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OSGOOD BRADBURY: A BIOBIBLIOGRAPHICAL STUDY

By Francesca J. Ruggieri

An Abstract of the Thesis Presented in Partial Fulfillment
of the Requirements for the Degree of Master of Arts
(in English). August, 1972

The writer became interested in the lack of information relating to the little-known Maine author of the nineteenth century, Osgood Bradbury. This biobibliographical study carries out a review of his life and work. Bradbury is almost completely unknown in Maine literary circles in spite of having written nearly sixty novels. Many aspects of his life are as nebulous as many of the characters in his own stories. Even his birthdate is suspect, although there is some evidence to indicate that he was born in 1795, in New Gloucester, Maine. The writer found no evidence of his whereabouts from his birthdate to 1823, until she discovered a letter in his own hand in the Chandler Family records. Other evidence indicates that Bradbury lived in and around New Gloucester during these years until 1844, when he is found listed in the Boston City Directory as a "counsellor." In 1845, at the age of fifty, Bradbury married a much younger woman in Vermont, but no evidence was found to place him anywhere but in Boston. There is evidence, however, that he returned to Maine in 1862, this time to Portland where he became the associate editor and later editor of the Portland Advertiser. In 1874, Bradbury is found making a speech at the centennial celebration of New Gloucester. This speech

revealed some interesting facets of his life and was helpful to the biographical phase of this study. The United States Census of 1880 listed him as living in New Gloucester and indicated that he was a lawyer. And, finally, in 1886, a meager light-line obituary in the Boston Evening Transcript carried the news of his death at age ninety-one in New Gloucester.

Osgood Bradbury left no children, but he did leave a large "family" of novels. Although these novels have not been recognized by literary critics or historians, they do provide an insight into the character and personality of the man and his involvement in the social and political scene of his time. In his literary work very little has been known about him as many of his works were either unsigned or identified only as "by a member of the Suffolk Bar," for example. In many of his novels the reader is aware of his personal crusade for temperance. He made his temperance novels vehicles for teaching. In other stories, he seemed obsessed with the brothels of the day and prostitution in general. Illegitimacy is also a recurring theme along with other social ills such as the plight of widows and orphans, the infidelity of husbands, and even murder. These also show the evidence of his Christian character and his interest in women's rights.

Each of the novels is studied and the annotations recount the plot and attempt to relate elements in each story to the experiences, character, and personality of Osgood Bradbury as a man and member of the society in which he found himself.

Much information about Bradbury has been discovered but there still remains much about him that is unknown.

OSGOOD BRADBURY: A BIOBIBLIOGRAPHICAL STUDY

By

FRANCESCA JOSEPHINE RUGGIERI

A THESIS

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the
Requirements for the Degree of
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Numerous other people have contributed to the development of the information which made possible the study reported by this thesis. These people include Mrs. Frances C. Hartgen and Mrs. Muriel Sanford of the Special Collections Division of the Raymond H. Fogler Library and Mrs. Benjamin Smith for her many hours of devoted work during the typing of this study in its final form.

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CHAPTER I

THE CASE OF THE DISAPPEARING WRITER

While perusing the book, Villains Galore, by Mary Noel, I was intrigued by the mention of Osgood Bradbury, a Maine author who wrote light novels for popular family magazines in the early nineteenth century. When I was unable to find Mr. Bradbury mentioned in any of the bibliographic or biographic references in the State of Maine Collection in the Raymond H. Fogler Library of the University of Maine, I was determined to attempt to unravel the mystery surrounding this little known but prolific literary figure. Because I was presented here with the possibility of making an original contribution to the literary scene in Maine, I embarked upon this study.

I am particularly indebted to Lyle Wright's valuable and scholarly bibliographic work on American fiction, which enabled me to locate and verify the literary works of Osgood Bradbury. The novels were available to me only on microfilm, since few of them exist today in the original form. Bangor Public Library, Bangor, Maine, is fortunate to own one of these stories in its original format.¹

¹Hutoka: or, The Maid of the Forest: A Tale of the Indian Wars, by the author of "Francis Abbott," "Mettallak," etc. (Boston: Gleason's Publishing Hall, 1846).

The biographical information on this little known Maine author proved to be much more elusive than his writings and had to be gleaned from books, newspapers, manuscripts, letters, town records, census reports, genealogies, and personal interviews.

As the search continued, it became evident to me that here was a Maine author who, in his lifetime, wrote many popular stories, some of them the "true confession" type, but who soon sank into oblivion. A critical study of his works, however, revealed that the novels are a valuable contribution to the literature of the period, depicting social, economic, and political life in the early nineteenth century. It was also discovered that Bradbury's novels reveal much about his own background and experiences as a native of Maine, and several of them have the State as their setting.

In compiling the research on the life and works of Osgood Bradbury, I decided to use the form of biobibliography. Chapter II, as far as possible, gives all the facts known to date about the life of the author, while Chapter III is an annotated bibliography of all of his known works. In the annotations, I have recounted the plot of each novel and then attempted to relate elements in each story to the experiences, character, and personality of Osgood Bradbury as a man and as a member of the society of the nineteenth century.

Although I have been able to uncover much information about the life and works of Osgood Bradbury, there still remains much about him that is unknown and would provide incentive for another study.

CHAPTER II

THE LITERARY MYSTERY OF MAINE

This is a study of Osgood Bradbury (1795-1886), a native of Maine, who is the author of more books than any other Maine native, and yet, is almost completely unknown in Maine literary circles. Fifty-five of his books have been identified by title and date from Lyle Wright's bibliographical study of American fiction¹ and the National Union Catalog, Pre-1956 Imprints.²

Many elements in his own life are as mysterious and nebulous as many of the characters of his stories. Even the date of his birth is suspect. It would seem that he apparently strove for anonymity in life, yet at one time he was a member of the Maine Legislature,³ practiced law in Maine, Massachusetts, and New York,⁴ and was associate editor and later editor of the Portland Advertiser.⁵ His obituary was as fleeting as his fame for it occupied only eight lines in the

¹Lyle H. Wright, American Fiction (1851-1875) A Contribution Toward a Bibliography (Los Angeles: Anderson, Ritchie & Simon, 1957).

²Library of Congress and American Library Association. The National Union Catalog, Pre-1956 Imprints. (London: Mansell, 1970), Vol. 71, Pp. 382-383.

³T. Hawes Haskell, The New Gloucester Centennial (Portland: Hoyt, Fogg and Donham, 1875), p. 130.

⁴Mary Noel, Villains Galore (New York: The Macmillan Company, 1954), p. 22.

⁵Boston Evening Transcript, November 30, 1886.

Boston Evening Transcript.⁶ These facts are sufficient evidence that Osgood Bradbury did exist, had a respectable education, and was a prolific writer.

The Bradbury Memorial,⁷ which is a genealogical record of Thomas Bradbury and his descendants, states that Osgood Bradbury was the youngest child in a family of six born to William and Hannah Tufts Bradbury. His birth date is set in 1798. The town records of New Gloucester, his birthplace, state that he made his appearance in this world in 1795.⁸ William Bradbury, his father, was a leading and influential citizen of the town and among the first settlers. The remaining children were Hannah (b. 1781), who later married Doctor William Brigham and settled in Buckfield; William (b.1783) married Sarah Merrill, was a justice of the peace, and served as the New Gloucester representative to the Legislature in 1822; John (b.1785 who married Sarah Tufts; Benjamin (b.1792) who died young and no date of his death recorded; Jabez (b.1789) married Priscilla Joselyn and moved to Hodgdon, Maine; and Osgood, who bore the surname of his aunt Sarah's husband, Nathaniel Osgood.⁹

It is interesting to note that the only other Bradbury with

⁶Ibid.

⁷William Berry Lapham, Bradbury Memorial: Records of Some of the Descendants of Thomas Bradbury of Agamenticus (York) in 1634 and of Salisbury, Mass., in 1638 (Portland: Brown, Thurston and Company, 1890), p. 92.

⁸Letter to the writer from Nate Rogers (Ruggieri), dated July 1, 1972, reporting data gleaned in the Town Office, New Gloucester.

⁹Lapham, op. cit.

the Christian name Osgood was a distant cousin who was also a professional man. Doctor Osgood Nathan Bradbury was graduated from the Maine Medical School in 1864. He became an assistant surgeon in Augusta and then assumed charge of Cony Hospital until it was discontinued, July, 1866. He also served in the Maine Legislature as representative from Springfield and two terms as the Senator from Penobscot County.¹⁰

I could find no concrete evidence of the whereabouts of Mr. Bradbury from his birthdate until 1823, but in a search through the papers of the Chandler Family of New Gloucester¹¹ I found a letter in Bradbury's handwriting directed to Solomon Chandler, "probably the wealthiest citizen the town ever had, a man of great energy and business ability,"¹² who was then the owner of New Gloucester's only store. He writes:

Lewiston Dec. 2nd, 1823

Friend Solomon,

You have reason to expect by mail some money from me, but I shall not send it today. I have in my pocket book now fifty dollars which I found enclosed in a letter in the post office to me from Union Monday morning when I returned from New Gloucester. Knowing what use you make of money I have concluded the disappointed [sic] to you would not be a greater damage that I can afford to make up, and whatever the damage may be you shall be satisfied. There are two or three stands ready to take a part of the money I have on such conditions as will enable me to indemnify you. You must not consider me as wanting promptness nor too apt to break my promises because I will make you

¹⁰Lapham, op. cit., p. 253.

¹¹Fogler Library, Special Collections, Chandler Family Papers.

¹²Haskell, op. cit., p. 73.

ample satisfaction before long. I shall see you before a great while. I have come to the conclusion to leave Lewiston. I have this morning struck up a bargain with Little and he is to have the new office I was to occupy. In two or three weeks I shall remove to Danville Corners. You will be pleased not to mention this immediately. I think I shall better my condition and do more business than I can here because I shall have business from this place to. [sic]

Yours Vt
Osgood Bradbury¹³

The "Little" referred to was probably Edward T. Little who later became an Attorney of the Supreme Judicial Court.¹⁴

Books of account containing fees for services rendered to Solomon Chandler in Bradbury's handwriting attest to the fact that he must have had lucrative dealings in the legal profession in New Gloucester from 1826 to 1840. A receipt for rent due dated September 19, 1826, indicates that he probably rented rooms from Solomon Chandler. Another discovery which bolsters my conviction that he lived in New Gloucester at this time is an item discovered in the Maine Register for 1837 listing "William Bradbury, Jacob Hill and Osgood Bradbury" as Counsellors at Law in New Gloucester.¹⁵ He was also qualified as a Justice of the Peace.

Bradbury's presence in New Gloucester in 1826 is further

¹³Chandler Family Papers. See Appendix for facsimile.

¹⁴Maine Register for 1837; Being the Latter Part of the 61st and the Beginning of the 62nd Year of American Independence, (Hallowell: Glazier, Masters & Smith, 1837), p. 103.

¹⁵Maine Register, op. cit., p. 103.

verified through a letter to the writer from Mr. Roger L. Gowell of Auburn, Maine, dated July 10, 1972:

. . . . I was looking up some Masonic History on Bradbury membership in Cumberland Lodge #12 which was organized in 1803. I find that Osgood Bradbury did not join our Lodge originally but became a member August 14, 1826, and was elected to the office of Worshipful Master in 1828 and served for one year. The history does not state how long he retained his membership in the Lodge.¹⁶

In 1838 and 1839 we know that Osgood Bradbury was an elected representative to the Maine Legislature. Evidence of this is to be found in the New Gloucester Centennial in a list of "Representatives to the Legislature from New Gloucester."¹⁷ Further proof is to be found in the following excerpt from the October 17, 1838, issue of the Kennebec Journal:

LIST OF MEMBERS

Elected to the House of Representatives

For the Year 1839

The Age has made out the following list of Representatives elected to the Legislature, which we suppose is nearly correct.

York County, entitled to 24.

Whigs

Cumberland County, entitled to 27.

Whigs--Brunswick, E. P. Pike; Cumberland,
R. Drinkwater; Falmouth, E. T. Bucknam;
Freeport, Nathan Nye; Gorham, C. Hodson;
Harpwell, W. Garcelou; Harrison, &c.,
H. Blake; New Gloucester, O. Bradbury¹⁸

¹⁶Letter in possession of the author.

¹⁷Haskell, op. cit., p. 130.

¹⁸News Item in the Kennebec Journal, October 17, 1838.

The Maine Washingtonian Journal of December 21, 1842, in an announcement published a week before the meeting of the Washingtonian Total Abstinence Society in New Gloucester shows Osgood Bradbury as a delegate from Gray.¹⁹ He was one of the lecturers at the initial meeting:

. . . . In the afternoon the meeting was addressed by various delegates including Osgood Bradbury of Gray on various subjects connected with the development of the Washingtonian societies within the county.²⁰

Further investigation reveals the fact that Osgood Bradbury was listed in the Boston City Directory for 1844, 1845, 1846, and 1847 as a "counsellor" with an address of 14 State Street, Boston. From 1848 to 1860 he was not found in city directories for Boston and surrounding communities, or for New York City, where a number of his novels were published.²¹

Yet, strangely enough, and in character, in the National Union Catalog Pre-1956 Imprints, it was noted that Bradbury's Mettallak (Boston: F. Gleason, 1849) was written by a "member of the Suffolk Bar."²² I was unable to find any additional information through the Boston Bar Association (Suffolk Bar no longer in existence), the Social Law Library, or the State House Library.

¹⁹Maine Washingtonian Journal, December 21, 1842.

²⁰Ibid., January 11, 1843.

²¹Letter to the writer from the Reference Assistant of the Boston Public Library, dated May 22, 1972.

²²National Union Catalog, op. cit.

In 1845, at the age of fifty, romance entered Bradbury's life in the person of Mary Mourira Dinsmore, a much younger person, age twenty-two, whom he married in Burlington, Vermont, October 2, 1845. Proof of this marriage is found in Vital Statistics from the Paper "Maine Farmer" for the Period 1833 to 1852 as compiled by Clarence A. Day.²³

It is interesting to note, and one might speculate, that because of the similarity of his wife's name, Mourira, and the heroine, Monira, of his novel, Monira; or, The Wandering Heiress, published in 1845 the same year of his marriage, that the honeymoon set the background for the development of the novel.

Endeavoring to fill in the blank years, 1848-1860, I contacted the Research Department of the Portland Press Herald in the hope that their files for those years might list his name on the editorial staff of one of the Press Herald's predecessors, the Advertiser; and also personally examined the printed issues for those years as retained in the Bangor Public Library. These sources provided no mention of his name. Again, on the chance that he might have taken up residence in the birthplace of his bride, Burlington, Vermont, a request was directed to the Vermont State Library for, and received the microfilm reels of the Census for that period. Again, no success. Apparently he was not a resident of Boston or New York and so Mary Noel simply states in her book, Villains Galore, that "Mr. Bradbury

²³Vital Statistics from the Paper "Maine Farmer" for the Period 1833 to 1852 prepared under the supervision of Clarence A. Day, Volume I--Marriages.

returned to Maine in 1862, where he became associate editor of that commendable newspaper the Portland Advertiser, and later its editor.²⁴

In 1874, on the occasion of the Centennial Celebration of New Gloucester, Osgood Bradbury came from Portland to his birthplace to deliver the following tribute to the men and women of the past and present generation:

Strange as it may seem to the young men and maidens present on this interesting occasion, I do not feel as if I had lived in this breathing world more than three-quarters of the time since this good old town was incorporated one hundred years ago, and yet the town records show the stubborn fact. I take it for granted that the younger portion of this audience look upon me as an old man, but while watching the progress of events, hearing the hard breathing of the iron horse, the rumbling of the cars, the tell-tale ticking of the telegraph, and forgetting the numerous milestones which I have passed on my journey of life, I feel as if I had just commenced to live.

While standing here under this spacious tent, and on ground ever to be remembered, where our forefathers assembled in the Blockhouse so well described by the Orator of the day, and calling up in memory the Old Church that once stood on the hallowed spot where the new one now stands, erected by the zeal and enterprise of our Fathers; and especially while remembering the high old-fashioned pulpit and the jolly good old fat parson that stood in it, with the sounding-board over his head, and the big Bible before him on the cushion which our good grandmothers had made to adorn the sacred desk and make the good book rest easy; and while I so well remember closing his eyes on the night of his death, assisted by Deacon Marsh, who dug so many graves in yonder cemetery, and conducted so many funerals of those near and dear to us all; and again, while looking over this audience, and seeing countenances familiar to me many, many years ago, thinking of the hundreds of men, women and children who were wont to listen in the Old Church to the venerable Foxcroft and the good-natured Mosely, but whose bodies now rest in yonder city of the dead, I feel--I know--that those who call me an old man are not far out of the way.

²⁴Mary Noel, op. cit., p. 22.

Once more: when I look at the dresses now worn by daughters and their mothers too, even in this audience, and compare the furbelows, flounces, plaits and endless trimmings, almost all of foreign manufacture, with the plain gowns of the past generation, spun and woven by the weavers themselves, dressed in the old fulling mill on Royal's River and dyed a London smoke or brown, I am forcibly impressed with the belief that I have lived long enough to witness many and foolish changes in the fashionable world. Yes, I must be quite old in spite of all my youthful emotions. What chambers now resound with the music of the old spinning wheels which were wont to be turned by fair hands? Ah! well do I remember such "chamber music" made by the fair daughters, and the buzz of the linen wheel turned by the feet of their good mothers; and how industriously the girls would spin and weave to get the cloth early to the fulling mill, so that they might have new dresses to wear to school, and how neat and tidy they looked in their home-made London browns; no flounces or furbelows disfigured their well pressed shining surface, and no false bundles upon their backs to destroy the symmetry of their forms. Such dresses proved the truth of the saying that "Beauty unadorned is adorned the most," and so it is and always will be. Nature does her work perfectly, and the less we try to improve it the better for us. All the dress-makers in Paris, Berlin or the world can't improve a beauteous form, but they have the power and skill to make it look ugly, and that is now done with a high hand. We live in an extravagant age, and how long foolish and hurtful fashions will continue to disfigure the form and try the depths of the parental purse is a problem not yet solved.

Let me allude to the temperance cause which has taken fast hold upon the inhabitants of this ancient and honorable town; it was not so in years gone by. I can well remember when I was a boy in a store at the Upper Village, and saw how the master of the establishment prepared the New England rum before it was dealt out to customers at fifty cents per gallon, or three cents per glass. After a cart would be driven to the store laden with iron bound white oak hogsheads of the liquid fire, they were rolled in, but before they were tapped the master would appear with a small proof glass with a string tied round its neck. Down he would plunge it through the bung-hole into the choice beverage, draw it up, shake it, examine the bead closely, and then say, "Osgood, this will bear more water." My duty was to go to the pump and bring in the water, which was mingled with the rum and reduced it to a certain proof ascertained by another plunge of the glass and another look at the bead. Those hogsheads of rum were invariably thus treated before they were placed on tap. When I look back upon those days I am astonished at the amount of intoxicating liquor which was then sold in this single store by the gallon and the glass, and yet the Anti-Maine Law people say there is as much rum drank now as ever. It is not so by a long shot; where there is one gallon drank now there were hogsheads drank then. In the haying season oceans of it were guzzled

down, no buildings could be raised without it, and alas! at funerals decanters and tumblers were placed upon tables in the room adjoining that in which the mourners sat; all who wished to imbibe helped themselves; a majority were thus inclined, and the decanters run low before all left the house of mourning. Oh! how few in those sad days clearly saw the untold miseries of intemperance! and how could they when their opinions took their hues from their stomachs. I was once riding with the son of a physician in this State--he then resided in Taunton, Mass. He was a talkative young man, and introduced the subject of temperance; he remarked that it was a good and glorious cause, but thought the people of Taunton were driving it a little too hard. I told him I anticipated his opinion as soon as he broached the subject. "How so," he inquired, expressing some surprise at my intuitive knowledge. "Because I smelt your breath," I replied very deliberately. He dropped the subject. So it is the world over; our stomachs do influence our opinions and hence we must be careful what we eat and drink.

I will close with a few lines from a poet:

"O loving friend! if, when 'tis life's summer
Earth's griefs have made you old,
Look where past years, forever in safe-keeping
Their garnered harvests hold.

For, if one sweet word has been remembered
Through long, slow years of pain,
The saddest soul can never say in sorrow
That it has lived in vain."²⁵

From 1860-1870 he engaged intermittently in writing his novels, the last of which was Red Plume; or The Young Iroquois (New York: R. D. DeWitt, 1870).

Between 1874-1880 he must have returned to New Gloucester as the United States Census of 1880 showed that he was in residence there with Mary Mourira, his occupation being listed as "Lawyer."²⁶

²⁵Haskell, op. cit., Pp. 89-93. I have included this lengthy oration because it is one of the few pieces of prose recovered, except for his fiction.

²⁶U. S. Census of 1880; Cumberland County.

An obituary section in the Boston Evening Transcript, dated November 30, 1886, has this notice:²⁷

Osgood Bradbury died at Upper Gloucester, Me., Monday aged ninety-one years. He was a member of the Maine Legislature in 1838 and 1839. In 1840 he came to Boston, where he was connected with newspapers and did other literary work. He reported the first lecture of John B. Gough in Boston. In 1862 Mr. Bradbury was associate editor of the Portland Advertiser, and later was its editor.

For a man born into a family whose coat of arms bore the motto, "Tempus et Patientia"²⁸ the contradictory and puzzling element of mystery pervades the life span from beginning to end. Though history records the definite date of birth for his brothers and sister, his remains indefinite. His public life as lawyer, legislator, writer, newspaper editor, seemingly would focus the spotlight of public interest sufficiently long enough on him to establish proof to later historians of where he lived and in what years. Yet again, mystery! Research fails to produce evidence enough to establish places of residence in areas where he plied his varied career. Again, his death in 1886 at the age of ninety-one provides historians with conflicting reports as to his place of death.

The short and very simple obituary in the Boston Evening Transcript states that his death occurred in Upper Gloucester while the Bradbury Memorial and tradition records it in Sebago.

Nature, at times, plays many strange tricks on individuals. Osgood Bradbury, a victim of one of Nature's whims and contradictions,

²⁷Boston Evening Transcript, November 30, 1886.

²⁸Lapham, op. cit.

wore the mantle of mystery. Born to greatness, he never achieved it. He was subject to sudden rises to heights of public recognition, then to sudden and complete plunges into obscurity. A writer of novels dealing with "free wheeling" living, in private life he was a puritanical critic of women and their mode of dress as well as a champion and Legislative representative for the Temperance Society of Maine.

With his death a cycle was complete and the shroud of mystery drawn tightly closed until now, when the curtain opens slightly to reveal a few facts of his life to the public, for which, perhaps, he has hopefully awaited with "Time and Patience."

Although Osgood Bradbury left no children, he did leave a large "family" of novels, many of which are very revealing as to the character and personality of the man and his ardent involvement in the social and political scene of his time.

In his literary work, as in his life, very little has been known about him as an author until recently, for some of his earliest novels were either unsigned, or were signed in the following fashion: "by a member of the Suffolk Bar."²⁹ It is also interesting to note that even the meticulous research of the Library of Congress has not been able to establish his birth and death dates, or complete bibliographical details for many of his works.³⁰

²⁹Noel, op. cit., p. 22.

³⁰National Union Catalog.

In many of his novels, such as Louise Kempton; or Vice and Virtue Contrasted and The Belle of the Bowery, we are aware of his whole-hearted personal crusade for temperance. He made his temperance novels vehicles for teaching. If the younger generation did not heed the voices of their elders, then the novels of the day would be charged with the gravity of drinking and all the evils that would come in its wake.

In Agnes, the Beautiful; or, The Gambler's Conspiracy and other stories, he seems obsessed with the brothels of the day and prostitution, in general. Illegitimacy is also a recurring theme as evidenced in such novels as The Mysterious Mother; or, The Theory of Second Love and The Eastern Belle; or The Betrayed One. Other frequent social ills of the time revealed in his tales are the wretched plight of orphans and widows, in Little Emma; infidelity of husbands, as in Female Depravity; or, The House of Death; murder, Julia Bicknell; or Love and Murder; piracy, The Spanish Pirate; or The Terror of the Ocean; sale of human beings, as in The Mysterious Mother; and many others.

Although "Women's Lib" was one hundred years in the future, we find the seeds of it in the women's rights movement of Osgood Bradbury's day. We gather, as we read such stories as The Modern Othello; or, The Guilty Wife and Little Emma, that Bradbury was not an ardent supporter of these militant women.

We are also impressed with the Christian character of Osgood Bradbury as we read his writings. In his novel, Ellen Templeton, Bradbury expounds on the tenets of Emanuel Swedenborg. We speculate

that he was influenced by the establishment and rapid growth of the Swedenborgian movement in Portland during his lifetime.³¹ His religious nature is again revealed in Mettallak, a truly spiritual novel, in which he expresses his firm belief in the brotherhood of man and the God of Nature, Who is also Nature's God.

Thus we see that in the writings of Osgood Bradbury we have a double-sided mirror revealing on one side the social and political scene of his era and on the other side, his own moral character, strong personality and convictions.

³¹John T. Hull, Centennial Celebration: An Account of the Municipal Celebration of the One Hundredth Anniversary of the Incorporation of the Town of Portland (Portland: Owen, Strout and Company, 1886). p. 140.

CHAPTER III

AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF OSGOOD BRADBURY'S NOVELS

1844

Empress of Beauty; Second Series of Mysteries of Boston. Boston:
J. N. Bradley, 1844.

This love story has Boston as its setting. Frederick Dammond, a head clerk in a leading store, is in love with Annette Gourland. In spite of opposition from the Gourlands, the lovers meet through the machinations of Tabitha, a maid in the household.

Frederick is aware that Annette's brother, Henry, is being untrue to Anne Augusta Jameson and so devises a scheme to stop Henry's interference in his and Annette's affairs.

Mr. Wayland, father of Randolph, rejected suitor of Annette, visits Henrietta in a house of ill fame. There he is interrupted by Henry Gourland who also professes to love the beautiful Henrietta.

Captain Wayland's wife has accused him of giving his watch to a "female." A wild goose chase evolves from his frantic efforts to retrieve the watch from Henrietta, who has moved to another house. When he discovers that he has been betrayed by "Old Spectacles," the Madame of the brothel, he carries out a plan with Jim, the cab driver, to murder her.

Henrietta's mother comes to visit her and meets Wayland, whom she recognizes as her own seducer and the father of Henrietta. In revenge and rage she kills him and then disappears.

Henrietta now resolves to enter the Ursuline Convent upon

Mount Benedict to do penance for her sins.

Happily, and at long last, Frederick and Annette overcome parental opposition and are married. So ends another tale of love, prostitution, murder, seduction and repentance.

Louise Kempton; or Vice and Virtue Contrasted.
Boston: F. Gleason, 1844.

This novel could have been called "A Tale of Two Sisters," but in it Bradbury has created two opposing forces, namely, vice and virtue.

After Louise turns off Frederick Mansfield and acquires her third lover, Charles Raymond, she goes to New York. Here she manages to dupe Charles and spend his fortune, for he indulges her every whim.

One evening at the opera she sees George Tudor and immediately makes plans to ensnare him. The first web is spun when she and Charles are purchasing a diamond ring. A look, a pressure of the hand, and George Tudor is in the web. She speculates on marrying George, whom she believes to be wealthier than Charles, thus ending the hypocrisy of pretending to be Charles' wife.

Charles becomes very drunk at a party and this affords George and Louise an opportunity to talk. She believes that he is a wealthy aristocrat, and he thinks that Louise is an heiress from the South.

Alice Jane Kempton is living with Emily Vernon Mansfield in Boston. In Emily's family she is treasured as a beloved daughter, and when plans are made for a visit to New York, her happiness is complete,

for she feels that she may be able to discover some word of Louise, her sister.

Meanwhile, while Louise and Mr. Tudor are passing arm in arm, they are observed by Frederick Mansfield, her former lover. He notes the house they enter, not knowing that it is a house of assignation in which Tudor hopes to place Louise.

Frederick finds Charles Raymond and assures him that he is not his enemy but a friend. He also reveals the fact that Louise is unfaithful.

As the love affair between Louise and Tudor progresses, so does excessive drinking take hold of Charles Raymond, much to Mansfield's dismay. He tries to keep a close watch on him but Raymond finally dies in a saloon in a fit of delerium tremens. Mansfield calls for medical help, but Charles Raymond is beyond all this.

Alice Jane and Emily, accompanied by the McRoy brothers, are making inquiries about her sister. Mansfield promises to keep her informed, and true to his word calls on Alice and tells her how matters stand. Alice is quick to note and commend Mansfield for the change in his life and asks him to take her to Louise's boarding house. Alice and young McRoy call upon Louise and George Tudor, and at this time Tudor learns that Louise is not what she pretends to be. The following day Louise and George quarrel bitterly and she decides to murder him. After the deed is done, she runs through the apartments shouting that a man with a mask had committed the murder. Luke, the servant, finds the mask she had thrown to the street and so the affair is quieted.

The years add many more young men to Louise's string of lovers, but amid her gayest scenes the murder of Tudor haunts her.

Returning to Boston and her old boarding house, she sinks deeper and deeper into degradation and the thought of Tudor gives her no peace.

Reading of the nuptials of the McRoys and the two girls, she resolves to attend. In the midst of the festivities Louise rushes in and with the same dagger that had killed Tudor takes her own life.

Frederick Mansfield becomes a student of theology and upon completion of his studies goes to Ohio, where he becomes celebrated as a zealous priest.

The Maniac Beauty; or, Love at Nahant. Boston: F. Gleason, 1844.¹

Mettallak; or The Lone Indian of the Magalloway. Boston: F. Gleason, 1844. Portland: C. W. Child, 1844. Bangor: David Bugbee, 1844.

The author says that in 1831 he visited the Magalloway, a beautiful river of Maine. It takes its rise not far from Canada and finally flows into the Androscoggin.

Bradbury tells at the outset that the object of this novel is to describe life in the woods and to point out some of the characteristics of Mettallak, the lone Indian of the Magalloway.

An old Umbagog trout catcher by the name of Jones is engaged for the first part of the trip, and they start in a birch canoe from the southern shore of Lake Umbagog. They proceed about seventy miles

¹See Appendix F.

north and on the second day arrive at Eskohos, the Indian name for Great Falls. A temporary shelter is erected, and the author cannot resist "trying the trcut."

They finally arrive at the cabin of Mettallak, where they are kindly received. The next day Jones departs, for Mettallak has been engaged to pilot the author through the hunting grounds. Bradbury notes that although the land around the cabin is rich, it has never been cultivated. Mettallak had devoted his whole life to the excitements of the chase.

Sensing a story, the author asks the Indian to "tell his love." Mettallak begins by showing him a round hemlock stick upon which can be seen thirty notches. This is the only family record on the premises and the notches mark the thirty years of Keoka's demise. Mettallak was twenty years of age when he married the Indian maiden of seventeen. They had three children, one son and two daughters. Two had gone to Canada to live, and one daughter had married a white man and is living near the border. Despite the fact that his children wish to have him with them, he cannot tear himself away from the burial place of Keoka.

The author describes in detail trout fishing, partridge shooting, and moose hunting. Mettallak becomes incensed at a wolf who is chasing a deer and is not content until he had stalked and killed it. He would allow no one else to shoot because "He chase Keoka once--he all one devil--me always kill him."

While Mettallak is enjoying his repose the author is contemplating the beauty of the sunrise:

This, he thought, is the great Temple of Worship not made by human hands, in which the Indian and the white man may send up to Heaven their morning and evening orisons. Here a holy fire may be kindled upon the altar of the human heart which no selfish thought can quench or unholy desire put out.

At midnight Bradbury stands upon a lofty mountain and paints the reader a beautiful word scene:

The clear blue sky was hung in a beautiful arch over my head, bespangled with myriads of twinkling stars; the moon was gliding on her brilliant course through the heavens; a broad expanse of unbroken forest lay far beneath, bathed in soft moon beams; lakes gleamed up in the distance like polished mirrors; mountains raised their lofty summits in silent grandeur and the winding Magalloway, from Parmachena to Umbagog, sparkled like a string of pearls. . . .innumerable hosts of spirits seemed to be hovering about in the air. I looked back into the distant ages of the great past, to the time when chaos brooded over the earth, long before light was spoken into being, to that period when God was alone in the Universe.

The howl of a wolf interrupts his musings and Mettallak stirs for revenge, for this cry, he tells Bradbury, revives in his memory the attack the creatures had made on his wife. Two had followed her through the woods as she carried her first-born on her back. She fought them off as well as she could, killing one. The other sprang on her and killed their child.

Mettallak's religion is a belief that a Great Spirit exists and that that Spirit will permit him to live again with Keoka.

After the passing of three years, the author returns to the Magalloway and finds Mettallak's ancient cabin burnt to the ground. Jones is again his guide and here the reader learns the reason for his hatred of Mettallak and owls. Years ago, the Indian had thrashed him soundly for stealing an otter from his trap. The theft would

never have been discovered except for the hooting of the owl.

Upon learning that Mettallak is living with his daughter, Bradbury travels northward to visit his old friend. Mattallak's young granddaughter, Keoka Wilson, notes his approach and runs to the house to tell her mother. The old Indian is overcome and apparently too ill to speak. Morning shows a change for the better, and he acknowledges the presence of his friend. As the day progresses he becomes weaker and, with Keoka's name on his lips, he dies.

The novel notes an interval of ten years and then tells of the visit of Frederick Searsmont, a sportsman from New Hampshire, and his meeting with Keoka Wilson. He immediately falls in love with her. The triangle is formed by the presence of another suitor, Bill Stebbins. The antipathy of the two gentlemen almost results in a fight. The problem is taken care of when Keoka tells Searsmont that she has been reared to distrust the white man and rejects his advances. At his departure, he tells her that he will study to love God and make himself worthy of her. Thoughts of Searsmont preoccupy Keoka during his absence but she feels that her strongest impression is that she must soon follow her mother.

In late November, Searsmont returns to thank Keoka for what she had done for him only to find that she is very ill. He enters her home; she recognizes him and asks him to pray for her as her soul passes into Eternity.

The Mysteries of Boston; or, Woman's Temptation. Boston: J. N. Bradley, 1844.

From the opening conversation in this novel, Bradbury tells us

that two sisters will be involved in the plot. One of them is presently discussing her sister's aversion for Charles Raymond, a wealthy bachelor, with her lover, Frederick Mansfield.

Both girls are daughters of Mr. Kempton, a Maine native, who although once a prominent citizen had lost his possessions and his prestige on account of excessive drinking. After their mother's death, the girls are left to the guidance of a drunken father. Louise leaves home and goes to work in Boston as a milliner leaving her young sister to care for her father until his death.

When Alice Jane arrives in Boston she is puzzled as to how her sister, Louise, earns her living. Louise has lost all moral principles and is trying now to induce her sister to form an illicit relationship with Charles Raymond. Failing, she solicits the aid of Thomas Slickwell, the son of a farmer in the State of Vermont, and her former lover.

Plans are made for Alice Jane to meet Charles Raymond at Louise's apartment in the house of Mrs. Snatchford. The meeting does not prove a success, for as he attempts to kiss Alice Jane she escapes his embrace.

Tom Slickwell, who had palmed Louise off on Frederick Mansfield, is now trying to pay court to Emily Vernon. She is not a person of extraordinary beauty but she is wealthy.

In pursuit of her purpose of seducing Alice Jane, Louise again sends for Tom Slickwell. He suggests that she herself take Charles Raymond and drop Frederick Mansfield, who can no longer support her. Occasion presents itself while Frederick is away for a few days. Charles Raymond is ensnared and leaves for New York with Louise.

Meanwhile Slickwell tries his blandishments on Alice Jane, who calls him a "child of Hell." The daily papers announce the elopement of the wealthy scion and a beautiful female, but what the readers don't know is that Charles Raymond is not the seducer but the seduced.

The duped Frederick Mansfield is heartbroken, and knowing that Tom Slickwell is responsible, meditates on the possibility of murdering him. Tom succeeds in inducing the innocent Emily to go to a boarding house with him, but as he goes to pay the hackster, Alice Jane meets her and gives assistance. She threatens to expose Tom Slickwell if he does not leave.

Henry, Emily's rejected suitor, has been stricken with a fever and calls incessantly for Emily. She comes to him in company with Alice Jane. Having seen her, he soon falls into a stupor. The attending physician sends for a magnetizer, a Doctor Mysterioso and his aide. While these two are trying to decide the nature of the ailment, the young man dies.

A cloaked figure has been following Slickwell and he is murdered. Blame is placed on Mrs. Snatchford, but she is acquitted for lack of evidence, and for a long time the affair remains a mystery.

Mr. and Mrs. Vernon are so grateful to Alice Jane for her influence on Emily that they offer to adopt her and educate her with their daughter.

Frederick Mansfield, haunted by his crime, leaves for the South.

Mysteries of Lowell: Boston: E. P. Williams, 1844.

Deacon Glendower, a shareholder in the textile mills and

factories of Lowell, poses as a devout churchman and for more than fifteen years has stood high in the community. At heart he was never a Christian. In his early years he was marked by an illicit connection but with the coming of his majority the escapade of his youth was forgotten.

Two young ladies are caught in a thunderstorm as they hurry home from Church on the Sabbath and enter Deacon Glendower's home for shelter from the storm. The Deacon is particularly loving, so much so, that his housekeeper, Adriana Bertram feels it necessary to admonish him.

The author gives us a little background material on the parentage of one of the young ladies parents. Twenty years ago her mother was the fille de chambre for one of the wealthy Boston families on Beacon Street. The husband lost his wife and as might be expected, and no great mystery to Boston, the young maid had to return to her native Vermont to become the mother of a child, Augusta Walton. When Augusta was eighteen she came to Lowell and found work in one of the factories. She quickly came to the attention of the Deacon because of her beauty and a certain Edwin Gilmore was in love with her. Adriana Bertram, who keeps house for the Deacon, has been given reason to believe that she may someday be Mrs. Glendower. With the advent of Augusta, her hopes are waning, so she listens avidly to the reports of the factory that are brought to her by Parmela, a factory employee.

Henry Seyton, a dashing young aristocrat, graduate of Harvard and a lawyer by profession, is determined to win Augusta from Edwin Gilmore. He is unaware of his uncle's interest in the same lady. Edwin has told Augusta of his love; but since she is playing the

coquette, he says that it is best to go their separate ways until she is sure of her own heart.

Clara Anderson, the other girl who took shelter at the Deacon's home the day of the storm, is engaged to Jesse Stone, an honest young man and the driver of a hack. A ride to Dracut is planned by Jesse and Clara, who invite Augusta and the love-smitten Henry. During her conversation with Henry, Augusta resorts to teasing but when she is aware that he is serious, she reveals her background as she knows it. The fact that she is illegitimate only serves to endear her to Henry. However, Augusta now feels that since she has been honest, she is free to accept his attention if she should so desire.

Meanwhile the wily Deacon has enlisted Jesse's help to engage a room for him in the city where he might have a rendezvous with Augusta. Clara tells Augusta about the arrangement and the following night finds them at the house in Dracut. The Deacon tries to make love to Augusta but she succeeds in evading him. He then offers her a position in his house as he feels he will soon need a new housekeeper. She tells him that she is expecting her mother on the morrow and will not accept until she has consulted her.

Henry's father arrives in town and so also does Edwin's mother together with Mrs. Walton. Mrs. Walton has an interview with the Deacon and suggests that the disparity between his age and Augusta's would not be conducive to a good marriage. She also indicates that there is another insurmountable obstacle to this which she will reveal in the proper time. A message is sent to Mr. Seyton from both mothers and the denouement shows that Henry, Augusta, and Edwin are children

of the same father.

The Deacon has been murdered by his housekeeper and she is found in her room, the victim of her own hands--a murderess and suicide.

The Mysterious Mother; or, Theory of Second Love. Boston: Gleason, 1844.

Young Fanny, a beautiful and engaging child, and her equally lovely but impoverished mother meet a kindly woman by the name of Mrs. Beaufort on the street in Boston. She is charmed and fascinated by the couple and takes them home to meet her husband, Doctor Beaufort. The Beauforts are taken with little Fanny, who bears a striking resemblance to Anne Elizabeth, their own beloved child who died an untimely death. They also have a son but have no recent news of him.

Doctor and Mrs. Beaufort truly befriend Fanny and her mother, known as Harriet Newton, even to the point of offering them a home and actually taking Fanny to live with them.

The plot becomes involved, but Doctor Beaufort is finally able to win Miss Newton's confidence and unravel the mystery surrounding her. While employed as a chambermaid in the wealthy Blackmore family, Harriet, who is herself illegitimate, meets Thomas Archibald and has an affair with him. Archibald is too poor to marry her and, in desperation, forges a check to raise funds to support her, is caught, and is sent off to prison. Fanny is born as a result of their union.

Harriet's woes are many. The uncle, a man deformed in person and character, with whom she lives after Fanny's birth tries to sell her to an old bachelor, Mr. Barney, in return for ownership of the

house he rents from Barney. It is Mr. Barney whose theory that second love brings stronger pleasures and attachments than the first, permeates the novel.

As the mystery unravels, Harriet Newton is revealed to be Frances Horton and is finally joyously reunited with Archibald, who is actually Edgar Beaufort, long lost son of the good Doctor Beaufort and his wife. At the wedding another mystery is resolved when Elizabeth Horton, mother of Frances, swoons when she recognizes one of the guests, Mr. Blackmore, to be the father of Frances. The young lovers are finally wed and happiness reigns for all.

1845

Alice Marvin; or The Fisherman's Daughter. Boston: H. L. Williams, 1845.

This tale of rival lovers has its setting at Hampton Beach, New Hampshire. Alice Marvin, the heroine of the story, is seemingly torn between Edward Jones, a fisherman by trade, and John Meserve, a farmer. Trouble begins when Betsey Hilton, the town coquette, appears on the scene and with insinuations and suppressions of truth ingratiates herself with John by destroying Alice Marvin's character. A third suitor's presence is felt in the person of Lucius Castelle, a recent graduate of Hanover College.

The plot grows and, in the process, Alice finds herself with a growing interest in Lucius. As her father, the old fisherman, observes this, he tells Lucius that he is not Alice's natural father and

describes the circumstances of her birth. Edward perceives her love for Lucius also and after much soul-searching tells her, "Reason has triumphed over impulse and I cheerfully give you to another who can make you happier than I can."

When Lucius' father arrives a melodramatic climax reveals that he is also Alice's father.

Eventually Alice is married to Edward. John also marries. Miss Hilton lives a miserable, unhappy life to the end of her days.

Truth is lent to this work of fiction by Bradbury's recollection of the days he spent at Hampton Beach, when he was a schoolboy at Hampton Academy. He says that it was here that he saw the "lovely Alice Marvin and the little moss-covered house of him who stood in the place of a father."

The author ends the tale thoughtfully: "How many good and generous actions have been sunk in oblivion by a distrustful look, or stamped with the imputation of proceeding from bad motives by a mysterious and seasonable whisper?"

The Eastern Belle; or The Betrayed One. Boston: H. L. Williams, 1845.

The Eastern Belle was one of the many novels written by Bradbury probably for the purpose of arousing public opinion for reform of the social system. The story is interspersed with minor plots and tales of misfortune which gives the author the opportunity of moralizing.

The setting is, for the most part, in Bangor, Maine. A gay Lothario has made his impression upon the heart of Elizabeth Walton,

who lived with her parents some miles north of Bangor. Her hometown suitor is James Sawyer, an industrious and prosperous farmer.

The villain in the tale is Jasper Williams, who under promise of marriage has seduced beautiful Mary Robinson. He now wishes to be free of her in order to ensnare the fair Elizabeth.

A flashback gives the reader the history of Elizabeth's mother, who was a native of Boston. In her twentieth year she was dishonored and her character destroyed. Her uncle sent her to a small town in Maine, where she met and married Mr. Walton.

Jasper Williams lodges at the Bangor House on his frequent visits to Maine and there makes his plans to remove Mary to a boarding house in Boston. Believing his false promises to legitimize their child, she accompanies him and is ensconced in the bawdy house of Kate Fabier. Kate, the mistress of the brothel agrees to help Jasper rid himself of the girl. The girl's beauty, her sad plight, and his own advantage arouses the pity of Mr. Williamson who reveals to Mary the true character of her lover.

Despite the warnings of James Sawyer, Mrs. Walton is blinded by the blandishments of Jasper and agrees to send her daughter in his company to the big city. Williams introduces Elizabeth to his friend, George Somerville, who is in their company at the Bangor House. It does not take him long to discover that Jasper is plotting the ruin of Elizabeth. He warns her to place no faith in the promises of the libertine. Mary Robinson enters the room, having escaped her captor, Kate, and reproaches the libertine. In her humiliation and shame, Mary drowns herself in the Penobscot.

Strangely enough, Elizabeth accompanies her lover to Boston and is also given lodging at Kate's establishment. Somerville makes his appearance, determined to offer his protection.

The denouement shows that Williamson acknowledges himself to be Elizabeth's father. This tale of desertion and betrayal comes to an end when, as returning to Bangor, Jasper is met by James Sawyer. Sawyer avenges the death of Mary Robinson by murdering Williams and tossing his body into the same stream where she had met her end.

Emily Mansfield. Boston: "Yankee" Office, 1845.

This novel, which is set in Boston, presents the moral expressed in the words: "Drink corrupts the body; gambling, the mind and is, therefore, the greater of the two evils."

Emily Mansfield had been engaged to Henry Granville for two years but of late has suspected him of gambling. Edward Wayland, a sport and gambler, was the lure which drew Granville to the gambling tables. Edward and his lover, Julia, conspire to entrap Doctor Snatchem and then blackmail him. Their plan succeeds. After their marriage Emily and Henry live happily for a time in Summer Street, but again gambling takes hold of Henry.

Emily's father becomes anxious that Henry has designs on his property and takes steps to secure it in such a way as to withhold it from Henry's control. Henry's uncle also threatens to change his will and the idea of murder enters Henry's heart.

In another episode, Julia and her friend, Josephine, also one of Edward's lady friends, "compare notes" and discover that Edward had

been unfaithful to them both. A resolve is made by the two girls which is carried out to their advantage.

The murder of Henry's uncle is accomplished, but Henry's hopes are short-lived, for a conversation in the oyster saloon revealed that Mr. Granville had made a codicil to his will that bequeathed his estate to charitable institutions. Henry's addiction drives him from one vice to another and finally to the murder of Wayland and his own suicide.

And thus the author's purpose is realized. Gambling, he tells his readers, ". . . . brings a moral leprosy upon the soul which, like a stream of burning lava, destroys everything green and beautiful in its course."

Henriette; or, The Maiden and Priest. Boston: H. L. Williams, 1845.

The year is 1598. The opening scene is in Paris. Through the conversation of the watchmen the reader is made aware that a journey of colonization is to take place. The Marquis de la Roche is telling his fiancée that the nobility of France have no desire for such a journey. He has been forced to recruit men and women from the prisons and streets to make up the requisite number of colonists.

Bon George, lately pardoned by the Marquis, finds himself in the same prison with his love, Henriette, and expresses the hope that they will sail on the same vessel.

Two priests are enlisted as Chaplains for the expedition, an older man, Father St. Noire, and the young Father Dubois. The reader learns early in the tale that Father St. Noire, under the cloak of religion, is as black as his name implies.

Ella embarks under the guise of a youth named Laselette and before long she is in a position to observe the false Marquis and also become a favorite of all on board including Lieutenant Deverny who is second in command to the Marquis.

The Marquis is dazzled by the beauty of the grisette, Henriette, to the chagrin of Bon George. Meanwhile, Junat is observing his betrothed, Lucelle, and Father St. Noire.

On board the ship there is also a sorceress who warns Henriette that the Marquis may promise but will never marry her.

A severe storm arises and one of the mighty waves tosses those who had remained on deck into the sea.

A false rumor is spread that Lasalette is to be punished. The Marquis orders her to be stripped and the lashes applied. She does not demur and is discovered to be a woman.

The Marquis is recognized by one of the sailors, and it is proved that he is actually Henriette's father.

Captain Deverney and other colonists go on to Cape Breton but no one realizes their dreams of happiness in the New World. Captain Deverney marries the heroine and a colony is later established at Louisburgh.

Julia Bicknell; or Love and Murder! Boston: H. L. Williams, 1845.

According to the title page, Bradbury's novel Julia Bicknell was founded on a recent domestic tragedy. Boston, called a "Modern Athens," was at this period overrun with pickpockets, blacklegs, wantons, and incendiaries. The tale is a character sketch of a

libertine whose vices have warped his own chances for happiness and have made the lives of his wife and parents miserable.

Catherine and Frederick Searsmont are a newly married couple presently living in the suburbs of Boston. Catherine has found reason to complain of Frederick's frequent trips to the city, but her anxiety is somewhat allayed by his explanation that he must take care of his father's investments as Mr. Searsmont has been ill for some time. Later, while visiting his father, Frederick is reminded by him that he is no longer a bachelor and must live accordingly.

One night Frederick talks in his sleep and from the trend of the conversation, Catherine is convinced that he is a gambler and that a woman named "Julia" is also involved.

As the plot unfolds the true characters of Frederick and Julia are revealed. Both are married and Julia's husband, a Bangor shoemaker, has threatened to expose their illicit and adulterous behavior and thereby make them liable for imprisonment. To extricate themselves from their predicament they both plot the murder of Julia's husband. This is accomplished and made to look like suicide.

Julia discovers that Frederick has been written out of his father's will and agrees to continue their relationship only if he can break the will. In desperation, Frederick murders his paramour and returns home to find that his father has died.

He wildly confesses to being a murderer and runs from the house. Although an intensive search is made for him, he is never found.

Little Emma. Boston: H. L. Williams, 1845.

In the year 1800 a number of philanthropic females formed a society called "The Boston Female Asylum." Women's rights had become an issue in society and many husbands frowned upon women who left domestic duties to become a member of any organized society.

In this novel Bradbury's opening chapter depicts Mr. and Mrs. Dumont having some such argument and he holds that if she had children of her own she would not be out looking for objects of distress. It is Polly Jenkins, the maid, who climaxes the argument when she appears with a basket containing a baby. This she had found on the doorstep. Mrs. Dumont treasures the child but her husband is incensed and wants no part of it.

Bradbury makes use of the flashback technique to acquaint the reader with certain events.

The lovely Catherine Comstock lived with her grandmother in Roxbury and it was here that Mr. Dumont, under pretext of appraising their home, first met her. Her grandmother was pleased with his personal appearance, his wealth, and the idea that he might marry Catherine.

George Summer, the hero, makes his appearance at this time and to his mind Mr. Dumont is a base deceiver and black-hearted libertine.

Less than six months after their first meeting, Mr. Dumont had seduced Catherine under the most solemn promise of marriage. Noting Mr. Dumont's attentions to Catherine, George Summer makes inquiries and ascertains that he is a married man. He hurries to enlighten

Catherine and find her attending her dying grandmother. George learns of Catherine's condition and vows to avenge her wrongs.

Mr. Dumont calls some three weeks later and is met by a distracted Catherine who upbraids him. He admits the truth of her accusations but wishes to keep her as his mistress. This offer is met with blunt refusal, but Catherine does take the financial aid he proffers for the sake of the child. He further proposes that she marry George. On the night her grandmother dies, Catherine's child is born.

The child left on the Dumont doorstep is the object of controversy between husband and wife, and Mr. Dumont strongly declares that he would as soon have a young hyena in his house as such a squalling child. It is determined that the child must be carried that very day to the new society to be disposed of as the members think expedient.

Ben Saunders, an admirer of Polly, exacts a promise of marriage before he will entrust her with what he knows of the mysterious baby and then cunningly insinuates that if they were married she could adopt the child. Polly assumes that he is the child's father. After much suspense Ben informs Polly that the child's mother will attend the next meeting of the organization. Here Catherine openly accuses Mr. Dumont. His pride suffers so much that his wife fears he will become deranged and sends for a physician. When the doctor comes into the room, Mr. Dumont asks for a physician of the soul. Mr. Stillman is sent for but he has no power to soothe this troubled spirit, and Mr. Dumont dies within a few days.

Mrs. Dumont overcomes her sensitiveness to the child's parentage and takes her as her own. The girl grows to womanhood and

is one of the most sought after in the town.

Bradbury ends the narrative by giving the actual numbers of those orphans nurtured in the Asylum and urged the members of the society to remember the words of Mrs. James Perkins: "But while anything remains to be done, I feel that I have not done enough."

Lucelle; or The Young Iroquois. Boston: H. L. Williams, 1845.

In this novel Bradbury emphasizes the wars between the French colonists and the Indians of the Northeastern part of North America against the British forces. There is evidence here of the recurring melodrama that is characteristic of Bradbury's work but, as is true of so many of his novels, the author is able to introduce a new interest in telling his story. In this case the new approach is his interest in the French and Indian wars and the love of his heroine for the young Iroquois brave. The tried-and-true plot is bolstered by interest in the fall of Crown Point and Ticonderoga. The author further concerns himself with the extinction of the St. Francis Tribe of North America and the conquest of Canada by the British with the ceding of the great Canadian lands to the Crown. In these ways the author is able to hold his reader's interest in the trite plot by the addition of historical developments of the period.

Bradbury is able to impart a bit of wisdom in this story, as in others, by having one of the characters express the belief that "Love is the master feeling of the soul."

Monira; or The Wandering Heiress. Boston: H. L. Williams, 1845.

In this novel Bradbury combines romantic adventure with descriptive passages and historical information about the City of Quebec and other places where the "wandering heiress" and Jane, her companion, visit while on tour.

He early introduces two college friends who are also traveling, Edward Copeland of New York and Frederick Maynard of Vermont. As the reader surmises, both couples find that they have much in common and become companions. Jane and young Copeland like each other's company; Frederick Maynard and Monira find that they have much in common.

The novel narrates a few amusing incidents but it has no strict plot. It does, conversationally, describe the points of interest which even the modern tourist would most likely visit.

They are separated on the return trip, the young men traveling on the Canadian side of Lake Ontario and the girls on the American side. They meet at Prospect Point and as they gaze at the grandeur of Niagra, Monira asks the question: "Who could be an infidel when viewing this glorious manifestation of His Power? Disbelief must vanish, pride sink abashed, and the soul voluntarily acknowledge the greatness of God."

After leaving the Falls, they visit Buffalo and proceed to Saratoga Springs. At this Spa they take rooms at the United States Hotel where they attend a round of balls and parties. After two or three days at Saratoga Springs they depart for Whitehall at the head

of Lake Champlain. Accommodations are found at the Clinton House. They remain overnight and then sail on the boat, Burlington, intending to cross the Green Mountain State and visit the White Mountains. Before they reach the White Mountains, Maynard makes every attempt to declare his love for Monira but the heiress skillfully foils him. While there he has the opportunity of confessing his love and is accepted. They are married in the course of a few months and as the author says: ". . . a more happy union was not to be found in the Metropolis of the Old Bay State where they made their home."

The Spanish Pirate; or, The Terror of the Ocean. Boston:
H. L. Williams, 1845.

This novel begins with a most interesting discussion of piracy and the hold it had on the oceans of the world during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The scene of the story is on the Atlantic Ocean near Nahant, Massachusetts, and involves an old fisherman by the name of Rockwood. He is a widower whose wife had left him with two lovely daughters, Lucretia and Margaret. Lucretia is engaged to young Horace Malcolm, a handsome sailor.

Horace goes to sea for a long voyage and Mr. Rockwood sets out on a fishing expedition where he is apprehended by pirates who capture his lovely daughters as well. The girls and their father along with other prisoners are carried aboard the pirate ship as she continues her harassment of coastwise shipping. Ultimately, they attack the ship on which Horace Malcolm and his friend, Turell, are serving. They fight off the pirate ship never realizing that

Malcolm's loved one and her sister are on the pirate ship.

Much later, in one of the most severe storms of the eastern seaboard, Malcolm again sights the pirate ship and this time fires a shot which disables her. This time he and his friend board the privateer where they find and rescue the two girls, Lucretia and Margaret.

The four at last make their way to their home port where they are married: Lucretia to Horace Malcolm and Margaret to Horace's friend, Turell.

Eventually, they move to Boston "where they became the most active, most intelligent, wealthy, and highly respected sea captains that sailed from that port."

This novel is well-written and the plot, while overly melodramatic as Bradbury's novels usually are, has elements of real talent.

Walton; or, The Bandit's Daughter. Boston: H. L. Williams, 1845.

This story opens with two horse thieves, John Walton and Bill Trufant, engaged in their prime occupation. Walton, the older of the two, and Trufant are Canadians who usually carry out their thefts in the United States and take the horses back across the border to Canada to sell. Bill is in love with Walton's daughter, the beautiful Caroline. Caroline, on the other hand, is not interested in Bill. Her father, however, wanting Bill in the family, already has promised her to him. Caroline, to make matters worse, is in love with another young man, James Courtland, who has been forbidden by Caroline's father from entering the house.

Caroline and her mother abhor the life of crime practiced by her father and his young protege and pray that something will happen to turn them into a new mode of life. Meanwhile, Jim Courtland continues to pay suit to Caroline who responds eagerly to his advances. The old hunter with whom Jim makes his home intimates to Jim that Walton is not Caroline's natural father after all.

Eventually Walton and Trufant go too far in their criminal ways and are caught and imprisoned. Although grieved that circumstances have come to this, Caroline and her mother can only be relieved. But, alas, the two men escape and continue their depredations. Caroline's mother becomes increasingly unable to live under the abuse and mistreatment of her husband and dies. Caroline determines to live the way she wishes and she and Jim Courtland make friends with an older man by the name of Wetherby. Mr. Wetherby, it is finally revealed, is Caroline's true father.

At last the robbers, Walton and Trufant, are captured once again and are sent to jail. Walton eventually dies in prison. Caroline and Jim are free to be married and the novel ends in Bradbury's usual optimism and anticipation of a good life ahead for his people.

1846

Agnes Belmont; or The Broker's Marriage. Boston: H. L. Williams, 1846.²

² See Appendix F.

The Belle of the Bowery. Boston: H. L. Williams, 1846.

The scene of this novel is New York City in the year 1846. In giving this story a setting of Bowery tenement life, Bradbury makes full use of local color. Changes in the way of life observed by the narrator are many; murder was unheard of twenty years ago; prostitutes are roaming the streets; groggeries are on every corner; a girl named Louise is the Belle of the Bowery.

"Why don't you let her earn you something, so that you can have some change in your pocket for your liquor? If she is handsome she might earn some dollars every week . . . only let it be known to some of the young bloods of the city that you have a beautiful daughter." Such is the taunt given to Mr. Preston who would willingly do almost anything to gratify his thirst for liquor. He visits Mrs. Cottle, his wife's sister, who had defrauded them of the inheritance left them by Mrs. Preston's father. Being avaricious she will give them no help although her sister is ill and suffering.

Assistance comes to the Prestons in the beautiful form of Mrs. Constansia Comer, who gives them food, money, and the assurance that she will provide for Louise when her mother dies.

Meanwhile, Mrs. Cottle has been robbed by a black man. No trace of him is to be found. Sympathy is not wasted on her but Mr. Preston suddenly seems to have come into money.

A young artist, Thomas Clinton, first sees Louise as she walks up the street with a bundle under her arm and the idea presents itself that painting her thus he could make a fortune. He would name the picture, "The Belle of the Bowery."

According to agreement, Louise goes to live with Mrs. Comer. The girls of the establishment have been warned not to inform her of the nature of the place, and soon, the villain, in the person of Henry Luroff, invites her to a ball. Here the artist and his friend speculate as to whether or not she is a wanton.

While Louise is at Clinton's studio, he warns her of Henry Luroff's perfidy. Her following coldness to Luroff is reported to the Madame, who threatens her with physical violence.

A startling disclosure reveals that Louise's aunt is dead, leaving her sole heiress. Shortly afterwards Henry Luroff is murdered, Mrs. Comer dies of poisoning, and Mr. Preston, in a fit of delirium, confesses that he had been instrumental in Mrs. Cottle's suicide. In addition, he has murdered the owner of the grog shop.

Here, again, Bradbury intends to indicate the disaster which must result from intemperance. The book contains a number of main characters and many minor characters. Any of the minor plots contains enough material for another novel.

Ellen Templeton; or, The Spectral Cloud. Boston: Gleason, 1846.

Osgood Bradbury had witnessed the advent of Swedenborgianism in Portland, Maine, where the tenets of Emmanuel Swedenborg were first preached in the vestry of the Methodist Church on Cumberland Street and later (1837) in a neat wooden Church which they built on Congress Street.³ The memory of this experience and the fact that the sect's

³Hull, John T. (ed.) Centennial Celebration, an Account of the Municipal Celebration of the One Hundredth Anniversary of the Incorporation of the Town of Portland. Portland: Owen, Strout and Company, 1886, p. 138.

numbers were continually on the increase in Boston probably inspired this novel.

Two threads run through the story: one, the religious teachings of Swedenborg as told through the conversation of Mrs. Danforth with her dying daughter, and the other, the education of Ellen Templeton.

The sub-title deals with the supernatural and the after-life. It is a way of introducing Swedenborg's belief that spirits communicate with the material world and that the regeneration of man cannot be changed after death, for the spirit of man is such as his love is.

Frances Carleton; or The Boston Blacksmith. Boston: H. L. Williams, 1846.

Frances Carleton, the daughter of a blacksmith, is a victim of the folly of an ambitious mother. Her close friend is Licetta Bouchette, the jeweler's daughter.

Frances actually loves Bill Harding, a young blacksmith who works with her father. As a result of her mother's ambitions, she is wooed by a wily rogue named Edgar Pompadour who buys her a ring. Edgar's boast is "to trip the beau, tickle up the mother, say soft things to the father and kiss the daughter." Her mother's vanity encourages the romance in spite of the father's objections. When plans are set for Frances to marry Pompadour and travel to New York, the father discovers what has happened and goes to the boarding house where he deals with Pompadour. Bill Harding also arrives on the scene and the villain is forced to confess his designs and duplicity to Frances.

The novel is an attempt at serio-comedy meanwhile giving an occasion for moralizing. Bill Harding married Licetta Bouchette,

Frances' best friend. The blacksmith philosophizes and remarks that the experience although painful has done much for his wife and daughter. The author has it that in later years Frances marries a blacksmith "like her father."

Francis Abbott; or, The Hermit of Niagara. Boston: Gleason, 1846.

Francis Abbott, handsome, a musical genius and composer, one of the finest scholars of his time, aspired to the hand of Emeline Clarendon. This proud girl, prompted by a vain mother, first received his attentions but when his expected fortune failed to materialize told him she could no longer receive him as a lover.

Rivals in the persons of Sillendare and Marqueny are revealed as libertines by the conversation between two watchmen, and a scene at a brothel confirms this. Bradbury makes use of an anonymous letter and a watch to create suspicion in the heart of the heroine. This is accomplished by Jane Delano, a prostitute.

After his mother's death, Francis makes plans to go to America and appears at the Clarendon home for a farewell visit.

Bradbury's preoccupation with gambling is noted in the episode of the two gamblers and attempted murder on the American scene.

The romantic element continues when Francis meets Caroline Davenport and enchants her with his music.

After reflection and deliberation the hero is determined to make Niagara Falls his home. There in seclusion he devotes his life to prayer and music.

Three years later Emeline Clarendon and Jane Delano arrive at Cataract House in an effort to become reconciled with Francis. Before the meeting can take place, the cry that the "Holy hermit is drowning" was heard. All attempts to save him are fruitless and ten days later the body is recovered. The emotional shock is too much for Emeline and she dies.

Caroline Davenport resolves to enter the convent and pray for "a brighter state of existence in Eternity." The religious element is emphasized in the words: "Go and sin no more; thy sins are forgiven thee."

Hutoka; or, The Maid of the Forest. Boston: Gleason, 1846.

In this novel the author describes very vividly the Block House Era in his native town of New Gloucester, Maine. The basis of the narrative is the author's visit to a cemetery with an old man. The site is the Lower Gloucester Cemetery of the present day.⁴

One recollection is the story of Clough, a young settler who fired too soon at some Indians, and then "stuck his head into a hollow log . . . here he remained trembling; with his body exposed during the whole contest."

Another anecdote records the story of young Oaks, who tried to impress his lady love by shooting an Indian, only to discover the next day that he had killed an old horse.

⁴David Day, Born in a Block House (Lewiston: Central Maine Press, 1964), p. 80.

The tale of James Parsons, who fell in love with the beautiful Hutoka, an Indian maid whose father was killed by settlers during a Block House raid, has not been verified historically, but according to the story, Hutoka married Parsons and came to live with him in the town.

It is interesting to note that Parsons, the main character in this story, bears the same name as a family that dates back to the early days of the settlement and the Block House Era of New Gloucester.⁵

Larooka; or, The Belle of the Penobscots. Bangor: D. Bugbee, 1846.

Joe Bushrod and his daughter, Augusta Maria, live on the banks of a beautiful stream fifty miles from the city of Bangor. His nearest neighbor is Doctor Lola, an Indian, and his daughter Larooka. The two girls are intimate friends and are known by the names "Wild Lily" and "Wild Rose."

The hero of the story is a young Bostonian by the name of Edward Thornton. He frequently hunts in Maine and as the story opens meets the two girls and Doctor Lola. The Doctor advises Thornton to spend the night with his friend Bushrod, as accommodations are better, but meanwhile they all dine on Larooka's trout.

As the tale develops, Edward Thornton is torn between his love for the two girls and has admitted to Doctor Lola that he is much attracted to Larooka. She did not love Thornton enough to marry him but neither would she accept Indian proposals.

⁵
T. Hawes Haskell, The New Gloucester Centennial (Portland: Hoyt, Fogg & Donham, 1875), p. 28.

There is a question of whether or not her mother was a white woman. Her father assures her that her mother was a beautiful Indian maiden. Joe Bushrod brags that his friend Doctor Lola was head and shoulders above the Penobscots or Passamaquoddies.

An event of importance is the arrival of the newcomer to Bangor, Doctor Frank Woodville. He had heard of the beauty of the Wild Lily and has come to the home of Mr. Bushrod to pay his respects. He is a dashing young man full of his own conceit. Doctor Lola, Larooka, and Thornton discuss the young doctor and agree that he is a libertine and can bear watching. Doctor Woodville attempts making love to Augusta but is interrupted by her father. In a fist fight, Thornton forces Woodville to admit his evil designs.

When the name of the hunter is finally discovered, Doctor Lola shows some agitation but upon reflection assumes an indifferent attitude.

When Edwin returns to the camp with his father, Doctor Lola seems elated but this is not understood by the others until they discover that Mr. Thornton is Larooka's father. The following year Edwin and Augusta are married in Bangor. Larooka accompanies them to Boston and assumes her own name, Margaret Thornton. She is educated and taught the fine arts. Within two years she, too, is married.

Dr. Woodville is very unpopular in Bangor and soon leaves for the West. Bradbury disposes of him by remarking that "his talents and education might have qualified him for many important stations in society, if his heart had been regulated and his impulses controlled by correct moral principles."

1847

The Distiller's Daughter; or, The Power of Woman. N. P. 1847.

This novel, apart from its love story, is an attack on "Demon Rum." Notwithstanding the fact that her father was the great distiller of New England rum, Adeline Phillips is a sincere member of the Washingtonian Movement which had made considerable progress in the city of Boston.

While promenading with Henry Carleton, Adeline encounters a former friend, Charles Seymour, who is inebriated. She helps him regain an upright position and then urges him to sign the pledge. He promises that if she will act as a witness, he will make the pledge and keep it.

Using the flashback technique, Bradbury informs us that Adeline had once been engaged to Charles but had broken the engagement because of his intemperance. Henry Carleton, to whom she is presently affianced, is a "moderate drinker." When her sister Caroline urges her to take a social drink and is refused, Mr. Phillips learns for the first time that his daughter is a member of the Washingtonian group and is enraged. Henry enters the argument and is given to understand that he must sign the pledge or consider the engagement broken.

Tom Stillworm's Bar is the rendezvous for the disreputable and some seemingly reputable men of the neighborhood. When Charles Seymour announces that he is signing a promise of total abstinence, he is jeered and the leaders of the Temperance Movement

are slandered. A conspiracy is hatched in the Bar Room to prevent Charles signing the pledge. The method agreed upon is poison. The price to be paid for the administration is \$250.

A gold watch on Seymour's coat is the object of temptation to a prostitute, who accosts him as he returns home. Feigning an embrace, she steals it. She later meets Carleton and boasts of her feat. He uses it as ammunition against Charles with Adeline. His plan is foiled as the repentant girl returns it to its owner and warns him against his enemy.

Charles signs the pledge and in the course of years marries Adeline. Her sister, Caroline, marries the young rake, Henry Carleton, who comes to a bad end.

The following warning is presented by the author: Beware how you slake your thirst with these deadly waters.

The Gambler's League; or, The Trials of a Country Maid. New York: R. M. DeWitt, 1847.

This novel begins with the picture of a typical June morning in New York City. It reminds one of a spring day in the same city at the present time with the heavy traffic and the activity of people and their conveyances.

The plot in this story is rather more complicated than that in some of Bradbury's work. It becomes disjointed and unduly contrived. The story opens with two young men of the City about to fleece a country man of his money and possessions. They intend that their friend, Arabella, a prostitute shall help them with this dastardly plot.

Arabella, unknown to either of the young men, is deceiving them both. As the title indicates, the tale revolves around gambling and its evils, and the wickedness of the evil characters is essentially the evil of gambling. In common with Bradbury's other work this plot works out to a happy ending for those characters who deserve it and to just punishment for the evil-doers.

Included in this novel is a strong religious theme involving a complicated and somewhat baffling dream. Grace is seen standing with the moon under her feet in a way similar to the manner in which the Blessed Virgin is often depicted. The dream seems to contribute little to the overall plot. Grace is deeply religious and is interested in both the Catholic Church (because of its sincerity) and in the Methodist (for its singing). One is impressed by Bradbury's devotion to detail in this as in his other work.

1848

Elizabeth Howard; or, The Disguised Pedler. Boston: F. Gleason, 1848.⁶

Isabelle; or, The Emigrant's Daughter. Boston: F. Gleason, 1848.

In spite of contrived events, the plot of Isabelle; or, The Emigrant's Daughter works out well. Bradbury presents to us an old German emigrant and his beautiful daughter. Isabelle, who are traveling

⁶See Appendix F.

towards a German settlement in Wisconsin. Upon their arrival in Boston. they stop to give thanks to God for a safe voyage. At this time they meet Edward Montville and Augustus Seymour who after some conversation direct the old man and his daughter to the home of Widow White where they will seek lodging for the night

When morning dawns Isabelle's father is found to be very ill and fear is expressed that the elderly man has ship fever. The emigrant feels that death is near and admonishes his young daughter to remember the lessons he has taught her. One gathers from the conversation that the emigrant must have been a minister.

Edwin Montville's unwelcome attentions are being forced on Isabelle and upon the death of her father, he urges her to marry him. He is rejected and she plans to leave the widow's house in company with Charles Seymour. This she does but not before exposing the widow as a thief and Montville as a libertine. Charles lodges Isabelle at the home of his former schoolmistress until such time as he is free to accompany her to Wisconsin.

When Isabelle fails to return from a visit to her father's grave, suspicions arise and her friends feel that she has been abducted by Montville and his sly friend, Titus Peep. As is usual in Bradbury's novels the hero rescues her just as she is about to be seduced.

During their journey west they have surprising encounters with robbers who are quickly dispersed by Seymour. Montville is murdered. Being rescued by Seymour, Titus agrees to mend his ways and become a useful member of society. The Swedenborgian principle that all persons

and things on earth were created to be useful to mankind is again emphasized in this novel.

Seymour completes his study of theology and becomes, in the emigrant's stead, the pastor of the German settlement.

Manita of the Pictured Rocks; or, The Copper Speculation.
Boston: Gleason, 1848.

In this title, which is presented as a tale whose setting is in the Lake Superior region in the days of the discovery of copper mines, Bradbury succeeds in unfolding a love story of primitive human emotions.

Frederick Augustus Copperall, a young geology enthusiast, is digging in a vein of white spar and suddenly becomes aware of the presence of copper. There is great excitement in the camp as a new vein is discovered.

Job Bushman joshes Frederick about the beautiful girl who appeared in a birch canoe. She did not speak to Frederick but gives him one of her trout and then continues on up the lake. He insists that she is an "angel" but Job, who has been hired by Frederick as a guide, says that the girl is no vision but is called "Manita of the Pictured Rocks."

The Antonagon River is vividly described and also the log cabin erected on its banks by a white man for his Indian bride. She is of the Ojibawa [sic] tribe and has a beautiful daughter named Mary.

The novel then introduces the reader to Peol, a young half-breed who is in love with Mary and who is presently a guide for Edward Mansfield, a libertine. As Edward rhapsodizes on Mary's beauty

the spirit of jealousy enters the heart of Peol. He warns Mary to beware of this young man.

After a day of fishing, they return to the log cabin and during this interval Mansfield is determined to bring Mary or Stellawagoona to Montreal. He plays on Peol's jealousy and reminds him that Mary does not love him. In this way he enlists his aid to abduct the Indian girl. Peol is bribed; he needs money.

The abduction is realized with no thought of the mother's shrieks and the young girl's tears. A storm arises and the canoe is tossed like an empty egg shell on the great sea. Mary displays great bravery but Mansfield drowns. Peol is later tossed to the shore. The next morning the body of Mansfield is found and after removing the gold watch and purse to return to Mansfield's father, they bury the body. There is great rejoicing at the reunion of Mary and her mother.

The copper mine proves to be a rich one and Captain Dumont returns to New York to organize a company under the name of "Manita Copper and Silver Mining Company."

As the miners near the log cabin, Frederick's vision appears in broad daylight. She is none other than Job Bushman's daughter, Manita of the Pictured Rocks. As time passes, Frederick Copperall is married to Mary Bushman by the missionary at Saut de St. Marie. The second winter of marriage, Copperall and his wife spend in the city of New York where they live luxuriously. The Antonagon and Lake Superior hold first place in their hearts so they return and make their home there.

Pierpold the Avenger; or, The Lost Child. Boston: F. Gleason, 1848.

This novel is historical fiction. The nucleus of the tale Bradbury credits to an old man in Hillsdale, Michigan. It is not clear how he and this man got together in the first place. The story's locale is the Moosehead Lake area of Maine. There are excellent descriptions of the Kennebec, Dead River, and Jim's Pond in the northwestern part of the State.

The story involves Pierpold and his wife. A rival of Pierpold pursues the hero from Canada to Maine but Pierpold is able to save his own life and shoot his enemy. This book has so many characters that keeping them straight is difficult.

There is the story of the building of a blockhouse at the outbreak of a war. Still another episode describes an Indian attack and the carrying off of a white woman and her children.

Although Bradbury is not a historian by any stretch of the imagination, this story has the ring of truth in its framework. The writing is typically Bradbury's melodrama.

Pontiac; or, The Last Battle of the Ottawa Chief. Boston:
F. Gleason, 1848

This is another historical novel based on a collection of historical facts adapted by Bradbury. Pontiac, the son of a Chippewa mother and an Ottawa father, became principal chief of the combined Ottawa, Chippewa, and Potawatomi peoples from 1720 to 1769.

The plot is concerned with Pontiac and his daughter Lunette, whose mother was a white woman who died when Lunette was born.

Pontiac teaches his daughter the lessons of the stars as he tells her of her mother's history and warns her against the British.

Charles Henderson was the English ensign under General Wolfe in the war between England and France in North America. Much of the action takes place at Pontiac's lodge on Lake St. Clair near Detroit. Pontiac's review of the many grievances done by the British to the Indians resulted in the beginning of the Conspiracy or Pontiac's War. In the war, Edward Deshon, the son of an Indian trader who had been educated in Paris, warns Pontiac of the dangers facing him from the British troops. The English ensign abducts Lunette who is rescued by Pontiac and his ally, Edward Deshon. The novel includes the massacre of thirty British soldiers and the arrival of the Jesuits in Detroit. The story of Pontiac's death is noted.

Ultimately Lunette is married to Edward Deshon in Quebec in a Catholic ceremony. Edward takes her to France where she is "the cynosure of all eyes." In France she was called the "Italian beauty," because public opinion could not believe she was a North American Indian girl.

Bradbury emphasizes that Pontiac is ranked with Tecumseh as one of the few Indians who were able to keep peace among alien tribes.

1851

The Old Distiller; or, A Tale of Truth. New York: Brognard, 1851.

Bradbury's novel, The Old Distiller, is another tale which was written in order to bring about the correction of one of the greatest

vices of the time. The plot itself is almost a minor part of the whole story.

The introduction to the house of Colonel Sharpmen is brought about by the conversation between Kate Crochet and Mike Twattle. Both are servants at the mansion.

Colonel Sharpmen, who had acquired great wealth by distilling New England rum, has three daughters. Emily, the eldest, is a strong advocate of the Temperance Movement but Jane and her father agree that this movement is "the most fanatical demonstration ever made by any people on the globe." Adeline, the youngest, is a strong supporter of her oldest sister. At the time the story opens, Emily is receiving the attentions of a certain Frank Deshon. She had broken her engagement to Edwin Raymond because of his intemperance.

On the occasion of a promenade, Emily takes Frank to the slums of the city to show him what drink had done to so many families. One drunkard tells of his desire to sign the pledge but is dissuaded by Colonel Swiller, the owner of the Bar, who told him that he had sold many a bottle of liquor to Temperance lecturers. Mr. Johnson tells the story of the first glass and how it had affected his young friend, Edwin Williams. Since Johnson has had the experience of reform and total abstinence, he resolves to take Edwin Raymond in hand.

On one of her walks through the city with Frank, Emily encounters Edwin Raymond and he promises her that he will sign the pledge. He informs the couple that Bill Stone had also attended the Temperance meetings and is now a reformed man. Bill Stone overhears a plot between Frank Deshon and Colonel Swiller to poison Edwin. Their plans are foiled by Bill's interference.

As the story develops, Frank Transfers his affections to Jane Sharpmen as he fears the Colonel will disinherit Emily because of her involvement with the Temperance Movement.

The denouement reveals that Colonel Sharpmen had a stroke and died. Colonel Swiller and Frank Deshon are jailed because of the attempt on Edwin's life. Emily marries Edwin. Jane becomes a reformed woman and continues to do many charitable works.

The author again writes a warning: "Taste not! Touch not! Handle not!"

1852

Therese; or, The Iroquois Maiden. Boston: G. H. Williams, 1852.

In this novel the reader is transported to the forests of New York in the year 1812. It is the tale of a beautiful half-breed, Therese Cornielle. Edwin Dashford, the son of a proud and ambitious widow, was a captain stationed at Plattsburg. It was rumored that he was given the command because of his father's service and wealth. He called his regiment The Invincibles but the true character of Edwin is revealed in the talk of the soldiers.

The Battle of Lake Champlain is vividly described in this novel. The story goes on with a description of war as the British move down into New York State to attack the Americans. Here again, the author uses many characters but Therese, the lovely half-Indian girl, is the heroine, around whom all the others move. Captain Dashford appears and is much enamoured of Therese as he desires more and more

ferverently to get out of the War and live a more romantic and less hazardous life. Therese disappears. Her family and friends take up the search which eventually leads them to New York. Therese is found and the book ends with the party setting sail for Cuba where, in due time, Therese falls in love with a wealthy planter and is married. She lived from then on in riches and splendor but never loses her humility nor was "lifted above the duties which belong to human life."

Emphasis is placed by the author on the dislike which Americans, particularly women, feel toward the War of 1812. He emphasizes the fact that there are better ways than war to settle national disputes.

1853

Agnes, the Beautiful; or The Gambler's Conspiracy. Boston:
G. H. Williams, 1853.

The Waltons, parents of "Agnes, the Beautiful," wish their daughter to marry Jasper Gifford. However, her Aunt Rachel, a Quakeress, champions her in her love for another man, Frank Homer. Bradbury gives a humorous account of the meeting of the rivals which results in a lawsuit being filed against Frank. When Agnes is called to testify and Lawyer Erskine questions her testimony, she asks him if he thinks that she would stoop to perjury.

We learn of Jasper Gifford's unsavory business affairs and character through the discussion of two professional gamblers.

One of the principal characters, Margaret Austin, whose parents are victims of "King Rum," is sold by her father to a brothel. Jasper Gifford and his father become involved with the prostitutes and produce

illegitimate children. The father is discredited by the newspapers and the son is murdered by the girl he betrayed.

In this rambling tale of Demon Rum, brothels, illegitimacy, robbery, gambling, deceit and murder, Bradbury still produces the "happy ending." Agnes and Frank elope and make plans for Aunt Rachel to live with them. The good and repentant characters are rewarded and others get their just deserts.

Alice Barber; or, The Adventures of a Young Woman. New York:
S. French, 1853.

To the green hills of Vermont, on the southern bank of the Onion River, Ellen Rose is brought by a gentleman and left with Aunt Tabitha. Money is received regularly for her rearing and education but her parentage is not revealed.

Alice, her dearest friend, also lives with Aunt Tabitha. Her parents had once lived in Boston, but her father had lost his wealth in embargoes and wars. He died when Alice was four years of age and her mother followed him a few years later. We find her living with her aunt and uncle.

A visitor to their home, Colonel Carpenter, makes advances to Alice but when seen kissing her excuses himself saying, "An old bachelor sometimes gives a young lady a fatherly kiss." The Colonel offers to educate Alice in Boston. Aunt Jemima Brown suspects that he is Ellen's father but her brother, the Parson, chides her for her unruly tongue and states that one should be proclaimed a villain without satisfactory evidence.

In the course of time, Aunt Jemima is found dead and some people

blame her brother for her death. A year later the Parson marries Tabitha.

Alice meets John Armstrong, the Deacon's son, but has found that she cannot love him because of her infatuation for the Colonel. Ellen falls in love with a young stranger named Frank Stuart and her love is reciprocated. John and Frank become friends.

Frank and Ellen eventually marry and move to Boston, taking Alice with them.

In Boston Alice has two suitors, Edwin Summer and Charles Homer. Frank's father warns her against Charles. However, she meets the Colonel again at a concert, receives a letter from him, and agrees to a rendezvous in his room.

Mr. Stuart dies leaving his estate to Frank, and Ellen reveals that Frank is a gambler and drunkard.

Because of the adroit management of the Colonel, Alice does not realize that she has been placed in a house of ill repute. She accompanies him to the country for a month and is there seduced by him. She learns from a stranger that the Colonel is Ellen's father and Frank's gambling companion. The Colonel, shot in a gambler's brawl, dies asking Alice's forgiveness and leaves her all his possessions.

John Armstrong marries another and Edwin Summer becomes a noted divine. Very frequently he is the recipient of large sums of money from an anonymous benefactor.

The story is written in the first person and tells one to "Beware of those that have talents but no hearts."

It is unfortunate that the characters never seem quite real and that the modern reader can never feel much sympathy for them.

Ellen Grant; or, Fashionable Life in New York. New York: Dick and Fitzgerald, 1853.

This novel, as the title implies, is filled with insights into the social life and customs of the times in New York City. It is preoccupied, as well, with violent death, blackmail, and seductions. It also includes far too many characters to facilitate a tight plot.

The plot involves a sick girl, Catherine Watson, who is attended by Dr. Hooker who places a cloak of religion over everything including lascivious attentions in his administrations as a physician. It includes, also, a Doctor Bryden whose real name is Francis Dermot, once a Methodist minister of dubious reputation. He is the seducer of Ellen Grant. The hero is Tom Turner who is loved by Aunt Betty and who purchased a slave girl by the name of Fanny. Tom is concerned with doing good for the various people in the story. He makes a home for Alice Jordan, her baby, and for the Widow Penrose.

Doctor Hooker is seen coming from a house of ill-fame and excites the suspicions of Tom. He poisons his wife and this death is witnessed by Tom. Eventually Doctor Hooker commits suicide and things work out well for those characters who most deserve this reward.

Emily, the Beautiful Seamstress; or, The Danger of the First Step. Boston: G. H. Williams, 1853.

The story opens with the daughter of the family, Elizabeth Borland, preparing for her debut. In another part of the city, Emily Pangom lives in poverty with her widowed mother. She is a very innocent girl who becomes entangled with Elizabeth's father and is seduced by him. In the meantime, one of her father's gambling companions, George

Homer, becomes interested in the fair Elizabeth and ultimately marries her. Mr. Borland, the father, is well aware of the crookedness and vice with which Homer is regularly acquainted since this is the world in which he, too, finds a "second life" outside the knowledge of his wife and daughter.

The plot is filled with blackmail, suicide, and all the bad dealings which accompany gambling and the demon rum. Mr. Borland is powerless to prevent George Homer's relationship with his beloved daughter since he is so involved in the same multifarious schemes.

George Homer knows this and eventually persuades Elizabeth to marry him. The marriage ends in disaster, as is expected, but is solved by the suicide of George Homer when he leaps off a gambling ship in the North River. Although Elizabeth is devastated with grief over her husband's death and the revealing facts of her father's perfidy, time heals all wounds and she becomes fast friends with Emily whose life had been ruined by Elizabeth's father. The reader is left with the optimism of a rosy future for them both.

Louise Martin, The Village Maiden; or, The Danger of City Life.
Boston: G. H. Williams, 1853.

In this novel, the opening scene is a small town in Maine. The story, like most of the Bradbury novels, has the heroine leaving her home to seek her fortune in the big city.

Louise, the heroine of this story, is the daughter of the Widow Martin and the belle of the town. She plans to travel to Boston and there to repair the family fortune which was "imbibed" by her father.

The mode of travel is well described by the heroine and she explains how she was admonished by an elderly couple of her impending danger. On the steamer voyage from Portland to Boston she meets Captain William Dunmore, the libertine, who offers her residence at his home with a promise of marriage. She is dissuaded from this by a rival lover, Carolus Cunard, who brings her to a house of ill-fame although this fact is carefully kept from her by the Madame. Help comes from another inmate of the house whose name is Josephine and who also is from Maine. They are able to get a letter out to Captain Dunmore although Louise is beginning to realize the danger she is in. The Captain sends a messenger to accompany Louise to a house in Lincoln Street where the Captain succeeds in seducing the heroine while his promises of marriage grow increasingly vague. A visit from Carolus unmasks the Captain, who is shown to have a wife and three daughters. In the meantime, Louise's home-town lover, John Stebbins, appears on the scene. Ultimately Louise marries him and they return to Maine.

The novel is sheer melodrama filled with admonitions such as "All that glitters is not gold," and "Take care of yourself and not hear a baby cry that has no one it can call father." The author closes by saying that in this "true story" the reader can find "a warning."

Jane Clark; or Scenes in Metropolitan Life. Boston: G. H. Williams, 1855.

The plot of this novel revolves around Jane Clark, a young lady from New Hampshire, who has come to New York to seek her fortune as a seamstress. She is betrayed by Colonel Mellon, a married man. In the

house of "ill fame" where her betrayer had lodged her she meets two girls from Maine who have become prostitutes, Julia Sandborn and Louise Burbank.

Julia's lover reappears and without any qualms, she murders him.

Characteristically, Jane's affair with the Colonel poses no problem as far as Bradbury's solution is concerned. She simply persuades the prostitute who had the satisfaction of murdering her betrayer to go to New Hampshire with her. Here they "became much respected for their kind and benevolent deeds; . . . having seen enough of men, they resolved to live in a state of single blessedness, and do all they could to atone for the sins of their earlier womanhood."

The sub-plot of the novel has the usual temperance theme which involves a story of poverty and despair. Hattie, the young daughter of a drunkard, begs Mrs. Mellon and her daughter to "buy her toothpicks" so that she will have some money for her father. The benevolent and virtuous Mrs. Mellon is a foil to her profligate husband. Through her kindness Mr. Hamblin signs the pledge and reforms. Bradbury again sets forth the virtue of temperance as opposed to intemperance; virtue of temperance as opposed to intemperance; virtue against vice; purity against immorality.

Julia Mansfield; or, The Fate of Ambitious Mothers.
New York: Garrett & Co., 1855.⁷

⁷See Appendix F.

The Modern Othello; or, The Guilty Wife. New York: R. M. DeWitt, 1855.

This disjointed plot filled with so many characters that they are difficult to keep organized is Bradbury's heavy-footed attempt at social satire.

The novel involves a young scion of the British nobility who, in the custom of the day, was given a commission along with one hundred pounds by his father and sent to Canada to join a regiment there. He is met in New York by Captain Smallcraft who is a gambler but is accepted, nevertheless, by the "upper ten" of New York society. Captain Smallcraft has a lady friend, Mrs. Lureies, a talented singer.

Another character in the story is Irvine Forrester, a very wealthy and successful young man who married the singer. She came to her nuptials with nothing but "her person and her heart." He had built for her a beautiful mansion on the banks of the Hudson and here convened, during his absence, "broken down roues" who were converting his drawing room into a private brothel. His culture is vividly portrayed against her "codfish aristocracy."

Still another part of this novel depicts the life of the poor Irish. Mrs. Glimpsey grieves because her pretty daughter, who works at the mansion, was dishonored by a guest. In a conversation with her mother, the girl says that Mr. Forrester is a good man but that the "mistress carries on."

This satire, surprisingly enough, presents the new (1855)

doctrine of women's rights. For example, when Mr. Fortescue was invited to ride, he was "amazed and disgusted" by the riding habits which were a "specimen of Bloomerism." Discussions, sporadically placed, revolve around the new theories that are "turning women's brains and tearing the framework of society." Reference is made to the smoking and drinking habits of the day -- "horrid habit in men and worse in women."

1857

The Banker's Victim; or The Betrayed Seamstress. New York:
R. M. DeWitt, 1857.

This was also published under title of Jane Clark; or Scenes in Metropolitan Life. See entry above for annotation.

The Beautiful Half Breed; or, The Border Rovers. New York:
R. M. DeWitt, 1857.

This novel was published also as Therese; or The Iroquois Maiden. See entry above for annotation.

The Fair Quakeress; or, The Perjured Lawyer.
New York: R. M. DeWitt, 1857.

This novel was also published as Agnes, the Beautiful; or The Gambler's Conspiracy. See entry above for annotation.

Female Depravity; or, The House of Death.
New York: R. M. DeWitt, 1857.

The title of this novel, which seems exaggerated and artificial to twentieth century readers, expresses the plot which the author delineates in his story. The innocent and handsome hero from the unsophisticated reaches of Canada arrives in the wicked city of New York in a snowstorm and loses his way to his uncle's home. He is met by the attractive young woman who takes him to the house of ill fame where he spends the night apparently in complete innocence. The subsequent romance of Clara Hopkins and Charles Henderson unfolds but is subordinated to the story of Fanny.

Fanny, the heroine, appears as a poor orphan living with a woman who is bent on her destruction, an older would-be lover, and his wild son who cause Fanny untold sorrow. The denouement reveals the fact that Fanny isn't an orphan after all but has a beautiful and highly respected woman for a mother.

Throughout the plot of this story, in common with the other works of Bradbury, run the intertwining themes of temperance and gambling, good versus evil, and, in this book, even women's rights and the double standard between men and women are explored. As in the other books, good triumphs in the end with emphasis on the fact

that happiness is, and always must be, the result of doing good and living temperate and loving lives.

The Flower of the Forest; or, The Discarded Daughter.
New York: R. M. DeWitt, 1857.

This book has particular value to the Maine scene with the author describing life in Maine lumbercamps with the hardships of the frontier existence vividly portrayed. The vehicle through which this is expressed is a story-plot common to Bradbury's work. Henry Herbert is the son of a wealthy broker who has purchased a Maine township. Jane, the heroine, is the lovely daughter of the camp cook. Henry immediately falls in love with her, although he already has an "understanding" with a wealthy Boston girl. This is a minor problem, however, and Henry declares his love to an indifferent Jane. Her indifference ultimately is overcome by a talk between Henry and her mother and after serious trials the author produces a happy ending for all concerned.

The novel is filled with excellent description in which life in the lumbercamps with its dangers is well developed. Here is seen the driving northeaster, the burning of a lumber camp, and an encounter with a panther. The scene is the West Branch of the Penobscot River. The author describes the beauties of the area with the pine groves at Otter Pond. In this book the reader is also shown the essential goodness of the woods people whose philosophy is summed up in the humor of Bill, the teamster, and the expression of one of the characters, ". . . such as we have we give freely to thee."

The Haunted Castle; or, The Abducted Niece.
New York: R. M. DeWitt, 1857.

New York in winter is the scene in this story. However, the author employs the "flash-back" technique and the reader is transported back in time to Pennsylvania and the haunted house. Bradbury attempts the mystery theme in this title and achieves a degree of success with it.

The plot involves the murder of a young woman and the disappearance of her husband and their two children. There are many characters with interwoven relationships and complicated efforts at theft, seduction, and the haunting of the house by another character recently deceased. Even abduction is included as the mystery goes through its usual developments toward solution. Things work out in the usual Bradbury manner so that a happy ending is possible.

This novel is rather more skillfully done than some of Bradbury's work. The mystery plot is believable and the characters are somewhat more fully drawn.

The Mutineer; or Heaven's Vengeance. New York: DeWitt, 1857.

Consider the situation of Billy Waterman who has broken out of a military prison and has a price on his head! His claim is that he killed in self-defense!

This novel, probably a thriller of the day, is set for the most part in New York City.

Billy's wife is working in the city to provide for herself and their child. She has suffered the unwelcome attentions of the insinuating and sinister son of a Colonel Heathington.

Billy narrowly escapes apprehension when military police enter a bar and arrest a sailor whom they presume to be Waterman. Meanwhile, the felon has made his escape and arrives home in time to save his wife from the oft-rehearsed trials of the beautiful working mother, a molestation by Heathington. Because he is in grave danger, Billy leaves his wife and looks for a place of refuge. He and a friend are captured, nevertheless, and brought to trial. On the way to jail, they are attacked and Waterman again escapes. He finally boards a brig enroute to Liverpool where he is joined by Nancy, his wife, and their daughter.

The novel describes the many retreats in which William Waterman found refuge through the vigilance of his friends. The book points out the fact that there is "honor among thieves" and for no sum of money would the men betray this honor.

The Mysterious Foundling; or, The Gamester's Fate.
New York: R. M. DeWitt, 1857.

This novel was also published as Alice Barber; or, The Adventures of a Young Woman. See entry above for annotation.

The Rival Lovers; or, The Midnight Murder.
New York: R. M. DeWitt, 1857.

This novel was also published under title of Louise Martin, The Village Maiden; or, The Dangers of City Life. See entry above for annotation.

1865

Ellen, the Pride of Broadway. New York: F. A. Brady, 1865.

In this novel, written in the form of an autobiography, the heroine and narrator, Ellen Holmes, was born in Portland, Maine. She is the child of an unwed mother and she emphasizes that while this was a situation over which she had no control it nevertheless affected her throughout her life. Her mother's father had driven the mother and her child from their home and they moved north from Portland where they made their home on "the banks of the Androscoggin." Ellen grows to be, in her own words, "the most beautiful girl on the banks of the Androscoggin" and became known as Androscoggin Rose.

As she grows older Ellen longs for life in a big city and aspires to go to New York while becoming ever more anxious to learn the identity of her real father. Her mother dies and Ellen is freed to seek her fortune in New York City. There she has many adventures and many men fall in love with her. She succumbs to the wickedness of the big city and runs a house of ill-repute. In the last chapter, Ellen encounters her long-lost father; he is a patron of her establishment. As the story continues, a reconciliation is effected and Ellen leaves the brothel to become a dutiful daughter of a repentant father.

Red Plume; or, The Young Iroquois. New York: R. M. DeWitt, 1870.⁸

⁸See Appendix F.

NO DATE

Helen Clarence. Boston: H. L. Williams, n.d.

There are three plots in the novel which Bradbury entitles Helen Clarence. The reader will recognize the tragedy of Ellen, the unfaithful Mr. Carlisle, and the romance of Helen Clarence.

Edward Mortimor, the real villain meets Helen Clarence as she enjoys the Boston Commons alone. He draws the conclusion that she is a wanton. He is no stranger to the brothel, for he has betrayed Ellen Weston and now wishes to be free of her, although she will soon bear his child.

The author gives a brief history of Ellen's life. She is a native of Vermont and has taught school there before coming to Boston. She is beautiful as well as highly educated. Edward, a native of Worcester county, is a successful merchant but a wine drinker and libertine. He now enlists the aid of the Mistress of the brothel and they reassure Ellen that soon she will be married. Ellen's humiliation is not lessened when she notices the assiduous court Edward pays Helen and she writes in desperation to her brother to apprise him of her condition.

Albert McPherson has fallen in love with Helen, and Edward being aware of this intends to press his suit. Mrs. Clarence assumes that Edward Mortimor is a wealthy aristocrat and urges Helen to accept his proposal.

Mrs. Carlisle, another character in the story, has of late

been suspicious of her husband and found that he had made declarations of love to Mrs. Clarence under the assumed name of Smith. Mr. Carlisle reveals his perfidy to his own wife when talking in his sleep. Her suspicions are confirmed and with the help of Mrs. Clarence she proposes to entrap him. She is successful.

Edward's father arrives and, as it turns out, Mrs. Clarence recognizes him as her former lover and father of her child. It evolves that Edward's name is not Martimor but Jameson. Colonel Jameson insists that his son marry Ellen but this sacrifice to honor is not necessary as his treachery has been exposed.

Although "Vengeance is Mine," saith the Lord, Edwin Weston takes justice into his own hands and murders Edward Mortimor alias Jameson.

Mary Beach. n. p. : n. d. ⁹

⁹See Appendix F

CHAPTER IV

SUMMARY

Helping to unravel the mystery and clear away some of the obscurity from the life and work of Osgood Bradbury has been a most rewarding experience. Often the trail has been faint and sometimes completely obliterated. Libraries, historical societies, newspapers, letters, documents, advertisements and telephone calls have one day yielded treasures and another day nothing. However, when all clues have been assembled, we find that there has emerged a study based almost entirely on original research which brings to light an account of a Nineteenth Century Maine author who has been neglected and unrecognized far too long. Hopefully, at a future date, the missing links can be supplied through future research to make the picture complete.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

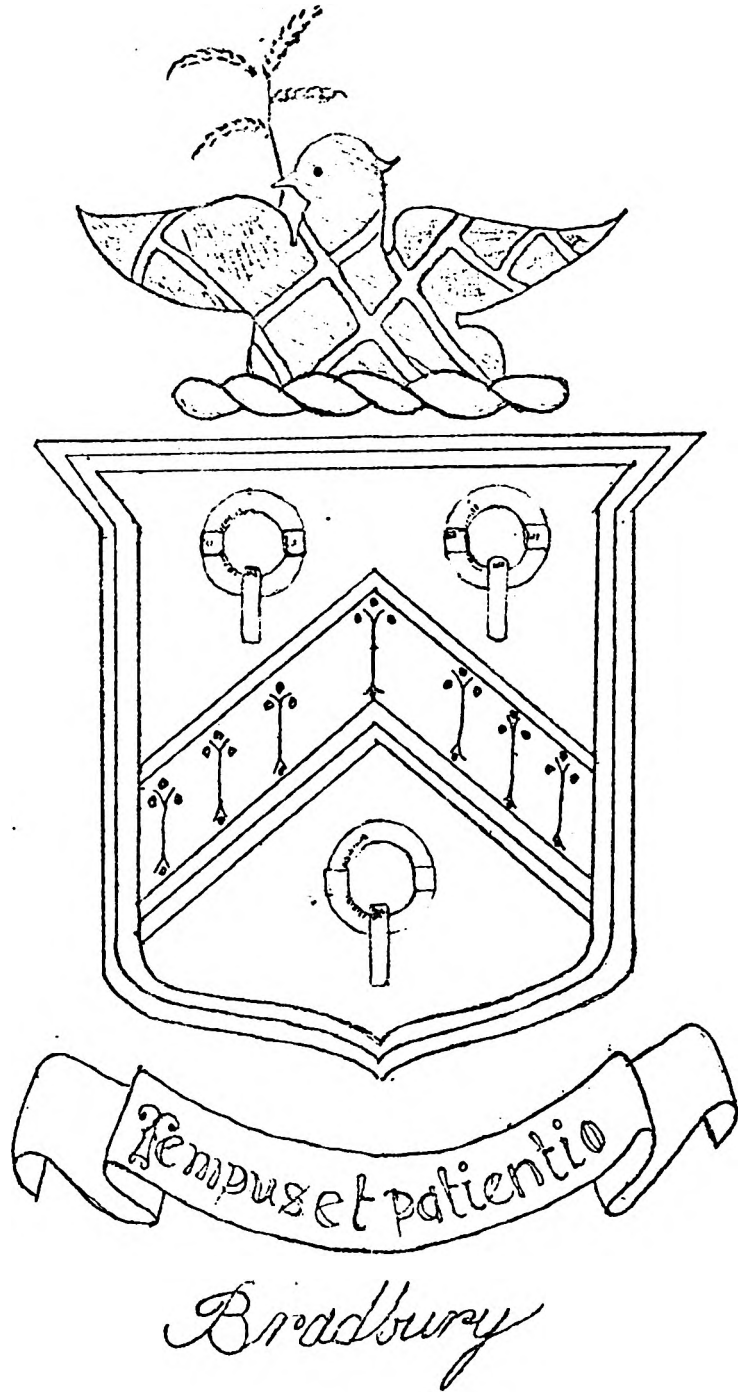
GENEALOGICAL CHART OF BRADBURY FAMILY

Thomas Bradbury 1 (1610-1695)	m. 1636	Mary Perkins (d. 1700)	
		i Wymond 2	vi Jacob 2
		ii Judith 2	viii Elizabeth 2
		iii Thomas 2	ix John 2
		iv Mary 2	x Ann 2
		v Jane 2	xi Jabez 2
vii William 2 (1649-1678)	m. 1672	Rebecca Maverick nee Wheelwright (d. 1678)	
		ii Thomas 3	
		iii Jacob 3	
i William 3 (1672-1756)	m. 1697	Sarah Cotton (1670-1733)	
		i Samuel	vii Jacob 4
		ii Infant Twins 4	viii Joanna 4
		iii William 4	ix Mary 4
		iv John 4	x Sarah 4
		v James 4	xi Crisp 4
		vi Rebecca 4	xiii Barnabas 4
xii Benjamin 4 (b. 1714-)	m. 1749	Jemima True (b. 1720-)	
		i Sarah 5	iii Elizabeth 5
		ii Jabez 5	v Rebecca 5
iv William 5 (1757-1826)	m.	Hannah Tufts (d. 1820)	
		i Hannah 6	iv Benjamin 6
		ii William 6	v Jabez 6
		iii John 6	
vi Osgood 6 (1795-1886)	m. 1845	Mary M. Dinsmore	
		No children	

Note: Arabic numbers indicate generation.
Small Roman numerals = chronology.

APPENDIX B

BRADBURY COAT OF ARMS



APPENDIX C

LETTER IN OSGOOD BRADBURY'S HANDWRITING

Lewiston Dec 2nd 1823

Friends Solomon,

You have reason to expect by mail some money from me, but I shall not send it today. I have in my pocket book now fifty Dollars which I found enclosed in a letter in the post office to me from Amherst on Monday morning when I returned from New Gloucester. Knowing what use you make of money I have concluded to be disappointed to you would not be a greater damage that I can afford to make up, and whatever the damage may be you shall be satisfied.

There are two or three stands ready to take a part of the money I have on such conditions as will enable me to indemnify you. You must not consider me as wanting promptness, nor too apt to break my promises, because I will make you amply satisfaction before long. I shall see you before a great while. I have come to the conclusion to leave Lewiston. I have this morning struck up a bargain with Little, and he is to have the new office which I was to occupy. In ten or three weeks I shall remove to Denmark Vermont. You will be pleased not to mention this immediately. I think I shall better my condition, and do some business than I can here, because I shall have business from the place. Yours &c. Asa Wood Bradford

APPENDIX D

A SURVEY OF BRADBURY'S PUBLISHERS

<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>No. of Titles Published</u>
J. M. Bradley	Boston	2
F. A. Brady	New York	1
Brognard	New York	1
David Bugbee	Bangor	2
W. F. Burgess	New York	1
C. W. Child	Portland	1
R. M. DeWitt	New York	12
Dick & Fitzgerald	New York	1
S. French	New York	1
Garrett & Company	New York	1
F. Gleason	Boston	12
E. P. Williams	Boston	1
G. H. Williams	Boston	5
H. L. Williams	Boston	13
U. S. Publishing Co.	Boston	1
"Yankee Office"	Boston	1
No publisher		2

APPENDIX E

PHOTOPRINTS OF COVERS
FROM FIVE OF OSGOOD BRADBURY'S NOVELS

1. Mettallak: The Lone Indian of the Magalloway. Boston:
F. Gleason, 1844. Portland: C. W. Child, 1844.
Bangor: David Bugbee, 1844.
2. Alice Marvin; or, The Fisherman's Daughter. Boston:
H. L. Williams, 1845.
3. Francis Abbott; or, The Hermit of Niagara. Boston:
F. Gleason, 1846. New York: S. French, 1846.
Buffalo: D. June, 1846.
4. Larooka: The Belle of the Penobscots. Bangor: David Bugbee,
1846.
5. Isabelle: or, The Emigrant's Daughter. Boston: F. Gleason,
1848.

METTALLAK:

THE LONE INDIAN OF THE MAGALLOWAY

BY THE AUTHOR OF "THE EMPRESS OF BEAUTY," ETC.

"Lo! the poor Indian whose untutor'd mind
Sees God in clouds, or hears him in the wind."



Mettallak seeking revenge upon the backwoodsman who made an attempt upon the virtue of his wife.
See Page 15.

BOSTON:
PUBLISHED BY P. GLEASON 113 TREMONT ROW.

C. W. CHILD, PORTLAND, ME. DAVID BUGBEE, BANGOR, ME.

1844.

ALICE MARVIN;
OR, THE
FISHERMAN'S DAUGHTER.

BY THE AUTHOR OF 'THE EASTERN BELLE,' 'EMILY MANSFIELD,' 'HENRIETTE,' ETC.



Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1845, by H. L. Williams, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the District of Massachusetts.]

BOSTON;

PUBLISHED BY H. L. WILLIAMS, (Yankee Office) 22 CONGRESS-STREET

1845.

Price 25 Cents.

FRANCIS ABBOTT,
OR THE
HERMIT OF NIAGARA.
A TALE OF THE OLD AND NEW WORLD.



BY THE AUTHOR OF METALLAE & C.

BOSTON: *W. & F. Frazer*
UNITED STATES PUBLISHING COMPANY. F. GLEASON, 1 1-2 TREMONT ROW.
S. FRENCH, 293 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. D. JUNE, 274 Main St. BUFFALO.
1846.

LAROOKA: THE BELLE OF THE PENOBSCOTS.



By the Author of "Eastern Belle," "Metallak," etc.

BANGOR:
PUBLISHED BY DAVID BUGBEE.
1846.

ISABELLE:

OR,

THE EMIGRANT'S DAUGHTER.

A Tale of Boston and the West.

BY OSGOOD BRADBURY, ESQ.

BOSTON:
PUBLISHED BY F. GLEASON,
AT THE FLAG OF OUR UNION OFFICE,
CORNER OF COURT AND TREMONT STREETS.

1848.

APPENDIX F

LIST OF NOVELS OF OSGOOD BRADBURY NOT
AVAILABLE ON MICROFILM

Agnes Belmont; or The Broker's Marriage

Elizabeth Howard; or, The Disguised Pedler

Julia Mansfield; or, The Fate of Ambitious Mothers

Mary Beach

Red Plume; or, The Young Iroquois

The Maniac Beauty; or, Love at Nahant

BIOGRAPHY

Francesca J. Ruggieri was born in Bangor, Maine, January 28, 1914. She was educated in the parochial schools of Bangor and graduated from John Bapst High School. She entered the Order of the Sisters of Mercy in Maine, where she served as a teacher and principal in the secondary schools of the Order in various parts of the State. She received the degrees of Bachelor of Science and Bachelor of Arts from Saint Joseph College. In 1968, she left the Sisters of Mercy and was for a time Registrar at Husson College in Bangor. She is now Assistant Documents librarian at the Fogler Library of the University of Maine.

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By FRANCESCA J. RUGGIERI

Osgood Bradbury (1795-1886), a native of New Gloucester, Maine, was the author of more books than any other Maine native, and yet, is almost completely unknown in Maine literary circles. Fifty-five of his books have been identified by title and date from Lyle Wright's bibliographical study of American fiction and the National Union Catalog, Pre-1956 Imprints.

Many elements in his own life are as mysterious and nebulous as many of the characters of his stories. Even the date of his birth is suspect. It would seem that he apparently strove for anonymity in life, yet at one time he was a member of the Maine Legislature, practiced law in Maine, Massachusetts, and New York, and was associate editor and later editor of the Portland Advertiser.

His obituary was as fleeting as his fame for it occupied only eight lines in the Boston Evening Transcript. These facts are sufficient evidence that Osgood Bradbury did exist, had a respectable education, and was a prolific writer.

Born in New Gloucester

The Bradbury Memorial, which is a genealogical record of Thomas Bradbury and his descendants, states that Osgood Bradbury was the youngest child in a family of six born to William and Hannah Tufts Bradbury. His birth date is set in 1798. The town records of New Gloucester, his birthplace, state that he made his appearance in this world in 1795.

William Bradbury, his father, was a leading and influential citizen of New Gloucester and among the first settlers. The remaining children were Hannah (b. 1781), who later married Doctor William Brigham and settled in Buckfield; William (b. 1783) married Sarah Merrill, was a justice of the peace, and served as the New Gloucester representative to the Legislature in 1822; John (b. 1785) who married Sarah Tufts; Benjamin (b. 1792) who died young and no date of his death recorded; Jabez (b. 1789) married Priscilla Joselyn and moved to Hodgdon, Maine; and Osgood, who bore the surname of his aunt Sarah's husband, Nathaniel Osgood.

The only other Bradbury with the Christian name Osgood was

a distant cousin who was also a professional man. Doctor Osgood Nathan Bradbury was graduated from the Maine Medical School in 1864. He became an assistant surgeon in Augusta and then assumed charge of Cony Hospital until it was discontinued, July, 1866. He also served in the Maine Legislature as representative from Springfield and two terms as the Senator from Penobscot County.

Letter Found

No concrete evidence could be found of the whereabouts of Osgood Bradbury from his birth-date until 1823, but in a search through the papers of the Chandler Family of New Gloucester was found a letter, in Bradbury's handwriting, directed to Solomon Chandler, "probably the wealthiest citizen the town ever had, a man of great energy and business ability," who was then the owner of New Gloucester's only store. Bradbury writes:

Lewiston Dec. 2nd, 1823
Friend Solomon,

You have reason to expect by mail some money from me, but I shall not send it today. I have in my pocket book now fifty dollars which I found enclosed in a letter

in the post office to me from Union Monday morning when I returned from New Gloucester. Knowing what use you make of money I have concluded the disappointed (sic) to you would not be a greater damage that I can afford to make up, and whatever the damage may be you shall be satisfied. There are two or three stands ready to take a part of the money I have on such conditions as will enable me to indemnify you. You must not consider me as wanting promptness nor too apt to break my promises because I will make you ample satisfaction before long.

"I shall see you before a great while. I have come to the conclusion to leave Lewiston. I have this morning struck up a bargain with Little and he is to have the new office I was to occupy. In two or three weeks I shall removed to Danville Corners. You will be pleased not to mention this immediately. I think I shall better my condition and do more business that I can here because I shall have business from this place to. (sic) Yours Vt
Osgood Bradbury

The "Little" referred to was probably Edward T. Little who later became an Attorney of the Supreme Judicial Court.

Further Facts

Books of account containing fees for services rendered to Solomon Chandler in Bradbury's handwriting attest to the fact that Bradbury must have had lucrative dealings in the legal profession in New Gloucester from 1826 to 1840. A receipt for rent due dated September 19, 1826, indicates that he probably rented rooms from Solomon Chandler.

Another discovery which bolsters conviction that Osgood Bradbury lived in New Gloucester at this time is an item discovered in the Maine Register for 1837 listing "William Bradbury, Jacob Hill and Osgood Bradbury" as Counsellors at Law in New Gloucester. He was also qualified as a Justice of the Peace.

Bradbury's presence in New

Elected Representative

In 1838 and 1839 we know that Osgood Bradbury was an elected representative to the Maine Legislature. Evidence of this is to be found in the New Gloucester Centennial in a list of "Representatives to the Legislature from New Gloucester." Further proof is to be found in the following excerpt from the October 17, 1838, issue of the Kennebec Journal:

LIST OF MEMBERS

Elected to the House of Representatives
For the Year 1839

Cumberland County, entitled to 27.

Whigs—Brunswick, E. P. Pike; Cumberland, R. Drinkwater; Falmouth, E. T. Bucknam; Freeport, Nathan Nye; Gorham, C. Hodson; Harpswell, W. Garcelou; Harrison, Ec., H. Blake; New Gloucester, O. Bradbury . . .

The Maine Washingtonian Journal of December 21, 1842, in an announcement published a week before the meeting of the Washingtonian Total Abstinence Society in New Gloucester, shows Osgood Bradbury as a delegate from Gray. He was one of the lecturers at the initial meeting:

In the afternoon the meeting was addressed by various delegates including Osgood Bradbury of Gray on various subjects connected with the development of the Washingtonian societies within the county.

Listed in Boston Directory

Further investigation reveals the fact that Osgood Bradbury was listed in the Boston City Directory for 1844, 1845, 1846, and 1847 as a "counsellor" with an address of 14 State Street, Boston. From 1848 to 1860 he was not found in city directories for Boston and surrounding communities, or for New York City, where a number of his novels were published.

Yet, strangely enough, and in character, in the National Union Catalog Pre-1956 Imprints, it was noted that Bradbury's "Mettallak" (Boston: F. Gleason, 1849) was written by a "member of the Suffolk Bar." I was unable to find any additional information through the Boston Bar Association (Suffolk Bar no longer in existence), the Social Law Library, or the State House Library.

In 1845, at the age of 50, romance entered Bradbury's life in the person of Mary Mourira Dinsmore, a much younger person, age 22, whom he married in Burlington, Vermont, October 2, 1845. Proof of this marriage is found in Vital Statistics from the Paper "Maine Farmer" for the Period 1833 to 1852 as compiled by

Gloucester in 1826 is further verified through a letter to the writer from Mr. Roger L. Gowell of Auburn, dated July 10, 1972:

I was looking up some Masonic History on Bradbury membership in Cumberland Lodge No. 12 which was organized in 1803. I find that Osgood Bradbury did not join our Lodge originally, but became a member August 14, 1826, and was elected to the

office of Worshipful Master in 1828 and served for one year. The history does not state how long he retained his membership in the Lodge.

One might speculate, that because of the similarity of his wife's name, Mourira, and the heroine, Monira, of his novel, "Monira; or, The Wandering Heiress" published in 1845 the same year of his marriage, that the honeymoon set the background for the development of the novel.

Hunted And Hunted:

Endeavoring to fill in the blank years, 1848-1860, I con-

tacted the Research Department of the Portland Press-Herald in the hope that their files for those years might list his name on the editorial staff of one of the Press Herald's predecessors, the Advertiser, and also personally examined the printed issues for those years as retained in the Bangor Public Library. These sources provided no mention of his name.

Again, on the chance that he might have taken up residence in the birthplace of his bride, Burlington, Vermont, a request was directed to the Vermont State Library for, and received the microfilm reels of the Census for that period. Again, no success. Apparently he was not a resident of Boston or New York and so Mary Noel Simon states

in her book, "Williams Gate," that "Mr. Bradbury returned to Maine in 1862, where he became associate editor of the commendable newspaper the Portland Advertiser, and later its editor."

Spoke at 1874 Centennial

In 1874, on the occasion of the Centennial Celebration of New Gloucester, Osgood Bradbury came from Portland to his birthplace to deliver the following

tribute to men and women of the past and present generation:

"Strange as it may seem to the young men and maidens present on this interesting occasion, I do not feel as if I had lived in this breathing world more than three-quarters of the time since this good old town was incorporated one hundred years ago, and yet the town records show the stubborn fact. I take it for granted that the younger portion of this audience look upon me as an old man, but while watching the progress of events, hearing the hard breathing of the iron horse, the rumbling of the cars, the tell-tale ticking of the telegraph, and forgetting the numerous milestones which I have passed

on my journey of life, I feel as if I had just commenced to live.

While standing here under this spacious tent, and on ground ever to be remembered, where our forefathers assembled in the Blockhouse so well described by the Orator of the day, and calling up in memory the Old Church that once stood on the hallowed spot where the new one now stands, erected by the zeal and enterprise of our Fathers; and especially while remembering the high old-fashioned pulpit and the jolly good old fat parson that stood on it, with the sounding-board over his head, and the big Bible before him on the cushion which our good grandmothers had made to adorn the sacred desk and make the good book rest easy; and while I so well remember closing his eyes on the night of his death, assisted by Deacon Marsh, who dug so many graves in yonder cemetery, and conducted so many funerals of those near and dear to us all; and again, while looking over this audience, and seeing countenances familiar to me many, many years ago, thinking of the hundreds of men, women and children who were wont to listen in the Old Church to the venerable Foxcroft and the good-natured Mosely, but whose bodies now rest in yonder city of the dead, I feel — I know — that those who call me an old man are not far out of the way.

Recalls Spinning Wheel Days

"Once more: when I look at the dresses now worn by daughters and their mothers too, even in this audience, and compare the furbelows, flounces, plaits and endless trimmings, almost all of foreign manufacture, with the plain gowns of the past generation, spun and woven by the weavers themselves, dressed in the old fulling mill on Royal's River and dyed a London smoke or brown, I am forcibly impressed with the belief that I have lived long enough to witness many and foolish changes in the fashionable world. Yes, I must be quite old in spite of all my youthful emotions.

"What chambers now resound with the music of the old spinning wheels which were wont to be turned by fair hands? Ah! well do I remember such "chamber music" made by the fair daughters, and the buzz of the linen wheel turned by the feet of their good mothers; and how industriously the girls would spin and weave to get the cloth early to the fulling mill, so that they might have new dresses to wear to school, and how neat and tidy they looked in their home-made London browns; no flounces or furbelows disfigured their well pressed shining surface, and no false bundles upon their backs to destroy the symmetry of their forms. Such dresses proved the truth of the saying that "Beauty unadorned is adorned the most," and so it is and always will be.

"Nature does her work perfectly, and the less we try to improve it the better for us. All the dressmakers in Paris, Berlin or the world can't improve a beauteous form, but they have the power and skill to make it look ugly, and that is now done with a high hand. We live in an extravagant age, and how long foolish and hurtful fashions will continue to disfigure the form and try the depths of the parental purse is a problem not yet solved.

New England Rum

"Let me allude to the temperance cause which has taken fast hold upon the inhabitants of this ancient and honorable town; it was not so in years gone by. I can well remember when I was a boy in a store at the Upper Village, and saw how the master of the establishment prepared the New England rum before it was dealt out to customers at fifty cents per gallon, or three cents per glass. After a cart

would be driven to the store laden with iron-bound white oak hogsheads of the liquid fire, they were rolled in, but before they were tapped the master would appear with a small proof glass with a string tied round its neck. Down he would plunge it through the bung-hole into the choice beverage, draw it up, shake it, examine the bead closely, and then say, "Osgood this will bear more water."

"My duty was to go to the pump and bring in the water, which was mingled with the rum and reduced it to a certain proof ascertained by another plunge of the glass and another look at the bead. Those hogsheads of rum were invariably thus treated before they were placed on tap. When I look back upon those days I am astonished at the amount of intoxicating liquor which was then sold in this single store by the gallon and the glass, and yet the Anti-Maine Law people say there is as much rum drank now as ever. It is not so by a long shot; where there is one gallon drank now there were hogsheads drank then.

"In the haying season oceans of it were guzzled down, no buildings could be raised without it, and alas! at funerals decanters and tumblers were placed upon tables in the room adjoining that in which the mourners sat; all who wished to imbibe helped themselves; a majority were thus inclined, and the decanters run low before all left the house of mourning. Oh! how few in those sad days clearly saw the untold miseries of intemperance! and how could they when their opinions took their hues from their stomachs.

"I was once riding with the son of a physician in this State — he then resided in Taunton, Mass. He was a talkative young man, and introduced the subject of temperance; he remarked that it was a good and glorious cause, but thought the people of Taunton were driving it a little too hard. I told him I anticipated his opinion as soon as he broached the subject. "How so," he inquired, expressing some surprise at my intuitive knowledge. "Because I smelt your breath," I replied very deliberately. He dropped the subject. So it is the world over; our stomachs do influence our opinions and hence we must be careful what we eat and drink."

From 1860-1870 Osgood Bradbury engaged intermittently in writing his novels, the last of which was "Red Plume; or The Young Iroquois" (New York: R. D. DeWitt, 1870).

Returned to New Gloucester?

Between 1874-1880 he must have returned to New Gloucester as the United States Census of 1880 showed that he was in residence there with Mary Mourira, his occupation being listed as "Lawyer."

Obituary

An obituary section in the Boston Evening Transcript, dated November 30, 1886, has this notice:

Osgood Bradbury died at Upper Gloucester, Me., Monday aged ninety-one years. He was a member of the Maine Legislature in 1838 and 1839. In 1840 he came to Boston, where he was connected with newspapers and did other literary work. He reported the first lecture of John B. Gough in Boston. In 1862 Mr. Bradbury was associate editor of the Portland Advertiser, and later was its editor.

Why The Mystery?

For a man born into a family whose coat of arms bore the motto, "Tempus et Petentia" the contradictory and puzzling element of mystery pervades the life span from beginning to end. Though history records the definite date of birth for his brothers and sister, his remains indefinite.

His public life as lawyer, legislator, writer, newspaper

editor seemingly would focus the spotlight of public interest sufficiently long enough on him to establish proof to later historians of where he lived and in what years. Yet again, mystery. Research fails to produce evidence enough to establish places of residence in areas where he plied his varied career. Again, his death in 1886 at the age of 91 provides historians with conflicting reports as to his place of death. The short and very simple obituary in the Boston Evening Transcript states that his death occurred in Upper Gloucester while the Bradbury Memorial and tradition records it in Sebago.

Nature, at times, plays many strange tricks on individuals. Osgood Bradbury, a victim of one of Nature's whims and contradictions, wore the mantle of mystery.

Born to greatness, he never achieved it. He was subject to sudden rises to heights of public recognition, then to sudden and complete plunges into obscurity. A writer of novels dealing with "free wheeling" living, in private life he was a puritanical critic of women and their mode of dress as well as a champion and Legislative representative for the Temperance Society of Maine.

With his death a cycle was complete and the shroud of mystery drawn tightly closed until now, when the curtain opens slightly to reveal a few facts of his life to the public, for which, perhaps, he has hopefully awaited with "Time and Patience."

Large Family of Novels

Although Osgood Bradbury left no children, he did leave a large "family" of novels, many of which are very revealing as to the character and personality of the man and his ardent involvement in the social and political scene of his time.

In his literary work, as in his life, very little has been known about him as an author until recently, for some of his earliest novels were either unsigned, or were signed in the following fashion: "by a member of the Suffolk Bar." It is also interesting to note that even the meticulous research of the Library of Congress has not been able to establish his birth and death dates, or complete bibliographical details for many of his works.

Crusader

In many of his novels, such as "Louise Kempton; or Vice and Virtue Contrasted" and "The Belle of the Bowery," we are aware of his whole-hearted personal crusade for temperance. He made his temperance novels vehicles for teaching. If the younger generation did not heed the voices of their elders, then the novels of the day would be charged with the gravity of drinking and all the evils that would come in its wake.

In "Agnes, the Beautiful; or The Gambler's Conspiracy" and other stories, he seems obsessed with the brothels of the day and prostitution, in general. Illegitimacy is also a recurring theme as evidenced in such novels as "The Mysterious Mother; or, The Theory of Second Love" and "The Eastern Belle; or The Betrayed One."

Other frequent social ills of the time revealed in his tales are the wretched plight of orphans and widows, in "Little Emma," infidelity of husbands, as in "Female Depravity; or, The House of Death," murder, "Julia Bicknell; or Love and Murder," piracy, "The Spanish Pirate; or The Terror of the Ocean," sale of human beings, as in "The Mysterious Mother," and many others.

Although "Women's Lib" was one hundred years in the future, we find the seeds of it in the

women's right movement of Osgood Bradbury's day. We gather, as we read such stories as "The Modern Othello; or, The Guilty Wife" and "Little Emma," that Bradbury was not an ardent supporter of these militant women.

We are also impressed with the Christian character of Osgood Bradbury as we read his writings. In his novel, "Ellen Templeton," Bradbury expounds on the tenets of Emanuel Swedenborg. We speculate that he was influenced by the establishment and rapid growth of the Swedenborgian movement in Portland during his lifetime.

His religious nature is again revealed in "Mettallak" a truly spiritual novel, in which he expresses his firm belief in the brotherhood of man and the God of Nature, Who is also Nature's God.

Thus we see that in the writings of Osgood Bradbury we have a double-sided mirror revealing on one side the social and political scene of his era and on the other side, his own moral character, strong personality and convictions.

Case of "Vanishing Writer"

While reading the book, "Villains Galore," by Mary Noel, I first was intrigued by the mention of Osgood Bradbury, a Maine author who wrote light novels for popular family magazines in the early nineteenth century. When I was unable to find Mr. Bradbury mentioned in any of the bibliographic or biographic references in the State of Maine Collection in the Raymond H. Fogler Library of the University of Maine, I was determined to attempt to unravel the mystery surrounding this little known but prolific literary figure. Because I was presented here with the possibility of making an original contribution to the literary scene in Maine, I embarked upon this study.

I am particularly indebted to Lyle Wright's valuable and scholarly bibliographic work on American fiction, which enabled me to locate and verify the literary works of Osgood Bradbury. The novels were available to me only on microfilm, since few of them exist today in the original form.

Bangor Public Library, Bangor, Maine, is fortunate to own one of these stories in its original format.

Helping to unravel the mystery and clear away some of the obscurity from the life and work of Osgood Bradbury has been a most rewarding experience. Often the trail has been faint and sometimes completely obliterated. Libraries, historical societies, newspapers, letters, documents, advertisements and telephone calls have one day yielded treasures and another day nothing. However, when all clues have been assembled, we find that there has emerged a study based almost entirely on original research which brings to light an account of a Nineteenth Century Maine author who has been neglected and unrecognized far too long. Hopefully, at a future date, the missing links can be supplied through future research to make the story of Osgood Bradbury complete.