

**Guide to the Liebmann Collection of American Historical
Documents Relating to Spiritous Liquors
Manuscripts & Archives Division
New York Public Library**

The Liebmann Collection of American Historical Documents

An Appreciation by

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MOST of us can recall instances during recent decades of pessimistic prophets insisting that our country had ceased to be a land of opportunity; another theme of theirs at times has been that the "melting pot" had failed to refine the raw immigrant into a staunch American, especially in this twentieth century. A recent gift of manuscript letters and documents presented to the Library offers a living refutation of such charges in the person of its donor, Alfred J. Liebmann, of New York City.

Dr. Liebmann, born in Switzerland, came to this country about 1910, as a recent university graduate carrying little in his luggage but his diplomas and an excess of hopefulness. His education had been acquired in his native city, Zurich, where the Polytechnic School awarded him its Chemical Engineer degree in 1907; the University conferred its Doctor of Philosophy in physical chemistry, when his dissertation, "Zur Kenntnis der Oberflächenspannungen geschmolzener Metalle und Salze," was accepted in 1909. Within a year of his arrival here, Dr. Liebmann was at work as a research assistant in the laboratory of the General Electric Company. In 1921 he was placed in charge of the Elkon Works of that company, producers of ductile tungsten, molybdenum and appliances made therefrom. The interval of a dozen years was filled with advancement in technical experience and in management responsibilities for Dr. Liebmann, his major scientific contributions being in the field of filaments, particularly with regard to improved use of tungsten. He was not a secluded researcher; his extra-laboratory environment was reacting upon him, too, so that he chose, before many years of residence here, to become a citizen and to pledge his allegiance to this country.

In 1933, Dr. Liebmann became associated with Schenley Industries, Inc. As their technical director, he has been president of the Schenley Research Institute, constantly seeking wider utilization of cereal crops and of distillery by-products, improved methods of making alcoholic beverages and ethyl alcohol, more efficient production of plastics and of butadiene from grain. During World War II he served on the penicillin advisory committee of the War Production Board.

His interest in the fascinating "anti-biotics" did not cease when the urgent wartime needs for them tapered off at the close of conflict. In 1947 he reported on investigations conducted by a research team in the Schenley laboratories studying certain molds which promise to yield a substance

effective against viruses, thought by many medical men to be the basic factor in various types of influenza. These experiments were focused on a family of soil molds — the genera *Aspergillus* — also found growing in fruits and grains. Clearly a scientist conducting this kind of research must be in close understanding with the medical profession so dependent upon better pharmaceuticals for conquest or control of disease. This collaboration of industrial chemist and doctor was recognized by Dr. Liebmann's election to the board of trustees of Knickerbocker Hospital, a post which he held for over twenty-five years.

The chemist uses distillation as a process for extracting the essence, or "spirit," of any matter; it is a method of ancient origin. Its history caught Dr. Liebmann's interest many years ago, and since then he has gathered a fine collection of early and rare printed works on the subject. He learned, too, as he read American history that distillation had been a significant factor in numerous situations or episodes in that record. Soon he found himself unable to resist collecting historic American documents relative to the production and use of whiskey, rum, and brandy, all these being spirituous liquors obtained by distillation. It is this group of manuscripts which comprises the new gift to the Library for its Manuscript Division. In the course of presentation to The New York Public Library Dr. and Mrs. Liebmann expressed a wish that the donation might be looked upon as a token of their appreciation for the opportunities which this country offers the immigrant citizen — freedoms such as the achievement of business success, participation in civic interests, and pursuit of happiness through hobbies and similar cultural activities.

The Liebmann Collection of American Historical Documents contains approximately 226 manuscript items and a dozen printed pieces, principally broadsides proclaiming governmental regulations or official forms requiring insertion in handwriting of certain essential data. The period covered by these materials extends from 1665 to 1910. The earliest document is a bail-bond for two residents of Massachusetts bound to appear at the county court at Charlestown to answer a charge of selling strong liquor to the Indians of Wamesett; the most recent piece is a letter by President William Howard Taft. The major number of items reflect events or episodes in our nation's history prior to 1865; an effort to categorize the collection as one for the "economic" or the "social" historian defies solution.

The importance of rum and molasses as staples in the colonial economy becomes apparent repeatedly in the history of our seventeenth and eighteenth

centuries. Most of us learned from our school or college textbooks about the triangular trade from our northern or New England ports to the slave coasts of Africa and thence to the sugar islands of the West Indies, whence rum, or molasses for distilling into rum, would be the cargo on the homeward leg of the voyage. There was also a considerable short-run trade involving exchange of the New England fisheries catches for the products of the islands: fish and lumber outbound, rum and molasses inbound. While we were British colonies, the Crown's interest in revenues from such trade, and the efforts to exercise close control of the molasses trade especially, led to friction and to occasional smuggling. Much insight into the importance of these staple commodities can be gained from numerous letters of merchants, ship captains and such folk which are represented in the Liebmann Collection. Although rum continued to be of importance in trade and diet during the decades after we declared our Independence of Britain, a more indigenous product gradually superseded it in primacy.

As the new nation pushed its settlements beyond the Appalachians local agriculture came to produce more grains. The predominantly temperate climate, and the geography of the land, much of it requiring the clearance of primeval forests, favored cereals and such fruits as apples and peaches; these are the essentials for making whiskey, brandy or the related cordials. Neither environment nor agricultural heritage directed our early frontiersman into raising sugar cane; to him, flour or whiskey were the best forms through which he might produce a marketable crop. Anything which prevented or retarded such conversion of crops into so much cash as he felt necessary was sure to meet his disfavor. This was the basic cause of the so-called Whiskey Insurrection of 1791-1795 in western Pennsylvania.

The Insurrection, sometimes called the Whiskey "Rebellion," can be traced from its inception to its climax through manuscripts in the Liebmann Collection. Although the most scholarly, recent study of this chapter in our history reveals several contributory factors, social and political, which entered into the disturbances of 1794 in the four western counties of Pennsylvania close by the Ohio River, the central fact is that the excise law of 1791 was the recurrent irritant in the situation. The Collection includes some lengthy letters of merchants at the time of the adoption of the bill into law, showing the emergence of sectional differences over the issue of taxes. A manuscript draft of the instructions for making the law effective, bearing Hamilton's signature, is also present.

For the events in the "Rebellion," after the efforts at settlement by a board of Commissioners had come to naught, there are a number of revealing

source documents. These fall into the closing months of 1794, when an expeditionary force of about 13,000 men, militia from the eastern sea board, marched into the area of disorder. The "right wing" set out from Carlisle and was comprised of Pennsylvania and Jersey men mainly; the "left wing," composed of Virginians and Marylanders, went by way of Cumberland. The Liebmann Collection contains a series of letters of one of the Pennsylvanians recording the intimate picture of the march, with news of others who participated; these have heightened interest because they were addressed to one of the unsuccessful Commissioners. A more official account is given by the orderly book for the "left wing," which was kept by a member of the noted Virginia family, the Nelsons. By these two different types of records one sees the events of October to December, 1794, in a manner not supplied by the current reports in the eastern newspapers of the time. Washington's order authorizing the enrollment of additional troops, for a period of limited service in this emergency, is among the few broadsides accompanying the Collection; this action was made necessary because so much of the regular army was engaged on the Indian frontiers. Although Wayne's victory at Fallen Timbers, in August, 1794, had broken the power of the hostile Indians, the Old Northwest was not truly safe for settlers until the completion of the Treaty of Greenville, a year later.

It was during this period that the military use of spirits forecast the general change from the colonial preference for rum. The Liebmann Collection has numerous items illustrating this shift. Many requisitions directed to the commissary departments during the campaigns in the Northwest show strikingly that whiskey had displaced rum in both medicinal and dietary use by the troops; this appears to be true also of its role as a bonus or reward for special services or for marksmanship at target shooting. The items of this class in the Liebmann Collection carry signatures of men who became famous in our military annals: Anthony Wayne, Wm. Henry Harrison, Zebulon Pike. The Indian campaigns of the 1790s were proving grounds for many young officers of distinction in later years.

Documents related to the supply problems of the War of 1812, especially several for the naval forces in the Chesapeake, under Commodore John Rodgers, at the time of the British attacks upon Washington and Baltimore, reflect a similar change in the naval ration. Another item in this Collection, a small broadside, shows how our occupation forces entering Mexico via Vera Cruz, in 1847, issued regulations for fondas and cafes, specifying the beverages which might be dispensed by each of them; this is an unusually rare imprint, as it was presumably printed upon a press carried with the

invasion forces. The Confederate States of America, during the few years of existence of that government, likewise had to issue regulations upon distilling, and printed items showing the penalties for violators and the manner of disposing of confiscated stills also form part of this Collection.

As an element in the American scene, the village tavern has filled a role equally as prominent as the smithy of which Longfellow wrote. From colonial times onward it has been a social institution. There are most convincing arguments of the need for this public house in a manuscript petition of the inhabitants of the town of Fairfield, supposedly in New Jersey, in 1792. The residents state that a tavern is "necessary for the Accomodating Strangers Travellers and other Persons, for the Benefit of Men meeting together for the Dispatch of Business, and for the Entertaining and Refreshing Mankind in a reasonable Manner." The last kind of service is portrayed by another piece also in the Liebmann Collection; it is a bill rendered by a tavern keeper who served as caterer for an ordination service in his community.

Indeed, it was the communal regard of the tavern as a central meeting place which justified the system of control by licenses which evolved: it was essential to order and sobriety that the person keeping tavern be of good repute. A dozen or more examples of licenses, dating from early colonial times to 1870, and covering localities from Maine to Louisiana, reveal the qualities and conduct required of anyone who wished to keep a public house of this kind. The document dated in 1870 has a two-fold interest for collectors. It is not accurate to call the item a license; it is by reflection a statement of the kind of permit issued legally in Ohio. The document is really an indictment, resulting from a Grand Jury investigation. In the prescribed terminology it finds that the accused party has been unlawfully selling liquors "other than wines manufactured from the pure juice of the grape, cultivated in the State of Ohio, ale, beer or cider," in violation of the act of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio passed in 1854. The item's second point of collector appeal is that it was issued by William C. McKinley as the Prosecuting Attorney, and is signed by him; twenty-seven years later he took office as the Chief Magistrate of the land.

McKinley is not the only President whose name is signed to items in the Liebmann Collection; there are some seventeen pieces having Presidential association, representing ten different men. When one recalls the basic criteria for inclusion, this emphasizes the noteworthy character of this portion.

The form of these items varies from patents to pardons and numbers also some lengthy letters by Washington, Jefferson, and Buchanan — all in their autographs. There are numerous military requisitions by William Henry

Harrison and by Jackson, before they switched careers of arms for statecraft. The document signed by President Grant has a high degree of "human interest"; it is a pardon for a Kentucky "moonshiner" because he was in abject poverty and had a wife and five children dependant upon him. Other Presidents represented by pieces are Madison, Johnson, and Taft. However, national history is not featured to the exclusion of purely local matters.

Many of the items bearing a New York heading have clear mercantile or shipping significance. The oldest piece of New York origin, dated in June, 1716, is the statement of complaint in a suit over nonpayment for a pipe of wine from Madeira. The second oldest is a deposition in the Mayor's Court in 1720; it relates to three mariners who were playing cards and drinking "flipp made from rum and beer," in the public house of Jacob Swan, in Maiden Lane. The tavern keeper allegedly did not receive full payment of the bill for the drinks. A dozen or so additional items, such as customs receipts and bills presented by mercantile firms, throw light on the importation and sale of spirits through this port city.

An indication of the European belief in this country as a land of opportunity is given by a letter from a British Admiral, addressed to Philip Hone, merchant and once Mayor of New York, introducing a young Briton, "brought up in the wine and spirit Trade," who came over thinking he could get on better in New York than in his native land. Another impressive document is a petition from the municipal gaoler asking that he be permitted to sell spirits to the inmates, because his pay was inadequate to support his family and his duties so confining that he could not take additional work elsewhere.

It is impossible to describe here in detail all the items in the Collection. Dr. Liebmann's own earlier description in the *Autograph Collectors Journal*, for April and Summer, 1951, supplies additional detail. But beyond these two essays it is virtually unexploited material. Many of the manuscripts possess a double nature which should make them useful to either the economic or social historian. Therefore one can foresee their appeal to numerous students interested in a variety of aspects or in different periods of our nation's history.

ROBERT W. HILL
Keeper of manuscripts

MSS. Div, NYPL
Mar, '71 JS+PMR

THE ALFRED J. LIEBMANN COLLECTION

of

AMERICAN HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS

[53M150]

Folder No.

1. Autographed receipts for whiskey, 1793-95 & n.d.
2. Greenville [Ohio]. Court martial dtd. 26 Nov. 1795
3. Order for provisions for a party of Shawnee Indians, 5 Apr. 1796 at Greenville [Ohio?]. Signed by James Wilkinson (1757-1825) Document dtd. Jan. 24, 1794 at Greenville relating to Anthony Wayne (1745-96)
4. Four orders on the commissary at Greenville for whiskey, etc. for the Shawnee Indians, dtd. Jan, Mar & May 1796
5. Two orders for whiskey, etc. for the Eel (?) River and Miami Indians dtd. 1 June 1794 and 10 Aug. 1795 at Greenville. Signed by Lt. Wm. Clark and Wm. H. Harrison. [Wm. Clark of Lewis & Clark Expedition]. Order for whiskey for J. Miles McCabe for "Having made the best shot at a target today", dtd 26 May 1794 at Greenville. Signed by Lt. Wm. Clark, 1770-1838 (of Lewis & Clark Expedition)
6. Order on the quarter-master for "one gallon of bear oil", dtd. Aug. 8, 1799 at Fort Wayne. Signed by Edward Whistler.
7. Two orders for whiskey dtd 6 Mar. and May 22, 1794 at Greenville (& no place). Signed by John Greiner, Thomas Hughes, Edward Miller, etc.
8. Order for whiskey for Capt. Van Rensselaer's Troop of Light Dragoons dtd. 29 May, 1794. Signed by Capt. Sol Van Rensselaer.
9. Order for whiskey dtd. Mar. 1, 1794 and signed by Zebulon Pike (1779-1813), no place; Order for whiskey signed by Zebulon Pike as Capt. of Commissary.
10. Liquor license issued to William Knight at Portland (Me.?) by the selectmen, John Noble, Peter Coue, and Nath. Folsom. Dtd. Feb. 1786.
11. Order for whiskey dtd. 31 Dec. 1794 at Greenville and signed by William H. Harrison (1773-1841, 9th President of U.S.).
12. A.L.S., 1795 Sep 14, Ensign John Wallington, at Fort Jefferson, to Major John Mills, at Greenville, regarding application for tavern license, 1 p.
13. Official document containing lists of persons licensed as inn-holders and retailers (of liquor) in the town of Newburyport, Mass. Dtd. Sept 1, 1813 at Salem and Oct. 2, 1813 at Newburyport. Signed by Ichabod Tucker, Ebenezer Moseley, Geo. Jenkins, Joshua Greenleaf, and Edward Rand. 2 p.
14. Printed pledge of the National Christian Temperance Union, n. d. Signed by Francis Murphy and Amos D. Eddy

Folder No.

15. Official certificate of the Supervisor of the Revenue for the district of Pennsylvania, n. d. Signed.
16. Draft of order by "The General" concerning violation by James Fisher of orders regarding trade with the Indians, dtd. Mar. 18, 1796 at Greenville.
License granted to James Fisher to sell goods and liquor near Ft. St. Clair, dtd. Mar 21, 1796 at Greenville
17. Order to issue to the U.S. Laboratory ten gallons of whiskey to be distilled into spirits of wine, dtd. June 5, 1795, no place.
18. Order to the quarter-master to issue whiskey. Signed by William H. Harrison (1773-1841, 9th President of U.S.)
19. Official receipt of the District of Maryland for duties on whiskey, dtd. 13 Aug. 1800
20. Two orders for whiskey, etc. for Indians, dtd. April 5 and 7, 1796 at Greenville
21. [missing]
22. Order for whiskey dtd. Jan. 1794. Signed by William H. Harrison (1773-1841, 9th President of U.S.)
23. Letter regarding bootleg Kentucky whiskey dtd. Mar. 15, Louisville. From H. Watterson, 2 p.
24. License to sell rum and other distilled spirits granted to Thomas Cutt of Biddelford in the County of York, 26 Sept, 1760. Signed by Andrew Bradstreet.
25. /A.L.S., 1793 Nov 2, Anthony Wayne (General in the Rev.), at Greenville, ordering whiskey for the Hospital Dept. 1 p.
L.S., 1795 Sept 16, Anthony Wayne (General in the Rev.), ordering whiskey for the hospital, 1 p.
26. A.L.S., 1789 May 26, George Thatcher, at New York, to John Waite, at ___? reagrdng the trade in rum and molasses then being considered by the Senate 2 p. w/ transcript,
27. General order regarding distilled spirits issued by the Confederate State of Georgia, Executive Dept. to the Justices of the Inferior Court, dtd. Jan. 12, 1864 at Milledgeville (Georgia). Printed.
28. Broadside of the Third Congress of the U.S. granting the President power to supress the Whiskey Rebellion of 1794. Printed.
29. State of Louisiana, City and Parish of New Orleans. Whole License Bond dtd. Jul. 1, 1837.
30. Judgement and fine for illegally selling rum, dtd. 1665
31. State of South Carolina, Town of Cheraw. License to operate a tavern issued by the treasurer of the Town of Cheraw, 1 Apr. 1825.
32. Certificate for importation of claret by the collector of customs at Boston? 31 Jul. 1807
33. Broadside about making spirits with charcoal and recipes for making cordials. Printed item, undated. With neg. photostat copy.

Folder No.

34. Province of Pennsylvania. Tavern license issued by the Lt. Governor, William Denny, to John Gad of Philadelphia, dtd. Aug. 10, 1757. Signed by Wm. Denny.
35. Order for rum by Andrew Marshall, dtd. Oct. 2, 1776 (to Sam. Cutts)
Order for rum by Lt. William White at Fort Washington, Oct. 7, 1776
36. Tavern license for retailing strong liquors in New York City, 10 Mar. 1790. Signed by Richard Varick (1753-1831), Mayor.
37. Document appointing John P. Jenkins Inspector of Distilled Spirits in Columbia County, New York, dtd. 23 Jun. 1818. Signed by Dewitt Clinton.
38. Letter, 1760 Feb. 27, signed "Voltaire". A letter about wine.
39. A leaf from the "Excise Book" of Robert Burns, with his cut signature pasted on. With a letter of transmittal, 1846 Feb. 9.
40. Tavern license, 1790 March 9, for Edward Hannah and signed by Richard Varick, Mayor, New York City.
41. Letter, 1891 May, from Andrew Carnegie to Mr. Phelps, about "Scotch." 4p.
42. Broadside, 1864 April 18, concerning Stills. Milledgeville, Georgia.
43. Letter, 1721/2 June 20, from Sam. Wainwright, at Ipswich, Mass, concerned about the scarcity of rum.
44. Letter, 1783 April 11, Peter R. Livingston to John Taylor, concerning Jamaica rum. 1p.
45. Letter, 1756 March 26, Thos. Penn, concerning the estate of his father, Wm. Penn, and mentioning disposal of rum.
46. Tavern license, 1709 April 9, to Margaret Garrebrance and signed by James Duane, Mayor of New York City.
47. Letter, 1749 March 13, Edmond Kelley, at Mountserrat, [W.I.], mentioning the scarcity of rum in the West Indian Islands. 1p.
48. Petition, 1720 April 9, against Jacob Swan and others for selling "drink" without a license and keeping a disorderly house. 3p. Signed by J. W. Cortlandt, Mayor of New York City.
49. Letter, 1785 Oct. 6, M. Weare at Hampton Falls, to Hon. Col. Wentworth, concerned with the payment of a barrell of rum. 1p.
50. Printed general order to Confederate Army about the distilling of liquor, 1862 March 17, at Montgomery, Ala. Signed by Gov. and Commander-in-Chief, John Gill Shorter.
51. Petition, 1749 Sept. 11, to the Constable of Norwidge, [Conn.], requesting Urian Hosmore to refrain from selling "strong drink" without a license, and signed by Isaac Huntington, Justice of Peace.
- 52-64. Not received with the original Collection.

65. Letter, 1798 Nov. 20, from George Watson to Col. David Henley?, at Col. Outlaw's, concerning spirits for medicinal purposes. 2p.
66. License, 1807 Jan. 23, granted to Michael Africa to keep a public house in the town and county of Huntingdon in Pa. Signed by Thomas McKean.
67. D.S., 1870 Jan. 15, pardoning one Thomas Murley who was convicted of illicit distilling. Signed by Ulysses S. Grant, President of the U.S., and Hamilton Fish.
68. Letter, 1790 Dec. 28, Alexander Hamilton, at the Treasury Department, concerned with determining the proof count as applied to the excise law. 3p.
69. Letter, 1799 Oct. 7, George Washington, at Mount Vernon, to Col. August Washington. [Photostat negative only]
70. Letter, 1805 Dec. 21, Thos. Jefferson, at Washington, to John Homes Freeman, concerning the giving of spirits servants. 2p. With an initialed fragment, Th:J., [18]11, Oct. 4.
71. Letter, 1821 Dec. 12, James Buchanan, at Washington, to W. John Reynolds, concerning the excise tax. 2p.
72. Letter, 1794 Aug. 27, E. Gerry, at Cambridge, to Samuel Hodgden. 1p.
73. D.S., 1792 Aug. 27, A. Hamilton, concerning the duty of distilled spirits. 1p.
74. Letter, 1787 May 3, Robt. Morris, at Phila., to Messrs. Constable Rucker & Co., at New York. 1p.
75. A.N.S., 1848 April 25, W.B.Astor, ordering a case of champagne.
76. License, 1765 Sept. 2, to John Mollory of Boston, signed by John Hancock and others. 2p.
77. A.N.S., 1795 July 21, Jonathan Meigs, ordering whisky.
78. D.S., 1814 May 24, Andrew Jackson, in an order for medicine and hospital stores for Ft. Strother. 1p.
79. Receipt, 1772 Oct. 13, for rum, mentioning John Hancock. 1p.
80. Missing.
81. Letter, 1794 Aug. 20, A.W.Davy to Col. Augustine Washington, at Va. 2p.
82. Letter, in 3rd person, 1784 Nov. 4, Capt. Nathaniel West & James Carey, at Baltimore, to Samuel Coates, at Philadelphia. 1p.
83. License, 1792 Nov. 1, for the Township of Fairfield, in Cumberland County. 1p.
84. T.L.S., 1910 Jan. 7, Wm. H. Taft, to Charles F. Chandler, at N.Y.C. 1p.
85. D.S., 1868 March 11, pardoning G.P.Ballard and G.W.Dant for selling spirits. Signed by Andrew Johnson, President of the U.S., and F. W. Seward.

86. D.S., 1841 Aug. 4, a patent on distilling put forth by Samuel Oliver, of Northampton, Pa.
87. Letter, 1795 March 10, T. Pickering, at War Office, to Joseph Howell, Accountant, War Office. 1p.
88. A.L.S., 1794 April 6, Tobias Lear, at London, to James Greenleaf, at ---? 3p.
89. D.S., 1873 March 5, pardoning one E.S. Read for illegal distilling. Signed by Hamilton Fish, by the President, Ulysses S. Grant.
90. D.S., 1791 June 25, Alexander Hamilton, at the Treasury Dept., to John Chester, at Hartford, Conn. 1p.
91. D.S., 1804, signed by Jefferson and Madison. [Oversize: Charter case under U.S. Patents]
92. D.S., 1862 Nov. 12, Edward Stanton, at Washington City, to the Hon. Richard Wallach, concerning restrictions on the liquor traffic in Washington. 2p.
93. A.L.S., 1821 July 5, Thomas Pinckney, at Altamont near Pendleton, to Petit de Villers, at Savannah. 1p.
94. A.L.S., 1782 June 18, John Trumbull, at New London?, to John Jeffers, at Hartford, [Conn.]. 1p.
95. D.S., 1870 May 26, William McKinley as Prosecuting Attorney. An indictment "For keeping rooms of public resort for the sale of intoxicating liquors" to a Charles Essinger.
96. A.L.S., 1794 June 18, Tench Coxe, at Treasury Dept., to Jed. Huntington, at ---? 2p.
97. License, 1792 Aug. 20, for Christopher Engle, at Philadelphia. Signed by Gov. Thos. Mifflin.
98. D.S., n.d., Andrew Jackson, as Major-General. 1p.
- 99-106. Not with the original collection.
107. A.L.S., 1795 Oct. 30, J[ohn] F. Hamtramck, at Fort Wayne, to "Dear Major", at ---? 2p. Invitation to come from Greenville and partake of fish, game, claret, brandy, champagne, etc.
108. Document, 1793 Oct. 15-17, Thomas Jones. Bill for wine and spirits for "ordination" services of the Congregational Society. 2p.
109. A.D.S., 1814 June 25, Hezekiah Coberth, at St. Leonards. Receipt of payment for whiskey issued to troops by order of Col. Wadsworth. 2p.
110. A.L.S., 1836 Oct. 20, Isaac Coffin, Admiral [Royal Navy], at Bath [England], to Phillip Hone, at New York. Introducing a Mr. Cooper who has been brought up in the wine and spirit trade. 1p.
111. A.L.S., 1784 April 29, William Redwood, at Antigua, to Josiah & Samuel Coates, at Philadelphia. 3p.

112. A.L.S., 1791 Jan. 17 and Feb. 3, Ephraim Bowen, at Providence, to the Hon. Benjamin Bourn, at Philadelphia. 2 letters; 4p. in all.
113. License, 1759 Jan. 24, granted to Nathaniel Backus of Norwich, Conn. 1p.
114. A.D.S., 1691 July 30. A complaint about the inconvenience of a distillery in Boston. 1p.
115. A.D.S., 1776 Oct. 25, Samuel Cutts, at Fort Sielervan. Permit for rum. 1p.
116. A.L.S., 1841 June 20, W.H.Dill, at Dayton, to Allen Hamilton, at Fort Wayne. 2p.
117. A.D.S., 1807 May 20, Stanley Griswold, Collector, at District of Detroit. 1p. A shipping certificate.
118. D.S., 1795 Sept. 28, Natl. Gorham, at Boston, to Saml. R. Gerry, at Marblehead. 1p. Revenue report.
119. A.L.S., 1792 June 11, Nath. Gorham, at Boston, to Samuel R. Gerry, at Marblehead. 1p.
120. A.D.S., 1757 July 2, William Denny, Gov. of Pa. Proclamation against selling Whiskey to Indians. 1p.
121. Not with the original collection.
122. Manuscript Orderly Book having to do with the Whiskey Insurrection of 1794. General orders by Gen. Henry Lee, 33p.
123. Newspaper, "General Advertiser", Philadelphia, 1794 Aug. & Sept, and published by Benjamin Franklin Bache. Containing articles on the Whiskey Revellion, French Revolution, etc. [With other miscellaneous newspaper and clipping material].
124. Whiskey Rebellion. Report of the Commissioners, to confer with the Insurgents in the Western Counties of Pa., Philadelphia, 1794. First edition.
125. Five (5) letters by Charles Smith to Jasper Yeates, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Pa., Oct.-Nov. 1794, recounting his experiences as a member of the "right wing" of the forces sent to subdue the whiskey "rebels."
126. "Journal of an Expedition Made in the Autumn of 1794" by Capt. David Ford, of New Jersey, concerning a detachment of N.J. troops into western Pa. Printed in Albany, 1794.
127. Whiskey label, 1887 Feb. 11, of the Great Western Distilling Co., Peoria, Illinois.
128. A.D.S., 1814 Aug. 30, Invoice for Whiskey, beef, pork, etc. 1p. Baltimore, Md.
129. A.D.S., 1814 Sept. 16, Invoice to James Beatty, Navy agent, for 20 bbls. of whiskey, at Baltimore. Receipted by John Levering. 1p.
130. A.D.S., 1814 Sept. 16, the same as above except for 4 bbls. of whiskey.
131. A.D.S., 1814 Sept. 18, as above for 26 & 4 bbls. of whiskey. 1p.

132. A.D.S., 1814 Sept. 6, Receipt signature for "The Gamble" for whiskey rec'd from J. Beatty, Navy Agent. 2p. Baltimore, Md.
133. D.S., 1853 Feb. 23, at Lewiston, N.Y. Record of conviction of Sampson Meyer for selling liquor to Indians without a license. Signed by John D. Byrnn?
134. Document, 1847 April 1, relates to the occupation of Vera Cruz by the U.S., and the order authorization to see liquor. Signed by Major-General Worth and W. W. Mackall. [Printed document].
135. D.S., 1805 March 8, shipping order for the ship, "William of Beverly", at Mass, for 64 punchoons of Brandy, etc. Signed by Timothy Standley. 1p.
136. D.S., 1793 May 17, concerned with the proof of rum, signed by Nathaniel Fish, Supervisor of the Revenue of the District of N.Y. 1p.
137. D.S., 1835 Nov. 3, certificate by H. B. Pace, Inspector, District of N.Y., for Madeira wine. 1p.
138. Seven (7) invoices, 1837-64, for distilled spirits.
139. A.L.S., 1837 April 22, Alpheus Morse, at Eaton Madison, N.Y., to Amos Williams, at ---? 1p. Requesting information for a location to establish a distillery in the "Western Country."
140. A.L.S., 1881 Feb. 7, Daniel Lorsey, at Syracuse, to Mrs. W. Clemmer, at ---? 1p. Concerning the condemning of wine and liquor at dinners at the White House and crediting Mrs. Polk and Mrs. R. Hayes with it.
- 141.
142. D.S., 1864 Sept. 14, A. Wright & Co., at Cincinnati, to Messrs. E.A. Williams & Co., at Springfield. 1p. Bill for 800 bbls. whiskey.
143. A.D.S., 1792 Jan. 16. Petition by "Goaler" Jonathan Pearser, of N.Y.C., to the legislature of the State of N.Y. to permit him to sell liquor to inmates of the prison, so as to be able to support his family. 2p.
144. D.S., 1800 Aug. 3, Laurence Washington [nephew of G. Washington], as foreman of jury convicting Elizabeth Weavers? of bootlegging in Va. 1p.
145. Approximately fifteen (15) miscellaneous items, many concerned with the making of distilled spirits, n.d.
146. D.S., 1818, License by the City of New Orleans for the sale of spirituous liquors, printed in English & French (2 pages, joint). Signed by Aug. Maccarty, Mayor.
147. A.L.S., 1743 Oct. 10, Norman Morison, at Hartford, to Capt. Fisher, at ---? 1p. Concerning the sale and shipment of a bbl. of rum.
148. A.L.S., 1716 Aug. 28, John Colman [early Boston settler], at Boston, to Thomas Amory, concerning stills, brandy, staves for barrels, etc. 4p.
149. A.L.S., 1794 April 30, Ed. Carriington, at Richmond, [Va.], Supervisor's Office, to Edw. Smith, at ---? 3p. Concerns seizures against whiskey.

150. Seven (7) military invoices and orders for rum and whiskey, 1784-94.
151. A.D.S., 1794 March 1, Wm. H. Harrison, at Head Quarters, to [Anthony Wayne?], at [Greenville, Ohio?]. 1p. Order for the issuance of whiskey to the Music of the Legion.
A.D.S., 1812 Aug. 30, Wm. H. Harrison, at Cincinnati, to Col. Tho. Buford, Purchasing Comm. of the U.S., Kentucky, 1p. Authorization for money to be given to Major Thomas Bodly for the troops.
152. Document, 1735 May 2, sent to the Commissary at Oswego [N.Y.] for rum, and signed by J.W. De Peyster at Albany. 1p.
153. D.S., 1796 May 30, Order for whiskey for Indians and signed J. A. Wilkinnon, Brig. General. 1p.
D.S., 1799 Jan. 31, Order receipt for clothing for Indians. 1p.
154. A.L.S., 1813 Nov. 14, Tho: Bodley, at Lexington, to Majr. John H. Piatt, at Washington City, attaching an invoice (duplicate) dated May 1, 1813, for whiskey. 2p.
155. A.L.S., 1761 Dec. 1, Jn. Waterman, at Newbury, to Arthur Fenner, at Providence, R.I. 1p. Concerned with a business transaction in West Indian rum.
156. A.D.S., 1756 June 12, Darius Sessions to Arthur Ferrer. 1p. Bill for spirits and supplies.
157. [1702], A printed bill for the "Encouraging the Consumption of Malted Corn and for the better Preventing the Running of French and foreign Brandies." 3p.
158. D.S., 1793 March 13, Certificate for Geneva of the "first proof", and signed by John Chester, Supervisor of the Revenue for Conn.
159. A.D.S., 1801-Jan. 15, 1802, [General] James Henry. Receipt for rum. 1p.
160. A.D.S., 1800 Oct. 30, Receipt for Bordeaux Brandy signed by Issac Coch, at New York. 1p.
161. Not with collection.
162. D.S., 1795 Oct. 24, Certificate of 1 Hhd. of rum, signed by John Chester, Supervisor of the Revenue for Conn.
163. A.D., 1787 Oct. 2, Receipt for India rum bought by Hugh O'Hara. 1p.
164. A.D., 1813 March 13, Receipt for whiskey to Lyman H. Cobb. 1p.
165. A.D.S., 1814 March 4, Receipt for whiskey to Thomas Hamer. 1p.
166. A.D.S., 1738 April, certificate signed by J. W. De Peyster, at [Fort] Oswego, concerned with the entry of rum. 1p.
167. A.D.S., 1716 June 9, Suit in the Mayor's Court of the City of New York over 1 pipe of Madiera wine for 24 pounds. 1p.
168. A.D.S., [17]88, Israel Reynolds, at Nottingham [Mass.], by Samuel Coats, at Philadelphia. Receipt for rum, cattle, etc. 1p.

169. A.D.S., 1794 Aug. 20, a return for liquor for Major A. Huston's battallion of mounted volunteers. 1p.
- 170, 1794 Nov. 16 and 18, whiskey returns (2) for personnel of sub-legion, and
170a. signed by John Mills, Major, Genl. John Taylor, Major J. Haskell and others, at Greenville, Ohio. 2 items.
171. A.L.S., 1776 Aug. 4, Nath: Carter, at Newburyport, to Samuel White, at Marblehead. Concerns recovery of 2 casks Pewter. 1p.
172. Invoice, 1795 July-1796 Aug. 12, General Henry Knox, to Willings & Francis, for Madiera wine. 1p.
173. Ten (10) documents concerning whiskey and other rations, signed by John Mills, Major, Genl. J. Burbach and A. M. Clary, Majors J. Haskell, John Taylor, Wm. Peters, Wm. Winston and others, at Greeneville, Ohio, 1794-95.
174. A.D.S., n.d. [before 1800], Edward Hall, Physician, giving direction for preparation of liquor as a medicine. 3p.
175. A.D.S., 1819 June 22, William Bowen, at ---?, to W. L. Allen, at ---? 1p. Concerns a shipment of purified rum.
176. Invoices, 1818 Oct. 6 & 1822 Jan. 9, for beer and ale to John P. Groshon,
176a and John Sowdon.
177. Twenty-two (22) invoices, receipts, and shipping documents for distilled spirits, signed by various names in various places, 1783-1815.
178. D.S., 1798 Sept. 30, a license to sell wines for Carew Huntington, of Norwich, Conn., and signed by John Chester. 1p. [fragile]
179. [Now refiled as original #38 and #39.]
180.
181. A.L.S., 1825 April 28, Ch. Carroll of Carrollton [last surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence], at ---?, to ---?, at ---? 1p.

The following items were added through accession 56 M 117; they are in a folder at the end of the Collection.

1. Broadside, 1792 Aug., [George Washington] President of the U.S. 1p. Compensation to Inspection Officers for inspecting and certifying distilled spirits. An amendment to the first excise tax in the U.S., levied March, 1791. [With negative photostat]
2. 1794 Aug. 24-Nov. 2, a bill for whiskey for Warner Washington [a relative of the President]. Receipted by Warner Washington and signed by Francis Peyton. 1p.
3. Document, 1794 Feb. 19, an authorization for issue of whiskey as a premium in target practice for Patrick Hughes, at [Greenville, Ohio], and signed by Ensign Edm. H. Taylor and Mayor Thos. Hunt. 1p.
4. 1759, S. Jones?, at ---?, to James Erwin, at ---? 1p. A bill for peach brandy and instructions for obtaining attachment, bond and security needed to remove spirits from "the Colony."

5. A.L.S., 1784 July 23, Justin Foote, at New York, to Ebenezer Foote, at ---? 2p. Concerns the sale and transportation of rum.
6. A.L.S., 1794 Aug. 23, Wm. Findley, at Pittsburgh, to A. J. Dallas, Sec. of the Treasury. 2p. Concerns the Whiskey Revellion, with comments on Washington's proclamation and order for the armed forces, and about a meeting with Albert Gallatin.
7. License, 1786 April, to retail liquors to Joseph Alcock, at Portland [Mass.]. 1p. Signed by John Noble and Nath'l Folsom.