

# Western Carolina University Hunter Library Special Collections:

Letter from Marc Woodmansee to Horace Kephart in 1919  
Transcription and Annotations

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## Introduction

This edition project originated as a final assessment for the ENGL 618 – Research Methods course at Western Carolina University. For the project, we were assigned between four and ten individual manuscript pages of letters related to local literary figures. Using scanned images of the manuscripts along with access to physical copies through the special collections in Hunter Library, we were required to transcribe the content of the letters while creating annotations and making editing choices based on personal preference in presenting the text. This introduction will provide information regarding the context of the letter I was assigned including biographical material related to the literary figure involved, textual notes about the manuscript itself, and an explanation of the editorial practices that I used in preparing this document. The introduction will be followed by the transcription of the letter with annotations, and finally, this edition will be concluded with a works cited containing short annotations of each source used to prepare annotations.

The transcription included in this edition is of six pages of a letter sent by Marc Woodmansee to his friend Horace Kephart. Western Carolina University's special collections contains the remainder of the letter along with additional manuscripts related to Kephart. Although there is limited information available on Marc Woodmansee, it is inferred from the content of the letter and his use of letterhead that he was a worker for the Standard Oil Co. and maintained a friendly correspondence with Kephart. Horace Kephart was born in Pennsylvania in 1862. The majority of his childhood was spent in Iowa, and he was professionally trained as a librarian. From 1890 to 1903, he worked as a director for the Mercantile Library in St. Louis, Missouri. His interest in outdoor life drove him to write articles about his experiences for the next ten years before he removed himself from his urban home to address a series of nervous issues that he began developing. In 1904, he moved to Western North Carolina to begin living closer to nature in hopes of alleviating his stress. This method of natural healing lead Kephart to quickly become interested in Western North Carolina culture and history. He went on to publish hundreds of articles on the subject. Two of his biggest projects would later turn into books titled *Our Southern Highlanders* and *Camping and Woodcraft*. The former is a narrative about the culture and social tensions in the region, and the latter is a guidebook with tips for outdoor activities. Both are still in print. He would later go on to become a major advocate for the establishment of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park when the industrialization of lumber companies was beginning to have an effect on the local forests. In 1931, the U.S. Geological Board named a peak in the park Mount Kephart in his honor, and in the same year, Kephart was killed in an automobile accident. His well developed rhetoric became an important factor in the preservation of the land through the park after his death, and his work is still printed, studied, and recognized today (Hunter Library Special Collections).

The portion of the letter transcribed in this edition was written in 1919 while Kephart was living in Western North Carolina. This was one of the peak times for Kephart's writing career in the area as he had become a regular for *All Outdoors* magazine in which he published a series titled "The Story of the Gun," and in the same year, he was publishing a series in *Outing* titled "The Backwoods Rifle." With two consistent publications, Kephart would list his occupation as writer in the 1920 census (Hunter Library). His attention was directed towards firearms in order to continue his periodicals, and the subjects discussed in the correspondence with Woodmansee reflects this as Woodmansee consistently references rifle collections and flint-lock rifle

restoration. The first page of the manuscript is the beginning of Woodmansee's letter. The paper used in writing to Kephart contains a letterhead from the sales department of the Standard Oil Company based in Indiana. This particular letterhead is from a branch of the company in Des Moines, Iowa. The manager is listed as M. Storer, and the assistant manager is listed as Amos Ball. To the immediate right of the branch location on the first page is a handwritten date that reads "2/2-19," but the initial "2" is crossed out using a different writing utensil and replaced with a "6" above it to change the month from February to April. Each page of the manuscript is also numbered in the letterhead in, what appears to be, the same ink as the body of the letter. Woodmansee's handwriting throughout the manuscript is in a cursive style with the occasional use of short-hand spelling. His paragraph breaks are difficult to identify and are frequently inconsistent with the norm. For example, some pages of the manuscript contain paragraphs, consisting of two or three sentences, that are related in subject matter and would not logically be divided from subsequent paragraphs. There is also an issue with inconsistent use of punctuation throughout the letter. Woodmansee, in some cases, neglects to use commas, uses comma splices, lacks consistent capitalization patterns, creates run-on sentences, has stray marks that can be read as punctuation where no punctuation marks would be necessary, and does not curl his commas with enough substance to distinguish them from periods (Woodmansee).

These issues with the manuscript lead to difficult decisions in editing for the transcription. In order to provide an edition that would be a beneficial source for scholars and students who are studying the manuscript as a whole, I decided to present the text of the letter close to the original format with only a few alterations. The inconsistent grammar, syntactical issues, and the difficulty in discerning paragraph breaks does not impede comprehension, so all are maintained in this transcription. The distinction between periods and commas is made on a case-by-case basis; if it appears to be a period, but would syntactically be read as a comma, it is still marked as a period while punctuation that is clearly a comma or best resembles a comma is transcribed as such. Stray marks that could be identified as punctuation are also transcribed, even if it does not work with the syntax of the sentence, based on general appearance of the mark. Also, each page of the manuscript is given a separate page in this edition to mirror the original format and provide easy cross referencing with the manuscript, however; the line breaks present in the manuscript are not followed in the transcription in order to conserve space and provide an ease of reading within this edition. I have added bold page markers at the top of each page to clarify the distinction in the manuscript; these marks do not appear in the same format in the original letter. Finally, research has been conducted to clarify and provide additional information for vague references, names or partial names, places, events, companies, texts, objects, and phrases that appear in the manuscript and may not be common knowledge. This research is presented through the use of footnotes that appear at the bottom of each page along with an MLA formatted citation for the source used to create the note.

## Page One

My dear Kephart,

Read your letter, also the book.<sup>1</sup> Thanks old boy. Mighty good of you, and very thoughtful and kind of you to take the time and trouble to go thro<sup>2</sup> the book and mark the illustrations, and different paragraph,<sup>3</sup> you may be sure that your book will be shown to my friends. and that I shall take pride in announcing that the author is a very good friend of mine. I have read the serial twice.<sup>4</sup> Once when it was first published, and next time as I was laid up with a “misery” spell. due to a pair of three year old hip-boots.<sup>5</sup> which suddenly took a notion to disintegrate, and this while I was on a duck trip.

However I am reading the book again, and seems like I find parts which did not appear in the serial. I have not looked thro my “Outing”<sup>6</sup> files so I’m not sure. I suspect tho.<sup>7</sup> that when I read the magazines, that I passed hurriedly over the part relating to the general lay or topography of the country.

You have seen and know much of a part of the country. That has always held a sort

<sup>1</sup> The book referenced here is believed to be the expanded version of *Camping and Woodcraft* that was published in two volumes by Outing Publishing Co. from 1916 to 1917. Note derived from Hunter Library Special Collections. “Horace Kephart Revealing an Enigma.” *Western Carolina University Digital Collections*. Western Carolina U. 2005. Web. 5 Dec. 2015.

<sup>2</sup> This is an abbreviated form of the word “through.” Note derived from Oxford University Press. “through, *prep.* and *adv.*” *Oxford English Dictionary*. Oxford UP. n.d. Web. 5 Dec. 2015.

<sup>3</sup> Woodmansee is believed to be referencing the changes made between the original version of *Camping and Woodcraft* and the expanded version. Note derived from Hunter Library Special Collections. “Horace Kephart Revealing an Enigma.” *Western Carolina University Digital Collections*. Western Carolina U. 2005. Web. 5 Dec. 2015.

<sup>4</sup> *Camping and Woodcraft* was first published in segments in *Field and Stream* magazine from 1904 to 1906. Note derived from Hunter Library Special Collections. “Horace Kephart Revealing an Enigma.” *Western Carolina University Digital Collections*. Western Carolina U. 2005. Web. 5 Dec. 2015.

<sup>5</sup> “Hip-boots” is another name for hip-waders, and are commonly used in fishing to keep water from reaching the fisherman and/or his/her clothing. Note derived from the C.1. definition provided through Oxford University Press. “hip, n.1.” *Oxford English Dictionary*. Oxford UP. n.d. Web. 5 Dec. 2015

<sup>6</sup> *Outing* is an American outdoor recreational magazine that was published between 1882 and 1923. The original title of the periodical was *The Wheelman* which exclusively covered literature on cycling, but was later changed to *Outing and the Wheelman* before it expanded to include various types of outdoor recreation literature under the new title, *Outing*. Kephart was publishing regularly through this outlet during the year that this letter was composed. Note derived from Ockerbloom, John Mark, ed. “Outing Archives.” *University of Pennsylvania Onlinebooks*. U of Pennsylvania. 2001. Web. 5 Dec. 2015. and Hunter Library Special Collections. “Horace Kephart Revealing an Enigma.” *Western Carolina University Digital Collections*. Western Carolina U. 2005. Web. 5 Dec. 2015.

<sup>7</sup> This is an abbreviated form of the word “though.” Note derived from Oxford University Press. “though.” *Oxford English Dictionary*. Oxford UP. n.d. Web. 5 Dec. 2015.

## Page Two

of charm for me. First thro reading the tales told of Boone<sup>8</sup> and Kenton.<sup>9</sup> Then the character pictures depicted in Opie Reids<sup>10</sup> books. Also the stories of “McCoy-Hatfields”<sup>11</sup> and other feudists.

I should not care to live under the extreme conditions which go to make up the existence of the “Southern Highlander.” But do expect to make a home somewhere “back of” some “Beyond.” Probably in the Ozark country.<sup>12</sup> By nature and inclination I am a nomad. an Indian. and it has been duty alone that has kept me so long in touch with the heat and dirt of brick walls and asphalt sheets. Once or twice each year I break away. Get out in a canoe. And while, if I glance at a passing freight train, I see a U.T.L.<sup>13</sup> tank line car, and along the roads that venture

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<sup>8</sup> This is a reference to Daniel Boone, the famous pioneer and settler that is credited with settling the majority of the state of Kentucky. Boone is widely considered to be an Appalachian folk hero, and he is the subject of many tales due to his outdoorsman knowledge and hunting achievements. Note derived from Lofaro, Michael A. “Daniel Boone.” *American National Biography Online*. Oxford UP. 2014. Web. 5 Dec. 2015.

<sup>9</sup> This is a reference to Simon Kenton, a famous friend of Daniel Boone’s who is credited for exploring north central Kentucky where he set up a campsite to provide greetings and serve as a guide for incoming settlers and surveyors. He is also known for participating in several raids against the British and Native Americans throughout the late 1700’s with Daniel Boone which is believed to be the “tales” referenced by Woodmansee. Note derived from Ward, Harry M. “Simon Kenton.” *American National Biography Online*. Oxford UP. 2000. Web. 5 Dec. 2015.

<sup>10</sup> This is assumed to be a reference to Opie Percival Read, the famous Tennessee novelist and humorist. Read is credited with having published thirty-one novels and several other books of short stories and essays in his life, and his focus was mainly on Southern culture and stereotypes. The *American National Biography Online* refers to Read as a man who was “drawn to unusual people,” and his works contained several drawings to complement his stories. Based on this information, it is assumed that this is the Opie Read that Woodmansee refers to, and that he simply misspelled his surname. Note derived from Scott, Laine A. “Opie Percival Read.” *American National Biography Online*. Oxford UP. 2000. Web. 5 Dec. 2015.

<sup>11</sup> This is a reference to the legendary Hatfield and McCoy feud that occurred between the two families from the 1880’s to the 1890’s. The McCoys lived in Pike county, Kentucky, and the Hatfields lived in Logan county, West Virginia. The feud gained national attention as one of the most prominent historical events in Appalachian history, and is still recognized by media sources in 2015. Note derived from The Editors of Encyclopedia Britannica. “American Family Feud.” *Encyclopedia Britannica*. Encyclopedia Britannica, Inc. 20 Nov. 2014. Web. 5 Dec. 2015.

<sup>12</sup> The Ozark country, also referred to as the Ozark mountains or the Ozark plateau, includes land in Missouri, Arkansas, and Illinois. Note derived from The Editors of Encyclopedia Britannica. “Mountains, United States.” *Encyclopedia Britannica*. Encyclopedia Britannica, Inc. 21 July 2014. Web. 5 Dec. 2015.

<sup>13</sup> This is an acronym for Union Tank Line, a railroad line that has handled the shipment of oil under the ownership of the Standard Oil Company since 1878, under a different name, through the use of tank line cars. The Union Tank Car Company was officially established under the name on July 14 of 1891. Photos and an extensive history is available through the source

near the river bank, or that crosses a wagon bridge. I of course see the green tank wagon truck<sup>14</sup> of the S.O.C.<sup>15</sup> And I put my thumb to my nose and wiggle my fingers and say, T'ell with you. Chug along on your way. You are helping pay my salary

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provided. Note derived from Union Tank Car Company. "UTLX History in Photos." *UTLX*. United Tank Car Company. n.d. Web. 5 Dec. 2015.

<sup>14</sup> A tank wagon truck is a type of early oil transportation vehicle that was used by the Standard Oil Company. Note derived from Pees, Samuel T. "Tank Wagons and Trucks." *Oil History*. Petroleum History Institute. 2004. Web. 5 Dec. 2015.

<sup>15</sup> S.O.C. is an acronym for the Standard Oil Company. General information about the company is available through the source provided. Note derived from Standard Oil. "Company History." *Standard Oil*. Standard Oil. n.d. Web. 5 Dec. 2015.

### Page Three

while I am piloting a canoe along the river. It's great while it lasts. Bet your life old boy. And when I return to the grind. The force knows I'm back alright. The rest of the year I work. And this year I'm doing more than here to fore.<sup>16</sup> And for this reason, last year, and for three years before, I have a man of my own age in the dep't with me. he was capable, ambitious, and a tireless worker. Business and work were to him what outdoor life is to me. – a real joy. Consequently Ferguson does the most of the work. His was the task of doing the “digging in and shoveling out.” While I just sort of kept the loose material out of his way. – But he has gone, “checked” in after a weeks battle against the “flu.”

The man I have now is one of the sort who is willing to do what he is told to do, but lacks the initiative.

By the way, “Outing” sent a soliciting card. 4 months. subscription for 50¢. I sent the “fo-bits”<sup>17</sup> and on the enclosure card I

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<sup>16</sup> This is the word heretofore; Woodmansee has divided it into three separate words. Heretofore is defined as “before this time; before now; in time past; formerly.” Note derived from Oxford University Press. “heretofore.” *Oxford English Dictionary*. Oxford UP. n.d. Web. 5 Dec. 2015.

<sup>17</sup> This is a reference to the phrase that appeared in an article titled “The Fountain of Youth” in the November, 1913 issue of *Outing*. The phrase itself is “four bits” pronounced in stereotypical African American dialect. Four bits is an Appalachian phrase meaning an eighth of a dollar. Note derived from Jackson, Charles T. “The Fountain of Youth.” *Outing*. Nov. 1913. 148-156. *Google Books*. Web. 5 Dec. 2015. and the 8.b definition provided through Oxford University Press. “bit, n.2.” *Oxford English Dictionary*. Oxford UP. n.d. Web. 5 Dec. 2015.



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I<sup>18</sup> made note. Credit for subscription renewal is due to the Kephart articles.<sup>19</sup>

Really it was a shame that *Outing* fell down as it did.<sup>20</sup>

You ask me if I knew of the collection of Kentucks<sup>21</sup> owned by “Dillon.”<sup>22</sup> Yes I’ve known of them for some time but have not met Mr. Dillon. Nor have I corresponded with him. This for reasons, first, my friend Harmer<sup>23</sup> has seen the “agregation” and could find nothing in my “class.” Second, a correspondence would probably meant a clash of opinions. His rifles were alright. as far as they went.

Were true (generally speaking) representatives of the plain or common type of flint lock rifle. If he had any of the fancy rifles I did not know of them.

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<sup>18</sup> In the manuscript, this “I” is crossed out with a large X. Note derived from Woodmansee, Marc. Letter to Horace Kephart. 2 June 1919. MS. Western Carolina U Hunter Lib. Special Collections: Kephart Letters, Cullowhee NC.

<sup>19</sup> Woodmansee is assumed to be referring to Kephart’s articles in *Outing* based on historical context. Note derived from Hunter Library Special Collections. “Horace Kephart Revealing an Enigma.” *Western Carolina University Digital Collections*. Western Carolina U. 2005. Web. 5 Dec. 2015.

<sup>20</sup> *Outing* was declining in popularity by the time this letter was written, and would cease publication altogether in 1923. Note derived from Ockerbloom, John Mark, ed. “Outing Archives.” *University of Pennsylvania Onlinebooks*. U of Pennsylvania. 2001. Web. 5 Dec. 2015.

<sup>21</sup> This is shortened, Appalachian slang for a Kentucky long rifle which is also referred to as a Pennsylvania long rifle or American long rifle. Additional information about the firearm is available through the source provided. Note derived from American Long Rifles. “The American Longrifle.” *Americanlongrifles*. AAAY, LLC. 2005. Web. 5 Dec. 2015.

<sup>22</sup> This is assumed to be a reference to John G. W. Dillin, the author of *The Kentucky Rifle* which was published in 1924. Although the publication of the book post-dates Woodmansee’s letter, Dillin was a famous figure for collecting Kentucky long rifles in the Appalachian region throughout the early 1900’s, and his name often varied in spelling between “Dillin” and “Dillon.” Note derived from Dillin, John G. W. and Kendrick Scofield. *The Kentucky Rifle*. York, PA: G. Shumway, 1975. Print.

<sup>23</sup> This is assumed to be a reference to Harry B. Harmer from Pennsylvania based on later pages within this manuscript that are not included in this edition and 1880 census material. Note derived from United States. Federal Census Bureau. “1880 Pennsylvania Census, Harry B. Harmer.” *United States Federal Census*. 1880: 236C. *Ancestry*. Web. 5 Dec. 2015. and Woodmansee, Marc. Letter to Horace Kephart. 2 June 1919. MS. Western Carolina U Hunter Lib. Special Collections: Kephart Letters, Cullowhee NC.

I understand that he has sold the bunch, “Steve” Van Reussalear.<sup>24</sup> (dealer) of New York has been advertising 10. ‘count’em’ 10) Kentucky rifles cheap. See ad in *National Sportsman*.<sup>25</sup> Hunter, Trader, &Trapper.<sup>26</sup> Et. al. and about

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<sup>24</sup> This is assumed to be either Stephen Van Reusselear or Stephen Van Reusselaer. The former was living in West Virginia during the time of the 1900 census, the latter was living in New Jersey during the time of the 1910 census, and both have different spellings of their surnames, but either may have relocated to New York by 1919, and the spelling of Reussalear may be inaccurate or simply varied between Woodmansee’s manuscript and the census document. Note derived from United States. Federal Census Bureau. “1900 West Virginia Census, Stephen Van Reusselear.” *United States Federal Census*. 1900: 1B. *Ancestry*. Web. 5 Dec. 2015. and United States. Federal Census Bureau. “1910 New Jersey Census, Stephen Van Reusselaer.” *United States Federal Census*. 1910: 5A. *Ancestry*. Web. 5 Dec. 2015.

<sup>25</sup> *The National Sportsman* was an outdoorsman magazine published in the early 1900’s that originated in 1899 under the title *New England Sportsman* before being renamed *The National Sportsman* in 1900. Note derived from The Library of Congress. “Sportsman and Conservationism, c.1850-1920: Additional Resources in the Library of Congress.” *American Memory*. The Library of Congress. 3 May 2002. Web. 5 Dec. 2015.

<sup>26</sup> *Hunter-Trader-Trapper* was a periodical focusing on hunting, trapping, and selling animal furs. The contents of each issue included anecdotes about outdoor life, articles about outdoor equipment, ads from larger companies, and classifieds for private businesses and personal sales. Access to digitized scans of the magazine is available through the source provided. Note derived from *Hunter-Trader-Trapper*. (1902-1934). *Mirlyn Catalog*. Web. 5 Dec. 2015.

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the time the ad appeared, Steve wrote me saying, I have just got in a fine lot of old Kentucks which I have been watching for years. And I am sending for your approval and acceptance, the best of the lot.

Well in due time it arrived, and was no sooner inspected than it was started back to New York. (prepaid yes of course) it was an “abortion” or I should say a victim of vandalism. It had at one time been a very well made 44 inch bbl<sup>27</sup> rifle of the flint lock period. But in the course of its career of usefulness it had like most of its kind been altered to “cap lock.” The someone had decided to “restore” it, and having no lock to fit, had put on a much smaller than the original lock.<sup>28</sup> and filled in the “bed” with sealing wax.<sup>29</sup> Then the stock had been sand papered and cleaned of

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<sup>27</sup> This is an abbreviation for barrel that was commonly used by the Standard Oil Company when referencing measurements of crude oil. Note derived from “Abbreviations and Symbols for Barrel.” *Sizes*. Sizes, Inc. 2012. Web. 5 Dec. 2015.

<sup>28</sup> See the following source for information regarding the mechanics of a flintlock rifle and the difference between a flint lock and cap lock rifle, Brain, Marshall. “How Flintlock Guns Work.” *How Stuff Works*. InfoSpace LLC. n.d. Web. 5 Dec. 2015.

<sup>29</sup> This is a process in which the owner fills the area of the stock where the barrel rests with a sealer to protect the wood of the stock from damage and maintain accuracy after repeated use. Epoxy resin is the modern material used for the process, but collectors during the time of this letter used many sealers that did more damage to the authentic appearance and original state of the firearm. Note derived from “What is Rifle Bedding?” *Ballistic Studies*. Terminal Ballistics Research. 2004. Web. 5 Dec. 2015.

## Page Six

The old mellow color of a century of years.

The arm was not one I would have had a place for even had it been in original condition.

Nevertheless its present deplorable state was nothing short of vandalism. Had I been a woman I would have screamed when I beheld it.

The rifle maker “Martin Meylin”<sup>30</sup> was one of the early rifle makers, I have seen one of his make. he belonged to the common class of makers, or so the work on this piece would indicate.

Many of the early rifle makers, done their gun working in connection with wagon work, blacksmithing. cabinet work. etc, and like other craftsmanship. where there was one rifle maker who was an “artist” there were perhaps fifty who were first “gunsmiths.”

My idea in Kentucky rifle collecting has been to get only ones made

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<sup>30</sup> This is a reference to Martin Mylin, a German immigrant who is credited as the inventor of the Pennsylvania long rifle in 1705. Inscriptions on early made rifles suggest that Mylin is the inventor, but the date of his immigration and the maker’s date on the 1705 rifle are not consistent with the theory. With no evidence to refute the possibility that Mylin visited Pennsylvania prior to his official immigration, he is consistently credited with the invention. Note derived from Trussell, Timothy and Joel Dworsky. *The Mylin Gun Shop Survey Project: Excavation Report for the Lancaster Colonial Settlement Project*. Pennsylvania: Millersville U, n.d. *Millersville*. Web. 5 Dec. 2015.

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- American Long Rifles. “The American Longrifle.” *Americanlongrifles*. AAV, LLC. 2005. Web. 5 Dec. 2015. This website provides extensive material on American long rifles including: images, recommended books, videos, instructions for building the rifles, and historical information. This source is used for background information regarding the Kentucky rifle referenced by Woodmansee.
- Brain, Marshall. “How Flintlock Guns Work.” *How Stuff Works*. InfoSpace LLC. n.d. Web. 5 Dec. 2015. This website provides detailed information about science and technology items, and this specific source is a step-by-step guide to understanding every component of the flintlock style firearm. This is used to understand Woodmansee’s specific references to flintlock parts and functions and the cap lock rifle.
- Dillin, John G. W. and Kendrick Scofield. *The Kentucky Rifle*. York, PA: G. Shumway, 1975. Print. This book was initially published in 1924, and was one of the first texts to recount and examine the history of the American long rifle. This source is used as evidence to confirm the possibility that the “Mr. Dillon” referenced by Woodmansee is the John G. W. Dillin who collected long rifles and wrote this text.
- Hunter Library Special Collections. “Horace Kephart Revealing an Enigma.” *Western Carolina University Digital Collections*. Western Carolina U. 2005. Web. 5 Dec. 2015. This website is the official source of biographical information on Horace Kephart presented by Western Carolina University’s Hunter Library Special Collections and the Mountain Heritage Center which houses the manuscript used in this edition. The material provided by this source is used to address references to texts by Woodmansee in the transcription in this edition, and also to gather more information for the introduction to this edition.
- Hunter-Trader-Trapper*. (1902-1934). *Mirlyn Catalog*. Web. 5 Dec. 2015. This is a citation for the entire series of *Hunter-Trader-Trapper* housed at the University of Michigan library catalog in digitized scans. The physical copies are held at the library itself, and no database information is specified, so *Mirlyn Catalog* is used to reference the library catalog where the source can be located. This source provides information regarding the periodical referenced by Woodmansee in the transcription in this edition.
- Jackson, Charles T. “The Fountain of Youth.” *Outing*. Nov. 1913. 148-156. *Google Books*. Web. 5 Dec. 2015. This source is a scanned version of a collection of issues of the outdoor magazine titled *Outing* which Woodmansee references in the manuscript used for this edition and Horace Kephart regularly wrote for in 1919. The article cited here is used to verify the source of the “fo bits” reference made by Woodmansee in the transcription in this edition.
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- Oxford University Press. "bit, n.2." *Oxford English Dictionary*. Oxford UP. n.d. Web. 5 Dec. 2015. This website is the official online version of the Oxford English Dictionary which provides the definitions of terms throughout history including popular uses that may not be considered part of the standard definition. This citation is used specifically to verify the meaning of "four bits" in Appalachian usage.
- . "though." *Oxford English Dictionary*. Oxford UP. n.d. Web. 5 Dec. 2015. This website is the same referenced in the citation above. Specifically, this citation is used to verify the meaning of the reference to "tho" in the transcription in this edition.
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- . "heretofore." *Oxford English Dictionary*. Oxford UP. n.d. Web. 5 Dec. 2015. This website is the same referenced in the citation above. Specifically, this citation is used to verify the meaning of the reference to "here to fore" in the transcription in this edition.
- . "hip, n.1." *Oxford English Dictionary*. Oxford UP. n.d. Web. 5 Dec. 2015. This website is the same referenced in the citation above. Specifically, this citation is used to verify the meaning of the reference to "hip-boots" in the transcription in this edition.
- Pees, Samuel T. "Tank Wagons and Trucks." *Oil History*. Petroleum History Institute. 2004. Web. 5 Dec. 2015. This website is produced by the official Petroleum History Institute which provides historical information about the petroleum industry in the United States; *Oil History* is a website that provides a large portion of this information online including historical information about vintage tank wagons and tank trucks used to transport oil. This site is used to provide additional information, including images, of the type of oil tank truck referenced by Woodmansee in the transcription in this edition.
- Scott, Laine A. "Opie Percival Read." *American National Biography Online*. Oxford UP. 2000. Web. 5 Dec. 2015. An annotation for this website is provided in a citation above. This specific citation is used as evidence to support the possibility that the reference to "Opie Reid's books" in the transcription in this edition is related to the Opie Percival Read whose biographical information is provided in this source.
- Standard Oil. "Company History." *Standard Oil*. Standard Oil. n.d. Web. 5 Dec. 2015. This website is the official online source of information for the Standard Oil company including historical material about the industry. This information is used to provide a context for the letterhead and Woodmansee's reference to "S.O.C." in the transcription in this edition.
- The Editors of Encyclopedia Britannica. "American Family Feud." *Encyclopedia Britannica*. Encyclopedia Britannica, Inc. 20 Nov. 2014. Web. 5 Dec. 2015. This website is the official online companion to the physical Encyclopedia Britannica which is one of the most prestigious and respected encyclopedia's available. This specific citation is used to

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- . "1900 West Virginia Census, Stephen Van Reusselear." *United States Federal Census*. 1900: 1B. *Ancestry*. Web. 5 Dec. 2015. An annotation for this website is provided in the citation above. This specific citation is used for information on Stephen Van Reusselear in order to provide evidence to support the possibility of Woodmansee's reference to "Steve" Van Reusslear in the transcription in this edition being Stephen Van Reusselear from West Virginia.
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- Ward, Harry M. "Simon Kenton." *American National Biography Online*. Oxford UP. 2000. Web. 5 Dec. 2015. An annotation for this website is available in a citation above. Specifically, this citation provides biographical information on Simon Kenton including

his affiliation with Daniel Boone. This information is used to elaborate and clarify Woodmansee's reference to "Kenton" in the transcription in this edition.

"What is Rifle Bedding?" *Ballistic Studies*. Terminal Ballistics Research. 2004. Web. 5 Dec. 2015. This website is a project that was originally meant to be an extensively researched textbook about hunting and firearms, but was eventually turned into a free online source of information developed by a team of lifelong gun enthusiasts and avid hunters. This specific citation contains information about bedding a rifle with a polymer material to help reduce wear and create more consistent accuracy, and this is used to elaborate and clarify Woodmansee's description about improper rifle bedding in the transcription in this edition.

Woodmansee, Marc. Letter to Horace Kephart. 2 June 1919. MS. Western Carolina U Hunter Lib. Special Collections: Kephart Letters, Cullowhee NC. This citation is for the actual manuscript used as the primary subject for this edition.