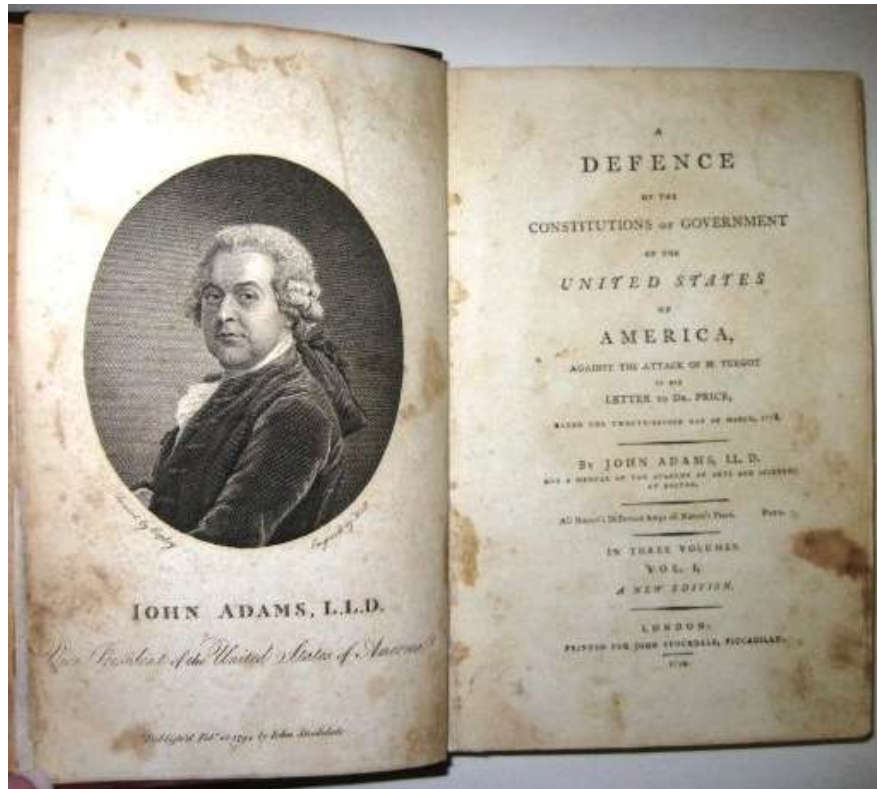




Item No. 1

The Greatest “Influence in Determining the Character of the Constitutions Adopted During the Revolution by Most of the Original States”

1. **Adams, John:** A DEFENCE OF THE CONSTITUTIONS OF GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, AGAINST THE ATTACK OF M. TURGOT IN HIS LETTER TO DR. PRICE...IN THREE VOLUMES. A NEW EDITION. London: Printed for John Stockdale, 1794. 3 volumes: port. frontis, [2], 8, xxxii, [3]-392; [2], 451, [1]; [2], 528, [36] pp. Light private rubberstamp on front free endpaper of each volume. Volume I has the portrait frontis, which is somewhat foxed in the margins. Bound in contemporary tree calf, expertly rebaked with original spines laid down and original gilt-lettered black morocco spine labels. Gilt spine bands. Light foxing, Very Good.

The book was first published in London in 1787 as a single volume, just as the Constitutional Convention assembled in Philadelphia. This is Adams's completed work and final edition. "John Adams, it is safe to say, bestowed more thought on the nature of government, and exerted more influence in determining the character of the constitutions adopted during the Revolution by most of the original states, than any one of his contemporaries. When, therefore, Turgot attacked these constitutions because of 'an unreasonable imitation of the usages of England,' and because of a want of centralization, it was natural that Adams should come forward as their champion" [Larned].

The Defence "has ably combated the opinions of Turgot, Mably, and Price, who were in favour of a single Legislative Assembly, and by it has contributed much towards establishing that division of power in our Legislative Assemblies, with its proper checks and balances, which we now enjoy. His accounts of other republics and their governments, are accurate and well drawn, and show the author to have been a man of extensive reading, and well acquainted with his subject." Marvin.

Howes A60aa. Marvin 50-51. Larned 2687. Sabin 235. Cohen 2735.

\$5,000.00

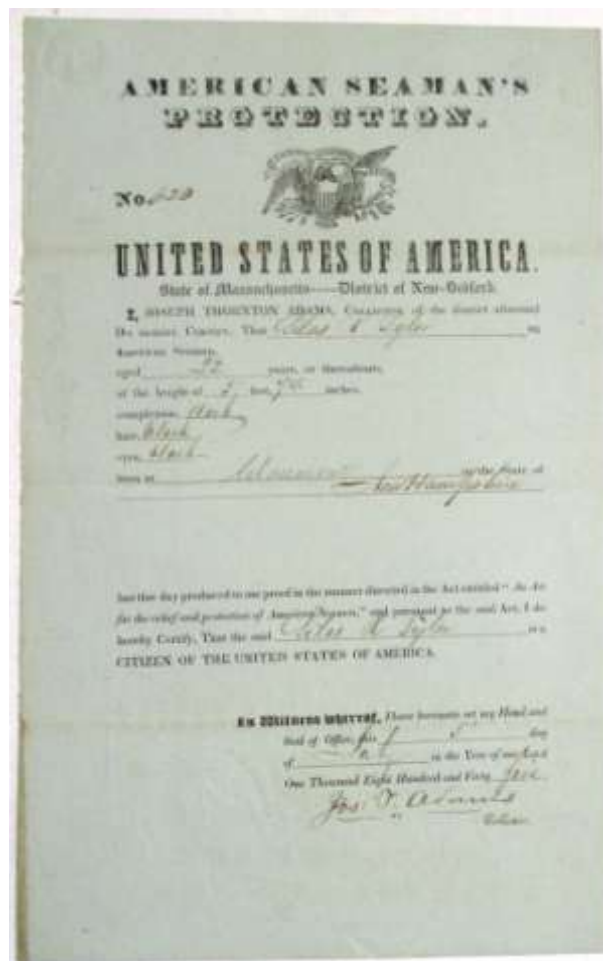
“Pernicious Effects of Public Cemeteries”

2. **Allen, Francis D.:** DOCUMENTS AND FACTS SHOWING THE FATAL EFFECTS OF INTERMENTS IN POPULOUS CITIES. New York: Published by F.D. Allen, 1822. 24pp. Disbound, foxed, Good or so.

Whatever the causes of Yellow Fever, "there must be filth and predisposition of atmosphere to facilitate its progress." Allen blames "the pernicious effects of public cemeteries... [A]n impure state of the atmosphere, caused by these or other masses of putrid matter, greatly aggravate the malignity of yellow fever."

AI 7776 [8]. Sabin 20454.

\$275.00



Item No. 3

“Best Passport of a Sailor in Any Port of the World”

3. **American Seamen:** AMERICAN SEAMAN'S PROTECTION. NO. 620. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS---- DISTRICT OF NEW-BEDFORD. I, JOSEPH THORNTON ADAMS, COLLECTOR OF THE DISTRICT AFORESAID DO HEREBY CERTIFY, THAT SILAS R. TYLER, AN AMERICAN SEAMAN, AGED 22 YEARS, OR THEREABOUTS, OF THE HEIGHT OF 5 FEET 7 3/4 INCHES, COMPLEXION, DARK, HAIR, BLACK, EYES, BLACK, BORN AT CLAREMONT IN THE STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE HAS THIS DAY PRODUCED TO ME PROOF IN THE MANNER DIRECTED IN THE ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT FOR

THE RELIEF AND PROTECTION OF AMERICAN SEAMEN," AND... I DO HEREBY CERTIFY, THAT THE SAID SILAS R. TYLER IS A CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES... New Bedford: July 5, 1845. Broadside, 8" x 12 3/4". Printed document, with the number '620' and the information about Tyler in manuscript. Signed and dated by Adams as Collector. Docketed in ink on verso. Printed on pale blue paper, cut of the American Screaming Eagle, and the motto, 'E Pluribus Unum.' Minor wear, Near Fine.

The 1796 Act for the Relief and Protection of American Seamen protected citizen American mariners from British impressment. Its use, as proof of American citizenship, was continued after that threat had passed. "An American's 'seaman's protection' is the best passport of a sailor in any port of the world, and the last thing he parts with should he be ever so much distressed." [Grund, Francis J.: THOUGHTS AND REFLECTIONS ON THE PRESENT POSITION OF EUROPE, AND ITS PROBABLE CONSEQUENCES TO THE UNITED STATES. Philadelphia: Childs & Peterson, 1860. Page 243.]

Silas R. Tyler is listed in the 1870 and 1880 Federal Censuses as a farmer. \$250.00

“A Race of Beings Who Have Hitherto Lived in Darkness”

4. **Bacon, Ephraim:** ABSTRACT OF A JOURNAL OF E. BACON, ASSISTANT AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES, TO AFRICA: WITH AN APPENDIX, CONTAINING INTERESTING ACCOUNTS OF THE EFFECTS OF THE GOSPEL AMONG THE NATIVE AFRICANS. WITH CUTS, SHOWING A CONTRAST BETWEEN TWO NATIVE TOWNS, ONE OF WHICH IS CHRISTIANIZED AND THE OTHER HEATHEN. SECOND EDITION. PUBLISHED FOR THE BENEFIT OF AFRICA. Philadelphia: Clark & Raser, 1822. 48pp, with two text illustrations. Rebound in modern calf with gilt-lettered title on front cover, decorative pastedowns and endpapers. Text browned, scattered foxing. About Good+.

The first edition issued from Philadelphia in 1821. Bacon's mission, in "suppressing the slave trade," was to settle willing Negroes "on the western coast of Africa" as "an asylum for those Africans who shall be recaptured by the United States' cruisers." He seeks "the final abolition of the slave trade, that scourge of Africa and disgrace of the civilized world." The Christian gospel will do wondrous things for "a race of beings who have hitherto lived in heathen darkness."

Bacon describes life and culture in the West African communities, illustrating the transformation-- via the introduction of Christianity-- from barbarism to gentility. Formerly savages, the citizens were now married, industrious, and sober, with trades such as farming, masonry, brick laying, blacksmiths and butchers, all living together in a town with streets, a parsonage, hospital, schools, and church.

LCP 754. Sabin 2641.

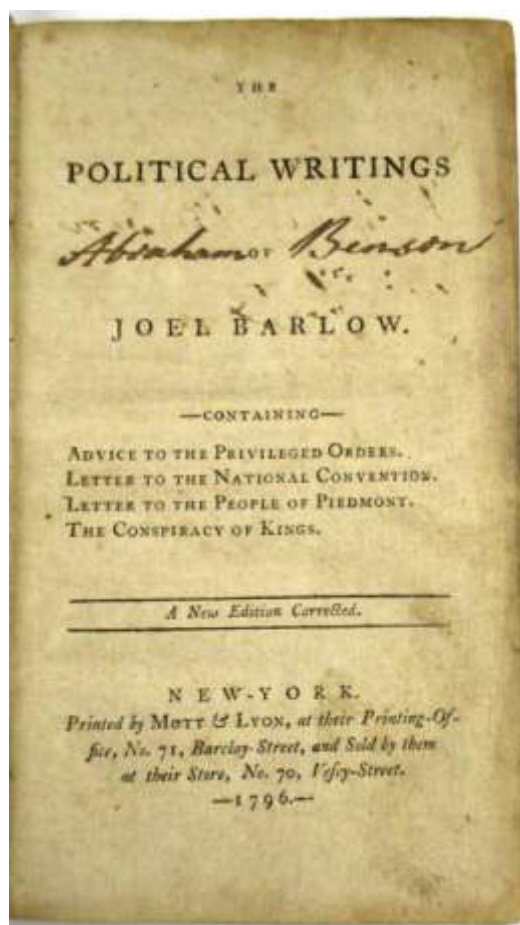
\$250.00

“The Views of an American Radical, Writing Under the Influence of the French Revolution”

5. **Barlow, Joel:** THE POLITICAL WRITING OF JOEL BARLOW. CONTAINING ADVICE TO THE PRIVILEGED ORDERS. LETTERS TO THE NATIONAL CONVENTION. LETTER TO THE PEOPLE OF PIEDMONT. THE CONSPIRACY OF KINGS. A NEW EDITION CORRECTED. New York: Mott & Lyon. 1796. Original sheep [chipped at spinehead, rear hinge starting]. 12mo. xvi, [17]-258 pp. Lacking rear free

endpaper. Lightly foxed. Contemporary signatures of William Benson and Abraham Benson on endpapers and title page. Good+.

"Interesting as setting forth the views of an American radical, writing under the influence of the French Revolution" [Larned]. Barlow was a friend of Paine. DAB says, "When Paine was imprisoned in Paris, it was Barlow who took charge of the manuscript of *The Age of Reason* and achieved its publication." DAB calls Barlow's 'Advice to the Privileged Orders' "still unique. It forcibly presents the doctrine of the responsibility of the State, a doctrine as admissibly true to-day as it was then heretical to Barlow's college friends." Howes B143. Evans 30026. BAL 894. Larned 2692. \$350.00

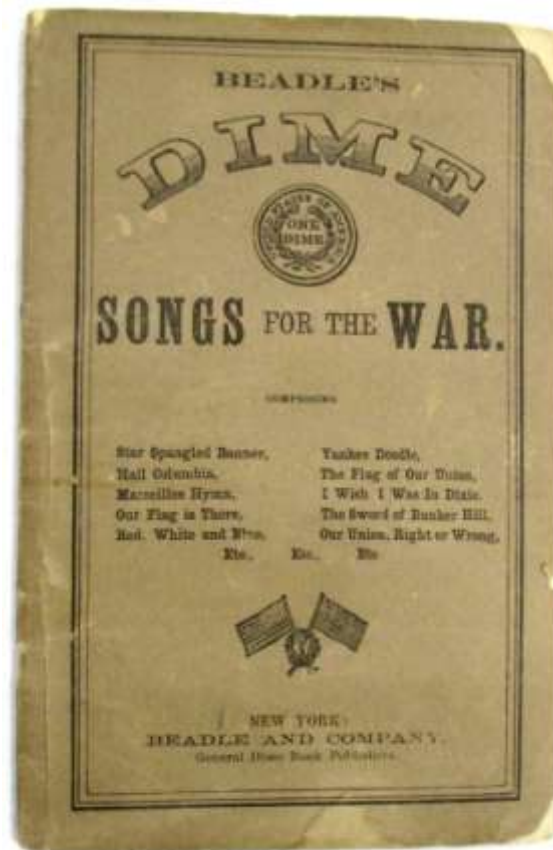


Item No. 5

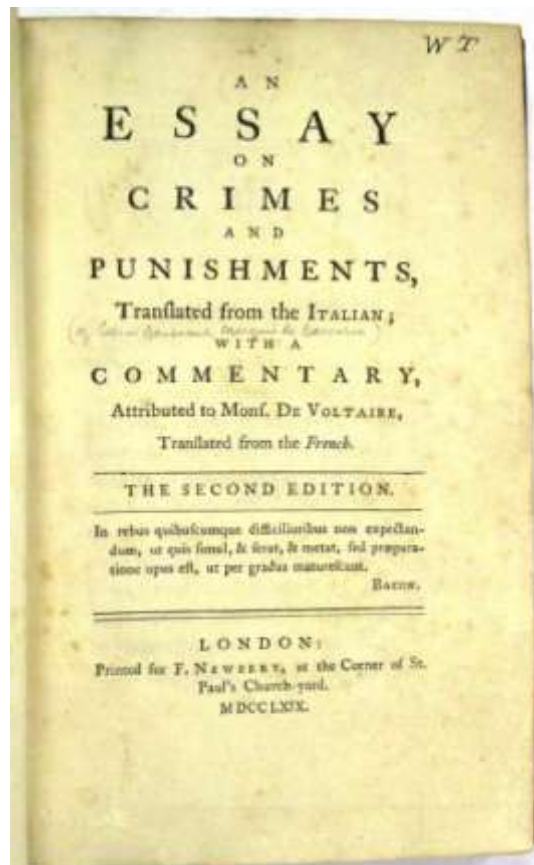
Early, Popular Civil War Song Book

6. **Beadle and Company:** BEADLE'S DIME SONGS FOR THE WAR. COMPRISING STAR SPANGLED BANNER, HAIL COLUMBIA, MARSEILLES HYMN, OUR FLAG IS THERE...ETC. ETC. ETC. New York and London: Beadle and Company. [1861]. 40pp. Stitched in original wrappers [light edge chipping]. Very Good.

A rare, very early-- perhaps the earliest-- song book for the Civil War. OCLC 41381418 [1- NYPL] [as of June 2015]. Not in Johansson. \$500.00



Item No. 6



Item No. 7

**“A Most Beneficial Influence upon the Criminal Laws
Of the Whole Civilized World”**

7. **Beccaria, Cesare:** AN ESSAY ON CRIMES AND PUNISHMENTS, TRANSLATED FROM THE ITALIAN; WITH A COMMENTARY, ATTRIBUTED TO MONS. DE VOLTAIRE, TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH. THE SECOND EDITION. London: Printed for F. Newbery, 1769. xii, 179, [1 blank], lxxix, [1 blank] pp. Bound in original calf, with raised spine bands and gilt-lettered green morocco spine label. Minor scattered foxing, an extremely attractive copy. Near Fine. With the heraldic bookplate of William Ferrand, the 19th century Member of Parliament.

Beccaria's "liberal and philanthropic views upon criminal jurisprudence, have had a most beneficial influence upon the criminal laws of the whole civilized world" [Marvin 105]. In Europe, caught up in the 'Age of Reason' and "already agitated by the anomalies and barbarities of criminal justice" the book, first "published in 1764, had enormous success, being taken up by Voltaire and the Encyclopaedists in France" [Marke].

Marke 488. Goldsmiths' 10589. ESTC T138987.

\$950.00

Belknap's Sermon Advocating Separation of Church and State

8. **Belknap, Jeremy:** A SERMON PREACHED AT THE INSTALLATION OF THE REV. JEDEDIAH MORSE, A.M. TO THE PASTORAL CARE OF THE CHURCH AND CONGREGATION OF CHARLESTOWN, ON THE 30TH OF APRIL, 1789. Boston: 1789. Half title, 32pp, disbound. Lightly foxed and age toned, occasional close trimming but no loss. Very Good.

"The present age does not want authors who are as lavish of their invectives against the clergy, as any of the clergy themselves were of their own praises in the height of their usurpations." Opposing dogmatism in religious matters, Belknap argues for separation of Church and State. "The business of ecclesiastical officers is confined to things of a spiritual nature; and even here, they have no right to prescribe or define articles of faith, and modes of discipline."

Evans 21673.

\$275.00

“One of the More Important of American Historical Documents”

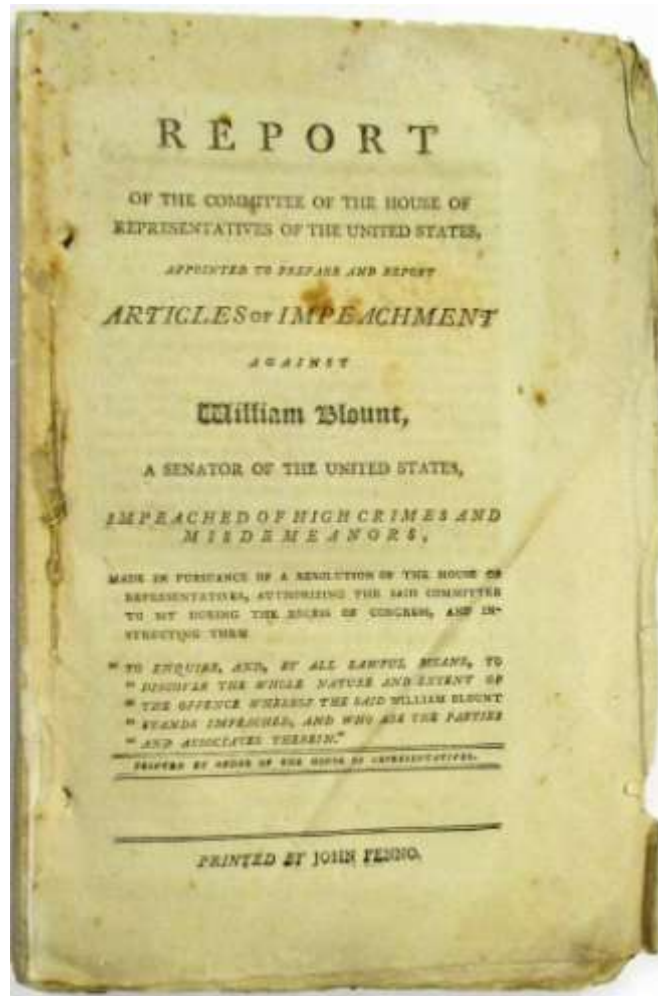
9. **[Blount, William]:** REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES, APPOINTED TO PREPARE AND REPORT ARTICLES OF IMPEACHMENT AGAINST WILLIAM BLOUNT, A SENATOR OF THE UNITED STATES, IMPEACHED OF HIGH CRIMES AND MISDEMEANORS... [Philadelphia]: Printed by John Fenno, 1797. [2], vi, [2 blanks], 16, clx pp. Stitched and untrimmed. Scattered margin spotting, and a few spots at the end but a lovely copy. In a custom chemise and morocco-backed slipcase. Very Good plus.

"Blount, one of the first two senators from Tennessee and an ardent speculator in western land, had been caught out in a scheme with the British minister to incite the Creeks and Cherokees to aid the British in an effort to take Florida and Louisiana from the Spanish. He was expelled from the Senate, the first of his kind" [Streeter]. "This treasonable United States senator from Tennessee conspired with Indians and British to seize the Spanish Floridas and erect there a British colony" [Howes].

The Committee's mission was to "discover the whole nature and extent of the offence, and who are the parties and associates therein." Here it reports the relevant testimony, documents, and correspondence. "The examination of the conspirators, their letters, documents and depositions are given in full. As revealing the 'underground international diplomacy' of certain elements of the American and British diplomatic corps, and the devious methods by which Louisiana and the Floridas were nearly lost to the United States, this document ranks as one of the more important of American historical documents" [Eberstadt].

FIRST EDITION. Howes B549aa. III Streeter Sale 1526. 123 Eberstadt 18. Evans 34785.

\$3,500.00



Item No. 9

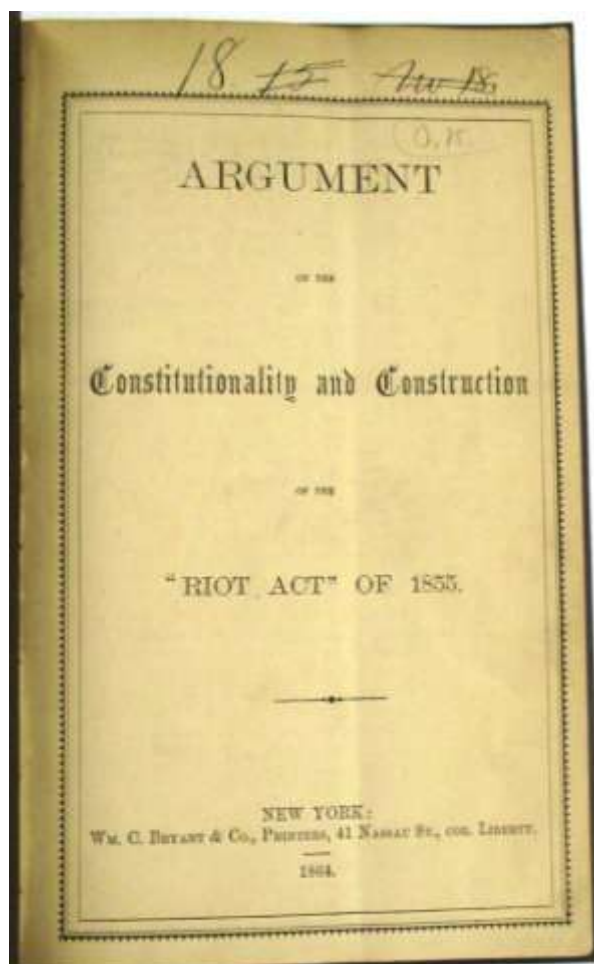
"The Frightful Events of July 1863"

10. [Brainerd, Cephas and James S. Stearns]: ARGUMENT ON THE CONSTITUTIONALITY AND CONSTRUCTION OF THE 'RIOT ACT' OF 1855. New York: Wm. C. Bryant, 1864. Original printed front wrapper, bound into modern plain wrappers. 25 [i.e., 26], [2 blanks] pp. Light blindstamp. Very Good.

This case arose out of the Draft Riots in New York City, "the frightful events of July, 1863." Brainerd and Stearns represented owners of property destroyed during that anti-Negro uprising, leaving that "innocent class of our community in destruction and ruin." A statute rendered the City liable for property damage incurred during any "mob or riot." It was

enacted in 1855 in response to "the Know-Nothing excitement, as it was then characterized, threatening, as some thought, to culminate in destructive and murderous manifestations of mob violence against the Catholic inhabitants of the State, and especially of the city of New-York." This rare offering defends the constitutionality of the statute, and traces its long English lineage.

Sabin 7336. OCLC 83813068 [1- Harv.] [as of May 2015]. Not in Marke, Harv. Law Cat.
\$850.00

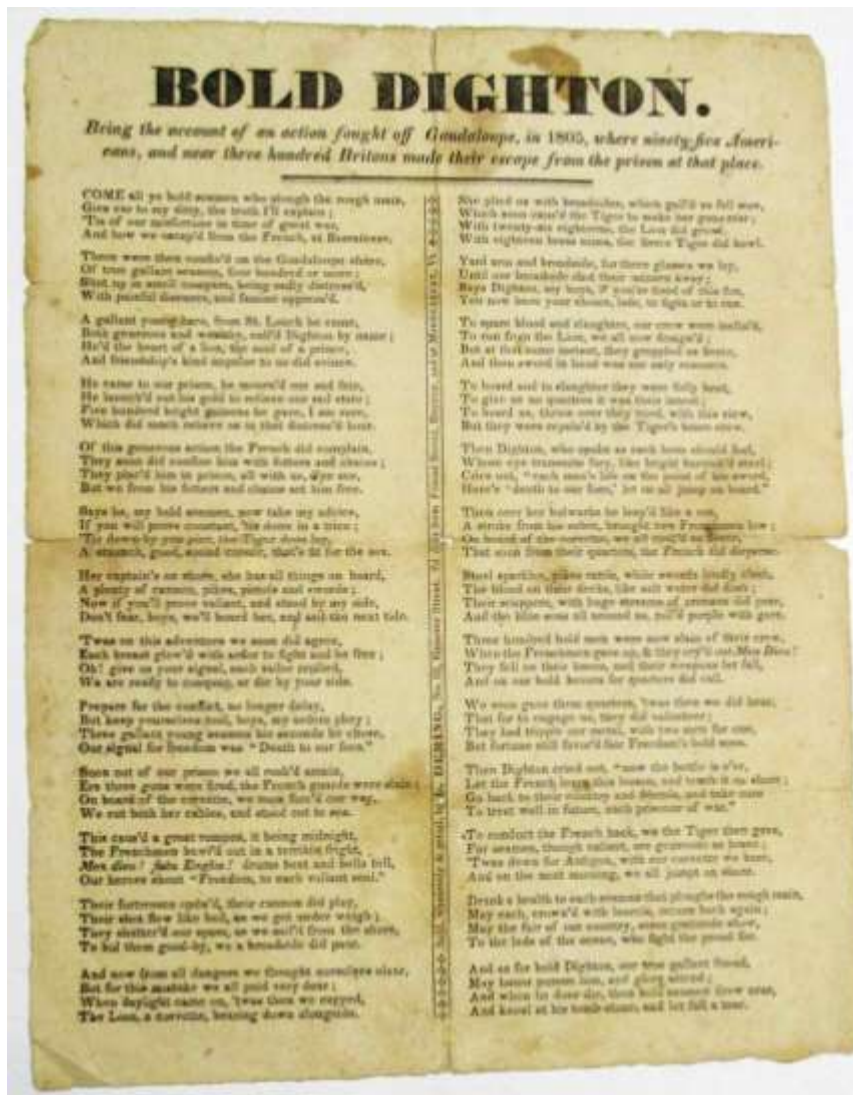


Item No. 10

11. **[Broadside Poem]:** BOLD DIGHTON. BEING THE ACCOUNT OF AN ACTION FOUGHT OFF GAUDALOUPE, IN 1805, WHERE NINETY-FIVE AMERICANS, AND NEAR THREE HUNDRED BRITONS MADE THEIR ESCAPE FROM THE PRISON AT THAT PLACE. [Boston]: Sold, wholesale & retail, by L. Deming, No. 62, Hanover Street, 2d doer from Friend Street, Boston, and at Middlebury, Vt. [1830]. Broadside, 7" x 9". Printed in two columns, Deming's address running vertically between columns. Some foxing, couple of small pinholes [not obscuring text]. Good+.

The first line of this rare broadside poem is, "Come all ye bold seamen who plough the rough main". It was printed in several locations, all around 1830, in twenty-six stanzas of four lines each describing the exploits of the prisoners who "escap'd from the French, at Bassateere."

OCLC 80262867 [2- Huntington, Harvard], 27442874 [1- Brown] [as of May 2015]. Not in American Imprints or at AAS, which owns a different imprint of this title. \$750.00



Item No. 11

“Simple and Easily Followed Advice”

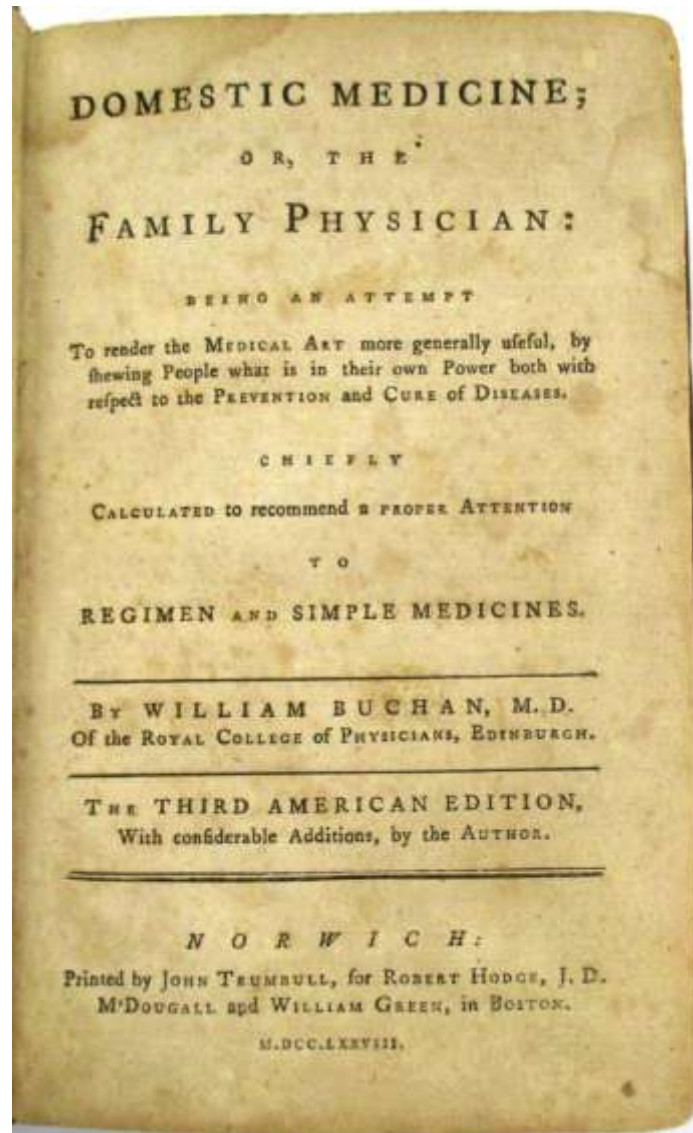
12. **Buchan, William:** DOMESTIC MEDICINE; OR, THE FAMILY PHYSICIAN: BEING AN ATTEMPT TO RENDER THE MEDICAL ART MORE GENERALLY USEFUL, BY SHEWING PEOPLE WHAT IS IN THEIR OWN POWER BOTH WITH RESPECT TO THE PREVENTION AND CURE OF DISEASES. CHIEFLY CALCULATED TO RECOMMEND A PROPER ATTENTION TO REGIMEN AND SIMPLE MEDICINES. THE THIRD AMERICAN EDITION, WITH CONSIDERABLE ADDITIONS, BY THE AUTHOR. Norwich [CT]: Printed by John Trumbull, for Robert Hodge... 1778. [2], xiv, [4- Table of Contents and Index of Medicines], [17]-436 pp. Lightly tanned and foxed, last few leaves spotted. Contemporary sheep, raised spine bands; a firm binding. Good+. Inscription on front free endpaper: 'Zachariah Allen| his Book Bought| in the year| 1778| price 5 Dollers'.

"Buchan first published Domestic medicine at Edinburgh in 1769. It had an enormous circulation, no fewer than nineteen editions being published during the author's lifetime, and it continued in print until the mid-nineteenth century." In the United States, our copy was preceded by Philadelphia editions in 1772 and 1774. "Buchan gives simple and easily

followed advice in this book and deals at considerable length with various matters that may affect the health, such as diet, ventilation, sleep, cleanliness, and infection. The greater part of the treatise is taken up with a description of the causes, management, and treatment of diseases, such as fevers, pneumonia, smallpox, whooping cough, and colic. His remarks are of lasting value and give valuable insight into the relationship between social conditions and disease in the eighteenth century" [Quotations from 'Heirs of Hippocrates' 991].

Evans 15751. Austin 311. Guerra a-621.

\$1,000.00

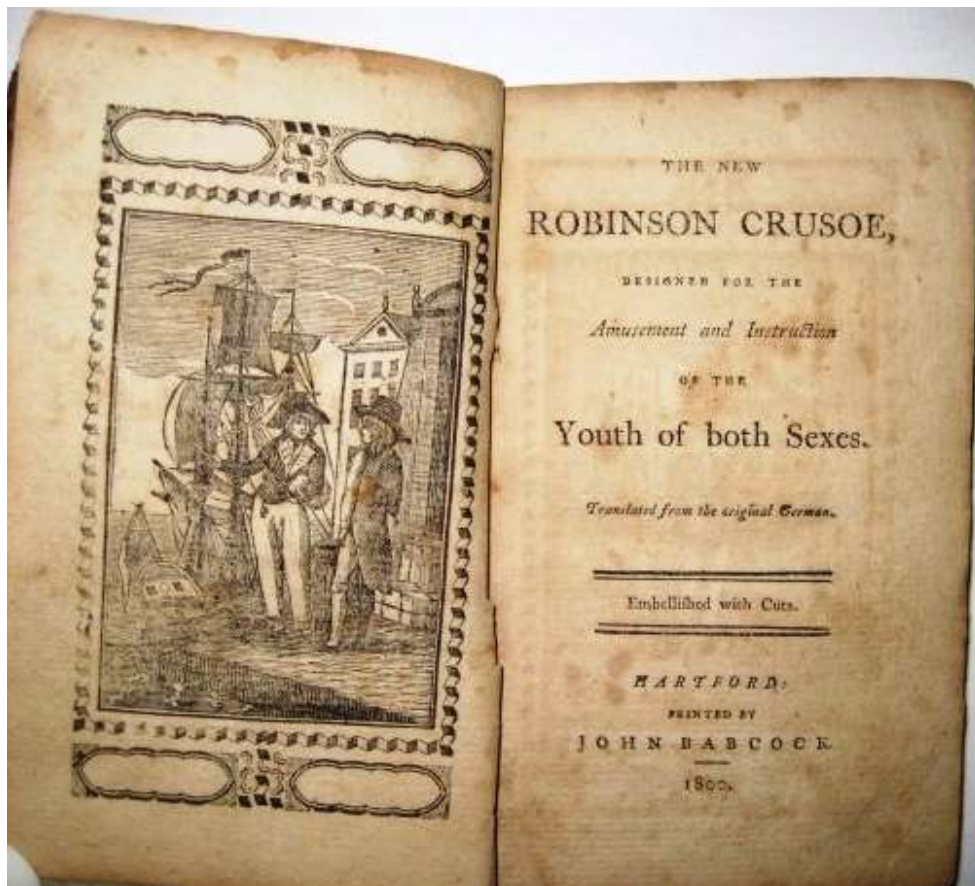


Item No. 12

13. [Campe, Joachim Heinrich]: THE NEW ROBINSON CRUSOE: DESIGNED FOR THE AMUSEMENT AND INSTRUCTION OF THE YOUTH OF BOTH SEXES. TRANSLATED FROM THE ORIGINAL GERMAN. EMBELLISHED WITH CUTS. Hartford: John Babcock, 1800. Woodcut frontis, 108 pp. Text illustrations throughout. Original boards [spine shorn, covers loosening]. Scattered and generally light foxing. Good+.

The scarce third and last 18th century American edition of this juvenile classic.
Evans 38071. Welch 158.1. NAIP w030130 [8].

\$1,250.00



Item No. 13

**Dedicated to Lafayette, With One of the Earliest Printings of the U.S. Constitution
And Significant Material on its Ratification**

14. [Carey, Matthew]: THE AMERICAN MUSEUM, OR REPOSITORY OF ANCIENT AND MODERN FUGITIVE PIECES, &C. PROSE AND POETICAL. VOLUME II. Philadelphia: Printed by Mathew Carey, 1787. Volume II, Numbers 1-6 [July 1787 - December 1787] [complete]. Original calf overlaid by contemporary sheep [lightly rubbed, joints firm], original gilt-lettered spine title on red morocco. 600, 22 [Chronicle and Index], [2- Overall Title] pp. Pages [3]-11 contain the List of Subscribers; page [13] prints Carey's warm dedication Lafayette. Text lightly toned, scattered and generally light foxing. Expertly repaired closed tear [no loss] at leaf 459-60; small tear at leaf 533-534 affecting a few letters; lacks two leaves of poetry [pages 595-598] at the end of Number 6. Very Good.

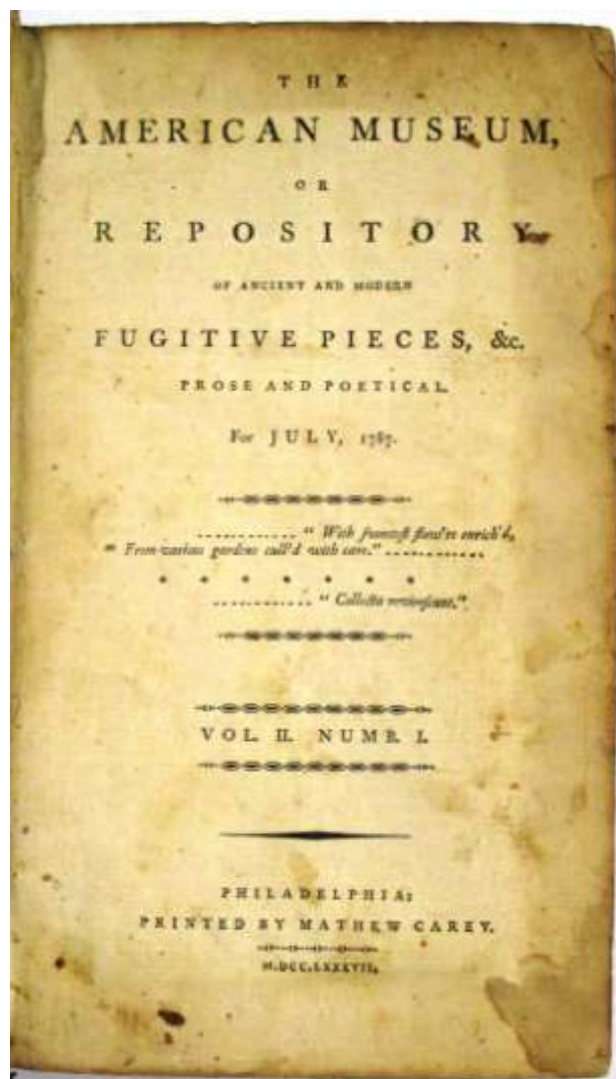
This remarkable volume is of great significance in the development and reporting of American constitutional and social history. The September issue has been claimed [along with another Philadelphia publication, 'The Columbian Magazine'] to be the first periodical printing of the Constitution of the United States [pages 276-286]. The prefacing paragraph and Preamble are also printed: "The Constitution framed for the united states of America, by a convention of deputies from the states of.....at a session begun May 14, and ended September 17, 1787. We, the people of the united states, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice..." After the Constitution, signatures in type of George Washington and other delegates, listed by state, are printed, followed by Washington's two transmittal letters to the States and Congress's resolution [signed in type by Charles Thomson as

Secretary] "recommending the appointment of state conventions, to consider the preceding constitution".

In support of ratification, the first six Letters of The Federalist appear on pp. 441-446 and 523-534. Alexander Hamilton wrote Federalist I and VI; John Jay wrote II-V. Each is signed 'Publius' and dated from October 30, 1787 to November 17, 1787. Other distinguished Americans, in essays and letters, also wrote on the question of ratification. The actions of various state delegations are recorded. Elbridge Gerry wrote his "reasons for not signing the federal constitution."

Volume II contains many other essays and documents of importance: on money and paper currency; a letter from Jefferson as minister to France; Joel Barlow's July 4, 1787 Oration; Dr. Rush on imprisonment and punishments; deficiencies of the Articles of Confederation expressed by several state delegations; Benjamin Franklin's "Information for those who would wish to remove to America"; speeches and essays analyzing republican government; encouragement to American manufactures; Pennsylvania's resolutions concerning its ratification convention; Letters On the Federal Government by 'An American Citizen', analyzing the proposed Constitution; material on Shays' Rebellion, "the late insurrection in Massachusetts"; "Adventures of colonel Daniel Boon"; an account of Dartmouth College; as well as poetry, material on agriculture and industry, and a plethora of other matters.

\$8,750.00



Item No. 14

Original Documents from the Earliest Days of The First Massachusetts State Prison

15. Castle Island Prison: TWO MANUSCRIPT ORDERLY BOOKS FROM THE OPENING OF CASTLE ISLAND PRISON IN BOSTON HARBOR [1785] TO 1789, WITH ROSTER OF OFFICERS AND PRIVATES WHO OVERSAW THE PRISON, GARRISON ORDERS, COURT MARTIAL RECORDS, AND OTHER MATERIAL, 1785-1789. Two books, entirely in manuscript :

[1] Paper sheets 16" x 12", folded to 8" x 12". Unbound. [78] pp, with about a dozen blank pages interspersed.

- a] Three pages naming Officers and Privates in charge of the Prison;
- b] two pages listing their towns of residence;
- c] manuscript extract from Acts of the General Assembly, March 1785, regarding punishment of any officer/soldier who negligently or voluntarily permits convicts to escape during their term of "sentence to hard labour;"
- d] fifteen pages of Garrison Orders from October 28, 1785 [includes 18 initial orders issued by Capt. Lieut. William Perkins regarding general rules and conduct] to September 25, 1787;
- e] 47 pages of "provision returns": detailed entries of distribution of bread, pork, peas, bacon, butter, beef, etc.;
- f] four pages listing distribution of cartridges to soldiers with names, numbers of cartridges, and when given;
- f] two pages listing distribution of flints to soldiers with names, numbers of flints and when given.

Overall toning, scattered spotting. Outer two leaves nearly detached and a bit tattered [some loss to final leaf]. Good+ or so.

[2] The second book measures 6.5" x 7.5", stitched at head and opens at bottom in steno-pad style.

- a] [31] pages of prison records, including Garrison Orders from November 29, 1785 through September 25, 1787; July 11, 1787 to December 3, 1788; followed by
- b] [28] pages of a private day book from 1816 to 1821 by Adonijah French [1758-1821], a former Castle Island Sergeant whose signature appears several times in the Garrison Orders. Plain stiff paper covers with hand written title, "Castle Island June 7th 1786 Orderly Book." The rear cover bears the title, "Day Book: 1816| H.F.| A.F." Tanned and age toned, scattered foxing, several leaves loose but present. Overall, Good+ to Very Good.

These are original documents from the earliest days of the first Massachusetts State Prison. Castle Island Prison in Boston Harbor was "an experiment with a new approach to punishment that involved, for the first time in Massachusetts, isolation from society and the requirement that prisoners perform hard labor... Forty-five to ninety convicts lived under military-like discipline supervised by a commanding officer and a dozen lesser officers, fifty privates, a chaplain, an overseer and a visiting surgeon," It was "the first relatively large-scale experiment in imprisonment at hard labor. Surviving documents suggest that strict discipline and, later, a work regime were viewed as essential to its success." [Kealey, 'Punishment at Hard Labor: Stephen Burroughs and the Castle Island Prison, 1785-1798.' 57 *New England Quarterly*, No. 2, pages 249-254. June 1984]. Such a regime, it was thought, would deter crime, promote rehabilitation, and recover prison costs. Isolation and hard labor were viewed as humane measures, intended to ameliorate and replace the harsh physical punishments which frequently accompanied conviction of a crime. Chapter 63 of the Acts of March 1785

designated Castle Island as a new location for all "persons as shall be sentenced to confinement and hard labour... [under] the discipline and command of the officers of the garrison there..."

The Prison Overseer assigned his charges "to such hard labour and service as shall be ordered by the commander of the said garrison, for repairing and strengthening the fortifications there, picking oakum, making nails, or to any hard labour that the General Court or the Governor or Council may hereafter order, for defraying the charge and expence of keeping and maintaining them in confinement as aforesaid." Convicts were not permitted to "watch, ward or perform any garrison or military duty, save only fatigue work;" nor be allowed "any spirituous liquors, save only in case of sickness;" and were given only "moderate and ordinary rations."

The first five Officers listed in the roster are Hon. Thomas Cushing, Captain; William Perkins, Captain Lieutenant; Samuel Treat, Lieutenant; John Burbeck, Ensign; and Rev. Isaac Smith, Chaplain. Before the prison opened, Castle Island had been a military fort housing a Boston artillery company. In 1780, Cushing [1725-1788] was chosen as the State's Lieutenant Governor and commissioned Captain of the Company serving on Castle Island. During the Revolutionary War, Cushing procured two large frigates for the Continental Navy while he was Commissioner of Marine Affairs under appointment of John Hancock.

Perkins [1742-1806] was on-site Officer for Castle Island's daily management; his name appears at the end of several Orders. During the War, he was a Captain in Knox's Regiment of the Continental Army; he became Major of the Third Continental Artillery, serving at Valley Forge in early 1778. Samuel Treat served with the Continental Army and with the Boston Militia. In June, 1800, he was granted eight dollars per month by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts as compensation for an injury received in preventing three convicts from escaping. Burbeck served in several regiments in the Continental Army and as Captain of Artillery and Master Fireworker. [MASSACHUSETTS SOLDIERS AND SAILORS OF THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR. VOL. 1-17. Boston: Wright & Potter, 1896-1908. Accessed through Ancestry.com in June, 2015.]

The Garrison Orders illuminate the challenges to order and discipline presented by daily prison life. The Order of November 29 1785, lamenting the wasting of cartridges, required noncommissioned officers to conduct a daily inventory and report any losses; April 2, 1786: establishing an exercise regimen for men at duty-- one hour each morning at sunrise, if good weather; June 7, 1786: warning of court martial and punishment for men of the garrison who were "so lost to all discipline" that they were "furnishing the convicts with spirituous liquor"; January 9, 1787: John Terrell, a member of the garrison, found guilty at court martial, sentenced to 39 lashes, and "drumm'd off the island" for secretly carrying convicts' letters to Boston. Unidentified convicts were also to be tried [the lashes were remitted, as seems to have been Perkins's habit]; March 16, 1787: a Mr. Salisbury is barred from selling spirituous liquors to recruits without written permission; no one is to purchase rum for recruits; June 1, 1787: James Jones was tried and found innocent for neglect of duty on the evening of May 31, 1787, when a boat was taken away on his sentry duty; July 11, 1787: prisoners William Saunders, John Planton and others were to be court martialed for breaking out of their house of confinement to effect escape; September 25, 1787: court martial of John McKinley for disobedience of orders, sentenced to 39 stripes on his naked back [remitted]; November 22, 1787: invalids will parade and be attended to by Lieut. Hinds; February 29 and March 7, 1788: court martial of privates Jeremiah Elkins, John Dunham, Benjamin Tower and James Jones for stealing bread from Mr. Salisbury; three were found guilty with loss of one month's pay.

The notorious convict Stephen Burroughs wrote about his confinement at Castle Island in his MEMOIRS, first published in 1798. While some scholars have questioned the Memoirs'

veracity, entries in our documents may corroborate some of his stories. Burroughs described several prison workers listed in this roster, including: Capt. Lieut. Perkins, a "man of sentiment and feeling;" Ensign Burbeck, who was like a "petulant boy" of "about fourteen years old;" Lieut. Treat, "by no means a bad man" but with "nothing very positive in his character;" Joseph Rifford, a blacksmith and overseer of nail production, who was "ignorant, stupid, cruel, barbarous and unfeeling," and who beat the prisoners. Burroughs claimed that the overseers gave rum to prisoners who produced a determined quota of nails; this may relate to the entry of June 7, 1786. Burroughs described his numerous attempts to escape: in one, he and his fellow escapees stole a boat and made it off the island. This may be the incident mentioned in the Garrison Orders of June 1, 1787. He also mentions another attempt to break out, which may relate to the entry of July 11, 1787.

\$8,500.00

*Roll of the Company commanded by the Hon. the
Capt. Lieut. Perkins Castle Island June the 7 - 1786*

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Ranks</i>	<i>Names.</i>	<i>Ranks</i>
Hen ^d Thomas Coffin	Capt.	Jacob Canterbury	Private
William Perkins	Capt.	Joseph & Lys	"
Lieut. Treat	Lieut.	Stephen French	"
John Burbeck	Ensign	Thos ^d French	X
Isaac Smith	Capt.	Lieut. French	X
Ben ^d & Bayley	Private	Eli Farmington	"
Josiah French	Priv.	James Faxon	"
Joseph Pratt	"	Lieut. French	X
Sophia & Lister	"	Nath ^d & Hobart	X
Henry Thayer	"	John & Holbrook	"
Benjamin & Thayer	"	Zebulon Howard	"
Leban & Thayer	"	Abram & Howard	X
Isaac & Thayer	"	Eben ^d & Howard	X
Nath ^d French	Capt.	Isaac & Holley	X
Edward & Jones	"	Isaac & Holley	X
Anna Torrey	"	Abner & Howe	X
Joseph Rifford	"	Rehman & Hargis	"
Harriet Kimball	Private	Nath ^d & Johnson	"
Eli ^d Kimball	Priv.	Elijah Kinney	"
Ben ^d & Burbeck	Private	James & Lons	X
George Bennett	"	Robert & Hillen	X
Anna & Burbeck	"	Joseph & Hargis	X
John Coffin	"	Isaac & Hargis	X

Item No. 15

Garrison Orders June 1 - 1887

at a Garrison Court Martial of which
 Lieut. Grant was president was tried
 James Jones for neglect of Duty on
 the morning of the thirty first of May
 when on duty & for suffering a
 Boat to be taken away when under
 his charge - the Court are of opinion
 that the charge is not supported -
 The Commanding Officer approves
 the sentence of the Court and orders
 him to be relieved from confinement
 and Return to his Duty

Garrison Orders June 1 - 1887

A Garrison Court Martial to sit this
 morning at ten o'clock to try such
 Prisoners as shall be brought before
 them the Duties of Commanders being
 Lieut. Grant President
 Lieut. Hinds & Lieut. Busbeck
 Lieut. Hinds Judge Advocate
 By order of the Commanding
 Officer William Perkins

Castle Portland
 June 1st 1887
 Orderly P. M.

June 3 1887
 Garrison Orders

The Commanding Officer of Ferry Boat
 to bear this day complaint of some of
 the men of the Garrison so left to all
 Discipline as to attempt to Break a
 Standing order of the Garrison -
 In furnishing the Convicts with Spentons
 Lieut. the Commanding Officer call on the
 Officers noncommissioned officers in fact if
 they should find any guilty of the
 like crimes to confine them in the guard
 house and they shall be brought to a
 Court martial and severely punished -
 By order of the Commanding
 Officer William Perkins

Garrison Orders July 11 1887

A Garrison Court Martial to sit
 this morning at ten o'clock to
 try William Sanders and John Stanton
 and such others of the Convicts as may
 be brought before them for
 breaking the House in which they
 was confined to effect their escape
 from the Castle.

Lieut. Grant President
 Lieut. Hinds & Lieut. Busbeck
 Members Lieut. Hinds Judge
 Advocate.

By order of the Commanding
 Officer

“Usurpation and Revolution”

16. Central Southern Rights Association: ADDRESS OF THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY THE FRIENDS OF SOUTHERN RIGHTS TO THE PEOPLE OF MISSISSIPPI, DECEMBER 10TH, 1850. PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE CENTRAL SOUTHERN RIGHTS ASSOCIATION. Jackson: Fall and Marshall, Printers., 1850. 13, [3 blanks] pp. Folded, untrimmed, uncut. Title leaf foxed, else Very Good.

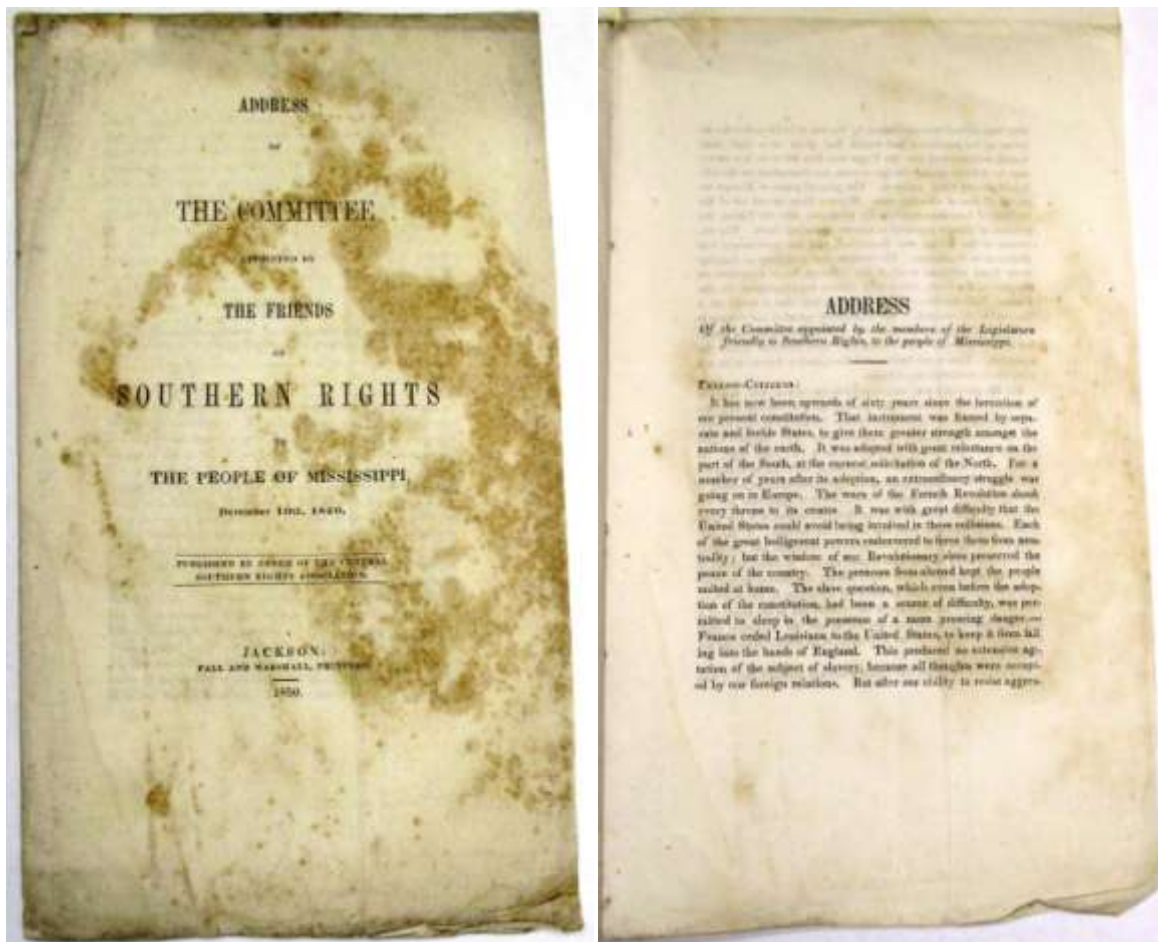
A bitter, rare denunciation of the Compromise of 1850, and a passionate threat to dissolve the Union. The "series of measures" leading to admission of California as a Free State constitute "usurpation and revolution." The federal government is virtually controlled now by "free-soilism," which thus "makes an immense stride towards accomplishing the avowed object of its advocates, in surrounding us with a cordon of free States."

Recounting Northern abuses-- especially agitation by meddlers "who have no pecuniary or social interest in the subject of slavery"-- the Address asserts, "Without the constitution, and without the Union, the acts of the Northern people would be cause of war." The Address is signed in type by A.M. Clayton, J.I. Guion, Roger Barton, J.A. Quitman, and five others, "On behalf of the Committee." It is dated from Jackson, December 10, 1850.

OCLC 16782336 [3- Northwestern, UNC, UTX], 476426760 [1- NYHS] [as of June 2015].

Not in Owen, Sabin, LCP, Blockson, Eberstadt.

\$1,500.00



Item No. 16

Leaders in the Struggle for Religious Independence from England

17. **Chauncy, Charles:** A DISCOURSE OCCASIONED BY THE DEATH OF THE REVEREND (sic) JONATHAN MAYHEW, D. D. LATE PASTOR OF THE WEST-CHURCH IN BOSTON: WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE ON WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 9. 1766, AETATIS 46. DELIVERED THE LORD'S-DAY AFTER HIS DECEASE. Boston: 1766. Half title, 40pp. Untrimmed, minor soil. Near Fine.

Chauncy bids farewell to his ally and colleague Mayhew. They both led the effort to free American religious institutions from domination by the Anglican Church. Chauncy calls Mayhew "a friend to liberty both civil and religious...He was an avowed enemy to all human establishments in religion."

Evans 10254.

\$450.00

"Largest Vein of Pay Ore in Colorado"

18. **[Chihuahua Lode]:** SILVER MINING CLAIMS, CONSISTING OF 750 (OR 1,500) FEET ON THE CHIHUAHUA LODE, PERU DISTRICT, SUMMIT COUNTY, COLORADO. [Scranton?: 1868]. Printed broadside, 7-1/2" x 9-3/4". Short closed tear [no loss]. Very Good.

J.T. Goodrich, "Attorney, for Richard Irwin," signs in type near the bottom of this rare broadside. He describes the Mine's location [twelve miles from Georgetown Colorado, where the Pacific Railroad line will go], and expects that it will "be the largest vein of pay ore in Colorado." Interests in the Mine are offered for sale, with a guarantee that the yield will be at least \$100 per ton, and profits at least \$50 per ton. Beneath his typed signature is a certification [from respectable citizens of Scranton], dated November 20, 1868, assuring that Henry Griffin and Chas. A. Stevens, M.D., "visited the above-described property in October last...[W]e found it very eligibly situated for working, and think it fully justifies all that Mr. Goodrich says of it. We had a few hundred pounds of the ore smelted, which yielded at the rate of over 100 ounces of pure silver per ton."

Richard S. [Dick] Irwin was born in Canada and moved to Colorado around 1860 where he became a celebrated prospector and mining correspondent. He "lived and worked in Central City, Buckskin Joe, Tarryall, Georgia Gulch, Gold Run, Empire, Georgetown, Rosita, the San Juans and the Gunnison. [He] also made 'excursions' in search of work to New Mexico, Utah, and South Dakota." [Janet Floyd, CLAIMS AND SPECULATIONS: MINING AND WRITING IN THE GILDED AGE. University of New Mexico Press: 2012, Page 22]. Irwin prospected Kelso Mountain in 1865; operated the Golden Eagle Lode in the Hardscrabble District in the 1870s; discovered a silver lode in Westcliffe, Custer County; prospected the Forrest Queen under the business name of Richard Irwin & Co. in 1879; and was involved in many other mining projects. The town of Irwin in Gunnison County, considered the richest district of the county for a time and the junction point of three mineral belts, and Irwin's Peak, were named after him. In addition to his mining fame, he was also a member of the first Colorado Legislature. [Colorado Historical Society: WESTERN VOICES: 125 YEARS OF COLORADO WRITING, Fulcrum Publishing: 2004, Page 68; Hellmann: HISTORICAL GAZETTEER OF THE UNITED STATES, Routledge: 2006, Page 144; Borneman, Walter R.: ALASKA, SAGA OF A BOLD LAND, Zondervan: 2009, Page 253; Floyd, *ibid.*]
OCLC 54180143 [1- Yale] [as of June 2015].

\$350.00

Remarkable Accounting of Civil War Pension and Bounty Applications

19. **[Civil War]:** CIVIL WAR UNION PENSION OFFICER'S MANUSCRIPT REGISTER CONTAINING RECORDS OF PENSION AND BOUNTY APPLICATIONS OF MORE THAN 85 SOLDIERS AND THEIR FAMILIES, 1864-1875, INCLUDING MEMBERS OF THE U.S. COLORED TROOPS; PRISONERS AT ANDERSONVILLE AND OTHER PRISONS; CASUALTIES AT GETTYSBURG, COLD HARBOR, OTHER BATTLES. 4" x 6.5", notebook, blue lined pages, completely in neat ink manuscript. [148] pp. All but a dozen pages are pension and bounty application records. Black paper-covered boards [rubbed, edgeworn], gilt-banded spine [spine eroded at head and chipped at foot, joints partly split but holding], stitched binding. Covers a bit shaken, but textblock tight. The name of the pension officer completing the entries is not evident. He has occasional pencil notations or marks through application entries. There are also several pages of random notes. Very Good.

Most soldiers are from New Jersey regiments; eight are from the U.S. Colored Troops; a handful from Delaware, Wisconsin or Pennsylvania. Several names appear more than once, usually because a new claim is filed due to a change in beneficiary. Several prisoners of war are mentioned, with confinements at Sumter/ Andersonville, Danville, Libby Prisons and Florence Stockade. Battles include Gettysburg, Fredericksburg, Petersburg, Chancellorsville, Williamsburg, Cold Harbor and Egypt Station.

Most entries are a single page, recording date of application; applicant and relationship to the soldier; soldier's name, rank, enlistment date, regiment and commanding officer; date of discharge, death, or disability; whether he was paid a bounty and its certificate number; when the application was sent to the auditor, the name of a witness, and date paid. If the soldier was discharged, the entry lists when, where, and by what orders. Additional information sometimes includes the soldier's date of birth, when married, and data on family members. Occasional applications are marked as rejected.

Applications are recorded from the following members of the U.S. Colored Troops: William Binn [bounty, no entry whether paid], Elwood Colley [bounty, no entry whether paid], Samuel Crummell [bounty, paid] and Major Perry [bounty, no entry whether paid] of Co. H, 6th Reg.; William Cole [bounty and back pay, paid], Co. A, 22nd Reg.; William Tillman [bounty, paid], Co. K, 22nd Reg.; Lewis Stout [bounty, paid], Co. B, 22nd Reg.; and John Nixon [bounty, rejected], Co. C, 3rd Reg.

August Pitman, a farmer from Plumsted Township, New Jersey, of Company I of the 4th Regiment New Jersey Volunteers is listed as having died from severe medical problems caused by his imprisonment at Andersonville for five months and Florence Prison for four months. His survivors' applications for benefits were granted. Pitman enlisted on September 13, 1861, and was discharged on December 25, 1863, after a commission to Corporal. He re-enlisted the next day. On May 12, 1864, he was captured; he was released March 9, 1865. The book devotes several pages to the medical problems contracted during his confinement, the prison conditions as the cause, and corroboration by prison mates. "By the inhuman and barbarous treatment and privation in said prison, he contracted chronic diarrhea and disease of the liver from which he never recovered and which developed into chronic disease of the liver, bronchitis, and diarrhea, and finally caused his death" September 28, 1868. Witnesses are Charles Binnet of 3rd New Jersey Volunteers and Charles Moore of the 4th New Jersey Volunteers, who were in Andersonville the "entire time with him and that he had taken ill... released by Sherman's army."

Two men are listed as dying at Sumter [a/k/a Andersonville], both of diarrhea on July 15, 1864: Caleb H. Mount of the 9th New Jersey Volunteers, captured at Drury's Bluff on May 16, 1864; and Joseph Y. Herbert of the 2nd New Jersey Cavalry. John S. Britton of the 14th

New Jersey Volunteers is listed as dying at Danville Prison on March 6, 1865 of chronic diarrhea. David Hankins of the 9th New Jersey is listed as dying at Libby Prison on July 15, 1864 of chronic disease.

Henry Elberston and George S. Bird, both of the 11th New Jersey Volunteers are listed as dying at Gettysburg. Flemmon [Fleming] Shinn of the 10th New Jersey was killed at Chancellorsville; Charles H. Taylor received a gun shot wound during the battle and had the head of his left humerus excised. David J. Horner, George Britton, and Lewis Woodward of the 14th New Jersey Volunteers; and Arthur Foster of the 1st New Jersey Volunteers are listed as dying at Cold Harbor. William A. Parker and Daniel H. Hopkins of the 14th New Jersey are listed as wounded at Cold Harbor. Parker's entry notes, "wounded by a Minnie [sic] ball... [T]he ball entered his left shoulder fracturing the spine of the left scapula also, superior border, lodging between the duodenum and ribs from where it could not be extracted." William H. Applegate, George Carter, and Benjamin W. Ridgeway, of the 2nd New Jersey Cavalry were killed at the Battle at Egypt Station, Mississippi. Henry W. Harris of the 4th New Jersey Volunteers died at Gaine's Mill. Zacharia Harkins, Corporal in the 1st Battalion New Jersey Veteran Volunteers "received gun shot wound passing in his left side and coming out at the left breast, fracturing two ribs... while doing duty at skirmish line near Spotsylvania Court House May 17, 1864." Samuel P. Nutt of the 11th New Jersey Volunteers was killed at Petersburg. Several other soldiers suffered gun shot wounds, and died from typhoid fever; one died of chronic diarrhea on a ship from New Orleans soon after the war ended.

\$3,000.00

Notice
 Date of Declaration - Sept. 10. 1864
 Augustus Pitman aged 32 years,
 Contested, Trenton Sept. 12. 1864, for 3 Months
 Private Co. I, Capt. Geo. H. Ridgeway 4th Regt.
 Discharged, Decem. 30. 1864.
 Re-enlisted at Brandy Station Va December
 26. 1864, as Corporal in Co. I, Captain
 H. C. Shillman, in the 4th Regt. J. Vet. Col.
 Discharged July 9. 1865, at Northville
 Taken prisoner May 12. 1864, confined
 at Andersonville & Milledgeville.
 Released from prison March 9. 1865.
 Contracted dysentery and diarrhea
 1864 - at Andersonville & Milledgeville
 at Florence 4th and
 Sent Sep. 22. 1865, also Dr. Walter's Book
 Granted
 T. R. J. Feb. 1. 1866
 Witness - E. L. J. from General's Office

Notice
 Date of Declaration - Decem. 14. 1864
 Hannah Pitman 33 Years old Widow of
 Augustus Pitman, Corporal Co. I, Cap.
 tain H. C. Shillman 4th Regt. J. Vet. Col.
 Taken prisoner by the rebel May 12. 1864 &
 confined in the prison at Andersonville
 & Milledgeville where he remained about 10
 months and during which time he was treated
 Sept. 1. 1864, by the inhuman and barbarous
 treatment and privations in this prison,
 he contracted Chronic Diarrhea and
 disease of the liver, from which he never
 recovered, and which developed into
 Chronic disease of the liver, Bronchitis
 and Diarrhea, and finally caused his
 death Septem. 30. 1865.
 Married to him Jan. 15. 1866 by Pitman
 Minister of the Gospel. That she has the

"That while in the service of the Union
and in the line of his duty, was taken
prisoner by the rebels, May 12, 1864,
and confined in the prisons at An-
dersonville and Florence, S.C. and
during which time, etc. on or about
the day of 1864, by the inhuman
and barbarous treatment and priva-
tions in said prisons he contracted
Chronic Diarrhoea and liver com-
plaint, which has since adhered
to him, and now developed into
affection of the liver and bronchitis.
Died Sept. 28, 1868. - P.S. M. No. 135,913
1868
Sept. 22 - Paid Dr. Stratton \$7.50
- - - - - Feb. 100 - Paid 100 - 200
Oct. 22 - Charles Bennett 100 -

Grandam Pa.
Date of Application - Oct. 25, 1870
Margaret Wilson ^{nee Mulligan} - Sec. of
Margaret Ann Rice born Mar. 11, 1837 - Sum-
Geo. Rice - - - July 5, 1860. This
statement of Geo. S. Rice, enlisted at Stanton
August 1, 1862 - Private Co. "H" 11 Reg.
S. I. Col. - killed at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863.
Wilson married Wm. Wilson of Philad.
Sept. 14, 1870. by J. S. Leach, Minister of Gospel.
Geo. S. Rice & Margaret Mulligan were
married at Andersonville, S. I. for. Rice by
Feb. 13.
June 19, 1858. -
Sent with certificate of burial - Oct. 27, 70
Care of Mrs. Manning No. 2414 East 7th St.
last sent - Manning No. 27, 1870 - Sec. of Burial
- - - - - for 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 -
Judge & Sec. Mr. Parker - Common Place
Witness - Jas. H. Thompson, Thos. C. Boyce
John S. Leach - 200 - 100 - 100 - 100 -

\$100. Bounty
Date of Application - October 6, 1866.
William Tillman 36 years, Private in
Co. H. - Capt. - - - 22 Reg. of
Penn. Col. of Col.
Enlisted - Philad. - Jan. 4, 1864 - 3 years
Discharge - New York. May 25, 1865. by
G. O. 38. Sta. Ins. Dept. East.
Sent to Reg. M. Com. with discharge Oct. 22, 66
- - - - - Oath of Identity Dec. 8, 1866.
- - - - - New application May 4, 1867.
- - - - - Off. no interest Mar. 21, 1868

Paid Jan. 15, 1868

Amos Atkinson Jr.
Witness - Wm. B. Crocker - Capt. Carter
W. T. - - - Amos Atkinson - Wm. H. Lewis

\$100. Bounty
Date of Application - October 9, 1866
Thomas Cole aged 71 years, father of
Wm. Cole, Private Co. S. Capt. James
32 Reg. Penn. Col. of Col.
Enlisted - Philad. - Dec. 10, 1863 - 3 years
Died at Williamsburg Va. Mar. 24, 1864
by reason of being killed in battle
Sent to S. Auditor - Oct. 22, 1866.
- - - - - No. 225,797
Sent for \$100. bounty & back pay
- - - - - Paid
Sent my Off. no interest - Oct. 11, 1867
- - - - - Testy. Wm. L. Conley & James Chas. J.
known them 15 years - Jan. 31, 1868
Received voucher May 22, 1868
Paid
Amos Atkinson Jr.
Witness - Thos. Attkins, Wm. & Chas. J.
- - - - - Amos Atkinson - Wm. H. Lewis

Lincoln's "Infamous Career"

20. **[Civil War]: THOUGHTS ON THE TIMES.** Baltimore: [1863]. 8pp, disbound. Text lightly folded, Very Good.

The anonymous Maryland author, writing two months after issuance of the final Emancipation Proclamation, excoriates President Lincoln, whose "preposterous schemes" and "infamous career" have resulted in "an ignoble and galling tyranny," "the ruins of the free Government he swore to administer faithfully," and a "futile struggle with the unconquered armies of the South."

Few would have imagined, at the War's inception, that the Government would have sought any goal other than restoration of the Union as it was. Instead, the "rights of the Southern people" have been "indiscriminately destroyed," their State governments "superseded, and their institutions remodeled by New England politicians." Lincoln has "deliberately subverted... every principle which made the Constitution worth preserving."

Not in Sabin, Monaghan, Bartlett, Nevins, although not uncommon in institutional holdings.

\$275.00



Item No. 21

21. **[Civil War Illustrated Broadside]: VICTORY WILL LEAD TO PEACE. | THE RIGHT STRIPE | RICHMOND HAS FALLEN!** [Philadelphia?: King & Baird?, 1865]. Broadside, 7.5" X 9.5". Lithograph in red and blue. Illustrated with United States flag with 34 stars in the formation of a circle within a box; "The right stripe" is on a banner attached at the top of the flag pole. Minor dusting, Very Good.

The Official United States Flag contained 34 Stars only from 1861-1863. Kansas became the 34th State in 1861. West Virginia became Number 35 in June 1863. Richmond fell in early April 1865. But the creator of this of this broadside nonetheless illustrated it with 34

stars-- arranged in an unofficial, decorative order-- with the Original Thirteen in a circle surrounding the largest star in the field; and the others in a surrounding border, a square of six stars per side.

OCLC 887476602 [1-UVA] [as of May 2015].

\$950.00



Item No. 22

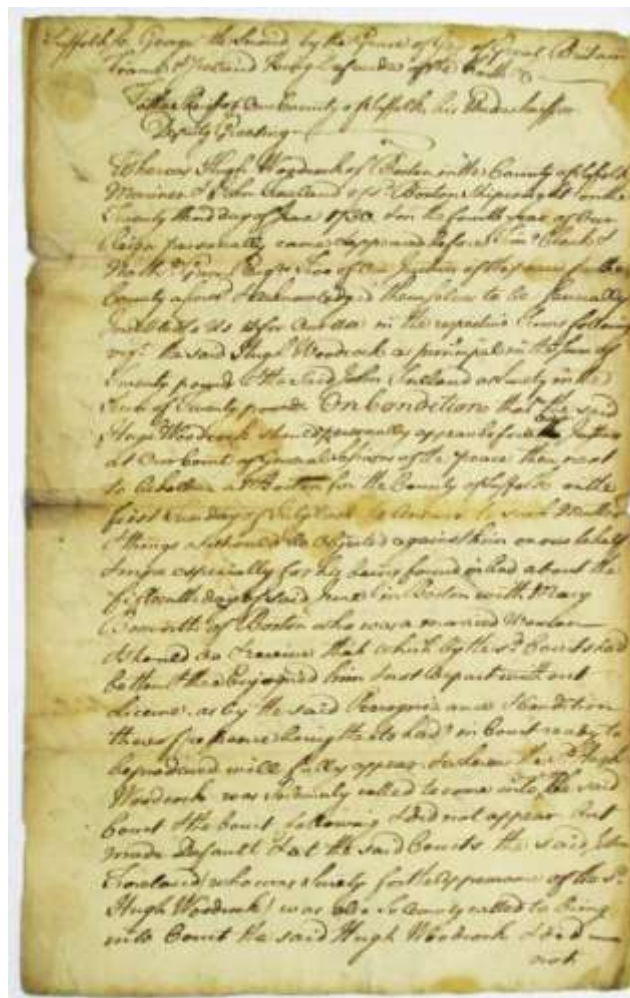
22. **[Cleveland, Grover]: INAUGURATION BALL. MARCH 4TH 1885. COMMEMORATIVE OF THE INAUGURATION OF GROVER CLEVELAND PRESIDENT. T.A. HENDRICKS VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.** Washington, D.C.: V.G. Fischer, 1885. Engraved, illustrated broadside, 7" x 9-3/4". With portraits of Cleveland and Hendricks, their facsimile signatures, and statue of Lady Liberty flanked by American flags, maidens of Education and Science, and the names in typescript of the chairmen and committee members. Minor wear, Very Good plus. \$250.00

“Found in Bed with a Married Woman”

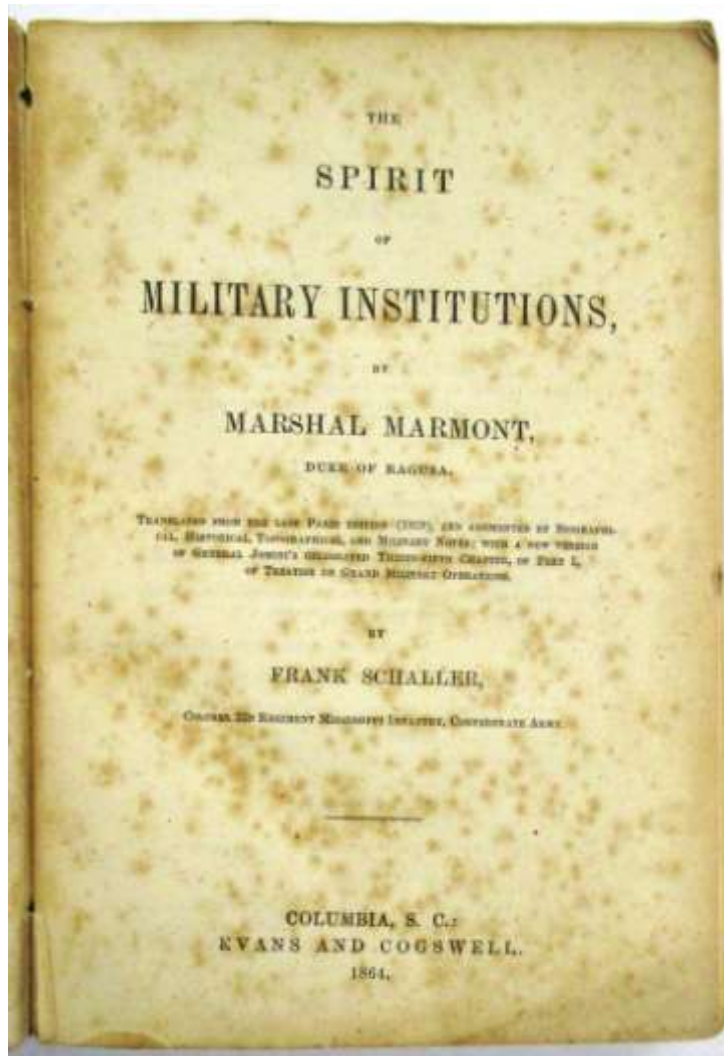
23. **[Colonial Massachusetts Manuscript Writ Charging Adultery]: SUFFOLK SS. GEORGE THE SECOND, BY THE GRACE OF GOD OF GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE, & IRELAND, KING, DEFENDER OF THE FAITH, &C. TO THE SHERIFF OF OUR COUNTY OF SUFFOLK HIS UNDER SHERIFF OR DEPUTY GREETING| WHEREAS HUGH WOODCOCK OF BOSTON IN THE COUNTY OF SUFFOLK, MARINER & JOHN SHORELAND OF SO. BOSTON SHIPWRIGHT ON THE TWENTY THIRD DAY OF JUNE 1730... PERSONALLY CAME & APPEARED BEFORE TIMO. CLARK & NATHL. GREEN ESQS. TWO OF OUR JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE COUNTY**

AFORESAID & ACKNOWLEDGED THEMSELVES TO BE SEVERALLY INDEBTED TO US FOR OUR USE IN THE RESPECTIVE SUMS FOLLOWING VIZ.: THE SAID HUGH WOODCOCK AS PRINCIPAL IN THE SUM OF TWENTY POUNDS, THE SAID JOHN SHORELAND AS SURETY IN THE SUM OF TWENTY POUNDS. ON CONDITION THAT THE SAID HUGH WOODCOCK SHOULD PERSONALLY APPEAR BEFORE OUR JUSTICES... AT BOSTON FOR THE COUNTY OF SUFFOLK ON THE FIRST DAY OF JULY LAST TO ANSWER TO SUCH MATTER & THINGS AS SHOULD BE OBJECTED AGAINST HIM ON OUR BEHALF & MORE ESPECIALLY FOR HIS BEING FOUND IN BED ABOUT THE FIFTEENTH DAY OF SAID JUNE IN BOSTON WITH MARY BOSWORTH OF BOSTON WHO WAS A MARRIED WOMAN... Suffolk County, Massachusetts: 1730. Folio, 7.75" x 12.25". [2], [1-sheriff's attestation], [1- docketing] pp. Entirely in manuscript. Two legal size sheets attached at left edge with archival tape, two archival tape repairs along folds [entire width of sheet]. Tanned and moderately foxed, light edgewear. Good+.

This rare survival is an early colonial summons and recognizance for Hugh Woodcock, who was charged with adultery; and John Shoreland, surety for Woodcock's appearance in court. Woodcock failed to appear, Shoreland failed to produce him, so the Court declared a default and ordered Shoreland's arrest and detention. The Clerk of Court, John Ballantine, was a Harvard man who served in various judicial offices around Boston. Nothing on the alleged evildoers has been discovered. \$350.00



Item No. 23



Item No. 24

24. **[Confederate Imprint]:** THE SPIRIT OF MILITARY INSTITUTIONS, BY MARSHAL MARMONT, DUKE OF RAGUSA. TRANSLATED FROM THE LAST PARIS EDITION (1859), AND AUGMENTED BY BIOGRAPHICAL, HISTORICAL, TOPOGRAPHICAL, AND MILITARY NOTES; WITH A NEW VERSION OF GENERAL JOMINI'S CELEBRATED THIRTY-FIFTH CHAPTER, OF PART I, OF TREATISE ON GRAND MILITARY OPERATIONS. BY FRANK SCHALLER, COLONEL 22D REGIMENT MISSISSIPPI INFANTRY, CONFEDERATE ARMY. Columbia, S.C.: Evans and Cogswell, 1864. Original paper-backed printed boards [worn]. 278pp. Light to moderate foxing, else Very Good.

Schaller, who wrote this book while recovering from wounds incurred in the War, dedicates his manual to Jefferson Davis. His prefatory letter to "President Davis" calls the Confederacy's struggle "the most graphic instance of a nation's devotion to the cause of liberty history has ever furnished." Schaller claims that his translation will fill the Confederacy's need for "a work on the art of war." The book consists of translations from the works of Marmont and Jomini, authors of the standard classics on the subject. Davis himself, says Schaller, is "a master of the art of war," and Davis's printed letter to Schaller expresses his thanks.

Parrish & Willingham 4953. Confederate Hundred, 60. Sabin 44651.

\$850.00



Item No. 25

Influential Philadelphia Newspaper Prints the Vigorous Debate Over Adoption of the Constitution

25. **[Constitution]:** THE INDEPENDENT GAZETTEER; OR, THE CHRONICLE OF FREEDOM. FORTY ISSUES FROM SEPTEMBER 29, 1787, TO JULY 25, 1788. AN IMPORTANT PRIMARY SOURCE FOR THE DEBATE ON ADOPTION OF THE CONSTITUTION. Philadelphia: Eleazar Oswald, 1787-1788. Folio, 9.25" x 11.25". 40 issues, each [4] pp, folded. Disbound, printed in three columns, woodcut illustrations in advertisements. Occasional small losses at corners, blank margins, and center folds; a few short splits at center folds. Most have only mild toning, a small number are a bit more tanned, minor spotting. Overall, Very Good to Near Fine.

This collection of forty issues of The Independent Gazetteer, Eleazar Oswald's influential daily newspaper printed in Philadelphia, illuminates the vigorous contemporary debate over the adoption of the Constitution. Oswald had been a soldier in the Revolution, distinguishing

himself at the Battle of Monmouth; he founded the *Gazetteer* in 1782. Other than this collection, we do not locate any auction records of the Independent *Gazetteer* for this period. The collection includes: Vol. VI, No. 562 [September 29, 1787]; Vol. VII, Nos. 570, 572 [October 9-11, 1787], 582, 585, 586, 590, 595, 598, 603, 610, 614, 615, 618, 620, 621, 622, 626, 630, 631, 632, 635, 636, 638, 640, 645, 652, 657, 661, 663, 671, 696 [March 6, 1788], 702 [March 13, 1788], 714, 730, 745, 747, 751, 762 [May 22, 1788], and 817 [July 25, 1788].

Our first number, issued twelve days after the Philadelphia Delegates approved the Constitution, notes the vote transmitting it to the States; and prints Letters from 'Nestor,' 'An American Citizen,' and 'Fair Play' on the question of ratification. 'Nestor' derides opponents' "absurd" objections and accuses them of "hatred to the national character of America." 'American Citizen' praises the constitutional structure of the House of Representatives. 'Fair Play' does "not agree... that every person who objects to some parts, or even to the whole, of the aristocratical plan proposed by the late Convention, ought to have 'a coat of Tar and Feathers.'" Critical of the absence of a Bill of Rights, he adds, "And I am clearly of opinion, that the LIBERTY OF THE PRESS-- the great bulwark of all the liberties of the people-- ought never to be restrained [notwithstanding the honorable Convention did not think fit to make the least declaration in its favor]."

Each issue contains news and debate over Ratification. For example, a comment in our second issue, as reported by Tench Coxe, calls the proposed Constitution "an elective monarchy, which is perhaps the worst of governments;" it "wickedly" grants a "power to import negroes for twenty-one years." In the same issue 'By-Stander' praises the Constitution for establishing a government "necessary for the safety and happiness of the Union." Thanks to Oswald's commitment to unrestricted debate, the *Gazetteer* is open to all shades of opinion. 'Centinel' says of the Constitution that "The evil genius of darkness presided at its birth, it came forth under the veil of mystery, its true features being carefully concealed, and every deceptive art has been and is practising to have this spurious brat received as the genuine offspring of heaven-born liberty."

This collection, thanks to Oswald, is thus a clear window on the vigorous, free-wheeling exchange of views by an aroused public, informed to varying degrees, on the most important public question of the day. [Maier, Pauline: *RATIFICATION: THE PEOPLE DEBATE THE CONSTITUTION, 1787-1788*. Simon & Schuster: 2011. Pages 73-75, 86, 90, 95.]

\$7,500.00

First English Magazine Printing of the Constitution

26. **[Constitution] Urban, Sylvanus:** *THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE; FOR NOVEMBER, 1787 and DECEMBER, 1787*. London: Printed by John Nichols, for D. Henry, [1787]. Pages [941]-1035, [1], as issued, plus unpaginated folding Plate II; [1037]-1131, [1], as issued, plus two full-page, unpaginated illustrations [Plate II and Supp]. The November issue lacks plate I, entitled "S.W. View of Aconbury Chapel 5 Miles from Here". The December issue lacks Plate I [illustrations of The Royal Charter School near Dublin, Clontarfe Castle Dublin...]. Illustrated title leaves, later stitching, Except as noted, Very Good.

This is evidently the first English magazine printing of the U.S. Constitution, adopted by the delegates at Philadelphia in September 1787. The November issue, at pages 1008-1011, prints George Washington's transmittal letter and the first Article [on legislative powers]. The December issue, at pages 1110-1112, prints remaining Articles Two through Seven, with delegates' signatures in type, and the Convention's transmittal urging ratification by the States.

\$1,000.00



Item No. 26

Alexander Hamilton Wants the British to Return "Negroes Belonging to the Citizens of These States"

27. [Continental Congress- Alexander Hamilton]: CONTEMPORARY MANUSCRIPT COPY OF THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS'S RESOLUTION, INTRODUCED BY ALEXANDER HAMILTON, PROTESTING BRITAIN'S "CARRYING AWAY" A "CONSIDERABLE NUMBER OF NEGROES BELONGING TO THE CITIZENS OF THESE STATES," MAY 26, 1783. [Philadelphia]: May 26, 1783. Folio leaf folded to [4] pp, each page 7-1/4" x 8 3/4". Several light but large spots, not affecting legibility, else Very Good. Docketed on page [4]: "ACT OF CONGRESS- MAY 26TH 1783." The Resolution, entirely in manuscript, is signed in the same hand, 'Chas. Thomson, Secy.' Probably not written and signed by Thomson, but by one of his assistants; a reasonable candidate is George Bond, who was Deputy Secretary until October 1783. Samples of his handwriting closely match this document.

The manuscript Resolution reads, in full:

"BY THE UNITED STATES IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED | MAY 26TH, 1783
"WHEREAS BY THE ARTICLES AGREED UPON THE 30TH OF NOVEMBER LAST
BY AND BETWEEN THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
FOR MAKING PEACE, AND THE COMMISSIONERS ON THE PART OF HIS

BRITANNIC MAJESTY, IT IS STIPULATED, THAT HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY SHALL WITH ALL CONVENIENT SPEED, AND WITHOUT CAUSING ANY DESTRUCTION, OR CARRYING AWAY ANY NEGROES OR OTHER PROPERTY OF THE AMERICAN INHABITANTS, WITHDRAW ALL HIS ARMIES, GARRISONS & FLEETS FROM THE SAID UNITED STATES, AND FROM EVERY PORT, PLACE & HARBOUR WITHIN THE SAME.-- AND WHEREAS A CONSIDERABLE NUMBER OF NEGROES BELONGING TO THE CITIZENS OF THESE STATES HAVE BEEN CARRIED OFF THEREFROM, CONTRARY TO THE TRUE INTENT AND MEANING OF THE SAID ARTICLES--

"RESOLVED, THAT COPIES OF THE LETTERS BETWEEN THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF & SIR GUY CARLETON AND OTHER PAPERS ON THIS SUBJECT BE TRANSMITTED TO THE MINISTERS PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THESE STATES, FOR NEGOCIATING A PEACE IN EUROPE, AND THAT THEY BE DIRECTED TO REMONSTRATE THEREON TO THE COURT OF GREAT BRITAIN, AND TAKE PROPER MEASURES FOR OBTAINING SUCH REPARATIONS AS THE NATURE OF THE CASE WILL ADMIT.

"ORDERED, THAT A COPY OF THE FOREGOING RESOLVE BE TRANSMITTED TO THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF AND THAT HE BE DIRECTED TO CONTINUE HIS REMONSTRANCES TO SIR GUY CARLETON, RESPECTING THE PERMITTING NEGROES BELONGING TO THE CITIZENS OF THESE STATES TO LEAVE NEW YORK, AND TO INSIST ON THE DISCONTINUANCE OF THAT MEASURE

"/SIGNED/

"CHAS THOMSON SECY

COPY"

Minor differences in punctuation distinguish this manuscript copy from the printed version which appears in the Journals of the Continental Congress for May 26, 1783. The printed Journal records that the Resolution was introduced on May 26, "On motion of Mr. Hamilton, seconded by Mr. Izard." Alexander Hamilton, then a Member of the Continental Congress, would later assist in founding the Society for the Promotion of the Manumission of Slaves in New York. Hamilton had urged the enlistment of black soldiers in the Continental Army and the emancipation of those soldiers. But his position on slavery was nuanced, at least to the extent that anti-slavery scruples did not hinder his personal ambition: he had married into a wealthy slaveholding family, the Schuylers. Though he may not have owned slaves himself, he participated in transactions for their purchase and sale. See, DuRoss, 'Somewhere in Between: Alexander Hamilton and Slavery.' [15 Early America Review, No. 1, Winter-Spring 2011]. Ralph Izard, who seconded Hamilton's motion, was a South Carolina slaveholder who, motivated by ideology as well as self-interest, supported African slavery.

On June 2, 1783, General George Washington transmitted the original Resolution to Sir Guy Carleton. "Your Excellency will be pleased to notice the purport of this Act," he wrote, "and I am persuaded you will consider it with that attention which you shall judge the nature of its object requires." [Letter reproduced at Vol. 16, 'Documenting the American South', pages 874-875. See, also, Calendar of the Correspondence of George Washington. GPO. 1906, pages 659 and 660]. Carleton had replaced General Henry Clinton as Commander of British Forces in America. He would oversee the evacuation of British troops, Loyalists, and freed slaves from New York.

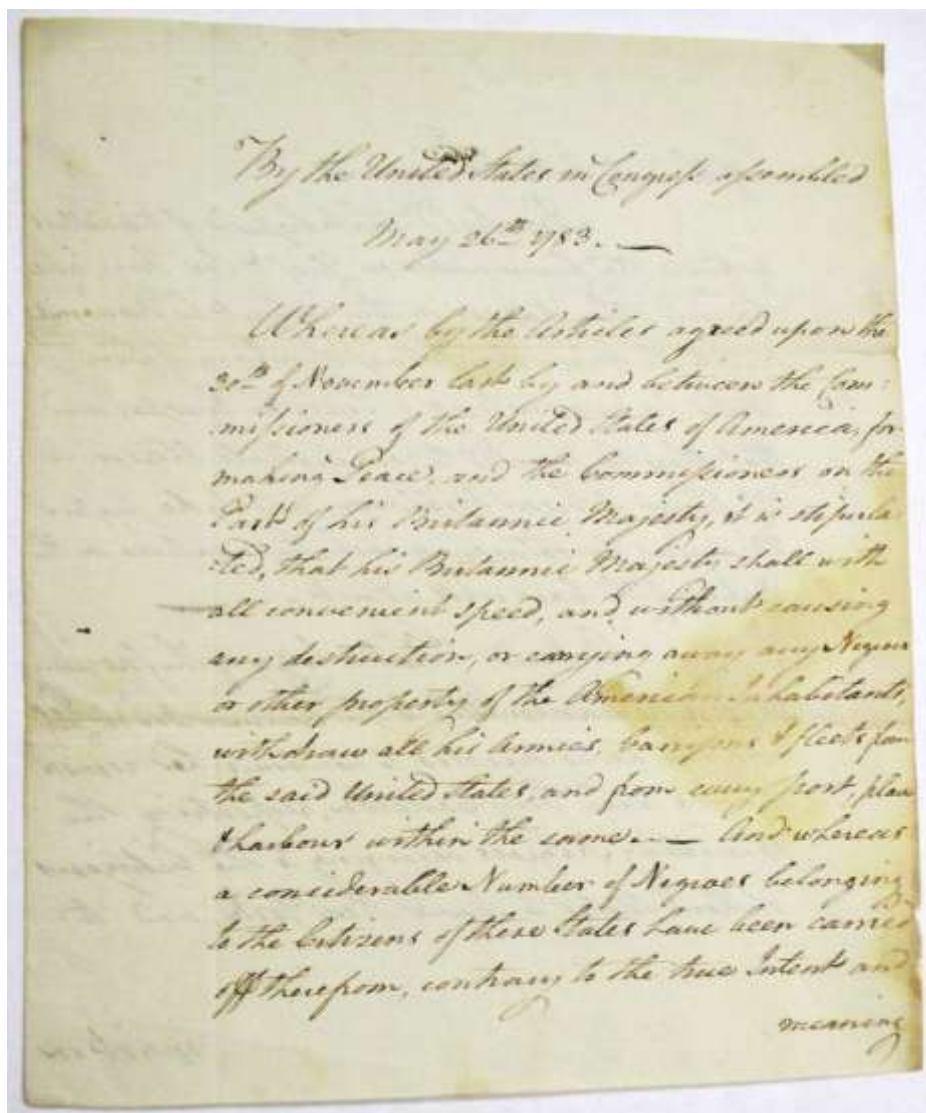
During the War, the British had successfully recruited American slaves, who were promised freedom in exchange for service in the British army. American objections to the manumission of those slaves lay at the heart of the May 26 Resolution. "As the British prepared for their final evacuation, the Americans demanded the return of American property,

including runaway slaves, under the terms of the peace treaty. Sir Guy Carleton, the acting commander of British forces, refused to abandon black Loyalists to their fate as slaves. With thousands of apprehensive blacks seeking to document their service to the Crown, Brigadier General Samuel Birch, British commandant of the city of New York, created a list of claimants known as The Book of Negroes [including] 3,000 to 4,000 African Americans Loyalists who boarded ships in New York bound for Nova Scotia, Jamaica, and Britain." [http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/aia/part2/2narr4.html].

We have searched diligently for another manuscript copy of this Resolution, but without success. The original manuscript, written and signed by Thomson, was conveyed to George Washington for his negotiations with Carleton. It appears in the 'George Washington Papers at the Library of Congress, 1741-1799; Series 4. General Correspondence, 1697-1799. Image 1072.' It is referenced in the 'Calendar of the Correspondence of George Washington.' GPO. 1906, page 659.

Not located on online sites of OCLC, AAS, Boston Athenaeum, Society of the Cincinnati, Huntington, Newberry, NYPL, Yale, Harvard, Columbia, Princeton.

\$12,500.00



Item No. 27



Item No. 28

28. **Cuban War of Independence:** CUBAN FAIR.| IN AID OF THE SICK AND WOUNDED CUBAN PATRIOTS,| MUSIC HALL| FEBRUARY 23 TO MARCH 3, 1897.| BOSTON. [Boston: 1897]. Broadside, 3" x 5.75". Cuban flag design using red and blue inks, words printed in reverse color on the blue and white stripes of the flag. Quite clean, attractive, and Fine.

Cuba's seventh attempt to free itself from Spanish rule occurred from 1895-1898. In January 1896, Capt. Gen. Valeriano Weyler of Spain became Commander-in-Chief of Cuba and set up concentration camps for noncombatants. Thousand perished; most Cubans were living in famine and disease.

A detailed description of this Fair was printed in the Cambridge Tribune, January 23, 1897, at page 3. The Fair, known as "Seinaca Cubana" [or "Cuba Week"], was run by J. Monzon Aguirre of Boston. Its purpose was to raise funds for hospital supplies for the many thousand sick and wounded Cubans. Because "New England has ever been ready to extend the helping hand to the distressed," everyone is asked to give generously. The event was also advertised in the Boston Post on Tuesday, February 23, 1897, at page 6.

\$125.00

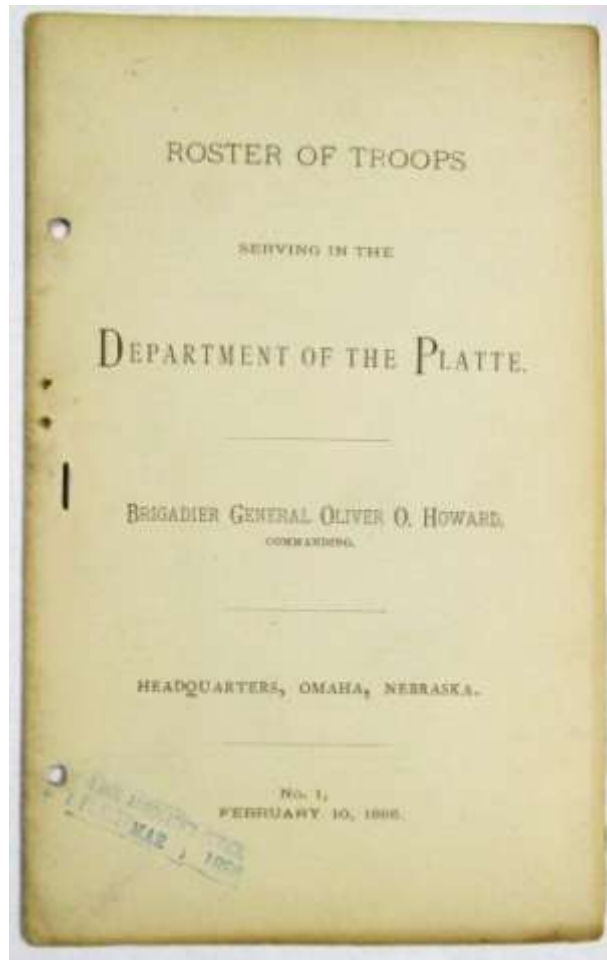
"Profanity and Debauchery and All that is Degradating and Disgusting"

29. [Cumming, Hiram]: SECRET HISTORY OF THE PERFIDIES, INTRIGUES, AND CORRUPTIONS OF THE TYLER DYNASTY, WITH THE MYSTERIES OF WASHINGTON CITY, CONNECTED WITH THAT VILE ADMINISTRATION, IN A SERIES OF LETTERS TO THE EX-ACTING PRESIDENT, BY ONE MOST FAMILIAR WITH THE SUBJECT. AVENGING JUSTICE, THOUGH SOMETIMES SLOW, YET ALWAYS SURE, WILL SOON THUNDER DOWN ANATHEMAS UPON YOUR HEAD. THE ACCUMULATED MISERY YOUR PERFIDY HAS CAUSED, WILL YET BE SEEN, LIKE FOUL SPIRITS, PASSING BEFORE YOUR VISION, AND MAKE YOU CURSE THE DAY THAT GAVE YOU BIRTH. Washington and New York: Published by the Author, and Sold at the Principal Bookstores in the United States, 1845. 64pp, disbound, light soil. Very Good.

The author's Preface promises seven more monthly issues. But our 'Letter No. 1' is the only one published. One issue may have got everything out of Cumming's system: in an age of invective, this wins the Excess Prize.

Tyler, "like a venomous reptile had wound his slippery way to a giddy eminence" and "converted the Presidential mansion into a den of public robbers," amid "scenes of profanity and debauchery and all that is degrading and disgusting among the most infamous." Every aspect of Tyler's character and presidency is attacked, including [but not limited to] his patronage appointments and his policies regarding Texas.

FIRST EDITION. Sabin 17908 and 78746. Cronin & Wise 49. AI 45-1789 [5]. Not in Eberstadt, Decker, Haynes, Swem, Streeter TX. \$250.00



Item No. 30

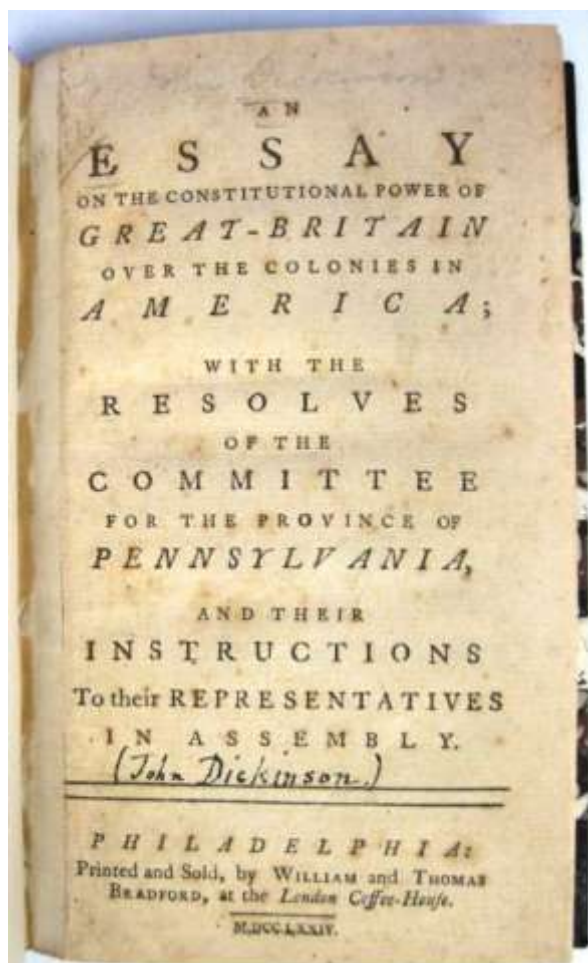
Evidently Unrecorded Roster of Troops Serving in the West

30. **Department of the Platte:** ROSTER OF TROOPS SERVING IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE. BRIGADIER GENERAL OLIVER O. HOWARD, COMMANDING. HEADQUARTERS, OMAHA, NEBRASKA. NO. 1. FEBRUARY 10, 1886. [Omaha: 1886]. 14, [2 blanks] pp, with contemporary staple. Two binding holes in the blank inner margin. Light rubberstamp, 'Judge Advocate's Office, Platte, Mar. 1 1886.' Very Good.

The Companies and Troops are listed, with their Headquarters, The 9th Regiment Cavalry was at Forts in Nebraska and Wyoming; Artillery Light Battery B, 5th Regiment, at Fort

Douglas, Utah; the five regiments of Infantry at various forts in Nebraska, Utah, and Wyoming. The 'Notes' indicate that the troops were primarily engaged in construction of telegraph lines, and guarding transportation and railroad routes. Cavalry from Fort Robinson "left that post to capture stage robbers who attacked the stage from Chadron, Neb. to Fort Robinson, and made off with Paymaster funds."

The pamphlet prints the command structure, the roster of troops, Indian agencies, and other information for the Department. A career military man, Howard was committed to the freed slaves; before his lengthy service in the West, he headed the Freedmen's Bureau during Reconstruction. This was his final year at the Department of the Platte.
Not located on OCLC as of May 2015. \$600.00



Item No. 31

**"Adopted as the Official American Position
By the First Continental Congress"**

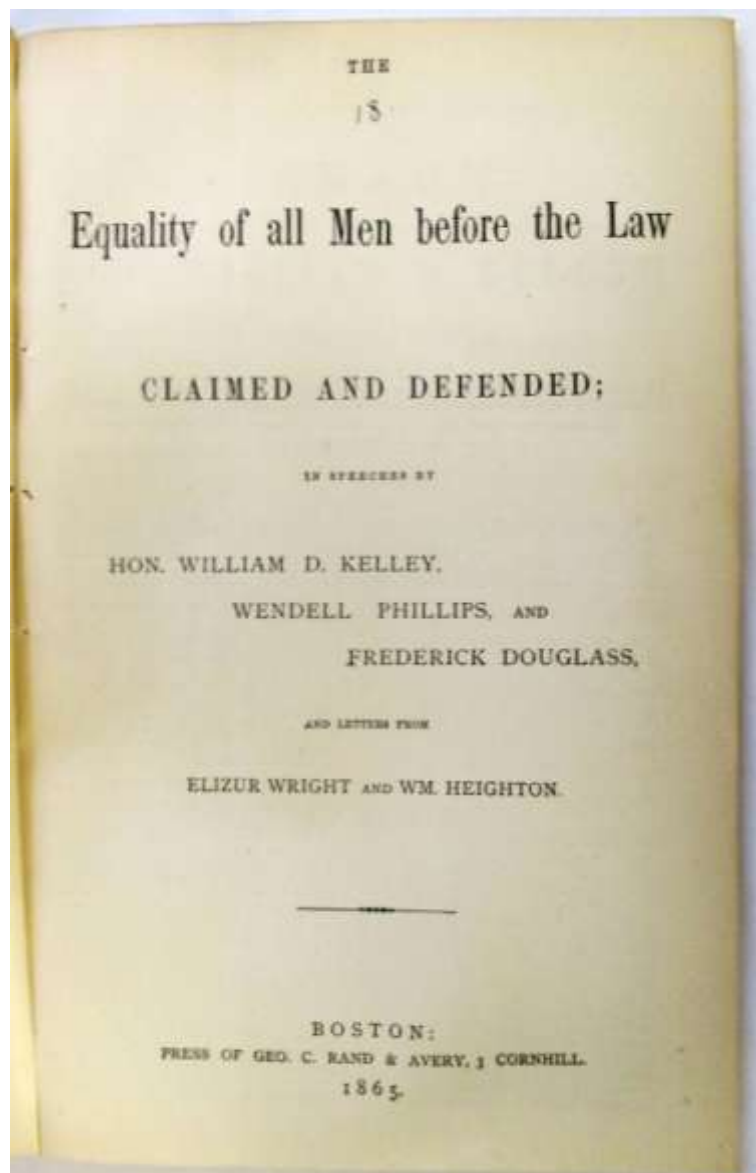
31. [Dickinson, John]: AN ESSAY ON THE CONSTITUTIONAL POWER OF GREAT-BRITAIN OVER THE COLONIES IN AMERICA; WITH THE RESOLVES OF THE COMMITTEE FOR THE PROVINCE OF PENNSYLVANIA, AND THEIR INSTRUCTIONS TO THEIR REPRESENTATIVES IN ASSEMBLY. Philadelphia: William and Thomas Bradford, 1774. vii, [1], 127, [1] pp, in modern half morocco and marbled boards. Minor foxing, blank inner margin archival repair to title leaf [no loss]. Ink number stamp on verso of title page and page 1, very faint blindstamp on leaf N2. Else Very Good.

This first edition lists the Resolutions adopted by a Committee of Pennsylvania county representatives at a meeting beginning July 15, 1774. It reports their instructions to a general assembly scheduled to meet thereafter. The Committee professes allegiance to the Crown, but insists that the colonists are entitled to "the same rights and liberties" as native-born Englishmen. The Resolutions and Instructions reject the authority of Parliament to legislate for the colonies, and hold any presumption of such authority to be "unconstitutional." "They state the principles upon which the colonies based their claim to redress; instructions to the Congressional delegates to be chosen by the Assembly; and a treatise on the constitutional power of Great Britain to tax the colonies" [DAB].

Though Dickinson later refused to sign the Declaration of Independence, his Essay established the doctrinal bases for the separation from England. By October 1774 "Dickinson's view was adopted as the official American position by the first Continental Congress" [Bailyn, *Ideological Origins of the American Revolution* 223].

FIRST EDITION. Howes D326. Adams Controversy 74-28a, Independence 110a. Evans 13247. Hildeburn 3003.

\$6,000.00



Item No. 32

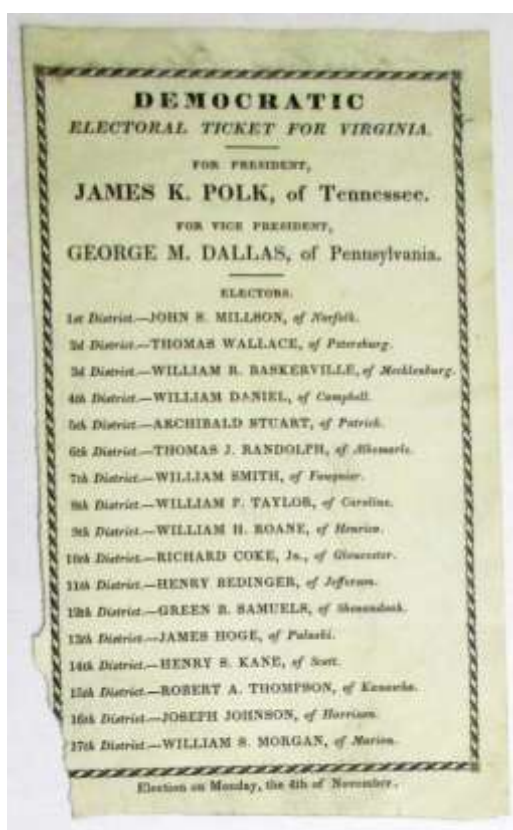
"The Necessity of Making All Men Equal Before the Law"

32. [Douglass, Frederick et al]: THE EQUALITY OF ALL MEN BEFORE THE LAW CLAIMED AND DEFENDED; IN SPEECHES BY HON. WILLIAM D. KELLEY, WENDELL PHILLIPS, AND FREDERICK DOUGLASS, AND LETTERS FROM ELIZUR WRIGHT AND WM. HEIGHTON. Boston: Press of Geo. C. Rand & Avery, 1865. 43, [1] pp. Disbound with the original wrappers. Front wrapper is a printed letter from George Stearns, announcing his intention to distribute the pamphlet in order to drive home "the necessity of making all men equal before the law," and of guaranteeing the suffrage to the freedmen. Rear wrap advertises 'A Radical Republican Journal' called 'The Commonwealth.' Very Good.

This pamphlet was financed by George Stearns, the Boston Brahmin and one of the 'Secret Six' who, before the Civil War, had underwritten John Brown's raid on Harper's Ferry. It includes Kelley's Speech demonstrating that Negroes had the right to vote "in the early years of our government"; Douglass's Speech, 'What the Black Man Wants,' most especially the suffrage; and other speeches and documents demonstrating the justice and importance of the right to vote.

FIRST EDITION. Blockson 2779. Bartlett 1533.

\$375.00



Item No. 33

33. [Election of 1844]: DEMOCRATIC ELECTORAL TICKET FOR VIRGINIA. FOR PRESIDENT, JAMES K. POLK, OF TENNESSEE. FOR VICE PRESIDENT, GEORGE M. DALLAS, OF PENNSYLVANIA... ELECTION ON MONDAY, THE 4TH OF NOVEMBER. [Richmond?: 1844]. 3-3/4" x 6-1/2". Text surrounded by decorative border. Shallow tear at the bottom left corner affects a portion of the border, text unaffected. Else Very Good.

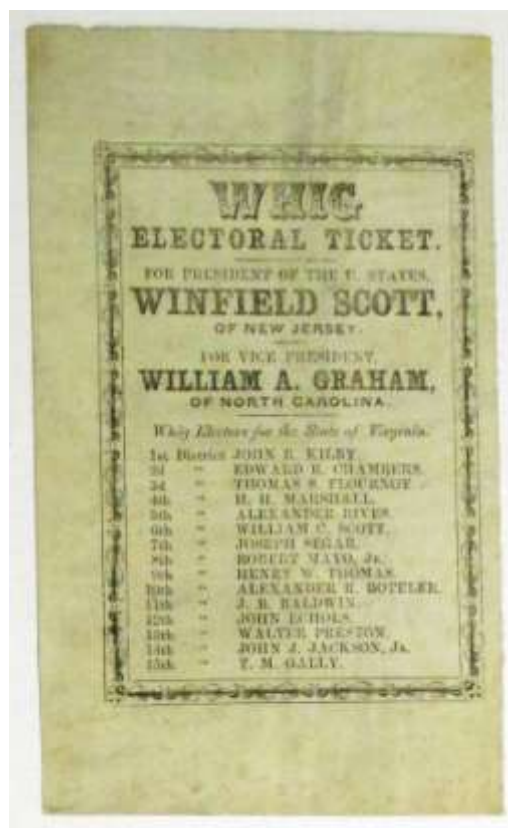
An Elector is named for each of Virginia's seventeen Districts. They included John Millson, a Norfolk lawyer and future Congressman; Archibald Stuart of Patrick, the father of Jeb Stuart; Thomas Jefferson Randolph, Thomas Jefferson's oldest grandson and a future Confederate officer; William H. Roane of Henrico, a former Congressman and the grandson of Patrick Henry; and other notables. \$275.00

34. **[Election of 1848]:** STATE OF VIRGINIA. THE PEOPLE'S TICKET. 7TH NOVEMBER 1848. FOR PRESIDENT, ZACHARY TAYLOR, OF LOUISIANA. FOR VICE-PRESIDENT, MILLARD FILLMORE, OF NEW YORK. ELECTORS... [Richmond?: 1848]. 3-3/4" x 6-3/4". Verso blank. Text surrounded by border. One light fox spot in a blank margin. Very Good.

The names of seventeen electors-- one from each of Virginia's Congressional districts-- are printed. They included Francis H. Pierpoint, the Union wartime governor of Virginia at Alexandria; Alexander H.H. Stuart, a Virginia Whig who would serve as Fillmore's Secretary of the Interior; and William C. Rives, the well-known Congressman and Senator. \$175.00

35. **[Election of 1852]:** WHIG ELECTORAL TICKET. FOR PRESIDENT OF THE U. STATES. WINFIELD SCOTT, OF NEW JERSEY. FOR VICE PRESIDENT, WILLIAM A. GRAHAM, OF NORTH CAROLINA. WHIG ELECTORS FOR THE STATE OF VIRGINIA... [Richmond?: 1852]. Broadside, 3-3/4" x 5 1/4". Text surrounded by a decorative border. Lightly toned and dusted, Very Good.

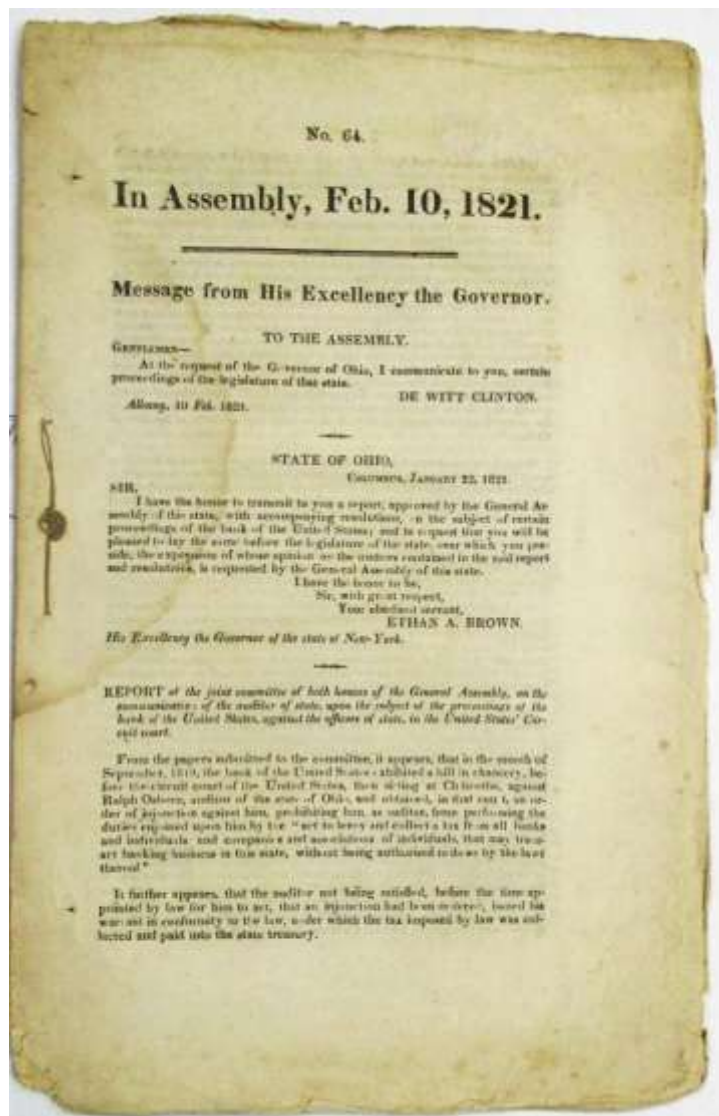
The fifteen electors included Alexander Rives, Joseph Segar, Robert Mayo Jr., Alexander Boteler, and H.H. Marshall. \$275.00



Item No. 35

36. **[Election of 1868]: GRANT AND COLFAX ELECTORAL TICKET. FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS...** [Sacramento?: 1868]. Electoral ticket, 2-1/2" x 7-1/2", with a color illustration of a star-studded Lady Liberty and the American Flag. One small fox spot, else Fine.

The presidential electors included John B. Felton [San Francisco lawyer and future Mayor of Oakland], O.H. La Grange [who became Superintendent of the San Francisco Mint], D.B. Hoffman [a San Diego physician and local politician], Alfred Redington of Sacramento, and Charles Westmorland [a State Senator, former Know-Nothing, strongly anti-slavery]. The candidate for Congress from the First Congressional District, was Frank M. Pixley [he lost, but went on to found the well-regarded weekly, 'The Argonaut']. \$225.00



Item No. 37

Ohio Endorses the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions of 1798!

37. **[Eleventh Amendment: Osborn vs. Bank of the United States]: IN ASSEMBLY, FEB. 10, 1821. MESSAGE FROM HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR. TO THE ASSEMBLY. GENTLEMEN- AT THE REQUEST OF THE GOVERNOR OF OHIO, I COMMUNICATE TO YOU, CERTAIN PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNOR OF THAT**

STATE. DE WITT CLINTON. Albany: 1821. Folio, stitched with caption title as issued, 'No. 64' at head of title. 24pp. Untrimmed. First six leaves with a light but persistent spot. Some toning. Else Very Good.

Ohio Governor Ethan Brown transmits the Ohio Legislature's joint Report, dated January 22, 1821, on its dispute with the Bank of the United States. Recovering from the economic panic that had enveloped the country, Ohio resented the BUS and thus levied a tax, to be collected by the State Auditor, on banks doing business in Ohio "without being authorized to do so by the laws thereof." The BUS qualified for the tax; the Auditor [Osborn] collected it despite a federal court order prohibiting him from doing so. The court held Osborn in contempt. The Legislature's Report, printed here in full, presents Ohio's defense of its injured sovereignty; it endorses the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions of 1798, with constitutional citations of learned authority. The stage was thus set for a classic confrontation between the claims of State sovereignty and the supremacy of federal law. The dispute resulted in the landmark decision construing the Eleventh Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, which prohibits suits against a State in the federal courts.

In 1819 Chief Justice Marshall's Opinion for the Court in *McCulloch vs. Maryland* had established that Congress had power to create the Bank of the United States, and that State taxation of the Bank was unconstitutional. Ohio sought to skirt the *McCulloch* decision by arguing that the Eleventh Amendment barred the Bank's suit. In 1824 the U.S. Supreme Court decided the case, Chief Justice Marshall again writing for the Court. Marshall emphasized that the Bank had brought suit against the Auditor and not the State:

"The Eleventh Amendment of the Constitution has exempted a State from the suits of citizens of other States, or aliens; and the very difficult question is to be decided whether, in such a case, the court may act upon the agents employed by the State, and on the property in their hands... [T]he Eleventh Amendment, which restrains the jurisdiction granted by the Constitution over suits against States, is, of necessity, limited to those suits in which a State is a party on the record."

Not in American Imprints, Sabin, or Cohen. Not located on OCLC as of June 2015.

\$500.00

"The Nefarious Doctrine of Abolitionism"

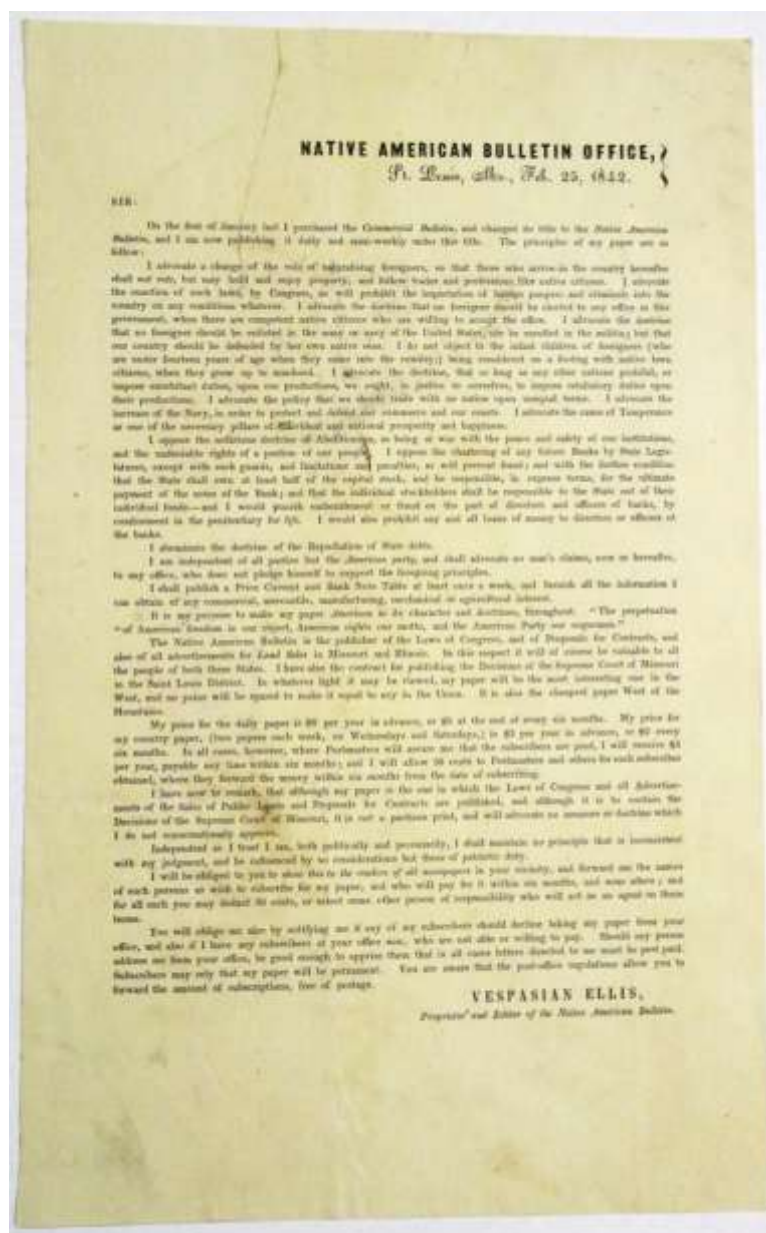
38. **Ellis, Vespasian:** NATIVE AMERICAN BULLETIN OFFICE, ST. LOUIS, MO., FEB. 25, 1842. SIR: ON THE FIRST OF JANUARY LAST I PURCHASED THE 'COMMERCIAL BULLETIN,' AND CHANGED ITS TITLE TO THE 'NATIVE AMERICAN BULLETIN,' AND I AM NOW PUBLISHING IT DAILY AND SEMI-WEEKLY UNDER THIS TITLE. THE PRINCIPLES OF MY PAPER ARE AS FOLLOWS:... St. Louis: 1842. Broadside, 7-1/2" x 12-1/4". Minor soiling, closed tear expertly repaired on verso. Very Good. Signed by Ellis in type at the end as "Proprietor and Editor of the Native American Bulletin."

This is an apparently unrecorded broadside by a transplanted Virginian who came to Missouri around 1840 and immediately became prominent for his Nativist views. His 'Native American Bulletin' appeared from January 1842 until early 1843. It opposed military service by any "foreigner" and adopted other Nativist positions. This broadside explains that America "should be defended by her own native sons." The Bulletin favors Temperance and opposes "the nefarious doctrine of Abolitionism, as being at war with...the undeniable rights of a portion of our people." Ellis declares himself "independent of all parties but the AMERICAN PARTY." The American, or Know-Nothing Party sought to restrict political participation by

foreign-born immigrants, particularly Catholic ones, whose loyalties were thought to lie with the Church of Rome rather than their adopted country. Mormons too were viewed with suspicion.

Ellis would not remain long in St. Louis. In 1844 President John Tyler appointed him Ambassador to Venezuela; but Tyler's term expired before Ellis won confirmation. Ellis then sought a political appointment from Tyler's successor, James K. Polk, who declined Ellis's services. By 1846 Ellis had landed in New Orleans, where he evidently ran a collection agency. St. Louis, where Ellis sought to establish his Nativist views, would become the home of many German immigrants in the late 1840's. Strongly anti-slavery, they would help to keep Missouri in the Union during the Secession Crisis and Civil War.

Not located on OCLC or online sites of AAS, Boston Athenaeum, NYPL, Harvard, Yale, or other normally consulted online resource as of June 2015; or in AII [MO], Eberstadt, Decker, Haynes, Swem, Sabin, American Imprints. \$850.00



Item No. 38

39. **Evergreen Cemetery:** THE EVERGREEN CEMETERY DEDICATION MEMORIAL. WATERTOWN, CONN. SEPTEMBER 4TH, 1854. Waterbury: E.B. Cooke, 1854. 27, [1 blank] pp. Disbound, else Very Good. Inscription on front wrapper: 'C. Brainerd Esquire with kind regards of Saml A. Foot.'

The pamphlet prints the Order of Exercises, with the Prayer of Invocation, the Dedictory Prayer, Samuel Foot's Address, and the closing benediction. An Appendix prints the names of Officers, the Articles of Association, the By-Laws, Rules and Regulations for Proprietors of Lots, and Rules for Interments and Superintendents.

OCLC 664233213 [1- AAS] [as of May 2015]. \$150.00



Item No. 40

The Second Congress Protects the American Maritime Trade

40. **Fisheries:** SECOND CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES...AN ACT FOR ENROLLING AND LICENSING SHIPS OR VESSELS TO BE EMPLOYED IN THE COASTING TRADE AND FISHERIES, AND FOR REGULATING THE SAME. [Philadelphia: Printed by Francis Childs and John Swaine, 1793]. Folio. 13, [1 blank] pp, with caption title [as issued]. Disbound, a few margin spots, lightly toned. Signed in type at the end by Jonathan Trumbull, Speaker of the House; Vice President and President of the

Senate John Adams; and approved by President Washington, February 18, 1793. Good+, in a slightly worn slipcase of quarter morocco and marbled paper.

This Act, of which NAIP locates only five copies, is a detailed and important early law protecting the American maritime trade. Until the development of turnpikes, canals, and railroads, coastal vessels were the primary means of transporting goods. Moreover, Congress understood that the cod and whale fisheries were a valuable natural resource which ought to be reserved, as much as possible, for Americans.

The Act established a licensing system to assure that only American vessels "shall be deemed ships or vessels of the United States, entitled to the privileges of ships or vessels employed in the coasting trade or fisheries." Licensing, for which a fee was levied, was limited to "citizens of the United States." The licensing system protected American whale and cod fisheries from foreign competition; and provided some protection to American shipping, which was increasingly harassed by French and British naval vessels and privateers.

Evans 26307. NAIP w003377 [5].

\$2,000.00

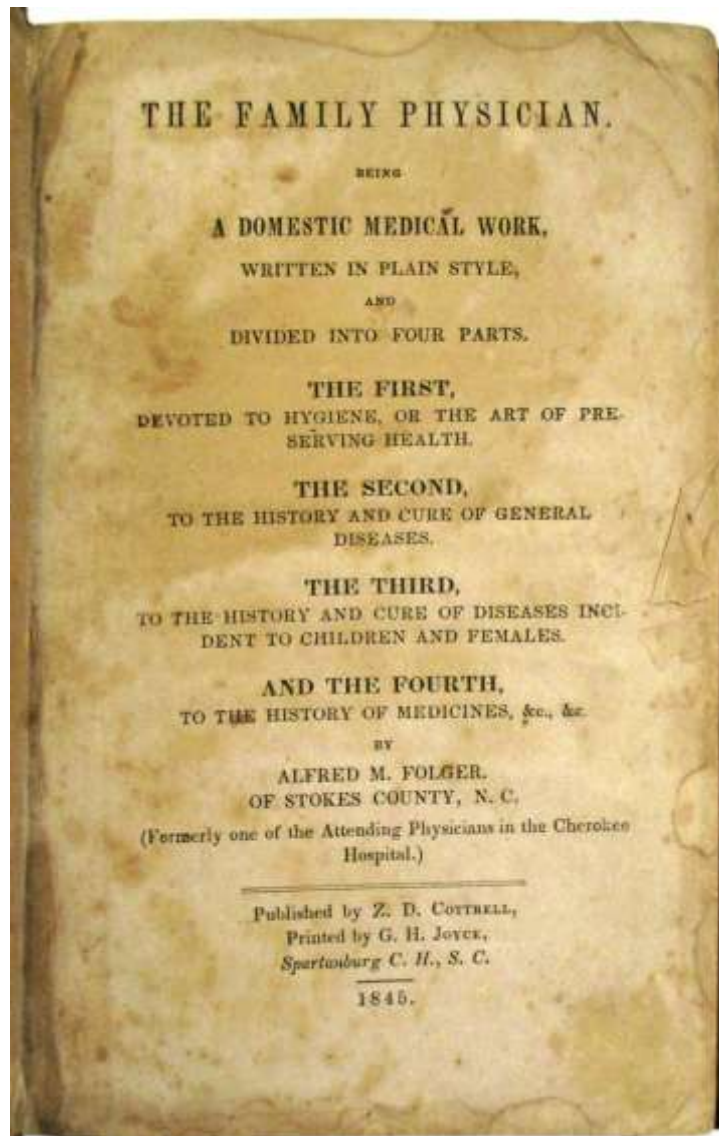
41. **[Flag Broadside]:** "THE DAY IS OURS!" BENEATH UNITED STATES FLAG WITH TWENTY-SIX STARS. [Philadelphia]: King & Baird Printers, [1865?]. Broadside, 7.5" x 9.25". Printed with red and blue inks. Lightly browned at top edge, Very Good.

A curious item, generally agreed to have issued in the late stages of the American Civil War. But the United States Flag had 26 stars only from 1837-1845, acknowledging Michigan's entry into the Union and preceding not only the Civil War but the Mexican-American War as well. In 1845 Florida became Star number 27. The American Flag had 34 stars and 35 stars during the Civil War. We cannot account for the apparent discrepancy. Not located on OCLC as of May 2015.

\$850.00



Item No. 41



Item No. 42

With the Cherokees on the Trail of Tears

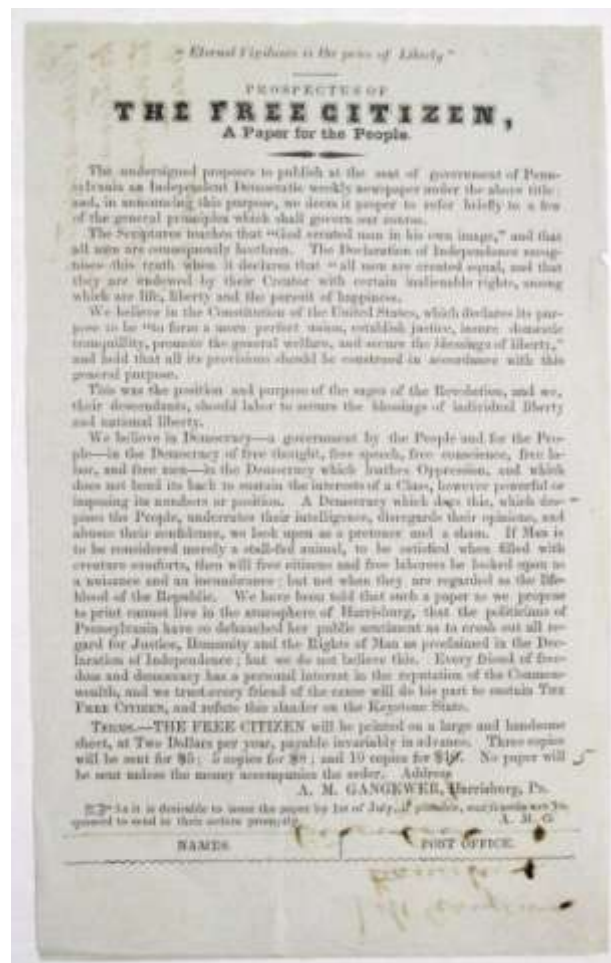
42. **Folger, Alfred M.:** THE FAMILY PHYSICIAN. BEING A DOMESTIC MEDICAL WORK, WRITTEN IN PLAIN STYLE, AND DIVIDED INTO FOUR PARTS. THE FIRST, DEVOTED TO HYGIENE, OR THE ART OF PRESERVING HEALTH. THE SECOND, TO THE HISTORY AND CURE OF GENERAL DISEASES. THE THIRD, TO THE HISTORY AND CURE OF DISEASES INCIDENT TO CHILDREN AND FEMALES. AND THE FOURTH, TO THE HISTORY OF MEDICINES, &C., &C. BY ALFRED M. FOLGER, OF STOKES COUNTY, N.C. (FORMERLY ONE OF THE ATTENDING PHYSICIANS IN THE CHEROKEE HOSPITAL.). Spartanburg C.H., S.C.: Printed by T. Joyce. 1845. vii, [8]-320 pp. Bound in contemporary calf, gilt-lettered black morocco spine label. Lacks the free endpapers. Scattered toning, moderate foxing. Good+.

Born in North Carolina, Folger was a physician with the U.S. Army. He accompanied some of the Cherokees on their Trail of Tears to Oklahoma. Their herbal remedies form part of this scarce book. He dedicates it to John W. Lide, M.D., the former Directing Physician in

the Cherokee Immigration "while I was in the service of the United States, as Attending Physician in the Indian Hospital."

Folger anticipates the opposition from the medical community that this book may generate. "Such selfishness, such want of philanthropy, is characteristic of low, groveling minds." Much of Folger's advice agrees with modern preventive medicine: healthy air, exercise [needed by all animals, excepting the sloth, "and it is one of the most miserable, loathsome creatures upon earth"], good food, sleep, cleanliness ["A person should change his clothes once or twice a week"]. Herbal treatments are offered for an array of diseases, with a Glossary and an Index to help the lay reader.

FIRST EDITION. AI 45-2410 [5]. OCLC locates three copies under two accession numbers, as of April 2015. Not in Turnbull, Eberstadt. \$1,250.00



Item No. 43

**"Free Thought, Free Speech, Free Conscience, Free Labor, and Free Men"—
In the "Debauched Atmosphere of Harrisburg"**

43. **Gangewer, A[llen] M[atter]:** PROSPECTUS OF THE FREE CITIZEN, A PAPER FOR THE PEOPLE. [Harrisburg: 1854]. Broadside, 8" x 5". At head of title, "Eternal Vigilance is the Price of Liberty". Signed in type at the end by A.W. Gangewer, and 'A.M.G.' Small space at bottom for subscriber names and their post offices. Docketed in ink on verso, "A.W. Gangewer | Harrisburg | Circular | July, 1854." Light bleedthrough, contemporary ink correction on recto. Very Good.

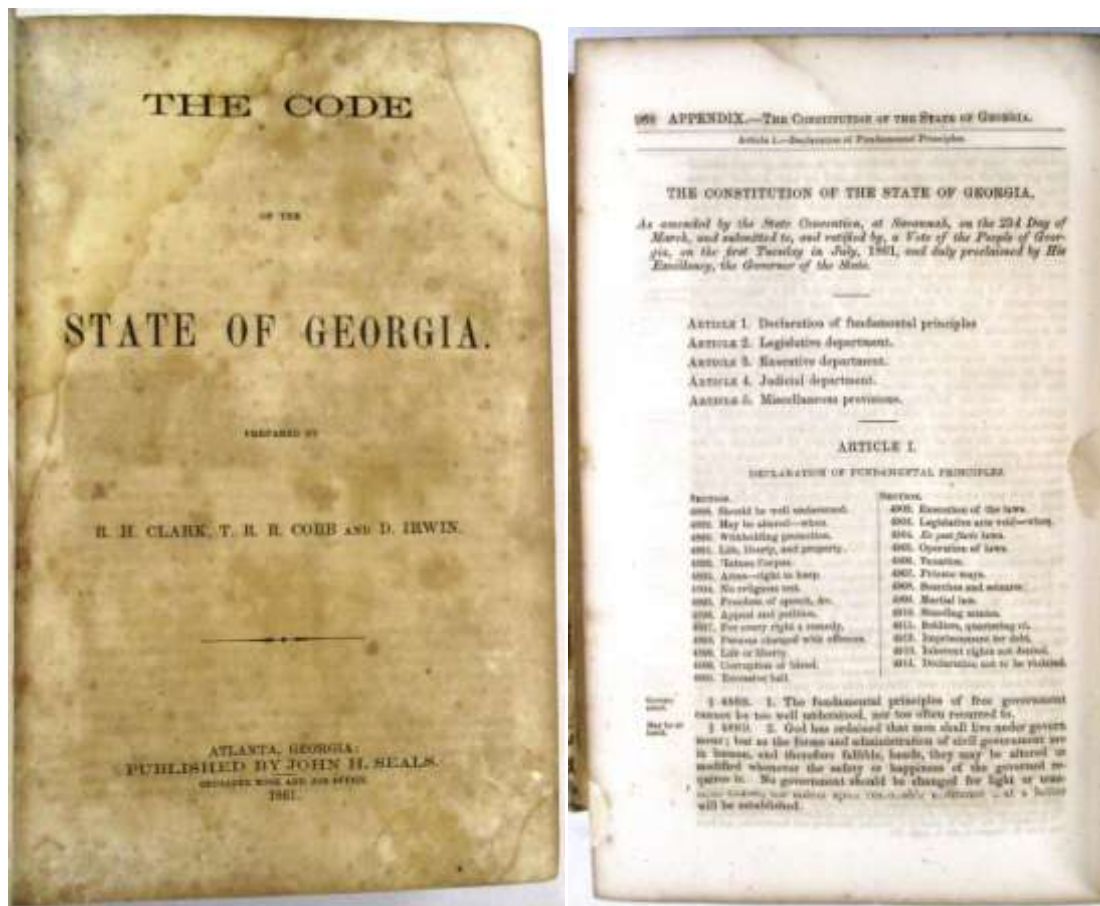
Gangewer will "publish at the seat of government of Pennsylvania an Independent Democratic weekly newspaper under the above title." The Independent Democrats, whose leader was Salmon P. Chase of Ohio, broke with the National Democratic Party when the Pierce Administration and Senator Stephen A. Douglas sought passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Act, which opened those territories to slave-owning settlers. Situated north of the 1820 Missouri Compromise Line, those territories had previously prohibited slavery.

'The Free Citizen' would be devoted to "free thought, free speech, free conscience, free labor, and free men... We have been told that such a paper as we propose to print cannot live in the atmosphere of Harrisburg, that the politicians of Pennsylvania have so debauched her public sentiment as to crush out all regard for Justice, Humanity and the Rights of Man as proclaimed in the Declaration of Independence; but we do not believe this."

Gangewer may have been forced to revise his optimistic opinion: we have located no record that The Free Citizen got off the ground. We have not found any other record of this Prospectus.

Not located on OCLC, or in LCP, or online sites of AAS, Boston Athenaeum, NYPL, Harvard, Yale, Library of Congress, John Carter Brown Library as of June 2015.

\$750.00



Item No. 44

Giant Confederate Imprint

44. **Georgia:** THE CODE OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA. PREPARED BY R.H. CLARK, T.R.R. COBB AND D. IRWIN. Atlanta, Georgia: Published by John H. Seals. Crusader Book and Job Office., 1861. xxiii, [1 blank], 1057, [1 errata] pp. Toned, foxed, spotted. Original boards, rebacked in modern calf with gilt-lettered morocco spine label. Good+.

The first and only Confederate printing of the Code of Georgia, one of the largest books printed in the Confederacy. In addition to its other contents, it prints the Ordinance of Secession, the Constitution of the State of Georgia, and the Constitution of the Confederate States of America.

De Renne 618. Parrish & Willingham 2787. Crandall 1531. I Harv. Law Cat. 750.

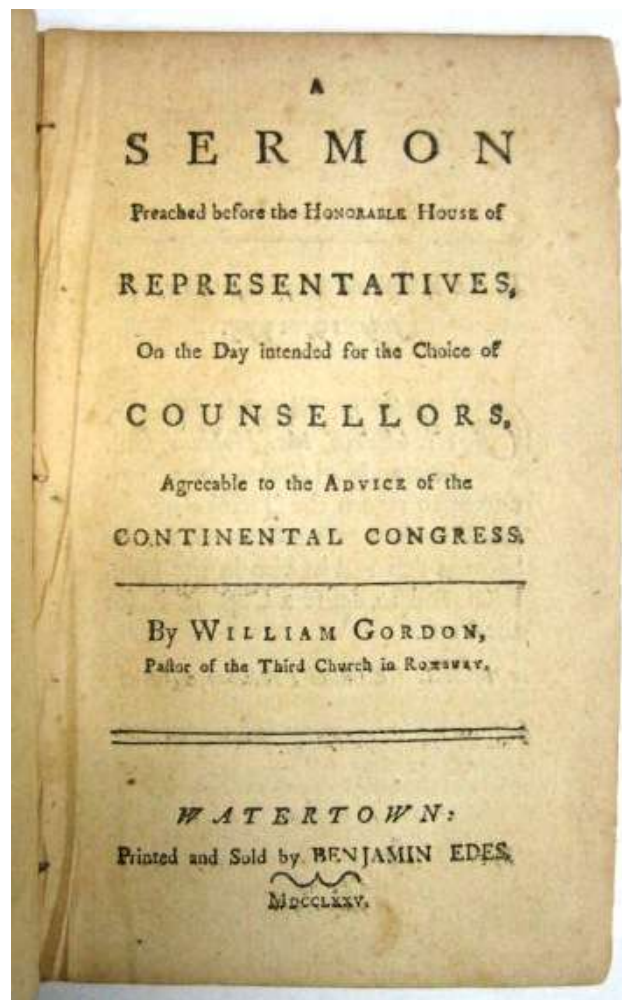
\$600.00

45. **[Georgia]:** PROCEEDINGS OF THE BAPTIST CONVENTION, HELD AT CONCORD CHURCH, JASPER COUNTY, GA., ON THE 6TH, 7TH AND 8TH OF APRIL, 1866. WHICH HAD FOR ITS OBJECTS THE UNITING OF ALL THE ORTHODOX BAPTISTS OF GEORGIA, UPON THE ORIGINAL TWELVE ARTICLES OF THE BAPTIST FAITH. [Jasper County, Ga.: 1866]. 4pp, untrimmed folded leaf. Moderately worn, Good+.

Despite agreement on the Twelve Articles of Faith, printed here, this rare imprint declares that unity is not yet possible because "there are some out side [sic] issues connected with some of the Churches of our Missionary brethren, in continuing their connection with the Georgia Baptist State Convention and Missionary Boards."

Not in De Renne, Sabin, Eberstadt, or [evidently] NUC. Not located on OCLC [as of June 2015].

\$275.00



Item No. 46

"God Has Wonderfully Appeared for Us"

46. **Gordon, William:** A SERMON PREACHED BEFORE THE HONORABLE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, ON THE DAY INTENDED FOR THE CHOICE OF COUNSELLORS, AGREEABLE TO THE ADVICE OF THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS. Watertown: Benjamin Edes, 1775. 29, [1 blank] pp, with the half title. Disbound and lightly foxed, a bit loosened, else Very Good. Attractive ornament at page 29.

Gordon "was a vigorous partisan of independence and in 1775 was made chaplain to both houses of the Provincial Congress assembled at Watertown. Congress possessed great confidence in him and voted him a good horse and access to the prisoners of war...He delivered the election sermon before the General Court on July 19, 1775 [this item]" [DAB].

Likening Americans to the early children of Israel, Gordon-- author of the "first full-scale history of this war by an American" [Howes]-- admonishes those who "tremble at the thoughts of that power with whom we are to contend." Listing America's advantages in the struggle, he says, "God has wonderfully appeared for us, crowning our military operations with unusual success, and disconcerting those of the enemy." The unity of the Colonies, their distance from England, the British debt and "most alarming prospects to the merchant," and our "officers of courage" will win the day.

FIRST EDITION. Evans 14073. Newberry Library 235. Adams Independence 168.

\$2,500.00

McClellan's "Election Means the Trailing of Our Flag in the Dust Before its Enemies"

47. **[Grant, Ulysses et al.]:** WHAT OUR DEMOCRATIC GENERALS SAY. [n.p.: 1864]. 4pp. Caption title [as issued], printed in two columns per page. One sheet, folded to 5-3/4" x 8". Near Fine.

Five Democratic Union generals refute the Democratic Party's charge that the War is a failure. "The Democratic Party declare that the war is a failure; on that ground they declare for an immediate and unconditional cessation of hostilities. The following is what the men who have fought the war, and who know the enemy's strength, think of the matter." General Grant assures Congressman Washburne, "The end is not far distant if we will only be true to ourselves." Generals Burnside, Hooker, Dix, and Wool concur. Wool, a respected career army man, says McClellan's "election means the trailing of our flag in the dust before its enemies, the entire subserviency of the North to the South."

Not in Bartlett or Sabin. OCLC locates eleven copies under several accession numbers, as of May 2015.

\$175.00

The President Failed to Protect "the Free State People of Kansas"

48. **[Grimes, James W.]:** GOVERNOR'S BIENNIAL MESSAGE, DELIVERED TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, DECEMBER 2D 1856. [Iowa City?: 1856]. 14pp, disbound. Lightly tanned, minor dustsoiling to outer leaves, small chip to top corner of title page. Occasional minor fading of text. Good+.

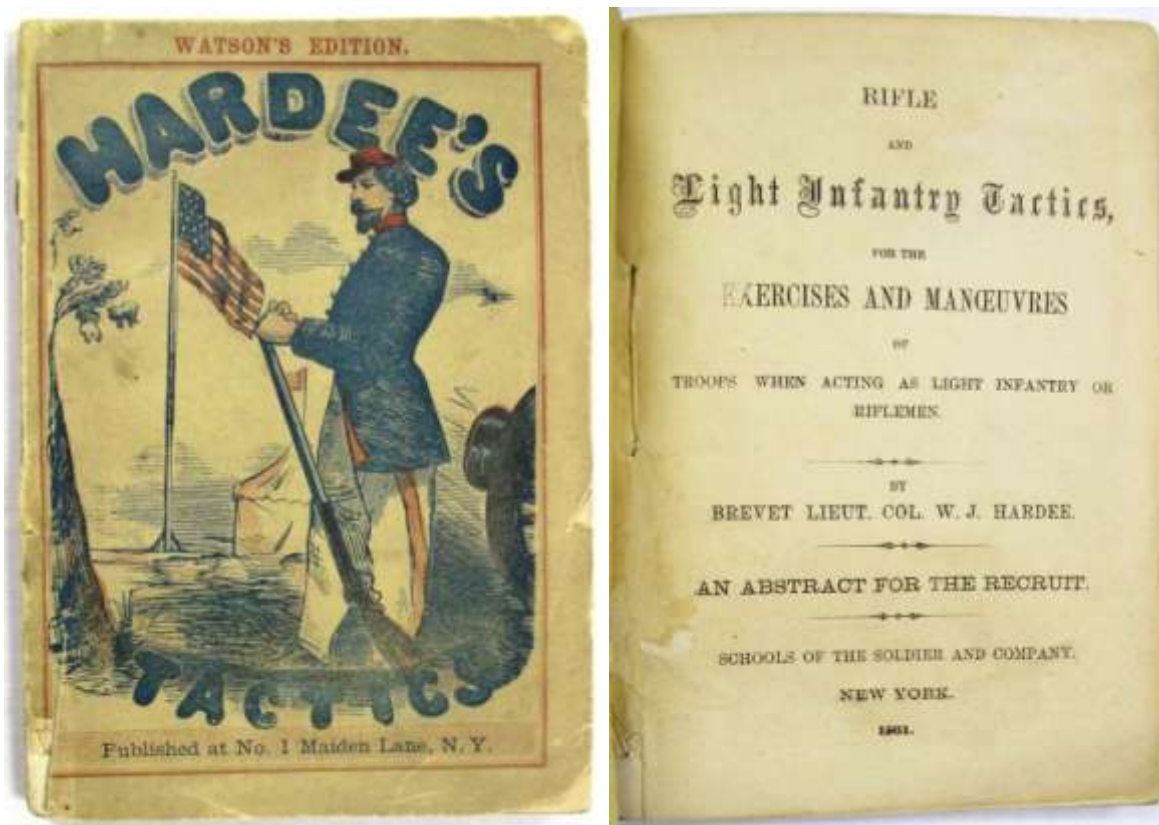
Free Soil men of all political stripes-- Whigs, Republicans, Anti-Nebraska Democrats-- elected Grimes, an opponent of slavery, Iowa's third Governor in 1854. he "made Iowa Republican, and allied it with the loyal states," believing that "the great issue was the

extension or non-extension of slavery into the territories" [DAB]. He was a United States Senator from 1859-1869, and cast the decisive vote saving President Andrew Johnson from conviction after the House of Representatives had impeached him.

Grimes denounces the violence perpetrated in Kansas against Free State settlers. The President, he says, "failed to interpose his authority for the protection of the free state people in Kansas." Grimes thus proclaims "the right and duty of the State to protect the rights of her former citizens in Kansas, when the federal government fails to perform that duty."

Not located on OCLC as of May 2015.

\$250.00



Item No. 49

"The ONLY Standard Work"

49. **Hardee, William J.:** RIFLE AND LIGHT INFANTRY TACTICS, FOR THE EXERCISES AND MANOEUVRES OF TROOPS WHEN ACTING AS LIGHT INFANTRY OR RIFLEMEN. AN ABSTRACT FOR THE RECRUIT. SCHOOLS FOR THE SOLDIER AND COMPANY. New York: [Geo. F. Watson], 1861. 128pp. Stitched in original printed, color-illustrated pictorial wrappers. Text illustrations. Bit of extremity wear to the wrappers. Very Good.

The wrapper calls this 'Watson's Edition.' Watson published this book, says his introduction dated May 1861, "to give to those gallant men who are so nobly placing themselves in the front rank of the defenders of our National Ensign, the opportunity of procuring, at an expenditure within the means of all, the ONLY standard work for the purpose of instruction in tactics that is now acknowledged."

The book was printed in a number of locations, North and South, in 1861. This is one of the earliest and scarcest.

OCLC 15131066 [5] [as of June 2015].

\$450.00

**The Chinese are “Antagonistic to Our People in Thinking,
Mode of Life, in Tastes and Principles”**

50. **[Haymond, Creed]:** CHINESE IMMIGRATION. THE SOCIAL, MORAL AND POLITICAL EFFECT OF CHINESE IMMIGRATION. POLICY AND MEANS OF EXCLUSION. MEMORIAL OF THE SENATE OF CALIFORNIA TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES, AND AN ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES. PREPARED BY A COMMITTEE OF THE SENATE OF CALIFORNIA. COMMITTEE: HON. CREED HAYMOND, OF SACRAMENTO, CHAIRMAN... Sacramento: State Printing Office, 1877. 49, [1 blank] pp. Disbound, Good+.

The California Senate called for a committee of inquiry into the number of Chinese in California; the effect of their presence upon the social and political condition of the state; the probable result of Chinese in the state; the means of exclusion if the committee finds their presence detrimental to the interests of the country.

Pages 11-49 print "An Address to the People of the United States Upon the Evils of Chinese Immigration." The Chinese, the Committee says, "remain separate, distinct from, and antagonistic to our people in thinking, mode of life, in tastes and principles, and are as far from assimilation as when they first arrived." Alleged Chinese misdeeds are angrily recounted.

Cowan 120.

\$175.00

"Extraordinary and Discreditable Spectacle" of Revolution

51. **Holt, Joseph:** LETTER UPON THE POLICY OF THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT, THE PENDING REVOLUTION, ITS OBJECTS, ITS PROBABLE RESULTS IF SUCCESSFUL, AND THE DUTY OF KENTUCKY IN THE CRISIS. Louisville, Ky.: Bradley & Gilbert., 1861. 15, [1 blank] pp. Disbound, lightly foxed [generally in the margins]. Photo illustration of Holt tipped in, Very Good.

This Border State lawyer, Buchanan's last Secretary of War, helped hold Kentucky in the Union. In this May 31, 1861 Letter to his colleague James Speed, he expresses "unspeakable gratification" at "the recent overwhelming vote in favor of the Union in Kentucky." Later Lincoln's Judge Advocate General of the Army, he opens a window on activities and emotions in Kentucky in the crucial months after Lincoln's election. The Cotton States, he charges, seeking to "enlist the natural bent" of crucial Border State sympathies, "resolved to precipitate a collision of arms with the Federal authorities." Holt insists that the "extraordinary and discreditable spectacle" of revolution is unnecessary, as slavery in States where it already exists is secure.

James Speed was an old friend of Abraham Lincoln, who appointed him Attorney General in 1864. Two editions of Holt's influential Border State perspective also issued from Washington in 1861. This Kentucky imprint is by far the scarcest.

Bartlett 2223. Sabin 32651. LCP 4913. Coleman 1212 [D.C. 2d edition]. Not in Nevins, Decker, Monaghan, Eberstadt.

\$250.00

Blair's “Absurd” Charges Render Holt "Awe-Struck and Mute"

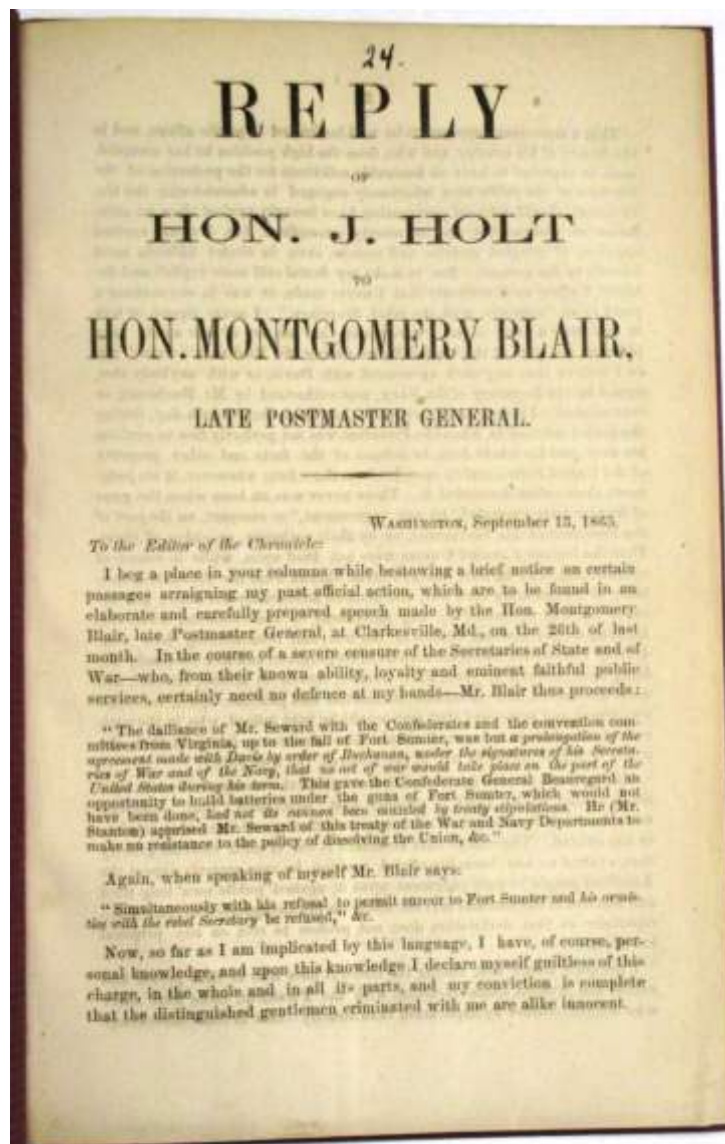
52. **Holt, Joseph:** REPLY OF HON. J. HOLT TO HON. MONTGOMERY BLAIR, LATE POSTMASTER GENERAL. [Washington: September 13, 1865]. 21pp. Caption title, as issued. Bound into modern plain wrappers. Very Good.

Writing "To the Editor of the Chronicle," Holt resents Blair's accusation that Holt and Secretary of State Seward had a "dalliance" with the rebel South Carolina Commissioners concerning the Union's resupplying Fort Sumter in March and April 1861. Blair suggested that they had negotiated an "armistice" with the Commissioners. Holt reminds his readers that Lincoln's decision to avoid initiating military action, while manipulating the Rebels to fire first, was a brilliant stroke "to arouse, instruct, and unite the nation, and to inflame its martial and patriotic spirit." Holt is "awe-struck and mute" that Blair would make such an absurd charge.

Though Blair had been a loyal Lincoln man, he parted ways with the Republicans during Reconstruction. Soon after War's end, Republican disappointment with President Johnson became manifest: Johnson made clear, to Republican dismay, that he would not protect the newly freed slaves from domination by the defeated planter class. Blair allied himself with Johnson and the Democrats.

Bartlett 2232. Sabin 32653n. Not in LCP.

\$275.00



Item No. 52

53. **Hopkins, Samuel:** A NEW EDITION OF TWO DISCOURSES, DELIVERED BY SAMUEL HOPKINS, A. M. MINISTER OF THE GOSPEL, IN GREAT BARRINGTON ... FROM A COPY REVISED AND CORRECTED BY THE AUTHOR, NOW PASTOR OF A CHURCH IN NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND. Bennington [VT]: Anthony Haswell., 1793. 120pp, original cloth, reinforced by tape [rear cover going]. Text lightly tanned and foxed, else Very Good.

Evans 25632. McCorison 268.

\$250.00

"Unlawful and Oppressive Acts of Mr. Lincoln"

54. **[Howard, Frank Key]:** FOURTEEN MONTHS IN AMERICAN BASTILES. Baltimore: Kelly, Hedian & Piet, 1863. 89pp, disbound roughly, original printed front wrapper present [loosened, light blindstamp]. Clean text. Good+.

The pamphlet chronicles the arrest and detention, at the beginning of the War, of Francis Scott Key's grandson and other prominent Marylanders whose loyalty to the Union Lincoln and Seward deemed suspect. This book describes their detention at Fort McHenry, where the elder Key had written the national anthem during the War of 1812. His grandson protests the "unlawful and oppressive acts of Mr. Lincoln."

FIRST EDITION. I Nevins 194. Sabin 25294, 33247. Nicholson 391.

\$150.00

"A Stupendous Swindle"

55. **Hubbell, Levi:** AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED AND MARKED 'PRIVATE', FROM MILWAUKEE, DEC. 29, 1862, TO JOHN W. WHITING, ESQ., DISCUSSING THE DAMAGE TO BONDHOLDERS CAUSED BY AN UNFAIR, PENDING JUDICIAL SALE OF LANDS AND PROPERTY OF THE LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD. 7.75" x 9.75". [4] pp, folded, entirely in ink manuscript. Old folds [light dust along a few folds], minimal foxing. Small tear to outer margin of first leaf [no text loss]. Very Good.

Levi Hubbell [1808-1876] graduated from Union College and moved to Wisconsin in 1844. He became circuit judge for the Second Judicial Circuit in 1848; Associate Justice, and Chief Justice [1851] of the Wisconsin Supreme Court. President Grant appointed him U.S. Attorney for the Eastern District of Wisconsin. Hubbell resigned from the Wisconsin Supreme Court when he was accused of bribery, though he was acquitted after impeachment charges. As U.S. Attorney, Hubbell again resigned over accusations of connection to the Whiskey Ring.

Hubbell advises the bondholders' lawyer of the biased decision of Judge Miller-- a sweetheart deal for the purchasers, disaster for the bondholders, "a mockery." He offers suggestions to void the sale: "I understand that a considerable number of the land grant bondholders, whom you represent, are dissatisfied with the recent sale of the lands & road, in Judge Miller's Court; and certainly they have good cause for it." A petition to set the sale aside should preferably be presented "by some attorney from N. York... There is little doubt that Judge Miller is unduly favorable to the late purchasers." Confirmation of the sale would result in "a stupendous swindle, by which a very few are to be benefited." Hubbell explains that Judge Miller's decision created cloud on the title. The absence of clear title will inevitably depress the value of the property.

\$450.00

Ohio

Milwaukee, Decr 29th 1862.

John W. Whiting Esq
Dear Sir,

I understand that a considerable number of the Land Grant Bondholders, whom you represent, are dissatisfied with the recent sale of the Lands & Road, in Judge Miller's Court: And certainly they have good cause for it. We think now, the confirmation of sale may be prevented, and the sale set aside, if a proper effort is made at the ensuing January Term of the Court, beginning on 1st Monday in Jan'y.

And we would recommend, if you judge an application to the Court for that purpose. We think it desirable to have the Bondholders apply, separately; and also to have the Trustees, or at least Judge Benson, apply in like manner: And to have these Applications presented by some Attorney from N. York: or if that is inconvenient, then to have some one here, request to act in that behalf. And as there is little doubt that Judge Miller is widely favorable to the late purchasers, it seems advisable to have the question

Item No. 55

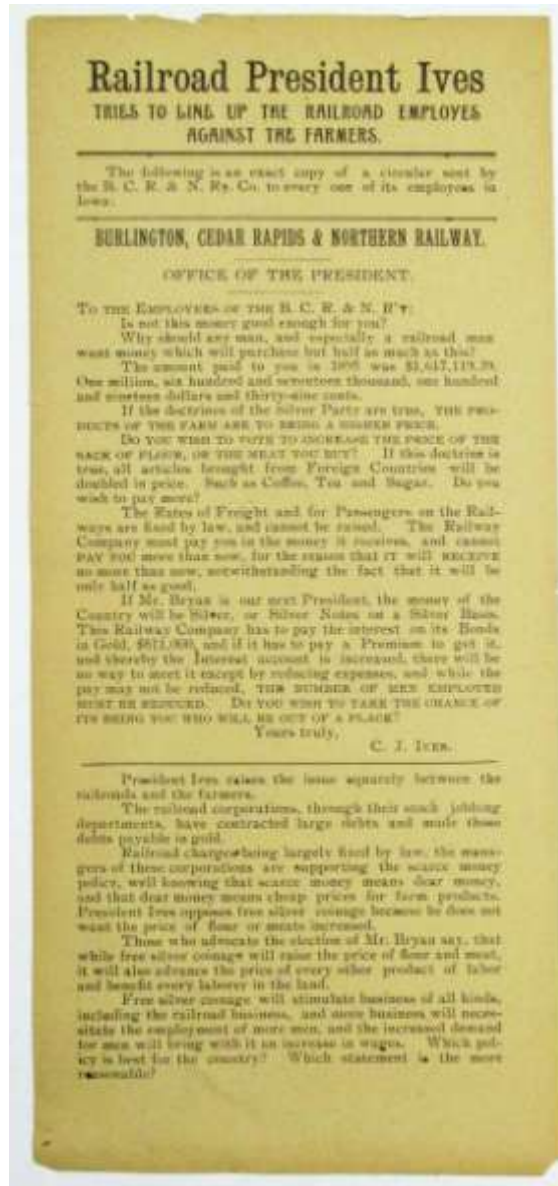
56. **[Illinois]:** DECISION OF SUPREME COURT, STATE OF ILLINOIS, OCTOBER 10TH, 1860. CONFIRMING THE VALIDITY OF COUNTY BONDS [wrapper title]. OLOF JOHNSON, VS. THE COUNTY OF STARK. APPEAL FROM PEORIA. OPINION OF THE COURT, BY WALKER, J. [caption title]. [Springfield?: 1860?]. 8pp, original printed wrappers [some wear, some separation along spine]. Stitched. Good+ or so.

A victory for government-sponsored internal improvements: the Illinois Supreme Court decides that the State Constitution allows "counties and cities to become share-holders in Rail Road Companies."

"The text of the important decision declaring that the Legislature of 1849 had full Constitutional warrant for its enactment authorizing counties and cities to become shareholders in pioneer railroad companies, and that county bonds issued under that law are valid obligations." Eberstadt [who records this under the authorship of Lorenzo Leland, Clerk of the Court].

107 Eberstadt 179.

\$275.00



Item No. 57

Railroad President Ives vs. Free Silver

57. [Ives, Charles J.]: RAILROAD PRESIDENT IVES TRIES TO LINE UP THE RAILROAD EMPLOYEES [sic] AGAINST THE FARMERS. THE FOLLOWING IS AN EXACT COPY OF A CIRCULAR SENT BY THE B.C.R. & N. RY. CO. TO EVERY ONE OF ITS EMPLOYEES IN IOWA... [n.p.: 1896?]. Broadside, 5.5" x 12". Printed in black ink using several different typsettings. Tanned, minor edgewear. Very Good.

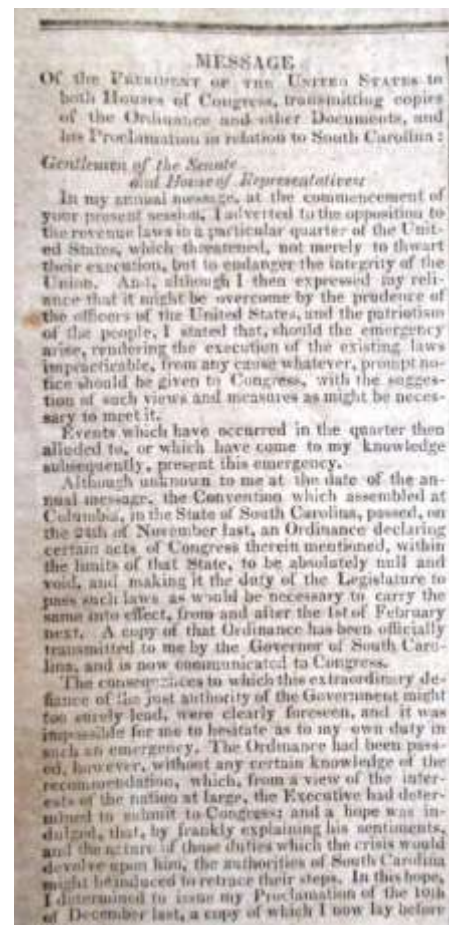
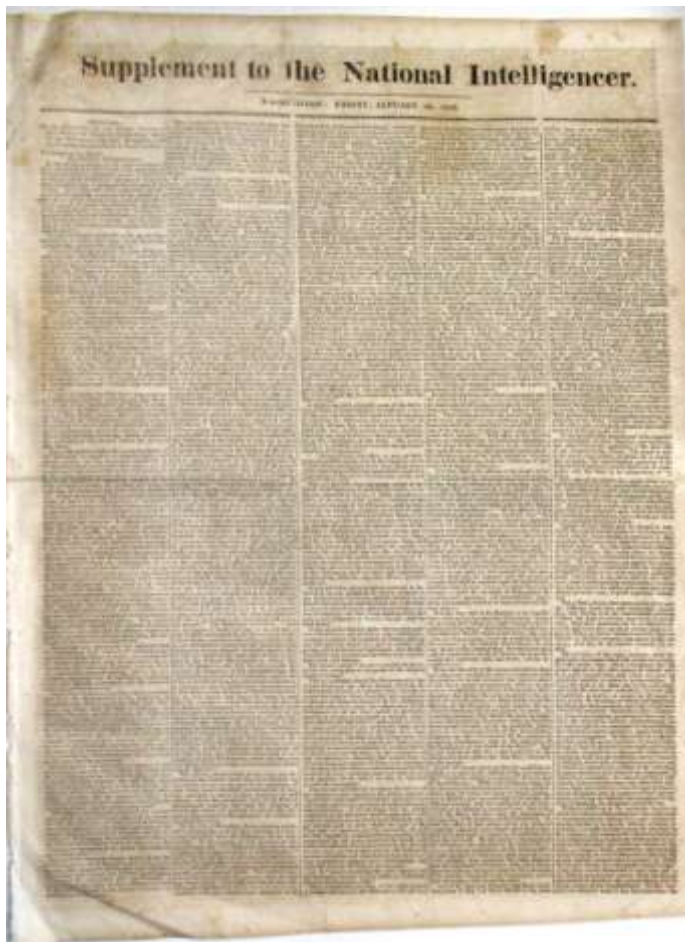
Charles J. Ives [1831-1906], the son of a farmer, became president of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern [B.C.R.N.] Railway. This self-made railroad mogul opposed Free Silver policies of William Jennings Bryan, the Democrats' 1896 Presidential candidate. Ives, like most of the creditor class, feared that Free Silver would increase the money supply, cause inflation, increase prices, and permit debtors to pay their loans in depreciated currency. Ives's Letter to BCRN employees, printed here solely in order to rebut it, insists that his railroad men are better off on a gold standard: Ives pays them a decent salary. "Is not this money good enough for you? Why should any man, and especially a railroad man want money which will

purchase but half as much as this...DO YOU WISH TO VOTE TO INCREASE THE PRICE OF THE SACK OF FLOUR, OR THE MEAT YOU BUY? If Mr. Bryan is our next President... THE NUMBER OF MEN EMPLOYED MUST BE REDUCED. DO YOU WISH TO TAKE THE CHANCE OF ITS BEING YOU WHO WILL BE OUT OF A PLACE?"

Rebutting Ives, this pro-Bryan and pro-Free Silver broadside explains, "President Ives raises the issue squarely between the railroads and the farmers." The railroads and "these corporations" oppose Free Silver because free silver coinage "will raise the price of flour and meat, it will also advance the price of every other product of labor and benefit every laborer in the land." This is good for farmers. Moreover, "Free silver coinage will stimulate business of all kinds, and more business will necessitate the employment of more men, and the increased demand for men will bring with it an increase in wages."

Not located on OCLC as of May 2015.

\$250.00



Item No. 58

South Carolina's "Extraordinary Defiance of the Just Authority of the Government"

58. [Jackson, Andrew]: SUPPLEMENT TO THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER. Washington: Friday, January 18, 1833. Elephant folio broadsheet, 15-1/2" x 17-1/2". Printed in five columns on each page. Lightly toned, Very Good. Except for the last 1-1/2 columns, the entire Supplement prints President Andrew Jackson's Address of January 16, 1833, the most outspoken defense-- until Abraham Lincoln-- of the supremacy of the National Union, and an unambiguous rejection of Nullification and State Sovereignty.

On January 16, 1833 Andrew Jackson, convinced that South Carolina would not yield, announced his historic response to South Carolina's purported Nullification of the federal tariff. This rare Supplement is one of the earliest printings of his Address, an eloquent and significant assertion of the primacy of federal law. Not only does Jackson reject South Carolina's "extraordinary defiance of the just authority of the Government," an imminent danger "to the integrity of the Union." He also explains the relation of States to the National Government under the Constitution.

Jackson urges Congress to pass the Force Bill. "Open and organized resistance to the laws should not be executed with impunity." Indeed, South Carolina had called up its State militia to enforce Nullification. Under the Force Bill U.S. troops would close custom houses in Beaufort and Georgetown; in Charleston, the custom house would be moved under federal military supervision to either Castle Pinckney or Fort Moultrie; Federal jails would house violators of federal law; South Carolina's arrest of violators of its unconstitutional Nullification Law would be thwarted by federal courts and met with military force.

OCLC 64432617 [1- Williams] [as of June 2015]. \$850.00

Emancipation "Cannot Fail to Create a Servile War of Too Horrible a Nature to Contemplate"

59. **[Jamaica]:** FACTS AND DOCUMENTS CONNECTED WITH THE LATE INSURRECTION IN JAMAICA, AND THE VIOLATIONS OF CIVIL AND RELIGIOUS LIBERTY ARISING OUT OF IT. [London: 1832]. 24pp, caption title (as issued). Untrimmed, uncut [some loosening]. Very Good.

Eye-witnesses report attacks on Baptist Missions and Missionaries by armed white gangs opposed to Emancipation. The mobs included British officers and British "Law preservers and Justices of the Peace." The Baptists' encouragement of Emancipation was well-known.

Resentment built among those who concluded that the Missionaries sought to "deprive us of our property." Emancipation "cannot fail to create a servile war of too horrible a nature to contemplate..." Confessions of mob leaders are printed, as are reports of courts martial of slaves, and other contemporary reports. NUC attributes authorship to one William Knibb, a resident minister who performed missionary work to the black population.

FIRST EDITION. Sabin 35577. LCP 3587. Not in Work, Blockson, Dumond, Eberstadt.

\$250.00

60. **[Kansas Freemasons]:** PROCEEDINGS OF THE GRAND LODGE OF THE MOST ANCIENT AND HONORABLE FRATERNITY OF FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS, OF KANSAS, AT ITS TENTH ANNUAL COMMUNICATION, CONVENED AT THE CITY OF TOPEKA, TUESDAY, OCTOBER SEVENTEENTH, A.D. 1865, A.L. 5865. Leavenworth: Bulletin Book, Poster and Job Rooms, 1865. Stitched in original printed, illustrated yellow wrappers. 105, [1 blank] pp. Very Good.

"Auspicious circumstances smile upon our present communication; ruthless, devastating war no longer desolates the land; the clang of arms, and the shriek of carnage, no more disturb or interrupt our solemn mysteries..." Participants and activities are recorded.

All Kansas 453.

\$175.00

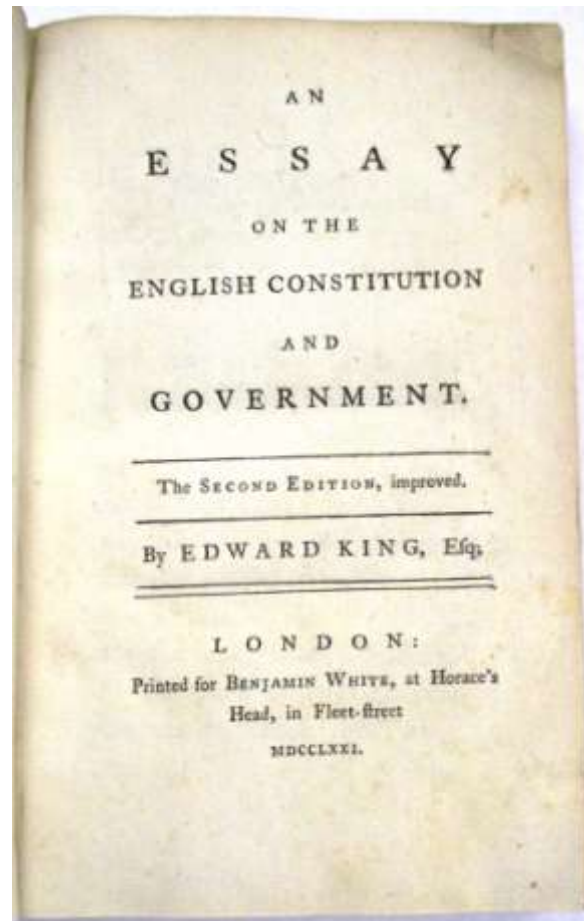
61. **King, Edward:** AN ESSAY ON THE ENGLISH CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT. THE SECOND EDITION, IMPROVED. London: Printed for Benjamin White..., 1771. viii, 203, [1 blank], [1- errata], [1 blank] pp. Very Good, with half title, in

original quarter calf and marbled boards, gilt-lettered red morocco spine label and gilt spine bands.

"Every change made in our Constitution was in favour of Liberty, and the design of this Essay is to go one step further, and to shew how that came to be the case." The first edition appeared in 1767, from the same printer.

Marvin 441 [1767 edition]. ESTC N45950.

\$600.00



Item No. 61

**Punished for Fierce Advocacy on Behalf of the
"Wretched and Destitute Freedmen"**

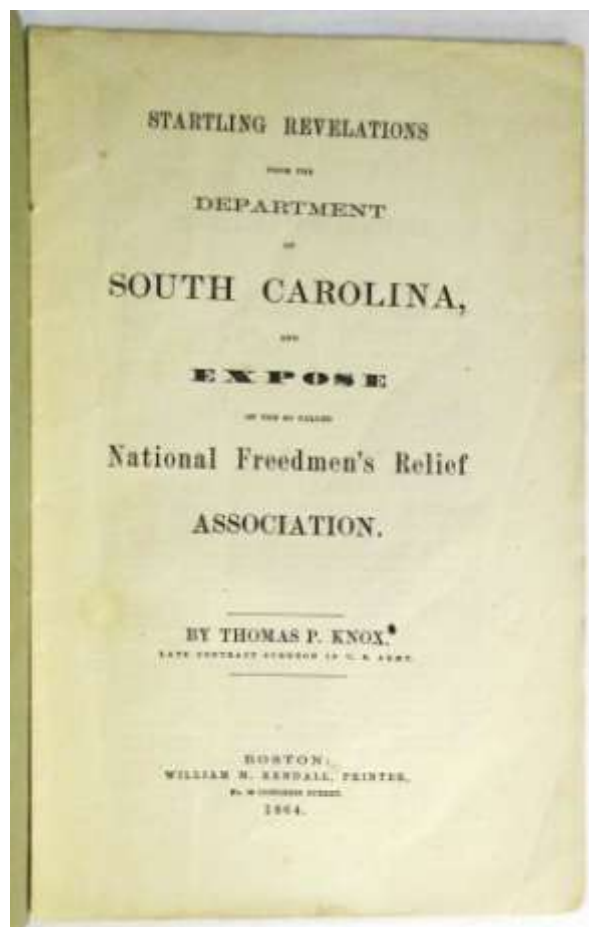
62. **Knox, Thomas P.:** STARTLING REVELATIONS FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF SOUTH CAROLINA, AND EXPOSE OF THE SO CALLED NATIONAL FREEDMEN'S RELIEF ASSOCIATION. BY... LATE SURGEON IN U.S. ARMY. Boston: William H. Kendall, Printer, 1864. 16pp. Stitched in original printed wrappers. Light wear, Very Good.

This pamphlet describes the condition of the Freedmen and their interaction with Union military rule, in the early Reconstruction of South Carolina's Sea Islands. Invited to serve as Assistant Surgeon in the Military Department of South Carolina, Knox did so for two months but was then "summarily removed from my position, without previous notification or any reasons being assigned for the act." Knox then, "being without official duties, employed my time in instructing the colored people in their rights and duties, and in serving them in the capacity of Physician, giving my services wholly without charge."

The bottom dropped out when General Saxton, the Military Governor, ordered Knox to leave the Department. When Knox protested, he was arrested and confined with "rebel prisoners" at Hilton Head. Released after eighteen days, he was deposited on a steamer and dumped in New York. Knox says he was deported because he became a thorn in General Saxton's side. Fiercely advocating for the "wretched and destitute" freedmen, he "found the small pox in almost every dwelling." Seeking clothing, they had been "driven away... because they had no money." Abandoned plantations were "monopolized by northern speculators to the almost entire exclusion of the freedmen, who are made the mere serfs of these lords of the soil." Their fledgling schools "have introduced the odious Northern system of caste, by establishing separate schools for the negro children." Dr. Knox also deplores the rejection of the "colored" delegation at the Beaufort Convention of 1864. At pages 15-16 two poems by Mrs. Knox are printed, written while her husband was a prisoner.

LCP 5601. III Turnbull 389. Not in Bartlett, Work, Dumond.

\$750.00



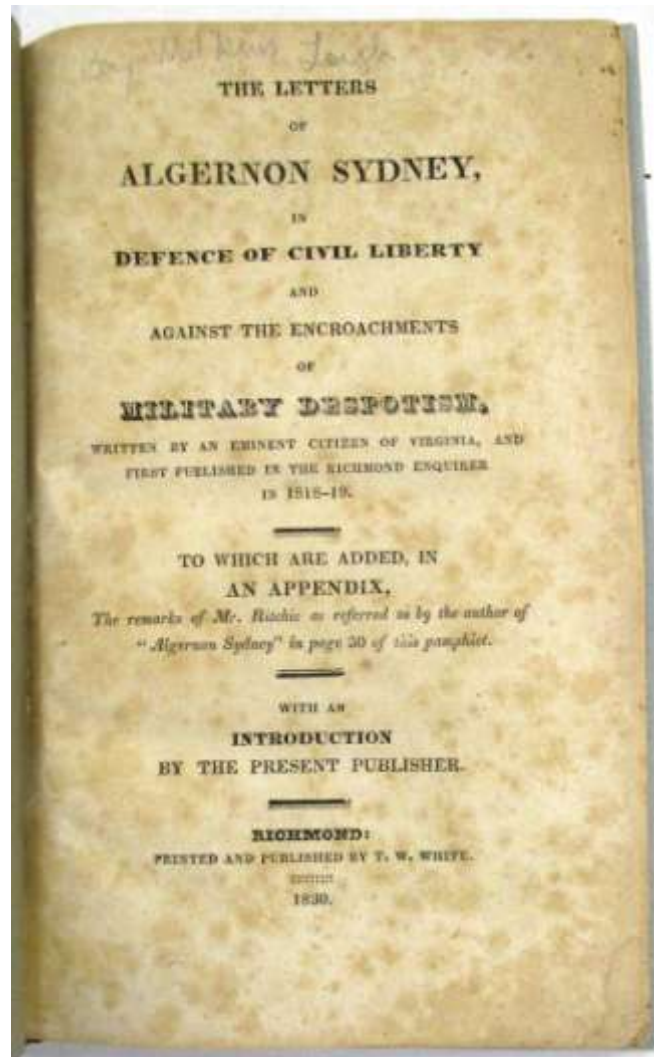
Item No. 62

"Secrecy Belongs Legitimately to Societies Which are Combined for Evil Purposes"

63. **Lawrence, John:** PLAIN THOUGHTS ON SECRET SOCIETIES. Circleville [OH]: Bright and Lawrence., 1852. Original brown cloth, stamped in blind, gilt-lettered spine. Rubbed. Private library plates of J.H. Osmer. 221pp, foxed, Good+.

"These secret fraternities...have no tendency to make men good, to elevate the mind, sanctify and ennoble the heart." Lawrence has in mind Freemasons, Red Men, Odd Fellows,

Sons of Temperance. Secret oaths and customs are at odds with an open, republican society. "Secrecy belongs legitimately to societies which are combined for evil purposes." They "establish a bond of union and brotherhood" superior to and in conflict with the bonds of Christian and republican fellowship. The book was reprinted in 1855 and 1856. FIRST EDITION. Not in Thomson, Sabin, Eberstadt, Decker, but not uncommon in institutional holdings. \$275.00



Item No. 64

Andrew Jackson "Corrupts the Very Fountain of Public Liberty"

64. [Leigh, Benjamin W.]: THE LETTERS OF ALGERNON SYDNEY, IN DEFENCE OF CIVIL LIBERTY AND AGAINST THE ENCROACHMENTS OF MILITARY DESPOTISM, WRITTEN BY AN EMINENT CITIZEN OF VIRGINIA, AND FIRST PUBLISHED IN THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER IN 1818-19. TO WHICH ARE ADDED, IN AN APPENDIX, THE REMARKS OF MR. RITCHIE AS REFERRED TO BY THE AUTHOR OF "ALGERNON SYDNEY" IN PAGE 30 OF THIS PAMPHLET. WITH AN INTRODUCTION BY THE PRESENT PUBLISHER. Richmond: Printed and Published by T.W. White, 1830. viii, [1]-49, [1 blank], [55]-65, [1 blank] pp [as issued]. Bound into attractive modern two-toned cloth. Scattered foxing, Good+.

"An arraignment of General Andrew Jackson" [Swem], accusing him of "a temper at once vindictive and tyrannical," offering "the bribe of governmental patronage," and brazenly seeking "to enslave the Press, and thereby corrupt the very fountain of public liberty." Time's passage has not altered Jackson's character defects, demonstrated during his military campaigns in Florida and Louisiana, and vividly portrayed with material on Jackson's conduct there. Leigh was a Virginia Whig who had long opposed Jackson. A widely respected lawyer, he later became Reporter of Decisions of the Virginia Supreme Court. FIRST EDITION. Howes L238. 1508. Haynes 10582. Swem 3103. Wise & Cronin 343. Cohen 6134. \$375.00

"If I Could Save the Union Without Freeing Any Slave..."

65. **Lincoln, Abraham:** THE LETTERS OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN ON QUESTIONS OF NATIONAL POLICY. New York: H.H. Lloyd & Co., 1863. 22pp. Original printed wrappers [faint blindstamp] stitched into modern plain wrappers. Expert repairs to blank inner margin wear [but the wear still visible]; first text leaf and rear wrap with a chip [not costing text]. Good+.

The Preface lauds Lincoln's "vigorous common sense, and his strict integrity and honesty of purpose," and emphasizes that he has often "had no precedents to guide him." The Letters bring together some of Lincoln's most well-known utterances: to McClellan, urging him to stop dawdling; to Horace Greeley, remarking that "If I could save the Union without freeing any slave, I would do it- if I could save it by freeing all the slaves, I would do it- and if I could do it by freeing some and leaving others alone, I would also do that"; to Fernando Wood, the Copperhead Mayor of New York City; to the Albany Committee, complaining about the arrest of Vallandigham-- "Must I shoot a simple-minded soldier boy who deserts, while I must not touch a hair of a wily agitator who induces him to desert?"; to Governor Seymour, defending his Emancipation Proclamation; and to the Springfield [IL] Convention, explaining his rejection of compromise because it will not preserve the Union. FIRST EDITION. Monaghan 226. \$350.00

"You Have Converted Your Country into a Despotism"

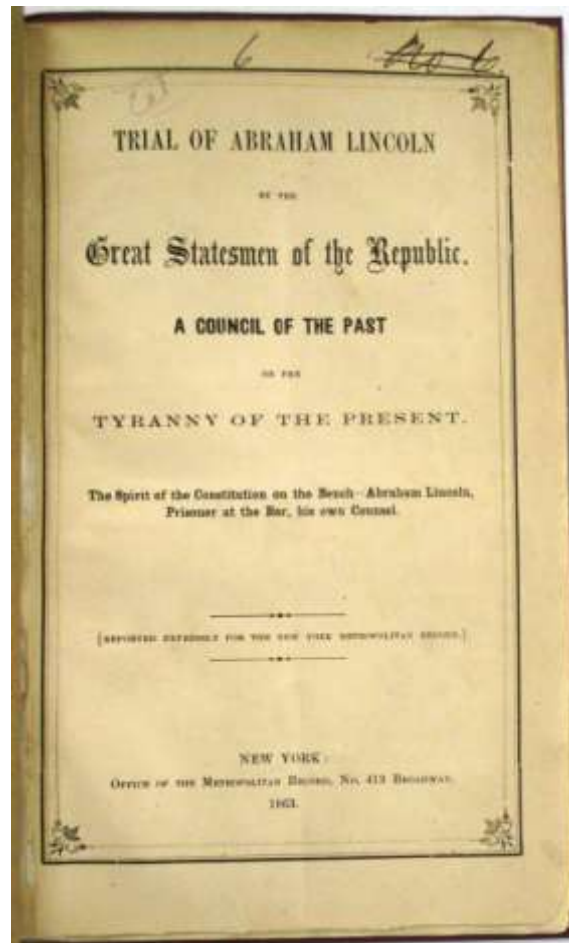
66. **[Lincoln, Abraham]:** TRIAL OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN BY THE GREAT STATESMEN OF THE REPUBLIC. A COUNCIL OF THE PAST ON THE TYRANNY OF THE PRESENT. THE SPIRIT OF THE CONSTITUTION ON THE BENCH- ABRAHAM LINCOLN, PRISONER AT THE BAR, HIS OWN COUNSEL. New York: Office of the Metropolitan Record, 1863. Original printed wrappers stitched into modern marbled wrappers. 29, [3] pp. Light blank inner margin wear, faint blindstamp. Very Good.

"A mock trial wherein Lincoln was charged with treasonable intent, purposes and designs and of having committed, among other unconstitutional acts, the following: 'Declared War against Sovereign States under pretence of repossessing himself of certain forts and other property; arresting citizens without process of law; suppressed liberty of speech; stopped publication of certain newspapers; placed the military power above the civil power; overthrown State Sovereignty; forced unconstitutional acts through Congress...' At the conclusion of the trial, the Court addressed the 'Criminal' as follows: 'You have been tried and found wanting. You have been given the opportunity of saving a nation, but you have stabbed it to the heart. You have converted your country into a despotism'" [Eberstadt].

"Quotations from Lincoln and others, selected to discredit his administration"
[Monaghan].

FIRST EDITION. 111 Eberstadt 332. Monaghan 252. LCP 10399.

\$750.00



Item No. 66

“Full and Verbatim Report”

67. **[Lincoln Assassination]:** THE TRIAL OF THE ALLEGED ASSASSINS AND CONSPIRATORS AT WASHINGTON CITY, D.C., MAY AND JUNE, 1865. FOR THE MURDER OF PRESIDENT ABRAHAM LINCOLN. FULL OF ILLUSTRATIVE ENGRAVINGS. Philadelphia: T.B. Peterson and Brothers, [1865]. [2], 15-210 pp, plus 13 unpaginated leaves [each with a full-page illustration, and blank verso]. Lacking wrappers. Otherwise, Very Good. At head of title: "Complete and Unabridged Edition.-- Containing the whole of the Suppressed Evidence."

"A full and verbatim Report of the Testimony of all the Witnesses in the whole Trial, with the Argument of Reverdy Johnson on the Jurisdiction of the Commission, and all the Arguments of Counsel on both sides... with a sketch of the Life of all the Conspirators, and Portraits and Illustrative Engravings of the principal persons and scenes relating to the foul murder and the trial. It also contains items of fact and interest not to be found in any other work of the kind published."

One illustration depicts the iconic capture of Jefferson Davis wearing his wife's clothing. Swanson & Weinberg, LINCOLN'S ASSASSINS, pages 94, 146.

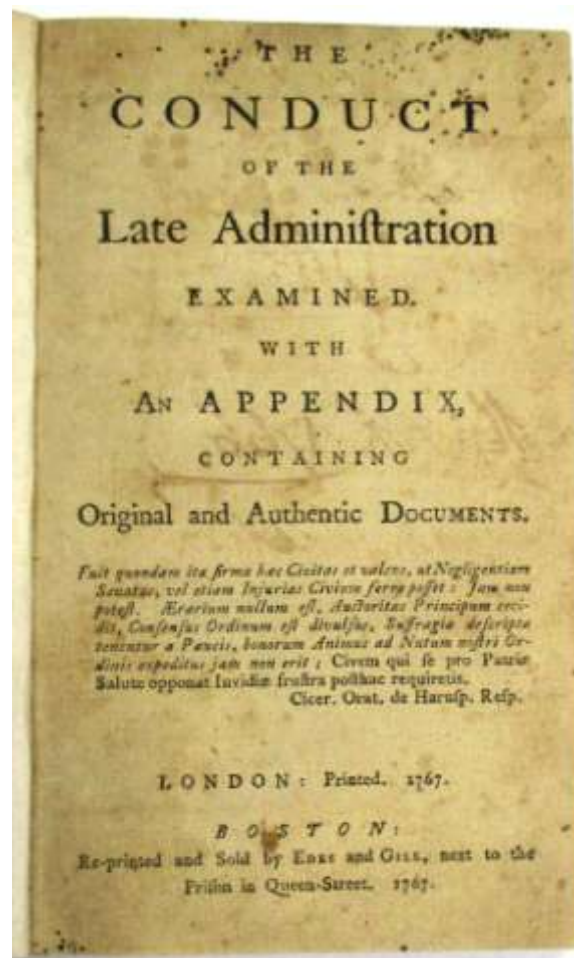
\$450.00

68. **Lincoln Light Infantry:** CONSTITUTION, BY-LAWS, AND RULES OF ORDER OF THE LINCOLN LIGHT INFANTRY, (ORGANIZED OCTOBER 19, 1854,) COMPANY I, FOURTH REGIMENT LIGHT INFANTRY, 2D BRIGADE, 1ST DIVISION, M.V.M. TO WHICH IS APPENDED EXTRACTS FROM THE SCHOOL OF THE SOLDIER. Boston: Davis & Farmer, Printers, 1855. 48pp [top margins of first few leaves spotted]. Stitched in original printed wrappers [lightly foxed]. Except as noted, Very Good.

The Infantry is named in honor of Revolutionary War Major General Benjamin Lincoln. This rare pamphlet prints its founding documents, marching and arms instruction for the soldier, and a manual of arms for sergeants.

FIRST EDITION. OCLC 590599680 [2- AAS, NYHS] [as of June 2015].

\$450.00



Item No. 69

"Famous Defense of the Stamp Act"

69. **[Lloyd, Charles]:** THE CONDUCT OF THE LATE ADMINISTRATION EXAMINED. WITH AN APPENDIX, CONTAINING ORIGINAL AND AUTHENTIC DOCUMENTS. Boston: Edes and Gill, 1767. 107, [1 blank] pp. Disbound, uniformly tanned, short closed tear [no loss] to title leaf. Good+.

This is the first American edition, printed in the same year as the London first. Authorship is generally attributed to Charles Lloyd, George Grenville's Secretary. "Famous defense of the Stamp Act" [Howes]. "It is a strong defence of the principles of the Stamp Act

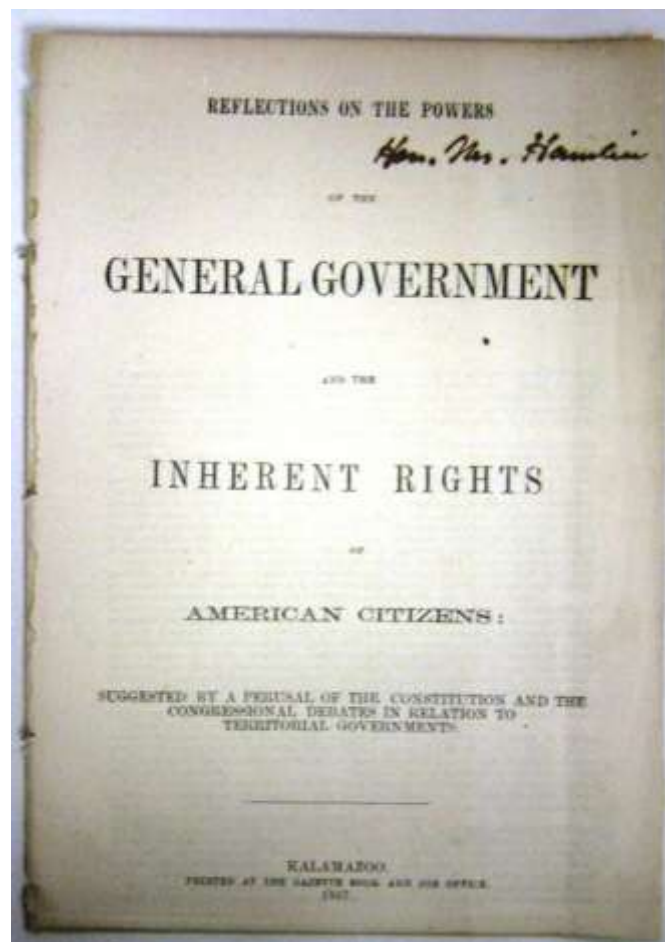
which had been repealed by the Ministry which came into Office in July 1765. A Second Edition was issued in the same year" [Stevens 55]. Political and other acts of resistance and riot in the colonies are described, as well as actions of parliament and the British government. FIRST AMERICAN EDITION. Howes L405. Evans 10663. Adams Controversy 66-36b. Adams Independence 52c. Stevens Rare Americana 56. \$1,750.00

Congress "Can Have No Voice on the Question of Negro Slavery"

70. **M., H.:** REFLECTIONS ON THE POWERS OF THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT AND THE INHERENT RIGHTS OF AMERICAN CITIZENS: SUGGESTED BY A PERUSAL OF THE CONSTITUTION AND THE CONGRESSIONAL DEBATES IN RELATION TO TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENTS. Kalamazoo: Printed at the Gazette Book and Job Office, 1857. 8pp, double columns, disbound. Very Good. 'Hon. Mr. Hamlin' [U.S. Senator Hannibal Hamlin of Maine, Lincoln's running mate in the 1860 election] inscribed on title page.

A scarce argument denying Congress's constitutional power over the Territories. Its printing was obviously motivated by the Kansas-Nebraska struggle. The anonymous author supports Stephen A. Douglas, arguing that Congress lacks power to dictate the existence of slavery within a territory; only its inhabitants may decide. Thus Congress "can have no voice in the question of negro slavery."

FIRST EDITION. Cohen 3564. OCLC 31419538 [5], 81362239 [1] [as of June 2015]. Not in Sabin, Eberstadt, Dary, Greenly, LCP, Harv. Law Cat., Decker, Soliday, Graff. \$450.00



Item No. 70

For the Benefit of the Patapsco Female Institute

71. **Maryland Lottery:** OFFICE OF EGERTON & BRO., BALTIMORE, MD., DECEMBER 1ST, 1851. DEAR SIR, - ON THE INNER PAGE PLEASE FIND A LIST OF MARYLAND STATE LOTTERIES TO BE DRAWN IN THE CITY OF BALTIMORE... THE GREAT AND REPEATED NUMBER OF HIGH PRIZES THAT HAVE BEEN DISTRIBUTED FROM OUR OFFICE HAS INDUCED US TO SEND YOU OUR CIRCULAR FOR THE PRESENT MONTH, AND WE HOPE YOU WILL AVAIL YOURSELF OF THE OPPORTUNITY TO ADDRESS US BY MAIL AND SECURE ONE OF THE HIGH PRIZES FOR YOUR OWN USE... IT HAS MANY TIMES HAPPENED TO US THAT WE HAVE MADE OUR CORRESPONDENTS RICH BEFORE WE HAVE HAD THE PLEASURE OF A PERSONAL INTERVIEW... EGERTON & BRO., BOX 103 POST OFFICE, BALTIMORE, MD... [Baltimore: 1851]. 7.75" x 10". [3], [1 blank] pp, folded, printed on thin blue paper with several different typsettings, including a stylish cursive for the letter. The first page prints the letter; the second page lists the lotteries for December, including dates, name and class, number of ballots and those drawn, ticket prices, high prizes, and certificates of packages; the third page lists a collection of higher priced "splendid schemes" and "brilliant lotteries." Light folds, one very small hole through the blank outer margin of the third page [no text loss]. One small spot of fox, Very Good.

An attractive promotional for this lottery, dedicated to benefiting the Patapsco Female Institute, a girls' finishing school which opened in 1839 and remained in operation until 1891. Almira Hart Lincoln Phelps ran the school. She was a teacher, author of several textbooks, and pioneer of women's education. During her tenure, she encouraged enrollment of girls from north and south despite growing sectional estrangement. She is a member of the Maryland Women's Hall of Fame. \$150.00

An Examination of Early Virginia Revolutionary War Land Warrants

72. **[Mason, Samson]:** SPRINGFIELD, CLARK COUNTY, JAN. 11, 1827. GEN. D. McARTHUR... [Springfield, Ohio? 1827]. 7, [1 blank] pp. Caption title [as issued]. Untrimmed, uncut, and generously margined. Spotted, Good+.

[offered with] IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES. MAY 12, 1826. MR. EATON SUBMITTED THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT. GENERAL McARTHUR'S CLAIM. 19th Cong., 1st Sess. Doc. 96. 8pp. Disbound, toned. Good+.

Mason, a lawyer, would be elected to the Ohio State Senate in 1829, and then to Congress in 1834, where he served several terms as an anti-Jackson Whig. In this rare pamphlet he addresses General Duncan McArthur, who had brought an action of ejectment "against Reynolds and Van Meter, in the Court of Common Pleas for Champaign county." McArthur claimed ownership of land between the Scioto and Little Miami Rivers, pursuant to military warrants granted him by the State of Virginia. Mason represented McArthur at trial. Mason defends himself against McArthur's criticisms of his trial conduct.

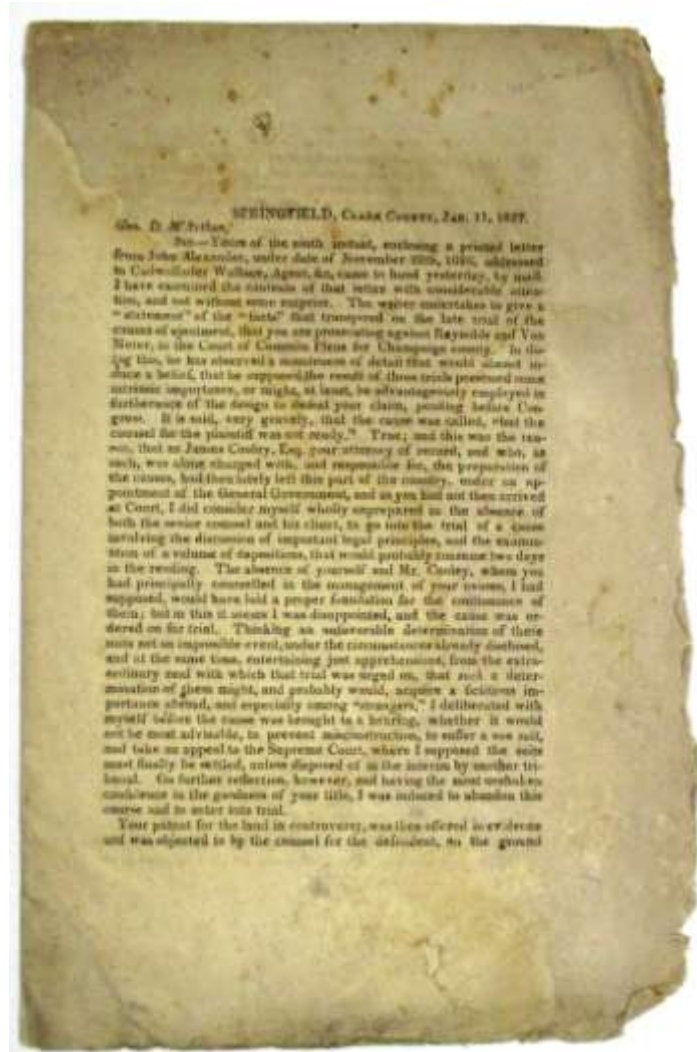
McArthur's important case was decided by the U.S. Supreme Court in 1829. See, Reynolds vs. McArthur, 27 U.S. 417 [1829] [opinion by Chief Justice Marshall]. When Virginia ceded lands to the United States in 1784, it had reserved to itself the area between the Scioto and Little Miami to distribute military bounties. McArthur held title to land pursuant to such a Virginia military land warrant. The Supreme Court held that McArthur's claim of ownership was superior to the purported title of persons holding under a sale made

by the United States. The Report of Senator Eaton is a detailed discussion of the land cessions and McArthur's claim.

Mason: OCLC 492252493 [1- W. Res. Hist. Soc.] [as of May 2015]. Not in American Imprints, Sabin, Eberstadt, Thomson, Decker, Cohen.

Eaton Report: AI 27083 [2].

\$600.00



Item No. 72

73. **Massachusetts:** RESOLVES OF THE GENERAL COURT OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS, IN NEW-ENGLAND:... MAY 1783.

Boston: Adams and Nourse, 1783. Folio. 41, [1 blank] pp. Title page lightly tanned and worn, rubberstamp. Else clean and Very Good.

Evans 18027. NAIP w033241 [8].

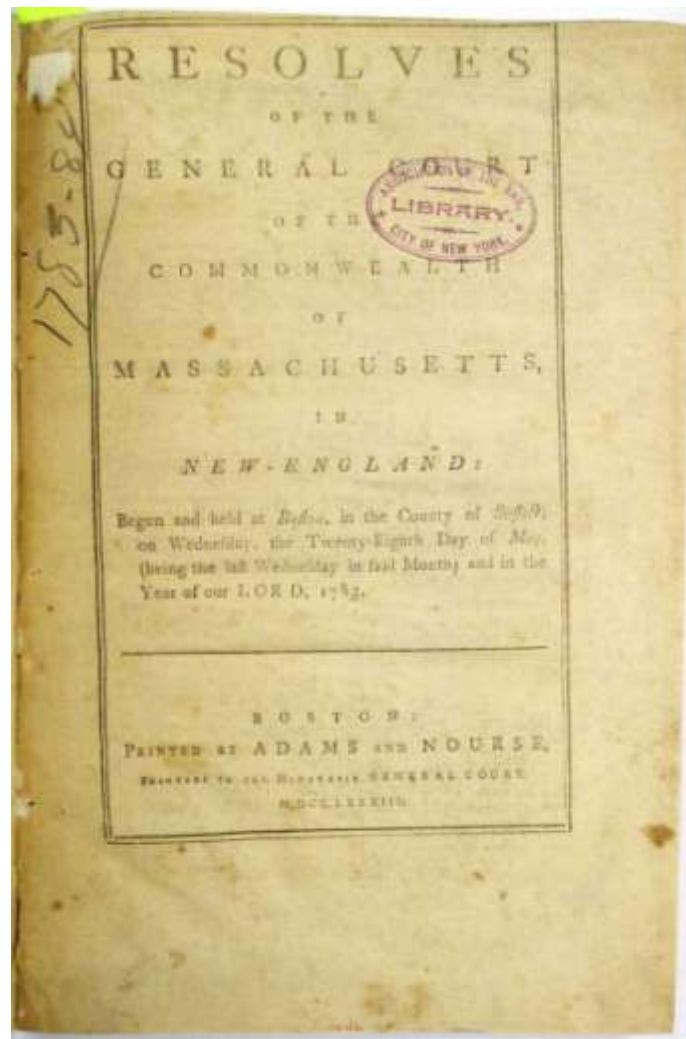
[bound with] RESOLVES OF THE GENERAL COURT... [Boston: 1783]. Folio. 43-81, [1 blank] pp. Caption title, as issued. Very Good.

Evans 18028. NAIP w033242 [8].

[bound with] RESOLVES OF THE GENERAL COURT... [Boston: 1784. Folio. 83-151, [1 blank], 13 [Index], [1 blank] pp. First several leaves spotted, small hole affecting a couple of letters. Else Good+.

Evans 18601. NAIP w033241 [reference].

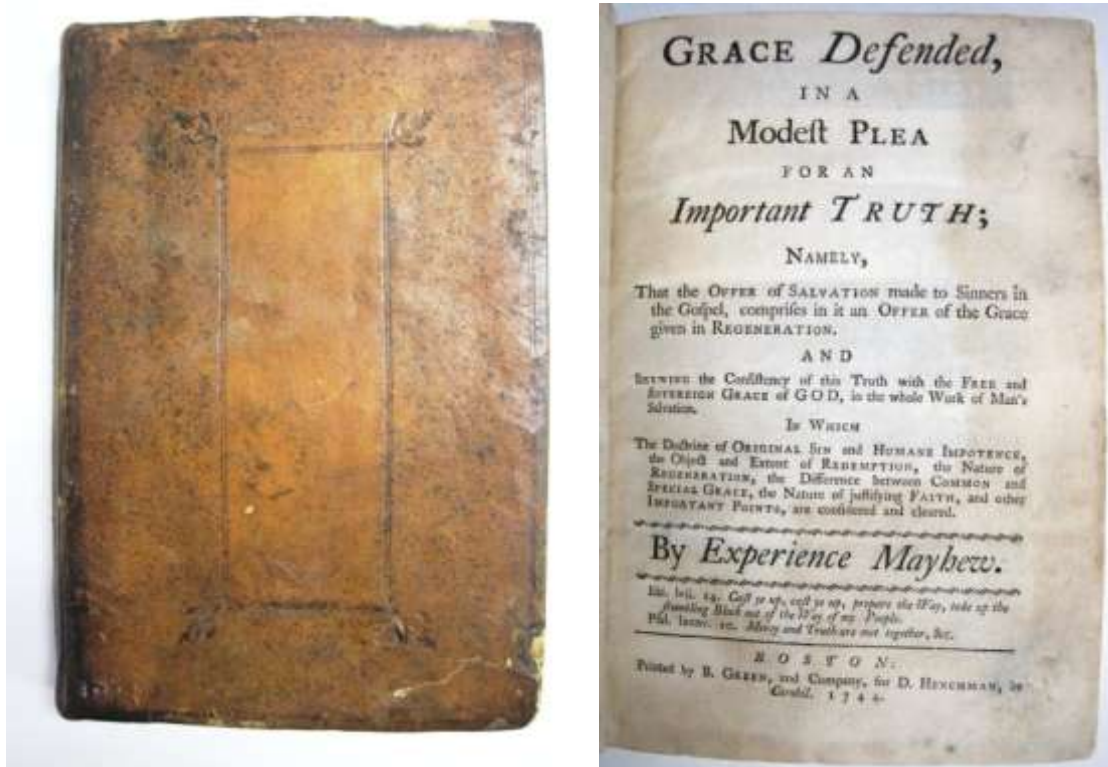
The Resolves treat the winding down of the Revolution, the travails of paper currency, bounties, the Penobscot expedition; relations with Indians; relations with the national government under the Articles of Confederation, and many other matters, with a detailed Index at the end. \$600.00



Item No. 73

74. **[Massachusetts Militia]:** "RETURN FOR ANNUAL ALLOWANCE OF POWDER ETC FOR THE BATTALLION OF ARTILLERY IN THE SECOND BRIGADE & SEVENTH DIVISION OF MILITIA CONSISTING OF THE COMPANIES VIZ. CAPT. JOHN RICHARDSON | CAPT. WM. CALDWELL. | 200 POWDER | 12 Y. FLANILS ... 22 ROUND SHOT | 70 CASE OF GRAPE DO. | 12 DOZ TUBS. | EPHM. JOHNSON MAJ. COMM. | LEOMINSTER 22 JUN 1799. JOHN WHITING BRIG. GENERAL" 7-1/2" X 9". Entirely in manuscript, signed by Brigadier General John Whiting. On the verso is written, "Boston Nov. 21st 1799 | Contents recd in full for Receipt David Kendal". Also: "Maj. Johnsons Return... for A Batalion of Artilery 1799 | delivd Nov 21 1799 | David Kendal." Light old folds, light margin chipping. Very Good.

John Whiting [1759-1810] fought in the Revolution. His orderly book is at Cornell University. \$150.00



Item No. 75

The Work of an Influential New England Clergyman

75. **Mayhew, Experience:** GRACE DEFENDED, IN A MODEST PLEA FOR AN IMPORTANT TRUTH... Boston: Printed by D. Green for D. Henchman, 1744. [2], vi, 7, [1 Advertisement], 208 pp, as issued. Contemporary paneled calf [light rubbing], spine rebacked to match, most of original plain spine laid down. Scattered light spotting. Very Good, with the signature "Jeremiah Belknap/ His Book/ 1744 June 8," with a partially effaced "May" to the left; and later signature, "Charles Eliot Norton./ 1844." Norton, the author and social reformer, evidently acquired the book while a student at Harvard. Our copy does not have an errata slip. NAIP records "an errata slip in some copies."

Mayhew spent much of his career as a missionary to the Indians on Martha's Vineyard. His son Jonathan was one of the most influential clergy on behalf of religious and political self-determination for the Colonies. Experience's "theological writings, of which Grace Defended was the most important, show him to have been a moderate Calvinist who deviated, as he himself realized, from the strictly orthodox. He seems to have spoken for a measure of free will against the doctrine of total depravity, and it has been said that he wrote in opposition to Jonathan Dickinson and Whitefield." DAB.

Evans 5439. NAIP w012480.

\$2,500.00

America's Melting Pot: the Ohio Valley

76. **Mayo, Armory Dwight; Whitman, Maj. Edmund Burke:** LIBERAL CHRISTIANITY. THE RELIGION FOR THE SOUTH-WEST, BY REV. A.D. MAYO. CHRISTIAN WORK AT THE SOUTH, BY MAJ. E.B. WHITMAN. Louisville, KY: Hull & Brothers, Printers, 1867. 26, [1], [5 blank] pp. Original printed wrappers [light spotting], stitched. Very Good.

The authors presented their Addresses at the founding of the Ohio Valley Conference of Unitarian and Other Christian Churches in February 1867. This pamphlet prints the Addresses, and the Conference's Constitution and Resolutions. James Speed of Louisville was President. Liberal Christianity, says Mayo, unifies America's diverse races and cultures. "Settled by the French; overflowed by every variety of the American people; the men and women of New England, of the middle section, the old South; and now several new varieties of people from the North drifting in upon us; the African race, in some regions almost outnumbering the whites; and now the Irish, and after them the Germans - and all these people modified by the peculiar life on the borders, or in different sections of the country; so that one State often seems inhabited by two or three races of people."

Whitman recounts his experiences during the War, and reflects on the current situation of "colored freedmen... Forced as they have been by the fortunes of war so suddenly into a condition for which they are in a measure unprepared, there rests upon us, both individually and as a nation, the highest moral obligation, to care for their present welfare and make every possible exertion to supply in their characters, in their education, and in all their present necessities, the deficiencies for which they are not responsible."

Sabin 47183. OCLC 25010078 [5] [as of May 2015]. Not in LCP, Eberstadt. \$275.00



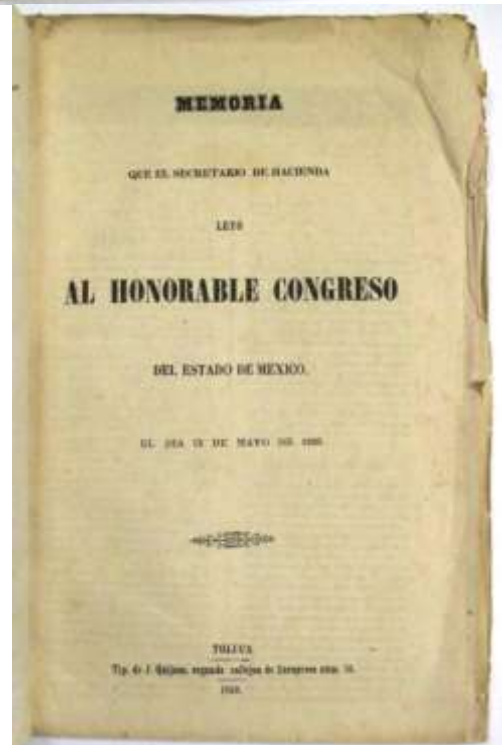
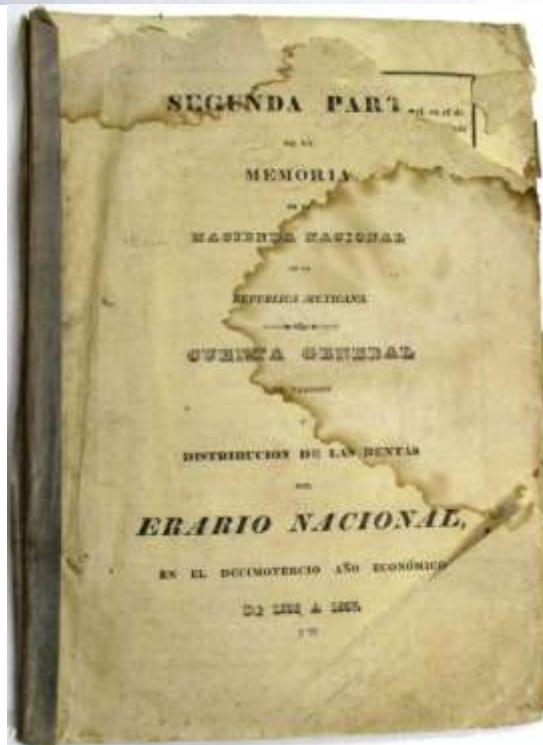
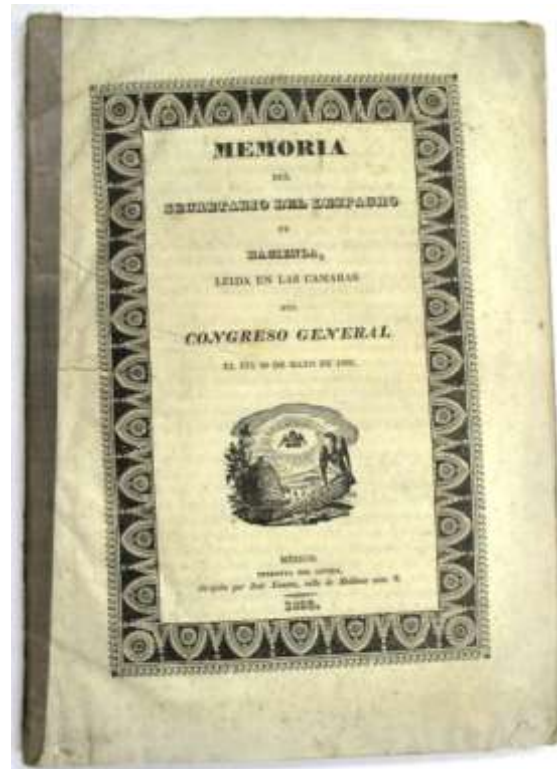
Item No. 77

Mug Shot of McKinley's Assassin

77. **[McKinley Assassination]:** ORIGINAL POLICE MUG SHOT OF LEON CZOLGOSZ, THE MAN WHO ASSASSINATED PRESIDENT WILLIAM McKINLEY ON SEPTEMBER 6, 1901, TAKEN PURSUANT TO HIS ARREST [Buffalo: 1901]. 4" x 3" photograph showing profile and front views of Czolgosz, mounted on a 5-1/4" x 3-1/4" board. On the verso of the mount are the signatures of 'C.H. Reynolds, Det. Sergt. Pan Am. Police' and 'Capt James F. Vally Chief of Detectives Pan Am.' Officers Reynolds and Vally were employed by the Pan American Exposition, where the assassin shot President McKinley at the Temple of Music. Vally captured Czolgosz at the scene and brought him into custody [Buffalo Express, September 7, 1901]. Very Good, with minor dusting.

Born in Detroit in 1873 to Polish immigrants, Czolgosz did not fare well in America's new industrial economy. He became a devotee of radical politics and, evidently, anarchism, and bounced around a good bit between Detroit, Cleveland, and Buffalo. A few days before the deed, he purchased a gun at Walbridge's Hardware Store in Buffalo and used it to kill the President.

This image appears on several Wikipedia sites as Czolgosz's mug shot taken soon after his arrest. \$1,500.00



Item No. 78

78. **[Mexican Banking and Treasury]:** FOUR MEXICAN GOVERNMENT BANKING TITLES: INFORME Y CUENTAS QUE EL BANCO DE AVIO PRESENTA EN CUMPLIMIENTO DE LO PREVENIDO EN EL ARTICULO 9 DE LA LEY DE 16 DE OCTUBRE DE 1830. n.p.: n.d. . 16, [8] pp. Light dustsoiling and spotting of title page. Very Good.

[offered with] MEMORIA DEL SECRETARIO DEL DESPACHO DE HACIENDA, LEIDA EN LAS CAMARAS DEL CONGRESO GENERAL EL DIA 20 DE MAYO DE 1833. Mexico: Imprenta del Aguila... [17], [1 blank], 72 charts [some folding] pp. Original printed front wrapper. Light foxing and dusting of outer leaves. Spine reinforced with cloth tape. Very Good.

[offered with] SEGUNDA PARTE DE LA MEMORIA DE LA HACIENDA NACIONAL DE LA REPUBLICA MEXICANA. CUENTA GENERAL DE VALORES Y DISTRIBUCION DE LAS RENTAS DEL ERARIO NACIONAL, EN EL DEIMOTERCIO ANO ECONOMICO DE 1836 A 1837. [np, nd] [3], [1 blank] pp, 47 charts [some folding. Lacks nos. 3 and 13]. Original printed front wrapper [top and bottom corners tattered with loss of a few letters]. Title page and early leaves of text tanned and waterstained. Good+.

[offered with] MEMORIA QUE EL SECRETARIO DE HACIENDA LEYO AL HONORABLE CONGRESO DEL ESTADO DE MEXICO, EL DIA 13 DE MAYO DE 1850. Toluca: Tip. de J. Quijano... 1850.10. 12pp, printed in double columns, 18 charts [some folding]. Blank wrappers [small institutional rubberstamp on front wrap]. Scattered foxing, some curling of top corners and fore-edges. Good+.

The titles, loosely translated, include: "Report and Accounts of the Avio Bank Presented in Compliance with the Provisions of Article 9 of the Act of October 16, 1830;" "Memorial of the Secretary of the Treasury, Read at the Chambers of the General Congress on May, 20, 1833;" "Second Part of the Report of the National Treasury of the Mexican Republic. General Account Securities and Distribution of Income of the National Treasury, in Fiscal Year 1836-1837;" and "Report of the Secretary of the Treasury Read to the Honorable Congress of the State of Mexico, May 13, 1850." Included are reports by national finance ministers.

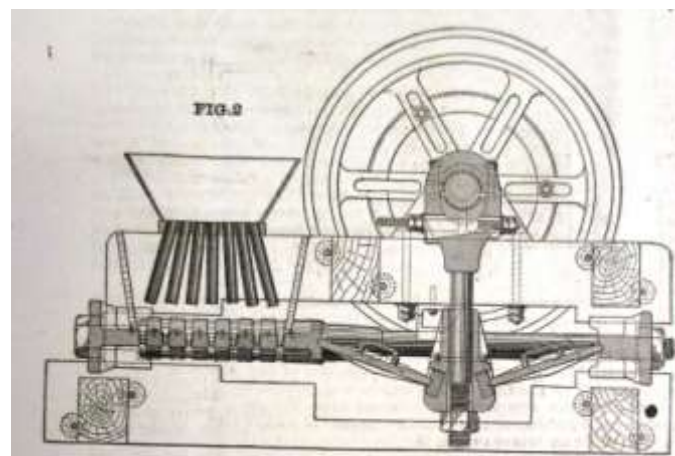
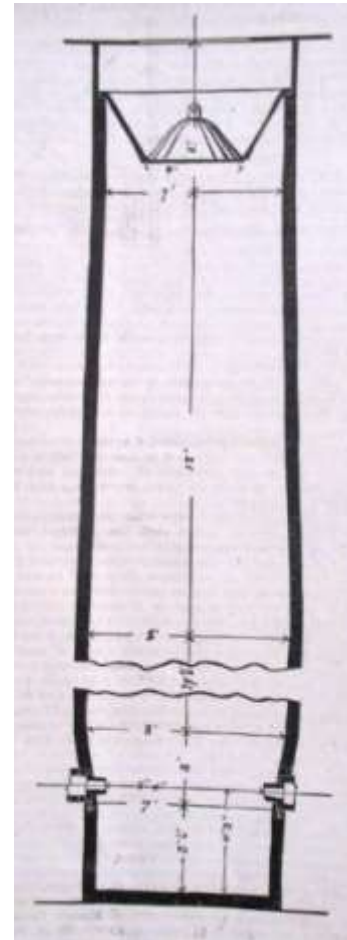
"On October 16, 1830, the Mexican Congress passed an Act authorizing the establishment of a Banco de Avio for the purpose of stimulating national industries. Its capital was fixed at P1,000,000, and provision was made for the creation of this capital through the assignment of one-fifth of the customs dues collected from cotton importations. However, no progress was made, and on May 25, 1832, a law was passed authorizing the Executive to negotiate a loan of P100,000 in order to provide the bank with capital. Finally, the institution actually got under way, but little was achieved. Then the war with Texas broke out. On January 20, 1836, a law was passed prohibiting the government from making application of the customs funds in the manner prescribed with respect to the bank- and it expired." McCaleb, Walter F.: PRESENT AND PAST BANKING IN MEXICO. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1920. Pages xviii-xix.] \$450.00

Women Must Have "Complete Development of Their Mental Faculties"

79. **Miller, Henry W.:** ADDRESS, DELIVERED BEFORE THE YOUNG LADIES, PATRONS AND FRIENDS OF MR. A.H. RAY'S FEMALE SEMINARY, AT LOUISBURG, N.C., AND PUBLISHED AT THEIR REQUEST. Raleigh: "Carolina Cultivator", 1855. 16pp, toned. Library buckram with the usual marks. Title page has 'withdrawn' rubberstamp and a smaller rubberstamp, each in blank portion. Several other marginal stamps. Good+.

Miller says that "the prosperity and glory of this nation, cannot be perpetuated without the proper education of woman." She must not be "degraded" or "treated as a slave-- performing incessantly and thought fit to perform, naught but the most menial offices." Indeed, "complete development of their mental faculties" is necessary for the upbringing of virtuous citizens.

Thornton 8736. \$150.00



Item No. 80

The Wonderful World of Mining

80. **[Mining]:** THE ENGINEERING AND MINING JOURNAL. FORTY-SIX ISSUES FROM SEPTEMBER 20, 1884 THROUGH JANUARY 30, 1886. New York: Scientific Publishing Co., 1884-1886. Folio, 10" x 13", stitched. Each issue 36-40pp, consisting of 16-20pp of text and 20pp of advertisements. Caption titles [as issued], stitched, printed in both double and triple columns. Profusely illustrated with highly detailed pictures and diagrams, several of them full-page. Numerous advertisements, many illustrated. Several maps and diagrams, including Butte Copper Belt [MT]; Silver Veins of Butte, Montana; Hell Gate; Calumet Conglomerate; &c. Occasional light wear, spotting, dampstaining. Overall Very Good.

A collection of 46 non-consecutive issues of The Engineering and Mining Journal, a weekly which contains everything one could possibly want to know about the world of engineering and mining. Edited by Richard P. Rothwell, Rossiter W. Raymond, and Charles Kirchopp, Jr., the collection includes: Vol. XXXVIII, Nos. 12-17, 20, 22-26; Vol. XXXIX, Nos. 2, 3, 8-20, 22-26; Vol. XL, Nos. 1, 3, 7, 11, 12, 15-18, 23, 26; and Vol. XLI, Nos. 3-5.

Material includes stock market updates, reviews of coal, metals, gold, silver, etc.; new mining laws; labor news, current wages, newly formed unions and societies; mining-related politics; recent court decisions; recent fires, explosions and narrow escapes; national and international mining news [Cuba, Spain, Belgium, England, China, Mexico, Russia, &c.]; export and import news; newly released publications; new mining laws; work and exhibitions of institutes and experts; deaths of notables [e.g., Prof. Benjamin Silliman, Jr. of Yale]; latest news on local projects [power needed for a cable road on the Brooklyn Bridge]; and much more. Illustrations of many different types and styles of machines relating to mining, engineering, railroads, and related trades, such as pulverizers, water heaters, engines, elevators, drills, excavators, cooking ovens, pumps, &c., &c.

Not in Lomazow.

\$500.00

Minnesota's Bitter War with the Sioux

81. **[Minnesota]:** ANNUAL MESSAGE OF GOVERNOR SWIFT TO THE LEGISLATURE OF MINNESOTA, DELIVERED JANUARY 11, 1864. Saint Paul: Frederick Driscoll, State Printer, 1864. 32pp. Several blank corners renewed. Very Good, in modern cloth with gilt-lettered black morocco spine label.

Governor Swift expresses his "conviction that the future expansion of the population and wealth of this State depends upon the extension of railroads into our rich interior districts." He describes the current status of railroad expansion, and its beneficial effect on commerce, immigration, and prosperity.

He discusses the status of the Sioux War, a "tempest of savage violence which seventeen months ago burst over the defenseless settlements of our Western border." If military expeditions against "our savage enemies" have failed to avenge their "unprovoked cruelties," then the "cold and starvation" of the coming winter will "insure the punishment left incomplete by the forces sent out against them."

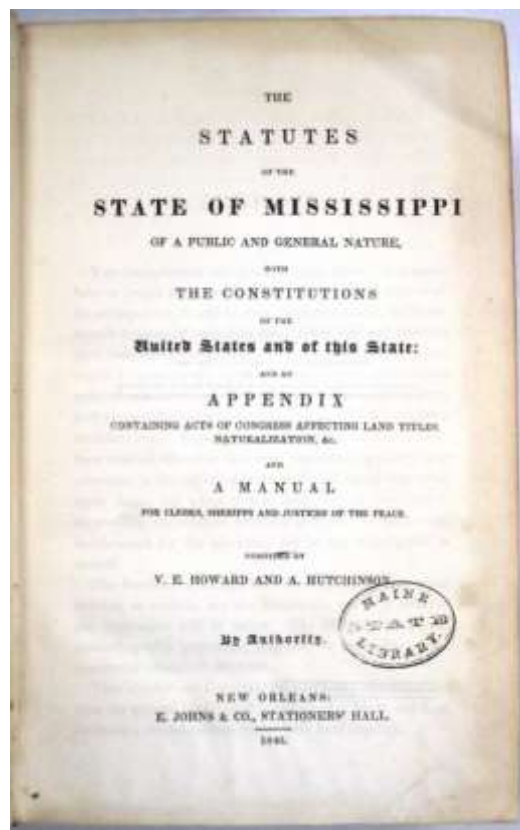
Martin 550.[4]. OCLC records four copies under several accession numbers, as of May 2015.

\$375.00

82. **Mississippi:** THE STATUTES OF THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI OF A PUBLIC AND GENERAL NATURE, WITH THE CONSTITUTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES

AND OF THIS STATE; AND AN APPENDIX CONTAINING ACTS OF CONGRESS AFFECTING LAND TITLES, NATURALIZATION, &C. AND A MANUAL FOR CLERKS, SHERIFFS AND JUSTICES OF THE PEACE. COMPILED BY V.E. HOWARD AND A. HUTCHINSON. BY AUTHORITY. New Orleans: E. Johns & Co. Stationers' Hall [verso of title page: Printed by T.K. and P.G. Collins, Philadelphia], 1840. xii, 885 pp, with the half title. A very clean text, with minor exceptions. Bound in worn contemporary sheep [hinges starting, spine chipped, institutional bookplate on front pastedown], institutional rubberstamp on title page. Else Very Good.

The origins of the State of Mississippi are recounted in the printing of the Cession from Georgia, the Act admitting Mississippi into the Union, and the Act establishing its northern boundary. The complete set of laws, organized by subject, and the constitutions of the United States and the State of Mississippi, with a detailed Slave Code and other subjects, are printed. Jumonville 1156 [noting that it is "not a New Orleans imprint"]. Sabin 33282. OCLC records mostly Kirtas Technologies reprints. \$850.00



Item No. 82

Early Natchez Printing of the Laws of Mississippi Territory

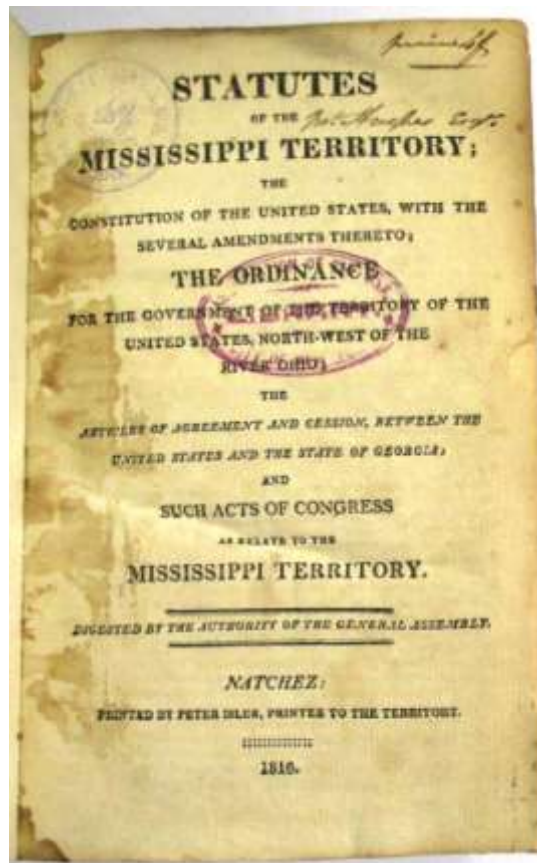
83. **Mississippi Territory:** STATUTES OF THE MISSISSIPPI TERRITORY; THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES, WITH THE SEVERAL AMENDMENTS THERETO; THE ORDINANCE FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE TERRITORY OF THE UNITED STATES, NORTH-WEST OF THE RIVER OHIO; THE ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT AND CESSION, BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE STATE OF GEORGIA, AND SUCH ACTS OF CONGRESS AS RELATE TO THE MISSISSIPPI TERRITORY. DIGESTED BY AUTHORITY OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY. Natchez: Printed by Peter Isler, Printer to the Territory, 1816. 495, [1 blank], [28] pp. Title page

rubberstamps and gutter spotting. Else scattered light foxing and toning. Bound in later legal buckram, gilt-lettered morocco spine labels. Good+.

In addition to the documents noted in the title, the Statutes print the Declaration of Independence, the Articles of Confederation, a Table of the Titles of the Acts, a detailed Index, an Errata, and a list of repealed or expired statutes. The book is known as 'Turner's Code' because the General Assembly chose Edward Turner "to Digest the Statutes of this Territory."

FIRST EDITION. McMurtrie [MS] 96. Sabin 49547.

\$1,750.00



Item No. 83

What's A 'Homographic Chart'?

84. **[Nevada]:** HOMOGRAPHIC CHART, OF THE STATE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE SECOND NEVADA LEGISLATURE, CONVENED AT CARSON CITY, JANUARY, 1866. [Carson City? John Church, State Printer?, 1866]. Broadside, 14" x 17". Text surrounded by decorative border. Light folds, Near Fine.

Three Sections: State Officers, their Deputies and Clerks; Senate, 1866; Assembly, 1866. Each Section lists the officer's or member's profession, "state in life" [i.e., married, single, or widower], "Place of Nativity," "Whence to Pacific Coast," "Whence to Nevada," "Favored for Pres't '60", "What Offices held heretofore." Each Legislator's "Home Postoffice" is also listed.

OCLC 874777809 [1- UC Berkeley] [as of June 2015].

\$350.00



Item No. 84

New Hampshire under the Articles of Confederation

85. **New Hampshire:** AN ACT TO INVEST THE UNITED STATES IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED, WITH ADDITIONAL POWERS FOR A LIMITED TIME. [Exeter] : Melcher & Osborne, 1785. Pages 331-336, as issued. Folio. Two rubberstamps on blank portions of page 331. Good+, in later buckram with gilt-lettered red morocco spine label.

Seeking to invest the weak Congress, under the Articles of Confederation, with additional powers over interstate commerce, this scarce Act authorizes Congress to regulate imports and exports of goods "in vessels not the property of the States, or the subjects of a power who shall have formed a commercial treaty with the same."

Evans 19111. Whittemore 369. NAIP w008198 [4].

\$350.00

86. **New Hampshire:** ACTS AND LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE. [Exeter, N.H.: Zechariah Fowle, 1780]. Folio. [1], 202-235, [1 blank] pp, as issued. First leaf reinforced at blank inner margin, but affecting small portions of several letters; old rubberstamp and rubberstamp date in blank portion of title page. Scattered toning. Good+.

[bound with] AN ACT TO PREVENT FRAUD IN SHOES MADE FOR THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. [Exeter, N.H.: Zechariah Fowle. 1781]. Pages 237-252. Folio. Page 237 with rubberstamp and rubberstamp date, else Very Good.

[bound with] AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE SECURITY AND PAYMENT OF THE BALANCES THAT MAY APPEAR TO BE DUE TO THIS STATE'S QUOTA OF THE CONTINENTAL ARMY... [Exeter, N.H.: Zechariah Fowle. 1781]. Pages 253-264. Folio. Rubberstamp on page 253. Toned. Good+ or so.

[bound with] AN ACT FOR MAKING GOLD AND SILVER A TENDER FOR ALL DEBTS, AND FOR SETTLING THE DEPRECIATION OF THE PAPER CURRENCY; AND FOR THE FUTURE REGULATION OF THE COURTS OF JUSTICE IN THIS STATE. [Exeter, N.H.: 1781]. Folio. Pages 265-267, [1 blank]. Two rubberstamps. Good+. NAIP and Bristol B5318 record this as a single sheet.

[bound with] AN ACT FOR PREVENTING THE SUBJECTS OF HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY AND ALL OTHER PERSONS INIMICAL TO THE UNITED STATES OF NORTH AMERICA, FROM PROSECUTING ACTIONS, SERVING AS JURORS, OR ACTING AS TOWN OFFICERS WITHIN THIS STATE. [Exeter: 1781]. Folio. Pages 269-272, rubberstamps on page 269. Good+.

[bound with] AN ACT FOR RAISING ONE HUNDRED AND TEN THOUSAND POUNDS LAWFUL MONEY, FOR THE ENDS AND USES THEREIN MENTIONED, AND TO ENABLE THE RECEIVER-GENERAL, TO ISSUE HIS WARRANTS FOR COLLECTING THE SAME. [Exeter: 1782]. Folio. Pages 273-278. Page 273 with rubberstamps, Good+.

[bound with] AN ACT FOR ALTERING THE TIME OF HOLDING THE INFERIOR COURTS OF COMMON PLEAS... [Exeter: 1782]. Folio. Pages 279-287, [1 blank]. Rubberstamps, Good+. Bristol B5555.

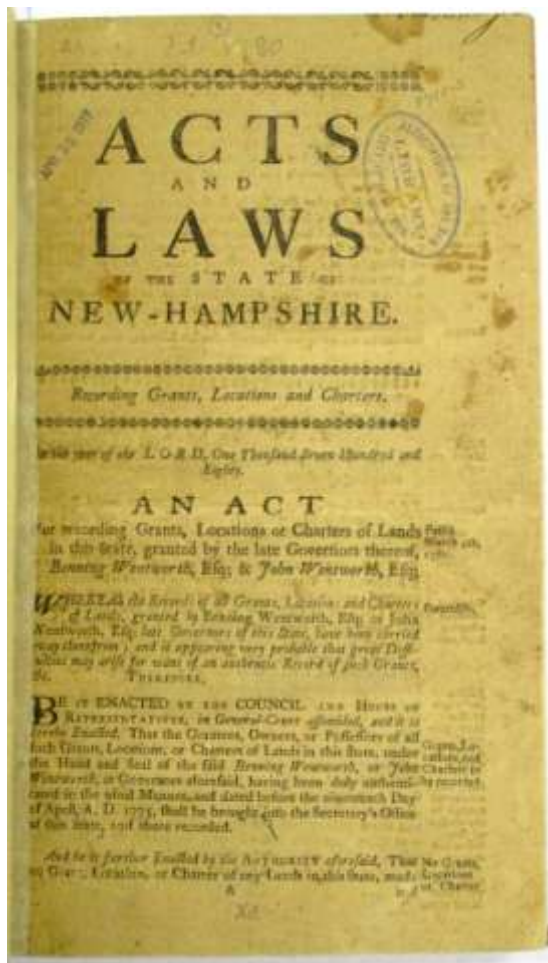
[bound with] AN ACT FOR THE EASE AND RELIEF OF PRISONERS FOR DEBT. [Exeter: 1782]. Folio. Pages 289-295, [1 blank]. Rubberstamps, Good+. Bristol B5555.

[bound with] AN ACT TO ANNEX THE TOWNS OF NEW-HOLDERNESS AND CAMPTON TO THE COUNTY OF GRAFTON. [Exeter: 1782]. Folio. Pages 297-298, rubberstamps. Good+. Bristol B5755.

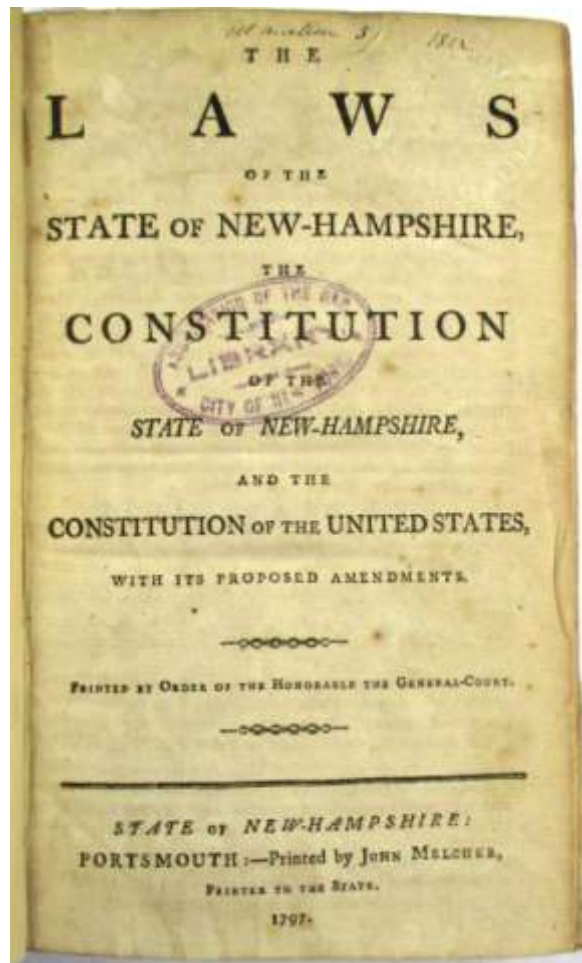
[bound with] AN ACT TO EXTEND A RESOLVE OF THE GENERAL COURT... PROHIBTING [sic] THE SALE OF LANDS BELONGING TO PERSONS WHO HAVE ABSENTED THEMSELVES FROM THIS AND ANY OTHER OF THE UNITED STATES, AND GONE OVER TO OUR ENEMIES... [Exeter: 1782]. Folio. Pages 299-304, rubberstamps. Good+. Bristol B5755.

The Acts bound together in later buckram, with gilt-lettered red morocco spine label. Each imprint with caption title of the first Act, followed by other Acts of the Session.

These scarce, separate Revolutionary War imprints record Acts passed from March 1780 through March 1783. The ongoing Revolution is the primary subject: taxation, "this State's Quota of the Continental Army," the Militia, confiscation of the estates of persons deemed disloyal, exchange and disposition of prisoners, compliance with Resolutions of Congress regarding Bills of public credit, supplying troops, defining and punishing treason. Whittemore 285, 299, 321, 335. Evans 16877. NAIP w032787 [5], w008185 [4], 008186 [4], 005875 [1], 008188 [6]. 008190 [5], 008191 [5], 008192 [3], 008194 [3]. \$750.00



Item No. 86



Item No. 87

87. **New Hampshire:** THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE, THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE, AND THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES, WITH ITS PROPOSED AMENDMENTS. Portsmouth: John Melcher, 1797. 492pp, with rubberstamp and faint blindstamp on title page. Lightly toned, bound in later law buckram with gilt-lettered morocco spine labels, gum label at spine base. Except as noted, Very Good.

This compilation prints New Hampshire's 1792 Constitution; the United States Constitution, with the twelve proposed amendments transmitted to the State legislatures for ratification; and the laws of the State of New Hampshire in force, down through Acts passed in December 1796. An Index is also included.
FIRST EDITION. Evans 32536. Marvin 535. \$350.00

88. **New Hampshire:** THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE, TOGETHER WITH THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE: THE DEFINITIVE TREATY OF PEACE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY; THE CONSTITUTION OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE, AND THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES, WITH ITS PROPOSED AMENDMENTS. Portsmouth: John Melcher, 1792. 395pp, but lacking the two blank leaves after page [4]. Rubberstamp on title page, which has some blank edge chipping; crudely repaired tear at page 234 [no loss]. Otherwise a clean text. Bound in later law buckram with gilt-lettered morocco spine labels. Good+.

Laws of the State of New Hampshire in force, down through Acts passed in December 1796. An Index is also included.
FIRST EDITION. Evans 24585. \$350.00

“Gin Mills, Wine Palaces, Theatres and Gambling Halls Were in Full Blast”

89. **[New Mexico Territory]:** AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED, FROM FRANK [NO LAST NAME] TO HIS PARENTS, ON PRINTED LETTERHEAD OF GIRARD HOUSE, ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO, APRIL 16, 1883, DESCRIBING THE FRONTIER TOWN OF ALBUQUERQUE, ITS EARLY RAILROAD SYSTEM, AND ITS PROMISING COMMERCIAL AND POLITICAL DESTINY. Albuquerque, New Mexico: 1883. 8" x 10.25". [2] pp, lined paper, letterhead of Girard House in decorative fonts. Completely in neat ink manuscript. Old folds [one short split at fold end], minor toning. Letterhead reads: "Girard House. J.F. Girard, Proprietor. Good Sample Room for Commercial Men. Near Corner Gold Avenue and Third Street, Albuquerque, N.M." Joseph F. Girard [1852-1921], born in France, settled in Albuquerque and operated the Girard House, a local hotel, and a liquor business. Very Good.

Albuquerque, the most populous city in New Mexico and one of the largest cities in the United States, began as a wild frontier town. This letter describes its early existence and predicts its bright future. The railroad had arrived in 1880: Albuquerque was the division point between the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe RR and the Atlantic and Pacific RR. Settlers swarmed to Albuquerque in search of employment with the railroads and other new industries. By the mid-1880s, Albuquerque had grown from a farming village to a commercial town with locomotive repair facilities, a roundhouse, a foundry, lumber mills, wool scouring mills, mercantile houses and warehouses. Because of its interesting content, we quote Frank's Letter in full:

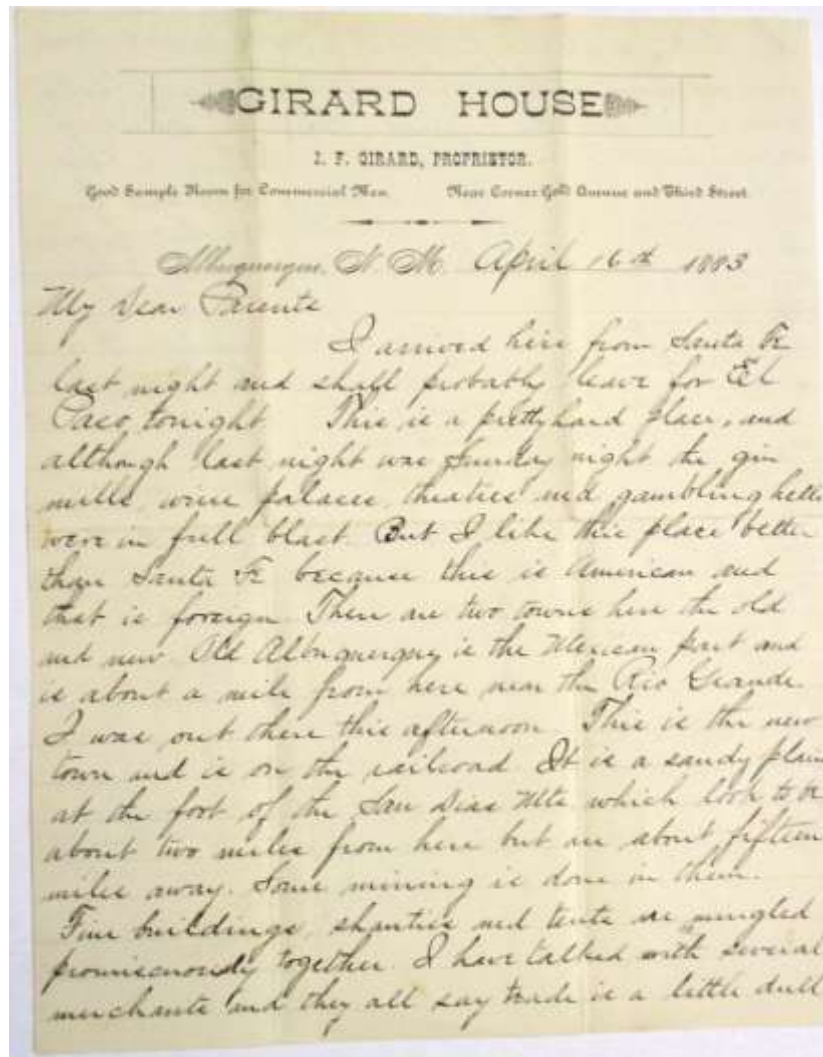
"MY DEAR PARENTS, I ARRIVED HERE FROM SANTA FE LAST NIGHT AND SHALL PROBABLY LEAVE FOR EL PASO TONIGHT. THIS IS A PRETTY HARD PLACE, AND ALTHOUGH LAST NIGHT WAS SUNDAY NIGHT THE GIN MILLS, WINE PALACES, THEATRES AND GAMBLING HALLS WERE IN FULL BLAST. BUT I LIKE THIS PLACE BETTER THAN SANTA FE BECAUSE THIS IS AMERICAN AND THAT IS FOREIGN. THERE ARE TWO TOWNS HERE THE OLD AND THE NEW. OLD ALBUQUERQUE IS THE MEXICAN PART AND IS ABOUT A MILE FROM HERE NEAR THE RIO GRANDE. I WAS OUT THERE THIS AFTERNOON. THIS IS THE NEW TOWN AND IS ON THE RAILROAD. IT IS A SANDY PLAIN AT THE FOOT OF THE SAN DIAS MTS. WHICH LOOK TO BE ABOUT TWO MILES FROM HERE BUT ARE ABOUT FIFTEEN MILES AWAY. SOME MINING IS DONE IN THEM. FINE BUILDINGS, SHANTIES AND TENTS ARE MINGLED PROMISCUOUSLY TOGETHER. I HAVE TALKED WITH SEVERAL MERCHANTS AND THEY ALL SAY TRADE IS A LITTLE DULL NOW BUT ARE ALL CONFIDENT IT WILL PICK UP. MOST EVERYONE SEEMS TO THINK THIS WILL BE THE METROPOLIS AND EVENTUALLY THE CAPITAL. THERE ARE PLENTY OF STORES HERE - SOME WHOLESALE. I HAD A TALK WITH THE POSTMASTER. HE IS A YOUNG MAN AND HAS ONE ASSISTANT. THE OFFICE IS 3RD CLASS, BUT HE SAYS IT OUGHT TO BE 2ND CLASS AND THEY OUGHT TO HAVE ANOTHER ASSISTANT.

"MR. DAILEY GAVE ME A LETTER OF INTRODUCTION TO A MR. SANDERS, OFFICE ENGINEER ON THE A. & P.R.R. I SAW HIM THIS MORNING. HE IS A PLEASANT YOUNG MAN AND TREATED ME WELL. HE SAID HIS FORCE HAD

BEEN REDUCED TO TWO MEN AND THERE HAD BEEN A REDUCTION IN ALL DEPARTMENTS SO THERE WAS NOTHING FOR ME HERE. BUT HE ENDORSED MR. BAILEY'S LETTER TO HIM TO A MR. ANNAN ON THE MEXICAN CENTRAL. HE SAID I OUGHT TO BE ABLE TO GET A PASS ON THAT ROAD.

"I WILL WRITE YOU AGAIN AT EL PASO. I MEANT TO HAVE SAID BEFORE, NOT TO WORRY ABOUT ME. IF ANYTHING SHOULD HAPPEN, SUCH AS RAILROAD ACCIDENTS OR ANYTHING YOU THOUGHT MIGHT INVOLVE ME, DON'T WORRY. I WILL WRITE CONSTANTLY AND WILL TELEGRAPH IF ANYTHING SERIOUS OCCURS. WITH LOVE, FRANK."

\$450.00



Item No. 89

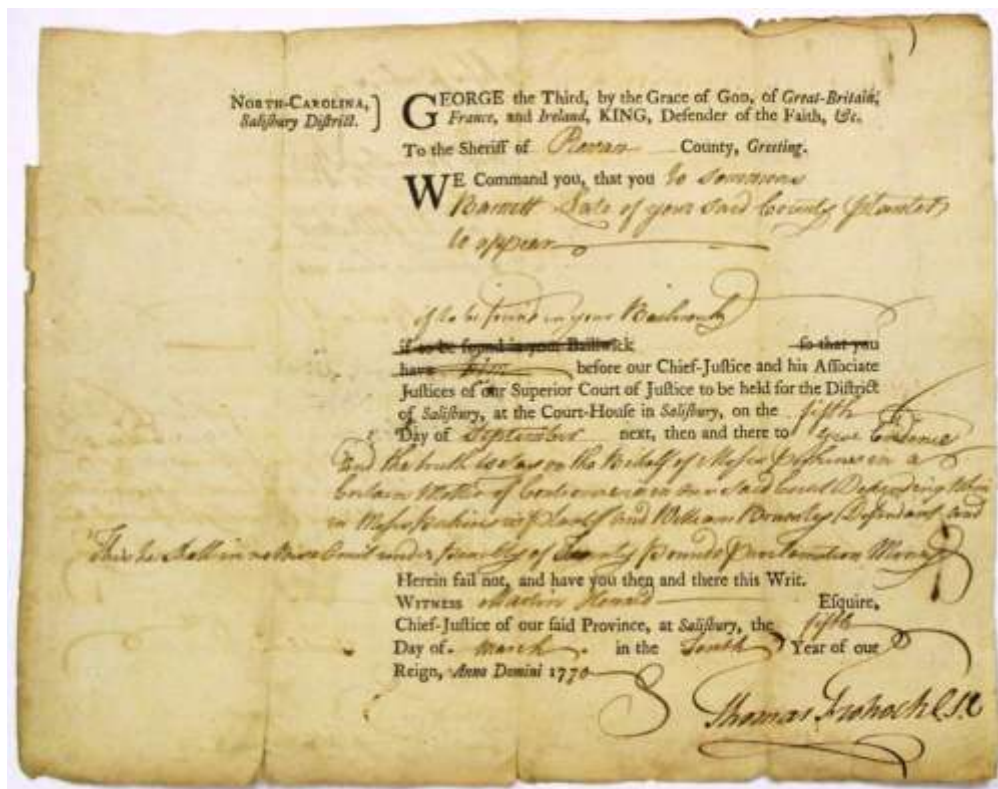
90. [New York Volunteer Militia]: MUSTER ROLL OF CAPTAIN ALBERT J. PERRY COMPANY, IN THE 30TH REGIMENT, [__BRIGADE] OF THE NEW-YORK VOLUNTEER MILITIA COMMANDED BY COLONEL EDWARD FRISBY ORGANIZED UNDER A LAW OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, ENTITLED "AN ACT TO AUTHORIZE THE EMBODYING AND EQUIPMENT OF A VOLUNTEER MILITIA, AND TO PROVIDE FOR THE PUBLIC DEFENSE," PASSED APRIL 16, 1861; AND CALLED INTO THE SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES BY THE PRESIDENT... FROM THE FIRST DAY OF MAY 1861, [DATE OF THIS MUSTER] FOR THE TERM OF TWO YEARS UNLESS SOONER DISCHARGED. [Troy, New York: 1861].

Broadsheet, 16.5" x 20". Printed muster roll for Company F, completed in manuscript in several columns: names of soldiers, rank, age, enlistment information, period of enlistment, number of miles to place of rendezvous, and remarks. Old folds. Very Good.

Members of Company F of the 30th Regiment enlisted for two years under command of Capt. Albert J. Perry and Lieut. Andrew M. Franklin. They were mustered in from April 22 through May 20, 1861, mostly at Saratoga and Albany, New York. This muster roll lists one Ensign, four Sergeants, four Corporals, two Musicians [added later in pencil], and 69 Privates. Capt. Perry was promoted to Major on August 30, 1862. Lieut. Franklin was discharged for disability on September 11, 1862. Franklin later enlisted with the New York 2nd Vet Cavalry.

The 30th Regiment left immediately to defend Washington, D.C., and remained there until March of 1862. The Regiment later fought in the Battles of Groveton, Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, and Chancellorsville. During its service, this Regiment lost six Officers and 72 Enlisted men as a result of death from combat, and two Officers and 31 Enlisted men from disease. [New York Division of Military and Naval Affairs.]

\$250.00



Item No. 91

Early North Carolina Printed Summons

91. [North Carolina Summons]: NORTH-CAROLINA, SALISBURY DISTRICT. GEORGE THE THIRD, BY THE GRACE OF GOD, OF GREAT-BRITAIN, FRANCE, AND IRELAND, KING, DEFENDER OF THE FAITH, &C. TO THE SHERIFF OF Rowan COUNTY, GREETING. WE COMMAND YOU, THAT YOU do summons Barnett Tate of your said County to appear if he be found in your Bailiwick BEFORE OUR CHIEF JUSTICE AND HIS ASSOCIATE JUSTICES OF OUR SUPERIOR COURT OF JUSTICE TO BE HELD FOR THE DISTRICT OF SALISBURY, AT THE COURT-HOUSE IN

SALISBURY, ON THE fifth DAY OF September NEXT, THEN AND THERE TO give evidence and the truth to say on the behalf of Moses Perkins in a certain matter of controversie in our said court depending wherein Moses Perkins is plaintiff and William Brumley defendant and this he shall in no wise omit under penalty of twenty pounds proclamation money. HEREIN FAIL NOT, AND HAVE YOU THEN AND THERE THIS WRIT. WITNESS Martin Howard, ESQUIRE, CHIEF-JUSTICE OF OUR SAID PROVINCE, AT SALISBURY, THE fifth DAY OF March IN THE tenth YEAR OF OUR REIGN, ANNO DOMINI 1770. Thomas Frohock. [On verso: Executed by Thomas Wilson shff for W. Temple Coles. Edwd Fanning Atty]. [Newbern? James Davis? ca. 1770]. Broadside summons, 6.75" x 8.5". Printed using several typsettings, completed in ink manuscript [manuscript in lower case lettering]. Old folds, light edgewear, lightly toned. Docketed on verso. Very Good.

The form was probably printed between late 1762 and 1770 by James Davis of Newbern, who served as public printer of North Carolina from 1749 to 1782 [see NAIP w011274]. George III began his reign in October 1760. Two years later-- in the legislative session beginning November 3, 1762-- the Province was divided into five Districts with a Superior Court in each. Salisbury was one of the five, encompassing Rowan and Anson Counties.

This summons features lawyers and officials who were largely responsible for North Carolina's corrupt legal system in the 1760s and 1770s. Thomas Frohock and Edward Fanning, who are named in the Writ, were at the heart of much of that corruption in the Salisbury District. Each had held several offices as clerks and justices. The people of Rowan County despised them for their extortions; people had occasionally banded together for group acts of violence against Fanning. Frohock would charge \$15 for a marriage certificate, causing some couples to exchange verbal vows in lieu of an official marriage. Fanning was officially charged with six counts of extortion in 1768; his trial was a mockery of the system. His father-in-law, William Tryon, was North Carolina's Governor at the time. Though Fanning pled guilty, he received a paltry fine of six pence and court costs and went right back to work.

William Temple Coles served as High Sheriff in the 1760s, as a justice of the Rowan County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions starting in 1772, and operated a well-known tavern. [Shook & Roberts: CAPT. DANIEL LITTLE, ESQ., AND HIS CONTEMPORARIES... 1753-1792. P.M. Shook: 1994. Page 43.] Martin Howard, the Witness, became Chief Justice at Salisbury in 1766. Barnett Tate, Moses Perkins and William Brumley lived in Rowan County. [Ervin: A COLONIAL HISTORY OF ROWAN COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA, VOLUMES 16-19. The University: 1917. Evidently unrecorded. See NAIP w011274 [1- AAS] for a similar example of North Carolina printing. \$450.00

“Millions of Acres of Fine Land Yet in Market”

92. **North-West Land Company:** NORTH-WEST LAND COMPANY, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS; OFFICE-- NO. 82 DEARBORN STREET, - - - ONE DOOR NORTH OF POST OFFICE. ORGANIZED UNDER THE GENERAL INCORPORATION LAW OF ILLINOIS, AND ESTABLISHED FOR THE PURPOSE OF TRANSACTING ALL BUSINESS CONNECTED WITH REAL ESTATE. [Chicago: 1856?]. Folio sheet, folded to 8" x 10". [1], [3 blank] pp. Signed in type at the end by Jas. M. Davis, President; and Benj. T. Ingraham, Agent and Secretary. At the bottom is a list of 'References': Stephen A. Douglas, Senator Jesse Bright, James Shields, Sidney Breese, Congressman Washburne of Galena, and other luminaries. A bit of shallow edge wear, Very Good.

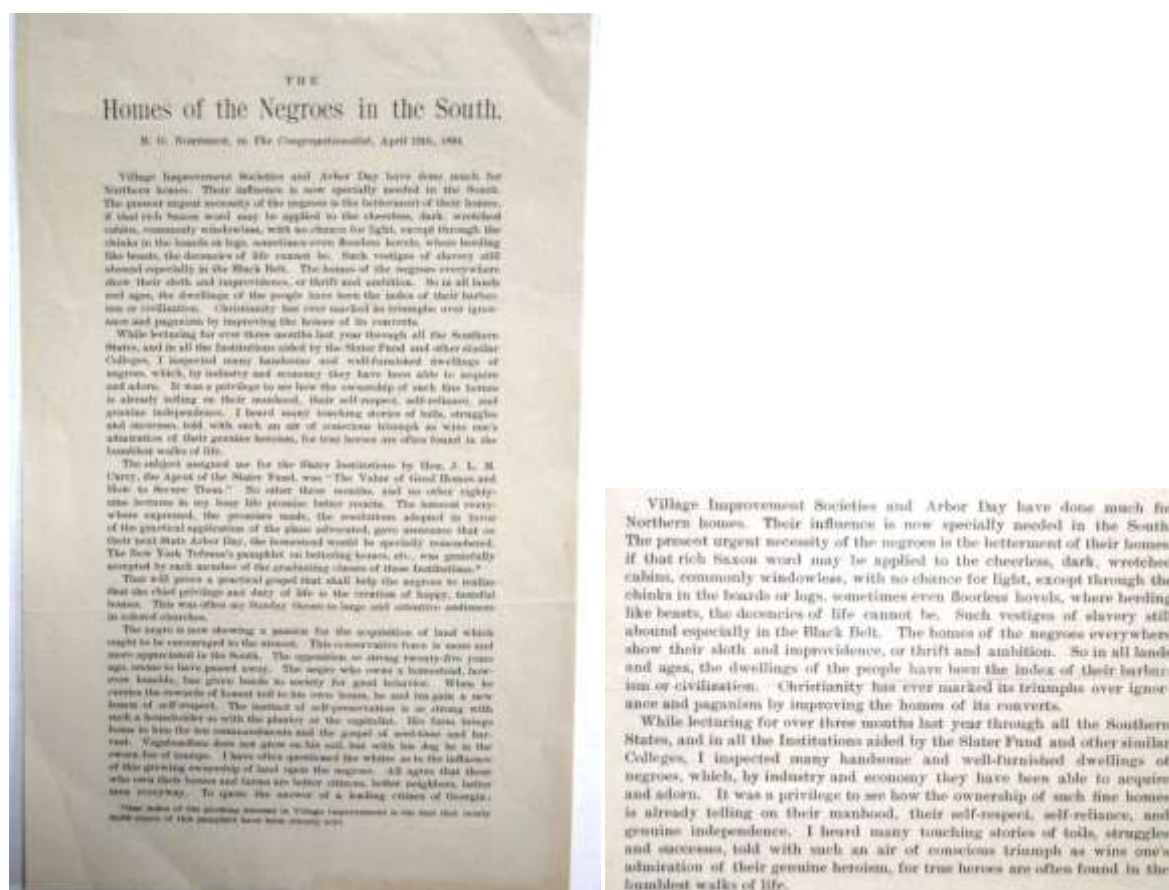
“Remarkable” Post-Emancipation Progress

93. **Northrop, B.G.:** THE HOMES OF THE NEGROES IN THE SOUTH. [Boston? 1894?]. Broadsheet, 6" x 9.5". Caption title [as issued]. Very Good.

A rare imprint, evidently located only at the Library Company of Philadelphia, analyzing the post-Reconstruction status of the former slaves. Northrop's essay is taken from *The Congregationalist* of April 12, 1894. Lecturing throughout the South, Northrop observes, "Considering their antecedents with no land, no property of any kind, no habits of forethought, or self-reliance, their progress has been remarkable, unparalleled in the history of any other race in the same limits of time. Thirty years ago they were an untaught, illiterate people, now 2,250,000 can read the word of God." Northrop urges homeownership as the cure for the lingering badges of slavery.

LCP 7199. OCLC 78914979 [1- LCP] [as of May 2015].

\$375.00



Item No. 93

Polymath Nott's Wood Stove

94. **[Nott, Eliphalet]:** PRINTED ORDER SHEET FOR DR. NOTT'S PATENT WOOD COOK STOVE, SOLD BY JAMES SHELDON OF ROCHESTER, NEW YORK. COMPLETED IN MANUSCRIPT, WITH PRINTED "DIRECTIONS FOR PUTTING UP AND USING DR. NOTT'S PATENT WOOD COOK STOVE." [Rochester: 1839?]. Broadside, 7-3/4" x 13", with pasted note printed on paper 1/2" x 6-3/4". Old folds [two small separations without affecting text], light wear and spotting. Good+.

\$275.00



An attack on Ohio's Democratic Party-- the Party of Clement Vallandigham, the War's most notorious Copperhead. Its support of slavery, opposition to the War, and excessive tenderness toward the South in early Reconstruction earn it the opprobrium of all who love the Union.

\$150.00

Paine's Trial In Absentia

96. **[Paine, Thomas]:** THE WHOLE PROCEEDINGS ON THE TRIAL OF AN INFORMATION EXHIBITED EX OFFICIO BY THE KING'S ATTORNEY-GENERAL AGAINST THOMAS PAINE FOR A LIBEL UPON THE REVOLUTION AND SETTLEMENT OF THE CROWN AND REGAL GOVERNMENT AS BY LAW ESTABLISHED; AND ALSO UPON THE BILL OF RIGHTS, THE LEGISLATURE, GOVERNMENT, LAWS, AND PARLIAMENT OF THIS KINGDOM, AND UPON THE KING. TRIED BY A SPECIAL JURY IN THE COURT OF KING'S BENCH, GUILD-HALL, ON TUESDAY, THE 18TH OF DECEMBER, 1792. BEFORE THE RIGHT AND HONOURABLE LORD KENYON. TAKEN IN SHORT-HAND BY JOSEPH GURNEY. THE SECOND EDITION. London: Sold by Martha Gurney, 1793. 196pp, without the two advertising leaves at the end. Title page heavily dusted, and an institutional rubberstamp. Else a generally clean text and Good+, in modern marbled wrappers.

The first edition also issued from Gurney's press in 1793. Paine's trial for seditious libel resulted from the sin of writing the 'Second Part of The Rights of Man'. It was "such a scathing indictment of British institutions and received such wide publicity, that the Attorney General decided, if only for the moral effect of the proceeding, to prosecute the author, although he was at that time residing in France" [Marke 1023].

II Harv. Law Cat. 1158. Marvin 550. Sabin 96918. ESTC T5905.

\$500.00

"A Warning to Northerners Against Moving to the South"

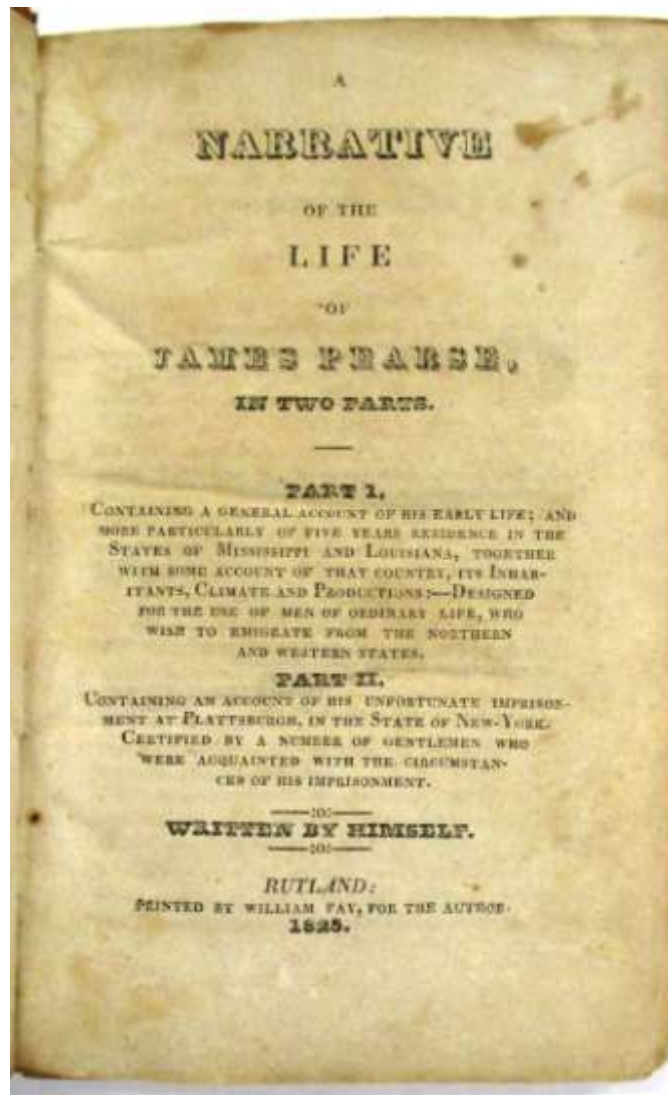
97. **Pearse, James:** A NARRATIVE OF THE LIFE OF JAMES PEARSE, IN TWO PARTS. PART I, CONTAINING A GENERAL ACCOUNT OF HIS EARLY LIFE; AND MORE PARTICULARLY OF FIVE YEARS RESIDENCE IN THE STATES OF MISSISSIPPI AND LOUISIANA, TOGETHER WITH SOME ACCOUNT OF THAT COUNTRY...PART II, CONTAINING AN ACCOUNT OF HIS UNFORTUNATE IMPRISONMENT AT PLATTSBURGH, IN THE STATE OF NEW-YORK. Rutland: Printed by William Fay, for the Author, 1825. 12mo, contemporary paper boards and quarter calf. 144pp. Scattered, generally light foxing. The binder mistakenly inserted pages 85-96 twice. Else Very Good.

A scarce, early guide for settlers in the Old Southwest. "The rare original edition" [Eberstadt]. Pearse's account of life in Mississippi and Louisiana is "the story of the attempts of a New England farmer and his family to make a living and survive disease on the lower Mississippi. It is written as a warning to northerners against moving to the South...The family went by boat from New York to New Orleans, arriving in January, 1819. For the next five years they lived mostly in what is now Wilkinson County, Mississippi, including Woodville and Pinckneyville, engaged more or less in farming" [Clark]. Opposed to slavery, he nevertheless was an overseer: "A manager of slaves, must be always on the watch for their low cunning, and mischief, which always flow from vice and ignorance. He has little to cultivate, or encourage good feelings; hence the hardness of slave holders and overseers." Climate and economic conditions for farmers without slaves made life disastrous for the poor.

"Limited in education, Pearse was able to project himself well, all of which makes enlightening reading" [Decker]. Returning North, falsely charged with crime and imprisoned, Pearse also seeks to vindicate his reputation.

FIRST EDITION. Howes P159aa. Streeter Sale 1539. II Clark Old South 51. 103 Eberstadt 236. 41 Decker 375. Gilman 194.

\$1,000.00



Item No. 97

Wrong-Thinking Quakers Arrested!

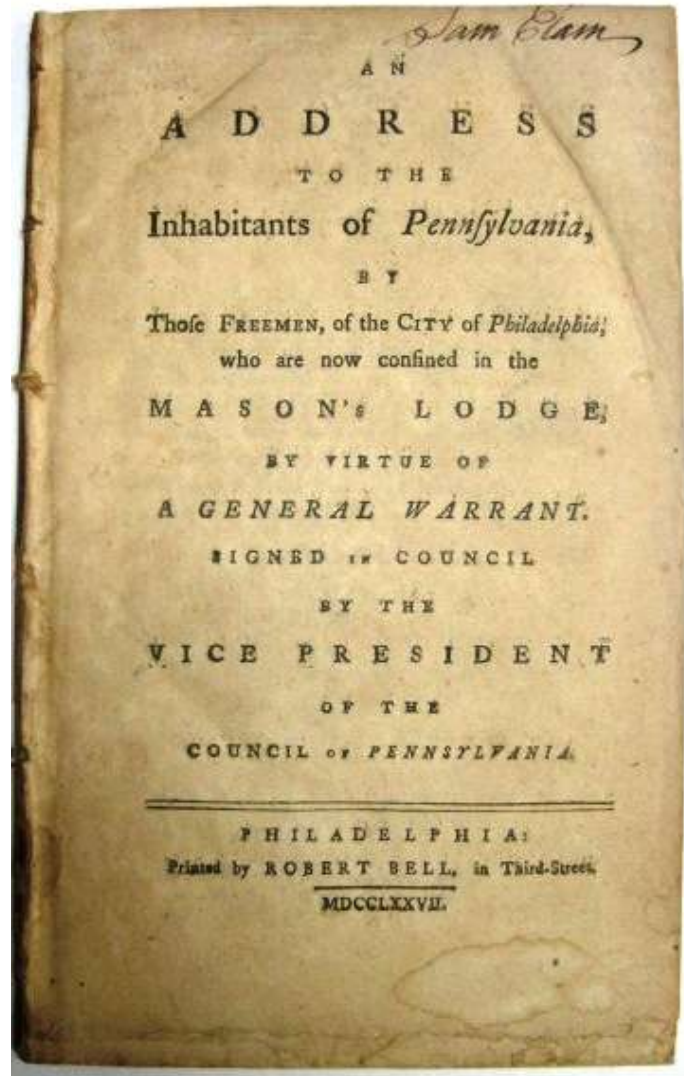
98. [Pemberton, Israel]: AN ADDRESS TO THE INHABITANTS OF PENNSYLVANIA, BY THOSE FREEMEN, OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, WHO ARE NOW CONFINED IN THE MASON'S LODGE, BY VIRTUE OF A GENERAL WARRANT. SIGNED IN COUNCIL BY THE VICE PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL OF PENNSYLVANIA. Philadelphia: Robert Bell, 1777. (4), 52pp. Disbound, lightly spotted, a couple of minor blank margin tears, Good+. With ownership signature, 'Sam Elam'.

An item of great significance in the struggle for civil liberty and religious freedom. On religious grounds, Pemberton and other Quakers refused to swear allegiance to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. "These Quakers were imprisoned for security reasons by the Revolutionary Council of Pennsylvania" [Howes]. "These freemen, principally Quakers, were imprisoned in consequence of their refusal 'not to depart from their dwelling-houses and engage to refrain from doing anything injurious to the United States, by speaking, writing, or otherwise...'" Sabin.

Pemberton denounces their arrests: there were no warrants charging a specific crime, no opportunity to be heard. The documents and letters are printed here, and Pemberton reviews them carefully.

Howes P191. Sabin 59610. Evans 15496. Adams 77-2b.

\$1,000.00



Item No. 98

Attractive Copy of Pennsylvania's Colonial Laws

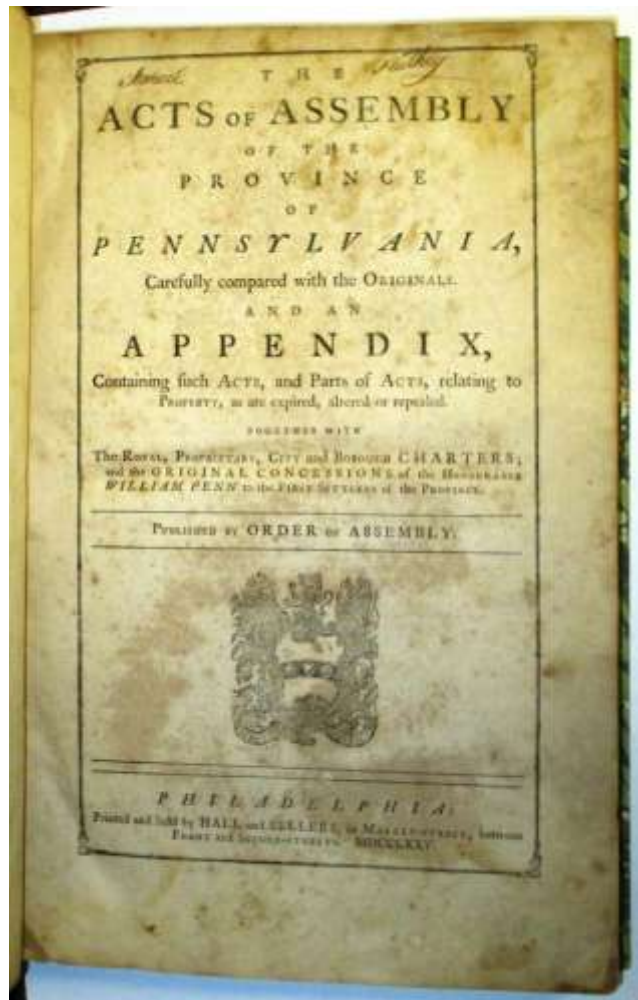
99. **Pennsylvania:** THE ACTS OF ASSEMBLY OF THE PROVINCE OF PENNSYLVANIA, CAREFULLY COMPARED WITH THE ORIGINALS. AND AN APPENDIX, CONTAINING SUCH ACTS, AND PARTS OF ACTS, RELATING TO PROPERTY, AS ARE EXPIRED, ALTERED OR REPEALED. TOGETHER WITH THE ROYAL, PROPRIETARY, CITY AND BOROUGH CHARTERS; AND THE ORIGINAL CONCESSIONS OF THE HONOURABLE WILLIAM PENN TO THE FIRST SETTLERS OF THE PROVINCE. PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF ASSEMBLY. Philadelphia: Printed and Sold by Hall and Sellers, 1775. Folio. xxi, [1 blank], 536, 22 [Appendix], [12- Index], 3 [Addendum], [1 blank] pp, as issued. Light toning, scattered foxing. Signature of owner at head of title page. Attractively rebound in modern quarter calf [raised spine bands, gilt-

lettered morocco spine title] and marbled boards, Original endpapers retained. An unusually nice, Very Good copy.

A chronological compilation of the colonial laws of Pennsylvania from 1700 through 1775, preceded by the earliest Charters. The book prints the 22-page Appendix, the 12-page Index, and the three-page Addendum at the end.

Evans 14364. Hildeburn 3147. Tower Collection 754.

\$1,750.00



Item No. 99

Rare Broadside Report on Pennsylvania Hospital

100. **[Pennsylvania Hospital]:** THE COMMITTEE, APPOINTED TO PREPARE AN ACCOUNT OF THE MONIES RECEIVED FROM THE LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA, TOWARDS ERECTING ADDITIONAL BUILDINGS TO THE PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL, AND FINISHING THE SAME, AND OF THE EXPENDITURES OF THE SAID BUILDINGS-- REPORT... [Philadelphia]: Printed by John Fenno, [1797]. Folio Broadside, 8 1/4" x 13 1/2". Several old folds, light blank edge wear. Very Good.

A rare broadside Report, signed in type at the end by Committee Members Thomas Morris, Samuel Clark, Thomas Penrose, and John Dorsey. It is dated at Philadelphia, '12 mo. 18th, 1797.' Samuel Coates was Secretary. Expenses are recorded for ironmongers, stone

masons, stone cutters, carpenters, painters and glazers, and for beer and other necessities. Receipts from the loan office and the State Treasurer are also recorded, along with other anticipated expenses and receipts.

Evans 32680. NAIP w024206 [2- AAS, National Library of Medicine].

\$1,250.00

The COMMITTEE, appointed to prepare an account of the monies received from the Legislature of Pennsylvania, towards erecting additional buildings to the Pennsylvania Hospital, and finishing the same, and of the expenditures of the said buildings—REPORT,

That by an account rendered the 30th of the 1st month 1797, it appears there was paid to that time $\pounds 14603.7\ 1-2$

Since which there has been expended as follows:

For Ironmongery and Smiths work	296.83.2
Stone Mason and Stone Cutters work	837.0.4
Bricks and Brick laying	235.2.3
Copper	246.4.0
Carpenters work	718.19.0
Painting and Glazing	373.0.0
Labourers wages	64.12.6
Scaffold Poles and Ropes	33.12.3
Line Sand and Carrens bills	197.11.1
Beer for the whole time and railing	63.16.13
Lumber	697.8.8
	$\pounds 4254.11.8$

That there has been RECEIVED, towards the above— $\pounds 18885.0.3\ 1-2$

From the loan office funds of 1773, part of the legislative grant of ten thousand pounds, of which 1302.3.11 is yet uncollected $7596.10.1$

And from C. Feltner late treasurer of the State, 35000 dollars $8175.0.0$

This sum, paid more than received from the legislature, is borrowed, viz. $\pounds 18116.3\ 1-2$

On accounts not fully settled, it is supposed there may be due 1000.0.0

To complete the estimate of the building, it will require $4370.1.2$

From this sum, which is the amount of the estimate rendered last year, viz. $\pounds 3111.13.2\ 1-2$

DEDUCT

The balance of $\pounds 10000$ given from the loan office fund, which is to be applied to the building, when collected, viz. $1302.3.11$

And, there will then be wanting, in cash, to build the Hospital, besides the balance of the loan office fund $6078.5.3\ 1-2$

Philadelphia, 18 mo. 28th, 1797.

THOMAS MORRIS,
SAMUEL CLARK,
THOMAS PENROSE,
JOHN DORSEY.

Transcribed from the minutes, by order of a board of managers, for the information of the members of the legislature of Pennsylvania.

SAMUEL COATES, Secretary

Item No. 100

Pro-McClellan

101. **Petersen, Fred'k A.:** MILITARY REVIEW OF THE CAMPAIGN IN VIRGINIA & MARYLAND, UNDER GENERALS JOHN C. FREMONT, N.P. BANKS, IRWIN MCDOWELL, FRANZ SIGEL, JOHN POPE, JAMES S. WADSWORTH, WM. H. HALLECK AND GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN. IN 1862, BY...A CONTRIBUTION TO THE FUTURE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES. New York: Tousey, [1862]. 55pp, stitched in original printed wrappers with wrapper title [as issued]. Lightly foxed, Very Good.

[with] MILITARY REVIEW OF THE CAMPAIGN IN VIRGINIA & MARYLAND ...PART II. 1863. 69, [3 blanks] pp. Stitched in original printed wrappers with wrapper title [as issued]. Wraps dusted, else Very Good.

Nevins says these two pamphlets are a "passionate, one-sided defense of McClellan; of little use, except as a lawyer's brief reflecting the strong feelings of the times." Nevertheless, the books review in detail the War's military operations in Virginia and Maryland during 1862.

FIRST EDITIONS. Howes P265. I Nevins 40. Haynes 13994.

\$275.00

**“This Country Has Been Rooted & Run Over
In One Ridiculous Manner”**

102. **Pierce, Sewell Y.:** INFORMATIVE AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED, FROM CLEVELAND, EAST TENNESSEE, JANUARY 6, 1870, TO A FRIEND IN MAINE, DESCRIBING FARMING AND THE EFFECTS OF THE CIVIL WAR ON LAND OWNERSHIP IN EAST TENNESSEE DURING EARLY RECONSTRUCTION:

"AGREABLE TO YOUR REQUEST I PROPOSE TO GIVE YOU A BRIEF HISTORY OF THIS COUNTRY IN GENERAL. FIRSTLY IT IS ONE OF THE NICEST COUNTRYS ALSO CLIMATE THAT THE WORLD AFFORDS. A VAST TERRITORY OF GOOD FARMING LAND LYING BETWEEN THE CUMBERLAND & ALLEGANIES MTS MADE UP OF RIDGES & VALLIES, THE RIDGES BEING GRAVELY & THE VALLIES RICH ILUVIAL SOIL BOTH HILL & DALE BEING APLICABLE TO THE CULTURE OF GROWTH OF CORN WHEAT OATS RYE BARLEY POTATOES SWEET & IRISH COTON TOBACO PEANUTS OR ANY OTHER KINDS OF GRAIN AND VEGITABLES YOU CAN MENTION ... PLENTY OF BLACK BEAR PANTHERS DEER & WILD TURKEY... NO MOSQUETOES NOR ANY THING OF THE KIND. PLENTY OF POSOM & COON & LARGE FOX & GREY SQUIRRELS... FEW WILD HOGS. 2NDLY I WILL SAY THIS COUNTRY HAS BEEN ROOTED & RUN OVER IN ONE RIDICULOUS MANNER IF I MAY BE ALOWED THE EXPRESION. THE WEALTHY WHITES THAT OWNED NEGROES & LAND WOULD CLEAR A FIELD HERE, ANOTHER THERE, PLANT CORN THEN WHEAT THEN CORN & SO ON FOR 20, 30 OR 40 YEARS WITHOUT ENRICHING OR SOWING GRASS, NOW THEIR NEGROES ARE AT LIBERTY, THEIR LAND WORE OUT & THEY NO NOTHING ABOUT WORK SO YOU SEE THEY ARE DOWN & ALL NOW YOU SEE THEY ARE LAND POOR & MANIFEST A STRONG DESIRE FOR NORTHERN EMIGRATION SO THEY SELL THEIR LAND... A GREAT MANY PLANTATIONS LAYING COMMON FENCE DESTROID IN TIME OF WAR WHICH EFFECTED EVERY MAN HERE VERY MATERIALLY THE UNION & REBEL ARMIES BOTH WERE HERE WHAT ONE LEFT THE OTHER TOOK... Cleveland, Tennessee: 1870. 8" x 10" sheet of paper folded to 5" x 8". [4] pp, lined, completely in purple ink manuscript. Many spelling errors but handwriting legible. Some pencil corrections, evidently made before Pierce sent the Letter. Light folds and foxing. With yellow envelope addressed to William J. Haynes, 3" x 5.25", three cent stamp and faded postmark, right edge torn where letter was removed, soiled. Very Good.

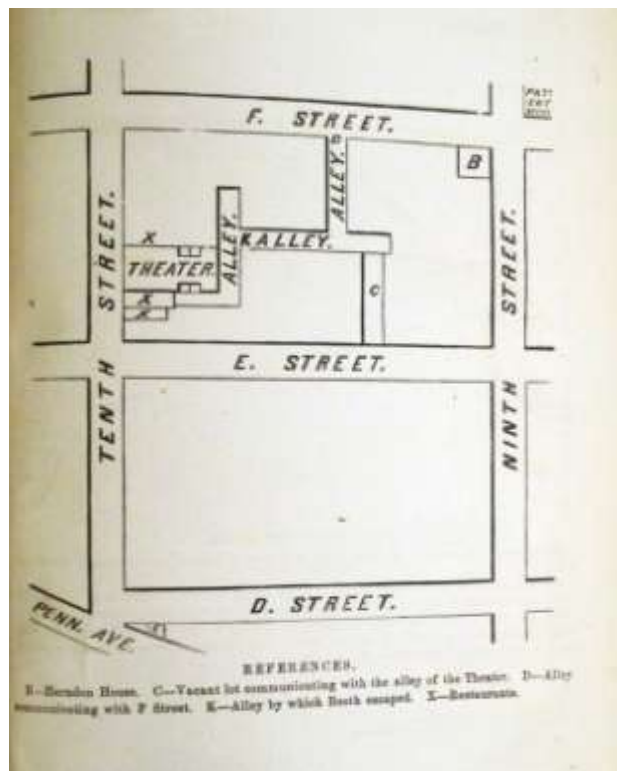
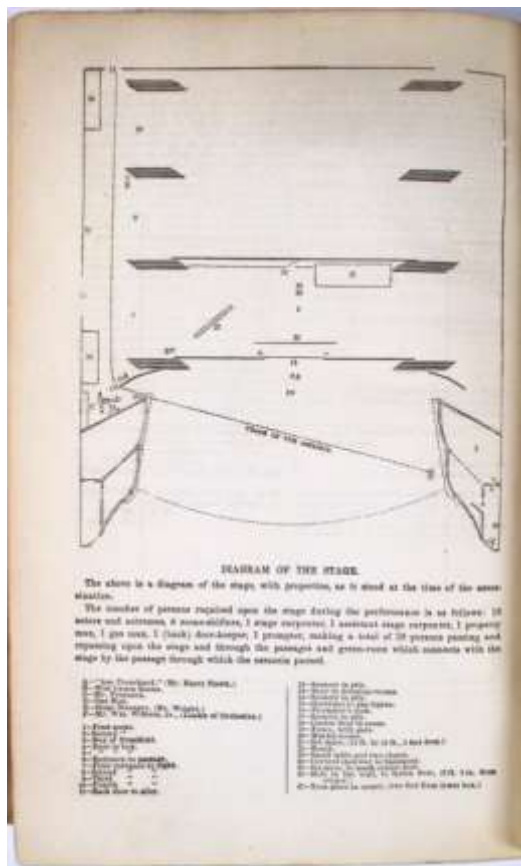
Sewall Y. Pierce [c.1835-1882], a farmer from Smithfield Maine, moved to Bradley County, Tennessee, with his wife Eliza and children after the Civil War. His friend William J. Haynes [1838-1911] was also from Smithfield. The envelope is addressed to him at South Norridgewock, a neighboring town which probably housed the post office. \$350.00

EDWARD SPANGLER,
SAMUEL A. MUDD,
SAMUEL ARSOLD,
MICHAEL O'NEIGHILL.

[illegible][illegible]

COMPILED AND ARRANGED BY BENN PITMAN,
RECORDED IN THE COURTROOM.

PUBLISHERS:
MOORE, WILSTACH & BALDWIN,
25 West Fourth Street, CORNHILL,
New York, 62 Wall Street.
1885.



“The Entire Testimony”

103. **Pitman, Benn:** THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN AND THE TRIAL OF THE CONSPIRATORS... COMPILED AND ARRANGED BY BENN PITMAN, RECORDER TO THE COMMISSION. Cincinnati & New York: Moore, Wilstach & Baldwin, 1865. xvi, 17-421, [2- diagrams], [1 blank] pp, as issued. Text printed in two columns per page. Plate frontis of 'The Conspirators', engraved by Ritchie [with original tissue guard, which is detached from the text block]; map of the area adjacent to Washington DC. Two diagrams at the end. Bound in later buckram, with a rubberstamp on the title page. Else a clean and Very Good text.

Pitman remarks, "The entire testimony adduced at the trial of the assassins of President Lincoln is contained in the following pages. It has been arranged in narrative form, to avoid unnecessary repetitions, and to present the facts testified to by each witness in a concise and consecutive form. The phraseology is that of the witness; the only license taken with the testimony has been its arrangement in historical sequence, both as to generals and particulars."

The book has a table of contents, list of witnesses, detailed trial testimony, and arguments of counsel. An Appendix prints Attorney General James Speed's Opinion upholding the power of the military commission to try the conspirators. Howes says the transcript is "officially expurgated."

FIRST EDITION. Howes P393. Monaghan 674.

\$650.00



Item No. 104

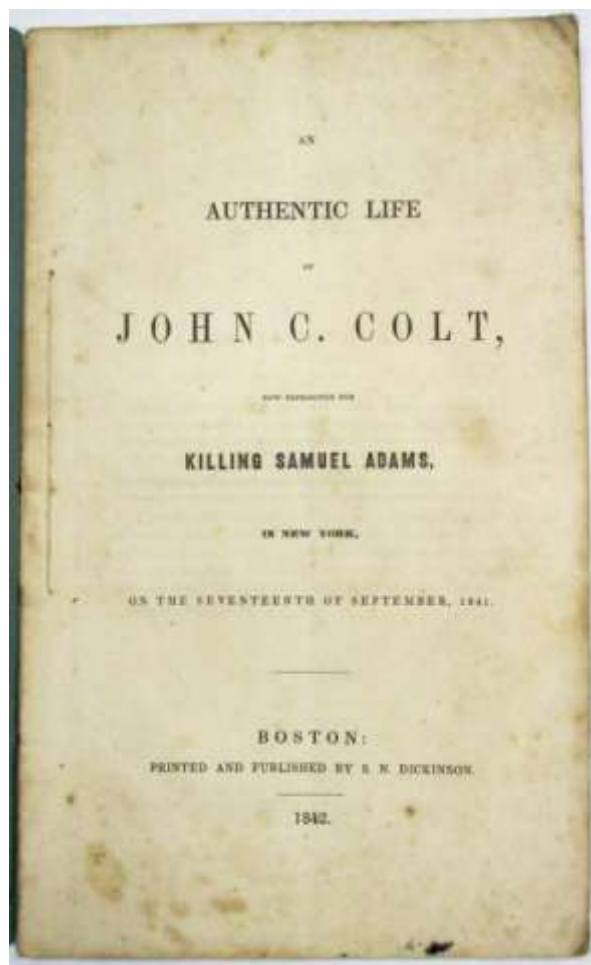
A Weekly "Important Repository" of Sporting

104. **Porter, William T.:** PORTER'S SPIRIT OF THE TIMES. A CHRONICLE OF THE TURF, FIELD SPORTS, LITERATURE AND THE STAGE. VOLUME I, COMPLETE: NOS. 1 - 26. SEPTEMBER 6, 1856 THROUGH FEBRUARY 28, 1857. New York: 1856-1857. Folio, 11 1/2" x 16 1/2". Original publisher's cloth, gilt-lettered title stamped on front cover and spine, gilt-decorated spine [extremities rubbed, spine a bit dulled, chip at spine base]. 423, [1] pp. Infrequent minor wear, some text illustrations, and a complete Index. Very Good.

An attractive copy of this "weekly sporting journal, most notable as an important repository and horseracing," with "the first baseball song, diagram of the playing field, accounts of matches, and the publication of the first set of rules...No earlier reference to baseball in a magazine has been located." Lomazow.

The September 13, 1856 issue describes the great Base Ball game "between the Gotham and Knickerbocker clubs," including the list of players and a schedule of other baseball games. Major chess matches are reported, with illustrations; as are horse racing, billiards, yachting, boxing and other sports. Henderson calls for a frontis, not present here, and not noted by the other sources we have consulted.

Lomazow 639 and BB1. Phillips, page 625 [Cummins edition]. Henderson 145. \$2,000.00



Item No. 105

“Sensational Murder”

105. **[Powell, Charles F.]:** AN AUTHENTIC LIFE OF JOHN C. COLT. NOW IMPRISONED FOR KILLING SAMUEL ADAMS, IN NEW YORK, ON THE SEVENTEENTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1841. Boston: Printed and Published by S.N. Dickinson, 1842. Original printed green wrappers. Stitched. xii, [13]-60 pp. Light wear, scattered and generally light foxing. Good+ to Very Good.

John Colt, from a Hartford family "of the highest respectability," nevertheless committed a sensational murder. "When Colt murdered Adams he thoughtlessly performed the deed with a common hatchet, instead of using one of the excellent revolvers which his brother Samuel had invented and was then trying to sell. Moreover, whatever consideration he might have claimed for this impulsive action was lost when he packed Mr. Adams in a box and tried to ship him off to New Orleans" [McDade].

Powell visited Colt in prison, after his conviction; and concluded that the man was "a mystery." Colt escaped execution by stabbing himself to death an hour before his scheduled trip to the gallows. Colt's book on double-entry bookkeeping was printed in New York in 1841, the year of the murder.

McDade 205. Cohen 12449. II Harv. Law Cat. 1048. OCLC locates five copies under several accession numbers as of June 2015. \$600.00

106. **[Preble, George H.]:** THE CHASE OF THE REBEL STEAMER OF WAR ORETO, COMMANDER J.N. MAFFITT, C.S.N. INTO THE BAY OF MOBILE, BY THE UNITED STATES STEAM SLOOP ONEIDA, COMMANDER GEO. HENRY PREBLE, U.S.N. SEPTEMBER 4, 1862. Cambridge: Printed for Private Circulation, 1862. 60pp. Disbound, old institutional stamp. Else, a clean text and Very Good.

"A compilation of letters, reports, and petitions for Preble's reinstatement in the navy; contains details not found in... usual sources" [Nevins]. In this incident Preble, senior officer of the blockading force off Mobile, "suffered the most serious misfortune of his career when he allowed the Confederate cruiser Oreto (Florida) to break through into the bay" [DAB]. Navy Secretary Welles dismissed him from the service, but he was reinstated in 1863 after protesting "energetically."

Howes P563. I Nevins 231. Nicholson 668.

\$450.00

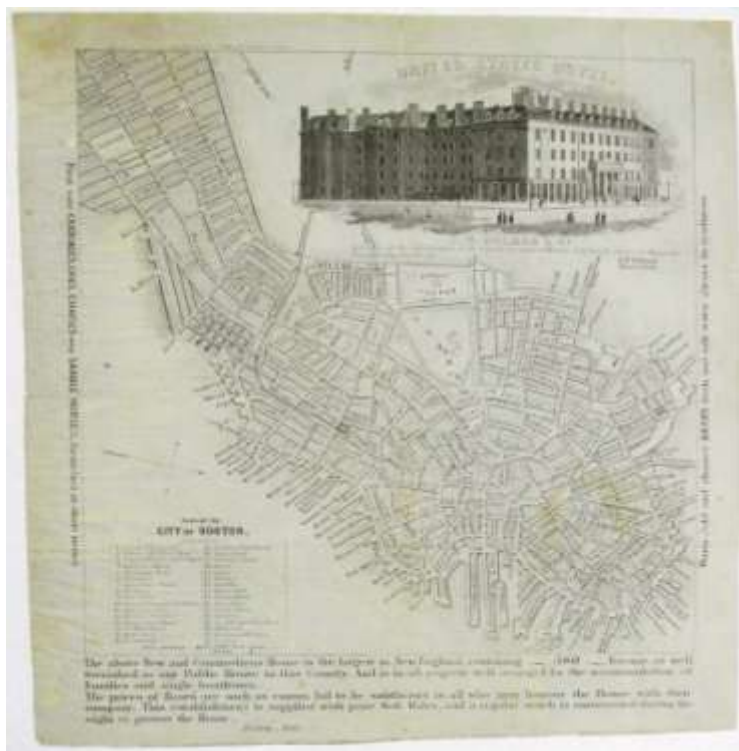
The “Monstrous Anomaly” of Andrew Johnson’s Reconstruction Policy

107. **Prentiss, Geo. L.:** THE POLITICAL SITUATION. New York: Printed by F. Somers, 1866. Original printed wrappers, stitched, 39pp + final blank. Very Good.

Reprinted from the American Presbyterian Review for 1866, this pamphlet is a window on Reconstruction. Prentiss was intelligent and insightful, and brother of the renowned Mississippi lawyer Sargent Smith Prentiss.

Before the War "the champions of slavery not only gained complete possession of political power and opinion at the South, but they succeeded in spreading their servile and fatal doctrines broadcast over the North, and engrafting them upon the whole policy of the nation." Prentiss lauds Congress and "our martyred President" for "the Great Amendment" barring slavery. President Johnson, after "the painful scene in the Senate Chamber, on the 4th of March"-- when, drunk, he took the oath of office as Vice President-- has erred in seeking to reconstruct the fallen States "at once," without Congress's participation; his policies have

suffered from "human infirmities and prejudice, which would be here out of place and not in keeping with the conciliatory and pacific aim of this discussion." Prentiss dissects the "monstrous anomaly" of returning the South to political power without adequate protections-- for the freedmen, and against the entrenched elite who caused the War in the first place. FIRST EDITION. Sabin 65093n. Not in Work, LCP, Blockson, Eberstadt, Decker, Bartlett. \$350.00



Item No. 108

108. **R.W. Holman & Co.: UNITED STATES HOTEL. LOCATED AT THE TERMINATION OF THE NORWICH, WORCESTER & WESTERN RAIL ROADS...** [Boston]: R.W. Holman & Co., [1842]. Broadside, 7-1/2" x 7-1/2". Engraved illustration of the Hotel and 'Plan of the City of Boston,' with 33 annotated highlights of the City. Old folds, Very Good plus.

"The above New and Commodious House is the largest in New England, containing 380 Rooms, as well furnished as any Public House in this Country...Warm, cold and shower BATHS fresh and salt water always in readiness... First rate CARRIAGES, CABS, CHAISES AND SADDLE HORSES, furnished at short notice." OCLC 45476018 [2- CT State Lib., U VA] [as of May 2015]. \$350.00

109. **[Reconstruction]: POPULAR SERIES OF NATIONAL DOCUMENTS; CONTAINING I.- THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL. II.- THE VETO MESSAGE. III.- THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU BILL. IV.- THE VETO MESSAGE.** New York: Published at the Office of the Commercial Advertiser, [1866]. 20pp. Disbound, scattered light foxing. Caption title. Very Good.

An accidental President, Andrew Johnson was added to Lincoln's 1864 ticket because he courageously supported the Union throughout Tennessee. But this War Democrat never shed his State Rights ideology. He had no moral objections to slavery; he opposed secession from

a visceral hatred of the plantation aristocracy. Once the War had humbled that class, he saw no obstacle to restoring the rebel States to power and abandoning the freed slaves to the white majority. His clash with Congress led him to obstruct legislation, and to articulate a view of the Union that had become odious in the North.

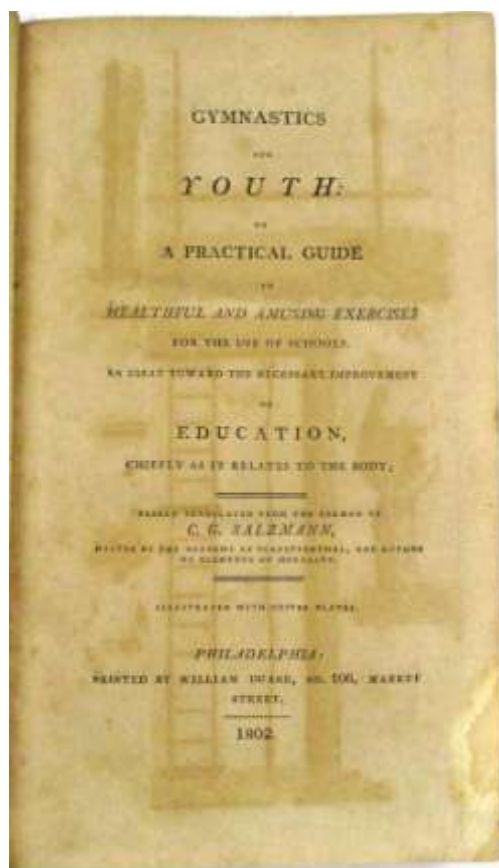
Here he vetoes Congress's Acts to secure equal civil rights to the freedmen, to provide assistance to them, and to divide the rebel States into military districts, with civil authority strictly subordinate. The southern States never lost their character as such, he argues. "They are organized like other States of the Union, and like them they make, administer and execute the laws which concern their domestic affairs." For the Republican Congress, this was among the last straws before impeachment.

OCLC locates five copies under two accession numbers [as of May 2015]. \$275.00

110. Rochester Ladies' Anti-Slavery Society: TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ROCHESTER LADIES' ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. Rochester, N.Y.: Press of A. Strong & Co., Democrat & American Office, 1863. 20pp. Stitched in original printed wrappers. One small ink spot at outer margin of first couple of leaves. Else Fine.

"A new field of labor has opened to us, a field that three years ago we hardly dared to live long enough to labor in: comforting, cheering, advising, educating the FREED men, women, and children of the race upon whom then the chains seemed so securely fastened..." Denouncing "the mismanagement" and "wilful abuse of officers appointed by Government to superintend and care for these people in their new condition... we believe that Government is in EARNEST in its emancipation policy, and WILL SUSTAIN IT." The Report describes the Society's assistance to the freed slaves, and education and medical programs.

LCP 8946. \$350.00



Item No. 111

“First Book on Gymnastics Printed in This Country”

111. Salzmann, Christian Gotthilf; GutsMuths, Johann Christoph Friedrich: GYMNASTICS FOR YOUTH: OR A PRACTICAL GUIDE TO HEALTHFUL AND AMUSING EXERCISES FOR THE USE OF SCHOOLS. AN ESSAY TOWARD THE NECESSARY IMPROVEMENT OF EDUCATION, CHIEFLY AS IT RELATES TO THE BODY; FREELY TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN OF C.G. SALZMANN, MASTER OF THE ACADEMY AT SCHNEPFENTHAL, AND AUTHOR OF ELEMENTS OF MORALITY. ILLUSTRATED WITH COPPER PLATES. Philadelphia: Printed by William Duane, 1802. xvi, 432 pp, folding frontis, plus nine illustrated plates. Original calf [light wear, hinges partly cracked but holding], gilt-ruled spine, gilt-lettered red morocco spine label. Some toning and mild foxing, offsetting to title page and leaves facing plates. The plates depict children practicing different forms of exercise such as wrestling, swimming, climbing, running, leap- frogging, throwing. The folding frontispiece shows equipment to be used for various exercises. Very Good.

This is the first American edition of "the first book on gymnastics published in this country" [Auction Catalogue, FINAL SETTLEMENT OF THE ESTATE, GENERAL GEORGE WASHINGTON, Philadelphia: Thomas Birch's Sons, Auctioneer, Catalogue No. 657. (1890). Lot 338]. An earlier edition was evidently part of George Washington's library. In this edition "Blake's copperplates are carefully but crudely copied by a U. S. engraver" [Bentley, Blake Books, 493].

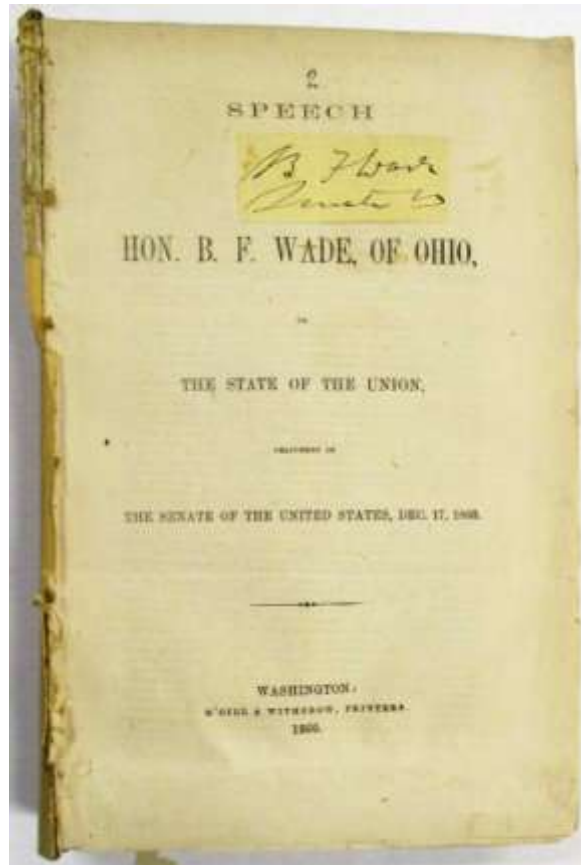
Christian Gotthilf Salzmann [1744ñ1811] was a German theologian, education reformer and author who founded the Schnepfenthal Institution in 1784. This book was actually written by Johann Christoph Friedrich GutsMuths, a teacher at Salzmann's institution who introduced systemic physical exercise into the school curriculum. GutsMuths [1759-1839], sometimes called the "grandfather of gymnastics," published his first edition in 1793 under his name; it was later released with Salzmann's name as author. A footnote added by the translator at the bottom of page 89 confirms Salzmann's authorship: "the name of Salzmann is not in the title page of the original of this work, though there is no doubt of its being written by him: for his name was subjoined to the advertisements in which it was announced..." FIRST AMERICAN EDITION. AI 2360 [4]. \$750.00

“Sophisticated Journal of Political Imprisonment”

112. [Sangston, Lawrence]: THE BASTILES OF THE NORTH. BY A MEMBER OF THE MARYLAND LEGISLATURE. Baltimore: Kelly, Hedian & Piet, 1863. 136pp. Disbound with roughness to spine and inner margin. Original printed wrappers [light blindstamp]. Clean text. Good+.

"A sophisticated journal of political imprisonment at Fts. McHenry, Monroe, Lafayette, and Warren" [Nevins]. Lincoln and Seward ordered the arrest and detention, at the beginning of the War, of prominent Marylanders whose loyalty to the Union they deemed suspect. The unusually literate prisoners produced insightful chronicles of their experiences. Sangston calls the arrests an unconstitutional political maneuver: no crime committed, no risk that the Legislature would have passed a secession ordinance. Calling himself a "prisoner of state," he describes his arrest, his confinement, his fellow prisoners [including Mason and Slidell], and mourns the death of liberty in America.

FIRST EDITION. I Nevins 201. Sabin 76521. Nicholson 758. Not in Monaghan. \$150.00



Item No. 113

113. Slavery and the Civil War in Congress: FIFTY SPEECHES DELIVERED IN CONGRESS, 1860-1862, MANY WITH FREE FRANK AUTOGRAPH SIGNATURES, ON SLAVERY, SECESSION, AND CIVIL WAR. Washington [one from N.Y.]: various printers, 1860-1862. Bound together, covers absent, spine shorn. Among the Senators and Congressmen whose speeches are autographed are Ben Wade, Judah Benjamin, Andrew Johnson, Edward Baker, R.M.T. Hunter, Henry Wilson, Orville Browning, Garrett Davis, Jacob Collamer, Owen Lovejoy, Schuyler Colfax, Frank Blair, Zachariah Chandler, J.A. McDougall, William Kelley, Yates of Illinois, Stewart of Nevada, . The autographs are laid down on small pieces of paper, sometimes obscuring the printed speech title. Minor wear, Very Good. \$2,000.00

"How Untruly and Unfairly We Have Been Represented to the World."

114. South Church at Eastham: A CHURCH OF CHRIST VINDICATED. A SHORT AND PLAIN RELATION OF SOME TRANSACTIONS IN THE SOUTH CHURCH AT EASTHAM. FORCED INTO THE PUBLICK BY SEVERAL FALLACIOUS PAMPHLETS THAT HAVE BEEN LATELY PUBLISHED. Boston: Printed by Tho. Fleet in Pudding-Lane, near the Town-House, where all sorts of Printing may be had well done and cheap..., [1723 or 1724]. 56pp. Bound in 19th century marbled boards and quarter calf [rebacked]. Trimmed a bit closely from time to time, but without affecting any text. Very Good.

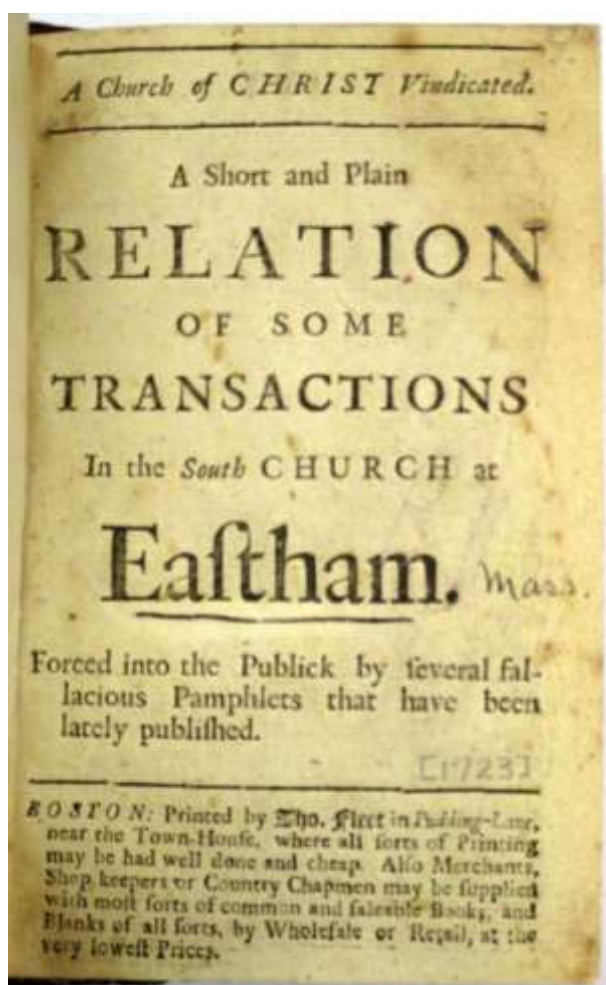
This rare pamphlet illustrates grass-roots democracy in early New England churches. The South Church explains "how untruly and unfairly we have been represented to the World." In 1718 the South Church hired Reverend Osborn. Justice John Doane of Billingsgate, along with "three Male and fourteen Female Members," filed a written Protest. The Protest, says the

South Church, "was somewhat surprising to all, that a Company of Women should rise up at this juncture of Time...It's not usual for Candidates for the Ministry, to go to Women either for Approbation or Recommendation to that great Work."

Most of the Protest's signers recanted "and made their Peace with the Church." In fact, the Protest was a stealthy attempt, "in an occult private manner," to establish a rival Church at Billingsgate. By such deceit "these poor Members were stumbled." Of the Protest's signers, only four women failed to recant. The Church asked them to explain their "disorderly walking." The Meeting occurred "with all Moderation and Gentleness." Mrs. Hannah Doane failed to appear. Instead, she spread lies [reflecting her "unchristian Behaviour"] and called for the convening of an Ecclesiastical Council. The South Church opposed a Council, calling it an infringement on self-government. The Church charges that the biased Council membership "exceedingly wrong'd us." This pamphlet was "published after the meeting of the Ecclesiastical Council at Eastham in 1723" [NAIP].

Evans 2528. NAIP w005843 [5]. Sabin 21668.

\$2,500.00



Item No. 114

"A Disagreeable Man"

115. **Stearns, Charles:** REPORT OF THE CASE OF CHARLES STEARNS AGAINST J. W. RIPLEY, IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, AT BOSTON, NOVEMBER TERM, 1850, FOR MALICIOUS PROSECUTION. HIS HONOR JUDGE SPRAGUE, PRESIDING. Springfield: G.W. Wilson, 1851. 76, [1], [1 blank], 14pp + frontis

map of the location of the Springfield Armory. Printed note dated March 1852 tipped in after page 11 of the Appendix. Near Fine. Presentation copy: Inscribed neatly in ink on the front wrapper, 'Hon. A.M. Schermerhorn from Charles Stearns.'

Ripley, Superintendent of the Springfield Armory, presided over its transition from a civil to a military establishment. Opposing the change, Stearns expressed concern about the welfare of the Armory's employees; he also owned abutting land that Ripley was obstructing. Stearns, concluding that Ripley was "a disagreeable man to contend with," got indicted for malicious trespass and riot. Ultimately acquitted, he sued Ripley for trespass, and was himself again indicted for trespass. Stearns was the owner of a private water company in Springfield.

Finally, he writes, "I obtained a verdict giving me the land which Major Ripley boldly attempted to wrest from me." Stearns sets out his case here, for the public to see the justice of his cause and Ripley's abuse of power.

FIRST EDITION. Cohen 12057. Sabin 90872. Not in Harv. Law Cat. \$275.00

**“Marvelous” Work “By a Young Businessman Living in a Small Town
Then on the Frontier of Civilization”**

116. **Tannehill, Wilkins:** SKETCHES OF THE HISTORY OF LITERATURE, FROM THE EARLIEST PERIOD TO THE REVIVAL OF LETTERS IN THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY. Nashville: John S. Simpson, 1827. Original calf, rebacked in cloth, with gilt-lettered red morocco spine label. 344pp. Last leaf professionally reinforced. Toned, generally light foxing. Good+.

The author describes the book as "an attempt by a 'backwoodsman' to condense and comprise within a narrow compass, the most prominent and interesting events, connected with the progress of literary and scientific improvements, from the earliest period through a long succession of ages..."

"In many respects this is one of the most remarkable books ever written by a Tennessean and published in Tennessee. To write such a scholarly treatise would challenge the erudition and literary skill of the most talented literatus... For such a task to be attempted, and carried off successfully, by a young businessman living in a small town then on the frontier of civilization, with hardly 5,000 inhabitants and with meager facilities for research, is little short of marvelous" [Horn].

FIRST EDITION. Allen 749. Stanley Horn, 'Twenty More Tennessee Books' [Tennessee Historical Quarterly, pages 26, 33 [Spring 1971]. \$300.00

He Opposed Secession—by the Confederacy and by West Virginia

117. **Thompson, George W.:** SECESSION IS REVOLUTION; THE DANGERS OF THE SOUTH; THE BARRIER STATES, THEIR POSITION, CHARACTER AND DUTY; THE CONSTITUTIONAL DEMOCRACY, IN A DISCOURSE DELIVERED AT WHEELING, VA., DECEMBER 1ST, 1860, Wheeling, Va.: 1861. 28pp. Disbound and lightly foxed, else Very Good. Printed in two columns per page.

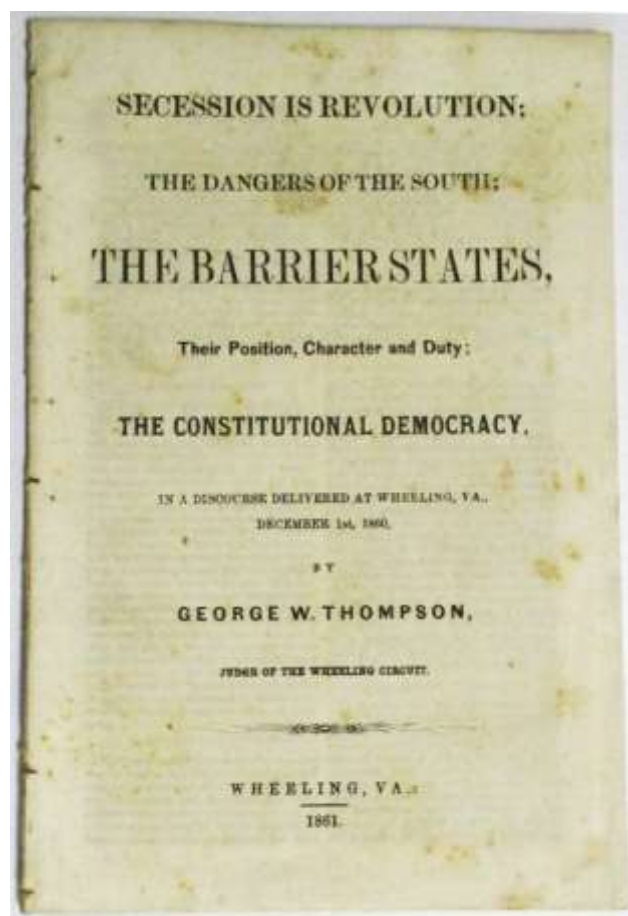
Thompson was "Judge of the Wheeling Circuit." His Speech is "a strong attack on secession" [Link, 'Roots of Secession and Ante-Bellum Politics in Virginia.' UNC Press: 2003. Page 335, note 22]. Raised in western Virginia, opposing Virginia's governing Tidewater aristocracy, Thompson also deemed the establishment of West Virginia illegal and,

indeed, treasonous. His views-- rendering him anathema to both North and South-- would result in his removal from office.

Here, however, he confines his remarks to rebutting the claim that secession is authorized by law. "Secession is not only, not in the constitution, but by the facts of the case was expressly excluded from that instrument and by that instrument." Thompson cites James Madison who, in 1830, affirmed "that no such power was reserved nor was it inherent in the fundamental relation of the States to the General Government." Thompson examines several clauses of the Constitution-- including the Ninth and Tenth Amendments, and the guaranty of a Republican Form of Government-- and denies that they authorize secession.

Thompson urges the "Barrier States"-- the geographical middle of the country-- having few slaves but having "slight affinities with the extreme opinions of the North," to do their utmost to avert secession and the inevitable War that must follow.

FIRST EDITION. Norona 747. Not in Sabin, Bartlett, LCP, Haynes, or Swem, but evidently not uncommon in institutional holdings. \$850.00



Item No. 117

Invitation to Carpetbaggers

118. **Tobey, Edward S.:** THE INDUSTRY OF THE SOUTH: ITS IMMEDIATE ORGANIZATION INDISPENSABLE TO THE FINANCIAL SECURITY OF THE COUNTRY. A SPEECH DELIVERED BEFORE THE BOSTON BOARD OF TRADE, NOVEMBER 27TH, 1865. Boston: 1865. Original printed wrappers, disbound [loosened, spine shorn], 15pp, blindstamp on title page. Else Very Good.

A very early plan to invest northern capital-- in partnership with government-- in the Reconstruction of the South. "Nearly the same working population which raised the five millions of bales of cotton and other products in 1860, is now there to plant and raise the crops of 1866." As capital will not enter areas "where society is disorganized and life and property comparatively unprotected," only government can overcome "this deficiency in capital and the protection and organization of labor."

Complete with resolutions unanimously adopted by the Boston Board of Trade.
FIRST EDITION. LCP 10313. Not in Sabin, Bartlett. \$250.00

America Warned of Europe's "Jealous and Hostile Feelings"

119. Tone, William Theobald Wolfe: ESSAY ON THE NECESSITY OF IMPROVING OUR NATIONAL FORCES. BY... FORMERLY OFFICER OF LIGHT CAVALRY, AID-DE-CAMP IN THE FRENCH SERVICE, AND MEMBER OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR. New York: Published by Kirk and Mercein. William Mercein, Printer, 1819. 112pp plus folding table. Disbound, scattered foxing. Good+.

Americans, the author says, have "had little occasion for military knowledge and military institutions." Evidently overlooking Americans' successful Revolution, perhaps concentrating on the far more ambiguous conclusion of the War of 1812, Tone sets out to school them. He seeks to wean them from "the crudest notions advanced by statesmen and orators of the highest political talent." England and the European Powers "view this country with jealous and hostile feelings, as still maintaining those principles which they have crushed every where else... Britain, besides, fears for her naval ascendancy and commercial monopoly, from our rising trade and improving navy." England, he says, has a treacherous geopolitical strategy. Tone proposes a curriculum for officers and improvements to the American military establishment.

FIRST EDITION. Sabin 96159. OCLC 504263679 [3] [as of June 2015], and many facsimiles. \$250.00

France Schools America on Weights and Measures

120. United States: IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES, JANUARY 9TH, 1795. ORDERED, THAT THREE HUNDRED COPIES OF THE COMMUNICATION FROM THE MINISTER OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC, OF A DECREE OF THE COMMITTEE OF PUBLIC SAFETY OF THE NATIONAL CONVENTION, REFERRED TO IN THE MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF THE 8TH INSTANT, ON THE SUBJECT OF WEIGHT AND MEASURES, BE PRINTED FOR THE USE OF THE SENATE. ATTEST. SAMUEL A. OTIS, SEC'Y. [Philadelphia:]: Colophon]. Printed by John Fenno, [1795]. 8pp, disbound, partly loosened, lightly foxed, Very Good.

This scarce document prints Minister Fauchet's messages to Secretary of State Edmund Randolph concerning efforts to remedy "the uncertainty which reigns in the instruments employed in comparing or measuring physical quantities, a certain system taken from Nature, and of course as immutable as nature itself."

Citizen Dombey is on his way to America to explain France's new system. "Concerning the French decimal system of weights and measures" [NAIP].

Evans 29722. NAIP w023288 [8]. \$275.00

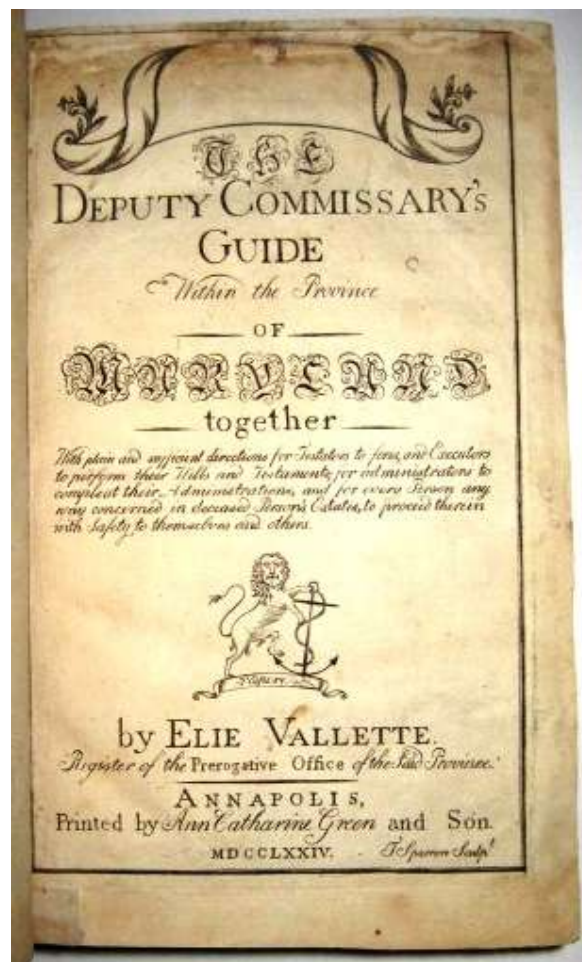
121. **Utah:** CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF UTAH. ADOPTED BY THE CONVENTION, APRIL 27, 1882. RATIFIED BY THE PEOPLE, MAY 22, 1882. Salt Lake City, Utah: Deseret News Company, Printers, 1882. 42pp. Original printed tan wrappers with wrapper title, stitched. Mild wrapper wear, Very Good.

In addition to the Constitution, the pamphlet contains the four-page Memorial to Congress requesting Statehood; Resolution in Relation to a Constitutional Convention; the names of officers, delegates and committee members of the Convention; the Journal of Proceedings of the nine days of the Convention held in April and the two adjourned days held in June.

Joseph F. Smith, future sixth president of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, presided as Convention President. The Constitution gave every citizen over age twenty-one, not excluding women, the right to vote; it barred women from juries. Women's suffrage was initially granted in 1870 by the territorial legislature; Congress later revoked it in 1887 as part of an effort to end polygamy. Utah was not admitted as a state until 1896.

166 Eberstadt 178.

\$150.00



Item No. 122

“The Only Colonial Maryland Imprint with a Copper Engraved Title Page”

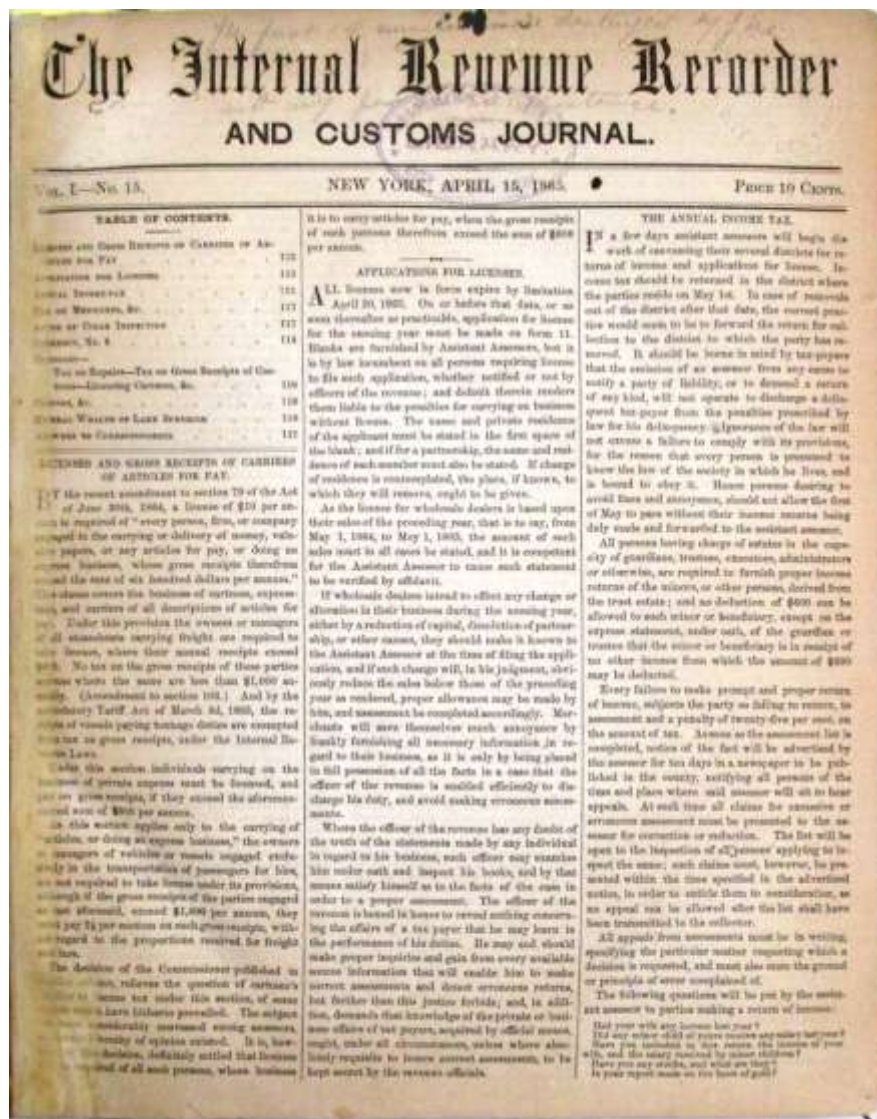
122. **Vallette, Elie:** THE DEPUTY COMMISSARY'S GUIDE WITHIN THE PROVINCE OF MARYLAND, TOGETHER WITH PLAIN AND SUFFICIENT DIRECTIONS FOR TESTATORS TO FORM, AND EXECUTORS TO PERFORM THEIR WILLS AND TESTAMENTS; FOR ADMINISTRATORS TO COMPLEAT THEIR

ADMINISTRATIONS, AND FOR EVERY PERSON ANY WAY CONCERNED IN DECEASED PERSON'S ESTATES, TO PROCEED THEREIN WITH SAFETY TO THEMSELVES AND OTHERS. BY...REGISTER OF THE PREROGATIVE OFFICE OF THE SAID PROVINCE. Annapolis: Printed by Catherine Green and Son, 1774. iv, 248, [11], [1 blank] pp, plus engraved title page [toned, minor wear] and Table of Descent opposite page 106 by Sparrow. Original sheep [corners rubbed], rebacked in period style. Text with scattered and generally light foxing, Very Good.

A very early, complete American legal and business guide. This noteworthy book, printed by Ann Green, "has the distinction of being the only Colonial Maryland imprint with a copper engraved title page, which coincidentally was considered the best-known example of Thomas Sparrow's work" [Hudak. Early American Women Printers and Publishers 268]. Green, who inherited the business from her husband in her middle age, "when many women might have indulged in self-pity, summoned all her inner resources and undertook both the support of her children and the accomplishment of a vital public service" [Id. 267].

Wroth says the engraved title page "was Sparrow's best work."
FIRST EDITION. Hudak 9-50 and page 270. Evans 13742. Wroth 338. Cohen 4632.

\$2,000.00



Item No. 123

Journal of the First Office of Internal Revenue

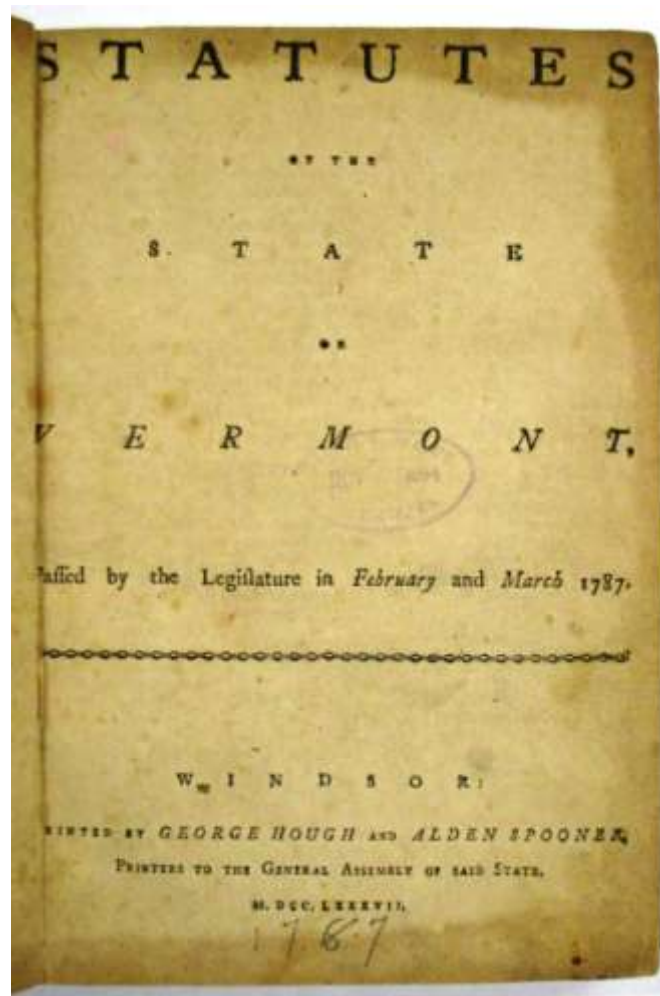
123. [Van Wyck, P. Vr.]: THE INTERNAL REVENUE RECORDER AND CUSTOMS JOURNAL. New York: 1865. Folio. A consecutive run of this weekly commercial and literary newspaper, from April 15, 1865 through December 30, 1865. Volume I, No. 15 through Volume I, No. 26 [the final issue of Volume I]; and Volume II, Nos. 1 through 26 [the final issue of Volume II]. Pages [113]-208, 1-208. Printed in three columns per page. Light scattered wear [inner margin of page 113 (first count) reinforced with archival tape; rubberstamp]. Very Good, in worn later buckram, chipped morocco spine labels [gum label at base of spine].

A Journal of the activities and decisions of the newly created Office of Internal Revenue in the Treasury Department, under the leadership of Treasury Secretary Chase. A wartime measure, the Internal Revenue Acts established a progressive income tax, and excise and other taxes to fund the War. "The decisions began to be published in 1865, in [this] volume. With the second volume [July, 1865], the name was changed to The Internal Revenue Record and Customs Journal" [Edwin Seligman, 'The Income Tax.' (New York: MacMillan. 1914), page 469 note 1].

The April 22 issue memorializes Lincoln in its first article, bordered in black. Indexes, retail advertisements, and articles on a variety of goods and taxes are printed.

Not in Lomazow. Sabin 34919 [Vol. II].

\$600.00



Item No. 124

124. **[Vermont]:** STATUTES OF THE STATE OF VERMONT, PASSED BY THE LEGISLATURE IN FEBRUARY AND MARCH 1787. Windsor: Printed by George Hough and Alden Spooner, Printers to the General Assembly of Said State, 1787. Folio. 171, [1 blank] pp [pp 101-104 misnumbered 102-105, as issued]. Toned, lightly foxed, trimmed closely but not affecting text. Faint rubberstamp on blank portion of page 171. Good+ in later legal buckram. Original endpapers, which have contemporary ownership signatures and notes of George Denison, are retained.

The Statutes are preceded by the Constitution of Vermont, dated July 4, 1786, its second printing. This volume prints the Act requiring that "the Constitution of Vermont...shall be forever considered, held and maintained, as part of the laws of this State." Moreover, all subjects of the USA shall "be equally entitled to the privileges of law and justice with the citizens of this State."

FIRST EDITION. Evans 20827. McCorison 136. II Harv. Law Cat. 839. Tower Collection 902. \$1,250.00

125. **Wallis, S. Teackle:** CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN S. TEACKLE WALLIS, ESQ. OF BALTIMORE, AND THE HON. JOHN SHERMAN, OF THE U.S. SENATE, CONCERNING THE ARREST OF MEMBERS OF THE MARYLAND LEGISLATURE, AND THE MAYOR AND POLICE COMMISSIONERS OF BALTIMORE, IN 1861. Baltimore: Kelly, Hedian & Piet. , 1863. 31, [1 blank] pp. Original printed wrappers, disbound [roughness to inner margin]. Light blindstamp. Good+.

Lincoln and Seward tried to scrub Maryland clean of Copperheads after a Baltimore mob attacked Massachusetts troops headed for Washington. The City Fathers burned railroad bridges north from Maryland; its legislature convened with the possibility of secession in the offing. Wallis, a talented lawyer, was one of the arrestees. He enjoyed that status for over a year. The experience deepened his already considerable talent for polemic, freshly stimulated here because Senator Sherman refused to share Wallis's outrage at his and his colleagues' shabby treatment.

FIRST EDITION. Not in Sabin, LCP, Nevins, Bartlett, Eberstadt, Decker. OCLC locates a number of institutional copies. \$150.00

With Seven Pages of Subscribers

126. **[Washington, George]:** THE WASHINGTONIANA: CONTAINING A BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF THE LATE GEN. GEORGE WASHINGTON, WITH VARIOUS OUTLINES OF HIS CHARACTER, FROM THE PENS OF DIFFERENT EMINENT WRITERS, BOTH IN EUROPE AND AMERICA; AND AN ACCOUNT OF THE VARIOUS FUNERAL HONORS DEVOTED TO HIS MEMORY. TO WHICH ARE ANNEXED HIS WILL AND SCHEDULE OF HIS PROPERTY. EMBELLISHED WITH A GOOD LIKENESS. Baltimore: Samuel Sower, 1800. Original sheep, gilt-lettered red morocco spine label. Port. frontis of Washington, by Edward Savage; engraved by Benjamin Tanner. viii, [7]-258, 271-298, [7 subscribers' pages], [1 blank] pp [as issued]. Light wear and fox, Very Good. Virginia Lawyer John H. Peyton's copy, with his signature and bookplate on the front pastedown.

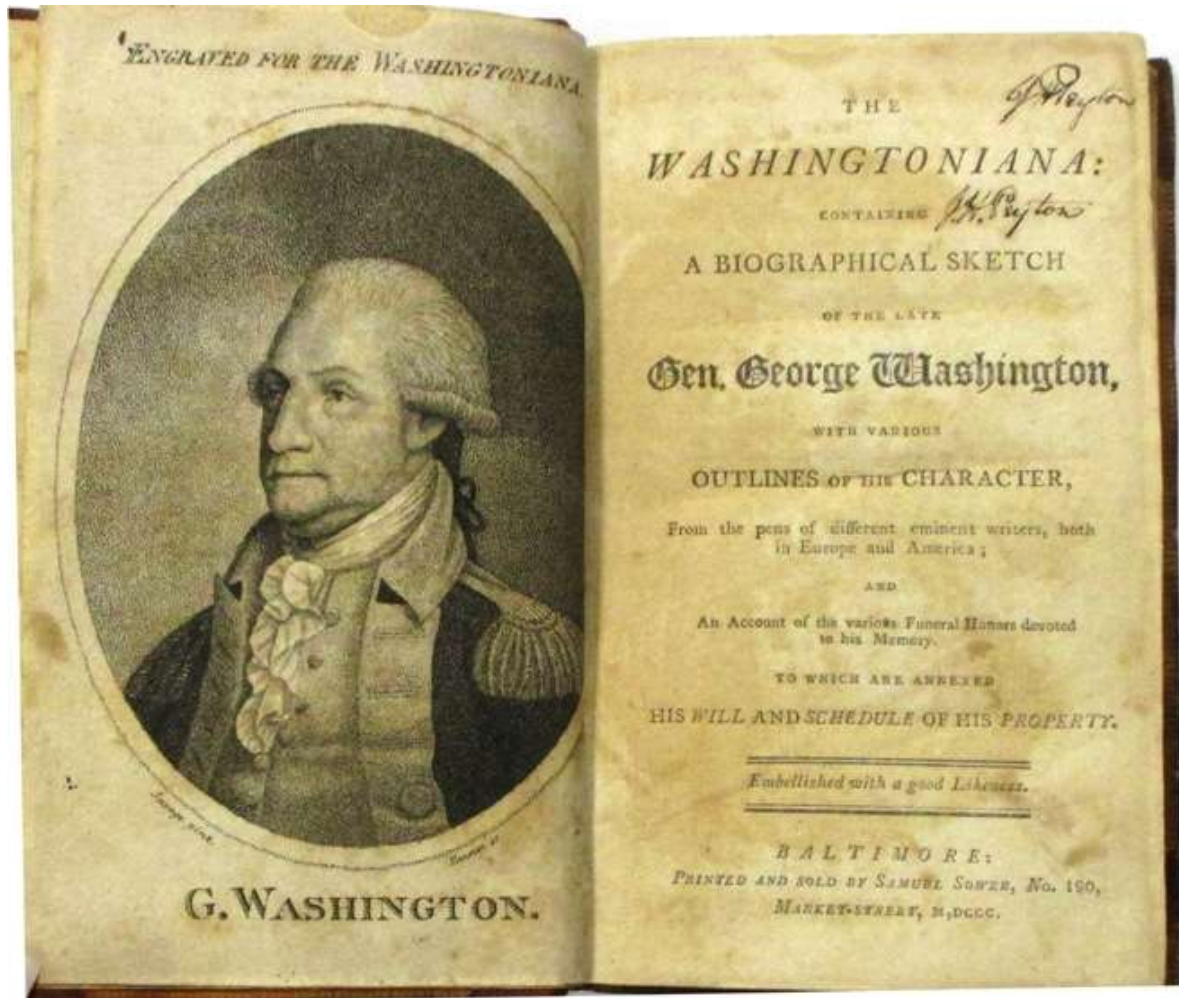
This is the second state of the Baltimore printing: it has seven pages of subscribers rather than six; and page 284 is correctly numbered. The last page of text states, "The List of the

Subscriber's Names for Easton, &c., is not come to hand." A much shorter Petersburg edition with similar title also issued in 1800.

The book prints Washington's most oft-cited Addresses, Speeches, Letters, and Messages, as well as ceremonies, eulogies, and notices attending his death.

FIRST EDITION. Howes W151. Evans 39019. Sabin 101900. NAIP w007009.

\$1,000.00



Item No. 126

127. **[Weld, Theodore D.]:** FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING MANUAL LABOR IN LITERARY INSTITUTIONS, INCLUDING THE REPORT OF THEIR GENERAL AGENT, THEODORE D. WELD. JANUARY 28, 1833. New York: Benedict, 1833. Original printed wrappers [rear wrap stained], stitched and untrimmed. 120pp, compliments slip laid in. Very Good.

The Introduction explains that the Society concluded "that a reform in our seminaries of learning was greatly needed, both for the preservation of health and for giving energy to the character by habits of vigorous and useful exercise." The Executive Committee included Lewis Tappan and Joshua Leavitt, with a supporting cast of other well-known American reformers. In rendering his Report, Weld made "an extensive tour of observation in the Northern and Western states." In Ohio, his stage was carried away by the flooding Alum Creek near Columbus.

Weld's Report comprises the bulk of this document, demonstrating the reciprocal "influences which body and mind exert upon each other-- influences innumerable, incessant, and all controlling." Weld argues that "the present system of education makes fearful havoc of health and life." DAB says, "Measured by his influence, Weld was...one of the greatest figures of his time."

FIRST EDITION. Sabin 85856. AI 21281 [5].

\$275.00

"WHAT! The Free-Born Sons of AMERICA Become the Vassals of France!"

128. **Wells, John:** AN ORATION, DELIVERED ON THE FOURTH OF JULY, 1798, AT ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, BEFORE THE YOUNG MEN OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, ASSEMBLED TO COMMEMORATE THEIR NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE. New York: M'Lean & Lang, 1798. 22pp, without the final blank. Bound in modern marbled wrappers. Light scattered foxing, Very Good.

Wells "revised for publication the collected papers known as 'The Federalist', bringing out the fifth edition in 1802" [DAB]. A Federalist who allied himself with Hamilton, "he frequently crossed swords with Hamilton's opponent, James Cheetham" [Id.] Here he lauds the American "character as a brave, free and independent people." He warns that "FRANCE has advanced propositions, and made demands upon this country, which, if once acceded to, will annihilate the dignity, honor, and independence of the nation...WHAT! The free-born sons of AMERICA become the vassals of France!"

FIRST EDITION. Evans 34998. Sabin 10295.

\$250.00

129. **[West Point]:** LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY OF WAR, TO MR. LIVINGSTON OF LOUISIANA, TRANSMITTING INFORMATION IN RELATION TO THE MILITARY ACADEMY AT WEST POINT, &C. &C. MARCH 8, 1824. Washington: Gales & Seaton, 1824. 46, [2 blanks] pp + folding tables. Untrimmed and uncut, stitched as issued. Light toning and edge wear, else Very Good.

A collection of the significant data about the Academy from its creation, with all the graduates of West Point, number and types of employees, curriculum, financial soundness. FIRST EDITION. AI 18812 [2].

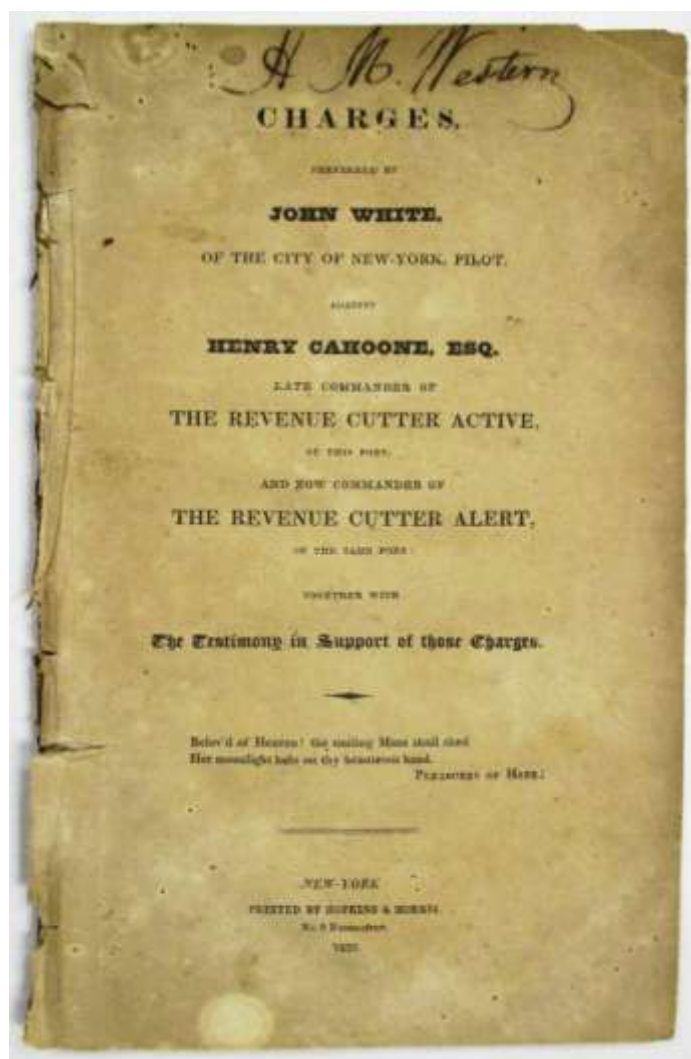
\$150.00

130. **[White, John]:** CHARGES, PREFERRED BY JOHN WHITE, OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, PILOT, AGAINST HENRY CAHOONE, ESQ. LATE COMMANDER OF THE REVENUE CUTTER ACTIVE, OF THIS PORT, AND NOW COMMANDER OF THE REVENUE CUTTER ALERT, OF THE SAME PORT: TOGETHER WITH THE TESTIMONY IN SUPPORT OF THOSE CHARGES. New York: Hopkins & Morris, 1825. 76pp. Disbound and foxed. Tear at leaf 53-54 affects about seven letters. Good to Good+. 'H.M. Western' inscribed at head of title. Henry M. Western [1797-1853], a prominent New Yorker, was a great jury lawyer and a leading advocate in criminal cases, especially capital ones. He represented cult-like religious leader Matthias [a/k/a Robert Matthews] at his murder trial in 1835, and advised freed slave and member of Matthias's flock, Isabella Baumfree, who later became known as Sojourner Truth.

"White, previously the defendant in a slander action, here reiterates a series of charges of misconduct against Cahoon, the plaintiff. The charges, which had been presented earlier without success to Congress and the Treasury Dept., include smuggling and improper disposal of a revenue cutter" [Cohen].

Cahoone had lost the slander case; White reiterates many of the allegations which had prompted that litigation.

FIRST EDITION. Cohen 11963. Sabin 103412. AI 23310 [8]. Not in Marke, Harv. Law Cat., Eberstadt. \$450.00



Item No. 130

131. **[Wistar, Caspar]:** [WARRANTY DEED ON PARCHMENT, DATED 22 NOVEMBER 1731, TRANSFERRING REAL ESTATE ON THE WEST SIDE OF THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA, FROM JONATHAN AND MARTHA COCKSHAW TO CASPAR WISTAR, A PHILADELPHIA "BRASS BUTTON-MAKER," FOR THE SUM OF FIVE SHILLINGS, "LAWFULL MONEY OF AMERICA"...]. Philadelphia: 1731. Oblong 15-1/2" x 7-1/2", on parchment. Red seals, signed by Jonathan Cockshaw "& mark of Martha Cockshaw", with signatures of witnesses Nicholas Ashmead, Dennis Rachford, Joseph Lawrence. Docketed on an otherwise blank verso. Tiny stitch holes in blank inner margin from previous binding. Very Good.

Jonathan Cockshaw was a Quaker and weaver from Worcester, England, who emigrated to New England in 1683, arriving on the ship 'Comfort'. [Coldham, Peter Wilson: COMPLETE BOOK OF EMIGRANTS, 1700-1750. Genealogical Publishing Co.: 1987. Page 345.]

Caspar Wistar [1696-1752], born in Germany, came in 1717 to Pennsylvania, where he would make his fortune. He became a British subject in 1724 and joined the Quakers two years later. An entrepreneur, he was involved in brass button-making, hardware, dry goods and glass making; became one of the richest men in Pennsylvania; owned a large brick house on High Street in Philadelphia, staffed with several servants; and owned thousands of acres in Philadelphia, Bucks, and Lancaster counties. [Beiler, Rosalin J.: IMMIGRANT AND ENTREPRENEUR: THE ATLANTIC WORLD OF CASPAR WISTAR, 1650-1750. Pages 1-6.]

Nicholas Ashmead [1686-1749], a Keithian Quaker who converted to Quaker Baptist, was admitted as a freeman in Philadelphia in 1717. [Philadelphia: MINUTES OF THE COMMON COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA: 1704-1776. Crissey & Markley: 1847. Page 120.] Dennis Rachford was a Quaker and potter. [Roney, Jessica Choppin: GOVERNED BY A SPIRIT OF OPPOSITION: THE ORIGINS OF AMERICAN POLITICAL PRACTICE IN COLONIAL PHILADELPHIA. JHU Press: 2014. Page 64.]

\$375.00



Item No. 131

"You Must Pay Money, You Must Pay a Great Deal of Money"

132. [XYZ Affair]: MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES TO BOTH HOUSES OF CONGRESS. APRIL 3D, 1798. [Philadelphia: Fenno, 1798]. 71pp, disbound, dusted, a bit of wear and an old institutional stamp. About Good+.

"Consists of the famous 'XYZ' correspondence. Reprinted in London, also, this year" [Evans]. The Message prints Adams's letters credentialing Marshall, Pinckney, and Gerry as envoys to France; and their blow-by-blow description of the whole sordid affair, in which Mr. X demanded that "a sum of money was required for the pocket of the Directory and ministers, which would be at the disposal of M. Talleyrand: and that a loan would also be insisted on. Mr. X. said, if we acceded to these measures, M. Talleyrand had no doubt that all our differences with France might be accommodated." Mr. Y. advised, "You must pay money, you must pay a great deal of money."

Adams asked Congress to keep this document secret while an appropriate response was considered.

FIRST EDITION. Evans 34812. Howes A199.

\$275.00

BANK'S DEFECTIVE SYSTEM OF LOCKS, EXPLAINS HOW HE WOULD ELIMINATE THOSE DEFECTS, AND ILLUSTRATES HIS PROPOSED PLAN. 8" x 9.75", unlined sheet folded to 4.8" x 8". [4] pp. Completely in ink manuscript. Neat old folds. Page [4] Is an illustration, neatly hand drawn, of Yale's proposed door and lock mechanism with notations concerning materials, thickness, and design. Near Fine.

The Letter reads: "DEAR SIR - SINCE I WAS IN YOUR BANK THE OTHER DAY I HAVE THOUGHT OF YOUR OLD FASHIONED VAULT ARRANGEMENTS & FASTENINGS AND I WANT TO SAY TO YOU THAT I THINK I CAN MAKE IT PLAIN TO YOU THAT YOU OUGHT TO HAVE SOMETHING BETTER. I DON'T WANT YOU TO ATTRIBUTE IT TO DISINTERESTED NOTIONS ENTIRELY - IT IS MY BUSINESS TO FIND WHERE I CAN BE OF USE AND MAKE A LITTLE PROFIT MYSELF, AND I MUST SAY YOU ARE A GOOD SUBJECT.

"I AM PUTTING SAFES AND DOORS INTO MANY COUNTRY BANKS WHEN THEIR FASTENINGS ARE ALREADY MUCH SUPERIOR TO YOURS - YOURS ARE VERY MUCH BEHIND THE AGE: WHICH MEANS MORE THAN SAYING YOUR COAT IS OUT OF FASHION [underlined in original]. I EXPLAINED ONE WEAKNESS TO YOU WHICH I DO NOT WISH YOU TO MAKE USE OF EXCEPT IN GUARDING YOURSELF AGAINST AS IT IS SOMETHING ENTIRELY OVERLOOKED BY MY COMPETITORS AND IT IS MY [I HOPE PARDONABLE] INTENTION TO LET THEM REMAIN IN IGNORANCE - AS I LOOK AT IT YOU WANT A SET OF DOORS TO YOUR VAULT WITH A MODERN LOCK AND A SMALL BURGLAR PROOF CHEST INSIDE YOUR PRESENT SAFE LARGE ENOUGH ONLY TO HOLD YOUR 'CONVERTIBLES' -

"THE NEW DOORS AND LOCK TO THE VAULT WOULD HAVE A GOOD MORAL EFFECT WHICH I NEED NOT ENLARGE UPON THE IMPORTANCE OF TO YOU AND YOUR FAMILY WHO LIVE IN THE SAME BUILDING - YOU HAVE UNDOUBTEDLY CONSIDERED HOW EXPOSED YOU ARE BY HAVING SUCH AN EASILY DEMOLISHED STRUCTURE TEMPTING THE PROWLING FRATERNITY WHO ALWAYS SEE EXACTLY WHAT THEY HAVE GOT TO DO TO GET AT THE MONEY.

"I WILL DELIVER ON THE CARS IN NEW YORK A SET OF DOORS CONSTRUCTED IN THE MANNER INDICATED IN THE ACCOMPANYING SKETCH WITH A DOUBLE DIAL LOCK/ BRONZE/ FOR \$675.00 AND SUPERINTEND PUTTING THIS UP.

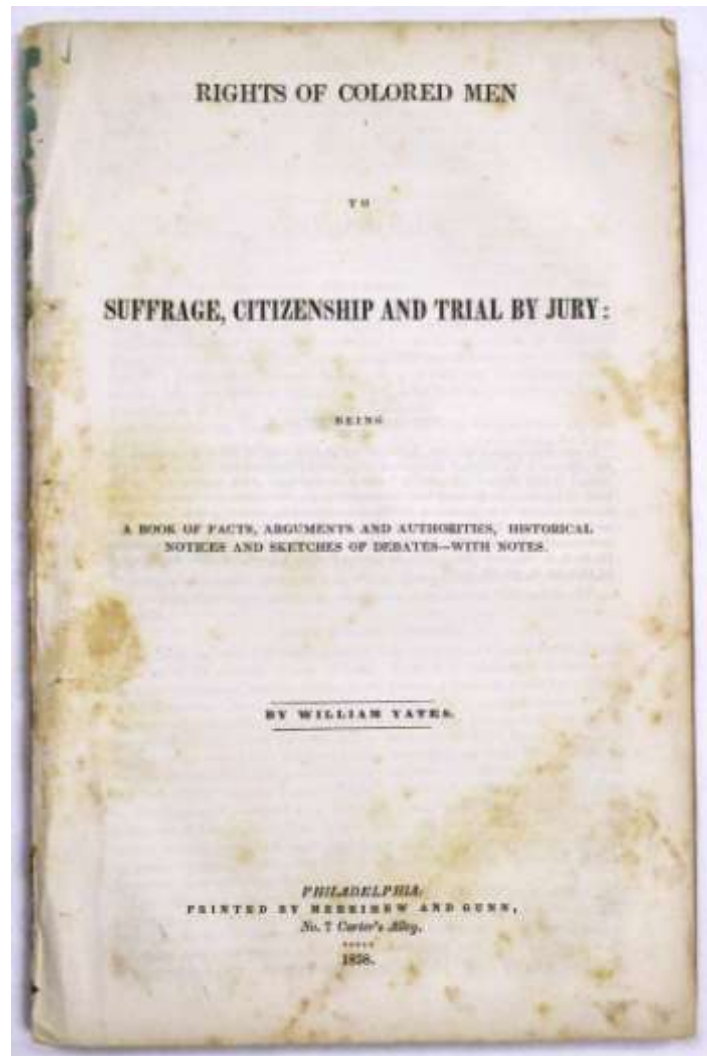
"I WILL MAKE YOU A FRANKLINITE CHEST UNDER MY THREE PATENTS SAY 24 IN HIGH 18 IN WIDE AND 16 IN DEEP 2 IN THICK WITH A DOUBLE DIAL LOCK ON FOR \$687.00 OR BOTH FOR SAY \$1350. I CAN HONESTLY SAY MY WORK HAS ALL THE GOOD POINTS FOUND IN THE BEST MAKERS AND SEVERAL THAT ARE ENTIRELY NEW TO THE WORLD AND AS YET UNAPPRECIATED BY MY COMPETITORS. I HAVE SPENT SIXTEEN YEARS IN THIS LINE AND LED THE WAY IN ALL THE IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENTS IN THAT TIME. I 'BLOW MY OWN HORN' KNOWING HOW MUCH STRAIN IT WILL BEAR WITHOUT INJURY ALTHOUGH IT MAY NOT BE VERY MUSICAL.

"HOPING TO HEAR FROM YOU SOON ON THIS SUBJECT I AM VERY RESPECTFULLY YOURS, LINUS YALE, JR."

Linus Yale, Jr. [1821-1868] invented the famous Yale Cylinder Lock, based on ancient Egyptian mechanisms and perfected by Yale, a distant relative of Elihu Yale, the founder of Yale University. The Yale lock, "the world's favorite lock," is touted on the Yale Lock

website as "one of the oldest international brands in the world and probably the best-known name in the locking industry." Yale joined his father's business, the Yale Lock Shop in Newport, New York, in 1850. He perfected and patented his father's pin tumbler cylinder lock in 1861. By 1862 he introduced the Monitor Bank Lock, which transformed banks from key locks to dial or combination locks. He fine-tuned the cylinder lock with a second patent in 1865. He and Henry Robinson Towne formed the Yale Lock Manufacturing Company in Stamford, Connecticut. Materials and manufacturing practices have changed over the years, but the principle of Yale's design is mostly unchanged [www.yalelock.com].

Jerome Wells [1813-1880] was the first president of the Chicopee Savings Bank, organized in 1854, and served as such until 1874. [Everts: HISTORY OF THE CONNECTICUT VALLEY IN MASSACHUSETTS... VOL. II. Philadelphia: 1879. Pages 965, 976-980.] \$2,000.00



Item No. 134

A Protest Against the “Successive Disfranchisements” of Negroes in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Connecticut, New York

134. **Yates, William:** RIGHTS OF COLORED MEN TO SUFFRAGE, CITIZENSHIP AND TRIAL BY JURY: BEING A BOOK OF FACTS, ARGUMENTS AND AUTHORITIES, HISTORICAL NOTICES AND SKETCHES OF DEBATES- WITH

NOTES. Philadelphia: Merrihew and Gunn, 1838. viii, [9]-104pp. Disbound, lightly foxed, final blank dusted. Good+.

The author's purpose is "to exert an influence, tending to the repeal of laws recognising distinctions of color." Before its Constitutional Convention of 1838, Pennsylvania accorded the right of suffrage to each citizen who is a "freeman of the age of twenty-one years." Whether this definition included Negroes was disputed. To remove the ambiguity, the 1838 Convention foreclosed Negro suffrage by inserting the word "white" before "freeman" in the Constitution.

Yates traces the post-Revolutionary War grants of citizenship to Negroes and the subsequent whittling away of those rights. He deplores the "successive disfranchisements with which they have been visited, in the constitutions of New Jersey, Connecticut, New York, and by the recent vote of the Reform Convention of Pennsylvania." Yates argues that blacks ought to enjoy full rights of suffrage and citizenship, with trial by jury for accused fugitive slaves. He recounts the history of legislative and constitutional debates, especially in New York and Pennsylvania, on questions relating to these matters; and, in Connecticut, material on the Prudence Crandall Case, the prosecution of a woman for opening a school that included Negro students.

FIRST EDITION. LCP 11440. AI 53773 [5]. Cohen 3604. Work 536. Blockson 8322.

Dumond 119. Not in Marvin, Marke, Harv. Law Cat., Weinstein.

\$850.00



Tessa Monarca and Harry Lesser, Bibliophiles