

From a miniature on ivory in possession of the family.

Yours very affectionately
Edwin James

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DR. EDWIN JAMES.

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Some years ago the writer found among some miscellaneous papers in the C. C. Parry Herbarium and Library a short biographical sketch of Dr. Edwin James with an attached letter from Dr. George Engelmann asking what had become of Doctor James. The letter was pasted in a copy of Long's *Expedition*, giving his account of the ascent of James' Peak, now commonly called Pike's Peak. Somewhat later I saw an article by Mr. George Frazee* on *The Iowa Fugitive Slave Case*, which contained a tribute to Doctor James. The following number of *The Annals* contained a short but excellent account of Doctor James by Charles Aldrich,† *A Forgotten Iowa Author*. A few years later the writer gave under the auspices of the Botanical Seminar a lecture on the early botanical explorations of the Rocky Mountains. I found the information about Doctor James very meager. I wrote to Doctor Salter of Burlington, who had known Doctor James personally, and he gave me such information as he had. Mrs. Fannie James Bissell of Dubuque, a granddaughter, also favored me with material. By chance I learned that Mrs. A. Richmond of Nevada was a daughter of a brother of Doctor James. I therefore interviewed Mrs. Richmond a short time before her death, concerning him. Her daughter, Miss Anna Richmond, was kind enough to furnish me with a written statement about Doctor James, taken from Mrs. Richmond's journal, as well as to let me see several letters. This journal is in possession of the Richmond family. Mrs. Richmond copied

* *Annals of Iowa*, Vol. 4, pp. 118-137.

† *Annals of Iowa*, Vol. 4, pp. 233-234.

some of the more important points of the journal for Miss Julia James of Kansas City, who was kind enough to permit me to use such parts as I liked in the preparation of this paper.

To a cousin, Miss Harriette Kellogg of Grinnell, Deacon Samuel James of Middlebury, Vt., who is himself eighty-six years of age, has loaned a number of letters written by Dr. Edwin James to his brother, Dr. John James of Albany, and also one to his niece. These cover a somewhat lengthy period, extending from the time when he was stationed at Ft. Mackinac as army surgeon to 1859, when in his old age at Burlington he wrote with all his old-time vigor on slavery and the John Brown question.

From the journal I learn that the James family originally settled in Rhode Island, but that Deacon David James, father of Doctor James, very early emigrated to Stockbridge, Mass., and at the commencement of the Revolutionary War moved to Weybridge, Addison county, Vermont. Here with his own hands he hewed down trees, in the mighty forest, and erected a log house in which the subject of this sketch was born and grew to manhood. Edwin James, the youngest of thirteen children, ten of whom were sons, was born August 27, 1797. The family home is still standing, although its original form could hardly be recognized, so many are the additions and other changes that have modified its appearance. It is on an eminence overlooking a beautiful valley, while in the near distance is clearly seen the town of Middlebury. Back of the house rise the wooded hills and mountains of northern Vermont.

The farm has always remained the property of the family, having descended from father to son, in the older line. Doctor James' birthplace is now occupied by Hon. John James, a grandnephew of Dr. Edwin James and a member of the Vermont Legislative Assembly for several terms.

The family came of sturdy Puritan stock, and made their church connection with the Congregational church at Weybridge, a few miles from the farm, once a prosperous village, but now only a cross-roads. Doctor James' father was deacon in the church and the office has since that time been held by

a member of the family, the present incumbent being Deacon Samuel James—a nephew of Doctor Edwin—who also owns a residence on the old farm.

In early days church pews were the absolute property of the individual members, and the James' pew, at the right hand of the pulpit, with its straight, unyielding back, and door that could be locked against intruders, is still seen in the church, although the family prefer the more democratic freedom of the body pews.

The surroundings of the boyhood home of Edwin James, and the sturdy character of others of the same family, may be seen from the following biographical note of a brother, which appeared in *The Register* (Middlebury, Vt.) many years ago:

Deacon Samuel James, Sen., was one of those men who never die—living, but not dying, out. Born in Weybridge in 1791, he was the last of a large family of children who scattered widely over our country and a number of his brothers were men of eminent ability and usefulness in their professions. He always lived upon the old homestead, living a life packed full of duties performed and opportunities secured. With unwearied industry he labored upon his farm and gradually accumulated an ample estate.

He was a studious and thoughtful man. The leisure moments of his long life were not suffered to run to waste. His mind was not pinioned to the instrument with which he labored, but in his working hours he was accustomed to cull treasures of rich thought from the works of nature and a wide range of readings, and while his acres widened, his mind expanded more. To those who knew him well it was a pleasure to converse with him, nor could they fail to utter words of admiration as they marked the stride with which he kept pace with the great and truthful ideas of the ages. He judged wisely and carefully and his opinions were not mere assertions but showed the compacted strength resulting from patient investigation. Perhaps no one trait was more strongly marked in his character than that of an untiring perseverance, no matter whether it was some improvement on his farm or some public interest he would accomplish, blow after blow succeeded each other with an unflinching repetition until a result was reached.

He was long identified with the church in his native town and its honored officer; he loved it, was familiar with its history and prayed and planned earnestly for its prosperity and continuance. Amid times of discouragement and doubt he proved a tower of strength. From its commencement he was a steady supporter of the Sabbath school; he not only believed in the Bible, but he loved to study it, and many will remember the sparkle of his eye, as he was wont to vindicate the character

of God as unfolded in its doctrines. Through all the years of his old age he continued a teacher. As a religious man he explored among the deep things of the Creator and caught no taint of skepticism, but acquired a stronger faith, a brighter hope and a warmer love. He studied thoroughly the questions of national policy, appreciated and sympathized with our public men who loved the right, while with a Puritan's faith he saw the hand of God guiding all of the events of our history. He had faith in God, faith in the church of Christ, faith in our government, and his life as a citizen, as a Christian and as a man was the outgivings of such a faith.

He was not exempt from affliction. "The billows rolled over him;" one son stricken by disease languished almost into manhood and died. Another in the strength and beauty of an intelligent and Christian manliness, passed under a mental cloud, and went down to the grave, and another still, the youngest, the pet and pride of the family, after graduating at Middlebury College, with bright hopes sailed for South America, and speedily sickened with the yellow fever and died in the hospital at Bahia, Brazil.

He had comfort in their deaths, and his faith as a Christian man held him to his God and his duties. Himself for years grappling with disease resolutely pushed on and with an untiring will demonstrated the power of a living soul over its frail tenement.

The Sabbath before his death he was in his place in the brick church on "Weybridge Hill," he was always there "sunshine or storm," and on Monday evening following he attended the meeting of the Farmers' Club and read an essay, and spoke earnest words of his own experience in farming. A cold brought on by the exposure of that evening swiftly brought him down, and in six days he ceased his struggling with disease. Thus Deacon Samuel James, Sen., carried his work and responsibilities to the brink of the grave, ready to assume them beyond, so there will be no break in his life, for he still lives.

Edwin James prepared for college in the Addison County Grammar School, located in Middlebury, and graduated from Middlebury College in 1816, having walked five miles daily in his journeys to and from school. Dr. E. A. Burt writes me under date of December 15, 1902, that Doctor James was probably much interested in botany while at college. There is an old pamphlet entitled *Statistical Account of the Town of Middlebury, State of Vermont*, Part First by Frederick Hall, Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in Middlebury College, Boston, 1821. It contains a list of five hundred and fifty-one species of Vermont plants and is the earliest list published. The following introduction appears by Pro-

fessor Hall: "The following catalogue of plants which are indigenous in the township of Middlebury was prepared for me by Dr. Edwin James, a very young gentleman formerly of this place, who has during a considerable period assiduously applied himself to the study of botany, and who will ere long attain distinguished eminence in this interesting branch of natural history." Whether this list was prepared before taking up his residence in Albany or while in college cannot be determined. It is probable, however, that he was much interested in plants while at college and that part of this work was done before his acquaintance with Dr. Amos Eaton in Albany, an author of *A Manual of North American Botany*, who delivered a course of lectures in Albany on the invitation of Gov. DeWitt Clinton, who was much interested in botany. Edwin James studied medicine with his brother in Albany. In those days a medical education was difficult to obtain. There were few hospitals and almost no medical schools and it was customary to study with an established practitioner. I am unable to learn when he went to Albany. The date of his graduating from Middlebury College is given by Doctor Barton as 1816. The brother with whom he studied medicine was in Europe in 1817 so it is probable that his medical education did not begin before 1818, and it is hardly likely that it extended beyond two or two and a half years. In those days it was considered essential that a physician be well posted in natural history, especially botany. This is why so many of the botanists of the early part of the last century were physicians. Doctors Gray, Torrey and Darlington were all physicians. The following letter written by Dr. John James will give some idea of the necessity of study abroad:

MY DEAR MOTHER: At the moment when I am about to leave London for Edinboro, I have the good fortune to receive yours of Sept. 22nd. How grateful and in what good time it is impossible for me to tell you—you have never been a stranger in London—and can hardly imagine how much I am interested in every word from you. It is indeed a long time since the date of your last letter, but I have received them but lately, and can readily excuse your not writing oftener, when I consider the cares and the business which must inevitably engross your mind and fill up every moment of your time. I can clearly

comprehend from your account of Mrs. James' symptoms * * * decline of her health. I wish it were possible for me to see her, and to add my endeavors to those of all of her friends to administer to her comfort and happiness in such a trying situation. I fear I shall never see her in this world. The only consolation which her friends could have, I know Mrs. James will afford by her un murmuring resignation to this dispensation of providence, and a cheerful reliance upon the goodness of the Creator. Mrs. Pepoon—I am most happy to hear her name, and that her situation is improving. I have heard so little from America that I open your letter with a kind of a dread, lest some evil should have befallen to some one of the family—I don't know why Henry should not have made me acquainted with his situation—at least written me. There has not been a day since I left America that I have not considered his situation, and weighed in my mind the chances of his business—with hopes and fears. That Pittsfield debt should if possible be shaken off. I sometimes reprove myself that I have left my country and not rather put my shoulder to the mountain and aided the common cause, with what effect I could, in other words—that I did not endeavor to help Henry and Mrs. J. instead of incurring expense abroad. In the end however I think we shall all be satisfied, with the course that I have taken and I flatter myself that at some future period, there will be a result essentially useful. I believe that I shall not return to America, without having added most materially to my medical knowledge. I am more entirely satisfied of the importance of the opportunities I enjoy—and the real improvement that may be derived from them than I expected to be. I find more to learn than I was aware of and more facilities of learning. I have devoted the summer extensively and laboriously to practical anatomy. By giving this important branch my undivided attention I have so wedded myself to the study, that what was at first a labor, has become a pleasure, and I contemplate even the intricacies, and minutiae of anatomy, with the hope of mastery. This study is indeed the "Key." * * * which the superstructure of surgery, and Physiology * * * depend—anatomy has been my study—but it is hardly correct to say exclusively for I have not neglected to see operations, visit hospitals, and attend to the domestic politicks of London surgery.

I have taken a bird's-eye view of the various hospitals, and schools. I have just finished my attendance at the anatomical Theatre, and the surgical and anatomical lectures connected with it have closed. I shall start for Edinburgh some time next week—I intend to visit on my way, Cambridge, Yorek and what other places I may find worthy of attention, within my reach—unless the weather should continue so bad as it is at present in which case I shall go by the Leith Smack. I expect while at E. to attend Gordon's anatomy, Hope's chemistry, Gregory's theory and practice, with what other studies I can comprehend in my plan without producing confusion. The principal advan-



Rocky Mountain White Pine (*Pinus flexilis* James) from a photograph
by L. H. Pammel.

tages that I expect to derive from going to E. are, I shall see the country, and the school. I can combine more studies there than here—and all to equal advantage except practical surgery—and this is to be learnt only to a certain degree by precedent, and seeing. The operation part must be acquired by the enterprise of our own hands—minute and distinct ideas of anatomy with the aid of having seen the operation a few times, will be sufficient—as to going to France and the French language—I cannot conscientiously think of spending my time, and my small funds there, because I could not acquire so much professional information. The time will soon arrive when I must apply myself most diligently to business again—stimulated by the to me new necessity of annihilating considerable debts. I hope to go to my task with zeal, and to enter the lists properly armed for the fight. If I have time, which I undoubtedly shall, I can improve what I have but just commenced in the French language after I join you in Albany. If I happen to be so unfortunate as not to find business there, this study will prove a resource. I have suggested to you that I am not learning good manners—I don't know that I am improving in this respect. If I can improve, my understanding and taste, by such observations, as my residence in foreign countries, will allow—I hope the amiable and lovely ladies of America will excuse my uncouth manners, and that men of sense will do me justice, though I cannot approach them in the most courtly style—and more than justice—for I don't mean to say that my claims in any respect will be of the improving kind. If I should go to France instead of Edinboro, I should be but chasing the shadow of a man of the world—which will ever fly me—

I have had a very trifling illness in consequence of confining myself too closely to the dissecting room which I believe I mentioned to you. Since I have relaxed a little I have regained the same high health which I found in Italy after a long voyage—as ever,

JOHN JAMES.

London Nov. 4th, 1817.

P. S. I start for Edinboro tomorrow by the stage. Direct to care of Messrs. Ramsays Bonan & Co. Bankers. I shall sail for America as soon as the season will admit.

CONNECTION WITH LONG'S EXPEDITION.

Some years had elapsed since the return of Lewis and Clark from their explorations to the Northwest, the finding of the source of the Missouri, and their trip down the Columbia to its mouth. The publication of the notes of the Lewis and Clark Expedition occurred in 1814, some seven years after their return to St. Louis. The Explorations of Zebulon Montgomery Pike, published in 1810, were familiar to the American

reading public. These publications made a large number of Americans interested in further explorations, and Congress in 1819 passed an act looking towards an exploration of the country between the Mississippi and the Rocky Mountains, Red River, Arkansas, and Mississippi, above the mouth of the Missouri. The members of the expedition were also to obtain the extent of our limits from those of Great Britain at some point in the forty-ninth parallel of latitude to prevent collision between our traders and theirs. They were to enter in their journal everything interesting in regard to plants, animals, soils, and minerals. They were to conciliate the Indians by kindness and presents, and to obtain their number as far as possible.

Major Long, the commanding officer, in organizing this expedition designated Major Biddle to keep the journal. Doctor Baldwin acted as botanist, Mr. Say had charge of the zoology, Mr. Jessup of the geology. Mr. Peale acted as assistant naturalist. The members assembled in Pittsburg in April, 1819, and started on their journey May 5th. Several members of the party kept diaries. All were in good health except Doctor Baldwin. In the account of the expedition reference is made to the delays caused because of his sickness. On August 9th Doctor Baldwin was moved to the house of Mr. Glen in Cincinnati, but on the 18th, having recovered sufficiently, the party started down the Ohio. At Franklin, Missouri, it again became necessary to leave him, and there he expired on the 31st day of August. The steamboat proceeding up the river with Messrs. Say, Jessup, Seymour and Daugherty, accompanied by Major Biddle, left Franklin on July 17th overland to Ft. Osage. The Western Engineer was the name of the first steamboat to ascend the Missouri River above the mouth of the Charaton (Chariton), Lewis and Clark ascended the Missouri in a periogue or mackinaw as it would now be called. This note is made: "The Chariton originates near the De Moyer (Des Moines) River of the Mississippi, and between a country which is of great importance, both on account of the fertility of the soil and its inexhaustible mines of coal."

THE WINTER CANTONMENT.

"The position selected for the establishment of winter quarters for the exploring party, was on the west bank of the Missouri about half a mile above Fort Lisa (a fort named after Manuel Lisa of the Missouri Fur Company), five miles below Council Bluffs and three miles above the mouth of Boyer's River."^{*} They anchored here on the 19th of September, and remained for the winter. On October 11th Major Long and Mr. Jessup departed for Washington, going down the Missouri in a canoe, returning by way of Philadelphia and St. Louis, and arriving at the latter place on April 24th. The party after having procured horses and equipment went overland, arriving at Engineer Cantonment on the 29th of May, accompanied by John R. Bell and Dr. Edwin James. By the order of the Honorable Secretary of War, dated February 28th, Major Long had been instructed to explore the country from the Missouri westward to the Rocky Mountains to the source of the river Platte and thence by way of the Arkansas and Red rivers to the Mississippi. Thomas Say was retained as zoologist, and Doctor James became botanist, geologist and surgeon. The latter received the appointment through the recommendations of Dr. John Torrey, Hon. Smith Thompson, Secretary of the Navy and later Justice of the Supreme Court, and Captain Le Conte.

FIRST ASCENT OF JAMES' PEAK, COMMONLY CALLED PIKE'S PEAK.

Leaving St. Louis on May 4, 1820, Doctor James, in company with Major Long and Captain Bell, traveled on horseback across the country and in twenty-four days reached Engineer Cantonment, where the party of twenty persons composing the expedition was camped. They started on their journey to the sources of the Platte, June 6th, and in a month reached the chasm through which that river issues from the Rocky Mountains. They were particularly desirous of visiting what Pike called the highest peak of the mountains, which now bears the name of that distinguished explorer and

^{*} The spelling is Boyer and as usual Doctor James was accurate. It is misspelled in many older books.

soldier. Its summit had been reported inaccessible. A detachment of the party, however, conducted by Doctor James, went to the top on the 13th and 14th of July. From this circumstance it was called James' Peak, and this name is given to it on the map which accompanies the report of the expedition. It was the peak eight or ten miles south of this and much below it in elevation, being wooded to the top, which Pike ascended. The following extract is from his note of July 15, 1820:

From information derived from the Indians and hunters and also from the account given by Pike relative to this Peak, it appears that no person either civilized or savage has ever ascended to its summit, and that the ascent was deemed impracticable. Dr. James having accomplished this difficult and laborious task I have thought proper to call the Peak after his name as a compliment, to which the zeal and perseverance together with the skillful attention with which he has examined its character and productions, give him the fairest claim. Pike has indeed given us notice that there is such a Peak, but he only saw it at a distance, the unfavorable circumstances under which he came into its neighborhood preventing his arrival even at its base.

The expedition now divided into two parties near the Arkansas in Colorado. One proceeded down the river to Ft. Smith, the other, consisting of Major Long, Doctor James and eight others, intended to travel southward in search of the sources of the Red River, but misled by Indians whom they met they passed down the Canadian River and reached Ft. Smith the 13th of September. They had been three months and six days in the wilderness and had met with no white person. Occasionally they suffered from shortness of provisions. At one time they killed a wild horse and instead of questioning whether they should eat horseflesh, congratulated themselves on having such a supply. The animal was a beautiful one and had followed them several miles on the day before and lingered with a sort of confidence about the camp. Doctor James says they felt a little regret at killing it, but their scruples yielded to the demands of hunger.

VALUE OF THE EXPEDITION.

The information obtained by the expedition was of much value and gave satisfaction to men of science. The contribu-

tions to the natural history, botany, and geology of the country were welcomed in Europe as well as in America. Doctor James digested the various reports and prepared a history of the expedition for publication. It was published in London under the following title, *Account of an Expedition to the Rocky Mountains performed in the years 1819 and '20*. By order of J. C. Calhoun, Secretary of War, under the command of Major Stephen H. Long of the U. S. Top. Engineers, compiled from the notes of Major Long, Mr. T. Say and other gentlemen of the exploring party by Edwin James, Botanist and Geologist to the Expedition—in three volumes, London. The work is dedicated to Mr. Calhoun, "whose liberal view, enlightened policy, and judicious measures have contributed in an eminent degree to the advancement of the National Character of the United States both in science and in politics."

Mrs. Fannie James Bissell, in a letter to the writer, comments as follows: "I remember, when I was a child, of being very fond of looking at the pictures in a large book in my father's library. I was greatly interested in the little Indians I saw there. I asked so many questions about them, my father told me that when I grew older he would tell me how the book came to be written and by whom. I wish to preserve the story to be read by the descendants of my noble grandfather."

The Ozark Mountains received their name from Doctor James. Under date of August 31st he says, "We were now at the western base of that interesting group of hills to which we have attempted to give the name of the almost extinct tribe of Ozarks." The following is from Mrs. Bissell's letter to the writer:

FRIEND OF THE INDIAN AND THE NEGRO.

My grandfather was a close observer of Indian character, manners and customs. After coming back from the expedition he was surgeon in the United States army, and for several years was stationed among the Ojibways. He mastered their language and translated the New Testament from Greek into their language and this was published in 1833. Up to this time he had been a member of the Presbyterian church, but changed his views in the translation of the testament and became a Baptist. In later years he became dissatisfied with churches generally, for infidelity to humanity and justice on the slavery question,

which he attributed to them. He was a great abolitionist and thought slavery a sin against God. He disavowed allegiance to the government. He sheltered the fugitives from oppression under his roof at any hour of the day or night; he was always ready to help them to a better country. To these services he gave his means without stint. Nor were his sympathies confined to slaves alone, though his mind was absorbed upon the subject of their condition. I am told that he showed great kindness to some poor Danish Mormons who settled in his neighborhood, helping them to employment and giving them and their children instruction in the English language.

Before this, however, he was appointed Indian agent for the government near Council Bluffs, and resided for a while among the Osage Indians on the Missouri river. In endeavoring to exclude whiskey from the Indian country he encountered the fierce opposition of the traders, and suffered so many annoyances that he was compelled to resign the agency. He was a great temperance advocate, and for a time was engaged with E. C. Delevan of Albany in conducting a journal devoted to the cause. In 1836 he decided to make his home in the far West. He thought of settling near Dubuque, Iowa, but on his way thither from St. Louis was stopped by ice, and on his way overland tarried one night some six miles southwest of Burlington, where being much pleased with the country, the soil, the water and timber, he determined to pitch his tent. He selected three hundred and twenty acres for his farm which he considered not surpassed by any part of the United States he had seen. This was at Rock Springs, Iowa.

JAMES' PEAK.

There has been some discussion in regard to whether Zebulon Montgomery Pike, that intrepid explorer, ascended Pike's Peak. From his own account,* "The summit of the grand peak, entirely bare of vegetation and covered with snow, now appeared at the distance of fifteen or sixteen miles from us. It was as high again as what we had ascended, and it would have taken a whole day's march from the base, which I believe no human being could have ascended to its pinnacle."

November 25th-27th, Pike made his ascent on one of the front peaks, Mt. Cheyenne, which may be seen from what is now known as Colorado Springs. The altitude of this peak is 9,408 feet, or as some give its height 9,448 feet. Those who

* Elliott Coues: *The expedition of Zebulon Montgomery Pike to headwaters of the Mississippi River through Louisiana Territory and in New Spain during the years 1805-6-7*. A new edition now first re-printed in full from the original of 1810 with copious critical commentary Memoir of Pike, New Map and other illustrations and complete index, 3 vols. 1:356; 2:357-355; 3:857-955.

have had any experience in mountain climbing know what difficulties beset the traveler through fallen timber, deep gorges and dangerous trails. Pike, Robinson, Brown or Miller were nearer the peak than any other white men up to that time. Pike's Peak stands out prominently, and may be seen for a distance of forty miles from the plains. It was, therefore, long known to the Spaniards, but was probably called Pike's Peak in the forties when the great overland trails covered the plains and mountains in quest of the California gold fields. On all of the early maps it was universally known as James' Peak. Doctor James describes the carbonated springs well known to all tourists who visit Manitou Springs.*

From the Journal prepared by James I take these notes:

The boiling spring is a large and beautiful fountain of water, cool and transparent, and highly aerated with carbonic acid. It rises on the brink of a small stream, which here descends from the mountain, at the point where the bed of this stream divides the ridge of sandstone, which rests against the base of the first granitic range.

Distant a few rods from this is another spring of the same kind, which discharges no water, its basin remaining constantly full, and air only escaping from it. We collected some of the air from both of these springs, in a box we had carried for the reception of plants, but could not perceive it to have the least smell or the power of extinguishing flame, which was tested by plunging into it lighted splinters of dry cedar.

In ascending we found the surface in many places covered with loose and crumbled granite, rolling from under our feet, and rendering the ascent extremely difficult. We began to credit the assertions of the guide, who had conducted us to the foot of the Peak; and left us with the assurance that the whole of the mountain to its summit was covered with loose sand and gravel, so that though many attempts had been made by the Indians and by hunters to ascend it, none had ever proved successful. We passed several of these tracks, not without some apprehension for our lives, as there was danger when the foothold was once lost of sliding down and being thrown over precipices.

After clambering with extreme fatigue over about two miles, in which several of these dangerous places occurred, we halted at sunset in a small cluster of fir trees. We could not, however, find a piece of even ground large enough to lie down upon, and were under the necessity of securing ourselves from rolling into the brook, near which we encamped, by means of a pole placed against two trees. In this

* *Account of an Expedition from Pittsburg*, Vol. 2, p. 23.

situation we passed an uneasy night and, though the mercury fell only to 54°, felt some inconvenience from cold.

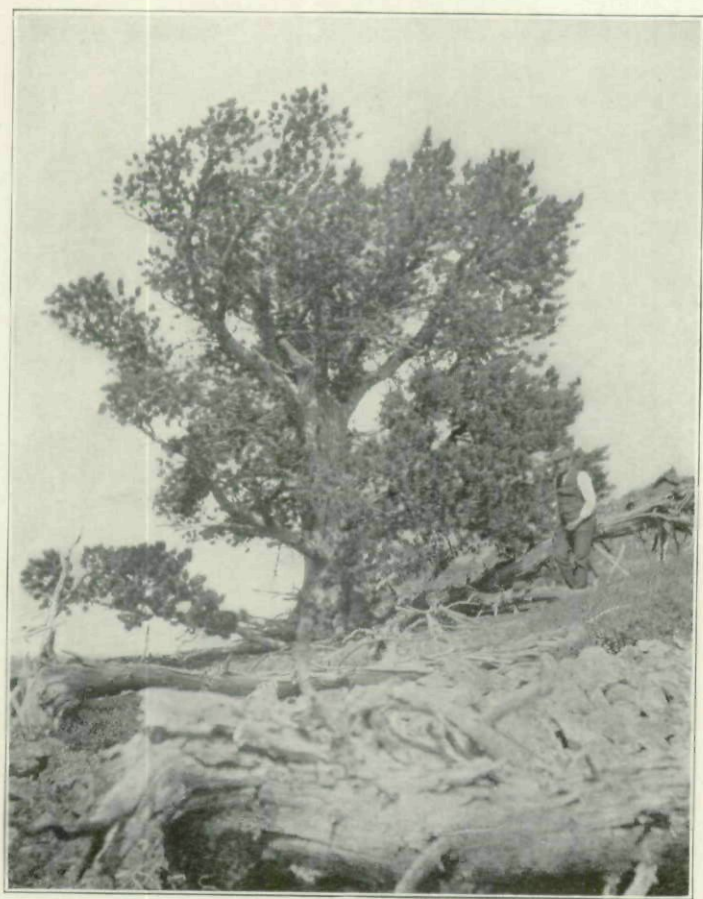
On the morning of the 14th, as soon as daylight appeared, having suspended in a tree whatever articles of clothing could be dispensed with, our blankets and provisions, except about three pounds of bison flesh, we continued the ascent, hoping to be able to reach the summit of the Peak, and return to the same camp in the evening. After passing about half a mile of rugged and difficult traveling, like that of the preceding day, we crossed a deep chasm, opening towards the bed of the small stream we had hitherto ascended, and following the summit of the ridge between these, found the way less difficult and dangerous.

Having passed a level tract of several acres, covered with the aspen poplar, a few birches and pines, we arrived at a small stream running toward the south, nearly parallel to the base of the conic part of the mountain, which forms the summit of the Peak. From this spot we could distinctly see almost the whole of the Peak, its lower half thinly clad with pines, junipers and other evergreen trees; the upper a naked conic pile of yellowish rocks, surmounted here and there with broad patches of snow; but the summit appeared so distant, and the ascent so steep, that we despaired of accomplishing the ascent, and returning on the same day.

In marshy places about this part of the mountain we saw an undescribed white flowered species of *Caltha*, some *Spediculariae*, the shrubby cinquefoil (*Potentilla fruticosa*, Ph.) and many alpine plants.

The day was agreeably bright and calm. As we ascended rapidly a manifest change of temperature was perceptible and before we reached the outskirts of the timber a little wind was felt from the northeast. On this part of the mountain the yellow flowered stone-crop (*Sedum stenopetalum*, Ph.) is almost the only herbaceous plant which occurs. The boundary of the region of forests is a defined line encircling the peak in a part which, when seen from the plain, appeared near the summit, but when we arrived at it a greater part of the whole elevation of the mountain seemed still before us. Above the timber the ascent is steeper, but less difficult than below, the surface being so highly inclined that the large masses when loosened roll down, meeting no obstruction, until they arrive at the commencement of the timber. The red cedar and the flexile pine* are the trees which appear at the greatest elevation. These are small, having thick and extremely rigid trunks, and near the commencement of the woodless part of the mountain they have neither limbs nor bark on the side exposed to the descending masses of rocks. These trees have not probably grown in a situation so exposed, as to be unable to produce or retain bark or limbs on one side; the timber must formerly have extended to a greater elevation on the sides of this peak than at present, so that

* *Pinus flexilis* James.



Rocky Mountain White Pine (*Pinus flexilis* James) from a photograph by Fawcett.

those trees which are now on the outskirts of the forest, were formerly protected by their more exposed neighbors.

It cannot be doubted that the peculiar brilliancy of coloring, observed in alpine plants, inhabiting near the utmost limits of phaenogamous vegetation, depends in a great measure on the intensity of the light transmitted from the bright and unobscured atmosphere of those regions, and increased by reflection from the immense impending masses of snow. May the deep cerulean tint of the sky, be supposed to have an influence in producing the corresponding colour, so prevalent in the flowers of these plants?

It was about 4 o'clock p. m. when we arrived on the summit. In our way we had attempted to cross a large field of snow, which occupied a deep ravine, extending down half a mile from the top, on the southeastern side of the Peak. This was found impassable, being covered with a thin ice, not sufficiently strong to bear the weight of a man. We had not been long on the summit when we were rejoined by the man who had separated from us near the outskirts of the timber. He had turned aside and lain down to rest and afterwards pursued the ascent by a different route.

On the north side of the Peak was an immense mass of snow and ice. The ravine, in which it lay, terminated in a woodless and apparently fertile valley, lying west of the first great ridge, and extending far towards the north. This valley must undoubtedly contain a considerable branch of the Platte. In a part of it, distant probably thirty miles, the smoke of a fire was distinctly seen and was supposed to indicate the encampment of a party of Indians.

On the south the mountain is continued, having another summit (probably that ascended by Captain Pike), at the distance of eight or ten miles. This, however, falls much below the High Peak in point of elevation, being wooded quite to its top. Between the two lies a small lake, about a mile long and half a mile wide, discharging eastward into the Boiling spring creek. A few miles farther towards the south the range containing these two peaks terminates abruptly.

Most of the trees which occur on any part of the mountain are evergreen, consisting of several species of abies, among which may be enumerated the balsam fir (*A. balsamea*, Ph.), the hemlock, white, red and black spruce, (*A. canadensis*, *A. alba*, *A. rubra* and *A. nigra*), the red cedar and common juniper and a few pines.* One of these, which appears to have been hitherto unnoticed in North America, has, like

* Doctor James had a good eye in discriminating plants, but he is mistaken in the identity of most of the conifers mentioned here. The writer saw in the region mentioned by him an abundance of Douglas Fir (*Pseudotsuga Douglasii*) at lower altitudes; also Colorado Blue Spruce (*Picea Parryana*). The Engelmann Spruce (*Picea Engelmannii*) and the Lodgepole Pine (*Pinus Murrayana*) at higher altitudes. The Black Balsam (*Abies concolor*) is abundant at about 8,500 feet and below. The Bull Pine (*Pinus scopulorum*) is abundant around Manitou Springs. The *Pinus flexilis* is here described for the first time and correctly placed in the section *Strobis* or White Pine section. The *Pinus rigida* referred to is *Pinus scopulorum*.

the great white or Weymouth pine, five leaves in a fascicle, but in other respects there is little resemblance between them. The leaves are short and rather rigid, the sheathes which surround their bases, short and lacerated; the strobiles erect, composed of large unarmed scales, being somewhat smaller than those of *P. rigida*, but similar in shape, and exuding a great quantity of resin. The branches, which are covered with leaves chiefly at the ends, are numerous and recurved, inclining to form a dense and large top; they are also remarkably flexible, feeling in the hand somewhat like those of *Dirca palustris*. From this circumstance the specific name *flexilis* has been proposed for this tree, which is in several respects remarkably contrasted with the *P. rigida*. It inhabits the arid plains subjacent to the Rocky mountains, and extends up their sides to the region of perpetual frost. The fruit of the *Pinus flexilis* is eaten by the Indians and French hunters about the Rocky Mountains, as is that of another species of the same genus by the inhabitants of some parts of Europe.

The following is a letter written by Doctor James to Dr. C. C. Parry at Burlington, February 11, 1859, in regard to the ascent of Pike's Peak:

Dear Sir: Yours of the 2d inst. reached me yesterday, but may have lain some time in the P. Office, which, being six miles from me, I do not visit every day.

Thirty-nine years ago on the 14th July next I explored one of the peaks of the range of mountains containing the sources of the Platte and Arkansas. From its summit, about 12,000 feet* above tide water of the Atlantic, I looked southward to a twin peak perhaps twenty miles distant, supposed at that time to be the one ascended by Lieut. Pike, and near the base of which his blockhouse had stood. The intervening valley had some timber, but did not appear as inviting as other valleys or "parks" lying more to the west and north. Seen from a distance of fifty or a hundred miles on the plains these two high points would scarce be distinguished and the now common name, "Pike" Peak, applies, I think, to both, as "Sacoelleback" in Massachusetts designates a similar pair of peaks on a smaller scale. This point is in Lat. 38° 50' N., near where the Arkansas leaves the mountains. It is a region where many good homes for farmers may be made, not so desirable, however, as some portions of valleys traversed by Maj. Long's party farther south on the Huespano, Cimaron, Rio de Los Animas and other small streams, some running southeast into the Arkansas, some southwest to the del Norte and draining lands where the large patches of volcanic rocks underlie soils of some fertility and where the petahoya and other arborescent cacti: the mesquit and similar leguminous plants remind the traveler of food and shelter.

* The height of James' Peak is 14,192 feet.

Maj. Long's expedition was completed in 1820, his second embracing only Lake Superior and the Red River of the north dates in 1821-2.

Collections of plants were made from the country that is now Iowa in both and descriptions of such as were new to those learned in such matters have since appeared mostly in the Journals of Societies of Natural History in New York and elsewhere.

I became a settler in Iowa twenty-two years ago and of course have seen great changes. The locomotive engine and railroad car scour the plain in place of the wolf and the curlew. Mayweed and dog fennel, stink weed and mullein have taken the place of "purple flox and the moceasin flower," the Celt, the Dane, the Swede and the Dutchman* are instead of Black Hawk and Wabashaw, Wawhouse, Manny-Ozit and their bands. Very cordially yours,

E. JAMES.

MARRIAGE.

I have little information about Doctor James' marriage. It occurred after his return from the exploring expedition. Two letters written by him to Miss Clarissa Rogers of Gloucester, Mass., who afterward became his wife, are in the writer's possession, dated March 9th and 19th, 1827. They are dignified in tone but display the most ardent devotion. Mrs. Bissell writes of her grandfather: "Upon most persons who made his acquaintance he made the impression, that while he was an independent man, he was also singular and eccentric. * * * He seemed like one who had a secret on his soul he meant carefully to guard. It is doubtful whether he had any confidants or unbosomed himself to any human being, not even to his beautiful wife, who was once considered a belle of Boston."

Edwin James, Jr., his only child, was born January 7, 1838. This son married Miss Fannie Johnson, much against his father's wishes. He was in the wholesale grocery business for some time and afterwards went as surveyor to Cheyenne with his uncle, Dr. Silas Read, Surveyor of Wyoming, where he remained with his family for some years, he and his wife finally dying there, leaving four children. Mr. C. G. Coutant, author of a *History of Wyoming*, writes me that Mr. James bore the reputation of being a very learned man, especially as an astronomer and civil engineer.

* He probably meant Germans. Fifty years ago it was a common expression to speak of the Dutch but meaning Germans, although there was a settlement of Dutch in that section of the State in the fifties.

Doctor James' wife was buried at Rock Springs, Iowa. She was a woman of talent and fond of society, which in his later days Doctor James did not care for. Mrs. Dr. Anna Richmond, a niece, now deceased, lived in St. Louis and knew Doctor James when he was a civil engineer under Silas Read, who was then Surveyor General. She told me that it amused the city folk from St. Louis very much to have Doctor James call for them in a cart drawn by oxen and take them to his home near Rock Springs. He desired to have Mrs. Richmond study botany. True to the instincts of the James family, Mrs. Richmond was a pronounced temperance woman. Mrs. Estelle D. Fogel of Ames, formerly of Burlington, tells me that she had a conversation with a neighbor of Dr. Edwin James at Rock Springs. This woman was then a small girl but remembers Doctor James as a philanthropist. He had the good-will of all of the neighbors. They called on him for treatment but he would never take any pay for the same. They knew nothing of the family. The lady remembers his help in the care of escaped negroes. In Denmark, he hid the negroes in a stone house, and in Burlington helped conceal them in a cellar. At night he would pilot them across the river, at one time taking them across in barrels. Mrs. James would give the children pies and cakes.

That Doctor James was a good husband I am confident from Dr. Wm. Salter's testimony and the following touching tribute paid to his wife in a letter to Dr. John Torrey:

Burlington, Iowa, Mar. 3rd, 1854.

My Dear Sir: Your kind favor of Jan. 13th would not have remained so long unanswered had I not at the time I received it and ever since been walking in the valley of the shadow of death with a dear friend, an almost life-long companion, whose remains I committed yesterday to the grave.

And now let me thank you for calling up by your most acceptable letter the pleasant memories of the long buried but never forgotten past. It was one of the chief pleasures of my earlier and most cherished recollections of my later life that I could number you among my friends and truly thankful am I that you have not forgotten me nor those delightful studies and pursuits that formed the connecting tie of our earlier and more joyful, but perhaps not better days.

And now for an answer to your home question, "What have I been doing these last fifty years?" As this world counts doing; *little or*

nothing. It did not take me long to discover that it was not for me to "make my mark upon the age," and having settled that point to my own satisfaction I determined to make it on myself. I said, "I will rule my own spirit" and thus be greater than "he that taketh the city." "I will not love the world or seek to honors or possessions that the love of the Father may be in me and his peace rest upon me." Looking back across the chilling shadows of the evening and the more sunny tracts of middle and early life I see not much to regret in my course of inaction and passiveness as to the things of the life that is. What have I gained in relation to that to come? My condolence in the future has not been strengthened nor my hopes made more bright by what I have done, suffered and encountered here.

But as I feel myself approaching the chill and foggy domains of theology, to walk in which may and should be wholly distasteful to a true lover of nature like yourself, I will say no more about these things, unless it should happen that you, having had experiences, may be conscious of something in this line which might be valuable by way of exchange with an old and true friend and a lover of all knowledge and all truth, especially such as bears upon the interests and prospects of our higher and better natures.

As I am no longer bound to any one spot of earth by family ties (my only son is married and settled in business in Du Buque) it enters into my day dreams that I may yet go forth to gather weeds and stones and rubbish for the use of some who may value such things, and perhaps drop this life-wearied body beside some solitary stream in the wilderness.

In the meantime it would afford me the truest satisfaction to grasp your friendly hand once more or to be in the habit of frequent intercourse with you by letter.

Most truly yours,

E. JAMES.

BECOMES SURGEON OF THE U. S. ARMY. HIS WORK FOR TEMPERANCE.

Soon after his marriage Doctor James was appointed surgeon of the United States Army and was stationed at Ft. Crawford, now Prairie du Chien, then an important post. Mr. James H. Lockwood* in an article on the *Early Times and Events in Wisconsin* states that Mrs. Julianna Lockwood asked and obtained Doctor James' assistance in starting a Sunday school in 1825; the first one established in Ft. Crawford. His study of the Indian language began in that place. He did not, however, remain very long but was transferred to an-

* *Collections of the State Historical Soc. of Wis.*, Vol. 2, p. 168.

other post. While in Mackinac he became a great friend of the Chippewa Indians, into whose language he translated the New Testament, from Hebrew Chaldaic. As a result of his missionary work five hundred converts were made. In the tribe was a man named John Tanner, who had been stolen from his home in northern Ohio when five years of age. The Indians became much attached to him and treated him as one of their own tribe. He married one of the squaws and became very intemperate. Doctor James induced him to give up his bad habits and promised to write the story of his life and give him the proceeds, which he did. It was called *Tanner's Narrative*, and one thousand copies were sold.*

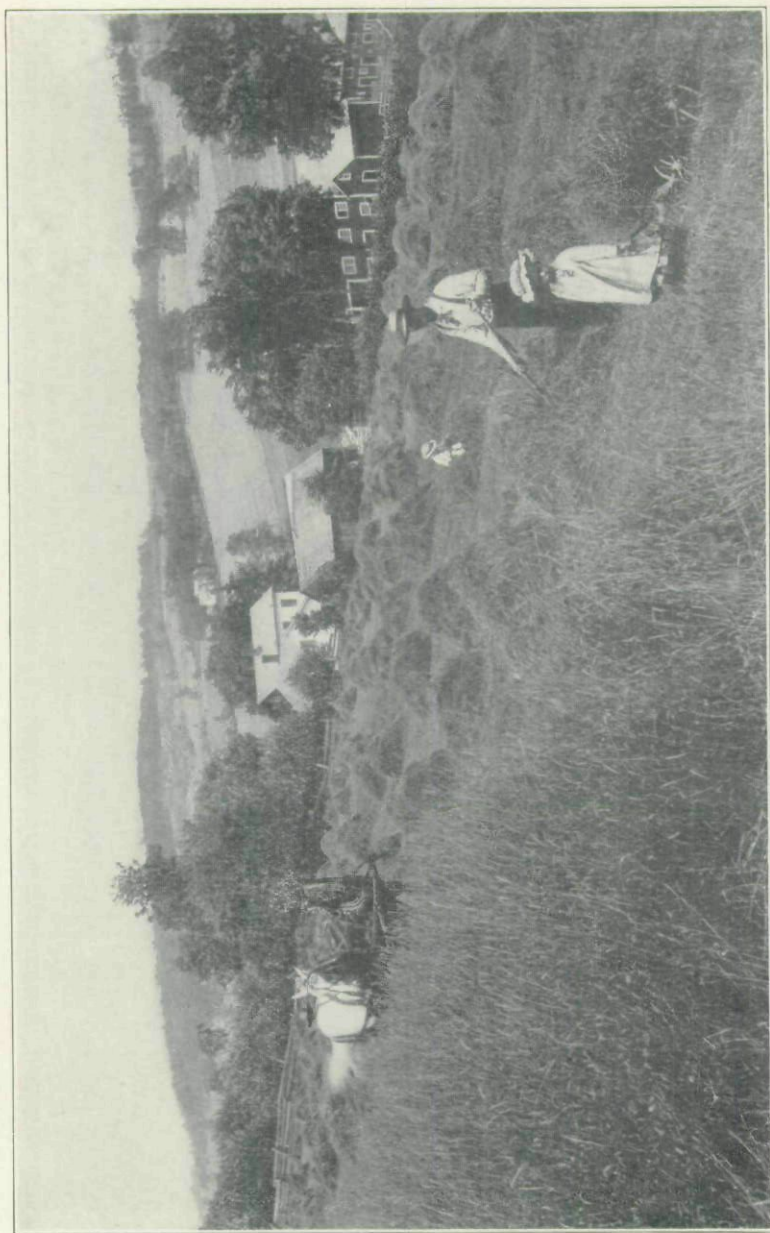
The following letter has to do with his work on *Tanner's Narrative*:

Mackinac, Aug. 10th, 1827.

My Dear Brother:

The Reverend Mr. Torrey, by whom I intend sending this letter, is the principal of the Mormon family at this place. He will remain but a short time in Albany and if it is convenient for you to show him any attentions you will thereby confer a favor on me. I have thought of sending by him thirty or forty sheets of Tanner's narrative, but it is doubtful whether you would have time to give them any examination before his return. I will thank you to send by him those I sent to Henry by Gen. Scott, that is, if he has forwarded them to you. If my labors meet with no interruption I shall have completed the narrative in less than a fortnight and there will be matter for about 300 open octave pages. One hundred pages more I shall wish to append to the work in the form of dissertations, notes, vocabularies, etc. I am doubtful whether you will think this work worthy of publication, but for my own part I feel confident that as important in its kind as any relating to Indian affairs. If Tanner himself would travel to procure subscriptions the circulation of the book might be somewhat extensive. This he is willing and anxious to do and will do provided I shall see such a prospect of success as to advise him to this measure. But he is a poor man and unable to lose the miserable place he now holds of interpreter to the Indian agent here, unless some certain prospect of an equivalent should be offered him. He has a large family of half-breed children for whose support and education he is disposed to make great and certainly very laudable exertions. Mr. Perry, if you would speak to him respecting this man might possibly not confirm all the impressions you have received from me. There appears to have been

* *A Narrative of the Captivity and Adventures of John Tanner, United States Interpreter at Saut de Ste. Marie, during Thirty Years Residence among the Indians in the Interior of North America.* Prepared for the press by Edwin James, M. D., New York. G. and C. & H. Carvill, 1830.



Residence of Hon. John James near Middlebury, Vermont. The old log house in which Edwin James was born is a part of the modern home of John James who is standing in the foreground.

some slight misunderstanding between them, originating perhaps in Tanner's imperfect comprehension of the English language, and possibly in some want of liberal and indulgent feeling on one or both sides. But for myself I am convinced that the man deserves favor and attention and his story is one which I think may be made worth telling. At all events send me the sheets you have with you and I will amuse my leisure time in revising and putting the narrative in a form for publication and if nothing farther can be done I can give it to him in manuscript and he may derive some benefit from it hereafter.

I enclose a receipt for a note in the hand of a gentleman from Mississippi who will be at Newport this fall and I wish you to forward it to Henry, as he will see Maj. Gooding when he arrives.

The following letter makes no statement about Tanner. The work bears the date 1830 and was evidently completed while stationed in Mackinac:

Sant Ste Mari, June 7, 1831.

My Dear Brother:

I have received the box of clothes, etc., all in good order and all highly acceptable. My wife is under very great obligation to our dear niece, Mrs. M——, for the great trouble she takes in shopping for us. Please say as much to her, also I find Mr. Olcott very obliging. If you think I am not troubling him too much I will send to his bank a small check on the bank at Utica for collection. I have read with the greatest satisfaction your very able address in the temperance pamphlet you sent me. You have done yourself very decided honor in that performance; it is read and admired here and will do much to promote the cause of sobriety and good order. I should have mentioned that you will please pay Mr. Lea \$65.00 from the above check, the balance will cover the \$11.63 which you advanced. I believe I enclosed \$20.00 with a memorandum by Mr. Halbert, but if I did not or if that should be too small for the articles called for I will remit again on hearing from you. The numbers of the Library of Entertaining Knowledge will not be required for the post library, our commanding officer thinking we are already encumbered with books. I feel very sensibly the privation of books, particularly professional, philological, and scientific, but my own means are too slender. How easily might our army in these piping times of peace become a nursery of literary talent—if our army would appropriate some of those surplus millions which are destined to become bones of dangerous contention to the purchase and support of libraries which should belong to *posts* and not as at present to regiments and detachments. The British army and navy contribute a very respectable item to their vast literature, but not so ours.

We have got up a Bible society here, and though only twenty-four hours old it has a fund of \$93.00, but its future growth must be very slow or perhaps retrograde. I took a deeper interest in it than I

should have done, but for the hope of directing the attention of the American Bible Society to the wants of our Indians. My version wants nothing but the press to give it at once a considerable currency among the natives. The temperance reform has reached them, twelve or more of the Indians residing here have made * * * marks to the obligations of our temperance society rendered in Indian. Drunkenness is almost unknown among them thus far this spring—at least I have not seen a drunken Indian for several months—last year I could scarcely have opened my eyes without seeing half a dozen. But I am very fearful this state of things cannot continue, the change is so great from drunkenness which has become second nature to them to their present entire sobriety. Mental cultivation should be assiduously applied to prevent a relapse. I distrust also the steadiness of some of those among the whites, whose influence must contribute to the entire success of this experiment. As ever, very affectionately,

E. JAMES.

He was stationed in Fort Brady, near Detroit, for a few weeks. The following letters were written from this post:

Fort Brady, Oct. 4th, 1831.

My Dear Brother:

I intend to send this by my friend, Dr. Houghton, who has been on a trip with Mr. Schoolcraft.* If you have an hour to bestow on him he can tell you something of us. And you will be pleased with his manner, as he is somewhat of an original. I will not miss so good an opportunity, as I am anxious that the intercourse should be somewhat more frequent than for some time past. At present I have not a great deal to say. I am pleased, however, to be able to say to you that I have succeeded in getting one pupil to learn Indian. This is the Rev. Mr. Boutwell, a missionary of the American Board to the Chippewa Indians, he is a man of education, an Andover scholar and, as I think, a good linguist and divine. He is to aid me in Hebrew and Greek and I am to instruct him in Indian. He will remain probably during the winter and his presence will probably have the effect on me of confining my attention more than heretofore to study and to less vague and desultory habits of thinking.

I am today to deliver a third temperance address. In this and in some of the rest of my chivalrous doing, I encounter opposition, but even this, like everything else, becomes old and loses its power to excite and amuse us.

Are you not trembling in your shoes at the sound of Indian cholera? We are alarmed even here, but we conclude if that terrible scourge visits our country it will be like the old plague confined to the cities and thronged places. This, to be sure, will be a poor consolation while

* H. R. Schoolcraft, a man of scholarly attainments, author of several important works dealing with travels, natural history, and the Indians.

we have so many persons in the cities, but we conclude they can and will flee from the face of the pestilence.

We are under great obligation to you and Mrs. M— for your untiring attention to us. Please remember us both very affectionately to her and all our dear friends in Albany. As ever,

E. JAMES.

Ft. Brady, Jan. 26th, 1832.

My Dear Brother:

Your last is professional and I have profited somewhat by the hints it contains in a case of labor which was on my hands a day or two since. I have considerable of this kind of business to attend to and I sometimes regret that I get only experience for my pains, but even experience is worth the trouble I take.

The temperance reformation has been almost, I may say, quite complete in our camp. I believe there is no spirits in the camp except what is among my hospital stores, and as has been the case in other places, this change has been followed by a remarkable change in morals and manners. We have among the soldiers quite a number of professing Christians and numbers are now every day becoming serious. I hope and trust that you and myself and every one else who has labored in this cause may be rewarded in a similar manner. I also take great pleasure in informing you of a powerful movement of a similar nature among the Indians which still continues. If anything effectual can ever be done for this miserable race, now appears to be a most acceptable time. Their eagerness for instruction is very great and I have no doubt that the introduction of letters among them will be accompanied by as manifest and powerful effects as among the Sandwich Islanders, that is taking into consideration the unfavorable circumstances of their greater comparative poverty, their dispersed way of life and the ruggedness of their soil and climate. I am urging every means of influence in my power in order to get a printing-press and am not anxious to leave this station until I shall have done all I can towards printing the New Testament at least in Indian. The translation of the New Testament wants about twenty days work to be complete, and if my life and health and those of Mr. Tanner are spared until spring this part of the work will probably be finished. Could the Christian public be as well satisfied as to the benefit which would result from the printing as I am I have no doubt the means would be furnished and that more information may exist on the subject I am in hopes that some of the people interested in foreign missions will make us a visit next summer.

My philological studies, like all other studies, when long pursued, continue to interest me more and more, and I make by this mail an attempt to draw Mr. Gallatin into correspondence with me on the subject. If he repels my advances that circumstance is not likely to discourage me, and if I can find no one here who will hold on with me in

this business I must turn my eyes to the Vaters and Humboldts of the old world. What is to be the amount of the new national society got up in New York? I told Mr. Gallatin I should like to belong to it, and if they should not think me worthy to be numbered among the two hundred, I must say I think otherwise. Give me some account of this society in your next, its plan and object I have not been able particularly to learn from the newspaper notices I have seen.

I am writing before an immense backwoods fire of green wood and the numbness of my fingers reminds me of Vermont. You will perceive by my chirography that my hands will not warm in spite of all I can do. The spirit in Lab. stood this morning after sunrise at 38 below zero and the cold is still increasing aside from the dismal effect of a bright sun. The above is the lowest observed temperature at this place since I came here and I think the present will probably pass for an unusually severe winter, notwithstanding an unusual thaw of ten or twenty days in the early part of January. My pupil in Indian, the Rev. Mr. Boutwell, whom I have before mentioned to you, is to leave me in a few days to cross the woods to Mackina on snow shoes. He may as you will doubtless imagine anticipate a colder lodging than you and I have, one night among the Snow mountains. I have still a pupil in Hebrew, the commanding officer of this post, who, though about 55 years of age, has determined to read the Bible in the original, at least so much of it as was written in Hebrew. Will you not be induced to write me more frequently and to be more particular in relation to individual and family concerns? Would you think it advisable since I cannot leave my station that my wife and little boy (now more than 4 years old) should make a visit to the east next summer? Will she not find it easy to travel as far as Cape Ann without her husband?

As ever,

E. JAMES.

Doctor James was probably still at work on his Ojibway New Testament, as the date of its publication is 1833. Writing under date of June 23, 1832, the prospect of going to press on the work was rather remote, as the distress incident to the prevalence of cholera was weighing on all minds.

Boston, 23 June, 1832.

My Dear Brother:

I have received one letter from you and a hasty note from E. C. Delevan, and as you may suppose, I feel somewhat anxious in relation to your supposed proximity to the dreaded cholera. I find the prospect of going to press with my New Testament rather remote and uncertain. The Baptist board here are in the midst and excitement of sending missionaries to India and every other thought is cholera, cholera. I am sometimes provoked to abandon the enterprise in despair. Here it seems doubtful whether I shall meet any decided success and I feel disinclined to visit New York at present. The bill for an augmenta-

tion of our department has, as you have doubtless observed, passed both houses, accordingly I consider Philadelphia my station and my furlough will expire in August. In the meantime where shall I go and what shall I do? Cape Ann is cool and quiet and perhaps I shall think best to remain there. The proposition in Mr. D.'s note respects becoming an agent of the New York City Temperance Society. It has not yet been made, probably it may be difficult to see that it would be duty to relinquish the situation of an army surgeon at Philadelphia for so laborious and thankless a task as the contemplated agency. Of course you will not mention such a remark as this to Mr. Delevan, but say that I am under many obligations for the friendly interest he expresses. I will write this afternoon or before long to Mr. Brigham, but unless I can effect something of importance here it is not probable I shall go south at present. My wife and boy are in Cape Ann, thirty miles distant, and well when I left them a few hours since.

Camphor has risen here to \$4.00 the pound; lime is in great demand. The poor Irish are undergoing purgation and banishment. Yesterday 41 families were turned out of one house. Cities and communities like the ocean require to be tempested into purity and it cannot be doubted that the scourge which all are now dreading is sent for good and will do good, that is, to the whole. Write me often and direct at present to Gloucester, Cape Ann.

Affectionately, your brother,

EDWIN JAMES.

[To be continued.]

INDIANA ARCHIVES.—The State Library desires, and is grateful for, gifts of useful books, newspaper files, pamphlets, manuscript narratives, diaries, scrap books, maps, proceedings of church and educational conferences, catalogs, and original documents of every sort which may throw light on any phase of the history of Indiana. Materials often considered as not worthy of preservation are often difficult to obtain a short time after issue, and they often reflect the spirit of the time or event better than more elaborate treatises.

They are indispensable treasures in a good reference library when historians, biographers, statisticians, genealogists, and people in general are looking for everything, no matter how apparently trivial, that may give some information on the subject under investigation.—*Indiana State Library Bulletin*, August, 1907.

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