

0861

**BOX:**

**532**

**FOLDER:**

**4854**

**DESCRIPTION:**

**Gaden, George T. Jr.**

**DATE:**

**09/08/93**



4854

Witnesses:

Henry J. Grund

The Complaint in this case was ~~by~~ John Gooden and ~~was~~ made of the prison, and the latter while under the influence of drink, stole some of the complainant's evening apparel. While the value was laid in the complaint at \$70. I gave the complainant the following statement of the facts: That the complainant was over 40, had been a case of petit larceny could only be proved against the defendant. It appears that he is respectable, connected, was never before charged with any offense, and if released will be provided with immediate employment in view of the facts, and the complainant desire to withdraw his charge. I recommend that the defendant be discharged on his own recognizance. 14 Sept 1893 De Lancey Nicoll District Attorney

Counsel,

Filed 8<sup>th</sup> day of Sept. 1893

Pleas,

Guilty //

THE PEOPLE

vs.

George J. Sadler, Jr.

Grand Larceny, Second Degree. [Sections 528, 537 Penal Code.]

DE LANCEY NICOLL,

Part 2 Sep 15/93 District Attorney.

Is charged on his own recognizance

A TRUE BILL,

Ed. Bloomer

W. G.

Foreman.

Office of the  
**AMERICAN ORE MACHINERY CO.**  
IMPROVED  
HAROLD PULVERIZER  
MANUFACTURERS OF THE  
No. 1 BROADWAY,

V. L. RICE, PRESIDENT.  
JOHN D. HEISSEN BUTTEL, SEC. & TREAS.

New York, Sept 12<sup>th</sup> 1893

Dr Lancy Nicoll Esq

Dear Sir, Since the interview had with you yesterday I have seen the young man whose clothes Geo T Gaden stole. He will cheerfully withdraw the charge. After a thorough investigation of the case I find this to be the first time Gaden was under the influence of liquor and that brought about by a poor young man, the clothes taken are not worth \$20.00 all of which have been recovered. Gaden is an only son of a dear Mother, refined and noble earning her living with her needle. The inclosed letter may be of interest to you in considering the case.

Yours Truly  
V L Rice

Saturday Ev. 9. Pm

My Dearest, I wrote Mr.  
Rice called to see me to  
day about 11<sup>30</sup> and he  
was very kind to me in  
doing what he has done  
he is truly a generous  
good man and I hope  
some day to try and  
show ~~him~~ my gratitude  
to him if not for myself  
at least for you & all  
I am to go down Monday  
morning for my indentments  
as I was expecting to

either Monday or <sup>2</sup>Tuesday  
as Mr Rice only came  
down this morning I am  
afraid it is <sup>to</sup> late  
unless he interviewed the  
district attorney or has  
seen the young man  
at the house. I write  
this so you will receive  
it the first mail on  
Monday ~~morning~~ morning  
and as my indictment  
will be about 10 AM  
the young man will

have time <sup>3</sup> to come down  
either with you or Mr  
Rice to withdraw his  
charge if he wishes  
to do so before it is  
too late, so if there is  
any hope, I trust you  
will do it before I am  
sent back here for  
my trial, I am liable  
to remain here after  
my indictment before  
the General Sessions Monday  
probably a month

before they sentence me  
I also received the  
fruit tobacco and pipe  
and am very thankful  
for them for it is  
terrible trying to pass  
away the time in  
this gloomy cell. Tell  
Mr Rice please not to  
delay a minute if there  
is any chance.

Your Loving Son  
George

(1)  
Please either bring my clean  
clothes as soon as possible try  
to do so Tuesday so I can tell  
you what was done at the  
indentment also send me some

money if you can possibly  
spare it for I had to spend  
20¢ for a shave here to look  
respectable at court monday  
need clean clothes badly  
Sincerely George

## New York General Sessions.

PEOPLE ON MY COMPLAINT,  
VERSUS*George J. Gude*

As complainant in the above case, I beg to recommend the defendant to such leniency and clemency as the Court and District Attorney may see fit to show; but I expressly assert that my reasons for so doing are not controlled by any advantage to myself.

The prisoner and I were fellow boarders; we had at times been in my room together; I am informed and believe he was under the influence of drink at the time, no restitution was made, the prisoners character has been good, and I do not desire to press any charge against him.

*Sworn to before* }  
*me this 13<sup>th</sup> day of September 1893* } *Henry J. Grand*  
*Over Hard,*

NOTARY PUBLIC, FOR DUTCHESS COUNTY, N. Y.  
WITH CERTIFICATE FILED IN NEW YORK COUNTY.

61891  
H. SHWITZER,  
103 West 31st Street,  
Cor. 6th Avenue, NEW YORK.  
any 30 189 2  
P 4 50  
about 8.00  
26 of Gable  
GOOD FOR ONE YEAR ONLY.  
Not accountable for Loss or Damage by Fire, Breakage,  
Robbery or Theft.  
Rates of Interest:  
On sums of One Hundred Dollars or under,  
2 per cent. per month or any fraction thereof for first six  
months, and 2 per cent. per month thereafter. On sums  
exceeding One Hundred Dollars, 2 per cent. per month  
for first six months, and 2 per cent. per month thereafter.

FOR QUANTITY  
ORIGINAL

0071

**61891**  
**H. SHWITZER,**  
103 West 31st Street,  
Cor. 6th Avenue, NEW YORK.  
*any 30* 189 *2*  
P *4* *50*  
*out 8.00*  
*26/ Gace*

**GOOD FOR ONE YEAR ONLY.**  
Not accountable for Loss or Damage by Fire, Breakage,  
Robbery or Theft.  
Rates of Interest:  
On sums of One Hundred Dollars or under,  
3 per cent. per month or any fraction thereof for first six  
months, and 2 per cent. per month thereafter. On sums  
exceeding One Hundred Dollars, 2 per cent. per month  
and 1 per cent. per month thereafter.

0872

Police Court

District.

Affidavit—Larceny.

City and County } ss:  
of New York, }

of No. 231 W 22<sup>d</sup> Street, aged 19 years,  
 occupation Drumner being duly sworn,  
 deposes and says, that on the 30<sup>th</sup> day of August 1893 at the City of  
 New York, in the County of New York, was feloniously taken, stolen and carried away  
 from the possession of deponent, in the day time, the following property, viz:

A quantity of mens wearing apparel  
 valued at about thirty dollars  
 \$30<sup>00</sup>

the property of

Deponent

and that this deponent

has a probable cause to suspect, and does suspect, that the said property was feloni-  
 ously taken, stolen and carried away by George F. Gaskess

(now here) in the fact that said  
 property was in a room of said  
 premises. Deponent visited said property  
 and he is informed by More Callahan  
 that he saw the defendant in said  
 premises with Thos. Thompson him leave  
 said premises with a satchel.  
 Defendant being informed of his  
 rights says he is guilty

Henry J. Gourd.

Sworn to before me, this

day

of

1893

Police Justice.

Sec. 198-200.

District Police Court.

CITY AND COUNTY  
OF NEW YORK, ss.

*George Shaden* being duly examined before the under-  
signed according to law, on the annexed charge; and being informed that it is his right to  
make a statement in relation to the charge against him; that the statement is designed to  
enable him if he see fit to answer the charge and explain the facts alleged against him,  
that he is at liberty to waive making a statement, and that his waiver cannot be used  
against him on the trial.

Question. What is your name?

Answer. *George Shaden*

Question. How old are you?

Answer. *25 years*

Question. Where were you born?

Answer. *W.D.*

Question. Where do you live, and how long have you resided there?

Answer. *231 W 22<sup>nd</sup> Street 2 weeks*

Question. What is your business or profession?

Answer. *none*

Question. Give any explanation you may think proper of the circumstances appearing in the  
testimony against you, and state any facts which you think will tend to your  
exculpation?

Answer. *I am Guilty*  
*Geo. Shaden*Taken before me this  
day of *May*188*4*

Police Justice.

BAILED,

No. 1, by \_\_\_\_\_

Residence \_\_\_\_\_

Street \_\_\_\_\_

No. 2, by \_\_\_\_\_

Residence \_\_\_\_\_

Street \_\_\_\_\_

No. 3, by \_\_\_\_\_

Residence \_\_\_\_\_

Street \_\_\_\_\_

No. 4, by \_\_\_\_\_

Residence \_\_\_\_\_

Street \_\_\_\_\_

Police Court--- District.

THE PEOPLE, &c.,  
ON THE COMPLAINT OF

1. *William J. Gaudin*  
 2. *1234 722*  
 3. *Henry J. Gaudin*  
 4. \_\_\_\_\_

Offence *Larceny*

Dated *August 31* 18*93*

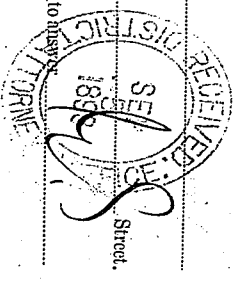
Magistrate.

Officer.

Precinct.

Witnesses *Thomas Williams*No. *121 Wm* Street.No. *East 121 Wm* Street.

No. \_\_\_\_\_ Street.

No. *8-20* Street.No. *101 Wm* Street.No. *116 67* Street.No. *116 67* Street.

It appearing to me by the within depositions and statements that the crime therein mentioned has been committed, and that there is sufficient cause to believe the within named \_\_\_\_\_

guilty thereof, I order that he be held to answer the same and he be admitted to bail in the sum of *five* Hundred Dollars, and be committed to the Warden and Keeper of the City Prison, of the City of New York, until he give such bail.

Dated *Aug 31* 18*93* \_\_\_\_\_ Police Justice.

I have admitted the above-named \_\_\_\_\_ to bail to answer by the undertaking hereto annexed.

Dated \_\_\_\_\_ 18 \_\_\_\_\_ Police Justice.

There being no sufficient cause to believe the within named \_\_\_\_\_ guilty of the offence within mentioned. I order he to be discharged.

Dated \_\_\_\_\_ 18 \_\_\_\_\_ Police Justice.

Court of General Sessions of the Peace  
OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

against

*George I. Gaden, the younger*

The Grand Jury of the City and County of New York, by this indictment, accuse

*George I. Gaden, the younger*  
of the CRIME OF GRAND LARCENY IN THE *second* DEGREE, committed  
as follows:

The said *George I. Gaden, the younger*  
late of the City of New York, in the County of New York aforesaid, on the *thirtieth*  
day of *August*, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and  
ninety-*three* at the City and County aforesaid, with force and arms,

*divers articles of clothing and  
wearing apparel, of a number  
and description to the Grand  
Jury aforesaid unknown,  
of the value of thirty dollars*

of the goods, chattels and personal property of one

*Henry J. Grund*

then and there being found, then and there feloniously did steal, take and carry away, against  
the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace of the People  
of the State of New York and their dignity.

*De Lancey Nicoll*  
*District Attorney*

0876

**BOX:**

532

**FOLDER:**

4854

**DESCRIPTION:**

Gardiner, James

**DATE:**

09/29/93



4854

Witnesses:

*W. J. Jerney*

Counsel

Filed *29*

day of

*Sept* 189 *3*

Pleads,

THE PEOPLE

vs.

*R*

*James Hardin*

*W. H. Jerney*

Assault in the Third Degree.  
(Section 219, Penal Code.)

DE LANCEY NICOLL,

District Attorney.

A TRUE BILL.

*W. H. Jerney*  
*W. H. Jerney*  
Foreman.

*W. H. Jerney*  
*W. H. Jerney*

*W. H. Jerney*  
*W. H. Jerney*

*W. H. Jerney*

Police Court— District.

1931

City and County }  
of New York, } ss.:

of No. *the 22nd Precinct* *John J. Diviny* Police Officer, Street, aged *31* years, occupation *Police Officer* being duly sworn, deposes and says, that on the *23rd* day of *September* 189*3* at the City of New York, in the County of New York,

he was violently and feloniously ASSAULTED and BEATEN by *James Gardner* (now here) who did strike deponent several violent blows on the body with his fist seized hold of deponent and wrenched deponent's Policeman's shield ~~which was exposed from~~ deponent's clothing to which it was attached and exposed to ruin and said assault was committed while deponent was in the discharge of his duty as a Police Officer and while investigating as to whether a crime had been committed.

with the felonious intent to ~~take the life of deponent, or to do him~~ <sup>deponent</sup> grievous bodily harm; and without any justification on the part of the said assailant.

Wherefore this deponent prays that the said assailant may be apprehended and bound to answer for the above assault, etc., and be dealt with according to law.

Sworn to before me, this *24th* day of *September* 189*3*,

*John J. Diviny*

*Wm. F. Brady*

Police Justice.

Sec. 193-200.

4<sup>th</sup> District Police Court.

CITY AND COUNTY } ss.  
OF NEW YORK,

*James Gardner* being duly examined before the under-  
signed according to law, on the annexed charge; and being informed that it is h *4* right to  
make a statement in relation to the charge against h *2*; that the statement is designed to  
enable h *2* if he see fit to answer the charge and explain the facts alleged against h *2*  
that he is at liberty to waive making a statement, and that h *2* waiver cannot be used  
against h *2* on the trial.

Question. What is your name?

Answer.

*James Gardner*

Question. How old are you?

Answer.

*37 years*

Question. Where were you born?

Answer.

*Scotland*

Question. Where do you live, and how long have you resided there?

Answer.

*No 5 Mott's Lane & about 6 weeks*

Question. What is your business or profession?

Answer.

*Work*

Question. Give any explanation you may think proper of the circumstances appearing in the  
testimony against you, and state any facts which you think will tend to your  
exculpation?

Answer.

*I am guilty, but I was  
not aware that the complainant  
was a Police Officer.*  
*James Gardner*

Taken before me this  
day of *24<sup>th</sup>* 189*3*

*24*

*Wm. J. Brady*

Police Justice.

POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL

00000

BAILED,  
No. 1, by \_\_\_\_\_  
Residence \_\_\_\_\_ Street \_\_\_\_\_  
No. 2, by \_\_\_\_\_  
Residence \_\_\_\_\_ Street \_\_\_\_\_  
No. 3, by \_\_\_\_\_  
Residence \_\_\_\_\_ Street \_\_\_\_\_  
No. 4, by \_\_\_\_\_  
Residence \_\_\_\_\_ Street \_\_\_\_\_

Police Court... District.

THE PEOPLE, &c.,  
ON THE COMPLAINT OF

John J. Murphy  
Edward Gendron

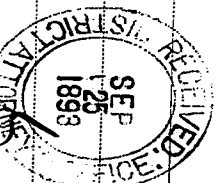
2 \_\_\_\_\_  
3 \_\_\_\_\_  
4 \_\_\_\_\_

Offense \_\_\_\_\_  
2nd Degree

Dated, Sept 24 189 3

Magistrate.  
Officer.

Witnesses  
No. \_\_\_\_\_  
No. \_\_\_\_\_  
No. \_\_\_\_\_  
No. \_\_\_\_\_  
Street \_\_\_\_\_  
Street \_\_\_\_\_  
Street \_\_\_\_\_  
Street \_\_\_\_\_



It appearing to me by the within depositions and statements that the crime therein mentioned has been committed, and that there is sufficient cause to believe the within named defendant

guilty thereof, I order that he be held to answer the same, and he be admitted to bail in the sum of Five Hundred Dollars, and be committed to the Warden and Keeper of the City Prison of the City of New York, until he give such bail.

Dated, Sept 24 189 3 Wm. J. Brady Police Justice.

I have admitted the above-named \_\_\_\_\_  
to bail to answer by the undertaking hereto annexed.

Dated, \_\_\_\_\_ 189 \_\_\_\_\_ Police Justice.

There being no sufficient cause to believe the within named \_\_\_\_\_  
guilty of the offense within mentioned, I order h to be discharged.

Dated, \_\_\_\_\_ 189 \_\_\_\_\_ Police Justice.

Court of General Sessions of the Peace

OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

against

*James Gardner*

The Grand Jury of the City and County of New York, by this indictment accuse

*James Gardner*

of the CRIME OF ASSAULT IN THE THIRD DEGREE, committed as follows:

The said

*James Gardner*

late of the City of New York, in the County of New York aforesaid, on the *twenty third*  
day of *September* — in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and  
ninety- *three* , at the City and County aforesaid, in and upon the body of one *John*  
*J. Wiverny* in the peace of the said People; then and there being, with force  
and arms, unlawfully did make an assault, and *him* the said *John J. Wiverny*  
did then and there unlawfully beat, wound and illtreat, against the form of the statute in such case  
made and provided, and against the peace of the People of the State of New York and their dignity.

DE LANCEY NICOLL,

*District Attorney.*

0002

**BOX:**

532

**FOLDER:**

4854

**DESCRIPTION:**

Gillen, Joseph

**DATE:**

09/12/93



4854

Counsel

Filed

Pleads,

day of *Dec* 189*5*

THE PEOPLE

vs.

*Joseph Sillen*

DE LANCEY NICOLL,

District Attorney.

A TRUE BILL.

*Ed. Doonungale*

foreman.

*Leads Jury July*

*Ch 114 E. R. 13 sep 1914*  
*18*

Witnesses:

*off Gule*

*Section 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000*

CITY AND COUNTY }  
OF NEW YORK, } ss.

1921

aged \_\_\_\_\_ years, occupation Philip Miller  
Police Officer of No. 25 - Avenue Palmer  
Street, being duly sworn, deposes and  
says, that he has heard read the foregoing affidavit of George Linn  
and that the facts stated therein on information of deponent are true of deponent's own  
knowledge.

Sworn to before me, this 31 day } Philip Miller  
of August 1893 }

Wm. H. Brady Police Justice.

Police Court— District.

City and County } ss.:  
of New York, }

of No. 1404 Avenue A Street, aged 52 years,  
occupation Carpet Cleaning work being duly sworn

deposes and says, that the premises No. 1404 Avenue A Street, 19 Ward  
in the City and County aforesaid the said being a Four Story Factory  
Building

and which was occupied by deponent as a Carpet Cleaning and Renovating Shop  
and in which there was at the time a human being, by name

were **BURGLARIOUSLY** entered by means of forcibly opening the  
skylight on the roof of the premises 1404  
Avenue A and leading into deponent's establishment

on the 26 day of August 1898 in the night time, and the  
following property feloniously taken, stolen, and carried away, viz:

Two Rolls of Carpet of the value  
of One hundred and fifty dollars

the property of in the care and custody of deponent  
and deponent further says, that he has great cause to believe, and does believe, that the aforesaid  
**BURGLARY** was committed and the aforesaid property taken, stolen and carried away by

Joseph Killen (worker) and  
John Sullivan retained and acting in concert

for the reasons following, to wit: from the fact that deponent  
left said premises securely locked and  
fastened at about the hour of 6 P. M. on  
the 26 inst and on deponent's return to said  
premises on Monday the 28 inst deponent  
discovered that said premises had been  
entered in the manner described above  
and that the said property was missing  
Deponent is informed by Officer Philip Miller

of the 25' Friends that he arrested  
the said defendant Sullivan and that  
said Sullivan admitted and confessed  
that he did in company with the said  
Sullivan not arrested enter said premises  
and take said and carry away said property  
said Sullivan further informed said Hall that  
one of the rolls of said carpet could be found  
and said Sullivan has since secured said roll  
of Carpet and dep. out fully identifies it  
as part of the property taken from said premises

Sworn to before me, this:

31

day

of

August 1893 Geo Law

Police Justice

It appearing to me by the within depositions and statements that the crime therein mentioned has been  
committed, and that there is sufficient cause to believe the within named  
guilty thereof, I order that he be held to answer the same and he be admitted to bail in the sum of  
Hundred Dollars and be committed to the Warden and Keeper of the City Prison  
of the City of New York, until he give such bail.  
Dated 1893 Police Justice

I have admitted the above named  
to bail to answer by the undertaking hereto annexed.  
Dated 1893 Police Justice

There being no sufficient cause to believe the within named  
guilty of the offence within mentioned, I order he to be discharged.  
Dated 1893 Police Justice

Police Court, District,

Offence—BURGLARY.

THE PEOPLE, de.,  
on the complaint of

vs.

1  
2  
3  
4

Dated

1893

Magistrate.

Officer.

Clerk.

Witnesses,

No.

Street,

No.

Street,

No.

Street,

to answer General Sessions.

Sec. 198-200.

4 District Police Court.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss:

Joseph Gillen

being duly examined before the undersigned according to law, on the annexed charge, and being informed that it is his right to make a statement in relation to the charge against him and that the statement is designed to enable him if he sees fit, to answer the charge and explain the facts alleged against him; that he is at liberty to waive making a statement, and that his waiver cannot be used against him on the trial.

Question. What is your name?

Answer.

Joseph Gillen

Question. How old are you?

Answer.

16 years

August 3/93

Question. Where were you born?

Answer.

New York City

Question. Where do you live and how long have you resided there?

Answer.

at home

Question. What is your business or profession?

Answer.

nothing

Question. Give any explanation you may think proper of the circumstances appearing in the testimony against you, and state any facts which you think will tend to your exculpation.

Answer.

I am not guilty

Joseph Gillen

Taken before me this

13/11

day of

August 1893

at New York City

Police Justice

523,888

James Sullivan

BAILED,  
No. 1, by \_\_\_\_\_  
Residence \_\_\_\_\_ Street \_\_\_\_\_  
No. 2, by \_\_\_\_\_  
Residence \_\_\_\_\_ Street \_\_\_\_\_  
No. 3, by \_\_\_\_\_  
Residence \_\_\_\_\_ Street \_\_\_\_\_  
No. 4, by \_\_\_\_\_  
Residence \_\_\_\_\_ Street \_\_\_\_\_

146  
Police Court... District 937

THE PEOPLE, &c.,  
ON THE COMPLAINT OF

James Sullivan  
Joseph Sullivan

Offense Burglary

Dated, Aug 27 1893

Magistrate

Officer

Witnesses

No. \_\_\_\_\_ Street \_\_\_\_\_

No. \_\_\_\_\_ Street \_\_\_\_\_

No. \_\_\_\_\_ Street \_\_\_\_\_

No. \_\_\_\_\_ Street \_\_\_\_\_

No. \_\_\_\_\_ Street \_\_\_\_\_

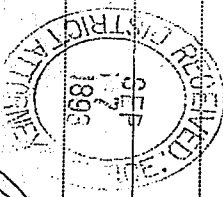
No. \_\_\_\_\_ Street \_\_\_\_\_

No. \_\_\_\_\_ Street \_\_\_\_\_

No. \_\_\_\_\_ Street \_\_\_\_\_

No. \_\_\_\_\_ Street \_\_\_\_\_

No. \_\_\_\_\_ Street \_\_\_\_\_



It appearing to me by the within depositions and statements that the crime therein mentioned has been committed, and that there is sufficient cause to believe the within named James Sullivan

guilty thereof, I order that he be held to answer the same, and he be admitted to bail in the sum of Five Hundred Dollars, and be committed to the Warden and Keeper of the City Prison of the City of New York, until he give such bail.

Dated, Aug 27 1893 W. H. Brady Police Justice.

I have admitted the above-named \_\_\_\_\_ to bail to answer by the undertaking hereto annexed.

Dated, \_\_\_\_\_ 189 \_\_\_\_\_ Police Justice.

There being no sufficient cause to believe the within named \_\_\_\_\_ guilty of the offense within mentioned, I order he to be discharged.

Dated, \_\_\_\_\_ 189 \_\_\_\_\_ Police Justice.

**Court of General Sessions of the Peace**  
**OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK.**

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

against

*Joseph Gillen*

The Grand Jury of the City and County of New York, by this indictment, accuse

*Joseph Gillen*

of the CRIME OF BURGLARY IN THE THIRD DEGREE, committed as follows :

The said

*Joseph Gillen*

late of the *19<sup>th</sup>* Ward of the City of New York, in the County of New York, aforesaid, on the *twenty-sixth* day of *August* in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-*three* in the *night* -time of the same day, at the Ward, City and County aforesaid, a certain building there situate, to wit, the *shop* ~~factory~~ of one *George Law*

there situate, feloniously and burglariously did break into and enter, with intent to commit some crime therein, to wit: with intent the goods, chattels and personal property of the said

*George Law* in the said *shop* then and there being, then and there feloniously and burglariously to steal, take and carry away, against the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace of the People of the State of New York and their dignity.

SECOND COUNT—

And the Grand Jury aforesaid, by this indictment, further accuse the said

of the CRIME OF *Joseph Gillen* Grand LARCENY in the second degree, committed as follows:

The said

*Joseph Gillen*  
late of the Ward, City and County aforesaid, afterwards, to wit: on the day and in the year afore-  
said, at the Ward, City and County aforesaid, in the *night*-time of said day, with force and arms,

*two pieces of carpet of the  
value of seventy-five dollars  
each piece*

of the goods, chattels and personal property of one

in the

*George Law*  
*shop* of the said *George Law*  
there situate, then and there being found, in the *shop*  
aforesaid, then and there feloniously did steal, take and carry away, against the form of the statute  
in such case made and provided, and against the peace of the People of the State of New York  
and their dignity.

*De Lancey Nicoll,*  
*District Attorney*

0891

**BOX:**

**532**

**FOLDER:**

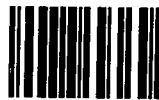
**4854**

**DESCRIPTION:**

**Goesher, Solomon**

**DATE:**

**09/27/93**



4854

Witnesses:

*Off. Rountree*

*I had the case during the January Term in Part III. The officer (Rosenblatt) who was assaulted had at that time given some evidence of the mental disorder which a short time afterwards resulted in the complete loss of his reason, and the unfortunate man is now undergoing treatment in an insane asylum. This incident had nothing to do with the development of his malady. The defendant occupied a cellar into which some sheet pedlers fled when scattered by the police. They defendant was seized by the throat and to relieve the officer's grip, bit him. There was no other violence done to the officer. The deft. could not possibly be convicted and I recommend his discharge upon his own recognizance.*

*apl 6/94 Stephen J. O'Hare  
D.A. Dratalla*

Counsel,

Filed

Pleas,

THE PEOPLE

vs.

*Solomon Goshen*

Assault in the Second Degree,  
(Restating Arrest.)  
(Section 218, Penal Code.)

By

DE LANCEY NICOLL,

District Attorney.

A TRUE BILL.

*Geo. Bloomfield*

Foreman.

*Paul Decher*

*Chas. E. Mc*

*Paul E. Mc*

Police Court. District.

1903

CITY AND COUNTY  
OF NEW YORK, ss:

of No. 132 Precinct Street, aged 33 years,

occupation Officer being duly sworn, deposes and says, that

on the 22 day of September 189, at the City of New York,

in the County of New York,

he was violently ASSAULTED and BEATEN by Solomon Goshen  
who hit deponent's fingers  
whiles he (Goshen) was under arrest  
deponent was in uniform and  
said assault was committed

without any justification on the part of the said assailant.

Wherefore this deponent prays that the said assailant may be apprehended and bound to  
answer the above assault, etc., and be dealt with according to law.

Sworn to before me, this

day of September 189

Henry Rosenthal

Police Justice.

0894

**BOX:**

532

**FOLDER:**

4854

**DESCRIPTION:**

Goesher, Solomon

**DATE:**

09/27/93



4854

0895

CORRECTION

0896

Police Court.

District.

1903

CITY AND COUNTY  
OF NEW YORK.

of No.

occupation

on the

in the County of New York,

he was violently ASSAULTED and BEATEN by

who hit deponent's fingers  
while he (Gorshin) was under arrest  
deponent was in uniform and  
said assault was committed

without any justification on the part of the said assailant.

Wherefore this deponent prays that the said assailant may be apprehended and bound to answer the above assault, etc., and be dealt with according to law.

Sworn to before me, this

day of

189

Henry Rosenthal

Police Justice.

0897

Sec. 198—200.

1882  
District Police Court.

City and County of New York, ss:

*Solomon Goeshel* being duly examined before the undersigned according to law, on the annexed charge; and being informed that it is his right to make a statement in relation to the charge against him, that the statement is designed to enable him, if he see fit, to answer the charge and explain the facts alleged against him; that he is at liberty to waive making a statement, and that his waiver cannot be used against him on the trial.

Question. What is your name?

Answer.

Question. How old are you?

Answer.

Question. Where were you born?

Answer.

Question. Where do you live, and how long have you resided there?

Answer.

Question. What is your business or profession?

Answer.

Question. Give any explanation you may think proper of the circumstances appearing in the testimony against you, and state any facts which you think will tend to your exculpation.

Answer.

*I am not guilty*

*Solomon <sup>hus</sup> Goeshel*

Taken before me this

day of

189

Police Justice.

0098

BAILIED  
 No. 1, Max Hammerbaum  
 Residence 105 Bridge Street  
 No. 2, by \_\_\_\_\_  
 Residence \_\_\_\_\_  
 No. 3, by \_\_\_\_\_  
 Residence \_\_\_\_\_  
 No. 4, by \_\_\_\_\_  
 Residence \_\_\_\_\_

Police Court---

District

THE PEOPLE, &c.,  
ON THE COMPLAINT OF

Henry Benoit  
Stewart Foster

Offense

Voluntary  
Assault

Dated Sept 27 1893

Horatio Magistrate

Benoit Officer

13 Precinct

Alfred Kelly Witness

No. 13 Rumford Street

No. 33 33rd Street

No. 1800 9th Street

Bail 306

It appearing to me by the within depositions and statements that the crime therein mentioned has been committed, and that there is sufficient cause to believe the within named

guilty thereof, I order that he be held to answer the same, and he be admitted to bail in the sum of Ten Hundred Dollars, and be committed to the Warden and Keeper of the City Prison of the City of New York, until he give such bail.

Dated, Sept 27 1893 John P. O'Rourke Police Justice.

I have admitted the above-named defendant to bail to answer by the undertaking hereto annexed.

Dated, Sept 27 1893 John P. O'Rourke Police Justice.

There being no sufficient cause to believe the within named defendant guilty of the offense within mentioned, I order he to be discharged.

Dated, \_\_\_\_\_ 1893 \_\_\_\_\_ Police Justice.

Court of General Sessions of the Peace  
OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

against

*Solomon Goesher*

The Grand Jury of the City and County of New York, by this indictment accuse

*Solomon Goesher*

of the CRIME OF ASSAULT IN THE SECOND DEGREE, committed as follows:

The said

*Solomon Goesher*

late of the City of New York, in the County of New York aforesaid, on the 22nd day of *September* in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-*three*, at the City and County aforesaid, with force and arms, feloniously made an assault in and upon one

*Henry Rosenthal*

then and there being, a *Patrolman* of the Municipal Police of the City of New York, and as such *Patrolman* being then and there engaged in the lawful

*apprehension* of the said *Solomon Goesher*,

and the said

*Solomon Goesher*

him the said

*Henry Rosenthal*

then and there feloniously did beat, strike, wound and otherwise illtreat, with intent then and there and thereby to prevent and resist the lawful *apprehension*

of *him*, the said *Solomon Goesher* as aforesaid, against the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace of the People of the State of New York and their dignity.

DE LANCEY NICOLL,

District Attorney.

0900

**BOX:**

532

**FOLDER:**

4854

**DESCRIPTION:**

Goldberg, Abraham

**DATE:**

09/08/93



4854

POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL

0901

Witnesses

*J. Schultze*

Counsel,

Filed,

day of

1893

Pleads,

THE PEOPLE

vs.

*B*

*Abraham Goldberg.*

VIOLATION OF THE EXCISE LAW.  
(Selling to minor)  
[Chap. 401, Laws of 1892, § 32.]

*Sent to Court  
of General Sessions  
Sept 11/93*

DE LANOY NICOLL

District Attorney.

A TRUE BILL.

*E. Deering*

Foreman.

*Ch 20*

**Court of General Sessions of the Peace**

OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK,

against

*Abraham Goldberg*

The Grand Jury of the City and County of New York, by this indictment, accuse

*Abraham Goldberg*

of the crime of SELLING STRONG AND SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS, WINES, ALE AND BEER  
TO A CHILD actually and apparently under the age of sixteen years, committed as follows :

The said

*Abraham Goldberg*

late of the City of New York, in the County of New York aforesaid, on the 25<sup>th</sup>  
day of - *August* - in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and  
ninety- *three* -, at the City and County aforesaid, certain strong and spirituous liquors,  
and certain wines, ale and beer, to wit: one gill of wine, one gill of brandy, one gill of rum, one  
gill of gin, one gill of whiskey, one gill of cordial, one gill of bitters, one gill of ale, one gill of  
porter, one gill of beer, one gill of lager beer, and one gill of a certain strong and spirituous  
liquor to the Grand Jury aforesaid unknown, unlawfully did sell to one *Mary Solomon*  
who was then and there a child actually and apparently under the age of sixteen years, to wit:  
of the age of *Eleven* years, against the form of the statute in such case made and provided,  
and against the peace of the People of the State of New York and their dignity.

DE LANCEY NICOLL,

*District Attorney.*

0903

**BOX:**

**532**

**FOLDER:**

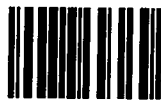
**4854**

**DESCRIPTION:**

**Goldberg, Annie**

**DATE:**

**09/29/93**



4854

Counsel, *the same*  
Filed *29* day of *Sept* 189*3*  
Pleads, *Murphy*

THE PEOPLE

vs.

I

Annie Goldberg

February 9, 1894

Chief Magistrate

DE LANCEY NICOLL,

District Attorney.

*Dec 11*

A TRUE BILL

*Ed. Bloomfield*

March 3, 1894  
*Foreman*

*1893*

*even days to Jan 1893*

*Murder, first degree*  
*See 185, Penal Code*

Counsel, *Franklin Henry*  
Filed *29* day of *Dec* 189*3*  
Pleads, *Wm. M. Mundy*

THE PEOPLE  
vs.  
*I*  
*Annie Goldberg*  
*February 9, 1894*  
*Charged & requested.*  
*DE LANCEY NICOLL,*  
*District Attorney.*

*Dec 11*  
A TRUE BILL  
*Edw. Bloomington*

*Part 3 Dec 23*  
*by order*  
*Jan 1894*  
*even days to Jan 1894*

*[See 185. Code]*  
*Murder, first degree*

# STATE OF NEW YORK,

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss.

## AN INQUISITION

Taken at the Coroners Office

No. 27 Chambers Street, in the 6<sup>th</sup> Ward of the City of New York, in the County of New York, this 18<sup>th</sup> day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three before

JOHN B. SHEA, Coroner,

of the City and County aforesaid, on view of the body of Male Child of Anne Goldberg now lying dead at

Nine good and lawful men of the State of New York, duly chosen and sworn, or affirmed, and charged to inquire, on behalf of said people, how and in what manner the said Male Child of Anne Goldberg came to his death, do upon their Oaths and Affirmations, say: That the said Male Child, ~~son of~~ ~~of~~ came to his death by compound comminuted fracture of skull from injuries received in a manner unknown to this jury, at No. 109 Allen Street, June 29<sup>th</sup> 1893.

In Witness Whereof, We, the said Jurors, as well as the CORONER, have to this Inquisition set our hands and seals, on the day and place aforesaid.

JURORS.

Wm. J. Madigan 21 Ave. Street  
J. Guilfoyle 244 7<sup>th</sup> Ave  
Patrick Nolan Fordham Ave.  
W. Thompson 2627 3 Ave  
C. A. Hoge 307 Miller Ave  
S. J. Hoge 1634 Madison Ave  
Hugh J. Brown 608 E 14<sup>th</sup>  
John Lerch 3010 3<sup>rd</sup> Ave  
George Shady Kingsbridge

Coroner. J. B.

J. B. Shea

B. 290 2. C.

Coroners' Office, New York County.

-----  
In the Matter of the Inquest into  
the Death

- of -

A MALE CHILD OF ANNIE GOLDBERG.  
-----

)  
:  
:  
:  
B e f o r e  
) HON. JOHN B. SHEA,  
:  
:  
) and a Jury.

New York, July 18<sup>th</sup>, 1893.

APPEARANCES: Mr. Henry L. Reth, appears for the prisoner;  
Mr. Bradley, represents the District Attorney.

-----000-----

OFFICER JAMES J. KIERNAN, duly sworn:

I am attached to the <sup>19<sup>th</sup></sup> 11<sup>th</sup> precinct; I did not have  
the body; I went there to investigate it; I was told by  
somebody of it.

Q Tell the jury the result of your investigation?

A I went over to the woman's house, No. 107 Allen Street,  
and this woman, when I got there she had been sent to the  
hospital; sent away in the ambulance to the hospital; we  
searched the rooms there and found blood all over the room  
and also found blood in the hall way of the tenement house  
No. 107 Allen Street. We found blood in the hall leading  
to the stairs going up to the roof, and found blood going

over the roof to the chimney where this child was thrown off; the child was found in the yard of 109 and she lived in 107.

BY MR. BRADLEY:

Q Where did the foot prints lead from? A From the room of Annie Goldberg and then they lead up the stairs to the roof.

Q At the time you saw these foot prints did they appear fresh? A yes,,sir.

Q Do you know there was any subsequent examination made, whether it was human blood? A ~~She was examined and it was found to be human blood.~~

A I cannot say.

Q When was the defendant first arrested? A She was put under arrest right there; she was sent to the hospital as a prisoner.

Q Does she speak English? A Yes, sir.

Q What did you say to her? A She was sent to the hospital as a prisoner; officer Hahn was there at the time.

Q Did you have any conversation with her any time since?

A At no time; I had a conversation with her since then.

Q With reference to this? A Yes,,sir.

Q What did she say? A She stated to me she never had a baby and nobody had anything to do with her at all.

Q Did you make any inquiries from any people in the neighborhood about it whether or not she had been with child?

A The people she lived with they stated they noticed that she was highly in the family way.

Q Did you see any doctor in this case? A Dr. Markiewicz was there and attended this woman. He is here.

Q From inquiries you made of him you ascertained she had a child? A Yes, sir.

Q How old was this child about? A It appeared to be a newly born child.

Q (BY A JUROR) How long ago was this? A The 29th of June.

BY MR. ROTH:-

Q What time was this you first went up to the house?

A Between half past three and four o'clock.

Q On Friday morning? A Yes, sir.

Q That was the first time you called up there?

A Yes, sir.

Q BY A JUROR) What hospital was she sent to? A To the Gouverneur Hospital.

Q Is there any certificate from the hospital? A There is no certificate from the hospital; the doctor is here.

Q Was there an examination made at the hospital? A I suppose so but I didn't get any lines from the doctor there.

BY MR. ROTH:-

Q Were there drops of blood? A Drops of blood, we found the blood leading up to the roof.

Q Did you see the blood on the roof? A Yes, sir.

Q Big clots of it? A Yes, sir; all over the chimney where we supposed this child was thrown off from the edge of the roof.

Q Did you see it there? A Yes, sir, drops all over.

Q Was there a large pool of blood <sup>near the chimney?</sup> ~~on the roof?~~ A <sup>in</sup> large pool of blood ~~on~~ the room.

Q But not near the chimney? A No, sir.

BY MR. BRADLEY:

Q Did you see the child? A I did in the station house.

Q Did the child appear to be cut? A All bruised, bruised on the head here.

Q Were there any other marks of violence but that, excepting at the head? A I didn't look I didn't notice only that blood.

-----000-----

DR. MARCUS MARKIEWICZ, duly sworn:-

BY THE CORONER:

Q What is your full name? A Marcus Markiewicz.  
95 Stanton St. (?)

Q Where do you live? A No. 251 Broome Street.

Q What do you know of this case? A On the 30th of June in the morning about 2.20 to 2.40A. M. I was sent by Officer Robert Henry; he sent for me I should go there and attend to this lady there; I came up to the top floor and found her suffering from hemorrhage; there was blood in the washtub, and from an internal examination I took out the afterbirth and the naval string from the afterbirth was virtually torn from the placenta; I asked her where the baby is; she said she didn't have any baby; I said that is very evident if I took out the afterbirth there must have been a baby; we searched for the baby, the policeman escorted me; we couldn't find any, and afterwards officer Hahn detected blood spots on the ~~xxxx~~ stairs; she did live at that time on the top floor of 107 Allen Street, and the blood spots were on the stairs leading to the roof; on the roof door, running by the house you could follow up the traces of blood spots, and two hours afterwards the policeman brought the baby to the station house; it was found in No. 109 the next house; 109 Allen Street. I asked her if she had no intercourse,-- I took out the afterbirth and the womb was dilated, so you could see that she was confined not long ago.

Q Was the child full grown? A I seen the child in the station house; the child was fully developed.

Q Was the string tied? A No, sir; the string was virtually torn from the afterbirth.

Q Was it cut? A No, sir; it was torn off virtually, and the string was around the leg of the child and one layer of the afterbirth pasted on.

Q No tie of the placenta by the womb? A No, sir; it was violently torn.~~xxx~~

BY MR. ROTH:

Q When you say torn off do you mean it was torn from the child or the mother? A From the mother; from the afterbirth.

BY A JUROR:

Q You claim the child ~~xxx~~ bleed to death from not having the string tied? A That I cannot claim, if the naval <sup>string</sup> ~~string~~ was around the neck of the baby and <sup>passed</sup> ~~passed~~ on certainly that hemorrhage will stop.

Q Did the child have hemorrhage from the negligence of the woman or was it criminal negligence? A The post-mortem will give you that statement.

Q Was there any hemorrhage from the womb on the naval ~~string~~ string, when the naval string was broken? A Yes, sir.

Q Not <sup>detrimental</sup> ~~instrumental~~ to the mother? A It would if I wouldn't have taken out the afterbirth.

Q How long after the birth of the child did the afterbirth come? A The afterbirth didn't come at all, I took it out myself.

THE CORONER: I will read you the autopsy.

The Coroner reads the autopsy as follows:-

E. J. DONLIN, M. D., duly sworn, says:-

I have made an autopsy and examination of the body of MALE CHILD OF ANNIE GOLDBERG, now lying dead at morgue and from such examination and history of the case, as per testimony, I am of the opinion the cause of death is shock, from compound comminuted fracture of skull supposed homicide.

(Signed)

E. J. Donlin, M. D.

Autopsy showed organs of trunk in normal condition, the lungs were slightly inflated. The skull was crushed in extensive extravasation of blood beneath skull and scalp was found.

E. J. Donlin, M. D.

BY MR. BRADLEY:-

Q Could you tell at the time you removed the afterbirth how long it was before the mother had delivered the child, approximately? A I cannot say that exactly, but not longer than two hours.

Q On what day was it you were called to treat the mother?

A ~~June~~ It was on the 30th, in the morning, I was sent from the station house there, 2.20 or 2.40 A. M.

Q That was the same day that the child was found? A Yes sir.

Q Will the defendant please stand up. You identify the woman? A Yes, sir; I think so, but women generally look different in bed; I only saw her during the time there; I saw her in the ambulance; she was put there as a prisoner and handed over to the other doctor.

Q That time she failed to give any information as to the whereabouts of the child? A She said she had no child.

Q Did you have any conversation with other people in those premises, in her presence? A Yes, sir.

Q Who else was present? A The lady she lived with.

Q Did she say anything? A She said she don't know; her husband said he doesn't know anything and I couldn't get anything out of her excepting the placenta.

BY MR. ROTH:-

Q What time was it you examined this defendant?

A From 2.20 to 2.40 A. M.

Q It was 2.20 when you were called? A Yes, sir.

Q You are positive it couldn't be any more than two hours after the birth of the child? A I know that.

Q In what condition did you find the girl when you came in the room? A Regarding to her health?

Q Yes.

A Well, every woman that gives birth to a child--

Q In your opinion was she in condition to get out of bed, and go on the roof? A Well, I will give you a practical illustration of it--

Q In your opinion do you think she was in a condition to leave the room there? A I think so because she was able to dress herself; she wanted to walk to the ambulance-- she wanted to walk to the ambulance herself.

Q She complained of heart trouble to you? A She didn't complain ~~of~~ about that.

as to

Q Did you examine ~~after~~ that? A No, sir.

Q Did you find her in the bed room? A Yes, sir.

Q You also found blood there in the washtub? A Yes, sir.

Q Was it much blood? A It was in water.

Q How was her voice when you spoke to her? A She cried -- she said I have had no baby.

Q Did she have a clear voice or not? A I asked her several times; the officer asked her several times; she was crying leave me alone, I didn't have a baby.

Q You said before she suffered with hemorrhages?

A Yes, sir.

Also headache? A Not that she complained about.

BY A JUROR:-

Q Have you ever attended that family before? A No, sir.

Q Nor anybody in that house? A I don't know, maybe I was sent there a year ago from the station house there to attend somebody there.

Q Are you on the night service? A Yes, sir.

-----000-----

JOSEPH HOROWITZ, duly sworn:

BY THE CORONER:

Q Where do you live? A No. 5 Chrystie Street.

The witness being unable to speak the English language correctly the Coroner asks the stenographer to interpret the questions put to the witness and the answers given by the witness.

Q What is your occupation? A I am a custom pedler.

Q Do you know the prisoner? A I know her; since she lived in my house, I was not the owner of the house, I lived there and she moved into my apartments; she boarded with me.

Q Do you know anything about her having been confined?

A I don't know anything about that.

Q Does your wife know anything about it? A My wife does not know anything about it.

Q Is your wife here? A She is here.

Q Did your wife have any children? A She did.

Q Didn't you know this girl was sick? A This girl went to work until the 29th of June and that day about 2 o'clock in the afternoon she came home. I was not home but my wife was home.

Q Did you at any time notice any indication in her appearance of her being in the family way? A She may have put the corsets on to hide it.

BY MR. BRADLEY:

Q Were you not there at one time when blood was flowing from her womb and didn't you apply some hot irons to her

stomach because she had pains? A I did do that at 9 o'clock at night.

BY A JUROR:

Q For what object ? A She said she had the diarrhoea and she wanted me to do that to ease the pain.

Q Where was she at the time you applied those hot irons?

A She was in bed in the third room and I was in the first room.

QV Didn't you bring the hot irons in the room where she was lying in bed? A I did.

QV She didn't have any corsets on at that time? A I don't know whether she had them on or not.

Q Didn't you bring in a tub of water from the fire escape into which she got when the blood was flowing from her?

A She told me to bring her a washtub and I brought it to her and left the room.

Q Did she not come out of it at all before you left the room? A That I don't know.

Q Did you have any conversation with Doctor Markiewicz.

A I did have a conversation with him.

Q How long was this girl ~~xxxxx~~ living in your house before she was arrested? A Six months.

Q You mean to tell us in spite of Dr. Markiewicz's testimony that you saw absolutely nothing that this girl was in the family way although she was living in your house for six months before and you never knew it? A She always said she didn't have her ~~months~~ or menses regularly. I

leave the house in the morning to go to work and I didn't know anything about it.

-----000-----

BECKY HOROWITZ, duly sworn:

The stenographer interprets the testimony of this witness.

Q Where do you live? A 5 Chrystie Street.

Q Do you know Annie Goldberg? A I do.

Q Is that Annie Goldberg(indicating to prisoner)?

A It is/

Q How long did you know her and how did you become acquainted with her? A I became acquainted with her four months ago, she came to my house; I didn't know her before.

Q Did she live there four months? A Yes, sir.

Q Did she receive any company, young men? A Nobody came there.

BY MR. BRADLEY:-

Q Did you ever know that Annie was in the family way?

A I ~~she~~ never saw anything; she always had her corsets on and I didn't see it.

Q Do you remember the night your husband put hot irons on her? A She felt sick to her stomach and she wanted hot irons put there.

Q She asked you to get them? A Yes, sir.

Q Why did your husband bring them? A I went away from the house because my baby was sick.

Q Do you know whether or not Annie Gold berg had a child?

A I didn't see that, I want away.

Q Were you there when the doctor called? A I was there.

Q Did you speak to the doctor? A I did not talk to him.

Q Who sent for the doctor? A I did.

Q Why did you send for the doctor? A Blood was flowing from her so much that I became alarmed.

Q Did Annie complain to you, what did she say to you?

A She said she was not feeling well, she had cramps.

Q You said a moment ago that alarmed you, what did you think was the cause of Annie's bleeding? A I didn't think anything about it but I became alarmed.

BY A JUROR)

Q You had children, is that the effect? A She went to work at six o'clock in the morning and came home six o'clock at night.

BY MR. BRADLEY:

Q Do you know whether she was married or single? A She was not married.

Q Do you remember when blood was flowing from her and she was in the washtub do you remember the conversation with her? A I didn't talk then I was afraid-- she kept still and kept her seat.

Q Didn't she say the reason that blood was flowing from her was ~~because~~ because <sup>sick</sup> she was not ~~sick~~ for the last 8 or 9 months?

A She didn't tell me.

Q Did she ever tell you during the six months that she didn't have her monthly periods regularly? A She told me she got cold.

Q How long was it before this child was found?

A Two months before.

Q It was you who sent your husband out for the doctor?

A Yes, sir; I sent him for the doctor.

Q Before that did you send him out to a midwife on Eldridge Street? A Yes, sir; I sent for a midwife first.

Q And yet you did tell us that you didn't know this girl had a child? A She never told me about it.

Q When did you send for a midwife? A On account of her menses not coming.

Q And the midwife came there? A Yes, sir.

Q And she wouldn't treat this girl? A No, sir; she said send for a doctor.

BY A JUROR:

Q That was the same night? A Yes, sir.

Q You never knew this girl was pregnant? A No, sir.

-----000-----

VERDICT: WE FIND THAT THE SAID MALE CHILD, came to his death by compound comminuted fracture of skull from injuries received in a manner unknown to this jury at, 109 Allen Street, June 29th 1893.

-----000-----

Coroner's Office,

CITY AND COUNTY }  
OF NEW YORK, } SS.

*Annie Goldberg* being duly examined before the undersigned, according to law, on the annexed charge, and being informed that he was at liberty to answer or not, all or any questions put to him, states as follows, viz.:

Question—What is your name?

Answer—

*Annie Goldberg*

Question—How old are you?

Answer—

*18 yrs*

Question—Where were you born?

Answer—

*Russia*

Question—Where do you live?

Answer—

*107 Allen St*

Question—What is your occupation?

Answer—

*Shirtmaker*

Question—Have you anything to say, and if so, what, relative to the charge here preferred against you?

*By counsel - nothing*

*Her  
Annie Goldberg  
mark*

Taken before me, this

day of

189

*John B. Shea* CORONER.

TESTIMONY

*E J Donlin* M. D., being duly sworn, says:  
I have made Autopsy & Exam. of the body of  
Male child of Annie Goldberg now lying dead at  
Morgue and from such examination  
and history of the case, as per testimony, I am of opinion the cause of  
death is

Shock from Coup. Conc. Fracture  
of skull supposed homicide

*E J Donlin* M. D.  
Autopsy showed organs of trunk in normal  
condition The lungs were slightly inflated  
The skull was crushed in. Extensive  
extravasation of blood beneath skull  
& scalp was found.

*E J Donlin*

Sworn to before me,  
this 3<sup>rd</sup> day of June 1893

*J B Shea* CORONER.

0924

MEMORANDA.

AGE			PLACE OF NATIVITY	WHERE FOUND	Date When Reported
Years	Months	Days			
			New York	Morgue	June 30 93
was 107 Allen St					

Referred to - Nurse  
Krebsberg committed  
to City Prison July 18, 1893  
by James J. Sullivan

J. B. S.

1324

1893

AN INQUISITION

On the view of the body of

Male Child

James J. Sullivan

whereby it is found that he came to  
death by

James J. Sullivan



Inquest taken on the 18th day  
of July 1893 before  
JOHN B. SHEA, Coroner.

1324 06 337

N.Y. GENERAL SESSIONS

-----X  
THE PEOPLE &c.,

---VS---  
Annie Goldberg

-----X  
This case was assigned to me for preparation by  
ex-District Attorney Nicoll, and after examination, I  
respectfully submit the following report:

The evidence in the case is briefly as follows:

The defendant, Annie Goldberg, a Russian Jewess,  
about eighteen years of age, boarded with one Joseph  
Horowitz at No. 107 Allen Street, New York, on June 29th  
1923.

She was single and her pregnancy had been noticed  
by her co-employees and by the Horowitz people. I am  
informed by the police that one Weinberg is supposed to  
be the father of the child, but that he disappeared at  
the time the defendant was arrested, and his where-  
abouts are unknown.

On June 29th 1923, at about two o'clock in the after-  
noon she came home from her work. At about nine o'clock  
in the evening she complained to Joseph Horowitz, her  
landlord, that she was suffering from diarrhoea and he  
applied hot irons to her stomach and brought in a wash  
tub to catch the blood escaping from her womb.

--2--

Doctor Markiewicz was finally sent for and reached the house, No. 107 Allen Street, at about 2:20 A.M. He found the defendant in bed suffering from hemorrhage. There was blood also in the wash tub. He examined her and found that she had been delivered of a child within two hours before the examination. He took out the after-birth and found that the navel string from the after-birth had been torn from the placenta. He asked her where the baby was and she replied that she had no baby.

The police officers, Kiernan, Henry and Hahn examined the premises and found a trail of blood from the room occupied by the defendant, through the hallway and up to the roof and across the roof to a chimney.

The body of a new born child was found in the yard of the adjoining house, No. 109 Allen Street. The location of the house is such that the child could have been thrown from the chimney, mentioned above, into the yard of No. 109 Allen Street.

The defendant was sent to the hospital as a prisoner.

Upon autopsy it developed that the skull of the child was fractured, that the fracture was of such a character as would have been produced by a fall from a height of about sixty feet, which was the distance from the roof of the house to the ground. The Coroner certified that, in his opinion, the cause of death was this fracture.

--3--

The only evidence that the child was born alive consists in the hydrostatic test used by Dr. Donlin, the Coroner's physician. He placed a section of the lung in water and found that it floated, indicating the presence of air in the lung. He also held a section of the lung under water, and upon squeezing it, blubbers arose to the surface of the water, also indicating the presence of air in the lung. This test is not conclusive but merely indicated a probability that the child has respired, and therefore, was born alive.

The case is further complicated by the fact that puerperal mania will probably be set up as a defense, and the conduct of the defendant at the time of her arrest, while not violent, might be considered irrational as she steadily persisted in denying that any child had been born, and was much excited, weeping and talking incoherently.

Under all the circumstances of the case, I am of the opinion that the evidence would be insufficient to secure a conviction, and therefore respectfully recommend that the defendant be discharged on her own recognizance.

Respectfully submitted

Assistant District Attorney

New York, January 30th 1894.

---

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS

---

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW  
YORK.

*against*

Annia Goldberg

---

---

R E P O R T

---

DE LANCEY NICOLL,

DISTRICT ATTORNEY,

No. 32 CHAMBERS ST.,

NEW YORK CITY.

(455)

**Court of General Sessions of the Peace**  
**OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK.**

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK,  
against

*Annie Goldberg*

The Grand Jury of the City and County of New York, by this

indictment accuse *Annie Goldberg*

of the crime of *Murder in the 1st degree,*

committed as follows:

The said *Annie Goldberg*

late of the City of New York, in the County of New York aforesaid, on the  
*twenty-ninth* day of *June*, in the year of our Lord one thousand  
eight hundred and ninety-*three*, at the City and County aforesaid,  
in and upon a certain infant male child,  
without a name, then lately before born  
of the body of then the said *Annie*  
*Goldberg*, wilfully, feloniously and of  
her malice aforethought did make an  
assault, and the said infant male child  
from a great height, to wit: the height  
of sixty feet, down into and upon  
the ground there, with great force and  
violence, then and there wilfully, feloniously  
and of her malice aforethought, did

cast and threw, by means aforesaid, the said  
infant male child did then and there  
fall, from the height aforesaid, with  
great force and violence down into and  
upon the ground there, giving unto the  
said infant male child, then and there,  
by the means aforesaid, in and upon  
the head of the said infant male child,  
one mortal wound and fracture, of which  
said mortal wound and fracture the said  
infant male child then and there died.

And so the Grand Jury aforesaid  
decreed, that the said Annie Goldberg,  
the said infant male child, in manner  
and form and by the means aforesaid,  
willfully, feloniously and of her malice  
aforethought, did kill and murder,  
against the form of the Statute in  
such case made and provided, and against  
the peace of the People of the State of  
New York, and their dignity.

Second Count:—

And the Grand Jury aforesaid  
by this indictment further accuse the  
said Annie Goldberg of the same crime  
of murder in the first degree,  
committed as follows:

~~The said Annie Goldberg did~~

of the City and County aforesaid, afterwards  
to wit, on the day and in the year  
aforesaid, at the City and County  
aforesaid, a certain infant male child,  
without a name, then lately before born  
of the body of her the said Annie  
Fiddler, in a manner and by means  
to the Grand Jury aforesaid unknown,  
wilfully, feloniously and of her  
malice aforethought, did kill and  
murder, against the form of the Statute  
in such case made and provided, and  
against the peace of the People of the  
State of New York, and their dignity.  
De Saner, Will,

De Saner, Will

0932

**BOX:**

**532**

**FOLDER:**

**4854**

**DESCRIPTION:**

**Goldman, Emma**

**DATE:**

**09/06/93**



4854

0933

**BOX:**

532

**FOLDER:**

4854

**DESCRIPTION:**

Goldman, Emma

**DATE:**

09/06/93



4854

Witnesses:

*See 12*

Counsel,

Filed

Pleads,

day of

1893

THE PEOPLE

vs.

EMMA GOLDMAN

(3000)

DE LANCEY NICOLL,

District Attorney.

A TRUE BILL.

*W. Deering*

Foreman.

*Ch 14*

*Under seal of court*

1112

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS OF THE PEACE  
Of the City and County of New York

-----X  
THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

Against

EMMA GOLDMAN

-----X  
THE GRAND JURY OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, by  
this indictment accuse Emma Goldman of a misdemeanor  
committed as follows:

The said Emma Goldman, late of the City of New York,  
in the County of New York aforesaid, on the <sup>twenty first</sup> ~~nineteenth~~  
day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand  
eight hundred and ninety three, at the City and County  
aforesaid, being an evil disposed and pernicious person,  
and of the most wicked and turbulent disposition to-  
gether with divers other evil disposed and pernicious  
persons to the number of five hundred and upwards, un-  
lawfully, wickedly and maliciously intending and con-  
triving to disturb the public peace, and to excite dis-  
content and disaffection, and to excite the good citizens  
of our said State and of the United States to hatred and  
contempt of the government and constitution of this  
State and of the United States and to raise and make  
insurrections, riots, routs and unlawful assemblies  
within this State and throughout the United States and  
to obstruct and subvert the laws of the government there-  
of, and to oppose and prevent there execution with  
force and arms, did unlawfully, wickedly, turbulently and

(2)

maliciously assemble and gather together; and being so then and there assembled and gathered together as aforesaid, the said Emma Goldman, and the said other evil disposed and pernicious persons, did then and there unlawfully, wickedly, turbulently and maliciously threaten to raise insurrections and riots and unlawful assemblies in our said State and throughout the United States and to kill and murder divers of the good citizens of the United States, and to commit larcenies, robberies, burglaries and other offenses in this State and in the United States and to obstruct the laws and government thereof and of this State, and to oppose and to prevent their due execution, and to procure and obtain arms, ammunition, weapons and the means wherewith to execute and consummate their said most wicked and unlawful threats; against the form of the statute in such case made and provided and against the peace of the People of the State of New York and their dignity.

De Lancey Nicoll

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

(2)

maliciously assemble and gather together; and being so then and there assembled and gathered together as aforesaid, the said Emma Goldman, and the said other evil disposed and pernicious persons, did then and there unlawfully, wickedly, turbulently and maliciously threaten to raise insurrections and riots and unlawful assemblies in our said State and throughout the United States and to kill and murder divers of the good citizens of the United States, and to commit larcenies, robberies, burglaries and other offenses in this State and in the United States and to obstruct the laws and government thereof and of this State, and to oppose and to prevent their due execution, and to procure and obtain arms, ammunition, weapons and the means wherewith to execute and consummate their said most wicked and unlawful threats; against the form of the statute in such case made and provided and against the peace of the People of the State of New York and their dignity.

De Lancey Nicoll

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS OF THE PEACE  
Of the City and County of New York

-----x  
THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

Against

EMMA GOLDMAN

-----x  
THE GRAND JURY OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, by  
this indictment accuse Emma Goldman of a misdemeanor  
committed as follows:

The said Emma Goldman, late of the City of New York,  
in the County of New York aforesaid, on the nineteenth  
day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand  
eight hundred and ninety three, at the City and County  
aforesaid, being an evil disposed and pernicious person,  
and of the most wicked and turbulent disposition to-  
gether with divers other evil disposed and pernicious  
persons to the number of five hundred and upwards, un-  
lawfully, wickedly and maliciously intending and con-  
triving to disturb the public peace, and to excite dis-  
content and disaffection, and to excite the good citizens  
of our said State and of the United States to hatred and  
contempt of the government and constitution of this  
State and of the United States and to raise and make  
insurrections, riots, routs and unlawful assemblies  
within this State and throughout the United States and  
to obstruct and subvert the laws of the government there-  
of, and to oppose and prevent there execution with  
force and arms, did unlawfully, wickedly, turbulently and

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS OF THE PEACE  
Of the City and County of New York

-----x  
THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

Against

EMMA GOLDMAN

-----x  
THE GRAND JURY OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, by  
this indictment accuse Emma Goldman of a misdemeanor  
committed as follows:

The said Emma Goldman, late of the City of New York,  
in the County of New York aforesaid, on the nineteenth  
day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand  
eight hundred and ninety three, at the City and County  
aforesaid, being an evil disposed and pernicious person,  
and of the most wicked and turbulent disposition to-  
gether with divers other evil disposed and pernicious  
persons to the number of five hundred and upwards, un-  
lawfully, wickedly and maliciously intending and con-  
triving to disturb the public peace, and to excite dis-  
content and disaffection, and to excite the good citizens  
of our said State and of the United States to hatred and  
contempt of the government and constitution of this  
State and of the United States and to raise and make  
insurrections, riots, routs and unlawful assemblies  
within this State and throughout the United States and  
to obstruct and subvert the laws of the government there-  
of, and to oppose and prevent there execution with  
force and arms, did unlawfully, wickedly, turbulently and

(2)

maliciously assemble and gather together; and being so then and there assembled and gathered together as aforesaid, the said Emma Goldman, and the said other evil disposed and pernicious persons, did then and there unlawfully, wickedly, turbulently and maliciously threaten to raise insurrections and riots and unlawful assemblies in our said State and throughout the United States and to kill and murder divers of the good citizens of the United States, and to commit larcenies, robberies, burglaries and other offenses in this State and in the United States and to obstruct the laws and government thereof and of this State, and to oppose and to prevent their due execution, and to procure and obtain arms, ammunition, weapons and the means wherewith to execute and consummate their said most wicked and unlawful threats; against the form of the statute in such case made and provided and against the peace of the People of the State of New York and their dignity.

De Lancey Nicoll

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

(2)

maliciously assemble and gather together; and being so then and there assembled and gathered together as aforesaid, the said Emma Goldman, and the said other evil disposed and pernicious persons, did then and there unlawfully, wickedly, turbulently and maliciously threaten to raise insurrections and riots and unlawful assemblies in our said State and throughout the United States and to kill and murder divers of the good citizens of the United States, and to commit larcenies, robberies, burglaries and other offenses in this State and in the United States and to obstruct the laws and government thereof and of this State, and to oppose and to prevent their due execution, and to procure and obtain arms, ammunition, weapons and the means wherewith to execute and consummate their said most wicked and unlawful threats; against the form of the statute in such case made and provided and against the peace of the People of the State of New York and their dignity.

De Lancey Nicoll

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

Witnesses:

Read in motion of Dist  
Court & 2000 ft  
See No 13

Draw Sept 10/93 by  
Dr JCP Poffmann  
738 E 53 St

B 1/4 Sept 6/93

HO Pantevoop 1112

Counsel,

Filed

Plsads,

day of Sept

1892

THE PEOPLE

vs.

B

EMMA GOLDMAN

(3 cars)

DE LANCEY NICOLL,

District Attorney.

A TRUE BILL.

Drawn Sept 11/93

Geo H. Boonings

Foreman.

1072

POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL

0942

First District Police Court  
District Attorney's Office,  
the City and County of New York.

City and County } ss.  
of New York,

Morris Schwartz  
of No. the 17th Precinct Police Street, aged 31 years,  
occupation Police Officer being duly sworn, deposes and says,  
that on the 21st day of August 1893 at the City of New  
York, in the County of New York, One Emma Goldman

being an evil disposed and pernicious person and of tur-  
bulent disposition, together with divers other evil disposed and  
pernicious persons to the number of fifty and upwards, un-  
lawfully, wickedly and maliciously intending and continuing  
to disturb the public peace and to excite the citizens of this  
State to hatred and contempt of its government and laws,  
and to raise and make riots, routs and unlawful  
assemblies within this State and to commit crimes against  
the laws of this State, with force and arms did unlawfully,  
wickedly, turbulently and maliciously assemble & gather  
together, and being so then and there assembled & gathered  
together as aforesaid, the said Emma Goldman  
and the said other evil disposed and malicious persons did  
then and there unlawfully, wickedly and maliciously threaten  
to raise insurrections, routs and riots, in the  
said City of New York, and to prevent the due execution  
of the laws, and to procure arms, ammunition and  
weapons wherewith and whereby to consummate and  
execute their said most wicked and unlawful threats.

Wherefore deponent prays that the said Emma Goldman be apprehended & dealt with as the laws direct.  
Sworn to before me  
this 25 day of Aug. 1893

Morris Schwartz

James H. [Signature]  
Police Justice

DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE,  
City and County of New York.

THE PEOPLE, &c.,

ON THE COMPLAINT OF

Morris Schwartz

vs.

Emma Goldman

Offence

Unlawful Assembly

Dated Aug 25th 1923

Witnesses,

No. Street,

No. Street,

No. Street,

First District Police Court  
District Attorney's Office,  
of the City and County of New York.

City and County } ss.  
of New York,

of No. 11th Precinct Police Street, aged Charles R Young  
occupation Police Officer being duly sworn, deposes and says,  
that on the 19th day of August 1893, at the City of New  
York, in the County of New York, one Emma Goldman being

an evil disposed and pernicious person and of  
turbulent disposition, together with divers other evil  
disposed and pernicious persons to the number of fifty  
and upwards, unlawfully, wickedly and maliciously  
intending and contriving to disturb the public peace,  
and to excite the citizens of this State to hatred and  
contempt of its government and laws, and to raise  
and make riots, routs and unlawful assemblies within  
this State and to commit crimes against the laws  
of this State, with force and arms, did unlawfully  
wickedly, turbulently and maliciously assemble and  
gather together and being so then and there assembled  
and gathered together as aforesaid, the said Emma  
Goldman and the said other evil disposed and  
malicious persons, did then and there unlawfully  
wickedly and maliciously threaten to raise insur-  
rections, routs and riots in the said City of New York,  
and did threaten to take steal and carry away  
the goods, chattels and personal property of the  
good citizens of the State of New York, and did make  
other wicked, malicious and unlawful threats.

Wherefore deponent prays that the said Emma  
Goldman be apprehended and dealt with as  
the law directs.

Sworn to before me  
this 25 day of Aug 1893

Charles R Young

James H. Hatten  
Police Justice

POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL

0946

DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE,

City and County of New York.

THE PEOPLE, &c.,

ON THE COMPLAINT OF

Charles R. Young

vs.  
Emma Goldman

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Dated Aug. 25th 1893

Witnesses,

No. \_\_\_\_\_ Street,

No. \_\_\_\_\_ Street,

No. \_\_\_\_\_ Street,

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Office *Unlawful Assembly*

Police Court, / District.

(1358)

City and County } ss.  
of New York,

of No. 300 Mulberry Street, aged Charles Jacob years,

occupation Detective being duly sworn, deposes and says,  
that on the 21<sup>st</sup> day of August 1893 at the City of New

York, in the County of New York

On and Lacdman being evil  
disposed and pernicious and of  
turbulent disposition with diverse  
other evil disposed and pernicious  
persons to the number of fifty  
and upwards unlawfully, wickedly  
and maliciously intending and  
contributing to disturb the public  
peace and to excite the citizens of  
this state to hatred and contempt of  
its government and laws, and to  
raise and make riots, routs and  
unlawful assemblies within  
this state and to commit crimes  
against the laws of this state, with  
force and arms, did unlawfully  
purposely, tumultuously and maliciously  
assemble and gather together and  
being so then and there assembled  
and gathered together as aforesaid  
the said Emma Lacdman and  
the said other evil disposed and  
malicious persons did unlawfully  
wickedly and maliciously  
threaten to raise insurrections  
routs and riots in the said city of  
New York, and did threaten to  
take and carry away the goods  
chattels, and personal property of  
the good citizens of the state of  
New York, and did threaten to  
procure arms ammunition and  
weapons whereby and where  
with to consummate and

execute their said most wicked  
and unlawful threats  
wherefore deponent prays  
that the said Emma Goldman  
may be apprehended and dealt  
with as the law directs

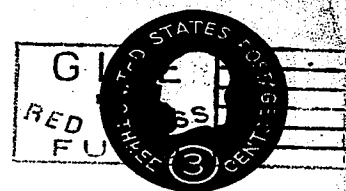
Subscribed before me on the 19th day of June, 1935  
Charles Jacob.

*Edmund Martin*  
Police Justice

POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL

0949

Dick Drinnon  
4017 Upton Ave. S.  
Minneapolis 10, Minn.



Mr. F. Howard Barrett  
Clerk of Court of General Sessions  
100 Centre St.  
New York 13, N. Y.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS OF THE PEACE,  
City and County of New York.

""""""""""

T h e P e o p l e ,

vs.

EMMA GOLDMAN.

""""""""""

"  
"  
"  
"  
"

Before,

HON. RANDOLPH B. MARTIN, JUDGE OF THE

and a Jury.

Tried, October 4th, etc., 1893.

Indicted for UNLAWFULLY ASSEMBLING.

Indictment filed SEPTEMBER 6TH, 1893.

-----  
APPEARANCES:

ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY VERNON M. DAVIS,

For THE PEOPLE.

A. OAKLEY HALL and BENJAMIN F. DOURAS, ESQRS.,

For THE DEFENSE.  
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CHARLES JACOBS, called by the People, being duly sworn, testified that he was a detective sergeant, connected with the Detective Bureau. He had been connected with that bureau about seven years, and had been on the police force about nine years. He knew the defendant. He first saw the defendant on the night of the 19th of August, 1893, at a meeting in Union Square. He next saw the defendant on the night of the 21st of August, on the stand at the Plaza, in Union Square. There was a labor meeting there that night, and about three or four thousand people were in the square. He, the witness, arrived at that place about 7 o'clock that night, accompanied by Detective - Sergeants, Krauch, Heidelberg, McNaught and Von Gerichten, Inspector McLaughlin, and Roundsman Schauwecker. The chairman of the meeting was a man named Joseph Levy. He heard the defendant speak on that occasion, and he stood right behind her when she was speaking. He understood the German language; he could read and write German. On the night in question the defendant addressed the persons assembled,

first in English and then in German. In the course of her English speech the defendant, "called the attention of the American workmen who were assembled in the crowd to the fact that that was a meeting held by the unemployed who were out of employment and wanted bread and were hungry. They were mostly all foreigners. She begged that the American workmen who were present would take some interest in it because it was a meeting for a good object, and she hoped that they would all give her their attention." While the defendant was speaking in German, he, the witness, took down what she said. He could not state, exactly, from memory, what she said. The witness then gave the following as a translation of what the defendant said, in her German speech, on that night: "My friends and Workmen: We have assembled here for the purpose of speaking about our condition, and to better our condition. But with idle talk you will accomplish very little. You must have courage. You want bread, but who will give it to you? No one. Nobody will give it to you. If you

want it , you must take it. If you do not get it when you ask for it, upon your demands, take it by force." Immediately after the word "force," the crowd responded, "That is what we will do; that is what we will do." The defendant continued: "Go out into the street and prepare yourselves. The capitalists have prepared themselves with the police, who are armed -- the capitalists have prepared themselves with the police, who are armed with clubs and pistols, but you can defend yourselves with clubs and stones, if you are attacked." After the word "attacked," the crowd cheered, and said, "That is what we will do." The defendant continued: "I tell you again, organize yourselves, and go out and demand what you want, and, if you do not get it, take it by force. And if you take bread alone, it will help you but very little." The crowd then cheered and shouted, "Hurrah! Hurrah! That is what we will do." The defendant continued: "Go to the houses of the capitalists and demand your rights, and, if you are refused them, take them by force. You will be

attacked by the militia and the police. You must be prepared to defend yourselves with clubs and stones." the crowd shouted, "Yes, that is what we will have to do." The defendant then said; "Prepare yourselves. Either you will do what I tell you or you can go home and lay down quietly and die of hunger. You cannot accomplish much by making speeches. You will have to act, and, if you want to act, you will have to prepare yourselves, so that you can defend yourselves." The crowd shouted, "She is right; we will have to be able to defend ourselves." The defendant continued: "It is true you are not prepared, but we know that the police are prepared with weapons, but we know where they can be got." The crowd shouted, "We know where to buy them." The defendant then said: "You are living in a time when you must act. The laws will not fill our empty stomachs. The rich live in luxury. Their wives and children have the nicest and best, while our wives and children roam about in rags." The crowd shouted, "We know that; she is right, she is right."

Continuing, the defendant said; "Now, that you know what you have to do, prepare yourselves. Long live anarchy!" The defendant also made many references to the French Revolution and to the American Revolution, but he, the witness, at the time, did not think they were material, and he "didn't make copies of them." The defendant also referred to the riots in this country in 1863. The defendant spoke about twenty-five minutes. At times, during the defendant's speech, hats were waved in the air, and the crowd appeared to get very much excited. When the defendant walked across the park, after her speech, she was followed by about fifty or a hundred people. He saw the defendant, about two weeks after that, in a cell in Police Headquarters, in Philadelphia. He had been looking for the defendant between the 21st of August and the time when he found her in Philadelphia. He brought the defendant back to New York.

In cross-examination the witness testified that the notes from which he had read the speech of

the defendant were taken at the time of the meeting, and nothing had been added to them thereafter. He was instructed to take down anything of an incendiary nature that was said at that meeting. He was not instructed to arrest persons who made incendiary speeches. He was not in uniform at the time of the meeting. He was not a stenographer. He was not gratified when he heard what he thought was an incendiary speech; he had no interest in the matter, except an official interest. He supposed that he had left out of his notes some parts of the speech; he could not recall which part he had left out. The defendant did not say anything in her English speech that he thought was worthy of recognition in his book. The defendant's German speech was not a perfect German translation of the English speech. He, the witness, was born in this country. He went to a German school, in his youth, and, when he became a policeman, he was on duty in a German section of the city, where he acquired a good deal of German. He did not consider the meeting unlawful until the de-

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fendant spoke, in German, and then he thought it was very unlawful. He did not see any unlawful act committed there, aside from mere language; nor did he see any act that was against police discipline. So far as he knew, no arrests were made at the meeting. He had no feeling against the anarchists; but he did not believe in anarchism. He had been frequently detailed to report their meetings, but had never been instructed to arrest any of them. There were not more than twenty-five or thirty people on the platform. He didn't see any one jostled on the platform. He was prepared to take down any incendiary words in the defendant's English speech, had he heard any. If anybody testified that the defendant used incendiary terms in the English speech, he had not heard any such thing. His father and mother were Germans, and his wife was a German.

CHARLES L. SCHAUWECKER, being duly sworn, testified that he was a Roundsman in the Police Department, in charge of the School of instruction at Police Headquarters. He

had been a police officer over nineteen years. He was born in Germany, and came to this country when he was ten years of age. He spoke the German language fluently, and could read and write it. He was acquainted, in an official way, with Detective Sergeants Jacobs, Krauch, Heidelberg and McNaught. He was detailed, on the night of the 21st of August, by the acting superintendent, Inspector Conlin, to attend the Union Square meeting. He was on the speakers' stand, at the Plaza. There were about three or four thousand people at the meeting in the square. There were eleven speakers, including the chairman. He saw the defendant on that night, and heard her speak. The defendant first spoke in English, for about ten or twelve minutes, and then she changed into German. At that time, he, the witness, was standing a little to the right of the defendant, about four or five feet from her, on the stand from which she was speaking. He saw Detective Sergeants Jacobs, Heidelberg, Von Gerichten, McNaught, and others there. He saw Detective Jacobs

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standing behind the defendant, with a note-book in his hand, but he, the witness, was too busy himself to notice whether or not Jacobs was taking notes. He could testify to the defendant's words on that occasion from memory, but he could not remember particularly as to the rotation of the words. He took notes of the defendant's speech, in German, and he had the notes in his possession at the time of the trial. The witness then testified as follows: "Miss Goldman then opened her German speech by the following words: 'My Friends and Workman: We are here assembled to-night to speak of the way of improving our condition, but with mere speaking we accomplish nothing, if you have no courage.'" The speaker here digressed into relating the history of the French Revolution, and the self-sacrifice and courage that it took to bring about the over-throw of the then existing condition; and, after that, she also referred to John Brown and his advocating the abolition of slavery and the self-sacrifice that he was compelled to put up with in order to bring it

about, through the war of the Rebellion, the abolition of slavery and other matters. Also, incidentally, she referred to the matter at Chicago, where the bomb was thrown, and then continued, in referring to the present condition of this assembly, and said, 'You want bread, but who will give it to you? No one will give it to you. If you want it, you must take it; if you do not get it on your demand, take it by force.' During the speech I heard responses from the crowd, such as approving, cheering, and an occasional voice, a little louder than the rest, that would declare they would, and so on, but I paid no special attention to them, because I was too busy keeping track of what she said. Then she continued: 'Go out into the social revolution. Prepare yourselves. The capitalists have prepared themselves with the police, who are armed with pistols and clubs.' There was another interval of applause and cries, and she continued, 'You can defend yourselves with sticks and stones, if assaulted, and, I say, again, organize and go out and de-

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mand what you want, and, if it is not given to you, take it by force; and if you only take bread, it will not help you much. Take all.' There was another interval here of applause, and cries from the crowd, during which time I caught up with her remarks. 'Go to the palaces of the capitalists. Demand your rights, and, if they are not given to you, take them by force. You will be assaulted by the soldiery and the police, and you must be able to defend yourselves. With sticks and with stones prepare yourselves. Either you must do what I tell you or you can go home and lie down quietly and die of hunger. You can't accomplish anything with holding speeches. You must act; and if you want to act, you must prepare yourselves in order to be able to defend yourselves. It is true, you are not prepared, and we know that the police are prepared with weapons. We know also where they are to be obtained. You are living in a time wherein you must act. The law will not fill your empty stomachs. The laws are made for the rich and not for the poor.

The wealthy live in luxury. Their wives and children have the handsomest and best, while your wives and children are starving and running about in rags. Now that you know what you are to do, prepare yourselves.' Then, with a wave of the hand, she concluded her speech by saying, "May Anarchy live!" The defendant spoke on that about for about thirty-five minutes. He took notes of one Timmerman, on the same night, and he had testified on Timmerman's trial.

In cross-examination the witness testified that his instructions were to go to the meeting and take down such portions of the speeches, in writing, as would be serviceable as evidence, in case anything unlawful was spoken and the party apprehended. He had no instructions to arrest anybody who spoke in an incendiary manner. He took down the defendant's English speech, but had destroyed the copy, it was of so little importance. He was not a stenographer. He wrote in abbreviated long-hand. The crowd, as a body, was not disorderly. He did not arrest the de-

fendant, because that was no part of his instructions, and his opinion was that an immediate arrest would have provoked acts of disorder.

JOHN L. KRAUCH, being duly sworn, testified that he was a detective officer of the Municipal Police, connected with the Central Office. He had been a police officer nine and a half years, and had been connected with the Central Office over two years. He could speak, read and write German. His parents were German. He was detailed to attend the Union Square meeting on the night of the 21st of August, 1893. There were about three or four thousand people at the meeting. He stood immediately behind Detective Jacobs on that night. He did not make any memorandum of what the defendant said. He thought he could state to the jury, however, what she said. The witness then repeated the speech testified to by the preceding witness, Schauwecker.

In cross-examination the witness testified that he had not testified from memory to what

the defendant said. After returning to police Headquarters, that night, he had taken a copy of Detective Jacobs's notes, and he had refreshed his memory from them from time to time. He was instructed to take notes, and to listen; but he didn't take any notes. When he saw Jacobs taking notes, it occurred to him that he could use Jacobs's notes. There was nothing of an incendiary character in the defendant's English speech, in his opinion. The defendant seemed to be speaking from memory.

CHARLES HEIDELBERG, being duly sworn, testified that he was a Detective Sergeant and had been a Detective Sergeant for nearly fourteen years. He had been connected with the police force twenty-seven years. In consequence of instructions which he received he went, on the night of the 21st of August, 1893, to the meeting at Union Square. He was on the stand until the defendant began to speak, and then he went down among the crowd, because there was so much excitement there. He did not hear what the defendant said; he

saw her speaking, but he couldn't understand what she said. While the defendant was speaking, he heard persons in the crowd respond, saying, "We ought to do it, and we ought to have done it long ago." "We have earned the money, and we ought to go and take what is coming to us." "The capitalists have all the money. They go around in their satins, and we ought to take it from them," and the crowd threw up their hats and said, "We are starving, and that is the kind of a leader we want. We ought to have had one like that long ago, and we ought to go and do what she says."

In cross-examination the witness testified that some of the remarks were made in German, and some in English. He could understand German, but he could not read it. He was not instructed to take notes or not to take them.

ROBERT McNAUGHT, being duly sworn, testified that he was a Detective Sergeant, connected with the Detective Bureau. He had been on the police force seventeen years. He

was detailed to go to the meeting at Union Square on the night in question. He was on the main stand for a few minutes, and then he went down among the crowd. He understood some German, but his German was very limited. He saw the defendant speaking, but he was not near enough to understand what she was saying. He heard the crowd respond, "She is right, and we must do it. We will do it; we will." There were other things said that he did not understand.

In cross-examination the witness testified that he did not hear the defendant's English speech. He did not see Jacobs taking notes. He had seen a copy of Roundsman's Schauwecker's notes, at Police Headquarters, and had examined them twice, out of curiosity.

FOR THE DEFENCE, JOSEPH BARONDESS, being duly sworn, testified that he was a cloak-maker, by trade. He remembered having been convicted of a misdemeanor, for which he

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had suffered imprisonment and been pardoned by the Governor. He had secured a permit, from the proper authorities, for the meeting which was held in Union Square. The object of the meeting was to appeal to the local, state and federal government to inaugurate public works for the unemployed. He, the witness, was not present at that meeting on the 21st.

In cross-examination the witness testified that at the time of the trial he was an organizer of the Operators' and Cloakmakers' Union. He had last worked at his trade about three years before the trial. He was a married man and supported his family. He received seven dollars and a half a week as an organizer, but there was no one to take his place. He never extorted money from the firm of Popkin & Marks, Benjamin & Caspary or Fishel Brothers. He remembered being tried in the Court of Oyer & Terminer, found guilty, and sentenced to a year in State prison. He was pardoned by the Governor, upon the recommendation of the District Attorney. He was an anarchist. He believed in living up to the laws

of the land, and believed in the proper administration of the laws. He had read the Constitution of the United States and of the State of New York, and he believed in them. He was a member of labor organizations, and believed in improving the condition of the toiling masses. He knew the defendant. He knew John Most. He had known the defendant about four years, and had seen her about three or four times during that period. He had never heard the defendant say, in any other speeches to the unemployed, that, if they could not get bread, they would be justified in taking it by force.

EDWARD JOHN THLMME, being duly sworn, testified that he was a reporter on the New York Staats Zeitung. He attended the meeting in Union Square, on the night of the 21st of August, in the pursuit of his occupation. He mingled with the crowd before going on the platform; it was a very peaceable crowd. He was on the platform when the defendant spoke. He heard the English speech of the defendant, and took notes of

it. He was a German by birth. He had been a reporter since 1886. Before he was employed by the Staats Zeitung, he was on the New York Volks Zeitung. He heard the defendant's German speech. He took notes of the defendant's English speech, and when the defendant started to speak in German he waited to see whether or not she was simply translating her English speech into German. When the defendant was about half-way through her German speech, he concluded that it was as close a repetition of her English speech as possible, without being literally a translation. While the defendant was speaking, he, the witness, did not hear any of the remarks which Detective Jacobs had testified were made by the crowd, but he thought she would have heard them if they had been made. The defendant spoke in a medium manner, neither very rapidly nor very slowly.

In cross-examination the witness testified that in taking notes he wrote in abbreviated long-hand, and sometimes with stenographic signs intermixed. The New York Volks Zeitung was a paper of

Socialistic tendencies. He, the witness, was certain he belonged to one of the schools of socialism. He was not connected with any Socialistic societies. He did not know the defendant personally. He approved of some of the defendant's utterances. If the defendant said, "If you do not get bread and freedom peaceably, take it by force," he would not approve of it. He did not remember seeing Jacobs on the platform that night, nor did he see Heidelberg or Krauch. He did see Officer Schauwecker on the stand. Schauwecker was not taking notes when he, the witness, saw him. He remembered hearing the defendant say that the workingmens' stomachs were empty, that they should be filled with bread, and that they ought to get bread and have bread, and if they could not get it by easy measures they should take it by forcible measures.

EDWARD BRADY, being duly sworn, testified that he was a compositor. He was at the Union Square meeting on the night of the 21st. He was a German. He read and spoke Ger-

man fluently. He went to the meeting with the defendant. He heard the defendant's English and German Speeches. So far as he could remember, there was no difference in the spirit of the speeches. He heard common expressions of approval from the assembled people. He had heard the testimony of Detective Jacobs. He heard some of the sentences which Jacobs had testified to, at the meeting, but it seemed to him, the witness, that the defendant's language was misconstrued and contorted by the officers. He did not hear the defendant utter any threat at the meeting.

In cross-examination the witness testified that he had been in this country twelve months. He had printing office of his own, and did any kind of printing that he could get. He printed a paper for a society of working men; he did not know who wrote the articles for the paper, but it was a Socialistic paper. He was an anarchist. He had known the defendant about six months. He made her acquaintance in a saloon in Fifth street, where Anarchists were

in the habit of meeting. He saw about half a dozen anarchists at the Union Square meeting, whom he recognized. He had heard the defendant say some of the things which Schauwecker testified she had said. The defendant did not say that the people would do right if they went to the palaces of the capitalists and took anything that they could get. The defendant spoke as though prophesying, "If certain things would happen, then the people would be compelled to do such and such a thing." He did not hear the defendant say, "I tell you again, organize; go and demand what you want, and, if it is not given to you, then take it by force. If you take bread alone, it will not help you; take everything. March to the palaces of the capitalists and demand your rights. If they are not given to you, take them by force." He did not hear the defendant say anything about getting weapons. He heard some persons in the crowd shout, "Bravo!" He did not hear any one in the crowd say, "She is right; we will do it." He did not remember seeing Officer Jacobs writing on that

night. He had not read the Constitution of the United States or of the State of New York.

EDWARD JOHN THIMME, being recalled for further cross-examination, testified that he had a copy of the Staats Zeitung of August 22 in his possession. He reported the story of the Union Square meeting for that paper. . In the report of the defendant's English speech was the following language: "You demand bread, and, if you cannot get it in a peaceable way, you will get it by force. Unite, and take it by force, if you cannot get it peaceably."/. . . . . "Again, if you cannot get bread, take it by force." That language was contained in the English speech, notwithstanding the testimony of the detectives that they had heard nothing incendiary in the English speech.

EMMA GOLDMAN, THE DEFENDANT, being duly sworn, testified, in her own behalf, that she had lived in this country eight years. She had delivered many public speeches in this country. She was in the habit of preparing her

speeches and committing them to memory. She had written out the German speech which she delivered on the night of the 21st of August, 1893, and she had memorized it. She had made notes of the English speech which she delivered on that night, before she went to the meeting. There was not very much difference between the English speech and the German speech. She had been requested by several of the unemployed to speak at that meeting. She saw Detective Jacobs at the meeting. She had heard the testimony of Detective Jacobs, on the stand; she denied everything that he said, it was not true. She was arrested in Philadelphia. She left New York on Tuesday, the 22nd of August, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and went to Philadelphia. She went to Philadelphia for the purpose of forming a union and delivering a lecture. She had had that purpose in her mind before the 21st of August. She was not paid for her speeches. She did not leave New York from any apprehension of arrest. She was arrested, in Philadelphia, on the night of the 31st of August.

She was willing to return to New York without the formality of a requisition, but she was held to await a requisition. The defendant then read, from manuscript, in German, the following, which she stated was the speech delivered by her, in German, on the night in question, and which was written on the Sunday preceding the 21st:

"I see thousands of working men and working women before me who are assembled, driven by a common necessity. Hunger does not make any difference between nations --no, there is no difference between nations and races-- and the cry of hunger re-echoes now in all the cities of America. Hunger is the incentive for workingmen since the millionaires are uttering sounds of abolishing them and the riots caused by hunger are repeating themselves oftener and oftener. Certain demagogues want to persuade us that the Silver bill is the cause of the crisis, but the Silver bill is only one of the links of the long chain of the system of spoliation. They want to throw before us a morsel of bread. They want to

give us alms. They want to give us alms in order to quell our excitement, but alms are not the means by which the capitalistic class can abolish need. The needs of the working class are not caused by universal improvidence but by the un-equal sub-division of goods, in so far as private property is concerned. A small group of oppressors, idle people, , have seated themselves above the proletariat and they suck the blood from their veins. The monopolists, the rich people, are those who command all the treasures of the earth and who use the workingmen only as an animal-- a beast of burden and the discouraged classes are the victims of such injustice. In this country nature has arrayed everything which is beautiful and magnificent for the benefit off the whole of mankind, and men have only to reach for and take everything which they need for the satisfaction of their wants, but a band of thieves stands by the State and by the Church and has taken everything to themselves, and you, workingmen, get nothing, only toil, year in and year out and carry the

burden until you lose all your strength and until you drop down dead. Everything which is true and great to you you sacrifice to your despoilers. Your daughters and sons are like flowers who lose their freshness. They wither in the factories and your women are compelled to sell themselves in the street because you are not able to support your families. Nevertheless you have borne your misery with patience as long as you had a piece of bread, and now they take from you the very last thing and while you are starving your persecutors and tormentors are seated at a big table drinking champagne and squandering enormous amounts of money for their pleasures and servants. What for is there here a police? Look at them, those well-fed representatives of the others -- how they are flourishing their clubs and how they wait in order to throw themselves upon you at the first opportunity and kill you, but you ain't yet entirely deprived of all your strength by hunger. You still are possessed of your energy, of your courage, and you ought

to gather up yourselves. You can not allow yourselves to be patiently killed. Think of your wives and children. There are yet those who advise you to keep patient and to go for alms. Already, for a time, did you allow yourselves to be led by the nose by demagogues and to be held as fools but you can not have been degraded as much as to go and ask for alms because to become a mendicant is to a degradation both to men and women, and it is the desire of your oppressors to degrade you and to have you appear as idle people and mendicants. No, workmen, you ought to protect what belongs to you -- what you yourselves have produced, and, in the first place, you ought to take bread, to procure bread in order to quench your momentary needs. Workmen, you must demand what belongs to you. Go forth into the streets where the rich dwell, before the palaces of your dominators because these dominators which otherwise are courageous, when they see you stand there single, they tremble before you as soon as they see you united and through your loud and energetic de-

mands now we can see by the times those harmless people will be compelled to provide work for you. Why should they not do it? Workingmen were the delight of the poet Schiller for it was labor who attacked tyranny when the oppressed one could nowhere find right and justice. When the burden becomes insupportable, then he lifts up his hand with confidence towards the sky, or heaven, and he takes down from above -- he is as indestructible as the stars themselves. The pains of hunger know no boundaries or of no limits. If your deprecators are not to help you then you will know how to find other means to procure bread, because you can not for a long time suffer under the pangs of hunger. But again, you have satisfied your hunger. Even then, you remain slaves, workingmen, and as long as you remain slaves the times will never change, not for the momentary satisfaction of hunger, but we are driven to distraction by the cause of hunger and this cause resides in slavery and in the spoliation of the people. We ought to deliver ourselves

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from our tyrants and dominators, because man is happy only when he is free and such happiness would only go down through a struggle with a people dispossessed of their rights and their oppressors. By means of the social revolution there is a possibility of a distribution of private property of state and Church for the benefit and the peace of the whole of mankind, and you unemployed, unite under the folds of a great banner and liberty will be your watchword."

The only reason she had for going to that meeting was to tell the unemployed the real reason for their starvation. She had no intention of creating a riot. She did not hear any ejaculations or exclamations from the crowd, except cheering and applause.

In cross-examination the defendant testified that she did not believe in a Supreme Being; she was an atheist. She was twenty-five years of age, and was born in Russia. She left Russia because her parents did, and for no other reason.

She first came to New York to live in 1888. The first house she lived in in New York was in East Broadway, where she had a furnished room. After that she went to live in 44th street, with several young ladies. She was married, but had been separated from her husband six or seven years. An anarchist, Berkman, also lived in the house in 44th street. She knew that Berkman was the man who shot Frick, in Pittsburgh. She was an anarchist. She understood anarchism to be "the establishment of a system without government of any kind, and perfect liberty to every individual to enjoy their life and cultivate their abilities as well as the attainment of the highest knowledge." She did not believe in any laws whatever. She knew John Most, and believed that he was a good agitator and educator. She knew that Most was an anarchist. She heard Timmermann speak on the night of the 21st of August, and she approved of all she heard him say. She knew that he had been tried and convicted, but she did not believe that justice had been done to him. She did

not receive any money for the lectures which she delivered. She was a dress-maker, by trade, and she worked at that. Her income was from \$5.00 to \$7.00 per week. Previous to her arrest she lived at 266 East 16th street. Her father and mother were not anarchists; they believed in a Supreme Being. She had two brothers, and a sister. Her sister was a socialist. Her brothers and sister lived in Rochester, New York. She did not know of any existing government which agreed with her views. She had read the Constitution of the United States. In answer to a question as to whether or not she believed in the Constitution of the United States, she replied: "If it should be quoted as it is there, I would believe in it, more or less." She had also read the Constitution of the State of New York, which she believed in, but she did not believe that the people lived up to it. Although she did not know positively that she was to be called upon to speak on the night in question, she expected to be, and, therefore, she had prepared her speech. She

always reduced her speeches to writing before delivering them. She had made four or five speeches during the financial disturbance, and had prepared a different speech for each occasion. Various branches of industry were represented at the meeting on the night of the 21st of August. She destroyed the manuscript of speeches which she did not give for publication. She had the manuscript of the speech which she delivered on the 19th. She preserved the manuscript of that speech, because she thought it would be published in some of their papers. She could not recite the speech from memory at the time of the trial. She did not say, at the meeting on the 21st: "You want bread, and who will give it to you? No one will give it to you. If you want it, you must take it. If you do not get it at your demand, take it by force." She said exactly what was contained in the speech which she had testified to delivering, and she did not say anything else. She did not say anything that would inflame the minds of the people there assembled. She did not conclude

her remarks by saying, "May anarchy live!" When she said, in her German speech, on the night of the 21st, "A band of thieves, sustained by Church and State, have taken everything," she meant that the monopolists and capitalists robbed the poor of what belonged to them. She thought if the unemployed were to organize and unite and march through the streets, to let the city authorities and the rich see their misery, that they would be compelled, by seeing their misery, and the great number of the unemployed, to help them. If the unemployed saw fit to rise up and violate the law, she would not encourage them, but she would not keep them back, because she had no right to do so. She knew that anarchists looked upon her with respect, but the anarchists did not compose all the unemployed of New York. She did not know that the people in the lower walks of life looked up to her with respect. If she saw those people banded together, to commit an unlawful act, she would not stop them. She thought if the tyrants would not give the unemployed bread or employment, starvation

would drive them into taking bread, wherever they could find it. She remembered the Haymarket riots in Chicago; she did not think the anarchists threw the bomb which killed the officers; she thought the police themselves threw the bomb. She approved of the agitation of the anarchists at that time in Chicago. By "the tyrants" she meant the representatives of government, the rich, the monopolists, the upholders of any state -- Vanderbilt, Gould, &c. She did not believe in the police system of this country, although she believed that, "under the present system, policemen might be necessary." She thought there was a great prejudice against her, as an anarchist. The peroration of her speech was, "Unite under the folds of the red banner, and then there will be liberty or death, and let that be your watch-word." By that, she meant that the people of education should become anarchists, and demand their rights under the flag of anarchy. There was no liberty in this country. She did say, in her English speech, "I would first appeal to the American work-

ingmen. If Jefferson and Paine, who fought for freedom, Wendell Phillips and John Brown were here to see your misery, they would be ashamed of their country. You have Senators and congressman, who live in luxury, while you have nothing to eat. Their children live in grand style; their wives and mistresses wear silks and diamonds. You have thought that the liberty of America gives you freedom and liberty. Now you know how very much mistaken you have been. You are not free citizens. You are worse than black slaves. Americans, if you really want to be free citizens, take your rights into your own hands. Go and fight with your brothers, no matter of they are foreigners. You are starving, as well as they. Don't be prejudiced against these poor people who have come to this country. They are not responsible for the prevailing conditions. The capitalist class is responsible. The capitalist system is near its ruin." She did not say, in that speech, "If you do not get bread and freedom peaceably, take it by force." The report of the

speech was substantially correct, with the exception that she did not tell the people to take it by force. She did not tell the people to go out into the social revolution; that was impossible. She did not know the witness Thimme personally. After reading the report which he wrote, and which was published in the Staats Zeitung the next day, she said that it was substantially correct, except that it stated that she said, "If they do not give it to you peaceably, take it by force," and she had said nothing of the kind. One of the purposes for which she went to Philadelphia was to organize a group of anarchists for their newspaper, THE SOLIDARITY. She delivered a speech in Philadelphia on the night of the 28th. She had read in the newspapers that a warrant had been issued for her arrest, and she intended to return to New York as soon as she had finished in Philadelphia. The party at whose house she stopped in Philadelphia, was an anarchist; she would not give his name. She believed in the use of dynamite, if the time should come for it. She did not expect

go live long enough to see the time come for the use of bombs, and she couldn't tell whether she would use them or not.

In re-direct-examination the defendant testified that she was not divorced from her husband; they had only separated. She was on good terms with her parents. She believed that there is a moral law which "obligates us not to misuse the liberty of the next one, not to do any harm to the one, nor to hurt him, or, at least, not to do any harm whatever to the person and to try by all possible means to help the next one, and to help as much as possible for the benefit of the other." She did not believe in murder, or theft, nor that which the laws of this country or the laws of any country make criminal. The press misrepresented anarchists, by trying to represent them as murderers, thieves and robbers, and as if they were only desirous of taking all the money of the capitalists and putting it in their own pockets. She did not believe in that. She denied the words that Officer Jacobs put into

her mouth, although she did not deny the ideas. She wished it to be understood that she did not tell the workmen to do anything at present, or to do it later, but she simply said that their terrible condition of starvation would drive them to do this and that.

In re-cross-examination the defendant testified that she approved of the course that was taken by the Communists, in France, in 1871. Her object in going to all these meetings and addressing the meetings was that it was simply the use of her right of free speech, as she understood it had been granted here to every man and woman, and she had no other object than to use her right of free speech, and she knew it was honorable to use the right of free speech, so she did, and she had not done anything unlawful against the Constitution of the United States.

MORRIS STEINBERG, being duly sworn, testified that he was a clothing cutter. He was at the meeting in Union Square

on the night of the 21st of August, and stood in front of the platform. He heard the defendant's English speech and also her German speech. He understood German. He was a native of Roumania. He did not hear the defendant say anything about using force. The defendant said, "You know you are hungry; it is your duty to go to the administration and ask all these men to give you work or bread; if they will refuse, they will be to blame, for starvation will drive you to take it yourselves." He heard applause, but he didn't hear any such expressions as "We will;" or "We agree to that."

In cross-examination the witness testified that he worked for Michael Stein & Co., Rochester. He had been laid off by them three months before the trial, at which time he had come to New York. He had tried to get work at every clothing house in New York. He had not known the defendant in Rochester. He was not an anarchist. He did not believe in what the defendant said, if she advised the people to violate the law. He was not on speaking terms

with the defendant on the night of the 21st of August. He had heard that the defendant was accused of advising the people to take things by force, and he hadn't heard anything like that, and so he had gone to the defendant's counsel and offered his services as a witness. He had not spoken to a man of the name of Jacoblosky concerning the testimony which he was to give. He had gone to the meeting of the unemployed because he was out of employment. He had written a letter to Rochester, and the firm had sent him word that they would give him work as soon as they could.

JULIUS NACHUMSOHM, being duly sworn, testified that he was a furrier. He was at the meeting in Union Square on the night in question. He stood about ten or twelve feet in front of the speakers' stand. He heard the defendant speak. He was a German. He did not hear the defendant say, "Live Anarchy!" He was out of employment at the time of the meeting, because he could not get work. He did not hear the defendant

advise the people to take bread by force. He heard applause and cheers, but he did not hear any of the remarks testified to by the detectives.

In cross-examination the witness testified that he had never spoken to the defendant in his life. At the time of the meeting he was working for Hillin & Co., 53 East Broadway. The defendant did not use the word "force." The defendant said, "Should starvation compel you to take bread, you will not be to blame for it." The report published in the New York Staats Zeitung was incorrect, notwithstanding the fact that the witness Thimme had written it and testified to its correctness. The German and English speeches were similar, but not exactly the same.

IN REBUTTAL, DAVID G. BAILEY, being duly sworn, testified that he was a newspaper reporter and was a reporter on the 21st of August, 1893. He was connected with the New York World. He was at the meeting in Union Square on the night in question. He heard the de-

fendant speak that night, and made stenographic minutes of her speech. He had not the notes at the time of the trial; after transcribing the notes, he destroyed them. The report in the World was a correct transcript of his notes. The defendant said, "If you cannot get bread peaceably, take it by force!"

In cross-examination the witness testified that he did not understand German. It was the English speech which was published in the World, and not the German speech. The defendant's German speech was translated to him by a young Hebrew boy, whom he employed. The translation given to him by the boy substantially agreed with that testified to by Detective Jacobs. He did not agree with Jacobs when Jacobs testified that there was nothing incendiary in the defendant's English speech. The speech which the defendant had testified to as being the one which she delivered on the night in question, in German, did not correspond with the translation of her speech which was made to him that night, on the stand, by his interpreter. He absolutely remem-

bered that the defendant finished her speech with, "Hoch die Anarchy!" and he asked Jacobs what that meant, and Jacobs told him that it meant, "Long live Anarchy!" He had a distinct recollection about that.

L H 17 FREE PAPER -  
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COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS OF THE SUPREME COURT,  
City and County of New York.

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The People,

VS.

EMMA GOLDMAN.

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Before,

HON. RANDOLPH B. MARSHALL,

and a Jury.

Tried, October 4th, etc., 1893.

Indicted for UNLAWFULLY ASSEMBLING.

Indictment filed SEPTEMBER 6TH, 1893.

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APPEARANCES:

ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY VERNON M. DAVIS,

For THE PEOPLE.

A. OAKLEY HALL and BENJAMIN F. DOURAS, ESQs.,

For THE DEFENSE.  
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CHARLES JACOBS, called by the People, being duly sworn, testified that he was a detective sergeant, connected with the Detective Bureau. He had been connected with that bureau about seven years, and had been on the police force about nine years. He knew the defendant. He first saw the defendant on the night of the 19th of August, 1893, at a meeting in Union Square. He next saw the defendant on the night of the 21st of August, on the stand at the Plaza, in Union Square. There was a labor meeting there that night, and about three or four thousand people were in the square. He, the witness, arrived at that place about 7 o'clock that night, accompanied by Detectiveichten, Inspector McLaughlin, and Roundsman Schauwecker. The chairman of the meeting was a man named Joseph Levy. He heard the defendant speak on that occasion, and he stood right behind her when she was speaking. He understood the German language; he could read and write German. On the night in question the defendant addressed the persons assembled,

first in English and then in German. In the course of her English speech the defendant, "called the attention of the American workmen who were assembled in the crowd to the fact that that was a meeting held by the unemployed who were out of employment and wanted bread and were hungry. They were mostly all foreigners. She begged that the American workmen who were present would take some interest in it because it was a meeting for a good object, and she hoped that they would all give her their attention." While the defendant was speaking in German, he, the witness, took down what she said. He could not state, exactly, from memory, what she said. The witness then gave the following as a translation of what the defendant said, in her German speech, on that night: "My friends and Workmen: We have assembled here for the purpose of speaking about our condition, and to better our condition. But with idle talk you will accomplish very little. You must have courage. You want bread, but who will give it to you? No one. Nobody will give it to you. If you

want it, you must take it. If you do not get it when you ask for it, upon your demands, take it by force." Immediately after the word "force," the crowd responded, "That is what we will do; that is what we will do." The defendant continued: "Go out into the street and prepare yourselves. The capitalists have prepared themselves with the police, who are armed -- the capitalists have prepared themselves with the police, who are armed with clubs and pistols, but you can defend yourselves with clubs and stones, if you are attacked." After the word "attacked," the crowd cheered, and said, "That is what we will do." The defendant continued: "I tell you again, organize yourselves, and go out and demand what you want, and, if you do not get it, take it by force. And if you take bread alone, it will help you but very little." The crowd then cheered and shouted, "Hurrah! Hurrah! That is what we will do." The defendant continued: "Go to the houses of the capitalists and demand your rights, and, if you are refused them, take them by force. You will be

attacked by the militia and the police. You must be prepared to defend yourselves with clubs and stones." The crowd shouted, "Yes, that is what we will have to do." The defendant then said; "Prepare yourselves. Either you will do what I tell you or you can go home and lay down quietly and die of hunger. You cannot accomplish much by making speeches. You will have to act, and, if you want to act, you will have to prepare yourselves, so that you can defend yourselves." The crowd shouted, "She is right; we will have to be able to defend ourselves." The defendant continued: "It is true you are not prepared, but we know that the police are prepared with weapons, but we know where they can be got." The crowd shouted, "We know where to buy them." The defendant then said: "You are living in a time when you must act. The laws will not fill our empty stomachs. The rich live in luxury. Their wives and children have the nicest and best, while our wives and children roam about in rags." The crowd shouted, "We know that; she is right, she is right."

Continuing, the defendant said: "Now, that you know what you have to do, prepare yourselves. Long live anarchy!" The defendant also made many references to the French Revolution and to the American Revolution, but he, the witness, at the time, did not think they were material, and he "didn't make copies of them." The defendant also referred to the riots in this country in 1863. The defendant spoke about twenty-five minutes. At times, during the defendant's speech, hats were waved in the air, and the crowd appeared to get very much excited. When the defendant walked across the park, after her speech, she was followed by about fifty or a hundred people. He saw the defendant, about two weeks after that, in a cell in Police Headquarters, in Philadelphia. He had been looking for the defendant between the 21st of August and the time when he found her in Philadelphia. He brought the defendant back to New York.

In cross-examination the witness testified that the notes from which he had read the speech of

the defendant were taken at the time of the meeting, and nothing had been added to them thereafter. He was instructed to take down anything of an incendiary nature that was said at that meeting. He was not instructed to arrest persons who made incendiary speeches. He was not in uniform at the time of the meeting. He was not a stenographer. He was not gratified when he heard what he thought was an incendiary speech; he had no interest in the matter, except an official interest. He supposed that he had left out of his notes some parts of the speech; he could not recall which part he had left out. The defendant did not say anything in her English speech that he thought was worthy of recognition in his book. The defendant's German speech was not a perfect German translation of the English speech. He, the witness, was born in this country. He went to a German school, in his youth, and, when he became a policeman, he was on duty in a German section of the city, where he acquired a good deal of German. He did not consider the meeting unlawful until the de-

fendant spoke, in German, and then he thought it was very unlawful. He did not see any unlawful act committed there, aside from mere language; nor did he see any act that was against police discipline. So far as he knew, no arrests were made at the meeting. He had no feeling against the anarchists; but he did not believe in anarchism. He had been frequently detailed to report their meetings, but had never been instructed to arrest any of them. There were not more than twenty-five or thirty people on the platform. He didn't see any one jostled on the platform. He was prepared to take down any incendiary words in the defendant's English speech, had he heard any. If anybody testified that the defendant used incendiary terms in the English speech, he had not heard any such thing. His father and mother were Germans, and his wife was a German.

CHARLES L. SCHAUWECKER, being duly sworn, testified that he was a Roundsman in the Police Department, in charge of the School of Instruction at Police Headquarters. He

had been a police officer over nineteen years. He was born in Germany, and came to this country when he was ten years of age. He spoke the German language fluently, and could read and write it. He was acquainted, in an official way, with Detective Sergeants Jacobs, Krauch, Heidelberg and McNaught. He was detailed, on the night of the 21st of August, by the acting superintendent, Inspector Conlin, to attend the Union Square meeting. He was on the speakers' stand, at the Plaza. There were about three or four thousand people at the meeting in the square. There were eleven speakers, including the chairman. He saw the defendant on that night, and heard her speak. The defendant first spoke in English, for about ten or twelve minutes, and then she changed into German. At that time, he, the witness, was standing a little to the right of the defendant, about four or five feet from her, on the stand from which she was speaking. He saw Detective Sergeants Jacobs, Heidelberg, Von Gerichten, McNaught, and others there. He saw Detective Jacobs

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standing behind the defendant, with a note-book in his hand, but he, the witness, was too busy himself to notice whether or not Jacobs was taking notes. He could testify to the defendant's words on that occasion from memory, but he could not remember particularly as to the rotation of the words. He took notes of the defendant's speech, in German, and he had the notes in his possession at the time of the trial. The witness then testified as follows:

"Miss Goldman then opened her German speech by the following words: 'My Friends and Workman: We are here assembled to-night to speak of the way of improving our condition, but with mere speaking we accomplish nothing, if you have no courage.' The speaker here digressed into relating the history of the French Revolution, and the self-sacrifice and courage that it took to bring about the over-throw of the then existing condition; and, after that, she also referred to John Brown and his advocating the abolition of slavery and the self-sacrifice that he was compelled to put up with in order to bring it

about, through the war of the Rebellion, the abolition of slavery and other matters. Also, incidentally, she referred to the matter at Chicago, where the bomb was thrown, and then continued, in referring to the present condition of this assembly, and said, 'You want bread, but who will give it to you? No one will give it to you. If you want it, you must take it; if you do not get it on your demand, take it by force.' During the speech I heard responses from the crowd, such as approving, cheering, and an occasional voice, a little louder than the rest, that would declare they would, and so on, but I paid no special attention to them, because I was too busy keeping track of what she said. Then she continued: 'Go out into the social revolution. Prepare yourselves. The capitalists have prepared themselves with the police, who are armed with pistols and clubs.' There was another interval of applause and cries, and she continued, 'You can defend yourselves with sticks and stones, if assaulted, and, I say, again, organize and go out and de-

mand what you want, and, if it is not given to you, take it by force; and if you only take bread, it will not help you much. Take all. There was another interval here of applause, and cries from the crowd, during which time I caught up with her remarks. 'Go to the palaces of the capitalists. Demand your rights, and, if they are not given to you, take them by force. You will be assaulted by the soldiery and the police, and you must be able to defend yourselves. With sticks and with stones prepare yourselves. Either you must do what I tell you or you can go home and lie down quietly and die of hunger. You can't accomplish anything with holding speeches. You must act; and if you want to act, you must prepare yourselves in order to be able to defend yourselves. It is true, you are not prepared, and we know that the police are prepared with weapons. We know also where they are to be found. You are living in a time wherein you must act. The law will not fill your empty stomach. The laws are made for the rich and not for the poor.

The wealthy live in luxury. "Their wives and children have the handsomest and best, while your wives and children are starving and running about in rags. Now that you know what you are to do, prepare yourselves." Then, with a wave of the hand, she concluded her speech by saying, "May Anarchy live!"

The defendant spoke on that about for about thirty-five minutes. He took notes of one Timmerman, on the same night, and he had testified on Timmerman's trial.

In cross-examination the witness testified that his instructions were to go to the meeting and take down such portions of the speeches, in writing, as would be serviceable as evidence, in case anything unlawful was spoken and the party apprehended. He had no instructions to arrest anybody who spoke in an incendiary manner. He took down the defendant's English speech, but had destroyed the copy, it was of so little importance. He was not a stenographer. He wrote in abbreviated long-hand. The crowd, as a body, was not disorderly. He did not arrest the de-

defendant, because that was no part of his instructions, and his opinion was that an immediate arrest would have provoked acts of disorder.

JOHN D. KRAUCH, being duly sworn, testified that he was a detective officer of the Municipal Police, connected with the Central Office. He had been a police officer nine and a half years, and had been connected with the Central Office over two years. He could speak, read and write German. His parents were German. He was detailed to attend the Union Square meeting on the night of the 21st of August, 1893. There were about three or four thousand people at the meeting. He stood immediately behind Detective Jacobs on that night. He did not make any memorandum of what the defendant said. He thought he could state to the jury, however, what she said. The witness then repeated the speech testified to by the preceding witness, Schauwecker.

In cross-examination the witness testified that he had not testified from memory to what

the defendant said. After returning to police Headquarters, that night, he had taken a copy of Detective Jacobs's notes, and he had refreshed his memory from then from time to time. He was instructed to take notes, and to listen; but he didn't take any notes. When he saw Jacobs taking notes, it occurred to him that he could use Jacobs's notes. There was nothing of an incendiary character in the defendant's English speech, in his opinion. The defendant seemed to be speaking from memory.

CHARLES WEDELBERG, being duly sworn, testified that he was a Detective Sergeant and had been a Detective Sergeant for nearly fourteen years. He had been connected with the police force twenty-seven years. In consequence of instructions which he received he went, on the night of the 21st of August, 1893, to the meeting at Union Square. He was on the stand until the defendant began to speak, and then he went down among the crowd, because there was so much excitement there. He did not hear what the defendant said; he

saw her speaking, but he couldn't understand what she said. While the defendant was speaking, he heard persons in the crowd respond, saying, "We ought to do it, and we ought to have done it long ago." "We have earned the money, and we ought to go and take what is coming to us." "The capitalists have all the money. They go around in their satins, and we ought to take it from them," and the crowd threw up their hats and said, "We are starving, and that is the kind of a leader we want. We ought to have had one like that long ago, and we ought to go and do what she says."

In cross-examination the witness testified that some of the remarks were made in German, and some in English. He could understand German, but he could not read it. He was not instructed to take notes or not to take them.

ROBERT McNAUGHT, being duly sworn, testified that he was a detective Sergeant, connected with the detective Bureau. He had been on the police force seventeen years. He

was detailed to go to the meeting at Union Square on the night in question. He was on the main stand for a few minutes, and then he went down among the crowd. He understood some German, but his German was very limited. He saw the defendant speaking, but he was not near enough to understand what she was saying. He heard the crowd respond, "She is right, and we must do it. We will do it; we will." There were others things said that he did not understand.

In cross-examination the witness testified that he did not hear the defendant's English speech. He did not see Jacobs taking notes. He had seen a copy of Roundsman's Schauwecker's notes, at Police Headquarters, and had examined them twice, out of curiosity.

FOR THE DEFENCE, JOSEPH BARONDESS, being duly sworn, testified that he was a cloak-maker, by trade. He remembered having been convicted of a misdemeanor, for which he

had suffered imprisonment and been pardoned by the Governor. He had secured a permit, from the proper authorities, for the meeting which was held in Union Square. The object of the meeting was to appeal to the local, state and federal government to inaugurate public works for the unemployed. He, the witness, was not present at that meeting on the 21st.

In cross-examination the witness testified that at the time of the trial he was an organizer of the Operators' and Cloakmakers' Union. He had last worked at his trade about three years before the trial. He was a married man and supported his family. He received seven dollars and a half a week as an organizer, but there was no one to take his place. He never extorted money from the firm of Popkin & Marks, Benjamin & Caspary or Finkel Brothers. He remembered being tried in the Court of Oyer & Terminer, found guilty, and sentenced to a year in State prison. He was pardoned by the Governor, upon the recommendation of the District Attorney. He was an anarchist. He believed in living up to the laws

of the land, and believed in the proper administration of the laws. He had read the Constitution of the United States and of the State of New York, and he believed in them. He was a member of labor organizations, and believed in improving the condition of the toiling masses. He knew the defendant. He knew John Most. He had known the defendant about four years, and had seen her about three or four times during that period. He had never heard the defendant say, in any other speeches to the unemployed, that, if they could not get bread, they would be justified in taking it by force.

EDWARD JOHN TIMME, being duly sworn, testified that he was a reporter on the New York Staats Zeitung. He attended the meeting in Union Square, on the night of the 21st of August, in the pursuit of his occupation. He mingled with the crowd before going on the platform; it was a very peaceable crowd. He was on the platform when the defendant spoke. He heard the English speech of the defendant, and took notes of

it. He was a German by birth. He had been a reporter since 1886. Before he was employed by the Staats Zeitung, he was on the New York Volks Zeitung. He heard the defendant's German speech. He took notes of the defendant's English speech, and when the defendant started to speak in German he waited to see whether or not she was simply translating her English speech into German. When the defendant was about half-way through her German speech, he concluded that it was as close a repetition of her English speech as possible, without being literally a translation. While the defendant was speaking, he, the witness, did not hear any of the remarks which Detective Jacobs had testified were made by the crowd, but he thought he would have heard them if they had been made. The defendant spoke in a medium manner, neither very rapidly nor very slowly.

In cross-examination the witness testified that in taking notes he wrote in abbreviated long-hand, and sometimes with stenographic signs intermixed. The New York Volks Zeitung was a paper of

Socialistic tendencies. He, the witness, was certain he belonged to one of the schools of socialism. He was not connected with any Socialistic societies. He did not know the defendant personally. He approved of some of the defendant's utterances. If the defendant said, "If you do not get bread and freedom peaceably, take it by force," he would not approve of it. He did not remember seeing Jacobs on the platform that night, nor did he see Heidelberg or Krauch. He did see Officer Schauwecker on the stand. Schauwecker was not taking notes when he, the witness, saw him. He remembered hearing the defendant say that the workingmens' stomachs were empty, that they should be filled with bread, and that they ought to get bread and have bread, and if they could not get it by easy measures they should take it by forcible measures.

EDWARD BRADY, being duly sworn, testified that he was a compositor.

He was at the Union Square meeting on the night of the 21st. He was a German. He read and spoke Ger-

man fluently. He went to the meeting with the defendant. He heard the defendant's English and German Speeches. So far as he could remember, there was no difference in the spirit of the speeches. He heard common expressions of approval from the assembled people. He had heard the testimony of Detective Jacobs. He heard some of the sentences which Jacobs had testified to, at the meeting, but it seemed to him, the witness, that the defendant's language was misconstrued and contorted by the officers. He did not hear the defendant utter any threat at the meeting.

In cross-examination the witness testified that he had been in this country twelve months. He had printing office of his own, and did any kind of printing that he could get. He printed a paper for a society of working men; he did not know who wrote the articles for the paper, but it was a Socialistic paper. He was an anarchist. He had known the defendant about six months. He made her acquaintance in a saloon in Fifth street, where Anarchists were

in the habit of meeting. He saw about half a dozen anarchists at the Union Square meeting, whom he recognized. He had heard the defendant say some of the things which Schauwecker testified she had said. The defendant did not say that the people would do right if they went to the palaces of the capitalists and took anything that they could get. The defendant spoke as though prophesying, "If certain things would happen, then the people would be compelled to do such and such a thing." He did not hear the defendant say, "I tell you again, organize; go and demand what you want, and, if it is not given to you, then take it by force. If you take bread alone, it will not help you; take everything. March to the palaces of the capitalists and demand your rights. If they are not given to you, take them by force." He did not hear the defendant say anything about getting weapons. He heard some persons in the crowd shout, "Bravo!" He did not hear any one in the crowd say, "She is right; we will do it." He did not remember seeing Officer Jacobs writing on that

night. He had not read the Constitution of the United States or of the State of New York.

EDWARD JOHN THIMME, being recalled for further cross-examination, testified that he had a copy of the Staats Zeitung of August 22 in his possession. He reported the story of the Union Square meeting for that paper. In the report of the defendant's English speech was the following language: "You demand bread, and, if you cannot get it in a peaceable way, you will get it by force. Unite, and take it by force, if you cannot get it peaceably."....."Again, if you cannot get bread, take it by force." That language was contained in the English speech, notwithstanding the testimony of the detectives that they had heard nothing incendiary in the English speech.

EMMA GOLDMAN, THE DEFENDANT, being duly sworn, testified, in her own behalf, that she had lived in this country eight years. She had delivered many public speeches in this country. She was in the habit of preparing her

speeches and committing them to memory. She had written out the German speech which she delivered on the night of the 21st of August, 1893, and she had memorized it. She had made notes of the English speech which she delivered on that night, before she went to the meeting. There was not very much difference between the English speech and the German speech. She had been requested by several of the unemployed to speak at that meeting. She saw Detective Jacobs at the meeting. She had heard the testimony of Detective Jacobs, on the stand; she denied everything that he said, it was not true. She was arrested in Philadelphia. She left New York on Tuesday, the 22nd of August, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and went to Philadelphia. She went to Philadelphia for the purpose of forming a union and delivering a lecture. She had had that purpose in her mind before the 21st of August. She was not paid for her speeches. She did not leave New York from any apprehension of arrest. She was arrested, in Philadelphia, on the night of the 31st of August.

She was willing to return to New York without the formality of a requisition, but she was held to await a requisition. The defendant then read, from manuscript, in German, the following, which she stated was the speech delivered by her, in German, on the night in question, and which was written on the Sunday preceding the 21st:

"I see thousands of working men and working women before me who are assembled, driven by a common necessity. Hunger does not make any difference between nations --no, there is no difference between nations and races-- and the cry of hunger re-echoes now in all the cities of America. Hunger is the incentive for workingmen since the millionaires are uttering sounds of abolishing them and the riots caused by hunger are repeating themselves oftener and oftener. Certain demagogues want to persuade us that the Silver bill is the cause of the crisis, but the Silver bill is only one of the links of the long chain of the system of spoliation. They want to throw before us a morsel of bread. They want to

give us alms. They want to give us alms in order to quell our excitement, but alms are not the means by which the capitalistic class can abolish need. The needs of the working class are not caused by universal improvidence but by the un-equal sub-division of goods, in so far as private property is concerned. A small group of oppressors, idle people, , have seated themselves above the proletariat and they suck the blood from their veins. The monopolists, the rich people, are those who command all the treasures of the earth and who use the workingmen only as an animal-- a beast of burden and the discouraged classes are the victims of such injustice. In this country nature has arrayed everything which is beautiful and magnificent for the benefit of the whole of mankind, and men have only to reach for and take everything which they need for the satisfaction of their wants, but a band of thieves stands by the State and by the Church and has taken everything to themselves, and you, workingmen, get nothing, only toil, year in and year out and carry the

burden until you lose all your strength and until you drop down dead. Everything which is true and great to you you sacrifice to your despoilers. Your daughters and sons are like flowers who lose their freshness. They wither in the factories and your women are compelled to sell themselves in the street because you are not able to support your families. Nevertheless you have borne your misery with patience as long as you had a piece of bread, and now they take from you the very last thing and while you are starving your persecutors and tormentors are seated at a big table drinking champagne and squandering enormous amounts of money for their pleasures and servants. What for is there here a police? Look at them, those well-fed representatives of the others -- how they are flourishing their clubs and how they wait in order to throw themselves upon you at the first opportunity and kill you, but you ain't yet entirely deprived of all your strength by hunger. You still are possessed of your energy, of your courage, and you ought

to gather up yourselves. You can not allow yourselves to be patiently killed. Think of your wives and children. There are yet those who advise you to keep patient and to go for alms. Already, for a time, did you allow yourselves to be led by the nose by demagogues and to be held as fools but you can not have been degraded as much as to go and ask for alms because to become a mendicant is to a degradation both to men and women, and it is the desire of your oppressors to degrade you and to have you appear as idle people and mendicants. No, workmen, you ought to protect what belongs to you -- what you yourselves have produced, and, in the first place, you ought to take bread, to procure bread in order to quench your momentary needs. Workmen, you must demand what belongs to you. Go forth into the streets where the rich dwell, before the palaces of your dominators because these dominators which otherwise are courageous, when they see you stand there single, they tremble before you as soon as they see you united and through your loud and energetic de-

mands now we can see by the times those harmless people will be compelled to provide work for you. Why should they not do it? Workingmen were the delight of the poet Schiller for it was labor who attacked tyranny when the oppressed one could nowhere find right and justice. When the burden becomes insupportable, then he lifts up his hand with confidence towards the sky, or heaven, and he takes down from above -- he is as indestructible as the stars themselves. The pains of hunger know no boundaries or of no limits. If your deprecators are not to help you then you will know how to find other means to procure bread, because you can not for a long time suffer under the pangs of hunger. But again, you have satisfied your hunger. Even then, you remain slaves, workingmen, and as long as you remain slaves the times will never change, not for the momentary satisfaction of hunger, but we are driven to distraction by the cause of hunger and this cause resides in slavery and in the spoliation of the people. We ought to deliver ourselves

from our tyrants and dominators, because man is happy only when he is free and such happiness would only go down through a struggle with a people dispossessed of their rights and their oppressors. By means of the social revolution there is a possibility of a distribution of private property of state and Church for the benefit and the peace of the whole of mankind, and you unemployed, unite under the folds of a great banner and liberty will be your watchword."

The only reason she had for going to that meeting was to tell the unemployed the real reason for their starvation. She had no intention of creating a riot. She did not hear any ejaculations or exclamations from the crowd, except cheering and applause.

In cross-examination the defendant testified that she did not believe in a Supreme Being; she was an atheist. She was twenty-five years of age, and was born in Russia. She left Russia because her parents did, and for no other reason.

She first came to New York to live in 1888. The first house she lived in in New York was in East Broadway, where she had a furnished room. After that she went to live in 44th street, with several young ladies. She was married, but had been separated from her husband six or seven years. An anarchist, Berkman, also lived in the house in 44th street. She knew that Berkman was the man who shot Frick, in Pittsburgh. She was an anarchist. She understood anarchism to be "the establishment of a system without government of any kind, and perfect liberty to every individual to enjoy their life and cultivate their abilities as well as the attainment of the highest knowledge." She did not believe in any laws whatever. She knew John Most, and believed that he was a good agitator and educator. She knew that Most was an anarchist. She heard Timmermann speak on the night of the 21st of August, and she approved of all she heard him say. She knew that he had been tried and convicted, but she did not believe that justice had been done to him. She did

not receive any money for the lectures which she delivered. She was a dress-maker, by trade, and she worked at that. Her income was from \$5.00 to \$7.00 per week. Previous to her arrest she lived at 266 East 16th street. Her father and mother were not anarchists; they believed in a Supreme Being. She had two brothers, and a sister. Her sister was a socialist. Her brothers and sister lived in Rochester, New York. She did not know of any existing government which agreed with her views. She had read the Constitution of the United States. In answer to a question as to whether or not she believed in the Constitution of the United States, she replied: "If it should be quoted as it is there, I would believe in it, more or less." She had also read the Constitution of the State of New York, which she believed in, but she did not believe that the people lived up to it. Although she did not know positively that she was to be called upon to speak on the night in question, she expected to be, and, therefore, she had prepared her speech. She

always reduced her speeches to writing, before delivering them. She had made four or five speeches during the financial disturbance, and had prepared a different speech for each occasion. Various branches of industry were represented at the meeting on the night of the 21st of August. She destroyed the manuscript of speeches which she did not give for publication. She had the manuscript of the speech which she delivered on the 19th. She preserved the manuscript of that speech, because she thought it would be published in some of their papers. She could not recite the speech from memory at the time of the trial. She did not say, at the meeting on the 21st: "You want bread, and who will give it to you? No one will give it to you. If you want it, you must take it. If you do not get it at your demand, take it by force." She said exactly what was contained in the speech which she had testified to delivering, and she did not say anything else. She did not say anything that would inflame the minds of the people there assembled. She did not conclude

her remarks by saying, "May anarchy live!" When she said, in her German speech, on the night of the 21st, "A band of thieves, sustained by Church and State, have taken everything," she meant that the monopolists and capitalists robbed the poor of what belonged to them. She thought if the unemployed were to organize and unite and march through the streets, to let the city authorities and the rich see their misery, that they would be compelled, by seeing their misery, and the great number of the unemployed, to help them. If the unemployed saw fit to rise up and violate the law, she would not encourage them, but she would not keep them back, because she had no right to do so. She knew that anarchists looked upon her with respect, but the anarchists did not compose all the unemployed of New York. She did not know that the people in the lower walks of life looked up to her with respect. If she saw those people banded together, to commit an unlawful act, she would not stop them. She thought if the tyrants would not give the unemployed bread or employment, starvation

would drive them into taking bread, wherever they could find it. She remembered the Haymarket riots in Chicago; she did not think the anarchists threw the bomb which killed the officers; she thought the police themselves threw the bomb. She approved of the agitation of the anarchists at that time in Chicago. By "the tyrants" she meant the representatives of government, the rich, the monopolists, the upholders of any state -- Vanderbilt, Gould, &c. She did not believe in the police system of this country, although she believed that, "under the present system, policemen might be necessary." She thought there was a great prejudice against her, as an anarchist. The peroration of her speech was, "Unite under the folds of the red banner, and then there will be liberty or death, and let that be your watch-word." By that, she meant that the people of education should become anarchists, and demand their rights under the flag of anarchy. There was no liberty in this country. She did say, in her English speech, "I would first appeal to the American work-

ingmen. If Jefferson and Paine, who fought for freedom, Wendell Phillips and John Brown were here to see your misery, they would be ashamed of their country. You have Senators and congressman, who live in luxury, while you have nothing to eat. Their children live in grand style; their wives and mistresses wear silks and diamonds. You have thought that the liberty of America gives you freedom and liberty. Now you know how very much mistaken you have been. You are not free citizens. You are worse than black slaves. Americans, if you really want to be free citizens, take your rights into your own hands. Go and fight with your brothers, no matter if they are foreigners. You are starving, as well as they. Don't be prejudiced against these poor people who have come to this country. They are not responsible for the prevailing conditions. The capitalist class is responsible. The capitalist system is near its ruin." She did not say, in that speech, "If you do not get bread and freedom peaceably, take it by force." The report of the

38

speech was substantially correct, with the exception that she did not tell the people to take it by force. She did not tell the people to go out into the social revolution; that was impossible. She did not know the witness Thimme personally. After reading the report which he wrote, and which was published in the Staats Zeitung the next day, she said that it was substantially correct, except that it stated that she said, "If they do not give it to you peaceably, take it by force," and she had said nothing of the kind. One of the purposes for which she went to Philadelphia was to organize a group of anarchists for their newspaper, THE SOLIDARITY. She delivered a speech in Philadelphia on the night of the 28th. She had read in the newspapers that a warrant had been issued for her arrest, and she intended to return to New York as soon as she had finished in Philadelphia. The party at whose house she stopped in Philadelphia, was an anarchist; she would not give his name. She believed in the use of dynamite, if the time should come for it. She did not expect

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to live long enough to see the time come for the use of bombs, and she couldn't tell whether she would use them or not.

In re-direct-examination the defendant testified that she was not divorced from her husband; they had only separated. She was on good terms with her parents. She believed that there is a moral law which "obligates us not to misuse the liberty of the next one, not to do any harm to the one, nor to hurt him, or, at least, not to do any harm whatever to the person and to try by all possible means to help the next one, and to help as much as possible for the benefit of the other." She did not believe in murder, or theft, nor that which the laws of this country or the laws of any country make criminal. The press misrepresented anarchists, by trying to represent them as murderers, thieves and robbers, and as if they were only desirous of taking all the money of the capitalists and putting it in their own pockets. She did not believe in that. She denied the words that Officer Jacobs put into

her mouth, although she did not deny the ideas. She wished it to be understood that she did not tell the workmen to do anything at present, or to do it later, but she simply said that their terrible condition of starvation would drive them to do this and that.

In re-cross-examination the defendant testified that she approved of the course that was taken by the Communists, in France, in 1871. Her object in going to all these meetings and addressing the meetings was that it was simply the use of her right of free speech, as she understood it had been granted here to every man and woman, and she had no other object than to use her right of free speech, and she knew it was honorable to use the right of free speech, so she did, and she had not done anything unlawful against the Constitution of the United States.

MORRIS STEINBERG, being duly sworn, testified that he was a clothing cutter. He was at the meeting in Union Square

on the night of the 21st of August, and stood in front of the platform. He heard the defendant's English speech and also her German speech. He understood German. He was a native of Roumania. He did not hear the defendant say anything about using force. The defendant said, "You know you are hungry; it is your duty to go to the administration and ask all these men to give you work or bread; if they will refuse, they will be to blame, for starvation will drive you to take it yourselves." He heard applause, but he didn't hear any such expressions as "We will;" or "We agree to that."

In cross-examination the witness testified that he worked for Michael Stein & Co., Rochester. He had been laid off by them three months before the trial, at which time he had come to New York. He had tried to get work at every clothing house in New York. He had not known the defendant in Rochester. He was not an anarchist. He did not believe in what the defendant said, if she advised the people to violate the law. He was not on speaking terms

with the defendant on the night of the 21st of August. He had heard that the defendant was accused of advising the people to take things by force, and he hadn't heard anything like that, and so he had gone to the defendant's counsel and offered his services as a witness. He had not spoken to a man of the name of Jacoblosky concerning the testimony which he was to give. He had gone to the meeting of the unemployed because he was out of employment. He had written a letter to Rochester, and the firm had sent him word that they would give him work as soon as they could.

JULIUS NACHUMSOHM, being duly sworn, testified that he was a furrier. He was at the meeting in Union Square on the night in question. He stood about ten or twelve feet in front of the "speakers" stand. He heard the defendant speak. He was a German. He did not hear the defendant say, "Live Anarchy!" He was out of employment at the time of the meeting, because he could not get work. He did not hear the defendant

advise the people to take bread by force. He heard applause and cheers, but he did not hear any of the remarks testified to by the detectives.

In cross-examination the witness testified that he had never spoken to the defendant in his life. At the time of the meeting he was working for Hillin & Co., 53 East Broadway. The defendant did not use the word "force." The defendant said, "Should starvation compel you to take bread, you will not be to blame for it." The report published in the New York Staats Zeitung was incorrect, notwithstanding the fact that the witness Thimme had written it and testified to its correctness. The German and English speeches were similar, but not exactly the same.

IN REBUTAL, DAVID G. BAILEY, being duly sworn, testified that he was a newspaper reporter and was a reporter on the 21st of August, 1893. He was connected with the New York World. He was at the meeting in Union Square on the night in question. He heard the de-

fendant speak that night, and made stenographic minutes of her speech. He had not the notes at the time of the trial; after transcribing the notes, he destroyed them. The report in the World was a correct transcript of his notes. The defendant said, "If you cannot get bread peaceably, take it by force."

In cross-examination the witness testified that he did not understand German. It was the English speech which was published in the World, and not the German speech. The defendant's German speech was translated to him by a young Hebrew boy, whom he employed. The translation given to him by the boy substantially agreed with that testified to by Detective Jacobs. He did not agree with Jacobs when Jacobs testified that there was nothing incendiary in the defendant's English speech. The speech which the defendant had testified to as being the one which she delivered on the night in question, in German, did not correspond with the translation of her speech which was made to him that night, on the stand, by his interpreter. He absolutely remem-

bered that the defendant finished her speech with, "Hoch die Anarchy!" and he asked Jacobs what that meant, and Jacobs told him that it meant, "Long live Anarchy!" He had a distinct recollection about that.

20 March 1954  
4017 Upton Ave. S.  
Minneapolis 10, Minn.

Mr. F. Howard Barrett  
Clerk of Court of General Sessions  
100 Centre St.  
New York 13, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Barrett:

Your letter of 17 March has cleared up many questions for me.

Perhaps you will allow me to examine the minutes of the trial the next time I am in New York.

Allow me to thank you most sincerely for your help.

Sincerely,

*Dick Brinnon*  
Dick Brinnon

CLERK'S OFFICE  
COURT OF  
GENERAL SESSIONS

154 MAR 22 AM 11 27

RECEIVED

March 17, 1954.

Emma Goldman - 3 cases - filed Sept. 6, 1893.

Mr. Dick Drinnon,  
4017 Upton Avenue S.,  
Minneapolis 10, Minn.

Dear Sir:

Supplementing my letter of March 4, 1954, I wish to state that a further search of our records showed three indictments filed on September 6, 1892, against Emma Goldman, each indictment charging Unlawful Assembly.

On one of the indictments is the entry: Oct. 9, 1893 Tried and Convicted. On Oct. 16, 1893 - Pen - One year - R.E.M. The word "Pen" meaning Penitentiary. The initials R.E.M. represent the name of the Trial Judge Randolph B. Martine, Judge of the Court of General Sessions at that time.

The indictments bear the name of "DE LAWCEY NICOLL, District Attorney." The name of A. Oakley Hall appears on the cover of the indictment as Counsel.

At that time the name of our Court was "Court of General Sessions of the Peace of the City and County of New York."

An examination of a transcript of the Stenographer's minutes shows: Appearances: Assistant District Attorney Vernon M. Davis, for the People. A. Oakley Hall and Benjamin F. Douras, Esqrs., for the Defense.. Tried - Oct. 4th etc. 1893 - Before Hon. Randolph B. Martine and a Jury.

Very truly yours,

F. Howard Barrett  
Clerk of Court.

Anna Goldman -

Dick Brinson DRINKING

4017- Upton Dr.

Union, Minn.

Arrived 9/28/93. Homecoming  
to Aunt

DA the subject - Sept/Oct/93

Prof. J. Masterson

As regards <sup>with</sup> to be & by

Letter

March 1, 1954.

Mr. Dick Drinnon,  
4017 Upton Avenue S.,  
Munneapolis 10, Minn.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of Feb. 24, 1954, in re one Amma Goldman, and in reply thereto I wish to state that a search of our records failed to disclose any case against said individual.

It is possible that the case might have been tried in the Supreme Court or the Federal Court.

It is suggested that you communicate with the Bureau of Criminal Identification, Police Department, 240 Centre Street, New York, N. Y., and upon receipt of information indicating the Court we will make a further search of our records or forward it to the respective Court.

Very truly yours,

F. Howard Barrett  
Clerk of Court.

G.

24 February 1954  
4017 Upton Ave. S.  
Minneapolis 10, Minn.

Clerk  
Court of General Sessions  
City & County of New York  
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

I am on the staff of the University of Minnesota; at the present I am doing some research on the career of the anarchist, Emma Goldman.

While in New York recently I visited your office and inquired of one of your representatives whether there was any record of a case against Goldman for inciting to riot in 1893. After a cursory examination of your indexes, your representative rather curtly informed me that there was no indication that such a trial had been held in the Court of General Sessions; he suggested that it had probably taken place in some other court.

A check through the records of the other courts indicated that it had not. Subsequently, while in Washington, I learned from the Attorney General's files that the trial had taken place in your Court of General Sessions, City & County of New York, that Judge Martine presided, and that it was held sometime between 28 September 1893 and 18 October 1893. The prosecutor was District Attorney McIntyre; the defense attorney was A. Oakley Hall.

As this is a matter of some moment to me, would it be possible for you to have your records rechecked? If it is, I should very much like to know the file number, the exact dates of the trial, and the nature of your records of the trial.

Permit me to thank you in advance for any response to this request you care to make.

Sincerely,

*Dick Drinnon*  
Dick Drinnon

POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL

1046

Dick Drinnon  
4017 Upton Ave. S.  
Minneapolis 10, Minn.



Clerk  
Court of General Sessions  
City and County of New York  
New York, N. Y.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS OF THE PEACE  
Of the City and County of New York

-----X  
THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

Against

EMMA GOLDMAN

-----X  
THE GRAND JURY OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, by  
this indictment accuse Emma Goldman of a misdemeanor  
committed as follows:

The said Emma Goldman, late of the City of New York,  
in the County of New York aforesaid, on the <sup>twenty first</sup> ~~nineteenth~~  
day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand  
eight hundred and ninety three, at the City and County  
aforesaid, being in evil disposed and pernicious person,  
and of the most wicked and turbulent disposition to-  
gether with diverse other evil disposed and pernicious  
persons to the number of five hundred and upwards, un-  
lawfully, wickedly and maliciously intending and con-  
triving to disturb the public peace, and to excite dis-  
content and disaffection, and to excite the good citizens  
of our said State and of the United States to hatred and  
contempt of the government and constitution of this  
State and of the United States and to raise and make  
insurrections, riots, routs and unlawful assemblies  
within this State and throughout the United States and  
to obstruct and subvert the laws of the government there-  
of, and to execute and attempt their execution with  
force and arms, did unlawfully, wickedly, turbulently and

(2)

maliciously assemble and gather together; and being so then and there assembled and gathered together as aforesaid, the said Emma Goldman, and the said other evil disposed and pernicious persons, did then and there unlawfully, wickedly, turbulently and maliciously threaten to raise insurrections and riots and unlawful assemblies in our said State and throughout the United States and to kill and murder divers of the good citizens of the United States, and to commit larcenies, robberies, burglaries and other offenses in this State and in the United States and to obstruct the laws and government thereof and of this State, and to oppose and to prevent their due execution, and to procure and obtain arms, ammunition, weapons and the means wherewith to execute and consummate their said most wicked and unlawful threats; against the form of the statute in such case made and provided and against the peace of the People of the State of New York and their dignity.

De Lancey McGill

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

1112

Counsel,

Filed

Pleas,

day of

1893

THE PEOPLE

vs.

EMMA GOLDMAN

(3 cases)

DE LANCEY NICOLL,

District Attorney.

A TRUE BILL.

*E. J. Thompson*

Foreman.

ch 74

Witnesses:

*See Thomas*

1050

**BOX:**

**532**

**FOLDER:**

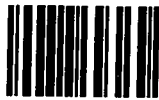
**4854**

**DESCRIPTION:**

Gordon, Joseph

**DATE:**

**09/18/93**



4854

Witnesses:

*Ch McDonald*

Counsel,

Filed

189

Plaint,

THE PEOPLE

vs.

*Joseph Gordon*

Grand Larceny,  
[Sections 528, 530, 531 Penal Code.]

*Sept 22/93*

DE LANCEY NICOLL,

District Attorney,

*Henry J. P.*

A TRUE BILL,

*Ed Boonmugdal*

*12/21*

*Sp 22/93*  
*Ed Boonmugdal*

Police Court— District.

Affidavit—Larceny.

City and County }  
of New York, } ss.

of No. 716 E-9 E Street, aged 26 years.

occupation Truck Driver being duly sworn,

deposes and says, that on the 30 day of August 1893 at the City of New York, in the County of New York, was feloniously taken, stolen and carried away from the possession of deponent, in day time, the following property, viz:

A Team of Horses - Harness  
and Truck - and Ten Cases of  
Regars - all of the Value of  
Five thousand dollars

the property of Solomon Decker - George P. Lies & Co  
M. Jacobi & Co - Foster Wilson & Co, Lichenstein Bros  
& Co and in deponent's care and custody

and that this deponent has a probable cause to suspect, and does suspect, that the said property was feloniously taken, stolen and carried away by Joseph Gordon (nowhere)

for the following reasons - on said  
date deponent left said Horses  
attached to said Truck on West Street  
in front of Pier 36 North River - said  
Cases of Regars were on said Truck  
deponent went down the pier said pier  
and when he returned the Horses  
Truck and other property was missing  
Deponent is informed by Nicholas  
McDonald of 151 Elizabeth Street and  
Thomas Wilson of 58 Lewis Street  
that they saw the defendant driving  
said Horses and truck through West Street  
and Cases were on the truck at the time

Sworn to before me, this  
189  
day

Police number

Deponent is further informed Detectives Reep and McCauley that they found a quantity of cigars secreted in barrels at 113 Elizabeth which cigars - were identified by <sup>Charles</sup> ~~Thomas~~ Jacoby Max Hilson - Dennis G. Brussel and ~~Charles~~ David Faith - of the firm of George P. Lees & Co as <sup>part</sup> the property that was delivered to deponent for shipment - Deponent further says that he recovered said Horses Harness and truck at the 6<sup>th</sup> Precinct Station House in Brooklyn - N.Y. - deponent is further informed by the aforesaid Nicholas McDonald and Thomas Wilson that they fully identify the defendant (now here) as the person they saw driving said Horses and truck through West Street

George Shulby

Sworn to before me

This 8<sup>th</sup> day of September 1893

*[Signature]*



Police Justice

CITY AND COUNTY }  
OF NEW YORK, } ss.

Thomas Wilson

aged 20 years, occupation Truck driver of No. 58 Lewis

Street, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that he has heard read the foregoing affidavit of George Hubbitz and that the facts stated therein on information of deponent are true of deponent's own knowledge.

Sworn to before me this, 8 } Thomas Wilson  
day of Sept 1893 }

O'Connor  
Police Justice.

CITY AND COUNTY }  
OF NEW YORK, } ss.

Nicholas McDonald

aged 20 years, occupation Truck driver of No. 151 Elizabeth

Street, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that he has heard read the foregoing affidavit of George Hubbitz and that the facts stated therein on information of deponent are true of deponent's own knowledge.

Sworn to before me this, 8 } Nicholas McDonald  
day of Sept 1893 }

O'Connor  
Police Justice.

Sec. 198-200.

District Police Court.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss.

*Joseph Gordon* being duly examined before the undersigned according to law, on the annexed charge; and being informed that it is his right to make a statement in relation to the charge against him; that the statement is designed to enable him if he see fit to answer the charge and explain the facts alleged against him; that he is at liberty to waive making a statement, and that his waiver cannot be used against him on the trial.

Question. What is your name?

Answer. *Joseph Gordon*

Question. How old are you?

Answer. *23 years*

Question. Where were you born?

Answer. *New York*

Question. Where do you live, and how long have you resided there?

Answer. *334 Newark Ave Hoboken N.J.*

Question. What is your business or profession?

Answer. *Fruit Handler*

Question. Give any explanation you may think proper of the circumstances appearing in the testimony against you, and state any facts which you think will tend to your exculpation?

Answer. *I am not guilty*

*Joseph Gordon*

Taken before me this  
day of April 1893  
*Charles J. ...*  
Police Justice.

1056

BAILLED,  
No. 1, by \_\_\_\_\_  
Residence \_\_\_\_\_ Street \_\_\_\_\_  
No. 2, by \_\_\_\_\_  
Residence \_\_\_\_\_ Street \_\_\_\_\_  
No. 3, by \_\_\_\_\_  
Residence \_\_\_\_\_ Street \_\_\_\_\_  
No. 4, by \_\_\_\_\_  
Residence \_\_\_\_\_ Street \_\_\_\_\_

1069  
Police Court--- District---

THE PEOPLE, &c.,

ON THE COMPLAINT OF

Joseph Muller

vs. 7/16/93

Joseph Gordon

Offense

Larceny

Dated, Sept 8 1893

Ward

Magistrate

McClary Sharp, Officer

CO

Witnesses Thomas Wilson

No. 58 Lewis Street

Nicholas McDonald

No. 151 Elizabeth Street

Officers

No. 15000 to answer

Ch M

Committment

Received Sept 12, 2 PM

It appearing to me by the within depositions and statements that the crime therein mentioned has been committed, and that there is sufficient cause to believe the within named

Defendant

guilty thereof, I order that he be held to answer the same, and he be admitted to bail in the sum of Fifty Hundred Dollars, and be committed to the Warden and Keeper of the City Prison of the City of New York, until he give such bail.

Dated, Sept 8 1893

Committment Police Justice.

I have admitted the above-named to bail to answer by the undertaking hereto annexed.

Dated, 189 Police Justice.

There being no sufficient cause to believe the within named guilty of the offense within mentioned, I order h to be discharged.

Dated, 189 Police Justice.

Court of General Sessions of the Peace  
OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

against

Joseph Gordon

The Grand Jury of the City and County of New York, by this indictment, accuse

of the CRIME OF GRAND LARCENY IN THE  
as follows:

The said

Joseph Gordon first DEGREE, committed

late of the City of New York, in the County of New York aforesaid, on the thirtieth  
day of August, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and  
ninety-three, at the City and County aforesaid, with force and arms,

forty thousand cigars of the  
value of ten cents each, two  
horses of the value of three  
hundred dollars each, one  
vehicle, to wit: one truck of the  
value of three hundred dollars  
and one set of harness of the  
value of one hundred dollars,  
of the goods, chattels and personal property of one Solomon Hecht

then and there being found, then and there feloniously did steal, take and carry away, against  
the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace of the People  
of the State of New York and their dignity.

SECOND COUNT—

AND THE GRAND JURY AFORESAID, by this indictment, further accuse the said

*Joseph Gordon*  
of the CRIME OF CRIMINALLY RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY, committed as follows:

The said

*Joseph Gordon*

late of the City and County aforesaid, afterwards, to wit: on the day and in the year aforesaid, at the City and County aforesaid, with force and arms,

*forty thousand cigars of the value of ten cents each, two horses of the value of three hundred dollars each, one vehicle, to wit: one truck of the value of three hundred dollars, and one set of harness of the value of one hundred dollars*  
of the goods, chattels and personal property of one *Solomon Hecht*

by a certain person or persons to the Grand Jury aforesaid unknown, then lately before feloniously stolen, taken and carried away from the said *Solomon Hecht*

unlawfully and unjustly did feloniously receive and have; the said

*Joseph Gordon*  
then and there well known the said goods, chattels and personal property to have been feloniously stolen, taken and carried away, against the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace of the People of the State of New York and their dignity.

DE LANCEY NICOLL,

*District Attorney.*

1059

**BOX:**

532

**FOLDER:**

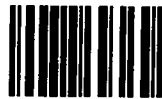
4854

**DESCRIPTION:**

Gorman, Edward

**DATE:**

09/22/93



4854

Witnesses:

May Cadogan

from an investigation of the  
case I believe the defendant  
must have been very much  
the worse in question without  
any criminal intention & that  
he was going into his own  
apartment. He lived next door  
he has a good character &  
I think the interests of justice  
will be promoted by dis-  
charging him on his own  
recognizance. Stephen J. O'Han-  
lan, J.P. Dep. Asst. Dist. Atty.  
J. O'Hanlan -  
J. O'Hanlan, Dist. Atty.

Dec 11/94

Counsel,

Filed

day of

1893

Pleas,

THE PEOPLE

vs.

Edward Gorman

Burglary in the second degree.  
[Section 49] Article 1.

DE LANCEY NICOLL,

District Attorney.

Presented by Mr. Arnold  
No. 3, for Jan 11/94

A TRUE BILL.

George W. Brown

Part 3, January 8/94 Foreman.

On the 11th of January  
1894 at New York City  
I, the Clerk of the Court,  
do hereby certify that the  
within and subscribed  
are the true and correct  
copies of the original  
records of the Court.

William Dalton,  
President.  
Leicester Holmes,  
Treasurer.  
Michael C. Murphy.

Commissioners

Office of  
Board of Excise

54 Bond St. cor. Bowery,

New York, Jan. 5<sup>th</sup> 1893

James F. Bishop,  
Clerk.  
Edward Brown,  
Attorney.

Dear Mr. O'Hare -

I wish to call  
your attention to the case of  
Edward Gorman whose name  
is on the calendar for trial  
by you today.

Gorman lives in 61 South  
Street, and being drunk one night  
went on the roof to sleep it off.  
In his half dazed condition  
he went down the scuttle of 62  
South, next door, and some women  
becoming alarmed at the appear-  
ance of a stranger in their house,  
raised an outcry and him

arrested as a Burglar.

The man bears an unblemished character by his neighbors ~~and~~ is the last man in the world who would be looked upon or taken for such a crime.

You would be serving a worthy man if you could see your way to recommend his discharge.

Very truly yours  
M. C. Murphy

Hon. Stephen Hare  
Dist. Dist. Atty.

**POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL**

1063

BOARD OF EXCISE  
No 54 BOND STREET,  
NEW YORK CITY.

Hon. Stephen J. O'Hare  
Asst Dist Atty  
N.Y.

POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL

1064

**PART III.**

THE COURT ROOM IS IN THE FIRST STORY.  
If this Subpoena is disobeyed, an attachment will immediately issue.  
Bring this Subpoena with you, and give it to the officer at the Court Room door, that your attendance may be known.

[SEE OTHER SIDE FOR OTHER DIRECTIONS.]

1703  
SUBPOENA FOR A WITNESS TO ATTEND THE GENERAL SESSIONS OF THE PEACE.

In the Name of the People of the State of New York.

To

of No.

Street

YOU ARE COMMANDED to appear before the Court of General Sessions of the Peace in and for the City and County of New York, at the Sessions Building, adjoining the New Court House in the City Hall Park, in the City of New York, on the day of January 1894 at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, as a witness in a criminal action prosecuted by the People of the State of New York against

Edward Gorman  
Dated at the City of New York, the first Monday of

in the year of our Lord 189 4

John A. Nicoll  
DE LANCEY NICOLL, District Attorney.

POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL

1065

PART III.

THE COURT ROOM IS IN THE FIRST STORY.

If this Subpoena is disobeyed, an attachment will immediately issue.  
Bring this Subpoena with you, and give it to the officer at the Court Room door, that your attendance may be known.

[SEE OTHER SIDE FOR OTHER DIRECTIONS.]

SUBPOENA FOR A WITNESS TO ATTEND THE GENERAL SESSIONS OF THE PEACE.

In the Name of the People of the State of New York.

To

of No.

Street.

YOU ARE COMMANDED to appear before the Court of General Sessions of the Peace in and for the City and County of New York, at the Sessions Building, adjoining the New Court House in the City Hall Park, in the City of New York, on the day of *Jan'y* 1894 at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, as a witness in a criminal action prosecuted by the People of the State of New York against

Dated at the City of New York, the first Monday of

in the year of our Lord 1894

*Edward Gorman*  
*John R. Nicoll*  
DE LANCEY NICOLL, District Attorney.

**POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL**

1066

**PART III.**

THE COURT ROOM IS IN THE FIRST STORY.

☒ If this Subpoena is disobeyed, an attachment will immediately issue.

☒ Bring this Subpoena with you, and give it to the officer at the Court Room door, that your attendance may be known.

[SEE OTHER SIDE FOR OTHER DIRECTIONS.]

SUBPOENA FOR A WITNESS TO ATTEND THE GENERAL SESSIONS OF THE PEACE

1703

In the Name of the People of the State of New York.

To Mary Corleton

of No. 62 South Street.

YOU ARE COMMANDED to appear before the Court of General Sessions of the Peace in and for the City and County of New York, at the Sessions Building, adjoining the New Court House in the City Hall Park, in the City of New York, on the day of **JANUARY** 1894 at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, as a witness in a criminal action prosecuted by the People of the State of New York against

Edward Gorman  
Dated at the City of New York, the first Monday of **JANUARY**.

in the year of our Lord 1894

John K. Bellows  
DE LANCEY NICOLL, District Attorney.

PART III.

THE COURT ROOM IS IN THE FIRST STORY.

If this Subpoena is disobeyed, an attachment will immediately issue.

Bring this Subpoena with you, and give it to the officer at the Court Room door, that your attendance may be known.

[SEE OTHER SIDE FOR OTHER DIRECTIONS.]

SUBPOENA FOR A WITNESS TO ATTEND THE GENERAL SESSIONS OF THE PEACE

1708

In the Name of the People of the State of New York.

To Mary Corleton

of No. 62 South Street.

YOU ARE COMMANDED to appear before the Court of General Sessions of the Peace in and for the City and County of New York, at the Sessions Building, adjoining the New Court House in the City Hall Park, in the City of New York, on the day of **JANUARY** 1894 at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, as a witness in a criminal action prosecuted by the People of the State of New York against

Edward Gorman  
Dated at the City of New York, the first Monday of **JANUARY**.

in the year of our Lord 1894

John K. Bellows  
DE LANCEY NICOLL, District Attorney.

**POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL**

1068

*Ch. Smith*

Should the case not be called on for trial, and no reason assigned in Court, please inquire in the District Attorney's Office about it, and you may save time.

If inconvenient to remain, and you prefer another day, state this early to the District Attorney, in the Court.

If ill when served, please send timely word to the District Attorney's Office.

If you know of more testimony than was produced before the Magistrate, or if a fact which you think material was not there brought out, please state the same to the District Attorney or one of his Assistants.

**POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL**

1069

**PART III.**

THE COURT ROOM IS IN THE FIRST STORY.  
If this Subpoena is disobeyed, an attachment will immediately issue.  
Bring this Subpoena with you, and give it to the officer at the Court Room door, that your attendance may be known.

[SEE OTHER SIDE FOR OTHER DIRECTIONS.]

1703

SUBPOENA FOR A WITNESS TO ATTEND THE GENERAL SESSIONS OF THE PEACE.

In the Name of the People of the State of New York

To Minnie J. Gallagher

of No. \_\_\_\_\_ Street \_\_\_\_\_

YOU ARE COMMANDED to appear before the Court of General Sessions of the Peace in and for the City and County of New York, at the Sessions Building, adjoining the New Court House in the City Hall Park, in the City of New York, on the day of January 189 4 at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, as a witness in a criminal action prosecuted by the People of the State of New York against

Edward Gorman  
Dated at the City of New York, the first Monday of

in the year of our Lord 189 4

John H. Nicoli  
DELANCEY NICOLI, District Attorney.

**POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL**

1070

*Calder*

Should the case not be called on for trial, and no reason assigned in Court, please inquire in the District Attorney's Office about it, and you may save time.

If inconvenient to remain, and you prefer another day, state this early to the District Attorney, in the Court.

If ill when served, please send timely word to the District Attorney's Office.

If you know of more testimony than was produced before the Magistrate, or if a fact which you think material was not there brought out, please state the same to the District Attorney or one of his Assistants.

Police Court— / District.

City and County } ss.:  
of New York,

of No. 62 South Street, aged 23 years,  
occupation Janitress being duly sworn

deposes and says, that the premises No. 62 South Street, 1st Ward

in the City and County aforesaid the said being a five story brick office building  
dwelling house the top floor

and which was occupied by deponent as a Dwelling house

and in which there was at the time a human being, by name

were **BURGLARIOUSLY** entered by means of forcibly opening the  
sky light on the roof leading to said  
top floor by breaking a chain attached to  
same and pulling out two staples

on the 30 day of July 1893 in the night time, and the  
following property feloniously taken, stolen, and carried away, viz:

A quantity of household goods and  
clothing apparel of the value of about  
five hundred dollars

the property of Defendant

and deponent further says, that he has great cause to believe, and does believe, that the aforesaid  
**BURGLARY** was committed and the aforesaid property taken, stolen and carried away by

Edward Gorman

for the reasons following, to wit: defendant is informed by Annie J.  
Gallagher that about 12.30 A.M. of said date she  
examined the said skylight and found it securely  
fastened by a chain and two hooks. About 2 A.M.  
defendant was awakened by the barking of  
a dog and found this defendant in her  
apartment. This defendant then mounted  
ladder leading from defendant's premises  
to roof, through the said skylight.

later defendant found that the said shy-  
light had been forced and she therefore  
charges this defendant with attempted  
burglary

May Carteton

Sworn to before me this }  
6<sup>th</sup> day of August 1893 }

*[Signature]*  
Police Justice

Dated 188 Police Justice.

I have admitted the above named  
to bail to answer by the undertaking hereto annexed.

Dated 188 Police Justice.

I have admitted the above named  
to bail to answer by the undertaking hereto annexed.

Dated 188 Police Justice.

I have admitted the above named  
to bail to answer by the undertaking hereto annexed.

Dated 188 Police Justice.

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to bail to answer by the undertaking hereto annexed.

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to bail to answer by the undertaking hereto annexed.

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to bail to answer by the undertaking hereto annexed.

Dated 188 Police Justice.

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to bail to answer by the undertaking hereto annexed.

Dated 188 Police Justice.

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to bail to answer by the undertaking hereto annexed.

Dated 188 Police Justice.

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Dated 188 Police Justice.

I have admitted the above named  
to bail to answer by the undertaking hereto annexed.

Dated 188 Police Justice.

I have admitted the above named  
to bail to answer by the undertaking hereto annexed.

Dated 188 Police Justice.

I have admitted the above named  
to bail to answer by the undertaking hereto annexed.

Dated 188 Police Justice.

Police Court, District.

Offence—BURGLARY.

THE PEOPLE, &c.,  
on the complaint of

vs.

1  
2  
3  
4

Dated, 188

Magistrate.

Officer.

Clerk.

Witnesses.

No.

Street.

No.

Street.

No.

Street.

to answer General Sessions.

POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL

1073

CITY AND COUNTY }  
OF NEW YORK, } ss.

Annie J. Gallagher  
aged 20 years, occupation Box Maker of No. 62 South  
Street, being duly sworn, deposes and

says, that he has heard read the foregoing affidavit of Mary Carleton  
and that the facts stated therein on information of deponent are true of deponent's own  
knowledge.

Sworn to before me this, 6 } Annie J. Gallagher  
day of August 1893 }

[Signature]  
Police Justice.

POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL

1074

(1885)

Sec. 198—200.

District Police Court.

CITY AND COUNTY } ss.  
OF NEW YORK,

*Edward Gorman* being duly examined before the under-  
signed according to law, on the annexed charge, and being informed that it is his right to  
make a statement in relation to the charge against him; that the statement is designed to  
enable him if he see fit to answer the charge and explain the facts alleged against him  
that he is at liberty to waive making a statement, and that his waiver cannot be used  
against him on the trial.

Question. What is your name?

Answer. *Edward Gorman*

Question. How old are you?

Answer. *43 years*

Question. Where were you born?

Answer. *Ireland*

Question. Where do you live and how long have you resided there?

Answer. *61 South Street. 6 Months*

Question. What is your business or profession?

Answer. *Laborer*

Question. Give any explanation you may think proper of the circumstances appearing in the testimony  
against you, and state any facts which you think will tend to your exculpation?

Answer. *I Am not guilty, I was drunk  
and made a mistake by going to  
the wrong sky light.*

*his  
Edward + Gorman  
Drunk*

Taken before me this

day of *February*

189 *3*

*Michael J. Sullivan*  
Police Justice.

POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL

1075

BAILED, *Aug 11/93*  
No. 1, by *John L. Smith*  
Residence *61 Court* Street  
No. 2, by \_\_\_\_\_  
Residence \_\_\_\_\_ Street  
No. 3, by \_\_\_\_\_  
Residence \_\_\_\_\_ Street  
No. 4, by \_\_\_\_\_  
Residence \_\_\_\_\_ Street

Police Court... District...

THE PEOPLE, &c.,  
ON THE COMPLAINT OF

*Mary Smith*  
*Edw. Smith*

Offense *Attempted Burglary*

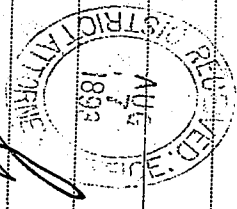
Dated, *August 6* 189*3*

*David* Magistrate

*Mar* Officer

*105* Precinct

Witnesses *Ami J. Smith*  
No. *62 Court* Street



No. *1000* to answer *at 2* Street

*of 1st* *of 1st*

It appearing to me by the within depositions and statements that the crime therein mentioned has been committed, and that there is sufficient cause to believe the within named \_\_\_\_\_

*Defendant*

guilty thereof, I order that he be held to answer the same, and he be admitted to bail in the sum of *Five* Hundred Dollars, \_\_\_\_\_ and be committed to the Warden and Keeper of the City Prison of the City of New York, until he give such bail.

Dated, *Aug 10* 189*3* *Police Justice.*

I have admitted the above-named \_\_\_\_\_ to bail to answer by the undertaking hereto annexed.

Dated, \_\_\_\_\_ 189 \_\_\_\_\_ Police Justice.

There being no sufficient cause to believe the within named \_\_\_\_\_ guilty of the offense within mentioned, I order he to be discharged.

Dated, \_\_\_\_\_ 189 \_\_\_\_\_ Police Justice.

Court of General Sessions of the Peace

OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

against

Edward Gorman

The Grand Jury of the City and County of New York, by this indictment, accuse

Edward Gorman

of the CRIME OF BURGLARY in the second degree, committed as follows:

The said

Edward Gorman

late of the 1st Ward of the City of New York, in the County of New York aforesaid, on the  
thirtieth day of July in the year of our Lord one  
thousand eight hundred and ninety-three in the night time of the same day, at the  
Ward, City and County aforesaid, the dwelling house of one

Mary Carleton

there situate, feloniously and burglariously did break into and enter, there being then and there a  
human being within the said dwelling house, with intent to commit some crime therein, to wit: the  
goods, chattels and personal property of the said

Mary Carleton

in the said dwelling house then and there being, then and there feloniously and burglariously to steal,  
take and carry away,

against the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace of the  
People of the State of New York and their dignity.

De Laurey Nicoll,  
District Attorney

1077

**BOX:**

**532**

**FOLDER:**

**4854**

**DESCRIPTION:**

Grace, Patrick J.

**DATE:**

**09/27/93**



4854

Witnesses:

*A R Raymond*

Counsel,

Filed,

day of

1893

Pleas,

THE PEOPLE

vs.

P

*Patrick J. Grace*

*Oct. 6, 1893, Part 2 -*

*On motion of District  
Attorney defendant*

DE LANCEY NICOLL,

*discharged on his own  
District Attorney.*

*recognition*

A TRUE BILL.

*EW Brown*  
Foreman.

*Oct 319*

The Complainant states that since  
the indictment of the defendant he  
has learned facts which induce  
him to believe that the defendant was  
an innocent lost in putting off  
this before checks. Complete restitu-  
tion has been voluntarily made & I  
believe that on the whole case no  
conviction could be had. I therefore  
recommend the defendant's discharge  
upon his own recognition  
*Oct 6/93*  
*Stephen J. Johnson*  
*Deputy District Attorney*

*Grand LARCENY, 2nd degree  
(False Pretenses.)  
[Section 528, and 581, Penal Code.]*

United States of America, } ss.  
State of Connecticut,

Be it known. That on the 9<sup>th</sup> day of February in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty at the request of The Southport Natural Bank I, D. H. Hume Notary Public, duly admitted and sworn, dwelling in the Town of Southport, did present the original Eighty check (a true copy whereof is on the other side written) for payment which was refused

62

2

Whereupon, I, the said Notary, at the request aforesaid did protest, and by these presents do publicly and solemnly PROTEST, as well against the Draw and Endorser of the said Eighty check as against all others whom it doth or may concern, for exchange, re-exchange, and all costs/damages and interest, already incurred, and to be hereafter incurred, for want of Payment of the said Eighty check

Thus done and Protested, in the Town of Southport aforesaid in the presence of John Doe and Richard Roe, witnesses,  
IN TESTIMONIUM VERITATIS.

[L. s.]

Noting Protest, 25 cents.  
Entering, 50 "  
Recording, 25 "  
Seal, 25 "  
Notices, 1.25

Per D. H. Hume 12  
\$ 2.62

D. H. Hume

Notary Public.

*R Maynard*

*30*  
*262*  
*52,62*

*Harford Co.*  
*July 12*

*Water*

*No. 7*

*165*

Police Court— District.

Affidavit—Larceny.

City and County { ss.  
of New York, }

of No. 136 3<sup>rd</sup> Avenue Ralph R. Raymond  
occupation Liquor Dealer Street, aged 36 years,  
deposes and says, that on the 30 day of May, 1892 at the City of New  
York, in the County of New York, was feloniously taken, stolen and carried away from the possession  
of deponent, in the day time, the following property, viz:

Good and lawful money  
to the amount and value of  
Fifty dollars.

\$ 50.<sup>00</sup>/<sub>100</sub>

the property of deponent

and that this deponent  
has a probable cause to suspect, and does suspect, that the said property was feloniously taken, stolen  
and carried away by Patrick J. Haur (unknown)

from the fact that on said date  
said deponent came to deponent  
and asked deponent to give him the  
sum Fifty dollars for a check or other  
instrument, dated May 30<sup>th</sup> 1892 on the  
Southport National Bank of Connecticut and  
payable to the order of M. Haur and stating  
that said M. Haur was a brother of his  
and that said check was perfectly good.  
Deponent has never had said check  
returned to him of no value whatever  
and that the amount of said check had  
no account in said bank. Wherefore  
deponent accuses the said deponent

Sworn to before me, this  
of 189 day

Police Justice.

having willfully and feloniously obtained  
said money by aid of said fraudulent check  
or notes and by aid said false representation

from & before me this }  
21 day of September 1893 } Charles R. Daymond

John H. Parker  
Public Justice

Sec. 193—200.

S District Police Court.

CITY AND COUNTY } ss.  
OF NEW YORK, }

Patrick J. Grace being duly examined before the under-  
signed according to law, on the annexed charge; and being informed that it is h right to  
make a statement in relation to the charge against h; that the statement is designed to  
enable h if he see fit to answer the charge and explain the facts alleged against h  
that he is at liberty to waive making a statement, and that h waiver cannot be used  
against h on the trial.

Question. What is your name?

Answer. Patrick J. Grace

Question. How old are you?

Answer. 31 Yrs

Question. Where were you born?

Answer. New York

Question. Where do you live, and how long have you resided there?

Answer. 115 East 14th St. 2 months

Question. What is your business or profession?

Answer. Bar tender

Question. Give any explanation you may think proper of the circumstances appearing in the  
testimony against you, and state any facts which you think will tend to your  
exculpation?

Answer. I am not guilty

Patrick J. Grace

Taken before me this

21

day of April 1899

James M. [Signature]

Police Justice.

POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL

1084

BAILED,

No. 1, by

Residence

Street

No. 2, by

Residence

Street

No. 3, by

Residence

Street

No. 4, by

Residence

Street

Police Court... District.

THE PEOPLE, &c.,  
ON THE COMPLAINT OF

*Robert R. Raymond*  
*Robert J. Davis*

1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9  
10

Offense

Dated, *Sept 21* 189*3*

*Lincoln* Magistrate.

*Wood* Officer.

*18* Precinct.

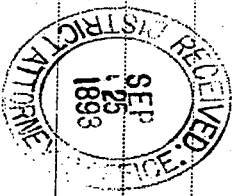
Witnesses

No.

Street

No.

Street



No.

Street

*1000* to answer *Sept 21*

It appearing to me by the within depositions and statements that the crime therein mentioned has been committed, and that there is sufficient cause to believe the within named *Defendant*

guilty thereof, I order that he be held to answer the same, and he be admitted to bail in the sum of *Ten* Hundred Dollars, and be committed to the Warden and Keeper of the City Prison of the City of New York, until he give such bail.

Dated, *Sept 21* 189*3* *John C. Burke* Police Justice.

I have admitted the above-named \_\_\_\_\_ to bail to answer by the undertaking hereto annexed.

Dated, \_\_\_\_\_ 189 \_\_\_\_\_ Police Justice.

There being no sufficient cause to believe the within named \_\_\_\_\_ guilty of the offense within mentioned, I order h \_\_\_\_\_ to be discharged.

Dated, \_\_\_\_\_ 189 \_\_\_\_\_ Police Justice.

POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL

1085

No. 27 Southport, Ct. Jan - 30 - 1892  
Southport National Bank  
Pay to the order of M. ~~Grady~~  
Fifty ————— Dollars  
\$ 50 —————  
J. M. Grady

E. A. Lewis & Co., Stationers, Bridgeport, Conn.

M. Grace  
R. Raymond

CREDIT ACCOUNT OF  
Connecticut Nat'l Bank,  
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.  
H. E. DEER, Cashier

MERCANTILE NAT'L BANK,  
HARTFORD, CT.  
Order, for \$11. for Acct. of  
CHATHAM NAT'L BANK, N. Y.  
M. P. DOREMUS, Cashier

Pay to the order of  
Cashier and Credit Acct. of  
Connecticut Nat'l Bank,  
Bridgeport, Conn.

Court of General Sessions of the Peace

OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

AGAINST

*Catrina J. Figue*

The Grand Jury of the City and County of New York, by this indictment, accuse

*Catrina J. Figue* -

of the CRIME OF *Grand* LARCENY in the second degree, committed as follows:

The said *Catrina J. Figue*,

late of the City of New York, in the County of New York aforesaid, on the *thirtieth* day of *January*, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-*three*, at the City and County aforesaid, with force and arms, with intent to deprive and defraud *one Ralph R. Raymond* -

of the proper moneys, goods, chattels and personal property hereinafter mentioned, and of the use and benefit thereof, and to appropriate the same to *his* own use, did then and there feloniously, fraudulently and falsely pretend and represent to *the said*

*Ralph R. Raymond* -

That *a certain paper writing*, in the words and figures *following*, to wit:

"No. 27      Southport, N.Y. Jan'y 30<sup>th</sup> - 1893  
Southport National Bank  
Pay to the order of *M. Figue*  
*Fifty*      Dollars  
\$ 50 -      "      "      "  
endorsed " *M. Figue* " - which the

The said Patricia J. Faye then and there produced and delivered to the said Ralph R. Raymond, was then and there a good and valid order for the payment of money, and of the value of fifty dollars; that M. Faye, the party named therein was a brother of said Patricia J. Faye, and that the endorsement of said was the endorsement of the said Faye.

By color and by aid of which said false and fraudulent pretenses and representations, the said

*Patricia J. Faye*

did then and there feloniously and fraudulently obtain from the possession of the said

Ralph R. Raymond, the sum of fifty dollars in money, lawful money of the United States of America, and of the value of fifty dollars.

of the proper moneys, goods, chattels and personal property of the said

*Ralph R. Raymond*

with intent to deprive and defraud the said

*Ralph R. Raymond*

of the same, and of the use and benefit thereof, and to appropriate the same to his own use.

Whereas, in truth and in fact, the said

paper instrument was not then and there a good and valid order for the payment of money, and was not of the value of fifty dollars, nor of any

value, but was wholly worthless;  
and M. Lyne, and says as  
aforesaid was not a brother of  
him the said Patience J. Lyne,  
and the said endorsement was  
not the endorsement of the said  
Lyne.

And Whereas, in truth and in fact, the pretenses and representations so made as afore-  
said by the said Patience J. Lyne  
to the said Ralph R. Raymond was and were  
then and there in all respects utterly false and untrue, as he the said

Patience J. Lyne  
at the time of making the same then and there well knew;

And so the Grand Jury Aforesaid, do say that the said

Patience J. Lyne  
in the manner and form aforesaid and by the means aforesaid, the said proper moneys, goods,  
chattels and personal property of the said Ralph R. Raymond,

then and there feloniously did STEAL, against the form of the statute in such case made and pro-  
vided, and against the peace and dignity of the said people.

DE LANCEY NICOLL,  
District Attorney.

1090

**BOX:**

532

**FOLDER:**

4854

**DESCRIPTION:**

Graves, Charles

**DATE:**

09/07/93



4854

POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL

1091

Witnesses:

J. M. Barton

Counsel,

Filed

Pleas,

Day of

1893

THE PEOPLE

vs.

Charles Graves

Grand Larceny,  
(From the Person,  
Degree,  
[Sections 828, 830,  
Penal Code.]

DE LANCEY NICOLL,

District Attorney.

A TRUE BILL.

Ed. Stoenungdal

Foreman.

Sept 21, 1893.

Priggs and Corvile

S. P. H. years.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS OF THE PEACE,  
City and County of New York.

\*\*\*\*\*

The People,

vs.

CHARLES GRAVES.

\*\*\*\*\*

"  
"  
"  
"  
"

Before,

HON. RUFUS B. COWLING,

and a Jury.

Tried, SEPTEMBER 21ST, 1893.

Indicted for GRAND LARCENY, in the FIRST DEGREE.

Indictment filed SEPTEMBER 7TH, 1893.

-----  
APPEARANCES:

ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY GUNNING S. BEDFORD,

For THE PEOPLE.

MR. THOMAS M. CANTON,

For THE DEFENCE.  
-----

JOHN MILES, THE COMPLAINANT, being duly sworn, testified that he lived at 192 Monroe street and was a bartender. On the 22nd of August, at about a quarter past 3 in the morning, he was waiting for a car at the Whitehall station, sitting on a bench, waiting for a car. He fell asleep. He had three single dollar bills in the fob pocket of his trousers. He woke up, and he felt a tug at his pocket, and he saw the defendant to the right of him, with something in his hand, which he put in his pocket. He, the complainant, felt for his money, and found that it was gone. The defendant ran up the elevated stairs, and he ran up after the defendant and told him to give him back his money. The defendant refused to do so, and he called a policeman and had the defendant arrested.

In cross-examination the complainant testified that he was not working at the time of the larceny, nor was he working at the time of the trial. He had been at a picnic at Washington Park, corner of 69th street and First avenue. He fell asleep coming down in the elevated train, and he came down to the Whitehall street station. He came down stairs

to count his money and see how much he had. He sat down on a seat in Battery Park, and fell asleep. He had not drank anything at the picnic but Rhine wine, seltzer, and soda-water. He fell asleep because he was tired, he had been dancing all the afternoon. The defendant was up stairs on the platform when he got up there. He had seen the defendant's face before he saw him on the platform. The defendant denied that he had taken the money. The one dollar bills were found on the defendant. He recognized the money as his by the way in which it was rolled up.

OFFICER THOMAS COAKLEY, being duly sworn, testified that he arrested the defendant on the platform of the elevated railway, at the South Ferry station. The complainant told the defendant, on the platform to give him his money back, and the defendant said, "You are crazy." The complainant said he had \$3.78, three one dollar bills and some change. In the station house three one dollar bills were found on the defendant. The bills were rolled up.

In cross-examination the witness testified that he was detailed at the South Ferry elevated station. He remembered seeing the complainant come down on the train, and he saw the defendant get off another train. The complainant went down stairs about five minutes before the defendant; and then both the complainant and the defendant came up stairs and the complainant said that the defendant had taken his money. The defendant had a number of pawn-tickets in his possession.

FOR THE DEFENCE, CHARLES GRAVES, THE DEFENDANT, being duly sworn, testified, in his own behalf, that he was a barber. He was not working at the time of his arrest. The last place he had worked was on the steamship Algonquin, of the Clyde line. He was paid off on the 7th of August; he received \$23.00. On the afternoon of the 23rd of August he met some acquaintances of his, and he went with them and remained with them until about 1 o'clock in the morning. He then came down on the elevated road. When he went to go down the elevated steps he saw the complainant lying on

the steps in such a way that a person could not pass, men were climbing over him. He, the defendant, put his hand on the complainant's shoulder and gave him a push, and the complainant woke up. When he reached the top of the stairs he heard the complainant call to him, "Come here," but he did not pay any attention to him. The complainant then went up stairs and went up to him and said, "Where is my money?" He told the complainant that he didn't know anything about his money, but the complainant persisted that he had stolen his money. He then walked into the elevated car, and the officer went in and asked him to go out. He told the officer that he hadn't the complainant's money. He did not take the complainant's money, nor did he tug at the complainant's pocket. . He went up the elevated stairs again to go up-town, because he found he had gone too far down. He did not see the complainant when he went down the stairs; it was after he found out that he had made a mistake in the station and started to go back that he saw the complainant.

In cross-examination the defendant testi-

**POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL**

1097

6

fied that he was not an ex-convict. He had never been in prison before. He lived in 14th street, and fell asleep on the train and went past his station.

POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL

1098

1012

Police Court— / District.

Affidavit—Larceny.

City and County {  
of New York, } ss.

of No. 19 R Monroe Street, aged 21 years,  
occupation Bar tender

deposes and says, that on the 22 day of August 1898 at the City of New York, in the County of New York, was feloniously taken, stolen and carried away from the possession of deponent, in the night time, the following property, viz:

Three dollars and good and lawful money of the United States

Sworn to before me this 23 day of August 1898

Notary Public Justice.

the property of

deponent

and that this deponent has a probable cause to suspect, and does suspect, that the said property was feloniously taken, stolen and carried away by from the person Charles Graves (now here)

for the reason that on said date deponent was asleep on the stairs of the Elevated Rail Road Station at Whitehall Street and had the aforesaid money in the foot pocket of his trousers then on his person. Deponent felt a tug at said pocket and awakening saw deponent take his hand from said pocket and walk away. Deponent missed the aforesaid sum of money from said pocket and therefore charged the defendant with larceny from the person.

John Miles

POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL

1099

(1385)

Sec. 198—200.

District Police Court.

CITY AND COUNTY } ss.  
OF NEW YORK.

Charles Graves being duly examined before the under-  
signed according to law, on the annexed charge, and being informed that it is his right to  
make a statement in relation to the charge against him; that the statement is designed to  
enable him if he see fit to answer the charge and explain the facts alleged against him  
that he is at liberty to waive making a statement, and that his waiver cannot be used  
against him on the trial.

Question. What is your name?

Answer.

Charles Graves

Question. How old are you?

Answer.

25 years

Question. Where were you born?

Answer.

U.S.

Question. Where do you live and how long have you resided there?

Answer.

119 East 14<sup>th</sup> Street. 3 months

Question. What is your business or profession?

Answer.

Barber

Question. Give any explanation you may think proper of the circumstances appearing in the testimony  
against you, and state any facts which you think will tend to your exculpation?

Answer.

I am not guilty.

Charles Graves

Taken before me this 19<sup>th</sup> day of March 1893.

Police Justice.

POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL

1100

BAILED,

No. 1, by

Residence

Street

No. 2, by

Residence

Street

No. 3, by

Residence

Street

No. 4, by

Residence

Street

Police Court... District.

THE PEOPLE, &c.,

ON THE COMPLAINT OF

John Murray  
Officer of the  
Police

Offense Larceny from  
the Person

Dated, August 23 1893

Magistrate

Officer

Precinct

Witnesses

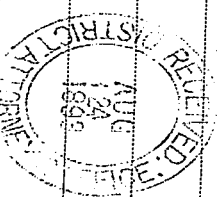
No. Street

No. Street

No. Street

No. Street

No. Street



It appearing to me by the within depositions and statements that the crime therein mentioned has been committed, and that there is sufficient cause to believe the within named

Defendant

guilty thereof, I order that he be held to answer the same, and he be admitted to bail in the sum of Hundred Dollars, and be committed to the Warden and Keeper of the City Prison of the City of New York, until he give such bail.

Dated, 189

Police Justice.

I have admitted the above-named

to bail to answer by the undertaking hereto annexed.

Dated, 189

Police Justice.

There being no sufficient cause to believe the within named

guilty of the offense within mentioned, I order h to be discharged.

Dated, 189

Police Justice.

Court of General Sessions of the Peace  
OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

against

*Charles Graves*

The Grand Jury of the City and County of New York, by this indictment, accuse

*Charles Graves*  
of the CRIME OF GRAND LARCENY in the *first* degree, committed as follows:

The said

*Charles Graves*

late of the City of New York, in the County of New York aforesaid, on the *23rd*  
day of *August* in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and  
ninety-*three*, in the *night*time of the said day, at the City and County aforesaid,  
with force and arms,

*the sum of three dollars  
in money, lawful money of  
the United States of America,  
and of the value of three  
dollars*

of the goods, chattels and personal property of one *John Miles*  
on the person of the said *John Miles*  
then and there being found, from the person of the said *John Miles*  
then and there feloniously did steal, take and carry away, against the form of the statute in  
such case made and provided, and against the peace of the People of the State of New York  
and their dignity.

*De Lancey McCall,*  
*District Attorney*

1102

**BOX:**

**532**

**FOLDER:**

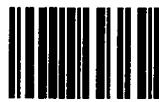
**4854**

**DESCRIPTION:**

Gross, Harry

**DATE:**

**09/12/93**



4854

Witnesses:  
Off. Hordel

Counsel,  
Filed  
Pleads,  
day of Sept 3 1893

THE PEOPLE  
as.  
P  
Harry Gross.  
See case of Person.  
Wm. Egan.  
Grand Larceny, Second Degree.  
[Sections 528, 529, Penal Code.]

Sept 12/93  
DE LANCEY NICOLL,  
District Attorney.  
Henry J. Gray

A TRUE BILL.  
E. J. Downingdale  
No 107  
Part 2, Oct 10, 1893.  
Foreman.  
at 10/10/93. 6 mos pro ff.

Police Court— District.

Affidavit—Larceny.

City and County of New York, ss.

James Hanley of No. 407 E 73 St, Street, aged 27 years, occupation Driver, being duly sworn,

deposes and says, that on the 30th day of July 1893 at the City of New York, in the County of New York, was feloniously taken, stolen and carried away from the possession of deponent, in the day time, the following property, viz:

One horse, harness, and harness, being together of the value of Three hundred and seventy five dollars (\$375.00)

the property of The Mayor Alderman and Commonalty of the City of New York and in the care & custody of Dependent

and that this deponent has a probable cause to suspect, and does suspect, that the said property was feloniously taken, stolen and carried away by Harry Gross (nowhere) and William Hogan who were acting in concert for the purpose to wit on the aforesaid day deponent left said property standing in First Avenue between 37 & 38th Sts about the hour of 12 o'clock when deponent & his bunch was about the hour of 12 30 o'clock PM when deponent returned he found said property gone. Dependent is informed by George A. Alonzo a detective sergeant of the Central office that he arrested said defendant Gross who admitted and confessed

of Bureau to before me, this day 1893

Police Justice.

to him that he had stolen said property  
and that he paid the same to said  
Cogan for the sum of \$1500, and  
that said Cogan admitted and confessed  
to said Alonzo that he bought the  
said horse from said Cogan for  
the sum of \$1500 and that he still  
has said horse in his possession  
Depaunt further says that the  
value of said horse is Two hundred  
and fifty dollars and Depaunt therefore  
charges said defendant Cogan  
with wilfully and knowingly having  
received said property he does  
moveing the same to have been  
stolen, and said Cogan with  
the larceny of said property

I swear to before me } James H. Hanly  
this 3<sup>d</sup> day of September 1893

W. M. Messing  
Public Justice

Sec. 198-200.

\_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_  
District Police Court.

CITY AND COUNTY } ss.  
OF NEW YORK, }

*Harry Gross* being duly examined before the under-  
signed according to law, on the annexed charge; and being informed that it is h right to  
make a statement in relation to the charge against h ; that the statement is designed to  
enable h if he see fit to answer the charge and explain the facts alleged against h  
that he is at liberty to waive making a statement, and that h waiver cannot be used  
against h on the trial.

Question. What is your name?

Answer. *Harry Gross*

Question. How old are you?

Answer. *23 years*

Question. Where were you born?

Answer. *New York*

Question. Where do you live, and how long have you resided there?

Answer. *629 E-12th St- 1 year*

Question. What is your business or profession?

Answer. *Driver*

Question. Give any explanation you may think proper of the circumstances appearing in the  
testimony against you, and state any facts which you think will tend to your  
exculpation?

Answer. *I am guilty-  
Harry Gross.*

Taken before me this  
day of *Sept* 1893  
*3*  
*Edmund J. [Signature]*  
Police Justice.

1107

Sec. 198-200.

District Police Court.

CITY AND COUNTY } ss.  
OF NEW YORK,

*William Egan* being duly examined before the under-  
signed according to law, on the annexed charge; and being informed that it is h right to  
make a statement in relation to the charge against h; that the statement is designed to  
enable h if he see fit to answer the charge and explain the facts alleged against h  
that he is at liberty to waive making a statement, and that h waiver cannot be used  
against h on the trial.

Question. What is your name?

Answer.

*William Egan*

Question. How old are you?

Answer.

*29 years*

Question. Where were you born?

Answer.

*Canada*

Question. Where do you live, and how long have you resided there?

Answer.

*412 E-132 St - 1 year*

Question. What is your business or profession?

Answer.

*Liquor Dealer*

Question. Give any explanation you may think proper of the circumstances appearing in the  
testimony against you, and state any facts which you think will tend to your  
exculpation?

Answer.

*I am not guilty  
I did not buy the Horse  
and Wagon - I loaned the  
defendant Gross - Fifteen dollars  
and took the Horse ~~and Wagon~~  
as security - William Egan*

Taken before me this

day of

1893

Police Justice.

Residence .....

1

## Police Justice

CITY AND COUNTY }  
OF NEW YORK, } ss.

George A. Alonch  
aged \_\_\_\_\_ years, occupation Police Officer of No. \_\_\_\_\_  
300 Mulberry Street, being duly sworn, deposes and  
says, that he has heard read the foregoing affidavit of James Hanly  
and that the facts stated therein on information of deponent are true of deponent's own  
knowledge.

Sworn to before me this, 3 } George A Alonch  
day of September 1893

[Signature]  
Police Justice.

Court of General Sessions of the Peace  
OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

against

*Harry Gross*

The Grand Jury of the City and County of New York, by this indictment, accuse

*Harry Gross*

of the CRIME OF GRAND LARCENY IN THE *second* DEGREE, committed as follows:

The said

*Harry Gross*

late of the City of New York, in the County of New York aforesaid, on the *twenty eighth* day of *July* in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and ninety ~~three~~ *three* at the City and County aforesaid, with force and arms,

*one horse of the value of two hundred and fifty dollars, one cart of the value of one hundred dollars, and one set of harness of the value of twenty five dollars*

of the goods, chattels and personal property of ~~one~~

*The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New York*

then and there being found, then and there feloniously did steal, take and carry away, against the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace of the People of the State of New York and their dignity.

*Alb Lacey Nicoll*  
*District Attorney.*

**BOX:**

**532**

**FOLDER:**

**4854**

**DESCRIPTION:**

**Gross, Joseph (Louis)**

**DATE:**

**09/07/93**



4854

1112

**BOX:**

532

**FOLDER:**

4854

**DESCRIPTION:**

DeYoung, William

**DATE:**

09/07/93



4854

GETTING OUT

3 TE Young-  
 C. Eichenb.  
 22 W. front the  
 49 ans  
 Mulgrove  
 343 Cent York St  
 3 floor  
 49 ans

1893

vs.

and

William De Yorn

*District Attorney.*

W. W. Campbell

*Foreman.*

7/12/23

1000 12 36 = 15 City Cream  
 2000 1 = 30 City Cream  
 2000 1 = 30 City Cream  
 2000 1 = 30 City Cream

Police Court—5th District.

City and County } ss.:  
of New York,

of No. 264 West 118th  
occupation Carpenter

Charles Mount  
Street, aged 60 years,

deposes and says, that the premises ~~is situated west side of 7th Avenue between 117th and 118th Sts.~~ being duly sworn  
in the City and County aforesaid the said being a Stable 12th Ward

and which was occupied by deponent and his sons as a Stable

~~and in which there was at the time a human being, by name~~

were BURGLARIOUSLY entered by means of forcibly breaking in back door  
of said Stable

on the 28th day of August 1893 in the Day time, and the  
following property feloniously taken, stolen, and carried away, viz:

one set of Harness, one monkey wrench, one brace  
and one Ball of Twine all of the value of Twenty  
Dollars \$20<sup>00</sup>/<sub>100</sub>

the property of deponent's sons Joseph E and Frank R Mount  
and deponent further says, that he has great cause to believe, and does believe, that the aforesaid  
BURGLARY was committed and the aforesaid property taken, stolen and carried away by  
Louis Gross and William D Young (both noverns)

for the reasons following, to wit: That said premises were securely locked  
and fastened at about 10.30, o'clock A.M. by deponent  
That at about 11.30, o'clock on said day deponent was  
informed by officer Andrew Shea of the 3rd Precinct Police  
that he arrested said defendants with said property in their  
possession, and that after being placed under arrest they  
said defendants acknowledged and confessed that they  
did forcibly enter said place and that they did take said  
and carry away said property. Charles Mount

*Summons before me on 2nd day  
of August 1893 at New York  
-H. H. H. H. H.*

CITY AND COUNTY  
OF NEW YORK, } ss.

1877.

aged 29 years, occupation Police officer of No. the 31<sup>st</sup> Precinct

Street, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that he has heard read the foregoing affidavit of Charles Mount and that the facts stated therein on information of deponent are true of deponent's own knowledge.

Sworn to before me, this 2<sup>nd</sup>  
day of August 1893

Andrew Shea

M. A. Velde

Police Justice.

Sec. 198-200.

5<sup>th</sup> District Police Court.

CITY AND COUNTY }  
OF NEW YORK, } ss.

*Louis Gross*

being duly examined before the under-  
signed according to law, on the annexed charge; and being informed that it is his right to  
make a statement in relation to the charge against him; that the statement is designed to  
enable him if he see fit to answer the charge and explain the facts alleged against him  
that he is at liberty to waive making a statement, and that his waiver cannot be used  
against him on the trial.

Question. What is your name?

Answer.

*Louis Gross*

Question. How old are you?

Answer.

*19 years*

Question. Where were you born?

Answer.

*Philadelphia*

Question. Where do you live, and how long have you resided there?

Answer.

*313 East 40th Street, 3 months,*

Question. What is your business or profession?

Answer.

*I was working for a Tinsmith*

Question. Give any explanation you may think proper of the circumstances appearing in the  
testimony against you, and state any facts which you think will tend to your  
exculpation?

Answer.

*I am not guilty*

*Louis Gross*

Taken before me this

*28th*

day of

*August*

189*9*

Police Justice.

POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL

1117

Sec. 198—200.

5th District Police Court.

CITY AND COUNTY } ss.  
OF NEW YORK,

William D Young being duly examined before the under-  
signed according to law, on the annexed charge; and being informed that it is his right to  
make a statement in relation to the charge against him; that the statement is designed to  
enable him if he see fit to answer the charge and explain the facts alleged against him  
that he is at liberty to waive making a statement, and that his waiver cannot be used  
against him on the trial.

Question. What is your name?

Answer. William D Young

Question. How old are you?

Answer. 16 years and 8 months

Question. Where were you born?

Answer. Amsterdam, Holland,

Question. Where do you live, and how long have you resided there?

Answer. 305 East 70th Street. 9 years.

Question. What is your business or profession?

Answer. I work in a Printing office

Question. Give any explanation you may think proper of the circumstances appearing in the  
testimony against you, and state any facts which you think will tend to your  
exculpation?

Answer. I have nothing to say  
William D. Young.

Taken before me this 28th  
day of August 1898  
W. J. M. [Signature]  
Police Justice.

1118

BAILLED,  
No. 1, by \_\_\_\_\_  
Residence \_\_\_\_\_ Street \_\_\_\_\_  
No. 2, by \_\_\_\_\_  
Residence \_\_\_\_\_ Street \_\_\_\_\_  
No. 3, by \_\_\_\_\_  
Residence \_\_\_\_\_ Street \_\_\_\_\_  
No. 4, by \_\_\_\_\_  
Residence \_\_\_\_\_ Street \_\_\_\_\_

Police Court... 3<sup>rd</sup> District. 910

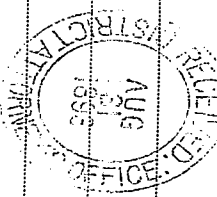
THE PEOPLE, &c.,  
ON THE COMPLAINT OF

Charles O'Connell  
264 No 118  
Louis Green  
Muller & Young  
Offence Burglary

Dated August 28<sup>th</sup> 1893

Ward  
3<sup>rd</sup> Precinct  
Officer

Witnesses  
Officer O'Connell  
Street \_\_\_\_\_



No. \_\_\_\_\_  
Street \_\_\_\_\_

No. \_\_\_\_\_  
Street \_\_\_\_\_  
to answer

1000 each of \$100  
Cm

It appearing to me by the within depositions and statements that the crime therein mentioned has been committed, and that there is sufficient cause to believe the within named

defendants

guilty thereof, I order that he be held to answer the same and he be admitted to bail in the sum of Five Hundred Dollars, and be committed to the Warden and Keeper of the City Prison, of the City of New York, until he give such bail.

Dated August 28 1893 Wm. H. Miller Police Justice.

I have admitted the above-named \_\_\_\_\_ to bail to answer by the undertaking hereto annexed.

Dated \_\_\_\_\_ 189 \_\_\_\_\_ Police Justice.

There being no sufficient cause to believe the within named \_\_\_\_\_ guilty of the offence within mentioned. I order h to be discharged.

Dated \_\_\_\_\_ 189 \_\_\_\_\_ Police Justice.

**Court of General Sessions of the Peace**  
OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

against  
*Louis Gross*  
and  
*William De Young*

The Grand Jury of the City and County of New York, by this indictment, accuse

*Louis Gross and William De Young*

of the CRIME OF BURGLARY IN THE THIRD DEGREE, committed as follows:

The said *Louis Gross and William De Young* both

late of the *12<sup>th</sup>* Ward of the City of New York, in the County of New York, aforesaid, on the  
*twenty-eighth* day of *August* in the year of our Lord one  
thousand eight hundred and ninety-*three* in the *day* time of the same day, at the  
Ward, City and County aforesaid, a certain building there situate, to wit, the *stable* of  
one *Joseph E. Mount*

there situate, feloniously and burglariously did break into and enter, with intent to commit some  
crime therein, to wit: with intent the goods, chattels and personal property of the said

*Joseph E. Mount* in the said *stable*  
then and there being, then and there feloniously and burglariously to steal, take and carry away,  
against the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace of the  
People of the State of New York and their dignity.

SECOND COUNT—

And the Grand Jury aforesaid, by this indictment, further accuse the said

*Louis Gross and William De Young*

of the CRIME OF *Petit* LARCENY \_\_\_\_\_ committed as follows:

The said

*Louis Gross and William De Young, both*

late of the Ward, City and County aforesaid, afterwards, to wit: on the day and in the year aforesaid, at the Ward, City and County aforesaid, in the *day* time of said day, with force and arms,

*one set of harness of the value  
of sixteen dollars, one monkey  
wrench of the value of two  
dollars, one chisel of the value  
of one dollar and one ball of  
twice of the value of fifty cents*

of the goods, chattels and personal property of one

*Joseph E. Mount*

in the

*stable*

of the said

*Joseph E. Mount*

there situate, then and there being found, in the

*stable*

aforesaid, then and there feloniously did steal, take and carry away, against the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace of the People of the State of New York and their dignity.

THIRD COUNT:

And the Grand Jury aforesaid, by this indictment, further accuse the said  
*Louis Gross and William De Young*  
of the CRIME OF RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS, committed as follows:

The said

*Louis Gross and William De Young, both*

late of the Ward, City and County aforesaid, afterwards, to wit: on the day and in the year aforesaid, with force and arms, at the Ward, City and County aforesaid,

*one set of harness of the value  
of sixteen dollars, one monkey  
wrench of the value of two  
dollars, one chisel of the value  
of one dollar, and one ball of twine  
of the value of fifty cents*

of the goods, chattels and personal property of

by a certain person or persons to the Grand Jury aforesaid unknown, then lately before feloniously stolen from the said

unlawfully and unjustly did feloniously receive and have: (the said

*Louis Gross and William De Young*  
then and there well knowing the said goods, chattels and personal property to have been feloniously stolen, against the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace of the People of the State of New York and their dignity.

DE LANCEY NICOLL,

District Attorney.

1122

**BOX:**

532

**FOLDER:**

4854

**DESCRIPTION:**

Grote, John

**DATE:**

09/13/93



4854

1123

**BOX:**

**532**

**FOLDER:**

**4854**

**DESCRIPTION:**

**Nolan, John**

**DATE:**

**09/13/93**



4854

Witnesses:

*Off. Callaghan*  
*Chas. Hale*

*Subpoena com.*  
*pleased &*  
*affairs*

Counsel,

Filed

day of *Sept* 1893

Pleas,

*Sept 18*

THE PEOPLE

vs.

*John Grote*

*49 Philadelphia*

*John Grote*

DE LANCEY NICOLL,

District Attorney.

*Book J.P. 247.6 Nov*

*Sept. 28/93*

A TRUE BILL.

*Geo. Bloomingdale*

*Sept 3 - Sept. 18, 1893*

*Foreman.*

*Both tried and convicted*  
*of Burglary 3rd Degree*

*Ch 735*

Burglary in the Third Degree.  
[Section 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000]

Police Court— / District.

City and County } ss.:  
of New York,

Charles Stahl

of No. 205 North Street, aged 32 years,

occupation Vest maker being duly sworn

deposes and says, that the premises No 205 North Street,  
in the City and County aforesaid, the said being a four story brick building  
the 3<sup>rd</sup> floor of which

and which was occupied by deponent as a factory and work shop  
and in which there was at the time a human being, by name

were BURGLARIOUSLY entered by means of forcibly breaking the locks  
of the door & leading into said work shop

on the 5 day of September 1893 in the night time, and the  
following property feloniously taken, stolen, and carried away, viz:

Forty Vests - Eighty yards of  
lining - all of the value of  
about Two hundred

the property of Deponent

and deponent further says, that he has great cause to believe, and does believe, that the aforesaid  
BURGLARY was committed and the aforesaid property taken, stolen, and carried away by

John Grote and John Nolan (both  
now here) acting in concert

for the reasons following, to wit: deponent is informed by

Benjamin Strumph - in deponent employ that  
about 6 o'clock P.M. on said date he secured  
locked and fastened the door of said work  
shop by putting on and locking two padlocks  
on the outside of said door and the door  
was intact - and said property was in  
said work shop, when he visited said place  
on September 6 - 1893 he discovered that the

padlocks and wood work of said door broken and the place entered and said property missing - Deponent is informed by Officer Murphy of Central Office - that on the 5<sup>th</sup> day of September 1893, he arrested the defendants in Pell Street corner of Bowery with a bundle in their possession. Deponent further says that he has since seen the contents of the bundle found in defendants possession and fully identified it as his (deponents) property that was stolen.

Chas. Stahl

Sworn to before me  
this 7<sup>th</sup> day of September 1893

Wm. J. ...  
Police Justice

Police Court District.

THE PEOPLE, &c.,  
ON THE COMPLAINT OF

Burglary Degree

vs.

Dated 188

Magistrate.

Officer.

Clerk.

Witnesses:

Committed in default of \$ Bail.

Bailed by

No. Street.

CITY AND COUNTY }  
OF NEW YORK, } ss.

Benjamin Strumpf  
aged 14 years, occupation Errand boy of No. 170 Division  
Street, being duly sworn, deposes and  
says, that he has heard read the foregoing affidavit of Charles Stahl  
and that the facts stated therein on information of deponent are true of deponent's own  
knowledge.

Sworn to before me this, 7 } Bennie Strumpf  
day of Sept 1893 }

E. J. Connelley  
Police Justice.

CITY AND COUNTY }  
OF NEW YORK, } ss.

Jeremiah Murphy  
aged 30 years, occupation Police Officer of No. 300 Mulberry  
Street, being duly sworn, deposes and  
says, that he has heard read the foregoing affidavit of Charles Stahl  
and that the facts stated therein on information of deponent are true of deponent's own  
knowledge.

Sworn to before me this, 7 } Jeremiah J. Murphy  
day of Sept 1893 }

E. J. Connelley  
Police Justice.

Sec. 198-200.

District Police Court.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss.

*John Nolan* being duly examined before the undersigned according to law, on the annexed charge; and being informed that it is his right to make a statement in relation to the charge against him, that the statement is designed to enable him if he see fit to answer the charge and explain the facts alleged against him, that he is at liberty to waive making a statement, and that his waiver cannot be used against him on the trial.

Question. What is your name?

Answer.

Question. How old are you?

Answer.

Question. Where were you born?

Answer.

Question. Where do you live, and how long have you resided there?

Answer.

Question. What is your business or profession?

Answer.

Question. Give any explanation you may think proper of the circumstances appearing in the testimony against you, and state any facts which you think will tend to your exculpation?

Answer.

*I am not guilty-*  
*John Nolan*

Taken before me this

day of

1893

*Michael J. [Signature]*  
Police Justice.

1129

Sec. 198-200.

District Police Court.

CITY AND COUNTY }  
OF NEW YORK, } ss.

*John Grote* being duly examined before the under-  
signed according to law, on the annexed charge; and being informed that it is his right to  
make a statement in relation to the charge against him; that the statement is designed to  
enable him if he see fit to answer the charge and explain the facts alleged against him  
that he is at liberty to waive making a statement, and that his waiver cannot be used  
against him on the trial.

Question. What is your name?

Answer.

Question. How old are you?

Answer.

Question. Where were you born?

Answer.

Question. Where do you live, and how long have you resided there?

Answer.

Question. What is your business or profession?

Answer.

Question. Give any explanation you may think proper of the circumstances appearing in the  
testimony against you, and state any facts which you think will tend to your  
exculpation?

Answer.

*I am not guilty*  
*John Grote*

Taken before me this

day of

1887

Police Justice.

BAILED,  
No. 1, by \_\_\_\_\_  
Residence \_\_\_\_\_ Street \_\_\_\_\_  
No. 2, by \_\_\_\_\_  
Residence \_\_\_\_\_ Street \_\_\_\_\_  
No. 3, by \_\_\_\_\_  
Residence \_\_\_\_\_ Street \_\_\_\_\_  
No. 4, by \_\_\_\_\_  
Residence \_\_\_\_\_ Street \_\_\_\_\_

111  
Police Court--- District. 950

THE PEOPLE, &c.,  
ON THE COMPLAINT OF  
Charles Stahl  
John E. Grotz  
John Nolan  
Offense Burglary

Date, Sept 7 1893

Magistrate  
Officer  
Murphy  
Precinct

Witnesses  
Officer Murphy  
No. \_\_\_\_\_ Street \_\_\_\_\_

No. 605 North Street

No. \_\_\_\_\_ Street \_\_\_\_\_  
\$ 1000 each to answer

Coroner's Office  
Sept 7 1893

It appearing to me by the within depositions and statements that the crime therein mentioned has been committed, and that there is sufficient cause to believe the within named \_\_\_\_\_

Defendants  
guilty thereof, I order that he be held to answer the same, and he be admitted to bail in the sum of Two Hundred Dollars, Each and be committed to the Warden and Keeper of the City Prison of the City of New York, until he give such bail.

Dated, Sept 7 1893 Charles J. Gorman Police Justice.

I have admitted the above-named \_\_\_\_\_  
to bail to answer by the undertaking hereto annexed.

Dated, \_\_\_\_\_ 189 \_\_\_\_\_ Police Justice.

There being no sufficient cause to believe the within named \_\_\_\_\_  
guilty of the offense within mentioned, I order h \_\_\_\_\_ to be discharged.

Dated, \_\_\_\_\_ 189 \_\_\_\_\_ Police Justice.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS,

PART III.

-----x  
: THE PEOPLE :  
: of the State of New York, : Before  
: -Against- : Hon. Frederick Smyth,  
: JOHN GROTE and : and a Jury.  
: JOHN NOLAN. :  
: -----x

Indictment filed September 13th, 1893.

Indicted for Burglary in the Third Degree.

New York, September 18th, 1893.

A p p e a r a n c e s .

For the People,  
Assistant District Attorney Stephen J. O'Hare.

For the Defendant, Mr. C. J. O'Callaghan.

C H A R L E S S T A H L, a witness for the People, sworn,  
testified:

I am in business at 205 Worth Street in this city.  
On the 5th of September last I had in my custody prop-  
erty consisting of 80 yards of linings; the value of  
this property was about \$200. I next saw the property  
at police headquarters, and identified it as mine. I  
notified the police that a burglary had been committed  
at my store, and it was after that notification that I  
saw my property at police headquarters and identified it.  
I securely locked up my place before leaving it, and on  
my return the following morning I found that the front

door had been opened.

B E N J A M I N     S T R U M P F, a witness for the People,  
sworn, testified:

I live at No. 170 Division Street in this city.  
I am employed by the last witness and was in his employ  
on the 5th of September last. I closed up his store  
at a quarter after six on that night; everything was in  
good order and the store was securely locked. There were  
two padlocks on the front door. I came to the store at  
a quarter of seven the following morning, and found the  
front door open. I found a number of ready-made vests  
out in the hallway scattered over the floor. On the  
night before those vests were in their proper place  
in the store.

J E R E M I A H     J.     M U R P H Y, a witness for the People,  
sworn, testified:

I am an officer of the municipal police attached  
to the Central Office. On the night of the 5th of  
September last I was going home at about 11 o'clock.  
When I got to the corner of Pell and Mott Streets these  
two men came right around the corner. Mr. Grote was  
slightly under the influence of liquor; Mr. Nolan was  
with him. I stopped the two men and called an officer.  
At the time I stopped them Grote dropped a bundle which  
he was carrying. I asked him where he got the bundle,  
and he told me he picked it up off a truck in Pell Street.  
I asked him what part of Pell Street, and he says a few  
doors down. I says "I am an officer and I am going to  
(2)

take you around to the stationhouse to find out where you got this stuff, and you will not get into any trouble if you tell me where you got it." Both of the men then refused to tell me where they got it. The next morning I found out the owner of the goods. He came to headquarters and identified the vests and the linings as his property. All those goods were found on the defendant Grote.

D e f e n s e .

J O H N     G R O T E, the defendant, sworn, testified:

I have no home but I sleep in lodging houses on the Bowery. On this night in question in company with my friend Nolan I was walking through Pell Street. This officer came and stopped us, and when he did I laid the bundle down. I told the officer the truth when I said that I found the bundle on a truck down the street. I know nothing about any burglary of the complainant's premises, and I had nothing to do with it.

CROSS EXAMINATION:

I don't know the number of the house in Pell Street in front of which I found this bundle. Nolan and I were walking along the street when we saw this bundle on a truck and picked it up. Our intention was to take it and pawn it for whatever amount we could get. My business is a freight handler down around the market. I knew that that truck wasn't mine; I knew that the bundle didn't belong to me at the time I took it; I knew that I had no right to take it at the time I took it.

J O H N N O L A N, the co-defendant, sworn, testified:

I was in company with Mr. Grote on the night of this occurrence. We both were walking through Pell Street when we saw a bundle lying on a truck and we picked it up. We were walking off with it when Officer Murphy stopped us. When he approached us the defendant Grote dropped the bundle at his feet. I know nothing of the burglary of the complainant's premises. I wasn't there and I had nothing whatever to do with it. I have never been arrested before charged with any crime. I never saw the defendant Grote do any work.

The Jury returned a verdict convicting both defendants of the crime of Burglary in the Third Degree.

-----



**Court of General Sessions of the Peace**

OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

against  
*John Grote*  
and  
*John Nolan*

The Grand Jury of the City and County of New York, by this indictment, accuse

*John Grote and John Nolan*

of the CRIME OF BURGLARY IN THE THIRD DEGREE, committed as follows:

The said

*John Grote and John Nolan, both*

late of the *6th* Ward of the City of New York, in the County of New York, aforesaid, on the  
*fifth* day of *September* in the year of our Lord one  
thousand eight hundred and ninety-*three* in the *night*-time of the same day, at the  
Ward, City and County aforesaid, a certain building there situate, to wit, the *shop* of  
one *Charles Stahl*

there situate, feloniously and burglariously did break into and enter, with intent to commit some  
crime therein, to wit: with intent the goods, chattels and personal property of the said

*Charles Stahl* in the said *shop*—  
then and there being, then and there feloniously and burglariously to steal, take and carry away,  
against the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace of the  
People of the State of New York and their dignity.

SECOND COUNT—

And the Grand Jury aforesaid, by this indictment, further accuse the said

*John Grote and John Nolan*  
of the CRIME OF *Grand LARCENY in the second degree* committed as follows:

The said *John Grote and John Nolan, both*

late of the Ward, City and County aforesaid, afterwards, to wit: on the day and in the year aforesaid, at the Ward, City and County aforesaid, in the *night* time of said day, with force and arms,

*forty vests of the value  
of five dollars each and  
eighty yards of lining of  
the value of twenty-five  
cents each yard*

of the goods, chattels and personal property of one

*Charles Stahl*

in the

*shop* —

of the said

*Charles Stahl*

there situate, then and there being found, in the *shop* —  
aforesaid, then and there feloniously did steal, take and carry away, against the form of the statute  
in such case made and provided, and against the peace of the People of the State of New York  
and their dignity.

THIRD COUNT:

And the Grand Jury aforesaid, by this indictment, further accuse the said  
*John Grote and John Nolan*  
of the CRIME OF RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS, committed as follows:

The said

*John Grote and John Nolan, both*  
late of the Ward, City and County aforesaid, afterwards, to wit: on the day and in the year afore-  
said, with force and arms, at the Ward, City and County aforesaid,

*forty vests of the value of  
five dollars each, and eighty  
yards of lining of the value  
of twenty-five cents each yard*

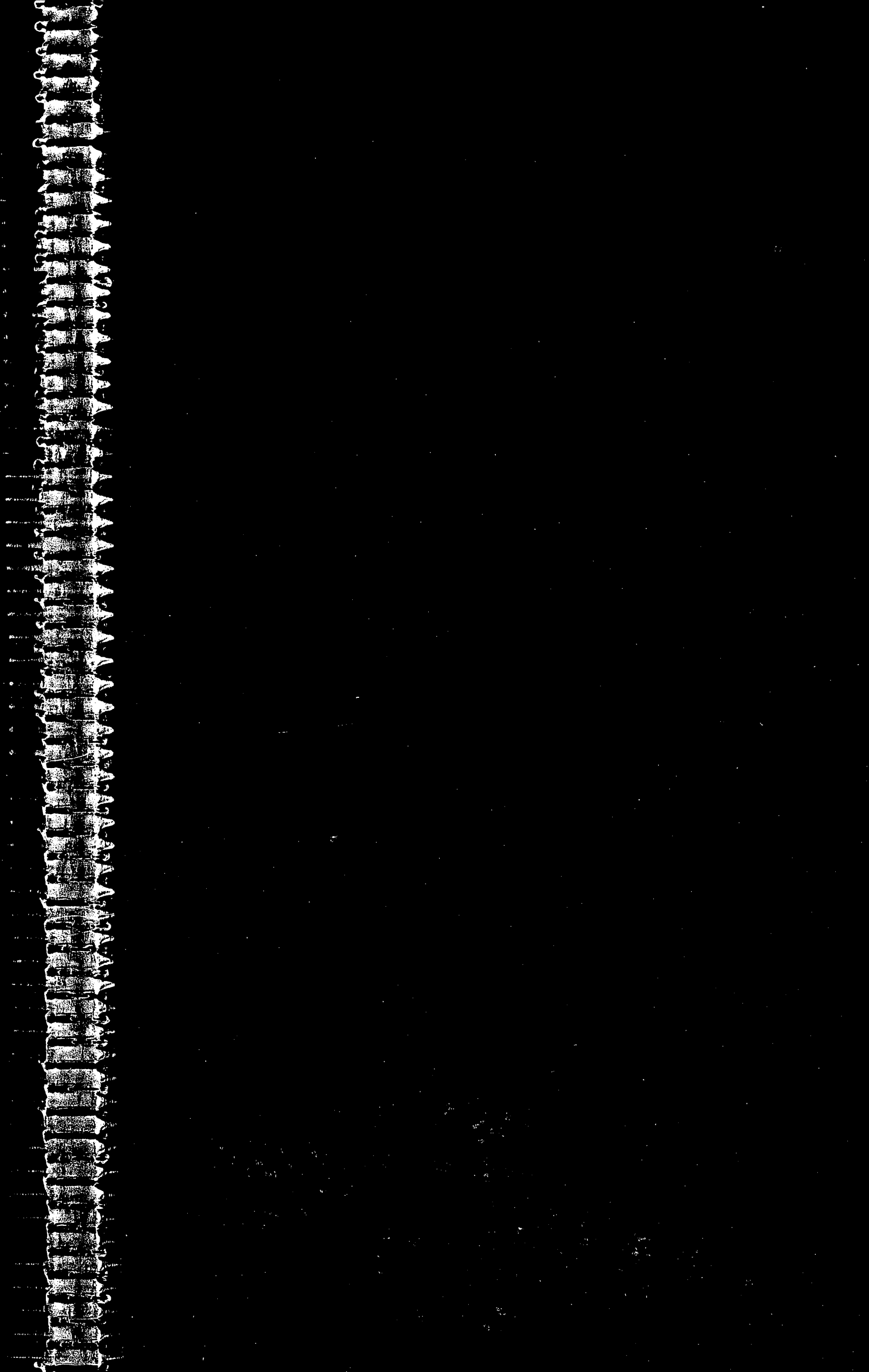
of the goods, chattels and personal property of

*Charles Stahl*  
by a certain person or persons to the Grand Jury aforesaid unknown, then lately before felon-  
iously stolen from the said

*Charles Stahl*  
unlawfully and unjustly did feloniously receive and have: (the said

*Grote and John Nolan*  
then and there well knowing the said goods, chattels and personal property to have been felon-  
iously stolen, against the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the  
peace of the People of the State of New York and their dignity.

DE LANCEY NICOLL,  
District Attorney.



J O H N N O L A N, the co-defendant, sworn, testified:

I was in company with Mr. Grote on the night of this occurrence. We both were walking through Pell Street when we saw a bundle lying on a truck and we picked it up. We were walking off with it when Officer Murphy stopped us. When he approached us the defendant Grote dropped the bundle at his feet. I know nothing of the burglary of the complainant's premises. I wasn't there and I had nothing whatever to do with it. I have never been arrested before charged with any crime. I never saw the defendant Grote do any work.

The Jury returned a verdict convicting both defendants of the crime of Burglary in the Third Degree.

(५)

DESLEE.

detendants of the crime of BURGLARY in the Spring

LINE 100.2 REFERENCE TO ABLGTCF COMALGTFUR BOFF

USAGL. SSM FIVE GATEWAY HOSPITALS SHY MOTHER.

US:GL PEGS S.L.62369 PEGS S.L.62369 MICH SWA GLING.

0908 go with it. I have

of the powers of the subject, a pleasure. I mean a

those global big power states. I know nothing

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 06-11-2001 BY 60322 UCBAW

Biggest if not. We were working out with it when Officer

24664 WJEN AG 25415 DNRJTO JAJUR. OU S FLNCK SHTG AG

44-38861-1000

I WENT TO CONFER WITH MR. GLOVE ON THE STAFF OF

'T O H H I O T V K' the co-defendants' sworn, testified:

**Court of General Sessions of the Peace**  
OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

against  
*John Grote*  
and  
*John Nolan*

The Grand Jury of the City and County of New York, by this indictment, accuse

*John Grote and John Nolan*

of the CRIME OF BURGLARY IN THE THIRD DEGREE, committed as follows :

The said

*John Grote and John Nolan, both*

late of the *6th* Ward of the City of New York, in the County of New York, aforesaid, on the  
*fifth* day of *September* in the year of our Lord one  
thousand eight hundred and ninety-*three* in the *night*-time of the same day, at the  
Ward, City and County aforesaid, a certain building there situate, to wit, the *shop* of  
one *Charles Stahl*

there situate, feloniously and burglariously did break into and enter, with intent to commit some  
crime therein, to wit: with intent the goods, chattels and personal property of the said

*Charles Stahl* in the said *shop*  
then and there being, then and there feloniously and burglariously to steal, take and carry away,  
against the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace of the  
People of the State of New York and their dignity.

SECOND COUNT—

And the Grand Jury aforesaid, by this indictment, further accuse the said

of the CRIME OF

The said

*John Grote and John Nolan*  
*Grand LARCENY in the second degree* committed as follows:  
*John Grote and John Nolan, both*

late of the Ward, City and County aforesaid, afterwards, to wit: on the day and in the year aforesaid, at the Ward, City and County aforesaid, in the *night* time of said day, with force and arms,

*forty vests of the value  
of five dollars each and  
eighty yards of lining of  
the value of twenty-five  
cents each yard*

of the goods, chattels and personal property of one

in the

*Charles Stahl*  
*shop* — of the said *Charles Stahl*

there situate, then and there being found, in the *shop* —  
aforesaid, then and there feloniously did steal, take and carry away, against the form of the statute  
in such case made and provided, and against the peace of the People of the State of New York  
and their dignity.

THIRD COUNT:

And the Grand Jury aforesaid, by this indictment, further accuse the said

*John Grote and John Nolan*  
of the CRIME of RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS, committed as follows:  
The said *John Grote and John Nolan, both*

late of the Ward, City and County aforesaid, afterwards, to wit: on the day and in the year aforesaid, with force and arms, at the Ward, City and County aforesaid,

*forty vests of the value of  
five dollars each, and eighty  
yards of lining of the value  
of twenty-five cents each yard*

of the goods, chattels and personal property of

*Charles Stahl*  
by a certain person or persons to the Grand Jury aforesaid unknown, then lately before feloniously stolen from the said *Charles Stahl*

unlawfully and unjustly did feloniously receive and have: (the said

*Grote and John Nolan*  
then and there well knowing the said goods, chattels and personal property to have been feloniously stolen, against the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace of the People of the State of New York and their dignity.

DE LANCEY NICOLL,  
District Attorney.

1139

**BOX:**

532

**FOLDER:**

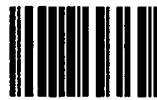
4854

**DESCRIPTION:**

Groves, Lizzie

**DATE:**

09/22/93



4854

Witnesses:

Em Ryan

Counsel

Filed

day of

189

Pleads

THE PEOPLE

ENTERED  
T. J. W.

vs.

Lizzie Groves

PETIT LARCENY.

Sections 528, 582 Penal Code

DE LANCEY NICOILL,

District Attorney.

Ret May 11/98  
Discharged on own  
recognition of indictment  
A TRUE BILL.  
C. W. Bloomer

Foreman.

Off. Sec. & Clerk  
J. L. Gordon

of 1898

There appears to be no evidence of the defendant's guilt upon which to expect a conviction. The only thing remotely connecting her with the alleged theft is the allegation that she was heard to say "all right" to the woman [name] in whose presence the goods were found. She denies ever seeing [name] before this occurrence. I recommend the discharge of defendant upon her own recognition.

J. L. Gordon  
May 11/98  
D.A. Sec.

POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL

1141

Sec. 568.

3 District Police Court.

Undertaking to Answer.

CITY AND COUNTY  
OF NEW YORK, ss.

An order having been made on the

1<sup>st</sup> day of Sept 1893, by

John J. Ryan Police Justice of the City of New York, that

Lizzie Groves be held to answer upon a charge of

Petty Larceny

upon which he has been duly admitted to bail in the sum of Three Hundred Dollars.

WE,

Lizzie Groves Defendant of No. 764

Street, Occupation. Housekeeper

; and

John C. Keating of No. 333 Cherry

Street,

Occupation Clerk Surety, hereby undertake jointly and severally that the above-named Lizzie Groves shall appear and answer the charge above-mentioned, in whatever Court it may be prosecuted; and shall at all times render herself self amenable to the orders and process of the Court; and if convicted, shall appear for judgment, and render herself self in execution thereof; or if he fail to perform either of these conditions, that we will pay to the People of the State of New York the sum of Three Hundred Dollars.

Taken and acknowledged before me this

day of Sept 1893

Lizzie Groves  
John C. Keating  
POLICE JUSTICE.

City and County of New York, ss.

*Seem to be John C. Keating*  
891  
Police Justice

the within-named Bail and Surety, being duly sworn, says, that he is a resident and holder within the said County and State, and is worth *Six* Hundred Dollars, exclusive of property exempt from execution, and over and above the amount of all his debts and liabilities, and that his property consists of *House & lot situate*

*627 Knickerbocker Avenue, Brooklyn, worth three thousand dollars for value.*

*John C. Keating*

Undertaking to Answer.

THE PEOPLE, &c.  
ON THE COMPLAINT OF

vs.

Taken the ..... day of ..... 189

Justice.

Filed ..... day of ..... 189

Police Court—

3

District.

Affidavit—Larceny.

City and County of New York, ss.

of No. 309 Grand Street, aged 20 years,  
occupation Detective being duly sworn,

deposes and says, that on the 29<sup>th</sup> day of August 1893 at the City of New York, in the County of New York, was feloniously taken, stolen and carried away from the possession of deponent, in the day time, the following property, viz:

A boy's suit of clothes of the value of Four dollars and ninety five cents

the property of the deponent's care and charge

Priddy

and that this deponent has a probable cause to suspect, and does suspect, that the said property was feloniously taken, stolen and carried away by Sarah Wilson and Fizzie Groves

back now here, who were in company with each other and acting in concert for the reasons that the defendant came to the store of E. Kelley and Sons at said premises and deponent watched their movements and saw the said Wilson take said property and conceal it in a pocket of a skirt then worn on her person and that while said Wilson was taking said property the defendant Groves was standing next to said Wilson and hiding said Wilson from the observation of others and deponent heard said

Sworn to before me, this

189

day

Police Justice.

Groves say to said Wilson in an  
undertone "all right". Deponent found  
the property in the possession of said  
Wilson

Sworn to before me }  
the 30<sup>th</sup> August 1893 }

John R. Barker }

Police Justice }

Eva R. Barker

POLICE COURT 3 DISTRICT.

City and County of New York, ss.

THE PEOPLE

vs.

Sarah Wilson

On Complaint of Eva Peper  
For Petty Larceny

After being informed of my rights under the law, I hereby waive a trial by Jury on this complaint, and demand a trial at the COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS OF THE PEACE, to be holden in and for the City and County of New York.

Dated Aug 30 1893

Sarah Wilson

John P. Morris Police Justice.

Sec. 198-200.

CITY AND COUNTY } ss.  
OF NEW YORK, }

3<sup>rd</sup>

District Police Court.

*Sarah Willson* being duly examined before the under-  
signed according to law, on the annexed charge; and being informed that it is *her* right to  
make a statement in relation to the charge against *her*; that the statement is designed to  
enable *her* if *she* see fit to answer the charge and explain the facts alleged against *her*  
that *she* is at liberty to waive making a statement, and that *her* waiver cannot be used  
against *her* on the trial.

Question. What is your name.

Answer.

*Sarah Willson*

Question. How old are you?

Answer.

*43 years*

Question. Where were you born?

Answer.

*New York*

Question. Where do you live, and how long have you resided there?

Answer.

*Refused*

Question. What is your business or profession?

Answer.

*Nurse*

Question. Give any explanation you may think proper of the circumstances appearing in the  
testimony against you, and state any facts which you think will tend to your  
exculpation?

Answer.

*I am not guilty Sarah Willson*

Taken before me this

30<sup>th</sup>

day of August 1893

*John W. Woodhull*

Police Justice.

Sec. 198-200.

CITY AND COUNTY  
OF NEW YORK,

3 District Police Court.

*Lizzie Groves* being duly examined before the under-  
signed according to law, on the annexed charge; and being informed that it is *her* right to  
make a statement in relation to the charge against *her*; that the statement is designed to  
enable *her* if *she* see fit to answer the charge and explain the facts alleged against *her*  
that *she* is at liberty to waive making a statement, and that *her* waiver cannot be used  
against *her* on the trial.

Question. What is your name.

Answer.

*Lizzie Groves*

Question. How old are you?

Answer.

*23 years*

Question. Where were you born?

Answer.

*New York*

Question. Where do you live, and how long have you resided there?

Answer.

*264 Williams 2 months*

Question. What is your business or profession?

Answer.

*Keyp house*

Question. Give any explanation you may think proper of the circumstances appearing in the  
testimony against you, and state any facts which you think will tend to your  
exculpation?

Answer.

*I am not not guilty*

*Lizzie Groves*

Taken before me this *30*

day of *August* 188*3*

*John W. [Signature]*

Police Justice.

\$300 for Co. Aug. 31 1930

244949

Police Court  
District

BAILED

No. 1 by *John C. Keating*

Residence *999 Cherry St.*

No. 2, by

Residence

No. 3, by

Residence

No. 4, by

Residence

ON FILE COMPLAINT OF

*Paul J. Ryan*

*309 W. 4th St.*

*Lizzie Groves*

Offense *Petty Larceny*

Dated, *Aug 30* 189*3*

*Brooklyn* Magistrate

*Heenan* Officer

Witness *John Keating*

No. *1016* Street

*Patric Sullivan*

No. *309* Street

*William J. Sullivan*

No. *1300* Street

*John J. Sullivan*

No. *1300* Street

*No 2 Bailed*

It appearing to me by the within depositions and statements that the crime therein mentioned has been committed, and that there is sufficient cause to believe the within, named

*defendants*

guilty thereof, I order that he be held to answer the same, and he be admitted to bail in the sum of *Three* Hundred Dollars, *each* and be committed to the Warden and Keeper of the City Prison of the City of New York, until he give such bail.

Dated, *Aug 30* 189*3*

*John A. Brookes* Police Justice.

I have admitted the above-named *defendant Lizzie Groves* to bail to answer by the undertaking hereto annexed.

Dated, *Sept 1* 189*3*

*John Ryan* Police Justice.

There being no sufficient cause to believe the within named *defendant* guilty of the offense within mentioned, I order h to be discharged.

Dated, *189*

Police Justice.

Court of General Sessions of the Peace  
OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

against

*Lizzie Groves*

The Grand Jury of the City and County of New York, by this indictment, accuse

*Lizzie Groves*

of the CRIME OF PETIT LARCENY, committed as follows:

The said

*Lizzie Groves*

late of the City of New York, in the County of New York aforesaid, on the *29th*  
day of *August* in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and  
ninety- *three* at the City and County aforesaid, with force and arms,

*one coat of the value of three  
dollars one vest of the value of  
one dollar, one pair of trousers  
of the value of one dollar*

of the goods, chattels and personal property of one

*Edward A. Raley*

then and there being found, then and there unlawfully did steal, take and carry away, against  
the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace of the People  
of the State of New York and their dignity.

*De Lancey Nicoll,  
District Attorney*

1150

**BOX:**

**532**

**FOLDER:**

**4854**

**DESCRIPTION:**

**Guagliardi, Frank**

**DATE:**

**09/14/93**



4854

11.4  
Bach  
Chorale

Police Court, / District,

(1858)

City and County } ss.  
of New York.

of No. 6 Precinct.

occupation Police Officer

that on the 1 day of September 1893 at the City of New

York, in the County of New York

Michael Cregan  
Street, aged 35 years,

being duly sworn, deposes and says,

Frank Guagliardi (now here) did willfully and unlawfully interfere with a fire alarm telegraph box for the purpose of communicating a false alarm. For the following reasons on said date about the hour of 9:30 o'clock P.M. on said date deponent was standing on the south west corner of Centre and Franklin Streets - he saw the defendant standing at the fire alarm box - on the south east corner of Centre and Franklin Streets and he (defendant) had his hand on the handle of the door of said alarm box - deponent heard the alarm sound and in a short period of time the Fire Engines arrived on said corner - and the defendant walked away from said fire alarm box - deponent followed defendant and arrested him - deponent further swears that there was no fire in the neighborhood of where said fire alarm box is located at the time the alarm was sounded. Deponent therefore charges defendant with violation of Section 429 of the Consolidation Act of the City of New York.

Michael F. Cregan

Sworn to before me

This 2<sup>nd</sup> day of September 1893

Comedy  
Police Justice

POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL

1153

Sec. 198-200.

District Police Court.

CITY AND COUNTY }  
OF NEW YORK, } ss.

*Frank Guagliardi* being duly examined before the under-  
signed according to law, on the annexed charge; and being informed that it is his right to  
make a statement in relation to the charge against him, that the statement is designed to  
enable him if he see fit to answer the charge and explain the facts alleged against him  
that he is at liberty to waive making a statement, and that his waiver cannot be used  
against him on the trial.

Question. What is your name?

Answer.

*Frank Guagliardi*

Question. How old are you?

Answer.

*17 years*

Question. Where were you born?

Answer.

*Italy*

Question. Where do you live, and how long have you resided there?

Answer.

*27 Oak Street*

Question. What is your business or profession?

Answer.

*Miller*

Question. Give any explanation you may think proper of the circumstances appearing in the  
testimony against you, and state any facts which you think will tend to your  
exculpation.

Answer.

*I am not guilty and  
I hold demand a trial by  
jury.*

*Frank Guagliardi*

Taken before me this

day of *Sept*

1893

Police Justice.

POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL

1154

BAILED,  
No. 1, by Felix Tree  
Residence 22 Centre  
Street,  
No. 2, by  
Residence  
Street,  
No. 3, by  
Residence  
Street,  
No. 4, by  
Residence  
Street,

Police Court... District...

THE PEOPLE, &c.,  
ON THE COMPLAINT OF

Michael J. Morgan  
14 1/2 Broadway

Dated Sept 2nd 1893

Wm. C. Murphy  
Magistrate

Witnesses

No. 1 Street 1893

No. 2 Street 1893

No. 3 Street 1893

No. 4 Street 1893

Bailed  
Sept 1st

Offense Misconduct  
Obeying with Force  
Albany Box Dec  
1893. Cow Act

It appearing to me by the within depositions and statements that the crime therein mentioned has been committed, and that there is sufficient cause to believe the within named Defendant

guilty thereof, I order that he be held to answer the same, and he be admitted to bail in the sum of Three Hundred Dollars, and be committed to the Warden and Keeper of the City Prison of the City of New York, until he give such bail.

Dated, Sept 2nd 1893 Wm. C. Murphy Police Justice.

I have admitted the above-named Defendant to bail to answer by the undertaking hereto annexed.

Dated, Sept 2nd 1893 Wm. C. Murphy Police Justice.

There being no sufficient cause to believe the within named Defendant guilty of the offense within mentioned, I order h to be discharged.

Dated, Sept 2nd 1893 Wm. C. Murphy Police Justice.

POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL

1155

C. R. 3603

SUBPENA FOR A WITNESS TO ATTEND THE GENERAL SESSIONS OF THE PEACE.

In the Name of the People of the State of New York.

To Officer Regan  
of No. 1st Avenue Street.

YOU ARE COMMANDED to appear before the Court of General Sessions of the Peace in and for the City and County of New York, at the New Criminal Court House on Centre Street, between Franklin and White Streets, in the City of New York, on the 6th day of April 1897, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, as a witness in a criminal action prosecuted by the People of the State of New York, against Frank Gunglisch

Dated at the City of New York, the first Monday of April  
in the year of our Lord 1897

WILLIAM M. K. OLCOTT, District Attorney.

Sub in the Department

Ask to see Mr.

PART I.

THE COURT ROOM IS IN THE SECOND STORY

If this Subpoena is delivered, an attachment will immediately issue. Bring this Subpoena with you, and give it to the officer at the Court Room door, that your attendance may be known.

[SEE OTHER SIDE FOR OTHER DIRECTIONS.]

o'clock

Ask to see Mr. Unge  
o'clock P.M.

POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL

1156

6th Prec  
Resigned  
about 18 months ago  
Resigned Jan. 24/06.  
39 Mercer St.

Should the case not be called on for trial, and no reason assigned in Court, please inquire in the District Attorney's Office about it, and you may save time.

If inconvenient to remain, and you prefer another day, state this early to the District Attorney, in the Court.

If ill when served, please send timely word to the District Attorney's Office.

If you know of more testimony than was produced before the Magistrate, or if a fact which you think material was not there brought out, please state the same to the District Attorney or one of his Assistants.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS OF THE PEACE

City and County of New York.

----- :

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK :

-against- :

FRANK GUAGLIARDI, :

----- :

STATE OF NEW YORK :  
: ss

City and County of New York :

FRANK GUAGLIARDI, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that he is the defendant in this proceeding and resides at No. 79 Olliver Street in the City of New York; that on September 1st, 1893, deponent was indicted on the charge of having violated Section 429 of the Consolidation Act of the City of New York, he being accused of having sent a false fire alarm on or about August 31st, 1893; that on the evening in question deponent took dinner with Rocco Calvosa at No. 60 Baxter Street; that he remained in the apartments of the said Rocco Calvosa from about 7 o'clock in the evening until about 9 o'clock, when he heard fire engines in the street; that he did not depart from the apartments of said Rocco Calvosa from 7 o'clock until after the arrival in the street of the fire engines aforesaid; deponent solemnly swears that he is not guilty of the charge contained in the indictment, that he did not send out an alarm and never has sent out a fire alarm; that he does not know who sent out the fire alarm at the time and place set forth in the indictment; that at said time deponent was of the age of 17 years and was working as a

tailor and has ever since followed said business and is now working at 290 Elizabeth Street in the City of New York; that he was never arrested prior to his arrest in this proceeding nor after that time; that deponent further says that at the time the fire engines arrived in the street Rao Costantino was in the said apartments of Rocco Calvosa and descended the stairs to the street at the same time as deponent.

Sworn to before me this: *Frank Guagliardi*  
24<sup>th</sup> Day of March, 1897 :

*Carlo Calvosa*  
Notary Public  
N.Y.C.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS OF THE PEACE

City and County of New York.

----- :

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK :

-against- :

FRANK GUAGLIARDI? :

----- :

STATE OF NEW YORK :  
: ss

City and County of New York :

RAO COSTANTINO, being duly sworn, deposes and says:  
that he resides at No. 27 Bowery in the City of New York,  
and is well acquainted with Frank Guagliardi the defendant  
in this proceeding; that he distinctly remembers the night  
in the year 1893, when the said Frank Guagliardi was arrest-  
ed accused of sending out a false alarm; at the time that  
the fire engines arrived in the street the deponent was at  
the appartments of Rocco Calvosa at No. 60 Baxter Street  
in the City of New York, that the defendant was also present  
that the said defendant and deponent when they heard the  
bells of the fire engines descended the stairs to the  
street where they met Carmine Candiano; that we asked  
Candiano what was the matter and he answere that there was  
a fire.

Sworn to before me this:  
24 day of March, 1897 :

*Costantino Rao*

*Carlo Calvosa*  
*Notary Public*  
*N.Y.C.*

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS OF THE PEACE

City and County of New York.

----- :

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK :

-against- :

FRANK GUAGLIARDI, :

----- :

STATE OF NEW YORK :  
: ss  
City and County of New York :

CARMINE CANDIANO, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that he resides at No. 60 Baxter Street in the City of New York on the first floor and occupies a store on the ground floor; that he has occupied this store since the year 1893, and prior to that time; that he distinctly remembers the evening of August 31st, 1893, when the defendant above named was arrested; that when the fire engines had come through Baxter Street he met at the doorway of No. 60. Baxter Street the above named defendant Frank Guagliardi and Rao Costantino coming down the stairway and the defendant asked deponent "Where is the fire?"

Sworn to before me this:  
24<sup>th</sup> day of March, 1897. :

*Carlo Caluso*  
*Notary Public*  
*N.Y.C.*  
*17*

*Carmine* *his* *+ Candiano*  
*mark*



COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS OF THE PEACE

City and County of New York.

----- :  
THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW :  
YORK. :  
-against- :  
FRANK GUAGLIARDI, :  
----- :

STATE OF NEW YORK :  
City and County of New York : ss

ROCCO CALVOSA, being duly sworn, deposes and says:-  
that he resides at number 31 James Street in the City of  
New York, and is well acquainted with the above named Frank  
Guagliardi; that deponent resided at number 60 Baxter  
Street in the months of August and September 1893, and  
distinctly remembers the night when the above named defend-  
ant was arrested on the charge of having sent out a false  
fire alarm; that on the evening in question the defendant  
came to deponent's house and had dinner there, and that  
we remained in my apartments talking together until about  
9 o'clock when we heard fire engines in the street; that  
when the said fire engines were heard in the street  
Guagliardi with another young man, Rao Costantino, who was  
also in my apartments at that time, rushed down stairs to  
the street; deponent further says that said fire engines  
were in the street before the said Guagliardi left his  
apartments, and that said Guagliardi was continually in the  
apartments of deponent from about seven o'clock until the  
arrival of the fire engines.

Sworn to before me this:  
23<sup>d</sup> day of March 1897

*Rocco Calvosa*  
: *John J. Sullivan, Com. of Peace*

Court of General Sessions  
of the Peace.

Sir, Please take notice, that within as a  
copy of this day  
duly entered and filed in the office of the  
Clerk of at the  
City of New York.  
Dated,

Yours, &c.,

against

Frank Guagliardi

Attorney for

To

Esg.,

Attorney for

Affidavit.

M. OWEN ROBERTS,

Attorney for defendant

253 ~~74~~ BROADWAY,

NEW YORK CITY.

Due, and timely service of a copy of the within

is hereby admitted.

this day of 189

(455)

Court of General Sessions of the Peace  
OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK,  
against

*Franka Agnaffian*

The Grand Jury of the City and County of New York, by this

indictment accuse

*Franka Agnaffian* of a  
misdemeanor,

of the crime of

committed as follows:

The said *Franka Agnaffian*,

late of the City of New York, in the County of New York aforesaid, on the  
- *first* - day of *September*, in the year of our Lord one thousand  
eight hundred and ninety- *three* , — at the City and County aforesaid,

*did unlawfully use the same appliances  
of a certain fire-drum signal and  
alarm station in said city for  
communicating a false alarm of  
fire; against the form of the Statute  
in such case made and provided,  
and against the peace of the People  
of the State of New York, and their  
rights.*

*De Sancy Hill,*

*District Attorney.*

1165

**END OF  
BOX**