

Woods Hole Historical Collection
P. O. Box 185
Woods Hole, MA 02543

REGISTER
Crane – Lillie Family Collection
1915 – 2009

1 box

CRANE FAMILY

Biographical Notes

Charles Richard Crane

Born in 1858, Charles Richard Crane was an industrialist, philanthropist, diplomat, and world traveler. His father, Richard Teller Crane of Chicago, was a machinist who founded the R. T. Crane Brass & Bell Foundry. The foundry made industrial supplies, first brass casings, later pipes and fittings, heating systems and elevators.

In 1877, while working for his father's foundry, Crane began traveling abroad for his father's business and for pleasure. During the next seven years, traveling to the Middle East, Asia, and Eastern Europe, Crane became well acquainted with the people and their cultures. This travel, as well as the work in his father's factories, served as Crane's higher education. At nineteen Crane had enrolled in the Stevens Institute in Hoboken, N. J. to study engineering, but he found formal education was not for him. At his father's suggestion, he quit school and devoted the time he would have spent at Stevens to travel. His father expected him to travel seriously and to make it part of his general education.

Crane married his cousin, Cornelia Workman Smith, of Patterson, New Jersey in 1881. Charles and Cornelia had five children, Cornelia, Richard, Mary Josephine, Frances Anita, and John Oliver. After he and Cornelia married, Crane headed the Crane Elevator Company in New York City. Eventually the family returned to Chicago where Crane continued to work in the his father's company.

In 1897, the company's business took Crane to Russia on the first of many trips there. During the next three decades, he became a friend to Russian politicians and Eastern Orthodox Prelates. These experiences led him to believe that there was a need to expose the people of the United States to Russian culture. Consequently, he sponsored Russian studies programs, writers, and lectures. In 1911, to acquaint the country with Russian church music, Crane invited a Moscow choirmaster, Ivan Gorotov, and six adult singers to work in America. They formed the basis of the Russian choir which sang at the Cathedral of St. Nicholas in New York. Boys, who completed the choir, were recruited from the Russian-speaking population of New York. In 1913 the Russian cathedral choir began giving very successful concerts to the public. After the Bolshevik Revolution in 1917, he sponsored and supported many Russian émigrés, particularly émigré artists. In 1930, he saved the 18 brass bells of the Danilov Monastery in Moscow from destruction. As an antireligious fervor engulfed the Soviet Union, Crane bought the bells from the Soviets and donated them to Harvard before they could be melted down. (In 2009 these bells were returned to the Russian monastery.)

Charles Crane came to Woods Hole in 1900 to visit his younger sister, Frances. Frances was married to University of Chicago zoology professor Frank Rattray Lillie, who was then assistant director of the MBL. University of Chicago President William Harper encouraged Crane to help the MBL and the Lillies by becoming a donor and trustee. In 1901 Crane was elected a member of the MBL Corporation and he served as President of the Corporation from 1903 until 1926. Once in these positions, Crane soon began his financial help to the Laboratory. Crane's contributions can be divided into two periods. The first was from 1901 to 1910, when the current operations of the Laboratory were on a small scale and its deficits were covered by Mr. Crane and others. The second was the period from 1910 to 1924, when Crane carried most of the burden of the operating deficit alone. In addition, in 1913 he presented the Laboratory with its first permanent building. Then, in 1924-25, along with the Rockefeller Foundation, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and the Carnegie Corporation, he helped finance the erection and equipment of the main laboratory as well as a sufficient endowment for future operations.

When he first came to Woods Hole, Crane roomed at the Breakwater Hotel. In 1910, wanting a place of his own, Crane bought the Daniel Webster Butler estate and had the Minneapolis architects Purcell & Elmslie renovate Butler's house on Butler's Point as well as design and build many other structures on the eight acre estate which he renamed Juniper Point. Purcell & Elmslie called Crane their best client.

The first new structure was the gardener's cottage, built in 1910, on the shore of Great Harbor. Crane also built homes for his two married daughters and their families in Woods Hole. For Josephine Bradley of Madison, Wisconsin, in 1912 he had Purcell & Elmslie design and build a distinctive Prairie School structure, later called the "Airplane House," on Juniper Point. In 1904 for his daughter, Frances Anita Leatherbee of Lake Forest, Illinois, he bought land on a rise above Buzzards Bay (later called Little Gansett), and in 1920 a large white Colonial called "White Crest" was built there. Its design (by an unknown architect) was classical in inspiration and totally opposite the architectural philosophy of Purcell & Elmslie.

In 1912 Crane's father, Richard, died unexpectedly. At age 54, Crane then became president of Crane Co. He continued in this position until 1914, when he sold his half-share of the company to his brother, Richard Jr. After this he no longer had any business connection with the Crane Co.

Charles Crane now was able to devote himself to his philanthropy and his interest in Eastern Europe, the Middle East, and Asia. As a result of his travels, Crane had an indispensable understanding of these areas which few of this country's diplomats had. Consequently in 1909, President Taft asked Crane to be ambassador to China and in 1914 President Wilson asked him to be ambassador to Russia. Crane accepted neither of these positions. Political foes forced him to abandon the assignment to China and business obligations necessitated his refusal of the second. However when his business obligations were behind him, he accepted President Wilson's appointments to the 1917 Root Commission to Russia, the American Section of the Paris Peace Conference, the 1919 King-Crane Commission, and the ambassadorship to China from May 1920 to June 1921.

In 1918 when the new Republic of Czechoslovakia was formed by the partitioning of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, Crane's friend, Thomas Masaryk, became its first president. The two had become well acquainted years earlier when Masaryk came to the University of Chicago to fill the Slavic chair funded by Crane. Crane had helped Masaryk gain access to President Wilson and persuade him to support the creation of the independent nation, Czechoslovakia. The Crane family's involvement with Czechoslovakia continued after independence. Crane's son, Richard, became the first United States ambassador to Czechoslovakia; Crane's younger son, John, became the secretary to President Masaryk; and Crane's daughter, Frances, married Masaryk's son, Jan, the ambassador to Great Britain.

Charles Crane was known for his public service and donating millions of dollars to charitable and public institutions. Before his death from pneumonia on February 15, 1939, he founded two organizations to see that his existing philanthropies continued. The first was the Friendship Fund founded in 1920. The fund was to assure continuing support for a number of people and institutions which he had already chosen as well as others to be added over the years. This fund is still run by Crane descendants, and makes most of its grants to non-profit groups. The second, which no longer exists, was the Institute of Current World Affairs. It arose from Crane's belief that American policy-makers were not well enough informed about the rest of the world. The Institute was to be a source of this information by providing individuals who would gather and interpret information on the current affairs of major areas of the world. One of Crane's contemporaries made the observation "Many Americans besides myself owe him gratitude for this particular genius of his – piloting the minds of men into new channels of experience."

Frank Rattray Lillie

Frank Rattray Lillie was born in Toronto, Canada, on June 27, 1870. His mother was Emily Ann Rattray and his father was George Waddell Lillie, an accountant and co-owner of a wholesale drug company. After high school, Lillie went to the University of Toronto intending to study ministry. He became disillusioned by his choice and decided to major in the natural sciences. During his senior year, he developed his lifelong interest in embryology. Graduating with a BA in 1891, Lillie went on to the Marine Biological Laboratory of Woods Hole, MA, to work and study with Charles Otis Whitman, the founding director of MBL.

In 1892 Lillie followed Whitman to the University of Chicago zoology department. Lillie graduated with a PhD in zoology in 1894. From 1894 to 1899 he was an instructor in zoology at the University of Michigan and from 1899 to 1900 a professor of biology at Vassar College. He then returned to the University of Chicago as assistant professor of embryology. He became associate professor in 1902, professor in 1906, chairman of the department of zoology in 1910, dean of biological sciences in 1931, and emeritus professor in 1935. During these years, summers were spent in Woods Hole, Massachusetts, at the MBL.

In 1895 Lillie married Frances Crane, sister of Charles R. Crane. Frances had been a student in his embryology course at Woods Hole in the summer of 1894. In their Chicago and Woods Hole homes, the couple raised four daughters, and three adopted sons. (Another son and daughter died in infancy.) While Mr. Lillie pursued his scientific work, Mrs. Lillie saw to the children and engaged in extensive social work as well as various religious pursuits.

Lillie is probably best known for his vital roles in the development of the Marine Biological Laboratory. When he first arrived in 1893, there was only one small building and no equipment besides a steam launch and a few skiffs. Accommodations existed for only a few investigators. There was no endowment, each summer ended with a deficit, covered initially by members of the board of trustees. During his lifetime at the laboratory, Lillie became the leader in every aspect of its growth and development.

Lillie was assistant in the embryology course at Woods Hole when Director Whitman started it in 1893; he became course director the following year. At the same time operation of the entire laboratory began to fall increasingly on Lillie, while the board of trustees resisted expansion and became increasingly reluctant to meet annual deficits. In 1900 Lillie was named assistant director. He immediately interested, Charles R. Crane, his wife's favorite brother, in the operation and support of the laboratory and firmly backed Whitman in convincing the corporation and board of trustees to reverse their decision to transfer the laboratory to the Carnegie Institution of Washington as its permanent marine laboratory. Lillie was named director of the laboratory in 1910, and held that position until 1926. During this period, coinciding closely with the period in which Crane served as president of the board of trustees (1904 – 1924) and contributed much to the support of the laboratory, Lillie and Crane convinced financiers and foundations that the laboratory deserved their strong support. As a result, the MBL became a great institution for marine biology. Lillie served as president of the corporation and board of trustees from 1925 to 1942 and then as president emeritus.

Lillie was also instrumental in the establishment of the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution. As a member of the National Academy of Sciences, he was appointed chairman of its Oceanographic Committee to study the financing and construction of an Institute of Oceanography. In 1930, he helped secure a three million dollar grant from the Rockefeller Foundation to help build the oceanographic institute next door to the MBL. Lillie served as president of WHOI from 1930 to 1939.

Lillie was unanimously elected president of the National Academy of Sciences (1935- 1939) and chairman of the National Research Council (1935-1936), the first man to hold these two key positions simultaneously. He was given the joint responsibility in an attempt to eliminate serious controversies concerning the activities rightfully belonging to each of these two organizations. He accomplished this within a year, as well as strengthening the relations of the Academy and Council with agencies of the federal government.

Lillie was an outstanding administrator and teacher but the depth of his research in embryology and development was also remarkable. His early research primarily concerned egg cleavage and early development in invertebrates. Later research

concerned the question of how sexually indifferent embryos at the beginning of development turn into males or females. Even after retiring from the University of Chicago in 1935, Lillie continued his sex hormone studies.

Frank R. Lillie died of a stroke on November 5, 1947 in Billings Hospital at the University of Chicago, where he had spent most of his professional life.

Frances Crane Lillie

Born in 1869, Frances Crane Lillie was the daughter of Richard Teller Crane, the favorite sister of Charles Crane, and the wife of Frank R. Lillie. As her father's daughter she became a wealthy woman. However, at a young age Frances formed the idea that it was wrong to be rich, and that one should do what one could to help society.

Frances decided that the study of medicine was the best way she could serve society. From 1890 to 1893, she was a medical student. She first attended a medical college for women in Chicago, later affiliated with Northwestern University. Then, in the spring of 1893, she did graduate work at the University of Chicago. Here she first met Frank Lillie. In the summer of 1894, Frances came to Woods Hole to study at MBL. The instructor of the course she was taking happened to be Frank Lillie. By the end of the summer, the two were engaged.

On June 29, 1895, Frances Crane and Frank Lillie were wed at Jerseyhurst, her father's estate on the shores of Lake Geneva, Wisconsin. After Frank Lillie's initial academic appointments at the University of Michigan and Vassar, the Lillies moved to Chicago in 1900. Frank had been recruited by University of Chicago President Harper. While Frank Lillie divided his working life between the University of Chicago and the MBL, Frances pursued various social and religious causes, when not caring for their four daughters and three adopted sons.

Frances practiced medicine briefly. Most of her family did not think medical practice suitable for a woman and as a woman she had trouble attracting patients. However, during her medical training, Frances was sent to work in the slums of Chicago. Here she found another way to fulfill her desire to help society. She became acquainted with Jane Addams and Ellen Starr, founders of Hull House. Hull House provided social and educational opportunities for working class people (many of them recent immigrants) in the surrounding neighborhood. Like many young feminist women, Frances became inspired by the work of Addams and Starr.

Frances became a good friend of Addams and Starr. Many of her humanitarian efforts supported their work in juvenile justice, labor organizing, the arts, and education. In 1907, Frances, along with her father, founded the Mary Crane Nursery. It was the first child-care center for working women in Chicago. The nursery was directly across the street from Hull House and the work of the two institutions was coordinated. At about this same time, Frances found a way to make amends to the widows and children of Crane Co. employees to whom she felt indebted. Land was set aside on the family's Buffalo Creek Farm for Mrs. Lillie to care for families. Some, but not all, were widows and children of Crane Co. employees. Over the next few years, houses for ten or twelve

families as well as a school and other support buildings were constructed and necessary staff employed. The settlement was named Childerley and funded in part by The Crane Fund for Women and Children, a fund established by Richard T. Crane Sr., upon his death in 1912.

Frances' knowledge of the working and living conditions of Crane Co. employees and slum residents led her to write to local newspapers and magazines expressing her horror of the industrial system that brought luxury to a few rich people and misery to the many poor workers. In 1915, Frances became involved in Ellen Starr's attempt to alleviate sweatshop working conditions by supporting the drive to organize the International Ladies Garment Workers. She joined Starr on the picket lines in front of big Chicago clothing stores. During one of these days of picketing, an encounter with the police led to her arrest. As a result of her experiences during this workers' strike, Frances Lillie declared herself a socialist. Several years later, she had a bitter quarrel with her brother Richard, President of Crane Co., over the organizing of a strike of Crane Co. workers. She supported the workers. Frances continued her backing of labor organizations and other radical movements throughout her life.

In 1916, Frances again directed her efforts to the field of education by founding two more schools. In Chicago, she organized a Nursery School for the children of University of Chicago people. In Woods Hole, she founded the Children's Summer School of Science. Frances thought that the people of Woods Hole should learn something about what the MBL did. She decided that this could best be accomplished by introducing their children to the branches of biological science that were being studied at the laboratory.

Frances' experiences with her various causes were creating a need for her to explore more fundamental ways of thinking. This was to lead her in two directions. Her slogan became, "Religion and radicalism!" Many guests were invited to her home to help her develop her thinking in these areas. Among the visitors were the radicals Upton Sinclair, Earl Browder, Norman Thomas, and William Z. Foster. Religious visitors included Father Powell of the Cowley Fathers, and Canon Winfred A Douglas.

Over a period of approximately ten years, a new direction began to emerge in Frances religious life. Like her friend Ellen Starr, with whom she had many discussions about shared religious readings, she became attracted to Catholicism. Frances began to find that she no longer wanted to be associated with the Episcopal Church which had the reputation of being the church of the rich and comfortable and too much concerned with worldly comfort. She was finding the "humble people" of the Catholic Church and its form of religious expression in the Catholic liturgy more satisfying. However, to be a Catholic in Crane's social circle was unacceptable. Conversion to Catholicism would be very difficult, especially in view of the strong Protestant background of Frank Lillie's family. Realizing this step would be a grave blow to Frank, Frances did not take her conversion lightly. It took many years and much family discussion for her to take this step. In November 1920, after consultation with religious leaders in France and England, Frances was confirmed a Catholic.

From her confirmation on, the Catholic Church became Frances' central interest. She did not drop her insistence on political radicalism, but sought out radical elements of the church itself. She kept her subscriptions to liberal journals such as *The Nation* and *The New Republic* and to these she added liberal Catholic journals, *Commonweal* and *Catholic Worker*. Modern art had become one of her causes and she encouraged the church to make use of the talents of modern artists. Frances gave gifts of modern art to her church. She commissioned sculptor Alfeo Faggi to create a bronze door with "Scenes from the Life of Joseph" for the Angelus Bell Tower she had built in 1929 for her Woods Hole church, St Joseph's. For her Chicago church, The Church of St. Thomas the Apostle, Faggi sculpted a series of Stations of the Cross, a Pieta, and a Statue of St. Thomas.

Frances Lillie's last big venture was the result of the decision to give up Childerley, the widow's and children's settlement. Government welfare services, arising out of the Depression, made it possible and more attractive for the families to stay on in the cities where there were greater social opportunities. So, in 1939, five acres with buildings were given to the Calvert Club, a club for Catholic students at the University of Chicago. Here conferences and retreats, not only of the Chicago Calvert Club, but of student organizations from every school and college within reasonable distance, were held. At the same time, a portion of the settlement area of Childerley was sold to the Servite Sisters for use as a convalescent home. Later more land was given to the Calvert Foundation and her will left the rest of the original settlement to the Servants of Mary. It was the success of the gift to the Calvert Club that meant the most to her. Knowing it was being used by so many students was a great satisfaction to her and remained so for the rest of her life.

Frances had been very ill in 1935. A cancerous kidney had been removed and she never regained her old energy. After the death of her husband in November 1947, her life grew more restricted and it took her a long time for her to regain interest in the happenings around her. Her memory became very bad due to cerebral anemia. In 1953, unable to keep up her house, she moved to St. Louis to live with her daughter, Margaret Gildea. She lived there until her death on February 2, 1958. Frances is buried beside her husband in the cemetery of the Church of the Messiah in Woods Hole.

SCOPE

1915 – 2009

The Crane Family Collection contains extensive genealogy of the Crane and Lillie families. Genealogy reports and descendent trees of Timothy Botchford Crane, Adam Lillie, and Thomas Dick Rattray are the core of the collection. In addition to the genealogy information, the collection includes newspaper clippings reporting significant family events. The biographical data and recollections included also give insight into the

lives of several family members. Of particular interest is a newspaper article by Les Garrick, “Charles Crane’s Art Collection Auctioned in New York,” which provides excellent biographical information about this man.

CRANE COLLECTION, BRIEF SUMMARY SCOPE

Many clippings and obituaries for various members and descendents of the family, all of which refer back to Charles Crane with some bits of information.

Such as, copies of the local paper (Falmouth *Enterprise*), March 30, 1920, with all the coverage of the Crane Estate being used as the summer White House for Wilson, “the seashore home of the new envoy to China”. *It never happened but caused great excitement and planning in Woods Hole.*

Book review of Sylvia Crane’s book *Anvil of the Cold War*, about Masaryk and background on the family.

Recent clippings about the bells at Harvard which had been brought by Charles Crane from Russia. They have been replicated and the originals returned to Russia quite recently. One of the Russian priests working on the return of the bells came to Woods Hole last summer on the occasion of Charles Crane’s birthday to pay his respect to the grave of Charles Crane (buried in the Village Cemetery here).

Are you aware of his sponsorship of the architecture of Purcell & Elmslie? They called him their best client. Many structures of theirs done for him in Woods Hole in the vicinity of the estate and in Madison, Wisconsin. For more info, visit the website www.organica.com.

There are several papers written by John K. Notz of Chicago which I have in the archives, “A Failure of the Hand of the Dead or The Support of the Arts by the Crane Siblings” and its preface – The Influence of the Cliff Dwellers (by Hamlin Garland). Very interesting material. I am not sure if the material is available for publication in any way. I would have to ask Mr., Notz if you were interested.

We have a copy of the Christies auction book of April 24, 2006 for the Crane painting collection – his Orientalist and Russian collection.

I have photos of the houses and structures on the estate (in our Archives and also my own photos) as well as a photo of Crane. All are available in digital form.

Crane – Lillie Family Collection

Box 1

- 1-1. Finding Aid for the Crane Family Papers at Columbia University. 2004. 1 typed original.
- 1-2. Crane-Lillie Genealogy.
 - a. Genealogy Report: Descendants of Timothy Botchford Crane. 1 typed original.
 - b. Descendant Tree (box format): Descendants of Timothy Botchford Crane. 1 typed original.

- c. Genealogy Report: Descendants of Adam Lillie. 1 typed original.
 - d. Descendant Tree: Descendants of Adam Lillie. 1 typed original.
 - e. Descendant Tree: Descendants of Thomas Dick Rattray. 1 typed original.
 - f. Genealogy report from *The Autobiography of Richard Teller Crane*. 1927. 1 photocopy.
 - g. Notes: Author unknown. 5 pages of handwritten notes on Crane-Lillie genealogy. Original.
- 1-3. Lillie-Rattray-Kingwell Genealogy.
- a. Genealogy Report: As related to _____Mather. As related to John Kingwell, Jr. 1 typed original.
 - b. Genealogy Report: Descendants of Thomas Dick Rattray. 1 typed original.
 - c. Descendant Tree: Descendants of Thomas Dick Rattray, 1 typed original.
- 1-4. Crane Family Obituaries and Announcements.
- a. Clipping: "Massachusetts-New York Man Married in Rome, Italy." 1929. Newspaper unknown. 1 photocopy.
 - b. Postcard: Picture postcard of "Westover", estate of Richard T. Crane. Written by F. A. Crane. March 24, 1932. Original.
 - c. Obituary: "Richard T. Crane Killed By Own Gun While Hunting On Virginia Estate." *The Enterprise*. Falmouth, MA. October 7, 1938. 2 photocopies.
 - d. Clipping: "Comes From Italy For Season Here." *The Enterprise*. Falmouth, MA. April 29, 1955. 1 original. 1 photocopy.
 - e. Clippings: "Miss Crane Wed To Mr. Grunson." Newspaper unknown. 1956. 1 photocopy.; "Miss Martha Crane Married Yesterday." *The Boston Sunday Herald*. December 16, 1956. 1 photocopy.
 - f. Obituary: "Russian-Born Artist Dies At 86; His Portraits Hang In Woods Hole." *The Enterprise*. Falmouth, MA. 1968. 1 photocopy.
 - g. In Memoriam: "John O. Crane. Born December 28, 1899 – Died May 16, 1982." May 23, 1982. 2 photocopies.
 - h. Obituary: "Richard T. Crane." *The Enterprise*. Falmouth, MA. February 16, 1996. 1 photocopy.
 - i. Obituary: "Mary Barrows." *The Enterprise*. Falmouth, MA. August 21, 1998. 1 photocopy.
 - j. Obituary: "Ian D. W. Cramer." *The Enterprise*. Falmouth, MA. June 26, 2001. 1 photocopy.
 - k. Obituary: "Sylvia E. Crane." *The Enterprise*. Falmouth, MA. May 22, 2002. 1 photocopy.
 - l. Obituary: "Fisher, Ellen Douglas Bruce Crane." *Richmond Times Dispatch*. Richmond, VA. May 3, 2008. 1 photocopy.

- 1-5. Miscellaneous Crane Family Information.
- a. Clipping: "The Book Corner." *The Enterprise*. Falmouth, MA. August 2, 1991. 1 original. 1 photocopy. (Discussion of the book *Czechoslovakia: Anvil of the Cold War* by John O. Crane and Sylvia Crane.)
 - b. E-mail correspondence from John Notz to the Woods Hole Historical Museum regarding Charles Crane's possible interest in Arabian horses. August 4, 2005. 1 printout.
 - c. E-mail correspondence between Frank Crump and the Archives of the Woods Hole Historical Museum regarding Mr. Crump's family history. His mother worked for the Crane's in the 1940s. August and September, 2005. Original printouts.
 - d. E-mail correspondence from John Notz to the Woods Hole Historical Museum regarding the *Spritsail* and Charles Crane biographies. August 6, 2008. 1 photocopy.
 - e. Correspondence regarding the use of Charles Richard Crane *Memoirs* in the Hoover Institution Archives. n.d. 1 photocopy.
 - f. Article: "Trans-temporal cognitive matching." Available at <http://www.visualstatistics.net/East-West/Transtemporal/Transtemporal.htm>. August 23, 2008. The article contains information about the role Charles Crane played in central Europe at the conclusion of WWI. 1 original printout.
 - g. Pages 38 and 39 from the book, *In The Garden of Beasts*, by Erick Larson (New York: Crown Publishing Group a division of Random House, 2011) These pages reflect Charles R. Crane's attitude towards the Jews of Germany in 1933. 1 photocopy.
- 1-6. Charles R. Crane's Quissett Land Purchase, 1915.
- a. Transfer Certificate of Title. June 3, 1915. 1 photocopy.
- 1-7. Frances Crane Lillie.
- a. Clipping: "Her Children Led Rich Mrs. Lillie To Help Strikers." *The World*. August 17, 1919. 2 photocopies.
- 1-8. President Wilson Plans Summer Visit to Crane Estate.
- a. Clipping: "Woods Hole Is Busy Preparing For Wilson." *Boston Traveler*. Boston, MA. March, 1920. 1 original. 2 photocopies.
 - b. Clipping: "Summer White House Will Be on Charles R. Crane's Fine Woods Hole Estate." Newspaper unknown. March 3, 1920. 1 original. 1 photocopy.
- 1-9. Charles R. Crane.
- a. Memory and Appreciation by Katerina I. Singleton. (Katerina was a Russian student brought to the U.S. by Charles R. Crane.) 1939. 1 typed copy.
- 1-10. Coonamessett Ranch/ Treadway Inn.

- a. Clipping: "Treadway Opens." *The Enterprise*. Falmouth, MA. April 29, 1955. 1 photocopy.
 - b. Clipping: "This 210-Acre Open Space Parcel Has A Rich History." *The Enterprise*. Falmouth, MA. March 31, 1986. 1 original. 1 photocopy.
- 1-11. WHHM Conversation: "The Relation of Charles Crane to MBL and WHOI" by John O. Crane.
- a. Transcription of 9/21/81 conversation. 1 typed photocopy.
- 1-12. Frances Anita Crane (Leatherbee, Masaryk)
- a. Postcard: A view of "Westover" the estate of Richard Crane brother of Frances. Signed F. A. Crane. March 14, 1932. 1 photocopy.
 - b. Clipping: "Frances Crane: A Memorial." *The Enterprise* (?). Falmouth, MA. April 3, 1981. 1 original. 1 photocopy.
 - c. Notes on the life of Frances, her children and, her Woods Hole estate, "White Crest." By Les Garrick. August 2005. 1 typed photocopy.
- 1-13. Steamship Authority Expansion to Cowdry Lane.
- a. Draft letter: From Thomas S. Crane to Falmouth Selectmen. Regarding the SSA request to expand to Cowdry Lane for the parking of waiting cars and trucks. May 13, 1991. 1 typed original.
- 1-14. Correspondence and papers by John K. Notz, Jr. regarding the support of the Arts by the Crane siblings.
- a. E-mail: From John K. Notz, Jr. to Woods Hole Historical Museum. Re: Charles R. Crane etc. May 23, 2002. 1 printout.
 - b. Paper by John K. Notz. "A Failure Of The Hand Of The Dead" Or "The Support Of The Arts By The Crane Siblings." Cast of Characters. 2004. 1 photocopy.
 - c. Paper by John K. Notz. "The Ineffective Hand Of The Dead" Or "The Crane Siblings Support Of The Arts." Presented to The Chicago Literary Club. February 23, 2004. 1 photocopy.
- 1-15. Frances Crane Lillie and Frank R. Lillie, University of Chicago Donors.
- a. Letter: From Alice Schreyer to Ms. Gaines. Re: Donation of the booklet, "Building for a Long Future, The University of Chicago and Its Donors, 1890 – 1930." May 30, 1992. 1 handwritten original.
 - b. Booklet: Brandon Johnson with Daniel Meyer, John W. Boyer, and Alice Schreyer. "Building for a Long Future, The University of Chicago and Its Donors, 1890 – 1930." The University of Chicago, 2001. 1 original.
- 1-16. Christie's Auction of property from the collection of Charles R. Crane.

- a. Christie's on-line listing of Crane collection sale lots 1-44. Sale date: April 24, 2006. 1 printout.
- b. Sale Catalog: "Property From The Collection Ambassador Charles R. Crane." New York: Christie's April 24, 2006. 1 original.

1-17. Charles R. Crane: Falmouth Enterprise Article by Les Garrick

Article: Garrick, Les. "Charles Crane's Art Collection Auctioned In New York." *The Enterprise*. Falmouth, MA. May 2007. 1 original.

1-18. Memories and writings by children of Josephine Bradley.

- a. Booklet: Dave Bradley, Bill, Ric, and Dorry Bradley. "Hal, the Brother We Never Knew." Self-Published. November 2003. 1 original.
- b. Booklet: Dave, Joe, Ric, Dory, Bill and Weezie Bradley. "Dear Mother – A Scrapbook of Memories of Josephine Bradley Crane." Self-Published. January 2005. 1 original.
- c. Booklet: David Bradley. "Last Days of Sail." Grassroots Graphics. Norway, Maine. 2005. 1 original.
- d. Booklet: Dave Bradley. "Abroad On The Wine-Dark Sea." Self-Published. June 2007. 1 original.

1-19. Russian Bells Rescued by Charles R. Crane.

- a. Clipping: "For Whom Will Harvard's Bells Toll? That's in Question." *New York Times International*. New York, NY. January 5, 2004. 1 original. 1 photocopy.
- b. Letter to the editor: Mc Murray, Gerald R. "Should Harvard's Bells Be Returned to Russia." Newspaper Unknown. January 7, 2004. 1 original. 1 photocopy.
- c. Clipping: "Monks Seek 17th Century Bells from Harvard." *Boston Sunday Globe*. Boston, MA.. January 11, 2004. 1 original. 1 photocopy.
- d. Clipping: "Rescued Bells Heading Back to Russia with Love." *Boston Sunday Globe*. Boston, MA. September 10, 2006. 1 original. 1 photocopy.
- e. Clipping: "Harvard Bell Returns to Russia." *The Boston Globe*. Boston, MA. September 13, 2007. 1 original. 1 photocopy.
- f. Clipping: "Bell Ringers Gain Resounding Lesson." *The Boston Globe*. Boston, MA. January 31, 2008. 1 original. 1 photocopy.
- g. Clipping: "Safe At Home At Last." *The Boston Globe*. Boston, MA. March 3, 2009. 1 original. 1 photocopy.