

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.

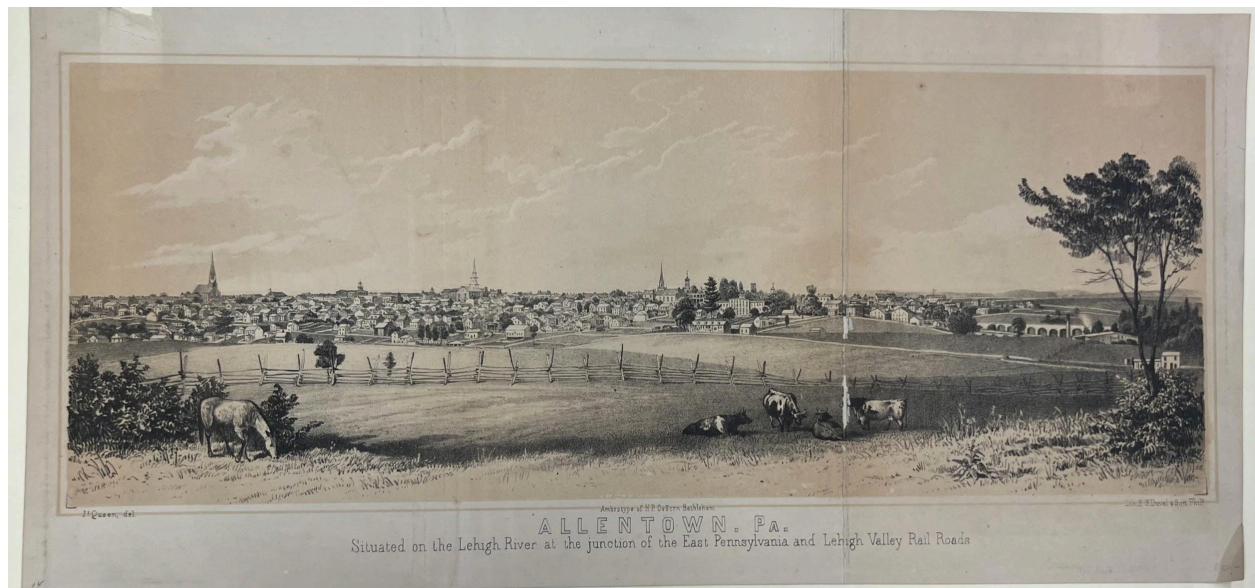
Specific artists that are included within this subseries are [Joseph Andrews](#), [Charles Burton Baker](#), [William Henry Bartlett](#), [Thomas Birch](#), [Henry Bisbing](#), [Karl Bodmer](#), [Carington Bowles](#), [George Catlin](#), [Jacob Cist](#), [Cephas Grier Childs](#), [William Croome](#), [Charles Cousen](#), [Charles Currier](#), [Currier and Ives](#), [John Dudley](#), 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](#).

Condition Note:

Some prints in this subseries exhibit some discoloration, but are overall in good or fair condition. Those marked “poor” should be handled with extra care:

- 21.77a-b. Item 77a-b: Engraving and Photographic Negative of “Bridge at WilkesBarre,” by unknown, [ca. mid eighteenth century](removed to black box #5)
- 21.79. Item 79: Print of Wilkes-Barre, by George Washington Leach Jr., 1898 (removed to black box #5)



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 Black 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

-----END-----



21.2. Item 2: Wood Engraving titled, “Baltimore Company’s Coal-mine,” unknown artist, [c.1843](#) (removed to black box #5)

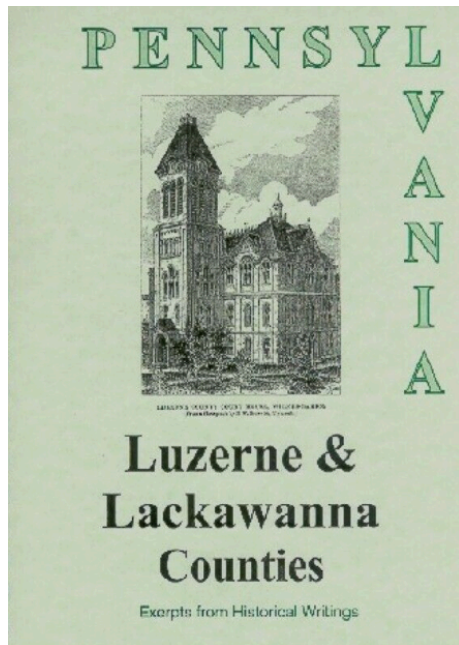
Type of Material: Wood Engraving

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: N/A

Subjects: Newspaper, Wood Engraving, Print, Coal Mining

Locations: Luzerne County, Pennsylvania

People: N/A

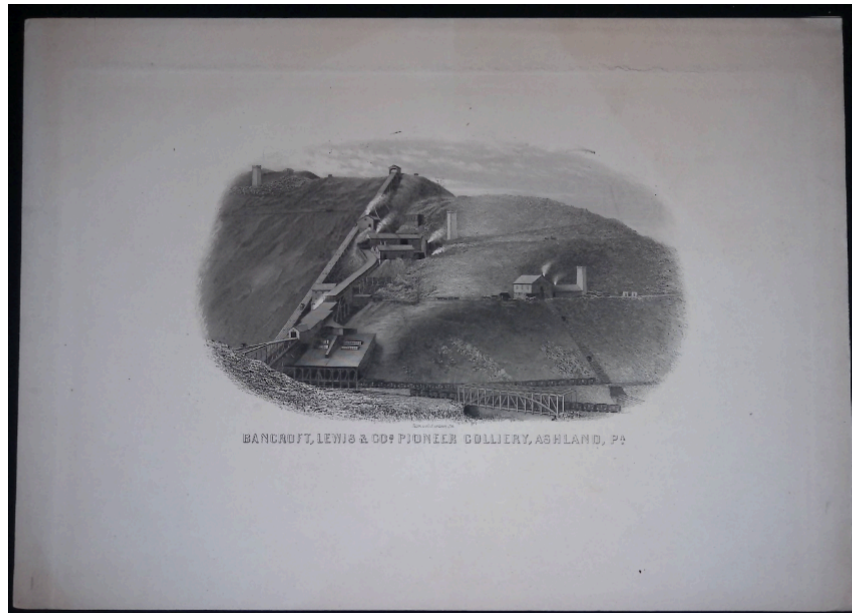
General Condition: Good.

Measurements: 4 in. x 2 ½ in.

Transcript Attempt:

Baltimore Company's Coal-mine. {Luzerne Co.}

-----END-----



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 7/8 in.

Transcription Attempt:

Samuel Sartain, sc [engraved]

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

-----END-----





21.4 Item 4: Nine Etchings of “Handpipe Lots, Beech Glen Ave.,” unknown artist, 1879 August (removed to Black Box #5)

Type of Material: Etching

Title: N/A

Description: The following items depict nine engravings of a forest scene, titled “Handpipe Lots, Beech Glen, ave,” by an unknown creator. In these scenes, there is a river bank running parallel to a grove of beech trees resting on a small hill. The design uses a cross-hatching method to bring detail to the piece.

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)}

-----END-----



21.5. Item 5: Two Etchings of “Grove on Beech Glen Ave.,” unknown artist, 1879 August (removed to Black Box #5)

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 7/8 in. x 9 in. {backing}; 8 1/8 in. x 5 3/4 in. {print}

Transcript Attempt:

{5th attempt. Aug 1879.- Grove on Beech Glen Ave., Roxbury. - On zink, directly from nature (Reversed)}

-----END-----



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 #5)

Type of Material: Print

Title: A View of BETHLEHEM, 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, N^o. 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 Warehouse, N^o69 in St Pauls Church Yard, London.

-----END-----



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 #5)

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 ¹/₄ in. x 7 ³/₈ 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.

-----END-----



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 #5)

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, Pennsylvania

People: Hoffman, Jacob, [Scoles, John](#), 1775?-1844

General Condition: Okay.

Measurements: 12 in. x 10 ¹²/₁₆ in. {backing}, 7 ⁷/₈ in. x 4 ³/₄ in. {print}

Transcript Attempt:

Jacob Hoffman, del.[drew]

Scoles, sc. [engraver/engraved]

View on Broadhead's creek in Pennsylvania.

-----END-----



**21.9. Item 9: Engraving of the Buttermilk Falls, by George Murray, no date.
(removed to Black Box #5)**

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

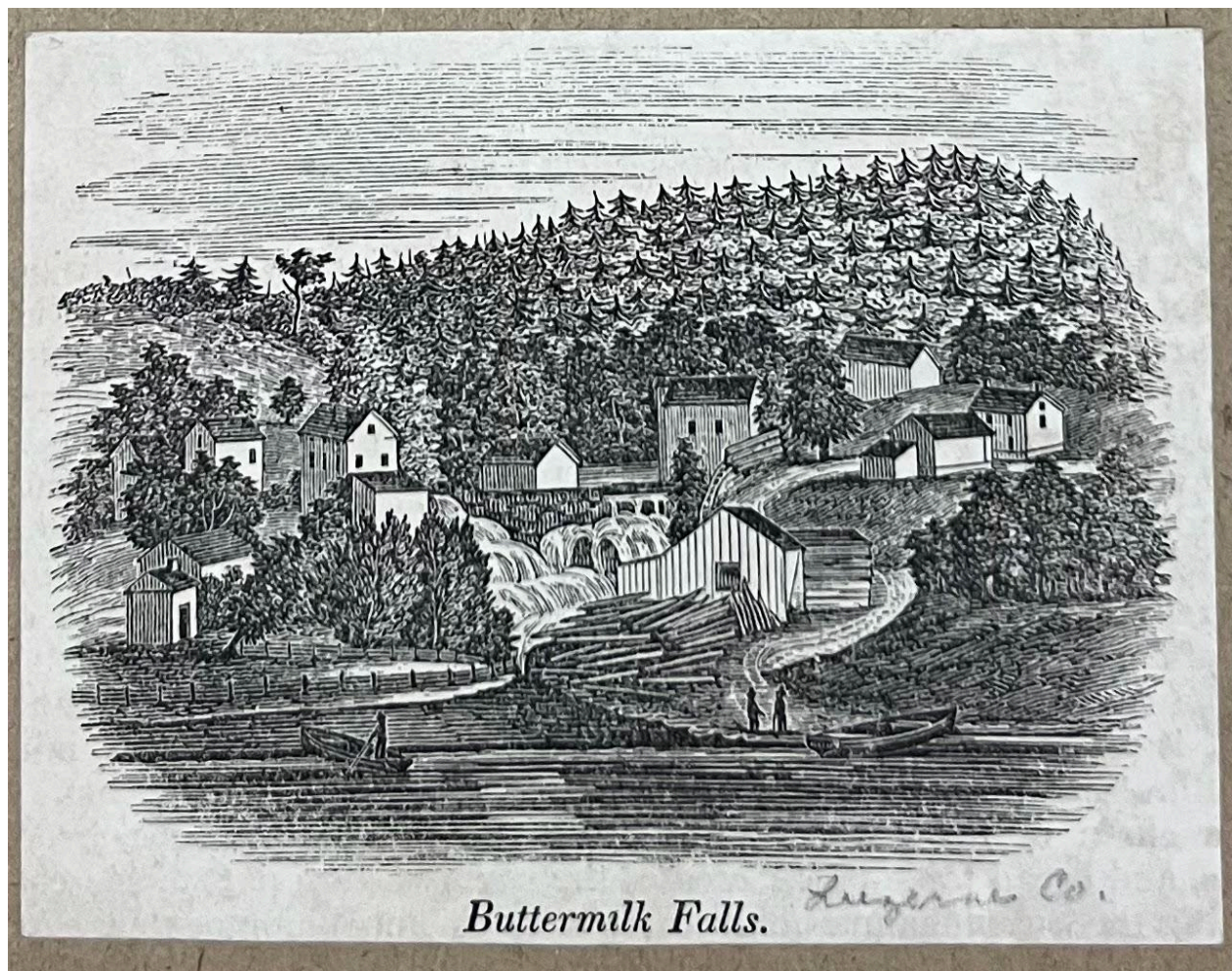
General Condition: Okay.

Measurements: 5 in. x 3 ¾ in.

Transcript Attempt:

Buttermilk Falls, Penn.

-----END-----



**21.10a. Item 10a: Engraving of Buttermilk Falls, unknown artist, c. 1843
(removed to Black Box #5)**

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 7/8 in. x 3 in.

Transcript Attempt:

Buttermilk Falls. Luzerne Co.

-----END-----



21.10b Item 10b: Engraving titled, “Buttermilk Falls,” by George Murray, no date (removed to Black Box #5)

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 1/8 in. x 4 in.

Transcript Attempt:

{10 Luzerne Co Pa.}

-----END-----



21.11a. Item 11a: Engraving of the “Buttermilk Falls,” by George Murray, no date (removed to Black Box #5)

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 5 in.

Transcript:

G. Murray

BUTTERMILK FALLS. Pa

-----END-----



21.12 Item 12: Wood Engraving, “Campbell’s Ledge” by [Mary Hayward Blood Stocking], [1858] (removed to Black Box #5)

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 7/8 in.

Transcription Attempt:
CAMPBELL'S LEDGE.

-----END-----



21.13a.-21.13b. Item 13a-Item 13b: Engraving titled, “The Cascade,” by Cornelius Tiebout, 1809 (removed to Black Box #5)

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 Burger’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 $\frac{3}{8}$ in. x 5 $\frac{1}{8}$ in., 9 in. x 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ in.

Transcript Attempt:

{annotation}

Analectic

St 3204

-----END-----



**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.

-----END-----



21.15. Item 15: Etching of “The Old Curtis House,” unknown artist, 1880 July 24 (removed to Black Box #5)

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 $\frac{7}{8}$ in. x 9 in. {backing}; 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. x 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. {newspaper clipping}; 6 $\frac{3}{8}$ in. x 4 $\frac{5}{8}$ 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 Demolition—Story of the Building

The famous old Curtis mansion, near the Boylston 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 farewell and not of greeting. But for nearly two centuries and a half it has bestowed morning, midday and evening salutations upon the travellers 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

-----END-----



21.16. Item 16: Aquatint of the “Delaware Water-Gap,” by Thomas Birch and Asher B. Durand, [1830](#) (removed to Black Box #5)

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

-----END-----



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 ⁵/₈ in.

Transcription Attempt:

Drawn by T. Doughty

Engraved by Geo[rge] B Ellis

Delaware Water Gap

Escena Del Delaware

Scene Sur Le Delaware

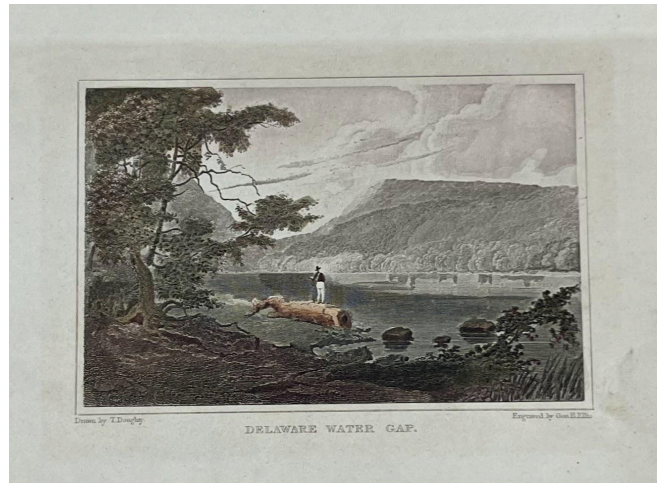
[Back of lithograph]

Copy of Doughty drawing found Nov 1 1951

Same as plate 79, larger and [illegible]

in three languages.

-----END-----



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 #5)

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}

-----END-----



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 Lechawitank, 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 ³/₄ in.

Transcription Attempt:

-----END-----



21.21. Item 21: Lithograph of the Delaware River, by [Augustus Köllner](#), 1844 June (removed to black 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 Köllner](#) was a 19th century artist, etcher, engraver, and lithographer based in Philadelphia. He was born in 1812 in Württemberg, 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: [Köllner, Augustus](#), 1812-1906

General Condition: Good.

Measurements: 9 ¼ in. x 7 ¾ in. {print}; 14 ½ in. x 12 in. {backing}

Transcript Attempt:

Delaware River above Easton, Pa.

AC fed.

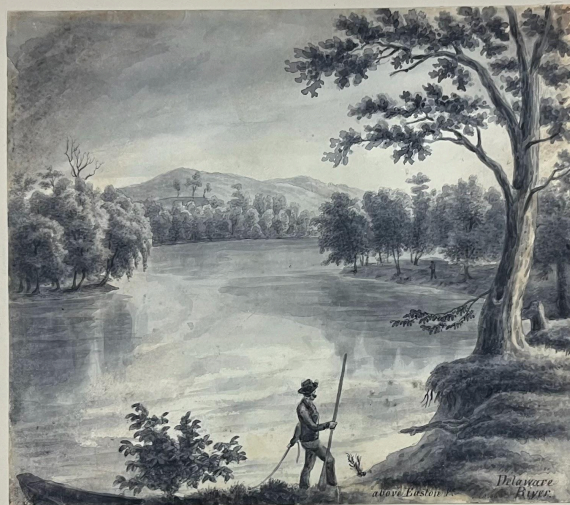
June

1844

{annotation on backing}

13 1/8 x 15 1/8 2978/12-

-----END-----



782

13 1/8 x 15 1/8

2978/12-

21.22 Item 22: Lithograph of the Delaware River, [by Augustus Köllner,] 1844
(removed to black 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 ⅞ in.; 15 in. x 13 ¼ in.

Transcript Attempt:

above Easton Pa. Delaware River.

182

13 ⅞ x 15 ⅞

2977/15-

-----END-----



**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 #2)**

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 $\frac{3}{8}$ in. x 12 $\frac{1}{8}$ in.

Transcript Attempt:

PUBLISHED BY HASKELL & ALLEN

61 HANOVER ST BOSTON MASS.

SCENE ON THE DELAWARE RIVER

-----END-----



21.24. Item 24: Lithograph of the East Sugar Loaf Mines by Edward Valois and Charles Currier, [1840s-1869](removed to Black Box #5)

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 1/8 in. x 5 3/4 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 #5)

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 1/8 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 #5)

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:

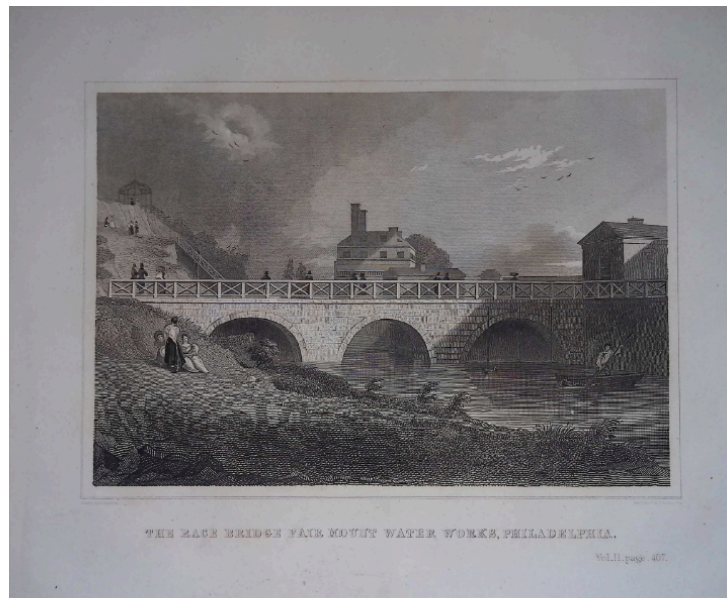
G. Lehman {Illegible}

FAIRMOUNT

From the head arches of the Forebay.

Pub. by C. G. Childs & R. H. Hobson. Philad. 1829.

-----END-----



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:

-----END-----



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 ³/₄ 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.

-----END-----



21.28. Item 28: Woodcut titled, “The Falling Spring,” by [Mary Hayward *Blood Stocking*], 1858 (removed to Black Box #5)

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:

-----END-----



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 occurred 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 1/8 in. x 5 5/8 in.

Transcript Attempt:

FORTY FORT, 1778

V

[back]

Annals of

Luzerne County

by

Stuart [pos.] Peace

Phila 1866

7

6" x 4 3/4"

-----END-----



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 1/8 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

-----END-----



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 #5)

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, Dorset, 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 oversize print 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^O152 NASSAU STREET.

-----END-----



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 oversize 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 ⅞ 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[re]s 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)

-----END-----



21.34. Item 34: Engraving of the “Lehigh Water Gap,” by unknown, no date (removed to Black Box #5)

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 ¾ in. x 4 in.

Transcript Attempt:

{15}

-----END-----



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](#).



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.}

-----END-----



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

-----END-----



**21.37. Item 37: Photogravure titled “The River Lehigh near Allentown, PA.,”
by Gebbie & Husson Co after Edmund Darch Lewis, 1876 (removed to
oversize print box #2)**

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.

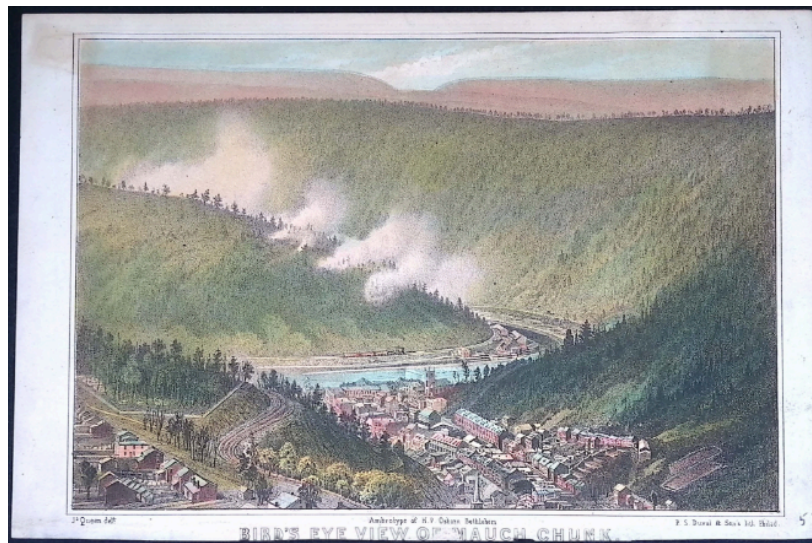
Transcript Attempt:

EDMUND D. LEWIS PINX

PHOTOGRAVER GEBBIE & HUSSON CO. LI.

THE RIVER LEHIGH NEAR ALLENTOWN, PA.

-----END-----



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 #5)

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:

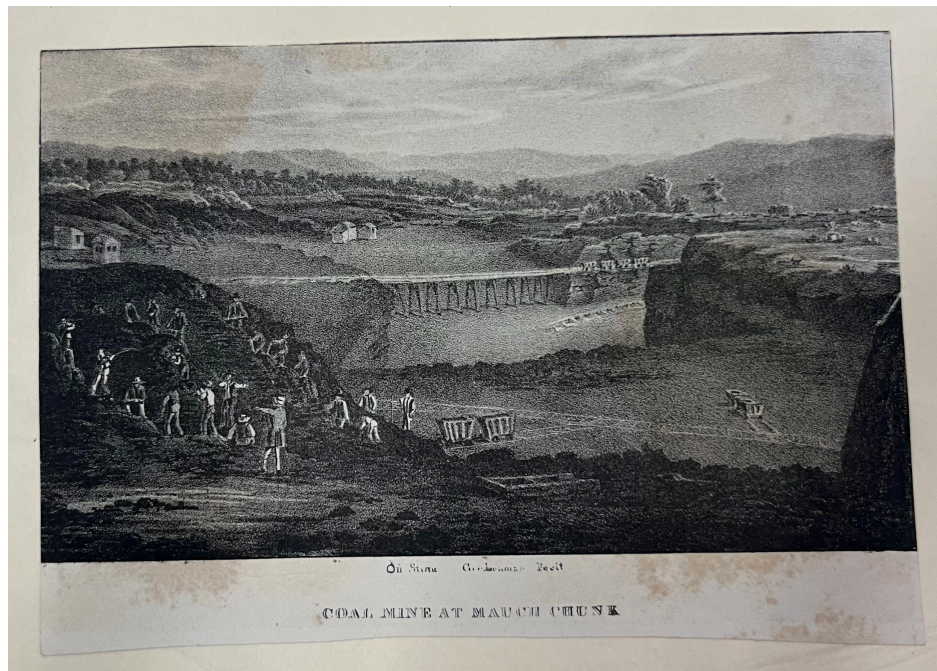
J. Queen del.[drew] Ambrotype of H. P. Osborn Bethlehem

P. S. Duval & Son's lith. Philad.

BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF MAUCH CHUNK.

5-

-----END-----



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 #5)

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]

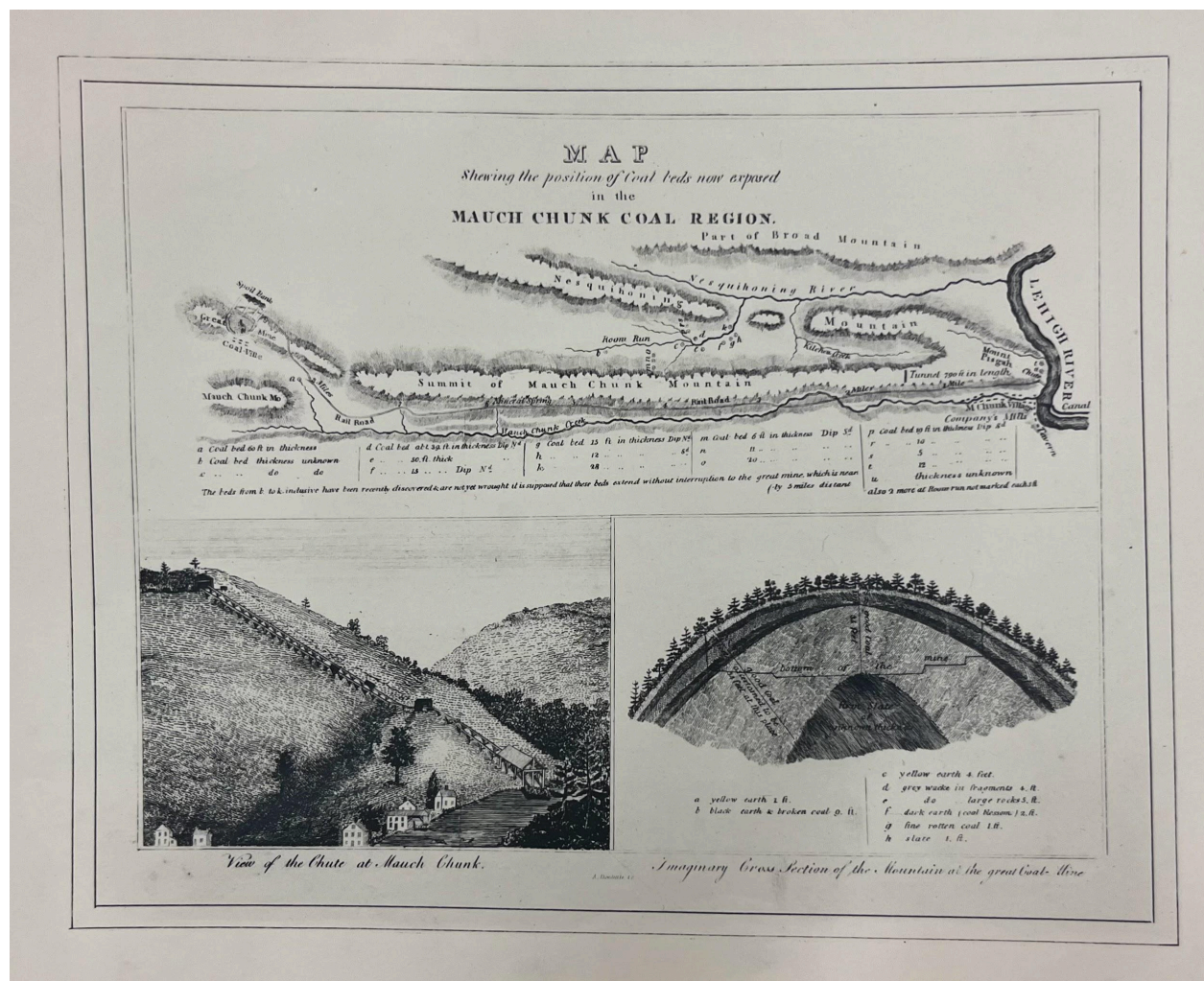
General Condition: Good

Measurements: 6 ¾ in. x 4 ⅝ in.

Transcript Attempt:

On Stone Geo[rge]Leham Fecit [he]she made]

-----END-----



21.40. Item 40: Diagram of Mauch Chunk, by Amos Doolittle, no date (removed to Black Box #5)

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.

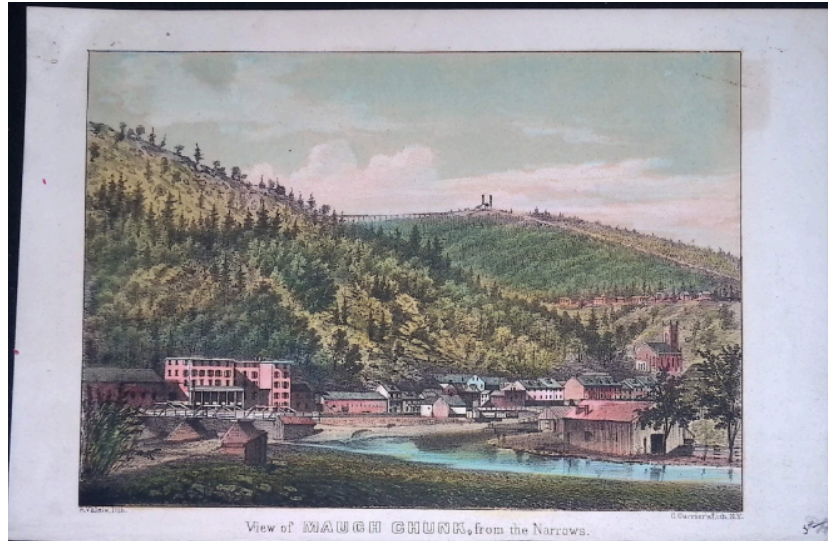
Measurements: 15 ½ in. x 11 ½ in.

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

-----END-----



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 ⁵/₈ in. x 5 ³/₄ in.

Transcript Attempt:

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

-----END-----



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

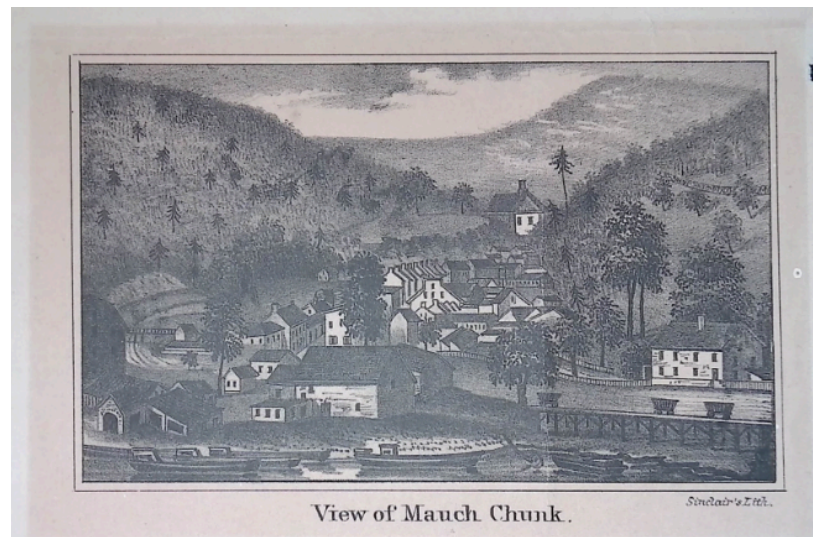
Measurements: 4 ⅞ in. x 3 ½ in.

Transcript Attempt:

View of the Chute at Mauch Chunk.

A. Doolittle

-----END-----



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

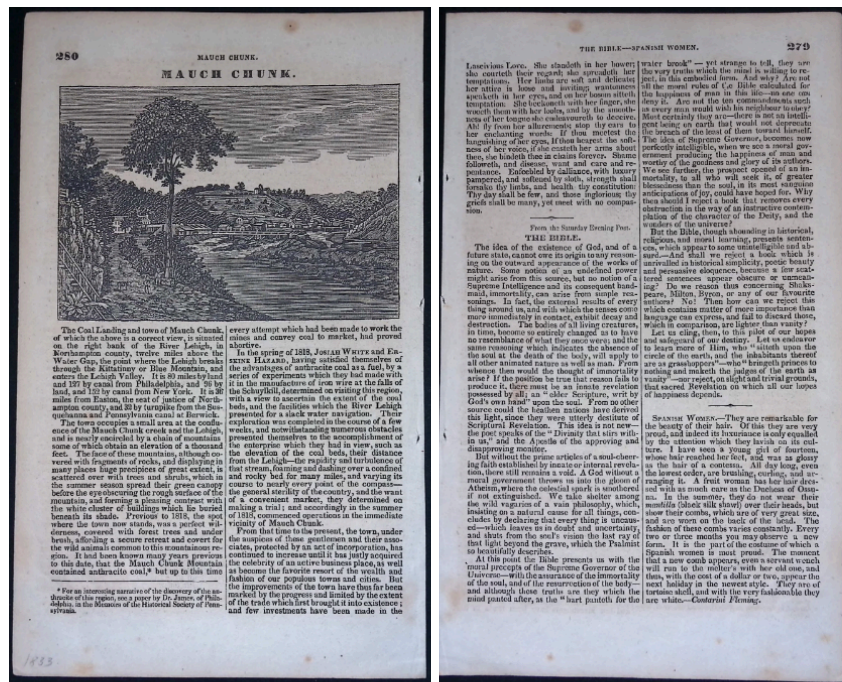
People: [Sinclair, Thomas](#), 1807 - 1881

General Condition: Good.

Measurements: 8 ¼ in. x 5 ¼ in.

Transcript Attempt:

-----END-----



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 Revolution. 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 $\frac{3}{8}$ in. x 8 $\frac{13}{16}$ in.

Transcription Attempt:

-----END-----



21.45a. Item 45a: Lithograph titled “Pass of the Lehigh at Mauch Chunk,” by George Lehman, 1858 (removed to black 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}



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 Brooklyn, 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 1/8 in. x 7 1/4 in.

Transcript Attempt:

September 18, 1869] HARPER'S WEEKLY 605

VIEW OF MAUCH CHUNK, CARBON COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA. - [SKETCHED BY THEODORE R. DAVIS.]

-----END-----



21.46. Item 46: Steel Engraving titled, “Mauch-Hanch.,” Published by Hermann Julius Meyer, no date (removed to Black Box #5) [[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 ³/₈ 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.

-----END-----



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

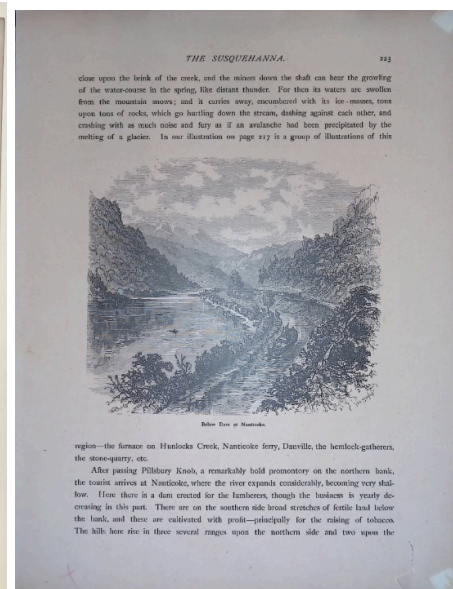
Measurements: 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. x 6 $\frac{3}{8}$ in.

Transcript Attempt:

In the grass, right hand bottom corner: F. Jungling

Below the Dam at Nanticoke

-----END-----



21.48. Item 48: Wood Engraving titled, “Nanticoke Dam.,” by Frederick Juengling after Granville Perkins, 1872 (removed to black 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.

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

-----END-----



21.49. Item 49: Lithograph titled, "Nazareth Hall.," by Samuel Reinke, 1830
(removed to black 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.)

-----END-----



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,

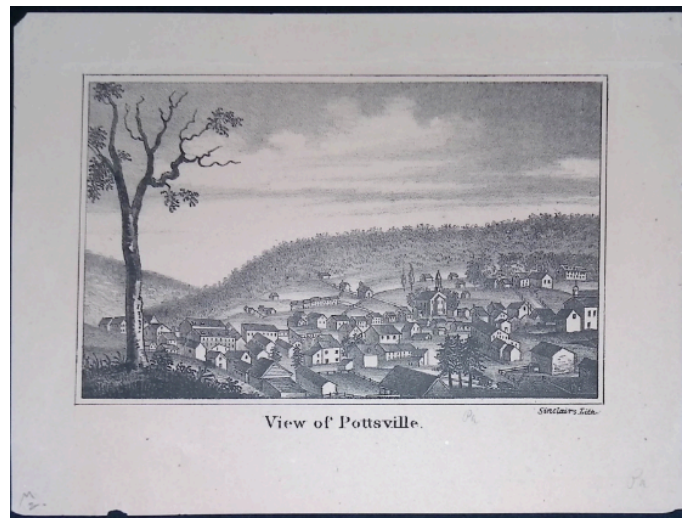
Hendee's Photographic Rooms

Opposite Post Office,

AUGUSTA, MAINE

Trimmed Hats and Bonnets at Low Prices.

-----END-----



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

-----END-----



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.

-----END-----



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.

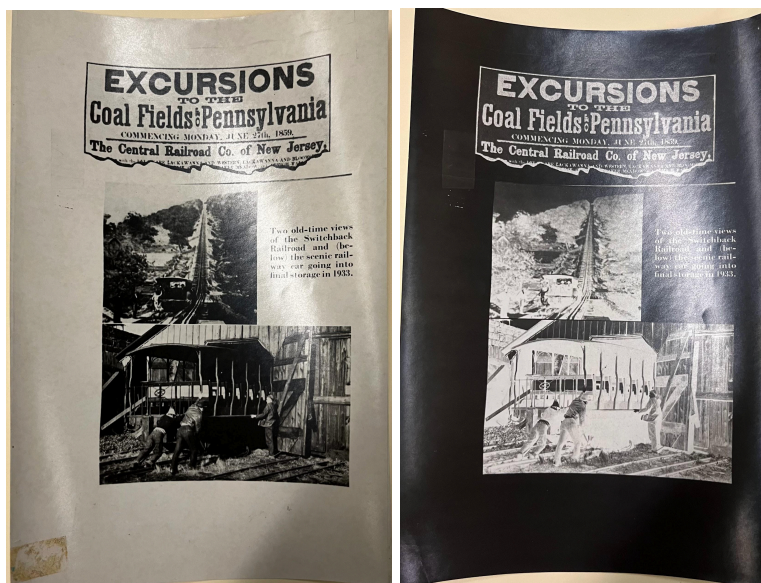
Measurements: 8 ¹³/₁₆ in. x 5 ⁷/₁₆ in.

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.

-----END-----



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:

-----END-----



lay 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, under the name of "Red Jacket." But he was averse to savage life, made a poor substitute for the one he had lost. His new parents continued to lament. On the return of peace he was sent home. Though not rich, he is yet, by the industry and frugality of a long life, a respectable circle of sons and daughters settled around him. He is also a member of the Gore family, of whom so many fell in the battle. He he who, at the time of the battle, was sick with the small-pox; but he rushed unperceptibly 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, Jenkinsons, 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 1800. The coal mine is one of the most extensive and best.

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.

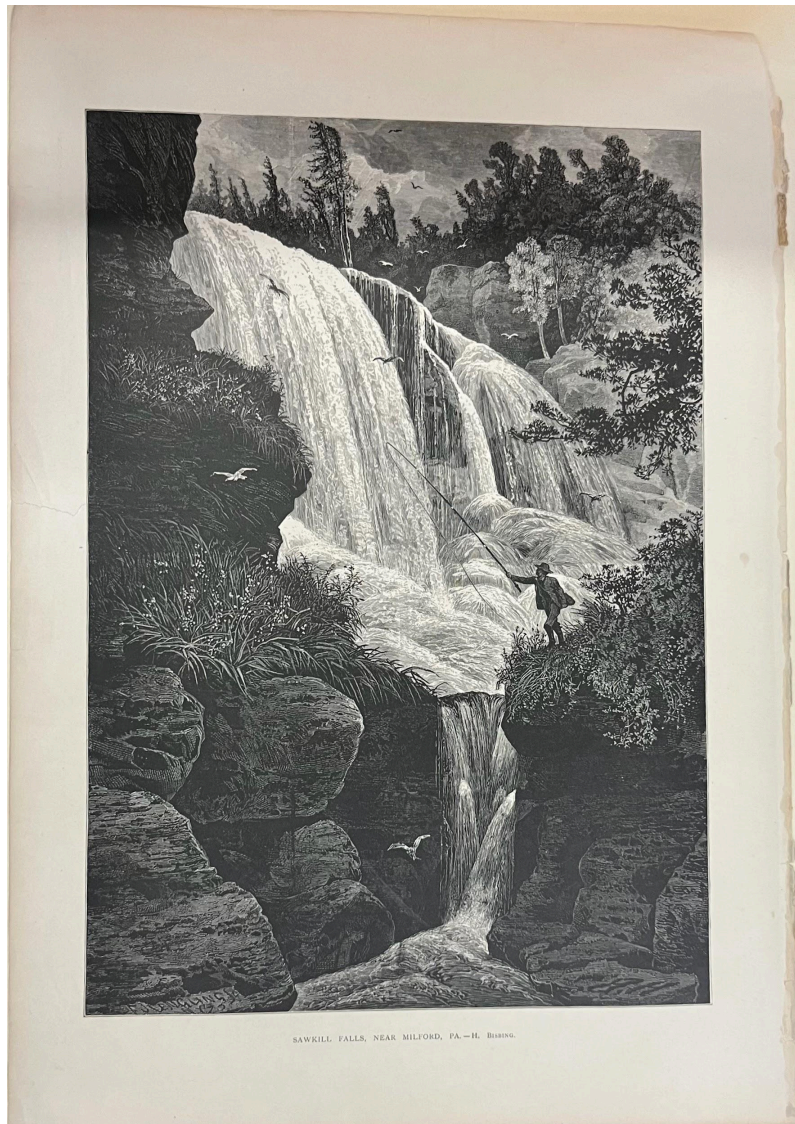
[Newspaper Script]

“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 deed[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, 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”

-----END-----



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

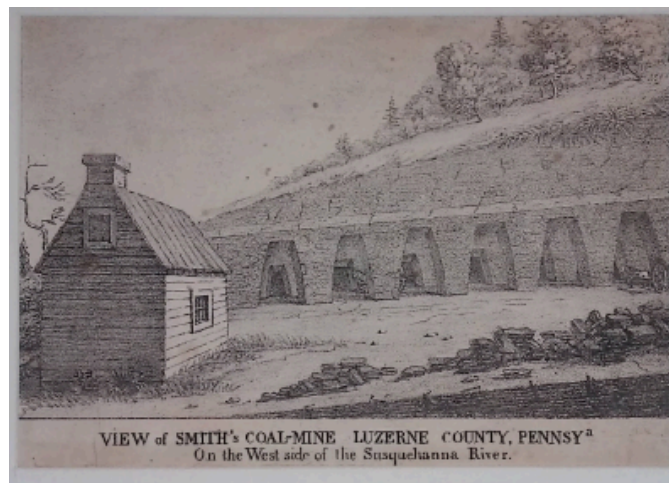
General Condition: Okay.

Measurements: 16 ¼ in. x 11 ¼ in.

Transcript Attempt:

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

-----END-----



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}

-----END-----



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 $\frac{3}{8}$ in. x 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ in.

Transcript Attempt:

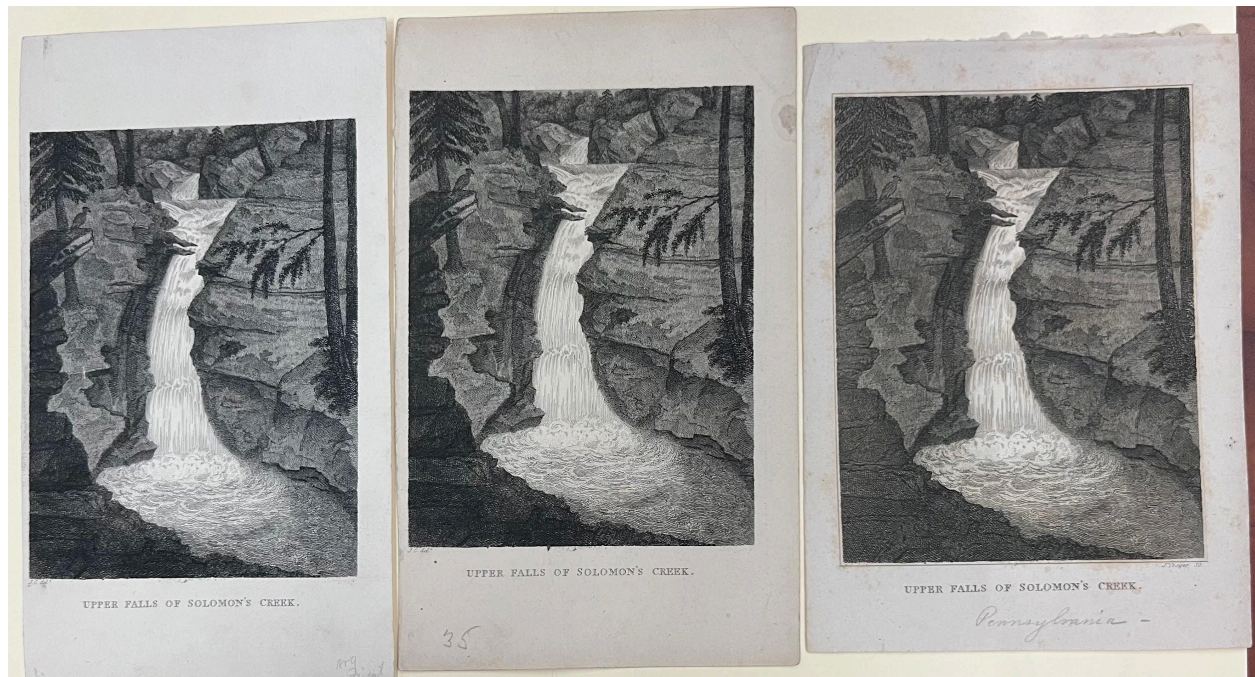
{annotation}

J. C. del [drew]

Portfolio 1809

Print

-----END-----



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.

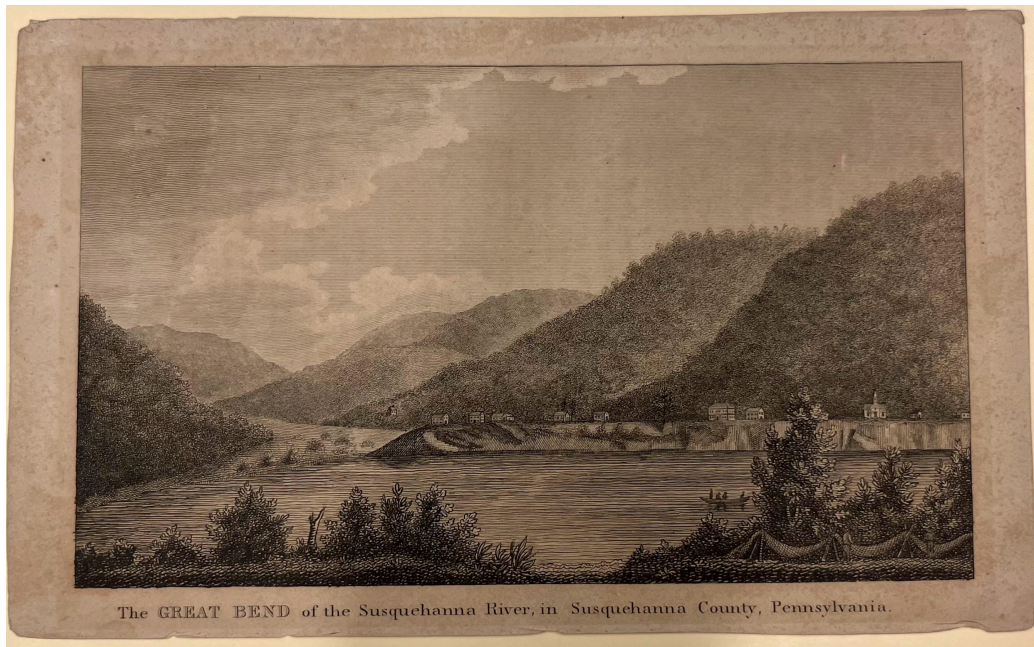
Measurements: Copy 1 (J.C.): 5 1/8 in. x 8 3/8 in.

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:

-----END-----



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

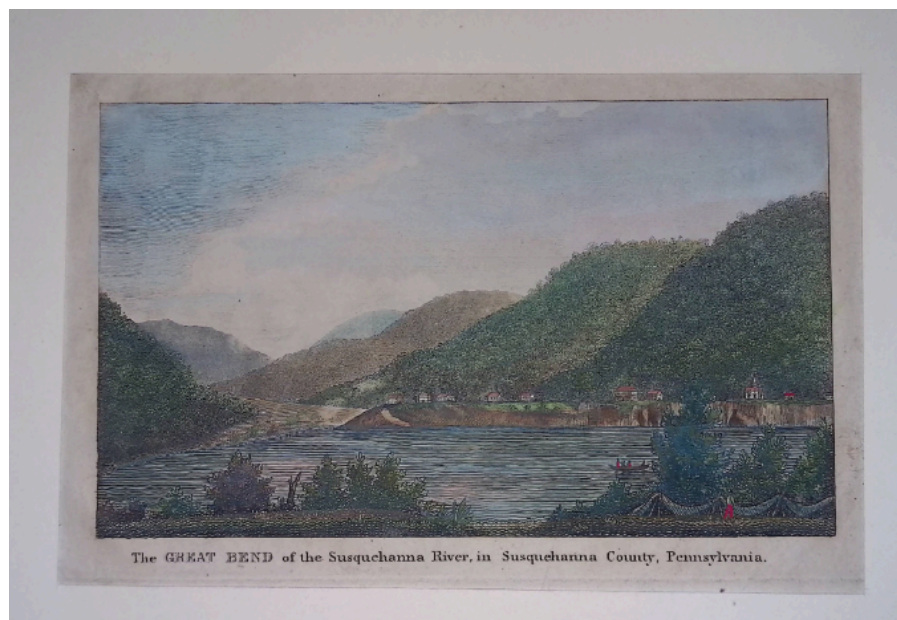
General Condition: Good.

Measurements: 8 ½ in. x 5 ¼ in.

Transcript Attempt:

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

-----END-----



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 ½ in.

Transcript Attempt:

The GREAT BEND of the Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania

In Pencil: J-

-----END-----



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 ¹/₈ in.

Transcription Attempt:

Drawn After Nature

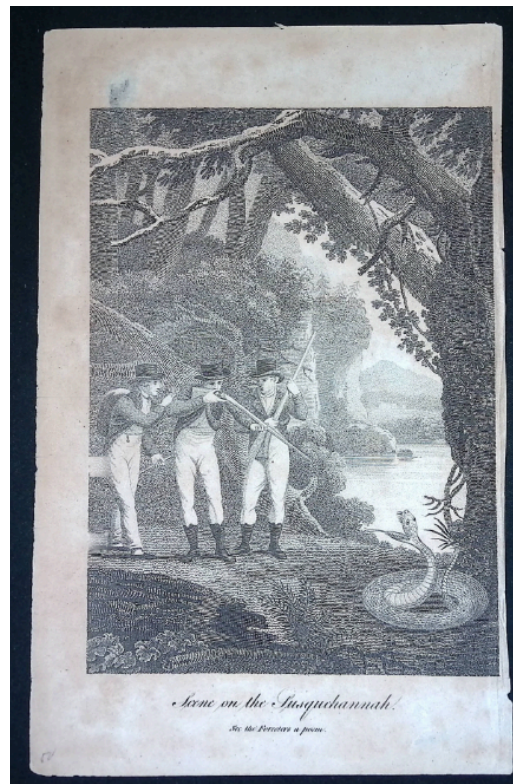
For the Proprietor Hermann Meyer

Columbia Bridge
(Susquehanna)

Published for Hermann Meyer By Wilkes Street New York

Copyright Secured According to Act of Congress

-----END-----



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 Susquehanna

See the Foresters a poem

-----END-----



21.64. Item 64: Engraving titled, “The Susquehanna (At Hunter’s Gap),” by Robert Hinshelwood and Granville Perkins, 1873 (removed to black 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

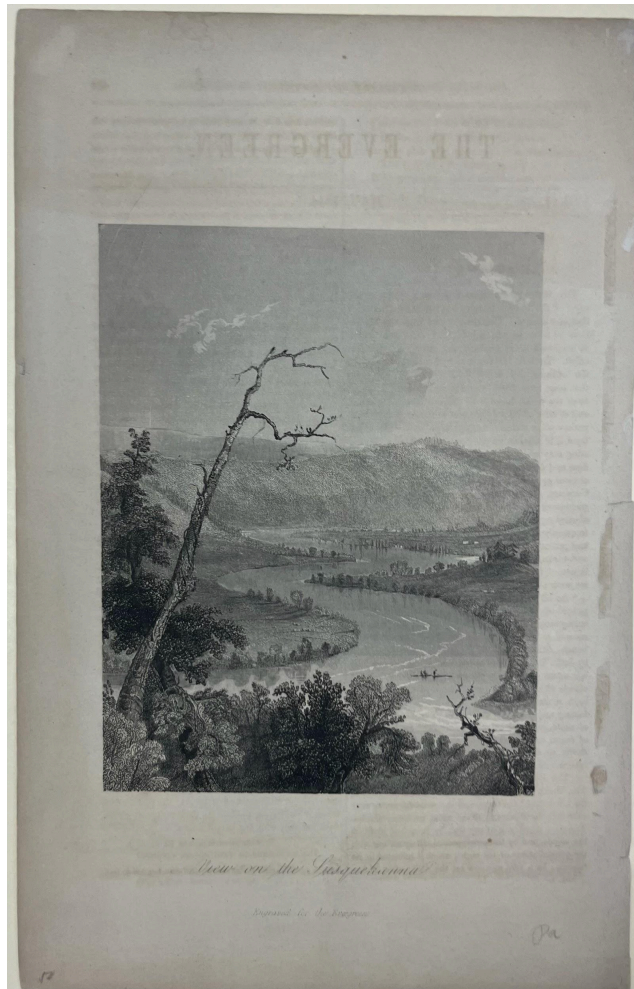
General Condition: Good.

Measurements: 12 $\frac{7}{8}$ in. x 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ 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.

-----END-----



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 Bartlett 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 7/8 in. x 6 1/4 in.

Transcript Attempt:

A View on the Susquehanna

Engraved for the Evergreen

Pa

-----END-----



21.66. Item 66: Aquatint titled, “View on the Susquehanna,” by John Ludlow Morton and William Strickland, [1815] (removed to black 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 illustrated 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 ⅞ in. x 5 in.

Transcript Attempt:

J. I. Morton dd. Aquatinted by Strickland.

View on the Susquehanna.

-----END-----



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 oversize print 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.

-----END-----



21.68. Item 68: Engraving titled, “Wright’s Ferry on the Susquehanna, Pennsylvania.,” by George Cooke, April 1, 1812 (removed to black 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 ³/₄ x 16 ¹/₂. 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 $\frac{3}{8}$ in. x 8 $\frac{1}{8}$ in.

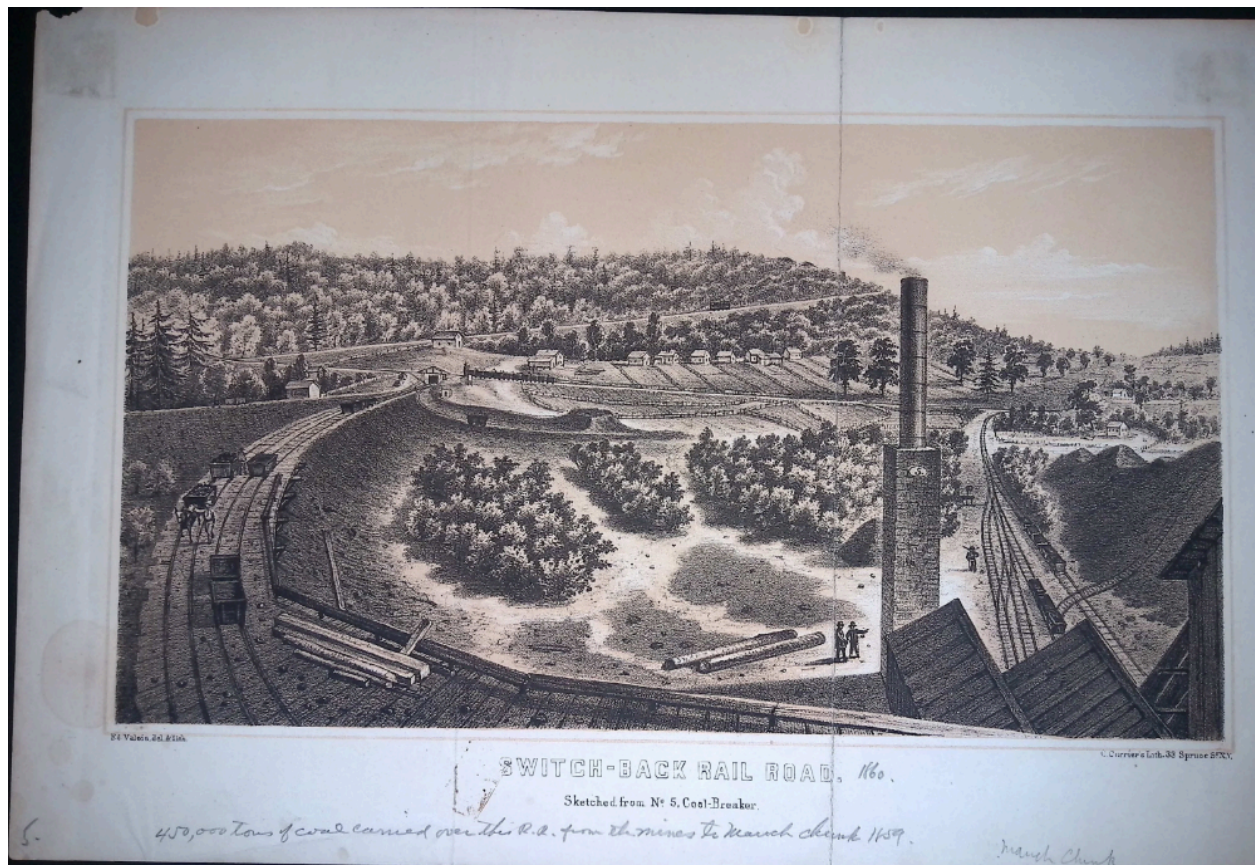
Transcript Attempt:

Engraved by George Cook from a Large Print by

Wright's Ferry on the Susquehanna.

Pennsylvania.

-----END-----



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 black 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 [TNOline](#) 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°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

-----END-----



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 $\frac{5}{8}$ in. x 14 $\frac{7}{8}$ 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

-----END-----



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. Holscher (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'après 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[hables] 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



21.72. Item 72: Engravings of “Toby’s Eddy.” and “Toby’s Cave.,” by [Miranda Myers], [1858] (removed to black 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

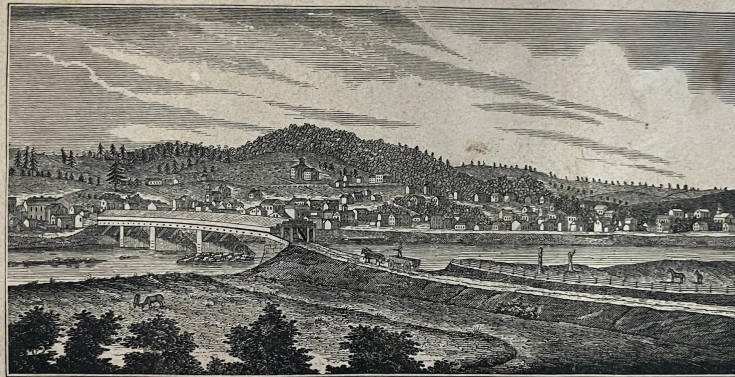
(On left side next to Toby's cave engraving):

Toby's Cave

Peck's Wyoming

Page 425

-----END-----



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 black 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.

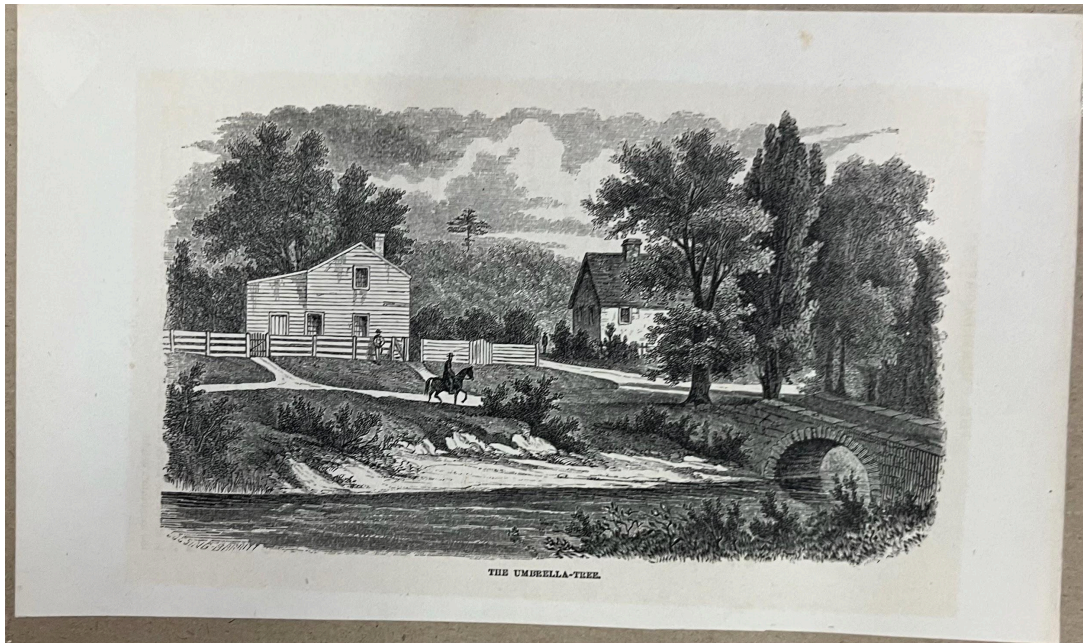
Transcript Attempt:

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}

-----END-----



21.74. Item 74: Wood Engraving of “The Umbrella-Tree,” by Miranda Meyers and Lossing & Barritt, 1858 (removed to black 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 ¾ in.

Transcript Attempt:

THE UMBRELLA-TREE.

-----END-----



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

Born on September 8, 1793 in Plumstead Township, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, [Cephias 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 Cephias Grier Childs and Richard H. Hobson

Subjects: Lithograph, Print, Ferry Bridge

Locations: Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

People: [Childs, Cephias 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:

-----END-----



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

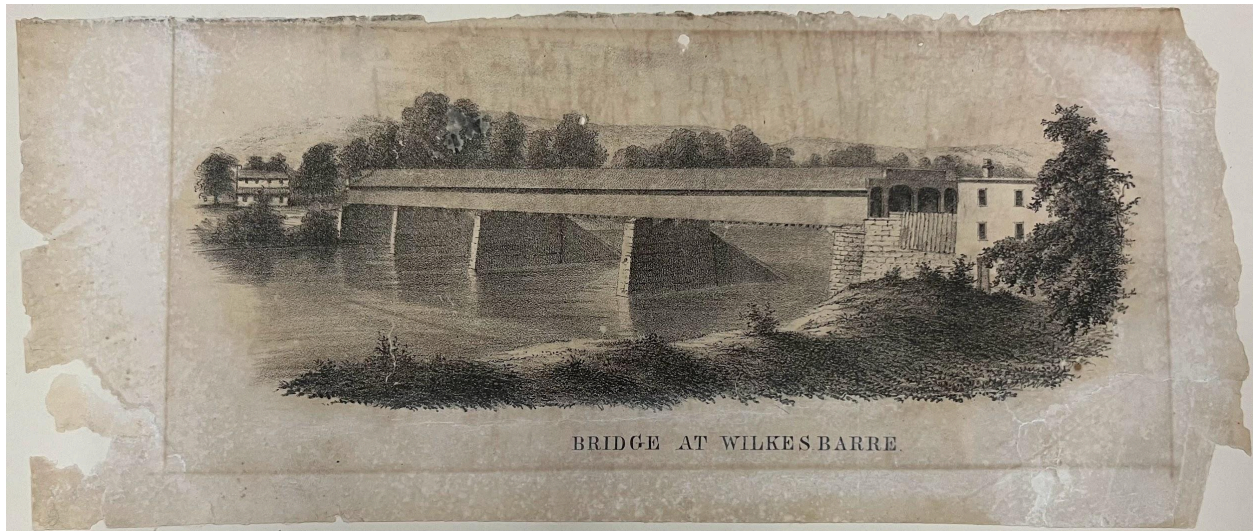
People: [Meyer, Hermann Julius](#), 1826 – 1909

General Condition: Great, document is clean and tear-free.

Measurements: 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. x 8 $\frac{5}{16}$ in.

Transcription Attempt:

-----END-----



21.77a-b. Item 77a-b: Engraving and Photographic Negative of “Bridge at WilkesBarre,” by unknown, [ca. [mid eighteenth century](#)](removed to black 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 sturdier, 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

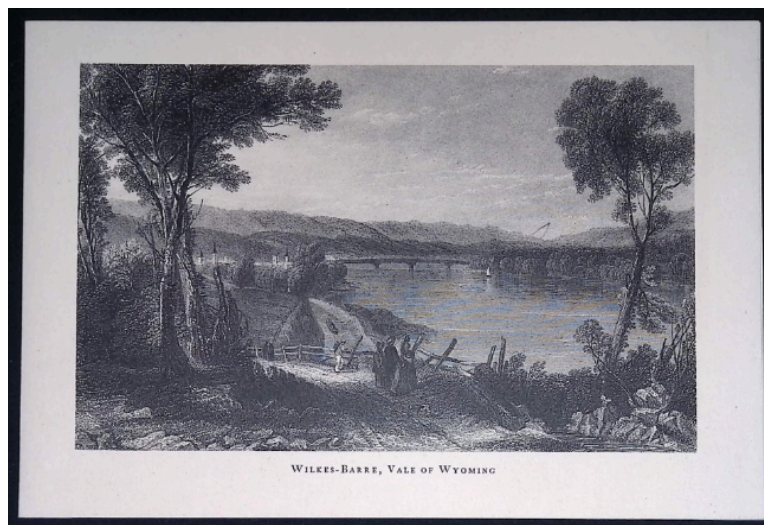
Measurements: 12 ½ in. x 5 ¼ in.

Transcript Attempt:

{cover annotation}

Wyoming Valley Title Page

-----END-----



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 was Thomas 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

-----END-----



**21.79. Item 79: Print of Wilkes-Barre, by George Washington Leach Jr., 1898
(removed to black 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 5/8 in.

Transcript Attempt:

-----END-----



21.80a. Item 80a: Engraving titled, “Wilkesbarre, Vale of Wyoming,” by James Tibbits Willmore, 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 was Thomas 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.

-----END-----



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 was Thomas 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.

-----END-----



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 ¾ 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 1/8 in. x 5 7/8 in.

Transcript Attempt:

VIEW OF THE WYOMING VALLEY AND WILKESBARRE FROM THE WEST END OF "BOSS HILL."

-----END-----



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

-----END-----



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 France 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.

-----END-----



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

-----END-----



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.

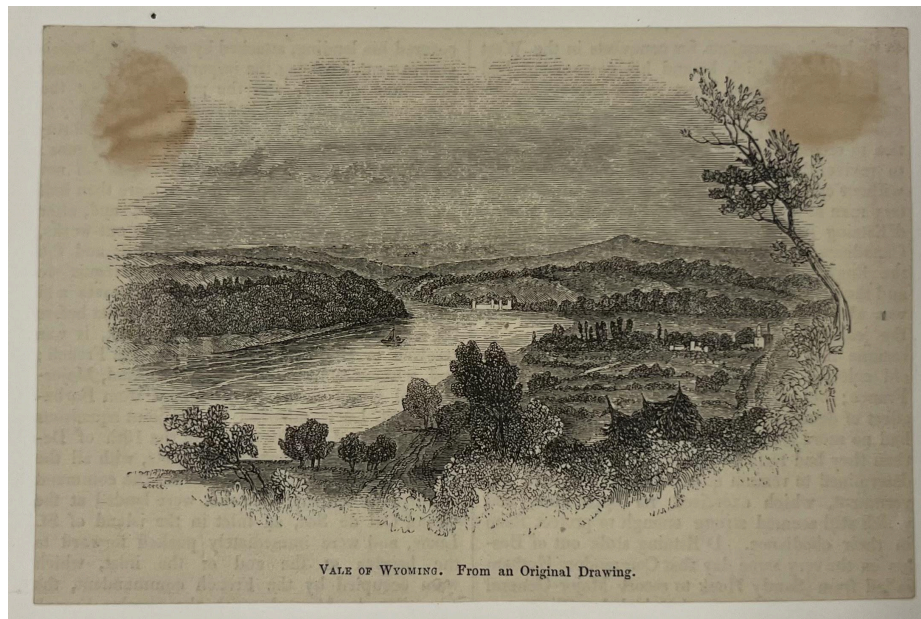
G. K. Richardson

THE DESCENT INTO THE VALLEY OF WYOMING.

(Pennsylvania.)

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

-----END-----



21.86. Item 86: Wood Engraving of “Vale of Wyoming.” by [[George Lillie Craik](#)], [1849] (removed to black 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]

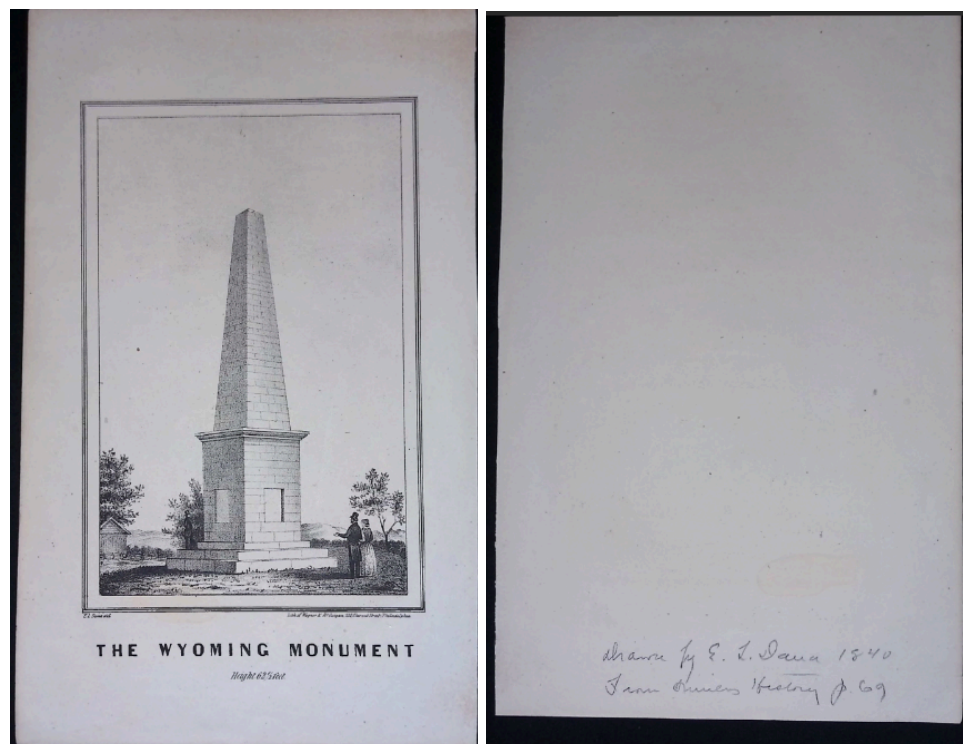
General Condition: Okay.

Measurements: 5 ½ in. x 3 ⅝ in.

Transcript Attempt:

Vale of Wyoming. From an Original Drawing.

-----END-----



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

-----END-----