



Mr. Robt. O. Huffer

Cagle Springs

Feather

Recd 6/7

BIWAFFFF

Limestone Tenn

Nov 12 1865

My dear Robert. As the old
saying is we have met the enemy
and they are ours. A big victory!

President and both houses of Congress
Republicans. This however increases
the responsibility by so much. Any
blunders made now will rest solidly
on the Republican party. Blair,
of course will be Secretary of State
and we will have perhaps the
most brilliant peace Administration
the Country has ever known.

I look for unprecedented prosper-
ity in this Coal and Iron belt.

In 20 years from to day, you
would scarcely know Tennessee
Bled Ceters with vast Manufactures

Establishments and numerous
Rail Roads with its fine climate
and water will make it the most
delightful part of the South, if not
indeed of the whole Country. I will
be a great place to move to but not
to move from. There will be a general
clearing out of offices especially
Post Offices. Miss Mother, it is under-
stood will have to go. I do not think
Charles will have to vacate, there is
at M. no body to take his place
and besides that, I do not think any
one would ask for his removal.

The little children use at their
Aunt C's. and we your Mother
and I are keeping house by ourselves
the first time in our lives.

We are a little lonesome the
nights are long but upon the
whole we are doing very well.
We have enough to eat and money

enough for present wants.

We hope to get moved this week.

The old Spruce is not out yet.

On Saturday night the Republicans had a big rally. Dan Walker was Chief Cannonier. He is a demagogue you know, but he could not forget the poor. Cleveland's friends we badly cut up, especially the Pillsbys and Dr. Duncan. The children were all well when we heard from them last. Babcock is now at Conference.

We are much pleased with the Weaver our new P.C. also with Mitchell the P.G.

I found a boy skinning a large Coon a few days ago. It looked so nice I bought it, price 10 cts. bought it, and had it skinned and we all pronounced it first rate. I mean to try me a rabbit occasionally. They are cheap.

as any other fresh meat.

I have my coal laid in -
our flour is now costing us
\$5.60 per barrel. Other articles
not so high. I think after we get
moved, given good health we
may have a pleasant winter. Effie
will be at home Christmas, we are
not looking for Jiddie.

I am teaching the little girls -
No other news that I think of
your Mother yours in love

Devotedly

Your father

J. R. & Haffabau

Limestone Tennessee
Feb 4/88.

Dear Bob.

If my letter
bears of sadness, you
will know the reason.
Last Friday morning the
sad news of sister
Liza's death reached me
I took the first train
and reached the Bend
just as they were getting
home from the funeral,
I met them returning
home. Sister had been
buried, the funeral
services were over but
I had the consolation
of knowing that I had

done my duty. I made
time as fast as I could
but was a little too late,
not too late though
to come just Ed.

Pa. Ed & I returned together
on y. last night's train.

Ed will start to Princeton
on Friday morning train.
Ma will go with him.

I will return to Montgomery
Saturday or Sunday.

I wish I could see you
Bob. We are going to
move to Mass. out.
Please excuse a brief
letter.

A heart full of love
from your aff brother
C. W. Guffaker.

December 11, 1888
Mr. E. C. Buffaker

Dear Sir

I address you as Edward,
because you address me as father
and I can truly say you have
proved to me that a son is
me as I live this great affliction
has come upon us all. I
don't think I ever felt so
sorry for a man as I do for
you. I believe you loved
Cora with all your heart.
You are well aware how much
Mary and Cora loved her,
and how I loved her too, and
oh how proud I was of her.
He all full and deeply full
for loss. As my father I can

Truly son she was a dutiful
daughter - she was all that
a father or mother could ask.
And then what a kind, loving
sister she was. She was a noble
girl; and I thank God that
he gave me such a daughter.
She is gone, and we hope to
a better world. Poor girl she
had much to contend with in
this life; but for all that she
enjoyed life very much. And
might have but poor son she
enjoyed her married life
very much, though it was
so short. Oh how my
heart grieves for you. My
short months was all that
the Lord was pleased to give
in your married life and
then the angels came and
carried her to the skies, let

as I think. The Angels have come
for me this time. And "I love
you Ed. I love you Ed" are
words that a Whisky husband
would never forget, but which
threw in his throat to his dying
day. And then the last will
she gave was to you, the man
to whom she had given her
heart and hand. I have no
doubt it will ever be a precious
remembrance to you. When Cord
married you she gave you all
that a woman could and
that was her heart. When she
went with you to your home it
was with the same spirit that
Beth went with Naomi.
and she proved that - by
being willing to be used in
business. You people were
her people. I did think she

she would be buried by the side
of Mary Lizzie the sister she
loved so much. For I have

some where in that quiet land.
I sometimes picture them together
They loved each other dearly
and if they ever get together
in the spirit-land they will
certainly do so. For in the same
place as the man near the
door they had some time

the delights were too faint, but
I know they did enjoy life; and
how pleasant they tried to
make it - In other words I hope
the world was made better
by their lives for they both

Lonestone Min
Dec 14 1886

My dear Robt.

Your letter came to hand yesterday. We are well as usual. Your Ma writes that they had a pleasant journey and that her health is good.

Teffie will be at home on the 22nd -

Dr. Devious is sending us a box of oranges, we look for them every day. We are pleased with our move. This property costs us \$66.50 a year, rents payable at the end of every two months. We think we have made a fine exchange.

George will soon close his School of Short hand - Miss Methu is going to Nashville to run for Librarian when the Legislature meets. Lyman Stearns wants the P.C. I do not know who else. Some people mentioned your paper in connection with it.

a new clunk is to take the
place of the old brick right away
to stand between the Passage and
Academy. Mrs Collins is out at
all well. Our apples are used
up. plenty in market at 10 cents a dozen
like Tuesday night we had a fine
snow. I am writing up Bob Liver
ington and Possum Creek. It is
a nice pastime. The little girls
make splendid housepapers. I am
taking the Holston again and Babcock
Sands on the Richmond.

We have plenty of vegetables of all
kinds. Lela would be glad to have you
with us at Christmas. want to see
your baby. but do not want you to
waste your money. School I think
is doing very well. Lotts and the
Motters were with us this week.

We are not expecting any company
during the holidays - Write soon
affectionately your father,

Princeton, W. Va.

Dec 15 1888

Dear Robert,

It was a comfort to me to get your letter while at Lincolnton and I have been slow about answering. Indeed it is only with an effort that I succeed in doing anything since I lost her who was dearer to me than all else besides on earth.

I have been teaching now for one week which seems an age almost, and will teach one week more before Xmas. He has been in the school room again and seems to be quite joyful with

The students. Six more months
will I think end my days
as a school teacher, and
shall not mind how soon
the 1st day of June comes, also
it will remind me of
another 1st of June when I
was eager to see one more
week roll away.

I have been doing some
work in mathematics and reading
Laine's Literature and "Hard Times"
by Dickens. Warren and I
have just finished a stable
for our cow, and none too
soon either, as we have just
passed through a severe
spell of weather, snow and
ice, and are threatened with
another. This has been the
cloudiest, windiest, dreariest
Sunday I ever spent in
my life.

Mother and Jo have just returned ~~with~~ from a call on the Kennedys, bringing with them a basket of apples. Kennedy's flock have been boycotting him on account of the stand he took in the recent election; he is a good man and very kind, but he ~~is~~ is very impudent, and is never long out of a difficulty of some kind.

I spent a few days with them at home, where they are very comfortably situated in their new home, and in my judgment far better located. I never liked the Mother property. Alice and Ada have improved wonderfully, both in physical appearance and in manners.

Since I last saw them.

Charlie was down, reaching
the Bend soon after we returned
from the funeral. I never
knew him so full of life,
nor in such high spir-
its; my judgment is that
he has been making a
good thing of it at Montgomery.
I suggested a contract which
he accepted and which he
and Riddle have since signed,
by which Charlie is sure of
\$75 for month.

Corie always spoke so kindly
of you; after saying, "I love Bob Huff-
aker;" "I believe Bob saved my life
last summer;" "If Brother Bob ever
needs any help, I am ready to
do every thing I can for him."

Write to me when you can,
Mother will stay with us until
after Ymas.

Kindly
Ed.

Home

Dec 21-1888.

My dear dear Brother:-

Mother
received your most welcome
letter this eve. I have been
thinking, and wanting to
write you all the week, but
have been so busy with
school duties. To day was the
last school day in the year
of 1888, and I am glad the
year is almost gone; it
seems like everything awful
has happened this year;
and yet, I think I never
spent a happier, or a sadder
year in my life.

I look back now and

see how happy we all were
last Spring. Co often said
"we will never be together again
like we are now", how little
we know what is before us.

Our Miller
brought Vic down this even-
ing to spend Christmas, she
improves very slowly, hope
the change will benefit her.
She has Cora's room, I don't
mean to be selfish, but
you cannot imagine how
it hurts me to see anyone
use her room. Dear, darling
sister, how I long I could
have been with her if only
for a short while, I cannot
go to her for advice now,
but I do try to do as I think
she would wish, I never
go in the parlor, or sit

down to the piano but I
think of the darling sister
^{that was} so kind to me.

I did not succeed in getting
any white japonica but will
gather some moss and
evergreens tomorrow and
send them to be laid upon
our darling's grave.

We will
have nine days holiday.
The college boys give a
concert tonight for the
benefit of the College.

Millwood has lost quite
a number of scholars
since Mrs Rush left.

Mother received a very
kind letter from Mrs
Rush a few days ago.

Mrs Jones' health is not
very good in Baton Rouge

she is a dear good little
woman, and I fear she
is not long for this world.
Mother sends much love
says she will write to you
soon; hardly an hour
passes but what we
speak of you. Dear brother,
you cannot know how
deeply we feel for you
in this our great affliction.
Write as often as you can,
we look forward from
day to day to the coming
of your letters, they are
a great comfort.

Fannie & all send love.
God bless you dear brother.
Your little sister
Carra.

Dec. 21 - 1888

My dear dear Brother; -

Mother

received your most welcome letter this eve. I have been thinking, and wanting to write you all the week, but have been so busy with school duties. Today was the last school day in the year of 1888, and I am glad the year is almost gone; it seems like everything awful has happened this year; and yet I think I never spent a happier, or a sadder year in my life.

I look back now and see how happy we all were last Spring. Co often said "we will never be together

again like we are now", how little we know what is before us.

Mr. Miller brought Vic down this evening to spend Christmas, she improves very slowly, hope the change will benefit her. She has Cora's room, I don't mean to be selfish, but you cannot imagine how it hurts me to see anyone use her room. Dear, darling sister, how I long I could have been with her if only for a short while. I cannot go to her for advice now, but I do try to do as I think she would wish I never go in the parlor, or sit down to

the piano but I think
of the darling sister that
was so kind to me.

I did not succeed in
getting any white _____
but will gather some moss
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little woman, and I fear

she is not long for this
world. Mother sent much
love says she will write
to you soon, hardly an
hour passes but I what
we speak of you. Dear
brother, you cannot know
how deeply we feel for
you in this our great
affection. Write as often as
you can, we look forward
from day to day to the
coming of your letters,
they are a great comfort.

Garnie + all send love.
God bless you dear brother,
your little sister,
Carra

S. W. Va. Institute,
January 13, 1889.

My very Dear Friend,

I guess you have thought ere this that your kishi has gotten back into the channel again. I hadn't thought. I had a very plausible excuse though and I am sure you will agree with me. I unexpectedly went home and spent Xmas. I had a delightful time, but wished for you very often. I received some very pretty presents. I had

^{two} photo graph albums given
me and your picture is
one of the most prominent
ones in my album that
I have with me. A friend
gave me a beautiful pink
folding mirror. Joel gave me
a lovely little pocket book
a pearl handle knife and
five dollars in money.

Miss Clara Worley came
back to school with me
and stayed two nights. She
and Mr. Webb have entirely
quit and I think she is
some what in my "row", without
a sweetheart. Pat came to see
me last Sunday and his
being here prevented my
writing to you. I don't have
time to write during the

week. We are preparing for
examination and I am stud-
ying night and day. Did your
girl come home ~~was~~? You
had a nice time I know.
My handsomest present was
from the young man that
was ~~from~~ so anxious to
correspond with me, but I
can't be bought so easily, can
I? I have been to the M. E.
church and heard two long
sermons since I began
this letter, and now that
old retiring bell is ringing
to make me stop. You I
will never answer this
I fear, but if you will
only write this time I

will try my best on the
next one. May I expect
one nice long letter from
you next Sunday morning.
Then is when I expect
letters and appreciate them
most. With many good
wishes, I am

Your true friend

Minna

Dear Robert,

Princeton, W. Va.

Jan, 24 1889

Enclosed you will find the solutions of the problems you sent me and which I received yesterday. Do not hesitate to call on me at any time you find you need assistance.

School has just closed for the day, and I am not at all sorry. Ma was mistaken about the time of the opening of the second session. It does not open until the 4th day of ~~January~~ February and does not close until the 17th of June.

It will be July before I can reach home. I think now I shall go out of the business after this year. I have not decided yet as to

what I shall do there. I have a
confused notion of going into a
machine shop.

I am just beginning McCaul's
Hist. of England. Have just fin-
ished Danby & Saxe, I had not
done it since I was at College
in '78. go out for one of Ca-
ble's novels, Dr. Sevier, which I
have never read.

The Kennedys are not very good
also just at present; Kennedy
took too much interest in the
local elections. His parishioners

are boycotting him.

We have been having some
cold weather, snow and ice.

I cannot write more now. Do
not wait to accumulate a quan-
tity of news before writing. ~~Write~~
Ted.

S. W. Va. Institute,
Glade Springs, Va.,
February 3, 1889.

Mr. Huffaker:

Dear Friend, —

I commenced
to answer your kind letter last
Sunday night, but as I was not very
well I did not finish it. It was
really nice of you to write to me
so early after my delay, but you
have always been very forgiving
and patient with me. I am glad

you had a splendid Xmas, and
received so many nice presents.

You treated that young lady very badly
indeed, and if you were here I think

I would give you one of my old-
fashioned lectures. Why do you not
expect to see her soon? You are young
and if you appreciate her as you
should you would go to see her.

If I were she and you didn't come
I would "cut your acquaintance".

You must do better than that. Tell
me her name if you don't object.

I have been down town this

afternoon to see a sick friend. Prof.
is very kind to let me go. Tomorrow
we have holiday and Miss Lula
Terry and myself are going to spend
the day at Saltville with Mrs. Hobbs.
We are going all by ourselves. We will
try to keep straight through. We
have so many nice girls here. I
wish you would come up and let
me give you one for a sweet heart.
I want you to go to see Miss Dray
Hall at Greenville next summer
for my sake. She is good and sweet
too, I think one of my best friends.

Miss Annie Cortenstine of Wallace
is here now, and some with me.
She has just told me that your
brother Ed had been married and
that his wife had died just before
Xmas. I am so sorry. I did not
even know that he was married.
When is your school out? I am
sure you will be glad to get home
again, and "build fire" for
your mother. Just think, I have
not seen you since the morning
we left your home. That visit,
from first to last, was the most

delightful one I ever made. When
you go home remember me to
all the family, and give my
very best love to Jeddie. She is
certainly a sweet and intelligent
girl. But enough of the past.
You know I am fond of living
over past pleasures. I am not
looking forward to anything
particularly bright in the future,
but if health permits I am
anticipating a more useful life.
That is just why I am here.
I would like so much to see

you and Job (my two brothers)
together. Job is quite a nice,
manly looking fellow now. He
is just as good to stay at home
as he used to be, and, I think now
is learning some sense about
falling in love with girls. Excuse
the expression. He is much
more settled than he used to
be. He reads and studies very
much, and best of all, composes
nicely. O, I never told you
that he began the study of med-
icine last summer. Pa and

Ma persuaded him into it, but
in a very short time he gave
it up. You know he was always
opposed to having a physician.
We are going to publish a paper
in our literary society and don't
you want to take it to help
~~us~~ girls who are struggling
to make our society a success.
It is only \$1.00 per year, and
I feel very sure that we have
material enough to make it
interesting. I must write
home tonight as I will not

tax your patience any longer.
With as soon as it is conve-
nient, for I am always glad
to hear from you.

Sincerely
Mama

have
+ switches attention and missing
and the comforting presence of
your kindred and family. Do not
allow the disease to get you down
away from home. Still, we hope
for the best and trust you will be
able to fill out your Contract.

We are in usual health, and
are anxious to be in the garden.

I think we will plant peas to day.

I have a fine bed of Cabbage coming
on I want to plant a large crop.

We are hoping for a good fruit crop.

We have all kinds of fruit. We will
try for a good garden. Our poultry is
doing us good. your ma gets one egg
a day. Mrs Collins is declining.

Mrs Strain the Esy's wife is sick

The Syrice is applying for the P.O.

I doubt if Miss Metter is removed for
several months. Bob Strain is
expecting an appointment I suppose.

Oyona Ma I dare say writes you
about the big fire. The N.R. Office
is not kept at the hardware store.

Dave Walker is going to Colorado
The teachers are not altogether popular
and I don't think will be satisfied.
Lyon is by no means a man after
my heart. I am still teaching
the girls. Anna and Jeddie
write cheerfully. Haven't heard from
Charlie right lately. I guess he is
managing well enough. Belle's
parents are very sensible and very
respectable people. Her mother
is a good woman and I presume
with such associations she ought
to make a good housekeeper.

I am just finishing The
Life and Times of Jimmy Brown.
It will fill about 40 pages four cap.
Pocahontas Creek fills 40. Writing
though is rather irksome.

until you get well I want you
to keep us a postal every day or
two

All kind sympathy and
love for you from our friends
for your interest and as the
family altar.

your affectionate and sym-
pathizing father

J. R. S. Huffman

Eagle Furnace, Tenn.
May 4th 1889.

My Dear Brother,

It has been
some time since I rec'd.
your letter, and I will
not wait any longer to
answer. I heard from
home to-day - they were
all as well as they gen-
erally are. How had no
mail from Charles for
a long time, the prospect of
soon being a married man
I suppose detters him from
doing such an earthly, clay
thing as write to me. I
guess that he, in his en-
thusiastic way, is beginning

to feel enormous. I wonder
if he has gotten him a
Prince Albert for the oc-
casion? Effie wrote to
me that he was not
coming home as soon
as they were married,
but would wait until in
the summer. I am glad
of that, I will get to see the
old fellow then. I don't
guess marrying will
change him much and
he will be the same old
brave.

I imagine you will be
exceedingly glad when you
and Jeddie will be done
with your school, and
can get to a climate that
suits you. It seems that
you have the luck of being
in unsuitable climates. This

Climate here suits me well
enough I reckon, but the
water or something keeps
my bones in a deranged
condition nearly all the
time. I will be glad for this
reason when I can have
a change.

I have been hunting turkeys
occasionally of late, but have
had very tolerable success.
I have learned to call them.

If one goes to the woods
very early, they can hear
the gobblers. Then you
know to hide where it will
be convenient to shoot, then
call. If the gobbler has not
been fooled to often he will
come to you, then you
shoot the poor fellow
in cold blood. The
largest one I have

Killed weighed 17 1/2 pounds
after it was dressed. May
be the most beautiful
large fowl I ever saw. I don't sup-
pose there are any turkeys
near home, but we will
hunt for quails some-
times.

Philips has concluded that he
will not apply for the school
at Princeton. I don't know what
I'll do next year, I must have
a change of some sort, a change
of position if nothing else. I like
to stay here very much, but a
little longer and I would be a recluse
if I haven't a lady. I must
close. Write soon. Your Aff. Brother
Bobbins

Wendota, Virginia,
Oct. 19, 1889.

Mr. Buffaker: -

My Dear Sir

I am sure
I understood my silence,
I never meet again I
explain all to you. This time
it has been — not neglect but
perhaps something of which have
never dreamed. There now, I
have read this over, and if you
were a presumptuous fellow I
should not send it. It sounds
a little like I imagine your widow
but of course I do not mean
any thing of that kind, and know
will as understand it that
was some thing I thought

I confiding to you when
I was ill & wish now
at I had. I never had so much
in all my life as I have
had this summer; but I will not
write you a gloomy letter. I'll lock
my little crosses up, and not burden
you with them. Perhaps you are
at school now, and it would be
cruel of me to write you sad things,
for you never write me a single
line while I was away from
you always write some-
thing and encouraging,
happier after

What are you doing now? In
your imagination you are pouring
poison into some political book, studying how
to keep from killing some one. I
certainly do wish you health and
success while at school. I know

you are surprised that I write from home, I was so fully determined to teach in Leon. when you were here. Well,

I had to give up my cherished plans in that location but have become entirely reconciled to my disappointment and think I probably

shall

have a

friend Mr. Gilmer

for whom to work. One of the most interesting ones (literary & every way). The girls in charge of it, and that I suppose is the great reason of its success.

Mr. Gilmer has tried to get me to promise to teach with him, at least, a brief number of years, but I have not done so yet. I have other plans in view

and may have to go to school two or three sessions before I can accomplish them.

Fannie and Minnie are both in school and under my care. They are both lovable

papers and I should be ^{so sorry} to give
them up. Fannie has had another
attack of that dreadful Heart Disease.
We were very uneasy about her, but
she seems to be well again. I am
more attached to her now than ever
before. When she speaks or looks at me,
she does so in such a way that it
goes straight to my heart. You did
not visit her. That was what you should
have done long, long ago; but not
once take except her own
self. How easily rekindled
and strange far-
ted over you
had given a dinner among old friends
after we left our house. I was at
Mr. Hart's dinner on Thursday and
Friday after you were there. Annie
and myself took a long horseback
ride Friday afternoon. We went to



Mr. R. O. Buffaker,
Clucky City,
Tenn.

Lincolnton, Tenn.
Thursday -

Dear Brother,

I write you
this little note to
tell you that you,
Ada, Wick, Ben and
Walter Ernest are
invited to the Party
at Mr. Nicks on Friday
night. Carrie is going
to send written invi-
tations down to-mor-
row in your case
but if they should be
carried by you can
tell them.
Tell Ada to be sure
to come, and be

prepared to stay
over Sunday.

Don't forget to bring
that pair of socks.

We have had no mail
since you left.

Be sure to come
and bring the ~~card~~
mail.

Lovingly,

Jaddie

I send a
handkerchief
I failed to find
before you left.
Sincerely
Anna

Allwood, Ia.
Dec. 3. 1890.

My Dear Ed,

While little Edward is
busy with his play, I will
write to you. You don't know
how I missed you after
you left. I felt so lonesome
all day I didn't know
what to get at, I felt al-
most like I would have
been willing to walk home,
everything looked so lonely.
Your visit was a bright
spot in my life and the
memory of it will always
be sweet to me. I felt
so badly over giving you
such a little snack to

carry with you, but I was
thoughtless enough to
forget you wouldn't have
any supper, until after
you left, it troubled me
so I wished I hadn't thought
of it at all, but you must
forgive me for it.

When I told Edward
'Uncle Ed' has gone to
Bristol, and when I ask
him where is 'uncle
Ed?' he says "Uncle Ed don
to Bristol". He says it real plainly.
The ~~fell~~ little fellow means
uncle Ed. I know he does.

A letter came to you from
New York in Saturday evening
mail, but couldn't be
forwarded until Monday.
I hope you have received
it, for I know you were

waiting anxiously for
it.

I haven't shot the
buglar yet. I am just
waiting for it to come.

I stayed by myself Sunday
night, and it was one
long night. I never was
so glad to hear any sound
as I was to hear the rooster
crow for day, I heard the
gate open in the night, and
if anyone had come I
don't think I could
have steadied my hand
enough to have shot. I
wasn't so frightened, but
I went into a nervous
chill like I always do when
any thing startles me.

Nannie said she was
coming back that evening but



Prof. R. C. Stufaker,
Eagle Furnace

Eagle Furnace Tenn
May 8. 91.

R. O. [redacted] M.D.
Chickley City Tenn

Dear friend & brother

Yours of 4th inst
received. I was so glad to hear
from you that I will at once
reply. Though I have but little
of interest to write. First, as to
myself - I had a long spell of
"La Grippe" and was reduced to a
helpless state almost, yet I rallied
at last, and am in pretty fair
state for me. I preached at Curba
last Sunday evening. The first time
I have tried to preach in about

four months. I went to the
Quarterly Meeting at Northwood
and preached on my return. It
was a fine affair. My voice
is very much better. I go next
Sunday to Cambridge and on
night to Kingston. I will spend
some days there perhaps, and
then to Rowan College where
I will try to preach the Pro-
caloureate sermon for them
and then to Cleveland to
Cruz, at Centenary. O. I wish
you could be with me. I have
not found any man
who seemed to enjoy going with
me as you did. Alas! the Hawk
was no good - he never would
go to hear me preach - Did
not care to hear anyone as to
that matter. I do want you
to visit us on your way to V.

Church and the world, if
not by his active work, yet
by his holy example; and
to comfort his family.

Yes I think you ought to get
married provided you can
find a good young man, (a
thing not so easy these days to
find I fear - one whom you
could devotedly love and trust
and one who could as devotedly
love and trust you. - If such
an one you should find
remember that I would take
great pleasure in performing
the Ceremony that would unite
you twain one.

Well I have about filled my sheet
and I'll close - My love to your
father - And do come to see us. Be
faithful to your God your race
and your self. - O The "Turkeys are
gobbling and no one to hunt them!"
I am truly
Wm. Phillips

9
Limestone, Tennessee

June 15th 1891

Dear Ed,

Your kind letter received
a few days ago, I feel somewhat
tired tonight, I have been
hoeing and plowing in the
garden most all day.

I have been a grass widower
for nearly two weeks now.

Elby went to Virginia last
Thursday week, she will return
next Friday evening, I am

getting anxious for she and
Gordon to come home.

I am getting tired watching
more than that I want to
see them very much.

I don't see how a man can

get along with out a wife
No doubt a married man
is happier than a single
man. Every man ought
to marry. Yes Ed I would
like to take a trip into the
mountains with you.

If I had plenty of money
I would travel around a
great deal more than I
do. I don't expect I will
stay here longer than this
next year. It depends on
how well they pay me.

I have what you might
call a large school
and very small pay.
It is the hardest place I
have struck to collect
money. Next year my
assistant will have to
teach for less than G. H. R.

Limestone Tenn.
July 7th 1881

Dear Ed.

Yours of a late date received, was glad to hear from you again and to know you were getting along so well. We are all well. Gordon is full of mischief. Elby and I have been putting up berries, I dont think I ever saw so many blackberries as there are this year. We have canned something in twenty cans, have preserved a few cans, have made several glasses of jelly, have made several crocks of black berry jam mixed

withuckle berries, and
expect to make some wine.
We have gathered all the
berries ourselves. Elly and
I went out yesterday and
gathered 5 gallons in
a little while, and
more than that today, but
I tell an old cow get
in my bucket and destroy
2 gallons of nice berries.
Our ripe peaches are all
gone. We have had
several peach pies.
Our garden looks fine.
You say you will go
down on next Thursday
or Saturday, so I guess
I will see you at the
train. You must come
and see us while you
are down

Ed I would like to go
surveying with you, and
thank you for the offer
but the way we are now
situated it would be
almost impossible for me
to go now. We cant both
leave home at once on
account of cow, chickens,
garden &c, and Elby cant
stay here by herself. So
you can see how it is,
I would enjoy the trip I
know. Well come and
see us.

All send love
Your brother
Char.

Chucky City, Tenn,
Aug 10, 1891,

My darling Ed Man,

At last I have
received the long looked for
letter from you. Why have
you waited so long to write?
A postal card on Sunday
is the only thing I have had
since Thursday or Friday, &
I had begun to feel rather
sore on that. This letter

today gives no reason or cause
of your not writing or I am
still in the dark. I can not
see why when on Sunday you
were so blue & lonely you did
not put in a half dozen of
the whole long & deep in articles
to me. It seems to me I
want to be writing to you all
the time whether I have any

being important or not
to say to you - It makes
me feel nearer to you -

I don't believe a man
is wrapped up in his love
for his wife as the wife is
for the husband - And yet
I do not for an instant
doubt your great love
for me - but men know it
of more than women do
and I guess it is all right
for a man has his business
to see to & think of -

It is now nearly ten o'clock
and baby & I have only been
home about an ~~hour~~ hour.

Alice & Anna came down this
evening after early ^{supper} and we all
started for a walk down to the
river, but it was getting too
late and we only a little
below the old mill - John
we returned we kept me with

them to the top of the hill
 just beyond Cousin Elbert's
 intending to come back. But
 Ada Bob saw us & hollered
 to us to come on down & hand
 some music, or we must on.
 Moreland went to sleep soon
 after we got there & although
 I took him up & brought
 him home, undressed & put
 him to bed, he has never
 waked up entirely. Bob is
 not very well so Effie & Anna
 came to the gate with us. The
 moon shined like daylight.

Yesterday they rec'd. a
 letter from Jaddie saying
 that Charlie had peached the
 school near Rural Retreat
 called Asbury school, and that

they would work up there
in two weeks - said the
school paid \$100⁰⁰ per
month last year - The
assistant place would have
been given to Alice but a
Mr. Reid worked for Charlie
with the understanding that
Charlie would use his influ-
ence to get his daughter join
in which Charlie said

Now another letter comes
from Jeddah today saying
that since writing the
first letter Charlie had had
a letter from them up
there saying they preferred
Alice to Miss Sophie, so I
guess Alice will get it -
Charlie wrote them to do
as they liked about it, of
course he could do nothing
she having pledged herself
for the young lady - But of

Course he wants Alice - I
 hope she can't get it. There
 is great rejoicing over it
 here. All glad Charlie will
 do so much better & will
 get away from Montgom-
 ery. It will be nice for
 Jeddie too. Ada wrote
 that she was going with
 them and would be home
 about Christmas. Bob &
 wife are very much out-
 raged about it. Before Bob
 knew anything of it Ada
 said, "I don't think Bob will
 let Ada go." When Bob read
 the letter he said, "I will
 send her money to come
 home on tomorrow & if she
 doesn't come I am to go with

her - will say nothing more,
or something like that -

Effie spoke up at once
& said she didn't think
he ought to think that
way, that if Ada was
well & wanted to stay there
& Alice was here, she thought
he ought not say anything
more, unless to tell her
he would send her money
to come home on whenever
she wanted to come. Bob
said it looked like she
never wanted to come back
when she got away. Ada
Bob fixed up & said well
if she would rather stay
with them than with
us let her stay. Anna
Alice & I kept silent,
but I guess we all did a
lot of thinking. They seem
to think that Ada actually

4

belongs to them & when
they say go or come she
resist them. I never felt
that Jeddie & Alice were
bound to us in the least,
and as for what you got
them or bid for them
I never thought they owed
us anything for it & I
look at this foray. Some
of the girls are bound to
my one sister's brothers but
are at liberty to go with
any person they may want
to. Of course Jeddie is
doing her duty to a doctor's
motherless children, & that
is more binding than any
other. Ada & Bob are charged
by Ada to stay with

them or constantly. I don't
doubt but that Ada will
come home in two weeks
when they were because
she will think Bob will feel
hurt if she does not. Bob
is very good to Ada & she
appreciates it. But their
very religious knock
Ada out of some things - how
you remember when you
kept writing for Ada to
come to Washington where
she could see something,
offering to pay her way up
there & back & she wanted to
go back - they made Ada
feel like it could not be
right to spend so much
money to do this & Jaddie
was already there. It was
all because Ada Bob will
not go & they were afraid
if Ada got up there she

would stay with us - and
 Alice & Judd would come
 to them. I thought the way
 you & Bob felt about the
 girls was that your house
 had no had one. Sure open to
 any returning whenever they
 needed or wanted me & your
 assistance was given un-
 asked when needed. When
 you broke up at Bristol
 you showed us the house
 & it was left with them which
 was more than to us. I thought
 that it was Ada's health that
 kept her from going with us -
 I did not understand that
 it was a final arrangement
 at all, only for the time
 being with the girls were to shift

around to suit themselves,
Now, dear, I hope you will
have nothing to say in
this matter to them, for
you & Bob have come too
near falling out already
& I would not like it to occur
again - As long as we have
at home to take the girls to
we can say nothing but help
them in a financial way
whenever they need it,

Edie does not go to Florida
until the last of Sept., & she
will be here until then, if
Alice does go to Charlie's Ada
could go on & stay until
Christmas anyway - Ada & Bob
has her relatives all around
her, & expect to have a
white girl to cook for her, &
Ada will not be needed here
Now don't you say anything
unless you want to write to Ada

telling her to go on with
 Charles if she wants to &
 stay as long as she desires
 and that if she needs any
 money you will send her
 some. Bob need not know
 that you do it - Effie said
 tonight that if possible
 Alice goes to Charles. Ada will
 come here, as Bob needed
 an doctor. You know how
 Ada Bob is about Ada tells her
 everything, will tell her every
 thing connected with her con-
 firmment and this is no
 place for her until after
 Christmas - If you had
 not been rented that last of
 Sept. she will be here at the
 "Picnic" for it is only four

a Jim writes of and it
may come sooner than
she expects - Let me
know if you write to Ada
or what you tell her, They
will hear in a few days. Don't
the place for Alice, Juddie
& Charlie thought that Alice
could get some Art pupils
if she did not get the
position in the school -

Well, I think I have said
enough about your folks,
but you know I have to talk
to you about them once in
a while -

I hope the change in the
schedule of the examination
will not keep you from getting
through all right - Work up
in your Geography & Ink cul-
ture and I think you will pull
through making a high grade -

Perhaps the teacher of the exam

mation the answer you will
 hear from the position.

Anna says you must be sure
 to come by to see her when
 you leave Washington - I did
 not tell her of what you
 were doing, only told her
 you spoke of going by to
 see her - would probably
 to do so - Anna is so gentle
 to me -

We had dinner
 beans & corn, washed potatoes
 tomatoes, cucumbers, light bread pudding
 & coffee for dessert. I don't believe
 in your diet or am pretty full
 to eat. Just come to the
 I received a catalogue of

the Greenville School
it has my name "Mrs. E.
C. The Duke" with the Faculty
as holder of instrumental music.

On another page there is a
notice of the Musical dep. and
they speak very highly of
it. I stated
that Mrs. H. had been selected
to teach music that she is
a very competent teacher
and it is expected that all
pupils who take music will
praise Mrs. H. of words
to the full. I say
I will praise all the way.

There is a large section of the page that is heavily stained and the handwriting is mostly illegible. Some faint words like "and" and "I say" are visible.

In her letter she says that
 Mrs. Earnest, Mrs. P. Dwyer,
 came to see me Monday
 while I was there. She said
 she had always wanted to meet
 me, that she had heard
 much of me & was all
 good to me. I liked her
 very much. I was an
 opportunity to see her.
 You know she
 gets into very little & only
 came to see me because she
 was in this condition.

Nick Earnest & Jacqui are
 up on the mountains. Will be
 home Saturday. I want to go
 out to see them next week
 & return a gift. She made
 a gift for me. She is to

In Boston last Nov. She
has a bicycle now. They
say Nick's wife looks very
interesting now. By the way
I am almost sure there is
something the matter with
Mrs. Remond or she thinks there
is. I laughed at her a
great deal & said that
I believe she was
wrong. She said there was
no thing in it or three times
she has said things that
made me think it.

I have not seen anything
I am of the folks I am
interested in at a distance.
I have written a book almost
done will get another letter for
you today. I do want to see you
or write soon. Next time I am in
in the 15th & it will be in a month
more or less you will have a book
done. I am sure that
are interesting & pleasant. Baby's books
are interesting & pleasant.

Conservatory of Music
Cincinnati, Ohio.

Aug. 23. 1891-

Mr E. C. Huffaker,

My dear friend,

I shall offer no excuse this time for my long delay in replying to your last, but say this much & am sorry, for it has caused me to miss getting one of your charming letters all this time - However I hope you will

not retalliate so that I shall be denied that
pleasure very long. I guess Carra has
told you where I am etc, and as my letter
is headed that way you will soon see that
I am here. My heart's desire is only
partially realized in my coming to Cifer.
I always preferred Boston, but as my
time was so limited I decided to come
here this summer and try Boston another
time - if I ever start to a Conservatory
again I am well pleased here.
I growe unpropitious sometimes, with
40 or 50 pipes in one building and some
one at each of them either performing or
screaming. To stand in the middle hall
on the 2^d floor and listen for awhile
you would think it was Bedlam at home
or a crazy-lunatic insane asylum. But
on Sunday things are so quiet, you will
in a whisper almost fight with you. Here
is my regular routine for the day, and

with no variation except
Saturday and Sunday -
your rounds at 6 am
and piano begin at
6:30 to 7:30 when you
snooze for breakfast
You have to get up in
all defunct for there
is a piano in every bed
room and it would
awaken the dead -

One hour is devoted to
music - then practice
every other hour until
1 o'clock for dinner -
at 2 o'clock resume
practice till 5 P.M.
when we strike out
for a walk for exercise,
and that is when my
eyes begin to open
wide - seeing the sights

and sharp wind were
a remarkable mark find
you know. We did
then an hour for this
to get back in time
for 6 o'clock supper,
but we managed to see
a great deal in the
time - I find such
a vast difference in
the ways of the people
here and south. The
women are very
independent, in fact
so much so for my
taste. They go all over
the city alone at night,
ride by cycle and
do all sorts of things
we do not think of I
guess. Well to return -

After supper until 7 o'clock we
visit each other, then practising
begins again until 9 o'clock. The
gong sounds and every piano is
instantly closed. After the gas
is purged off all over the house
whether you are ready to retire or
not, and sometimes it leaves us in
a terrible predicament, but we have
learned to get away with them on the
light question, and use candles as
I am doing now, at 10:30 - Saturday
afternoon on "kuch off" at 2 o'clock
till 6 - and then on see something
in earnest. Yesterday we spent three
hours at the Port-Museum at Eden
Park one of the loveliest places -
I saw so much & was dazed and
worn completely out - I would like
to have had you with your artistic
eye, with me when looking at
the fine paintings - some from
Spain, Turkey and others - Every
thing unimaginal from all
countries as displayed there - I
would like to spend a week in the
building - The "real live" Egyptian

Mummy attracted my attention
for quite awhile - Next Saturday
we will visit the Gov. and another
to Conroy Island (and so on) - Some
places are forbidden us but we
are just to pass - are allowed
to go out alone - I mean in fact
without chaperone so we go where
we please - But Sundays are a
terror - We are read to at the breakfast
table every morning by the director
Miss Barr, and on Sundays an extra.

long chapter with "Foot-
notes" and prayed ^{and}
we are not allowed
out of our rooms except
to go to church morning
and night and for
meals - I have been
half crazy today -
The rain has come
down in torrents -
since we awoke and
there was no way of
getting to church only
by boat and unfort-
unately steam boats
do not come up on
the straits, so have
been in the room
all day. We generally
lay in a supply of

fruits, candies etc. In Sunday
and I have consoled myself
with that and my letters with a
little reading & the same in. But
thought I dismissed up a crowd
and went to the nearest church
in the rain - I remember when
I have been to church from old
Millwood in a bad weather ^{and}
had the wind to contend with when
I went with one of the College boys
and not with Guy, who generally
brought his buggy - Heard from
Guy recently - He was at the sea
shore taking his vacation and
was coming up to Hazlehurst or
Brandon to see me, but I came
away and he did not make the
trip - Guy is a true and tried friend.
I seldom hear from Jackson
now - and do not pretend to keep
up with it - They do say that Mr
Holecomb is to be married again
now - to Miss Austin, sister of
Sir Robert - I had letter from
Fannie Gray a day or so ago inviting
me to visit her while here - I may

get off for a day or so to see her -
but don't try to go anywhere -
I would like to see her very much -
Carra wrote me you were with her
at your home, so I shall direct
this there and if you are away
it can be forwarded - I shall be
here until the 15th Sept. After that
time my address will be Hazlehurst
Miss Agnes - I shall begin lecturing
there about 21st Sept. Another ten months of
misery - My cattle has been sold for
and my papers burnt - You will now
be released - Write soon -
Your true friend
Carrie Redding

Greeneville, Tenn., Sept 7 1861 No. 24

Greene County Bank


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Pay to the order
of *A. E. Gillespie & Co*

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Dollars

 *E. C. Huffman*



Laddonia Mrs.

Oct. 25, 1891.

My dear friend,

Your letters
were received and duly ap-
preciated. I intended to an-
swer youal soon, but waited
for a "more convenient sea-
son," which never seemed
to come. So pardon my
long silence and restore
me to favor. I have a
long list of excuses
but will not go into
detail. We have had com-
pany off & on, since the
4th of July. My sister-in-law
Uncle F. Quirk and Uncle
Pink & Aunt Lollie.

Then the bustle & prepara-
tion incident to Pearl's
wedding, took up some
time and attention. When
I have not been well for
some time and was in
bed the day of the wed-
ding. I managed to get
my clothes on and go to
the parlor to see the cer-
emony performed which
made Miss Pearl Hughes.
Mrs. John Sweet. I then
went back to bed and
just got up yesterday.

Well I guess you would
like to hear about the
wedding. She was married
at 11-30 A. M. on the 20th.
her dress was dark green
broadcloth with velvet
hat to match. After the

ceremonious, lunch was served.
Only a few intimate friends
& relatives were here. Mr.
& Mrs. Sweet then left on
the 1.00 train for Chicago,
where they were to remain
a few days and then go
to Hamilton Ohio to reside.
Mr. S. has a nice home
there. He is a master mechan-
ic and has charge of the
tool room of the Allis Tool
Works, which employs one
thousand hands. I know
Mr. Sweet where we lived
in Hamilton. He was a
beau of Pearl's eight or
ten years ago. In fact
she has known him 14
years. His sisters were our
most intimate friends
there - all of us were sat

is fixed with the anachronism.
Paul received some lovely
presents. Among others were
three sets of silver spoons,
table, dessert, & tea spoons;
silver forks & sugar spoon.
Mr. Sweet gave her a lovely
solitaire diamond ring, a
few months ago. We give
very little to give her up to
go so far. Pa & Ma were al-
most inconsolable. It seemed
more like a funeral until
the ceremony was over, when
every body had a good
time until the parting
came. But it's all over
now and it seems that
she is only on a visit,

but as the time passes and
we realize that she is gone
for always, we will miss
her the more. I am the
only one left with the
dear old father & mother,
and such a poor excuse
too. Otilia lives quite near
only two miles, so that
makes it much pleasanter
for us all. Of course Pearl
will come home at least
once a year & we can visit
her too, for it will be like
going home, to return to
Hamilton. Aunt Mollie
is here now, but will leave
for her home on Wednesday
next. How I hate to see

her leave. My sister-in-law
expects to go to Louisiana
soon to make her home.
She will take with her,
our little sicklew, Devin,
who is ^{not} dear to us.
He has spent the winter
with us ever since his
Pa died, three years ago.
It will break Pa up to
lose him; he is so much
attached to the child. I
dread the time for part-
ing. It will be like death
to Pa. Soon only we three
will be left and the old
home will be quiet and
sad. For I go very little
and have few young
friends. I don't know
how I will employ my
time after my house.

holiday duties are over. reading I guess, as I fear I won't be able to visit or entertain company much.

I would like to go home with Aunt Mollie for the winter, but I am not willing to leave Vera.

Perhaps we will move south someday. Pa is very much in the notion; but he wants to sell here. We are having lovely weather now. Have brought our flowers in and the bay window is full.

I know you had a pleasant & profitable visit to Cincinnati; when you go next summer you must go to Hamilton & visit Paul - it is only 25 miles from the City to H.

S.P.L. MAR 17 1893

The Value of Curved Surfaces in Flight:

Prof. S.P. Langley.
Washington D.C.

Bristol - Tenn.
Jan. 13 1893

Dear Sir:-

In reply to your favor of the 7th inst, in which you kindly consent to examine the results of my study of natural and artificial flight, I beg leave to submit the following considerations upon the subject.

Objection to the Theory of the Inclined Plane.

The chief objection to be made against this generally accepted theory of flight - is that it fails to satisfactorily account for the flight of the soaring birds. From the account of his experiments given by Mr. Maxim in the Century Magazine for October 1891, it will be seen that with a plane inclined 1 in 13 to the horizon and views at the rate of 60 ft per second, the force per square foot of surface necessary to support a bird for a velocity of 30 feet per second the angle of elevation required would be 2 in 13. For supporting our fowls per square foot of surface the necessary elevation would be about 1 in 47, an amount which is not possible.

fifth of the lift.

To find how far such a plane would soar let $k = \frac{1}{2} = 6.4$ and $v = 30$. Then $S = \frac{v^2}{2k} = \frac{900}{12.8} = 70$ feet. The plane would therefore come to rest after a horizontal flight of 70 feet. But since the angle of elevation must be increased as the velocity diminishes it may safely be assumed that a flight of 50 feet is the utmost that can be accomplished. Such a plane could be driven by a wind of 30 m.p.h.

Compare this flight with that of the great soaring birds. I have seen the qua-bird, whose flight scarcely exceeds 20 feet per second, sail from an estimated height of 60 ft, in a direct line, with out a movement of either body or wings, and without loss of velocity, a distance of 1200 feet with a loss of but 30 ft in elevation. It therefore descends at the rate of 1 in 40. The owl skims smoothly along the surface of the water for long distances, where an insect's winged plane would quickly come to the ground. The irregular flight of the buzzard makes it difficult to say just what it is able to accomplish. It can fly any length of time without flapping its wings, but except when ascending it seldom flies long without some movement. However it may be said that with a velocity of 25 feet per second it occasionally flies many hundreds of feet without perceptibly descending.

Against the theory of the

that it is not supported by facts. It is stated that the
bird soars after the manner of a kite, and the angle of the
wing surfaces, at a velocity of 30, should be 1 in 5. Mr.
Loewen assumed it to be 1 in 10 for swifter flights, and
yet after observing the flight of a quail he exclaimed,
"But where is the angle of upward inclination?" Moreover
the reflection of sunlight from the under surface of the wing
of the hawk and buzzard and the shadow of the margins upon
it, prove conclusively that the wing is not a plane but
concave in every part.

Mr. Maxim in his experiments used aeroplanes curved
 $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch in 26" and obtained advantageous results.
But it will be noted that at no point was the surface el-
evated above the front margin. Whereas I hold it to be a
fact, which common observation will verify, that in the soar-
ing birds the rear margin of the ~~two~~ wings, (and this applies
especially to the secondary quills) is approximately on a
line with the front margin, and that the intermediate portions
are more elevated than either.

One other fact must be accounted for: The front heavy
margin of the wing is brought to a fine line which ex-
tends from the body to the furthest tip of the primaries, and
the wing is so formed that every particle of air which
impinges upon this margin is thrown upward. Mr.
Maxim I believe could not perform a

Ship in which the front margin should be convex on the
upper side. Is this a defect in the formation of the
bird's wing, or is it an advantage? Other advantages might
prevail over the question of support; but it is not easy to see
why the primary quill feathers might not have had their
front margins ~~concave~~, and more difficult still to explain
why the soaring birds, the wild duck, ^{wild turkey} & others, so persistently
fly with the bill on a line with the ventral surface of
the body - thus forcing an unnecessary amount of air
upward. Nor is there any obvious reason why the Elbow which forms
the front margin of the ~~front~~ ^{primary} portion of the wing
should have its origin below that of the humerus. In gen-
eral it seems that in so far as it was possible the bird
has been so constructed that not a particle of air shall
be driven downward.

Lastly the theory is (or seemingly was originally) founded
upon a false notion of aerodynamics. Mr. Coenham
assumed that the air underneath a moving in-
clined plane was pressed downward, ~~the~~ the disturbance
being limited to a distance of 12 inches, and that the ~~force~~
support came from the inertia of the particles. Presumably
explained was greatest along the front margin for the reason
that the particles were there ~~most~~. But if inertia only
is to be considered, it may be asked if the disturbance does
not occur to a greater depth along the rear margin

so why the pressure is not as great as in front? But
other things than inertia are to be considered. The force re-
quired to overcome the inertia of a cubic foot of air in a
fraction of a second is not great, but that required to reduce
its volume $\frac{1}{2}$, as Mr. Weir proposes, is very great, be-
ing about 16 lbs. Pressure should therefore be greatest
along the nose margin, where the compression is greatest.
But the air is not simply pressed down; pressure be-
ing rapidly transmitted in every direction. A disturbance
reaching a foot in our direction must reach to some
distance in every other direction.

Now as to the action of the disturbance.

In Fig 5 we will consider the flow as stationary and the
air in motion. Let mn , lk represent the lateral limits of
disturbance. Any excess of pressure which may have ac-
cumulated along the line lk will be quickly transmitted to
the surrounding air, and as the entire area $abck$ is under
the same pressure it will find relief by an increased flow
along above lk in the direction of bc . This increased
flow is necessitated by the following conditions: increased
pressure toward ac , upon ab , and below on account of
depth. Instead of being greatly compressed by the air in
front the air along lk simply flows more rapidly. But
in order that it may flow at all it is necessary that

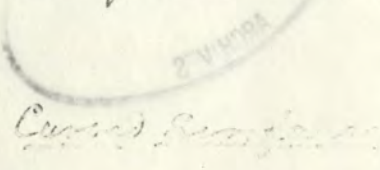
the pressure should be greater at BC than bd; hence the pressure upon the plane will be greater along the front margin.

Since the air ^{must} regain its normal velocity ^{front} at bc beyond b, then the pressure along bd must be above the normal, and still near some the normal along bc.

There will therefore be some point m where the pressure is again normal, and from which it increases to a maximum at a.

A similar course of reasoning will show that on the upper surface of the plane the velocity is greatest and the pressure least along ao; and the same along bc. Also there will be two points m and n at which the pressure is normal. The pressure is less than the normal between and the velocity ^{greater} ~~greater~~ between these points.

There will therefore be an upward movement of the air ~~both~~ ^{downward} before and after the plane. There will be a point o from which the air will rise in a curve to a, so that more air passes over the plane than under it. Should the plane be extended horizontally to z there would be an up air along ab of both lift and drift and along az of lift without drift. The energy lost in the whirl produced behind the plane can not be recovered.



Theorem. with concave convex surfaces, horizontal flight may be accomplished without any drift whatever.

Let ahb, fig 6. represent such a surface, a and b being in the same horizontal plane. Let bd and bc be

The limits of optical disturbances. Then as above it may be shown that between a and b the pressure is above the normal, ~~but~~ reaching a maximum at h where the velocity is least. While for the upper surface the pressure between a and b is less than the normal, reaching a minimum at h , where the velocity is greatest. There might possibly be an increase of pressure along ac and a decrease along ad . The result of which would be that more air would pass beneath than over the film surface. However the air will flow ac and ad with the same velocity and pressure, and hence the pressure upon the surface must be equal fore and aft. The same reasoning applies to the upper surface, so that while the cd surface is supported there is no tendency to move it from its place, being that due to friction and an unavoidable ~~...~~

Amount of Pressure.

Pressure is transmitted equally in all directions at the rate of 1100 feet per second, but it is not the same at all distances. The effects of an explosion are felt a thousand feet away within the short space of one second, but they are by no means so violent as near the scene of the expansion and compression. It requires force to set matter in motion and motion being greatest around the source of disturbance the force and consequent compression are greatest there. On every side

fore assume that since the alterations in velocity are greatest immediately above and below the ^{curves} surfaces the pressure is greatest upon those surfaces. The extent to which the distension will be appreciable depends upon ~~two things~~ ^{the} balance of two opposing forces of compression and inertia. If the one be small the compression of the air will be great and the ~~one~~ will be enlarged. The ~~body of~~ ^{wing} bird is therefore supported upon a body of compressed air. The amount of this pressure depends ^{partly} upon the degree rate at which the ^{air in the} ~~wing~~ advances and partly upon its extent. If the air be ~~slow~~ moving at the rate of 50 ft per second, and this velocity underneath the wing be reduced to 40 feet, the energy expended is the amount necessary to produce a velocity of 10 ft per second within in the limits of compression.

Application

Figs 8 and 9 represent a model constructed upon this principle. The curvature of the sail was less in my model ~~was less~~ than that in Fig 3, but otherwise the drawings are sufficiently ~~similar~~. The horizontal rudder, shown in Fig 9, was an a line with a and b, or the plane of the front and rear margins, so that the ~~entire~~ ^{entire} surface of the sail lay above the plane of the ~~rudder~~ and the two margins. The front margin ~~was an~~

Of wood, $\frac{3}{4}$ in. in thickness, convex on the front and
algebraic surfaces. The sail, which was kept in place
by stays or arms extending backward from the beam
in front, was drawn tight along the front and was
-margins but left slack elsewhere. The flight which
I obtained with this was surprising. Although the sail
lay above the plane of its margins, it was kept full
like the sail of a ship, the flight being straight-forward,
steady, easy and sure, in striking contrast with
with anything I have ever been able to obtain with the
inclined plane. If it be thrust forward from the hand
horizontally it continues to move horizontally until its
energy is exhausted apparently from friction and the
formation of unnecessary currents, showing no ten-
dency to move ~~down~~ in a parabola or dart suddenly down-
ward as an inclined plane will do. By elevating the
rear margins of the horizontal rudder it can be made
to descend and rise again in a way that indicates
but little loss of energy. It will sail down a grade
of 1 in 10 to 15 with an increasing velocity, but as straight
as an arrow. One peculiarity of this flight goes to
prove the correctness of my theory. After leaving the
hand it moves forward 10 or 20 feet as any other pro-
jectile might do, after which it seems as if were to right-
itself, to slightly alter its course and in some cases I

oil differently; if my theory is correct it takes a little time to establish the currents necessary to its support. On another aspect its flight is like that of the soaring birds: it flies equally well going rapidly or slowly; or rather I should say, as its velocity diminishes its flight remains unimpair'd. This is eminently characteristic of the buzzard's flight. In rising this bird will exhaust almost its entire stock of energy, its velocity will vary from a few feet per second to fifty within a few seconds, and yet at no time does it show a tendency to descend as its velocity diminishes. This might in part be explained by the elastic nature of the ^{quills} feathers, by which the inclination is made to vary; or it may be that as the velocity diminishes the currents already established tend still to support it.

The effect of the Body upon flight:-

In a perfect fluid

Theorem. A shipshaped body attached to the under surface of a horizontal plane furnishes the conditions of perpetual flight:-

For, the body will be incased in an envelope of moving fluid whose pressures balance in every direction except in the upward direction where they are resisted by the plane, and may be counterbalanced by weight added to the body. In the air the body always can be supported but in flight

Figs. 6, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, illustrate the principles involved.
In fig. 6. The increased pressure along Om would, if there
a horizontal plane were passed through ab exert
a pressure upon it above the normal, at b below ^{it}, and
beyond b above it again. Altogether there would be an
excess of pressure upon the plane. When combined
in flight with the concave surface of the wings, the
air displaced by the body passes into the concavity
formed by the secondaries and so forms a wedge of
slightly compressed air, ~~since the concavity~~ and
returning to the rear of the body. It will be seen that
the two principles tend to neutralize each other, and for
this reason the concavity is greater next the body than
near the extremities of the wings. However in large
bodied birds like the wild turkey the concavity extends
to the ends of the wings. In the rapid flight of the
buzzard the rear margin of the secondaries are ele-
vated above the front margin of the wing (see fig 19).
This must be because the air from the body is forced wedge
like beneath the wing. However this occurs only in de-
scending or descending flight. The dove often flies
with ^{half} folded wings drawn near the body, the rear margin
of the wing enclosing a larger space than the front.
The air from the body is forced in between the wings. Thus
again the flight is invariably ascending.

The wing as a lever.

Prof. D. B. Peckham attacks a good deal of importance to the saw-like conformation of the wing as an implement of propulsion. However in soaring much of this form is lost, both ^{the} rear and front margins becoming approximately parallel. In full flight two well defined areas exist; one deeply concave, to receive perhaps the air from the body, the other approximating a plane. This ensures steadiness of flight; for if the rear margins of the secondaries become elevated from the excess of pressure thrown off from the body, the tendency would be to glide ~~downward~~ at an increased and constantly increasing angle. This the ^{primaries} secondaries by their greater strength resist to a less pressure present. The elasticity of the primaries would seem to require that the ^{posterior margin} should always be slightly lower than the anterior. And the same is true of the individual quills. Such seems to be the case. In full flight, which is a descending flight, the rear margin of the wing forms an irregular line, being along the secondaries, ^{slightly} elevated above the front margin, and along the primaries depressed below it. The energy lost in displacing the air in front of the body is ^{then} regained on the under surface of the secondaries. From which it would seem that in soaring the secondaries ~~propel~~ and the primaries ~~support~~.

When the bird is soaring for thousands of feet in the air. On flight the serrated shaped growing quills become rounded curves as shown in fig 19. This is especially noticeable in the buzzards, when they serve an important purpose in soaring. It is not necessary to assume the existence of an upward current to account for this curving upward, since it is ^{necessarily} produced by direct flight.

Propulsion.

The flight of the soaring birds should convince the most skeptical that flight is not accomplished by means of a screw propeller, at least not such as that ~~described~~ by Prof. Moirans and others. The rapidity of the stroke of the birds' wing has left a wide field for speculation as to what really takes place. Some have held that during the downward stroke the wing is elevated at an angle of 45° . Prof. Patten's conclusions are the contrary that during the down stroke the rear margin is lowest. Mr. Moirans advocates a small screw run at a small angle and a very great velocity.

It is conceded that necessity may have forced the ^{soaring} bird to adopt for purposes of propulsion an instrument very little suited to ~~the purpose~~ its accomplishment; and yet with the wing ~~which~~ whose first object is to support the bird accomplishes feats which are ^{apparently} beyond the reach of man.

To propel 10 lbs of weight the buzzard uses a surface

of as many square feet. Yet it uses it most effectively, being enabled to rise to great heights with a marvellous rapidity.

It is important to know that this power is exerted just as effectively in soaring as in flapping, and it is therefore safe to study ^{the} propulsion in the soaring birds and assume that something similar process takes place in flapping. It is certain that in soaring the wing is never inclined at an angle of 45° to the horizon either way. Nor is the angle noticeably different from that of ordinary straight forward flight. In all cases instances the bird presents a broad ~~and~~ concave surface to the air from through which it is passing, and the stroke is made so slowly that no movement need escape the eye.

Referring again to Fig 6. let a hb represent the wing of a bird in rapid flight. The maximum upward pressure is at h. at b there is an upward excess and at a perhaps a slight downward excess. Let c represent the centre of gravity of the bird. Let the entire wing now revolve about the centre of gravity. h being depressed and a elevated. The establishment will be disturbed with the result that the upward pressure upon h will be greatly increased, the downward pressure upon a to a less degree, and upon the entire surface ahb very much so. This is the

is to form currents similar to them in Fig 5: with
an excess of pressure ^{along} the forward margin.
If a plane were then suddenly shifted, much
of the air would pass around a to the upper side
of the plane. But in Fig 6. The concavity prevents
this and the sudden excess of pressure finds re-
lief by a greatly increased velocity at b, and a
forward increased movement of the surface itself
along the line of the new plane of air. So then
turn the wings about the centre of gravity - is re-
quired lower, and this is furnished by the muscles
of the bird. If at any ^{point} time the revolution be
stopped the currents instituted line to bear the
wings ~~body~~ onward along the new line. plane. When-
ever therefore the bird turns from a tangent upon
a curve its velocity ^{should be} increased, and observation
seems to indicate such to be the case. This view
agrees with the observations of Prof. J.B. Pettigrew
who first pointed out that the bird in flying ^{strikes} "struck
downward and forward"; ~~that is that~~ in other words
that during the down stroke the posterior margin
revels about the anterior. This downward motion
finds its counterpart in the ~~same~~ rocking motion of
the soaring birds, the effect of which would be to elevate
the cock and increase the pressure toward a, without altering the direction.

10

b.

Soaring

That there is some change within in Soaring could not long escape the attention of a careful observer of the great ~~soars~~ ^{flights}. It is by soaring that these birds accomplish those wonderful feats which we are too prone to regard as requiring no effort. We see a ^{large} bird rise on easy curves into the air and eventually become lost to sight in the blue distance; not once does it flap its wings and we look upon the feat as something mysterious and are disposed to attribute occult virtues to the bones of the bird or suspect some undiscovered power in nature.

A bird might fly ^{hypothetically} without appreciable loss of energy but it cannot rise without ^{itself} a loss of a fresh expenditure. A velocity of 30 feet per second can only carry up vertically upward a distance of about 10 feet. The soaring birds are not less amply supplied with power than the flapping birds and the only question to be determined is how this ^{power} may be applied.

I have attempted to show that if a bird turn from a tangent into a curve its velocity will be increased by the muscular energy necessary to effect the change. However it is possible that the currents might be so adjusted to curvilinear flight in such a way that such flight ^{once initiated} would be easier.

timed. Thus in Fig 6, the inertia of s would have allowed time to sudden curves flight - indefinite. But with this would be possible only with a given velocity - only upon ~~excess~~ excess of a curve of a given curvature, since the excess of pressure upon h would prevent any increase of the curvature. It is only when the course is altered or a sharp curve followed by a continuous expenditure of energy that the velocity is increased on elevation gained. The most astonishing flights are the steep spiral ascents in which the bird seems to screw its way upward along a helix or corkscrew. The curvature in these instances is very sharp. I once witnessed a hawk rise until its energy was almost spent and it was on the point of making one of the descents so common in soaring flight; when it suddenly turned upon a sharp arc of a spiral, which had it gained many feet in elevation.

Fig 20 represents the projection of a typical flight of the buzzard. It will be seen that the bird does not rise constantly, but that it is alternately ascending and descending. Thus considering that portion of the curve marked abc , (coloured in Fig 22), the bird rises along abc in a vertical curve, with a

the arc of a cycloid, having a constantly increasing
degree of curvature; so that the ascent is greater than
its velocity at a woud warrant. Having exhausted
its ^{supply of} energy the bird assumes a horizontal position for
an instant, ~~then~~ ^{the tip of} the line sharply upon one wing, curves
quickly backward, darts downward like a revolving
inclined wheel and suddenly ~~right~~ assumes a
horizontal position at \ominus with a velocity as great as
~~that~~ it had at a much lower elevation. This process
is repeated until a sufficient elevation is reached
when the bird choosing a direction and for an in-
stant slightly tipping its wings descends without fur-
ther exertion along the line \ominus .

The habits of the vulture are highly interesting. If allowed
they rise from the earth by soaring in company to a con-
siderable height: Suddenly the soaring ceases, each bird
choosing a line of flight and no two moving away to-
gether. If at any time a solitary vulture perceives a num-
ber soaring in the distance it makes directly for the spot
and joins the others. Together they soar upward for a time, then
separate, each going to join some other group; and so they
spend the day. In the higher regions of the air they very
rarely flap their wings.

In making short covers the inertia is often so great as to throw the wings
into a right angle, the lower wing horizontal. Immense forces ^{must} be exerted

Flapping Birds.

It seems probable that the body of the bird serves an important part in the flight of the flapping birds, during the downward stroke the air being caught between the body and the wings. If the two wings of a crow be taken, and the primaries be stripped from the one and the secondaries from the other, it will be found by experiment that the secondaries are much more effective in flight-propulsion than the primaries and this notwithstanding the greater sweep of the primaries. The stiffness of the primaries and the sweep-shape of the wing indicate that the outer portion of the wing is used for principle, for support, the concavity of the secondaries receiving the air from ~~the~~ ^{the} side of the body and serving as air-lift-propulsion.

Prof. Pettigrew's statement that the bird strikes downward and forward is amply borne out by facts; though there is a good deal of variation as to the moment of striking the air. A mistake in observation is liable to be made in ascribing ^{the} inclination of the body to the wing. In case of the soaring birds the body is horizontal as well as the wing surface, but in most flapping birds the body is inclined ^{to} the horizon — of a plane surface he thrust into the air as he falls.

against a passing current, the air will be ^{set} in mo-
tion over the entire surface. Even if an umbrella be first sud-
denly forward the air flows outward in thin streams along
around its margin. There is no tendency to form a
cone of undisturbed air. In general it may be stated
that if a current of air meets an obstacle the greater
part of the air pushes over the obstacle and passes
off along the surface.

In Fig 23 let ab be a plane rapidly descending
into the undisturbed air beneath. The pressure exerted will
extend downward and outward in every direction, but in-
stead of moving imparting a considerable degree of mo-
tion to a large body of air, relief comes by a very high
degree of motion along the surface. In other words in-
stead of a wide spread compressive currents one set-
up along the surface toward the margin and the rear.
Thus if the a plane be made to strike the a body of air
in which dust is floating, the dust is but little disturbed un-
til within a very few inches of the plane. If a
feather be placed upon the edge of a table and a book be
dropped vertically to the floor so as to pass near it, the feather
or will be removed until the book is directly opposite.
If it will be violently blown away. If a door be
suddenly closed it will produce a

throughout the entire length of a chimney. But if the same door be quickly moved while standing ajar the current in the chimney is not noticeable, owing to the formation of ^{Circulating} currents about the door. Thus a door fastened before a flying locomotive is scarcely moved more within a few inches of the its front, when it suddenly is-aside. In fanning we present the edge of the fan, not the surface to the

The ^{air} apparently melts away beneath an advancing surface, much as solid matter would do beneath a hot ^{surface}. If now this surface current is obstructed in one direction it will become more powerful in other directions, and will exert a constant pressure upon the obstruction.

Thus in figure 25. let a represent a ~~concave~~ surface, sharply concave toward a . The surface current being obstructed in front forces off backward, forcing the surface forward by reaction. If the wing of a bird were to dip squarely against the air, a new strong current is set up along the rear margin, but no motion can be detected along the front margin.

If the energy were entirely consumed in the formation of the surface current, then all the force exerted vertically would be recovered in a horizontal way.

Aerial locomotion therefore offers an advantage over every other form with which we are acquainted, the effective transmission of pressure at a right-angle. In the

surface in Fig. 26 were pressed down upon a block of ice of corresponding figure, it would have a slight tendency to move forward. But the forward thrust would vary as the sine of the inclination, and if the inclination was zero the thrust would also be zero. However if the surface of the ice should be continually converted into slush whose only escape should be by a very quiet forward pressure would be produced.

The bird utilizes the very source of energy which is lost by the screw propeller - the slip of the screw. This slip is due to two causes, the loss from ^{wide spaces} compression and the generation of surface currents. The bird loses the energy required for compression, but utilizes the remainder of the slip which is the principal portion.

When we consider the rapid motion of the aerial screw - 1000 feet per second it will be seen that the power may be applied as effectively with a high as with a low velocity. For, power is applied by the generation of surface currents, and which are produced by any alteration of existing currents, as by the slow movements of the soaring birds, and which are especially effective with a high velocity.

The soaring birds demonstrate conclusively that rapid movement of the propelling surface is not necessary to successful flight. But with a plane screw propeller rapid movement is a ^{necessity} ~~requirement~~

Air Ships.

The question to be solved in the ^{initial} development of aerial navigation is not how a ship may be constructed capable of sustaining ten thousand pounds, of attaining a velocity of 80 or 100 miles per hour, and of making a flight of a thousand miles before coming to the earth; but how we are to construct a vessel of light weight and capable with a low velocity of supporting ten or fifteen hundred pounds and making any flight at all.

The chief difficulty which has stood in the way of even ^{an} attempt at aerial navigation has been the great weight of the apparatus for generating power. However since the discovery of new electrical methods this is not necessary. Electric arcs are now driven by the energy generated miles away, and there would seem to be no reason why ~~the same~~ a light air ship might not be driven in the same manner. A double line of conductors might extend for a distance of ten or twelve miles, capable of being a holey and from this two wires could be carried upward to the air ship. A current sent over one of the wires below would pass through the air ship, then the propeller.

along the other wire. Such a line might be made exceedingly useful in carrying small mail and light express, and it would be the first step towards something better.

For experimental purposes the frame might be carried to the ship from a point in an open field, by means of a wire connected with some dynamo already in operation. Or the frame might be carried to a captive balloon and thence to the air ship several hundred feet below. In this case there would hardly be a possibility of danger, and the opportunity for soaring would be exceedingly good.

When once the aeronaut had full command of his ship, he could begin flight proper by falling vertically from a balloon, for the sake of safety being taken up near the sea. ~~At the~~ After a fall of twenty feet he would have a velocity sufficient to sustain the vessel with its weight; and by using the rudder he might quickly assume a horizontal course, after which he would slowly descend to the earth.

If once the feat of descending like a soaring bird from a balloon be accomplished, the possibilities of aerial navigation will soon become

Known.

It would not be a difficult matter to construct an air ship, having 300 feet of sustaining surface, and if we allow one pound per sq ft of surface the sails may be made of silk and ~~the~~ the entire apparatus, exclusive of the motor, need not weigh over fifty pounds. If it is to be used simply as a parachute, to ⁱⁿ experimental soaring it might support a man weighing 100 lbs and with but a pressure of $\frac{1}{2}$ lb to the sq ft of surface.

As to guiding the vessel my experiments go to show that nothing is ~~so~~ more easily accomplished. The elevation of a half inch in the elevation or depression of the rudder ~~bars~~ ~~bars~~ ~~bars~~ or depresses the flight very noticeably. In a still atmosphere - and it is in a still atmosphere that experiments should be first tried - the ship will act automatically and sail horizontally, if permitted to do so.

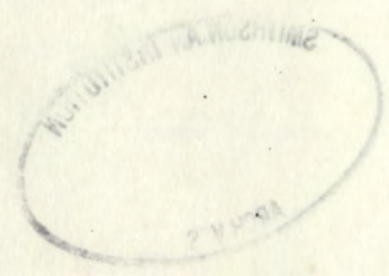
As to cost, such experiments as I should like to make would require no costly apparatus. The important item is suitable material; having given which any good cooper could construct it. To test the connections of my theory would cost very little, since it would only be necessary to construct one apparatus capable of sustaining 25-30 lbs.

Should you decide that my theory is sufficiently plausible to justify further experiments I should be glad to have your assistance and advice in the matter.

I shall be pleased to hear from you at your convenience at Chucky City: Tenn.

Thanking you for your great kindness in examining these papers
I am

Yours Very Respectfully,
C. W. Coffey



Lebanon City, Tenn.
19th Jan. 1893

My dear friend:-

It is manifestly unfair for you to put the whole burden of a prompt and regular correspondence upon me. If I waited as long as you to write our correspondence would be everything but regular. Just when I had settled down to the pleasing conclusion that hereafter the seasons and the changes from day to night would not be more regular than our letters, there comes an awful silence and a great gap. And even if I write as soon as hearing from you, as I am doing now, I can not read matter much. Unless you keep up your end of the log ten can't be much of a log-rolling. This is positively my last appearance as a prompt correspondent unless you come to time.

We are in the midst of a dreadful winter, such as we who are in the prime of life have never known before. Since the war there has been no such weather as this, if ever in the history of the

country. As you may imagine when the thermometer
is gets down to 30° below zero, as it has been
here, it is no summer day. Fortunately there has
been no wind or it would have been un-
bearable. Even as it is there has been great
suffering among the poorer people. In Bois-
tot more than one family were without fire
or food and had to huddle together in bed to keep
warm. The people and the police took the matter
in hand and established soup houses and sup-
plied them with coal. Otherwise many must
have perished. A week ago a family un-
dertook to cross the mountains through the snow
mass here. Before reaching the other side the
wife and little child were frozen to death and
then they were found the man was almost dead.

There has been a good deal of sleighing, for the
snow is 20 inches deep, but I have not been
out. Partly an account of being too old and
partly an account of having neither sleigh nor
horses. But the girls are out almost daily.

I have been threatened with an attack of the
blues - not an account of the snow but in spite
of it. For there is no weather that makes me as well
as that which is warm and bright. When the weather

is had I feel that I cannot be at work
anyway, but when it is bright & sunny, have
an uneasy conscience.

It was a treat to get and read your dear
good letter an day before yesterday. You write this
time like the Corrie Sue field. I get no other
letters that I enjoy so much as yours. Which is
perhaps no great compliment, for I seldom hear
from anyone else. I did though receive a de-
lightful letter recently from "Rosa Seaman". She is a
quod deal like Miss Lucy Andrews, whom I can
only think of as a girl wearing a straw hat in
a high wind. I shall always think most kindly
of her for having allowed me to get aboard of J.V. Seaman.
on the day we all dined at old brother Miller's. Un-
less she has changed very much since then, she is a
remarkably sweet woman. Her voice rang in
my ears for a week after our visit. You will
please tell me when you write again what she
said about me.

Tell me what news reports are being circu-
lated about Louis. You can set it down that if
they are evil reports they are false reports. Irait it
a little funny that Guy should be so vicious. Guy
is not Louis, but he is mistaken if thinks a man must
be measured by one certain standard and no other.
Louis is one of the best and truest of men. He has

told me of many temptations that have beset him -
and of how he escaped them. When you have said
that Lassie sometimes lets an race and prize
fight - you have perhaps said the very worst you can
say of him. It is true he did not hit - Miss Anne Hooper
right; but there is another side to that story.

By the way I heard something a little odd about
Guy; - but I shall not think of telling you what it was
until you tell me more about Lucy Anderson.

I have a little crippled sweetheart now - who can-
not even draw from me so easily as some girls I know.
I mean one of these days to get me a sweetheart of my
very own, one that is true and loving and willing to
cut clove-wood. My notion is that a man who lives
like I do, by himself and to himself, is a poor specimen for
a human being. But the fact that I love to
write to you and to hear from you is proof that I am
not lost beyond redemption. Sometimes I am
tempted to console myself with the old negro's
philosophy, "Blessed am dey dat don't expect nothin',
for dey ain't a goin' to git nothin'."

Now write me a good long letter without
wasting and fill it up with thoughts about your
own dear and sweet self - Truly yours
E. C. Haffner.

Bristol June
June 19th 1893

To Whom it may Concern

This is to certify that I
have professional knowledge of Mr E. C.
Hoffaker's skill and efficiency as
a Surveyor and Civil Engineer
and have been impressed with
the belief that he is thoroughly com-
petent to perform any of the
duties of his profession.
I regard him also as a skillful
draughtsman & rapid in his execution.

Respectfully

M. L. Bentley

Att. at Law

Bristol Penn

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Bristol - Sun
7th Dec 1893

My Dear Friend.

Your dear letter was received this morning, and although I will not have time to finish my letter tonight - I want to begin it, even if I do not get far with it: You ask if I had thought of Carrie Sue since I had written last. Indeed I had, more than once - two or three times - which is proof that I had not thought of you uninterruptedly. But to tell you the truth some of my thoughts about you have been questionings. Somehow the thought has come to me often, or rather the question, May I not be deceived? May I ~~not~~ be taking in earnest things she says in jest or half in earnest? When she sends me her love does it really mean anything more than that she wrote what happened to come into her mind at the moment of closing her letter? There are questions which you see, dear, perplexed me and left me in doubt, and really I would not have been surprised if you had not written again for a long time. I have tried not to, sweet, for I said it will be a waste of affection perhaps, and I have no reason to believe that it would not, but it is a ~~hard~~ hard matter sometimes to keep from loving you. Or rather I have had to watch myself for fear I might love you so well I could not ~~stand~~ for a long while get over it. That I did not want to do, ~~for I~~ have had sorrow and suffering enough already ⁵⁶ without
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adding to the sum needlessly. And so I have made
up my great mind not to care for you - un-
less-somebody should care for me. Whether she does
or not I don't know - perhaps she does not know
herself - But somehow when I got your letter
this morning it was full of music for me. It gave
me more confidence in you and in your fidelity
than I perhaps had had. You see all sorts of Doubts -
had arisen - I don't know why - they didn't see
to do so - but all day I have lost sight of them, and
~~the~~ your letter ~~has~~ made the day brighter. - But I
cannot write more to night.

Well here it is "tomorrow", and not only tomorrow
but "tomor' night." You see I cannot afford to waste
my time with you during the day. But
all day your dear letter has been coming to
my mind and ~~every~~ thought of it has called
up a sort of rapturous feeling that I cannot
easily describe to you. I have spent the day
^{at} writing some editorials for the Bristol Courier. -
I write almost daily now, and recently made
quite a hit and brought about an unusual sale
of the paper by a 3 column article on "The Timber
Resources of Sullivan." I would send you
some of my editorials - but I am saving
them for to read when I am ^{2nd} - Then I
burned around awhile, then worked an ^{3rd} as

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a map of the Dixie Laundry for awhile, then,
burned awhile - 5th Burned awhile - 6th worked on
map. 7th ate dinner, 8th Burned - 9th worked on map. 10th went
out for a smoke. 11th Burned. 12th Burned. 13th worked on map
till too dark to see. 14th quit work.

Christmas will soon be here - By the way, Christ-
mas gift! She stores one full of toys, pictures, mag-
azines, books. Everything that delights the eye or
that can charm the mind; steam engines, wonderfully
colored toys of strange mechanism - games, puzzles, fan-
cy conceptions in paper and celluloid - a whole
town full of them - and yet they altogether do not seem
how entirely satisfactory. No, Carrie Sue, my soul
is too great to be satisfied with popcorn and toy
pistols. I have a mind above oranges and Japan
persimmons, (though I do not object to these in modera-
tion), but my mind soars above them like the
eagle toward the sun - That gives you an idea
of what I am, dear Carrie Sue. I could not
describe myself better if I worked on the matter
a whole day. It is the necessity for laboring
to obtain my daily bread that keeps me bound
to the earth - otherwise I would be an artist with
lofty aspirations. Do you know there has long been
a dream in my mind, in which you figure large-
ly. Now what will you give me, love, to tell you
what this artist's dream of mine is? Who knows
but it may some day prove true?

I was thinking of you today while I was "bummin",
and it recalled the fact your letter had often-
est set me to dreaming those some artists dreams
of dreaming of an ideal life and existence.

You must not fail to speak a kind ^{word} for me
to Mrs. Wadsworth - she is a woman I always
likes and admires. She has a wonderfully keen
appreciation of the humor and can see it everywhere -
she is the best hostess I ever knew to make fun of peo-
ple. Say all the good things you think of for me -
I will endorse all you say.

It is alright for you to enjoy yourself with
"a fellow that looks like me", but I shouldn't want
you to get me mixed up with him too insepa-
rably. I should like to stand fast in your friend-
ship and in your affections. For I have a belief,
dear, that if your affections do not go out very
readily they would be very strong if you ^{did} once
love a man. And that is why I think that if a
man could but win them he would have a
rich treasure all his life. Tell me, sweet, how should
a man get about winning them? What should he
do? what should he say? Tell me the secret and I'll
try it. You say men are dreadful, but you do not know about me.
"Doubt that the sun doth shine; doubt that the stars do move,
Think truth to be a lie - but never doubt my friendship"
You might - when shall I hear from you again. Soon I trust.
Another time I will write more.
Yours fondly
E. C. R.

^{P. 1.}
Christiana
Hayhurst, Miss.
Dec. 20. 1873.

My dear friend;
I will
make the startling
announcement in the
beginning that I am
taking of the grip, and
also principled in good
measure. Tomorrow there
will be no end to the
roaring in this small
head of mine. Now there
is a place for you - to
say it is the first
thing she has had in
her head since I have
known her, but there

you will be slightly mistaken, and
you had better not say or even
think such a thing. It is now
nearly 10 P.M. and I am sitting
by a comfortable fire in the
grate which by the way is a great
invention, with the intention of
answering your good letter just
shall I say months ago? No, that
could not be so as it had only
been a week, but it requires a
long time to me. We have moved,
and housekeeping had conference,
with the town full of Methodist
preachers and everything has been
in a hurly burly and this is the
very first time I have had a
moment to write, but I have thought
of you, even more than you did
me, for it has been every day for
a week, & you only thought of me
two or three times. Now that is a
shame for me to be bawling my
young (Dad) ^{on} distances on who care
so little for me. And then you

Say your doubt me,
and do not want to
care for me, etc,
Well, I do not care
to force any body to do
anything against their
will, or "conscience" will
keep her own counsel
until some body else
causes to doubt her

You must trust
in my life and
and therefore to write
into things I do not
mean - I shall not
comment on this fact
as you may find out
yourself about it.

I learn something
new about you in nearly

every letter you write.
I did not know you
were such a writer.
Please send me some
of the papers occasion-
ally. I would like very
much to see what that
great mind of yours
produces for the public.
If I thought the invest-
ment would pay me
I might subscribe for
the paper. I will just
write to the Editor & ask
him. It is only
a few days before
Christmas and we will
have a week of holidays.
We all went down
tonight just after
supper to look at the

pretty things, and the town is full
of things, but some way they have
very little attraction for me. We
are too old, aren't we? to care very much
for those things now but it is
nice to be remembered sometimes
by some little thing, such as a
jumping jack, jack in the box, candy
or something of the sort. I received
a very handsome "lumber jack" from
one of the boys here last night. He
came up to see me & said he
knew I would appreciate his precious
gift. Had this name me been
somebody else I might have told
him he could have given me
something he possessed which would
have been appreciated above every
thing else, even jumping jacks.

We are to have some entertainments
during the holidays & believe me. The
Caldwell Reading Club will be
royally entertained Christmas
night by one of the young ladies,
and there will be other things & all

during the week.

We will have a dining
Christmas day, and
invite severall young
gentlemen & ladies.

Will you come?
I should be delighted to
see you. It is getting
so late & I am very
nervous, it will not
write more this time.

Am afraid I am
going to be sick, were
enough, feel very badly
tonight. This reply & the
last letter I shall write
you this year unless
you reply promptly. With
my very best wishes for a
pleasant Christmas & a bright
and happy New Year, and if you
are not so doubtful, dear I thought
and something else, but yours
Carrie M.

P. S. No. 2.

There is a good
place on my "mantel-
-shelf" in the
Parlor for a picture
in a nice new silver
frame & if you
will look your
prettiest & send me
one of your dear old
self, I will honor
it by placing it
there. Will you?