## This is an ABLE book

## INSTRUCTIONS

If you work in an office, you work in a print shop! Seize the means of production, Friend, and make a book of your own!

First, you'll want to print this file back and front (duplex, or double-sided, depending on how your printer describes it.)

If you want the cover to be nice, print this first sheet on a heavier card stock.

Next, take the two body sheets (with the text of the book on them), and make the flowers in the center kiss. This is a 16 page quarto booklet! With the sheets standing tall, fold the sheets in half so that the upside down text top front becomes the back, right side up (phew, does this make sense?)

Now, you have page 1 on the right, with a
large initial Capital, and page 16 on the left. Fold this in half again to make a booklet.

Cut the cover free from the lower half of this sheet, and fold it in half.

Trim the top of the text block so that the pages are free. (You can use a paper cutter, scissors, or a pen knife).

Staple or sew the pages and the cover together, to make a book. You can also insert another half-sheet of paper between the text block and the cover to have a fly-leaf.

You are now a printer and book-maker.
Post the Wolverine mini-poster (otherside of these instructions) proudly at your desk. Tell people that fine books can be acquired "At the Sign of the Wolverine".

WP

## Christmas in Detroit <br> 1841

by Emily Virginia Mason



## About the Type

The body text for this edition is Century Schoolbook, designed by Morris Fuller Benton in 1918. The titles are set in Futura, designed by Paul Renner in 1927. Both are well-established in American utilitarian design, with Schoolbook both a popular educational face, and the mandated typeface of all US Supreme Court opinions, and Futura widely used in aeronautics, most famously in the plaque placed by NASA on the moon during Apollo 11.


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IN1842, Michigan had only been a state for 5 years. The state had been brought into the union by Stevens T. Mason, our first governor, who was at the time of statehood only 26 years old (he had assumed the office of Territorial Secretary at the age of 19). In his short term in office, Mason fought a war with Ohio, established the territory as a state, helped write the state constitution, established the University of Michigan and built its core campus, established the nation's first statewide free public school system, and embarked on an extensive set of infrastructure projects. By 1840, he had lost the governorship and left the state. But he left behind his matron sister Emily Virginia, who lived near the capital at Detroit until the years before the Civil War.

There are few accounts of Christmas time at that early date, but this letter is one of the most famous.

This letter, written by Emily following the




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Christmas of 1841, was addressed to her wayward and wandering father John T. Mason (who had abandoned his post as territorial governor, leaving his son to handle his affairs.) Like many of her letters, she is pining for her father's return. But, amidst the pining, she describes a charming frontier Christmas as it was celebrated by the territorial elite. At Mason's Christmas party (celebrated in a Detroit with a population of just 9,000), Emily entertained Senator John Norvell (namesake of Norvell township), and the eldest son of General Lewis Cass, as well as her sister's family, the Rowlands, and several other established citizens from the territorial days.

The energy and fun of Christmas is colored by Emily's loneliness. Her mother had died two years earlier in 1839, her father had been gone since 1831. Her brother had left the state, and she was left to manage the household with her two younger sisters. What she could not know was that almost exactly one year later, her brother, our first Governor, would be dead from pneumonia.
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She would see her father only sporadically over the years. He died of cholera in Galveston, in the spring of 1850 .

This letter was republished by the Detroit Public Library in 1942. In transcribing it, I've preserved Ms. Mason's quaint spellings.

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Detroit Jany. 2d 1842

## My Dear Father

Christmas \& New Year have come \& gone \& you are not yet with us, \& stranger still we have not yet heard from you. I thought we should surely have a letter from you for our Christmas gift. We only wanted that to complete our happiness, for we had long before made up our minds to give up all hope of seeing you on that occasion \& to be happy or rather to try to be so without you. But it was a grievous disappointment that you did not come \& I could not help thinking all the morng that we might have had a letter. Our dinner was not so merry. I can never help recalling other \& happier Christmas dinners in our younger days. My thoughts reverted to the times when we used to run by your side to the stores to get our "Christmas boxes"when we used to jump up at daylight to say "Christmas gift" to everybody in the house \& when Christmas was the day of all others in the year to us. We had the Rowlands, Mr.


## A Note on the Games:

Tableaux is a game where participants re-enact famous paintings. It's a bit like charades. A life-sized picture frame is erected in the room. A thin scrim is hung in front, and lights are placed in the rear, illuminating the players. They pose. (I'm sure the "Wreck of the Medusa" was a popular subject.)

Puss in the corner is a child's game, something like musical chairs (which is why Emily is so amused that the elderly Norvell played it). Four players take positions in the corners of a room. A fifth player is the Puss. When action is called, all the players try to exchange corners. If the Puss manages to capture an unoccupied corner, the losing player becomes the new Puss.

Blind man's buff is tag where "it" wears a blindfold. "Buff" in this case refers to the original sense of the word, "to push". Today we call it "Blind man's bluff", but that is a linguistic corruption.

