

Boston Jan 3 - 1784

permit me Mr Thaxter at this late period
 to present to you my sincere congratulations upon your
 safe arrival in your native land, - I should not have
 delayed till this time ~~expressing~~ the pleasure I feel
 at your return - had I not flattered myself with the
 pleasing prospect of personally seeing you - the
 return of every hour has but served to augment my
 disappointment,

I sincerely participate with your nearest
 friends in the joy and pleasure that must result
 from the presence and conversation of a long absent
 Son, and tenderly beloved Brother - your
 friends in this Town express their solicitude to see you
 here and are impatiently waiting your arrival.

yesterday I
 received letters from my Brother - so late as November
 he informs me that Poppa was taken of a nervous
 fever the day you left him - and was dangerously ill
 three weeks - I fear that a continuance abroad
 and a continual attention to business will endanger
 the health of my Dear Poppa -
we shall not I hope

unsuccessfully expect you the next week, I
 have many inquiries to make, which will claim a
 share of your patience as they are uninteresting to
 every one except your friend A Adams -

Item No. 1

The Daughter of John and Abigail Adams Worries about Her Father's Health

1. **Adams, Abigail "Nabby" Amelia:** AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED TO "MR. JOHN THAXTER, HINGHAM." "BOSTON, JANUARY 3, 1784." Small 4to. 1-1/4 pp, about 225 words. Written in ink in a small neat hand. Addressed on conjugate blank. Folded and posted. Remnant of wax seal. Very Good.

The daughter of future President John Adams and his wife Abigail, Nabby Adams [1765-1813] was eighteen years old when she wrote this letter, welcoming home her father's private secretary during Adams's diplomatic sojourn in France, which culminated in the signing of the Paris Peace Treaty on September 3, 1783. Thaxter arrived in Philadelphia on November 22, 1783, aboard the French packet 'Courier de L'Europe', Treaty in hand to be

delivered to Congress. Nabby expresses concern about her father's health: Adams had caught a fever about the time Thaxter departed for Philadelphia, one of numerous occasions on which he suffered this recurring illness. This one is described in the ample literature on Adams's health as "Dutch fever re-occurrence just following signature of Treaty... Bled by Dr. Sir James Jay [brother of John Jay]..." [see, doctorzebra.com online, entry for September 1783, and listing the long array of Adams's illnesses: "John Adams: A Lifetime Chronology of his Ailments"].

Nabby's Letter, unpublished, is not in the calendar found in the 'Adams Papers, Digital Editions, Browsing Documents from 1784.' It reads in full:

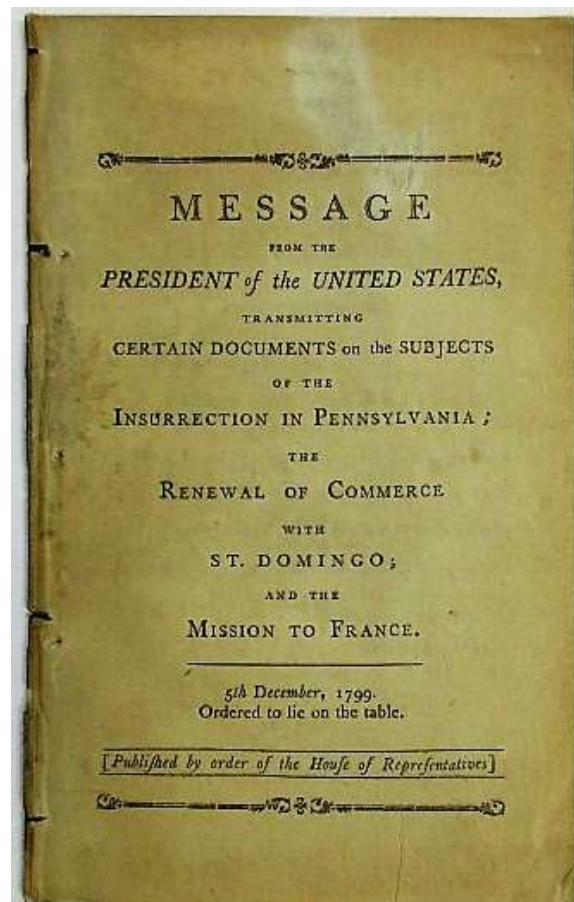
"Permit me Mr. Thaxter at this late period to represent to you my sincere congratulations upon your safe arrival in your native land. I should not have delayed till this time expressing the pleasure I feel at your return had I not flattered myself with the pleasing prospect of personally seeing you. The return of every eve has but served to augment my disappointment.

"I sincerely participate with your nearest friends in the joy and pleasure that must result from the presence and conversation of a long absent Son, and tenderly beloved Brother. Your friends in the Town express their solicitude to see you here and are impatiently awaiting your arrival.

"Yesterday I received letters from my Brother. So late as November he informs me that Poppa was taken of a nervous fever the day you left him, and was dangerously ill three weeks. I fear that a continuance abroad and a continual attention to business will endanger the health of my Dear Poppa.

"We shall not I hope unsuccessfully expect you the next week, I have many inquiries to make, which will claim a share of your patience as they are uninteresting to every one except your friend A. Adams."

\$4,500.00



Item No. 2

Insurrection in Pennsylvania!

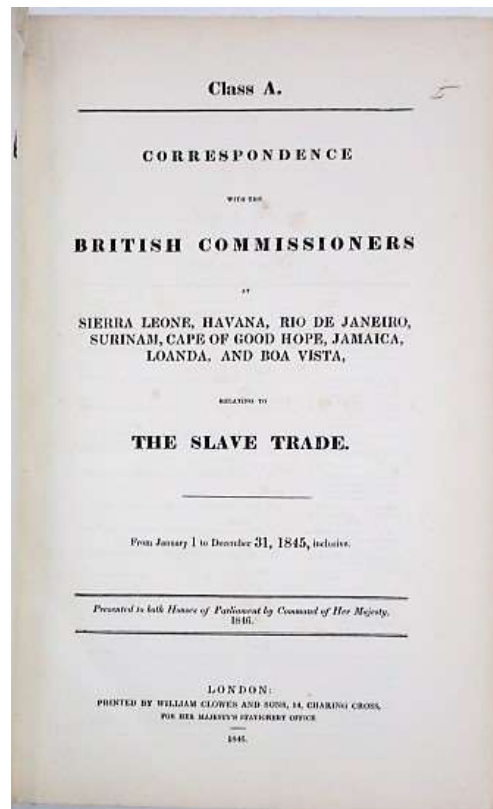
2. **Adams, John:** MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, TRANSMITTING CERTAIN DOCUMENTS ON THE SUBJECTS OF THE INSURRECTION IN PENNSYLVANIA; THE RENEWAL OF COMMERCE WITH ST. DOMINGO; AND THE MISSION TO FRANCE. 5TH DECEMBER, 1799. [Philadelphia]: 1799. 42pp, disbound, title page toned, occasional mild foxing. Very Good.

Judge Richard Peters of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania advises President Adams "that a daring combination and treasonable opposition to the laws of the United States has recently been brought to a crisis in Northampton County, in this District." Resistance to the U.S. law "laying a tax on lands and houses" is described, with reports of the U.S. Marshal, depositions of witnesses, the President's proclamation, and military orders.

Relations with France occupy the rest of the Message, beginning with the President's Proclamation renewing commerce with St. Domingo. A letter from the aged Patrick Henry to Secretary of State Pickering is included, regretting the infirmity that prevents his serving as envoy to France.

FIRST EDITION. Evans 36557.

\$650.00



Item No. 3

Voluminous Record of the African Slave Trade

3. **African Slave Trade:** CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE BRITISH COMMISSIONERS AT SIERRA LEONE, HAVANA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SURINAM, CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, JAMAICA, LOANDA, AND BOA VISTA, RELATING TO THE SLAVE TRADE. FROM JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1845, INCLUSIVE. PRESENTED TO BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT BY COMMAND OF HER

MAJESTY, 1846. London: Printed by William Clowes and Sons, 1846. xxx, 783, [1] pp, with the half title as issued. Folio, bound in later cloth with gilt-lettered morocco spine title. Half title a bit worn, else Fine.

An extraordinarily detailed, indispensable primary source documenting the mighty Royal Navy's efforts to stop the African slave trade. Preceded by a comprehensive Index, the many diplomatic exchanges are replete with information on the trade between Africa and the West Indies, Brazil, and Cuba. Details on vessels engaging in the illegal traffic are reported, with numerous lists of the ships, their flags, their captains, and numbers of slaves brought to western ports. The various artifices of the slave ships are discussed, and legal proceedings with respect to condemned vessels are recorded. Disposition of captured vessels and their human cargo, including slaves who died or were emancipated, are included. Interception of ships carrying Africans are recounted with complete descriptions of the condition of the Africans; legal documentation; observations on African tribes and customs; and relations with other European powers, not entirely happy with British oversight of their citizens' vessels. Much diplomatic correspondence is included. \$950.00



Item No. 4

4. **[Afro-Americana]: BLACK AMERICANA: FIFTEEN CHROMOLITHOGRAPHIC TRADE CARD AND CALENDAR ILLUSTRATIONS, TWO PHOTOGRAPHIC POSTCARDS.** [1880s, 1900s]. Measuring from 3.25" x 4.5" to 3.5" x 5.5".

[A] Twelve rectangular, brightly colored chromolithographic illustrations issued by Clarence Brooks & Co., a New York varnish manufacturer established in 1859. Most illustrations are by Sol Eytinge, Jr., and appeared in Harper's Weekly in the late 1870s. In 1881 the Company issued a calendar featuring twelve racist African American caricatures in scenes of daily life; it was printed in New York by the American Bank Note Company. These twelve illustrations were removed from the tops of the calendar pages; they represent all twelve months. Some still have the tiny hole at the top for hanging the calendar. Many are cropped closely with occasional loss of part of the Brooks logo at the head, one with loss of the top line of the illustration. The calendar was advertised as having "beautifully executed colored lithographs... devoted to the illustration of the humorous side of negro character." [The Automotive Manufacturer, Volume 22, 1881, p.547.] Light wear, a few have a tiny chip or two [one with two words affected]. Good+.

[B] Two brightly colored trade cards issued by Rising Sun Stove Polish, established in Massachusetts around 1864 by Elijah Morse. The cards were originally issued together on one piece of paper with a fold between the two, for folding into a two-sided card [they have since detached from one another.] Good+.

[C] One card from the Van Stans Stratena Co., a London-based product introduced in Philadelphia in 1876, depicting the "Great Lecture on Van Stan's Stratena by Julius Augustus Cesar at Ethiopian Hall." On the verso is a detailed advertisement for the product. Very Good.

[D] A postcard published by The Hugh Leighton Co., Manufacturers, Portland, Maine, 1976. Uncolored photographic illustration with some added color to lips and clothing. The caption reads, "Race Suicide Down South." Good+.

[E] Postcard published by Exhibit Supply Co., established in Chicago in 1901. This card was copyrighted in 1919 and depicts a man in blackface at the left dressed as a woman with fancy clothing, a large feathered hat and jewelry. To the right are eight smaller photographic portraits of boys and girls of different ages. Good+. \$350.00

A Grudging Interpretation of the First Amendment

5. **Alien & Sedition Act: REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE TO WHOM WERE REFERRED, ON THE 12TH INSTANT, CERTAIN MEMORIALS & PETITIONS COMPLAINING OF THE ACT, INTITULED "AN ACT CONCERNING ALIENS," AND OF OTHER LATE ACTS OF THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES. 21ST FEBRUARY, 1799. COMMITTED TO A COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE HOUSE, ON MONDAY NEXT. [PUBLISHED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES].** [Philadelphia: Ross: 1799]. 15, [1 blank] pp. Untrimmed, stitched, light soil and fox. Good+.

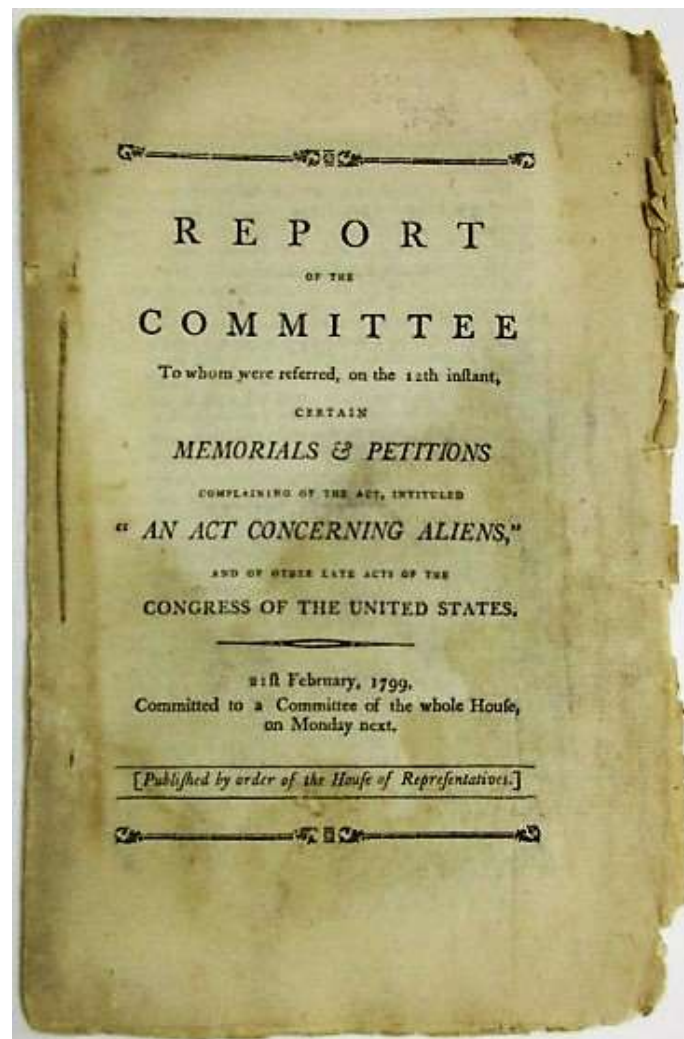
Sabin attributes authorship to Chauncey Goodrich, stalwart Connecticut Federalist and brother-in-law of Oliver Wolcott. This House Report rejects criticism of the Alien & Sedition Act, despite claims of its unconstitutional limitation on free speech and the absence of Congressional power to remove aliens. The Report illustrates the narrow interpretation of the First Amendment by some early American statesmen.

The Committee concludes that the First Amendment guarantees only the right to publish without prior governmental restraint. Freedom of the press "consists in permission to publish, without previous restraint upon the press, but subject to punishment afterwards for improper

publication." Moreover, liberty of the press has never prohibited government from inflicting "punishment on wicked and malicious publications."

FIRST EDITION. Evans 36581. Sabin 69843. Not in Cohen.

\$1,500.00



Item No. 5

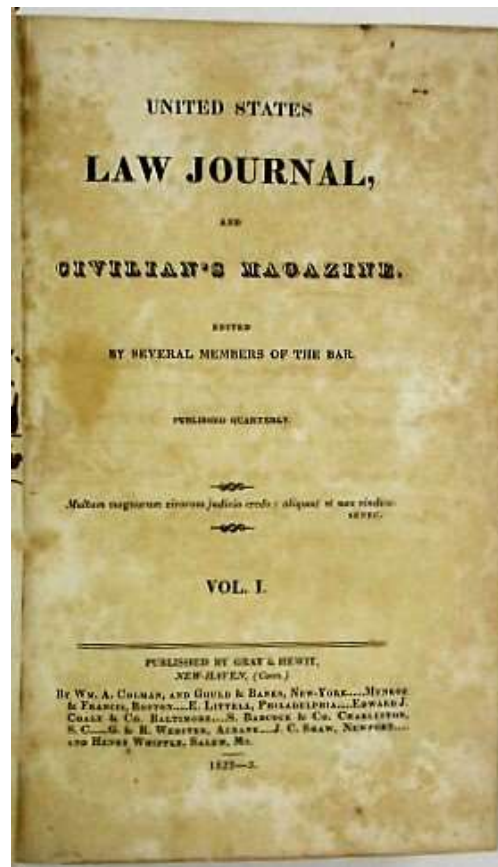
6. **Auctions:** THIRD CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES: AT THE FIRST SESSION, BEGUN AND HELD AT THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, IN THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, ON MONDAY, THE SECOND OF DECEMBER, ONE THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED AND NINETY-THREE. AN ACT LAYING DUTIES ON PROPERTY SOLD AT AUCTION. [Philadelphia: 1794]. Folio, [4] pp. Folded. Three pinholes in blank left margin, else Fine.

Enactment of the tax was an early victory for merchants in their ongoing battle against auctioneers who, merchants argued, placed them at an unfair competitive disadvantage. The Act required anyone who "shall exercise the trade or business of an auctioneer" to obtain a license "pursuant to some law of a state, or issued pursuant to the directions of this act." Additional administrative requirements were imposed. The Act was approved by President Washington on June 9, 1794, and signed in type by him, Ralph Izard as President pro tempore of the Senate, and Speaker Muhlenberg.

FIRST EDITION. Evans 27878. NAIP w028075 [5].

\$750.00

FIRST EDITION. Marvin 703. II Harv. Law Cat. 824. Lomazow 166. Not in Cohen, American Imprints, Sabin. \$850.00



Item No. 7

Bayard's Objection to the Test Oath

8. **Bayard, James A.:** SPEECH OF THE HON. JAMES A. BAYARD, OF DELAWARE, DELIVERED IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES, JANUARY 19TH, 1864, AGAINST THE VALIDITY OF THE TEST-OATH, PRESCRIBED BY THE "ACT" OF JULY 2, 1862, WITH THE SUBSEQUENT PROCEEDINGS IN THE SENATE, AND HIS FINAL REMARKS BEFORE THE RESIGNATION OF HIS SEAT. ALSO, A LETTER ADDRESSED BY MR. BAYARD TO A CONSTITUENT, DECEMBER 22, 1860. Philadelphia: 1864. 38pp. Disbound, last two leaves loosened, center crease. Signature of Bayard on a yellow slip of paper pasted at head of title. Good+.

The 1862 Test Oath required elected or appointed federal officials to swear or affirm that they had not engaged in disloyal conduct. Bayard, "the only member of the Senate present at this session who has not taken the oath," explains his position: the oath is unconstitutional, requiring an affirmation different from the one prescribed by the Constitution. He opposes it as "an expurgatory test-oath, retrospective in its character, and covering the events of the affiant's past life. The Constitution prescribes an oath appealing to the conscience alone for the future performance of duty." Bayard would, in protest, take the oath and resign his seat.

Bartlett 356. Sabin 4030n. Not in LCP.

\$150.00

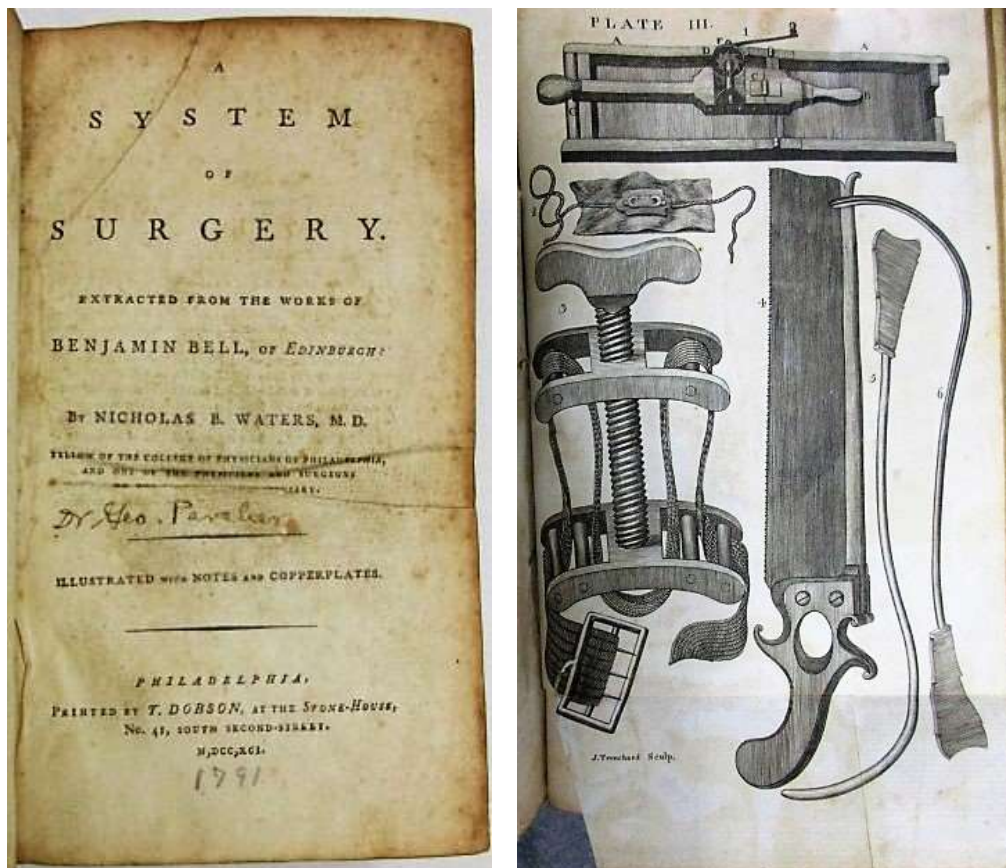
Complete with Folding Plates of Surgical Instruments

9. **Bell, Benjamin:** A SYSTEM OF SURGERY. EXTRACTED FROM THE WORKS OF BENJAMIN BELL, OF EDINBURGH: BY NICHOLAS B. WATERS, M.D. FELLOW OF THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF PHILADELPHIA... ILLUSTRATED WITH NOTES AND COPPERPLATES. Philadelphia: T. Dobson, 1791. viii, 570, xxix, [1] pp. Contemporary calf [spine repair]. Light to moderate scattered foxing. Twelve folding plates. Good+.

"Bell studied under the Munros at Edinburgh. He was surgeon to the Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh for 29 years. He improved the methods of amputation, introducing the 'triple incision of Bell.'" [Garrison & Morton 5579] This "is his best work." [Id.] The Preface explains the book's purpose: to provide "a selection of the more essential parts of Mr. Bell's work," which in its unabridged form is "extended to so great a length, as to be not only expensive, but exceedingly inconvenient." Waters says that "nothing useful, immediately relating to surgery, should be omitted." The plates, with a complete text explanation of each, were engraved by James Trenchard. They depict various surgical instruments.

Evans 23170. Austin 171.

\$750.00



Item No. 9

“The Depth of Evil Attending the Prosecution of the Negroe Trade”

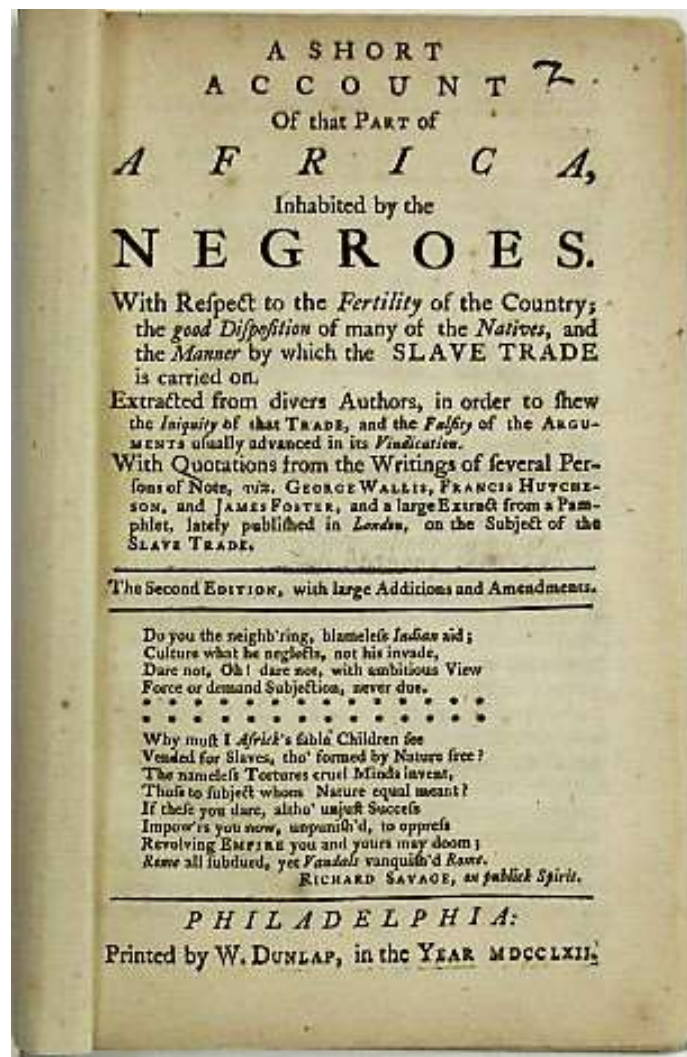
10. **[Benezet, Anthony]:** A SHORT ACCOUNT OF THAT PART OF AFRICA, INHABITED BY THE NEGROES. WITH RESPECT TO THE FERTILITY OF THE COUNTRY; THE GOOD DISPOSITION OF MANY OF THE NATIVES, AND THE

MANNER BY WHICH THE SLAVE TRADE IS CARRIED ON...THE SECOND EDITION, WITH LARGE ADDITIONS AND AMENDMENTS. Philadelphia: W. Dunlap, 1762. 80pp, stitched into modern plain wrappers. Very Good.

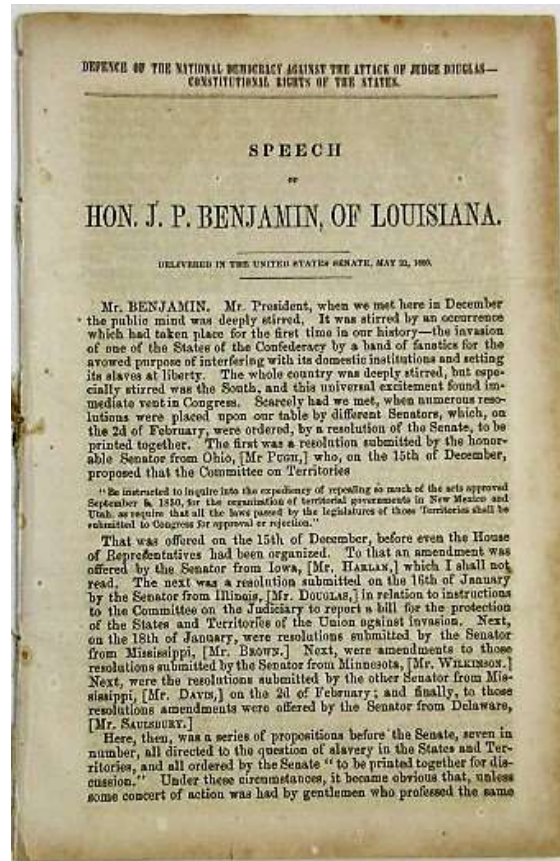
A significant work by "the most determined, prolific, and successful advocate of the Negro's rights in the American colonies. Not single-handed, of course, but single-mindedly he worked to make the Quakers and Philadelphians into an effective core of anti-slavery sentiment." [LCP Negro History Exhibition page 8.] The first edition-- of 56 pages-- was also published in 1762.

Benezet's purpose "is to lay before the candid Reader the Depth of Evil attending...the Prosecution of the Negroe Trade, in which the English Nation has long been deeply concerned, and some in this Province have lately engaged." He systematically rebuts "excuses" for the slave trade and slavery: that its victims "are mostly Persons who have been taken Prisoners in those Wars which arise amongst themselves;" or that "Negroes are generally a stupid, savage People, and bringing them from their Native Land is rather a Kindness than an Injury." Instead, the European nations foment wars in Africa, the better to stimulate the slave trade. Africans enjoy the amenities of civilization in their own societies when left to themselves.

Evans 9067. LCP 1075. Dumond 26. Hildeburn 1786. Not in Work, Blockson. \$2,000.00



Item No. 10



Item No. 11

Senator Benjamin of Louisiana Articulates the Southern Rights Platform

11. **Benjamin, Judah P.:** DEFENCE OF THE NATIONAL DEMOCRACY AGAINST THE ATTACK OF JUDGE DOUGLAS- CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS OF THE STATES. SPEECH. DELIVERED IN THE UNITED STATES SENATE, MAY 22, 1860. np: [1860]. 32pp, disbound, light tan. Caption title [as issued]. Good+.

The second Jew to serve in the U.S. Senate, after David Yulee of Florida, Louisiana Senator Benjamin levels both barrels at Illinois Senator Douglas and his Popular Sovereignty doctrine. An important marker in the dismantling of the National Democratic Party, the Speech was issued by several different printers during this election year. Signaling Southern repudiation of Douglas as the Democratic Party's presidential candidate, Benjamin warns that the South will be satisfied only by guarantees for the protection of slavery-- regardless of popular feeling-- in the Territories. Benjamin also discusses Douglas's debates with Lincoln in the Illinois senatorial contest two years earlier.

LCP 1092. Not in Work, Singerman, Blockson.

\$500.00

12. **Benjamin, Judah P.:** SPEECH OF HON. J.P. BENJAMIN, OF LA., ON THE KANSAS QUESTION. DELIVERED IN THE SENATE MAY 2, 1856. Washington: Printed at the Union Office, 1856. 28pp. Disbound and foxed, Good+.

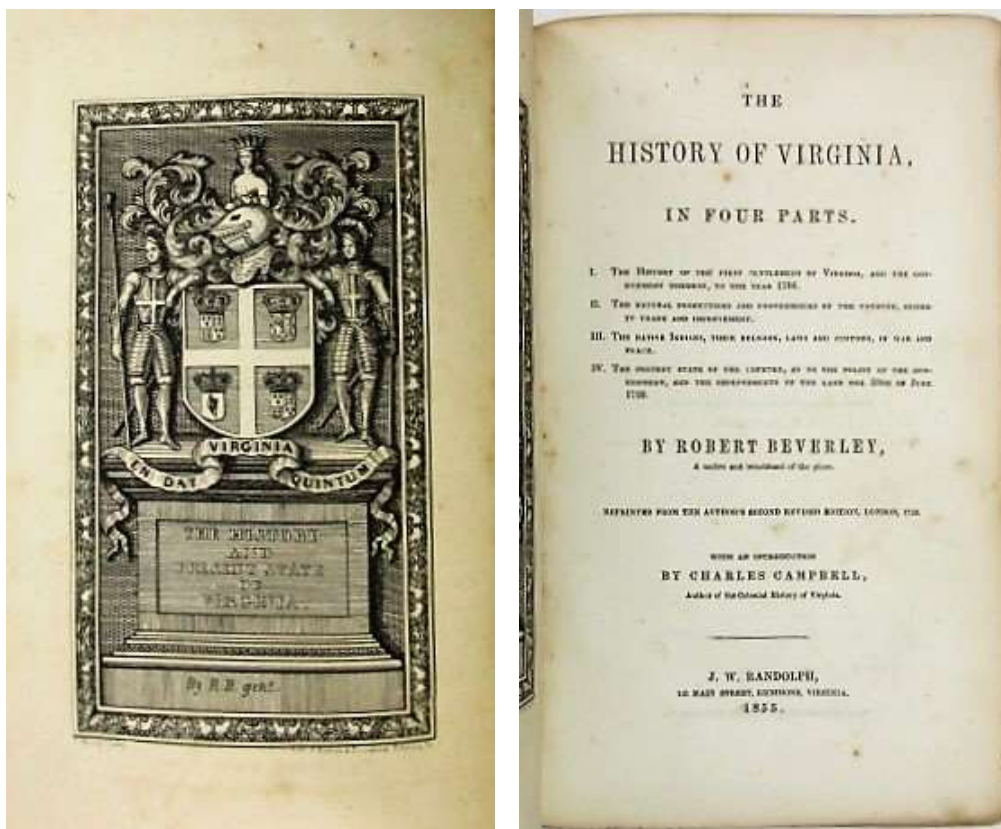
Benjamin's growing sense that the South was becoming a beleaguered minority caused him to abandon his Whig roots. "On May 2, 1856, he made a speech in the Senate on the Kansas Bill and confessed himself a Democrat. He became an ardent partisan of Buchanan,

that year, and on the expiration of his term in the Senate was returned for a new term by his new friends" [DAB].

Benjamin was the South's most articulate spokesman for the constitutionality of the Southern Rights position. Here he expresses regret that the South acceded to the 1820 Missouri Compromise, a law "contrary to the true theory of the constitution, irreconcilable with a just regard to the principle of equality among the States, and...totally inadequate to the end proposed-- of producing perfect harmony upon the subject of a division between the different sections of the confederacy..." Benjamin rejects the power of Congress to exclude slavery-- and hence southerners with their slave property-- from the Territories. Moreover, even if such a power is to be inferred, it has been unconstitutionally abused by northern majorities. "In every case where the framers of the constitution foresaw any temptation which would induce a majority from one section of the Union to legislate for their own exclusive advantage, they have expressly prohibited such an abuse in order to preserve equality between the States." This printing includes Benjamin's exchanges with New York's anti-slavery Senator, William Seward, as they debate the subject.

LCP 1097.

\$500.00



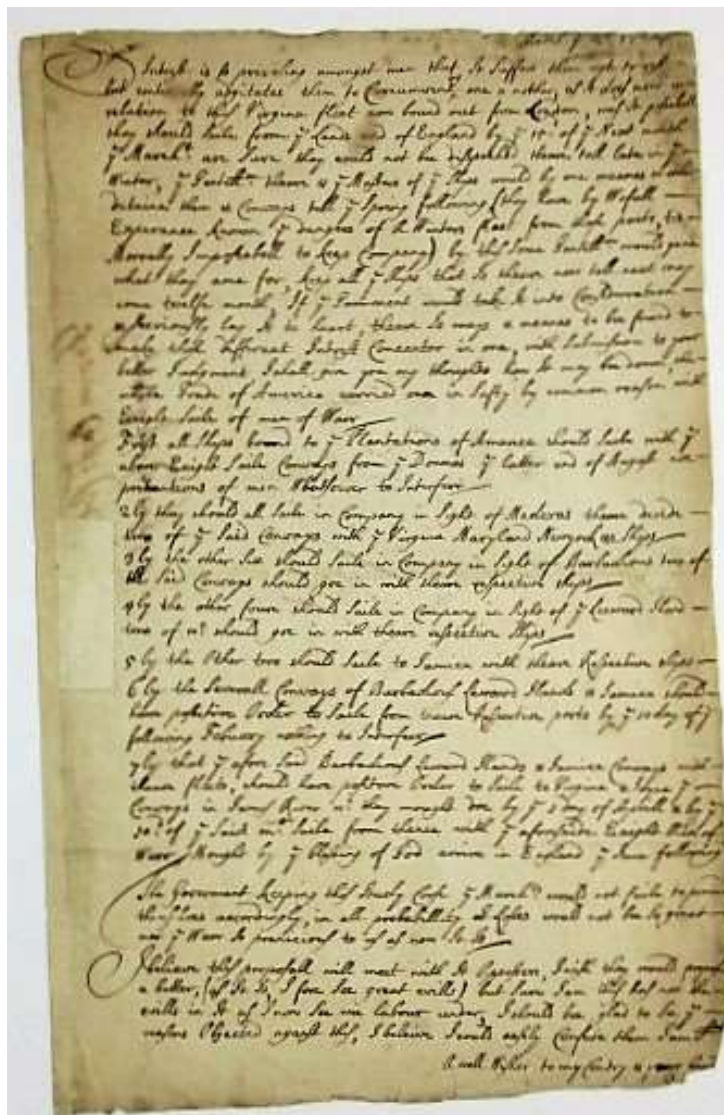
Item No. 13

"The Best Contemporary Record"

13. **Beverley, Robert:** THE HISTORY OF VIRGINIA IN FOUR PARTS. I. THE HISTORY OF THE FIRST SETTLEMENT OF VIRGINIA, AND THE GOVERNMENT THEREOF, TO THE YEAR 1706. II. THE NATURAL PRODUCTIONS AND CONVENIENCES OF THE COUNTRY, SUITED TO TRADE AND IMPROVEMENT. III. THE NATIVE INDIANS, THEIR RELIGION, LAWS AND CUSTOMS, IN WAR AND PEACE. IV. THE PRESENT STATE OF THE COUNTRY, AS TO THE POLITY OF THE GOVERNMENT, AND THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE LAND THE 10TH OF JUNE 1720.

BY ROBERT BEVERLEY, A NATIVE AND INHABITANT OF THE PLACE.
 REPRINTED FROM THE AUTHOR'S SECOND REVISED EDITION, LONDON, 1722.
 Richmond: Randolph. 1855. xx, 264pp. Frontis plus fourteen plates, as issued. Original calf
 [corners worn through], rebacked, new gilt-lettered morocco spine title. Minor foxing,
 Bookseller ticket of Randolph & English Booksellers, Richmond, Virginia, on front
 pastedown. Very Good.

The first American edition of "the best contemporary record of its aboriginal tribes and of
 the life of its early settlers" [Howes]. "This was the first history of the colony of Virginia
 written by a native Virginian and as such is one of the most informative and dependable
 accounts" [Streeter Sale 1098, the first London edition]. Although Thomas Jefferson evidently
 found the book "unsatisfactory," Larned says that "The author had had experience in the public
 records of the colony, and the books treating the institutional life of the colony and the Indians
 are both full and satisfactory. The Indian section is particularly full, being based on Smith's and
 Hariot's accounts and illustrated by DeBry's engravings. The editor supplies a biographical
 introduction, and pronounces the style easy, unsophisticated, and pleasing" [Larned].
 FIRST AMERICAN EDITION. Larned 1121. Howes B410. Haynes 1497. Field 122 [1722
 London]. \$650.00



Item No. 14

Onward to the "Plantations of America"

14. [Blathwayt, William; Captain Michael Cole]: MANUSCRIPT LETTER TO BLATHWAYT FROM CAPTAIN COLE, MARCH 1704, PROPOSING A SEVEN-POINT PLAN FOR A CONVOY OF SHIPS TO SAIL TO THE "PLANTATIONS OF AMERICA."

"INTEREST IS SO PREVALING AMONGST MEN THAT IT SUFFERS THEM NOT TO REST BUT CONTINUALLY ADGITATES THEM TO CURCUMVENTING ONE ANOTHER, AS IT DOES NOW IN RELATION TO THIS VIRGINA FLEET NOW BOUND OUT FROM LONDON, WAS IT POSSABELL THEY SHOULD SAILE FROM THE LANDS END OF ENGLAND BY THE 15 OF THE NEXT MONTH MARCH... FIRST ALL SHIPS BOUND TO THE PLANTATIONS OF AMERICA SHOULD SAILE WITH THE ABOVE EAGHT SAILE CONVOYS FROM THE DOWNES THE LATTER END OF AUGUST NOE-PRETECTIONS OF MEN WHATSOEVER TO INTERFERR.

"2LY THEY SHOULD ALL SAILE IN COMPANY IN SIGHT OF MEDERAS THEARE DEVIDE TWO OF THE SAID CONVOYS WITH THE VIRGINIA, MARYLAND, NEW YORK &c SHIPS.

"3LY THE OTHER SIX SHOULD ALL SAILE IN COMPANY IN SIGHT OF BARBADIOUS. TWO OF THE SAID CONVOYS SHOULD GOE IN WITH THEARE RESPECTIVE SHIPS.

"4LY THE OTHER FOURE SHOULD SAILE IN COMPANY IN SIGHT OF THE LEEWARD ISLAND- TWO OF THEM SHOULD GOE IN WITH THEARE RESPECTIVE SHIPS.

"5LY THE OTHER TWO SHOULD SAILE TO JAMAICA WITH THEARE RESPECTIVE SHIPS.

"6LY THE SEVERAL CONVOYS OF BARBADIOUS LEWARD ISLANDS & JAMAICA SHOULD HAVE POSITIVE ORDER TO SAILE FROM THEARE RESPECTIVE PORTS BY THE 10 DAY OF THE FOLLOWING FEBUARY NOTHING TO INTERFEAR.

"... I BELIEVE THIS PROPOSALL WILL MEET WITH ITS OPPOSERS, I WISH THEY WOULD PROPOSE A BETTER, (AS IT IS, I FORE SEE GREAT EVILLS) BUT SURE I AM THIS HAS NOT THE EVILLS IN IT OF I NOW SEE WEE LABOUR UNDER, I SHOULD BEE GLAD TO SEE THE REASONS OBJECTED AGAINST THIS, I BELIEVE I COULD EASILY CONFUTE THEM I AM A WELL WISHER TO MY CONTRY & YOUR HEART..." Folio, 8" x 12 3/4", laid paper, 41 lines of ink manuscript. Addressed on verso, "To ye Honn. Mr. Blathwayte" and docketed "From Capt. Cole, Proposall for Convoys." Old folds, left edge reinforced with paper repair of chip. Light tanning and edgewear, slight loss to a few letters at lower right corner. Wax seal remnant. Good+.

"Captain Cole" sets forth his detailed plan for a convoy of ships to "[the] Plantations of America." Details include dates of sailing, locations for departure, number of Men of War, and similar matters. Captain Cole doubts that his proposal will be approved, but he is confident that his plan is the best. "Captain Cole" is probably Captain Michael Cole, a Master of the Ship 'Friend's Adventure' and Commander of the 'Sarah' frigate. He was involved in trade issues pertaining to the English Colonies, and traveled frequently between England and the American Colonies. In the early 1700s he was an assistant to the Judge of Admiralty. Early collections of William Blathwayt's correspondence at various institutions show a connection between the two men around the time of this letter, and for several years thereafter. [ESSEX INSTITUTE HISTORICAL COLLECTIONS, 1915, various pages; McCrady: THE HISTORY OF SOUTH

CAROLINA UNDER THE PROPRIETARY GOVERNMENT, 1670-1719, VOL. , 1897, page 575.]

Blathwayt [1649-1717] helped to administer the English colonies of North America. He was Clerk of Embassy at the Hague from 1668-1672; Assistant Secretary of Trade and Plantations from 1675-9, and Secretary from 1679-96; Clerk of Privy Council, Extraordinary from 1678-86 and Ordinary from 1686 until his death; undersecretary of State [North] from 1681-3; Secretary of War from 1683-1704; member of the Lords of Trade from 1696-1707; and Whig Member of Parliament for Bath from 1693-1710. \$1,500.00

The Democrats Seek to Engulf the Nation in Civil War

15. **Botts, John Minor:** THE PAST, THE PRESENT, AND THE FUTURE OF OUR COUNTRY. INTERESTING AND IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN OPPOSITION MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE OF VIRGINIA AND HON. JOHN MINOR BOTTS, JANUARY 17, 1860. Washington, D.C.: Lem. Towers, 1860. 16pp. Caption title [as issued], double columns, disbound. Tanned, scattered foxing. Early ownership signature at head of title. Good+.

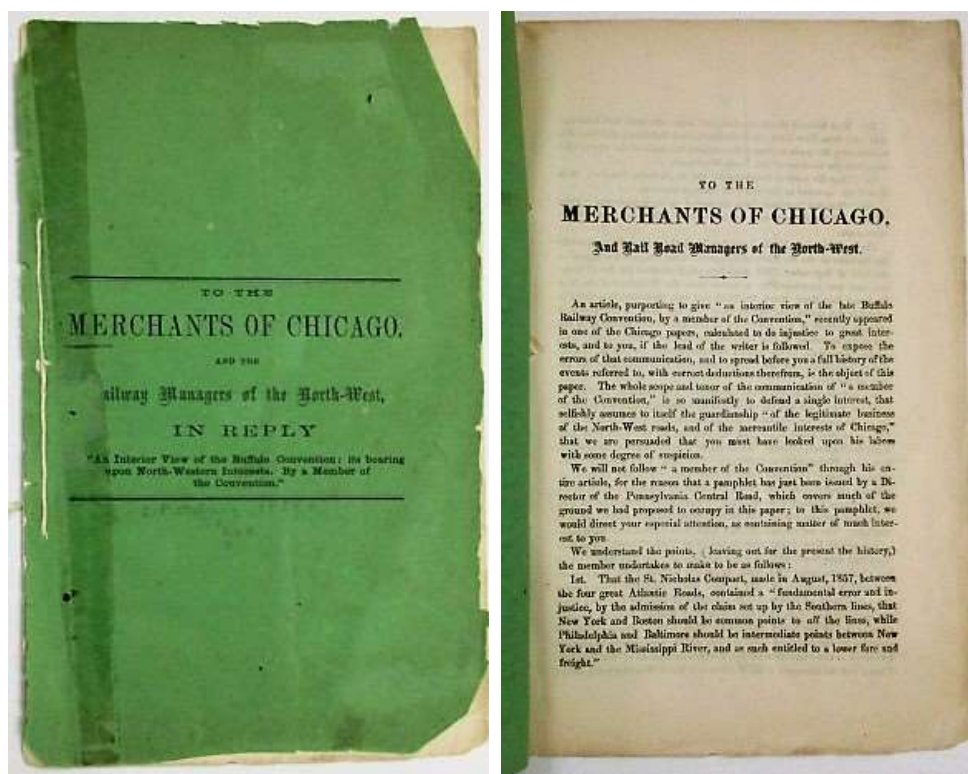
Congressman Botts and his fellow Virginia Whigs denounce the Democrats' "design in this State to prepare the hearts and hands of our people for disunion and civil war." John Brown had been executed the previous month; the magnitude of the firestorm thus ignited is difficult to conceive today.

Acknowledging that the John Brown raid and northern refusal to enforce the Fugitive Slave Act are alarming, Botts rebuts the Democrats' charge that the North and the Republican Party have been seized by abolitionist animus: such allegations are incendiary and demagogic. Botts traces Democrats' pro-slavery extremism from Jackson and Van Buren, on through the annexation of Texas and the Mexican War, and the disastrous Kansas policies of the 1850's. Haynes 1848. Sabin 6831. \$150.00

16. **Brown, Joseph E.:** A STATEMENT OF FACTS CONNECTED WITH THE COMPROMISE BETWEEN THE STATE AND THE HEIRS OF SAMUEL MITCHELL, FOR THE PARK PROPERTY IN ATLANTA. Atlanta, Ga.: W.R. Barrow, 1872. 15pp, stitched, light soil. Very Good.

Mitchell had conveyed about five square acres in Atlanta--between Alabama, Decatur, Loyd, and Pryor Streets-- to the State of Georgia. He also conveyed adjacent property to the Western and Atlantic Railroad, exclusively for railroad use. A land swap between the two donees resulted in the State's acquisition of the railroad property, which then ceased to be used for railroad purposes. Mitchell's heirs, represented by ex-Civil War Governor and future State Supreme Court Justice Joseph E. Brown, claimed the property had therefore reverted to them, the State having abandoned the specific use for which Mitchell had conveyed it.

Rebutting attacks on his integrity Brown details the history of the "long, tedious litigation," efforts to compromise, and the justice of the final solution. "The injustice and wrong which have been charged in this transaction, exist only in the diseased imagination of persons controlled by passion, prejudice and vindictiveness towards the parties at interest." Not in De Renne, Marke, Harv. Law Cat., Eberstadt, Decker. OCLC 15243782 [3 in GA, 1 at U MO] as of May 2017. \$250.00



Item No. 17

A Defense of the Buffalo Railroad Convention

17. **[Buffalo Railroad Convention]:** TO THE MERCHANTS OF CHICAGO AND THE RAILWAY MANAGERS OF THE NORTH-WEST: IN REPLY TO "AN INTERIOR VIEW OF THE BUFFALO CONVENTION, ITS BEARING UPON NORTH-WESTERN INTERESTS, BY A MEMBER OF THE CONVENTION." [Pittsburgh? 1859]. 16pp. Original printed green front wrapper [chipped, glue remnant at left edge which obscures one letter]. Light edge wear of text. Dated at end: Pittsburgh, April 27, 1859. Good+.

The Buffalo Railroad Convention was held on March 16, 1859. More than two hundred delegates, representing about fifty railroads, attended. Its main objective was to coordinate passenger train schedules between New York and the leading cities of the West.

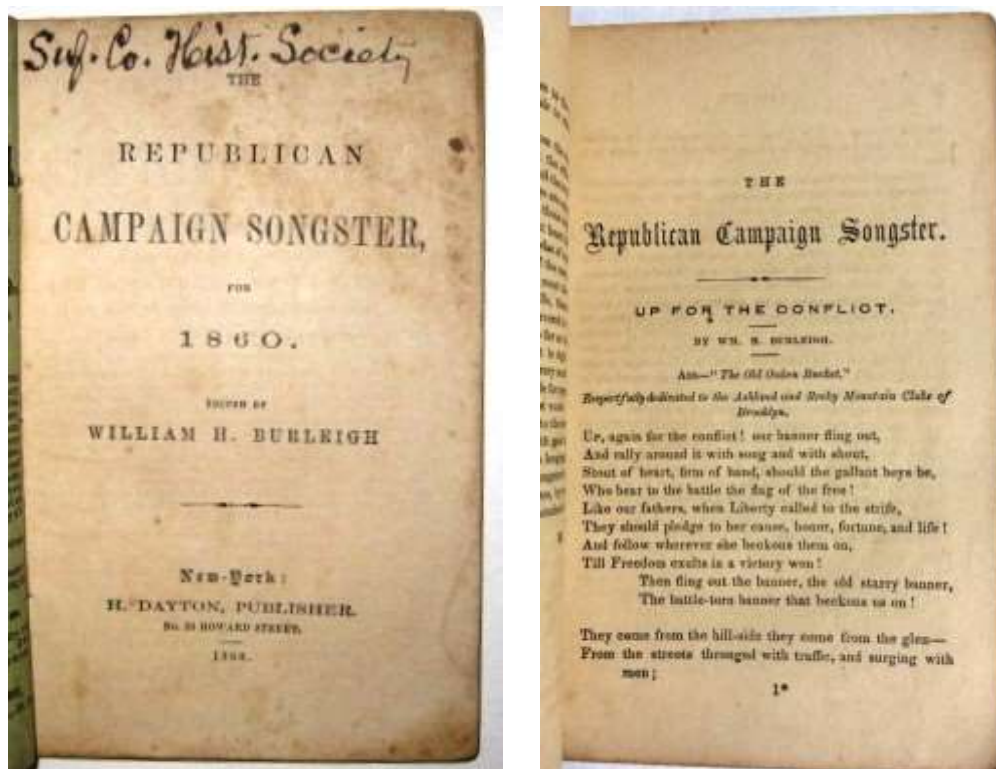
A letter printed in the 24 March 1859 'Chicago Press & Tribune' gave "An Interior View of the Buffalo Convention," purportedly by "a Member of the Convention." This rare rebuttal defends the Convention's work, and says the letter was "calculated to do injustice to great interests." This pamphlet 'expose[s] the errors of that communication, to spread before you a full history of the events referred to, with correct deductions therefrom...'

OCLC 950922227 [1-AAS], as of April 2017.

\$275.00

18. **Bunyan, John:** THE JERUSALEM SINNER SAVED; OR, GOOD NEWS TO THE VILEST OF MEN: BEING AN HELP FOR DESPAIRING SOULS: SHEWING, THAT JESUS CHRIST WOULD HAVE MERCY IN THE FIRST PLACE OFFERED TO THE BIGGEST SINNERS. Amherst [NH]: Samuel Preston, 1798. 16mo. iv, [1], 6-176 pp [as issued]. Contemporary calf. Contemporary ownership inscription of Andrew Dodge. Minor wear, Very Good.

First published at London in 1688 under the title, 'Good News for the Vilest of Men.' This is the second American printing. The first American edition issued from Boston in 1733. Evans 33474. \$350.00



Item No. 19

"Lincoln and Liberty"

19. **Burleigh, William H.:** THE REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN SONGSTER, FOR 1860. EDITED BY WILLIAM H. BURLEIGH. New York: H. Dayton, Publisher, 1860. 72pp, stitched in original printed front wrapper. Last leaf repaired rather amateurishly, but without text loss; light wear. Ownership inscription at head of title. Good+.

The inner front wrapper advertises Burleigh's 'Republican Pocket Pistol', a Republican campaign periodical. Burleigh's Preface acknowledges Song "as a legitimate political power, scarcely secondary in its influence to that of the Speech itself," with a "marked influence in our Presidential contests...It is not necessary that it should possess much literary merit." So long as it has some "rhythmic form" and "popular thought," it will do the trick.

This Songster prints the words to such songs as "Lincoln and Liberty," "Freedom and Reform," "Up for the Conflict," etc., set to the tunes of different popular songs. Burleigh, George Bungay, and Horace Greeley number among the authors.

Not in Monaghan, Bartlett, Dumond, LCP, Eberstadt, Decker. Sabin 70023. \$850.00

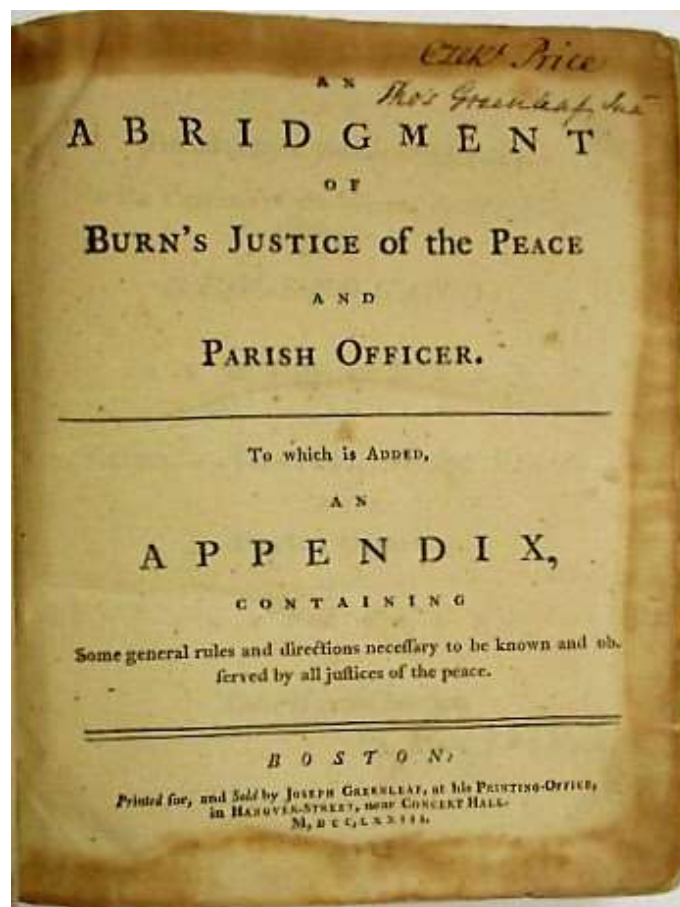
An American Legal First

20. **[Burn, Richard; and Joseph Greenleaf]:** AN ABRIDGMENT OF BURN'S JUSTICE OF THE PEACE AND PARISH OFFICER. TO WHICH IS ADDED, AN APPENDIX, CONTAINING SOME GENERAL RULES AND DIRECTIONS NECESSARY TO BE KNOWN AND OBSERVED BY ALL JUSTICES OF THE PEACE. Boston: Printed for, and

sold by Joseph Greenleaf, at his printing-office..., 1773. Original tooled calf, raised spine bands. Rebacked. [8], 386, [2- printer's advertisement] pp [as issued]. Contemporary inscription at upper margin of title page: "Ezekl Price | Tho's Greenleaf Junr." Very Good.

The first edition of the first abridgement of a legal treatise printed in America, and the only such abridgement published before Independence. Greenleaf explains his adaptation of the work to American conditions: "The London edition takes in the whole practice of England and Scotland, this renders it both bulky and dear. The circle of a justices business in those places is vastly extensive, and is founded chiefly on acts of the British parliament, which can never have any relation to this colony." The Appendix includes "general rules and directions" and forms for American courts.

FIRST EDITION. Evans 12702. Cohen 8325. I Harv. Law Cat. 277. Not in Sabin, Marvin, Marke, Eberstadt, Decker. \$1,500.00



Item No. 20

Reform Rabbis Oppose the Balfour Declaration

21. **Central Conference of American Rabbis:** RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE CENTRAL CONFERENCE OF AMERICAN RABBIS AT CHICAGO ILL., JULY 4TH, 1918 ANENT THE BALFOUR DECLARATION. [Chicago: 1918]. Broadside, 5-1/2" x 8-1/2". Uniformly toned, shallow nick at a blank edge. Very Good.

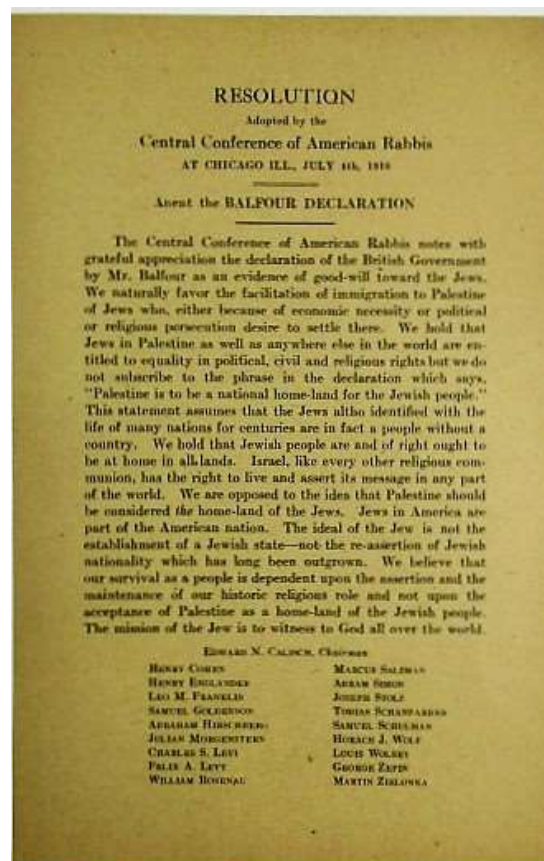
The Central Conference of American Rabbis, founded in 1889 by Isaac Mayer Wise, is the "national association of Reform rabbis." [Online jewishvirtuallibrary.org, Central

Conference of American Rabbis]. The Central Conference originally opposed the Balfour Declaration that, as a consequence of the fall of the Ottoman Empire after World War I, "Palestine is to be a national home-land for the Jewish People." Dissenting, the Conference says, "We hold that Jewish people are and of right ought to be at home in all lands... We are opposed to the idea that Palestine should be considered *the* home-land of the Jews. The ideal of the Jew is not the establishment of a Jewish state-- not the reassertion of Jewish nationality which has long been outgrown... The mission of the Jew is to witness to God all over the world". Nineteen rabbis sign the Resolution in type, among them Edward N. Calisch [Chairman], Abraham Hirschberg, Henry Englander, Leo Franklin, Julian Morgenstern.

The Central Conference's position would change profoundly during the 1930's: "As the optimism of the 19th century began to wane in the wake of World War I and the rise of Nazism, the conference felt called upon to issue a new set of 'Guiding Principles of Reform Judaism' that would reflect the world's sober new realities which made it imperative for the first time to support a homeland in Palestine. This document, approved in 1937, became known as the Columbus Platform..." [id.].

OCLC 37385251 [3- JTS, NYPL, Northwestern U] as of May 2017.

\$850.00

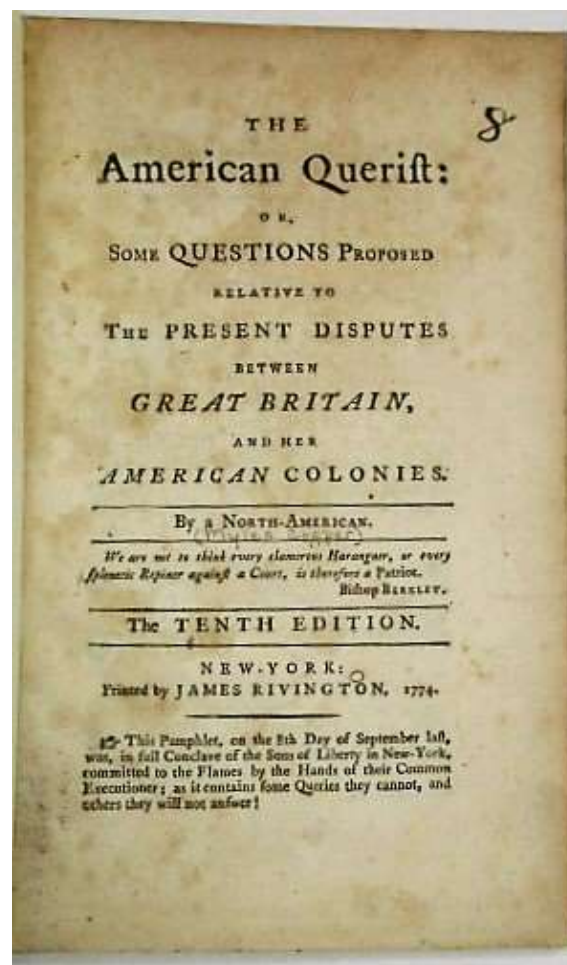


Item No. 21

This Pamphlet was "Committed to the Flames" by the Sons of Liberty

22. [Chandler, Thomas Bradbury]: THE AMERICAN QUERIST: OR, SOME QUESTIONS PROPOSED RELATIVE TO THE PRESENT DISPUTES BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN, AND HER AMERICAN COLONIES. BY A NORTH-AMERICAN. WE ARE NOT TO THINK EVERY CLAMOROUS HARANGUER, OR EVERY SPLENETIC REPINER AGAINST A COURT, IS THEREFORE A PATRIOT. BISHOP BERKLEY.

New-York: Printed by James Rivington, 1774. [2], 31, [1 blank] pp. Lacking the half title, else Very Good in modern cloth with printed paper spine label, James Copley bookplate on the front pastedown.



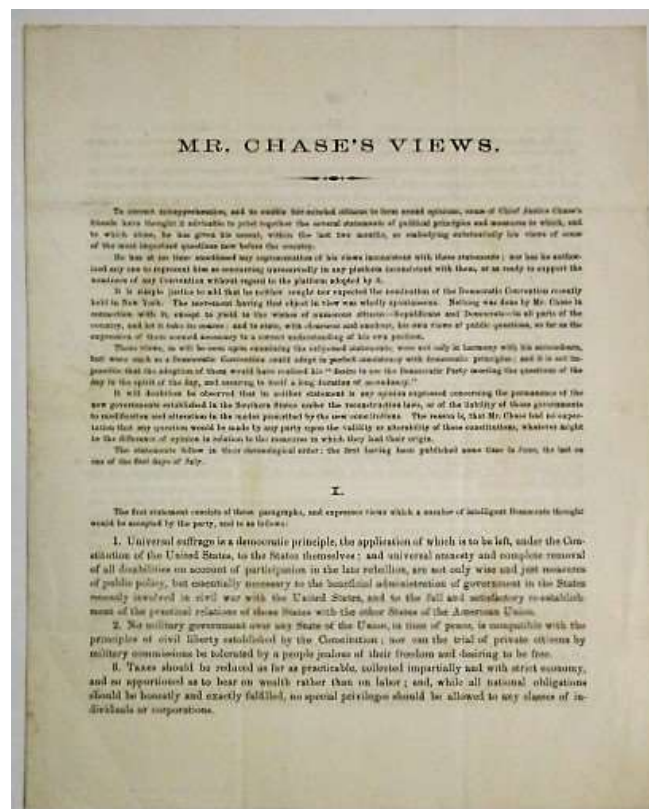
Item No. 22

Chandler's anonymously written pamphlet kindled the anger of American Patriots. At the base of the title page Rivington has printed: "This pamphlet, on the eighth day of September last, was, in full conclave of the Sons of Liberty in New-York, committed to the flames by the hands of their common executioner; as it contains some queries they cannot, and others they will not answer!" The pamphlet is styled "Tenth Edition" on the title page; but, according to Adams, it is the second edition, as well as the first to identify Rivington as the printer, and the first to print the interesting note at the base of the title page.

Chandler, Connecticut-born Episcopal priest and Yale graduate, was devoted to the interests of the Church of England in the American Colonies. Proof that politics follows religion, he bitterly attacked the Continental Congress and America's growing revolutionary inclinations in the 'American Querist.' He would cast his lot with England, emigrating in May 1775. "Although he had advised the repeal of the Stamp Act, he was as ardent a Loyalist as churchman, and the events of the next few years moved him to vigorous protest against the drift toward revolution... The occurrences of April 1775 were too much for his Loyalist fervor, and he departed for England the following month" [DAB]. What Chandler "and other articulate defenders of the status quo saw as the final threat was not so much the replacement of one set of rulers by another as the triumph of ideas and attitudes incompatible with the stability of any

standing order, any establishment" [Bailyn, Ideological Origins of the American Revolution 318].

The pamphlet takes the form of one hundred rhetorical questions, reflecting Chandler's positions on the split with England, the North American Charters granted by the Crown, the Stamp Act, and the unrest in the American Colonies: "Whether the disorder of the colonies, to speak in language taken from animal bodies, be not of the feverish kind, as it is attended with an irregular high pulse, and discovers, in some parts, a dangerous swelling and inflammation; and whether it has not been occasioned, in a great measure, by their own imprudence and intemperance?" [No. 10]. Some later Queries refer to specific occurrences: "Whether the several colonies, by having chosen delegates to represent them at the congress, have not taken the matter in dispute out of the hands of the people; and whether those, who, notwithstanding, still endeavour farther to inflame the passions of the populace, already intoxicated with a few magical sounds, are not to be considered and treated as incendiaries, scattering abroad the firebrands of faction, in order to bring on the conflagration of their country?" [No. 89].
Howes C753. Adams, American Independence 106b. Evans 13221. \$4,500.00



Item No. 23

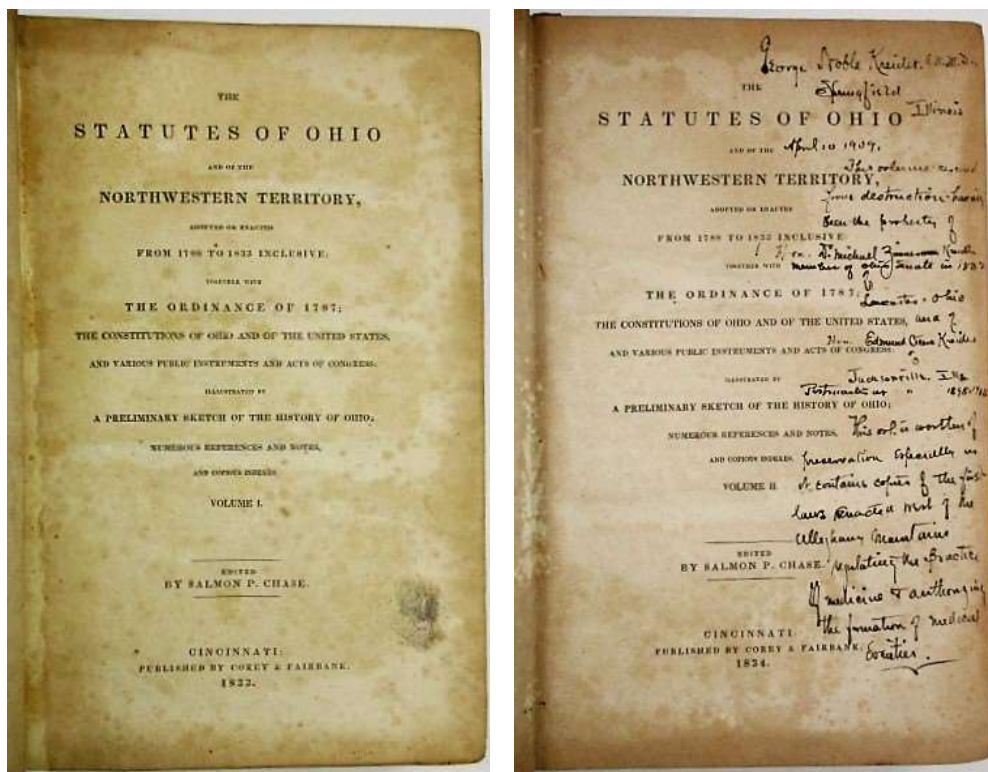
Chief Justice Chase's Unquenchable Lust for the Presidency

23. [Chase, Chief Justice Salmon P.]: MR. CHASE'S VIEWS. [np: 1868]. Folio sheet, folded to 4pp. Caption title, as issued. A few fox spots, Very Good.

Even after President Lincoln appointed him Chief Justice of the United States, Chase hankered after the Presidency. Lincoln had thwarted Chase's scheme to win the 1864 presidential nomination. He then appointed him to the Supreme Court as Chief Justice Roger Taney's successor. Formerly an Ohio Democratic Governor and abolitionist Senator, Chase covertly sought the 1868 Democratic nomination for president.

Distilling what they perceive to be Chase's opinions on subjects of national importance, "his friends have thought it advisable to print together the several statements of political principles and measures to which... he has given his assent, within the last two months." All, of course, totally unsanctioned by Chase himself. Chase, they say, stands for "universal suffrage" [under the control of the individual States], "universal amnesty," and an end to "military government." Chase's "Reply," dated July 1, 1868, endorses these principles, emphasizes his regard for State Rights, and demurely advises, "In the event of nomination and success, I trust that I should so act that neither the great party which makes the nomination, nor the great body of patriotic citizens whose co-operation would ensure success, would have any cause to regret their action."

LCP 2227. Not located on OCLC, AAS, Harvard, Yale, Columbia, U TX, Brown, Oberlin, Western Reserve Hist. Soc. online sites as of May 2017. Not in Sabin. \$850.00



Item No. 24

"The First General History of Ohio published"

24. **Chase, Salmon P.:** THE STATUTES OF OHIO AND OF THE NORTHWESTERN TERRITORY, ADOPTED OR ENACTED FROM 1788 TO 1833 INCLUSIVE: TOGETHER WITH THE ORDINANCE OF 1787; THE CONSTITUTIONS OF OHIO AND OF THE UNITED STATES, AND VARIOUS PUBLIC INSTRUMENTS AND ACTS OF CONGRESS: ILLUSTRATED BY A PRELIMINARY SKETCH OF THE HISTORY OF OHIO; NUMEROUS REFERENCES AND NOTES, AND COPIOUS INDEXES. VOLUME I. [... and VOLUME II]. Cincinnati: Published by Corey & Fairbank, 1833, 1834. 740; [741]-1504 pp. Two volumes bound uniformly in contemporary sheep [rubbed] with gilt-lettered morocco spine labels. Hinges strong. Scattered and generally light foxing, Very Good. A later owner has written a long note, in ink on the title page of the second volume, stating the volume was "rescued from destruction" and is "worthy of preservation."

The volumes are prized most highly for Chase's PRELIMINARY SKETCH OF THE HISTORY OF OHIO, which occupies [9]-48. This publication, which Howes rated 'b' for scarcity in 1962, preceded Chase's separate publication of the Sketch, which Howes rated 'aa.' The Preliminary Sketch is "a brief, though most satisfactory outline of the History of the State to 1833; a succinct notice of the most important events and a sketch of the most striking features of legislation, under the Territorial Government, and since the establishment of the State Constitution. Chase's Sketch was the first general History of Ohio published." [Thomson.] Chase was a skilled lawyer and principled anti-slavery advocate, Senator from Ohio, Governor of Ohio, Lincoln's Secretary of the Treasury, and Chief Justice of the United States. Chase issued a third volume, not included here, in 1835.

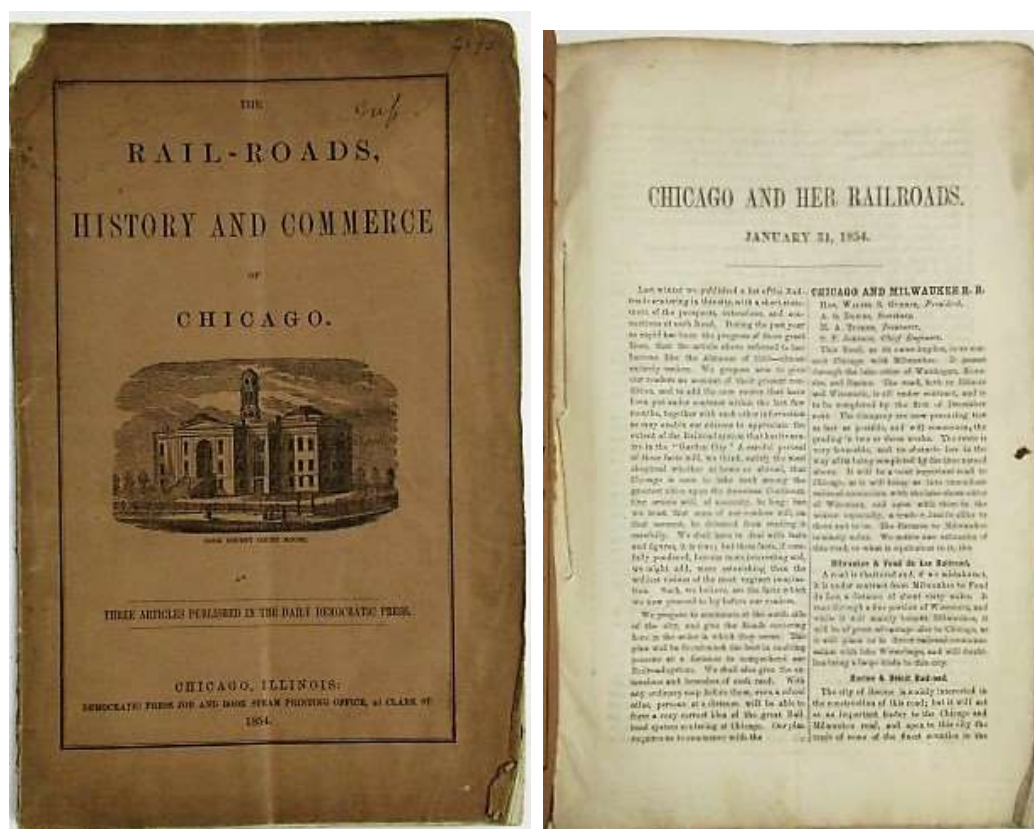
FIRST EDITION. Thomson 178. Howes C320b. \$450.00

The Great City of the Old Northwest

25. [Chicago]: THE RAIL-ROADS, HISTORY AND COMMERCE OF CHICAGO. THREE ARTICLES PUBLISHED IN THE DAILY DEMOCRATIC PRESS. Chicago, Illinois: Democratic Press Job and Book Steam Printing Office, 45 Clark St., 1854. Original printed wrappers [chipped at edges and along spine, loosening] with wrapper title [as issued]. Stitched, 72pp [as issued]. Light wear, Very Good.

The first 17 pages describe Chicago and its railroads, followed by the history of Chicago, a variety of commercial statistics, and five pages of local advertising.

FIRST EDITION. Howes C374. Byrd 2094. This edition not in Ante-Fire Imprints. \$650.00



Item No. 25



Item No. 26

“The Chinese Must Go!”

26. **[Chinese Immigration- California]: THE TABLES TURNED | YOU SARE HIM I KEALNEY MUST GO!** [San Francisco]: Publ. by I.N. Choynski, Antiquarian, [1877]. Oblong illustrated broadside, 14" x 11". Very Good.

I.N. Choynski was among the first antiquarian booksellers in San Francisco. "The Chinese Must Go!" was the slogan of the Working Man's Party of California during the 1870s. Denis Kearney, its leader, often concluded speeches to his followers with this anti-Chinese slogan. Born in Ireland, Kearney came to San Francisco in 1868 and, based on Anti-Chinese sentiment, formed the Party. At one of its rallies, Kearney incited a riot: On July 24 1877, men gathered for a demonstration on Mission Street at the United States Mint, near the Mission Woolen Mills, an important employer of Chinese workers. The next night a crowd gathered at the Pacific Mail docks, where Chinese workers arrived from the Far East. The police and public safety patrols could not keep the crowd from setting fire to a nearby lumberyard, then attacking the firefighters. Police charged, gunfire broke out, and four rioters lay dead.

The Working Man's Party resented Chinese workers' acceptance of lower wages, poorer conditions, and longer hours than white workers. The image shows Kearney in prison stripes, with Chinese poking insults at him. He had been jailed for inciting the riot.

OCLC 122571318 [1- Stanford], 299947868 [1- DLC], 37123000 [3 in CA] as of May 2017.

\$450.00

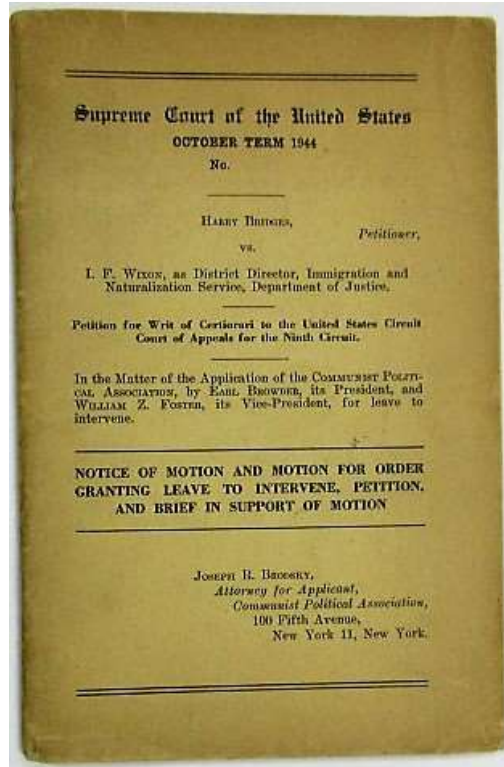


Item No. 27

27. **[Civil War Patriotic Envelopes]:** A COLLECTION OF THIRTY NINE CIVIL WAR PATRIOTIC POSTAL COVERS, MANY IN COLOR, ALL FOR THE UNION. [vp: 1861-1865]. All uncanceled, generally 3" x 5 1/2". Very Good.

Some of the covers, as follows: "The original Secessionist inspiring a Southern clergyman," depicting Satan behind a smug pulpit preacher; a portrait entitled "M'Clellan"; "The Constitution and the Enforcement of the Laws," depicting Lady Liberty with American Flag; "Let your motto be 'Liberty now and forever!'...", depicting the American Eagle and

battle flags; "McClellan. Commander of the Federal forces on the Potomac," with portrait; illustration of "Camp Dennison Near Cincinnati"; illustration of "Gen'l Sherman's Headquarters, Hilton Head, S.C."; portrait of Webster, with caption, "Secession! Peaceable secession! Sir, your eyes and mine are never destined to see that miracle"; "Poor Old Simple Virginia," with a stooped old woman groaning under the horrors of war. \$750.00



Item No. 28

The Communist Party Scrubs Itself Clean

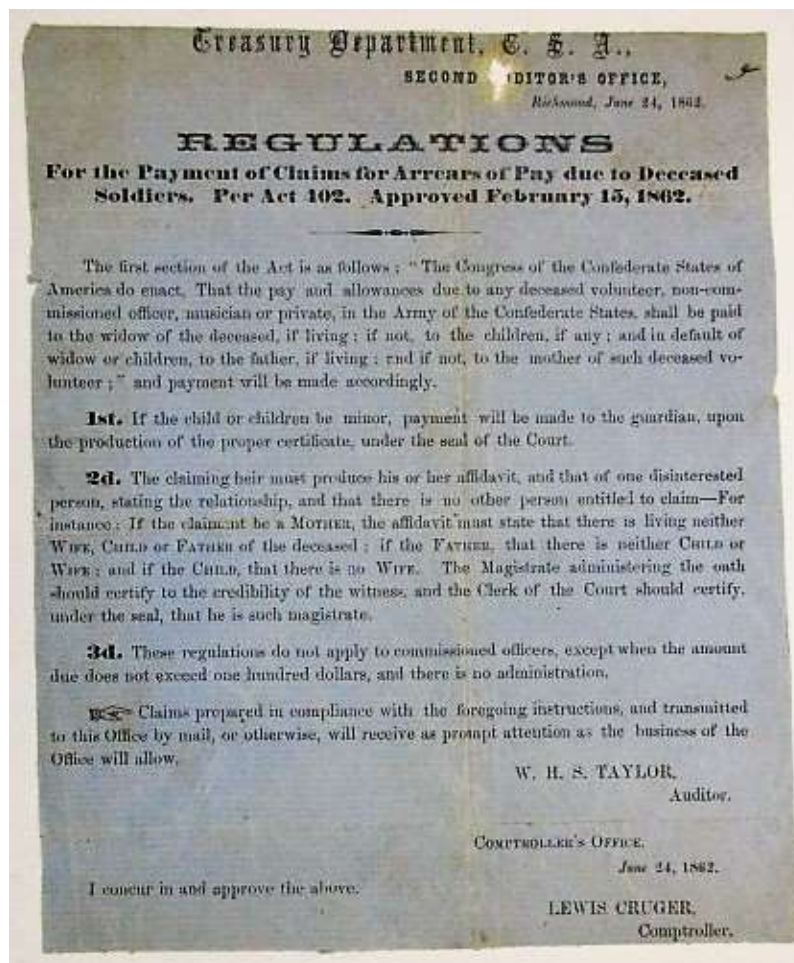
28. **[Communist Party]:** SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES OCTOBER TERM 1944. HARRY BRIDGES, PETITIONER, VS. I.F. WIXON, AS DISTRICT DIRECTOR, IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE. PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT. IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICATION OF THE COMMUNIST POLITICAL ASSOCIATION, BY EARL BROWDER, ITS PRESIDENT, AND WILLIAM Z. FOSTER, ITS VICE-PRESIDENT, FOR LEAVE TO INTERVENE. NOTICE OF MOTION AND MOTION FOR ORDER GRANTING LEAVE TO INTERVENE, PETITION, AND BRIEF IN SUPPORT OF MOTION. JOSEPH R. BRODSKY, ATTORNEY FOR APPLICANT, COMMUNIST POLITICAL ASSOCIATION. [New York: The Hecla Press, 1944]. v, [1 blank], 101, [1 blank] pp. Original staples and printed wrappers with wrapper title, as issued. Rear blank wrapper with a couple of shallow chips. Some underlining. Very Good.

The Communist Party, having renamed itself the 'Communist Political Association' to emphasize its purely "political educational purposes," seeks to intervene in deportation proceedings against Harry Bridges. Bridges was the head of the International Longshoremen's Union, officially the Marine Workers' Industrial Union. A Communist born in Australia, he was considered a threat to American national security during wartime. For several years the

government sought to deport him. Although juries found against him, the Supreme Court ultimately would rule in his favor.

To assist Bridges, the Communist Political Association stresses its devotion to a united front for the purpose of "winning the war and securing a durable peace," thus renouncing "partisan advancement and the party form of organization." Its traditions are simply "the traditions of the labor movement," and a recognition of "the complete compatibility of the principles of Marxism with the most urgent needs of the nation as a whole." The Association opposes "forcible establishment of socialism against the will of the people." It lists 158 numbered paragraphs in support of its benign, sanitized intentions and its entitlement to intervene.

Brotsky, the Association's lawyer, had defended the Scottsboro Boys and other unpopular defendants and organizations. \$250.00



Item No. 29

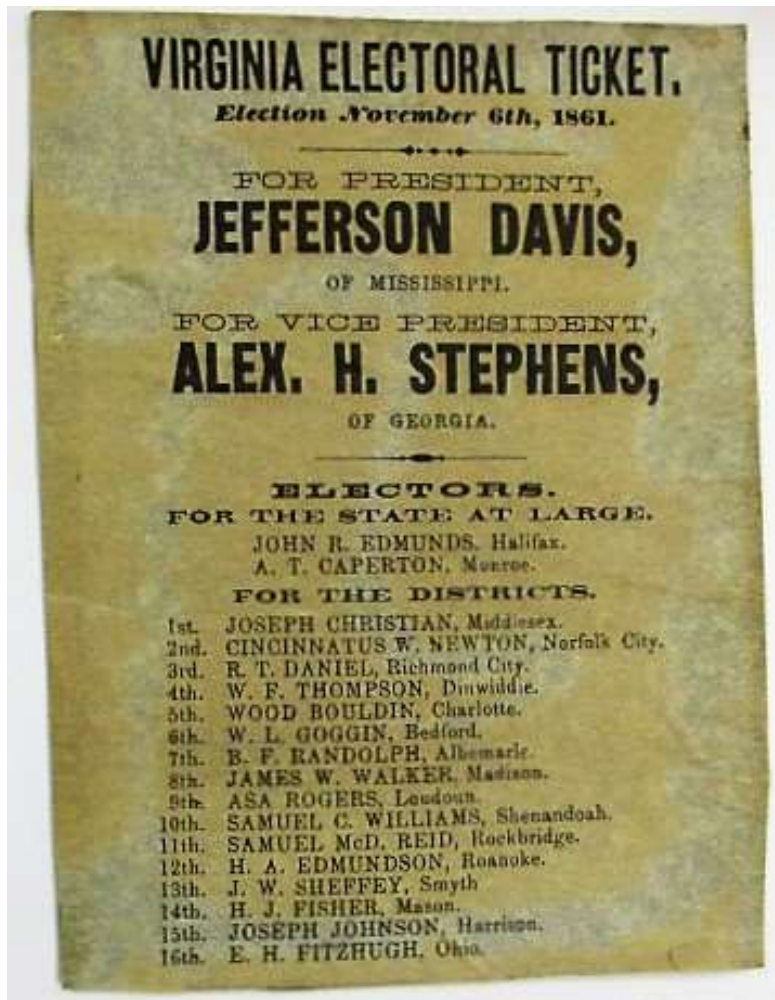
Rare Confederate Imprint

29. **Confederate Imprint:** TREASURY DEPARTMENT, C.S.A., SECOND AUDITOR'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, JUNE 24, 1862. REGULATIONS FOR THE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS FOR ARREARS OF PAY DUE TO DECEASED SOLDIERS. PER ACT 402. APPROVED FEBRUARY 15, 1862. [Richmond: 1862]. Broadside, 6 3/4" x 8 1/2", printed on pale blue paper. At head of title: 'Treasury Department, C.S.A., Second Auditor's Office, Richmond, June 24, 1862' [small hole obliterates the 'A' and 'u' in 'Auditor']. Trimmed closely, but not affecting any text. Old folds. Good+.

An evidently unrecorded Confederate Imprint. Parrish & Willingham 2117, Crandall 1166, and OCLC record a later item whose title includes, after the title of this offering, the words, "and Act no. 30, approved October 8th, 1862." Our broadside, printed earlier, is not noted. The Regulations-- providing for disbursement of pay to widows and children of the deceased soldier-- are signed in type at the bottom by W.H.S. Taylor, Auditor, and Lewis Cruger, Comptroller, dated June 24, 1862.

Not in Parrish & Willingham, Crandall, or on OCLC as of April 2017.

\$750.00



Item No. 30

The Confederacy's First and Only National Election

30. **Confederate Presidential Election Ticket: VIRGINIA ELECTORAL TICKET. ELECTION NOVEMBER 6TH, 1861.** [Richmond? 1861]. Broadside, 8-1/4" x 11". Light toning, mounted on heavy card stock. Else Very good.

A Virginia Confederate electoral ticket for the Confederacy's first and only national election: Jefferson Davis for President, Alexander Stephens for Vice President. Also listed are two at-large electors, and sixteen electors "for the Districts."

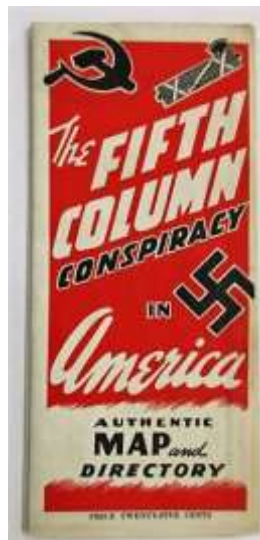
Parrish & Willingham 5367.

\$850.00

With a Map and List of Hundreds of Subversive Organizations

31. **Constitutional Educational League: THE FIFTH COLUMN CONSPIRACY IN AMERICA: AUTHENTIC MAP AND DIRECTORY.** New Haven: [1941]. 24" x 36", folded into panels, each 9" x 4". "THE FIFTH COLUMN MENACES AMERICA ON A THOUSAND FRONTS" is the title of the large, unfolded map of America. It shows locations of Communist and German Bund [identified by the Nazi swastika] organizations throughout the country. The front cover panel is eye-catching, with illustrations of the hammer & sickle and the swastika, on red background. Very Good.

Nazis, Communists, and Fascists are the targets of the League. It warns of their infiltration into defense industries and the military. Martin Dies, head of the Un-American Activities Committee, is quoted as calling for the firing of suspected members of such organizations. A multi-column list of "fronts" and "fellow-travelers" is too numerous to count. New York City is said to have 1187 Communist cells. A small inset map illustrates Communist subdivisions in New York City. Compiled and edited by Joseph P. Kamp and A. Cloyd Gill. OCLC lists seven locations under two accession numbers as of May 2017. \$375.00



Item No. 31

32. **Cooke, Samuel:** THE SOLEMN CHARGE GIVEN TO MINISTERS, TO COMMIT THE TRUTHS AND DOCTRINES OF THE GOSPEL, TO FAITHFUL AND ABLE MEN. CONSIDER'D IN A SERMON PREACH'D AT THE ORDINATION OF THE REVEREND MR. COTTON BROWN, TO THE PASTORAL CARE OF THE CHURCH OF CHRIST IN BROOKLIN [i.e., Brookline]. OCTOBER 26, 1748. Boston, N.E.: Printed by Rogers and Fowle in Queen-Street, 1748. 31, [1 blank] pp, lacking the half title. Disbound, bit of spotting and margin doodling. Good+. Contemporary signature at head of title, 'Mary Cooke.'

Cooke, Pastor of the Second Church in Cambridge, explains the sacred responsibilities of ministers.

Evans 6116. NAIP w003357.

\$375.00



Item No. 33

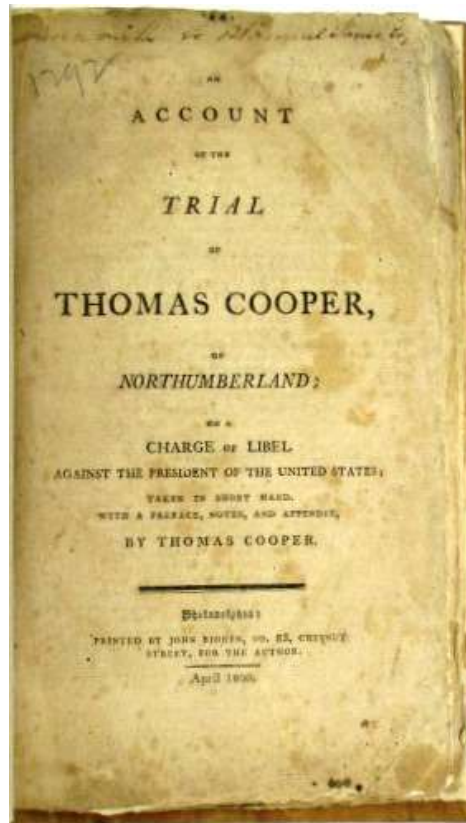
33. **[Cookery] St. Louis Stamping Company:** THE GRANITE IRON WARE COOK BOOK. ST. LOUIS STAMPING CO., ST. LOUIS, MO. [New York: Donaldson Bros. 1878]. 12mo. 64pp. Original staples and chromolithograph pictorial wrappers [Young woman, a cow, a bucket with the St. Louis Stamping Co. logo, rustic scene on front wrap; boy and girl on the rear wrap in a comedic scene]. About Fine. Stamped on rear wrapper: 'Compliments C.J. Rumsey & Co., Wholesale and Retail Hardware, Ithaca, N.Y.'

[offered with] ANOTHER COPY, with different chromolithograph pictorial wrappers, the front wrapper depicting a woman in the kitchen with her granite iron wares, the rear wrapper illustrating a boy fishing off a pier. Stamped on rear wrapper: 'Compliments of Barr Bros., Hardware and House Furnishing Goods, Ithaca, N.Y.'

Testimonials [including one from Professor Silliman at Yale] dated 1877 and 1878, many photo illustrations of granite iron kitchen goods, numerous recipes.

Romaine 218 [later printing].

\$175.00



Item No. 34

Thomas Cooper's Trial for Violating the Sedition Act

34. [Cooper, Thomas]: AN ACCOUNT OF THE TRIAL OF THOMAS COOPER, OF NORTHUMBERLAND; ON A CHARGE OF LIBEL AGAINST THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES; TAKEN IN SHORT HAND. WITH A PREFACE, NOTES, AND APPENDIX. Philadelphia: Printed by John Bioren...for the Author, April, 1800. 64pp, bound in recent cloth with gilt-lettered front cover. Untrimmed, scattered foxing. Blank outer margin of first leaf expertly reinforced. Good+.

After emigrating from England Cooper settled in Pennsylvania near his friend Joseph Priestly. He was "an articulate anti-Federalist and wrote various articles against the Alien and Sedition Acts. In 1800 he was arrested and brought to trial in the Circuit Court of the United States under the Sedition Act of 1798 for libeling President Adams. Cooper conducted his own defense, arguing with great conviction and logic that his writings were both true and made with honest intent; that the denial of peaceful persuasion during a presidential campaign was to defeat democracy" [McCoy]. By any reasonable standard Cooper's remarks were a normal part of political discourse: he criticized the sedition laws and Adams's foreign policy, and accused Adams of having released private correspondence which placed him, Cooper, in an unfavorable light.

Samuel Chase, who had been appointed by President Washington to the U.S. Supreme Court, presided. Later impeached by the Jeffersonians, Chase demonstrated undisguised hostility to Cooper, who was convicted and sentenced to six months' imprisonment, "where he continued to criticize the President and the Federalists, assuming the role of political martyr" [Id]. Cooper later became President of South Carolina College.

FIRST EDITION. Evans 37249. Cohen 13315. McCoy C554. II Harv. Law Cat. 1051.

\$1,250.00

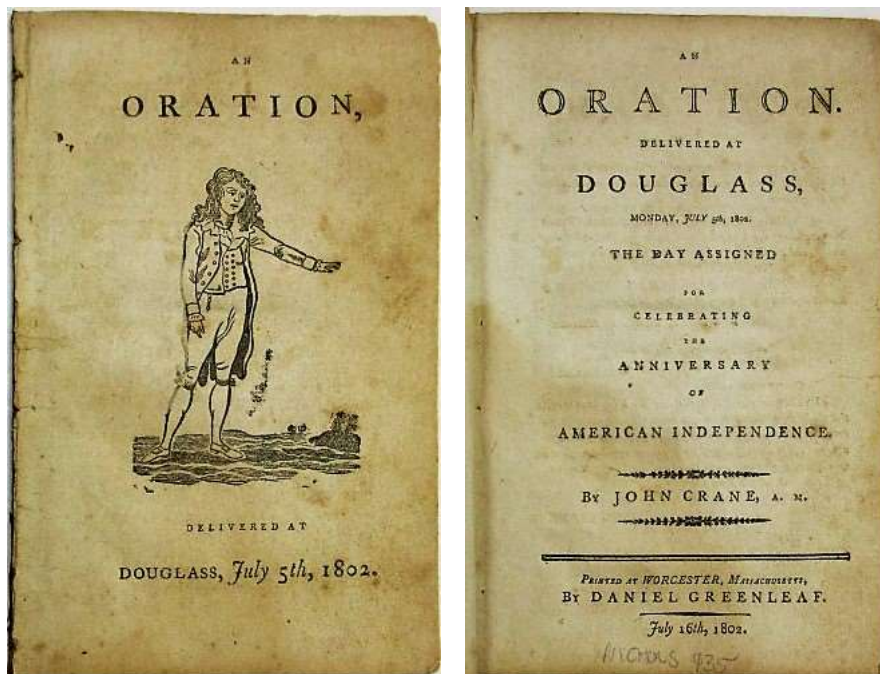
An Unusually Appealing Half Title

35. **Crane, John:** AN ORATION. DELIVERED AT DOUGLASS, MONDAY, JULY 5TH, 1802. THE DAY ASSIGNED FOR CELEBRATING THE ANNIVERSARY OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE. Worcester, Massachusetts: Daniel Greenleaf, July 16th, 1802. 23, [1 blank] pp. Disbound, with the illustrated half title. Light foxing, Very Good.

Of particular interest is the half title, a full-page engraved vignette of a young man, arm extended, beholding a virgin land. John Crane [1756-1836] was minister at Northbridge in Worcester County. His Oration warns against demagoguery and the pernicious influence of the French Revolution. Crane asserts that the only form of government "which is consonant with reason and divine revelation" is republican government. Only republican governments maintain "an equal and exact balance between tyranny and anarchy." In foreign affairs he upholds Washington's principle of neutrality, urges the elevation of civic virtue over party spirit, and recalls the sacrifices of the men of the Revolutionary Generation.

AI 2097 [3]. Nichols 435.

\$375.00



Item No. 35

36. **Crisp, Stephen:** SERMONS OR DECLARATIONS, MADE BY STEPHEN CRISP, ONE OF THE ANTIEN PREACHERS AMONGST THE PEOPLE CALLED QUAKERS. TAKEN IN SHORT HAND, AS THEY WERE DELIVERED BY HIM. Philadelphia: Printed by Joseph Crukshank, 1773. 60pp. Disbound and lightly toned, light rubberstamp on blank verso of title page, else Very Good.

The three Sermons were delivered in 1690, 1691, and 1687.
Evans 12740. Hildeburn 2867.

\$250.00

37. **Cunard Line:** CUNARD LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS. NEW YORK & BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL. TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "CUNARD". SAILINGS ON SATURDAYS & TUESDAYS. CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN. ALSO REGULAR SAILINGS FROM LIVERPOOL TO HAVRE, ITALY THE ADRIATIC AND LEVANT.

[London? @1870s?] Multi-colored broadside, matted and framed. Illustrated with the American and British flags; a uniformed, white-bearded Captain in the foreground, surrounded by a life preserver. A section for rectangular label listing the name and address of the Agent is missing. Light toning, Good+.

The broadside lists the Line's offices: New York, Boston, Chicago, Liverpool, Glasgow, London, Glasgow, Manchester, Queenstown, Paris, Havre. \$450.00



Item No. 37

“Leave Slavery to the Operation of Natural Laws, to God and the States”

38. **Curtius [pseud.]:** PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES, WITH REASONS WHY THEY SHOULD BE ADOPTED. [np: 1861]. Broadside, 11" x 17." Printed in three columns. Signed in type at the end, 'Curtius.' Untrimmed at the outer margin, with several small holes at its blank extremity. A vertical fold split expertly repaired but costing several letters. Lightly foxed, Good+.

A rare, evidently unrecorded broadside, "written," says the author, a man of the Border States, "before the adoption of the provisional constitution of the Southern Confederacy" in February 1861. Hoping to avert "the coercion of States by arms," Curtius offers several constitutional amendments which will "thoroughly eradicate the causes of discontent" that now rend the Union. Curtius's amendments prohibit the international importation of slaves into any

State; permit migration of slaves from one State or Territory into another, "except by authority of the States, each within its own jurisdiction"; authorize Congress to pass any legislation necessary for the effectuation of these amendments; and prohibit their repeal except by the States' unanimous vote. He argues that slavery would thus disperse itself out of the Nation over time: "Leave slavery to the operation of natural laws, to God and the States, and in due time He through them will work out its end as He thinketh meet."

Curtius was unlikely to draw anti-slavery support: Congress had already prohibited the international importation of slaves in 1808; most slave-owners and slave-sellers, as well as abolitionists, had no interest in reviving the international slave trade. And the elimination of slavery through dispersion was a pipe dream that no sensible person would credit.

Not located on OCLC [as of May 2017], or online catalogues of AAS, Huntington, NYPL, Newberry, Harvard, Yale, U CA, Columbia, U TX, U MI. Not in Sabin, Nevins, Bartlett, Eberstadt, Parrish & Willingham, Crandall. \$2,000.00



Item No. 38

“They were Shot with a Gun Nine Feet, Four Inches Long”

39. [Dean, Cyrus B.]: THE TRIAL OF CYRUS B. DEAN, FOR THE MURDER OF JONATHAN ORMSBY AND ASA MARSH, BEFORE THE SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE OF THE STATE OF VERMONT, AT THEIR SPECIAL SESSIONS, BEGUN AND HOLDEN AT BURLINGTON, CHITTENDEN COUNTY, ON THE 23D OF AUGUST, A.D. 1808. REVISED AND CORRECTED FROM THE MINUTES OF THE

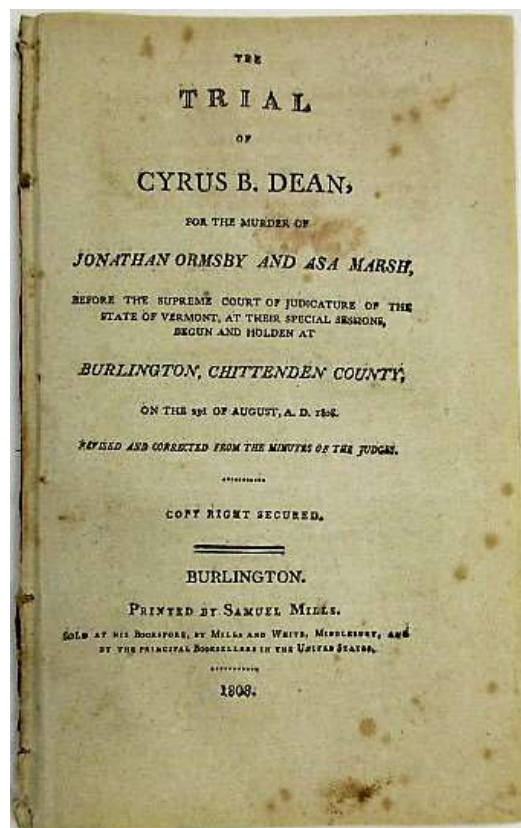
JUDGES. Burlington: Printed by Samuel Mills. Sold at his Bookstore, by Mills and White, Middlebury, and by the Principal Booksellers in the United States, 1808. 48pp. Disbound, lightly foxed, Good+.

"The victims were two revenue agents who tried to intercept smugglers taking potash into Canada. They were shot with a gun nine feet, four inches long. Dean was sentenced to hang" [McDade]. "Dean was the leader of the crew of the Black Snake, a vessel engaged in smuggling of goods into Canada" [McCorison]. "McCorison's 'Additions...' attributes the text to Royall Tyler, who was the Chief Judge" [Cohen].

The pamphlet summarizes the witnesses' testimony, other aspects of the trial, and unsuccessful efforts of Dean's attorneys to set aside the guilty verdict.

McDade 246. McCorison 246. Cohen 12500.

\$850.00



Item No. 39

Senator Douglas's Fateful Attachment to Railroads

40. **Douglas, Stephen A.:** AUTOGRAPH LETTER, SIGNED, DATED WASHINGTON, JULY 8TH, 1852, TO JOHN WOODS, A FORMER OHIO CONGRESSMAN AND NOW PRESIDENT OF THE CINCINNATI, HAMILTON, AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILROAD, RESPONDING TO WOODS'S PROPOSED RAILROAD LINKING CHICAGO AND CINCINNATI.

"ACCEPT MY THANKS FOR THE REPORT OF THE NEW CASTLE & RICHMOND RAIL ROAD, WITH THE ACCOMPANYING MAP OF THE RAIL ROADS NORTH WEST OF THE OHIO RIVER. I TAKE GREAT INTEREST IN YOUR ROAD AS A LINK IN THE CHAIN WHICH IS TO CONNECT CINCINNATI WITH CHICAGO. THAT THE WHOLE CHAIN WILL SOON BE COMPLETED I CANNOT DOUBT, AND THAT IT

WILL [--] ADMIRABLY WHEN COMPLETED CANNOT BE DOUBTED BY ANY ONE FAMILIAR WITH THE COUNTRY THROUGH WHICH IT PASSES. I TAKE THAT CONGRESS WILL NOT HESITATE TO GIVE YOU A GRANT OF LAND IN AID OF THIS WORK EQUAL TO THE ONE MADE TO ILLINOIS FOR THE CHICAGO AND MOBILE ROAD. BUT THE ROAD MUST BE MADE AND THE STOCK WILL BE A GOOD INVESTMENT, WHETHER THE GRANT OF LAND IS MADE OR NOT. CINCINNATI & CHICAGO ARE DESTINED TO BE THE GREAT CITIES OF THE NORTH WEST AND MUST BE CONNECTED BY RAIL RAIL [sic] ROAD. I WOULD NOT DESIRE ANY BETTER INVESTMENT THAN THE STOCK OF THIS ROAD, AND I DO NOT HESITATE TO ASSURE YOU THAT WHATEVER I CAN DO TO PROMOTE ITS SUCCESS EITHER IN CONGRESS OR ELSEWHERE WILL BE CHEERFULLY DONE.

"I HAVE THE HONOR TO BE VERY TRULY YOUR OBEDIENT SERVANT, S.A. DOUGLAS" Folio sheet, folded to 7-3/4" x 9-3/4". Manuscript text on first 1-1/2 pages, docketed on last page. Old horizontal folds, Very Good.

[offered with] RETAINED COPY OF LETTER FROM WOODS TO DOUGLAS, ALSO DATED WASHINGTON JULY 8, 1852:

"WE TAKE THE LIBERTY TO CALL YOUR ATTENTION TO THE RAIL ROAD WHICH IS IN PROCESS OF CONSTRUCTION UPON THE MOST DIRECT LINE FROM CINCINNATI TO CHICAGO. FIFTY TWO MILES OF THIS ROAD ARE COMPLETED AND IN OPERATION, AND TWENTY EIGHT MILES MORE WILL BE FINISHED BEFORE THE FIRST OF DECEMBER NEXT, MAKING THE WHOLE DISTANCE FROM CINCINNATI WHICH WILL BE FINISHED ABOUT 80 MILES. THE BALANCE OF THE ROAD TO LOGANSPOUT IS UNDER CONTRACT AND WILL BE COMPLETED IN 1853. THE WAY FROM LOGANSPOUT TO THE WEST LINE OF INDIANA BEING ABOUT 100 MILES IS NOT YET UNDER CONTRACT, BUT A COMPANY IS ORGANIZED AND A PART OF THE STOCK SUBSCRIBED AND IT IS THE INTENTION OF THE COMPANY TO COMMENCE THE WORK AT AN EARLY DAY.

"IF FURTHER APPROPRIATIONS OF MONEY SHALL BE MADE TO AID ANY OF OUR WESTERN RAIL ROADS WE DEEM THIS ROAD EMINENTLY ENTITLED TO AID AS THE CONNECTING ROUTE BETWEEN THE TWO GREAT MANUFACTURING AND COMMERCIAL CITIES OF THE WEST.

"AS YOU ARE WELL ACQUAINTED WITH THE CHARACTER OF THE COUNTRY THROUGH WHICH THIS ROAD PASSES AND WITH THE INTERESTS AND PROSPECTS OF THE CITIES WHICH IT WILL UNITE WE TRUST THAT IT WILL RECEIVE YOUR EFFICIENT AID.

"VERY RESPECTFULLY, YOUR OBT. SERV'T."

Folio sheet folded to 7-3/4" x 9-3/4", on blue paper. Manuscript text on first 1-1/2 pages, docketed on last page. Old horizontal folds, Very Good.

United States Senator from Illinois, Douglas was ideologically, emotionally, and financially committed to the development of Chicago as the commercial center of an American empire extending to the west coast. All other political questions-- including that of Slavery-- were subordinate. Chairman of the Committee on Territories, he sought a railroad route to the Pacific, with Chicago as the hub: railroads to and from Chicago would create that Illinois outpost as the most important City in the Nation. "Personally, he had invested heavily in real estate at Chicago and at Superior City, Michigan" [Potter, *The Impending Crisis*, page 152 [Harper & Row: 1976].

Woods, former Democratic Congressman and a railroad man, was obviously well-acquainted with Douglas and his priorities. Their exchange of letters, written on the same day, expresses Douglas's overriding attachment to public investment in railroad construction, particularly through Chicago. It would lead him, in an effort to develop a transcontinental railroad, to sponsor the fateful Kansas-Nebraska Act, whose passage would repeal the 1820 Missouri Compromise, which had kept an uneasy peace between the Sections for thirty years.

\$2,500.00

Washington
July 8th 1852

My Dear Sir,

I accept my thanks for the interesting sketch of the proposed Rail Road, with the accompanying map of the Rail Road North West of the Ohio River. I take great interest in your Road as a link in the chain which is to connect Cincinnati with Chicago. That the whole chain will soon be completed I cannot doubt, and that it will pay abundantly when completed cannot be doubted by any one familiar with the country through which it passes. I hope that Congress will not hesitate to give you a grant of land in aid of this work equal to the one made to Illinois for the Chicago and Mobile Road. But the Road must be made and the stock will be a good investment, whether the grant

of land is made or not. Congress - and Chicago are destined to be the great cities of the North West and must be connected by Rail Road. I would not desire any better investment than the stock of this Road, and I do not hesitate to assure you that whatever I can do to promote its success either in Congress or elsewhere will be cheerfully done.

I have the honor to be
my truly, your obedient servant

John Woods, Esq.

Washington July 8th 1852

Dear Sir

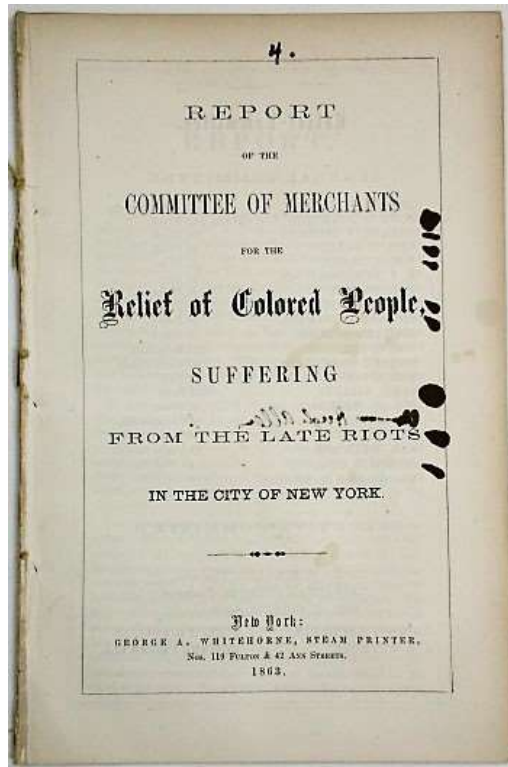
We take the liberty to call your attention to the Rail Road which is in process of construction upon the most direct line from Cincinnati to Chicago. Fifty two miles of this road are completed and in operation, and twenty eight miles more will be finished before the first of December next, making the whole distance from Cincinnati which will be finished about 80 miles. The balance of the road to Logansport is under contract and will be completed in 1853. The road from Logansport to the West line of Indiana being about 100 miles is not yet under contract, but a company is organizing and a grant of the stock subscribed and it is the intention of the company to commence the work at an early day. If further appropriation of money shall be made to aid any of

our Western Rail Roads we deem this Road eminently entitled to aid as the connecting line between the two great manufacturing and commercial cities of the West.

As you are well acquainted with the character of the country through which this road passes and with the interests and prospects of the cities which it will unite we trust that it will receive your efficient aid.

Very respectfully
Your obt. Servt.

Stephen A. Douglas



Item No. 41

**“Forcibly Driven” from Their Homes by
“An Infuriated Mob, Without Cause or Provocation”**

41. **[Draft Riots]:** REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF MERCHANTS FOR THE RELIEF OF COLORED PEOPLE, SUFFERING FROM THE LATE RIOTS IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK. New York: George A. Whitehorne, Steam Printer, 1863. 48pp, disbound and a few ink marks [not affecting text], else Very Good.

An examination of the violence that erupted in New York City in July 1863, and its effect on "the colored people of this city, who have been deprived of their homes and their little property, by a mob, during the past week." They were "forcibly driven" from their homes "by an infuriated mob, without cause or provocation." The rioters, ostensibly objecting to the City's new draft quotas, focused on the City's Negro population and torched a number of buildings, including residences and the Colored Orphan Asylum. Many Negroes were murdered, "hanging on trees and lamp posts, and cruelly beaten and robbed."

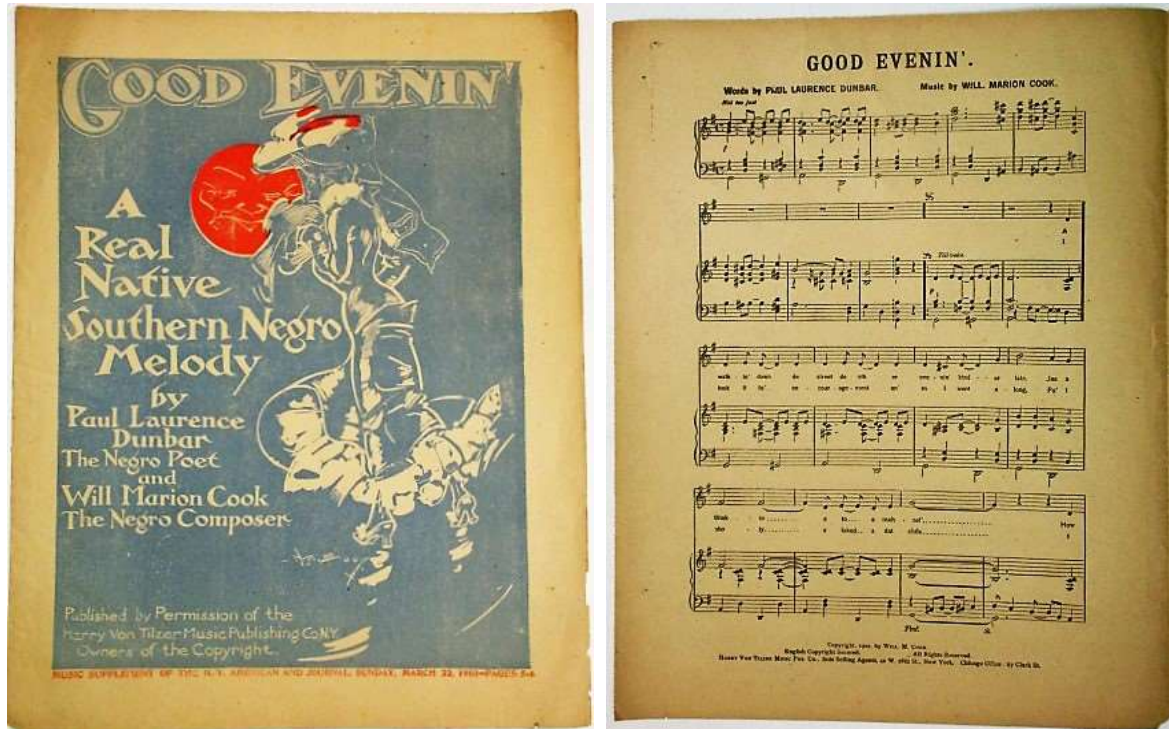
This pamphlet describes the terrible damage, with incidents of horrific violence against the victims, whose names and manner of death are described. Also included is an Address by the 'Colored Ministers and Laymen' of the City, expressing gratitude for the relief efforts, and signed in type at the end by eighteen such. A list of donors and their donations is provided. FIRST EDITION. LCP 7082. Sabin 54633. Bartlett 2525. \$850.00

America's Premier Black Poet

42. **Dunbar, Paul Laurence; Will Marion Cook:** GOOD EVENIN' | A REAL NATIVE SOUTHERN NEGRO MELODY BY PAUL LAURENCE DUNBAR THE NEGRO POET AND WILL MARION COOK THE NEGRO COMPOSER. PUBLISHED BY PERMISSION OF THE HARRY VON TILZER MUSIC PUBLISHING CO. N.Y. OWNERS OF THE

COPYRIGHT. MUSIC SUPPLEMENT OF THE N.Y. AMERICAN AND JOURNAL, SUNDAY, MARCH 22, 1903-- PAGES 5-8. [New York: 1903]. 10-3/4" x 13-5/8". Original printed title wrappers, attractively illustrated in red and blue. [4] pages. Last page printed in red type. Words and music. Minor wear to blank edges, Very Good. Cook entered the copyright in 1902.

Dunbar was one of the first black poets to gain national recognition; he earned acknowledgement as America's premier black poet. He died in 1906 at the age of thirty-three. Though less well known, Cook was an accomplished composer and violinist. He died in 1944. BAL 4944. Not in Blockson. \$350.00



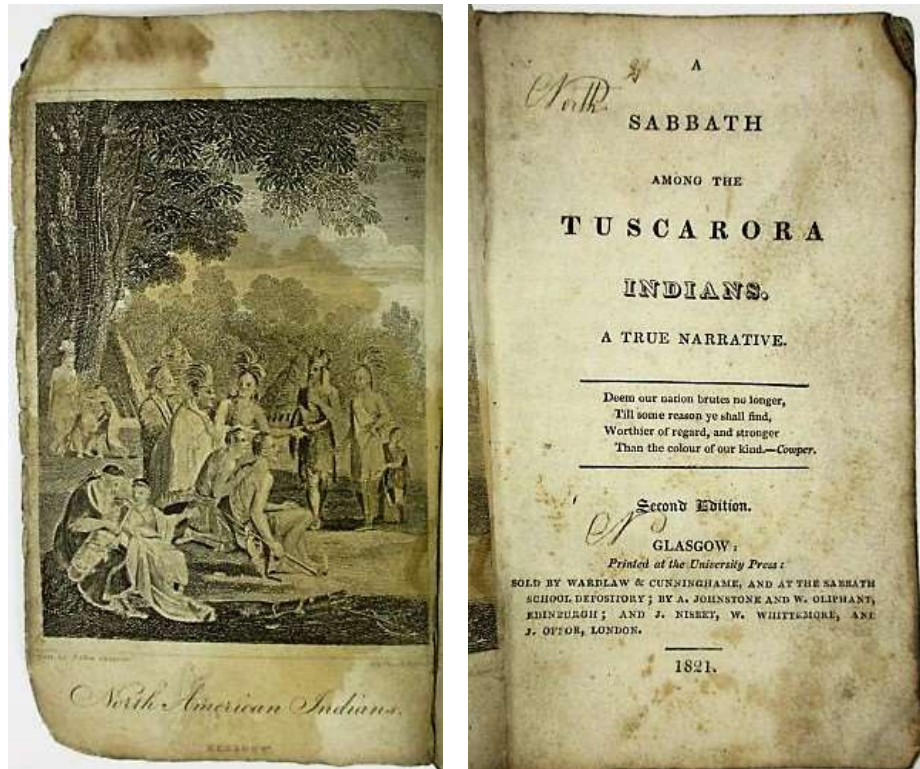
Item No. 42

"Energetically Defending the High Character of Our Indians"

43. [Duncan, John M.]: A SABBATH AMONG THE TUSCARORA INDIANS. A TRUE NARRATIVE. SECOND EDITION. Glasgow: 1821. 24mo. Frontis. [2], 69, [1 blank] pp. Original printed wrappers [shorn along spine], stitched. Wraps and frontis moderately spotted. Contents clean. Good+.

In 1818, the author came from Scotland and visited the Tuscarora reservation in New York near Niagara Falls (which he also describes briefly). "A personal narrative energetically defending the high character of our Indians, 'except in so far as they have been degraded by the wickedness of Europeans. The treatment they have received from the Whites has been such as might well lead us to be ashamed of the colour we bear.'" [Eberstadt.] Duncan says "They are, in every respect, a remarkable people; and though we are accustomed to regard them as savages; there is much in their character, which may challenge comparison, with that of those who so superciliously pass sentence against them."

128 Eberstadt 310. Howes D560. Field 1340 [this edition]. Sabin 74653. \$650.00



Item No. 43

Rare Defense of President Polk, by Future President Andrew Johnson

44. [Election of 1848]: CIRCULATE.] [PUBLISHED UNDER AUTHORITY OF THE NATIONAL AND JACKSON DEMOCRATIC ASSOCIATION COMMITTEE. THE VETO POWER: ITS ORIGINS AND OBJECTS. EXTRACT FROM A SPEECH OF THE HON. ANDREW JOHNSON, OF TENNESSEE, IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, AUGUST 2, 1848. [Washington: 1848]. 8pp, caption title [as issued]. Disbound, else Very Good.

A rare 1848 Democratic campaign pamphlet defending President Polk's vetoes. According to OCLC, it resides only at the University of Maryland and the Lancaster Historical Society. The veto power, says Johnson, "was established to enable the people to resist and repel encroachments on their rights." Since the country's founding, Presidents have exercised the veto only 25 times. The document also includes Virginia Congressman Bayly's 1848 speech, concurring that the veto's purpose is to protect the people against government, for the President "represents the whole people of the country"; and "Judge Story's Opinion on the Veto," taken from his Commentaries.

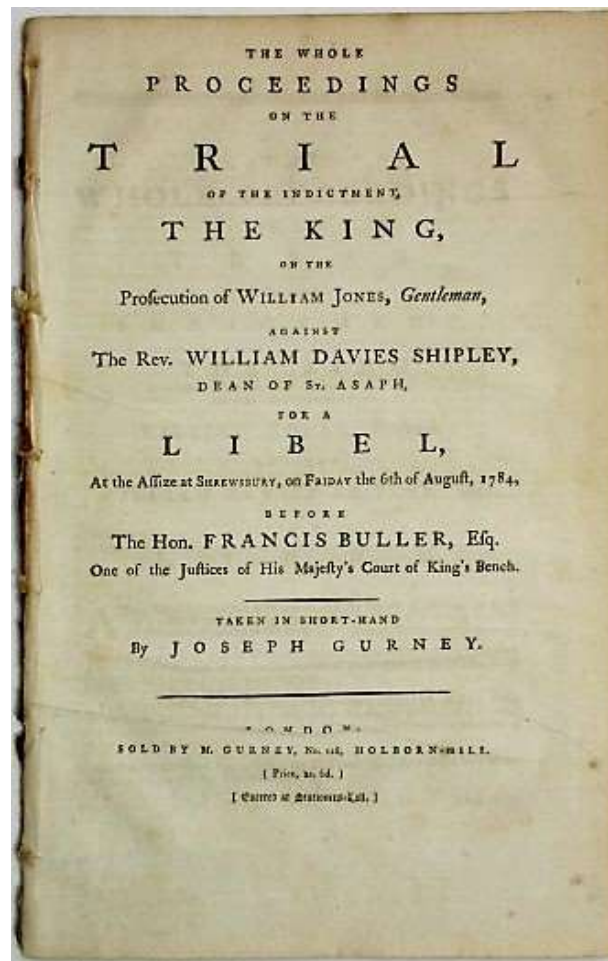
Not in Sabin, Eberstadt. OCLC 24637860 [2] [as of May 2017].

\$250.00

A Landmark Trial in the Struggle to Enlarge Freedom of the Press

45. [Erskine, Thomas]: THE WHOLE PROCEEDINGS ON THE TRIAL OF THE INDICTMENT, THE KING, ON THE PROSECUTION OF WILLIAM JONES, GENTLEMAN, AGAINST THE REV. WILLIAM DAVIES SHIPLEY, DEAN OF ST. ASAPH, FOR A LIBEL, AT THE ASSIZE AT SHREWSBURY, ON FRIDAY THE 6TH OF AUGUST, 1784, BEFORE THE HON. FRANCIS BULLER, ESQ. ONE OF THE JUSTICES

OF HIS MAJESTY'S COURT OF KING'S BENCH. TAKEN IN SHORT-HAND BY JOSEPH GURNEY. London: Sold by M[artha] Gurney, No. 128, Holborn-Hill. [1784]. Folio. 51, [1 advt.] pp. Neatly disbound, verso of final leaf spotted, else a clean copy. Very Good. Housed in a modern cloth case, with gilt-lettered spine title on red morocco.



Item No. 45

This is the first edition of the record of a landmark trial in the struggle to enlarge freedoms of speech and press. Shipley, Dean of St. Asaph, had reprinted and endorsed William Jones's work, 'A Dialogue between a Gentleman and a Farmer', which "was a serious tract urging constitutional reform in parliamentary representation" [McCoy]. For his temerity Shipley was indicted for seditious libel. Thomas Erskine represented him in one of the most noteworthy libel trials in British history. Erskine argued that only the jury, not the judge, could rule whether a publication was libelous. He warned of "the danger which has often attended the liberty of the press in former times, from the arbitrary proceedings of abject, unprincipled and dependent judges." His argument sought to overturn settled law, which placed that crucial power in the judge, whose biases would naturally flow toward the protection of established governmental and civic institutions; and authorized juries to ascertain only the fact of publication. Ordinary citizens, removed from halls of power and self-protective establishments, would, it was thought, look more favorably upon the publications of their fellows. A jury, Erskine said, should look at the intention with which the defendant issued the publication. A man's motives "only an English jury shall judge. It is therefore impossible to separate law from fact, and consequently whether a writing be or not be a libel, never can be an abstract legal question for judges."

Erskine's powerful plea, printed here, failed to persuade Judge Buller. But Parliament was persuaded: several years later Erskine's views were adopted in a revision of the libel laws [Fox's Libel Act of 1792]. As Wikipedia notes, "Erskine's defence anticipated the Libel Act 1792, which laid down the principle that it is for the jury (who previously had only decided the question of publication) and not the judge to decide whether or not a publication is a libel." On appeal, holding that nothing in Shipley's publication was criminal, Judge Mansfield reversed the Dean's conviction.

Erskine's argument reverberated across the waters. In New York, Harry Crosswell's Federalist newspaper, the 'Wasp,' had accused Thomas Jefferson of having paid James Callender, the notorious pamphleteer, to charge Washington and Adams with crimes, to refer to Adams as a 'hoary-headed incendiary,' and Washington as a 'traitor, robber and perjurer,' in Callender's 'The Prospect Before Us.' The publication resulted in Crosswell's indictment for seditious libel in 1804. A scholar has remarked on "the startling similarities between [the Shipley case] and the Crosswell case...[T]he parallel is almost amazing." [Forkosch, 'Freedom of the Press. Crosswell's Case.' 33 Fordham Law Review 423, 427 (1965)]. Adopting Erskine's reasoning, Alexander Hamilton argued on Crosswell's behalf that the jury, not the judge, ought to determine whether a publication was libelous; and that a publication in good faith on matters of government, although reflecting adversely on its administrators, was protected by the First Amendment. This view is now black-letter law.

FIRST EDITION. McCoy S342. ESTC T92680.

\$2,500.00

46. **Farrow, Henry P.:** HON. HENRY P. FARROW, UNITED STATES SENATOR ELECT. WHAT ARE HIS ANTECEDENTS? [THE FOLLOWING IS FROM A LEADING EDITORIAL OF THE 'AMERICAN UNION' NEWSPAPER, PUBLISHED AT MACON, GEORGIA, IN ITS ISSUE OF JANUARY 5, 1871.]. Washington, D.C.: Georgia Republican Association. [1871?]. 7, [1 blank] pp. Caption title [as issued]. Toned, light wear, light scattered spotting. Good+, with the rubberstamp of the Georgia Republican Assn at the top margin. .

Henry P. Farrow, a prominent Georgia Reconstruction figure, was the State's Attorney General from 1868-1872, and U.S. Attorney for Georgia from 1876-1880; Georgia's Republican Party Chairman for several years; and an unsuccessful candidate for Governor. In 1870-1871, competing Georgia Senates had elected rival candidates to the U.S. Senate, Farrow being one of them. Congress chose the other candidate in the ensuing debate.

This pamphlet calls Farrow the only duly elected United States Senator and urges that he be seated.

OCLC 79614272 [2-AAS, Harvard], as of March 2017. Not in De Renne.

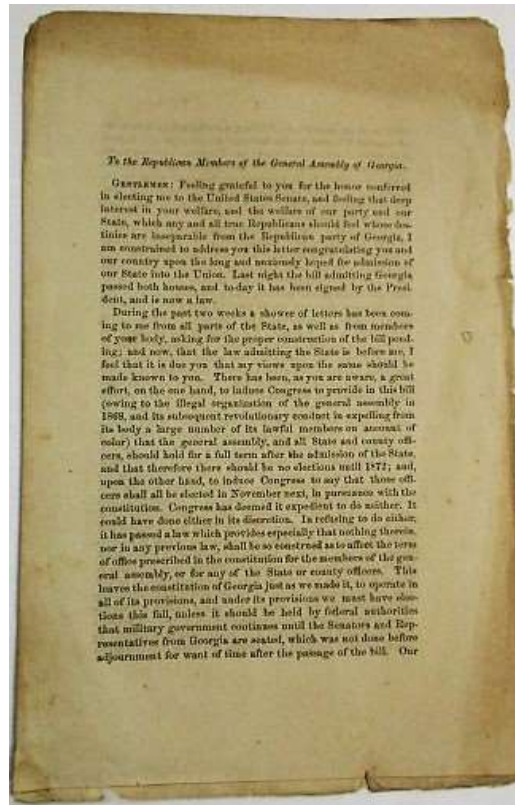
\$175.00

47. **[Farrow, Henry P.]:** TO THE REPUBLICAN MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF GEORGIA. GENTLEMEN: FEELING GRATEFUL TO YOU FOR THE HONOR CONFERRED IN ELECTING ME TO THE UNITED STATES SENATE... [Washington, D.C.: July 15, 1870]. 7, [1 blank] pp. Caption title [as issued], folded folio sheet, with some separations at spine. Uncut, untrimmed. Light wear, Good+.

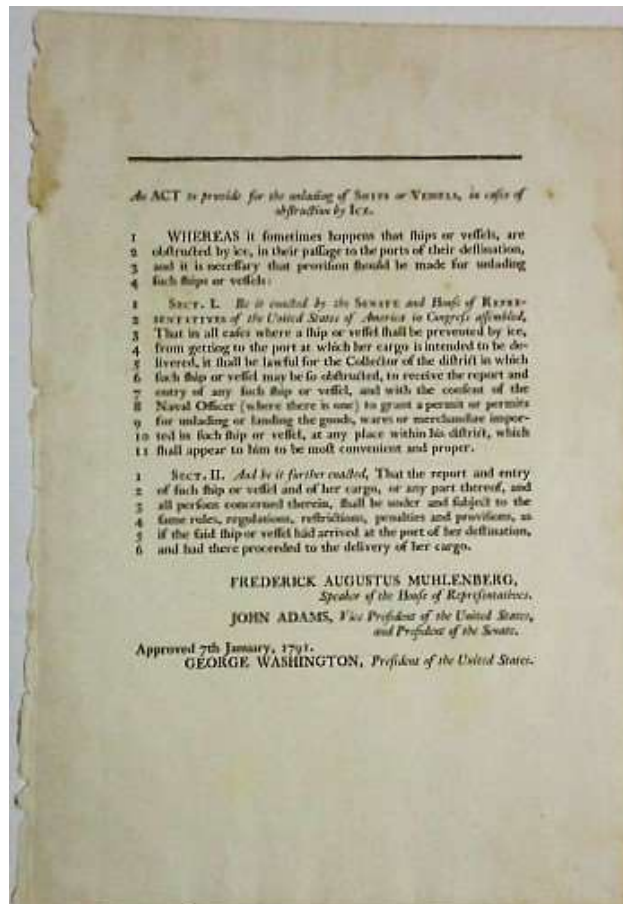
Here Farrow addresses Republican members of the Georgia General Assembly the day after Congress admitted Georgia back into the Union. He gives thanks for his election--prematurely, as things turned out. Congress refused to seat him, and seated a competing candidate.

OCLC 79118459 [1-Harvard Univ.], as of March 24, 2017.

\$175.00



Item No. 47



Item No. 48

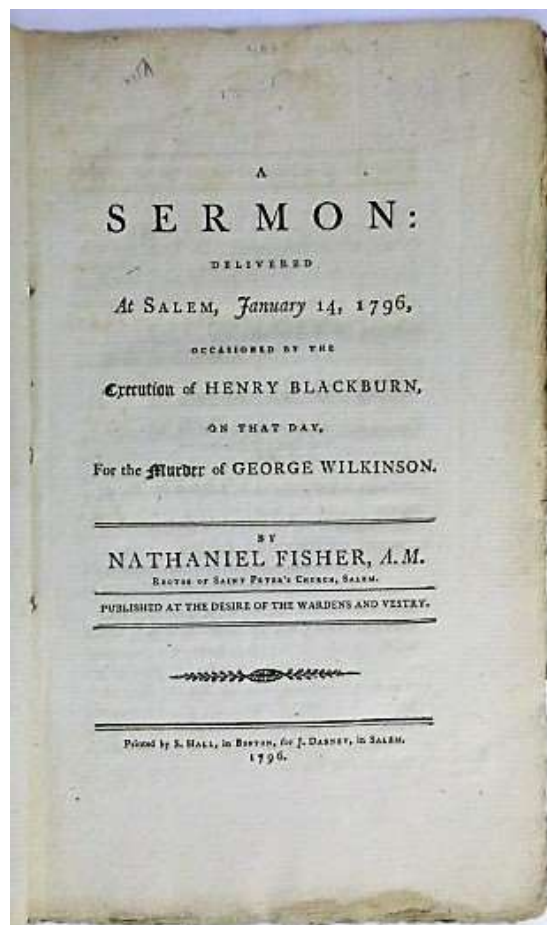
Rare Slip Bill from the First Congress

48. **First Congress:** AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE UNLADING OF SHIPS AND VESSELS, IN CASES OF OBSTRUCTION BY ICE. [Philadelphia: 1791]. Small folio broadside, 7.5" x 11.25". Three paragraphs, each line numbered in the left margin. Blank edge a bit rough, Very Good.

A rare, unusual imprint of the First Congress, still in slip bill form, probably for proofing by the designated Clerks before final printing. In this state, it is printed without the usual prefatory language identifying the Congress, its Session, and its place of meeting.

The Act was approved by President Washington on January 7, 1791, and signed in type by him, Speaker Muhlenberg, and Vice President Adams.

OCLC 54177303 [1- Yale] [as of May 2017]. Not in Evans, Bristol, NAIP, or Shipton in this state. See, NAIP w017554 [3], for the bill in its final form. \$1,000.00



Item No. 49

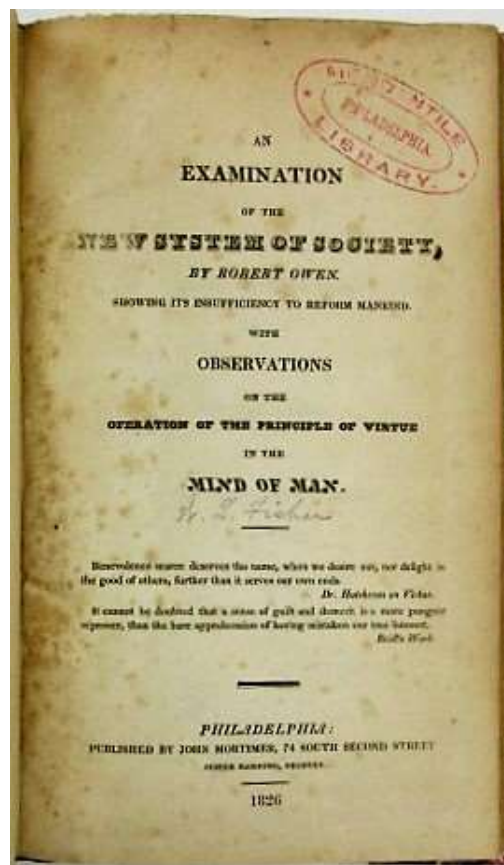
Hang Him-- Because "Life is Too Sacred a Gift to be Sported With"

49. **Fisher, Nathaniel:** A SERMON: DELIVERED AT SALEM, JANUARY 14, 1796, OCCASIONED BY THE EXECUTION OF HENRY BLACKBURN, ON THAT DAY, FOR THE MURDER OF GEORGE WILKINSON. Boston: Printed by S. Hall, in Boston, for J. Dabney, in Salem, 1796. 21, [3 blanks] pp. Stitched, with the half title. Untrimmed, minor dusting to the half title, Near Fine.

Fisher makes Blackburn an example, for the crowd's edification, of the "usual and just effects of a wicked and profligate life." Even if Blackburn did not intend to kill Wilkinson, as Blackburn claimed, Fisher responds that "Life is too sacred a gift to be sported with; and the weapons of death are not to be used lightly and wantonly." The law's purpose, he says, "in ordering him to suffer, in this public and ignominious manner, is to alarm and deter others-- lest they should come into the same condemnation."

The contemporary Diary of William Bentley recorded this ritualistic event as follows: "This day Henry Blackburn was executed upon the Neck for the Murder of George Wilkinson. He was cloathed in a white frock, & was conducted to Church at 11 A.M. & at two conducted to the Gallows by a guard of the Militia. He behaved, from some cause or other, with his usual insensibility, but not with indecency. The Rope broke, but he was senseless. He was soon hoisted again. From indispensable necessity, began the use of WINE with my food, not having heretofore used it through life." [Diary of William Bentley, January 1795, Page 170]. Evans 30424 [Shipton & Mooney have corrected Evans's collation]. Not in McDade.

\$750.00



Item No. 50

"Moral Rectitude is Available to All"

50. [Fisher, William Logan]: AN EXAMINATION OF THE NEW SYSTEM OF SOCIETY, BY ROBERT OWEN, SHOWING ITS INSUFFICIENCY TO REFORM MANKIND. WITH OBSERVATIONS ON THE OPERATION OF THE PRINCIPLE OF VIRTUE IN THE MIND OF MAN. Philadelphia: Published by John Mortimer... Jesper Harding, Printer, 1826. x, [11]-86 pp. Several light rubberstamps, light wear. Attractive, modern marbled boards and quarter calf, gilt-lettered red morocco spine label. Good+.

Fisher [1781-1862] was a Philadelphia Quaker, philosopher, and entrepreneur: he owned one of the area's first woolen mills, and operated the Duncannon Iron Works. An avid reformer, he opposed establishment of the Sabbath in Pennsylvania's laws. "Fisher's aversion to coercion extended beyond the religious sphere as well, and in 1826 he wrote a respectful but forceful critique of Robert Owen's new system of social reform [this offering]. Doubting Owen's Lockean assumption that mankind has no moral virtue other than what was inculcated through education, Fisher also regarded the 're-modification of self-interest' at the heart of Owenism to be far too sanguine about the perfectibility of man. Pointing out significant instances of general moral virtue among the Native Americans and black slaves, who had no rationalized system of moral influence at their disposal, Fisher maintained the Quaker view that moral rectitude is available to all through consultation with their divine individual conscience. This view aligned him with the more liberal views of the Quaker Elias Hicks" [Dictionary of Early American Philosophers].

AI 24538. Not in Sabin, Eberstadt, Larned.

\$1,750.00



Item No. 51

51. **[Football]:** PREP SCHOOL OR COLLEGE FOOTBALL TEAM ALBUMEN PHOTOGRAPH, CIRCA 1894, SHOWING TWENTY YOUNG MEN IN MISMATCHED UNIFORMS SEATED IN FRONT OF VINED PILLARS. [np: c.1894]. Framed photograph, 10 1/2" x 13 1/2", matted behind glass within ornate gilt frame 21" x 23- 1/2". Light wear to surface of photograph. Matting has some spotting. Some wear to frame and small chip to frame edge. Else Very Good.

The squad is dressed in various football uniforms, including laced smock vests over long sleeved shirts, caped sweaters, and knee length pants. Each of the two young men wearing military style uniforms has a small billed cap.

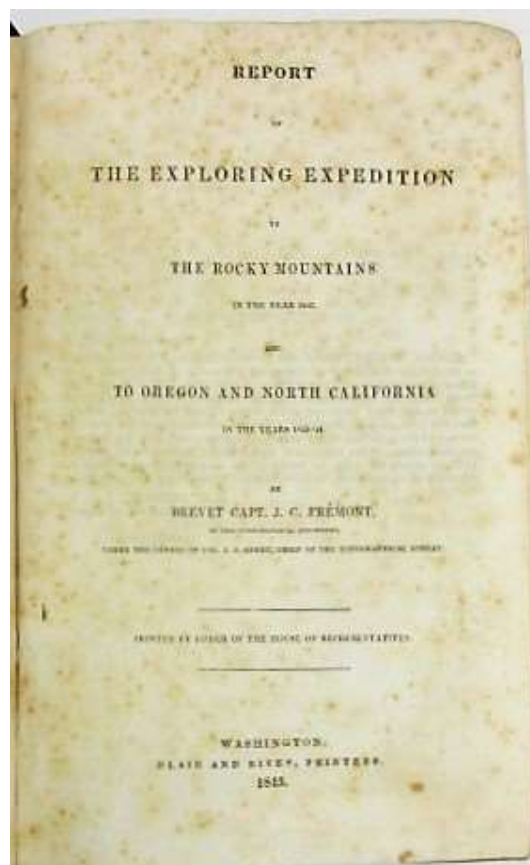
\$350.00

52. **Foxcroft, Thomas:** A DISCOURSE PREPARATORY TO THE CHOICE OF A MINISTER. BEING THE SUBSTANCE OF TWO SERMONS PREACH'D TO THE OLD OR FIRST GATHER'D CHURCH IN BOSTON, JUNE 11. 1727. THE LORD'S DAY BEFORE THEIR ELECTION OF A COLLEAGUE-PASTOR. BY THOMAS FOXCROFT, A.M., PASTOR OF SAID CHURCH. Boston, N.E.: Printed by Gamaliel Rogers in Long Lane for Samuel Gerrish at the lower end of Cornhill. 1727. [4], 67, [3 blank] pp, with the half title and final blank. Disbound. Some spotting and staining. Contemporary signature and notations of Solomon Townsend on final blank leaf. Good.

Foxcroft "was learned, devout, and a good logician, and was admired both for his talents and for the elegance of his manners" [Appleton's]. In these sermons preached on the same day, Foxcroft focuses on Acts I: 24-25 in asking the congregation to pray fervently so that the "Lord Jesus Christ wou'd shew whom He hath chosen" as the new minister. This is the only 18th century American printing.

FIRST EDITION. Evans 2871.

\$450.00



Item No. 53

“Spectacular Reconnaissance of the West”

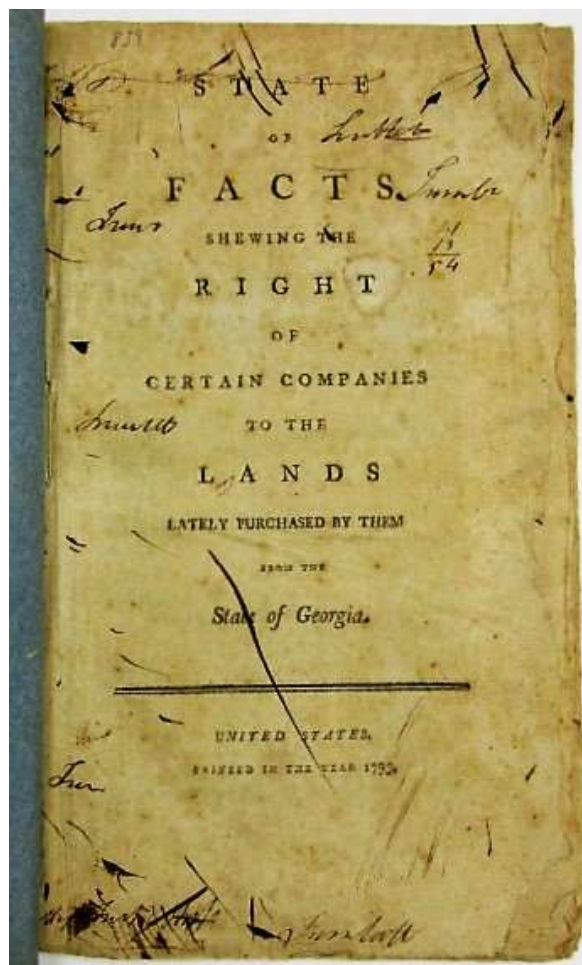
53. **Fremont, John Charles:** REPORT OF THE EXPLORING EXPEDITION TO THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS IN THE YEAR 1842, AND TO OREGON AND NORTH CALIFORNIA IN THE YEARS 1843-'44. BY BREVET CAPTAIN J.C. FREMONT, OF THE TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS, UNDER THE ORDERS OF COL. J.J. ABERT, CHIEF OF THE TOPOGRAPHICAL BUREAU. PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Washington: Blair and Rives, Printers, 1845. 28th Cong., 2d Sess. HD166. 583, [1 blank] pp, plus 22 plates and five maps, as issued. Original publisher's cloth

[minor wear, front joint starting], a few short separations at folds of large map. Else Very Good.

"The most spectacular reconnaissance of the West since Lewis and Clark and the catalyst which changed the entire picture of Western geography and set a generation of pioneers and gold-seekers on the trek westward" [Jenkins]. The "magnificent" folding map and report "changed the entire picture of the West and made a lasting contribution to cartography" [Wheat, pp 194-195]. This is the House report, issued in the same year as the Senate report, and possibly preceding it. "Contains his first and second expeditions" [Howes].
Wagner-Camp 115.2. Howes F370. Streeter Sale 3131. Jenkins Full Howes 924. Wheat Transmississippi West 497. Field 565. \$1,500.00

54. **Georgia Baptist Association:** MINUTES OF THE TWENTY-FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE GEORGIA BAPTIST CONVENTION, HELD AT LA GRANGE, TROUP COUNTY, GA., MAY 13TH, 14TH, 16TH, AND 18TH, 1842. Penfield, Ga.: Printed by Benj. Brantley, 1842. Stitched. 24. Some spotting and foxing. Good+.

This is one of the earliest Penfield imprints; printing appears to have begun there about 1840. The participants in the Convention and their doings are noted. Committee Reports and financial data are printed.
Not in De Renne. \$175.00



Item No. 55

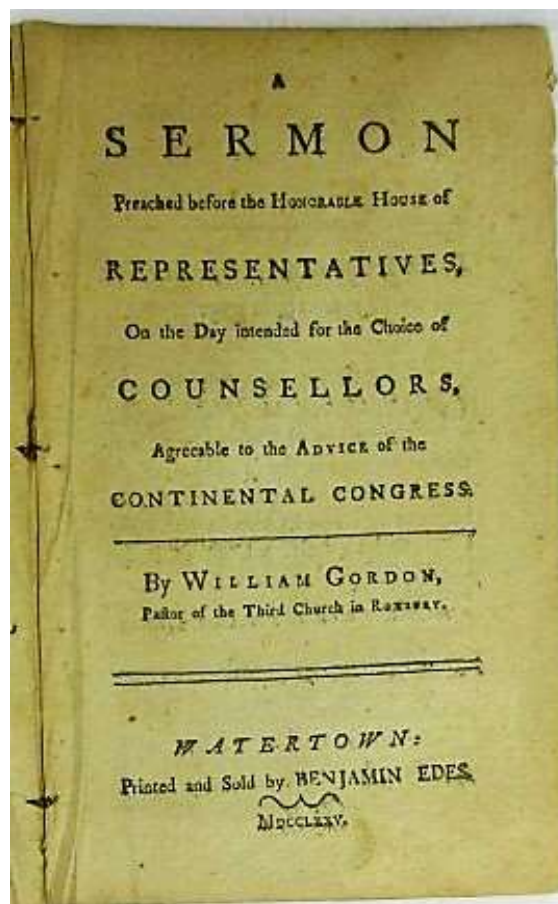
Yazoo Frauds

55. **Georgia Mississippi Company:** STATE OF FACTS SHEWING THE RIGHT OF CERTAIN COMPANIES TO THE LANDS LATELY PURCHASED BY THEM FROM THE STATE OF GEORGIA. United States [Philadelphia?] 1795. 64pp, contemporary plain wrappers. Scattered foxing, contemporary ink doodling on title page. Blank top title page margin clipped. Good+.

"The land companies' attempt to uphold the sale of Georgia's western lands to them, in face of charges of bribery and fraud in the passing of the bill. The next year the legislature nullified the sale" [Streeter]. Virtually the entire Georgia legislature had been bribed. After repeal of the law, claimants who had purchased land from the companies tied up the courts for years in their efforts to defend their land titles.

FIRST EDITION. Howes G126aa. II Streeter Sale 1158. Evans 28745. I De Renne 270.

\$750.00



Item No. 56

“God Has Wonderfully Appeared for Us”

56. **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.

\$2,000.00

57. **Griffith, D.W.:** SOUVENIR | THE BIRTH OF A NATION | THE MOST STUPENDOUS AND FASCINATING MOTION PICTURE DRAMA CREATED IN THE UNITED STATES | FOUNDED ON THOMAS DIXON'S STORY "THE CLANSMAN" | PRODUCED UNDER THE PERSONAL DIRECTION OF D.W. GRIFFITH. New York: Published by The Epoch Producing Corporation, [1915]. 12" x 9-1/2". [16] pp. Illustrated with eight sepia plates. Original string-tied embossed colored wrappers and textured outer tissue guard. Very Good.

The book commemorates an historic landmark in film-making, as well as one of the most controversial movies in the history of that medium. The Library of Congress called the film "culturally, historically, or aesthetically significant" and selected it for preservation in the National Film Registry in 1992. The plates include a portrait of Griffith, a double-page depiction of Lee's last stand, the cast. The text is by novelist and film director Rupert Hughes, and by Thomas Dixon. Numerous testimonials are printed.

\$125.00

"Alarming" Rise in Charleston Crime

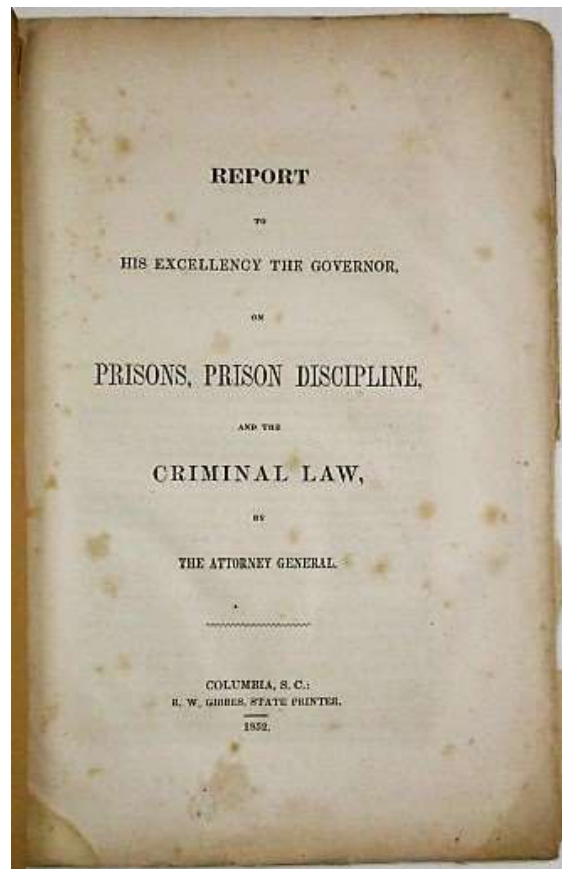
58. **[Hayne, Isaac William]:** REPORT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, ON PRISONS, PRISON DISCIPLINE, AND THE CRIMINAL LAW, BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL. Columbia, S.C.: R.W. Gibbes, State Printer, 1852. 24pp, stitched in original printed wrappers [closed tear to front wrapper repaired on blank verso]. Untrimmed and uncut, generously margined. Short closed tear to title page repaired on blank verso. Very Good.

A rare, early, informative Report on prisons and South Carolina's criminal law. The Report recommends changes in the penal law; not, Hayne assures, from "sympathy with the spirit of indiscriminate and sweeping innovation, which to some extent is the characteristic of the age, and which absolutely runs riot in many of the States of this Confederacy." South Carolina has a low crime rate: "more than half of our population, and the portion amongst whom, from their position, crime would naturally most abound, are slaves, who are kept in order without a resort to the Courts." But he fears an "alarming" rise in crime in Charleston. Urging greater efficiency "in detecting crime," he recommends employing prosecutors in each district and "physicians for post mortem examinations in murder cases."

Hayne wants to streamline outmoded judicial procedures, allow appeals "in cases not capital, only on cause shown," to curtail the power of pardon [with standards to guide issuance of pardons], to curb the most wretched prison conditions, particularly housing "the arrested debtor and the innocent witness" with "the convicted felon"; and to provide separate cells at

night and employ prisoners in shoemaking and other useful tasks. An Appendix prints valuable data on the prison population of South Carolina.

III Turnbull 143. Cohen 4567. Not in Harv. Law Cat. or Marke. OCLC 8348549 [3- Harvard, U Chi., U SC] as of May 2017. \$750.00



Item No. 58

Helper Relishes the Humbling of the Plantation Aristocracy

59. **Helper, Hinton R.:** AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED, 4 MARCH 1865, FROM THE UNITED STATES CONSULATE AT BUENOS AIRES, TO EDWARD M. DAVIS OF PHILADELPHIA, DELIGHTING IN THE UNION'S IMPENDING VICTORY IN THE CIVIL WAR, HOPING FOR A RESTORED UNION AND THE "IRREPARABLE DOWNFALL OF SLAVERY AND THE SLAVEHOLDERS." [4]pp, entirely in ink manuscript. Light wear, Very Good.

Helper, the prominent North Carolina abolitionist whose 'Impending Crisis of the South' argued that Slavery was destroying southern society, was Lincoln's Consul to Argentina. After the War he became an extreme Negrophobe, urging the deportation of the freed slaves. Like Andrew Johnson and not a few southern Unionists, his opposition to slavery was based, not on compassion for the slaves, but on resentment of their masters, the elite planter class.

Here he writes to his friend Davis, a staunch anti-slavery man who had served on General Fremont's staff in Missouri during the War. "How do you feel after four years of war with the Slaveholders? Four years do I say? For you, I ought, perhaps, to say twenty, or even more; for, if I mistake not, you have always, since your very first years of discretion, practiced the virtue of antagonism to the fiendish fraternity of Kidnappers and Slaveholders. But I have more particular reference to the four years of actual, hard, material war, which, in defence of our own

integrity, we have been constrained to wage with energy against the accursed enemies of the human race... [O]f the future, we are of course, more or less like yourself, left to conjecture. What think you of the prospect?"

Helper says that there is "but one solution to the problem, and that is the complete reestablishment of the Union over the irreparable downfall of Slavery and the Slaveholders. May the God of all grace keep our eyes from beholding any other solution than this!"

\$1,500.00

of probability. Write me, then, frankly and freely, and let me know, as ready as you can guess, with the light of all the fresh facts before you, where and how the war will end.

I remain, with great respect,
Your friend,
W. L. Helper

Charles M. Davis, Esq.
Philadelphia

3/7/65

United States Consulate,
Pinaros, April 4, 1865

My dear Sir:

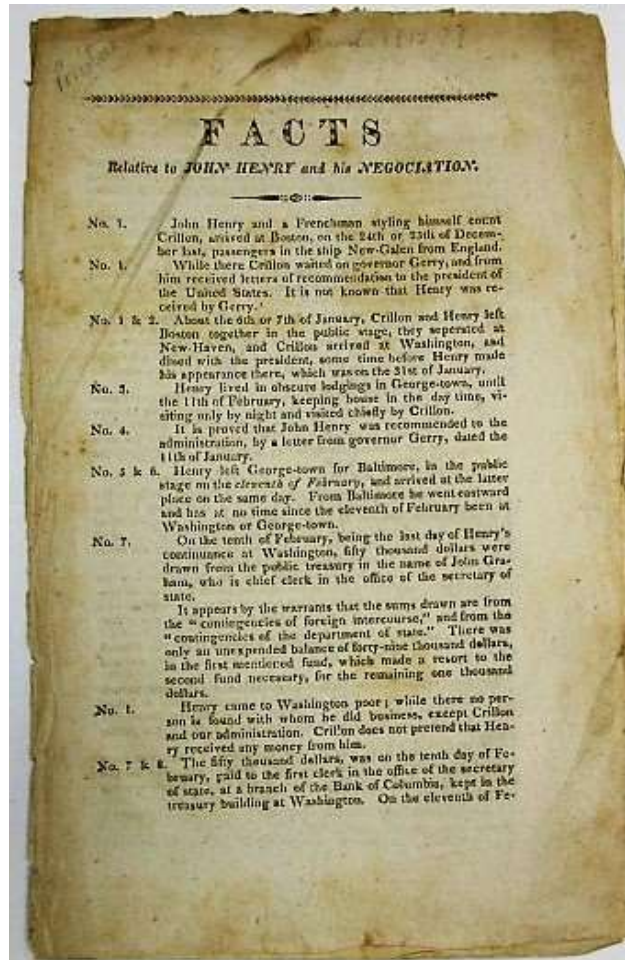
How do you feel after four years of war with the slaveholders? Four years do I say? Ten years, I might perhaps say twenty, as well more; for, if I mistake not, you have always, since your very first years of disunion, practical the virtual of antagonism to the Jewish fraternity of kidnapping and slaveholding. But I have more particular reference to the four years of actual hard, manly war.

which, in defence of our own integrity, we have been constrained to wage ^{with energy} against the accursed enemies of the human race.

Most of the results of the war thus far are well known, even here, in far-off Pinaros, and thanks to Heaven, they are, for the most part, known and considered with satisfaction; but of the future, we are of course, more or less like yourself, left to conjecture. What think you of the prospect?

"Watchman! tell us of the night, what its signs of promise are."

We who are friendly toward the Government of the United States, believe that it has merited the confidence and support of all good men, of whatever name or nation, have not, as yet, been able to see but one solution to the problem, and that is the complete reestablishment of the Union over the irreparable downfall of Slavery and the Slaveholders. May the God of all grace keep our eye from beholding any other solution than this! But tell me — won't you? — exactly what you think. I value your judgment, because I know you are an earnest, well-meaning man, and because I believe that you have no purpose nor policy in subordination to principle, nor any opinion of things, past, present, or future, in absolute defence



Item No. 60

Gullible James Madison

60. [Henry, John]: FACTS RELATIVE TO JOHN HENRY AND HIS NEGOCIATION. [Washington? 1812]. 8pp. Caption title, as issued. Disbound, a bit tanned and lightly worn. Else Very Good.

The pamphlet records a bizarre intrigue that contributed to America's Declaration of War against England in June 1812. John Henry, a U.S. Army officer, had been the secret agent of Sir James Craig, the Governor-General of Canada. Craig had engaged Henry to discern whether New England Federalists might wish to secede from the Union and return to the bosom of the Crown. This pamphlet chronicles Henry's activities resulting from that task.

The British lost interest in Henry's mission and refused to pay him. "Cruelly and perfidiously treated," Henry "laid a plan for their punishment." He assembled what purported to be his correspondence with Craig and sold it to President James Madison for \$50,000--evidently sight unseen. The letters were fraudulent. The gullible Madison, deceived, made the letters public in March 1812; Congress also believed the letters genuine. Meanwhile Henry sailed off to France. Madison's disclosure stirred up the War Hawks and helped to provide a pretext for War. A second edition was published later in the year.

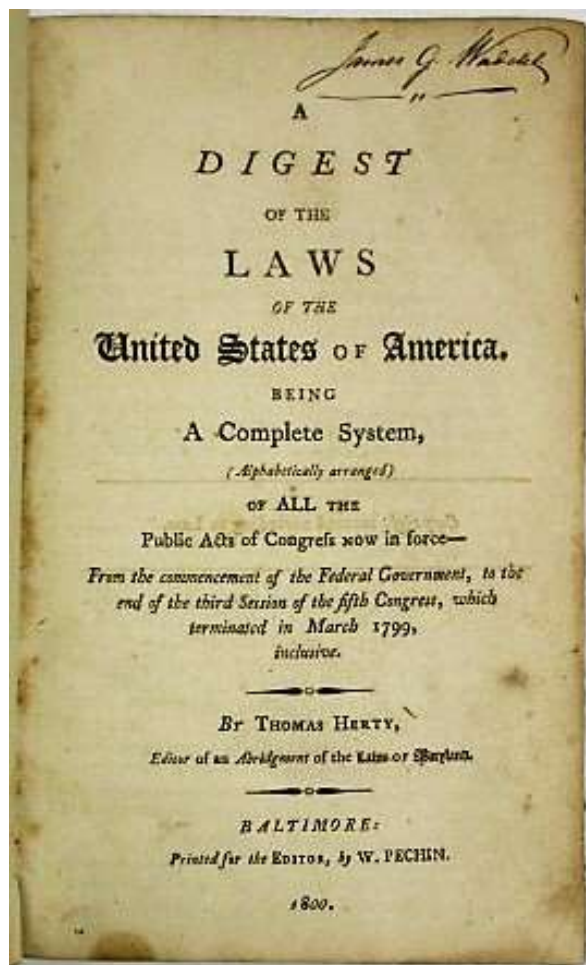
FIRST EDITION. AI 25389 [3- Yale, AAS, DLC]. Not in Sabin, Eberstadt, Decker. See, Henry Adams, *History of the United States During the Administration of James Madison*, Chapter IX. OCLC records twelve institutional locations as of April 2017. \$850.00

First Comprehensive Digest of American Law

61. **Herty, Thomas:** A DIGEST OF THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. BEING A COMPLETE SYSTEM, (ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED) OF ALL THE PUBLIC ACTS OF CONGRESS NOW IN FORCE- FROM THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, TO THE END OF THE THIRD SESSION OF THE FIFTH CONGRESS, WHICH TERMINATED IN MARCH 1799, INCLUSIVE. Baltimore: Printed for the Editor, by W. Pechin, 1800. iv, [9]-562, [1 advt] pp, as issued. Contemporary calf, gilt-lettered red morocco spine label. Light spotting, Very Good. With contemporary signature of James G. Waddell, 1823 signature of Lyttilton Waddell.

This is the earliest separate and substantial Digest of the Laws of the United States. The third volume of Folwell's 1796 edition of the Laws had included a modest digest prepared by Zephaniah Swift. Herty's Digest ranges alphabetically, from Aliens to Widows & Children, with an index. In an effort to render the laws of greater "utility" to "the major part of society," "all acts now extinct or of local or personal operation, are rejected; and such only as are actually in force, and of general life retained."

With Herty's mode of organization, explained in detail, "the whole law is retained, consolidated and perspicuously displayed in the compass of a single volume." A supplementary volume, published separately and not offered here, issued in 1802. FIRST EDITION. Evans 37613. Marvin 384. Cohen 5654. Harv. Law Cat. 916. \$600.00



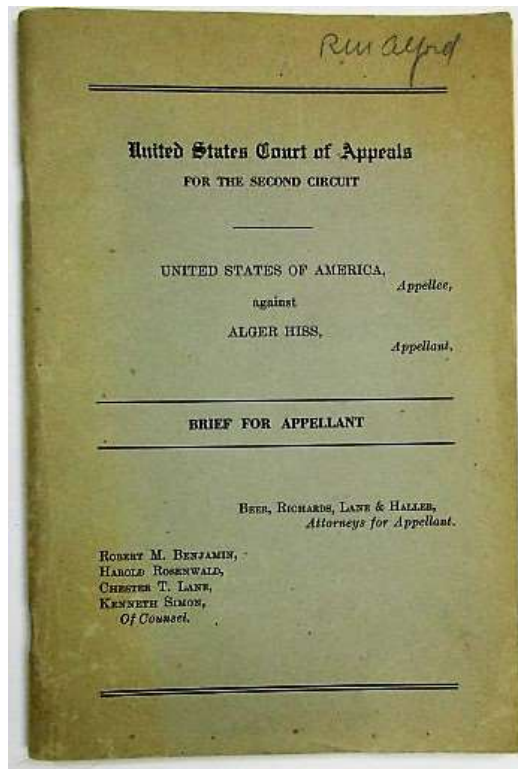
Item No. 61

Slavery "Is the Child of Force"

62. **Hickman, John:** POLITICAL ISSUES AND PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGNS. SPEECH OF HON. JOHN HICKMAN, IN CONCERT HALL, PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 24, 1860. [Chester, PA]: From the Chester County (Pennsylvania) Times, [1860]. 8pp, disbound, printed in two columns per page. Caption title [as issued]. Very Good.

Hickman pinpoints the basic issue: "The extension of negro slavery into the Territories of the United States has become a settled policy of the Democratic party." Slavery "is the child of force, and as the sentiment of the world is against it, it cannot live without the sustaining hand of power. Surrounded by an atmosphere of freedom it is necessarily unsafe, and statutory safeguards and defences become necessary." After examining the characters and candidacies of Breckinridge and Douglas, he says of Lincoln: "He is honest and capable, and attached to the principles of the Constitution, and his election will assign limits to sectional oligarchy, and make labor honest and remunerative."

LCP 4769. Not in Monaghan [but see Monaghan 3735 for German translation of this Speech].
\$150.00



Item No. 63

Hiss vs. Chambers

63. **[Hiss, Alger]:** UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE SECOND CIRCUIT. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, APPELLEE, AGAINST ALGER HISS, APPELLANT. BRIEF FOR APPELLANT. [New York: The Hecla Press, 1950]. Original staples and original printed wrappers with wrapper title, as issued. v, [1 blank], 125, [1 blank] pp. Wraps with some light wear, text clean. Very Good.

The Hiss case was among the most politically divisive events of the Cold War. Hiss was not charged with espionage; the jury found that he lied under oath about his Communist past, and convicted him of perjury. Proclaiming his innocence until his dying day, Hiss was a pillar of the American establishment, a former law clerk to Oliver Wendell Holmes, a trusted confidante of Dean Acheson, and one of the organizers of the United Nations. He lived long enough to be abandoned by most of his erstwhile defenders as disturbing evidence came to light over the years, particularly the release of the Soviet Union's Venona files.

This brief on appeal by Hiss's lawyers is a comprehensive review of the evidence which, Hiss claims, was insufficient to convict him. The clash of Hiss and his principal accuser, Whitaker Chambers, was explosive stuff of the highest courtroom drama. Hiss's lawyers-- Robert Benjamin, Harold Rosenwald, Chester Lane, and Kenneth Simon-- made a valiant but unsuccessful effort to overturn his conviction. \$250.00

The House Debates the Jay Treaty

64. **[House of Representatives]:** DEBATES IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES, DURING THE FIRST SESSION OF THE FOURTH CONGRESS, PART I. UPON THE CONSTITUTIONAL POWERS OF THE HOUSE, WITH RESPECT TO TREATIES. Philadelphia: Printed for Benj. Franklin Bache, by Bioren & Madan, 1796. 386pp. Original calf, with the front cover detached but present. Else Very Good.

The first of two parts, recorded separately by Evans [see, also, Evans 31352] but together by NAIP, which collates a general title page preceding the first part. This first part treats the power, if any, of the House to weigh in with its views on the propriety of treaties negotiated by the President.

Evans 31351.

\$350.00

Standing Rules for the House of Representatives

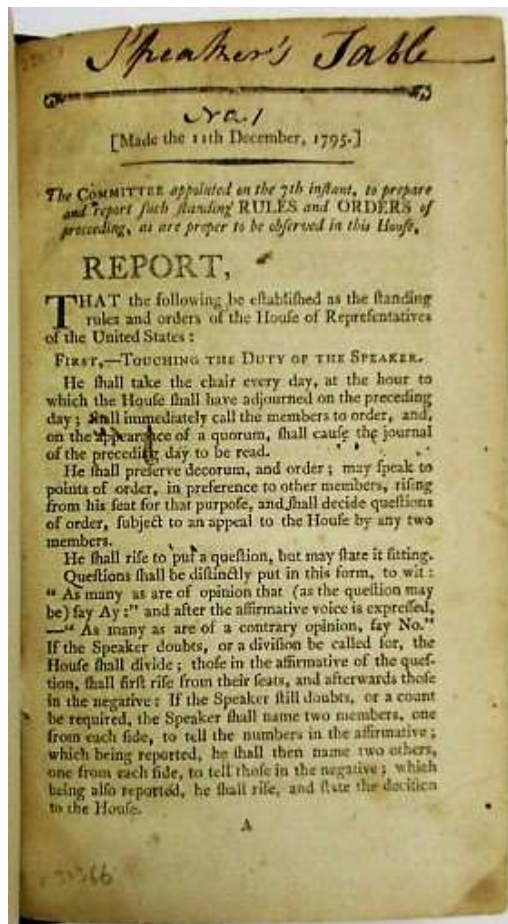
65. **[House of Representatives]:** MADE THE 11th DECEMBER, 1795. THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED ON THE 7th INSTANT, TO PREPARE AND REPORT SUCH STANDING RULES AND ORDERS OF PROCEEDING, AS ARE PROPER TO BE OBSERVED IN THIS HOUSE, REPORT... [Philadelphia: Printed by Francis Childs? 1795]. 11, [1 blank] pp. Caption title, as issued. "Speaker's Table" written in contemporary hand at head of title. Light toning. Very Good, in later marbled boards and quarter morocco with gilt-lettered spine title.

A rare, early Report recommending Standing Rules for the House of Representatives. It begins, "First, - Touching the Duty of the Speaker." The Second Section is entitled, "Of Decorum and Debate." It provides, among others, for the appointment of four standing committees at each session: Elections, Claims, Commerce, Revival and unfinished Business. The Third Section is entitled, "Of Bills." The Fourth Section, "Of Committees of the Whole House." The final section, unnumbered, is, "Joint Rules and Orders of the Two Houses."

Frederick Muhlenberg, the first Speaker of the House, reported this Document to the House on December 11, 1795. The House Journal for that day records that the Report was read and committed to a Committee of the Whole House for consideration on Monday, December 14. On that date the House adopted the Standing Rules.

Evans 31366. NAIP w025269 [2- AAS, Boston Ath.]. See, Journal of the House of Representatives 371, 373-378 [available online at memory.loc.gov].

\$1,850.00



Item No. 65

Jim Crow Comes to Philadelphia

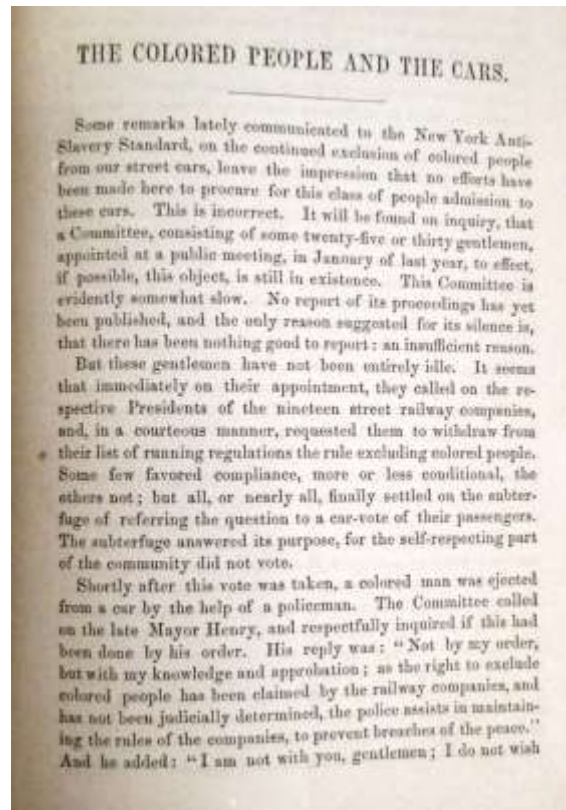
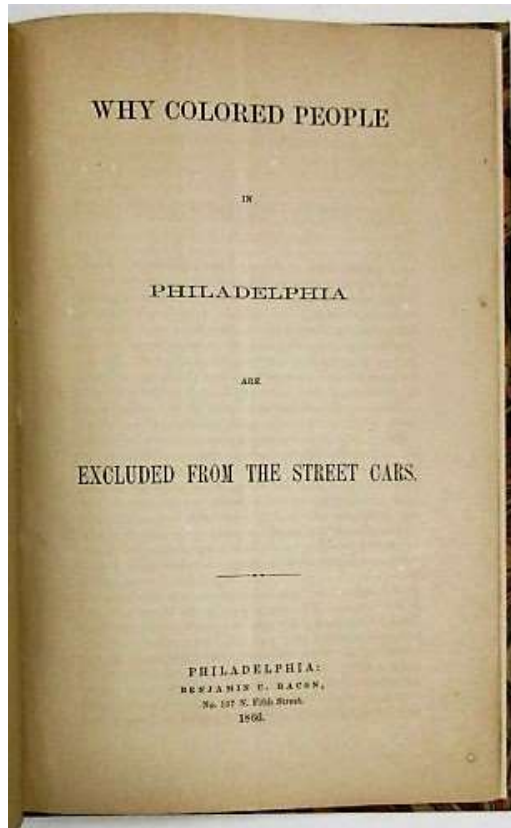
66. [Hunt, Benjamin Peter? Kelley, William D.?): WHY COLORED PEOPLE IN PHILADELPHIA ARE EXCLUDED FROM THE STREET CARS. Philadelphia: Merrihew & Son, 1866. Original printed wrappers, stitched, 27pp. Very Good. Bound into modern marbled cloth.

The exclusion was an early post-Civil War Jim Crow initiative. The pamphlet recounts efforts to reverse the denial of Negroes' access to streetcars, and the stubborn resistance to those efforts. The Mayor did not want "the ladies in my family to ride in the cars with colored people." Other citizens and interest groups agreed. Recommending that "every right and privilege be extended" to Negroes, the pamphlet yearns for the days when "war-made abolitionism had not all melted away."

"In January 1865 the issue of segregated transport became a national cause celebre when Robert Smalls, a black war hero, was ejected from a Philadelphia streetcar and forced to walk several miles to the navy yard where the Planter, the ship he had spirited from Charleston harbor nearly three years earlier, was undergoing repairs. Despite concerted efforts by the city's blacks and white allies, including banker Jay Cooke, integration did not come to Philadelphia transport until 1867; but New York City, San Francisco, Cincinnati, and Cleveland all desegregated their streetcars during the war" [Foner, Reconstruction 28]. "Nothing was done to correct the situation until the state legislature, not particularly sympathetic with Negroes, but

less sympathetic to Philadelphia, passed a law ordering street-car lines to permit the riding of Negroes" [LCP Negro History Catalog].

LCP 5505. LCP Negro History Catalog 171. Blockson 4375. Not in Work, Weinstein, Eberstadt, Decker. \$1,500.00



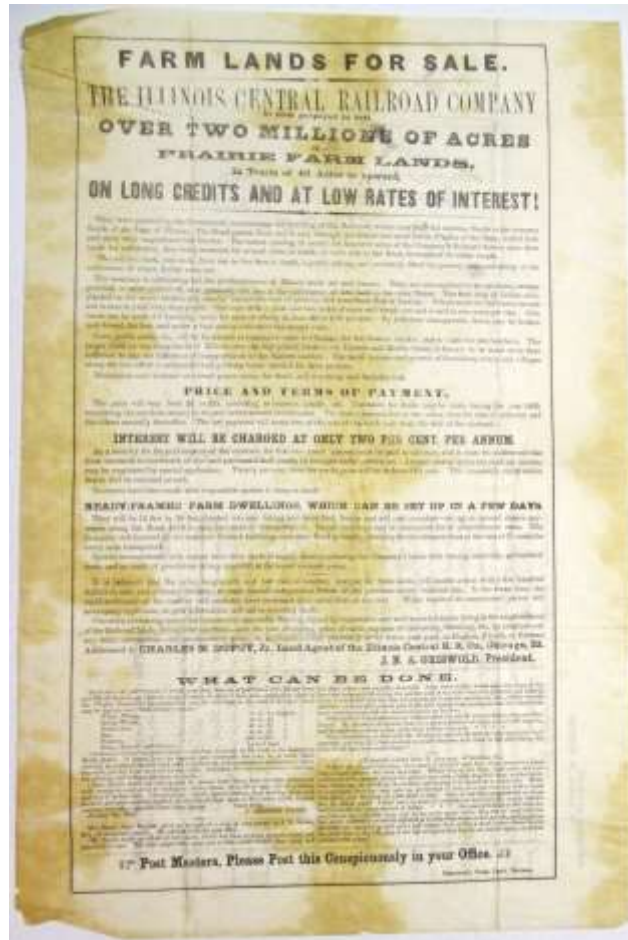
Item No. 66

67. **Illinois Central Railroad: FARM LANDS FOR SALE. THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY IS NOW PREPARED TO SELL OVER TWO MILLIONS OF ACRES OF PRAIRIE FARM LANDS, IN TRACTS OF FORTY ACRES OR UPWARD, ON LONG CREDITS AND AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST! THEY WERE GRANTED BY THE GOVERNMENT, TO ENCOURAGE THE BUILDING OF THIS RAILROAD, WHICH RUNS FROM THE EXTREME NORTH TO THE EXTREME SOUTH OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS...** Chicago: Democratic Press, [1855]. Broadsheet, 17" x 11." Text on recto and half of verso. Folded for mailing, with postmark from Chicago dated 'FEB 20', and addressed to J. Greely in Cumberland Maine. Some foxing, Good+.

"Originally the broadside was sent out in folded form" [Byrd]. A detailed, rare promotional broadsheet describing lands, terms of sale and payment, ready-framed farm dwellings, statistics of agricultural productivity, and other attractive features of the offered lands. The verso letter, printed in typescript, is signed, 'Charles M. Dupuy, R., Land Agent' and dated January 10, 1855 at Chicago.

Byrd 2299 [2- DLC, ICHi]. OCLC locates two, under two accession numbers, as of May 2017 [Univ. Ill. at Chicago, Lake Forest] Not in Ante-Fire Imprints, Sabin, Graff, Eberstadt, Decker.

\$750.00

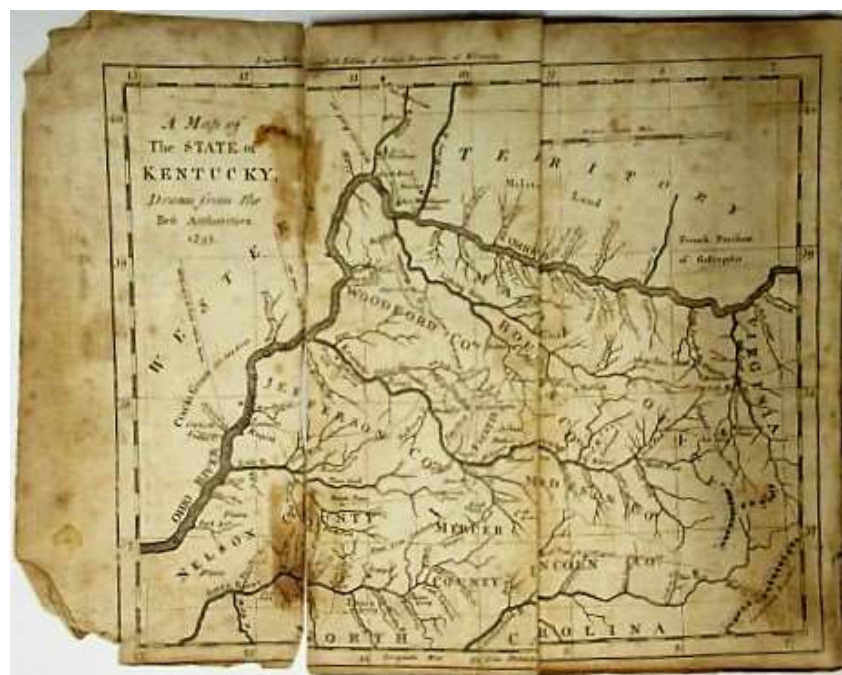
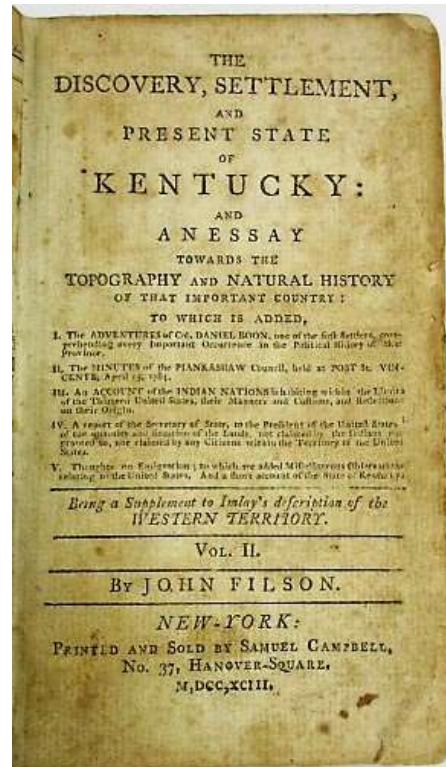
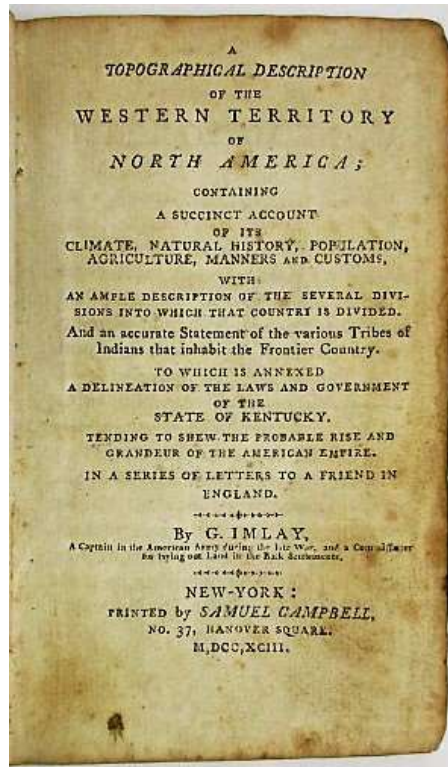


Item No. 67

68. **Imlay, G[ilbert]; Filson, John:** A TOPOGRAPHICAL DISCUSSION OF THE WESTERN TERRITORY OF NORTH AMERICA...AND AN ACCURATE STATEMENT OF THE VARIOUS TRIBES OF INDIANS THAT INHABIT THE FRONTIER COUNTRY. TO WHICH IS ANNEXED A DELINEATION OF LAWS AND GOVERNMENT OF THE STATE OF KENTUCKY...IN A SERIES OF LETTERS TO A FRIEND IN ENGLAND. BY G. IMLAY. [with] THE DISCOVERY, SETTLEMENT, AND PRESENT STATE OF KENTUCKY; AND AN ESSAY TOWARDS THE TOPOGRAPHY AND NATURAL HISTORY OF THAT IMPORTANT COUNTRY... BEING A SUPPLEMENT TO IMLAY'S DESCRIPTION OF THE WESTERN TERRITORY. VOL. II. BY JOHN FILSON. New York: Samuel Campbell, 1793. Two volumes, as issued: Vol. 1: xxiii, [24]-260 [i.e., (24)-250] pp, two maps [torn, incomplete]; Vol. 2: 204pp, folding map, separated at one fold [no loss]. Original full calf [some rubbing], gilt lettered red morocco spine labels. Light tanning, scattered foxing. Other than the condition of the Maps, Very Good.

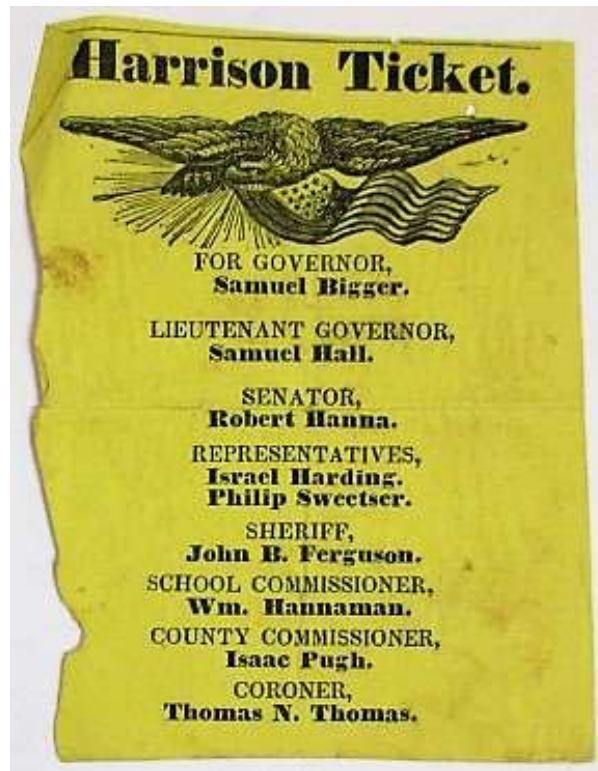
First American edition of Imlay's A TOPOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION, originally published in London in 1792, plus the second American edition of Filson's history of Kentucky, originally published in Wilmington in 1784. Campbell issued them together. Filson's account, like that of Imlay, is not altogether accurate, but it is important as the first history of Kentucky, the first account of Daniel Boone, and the first work to contain a map of Kentucky. In bringing together his own and Filson's narratives, and eventually adding the work of Hutchins, Imlay provides the most complete information on the trans-Allegheny region available at the end of the 18th century.

Howes I12, F129 [not noting this edition]. Evans 25648. II Clark 41, 23. \$1,500.00



Representatives, and Robert Hanna for Senator. The underticket candidates are from Marion County, whose county seat is Indianapolis. \$150.00

70. **[Indiana Elections- 1840]: HARRISON TICKET. FOR GOVERNOR, SAMUEL BIGGER. LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, SAMUEL HALL...** [Indianapolis? 1840]. 3-3/8" x 4-1/2", ticket printed on yellow paper, with illustration of the 'Screaming Eagle' at the top. Irregular left margin, light wear, else Very Good. \$150.00



Item No. 70

“But Be Sure and Get Rich at All Hazard”

71. **Israel of Old: EASY CATECHISM FOR ELASTIC CONSCIENCES: COMPRISING THE CREED, ARTICLES OF FAITH, COVENANT, SIGNS AND TOKENS OF THE INCORPORATED SABBATH-LABOR-CHRISTIANS OF LOWELL. BY ISRAEL OF OLD, FIRST SABBATH SCHOOL TEACHER ON THIS CONTINENT. PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE SOCIETY.** Lowell [MA]: 1847. 23, [1 blank] pp. Stitched. Original printed yellow wrappers present but detached, the bottom third of the front wrapper torn away. Else Very Good, with a clean text,

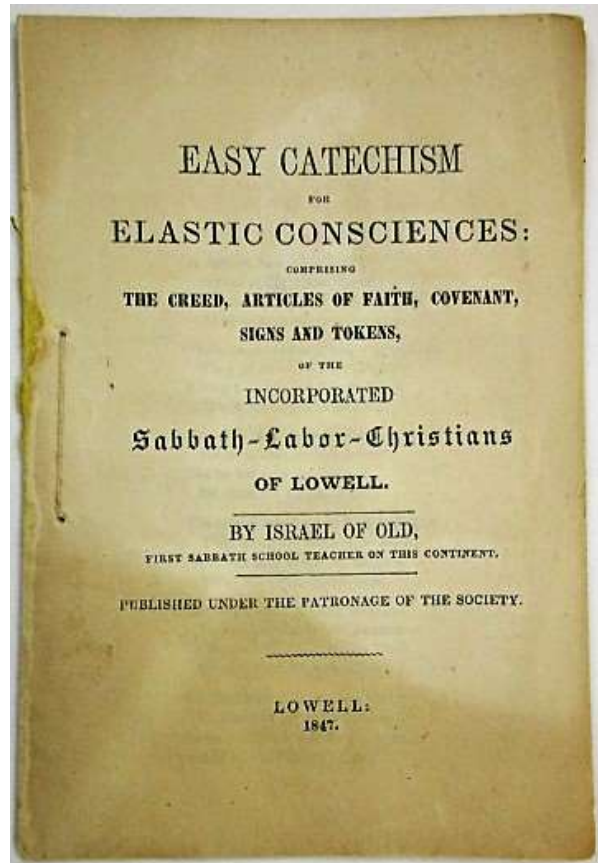
A rare satirical tract, and an early pro-labor pamphlet, on behalf of the American factory worker. It was published as the Industrial Revolution accelerated, in the town that was a primary center of American manufacturing. The text, in the form of a religious catechism, emphasizes the exploitation of workers in the mills at Lowell and other New England towns, and the greed of the owners. The creed of the "Sabbath-Labor-Christians" is "Get riches honestly if we can; but be sure and get rich at all hazard."

The Sabbath-Labor-Christian Society sprang "from the seed of the Cotton Plant," not from the seed of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob. There are signs that this "seed" is "branching out

so as to take into its enclosure all that joins us... In all probability, if the Lord shall spare the life of Zachary, our next President, we shall soon own Mexico in fee simple." To keep the Sabbath day holy, "Take, pick-axe, shovel, spade... ever remembering the more holes you make, the more holy the work will be."

OCLC 13040812 [4- No. IL, U MA, Dartmouth, Harvard] as of April 2017.

\$600.00



Item No. 71

Lincoln's Biggest Mistake

72. **[Johnson, Andrew]: WHO SHALL BE VICE-PRESIDENT? SHALL HE BE A LOYAL OR DISLOYAL MAN?** [New York: Published by the National Union Executive Committee, Astor House, New York, 1864]. Broadside, 8.5" x 11.5", printed in double columns. A very short closed tear at blank inner margin [no loss]. Near Fine.

A scarce broadside touting the loyalty, leadership and courage of Vice Presidential candidate Johnson. "Past experience shows that the choice of Vice-President of the United States is almost as important as that of President. In case the latter dies or becomes unable to perform the duties of his office, they devolve upon the former." The deaths of Harrison and Taylor are recalled. "As wise men we are bound to provide for such contingencies hereafter. We should vote for no man as Vice-President whom we would not be willing to elect President. Keep this rule steadily in view and we are safe. Two candidates are presented, and only two. GEORGE H. PENDLETON, of Ohio, and ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee. If you vote for McClellan you vote for Pendleton also. If you wish to vote for Johnson you can only do it in voting for Lincoln..."

Pendleton was a notorious Ohio Copperhead; Johnson was a courageous Union man, though his selection as Vice President was perhaps Lincoln's biggest mistake. Johnson's acceptance letter is also printed. Not in Bartlett, Nevins, Eberstadt, Sabin. OCLC locates ten copies of this item [as of May 2017] under several accession numbers. \$850.00

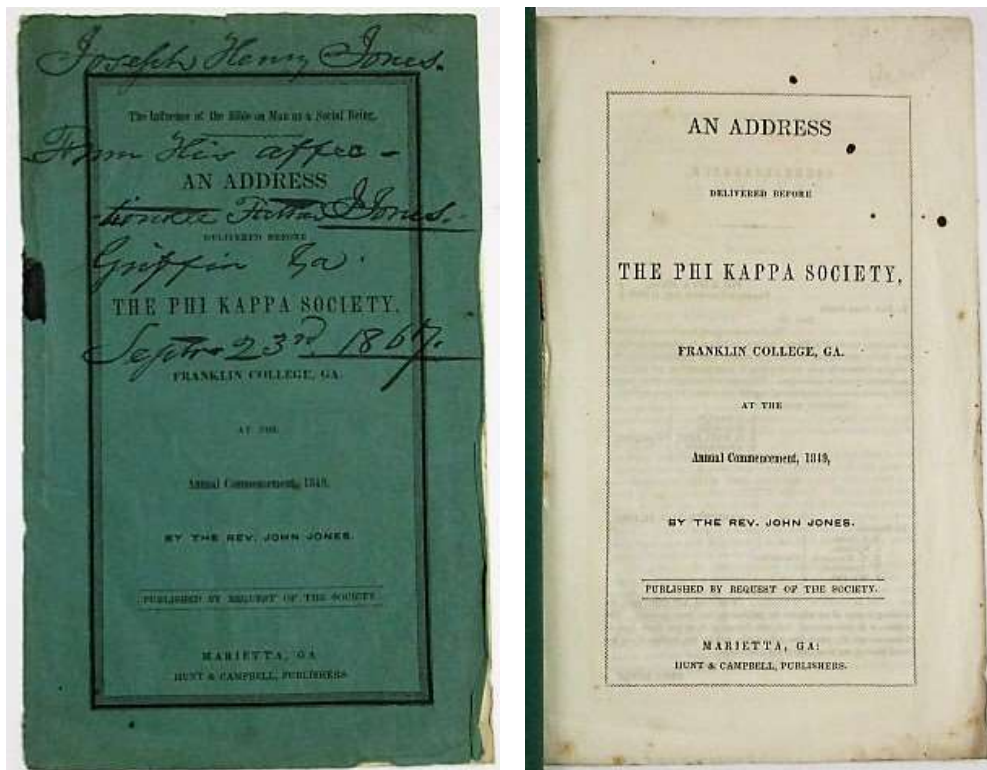


Item No. 72

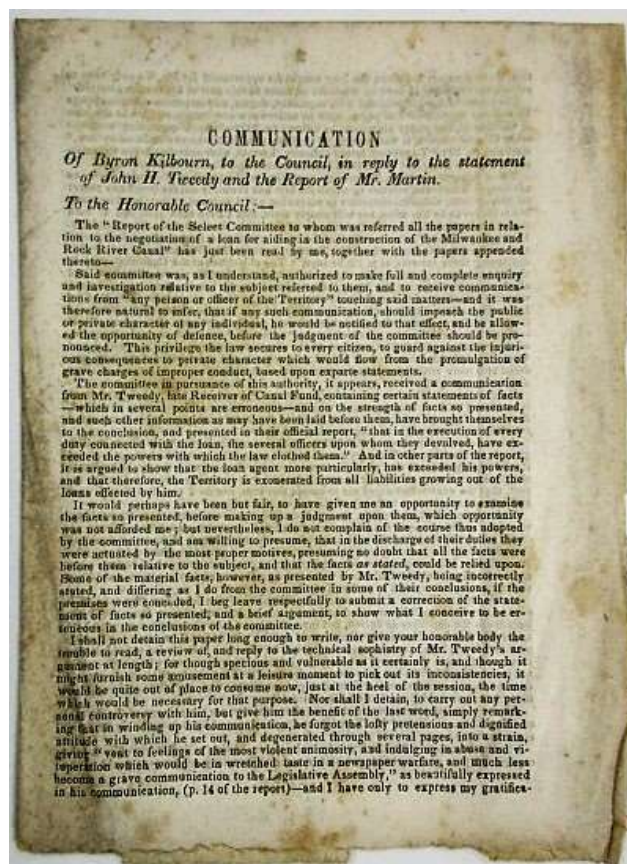
“We Must Watch This Foreign Influence”

73. **Jones, John: AN ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE THE PHI KAPPA SOCIETY, FRANKLIN COLLEGE, GA. AT THE ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT, 1849.** Marietta, Ga.: Hunt & Campbell, Publishers, [1849]. 16pp. Stitched in original printed green wrappers [light extremity wear]. Inscribed on front wrapper: "Joseph Henry Jones. From his affectionate father J. Jones. Griffin Ga. Sept 23rd, 1867. Very Good.

Reverend Jones's Address is a rare Georgia imprint, endorsing "the influence of the Bible on man as a social being," comparing Roman traditions [where "female licentiousness" prevailed] unfavorably with those of Christian societies, and warning of the immigration of Catholics into the United States ["We must watch this foreign influence"]. Not in De Renne. OCLC 191310829 [1- AAS] as of March 2017. \$375.00



Item No. 73

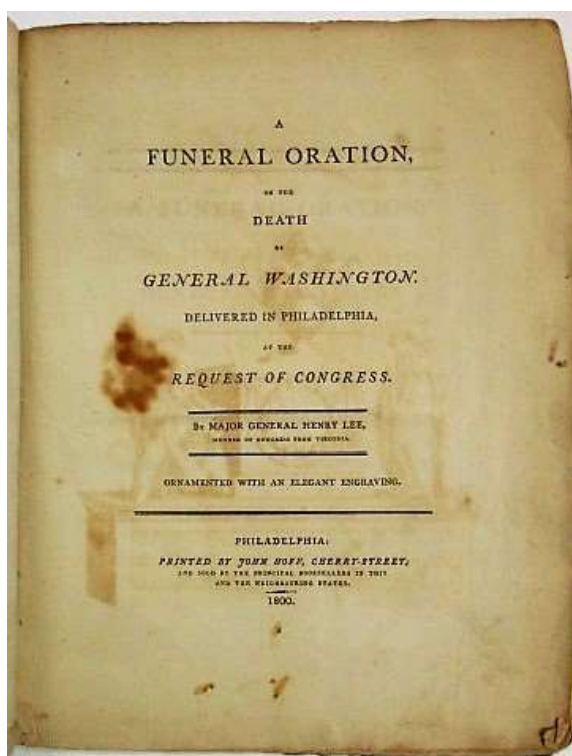


Item No. 74

Rare Wisconsin Territorial Imprint

74. **Kilbourn, Byron:** COMMUNICATION OF BYRON KILBOURN, TO THE COUNCIL, IN REPLY TO THE STATEMENT OF JOHN H. TWEEDY AND THE REPORT OF MR. MARTIN. TO THE HONORABLE COUNCIL... [Madison, WI: 1842]. Caption title [as issued], folded and uncut. 8pp, moderate foxing and dustsoil. Good+.

A rare, early Wisconsin territorial imprint. Kilbourn was Loan Agent for the Milwaukee and Rock River Canal Company. Tweedy, Receiver of the Canal Fund, had criticized Kilbourn's performance in negotiating a loan. Offended by Tweedy's "technical sophistry," Kilbourn explains that he acted in good faith and within the scope of his authority. FIRST EDITION. AII [WI] 160 [2- WHi. WM]. OCLC 50631479 [1- WI Hist. Soc.] [as of May 2017]. Not in AI, Eberstadt, Decker, Sabin, Graff, Soliday. \$500.00

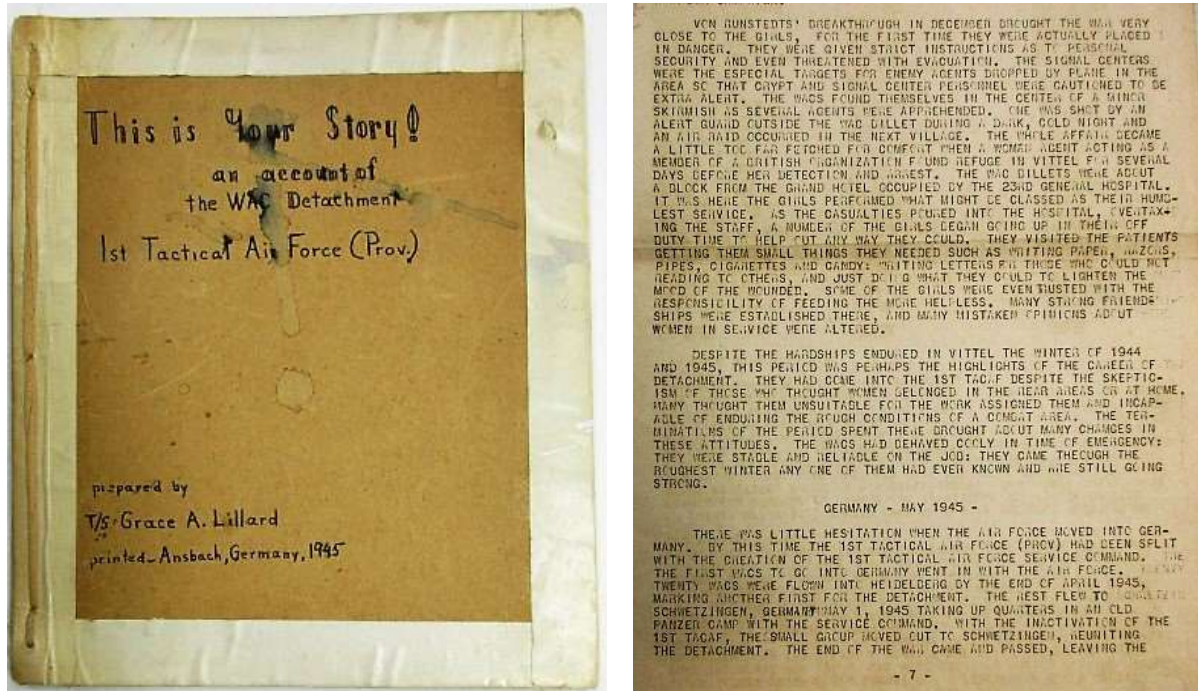


Item No. 75

"First in War, First in Peace, First in the Hearts of His Countrymen"

75. **Lee, Henry:** A FUNERAL ORATION, ON THE DEATH OF GENERAL WASHINGTON. DELIVERED IN PHILADELPHIA, AT THE REQUEST OF CONGRESS. BY MAJOR GENERAL HENRY LEE, MEMBER OF CONGRESS FROM VIRGINIA. ORNAMENTED WITH AN ELEGANT ENGRAVING. Philadelphia: Printed by John Hoff, Cherry-Street; and Sold by the Principal Booksellers in this and the Neighbouring States, 1800. 4to, in original plain drab wrappers. Paper title pasted to front wrapper. Side-stitched, 20pp. Engraving frontis, with original tissue guard, by Trenchard & Weston: "Sacred to the Memory of General George Washington..." Lee's famous words are affixed to the base of the Monument: "First in War, first in Peace, & first in the hearts of his Countrymen." Front blank free endpaper torn away, scattered foxing to the early leaves and wrappers, bit of blank edge wear. Good+.

"Following Washington's death on December 14, 1799, the Sixth Congress commissioned Lee, his brother in arms, to write a moving eulogy. Congress was unanimous in choosing Lee for the task, believing he was best suited to express 'those sentiments of respect for the character, of the gratitude for the service, and of grief for the death of that illustrious personage'." [online Digital Encyclopedia of George Washington, mountvernon.org]. Church 1290 [this edition]. Stillwell 133. Evans 37806. \$3,000.00



Item No. 76

Unusual Archive of Material on a Woman's World War II Service In the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps

76. **Lillard, Grace Avery:** UNIQUE PERSONAL COLLECTION OF PAPERS AND PHOTOGRAPHS OF GRACE AVERY LILLARD, VETERAN OF THE WOMEN'S ARMY AUXILIARY CORPS DURING WORLD WAR II. COLLECTION CONSISTS OF HER TYPEWRITTEN ACCOUNT OF HER WAC SERVICE, FROM BOOT CAMP IN 1943 TO "ITS CLIMAX IN SCHMETZINGEN, GERMANY, JULY 1945"; HER SCRAPBOOK, WITH MORE THAN 220 WARTIME AND POSTWAR PHOTOGRAPHS; TEN LETTERS TO HER FAMILY MEMBERS WRITTEN FROM JULY 1944 THROUGH SEPTEMBER 1945; PRIVATE PRINTING OF A SMALL BOOK WHICH SHE WROTE, ENTITLED, "HOW LASTING IS BEAUTY"; HER PASSPORTS ISSUED IN APRIL 1969 AND JULY 1978; CERTIFIED COPY OF HER BIRTH CERTIFICATE, WITH RAISED BLINDSTAMP SEAL; ORIGINAL LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT DATED JANUARY 1, 1976. Details as follows:

1. A typewritten account of her WAC Detachment from boot camp to "its climax in Schmetzingen, Germany, July 1945." 8pp, hand-paginated. Typewritten on folio paper, attached at head and folded into handmade cardboard covers, tied with string and reinforced along edges with masking tape; handwritten title in marker, "This is Your Story! An account of the WAC Detachment 1st Tactical Air Force [Prov.], prepared by T/5 Grace A. Lillard, printed

- Ansbach, Germany, 1945." Contains a long list of the names of women in her Company at the end. Light staining of covers, Very Good.

Lillard writes many details on numbers of enlisted women, their relocations to different cities, their training, their downtime activities, and the exciting incidents of their wartime service. Lillard enlisted in the army in 1943; she was sent to Boston for boot camp. Her Memoir records that 473 enlisted women and twenty officers were equipped, trained, and shipped out by April 23, 1944. The "girls," as she calls them, were temporarily split into Companies, and some were tucked away in a corner of the camp marked "off limits" and their activities carried out in secret. They were issued one pair of fatigues intended to last the entire training period; she notes that they amused themselves by betting to see who could wear their fatigues the longest without washing them and still pass inspection.

They received lessons in PT class on how to crawl over a strip of land which might be under fire, were given new gas masks and trained in their use, and were taught how to abandon ship by climbing down rope ladders slung from the sides of a high platform resembling the up side of a ship. Classes, lectures and training films were given on field sanitation, malaria and disease control, enemy tactics, propaganda, and identification. She notes that their ship 'Argentina' pulled out of New York harbor just after midnight; May 3, 1944 thus marked the date for departure for overseas service. She describes the cabins as overcrowded, the food bad, and the regulations strict. They had boat drills and inspections each day and were required to be in bed by 9:30 each night. She discusses their down time and chat sessions in the evening. She even gives details on how they worked out a system to smoke in the bathrooms ten at a time--three people standing in the tub, three sitting on the rim, two in the lavatory with one person "on the throne," one against the wall and one behind the door. They arrived at the headquarters at Bentley Priory and Kestrel Grove in London, and were assigned to their work in radio, cryptography, and message center operations. The cryptographers received training on the job under the instruction of Lt. Nina Sanstrom, Lt. Irene Foster, Lt. Gertrude Ragelais, Lt. Anne Dorne, Lt. Katherine Wilson, and Lt. Claire Goldman.

Lillard's tone is serious as she describes June 6th as bringing "new conditions," with the invasion of Normandy, and "the girls" watching the constant flight of aircraft overhead. As the invasion began, early morning brought a sky full of planes, "a sight that was both awing and inspiring." The morning air raid alarm began to wail at around four o'clock; then came the firing. The "girls" snatched up helmets, gas masks, coats, blankets, flashlights, cigarettes, and even candy bars as they made a dash for the shelters. Some of the women eventually wandered back outside; she later mentions a red glow in the sky far beyond London, with a distant thud of explosions followed by the air raid warden's order for them to move indoors. "The robot bombing of England had begun..." There is much, much more.

2. Scrapbook album containing 220+ black and white photographs during and after the War, many with her military associates [sometimes referred to as "The Family" or "The Holy Family"] at their different stations; as well as depictions of military life. Many photographs have handwritten notations with dates, places and names. The album includes the record of her visit to the Dachau Concentration Camp, with a photograph of the entrance on August 6, 1945; the road to Munich, Hitler's Beer Hall, the ruins of Ulm and a few others from the same date; also, pictures of Lillard and her fellow WAC unit members from their time in Heidelberg and Luxemburg, Germany, from May, 1945, up to her visit to Munich a few months later. One page is captioned, "Germany. May 1, 1945. 1st WAC Detachment, occupation troops." Most of these pictures show the women soldiers wearing their uniforms. Also, items such as military passes, Lillard's "Enlisted Man's Identification Card," ration card, copy of "Ships Chatter" from on board the USS Argentina, newspaper clippings, postcards, and more. The covers and first

several leaves of both the front and back of the album are detached but present. Overall, Very Good.

3. Ten typewritten and handwritten letters to her family from July 1944 through September 1945, giving details of her whereabouts, daily tasks, awards given to members of the unit, requests for items she needs such as dress shoes; and one with news on activity in Germany and its destruction from artillery, the last celebrating finally being a free woman. In her letter to her sister Lena dated May 23, 1945, while stationed in Heidelberg, Germany, she notes that it is a pity the German people are as they are. "About the time you start admiring the way they live, you are called upon to remember they are brutal people. They are an incongruous group. That is how they fooled the entire world - By appearances they are cultured, home loving, peaceful people, yet they are, underneath the surface, mad - sadistically mad, and brutal to an unbelievable extent till you actually are made the victim of their brutality. Then you are not too likely to become illusional about them. Even now, I'm afraid they are figuring out what happened to them this time, so they won't do the same thing next time. I don't think I shall ever really understand these people." Many of the letters with postmarked envelopes. Good+.

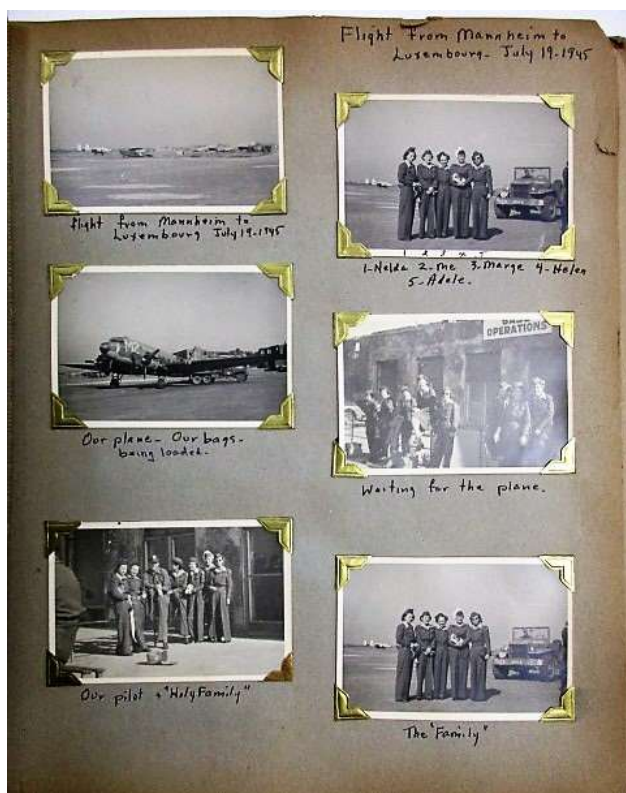
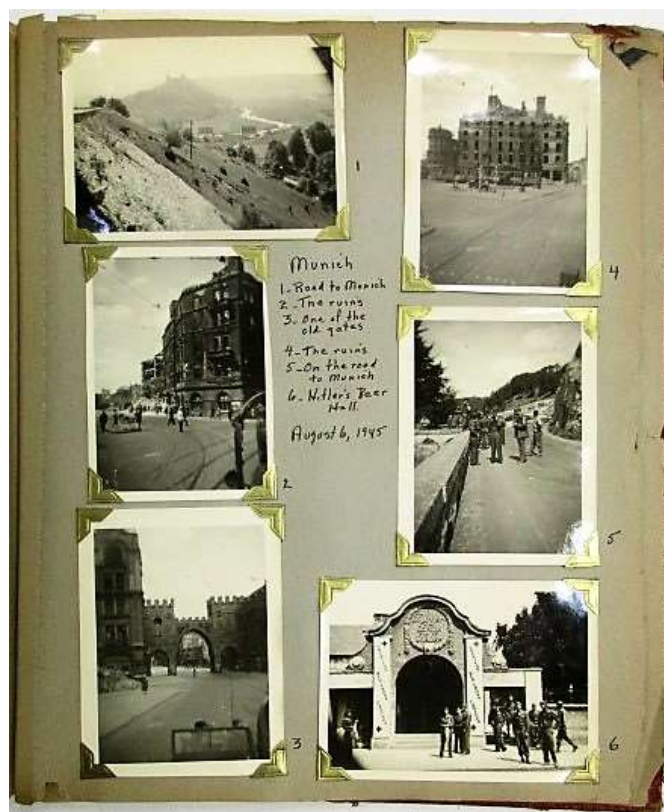
4. "HOW LASTING IS BEAUTY/ PRIVATE PRINTING FOR FRIENDS/ BY GRACE AVERY LILLARD." [20] pp. 4" x 5 1/4". Small light waterstain of corner of last two leaves, Very Good. Poems are each dated with a year, the latest 1964. Very Good.

5. Fourteen additional photographs from World War I, possibly of family members, dated 1915-1918, showing soldiers riding horses, carrying guns while walking through body of water, tents, cannons, full group photograph. One notes names of 1st Sgt. Jack Gosman, Sgt. Van Sant, and Cory Smith.

Additional materials and personal effects include her passports issued in April 1969 and July 1978; a certified copy of her birth certificate with raised blindstamp seal, certified on April 4, 1961; original last will and testament dated January 1, 1976; unsigned codicil to a subsequent will of October 1978 dated May 1990; her personal pocket-size New Testament with her name and information on front pastedown and President Roosevelt's introduction and facsimile signature on first page; her report card for the school year 1936-37, letter from Mississippi State College dated August 1942, asking her to fill a position and her draft declining the same; and more miscellaneous items.

Grace Avery Lillard [1919-1990] was born in McComb, Mississippi, to Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Avery Lillard. Her father, a leading citizen of the Town, was a conductor on the Illinois Central Railroad. She was a poet and artist, as well as a distinguished member of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps during World War II. She graduated from Mississippi State College for Women with an AB in History and Art. She was appointed laboratory assistant to the art professor at the college in 1941 but a year later signed up for the Army. She took her oath to become a member of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps [WAAC] in January 1943, received her boot training in Boston, and achieved the rank of Technician 5th Grade. She was part of the Signal Corps and began her tour in England in 1944. She was in London on D-Day; in 1944 her outfit was the first of the United States Air Force WAACS to go into France; and the first to go into Germany with occupation forces, her final leg of the tour. She was in Heidelberg when the Germans surrendered. She never married and spent her later years in her home state of Mississippi involved with art and community events.

\$5,000.00



77. **Lincoln, Abraham:** BEARDLESS LINCOLN CAMPAIGN COVER, POSTMARKED MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE, DEC. 5, 1861[?], ADDRESSED TO MR. A.W. CUNNINGHAM IN VIRGINIA, ILLINOIS [CASS COUNTY]. Chicago: Engraved & Published by Ed. Mendel, 162 Lake St. [1861?]. Orange cover, 3" x 5.5". Beardless portrait of Lincoln at upper left corner. Three cent rose postal stamp of George Washington at upper right corner, canceled with black target rubberstamp. Postmarked at Memphis, Ten., Dec. 5, 1861[?] [numbers partly obscured]. Light dust, Very Good.

Lincoln did not grow a beard until he was elected President in November 1860. The postal stamp was first issued in August 1861, as one of the new series of stamps issued after commencement of hostilities in order to "prevent the fraudulent use of the large quantity of stamps remaining unaccounted for, in the hands of the postmasters in the disloyal states." [II Brookman, *The United States Postage Stamps of the 19th Century*.]

It is especially interesting that this envelope was posted in Memphis, with delivery addressed to Virginia, Illinois. Memphis was a major slave-trading center on the Mississippi River in the heart of Tennessee's Confederacy. Cass County, Illinois, is about 35 miles west of Springfield, the center of Lincoln's political and legal career.

Andrew Cunningham [1806-1895] was born in Scotland. A tanner who settled in Cass County in 1835, he constructed and operated the first tannery in Cass County, one of the County's earliest and most important industries. His house, listed in the National Register of Historic Places, stands today. [Newton: 2 *Historical Encyclopedia of Illinois*, pages 675-678; and Wikipedia].

Milgram, *Abraham Lincoln Illustrated Envelopes and Letter Paper 1860-1865*, No. 55. Weiss AL-41a. \$950.00



Item No. 77

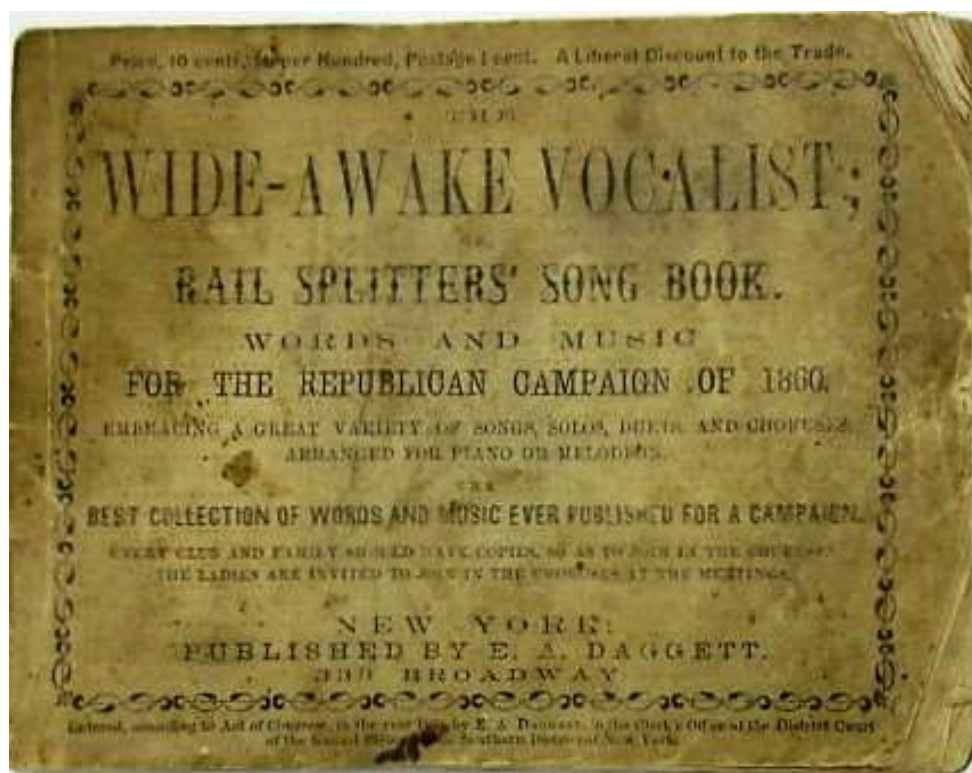
“Get Out de Way, You Little Giant”

78. **[Lincoln, Abraham] Daggett, E.A.:** THE WIDE-AWAKE VOCALIST; OR, RAIL SPLITTERS' SONG BOOK. WORDS AND MUSIC FOR THE REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN OF 1860. EMBRACING A GREAT VARIETY OF SONGS, SOLOS, DUETS, AND CHORUSES. ARRANGED FOR PIANO OR MELODEON. THE BEST COLLECTION OF

WORDS AND MUSIC EVER PUBLISHED FOR A CAMPAIGN. EVERY CLUB AND FAMILY SHOULD HAVE COPIES, SO AS TO JOIN IN THE CHORUSES. THE LADIES ARE INVITED TO JOIN IN THE CHORUSES AT THE MEETINGS. New York: Published by E. A. Daggett. 333 Broadway, [1860]. Original printed wrappers [moderately foxed, light extremity wear] with wrapper title, as issued. 64pp, oblong. Stitched. Text lightly foxed, corners rounded. Else Very Good.

The "Wide Awakes," Lincoln supporters, were known for their torchlight marches, wearing black capes and soldiers' hats. Because rail-splitting had been one of the young Lincoln's occupations, it became a popular symbol of his humble origins. This content-rich political songster was sold for a dime each to Wide-Awakes and other Republican supporters. The Index on the front wrapper's verso lists 62 songs to rally anti-slavery men for Lincoln's first presidential campaign. Most songs are scored for four voices; a few are solos; and music is included for many. Extra verse are provided in nearly all cases.

Titles include "Get out de Way, You Little Giant," "High Old Abe Shall Win," "O Poor Douglas" (sung to the tune of "O Susanna"); "Was ist des Deutschen Vaterland" [for the necessary support of German-American voters]. "The March of the Free" is attributed to Horace Greeley, "Seventy-Six" to William Cullen Bryant, and "Up for the Conflict" to John Greenleaf Whittier. Also, "Honest Abe of the West," "Lincoln and Hamlin the True," "We are coming to this Presidential War," "The Candidate With a Cork Leg," "The People Had Five Candidates," "Shout for the Prairie King," "Roll On the Republican Ball," "The Baltimore Convention," "Republicans: the Nation Calls You!," "We Will Vote for Old Abe Lincoln." Monaghan 91. Nicolay Bibliography 1050. \$2,500.00



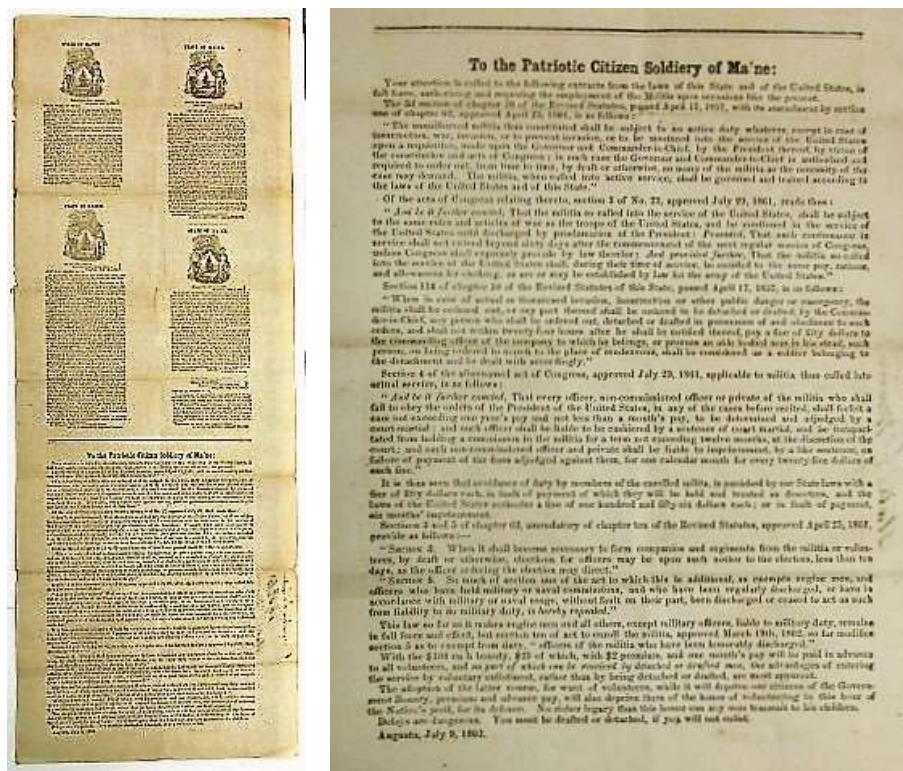
Item No. 78

“No Small Trouble with Men of Corrupt Minds”

79. **Lord, Benjamin:** LOVE TO JESUS CHRIST, AN EXCELLING QUALIFICATION IN HIS MINISTERS. A SERMON PREACH'D AT THE INSTALMENT OF THE REVEREND NATHANAEL WHITAKER, AT CHELSEA, IN NORWICH, FEB. 25TH, 1761. AND PUBLISH'D AT THE DESIRE OF SOME THAT HEARD IT. NOTE, THE PASSAGES WHICH (IN COMPASSION WITH THE AUDIENCE, IN THE OPEN FIELD, IN THAT SEASON) WERE OMITTED IN THE DELIVERY, ARE HERE INSERTED. New-London: Printed and Sold by Timothy Green, 1761. 36pp, with the half title. Lightly toned. Bound in attractive modern quarter morocco and marbled boards, with gilt-lettered spine title. Very Good. Inscribed on the half title, 'E. Whitman's | The gift of the Author.'

An attractive New London imprint, by the minister of the First Church of Norwich, in New London County. Lord was ordained in 1717, and remained at that Church until shortly before his death in 1784. Lord speaks on the "Difficulties and Tryals" of the ministry, including "hard and knotty Cases to manage; and no small Trouble with Men of corrupt Minds, and obstinate in their wicked Practices."

Whitaker became a strong supporter of the American Revolution from his pulpit. Evans 8905. Trumbull 1021. Johnson 744. \$450.00



Item No. 80

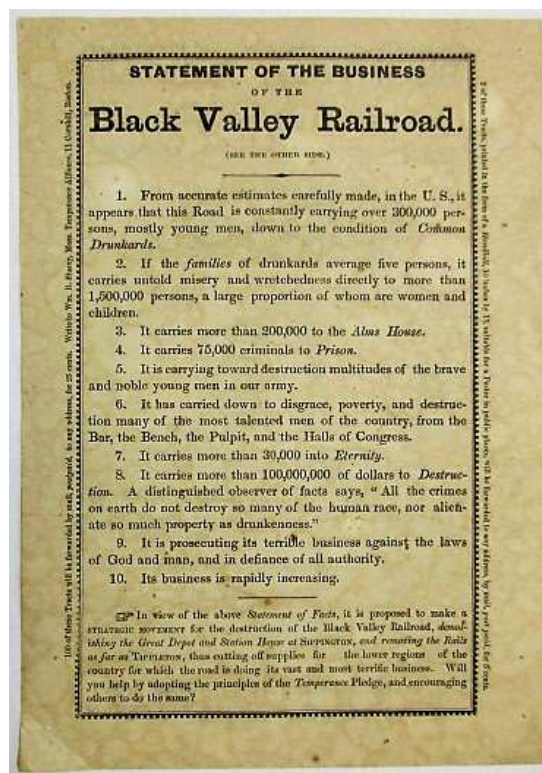
“You must be Drafted or Detached, if You will not Enlist”

80. **[Maine]: TO THE PATRIOTIC CITIZEN SOLDIERY OF MAINE:**.. Augusta: July 9, 1862. Broadside, 24" x 8-3/4". Old horizontal folds, minor wear. Docketed in ink on verso. Very Good.

The Address is preceded at the top by five Messages and General Orders from the Governor and the Adjutant General, dated July 4, 5, 7 [two orders], and 8, 1862, with the seal of the State of Maine on each. They urge enlistment in the Union cause to meet "the exigency of the public service." The Address recites relevant portions of Maine's Militia Laws, rendering men "liable to military duty," and warns, "You must be drafted or detached, if you will not enlist." As an enticement to enlist, a \$100 cash bounty will be paid, "no part of which can be received by detached or drafted men."

Difficulties in securing troops at the Nation's hour of maximum need are suggested by Governor Washburn's July 7 Message: "large numbers of soldiers are absent from their Regiments, some on furlough and some on sick leave, who are now able to return to the Regiments where they are needed for the service of their country."

Not located on OCLC as of April 2017, or at the online sites of AAS, Harvard, or the University of Maine. \$1,250.00



Item No. 81

It's Bound for "Death River"

81. [Massachusetts Temperance Alliance]: BLACK VALLEY RAILROAD. GRAND CENTRAL ROUTE THROUGH DISMAL SWAMP. LOW FARES. AMPLE ACCOMMODATIONS. GREAT SPEED... Boston: [1860's?]. Broadsheet, 5-5/8" x 8". Vignette of a railroad, text with border. Different type styles, Very Good.

The Massachusetts Temperance Alliance was formed in 1859; its Motto: "Total Abstinence for the Individual and Prohibition for the State" [Clark, History of the Temperance Reform in Massachusetts, 1813-1883 (1888), Chapter XXIII, pages 165 et seq.]. This rare, satiric broadsheet prints a "progressive time table" for the railroad: first stop is Sippington, then Loafers' Common, Fools' Corner, and finally-- after many more stops-- arrival at Black Valley

and Death River. After stopping at Drunkards' Curve, "Lightning Express" takes the passenger to the end.

The verso prints the "Statement of the Business of the Black Valley Railroad." Among its other duties, it "carries more than 200,000 to the Alms House," "64,000 criminals to Prison," and "more than 100,000,000 of dollars to Destruction."

OCLC 79437435 [2- NYHS, VT Hist. Soc.] as of April 2017.

\$375.00

"Cowardly Northern Abolitionists" Caused the War

82. **Miles, Thomas Jefferson:** "TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN." THE CONSPIRACY OF LEADING MEN OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY TO DESTROY THE AMERICAN UNION PROVED BY THEIR WORDS AND ACTS ANTECEDENT AND SUBSEQUENT TO THE REBELLION. BY...OF PHILADELPHIA. New York: J. Walter, 1864. 35, [1 blank] pp. Stitched and disbound, reinforced spine, scattered spotting. Good+.

A fevered, pro-McClellan pamphlet for the 1864 presidential election. Miles purports to demonstrate "violations of the Constitution by Lincoln and others." The publishers' prefatory Note lauds Miles's exposure of "startling proofs" of the Republican conspiracy "to subvert the Constitution by perverting and destroying its plainest provisions." Miles blames the Civil War on "cowardly Northern Abolitionists," adherents of the Higher Law doctrine, and "the Puritanical meddlesomeness and selfishness of the witch-burning semi-infidel portion of the New England population." He praises McClellan, and excoriates Lincoln.

FIRST EDITION. Monaghan 330. Sabin 48938. Not in Bartlett, Nevins, LCP. \$175.00

Rare South Carolina Almanacs

83. **Miller, A.E.:** MILLER'S PLANTERS' & MERCHANTS' ALMANAC, FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD 1848...CALCULATED BY DAVID YOUNG, FOR THE STATES OF CAROLINA & GEORGIA... ALSO, THE FASTS & FESTIVALS, OBSERVED BY THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN THE U. STATES OF AMERICA, AND THOSE OBSERVED BY THE ISRAELITES; TO WHICH IS ANNEXED. A LIST OF THE CHIEF OFFICERS OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, AND OF THE STATE OF SOUTH-CAROLINA, CITY OF CHARLESTON, &C. WITH THE TIMES OF HOLDING COURTS; AND MUCH OTHER GENERAL INFORMATION; WITH A GARDENER'S CALENDAR, (CONDENSED) FOR EACH MONTH, AT THE HEAD OF THE PAGE. Charleston, S.C.: Published and Sold, Wholesale & Retail, by A.E. Miller, [1847]. [48] pp, as issued. Disbound. 'Third Edition' at head of title. Some browning of text, Good+. .

The Almanac includes a "Calendar of Fasts, Festivals, and other days, Observed by the Israelites. For the Year 5608"; information on the militia, Police of the City of Charleston, the Custom House, Pilots, South Carolina College, Free Schools, Medical Societies and Colleges, Banks, Insurance Companies, the Post Office, South Carolina Railroad, rates of freight on railroads, and the items promised by the title.

Drake 13362. Not in Turnbull, Singerman, or Rosenbach.

\$450.00

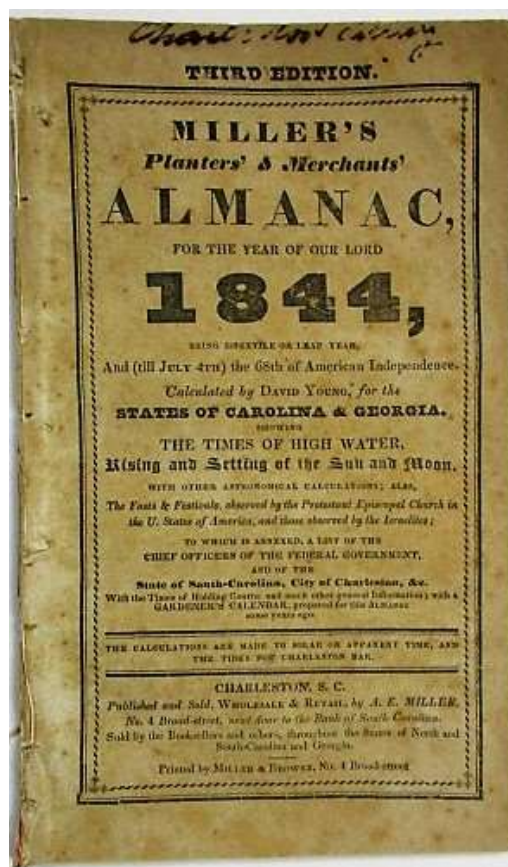
84. **Miller, A.E.:** MILLER'S PLANTERS' & MERCHANTS' ALMANAC, FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD 1844...CALCULATED BY DAVID YOUNG, FOR THE STATES OF CAROLINA & GEORGIA... ALSO, THE FASTS & FESTIVALS, OBSERVED BY THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN THE U. STATES OF AMERICA, AND THOSE OBSERVED BY THE ISRAELITES; TO WHICH IS ANNEXED. A LIST OF THE CHIEF

OFFICERS OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, AND OF THE STATE OF SOUTH-CAROLINA, CITY OF CHARLESTON, &C. WITH THE TIMES OF HOLDING COURTS; AND MUCH OTHER GENERAL INFORMATION; WITH A GARDENER'S CALENDAR, PREPARED FOR THIS ALMANAC SOME YEARS AGO. Charleston, S.C.: Published and Sold, Wholesale & Retail, by A.E. Miller, [1843]. [48] pp, as issued. Disbound. 'Third Edition' at head of title. Some browning of text, Good+. .

The Almanac includes a "Calendar of Fasts, Festivals, and other days, Observed by the Israelites. For the Year 5604"; information on the militia, Police of the City of Charleston, the Custom House, Pilots, South Carolina College, Free Schools, Medical Societies and Colleges, Banks, Insurance Companies, the Post Office, South Carolina Railroad, rates of freight on railroads, and the items promised by the title.

Drake 13345. II Turnbull 484 records the first edition. Not in Singerman or Rosenbach.

\$450.00



Item No. 84

A Chronicle of the End of the Civil War

85. **Morgans, William T.:** DIARY OF NEW YORK INFANTRY SERGEANT MAJOR WILLIAM T. MORGANS DURING THE MOMENTOUS CLOSING MONTHS OF THE WAR, MARCH 24 TO JULY 13, 1865. 1865. 3" x 5 3/4". [72] pp diary, plus [22] pp various memoranda, completely in ink and pencil manuscript. Bound in original limp calf with "Wm. T. Morgans/ Srgt. Major/ 143 Inf. Regt." etched on front [worn, spine splitting]. Missing one leaf from 22-25 April. Some dampstaining and light tanning. Good+.

William "Billy" Thomas Morgans (1844-1882) of Bethel, New York, enlisted in the Union army in August, 1862, and was mustered into Company F, 143rd New York Volunteer Infantry as Sergeant. Over the next two years he was promoted to First Sergeant and then Sergeant Major. During the Battle of Bentonville, North Carolina, in March, 1865, he and Adjutant Hammond ran across an open field while under heavy enemy fire to retrieve ammunition from their supply wagon. This led to his promotion to First Lieutenant on April 15. Before being mustered out in July, 1865, he was brevetted Captain and given command of Company H. After the war he settled in New York and got married. He was gifted mechanically, and fluent in French and German. He founded a newspaper called 'The Record' in 1868, sold it in 1870, then founded the 'Liberty Register', which he sold a few years later. A talented printer, Morgans was awarded two patents for improvements in printing presses. He became a prominent manufacturer of wooden type with his manufacturing company Young & Morgans in Napanoch, New York. He invented the Hercules Printing Press. Morgans died at age 38 from pneumonia. [CIVIL WAR TIMES ILLUSTRATED, VOLUME 40, ISSUES 1-4, Historical Times, Inc.: 2001, Page 72, books.google.com, accessed on May 17, 2017; Article "Billy Morgans - the boss typo of the County..." July 2, 2014, www.woodtyperesearch.com, accessed on May 17, 2017.]

His diary covers the momentous closing period of the war as Morgans' regiment pressed north from North Carolina under General Sherman-- Morgans records his sighting of Sherman at a drill in the diary's very first entry: "Passed through Goldsboro at noon. Saw General Sherman when we passed at a shoulder arms" (March 24). "Some men found several barrels of whiskey and a great many are drunk... Rations are very scarce but we expect the train back in a day or two at most" (March 25). By this point, they encountered only minimal resistance, "Our foragers were driven in this morning, two of them are missing" (26 March). Clothing was hard to come by: he frequently mentions trying to get some for himself, "Regt. drew clothing but I could not get any this time" (March 27). "News came that Lieut. Carrington was killed... Regt. drew clothing. I got a pair of pants" (March 28). While marching toward Raleigh, "we were stopped by a few Rebs, but after about 1/2 hour we drove them and marched on" (10 April). Most noteworthy was the regiment's reaction to the dramatic news of April: "News came out that Richmond was taken. Great excitement all day. Cheering, band playing, and drinking was the order of the day, and I saw more drunken men than I have seen in a long time" (6 April). Then six days later "News reached us that Lee with his entire force had surrendered, which caused the greatest excitement and most cheering I have ever heard at one time." (April 12). On 17 April, sadder news arrived: "News reached us that Abraham Lincoln was dead and that caused much excitement. Everyone was talking about it." Two days later "Death of President Lincoln confirmed by order from Sherman" (April 19). Morgans was promoted to lieutenant on 27 April; he describes receiving his commission and shoulder straps. The regiment continued to move and was headed toward Richmond. "Crossed the river and passed through Richmond... Saw Castle Thunder and Libby Prison" (May 11). Next, heading toward Spotsylvania, "Encamped for the night within a mile of Spotsylvania C.H. A great many of the boys went to the battle ground hundreds of our men's bones lie there unburied" (May 14). The entries continue, showing the regiment's movements through Bull Run, Fairfax C.H., Alexandria, Camp Saratoga, etc. He writes of daily activities: receiving rations and clothing, preparing muster rolls; he also mentions various officers' names. In June he gathers his personal items and prepares to head to Washington. On 2 July, he notes considerable excitement among the unit about being mustered out. On 3 July, many of the men went to Washington with 24-hour passes. "Was received by Maj. Gen. Bartlett near the Seminary. There were a great many citizens present." Finally, "Order came stating that we were to be mustered out immediately. Adj. procured our muster out roll for each company" (July 6). The final entry of 13 July finds him still writing up payrolls, waiting to be discharged.

\$1,500.00



Item No. 85

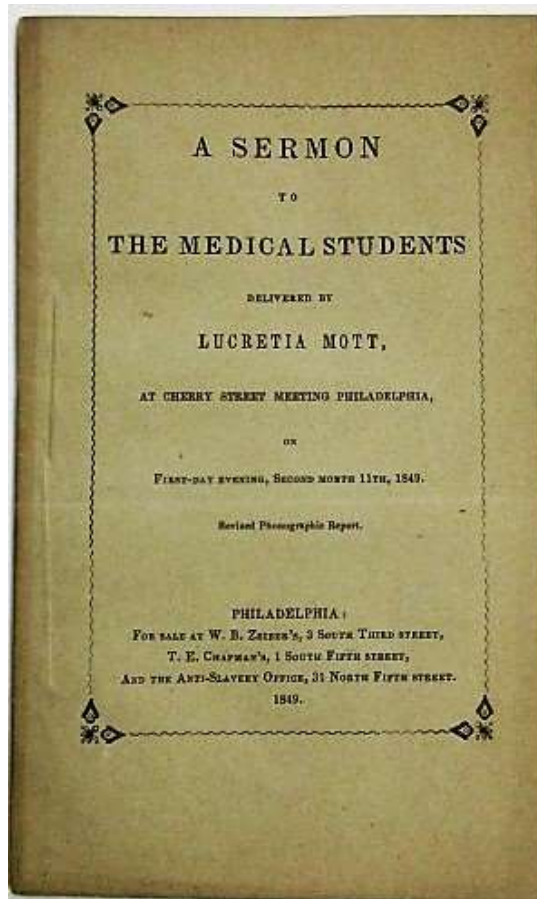
She "Irritated" Some Members of the Audience

86. **Mott, Lucretia:** A SERMON TO THE MEDICAL STUDENTS, DELIVERED BY LUCRETIA MOTT, AT CHERRY STREET MEETING HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA, ON FIRST-DAY EVENING, SECOND MONTH 11TH, 1849. Philadelphia: For Sale at W.B. Zeiber's...and the Anti-Slavery Office, 31 North Fifth Street, 1849. 12mo. Original printed wrappers. Stitched, 21pp + three blanks. Fine.

Mott was a leading Quaker abolitionist and one of the most influential crusaders for women's rights. With Elizabeth Cady Stanton, she organized the first women's rights convention in America, held at Seneca Falls in 1849. Here she urges future physicians to use their professional standing to support the great reform movements of the era, particularly anti-slavery. She counsels them to avoid "lending your sanction to a system which degrades and brutalizes three millions of our fellow beings." After she expressed these abolition sympathies, this pamphlet records that "[Here, a few persons, irritated by this reference to the question of slavery, left the meeting]".

FIRST EDITION. LCP 6906. Dumond 82. Not in Work or Blockson.

\$1,500.00



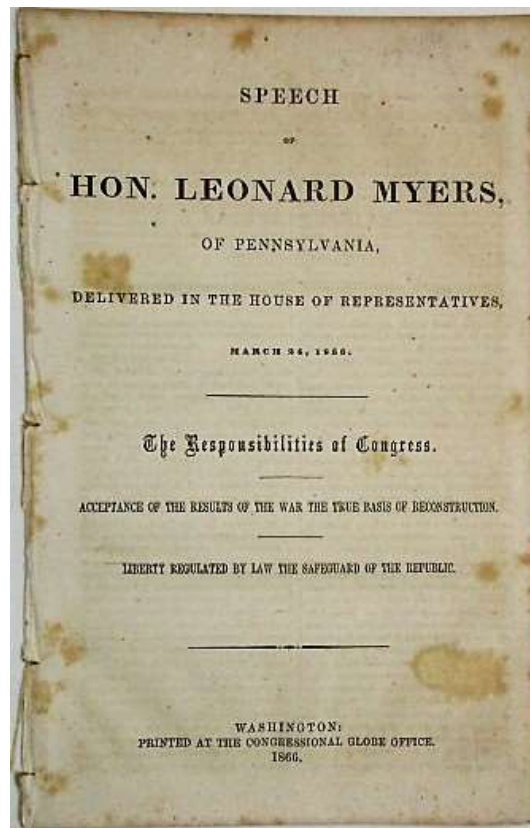
Item No. 86

87. **Myers, Leonard:** SPEECH OF HON. LEONARD MYERS, OF PENNSYLVANIA, DELIVERED IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, MARCH 24, 1866. THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF CONGRESS. ACCEPTANCE OF THE RESULTS OF THE WAR THE TRUE BASIS OF RECONSTRUCTION. LIBERTY REGULATED BY LAW THE SAFEGUARD OF THE REPUBLIC. Washington: Printed at the Congressional Globe Office, 1866. 16pp, disbound, printed in double columns. Scattered foxing. Good+.

Myers, a Republican Congressman from Philadelphia during the 1860s, was one of the few contemporary American Jewish public officials. Here he sets forth the Republican agenda for strict Congressional control of the defeated, rebellious States.

Sabin 51634n. LCP 6952.

\$250.00



Item No. 87

“Gross Miscarriage of Justice”

88. **National Committee to Secure Justice in Rosenberg Case:** TRANSCRIPT OF RECORD. SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES OCTOBER TERM, 1951. NO. 111 JULIUS ROSENBERG AND ETHEL ROSENBERG, PETITIONERS, VS. THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. NO. 112 MORTON SOBELL, PETITIONER, VS. THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. PETITIONS FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI AND EXHIBIT THERETO. FILED JUNE 7, 1952. New York: National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, [1952]. Eight volumes, bound in original printed title wrappers. 1715, [3 Index] pp. Each page printed in two columns, each column numbered as a page. Oblong 8vo, 7-1/4" x 5-1/4". Stapled as issued, Near Fine. Housed in original box [light to moderate wear], with ink-written title on box spine.

More than sixty years after they were executed for espionage, even after the opening of the USSR's secret Venona files, the guilt or innocence of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg remains a subject of controversy. A National Committee to Reopen the Rosenberg Case, the successor to the National Committee to Secure Justice to the Rosenbergs, is active to this day. The trial, like that of their contemporary Alger Hiss, was enveloped by early years of the Cold War. Added to the mix was the fact that the Rosenbergs were Jewish, as were their prosecutors [Irving Saypol and Roy Cohn] and the trial judge [Irving Kaufman]. There is little doubt that significant prejudicial conduct occurred at trial, including ex parte meetings with the trial judge and the introduction of inflammatory evidence which had little probative value.

The National Committee published this Record "confident that the dispassionate reader will perceive the gross miscarriage of justice that cries out for redress." The Committee claims that David and Ruth Greenglass, the government's "main witnesses", were themselves spies

whose testimony was tainted by their desire to avoid the death penalty. There was no documentary evidence of the Rosenbergs' guilt. Indeed, the prosecution whipped the jury into an anti-Communist frenzy; and the sentence of death was "barbaric." \$750.00



Item No. 88

89. **[National Committee to Secure Justice in Rosenberg Case] Reuben, William A.: TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE.** New York: National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, [1951]. 32pp. Stapled [as issued] in original printed title wrappers. Rear wrapper solicits funds for the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case. Photo illustrations. Uniformly tanned, Very Good.

The National Committee says here that "the American people were shocked and disturbed" by the death sentence. "There was widespread feeling that the unprecedented death sentence was savage. Never before in our history had a civil court imposed a death sentence for espionage, either in peace or war time." Reuben's "revelations" confirm the Rosenbergs' assertions that they were the "victims of the grossest type of political frame-up known in America." One of the Committee's "first acts" is the publication of Reuben's work, demonstrating their innocence. \$175.00

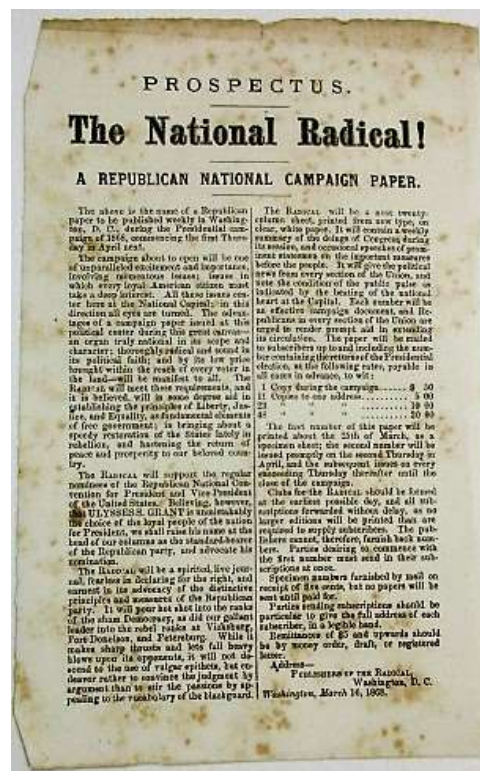
Judge Medina Gets His Just Deserts

90. **National Non-Partisan Committee to Defend the Rights of the 12 Communist Leaders: DUE PROCESS IN A POLITICAL TRIAL. THE RECORD VS. THE PRESS.** [New York: 1949]. 67, [1 blank] pp plus original printed title wrappers. Light wrapper soil,

Very Good. With the contemporary ownership signature of Oakley Johnson, radical American political activist, on front wrapper.

The members of the Committee, listed on the rear wrapper, included Paul Robeson and Howard Fast. Twelve leading members of the Communist Party USA-- William Z. Foster, Benjamin Davis, Eugene Dennis, and Gus Hall, among others-- had been indicted under the Smith Act, which criminalized advocacy of the violent overthrow of the government. Judge Harold Medina presided. Up to that time, it was the longest federal trial in history. The jury found all defendants guilty; after the trial Judge Medina sentenced the lawyers to jail for contempt of court.

This pamphlet, written while "the trial is in progress," focuses on the outrageous courtroom behavior of Judge Medina. It targets his prejudicial conduct toward the defense attorneys, his biased rulings, his "deprecation of the defendants' evidence in the presence of the jury," and his "threats" to counsel. "The record poses the question whether lawyers are to be penalized for having the courage and integrity to represent, with the vigor and sincerity which their case demands, defendants who are identified with unpopular causes." In several appeals during the 1950s and 1960s the United States Supreme Court would finally hold that mere membership in an organization that generally advocated the government's violent overthrow could not constitutionally be a crime. The First Amendment required a specific plan of violence with intent to carry it out imminently. \$150.00



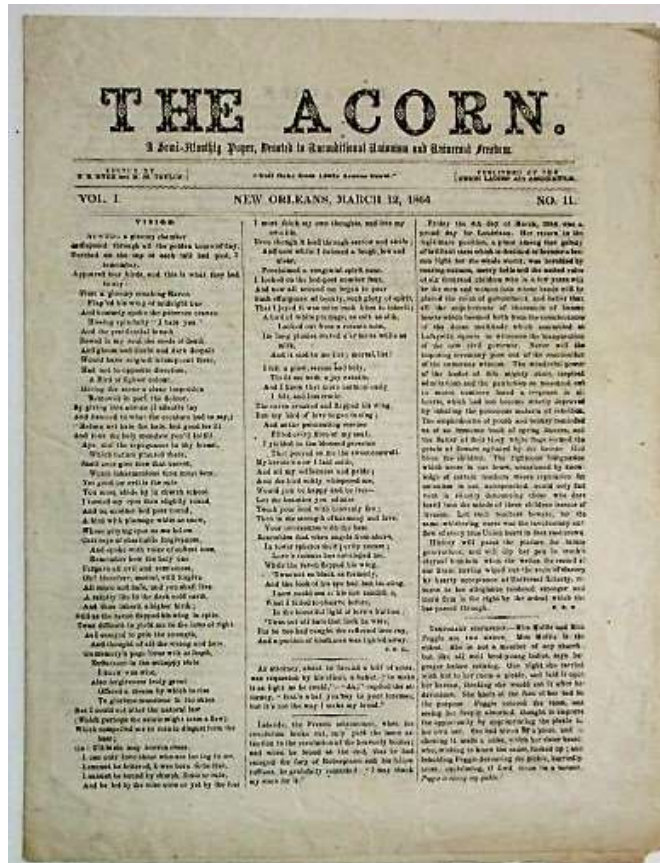
Item No. 91

“Liberty, Justice, and Equality as Fundamental Elements Of Free Government”

91. **National Radical: PROSPECTUS. THE NATIONAL RADICAL! A REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CAMPAIGN PAPER.** [Washington: March 16, 1868]. Broadside, @ 5 1/2" x 9". Moderately foxed, Good+.

The Radical will chronicle "the Presidential campaign of 1868, commencing the first Thursday in April next." Its mission is to be "an organ truly national in its scope and character; thoroughly radical and sound in its political faith," and to aid "in establishing the principles of Liberty, Justice, and Equality, as fundamental elements of free government." Grant is their man for the presidency. The Radical intends "to pour hot shot into the ranks of the Democracy, as did our gallant leader into the rebel ranks at Vicksburg, Fort Donelson, and Petersburg."

OCLC 191233201 [1- AAS] as of May 2017. \$275.00



Item No. 92

Reconstructing New Orleans

92. [New Orleans]: THE ACORN. A SEMI-MONTHLY PAPER, DEVOTED TO UNCONDITIONAL UNIONISM AND UNIVERSAL FREEDOM. EDITED BY F.E. HYER AND N.M. TAYLOR. "TALL OAKS FROM LITTLE ACORNS GROW" New Orleans: Published by the Union Ladies' Aid Association, March 12, 1864.. Vol. I. No. 11. Elephant folio sheet, folded to 8pp. Each page 9" x 12" and printed in three columns. A couple of small blank margin chips. Very Good.

An interesting Union paper, published after Union forces took control of New Orleans. One article prints "Regulations for a System of Labor": Wages are established, "flogging and other cruel or unusual punishment are interdicted," schools are opened "for the instruction of colored children under twelve years of age," and laborers' rights are prescribed.

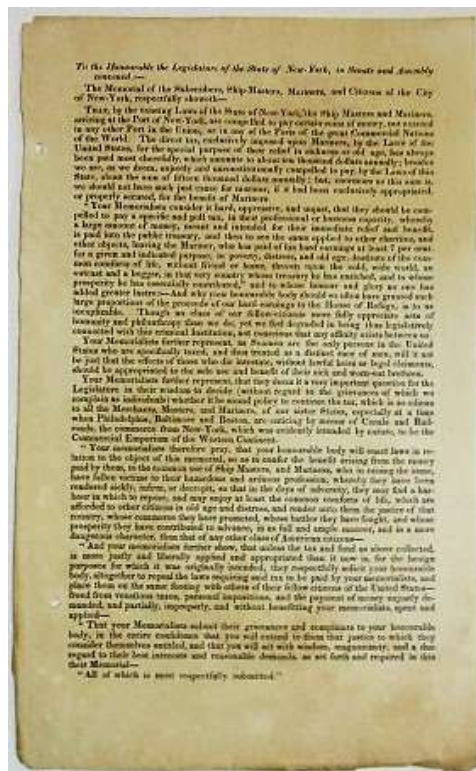
A satirical article on "The Union as it Was" mocks Copperheads, for whom that well-worn phrase means "a new Southern President, or a Northern doughface with Southern principles... the Supreme Court must be constructed in the exclusive interest of slavery"; and the newly

freed slaves "must all be remanded to slavery and subjected to the tenfold tyranny [sic] and oppressions of their vindictive masters."

Several General Orders are also printed: one warns "that certain thoughtless persons have disfigured the flag of the United States displayed at their places of business, by attaching thereto advertisements of their wares;" another prescribes wages and clothing for "colored employees in the Quartermaster's service;" another suspends the recruitment of "colored troops" from plantations in order to permit "planters to take off their present crops."

OCLC 14989577 [6] as of May 2017.

\$375.00



Item No. 93

Use the Seamen's Tax for Seamen!

93. [New York]: "TO THE HONOURABLE THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, IN SENATE AND ASSEMBLY CONVENED:- THE MEMORIAL OF THE SUBSCRIBERS, SHIP-MASTERS, MARINERS, AND CITIZENS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH-

"THAT BY THE EXISTING LAW OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, THE SHIP MASTERS AND MARINERS, ARRIVING AT THE PORT OF NEW-YORK, ARE COMPELLED TO PAY CERTAIN SUMS OF MONEY, NOT EXACTED IN ANY OTHER PORT OF THE UNION, OR IN ANY OF THE PORTS OF THE GREAT COMMERCIAL NATIONS OF THE WORLD. THE DIRECT TAX, EXCLUSIVELY IMPOSED UPON MARINERS, BY THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES, FOR THE SPECIAL PURPOSE OF THEIR RELIEF IN SICKNESS OR OLD AGE, HAS ALWAYS BEEN PAID MOST CHEERFULLY, WHICH AMOUNTS TO ABOUT TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS ANNUALLY; BESIDES WE ARE, AS WE DEEM, UNJUSTLY AND UNCONSTITUTIONALLY COMPELLED TO PAY, BY THE LAWS OF THIS STATE, ABOUT THE SUM OF FIFTEEN THOUANS [sic] DOLLARS ANNUALLY; BUT, ENORMOUS AS THIS SUM IS, WE SHOULD NOT HAVE SUCH JUST CAUSE FOR

MURMUR, IF IT HAS BEEN EXCLUSIVELY APPROPRIATED, OR PROPERLY SECURED, FOR THE BENEFIT OF MARINERS.

"YOUR MEMORIALISTS CONSIDER IT HARD, OPPRESSIVE, AND UNJUST, THAT THEY SHOULD BE COMPELLED TO PAY A SPECIFIC AND POLL TAX, IN THEIR PROFESSIONAL OR BUSINESS CAPACITY, WHEREBY A LARGE AMOUNT OF MONEY, MEANT AND INTENDED FOR THEIR IMMEDIATE RELIEF AND BENEFIT IS PAID INTO THE PUBLIC TREASURY, AND THEN TO SEE THE SAME APPLIED TO OTHER CHARITIES, AND OTHER OBJECTS, LEAVING THE MARINER, WHO HAS PAID OF HIS HARD EARNINGS AT LEAST 7 PER CENT, FOR A GIVEN AND INDICATED PURPOSE, IN POVERTY, DISTRESS, AND OLD AGE, DESTITUTE OF THE COMMON COMFORTS OF LIFE, WITHOUT FRIEND OR HOME, THROWN UPON THE COLD, WIDE WORLD, AS AN OUTCAST AND A BEGGAR, IN THAT VERY COUNTRY WHOSE TREASURY HE HAS ENRICHED..." [New York? 1831]. Folio broadside, 7 3/4" x 13". Two small punch holes at blank inner margin. Very Good.

The New York General Assembly took up this Mariners' Memorial on February 4, 1831. A Committee reported that, as asserted in the Memorial, "A large amount of the income produced by the tax on seamen and passengers, has been diverted from its proper and legitimate object." Although some funds have been diverted to the House of Refuge, an institution of which the legislators are fond, "Yet your committee are equally impressed with the importance of the mariner and seaman, to the protection of our liberties, and the prosperity of our commerce..." The Committee unanimously decides to introduce legislation requiring that the entire amount of the collected tax should be used for mariners and seamen. See, IN ASSEMBLY, NO. 104, February 4, 1831. 'Report of the Committee to whom was referred the Memorial of Ship Masters and others, in the city of New York.'

Not located on OCLC as of May 2017.

\$450.00

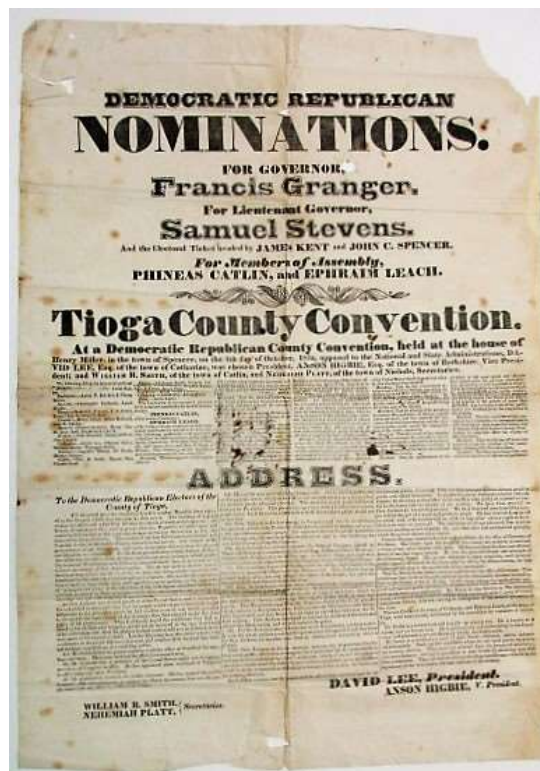
Unrecorded Broadside for New York's 1832 Elections

94. **[New York Elections of 1832]:** DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS. FOR GOVERNOR, FRANCIS GRANGER. FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, SAMUEL STEVENS. AND THE ELECTORAL TICKET HEADED BY JAMES KENT AND JOHN C. SPENCER. FOR MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY, PHINEAS CATLIN AND EPHRAIM LEACH. TIOGA COUNTY CONVENTION. AT A DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION, HELD AT THE HOUSE OF HENRY MILLER, IN THE TOWN OF SPENCER, ON THE 5TH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1832, OPPOSED TO THE NATIONAL AND STATE ADMINISTRATIONS... [Tioga County: 1832]. Folio broadside, 15-1/4" x 22". A variety of type fonts and sizes. Old folds [couple of letters affected], light spotting, couple of chips in blank portions and one affecting a portion of a letter. Good+.

A rare, evidently unrecorded broadside of an anti-Jackson Convention in Tioga County on October 5, 1832. The assembly selected its slate for Governor and underticket. Chancellor Kent was one of the electors. The Convention's Address, signed in type at the end by David Lee, President; Anson Higbie, V. President; William R. Smith and Nehemiah Platt, Secretaries, warns, "At no period since the revolution has this mighty Republic been exposed to the dangers which now threaten its destruction." President Jackson has "trampled under foot almost every principle which guided the immortal Washington and Jefferson." The Convention's indictment consists of ten charges against Jackson, demonstrating his disregard of constitutional checks and balances, and conduct in violation of his own promises made during his 1828 campaign.

Jackson is "guilty of conduct so hostile to the honor and interest of our country" that the people should repudiate him at the polls.

Not located on OCLC or the web sites of AAS, NYPL, NYHS as of May 2017. \$650.00



Item No. 94

Unrecorded New York Revolutionary War Broadside

95. [New York in the American Revolution]: NEW-YORK, JUNE 15, 1776. AT THIS TIME OF IMMINENT DANGER, WHEN WE HOURLY EXPECT A BRITISH ARMY IN THIS COLONY TO ENSLAVE US, IT IS HOPED THAT ALL TRUE FRIENDS TO THE UNITED COLONIES WILL EXERT THEMSELVES, AND ENDEAVOUR TO REMOVE FROM OUR CONGRESS ANY LUKEWARM OR SUSPECTED MEMBERS: TO THAT EFFECT, THE FOLLOWING LIST IS RECOMMENDED TO THEIR VOTES AT THE ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF PROVINCIAL CONGRESS, TO BE INVESTED WITH THE POWERS EXPRESSED IN THEIR RESOLVE OF THE 31 OF MAY LAST, RESPECTING THE FRAMING OF A NEW FORM OF GOVERNMENT... New York: Printed by John Anderson, at Beekman's-Slip, June 15, 1776. Broadside, 8-1/2" x 7".

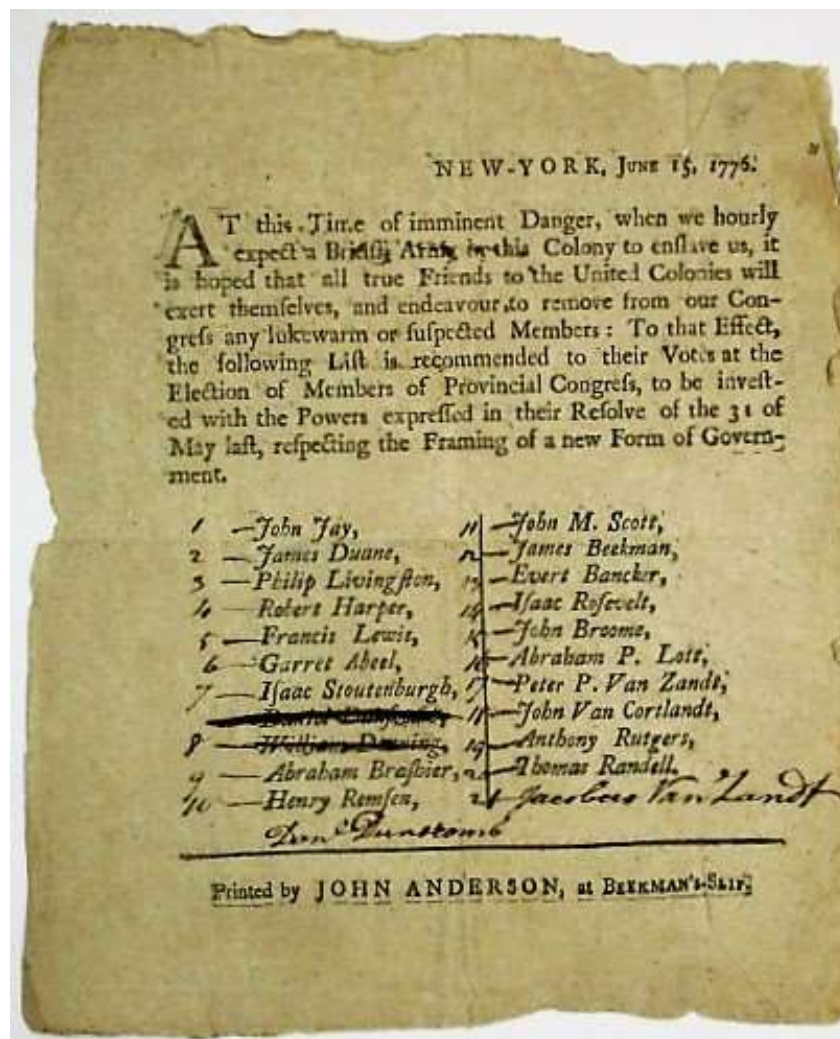
Contemporary manuscript notes: insertion of consecutive numbers 1-21 beside the printed name of each New York City and County candidate [including John Jay, James Duane, Philip Livingston, Robert Harper, Henry Remsen, Isaac Rosevelt, Peter Van Zandt, John Van Cortlandt, and others]; printed names of Daniel Dunscomb and William Denning have been crossed out in ink, but 'Danl Dunscomb' has been reinserted in ink, along with the name of Jacobus Van Zandt. Short closed margin tear without loss. Unrecorded, Very Good.

In 1776 the Continental Congress recommended that each American Colony establish its own government: "Whereas His Britannic Majesty, in conjunction with the Lords and Commons of Great Britain, has by a late act of Parliament excluded the inhabitants of these

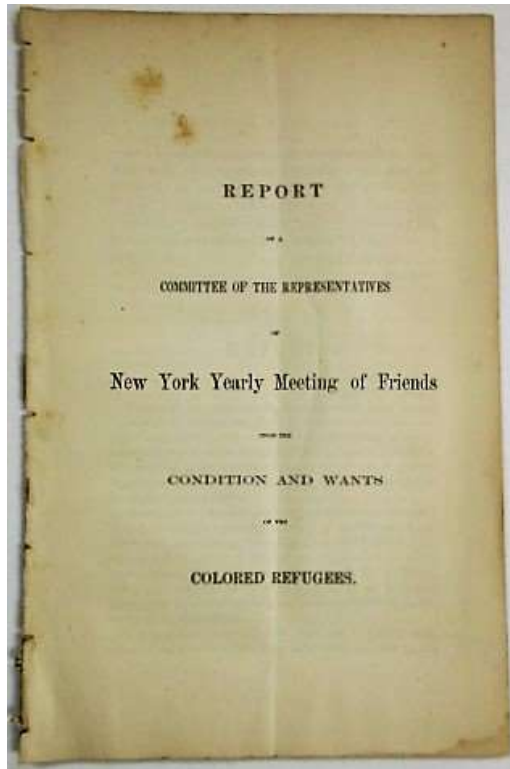
United Colonies from the protection of his Crown... Resolved, that it be recommended to the respective assemblies and conventions of the united colonies where no government sufficient to the exigencies of their affairs has been hitherto established to adopt such government as shall in the opinion of the representatives of the people best conduce to the happiness and safety of their constituents in particular and America in general." Taking its cue, the New York Provincial Congress thus resolved "That it be recommended to the electors in the several counties in this Colony... to take into consideration the necessity and propriety of instituting such new government as in and by the said resolution of the said Continental Congress, is described and recommended." See, Journal of the Provincial Congress, May 31, 1776. The decision was made to schedule an election for June 19, 1776; we offer an unrecorded broadside recommending designated candidates.

On July 10th Robert Harper, one of the Deputies from New York City, delivered the Certificate setting forth the results of the election in New York City and County on June 19. Elected were John Jay, James Duane, Philip Livingston, Robert Harper, Francis Lewis, Garret Abeel, Isaac Stoutenburgh, Daniel Dunscomb, William Denning, Abraham Brasher, Henry Ramsen, John Morin Scott, James Beekman, Evert Bancker, Isaac Roosevelt, John Broome, Abraham P. Lott, Peter P. Van Zandt, John Van Cortlandt, Anthony Rutgers, and Thomas Randall. See, Journal of the Provincial Convention, July 10, 1776.

Not in Evans, Bristol, Shipton & Mooney, NAIP, or on OCLC or the websites of AAS, Yale, Harvard, NYPL, NYHS, U MI, Columbia as of May 2017. \$25,000.00



Item No. 95



Item No. 96

**Conditions “Dilapidated,” “Miserable,”
“Disgusting in the Extreme”**

96. **New York Yearly Meeting of Friends: REPORT OF A COMMITTEE OF THE REPRESENTATIVES OF NEW YORK YEARLY MEETING OF FRIENDS UPON THE CONDITION AND WANTS OF THE COLORED REFUGEES.** [New York: 1862]. 30pp. Disbound, else Very Good.

The Report describes the effects of the unfolding destruction of Slavery, as slaves increasingly fled their plantations and escaped into Union lines. This is the first of at least two reports describing the efforts of New York Friends to assist former slaves, now refugees. It is a valuable source, with descriptions from the field on their living conditions. The refugees' need for clothing, shelter, and food is acute. In Alexandria, "in the locality called Fishtown, the colored people were in the worst condition. The houses and hovels were dilapidated and miserable." Hospital conditions are "disgusting in the extreme."

The Report is signed in type at the end by William Cromwell and Benjamin Tatham, "Committee," and dated "New York, 12th mo., 1862."

Work 366. Dumond 55. LCP 3871.

\$350.00

“Accommodations for About One Hundred,” But...

97. **["No Jews"]:** THE "KAATSBERG," ROBERT ELLIOTT, PROPRIETOR. HUNTER, GREENE CO., N.Y. THIS ATTRACTIVE AND WELL-ARRANGED SUMMER RESORT IS PLEASANTLY LOCATED ON THE BANKS OF THE SCHOHARIE CREEK, NEAR THE TERMINUS OF THE STONY CLOVE & CATSKILL MOUNTAIN RAILROAD... [Hunter, N.Y. @1880s]. Broadside, 6" x 9". Engraved illustration of the Kaatsberg,

surrounding grounds, and guests. At the end is printed, in capital letters: "NO JEWS." Blank verso discolorations from prior mounting [barely noticeable from recto], else Very Good.

The Kaatsberg offers a "Bathing House" and "Accommodations for about One Hundred." Directions are printed on "How to Reach Hunter" by steamers and railroads. It is necessary to cross via ferry at Rhinebeck. Elliott was the Kaatsberg's proprietor during the 1880s.

\$375.00



Item No. 97

"The Central Link in the Great Chain"

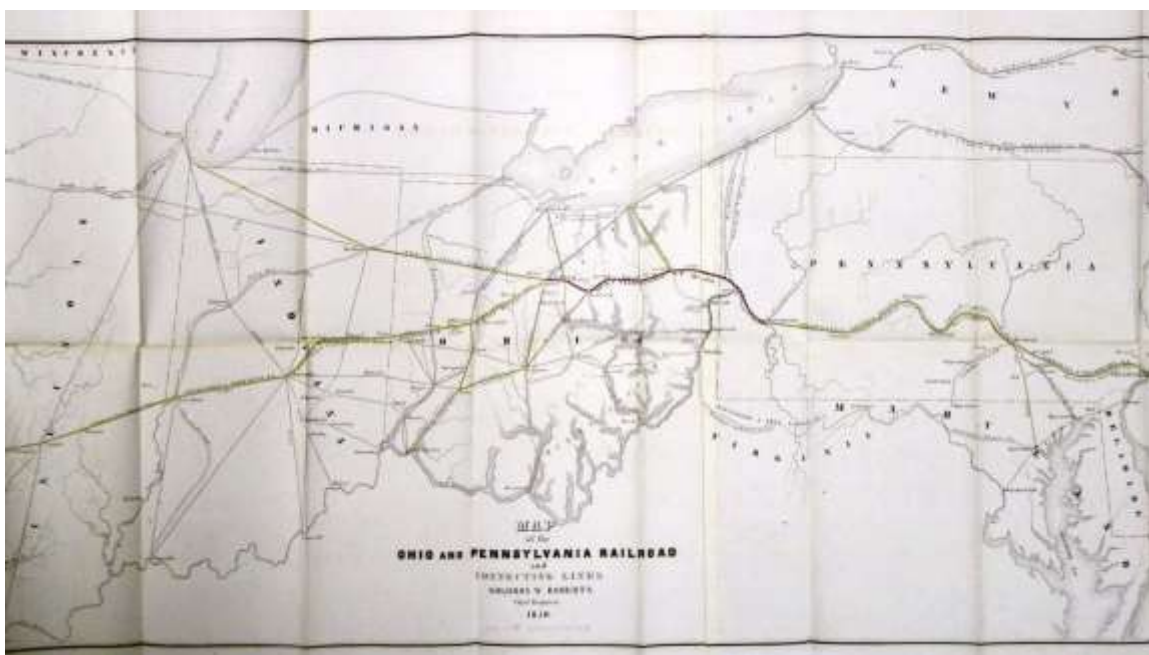
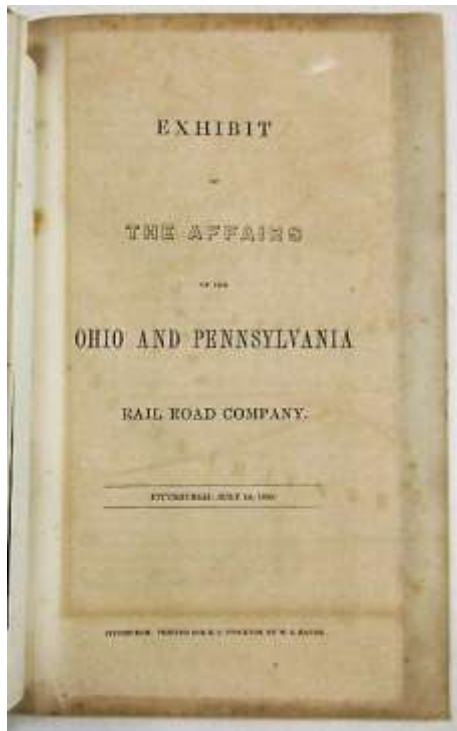
98. **Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company:** EXHIBIT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD COMPANY. PITTSBURGH: JULY 1ST, 1850. Pittsburgh: Printed for R.C. Stockton, by W.S. Haven, [1850]. Original printed wrappers [light wear], stitched, 20pp. Large folding map frontis. Near Fine.

The rare first edition, reprinted in New York in 1851. The Company was chartered in 1848 by the legislatures of Ohio and Pennsylvania. The Road "begins at the city of Pittsburgh, where the Pennsylvania Central Rail Road ends, and is the continuation of that road, giving it efficiency and uniting it with the Rail Roads of Ohio." The Road "will be the central link in the great chain of rail roads, about eleven hundred miles in length, which will soon be completed from New York and Philadelphia to the Mississippi river at St. Louis. No one can now form an

adequate estimate of the immense business which this great back-bone line, running through the midst of the most productive tier of States in the Union, is destined to carry." William Robinson Jr., of Pittsburgh, was its President.

The map depicts "the northeastern and north-central states, showing major drainage, relief by hachures in Ohio, place names, canals, and the railroad network...Consolidated to form the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne, and Chicago Railroad" [Modelski]. "The map, by Solomon W. Roberts, shows the rail connections across Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois westward to St. Louis" [Eberstadt].

FIRST EDITION. Modelski 504. BRE 247 and 134 Eberstadt 509 [1851 edition]. Not in Sabin, Decker, Phillips Maps of America. OCLC 81406889 [5] as of April 2017. \$850.00



Item No. 98



Item No. 99

A Detailed Advertisement from Haym Solomon

99. [Oswald, Eleazer] [Judaica]: THE INDEPENDENT GAZETTEER; OR, THE CHRONICLE OF FREEDOM. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14. 1784. VOLUME VII. NUMBER 626. Philadelphia: Eleazer Oswald, 1784. Folio, folded to 11" x 18-1/4". [4] pp. Disbound, printed in four columns per page. Several woodcut illustrations of sailing ships. Very Good.

The highlights of this issue are, first, the advertisement of Haym Solomon, American Jewish financier of the American Revolution, on about sixty lines of the first column of the first page. Solomon was the "Authorized Broker to the Office of Finance, &c. &c." He offers "various sorts of Certificates, Notes issued by the public-- Bills of Exchange upon France, Spain, Holland, England... and can draw Bills upon most of the principal places on this Continent... He has also for SALE" several parcels of land in Philadelphia, described here. An advertisement for the brokerage house of Isaac Franks, the noted Jewish financier who served under George Washington in the War, is printed; as are others for the Dutch Jewish immigrant Lyon Moses; and for Benjamin Nones, and Moses Cohen.

The doings of the Continental Congress are reported. The invention and successful test in Paris of a flying machine, an "airostatic globe... in which several persons may sit with ease," is reported with "a singular mixture of terror and admiration." Oswald (1755-1795) had served in Benedict Arnold's Quebec expedition and distinguished himself in the Battle of Monmouth. He founded the Independent Gazetteer in 1782.

\$450.00

**“Paper Wars among Divines are often Prosecuted with
Most Bitterness and Ill-Nature”**

100. **Parsons, J[onathan] and D[avid] McGregore:** A REJOINDER TO THE REVEREND MR. ROBERT ABERCROMBIE'S LATE REMARKS ON A FAIR NARRATIVE OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE PRESBYTERY OF BOSTON, AGAINST HIMSELF. WHEREIN HIS MISTAKES ARE DETECTED, THE MOST MATERIAL GROUNDS OF HIS ARGUMENT CONSIDER'D, THE STATE OF THE CASE OPEN'D, AND HIS EVASIVE AND SHUFFLING CONDUCT EXPOSED. BY J. PARSONS AND D. MCGREGORE, MINISTERS OF THE GOSPEL. PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF SAID PRESBYTERY. Boston: Printed and Sold by Green and Russell, 1758. 27, [1 blank] pp, with the errata laid down at the bottom of page 27. Bound in later half morocco and cloth, with gilt-lettered spine [some scuffing]. Text lightly spotted, Very Good.

Parsons was strongly influenced by the Great Awakening and was a friend of Whitefield, who died in Parsons' house. He would be among the most prominent supporters of the American Revolution among the New England clergy.

Here the authors defend the Presbytery's decision to cashier Reverend Abercrombie, and to make rules for the governance of constituent churches. They observe, with admirable candor and detachment, "that, of all Paper Wars, those among Divines are often prosecuted with most Bitterness and Ill-Nature-- That Writers on Astronomy, on natural Philosophy, on Politicks and other Subjects, treat one another with Candor and Decency, while Ecclesiasticks appear, too frequently, to be under the baleful Influence of a Spirit of Rancour and Malice-- And that this is apt to be the Case especially in Replies, and Duplies, that, in these, they are wont to leave the Argument and fall foul of one another with unmannerly, personal Reflections."

Evans 8224.

\$500.00

**Quakers “Imprisoned for Security Reasons by the Revolutionary
Council of Pennsylvania”**

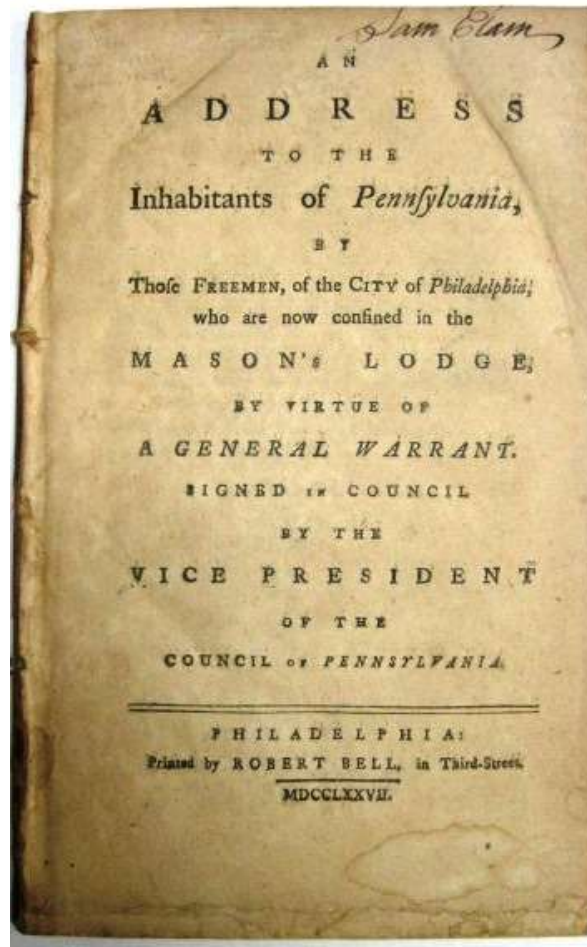
101. **[Pemberton, Israel]:** AN ADDRESS TO THE INHABITANTS OF PENNSYLVANIA, BY THOSE FREEMEN, OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, WHO ARE NOW CONFINED IN THE MASON'S LODGE, BY VIRTUE OF A GENERAL WARRANT. SIGNED IN COUNCIL BY THE VICE PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL OF PENNSYLVANIA. Philadelphia: Robert Bell, 1777. (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 during the Revolution. "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.

\$875.00



Item No. 101.

102. [Penn, William; Barclay, Robert; and Pike, Joseph]: THREE TREATISES, IN WHICH THE FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLE, DOCTRINES, WORSHIP, MINISTRY AND DISCIPLINE OF THE PEOPLE CALLED QUAKERS, ARE PLAINLY DECLARED. THE FIRST, BY WILLIAM PENN, IN ENGLAND; THE SECOND, BY ROBERT BARCLAY, IN SCOTLAND; THE THIRD, BY JOSEPH PIKE, IN IRELAND. Philadelphia: Re-printed by Joseph Cruikshank, 1770. [8], 88, vii, [1], 111, [1], 24 pp. Bound in original sheep [rubbed, hinges strong]. Light and occasionally moderate foxing, lacks the rear free endpaper. Good+.

"A brief account of the rise and progress of the people called Quakers...-- The anarchy of the ranters, and other libertines; the hierarchy of the Romanists, and other pretended churches, equally refused and refuted...-- An epistle to the national meeting of Friends, in Dublin, concerning good order and discipline in the church." [NAIP.] Each of these three treatises has a separate title page and pagination, with the first signed separately and the latter two continuously.

Evans 11661. NAIP w029546.

\$250.00

"The Unholy Purpose of Extending or Perpetuating Slavery"

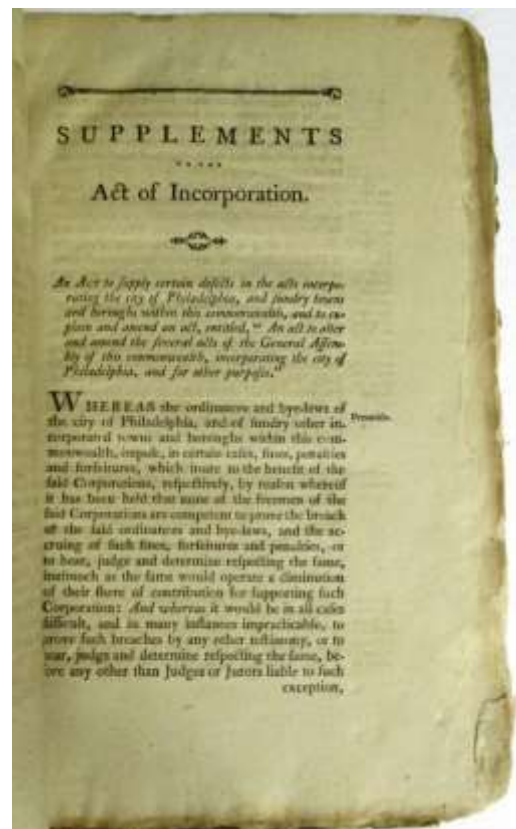
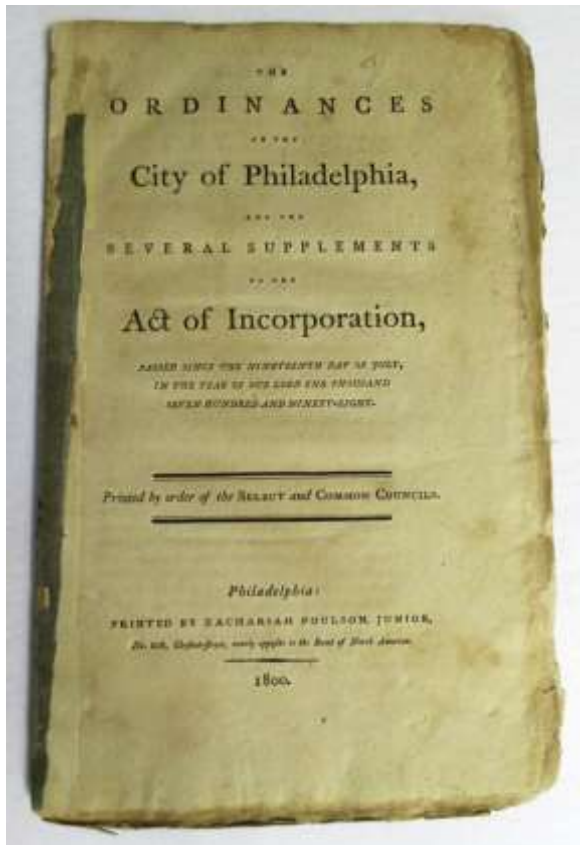
103. [Pennsylvania]: REPORT OF THE MINORITY OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE, RELATIVE TO THE ADMISSION OF KANSAS INTO THE UNION, MADE TO THE SENATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, MARCH 17, 1858. Harrisburg, PA: A.B. Hamilton, State Printer, 1858. 11pp, disbound. Light scattered foxing. Early ink ownership signature of Wm.

Thompson Shafer at head of title page. Signed in type by Edward G. Gazzam, Andrew Gregg, and Bartram A. Shaeffer. Good+.

Denouncing "the frauds committed in Kansas," the Pennsylvania minority opposes "the establishment of domestic tyranny" by slavery in that territory. President Buchanan of Pennsylvania managed to keep his troops on board for his disastrous Kansas policy favoring its admission as a Slave State. The Minority Report is appalled "that a President of the United States, for the unholy purpose of extending or perpetuating slavery, should recommend to Congress to sanction such a Constitution."

LCP 7546.

\$175.00



Item No. 104

Rare Philadelphia Ordinances

104. **Philadelphia:** THE ORDINANCES OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, AND THE SEVERAL SUPPLEMENTS TO THE ACT OF INCORPORATION, PASSED SINCE THE NINETEENTH DAY OF JULY, IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD ONE THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED AND NINETY-EIGHT. PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE SELECT AND COMMON COUNCILS. Philadelphia: Printed by Zachariah Poulson, Junior, 1800.

Contemporary plain wrappers [spine shorn, front wrapper detached and chipped], stitched, untrimmed, top edge uncut. 46, [2 blanks] pp, as issued. [bound with] Supplementary pages 47-70, [2 blanks], consisting of 1801 ordinances. A complete 1800 imprint, supplemented with Ordinances issued and bound in the following year. Expertly repaired closed tear [no loss] at last text leaf. Good+ or better.

To the 1800 printing, pages 47-70-- containing 1801 supplements-- were added. The supplements were unpublished as a separate imprint; they were added to some of the copies of the 46-page printing, with pagination continuous. The Ordinances divide the City into wards, arrange for supplying it with water, regulate the Second Street market, appropriate funds for running the City, and provide for other matters. Evans and Shipton note both the 46-page printing and ours, with the supplementary ordinances. The title page of each is identical. Evans 38242, 38243. NAIP w000013 [6]. \$850.00

Mount Vernon's Runaway Slave

105. **[Philadelphia] [Mount Vernon Runaway Slave]:** PHILADELPHIA GAZETTE & DAILY ADVERTISER. WEDNESDAY, 20TH AUGUST, 1800. "WHATEVER MEASURES HAVE A TENDENCY TO DISSOLVE THE UNION, OR CONTRIBUTE TO VIOLATE OR LESSEN THE SOVEREIGN AUTHORITY, OUGHT TO BE CONSIDERED AS HOSTILE TO THE LIBERTIES AND INDEPENDENCE OF AMERICA." [GEO. WASHINGTON.]. Philadelphia: Brown & Relf, 1800 . Folio, [4] pp folded to 13-1/2" x 18-3/8". Each page printed in five columns. Several short repairs, some blank edge and margin chipping. Good+.

Several items of interest: Stephen Girard's advertisement offering for sale "Cogniac and Bordeaux Brandy," "Russia Soap and Candle Tallow," "A few Tons of best clean St. Petersburg HEMP," and other items; a "Letter from a Physician in New-York to his Correspondent in Philadelphia, Relative to the Yellow Fever;" activities of the frigates Constellation and Constitution.

"MARCUS, One of the House Servants at Mount Vernon, Absconded on the second instant, and since has not been heard of. He is a young lad, about 16 years of age, a bright mulatto... I will give Ten Dollars Reward to any person who shall apprehend the said negro and lodge him in some safe gaol..." Signed by James Anderson of Mount Vernon, in type.

\$350.00

A Disturbing Eye-Witness Account of the Siege of Antwerp

106. **Platten, J[ohn] R[ussell]:** WORLD WAR I MANUSCRIPT DIARY KEPT BY BRITISH NAVAL OFFICER J.R. PATTEN, COLLINGWOOD BATTALION, AT THE SIEGE OF ANTWERP, OCTOBER 4, 1914 THROUGH OCTOBER 8, 1914. 4to.16 leaves, ruled, pencil manuscript in legible cursive hand on rectos only. Bound in blue paper wrappers with marbled spine [light wear], paper label affixed to front cover. On each of the last three leaves, a bottom tear costs 4-8 lines of text. Good+.

This is a first hand-account of the Siege of Antwerp written by John Russell Platten of the Collingwood Battalion. The Battalion was named after Lord Cuthbert Collingwood, Vice Admiral, and composed primarily of the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve. The Diary's abrupt change of tone, from pre-combat innocence to the horrors of war, is striking.

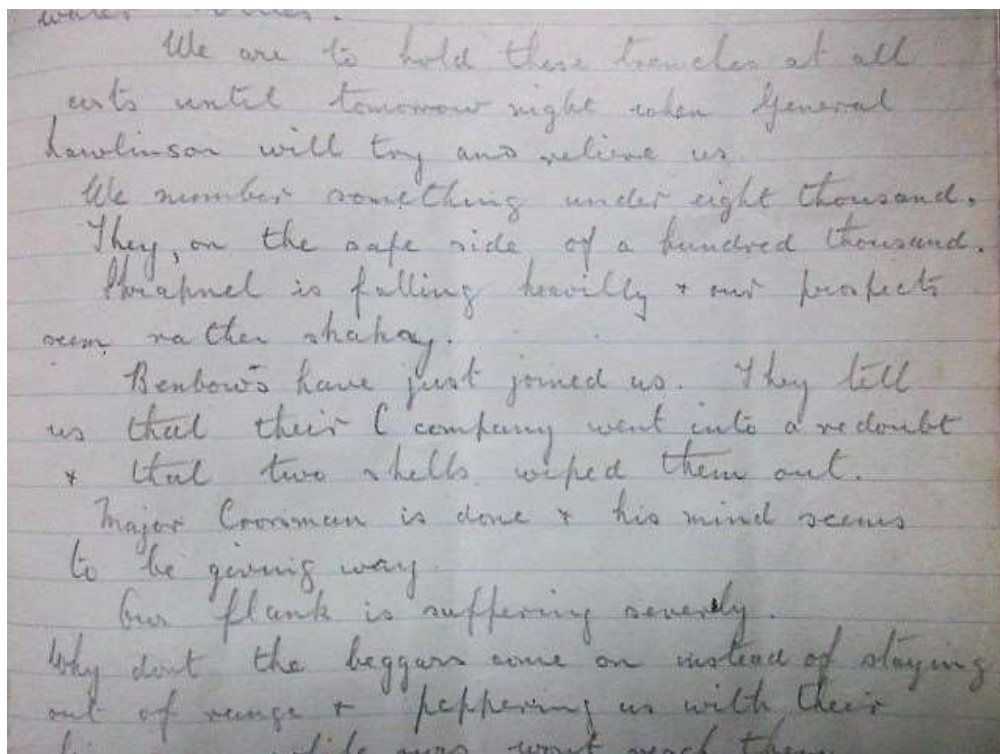
The Battalion left Dover on Sunday, October 4, 1914, and landed at Dunkirk. They were sent to relieve the Belgians at Whybreck. On October 5th the Collingwood men occupied trenches beyond Antwerp. Bombarded for three days, they remained under fire through the night of October 8, with part of Antwerp ablaze. On October 9 the remaining garrison surrendered. Of the 700 seamen, only 22 reportedly got back to England; the rest were killed, or captured and interned in Holland or Germany.

The October 4 entry describes the soldiers' jubilation upon learning that they would be "leaving for the continent." They marched to Dover, Platten's father and brother accompanying him until they reached the pier and said their goodbyes. On their way to Dunkirk the next day, they attacked their tins of "bully beef" with their bayonets and met a French torpedo boat, tossing halfpennies to the French soldiers as mementos and laughing as the soldiers scrambled after them. The excitement lasted into the next day as they were "pressed mug after mug of lager to drink as they wished;" ladies brought them aprons filled with cigarettes.

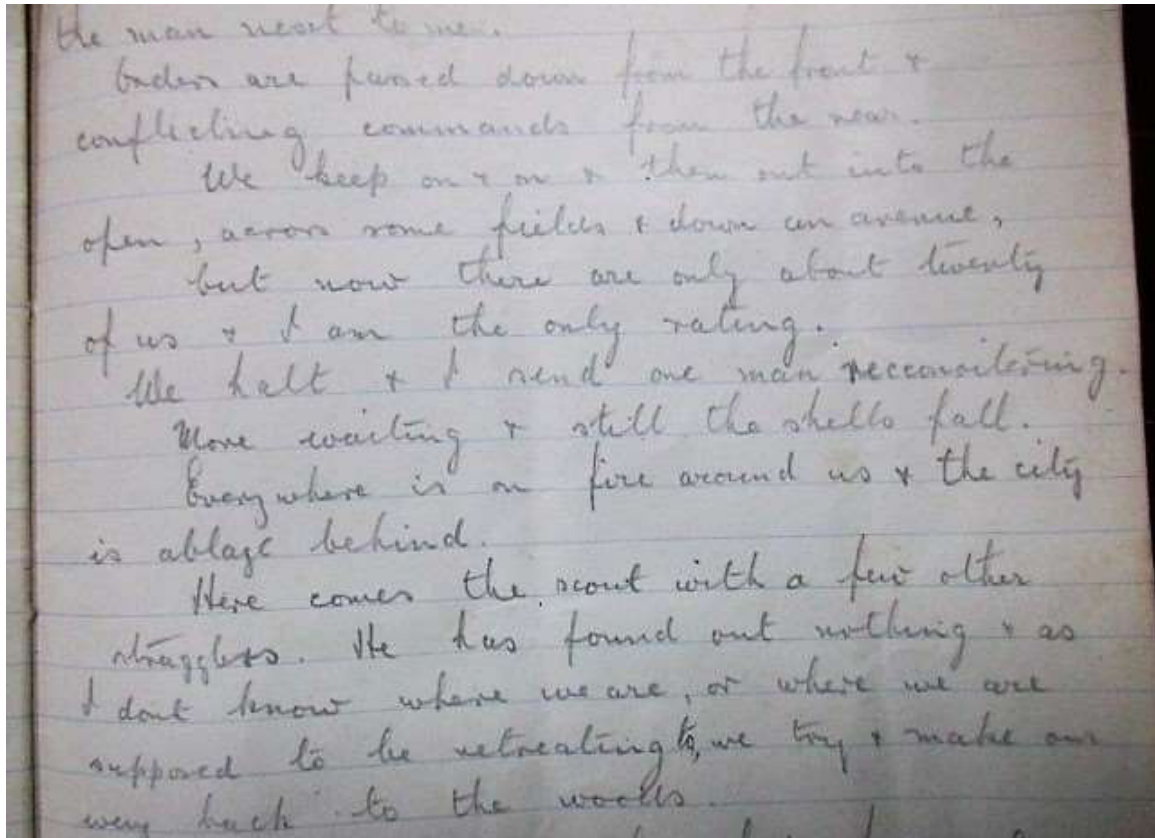
After more cheer the Collingwood Battalion was assigned "the first blood" and headed to the trenches. Here the tone of the diary quickly changes. The morning of October 7th an "aeroplane sailed over"; a "German Taube machine," it dropped four bombs on them. They built "bomb proof shelters," raiding a nearby home for supplies. Platten describes the fallen faces of the farmer and his wife as they watched the men tear down doors, smash wardrobes, and knock the bottoms out of drawers. The men returned to the trenches and hunkered down while projectiles shrieked overhead. They expected an attack around dawn; Platten calls it the longest night he had ever experienced. On the morning of the 8th, news reached them that the Colonel had been killed, that they needed to hold the trenches "at all costs" until the following night, and that General Lawlinson would then try to relieve them. "We number something under eight thousand, they on the safe side of a hundred thousand... Major Cooreman is done & his mind seems to be giving way." The men attempted to retreat, but were ordered back. "The whole of Antwerp seems to be in flames... The trenches are falling in now owing to the shells and several men have been buried alive." A further entry: "My mind is almost a blank & I walk as if in a dream... Another man has gone mad and I don't think any of us can go much further."

The British Naval Archives lists John Russell Platten with Service Number 4/2670, a member of the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve at London; date of birth December 12, 1892; ranks of Ordinary Seaman, Able Seaman (undated), and Acting Leading Seaman Royal Naval Division. He joined the 4th Battalion a/k/a Collingwood Battalion at the outbreak of war, about August 2, 1914. He was later reported as being interned in Holland on October 8, 1914.

\$2,500.00



Item No. 106



Item No. 106

107. **Poulson, Zachariah:** POULSON'S AMERICAN DAILY ADVERTISER. SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 14, 1805. Philadelphia: Printed by Zachariah Poulson, 1805. Folio. [4]pp, each page printed in four columns. Some spotting and light wear. Good+.

A bitter letter is printed from "A Washington Federalist" who laments the control of the government by "Jacobins," i.e., Jeffersonians. The progress of the "malignant fever" in Philadelphia is reported, along with advertisements and other material. \$125.00

The North's Victory Means "Centralized Domination"

108. **Reed, William B.:** A PAPER CONTAINING A STATEMENT AND VINDICATION OF CERTAIN POLITICAL OPINIONS. READ BEFORE THE DEMOCRATIC ASSOCIATION, CHESTNUT HILL, NOV. 1862. Philadelphia: John Campbell, 1862. 32pp, disbound. Light scattered foxing. Good+.

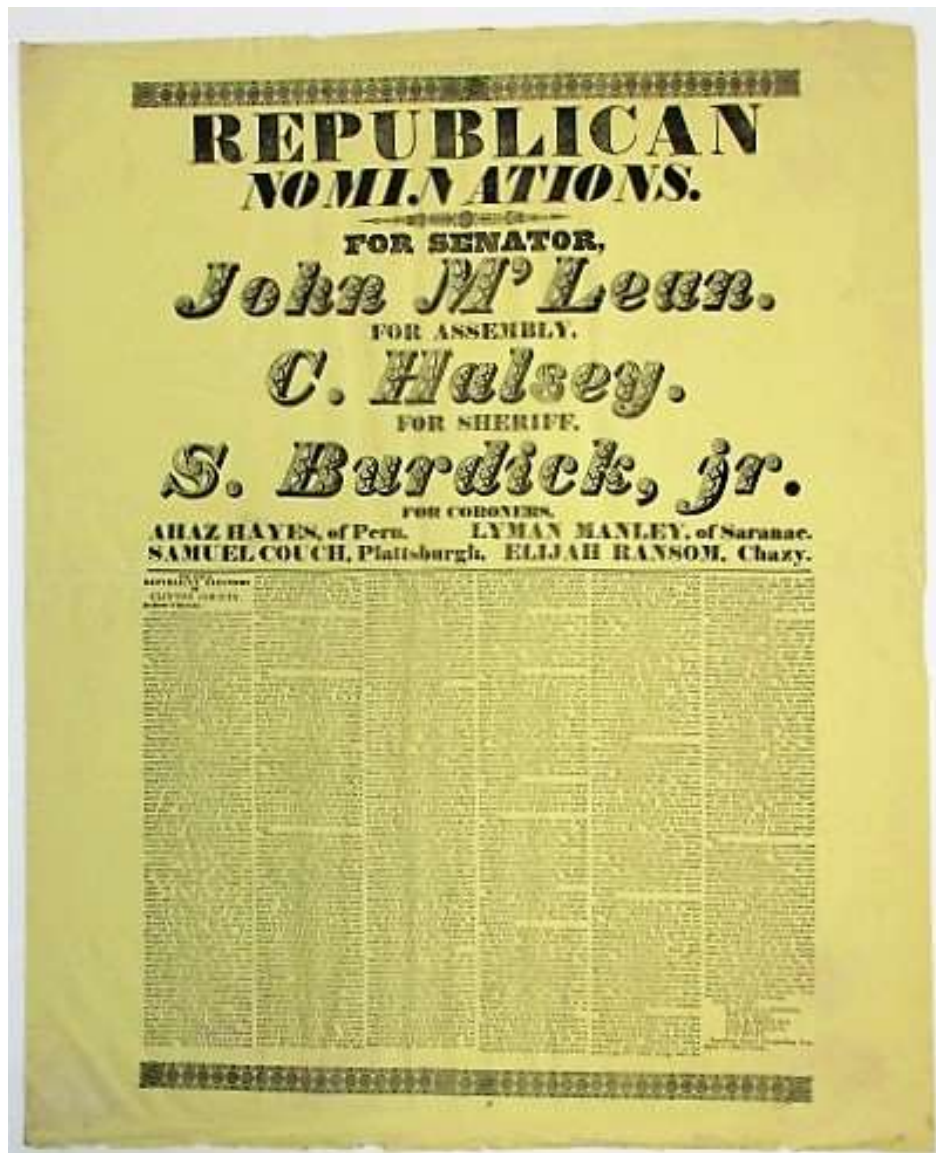
A prominent Philadelphia Whig who became a Buchanan Democrat and then Buchanan's Minister to China, Reed bitterly opposed Lincoln's conduct of the War. Favoring recognition of the Confederacy, he describes the hardships that he endured because of his political opinions, and the Administration's abandonment of the First Amendment. He grounds his dissenting views solely on principle rather than kinship or emotional ties to the Confederacy. He advocates action by "the great Middle States" to end the War on terms of compromise. If the

North is successful, the Nation will become "a centralized domination with all the heresies of the day engrafted."

Reed publishes correspondence with former Supreme Court Justice Campbell confirming that Seward had told Campbell, a Confederate Commissioner sent to negotiate for federal forts, that Union troops would evacuate Fort Sumter.

FIRST EDITION. Bartlett 4044. Sabin 68617. Not in LCP or Monaghan.

\$150.00



Item No. 109

New York's Jacksonian Candidates in 1837 Elections

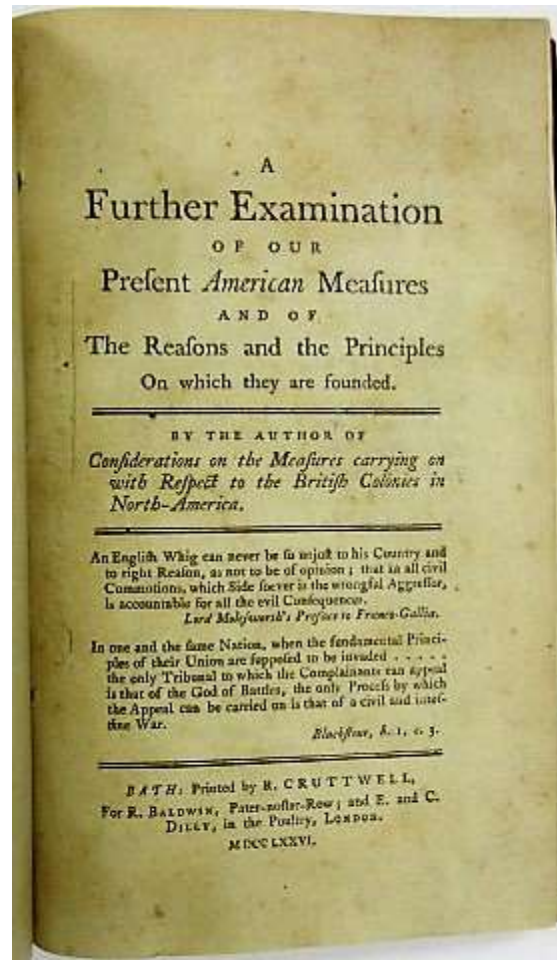
109. **Republican Central Corresponding Committee of Clinton County:**
REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS. FOR SENATOR, JOHN M'LEAN. FOR ASSEMBLY, C. HALSEY. FOR SHERIFF, S. BURDICK, JR. FOR CORONERS, AHAZ HAYES, OF PERU. LYMAN MANLEY, OF SARANAC. SAMUEL COUCH, PLATTSBURGH, ELIJAH RANSOM. CHAZY. [Clinton County, NY]: 1837. Elephant folio broadside, quite attractive on bright yellow paper. 19-1/2" x 25". Ornamental border at top and bottom. An Address "To the Republican Electors of Clinton County" is printed beneath the title in six columns, dated and signed in type at the end: "October 13, 1837; St. John B.L. Skinner, Wm. F. Haile, Geo. M.

Beckwith, Lemuel Stetson, E.A. Scott, Republican Central Corresponding Committee of Clinton County." Expertly reinforced horizontally on verso. Very Good.

Clinton County is the most northeastern county in New York; it borders Lake Champlain. The county seat is Plattsburgh. The listed candidates were running for office in upcoming State and local elections. The Address rejoices in native son Martin Van Buren's accession to the presidency, the triumph of Jacksonian banking policies, and the people's repudiation of the National Bank-- "the partizan conduct of the bank, its unconstitutionality, and the impolicy of continuing an institution, that governed principally by a money making spirit."

Not located on OCLC or the AAS online site as of May 2017.

\$850.00



Item No. 110

"As Our Colonies Have Risen, So Must Great-Britain be Sunk"

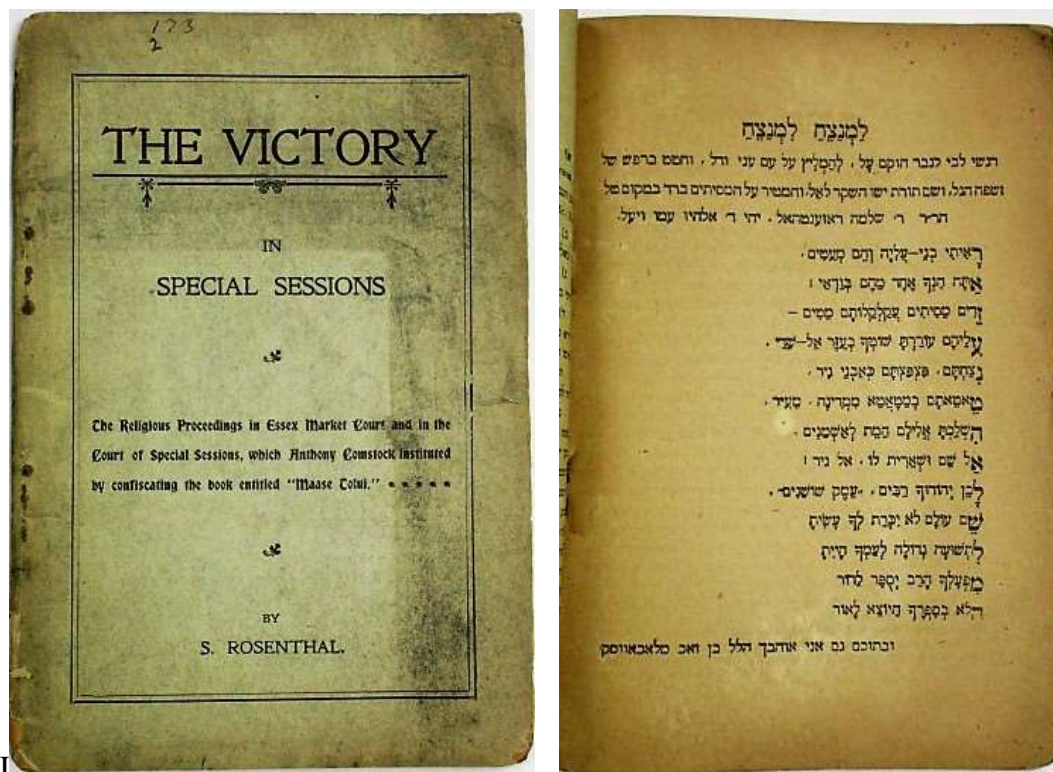
110. [Robinson, Matthew]: A FURTHER EXAMINATION OF OUR PRESENT AMERICAN MEASURES AND OF THE REASONS AND THE PRINCIPLES ON WHICH THEY ARE FOUNDED. Bath: Printed by R. Cruttwell... 1776. Title leaf, 256 pp. Minor foxing, leaf 9-10 bound out of order. Later half calf and marbled boards [spine lettering somewhat faded]. With the postscript, dated January 1776; and the errata. Lacking the half title, else Very Good.

Robinson laments the British policies which have disturbed "the utmost harmony and tranquillity" that had characterized relations with "our colonies of North-America." He regrets

that "our ministers" were "not contented...They began to trouble it about the tea." From there, it was all downhill: Britain "pretended to require the sending of ships and of troops, the overturning of charters, the stopping up of ports..." Lord North and his team "have by this very extraordinary conduct brought on an open, an avowed, a declared civil war with thirteen colonies of that continent united and combined together against us."

Robinson maintained that the primary British error was taxing the colonists without their consent or participation. He warns that British partisans woefully overestimate the chances that military force will succeed. His postscript laments, "As our Colonies have risen, so, I am sorry to say, must Great-Britain be sunk."

FIRST EDITION. Howes R373. Adams Controversy 76-134. Bartlett, John Carter Brown Library 2319. \$750.00



Item No. 111

Anthony Comstock Defeated! Religious Freedom Wins!

111. **Rosenthal, S[olomon]:** THE VICTORY IN SPECIAL SESSIONS. THE RELIGIOUS PROCEEDINGS IN ESSEX MARKET COURT AND IN THE COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS, WHICH ANTHONY COMSTOCK INSTITUTED BY CONFISCATING THE BOOK ENTITULED "MAASE TOLUI." [New York? 1898?]. In Yiddish with Yiddish and English title wrappers. Original printed wrappers, with wrapper titles as issued, and stapled as issued. 66pp. Wrappers are dirty, text is browned. Good+.

This is the "transcript of legal proceeding initiated by Anthony Comstock to have Moses Shlyomsky's book, Maaseh Levi, an anti-missionary polemic, censored. Shlyomsky was defended by Solomon Rosenthal. Proceeds of the book were to be used to fight missionaries" [virtualjudaica on line].

"Concerned that many American Jews had been led astray by Christians and apostatized, [Moses Solomon] Shlyomsky published this biography of Jesus so that they would be able to refute missionaries. Shlyomsky... claimed to have found it in an edition of Tractate Sanhedrin that was a few centuries old... Anthony Comstock unsuccessfully sued to have this work censored because it depicts Jesus in a very negative light" [Goldman 1066].
 Goldman 1069. Singerman 4911. Not in McCoy. OCLC 43428688 [7- Columbia, NYPL, Harvard, GWU, U FL, UCLA, UC Lib.] as of May 2017. \$1,500.00



Item No. 112

Unrecorded Broadside Mocking Defeated Confederate Leaders

112. **Rouse, E.S.S.: THE SOLDIERS' WELCOME! A POEM READ AT THE CELEBRATION IN MOUNT VERNON, JULY 4TH, 1865.** [Mount Vernon, Ohio? 1865]. Broadside, narrow small folio, 6 1/2" x 12". Verse in two columns, 40 stanzas of four lines each. Light folds and wear, about Very Good.

An evidently unrecorded broadside poem by the author of 'The Bugle Blast.' Rouse was from Mount Vernon in Knox County, Ohio, where he had served as a justice of the peace. In this poem that he knocked out for the occasion, Rouse mocks the defeated Confederates.

"Of all the strange and funny sights/ Of the rebel great downfall,/ Jeff. Davis with petticoats o'er his boots/ Was the funniest sight of all." As for the other rebel leaders, "And Lee, and Longstreet, Cobb and Clay,/ And Bragg, and Maury too,/ Ewell, and Forrest, all must swing,/ Ere Justice gets her due."

Not located on OCLC [as of April 2017], or in AAS online catalogue, Bartlett, Sabin, Thomson, Nevins, NUC.

\$1,000.00

113. **Sacco-Vanzetti National League:** THERE IS JUSTICE. A SUMMARY OF THE SACCO-VANZETTI CASE. New York: [1927 or 1928]. 21, [3] pp. Original staples and golden printed wrappers. Very Good.

William Floyd's name is printed as author at the end of this summary of the massive injustices perpetrated at this infamous trial.

\$100.00

An Interesting Solution to the Problem of a "Colored Member"

114. **Savannah River Baptist Association:** MINUTES OF THE SAVANNAH RIVER BAPTIST ASSOCIATION, AT ITS FORTY-EIGHTH ANNIVERSARY, HELD WITH SMYRNA CHURCH, BARNWELL DISTRICT, SOUTH CAROLINA, NOVEMBER 24, 25, 26 AND 27, 1849. Savannah: J.B. Cubbedge, Book & Job Printer, 1849. 19, [1] pp. Original printed wrappers [some chipping], stitched. Text lightly foxed, Good+.

The rear wrapper lists the member ministers, their churches, and "post offices." The Minutes recite the meeting's activities. The Association's Report answers several queries, including this one from Euhaw: "Should a church exclude a colored member, who has, in accordance with the wish and command of his owner, put away his wife, and married another?" Answer: Despite "the scripture requirement of implicit obedience from servants to their own masters," the separation of husband and former wife, "when the parties remain in the same neighborhood, does not preclude the hope of subsequent reunion." Hence, the second marriage is "of dubious morality" and the church should "relieve herself from responsibility, by excluding such member from her communion."

The Corresponding Letter from H.D. Duncan, Moderator, reminds the flock that "our colored population look to us, and us alone under God, for instruction in the way of life." FIRST EDITION. Not in De Renne, Sabin, LCP.

\$350.00

The Perennially Ambitious General Winfield Scott

115. **Scott, Winfield:** AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED, TO UNITED STATES SENATOR JAMES SHIELDS [ADDRESSED HERE AS 'MY DEAR GENERAL'], DECEMBER 8, 1853, FROM NEW YORK, SEEKING SHIELDS' SUPPORT FOR SCOTT'S PROMOTION TO LIEUTENANT GENERAL. [4]pp. Single sheet folded to 5" x 8". Manuscript on three pages; addressed to 'Hon. Genl. Shields'. Light folds, a few fox marks, Very Good.

Shields, a Democratic Senator from Illinois, had quarreled with Abraham Lincoln in 1842. They scheduled a duel which, fortunately, their seconds were able to abort. During the Mexican War Shields was commissioned a Brigadier General, which accounts for Scott's

flattering salutation. A perennially ambitious political general, Scott had just finished running for President on the Whig ticket. "Inept and pompous" [Potter, *The Impending Crisis* page 142], he lost to Franklin Pierce in a landslide. Scott had first sought the presidency for the 1840 election and, according to DAB, "as late as 1860 he retained some hope of being sent to the White House."

My dear General. New York, Dec. 8. 1852.
 I regret that I did not know, ^{late} at the time, of your presence in N. York, & I regretted still more your illness of the last summer. Another subject of keen regret with me, is, the recent defeat of our friend Clemens. His feeling, I am sure is not founded entirely on selfish considerations. His absence from the Senate is certainly a personal loss to me, but a much greater loss to the country.
 I know not that you may be inclined to trouble yourself, a fourth time, with the question of the Lieutenant Generalcy, but if a Bill, providing for the rank can be ^{again} carried in the Senate, at an early day, I think it may be got thro' the House (where we have had, from the beginning, a Majority -) by July next, & if needed, it is believed a good word from the President would be thrown in to prevent the sleep of death on the Speaker's table.

Item No. 115

The first paragraph of his letter expresses "keen regret" at the "recent defeat of our friend Clemens." Jeremiah Clemens had been a Democratic U.S. Senator from Alabama; he lost his 1852 race to Clement Clay. "His absence from the Senate is certainly a personal loss to me, but a much greater loss to the country."

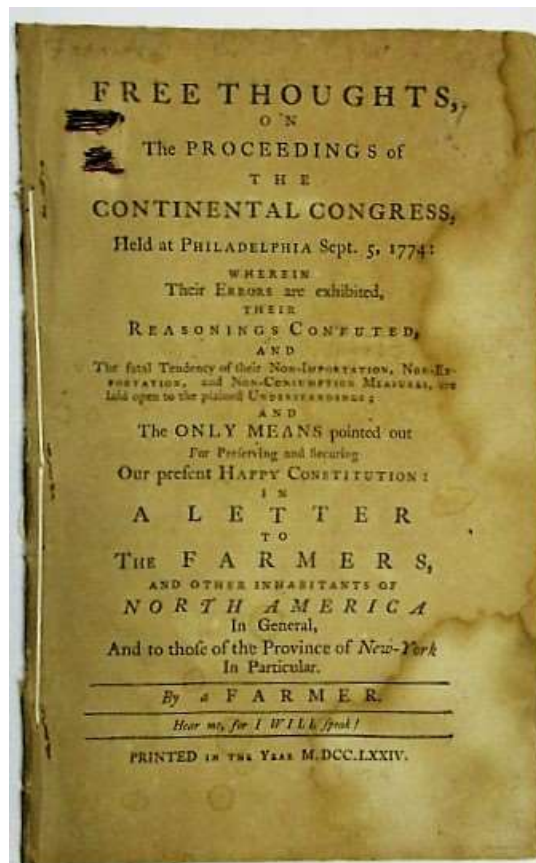
Then Scott gets down to business: "I know not that you may be inclined to trouble yourself, a fourth time, with the question of the Lieutenant Generalcy, but if a Bill, providing for the rank can be again carried in the Senate, at an early day, I think it may be got thro' the House (where we have had, from the beginning, a Majority -) by July next, & if needed, it is believed, a good word from the President would be thrown in to prevent the sleep of death on the Speaker's table."

"If you should be kind enough again to shoulder the burden, may I beg you to adopt the form [herewith enclosed] of the Joint Resolution as amended, Feb. 4. 1852, by my friend, Dr. Gwin-- with, or without the Proviso, [of the day before] proposed by Genl Cass? In respect to the Proviso, altho' kindly intended, I am quite indifferent; but I entreat our Michigan friend to allow the word Revived in the 4th line, to stand, & not substitute for it, Created, as you consented to do, a year ago: 1. Because Genl. Cass is mistaken in supposing the Father of his country ever actually held the rank of lieutenant general; for he only prospectively agreed to accept it; 2. Because if he, modestly, took upon himself the inferior rank, Congress considered it a degradation, & promptly removed the indignity; 3. Because the commission that was

universally considered as beneath him may be aspired to, without arrogance, by much smaller men; & 4. Because, without reviving [instead of Creating the rank, anew] the Joint Resolution would not give to the brevet lieutenant general, under the circumstances any additional pay or allowance. This result, I am sure, cannot be desired by Genl. C. Do, therefore, I pray you, induce the general to give up his hasty objection to the word Revived." Scott signs the letter, "With ancient regards I remain, always yrs Winfield Scott."

On December 21, 1853, Senate Joint Resolution 4 authorized the President to confer the rank of Lieutenant General by Brevet, for eminent service. The Resolution passed the Senate on February 12, 1855. President Pierce's Message to the Senate on February 28, 1855 nominated Scott to the rank of Lieutenant General retroactive to March 29, 1847, the date of his victory at Veracruz. The Senate immediately and unanimously approved the nomination; Scott quickly submitted a claim for almost \$27,000 in back pay, retroactive to the effective date of his rank. His claim was approved, but only for slightly more than \$10,000. [CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE, 33RD CONG., 2ND SESS., pages 690-691, 706; JOURNAL OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, VOLUME 46, Washington: 1854, Page 420; Peskin: WINFIELD SCOTT AND THE PROFESSION OF ARMS, 2003, p. 221; Lowe: FIVE YEARS A DRAGOON ('49 TO '54)... 1965, p.xix.]

\$2,500.00



Item No. 116

**The First of Four Pamphlets by
“The Pre-Eminent Exponent of Tory Thought in America”**

116. **Seabury, Samuel:** FREE THOUGHTS, ON THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS, HELD AT PHILADELPHIA SEPT. 5, 1774: WHEREIN THEIR ERRORS ARE EXHIBITED, THEIR REASONINGS CONFUTED, AND THE

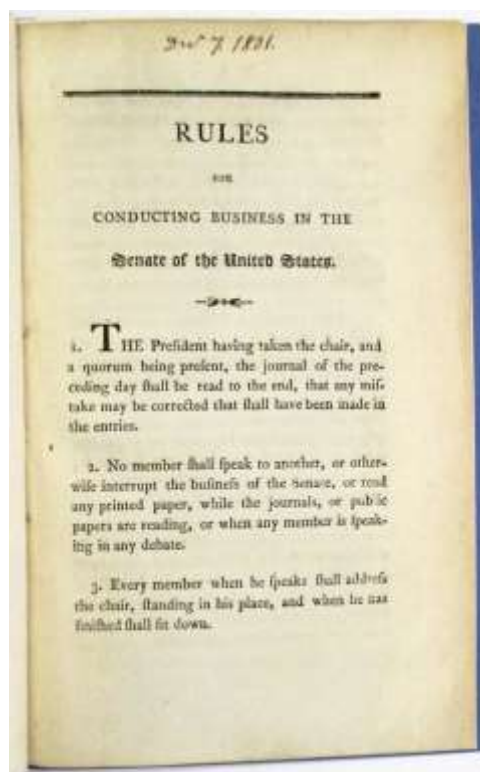
FATAL TENDENCY OF THEIR NON-IMPORTATION, NON-EXPORTATION, AND NON-CONSUMPTION MEASURES, ARE LAID OPEN TO THE PLAINEST UNDERSTANDINGS; AND THE ONLY MEANS POINTED OUT FOR PRESERVING AND SECURING OUR PRESENT HAPPY CONSTITUTION: IN A LETTER TO THE FARMERS, AND OTHER INHABITANTS OF NORTH AMERICA IN GENERAL, AND TO THOSE OF THE PROVINCE OF NEW-YORK IN PARTICULAR. BY A FARMER. HEAR ME, FOR I WILL SPEAK! [New York: Rivington], 1774. 24pp. New stitching. Early leaves spotted. Good+, in attractive modern cloth binder with gilt-lettered morocco spine title.

Seabury's defense of the Crown, his first of four such literary efforts, is signed in type at the end, 'A.W. Farmer' [i.e., 'A Westchester Farmer']. Rivington printed three editions of this pamphlet in 1774. Heatedly denouncing the Continental Congress, he writes, "We ardently expected that some prudent scheme of accommodating our unhappy disputes with the Mother-Country, would have been adopted and pursued. But alas! they are broken up without ever attempting it: they have taken no one step that tended to peace: they have gone on from bad to worse, and have either ignorantly misunderstood, carelessly neglected, or basely betrayed the interests of all the Colonies. I shall in this, and some future publication, support this charge against the Congress."

Seabury was first answered in opposition by Alexander Hamilton at the age of seventeen: Hamilton's anonymously written 'Full Vindication of the Measures of Congress' displayed such brilliance that it was originally attributed to John Jay. At the outset of the Revolution Seabury, the first Episcopal Bishop in America, began his "major literary struggle to keep the colonies loyal to the Crown. His most important pamphlets were signed A.W. Farmer" (DAB).

"Seabury was the pre-eminent exponent of Tory thought in America" [Howes].
Howes S253. Evans 13602. American Independence 136c. See Ford, Hamilton 1.

\$3,000.00

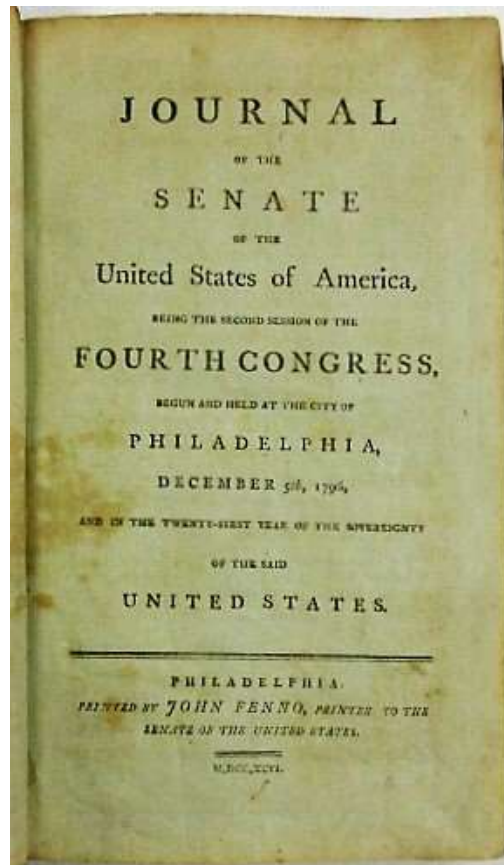


Item No. 117

117. **Senate:** RULES FOR CONDUCTING BUSINESS IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES. [Washington: 1801]. Caption title [as issued]. 13, [3 blanks] pp. Light dusting, bound in modern blue wrappers. Very Good.

The third printing of Senate Rules, after the extremely rare 1790 and 1798 editions. Sources and precedents are cited; pages 11-13 print the Joint Rules Acted on Between the Two Houses.

OCLC 36079611 [4- UConn, Yale, AAS, Houghton] [as of May 2017]. AI 1560 [2- DLC, NN]. Not in Cohen. \$850.00



Item No. 118

**Washington's Message "For the Last Time,"
The Electoral Count, and Other Interesting Material**

118. **Senate, Fourth Congress:** JOURNAL OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, BEING THE SECOND SESSION OF THE FOURTH CONGRESS, BEGUN AND HELD AT THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, DECEMBER 5TH, 1796, AND IN THE TWENTY-FIRST YEAR OF THE SOVEREIGNTY OF THE SAID UNITED STATES. Philadelphia: Fenno, 1796 [ie., 1797]. 175, [1 blank], iv, 18pp. Bound in contemporary half calf and paper-covered boards [rear board nearly detached]. Text lightly tanned, Very Good.

This document prints President Washington's Message, "for the last time," to Congress in December 1796, summarizing "measures calculated to ensure a continuance of the friendship of the Indians, and to preserve peace along the extent of our interior Frontier," as well as to "guard our advanced settlements from the predatory incursions of those unruly individuals, who cannot be restrained by their Tribes." He reports on the implementation of the Treaty with

England, and on the boundary between the U.S. and the Floridas, owned by Spain; urges "the gradual creation of a navy," development of American industry, establishment of a National University and a Military Academy.

Material is also considered on the southern and western boundaries of Georgia; ratification of the first ten amendments to the Constitution; inquiries on the proposed Eleventh Amendment, immunizing States from suit without their consent; Vice-President Adams's farewell to the Senate, before his installation as President; results of the 1796 election, with electoral votes cast by each of the 16 States [Tennessee, Kentucky, and Vermont having joined the Original Thirteen], and announcement of the election of Adams and Thomas Jefferson as President and Vice President, respectively. A comprehensive Index is included.

FIRST EDITION. Evans 32971.

\$750.00

A Warning against England's Imposition of "Arbitrary and Oppressive Measures"

119. **Shute, Daniel:** A SERMON PREACHED BEFORE HIS EXCELLENCY FRANCIS BERNARD, ESQ; GOVERNOR, HIS HONOR THOMAS HUTCHINSON, ESQ; LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, THE HONORABLE HIS MAJESTY'S COUNCIL, AND THE HONOURABLE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, OF THE PROVINCE OF THE MASSACHUSETTS-BAY IN NEW-ENGLAND, MAY 25TH. 1768. BEING THE ANIVERSARY FOR THE ELECTION OF HIS MAJESTY'S COUNCIL FOR SAID PROVINCE. BY...PASTOR OF THE THIRD CHURCH IN HINGHAM. Boston: Richard Draper, 1748 [i.e., 1768]. 70pp, disbound, else Very Good.

A well-articulated and unequivocal assertion, as resistance to the Townshend Acts increased, of the primacy of man's Natural Rights in civil society. Shute argues that men do not relinquish rights to life, liberty and property when they become subjects of a government. Rather, government is instituted as "the method of securing them." Hence, rulers ought to be "chosen by the community" and are "the guardians of the natural and constitutional rights of their subjects."

He warns rulers against "a wanton exercise of the power reposed in them" and adds, "Nor is it to be thought that Great-Britain would designedly enslave any of her free-born sons, and thereby break in upon that constitution so friendly to liberty, and on which her own safety depends...Arbitrary and oppressive measures in the state would indeed dispirit the people and weaken the nerves of industry, and in their consequences lead to poverty and ruin."

FIRST EDITION. Evans 11071.

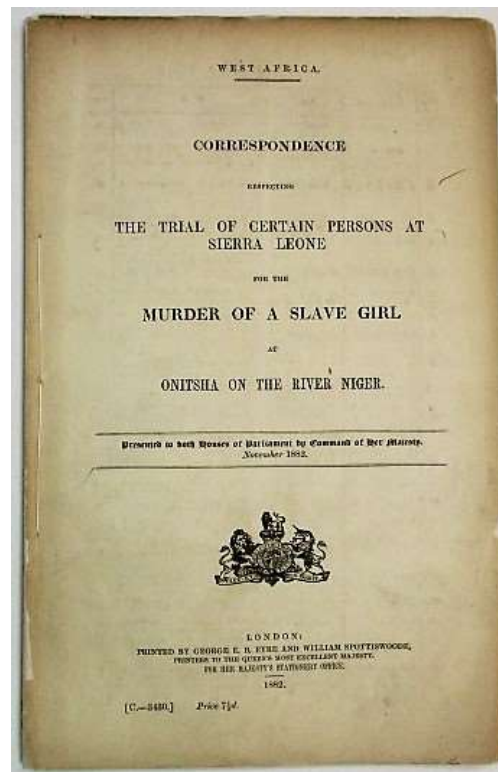
\$375.00

"Horrible Cruelty"

120. **[Slave Murder]:** WEST AFRICA. CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING THE TRIAL OF CERTAIN PERSONS AT SIERRA LEONE FOR THE MURDER OF A SLAVE GIRL AT ONITSHA ON THE RIVER NIGER. PRESENTED TO BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT BY COMMAND OF HER MAJESTY. NOVEMBER 1882. London: Printed by George E.B. Eyre... Printers to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, 1882. Folio. vii, [1 blank] 52 pp. Stitched, mild dusting, Very Good.

"A shocking outrage committed on a young native girl by a Mr. W.F. John, an interpreter to the Church Missionary Society." A "horrible cruelty, terminating in death, perpetrated by a British subject residing at Onitsha, on the Niger, on a young girl whom he had redeemed." Mr. John tied her to a post, flogged her, and then "inserted some pepper in the anus of the girl and with a stick pushed it into the rectum," resulting in death. Arrested with his co-conspirators,

they were tried, found guilty of manslaughter, and sentenced to prison for terms ranging from two to twenty years. \$175.00



Item No. 120

“The Withering and Blighting Scourge of Slavery”

121. **[Slavery]: THE GREAT ISSUE NOW BEFORE THE PEOPLE, WITH REMARKS UPON ITS MERITS, AND CLAIMS UPON THE SERIOUS CONSIDERATION OF THE WELL-WISHERS OF OUR COUNTRY.** Philadelphia: 1856. 24pp, disbound, three small binding holes in blank left margin. Two early signatures of Wm. Thompson Shafer on title page. Light spotting throughout. About Good+.

This scarce pamphlet says the "great issue" is whether "Slavery shall be allowed to overspread a territory of greater extent than that of the whole United States," and "whether the policy of our government is to continue to be that of Slavery Extension, or Slavery Restriction." All the power of the presidency is "being used to force the withering and blighting scourge of Slavery upon the National domain." Pursuing this tyrannical course, our government "shall lend its aid in striking a deathblow to the freedom of speech, the liberty of the press, and the security for life, personal liberty, possession, and peace."

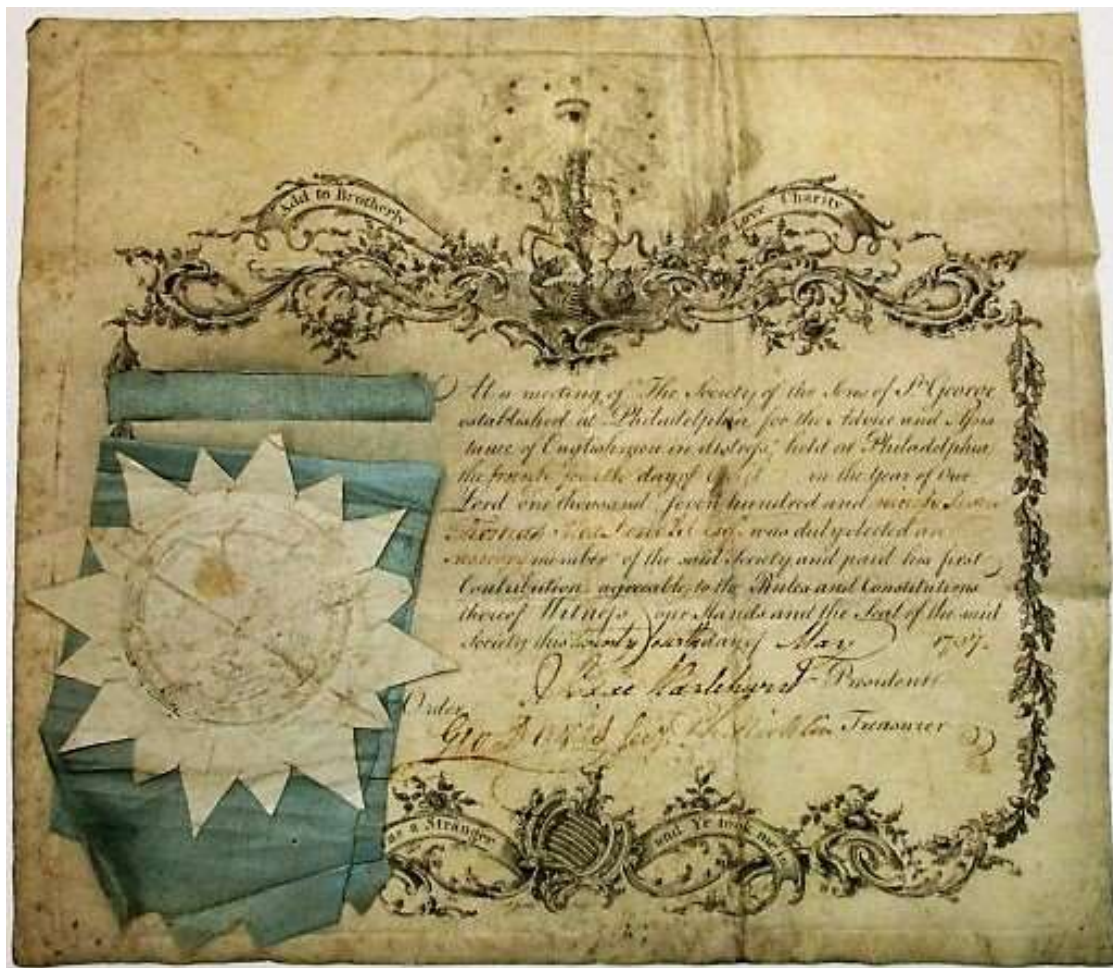
LCP 4300. OCLC 22829199 [4- LCP, No. IL U, Haverford, Detroit Pub. Lib.] as of April 2017. \$250.00

122. **[Smith, Matthew Hale?]: CAESARISM. GENERAL GRANT FOR A THIRD TERM. BY "BURLEIGH," OF THE "BOSTON JOURNAL."** Cambridge: 1873. Stitched, 36pp, uneven title page tanning and light rubberstamp number. Else clean and Very Good.

Smith entered the copyright and Sabin attributes authorship to him. "In favor of a third term" [Sabin]. The "cry of Caesarism" is "a sensational joke." Grant is no "King," no "Emperor," but rather "the quiet gentleman in the White House, who smokes his cigar, and most emphatically minds his own business; who spends his evenings with his family, and welcomes all comers with a genuine hospitality." The author rebuts arguments against a third term for Grant who, when this piece was written, had just been elected to his second. Grant is "one of the ablest rulers in the world."

Sabin 83575. Not in Miles, Eberstadt, Decker.

\$175.00



Item No. 123

Honoring the British Commissioner for Jay's Treaty

123. **Society of the Sons of St. George:** AT A MEETING OF "THE SOCIETY OF THE SONS OF ST. GEORGE ESTABLISHED AT PHILADELPHIA FOR THE ADVICE AND ASSISTANCE OF ENGLISHMEN IN DISTRESS," HELD AT PHILADELPHIA THE TWENTY-FOURTH DAY OF APRIL IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD ONE THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED AND NINETY-SEVEN. THOMAS MACDONALD ESQ. WAS DULY ELECTED AN HONORARY MEMBER OF THE SAID SOCIETY AND PAID HIS FIRST CONTRIBUTION, AGREEABLE TO THE RULES AND CONSTITUTIONS THEREOF. WITNESS OUR HANDS AND THE SEAL OF THE SAID SOCIETY THIS TWENTY FOURTH DAY OF MAY 1797. Document printed on vellum and completed in manuscript, 9" x 10-1/2". Issued to Thomas MacDonald and signed in ink by officers Isaac Hazlehurst, George Davis, and Philip Nicklin, with elaborate paper and ribbon seal attached. Attractive

ornamentation above the printing, with motto, "Add to Brotherly Love Charity." Moderate dusting, old folds, Good+.

The Society was established in Philadelphia on April 23, 1772, St. George's Day. The seal of the Society, as described in the Act of Incorporation, and as depicted here, is "a shield bordered with thirteen stars, on which is depicted Saint George slaying the dragon, with the eye of Providence beaming upon him, and on a wreath above, a young phoenix rising from the flames. The motto on the upper edge was 'The Seal of St. George's Society, Philadelphia', around the bottom edge, 'I was a stranger, and ye took me in,' and over the crest 'Add to brotherly love, charity.'... The society carried out its charitable mission through the American Revolution and the War of 1812, and was active in the 1900s providing support to British war brides in World War I and World War II." [online site of the Society of the Sons of St. George].

The Honorary Member in this rare Certificate, Thomas MacDonald, was a Barrister of the Inner Temple in London; he was one of two British Commissioners appointed to carry into effect the sixth article of Jay's Treaty. His mission brought him and his colleague to Philadelphia in 1797 to meet with the two American commissioners; their joint task was to appoint a fifth commissioner, and to set compensation due to British merchants and others for damages and loss. MacDonald later visited President Washington at Mount Vernon. He wrote a TREATISE ON CIVIL IMPRISONMENT IN ENGLAND, published in 1791; and THOUGHTS ON THE PUBLIC DUTIES OF PRIVATE LIFE, published in 1795.

Isaac Hazlehurst [1742-1834], born in Manchester, England, came to Philadelphia in the 1760s. A prominent lawyer and merchant, he was selected by the Continental Congress as one of the first Continental Currency signers on July 25, 1775. He signed notes of the first three issues of Continental Currency in May and November 1775, and February 1776. He was later appointed to a committee charged by Congress with overseeing the finances for building the first thirteen frigates ordered for the new American Navy; they were to be assembled in various colonies in 1776. [THE NUMISMATIST, VOL. 117, ISSUES 1-6, American Numismatic Association: 2004, pages 49-51.] \$850.00

Conspiracy and Scandal at the 'Sovereigns of Industry'

124. **[Sovereigns of Industry]:** SOMERVILLE, MAY 10TH, 1875. TO THE BROTHERS AND SISTERS, UNION COUNCIL NO. 71, SOVEREIGNS OF INDUSTRY| THE OBJECTS OF THIS ORDER ARE TO PURCHASE THE NECESSARIES IN LIFE, BY CO-OPERATION AS NEAR COST AS POSSIBLE. WE ARE ASSOCIATED TOGETHER OR OUGHT TO BE IN BONDS OF AT LAST RESPECT IF NOT FRIENDSHIP... ON MARCH 20TH, A PROPOSITION FROM MR. IRA HILL, AGENT OF HILL BUILDING, FOR A HALL IN THE SECOND STORY OF SAID BUILDING, WAS AGREED TO AND ACCEPTED BY A UNANIMOUS VOTE OF THE COUNCIL ... NOW WE CHARGE THAT ON APRIL 1ST, THE PRESIDENT, BRO. SAM'L LUNT AND THE VICE PRESIDENT, BRO. JAMES C. LEWIS, AND ONE OF THE COMMITTEE BRO. E.T. PETERSON FROM INTERESTED MOTIVES, DID MEET TO CONSPIRE AGAINST THE PEACE, GOOD WILL, AUTHORITY AND VOTES OF THIS COUNCIL. [Somerville, MA: 1875]. Broadside, 5" x 10". A few old folds. Signed in type by A.T. Small, Jas. E. Crawford, Able Jones, Sarah J. Price, and J. Campbell, as the Committee on Charges. Official Council blindstamp at the bottom right corner. Very Good.

The Sovereigns of Industry, established in 1874, grew out of the Patrons of Husbandry, a mutual aid society for farmers. The Sovereigns sought members among all workingmen, not just farmers. Its purpose, articulated by its founder, William H. Earle of Massachusetts, was

"elevating the character, improving the condition of, and, as far as possible, perfecting the happiness of the laboring classes" through the establishment of consumer cooperatives. The cooperative network would allow workers to "control the whole of what they produce, and exchange it as near as may be even with other hand-workers, thus saving to themselves the fortunes which those who are devoted to manipulating other people's labour and to getting rich thereby, have heretofore taken by extortion." [Commons, John R., et al.: HISTORY OF LABOUR IN THE UNITED STATES: NATIONALISATION [1860-1877], VOLUME II, New York: 1921, Pages 172-173.]

A scandal occurred in Union Council No. 71, Somerville, Massachusetts. A conspiracy to usurp the authority of the Council majority, on the location of a new Hall, was charged. The conspirators allegedly were guilty of self-dealing by choosing a Hall for their own personal gain. "Riotous disorderly and disgraceful proceedings" erupted.

Not located on OCLC as of May 2017.

\$150.00

125. **Stiles, William H.:** STUDY, THE ONLY SURE MEANS OF ULTIMATE SUCCESS. AN ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE THE THALIAN AND PHI DELTA SOCIETIES OF OGLETHORPE UNIVERSITY, GEORGIA, AT THE ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT, JULY 19TH, 1854. Milledgeville: Southern Recorder Office, 1854. 36pp. Disbound, light scattered foxing, unobtrusive withdrawal stamps from the Beinecke on blank verso of title page and blank portion of last page. Good+.

"The highest attainments of the intellect are immediately the result of the deepest study," not innate genius. "The necessity for labor" is the sine qua non of a free Republic. Stiles, a Savannah resident, had been a U.S. Congressman, and would later serve as a Colonel in the Confederate Army.

De Renne 568. OCLC records eleven locations under several accession numbers as of April 2017.

\$150.00

**“Unreconstructed Rebels” Can’t Stomach the
“Humiliating Fact of Equality of Races”**

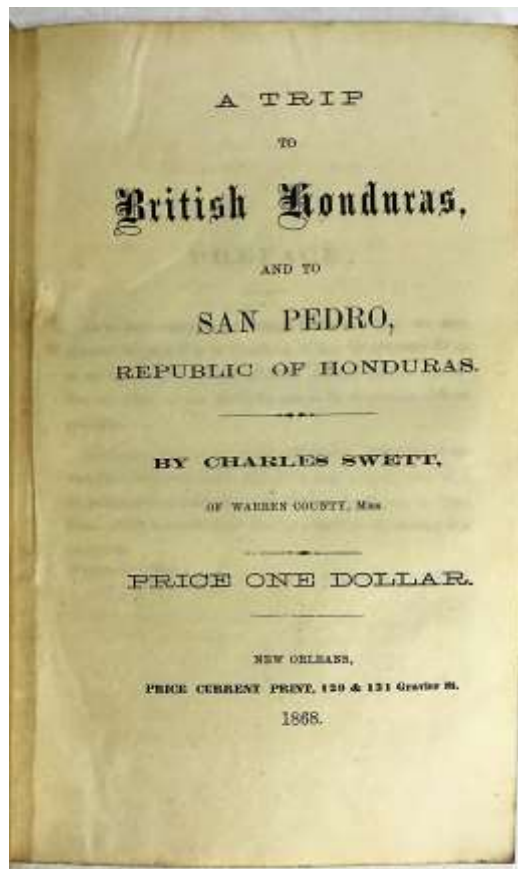
126. **Swett, Charles:** A TRIP TO BRITISH HONDURAS, AND TO SAN PEDRO, REPUBLIC OF HONDURAS. BY CHARLES SWETT, OF WARREN COUNTY, MISS. New Orleans: [George Ellis]. 1868. 8vo. [1-title], [1 blank], 125pp. Original printed wrappers, stitched, occasional light toning, Near Fine.

Swett, an embittered Confederate, left his home at Warren County, Mississippi, to visit the tiny Central American nation of British Honduras in order to assess its fitness as a refuge for fellow Southerners impoverished by the War. He left his home on December 26, 1867, and returned in March 1868. After his steamy and difficult tour of Belize and other areas, he concluded that the climate and near-impossibility of making a living made emigration there a terrible idea. He provides data on the country and on Spanish Honduras, which had received similar attention.

"The narrative of the experiences of a group of 'unreconstructed rebels' from Arkansas, Mississippi, and Louisiana who decided to 'take a walk' into voluntary exile rather than submit to the indignities of Yankee rule and Carpet-bagging domination. In his introduction, Swett says: 'If despite our assertions to the contrary, our country should be brought to the humiliating fact of equality of races existing amongst us---when an inferior holds public position, and ever serves in the capacity of representative of the people, or when we are satisfied this will be the

result of what is now transpiring, it will be well to surrender this land to our persecutors.' " [Eberstadt]

FIRST EDITION. Thompson 3203. Palau 325867. Smith, American Travellers Abroad S-212. 105 Eberstadt 288. \$600.00



Item No. 126

An Unrecorded Dissent from Military Governor Andrew Johnson's Plans for the 1864 Presidential Elections in Tennessee

127. [Tennessee]: THE DISFRANCHISEMENT OF TENNESSEE. [Knoxville? 1864]. 12pp. Caption title as issued. Disbound and lightly foxed, else Very Good.

A rare, evidently unrecorded Tennessee imprint. The anonymous author objects to Military Governor [and Vice Presidential candidate] Andrew Johnson's September 30th Proclamation, printed here, scheduling voting for the 1864 presidential election; requiring each qualified voter to demonstrate that he is an "active friend of the Government of the United States, and the enemy of the so-called Confederate States;" and permitting Union soldiers to vote in the field.

The office of "Military Governor of Tennessee" is "wholly unknown to the Constitution and laws of the United States." President Lincoln's appointment, authorizing Johnson to "exercise such powers as may be necessary" to establish a State Government loyal to the Union, vests Johnson with "plenary dictatorial power." Under the caption, "The Usurpation in Tennessee," the author prints the "Protest" to Lincoln by "loyal citizens of Tennessee," who object to Governor Johnson's control of the entire electoral process. The Protest is signed by ten men who wish to be considered as "candidates for Electors, who, if chosen, are expected to cast

the electoral voice of Tennessee for George B. McClellan for President and George H. Pendleton for Vice President." Lincoln's reply, disclaiming any involvement in State election matters, is printed. He advises, "Do as you please on your own account, peacefully, loyally, and Gov. Johnson will not molest you, but will protect you against violence so far as in his power." Not located on OCLC as of May 2017, or the online sites of the Library of Congress, AAS, University of Tennessee, Vanderbilt, Yale, Harvard, Brown. Not in LCP, Monaghan, Bartlett, Sabin, Allen, George Webb's Supplement to Allen. \$2,000.00



Item No. 127

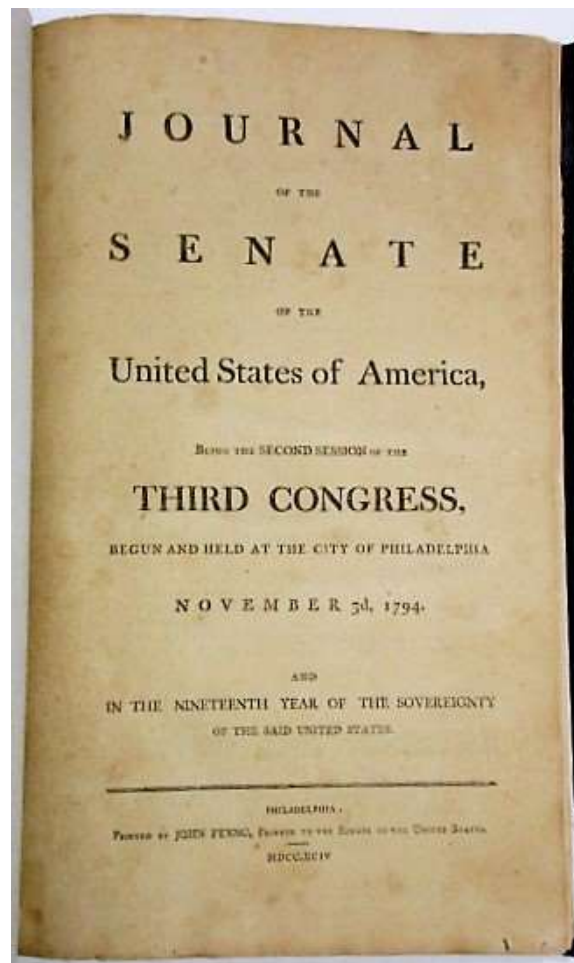
On the Whisky Rebellion

128. **United States, Third Congress: JOURNAL OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, BEING THE SECOND SESSION OF THE THIRD CONGRESS, BEGUN AND HELD AT THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, NOVEMBER 3, 1794.**

Philadelphia: John Fenno, 1794. Folio. 114, [12] pp. Original marbled boards, rebaked and recornered. New endpapers. Scattered mild foxing. Very Good.

The challenge of this Session was the Whisky Rebellion. President Washington's opening Message recounts the attacks upon federal officers, including the kidnapping of a federal marshal. Concluding that the normal judicial process was inadequate to the task of suppressing the rebellion, the President called out the militia. His careful, measured response is delineated

here. The Session devotes much attention to matters affecting the militia. Issues involving Creek Indian lands within the State of Georgia are also considered.
Evans 29724. \$650.00



Item No. 128

A Virginian's Repudiation of Natural Rights and the Declaration of Independence

129. **Upshur, Abel:** A BRIEF ENQUIRY INTO THE TRUE NATURE AND CHARACTER OF OUR FEDERAL GOVERNMENT: BEING A REVIEW OF JUDGE STORY'S COMMENTARIES ON THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES. Philadelphia: John Campbell, 1863. [2], iv, [4]-131, [1 blank] pp, as issued. Disbound without wraps, else Very Good.

Upshur was a Virginia State Rights jurist who succeeded Daniel Webster as President Tyler's Secretary of State. He was killed in 1844 on board the battleship Princeton when it exploded. In 1840, the first edition of this piece issued from Petersburg, Virginia. Suspicious of majoritarianism and Jacksonian democracy, Upshur repudiated the Declaration of Independence and the doctrine of Natural Law. This work "was reprinted in 1863 as a means of setting forth the political philosophy of the Confederacy." DAB.

Howes U24. Swem 5856. II Harv. Law Cat. 827. Bartlett 5485. This edition not in Haynes.
\$250.00

A Great Illinois Politician and Friend of Abraham Lincoln Begins his Law Practice in Galena

130. **Washburne, Elihu Benjamin:** PRINTED BROADSIDE, WITH CONJUGATE BLANK LEAF, ANNOUNCING WASHBURN'S ESTABLISHMENT OF A FRONTIER LAW PRACTICE IN GALENA, ILLINOIS IN 1840, OPENING THE WAY TO AN INFLUENTIAL CAREER IN NATIONAL POLITICS AND A FRIENDSHIP WITH ABRAHAM LINCOLN. THE TWO INNER PAGES COMPRISE WASHBURN'S AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED TO HIS CLIENT, WILLIAM M. BELL, CONCERNING BELL'S LEGAL CASE. Galena: July 31, 1840. Folio sheet, folded to 7-3/4" x 10". The first page, headed in print "Galena, Illinois" is dated July 31, 1840. The manuscript letter to Washburn's client is also dated July 31, 1840. Verso of conjugate leaf addressed to "Mr. Wm. M. Bell | Illinoistown, Illinois" and postmarked "Galena Ills. Aug. 3." Light wear, Very Good.

Washburne, born in Maine, came to Galena after study at the Harvard Law School. As an Illinois Congressman from the early 1850's through the 1860's and an original member of the Republican Party, he became one of the most influential politicians of the Old Northwest. He was "a warm friend of Lincoln, and a shrewd politician and seasoned political orator" [Wessen, Campaign Lives of Abraham Lincoln 4]. In an 1860 speech endorsing Lincoln for the Presidency Washburne said, "I have known him in private life, I have known him at the bar, and have been associated with him in every political contest in our State since the advent of 'Tippecanoe and Tyler too,' in 1840." [Washburne, 'Abraham Lincoln, His Personal History and Public Record']. This printed announcement of the opening of his law practice, an early Galena imprint, is apparently unrecorded.

Washburne announces that he has "permanently established myself in the PRACTICE OF THE LAW, in this place." He promises to "give my personal attention to all claims entrusted to my charge" in various counties of Illinois, Wisconsin, and Iowa. "I will attend to law agencies; to the investigation of land titles; to the payment of taxes on land for non-resident land-holders, and to give such other general attention to all business as the interest of my clients may demand." The lower half of the Announcement prints his references, a sterling list of eminent lawyers, including Judge Story, Chief Justice [Lemuel] Shaw, Peleg Sprague, Nathaniel Pendleton, Luther Severance, and others.

Washburne's Letter to Bell, of more than 500 words, concerns his investigation into the failure of the State of Illinois to pay a \$300 reward due to Bell for the capture of a man "who escaped from jail after having been convicted of a rape." Charles Hempstead, a founder of the Galena Bar, had referred the case to Washburne.

Not located in Byrd, American Imprints, Sabin, on OCLC, or in any other normally consulted reference, as of May 2017. \$2,500.00

She's Going to Vote!

131. **Webster, J.P.:** SONGS OF THE PRESENT TIME | MELODIES OF BEAUTY, WORDS OF SENSE, IDEAS OF PROGRESS...WOMAN IS GOING TO VOTE. Chicago: Published by Root & Cady, [1868]. Folio, 10" x 13-1/2". Decorated title page, with a variety of type sizes and styles. Three disbound leaves. Very Good.

"...Farewell to election corruptions,/ Of which the whole world has ta'en note; / Let ev'ry man mind his own buttons./ For woman is going to vote..." There are four verses, with music for the piano. The chorus reads, "She lectures, and doctors, and preaches / And notes the new cut of a coat / She'll mend our political breaches / And renovate all with her vote."

This is the first printing of one of four songs listed as Webster compositions, each separately issued, with the common title, 'Songs of the Present Time.' The Root & Cady plate number 790 is printed at the base of pages [2] through [5]. Crew, Suffragist Sheet Music S-18168-3 [one copy in a private collection]. No copies located on OCLC as of May 2017. The University of Michigan owns the second printing, with the old plate number stricken out and 3447 added. \$850.00



Item No. 131

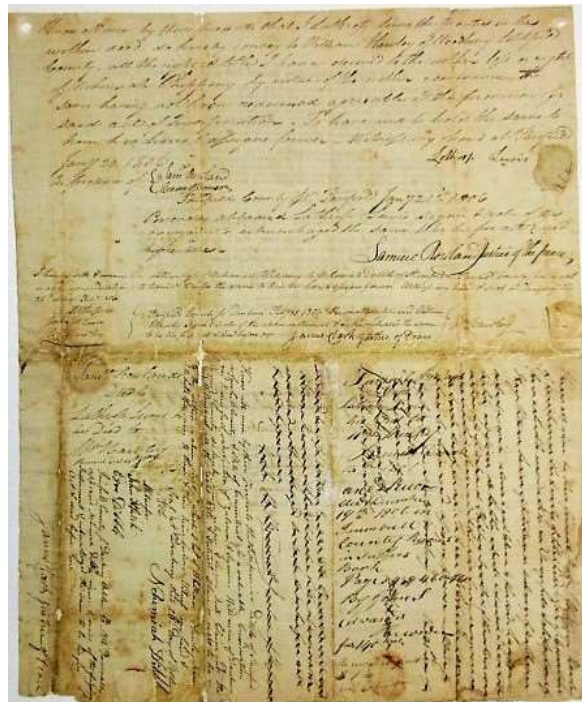
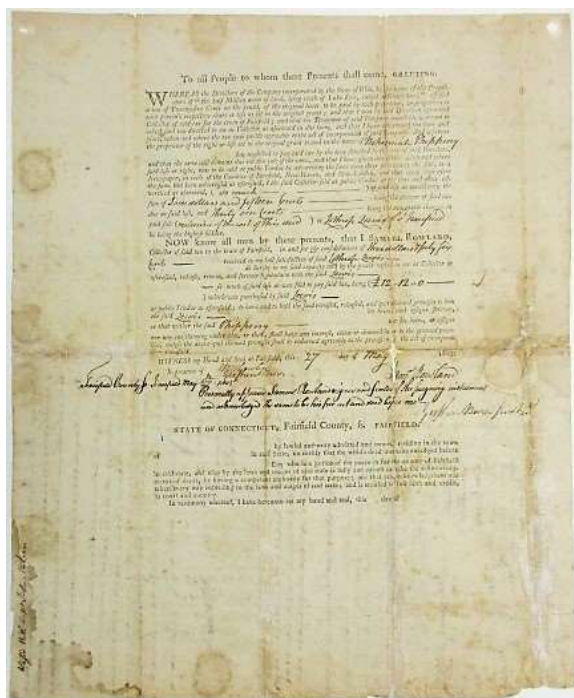
Connecticut's Claim to Ohio's Western Reserve

132. [Western Reserve] [Connecticut]: WHEREAS THE DIRECTORS OF THE COMPANY INCORPORATED BY THE STATE OF OHIO, BY THE NAME OF THE PROPRIETORS OF "THE HALF MILLION ACRES OF LAND, LYING SOUTH OF LAKE ERIE, CALLED SUFFERERS LAND," ASSESSED A TAX OF TWENTY-FIVE CENTS ON THE POUND, OF THE ORIGINAL LOSSES TO BE PAID BY EACH PROPRIETOR, IN PROPORTION TO EACH PERSON'S RESPECTIVE SHARE OR LOSS AS SET IN THE ORIGINAL GRANT - AND WHEREAS THE PROPRIETOR OF THE RIGHT OR LOSS SET IN THE ORIGINAL GRANT TO AND IN THE NAME OF NEHEMIAH PHIPPENY HAS NEGLECTED TO PAY SAID TAX BY THE TIME DIRECTED BY THE VOTE OF SAID DIRECTORS... I SAMUEL ROWLAND, COLLECTOR OF SAID TAX IN THE TOWN OF FAIRFIELD, IN AND FOR THE CONSIDERATION OF THREE DOLLARS & FORTY SIX CENTS RECEIVED TO MY FULL SATISFACTION OF LATHROP LEWIS ... BY THE POWER VESTED IN ME AS COLLECTOR AS AFORESAID, RELEASE, REMISE, AND FOREVER QUIT-CLAIM UNTO THE SAID LEWIS... THE SAID REMISED, RELEASED, AND QUIT CLAIMED PREMISES TO HIM THE SAID LEWIS, HIS HEIRS, AND ASSIGNS FOREVER... FAIRFIELD, THIS 27 DAY OF MAY 1805. IN

PRESENCE OF WM. HAWLEY, GERSHOM BURR, [SIGNED] SAML. ROWLAND.
[ACKNOWLEDGED AND ATTESTED BY] GERSHOM BURR. [Fairfield County: c.1805].
Broadsheet, 12 1/2" x 15 1/2". Printed document completed in ink manuscript. Old folds with
some repaired splits and one 6" unrepaired split. Some small chips along a few splits with
minimal loss. Light tanning, scattered spotting. Good+.

The original grant for this land was to Nehemiah Phippeny, who lost title for nonpayment
of taxes. The land was sold to Lothrop Lewis of Fairfield, Connecticut, on May 27, 1805. On
the verso are hand written transfers of the same piece of property: from Lothrop Lewis to
William Hawley of Woodbury, January 21, 1806; from Hawley to Nehemiah Dibble of
Stamford, February 7, 1806; from Dibble to Zalmon & Seymour Wildman of Danbury,
October 20, 1806. There is also a voided transaction [crossed out] from Hawley to William
Lamson of Waterbury, January 31, 1806.

In 1800, the State of Connecticut granted to her citizens who were sufferers by fire,
caused by the British during the Revolutionary War, a half million acres of land, lying within
the State of Ohio, which was to be taken off the west part of the "Western Connecticut
Reserve," now embraced in the counties of Huron and Erie. By an 1803 Act of Ohio, the
sufferers were incorporated as "The proprietors of the half million acres of land, lying south of
Lake Erie, called 'Sufferers' Land'." The Act required management of the Company by a Board
of Directors. The Board was to locate and survey the granted land, and to partition it among the
different claimants. This part of the Western Reserve was inhabited by Indians, who engaged in
warfare with the settlers. On July 4, 1805, a treaty between the United States and the Wyandot,
Ottawa, Chippewa, Munsee and Delaware, Shawanee and Pattawatamy nations was signed
whereby those Indian nations, in consideration of \$18,916.68, released their claims to all the
lands owned by the company. \$375.00



Item No. 132



Item No. 133

133. **Wheatley, Phillis:** "ON RECOLLECTION". PRINTED IN THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, SEPTEMBER, 1773. London: Printed for D. Henry, 1773. [409]-[472 pp. Disbound. Wheatley's Poem is printed at page 456. Very Good.

The Publisher's Note explains: "This piece is taken from a small collection of Poems on Various Subjects, just published, written by PHILLIS WHEATLEY, a negro of Boston, who was brought from Africa in 1761, and is now only in the twenty-first year of her age." These facts are confirmed by persons "eminent for station and literature, and by her master." They state-- "disgraceful as it may be to all who have signed it-- that 'this poor girl was brought an uncultivated barbarian from Africa, and has ever since been, and now is-- A SLAVE!'"

\$1,000.00

By a Distinguished African-American Musician

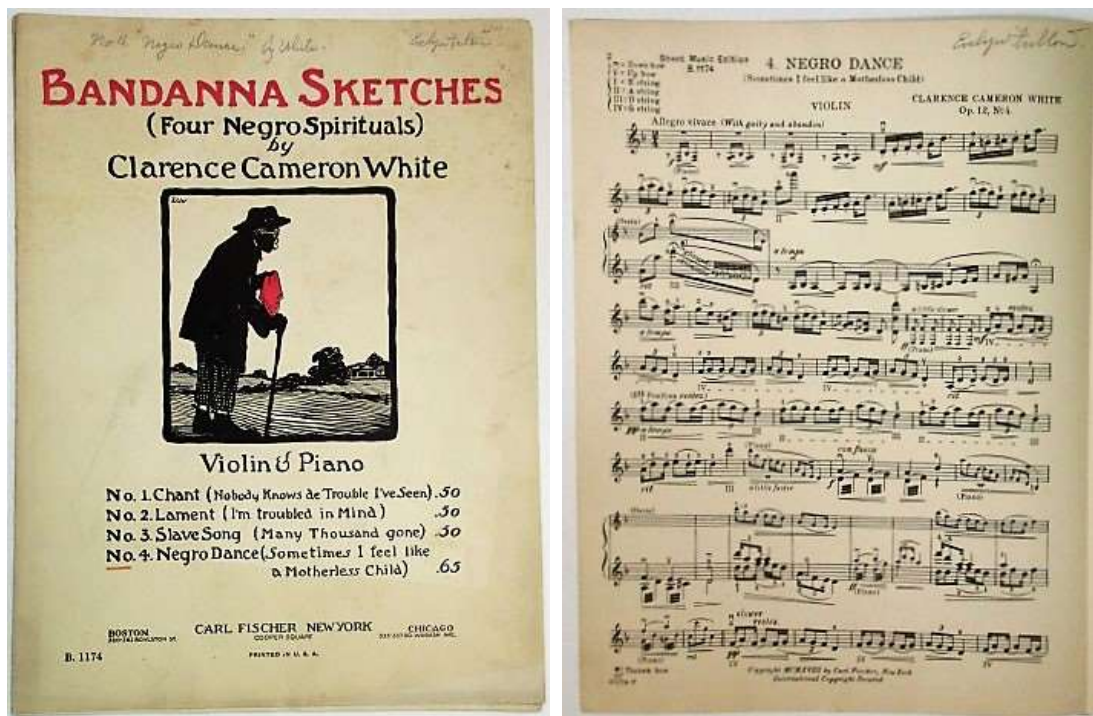
134. **White, Clarence Cameron:** BANDANNA SKETCHES (FOUR NEGRO SPIRITUALS) BY CLARENCE CAMERON WHITE. VIOLIN & PIANO... NO. 4. NEGRO DANCE (SOMETIMES I FEEL LIKE A MOTHERLESS CHILD). New York: Carl Fisher, [1918]. Original pictorial front cover [bespectacled, elderly black man with cane, carrying a red handkerchief, looking at a farm and house]. Rear cover with ads [including photo illustrations and several music scores]. 3, [3]-7 pp, as issued. Some wear along spine, loosened, else Very Good.

Clarence Cameron White [1880-1960] was a distinguished black composer and concert violinist, born in Clarksville Tennessee. After attending Oberlin College, he had a prolific career as a composer, teacher, and performer of classical music. He wrote in many genres: orchestral works, chamber music, solo instrumental works, vocal music, and works for the stage-- opera, ballet, and incidental music.

These arrangements for violin and piano of four Negro spirituals-- the first of his many syntheses of classical and indigenous African-American music-- appear to be his earliest published works. This is the fourth and final piece-- each issued separately-- in the series entitled 'Bandanna Sketches.' It is complete with the full score for violin and piano, and the separate violin part.

Work 442.

\$250.00



Item No. 134

Wigglesworth Dismisses "Modern Itinerants" like George Whitefield

135. **Wigglesworth, Edward:** SOME DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERS OF THE EXTRAORDINARY AND ORDINARY MINISTERS OF THE CHURCH OF CHRIST, BRIEFLY CONSIDERED, IN TWO DISCOURSES DELIVERED AT THE PUBLIC LECTURES, IN HARVARD-COLLEGE, NOVEMBER 12TH AND 19TH. 1754. AFTER THE REVEREND MR. WHITEFIELD'S PREACHING AT CAMBRIDGE. Boston: Thomas Fleet., 1754. 34pp, with the half title and errata statement, but without the final blank. Stitched, untrimmed with generous margins. Half title dusted, else Very Good.

These discourses, plus his earlier attack on Whitefield, established Wigglesworth as "a leader among the anti-evangelical clergy" [DAB]. The first Hollis Professor at Harvard, Wigglesworth argues here that contemporary evangelists-- "modern itinerants" like Whitefield-- have little in common "with the Evangelists in the Apostolic Age."

FIRST EDITION. Evans 7338.

\$500.00

136. **[Wolcott, Oliver]:** LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, INCLOSING HIS REPORT ON THE PETITION OF JONATHAN JACKSON, AND THE MEMORIAL OF ABEL WHITNEY, PRESENTED THE 28TH OF NOVEMBER, AND 11TH OF DECEMBER LAST. 18TH APRIL, 1798. Philadelphia: Joseph Gales, [1798]. 16pp, disbound, scattered light foxing. Very Good.

Wolcott says this is a "succinct view of existing arrangements respecting the Internal Revenue, the funds allowed by law for defraying the expences of collection, and the principles by which compensations have been regulated in the acts of the President."
Evans 34867. \$175.00

137. **Worcester and Nashua Railroad Company:** ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE DIRECTORS...TO THE STOCKHOLDERS. Worcester: 1848-1884. Twenty-three reports, all stitched; all but the first two in original printed wrappers [several with two binder holes in blank inner margin]. Paginated variously, ca. 12-20pp. Very Good.

The reports include the first two annuals [1848, 1849], 1851, 1853, 1855, 1857-1864, 1867-1869, 1874, 1876-1877, 1881, 1883 [35th Annual], 1883 [36th Annual], 1884 [First Annual Report of the Worcester Nashua and Rochester Railroad Company, the newly consolidated Road]. Much material on the financial condition of the Company, along with its Schedules of Engines and Cars and progress reports. \$350.00