

1. Barrett, J.H.: BARRETT'S AUTHENTIC EDITION. LIFE OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN, (OF ILLINOIS.) WITH A CONDENSED VIEW OF HIS MOST IMPORTANT SPEECHES; ALSO A SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF HANNIBAL HAMLIN (OF MAINE). Cincinnati: Moore, Wiltach, Keys & Co. 25 West Fourth Street., 1860. Original cloth [rubbed at extremities, spine lettering dulled]. Port. frontis of a clean-shaven Lincoln, 'Middleton, Strobridge & Co.' in small lettering. Port. of Hamlin after page 194. 216 pp. Foxed, lacks endpapers, some doodling on blanks. Good+.

"Barrett had been a delegate to the Chicago convention, and seems to have been closely associated with Lincoln for several days after its adjournment. Years later he wrote: 'He readily gave such facts as my inquiries invited or suggested.' Nor was Barrett content with the material which he obtained directly from Lincoln. He sought to provide an accurate background, and to this end turned to Filson's history of Kentucky, Judge Scott's gazetteer of Indiana, and to other source books. The result was a commendable work, the first of a long series which was to issue from the pen of this author" [Wessen, Campaign Lives of Abraham Lincoln 1860].

Wessen says the book first issued on June 27 1860, in printed wrappers and, as such, is "excessively rare;" and on July 2 in cloth with, as usual [and as here], the second state of Lincoln's portrait.

FIRST EDITION. Monaghan 20. Wessen 10. Miles 396. Sabin 3616. Not in Eberstadt, Thomson, Decker.

(32527) \$350.00

2. [Confederate Song]: SONG. AIR- "HAPPY LAND OF CANAAN." [np: 1862?]. Broadside printed on bright yellow paper, 3-5/8" x 8-5/8". Light toning, Very Good.

This scarce song was printed in several locales, with slight variations. All appear to begin, as here, with "You Rebels come along and listen to my song." The song mocks the efforts of Abraham Lincoln and his army to crush the rebellion. "Old Uncle Abe, he ordered a blockade,/ He thought that his vessels would sustain him,/ But the old Merrimac, she gave them such a crack,/ That she sent them to the Happy Land of Canaan."

The song contains ten four-line stanzas, each followed by the Chorus. Probably an 1862 publication date, after the Monitor-Merrimac fight, and after the Battle of the Peninsula in July, about which the author also gloats.

Wolf, Confederate Song Sheets C144 [this item]. Rudolph 240 [variant: title includes the phrase, "Written by Master Joseph Borrowich, of Baltimore, Md."]. Parrish & Willingham 6540 [variant, entitled, "Song. Tune. Happy Land of Canaan."]. OCLC 8223973 [5], 84144974 [1] [variations not determined].

(35378) \$600.00

3. Currier & Ives: THE OLD BULL DOG ON THE RIGHT TRACK. New York: Published by Currier & Ives, 152 Nassau St., [1864]. Lithograph broadside, by sight 11-1/4" x 16." Matted, 18-1/4" x 23-1/4." Fine.

"An election year cartoon measuring Democratic candidate McClellan's military failures against the recent successes of his successor, Ulysses S. Grant. At right Grant, portrayed as a bulldog wearing a collar labeled 'Lieut. General' and epaulets, sits pugnaciously on the tracks of

the 'Weldon Railroad,' a Confederate supply route. He looks to Republican presidential incumbent Abraham Lincoln and boasts, 'I'm bound to take it.' Grant refers to the city of Richmond, here represented by a doghouse, in which cowers Confederate President Jefferson Davis. Davis, flanked by his own generals Lee (left) and Beauregard, remarks, 'You aint got this kennel yet old fellow!' Several other dogs hide behind the house.

"At far left a dwarf-like McClellan asks the president, '. . . don't you think you had better call the old dog off now. I'm afraid he'll hurt those other dogs, if he catches hold of them.' Lincoln answers, 'Why little Mac thats the same pack of curs, that chased you aboard of the Gunboat two years ago, they are pretty nearly used up now. I think its best to give the old bull dog full swing to go in and finish them!' Lincoln refers to McClellan's failure to counterattack during the Battle of Malvern Hill in 1862... In contrast, Grant aggressively advanced his army toward Richmond, hoping to force a decisive battle" [Reilly].

Weitenkampf 142. Reilly 1864-18. OCLC shows seven institutional holdings [AAS, U IL, Peabody-Essex, Clements, UNC, Boston Public, IN Hist. Soc.] as of December 2022 under several accession numbers.

(38996) \$2,750.00

4. [Democratic Party in 1860]: THE GREAT MATCH AT BALTIMORE, BETWEEN THE "ILLINOIS BANTAM," AND THE "OLD COCK" OF THE WHITE HOUSE. New York: Currier & Ives, 1860. Illustrated broadside, lithograph on wove paper. 17-1/2" x 13-1/4". Light toning at blank margins from prior matting, else Fine.

The 1860 presidential nominating competition split the Democratic Party into Northern and Southern branches, paving the way for the election of Abraham Lincoln. Southern Democrats refused to support Stephen A. Douglas, the nominee at the Baltimore Convention. His Popular Sovereignty doctrine had rendered him anathema to Southerners and had aroused President James Buchanan's permanent enmity. The Southerners nominated Buchanan's Vice President, John Breckinridge of Kentucky.

This rare broadside describes the internecine strife pithily and humorously, "as a cockfight. Douglas stands, the victorious cock, atop his badly beaten rival, incumbent president James C. Buchanan. Feathers still fill the room from the fray" [Reilly]. Buchanan complains, "I'm a used up old rooster." On the broadside's right, "an unidentified man sets a new cock into the ring" [id.]. This is Breckinridge, who worries, "I suppose now I'm in the pit that I must tackle the bantam, but I don't much like the job." An Irishman, probably representing Tammany Hall, looks on, remarking of Buchanan, "He wos a werry game old bird, but that ere bantam, was a leetle too much for him!"

Reilly 1860-21. Weitenkampf 121. OCLC 191119898 [2- AAS, Clements], 299945388 [1- DLC] as of February 2023.

(36500) \$3,000.00

5. [Election of 1860]: AN HEIR TO THE THRONE, OR THE NEXT REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE. New York: Published Currier & Ives, 1860. Broadside, oblong 11" x 13." Light uniform toning. Engraved on heavy card stock, with spotted blank verso. Very Good.

"The Republicans' purported support of Negro rights is taken to an extreme here. Editor Horace Greeley (left) and candidate Abraham Lincoln (resting his elbow on a rail at right) stand

on either side of a short black man holding a spear. The latter is the deformed African man recently featured at P.T. Barnum's Museum on Broadway as the 'What-is-it'." [Reilly.] He asks, "What can dey be?" Weitenkampf describes him as a "weak-minded Negro."

Pointing at the black man Greeley says, "Gentlemen, allow me to introduce to you, this illustrious individual in whom you will find combined, all the graces, and virtues of Black Republicanism, and whom we propose to run as our next Candidate for the Presidency."

Lincoln approves: "How fortunate! that this intellectual and noble creature should have been discovered just at this time, to prove to the world the superiority of the Colored over the Anglo Saxon race, he will be a worthy successor to carry out the policy which I shall inaugurate."

Reilly 1860-33. Weitenkampf 122. Gale 3001. OCLC 773024018 [1- Clements], 1298712371 [1-DLC], 1136566916 [1- AAS] as of August 2023.

(39485)

\$3,000.00

6. [Election of 1864]: LOYAL DEMOCRATS, READ! LETTER OE [sic] EZRA WHEELER. THE POLICY OF THE CHICAGO PLATFORM WOULD LEAD TO DISUNION. [np. Milwaukee? Berlin WI?: 1864]. Broadside, 6-1/8" x 11." Spotted, small chip to blank upper corner. Good+.

Ezra Wheeler, Wisconsin Democrat, was serving his only term in Congress when he wrote this October 15 letter to his constituents in the Berlin Courant. He retired from Congress at the end of his term.

Lincoln supporters reprinted the letter in this broadside, for the edification of voters in Wheeler's Fifth Wisconsin District. Wheeler "cannot support McClellan and Pendleton without being false to his Country, and false to the platform on which he was placed by the Democratic party of this district two years ago. . . As a loyal Union Democrat, he now advocates, and vote for, the re-election of Abraham Lincoln." Wheeler explains that a Democratic victory "would inevitably be the separation of the Northern and Southern States, and following that probably a division among the Northern States; and finally the destruction of our Government."

We have not located a record of this broadside.

Not located in Sabin, Bartlett, or on OCLC or the online sites of U WI Libraries, AAS, LCP, Newberry, Harvard, Yale as of January 2024.

(39322)

\$850.00

7. [Election of 1864]: THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION. APPEAL OF THE NATIONAL UNION COMMITTEE TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES. HEADQUARTERS OF THE NATIONAL UNION COMMITTEE, ASTOR HOUSE, NEW YORK, SEPT. 9, 1864. New York: 1864. Broadsheet, signed at the end in type by Henry Raymond [as Chairman] and twenty other men from the Loyal States; dated September 9, 1864. Old horizontal fold Very Good.

"Every rebel in arms and every rebel in office,- every rebel organ in the rebel States or in foreign lands,- every hater of Democratic Freedom and the Rights of Man, longs and labors for the overthrow of the Administration and the expulsion of ABRAHAM LINCOLN from the Presidential chair."

This rare broadsheet is a no-holds-barred attack on the Democratic Party as a bunch of traitors, and a defense of "the lion-hearted citizen-soldiers of the Republic" and their Commander-in-Chief, Abraham Lincoln. It attacks the Democrats' 1864 Chicago Convention,

which "gives a silent approval of the Rebellion itself, and an open condemnation of the war waged for its suppression. Without a word of censure for the conspirators who plotted the Nation's death, it brands with unsparing denunciation the patriots and heroes who defend its life." Not in Sabin, Bartlett, Monaghan. OCLC records twelve locations under several accession numbers as of July 2022.

(38532)

\$850.00

8. Gumpert, G.: OUR COUNTRY'S FLAG. SONG COMPOSED AND DEDICATED TO HIS EXCELLENCY ABRAHAM LINCOLN. PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES. BY G. GUMPERT. Philadelphia: G. Andre & Co., [1861?]. Sheet music. Folio, 10.5" x 13.75". 5, [1 blank] pp, folded [pp.3-4 loose]. Attractive color lithograph on title leaf of young soldier in military camp holding an American flag, signed in type, 'J. Queen Del. & Lith; P.S. Duval & Son Lith. Philada.' At head of title: '10th Edition.' Light edge wear, light scattered foxing. Poetry and music by G. Gumpert with piano arrangement by F. Losse. Words in English with German translation. First line reads, "Beneath the Stars and Stripes there stand Our sons so nobly brave." Very Good.

One of several songs published in 1861 "extolling the American flag," this one by George [Gustave] Gumpert, the American Jewish composer [Leepson, Flag: An American Biography, page 108-109]. Printings of this popular work by other publishers also issued during the Civil War.

Gustave Edward Gumpert [1835-1882] was born in Germany to Walter H. and Fanny Gumpert. The family emigrated to the United States in 1856, and Gustave's father started a cigar business in Philadelphia which Gustave and his brothers, Richard T. and Albert F., took over after his death in 1861. Gustave became connected with the Lincoln family during the Civil War and developed a close friendship with their son, Tad. President Lincoln appointed Gustave as Treasury Agent about 1864, a position he filled for two years before accepting a job as Revenue Collector for the port of Philadelphia. Gustave's friendship with Tad continued well after the President's death. [Gumpert, G. (1955). Tad Lincoln and Gus Gumpert. *Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society* (1908-1984), 48(1), 40-44..

Lester S. Levy Collection of Sheet Music, online collection of the Sheridan Libraries at Johns Hopkins University. Wolf, American Song Sheets 1776. Vera Brodsky Lawrence, Music for Patriots. Dichter, Early American Sheet Music.

(25826)

\$600.00

9. Hamlin, Hannibal: AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED, FROM BANGOR MAINE, 14 DECEMBER 1882, TO F[ERGUSON] HAINES, PROMINENT BIDDEFORD AND PORTLAND MANUFACTURER AND NUMISMATIST, CONCERNING LETTERS FROM ABRAHAM LINCOLN PURPORTEDLY IN HAMLIN'S POSSESSION. Maine: 1882. [2] pp plus integral blank leaf. Old hinges from prior mounting on blank last page. Very Good.

Writing to "Hon. F. Haines," Hamlin explains that he has "no time to look over files of letters to see what I can find that you would want." He's "very busy in getting our house in order." He will take a look when he finishes that task, but advises, "I have parted with all that I could spare of Prest. Lincoln and have none from Hayes." He promises to review his "many letters from such persons as you name, but the difficulty will be in finding just such as I would deem proper

to make public. But I will see what I can do. I do not think it necessary at all for you to come here. Yours truly H. Hamlin."

Haines [1840-1925] was a successful businessman, and developed an impressive side business in coins and other collectibles. The Library of Congress owns a few of the correspondence between the two men. Hamlin, of course, was Abraham Lincoln's first Vice President and an early Republican. He was dumped from the 1864 ticket in favor of Andrew Johnson.

(36689)

\$450.00

10. [Illinois Land Office]: LOT OF TWELVE MANUSCRIPT & PRINTED ILLINOIS LAND OFFICE DOCUMENTS FOR PURCHASES MADE BY FRANK TAYLOR OF WASHINGTON, D.C. THE DOCUMENTS INCLUDE THREE FROM QUINCY DATED 1836, FOUR FROM GALENA DATED 1836, ONE FROM SPRINGFIELD DATED 1837, ONE FROM JO DAVIESS DATED 1838, TWO FROM LEWISTOWN DATED 1845, AND ONE FROM PEORIA DATED 1845. Documents range from 4" x 7" to 6" x 8", with one 8.5" x 13". All are printed using several different typsettings and completed in ink manuscript. Light age toning, some old folds, an occasional split or chipping at a margin [no text loss]. Very Good.

The documents include:

a. Quincy, Illinois, Deed Nos. 9183, 9184, and 9185, all dated July 23, 1836, for purchase of 327 acres in Township No. Seven North, totaling \$308.81 1/4, all signed by Thos. Carlin as Receiver.

b. Galena, Illinois, Deed Nos. 6029, 6030, 6031, and 6035, all dated December 1836, for 491 acres located in Township No. 15, totaling \$614.375, all signed by J.W. Stephenson as Receiver.

c. Springfield, Illinois, Deed No. 18375, dated May 12, 1837, for 80 acres in Township No. 17, in the amount of \$100, signed by John Taylor.

d. Jo Daviess County, Illinois, folio size indenture, dated October 1, 1838, for purchase of a certain parcel of land in Wesley City, bought from Charles S. and Mary P. Dorsey, in the amount of \$160, signed by Leonard Goss, J.P.

e. Lewistown, Illinois, two tax receipts, dated June 7, 1845, for taxes paid on 240 acres of land in Township No. 7, totaling \$19.20, both signed by Henry B. Evans as Clerk.

f. Peoria, Illinois, tax receipt, dated June 12, 1856, for taxes paid on 80 acres, totaling \$5.84, signed "William Mitchell, Clerk, by R. Hamlin, Dept. Clk."

Frank Taylor [1811-1873], born in England, immigrated to Washington and became the leading bookseller from the 1830s through 1872, as owner and operator of the Waverly Book-Store on Pennsylvania Avenue. His personal friends included Henry Clay, Millard Fillmore, Thomas Corwin, and many other notables. He married Virginia Neville Taylor, great granddaughter of Brig. Gen. John Neville and Brig. Gen. Daniel Morgan, and granddaughter of Col. Presley Neville and Lieut. Col. Charles Simms, all of the Continental Army. The Taylors were well known for their loyalty to the Union during the Civil War. Mr. T. was touted as the first man in the United States to take the War loan. By time of the 1870 Census he was retired and wealthy [THE UNITED STATES ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL AND GAZETTE OF THE REGULAR AND VOLUNTEER FORCES, VOLUME 30, 1893. Page 261.]

Thomas Carlin [1789-1852], the Receiver at Quincy, became the seventh governor of Illinois, serving from 1838-1842. He was born in Kentucky and moved to Illinois as a young

man. He served in the War of 1812 and the Black Hawk War, was a member of the Illinois House of Representatives for two terms, and served in the Illinois State Senate for two terms.

Col. James W. Stephenson [1805-1838], Receiver at Galena, was born in Virginia and moved to Jo Daviess County as a young man. He was Clerk of both the Commissioner's Court, Clerk of the Circuit Court, County Recorder, member of the Illinois State Senate, and Registrar of Lands at Galena. He was Captain of the 1st Mounted Rangers from Galena during the Black Hawk War, and has been celebrated as a local hero for leading a bloody attack on a band of Indians in 1832 who were wanted for horse stealing; he was later brevetted Colonel. [Lebron, Jeanne: "Colonel James W. Stephenson: Galena Pioneer." JOURNAL OF THE ILLINOIS STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY [1908-1984], VOL. 35, NO. 4, [Dec. 1942], pp. 347-367.]

Leonard Goss [1795-1854], born in Mississippi, came to Illinois, starting out in Bond County where he served as treasurer in 1824, and as quartermaster and later colonel of the 12th Regiment of the Bond County Militia. He moved to Carroll County where he served as County Clerk, Clerk of the County Commissioner's Court, and Justice of the Peace. He began as Justice of the Peace in Jo Daviess and retained the position when a section of Jo Daviess was turned into Carroll County. [Bateman, et al.: HISTORICAL ENCYCLOPEDIA OF ILLINOIS, VOL. 2. Illinois: 1913. Pages 629-35; HISTORY OF CARROLL COUNTY, ILLINOIS. Chicago: 1878. Pages 229-39, ]

Henry B. Evans [1814-1878] was a member of the Fulton County Bar and owned a significant amount of land. He operated the first grocery store in town, and served as the County Clerk from 1839-47. [HISTORY OF FULTON COUNTY, ILLINOIS. Illinois: 1879. PAGES 403, 628-630.]

Ralph Hamlin [1817-1860] was Peoria's treasurer in 1838-39 and 1849-50, and became a notary public in 1842. [HISTORY OF PEORIA COUNTY, ILLINOIS. Chicago: 1880. Page 321, 349, .]

Charles S. Dorsey came to Illinois from Kentucky in 1831, settling first in Tazewell County, but moving throughout the state over the next several years. He built several of the first houses in the town of Washington. He was a Sergeant in R. McClure's Company, Fifth Regiment, Whiteside Brigade during the Black Hawk War. He was appointed to be a trustee of the new Washington Academy in 1839. He was once subpoenaed by Abraham Lincoln in 1837 to appear as a defense witness in case of Fleming v. Ransdell [Tazewell County Reporter: EARLY HISTORY OF WASHINGTON, ILLINOIS AND VICINITY. 1929. Pages 7-14; "Saturday, October 14, 1837, Springfield, IL." Papers of Abraham Lincoln Project web site.] (31403) \$875.00

11. [Illinois Land Ownership Dispute]: JOHN P. MITCHELL VS. PETER F. ELLICOTT BEFORE THE REGISTER AND RECEIVER OF THE LAND OFFICE AT SPRINGFIELD, JAN. 11, 1850. [Springfield IL?: 1850]. Folio broadside, 8" x 18." Uniformly toned, some bleedthrough from ink on blank verso, light spotting, expert repair to a short closed tear [no loss]. Signed in type at the end by Mitchell's lawyer, C.H. Moore, a friend and ally of Abraham Lincoln. Good+.

Mitchell claimed ownership of the land by virtue of his being the high bidder at an auction, pursuant to Act of Congress, of lands lying "within six miles of the Illinois Central Rail Road." Ellicott claimed he owned the land pursuant to his claim under the preemption laws. But Mitchell argues that Ellicott had neither satisfied the requirements of a preemption claim, nor had the

preemption laws been applicable to his claim. "For these reasons we say that Ellicott is not entitled to the land."

"By the time the young Clifton Moore arrived in Clinton to become the town's first resident attorney in 1841, another lawyer by the name of Abraham Lincoln had already established himself as a circuit-riding prairie lawyer in the area, along with other attorneys of the Eighth Judicial Circuit. Lincoln would continue visiting Clinton for another 18 years after that, spending over 100 days and nights in the town, staying in local taverns, hotels, and homes of residents.

"During that time, Moore and Lincoln became associates in the law and close friends, occasionally facing each other in court at the Clinton courthouse, but often partnering in cases on the same side. In fact, it is believed that during his legal career Lincoln partnered more with C. H. Moore than any other DeWitt County attorney.

"When Lincoln the lawyer started moving to become Lincoln the politician, he knew with confidence that he could count on the support of his friend and colleague Clifton Moore and many of people of Clinton. In fact, the famous quote, 'You can fool all the people part of the time and part of the people all of the time, but you cannot fool all the people all of the time' is believed to have been first used by Lincoln when addressing the people on the town square.

"Moore, a loyal supporter and active promoter of Lincoln's political endeavors, was heavily involved in one of the future President's campaign events, a Republican barbecue, with Lincoln as featured speaker. There is also documentation of Lincoln spending the night as a guest in Moore's large brick rural home (just east of Clinton; now a private residence)."

See, online site of C.H. Moore Homestead and De Witt County Museum.

(38934)

\$450.00

12. [Knox College]: KNOX COLLEGE. COMMENCEMENT, AND ANNIVERSARY OF THE ADELPHI, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23 & 24, 1846. [Peoria?: 1846]. 3, [1 blank] pp. Folded, lightly worn, Very Good.

This is the scarce record of Knox College's first graduation. Byrd suggested a Galesburg imprint for this item. But Tanner writes, "No press is known to have been active in Galesburg in 1846. It is more likely that this item was printed in Peoria by Samuel H. Davis, who printed another item for Knox College at about the same time."

Knox College was chartered in 1837 by the Illinois legislature, which numbered Abraham Lincoln among its members. Knox's website states, "Our founders opposed slavery in all forms—physical, spiritual, intellectual—and believed deeply in the potential of every human being to learn, grow, and contribute to the greater good of the community. This was a radical idea at the time. . . The fifth Lincoln-Douglas debate was held on campus in 1858. Lincoln used the occasion to denounce slavery on moral terms for the first time. This was not a coincidence."

Each graduate delivered an Oration. Themes varied: 'Unprofitableness of Sin,' 'Connection of Morality with Politics,' 'Reason, its Nature and Office,' 'Western Society, its Position and Destiny,' 'The Press,' 'Error.' Of the nine graduates, "Four become ministers of the gospel, while one becomes a professor of mathematics at Knox, one an editor of several Galesburg newspapers, one a doctor, and another, a lawyer and partner of Robert G. Ingersoll." [id]. Byrd 1088 [3- IHi, IGK, IaU]. Tanner, Some Corrections and Emendations. Not in American Imprints or Sabin, or on OCLC as of March 2023.

(31892)

\$500.00

13. [Lincoln, Abraham: THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN, AT FORD'S THEATRE WASHINGTON D.C. APRIL 14TH, 1865. New York: Currier & Ives. 152 Nassau Street, 1865. Lithograph print, oblong 13-1/2" x 18." Uncolored, depicting Booth shooting Lincoln in the back of the head, Mrs. Lincoln, Miss Harris, and Major Rathbone sharing the theater box with him. Minor dusting in the margins. Very Good plus.

A related print by Currier & Ives lists the names of the occupants in the theater box. See, 165 Eberstadt 460. This variant does not list the occupants' names.

"This lithograph records the shocking moment when Abraham Lincoln was shot by John Wilkes Booth. As a famous actor, Booth had free access to Ford's Theatre and had gone there to collect his mail on April 14, when he learned of the president's intention to attend a play that evening. Booth was the leader of a group of pro-Confederate conspirators determined to prevent the South's defeat and, when Robert E. Lee surrendered to Ulysses S. Grant on April 9, they decided to kill Lincoln and other key Union leaders, hoping to destabilize the war effort and allow Confederate armies still in the field to rally. Major Henry Rathbone, who rises at left to restrain Booth, was subsequently stabbed but survived. Lincoln died the next morning" [The MET online].

Currier & Ives Gallery C0291. Not in Reilly.

(37441) \$2,000.00

14. [Lincoln, Abraham]: DAILY ILLINOIS STATE REGISTER. VOL. 14.] NO.22. Springfield: Charles H. Lanphier, 1861 [January 26]. [4] pp. Folio. 16-1/4" x 23-1/2". Lightly chipped blank inner edge. Each page printed in six columns, each separated by a rule. Very Good.

The Register, no friend of Abraham Lincoln, was a Democratic Paper supporting the Crittenden Compromise. Reporting on State and National issues, the Register notes, "The Crittenden Resolutions have strong friends, but the ultra republicans will not take them." Lincoln had insisted that his allies hold firm against Crittenden's Compromise. The Register rebukes Lincoln for his famous declaration that "the Union could not endure, permanently, part slave and part free." Developments in the fracturing Union are reported.

Lincoln had been elected President nearly three months before the appearance of this issue. His inauguration would occur five weeks later. Paid advertisers include John McClernand and John Stuart, who advertise their legal services in the first column of page 1. The large number and variety of advertisements for an array of medical complaints, about four columns, are surprising - and a little disturbing.

This issue also reports an incident involving the John Brownites at Boston, who were snubbed by British Lord Brougham after inviting him to attend a convention discussing the abolition of slavery.

(39392) \$950.00

15. [Lincoln, Abraham]: FREEDOM TO THE SLAVES. PROCLAIMED JANUARY 1ST. 1863, BY ABRAHAM LINCOLN, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES. "PROCLAIM LIBERTY THROUGHOUT ALL THE LAND UNTO ALL THE INHABITANTS THEREOF." LEV. XXV. 10. New York: Currier & Ives, [1865]. Color print, 11-3/4" x 15-1/2" [by sight]. A black man, newly freed from slavery, kneels at Lincoln's feet, his shackles broken. He kisses



Lincoln's hand. His wife and babies stand behind him. Lincoln's right arm is raised and pointing heavenward. Light uniform toning, but brightly colored. Two blank margin tears at lower right corner, one blank margin tear at upper left corner. Framed in wood [a few small dings] to overall size 16" x 20." Very Good.

"This commemorative print was issued soon after the assassination of President Lincoln to comfort his supporters. The semi-allegorized representation portrayed the former president as the emancipator of enslaved African Americans, guided by divine principles" [Description online at The Met].

Entering Richmond in 1865, Lincoln was met by many former slaves who kneeled before him. Lincoln told them to stand and thank God, not Lincoln, for their freedom. A decade later the Colored People's Educational Monument Association, headed by the African-American abolitionist Henry Highland Garnet, created a memorial to Lincoln. The result was a sculpture, erected in 1876 in Lincoln Park near Capitol Hill, depicting a supplicant slave and a towering Lincoln. Known as the Emancipation Memorial, or the Freedmen's Memorial, it generated some contemporary criticism for its depiction of the inferior position of the black man.

Gale 2311. Not in LCP, Reilly, or Weitenkampf. OCLC 1292616124 [1- OH Hist. Connection], 870219805 [1- IN Hist. Soc.] as of June 2023. AAS also owns a copy. (38499) \$3,500.00

16. [Lincoln, Abraham]: LEAVING THE WHITE HOUSE. Boston: J.H. Bufford, [1864?]. Hand-colored lithograph card, 3-3/4" x 2-1/4." Mount remnants on blank verso; two small ink marks in blank margins. Very Good.

An expression of someone's wishful thinking: a top-hatted Lincoln leaves the White House, his umbrella and satchel in hand.

Bufford was an accomplished Boston lithographer. He "was the first employer and art teacher of Winslow Homer, but was also a prolific lithographer and competitor of Nathaniel Currier. Homer's fame as an artist and Currier's successful publishing firm, which became Currier and Ives, overshadow Bufford's legacy as a commercial illustrator of books and sheet music. Nevertheless, he was a popular and successful artist in his day" [Smithsonian American Art Museum on line].

Not located at the online sites of OCLC, Library of Congress, AAS, Huntington, NYPL, LCP, Brown, U IL as of April 2022. Not in Sabin, Reilly, Weitenkampf. (38316) \$1,500.00

17. [Lincoln, Abraham]: LINCOLN CAMPAIGN SONGSTER. FOR THE USE OF CLUBS. CONTAINING ALL OF THE MOST POPULAR SONGS. Philadelphia: Published by Mason & Co., 1864. 16pp, 2 7/8" x 4 1/4". Stitched in original printed wrappers with portrait of an unshaven Lincoln on the front wrap. Rear wrap, a publisher's advertisement, is shaved at the fore-edge, costing a few letters [such has been the case with the several other copies of this Songster that we have examined]. Light stain at upper corner of front wrap. Text clean. Very Good.

Spirited songs are printed: 'We are Coming, Father Abraham, 600,000 More'; 'Union and Lincoln'; 'Give Us Noble Leaders'; 'The Veteran Volunteer'; 'Shout Aloud for Lincoln': a total of twelve campaign songs.

Monaghan 323. Not in Sabin, Eberstadt, Decker, Nevins, LCP, Dumond, Blockson.  
(39121) \$1,500.00

18. [Lincoln, Abraham]: LINCOLN'S TREATMENT OF GEN. GRANT. [New York: Sold at 13 Park Row, and at all Democratic Newspaper Offices, 1864]. 8pp, caption title, disbound, a bit of blank margin wear, Good+. At head of title: 'Document No. 12.'

This Democratic Party campaign pamphlet portrays President Lincoln as an incompetent military strategist who perpetually "interfered with General McClellan, both when he was general-in-chief and afterward when he commanded the brave Army of the Potomac." Worse, Lincoln has "The Taint of Disunion." He, not McClellan, the Democratic presidential candidate, supported the Jeffersonian right of revolution in a speech during his single term in Congress. He and other "ultra abolitionists" are the "original secessionists and disunion men."

George McClellan wants the rebel States to return to the Union, but Lincoln's policies render that impossible. Lincoln "regards the States as dead and gone. He magnifies and strengthens the position of the Richmond dynasty" by seeking to negotiate "only with Jefferson Davis."  
Monaghan 326. Not in LCP.

(23084) \$450.00

19. [Lincoln, Abraham]: LITHOGRAPH PORTRAIT "A. LINCOLN | LIKENESS FROM A RECENT PHOTOGRAPH FROM LIFE" BY ALONZO CHAPPEL. New York: Johnson, Fry & Co., Publishers, 1862. Broadside, 7-1/4" x 10-1/2", portrait area 5-1/2" x 7-1/2". Handcolored line and stipple lithograph depicting a full length portrait of a bearded Abraham Lincoln seated beside a table in front of a heavy drape, holding a book of the Constitution with both hands in his lap, torn newspapers at his feet with the headlines "Secession" and "Southern Confederacy." "Painted By Alonzo Chappel" directly beneath image followed by facsimile signature and caption, imprint and copyright of Johnson Fry dated 1862. Two small tape remnants on verso from having been mounted. Near Fine.

Alonzo Chappel [1828-1887] was a painter and illustrator known best for his historical depictions of politicians and military events.

Stewart 34 [Catalogue of the portraits of Lincoln in the Lincoln Collection of Judd Stewart, New Jersey: 1912].

(38965) \$450.00

20. [Lincoln, Abraham]: LITHOGRAPH PORTRAIT TITLED "PREST ABRAHAM LINCOLN - 1861" New York: American Bank Note Co., [1861]. Broadside, 3 x 3-3/4" india paper mounted on card backing 5-3/4" x 8-1/4". The oval portrait area is 1-1/2" x 1-7/8". The number "141" appears beneath the title. Handcolored line and stipple lithograph depicting a bust portrait of a bearded Abraham Lincoln in his usual suit and diamond knotted bowtie, torso and head facing to the right, looking almost front. Left edge of backing has remnant of cloth tape from having been mounted and light scattered foxing. Near Fine.

This engraving, by Frederick Girsch for the American Bank Note Company, was used on the \$10 Demand Note of 1861 and the \$10 Legal Tender Notes of 1862-1863. ["Lincoln Securities," Museum of American Finance website.]

Stewart 4 [Catalogue of the portraits of Lincoln in the Lincoln Collection of Judd Stewart, New Jersey: 1912].

(38969)

\$500.00

21. Lincoln, Abraham: PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S "LAST PUBLIC ADDRESS," THE EVENING OF 11 APRIL 1865, PRINTED IN THE NEW-YORK TIMES, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12, 1865. New York: April 12, 1865. Elephant Folio. 8pp. Each page printed in six columns. Uncut at top edge. Very Good. A contemporary hand has written in pencil at the top blank margin, "His last Proclamation. Keep this Paper."

This was Lincoln's "Last Public Address" [Abraham Lincoln Online]. This issue of the Times, appearing the following day, is a strong candidate for its earliest printing. His Speech discloses Lincoln's most recent thoughts on Reconstruction, the War having virtually ended by the surrender of Lee's Army at Appomattox Court House on April 9. Reconstruction, he says, is "fraught with great difficulty... We simply must begin with, and mould from, disorganized and discordant elements. Nor is it a small additional embarrassment that we, the loyal people, differ among ourselves as to the mode, manner, and means of reconstruction."

Lincoln emphasizes his flexibility. He disclaims any intention to insist upon a single comprehensive plan. He makes clear that "the Executive claimed no right to say when, or whether members should be admitted to seats in Congress" from the rebellious States. He remarks that he has never pronounced on the interesting legal question, "whether the seceding States, so called, are in the Union or out of it." Such an issue has no practical significance. "We all agree that the seceded States, so called, are out of their proper relation with the Union; and that the sole object of the government, civil and military, in regard to those States is to again get them into that proper practical relation." Lincoln will act as circumstances require, the only criterion being whether the proposed policy will expedite that "proper practical relation." It is obvious that Lincoln, had he lived, would have been much more successful than his dogmatic and inflexible successor at guiding Reconstruction.

This issue treats many other issues arising from the War's end, including the topic, "What shall be done with Jeff. Davis?"

(36639)

\$1,000.00

22. [Lincoln, Abraham]: "THE NIGGER" IN THE WOODPILE. New York: Currier & Ives, 1860. Lithograph illustrated broadside, 17" x 13-1/2." Uniform mild toning, shallow blank upper corner chip, light wear. Very Good.

The Republicans depicted Lincoln as a familiar, iconic figure in American life: the self-made frontiersman who had pulled himself up by his bootstraps and climbed the ladder of success. However, concealed by that reassuring image was the Republicans' revolutionary platform of Emancipation and Civil Rights for the Negro.

The cartoon is, Reilly says, "A racist parody of Republican efforts to play down the antislavery plank in their 1860 platform. Horace Greeley, the prominent New York publicist of the party, stands at left reassuring a man identified as 'Young America'. 'I assure you my friend,' he says, 'that you can safely vote our ticket, for we have no connection with the Abolition party, but our Platform is composed entirely of rails, split by our Candidate.' Young America, who represents progressive Democrats, points insistently toward the right, where candidate Abraham

Lincoln sits atop a makeshift construction made of rails marked 'Republican Platform,' which imprisons a grinning black man. He tells Greeley, 'It's no use old fellow! you can't pull that wool over my eyes for I can see 'the Nigger' peeping through the rails.' Meanwhile, Lincoln reflects, 'Little did I think when I split these rails that they would be the means of elevating me to my present position'."

Reilly 1860-30. Gale 4849. Weitenkampf 123. OCLC 56915079 [2- Clements, Boston Ath.], 1037375141 [1- Boston Public], 1136535662 [1- AAS] as of October 2022.

(38871) \$4,500.00

23. [Lincoln, Abraham] Pomeroy, Theo[dore] M.: PRINTED LETTER FROM POMEROY TO ABRAHAM LINCOLN, JUNE 29, 1863, RECOMMENDING THAT COLONEL JOHN S. CLARK BE PROMOTED TO BRIGADIER GENERAL. Auburn, N.Y.: 1863. Broadside, 8" x 12-1/4". Very Good.

Congressman Pomeroy of Auburn, who represented New York in Congress during the Civil War years and early Reconstruction, has high praise for Colonel Clark, serving on the staff of General Banks and recently wounded in the advance on Port Hudson.

In the earliest days of the War during the Baltimore disorders, he "mingled during the day and following night with the populace and rioters, gathered all possible information and on the following morning returned to Washington and laid the information before the military authorities. Communications with Annapolis being cut off, he accepted the hazardous position of bearer of dispatches from the War Department to Gen'l Butler, and of the seventeen messengers sent on that mission, was the only one who succeeded in reaching his destination without arrest, and that was accomplished only by a night march on foot of twenty-five miles in a country with which he was unfamiliar, and by swimming the Patuxent, within sound of the voices of the enemies sentinels."

OCLC 768761257 [1- Allen Cy Pub. Lib.] as of August 2023.

(35588) \$450.00

24. [Lincolnia] Smith, Clark M.: CLOTHING AT NEARLY HALF PRICE! THE ENTIRE STOCK OF CLOTHING IN THE STORE FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY T.S. LITTLE, NO. 6, S. SIDE SQUARE HAS PASSED INTO THE HANDS OF C.M. SMITH & SON! WHO INTEND DOING A STRICTLY CASH BUSINESS, AND WILL PROCEED AT ONCE TO A REGULAR SLAUGHTER OF THIS FINE STOCK OF GOODS. NOTHING LIKE THIS HAS BEEN SEEN IN SPRINGFIELD! ALL FORMER PRICES PUT FAR OUT OF SIGHT! REDUCTION! IN EXPENSES, IN CLOTHING, IN EVERYTHING, WILL BE THE RULE! [Springfield: 1876]. Printed broadside, 8-1/4" x 11-3/4." A variety of bold type sizes and fonts. At head of title: "1876. 1876. 1876." Very Good.

Smith, a Springfield merchant, married Ann Todd, a younger sister of Abraham Lincoln's wife Mary. Smith's correspondence with Lincoln is held at the Library of Congress and at the Lincoln Presidential Library. Smith owned most of the block comprising the South Side Square, number 6 included, with four to five of his own businesses in the buildings connected by tunnels. Lincoln's office was at 528 East Adams, on the southwest corner of Sixth and Adams Streets, South Side Square, next door to one of Smith's businesses.

Based on Springfield maps of 1859 and 1913, the address on this broadside may be the same address where Lincoln wrote his first Inaugural Address. "When it was time for Lincoln to write his inaugural speech, he needed a quiet place away from the crush of his other duties. He found it in an unused room in a Springfield store run by his brother-in-law, Clark M. Smith. The desk Lincoln used remained in Smith's family for nearly a century, until Smith's daughter sold it to the Illinois State Historical Library in 1953 for \$500" [web site of the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library].

(38898)

\$750.00

25. [Mills, Benjamin]: NO. III. TO WM. L. MAY, ESQ. SIR - IT IS THE CHARACTER OF THE VICIOUS TO ATTEMPT TO DRAG DOWN VIRTUE TO THEIR OWN STANDARD ... [Jacksonville, IL: Illinois Patriot, 1834]. Broadside, printed in four columns, 15-3/4" x 11-1/4." Right margins are wide and generous, inner margins trimmed closely, with three chips costing about ten words or parts thereof [out of a total @3500 words]. Good or so.

The 1834 Congressional contest in Illinois's Third District was an unusually bitter one. Benjamin Mills opposed William L. May. "May, nicknamed 'Big Red,' owned slaves, was head of Springfield's Land Office and had a reputation for violin playing, swearing and story-telling ... Mills was an anti-slavery state representative and 'brilliant lawyer,' according to the 'Historical Encyclopedia of Illinois.' They were running for the congressional seat vacated by Joseph Duncan when he was elected governor; that district ran from Springfield to the Wisconsin border" [Illinois State Journal Register article, 4 Feb. 2017].

"Both men were Democrats, both were lawyers, both were supporters of Jackson, and both had traveled around the district together, campaigning more or less amiably until one of Mills' supporters published a letter in the Sangamo Journal which raised some unsavory questions about May's past. Chief among them was the rumor that May had been indicted by a grand jury for breaking into a house some years back" [Illinois Times article by Erica Holst, 6 November 2014].

The mutual invectives were remarkable even for those times, with charges of burglary, illicit sexual intercourse, cowardice during the Black Hawk War, and breach of promise litigation. This broadside is Mills's full-bore attack on May, challenging his conduct during the Black Hawk War of 1832. May allegedly took credit for killing a "Dead Indian." Additionally, "Agricola," "Winchester," and "Morgan" weigh in. "Refers to the 'seduction' affair and May's conduct in the Black Hawk War. This first appeared in a regular issue of the ILLINOIS PATRIOT, July 26, 1834. Type was rearranged but not re-set for this printing" [Byrd].

May won the election and served from 1834 to 1839. Sangamon County Poll Records show that Lincoln, who was one of the election Clerks, voted for May [Papers of Abraham Lincoln Digital Library], as did most of that County's voters. After he ended his Congressional career, May practiced law in Peoria, was elected Mayor of Springfield, and then moved to California to seek his fortune in the Gold Rush. He died in Sacramento in 1849.

Byrd 188 [2- Chi. Hist. Soc., IL Hist. Soc.]. American Imprints 27116 [1- IL Hist. Soc.]. OCLC 14438632 [1- Lincoln Pres. Lib.] as of September 2022. Not at AAS.

(38822)

\$850.00

26. [Ohio Republican Party]: JOLLIFICATION OVER THE GREAT REPUBLICAN VICTORY! 25TH WARD CLUB RATIFICATION! AT TURNER HALL, ON SATURDAY

EV'NG, OCT. 18TH, 1879. ALL LAW AND ORDER LOVING CITIZENS, WHO FAVOR GOOD GOVERNMENT, HONEST CURRENCY, AND BELIEVE WE ARE A NATION! WILL BE THERE. SHORT SPEECHES BY INVITED GUESTS. THE GLEE CLUB WILL MARCH THROUGH GEORGIA, AND RALLY 'ROUND THE FLAG, WHILE THE FIELD BAND WILL BEAT THE LONG ROLL OVER THE STATE AND COUNTY MAJORITIES. BY ORDER OF THE CLUB. CAPT. M.S. SHAW, PREST. R. MULFORD, JR. SEC. [Ohio: 1879]. Folio broadside, 6" x 12". Boldly printed on yellow paper using different sized fonts and styles. Lightly dusted, light creasing, single small pinhole. Very Good.

Ohio's election for Governor occurred four days earlier, on October 14. The Republican candidate, Charles Foster, defeated Democrat Thomas Ewing Jr. The Republican underticket also performed well. This "Jollification," a common contemporary term for a celebration, occurred at Cincinnati's Turner Hall. Speeches, music, and festivities marked the occasion. The reference to "Marching Through Georgia" recalls, of course, General Sherman's historic 1864 campaign that contributed to Abraham Lincoln's presidential victory.

Capt. M[organ] S[imon] Shaw [1839-1891], an Ohio native, served with the Fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry from his enlistment on June 19, 1861, through his discharge on December 27, 1864. He advanced from Private to Captain during his service. He was President of the Twenty-Fifth Ward Sherman Club at the time of this event. [Military records accessed at website of Fold3; Cincinnati Daily Star, October 6, 17, 18, & 20, 1879; Mar. 15, 1880; USFC 1870, 1880.] Not located on OCLC or the online sites of AAS, Ohio State U, Boston Athenaeum, Yale, U TX as of June 2022.

(38273)

\$750.00

27. [Piece of Hickory, A]: MILITARY DESPOTISM! ARBITRARY ARREST OF A JUDGE!! New York: P.W. Derham, Printer and Stationer, 15 Nassau Street, [1864?]. Broadside, 12" x 18-1/2." Laid down on paper stock. Blank margins chipped, some dusting and light wear. Good+.

This scarce broadside, signed in type at the end by 'A Piece of Hickory,' minimizes Lincoln's alleged arbitrary arrests, and his suspension of the writ of habeas corpus: the great Democratic hero, Andrew Jackson, was far more lawless when he governed New Orleans after the War of 1812, arresting Louallier for merely criticizing him, and then arresting the judge who released him on a writ of habeas corpus. Jackson became the most influential leader of the Democratic Party since Jefferson. "Nine years after, this 'military despot,' who made the 'arbitrary arrest,' was elected President by the Democracy."

"Derham first appears in New York City directories in 1864. The original broadside is located in the Abraham Lincoln Library and Museum, Lincoln Memorial Univ., Harrogate, Tennessee" [Neely, *The Fate of Liberty: Abraham Lincoln and Civil Liberties* 254 note 19. NY: Oxford U Press. 1991].

Sabin 48958. Not in LCP, Bartlett, Monaghan. OCLC 54148969 [2- Yale, Harvard], 33203442 [1- Brown], 478267635 [1- NYHS] as of December 2022. The Library of Congress also has a copy.

(38982)

\$1,750.00