

0216

**BOX:**

462

**FOLDER:**

4241

**DESCRIPTION:**

Rapelyea, Anna M.

**DATE:**

12/21/91



4241

0217

Witnesses:

Oliver Felder

157

St. Jay Goldsmith

Counsel,

Filed

day of

189

Pleas,

THE PEOPLE

vs.

Anna M. Rapchey

Grand Larceny, Second Degree  
[Sections 528, 529, 530 Penal Code.]

DE LANCEY NICOLL,

District Attorney.

A TRUE BILL.

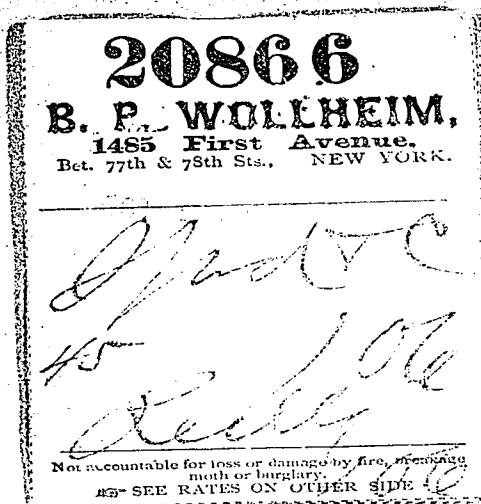
Quamby Deomughe

Deputy Foreman.

Heard

City-Pro on 3 days.

02 18



0219

(1895)

Police Court—4<sup>th</sup> District.

Affidavit—Larceny.

City and County } ss.  
of New York,of No. 515 West 70<sup>th</sup> Street, aged 26 years,occupation help-house being duly sworn,deposes and says, that on the 19 day of October 1899 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 Bed Linen,  
Table Linen and Ladies' and  
Gentlemen's Underwear  
of the value of thirty-five  
Dollars — (\$35.00)

the property of Mrs Maud Freeman and in  
deponent's charge 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 Mrs Anna Rapelyea (now here)  
from the fact that at about the hour  
of 4.30 P.M. on the aforesaid day said  
property was on the roof of premises  
No 515 West 70<sup>th</sup> Street and at about the  
hour of half an hour afterwards deponent  
visited said property and said defendant  
told deponent and admitted to deponent that  
she had been on the said roof during  
the aforesaid half hour. Deponent  
further says that on December 14 1899  
deponent saw said defendant  
drop a pocket-book in the hall of the  
aforesaid premises, which pocket-book  
contained the two Parson-tickets, hereto

Sworn to before me, this

189

Police Justice.



attached, which tickets represent  
the said property and defendant  
went to the Pawn Broker's Office of  
E. P. Hollheim, No 1485 - 1<sup>st</sup> Avenue,  
as shown on the aforesaid tickets,  
and there found and identified  
the property as the same that had  
been taken stolen and carried  
away in the manner aforesaid.

Defendant therefore charges  
said Anna Kasperger with having  
committed the said Larceny and  
asks that she may be dealt with  
as the Law may direct.

Sworn to before me this }  
15<sup>th</sup> day of December 1891 } Elsie Fielden.

A. J. Watson

Prosecution



0222

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 100 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 Nov 15 1891 W.D. McMahon 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.

0223

1549

Police Court--- 4 --- District.

THE PEOPLE, &c.,

ON THE COMPLAINT OF

Oliver Fielder  
515 East 7th St  
Anna Rapadze

Offence *Larceny*

2  
3  
4

Dated *Dec 15* 18*91*

*M. M. Mott* Magistrate.  
*Mrs. J. Johnson* Officer.  
*25* Precinct.

Witnesses  
No. *Call Officer* Street.

No. Street.

No. Street.

\$ *1000* to answer *G. S.*

*Don* *g. s.*

BAILED.

No. 1, by

Residence Street.

No. 2, by

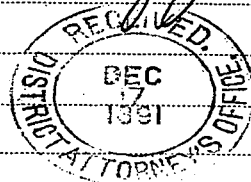
Residence Street.

No. 3, by

Residence Street.

No. 4, by

Residence Street.



**Court of General Sessions of the Peace**

OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

against

*Anna M. Rapelyea*

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

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

The said

*Anna M. Rapelyea*

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

*a quantity of bed linen, (a more particular description whereof is to the Grand Jury aforesaid unknown) of the value of ten dollars, a quantity of table linen (a more particular description whereof is to the Grand Jury aforesaid unknown) of the value of ten dollars, and diverse articles of underclothing of a number and description to the Grand Jury aforesaid unknown, of the value of fifteen dollars,*

of the goods, chattels and personal property of one *Maudie Freeman*

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

*Anna M. Rapelyea*  
of the CRIME OF CRIMINALLY RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY, committed as follows:

The said

*Anna M. Rapelyea*

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,

*the same goods, chattels and personal property described in the first count of this indictment*

of the goods, chattels and personal property of one

*Maudie Freeman*

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

*Maudie Freeman*

unlawfully and unjustly did feloniously receive and have; the said

*Anna M. Rapelyea*  
then and there well knowing 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.*

0226

**BOX:**

462

**FOLDER:**

4241

**DESCRIPTION:**

Raymond, Mary

**DATE:**

12/24/91



4241

0227

Witnesses:

E. A. Clarke

Counsel,

Filed 14 day of Dec 1891

Pleads, *W. J. Gault*

THE PEOPLE

vs.

Mary Raymond

Penal Code.]

Grand Larceny, [Sections 529, 531]

De LANCEY NICOLL,

District Attorney.

A TRUE BILL.

*Charles W. Thompson*

Forfeited.

F. 2 Jan. 6. 1892

Tried and convicted

P. I.

City Prison 30 days. 11





0229

Sec. 108-200

2

District Police Court.

CITY AND COUNTY } ss.  
OF NEW YORK,

*Mary Raymond* 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.

*Mary Raymond*

Question. How old are you?

Answer.

*35 years*

Question. Where were you born?

Answer.

*Germany*

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

Answer.

*317 West 21st Street one week*

Question. What is your business or profession?

Answer.

*Iron Maker*

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  
at present by the advice  
of counsel*

*Mary Raymond*

Taken before me this *21st*  
day of *December* 18*94*

Police Justice.

0230

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 *December 21<sup>st</sup>* 18 *91* *[Signature]* 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.

0231

Police Court--- 2<sup>nd</sup> District. 1688THE PEOPLE, &c.,  
ON THE COMPLAINT OFEdward Clarke  
301 6th Avenue1 Mary Raymond  
2  
3  
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Offence Larceny

Dated Dec 21<sup>st</sup> 1897

H. J. Gunn Magistrate.

Reap and Wade Officer.

Central Precinct.

Witnesses

No. Street.

No. Street.

No. Street.

No. Street.

No. Street.

\$ 1000 to answer J.S.

Can

BAILED.

No. 1, by Raphael Guibette

Residence 207 Madison Street.

No. 2, by

Residence Street.

No. 3, by

Residence Street.

No. 4, by

Residence Street.



Claim of General Sessions

The People

Mary Raymond

City and County of New York:

Walter D. Cornelius  
being duly sworn deposes & says that  
he is fifty years of age; and resides at  
No. 128 West 21st Street, N.Y. City,  
and by occupation a city-wrecker.

That he is acquainted with defendants  
above named being boarded in the  
same house with her, & except for  
the occasion of the above suit, he  
has always known her as a respectable  
decent business woman.

Sworn before me

on the 12th day of January 1892

Daniel O'Reilly

Com. of Sup. Ct. N.Y.C.

W.D. Cornelius

Court of General Sessions

The People

Mary Raymond

City and County of New York:  
Foster Stetley, Mrs. Jansen  
 & Mrs. Huntley being severally  
 duly sworn state they have  
 known defendant above named  
 as a reputable respectable &  
 honest person, and they very  
 greatly regretted to learn of her  
 trouble.

They pray the Court for execution  
 of sentence  
 from whence  
 this 12 January 1892 }

Count of General Issues

The People

- v -

Mary Raymond

Affidavits

Charles E. Barker  
att. for def.  
65 Park Row  
N.Y. City

POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL

0235

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

-----x  
The People :  
vs : Before  
Mary Raymond. : Hon. Rufus B. Cowing,  
and a jury.  
-----x

Indicted for Grand Larceny in the Second Degree.

Indictment filed December 24th., 1891.

Tried January 6th, 1892.

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Appearances:

Assistant District-Attorney Robert Townsend for the People.  
Charles Le Barbier, Esquire, for the Defense.

-----  
Edward A. Clark, being duly sworn testified that  
his business address was 301 Sixth avenue. He was employ-  
ed by B. Altman & Co., as a detective and special officer.  
He had been in their employ in that capacity for about  
three years. Before he entered the employ of Altman & Co,  
he was employed as a special officer at the Coleman House  
for two years, and before that in other places, in the



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same capacity. Altogether he had been a detective for ten or twelve years.

On the 21st of December, 1891, he was patrolling the store of Altman & Company, on the ground floor and also on the upper floors of the store. The store of Altman & Company was at Sixth avenue and 19th street, and they were in the dry goods business. He saw the defendant in Altman & Company's store, on the 21st of December, 1891, at about two o'clock in the afternoon. The defendant entered the store and proceeded down the lace aisle. There were several bolts of lace on the counter, and she slipped one of the bolts under a long coat that she had on, and went out through the main entrance. She walked down Sixth avenue, towards 18th street. At the corner of 18th street, he, the witness, arrested the defendant, and took her back through the side entrance, into the office of the firm of Altman & Company. He detained her there, until he sent for a lady to search her. This lady searches all shoplifters who are caught in the store of Altman & Company. The lady who was called to search the defendant threw aside the defendant's long coat or cloak and found the bolt of lace. The lace was 43 inches wide and 15

yards in length. At the time that the defendant took up the bolt of lace from the counter, and put it under her cloak, he, the witness, was close to her. There was a lady between them, and he looked over the shoulder of this lady, and that of the defendant. The lace was packed tight on the counter and the defendant had to pull hard to get the bolt of lace that she took from the counter away from the other bolts. Then she concealed it under her cloak, and walked away from the counter. When the defendant's cloak was turned back by the lady who searched her, in the office, the bolt of lace was found concealed under the defendant's left arm. The defendant did not pay for the lace and it was the property of Altman & Company. The 15 yards of lace were worth from \$5 to \$5.50 a yard. It was worth fully \$75 altogether. When he arrested the defendant, at Sixth avenue and 18th street, he said, "Come along with me." The defendant said "What for," and he, the witness, said, "For that bolt of lace you have got under your coat." Then the defendant said, "Well, please don't make it hard for me," and he, the witness, said, "No." Then the defendant said, "I know you have to do your duty, and so I'll go along with you."

When they got into the office of the firm, the superintendent tapped his bell, and sent for the lady that searches all shoplifters caught in the store. When this lady entered the office, he, the witness, said to her, "Search this lady. She has a bolt of lace." He, the witness, asked the defendant why she took the lace, and the defendant answered, "I have a sister sick at home, with the rheumatism, and I need money, and I don't know what tempted me to do it." She made the same statement, before the sergeant, at Police Headquarters. She also had in her possession a pair of silk suspenders, and she confessed that she had stolen them from the store, on the previous Saturday evening, at about six o'clock, and had the suspenders still in her possession on Monday, the day of her arrest. The defendant was taken first to the police Headquarters, and then Detective Reap was detailed to accompany him, the witness, to the Jefferson Market police court, with the prisoner. She was held in \$500 bail.

In cross-examination the witness testified that there were many persons in the store at the time that the defendant stole the lace. The defendant's suspicious actions first attracted his, the witnesses, attention.

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She looked up and down the counter, at the sales ladies, instead of at the goods on the counter. He, the witness, next saw the defendant, after the arrest, on Christmas morning. The firm of Altman & Company had received several anonymous letters, and he went to see the defendant about them. He, the witness, did not demand \$100 from the defendant. When the defendant refused to give him \$100 \$100, he did not say that he would compromise for \$75. He did not ask for \$100 or any other sum from the defendant. He told her that the firm had received several anonymous letters, saying that they would find some of Altman's goods in her premises, and that the superintendent told him to go to her premises and look for the goods. He said to her, "Now, if you have got any stolen goods in your possession, the best thing you could do would be to give them up voluntarily." Then he said, "Very well, I will take it for granted. If the matter goes any further, I will go to Police Headquarters and get a warrant to search your premises, for I have reason to believe that you have stolen goods here." The defendant said, "Please don't do that, because I have a sick sister, and I do not want to get into trouble. If you will come back on Monday

right, I will have such property as I remember as having stolen for you." He, the witness, went back on Monday evening, expecting to get the property. Instead of that he got a letter from lawyer Le Barbier, telling him not to go to the defendant's flat again, stop at his peril. He did not receive from the defendant on the 20th of December, \$15, in the presence of her sister. He did not ask for a girl named Morris when he went to the home of the defendant. He did not say that she had a nice apartment and that if she wanted him to go so he would get her a boarder. He did not tell the defendant that the \$15 was to pay the expenses of two officers, who were watching her house, and that, if she did not pay the \$15, she'd be sent up for five years.

Officer Michael J. Reap testified that he first saw the defendant, on December 21st., at Police Headquarters. Detective Clark, of Altman & Co., was with her. He, the witness, was sent over to the Jefferson Market Police Court with the defendant and Detective Clark. He, the witness, was walking alongside of the defendant on the way to the police court, and he had a conversation with her

about the lace she was charged with stealing. He, the witness, asked the defendant why she took the lace, and she said that she had a sick sister at home, and that she was a dressmaker and out of work, and she was tempted to do it- to take the lace. The defendant asked him, the witness, if he thought it would go hard with her, and he told her that he did not know anything about that.

For the defense, Mary Raymond, the defendant, testified that on the 21st., of December, 1891, she did visit the store of M. Altman & Co., It was between two and three o'clock in the afternoon. There were many people in the store at the time that she entered. She received an order from a lady to buy a lace dress for the lady's daughter, to be given to the daughter as a Christmas present. The lady gave her a \$10 bill towards paying for the lace dress. She, the defendant, went to Altman & Company's for the lace, because the lady wanted very nice lace. There was a crowd around the lace counter. She, the defendant, was in a hurry, because she had a dress to finish at home. She took up a bolt of lace, and went towards the light. She wanted to see the quality of the lace. The lace was marked \$2.50 a yard. As she got to

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the light with the lace, Detective Clark came along, caught her by the arm and took her around to the side door of the store and into the office of the firm. She told the detective that she came into the store to buy the lace, and wanted to buy it, but, on account of his having arrested her, she could not buy it. She did not take the lace from the counter with any intention of stealing it. She could not tell exactly how far she went from the counter with the lace, because she was not well acquainted with Altman & Company's store. She could not examine the lace at the counter, because it was too dark there. At first she did not know that the detective was an officer, and she was too much frightened to ask who he was. She had never been in trouble before in her life, and was badly frightened. She did not put the lace under her cloak. She told the detective that she was a dress-maker, and that she came into the store to buy the lace. The detective told her to put the lace under her cloak when he arrested her, and told her that she must go with him. When the lady searched her in the office, she showed the lady that she had a pattern of lace in her satchel, and wanted to match it for a customer. She had the pattern

left from a lace dress that she made about two years before. She did not steal the suspenders that were found in her possession. She bought them several days before and they were for the same lady that wanted the lace dress. They did not suit and she wanted to exchange them. She paid for them when she bought them, several days before. She had them in her satchel at the time of her arrest, because she wanted to exchange them. She was bailed out, after her arrest, on the day before Christmas. On Christmas morning, Detective Clark and another man called at her flat. Clark said that she must give up all the stolen goods that she had in her flat. She told him that she had no stolen goods there. Then Clark said, "We know you very well." She replied, "You can't know me very well, because I have lived uptown, and it is only a few days ago that I moved downtown, because we all had malaria and grip uptown, and the doctor said I must not live downstairs any more but must move to an upstairs flat." Then the man who was with Clark said, "It is better you get those other things out." She replied, "I can't get anything out, because I have no stolen things here. Then Clark said that he would arrest all of them- the defendant



her sister and her niece. That frightened her, the defendant, and she said " I will show you the things that I have got, but they are not stolen." Then she, the defendant, fainted, because Clark and the man with him were so rough to her and frightened her so much. Then Clark opened all the drawers and boxes in the flat, and threw their contents out on the floor of the parlor of the flat. They said that she must hurry up and show everything that she had in the flat, and then she opened her trunk, and showed the contents to Clark. She said that she could prove where she got everything in the trunk. She said that her sister had worked in excellent houses as a ladies maid, and she received four dresses, the Christmas before, as presents. Another lady gave her another dress. Her sister had not made up the dress yet because she was sick. Clark asked her why the dresses were not made up, and the defendant's sister said that she had not needed them. Then she, the defendant, began to cry, and said to Clark, " Is it not awful for you go on a sickly woman and be so hard." Then the man he was with that minute said, " Why don't you make that man an offer?" and she asked what he meant, and he said " that means money. How much will

II

"You give for him to keep quiet?" She said that she had no money to give him. Then the man said, referring to Clark, "I will ask him how much he wants". Then the man went into the parlor where Clark was throwing her things around, she being then in her bedroom with her sister, and came back, and said that Clark wanted \$100. She said "Where was I to get \$100? I have to support all the summer by sick sister. She has inflammatory rheumatism, and I have to work hard for her, and I can't pay that." The man said "Haven't you some friends that you can borrow that money from?" She said that she didn't know, and that she would see. Her sister went to a lady, that evening, and told her about their trouble. The lady said that she had only \$15, which she had saved from her Christmas present, and she would let her have that. It was the same lady that gave her, the defendant, the order for the lace dress, for a Christmas present for her daughter. Clark called the next morning. She told him that she could not raise the money that he wanted, because she could not borrow it. He asked her if she had any friends. She said "No. I don't like to go to those friends, because they are my customers, and I don't like to tell them

that I am in trouble like that." Then Clark said, "I must have that money to-night." She said, "I don't know about that. I must see my lawyer, Mr. Le Barbier about that. She went to Mr. Le Barbier's office, and he told her to pay no money whatever. But, when she told Clark that she had the \$15, he said "Well, give me the \$15. I have to pay the officers. They are watching you two nights, so that you can't bring anything out of the house." So she gave him a \$10 bill and a \$5 gold piece, the money the lady loaned to her sister. She handed the money to Clark in her sister's presence.

In cross-examination, the defendant testified that she was a widow. She had no children. She lived with her husband in Germany, and he died there. She had been in the United States about nine years. Her husband's first name was Henry. She, the defendant, was born in Germany. She lived, at the time of her arrest, at 317 West 11st street. She had been a dressmaker about six years. She learned the trade of dressmaking in Germany. For three years before she began the business of dressmaker, she kept house for a sickly gentleman, at Flecker and Mulberry streets. The sickly gentleman's name was

Seccher. He was, at that time, a manufacturer of iron goods. She thought that she met him first on a boat. Then she went to his home, and kept house for him for three years. He was the only man living in the house. His first name was Charlie. She did not know where he was at the time of the trial. She had not seen him for several years. She thought that the number of the house where she kept house for Seccher was No. 40. She had separated from Seccher because he was mean, and would not pay her any wages. She wanted \$15 a month wages and he would not pay it. Seccher's business was on the ground floor, and his living rooms, where she kept house for him, were upstairs. After she left Seccher, she kept a furnished room house in 12th street, near Third avenue. Next door to her was a house of ill-fame, and she could not get respectable lodgers, and she did not succeed in business. She paid \$600 for the furniture of the house, and she paid \$1,000 a year rent. She lived in the house about two years. She brought some money with her from Germany, when she came to this city, and she received about \$600 from Germany, after she got here. She paid her rent by letting her rooms out to single gentlemen. She had about

Seccher. He was, at that time, a manufacturer of iron goods. She thought that she met him first on a boat. Then she went to his home, and kept house for him for three years. He was the only man living in the house. His first name was Charlie. She did not know where he was at the time of the trial. She had not seen him for several years. She thought that the number of the house where she kept house for Seccher was No. 40. She had separated from Seccher because he was mean, and would not pay her any wages. She wanted \$15 a month wages and he would not pay it. Seccher's business was on the ground floor, and his living rooms, where she kept house for him, were upstairs. After she left Seccher, she kept a furnished room house in 12th street, near Third avenue. Next door to her was a house of ill-fame, and she could not get respectable lodgers, and she did not succeed in business. She paid \$600 for the furniture of the house, and she paid \$1,000 a year rent. She lived in the house about two years. She brought some money with her from Germany, when she came to this city, and she received about \$600 from Germany, after she got here. She paid her rent by letting her rooms out to single gentlemen. She had about

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seven steady lodgers. One of the lodgers was named Metz-  
zer, and he was the head waiter in Theiss's saloon. After  
two years, she sold out the lease and furniture of the  
house to a woman named Meyer, who, at the time of the  
sale, lived in 11th street. She sold out to Mrs. Meyer  
for \$1,100. Then she moved to a house in 11th street, near  
Third avenue, but lived there only a few months. From  
there she went up to 272 West 39th street. She ran a  
private house there, and began the millinery business.  
She thought that was in 1885. She paid \$60 a month for  
the house. She remained in this house for a year, and  
then she moved to 40th street, between Sixth avenue and  
Broadway. She thought the number in 40th street was 140.  
She stayed in this house only a few months, and then she  
hired a first-floor flat in West 16th street, but she  
did not put out her dressmaker's sign there, because there  
were so many dressmakers in the neighborhood. Then she  
moved to 49th street, and then back to 123 West 17th  
street, and from there to Harlem, and from there, the  
week before Christmas, she moved to the flat in which she  
was living at the time of her arrest. She had no sign  
as a dressmaker out in this place. The name of the lady

for whom she was to buy the lace dress was Mrs. Kunzler, who lived at 297 Tenth avenue. She was a customer of her's, the defendant's, from the beginning of her, the defendant's, business as a dressmaker. Mrs. Kunzler owned the house in which she lived, in Tenth avenue. Mrs. Kunzler, when she gave her, the defendant, an order to make a dress, went with her to the store to choose the material, but gave her money to buy the material. She gave her, the defendant, \$10 to buy the lace for the lace dress for her daughter. Mrs. Kunzler told her, the defendant, that she wanted nice lace, and that she, the defendant, could send the lace up to her, Mrs. Kunzler's house, and she, Mrs. Kunzler, would pay the difference in the price of the lace. She did not admit to Detective Clark or Detective Reap that she stole the lace. She did not tell either of them that she had a sick sister at home, and that she was poor and out of work, and that she had been tempted to steal the lace.

Johanna Kampf, the defendant's niece, testified that she had been in the United States only three months. She had lived with her aunt, the defendant, since she had been in the United States. She had seen Detective

Clark four or five times in her aunt's flat, after her aunt was arrested, and was released on bail.

Bertna Kumpf, the sister of the defendant, testified that she had been employed as a ladies maid in families, until December, 1891, when she was seized with inflammatory rheumatism, and went to live with her sister, who had care of her. The last place that she worked in, as a ladies maid, was at Stamford, Conn., with a person named Gunnison. They went to Germany in the spring of 1891, and wanted her to return to their employ in the fall, but she was suffering so much from the rheumatism that she could not go back into their employ. The witness then corroborated her sister, the defendant's, statement, as to Detective Clark calling upon her, the defendant with a man, and demanding \$100 from her. She also corroborated her sister as to the statement that she, the witness, borrowed \$15, and gave it to Detective Clark. She saw her sister hand the \$15 to Clark. She, the witness, borrowed the \$15, to give to Clarke, from Mrs. Kunzler. Mrs. Kunzler lent her the money in a bill and a gold piece.

In rebuttal, Mary Moore testified that she had



been in the employ of B. Altman & Co., for about sixteen years, as a buyer. After the defendant's arrest, she, the witness, was sent for to search the defendant. The defendant had a roll of lace under her cloak. There was a piece of lining sewed roughly on the cloak, and on the outside there was a pocket, which was large enough to contain large articles. She looked into the defendant's satchel, and found in it a piece of lace and a pair of suspenders. The defendant took out her pocketbook, and showed that she had money in the pocketbook. She said that a customer had given her money to buy the lace with that she was charged with stealing. She thought that she could steal the lace, and not spend the \$10 that her customer had given her, and so be that much ahead. The defendant cried, and begged her, the witness, to intercede for her.

Detective Clark, being recalled, said that the defendant's story that he had demanded any money whatever from her was a deliberate lie. He called at her flat, after she was released on bail, simply to see if he could find any stolen property of B. Altman & Company in the flat, as the firm were informed that she had other stolen articles there.

- - - 0 0 0 - - - 0 0 0 - - -

0253

505

Court of General Sessions of the Peace

OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

against

*Mary Raymond*

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

of the CRIME OF GRAND LARCENY IN THE

*Mary Raymond* *second* DEGREE, committed as follows:

The said

*Mary Raymond*

late of the City of New York, in the County of New York aforesaid, on the *21st* day of *December* in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-*one*, at the City and County aforesaid, with force and arms,

*twenty yards of lace of the value of four dollars each yard, and one pair of suspenders of the value of two dollars*

of the goods, chattels and personal property of one

*Benjamin Altman*

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 McCall*  
*District Attorney*

0254

**BOX:**

462

**FOLDER:**

4241

**DESCRIPTION:**

Reid, Dennis

**DATE:**

12/24/91



4241

0255

Witnesses:

*J. W. Thompson*

213

*Dec 21/89*  
*for Chapter 2*

Counsel,  
Filed *24* day of *Dec* 1891  
Pleads, *Not guilty*, of  
THE PEOPLE

Assault in the First Degree, Etc.  
(Sections 217 and 218, Penal Code.)

vs.

*Dennis Reid*

DE LANCEY NICOLL,  
District Attorney.

A TRUE BILL.

*Samuel W. Downing*

Part 2 - Dec. 31, 1891 Foreman.

By consent a juror is withdrawn the jury is discharged from the further consideration of the case

Part 3 - Jan'y 11/92  
Read and approved

0256

Police Court—2 District.City and County } ss.:  
of New York,of No. 132 West 30<sup>th</sup> Street, aged 38 years,occupation Barber being duly sworndeposes and says, that on the 19 day of December 1889 at the City of New

York, in the County of New York,

he was violently and feloniously ASSAULTED ~~and~~ byDennis Reed (now here) who did unlawfullyand maliciously cut and stab deponentseveral times, on the face, andneck, with a knife then andthere held in his hand29 negative  
W.R.U.

with the felonious intent to take the life of deponent, or to do him 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 21 day  
of December 1889James Thompson  
mark  
Police Justice.

0257

Sec. 108-200.

CITY AND COUNTY } ss.  
OF NEW YORK,

2 District Police Court.

Dennis Reed 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. Dennis Reed

Question. How old are you?

Answer. 28 years -

Question. Where were you born?

Answer. Ireland

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

Answer. 2099-3. Avenue - 3 years -

Question. What is your business or profession?

Answer. Clerk

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

Dennis Reed

Taken before me this  
day of December 1889

Police Justice.

0258

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 December 21 1891 [Signature] 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.

0254

Police Court---

1565 District.

THE PEOPLE, &c.,  
ON THE COMPLAINT OFJames Thompson  
132 West 30th  
Dennis Reed

2

3

4

1565

District.

Officer Asaault

J. J. Kelly

Dated

December 21 91

189

Magistrate.

Brett &amp; Hyes &amp; Kemp

Precinct.

Witnesses

Charles A. Stotches

No.

55-6 Avenue

Street.

No.

55-6 Avenue

Street.

No.

1.000

Street.

\$

to answer

Cern

BAILED.

No. 1, by

Residence Street.

No. 2, by

Residence Street.

No. 3, by

Residence Street.

No. 4, by

Residence Street.





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

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK,  
against

*Dennis Reid*

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

*Dennis Reid*

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

The said

*Dennis Reid*

late of the City of New York, in the County of New York aforesaid, on the *19th* day of *December* in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-*one*, with force and arms, at the City and County aforesaid, in and upon the body of one *James Thompson* in the peace of the said People then and there being, feloniously did make an assault and *hurt* the said *James Thompson* with a certain *knife*

which the said *Dennis Reid* in *his* right hand then and there had and held, the same being a deadly and dangerous weapon, then and there wilfully and feloniously did strike, beat, cut, stab and wound,

with intent *him* the said *James Thompson* thereby then and there feloniously and wilfully to kill, 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

*Dennis Reid*

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

The said

*Dennis Reid*

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, in and upon the body of the said *James Thompson* in the peace of the said People then and there being, feloniously did wilfully and wrongfully make another assault, and *him* the said *James Thompson* with a certain *knife*

which the said *Dennis Reid* in *his* right hand then and there had and held, the same being a weapon and an instrument likely to produce grievous bodily harm, then and there feloniously did wilfully and wrongfully strike, beat, cut, stab and wound, 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.

*Wm. Lancy McCall,*  
District Attorney.

0261

**BOX:**

462

**FOLDER:**

4241

**DESCRIPTION:**

Reilly, Edward J.

**DATE:**

12/24/91



4241

Witnesses: *Conrad Legg*

papers of her  
her second New  
in J.P. v

*W. J. P.*

Filed

189

## Pleads,

# THE PEOPLE

vs.

Edward J. Reilly

DE LANCEY NICOLL,

*District Attorney.*

**TRUE BILL.**

Anna W. Boncompagni

Part 2 - Dec. 31, 1891.

tried and convicted 4/21/99

Aug 5-1900

checked 9/2

Grand Larceny, (From the Person.)  
Degree.  
[Sections 528, 540 Penal Code.]

0262

0263

Police Court—5 District.

Affidavit—Larceny.

City and County }  
of New York, } ss.of No. 83 Bowery Street, aged 43 years,occupation Driver being duly sworndeposes and says, that on the 21<sup>st</sup> day of Dec 1897 at the City of NewYork, in the County of New York, was feloniously taken, stolen and carried away from the possessionand person of deponent, in the night time, the following property, viz:

A pocket book containing gold and  
lawful money of the United States  
of the amount and value of one  
dollar and twenty five cents

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 Edward Reilly (now here

from the fact that deponent was standing  
in front of premises no. 11 E Bowery, the  
deponent inserted his hand into his  
right hand side ventral  
pocket worn on the person of deponent  
and abstracted said pocket book containing  
said from the person of deponent—

Edward Reilly

Sworn to before me, this

day

of Dec 1897  
Police Justice.

0264

Sec. 198-200.

CITY AND COUNTY  
OF NEW YORK. } ss.

3 District Police Court.

*Edward Reilly* 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 Reilly*

Question. How old are you?

Answer. *22 years*

Question. Where were you born?

Answer. *New York City*

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

Answer. *Jackett St Jersey City four years*

Question. What is your business or profession?

Answer. *Order*

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*

*Edward Reilly*  
*Thurs*

Taken before me this  
day of *July* 188*7*

Police Justice

0265

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

For 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 Dec 21 1891 Sam Ryan 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.

0266

BAILED.

No. 1, by .....

Residence ..... Street.

No. 2, by .....

Residence ..... Street.

No. 3, by .....

Residence ..... Street.

No. 4, by .....

Residence ..... Street.

Police Court---

1572 District.

THE PEOPLE, &c.,  
ON THE COMPLAINT OF

Conrad Ligg  
683 Bowery  
Edward J. Reilly

1

2

3

4

Offence

an enemy  
of the person

Dated Dec 21 1891

Magistrate.

Officer.

Precinct.

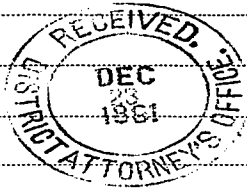
Witnesses

No. .... Street.

No. .... Street.

No. .... Street.

\$ 1000 to answer G. S.



Com

0267

DEPARTMENT OF  
PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION,  
OFFICE OF CITY PRISON, COR. OF FRANKLIN AND CENTRE STREETS,

HENRY H. PORTER, Pres't.,  
CHARLES E. SIMMONS, M. D., } Commissioners.  
EDWARD C. SHEEHY.

JOHN FALLON, Warden.

New York March 10 1892.

Edward J. Flynn Esq. Chief Clerk,  
Deat Sir.

Come time ago I wrote you in reference to a prisoner here by the name of Edward John Reilly, who was tried and convicted before his Honor Recorder Smyth, on or about December 31/91 and was remanded for sentence, and who since his conviction has developed symptoms of insanity and he has been a source of considerable annoyance, by his boisterous and noisy way, to the inmates of this Prison.

Upon your suggestion I communicated with Recorder Smyth asking for a final disposition of Reilly's Case, and the Recorder promised he would call Reilly down for sentence on or about the first Monday of this month. Reilly has not been called down to Court, for any purpose whatever and is still here awaiting sentence and he is constantly begging to be taken to Court. I am extremely anxious that he should be.



0268

DEPARTMENT OF  
PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION,  
OFFICE OF CITY PRISON, COR. OF FRANKLIN AND CENTRE STREETS,

HENRY H. PORTER, Pres't.,  
CHARLES E. SIMMONS, M. D., } Commissioners.  
EDWARD C. SHEEHY.

JOHN FALLON, Warden.

New York-----189

Will you kindly inform me if you can  
have him taken down for sentence or  
will it be necessary for me to call the  
attention of the Recorder to the case again  
Very respectfully

John Fallon  
Warden,

0269

Bohee  
in  
Rully  

---

Wasson City  
Missouri

Sw. for. w. p. h.  
Interest & for  
officer.  
By  
Mch 10/92

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS OF THE PEACE,  
CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK.

The People, )  
 vs. ) Before  
 EDWARD J. REILLY. ) HON. FREDERICK SMYTH,  
 and a Jury.

Tried December 31, 1891.

Indicted for GRAND LARCENY IN THE FIRST DEGREE.

Indictment filed December 24th, 1891.

-----  
APPEARANCES:

Assistant District Attorney Macdonald,

For The People.

Jacob Berlinger, Esq.,

For The Defense.

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0271

2

CONRAD SIGG, the COMPLAINANT, testified that he lived in the Denver House, 255 Bowery. On the 21st of December, 1891, he lived in the Phoenix House, at 83 Bowery. At about half-past 1 o'clock on the morning of December 21st he was on the sidewalk in front of 114 Bowery, and he saw the defendant there. He was filling his pipe and the defendant jumped at him and put his hand in his the complainant's pocket and pulled out his pocket book and ran away. He the witness was afraid to run after him. He the complainant was nearsighted and therefore could not see if any one ran after the defendant. He the complainant saw his pocketbook afterwards in the station house on the same night. The Sergeant at the desk asked for a description of the pocketbook before he saw it. The pocketbook contained a silver dollar and a quarter in change. He carried

the pocketbook in his right trousers pocket. He had been making a visit in 2nd Avenue to the tailor for whom he worked, and came over to the Bowery.

In

C r o s s - E x a m i n a t i o n ,

he testified that he was not drunk. In his friend's home they had some pints of beer---probably three. The beer was divided between three men. He and his friend went into a saloon corner of 8th Street and got a glass of beer before they parted. Then he the witness went into a coffee house to get a cup of coffee. He the complainant did not have any trouble in the coffee house but the proprietor told him he could not give him any coffee and he went out. The proprietor told him that he could not serve him, because he sang in the coffee house. It was a custom of the Swiss people to sing when they have a glass of beer. He the complainant was singing a song when he went in, and the proprietor said, "It is better

0273

4

you go out. You will do better to leave." When he got out on the street he began to fill his pipe, and at that moment the defendant sprang upon him and took his pocketbook. After he had stolen the pocketbook the defendant ran in a slanting direction across the Bowery.

-----

OFFICER JOHN GERLINGER testified that he was attached to the 11th Precinct. He was on duty on the side of the Bowery opposite 114 Bowery on the night in question. It was then about 2 o'clock in the morning. When he the witness came on duty at about 12 o'clock that morning he noticed the complainant walking up and down the Bowery. He appeared to have been drinking some beer. The complainant stopped at an oyster stand and had some oysters and then he went to look at the pictures in front of a museum and the defendant stood at his side. When the complainant was at the oyster stand he took out

his pocket book and paid for the oysters. The defendant followed him up closely and at about 97 Bowery the complainant cross over to the other side of the Bowery. He went into the restaurant. The defendant followed him across the Bowery and stood in front of the restaurant. The complainant was not more than two minutes in the restaurant when a waiter put him out. As soon as the waiter put him out the defendant went up to him and put his hand down his pocket and ran. He the witness had followed the complainant up closely, because he was keeping his eye on the defendant and wanted to chase him off his post. The defendant ran across the Bowery in the direction of No.97 Bowery, and he the witness pursued him. He then ran through Hester Street to Elizabeth and he the witness rapped for assistance and another officer got the defendant behind a wagon in Elizabeth Street. He the witness did not see the defendant throw anything away. But after the defendant's arrest he the witness went over the track which the defendant had pursued in running away and

found the complainant's pocketbook in the gutter in front of 97 Bowery. The pocketbook contained \$1.25. Before the complainant saw the pocketbook in the police station he gave an accurate description of it.

-----

EDWARD J. REILLY, the DEFENDANT, testified that he was a peddler of fruit and vegetables, and worked as a laborer on a wagon for Joseph Smith, who peddled for Fix on Jersey City Heights. He the defendant had never been convicted of any offense. He had been to visit his uncle in 12th Street between 1st and 2nd Avenues, and he was short taken in Elizabeth Street, and he stepped behind a wagon to urinate and was about to move away again when he was arrested. He said to the officer, "What is the matter?" And the officer said, "You know, " And he said, "No,



7

I don't." They lit some matches and looked around the wagon and took him to the Bowery and inquired of a man if any man had passed down that way with a package, and the man said yes---a man passed down that way (indicating Elizabeth Street). Then they took him to where the complainant was. The complainant was intoxicated but he said "Yes, that's the man."

In

Cross - Examination,

he testified that his uncle lived in 12th Street between 1st and 2nd Avenue but he could not tell the exact number. He came down 3rd Avenue as far as the Bowery, and down the Bowery, and then he crossed some street. He was not very well acquainted in New York. He only had a few pennies in his pocket, because he was a poor hard-working young fellow. He was going to cross to Jersey City Heights on the Cortlandt Street ferry. He did not peddle

in New York City, only in Jersey City in the Neighborhood of the Heights where he lived. He left his uncle's house at about 1 o'clock so as to get home comparatively early and be rested for the morning's work. His uncle's name was Henry Carey. He got to the house somewhere in the neighborhood of 7 o'clock and stayed there until 1. Several of his relatives were there including his the defendant's sister. None of these relatives were in court. He did not know that they knew that he was arrested. He hadn't informed them or his employer in Jersey City that he was arrested. In the police station and in the police court he did not say that he had been that night to visit his relatives. He the witness was not running away, and the police officer did not chase him. He the witness did not run, nor did he see any one else run that night.

\*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\*

**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 J. Reilly*

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

*Edward J. Reilly*  
of the CRIME OF GRAND LARCENY in the *first* degree, committed as follows:

The said

*Edward J. Reilly*

late of the City of New York, in the County of New York aforesaid, on the *21st* day of *December* in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-*one*, in the *night*-time of the said day, at the City and County aforesaid, with force and arms,

*the sum of one dollar and twenty-five cents in money, lawful money of the United States of America and of the value of one dollar and twenty five cents, and one pocketbook of the value of twenty-five cents*

of the goods, chattels and personal property of one *Conrad Sigg* on the person of the said *Conrad Sigg* then and there being found, from the person of the said *Conrad Sigg* 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 Laurey Nicoll,*  
*District Attorney.*

0279

**BOX:**

462

**FOLDER:**

4241

**DESCRIPTION:**

Reynolds, Thomas

**DATE:**

12/22/91



4241

0280

Witnesses:

Willis Hall

Counsel,

Filed

day of Dec

189

Pleads,

THE PEOPLE

vs.

Thomas Reynolds

Grand Larceny,  
[Sections 529, 531,  
Penal Code.]

Dr LANCEY NICOLL,

District Attorney.

A TRUE BILL.

Geo. C. Fisher

Foreman.

James H. Henshaw

S.P. 2 yd.

0281

Police Court 10th District.

Affidavit—Larceny.

City and County }  
of New York, } ss:

of No. 77-11-55<sup>th</sup> Street, aged 37 years,  
 occupation Secretary being duly sworn,  
 deposes and says, that on the 19 day of December 1899 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 overcoat valued  
at Fifty-five dollars  
\$55.00  
55.00

the property of Reynolds

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 Thomas Reynolds  
 (number) for the reasons following  
 to wit: deponent knows this  
 defendant with the said coat  
 in his possession as the defendant  
 was about to leave deponent's  
 office.

Willis Holly

Sworn to before me, this

day

of December 1899

Police Justice

0282

Sec. 198-200.

District Police Court.

CITY AND COUNTY } ss.  
OF NEW YORK

*Thomas Reynolds* 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. *Thomas Reynolds*

Question. How old are you?

Answer. *56 years*

Question. Where were you born?

Answer. *Ireland*

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

Answer. *13 Prince Street. 28 years.*

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.*

*Thomas Reynolds*

Taken before me this

day of *September* 1891

Police Justice.

0283

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.....

Alfred...  
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 Dec 19 1891 [Signature] 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 h to be discharged.

Dated.....18..... Police Justice.



0284

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

*William H. Foley*  
*vs.*  
*John Reynolds*

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

Dated *Dec 19 91* 1891

*Wm H. Foley* Magistrate.

*John Reynolds* Officer.

*3* Precinct.

Witnesses \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

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

\$ *1000* to answer *g. & f.*



**Court of General Sessions of the Peace**

OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

against

*Thomas Reynolds*

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

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

The said

*Thomas Reynolds*

late of the City of New York, in the County of New York aforesaid, on the *19th*  
day of *December* in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and  
ninety-*one*, at the City and County aforesaid, with force and arms,

*one overcoat of the value of  
fifty-five dollars*

of the goods, chattels and personal property of one

*Wells Kelly*

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*

0286

**BOX:**

462

**FOLDER:**

4241

**DESCRIPTION:**

Riley, Edward

**DATE:**

12/22/91



4241

0287

Witnesses:

John P. Ludwick

Counsel,

Filed

day of Dec

189

Pleads,

THE PEOPLE

vs.

Edward Riley

Grand Larceny, Wisconsin Degree. [Sections 528, 587, Penal Code.]

DE LANCEY NICOLL,

District Attorney.

A TRUE BILL.

Geo. C. Fisher

Foreman.

Dec 23 1899

Wm. C. Fisher

S.P. 2 yrs.

0288

Police Court—

District.

Affidavit—Larceny.

City and County }  
of New York, } ss.

of No.

59 Pike

occupation

Grocer

Street, aged 37 years,

being duly sworn

deposes and says, that on the 1<sup>st</sup> day of December 1891 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:

Good and lawful money of the United States of about the amount and value of Thirty <sup>five</sup> Dollars

the property of

Deponent

has a probable cause to suspect, and does suspect, that the said property was feloniously taken, stolen, and carried away by Edward Reilly (shown here)

from the fact that at about the hour of eight o'clock P.M. on said date deponent went outside deponent's store to fill a rail of coal for a customer and when deponent returned to the store he deponent found the defendant behind the counter in said store.

Deponent further says that he is informed by St Annah Healey of No 46 Pike Street that she saw the defendant behind the counter in said store and she saw the defendant open a drawer in the counter in said store and deponent detained said defendant until the defendant was taken into custody by an officer.

J. P. Gmelch

Sworn to before me this 1<sup>st</sup> day of December 1891

John P. Gmelch  
Police Justice.

0289

CITY AND COUNTY } ss.  
OF NEW YORK, }

aged 17 years, occupation Domestic of No. 46 Pike  
Street, being duly sworn, deposes and  
says, that he has heard read the foregoing affidavit of John E. Endorf  
and that the facts stated therein on information of deponent are true of deponent's own  
knowledge.

Sworn to before me, this 19  
day of Dec. 1890,

Hannah Healy  
John E. Endorf  
Police Justice.

0290

Sec. 198-200

District Police Court.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss.

*Edward Riley* 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. *Edward Riley*

Question. How old are you?

Answer. *28 years*

Question. Where were you born?

Answer. *New York City*

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

Answer. *Jackson St - 20 years*

Question. What is your business or profession?

Answer. *Redder*

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*  
*Edward Riley*

Taken before me this  
day of *April* 19*19*

*John H. H. H.*  
188

Police Justice

0291

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 John Ryan

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 Dec 19 1891 John H. Ryan 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.



0292

Police Court--- District.

THE PEOPLE, &c.,  
ON THE COMPLAINT OF

John P. Anderson  
139 Pike St.  
Edward Reilly

James C. Campbell  
James C. Campbell

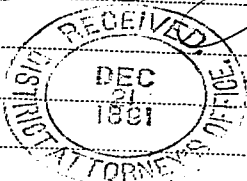
1  
2  
3  
4

BAILED,

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

Dated Dec 19 1891  
Ryan  
Cesar E. Schneider  
Magistrate.  
Precinct.

Witnesses  
Nathan Reed  
No. 46 Pike Street.



No. \_\_\_\_\_ Street.  
No. 1000 \_\_\_\_\_ Street.  
to answer

Com [Signature]

0293

533

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 Riley*

THE GRAND JURY OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, by this

indictment, accuse

*Edward Riley*  
*of the crime of attempting to commit*  
of the CRIME OF GRAND LARCENY IN THE *second* DEGREE,

committed as follows:

The said

*Edward Riley*

late of the City of New York in the County of New York aforesaid, on the *18th* day of *December* in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety- *one* at the City and County aforesaid, with force and arms, in the *night* time of said day, divers promissory notes for the payment of money, being then and there due and unsatisfied (and of the kind known as United States Treasury Notes), of a number and denomination to the Grand Jury aforesaid unknown, for the payment of and of the value of *thirty-five* -

dollars; divers other promissory notes for the payment of money, being then and there due and unsatisfied (and of the kind known as Bank Notes), of a number and denomination to the Grand Jury aforesaid unknown, for the payment of and of the value of *thirty-five* -

dollars; divers United States Silver Certificates, of a number and denomination to the Grand Jury aforesaid unknown, of the value of *thirty-five* -

dollars; divers United States Gold Certificates, of a number and denomination to the Grand Jury aforesaid unknown, of the value of *thirty-five* -

dollars; divers coins of a number, kind and denomination to the Grand Jury aforesaid unknown, of the value of *thirty-five dollars*

of the goods, chattels and personal property of one *John P. Sadors* then and there being found,

*attempts to*  
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.*

0294

**BOX:**

462

**FOLDER:**

4241

**DESCRIPTION:**

Robertson, Egerton

**DATE:**

12/23/91



4241

0295

Witnesses:

In this case the complainant  
has asked leave to withdraw  
name of defendant to prevent  
further charges. I am not  
about to be discharged upon  
his own representations  
Feb 6-1944 John F. McPherson  
District Attorney

Counsel, De 3 day of Dec 1891  
Filed, De 3 day of Dec 1891  
Pleads, McPherson

THE PEOPLE

vs.

Egerton Robertson

DE LANCEY NICOLL,  
District Attorney.

Part 2 of 201092-1092  
Part 2 of 201092-1092  
A TRUE BILL.

Geo. C. O'Brien

Part 2 of 201092-1092  
Part 2 of 201092-1092  
Part 2 of 201092-1092  
Part 2 of 201092-1092  
Part 2 of 201092-1092

[Section 528, and 53 & Penal Code.]  
(False Pretenses)  
LANCEY, McPherson



0297



Wm  
Robertson

Let this case  
be this case.

Wm Robertson

D. J.  
May 2/12

0298

TO THE CHIEF CLERK.

Please send me the Papers in the Case of  
PEOPLE

vs.

Geotia Robertson

Please put this

Case on Calendar  
in Part II tomorrow

Subpoena Complainant and  
his witnesses

John H. M. Kelly

District Attorney.

0299

Law Offices of  
Kellogg, Rose & Smith,  
Equitable Building, 120 Broadway,

L. LAFIN KELLOGG,  
ABRAM J. ROSE,  
ARTHUR H. SMITH.

New York, 25 Sept 1892

Dear Mr Weeks.

I saw Mr.  
Nicol. the other day in  
the Robertson case and  
he wanted an affidavit  
from the doctor more in  
detail than the one I  
had. and agreed that  
the matter might stand  
until I could hear from  
Chicago. I sent at once  
to get the affidavit and  
as soon as it comes I  
will come and see you  
- Yours very truly

Abram Rose



## New York General Sessions.

PEOPLE ON MY COMPLAINT,  
VERSUS*Egerton Robertson*

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. I desire with your

permission to withdraw my complaint for the reason, that I have investigated the previous character of Robertson, and find that he has always been of good character, and never, as far as I can ascertain been arrested before; I also learn that he could at the time of the alleged crime, could have procured this amount and much more if desired, and thinking that the interest of justice will be served, by suspending sentence on him, I therefore pray you to accept my withdrawal

sworn to before me

this 5<sup>th</sup> day of Feb'y 1894

*Wm H. Broderick*  
Clerk of David M. Leo


*Albert Thompson*

0301

*Cy 24*

*Boston, Nov 14 1891 No. 187*

**Broadway National Bank**  
OF BOSTON.

 Pay to the order of *Nancy Worthington* *\$45.00*  
*Forty five* *Dollars*

*J. H. Harvey*

Approved by the Board, and paid at Boston.

0302

W. H. Northrup

0303

E. T. HARDY & CO.,  
IMPORTERS OF  
SILK & CHINA RIBBONS, SPOOL TAPES,  
TILLOT CLOTHS,

18 CHAUNCEY ST.,

BOSTON, ..... 189

Mayor S. L. Haven  
Hartford Mil. Academy  
Hartford Conn

~~This above was written by~~  
~~Am. Worthington~~  
Am. Worthington

0304

Hartford Military Academy.

Hartford. Conn.

Dec 17th 1891. Telegram. We have been unable to find  
this Academy in Hartford. Can you give address?

0305

## THE MERCANTILE AGENCY

R. G. DUN &amp; CO.

The information given on this sheet is an answer to an inquiry made by a Subscriber to The Mercantile Agency, who asks for the same AS AN AID, to determine the propriety of giving credit. The information is communicated under the conditions of an agreement signed by the said Subscriber, which expressly stipulates that the said information is obtained by the servants, clerks, attorneys, and employees of the said Subscriber and on his behalf. The said agreement also expressly stipulates that the said Mercantile Agency SHALL NOT BE RESPONSIBLE for any loss caused by the neglect of any of the said subscriber's servants, clerks, attorneys, and employees in procuring, collecting, and communicating the said information; and the actual verity of the said information is in no manner guaranteed. The agreement further provides that the information thus communicated shall be STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL; shall never be communicated to the persons to whom it refers; and that all inquiries made shall be confined to the legitimate business of the subscriber's establishment.

For

J P Overstson

No.

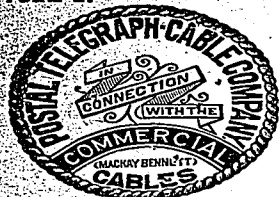
6376

12/17

1891

0306

FORM 2.



# TELEGRAM

This Company TRANSMITS and DELIVERS messages subject to conditions printed on back of this Blank.  
 ALBERT B. CHANDLER, President and General Manager.  
 JOHN O. STEVENS, Secretary.

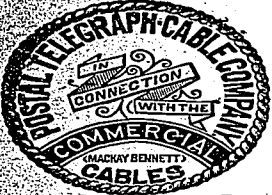
NUMBER	SENT BY	REC'D BY	CHECK
23	Is	Mr	9 Collect

Dated Boston Received at 7  
 To Danvers & Lanes 12/15 1891

Harvey has no account at  
 Broadway National Bank  
 E F Hardy & Co

0307

FORM 2.



# TELEGRAM

This Company TRANSMITS and DELIVERS messages subject to conditions printed on back of this Blank.  
 ALBERT B. CHANDLER, President and General Manager. JOHN O. STEVENS, Secretary

NUMBER	SENT BY	REC'D BY	CHECK
17	Is	Mr	12

Dated 17 Jan 17 1891  
 To D. James & Sons

Northington said he was recommended  
 to us we know nothing  
 about him  
 J. Hardy & Co



0308

Form No. 1.

**THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.**

This Company TRANSMITS and DELIVERS messages only on conditions limiting its liability, which have been assented to by the sender of the following message. Errors can be guarded against only by repeating a message back to the sending station for comparison, and the Company will not hold itself liable for errors or delays in transmission or delivery of Unrepeated Messages, beyond the amount of tolls paid thereon, nor in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after the message is filed with the Company for transmission.

This is an UNREPEATED MESSAGE, and is delivered by request of the sender, under the conditions named above

THOS. T. ECKERT, General Manager.

NORTH GREEN, President

NUMBER	SENT BY	REC'D BY	CHECK
133	Wm. J. Hardy	1920	36

RECEIVED at 109 State Street, BOSTON.

Dated New York 17 Dec 17 189

To J. P. Harney & Co

18 Chancery St Boston

And sent at Broadway Natl Bank

-if J. P. Harney has account

-then wire at once we are waiting

J. Powers & Sons

0309

E. T. HARDY & CO.,  
IMPORTERS OF  
SILK & CHINA RIBBONS, SPOOL TAPES,  
TILLOT CLOTHS,

18 CHAUNCEY ST.,

BOSTON, 12/17 1891

Dear Mr. Purvis & Sons  
Gentlemen

Your telegram just at hand (this) and we went to the Broadway National Bank and were informed that

J. P. Harvey has not an account there - and they also said they had no account with any person by the name of Harvey.

We inclose a paper on which Worthington wrote the address -

We also send J. atkins check to pay bill -

Yours &c  
E. T. Hardy & Co.

0310

Police Court

District.

Affidavit—Larceny.

City and County }  
of New York, } ss:

*Herbert R. Simpson*  
 of No. *465 Washington* Street, aged *29* years,  
 occupation *Manufacturer of oil cloths* being duly sworn,  
 deposes and says, that on the *16* day of *December* 189*9* 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  
 of the United States of  
 the amount and value  
 of Forty-five dollars*

the property of *Messrs B. Powers and Sons*  
 and in the care and custody  
 of deponent

*Alfred E. Powers &  
 Nathaniel B. Powers,*

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 *Edgerton Robertson*  
*(nowhere)* for the reasons following  
 to wit: on the said date the de-  
 fendant came to deponent's place  
 of business and represented to deponent  
 that he was the buyer for the Hartford  
 Military Academy and ordered a  
 quantity of linoleum and told  
 deponent to send the bill to the said  
 academy. The defendant then asked  
 deponent to cash the amount  
 check, which check he took to  
 be drawn on the Broadway National  
 Bank to the order of *Henry Washington*  
 he did not tell deponent that he

Sworn to before me, this

day

of

189

Police Justice.

was Henry Worthington. Referring  
 to the representation made to be  
 true for to defend our the said  
 sum of money. Referring to  
 since been informed that the said  
 chest is over there that J. H. Harry  
 has no account in said bank  
 and that there is no such insti-  
 tution as the Harvard Military  
 Academy and the defendants  
 admit that he is not Henry  
 Worthington

Sum to refer me }  
 This 19<sup>th</sup> day of March 1891 }

Harold Thompson

Police Justice

0312

Sec. 198-200.

CITY AND COUNTY } ss.  
OF NEW YORK, }

District Police Court.

*Egerton Robertson* 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.

Taken before me this

day of December 1897

Notary Public.

0313

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.....

*Alfred J. Davis*  
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 *Dec 9* 18 *91* *DR* 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 h to be discharged.

Dated..... 18..... Police Justice.

0314

177 Bill ordered 1557  
Police Court--- District.

THE PEOPLE, &c.,  
ON THE COMPLAINT OF

*Herbert P. [unclear]*  
*6465 Washington St.*  
*Edgerton Robertson*  
1  
2  
3  
4

BAILED, Dec 18/91, by cash  
No. 1, by *P. [unclear]* *Price & Smith*  
Residence *170 Piquay* Street.

No. 2, by  
Residence \_\_\_\_\_ Street.

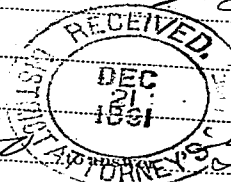
No. 3, by  
Residence \_\_\_\_\_ Street.

No. 4, by  
Residence \_\_\_\_\_ Street.

Dated *Dec 19 1891*  
*Bliss* Magistrate.  
*Hervey M. [unclear]* Officer.  
*5th* Precinct.

Witnesses  
No. *James Schindler*  
*465 Washington* Street.  
*Robert G. [unclear]*  
No. *15 N. 23rd* Street.

No. \_\_\_\_\_ Street.  
\$ *[unclear]*



*[Signature]*



# Court of General Sessions of the Peace

OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

AGAINST

*Reginald Robertson*

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

*Reginald Robertson* —

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

The said *Reginald Robertson*,

late of the City of New York, in the County of New York aforesaid, on the *sixteenth* day of *December*, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-*one*, at the City and County aforesaid, with force and arms, with intent to deprive and defraud *Albert R. Powers and Nathaniel G. Powers, co-partners, then and there doing business in and by the firm, name and style of R. Powers and Sons*,

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 Albert R. Powers and Nathaniel G. Powers*, —

That *his* name was *Henry Washington*, and that he was then employed as a *finger boy* and for the *Hartford Military Academy* of *Hartford*, in the State of *Connecticut*, and was then and there authorized to order and buy goods for and on account of the said *Hartford Military Academy*; and that a certain paper writing of which he the said *Reginald Robertson* then and there



produced and delivered to the said Albert E. Powers and Nathaniel B. Powers, in the mode and figures following to wit:

Boston, Dec. 11, 1891 to 1891  
 Broadway National Bank of Boston.  
 Pay to the order of Henry Washington \$45<sup>00</sup>  
 Forty five Dollars.  
 T. C. Manning

and upon the back indorsed for the said Razton Robertson. The said Robertson then and there endorsed the following endorsement: "H. Washington" was then and there a good and valid order for the sum of money and of the value of forty five dollars. And the said Albert E. Powers and Nathaniel B. Powers,

then and there believing the said false and fraudulent pretenses and representations so made as aforesaid by the said Razton Robertson —

and being deceived thereby, was induced, by reason of the false and fraudulent pretenses and representations so made as aforesaid, to deliver, and did then and there deliver to the said Razton Robertson, the sum of forty five dollars in money, lawful money of the United States of America, and of the value of forty five dollars,

of the proper moneys, goods, chattels and personal property of the said Albert E. Powers and Nathaniel B. Powers. —

And the said Razton Robertson — did then and there feloniously receive and obtain the said proper moneys, goods, chattels and personal property, from the possession of the said Albert E. Powers and Nathaniel B. Powers — by color and by aid of the false and fraudulent pretenses and representations aforesaid, with intent to deprive and defraud the said Albert E. Powers and Nathaniel B. Powers — 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 name of the said Razton Robertson was not Henry Washington, and he was not then employed as a messenger and for the

Hartford Military Academy of Hartford  
aforesaid, and was not then and there  
authorized to order or buy goods for and  
on account of any such Hartford Military  
Academy; and the said paper writing  
which he the said Captain Robertson so  
as aforesaid then and there produced and  
delivered to the said Albert E. Powers and  
Nathaniel B. Powers, and upon the basis  
whereof, he as aforesaid the said endorsement,  
was not then and there a good and valid  
order for the payment of money, and was  
not of the value of forty five dollars, or  
of any value, but was wholly void and  
worthless.

And Whereas, in truth and in fact, the pretenses and representations so made as afore-  
said by the said Captain Robertson  
to the said Albert E. Powers and Nathaniel B. Powers was and were  
then and there in all respects utterly false and untrue, as he the said  
Captain Robertson  
at the time of making the same then and there well knew;

And so the Grand Jury Aforesaid, do say that the said  
Captain Robertson  
in the manner and form aforesaid, by the means aforesaid, the proper moneys, goods, chattels and  
personal property of the said Albert E. Powers and Nathaniel  
B. Powers  
then and there feloniously did STEAL, against the form of the statute in such case made and provided,  
and against the peace and dignity of the said people.

DE LANCEY NICOLL,  
District Attorney.

03 18

**BOX:**

462

**FOLDER:**

4241

**DESCRIPTION:**

Roth, John George

**DATE:**

12/08/91



4241

John Hall

perit

10-ABP

Pléide, Vézic, 18 - Turke

THE PEOPLE  
alleged Owners of the Offense

# THE PEOPLE

5.

John George Roth

Assault in the First Degree, Etc.  
(Firearms.)  
(Sections 217 and 218, Penal Code.)

DE HANQIY NICOLL.

istrict Attorney.

# A TRUE BILL

Quam. W. Downingdale  
Fitchman.

*Rushman,*

be't committed to the  
State Lunatic Asylum for  
Insane Criminals at Auburn

Dec 14. 1891 P.M.

03-19

0320

Ames 7/2 Fifth Ave  
N.Y.

My dear Mr. Nicoll,  
 Tuesday forenoon -  
 any time up to me or C.  
 I can command. If this  
 is not available time I  
 can take Wed<sup>g</sup> forenoon  
 or afternoon.

It would oblige me  
 to know the time before Sun-  
 day, if convenient to you.

I think Roth insane, & I  
 think a decided sentence  
 on his case would operate  
 favorably on the lamented  
 people - for the public, as if such  
 (over)

0321

a public escapade is  
attended & no great con-  
sequences they more can-  
catch the spirit of  
the "epic demies"

Yours most truly  
L. Hall

0322

Immediate.



Delaney Nicoll Esquire,  
Office of District Attorney,  
City

0323

Dr. Chas. L. Dana.

OFFICE HOURS: } 9-12.  
                      } 7-8.

50 West 46th Street,

New York, Dec 20 1891

Dear Mr. Williamson:

I called on Roth today  
at the Tomb & examined him  
carefully there. I am quite sure  
he is a dangerous lunatic  
& will testify to that effect on  
Friday.

Very truly yours,

C. L. Dana -



0324

Dr C. L. Davis

Ans Int Atty. Bedford

0325

Patients desiring to write letters must apply to the Medical Officer on Saturday morning.  
Letters containing news about other patients will not be forwarded.  
Friends of patients are requested not to send money or tobacco.

Letters of Inquiry concerning patients should be addressed to  
H. E. ALLISON, M. D.,  
MEDICAL SUP'T MATTEWAN STATE HOSPITAL,  
FISHKILL LANDING, N. Y.

Write here the Address of the person to whom this letter is to be sent

*R. H.*  
Hon. Randolph B. Mastine  
Judge of General Sessions  
New York City

Fishkill Landing, N. Y., March 12<sup>th</sup> 1895

Dear Sir:

I never was accused to attempt to murder Mr. T. H. Hall and had no control Dec. 23<sup>rd</sup> 24<sup>th</sup> 94 before your Honor and a Jury and found not guilty on account of insanity at the time of the shooting. Though I proved by direct and indirect or circumstantial evidence that I never had any intention to harm Mr. T. H. Hall in any manner what so ever, but simply wanted by playing the shooting comedy to force the authorities to investigate my case and make an end of a conspiracy existing against me, or which I had in vain several times complained to the Police Authorities, to the District Attorney and to the Grand Jury, your Honor sent me to the Lunatic Asylum for insane Criminals to Dublin Dec. 26<sup>th</sup> 94. The three city physicians, Drs. Field, Fisher and L., testified on the witness stand that they believed that I was insane on account of the delusions I had about T. H. Hall. Otherwise they would declare me perfectly sane.

Although I have a long time ago recovered completely and have no delusions any more neither about Mr. T. H. Hall, nor any body else, the Sup't. of this Institution keeps me (a now joyful man) confined in this horrible mad house for over three years and tells me in the L. A. that I am in the hands of "insane" and unscrupulous politicians or officials.

Because I have the impression that the Sup't. (Dr. Allison) will never discharge but keep me here confined under all kinds of foul excuses until I am crippled or too old to do any more business and make a fortune for me, I beg your Honor

to have me brought before you and discharged in the name of Humanity and Justice. Prisons are built for Criminals; Hospitals for persons who are afflicted with bodily sickness and Lunatic Asylums for persons who are mentally sick or a danger to human society, but as I am neither a Criminal nor a man afflicted with mental or bodily sickness, nor a danger to human society (for I have never since my hand met even the worst trying provocation to strike at any man, woman or child.) I hope your Honor will see how extraordinary cruel and inhuman it would be to keep me a perfect sane man longer confined in a Lunatic Asylum with a number of unfortunate bodily and mentally diseased persons and Criminals.

In order to show that I am a useful member of human society, I take the liberty to call your attention to two Pamphlets which I wrote. One I have entitled "Practical Philanthropy etc. etc." I take the liberty to call your attention to the immense benefit the City and State of New York and the U.S. could derive, if my system which I have laid down in this Pamphlet would be generally adopted in this country. I do not claim that the social problem could be solved completely by my system, but I believe that the miseries and evils of large cities of the U.S. could be lessened and the unhealthy flow of the Country population to large cities lessened to a great extent. From the other Pamphlet which I have entitled "A Description of a Wonderful Spectacle of Nature," you will be able to see that I am still able to make large fortunes annually by simply taking advantage of the wonderful rich agricultural and other resources of the blessed Country and what immense treasures are hidden in the vast amount of good and fertile land of the U.S. which needs only the hands and brains of industrious and enterprising men to bring it to the surface and help in this manner to increase the wealth and prosperity of this Country.

0327

Patients desiring to write letters must apply to the Medical Officer on Saturday morning.  
Letters containing news about other patients will not be forwarded.  
Friends of patients are requested not to send money or tobacco.

Letters of Inquiry concerning patients should be addressed to  
H. E. ALLISON, M. D.,  
MEDICAL SUP'T MATTEAWAN STATE HOSPITAL,  
FISHKILL LANDING, N. Y.

Write here the Address of the person to whom this letter is to be sent

Fishkill Landing, N. Y., 189

If I was at liberty it would not be difficult for me to form a Company or get a partner in order to commence the business in the manner I have described in my two pamphlets.

The full title of my pamphlets are  
1. Practical Philanthropy

2. How to make thousands and even Millions of dollars by simply taking advantage of the wonderful rich agricultural Resources of this blessed Country and at the same time benefit the Public in general and the U. S.

A. Perpetuum Mobile Perfection of Nature

How to make an enormous fortune annually in the cultivation of Sugar-Beets, the manufacturing of Raw-Sugar and the fattening of cattle and other animals,

including  
The History of the Beet-Sugar Industry of Europe and the U. S.  
- The Victory of Beet over Cane-Sugar and the giant Development of the Beet-Sugar Industry of Germany - How to change the U. S. from a sugar importing to the largest sugar producing and exporting Country in the World.

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If your Honor would like to look both of these pamphlets over, I  
am willing to send you the same.

Hoping that your Honor will let me have a speedy answer I  
remain yours

Very respectfully  
J. G. Kott

0329

TORN PAGE

DEPARTMENT OF  
PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION,  
OFFICE OF CITY PRISON, COR. OF FRANKLIN AND CENTRE STREETS,

HENRY H. PORTER, Pres't.,  
CHARLES E. SIMMONS, M. D., } Commissioners.  
EDWARD C. SHEEHY.

JOHN FALLON, Warden.

New York Nov 30<sup>th</sup> 1891

Mr. Harvey McCall  
District Attorney  
Dear Sir:

I respectfully desire  
to state upon the recommendation  
of one of our visiting physicians  
here Dr. Charles H. Chetwood I have  
this day transferred one John  
George Roth to Bellevue Hospital  
to be examined as to his sanity.  
The said Roth is charged with  
felonious assault and committed  
by Police Justice Thomas F. Brady  
to answer said charge in the  
Court of General Sessions. This is  
the man who shot at the Rev. Dr.  
John Hall upon yesterday the 29<sup>th</sup> inst.

Very respectfully  
I enclose papers  
when they come  
John Fallon  
Warden

0330

The People  
vs  
John George Roth

0331

TORN PAGE

DEPARTMENT OF  
PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION,

OFFICE OF CITY PRISON, COR. OF FRANKLIN AND CENTRE STREETS,

HENRY H. PORTER, Pres't.  
CHARLES E. SIMMONS, M. D., } Commissioners.  
EDWARD C. SHEEHY.

JOHN FALLON, Warden.

New York Dec 16<sup>th</sup> 1891

Henry W. Auger Esq  
Secretary &c

Dear Sir

Your favor just received in relation to one John George Roth.

In reply I would say that he is not now in my custody, that I have recently within the past hour made inquiry of his whereabouts and have been informed by the authorities of Bellevue Hospital that he is in the Lunatic Asylum on Ward's Island, and I have received a communication from the Board of Commissioners of this Department this PM directing me to send for the said John George Roth and bring him back to the City Prison which I will do



0332

TORN PAGE

as speedily as possible, and will  
notify the District Attorney immediately  
upon his coming under my charge.  
Very respectfully

Wm. Falcon  
Warden

John W. [unclear]

Wm. [unclear]

Wm. [unclear]

0333

TORN PAGE

DEPARTMENT OF  
PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION,

OFFICE OF CITY PRISON, COR. OF FRANKLIN AND CENTRE STREETS,

HENRY H. PORTER, Pres't.,  
CHARLES F. SIMMONS, M. D., } Commissioners.  
EDWARD C. SHEEHY.

JOHN FALLON, Warden.

New York Dec 17<sup>th</sup> 1891

John De Lanoy Nicoll  
District Attorney

Dear Sir

I respectfully desire to inform you that John George Roth charged with Felonious Assault upon the Rev Dr John Hall and who was recently transferred to the Lunatic Asylum on Ward's Island has been returned to me this A.M. and is now under my charge at the City Prison.

As you are already aware I presume of the particulars connected with this man's case and as he has already been declared by the Examiners an insane person it is very essential that prompt attention would be given to his case that he may again if so declared by competent authority be returned to

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TORN PAGE

such institution as his case and  
condition calls for.

Very Respectfully

John Falcon  
Warden

People  
at  
Roth

Falcon's  
letters

25  
Roth

State Asylum  
for Insane  
Criminals

Hon. R. Martin

Auburn March 29<sup>th</sup> 92.

Dear Sir:

32 Chambers st

I take the liberty of enclosing a affidavit in which I ask your Honor for a new trial and give you some information about this case. I hope your Honor has found out by this time what a great wrong it was to send me a perfect sane man to a Lunatic Asylum for criminals. You did not only dishonor me with your decision, but delivered me helplessly in the hands of my enemies these cruel modern criminals. They can do here in this Institution just what they please. They can secretly annoy and torture me day & night with the aid of electricity and chemical odors. I am now almost three months imprisoned in this horrible Institution and declare that I will be rather buried in a grave, than to be any longer buried behind the walls of a Lunatic Asylum. I am not a Lawyer but I have enough knowledge of law to know that the whole proceedings in this case were wrong and unlawful. I will not be understood as if I want to accuse your Honor of any intention on your side, to wrong or oppress me, because I know you was blindfolded yourself, but I might want to enlighten you and give you a chance to help an innocent man who was wronged for thirteen years to his rights, to which he is entitled as a citizen of this country.

I claim in my affidavit that during my trial was used Electro-magnetism against me, so that I was hardly able to understand, think or talk (see circular "disturbing the concentration of thought by deplying the brain of its

magnitudes and producing a condition similar to catatonia, to decrease both mental and physical activity also exciting the emotional glands.) If this had not been the case I would have asked your Honor to substitute me in place of Mr. Purdy as my counselor. I could have cross examined the witnesses and explain my case to the Jury.

When I was brought into the prisoners pen and some one unknown to me induced your Honor to send me to a Lunatic Asylum for criminals, I could hear only a few words, but from this few words I could see that they want to blindfold and hypnotize you, so that you shall be theirs to will. When I say to hypnotize you I mean to say that they impressed your mind with their own view so circular, "as well as impressing the mind of any person with any view or opinion of a subject and further they seek to raise what is generally called the subjective condition of man, which is weak and subject to the mental dictation, suggestion and control of other minds, in such a manner that it can be asserted over the objective by the aid and power of other minds, with or without the use of electricity, of which the objective is usually ignorant and assumes the originality and responsibility of all thought, expression and act, which is the first step and link in lifting the spiritual power over the temporal. From the few words I heard, I could understand that they want make you believe that after a little time I would be released out of this Institution and receive a fortune — and

There are many  
for lawless  
criminals

Then he can raise chickens were the concluding words.

Now your Honor I think you will agree with me now when I say these chickens will never be raised if it depends on the man who made the motion. This was their old trick to use every body to help them to keep me in poverty and distress and this time again they had all they wanted and used even you to dishonor me entirely. Please that you and the District Attorney can see now how dangerous these modern criminals are and how necessary it is to take steps against these scoundrels and to have laws, first prohibiting Hypnotism and the use of Electricity on human beings. I made no mistake when I said long ago: Electricity, Hypnotism and Mind Control <sup>methods</sup> are the three modern weapons of modern criminals in the future.

It would be a good thing for every Judge and especially the District Attorney to put themselves on the history and practice of Electrology or Electro-magnetism for they may in the near future run cases to decide in which the knowledge of Electrology or Demonology is necessary. There is a bill introduced in the Assembly to prohibit Hypnotism, but this act would be insufficient if made alone. I wrote a letter to the committee of public health to the effect that if they would run experts and give me a hearing before this bill becomes a law, they would find out that this same was insufficient, there must



be at least one more Section prohibiting licensed physicians to hypnotize any person without the knowledge or consent of such persons. I have sent them one of my circulars from 89 and one of Mr. Woodruff's circular.

Now I think it is the plain duty of the District Attorney to see that such laws are just. I claim that the D.A. can prosecute these modern criminals for conspiracy if he only moved to it, the conspiracy act is sufficient to bring these scoundrels to prison. It does not make any difference whether they are officers of the law or are private or an enemy of Dr. Parkhurst's, but in and out. This conspiracy could have never lasted so long if the authorities especially the Police - Authorities had done their duty. A gentleman (a Lawyer who knows all about this conspiracy) to whom I told that I was desperate because I could not get myself free from these modern criminals and that I was determined to shoot at some body in order to make the Authorities do their duty, told me, I should at least not shoot at any innocent person out at a guilty one, I scribbled Inspector Byrnes - I know there were men behind me which I saw several times in policemen's clothing. - There is no doubt that the Police acted in accordance with these modern criminals.

These agents would often make the impression as if they were officers appointed from the State or U. S. Authorities and that the Authorities of N. Y. the city of New York had no Jurisdiction over them. Strange as this

S. A. 28

would be, it seems not impossible to me, considering all the circumstances in this case. That would explain the great influences they had wherever they went and would further explain why they are admitted to this asylum and can command the Drs. and everybody else direct or indirect. It would further explain the influence the over-sold over everybody when I was in Germany and how they could drive me away from there. Of course the usual always electro-magnetism resp. Demonology. They always want to create the impression as if they were working resp. fighting one against another but the truth is one is appointed to watch, to give the other or others a ground to watch me also. They don't want to scare one another, but to help one another indirectly & in order to keep this conspiracy a life and make money out of another people. They blindfolded everybody with notions I came in contact in order to keep me in poverty and distress and helples in their hands, and the blindfolded Dr. Hall and his wealthy friends in order to make money out of them. Under the pretext of benefit or protecting me or investigating this case they tortured me and kept this conspiracy a life.

They always created the impression as if Dr. Hall and his wealthy friends reputation or honor was at stake if I could not be made insane, but if I was made insane before the public, the honor of these wealthy people was



safe and they would give directly or indirectly thousands of dollars to me.

Believe me your Honor this day would never come when I would be free from this horrible conspiracy. I mean to say these cunning agents would arrange matters, so that this conspiracy never would come to an end and in consequence the honor of Dr. Hall and his worthy friends would never be safe. There would be money in this business for these agents forever. They have always a great matter and do it now, so that the dial of the clock will always show three quarters to twelve. If the dial go any further these infamous agents set it back. They watch and torture me and make money, and I suffer and must see with your eyes how my whole future will be hopelessly destroyed.

Now your Honor the reputation of Dr. Hall and his worthy friends would never have been at stake, if they would not have been led in error by these cunning agents, their reputation would never have been at stake if they would have heard me. I have warned them time and again (for many letters to Dr. Hall) of these horrible combinations of cunning unscrupulous people, who only want to keep this conspiracy a life in order to make money out of it. I say further the reputation or honor of these gentlemen is not at stake, yet if they will follow and help me to make an end of this conspiracy and help further to bring these dangerous agents to a

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 prison, not only in my interest but in the interest of human society

Now I ask your Honor would any amount of money be a compensation for a man, after his life's happiness and honor is destroyed, who himself was able to make thousands and hundreds of thousands of dollars with his hands and brain. I was successful in all my business I went into. I will here not explain how these cunning agents and their accomplices have ruined every business I went into, but will only say a few words about that broken business.

I have studied the practical raising and keeping of poultry in Germany and in this country and made plans and wrote a pamphlet for a poultry farm on a large scale. In this pamphlet I claimed that I could make a profit of three dollar from every hen. Two years ago I had a chance to try my system by a friend in Brooklyn for two years and found out that I could make a profit of five dollar from every hen. I will state here that a man who has not a practical knowledge of raising and keeping of poultry will not only make no money out of this business, but will very likely lose every dollar he puts in. I can make hens with my system <sup>young</sup> turn of a certain strain lay over 200 eggs during a year. Fresh laid eggs are worth in New York in average summer & winter six & a dollar for two hundred and the expenses will not even be one dollar a piece.

I can further raise summer and winter spring chickens who will bring at least 50 cent when two months old at a cost of not over 10 cent a piece. Now I claim with the buildings described in my plan I can keep and control from 50 to 100,000 laying hens and can raise 100,000 hundred thousands of spring chickens every year. I claim further that there is not a honest business in this country where there can be made such a large profit as in this business. But it takes a practical business man, who must have a thorough knowledge of this business and who must be on deck from early in the morning (4 o'clock) until night. If your Honor would to satisfy yourself where I say the truth, you may simply send to the Hon. H. Hewitt and ask for this plan & pamphlet. Some time ago I did send this pamphlet and plan to Mr. Hewitt and wrote him to keep the same until I would call for it, but I forgot all about it.

I will state here further that about a year ago I had rented so far a little farm of four acres in S. I. to begin the poultry business on a small scale, but the agents knowing that they could in such a case not keep this conspiracy a life, hindered the people who promised to help me to furnish me with the necessary funds. If these people would have kept their word, I would have had my brother come from Germany, lived on the farm and the conspiracy would have been at an end.

Now your Honor, you may judge yourself whether I am a bad worthless fellow or a good industrious and honorable citizen of this country.

These agents of course have a interest in making <sup>over</sup> Dr. Holland his wealthy friends the impression as if I would to sue or making them trouble. In order to keep the conspiracy alive they made Dr. Hall and his wealthy friends suspicious about me and created a bitter feeling between us. I always thought that Dr. Hall was misapprehended and tried all means to enlighten him, but against Demonology I could not fight. I am positive that Dr. Hall and others were hypnotized. I mean to say these agents impressioned them with their own views. They could not by me have ever produced a temperal bitter feeling against Dr. Hall and his wealthy friends, if the same had not acted so very strange and if these cruel agents had not with the aid of Electrology, pained me and worked my nerves and brain in such a manner so that even a lamb might become a tiger. They can with the aid of electricity work the nerves of even the mildest and meekest man so that he may get wild by the slightest provocation. If I had not a perfect control over me, I would have had fight with almost every one of these unfortunate men who are imprisoned with me. I have not the slightest doubt that persons who have no control over their temper may do any deed when their nerves and brain are worked in such a

horrible manner.

I give you Henry my word of honor that I had never thought even of suing or making any trouble to Dr. Hall or anybody except these modern criminals. All I ever wanted was to be left in peace so that I could pursue my business like any other citizen of this country. If these cunning agents would not have kept this conspiracy alive so long I would live to day in the country in a paradise and be the happy owner of one of the largest "fraction" poultry farms in this country. Now what interest shall I have to fight sue or make any trouble to Dr. Hall and his wealthy friends and how can the honor of these gentlemen be at stake if I live in the country and become prosperous. But in the country will not Dr. Hall and his wealthy friends be accused of helping to bring a perfect sane man in a Lunatic Asylum for criminals. There are thousands of people who know about this case resp. conspiracy and know further that I am a perfect sane man. People will reason this way: "What interest has Dr. Hall and his wealthy friends to help bring an innocent sane man to a lunatic asylum for criminals? they must have tried to do a crime or something against the man and are now afraid of him and like to have him buried behind the wall of Lunatic Asylum. But I know better, they were simply led into error from modern criminals who had an interest in blinding everybody and keep this conspiracy a life."



Now your Honor I ask you not to be led in your decision by the imagination of wealthy people or let your mind impress with any view of other people but judge and decide just as humanity and justice commands you to do.

I hope your Honor will induce the District Attorney to take steps against these agents especially against them who are now in this Institution even if they are officers of the law or of those kept in and let out. I believe that officers of the law are criminals or outlaws if they do anything unlawful and ought to be punished like any other criminal. If they are even appointed from the State Authorities and the D. Attorney has no jurisdiction over them then it would be the plain duty of this gentleman to bring this matter before the proper State Authorities. I should think in such a case the authorities who appointed them would be the proper ones to lay the matter before. Whoever has appointed these horrible persons has earned to be dishonored for all his life. They are the horror of all horrors and the dangeriest and cruel criminals who ever lived. They pain me now day and night without having any ground with electricity and chemical odors and ought to be punished for their crime as warning for other modern criminals. If your Honor grant me a new trial I would like to have four or five days time in order to prepare and conduct my defence not only in my interest but in the interest of the human

society. The public at large will profit by this new trial resp. will benefit by the proceedings of this new trial in learning what horrible crimes can be done with the aid of electricity resp. Demonology. Demonology will be in the future the horrible weapon of modern criminals and every body especially the heads of family ought to be very anxious to learn all about Demonology in order to guard themselves and their families against this new danger. There is no doubt that with the aid of Demonology families as well as individuals can be dishonored and ruined.

These scoundrels pain me now with electricity in such a manner as to effect not only my hair but produce a slight tremore or weakness in <sup>my</sup> arm and hand, so that I can only with difficulty write these lines.

Hoping that your Honor will grant my request I have the honor to remain

yours very respectfully

John George Rath

State of New York

In Assembly

No 899.

Int. 804.

February 25<sup>th</sup> 1892.

Introduced by Mr. Goldberg—read once and referred to  
the committee of public health.

An Act

To prohibit public exhibition of hypnotic experiments and to  
prohibit hypnotic treatment by any un-licensed and  
physicians.

The people of the State of N. Y. represented in Senate and Assembly  
to enact as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person except duly licensed  
physician in the course of lectures to medical students or before  
scientific bodies to give exhibitions of or perform hypnotic demonstrations  
in public.

Section 2. It shall be unlawful for any person not a duly licensed  
physician to hypnotize another.

Section 3. Any person violating either of the foregoing provisions  
of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Section 4. This act shall take <sup>effect</sup> immediately.

my suggestions.

Section 5. resp. 3. It shall be unlawful for any licensed  
physician to hypnotize any person without the knowledge  
or consent of such persons.



## Electrology

## Notes of Mr. Heydenfeldt's circular.

see circular: "there are systems which prevail among magnetizers and Theosophical sections of transferring the magnetism of others, \*†

\* Which carries a mind-form of the person from whom it is transferred.

† Through which leprosy and other contagious diseases can be transferred and imitative, as well as gutta serena, and neurasthenic disturbances.

M. B. — Whatever effects which can be produced by the application of an electric current, directly applied to the whole body, or by localized faradization, corresponding effects can be produced upon another, whose muscles, tissues, fibres and nerves are connected. Hypnotizing is effected through another; so, is one of the methods of ingenerating. The forefinger is used as an electrode for hypnotizing, as well as to raise the abnormal form of life in certain classes of dedoublements.

Initiates of certain orders of mysticism believed that the application of an artificial current of electricity at the time of sexual intercourse would increase the will power of the child conceived; others believed that it would endow the child with supernatural powers: the uninitiated of these ~~orders~~ orders as well as many other persons who were admired by these mystics, were unfortunately given the benefit of this

secret without their knowledge.

Note. - Demagnetizing must be effected by cessation of all artificial currents of electricity used on anyone who has been connected, by which partial re-insulation will take place; the earth's magnetism will continue to connect them; the sympathetic relation remains, unless supernatural power intervenes.

The people vs. John George Roth

Motion for a new trial

I was accused of shooting at the Rev. Dr. Holton the 29<sup>th</sup> of November 1891 and was tried before your Honor and a Jury on the 23<sup>rd</sup> & 24<sup>th</sup> of December 1891.

The Jury did find me not guilty on account of ~~insanity~~ <sup>the kind</sup> of the shooting, but your Honor sent me to the Lunatic Asylum for criminals to Auburn where I am now imprisoned for about three months.

I think this act was not justified and therefore ask your Honor for a new trial on the following grounds:

1. I had not a fair trial and was not ably represented as I had never engaged the Lawyer Mr. Percy, who appeared and acted for me, against my will. I had never seen this gentleman before when he appeared and pleaded not guilty on account of insanity. Before I could say a word I was brought into the prisoners pen. I send word to Mr. Percy that if he would not change the pleadings in simple not guilty, I would not accept him as my counsel.

2. I had neither time to prepare for the case nor any opportunity to subpoena any witnesses or medical experts who could have given testimony as to my character or sanity of mind.

3. I claim and can prove that there was Electro-magnetism used against me in my trial, so that I

was hardly able to think, understand or talk. I was kept in a catatonic condition with the aid of electricity.

4. I did not understand what your Honor said when brought before the bar and learned only out of the News Papers next morning that you had decided to send me to the Lunatic Asylum for criminals to Auburn. If I had understood the nature of your sentence I would have strongly objected and would have asked your Honor for a new trial on the grounds mentioned in this affidavit.

5. I claim that there was not given me any opportunity to prove to the Jury that this shooting was only the act of a sane, peaceful law abiding citizen of this free and fair country who was driven to desperation by a conspiracy and was tortured day and night with electricity etc. and whom was denied protection and justice by the proper authorities.

6. I claim that the Jury was misled because ~~they were made believe~~ that if they would find me insane, I would be brought to a place where this cruel punishment would not be admitted and this conspiracy brought to an end. The impression was also made this would benefit me etc. I claim that these undue influences were extraordinary wrong in a Criminal Court and must never have been admitted.

7. I claim further that the court was wrong in having

me brought to the prisoners pen and then hear a motion  
from a man unknown to me and who had no right  
at all to speak or act in my behalf. I claim that  
I was during the whole proceedings overpowered and  
further that the whole proceedings were wrong and  
unlawful.

~~Now I ask you to give me for a moment your~~  
grounds, so that I may be able to prove that I am a  
sane man now and never was insane and may regain  
my liberty & honor and enjoy all the rights and privileges  
to which I am entitled as a citizen of this country.

I claim that I am a sane man who has neither  
any delusions nor illusions and who can prove his  
sanity of mind. I claim further that I am responsible  
for everything I do, if I have done anything I am  
willing to suffer for it, but if a Jury shall find that  
I have done nothing wrong, I shall demand a  
honorable discharge.

There is nobody in the whole city of New York  
who can say that I have ever done any wrong, but  
I can bring hundreds of honorable people who can  
testify that I am not only a sane, practical business  
man, but honorable in every respect, and who can  
also testify how these counts and their accomplices  
have not only annoyed and hindered me in

business and kept me in poverty and distress, but they  
can testify also how they themselves were engaged by these  
agents to their accomplices.

To deny this motion would be a cross injustice  
to a citizen of this country whose reputation and  
whole future may depend on your decision and  
I hope therefore that your Honor will in the name  
of humanity and justice grant this one.

Subscribed & sworn to before

me this 31<sup>st</sup> Day of March 1892

James H. Howell

Notary Public

John Carpenter



business and kept me in poverty and distress, but they  
can testify also how they themselves were anguished by their  
agents & their accomplices.

To deny this motion would be a cross injustice  
to a citizen of this country whose reputation and  
whole future may depend on your decision and  
I hope therefore that your Honor will in the name  
of humanity and justice grant the same.

Subscribed & sworn to before

me this 31<sup>st</sup> Day of March 1892

James F. Howell

Notary Public

John Langenkott

New York Decr 25. 91

Hon. R. Martine

When your honor send me  
yesterday back to the city prison, I  
understood that P. S. S. send there  
for the purpose of having me examined  
as to the sanity of my mind, but  
to my horror I have seen in to days  
papers that you have committed me  
to the state lunatic asylum at Auburn.

It is almost impossible for me to  
believe that your honor should have given  
such a order even if you have the power  
to do so.

I hope you will pardon me when  
I have great doubt that you have  
such a power under those circum-  
stances.

I beg your honor humble not  
to make me more unhappy than



I am and have me brought before  
you before I will be buried  
behind the walls of a Lunatic  
Asylum.

I have the honor to be your  
obedient servant

J. G. Roth

0357

19<sup>th</sup> Dec 1891

Dear Mr Nicoll,  
 I find that an  
 engagement for a marriage  
 on Tuesday at 12.30 at  
 E. 16<sup>th</sup> St will oblige me  
 to leave the Court house  
 not later than twelve  
o'cl. I hope this will  
 not embarrass you. If  
 it should then I am  
 Count on Wednesday fore-  
 noon.

With respect

Yours most truly

L. Hall  
 De Laurey Nicoll Esq

0358

Wm. H. Longfellow Esq  
fe fe  
District Attorney's Office  
fe

0359

Lat 2 E 8

My dear Sir

I have received  
your letter I have been in-  
formed on Tue. day morning.  
I have already mailed a  
letter to the District Attor-  
ney, with the statement  
that I must leave at  
12 o'c for an engagement  
at E. B. <sup>the</sup> St. at half  
past 12 o'c. saying  
that if this embarrases  
him well, is fine.

Yours most truly,  
L. Hall.

0360

Registered Letter No. 73832, P. O., New York, N. Y.  
 RECEIVED NOV 18 1891

a letter addressed to

ESTABLISHED 1866.



Watches, Clocks and Jewelry,  
 123 East Houston St., 123  
 Bet. Chrystie and Forsyth Sts. NEW YORK

Watches, Clocks, Musical Boxes and Jewelry Repaired and Warranted.  
 Correct time received from the Washington Observatory by Telegraph.  
 Alle Reparaturen schnell und zu billigen Preisen besorgt. - 64

SHARES \$50.00 EACH

**Glovercroft Poultry and Dairy Co., Limited**  
 OF CLOVERCROFT, QUEENS CO., N. Y.

SHARES

This Certifies That \_\_\_\_\_  
 is entitled to \_\_\_\_\_ Shares in the Capital  
 Stock of the Glovercroft Poultry and Dairy Co., Limited.  
 Transferable only on the books of the Company, in person, or by  
 attorney, upon the surrender of this Certificate.

In Witness Whereof, the Seal of the Company  
 is herewith affixed.

188

Trans.

Pres't.











Mr. Dr. John Hall,  
5th Avenue.

I hereby deliver to you a copy of a circular intended for the Press of New York. From this you can learn that I will not have myself watched, annoyed and kept in poverty and misery all my life, but will make use of the right which belongs to me as a man and a citizen of this country. (Self-defense).

It is certainly sad that in a land of freedom, such a terribly low conspiracy should be able to be kept up for 13 years, without the police or citizens taking action against it. But it is still sadder when rich agreeable people call such a conspiracy into life, and furnish their money and their influence to oppress a citizen of this country who is not conscious of any wrong, and make him unhappy for his entire life. But it is saddest of all that the church should be used to furnish subsistence continually to this low conspiracy, so that modern criminals should have a cause for watching me.

When a man in your position, who ought to walk in the footsteps of Jesus Christ, and imitate as much as possible his righteous doctrine which comprehends all love and goodness and thereby set a good example to his church, lends himself to bring misfortune to his fellow man and to keep him there for his entire life, he deserves to be described as a heartless hypocrite.

You have not only helped to bring me into misfortune by your heartless hypocrisy, but have also help-

ed in this way to make my sister unhappy, and to bring her to an early grave.

You and your rich friends know this very well too, and wish through these modern criminals to hold me up before the public as insane. But these are to watch me always, so that I can never rise to business relations again. How anxiously you and your rich friends were exercised to keep me in the hands of these modern criminals:

"That is the curse of a wicked deed,

"That it must constantly give birth to evil."

You have rested assured that the agents with their cleverness could keep me forever in poverty and misery, but have you also reflected, what a man in perplexity can do? Well, if he is driven to perplexity, he will take murderous weapons in hand, and in self defence shoot his persecutors or the persons in whose interest these modern criminals are engaged. Since then you are one of these men, in whose interest they will treat me as insane, and since this conspiracy will continue for my entire life, I have decided, with a heavy heart, to shoot you upon the first opportunity, and that within a period of 8 or 14 days. You can rest assured that this is not a mere empty threat. If you had not had that lady on your arm, 2 or 3 weeks ago as we came out of church, then under all circumstances, I should have shot at you.

I despise you from the bottom of my heart. But that and all which you have done to keep me poor and helpless in the hands of my persecutors could not alone deter-

mine me to kill you. No other choice remains for me, therefore I must do it for here it is a case of: "Eat bird, or you will be eaten up."

After the deed, I shall doubtless be arrested, but I do not believe that the District Attorney will find a jury which, under such circumstances, can find me guilty. But even if I knew that a jury could be found which would declare me to be guilty, and if I came into prison, or were condemned to death, I could not prevent myself from carrying out my unchangeably determined conclusion. If you let the agents follow, and ignore this writing, as you have ignored my former communications, you can rest firmly assured that I will carry out my intention. I know you and the members of your church have a great influence, but with all your influence you shall not prevent me from purchasing my freedom, even if it must be with your blood.  
Freedom or death.

New York, November 17th, 1891.

J. G. Roth.

Chilodactylus lineatus

Chilodactylus lineatus (Forsk.)  
 This species is found in the  
 Gulf of Mexico, from the  
 coast of Florida to the  
 Gulf of California. It is a  
 small, deep-sea fish, with  
 a body length of about 10  
 centimeters. The body is  
 elongated, with a pointed  
 snout and a large, open  
 mouth. The scales are small  
 and bony, and the fins are  
 short and stiff. The color  
 is a uniform brownish-grey.

The head is large and  
 the eyes are small. The  
 mouth is wide and the  
 tongue is long and thin.

The body is covered with  
 small, bony scales. The  
 fins are short and stiff.

The color is a uniform  
 brownish-grey. The  
 head is large and the  
 eyes are small. The  
 mouth is wide and the  
 tongue is long and thin.

The body is covered with  
 small, bony scales. The  
 fins are short and stiff.



My dear Mr. Garrison, I have not much news to write at present. I have been very busy with my work, and have not had time to write to you. I am, however, very well, and hope to hear from you soon. I am, dear friend, very truly yours, Wm. Lloyd Garrison.

I have been told that you are  
in good health. I am glad to hear it.  
I hope you will continue to improve  
and get well soon.

Your friend,  
*[Signature]*

The first of these is the fact that the  
 system of taxation is not uniform  
 and that the Government is not  
 able to collect the taxes properly.  
 The second is the fact that the  
 Government is not able to collect  
 the taxes properly.

I am well & hope you are the same. I have been  
 very busy lately, but I have managed to find some  
 time to write to you. I have been thinking of you  
 very much lately, and I hope you are well. I have  
 been very busy lately, but I have managed to find  
 some time to write to you. I have been thinking of  
 you very much lately, and I hope you are well. I  
 have been very busy lately, but I have managed to  
 find some time to write to you. I have been thinking  
 of you very much lately, and I hope you are well.

am wenigsten (nicht) zu geringen, und ich habe  
 auch keine andere, als die, die ich hier  
 beigefügt habe, und die ich hier  
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phalange des doigts, et les ongles  
sont durs et cassants. Les dents  
sont jaunes.

Le sang est épais et visqueux, et  
il est difficile de le faire couler.  
Il est d'un rouge foncé et il est  
très épais.

Le sang est épais et visqueux, et  
il est difficile de le faire couler.  
Il est d'un rouge foncé et il est  
très épais.

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très épais.

Le sang est épais et visqueux, et  
il est difficile de le faire couler.  
Il est d'un rouge foncé et il est  
très épais.

Circular for the New York Press.

From this, as well as from a document and two circulars which were directed in May to the Grand Jury, you can learn that since 1879 there has been an evil conspiracy against me, in which the most sacred rights of an American citizen have been trampled under foot, and all divine and human laws have been sacrificed. A conspiracy in which what appears to be impossible is made possible, only to produce thereby the impression as if I were insane and to keep me forever in poverty and misery.

I can assure you that there is here no question of doing or not doing, but only of how long a time it takes to ruin me completely.

These cruel agents who have watched me night and day, have made it a study to know how a man can be annoyed secretly in the most cruel manner, without it being noticed by any one.

I have made every possible attempt to get away from my persecutors, these modern criminals, or to shake them off. But all in vain. The last spark of hope-of joy coming out of my misfortune and shaking off this terrible death watch has vanished. It must be clear to every man that I was right, when years ago I suspected that these heartless mean agents were to watch me all my life, and keep me in poverty and misery, and that the low criminals whom they had set upon me and my poor sister, were to be hidden and not to come to the light of day.

The mouth of one victim is dumb, and cannot now complain, and the other victim, they give out simply as being insane, in order that no importance may be attached to his words.

These unscrupulous thought-readers and talkers (bauchredner) are employed for this purpose, and they persecute me day and night by means of electricity and chemical gases, which these cruel agents conduct by means of small machines everywhere I go, so as constantly to persecute me in the most cruel manner, without anyone else having any idea of it.

Through the action and influence of these agents, and their assistants, I am betrayed and sold wherever I go. And under such circumstances, it is not possible for me to come into the courts in a business relation, especially as anxious care is taken that I should be allowed under no circumstances to earn money, because they wish to keep me helpless and poor in the hands of this modern death-watch, and so that I cannot get away from them.

I have acquainted the Police Force, the District Attorney and the Grand Jury with these facts concerning this low conspiracy, and have begged them to free me from this death-watch but it was all in vain.

I have no help to expect from any quarter, and the only choice left me is, as I have written to the police here, to permit myself to be watched and annoyed forever, and to bring my life into poverty and misery, or to seek suicide in order to put an end to this cursed life, or to shoot one of these rough heartless men who have helped continually to keep me poor and helpless in the control of this inhuman death watch.

This last is the only way to force the police here to deal openly with all details of this formidable conspiracy, in order to set before the public what dangerous, cruel and unscrupulous men have been following me for 13 years.

As I cannot perceive what I or human society could gain were I to commit suicide, and as I can no longer endure this fearful life with this horrible death-watch behind me, I have concluded to follow the last way, in order to force the police to arrest all these agents, and to make the latter harmless to human society.

When the shameless criminals whom these heartless and unscrupulous men have set on me, are dealt with before the courts, this can be easily proved. Should the District Attorney find a jury to convict me, although I act only in self-defence, and in perplexity every other way being cut off, my life has no great value to me any more.

The thought of shooting a man is something terrible to me, and if I have postponed this act of perplexity so long, I still had a spark of hope, that happily I might come to my right--that is, might become free from this horrible death-watch. I can rightfully assume that the police by their behavior have pressed the murderous weapon into my hands. Here one must say: "Eat bird, or die."

Thus I am forced, although with a heavy heart, to grasp the murderous weapon, in order to put an end decisively to this shameful affair. May the blood that is spilt come over the corrupt police, which has constantly refused to act, that is, to arrest these modern criminals and in that way to put an end to this low conspiracy. When these lines come into your hands, the die will probably have been cast, and I will be found behind the walls of the protecting prison.

In this case, I beg you to make these lines public. Further I empower you to publish two circulars, one of September, '86, one of February, '89, as well as my commu-

nications to the Grand Jury, the District Attorney and the President of Police during the summer.

I call your attention especially to the document which I directed to the Grand Jury on the 20th of May of this year, from which you can learn how this well organized modern criminal band, in order to ruin me, stretched out its polluted hands across the ocean, in order to ruin an innocent woman (my oldest sister) to dishonor her and to bring her to an early grave, at any rate because they feared that she would come here, and spoil their (the agents') double game.

This document lies at any rate in the District Attorney's Office. At all events, I have a copy of this document, as well as of the two circulars referred to, with me in my pocket. I need these chiefly for my defence, and then I do not know what disposition may be made of me, when I am arrested.

If there appears anything incredible to you in this affair, I beg you to reflect over the two lines which follow:

"Such is the course of evil deeds

That other evils will follow in their train."

I have the honor to sign

With the highest respect J.G. Roth.

New York, November 17th, 1891. 298 Ave. A.

0377

Passenger

Wheatley

Letter

People

or

Both

0378

Police Court— District.

City and County } ss.:  
of New York, }John Hall  
of No. 712, 5th Avenue Street, aged 62 years,  
occupation Minister of the Gospel being duly sworndeposes and says, that on the 29th day of November 1897 at the City of New York, in the County of New York, in front of said premises he was violently and feloniously ASSAULTED ~~and beaten~~ by John George Roth (now here) who wilfully and maliciously pointed an armed a revolving pistol loaded with powder and ball which he then and there held in his hand at deponent, and discharged several shots from said pistol at deponent. Deponent further says that such assault was committed

with the felonious intent to take the life of deponent, or to do him 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 30th day  
of November 1897

John Hall D.D.

Wm. H. Brady Police Justice.

0379

Sec. 198-200.

X District Police Court.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss.

*John Geo Roth* 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 have nothing to say at present.*

*J. G. Roth*

Taken before me this

day of

*May 1897*  
*John Geo Roth*

Police Justice.



0380

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 *Nov 20* 18 *91* *J. H. [Signature]* 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.

038

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 Hall D.D.*  
*John George Roth*

2  
3  
4

Office

*Assault Felony*

Dated

*Nov 20*

1891

Magistrate.

*Grady*  
*John F. Tappin*

Officer.

Precinct.

Witnesses

*Richard & Thos. Banta*

No.

*7 W. 55th*

Street.

*Chas J. Dorman. 785. 7th*

No.

*Edw. Lerue 232 E. 53rd*

Street.

*Chas. B. Hogg. 58. E. 61st*

No.

*A. H. Pearce 719. 5th*

Street.

*A. E. Reich 63. W. 4th*

\$ 5000

to answer



*Chas*

## COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS PART III.

----- x  
 The People of the State of New York : Before  
 :  
 against : Hon. Randolph B.  
 :  
 John George Roth. : Martine, and a jury.  
 :  
 ----- x

Indictment filed December 8th, 1891.

Indicted for assault in the first degree.

New York, December 23rd, 1891.

## A P P E A R A N C E S.

For the People,

Assistant District Attorney Cuning S. Bedford,

For the defendant,

Mr A. H. Purdy.

J O H N H A L L, a witness for the people, sworn testifier

I am a minister of the Gospel and have been so for over forty years. On the 29th of November my church was located at the corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street in this City. My house was located directly next to the church. November 29th was Sunday. At the conclusion of the morning services on that day I left the church at about a quarter of one; I came out the side door and walked down a few steps, and as I was walking towards my house I suddenly heard a sound of an explosion which led me to turn my head. At that time I was within a step or two of the steps of my own house. I glanced towards the side of the street whence the explosion came

soon enough to notice a certain flash and a man apparently in a very excited condition. Instinctively I hastened towards my own door and heard the other shots as I entered the door. I think I was between the two doors when the third shot was fired. I did not look at the man long enough to be able to distinguish his features, nor was the man's face in its normal condition; it was excited, and the shots, I think, were accompanied by something like a scream. I heard three shots in all. I did not look at the man long enough to identify him, but I saw him half an hour afterwards and then there was no difficulty in my mind about his identification. I asked the man himself why he had fired at me and he said he would state that at another time. There was no denial or question of the fact by him. I went in my house and after the defendant had been taken to the station-house I went there. I asked permission to see the man and it was granted me. I said to him "Why did you do this?" He declined to go into any particulars and said he would state that later. The man was calm and collected at the time I spoke with him at the station-house. He answered the questions which the officer put to him there. I appeared before the magistrate the following morning and signed the requisite papers. I have received several letters from this man which have been translated from German into English. He has been an attendant at my church at the Wednesday evening lectures. I was familiar with his manner and his style of speaking, and his complaint that some persons had prevented him getting on in the real estate business.

(Mr Bedford then read the letters to the jury.)

I should think I had eight or ten conversations with the defendant. The burden of those conversations was that he had enemies who were interfering with his progress in the real estate business. After a time I concluded that the man had some hallucination that there was a plot against him.

CROSS EXAMINATION.

The prisoner gave me the impression that there was a conspiracy to keep him out of prosperity. He gave me no particulars as to who the conspirators were. I received a number of letters from him but did not have them all translated. In one of the letters he spoke of my being in a conspiracy to injure his sister. I never knew his sister and never injured him or his. That is an hallucination on his part. I have always treated him in a kindly way. I never saw him except in the lecture-room at the week day services.

Q Would you regard his manner as rational or irrational on the day of the shooting? A. When any man is in a wild passion, and this man was in a wild passion on that day, you cannot judge about that.

Q You do not know whether that passion was superinduced by natural causes or unnatural causes? A. My glance at him was only for the shortest possible time. Instinctively I turned to make my way towards the door and saw nothing but a man bending down. He appeared to be in an abnormal and an excited condition.

Q From what you know of him and what you have seen of him was he, at the time of this assault, rational or irrational

A. I did not see enough on that Sunday to enable me to form an opinion in answer to that question. Taking all that I have already stated, my belief is that he was under a pronounced hallucination.

C H A R L E S    A.   D O R A N, a witness for the people, sworn testified:

I live at No.785 Seventh Avenue in this City. On Sunday November 29th I was coming from the Cathedral with my wife. I walked up Fifth Avenue and when passing Dr Hall's church my attention was called to the Doctor coming out of his church and going towards his house. As he turned to go up the steps of his house I saw a man rush from the East to the West side of the Avenue. When he was within about ten feet of the curbstone, he pulled a pistol out of his right hand overcoat pocket and fired at Dr Hall. The distance between the two men at that time was about thirty feet. The Doctor ran up the steps of his house and the man coming within fifteen feet of him fired another shot. When the Doctor had reached the top of the stoop and was about opening the door the man fired the third shot. I remained standing during all this time. When the man fired the third shot he walked over to the same side of the street upon which I was standing. He looked in my direction and I went up and grabbed him. A few other people gathered round, including Mr Burton and his son. I told the younger Mr Burton to put his hand in the right hand pocket of the man's overcoat and get his pistol. The man said "I have no pistol." Mr Burton put

his hand in his pocket and pulled the pistol out. The defendant talked in English. In a short time the officer came and he was taken to the Fifty-first Street station-house. I am certain that the man now on trial is the man who fired the shots at Dr Hall. He was perfectly cool at the time I caught him and the pistol was taken from him.

CROSS EXAMINATION.

Q He was perfectly cool and collected, as much as I am at this moment? A. Yes sir.

Q And that right after his attempt to commit murder? A. Yes sir.

Q He walked leisurely away? A. Yes sir.

A D O L P H E. D I C K, a witness for the people, sworn testified:

I live at No. 53 West 22nd Street in this City. On Sunday November 29th, at about 12 minutes of one o'clock I was walking on Fifth Avenue. As I approached the residence of Dr Hall I noticed him coming along from his church to the house. I noticed the prisoner about twenty-five feet distant from the Doctor, in the middle of the street, with a pistol in his hand. I saw him raise the pistol and fire. He then started on a trot with the pistol still aimed towards the Doctor, and when he got within six or eight feet of the curb he fired again. The third shot was fired just as he reached the curb. He then put the pistol in his pocket. I passed in front of him; he smiled and I smiled. I walked on towards the lamppost where a number of other gentlemen were standing, and I suggested

that we had better capture the man. Myself and the elder Mr Burton laid hands on him simultaneously. The younger Mr Burton took the pistol out of his coat pocket. The police officer then came and he was taken to the station-house. On the way to the station-house I asked him in German what countryman he was, and he said "I am a free, independent American citizen." I told him he had not learned how to shoot in the German army and he simply laughed at me. I am positive that the man aimed directly at Dr Hall when he fired the three shots. The defendant answered all questions in the station-house coolly and calmly.

CROSS EXAMINATION.

The facts of this occurrence are very clear in my mind. I do not recognize Mr Doran as having been there at all. The defendant appeared very cool, immediately after the shooting.

T H O M A S H. B U R T O N, a witness for the people, sworn testified:

Mr father is the Sexton of Dr Hall's church. On Sunday the 29th of November I was at the church at the time of this occurrence. My father, Mr Dick and myself caught the defendant by the arm. I took the pistol out of his right hand overcoat pocket. The prisoner pulled it out at first and then dropped it back into his pocket again. I gave the pistol to the police officer.

CROSS EXAMINATION.

I remember distinctly all these facts. I do not



recognize Mr Doran as having been present on that occasion. When asked for the pistol the prisoner said he had no pistol.

C H A R L E S H. P I E R C E, a witness for the people, sworn testified:

On Sunday November 29th I was in the dining-room of the house No. 719 Fifth Avenue corner of Fifty-sixth Street That is the house occupied by Mrs. Woodbury Langdon. I heard the first two shots and saw the last shot fired at Dr Hall. I recognize the prisoner as the man who fired the shots. After he had finished the shooting I saw the prisoner put the pistol in his pocket. He appeared to be very cool. I did not leave the house.

C H A R L E S B. H O A G, a witness for the people, sworn testified:

On Sunday November 29th I was walking on Fifth Avenue opposite Dr Hall's church. Just as I got abreast of the church I saw Dr Hall leaving the church and going towards his house. Immediately after that I heard the report of a pistol. I turned around and saw the defendant in the middle of the street. As he approached the sidewalk he fired a second and third shots. At the time he fired the first shot I should judge he was within twenty-five or thirty feet of Dr Hall. After the first shot was fired I noticed the Doctor turn his head and look at the man. I stood there until I saw the defendant safe in the officer's hands.

J O H N F. T A P P I N, a witness for the people, sworn testified:

I am a police officer attached to the 23rd Precinct in this City. On Sunday the 29th of November at about a quarter of one o'clock I was standing at the corner of Fifty sixth Street and Madison Avenue. My attention was attracted by the report of a pistol and I went in the direction from which it came. When I got to Dr Hall's church I found the defendant detained by some three or four gentlemen and I placed him under arrest. I searched him but did not find the pistol. Young Mr Burton handed me the pistol in a few moments afterwards. On examining it I found that there were five chambers in it; in three of the chambers there were empty shells and the other chambers were empty. The three balls which had been fired were found on Dr Hall's stoop. The cartridge which I now produce was found in the right hand vest pocket of the prisoner.

D E F E N C E.

C H A R L E S F. M C L E A N, a witness for the defendant, sworn testified:

I am President of the Board of Police of the City of New York. I saw the defendant on the 31st day of October, 1891, and had an interview with him at Police Headquarters in this City. Previous to that time he had sent me a letter which in substance stated that there was a conspiracy against him. When he came to me he said that the Superintendent and Chief Inspector of Police had conspired against him. I then asked him for some specific

acts, telling him that unless he gave me specific information the Commissioners of Police could take no action in the matter. He repeated his allegations partly in German and partly in English.

Q From what you saw of him and from what he said to you can you say whether his actions were rational or irrational?  
A. Irrational.

Q Can you say whether there was any foundation in fact for his charges against the Superintendent and the Chief Inspector? A. No sir. He said they had conspired against him and had interfered with his business. Upon that point I enquired distinctly of him as to what had happened, and he gave me no direct answer.

CROSS EXAMINATION.

I considered him irrational when he spoke about the conspiracy. He spoke intelligibly but not intelligently. He told me his business was real estate. I conversed with him in German for a short time. I told him that a person of his cultivation should understand that the authorities could not interfere here as they could in Germany without specific instances. He appeared to be pleased with my compliment and retired. During the interview he gesticulated very frequently. I disposed of him as quickly as I could and gave a direction in regard to him to the doorman. His charges of a conspiracy had no foundation in fact.

JOHN GEORGE ROTH, the defendant, sworn testified:

I am the defendant in this case. I am forty-seven

years of age. I was born in Maienz, Germany. I came to this country in 1871. I was in the wine and mineral water business for a time and then went i to the real estate business. The conspirators, of whom I speak in my letter to the press, first began to trouble me in 1879. In the beginning I did not know that there was a conspiracy against me and I only found it out when my business began to dwindle down. It was impossible for me to do any more business. In either 1878 or 1879 I spent the Summer at the Catskill Mountain House and then it was that I first found out that there were some agenst who worked against me. I had never been sick from the time I was eighteen years of age until that Summer in the Catskills. I was drugged by some of those agents putting something in my food. I had a conversation with a man named Hill who was the son of the proprietor of that hotel in regard to these agents. I know there was another man there who worked against me but I did not know the reason why. While I was at that hotel though I did not feel sick I felt sleepy and dizzy. In former times I could ~~find~~ clime the mountains easily without getting tired but that Summer I could not climb at all. At first I thought it was sickness but then I found out that these agents were at work and put something in my food. I also found out that they had a kind of electric machine which they wore around their necks and which they hid under their vests. They used these machines against me. The machines are about a half a foot in diameter and from them there is a string which they put in their pockets and as soon as they pull that

string there comes out electricity. I first found out about these machines when I went to a restaurant and took a cup of coffee or something else. As soon as I had taken the cup of coffee the horrible feeling comes over my whole body as though I was pierced with needles, burning stitching and itching. I thought probably that they put something in my meals but I found out it was these machines. One day I was visiting my lawyer Mr Amin Beaville, and I saw another lawyer, Mr Israel Miner, coming out of his office wearing one of these machines around his neck. I said "What kind of a machine have you got there, Mr Miner" and he told me "O, that is some new invention. Whenever I have taken my meals I feel this electricity goes right to my stomach." I have stated very clearly in all my circulars why it is that these agents have followed me. They wanted to try and make it appear before the public that I was insane. Once when I was in a restaurant and had this strange feeling after taking a cup of coffee I felt like saying "You scoundrel, what have you done with my meals, why did you do that to a man who is innocent." If I said that they would have said I was crazy.

Q You are not crazy? A. Well, I don't think so.

Q Is it a fact, Mr Roth, that you were married to the late Mrs A. T. Stewart? A. No sir, I should say not. But if she would have married me she could not have me because I am not so fond of money as that anybody could have me for all the millions of the world. I am not a Hilton who must settle his case -- the Stewart will case -- where something

came out about a blue room.

I have known Dr Hall for 13 years. I attended his church. I wrote him the letter which has been produced here in which I speak of "modern criminals, low conspiracy, and rascals." It is true that those conspirators are following me all the time. Their desire is to get plenty of money out of the rich people for me and give me nothing of it. On one occasion a lot of these rich people met and all shook hands and agreed that they would get together a few thousand dollars for me. I never got any of it. I speak in this circular about my sister. She died in January, 1883, I claim that my sister was dishonored, hypnotized and an abortion performed upon her by these conspirators. She was brought at night to the hospital, the doctors opened her body and she was murdered. I simply claim that Dr Hall was engaged in this conspiracy and has kept me from making any money. The whole conspiracy was for the purpose of keeping me helpless in the hands of these merciless agents. On one occasion I was sitting in Washington Park on a very cold night. A gentleman named Kaiser came to me. He said "How can you sit here on this cold night?" I told him I had no work. He gave me work the next day in his stove place on Water Street. There the conspirators found me out and he was compelled by them to reduce my wages to \$3 a week and finally to discharge me. I was discharged from several other places through the efforts of those conspirators. Then I went West to Mount Holyoke, New Jersey. There one of the agents a man with coal black hair and a black moustache followed

me and I had to come back to New York. Dr Hall gave legal ground to these conspirators. The reason I shot at Dr Hall was to bring my case before the public and get my rights. I purchased this pistol and loaded it. On one occasion I saw Dr Hall but as he had a lady on his arm I did not want to shoot him. I saw a favorable opportunity on this Sunday, and I shot at his stoop. I did not shoot to kill him or to injure him. My intention was simply to shoot at him and not hurt him.

Q Can you imagine that these things you complain of might have come from some physical disorder and not from those agents which you speak of? A. No sir, it is not possible. I believe that these agents by the electric machines at one time caused a horrible carbuncle to form on my back. I went to a doctor and had it cut out. I was in a horrible state at that time all through these conspirators. I sent a letter at one time to Judge Martine when he was District Attorney, complaining of these same conspirators. I bought this pistol five or six weeks before and loaded it in that morning. I felt that I was compelled to shoot at Dr Hall in order to gain my rights. I wrote these threatening letters to him, believing that I would be arrested for it and that my case would then be brought before the public. I at first thought of shooting through one of the windows of Dr Hall's church but afterwards changed my mind. At the time I fired the third shot Dr Hall was in his house. I made a horrible face at him to frighten him. If I had intended to wound him I could have done so. I waited in front of his house so that I

might be arrested. I wanted to be arrested. I claimed that Dr Hall has injured me, destroyed the future of my life and made it impossible for me to earn a living. He is a deceived deceiver. He gives legal grounds to this low conspiracy against me. I hear the voices of these conspirators now in this court-room. I thought I would cry this morning when my lawyer was reading about my poor sister but I have endured such horrible hardship I cannot cry about anything any more. When these rascals get about me with their chemical gases they make me almost cry. At one time when I lived in Third Street I was looking out of my window at the burial of a little child opposite; these rascals came and poured chemical gases at me and the tears came in my eyes and I cried like a little child for nothing in the world. In the asylum in Ward's Island they gave me something to make me sleep but I could not sleep. I was anxious that my case should come before the Grand Jury. I understand that I am being tried for an assault upon Dr Hall. I did not intend to kill him. I think I am sane. I ask the jury not to render a verdict that I am insane. I did not aim at Dr Hall at the time I fired these shots. Three shots were all I fired. These conspirators want it said that I am insane. I never was insane and I never will be insane even though you gentlemen make me insane.

CROSS EXAMINATION/

- Q You tell us that when you fired these three shots at Dr Hall you did not intend to kill him? A. No sir.
- Q But you did intend to hit him? A. No sir, I did not intend to hit him.



My intention in firing the shots was to make the police authorities and the District Attorney give attention to my case. I stated in my letter to Dr Hall that I would shoot him within eight or fourteen days, and I did shoot at him on the twelfth day. I did not shoot at him one time because he had a lady with him.

Q Did you know you were firing the pistol? A. Yes sir.

Q You knew that Dr Hall was going up the steps of his house?  
A. Yes sir.

Q You knew it was about one o'clock on Sunday afternoon?  
A. Half past twelve.

Q Did you know it was wrong? A. Under ordinary circumstances it is wrong but under the extraordinary circumstances of my case it was right. Dr Hall said "Extraordinary cases require extraordinary means." In an ordinary case I would think it was wrong but in my case with this low conspiracy it was not wrong.

Q You knew enough not to blow your own brains out? . Yes sir

Q You believe you are perfectly sane, don't you? A. Yes sir.

Q You understand all these proceedings? A. Yes sir.

Q You admit that you shot at Dr Hall? A. I admit that I aimed at him but not with the intention of killing him.

M A T T H E W D F I E L D, a witness for the defendant sworn testified:

I have been a physician since February, 1879. I have been an examiner in the Department of Charities and Corrections in this City for the past nine years. During that time I have examined on an average 2,000 cases of

insane persons in a year. I saw this prisoner while he was confined in the insane pavilion at Bellvue Hospital . From my examination of him and from listening to his evidence on the stand to-day I am of the opinion that he was insane at the time he committed the act alleged against him. He is suffering from chronic delusional insanity often spoken of as peronolia. He told me practically the same story as he has told on the witness stand. He talked so rapidly that no one could take down what he said. He reasons that he is a man who is able to reason starting from his false premises. Not only has he evident hallucinations of hearing but starting with false premises he weaves into this chain of delusions circumstances that have no bearing upon him. I found him to be in a very good physical condition. He told me he had been suffering from these delusions for thirteen years.

- Q Do you consider him a dangerous person? A. I consider him a very dangerous man in the fact that he believes a wrong has been done him and he believes that in order to obtain relief he is entitled to justify himself by taking the law into his own hands, just as Dougherty and that class of men are constantly doing.
- Q You heard him say that he believed it was perfectly right for him to take the life of Dr Hall in view of the circumstances? A. Yes sir. I am convinced that he believes it was his right to do that.
- Q Do you think this man is capable of distinguishing between right and wrong? A. In the anstract, perhaps yes, but in the specific case no.

- Q Do you believe that he now understands that the act in itself was wrong? A. No sir, I don't think he does. He believed it was justified under the circumstances.
- Q Do you think him capable of advising his counsel as to his defence in a case of assault? A. No sir.

A L L E N E. F I T C H, a witness for the people, sworn testified:

I am now one of the Examiners in Lunacy in the Department of Charities and Corrections. Since I have been in that position I have examined about 2,000 cases of lunacy every year. I examined the defendant in this case on three different occasions. From my examination of him and from the facts which have been proven in this case I believe he was insane at the time he committed this act. Inconnection with this I might state that the defendant told me that some ten or 15 years ago he was a very bright and handsome man; that attention was frequently called to him while riding through Central Park; that influential men in this City became very jealous of him and formed a conspiracy to persecute him for that reason. All his delusions are very likely based upon that.

- Q From the facts of this case and from what you have discovered yourself do you believe that this man could distinguish between right and wrong at the time he committed this act? A. I don't think he could.
- Q Is it not a fact that the existence of delusions of this character are the most satisfactory evidences of insanity? A. I think so; I think the most satisfactory evidences of

insanity are physical symptoms.

Q Did you examine his physical symptoms? A. Yes sir; in this class of cases or in this condition of insanity the physical symptoms are lacking to a great extent. They probably were present earlier before it became chronic insanity. His physical condition now is a very good one but his mental condition is one of insanity.

Q Do you believe that he would be shamming insanity? A. I don't think so because his case is parallel with a great many cases of chronic delusional insanity and they compare so closely that I doubt if any man could feign the whole condition of things.

Q Do you believe he understands the nature of this inquiry? A. He understands what it is and he attempts to make a defence from his standpoint. I don't believe his defence is a good one.

Q You say he is an insane person? A. Yes sir. I believe he understands that if he is declared insane here he will be sent to an asylum. It is very difficult to say whether he fully understands all these proceedings. He evidently understood that these proceedings come up from the fact that he fired these shots.

Q Do you consider him a perfectly sane person except in the line of these delusions? A. I don't consider him a sane person at all.

Q Is that by reason of the fact that a person who has these delusions is necessarily insane? A. I think that any man who has delusions of this character is insane.

Q Do you consider him a dangerous person? A. I think that

he has proven himself so beyond all doubt.

Q Do you consider him a person who should not be at large?

A. I do. He is perhaps no more dangerous than any other case of chronic delusional insanity. He has shown a homicidal mania in his actions in this case to some extent.

Q What in your judgment would be the best disposition of him?

A. To send him to some institution where he will be cared for until such time as it is possible for him to return to his usual vocation. I think the chances of his recovery are very doubtful.

A D O L P H L E M B E C K E R, a witness for the defendant, sworn testified:

I have known the defendant about 12 years. He lived in my house in 23th Street. He was a little excited at times. He told my wife that Mrs Stewart wanted to marry him and give him \$5,000,000.

R E B U T T A L.

C H A R L E S L. D A M A, a witness for the people in rebuttal, testified as follows:

I am a practising physician in this City. I have made the question of insanity a special study for some years. I have examined the defendant at the request of the District Attorney. The result of my first interview was: I asked him some questions and elicited very much the same things as have been testified to by Dr Field and Dr Fitch. In the Tombs I made an examination of his person

as well as his mind to see whether there was any physical evidences of insanity. I found none of the physical evidences that would indicate what is known as paralysis, or a severe form of mental disease. I did notice certain peculiarities in the conformation of his head which indicated that he was a little departure from the normal healthy type. The examination of his mental condition led me to very much the same conclusion as has been given by the previous experts. I believed him to be an insane man and came to that conclusion.

Q You believe him to be insane now? A. I believe he is insane now.

Q Has that been a disease of some time? A. I believe it to be one of considerably long standing. The judgment which I arrived at regarding his condition, could not be based on the stories that he told me or the accounts of his delusions of persecution. Everything he said here might be feigned by a skillful simulator, but taken in connection with his whole actions and his general history, his words and his appearance, I believe that he is suffering from a chronic form of insanity.

Q You heard his testimony and you saw his demeanor while in the witness box? A. Yes sir.

Q From that demeanor and the testimony given to the jury by the prisoner, and from your observation and examination of him elsewhere, do you believe that on November 29th when he fired three shots at the Rev. Dr Hall he knew the nature and quality of the act he was committing, in other words was fully aware that he had a revolver in his hand, was

pointing it at Dr Hall, that he pulled the trigger three times and discharged that revolver three times at Dr Hall?

A. Unquestionably he did know the nature and quality of that act.

Q Did he know that it was wrong? A. I do not believe he knew that that specific act was wrong, but he did know that such acts in general were wrong, as he has testified.

Q Didn't he tell you in your interview with him at the Tombs that if the jury found him insane he would shoot himself?

A. Yes sir.

CROSS EXAMINATION.

Q Do you regard that declaration as the declaration of a sane man? A. I do not regard it as indicating very much either way.

Q I understand you, in brief, to substantially agree with Dr Field and Dr Fitch and say that at the time of the commission of this act that this man was not able to distinguish between right and wrong as to the nature and quality of the act he was committing? A. I think we substantially agree. While this man did know in a general way that the act was wrong, and did know in a general way the nature of it, he did not know that this particular act was wrong.

Q As I understand you he was not able to distinguish between right and wrong as to this particular act? A. Yes sir.

Q As he stated here he honestly believed it was right in his particular case to shoot Dr Hall? A. Yes sir.

Q And in that belief he was laboring under an insane delusion? A. Yes sir.

Q Was he, at the time he committed the act charged against

him laboring against such a defect of reason as not to know the nature and quality of the act he was doing?

A. He was not.

Q Do you believe that the time he committed the act he was laboring under such a defect of reason as not to know the act was wrong? A. I do.

J O H N G E O R G E R O T H, the defendant, resumes the stand:

I simply wish to state that in the examination that Dr Field and the other gentlemen made of me they tried by all means to excite me and to make me excitable. If I said one thing they would say you mean another. They got me excited because I knew they wanted to make me insane. They did not come there to examine me but simply to make me out insane. That is the whole of it. Whether I am insane or not they would declare me insane. I know very well that people have told me I should consent to be insane and be sent to a lunatic asylum. They told me "By and by you will come out and these wo thy gentlemen will get up a certain amount of money and they will give it to you. I know that when they would put me into an asylum they would get these few thousand dollars together and I would ne er get it. I say of course that under ordinary circumstances what I did would be very wrong but I could not help doing what I did. I had asked the District Attorney and the authorities to help me and they did nothing for me. You are asked to declare me insane for the sake of wealthy men.

The jury returned a verdict of not guilty on the ground of insanity at the time of the commission of the act.



Indictment filed Dec. 8-1891

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS

Part III.

THE PEOPLE &c.

against

JOHN GEORGE ROTH.

Abstract of testimony on

trial New York, December

23rd and 24th 1891.

**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 George Rath*

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

*John George Rath*  
of the CRIME OF ASSAULT IN THE FIRST DEGREE, committed as follows:

The said

*John George Rath*

late of the City of New York, in the County of New York aforesaid, on the *29th* day of *November*, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-*one*, with force and arms, at the City and County aforesaid, in and upon the body of one *John Hall* in the peace of the said People then and there being, feloniously did make an assault and to, at and against *him* the said *John Hall* a certain pistol then and there loaded and charged with gunpowder and one leaden bullet, which the said *John Rath* in *his* right hand then and there had and held, the same being a deadly and dangerous weapon, wilfully and feloniously did then and there shoot off and discharge with intent *him* the said *John Hall* thereby then and there feloniously and wilfully to kill, 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 George Rath*  
of the CRIME OF ASSAULT IN THE SECOND DEGREE, committed as follows:

The said

*John George Rath*

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, in and upon the body of the said *John Hall* in the peace of the said People then and there being, feloniously did wilfully and wrongfully make another assault, and to, at and against *him* the said *John Hall*

a certain pistol then and there charged and loaded with gunpowder and one leaden bullet, which the said *John Rath*

in *his* right hand then and there had and held, the same being a weapon and an instrument likely to produce grievous bodily harm, then and there feloniously did wilfully and wrongfully shoot off and discharge, 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.