

Guide to the Samuel Bowles Papers

MS 94



compiled by staff of Manuscripts and Archives

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Collection Overview

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CALL NUMBER: MS 94

CREATOR: Bowles, Samuel, 1826-1878

TITLE: Samuel Bowles papers

DATES: 1852-1893

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: 1 linear foot

LANGUAGE: English

SUMMARY: The papers include correspondence, legal documents, petitions, pamphlets, and printed material of Samuel Bowles, journalist and political activist. As editor of the influential *Springfield Republican*, Bowles was a prominent national voice on many public issues during the mid-nineteenth century and included in the papers is correspondence from a number of national political and business figures.

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Key to the container abbreviations used in the PDF finding aid:

b. box
f. folder

Administrative Information

Immediate Source of Acquisition

Gift of Richard Hooker, 1963. Richard Hooker donated his own papers in 1964 and the two were combined as the Bowles-Hooker Collection. This was separated into the Samuel Bowles Papers and the Richard Hooker Papers in 1979.

Conditions Governing Access

The materials are open for research.

Conditions Governing Use

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Preferred Citation

Samuel Bowles Papers (MS 94). Manuscripts and Archives, Yale University Library.

Biographical / Historical

Samuel Bowles was born in Springfield, Massachusetts, on February 9, 1826. He was the editor of the daily edition of the *Springfield Republican* from 1844 to 1878. Noted for his willingness to comment on matters of political corruption, he was the subject of a libel suit. Bowles was involved in the Liberal Republican movement of 1872 and worked for the presidential nomination of Charles Francis Adams at the party's convention. He authored several books and was considered a pioneer of independent journalism. Samuel Bowles died in Springfield, Massachusetts, on January 16, 1878.

Scope and Contents

Samuel Bowles II was the second editor of the *Springfield Republican*, an independent provincial newspaper founded by his father on September 8, 1824. Bowles went to work on the *Republican* at the age of seventeen, and within a year, he was responsible for changing the paper from a weekly to a daily paper on March 27, 1844. At the Know-Nothing Convention in Philadelphia, 1855, Samuel Bowles gained national fame for himself and his newspaper.

The Samuel Bowles Papers cover the time span 1853-1890; excluding the Civil War period. During the Civil War, the paper doubled its number of subscribers, and its price went from two cents to four cents.

The period 1868-1878, is the richest, providing vivid and detailed accounts of national political and legal issues.

Bowles never hesitated in speaking out on issues of corruption or moral wrong. The famous New York Jail episode of 1868 ensured from his stand against financial swindlers. James Fisk (1834-1872) of New York issued a libel suit for \$50,000 against Samuel Bowles who was seized by order of Judge McCunn and jailed in New York for one night.

Another and more famous incident described in the papers is Bowles' denunciation of James Fisk and Jay Gould (1836-1892) as thieves of the stockholders of the Erie Railroad. In this case, Bowles collided with the renowned David Dudley Field (1805-1894) who according to Bowles, could not honorably defend such clients as Fisk and Gould. The published correspondence and letters congratulating Bowles on his stand on the moral issue of the rights and duties of counsel are in this collection.

Bowles' steadfast convictions are best shown in the Liberal Republican movement of 1872. Ample correspondence from Carl Schurz (1829-1906) and some from Horace White (1834-1916) shows the movement in its formation and end. Bowles worked long hours for the presidential nomination of Charles Francis Adams (1807-1886) at this convention; yet he supported Horace Greeley (1811-1872) who was nominated. Information on the Liberal Republican movement of 1872 may be found in the 1872 and 1876 files of the collection.

The Bowles Papers are rich in correspondence from eminent personages of the 1860s and 1870s. Henry Laurens Dawes (1816-1903), James Gillespie Blaine (1830-1893), Nathaniel Prentiss Banks (1825-1894), and Newton Booth (1825-1892) all have large numbers of letters in the collection.

Henry Laurens Dawes, a representative and senator from Massachusetts, was responsible for the Dawes Act of 1887. This act allows individual Indians to own land within reservations and gives citizenship to competent Indians. Dawes helped build a method of Indian education and put Indians under federal criminal law protection. The warm political and personal friendship of Bowles and Dawes is apparent in the many letters containing abundant political agreement as well as exchange of ideas.

The James Gillespie Blaine correspondence is at quite an opposite pole from the Dawes relationship. In 1869, Blaine and Dawes were opponents for the position of Speaker of the United States House of Representatives. Dawes was defeated by Blaine in a contest which Bowles believed Blaine to have won through a coalition with the notorious Benjamin Franklin Butler (1818-1893). An exchange of letters over this issue between Bowles and Blaine forms an interesting part of this collection.

Samuel Bowles did not allow family ties to stand in his way. In 1874, he opposed his brother-in-law, Henry Alexander, Jr., for Congress, because he believed that Alexander's health was not strong enough for the strain. Alexander and Bowles were never reunited. Bowles fired his younger brother, Benjamin Franklin Bowles, from the *Republican* counting room due to inadequacy for the job. Benjamin died in 1876 in Paris.

Samuel Bowles II is a great figure in the history of American journalism, whose political influence and favor were coveted and feared by the leading thinkers of America during the 1860s and 1870s. He pushed the *Springfield Republican*, a provincial Massachusetts newspaper, to national prominence, thus establishing a precedent in journalism. A glance at the following list of Bowles' correspondents shows the value of the collection to the history of the United States in the nineteenth century.

Collection Contents

Series I: Correspondence, 1853-(1871-1877)-1893, n.d.

The series is arranged chronologically. Researchers should consult the "Descriptive Catalogue of Manuscripts" at the end of the finding aid, which provides an item level description of each letter in this series.

b. 1, f. 1	1853-1855
b. 1, f. 2	1856-1858
b. 1, f. 3	1860-1866
b. 1, f. 4	1868-1869
b. 1, f. 5	1870 English
	1871
b. 1, f. 6	Jan
b. 1, f. 7	Feb
b. 1, f. 8	Mar-Dec
	1872
b. 1, f. 9	Jan-Apr
b. 1, f. 10	May
b. 1, f. 11	Jun-Dec
	1873
b. 1, f. 12	Jan-Jul
b. 1, f. 13	Aug-Dec
	1874
b. 1, f. 14	Jan-Feb
b. 1, f. 15	Mar-Jul A copy of this material is available in digital form from Manuscripts and Archives. Contact Manuscripts and Archives at beinecke.library@yale.edu to request access to the digital copy.
b. 1, f. 16	Aug-Dec
	1875
b. 1, f. 17	Jan-Jul
b. 1, f. 18	Aug-Dec
	1876

1876 (continued)

b. 1, f. 19 Jan-Apr

b. 2, f. 20 May-Aug

b. 2, f. 21 Sep-Dec

1877

b. 2, f. 22 Jan-May

b. 2, f. 23 Jun-Aug

b. 2, f. 24 Sep-Dec

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b. 2, f. 25 1878, 1890, 1893

b. 2, f. 26 Undated, A-N

b. 2, f. 27 Undated, O-Z

Series II: Printed Material and Memorabilia, 1852-1886, n.d.

b. 2, f. 28	Printed copies of letters regarding the Boston and Chicago Gold Mining Company of Colorado	1866
b. 2, f. 29	Pamphlets and clippings regarding Bowles-David Dudley Field controversy	1871
b. 2, f. 30	Clippings on the mayoralty contest in Springfield, Massachusetts	1873
b. 2, f. 31	"Willis Phelps vs. Samuel Bowles and others. Defendant's Answer" (3 copies) English	1874
b. 2, f. 32	<i>Travelers Record, Vol. XIII, no. 10</i>	1878 January
b. 2, f. 33	Legal documents	1852, 1855, 1870
b. 2, f. 34	Printed request for honorary dinner for Bowles (3 copies)	1868 December
b. 2, f. 35	Memorial memorabilia	1878
b. 2, f. 36	Memorabilia	1857-1883, undated
b. 2, f. 37	Miscellaneous printed material	Pre-1878, 1886

Descriptive Catalogue of Manuscripts

The "Descriptive Catalogue of Manuscripts" consists of an item level description of all letters in the collection. The correspondence itself is located in boxes 1 and 2 in Series I. Researchers can use this index to find relevant materials and then can use the inventory in Series I to determine the specific box that holds the materials.

Correspondence

Brooks Adams writes Bowles that an audience did not go well at Troy and says that he would like to see Bowles.	1876 October 19
Brooks Adams gives a severe indictment of Hayes; he suggests he should be deposed.	1877 February 24
Charles Francis Adams thanks Bowles for a kindness paid him in the <i>Republican</i> . He does not consider himself a public figure.	1875 January 13
Charles Francis Adams had gone to N.Y. to see his father off on a trip. He discusses a letter written by his father about Wells which was printed in the <i>Republican</i> . He says Bowles has a sure thing.	1872 April 26
Charles Francis Adams writes again to correct his statement of his father's that he did not think Wells would relish his letter. Adams is much interested in the game between Wells and his father. He believes that it will help the Cincinnati convention.	1872 April 27
Charles Francis Adams tells Bowles that he made a good fight for his father. Even though he was defeated, he said that Greeley had not been calculated.	1872 May 4
Charles Francis Adams, Jr., cannot agree with Bowles on an unstated point. He says he wishes he could. He writes Bowles to show him different logic.	1873 February 26
Adams acknowledges a note received from Bowles at Quincy. He points out that railroads do not have clerical force in the commissions and that press abstracts are made by the railroads' own reporters.	1875 November 8
Charles Francis Adams, Jr., rebukes Bowles for his columns on railroads.	1876 January 19
Charles Francis Adams, Jr., writes Bowles that he is going to Kansas City and wonders if Bowles will meet him at the train going through Springfield.	1876 March 20
Charles Francis Adams, Jr., requests a talk with Bowles.	1876 September 13
Charles Francis Adams, Jr., discusses the Tweed Ring and considers it deplorable that it was attempted to connect Tilden.	1876 September 22
Charles Francis Adams, Jr., discusses briefly the railroad commissioners in Massachusetts, and mentions some problems he cannot at present discuss with Bowles.	1877 January 23
Henry Adams requests Bowles to help a friend find a paper mill, despite Adams being for Tilden in the presidential election.	1876 October 10
Amelia P. Alexander writes Bowles that she is pleased with the result of an election of her brother, Henry, but they are hurt beyond repair over articles published in the <i>Republican</i> .	n.y. November 4

Correspondence (continued)

Henry Alexander Jr. encloses a bill for taxes paid for Bowles. He says that his health is bad. Alexander says that if the joint ownership of land is to continue, it must be let to someone. He says that he would prefer merely dividing the property. He states that the disagreement between them is not the cause for this.	1875 April 3
Allen discusses the political influence of the <i>Republican</i> .	1875 October 7
Charles Allen reports to Bowles that he does not know of the changes proposed in the judicial system.	1877 January 3
Mary Clemmer Ames thanks Bowles for the generous notice of the novel, <i>Victoire</i> , in the <i>Republican</i> . She laments also her brother and husband in the war and curses the Rebels.	1864 August 16
Mary Clemmer Ames speaks to Bowles of her poem which appeared in the <i>Republican</i> . She says that it is not to be confused with the partisan orations at Woodstock. She speaks of Blaine as being utterly selfish.	1877 July 4
Four fragments of letters from Mary Clemmer Ames	undated
Banks is going to write Lincoln on the subject of Warren's appointment. He will transmit a letter from Sam G. Ward in favor of a Mr. Hooper with his own approval. He compliments the <i>Republican</i> on being an excellent paper.	1856 January 23
Banks thanks Bowles for articles relating to the business of the legislature.	1856 March 21
Banks agrees with the political position of the He discusses Boutwell as one fully possessed of his views.	1856 May 14
Banks tells Bowles that he will be happy to talk with him about the "popular sovereignty dogma." He thinks it is fine for Kansas but not for Utah.	1856 September 11
Banks speaks of Gov. Chase as the guest of honor at an enthusiastic reception and Jefferson Davis as being impudent.	1856 November 25
Banks proposes a trip to the West with Sam.	[1856?]
Banks expresses pleasure that Wentworth and Cushing will give just and hearty support to honest measures. He describes Lincoln as being happy.	1858 June 19
Banks merely states that he is pessimistic as all men are now.	1861 February 20
Banks is sorry that Bowles has sciatica and that they cannot journey to Europe together. After having read the Inaugural, he fears that Virginia will secede.	1861 March 5
Banks encloses a note from a Mr. Briggs discussing a "mystery."	n.y. April 28
Banks says that the California delegation will be first for Seward.	n.y. May 7
Benjamin Fordyce Barker sends a check to Bowles for copies of the <i>Republican</i> with pleasure. He says that he reads the more than any other paper.	1877 January 15
Francis Channing Barlow speaks of an agreement with Bowles and a congratulations for his treatment of Field.	1871 January 27
Agnes Bartlett thanks Bowles for his friendship to her husband who is now dead.	1877 January 16
W. F. Bartlett writes Bowles that he has read that Dawes stumped Butler's district for him. He hopes that Dawes will not get Sumner's senate seat.	1874 October 30

Correspondence (continued)

Frank Bartlett had been asked to make an address at Lexington of the same sort as his Harvard speech. He fears, however, that he cannot say much on the subject of the North and South without offending his host.	1875 April 8
Bartlett writes Bowles that he is glad to support a candidate like Adams.	1875 September 23
W. F. Bartlett sends Bowles a copy of a speech which he made at Haverhill for the opening of a new public library.	1875 November 12
Bartlett said he did not know of the conference until too late to let Bowles know anything, but he trusts that they will not select such a man as Blaine.	1876 May 5
William E. Barton writes to Waldo S. Cook, <i>Republican</i> editor, a letter discussing Josiah G. Holland as the writer of a <i>Republican</i> editorial, Nov. 21, 1863, on the Gettysburg Address. A letter from Cook to Richard Hooker suggests that the above listed letter should be kept in the <i>Republican</i> collection.	1926 July 17
A. W. Beard wishes to discuss some matters of state policy with Bowles when he comes to Boston.	1875 November 4
Beard is pleased with a letter which he received from Bowles. He tells Bowles he has been in agreement with the <i>Republican</i> on state matters.	1875 November 9
Henry Ward Beecher tells Bowles his reasons for not seeing him.	1874 March 6
Annie Kennedy Bidwell writes Bowles that she is sending him a copy of the <i>Sacramento Record Union</i> , especially thanking him for the interest taken in their Independent Movement.	1875 September 9
Anna Bigelow wants to know if Bowles approves of an article in the Apr 27 <i>Republican</i> entitled "Mr. Moody's Work in Boston.	1877 May 9
John Bigelow gives Bowles his opinion on the state of politics at this time. The opinion comes as a result of Bowles' suggestion for New York hearing Charles Francis Adams.	1875 October 7
John Bigelow questions what is the matter with the <i>Republican</i> and wonders for what vagaries Bowles is holding Tilden responsible.	1876 May 16
Billings expresses sorrow at the death of Bowles' mother.	1871 June 6
Billings tells of a change in plans for July.	1874 March 5
Billings has had an attack, and the letter is a discussion of his illness.	1874 July 4
Billings thanks Bowles for his kind letter and discussed his family.	1874 July 15
Billings tells Bowles that he has been under the weather a few days, but he wants to thank Bowles for a compliment.	1875 October 11
Billings congratulates Bowles on a victory. He says that it is bad for Phelps but that Endicott thoroughly sustained Bowles. He says that absolute justice was not nearly done.	undated
Billings tells Bowles of sleeping sitting up with his feet in warm water.	undated
Billings tells of his health. He has had some good days. He speaks of Dawes as almost doing too much.	n.y., n.m., 20

Correspondence (continued)

F.W. Bird writes Bowles a congratulatory letter on his trial.	1875 May 8
F.W. Bird has a certain testimonial up to \$5,000 and is trying to get to \$5,000 net.	ny, December 5
Blaine requests copies of articles printed in the <i>Republican</i> on his conduct in the House Speakership Contest. The articles indicated that Blaine was censored by H. L. Dawes for his conduct. Blaine expresses surprise.	1869 March 20
Blaine accosts Bowles for not naming fact in the offense of Bowles' "fastidious notions." He disavows all that Bowles claimed in the <i>Republican</i> .	1869 March 24
Blaine states that his reply to Bowles was merely a response to a former Bowles letter and to the erroneous statements in the <i>Republican</i> . Blaine cannot justify what he considers an assault on his character.	1869 April 7
Blaine asks for the return of his letter and says that he will return Bowles'. He merely repeats that he did not break political ethics and neither did Dawes. He hopes they will be friends.	1869 Apr10
Blaine requests Bowles to dine with him.	[1869]
Blaine sends information on the House Committee to Bowles as a favor for <i>Republican</i> publication.	1873 December 30
Blaine says that some editor of the <i>Republican</i> is pointing out all of the bad points of the 1875 Maine campaign. Blaine speaks of bitter remarks made in the about him and Lot M. Morrill. (Blaine was appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Morrill and took his seat Dec. 4, 1876.)	1875 August 11
Blaine asks Bowles not to become adamant about one of his letters published in the <i>Boston Journal</i> until he had completely looked the matter over. He says that Henry Wilson's temperament was bad. (Wilson died Nov. 22, 1875.)	1875 November 27
Blaine gives Bowles a scathing opinion of Charles Francis Adams and the entire Adams family and asks Bowles to print it.	1876 January 22
George Bliss, attorney for the southern district of New York, begins his letter to Bowles with an article pasted on a letter concerning the blunders at the district attorney's office on the prosecution of Woodhull and Claflin's <i>Weekly</i> . He is very critical of the writers of the <i>Republican</i> and he considers the article an example of <i>Republican</i> criticism. He says that he is not a critic of the <i>Republican</i> but he does not want to be misused by a man who claims to be his friend.	1873 July 1
Booth wonders if his decisions concerning railroads will make him unpopular and unlikely to be re-elected.	1873 July 13
He agrees with Bowles' advice to go slow on the railroads, as they do not want them in the hands of the government, which would then be a monarchy in everything but name.	1873 September 21
Booth discusses the possibility of his being elected a U.S. senator.	1874 January 1
Booth denies talk of his resignation as governor. He says that he has a good legislature and is making progress on the railroads.	1874 February 16
The railroad people have beaten Booth in the Senate. Booth feels that the Independent Movement in Oregon will work. He feels that Grant has held more trumps than any man living.	1874 April 18

Correspondence (continued)

Booth discusses a fishing trip with Bowles.	1874 June 22
Booth discusses California politics, especially the politician, Jones.	1875 February 3
Booth says that the Army Appropriations Bill is before Congress. A controversy exists over the Hayes' cabinet. He thanks Bowles for a sketch of him on his vocabulary.	1875 March 3
Booth congratulates Bowles on the result of the Phelps libel suit. He speaks again of Pacheco for governor of California.	1875 May 28
Booth discusses the California Gubernatorial race of 1875 in the light of Miller, Pacheco, and Gorham.	1875 June 12
Booth discusses the possibility in 1875 as to whether the Republican vote will dominate.	1875 August 8
Booth has read his official nomination for senator.	1875 October 8
Booth does not think that the stability of the British Consul can be questioned.	1875 December 9
Booth laments a certain amount of inconsistency in the <i>Republican</i> . He states he that he has not seen people whom he likes since Bowles' departure.	1875 December 19
Booth discusses the French as being theoretical and the Anglo Saxon as being perfect. Lot M. Morrill made a speech in which Booth says he doesn't know that domestic debts and credits of a company must be equal.	1876 January 8
Booth speaks of a near scene in the Senate. A speech was made by Boutwell which Booth believed to be an attempt to be as offensive as possible. The speech was bidding against Blaine and the slavery question.	1876 March 20
Newton Booth discusses the congressional situation in the U.S. in 1876 with Bowles.	1876 April 3
Booth thinks that Bowles will like Richard James Oglesby more now, since he knows him. Booth feels that Blaine of Maine is losing his popularity.	1876 April 21
Newton Booth tells Bowles that Grant is one who takes a superficial view of Lincoln's character.	1876 May 9
Booth wonders where the U.S. would have been today without John Brown. Booth believes a need exists for John Brown today. He indicates that no one is sincere.	1876 May 16
Booth corrects an article in the <i>Republican</i> that says that an amendment first made by his was afterwards defeated. His defeat was on the amendment of the second section. Booth says that this put him in a false position with Dawes, and Dawes made unkind remarks in a speech.	1877 February 18
Booth speaks of a meeting of the <i>Republican</i> and the T. & H.	1877 August 12
Booth informs Bowles that he has scarcely a hope of carrying the legislature, especially since Aaron Augustus Sargent is a candidate.	1877 August 28
Bowles discusses in this unscribed letter the position of the Phelps suit against the <i>Republican</i> [copy]	1856

Bowles discusses in this unascribed letter the position of the P [...] (continued)

Bowles grants Blaine's request of affairs in the <i>Republican</i> . Bowles states that he believes Blaine's "taste and modes of political advancement" are quite different than the fastidious ones of the <i>Republican</i> and Mr. Dawes. Bowles tells Blaine that he has sinned against his own personal self.	1869 March 23
Bowles points out that Blaine's letter of March 24 was "inexcusable, ill-tempered, and insulting." Bowles said that their personal relationship was now cut off and that he would make the most of Blaine's mistakes.	1869 April 6
Bowles states a few reasons why he considers Blaine's actions in the Speakership Contest as having shown impropriety: Blaine personally solicited votes and Blaine personally superintended the election.	1869 April 9
Bowles returns the letter of March 24 to Blaine and states that it is all that stands between personal friendship with Blaine; Bowles mentions the Speakership Contest again but agrees to hold it in abeyance.	1869 April 13
Bowles tells J. C. Collins that he has read a letter and speech from him with interest. He says that he will be in Cincinnati as a journalist. Bowles feels that the reform needed in the country is to unite the best men of both parties.	1872 March 22
Bowles points out to Sumner the cowards who deny their affiliation with independence, as Alley. He hopes that they can all be together, or otherwise the reform movement must go outside the Republican Party. He says that Fenton will sell if he can get his price. He tells Sumner that he cannot escape his responsibility for coming out against Grant.	1872 March 30
Bowles writes Benjamin Gratz Brown that he will be in Cincinnati as a journalist only. He said that he had not in many years taken personal part in the parties. He believes that perhaps the Cincinnati nomination will fall on Adams.	1872 April 5
Bowles writes Richard Dudley Hubbard that he feels sorry for all of the bad things said about Hubbard, after receiving a letter from him. Bowles feels that he has refrained from too many of the good things. He tells Hubbard that he abandoned Connecticut when he saw it was going for Grant.	1872 April 5
Bowles discusses the presidential candidates other than Grant at Philadelphia or Greeley at Baltimore.	1872 May 11
Bowles tells Charles Sumner that the <i>Republican</i> , of course, had no authority in a matter of moral consciousness. Bird at Cincinnati has boasted that he defeated the Adams nomination. Bowles charges that this came straight from him. Bowles says that to him Sumner and Trumbull would have been an ideal ticket, and that Adams was above the Cincinnati movement.	1872 May 12
Bowles defends his believe in Greeley as a presidential candidate; he cannot comply with Olmstead's opinion of Greeley.	1872 May 15
Bowles writes Henry Laurens Dawes that he thinks Greeley has great possibilities in him for the coming election. He said that in several previous months Washington had had the power to change things; now he believes that events will be in control.	1872 May 2
Bowles continues his own view of Greeley, but he admits that Olmstead's beliefs of Greeley as "humbug" contain some truth.	1872 May 21

Bowles discusses in this unascrbed letter the position of the P [...] (continued)

Samuel Bowles writes Henry Laurens Dawes that he cannot say he has the courage to make the fight but will in his independent way. He says that he wanted Adams but accepted Greeley, since he is better than Grant. He wants to know what impression Bridgman had made upon Dawes.	1872 May 28
Bowles writes Carl Schurz that he wrote to Bullock and is not disappointed. He does not think Bullock's signature for the Cincinnati convention is necessary.	1872
Bowles tells Allen Thayer that in the distribution of the sheep and goats that he understands that Thayer is going with the goats.	1872
Bowles tells George Bliss that he seems to be spoiling for a fight with him. Bowles admits that perhaps the <i>Republican</i> misinterpreted the character of a Judge Blatchford; Bowles believes that his newspaper had an incomplete story. Bowles tells Bliss that the <i>Republican</i> has always avoided severe comments on Bliss. He says, on the contrary, that Bliss has made severe comments on the <i>Republican</i> .	1873 July 4
Bowles rebukes Russell for writing a "charming monograph" which had such a eulogistic style that he asked him where Achilles was.	1874 January 25
This letter from Bowles is unascrbed. Bowles says that now he has letters of Josiah Clarkin hand. The request that Clark's letters be printed seems unreasonable to him. He will not publish it. [copy]	1874 September 2
Samuel Bowles writes Henry Alexander a letter requesting Alexander not to run for Congress because of his bad health. He tells him that he will have to oppose him politically if he does.	1874 October 19
Bowles writes John Wells that it is complimentary to be thought worthy of discipline by such as Wells. He thinks that he was not unjust to Phelps. Bowles thinks a wide field for judiciary reform is possible.	1875 June 18
Bowles answers Rieman on Mr. Reed by describing Reed as an honest, hard working preacher, but not an intellectual.	1876 March 25
Bowles writes C. B. Morrill that the making of a platform for Maine Democrats should wait until after the presidential nominations. He thinks it should at least wait until it is seen whether Blaine would make a contest for Morrill's place in the Senate.	1876 June 10
Bowles has a draft for a letter to Joseph H. Rieman recommending a Mr. Reid for a Presbyterian church.	1876
Bowles expresses a wish to see Carl Shurz. He discusses the conference and hopes it will be a success.	1876
Bowles writes George Washburn Smalley that there is nothing much new. He says that the <i>Republican</i> has made a commended place for itself. On the other hand, he believes that the <i>Tribune</i> has lost a great opportunity. Bowles says that the old distrust for Tilden is gone.	1876
Bowles tells Musgrave that he is not at all well, but he does hope to meet Halstead in New York. He tells Musgrave that if he is a man of peace, why did he slap poor Jennings' face.	undated
Bowles write Alexander Turney Stewart and expresses disappointment that Cox was not made chairman of Ways and Means. He also discusses railroad disputes of the day.	undated

Bowles discusses in this unascrbed letter the position of the P [...] (continued)

Bowles tells Allen Thayer that he did not mean to seem contemptuous. Bowles said that he did not think that Thayer was pledged to Adams, but he did think that he was absolutely independent. Afterwards, Bowles had strong evidence that Thayer was working for Rice.	undated
Anna Callender Brackett, educator, has had a poem published in <i>Harper's</i> . She wonders if Bowles will make some copies for her.	1877 February 20
Anna Callender Brackett writes a thank you to Bowles for publishing a poem of hers; she also gives a description of a recent trip.	1877 September 2
Lizzia Branciard wants to know if Bowles knows of anyone who would need a correspondent such as she to attend the Paris Exposition.	1877 September 1
H. O. Bristadt thanks Bowles for a copy of the <i>Republican</i> .	1875 May 5
Benjamin Gratz Brown tells Bowles that he had read a telegram and could see that Bowles would be with them in Cincinnati.	1876 March 30
Chamberlain thanks Bowles for his kindness expressed in the <i>Republican</i> . He tells Bowles that he has been able to see some reasons for doubt.	1875 March 30
Chamberlain writes Bowles that he hopes Grant will declare himself on their side. He says that sight could not be lost of the fact that they are Southern not Northern Republicans. He expressed admiration for Bowles' independent course.	1876 February 2
Chester Williams Chapin gives an expression of the dull time of politics and an unenthusiastic reception of the Cincinnati candidate.	1876 June 20
Josiah Clark writes George Merriam a letter which identifies Merriam as the author of an article called "Candor." The article concerns the Beecher trial. Clark condemned the <i>Republican</i> as being "gossipy."	1874 August 28
Mary Clemmer writes Bowles thanking him for his kind friendship and for a photograph book.	1862 March 24
Phoebe W. Couzins writes Bowles remembering a very pleasant visit by him in St. Louis. Bowles has said he will mention items of her "pen and tongue." She sends him a copy of "Ballot Box," published in Toledo on behalf of women.	1876 August 16
Isaac Curry of Richmond, Virginia, calls Bowles' attention to an article he has written on "Executive Patronage of Civil Service."	1877 May 17
Richard Henry Dana, Jr., tells Bowles that he has dealt exactly right with the delicate subject of legal tenders.	1874 April 20
Richard Henry Dana, Jr., is overwhelmed with congratulations on a stand which the <i>Republican</i> took on a law suit.	1875 May 6
Richard Henry Dana, Jr., tells Bowles why he did not vote for Greeley.	1876 March 16
Richard Henry Dana, Jr., asks Bowles to reprint an article.	1876 March 20
Sam Davis tells Bowles of his bouts with rheumatism and briefly discusses David Ames Wells.	undated
Henry Laurens Dawes is giving Bowles his views on prohibitory law. He thinks the law is a gross mistake.	1855 October 2

Bowles discusses in this unascrbed letter the position of the P [...] (continued)

Henry Laurens Dawes is enjoying a vacation and apologizes for not having seen Bowles in so long. Dawes has seen the Blaine correspondence and is surprised at Blaine's denial of the problem of the Speakership Contest. He says in that case half of the House must be liars.	1869 April 18
Henry Laurens Dawes writes to Bowles, pondering on reasons that he has not heard from Bowles in so long. He tells Bowles that he knows he was dissatisfied with the way the convention went. He thinks that Bowles is wrong about Fenton, for he believes Fenton was for Greeley all along.	1872 May 19
Dawes discusses the Wool and Woolens Tariff of 1868 and commends Bowles on his philosophy in politics.	1872 May 26
Dawes congratulates Mr. and Mrs. Bowles on their twenty-fifth wedding anniversary.	1873 September 6
Dawes discusses a speech of his own about which he has received many letters; he congratulates Bowles on his ability to make "glorious fights."	1873 December 15
Dawes is discouraged with the Republican Party and compares the present administration with the Gladstone Ministry in England; he believes that the Republican Party can be saved by the "folly of its opponents."	1874 February 6
Dawes tells Bowles that he is one of the few people who think of him now except in connection with the tariff.	1874 February 8
Dawes thanks Bowles for his support against the Sanborn Contracts.	1874 March 2
Dawes again speaks of an affair with John D. Sanborn and talks also of a man named Sam Hooker.	1874 March 5
Dawes is especially unhappy as he writes this letter to Bowles. He feels that he is called "weak" when he has to make certain decisions. Dawes fears that he and Bowles are drawn apart: Bowles by journalistic apostates and Dawes by political friends.	1874 October 15
Dawes discusses his own future in politics: a. He thinks that he will not be needed after the state is saved. b. He wonders why the Republicans have elected Pierce, Harris, Stevens, and Talbot. c. He asks Bowles to deal with George D. Robinson, and he will deal with John Randolph Tucker of Virginia.	1874 October 17
Dawes writes Bowles that affairs in Washington are especially bad. He says that the Currency Bill was forced through without the chance of an amendment. He thinks that Phil Sheridan always blunders.	1875 January 7
Dawes thanks Bowles for a good article about him in the <i>Republican</i> . He says that he tries to love his enemies, but the fellows in the West make it difficult.	1875 January 23
Dawes says that Bowles' idea of the Congressional situation is purely as an outsider.	1875 February 2
Dawes is ashamed of the conditions in Washington at this time; he is afraid it is the death of the Republican Party.	1876 March 5
Dawes writes of Benjamin F. Butler, saying he is a man who likes to see things smashed up generally.	1876 March 26
Dawes discusses Richard Henry Dana, Jr., as a man who doesn't have much common sense.	1876 April 2

Bowles discusses in this unascribed letter the position of the P [...] (continued)

Dawes explains to Bowles that he cannot interfere with the election of delegates from Massachusetts.	1876 May 18
Dawes speaks of a certain amount of "dirty work" done by Newton Booth of California, as well as his influence with Tilden.	1877 February 17
Dawes briefly mentions Frelinghuysen. He cites the fall of Adam and the landing of the Pilgrims as the two greatest calamities that ever befell man.	n.y. March 23
Walker accuses a man named Traps of being a cabinet maker and anupholsterer, as related by Dawes. Dawes discusses the controversy between himself and James G. Blaine regarding the House Speakership Contest of 1869.	undated
M. D. Defrees discusses with Bowles the presidential possibilities of 1876.	1876 May 18
Defrees discusses the possible Republican and Democratic candidates with Bowles. He thinks that the Republicans will nominate either Blaine of Conkling.	1876 May 24
Defrees thanks Bowles for some <i>Republican</i> articles. He tells Bowles that he is wrong about the position of a Morrison.	1876 June 4
Defrees says that the name of Judge Davis cannot be presented at the St. Louis convention with his consent.	1876 June 21
Anna E. Dickinson congratulates Bowles on being a "good" hater. She discusses the possibility of going to England and hopes Bowles will write her there.	1871 April 7
Anna E. Dickinson sent a pamphlet to Bowles to be published in Springfield.	1877 January 26
Matthew Paul Drady expresses to Bowles preference for Adams in the forthcoming election. He says his Republican convention had expressed some preference for Blaine.	1876 May 10
Matthew Paul Drady tells Bowles of a commencement address which he made at Wallamet University.	1876 August 11
Matthew Paul Drady thanks Bowles for his kind remarks to the graduating class of Salem. He comments on Hayes as doing pretty well considering the atmosphere. He says that Sherman is a machine man in the cabinet.	1877 August 10
Duclay writes Murat Halstead that force was not used in a Mississippi problem. He says that Bowles wants Charles Francis Adams, Jr., not Mr. Halstead.	1875 November 30
William Greenleaf Eliot sends Bowles a copy of an inaugural address of Washington University, St. Louis. He feels the need for a university in the West and would like to appeal for Boston wealth.	1872 May 11
William Maxwell Evarts acknowledges a note from Bowles and apologizes for being unable to make a proposed speech.	undated
David Dudley Field acknowledges a letter received from Bowles and wishes him better luck next time for a cause.	1871 August 3
Henry Martyn Field, editor of the <i>N.Y. Evangelist</i> , had published conspicuously some material for Bowles.	1874 December 3
Forbes writes Bowles that he is correct in setting Dawes right in a false position. He wishes that Dawes would defend himself in a position sadly misunderstood.	1871 March 11

Bowles discusses in this unascribed letter the position of the P [...] (continued)

Forbes discusses Butler with Bowles whom he believes is not so smart as he should be.	1871 March 14
Forbes hopes Bowles will call attention to a Mr. Pope in the <i>Republican</i> .	1873 November 24
John Murray Forbes writes Bowles that Judge Hoar has not the faculty of conciliating men.	1874 April 23
Gardner informs Bowles that he is not thin-skinned.	1855 April 18
Gardner acknowledges Bowles' note and says that he values the praise of the legislature very highly. He tells Bowles that the modified personal liberty bill was never printed.	1855 May 23
Henry Joseph Gardner seconds a commission to Bowles as payment of his respect. He has had a letter from Governor Johnson saying he had not received his due. He wants Bowles to send him a <i>Republican</i> copy to give him a "puff."	1855 June 26
Gardner says he was sorry not to see Bowles on a certain day. He tells of his loyalties at a Philadelphia convention to General Wilson. Gardner feels there are those who want him out of office and wants Bowles' feelings on it.	1855 August 17
Gardner tells Bowles that he has no patience with him on his tortuous course against him.	1855 September 17
Gardner points out that there was a <i>Republican</i> article that was very vindictive towards him.	1855
Gardner points out that he has received no letter from Bowles.	1855
Gardner thanks Bowles for a letter, but he tells him that he will have to be more specific about "recognized friends."	1855
Gardner discusses a question raised by some gentlemen from New York. He questions whether members of the council should be bound by a majority. This letter is unascribed.	undated
James A. Garfield writes David Ames Wells and thanks him for the perusal of a Bowles' letter. He says that Bowles is mistaken in his association with Blaine - that he has wanted no one to ask favors for him. Garfield states that actually he would like a free lance in the House rather than running a committee. He says that he is disgusted with politics.	1873 November 14
Washington Gladden discussed with Bowles the criticism of Henry Chandler Bowen, ad manager of the <i>Independent</i> .	1871 January 27
L. N. Goodell thanks Bowles for sending him certain information. The letter contains a discussion of a Mr. Gustafson who is discussed as being affable when he likes.	1877 June 27
Lessie Goodell Gustafson writes Bowles to discover what he can of Alexis Gustafson, a deserter from the U.S. Signal Service.	1877 June 24
Richard B. Gwin compliments Bowles on a good article in the <i>Republican</i> . He is especially impressed with Bowles' insistence on honor.	1874 December 26
Richard B. Gwin says that it is worth writing to Bowles when we get such good response. He says he hopes never to meet Dawes again.	n.y. December 30

Bowles discusses in this unascribed letter the position of the P [...] (continued)

Susan Hab relates to Bowles that she has written to Caroline Briggs about the matter of the Old South and relates this to Bowles.	1877 January 27
E. B. Haskell wonders if Bowles can help him by any letter to the inside of the newspaper business in London or Paris.	1872 June 11
E. B. Haskell said that he spent three days in Washington at Bowles' suggestion. He had an interview with Sumner and interesting talks with various Washington dignitaries.	1874 March 12
Joseph Roswell Hawley tells Bowles that he was in Washington when he received his letter, or he would have answered it sooner. He says that he would like to be senator.	1871 October 25
Joseph Roswell Hawley said he has never seen so many lies as Senator Smith has told about the U.S. Centennial Commission.	1874 February 4
Joseph Roswell Hawley writes to Bowles for advice on the fact that the Connecticut delegation has decided to nominate Marshall Jewell for president.	1876 April 24
Joseph Roswell Hawley has read in the <i>Republican</i> of the foolishness and meanness of the <i>Republican</i> in assailing Landers for non-attendance at sessions of Congress. He tells Bowles that Landers answered 8 roll calls out of about 106. He points out to Bowles that Landers is only noted as a dodger.	n.y. October 24
Rutherford Birchard Hayes encloses a paragraph from the <i>Republican</i> in his letter, which holds Hayes responsible for appointing George H. Butler to special post office agency in the Black Hills. Hayes replies to Bowles that the paragraph was a total mistake. He says that he never heard of the position until Butler was appointed. He tells Bowles that "placating" was not his way and that he only tried to do what was right.	1877 June 7
Thomas Wentworth Higginson has just read a budget of notices from a book sent by a Mr. Pitman. He said that the notices were cruel and tells Bowles that he should change the name of <i>Across the Continent</i> to <i>A Voyage Around the World</i> . World.	1875 June 19
Roswell Dwight Hitchcock thanks Bowles for a copy of the <i>Republican</i> .	undated
Josiah Gilbert Holland discusses with Bowles the purchase of stock in the <i>Republican</i> and his respect for the friendship of Samuel Bowles.	1860 April 2
Josiah Gilbert Holland sends Bowles condolences on the death of his brother, Ben.	1876 February 6
Isabella Beecher Hooker writes Bowles asking him to tell her his views on Britain before going home.	1862 April 29
Isabella Hooker proposes a necessary meeting between the Bowles and the Hookers in Hartford or Springfield.	1876 January 5
Isabella Beecher Hooker writes to Bowles concerning Connecticut on woman suffrage. She discusses a bill drawn up by her husband, Richard, on suffrage and a speech which she made in the State Senate.	1877 March 26
Isabella Hooker writes Bowles that she has now found the proceedings of the Woman's Rights Convention held at Seneca Falls, New York, July, 1848.	1877 March 26
Alice S. Hooper writes a letter to Bowles with an enclosure (which was not in the letter) and discusses the enclosure in congruency with a policy of Great Britain.	1877 January 7

Bowles discusses in this unascribed letter the position of the P [...] (continued)

Julia Ward Howe writes Bowles a note on justice for the dead.	1874 March 7
Hubbard thanks Bowles for his very generous treatment of him and states that if he is defeated in the election the <i>Republican</i> will be largely responsible.	1872 April 1
Hubbard congratulates Bowles on the choice of Dana as counsel. He praises Bowles on his discriminating criticism; yet he thinks politics are corrupt and does not understand how Charles Sumner could have remained upright.	1874 April 19
Richard Dudley Hubbard congratulates Bowles on a law suit, telling him he would have been victorious except for a small technicality.	1875 May 6
Edmund Hudson writes Bowles that he understands that the <i>Republican</i> has information that George H. Butler was not appointed by the cabinet. Hudson says his information came from a member of the cabinet. Hudson says that Talbot of Maine has been replaced. He has talked to Sherman about the latter; he says that Talbot was one of the few Maine Republicans who had not bowed his knee to Blaine. He related that Bret Harte was in Georgetown, poverty stricken.	1877 June 12
Frederick Dan Huntington writes Bowles an article to be reprinted in the <i>Republican</i> .	1876 September 7
Huntington writes that he appreciated Bowles' approval of his work at Emmanuel Church, Boston, and as deacon of Trinity Church.	1860 February 6
W. H. Huntington writes to Bowles of Smalley and personal relations.	1872 April 28
W. H. Huntington writes to a Mr. Wells. He says that he came across in reading an instance on paper currency. He sends it along with thanks for a new copy of <i>Robinson Crusoe</i> .	1876 August
Marietta Hutchinson writes Bowles a note of congratulations on his daughter's marriage. She says she has lost contact with many old friends and hopes to see the Bowles again.	1874 July 5
F. B. Jackson expresses regret at the death of Bowles' brother.	1876 August 9
Helen Hunt Jackson asks Bowles to come to Colorado.	1874 April 26
Helen Hunt Jackson writes Bowles that they are now at their home in Princeton and again asks Bowles to come visit.	1876 August 18
Helen Hunt Jackson writes an apology to Bowles that they will not be able to meet Bowles due to a complication of plans.	1876 October 8
Helen Hunt Jackson writes Mrs. Bowles, asking the Bowles to come visit them in Colorado Springs.	1877 April 26
William Sharpless Jackson sends a note of apology to Bowles for not having answered a query. He wants Bowles to come to Colorado for a volley around June 1. Helen Hunt Jackson adds a postscript on her husband's masculine way of putting things.	1876 February 27
Jewell tells Bowles of various places he will be traveling. He invites Bowles to eat with him in the Massasoit.	1876 March 25
Jewell confirms an engagement to meet Bowles and tells Bowles to invite the kind of people he likes.	1876 March 30

Bowles discusses in this unascribed letter the position of the P [...] (continued)

Jewell said he has told the <i>Post</i> to dry up. He points out that Booth said a good thing about Blaine. He says he had a nice letter from Schurz.	1877 March 21
Jewell invites Bowles to come and dine.	1877 July 11
Jewell says that Friday will be a good day, and he will be at home. He tells Bowles that he will meet him at the train.	1877 July 13
Oliver Johnson tells Bowles that he cannot understand what he had done that would cause him to be stigmatized as an infidel by the <i>Republican</i> . He says that the name Christian has covered all the radicalism he knows.	1875 November 16
Johnson writes Bowles that he understands that Bowles did not mean to call him an infidel but that the vast number of orthodox people would take it in the extreme. He also wants to know if there is a good country journal of which he can have control.	1875 November 18
Oliver Johnson wants to know why the <i>Republican</i> lends its columns to such unscrupulous papers as the <i>Brooklyn Review</i> and the <i>New York Sun</i> .	1876 January 22
Barton S. Jones, a correspondent of the <i>Indianapolis Journal</i> , encloses an accompanying article on Senator Mortin, which he could not have published at his home.	1877 May 23
G. I. Jones, publisher, writes Bowles a letter of agreement with the choice of Charles Francis Adams for president in 1876.	1875 December 13
C. P. Kimball discusses with Bowles an orator at Cincinnati. Bowles and Kimball want Charles Francis Adams.	1875 November 23
Rose G. Kingsley hopes Bowles will be kindly disposed toward her cousin, W. Leighton Hope-Edwards, who will visit the states.	1874 November 1
L. Q. C. Lamar sends Bowles a telegram saying that Blaine had approved and advises a mission of Lamar's. He tells Bowles to modify his criticism so that the people can hear.	1875
Perry Arthur Latham discusses with Bowles the prominence given to Walker's speech at Amherst. Latham thinks that Walker deserves praise, but he also says that some of the ideas were original in a book of his.	1874 August 1
Richard Lathus sends a thank you for a letter. He says to Bowles that liberal-minded men scarcely change politics or religion.	1876 September 20
Richard Lathus found favor from Bowles at the Manhattan Club. He discusses the hospitality between South Carolina and Massachusetts on a social occasion. He feels a decadence in political moral convictions.	1876 December 18
Lodge gives a report on the activities of the Republican Party at this time with a discussion of the National Convention.	1875 December 18
Henry Cabot Lodge was assistant editor of the <i>North American Review</i> when this letter was written. He states that they are trying to do work in the Republican Party as Bowles had. He does not want the party to have to go back to the Independent Movement.	1875 December 23
Lodge is issuing invitations to an undesignated event.	1876 May 4

Bowles discusses in this unascrbed letter the position of the P [...] (continued)

Henry Cabot Lodge thanks Bowles for his foresight in the Senate paralysis. He asks for help from Bowles on the subject of taxation.	1877 September 17
S. Maltby acknowledges a letter from Bowles; he says that Spaulding would be good but he cannot afford a campaign.	1872 May 24
R. H. Mathus thanks Bowles for writing an admirable article on the president of Amherst.	1876 June 9
William Gordon McCabe calls to Bowles' mind a pleasant voyage across the Atlantic, which they shared. He suggests an exchange between the <i>Index</i> of Petersburg, Virginia, and the <i>Republican</i> .	1872 May 15
George S. Merriam sends Bowles a copy of his book, <i>A Living Faith</i> .	1877 April 11
Merriam acknowledges a letter from Bowles. He indicates knowledge of a Bowles trip to Kentucky and Colorado.	1877 June 11
Merriam tells Bowles that one must go abroad to know what a good paper the <i>Republican</i> was.	1877 August 20
George S. Merriam first writes an apology for having taken so much of Bowles' time on the twenty-fifth. Merriam says that his family has been hurt by the <i>Republican</i> attitude towards Beecher.	n.y. November 26
Donald Grant Mitchell (Ik Marvel) wants a copy of the semi-weekly <i>Republican</i> .	undated
John B. Morgan in Paris apologizes to Bowles for not having been able to see his brother before he lost.	1876 June 17
John Lothrop Motley apologizes to Bowles for being late in the receipt of the copy of <i>Across the Continent</i> .	1866 July 30
Musgrave writes Bowles that he had gone to Gov. Morgan's reception for Halstead of Cincinnati. He says that he found it cold and formal.	1876 October 29
Thomas Nast had looked for Bowles' name announcing his arrival in Washington but could not find it. He apologizes for not having gone on a proposed excursion, but his work kept him.	1877 June 7
Nordhoff tells Bowles that he too believes in Hayes.	1876 October 15
Nordhoff has just returned from Washington, as he writes this letter to Bowles. He discusses the fact that Springfield does not have a standard line to New York.	1877 February 21
Nordhoff speaks to Bowles of his children. He states that the <i>Republican</i> has been good to them.	1877 February 21
Nordhoff speaks in pity to Bowles, since Blaine has made such a hit with the country.	1877 June 16
Nordhoff tells Bowles that he forgot to mail him a book on the George T. Davis obituary.	1877 June 27
The grain war has just finished, and Nordhoff asks Bowles if he has ever swung the deceitful scythe.	1877 July 30
Nordhoff points out the slowness of Hayes to Bowles. He says that Hayes always thinks that tomorrow is another day. He fears that the country is going to pieces.	1877 August 16

Bowles discusses in this unscribed letter the position of the P [...] (continued)

Nordhoff relates that Bartlett gave him an account of Bowles, and that he is worried about him.	1877 October 16
Charles Eliot Norton writes Bowles that he has a sermon which was delivered in the first parish of Springfield, Oct 16, 1775. He says that it contains historical narrative on early Springfield and wants to know if Bowles cares to reprint it.	1875 November 12
Francis W. Palfrey talks of a fund for Bartlett's family. He thinks that the fund should not be made public.	1876 December 16
Elizabeth L. Parker thanks Bowles for being kind during her mother's death.	1865 June 5
John Pierce thanks Bowles for a kind remembrance.	1874 January 6
Robert Pomeroy thanks Bowles for a tribute to Seth Pomeroy.	1875 November 10
W. M. Pomeroy has discussed with Bowles a possible candidate for Congress and is thus far disappointed.	1874 October 17
A. K. Potter discusses a news article with Bowles, containing a personal reference to the Phelps affair.	undated
Thomas R. Potter acknowledges a letter from Bowles. He had not had a reply of the U.S. on certain unmentioned questions, but he felt safe due to the good will of Americans.	1872 May 1
N. Price tells Bowles that he is too good and mean to spoil him. He speaks of an interview at the <i>N.Y. Tribune</i> which was Halstead's doing.	1874 October 1
N. A. Priest writes Bowles of a Miss Stebbins who has not had experience teaching.	1860 April 24
E. Armstrong Reed returns a letter sent to her by Griffin or Bowles. She says that the letter is kind in its expressions against her and says the false impression of Mr. Bowles to personal friends shall be removed.	1877 May 2
Alexander Hamilton Rice tells Bowles that he has read the <i>Republican</i> and that Bowles has a progressive view of the state. He congratulates him on being discriminating and candid.	1875 August 16
B. Rice tells Bowles that a spiel on clerical education was not kindly received.	1874 November 2
Lizzie D. Rice writes Bowles that she did not look for unexpected congratulations on correspondent work. She discussed Branciard, whom she is going to marry.	1874 March 28
Abby Faye Richardson thanks Bowles for his friendship to her and her husband.	1870 June 11
Runkle jokingly discusses some domestic problems with Bowles.	1870 November 15
Runkle discusses women's suffrage with Bowles and speaks briefly of the Grant administration.	1872 September 11
Runkle speaks of the <i>Republican</i> to Bowles and a certain Mr. Colfax.	1872 December 18
This Runkle letter is incomplete.	1872 December 22
Runkle sends a check for a new issue of the <i>Republican</i> and gives much praise for the worthiness of the paper.	1873 March 2
Runkle merely discusses a private visit with Bowles.	1874 January 12

Bowles discusses in this unascribed letter the position of the P [...] (continued)

L. G. Runkle first discusses an article with Bowles on the Smith sisters who do not pay their taxes to protest that women cannot vote. He declaims the writers of this article as unfeeling to the cause of the Smith sisters.	1874 January 19
Runkle discussed the question of faith with Bowles.	1874 February 12
Runkle suggests that Bowles is a little unjust to Beecher.	1875 February 12
Runkle talks to Bowles of a mutual friend who is now married.	1875 June 10
Runkle speaks to Bowles of an Edith Lee who is now on the stage.	1876 April 4
L. G. Runkle jokingly writes Bowles that he should come and give him a lesson on morals on his return.	1876 April 19
Runkle writes Bowles that he believes the <i>Republican</i> has convicted Beecher before the trial is over.	n.y. April 5
Russell wants to know if he must always lecture Bowles on legislation. He has noticed that Bowles speaks well of Heister Clymer of Pennsylvania.	1874 February 5
Russell cannot understand why Bowles was angry over the Ward matter when he had already made up his mind to do what he could.	1874 March 12
Russell had received an Ian lalfred Townsend letter from Bowles' office and could not understand why he received it.	1875 August 29
Russell apologizes for not having written Bowles in so long. He suggests a meeting between Bowles and Billy Collins. He says he is going to work on his book <i>Spanish Conquest of Central America</i> .	1875 November 19
Russell discusses the pecuniary end of writing for the <i>Republican</i> with Bowles.	1875 December 25
Russell writes Bowles that by having to keep company with a Dutch professor he must be having to expiate for some crime. Additionally, he thinks that Blaine has at last ruined himself politically.	1876 January 16
Russell tells Bowles that the <i>Republican</i> supported C. E. Billings for U.S. District Judge in LA, as the <i>Republican</i> supported all sorts of scalawags.	1876 January 22
Russell writes Bowles a letter telling him what he is doing, such as an accident in which he fell down the back steps.	1876 February 7
Russell talks to Bowles of the death of a mutual friend, Denison.	1876 February 21
Russell briefly speaks to Bowles of Washburn, Blaine, and Tilden.	1876 March 27
Russell thinks that Bowles' reply to him on the Indian legislation was especially unkind.	1876 June 1
Russell tells Bowles that Grant's orders contain wise words coupled with indiscreet action, as the appointment of Sheridan of Louisiana. He also says he dislikes Hayes.	1876 November 14
Russell tells Bowles that literary men in politics become very poor. He gives Bret Hart as an example.	1877 June 18
Russell writes Bowles that the Radicals are trying to rehabilitate Chamberlain of South Carolina.	1877 September 24

Bowles discusses in this unascribed letter the position of the P [...] (continued)

Franklin B. Sanborn writes a poem to Samuel Bowles on his birthday - "With a Handful of Flowers."	1869 February 9
Schurz apologizes for not having answered Bowles' last letter and for not stopping in Springfield on a recent trip.	1871 July 4
Schurz thanks Bowles for some kind remarks in his column. Schurz discusses the outcome of the Cincinnati Convention for Republicans.	1872 May 11
Schurz tells Bowles that he may not be able to call on him at a prescribed time. He confides in Bowles that he intends to devote himself to literary pursuits at the close of his senatorial career. He has thought of doing a political history of the United States and would like advice from Bowles as to the publisher.	1874 November 27
Schurz discusses a Mr. Allen who might run as the "candidate for both parties."	1875 November 23
Schurz tells Bowles that he does not consider it wise to be a demonstrator for Charles Francis Adams at this time.	1876 January 4
Schurz agrees with Bowles that Blaine has killed himself as a candidate.	1876 January 16
Schurz discusses the Belknap case that has changed the whole picture. He thinks Charles Francis Adams will come into the picture again but discusses a possible second choice.	1876 March 7
Schurz discusses the intention to hold a conference at Cincinnati on Apr 27 and has among the invitations: William Cullen Bryant, President Woolsey, Governor Bullock. He wants Bowles to get Newton Booth's signature.	1876 March 27
Schurz says that Gov. Bullock is unwilling to attend the convention, since he feels that no sufficient number of respectable Massachusetts men would attend the conference. He asks Bowles to use his influence to get him to sign.	1876 March 29
Schurz relates to Bowles that Charles Francis Adams, Jr. has stopped by and advised Schurz not to invite Seelye to the Cincinnati movement. Schurz wants Bowles to ask him personally.	1876 April 2
Schurz writes Bowles that he had received Bullock's signature. He acknowledges that he had received Booth's declination.	1876 April 3
Schurz tells Bowles of the acceptance of an invitation to a certain event.	1876 April 6
Schurz merely acknowledges a letter.	1877 August 22
Schurz mentions that there are rumblings about himself as Secretary of the Interior.	1877 August 29
Schurz states that the air is somewhat clearer in the Department of the Interior. He congratulates Bowles on his work in Massachusetts.	1877 September 30
L. L. Schuyler writes Bowles that he should take a vacation for his health as she is doing for hers. She discusses the possibility of men and women working together.	1873 August 8
Louisa Lee Schuyler sends Bowles a note including a publication issued by the State Charities Aid Association. She hopes Bowles will review the publication in the <i>Republican</i> .	1877 April 30

Bowles discusses in this unascribed letter the position of the P [...] (continued)

Robert Schweichel thanks Bowles for the privilege of seeing his letters and of translating them into his native tongue. He tells Bowles that many German newspapers have published voluminous extracts of the letters. He hopes for the election of Grant and Colfax as a symbol of freedom.	1869 February 28
Harvey Whitefield Scott is impressed with Bowles' insistence on the moral side of the Bowles-Field correspondence.	1871 February 23
Seelye tells Bowles that he is sorry to turn down an invitation. He says that he will have no part in Congressional contests. He believes politics are very corrupt at this time.	1874 October 10
Seelye would not allow his name to be signed to the paper for a New York political meeting organized by Schurz and Bowles, since he would not be attending.	1875 April 10
Seelye speaks to Bowles of the Speakership Contest; yet he plans to stay out of the Democratic caucus.	1875 December 2
Seelye says that McKerr has been nominated from the caucus which was controlled by Tammany.	1875 December 4
Seelye tells Bowles that a brother from Easthampton in Congress might stop the "Butlerizing" campaign.	1876 September 16
Mary E. Short thanks Bowles for a notice of Mrs. Short's address.	1866 July 28
Lynlph Slanley thanks Bowles for a copy of his book <i>Across the Continent</i> .	1866 January 10
Smalley writes Bowles about various newspapers and his admiration for Whitelaw Reid as a journalist.	1874 February 17
Smalley writes Bowles as to what to do with a Senate filled with political accomplices of Butler.	1876 April 15
Smalley writes Bowles a friendly note, telling him about his plans as a correspondent.	1876 August 5
Smalley discusses the professional plans of Waite and Schurz with Bowles.	1877 April 9
George Washburn Smalley asks for a subscription to the <i>Republican</i> .	n.y. June 27
Phoebe Garnaut Smalley, wife of George W. Smalley, sends a note of thanks to Bowles for a picture sent to her.	1876 December 24
G. T. Spaulding writes Bowles that he has been shown a letter in which Bowles has suggested him as a candidate for Congress. Spaulding does not want his name suggested.	1872 May 27
A letter from James R. Spaulding expresses admiration for an article on a Henry J. Raymond. He thinks his part has been misjudged.	1869 June 21
Spaulding asks Bowles why Maltby cannot be brought forward as a reform candidate for Congress.	1876 August 22
George W. Stearns discusses disbelief in a libel suit against Bowles.	1873 December 6
Stebbins talks of a trip along the west side of a California valley, which Bowles took. He wants to build a farm where the San Joaquin River connects the valley and lease areas to tenants. He hopes Bowles will make this known in the East.	1873 June 21

Bowles discusses in this unascribed letter the position of the P [...] (continued)

Horatio Stebbins hopes Bowles' good feelings did not make him speak too kindly of Stebbins. He tells Bowles that California politics are terrible, especially the vulgarity of the press. Stebbins says that Newton Booth has been damaged due to an open tirade against Gorham. He fears that too much political blame has been put on William Chapman Ralston. He feels that in the bank situation in California an attempt has been made to cover personal responsibility by putting full blame on Ralston.	1875 September 9
Stebbins tells Bowles that it is impossible for him to go to Amherst on a suggested trip.	1876 June 29
Alexander Turney Steward acknowledges the pleasure of having Bowles over to dinner.	undated
Charles Sumner acknowledges a note from Bowles.	1872 March 14
Charles Sumner discusses an affair in the Senate, 1874.	1874 March 3
Charles Sumner writes Bowles that Mr. Waite of Ohio has been nominated for Chief Justice and Bowles has denounced Sumner in a speech.	undated
Allen Thayer writes Bowles that he thinks the attack of George Hoar in the <i>Republican</i> will work great injury to them. He says that Hoar is sensitive and fully believes that the <i>Republican</i> is out to break him. He says that Hoar is an honest man and asks Bowles to quit his chastisement of him.	1875 March 6
Allen Thayer asks Bowles if it is quite the sense of justice to associate his name with thosewhomhe has opposed for many years. He points out that he has taken no active interest in politics, only in the practice of his profession.	1875 March 23
Allen Thayer wishes to discuss an up-and-coming campaign with Bowles. He wants to see the effect the Mississippi campaign could have on the presidential election.	1875 October 4
Allen Thayer talks of the contemptuous loss of trust by Bowles in him. Thayer says that he has aided in the campaign to defeat the Rice opponent before Adams' name was mentioned.	1876 March 29
Allen Thayer tells Bowles that he will not ask anybody to vote for Rice at the convention, though he sees no objection to his candidacy except that he was not strong in country towns. He says he feels that Bowles has never understood that exact position.	1876 April 3
Francis Tiffany thanks Bowles for a pamphlet containing the Field controversy letters.	1871 March 29
Francis Tiffany writes that he is sorry about the death of Bowles' brother.	1876 May 16
Osmond Tiffany writes Bowles a letter of introduction for Joseph Henry Rieman who wants to ask Bowles if Rev. Mr. Reed will be a good pastor.	1876 March 25
Anna M. Tilcomb talks of the fine beginning of the Hayes administration. She briefly speaks of the Negro question and gives an intimation on women's suffrage.	1866 March
Francis Amasa Walker congratulates Bowles on the result of his trial and adds a brief discussion of national politics.	1875 May 6
Walker (George) writes Bowles that he has told Dawes that the anti-Butler campaign was enough to elect him.	1874 March 12

Bowles discusses in this unascribed letter the position of the P [...] (continued)

Samuel Ward thanks Bowles for an expression of regret to him. Ward lists a number of bad names he has been called: pervasive, card shard, billiard expert, disreputable.	1874 March 6
Ward apologizes for not having been aware of Bowles' illness. He discusses the fact that a lot of humbugs are in the lobby.	1874 March 30
Annie D. Ware wants Bowles to use his influence to get her on the stage.	1877 May 21
George C. Warr, the secretary of the Cabden Club, writes Bowles that the club is about to republish an edition on <i>State of Land Tenure</i> , 1870-1871. He tells Bowles that he may have a new copy.	1876 March 9
William Washburn dislikes Bowles' paper suggesting that he would like to return to Washington.	1876 August 25
Henry Watterson says that he and Gov. Hangen conducted an inquest on Bowles' life and character.	1873 February 21
Henry Watterson tells Bowles that he is to orate in Indiana.	1873 March 18
Henry Watterson compliments Bowles' integrity, calling him "dear old humbug and wretched old Yankee."	1873 November 29
Henry Watterson wonders what is occupying Bowles now. He says he is going to Boston with Schurz and that Halstead is playing an unfriendly game with him.	1874 April 20
Henry Watterson tells Bowles that Ohio cannot be carried.	1875 September 15
Watterson tells Bowles he has been working since his return home. He speaks briefly of Blaine and compliments Bowles.	1877 May 17
Henry Watterson writes a friendly letter to Bowles asking how Bowles is and discussing a recent trip.	1877 May 24
I. Watson Webb sends Bowles a pamphlet which he wishes him to criticize honestly - irregardless of their friendship. He says that it is the duty of all editors to dispose of charlatans.	1875 October 15
I. Watson Webb advises Bowles that in looking over the pamphlet of Col. Canjun's that Mr. Kane was not dead but lost a leg.	1875 December
Thurlow Weed regrets that he cannot leave Albany before Tuesday, which will make it too late for him to confer with friends. He tells Bowles that his and Greeley's views coincide on the question of a certain Senator.	1853 January 22
David Ames Wells states that the notice of the position of the New York Supreme Court on stock certificates puts him in an altogether wary position.	1870 May 19
Wells discusses Garfield's responses on political issues. He mentions the United States Supreme Court's decision on taxation of railroads and state boards. He thinks the latter knocks the supremacy out of the New England tax system.	1874
D. A. Wells thinks that he has not a ghost of a chance for Congress.	1876 March 26
John Wells encloses a newspaper clipping in his letter to Bowles on judicial scandals and a condemnation of the sensational style of the paper.	1875 June 5

Bowles discusses in this unascribed letter the position of the P [...] (continued)

John Wells is dissatisfied with the tone of the <i>Republican</i> . He says that he and Bowles have different planes of thought; he hopes that they can discuss it in person sometime.	1875 June 28
Horace White praises the <i>Republican</i> and wants it sent to him in Rome. He says, after having been in Rome, that he believes the Papacy is a fraud; now he is in sympathy with Bismarck.	1875 April 13
Horace White tells Bowles that he has received a letter of his. He tells Bowles that Browne is justified in his course, since there is no other. He intimates that two suggestions have been made lately referring to Bryant's purchase of the <i>Post</i> . He thinks that the selection of Washburn would be the mere prolongation of Grant.	1876 February 18
John Greenleaf Whittier writes Charles Sumner a thank you for his help on the Cuban difficulty. Whittier speaks of the terrible butcheries occurring in France with the Commune. He says that the intelligent Republicans of Spain hate this.	1873 November 19
Whittier writes John H. Cook thanking him for a copy of an eloquent tribute to the memory of William F. Bartlett. He hopes a statue will be set up on the banks of the Merrimac at the place of his birth.	1877 November 4
Charles Wesley Willard is thinking Bowles for his fight for freedom of the newspapers. He says that such decisions as Judge Endicott's will not breed libel suits.	1875 May 11
C. W. Willard tells Bowles that it is difficult to give the names of people who really want reform.	1875 December 3
Henry Wilson writes Bowles for a copy of a letter to which a Mr. Brown has referred.	1873 October 8
Henry Wilson thanks Bowles for a note and for not assailing him in the newspaper for actions at Philadelphia. He thanks Bowles for his help in Philadelphia and believes that the hour is at hand for a united party.	1855 June 23
Robert Charles Winthrop says that he has received a favor from Bowles and a copy of <i>History of Western Massachusetts</i> .	undated
Thomas C. Zimmerman writes Schuyler Colfax asking him to write Bowles a letter on Professor William Evans, an eminent elocutionist. On the reverse side, Colfax recommends that Bowles follow Zimmerman's instructions on Evans.	undated
Incomplete correspondence	
An unsigned notation describes the ethics of the bar in the nineteenth century as leaving much to be desired.	1873 September 5
R. A. C. (unidentified) says to Bowles that if he examines the Republican platform for 1864 that he will find a plank or two on reform.	1874
The letter is unsigned and incomplete. The person is going abroad and shows a concern for national politics.	n.y. February 27
Most of this letter is missing, and it is unsigned, although the handwriting is like that of Anna M. Tilcomb.	Sunday
Lucy F. G. Writes Bowles a letter of thanks for their correspondence.	undated

Incomplete correspondence (continued)

A fragment of a Bartlett letter is in the collection concerning his taking a seat in Washington.	undated
A man with the initials H. J. G. acknowledges Bowles' letter and says that he may not be able to see Bowles in Boston.	1855 August 20
An unsigned poem on the theme "Flowers" is included.	1862 January 1
David Dudley Field correspondence	
George Jones, newspaper publisher, believes Bowles has managed the Bowles-Field controversy with sagacity.	1870 January 21
Whitelaw Reid writes Bowles taking a stand close to that of Field, that one should be especially careful as to whether a suit is a libel or not. However, Reid would like to devote some columns to the publication of the Field letters. Reid thinks Bowles should make public any defamation in the character of David Dudley Field.	1871 January 25
Charles Dudley Warner congratulates Bowles; yet he points out that Field is smart. He expresses pride in Bowles as a journalist.	1871 January 25
Egbert Watson writes Bowles of knowing Field in childhood as one who was able to use his friends and associates.	1871 January 26
E. W. B. Canning, a townsman of Field, is in agreement with Bowles.	1871 January 27
W. W. Rice writes Bowles that he never knew such a correspondence as the Bowles-Field one to be profitable. Rice agrees with Bowles, but he thinks that Field's argument is plausible. He thinks that Bowles should look more into the legal profession.	1871 January 27
William Henry Brewer congratulates Bowles on his stand with Field and thinks that this point is often a problem of most professional people.	1871 January 28
Julius Hawley Seelye is in sympathy with Bowles; he suggests that the question is not "whether a villain should always be refused for a client, but whether his villainy should be held up as not heinous and as worthy of the solemn approval of justice."	1871 January 28
Whitelaw Reid reports to Bowles that he was unable to supervise printing of the Field material but thanks Bowles for the power of justice.	1871 January 29
Dawes congratulates Bowles on his management of the Bowles-Field controversy and is glad that Bowles did not enter a technical argument with Field.	1871 January 30
Schluemback congratulates Bowles on the liberating quality of the Field correspondence.	1871 January 30
William A. Seaver congratulates Bowles on his justice and ability in the Field-Bowles controversy.	1871 January 30
W. A. Steasul writes Bowles a congratulatory note on the Field affair.	1871 January 30
G. Boutwell states he believes that the Fields are "worsted" in the encounter of Bowles-Field.	1871 January 31
C. C. Chaffee writes a congratulatory note to Bowles on the Field case.	1871 January 31
R. Hawkins agrees with Bowles on the Field case.	1871 January 31

David Dudley Field correspondence (continued)

James Reed Spalding writes a congratulatory note to Bowles on his stand with Field.	1871 February 10
C. A. Runkle is pleased with Bowles' stand against Field; however, he wishes that he had gone further in the bribery question.	1871 January 31
George Walker writes Bowles a congratulatory letter on his stand in the Field affair.	1871 January 31
An anonymous letter reports on what a fellow passenger on a train said of Field with the indication that Bowles should have pressed more.	1871 January 31
Bowles receives an unsigned congratulatory note on the Bowles-Field correspondence.	1871 January 31
John Rogers writes David Dudley Field accusing him of collaboration with Judge Barnard.	1871 February 1
S. Sheaven writes a congratulatory letter to Bowles.	1871 February 2
Charles Dudley Warner points out to Bowles that he has caused quite a row. Warner discusses the affair with some agreement with Bowles.	1871 February 2
Gardner L., who knew Field in his youth, congratulates Bowles.	1871 February 3
P. M. Reed, a lawyer from Old Lyme, writes Bowles that he regards Field's position as untenable and wrong.	1871 February 4
Edwin M. Stone expresses interest in the moral issue of the Field controversy.	1871 February 4
Washington Gladden writes Bowles that he is in agreement with him on his stand in the Field affair. Gladden wrote an article for the <i>NY Independent</i> on the subject.	1871 February 6
Charles Rice sends a complimentary letter to Bowles for his stand with Field.	1871 February 6
Charles John Reed brings out the point to Bowles that Fisk and Gould have the right to be defended by law.	1871 February 7
Alexander Hyde thanks Bowles for the favor to the journalistic profession.	1871 February 10
Charles Allen writes Bowles that a case can be so dishonest that a lawyer will suffer if he tries it in court.	1871 February 13
C. H. Muff is in agreement with Bowles on the Field correspondence.	1871 February 13
Samuel Wolcott praises Bowles for his stand on the moral issue in the Bowles-Field controversy.	1871 February 13
Bigelow writes Bowles that the D. D. Field affair should have been exposed long before and is sorry that New York couldn't have done it.	1871 February 22
C. F. Adams, Jr., writes Bowles that he thinks that Field received very little from Bowles and that Bowles' correspondence was the least he should have had.	1871 February 27
Lewis B. Parsues is pleased with Bowles' stand in the Bowles-Field controversy.	1875 February 5
Billings writes Bowles a congratulatory letter on the Field case.	n.y., n.m. 24
A scrap of paper from George P. Rand was found in the Field correspondence.	

David Dudley Field correspondence (continued)

A list of the Field correspondence is enclosed in the collection - probably made by Bowles.

The Lawyer and His Clients

The Duties and Rights of Counsel

Mayoralty contest of 1873

Walker tells Bowles that perhaps he is right in not running for mayor. 1874 March 17

Clark W. Bryan writes Bowles admiring him for his stand in not running for mayor. 1873 November 15

A letter from George Walker to Bowles urges him to run for mayor. 1873 November 15

A letter from Herbert Lawrence Bridgman congratulates Bowles on his stand as to the election for mayor in Springfield. 1873 November 17

Alexander H. Bullock discussed an invitation to dine at a club in Springfield with Bowles and other Springfield men. 1873 November 19

E. B. Gillette regrets that Bowles will not run for mayor. 1873

The collection contains nineteen newspaper clippings on Bowles' stand in the mayoralty contest.

A petition is drawn up by the citizens of Springfield, urging Bowles to run for mayor.

The New York jail episode

Edm. C. Dwight expresses regret that Bowles was treated in such a way but suggests that the incident brought out the worst of the accused. 1868 December 20

Henry Martyn Field expresses his rage over Bowles being seized. 1868 December 23

Henry Wilson Corbett expresses disgust at the way Bowles has been treated and hopes that Bowles will vindicate himself by exposing them. 1868 December 23

Robert Bonner expresses unhappiness over the dishonor done Bowles in the jail episode. 1868 December 24

Joseph Roswell Hawley expresses delight that now Bowles can see how many friends he has, although he is unhappy with his being put in jail. 1868 December 24

J. P. Putnam writes a letter expressing his outrage at Bowles having been jailed. 1868 December 24

William Augustus Stearns acknowledges that the treatment of Bowles by Fisk was dastardly. 1868 December 26

Thomas Russell gives Bowles an invitation to dine with a number of outstanding people who want to attest to Bowles' character. 1868 December 27

John Pierce jokingly discusses Bowles writing a book on his prison experiences. The letter takes advantage of Bowles having been in jail. It begins, "Dear Jailbird." Pierce advises Bowles to quit attacking people in his pages. 1868 December 28

Donald Grant Mitchell (Ik Marvel) expresses indignation at Bowles' treatment in New York. [1868?]

The New York jail episode (continued)

A brochure is contained in this packet with a group of names of people who want to honor the character of Bowles.

The Death of Samuel Bowles

George W. Smalley is distressed to hear that Bowles is ill and suggests that he go to Europe.	1877 November 20
Musgrave writes Bowles of a letter received from Halstead. He wants to keep posted on Bowles' improvement.	1877 November 30
M. E. B. (not identified) hopes the change of weather will not bring ill effects to Bowles.	1877 December 1
E. B. Haskell has heard of Bowles' ill health and says that nature must fit him with a perishable casket.	1877 December 3
James A. Briggs expresses happiness at hearing of Bowles' improvement.	1877 December 17
Joseph Pulitzer expresses sorrow at Bowles' illness and delight at his seeming recovery.	1877 December 20
James D. Colt says any man who can express views on the senatorial contest must be well on the way to recovery. He is happy that Bowles has taken a turn for the best.	1877 December 21
J. M. Dalgell sends heartfelt joy at Bowles' restoration to partial health.	1877 December 22
Henry Cooley had called at Bowles' office and was informed of his illness. His point was to tell Bowles that he had come into harmony with his views and felt that the <i>Republican</i> had followed the right course.	1877 December 24
William Orton tells Bowles that he has read of his severe illness and expresses desire for his complete recovery.	1877 December 27
J. Brady writes Bowles that nothing except duties to be performed prevent him from going to see Bowles with Musgrave.	1877
Weir Mitchell prescribes a certain beer for Bowles. He is happy to hear of Bowles' gain in health.	1877
Benjamin F. Bowles hopes that his note is no intrusion; however, he says that though they differ politically, he thinks that it would be a pity if he could not express his bereavement.	1878 January 7
Letters to Mary Bowles on the death of Samuel Bowles II. The following letters express sympathy to Mrs. Bowles on the illness and death of her husband; they will be listed by date and writer only.	
Carl Schurz	1873 December 19
Martha Goddard	1877 November 21
E. W. B. Channing	1877 December 4
Schuyler Colfax	1877 December 4
T. T. Lindley	1877 December 4

Letters to Mary Bowles on the death of Samuel Bowles II. The fol [...] (continued)

Henry Martyn Field	1877 December 11
Carl Schurz	1878 January 9
Joseph Gilbert Holland	1878 January 15
Washington Gladden	1878 January 17
William Bross	1878 January 18
Carl Schurz	1878 January 18
Henry Laurens Dawes	1878 January 19
Richard Salter Storrs	1878 January 22
Isabella Bird	1878 January 23
Martha Goddard	1878 January 25
Henry George Stebbins	1878 February 1
Cyrus West Field	1890 December 8
Henry Laurens Dawes	1893 April 8

A newspaper account of Bowles' death is also included in Mrs. Bowles' papers.

Letters to Samuel Bowles III (1851-1915) on the death of Samuel Bowles II. The following letters express sympathy to Samuel Bowles on the illness and death of his father. They are listed by date and writer only.

D. W. Boutwell	1877 December 3
Ames L. Learner	1877 December 4
William Walter Phelps	1877 December 4
R. W. Pomeroy	1877 December 4
Henry Warner	1877 December 4
Edward Heaton	1877 December 5
Mary Clemmer	1877 December 6
Murat Halstead	1877 December 6
Weir Mitchell	1877 December 6
C. W. Willard	1877 December 6
Fordyce Barker	1877 December 10
J. L. Jenkins	1877 December 11
Murdock Billings	1877 December 13
H. L. Bridfruary	1877 December 13

Letters to Samuel Bowles III (1851-1915) on the death of Samuel [...] (continued)

Musgrave	1877 December 13
Robert Pomeroy	1877 December 14
Washington Gladden	1877 December 20
B. H. Bristow	1877 December 23
H. L. Dawes	1877 December 23
Musgrave	1877 December 24
T. B. Musgrave	1877 December 25
Carl Schurz	1877 December 26
Carl Schurz	1877 December 31
Fordyce Barker	1877
Griffin	1877
Jenny Warner	1878 January 1
R. W. Pomeroy	1878 January 2
Musgrave	1878 January 12
Robert Pomeroy	1878 January 12
C. Allen	1878 January 14
T. B. Musgrave	1878 January 16
James L. Whitney	1878 January 16
Frederick Billings	1878 January 17
D. W. Boutwell	1878 January 17
Sidney Dickinson	1878 January 17
Murat Halstead	1878 January 17
W. Pomeroy	1878 January 17
George B. Smith	1878 January 18
H. L. Bridesman	1878 January 19
Robert Pomeroy	1878 January 19
Edward P. Albee	1878 January 20
D. W. Bartlett	1878 January 20
Fordyce Barker	1878 January 21
Noah Brooks	1878 January 21

Letters to Samuel Bowles III (1851-1915) on the death of Samuel [...] (continued)

S. S. Conant	1878 January 21
C. R. Miller	1878 January 21
Charles Francis Adams, Jr.	1878 January 22
Frederick Billings	1878 January 22
N. D. Bond	1878 January 22
Frank T. Bowles	1878 January 22
A. G. Browne	1878 January 22
D. A. Goddard	1878 January 22
D. D. Hubbard	1878 January 22
Marshall Jewell	1878 January 22
C. J. Morrill	1878 January 22
Jenny Warner	1878 January 22
Walter Allen	1878 January 23
H. M. Clarke	1878 January 23
Henry Cabot Lodge	1878 January 23
Murat Halstead	1878 January 25
Richard Henry Dana, Jr.	1878 January 27
Murat Halstead	1878 January
Miscellaneous material on the death of Samuel Bowles	
A letter to a Mrs. Leonard from M. Noylad says that he does not know any of the family except the father; yet he hopes someone will express his feelings to them.	1877 December 5
A letter from H. D. Lloyd to Miss Titcomb tells of some things that might be done to save Bowles' life.	1877 December 6
Charles Nordhoff writes a Miss Clark that he has word that Bowles is somewhat better. He gives information on the president as being firm against powerfully combined forces.	1877 December 19
Charles D. Warner tells E. F. Hayes that he had planned to be present at the funeral itself until announced that it was private.	1878 January 19
A letter addressed to no one, signed with the initials A. P. L., laments the death of Samuel Bowles II.	1878 January 19
Isaac H. Brosseler writes E. F. Hayes that he shall be present at the memorial service.	1878 January 20

Miscellaneous material on the death of Samuel Bowles (continued)

A letter to E. F. Hayes from Hooker says that he shall have to be in attendance upon the Supreme Court of Bridgeport, and he is very sad that he cannot attend the funeral.	1878 January 20
Berry H. Bailey writes a letter to the publishers of the <i>Republican</i> enclosing a money order for his subscription for a year; he also wants the issue on Bowles' death.	1878 January 21
Four announcements of Bowles' memorial service are in this collection. There are four programs from the memorial service. Some calling cards to Bowles during his illness are included. There are two copies of the Charles Dudley Warner reading at the memorial service. An appreciation from the city of Springfield for Samuel Bowles II is in the collection.	
Miscellaneous material	
Two copies of the first issues of the <i>Republican</i>	
News article "How Jeff Davis Escaped Prosecution for Treason"	
A memorial pamphlet on Howard Parmelee Ellis, 1855-1919	
A partial newspaper article on the death of Samuel Bowles, III	
Pamphlet on the Bowles-Phelps Suit	
Two copies of a newspaper article, "The Moral Limits of Professional Service," were included in this packet of letters.	
A newspaper article is contained in this packet concerning the marriage of the eldest daughter of Cyrus W. Field. A second article also appears on this subject.	
<i>The Travelers Record</i> is included with a tribute to Samuel Bowles on his pending death.	
A clipping concerning the Beecher trial is included.	
A newspaper article on Lessie Goodell Gustafson appears in this section.	
A large group of petitioners desire Bowles to dine with them due to respect for his character. This letter contains a petition. (missing 2/1/79)	1868 December 24
A receipt of Mrs. Bowles for Kelsey and Allen - purchase of soap - is in the collection.	1883 October 3
Fourteen copies of printed correspondence to the director of the Boston and Chicago Gold Mining Co. offering stock for sale are included in the collection.	
The program for a complimentary reception to Schuyler Colfax and friends is in the collection.	1865 August 31
A trust calling for the organization of a new party is included in this Bowles packet. A meeting is to be held in Worcester in December. Among the signatories are Samuel Hooker, Charles Francis Adams, Sr., George Boutwell, George Bliss, H. L. Dawes, and Samuel Bowles.	1855
Printed request for Samuel Bowles to be the guest of honor at a dinner attesting to his character and Bowles' declination of the event are in the collection.	1868

Miscellaneous material (continued)

Copy of the New York Supreme Court case between Mary S. D. Bowles and John S. Prouty

Three copies of the Phelps-Bowles correspondence

Six Chinese companies in San Francisco, California, invite Samuel Bowles, Schuyler Colfax, William Bross, and Albert D. Richardson to a complimentary dinner. 1865 August 15

A statement of the *Republican* letters appointing Bowles to deliver a trust to the President of the Senate, among the signatures are those of Robert C. Winthrop, George Bliss, and Rufus Bullock. 1855 January

Two menus for a complimentary dinner given for Samuel Bowles at Springfield 1857 April 18

A list of names and an Alfred A. Jessup calling card are in the collection.

"Fra Giacana," a poem by R. Buchanan is in this section.
English

Three law pamphlets were found in packets in this part of the collection: *The Lawyer: The Dignity, Duties, and Responsibilities of His Profession*, Richard Burleigh Kimball; *Law and Lawyers*, Matthew Paul Drady; *An Address to His Law Students*, John Worth Edmonds (all three pamphlets are missing 2/1/79)

Selected Search Terms

The following terms have been used to index the description of this collection in the Library's online catalog. They are grouped by name of person or organization, by subject or location, and by occupation and listed alphabetically therein.

Preferred Titles

Springfield republican

Subjects

Journalism
Journalists
Newspapers

Geographic Names

New England
United States -- Politics and government
United States -- Politics and government --
1865-1883

Names

Adams, Brooks, 1848-1927
Adams, Charles Francis, 1807-1886
Adams, Charles Francis, 1835-1915
Adams, Henry, 1838-1918
Allen, Charles, 1827-1913
Banks, Nathaniel Prentiss, 1816-1894
Barker, Fordyce, 1819-1891
Barlow, Francis C. (Francis Channing),
1834-1896
Beecher, Henry Ward, 1813-1887
Bigelow, John, 1817-1911
Billings, Frederick, 1823-1890
Blaine, James Gillespie, 1830-1893
Bliss, George, 1830-1897
Bonner, Robert, 1824-1899
Booth, Newton, 1825-1892
Bowles, Samuel, 1826-1878
Brackett, Anna C. (Anna Callender), 1836-1911
Bridgman, Herbert L. (Herbert Lawrence),
1844-1924
Brown, B. Gratz (Benjamin Gratz), 1826-1885
Chamberlain, Daniel Henry, 1835-1907
Chapin, Chester W. (Chester William),
1798-1883
Clemmer, Mary, 1839-1884
Corbett, Henry W. (Henry Winslow), 1827-1903
Dana, Richard Henry, Jr., 1815-1882
Dawes, Henry L. (Henry Laurens), 1816-1903

Defrees, Joseph Hutton, 1812-1885
Drady, Matthew Paul, 1824-1893
Eliot, William Greenleaf, 1811-1887
Evarts, William Maxwell, 1818-1901
Field, David Dudley, 1805-1894
Field, Henry M. (Henry Martyn), 1822-1907
Forbes, John Murray, 1813-1898
Gardner, Henry Joseph, 1818-1892
Garfield, James A. (James Abram), 1831-1881
Gladden, Washington, 1836-1918
Halstead, Murat, 1829-1908
Hawley, Joseph R. (Joseph Roswell), 1826-1905
Hayes, Rutherford B., 1822-1893
Higginson, Thomas Wentworth, 1823-1911
Hitchcock, Roswell D. (Roswell Dwight),
1817-1887
Holland, J. G. (Josiah Gilbert), 1819-1881
Hooker, Isabella Beecher, 1822-1907
Howe, Julia Ward, 1819-1910
Hubbard, Richard Dudley, 1818-1884
Huntington, F. D. (Frederic Dan), 1819-1904
Jackson, Helen Hunt, 1830-1885
Jewell, Marshall, 1825-1883
Johnson, Oliver, 1809-1889
Lamar, L. Q. C. (Lucius Quintus Cincinnatus),
1825-1893
Lodge, Henry Cabot, 1850-1924
McCabe, W. Gordon (William Gordon),
1841-1920
Merriam, George Spring, 1843-1914
Mitchell, Donald Grant, 1822-1908
Nast, Thomas, 1840-1902
Nordhoff, Charles, 1830-1901
Norton, Charles Eliot, 1827-1908
Perry, Arthur Latham, 1830-1905
Potter, T. R. (Thomas Rossell), 1799-1873
Pulitzer, Joseph, 1847-1911
Reed, Elizabeth A. (Elizabeth Armstrong),
1842-1915
Reid, Whitelaw, 1837-1912
Rice, Alexander Hamilton, 1818-1895
Sanborn, F. B. (Franklin Benjamin), 1831-1917
Schurz, Carl, 1829-1906
Schuyler, Louisa Lee
Scott, Harvey W. (Harvey Whitefield),
1838-1910
Seelye, Julius H. (Julius Hawley), 1824-1895
Smalley, George W. (George Washburn),
1833-1916

Stearns, William A. (William Augustus),
1805-1876
Stebbins, Horatio, 1821-1902
Stewart, Alexander Turney, 1803-1876
Sumner, Charles, 1811-1874
Walker, Francis Amasa, 1840-1897
Ward, Samuel, 1814-1884
Warner, Charles Dudley, 1829-1900
Washburn, William B. (William Barrett),
1820-1887
Watterson, Henry, 1840-1921
Weed, Thurlow, 1797-1882
Wells, David A. (David Ames), 1828-1898
Wells, John, 1817-1877
White, Horace, 1834-1916
Whittier, John Greenleaf, 1807-1892
Willard, Charles Wesley, 1827-1875
Wilson, Henry, 1812-1875
Winthrop, Robert C. (Robert Charles),
1809-1894

Corporate Body

Republican Party (U.S. : 1854-)