

0216

BOX:

462

FOLDER:

4241

DESCRIPTION:

Rapelyea, Anna M.

DATE:

12/21/91



4241

0217

157 *Ad Jay Goldsmith*

Counsel, *Ad*
Filed *Dec 1* 189
Pleads, ~~XXXXXX~~

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

THE PEOPLE

vs.

Anna M. Rapchey

DE LANCEY NICOLL,
District Attorney.

5/25/91

A TRUE BILL.

Charles D. Downing
Jan 11/91
Foreman.

Heath J.

City - Pro on 3 days.

Witnesses:

Oliver Felder

02 18

20866
B. P. WOLLEHEIM,
1485 First Avenue,
Bet. 77th & 78th Sts., NEW YORK.

Spadoc
45
Reilly

Not accountable for loss or damage by fire, theft, or burglary.
SEE RATES ON OTHER SIDE

0219

(1895)

Police Court 4th District.

Affidavit—Larceny.

City and County }
of New York, } ss.

of No. 515 West 70th Street, aged 26 years,

occupation help-house being duly sworn,

deposes and says, that on the 19 day of October 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 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 Kapelyer (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 70th 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, 1891 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 19 day of October 1891

Police Justice.

attached, which tickets represent
the said property and defendant
went to the Pawn Broker's Office of
E. P. Pollheim, No 1485 - 1st 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
summoned the said Lacey and
asked that she may be dealt with
as the law may direct.

Sworn to before me this }
15th day of December 1891 } Olive Fielder.

H. D. Watson
Justice

0221

Sec. 198-200.

4 District Police Court.

CITY AND COUNTY }
OF NEW YORK, } ss.

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

Question. What is your name?

Answer. Anna Papelyea

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. No 515 East 7th Street & about 3 months

Question. What is your business or profession?

Answer. Married

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

Anna Papelyea

Taken before me this 15
day of Dec 1891
W. M. ...
Police Justice.

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 1000 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 Rapalga

Offence *Larceny*

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Dated *Dec 15* 1891

M. M. Motson Magistrate.

Mrs. J. Johnson Officer.

25 Precinct.

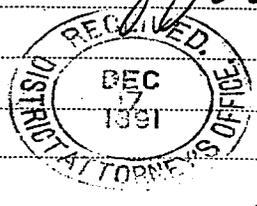
Witnesses
Call Officer Street.

No. Street.

No. Street.

No. Street.

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



Com 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

[Large decorative flourish]

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

John Barker

Counsel,

Filed 14 day of Dec 1892

Pleads, *Magistrate*

THE PEOPLE

vs.

Mary Raymond

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

De LANCEY NICOLL,

District Attorney.

A TRUE BILL.

Edward W. Thompson

F. I. Jan. 6. 1892

Tried and convicted

F. I.

City Prison 30 days. 11

0228

(1885)

Police Court—2^d District.

Affidavit—Larceny.

City and County }
of New York, } ss.

Edward A. Clarke

of No. 301 6th Avenue Street, aged _____ years,

occupation Special Officer being duly sworn,

deposes and says, that on the 21st 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 day time, the following property, viz:

A quantity of lace on
pair of suspenders the value
at ~~Edinburgh~~ three dollars and
seventy five cents

\$ 3 75

the property of E. S. Altman and Company in
the care of deponent as a Special Officer

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 Mary Raymond (number)

from the fact that said property
was on counters in said premises. That
deponent saw the defendant take said
property and conceal it under her
cloak and then leave said premises.

That deponent arrested her on the premises,
and found said property in her possession.
Deponent therefore charges the defendant
with having stolen said property and
prays that she be held to answer

Edward A. Clarke

Sworn to before me, this 21st day
of December 1891

[Signature]
Police Justice

0229

Sec. 108-200

2 District Police Court.

CITY AND COUNTY }
OF NEW YORK, } ss.

Mary Raymond 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 her; that the statement is designed to
enable her if she see fit to answer the charge and explain the facts alleged against her
that she is at liberty to waive making a statement, and that her waiver cannot be used
against her on the trial.

Question. What is your name?

Answer. *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 Moulder*

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.

[Signature]

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 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 21st 1891 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--- ¹⁶⁸⁸ 2 District.

THE PEOPLE, &c.,
ON THE COMPLAINT OF

Edward Clarke
7301 6th Avenue
Mary Raymond

Offence *Carrying*

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Dated Dec 21 1887

H. J. Gunn Magistrate.

Reap and Wade Officer.
Central Precinct.

Witnesses

No. Street.

No. Street.

No. Street.

No. Street.

\$ 1000 to answer *A.S.*

Can



BAILED, ^{no money}
No. 1, by *Rafael Guibette*
Residence *109 Marist* 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 of the age of 40; and resides at
No. 128 West 21st Street, N.Y. City,
and by occupation a city-wrecker.

That he is acquainted with defendant
above named being bonded 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 this 12th day of January 1892 } W.D. Cornelius
Daniel O'Reilly }
Com. of Sup. Ct. N.Y.C.

Court of General Sessions

The People

Mary Raymond

City and County of New York:
Foster Staley, Wes Jenson
 & Wes Jenson 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 the law
 sworn to before
 this 12 January 1892 }

Court of General Issues

The People

- v -

Mary Raymond

Affidavits

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

0235

POOR QUALITY ORIGINAL

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

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

Indicted for Grand Larceny in the Second Degree.

Indictment filed December 24th., 1891.

Tried January 6th, 1892.

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 employed 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

0237

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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."

0238

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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.

0239

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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, 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 Farrier, 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 Marie 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

0242

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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

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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

0244

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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

0245

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"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 summerly 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 21st 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 Fleecker and Mulberry streets. The sickly gentleman's name was

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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

0248

13

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 \$300 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

0249

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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 go 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 - - -

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

Mary Raymond of the CRIME OF GRAND LARCENY IN THE 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

213 *DeLancey*
for Chapter 2

Witnesses:
J. W. Thompson

Counsel,
Filed *24* day of *Dec* 189*1*
Pleads, *Not guilty, 2d*
THE PEOPLE

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

vs.

Dennis Reed

DE LANCEY NICOLL,
District Attorney.

A TRUE BILL.

Samuel W. Donning
Foreman.

Part 2 - Dec. 31, 1891
By consent a juror is with-
drawn the jury is dis charged
from the further consideration
of the case
Part 3 - Jan 11 1892
Triad and acquitted

0256

Police Court 2 District.

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

James Thompson
of No. 132 West 30th Street, aged 38 years,

occupation Barber being duly sworn

deposes 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 ~~by~~ by

Dennis Reed (now here) who did wilfully and maliciously cut and stab deponent several times, on the face, and neck, with a knife then and there held in his hand

*29 1/2 Ave
N.Y.C.*

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 1889

James Thompson
man
[Signature]
Police Justice.

0257

Sec. 198-200.

2

District Police Court.

CITY AND COUNTY } ss.
OF NEW YORK,

Dennis Reed

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. *Dennis Reed*

Question. How old are you?

Answer. *28 years -*

Question. Where were you born?

Answer. *Iceland*

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 *21*
day of *November* 188*7*

[Signature]
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 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 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--- 2 1565 District.

THE PEOPLE, &c.,
ON THE COMPLAINT OF

James Thompson
132 West 43rd
Dennis Reed

Officer *Doan*
Delany

2
3
4

Dated *December 21 91* 1891

Hoya Magistrate.

Brett & Hyes & Kemp

19 Precinct.

Witness *Charles A. Stokes*

No. *55-6-Avenue* Street.

No. _____ Street.

No. _____ Street.

\$ *1.000* to answer

Cem



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 *beat* 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 *beat* 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 Mcoll,
District Attorney.

0261

BOX:

462

FOLDER:

4241

DESCRIPTION:

Reilly, Edward J.

DATE:

12/24/91



4241

0252

Witnesses:

Edward Legg

Joseph Ch. Lewis

Wm. Deane New

Wm. J. P.

9

Perjury @
H. J. [unclear]

Counsel,

Filed *Dec 1* day of *Dec* 189

Pleads, *Not guilty*

THE PEOPLE

vs.

Edward J. Reilly

Grand Larceny
(From the Person)
Degree. [Sections 228, 229, Penal Code.]

DE LANCEY NICOLL,
District Attorney.

TRUE BILL.

Edward W. Downing

Part 2 - Dec. 31, 1891. Foreman.

trial and convicted G.L.D.

64 p. J. Mass. S. P.

Feb 11/92

0263

Police Court— 5 District.

Affidavit—Larceny.

City and County }
of New York, } ss.

of No. 83 Bowery Street, aged 43 years,
occupation Policeman being duly sworn

deposes and says, that on the 21st day of Dec 1897 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:

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 street 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 21st day of Dec 1897
James McLaughlin
Police Justice

0264

3

District Police Court.

Sec. 198-200.

CITY AND COUNTY }
OF NEW YORK. } ss.

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

Taken before me this
day of

[Signature]
1887

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

Tom 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 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

1572

Police Court--- District.

THE PEOPLE, &c.,
ON THE COMPLAINT OF

Conrad Sigg
683 Broadway
Edward J. Bailey

Offense
Matters person

1
2
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4

Dated Dec 21 1891

Magistrate.

Officer.

Precinct.

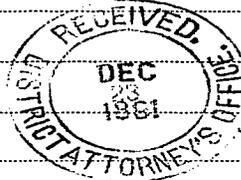
Witnesses

No. Street.

No. Street.

No. Street.

\$ 1000 to answer G.S.



Com

BAILED.

No. 1, by

Residence Street.

No. 2, by

Residence Street.

No. 3, by

Residence Street.

No. 4, by

Residence Street.

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.

Some 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.

0260

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 }

Wasserville
Mass.

Sw. for. with
interest & for
office.
By
Mch 10/92

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

.....

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

.....

Tried December 31, 1891.

Indicted for GRAND LARCENY IN THE FIRST DEGREE.

Indictment filed December 24th, 1891.

APPEARANCES:

Assistant District Attorney MacLona,	
	For The People.
Jacob Berlinger, Esq.,	
	For The Defense.

0271

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

0272

3

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

0274

5

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,

0276

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 McCall
District Attorney

0279

BOX:

462

FOLDER:

4241

DESCRIPTION:

Reynolds, Thomas

DATE:

12/22/91



4241

176

Witnesses:

Willis Hall

Counsel,

Filed

day of Dec

189

Plends,

THE PEOPLE

vs.

Thomas Reynolds

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

13 pp
ST

Dr LANCEY NICOLL,
District Attorney.

A TRUE BILL.

Geo. C. Fisher
Foreman.

James Atterbury
S.P. 2 yrd.

0281

Police Court 10th District.

Affidavit—Larceny.

City and County of New York, ss:

of No. 77-11-55th Street, aged 37 years, occupation Secretary being duly sworn, deposes and says, that on the 19 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 day time, the following property, viz:

One watch valued at Fifty-five dollars \$55.00

the property of Reppman

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 Thomas Reppman (number) for the reasons following to wit: deponent only for this deponent with the said watch in his possession as he deponent was about to leave deponent's office.

Willis Holly

Sworn to before me, this 19th day of December 1891

of [Signature] 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

Police Court--- District. ¹⁵⁵⁷

THE PEOPLE, &c.,
ON THE COMPLAINT OF

William J. ...
177 N. 55th St
St. Louis, Mo

George ...
11 ...

2
3
4

Dated *Dec 19 1891* 1891

W. J. ... Magistrate.

... Officer.

3 Precinct.

Witnesses

No. Street.

No. Street.

No. Street.

\$ *1000* to answer *get*



gr

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

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

[Large decorative flourish]

of the goods, chattels and personal property of one *Welles Holly*

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

[Small handwritten mark]

0286

BOX:

462

FOLDER:

4241

DESCRIPTION:

Riley, Edward

DATE:

12/22/91



4241

0287

174

Witnesses:

John P. Ludwick

Counsel,

Filed

22 day of Dec 189

Pleads,

THE PEOPLE

vs.

Edward Riley

~~Edward Riley~~
Grand Larceny, 1st Degree.
[Sections 528, 537, Penal Code.]

Ed
Just Clerk
Parker

DE LANCEY NICOLL,

District Attorney.

A TRUE BILL.

Geo. C. Fisher

Foreman.

W. J. [Signature]

[Signature]

S.P. 2 yds.

0288

Police Court—

301

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

1st day of *December* 18*97*

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 Fifty ^{five} 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 (from 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 pair 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 Healy 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 he defendant was taken into custody by an officer

J.P. Guelord

Sworn to before me this *1st* day of *December* 18*97*

[Signature]
Police Justice

0289

CITY AND COUNTY }
OF NEW YORK, } ss.

Hannah Healy
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 C. 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 C. Endorf
Police Justice.

0290

Sec. 198-201

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.

27 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 - 25 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

June 19 1887

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

Joseph Han

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 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.

3m 1555

THE PEOPLE, &c.,
ON THE COMPLAINT OF

John P. Anderson
159 Pike St.
Edward Reilly

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4

Officer [Signature]
[Signature]

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

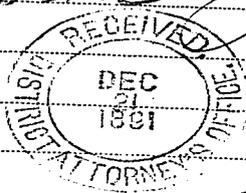
Ryan
Cesar [Signature] Officer.

Witness [Signature]

No. 46 Pike Street.

No. _____ Street.

No. 1000 _____ Street.



to answer [Signature]
[Signature]

0293

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 -

\$35.00

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. Indorf 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
was asked leave to withdraw
name of defendants previous
good character. I say not
that he be discharged upon
his own recognizance
Feb 5-1944 Wm. F. McPhillip
District Attorney

Counsel, *Geo. C. Collier*
Filed, *23* day of *Dec*, 189
Plends, *Maguire*

THE PEOPLE

vs.

Egerton Robertson

DE LANCEY NICOLL,
District Attorney.

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

Case 2 Apr 20 1892
Court 24 Feb 3 1892
A TRUE BILL
OFFICE NO. 100 de

Geo. C. Collier

Part 3, 7" February 1944
Foreman
Part 3 distributed
Sept 11 1944
our receipt 1/3

State of Illinois,)
County of Cook.) ss.

Dr. A. C. RANKIN being first duly sworn says that he is a regularly licensed physician, residing in the City of Chicago, and of forty years practice. That he knows Egerton Robertson, also of said City of Chicago and has known him for the past ten years, and has attended him at intervals during that time. That said Robertson is slowly recovering from a severe attack of pulmonary congestion with complications, which confined him to his room for some time. That while he did not attend said Robertson in the primary stage of his illness, he finds that he is still sick; very weak and although not now confined to his house the entire time, (taking some out-door exercise, under medical advice,) he is unable to attend to his ordinary business, and in my opinion he will not be able to so attend his ordinary business, or to travel to New York or any distance inside of nine or ten weeks without seriously endangering his life.

A. C. Rankin M.D.

Subscribed and sworn to) *Assent City of Assent*
before me this 27th day) *County Physicians*
of April, A. D. 1892.)

Erastus M. Miles

Notary Public.

*A. C. Rankin M.D. is one of the Physicians
having the care of the poor people of South Chicago
Jeta Henry Muff Co. clerk*

April 26/92

0297



Wm

Robinson

Let this case
be this case.

Wm J. ...

Wm

May 2/12

0298

TO THE CHIEF CLERK.

Please send me the Papers in the Case of
PEOPLE

vs.

Geotou Robertson

Please put this

Case on Calendar

in Part II tomorrow

Subpoena Complainant and
his witnesses

John S. 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.
McCull. 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 5th day of Feb'y 1894

Wm H. Bodenick
Clerk of Deeds N.Y.C.

Albert S. Thayer

0301

Ex 22

Boston, Nov 14 1891 No. 187

Broadway National Bank

OF BOSTON.

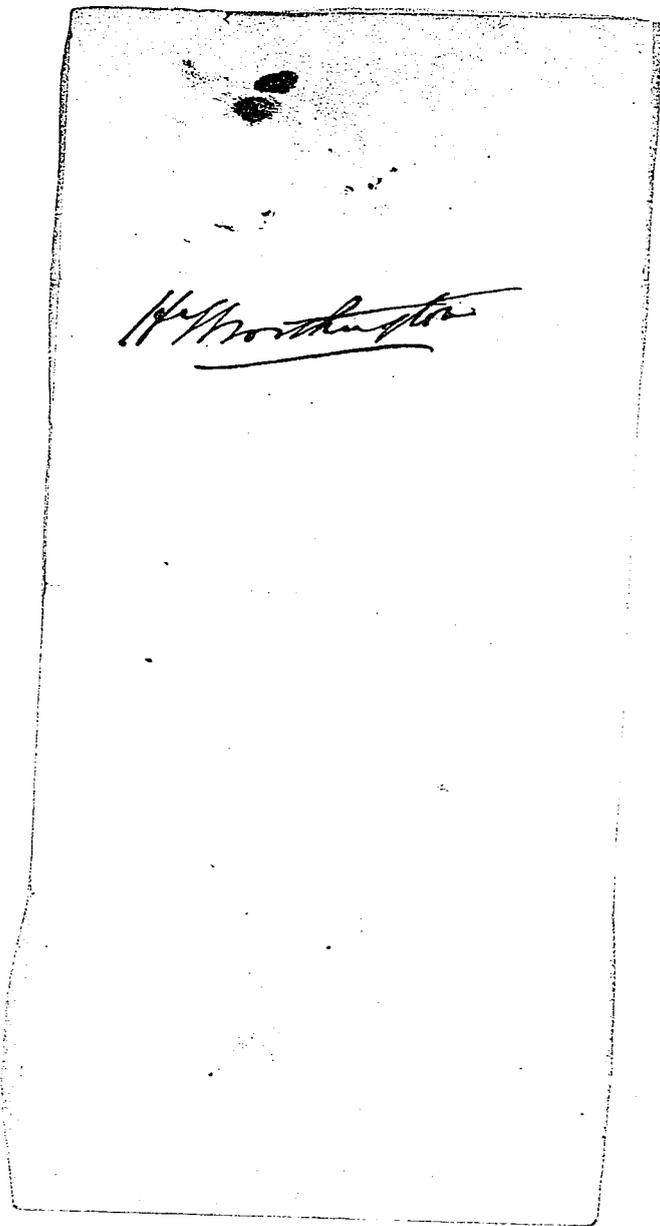


Pay to the order of Henry Northington \$45⁰⁰
Forty five Dollars

J. H. Harvey

Approved by the Board, 3rd Floor, at Boston.

0302



W. Northampton

0303

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

18 CHAUNCY ST.,

BOSTON, 189

Major L. L. Hanson
Hartford Mil. Academy
Hartford Conn

~~This order was written by
Gen. Worthington~~
Henry 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 & 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 employes 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 employes 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.

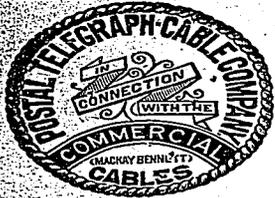
For *J P Overstson*

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.

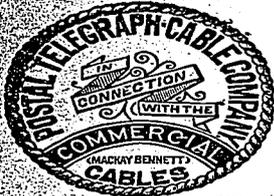
JOHN O. STEVENS, *21-410*
Secretary.

NUMBER	SENT BY	REC'D BY	CHRG
23	<i>Is</i>	<i>Gr</i>	<i>9 Collect</i>
Dated <i>Boston</i>		Received at <i>7</i>	
To <i>Dawson & Lane</i>		<i>12/15</i> 189 <i>1</i>	

*Harvey has no account at
Broadway National Bank
E J 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	J. J. [unclear]	J. J. [unclear]	12 [unclear]

Dated Boston 17 1897
 To James & Lane 17 1897

Northington said he was recommended
 to us we know nothing
 about him
 S. 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.

NORMAN GREEN, President

NUMBER	SENT BY	REC'D BY	CHECK
103	W. J. Hardy	J. P. Hardy	30

RECEIVED at 109 State Street, BOSTON.

Dec 17 189

Dated New York 17
 To J. P. Hardy & Co
 18 Chancery St - Boston
 And sent at Broadway Natl Bank
 -if J. P. Hardy 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. ~~Proctor~~ ~~Proctor~~
Gentlemen

Your telegram just at
hand (sent) 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
Northington wrote the address -

We also send J. atkins check
to pay bill -

Yours re
E. T. Hardy & Co.

03 10

Police Court 1st District.

Affidavit—Larceny.

City and County }
of New York, } ss:

Herbert Livingston
of No. 465 Washington Street, aged 29 years,
occupation Manufacturer of ice cream being duly sworn,
deposes and says, that on the 16 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:

Good and lawful money
of the United States of
the amount and value
of Forty-five dollars

the property of Messrs Powers and Sons
and in the care and custody
of deponent

Albert E. Powers
Nathan 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
(a member) 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 Livingston
he did not tell deponent that he

Sworn to before me, this

189

Police Justice.

was Henry Worthington. Referring
to the representation made to be
true for to defend our the said
said of money. Referring has
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

Sworn to before me }
This 19th day of March 1891 }

Herbert Thompson

Police Justice

0312

Sec. 198-200.

District Police Court.

CITY AND COUNTY }
OF NEW YORK, } ss.

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.

Egerton Robertson

Question. How old are you?

Answer.

30 years

Question. Where were you born?

Answer.

England

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

Answer.

Chicago - 12 years.

Question. What is your business or profession?

Answer.

None

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

Answer.

*I am not guilty -
Egerton Robertson*

Taken before me this

day of *November* 19*19*

Police Justice.

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...
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..... 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 [unclear]
60465 Washington Street
Edgerton Robertson
3
4

BAILED, Dec 18/91, by cash
No. 1, by *P. [unclear]*
Residence *170 Divan Street.*

No. 2, by
Residence _____ Street.

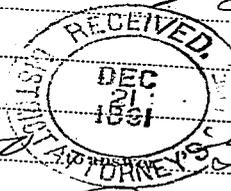
No. 3, by
Residence _____ Street.

No. 4, by
Residence _____ Street

Dated *Dec 19 1891*
[unclear] Magistrate.
Henry [unclear] Officer.
5th Precinct.

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

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



Court of General Sessions of the Peace

OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

AGAINST

Rayton Robertson

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

Rayton Robertson -

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

The said Rayton 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 C. Powers, copartners, 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 C. Powers,

That his name was Henry Washington, and that he was then employed as a janitor 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 Rayton Robertson then and there

produced and delivered to the said Albert E. Powers and Nathaniel B. Powers, in the name and signature of the said...

Boston, Dec. 11, 1891 to 1897
Broadway National Bank of Boston.
Pay to the order of Henry Washington \$45.00
Forty five Dollars.
H. C. Harvey

and the said... the said...
"Henry 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 Ragston 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 Ragston 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 Ragston 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 Ragston Robertson was not Henry Washington, and he was not then employed as a manager for the

Wartford Military Academy of Hartford
aforesaid, and was not then and there
authorized to order or buy goods for and
on account of any and said Hartford Military
Academy; and the said paper with
which the said Captain Robertson as
an aforesaid then and there produced and
delivered to the said Albert E. Powers and
Nathaniel B. Powers, and made the same
read, he considered 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

03 19

Barby

Witnesses:

John Hull

Counsel,

Filed

189

Plendg

W. H. Smith 18 - Sample
use, circa 1870 the time of the
alleged Commission of the House

THE PEOPLE

vs.

John George Roth

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

THE LANGHIN NICCOLI,
District Attorney,

W. H. Smith
of New York

A TRUE BILL

Emmanuel Brommshede
Tufeman.

deft committed to the
State Penitentiary for
Insane Criminals at Auburn
Dec 24 1891 P.M.

0320

Ames 7/2 Fifth Ave
N.Y.

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

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

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

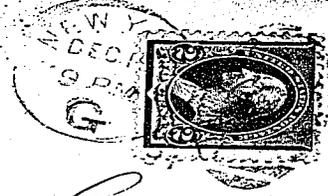
0321

a public escapade is
attended & no great con-
sequences they more can
catch the spirit of
the epidemic.

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 1881

Dear Mr. Willman:

I called on Roth today
at the Tombs & 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. Bann.

Ans sent 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.
Wm. Randolph W. Clifton
Judge of General Sessions
New York City

Fishkill Landing, N. Y., March 12th 1895

Dear Sir:

I was ever accused to attempt to swind the U.S. I will not be
convicted Dec. 23rd 24th 91 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 the U.S. I will
in any manner what so ever but simply wanted by playing the shooting Comedie
to force the authorities to investigate my case and make an end of a conspiracy
existing against me, or would 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. 26th 91.
The three city physicians, Dr. Field, Fisher and L., testified on the witness stand that
they believed that I was insane on account of the delusions I had about U.S. I will
otherwise they would declare me perfectly sane.

Although I have a mind since you recovered completely and have no delusions any
more neither about the U.S. I will not, nor any body else, the Sept. of this Institution
kept me (a new joyful man) confined in that horrible mad house for more over three
years and left me in the U.S. that I was in the hands of ignorant and
unscrupulous politicians or officials.

Because I have the impression that the Sept. (Dr. Allison) will never discharge
but keep me here confined under all kinds of foul excuses until I am crippled
or so 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 most trying provocation to strike at any man, woman or child.) I hope your Honor will use your extraordinary care and inhumanity would be to keep me a perfect sane man longer confined in a Lunatic Asylum with a number of unfortunates 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 misery and evil of large cities of the U.S. could be lessened and the unhealthy flow of the Country population to large cities diminished to a great extent, from the other Pamphlet which I have entitled "A Repetition of the Bible's depiction of Nature;" you will be able to see that I am still able to help fortunes annually by simply taking advantage of the wonderful soil, agricultural and other resources of this blessed Country and what uncountable 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

Rotts

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*

or
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.

2. *A Perpetuum Mobile Perfection of Nature*

or
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.

0328

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 30th 1891

Mr. Stanley 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 29th 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 16th 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

[Faint handwritten notes and signatures]

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 17th 1891

John DeLaney Nicoll,
District Attorney

Dear Sir

I respectfully desire to inform you that John George Roth charged with Feltonious 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

[Handwritten mark]

0334

TORN PAGE

Such institution as his case and
condition calls for.

Very Respectfully

John Falcon
Warden

People
at
Both

Dillon's
letters

Both
50

0335

State Asylum
for Insane
Criminals

Hon. R. Martin

Auburn March 29th 91.

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 dishonour 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 simply 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 "distracting the concentration of thought by depleting the brain of its

magnanimity and producing a condition similar to that which was 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 would to blindfold and hypnotize you, so that you shall be them 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 thoughts, impressions and acts, 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 would make you believe that after a little time I would be released out of this Institution and receive a fortune — and

These are the
 for the
 Criminals

then he can raise chickens over 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 help 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 passed prohibiting Hypnotism and the use of Electricity on human beings. I made no mistake when I said long ago: Electricity, Hypnotism and Mind readers ^{method} 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 post themselves on the history and practice of Electrology or Electro-magnetics 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 a law. 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 believe that the D. A. can prosecute these modern criminals for conspiracy if he only would 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 my soldiers 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, except at 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. P.

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 cursical over everybody when I was in Germany and how they could drive me away from there. Of course the usual always electro-magnetism resp. Demagogg. 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 wealthy people. They blindfolded everybody with the notion I was in contact in order to keep me in poverty and distress and helpless 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's 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 end and in consequence the honor of Dr. Hall and his wealthy 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 tails of the glock will always show three quarters to twelve. If the tails go any further these men and agents set it back. They watch and torture me and make money, and I suffer and must see with open eyes how my whole future will be hopelessly destroyed.

Now your Honor the reputation of Dr. Hall and his wealthy friends would never have been at stake, if they would not have been had in error of 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 combination of cunning unscrupulous people, who only would 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
 hundred 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 accomp-
 lices 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 poultry farming 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 ^{young} hens 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. S. Hewitt and ask for this plan or 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 an interest in making ^{over} 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 blinded 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 temporary bitter feeling against Dr. Hall and his wealthy friends, if the same had not acted so very strange and if these evil agents had not with the aid of Electrology joined me and worked my nerves and brain in such a manner, so that even a lion might become a tiger. They can with the aid of electricity work the nerves of even the wildest and most 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 Honour my word of honor that I had never thought even cursing 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 "practical" poultry farms in this country. Now what interest shall I have to fight you 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 blackfolding 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 include 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 who help in and about. 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 had 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 most criminals who ever lived. They pain me now day after night without having any ground with electricity and chemical odors and ought to be punished for their crime as a 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 soundless painless now with electricity in such a manner as to effect not only my brain but produce a slight tremore or weakness in ^{my} 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 25th 1899.

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 ^{effect} immediately.

my suggestions.

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

Electrology

Notes of Mr. Heydenfeldt's circular.

see circular: there are systems which prevail among magicians 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.

N.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 forecups 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 ~~and~~ orders as well as many other persons who were admired by these mystics, were unfortunately given the benefit of this

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secret without their knowledge.

Note. - Demagnetizing must be effected by cessation of all artificial currents of electricity used on any one 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. Hellen the 29th of November 1891 and was tried before your Honor and a Jury on the 23rd & 24th of December 1891.

The Jury did find me not guilty on account of insanity at the time 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. Purdy, 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 said word to Mr. Purdy 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-Paper 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 or night with electricity ect. 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 ect. 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 her 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 request them for a new trial on
 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 courts 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 their
 agents & their accomplices.

To deny this motion would be a gross 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 31st Day of March 1892

John C. Gayer both
 Plaintiff & Defendant

Notary Public

business and kept me in poverty and distress, but they
 can testify also how they themselves were angred by the
 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 31st Day of March 1892

John Sargent
 Attorney General
 Notary Public

0355

New York Decbr 25. 91

Hon. R. Martine

When your honor send me
yesterday back to the city prison, I
understood that P. S. S. was there
for the purpose of having me examined
as to the sanity of my mind, but
to my sorrow 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 grave doubt that you have
such a power under the circum-
stances.

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

0356

Do not send me to the front
before I will be buried
behind the walls of a German
Asylum.

I have the honor to be your
obedient servant

J. G. Roth

0357

19th Dec 1891

Dear Mr Nicoll,

I find that an
engagement for a marriage
on Tuesday at 12.30 at
E. 16th St will oblige me
to leave the Court house
not later than twelve
o'cl. I hope this will
not unbarap you. If
it should then I can
Court on Wednesday fore-
noon.

With respect

Your most truly

L Hall

De Laury Nicoll Esq

0358

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

0359

Sat^h Ev^g

My dear Sir,

I have received
your letter & shall be in
hand on Tuesday 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. - St. at half
past 12 o'c. saying
that if his undersign-
ture were in favor.

Yours most truly,
J. Hall.

0360

Registered Letter No. 73832 P. O., New York, N. Y.

RECEIVED

NOV 18 1888

a letter addressed to

ESTABLISHED 1866.



L. KOLOSEUS,

DEALER IN



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.

No. *SHARES*

Clovercroft Poultry and Dairy Co., Limited

OF CLOVERCROFT, QUEENS CO., N. Y.

This Certifies That

is entitled to

Stock of the Clovercroft 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.

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Treas. Pres't.

SHARES \$50.00 EACH

Handwritten header text, possibly a name or title.

5 1800

First paragraph of handwritten text, starting with 'An dem...'.

Second paragraph of handwritten text, continuing the narrative.

Third paragraph of handwritten text, concluding the entry.

Das Uppficht ist bey uns in dem bey uns gangen Leben
nicht so sehr geachtet, als bey uns, die wir uns
in der Welt zu thun, und uns zu thun, und uns zu thun.

Die Uppficht ist bey uns in dem bey uns gangen Leben
nicht so sehr geachtet, als bey uns, die wir uns
in der Welt zu thun, und uns zu thun, und uns zu thun.

Die Uppficht ist bey uns in dem bey uns gangen Leben
nicht so sehr geachtet, als bey uns, die wir uns
in der Welt zu thun, und uns zu thun, und uns zu thun.

Die Uppficht ist bey uns in dem bey uns gangen Leben
nicht so sehr geachtet, als bey uns, die wir uns
in der Welt zu thun, und uns zu thun, und uns zu thun.

Die Uppficht ist bey uns in dem bey uns gangen Leben
nicht so sehr geachtet, als bey uns, die wir uns
in der Welt zu thun, und uns zu thun, und uns zu thun.

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-

0367

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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.

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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

Passions
Hunting
Lakes

People
or
Both

Police Court— District.

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

of No. 712. 5th Avenue Street, aged 62 years,
occupation Minister of the Gospel being duly sworn

deposes 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~~ 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.
May 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. John George Roth

Question. How old are you?

Answer. 47 years old

Question. Where were you born?

Answer. Germany

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

Answer. 298. Av a 6 Ave

Question. What is your business or profession?

Answer. Real Estate Broker

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 20 day of May 1897

Wm. H. ...

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* *John H. Bay* 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

1891

Police Court--- District

THE PEOPLE, &c.,
ON THE COMPLAINT OF

John Hall D.D.
John George Roth

Account of felony

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3
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Offence

Dated *Nov 20* 18*91*

Grady Magistrate.

John J. Tappin Officer.

25 Precinct.

Witnesses *Richard & Thos. Banta*

No. *7 W. 55th* Street.

Chas J. Moran. 785. 7th

No. *Helen 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

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 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 fro 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 dorr 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.

J O H N G E O R G E R O T H, the defendant, sworn testified:

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

10
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 Beville, 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 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 peronnia. 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 could 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 never 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.

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CHIEF CLERK

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.

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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 Roth

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

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

The said

John George Roth

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 the said John Hall a certain pistol then and there loaded and charged with gunpowder and one leaden bullet, which the said George Roth 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 Roth of the CRIME OF ASSAULT IN THE SECOND DEGREE, committed as follows:

The said

John George Roth

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 the said John Hall

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

John George Roth

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.