809 and was the brother to Samuel Cousins. He worked in London in the nineteenth century as a mezzotint engraver. He produced many portraits and engravings after artists including Landseer, Romney, and Sant.
Dates: c. 1842
Creator: Henry Cousins
Subjects: Mezzotint, Print, Portrait, Nicholas Conyngham Tindal
Locations: N/A
People: Tindal, Sir Nicholas Conyngham, 1776-1846, Cousins, Henry, 1809-1864
General Condition: Poor, bottom right corner is damaged and torn.
Measurements: 14 ¼ in. x 19 ⅜ in.
Transcript Attempt:

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21.148. Item 148: Engraving by Bernard Picart of Nicolas Tindal, after George Knapton, 1733 (Removed to Print Box #2)

Type of Material: Mezzotint
Title: Nicolas Tindal
Description: This is an engraving of Nicolas Tindal. His portrait is surrounded in a frame upon a crest. This piece was engraved by Bernard Picart after a painting by George Knapton at an earlier date.
Nicolas Tindal was born in 1687 and was the translator and continuer of the History of England written by Paul de Rapin. Due to the low amount of comprehensive histories that existed at this time Tindal wrote a 'Continuation' of the Kingdom and reigns of James II to George II. This continuation consisted of three volumes that translated Rapin's History. Tindal was Rector of Alverstoke in Hampshire, Vicar of Great Waltham, Essex, Chaplain of Greenwich Hospital and a Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford. He died on June 27, 1774.
George Knapton was born in Christchurch, Hampshire in 1698 and was an English portrait painter. In his early career he studied under Jonathan Richardson. In the 1740s he was the first portraitist for the Society of Dilettanti. From 1765 to 1778 he became Surveyor and Keeper of the King's Pictures. Knapton died in 1778.
Bernard Picart or Picard was a French draftsman, engraver and book illustrator born in rue Saint-Jacques, Paris on June 11, 1673. He was known to show interest in cultural and religious habits. He was the son of famous engraver Etienne Picart and taught by Charles le Brun, Benoît Audran the Elder, Sébastien Leclerc and Antoine Coypel. He took over his father's workshop in 1698 and later his wife and children

had died. He settled in The Hague with Prosper Marchand where they studied works of John Locke. Picart died on May 8, 1733.
Dates: 1733
Creator: Painted by George Knapton, Engraved by Bernard Picart
Subjects: Engraving, Print, Portrait, Nicolas Tindal
Locations: N/A
People: Tindal, Nicolas, 1687-1774, Knapton, George, 1698-1778, Picart, Bernard, 1673-1733
General Condition: Good.
Measurements: 13 ⅝ in. x 9 $^{3}/_{16}$ in.
Transcript Attempt:
Nicholas Tindal
G. Kapton pinxt [painted] B. Picart sculp[engraved]1733

1733 **in pencil**

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21.149. Item 149: Etching of "Untitled (Woman Putting on Gloves)," by Ignaz Marcel Gaugengigl, no date (Removed to Print Box #2)

Type of Material: Print
Title: Untitled (Woman Putting on Gloves)

Description: An image of a young woman in a formal dress. This piece was created by Ignaz Marcel Gaugengigl.
Ignaz Marcel Gaugengigl was born on January 16, 1855 in Passau, Bavaria. When he finished schooling he attended the Academy of Fine Arts Munich. He was the pupil of Johann Leonhard Raab and Wilhelm von Diez. He settled in Boston in 1880 and befriended Sylvester Koehler who was the first curator of prints at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. Much of his works are in private collections. He died on August 3, 1932 in Boston, Massachusetts.
Dates: N/A
Creator: Ignaz Marcel Gaugengigl
Subjects: American realism, Portrait, Print
Locations: N/A
People: Gaugengigl, Ignaz Marcel, 1855-1932
General Condition: Okay.
Measurements: 10 ⅞ in. x 8 in.
Transcript Attempt:

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21.150. Item 150: An Engraving by Jean-Joseph Balechou titled, “Post genitis hic carus erit nune carus amicis,” after Jean-Étienne Liotard, [1736] (Removed to Black Case #8)

Type of Material: Engraving
Title: Post genitis hic carus erit nune carus amicis.
Description: An engraving portrait of Voltaire that shows multiple enlightenment symbols, including a compass. An angel is crowing Voltaire with a wreath. For more information on Jean Michel Loitard’s collections, visit The Met’s Website. This print was engraved by Jean-Joseph Balechou after adrawing by Jean-Étienne Liotard at an earlier date.
Possibly the artist of this piece, Jean-Étienne Liotard was born on December 22, 1702 and was a Swiss painter, art connoisseur, and dealer. Known for his use of pastels and subjects of portraits, he was a Huguenot and citizen of the Republic of Geneva. He spent most of his career in the capitals of Europe where he painted most of his portraits. Other cities he worked in were Rome, Istanbul, Paris, Vienna, and London.
Jean-Joseph Balechou was born is Arles on July 11, 1715 and was a French engraver. He died in Avignon on August 18, 1765.
The subject of this piece, born on November 21, 1694, François-Marie Arouet was a French Enlightenment writer, philosopher, satirist, and historian. He was most well known as Voltaire. He criticized Christianity, more specifically the Roman Catholic Church, and slavery, all by exemplifying his wit. He stood for freedom of speech, religion, and separation of church and state, He worked in various mediums of literary form such as plays, poems, novels, essays, histories, and also scientific expositions. He has written over 20,000 letters and 2,000 books in his lifetime. He died on May 30, 1778.
Dates: [1736]
Creator: Illustrated by Jean-Étienne Liotard, Engraved by Jean-Joseph Balechou
Subjects: Historical portrait, Engraving, Print, Voltaire
Locations: N/A
People: Voltaire, 1694 – 1778, Liotard, Jean-Étienne, 1702 – 1789, Balechou, Jean-Joseph, 1715-1765
General Condition: Good.
Measurements: 11 ⅞ in. x 9 in.
Transcript Attempt:

Post genitis hic carus erit
nune carus amicis.
J.M. Loitard del. [drew] J. Balechou sculp.[engraved]

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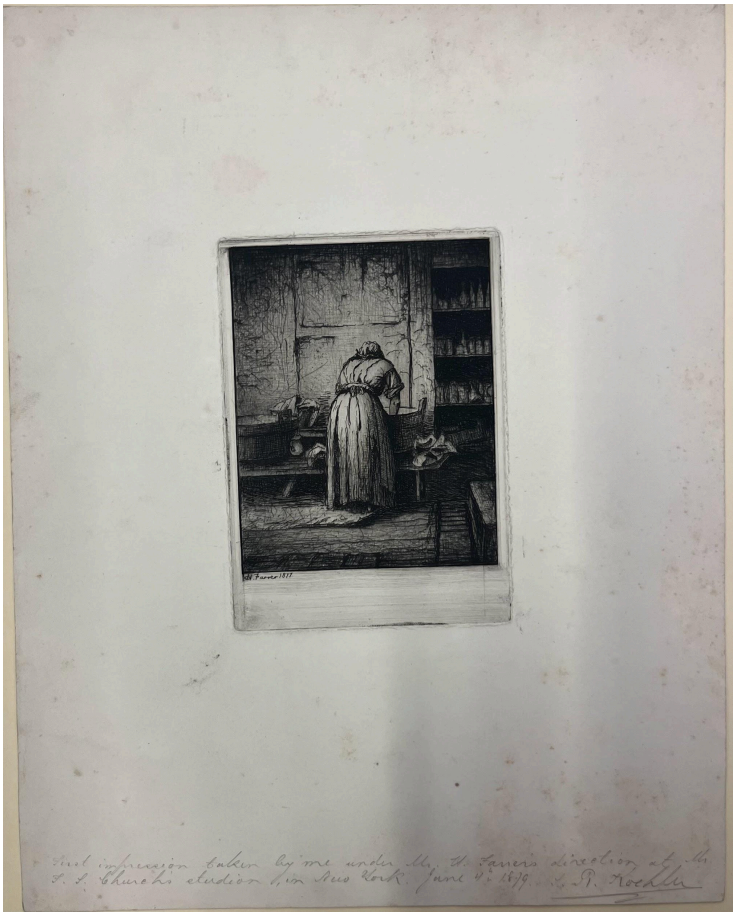

21.151. Item 151: Etching titled, “The Washerwoman,” by Henry Farrer, 1877. (Removed to Print Box #2)

Type of Material: Etching
Title: The Washerwoman
Description: An etching of a woman washing clothes in a basin. This print was created by Henry Farrer. Henry Farrer was born in London on March 23, 1844 and was an English-born American watercolorist and etcher. He is best known for his landscapes and he studied under John Ruskin and Dante Gabriel Rossetti who were both a part of the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood. Henry was, however, a self taught artist and aligned his style with that of his older brother. He died on February 24, 1903.
Dates: 1877
Creator: Henry Farrer
Subjects: Etching, Print
Locations: N/A
People: Farrer, Henry, 1844 – 1903
General Condition: Okay.
Measurements: 11 ⅞ in. x 9 ½ in.
Transcript Attempt:
{first impression taken by me under M. U. Faners(?) direction at Mr F. S. Church’s studon(?), in New York. June 4, 1879 S. R. Koehler(?)}

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21.152a. Item 152a: Engraving of "Der General Wolfe," by Benjamin West; Engraved by Carl Gottlieb, c. 1759 (Removed to Print Box #2)

Type of Material: Engraving
Title: Der General Wolfe
Description: An engraving of General Wolfe's death with other soldiers surrounding him as the battle continues on in the distance. "During the French and Indian War (1754-1763), British General James Wolfe captured Quebec, the key to wresting control of Canada from the French. But in the September 1769 battle, Wolfe, and his french counterpart, Montcalm, were both mortally wounded.
Benjamin West (1738-1820), a favorite painter of King George III, drew the most famous version of the death scene, but it was widely copied.
Directly above Wolfe, with his chin virtually resting on Wolfe's head, is Isaac Barre, an English army officer who, in the same battle, received a severe bullet wound to the right cheek which blinded his right eye. Barre later returned to England and entered Parliament in 1761."
This piece was also engraved by Carl Gottlieb Guttenburg.
Born on October 10, 1738, Benjamin West was a British-American artist. He is best known for painting historical scenes, for example, The Death of Nelson, The Death of General Wolfe, the Treaty of Paris, and Benjamin Franklin Drawing Electricity from the Sky. As an artist, he was self-taught and settled in London. He is credited with the launch of the Royal Academy after catching the eye of King George III. He became the second president, after Sir Joshua Reynolds and was also given the opportunity to be the historical painter of the court as well as Surveyor of the King's Pictures. He died on March 11, 1820.

Carl Gottlieb Guttenburg, also referred to as Carl-Gottlieb or Carl Gottfried, was born near Nuremberg on August 21, 1743. He was a German draftsman and engraver who trained in Nuremberg and Bern. In 1767 he traveled to Paris and studied under Jean Georges Wille. He continued a career there in producing portraits, calligraphy, and illustrations. He died May 20, 1790.
James Wolfe was a British Army officer born January 2, 1727. He was known for his training reforms as well as his victory over the French at the Battle of the Plains of Abraham in Quebec in 1759. He took part

in the suppression of the Jacobite Rebellion in Scotland and Flanders. This caught the attention of his superiors, but his career advancement was halted by the Peace Treaty of 1748. He was a brigade major at the age of 18 and a lieutenant-colonel by 23. Wolfe died in battle at the Siege of Quebec on September 13, 1759.
Isaac Barré was born on October 15, 1726 and was an Anglo-Irish politician and soldier. "He earned distinction serving with the British Army during the Seven Years' War and later became a prominent Member of Parliament, where he was a vocal supporter of William Pitt." He coined the term "Sons of Liberty" that referred to American colonists who opposed the British government. He died on July 20, 1802.
Dates: c. 1759
Creator: Illustrated by Benjamin West, Engraved by Carl Gottlieb Guttenberg
Subjects: French and Indian War, Battle, Engraving, Print, Isaac Barre
Locations: Quebec
People: Wolfe, James, 1727-1759, Barre, Isaac, 1726-1802, West, Benjamin, 1738-1820, Gutenberg, Carl Gottlieb, 1743-1790
General Condition: Good.
Measurements: 9 ½ in. x 12 ½ in.
Transcript Attempt:

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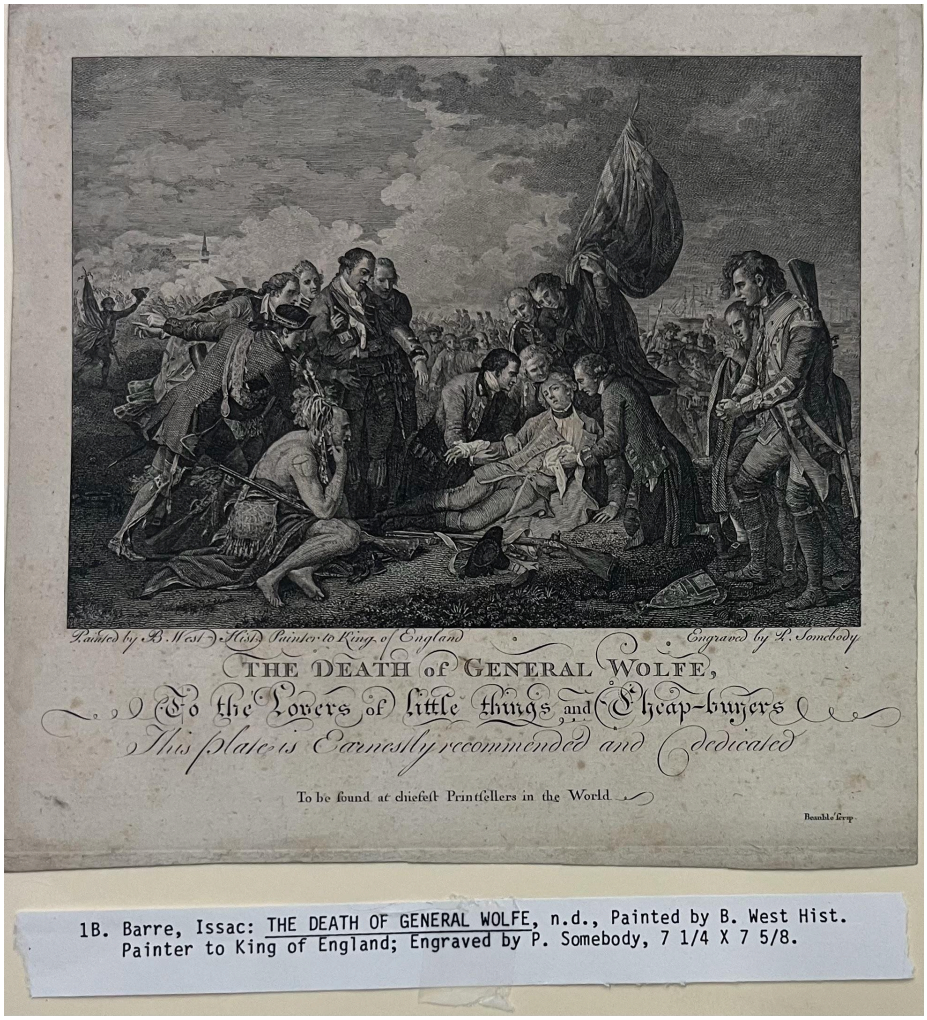
21.152b. Item 152b: Steel Engraving by Friedrich Randel of "Wolfe's Tod in der Schlacht bei Quebec," after Benjamin West, [1760] (removed to Print Box #3)

Type of Material: Steel Engraving
Title: Wolfe's Tod in der Schlacht bei Quebec
Description: An engraving of General Wolfe's death with other soldiers surrounding him as the battle continues on in the distance. "During the French and Indian War (1754-1763), British General James

Wolfe captured Quebec, the key to wresting control of Canada from the French. But in the September 1769 battle, Wolfe, and his french counterpart, Montcalm, were both mortally wounded.
This piece was engraved by Friedrich Randel after an original painting of Benjamin West.
Benjamin West (1738-1820), a favorite painter of King George III, drew the most famous version of the death scene, but it was widely copied.
Directly above Wolfe, with his chin virtually resting on Wolfe's head, is Isaac Barre, an English army officer who, in the same battle, received a severe bullet wound to the right cheek which blinded his right eye. Barre later returned to England and entered Parliament in 1761."
Born on October 10, 1738, Benjamin West was a British-American artist. He is best known for painting historical scenes, for example, The Death of Nelson, The Death of General Wolfe, the Treaty of Paris, and Benjamin Franklin Drawing Electricity from the Sky. As an artist, he was self-taught and settled in London. He is credited with the launch of the Royal Academy after catching the eye of King George III. He became the second president, after Sir Joshua Reynolds and was also given the opportunity to be the historical painter of the court as well as Surveyor of the King's Pictures. He died on March 11, 1820.
Friedrich Randel was a German draftsman, artist, and engraver from Magdeburg. He was born in 1808 and died in Berlin in 1886.
James Wolfe was a British Army officer born January 2, 1727. He was known for his training reforms as well as his victory over the French at the Battle of the Plains of Abraham in Quebec in 1759. He took part in the suppression of the Jacobite Rebellion in Scotland and Flanders. This caught the attention of his superiors, but his career advancement was halted by the Peace Treaty of 1748. He was a brigade major at the age of 18 and a lieutenant-colonel by 23. Wolfe died in battle at the Siege of Quebec on September 13, 1759.
Isaac Barré was born on October 15, 1726 and was an Anglo-Irish politician and soldier. "He earned distinction serving with the British Army during the Seven Years' War and later became a prominent Member of Parliament, where he was a vocal supporter of William Pitt." He coined the term "Sons of Liberty" that referred to American colonists who opposed the British government. He died on July 20, 1802.
Dates: 1760
Creator: Originally Illustrated by Benjamin West, Engraved by Friedrich Randel
Provenance: J. T. Mitchell Collection
Subjects: French and Indian War, Battle, Engraving, Print, Isaac Barre
Locations: Quebec
People: Wolfe, James, 1727-1759, Barre, Isaac, 1726-1802, West, Benjamin, 1738-1820, Randel, Friedrich, 1808-1886
General Condition: Good.
Measurements: 14 in. x 17 ¾ in.
Transcript Attempt:
_____(?)
Wolfe's Tod in der Schlacht bei Quebeck

Translation from German:
Wolfe's Death in the Battle of Quebec
----------END----------



1B. Barre, Issac: THE DEATH OF GENERAL WOLFE, n.d., Painted by B. West Hist. Painter to King of England; Engraved by P. Somebody, 7 1/4 X 7 5/8.

21.153. Item 153: Engraving of "The Death of General Wolfe," Benjamin West and P. Somebody, [after 1766] (removed to Oversized Print Box #2)

Type of Material: Engraving
Title: The Death of General Wolfe
Description: An engraved copy by P. Somebody after Benjamin Wests' famous painting titled the "Death of General Wolfe."
This print is an unauthorized copy of the original West painting, noted by how the engraver signs his name as P. Somebody. It is thought by curators, such as The Met, that this is due to the engraver's desire to signal the cheapness of the print. It is possible that it was an attempt to spread availability to the print, as West's painting was a revolutionary tool in how artists went about depicting the true record of history compared with the idealized images that came before.
James Wolfe was a British Army officer born January 2, 1727. He was known for his training reforms as well as his victory over the French at the Battle of the Plains of Abraham in Quebec in 1759. He took part in the suppression of the Jacobite Rebellion in Scotland and Flanders. This caught the attention of his superiors, but his career advancement was halted by the Peace Treaty of 1748. He was a brigade major at the age of 18 and a lieutenant-colonel by 23. Wolfe died in battle at the Siege of Quebec on September 13, 1759.

The date for the manuscript has been ascertained by a comparison with a similar manuscript available on The Met's website.
Dates: [after 1766]
Creator: Illustrated by Benjamin West, Engraved by P. Somebody
Subjects: Engraving of a historical painting
Locations: Quebec (setting)
People: Wolfe, James, 1727 – 1759
General Condition: Okay.
Measurements: 7 ⅝ in. x 7 ¼ in.
Transcript Attempt:
Painted by B. West History Painter to King of England Engraved by P. Somebody
THE DEATH OF GENERAL WOLFE
To the Lovers of little things and Cheap-buyers
This plate is Earnestly recommend and dedicated
To be found at chiefest Printsellers in the World
Bearable(?) Scrip

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21.154a. Item 154a: Colored Print titled, "General Wolfe killed at the Siege of Quebec September 14; 1759," by W & J Stratford, 1792 November 17 (Removed to Print Box #2)

Type of Material: Colored Print
Title: General Wolfe killed at the Siege of Quebec September 14; 1759
Description: The death of General Wolfe during the siege of Quebec. The French army is retreating to Quebec from an advancing British force. In the foreground, General Wolfe is dying while comforted by multiple soldiers, including Isaac Barre. This print was published by W. & J. Stratford.

James Wolfe was a British Army officer born January 2, 1727. He was known for his training reforms as well as his victory over the French at the Battle of the Plains of Abraham in Quebec in 1759. He took part in the suppression of the Jacobite Rebellion in Scotland and Flanders. This caught the attention of his superiors, but his career advancement was halted by the Peace Treaty of 1748. He was a brigade major at the age of 18 and a lieutenant-colonel by 23. Wolfe died in battle at the Siege of Quebec on September 13, 1759.
James Stratford was a British publisher, printer, and bookseller in the late 18th-century. He gained success around the 1780s specializing in creating parts of works that were to be later installed and binded. He partnered with William Stratford around 1790, but decided to trade on his own. He went bankrupt in 1813 and was sent to Fleet Prison.
Isaac Barré was born on October 15, 1726 and was an Anglo-Irish politician and soldier. "He earned distinction serving with the British Army during the Seven Years' War and later became a prominent Member of Parliament, where he was a vocal supporter of William Pitt." He coined the term "Sons of Liberty" that referred to American colonists who opposed the British government. He died on July 20, 1802.
Dates: November 17, 1792; September 14, 1752; September 1952
Creator: W. & J. Stratford (publisher)
Subjects: Print, Siege of Quebec, Canada
Locations: Quebec (setting), Holborn Hill (publication location)
People: Wolfe, James, 1727 – 1759, Barre, Isaac, 1726 - 1802, Stratford, James, fl. 1780s – 1810s
General Condition: Good.
Measurements: 14 in. x 10 in.
Transcript Attempt:
General Wolfe killed at the Siege of Quebec September 14; 1759.
Published by W. & J. Stratford. N:112 Holdborn Hill Nov 17, 1792
.
Middle figure Behind Wolfe is
Isaac Barré
After whom Wilkes Barre was named
Purchased in Washington D.C. Sept 1952

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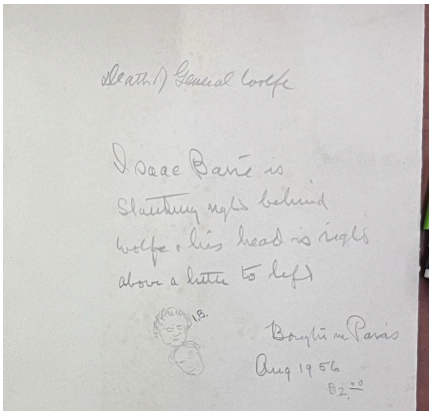

21.154b. Item 154b: Note by Gilbert Stuart McClintock titled “Death of General Wolfe,” 1956 August, [no date] (Removed to Print Box #2)

Type of Material: Note.
Title: Death of General Wolfe
Description: The manuscript depicts a note by Gilbert Stuart McClintock stating where Isaac Barre is in a referred painting of General James Wolfe’s death. The referred print is item 162, Colored Print titled, “General Wolfe killed at the Siege of Quebec September 14; 1759,” by W & J Stratford, 1792 November 17. The note includes a sketch, copying where Barre is in relation to General Wolfe on the painting. Barre is the figure kneeling down behind Wolfe’s fallen figure.
The note also mentions that McClintock bought item 162 in Paris August 1956.
Dates: August 1956
Creator: McClintock, Gilbert Stuart
Subjects: Note; Correspondence; Reference
Locations: Paris
People: Wolfe, James, 1727 – 1759, Barre, Isaac, 1726 - 1802, Stratford, James, fl. 1780s – 1810s; McClintock, Gilbert Stuart, 1886-1959
General Condition: Okay.
Measurements: 8 in. x 7 ⅝ in.
Transcript Attempt:
Death of General Wolfe

Isaac Barré is standing right behind
Wolfe & his head is right above a little to left
Bought in Paris
Aug 1956
$2.00

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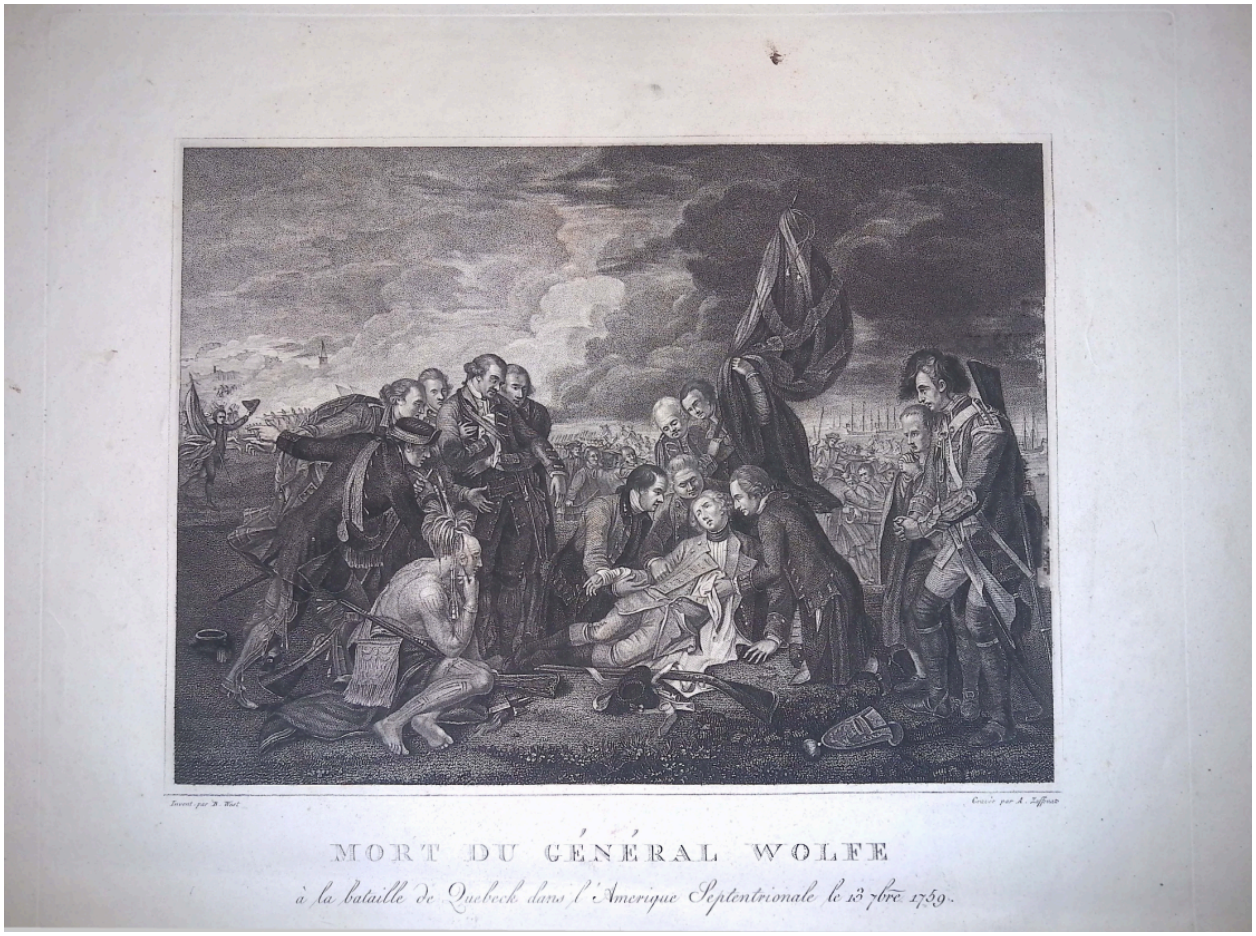

21.155. Item 155: An Engraving by Alessandro Zaffonato titled "MORT DU GENERAL WOLFE," after Benjamin West, 1771; [ca. 1771-1773] (Removed to Print Box #2)

Type of Material: Engraving
Title: Mort du Général Wolfe à la bataille de Quebeck dans l'Amerique Septentrionale le 13 7bre 1759
Description: An engraving of General Wolfe's death with other soldiers surrounding him as the battle continues on in the distance. This engraving was created by Alessandro Zaffonato after Benjamin West. Born on October 10, 1738, Benjamin West was a British-American artist. He is best known for painting historical scenes, for example, The Death of Nelson, The Death of General Wolfe, the Treaty of Paris, and Benjamin Franklin Drawing Electricity from the Sky. As an artist, he was self-taught and settled in London. He is credited with the launch of the Royal Academy after catching the eye of King George III. He became the second president, after Sir Joshua Reynolds and was also given the opportunity to be the historical painter of the court as well as Surveyor of the King's Pictures. He died on March 11, 1820. Active in 1730, Alessandro Zaffonato was of Italian descent and an engraver during the later Baroque period. He engraved plates such as Raphael's Judgment of Solomon and others.
The original piece by West was created in 1771, entitled "The Death of General Wolfe." The date has been ascertained by comparisons with other manuscripts, such as the one digitized on the Gilder Lehrman Institute of American History.

The date for the Zaffonato manuscript has been ascertained by a comparison with a like print digitized on the Hollis for Archival Discovery's webpage. The original listing by Hollis states the ranges as circa 1759-1773, however, Zaffonato has worked from a manuscript after West, reducing the ranges for this piece to circa 1771-1773, as seen by West's manuscripts on the Gilder Lehrman Instititue's page.
Dates: 1771; 1771-1773 13 September 1759.
Creator: B. West, A. Zaffonato
Subjects: Battle, Engraving, Quebec
Locations: Quebec, Canada
People: West, Benjamin, 1738 – 1820, Zaffonato, Alessandro, active 1730
General Condition: Good.
Measurements: 18 ⅛ in. x 14 ½ in.
Transcript Attempt:
inventé par B. West gravée par A. Zaffonato
Mort Du Général Wolfe à la bataille de Quebeck dans l'Amerique Septentrionale le 13 7bre 1759.
Translation Attempt:
created by B. West engraved by A. Zaffonato
Death of General Wolfe of the battle of Quebec in North America, 17 September 1759.

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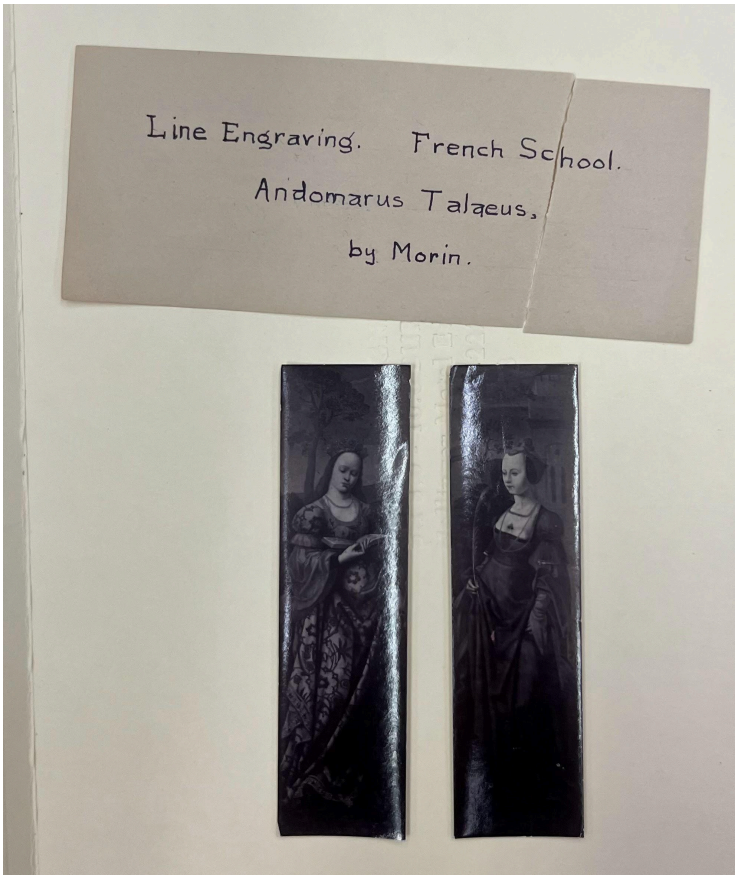
21.156. Item 156: Graphite Drawing of Old Woman, by Wille, no date (Removed to Print Box #2)

Type of Material: Graphite Portrait
Title: Wille
Description: A graphite sketch of an old woman. She is exhibiting a sad and desolate expression.
Dates: N/A
Creator: Wille(?)
Subjects: Graphite, Illustration, Woman
Locations: N/A
People: N/A
General Condition: Okay.
Measurements: 5 ¼ in. x 4 ¾ in.
Transcript Attempt:
Wille

Wille
100

----------END----------



21.157. Item 157: A Line Engraving by Jean Morin of Two Women in the French School after Andomarus Talaeus (2 engravings), no date

Type of Material: Engraving
Title: N/A

Description: This is an engraving of two women with a third note that says “Line Engraving French School Andomarus Talaeus by Morin.” The two engravings of the women are produced in black and white and offer fine detail to the clothing and facial features of each woman. One woman is standing reading a book and the other faces her direction, also standing. Both women are finely dressed, possibly inferring a higher rank and their dress possibly of the Elizabethan ages for the style of sleeve and skirt. While it is unclear if these two engravings belong with this note or if this note should be separated, there is evidence to support that the note was originally referencing a print by Jean Morin of Andomarus Talaeus in the French school style. This print was called the “Portrait of Omer Talon,” his other name, and can be seen digitized on the Fitzwilliam Museum’s webpage. Morin was most widely known for his portrait work.
Jean Morin was born around 1595 or 1605 in Paris and was a baroque painter, printmaker, painter, etcher, engraver and publisher. He is most known for being a printmaker who combined engraving and etching on the same plate. His graphic work contains 118 plates. He died around 1650 in Paris.
Dates: N/A
Creator: Jean Morin
Subjects: Classical engraving, French
Locations: N/A
People: Morin, Jean, c.1595 or 1605 – 1650
General Condition: Okay. The note is torn into two pieces.
Measurements: 15 ¾ in. x 13 ¾ in.
Transcript Attempt:

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21.158. Item 158: A Print of Bessey [Nassau van Zuylestein] Countess of Rochford, made by J[ohn] Smith after a Painting by Charles d'Agar, 1723. (Removed to Print Box #2)

Type of Material: Print

Title: The Right Honourable Bessey Countess of Rochford

Description: A portrait of Bessey Nassau van Zuylestein (née Savage) the countess of Rochford.

For more replications of this print, visit The National Portrait Gallery website. This print was commissioned by John Smith, which we can infer from the latin fec, fecit, which means he made, and ex, which could be ex coll, meaning from the collection of, or ex officina, meaning from the printing house of. The print is after a painting by Charles d'Agar, which can be inferred by the latin pinx, for pinxit, which translates to he painted.

Born in 1669, Charles d'Agar was the son of Jacques d'Agar and a French portrait painter. He is most known for portraits made during the later Stuart and early Georgian eras, and stayed active in England for the majority of his life. He often worked on commission, painting portraits for clients such as the Duke of Buccleuch and Lord Bolingbroke. Nunnington Hall displays some of his works. He died in 1723.

John Smith was a English mezzotint engraver and print seller. Born in Daventry, Northamptonshire, circa 1652, Smith rose to become a provincial artist, most known for his portrait work. He became the personal

engraver for Sir Godfrey Kneller, whose painting collectionsSmith recreated in engraved pieces extensively. He grew to become one of the most internationally known artists of the sixteenth century, along with contemporaries like William Hogarth.
Dates: 1723
Creator: D'Agar, Chalres (Painter); Smith, John (Engraver)
Subjects: Noble Print, Portrait
Locations: N/A
People: van Zuylestein, Bessey Nassau, 1698 or 1699-1746, d'Agar, Charles, 1669–1723; Smith, John, 1652-1743
General Condition: Okay.
Measurements: 15 ¼ in. x 12 in.
Transcript Attempt:
176

The Right Honourable Bessey Countess of Rochtord.

Char[les]: D'Agar pinx.* J. Smith Fec* & ex.* 1723

[*Pinxit/ He Painted]
[*Fecit / He made] [ex (officina/coll)/ From the printing house/collection of]

----------END----------

Subseries II: Photographs

Subseries II: Photographs contains Subseries II.I Photographs, (c.1829-1969) and Subseries II.II Photographic Reproductions, (1810-1833). This category consists of photographs featuring artwork displayed or found in Northeastern Pennsylvania.

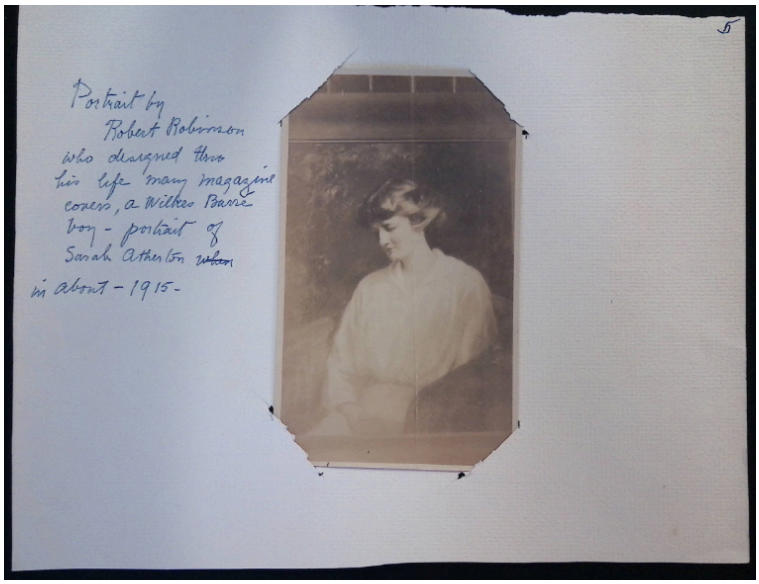
Condition Note:

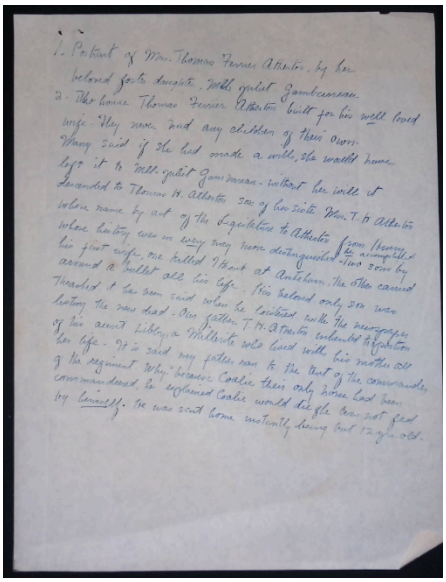
Some pieces in this subseries exhibit some discoloration, but are overall in good or fair condition. *21.175. Item 175: Photobook titled, "Le Retable D'Isenheim (The Isenheim Altarpiece)", pos. by Louis Réau, Published in 19--?, Artwork Originally by Mathias Grünewald, 1512-1516* is in rather poor condition; outer pages should be handled with care; inner prints are in good condition.

Subseries II.I: Photographs, c.1829-1969

Subseries II.I: Photographs, c.1829-1924, is arranged alphabetically by photographer's last name or subject's last name featured within the photograph and contains photographs of artwork either found in the Atherton home or relate to Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. Some works are photographs of replicated pieces dating back to the 14th and 16th centuries like *Le Retable D'Isenheim* (The Isenheim Altarpiece), by Matthias Grünewald and *Discobolo di Mirone*, by Myron.

Specific photographers and artists that are included within this subseries are Jacob Cist, Charles F. Cook, Matthias Grünewald, and Myron.





21.159. Item 159: Photograph by Unknown of A Portrait of Sarah Atherton by Robert Robinson, c. 1915, [no date]

Type of Material: Portrait Photograph
Title: Photograph of Sarah Atherton, c. 1915
Description: A photograph by unknown of a portrait of Sarah Atherton by Robert Robinson circa 1915. The item also includes a written description.
Born on January 6, 1889 in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, Sara Henry Atherton was born to Thomas Henry Atherton and Anna Melanie Parke. On June 30, 1920, she married Donald Storrs Bridgeman and they had at least one son and daughter. She lived in both New York City and Norwalk, Fairfield, Connecticut in 1950. She died in Pennsylvania, on February 12, 1975 at the age of 86.
Robert Robinson was born in 1886 and was an illustrator for the Saturday Evening Post. He drew 38 covers in total, and 15 of them featured grumpy bearded old men confronting the changing modern world. They are seen arguing, driving cars, and looking at bi-planes. He also drew covers for the Motor Magazine. He died in 1952.
Dates: c. 1915
Creator: Robinson, Robert (Portrait); Note Unknown; Photograph Unknown
Subjects: Portrait, Photograph; Note; Correspondence; Record
Locations: Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania
People: Atherton, Sara Henry, 1886 - 1975, Robinson, Robert, 1886 - 1952, Atherton, Thomas Ferrier, c. 1816 - 1870
General Condition: Good, no issues.
Measurements: 10 in. x 7 ⅝ in., 8 ½ in. x 11 in.
Transcription Attempt:
Portrait:

Portrait by Robert Robinson who designed that his life many magazine covers, a Wilkes-Barre boy - portrait of Sarah Atherton ~~when~~ in about - 1915 -

Document:

1. Portrait of Mrs. Thomas Ferrier Atherton, by her beloved foster daughter, Mrs. Juliet Gambarreau
2. The house Thomas Ferrier Atherton built for his well loved wife - they nerve had any children of their own- many said if she had made a will, she would have left it to Mrs. Juliet Gambarreau - without her will it descended to Thomas H. Atherton son of his sister Mrs. T.H. Atherton whose history was in every way more distinguished - he accomplished two sons by his first wife, one killed [illegible] at Anteham, the other carried around a bullet all his life. His beloved only son was thrashed, it has been said when he boistered with the newspaper listing the new dead - our father T.H. Atherton [illegible] to a portion of his aunt Libby, a Millente who lived with his mother all her life. It is said my father arn to the tent of the commander of the regiment. Why? because Coalie their only horse had been commandeered, he explained Coalie would die if he was not fed by himself. He was sent home instantly being but 12 yrs. old.

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21.160. Item 160: Nine Photographs of Atherton Home, Photographed by Thomas Ferrier Atherton, c.1860s-1924 (Removed to Print Box #7)

Type of Material: Photographs

Title: Photographs of Atherton Home

Description: A set of nine photographs depicting the home of Thomas Ferrier Atherton. It was built roughly between 1860's-1870's and was torn down in 1924 after Thomas Atherton's death in 1923. Previously located on 36 West River St. Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, the house was occupied by Thomas Ferrier Atherton's nephew, Thomas Henry Atherton and his family. Some of the artworks showcased on the walls are found in this collection, for example, "The Lion in Love," by Juliet Gambareau. Wilkes-Barre is located in northeastern Pennsylvania in Luzerne county. It was founded in 1769 and re-incorporated as a city in 1869. The city's rich coal mining history employed thousands of immigrants

in the 19th century. The mining of anthracite coal was popular until the Knox Mine disaster that ultimately accelerated the collapse of the industry after World War II. The Wyoming Valley was originally inhabited by the Shawnee and Lenape Native Americans prior to its new settlement.
Dates: c.1860s-1924
Creator: Photographed by Thomas Ferrier Atherton
Subjects: Thomas Ferrier Atherton, Thomas Henry Atherton, House, Mansion, Photographs
Locations: Formerly 36 West River Street, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania
People: Atherton, Thomas Ferrier, approx. 1816-1870, Atherton, Thomas Henry, 1847 - 1923
General Condition: Good, photographs slightly discolored and warped.
Measurements: 13 9/16 in. x 10 9/16 in.
Transcription Attempt:

[2] Stone house formerly at 36 West River St. Wilkes-Barre built in the 1860's or 1870's by Thomas Ferrier Atherton, occupied by his nephew Thomas Henry Atherton and his family from the lates 1880's until it was torn down soon after his death in 1923. His original surname was Henry but he later took his mother's name.
[3] Showing Lion in Love, over mantle, forget subject of left painting and at right so perverse a woman that she flowed upstream after having drowned. Side ways picture at right - key, to La Fontane all subject illustrated his well known parables.
Dining Room looking from door in living room.
[4] Living room at right of front door.
It is said Mademoiselle Gambareau spent months studying lious in goo(?) for her autumn louis(?)
[5] Reception room freseaed(?) by M. Gambareau, all of which were duotones when house was torn down, in about June of 1924 (Mink. (?)
[6] Hall in House of Thomas Ferrier Atherton, showing exgunsete(?) colored window, all primary flat colors (no discoloration of any kind - all the same flat glass.
[7] Truly magnificent fresco on planter in reception room of home built by Thomas Ferrier Atherton for his wife (in left corner from front hall.
[8] Showing the frescoed ceiling and marble fireplace, I think, greenish marble grate, in reception Room at left of front door.
[10] View from middle of portiere? door of living room to the dining room. All fresco on plaster, dining residence of Thomas H. Atherton, his nephew. cartn"easton
[11] The stone house Thomas Ferrier Atherton built for his children wife date not known, but but closing off all (?) in the south enriched all pioneers in the Anthracite Industry.
Arch. said to be planned by French mansard builder of old Union League Club House in Phila.
Torn down after T. H. Atherton's nephew Thomas Ferrier Atherton, died in about 1923
View of hall looking toward front door.

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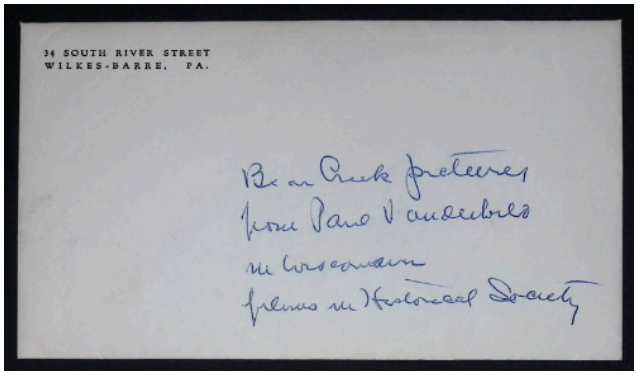
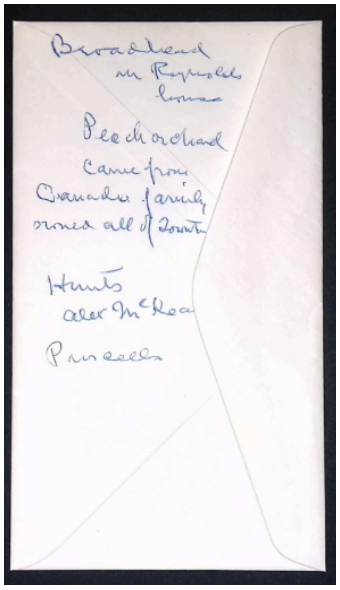




21.161. Item 161: Three Photographs of Bear Creek by Abrose August Zwiebel], with Note, no date.

Type of Material: Photographs

Title: Photographs of Bear Creek

Description: Three photographs in an envelope depicting a lake and some houses along Bear Creek and Broadhead, possibly Broadhead River. There is a name appearing in the botto left hand corner of the second and third manuscripts, A. A. Zwiebel.

The name of Zwiebel has been identified as Ambrose August Zwiebel due to a familial photography connection. His brother, Ralph Zwiebel, was another known photographer in the area.
Some of Ralph Zwiebel's photographs can be seen digitixed on the Library of Congress' website.
Dates: N/A
Creator: [Zwiebel, Ambrose August]
Subjects: Bear Creek, Pennsylvania, Lakes, Photograph
Locations: Bear Creek, Pennsylvania
People: [Zwiebel, Ambrose August, 1871-1943]; Vanderbred, Paul; Reynolds; McKean, Hunts aler(?);
General Condition: Good, no issues.
Measurements: 5 13/16 in. x 3 ½ in.
Transcript Attempt:

On the bottom left hand of photographs b and c:

b:
No. 15
A. A. Zwiebel
c:
No. 16
A. A. Zwiebel
Envelope Front:

Bear Creek Pictures
From Paul Vanderbred
ne urseamann
bilerus in Historical Society

Envelope Rear:

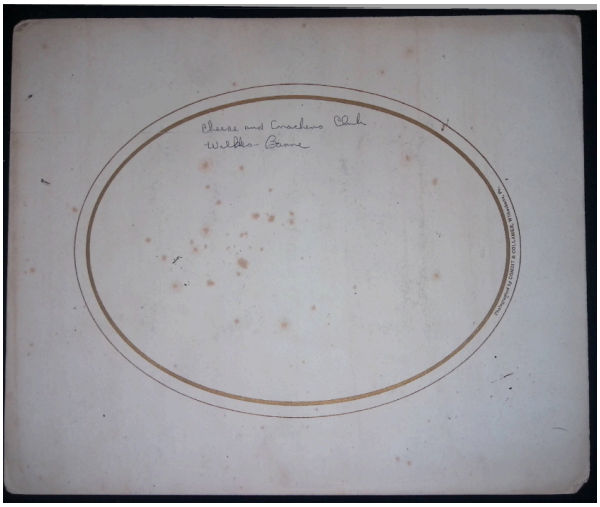
Broadhead
in Reynolds
house

Peach orchard
came from
Canada family
zoned all of South

Hunts
aler McKean

Pureell

----------END----------

21.162. Item 162: Photograph by Unknown of the Cheese and Crackers Club, Wilkes-Barre, c.1860s

Type of Material: Photograph
Title: Cheese and Crackers Club
Description: A photograph by an unknown artist depicting thirteen men who were part of the Cheese and Crackers Club, one of the first social organizations of the Wyoming Valley that was formed in the 1860s. It predated the current Westmoreland Club that is currently located in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. The men pictured in the photograph (from left to right) are John H. Swoyer, J.G. Phelps, Winthrop Welles Ketcham, Andrew Todd McClintock, William Lord Conyngham, Judge G.M. Harding, Henry Martyn Hoyt Jr., D.E.R. Mager, E.P. Darling, Judge Stanley Woodward, Washington Lee, J.T. Albertson, and Charles Parrish.
Winthrop Welles Ketcham, occasionally spelled Ketchum, was born on June 29, 1820. He was a United States Representative and District Judge of the United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania. He died December 6, 1879.
Henry Martyn Hoyt was born in Kingston Pennsylvania on June 8, 1830, to Ziba Hoyt and Nancy (née Herbert) Hoyt. He held a career as an American lawyer and politican in the valley and served as the 18th governor of Pennsylvania for the term of 1879-1883. His law career, while successful enough to rise swiftly to the office of cheif, was short when he gained influence in the Republican party. He later became the chair of the Republican party from 1875-1876. He also served in the Civil War as an officer for the Union army.
Charles Parrish was born August 27, 1826 in Dundaff, Susquehanna County to Archippus and Phebe (Miller) Parrish. When his father became the proprietor of a hotel shortly after Parrish's birth, the family relocated to Wilkes-Barre. In his youth, parrish attended the Wilkes-Barre Academy before becoming a clerk for the store of Ziba Bennett of Wilkes-Barre. Though her rose to become a partner in the firm, he left the office in 1875 when he began speculation in the coal trade. He would go on to found the Kembleton Coal Company and become the director of the Jersey Central Railroad. Parrish's longest career was as the president of the First National Bank of Wilkes-Barre, an office he held for 20 years.
Andrew Todd McClintock was born in Northumberland, Pennsylvania on February 2, 1810. He was an alumni of Kenyon College, Ohio and studied law. He was a Director of the Wyoming National Bank and

President of Hollenback Cemetery Association, Director of Wilkes-Barre Hospital, President of the Wilkes-Barre Law and Library Association, member of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, Elder in the Presbyterian Church. McClintock died January 1, 1892.
William Lord Conynham was born in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania on November 21, 1829. He was a wealthy coal dealer and served in the Civil War. He died on December 29, 1907.
Dates: c.1860s
Creator: N/A
Subjects: Cheese and Crackers Club, Photograph
Locations: Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania
People: Ketcham, Winthrop Welles, 1820 – 1879, Hoyt, Henry Martyn, 1830-1892, McClintock, Andrew Todd, 1810-1892, Conynham, William Lord, 1829-1907, Swoyer, John H., Phelps, J.G., Harding, G.M., Mager, D.E.R., Darling, E.P., Woodward, Stanley Lee, Washington, Albertonson J.T., Parrish, Charles, 1826-1896
General Condition: Good, photograph has some smudges.
Measurements: 10 ⅞ in. x 9 in.
Transcription Attempt:
Front:
J.H. Swoyer, J.G. Phelps, W.W. Ketcham, A.T. McClintock, W.L. Conyngham, G.M. Harding, H.M. Hoyt, D.E.R. Mager, E.P. Darling, S. Woodward, W. Lee, J.T. Albertson, C. Parrish

Back:
Cheese and Crackers Club
Wilkes Barre
Sources:



TIMES LEADER
THE EVENING NEWS

What Gives In-Rad Asia?

Just Before Sunday

Jack Landau

Tea And Crackers

Who Teaches Your Children?

Business And Professional Men Community Leaders A Century Ago

Excerpts From Our Columns

Cheese, Crackers Club One Of Valley's First

Is Lad, 18, Worth $2?

Letters To The Editor

Down Memory Lane

Answers To Questions



Westbrook Pegler:

Young Officers Rule Capital Society

Perhaps You Don't Remember 'Cheese And Crackers Club' But These Men Were Leaders In Community Years Ago

RANK RATES WITH DATES ARRANGED IN WASHINGTON

PENN STATE LOCAL STAFF DINES HEDDEN

Damon Runyon

L. V. RAILROAD PRESIDENT TO BE SPEAKER

Bucknell Starts Speedup Program

MILK DEALERS WILL ABSORB PRICE BOOST

Scout Extension Troop In Session

Judge Farrell Denies Injunction

Hoban Completes Army Course

$1,050 for $1 Party

Men—Women

Free!

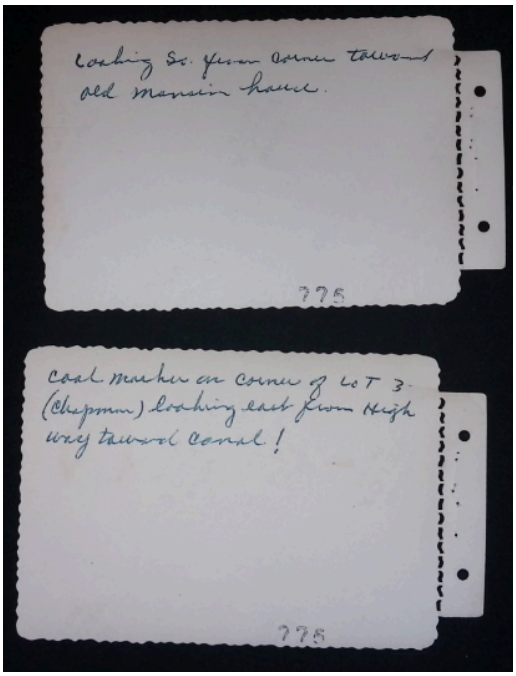
Eagles Party Tonight

Thursday Nite's Biggest Party

25 GAMES $10

Adm. Only 10c





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21.163 Item 163: Two Photographs of a Coal Company Marker by Unknown, no date

Type of Material: Photographs
Title: N/A
Description: The item number depicts two photographs of a coal company marker. On the fron and back of the two images, an unknown author has written a note and caption for each photograph.
Dates: N/A
Creator: N/A
Subjects: Photography; Coal; mining
People: N/A
General Condition: Good.
Measurements: 4 ½ in. x 3 ¼ in.
Transcript Attempt:
{photograph 1 annotations}
{front}
coal co[mpany]. marker - see other side

{back}
Coach so.(?) from corner towers(?) old mansion house

775
{photograph 2 annotations}
{back}
coal marker on corner of Lot 3 (Chapman) Coaching(?) east from high way toward canal!

775

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21.164. Item 164: Photograph of the Entrance at Market Street to Old Wooden Bridge, Designed by Jacob Cist, Photograph taken by Charles F. Cook, [bef. mid nineteenth century]. (Removed to Print Box #7)

Type of Material: Photograph
Title: N/A
Description: A photograph of a gate-like building with a horse carriage about to go under it. It is located in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. Wilkes-Barre is located in northeastern Pennsylvania in Luzerne county. It was founded in 1769 and re-incorporated as a city in 1869. The city's rich coal mining history employed thousands of immigrants in the 19th century. The mining of anthracite coal was popular until the Knox Mine disaster that ultimately accelerated the collapse of the industry after World War II. The Wyoming Valley was originally inhabited by the Shawnee and Lenape Native Americans prior to its new settlement. The Old Wooden Bridge was designed by Jacob Cist and photographed by Charles F. Cook.
More of Charles F. Cook's photography can be found on the Library of Congress website.
Jacob Cist was born March 13, 1783 and was an American naturalist, artist, inventor, businessman, author, treasurer, and United States Postmaster. He was a prominent figure in the marketing of anthracite coal industry and a leading authority on its overall economic potential. He died on December 30, 1825.
The date range for this image has been estimated to before the mid nineteenth century, as a steel structure was built to replace the prior wooden structure, seen in the item above, by then. An image of the steel bridge can be found digitized by the Library of Congress.
Dates: N/A
Creator: Designed by Jacob Cist, Photography by Charles F. Cook
Subjects: Photograph, Wooden Bridge, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania
Locations: Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania
People: Cist, Jacob, 1783 - 1825; Cook, Charles F., [Pos. Cook, Charles F., 1833-1897]
General Condition: Okay.
Measurements: 8 ⅝ in. x 6 ⅞ in. {photograph}; 14 in. x 11 in. {backing}

Transcript Attempt:

{annotation}
Entrance as marked st to old Wooden Bridge Designed by Jacob Cist

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21.165. Item 165: Photograph of the 1902 Flood in Wilkes Barre, Pennsylvania, unknown photographer, 1902.

Type of Material: Photograph
Title: N/A
Description: This photograph was taken on a bridge located in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania while the Susquehanna River floods into the city. There is snow present on the bridge and rooftops. The Flood of 1902 brought much destruction to the Wyoming Valley region of Pennsylvania. The Valley experienced two major floods and a blizzard in the span of three months. Levees on the Susquehanna were not built until 1936. The water rose above 27 feet ten prior to Christmas in 1901 due to heavy rains. The rising temperatures caused the snow to melt. As flood water receded, the task of cleaning up mud continued during Christmas and New Year holidays into 1902. Wilkes-Barre is located in northeastern Pennsylvania in Luzerne county. It was founded in 1769 and re-incorporated as a city in 1869. The city's rich coal mining history employed thousands of immigrants in the 19th century. The mining of anthracite coal was popular until the Knox Mine disaster that ultimately accelerated the collapse of the industry after World War II. The Wyoming Valley was originally inhabited by the Shawnee and Lenape Native Americans prior to its new settlement. The Susquehanna River is a major river located in the Mid-Atlantic region of the United States and covers much of Pennsylvania. It stretches 444 miles long, making it the longest river on the East Coast, and the 16th largest river in the United States. The river is made up of two main

branches including the North Branch and the West Branch. The river drains 27,500 square miles that includes much of Pennsylvania. The river empties into the northern part of the Chesapeake Bay.
Dates: 1902
Creator: N/A
Subjects: Susquehanna River, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, Natural Disaster, Flood
Locations: Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania
People: N/A
General Condition: Poor. (Water damage)
Measurements: 9 ¼ in. x 7 ⅜ in. {photograph}; 14 in. x 10 ⅞ in.
Transcript Attempt:
{Flood 1902}

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21.166. Item 166: Photobook titled, “Le Retable D’Isenheim (The Isenheim Altarpiece)”, pos. by Louis Réau, Published in 1920, Artwork Originally by Mathias Grünewald, 1512-1516 (Removed to Print Box #7)

Type of Material: Photobook

Title: Le Retable D’Isenheim au Musée de Colmar Reproductions en Couleurs

Description: A French booklet containing six leafs of reproductions of Matthias Grünewald's artwork from The Isenheim Altarpiece. The altarpiece was created between 1512-1516 and is essentially a large, mobile box surrounded by statues covered by folded wings. It was made to serve as a central object of devotion at an Isenheim hospital. There are six pieces of art layed out separately in the booklet with accompanying descriptions in French titled:

1. La Crucifixion et la Mise au tombeau
2. L'Annonciation et la Résurrection
3. La Nativité et la Concert d'anges
4. La Légende de saint Antoine
5. Saint Antoine et saint Sébastien
6. Les Sculptures

Matthias Grünewald was a German Renaissance painter born around 1470. His works were of religious theme that ignored Renaissance classicism that continued the style of late medieval Central European art. Only ten paintings—including several polyptychs—and thirty-five drawings survive, all religious, although many others were lost at sea on their way to Sweden as war booty. He was obscure until the late nineteenth century, when many of his paintings were attributed to Albrecht Dürer, who is now seen as his stylistic antithesis. His largest and most famous work is the Isenheim Altarpiece created c. 1512 to 1516. He died August 31, 1528.

Louis Réau was a French art historian born on January 1, 1881 in Poitiers. His work involved the international influence of French artwork and his magnum opus, Iconographie de l'Art Chrétien, contained six volumes. He had studied at École Normale Supérieure in Paris and at École Nationale des Langues Orientales Vivantes. He later became the Director of the Institut français de Saint-Pétersbourg. He died in Paris on June 10, 1961.

The publication date for the original book published by Louis Reau, 1920, was ascertained by comparison to a listing of the same title on Livre Rare Books.

Dates: 1512-1516

Creator: Mathias Grünewald, pos. Louis Réau

Subjects: Religious Art, Renaissance Art, Christianity, Mathias Grünewald, Altarpiece

Locations: Musée de Colmar

People: Grünewald, Mathias, c.1470-1528, Réau, Louis, 1881-1961

General Condition: Prints are in Good condition, outer covering is in Poor condition, delicate, falling apart.

Measurements: 14 ½ in. x 11 in.

Transcript Attempt:

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21.167. Item 167: Photograph of a House, unknown photographer, no date (Removed to Print Box #7)

Type of Material: Photograph
Title: N/A
Description: A photograph of a house with a family of nine sitting outside. It is a large home with the number 1887 showcased on the peak of the roof. It seems to be a rural, mountainous area.
Dates: N/A
Creator: N/A
Subjects: Photograph, House
Locations: N/A
People: N/A
General Condition: Good.
Measurements: 9 ¼ in. x 7 ⅛ in.
Transcript Attempt:

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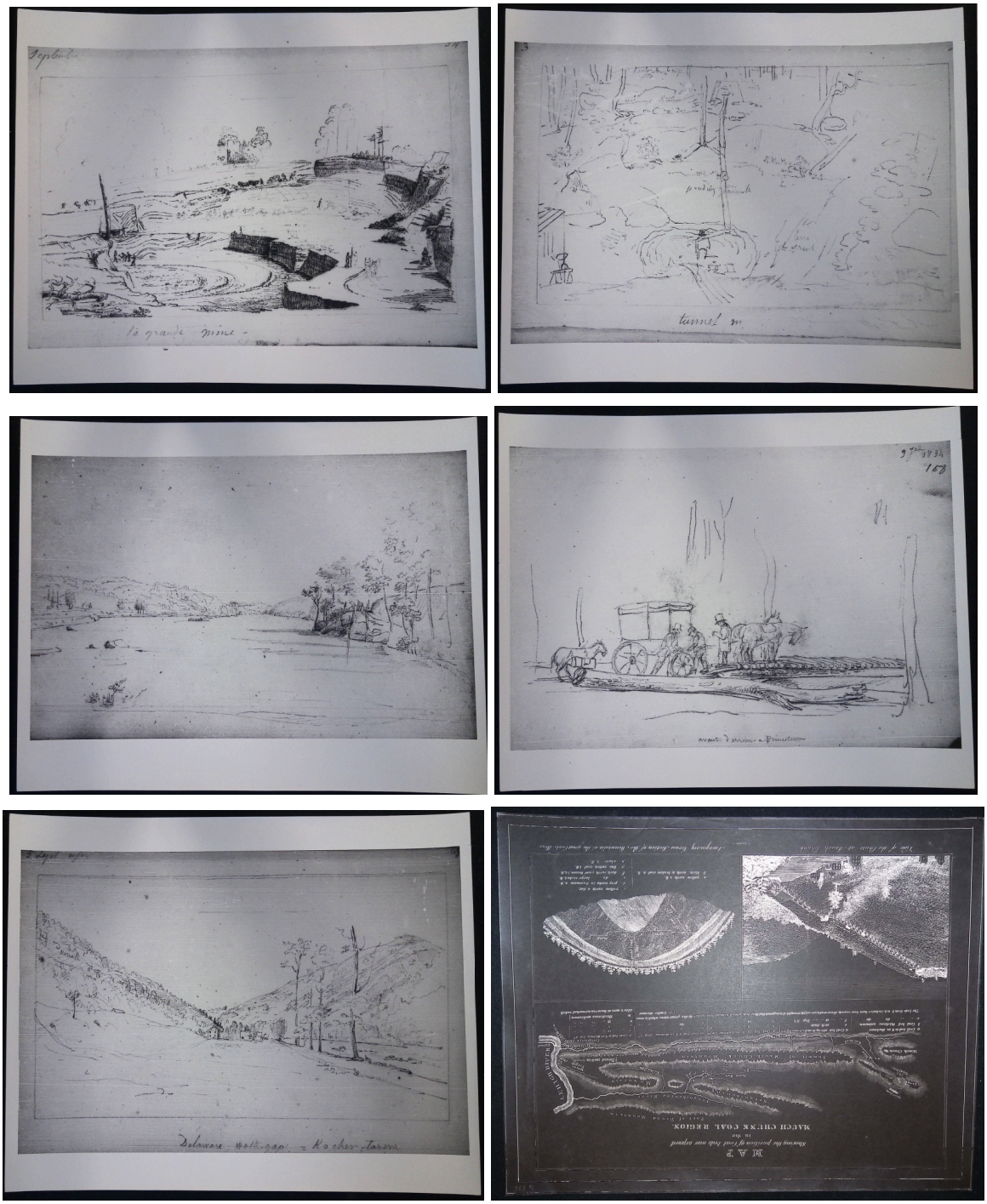

21.168. Item 168: Six Photographs by Unknown, [no date], of Drawings and Maps of Mauch Chunk Coal region by [Charles Alexandre Leseueur. R. G. Vail], c.1829, 1834

Type of Material: Photographs/Map

Title: Coal Photographs/Map

Description: The manuscript depicts photographs by an unknown creator capturing several sketches of mines and tunnels along with a negative map of the Mauch Chunk coal region by Charles Alexandre

Leseueur circa 1829-1834. There are numerous annotations in French and English along the sketches before the map. They appear to be captioning the focus of the drawing, such as “La Grande Mine,” the great mine, or narrating the journey, such as “Avant d’Arriver a Princetown,” which translates to “Before arriving at Princetown.” The final photograph by an unknown creator depicts a map showing the position of Coal beds now exposed in the Mauch Chunk Region.

Charles Alexandre Leseueur was born on January 1, 1778 in France. He was a a French naturalist, artist, and explorer, and attended the Collège du Havre with a possible history at the Ecole publique des mathématiques et d'hydrographie. He also served in the Nation Guard of Le Havre, and later the Navy, where in 1801, Leseueur traveled to Australia on the expedition of Nicolas Baudin. He was an avid sktecher, documenting his trips and experiences, many of which depict his interests in the natural world. In 1816, he traveled to the United States where he later resided. In 1817, he was elected as a member of the American Philosophical Society, an organization that promotes knowledge in the humanities and natural sciences through interpersonal and literature based methods to disseminate the findings of others. Some of his most works include, prominently the first known drawing of Grouseland, the mansion of William Henry Harrison, as well as wildlife, such as the “Drawing of a Jellyfish,” or even self portraits.

Referred to as the “Switzerland of America,” Mauch Chunk was known for its mountainous scenic views along the line of the Switchback Railroad and Lehigh Valley Railroad. It is still attracting tourists to see the beautiful, mountainous views. Now referred to as Jim Thorpe, Pennsylvania since 1954, Mauch Chunk is located in Carbon County, Pennsylvania. It is known for the burial site of the Native American athlete, Jim Thorpe. It is settled in the Pocono Mountains about 29 miles northwest of Allentown.

If you are looking for more early sketches or information on the Mauch Chunk region or its mines, please refer to **item ___: Diagram of Mauch Chunk, by Amos Doolittle, no date (removed to Black Box #1)**.

The cretor of the original images has been ascertaied by a comparison of their manuscripts within *The American Sketches of a French Naturalist, 1816-1837 A Description of the Charles Alexandre Lesueur Collection, With a Brief Account of the Artist* by R. W. G. Vail.

Dates: c. 1829/1834
Creator: [Leseueur, Charles Alexandre, 1778-1846]
Subjects: Coal, Mauch Chunk, Coal Mines
Locations: Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania
People: [Leseueur, Charles Alexandre, 1778-1846]
General Condition: Good, no issues.
Measurements: 8 1/16 in. x 10 in.
Transcript Attempt:

Page 1: la grande mine
Page 2: tunnel m
Page 3: [no annotation]
Page 4: avant d’arrivir a Princetown [Before arriving at Princetown]
Page 5: Delaware Water Gap— Kocher Tavern
Page 6: Map shewing (sic) the position of Coal beds now exposed in the Mauch Chunk Region [Map]

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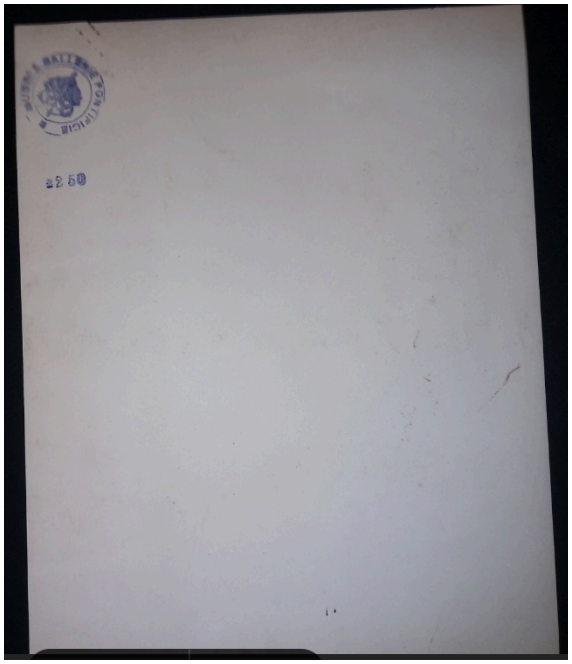

21.169. Item 169: Photograph from the Vatican Museums by Anderson of Discobolo di Mirone, Sculpted by Myron in 1366, [1900-1950]

Type of Material: Photograph
Title: Photograph of Discobolo di Mirone
Description: A photograph of the statue of Discobolo di Mirone from the Vatican Museums, taken somewhere between 1900 and 1950.
The statue, Discobolo di Mirone or Discobolus was created by the artist Myron around 455 BC. It was originally created using bronze, but replicas now consist of marble. It stands at 156 cm tall and was sculpted for the city of Sparta, representing an athlete throwing a discus. The statue currently inhabits the Sala della Biga or Hall of the Chariot in the Vatican Museums in Rome, Italy. The room was built in the 18th century and displays many statues and antiques of eras prior.
Myron flourished around 480-440 BCE and was a Greek sculptor born in Eleutherae. He was an older contemporary of the sculptors Phidias and Polyclitus, considered to be of the most versatile of the Attic sculptors. Myron was one of the firsts to achieve lifelike representation in art and worked often in bronze.
The date for the photograph has been ascertained by a comparison with a similar manuscript on the Library of Congress' website.
Dates: [1900-1950]; 1366
Creator: Sculpted by Myron, Photographer N/A
Subjects: Statue, Discus, Rome, Discobolus, Sala della Biga
Locations: Rome, Italy; Vatican City
People: Myron, fl. 480-440 BCE
General Condition: Good, no issues.
Measurements: 7 ⅞ in. x 10 ¼ in.
Transcription Attempt:

1366 ROMA Discobolo di Mirone– Sala della Biga – Mus. Vatic Anderson

Translation:

ROME Statue of Discus Thrower – Chariot Room–Mus[eum] Vatic[an]

Back:
There is a stamp that says:

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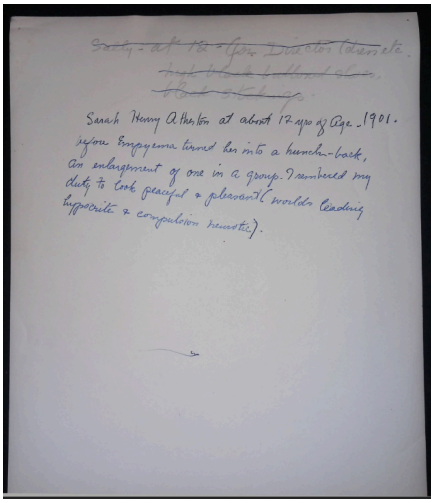



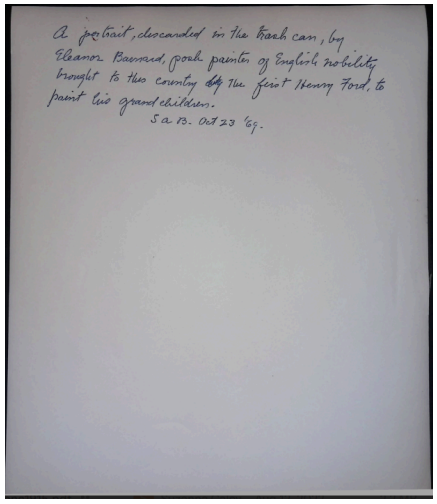

21.170. Item 170: Two Portrait Photographs, 1901, 1969 October 23

Type of Material: Photograph & Watercolor
Title: Two Portrait Photographs
Description: The item number contains two portraits, one of a physical person and another of a painted portrait. On the back of each manuscript, an unknown author has written a brief history on the piece. The first depicts an adolescent girl wearing what appears to be a sailor's uniform. The note on the back of the

image states that the subject is Sarah Henry Atherton, taken in 1901, which captures her in her youth. The second photograph captures a watercolor painting of an elementary-aged boy also wearing a naval outfit. In the note, the author mentions that the painting was thrown away by the previous owner. The painting is done by Eleanor Barnard, an English painter and high class woman who was brought to the country by Henry Ford so that she may paint his grandchildren. This note is signed S. A. B, in 1969.
Born on January 6, 1889 in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, Sara Henry Atherton was born to Thomas Henry Atherton and Anna Melanie Parke. On June 30, 1920, she married Donald Storrs Bridgeman and they had at least one son and daughter. She lived in both New York City and Norwalk, Fairfield, Connecticut in 1950. She died in Pennsylvania, on February 12, 1975 at the age of 86.
Born July 30, 1863, Henry Ford was an American industrialist and businessman. He is credited with being the chief developer of assembly line mass production and the founder of Ford Motor Company. He created the first automobile that was affordable to the middle-class American. He died April 7, 1947.
Dates: 1901, October 23rd, 1969
Creator: N/A; Baynard, Eleanor (Painting)
Subjects: Portraits, Photograph, Watercolor
Locations: N/A
People: Atherton, Sara Henry, 1886 - 1975, , Eleanor Barnard, (pos. Barnard, Elinor M., 1872-1942), Ford, Henry, 1863 - 1947
General Condition: Good, no issues.
Measurements: 8 in. x 10 in.
Transcription Attempt:
Photograph Girl:

~~Sally - At 12 - (for Director Cohen etc. high black balloned shoes, black stockings.~~

Sarah Henry Atherton at about 12 yrs of Age, 1901. before Empzema turned her into a hunch-back, an enlargement of one in a group. I [remembered] my duty to look peaceful + pleasant (worlds leading hypocrite + compulsion neurotic).

Photograph Boy:

A portrait, discarded in the trash can, by Eleanor Barnard, posh painter of English nobility brought to this country duty the first Henry Ford, to paint his grand children.

S.A.B. Oct 23 ‘69.

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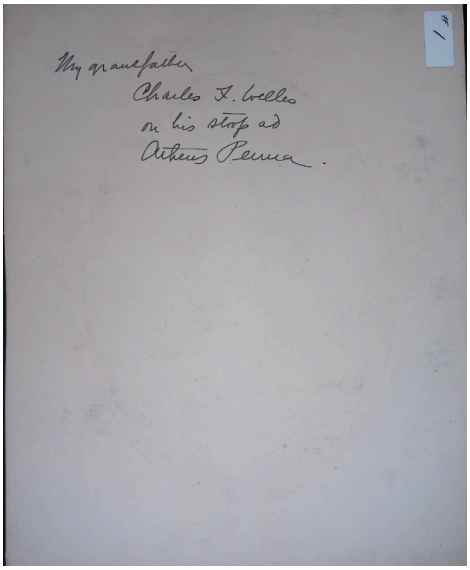

21.171. Item 171: Photograph by Unknown of Charles F[isher] Welles, Athens Penn[sylvani]a, and Friends, post 1822-1866

Type of Material: Photograph
Title: Photograph of Charles F. Welles and Friends
Description: A photograph of Charles F. Welles flanked by three men dressed in formal attire. The back of the photograph is handwritten, “My grandfather Charles F. Welles on his stoop and Atheus Penna.” A letter from Charles F. Welles to Thomas Jefferson can be found on the Founders Archive website. The Charles F. Welles Home is also described as, "The Old Red House," "Grovedale Farm," and Homer P. Dean Funeral Home. It is a historic site located in Wyalusing Township, Bradford County, Pennsylvania. It is a Greek Revival-style home built around 1822.
Dates: [aft. 1822-186]
Creator: N/A
Subjects: Welles, Charles Fisher, 1789-1866, Pennsylvania
Locations: Charles F. Welles Home, Wyalusing Township, Bradford County, Athens, Pennsylvania
People: Charles Fisher, 1789-1866
General Condition: Great, no issues.
Measurements: 10 in. x 7 $^{15}/_{16}$ in.
Transcription Attempt:
My grandfather
Charles F. Welles
on his stoop ad
Athens Penna. {pennsylvania]

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Condition Note:

Reproductions in this series are in very good condition.

Subseries II.II: Photographic Reproductions for *Valley Views of NePA*, 1810-1883

Subseries II: Photograph Reproductions, 1810-1883 is arranged alphabetically by location name and contains photographs and photogravures that have been reproduced from original paintings, prints, and drawings of Northeastern Pennsylvania landscapes located in national museums and art institutions. These photographic reproductions were most likely used in Gilbert S. McClintock's *Valley Views of Northeastern Pennsylvania: Reproductions of Early Prints and Paintings of the Wyoming and other Valleys along the Susquehanna, Lehigh, Delaware, and Lackawanna Rivers Together with a Descriptive List of Plates*.
Areas and locations included within this series are Bethlehem, Danville, Delaware River, Delaware Water Gap, Easton, Lehigh River, Mauch Chunk, Nanticoke, Northumberland, Plymouth, Susquehanna River, Switch-Back Railroad, Wyalusing, Wyoming Valley, and Wyomissing.

Specific artists that are included within this subseries are Eugene J. Adams, Daniel Appleton, Thomas Birch, Karl Bodmer, Henry Boese, Cassell and Co., Mary Elizabeth Maxwell Cartney, Cephas Grier Childs, Mrs. E. A. Christie, Paul D. Cook, Jasper F. Cropsey, Charles Currier, Currier & Ives, Felix Octavius Carr Darley, Thomas Doughty, Peter Stephen Duval, Endicott & Co., George Fetter, John Filmer, Eugene C. Frank, Gustavus Johann Grunewald, John William Hill, Thomas Hill, Robert Hinshelwood, Richard H. Hobson, George Inness, Frederick Juengling, Robert S. Knerr, Augustus Kollner, Edward Henry Lamson, J. W. Lauderbach, George Lehman, Edmund Darch Lewis, Henry Linton, William McIlvaine, John C. McRae, Julius O. Montalant, Granville Perkins, Thomas Pownall, James Queen, Richard Smith, William Strickland, Pavel Petrovich Svinin, Charles Algernon Tomkins, Edward Valois, Lucas Weber, C. E. Weygandt, and A. Yeomans.



22.1a. Item 178a: Photograph by Unknown, [no date] of an Oil Painting titled, "The Site of Azilum" by Julius O. Montalant, 1855.

Type of Material: Photograph
Title: The Site of Azilum
Description: This is a photograph by an unknown creator after an oil painting depicting the landscape of Azilum. This piece was painted by Julius O. Montalant. Wyomissing is located in Berks County, near Reading, Pennsylvania. This place was originally inhabited by the Lenape Native Americans. The name of Wyomissing comes from the Delaware language meaning "peaceful/longfish/pike." In 1685, much of the County was transferred from the Native Americans to William Penn. One of the earliest industries in the area was the Evans Grist Mill. This building still stands at the corner of Old Mill Road and Old Wyomissing Road.
According to *Valley Views of Northeastern Pennsylvania* by Gilbert S. McClintock, "View from the east side of the river, looking down on the fields where the village of Azilum was built in the 1790's and of which there is now little trace. The fields on the mountain on the far side of the river, just at the right of the center of the picture, have today the same outlines as shown by Montalant more than ninety years ago."
Julius O. Montalant was born in Virginia in 1823 and was best known for his exotic landscape paintings. These works were often inspired by his travels on navy ships. He has lived in Philadelphia, Rome, Italy, and Europe, returning to New York mid 1859. He exhibited at the Philadelphia Art Union and the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts from 1851-1861. He died in Rome, Italy in 1878.
Creator: Painted by Julius O. Montalant
Dates: 1855
Subjects: Oil Painting, Photograph, Azilum, Wyomissing, Pennsylvania
Locations: Azilum, Wyomissing, Pennsylvania
People: Montalant, Julius O., 1823-1878
General Condition: Good.
Measurements: 8 ½ x 11in.

Transcript Attempt:

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22.1b. Item 178: Two Photographof a Print of a Painting Titled, "Azilum," by Eduoard C. V. Colbert, Comte de Maulevrier, 1794.

Type of Material: Photograph
Title:
Description: The following is a photograph, likely by Gilbert Stuart McClintock, from the mid-late nineteenth to early twentieth century. The original item depicts an engraving titled "Azilum, by Eduoard C. V. Colbert, Comte de Maulevrier, 1794, found on the Pennsylvania Historical Museum Commission's website. The original painting depicts a view of Azilum from across the Susquehanna River, a broken log and grass-like landscape in the foreground with the town situated in the background. The French Azilum was a refugee settlement that consisted of French royalists which occurred within Bradford County. The purpose of the settlement was to house and support those fleeing the French Revolution primarily, as well as the enslaved rebellions occurring within the French colony of Saint-Domingue, Haiti.A marker of the settlement, as well as further information resources can be found at the Historical Marker Project. An article examining the inciting incidents and early history of the colony can be found in JSTOR's digitized collection. More historical information on the settlement can be found on the Wilkes Eugene S. Farley Archives' Wordpress, The Collective Tapestry Of Northeastern Pennsylvania Development: A Closer Look Into The Lives Of Early Wyoming Valley Builders.
Dates: 1794
Creator: N/A
Subjects: Arts; Prints; French Azilum; Refugees; French Revolution
Locations: Azilum, PA (Bradford county)
People: Colbert, Eduoard C. V., Comte de Maulevrier, [Pos. 1628-1699]
General Condition: Good.
Measurements: 7 x 4 ¾ in.
Transcript Attempt:

Back:

45 circled

Colbert de Maulevrier's sketch y Azilum
made in 1798. See his Voyage edition
by Gilbert Chinard 1935

Courtesy of G. Chinard and Comte de Luesell
The trees in back ground are probably
young Sombardy poplars, not grilled(?) trees as
suggested by E. M.

Please return to
Tioga Point Museum

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22.2. Item 179: Photograph by Unknown, [no date] of an Aquatint titled, "View of Bethlehem," Published by Ackermann and Co (British) and J. Holscher (German), Edited by Arthus Bertand, Engraved by Lucas Weber after Karl Bodmer, [ca. 1839-1842].

Type of Material: Photograph
Title: View of Bethlehem
Description: A photograph depicting an image of the town of Bethlehem with some people in the foreground. There is a church or town hall featured prominently in the town. Bethlehem is located in the Northampton and Lehigh counties in eastern Pennsylvania. Settled along the 109-mile long Lehigh River tributary of the Delaware River, this city historically was inhabited by indigenous people that included the Algonquian speaking Lenape. They traded with Dutch and British colonists up the east coast. William Allen who was a wealthy Philadelphia merchant and politician deeded 500 acres along the Monocacy Creek and Lehigh River to the Moravian Church on April 2, 1741. The Moravians would have a grand settlement here and often held missions. The original piece was published by Ackermann and Company and J. Holscher, edited by Arthus Bertrand, engraved by Lucas Weber after an original drawing by Karl Bodmer. The manuscript in our collection is a photograph by an unknown creator of that aquatint. According to *Valley Views of Northeastern Pennsylvania* by Gilbert S. McClintock, referring to plate 58 description, "A scene on the upper waters of the Lehigh River, drawn by Bodmer, a Swiss artist, on his travels in North America with Maximilian, Prince of Wied.
The drawings were made by Bodmer, aquatinted in Paris, and published as a portfolio of prints with the German, French, and English editions of the travels; Von Maximilian Prinz zu Wied, *Reise in das innere Nord-America in den Jahren 1832 bis 1834* (Coblenz, 1839-43); Le Prince Maximilian de Wied-Neuwied, *Voyage dans l'interieur de l'Amerique du Nord, execute pendant les annees 1832, 1833 et 1834* (Paris, 1840-43); Maximilian, Prince of Wied, *Travels in the interior of North America* (London, Ackerman and Co., 1843). Some of the aquatints were originally printed in two colors, some printed in black and beautifully hand-colored. The drawings made by Bodmer are some of the finest landscapes that were

made by any of the early travelers in this country, and the superb craftsmanship used in reproducing and coloring them for the portfolios that accompanied the story of the journey, make them most treasured additions to any print collection. An engraving (4 ¼ by 6 ⅛ inches) of this drawing by Bodmer was published in Germany under the title "Urwald-Landschaft am Lehigh" ans d.Kunstanst d.Bibl Instit. In Hildhsn Eigenthum d.Verleger."

Johann Carl Bodmer, born February 11, 1809 was a Swiss-French printmaker, etcher, lithographer, zinc engraver, draughtsman, painter, illustrator, and hunter. He is better known as Karl Bodmer in his literature and paintings. The change of signature was likely due to the birth of his son, Charles-Henry Barbizon, that he began to sign his works K Bodmer. Bodmer was also well known in Germany for his watercolors, drawings, and aquatints of cities and landscapes of the Rhine, Mosel, and Lahn rivers.

Rudolph Ackermann was born in Schneeberg, Saxony on April 10, 1764. He was a bookseller, lithographer, publisher, and inventor who moved to Paris then London in 1795 and opened a drawing school. He began publishing lithographs in 1796. He was part of a business called Ackermann & Co. that patented a method of making cloth and paper waterproof in 1801.

Arthus-Bertrand was founded by Claude Arthus-Bertrand in 1803 and resided in Paris. This firm made medals and decorations. There were many artists that designed for the firm including Frédéric Auguste Bartholdi, who had sculpted the Statue of Liberty, and Fernand Léger. Arthus-Bertrand still operates today and employs nearly 300 people.

Dates: Published between 1839-1842

Creator: Illustrated by Karl Bodmer, Aquatint by Lucas Weber, Published in German by J. Holscher, Published in English by Ackerman & Co., Published in French by Arthus Bertrand

Subjects: Photograph, Print, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania; Arthus-Bertrand [1803]; Ackermann & Company

Locations: Bethlehem, Pennsylvania (Setting), London, Coblenz, and Paris (Publication)

People: Bodmer, Karl, 1809 – 1893, Weber, Lucas, 1811 - c. 1860, Ackermann, Rudolph, 1764 - 1834; Bougeard;

General Condition: Good.

Measurements: 10 in. x 8 in.

Transcript Attempt:

{annotation}

Ch[arles] Bodmer pinxt ad nat[ure] Imp. de Bougeard Lucas Weber sc

*[pinxt/ He painted] *[Imprime/Printed] [sc/ engraved]

Ansicht Von Bethlehem [German] Vue de Bethlehem [Luxembourgish]

(Pennsylvania) (Pennsylvania)

View of Bethlehem

(Pennsylvania)

London Published by Ackermann & Co[mpany] 96 Strand

Colbenz bei J Holscher Paris Arthus Bertrand [Éditeur]

Translation Attempt:

Painted after nature by Charles Bodmer Printed by Bougeard

View of Bethlehem (German) | View of Bethelhem (French)

View of Bethlehem (English)

Kolbenz by J. Holscher London Published by Ackermann & Co[mpany] 96 Strand

Paris Arthus Bertrand Editor

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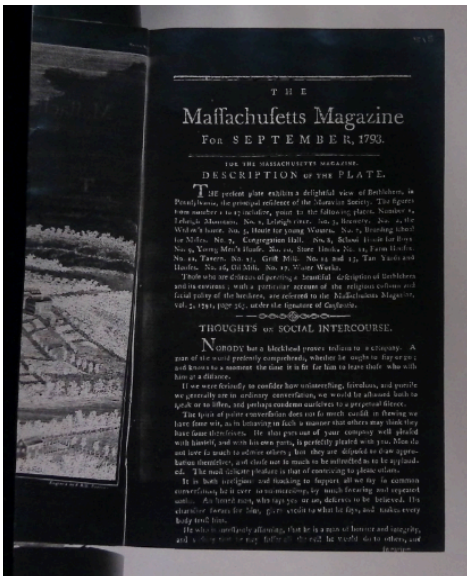

THE
Maſſachuſetts Magazine
For SEPTEMBER, 1793.

FOR THE MASSACHUSETTS MAGAZINE.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE.

THE present plate exhibits a delightful view of Bethlehem, in Pennsylvania, the principal settlement of the Moravian Society. The figures from number 1 to 13 inclusive, point to the following places. Number 1, Lehigh Mountain. No. 2, Lehigh river. No. 3, Bridge. No. 4, the Widow's house. No. 5, House for young Women. No. 6, Boarding School for Misses. No. 7, Congregation Hall. No. 8, School House for Boys. No. 9, Young Men's House. No. 10, Store Houses. No. 11, Farm Houses. No. 12, Tavern. No. 13, Grist Mill. No. 14 and 15, Tan Yards and Houses. No. 16, Oil Mill. No. 17, Water Works.

Those who are desirous of perusing a beautiful description of Bethlehem and its environs, with a particular account of the religious customs and social policy of the brethren, are referred to the Massachusetts Magazine, vol. 2, 1790, page 585, under the signature of Constantia.

THOUGHTS ON SOCIAL INTERCOURSE.

NOBODY but a blockhead creates infamy. A man of the world prudently comprehend, whether he ought to say or not, and knows to a moment the time it is fit for him to leave those who will bore at a distance.

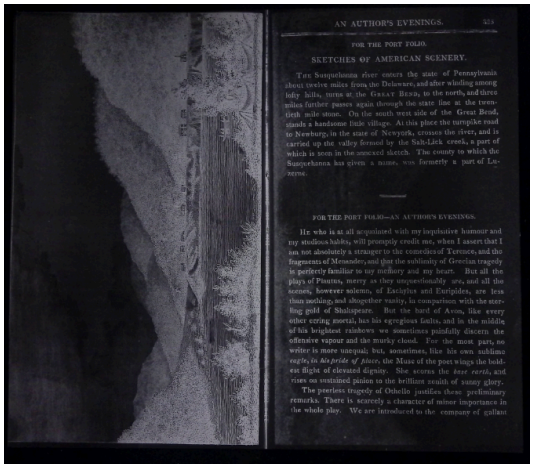
If we were seriously to consider how uninteresting, frivolous, and puerile we generally are in ordinary conversation, we would be ashamed both to speak or to listen, and perhaps condemn ourselves to a perpetual silence.

The spirit of polite conversation does not so much consist in flowing we have some wit, as in listening in such a manner that others may think they have some themselves. He that goes out of your company well pleased with himself, and with his own parts, is perfectly pleased with you. Men do and love to speak to admire others; but they are disposed to draw approbation themselves, and chuse not to be mortified so to be applauded. The most delicate pleasure is that of convincing to please others.

It is both irreligious and shocking to support all we say in common conversation, be it ever so momentous, by much swearing and repeated oaths. An honest man, who says yes or no, deserves to be believed. His character carries for him, more weight to what he says, and makes every body trust him.

He who is constantly attending, that he is a man of honour and integrity, and [illegible] will be trusted, so he would do to others, and [illegible]




AN AUTHOR'S EVENINGS.

FOR THE PORT FOLIO.

SKETCHES OF AMERICAN SCENERY.

The Susquehanna river enters the state of Pennsylvania about twelve miles from the Delaware, and after winding among lofty hills, turns at the GREAT BEND, to the north, and there makes further passes again through the state line at the twentieth mile stone. On the south west side of the Great Bend, stands a handsome little village. At this place the turnpike road to Newburg, in the state of Newyork, crosses the river, and is carried up the valley formed by the Salt-Lick creek, a part of which is seen in the annexed sketch. The county to which the Susquehanna has given a name, was formerly a part of Luzerne.

FOR THE PORT FOLIO.—AN AUTHOR'S EVENINGS.

He who is at all acquainted with my inquisitive humour and my studious habits, will promptly credit me, when I assert that I am not absolutely a stranger to the comedies of Terence, and the fragments of Menander, and that the sublimity of Grecian tragedy is perfectly familiar to my memory and my heart. But all the plays of Plautus, merry as they unquestionably are, and all the scenes, however solemn, of Euripides and Euripides, are less than nothing, and altogether vanity, in comparison with the sterling gold of Shakspeare. But the bard of Avon, like every other erring mortal, has his egregious faults, and in the middle of his brightest radiance we sometimes painfully discern the offensive vapour and the murky cloud. For the most part, no writer is more unequal; but, sometimes, like his own sublime eagle, in his pride of place, the Muse of the poet wings the bold-est flight of elevated dignity. She scorns the dear earth, and rises on sustained pinion to the brilliant zenith of sunny glory.

The peerless tragedy of Othello justifies these preliminary remarks. There is scarcely a character of minor importance in the whole play. We are introduced to the company of gallant

22.3. Item 180: Photostats by Unknown from the Massachusetts Magazine Depicting Prints of Bethlehem, P[ennsylvani]a, 1793 September

Type of Material: Photostat

Title: Photostat copies of the Massachusetts Magazine

Description: Three copies of a magazine article from 1793 describing thoughts on social intercourse and lithograph pictures of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. Bethlehem is located in the Northampton and Lehigh counties in eastern Pennsylvania. Settled along the 109-mile long Lehigh River tributary of the Delaware River, this city historically was inhabited by indigenous people that included the Algonquian speaking Lenape. They traded with Dutch and British colonists up the east coast. William Allen who was a wealthy Philadelphia merchant and politician deeded 500 acres along the Monocacy Creek and Lehigh River to the Moravian Church on April 2, 1741. The Moravians would have a grand settlement here and often held missions.

The Massachusetts Magazine was published from 1789 to 1796 in Boston, Massachusetts. "Also called the *Monthly Museum of Knowledge and Rational Entertainment*, it specialized in 'poetry, music,

biography, history, physics, geography, morality, criticism, philosophy, mathematics, agriculture, architecture, chemistry, novels, tales, romances, translations, news, marriages, deaths, meteorological observations, etc. etc.'" Founded by Isaiah Thomas and published by Ebenezer T. Andrews (1789-1793), Ezra W. Weld (1794), Samuel Hill (1794), William Greenough (1794-1795), Alexander Martin (1795-1796), Benjamin Sweetser (1796), and James Cutler (1796), it served as a "thermometer" for behaviors enacted by the nation that read it.

Isaiah Thomas was born in Boston Massachusetts on January 19, 1749. He was an American printer, newspaper publisher, and author. He was the first to perform a public reading of the Declaration of Independence and reported the Battles of Lexington and Concord. He was also the founder of the American Antiquarian Society and the Massachusetts Magazine. He died April 4, 1831.

Ebenezer T. Andrews was born in 1766 in Boston, Massachusetts. He apprenticed under Isaiah Thomas from 1781 to 1788 and later started a partnership with him. He became a bookseller and publisher, remaining in Boston until he died on October 9, 1851.

Dates: September, 1793
Creator: Founded by Isaiah Thomas, Published by Ebenezer T. Andrews
Subjects: Massachusetts Magazine, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania
Locations: Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts
People: Thomas, Isaiah, 1749 – 1831, Andrews, Ebenezer T., 1766 - 1851
General Condition: Good.
Measurements: 12 in. x 8 $^{7}/_{16}$ in.
Transcription Attempt:

THE
Massachusetts Magazine
FOR SEPTEMBER, 1793.
FOR THE MASSACHUSETTS MAGAZINE.
DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE.

THE present plate exhibits a delightful view of Bethlehem, in Pennsylvania, the principal residence of the Muravian Society. The figures from number [illegible] inclusive, point to the following places. Number 1, Lehigh Mountain. No. 2, Lehigh River. No. 3, Brewery. No. 4, the Widow's house. No. 5, Houfe for young Women. No. 6, Boarding school for [illegible]. No. 7, Congregation Hall. No. 8, School [illegible] for Boys No. 9, Young Men's House. No. 10, Store [illegible]. No. 11, Farm Houfe. No. 12, Tavern. No. 13, Grift Mill. No. 14 and 15, Tan Yards and Houses. No. 16, Old Mill. No. 17, Water Works.

Those who are [illegible] of [illegible] beautiful description of Bethlehem and its environs; with a particular amount of the religious customs and social policy of the brethren, are referred to the Massachusetts Magazine, vol. 5, 1791, page 363(?), under the signature of *Couflantia*(?).

THOUGHTS ON SOCIAL INTERCOURSE.

NOBODY but a blockhead proves tedious to a company. A man of the word presently comprehends, whether he ought to stay or go; and knows to a moment the time it is fit for him to leave those who with him at a distance.

If we were furiously to consider how uninteresting, frivolous, and puerile we generally are in ordinary conversation, we would be ashamed both to speak or to listen, and perhaps condemn ourselves to a perpetual silence.

The spirit of the [illegible] conversation does not so much consist in shewing we have some wit, as in behaving in such a manner that others may think they have some themselves. He that goes out of your company well pleased with himself, and with his own parts, is perfectly pleased with you. Men do not love so much to admire others; but they are disposed to draw approbation themselves, and chuse not so much to be [illegible] as to be applauded. The most delicate pleasures that of contriving to please others.

It is both [illegible] and shocking to support all we say in common conversation, be it ever [illegible], by much swearing and repeated [illegible]. An [illegible]to what he says, and makes every body [illegible] him.

He [illegible], that he is a man of [illegible] and integrity, and [illegible] he [illegible] to others, and

AN AUTHOR'S EVENINGS. 325

FOR THE PORT FOLIO.

SKETCHES OF AMERICAN SCENERY.

THE Susquehanna river enters the state of Pennsylvania about twelve miles from the Delaware, and after winding amount loft hills, turns at the GREAT BEND, to the north, and three miles further passes again through the state line at the twentieth mile stone, On the south west side of the Great Bend, stands a handsome little village. A this place the turnpike road to Newburg, in the state of Newyork, crosses the river, and is carried up the valley formed by the Salt-Lick creek, a part of which is seen in the annexed sketch. The county to which the Susquehanna has given a name, was formerly a part of Luzerne.

FOR THE PORT FOLIO--AN AUTHOR'S EVENINGS.

HE who is at all acquainted with my inquisitive humor and studious habits, will promptly credit me, when I assert that I am not absolutely a stranger to the comedies of Terence, and the fragments of Menander, and that the sublimity of Grecian tragedy is perfectly familiar to my memory and my heart. But all the plays of Plautus, merry as they unquestionably are, and all the scene, however solemn, of Eschylus and Euripides, are less than nothing, and altogether vanity, in comparison with the sterling gold of Shakespeare. But the bard of Avon, like every other erring mortal, has his egregious faults, and in the middle of his brightest rainbows we sometimes painfully discern the offensive vapour and the murky cloud. For the most part, no writer is more unequal; but, sometimes, like his own sublime *eagle, in his pride of place,* the Muse of the poet wings the boldest flight of elevated dignity. She scorns the *base earth,* and ruses on sustained pinion to the brilliant zenith of sunny glory.

The peerless tragedy of Othello justifies these preliminary remarks. There is scarcely a character of minor importance in the whole play. We are introduced to the company of gallant

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22.4. Item 181: Photograph by Unknown, [no date] of a Watercolor Painting titled, “Bethlehem, Pennsylvania,” Painted by John William Hill, c. 1830 (oversized, removed to Print Box #7)

Type of Material: Photograph
Title: Bethlehem, Pennsylvania
Description: A photograph by an unknown artist of a watercolor painting looking at the town of Bethlehem in the distance. This piece was painted by John William Hill. Bethlehem is located in the Northampton and Lehigh counties in eastern Pennsylvania. Settled along the 109-mile long Lehigh River tributary of the Delaware River, this city historically was inhabited by indigenous people that included the Algonquian speaking Lenape. They traded with Dutch and British colonists up the east coast. William Allen who was a wealthy Philadelphia merchant and politician deeded 500 acres along the Monocacy Creek and Lehigh River to the Moravian Church on April 2, 1741. The Moravians would have a grand settlement here and often held missions.
John William Hill was born in London on January 13, 1812. He was based in America and worked with watercolor, gouache, lithography, and engraving. The themes throughout his work reflected that of natural subjects like landscapes, still lifes, and ornithological and zoological subjects. He lived in Philadelphia from 1819 and moved to New York in 1822 where he apprenticed at his father’s shop. He died in West Nyack, New York on September 24, 1879.
Dates: c. 1830
Creator: Painted by John William Hill
Subjects: Watercolor, Painting, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania
Locations: Bethlehem, Pennsylvania
People: Hill, John William, 1812-1879
General Condition: Okay.

Measurements: 13 ⅞ in. x 10 ⅞ in.
Transcript Attempt:
{annotations front}
copy
{annotations back}
Bethlehem by Hill

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22.5. Item 182: A Photographic Reproduction by Unknown, [no date], of a Lithograph titled, “Bethlehem,” by C[ephas] G[rier] Childs and R[ichard] H. Hobson, 1830, after an Aquatint by Geo[rge] Lehman, ca. 1829. (oversized, removed to Print Box #7)

Type of Material: Photograph
Title: Bethlehem
Description: A photograph reproduction of a lithograph looking at the town of Bethlehem. This piece was produced from an aquatint by George Lehman, originally produced in circa 1829, and lithographed by Cephas Grier Childs in 1830. The lithograph was published by Cephas Grier Childs and Richard H. Hobson. There is no date or creator known for the photographic reproduction. The scene depicts a finely dressed couple meeting a woman with a pitchfork along the road. There is a city in the distance with farmlands taking up the greater portion of the foreground. In the middle ground, a structure resembling a barn resides in the lower left hand corner of the manuscript.
The scene depicts Bethlehem, a town located in the Northampton and Lehigh counties in eastern Pennsylvania. Settled along the 109-mile long Lehigh River tributary of the Delaware River, this city historically was inhabited by indigenous people that included the Algonquian speaking Lenape. They traded with Dutch and British colonists up the east coast. William Allen who was a wealthy Philadelphia

merchant and politician deeded 500 acres along the Monocacy Creek and Lehigh River to the Moravian Church on April 2, 1741. The Moravians would have a grand settlement here and often held missions. In *Valley View of Northeastern Pennsylvania*, Gilbert Stuart McClintock writes that it is "[o]ne of the most beautiful views of this town, which, because of its early importance, has been most often pictured than any other place in Pennsylvania, except Philadelphia" (McClintock 34). In the item description, McClintock dates the original drawing by Lehman to be circa 1829.

George Lehman, born in c. 1803 in Switzerland, was a lithographer, engraver, aquatintist, and "ornamental painter," in Philadelphia around 1825-1870. After immigrating to the United States as a "printer," he arrived at the port of New York on the ship named "Howard" on June 11, 1824. Lehman was also a skillful landscape painter, and exhibited views of not only Switzerland, but Pennsylvania at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts by 1825. He had also served as the assistant to John James Audubon when he visited Florida from 1831-1832. Lehman eventually partnered with Childs & Lehman from 1833-1834 and later with a French lithographer, P. S. Duval, where they operated Lehman & Duval from 7 Bank Alley from 1835-1837.

Born on September 8, 1793 in Plumstead Township, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, Cephas Grier Childs was one of the foremost engravers from Philadelphia. He managed early commercial lithograph firms and created many partnerships including: Pendleton, Kearny & Childs (1829-1830), Childs & Inman (1830-1833), and Childs & Lehman (1833-1835). With his skilled artists and lithographers like Albert Newsam, P. S. Duval and Henry Inman, Childs constructed a growth of popularity for the lithograph medium in Philadelphia.

Richard H. Hobson was born in England during the 1780s and during the antebellum-era, a Philadelphia fancy, stationary, and print store proprietor.

Dates: 1830; [ca. 1829]

Creator: Lehman, George (Aquatint) ; Childs, Cephas Grier (Lithographer/Publisher); Hobson, Richard H. (Publisher)

Subjects: Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, Print, Photograph

Locations: Bethlehem, Pennsylvania (Setting). Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (Publisher location)

People: Lehman, George, ca. 1830-1870, [Childs, Cephas Grier, 1793-1871]; [Hobson, Richard H., ca. 1780 - c. 1835]

General Condition: Okay.

Measurements: 14 in. x 10 ⅞ in.

Transcript Attempt:

{front}

Geo[rge] Lehman Fecit [he/she made it]

Bethlehem C.G.Childs Lith[g] [Lithographer]

Pub[lishe]d by C G Childs & R H Hobson Phild[elphi][a] 1830

{back}

75 **is circled**

Bethlehem by Lehman

Work 6 ½" Wide- No Bonde - Copy

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22.6. Item 183: Photograph by Unknown, [no date] of an Engraving by Paul Sandby titled, “A View of Bethlehem the Great Moravian Settlement in the Province of Pennsylvania,” after Thomas Pownall, 1761.

Type of Material: Photograph
Title: A View of Bethlehem the Great Moravian Settlement in the Province of Pennsylvania.
Description: This is a view of the town of Bethlehem across a river. This print features few buildings, so it is possibly an early view. Bethlehem is located in the Northampton and Lehigh counties in eastern Pennsylvania. Settled along the 109-mile long Lehigh River tributary of the Delaware River, this city historically was inhabited by indigenous people that included the Algonquian speaking Lenape. They traded with Dutch and British colonists up the east coast. William Allen who was a wealthy Philadelphia merchant and politician deeded 500 acres along the Monocacy Creek and Lehigh River to the Moravian Church on April 2, 1741. The Moravians would have a grand settlement here and often held missions. According to *Valley Views of Northeastern Pennsylvania* by Gilbert S. McClintock, this piece was “printed for Carington Bowles, at his Map and Print Warehouse, No. 69 in St. Pauls Church Yard, London.” This piece was also printed for John Bowles and Henry Perlee Parker, illustrated by Thomas Pownall, engraved by Paul Sandby, and published by Robert Sayer. The manuscript in our collection is a photograph taken by an unknown artist of the engraving.
Thomas Pownall was baptized on September 4, 1722 and was a British colonial official and politician. From 1757 to 1760 he served as the governor of the Province of Massachusetts Bay. He later sat in the House of Commons from 1767 to 1780. Prior to the American Revolutionary War, he traveled much of North American colonies, opposed taxing the colonies attempted by Parliament, and was a minority advocate of colonial positions until the Revolution. He died on February 25, 1805
Paul Sandby was born in Nottingham in 1731 and was an English map-maker and later watercolor landscape painter. He also became one of the founding members of the Royal Academy in 1768 along with his brother Thomas. He eventually moved to London, following his brother Thomas in an appointment in the military drawing department at the Tower of London. He died on November 7, 1809.

Born around 1701, John Bowles was born into a family of map and print sellers. He formed a partnership with his older brother Thomas Bowles, and John took over his father's business when he died in 1721. John Bowles died in 1779.
Robert Sayer was born in 1725 and was a publisher and seller of prints, maps, and maritime charts in Georgian Britain. His location of business was on 53 Fleet Street in London, near the Golden Buck. Sayer became Mary Overton's assistant and later manager of the Golden Buck in 1748. In 1760, John Bennett joined the firm and was a servant to Sayer. The two eventually partnered and the business traded as Sayer & Bennett. Sayer died in 1794.
Carrington Bowles is the son of John Bowles and was born around 1701. He apprenticed under his father in 1741 and the two formed a partnership called John Bowles & Son, as the Black Horse, Cornhill, London from 1752/1753. Later on, he took over Thomas Bowles' business in St Paul's Churchyard. When Carringotn died in 1779, he passed his business down to his son Henry Carrington Bowles.
Henry Perlee Parker was an artist who specialized in portrait and genre paintings and was born in 1785. Over the span of forty years, Parker displayed his work at the Royal Academy and the British Institution in London. His pieces that exhibited fisherfolk and smugglers were the most famous. He had also taught drawing at the Wesleyan Proprietary Grammar School in Sheffield and later on lived in Hammersmith, London. He died in 1873.
Dates: N/A; 1761
Creator: Illustrated by Thomas Pownall, Engraved by Paul Sandby, Published by Robert Sayer
Subjects: Photograph, Print, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania
Locations: Bethlehem, Pennsylvania (setting); London and Cornhill (Publication)
People: Pownall, Thomas, 1722 – 1805, Sandby, Paul, 1731 – 1809, Bowles, John, 1701?-1779, Sayer, Robert, 1725 – 1794, Bowles, Carrington, 1724 - 1793, Parker, Henry, 1785–1873
General Condition: Good.
Measurements: 10 in. x 8 ⅛ in.
Transcript Attempt:
A View of Bethlehem the Great Moravian Settlement in the Province of PENNSYLVANIA
Vue de Bethlehem principal Establishment des Feres Merares dans la Province de PENNSYLVANIA
Sketched on the SPOT by his Excellency Governor Pownal, Printed and Engraved by Paul Sandby.
London, printed for John Bowles at N_o33. in Fleet Street, The Jefferys the Corner of St. Martins Lane in the Strand, Carrington Bowles at N_o 69. In 5(?) Pauls Church Yard, and Henry Parker at N_o82. in Cornbill.

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22.7. Item 184: Photograph by Unknown, [no date] of a Drawing titled, “View of Bethlehem, PA. in A.D. 1810,” by George Fetter, 1810, [no date].

Type of Material: Photograph
Title: “View of Bethlehem”
Description: This is a photograph by an unknown artist of a landscape painting depicting the town of Bethlehem. A small family is seen in the foreground near a fence and horse carriage. Toward the background a church can be seen as a bridge and homes. Bethlehem is located in the Northampton and Lehigh counties in eastern Pennsylvania. Settled along the 109-mile long Lehigh River tributary of the Delaware River, this city historically was inhabited by indigenous people that included the Algonquian speaking Lenape. They traded with Dutch and British colonists up the east coast. William Allen who was a wealthy Philadelphia merchant and politician deeded 500 acres along the Monocacy Creek and Lehigh River to the Moravian Church on April 2, 1741. The Moravians would have a grand settlement here and often held missions. This piece was illustrated by George Fetter and later copied by Rufus Alexander Grider.
According to *Valley Views of Northeastern Pennsylvania* by Gilbert S. McClintock, “Copied by R. A. Grider in 1862 with the following description ‘Although this picture bears evidence of great inaccuracy (instance the want or missing Sun Hotel, Grist Mill and Tannery, the bend in the course of the river on the extreme left, which should be more distant), yet it is of great value and interest as it gives the design of the Moravian Church as originally built and is the only picture which shows the Lehigh Bridge built in 1793 and rebuilt in 1796, it being the first chartered bridge in Pennsylvania and built ere wooden arches were invented.’”
George Fetter was reportedly a teacher at the school in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, later moving to Lancaster County in 1830. Moravian Archives of Bethlehem have a couple of Fetter’s works in their possession: A View of the Town in 1797 and a Watercolor Portrait of Sister Thomas.
Rufus Alexander Grider was born in Lititz, Pennsylvania in 1817 and was most known for his landscapes, nature studies, and pen and ink sketches. He died in Canajoharie, New York in 1900.

Creator: Illustrated by George Fetter, Later Copied by Rufus Alexander Grider
Dates: 1810
Subjects: Photograph, Drawing, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania
Locations: Bethlehem, Pennsylvania
People: Fetter, George; Grider, Rufus Alexander, 1817-1900
General Condition: Good.
Measurements: 8 ½ x 11in.
Transcript Attempt:
{annotation}

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22.8. Item 185: Photograph by Unknown, [no date] of a Lithograph titled, "Danville," by A. Yeomans and Peter Stephen Duval, no date.

Type of Material: Photograph
Title: Danville
Description: This is a photograph by an unknown artist of a lithograph depicting a landscape painting of "Danville, PA" No artist nor date are known. On the back of the photograph there are annotations. This piece was illustrated by A. Yeomans, lithographed by P. S. Duval, and published by E. W. Conklin. According to *Valley Views of Northeastern Pennsylvania,* by Gilbert S. McClintock, "The town of Danville as seen from the Blue Hill."
Danville is a borough located in Montour County, Pennsylvania. Around the 17th Century, this land was inhabited by the Susquehannock people, who spoke Iroquian. This area was often used by Dutch traders who bartered for furs and firearms.
Peter Stephen Duval, (also known as P. S. Duval) was born around 1804 or 1805 in France and was the most prominent Philadelphia lithographer in the 19th century. He began his career by accepting a job from the printing firm of Childs & Inman. He established his own lithographic print shop in 1837 and later retired in 1869. The firm was run by Duval's son for a few years after. On February 9, 1886, Duval died due to an "enlargement of the heart."

Creator: Illustrated by A. Yeomans, Lithographed by Peter Stephen Duval, and Published by E. W. Conklin
Dates: N/A
Subjects: Photograph, Painting, Danville, Pennsylvania
Locations: Danville, Pennsylvania
People: Duval, Peter Stephen, 1804 or 1805-1886; Yeomans, A.
General Condition: Good.
Measurements: 8 ½ x 11in.
Transcript Attempt:
{annotation}

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22.9. Item 186: Photograph by Unknown, [no date] of a Lithograph titled, "View on the Delaware Near Easton, PA," by Currier & Ives, no date.

Type of Material: Photograph
Title: View on the Delaware Near Easton, PA
Description: This photograph by an unknown artist depicts a print featuring a family (father, mother, son, daughter, and baby) rowing across the Delaware River. Mountains rise in the distance. The Delaware River is located in the Mid-Atlantic region of the United States. It is the longest free-flowing river on the east coast that spans from New York to Delaware at 282 miles long. Its branches, the West Branch at Mount Jefferson in Jefferson, Schoharie County, and the East Branch at Grand Gorge, Delaware County, join in the Catskill Mountains of New York. These branches form the Delaware River in Hancock, New York and eventually empties into the Delaware Bay. It is referred to as the "Lifeblood of the Northeast" and provides drinking water to about 17 million people. Easton is located in Northampton County, Pennsylvania. Located at the confluence of the Lehigh River and Delaware River, it serves as a geographic boundary with Phillipsburg. The town was named on September 8, 1751 when a letter was written to Colonial Governor James Hamilton by William Penn, requesting for it to be called "Easton." It

was named after Lady Juliana's family estate. The Lenape Native Americans originally referred to present-day Easton and its surrounding region as Lechauwitank, meaning "the Place at the Forks". This is a copy lithographed and published by Currier & Ives; the original artist unknown.
Currier and Ives was a printmaking company based in New York City between 1835 and 1907. It was founded by Nathanier Currier. The business designed and sold rather inexpensive, hand printed lithographs based on popular culture, news events, and Americana. It advertised itself as "the Grand Central Depot for Cheap and Popular Prints." The name changed to Currier and Ives when James Merritt Ives joined the partnership.
Dates: N/A
Creator: Lithographed and Published by Currier & Ives
Subjects: Delaware, Easton, Pennsylvania
Locations: Delaware River near Easton (Setting); 125 Nassau St. New York (Publication)
People: Currier and Ives, 1835-1907
General Condition: Good.
Measurements: 9 ¼ in. x 7 ¼ in.
Transcript Attempt:
PUBLISHED BY CURRIER & IVES.
125 NASSAU ST. NEW YORK.
VIEW ON THE DELAWARE.
Near Easton Pennsylvania

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22.10. Item 187: Photograph by Unknown, [no date] of an Oil Painting titled, "Delaware River," by Gustavus Johann Grunewald, c. 1860.

Type of Material: Photograph
Title: Delaware River
Description: This is a photograph by an unknown artist of an oil painting depicting the Delaware River.

The Delaware River is located in the Mid-Atlantic region of the United States. It is the longest free-flowing river on the east coast that spans from New York to Delaware at 282 miles long. Its branches, the West Branch at Mount Jefferson in Jefferson, Schoharie County, and the East Branch at Grand Gorge, Delaware County, join in the Catskill Mountains of New York. These branches form the Delaware River in Hancock, New York and eventually empties into the Delaware Bay. It is referred to as the "Lifeblood of the Northeast" and provides drinking water to about 17 million people.

It was painted by Gustavus Grunewald. According to *Valley Views of Northeastern Pennsylvania* by Gilbert S. McClintock, "Railroad bridge in middle distance not completed until 1855."

Gustavus Johann Grunewald was born in Gnadau, Germany in 1805. He studied with Caspar David Friedrich at the Dresden Academy. Before immigrating to the United States, he worked in a porcelain factory. He moved to Bethlehem, Pennsylvania and taught drawing and painting from 1836 to 1866 at the Moravian Seminary for Young Ladies. He later returned to Prussia and traveled throughout the Pocono Mountains and sketched from nature. He exhibited his work at the Fine Arts in Philadelphia, Artists' Fund Society, and many more. He died in 1878.

Dates: c. 1860; N/A
Creator: Gustavus Grunewald
Subjects: Delaware River, Photograph, Oil Painting, Landscape
Locations: Delaware River
People: Grunewald, Gustavus Johann, 1805-1878
General Condition: Good.
Measurements: 10 in. x 8 $^{1}/_{16}$ in.
Transcript Attempt:



22.11. Item 188: A Photograph by Unknown, [no date] of an Oil Painting titled, "Delaware Water Gap," by Henry Boese, c. 1850.

Type of Material: Photograph

Title: Delaware Water Gap
Description: A photograph by an unknown artist of a painting depicting the Delaware River near the Delaware Water Gap. Some people are rowing or sailing on the river. There is a house in the background. This piece was painted by Henry Boese.
The Delaware Water Gap is located on the border of New Jersey and Pennsylvania where the Delaware River cuts through the Appalachian Mountains. The Gap is made up of the southern part of the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area that is now used for boating, fishing, hiking, and rock climbing.
According to *Valley Views of Northeastern Pennsylvania* by Gilbert S. McClintock, "Boese was an exhibitor at The National Academy of Design between the years 1844 and 1859. Previously in the collection of Harry Stone, New York City."
Henry Boese was born in New York circa 1824, and was an American artist in the 19th century. He died in New York City in 1897.
More information on the Harry Stone Collection can be found on the National Gallery of Art website.
Dates: 1850; N/A
Creator: Henry Boese
Subjects: Photograph, Print, Delaware Water Gap, Pennsylvania
Locations: Delaware Water Gap, Pennsylvania
People: Boese, Henry, c. 1824-1897, Harry Stone
General Condition: Good.
Measurements: 10 in. x 6 ⅞ in.
Transcript Attempt:
{annotation}
Artist - H. Boese
1850

Sent me by
Harry Stine
555 Madame Ave. Picture \ Delaware Water Gap.

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22.12. Item 189: A Photograph by Unknown, [no date] of a Painting titled, "Delaware Water Gap," Painted by Thomas Doughty, 1826.

Type of Material: Photograph
Title: Delaware Water Gap
Description: This is a photograph by an unknown artist of a painting of "Delaware Water Gap," painted by Thomas Doughty, 1826. There are annotations on the back of the photograph. "A fine painting by me of America's best early landscapes." This piece was painted originally by Thomas Doughty. The Delaware Water Gap is located on the border of New Jersey and Pennsylvania where the Delaware River cuts through the Appalachian Mountains. The Gap is made up of the southern part of the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area that is now used for boating, fishing, hiking, and rock climbing. Born on July 19, 1793 in Philadelphia, Thomas Doughty was an American artist associated with the Hudson River School. "Doughty was the first American artist to work exclusively as a landscapist and was successful both for his skill and the fact that Americans were turning their interest to landscape." His works exhibited rather mute and atmospheric renditions of landscapes and rivers of Pennsylvania, New York, New England, and the Hudson River Valley. He was a self taught painter and apprenticed for a leather manufacturer. He was elected into the National Academy of Design as an Honorary Academician. Mostly working in Philadelphia, he also worked in Boston as well as New York.
Provenance: John Levy Gallery, April 1948--price asked $800.00".
Creator: Thomas Doughty
Dates: 1826; N/A
Subjects: Photograph, Landscape, Painting, Delaware Water Gap
Locations: Delaware Water Gap
People: Doughty, Thomas, 1793 – 1856
General Condition: Good.
Measurements: 9 ¼ in. x 6 ½ in.
Transcript Attempt:
{annotation}

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22.13. Item 190: Photograph by Unknown, [no date] of a Watercolor Painting titled, "Delaware Water Gap," by William McIlvaine, [ca. Nineteenth century].

Type of Material: Photograph
Title: N/A
Description: A photograph by an unknown artist of a watercolor painting by Willia McIlvaine depticing two girls having a picnic over the Delaware Water Gap. There are some more people in the distance as well as buildings.
The Delaware Water Gap is located on the border of New Jersey and Pennsylvania where the Delaware River cuts through the Appalachian Mountains. The Gap is made up of the southern part of the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area that is now used for boating, fishing, hiking, and rock climbing. According to *Valley Views of Northeastern Pennsylvania* by Gilbert S. McClintock, "In 1857 one William McIlvaine exhibited at The National Academy of Design a painting entitled "The Delaware Water Gap." William McIlvaine was born in 1813 and was educated at the University of Pennsylvania, graduating with a bachelor's degree in 1832. He traveled and studied in Europe soon after, later returning to Philadelphia to work at his father's business and then pursue art professionally in 1845. He died in 1867.
Dates: [ca. Nineteenth century]; N/A
Creator: Painted by William McIlvaine
Subjects: Photograph, Painting, Watercolor, Delaware Water Gap
Locations: Delaware Water Gap
People: McIlvaine, William, 1813-1867
General Condition: Perfect.
Measurements: 9 ⅜ in. x 6 ½ in.
Transcript Attempt:
{annotation}
Watercolor drawing by Mr Ibraine - Delaware Water Gap

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22.14. Item 191: A Photograph by Unknown, [no date] of a Print Published by Daniel Appleton and Company of the Delaware Water Gap, originally titled "Distant View of the Gap," [1872].

Type of Material: Photograph
Title: N/A
Description: This is a photograph by an unknown creator of a print of the Delaware Water Gap originally published by Daniel Atheron and Company in 1872. In the foreground, a few men can be seen in a boat floating in the river.
The Delaware Water Gap is located on the border of New Jersey and Pennsylvania where the Delaware River cuts through the Appalachian Mountains. The Gap is made up of the southern part of the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area that is now used for boating, fishing, hiking, and rock climbing.
D. Appleton & Company was a publishing company founded by Daniel Appleton (December 10, 1785 – March 27, 1849) and originated in America. Daniel Appleton opened a general store that included books, publishing his first book in 1831. The company gradually expanded its publications over all of literature. It issued works by, but not limited to, Herbert Spencer, John Tyndall, Thomas Huxley, Charles Darwin, and others, at reasonable prices.
The print was originally published in *Picturesque America*, a two volume set of books describing the natural landscape of the United States. Daniel Appleton and Company published the first volume in 1872 and the second volume in 1874.
The date for the original print by Appleton that the photograph captured was ascertained by a comparison with a similar manuscript within Picturesque America, digitized on Internet Archive.
Another pdf of the original print can be seen on Adobe Stock's website.
Creator: Published by Daniel Appleton
Dates: 1872; N/A
Subjects: Photograph, Landscape, Delaware Water Gap
Locations: Delaware Water Gap
People: Appleton, Daniel, 1785-1849
General Condition: Good.

Measurements: 8 ½ in. x 11in.
Transcript Attempt:
{annotation}

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22.15. Item 192: Photograph by Unknown, [no date] of a Print titled, "Delaware Water Gap Looking South from Shawnee," by Granville Perkins [after] John Filmer, [1872].

Type of Material: Photograph
Title: Delaware Water Gap Looking South from Shawnee
Description: Two people overlook the river with some distant structures and foliage. This piece was engraved by John Filmer and illustrated by Granville Perkins. The Delaware Water Gap is located on the border of New Jersey and Pennsylvania where the Delaware River cuts through the Appalachian Mountains. The Gap is made up of the southern part of the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area that is now used for boating, fishing, hiking, and rock climbing.
Granville Perkins, an American illustrator and painter, was best known for his landscapes and marine subjects. In the 1870s and 1880s, he contributed many of his works to journals and books. Other mediums he took part in were oils and watercolors. He would go on to exhibit his work at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts and the National Academy of Design.
The date of the original manuscript by Perkins has been ascertained by a comparison with a like manuscript on the Media Storehouse's web page.
Creator: Illustrated by Granville Perkins, Engraved by John Filmer
Dates: 1872; N/A
Subjects: Photograph, Print, Delaware Water Gap, Landscape
Locations: Delaware Water Gap

People: Perkins, Granville, 1830–1895, Filmer, John, active 1862-1881
General Condition: Good.
Measurements: 8 ½ x 11in.
Transcript Attempt:
{annotation}

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22.16. Item 193: Photograph by Unknown, [no date], of a Print titled, "Delaware Water Gap," Published by Cassell and Co., 1894.

Type of Material: Photograph
Title: Delaware Water Gap
Description: This is a photograph taken by an unknown creator of a print of the Delaware Water Gap, originally published by Cassell and Company in 1894. The valley is prominent from this view and a man is in the foreground looking out to the river.
The Delaware Water Gap is located on the border of New Jersey and Pennsylvania where the Delaware River cuts through the Appalachian Mountains. The Gap is made up of the southern part of the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area that is now used for boating, fishing, hiking, and rock climbing.
Cassell & Co is a currently operating British book publisher that was founded in 1848 by John Cassell (1817-1865). In the 1890s the firm became an international publishing group company. Cassell & Co was bought by Orion Publishing Group in 1998.
John Cassell was the founder of Cassell & Co. He was born on January 23, 1817 and was also an English publisher, painter, writer, and editor. He is best known for his periodicals and educational books. He was an entrepreneur that was also a well-known tea and coffee merchant, and with his production of his eponymous product 'Cazzoline,' the origin of the word 'gasoline' was coined. He was a devout Christian that campaigned for the reduction of taxes on publishing in Britain and also a social reformer who recognized the importance of education and improving the quality of life for the working class. He died on April 2, 1865.

Creator: Published by Cassell and Co.
Dates: 1894; N/A
Subjects: Photograph, Print, Delaware Water Gap, Landscape
Locations: Delaware Water Gap
People: Cassell, John, 1817-1865
General Condition: Good.
Measurements: 8 ½ x 11in.
Transcript Attempt:
{annotation}

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22.17. Item 194: Photograph by Unknown, [no date], of an Oil Painting titled, "Delaware Water Gap," by George Inness, 1861.

Type of Material: Photograph
Title: Delaware Water Gap
Description: This is a photograph of a painting of "View on Delaware" which has been reproduced from a painting held at the Metropolitan Museum of Art. On the back of the photograph is handwriting and annotations, and a notice that says, "This photograph, made from an object belonging to the Museum, may be used for purposes of reproduction in books and periodicals, if accompanied by the words, "*Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art."* It is requested that a copy of the article in which the reproduction appears be sent to the Secretary. The Metropolitan Museum of Art. Fifth Avenue and 82nd Street. New York City." This piece was painted by George Inness in 1861.
The Delaware Water Gap is located on the border of New Jersey and Pennsylvania where the Delaware River cuts through the Appalachian Mountains. The Gap is made up of the southern part of the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area that is now used for boating, fishing, hiking, and rock climbing.

George Inness was born on May 1, 1825 and was an American landscape painter. He was influenced by the Hudson River School and is considered as one of the most influential artists of this century. He studied the Old Masters and was introduced to the theology of Emanuel Swedenborg, which influenced his work in the subject of spiritualism and maturity. Inness's style was ever evolving and he created more than 1,000 paintings over the course of his life. He died August 3, 1894.
Dates: 1861, N/A
Creator: Painted by George Inness
Subjects: Photograph, Print, Delaware River, Pennsylvania
Locations: Wyoming Valley, Pennsylvania
People: Inness, George, 1825-1894
General Condition: Good.
Measurements: 11 in. x 8 ½ in.
Transcript Attempt:
{annotation}

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22.18. Item 195: Photograph by Unknown, [no date], of a Wood Engraving titled, "Delaware Water Gap," by J. W. Lauderbach, [1875].

Type of Material: Photograph
Title: Delaware Water Gap
Description: This is a photograph of a wood engraving depicting the Delaware Water Gap. Men are seen in a boat floating on the river as well as a lush grouping of trees towards the foreground. Mountains can be seen in the distance and reflect on the water. The Delaware Water Gap is located on the border of New

Jersey and Pennsylvania where the Delaware River cuts through the Appalachian Mountains. The Gap is made up of the southern part of the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area that is now used for boating, fishing, hiking, and rock climbing. More works by J. W. Lauderbach can be found on the Library of Congress website.
The date for the original manuscript by Lauderbach has been ascertained by comparison with a text it originally appeared in, A century after: picturesque glimpses of Philadelphia and Pennsylvania, by Earl Shinn, published in 1875. The text can be found digitized on the Internet Archive's webpage.
Creator: J. W. Lauderbach
Dates: 1875; N/A
Subjects: Photograph, Print, Wood Engraving, Delaware Water Gap
Locations: Delaware Water Gap
People: N/A
General Condition: Good.
Measurements: 8 ½ x 11 in.
Transcript Attempt:
{annotation}

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22.19. Item 196: Photograph by Unknown, [no date], of a Wash Drawing titled, "Delaware Water Gap," by Augustus Kollner, 1844 June 3.

Type of Material: Photograph
Title: Delaware Water Gap
Description: This is a photograph by an unknown creator of a wash drawing depicting the Delaware Water Gap. Men are seen canoeing on the river, surrounded by a beautiful, mountainous and lush

landscape. The Delaware Water Gap is located on the border of New Jersey and Pennsylvania where the Delaware River cuts through the Appalachian Mountains. The Gap is made up of the southern part of the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area that is now used for boating, fishing, hiking, and rock climbing. This piece was illustrated by Augustus Kollner on June 3, 1844.
Augustus Kollner was a 19th century artist, etcher, engraver, and lithographer based in Philadelphia. He was born in 1812 in Wurttemberg, Germany where he also began his career. Starting out engraving book illustrations and animal portraits in the 1830s, he later immigrated to the United States. He worked as a lithographer at the Haas firm creating advertisements, bank notes, and cityscape views. In 1840 he settled in Philadelphia and established himself as a portrait painter.
Creator: Illustrated by Augustus Kollner
Dates: June 3, 1844; N/A
Subjects: Wash Drawing, Photograph, Delaware Water Gap
Locations: Delaware Water Gap
People: Kollner, Augustus, 1812-1906
General Condition: Good.
Measurements: 8 ½ x 11in.
Transcript Attempt:
{annotation}
Delaware Water Gap June 3rd 1844
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22.20. Item 197: Photograph by Unknown, [no date], of a Wash Drawing

titled, “Delaware Water Gap,” by Pavel Petrovich Svinin, c. 1811-1813.

Type of Material: Photograph
Title: Delaware Water Gap
Description: This is a photograph by an unknown creator of a wash drawing depicting the Delaware Water Gap by Pavel Petrovich Svinin, circa 1811-1813. The art style is more abstract, but still detailed in its execution of the landscape. A large mountain is seen towards the background as the water flows towards the foreground. According to *Valley Views of Northeastern Pennsylvania* by Gilbert S. McClintock, “Drawn by Svinin, a Russian, sometime in the years 1811 to 1813, on his travels in America. He was the author of *A Picturesque Voyage in North America* (St. Petersburg, 1815), and the book of sketches he made on his travels is now in The Metropolitan Museum of Art.”
Pavel Petrovich Svinin was a Russian writer, painter, and editor born on June 19, 1787. He was known as a “Russian Munchausen” due to his many travels. Accompanied by Dmitry Senyavin, the inveterate Anglophile set on an expedition in 1806 and was employed in Philadelphia as a Russian consulate. He served as an aide-de-camp to General Moreau and his first book, *Sketches of Moscow and St. Petersburg* appeared in Pennsylvania in English. He died on April 21, 1839.
Creator: Pavel Petrovich Svinin
Dates: c. 1811-1813; N/A
Subjects: Nature painting
Locations: N/A
People: Svinin, Pavel Petrovich, 1787-1839
General Condition: Good.
Measurements: 8 ½ x 11in.
Transcript Attempt:
{annotation}

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22.21. Item 198: Photograph by Unknown, [no date] of an Engraving titled, “Delaware Water Gap,” by Robert Hinshelwood after Granville Perkins, [1872].

Type of Material: Photograph
Title: Delaware Water Gap
Description: This is a photograph by an unknown creator of an engraving of the Delaware Water Gap by Robert Hinshelwood in 1872 after Granville Perkins. Towards the foreground, people are shown on the shore and in some canoes on the calm river. The mountain range looms over them towards the background. This piece was illustrated by Granville Perkins and engraved by Robert Hinshelwood.
The Delaware Water Gap is located on the border of New Jersey and Pennsylvania where the Delaware River cuts through the Appalachian Mountains. The Gap is made up of the southern part of the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area that is now used for boating, fishing, hiking, and rock climbing.
Granville Perkins, an American illustrator and painter, was best known for his landscapes and marine subjects. In the 1870s and 1880s, he contributed many of his works to journals and books. Other mediums he took part in were oils and watercolors. He would go on to exhibit his work at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts and the National Academy of Design.
Robert Hinshelwood was born in Edinburgh and came to the United States circa 1835. He was an engraver who worked mostly with landscapes and was employed by the Harpers and other NYC publishers. He worked in Cincinnati circa 1855 and married the sister of landscape artist, James Simille. The date for the original print by Hinselwood was ascertained by a comparison with a similar manuscript digitized on the Library of Congress’ website.
Creator: Illustrated by Granville Perkins, Engraved by Robert Hinshelwood
Dates: [1872]; N/A
Subjects: Engraving, Print, Photograph, Delaware Water Gap
Locations: Delaware Water Gap
People: Hinshelwood, Robert, 1812 - active 1855, Perkins Granville, 1830–1895
General Condition: Good.
Measurements: 8 ½ x 11in.
Transcript Attempt:
{annotation}

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22.22. Item 199: Photograph by Unknown, [no date] of an Oil Painting titled, “Delaware Water Gap,” by George Inness, 1859.

Type of Material: Photograph
Title: Delaware Water Gap
Description: This is a photograph by an unknown creator of an oil painting depicting a view of the Delaware Water Gap. Towards the middle the river can be seen winding back through the landscape. A mountain range is present in the background. The Delaware Water Gap is located on the border of New Jersey and Pennsylvania where the Delaware River cuts through the Appalachian Mountains. The Gap is made up of the southern part of the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area that is now used for boating, fishing, hiking, and rock climbing. This piece was painted by George Inness in 1859.
George Inness was born on May 1, 1825 and was an American landscape painter. He was influenced by the Hudson River School and is considered as one of the most influential artists of this century. He studied the Old Masters and was introduced to the theology of Emanuel Swedenborg, which influenced his work in the subject of spiritualism and maturity. Inness’s style was ever evolving and he created more than 1,000 paintings over the course of his life. He died August 3, 1894.
Creator: Painted by George Inness
Dates: 1859; N/A
Subjects: Photograph, Oil Painting, Delaware Water Gap
Locations: Delaware Water Gap
People: Inness, George, 1825-1894
General Condition: Good.
Measurements: 8 ½ x 11in.
Transcript Attempt:
{annotation}
Copy
7 ¼ “ wide
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22.23. Item 200: Photogravure by Unknown, [no date] of a Print Published by Daniel Appleton and Company of the Delaware Water Gap, originally titled "Distant View of the Gap," [1872].

Type of Material: Photogravure
Title: N/A
Description: This is a photogravure by an unknown creator of a print depicting the Delaware Water Gap. In the foreground, a few men can be seen in a boat floating in the river. This piece was published in New York by Daniel Appleton.
The Delaware Water Gap is located on the border of New Jersey and Pennsylvania where the Delaware River cuts through the Appalachian Mountains. The Gap is made up of the southern part of the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area that is now used for boating, fishing, hiking, and rock climbing.
D. Appleton & Company was a publishing company founded by Daniel Appleton (December 10, 1785 – March 27, 1849) and originated in America. Daniel Appleton opened a general store that included books, publishing his first book in 1831. The company gradually expanded its publications over all of literature. It issued works by, but not limited to, Herbert Spencer, John Tyndall, Thomas Huxley, Charles Darwin, and others, at reasonable prices.
The date for the original print by Appleton that the photograph captured was ascertained by a comparison with a similar manuscript within Picturesque America, digitized on Internet Archive.
Another pdf of the original print can be seen on Adobe Stock's website.
Creator: Published by Daniel Appleton
Dates: [1872]; N/A
Subjects: Photogravure, Landscape, Painting, Delaware Water Gap
Locations: Delaware Water Gap
People: Appleton, Daniel, 1785-1849
General Condition: Good.
Measurements: 8 ½ x 11in.
Transcript Attempt:
{annotation}

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22.24. Item 201: Photograph by Unknown, [no date], of an Oil Painting titled, “Delaware River Valley,” by George Inness, 1865.

Type of Material: Photograph
Title: Delaware River Valley
Description: This is a photograph by an Unknown creator of a painting of “Delaware River Valley” which has been reproduced from a painting held at the Metropolitan Museum of Art. On the back of the photograph is handwriting and annotations, and a notice that says, “This photograph, made from an object belonging to the Museum, may be used for purposes of reproduction in books and periodicals, if accompanied by the words, “*Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art.”* It is requested that a copy of the article in which the reproduction appears be sent to the Secretary. The Metropolitan Museum of Art. Fifth Avenue and 82nd Street. New York City.” The Delaware River is located in the Mid-Atlantic region of the United States. It is the longest free-flowing river on the east coast that spans from New York to Delaware at 282 miles long. Its branches, the West Branch at Mount Jefferson in Jefferson, Schoharie County, and the East Branch at Grand Gorge, Delaware County, join in the Catskill Mountains of New York. These branches form the Delaware River in Hancock, New York and eventually empties into the Delaware Bay. It is referred to as the “Lifeblood of the Northeast” and provides drinking water to about 17 million people.
This piece was painted by George Inness.
George Inness was born on May 1, 1825 and was an American landscape painter. He was influenced by the Hudson River School and is considered as one of the most influential artists of this century. He studied the Old Masters and was introduced to the theology of Emanuel Swedenborg, which influenced his work in the subject of spiritualism and maturity. Inness’s style was ever evolving and he created more than 1,000 paintings over the course of his life. He died August 3, 1894.
Dates: 1865; N/A
Creator: Painted by George Inness
Subjects: Photograph, Print, Landscape, Delaware River

Locations: Delaware River Valley
People: Inness, George, 1825-1894
General Condition: Good.
Measurements: 11 in. x 8 ½ in.
Transcript Attempt:
{annotation}

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22.25. Item 202: Photograph by Unknown, [no date], of a Watercolor Painting titled, "Easton," unknown artist, c. 1840.

Type of Material: Photograph
Title: Easton
Description: This is a photograph of a watercolor painting of the Delaware River looking at Easton, Pennsylvania from the New Jersey side. There is a bridge going across the river into Easton, Pennsylvania. This is a copy and the same as the print from item 36. Easton is located in Northampton County, Pennsylvania. Located at the confluence of the Lehigh River and Delaware River, it serves as a geographic boundary with Phillipsburg. The town was named on September 8, 1751 when a letter was written to Colonial Governor James Hamilton by William Penn, requesting for it to be called "Easton." It was named after Lady Juliana's family estate. The Lenape Native Americans originally referred to present-day Easton and its surrounding region as Lechauwitank, meaning "the Place at the Forks". The Delaware River is located in the Mid-Atlantic region of the United States. It is the longest free-flowing river on the east coast that spans from New York to Delaware at 282 miles long. Its branches, the West Branch at Mount Jefferson in Jefferson, Schoharie County, and the East Branch at Grand Gorge, Delaware County, join in the Catskill Mountains of New York. These branches form the Delaware River in Hancock, New York and eventually empties into the Delaware Bay. It is referred to as the "Lifeblood of the Northeast" and provides drinking water to about 17 million people.
Dates: c. 1840
Creator: Unknown

Subjects: Photograph, Watercolor, Painting, Delaware River, Easton, PennsylvaniaThe Court House and Centre Square, Easton
Locations: Easton, Pennsylvania from New Jersey
People: N/A
General Condition: Poor.
Measurements: 8 ⅛ in. x 6 in.
Transcript Attempt:

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22.26. Item 203: Photogravures by pos. [Robert S. Knerr], [aft. 1877], of "The Court House and Centre Square, Easton,"pos. [William Wallace Denslow] or [Mary Elizabeth Maxwell McCartney], [ca. 1840].

Type of Material: Photogravure
Title: The Court House and Centre Square, Easton
Description: This is a photogravure by an Unknown creator of Easton and its courthouse that seems to be around in the early nineteenth century. There are carriages and carts going through this part of Easton. Easton is located in Northampton County, Pennsylvania. Located at the confluence of the Lehigh River and Delaware River, it serves as a geographic boundary with Phillipsburg. The town was named on September 8, 1751 when a letter was written to Colonial Governor James Hamilton by William Penn, requesting for it to be called "Easton." It was named after Lady Juliana's family estate. The Lenape Native Americans originally referred to present-day Easton and its surrounding region as Lechauwitank, meaning "the Place at the Forks". This piece was painted possibly by Mary Elizabeth Maxwell Cartney or William Wallace Denslow, circa 1840.
The date for Cartney's original manuscript has been ascertained by Gilbert McClintock's work, *Valley Views of Northeastern Pennsylvania*, in which the date for this piece is circa 1840.
The creator of the photograph has been identified as possibly Robert S. Knerr from a comparison with another similar photographic reproduction in the collection, Item 22.29, which depicts Cartney's "Court House," and attributes Knerr as the photographer.

The photographs appear to be copies of original prints that appeared in the History of Northampton County, Pennsylvania: with Illustrations Descriptive of its Scenery . From Original Sketches by Artists of the Highest Ability by William Denslow, published in 1877. This dates the range for Knerr's reproductions after the publication of the book in 1877.
A portion of the above manuscript by Denslow has been digitized on the WebArchives' webpage. There, you can see the stylistic qualities in our manuscript within the collection.
Dates: c. 1840; [aft. 1877]
Creator: Mary Elizabeth Maxwell Cartney
Subjects: Easton, Pennsylvania, Print
Locations: Easton, Pennsylvania
People: Cartney, Mary Elizabeth Maxwell, 1814-1893
General Condition: Good.
Measurements: item 1: 8 ⅛ in. x 4 ⅛ in.; item 2: 6 x 4 ¼ in.
Transcript Attempt:
{annotations}
Copy

Item 2:

{annotations}

120 **circled**

Copy
348
– 7 ¼ wide —

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22.27. Item 204: Photograph by Unknown, [no date], of a Painting titled, “Delaware and Lehigh Rivers at Easton Pa.,” by Augustus Kollner, 1844 June 2.

Type of Material: Photograph
Title: Delaware and Lehigh rivers at Easton Pa.
Description: This is a photograph by Unknown of a landscape drawing shows Easton, Pennsylvania on the far side of the Lehigh River with the hills of New Jersey in the distance. Two horses tow a barge in foreground on a road beside a hillock. A covered bridge crosses the Delaware River at the midpoint of the landscape. The Delaware River is located in the Mid-Atlantic region of the United States. It is the longest free-flowing river on the east coast that spans from New York to Delaware at 282 miles long. Its branches, the West Branch at Mount Jefferson in Jefferson, Schoharie County, and the East Branch at Grand Gorge, Delaware County, join in the Catskill Mountains of New York. These branches form the Delaware River in Hancock, New York and eventually empties into the Delaware Bay. It is referred to as the “Lifeblood of the Northeast” and provides drinking water to about 17 million people. The Lehigh River spans 109 miles across northeastern Pennsylvania and is a tributary of the Delaware River. Flowing from the Pocono Mountains it passes through Allentown and much of the Lehigh Valley, eventually joining with the Delaware River in Easton. The name of the river is derived from the anglicisation of the Lenape name, Lechewuekink, meaning “where there are forks.” Easton is located in Northampton County, Pennsylvania. Located at the confluence of the Lehigh River and Delaware River, it serves as a geographic boundary with Phillipsburg. The town was named on September 8, 1751 when a letter was written to Colonial Governor James Hamilton by William Penn, requesting for it to be called “Easton.” It was named after Lady Juliana’s family estate. The Lenape Native Americans originally referred to present-day Easton and its surrounding region as Lechauwitank, meaning "the Place at the Forks".
Augustus Kollner was a 19th century artist, etcher, engraver, and lithographer based in Philadelphia. He was born in 1812 in Wurttemberg, Germany where he also began his career. Starting out engraving book illustrations and animal portraits in the 1830s, he later immigrated to the United States. He worked as a lithographer at the Haas firm creating advertisements, bank notes, and cityscape views. In 1840 he settled in Philadelphia and established himself as a portrait painter.
Creator: Painted by Augustus Kollner
Dates: 1844 June 2; N/A
Subjects: Landscape, Photograph, Print, Easton, Pennsylvania
Locations: Easton, Pennsylvania
People: Kollner, Augustus, 1812-1906
General Condition: Good.
Measurements: 8 ½ x 11in.
Transcript Attempt:
{annotation}
2nd June 1844 Easton P[a] [Pennsylvania] Lehigh River
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22.28. Item 205: Photograph by Robert S. Knerr, [aft. 1877] of a Watercolor Painting titled, “The Court House and Center Square, Easton,” by pos. [William Wallace Denslow] or [Mary Elizabeth Maxwell McCartney], [ca. 1840]

Type of Material: Photograph
Title: The Court House and Center Square, Easton
Description: A photograph by Robert S. Knerr, circa 1840, of a watercolor painting of the town of Easton, Pennsylvania. There is a coal barge moving along the canal. Easton is located in Northampton County, Pennsylvania. Located at the confluence of the Lehigh River and Delaware River, it serves as a geographic boundary with Phillipsburg. The town was named on September 8, 1751 when a letter was written to Colonial Governor James Hamilton by William Penn, requesting for it to be called “Easton.” It was named after Lady Juliana’s family estate. The Lenape Native Americans originally referred to present-day Easton and its surrounding region as Lechauwitank, meaning "the Place at the Forks". This piece was painted possibly by Mary Elizabeth Maxwell Cartney or William Wallace Denslow, circa 1840. The date for Cartney’s original manuscript has been ascertained by Gilbert McClintock’s work, *Valley Views of Northeastern Pennsylvania*, in which the date for this piece is circa 1840.
The photographs appear to be copies of original prints that appeared in the History of Northampton County, Pennsylvania: with Illustrations Descriptive of its Scenery . From Original Sketches by Artists of the Highest Ability by William Denslow, published in 1877. This dates the range for Knerr’s reproductions after the publication of the book in 1877.
A portion of the above manuscript by Denslow has been digitized on the WebArchives’ webpage. There, you can see the stylistic qualities in our manuscript within the collection.
Dates: [c. 1840]; [aft. 1877]
Creator: Painting by Mary Elizabeth Maxwell Cartney, Photograph by Robert S. Knerr
Subjects: Photograph, Easton, Pennsylvania
Locations: Easton, Pennsylvania
People: McCartney, Mary Elizabeth Maxwell, 1814-1893, Robert S. Knerr
General Condition: Good.

Measurements: 10 ⅛ in. x 8 in.
Transcript Attempt:
{annotation}
Easton, barge in foreground

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22.29. Item 206: Photograph by Unknown, [no date] of a Lithograph titled "Explosion of the Alfred Thomas at Easton, PA., March 5th 1860,' by James Queen, 1860 March 6.

Type of Material: Photograph
Title: Explosion of the Alfred Thomas at Easton, PA., March 5th 1860
Description: This is a photograph by an unknown creator of a lithograph depicting the explosion of the Alfred Thomas. People are watching across the Delaware river as the incident occurs. The town of Easton is seen towards the left. This piece was created by James Queen. Easton is located in Northampton County, Pennsylvania. Located at the confluence of the Lehigh River and Delaware River, it serves as a geographic boundary with Phillipsburg. The town was named on September 8, 1751 when a letter was written to Colonial Governor James Hamilton by William Penn, requesting for it to be called "Easton." It was named after Lady Juliana's family estate. The Lenape Native Americans originally referred to present-day Easton and its surrounding region as Lechauwitank, meaning "the Place at the Forks". The Delaware River is located in the Mid-Atlantic region of the United States. It is the longest free-flowing river on the east coast that spans from New York to Delaware at 282 miles long. Its branches, the West Branch at Mount Jefferson in Jefferson, Schoharie County, and the East Branch at Grand Gorge, Delaware County, join in the Catskill Mountains of New York. These branches form the Delaware River in Hancock, New York and eventually empties into the Delaware Bay. It is referred to as the "Lifeblood of the Northeast" and provides drinking water to about 17 million people.

The Alfred Thomas was a steamboat that set sail for the first time on March 5, 1860. It was said this particular steamboat promised speed, but it is speculated the boiler was installed incorrectly. Many people came out to witness the boats launch. At 1:17pm, the ship exploded, claiming the lives of 12 people. James Queen, known for his composition and attention to detail, was the premier Philadelphia artist, lithographer, and chromolithographer. He was born in Philadelphia in either 1820 or 1821, and was the son of William Queen. William was a cordwainer and apprenticed under George Lehman and P. S. Duval. He later began a career around the age of 14 years old.
Creator: James Queen
Dates: 1860 March 6; N/A
Subjects: Photograph, Delaware River, Easton, Pennsylvania, Lithograph, Alfred Thomas, Steamboat
Locations: Easton, Pennsylvania
People: Queen, James, 1820 or 1821- 1886
General Condition: Good.
Measurements: 8 ½ x 11in.
Transcript Attempt:
{annotation}
Explosion of the Alfred Thomas at Easton Pª [Pennsylvania] 6th 1860
Published by Bixler $ Corwin_ Easton Pª
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22.30. Item 207: Photograph by Robert S. Knerr, [aft. 1877], of a Watercolor Painting, "Easton," pos. [William Wallace Denslow] or [Mary Elizabeth Maxwell McCartney], pos. [1876].

Type of Material: Photograph
Title: Easton
Description: This is a photograph by Robert S. Knerr, circa 1840, of a watercolor painting of the Delaware River looking at Easton, Pennsylvania from the New Jersey side. The photograph of the painting depicts a bridge going across the river into Easton, Pennsylvania. This is the same image as the print from item 35. Easton is located in Northampton County, Pennsylvania. Located at the confluence of

the Lehigh River and Delaware River, it serves as a geographic boundary with Phillipsburg. The town was named on September 8, 1751 when a letter was written to Colonial Governor James Hamilton by William Penn, requesting for it to be called “Easton.” It was named after Lady Juliana’s family estate. The Lenape Native Americans originally referred to present-day Easton and its surrounding region as Lechauwitank, meaning "the Place at the Forks". The Delaware River is located in the Mid-Atlantic region of the United States. It is the longest free-flowing river on the east coast that spans from New York to Delaware at 282 miles long. Its branches, the West Branch at Mount Jefferson in Jefferson, Schoharie County, and the East Branch at Grand Gorge, Delaware County, join in the Catskill Mountains of New York. These branches form the Delaware River in Hancock, New York and eventually empties into the Delaware Bay. It is referred to as the “Lifeblood of the Northeast” and provides drinking water to about 17 million people.
The photographs appear to be copies of original prints that appeared in the History of Northampton County, Pennsylvania: with Illustrations Descriptive of its Scenery . From Original Sketches by Artists of the Highest Ability by William Denslow, published in 1877. This dates the range for Knerr’s reproductions after the publication of the book in 1877.
In the description of Denslow’s work on ABAA
A portion of the above manuscript by Denslow has been digitized on the WebArchives’ webpage. There, you can see the stylistic qualities in our manuscript within the collection.
Dates: [c. 1840]; [aft. 1877]
Creator: Unknown artist, Photographed by Robert S. Knerr
Subjects: Watercolor, Photograph, Easton, Pennsylvania
Locations: Easton, Pennsylvania from New Jersey
People: Knerr, Robert S.
General Condition: Good.
Measurements: 10 ⅛ in. x 8 in.
Transcript Attempt:

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22.31. Item 208: Photograph by Robert S. Knerr, [aft. 1877], of a Watercolor Painting titled, “The Court House, Easton,” by Mary Elizabeth Maxwell McCartney, [1835].

Type of Material: Photograph
Title: The Court House, Easton
Description: This is a view of daily life in Easton with the courthouse featured prominently. There are people bustling about and children playing. Toward the background, the Court House sits. Easton is located in Northampton County, Pennsylvania. Located at the confluence of the Lehigh River and Delaware River, it serves as a geographic boundary with Phillipsburg. The town was named on September 8, 1751 when a letter was written to Colonial Governor James Hamilton by William Penn, requesting for it to be called “Easton.” It was named after Lady Juliana’s family estate. The Lenape Native Americans originally referred to present-day Easton and its surrounding region as Lechauwitank, meaning "the Place at the Forks". This piece was created by Mary Elizabeth Maxwell Cartney and later photographed by Robert S. Knerr.
Gilbert McClintock’s work, *Valley Views of Northeastern Pennsylvania*, initially offered a range of dates for the original work, circa 1840s. The Smithsonian website has a similar manuscript that is dated 1835. The photographs appear to be copies of original prints that appeared in the History of Northampton County, Pennsylvania: with Illustrations Descriptive of its Scenery . From Original Sketches by Artists of the Highest Ability by William Denslow, published in 1877. This dates the range for Knerr’s reproductions after the publication of the book in 1877.
A portion of the above manuscript by Denslow has been digitized on the WebArchives’ webpage. There, you can see the stylistic qualities in our manuscript within the collection.
Dates: c. 1840
Creator: Painted by Mary Elizabeth Maxwell Cartney, Photographed by Robert S. Knerr
Subjects: Photograph, Watercolor, Painting, Courthouse, Easton, Pennsylvania
Locations: Easton, Pennsylvania
People: McCartney, Mary Elizabeth Maxwell, 1814-1893; Robert S. Knerr
General Condition: Perfect.
Measurements: 10 ⅛ in. x 8 in.
Transcript Attempt:
{annotation}
Court house at Eason, children playing.

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22.32. Item 209: Photograph by Robert S. Knerr, [aft. 1877], of a Lithograph titled, “Easton,” by George Lehman, c. 1832.

Type of Material: Photograph
Title: Easton
Description: This is a photograph of a lithograph of Easton and its courthouse that seems to be around in the early nineteenth century. There are carriages and carts going through this part of Easton. Easton is located in Northampton County, Pennsylvania. Located at the confluence of the Lehigh River and Delaware River, it serves as a geographic boundary with Phillipsburg. The town was named on September 8, 1751 when a letter was written to Colonial Governor James Hamilton by William Penn, requesting for it to be called “Easton.” It was named after Lady Juliana’s family estate. The Lenape Native Americans originally referred to present-day Easton and its surrounding region as Lechauwitank, meaning "the Place at the Forks". This is the same image as item 21. This piece was lithographed by George Lehman, published by Cephas Grier Childs, and photographed by Robert S. Knerr.
According to *Valley Views of Northeastern Pennsylvania,* Gilbert S. McClintock, “Published by Childs and Inman, Lithrs.
The firm of Childs and Inman was in existence from 1831 to 1833.
A water-color drawing of a scene on the Delaware Canal below Easton, dated 1826 and signed by George Lehman, is in the collection of the author.”
George Lehman, born in c. 1803 in Switzerland, was a lithographer, engraver, aquatintist, and “ornamental painter,” in Philadelphia around 1825-1870. After immigrating to the United States as a “printer,” he arrived at the port of New York on the ship named “Howard” on June 11, 1824. Lehman was also a skillful landscape painter, and exhibited views of not only Switzerland, but Pennsylvania at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts by 1825. He had also served as the assistant to John James Audubon when he visited Florida from 1831-1832. Lehman eventually partnered with Childs & Lehman from 1833-1834 and later with a French lithographer, P. S. Duval, where they operated Lehman & Duval from 7 Bank Alley from 1835-1837.
Born on September 8, 1793 in Plumstead Township, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, Cephas Grier Childs was one of the foremost engravers from Philadelphia. He managed early commercial lithograph firms and created many partnerships including: Pendleton, Kearny & Childs (1829-1830), Childs & Inman

(1830-1833), and Childs & Lehman (1833-1835). With his skilled artists and lithographers like Albert Newsam, P. S. Duval and Henry Inman, Childs constructed a growth of popularity for the lithograph medium in Philadelphia.
Dates: c. 1832
Creator: Lithographed by George Lehman, Published by Cephas Grier Childs, Photographed by Robert S. Knerr
Subjects: Photograph, Print, Easton, Pennsylvania
Locations: Easton, Pennsylvania
People: Lehman, George, c. 1830-1870, Childs, Cephas Grier, 1793 - 1871
General Condition: Good.
Measurements: 10 ⅛ in. x 8 in.
Transcript Attempt:
EASTON PA.

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22.33a. Item 210a: Photograph by Robert S. Knerr, [aft. 1877], of an Oil Painting titled, "Easton," by Gustavus Johann Grunewald, c. 1810

Type of Material: Photograph
Title: Easton
Description: This is a photograph by Robert S. Knerr of a watercolor painting titled "Easton," by Gustavus Johann Grunewald. The photograph depicts Easton, Pennsylvania featuring the Delaware River, a bridge crossing it, and many homes and structures in the distance. Easton is located in Northampton County, Pennsylvania. Located at the confluence of the Lehigh River and Delaware River, it serves as a geographic boundary with Phillipsburg. The town was named on September 8, 1751 when a letter was written to Colonial Governor James Hamilton by William Penn, requesting for it to be called "Easton." It was named after Lady Juliana's family estate. The Lenape Native Americans originally referred to present-day Easton and its surrounding region as Lechauwitank, meaning "the Place at the Forks".
According to *Valley Views of Northeastern Pennsylvania* by Gilbert S. McClintock, this is a "View of Easton from Phillipsburg, New Jersey.
Collection: The Northampton County Historical & Genealogical Society."
This piece was created by Gustavus Johann Grunewald.
Gustavus Johann Grunewald was born in Gnadau, Germany in 1805. He studied with Caspar David Friedrich at the Dresden Academy. Before immigrating to the United States, he worked in a porcelain

factory. He moved to Bethlehem, Pennsylvania and taught drawing and painting from 1836 to 1866 at the Moravian Seminary for Young Ladies. He later returned to Prussia and traveled throughout the Pocono Mountains and sketched from nature. He exhibited his work at the Fine Arts in Philadelphia, Artists' Fund Society, and many more. He died in 1878.
The photographs appear to be copies of original prints that appeared in the History of Northampton County, Pennsylvania: with Illustrations Descriptive of its Scenery . From Original Sketches by Artists of the Highest Ability by William Denslow, published in 1877. This dates the range for Knerr's reproductions after the publication of the book in 1877.
A portion of the above manuscript by Denslow has been digitized on the WebArchives' webpage. There, you can see the stylistic qualities in our manuscript within the collection.
Dates: c. 1810; N/A
Creator: Created by Gustavus Grunewald, Photographed by Robert S. Knerr
Subjects: Print, Photograph, Oil Painting, Landscape, Easton, Pennsylvania
Locations: Easton, Pennsylvania
People: Grunewald, Gustavus Johann, 1805-1878, Knerr, Robert S.
General Condition: Good.
Measurements: 10 in. x 8 ⅛ in.
Transcript Attempt:

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22.33b. Item 210b: Photograph by Unknown of a Painting of [Easton,] by Unknown, c. mid-late nineteenth century]

Type of Material: Photograph
Title: Easton
Description: The following item depicts a photograph of a painting depicting Easton, PA. The creator of the photograph or the painting is unknown. The scene captures the town in the background, with tiny buildings constructed on the frontside of a mountain, and the river circling round. The foreground captures a view from across the river, with a tree on the right side. There are people on boats along the river.
Dates: c. 1810; N/A
Creator: Created by Gustavus Grunewald, Photographed by Robert S. Knerr
Subjects: Print, Photograph, Oil Painting, Landscape, Easton, Pennsylvania
Locations: Easton, Pennsylvania
People: Unknown
General Condition: Good.
Measurements: 10 in. x 8 ⅛ in.
Transcript Attempt:

Back:

97 **is circled**

Easton, Pa Copy
----------END----------



22.34. Item 211a-b: Two Photographs by Unknown, [no date] of an Oil Painting titled, “Easton,” by George Inness and C. E. Weygandt, c. 1860

Type of Material: Photograph
Title: Easton
Description: This piece is a photograph that shows the town of Easton, Pennsylvania from the south side. The Delaware River can be seen to the left as well as the settled town with homes and structures to the right. Easton is located in Northampton County, Pennsylvania. Located at the confluence of the Lehigh River and Delaware River, it serves as a geographic boundary with Phillipsburg. The town was named on September 8, 1751 when a letter was written to Colonial Governor James Hamilton by William Penn, requesting for it to be called "Easton." It was named after Lady Juliana's family estate. The Lenape Native Americans originally referred to present-day Easton and its surrounding region as Lechauwitank, meaning "the Place at the Forks". The Delaware River is located in the Mid-Atlantic region of the United States. It is the longest free-flowing river on the east coast that spans from New York to Delaware at 282 miles long. Its branches, the West Branch at Mount Jefferson in Jefferson, Schoharie County, and the East Branch at Grand Gorge, Delaware County, join in the Catskill Mountains of New York. These branches form the Delaware River in Hancock, New York and eventually empties into the Delaware Bay. It is referred to as the "Lifeblood of the Northeast" and provides drinking water to about 17 million people. According to *Valley Views of Northeastern Pennsylvania,* by Gilbert S. McClintock, "View of Easton south from what is now College Avenue.
Collection: The Northampton County Historical & Genealogical Society."
This piece was created by George Innes and C. E. Weygandt.
George Inness was born on May 1, 1825 and was an American landscape painter. He was influenced by the Hudson River School and is considered as one of the most influential artists of this century. He studied the Old Masters and was introduced to the theology of Emanuel Swedenborg, which influenced his work in the subject of spiritualism and maturity. Inness's style was ever evolving and he created more than 1,000 paintings over the course of his life. He died August 3, 1894.
Dates: c. 1860; N/A
Creator: George Inness and C. E. Weygandt
Subjects: Print, Photograph, Oil Painting, Landscape, Easton, Pennsylvania
Locations: Easton, Pennsylvania
People: Inness, George, 1825-1894, Weygandt, C. E.
General Condition: Good.
Measurements: 10 ⅛ in. x 8 in.; 5 x 4 in.
Transcript Attempt:

HENRY E. STECKEL 2
"Landscape (Delaware Water Gap) by George Inness"
Gift of Mrs. F.G. Herman Fayen
Went to Springfield & Brooklyn

item 2:

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22.35. Item 212: Photograph by Robert S. Knerr, [no date] of a Painting Titled, “Easton, PA,” painted from Philipsburg N.J., no date.

Type of Material: Photograph
Title: Easton, PA
Description: This is a photograph of a landscape painting titled, “Easton, PA.” Easton is located in Northampton County, Pennsylvania. Located at the confluence of the Lehigh River and Delaware River, it serves as a geographic boundary with Phillipsburg. The town was named on September 8, 1751 when a letter was written to Colonial Governor James Hamilton by William Penn, requesting for it to be called “Easton.” It was named after Lady Juliana’s family estate. The Lenape Native Americans originally referred to present-day Easton and its surrounding region as Lechauwitank, meaning "the Place at the Forks". The manuscript was photographed by Robert S. Knerr.
Creator: Knerr, Robert S. (Photograph)
Dates: N/A; N/A
Subjects: Nature painting
Locations: Easton, PA
People: Knerr, Robert S.
General Condition: Good.
Measurements: 8 ½ in. x 11 in.
Transcript Attempt:
{annotation}

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22.36. Item 213: Photograph by Unknown, [no date], of a Painting titled, “Easton Pa.” by Augustus Kollner, 1844 June 2.

Type of Material: Photograph
Title: Easton PA of the Lehigh River
Description: This is a photograph by an unknown creator of a painting depicting Easton, Pennsylvania by Augustus Kollner on June 2, 1844. A woman is seen walking on a road towards the foreground as well as some men sitting on what seems to be a bridge overlooking the river. The town of Easton is nestled in the background, mountains surrounding it. Easton is located in Northampton County, Pennsylvania. Located at the confluence of the Lehigh River and Delaware River, it serves as a geographic boundary with Phillipsburg. The town was named on September 8, 1751 when a letter was written to Colonial Governor James Hamilton by William Penn, requesting for it to be called “Easton.” It was named after Lady Juliana’s family estate. The Lenape Native Americans originally referred to present-day Easton and its surrounding region as Lechauwitank, meaning "the Place at the Forks". The Lehigh River spans 109 miles across northeastern Pennsylvania and is a tributary of the Delaware River. Flowing from the Pocono Mountains it passes through Allentown and much of the Lehigh Valley, eventually joining with the Delaware River in Easton. The name of the river is derived from the anglicisation of the Lenape name, Lechewuekink, meaning “where there are forks.”
Augustus Kollner was a 19th century artist, etcher, engraver, and lithographer based in Philadelphia. He was born in 1812 in Wurttemberg, Germany where he also began his career. Starting out engraving book illustrations and animal portraits in the 1830s, he later immigrated to the United States. He worked as a lithographer at the Haas firm creating advertisements, bank notes, and cityscape views. In 1840 he settled in Philadelphia and established himself as a portrait painter.
Creator: Painted by Augustus Kollner
Dates: 1844 June 2; N/A
Subjects: Landscape, Photograph, Print, Easton, Pennsylvania
Locations: Easton, Pennsylvania
People: Kollner, Augustus, 1812-1906
General Condition: Good.

Measurements: 8 ½ x 11in.
Transcript Attempt:
{annotation}

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22.37a-d. Items 214a-d: Photographs by Unknown, [no date], of Prints of a Garden, unknown artist, [no date].

Type of Material: Photograph
Title: N/A
Description: There are four photographs of prints depicting a lush garden scene. Item “a” is sepia tone and slightly smaller, while Items “b,” “c,” and “d” are colored. The colored replications are all colored slightly different in regards to the flowers in the center of the images. Item 7 has a bluer sky as well as more yellow and orange flowers, Item 11 is less vibrant and exhibits mostly pink flowers, and Item 14 showcases a multicolor assortment of flowers.
Dates: N/A; N/A
Creator: Unknown
Subjects: Garden, Photograph, Print
Locations: N/A
People: N/A
General Condition: Okay; some discoloring and fading
Measurements:
a: $9\ ^{7}/_{16}$ in. x 7
b-d: 10 in. x 8 in.
Transcript Attempt:

(Item distinctions are annotated on backs of each for clarification)

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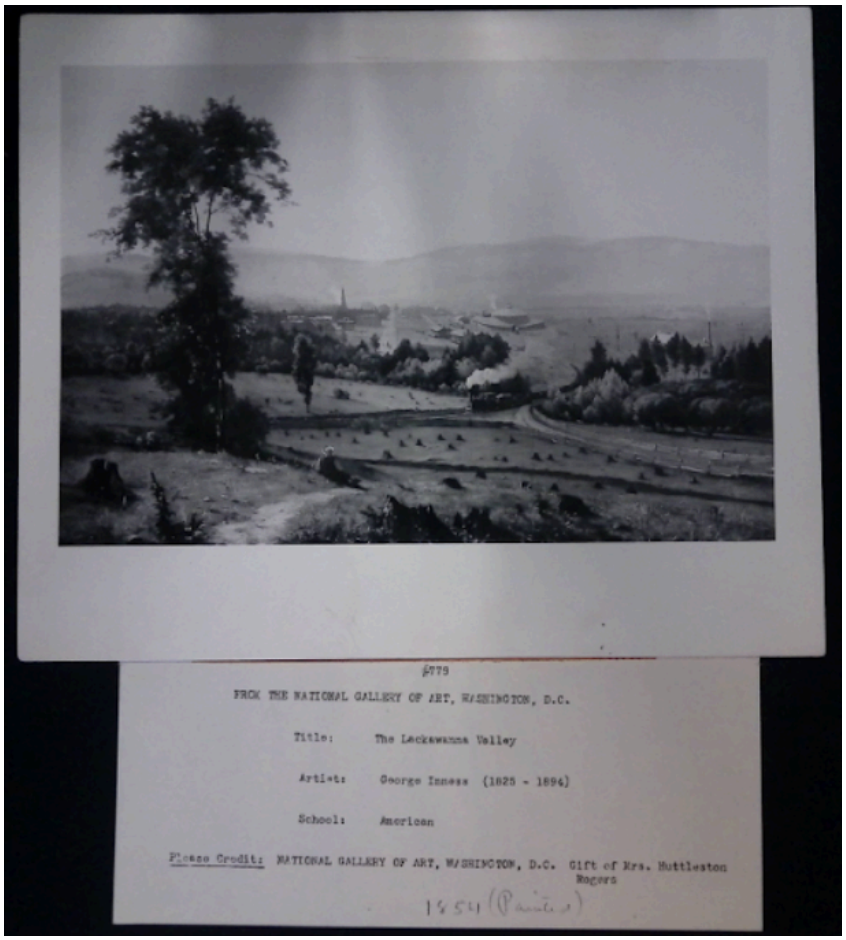

22.38. Item 215: Photograph by Unknown, [no date] of an Oil Painting titled, "The Lackawanna Valley," by George Inness, 1854.

Type of Material: Photograph
Title: The Lackawanna Valley
Description: This is a photograph of an oil painting depicting the Lackawanna Valley. The painting is located in the National Gallery of Art in Washington, D.C. and was painted by George Inness. Lackawanna is located in northeastern Pennsylvania and is part of the Commonwealth. Created in 1878, this county harbors one of Pennsylvania's major cities, Scranton. It was the only county to be created after the American Civil War and is named for the Lackawanna River.
According to *Valley Views of Northeastern Pennsylvania* by Gilbert S. McClintock, "In the obituary notice of the death of George Inness the *New York Herald* on August 12, 1894, made the following comment upon this picture, 'This painting was originally commissioned by the first president of the D.L. and W. R.R. Inness journeyed by stage to Scranton to make a preliminary sketch, lost his bag, and had to write his wife for funds. He returned and executed the present canvas; this was at first declared unsatisfactory by the railroad committee, who insisted not only that he show all four trains of the road but

that the letters D.L and W. appear on the locomotive. Inness demurred, but being in need of money was persuaded by his wife to make the necessary additions. The sequel may be quoted in Inness' own words: 'Here, for instance, is a picture I made of Scranton, Pa., done for the Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad, when they built the road. They paid me $75. for it. Two years ago, when I was in Mexico City, I picked it up in an old curiosity shop. You see I had to show the double tracks and the road house, whether they were in perspective or not. But there is considerable power of painting in it and the distance is excellent.'" George Inness was born on May 1, 1825 and was an American landscape painter. He was influenced by the Hudson River School and is considered as one of the most influential artists of this century. He studied the Old Masters and was introduced to the theology of Emanuel Swedenborg, which influenced his work in the subject of spiritualism and maturity. Inness's style was ever evolving and he created more than 1,000 paintings over the course of his life. He died August 3, 1894.
Creator: George Inness
Dates: 1854
Subjects: Photograph, Lackawanna Valley, Landscape, Pennsylvania
Locations: Lackawanna Valley, Pennsylvania
People: Inness, George, 1825 - 1894
General Condition: Good.
Measurements: 8 ½ x 11in.
Transcript Attempt:
{annotation}
#779
FROM THE NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART, WASHINGTON D.C.
Title: The Lackawanna Valley
Artist: George Inness (1825-1894)
School: American
Please Credit: NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART, WASHINGTON D.C. Gift of Mrs. Huttleson Rogers
{1854 (Painting)}

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22.39. Item 216: Photograph by Unknown, [no date], of Painting titled, “On the Lehigh Penna,” Painted by Edward Lamson Henry, 1859.

Type of Material: Photograph
Title: On the Lehigh Penna
Description: This is a photograph by unknown of a painting depicting the Lehigh River. The Lehigh River spans 109 miles across northeastern Pennsylvania and is a tributary of the Delaware River. Flowing from the Pocono Mountains it passes through Allentown and much of the Lehigh Valley, eventually joining with the Delaware River in Easton. The name of the river is derived from the anglicisation of the Lenape name, Lechewuekink, meaning “where there are forks.” This piece was painted by Edward Lamson Henry in 1859.
Edward Lamson Henry, also known as E. L. Henry, was born on January 12, 1841 in Charleston, South Carolina. At the young age of seven, his parents died and he went to live with his cousins in New York City. He began to study painting at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts in Philadelphia. He went to Paris in 1860, where he studied with Charles Gleyre and Gustave Courbet. This was roughly at the same time as Claude Monet, Pierre-Auguste Renoir, Frédéric Bazille, and Alfred Sisley.
Creator: Edward Lamson Henry
Dates: 1859; N/A
Subjects: Photograph, Lehigh River, Pennsylvania
Locations: Lehigh River, Pennsylvania
People: Henry, Edward Lamson, 1841 – 1919
General Condition: Good.
Measurements: 8 ½ in. x 11 in.
Transcript Attempt:
{annotation}

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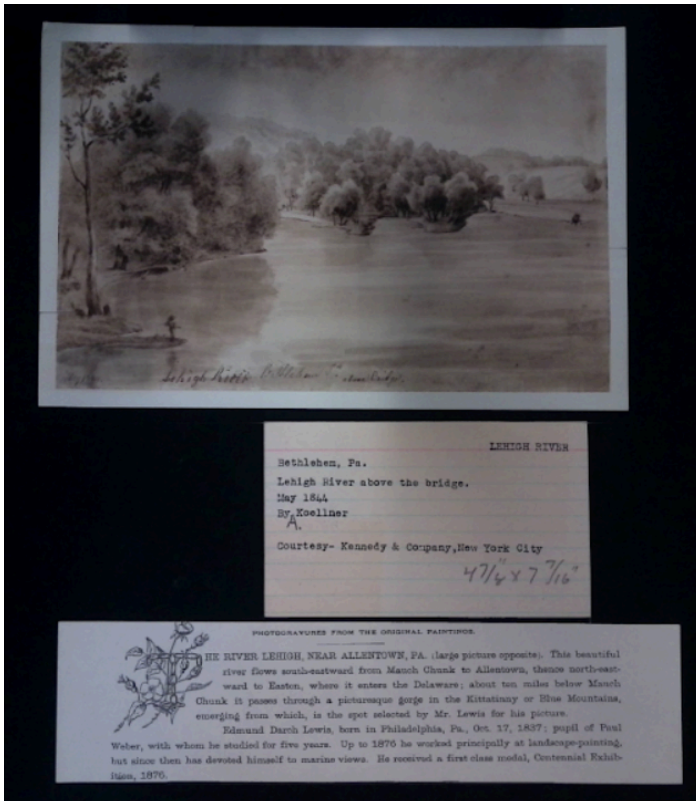

22.40. Item 217: Photogravure by Printed by Kennedy & Company, [no date], of the “Lehigh River” by Augustus Kollner, 1844 May.

Type of Material: Photogravure
Title: Lehigh River
Description: “Lehigh River above the bridge.” An index card describing the photograph is included. This is from Kennedy & Company in New York City. This piece was created by Augustus Koellner.
The Lehigh River spans 109 miles across northeastern Pennsylvania and is a tributary of the Delaware River. Flowing from the Pocono Mountains it passes through Allentown and much of the Lehigh Valley, eventually joining with the Delaware River in Easton. The name of the river is derived from the anglicisation of the Lenape name, Lechewuekink, meaning “where there are forks.” Allentown was founded in 1762 and has Pennsylvania Dutch origins. Located in Lehigh County, Pennsylvania, on the Lehigh River, it is the third-most-populous city in Pennsylvania. This area was first home to the Lenape Native American tribe until William Penn came to the area.
Bethlehem is located in the Northampton and Lehigh counties in eastern Pennsylvania. Settled along the 109-mile long Lehigh River tributary of the Delaware River, this city historically was inhabited by indigenous people that included the Algonquian speaking Lenape. They traded with Dutch and British colonists up the east coast. William Allen who was a wealthy Philadelphia merchant and politician deeded

500 acres along the Monocacy Creek and Lehigh River to the Moravian Church on April 2, 1741. The Moravians would have a grand settlement here and often held missions.
Augustus Koellner was a German painter and lithographer that was active from 1813-1906.
Mentioned in the description, Edmund Darch Lewis was an American landscape painter born on October 17, 1835 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He was best known for his prolific style, marine oils, and watercolor paintings. He began his training when he was fifteen years old with Paul Weber, a German-born artist, at the Hudson River School. By age 19 he was exhibiting his work at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts. By the age of 24, he was elected an Associate of the Academy.
Dates: May 1844; N/A
Creator: Koellner, Augustus (Painter); Kennedy & Company (Printer)
Subjects: Print, Landscape, Lehigh River, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania
Locations: Bethlehem, Pennsylvania
People: Lewis, Edmund Darch, 1835 – 1910, Kollner, Augustus, active 1813 - 1906
General Condition: Good.
Measurements: 9 ⅛ in. x 6 in.
Transcript Attempt:
{Lehigh River above Bethlehem}

LEHIGH RIVER
Bethlehem, Pa.
Lehigh River above the bridge.
May 1844
By A. Koellner
Courtesy -- Kennedy & Company, New York City
{4 ⅞" x 7 $^{7}/_{16}$"}

PHOTOGRAVURES FROM THE ORIGINAL PAINTINGS.
THE RIVER LEHIGH, NEAR ALLENTOWN PA. (large picture opposite). This beautiful river flows south-eastward from Mauch Chunk to Allentown, thence north-eastward to Easton, where it enters the Delaware; about ten miles below Mauch Chunk it passes through a picturesque gorge in the Kittatinny or Blue Mountains, emerging from which, is the spot selected by Mr. Lewis for his picture.
Edmund Darch Lewis, born in Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 17, 1837[note: birthdate is 1835]; pupil of Paul Weber, with whom he studied for five years. Up to 1876 he worked principally at landscape-painting, but since then devoted himself to marine views. He received a first class metal, Centennial Exhibition, 1876.

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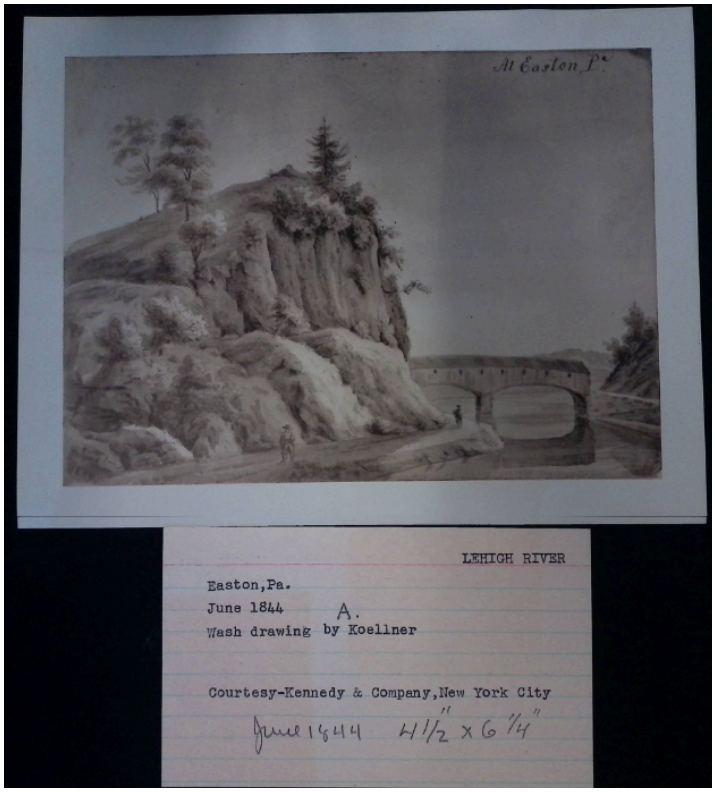

22.41. Item 218: Photograph Printed by Kennedy & Company, [no date], of a Wash Drawing "At Easton, Pa," by Augustus Koellner, 1844 June

Type of Material: Photograph

Title: N/A

Description: A photograph printed by Kennedy & Company of a wash drawing by Augustus Kroellner depicting the Lehigh River with a covered bridge going across it. This was produced by Kennedy & Co. in New York City and is annotated as "At Easton, Pa," by Kroellner.

The Lehigh River spans 109 miles across northeastern Pennsylvania and is a tributary of the Delaware River. Flowing from the Pocono Mountains it passes through Allentown and much of the Lehigh Valley, eventually joining with the Delaware River in Easton. The name of the river is derived from the anglicisation of the Lenape name, Lechewuekink, meaning "where there are forks." Easton is located in Northampton County, Pennsylvania. Located at the confluence of the Lehigh River and Delaware River, it serves as a geographic boundary with Phillipsburg. The town was named on September 8, 1751 when a letter was written to Colonial Governor James Hamilton by William Penn, requesting for it to be called "Easton." It was named after Lady Juliana's family estate. The Lenape Native Americans originally referred to present-day Easton and its surrounding region as Lechauwitank, meaning "the Place at the Forks". This piece was created by Augustus Koellner.

Augustus Koellner was a German painter and lithographer that was active from 1813-1906. For more information on A. Koellner's other collections, visit the Library Company of Philadelphia's Website.

Dates: June 1844; N/A

Creator: Koellner, Augustus (Artist); Kennedy & Company (Printer)

Subjects: Drawing, Print, Photograph, Lehigh River, Easton, Pennsylvania

Locations: Easton, Pennsylvania
People: Koellner, Augustus, active 1813 - 1906
General Condition: Perfect.
Measurements: 8 in. x 6 ⅛ in.
Transcript Attempt:
{note}

LEHIGH RIVER

Easton, Pa.
June 1844
Wash Drawing by A. Koellner
Courtesy-Kennedy & Company, New York City
{written}
June 1844 4 ½" x 6 ¼"

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22.42. Item 219: Photograph by Unknown, [no date], of an Illustration titled, "Mauch Chunk PA Sept 1859," by Edward Henry Lamson, 1859 September.

Type of Material: Photograph
Title: Mauch Chunk PA Sept 1859
Description: This is a photograph of an illustration of Mauch Chunk with some buildings, and carts and carriages in the background. There is a train to the right and mules pulling barges along the canal. The mine works and a town are in the background. Referred to as the "Switzerland of America," Mauch Chunk was known for its mountainous scenic views along the line of the Switchback Railroad and Lehigh Valley Railroad. It is still attracting tourists to see the beautiful, mountainous views. Now referred to as Jim Thorpe, Pennsylvania since 1954, Mauch Chunk is located in Carbon County, Pennsylvania. It is

known for the burial site of the Native American athlete, Jim Thorpe. It is settled in the Pocono Mountains about 29 miles northwest of Allentown. This piece was created by Edward Lamson Henry. Mentioned in the description of this piece, Edward Lamson Henry, also known as E. L. Henry, was born on January 12, 1841 in Charleston, South Carolina. At the young age of seven, his parents died and he went to live with his cousins in New York City. He began to study painting at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts in Philadelphia. He went to Paris in 1860, where he studied with Charles Gleyre and Gustave Courbet. This was roughly at the same time as Claude Monet, Pierre-Auguste Renoir, Frédéric Bazille, and Alfred Sisley.
Dates: September 1859; N/A
Creator: Edward Henry Lamson
Subjects: Illustration, Photograph, Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania
Locations: Mauch Chunk, Jim Thorpe, Pennsylvania
People: Henry, Edward Lamson, 1841 – 1919
General Condition: Good.
Measurements: 10 in. x 8 in.
Transcript Attempt:

Fig. 86, Bul. 339, N.Y. State Museum

N.E. Baldwin, No. 685

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22.43. Item 220: Photogravure by Unknown, [no date] of a Wood Engraving titled, “Nanticoke Dam,” by Frederick Juengling and John Filmore, after Granville Perkins, [1872].

Type of Material: Photogravure
Title: Nanticoke Dam
Description: A photography unknown depicting a print of a dam outside Nanticoke that is a negative print copy. A person rows in the foreground and a smoke stack rises in the background. Nanticoke is

divided into Honey Pot and Hanover and was once a very active coal mining community. The name of this city is derived from the Native American Nentego or "tidewater people." These people spoke Algonquin and were forced to move into this area after their Chesapeake Bay homelands were overtaken by European settlers. This piece was engraved by John Filmer and Frederick Juengling and illustrated by Granville Perkins.

Another work of J. Filmer can be found on the Library of Congress Website.

Frederick Juengling, born in Leipzig, Germany, obtained a common school education until he was 14. Before emigrating to the United States in 1866, he worked as an apprentice for a Berlin engraver. He studied painting in New York City at the Art Students' League, began pursuing art, and gained recognition as a wood engraver. As its first secretary in 1881-1882 and vice president in 1882-1883, he was the founder of the American Society of Wood Engravers. He taught other engravers at his own studio and also received awards including: an honorable mention at the Paris Salon in 1881, and a second-class medal from an international fine arts exhibition in Munich in 1883.

Granville Perkins, an American illustrator and painter, was best known for his landscapes and marine subjects. In the 1870s and 1880s, he contributed many of his works to journals and books. Other mediums he took part in were oils and watercolors. He would go on to exhibit his work at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts and the National Academy of Design.

The date for the original manuscript has been ascertained by a comparison with another manuscript in the collection, 21.47. Item 47: Wood Engraving titled, "Nanticoke Dam.," by Frederick Juengling after Granville Perkins, 1872 (removed to Print Box #5)

The manuscript was also first printed in the William Cullen Bryant work, *Picturesque America*, a two volume set of books describing the natural landscape of the United States. Daniel Appleton and Company published the first volume in 1872 and the second volume in 1874.

Dates: [1872]; N/A

Creator: Engraved by John Filmer and Frederick Juengling, Illustrated by Granville Perkins

Subjects: Photogravure, Nanticoke, Pennsylvania

Locations: Nanticoke Dam

People: Filmer, John, active 1862-1881, Juengling, Frederick, 1846 – 1889, Perkins, Granville, 1830–1895

General Condition: Near perfect

Measurements: 9 in. x 6 ⅛ in.

Transcript Attempt:

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22.44. Item 221: Photograph by Unknown, [no date], of a Painting of the View of Nanticoke Dam, from Garringers Hill below Wilkes-Barre, View of the Susquehanna, artist unknown, no date

Type of Material: Photograph
Title: N/A
Description: This is a photograph by unknown of a painting of the View of Nanticoke Dam from Garringer's Hill, on the back of the photograph in pencil there's handwriting that says, "View of Nanticoke Dam from Garringers Hill below Wilkes-Barre" and other annotations regarding the size of the photograph. Nanticoke is divided into Honey Pot and Hanover and was once a very active coal mining community. The name of this city is derived from the Native American Nentego or "tidewater people." These people spoke Algonquin and were forced to move into this area after their Chesapeake Bay homelands were overtaken by European settlers. The Susquehanna River is a major river located in the Mid-Atlantic region of the United States and covers much of Pennsylvania. It stretches 444 miles long, making it the longest river on the East Coast, and the 16th largest river in the United States. The river is made up of two main branches including the North Branch and the West Branch. The river drains 27,500 square miles that includes much of Pennsylvania. The river empties into the northern part of the Chesapeake Bay.
Dates: N/A
Creator: N/A
Subjects: Photograph, Print, Nanticoke Dam, Pennsylvania
Locations: Wyoming Valley, Pennsylvania
People: N/A
General Condition: Good.
Measurements: 11 x 8.5
Transcript Attempt:
{annotation}

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22.45. Item 222: Photograph by Unknown, [no date], of a Wood Engraving titled, “Nanticoke Dam Wyoming Valley,” by Frederick Juengling after Granville Perkins, [1872].

Type of Material: Photograph
Title: Nanticoke Dam Wyoming Valley
Description: This is a photograph by unknown of a wood engraving depicting the Nanticoke Dam located in Wyoming Valley, Pennsylvania. There is a person in a boat on the Susquehanna River. The entire scene is encompassed in a mountain range. Nanticoke is divided into Honey Pot and Hanover and was once a very active coal mining community. The name of this city is derived from the Native American Nentego or “tidewater people.” These people spoke Algonquin and were forced to move into this area after their Chesapeake Bay homelands were overtaken by European settlers. The Susquehanna River is a major river located in the Mid-Atlantic region of the United States and covers much of Pennsylvania. It stretches 444 miles long, making it the longest river on the East Coast, and the 16th largest river in the United States. The river is made up of two main branches including the North Branch and the West Branch. The river drains 27,500 square miles that includes much of Pennsylvania. The river empties into the northern part of the Chesapeake Bay.
According to *Valley Views of Northeastern Pennsylvania* by Gilbert S. McClintock, “The dam in the river was completed in 1830.” This print was engraved by Frederick Juengling and illustrated by Granville Perkins.
Frederick Juengling, born in Leipzig, Germany, obtained a common school education until he was 14. Before emigrating to the United States in 1866, he worked as an apprentice for a Berlin engraver. He studied painting in New York City at the Art Students’ League, began pursuing art, and gained recognition as a wood engraver. As its first secretary in 1881-1882 and vice president in 1882-1883, he was the founder of the American Society of Wood Engravers. He taught other engravers at his own studio and also received awards including: an honorable mention at the Paris Salon in 1881, and a second-class medal from an international fine arts exhibition in Munich in 1883.

Granville Perkins, an American illustrator and painter, was best known for his landscapes and marine subjects. In the 1870s and 1880s, he contributed many of his works to journals and books. Other mediums he took part in were oils and watercolors. He would go on to exhibit his work at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts and the National Academy of Design.
The date for the original manuscript has been ascertained by a comparison with another manuscript in the collection, 21.47. Item 47: Wood Engraving titled, "Nanticoke Dam.," by Frederick Juengling after Granville Perkins, 1872 (removed to Print Box #5) The manuscript also appears as a negative in item 22.44.
The manuscript was also first printed in the William Cullen Bryant work, *Picturesque America*, a two volume set of books describing the natural landscape of the United States. Daniel Appleton and Company published the first volume in 1872 and the second volume in 1874.
Creator: Illustrated by Granville Perkins, Engraved by Frederick Juengling
Dates: N/A
Subjects: Photograph, Wood Engraving, Print, Nanticoke, Wyoming Valley, Pennsylvania
Locations: Nanticoke Dam, Wyoming Valley, Pennsylvania
People: Juengling, Frederick, 1846-1889 , Perkins,Granville 1830–1895
General Condition: Good.
Measurements: 8 ½ x 11in.
Transcript Attempt:
{annotation}

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22.46. Item 223: Photograph by Unknown, [1946 October], of an Oil Painting titled, "The Harvey Breaker West Nanticoke," by Thomas Hill, 1870.

Type of Material: Photograph

Title: The Harvey Breaker West Nanticoke
Description: This is a photograph by an unknown creator in October 1946, of an oil painting that depicts the Harvey Breaker in West Nanticoke, Pennsylvania. Nanticoke is divided into Honey Pot and Hanover and was once a very active coal mining community. The name of this city is derived from the Native American Nentego or "tidewater people." These people spoke Algonquin and were forced to move into this area after their Chesapeake Bay homelands were overtaken by European settlers.
According to *Valley View of Northeastern Pennsylvania,* by Gilbert S. McClintock, "Scene near West Nanticoke, Penobscot Notch can be seen on the far left.
Collection: Mrs. Laning Harvey, Wilkes-Barré, Pa."
This piece was painted by Thomas Hill.
Thomas Hill was born on September 11, 1829 in Birmingham, England. He emigrated to the United States at the age of 15 and settled in Taunton, Massachusetts. He was an English-American artist during the 19th century who produced many landscape paintings. These works included Californian scenery like Yosemite and the White Mountains of New Hampshire. He died on June 30, 1908.
Date: Painted on 1870, Photographed in October 1946
Creator: Thomas Hill
Subjects: Photograph, Oil Painting, Coal Breaker, Nanticoke, Pennsylvania
Locations: West Nanticoke, Pennsylvania
People: Hill, Thomas, 1829–1908
General Condition: Good.
Measurements: 11in. x 8 ½ in.
Transcript Attempt:

{annotation}

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22.47a. Item 224a: Photograph by Unknown, [no date], of an Engraving titled, "Northumberland Pennsylvania," by George Lehman, [ca. nineteenth century].

Type of Material: Photograph of Engraving
Title: Northumberland, Pennsylvania
Description: This is a photograph by unknown of an engraved landscape depicting Northumberland, Pennsylvania. There is a tall tree encompassing the image from the left as it gives perspective to the large town far below. Northumberland is located in Northumberland County, Pennsylvania. In 1772, a man named Reuben Haines founded the town and attempted to settle an English village. This land was purchased from the Iroquois in the first Treaty of Fort Stanwix in 1768. Northumberland was evacuated during the American Revolution and eventually resettled in 1784. This piece was painted and engraved by George Lehman.
George Lehman, born in c. 1803 in Switzerland, was a lithographer, engraver, aquatintist, and "ornamental painter," in Philadelphia around 1825-1870. After immigrating to the United States as a "printer," he arrived at the port of New York on the ship named "Howard" on June 11, 1824. Lehman was also a skillful landscape painter, and exhibited views of not only Switzerland, but Pennsylvania at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts by 1825. He had also served as the assistant to John James Audubon when he visited Florida from 1831-1832. Lehman eventually partnered with Childs & Lehman from 1833-1834 and later with a French lithographer, P. S. Duval, where they operated Lehman & Duval from 7 Bank Alley from 1835-1837.
The date range for the original manuscript has been estimated during the nineteenth century due to an approximation of Lehman's lifetime.
Creator: Painted and Engraved by George Lehman
Dates: [ca. nineteenth century]
Subjects: Photograph, Northumberland, Pennsylvania, Landscape, Engraving
Locations: Northumberland, Pennsylvania
People: Lehman, George, c. 1830-1870
General Condition: Good
Measurements: 8 ½ in. x 11 in.
Transcript Attempt:
{annotation}
NORTHUMBERLAND.
Pennsylvania
Painted & Engraved by George Lehman.

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22.47b-c. Item 224b-c: Photographs by Unknown, [no date], of an Engraving titled, "Northumberland Pennsylvania," by Unknown, [ca. nineteenth century].

Type of Material: Photograph of Engraving
Title: N/A

Description:The following item depicts two photographs of a painting of Northumberland, Pennsylvania. The picture and painting are by unknown creators. The image shows a mountain range in the background, wide fields in the middle ground, and a city on a hill in the foreground. The third image depicts the city of Northumberland
Creator: N/A
Dates: [ca. nineteenth century]
Subjects: Photograph, Northumberland, Pennsylvania, Landscape, Engraving
Locations: Northumberland, Pennsylvania
People: N/A
General Condition: Good
Measurements: 7 x 5 in. (2); 5 ¾ x 3 ⅛ in.
Transcript Attempt:

Image 1 Front:
[French]
Northumberland it Sunbury
au confluent des deux bras de la Susquehanna
[**translate**] Northumberland formerly Sunbury at the confluence of the two branches of the Susquehanna

Back:
47 **circled**
2 plates are best < 7 ¼ > copy

Image 2 Front:
[French]
Northumberland it Sunbury
au confluent des deux bras de la Susquehanna
[**translate**] Northumberland formerly Sunbury at the confluence of the two branches of the Susquehanna

Back:
7. Northumberland & Sunbury at confluence
of two branches
y Susquehanna
in 1798
Prestley's house at Left
From comte Colbert de Maulevrier's
sketchbook . Communicated by Colbert Church

4x7 1635
Return to Tioga Point Museum, Athens, Pa

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22.48. Item 225: Photograph by Unknown, [no date], of “View of Plymouth,” unknown artist, no date.

Type of Material: Photograph
Title: View of Plymouth
Description: This is a photograph by unknown of a piece titled “View of Plymouth,” by an unknown arist. It depicts a grand view of Plymouth, Pennsylvania including the Susquehanna River. Plymouth is located 4 miles west of Wilkes-Barre in Luzerne County. It was first settled in 1769 by the Susquehanna Company of Connecticut. The town is situated in the realm of rich anthracite coal mining that took place there many years prior. The Pennamite-Yankee Wars were fought in this area as well.
Creator: N/A
Dates: N/A
Subjects: Photograph, Plymouth, Pennsylvania, Print
Locations: Plymouth, Pennsylvania
People: N/A
General Condition: Good.
Measurements: 8 ½ in. x 11 in.
Transcript Attempt:
{annotation}

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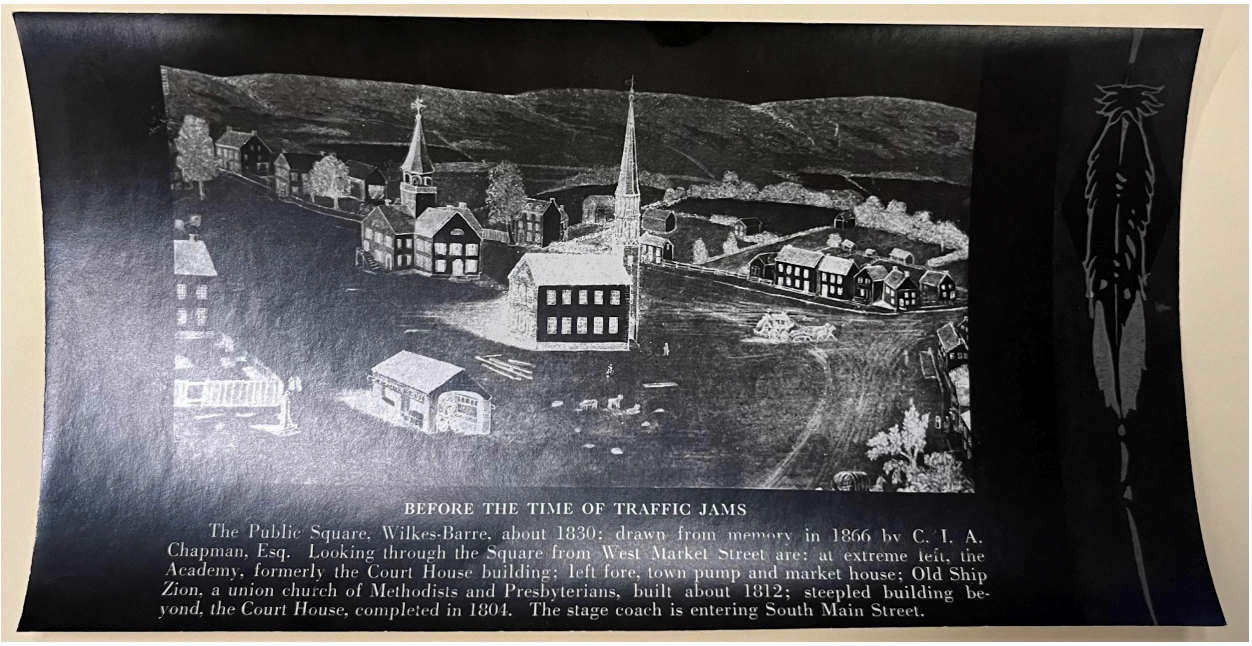

22.49. Item 226: Photographic Negative of Illustration, "Before the Time of Traffic Jams," Public Square, Wilkes-Barre, PA by Isaac A. Chapman, 1866

Type of Material: Photographic Negative
Title: Before the Time of Traffic Jams
Description: A hand drawn illustration of what Wilkes-Barre's public square looked like in 1830. Wilkes-Barre is located in northeastern Pennsylvania in Luzerne county. It was founded in 1769 and re-incorporated as a city in 1869. The city's rich coal mining history employed thousands of immigrants in the 19th century. The mining of anthracite coal was popular until the Knox Mine disaster that ultimately accelerated the collapse of the industry after World War II. The Wyoming Valley was originally inhabited by the Shawnee and Lenape Native Americans prior to its new settlement. This piece was created by Isaac A. Chapman. Isaac A. Chapman is mentioned in *A Sketch of the History of Wyoming*.
Dates: 1866
Creator: Isaac A. Chapman.
Subjects: Illustrations, Photograph, Public Square, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania
Locations: Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania
People: Chapman, Isaac A.
General Condition: Good.
Measurements: 8 x $4^{1}/_{2}$ in.
Transcript Attempt:

BEFORE THE TIME OF TRAFFIC JAMS

The Public Square, Wilkes-Barre, about 1830; drawn from memory in 1866 by C. I. A. Chapman, Esq. Looking through the Square from West Market Street are: at extreme left, the Academy, formerly the Court House building; left fore, town pump and market house; Old Ship Zion, a union church of Methodists and Presbyterians, built about 1812; steepled building beyond, the Court House, completed in 1804. The stage couch is entering South Main Street.

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22.50. Item 227: Photograph by Unknown, [no date], of a Lithograph by Endicott & Co. titled, "Valley of Wyoming From Prospect Rock,", Published by Eugene J. Adams, 1864.

Type of Material: Photograph
Title: Valley of Wyoming From Prospect Rock
Description: This is a photograph by unknown of a lithograph by Endicott and Company, depicting three men looking over the Wyoming Valley, originally published by Eugene J. Adams in 1864.
According to *Valley Views of Northeastern Pennsylvania,* by Gilbert S. McClintock, "Lithographed by Endicott and Co., 89 Beekman St., New York
$19^{1}/_{4}$ by 36 inches
The legend beneath the plate shows by numbers the location of:

The Scene of the Grasshopper War	Forty Fort
Town of Wilkes-Barre	Wyoming Monument
Old Slocum House	Campbell's Ledge
Umbrella Tree	

There was published at about the same time a wood engraving entitled, *The Beautiful Valley of Wyoming, As It Appeared on July 3rd 1778.* $13^{3}/_{4}$ x 26 inches. Drawn by Thomas Fleming and engraved by Photo Eng. Co. N.Y., with 48 references, by number, to the various points of the Valley identifiable at that time."
Endicott & Company flourished around 1828 to 1891 and was based in New York. It was a family run lithograph firm that was founded by George and William Endicott. Later in 1830, Endicott partnered with Swett and relocated to Baltimore, eventually relocating again to New York City. They were partners until 1834 when the partnership dissolved, After George Endicott died in 1848, William Endicott took over the business as William Endicott & Co. until 1851, when he died. The firm was carried on by William's wife, Sara Munroe Endicott until it was then passed to her son, Francus Endicott from 1852-1886. George Endicott Jr. ran the firm from 1887-1891.
Dates: 1864; N/A
Creator: Published by Eugene J. Adams, Lithographed by Endicott & Co.
Subjects: Photograph, Print, Lithograph, Pennsylvania

Locations: Wyoming Valley, Pennsylvania (setting), Wilkes-Barre (publishing location)
People: Adams, Eugene J., - c. 1874
General Condition: Good.
Measurements: 9 ¾ in. x 5 ½ in.
Transcript Attempt:
{annotation}
Wyoming Valley from Prospect Rock

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22.51. Item 228: Photograph by Unknown, [no date], of a Drawing titled the "Great Bend on Susquehanna," by Edward Lamson Henry, 1858.

Type of Material: Photograph
Title: "Great Bend on Susquehanna"
Description: This is a photograph by unknown of "Great Bend on Susquehanna" originally illustrated by Edward Sampson Henry in 1858. The Susquehanna River is a major river located in the Mid-Atlantic region of the United States and covers much of Pennsylvania. It stretches 444 miles long, making it the longest river on the East Coast, and the 16th largest river in the United States. The river is made up of two main branches including the North Branch and the West Branch. The river drains 27,500 square miles that includes much of Pennsylvania. The river empties into the northern part of the Chesapeake Bay. Edward Lamson Henry, also known as E. L. Henry, was born on January 12, 1841 in Charleston, South Carolina. At the young age of seven, his parents died and he went to live with his cousins in New York City. He began to study painting at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts in Philadelphia. He went to Paris in 1860, where he studied with Charles Gleyre and Gustave Courbet. This was roughly at the same time as Claude Monet, Pierre-Auguste Renoir, Frédéric Bazille, and Alfred Sisley.
Creator: Edward Sampson Henry
Dates: 1858; N/A

Subjects: Photograph, Susquehanna, Pennsylvania
Locations: Susquehanna River, Pennsylvania
People: Henry, Edward Lamson, 1841– 919
General Condition: Good.
Measurements: 8 ½ in. x 11in.
Transcript Attempt:
{annotation}
Great Bend Susquehanna Sept[ember] [18]58
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22.52. Item 229: Photogravure by Unknown, [no date], of "Delaware Water Gap Looking South from Shawnee," by John Filmer and Granville Perkins, [1872].

Type of Material: Photogravure
Title: Delaware Water Gap
Description: A photograph by unknown of Granville Perkins' print, "Delaware Water Gap Looking South from Shawnee," after John Filmer. The scene depicts two people overlook the river with some distant structures and foliage. This piece was engraved by John Filmer and illustrated by Granville Perkins. The Delaware Water Gap is located on the border of New Jersey and Pennsylvania where the Delaware River cuts through the Appalachian Mountains. The Gap is made up of the southern part of the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area that is now used for boating, fishing, hiking, and rock climbing. Granville Perkins, an American illustrator and painter, was best known for his landscapes and marine subjects. In the 1870s and 1880s, he contributed many of his works to journals and books. Other mediums he took part in were oils and watercolors. He would go on to exhibit his work at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts and the National Academy of Design.
This anuscript matches another in our collection, [22.16. Item 193]: Photograph by Unknown of a Print titled, "Delaware Water Gap Looking South from Shawnee," by Granville Perkins [after] John Filmer, [1872], [no date].

The date of the original manuscript by Perkins has been ascertained by a comparison with a like manuscript on the Media Storehouse's web page.
Dates: N/A
Creator: Engraved by John Filmer, Illustrated by Granville Perkins
Subjects: Photogravure, Susquehanna, Pennsylvania
Locations: Delaware Water Gap
People: Filmer, John, active 1862-1881, Perkins, Granville, 1830–1895
General Condition: Good.
Measurements: 9 ⅛ in. x 6 ⅛ in.
Transcript Attempt:

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22.53a-b. Item 230a-b: Photographs by Unknown, [no date], of Two Oil Paintings, Item A, titled, "The Susquehanna," by Julius O. Montalant, 1856, and Item B, "On the Susquehanna," by Edward Lamson Henry, [ca. late nineteenth-early twentieth century]

Type of Material: Photograph
Title: The Susquehanna
Description: These photographs are of paintings of the Susquehanna River. One of the river's many bridges can be seen toward the background of the piece. Item A, titled "The Susquehanna," created by Julius O. Montalant in 1856. Item b, titled "On the Susquehanna," created by Edward Lamson Henry, roughly during the late nineteenth-early twentieth century. The Susquehanna River is a major river located in the Mid-Atlantic region of the United States and covers much of Pennsylvania. It stretches 444 miles long, making it the longest river on the East Coast, and the 16th largest river in the United States. The

river is made up of two main branches including the North Branch and the West Branch. The river drains 27,500 square miles that includes much of Pennsylvania. The river empties into the northern part of the Chesapeake Bay. This painting was created by Joseph O. Montalant.
According to *Valley Views of Northeastern Pennsylvania* by Gilbert S. McClintock, "A view of an early railroad bridge crossing the river, with a train approaching on the left."
Julius O. Montalant was born in Virginia in 1823 and was best known for his exotic landscape paintings. These works were often inspired by his travels on navy ships. He has lived in Philadelphia, Rome, Italy, and Europe, returning to New York mid 1859. He exhibited at the Philadelphia Art Union and the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts from 1851-1861. He died in Rome, Italy in 1878.
Creator: Painted by Julius O. Montalant
Dates: 1856; [ca. late nineteenth-early twentieth century]
Subjects: Oil Painting, Photograph, Landscape, Susquehanna River, Pennsylvania
Locations: Wyoming Valley, Pennsylvania
People: Montalant, Julius O., 1823-1878; Henry, Edward Lamson, 1841-1919
General Condition: Good.
Measurements: 8 ½ in. x 11in.; 7 x 5 in.
Transcript Attempt:
{annotation}

Item B. Back:

On the Susquehanna
Edward Lamson Henry

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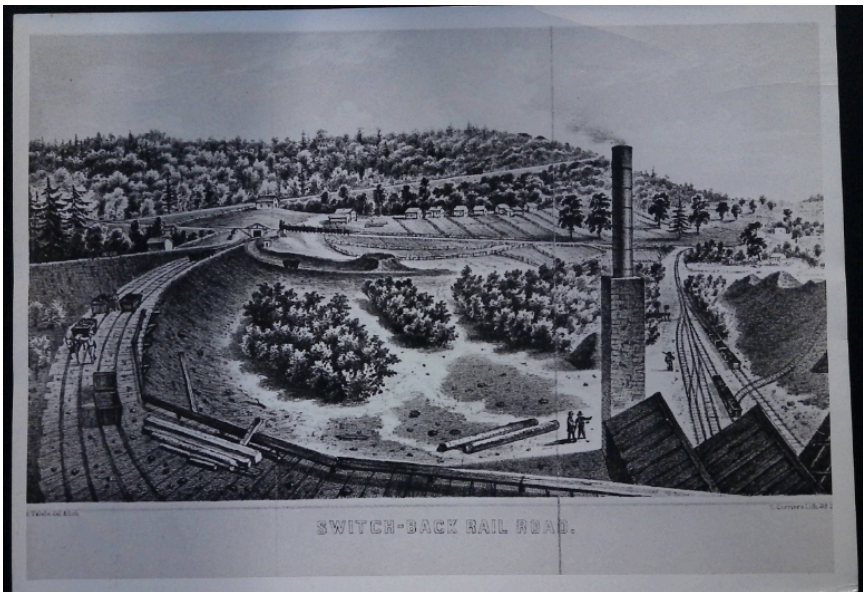

22.54. Item 231: A Photocopy by Unknown, [no date], of a Lithograph, titled "Switch-Back Rail Road," by Edward Valois and Charles Currier, [no date]

Type of Material: Photocopied Lithograph
Title: Switch-Back Rail Road
Description: A photocopied print by unknown of a lithograph depicting the railroad system of Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania. There are people who are working below as well as a mountain range in the distance. Referred to as the "Switzerland of America," Mauch Chunk was known for its mountainous scenic views along the line of the Switchback Railroad and Lehigh Valley Railroad. It is still attracting tourists to see the beautiful, mountainous views. Now referred to as Jim Thorpe, Pennsylvania since 1954, Mauch Chunk is located in Carbon County, Pennsylvania. It is known for the burial site of the Native American athlete, Jim Thorpe. It is settled in the Pocono Mountains about 29 miles northwest of Allentown.
Edward Valois was born in 1820 and was a lithographer based in New York City in the 1840s through the 1860s and was still in business with another artist, G.W. Fasel in the 1860s. He died in 1903. More work by Valois can be found on the Metropolitan Museum of Art website.
Charles Currier was an American artist possibly from Roxbury, Massachusetts and was born in 1818. He died in 1887 in Brookly, New York.
Creator: Edward Valois, Charles Currier
Dates: N/A
Subjects: Rail road, Lithograph, Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania
Locations: Mauch Chunk, Jim Thorpe, Pennsylvania
People: Currier, Charles, 1818-1887, Vlois, Edward, active 1840–1869
General Condition: Good, no issues.
Measurements: 9 $^{15}/_{16}$ in. x 7 $^{1}/_{16}$ in.
Transcription Attempt:
E. Valois del^{t} & Lith. [drew and engraved] C. Currier Lith. 33 S-
Switch-Back Rail Road

----------END----------



22.55a. Item 232a: A Photograph by Unknown, [no date], of a Print of a winter town, by John Henry Twachtman, 1883.

Type of Material: Photograph
Title: N/A
Description: A photograph by unknown of a print of a winter town. This is from Macbeth & Co. This piece was created by John Henry Twachtman in 1883.
Born on August 4, 1853, John Henry Twachtman was an American painter whose style changed often throughout his career, as he mostly created impressionist landscapes. His style is considered more personal and experimental for this generation by art historians. He was a part of a loosely-allied group of American artists that were not satisfied with professional art organizations called "The Ten." He died on August 8, 1902.
Dates: 1883; N/A
Creator: John Henry Twachtman
Subjects: Winter, Painting, Print
Locations: N/A
People: Twachtman, John Henry, 1853 – 1902, James Rutter, Gilbert S. McClintock
General Condition: Perfect.
Measurements: 8 ⅝ in. x 6 in.
Transcript Attempt:
{annotations}
Winter Landscapes
painted by J. H. Trachtman
1883

Purchased from
Macbeth & Co
about 1923
by Gilbert S. McClintock

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22.55b. Item 232b: Two Photographs of a Painting "Tioga Point," by Unknown, [ca. 1856]

Type of Material: Photograph
Title:
Description: The following is a photograph of a painting of Tioga Point Valley from Orange Hill on East of Susquehanna. The image depicts a full forest canopy in the foreground, with a winding river and wide fields in the middle ground, and mountain range in the background. There are a few cattle and a herder in the bottom right hand corner.
The date for this item has been circa'd by an annotation on the reverse of the manuscript, 1856.
Dates: [ca. mid-late nineteenth-early twentieth century](negative);
Creator: [McClintock, Gilbert Stuart, 1886-1959] (negative);
Subjects: Prints, Arts, Painting
Locations: Tioga Point
People: N/A
General Condition: Good
Measurements: 7 x 5 in.
Transcript Attempt:

55 **circled**

Montatant
1856

Tioga Point Valley from Orange Hill on East of Susquehanna

Parks ney(?) alive(?)

M. L. Gore
Sayre, PA

----------END----------



22.56. Item 233: Photograph by Unknown, [no date] of an Oil Painting titled, “Wyalusing,” by Julius O. Montalant, no date.

Type of Material: Photograph
Title: Wyalusing
Description: This is a photograph by unknown of an oil painting depicting the town of Wyalusing. There is a settlement towards the middle of the piece and a mountain range in the background. This work was painted by Julius O. Montalant. According to *Valley Views of Northeastern Pennsylvania* by Gilbert S. McClintock, “View from the west side of the river. At the left is shown the old Welles Family homestead, still a landmark in the Wyalusing neighborhood.”
Wyalusing is located in Northeastern Pennsylvania in Bradford County. This borough dates back for centuries and was originally named M'chwihilusing. Prior to 1750, Wyalusing was known as Gahontoto, home to the Native American Tehotachsee tribe. The Moravian Christian Munsees, who were absolute pacifists, founded a settlement named Friedenshuetten (Tents or Cabins of Peace) in the spring of 1765, which is now part of present day. Wyalusing.
Julius O. Montalant was born in Virginia in 1823 and was best known for his exotic landscape paintings. These works were often inspired by his travels on navy ships. He has lived in Philadelphia, Rome, Italy, and Europe, returning to New York mid 1859. He exhibited at the Philadelphia Art Union and the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts from 1851-1861. He died in Rome, Italy in 1878.
Creator: Painted by Julius O. Montalant
Dates: N/A
Subjects: Photograph, Oil Painting, Wyalusing, Pennsylvania
Locations: Wyalusing, Pennsylvania
People: Montalant, Julius O., 1823-1878
General Condition: Good.
Measurements: 9 ¼ in. x 6 ½ in.

Transcript Attempt:
{annotation}

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22.57. Item 234: Photograph by Unknown, [no date] of an Oil Painting titled, “Wyoming Valley,” by Edmund Darch Lewis, 1872.

Type of Material: Photograph
Title: Wyoming Valley
Description: This is a photograph by unknown of a landscape painting of the Wyoming Valley that is held at the Montclair Art Museum which is indicated on the back. This piece was painted by Edmund Darch Lewis.
According to *Valley Views of Northeastern Pennsylvania* by Gilbert S. McClintock, “A view from West Nanticoke. A painting by E. D. Lewis entitled “The Gates at the Susquehanna” is in the Clifford Lewis Collection, Philadelphia.” Nanticoke is divided into Honey Pot and Hanover and was once a very active coal mining community. The name of this city is derived from the Native American Nentego or “tidewater people.” These people spoke Algonquin and were forced to move into this area after their Chesapeake Bay homelands were overtaken by European settlers.
Edmund Darch Lewis was an American landscape painter born on October 17, 1835 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He was best known for his prolific style, marine oils, and watercolor paintings. He began his training when he was fifteen years old with Paul Weber, a German-born artist, at the Hudson River School. By age 19 he was exhibiting his work at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts. By the age of 24, he was elected an Associate of the Academy.

Creator: Painted by Edmund Darch Lewis
Dates: 1872; N/A
Subjects: Photograph, Oil Painting, Nanticoke, Wyoming Valley, Pennsylvania
Locations: West Nanticoke, Wyoming Valley Pennsylvania
People: Lewis, Edmund Darch, 1835–1910
General Condition: Good.
Measurements: 8 ½ in. x 11in.
Transcript Attempt:
{annotation}

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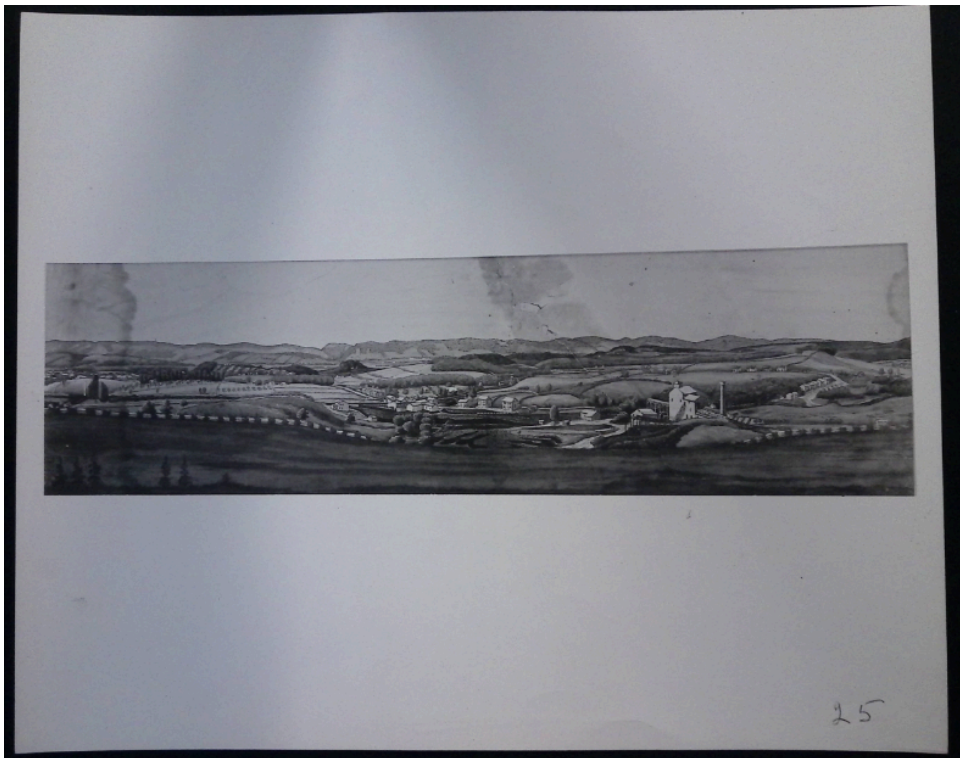

22.58. Item 235: Photograph by Unknown, [no date] of Watercolor Painting titled, “Wyoming Valley in 1850,” unknown artist, no date

Type of Material: Photograph
Title: Wyoming Valley in 1850
Description: This is a photograph by unknown of a painting of Wilkes-Barre, East End, Baltimore Coal Mines. On the back of the photograph is handwriting and annotations in regards to the size of the photograph.
According to *Valley Views of Northeastern Pennsylvania,* by Gilbert S. McClintock, “A view of the “East End” section of Wilkes-Barré, from the mountains on the east. In the right foreground is the Baltimore Breaker No. 2 of The Hudson Coal Company.
Collection: The Wyoming Historical & Geological Society
Dates: N/A

Creator: Unknown
Subjects: Photograph, Watercolor, Painting, Wilkes Barre, Pennsylvania
Locations: Wilkes Barre, East End, Pennsylvania
People: N/A
General Condition: Good.
Measurements: 11 in. x 8 ½ in.
Transcript Attempt:
{annotation}
25

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22.59. Item 236: Two Photographs by Unknown, [no date], of Prints of the Wyoming Valley/Wilkes-Barre, PA, no date (removed to Print Box #5)

Type of Material: Photograph
Title: N/A
Description: This is two photographs by Unknown of a view of the Wyoming Valley and Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. There is a family and some cows towards the forefront while the city of Wilkes-Barre can be seen in the background towards the left. The Market Street Bridge passes over the Susquehanna River towards the right of the piece. Wilkes-Barre is located in northeastern Pennsylvania in Luzerne county. It was founded in 1769 and re-incorporated as a city in 1869. The city's rich coal mining history employed thousands of immigrants in the 19th century. The mining of anthracite coal was popular until the Knox Mine disaster that ultimately accelerated the collapse of the industry after World War II. The Wyoming Valley was originally inhabited by the Shawnee and Lenape Native Americans prior to its new settlement. The Susquehanna River is a major river located in the Mid-Atlantic region of the United States and covers much of Pennsylvania. It stretches 444 miles long, making it the longest river on the East Coast, and the 16th largest river in the United States. The river is made up of two main branches including the North Branch and the West Branch. The river drains 27,500 square miles that includes much of Pennsylvania. The river empties into the northern part of the Chesapeake Bay.
Creator: Unknown
Dates: N/A
Subjects: Photograph, Wyoming Valley, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, Landscape, Livestock

Locations: Wyoming Valley, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania
People: N/A
General Condition: One print has a tear, overall ok.
Measurements: 16 ⅛ in. x 10 ½ in. (both)
Transcript Attempt:
{annotation}

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22.60. Item 237: Photograph by Unknown, [no date] of Wilkes-Barre, PA, unknown artist, no date (removed to Print Box #7)

Type of Material: Photograph
Title: Wilkes-Barre, PA
Description: This is a photograph by unknown of a print of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. There is a cow and farmers in the foreground looking out to the large settlement of Wilkes-Barre. The Susquehanna River and Market Street Bridge can be seen to the right of the image towards the background. Wilkes-Barre is located in northeastern Pennsylvania in Luzerne county. It was founded in 1769 and re-incorporated as a city in 1869. The city's rich coal mining history employed thousands of immigrants in the 19th century. The mining of anthracite coal was popular until the Knox Mine disaster that ultimately accelerated the collapse of the industry after World War II. The Wyoming Valley was originally inhabited by the Shawnee and Lenape Native Americans prior to its new settlement. The Susquehanna River is a major river located in the Mid-Atlantic region of the United States and covers much of Pennsylvania. It stretches 444 miles long, making it the longest river on the East Coast, and the 16th largest river in the United States. The river is made up of two main branches including the North Branch and the West Branch. The river drains 27,500 square miles that includes much of Pennsylvania. The river empties into the northern part of the Chesapeake Bay.
Dates: N/A
Creator: Unknown
Subjects: Photograph, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania

Locations: Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania
People: N/A
General Condition: Good.
Measurements: 11 in. x 8 ½ in.
Transcript Attempt:
Florence B. Inghaue.(?)

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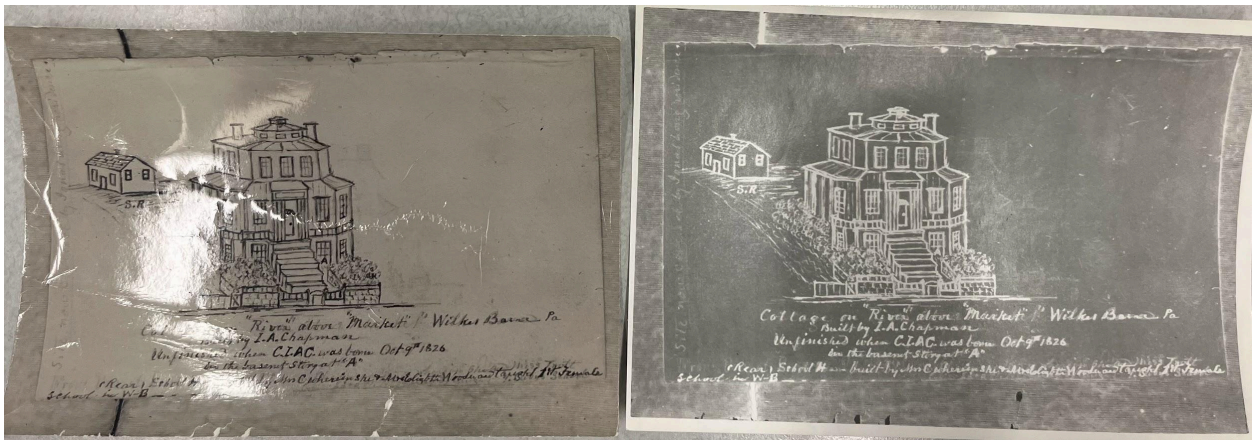

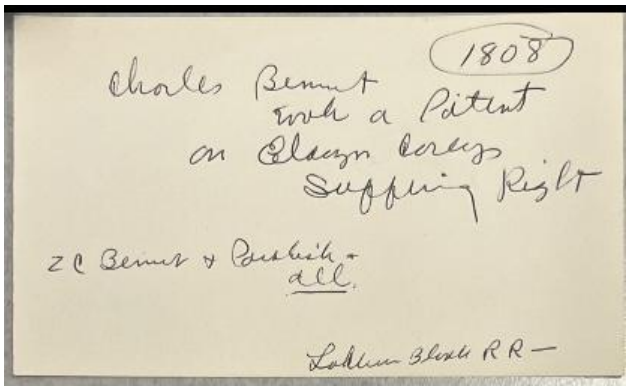

22.61 Item 238: Photographic Reproduction and Negative of Illustration, “Cottage on ‘River’ above ‘Market’ Wilkes Barre Pa,” by Isaac A. Chapman, October 9, 1826.

Type of Material: Photographic Reproduction and Negative
Title: Collage on ‘River’ above ‘Market’ Wilkes Barre Pa
Description: A hand drawn illustration of a building that stood on River Street in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. There are two copies of this item. One is a photograph of the original illustration and the other is a negative of that image. The image is a hand drawn illustration of a house on South River Street, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. This house was built by Isaac A. Chapman in the 1820s. Chapman made his fortune as a coal operator but was also an inventor, businessman, and publisher of *The Gleaner*. He is also credited for writing the first history of Wilkes-Barre, “A Sketch of the History of Wyoming Valley. " The description for this illustration states that the house was still unfinished when his son C. I. A.

Chapman was born in 1826. This house was later used as the first female school in Wilkes-Barre. This description says someone named Catherine was involved with the school. Isaac A. Chapman is mentioned in *A Sketch of the History of Wyoming*. Wilkes-Barre is located in northeastern Pennsylvania in Luzerne county. It was founded in 1769 and re-incorporated as a city in 1869. The city's rich coal mining history employed thousands of immigrants in the 19th century. The mining of anthracite coal was popular until the Knox Mine disaster that ultimately accelerated the collapse of the industry after World War II. The Wyoming Valley was originally inhabited by the Shawnee and Lenape Native Americans prior to its new settlement.

Dates: October 9, 1826
Creator: Isaac A. Chapman
Subjects: Illustrations, Photograph, Architecture, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania
Locations: Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania
People: Chapman, Isaac A., 1787-1827
General Condition: Fair
Measurements:
a: 6 ⅝ in. x 4 ½ in.
b: 7 in. x 4 ¾ in.
c: 4 $^{15}/_{16}$ in. x 2 $^{15}/_{16}$
Transcript Attempt:

Cottage on "River" above "Market" Wilkes Barre PA. Built by I. A. Chapman. Unfinished when C. I. A. Chapman was born, Oct. 9th 1826 on the basenet? Strip at "A". Rear: School House built by Catherine. She and others ___and taught 1st female school in W-B.

Envelope Transcription:

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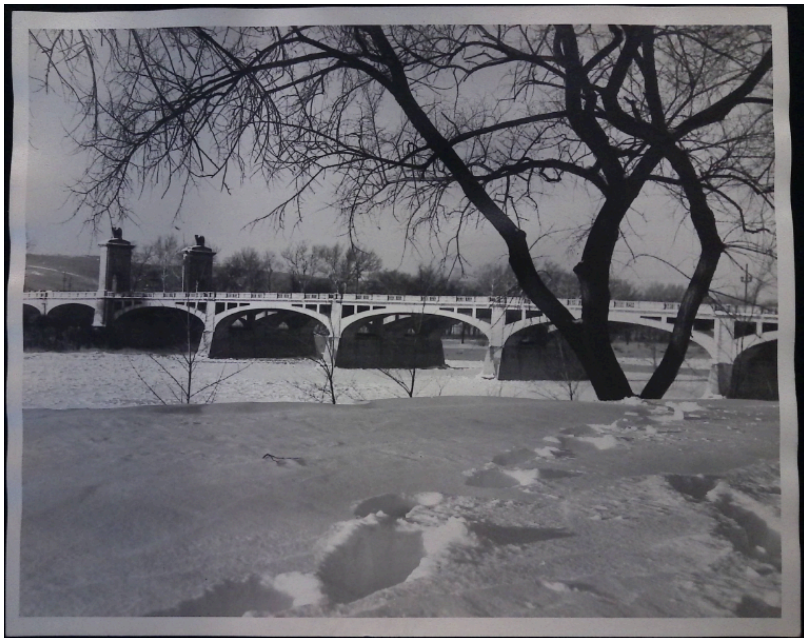
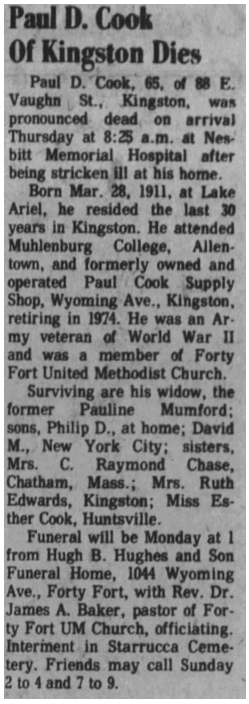


22.62. Item 239: Photograph by Paul D. Cook, [no date] of the Market Street Bridge, no date (removed to Print Box #7)

Type of Material: Photograph
Title: N/A
Description: This is a photograph of the Market Street Bridge located in Wilkes Barre, Pennsylvania. The photo seems to be taken from the Wilkes Barre side of the bridge. There is ice present in the Susquehanna River as well as deep snow on the banks. On the back of the photograph is an annotation that writes, "Paul Cook," which could potentially be the photographer. The Susquehanna River is a major river located in the Mid-Atlantic region of the United States and covers much of Pennsylvania. It stretches 444 miles long, making it the longest river on the East Coast, and the 16th largest river in the United States. The river is made up of two main branches including the North Branch and the West Branch. The river drains 27,500 square miles that includes much of Pennsylvania. The river empties into the northern part of the Chesapeake Bay.
According to a newspaper obituary (see below), Paul D. Cook was born on March 28, 1911 in Lake Ariel, Pennsylvania. He later moved to Kingston, Pennsylvania and resided there for 30 years. He went to Muhlenberg College in Allentown, Pennsylvania and was an army veteran of World War II. He also owned and operated Paul Cook Supply Shop in Kingston and attended Forty Fort United Methodist Church. He died at the age of 65 in 1976.
The Market Street Bridge, located in Wilkes Barre, Pennsylvania was built between 1926 and 1929. The consulting engineers were Benjamin H. Davis and David A. Keefe. The bridge connects the city of Kingston to the city of Wilkes Barre and spans 1274.3 feet long. It exhibits two triumphal arches or pylons with eagles sculpted from limestone on either side of the entrances.
Dates: N/A
Creator: Paul D. Cook
Subjects: Photograph, Wilkes Barre, Pennsylvania, Market Street Bridge, Susquehanna River, Snow
Locations: Market Street, Wilkes Barre, Pennsylvania

People: Cook, Paul D., 1911-1976
General Condition: Good.
Measurements: 11 in. x 8 ½ in.
Transcript Attempt:
{annotation}
Paul Cook
DQD photo of 115 S Main.



Paul D. Cook Of Kingston Dies

Paul D. Cook, 65, of 88 E. Vaughn St., Kingston, was pronounced dead on arrival Thursday at 8:25 a.m. at Nesbitt Memorial Hospital after being stricken ill at his home.

Born Mar. 28, 1911, at Lake Ariel, he resided the last 30 years in Kingston. He attended Muhlenburg College, Allentown, and formerly owned and operated Paul Cook Supply Shop, Wyoming Ave., Kingston, retiring in 1974. He was an Army veteran of World War II and was a member of Forty Fort United Methodist Church.

Surviving are his widow, the former Pauline Mumford; sons, Philip D., at home; David M., New York City; sisters, Mrs. C. Raymond Chase, Chatham, Mass.; Mrs. Ruth Edwards, Kingston; Miss Esther Cook, Huntsville.

Funeral will be Monday at 1 from Hugh B. Hughes and Son Funeral Home, 1044 Wyoming Ave., Forty Fort, with Rev. Dr. James A. Baker, pastor of Forty Fort UM Church, officiating. Interment in Starrucca Cemetery. Friends may call Sunday 2 to 4 and 7 to 9.

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22.63. Item 240: Photograph by Unknown, [no date] of an Oil Painting titled, "Wyalusing" by Julius O. Montalant, no date.

Type of Material: Photograph
Title: "View of Wyalusing"
Description: This is a photograph by Unknown of an oil painting depicting Wyalusing, Pennsylvania. According to *Valley View of Northeastern Pennsylvania* by Gilbert S. McClintock, "View from the west side of the river. At the left is shown the old Welles Family homestead, still a landmark in the Wyalusing neighborhood." This piece was painted by Julius O. Montalant.
Julius O. Montalant was born in Virginia in 1823 and was best known for his exotic landscape paintings. These works were often inspired by his travels on navy ships. He has lived in Philadelphia, Rome, Italy, and Europe, returning to New York mid 1859. He exhibited at the Philadelphia Art Union and the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts from 1851-1861. He died in Rome, Italy in 1878.
Creator: Painted by Julius O. Montalant
Dates: N/A
Subjects: Photograph, Oil Painting, Wyalusing, Pennsylvania
Locations: Susquehanna River, Wyalusing, Pennsylvania
People: Montalant, Julius O., 1823-1878
General Condition: Good.
Measurements: 8 ½ in. x 11 in.
Transcript Attempt:
{annotation}

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22.64. Item 241: Black Photo Negative by Unknown, [no date] of a Wood Engraving titled, "Attacking the Wyoming Settlement," unknown artist, [1852].

Type of Material: Black Photo Negative
Title: Attacking the Wyoming Settlement
Description: This is a photograph of a print depicting the Battle of Wyoming, in which British Loyalists and Iroquois fought against Patriots in the American Revolution in the Wyoming Valley. The print shows the Patriot settlers defending their fort as fighting occurs in the middle of town, with houses burning in the distance.
According to *Valley Views of Northeastern Pennsylvania,* by Gilbert S. McClintock, this piece can be found as an "Illustration (page 250) Eli Bowen, *The Pictorial Sketch-book of Pennsylvania,* English Edition (Philadelphia, 1854).
The date for the original engraving has been ascertained by a comparison with the text it originally appeared in, The pictorial sketch-book of Pennsylvania, or, Its scenery, internal improvements, resources, and agriculture, popularly described, by Eli Bowen, published in 1852.
There is a clearer manuscript in the collection, 22.70. Item 247: Photograph Unknown, [no date] of a Wood Engraving titled, "Attacking the Wyoming Settlement," unknown artist, [1852].
Dates: [1852]; N/A
Creator: Unknown
Subjects: Photo negative, Wood Engraving, Battle of Wyoming, Wyoming, Pennsylvania
Locations: Wyoming, Pennsylvania
People: N/A
General Condition: Perfect.
Measurements: 4 ⅞ in. x 3 ⅞ in.

Transcript Attempt:
Attacking the Wyoming Settlement

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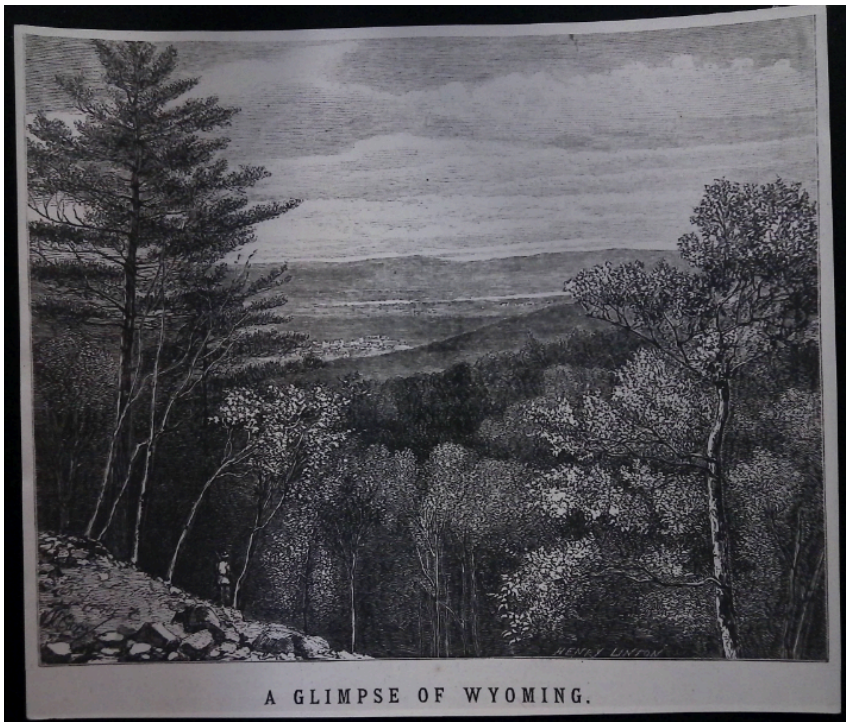

22.65. Item 242: Photogravure by Unknown, [no date] of a Print titled, “A Glimpse of Wyoming,” by Henry Linton, [1850 July 2-December 31].

Type of Material: Photogravure
Title: A Glimpse of Wyoming.
Description: A photogravure by Unknown of a print titled “ A Glimpse of Wyoming.” The scene depicts a hill overlooking the Wyoming valley with a town in the distance. This piece was created by Henry Linton.
Henry Linton was a wood engraver that assisted his brother, William James Linton. He worked in Paris from 1844-1851 and eventually moved to an independent firm in London in the 1850s. More works by Henry Linton can be found here on the Metropolitan Museum of Art Website.
The date of the original manuscript by Linton has been ascertained by a comparison with the text it appeared in, *Appletons' Journal: A Magazine of General Literature*, by D. Appleton & Company. The company was a publishing company founded by Daniel Appleton (December 10, 1785 – March 27, 1849) and originated in America. Daniel Appleton opened a general store that included books, publishing his first book in 1831. The company gradually expanded its publications over all of literature. It issued works

by, but not limited to, Herbert Spencer, John Tyndall, Thomas Huxley, Charles Darwin, and others, at reasonable prices.
Dates: [1850 July 2-December 31]
Creator: Henry Linton
Subjects: Photogravure, Wyoming Valley, Pennsylvania
Locations: Wyoming Valley
People: Linton, Henry, active c.1844-?; [Appleton, Daniel,
General Condition: Good.
Measurements: 9 in. x 7 ¾ in.
Transcript Attempt:
A GLIMPSE OF WYOMING.

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22.66. Item 243: Photograph by Unknown, [no date] of an Oil Painting titled, "Wyoming Valley," by Edmund Darch Lewis, 1872.

Type of Material: Photograph
Title: Wyoming Valley
Description: This is a photograph by unknown of an oil painting of the Susquehanna River. What appears to be some boats are sailing along the river. There are also people looking at the river or walking along the trail and a few houses sit on the river's edge. This painting was created by Edmund Darch Lewis. According to *Valley Views of Northeastern Pennsylvania* by Gilbert S. McClintock, this is "A view from West Nanticoke. A painting by E. D. Lewis entitled, "The Gates of the Susquehanna" is in the Clifford Lewis Collection, Philadelphia." Nanticoke is divided into Honey Pot and Hanover and was once a very active coal mining community. The name of this city is derived from the Native American Nentego or "tidewater people." These people spoke Algonquin and were forced to move into this area after their Chesapeake Bay homelands were overtaken by European settlers. The Susquehanna River is a major river located in the Mid-Atlantic region of the United States and covers much of Pennsylvania. It stretches 444 miles long, making it the longest river on the East Coast, and the 16th largest river in the United States.

The river is made up of two main branches including the North Branch and the West Branch. The river drains 27,500 square miles that includes much of Pennsylvania. The river empties into the northern part of the Chesapeake Bay.
Edmund Darch Lewis was an American landscape painter born on October 17, 1835 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He was best known for his prolific style, marine oils, and watercolor paintings. He began his training when he was fifteen years old with Paul Weber, a German-born artist, at the Hudson River School. By age 19 he was exhibiting his work at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts. By the age of 24, he was elected an Associate of the Academy.
Dates: 1872; N/A
Creator: Edmund Darch Lewis
Subjects: Photograph, Print, Wyoming Valley, Nanticoke, Pennsylvania, Landscape
Locations: Wyoming Valley, West Nanticoke, Pennsylvania
People: Lewis, Edmund Darch, 1835–1910
General Condition: Good.
Measurements: 10 in. x 8 in.
Transcript Attempt:
{annotation}
The Wyoming Valley
by Edmund D. Lewis

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22.67. Item 244: Photograph by Unknown, [no date] of an Oil Painting titled, “Wyoming Valley,” by Jasper F. Cropsey, 1862.

Type of Material: Photograph
Title: Wyoming Valley

Description: This is a photograph by unknown of a landscape painting, titled “The Wyoming Valley.” On the back of the photograph are annotations that indicate the creator is Joseph F. Cropsey, 1823-1900, and that this painting is held by the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York, NY. There is a message that says, “no reproductions of this photograph for commercial purposes is permitted without written authority from the Metropolitan Museum of Art.”
According to *Valley Views of Northeastern Pennsylvania* by Gilbert S. McClintock, “A view from a hillside south of Wilkes-Barre looking up the Valley. [...] A pencil study for this painting dated and signed by Cropsey, August 9, 1862, is in the author’s collection.”
Jasper Francis Cropsey was an American architect and artist from Staten Island, New York. He was born February 18, 1823 and is best known for his landscape paintings that were curated from the Hudson River School. When Cropsey was young, his health was poor, rendering him absent from school. He used this time to teach himself drawing and later studied under Joseph Trench for architecture, and under Edward Maury for watercolor painting. He also attended the National Academy of Design, taking some life drawing courses. He died June 22, 1900.
Creator: Jasper Francis Cropsey
Dates: 1862; N/A
Subjects: Photograph, Oil Painting, Wyoming Valley, Pennsylvania, Landscape
Locations: Wyoming Valley, near Wilkes Barre, Pennsylvania
People: Cropsey, Jasper Francis, 1823–1900
General Condition: Good.
Measurements: 8 ½ in. x 11 in.
Transcript Attempt:
{annotation}

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22.68. Item 245: Photograph by Unknown, [no date] of an Oil Painting titled, "Wyoming Valley," Painted by [Pos. Mrs. E. A. Christie,] 1870

Type of Material: Photograph
Title: Wyoming Valley
Description: This is a photograph by unknown of an oil painting depicting the Wyoming Valley. According to *Valley Views of Northeastern Pennsylvania,* by Gilbert S. McClintock, "A view from Tilbury Knob near West Nanticoke." Nanticoke is divided into Honey Pot and Hanover and was once a very active coal mining community. The name of this city is derived from the Native American Nentego or "tidewater people." These people spoke Algonquin and were forced to move into this area after their Chesapeake Bay homelands were overtaken by European settlers. This piece was possibly painted by Mrs. Alexander E. Christie.
(Pos.) Mrs. E. A. Christie was active during 1867-1869. She had exhibited her work at the Boston Athenaeum and at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts. She was said to have lived in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
According to some newspaper clippings, E. A. Christie exhibited some of her work at the Osterhout in Gilbert S. McClintock's Collection. Another work of her's titled, "A Glimpse of Lake Erie," is mentioned as well in an article about the Fine Arts - The Reception of the Artists' Fund.
Creator: Painted by pos. Mrs. E. A. Christie
Dates: 1870; N/A
Subjects: Photograph, Wyoming Valley, Nanticoke, Pennsylvania, Landscape
Locations: Wyoming Valley, Nanticoke, Pennsylvania
People: Christie, Mrs. E. A., active 1867-1869
General Condition: Good.
Measurements: 9 ¼ in. x 6 ½ in.
Transcript Attempt:
{annotation}

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22.69a-b. Item 246a-b: Photographs by Unknown, [no date] of an Oil Painting titled, “Wyoming Valley,” by Thomas Hill, 1867.

Type of Material: Photograph
Title: Wyoming Valley
Description: This is a set of two photographs by unknown of an oil painting of a view of the Susquehanna River from West Nanticoke. These prints are replicated in the same measurement and treatment. There are mountainous regions on either side of the river, indicating the Wyoming Valley. Nanticoke is divided into Honey Pot and Hanover and was once a very active coal mining community. The name of this city is derived from the Native American Nentego or “tidewater people.” These people spoke Algonquin and were forced to move into this area after their Chesapeake Bay homelands were overtaken by European settlers. The Susquehanna River is a major river located in the Mid-Atlantic region of the United States and covers much of Pennsylvania. It stretches 444 miles long, making it the longest river on the East Coast, and the 16th largest river in the United States. The river is made up of two main branches including the North Branch and the West Branch. The river drains 27,500 square miles that includes much of Pennsylvania. The river empties into the northern part of the Chesapeake Bay. According to *Valley Views of Northeastern Pennsylvania* by Gilbert S. McClintock, this is “A view down the river from West Nanticoke.” This piece can be found in the Mrs. Ernest Smith Collection in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. It was also painted by Thomas Hill.
Thomas Hill was born on September 11, 1829 in Birmingham, England. He emigrated to the United States at the age of 15 and settled in Taunton, Massachusetts. He was an English-American artist during the 19th century who produced many landscape paintings. These works included Californian scenery like Yosemite and the White Mountains of New Hampshire. He died on June 30, 1908.
Dates: 1867; N/A
Creator: Painted by Thomas Hill
Subjects: Photograph, Painting, Susquehanna River, Pennsylvania

Locations: Wyoming Valley, West Nanticoke, Pennsylvania
People: Hill, Thomas, 1829 – 1908
General Condition: Good.
Measurements: a,b: 10 in. x 8 in.
Transcript Attempt: (on back)
{annotation}: View from West Nanticoke (T. Hill) View on Susquehanna painted by T. Hill about 1867 owned by Mrs. E.G. Freuil? 40" x 26"
[in pen] painted from near Tilsbury Kurb on Cress rise of noon?"

Other : View on Susquehanna painted by Thomas Hill, 1867, owned by Mrs. E. G. ____? 40"x26"

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22.70. Item 247: Photograph by Unknown, [no date] of an Oil Painting titled, "Wyoming Valley," by Thomas Hill, 1867

Type of Material: Photograph
Title: Wyoming Valley
Description: This is a photograph by unknown of a painting depicting the Wyoming Valley. There are livestock in the foreground as well as the Susquehanna River and mountain range off in the background. Nanticoke is divided into Honey Pot and Hanover and was once a very active coal mining community. The name of this city is derived from the Native American Nentego or "tidewater people." These people spoke Algonquin and were forced to move into this area after their Chesapeake Bay homelands were overtaken by European settlers. The Susquehanna River is a major river located in the Mid-Atlantic region of the United States and covers much of Pennsylvania. It stretches 444 miles long, making it the longest river on the East Coast, and the 16th largest river in the United States. The river is made up of two

main branches including the North Branch and the West Branch. The river drains 27,500 square miles that includes much of Pennsylvania. The river empties into the northern part of the Chesapeake Bay.
According to *Valley View of Northeastern Pennsylvania,* by Gilbert S. McClintock, "A view from Garringer's Hill looking towards Nanticoke. Another view from near this spot by Hill is i the collection of Mrs. Charles B. Waller, Wilkes Barre, Pa." This piece was painted by Thomas Hill.
Thomas Hill was born on September 11, 1829 in Birmingham, England. He emigrated to the United States at the age of 15 and settled in Taunton, Massachusetts. He was an English-American artist during the 19th century who produced many landscape paintings. These works included Californian scenery like Yosemite and the White Mountains of New Hampshire. He died on June 30, 1908.
Dates: 1867; N/A
Creator: Thomas Hill
Subjects: Susquehanna River, Wyoming Valley, Photograph, Pennsylvania
Locations: Wyoming Valley, Pennsylvania
People: Hill, Thomas, 1829 – 1908
General Condition: Good.
Measurements: 11 in. x 8 ½ in.
Transcript Attempt:
{annotation}

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22.71. Item 248: Photograph by [John D. Morris & Company], [1905] of an 1852 Engraving titled, "The Wyoming Massacre," by John C. McRae after Felix Octavius Carr Darley, 1852.

Type of Material: Photograph of Engraving

Title: Wyoming
Description: This is a photograph by Unknown of a painting depicting the Battle of Wyoming, in which British Loyalists and Iroquois fought against Patriots in the American Revolution in the Wyoming Valley. The painting only shows Iroquois attacking the settlers and some settlers trying to retreat.
According to *Valley Views of Northeastern Pennsylvania,* by Gilbert S. McClintock, "The well known Darley conception of a scene at the Wyoming Massacre."
The Battle of Wyoming or Wyoming Massacre took place on July 3, 1778 in the Wyoming Valley, Pennsylvania. It was a military engagement between the Patriot militia and a force of British Loyalist soldiers and Iroquois warriors that occured at the same time as the American Revolutionary War. About 300 Patriots died, the Americans suffering a great defeat. Many were killed by the Iroquois as they fled the battlefield or were taken prisoner. Much looting and burning of buildings transpired all over the Wyoming Valley. Many inhabitants of the area fled to the Pocono Mountains, Stroudsburg, Easton, and to the Susquehanna River in Sunbury. An inaccurate newspaper report claimed that many women and children had been reportedly massacred and unfortunately taken as fact for many years after.
John C. McRae was an American engraver active from 1850 to 1880.
Felix Octavius Carr Darley was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania on June 23, 1822. He was an illustrator best known for his works for James Fenimore Cooper, Charles Dickens, Mary Mapes Dodge, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Washington Irving and many more. He began as a staff artist at a Philadelphia publishing company and later his work appeared in Harper's Weekly. He is also well known for his lithographic work for Washington Irving's "The Legend of Sleepy Hollow." He died on March 27, 1888.
Creator: Engraved by John C. McRae after a painting by Felix Octavius Carr Darley
Dates: 1852 (engraving/painting); 1905 (photomechanical print)
Subjects: The Battle of Wyoming; Iroquois; American Revolution, Pennsylvania
Locations: Wyoming Valley, Pennsylvania
People: McRae, John C., active 1850-1880, Darley, Felix Octavius Carr, 1822 – 1888
General Condition: Good.
Measurements: 8 ½ in. x 11in.
Transcript Attempt:
{annotation}

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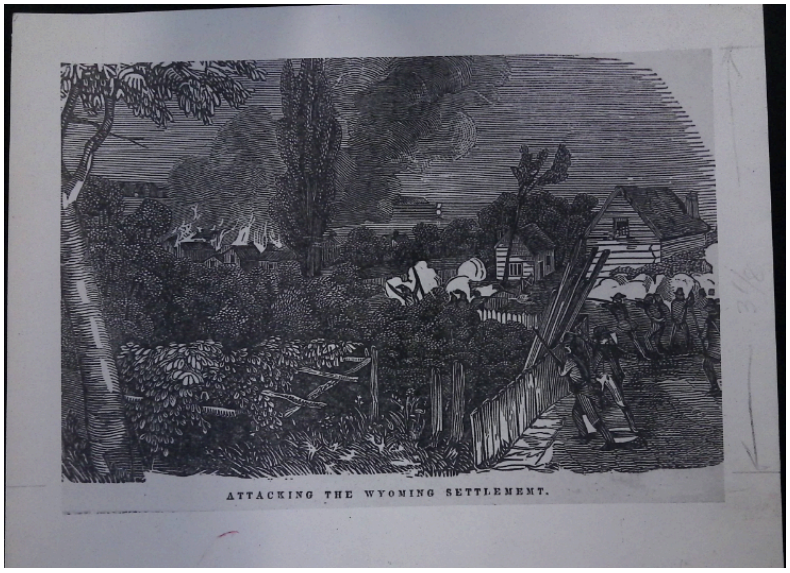

22.72. Item 249: Photograph Unknown, [no date] of a Wood Engraving titled, “Attacking the Wyoming Settlement,” unknown artist, [1852].

Type of Material: Photograph
Title: Attacking the Wyoming Settlement
Description: This is a photograph by unknown of a print depicting the Battle of Wyoming, in which British Loyalists and Iroquois fought against Patriots in the American Revolution in the Wyoming Valley. The print shows the Patriot settlers defending their fort as fighting occurs in the middle of town, with houses burning in the distance.
According to *Valley Views of Northeastern Pennsylvania,* by Gilbert S. McClintock, this piece can be found as an “Illustration (page 250) Eli Bowen, *The Pictorial Sketch-book of Pennsylvania,* English Edition (Philadelphia, 1854).
The date for the original engraving has been ascertained by a comparison with the text it originally appeared in, The pictorial sketch-book of Pennsylvania, or, Its scenery, internal improvements, resources, and agriculture, popularly described, by Eli Bowen, published in 1852.
There is a photonegative of this anuscript in the collection, 22.63. Item 240: Black Photo Negative by Unknown, [no date] of a Wood Engraving titled, “Attacking the Wyoming Settlement,” unknown artist, [1852].
Creator: Unknown
Dates: [1852]
Subjects: The Battle of Wyoming; American Revolution, Photograph, Wood Engraving, Print
Locations: Wyoming Valley, Pennsylvania
People: N/A
General Condition: Good.
Measurements: 8 ½ in. x 11in.
Transcript Attempt:
ATTACKING THE WYOMING SETTLEMENT.

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22.73. Item 250: A Photograph Unknown, [no date] of the Massacre of Wyoming Flag Photograph, no date (oversized, removed to Print Box #7)

Type of Material: Photograph.
Title: N/A.
Description: A photo by unknown of the flag present at the Massacre of Wyoming. The Battle of Wyoming or Wyoming Massacre took place on July 3, 1778 in the Wyoming Valley, Pennsylvania. It was a military engagement between the Patriot militia and a force of British Loyalist soldiers and Iroquois warriors that occured at the same time as the American Revolutionary War. About 300 Patriots died, the Americans suffering a great defeat. Many were killed by the Iroquois as they fled the battlefield or were taken prisoner. Much looting and burning of buildings transpired all over the Wyoming Valley. Many inhabitants of the area fled to the Pocono Mountains, Stroudsburg, Easton, and to the Susquehanna River in Sunbury. An inaccurate newspaper report claimed that many women and children had been reportedly massacred and unfortunately taken as fact for many years after.
Dates: N/A.
Creator: N/A
Subjects: Photographs, Wyoming Valley, Massacre of Wyoming, American Revolution
Locations: Wyoming, Pennsylvania
People: N/A.
General Condition: Good.
Measurements: 10 in. x 8 1/16 in.
Transcript Attempt:

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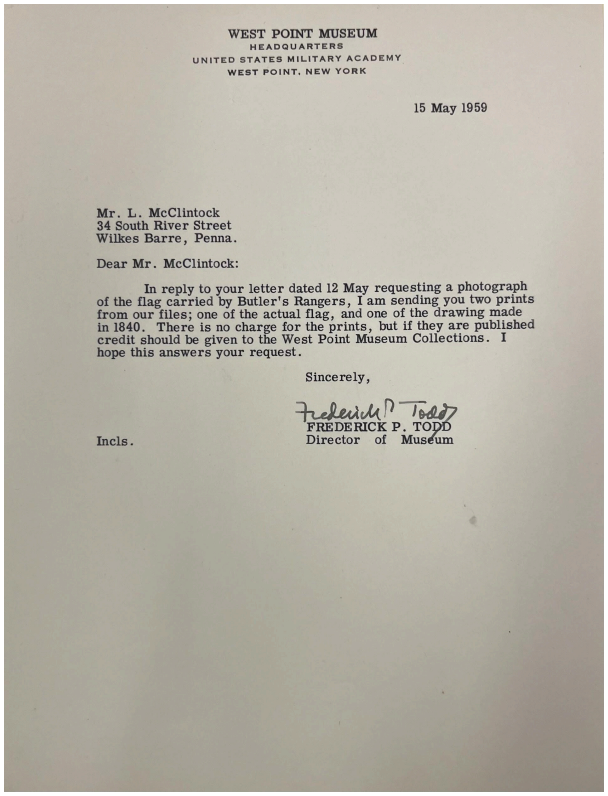

WEST POINT MUSEUM
HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY
WEST POINT, NEW YORK

15 May 1959

Mr. L. McClintock
34 South River Street
Wilkes Barre, Penna.

Dear Mr. McClintock:

In reply to your letter dated 12 May requesting a photograph of the flag carried by Butler's Rangers, I am sending you two prints from our files; one of the actual flag, and one of the drawing made in 1840. There is no charge for the prints, but if they are published credit should be given to the West Point Museum Collections. I hope this answers your request.

Sincerely,

Frederick P. Todd
FREDERICK P. TODD
Director of Museum

Incls.

22.74. Item 251: A Letter by Frederick Todd to [Gilbert Stuart] McClintock Concerning the Massacre of Wyoming Flag, 1959 May 15 (oversized, removed to Print Box #7)

Type of Material: Letter.
Title: N/A
Description: A letter from Frederick Todd, director of the West Point Museum, to Gilbert McClintock regarding the flag present at the Massacre of Wyoming. In the letter, Todd is responding to a request for an image of the flag carried by Zebulon Butler's rangers by an L. McClintock. The letter is misaddressed, meant to be addressed to Gilbert Stuart Mclintock. Todd goes on to say that he is including two images, one of the actual flag, item 22.74, and another, a drawing of it rendered by Richard Smith, item 22.76. Todd waives the fee for the photos but notes that credit for the photos should they be published must go to the West Point Museum Collections.
The Battle of Wyoming or Wyoming Massacre took place on July 3, 1778 in the Wyoming Valley, Pennsylvania. It was a military engagement between the Patriot militia and a force of British Loyalist soldiers and Iroquois warriors that occured at the same time as the American Revolutionary War. About 300 Patriots died, the Americans suffering a great defeat. Many were killed by the Iroquois as they fled the battlefield or were taken prisoner. Much looting and burning of buildings transpired all over the Wyoming Valley. Many inhabitants of the area fled to the Pocono Mountains, Stroudsburg, Easton, and to the Susquehanna River in Sunbury. An inaccurate newspaper report claimed that many women and children had been reportedly massacred and unfortunately taken as fact for many years after.
Dates: May 15, 1959; N/A
Creator: Frederick Todd
Subjects: Letters.

Locations: West Point, NY, Wilkes-Barre, PA.
People: Todd, Frederick; McClintock, Gilbert Stuart, 1886-1959.
General Condition: Good.
Measurements: 10 ¼ in. x 8 in.
Transcript Attempt:

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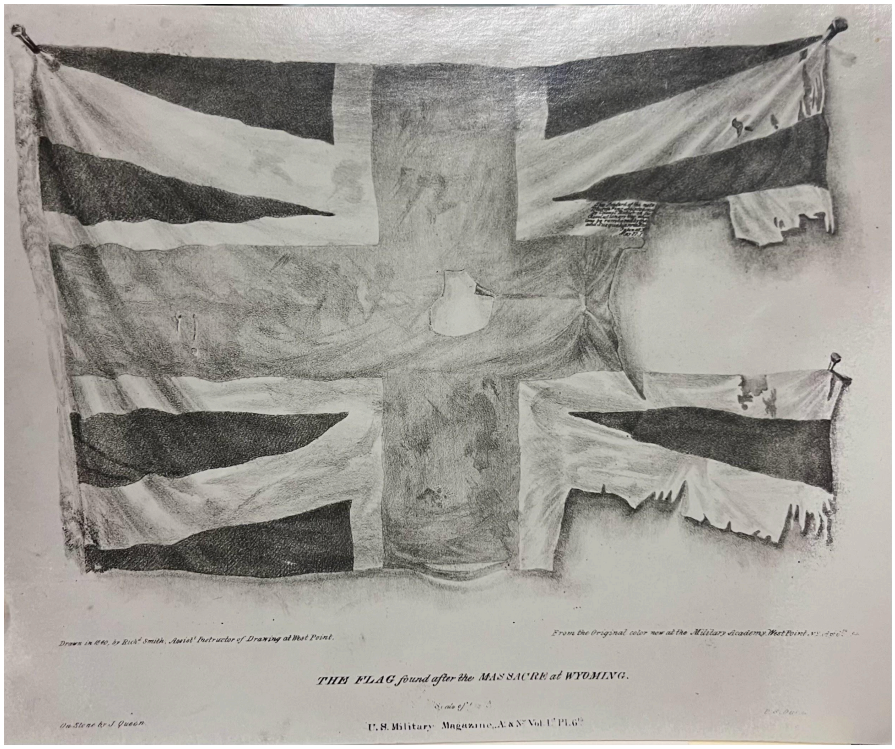

22.75. Item 252: Photograph Unknown, [no date] of "The Flag found after the Massacre at Wyoming," Illustrated by Richard Smith, Engraved by James Queen and Peter Stephen Duval, 1840 (oversized, removed to Print Box #7)

Type of Material: Photograph
Title: The Flag found after the Massacre at Wyoming
Description: A photograph by unknown of an illustration of a flag found at the Massacre of Wyoming. This piece was illustrated by Richard Smith and engraved by James Queen and Peter Stephen Duval. The Battle of Wyoming or Wyoming Massacre took place on July 3, 1778 in the Wyoming Valley, Pennsylvania. It was a military engagement between the Patriot militia and a force of British Loyalist soldiers and Iroquois warriors that occured at the same time as the American Revolutionary War. About 300 Patriots died, the Americans suffering a great defeat. Many were killed by the Iroquois as they fled the battlefield or were taken prisoner. Much looting and burning of buildings transpired all over the Wyoming Valley. Many inhabitants of the area fled to the Pocono Mountains, Stroudsburg, Easton, and to the Susquehanna River in Sunbury. An inaccurate newspaper report claimed that many women and children had been reportedly massacred and unfortunately taken as fact for many years after.

James Queen, known for his composition and attention to detail, was the premier Philadelphia artist, lithographer, and chromolithographer. He was born in Philadelphia in either 1820 or 1821, and was the son of William Queen. William was a cordwainer and apprenticed under George Lehman and P. S. Duval. He later began a career around the age of 14 years old.
Peter Stephen Duval, (also known as P. S. Duval) was born around 1804 or 1805 in France and was the most prominent Philadelphia lithographer in the 19th century. He began his career by accepting a job from the printing firm of Childs & Inman. He established his own lithographic print shop in 1837 and later retired in 1869. The firm was run by Duval's son for a few years after. On February 9, 1886, Duval died due to an "enlargement of the heart."
Dates: 1840; N/A
Creator: Illustrated by Richard Smith, Engraved by James Queen and Peter Stephen Duval
Subjects: West Point, American Revolution, Flag, Massacre of Wyoming, Battle of Wyoming
Locations: West Point, New York, Wyoming Valley, Pennsylvania
People: Queen, James, 1820 or 1821- 1886, Duval, Peter Stephen, 1804 or 1805-1886
General Condition: Good, no issues.
Measurements: 7 ¼ in. x 8 13/16 in.
Transcript Attempt:

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22.76. Item 253: Photographic Reproduction Unknown, [no date] of Carl Bodmer Paints the Indian Frontier - Frog, 1832 August 8

Type of Material: Silver Gelatin photograph
Title: Carl Bodmer Paints the Indian Frontier - Frog
Description: A photographic copy by unknown of a watercolor painting of a frog, originally by Karl Bodmer on August 8, 1832.
Johann Carl Bodmer, born February 11, 1809 was a Swiss-French printmaker, etcher, lithographer, zinc engraver, draftsman, painter, illustrator, and hunter. He is better known as Karl Bodmer in his literature

and paintings. The change of signature was likely due to the birth of his son, Charles-Henry Barbizon, that he began to sign his works K Bodmer. Bodmer was also well known in Germany for his watercolors, drawings, and aquatints of cities and landscapes of the Rhine, Mosel, and Lahn rivers.
Dates: August 8, 1832; N/A
Creator: Carl Bodmer
Subjects: Watercolor, Art, Painting, Frog, Nature, Indian Frontier
Locations: N/A
People: Bodmer, Karl, 1809 – 1893
General Condition: Good, no issues.
Measurements: 10 in. x 8 ⅛ in.
Transcription Attempt:

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22.77. Item 254: Photograph Unknown, [no date] of a Painting titled, "View of Wyomissing from West Bank," by Eugene C. Frank, c. 1875.

Type of Material: Photograph
Title: View of Wyomissing from West Bank
Description: This is a photograph by unknown of a painting depicting a view from Wyomissing. Wyomissing is located in Berks County, near Reading, Pennsylvania. This place was originally inhabited by the Lenape Native Americans. The name of Wyomissing comes from the Delaware language meaning "peaceful/longfish/pike." In 1685, much of the County was transferred from the Native Americans to William Penn. One of the earliest industries in the area was the Evans Grist Mill. This building still stands at the corner of Old Mill Road and Old Wyomissing Road. This piece was created by Eugene C. Frank. Eugene C. Frank was born in Germany in 1844 and was a marine and landscape painter. Immigrating to New York 1861 he was employed as an engraver for the Heliographic Engraving Company. He studied painting in New York under A. C. Howland in 1874. He died in 1914.

Creator: Eugene C. Frank
Dates: c. 1875; N/A
Subjects: Photograph, Painting, Landscape, Wyomissing, Pennsylvania
Locations: Wyomissing, Pennsylvania
People: Frank, E.C., 1844–1914
General Condition: Good.
Measurements: 8 ½ in. x 11in.
Transcript Attempt:
{annotation}

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Condition Note:

Materials in this subseries are in good condition.

Subsubseries I.V: Stationary

Subseries I.V: Stationary features a collection of historic stationary. It includes embellishments, ornate papers, and note pages.



22.78. Item 255: Historic Stationary, no date

Type of Material: Papers and Prints

Title: Historic Stationary
Description: Many blank, colorful papers with embossed details and decorative edges. Various small prints and stickers are included. Gold embellishment bands are also present in this collection. Attached is the full collection.
Dates: N/A
Creator: N/A
Subjects: Stationary, Embellishments
Locations: N/A
People: N/A
General Condition: Good, no issues.
Measurements: Varies

Transcription Attempt:

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