
   "This full-length, hand-colored print depicts a young man wearing a badge on a ribbon around his neck that hangs to his waist. He is holding a scroll with a pledge of temperance. The pledge reads, 'No brother shall make, buy, sell or use as a beverage any spirituous or malt, liquors, wine, or cider.' There is heavy red drapery with a tassel hanging behind him.

   "This print was produced by James S. Baillie, who was active in New York from 1838 to 1855. James Baillie started as a framer in 1838, and then became an artist and lithographer in 1843 or 1844. He discovered how to color lithographs while working as an independent contractor for Currier & Ives in the mid 1840s. He was a prolific lithographer and colorist for Currier & Ives, and his prints were extremely popular with a wide distribution. James Baillie spent his later years concentrating on painting instead of lithography" [from the description by the Smithsonian National Museum of American History].

   Smithsonian's Harry T. Peters "America on Stone" Lithography Collection. Currier & Ives has two items, G6013 and G6014, resembling our offering. (38195) $600.00

2. **[Brooklyn Whig Party]; Garrett Lansing**: FIRST DISTRICT. AT A MEETING OF A NUMBER OF ELECTORS OF THE FIRST DISTRICT, HELD AT THE HOUSE OF JOHN HUNTER, FRIDAY EVENING MAY 4, 1827, THE FOLLOWING RESOLUTION WAS

The unusual, eye-catching engraving was the work of Garret Lansing [born c.1788-1791], the first of only four students of Alexander Anderson, America's first wood engraver. Lansing, who began studying under Anderson in 1804, thus became America's second wood engraver. He worked in Albany and Boston for several years, then settled in New York City where he was active through the late 1830s. His advertisement in the 1827 New York City directory locates his business at 16 Pine and residence at 66 Rutgers. [Lossing, B.F.: A MEMORIAL OF ALEXANDER ANDERSON, M.D., THE FIRST ENGRAVER ON WOOD IN AMERICA, New York: 1872, pp.21-32; LONGWORTH'S AMERICAN ALMANAC, NEW-YORK REGISTER AND CITY DIRECTORTY. . . , New York: 1827, p.297.]

Hezekiah B. Pierpont a/k/a Pierrepont [1768-1838] was a merchant, farmer, land owner, and developer in Brooklyn and upstate New York. He was also Vice President of the Brooklyn Savings Bank. John Hunter was likely the Brooklyn tavern and livery stable owner. Elijah Raynor was elected a Brooklyn fireman in Franklin Engine no. 3, in 1817, and is listed in the 1822 Brooklyn Directory as owner of a grocery and tavern. It is unclear if William Thompson was the Brooklyn shipmaster or fur merchant. Thomas Armstrong was a mariner.
and tavern owner. [Spooner's Brooklyn Directory for the year 1822; OUR FIREMEN. THE
OFFICIAL HISTORY OF THE BROOKLYN FIRE DEPARTMENT, Chapter 1].
Not in Sabin, American Imprints or on OCLC, AAS, NYPL, NYHS online sites as of August
2023. (39484) $1,250.00

3. [Buchanan, James]: A SERVICEABLE GARMENT - OR REVERIE OF A
BACHELOR. New York: [N. Currier, 1856]. Lithograph broadside, 11-3/4” x 16-1/2.” Pale
uniform dusting. Minor blank edge wear. Prior mounting remnants on blank verso. Very
Good.

The title derives from the book by popular author Donald Grant Mitchell, a/k/a Ik Marvel,
who wrote "Reveries of a Bachelor." Buchanan, our only bachelor President, is depicted in
shabby living quarters. He contemplates his ragged jacket, "on which he has evidently just
sewn a patch marked 'Cuba.' This is probably a reference to his authorship of the Ostend
Manifesto of 1854, which proposed that the United States annex or seize Cuba" [Reilly].
Acquisition of Cuba for an American Slave Empire was a dream of Southern Democrats.

The broadside depicts Buchanan's conversion, from early Federalist to Democrat to
enabler of the Southern agenda. Buchanan remarks, "My Old coat was a very fashionable
Federal coat when it was new, but by patching and turning I have made it quite a Democratic
Garment. That Cuba patch to be sure is rather unsightly but it suits Southern fashions at this
season."
"Buchanan's words suggest that the desire to extend American slave territory motivated his Ostend designs on Cuba" [Reilly].


"A tribute to commander of the Union forces Gen. Winfield Scott, shown as the mythical Hercules slaying the many-headed dragon or hydra, here symbolizing the secession of the Confederate states. At left stands Scott, wielding a great club 'Liberty and Union,' about to strike the beast. The hydra has seven heads, each representing a prominent Southern leader. The neck of each Southerner depicted is labeled with a vice or crime associated with him" [Reilly].

The Southerners are Toombs, Stephens, Davis, Beauregard, Twiggs, Pickens, and Floyd, labeled variously as Hatred and Blasphemy, Lying, Piracy, Perjury, Treason, Extortion, Robbery.

This is the variant noted by Weitenkampf, omitting the name of Scott in the title. Reilly 1861-35. Weitenkampf 131. OCLC 191119921 [2- Peabody Essex, Boston Athenaeum] as of November 2023. Not at the AAS online site. (39672) $1,750.00

This lithograph's caption below the picture is in elegant typescript: German [on the left] and English [on the right]. The German caption reads: "Zerstorung Erstorung des amrikanischenn kauffahrteischiffs 'Harvey Birch' durch die Kriegs-Corvette der Confoderirten Staaten, Nashville." The English caption is as stated in our title.

Isidor Rocca's Berlin publishing house flourished from the late 1840s to the early 1870s. The firm published a series of maritime lithographs, several with titles in both German and English. Our engraving appeared on the front page of THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, 30 November 1861. The Library of Congress has a copy, colored differently from ours.
LOC 2003679837.
(39360) $500.00

Light discoloration beneath the portrait, the “F” in Fremont lightly abraded. Else Very Good.
Fremont is seated in a blue chair in front of flowing purple drapes and a yellow cord.

In June 1856 Fremont was nominated in Philadelphia as the first presidential candidate of
the Republican Party.
Gale 3521. Conningham 3260. Not in Reilly or Weitenkampf.
(38578) $600.00

7. Currier, Nathaniel: MARTIN VAN BUREN. THE CHAMPION OF DEMOCRACY.
New York: Lith. & Pub. by N. Currier, 2 Spruce St., [1840?]. Broadside, 9-7/8” x 14,” on
thick paper stock. Full-length portrait of Van Buren astride a horse, head angled to the left,
looking front, with the ground in green, pale blue, and uncolored, a few rocks and plants, and
a bird at the left. He doffs his top hat, and is dressed formally in a black, three-piece suit, with
bow tie. The horse is white with black speckles. Toned along the margins, blank verso
spotted. Very Good.

This is a rare Currier print, depicting Van Buren on horseback. The Currier firm worked at
2 Spruce Street from 1838-1866.
Not located in Reilly or on OCLC or the online sites of AAS, New York Public Library, New York Historical Society, Library of Congress as of September 2023. We located a copy at the Van Buren National Historical Site.

Item No. 7


It was rumored that, when Jefferson Davis was captured at War's end, he had disguised himself in a woman's dress. That this was not so did not discourage anyone from telling the story.

OCLC 818362958 [1- MA Hist. Soc.]. Not in Weitenkampf, Reilly. The International Center of Photography and MS State U own the print.

(38569) $500.00
THE LAST OF THE CHEVALIERS.

JEFF: "I thought your government was more magnanimous than to hunt down women and children."

"ON TO RICHMOND" AND BACK AGAIN.

JEFF DAVIS.

HORACE GREELEY.

Two plausible occasions may have stimulated this portrayal of the unlikely association of Greeley and Davis. One possibility is that it was created around 1867, when Greeley urged the release from prison of Jefferson Davis, and signed as surety on Davis's bond.

I find it more probable that the image resulted from Greeley's tireless [and, to Lincoln, annoying] efforts to encourage peace talks between Lincoln and the Confederacy. Greeley's lobbying and editorializing resulted in Lincoln's attendance at the futile Hampton Roads peace conference in early 1865. The phrase, "On to Richmond and Back Again," is intended as satire: early in the War, the Union cry was, "On to Richmond," for a quick end to the rebellion. The phrase "Back Again" suggests the failure of the so-called "Peace Conference" [as well as hopes for an early termination of hostilities].

No other copy located despite diligent search.

(38572) $500.00

10. [Elections of 1868] [Union League of New York City]: THE EXCURSION OF THE BOUGHT NOMINATIONS. THE LARGE BALOON "UNION LEAGUE," WILL START IMMEDIATELY. THE BALOON IS MANAGED BY THE OLD HUNKERS IN THE RING. [New York? 1868-1870?]. Broadside, 4-7/8" x 8", caption accompanied by illustration
of a large balloon filled with persons holding American flags, and held in place by men straining on ropes. A crowd of onlookers has gathered. Very Good.

The Union League, founded in 1863 by prominent New Yorkers to support the War effort, has, according to this cartoon broadside, descended into a bunch of "Old Hunkers," a term first describing pro-Slavery New York Democratic Party men in the 1840s and 1850s whose principles and loyalties were determined by their "hankering" after the spoils of office. Originally a powerful pro-Union organization, the Union League is now a corrupt political machine where political influence is "bought" for private gain.


(35754) $750.00


Ellsworth, the first Union officer to die in the Civil War, was killed while removing the Confederate flag from the Marshall House roof in Alexandria. This dramatic depiction of his death is rare.
Before the War Ellsworth studied law in Springfield with Lincoln, who gave him a proper eulogy.

Gale 1603. Not in Reilly or Weitenkampf. OCLC 51130368 locates the Library of Congress copy only, as of December 2022. Not at the online sites of AAS, Huntington, NYPL, U VA, Lib. VA as of December 2022.

(39002) $1,000.00

Item No. 12

This rare satirical broadside features ten "exercises" under "Lot. No. 1" and nine under "Lot No. 2." Some participants include: J.W. Murder, J.A. More-evil, F. Sel-wine Cutler, H.B. Pud-muddle, Kernel Waltzingham.

References to the Lowell Brass Band and to Amelia Sargent, who is listed as performing a "DECLAMATION- Joan of Arc," suggest a Massachusetts imprint; the likely place is Lowell.

Not located in American Imprints, Sabin, NUC, or on OCLC or online records of the Library of Congress, AAS, MA Hist. Soc., and other major institutional and university libraries.

(26871) $650.00

An oval, bust-length portrait of Garfield, with facsimile autograph, occupies the center of the broadside. He is surrounded by portraits of his wife, mother, and five children. Thirteen illustrations from Garfield’s early life, War service, assassination, and death surround the family portraits.

This rare broadside was published by the Sheehy Company of New York City, which apparently issued it in a couple of variants during 1881 and 1882. OCLC 166882872 [1- Boston Athen.] [Sheehy copyright is 1882; 15 vignettes rather than 13 surround the family portraits; Mayer, Merkel & Ottmann are identified as lithographers]. The Jay Last Collection at the Huntington also contains the 1882 printing.

(36463) $500.00


A rare broadside biography of Harrison, attractively engraved. Miles 71. OCLC 29891491 [1- Lib. of VA]. Not in American Imprints, Sabin, Cronin & Wise. (36349) $600.00

This eye-catching, evidently unrecorded broadside features the iconic Screaming Eagle, wings spread, and holding a banner which reads, "Charge on the Paymaster." Henderson's name and address are printed at the bottom: "John G. Henderson, Atty at law, and WAR CLAIM AGENT, Naples Ill."

The Equalization Act, whose terms the broadside recites, became law in July 1866. It provided additional bounties to men, or their families and heirs, who had been honorably discharged after three years' service; and smaller bounties to those honorably discharged after two years' service.

Born in Greene County, Illinois in 1837, Henderson became a teacher and then a "prominent" lawyer. He practiced law in Naples, Scott County, Illinois, until 1866; and then in Winchester until 1877, when he became a judge. He then resumed the practice of law.
Henderson also became something of an authority on Naples' archeological Mounds, dating to the year 100 A.D. His work on the Mound Group was noted in the case of Juliet Wade v. Drew Lewis, 561 F. Supp. 913 [N.D. Ill. 1983].

Not located in Graff, Sabin, or on OCLC or the online sites of AAS, Boston Athenaeum, LCP, University of Illinois, Newberry.

Item No. 16


    The Company’s New York offices were located at 699 Broadway from 1867-1876. We locate this extremely attractive broadside only in the Jay Last Collection at the Huntington Library.

(36504) $650.00
17. [Lee, Robert E.]: PHOTOGRAPH OF ROBERT E. LEE STANDING IN FRONT OF HIS HOME SEVERAL DAYS AFTER HIS SURRENDER AT APPOMATOX, TAKEN BY MATHEW B. BRADY. [Richmond, VA: Mathew B. Brady, photographer, 1865]. Albumen silver photograph, 6" x 9", mounted on stiff paper. Very Good.

Taken soon after the surrender at Appomattox.

(39374) $1,500.00

18. [Lee, Robert E.; Johnston, J.E.]: PHOTOGRAPH OF ROBERT E. LEE AND JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON, Savannah, Geo.: D.J. Ryan, Photo., [1870]. Oval photograph, uncolored, 7-3/4" x 10-1/4." Laid down on decorative board, which is lightly dusted. The image is Fine.

The Encyclopedia of Virginia describes the famous photograph as follows:

"Robert E. Lee, at right, with pen in hand, sits at a table with his old comrade-in-arms, Joseph E. Johnston. The two former Confederate generals were photographed in April 1870, in Savannah, Georgia, where an ailing Lee had traveled with his daughter Agnes. As the pair went south by train from Richmond, they were greeted at the stations along the way by adoring crowds. (Among those in the throng at Augusta, Georgia, trying to get a peak at the Confederate war hero was thirteen-year-old Woodrow Wilson). . . During the course of his stay in Savannah, Lee met with Johnston, who was then living in that city and working in the insurance business. The two gray-beards, both sixty-three years old, had not seen each other since the end of the Civil War; the event was captured by photographer David J. Ryan. . . Copies of this photograph were subsequently sold to aid the Ladies' Memorial Association of Savannah which was raising funds for a Confederate monument."

(39365) $3,750.00
19. **[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

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].


(38316) $1,500.00

Item No. 20