

APPLE BUSHELS

[GA200-4-29_001]

Carrick Octo/ber] 19 / 61

Dear Parents

Gottes Segen zum Gruß.

Samstag Abend 7 Uhr. schrieb ich diese

Zeilen in dem ich gerathe gelegenheit habe

mit Br.[uder] Kechle, sie zu schicken [.]

Freitag abend spät kam ich zu den

lieben meinigen traf sie Gott sei dank

alle gesund an. Unser reise lief ziemlich

gut ab doch wir haden beina zu schwer [.]

Der Br[uder] Miller had mir mischen forspannen¹

durch den Wullich² busch. Dan hatten wir

auch etwas schwierigkeit als wir auf dem

[steuen Krewel]³ weg kamen [.] doch wir sint

jetzt da, mit den Aepfel – und die meinig[en]

haben sich sehr dareiber gefreut [.] unser Wunsch

ist jetzt der liebe Gott wirt sie uns all in

¹ The phrase “mischen forspannen,” is literally “mix the pre-loading,” or “mix the harnessing,” describing a rearranging of the wagon’s load or harnessing for the special conditions of the Woolwich *Busch* (bushes).

² “Wullich” is (probably) a phonetic spelling of the name Woolwich, a town close to Kitchener.

³ It seems that the wagon had additional difficulty “as we came onto the *steuen Krewel* road [Weg].” “Steuern” and “Krewel” are not German words, but may be phonetic renderings of the English “stone gravel.” (The ‘w’ in “Krewel” would be pronounced like ‘v’ in English).

Gesuntheit geniessen lassen

Den Ladweg⁴ kan ich allen verkaufen

und noch 3 mal so viel dazu ~~wer~~ [.] ich will

ihn hollen oder schicken lasn dafür.

Der Br. Wigand will 20. Büschel

Aepfel und auch Etliche hefen⁵ Ladweg [.] gebt

ihn nicht unter \$1 den hafem voll. Ich kan

9 bis 10 Schilling haben hier. Dem Br. Kechalle

kend ihr auch Aepfel geben [.] Er had mier gesagt

er hät gar 15 buschel, hald 20 bus[chel] für Wigand [.]

Von jeter sort die noch zu verkaufen sind

Der Wigand gibt mier 50 Cts die buschel

Die uebrigen kand ihr Kechele geben wan er sie will

für 4 Schilling [.] doch ich meine sie sollten etwas erlauben

fur das wier sie in Kellar getragen haben.

Wier Grüssen Euch alle viel mall **J. Anthes**

⁴ *Ladweg* is a dish of cooked apples.

⁵ "Hefen," also spelled "Hafen" in the sentence following, is obviously a measure or quantity of *Ladweg*, but the transcriber is unable to suggest a corresponding German or English word.

[TRANSLATION]

APPLE BUSHELS

[GA200-4-29_001]

Carrick Octo[ber] 19 / 61

Dear Parents

I greet you with a wish for God's blessing.

I am writing these lines around 7:00 on Saturday evening, because just now I have an opportunity to send them along with Brother Kechle.⁶

I was united with my dear family late Friday evening, and found them all healthy, thanks be to God. Our trip went fairly well, but we were almost loaded too heavily.⁷ Brother Miller had me [rearrange the load]⁸ through the Woolwich bush. Then we also had some difficulty as we came onto the [stone gravel] road.⁹ Yet we are here, with the apples – and my family was very happy.

Our wish now is that our dear Lord will let us all enjoy them in good health.

I can sell all the *Ladwerg*,¹⁰ and three times as much besides. I want to have it fetched or sent for.

⁶ This name is variously spelled in the letter as “Kechle,” “Kechelle,” and “Kechele.”

⁷ It appears that the correspondent was travelling with a (horse-drawn) wagonload of apples.

⁸ The phrase “mischen forspannen,” is literally “mix the pre-loading,” or “mix the harnessing,” describing a rearranging of the wagon's load or harnessing for the special conditions of the *Wullich Busch*.

⁹ The letter states that the wagon had additional difficulty “as we came onto the *steuen Krewel* road [Weg].” “Steuern” and “Krewel” are not German words, but might be phonetic renderings of the English “stone gravel.” (The ‘w’ in “Krewel” would be pronounced like ‘v’ in English).

¹⁰ *Latwerg* (also spelled elsewhere as *Latwerk* and *Latwerg*) is pureed apple, a staple food item of the time. See footnote to Anthes letter of August 30, 1867. : [GA200_f28_1867_August30_3.jpg] I:8.

Brother Wigand wants twenty bushels of apples and also some [*Hefen*]¹¹ of *Ladweg*. Sell it¹² for no less than \$1 for a full [*Hafen*]. I can get 9 to 10 shillings here. You can also give Brother Kechelle some apples. He told me that he has 15 bushels, and is holding twenty bushels for Wigand of every sort which are still available for sale. Wigand will give me fifty cents per bushel.

You can give the remainder to Kechele if he wants them for four shillings [.]. However I think you¹³ ought to leave some of those that we have carried into the cellar.

We greet all of you many times

J. Anthes

¹¹ This word, spelled as *Hafen* in the next sentence, obviously refers to a measure of *Ladweg*, but no corresponding German or English word could be inferred.

¹² The German is “Give it” (gibt ihn ...), possibly intended as “gibt ihm” (“give it to him for no less than \$1...”).

¹³ The German is “sie sollten,” which could equally well be “they ought to.” Old German Script does not consistently distinguish between an upper-case and lower-case ‘s’ at the beginning of a word, so this might be either “Sie” (second person formal) or “sie” (third person plural).