

come, when each one of us will be proud to
recognise him as a member of our family.

The course he is pursuing here is, what
he needs above all things in the world, for
it will teach him to think, and thought,
reflection, not knowledge is power. In
learning the grammar of other languages
he will necessarily become master of
his own and really, if he accomplishes
nothing else there will be abundant
room for congratulation. I have marked
out a course of English reading for
him, beginning with what is simplest
and most attractive, chiefly novels, in
order that his mind may be got to work
and free itself from the cobwebs which
have been collected for nearly twenty years.

It was a great disappointment
to me in some respects that the boys
came over. I counted confidently upon
returning home in the fall, and
nothing but the absolute necessity of the
case reconciled me to remaining here dur-
ing the winter. I trust sincerely you will
not abandon your purpose of coming

Heidelberg Sept 9th 1837.

Dear Father.

The boys it seems were
advised by Mr. Merrill to take the Vander-
bilt for Haver, so that while I was on
the eve of starting off for Bremen
I got a letter from her announcing
their arrival at Paris. I went down the
next day and after spending a couple
of days in Paris returned with the boys
to Heidelberg. I procured them a German
Teacher at once and as soon as they have
made some progress in the language I
shall give them Tutors in Mathematics &
the ancient Languages. I trust especially
I want to see my opportunity for making
himself really an accomplished man
& scholar and a gentleman, and there
is no reason in the world why he should not
be. His capacity is of the very best order, his
character high and manly, more perfectly
free from hollowness than any one I know
and without less not only a disposition
but an earnest desire to do well. I am

heard of a man of high character and
~~and~~ ~~and~~ ~~and~~ a failure, because
the thing is simply impossible. ~~and~~
both of these fully developed and combined
with them a mind which only needs culture
to place the very highest attainments
within his reach. You may rely upon
always hearing a good account of him.

I confess I have a great many fears
for Toby. He ought never at any period of his
life to have left home. All of his de-
fects he owes to nature, and they have
been exaggerated ten-fold by the life he
has led. His temper is miserable, peevish
spiteful, little and absolutely master of
him body and soul. His sojourn at the
down was the ruin of him. Mr Taylor is
a very rough man, whose only argu-
ment is force, and who never could
understand the difference between fear
and respect. Toby was too much of a man
to fear him and too much of a child
to submit to his authority and by his
own manliness, compelled Mr Taylor to treat
him kindly and courteously. Every one

the contrary got along admirably with him
I presume never having heard a harsh
word from him during the three years
he was in London.

But the greatest misfortune under
which Toby labours at present is, that
his mind has never been set in motion.
He is, absolutely, as guiltless of ever
having had a real, live idea in his
head as when he came into the world.
The proof of which is that he does not
know the meaning of a dozen abstract
words in the English language. He
thinks the fact that he regards himself
as an accomplished scholar and the
"malheur" as the French say, is complete.

It is a great error to suppose that
Toby lacks capacity. Nature has done
as much for him in this respect as for
the best of his brethren, and if a little
discipline, life and ambition can
be infused into his intellect and a little
high toned manliness can be made to
supply the place of his present childish
pusillanimity, I am persuaded the day will

he can expect to succeed politically
in any arrangement which he may make
with reference to buying a plantation &c. I
should like for it to be understood that
in case it were necessary, he could count
upon the use of whatever will be owing
to me at the proper time.

He was quite a number of days stopped
in Paris. The Boston and West Hill people
staying at the same hotel. He settled his
accounts, giving the same bond to the
German and attended the morning
He is a very excellent young man
and a good student.

Edy and King write in a very laudatory
manner. They have both promised me to
write you very soon. Edy says he writes
you from Chapel Hill and New York during
his sailing. Yours very sincerely

Wm. Gibson

I would be much obliged if you would
subscribe for the *North Carolina* for me.
Edy directed from North Carolina. He
to you, under Preston's care at New York as he
did not know whether you would be in Miss on
the North.

over next spring. In six months you could eas-
ily make the entire tour of Europe. By leaving
New York direct for France the 1st of April you
would be able to reach Naples by the 20th
just the season exactly to be in the south
of Europe. Coming up through Italy with
the season, you could visit Vienna,
Dresden, Berlin and Russia and back
by way of Stockholm and Copenhagen
to Amsterdam. To visit the boys France
to Paris makes you to England and
Scotland. As this could be done without the
slightest haste he does not think the
1st of April and the 1st of May, time enough
for you to visit the Lake during the
greater part of sugar rolling. With regard
to Russia and the North, she will be able
to give you accurate information as
to make the tour of those countries this
Summer. To make the whole trip would
not require you to leave home a month
or six weeks earlier than usual, so could
be attended with no privations or more
inconveniences whatever and the pleasure you
would derive from the tour, really incalculable.

In case Claude does not succeed in entering ^{his} class, I hope he will be sent over immediately. Of course he will come as soon as he graduates, as it should be afraid to leave the boys here without his supervision.

I believe he has fixed upon the 14th Nov for sailing home - the Vanderbilt from Hamre. He wants to go by Washington City en route for Kentucky. I have given him the necessary plenary power to arrange matters in Woodford and I have no doubt he will do it to everybody's satisfaction. I should prefer however the whole matter not to be mentioned in Ky. If it were known beforehand that he was provided with the authority of attorney, much advice from various quarters would probably be offered him, which it might be necessary and yet extremely disagreeable to disregard. Besides I want the whole matter to be settled without public bruit and if Uncle Thomas does not manifest a just and honorable pur-

pose to arrange matters properly I shall decline having any more to do with it and refer him to Mad Johnson as any attorney and agent. I should be very glad if a copy of the will could meet me in New York, as he might desire to get advice in Washington. I do not think he had any idea of settling in New Orleans. The practice of the State is a work of great labor & entails a loss of time had better never be undertaken. Besides, how would he be compensated for the thousand pounds, the thousands little disagreeable things, which every young professional man in a large city must be subjected to? He will have fortune enough and I presume is rather ambitious of political than legal distinctions. I have advised him to get married at once buy a large sugar or cotton plantation and establish himself. He is old enough to set up on his own hook and must do so at once if

we shall have the money to do it with
Then look out for a second
Negira. The Carpet-baggers will
return to the prisons and peni-
tentiaries of the North, and
the South will be independent
and free.

At all events this is my view
of the situation. I have great
faith that time will prove
it to be the correct one. May
and the children join in love
to all. Thank Kim & Louie for letters.
I would delegate you to kiss
cousin Piddie for me but that
I know she does not like anything
at second-hand.

Devotedly
Hart Gibson

I met Lee in Louisville day before
yesterday. He was my much "own
family" that is, he was in the
midst of a very large family.
He received such letters & telegrams
in Louisville as induced him
to remain here until after the
elections. I brought the boys
home with me yesterday, the
balance of the family to follow
on the next train for Lexington,
to spend Sunday with Sister
and to come to Hartland the
next day. They will remain
here until Wednesday or Thurs-
day of next week. I think the
best will be of service to Lee's
wife in her present condition.

Then that the St Mary's met
with a slight accident above
Cairo. She was at that point on

on Wednesday last. I hope the horses
have arrived safely.

Grant's election seems to be
conceded on all hands. I do not
believe the effect upon the industrial
interests of the South, will be such
as is apprehended. What the South
needs is money and that she
will have this year. The planters
owe nothing and the proceeds
of the cotton crop will go into
their pockets when, if they are
wise, they will let it remain.
A hundred and fifty millions
will not only make the South in-
dependent but masters of the
political situation. You will
find it to be so. Cotton it is
true, is not King, but money is
I doubt not, if Grant allies
himself with the Negro and
Carpet-bag interest.

The Southern

has always been too much dis-
posed to exaggerate the importance
of politics in the abstract and
to undervalue the power and in-
fluence of money and industry.
Their latter control substantially
our government in the world to
they will control in the South
that before very long. We can't
any longer sink our money in
Negroes. It will be surplus capital
seeking investment in lands,
manufactures, railroads and
enterprises of every sort, just as
it does in the North and other
free countries. Money first, and
the rest will follow and follow fast.
The South is oppressed because she
is poor. There is nothing to be
made by treating her with considera-
tion. A cotton crop or two will
alter the aspect of the case. We
shall control the Negro, because

New Haven Dec^r 30

Dear Father,

I send you, as I stated in a letter to you about two weeks since, my account from Oct. 1st until Dec 1st. It is larger than it would have been, had I not been obliged to make several trips between this place & Northampton. There are some articles which I was obliged to purchase at present, which together with what I mention above, have increased the account considerably. I received a letter from Sister a few days since saying that you had given William permission to leave New Haven and to go where he pleased, she just Northampton the preference, but he might just as well be where is at at that place. Mr Studley has too many scholars, to pay particular attention to any one. I think the best plan for me to learn if he will study is to write to a private tutor and if he wishes to enter Yale to write to a tutor of Yale. By that means he will learn the manner of writing in Coll. & when he enters, will be perfectly

Wm. Hall
Dec 1. 1837

familiar with all the forms. Whereas, one who
pursues a different course, will be several weeks
in learning to write as it required, and of course
his standard will be very much decreased. I would, father
if you have any idea of placing William at a
Northern College, let him prepare under a tutor
of that College.

We have had no snow this winter
the weather while yesterday had been very pleasant
since yesterday it has been raining continually, but
birds fail to clear off to day. Your affectionate
son Horst Gibson

List of H. Gibson's expenses from Oct 1st to Dec 1st 1850

Oct	At Northampton, Mass	\$	cts
5 th	To shirt collars	1	00
8 th	To school books	3	00
10 th	To one clothes stamp	0	50
12 th	To one pair of pants	4	50
14 th	To mending coat	0	50
21 st	To subscription for Worcester	3	00
Nov	New Haven, Conn		
6 th	From Northampton to New Haven & back	6	00
17 th	From Northampton to New Haven	3	00
"	To hack 50 cts & lodging in hotel at N. Haven 0.50	1	00
12 th	To one pair of slippers	0	00
13 th	To 1/2 ton of coal 3.50, can & three qts burning fluid 0.85	4	35
"	To 4 lbs charcoal	0	50
14 th	To one bottle ink & Cologne - Post office bill	2	62 1/2
	Incidental	1	25
	Total	37	85
	To traveling expenses	58	00
	To one amount in N. York	11	50
		99	35

Yale July 14th 1853

My Dear Father,

I never was more astonished in my life than when I read in your letter of the 8th inst the announcement of William's approaching marriage. It is true I had been led to expect something of the sort from a paragraph in your letter to be at New York, but it was difficult to convince myself that the marriage had been definitely determined upon. And yet I do not know any two names less incongruous than William and matrimony. The one so naturally suggests the other that I confess I am now more amazed at my astonishment. How the marriage itself

was left by the Atlantic just 24th as you anticipated. He wrote you from New York, but

55
1853
1853

I think, directed to Sumner's Street. It was impossible for him to visit the boys at Andover for reasons which I suppose he has stated to you in his letter. I spent several days with him in New York and was infinitely edified by his wise counsel and sound moralizations. He is one of those rare modern instances however with whom practice is not altogether at variance with theory. He met quite a number of his New-England acquaintances in New York and among them Mr Bess' family. He paid a visit too, to a certain young lady at West Point; but this is strictly sub-rosa and must not by any means get to Sister's ears, or else Aunt's, at the end of it. Ladies are excellent in their way and she the best of them, but they can't keep a secret and ought not therefore to be trusted. ~~Mr Bess was a passenger by the Atlantic;~~ Mr Bess was a passenger by the Atlantic; at least his name was registered on the books, though neither she or myself saw him previous to the sailing of the steamer. Hotel-keepers say there is less Southern travel this summer than ever before. I have not met

a single acquaintance in New Haven. I notice however the names of a large number of Southern crews by the weekly steamers for Europe. The trip is made with more pleasure and far less inconvenience than between many points of our own country. The Worlds Fair at Paris and the Olympic Games are, I suppose the chief attractions.

Remember me kindly to all at Sumner's Street and our friends in the land believe me as ever

Yours ever with sincere affection

H. A. C. G. C.

New York Dec 11th 1833

My dear Father.

The mail at Cambridge opened too late in the morning for me to go to Andover as you requested in your letter. I wrote at once to Mr Taylor informing him that I had determined to remove Toby from the Academy. Mr Taylor had previously written me that it was and would be impossible for him to continue his connection with his class and of course he would be more than idle in the English department. I visited the boys on the 29th ult and both of them, more especially Toby - think Mr Taylor has done him great injustice. I called on him but was unable to see him.

My own impression is that Toby has been treated justly but too harshly. Mr Taylor does not recognize the feelings as an element in human character and subscribes fully to the doctrine that indolence is a synonym for sin. Toby in his traitorous ~~disobedience~~ too of much pride and independence - thus carried to a foolish extent, ever to get along well with

11 Dec 1833
New York

him. He has promised me faithfully that if he should be removed from Andover - he will study hard and conduct himself properly in future. I passed through New-Haven on my way down and passed a night with Claude. I instructed him to go to Andover as soon as his vacation begins, see Mr Taylor and make the necessary arrangements for Toby's removal to East Hampton an academy in the town of that name in Mass, very similar to Andover and perhaps equally as good. I have known a great many of its graduates in Yale and they are all good scholars. I told him also to get Prof Thacher as his guardian if after his visit to Mr Taylor, he thought it better; or if possible to get the principal of the Academy to act in that capacity. Mr Thacher will give Claude letters to him.

I reached this place a few moments ago and sail in the Steamer Atlantic to-morrow. A Steamer sails Saturday direct for Home but it was not put upon the line until Hewitt & Co had engaged my passage. It is much better as it is. The Liverpool Steamers are much safer, more comfortable and will have a larger company. I dined altogether from Hewitt & Co \$3.50 to settle my bills in Cambridge, of which \$2.50 was for Doctor's bill and \$1.50 for French lessons. Cambridge is vastly more expensive than New-Haven not only in the necessaries of life - I used to pay most of the time \$5 for milk for board - but the habits

of the students are more expensive. The reason of it is they are all gentlemen mostly from Boston. If I had gone into society as I proposed I am afraid the sum total of my expenses would have been alarming.

Claude is doing excellently at Yale, receding himself entirely. He is rather thin - a family failing by the way - though in good health. I think a trip South would be of great advantage to him this winter but as Terms are arranged at Yale I do not see how that is possible. Could you get letters for me to Mr Mason or Buchanan? I should think Prof Davis or Ballard Preston would be personally acquainted with them. By the way as I was astonished at Mr Wiltthrop's sentiments on the Slave question. He is as conservative as Paul Webster not a particle of free-soilism about him. I seemed to him that I thought Mr Sumner very much overrated and he replied that he held him in very great dis-esteem did not think his intellect at all above mediocrity and had no sort of claim to practical Statesmanship. That was pretty strong I think in the present state of our politics.

I shall write to Victor to-night and must therefore close. Remember me affectionately to Elodie and Preston and accept for yourself the warmest love and gratitude of your Sm. Aunt, "Cubon"

Dear Father.

Your letters from New Orleans and Lexington
have both been received. We had received no intelligence
whatever, of the afflictions with which we have been
visited, until the day before the receipt of the former -
I merely write this to apprise you of the receipt of your letters
and bid me to bid you and believe me your affectionate son.

Hart Shreve



 John Brown Smith

 Louisiana

John Brown Smith
 Louisiana

John Brown Smith
 Louisiana

New Haven April 1st 1857

List of expenses beginning Dec 1st 1856 and ending April 1st 1857

Dec		\$. 00
1 st	To burning fire	3. 00
2	" mending lamp & stove	0. 50
Jan 1 st	" 1/2 ton stove coal 3.62 1/2 & 4 bush Charcoal 50	4. 12 1/2
"	" board from Nov 9 th to Dec 25 th at 2.50 per week	16. 40
"	" Room-rent " " " " " 1.75 " "	11. 50
"	" making fire	1. 50
"	" washing	1. 37 1/2
Feb 1 st	To 4 bush charcoal	0. 50
" 4 th	" 1/2 ton stove coal	3. 62 1/2
March 14 th	To room rent from Jan 1 st to March 4 th 1.75 per week	15. 75
"	" making fire three weeks - - -	1. 00
"	" 1/2 ton stove coal	3. 62 1/2
"	To tuition from Nov 12 th '56 to March 2 nd '57 at 4.00 per week	64. 00
	To Post Office altogether	2. 00
	Accidental	2. 00
	Total =	130. 90
	Dec 28 th received (through Lee) from Hewitt, Lee & Co	40. 00
	Feb " " " " " " " "	91. 00
	Remainder	0. 10

Quint goes over exactly the ground I
have been travelling - Civil liberty,
personal liberty, moral cultivation, these
are the three elements of civilization and
they are derived severally from Rome
Germany France - Rome is always
the central point around which have
revolved the destinies of Germany & France.
My course of study has been in exact
conformity with the course of events -
How do you like it?

When I first arrived in Paris
I went over to the Latin quarter and
found the place and all its surroundings
tholly unfit for me both on the score
of expense and advantages. The only
inhabitable rooms and pensions are
swarmed and occupied by Americans.
Their name over there is legion - they do
nothing but spend money, talk English,
frequent low places and talk with
themselves low women - If there
were any possibility of my living
in the Latin quarter; there, are

With care of Murroe & de la Paix,
Paris, Nov 11th 1859.

Dear Lee:

The servant has just
handed me your letter of the 5th Oct.,
forwarded by Tobias from Jena -
Figures - you how glad I was to
read it after having waited more
than two months. In order to leave
no excuse for misunderstandings and
delays I answer immediately.

As I wrote you from Jena,
I left that place, after having spent
there nearly the entire vacation, and on
the approach of the first cold weather,
about the 1st of October, Toke and Kim
rode over in carriage as far as Weimar -
I left them both in splendid spirits
and the firm determination to begin their
semester like students and in the humor
of "inquiry after knowledge"; and they
are both hard at work and enjoying
themselves well in German society, according

to their letters. I am rather sorry now
that I came so early to Paris, because
the weather has been warm and the
lectures do not begin till at the end
of this week. I shall hear three lectures
on Law, one on History and one on
Literature which will occupy my time
from 8 o'clock until two. From that
time until dinner I shall read and
take notes - my idea is first to read
and note History - then the Law - then
the Literature - and finally to read & hear
discussions (and the lectures, which take
for granted a previous knowledge, are only
so many discussions) on the whole
so that when I was at Rome I crammed
up thoroughly on the minute history of
the Royal, Republican and Imperial periods
using a considerable amount of German
authority and all the monuments of those
times - then I reviewed a good deal
of Latin and finished with Gibbon's
immortal Decline full over which took

me into the middle ages - When I returned
to Germany I began immediately & prosecuted
a great many thousands pages of German
History - which goes back into the Roman -
I brought myself through the "Invading"
the "Feudal" and "Revolutionary" periods
up to the time when the German people
were established as they now are - I made
myself acquainted tolerably well with all
the main facts and the great historical
Questions which you know have had
so much influence on the Religion & Manners
& Liberty of both both England and America.
Then I read a history of German literature
and consumed the whole summer with
the best lectures I ever heard on the
Law, Literature & History of Germany - I
heard also splendid lectures of on German
Philosophy which indeed was so important
a philosophy as to constitute one of the
most important elements of German History.
In the latter part of the middle ages -
For the past month I have been at work
on French History and am just completing
Guizot's great works on Civilization in France
having already studied his Civ. in Europe -

I have always represented to Prens your earnest desire for him to go to America & live with you - and always represented the advantages just as they are; but I really believe the old fellow is afraid to make the voyage - and afraid of the new country. I am convinced however that he has a strong desire to go and will give him a very hard rowing up when I next see him - If I succeed I will write you he has had a letter under way for more than a year, but I believe he will never finish it.

Towson Ellis called on me several days ago - and I only saw him for a few moments. He is looking very well - I intend seeing him to day - Harry Greatman whose wife lost her little boy is by this time in America - I met old Mr. Rutton of Lexington & sent some things home for Leticia & Mrs. H. Gilson - I saw also Charlton Korgan of Lex. on his way to Madras where he is Consul - he gave me all the Ky news -

only two things to choose between ¹⁻
to be in the society of Americans - 2 -
to seclude myself from them and
take a harlot - neither of which suits
me - I haven't cash for either nor the
money - To get a decent room now-a-
days in the Louvre costs very
little less than it does here - and
the board in restaurants makes the diffe-
rence nothing - But there is absolutely
no opportunity of speaking French
unless by resorting to the means indicated.
Chez Madame on peut avoir tout ce qu'on
voudra, comme chez nous - nous avons
bien entendu, toutes les vicieuses à un
prix fixe, assez haut, mais on sait
je toujours où l'on va - Et puis quant
aux choses "criminelles" vous comprenez
je n'ai pas besoin de sortir de la
maison - si de payer aucun sous - et
voilà déjà une considération de dépense
qu'on ne doit pas mépriser -

So that I am saved the expenses of
dinners, parties, concerts balls &c
all of which the students have to sustain
at the expense of decent clothing, food,
&c. - But wherever I am at Paris
with a view to economy I may practice -
my expenses at smallest must be, instead
of \$200 - \$100 - That is as little as any
gentleman can get along with - For the
past month I have made an experiment
- have not been inside a ball -
have paid for one dinner - have not
been inside an opera - have bought no
clothes - and it has cost me nearly
100 dollars - I am convinced there is
not another American here who lives on
less - I go over the river early in the
morning and remain there till two o'clock,
then having all the advantages of the place
and return home to 14th pavement to speak
French till rest of the day - As yet I have
not spoken to Pa of any new money
arrangements - though that is inevitable

Our household consists of Madame,
Madame Marie who is grown to be beautiful,
most of the time a Mademoiselle - next
week Mademoiselle Volney returns from the Carapagne
where she has been teaching in a noble
family - Then we have two Americans
A Russian and an Englishman, nearly all
of whom speak German so that ~~we~~ we
have much less English than otherwise
would be the case - We have occasional
French visitors - and speak French almost
incessantly. Madame & Mademoiselle Marie send you
"bien des choses" and are very much pleased
at your kind remembrance of them - Madame
says you must get married very, very
soon - I amuse myself very much
with all of them - playing flute & piano
dancing and so forth.

I found out old Breux after
several long searches - and he has visited
me several times - though I don't know any
wages as teacher - he charges too heavily.
He often has very long discussions and
I learn a great deal from him -

Lexington, Ky., August 26, 1860.

Dear Sir:

The National Democracy of the Eighth,
Ashland, Congressional District of Kentucky,
propose holding a Mass Meeting of the
party, in the city of Lexington, on the 5th
of September; on which occasion you are re-
spectfully requested to be present.

J. B. BECK,
C. B. THOMAS,
R. J. BRECKINRIDGE, JR.,
B. H. ALLEN,
HART GIBSON,
Committee.

Hartland March 23 1867

Dear Henry.

Mary neglected to hand me your note and did not inform me of its contents - the note being lost or misplaced - until last night. The second payment upon the Jones property is due, I think, day after to-morrow. It is payable to Mrs Jones who held the legal title, but it is her purpose to turn over the money at once to the Grand children.

I have received a very pressing note from Col Buford to take the guardianship of the two younger children and have half way promised him & Mrs Jones to do so. The law, however, requires two surties and besides Col Hail there

is, of course, no person upon whom
I could with propriety call upon.
They will have when all the pay-
ments are made, about fifteen
thousand dollars. I have no ob-
jection to the guardianship and
would be glad to let you
have the money, but you would
have to go on my bond.

I shall see Mrs Jones to-day, and
of course you may count upon
the money coming to the two elder
children, just as soon as it is
paid over.

Very Truly

Wm. H. Gibson

W. F. Deane jr
Lex.

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Mrs H. Y. Duncan

Lexington

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Lincoln Dec 21st/68

My dear Mrs Duncan.

We have al-
most become accustomed to these
regular daily disappointments,
as the mail boy makes his appearance
Mary is already anxious about
the baby and we are all afraid
that some of you may be sick.

The weather has been delightful
during the past week and the
children have quite abandoned
their winter clothing. What with
sugar cane, sugar and oranges
they have gotten so much you
would hardly recognize them. Mary
has had her milk enough to be
up very long at a time and as she
does not improve so fast as

she ought, I look forward with
some anxiety to the return trip
home. We expect to leave here
to-day week, Saturday next and
will spend two or three days in
New Orleans, aiming to get home
by Saturday night, if possible.

I am very anxious to have Dr
Richardson see Duncan's eye
and if he advises it, to consult
an oculist about him. Fredie
is to return with us and I
suppose she and Lily will
want to see something of the
shops and windows in the
City.

Capt. Minor and his son Henry
spent the day here yesterday
his wife & daughter are in the
city to attend the wedding of Miss
Linnick a niece of Mrs Minor's
brother-in-law. We shall not

see them here but will probably
meet them in the City.

Father frequently expresses his regret
that you and Mr Duncan did
not come with us. I must not
forget to tell you that Capt. Minor
says they are all "Rheumatic"
doctors at Southdown.

We shall let you know from New-
Orleans exactly when to expect us.
We join in much love and say
wishes for a happy Christmas.

Affectionately

Hat Gibson

into Felicia Marshall, it is said, is going to Paris; so that the field is all your own. I can live at my own expense and you have time to educate my children - another responsibility which will devolve upon me, as I shall not be able to send them to school.

We were greatly shocked to hear of the death of his little boy - the first of his children. We are all quite well, our children growing fine. I think the baby rather the prettiest of them all. She was quite sweet, but weighs as much as Mitty at the same age.

You would hardly recognize the front yard to her quite the appearance of a front of our house were now even possible in winter but the climate suits my children. I do not know that I should be better satisfied anywhere in the world.

Best love to all

Affectionately your brother

Wm. L. Garrison

Harvard June 14th 1874

Dear McKinley:

Your letter of the 6th inst was brought out to me yesterday evening. I had received of course a very complete and graphic account of the overflow from Cousin Laura. I had barely allowed myself to hope that the Little Oak Lane would hold against such an unprecedented flood. It is not worth while however to take a panic, not that I consider sugar property of any value now, but I would not abandon the property. The worst of the thing is that the trustees will take steps immediately for the rebuilding of the lanes which means enormous taxes and no loss. Of course I have written you nothing about Guncowood. The only debt upon that place is to Good and for taxes, which might be paid in land or personally. Expense would just \$2500 for the mill, require \$1000 or so. In your place I would make an effort to save the House, furniture and a hundred acres at Little Oak.

Of course you know what a fix this catastrophe puts me into. All my creditors have gotten judgments against me,

including Sumner & Bramm and anything there has been
lined up. You see therefore how helpless I am and why
I always would so strenuously urge Ed and Luke and trying
to break me up.

I hardly know what to do myself. I had thought my ferrying
of his proposition about New Orleans but that is all an
and I don't prefer to go to St. Louis but I don't like the means
to get there or, much less to stay. There is a good opening in
Vincennes as far as it goes and if I can hold on to that
it is the best mine I can make. But it is no place for a
young man. As an independent proposition I should advise
you to quit La. St. Louis is a thousand times preferable if
you really have to make your way in the world and have
any real ability. It is a live and prosperous community.
There are no fortunes to be made at La. It is the opposite
city for investment while a place like St. Louis is constantly
offering that chance of a live, vigorous and shrewd man
to get along and accumulate. New Orleans is as good
an illusion as San Francisco on a larger scale and more
brilliant and enticing but still an illusion. If that
a thousand dollars divide between you and John School before.
say take the first train for St. Louis. You are well known there
have no appearance to keep up. But you would have
to stop for the night and recognize the fact that you

would begin in the lowest room of the hotel. But
the latter is a prodigious long one and the event can
be made with lightning rapidity.

My circumstances are so infinitely worse than your
own that I need every you. If you follow School
he is full of it, but a wife and six children and no money
is apt not only to dampen the enthusiasm, but to hamper
a man in his efforts to get his thing back.

I would not be afraid to stake out on \$250. Newton Williams
has gone to St. Louis and you might write to him.

It is reported that John and Eva Bright are to be
married this summer. I am afraid this is a bad move.
I do not know what her circumstances are but I suspect
that she has no money and if that be so what on
earth does John want to marry for? When he has it may
enough to buy a suit of clothes what does he want
with a wife? If he were established in business with
a certain and increasing income or if Mrs. Eva were
furnished him a home and would him to pursue his
profession, there could be no reasonable objection to the
marriage. But as I say, I do not know her circumstances
and might not therefore to express any opinion.

I shall write up I think by opening at once an office
in Vincennes. Porter has gone to Louisville and Blackburn

Holland Jan 17th 1878

H. J. Dumeau Sir

Dear Sir.

Your note of 16th inst is this moment received by Dumeau. I have requested the Sheriff to hand me a statement of the proceeds of the wheat & Barley after deducting storage and Sheriff's Commission. The judgement interest and costs are embraced in the adjustment drawn by Col Walter and the above proceeds deducted from the amount specified in the agreement will show the balance due, which with interest from the date of settlement until Jan 29th is the amount I propose to pay.

Very truly

H. A. Gibson

Major H. J. Duncan

Lexington

KENTUCKY AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION
LEXINGTON, - KY.

LEXINGTON, KY.
OCT 5
3 PM
92



Mr H. G. Foster

1119 N. 4th St

Lacoma

Washington

MA. W. H. S.
OCT 10
4 PM
92
F. C. D.

Inglede Oct 5th 1892

My dear Harry.

Mother Gibson left yesterday (Tuesday) afternoon for Tacoma. She will be compelled to remain over part of one day at Chicago and part of another at St Paul. I know she will be a great comfort to Mitty and of infinite service, as few mothers have had so trying experience in the sick room. I hope sincerely Gibson will pull through. I dreamed last night that the dear little fellow in my arms and though weak he was entering convalescent. Telegraph only when he is better. I don't to open your telegrams and want to be spared any bad news as long as possible.

We are in the midst of sales & races. Theoughbuds are selling enormously and prices high when we see but. Remember me kindly to your Father & family and accept the warmest sympathy & affection for yourself & Mitty

Affectionately

Hart Gibson

If the cool weather which we have had for the last few weeks extended to Louisiana it must certainly have caused the Epidemic to cease. I see that there has been quite a heavy frost in Mobile and as New Orleans is in the same latitude I presume it has been visited with the same blessing. Did any of the planters in Louisiana lose any negroes by the fever? The loss upon the coast, it appears has been very considerable.

I shall not be able to write again for two or three weeks as my time is wholly occupied with new studies, writing dissertations, attending lectures &c. Our time is miserably cut up. I am looking daily for a letter from William. Now that you have relieved him in a great measure from the burdens of planting, I hope he will find more time to devote to the "linear decencies" of life.

Remember me to the negroes, my best love to William and believe me as ever your

Ever with true affection

Wm. L. G. S. M.

I received a letter from Lee dated 25th ult. Richmond, in which he states that he had been to the University and was utterly dissatisfied with it. He was on the eve of visiting Mr. Marcum for the purpose of obtaining information with regard to the Epidemic and would be regulated entirely in his movements by it. If it had completely subsided in New Orleans, it was his intention to start thither immediately; if not, he proposed to go on to Harvard. I presume however he has communicated more fully and more recently with you. I write this simply in the event of his not having done so.

I had from Claude a day or two since. Both he and Toby were in excellent health, and the latter very much pleased with Andover. Mr. Taylor writes me that they are pursuing their studies with great success and will both graduate with distinction.

Claude is in very much doubt as to what College would be best suited for him after he graduates at Andover. He gives a decided preference to Yale, owing, I think to the fact of his having graduated and my still being here. I think it is a matter of some importance & demands great consideration on his part. If he is ambitious, and is influenced to exertion by such a motive, then I think Yale is the place for him. It offers more inducements, in the shape of prizes for both literary and scholarly excellence, than any college in the Union. At the same time it has its defects. The thoroughness and extent of the Mathematical course - upon which the "appointments" hinge - would be a bar to Claude's success. The same objection does not exist at Cambridge. So far then, as the main part of graduating with honor is concerned - without the incidentals of the course, such as prizes class hours &c - I think Harvard the preferable for Claude. There is time enough however to determine the matter.

I have not heard directly or indirectly from Sister since your last letter. I presume I shall have to depend entirely upon you for information about her household.

Do they propose going South this Winter? If so of course they will spend the greater portion of the time with you. Otherwise I don't see how you can be in Bayou Black. What is William to do with himself during the Winter? I know of no place which would be more convenient with his inclinations and at the same time more useful to him, than for him to attend the course of medical lectures in New Orleans. A knowledge of medicine is certainly absolutely requisite to carry on successfully the planting business, and moreover in this age of intelligence a profession is an essential element in a young man's respectability even though he does not practice it. The plan would doubtless be more feasible in the event of his studying in New Orleans. I am truly glad that Billy was left at Aunt Thompson's and not in that Paradise of idleness - Lexington.