



Item No. 1

American Humor in the 1830's

1. **[Almanac]:** ELTON'S COMIC ALL-MY-NACK FOR '37. New York: R.H. Elton, 134 Division-St., and sold also at 76 Bowery, [1836]. [36] pp, untrimmed, stitched. Many woodcut illustrations of people and scenes, most with captions or anecdotes. Tear to bottom corner of first leaf [loss of a small bit of border]. Lightly tanned, scattered spotting, some blank edge wear. Good+.

A few examples of illustrations:

[1] A large African American woman dressed in house clothes is falling on top of a well-dressed man captioned 'A Blunder-Buss'. "A negro generally goes a very round about way to express his thoughts, and even then only to make himself unintelligible. If a negro wishes to say, that if the sun rises clear, and is soon after obscured ... [he says] 'Ben e sun rise berry airly, and set afore he rise, sartin to hab rain afore soon.' He is not only unintelligible, but is very desultory."

[2] A smiling man sitting at a table and chair under a tree from which his wife hangs dead by a noose, a full stein in front of him, and a glass in his hand held up as if to toast. Captioned "Happy Husband."

[3] A slave woman with the arms of a white man around her shoulders. "Whaw Chaw! go way, Misser Lillywhite; you tink kase I young ting, you make me believe brack white. You'd better luff me be. I no fancy you; I want a gemman what's got some colour. You ol pale face, you tink I disgrace my connexions by habbing a white man? No, no! I no come so low as dat yet!!!"

AI 44166 [4]. Drake 7481 [4].

\$250.00



Item No. 1

A Card “With Every Prize Fighter Caramel!”

2. **American Caramel Company: PRIZE FIGHTER CARDS OF FIVE AFRICAN-AMERICAN BOXERS.** [York, PA? @1910]. Each card depicts the boxer in fighting stance, in color, 1-1/2" x 2-3/4". Pictured are Joe Gans, George Dixon, Jack Johnson [2], and Joe Walcott [the "Barbados Demon"]. One of the Johnson cards is lightly to moderately worn, otherwise Very Good.

The American Caramel Company was, as its name suggests, in the business of selling caramels and other candy. Its primary location was York, Pennsylvania, with a branch in Philadelphia. The Encyclopedia of Philadelphia's online article on Sports Cards explains, "Production of sports cards in Philadelphia began in 1908 when American Caramel Company, founded in 1898, included them as inserts in boxes of caramels." Each boxer depicted was dominant in boxing's early years.

The Company says that each card is "one of a set of 20 prize fighter cards, one of which is wrapped with every prize fighter caramel." Jersey Joe Walcott, an outstanding boxer during the 1930's and 1940's, changed his name from Arnold Cream in homage to his idol Barbados Joe Walcott. \$450.00



Item No. 2

Crucial Support for the Jay Treaty!

3. **Ames, Fisher:** THE SPEECH OF MR. AMES, IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES...ON THURSDAY, APRIL 28, 1796, IN SUPPORT OF THE FOLLOWING MOTION: RESOLVED, THAT IT IS EXPEDIENT TO PASS THE LAWS NECESSARY TO CARRY INTO EFFECT THE TREATY LATELY CONCLUDED BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE KING OF GREAT-BRITAIN. Philadelphia: John Fenno, 1796. [4], 59, [1 blank] pp, with the half title [torn at top blank portion]. Stitched, untrimmed, light to moderate foxing. Good+.

Congress's most eloquent Federalist and Anglophile advocates adoption of the Jay Treaty with England. His support assured its passage.

He warns the opposition "that a government wantonly refusing to fulfill its engagement is the corrupter of its citizens." The French Revolution has destroyed the good judgment of some Americans: "In the spirit of party, we could not love or hate enough." Citizen Genet had a lot to do with this: in an effort to raise an army in this country against England, "every popular passion was inflamed."

According to DAB Joseph Priestly, who was in the gallery, called this speech "the most bewitching piece of parliamentary oratory I ever heard." Channing's History called it "one of the greatest speeches ever made in Congress." "The effect produced was absolute enchantment" [Port Folio]. "It was necessary for the treaty opponents to carry an adjournment in order to break the spell, but the next day the House by a majority of three voted to execute the treaty" [DAB].

Evans 29985.

\$350.00



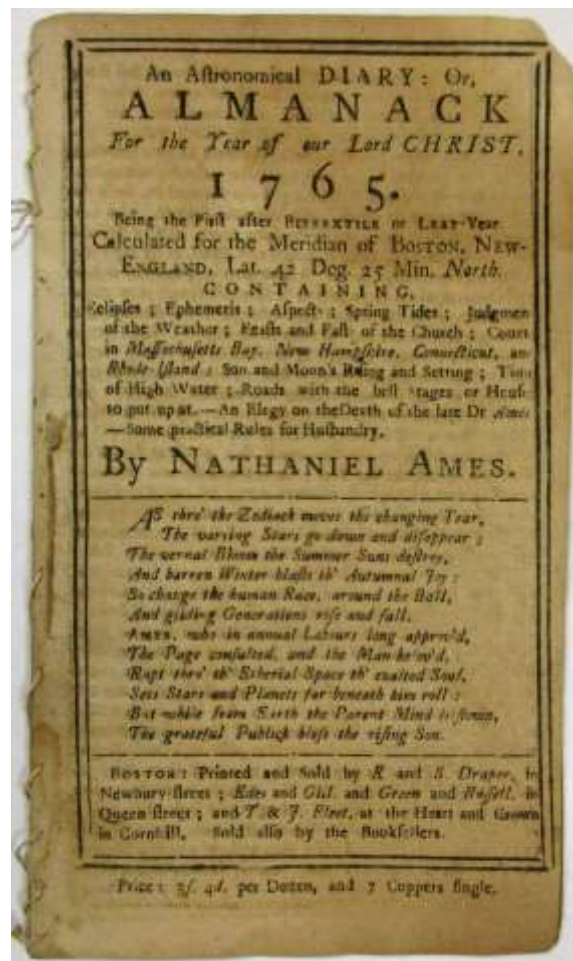
Item No. 3

The Torch Passes to Young Ames

4. **Ames, Nathaniel:** AN ASTRONOMICAL DIARY; OR, ALMANACK FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD CHRIST, 1765. Boston: Draper...Sold also by the Booksellers, [1764]. 12 leaves (complete), stitched, age-toned with scattered foxing. Light wrinkle running through a few leaves. Else Good+.

The first almanac produced by Nathaniel Ames the younger, with "An Elegy on the Death of the late Dr Ames," his father, and discussions of almanac-making in general. He warns his readers that the "heavy Duties" laid upon the colonists and their growing burden of debt, in the aftermath of the French and Indian War, will surely make their lives harder. He dislikes

"Gentlemen of the Bar" who stir up strife and lawsuits, lists roads and distances, and provides "Some Practical Rules for Husbandry."
 Evans 9570. Drake 3142. \$275.00



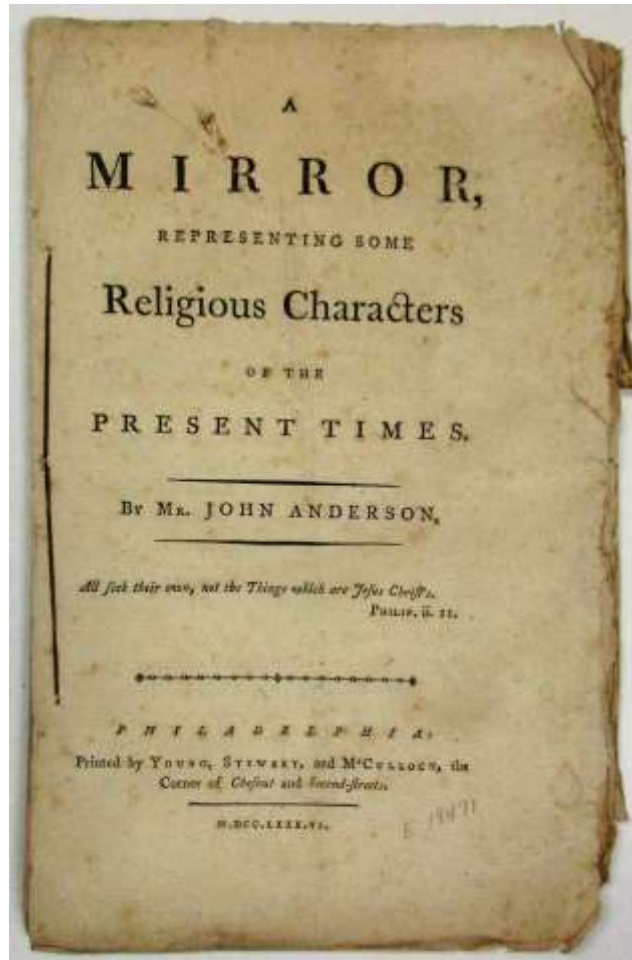
Item No. 4

The Heresy of Deism

5. **Anderson, John:** A MIRROR, REPRESENTING SOME RELIGIOUS CHARACTERS OF THE PRESENT TIMES. Philadelphia: Young, Stewart, and M'Culloch, 1786. Stitched, untrimmed. [4], 59, [1 blank] pp. Very Good.

Originally printed in England "some years ago," this attack on Deism and Deists "is now reprinted as suitable to the state of religion in this country," says the Preface. Alarmed by "how much these characters abound," the publisher hopes its "explanation of some prevailing evils may be helpful to Christians in their endeavours to avoid them." The core of the Deists' heresy is that they "deny the divine authority of the scriptures, or that the Bible teaches the only way in which a sinner can be saved."

FIRST AMERICAN EDITION. Evans 19471. ESTC W34130 [3- AAS, Huntington, HSP].
\$450.00



Item No. 5

Scarce Poem Celebrating American Victory [?] in the War of 1812

6. **[Ballou, Silas]:** OLD ENGLAND FORTY YEARS AGO. Boston: Sold wholesale and retail by L. Deming, No. 62, Hanover Street, 2d door from Friend Street. [1830s]. Broadside poem, printed in three columns separated by rules. 8-1/4" x 9-3/4". Old folds with slight effect on text. Some spotting. About Good+.

The poem was printed in several locations at several times in the early 19th century. All agree that Ballou wrote this celebration of America's successful defiance of British might, in the Revolution and the War of 1812. "Now in ourselves we can confide,/ Abroad we are respected;/ We've checked the rage of British pride,/ Their haughtiness corrected."

"Reviews the various battles and the exploits of the Revolutionary Generals, and the later campaigns and valiant services of those who participated in the War of 1812; all in the most doggy doggerel" [Eberstadt].

OCLC 10409759 [1- U TX] as of February 2019 [this imprint]. 113 Eberstadt 442 [variant]. OCLC 31962947 [2- Harvard, Brown] [slightly different imprint]. AAS's online catalog records this title with the imprint of J.G. and H. Hunt. Not in Sabin, American Imprints, or Wegelin. \$500.00



Item No. 6

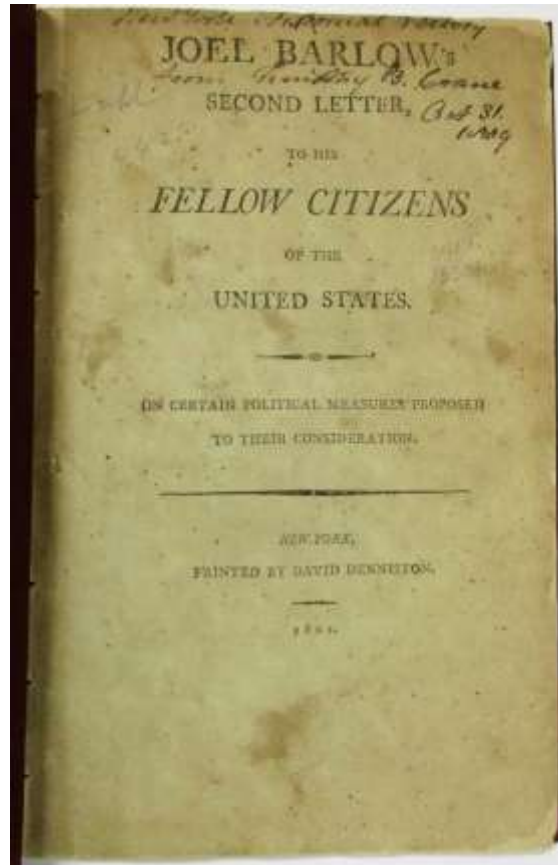
By an American Radical, and Friend of Thomas Paine

7. **Barlow, Joel:** JOEL BARLOW'S SECOND LETTER, TO HIS FELLOW CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES. ON CERTAIN POLITICAL MEASURES PROPOSED TO THEIR CONSIDERATION. New York: David Denniston, 1801. 40pp, slight chipping to blank edges of title page and last leaf. Bound in modern plain wrappers. Inscribed in ink, to "New York Historical Society from Timothy B. Crane." Good+, with an inconspicuous release stamp.

Originally printed in Paris in 1799, the first American printings occurred-- in New York and Philadelphia-- in 1801. The letter is dated December 20, 1799. Barlow was "an American radical, writing under the influence of the French Revolution" [Larned 2692], and a friend of Thomas Paine: "When Paine was imprisoned in Paris, it was Barlow who took charge of the manuscript of *The Age of Reason* and achieved its publication" [DAB]. Here he says, "The art of governing a nation is the art of substituting a moral to a physical force." Barlow believes in "the perfectibility of human society." That goal is "not a subject of idle speculation, fit only to adorn the pages of a book." To assure continuation of American liberties, the nation "must be out of debt." Moreover, universal education, and easy transportation among all sections of the country is imperative.

AI 134 [2]. 35 NUC 0127813 [3]. BAL 903. Howes B144 [ref.].

\$275.00



Item No. 7

Correspondence of Prominent Massachusetts Lawyers And Politicians

8. **Baylies, William and Francis; Abraham Holmes:** LOT OF SIX LETTERS FROM ABRAHAM HOLMES TO WILLIAM BAYLIES AND FRANCIS BAYLIES, JANUARY 19, 1822 - APRIL 11, 1834. Rochester, Boston, MA: 1822-1834. A collection of six letters ranging in size from 8-1/2" x 11" to 8-1/2" x 12-3/4", five complete and one partial letter. All in ink manuscript on unlined paper. Old folds, light toning, occasional light foxing, two on untrimmed paper. Most are addressed on final blank page and have wax seal remnants with the usual tear where wax was torn open [occasional loss to a few letters]. Overall, Very Good.

[1] Holmes's Letter to Francis Baylies, Member of Congress, Washington, dated at Boston, January 19, 1822. Holmes, then member of the Massachusetts Executive Council, awaits reports of the State legislative committees, incorporation of Boston ["which will serve to procrastinate the session"], the "suspense [of] the acceptance of office of the Judge of the Municipal Court" and issues such as criminal trials and the death sentence. "We pass our time here in Boston... the frequent application for appointments of both proper and improper candidates is rather an uncomfortable circumstance; but not so distressing as in affixing the time when convicts shall live no longer... to determine whether a convict shall die or not.... It is probable we shall have the trial of both soon as there have been three capital convictions since I was here; one for murder and two for highway robbery. Those trials I attended; a Mr. Simmons formerly of Taunton as I am told managed the Defence; I can not record him as possessing great oratorical abilities but for integrity of arrangement and strength and argument perhaps no man of his years stands higher..." [Boston was incorporated March 4, 1822, and the

same year the Boston Police Court for criminal cases and Justice's Court for the County of Suffolk for civil claims were established.]

[2] Holmes's Letter to Francis Baylies, dated at Boston, March 28, 1822. Holmes notes that the State legislative session is coming to a close. He anticipates orations which would "cause Tully to wish that he hadn't ever learned to speak; and all this for the good of the Nation."

[3] Holmes's Letter to William Baylies, Counsellor at Law, dated at Rochester, October 24, 1828 [docketed October 25]. An interesting three pages [for lawyers, anyway], written in small yet legible hand on legal size paper. Holmes discusses, with "great anxiety" and detail, strategies and implications of the case entitled Rounseville Spooner versus Davis et ux., presentation of which had just concluded in the Massachusetts Supreme Court. Holmes and Baylies had represented Rounseville. Judge Wilde issued his decision on the following day, October 25th.

The case involved land in Fairhaven, conveyed by Alden Spooner to Walter Spooner, which later descended to Humphrey Davis's wife; but Alden Spooner later conveyed it again to Rounseville Spooner. What will be done in the case, Holmes says, "God only knows." Judge Wilde's Opinion, reported at page 147 of Pickering's Reports [Boston: 1830] gives the victory to Holmes and Baylies.

[4] Holmes's Letter to William Baylies, Nov. 21, 1828. Holmes discusses his excitement over a favorable verdict. "I rode into the yard... Mr. Bassett's son met me and informed me that the verdict of the jury was in favour of our client. Do you think I was sorry? My heart jumped to my throat and with some difficulty I prevented my immortal spirit from bursting thro' the clay tenement. I am glad now that we did not use Joshua Vincent's Deposition, for they would have objected and the point [next word illegible] for the Whole Court. The next enquiry is Compensation. But I must stop with my hearty congratulations." [Docketed on final page, in part "Thomas v. D. & wife, Nov. 21, 1828."]

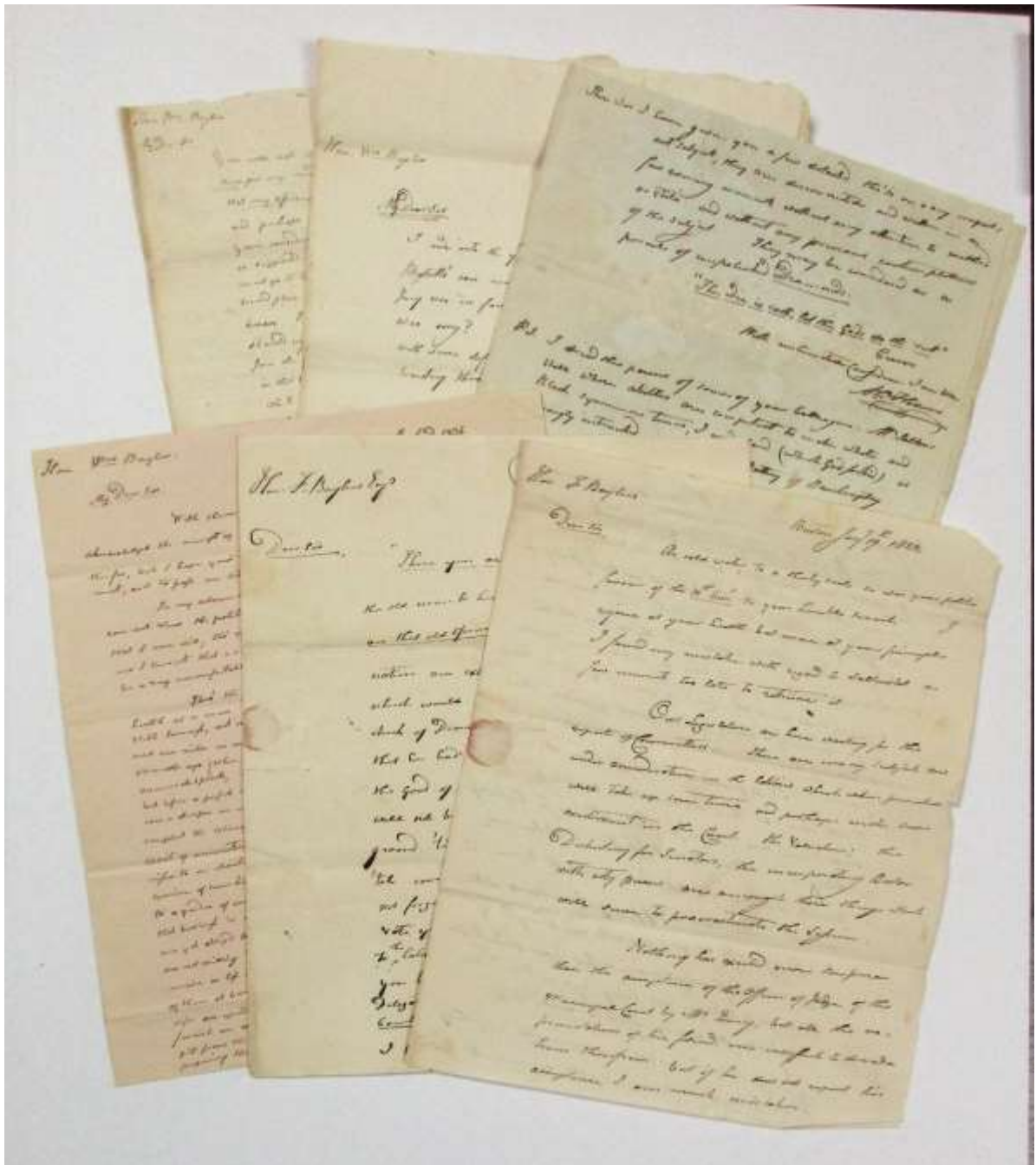
[5] Holmes's Letter to William Baylies, dated Rochester [MA], April 11, 1834. A lengthy, poignant letter discussing his advanced age and retirement. He no longer views political issues with the same interest; despite his overall good health he is troubled with lameness and currently lives with his son and his son's wife. "Some of my old customers are not willing to apply to anyone else."

[6] Partial Letter to Francis Baylies, December [?] 1821. "... I dread the power of some of your colleagues. Mr. Saltonstall whose abilities are competent to make white and black synonymous terms, I understand -which [God forbid] is strongly intrenched in a... Battery of Bankruptcy."

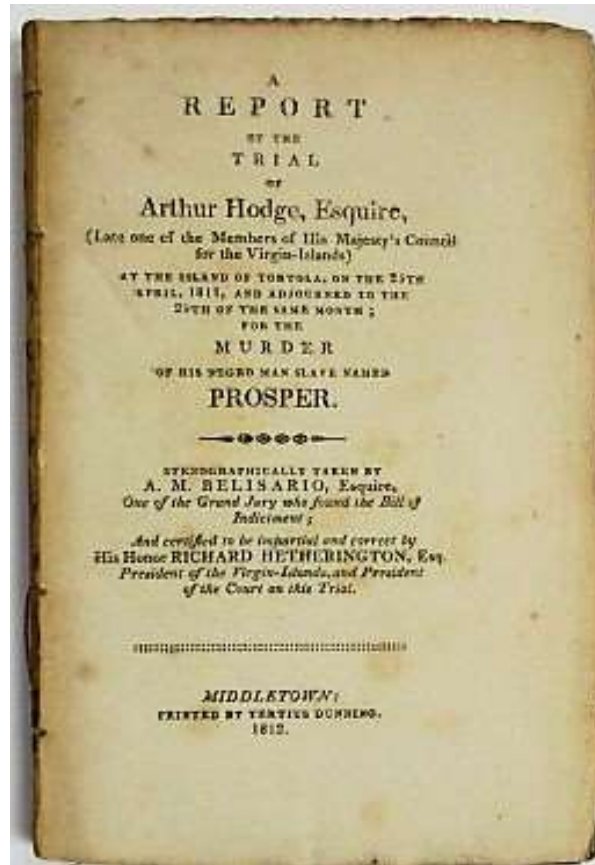
Abraham Holmes [1754] was born in Rochester, Massachusetts. He was a Massachusetts legislator and attorney. He was associated with the Anti-Federalist Otis family of Barnstable and Freeman family of Sandwich, and acted as an Anti-Federalist delegate from Rochester to the Massachusetts Ratifying Convention of 1788 where he opposed ratification of the constitution. He served as Sergeant in Capt. Barnabas Doty's company, Col. Ebenezer Sproat's regiment during the Revolutionary War. He was admitted to the Plymouth County Bar in April, 1800, at the age of forty-six. Though he had no formal legal education, his admission to the bar was permitted in consideration of his respectable character, learning and abilities, and on the condition that he study three months in an attorney's office. He served as president of the Court of Sessions prior to his bar admission, practiced law in Rochester until the early 1830s, was a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1820, and a member of the Executive Council from 1821 to 1823. [Davis, William T.: BENCH AND BAR OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS IN TWO VOLUMES, VOLUME II. Boston:

1895. Page 235; Daughters of the American Revolution: LINEAGE BOOK, VOLUME 12, 1900, Page 15.]

William Baylies [1776-1865] and Francis Baylies [1783-1852] were brothers and partners in a Massachusetts law firm. William served as a U.S. Representative from Massachusetts in 1809, 1813-1817, and 1833-1835; was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives from 1808-1809, 1812-1813, and 1820-1821; and a member of the Massachusetts Senate from 1825-1826 and 1830-1831. Francis was a Congressman from 1821-1827; a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives from 1827-1832 and in 1835; and the United States Charge d'Affaires, Argentina in 1832. \$2,500.00



Item No. 8



Item No. 9

Extraordinary Trial and Conviction of a Master for Murdering His Slave

9. **Belisario, A.M.:** A REPORT OF THE TRIAL OF ARTHUR HODGE, ESQUIRE, (LATE ONE OF THE MEMBERS OF HIS MAJESTY'S COUNCIL FOR THE VIRGIN-ISLANDS) AT THE ISLAND OF TORTOLA, ON THE 25TH APRIL, 1811, AND ADJOURNED TO THE 29TH OF THE SAME MONTH; FOR THE MURDER OF HIS NEGRO MAN SLAVE NAMED PROSPER. STENOGRAPHICALLY TAKEN BY A.M. BELISARIO, ESQUIRE, ONE OF THE GRAND JURY WHO FOUND THE BILL OF INDICTMENT; AND CERTIFIED TO BE IMPARTIAL AND CORRECT BY HIS HONOR RICHARD HETHERINGTON, ESQ. PRESIDENT OF THE VIRGIN-ISLANDS, AND PRESIDENT OF THE COURT ON THIS TRIAL. Middletown [CT]: Tertius Dunning, 1812. Contemporary paper-covered boards [rebacked in period style]. [2], 186 pp. Untrimmed, occasional toning and mild foxing. Very Good.

This is the record of a judicial rarity: the trial of a master for murdering his slave. Hodge's brutality was too much even for the slave province of Tortola: the jury sentenced him to hang because Hodge, after having flogged Prosper for two days, left him to die a painful death--without food or medical aid-- over the next week and a half.

This case was extraordinary for several reasons, not least that "the chief prosecution witness was a free black woman. In the slave states (and some of the free states) it was illegal for a black to testify against a white" [Finkelman 291]. The evidence demonstrated Hodge's notoriously cruel treatment of his slaves. For Hodge's lawyers to assert "that a negro, being property, it was no greater offence in law for his owner to kill him, than it would be to kill his dog" [page 77], was surely a major tactical error.

Hodge was hanged; the case apparently contributed to the abolition of slavery in the British West Indies.

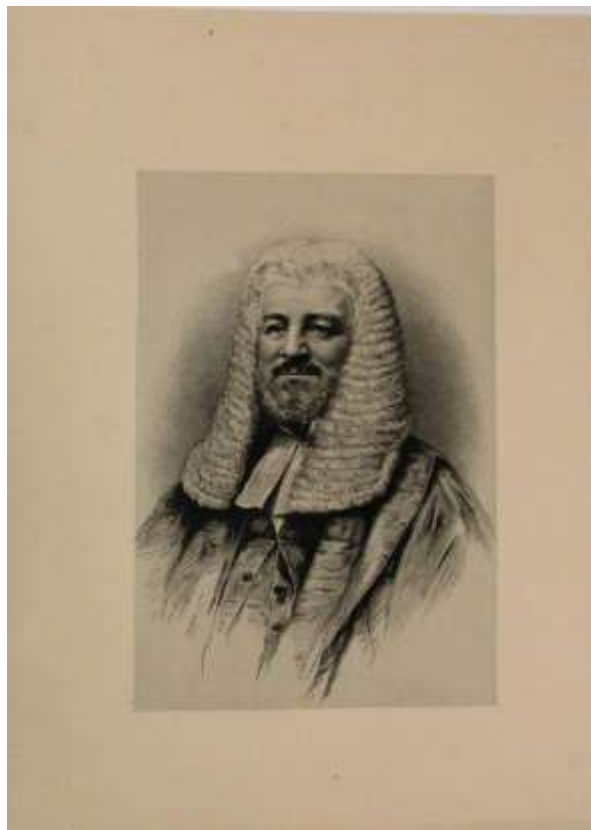
FIRST EDITION. Finkelman 290. II Harv. Law Cat. 1103. LCP Supp. 1080. Cohen 12700.
\$1,250.00

My Candidate for the Most Interesting 19th Century American Lawyer

10. **Benjamin, Judah P.:** HALFTONE BUST PORTRAIT OF JUDAH P. BENJAMIN AS AN ENGLISH BARRISTER, WEARING HIS COURTROOM ROBE AND LONG CURLED WIG. [London? @1880]. 6-1/2" x 9", portrait area 4" x 5-3/4". Black ink on stiff buff paper. Minor toning. Near Fine.

The illustration of Benjamin in the 1906 Jewish Encyclopedia is based on this portrait. After the Civil War the prominent Jewish Confederate escaped to England, where he became a leading member of the Bar.

The South's most prominent Jew and its most able lawyer, Benjamin of Louisiana was the second Jew to serve in the United States Senate. He was the Confederate States' Attorney General from February to November, 1861; its Secretary of War from November, 1861 to March, 1862; and Secretary of State from March, 1862 to May 10, 1865. \$350.00



Item No. 10

11. **Benjamin, Judah P.:** SPEECH OF HON. J.P. BENJAMIN, OF LA., ON THE KANSAS QUESTION. DELIVERED IN THE SENATE MAY 2, 1856. [Washington? 1856]. 15, [1 blank] pp. Caption title, as issued. Disbound, else Very Good.

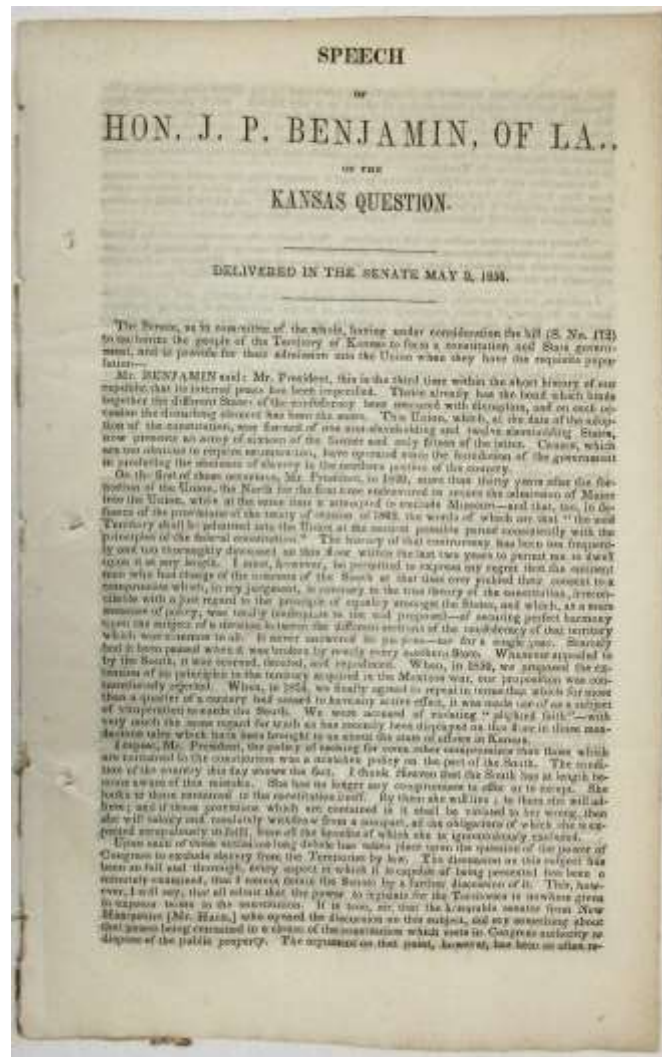
Benjamin's growing sense that the South was becoming a beleaguered minority caused him to abandon his Whig roots. "On May 2, 1856, he made a speech in the Senate on the

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]. The second Jew to serve in the Senate, after David Yulee of Florida, Benjamin was the South's most articulate spokesman for the constitutionality of the Southern Rights position during the 1850's. Here he expresses regret that the South acceded to the Missouri Compromise of 1820, a measure which was "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..."

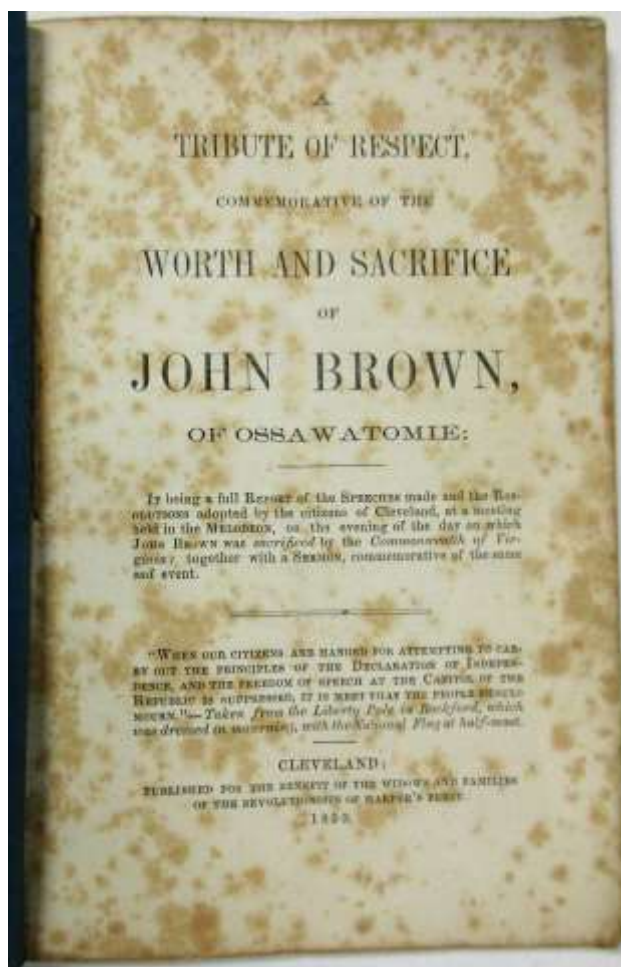
Benjamin rejects the power of Congress to exclude slavery-- and hence southerners with their slave property-- from the Territories. Moreover, even if such a power is to be inferred, it has been unconstitutionally abused by northern majorities. Indeed, "In every case where the framers of the constitution 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."

Sabin 4707. LCP 1098.

\$750.00



Item No. 11



Item No. 12

John Brown is Sacrificed "To the Moloch of Slavery"

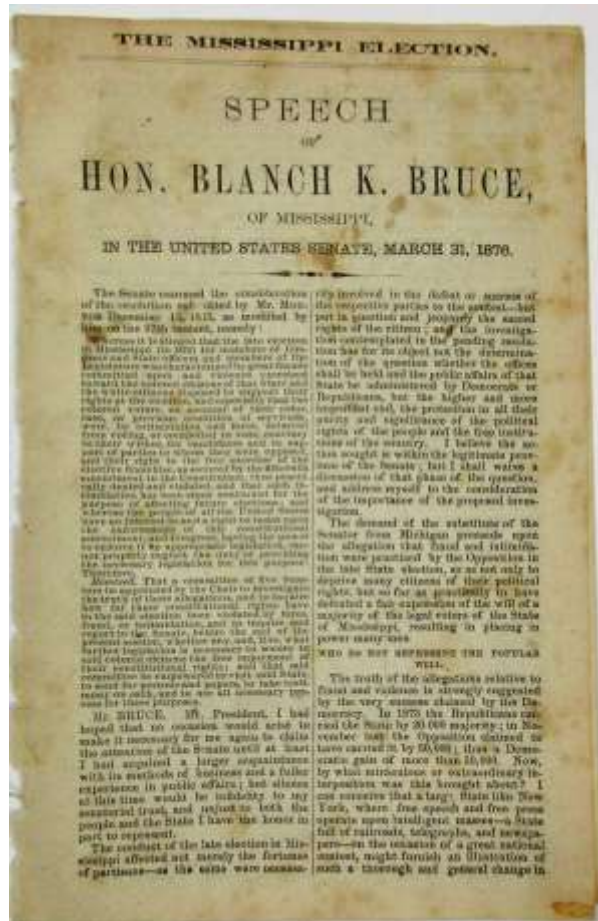
12. [Brown, John] [Toohey, John, editor]: A TRIBUTE OF RESPECT, COMMEMORATIVE OF THE WORTH AND SACRIFICE OF JOHN BROWN, OF OSSAWATOMIE. Cleveland: Published for the Benefit of the Widows and Families of the Revolutionists of Harper's Ferry, 1859. Original printed blue wrappers. The rear wrapper is a poem, entitled 'The Virginia Scaffold.' 62pp, stitched. Foxed, Good+.

The pamphlet is "a full Report of the Speeches made and the Resolutions adopted by the citizens of Cleveland... on the evening of the day on which John Brown was sacrificed by the Commonwealth of Virginia." The Introduction laments, "The times that tried men's souls' have come again, and the 'irrepressible conflict' is upon us." John Brown and his family and friends "dedicated themselves to freeing the Slave from bondage, and saving 'the Union' from destruction," although "they may have mistaken" the method of doing so. "Their bodies have been offered as sacrifices to the Moloch of Slavery."

Resolutions are adopted denouncing "negro slavery" as "the sum of all villainies, and can only be subdued by giving it, in southern parlance, war to the knife, with the knife to the hilt" [internal quotation marks eliminated]. Moreover the State of Virginia is "a contemptible caricature of the Old Dominion."

LCP 10336. Not in Sabin, Blockson, Dumond.

\$500.00



Item No. 13

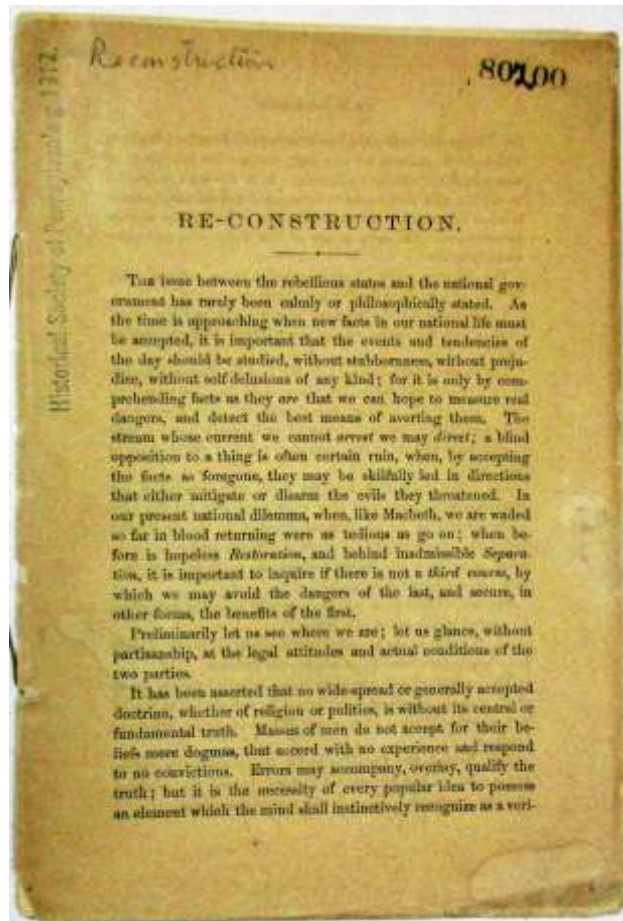
From Slave to Senator

13. **Bruce, Blanche Kelso:** THE MISSISSIPPI ELECTION. SPEECH OF HON. BLANCH [sic] K. BRUCE, OF MISSISSIPPI, IN THE UNITED STATES SENATE, MARCH 31, 1876. [Washington: 1876]. 8pp. Stitched into modern wrappers. Caption title, as issued. Each page printed in two columns. Scattered mild foxing and light toning, short closed tear repaired without loss and barely noticeable. Good+ or Very Good.

Blanche Bruce began life as a Virginia slave in 1841; he became the first African-American elected to the United States Senate. Bruce had a meteoric rise in the world of Reconstruction Mississippi. Thanks to Radical Republican allies, many of them fellow blacks, the Mississippi Senate elected Bruce to a full term in the U.S. Senate in 1874. While living a personal life of relative privilege, Bruce's work focused on protecting the rights of freedmen, whose newly acquired guarantees under the Reconstruction Constitutional Amendments were ebbing away.

This Speech denounces the deliberate policy of the State Democratic Party, during the 1875 State elections, to discourage blacks from voting. Riots, intimidation, fraud, and violence upon black citizens, perpetrated by roving bands of white thugs and encouraged by Democratic leaders, plagued the elections. The record of progress made by the freedmen since the close of the Civil War, Bruce argues, is admirable: buttressing his argument with statistical data, he demonstrates that they enter into legal marriages and contracts, develop businesses and social institutions, and exhibit admirable enterprise and integrity. "Shall these liberated millions of a separate race, while retaining personal liberty, be deprived of political rights?"

Another issue of thirteen pages, also printed in Washington [and spelling Bruce's name correctly], is printed in a single column per page. Not in LCP, Blockson, Work, Weinstein, Owen, Sabin. OCLC 191224892 [7- AAS, Lib. MI, Huntington, U MN, U MS, R.B. Hayes Ctr., PA Commonwealth Library] as of April 2019. \$2500.00

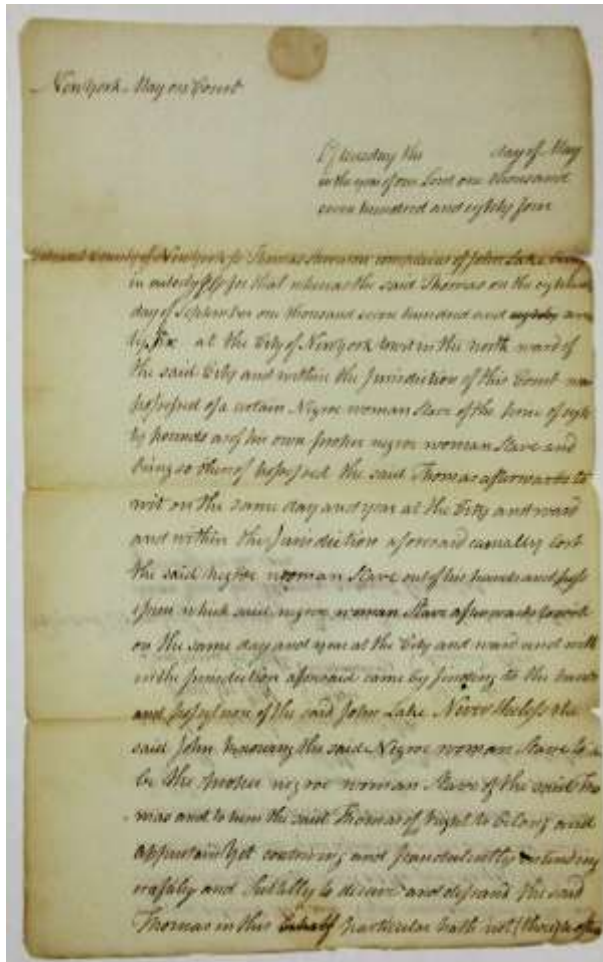


Item No. 14

“Legal Right of Secession would be Death to Any Form of Central Government”

14. [Bunce, Oliver Bell]: RE-CONSTRUCTION. [New York: M. Doolady, 1862]. 5" x 7-1/2". 11, [1] pp. Caption title [as issued], stitched, outer leaves loosened. Two institutional rubberstamps in blank margins of title page. Light toning, Signed in type at end "November, 1862. B." Good+.

Bartlett attributes authorship to Oliver Bell Bunce [1828-1890]; Sabin nominates William Oland Bourne [1819-1901]. Whoever wrote it argues, "That legal right of secession would be death to any form of central government; for if states could withdraw at pleasure, the federal government would be without authority... Legal secession makes the central government a mockery." Moreover, "the grievances of the South are imaginary; no laws had been passed, or even proposed, which could in any way oppress the people of that section. Bartlett 721. Sabin 6933. \$250.00



Item No. 15

Aaron Burr at the Bar of Justice, Defending a Slaveholder's Claims

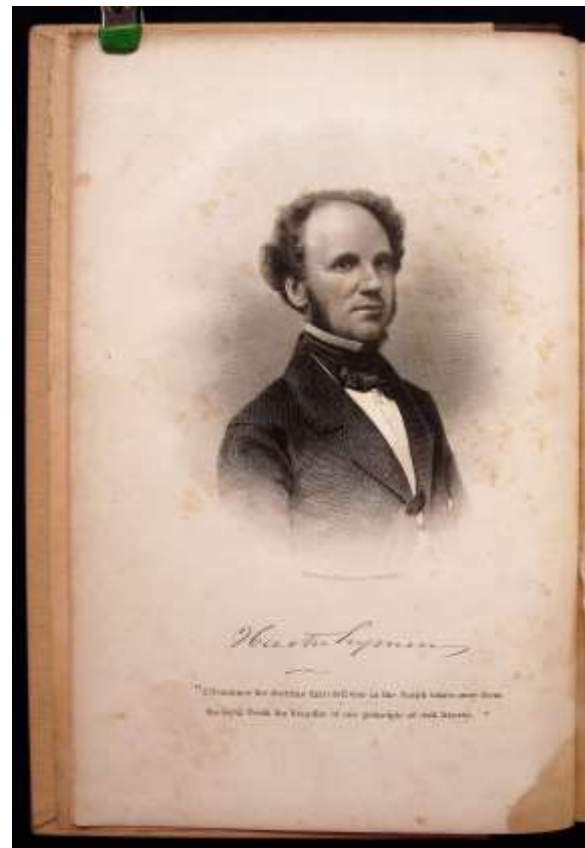
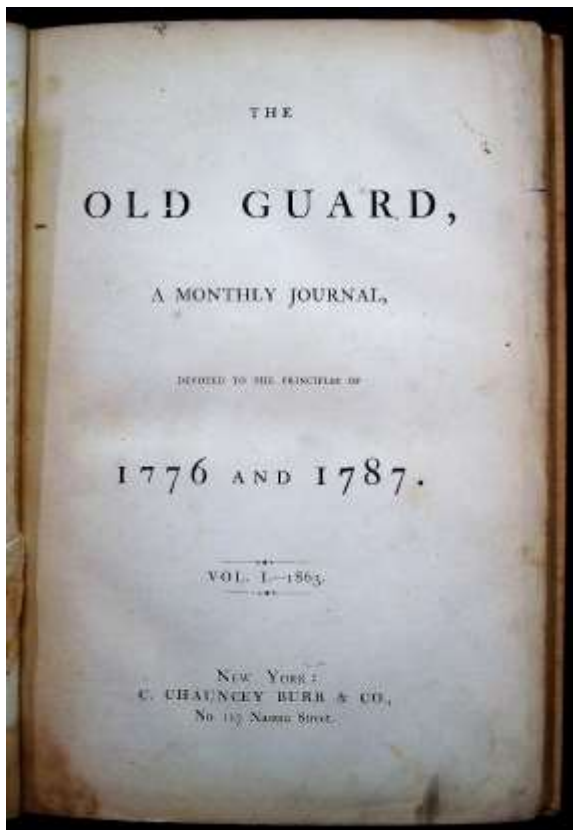
15. **Burr Aaron:** MANUSCRIPT LEGAL COMPLAINT ON BEHALF OF AARON BURR'S CLIENT THOMAS STEVENSON, IN A SECRETARIAL HAND, SIGNED IN INK BY BURR, IN THE NEW YORK MAYORS COURT, 9 MAY 1784. STEVENSON "WAS POSSESSED OF A CERTAIN NEGROE WOMAN SLAVE OF THE PRICE OF EIGHTY POUNDS." BUT JOHN LAKE STOLE HER. "NEVERTHELESS THE SAID JOHN KNOWING THE SAID NEGROE WOMAN SLAVE TO BE THE PROPER NEGROE WOMAN SLAVE OF THE SAID THOMAS AND TO HIM THE SAID THOMAS OF RIGHT TO BELONG AND APPORTION YET CONTRIVING AND FRAUDULENTLY INTENDING CRAFTILY AND SUBTILLY TO DECEIVE AND DEFRAUD THE SAID THOMAS IN THIS PARTICULAR HATH NOT THOUGH AFTER REQUIRED DELIVERED THE SAID NEGROE WOMAN SLAVE TO THE SAID THOMAS." LAKE HAS "CONVERTED AND DISPOSED OF THE SAID NEGROE WOMAN SLAVE TO HIS OWN PROPER USE TO THE DAMAGE OF THE SAID THOMAS OF EIGHTY POUNDS AND THEREUPON HE BRINGS SUIT." New York: 1784. Manuscript legal complaint in a secretarial hand, signed by Burr in ink, 9 August 1784. Old folds, with splits along folds expertly repaired without loss. Very Good.

By the 1780's Burr had a thriving legal practice. He handled the variety of commercial, criminal, and civil matters characteristic of the times. His client in this litigation, Thomas

Stevenson, was, according to the 1786 New York City Directory, an auctioneer transacting business at 4 Murray's Wharf.

Discussing this case, Burr's most recent and best biographer writes: "Slave cases were also part of Burr's diverse legal trade. By 1790, New York City had over 2,000 slaves as well as a considerable free black population. In 1784, one of Burr's clients brought suit against a man for luring away his female slave and, presumably, having sex with her. The damages sought, then, were for both her labor and sexual favors. Burr showed no qualms when he took on this case- and others- that treated slaves as property. Yet Burr's views on slavery were not simple. In the 1780's, Burr went so far as to propose a radical revision of a bill to abolish slavery, calling for the immediate emancipation of all slaves. He opposed three different amendments that restricted the right of free blacks to vote, to serve on juries, or to testify against whites- and he fought a statute that penalized a black L100 for marrying a white. His position seems all the more improbable because Burr himself was a slaveholder. He appears to have viewed slavery as a temporary condition of servitude rather than a status based on racial inferiority. Many prominent members of the New York Manumission Society owned slaves." Isenberg, *FALLEN FOUNDER. THE LIFE OF AARON BURR* 90-91 [Penguin Books: 2008].

\$4,500.00



Item No. 16

“A Sibilatious Copperhead Sheet. Hiss! Hiss!!”

16. **Burr, Chauncey [Copperhead Periodical]: THE OLD GUARD: VOLUME I, NUMBER 1 [JANUARY 1863] TO VOLUME III, NUMBER 12 [DECEMBER 1865], INCLUSIVE.** New York: C. Chauncey Burr & Co.; Van Evrie, Horton Co. 1863-1865. Three complete volumes:

Volume I: [1-title], [1 blank], [2], 168, [193-288] pp [as issued, nothing missing]; with 8 engraved illustrations. No. IX for September is the final numbered issue of Volume I, at pages 217-288. Volume I is complete as issued.

Volume II: [1-title], [1 blank], 284pp, twelve monthly issues, 10 engraved illustrations.

Volume III: [1-title], [1 blank], ii, 572pp. Twelve monthly issues.

The three volumes bound in matching quarter brown morocco over tan cloth; raised spine bands with gilt adornments and titles. Light to moderate foxing, occasional browning and spotting. Early ownership signatures: Vol. I signed "C.D. Buckles" on front endpaper; Vol. II signed "C.M. Shute, 68 Camp St., N.O.La." on front pastedown; Vol. III signed "J.S. Allen Brown" in pencil at head of title page. A couple of leaves trimmed closely, portions of some letters shaved. Very Good.

"A sibilant Copperhead sheet unceasingly sheathing secession and shearing Lincoln. Hiss! Hiss!!" [Eberstadt]. "A very violent Copperhead magazine" [Anderson Galleries, 1916]. "The Old Guard defended slavery and the right of secession, attacked President Lincoln violently in every number, and urged the cessation of the war. It was, it claimed, 'the only magazine published in the United States which is devoted to the fearless and uncompromising exposure of the monstrous crimes and frauds of the party in power.'" [Mott]. Van Evrie, Horton & Company, the New York publisher of the second and third volumes, was notorious for its printing of anti-Lincoln, pro-Slavery material during the War, bitterly opposing the Emancipation Proclamation, hostile to the slightest suggestion of rights for Negroes, and active antagonists of Republican Reconstruction.

"The Old Guard" was a sharp thorn in Lincoln's side during much of the War. It published erratically in 1862, the victim of the Government's crackdown on the press. But it re-emerged in 1863. Burr's note "To Our Subscribers" at the end of Issue 1 expresses his defiance and pleasure "that the liberation of the Press from the shackles which the besotted tyrants at Washington had imposed upon it, has opened the way to make the Work all that it was designed to be."

Chauncy Burr first designated his January and February 1863 Numbers as Nos. 1 and 2 of Volume II. But then he decided to call them the true first issues of volume I; thus the March issue bears the Vol. I, No. 3 designation. Subsequent issues are numbered accordingly. Most of the editorial matter from the suppressed 1862 issues is reprinted in the latter half of the 1863 volume.

163 Eberstadt 153. Mott 544-546. Sabin 57133. Not in Lomazow, LCP, Bartlett. \$1,500.00

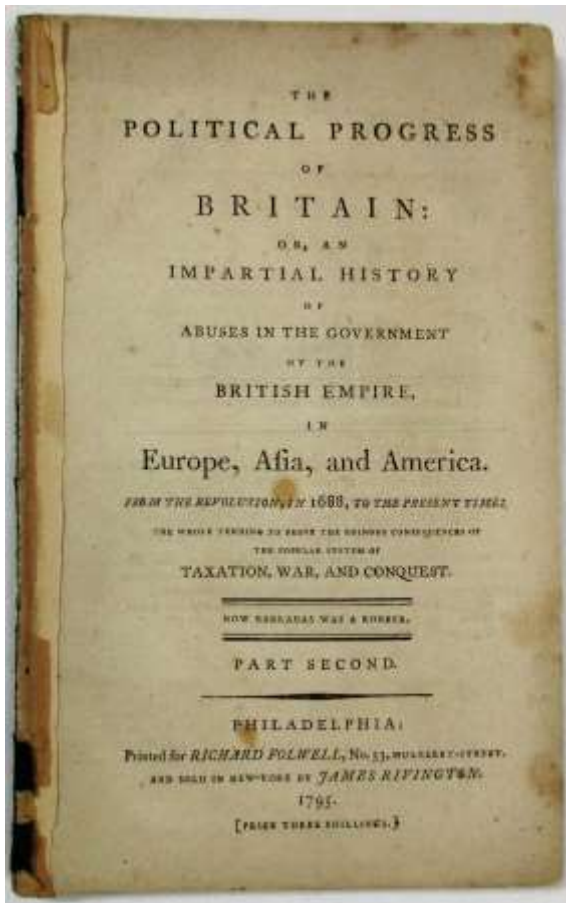
A "Genius as a Scandal-Monger"

17. [Callender, James]: THE POLITICAL PROGRESS OF BRITAIN: OR, AN IMPARTIAL HISTORY OF ABUSES IN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE, IN EUROPE, ASIA, AND AMERICA. FROM THE REVOLUTION, IN 1688, TO THE PRESENT TIME: THE WHOLE TENDING TO PROVE THE RUINOUS CONSEQUENCES OF THE POPULAR SYSTEM OF TAXATION, WAR, AND CONQUEST. NOW BARRABAS WAS A ROBBER. PART SECOND. Philadelphia: Printed for Richard Folwell... and Sold in New-York by James Rivington, 1795. iv, [5]-96 pp. Disbound, else Very Good.

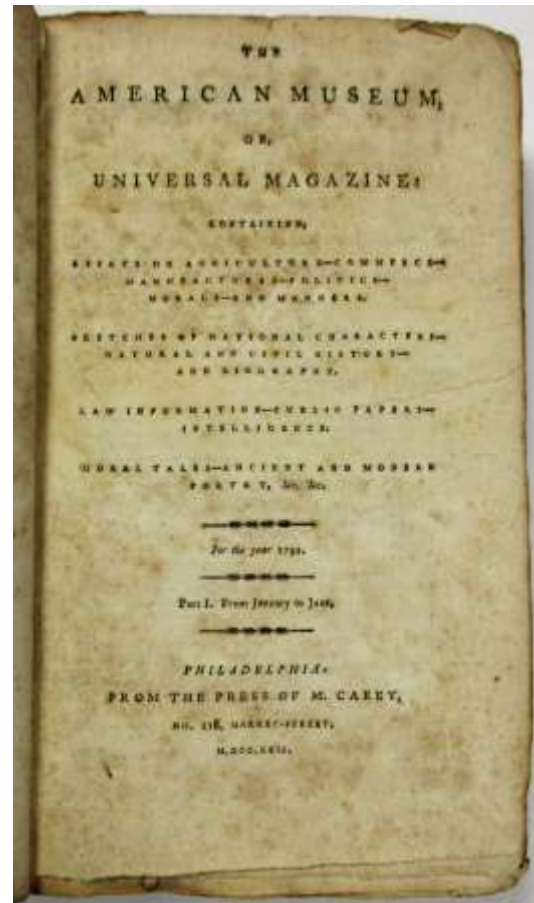
"To escape trial for sedition, Callender fled to the United States" [McCoy C22]. "A disreputable literary hack" [McCoy C23], he was originally allied with Thomas Jefferson, who regarded him "as a man of genius suffering under persecution." Certainly he had a "genius as a scandal-monger" and Jefferson secretly made full use of it, employing him to attack Hamilton

and other rivals. Later Callender, like a pet snake, turned on Jefferson, accusing him of "dishonesty, cowardice, and gross personal immorality" [DAB entry on Callender].
 FIRST EDITION. Evans 28381. Goldsmiths' 16446. ESTC W28931. Gaines 95-39.

\$375.00



Item No. 17



Item No. 18

The Premiere American Magazine for the Late 18th Century

18. [Carey, Mathew]: THE AMERICAN MUSEUM, OR, UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE: CONTAINING, ESSAYS ON AGRICULTURE- COMMERCE- MANUFACTURES- POLITICS- MORALS- AND MANNERS... FOR THE YEAR 1792. PART I. FROM JANUARY TO JUNE. Philadelphia: From the Press of M. Carey, 1792. 308, 36 [Appendix 1- Poetry], 92 [Appendix 2], 48 [Appendix 3]. [4 [Index] pp. Original pale blue boards, rebacked. Scattered foxing, untrimmed. Very Good.

The volume prints Hamilton's Report on Manufactures and his 1792 Report on the Excise Laws; the Constitution of the Chester-Town Society for promoting the abolition of slavery; foreign and domestic reports; Cornplanter's Speech and the President's Reply; a description of Kentucky; advice to the "Middle States" to become less dependent on Europe and more self-sufficient"; duelling; data from the first census for each State [demonstrating that slavery existed in every State except for Massachusetts]; the Spanish West India trade; the new colony at Sierra Leone, the Indian war, the state of the Union, and more.

\$750.00



Item No. 19

“When Men Lost Sight of Freedom’s Ark”

19. [Carrier Address]: NEW-YEAR'S ADDRESS OF THE "CARRIER" OF THE INDEPENDENT REPUBLICAN. JANUARY 1, A.D. 1864. [np: 1863]. Folio broadside, 12-1/2" x 18", text surrounded by ornamental border. Printed in four columns. Mild wear, small chip to a blank margin, remnant of former hinges on blank verso. Very Good.

The Address occupies the middle two columns. On the left side of the Address is a column printing information on postal rates, stamp duties, bills of exchange and other banking information; the right side continues this information, and prints a calendar for the year 1864.

The Carrier Address reflects on the War-- "... a time when all seemed dark,/ When men lost sight of Freedom's ark,/ When the bondman's chain was riveted tight,/ And the dark cloud of treason excluded the light;/ Then was born the year now passing away,/ Then was ushered in that glorious day,/ When from North to South, from sea to sea,/ The sun smiled down on a nation free." Victories at Vicksburg and Gettysburg are celebrated, as well as political aspects of the War.

Not located on OCLC as of March 2019.

\$500.00

A Maryland Woman Active in the Political Struggles of Her Time

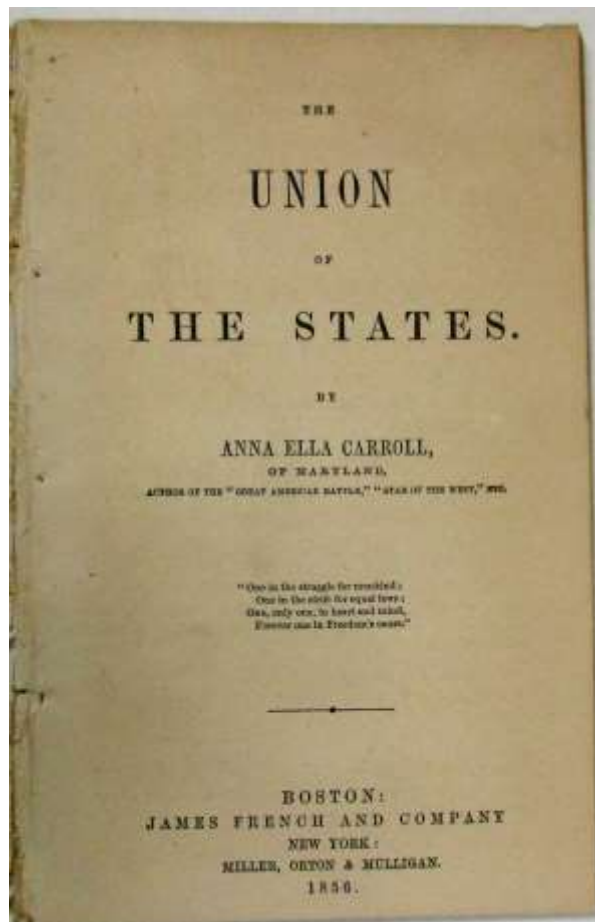
20. **Carroll, Anna Ella:** THE UNION OF THE STATES. Boston and New York: 1856. 64pp. Disbound. Good+.

Anna Ella Carroll was an influential Marylander. She campaigned hard for Millard Fillmore and his Know-Nothings in this election of 1856. During the War she was an adviser to Lincoln on issues of reconstruction. For 19th century America, her involvement in the Nation's political life in its upper echelons is unusual if not unique.

This is a hard-hitting pro-Fillmore 1856 campaign piece. The repeal of the Missouri Compromise "under an imbecile democratic president....has plunged us into civil war." Save us "from James Buchanan's power to perpetuate this shameful democratic rule, which is now shaking the edifice of the Union..." Millard Fillmore and the people's devotion to the Union will save the Nation from sectional strife.

FIRST EDITION. Sabin 11065n. 137 Eberstadt 98. Not in Miles.

\$250.00



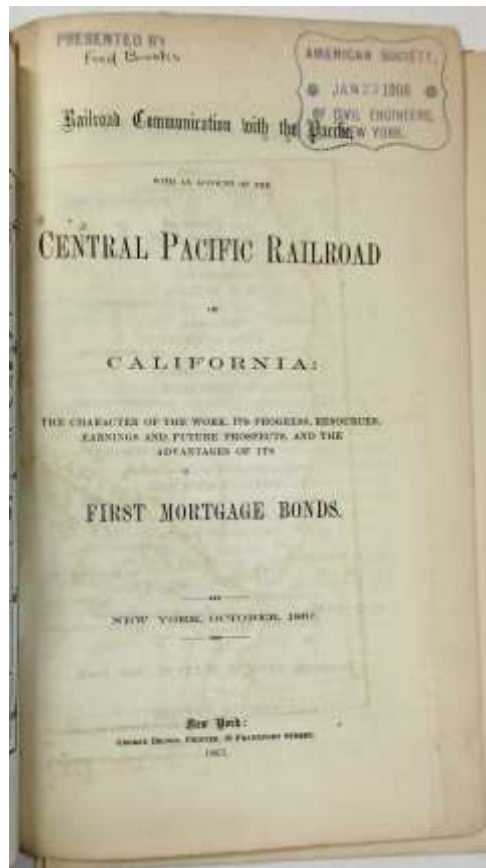
Item No. 20

On to California!

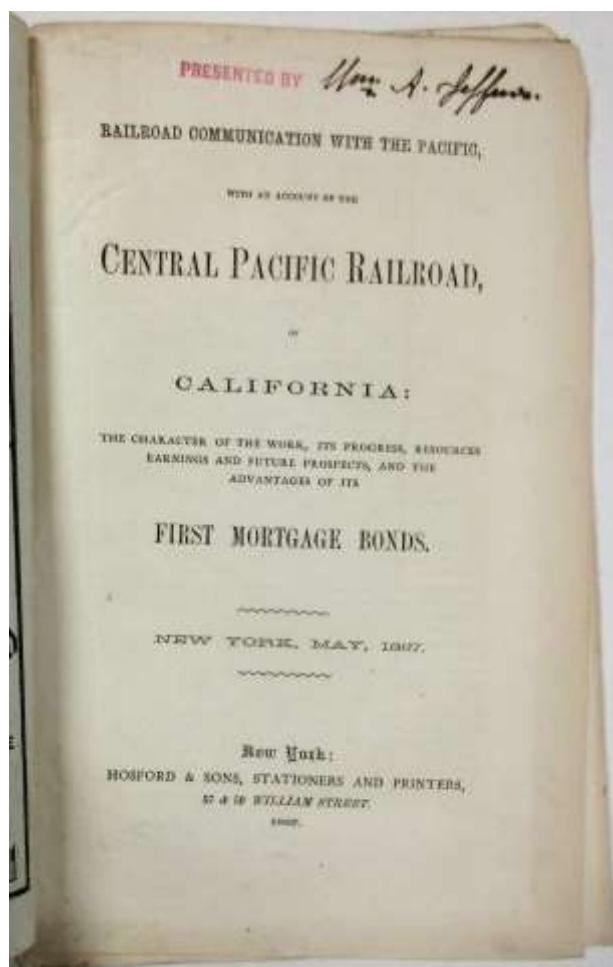
21. **Central Pacific Railroad:** RAILROAD COMMUNICATION WITH THE PACIFIC, WITH AN ACCOUNT OF THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD, OF CALIFORNIA: THE CHARACTER OF THE WORK, ITS PROGRESS, RESOURCES, EARNINGS AND FUTURE PROSPECTS, AND THE ADVANTAGES OF ITS FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

NEW YORK, MAY, 1867. New York: Hosford & Sons, Stationers and Printers, 1867. Original printed wrappers [detached and chipped at blank extremities]. Disbound, some loosening. A beautiful frontis folding 'Map of the Central Pacific Railroad The Western Portion of the Main Trunk of the Great National Railroad Route Across the Continent. Drawn, Engraved & Printed by G.W. & C.H.B. Colton & Co., New York.' 20pp. A couple of rubberstamps not affecting text. The map in Fine condition; otherwise Good+.

This pamphlet, seeking investors in the Road's first mortgage bonds, describes the progress of the transcontinental route, the "Need of a Railroad to the Pacific," particularly its enormous social and economic benefits. Federal subsidies are described in detail, along with the safety and advantages of investing with the government in the Railroad's mortgage bonds. Cowan 508. \$450.00



Item No. 21



Item No. 22

22. **Central Pacific Railroad:** RAILROAD COMMUNICATION WITH THE PACIFIC, WITH AN ACCOUNT OF THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD OF CALIFORNIA: THE CHARACTER OF THE WORK, ITS PROGRESS, RESOURCES, EARNINGS AND FUTURE PROSPECTS, AND THE ADVANTAGES OF ITS FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS. NEW YORK, OCTOBER, 1867. New York: George Brown, Printer, 1867. Original printed front wrapper [light postal stamp at upper blank portion of front wrapper]. Rubberstamp in blank margin. Disbound with some loosening and inner margin binding holes. Frontis folding 'Central Pacific Railroad. The Principal Portion of the Main Stem Line Across the Continent.' 32, [1], [1 blank] pp. Page [33] is a 'Map of the Central Pacific Railroad. The Western portion of the Great National Trunk Line across the Continent and its Connections.' The maps in Very Good condition; overall Good+.

This pamphlet, seeking investors in the Road's first mortgage bonds, describes the progress of the transcontinental route, the "Necessity for Railroad Communication with the Pacific," and its enormous economic and social benefits.

Cowan 508.

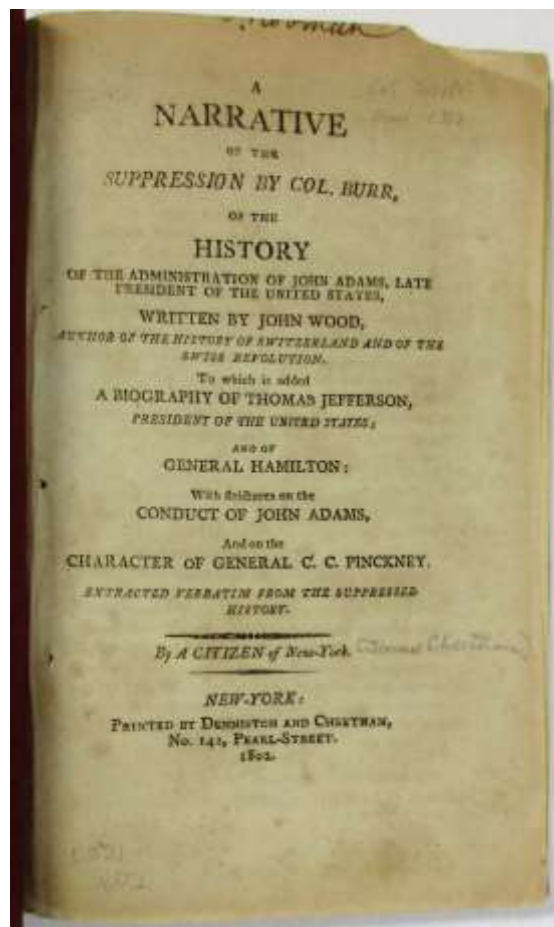
\$450.00

“There is about His Actions a Cunning, a Sort of Legerdemain”

23. [Cheetham, James]: A NARRATIVE OF THE SUPPRESSION BY COL. BURR, OF THE HISTORY OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF JOHN ADAMS, LATE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, WRITTEN BY JOHN WOOD...TO WHICH IS ADDED A

BIOGRAPHY OF THOMAS JEFFERSON, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES; AND OF GENERAL HAMILTON: WITH STRICTURES ON THE CONDUCT OF JOHN ADAMS, AND ON THE CHARACTER OF GENERAL C.C. PINCKNEY. EXTRACTED VERBATIM FROM THE SUPPRESSED HISTORY. BY A CITIZEN OF NEW-YORK. New York: Denniston and Cheetham, 1802. 72pp, attractive modern wrappers, scattered foxing. Good+.

Cheetham, a pamphleteer and journalist, edited the Democratic-Republicans' newspaper in New York, whose bitterly partisan politics involved Burr [then Jefferson's Vice President], Clinton, and Hamilton factions. Cheetham regularly attacked Burr, and does so here, saying that "there is about his actions a cunning, a sort of legerdemain, which, while it defies conclusive proof, eludes the most acute research." This is the first of three 1802 printings. FIRST EDITION. Howes C337. Tompkins 21. Gaines 02-23. McCoy C294. AI 2021 [4]. \$300.00



Item No. 23

Rare Traveler's Companion, with Map

24. **Chicago & North-Western Railway: THE TRAVELER'S COMPANION FOR 1879** CONTAINING MUCH USEFUL INFORMATION. ISSUED BY THE CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN R'Y TO ITS PATRONS. M. HUGHITT, GEN. MANAGER. W.H. STENNETT, GEN. PASS. AGENT. Chicago: Jones Stationery & Printing Co. [1879].

Original printed title wrappers, stitched. 32pp. Fine. With a double-page map of the C. & NW Railway's Lines. The rear wrapper illustrates "the palatial hotel cars" of the Railway.

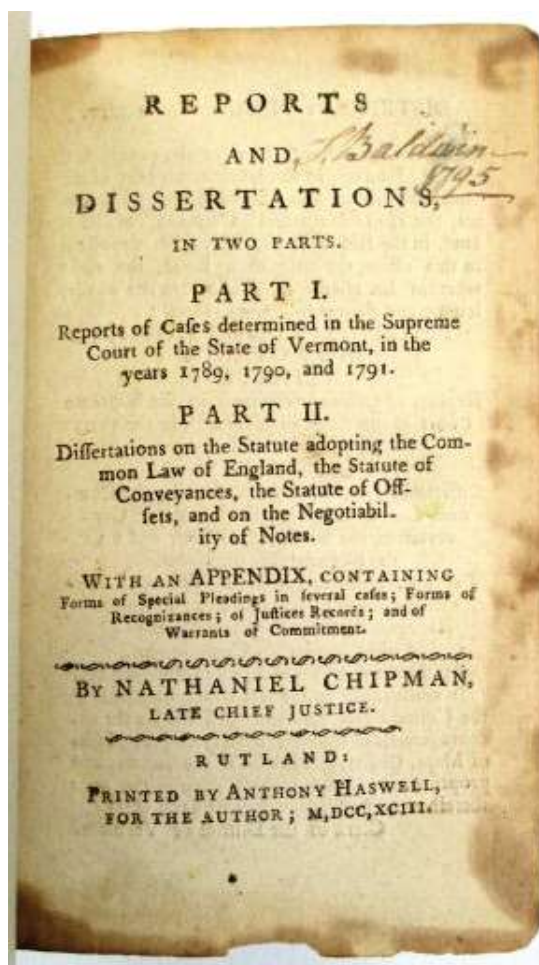
The Companion contains a variety of useful and odd information-- "Stage and Real Names of Prominent Persons," Great Fires, "Trips Around the World," Summer Resorts on the Railway's lines, postage rates, General Rules for the Traveler [gentlemen are expected to give their seats to ladies]. Special directions on getting to the Black Hills and its ongoing gold rush, and other interesting places.

Not located on OCLC as of March 2019.

\$450.00



Item No. 24



Item No. 25

First Publication of Vermont's Case Reports

25. **Chipman, Nathaniel:** REPORTS AND DISSERTATIONS, IN TWO PARTS. PART I. REPORTS OF CASES DETERMINED IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF VERMONT, IN THE YEARS 1789, 1790, AND 1791. PART II. DISSERTATIONS ON THE STATUTE ADOPTING THE COMMON LAW OF ENGLAND, THE STATUTE OF CONVEYANCES, THE STATUTE OF OFFSETS, AND ON THE NEGOTIABILITY OF NOTES. WITH AN APPENDIX, CONTAINING FORMS OF SPECIAL PLEADINGS IN SEVERAL CASES; FORMS OF RECOGNIZANCES; OF JUSTICES RECORDS; AND OF WARRANTS AND COMMITMENT. BY NATHANIEL CHIPMAN, LATE CHIEF JUSTICE. Rutland: Printed by Anthony Haswell. 1793. [9], 10-296 pp. Bound in modern quarter calf and marbled boards, with gilt-lettered morocco spine label. Title page margins browned, light scattered foxing. Signature of "T. Baldwin, 1795" at head of title page. Very Good.

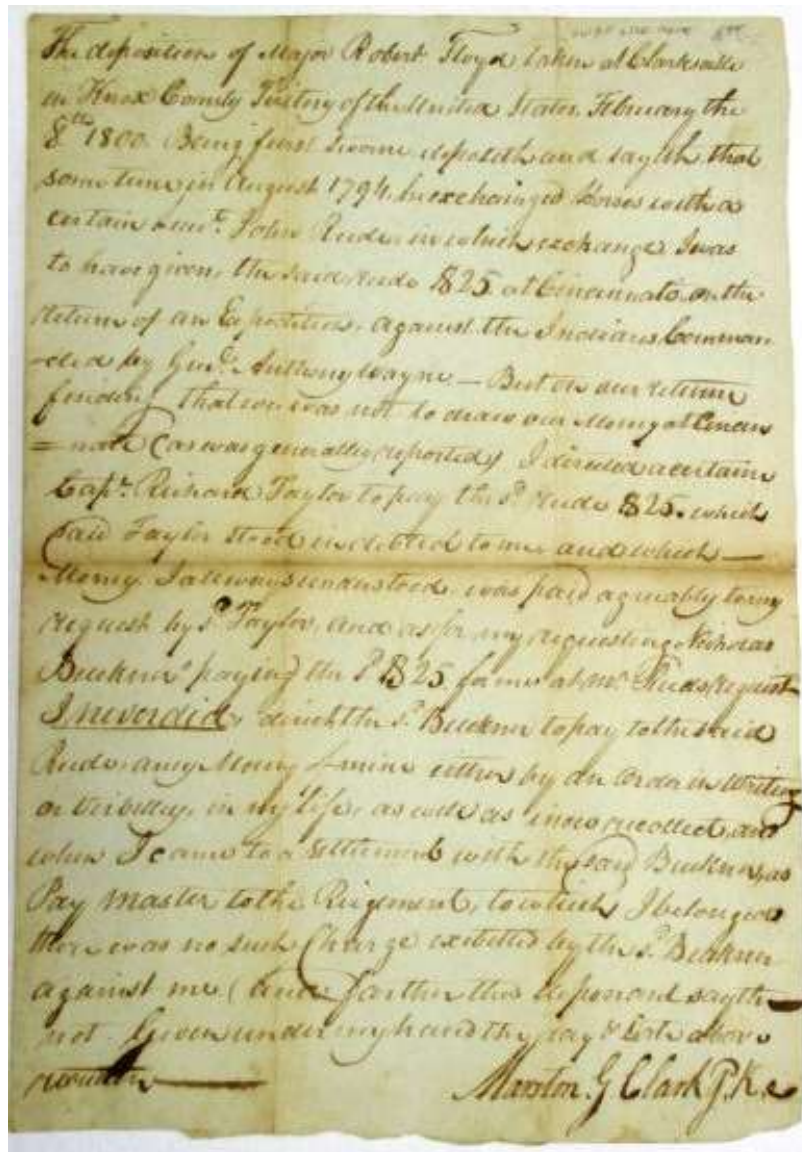
Born in Connecticut, a Yale graduate and Revolutionary War veteran, Chipman settled in Vermont, where he practiced law and was a judge, then became one of its Senators, serving as a Federalist from 1797 to 1803. Chipman's work is the first publication of Vermont's case reports.

Evans 25296. McCorison 256. Cohen 5384.

\$750.00

occurred during the Presidency of Mr. Buchanan." The "Catalogue" is a list of aggressions committed by the Southern States. "All these were warlike and treasonable acts."

De Renne 1316. Not in Sabin, Bartlett, Nevins, Eberstadt, LCP, Monaghan. OCLC shows a number of institutional locations. \$850.00



The deposition of Major Robert Floyd, taken at Clarksville in Knox County Territory of the United States, February the 8th 1800. Being first sworn depothed and sayeth that some time in August 1794, he exchanged horses with a certain man^r John Under, in which exchange he was to have given the said Under \$25 at Cincinnati on the return of an ^{to} position, against the Indians, commanded by Gen^l Anthony Wayne. — But on a return finding that he was not to draw on a salary at Cincinnati — and as was generally reported, I desired a certain Capt^l Nicholas Taylor to pay the said Under \$25, which said Taylor stood indebted to me and which — money I afterwards understood, was paid agreeably to my request by the said Taylor, and as for my requesting Nicholas Buckner to pay the said \$25 for me about the said request I never did, think the said Buckner to pay to the said Under any money, unless either by direct writing or verbally, in my life, as well as since my death, and when I came to a settlement with the said Buckner as Pay Master to the Regiment, to which I belonged, there was no such charge recited by the said Buckner against me, and for this I person and sayeth not to know under my hand the day & date above written.

Marston G. Clark J. C.

Item No. 27

A Bureaucratic Mess in General Wayne's Northwest Campaign

27. [Clark, Marston G.; and Major Robert Floyd]: THE LEGAL DEPOSITION OF MAJOR ROBERT FLOYD, TAKEN BY MARSTON G. CLARK, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE OF KNOX COUNTY, "AT CLARKSVILLE IN KNOX COUNTY TERRITORY OF THE UNITED STATES," FEBRUARY 8, 1800. ENTIRELY IN INK MANUSCRIPT, IN THE HAND OF MARSTON G. CLARK. Single page ink manuscript, 7.5" x 11". Light age toning, old folds [split at center horizontal fold, archival tape repairs on verso]. "Deposition of Maj. Robt. Floyd" on verso. Signed by Marston G. Clark, Very Good.

The Deposition describes an annoying bureaucratic mixup. In August 1794 Major Floyd served in General Anthony Wayne's Northwest Campaign. Nicholas Buckner was Paymaster.

Floyd owed Lieutenant John Reede \$25, to be paid through Paymaster Buckner when the expedition returned to Cincinnati. But Floyd says Buckner did not release Floyd's pay at the end of the expedition. However, Captain Richard Taylor owed Floyd \$25 which, upon Floyd's request, Taylor paid to Reede. At that point Paymaster Buckner paid Reede \$25 from the money due Floyd for his service.

Knox County, an original county of the Northwest Territory, originally extended to Canada and encompassed all or part of the present states of Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, and Ohio. It later, in much smaller dimensions, became part of the Indiana Territory. General Marston G[reene] Clark [1771-1846], who recorded Floyd's deposition, was a pioneer Indiana settler, first cousin to General William Clark of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, and also to General George Rogers Clark. He served in the northwest campaigns with General Wayne, and at the Battle of Tippecanoe with William Henry Harrison. In 1800 he was appointed Justice of Knox County's Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace and the Court of Common Pleas.

The Northwestern Campaign against the Indians took place from 1792 through 1794. President Washington appointed Wayne as commander of the Army of the Northwest. In the summer of 1794 the final battle occurred at Fallen Timbers. Wayne and his men won. This victory led to the signing of the Treaty of Greenville in 1795, ceding most of present-day Ohio to the United States.

Major Robert Floyd [1752-1807], born in Virginia, moved to Kentucky in 1778 and was a surveyor. He was a Captain in the Kentucky Mounted Volunteers; he and his men served under Wayne during the Northwest Campaign. He settled in Knox County in early 1800. Lieut. John Reed [Reede] [1764-1854] was a member of the Kentucky Rangers. His obituary in the Indiana Free Democrat states that Reed was "the companion of [Daniel] Boone in many an Indian encounter"; that he accompanied Wayne in the Indian campaigns; and that Wayne promoted Reed to lieutenant. ["Death of a Revolutionary Soldier," THE INDIANA FREE DEMOCRAT, INDIANAPOLIS, APRIL 20, 1854, VOL. 2, NO. 16]. We are not certain of the identity of Captain Taylor, and thus cannot state whether this Richard Taylor was the father of future President Zachary Taylor. \$750.00

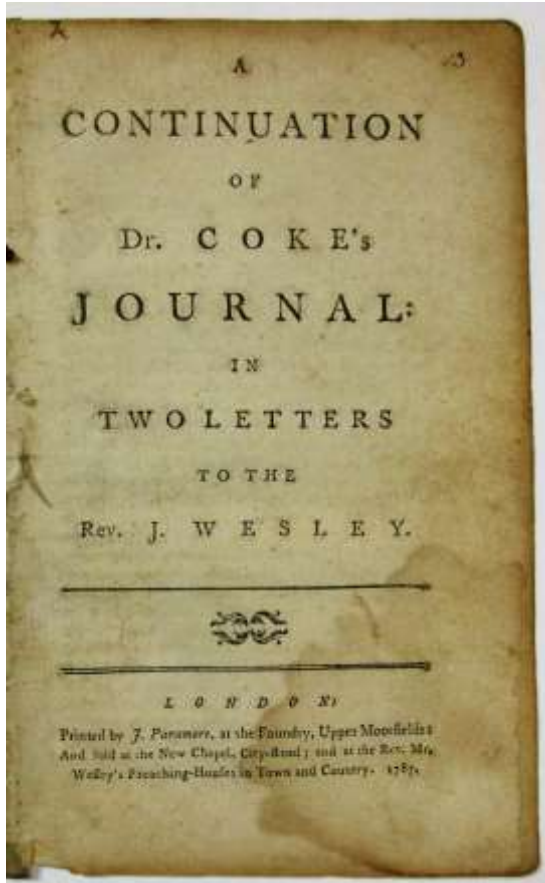
The First Methodist Bishop Encounters the West Indies

28. **Coke, Thomas:** A CONTINUATION OF DR. COKE'S JOURNAL: IN TWO LETTERS TO THE REV. J. WESLEY. London: Printed by J. Paramore, 1787. 12mo, 12pp. Lower quadrants spotted. Good+, in modern marbled boards.

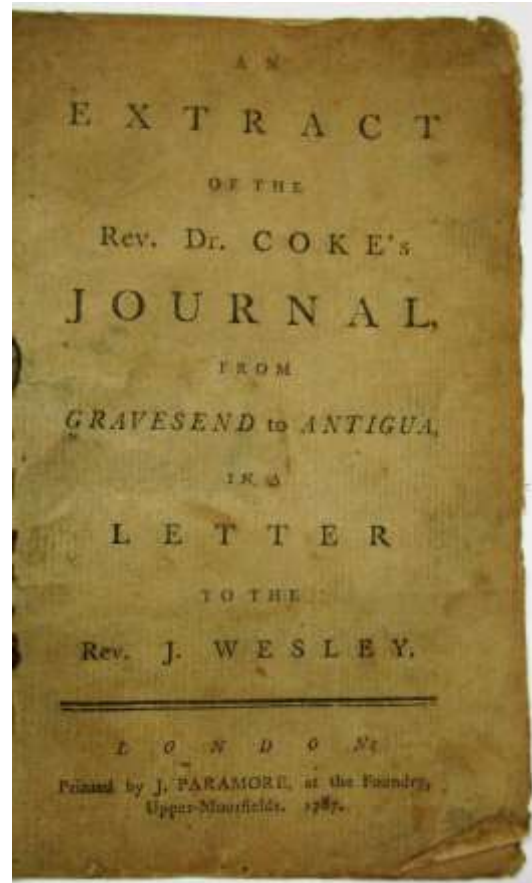
The first Methodist Bishop, Coke was "superintendent" for America and, in the course of his duties, made nine voyages to the West Indies between 1784 and 1803. These Letters, written from Dominica and St. Eustatius on January 15 and January 31 1787, respectively, explain that on Dominica "there were about four hundred Negroes in the neighbourhood... Here we met with two old Negroes, who I apprehend, had been formerly among the Moravians at Antigua, who exceedingly rejoiced at the thought that they were likely to have the gospel preached to them again." Wesley describes his visit with "a Mulatto Gentlewoman of some property."

Coke is encouraged by his meetings with other residents, who had "much of the spirit of a Methodist." At Kingston he finds it "surprising with what eyes of affection the poor Negroes look upon us, when we pass by them." He describes several occasions of preaching to "the Negroes."

FIRST EDITION. Sabin 14242. ESTC T5033 [11 locations, six of them in the US]. Not in Work, LCP, or Cundall. \$1,500.00



Item No. 28



Item No. 29

29. **Coke, Thomas:** EXTRACT OF THE REV. DR. COKE'S JOURNAL FROM GRAVESEND TO ANTIGUA, IN A LETTER TO THE REV. J. WESLEY. London: Printed by J. Paramore, 1787. 12mo, 12pp. Toned, a bit of foxing. Good+, bound in modern marbled boards.

This is an account of Coke's first voyage to the West Indies. His Letter tells the story of the difficult passage from England to Antigua, and his activities thereafter. Having set sail for Halifax, Nova Scotia, they encountered storms: the leaky ship lost some of its sails and rigging. After making little headway, they wisely changed course, headed south for the West Indies, and landed on Christmas, 1786, after a three-month voyage. Coke promptly initiated a "divine service" for the inhabitants. "It was the cleanest audience I ever saw. All the negro-women were dressed in white linen gowns, petticoats, handkerchiefs and caps; and I did not see the least spot on them. The men were also dressed as neatly... The country is very romantic." FIRST EDITION. Sabin 14242. ESTC T5034. Not in LCP, Work, or Cundall. \$1,500.00

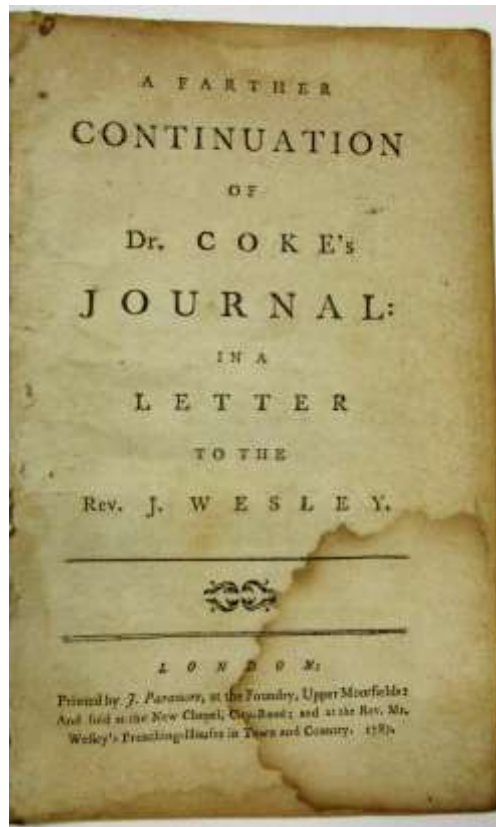
30. **Coke, Thomas:** A FARTHER CONTINUATION OF DR. COKE'S JOURNAL: IN A LETTER TO THE REV. J. WESLEY. London: Printed by J. Paramore, 1787. 12mo, 11, [1 blank] pp. Lower quadrants spotted. Good+, bound in modern marbled boards.

Coke's Letter describes his trip from St. Eustatius to Charleston, South Carolina, and his activities in Charleston, where he opened "a new Church, which will contain about fifteen hundred people... Since my visit to the islands, I have found a peculiar gift for speaking to the

Blacks. It seems to be almost irresistible. Who knows but the Lord is preparing me for a visit in some future time to the coast of Africa?"

He describes his trip through the Pee-Dee Circuit in South Carolina, and then north with stops in North Carolina and Virginia, where he "met with a little persecution on my former visit to this Continent, on account of the public testimony I bore against Negro-Slavery." Despite warnings, he went to Richmond, for "I am a plain, blunt man, that goes directly on."

FIRST EDITION. Sabin 14242. ESTC T4014 [10 locations, six of them in the US]. Not in LCP, Work, Turnbull, or Cundall. \$1,500.00

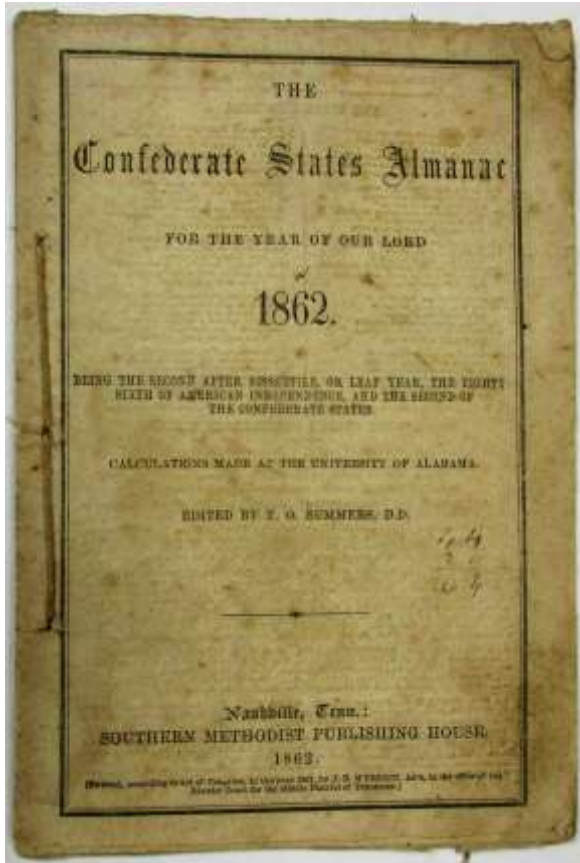


Item No. 30

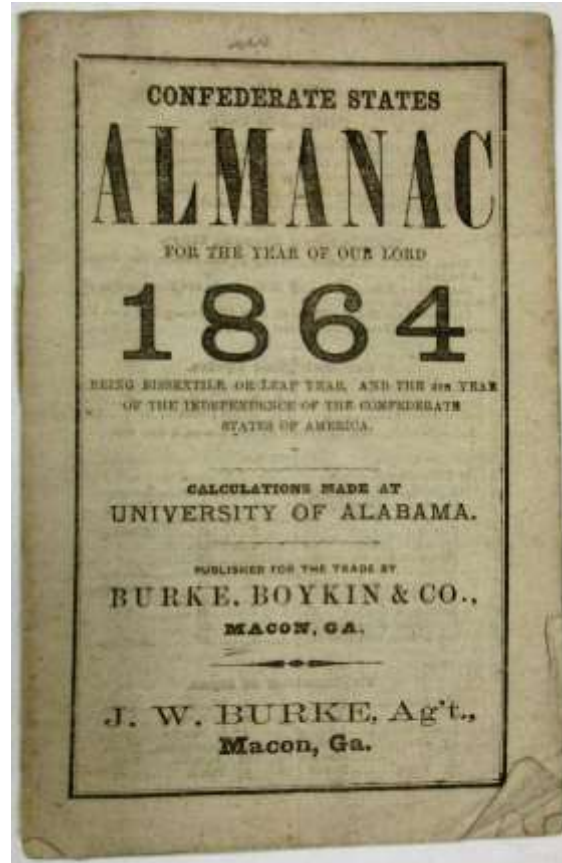
Almanacs in the Confederacy

31. **[Confederate Almanac]:** CONFEDERATE STATES ALMANAC FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD 1862. BEING THE SECOND AFTER BISSEXTILE, OR LEAP YEAR, THE EIGHTY-SIXTH OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE AND THE SECOND OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES. CALCULATIONS MADE AT THE UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA. EDITED BY T.O. SUMMERS, D.D. Nashville, Tenn.: Southern Methodist Publishing House, 1862. 31, [1] pp. Stitched as issued. Light dusting, a few contemporary pencil notes. Faint blindstamp on title leaf. Very Good.

The Almanac prints the words to 'The Stars and Bars'; lists executive officers of the Confederacy; branches, bishops, conferences, publishing interests, and the missionary society of the Methodist Episcopal Church South; prints a detailed "chronological table of remarkable events" in the Civil War [pages 18-22]; books for sale by the Nashville agent of the M.E. Church's publishing house [pp 23-27]; Sunday School texts and "Southern School Books." Parrish & Willingham 5293. Drake 14319. \$750.00



Item No. 31



Item No. 32

32. [**Confederate Almanac**]: THE CONFEDERATE STATES ALMANAC FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD 1864 BEING BISEXTILE OR LEAP YEAR, AND 4TH YEAR OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA. CALCULATIONS MADE AT UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA. PUBLISHED FOR THE TRADE BY BURKE, BOYKIN & CO., MACON, GA. J.W. BURKE, AG'T., MACON, GA. Macon: [1863]. 20, [4] pp. Stitched as issued. Last two leaves with some foxing and wear. Good+.

Burke and Boykin advertise their books and other publications for sale on the final, unpaginated pages and page [4]. "Items of Southern History" are printed at pages [17]-20, a chronological history of the War, ending on August 28, 1862. The occasional "Abolitionist" victory is noted. Several variant imprints are known of this almanac.

De Renne 661. Drake 14257. Sabin 15258. Parrish & Willingham 5297. OCLC 489196054 [2- AAS, U GA] as of March 2019. \$750.00

“One of the Most Important Documents of the American Revolution”

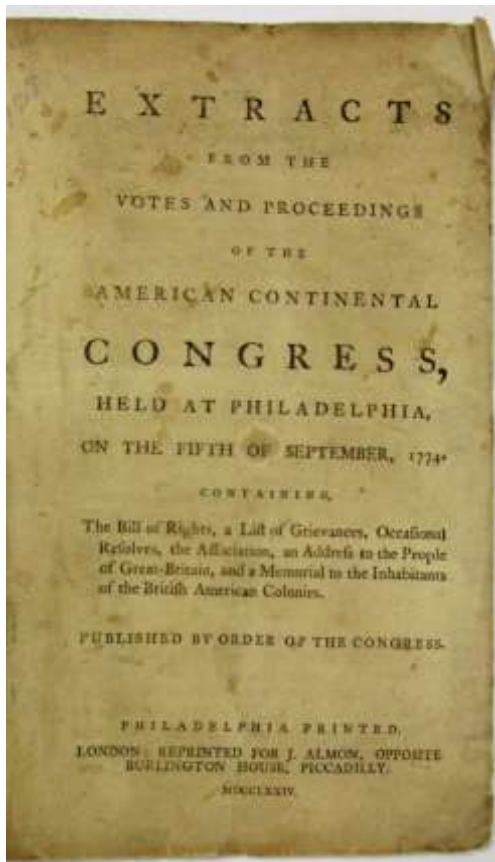
33. **Continental Congress**: EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE AMERICAN CONTINENTAL CONGRESS, HELD AT PHILADELPHIA, ON THE 5TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1774 CONTAINING THE BILL OF RIGHTS, A LIST OF GRIEVANCES, OCCASIONAL RESOLVES, THE ASSOCIATION, AN ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF GREAT-BRITAIN, AND A MEMORIAL TO THE INHABITANTS OF THE BRITISH AMERICAN COLONIES. PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE CONGRESS. Philadelphia Printed. London: Reprinted for J. Almon, 1774. [2], 82 pp. Lacking the half title

and final advertising leaf, title page lightly spotted. Else Very Good. Bound in modern marbled cloth.

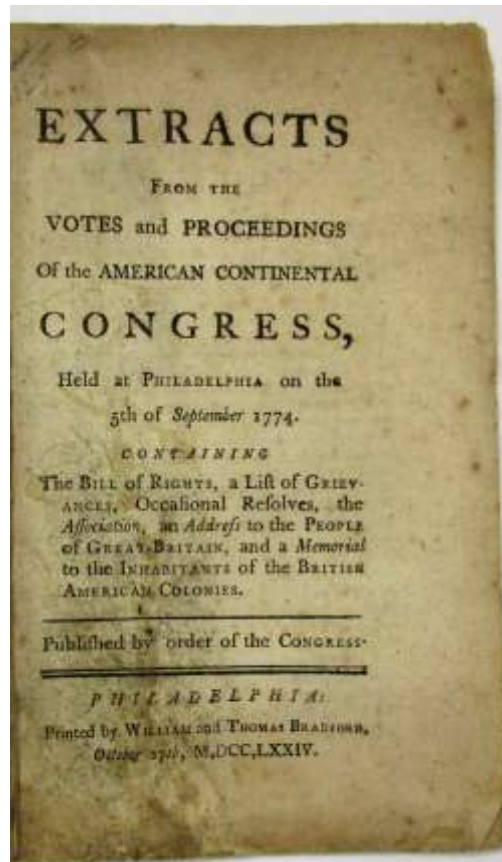
"One of the most important documents of the American Revolution, condensing the most important proceedings of the First Continental Congress between September 5 and October 26, 1774" [Reese]. "The forerunner of the Declaration of Independence" [Howes]. Published first in Philadelphia, it records the proceedings of the first Continental Congress, convened in response to Parliament's Intolerable Acts.

It includes the Declaration of Rights-- drafted by John and Samuel Adams, John Jay, Roger Sherman, Richard Henry Lee and Edmund Pendleton-- insisting that Americans were entitled to the "rights, liberties, and immunities of free and natural-born subjects, within the realm of England" which their English ancestors had enjoyed. The crux of the Declaration was its assertion that "the foundation of English liberty, and of all free government is a right in the people, to participate in their legislative council; and as the English colonists are not represented...they are entitled to a free and exclusive power of legislation in their several provincial legislatures." The rights of colonists peaceably to assemble and petition were also asserted; and the Declaration opposed a standing army in the Colonies in time of peace. The Articles of Association constituted an agreement among the colonies not to treat with England, in order "to obtain redress of these grievances." Also included was a recommendation that committees of correspondence be established to monitor the agreement, and to observe "the conduct of all persons touching this association."

FIRST ENGLISH EDITION. Reese, Revolutionary Hundred 25 [Philadelphia edition]. Howes E247. Adams, American Controversy 74-83b. Stevens, Rare Americana 66. \$1,750.00



Item No. 33



Item No. 34

34. **Continental Congress: EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE AMERICAN CONTINENTAL CONGRESS, HELD AT PHILADELPHIA ON THE 5TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1774. CONTAINING THE BILL OF RIGHTS, A LIST OF GRIEVANCES, OCCASIONAL RESOLVES, THE ASSOCIATION, AN ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF GREAT-BRITAIN, AND A MEMORIAL TO THE INHABITANTS OF THE BRITISH AMERICAN COLONIES. PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE CONGRESS.** Philadelphia: Printed by William and Thomas Bradford, October 27th, 1774. [2], 23, [1 blank], 36 pp. Lacking the half title. Title page dusted, scattered foxing. Good+. Bound in modern marbled cloth.

"One of the most important documents of the American Revolution, condensing the most important proceedings of the First Continental Congress between September 5 and October 26, 1774. It was through this pamphlet form, widely reprinted, that most persons became aware of the actions of the Congress" [Reese]. "The forerunner of the Declaration of Independence" [Howes]. Published first in Philadelphia in several issues, it records the proceedings of the first Continental Congress, convened in response to Parliament's Intolerable Acts.

It includes the Declaration of Rights-- drafted by John and Samuel Adams, John Jay, Roger Sherman, Richard Henry Lee and Edmund Pendleton-- insisting that Americans were entitled to the "rights, liberties, and immunities of free and natural-born subjects, within the realm of England" which their English ancestors had enjoyed. The crux of the Declaration was its assertion that "the foundation of English liberty, and of all free government is a right in the people, to participate in their legislative council; and as the English colonists are not represented...they are entitled to a free and exclusive power of legislation in their several provincial legislatures..." The rights of colonists peaceably to assemble and petition were also asserted; and the Declaration opposed a standing army in the Colonies in time of peace. The Articles of Association constituted an agreement among the colonies not to treat with England, in order "to obtain redress of these grievances." Also included was a recommendation that committees of correspondence be established to monitor the agreement, and to observe "the conduct of all persons touching this association."

Evans 13715. Reese, Revolutionary Hundred 25. Howes E247. Adams, American Controversy 74-83b. Stevens, Rare Americana 66. \$4,000.00

Foundation Documents of the Revolution

35. **Continental Congress: JOURNAL OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONGRESS, HELD AT PHILADELPHIA, SEPTEMBER 5TH, 1774. CONTAINING, THE BILL OF RIGHTS; A LIST OF GRIEVANCES; OCCASIONAL RESOLVES; THE ASSOCIATION; AN ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF GREAT BRITAIN; A MEMORIAL TO THE INHABITANTS OF THE BRITISH AMERICAN COLONIES; AND AN ADDRESS TO THE INHABITANTS OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC. PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF CONGRESS. TO WHICH IS ADDED, [BEING NOW FIRST PRINTED BY AUTHORITY] AN AUTHENTIC COPY OF THE PETITION TO THE KING.** London: J. Almon, 1775. 66, [1], [1 publ. advt.] pp, without the half title. Modern marbled cloth. Title leaf lightly dusted. Except as noted, Very Good.

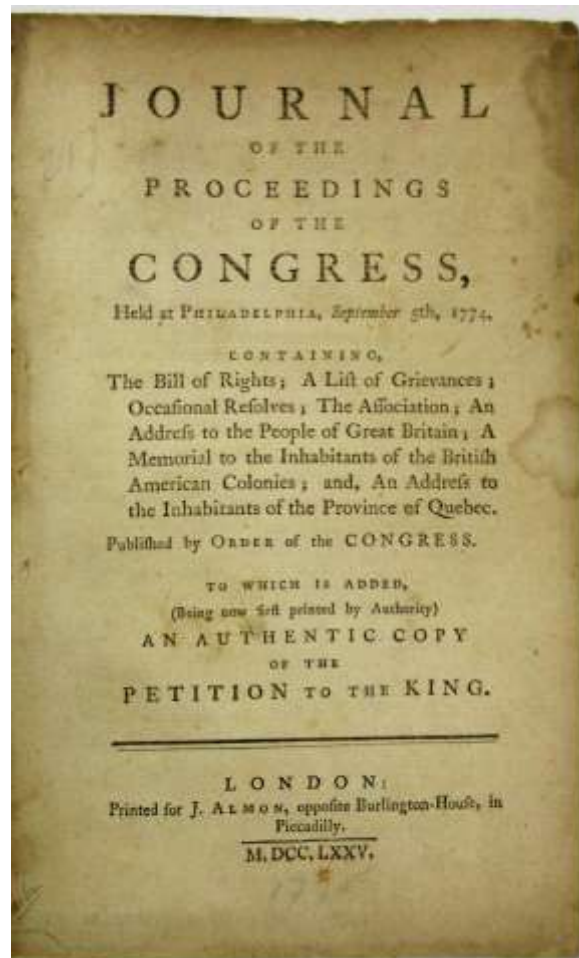
The Journal lists the delegates from each State, and prints proceedings from September 5 to October 26, 1774. The credentials certifying the appointment of delegates are included, by State, as are Resolutions from various Colonies emphasizing grievances against the Crown. Resolutions and the Address to Governor Gage by delegates from Suffolk County in Massachusetts are printed in full. The Congress passes a Non-Importation Act unanimously,

and resolves to prepare an Address to King George assuring "that in case the Colonies shall be restored to the state they were in at the close of the late war" by repeal of the Intolerable Acts, amity will be restored.

The Address to the King, signed in type by the delegates, is printed at pages 57-66. This item prints the portions of the Journal of Congress for this session that had not been printed earlier for the British public in the British edition of 'Extracts from the Votes and Proceedings of the American Continental Congress' [1774]. Pages 57-66 comprise the first British printing of the petition to the King.

Howes E247. Adams Controversy 74-84c. Reese, Revolutionary Hundred 20 [reference].

\$1,750.00



Item No. 35

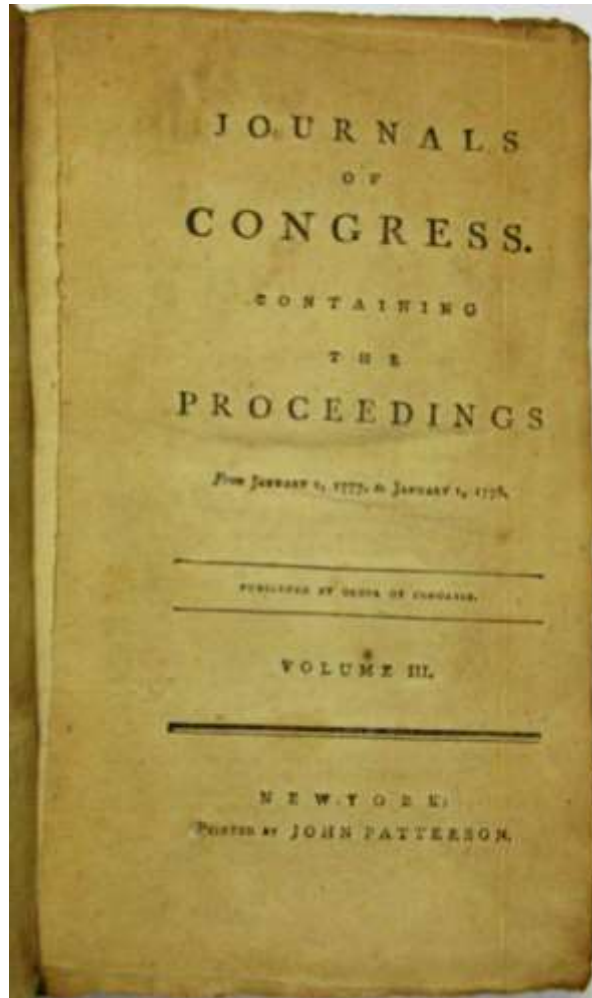
36. **Continental Congress: JOURNALS OF CONGRESS. CONTAINING THE PROCEEDINGS FROM JANUARY 1, 1777, TO JANUARY 1, 1778. PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF CONGRESS. VOLUME III.** New-York: Printed by John Patterson, [1788?]. 603, [1 blank], xxii pp. Bound in original pale paper-covered boards [spine worn, covers detached but present]. Pages 207 and 408 are misnumbered as 107, 480, respectively, as issued. Text untrimmed and clean. Very Good.

"Date of publication suggested by Evans. Patterson is not known to have been printing in New York before 1785. Shipton & Mooney describe this as a reissue with a new title page of the Philadelphia edition printed by John Dunlap in 1778 (Evans 16138). Though it follows that edition closely, it is not printed from the same setting of type" [ESTC]. The Journal is chock

full of Revolutionary material, including debates on, and agreement to, the Articles of Confederation; the flag of the United States; an Address to the Six Indian Nations urging them to renounce their alliance with the British; Quakers and their remonstrance; as well as much other detailed material on the Revolution.

Evans 21527. ESTC W27513.

\$2,000.00



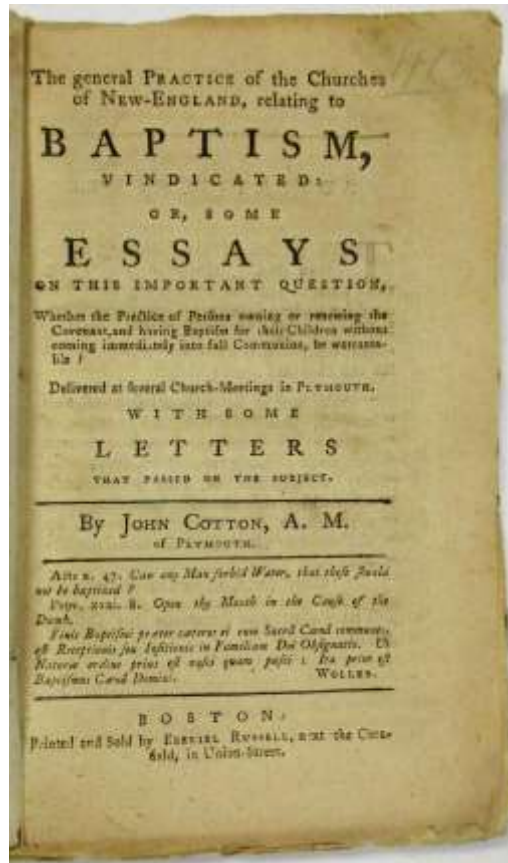
Item No. 36

The Complexities of Baptism

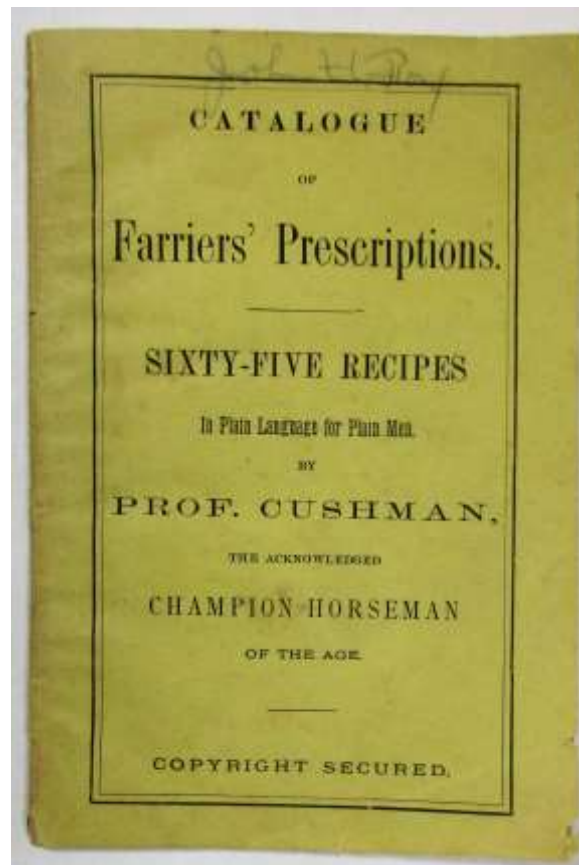
37. **Cotton, John:** THE GENERAL PRACTICE OF THE CHURCHES OF NEW-ENGLAND, RELATING TO BAPTISM, VINDICATED: OR, SOME ESSAYS ON THIS IMPORTANT QUESTION...WITH SOME LETTERS THAT PASSED ON THE SUBJECT. Boston: [1772]. Half title [closed tear to blank portion of the half title], [6], 73pp. Stitched, untrimmed, several contemporary margin corrections in ink. Blank inner margin remnant of old tissue binding, scattered light wear. Good+.

Jenkins called this "One of the most important books on the subject."
Evans 12367. II Jenkins 241.

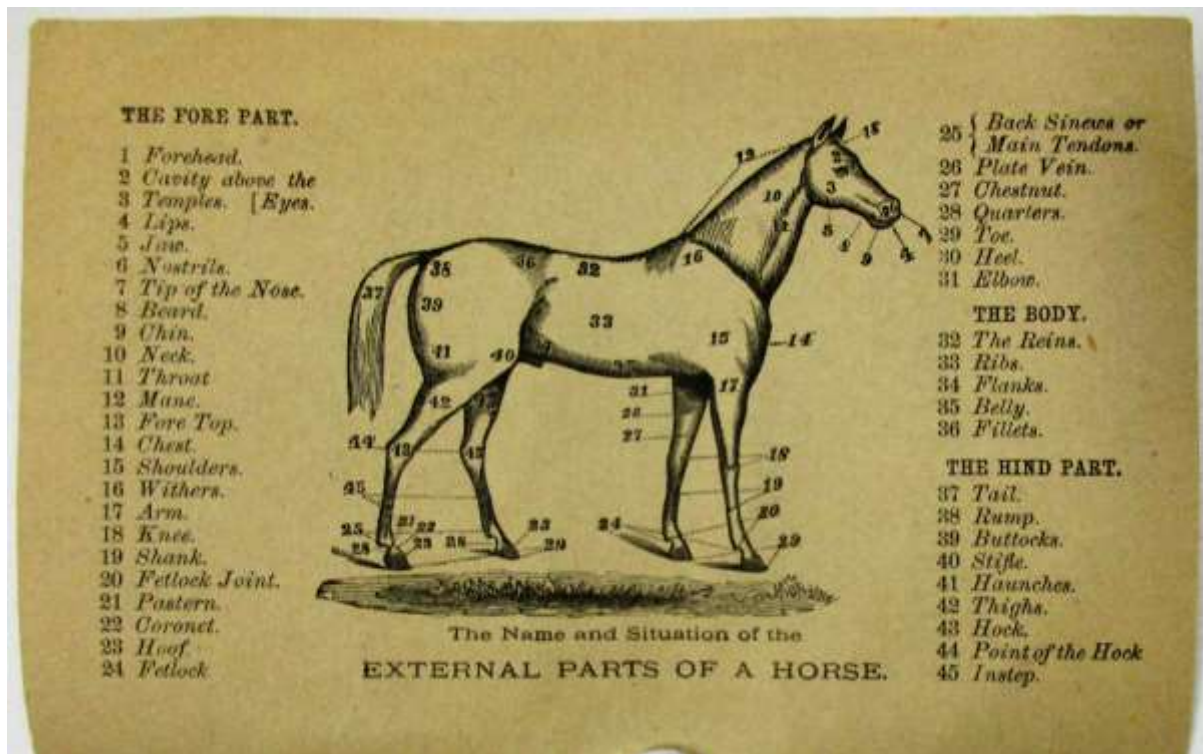
\$375.00



Item No. 37



Item No. 38



Item No. 38

“Plain Language for Plain Men”

38. **Cushman, Prof[essor]:** CATALOGUE OF FARRIERS' PRESCRIPTIONS. SIXTY-FIVE RECIPES IN PLAIN LANGUAGE FOR PLAIN MEN. BY PROF. CUSHMAN, THE ACKNOWLEDGED CHAMPION HORSEMAN OF THE AGE. [np: nd. 1870?]. 3 3/4" x 5 3/4". 40pp. Stitched in original printed yellow wrappers. Rear wrap advertises "The Farmers' and Stock Raisers' Friend and Counsel," illustration of a bearded farmer. Illustration, 'External Parts of a Horse,' with numerical legend on verso of title page. Text clean except for a small hole and spot and pages 13-14, costing about two words. Else Very Good.

This rare manual explains signs of disease in the horse, and prescribes cures. An Index is at pages 38-40. "All of the information contained in Prof. Cushman's Recipes, or Information for every Horse Owner, has never before been published." OCLC locates copies only at Delaware Valley College and UC- Davis.

OCLC 18125922 [2].

\$150.00

“The Abolition Party” Caused the War and the Coming Financial Crash

39. **Delmar, Alex.:** THE GREAT PAPER BUBBLE; OR THE COMING FINANCIAL EXPLOSION. A CAMPAIGN DOCUMENT FOR 1864. New York: Office of the "Metropolitan Record", 1864. Original printed title wrappers [spine reinforced with old tape, a bit of lightning, lower blank margin and blank lower inner margin of front wrapper clipped]. At head of title: "A Warning to the People." [2], 94 pp. Clean text, Good+.

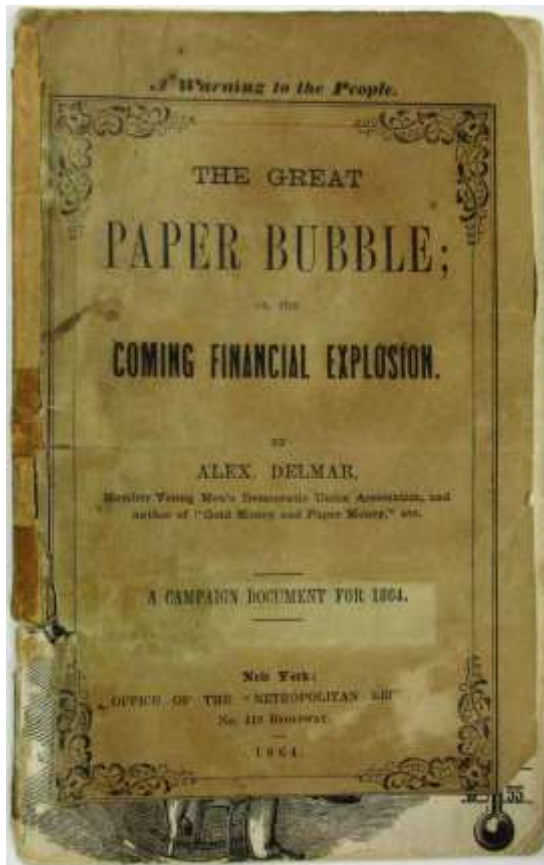
A frontis engraved illustration of the Bubble has an accompanying "Explanation of the Engraving" on the verso of the front wrapper: "The Bubble represents the expansion of paper currency." The engraving depicts a figure [Salmon P. Chase?] blowing a bubble whose interior

lists the explosive rise in prices of goods as the result of the use and expansion of paper currency.

Delmar was a member of the Young Men's Democratic Union Association. Purportedly an expert on currency and fiat money, he writes on the adverse effects of paper currency and denounces the "provocations and atrocious calumnies" of "the Abolition party" for causing the War. Republicans have sought "Negro Equality, Free Labor, and Profit. They have found Carnage, Destruction, and Death."

LCP 3025. Sabin 19449. Not in Monaghan, Eberstadt, Bartlett.

\$450.00



Item No. 39

Democrats-- Copperheads All-- Want the South to Win

40. **Democratic Party in the Civil War: THE REAL CHICAGO PLATFORM, AS EXPOUNDED BY THE DEMOCRATIC ORATORS AT CHICAGO.** [New York?]: For sale by all News Agents. Price, \$1 per 100, 1864]. Broadside, 9-1/4" x 11-3/8". Previously matted on blank verso, with light darkening to blank upper margin. Else Near Fine.

"On Monday and Tuesday nights, Aug. 29 and 30, at the City of Chicago, a number of distinguished Democratic orators entertained the members of the Chicago Convention and others with their views of the state of the country, and expounded the Platform upon which their party then stood..." These orators, Copperheads all, urge "open and above-board resistance to the draft." They exclaim, "You cannot conquer the South, and I pray God you never may." They damn Lincoln "to all eternity," and charge that he has "slain our people by countless thousands." They counsel, "Wipe out the emancipation proclamation."

Sabin 68234. Not in Bartlett, Eberstadt, Ante-Fire Imprints, Monaghan.

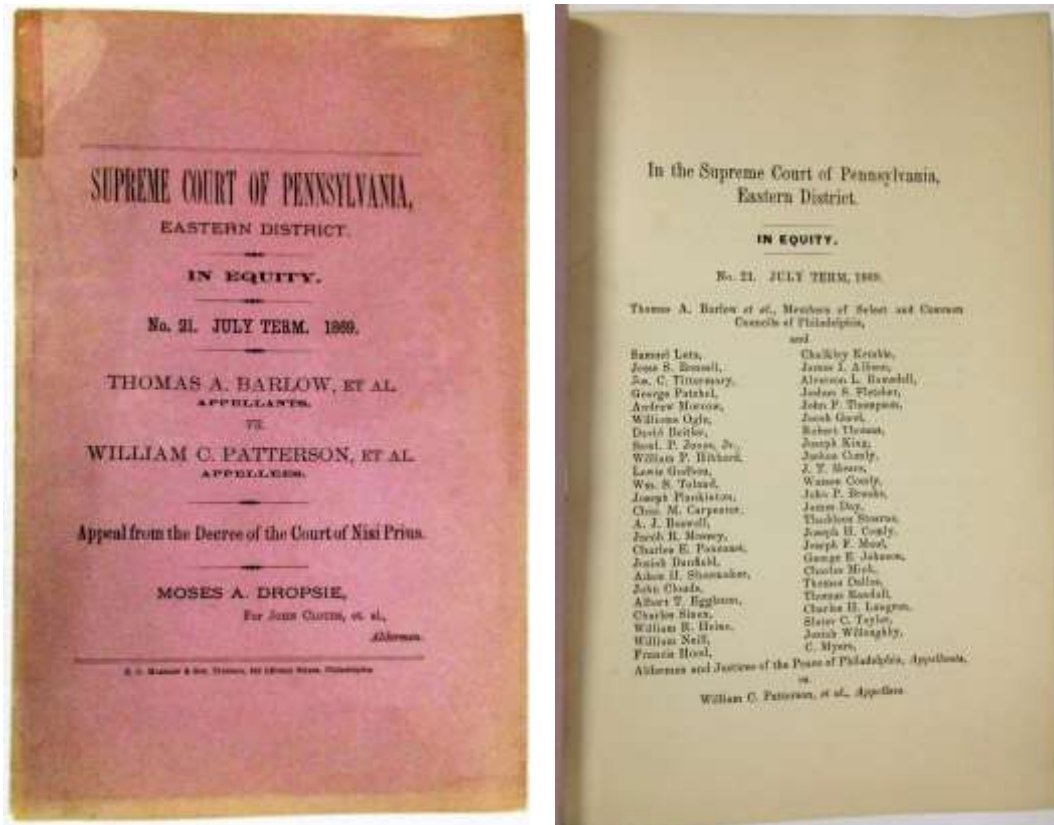
\$1,250.00

protect the citizen in his right of suffrage." Existing law has not "restrained the commission of frauds in elections" in Philadelphia.

The lower court had declared that the law's application exclusively to Philadelphia violated the State Constitution's requirement "that elections shall be free and equal." Dropsie explains the true meaning of the "free and equal" clause, and argues that it does not prohibit the enactment.

OCLC 58445647 [3- U PA, PA State, Hebrew Union] as of April 2019.

\$350.00



Item No. 41

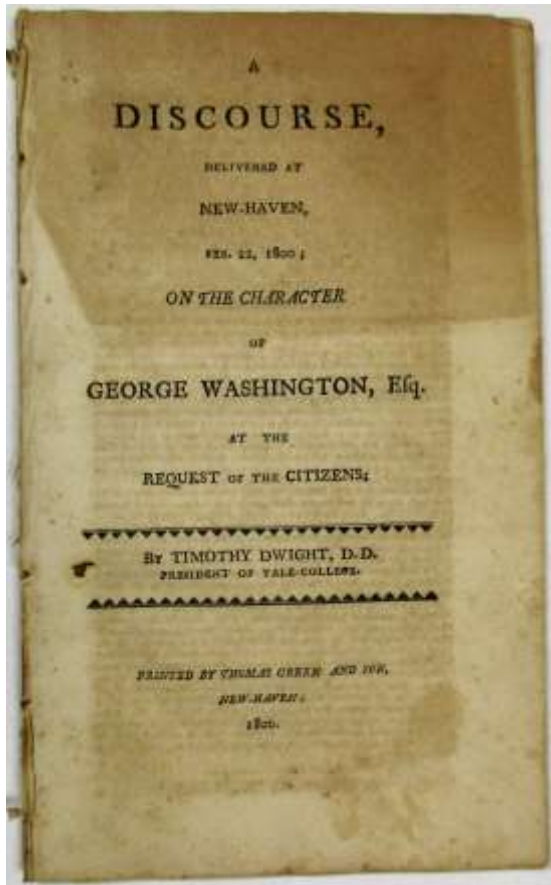
Yale's President Speaks!

42. **Dwight, Timothy:** A DISCOURSE, DELIVERED AT NEW-HAVEN, FEB. 22, 1800; ON THE CHARACTER OF GEORGE WASHINGTON, ESQ. AT THE REQUEST OF THE CITIZENS. BY...PRESIDENT OF YALE-COLLEGE. New Haven: Thomas Green and Son, 1800. Disbound. 55, [1 blank] pp, as issued. Lightly foxed and toned, Good+.

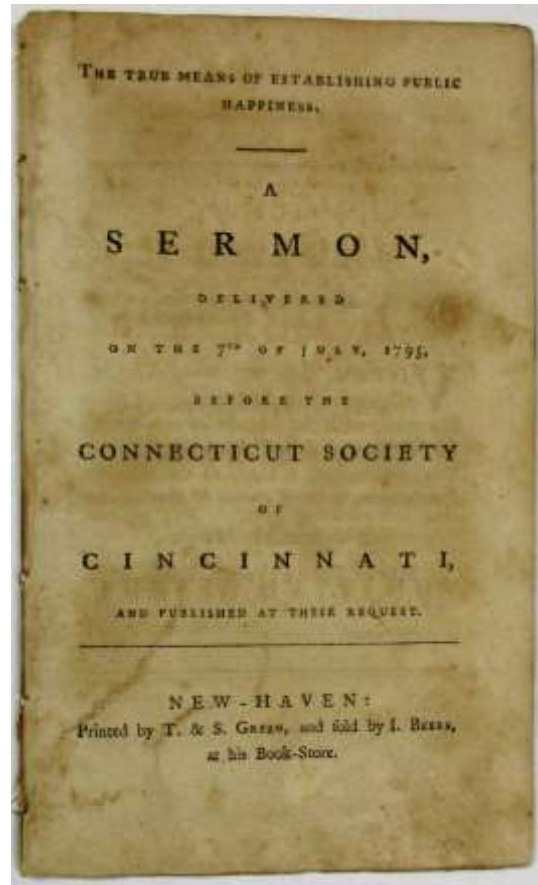
Dwight's Discourse, a sketch of Washington's life and an assessment of his character and achievements, is followed by a printing of the Farewell Address. "His moderation and self government were such that he was always in his own power, and never in the power of any other person. Whatever passions he felt, they rarely appeared. His conduct, opinions, and life, wore unusually the character of mere intellect. Hence he was never found unguarded, or embarrassed; but was always at full liberty to do that, and that only, which expediency and duty demanded."

FIRST EDITION. Evans 37339. Stillwell 73. BAL 5054. ESTC W6872.

\$250.00



Item No. 42



Item No. 43

43. **Dwight, Timothy:** THE TRUE MEANS OF ESTABLISHING PUBLIC HAPPINESS. A SERMON, DELIVERED ON THE 7TH OF JULY, 1795, BEFORE THE CONNECTICUT SOCIETY OF CINCINNATI, AND PUBLISHED AT THEIR REQUEST. New Haven: Printed by T. & S. Green, and sold by I. Beers, at his Book-Store, [1795]. 40pp, without the half title. Disbound. Good+.

On the necessity of creating a society free from the "pernicious influence of enormous Wealth, and of extended Conquest." For, if those tendencies dominate, "the national character becomes tainted, of course, with sickliness and corruption." The "influence of freedom" has roused mankind "with a returning consciousness of energy and action." That, combined with "religious education" and the "influence of parents," may be sufficient to stave off evil. FIRST EDITION. Evans 28610. Trumbull 635. BAL 5050. \$250.00

Extremely Rare American Broadside

44. **[Early American Interest Tables]:** A TABLE OF SIMPLE INTEREST AT 6 PER CENT. FOR ANY SUM, FROM ONE DAY TO A YEAR, CALCULATED TO A FARTHING. HAVERHILL, JULY 10, 1765. Boston: Printed by W. M'Alpine and J. Fleeming, 1765. Elephant folio broadside. 21-1/2" x 17-3/4". Text surrounded by decorative border. Light foxing, a couple of small holes along folds with negligible effect on text. Untrimmed, chip at lower blank corner. Good+.

The table is in 25 columns. A rare 18th century American broadside, ESTC locating copies only at the American Antiquarian Society and the Library Company of Philadelphia.

Not in Evans or Ford Broadside. Bristol B2621. Shipton & Mooney 41591. ESTC W11034 [2]. \$2,000.00

Item No. 44

Democrats Seek “The Virtual Triumph of the Traitors”

45. **Election of 1864: THE PLATFORMS. BALTIMORE. CHICAGO.** [New York?]: For sale by all News Agents. Price, \$1 per 100, [1864]. Broadside, 9-1/4" x 12". Printed in two columns: the left column headed 'BALTIMORE' and reciting the Republican platform; the first two-thirds of the right column headed 'CHICAGO' and reciting the Democrats' platform; the rest of the right column lists 'Points of Difference.' Minor wear at a portion of the blank top margin, from prior matting on the blank verso. Near Fine.

A Republican recitation of the Democrats' Platform and the Republicans' Platform in 1864, and an analysis of their 'Points of Difference.' "The Union platform looks to the ending of the war through the defeat and overthrow of the Rebellion, while the Democratic contemplates peace through the virtual triumph of the traitors." The broadside exhorts, "Freemen of the United States! read, mark, weigh, resolve, and VOTE! This is preeminently a contest regarding important principles and measures, compared with which, personal considerations are of small account."

Sabin 63348. Not in Bartlett.

\$1,000.00



Item No. 45

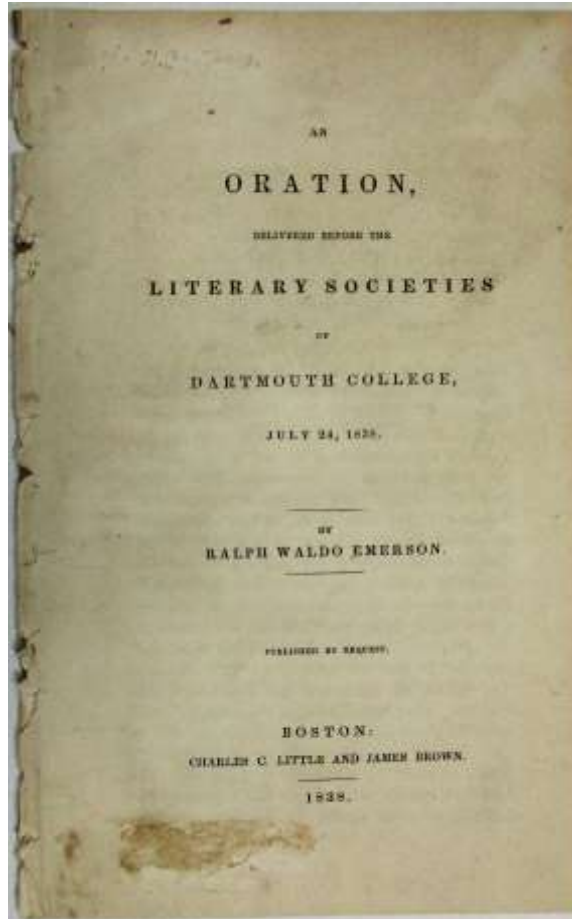
“The Rebels Have Now in Their Ranks Their Last Man”

46. **Election of 1864: PRESIDENT LINCOLN AND GENERAL GRANT ON PEACE AND WAR.** [New York?]: For sale by all News Agents. Price, \$1 per 100., [1864]. Broadside, 9 1/2" x 11 1/4". Printed in two columns. Minor indication of prior matting on blank verso. Near Fine.

The broadside prints Judge Mills's report of his interview with President Lincoln, who strongly defends the use of black troops in the war effort. General Grant's letter to E.B. Washbourne [sic] reports, "The Rebels have now in their ranks their last man. The little boys and old men are guarding prisoners, guarding railroad bridges, and forming a good part of their garrisons for entrenched positions." Bayard Taylor's poem on the Democrats' presidential nominating convention, 'On the Chicago Surrender,' is also printed.

"Judge Mills" was Joseph T. Mills of Wisconsin, an attorney and judge who had also been a State Assemblyman.

Bartlett 2725. Sabin 41157. Weinstein, Against the Tide 141. Not in Monaghan. \$1,250.00



Item No. 47

Early American Ready Reckoners

48. [Fenning, Daniel]: DER GESCHWINDE RECHNER ODER: DES HAENDLERS NUETZLICHER GEHUELFE; IN KAUFFUNG UND VERKAUFFUNG ALLERLEY SACHEN SOWOHL IM GROSSEN ALS KLEINEN. DA AUF EINMAL GEZEIGT WIRD DER WERTH VON ALLERLEY WAAREN ODER SACHEN, VON EINEM VIERTEL PENS BIS AUF 19 SCHILLING UND 9 PENS; UND VON EINEM PFUND, JARD, GALLE, BUSCHEL, U. BIS AUF 10,000... Germantown: Christopher Saur, 1774. Contemporary sheep, raised spine bands. [280] pp. Generally light foxing. Good+.

A scarce 'ready reckoner' in German, Fraktur script.

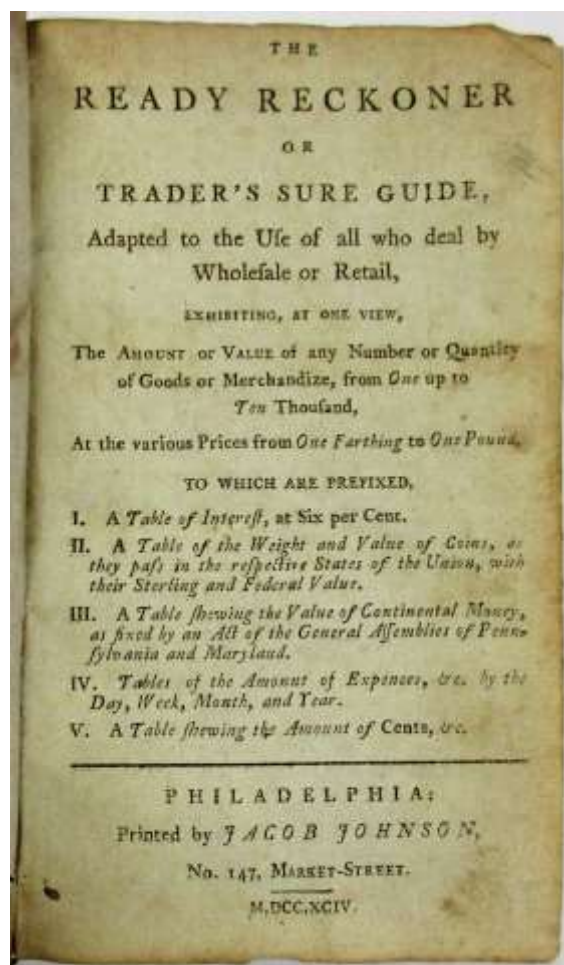
Evans 13275. Arndt 434. Hildeburn 3017. ESTC W19354 [10 locations]. \$350.00

49. [Fenning, Daniel]: THE READY RECKONER OR TRADER'S SURE GUIDE, ADAPTED TO THE USE OF ALL WHO DEAL BY WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, EXHIBITING, AT ONE VIEW, THE AMOUNT OR VALUE OF ANY NUMBER OR QUANTITY OF GOODS OR MERCHANDISE, FROM ONE UP TO TEN THOUSAND, AT THE VARIOUS PRICES FROM ONE FARTHING TO ONE POUND... Philadelphia: Jacob Johnson, 1794. 195, [1 blank] pp. Bound in original calf [covers firm but rubbed]. On front free endpaper, in elaborate manuscript, "Wm. Wormwood His Book 1795." Very Good.

Evans 26968. ESTC W19350 [9 locations]. \$350.00



Item No. 48



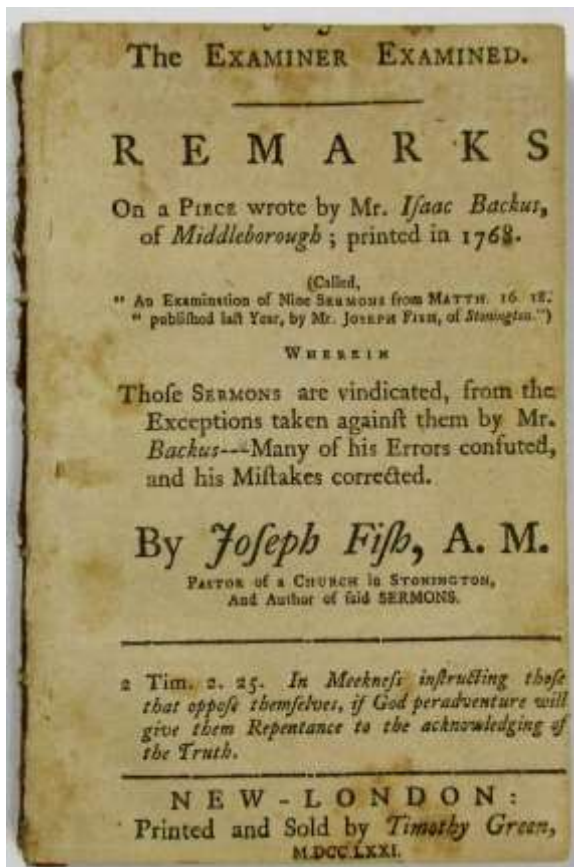
Item No. 49

50. **Fenning, Daniel:** THE READY RECKONER, OR, TRADER'S USEFUL ASSISTANT, IN BUYING AND SELLING ALL SORTS OF COMMODITIES, EITHER WHOLESALE OR RETAIL...TO WHICH IS ADDED, A TABLE OF SIMPLE AND COMPOUND INTEREST...THE ELEVENTH EDITION. COMPARED WITH THE LAST EDITION BY NICHOLAS PIKE, ESQ. Newburyport: Printed by Edmund M. Blunt, 1794. Tall 12mo. 158 [i.e., 160] pp. Bound in original sheep [gilt spine bands, hinges cracked but holding]. Very Good.
 Evans 26967. ESTC W19349 [15 locations]. \$350.00

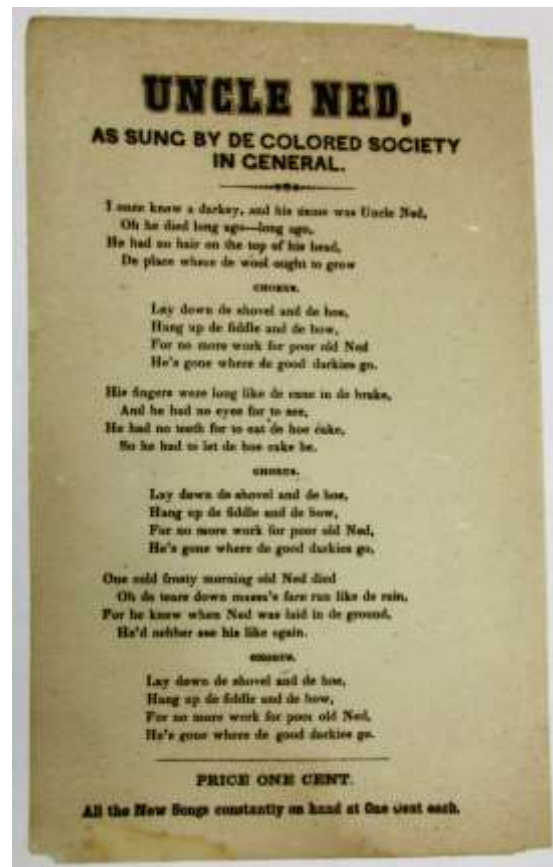
Another Religious Battle...

51. **Fish, Joseph:** THE EXAMINER EXAMINED. REMARKS ON A PIECE WROTE BY MR. ISAAC BACKUS, OF MIDDLEBOROUGH; PRINTED IN 1768. (CALLED, 'AN EXAMINATION OF NINE SERMONS FROM MATTH. 16, 18. PUBLISHED LAST YEAR, BY MR. JOSEPH FISH, OF STONINGTON.') WHEREIN THOSE SERMONS ARE VINDICATED, FROM THE EXCEPTIONS TAKEN AGAINST THEM BY MR. BACKUS--- MANY OF HIS ERRORS CONFUTED, AND HIS MISTAKES CORRECTED. BY...PASTOR OF A CHURCH IN STONINGTON, AND AUTHOR OF SAID SERMONS. New London: Timothy Green, 1771. 127, [1 errata] pp. Disbound. Outer margin occasionally trimmed closely, just shaving portions of several letters, small hole in last leaf affects a few letters. Good+.

Evans did not note the errata page, an omission corrected by Shipton & Mooney.
 Evans 12042. Johnson 924. \$275.00



Item No. 51



Item No. 52

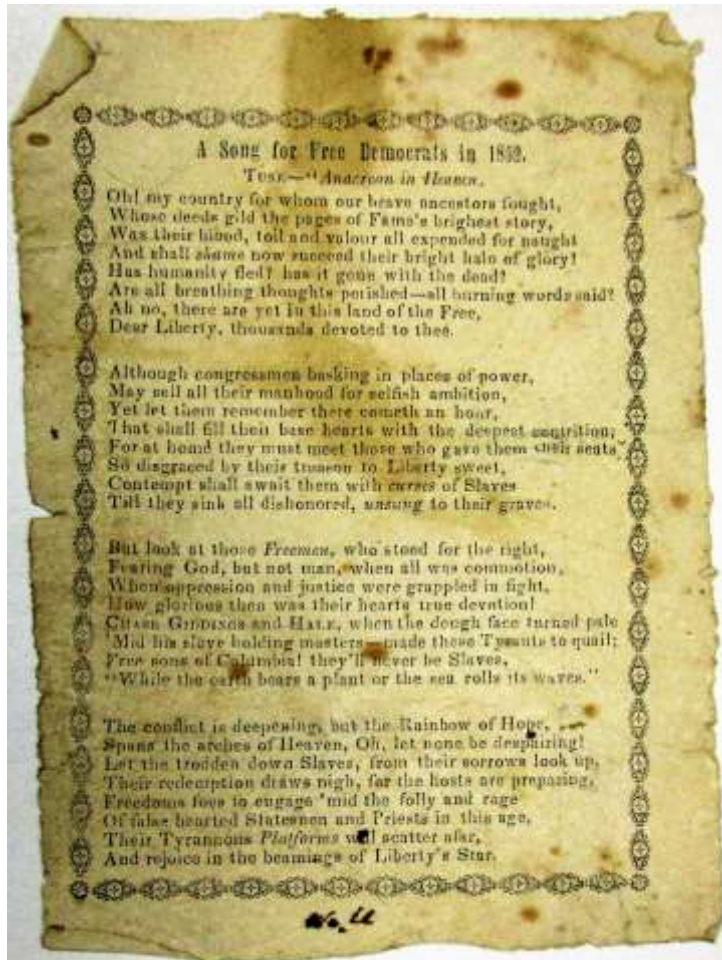
“In Memory of a Beloved Black Slave”

52. [Foster, Stephen]: UNCLE NED, AS SUNG BY DE COLORED SOCIETY IN GENERAL. [np: @1850]. Broadside song, without music, in three stanzas of four lines each, plus repetitive chorus in four lines. Lightly toned, Very Good.

The first line: "I once knew a darkey, and his name was Uncle Ned,/ Oh he died long ago-long ago."

"A lament in memory of a beloved Black slave, deceased at advanced age, yet a hard worker to the end. Lamented even by his slavemaster. While undated, the text style, format, etc. show it to be in the period 1845-55. Variants of Uncle Ned were part of the early history of minstrelsy in America. Stephen Foster is credited with an 1845 (published 1848) variant of this song, which may have been the basis of all other variants. Fuld claims that Foster, despite his debts to minstrelsy, had never incorrectly or improperly claimed originality for his music. The precise text of this broadside is printed with illustration in White's New Melodeon Song Book of 1848, where it is reported to have been 'sung by that inimitable performer, Mr. Charles White, at his Melodeon Concert saloon, New York'." [From the site of Accordion Uprising at wordpress on line.]

LCP Supp. 842 [another printing]. Wolf 2389. \$275.00



Item No. 53

“Contempt Shall Await Them with Curses of Slaves”

53. [Free Democratic Party]: A SONG FOR FREE DEMOCRATS IN 1852. TUNE - "ANACREON IN HEAVEN. [NP: 1852]. Broadside, 3-3/4" x 5-1/4". Text surrounded by decorative border. Four stanzas of eight lines each. Some foxing and light wear. Good+.

A rare and perhaps unrecorded Song for anti-slavery Democrats in the 1852 elections. Its first line is, "Oh! my country for whom our brave ancestors fought." Northern Democrats like Salmon Chase, Joshua Giddings, and John Hale were profoundly frustrated at the domination of their Party by pro-Slavery southerners and their meek northern allies. The regular Democratic Party would nominate the "doughface" Franklin Pierce at its 1852 Convention. Free Democrats and Free Soil men gathered at Pittsburgh to field their own national ticket.

This Song praises Chase, Giddings, and Hale; it warns the "dough face" that "Contempt shall await them with curses of Slaves | Till they sink all dishonored, unsung to their graves." Not located on OCLC, or the online sites of AAS, Boston Athenaeum, NYPL, Newberry, Harvard, Yale, Brown, Library Company of Philadelphia. \$500.00

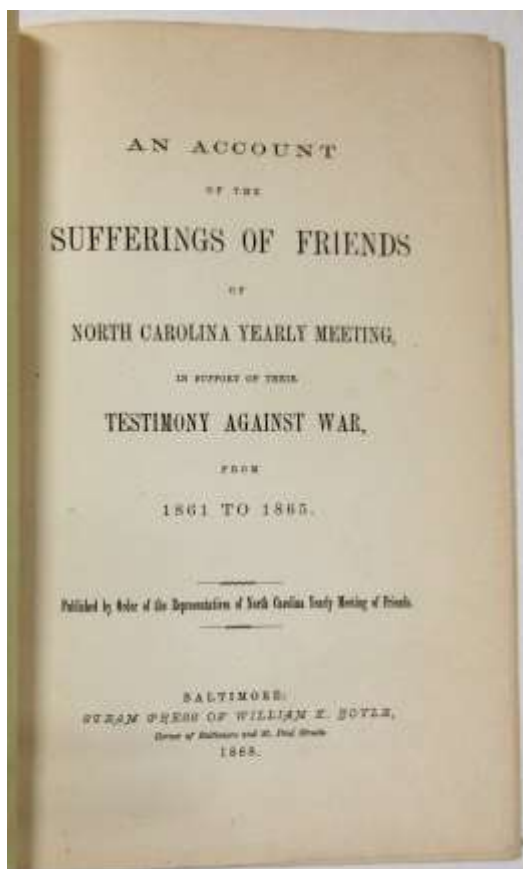
Double Trouble for North Carolina Quakers

54. **Friends:** AN ACCOUNT OF THE SUFFERINGS OF FRIENDS OF NORTH CAROLINA YEARLY MEETING, IN SUPPORT OF THEIR TESTIMONY AGAINST WAR, FROM 1861 TO 1865. PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE REPRESENTATIVES OF

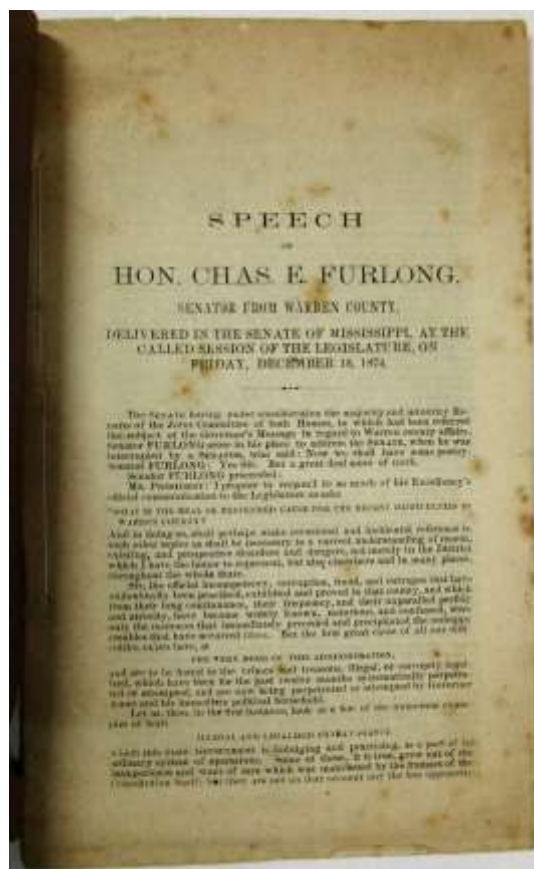
NORTH CAROLINA YEARLY MEETING OF FRIENDS. Baltimore: William K. Boyle, 1868. 28pp, stitched in original printed wrappers [light wear to wrappers]. Very Good plus.

The pamphlet presents detailed evidence and testimony concerning the persecution, forcible conscription, violence against, and-- in several instances-- murder of North Carolina Quakers who resisted the Confederacy's authority during the Civil War. "Utterly opposed not only to war itself, but, as was well known, to the system of slavery, which was the leading object of the contest, they had a double portion of enmity to bear." In addition to its significance in recounting instances of punishments inflicted upon them, this pamphlet traces the North Carolina Friends' opposition to slavery, from their first pronouncement on the subject in 1740.

FIRST EDITION. Thornton 4582. LCP 3873. Not in Bartlett, Sabin, Eberstadt, Decker. \$250.00



Item No. 54



Item No. 55

A Despicable Attack on Vicksburg Blacks

55. **Furlong, Charles E.:** ORIGIN OF THE OUTRAGES AT VICKSBURG. SPEECH OF HON. CHAS. E. FURLONG, SENATOR FROM WARREN COUNTY, IN THE SENATE OF MISSISSIPPI, DECEMBER 18, 1874. Vicksburg: Vicksburg Herald Print. 1874. Original printed wrappers [chipped at blank extremities] with wrapper title [as issued]. Stitched. 16pp, light to moderate foxing. Good+.

Reconstruction Governor Adelbert Ames and his corrupt administration are responsible for the assaults on Negroes at Vicksburg, says Furlong, who recounts a frightening story of "advancing columns of ARMED AND DELUDED COLORED MEN, moving forward under

the orders of Governor Ames and the silly tools of his ambition to sack and burn that fair city, and murder its gentle women and tender children."

Furlong got it all wrong: In the summer of 1874 Vicksburg's "white residents organized a People's or White Man's party. At the August municipal election, it patrolled the streets in armed gangs and succeeded in intimidating enough black voters to oust the city's Republican government. Meanwhile, planters in the surrounding countryside formed White League clubs, aimed at ridding the region of 'all bad and leading negroes.' In the days that followed, armed bands roamed the countryside, murdering perhaps 300 blacks." Foner, Reconstruction 558. Not in Owen, Sabin, Blockson, Work, or LCP. \$250.00



Item No. 56

56. **Gans, Joe:** COLOR PORTRAIT OF JOE GANS, AFRICAN-AMERICAN BOXER, BY HASSAN CIGARETTE COMPANY. New York: [1910]. 2-7/8" x 2-5/8". A brilliant color portrait of Gans. Very Good.

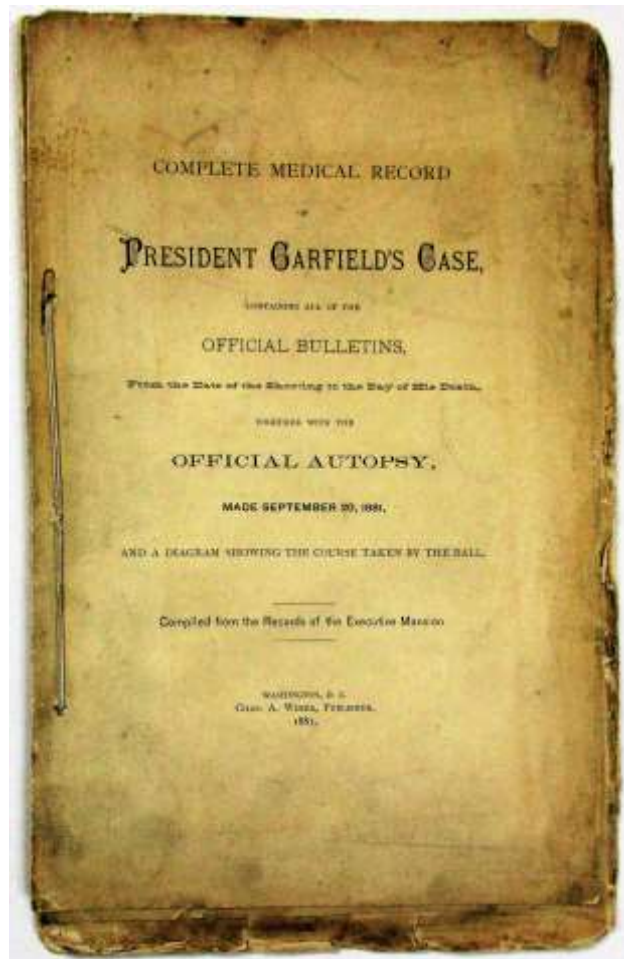
"Beginning in 1891, this colored fighter defeated Dave Horn..." and many others. He is depicted in the ring with red trunks, torso bare, wearing light gloves, against an elegant background. The verso prints his year of birth, height and weight, boxing record. "Hassan Cork Tip Cigarettes. The Oriental Smoke. The Largest Selling Brand of Cigarettes in America" printed at the bottom. The number '42' printed on recto. \$175.00

Bad Medicine

57. **[Garfield, James A.]:** COMPLETE MEDICAL RECORD OF PRESIDENT GARFIELD'S CASE, CONTAINING ALL OF THE OFFICIAL BULLETINS, FROM THE DATE OF THE SHOOTING TO THE DAY OF HIS DEATH, TOGETHER WITH THE OFFICIAL AUTOPSY, MADE SEPTEMBER 20, 1881, AND A DIAGRAM SHOWING THE COURSE TAKEN BY THE BALL. COMPILED FROM THE RECORDS OF THE

EXECUTIVE MANSION. Washington: Chas. A. Wimer, Publisher, 1881. [2], 106, [1], [1 blank] pp. Stitched as issued. Untrimmed [bit of chipping at blank untrimmed edges], lightly dusted, else Very Good. Facsimile letter, as issued, dated October 1, 1881; 'Diagram Showing the Course taken by the Ball' at page [107].

Poor Garfield was more likely killed by bad medical care than by the assassin's bullet. Medical notes describe his condition several times daily; and the autopsy report is printed. OCLC locates seven copies under two accession numbers, as of April 2019. \$450.00



Item No. 57

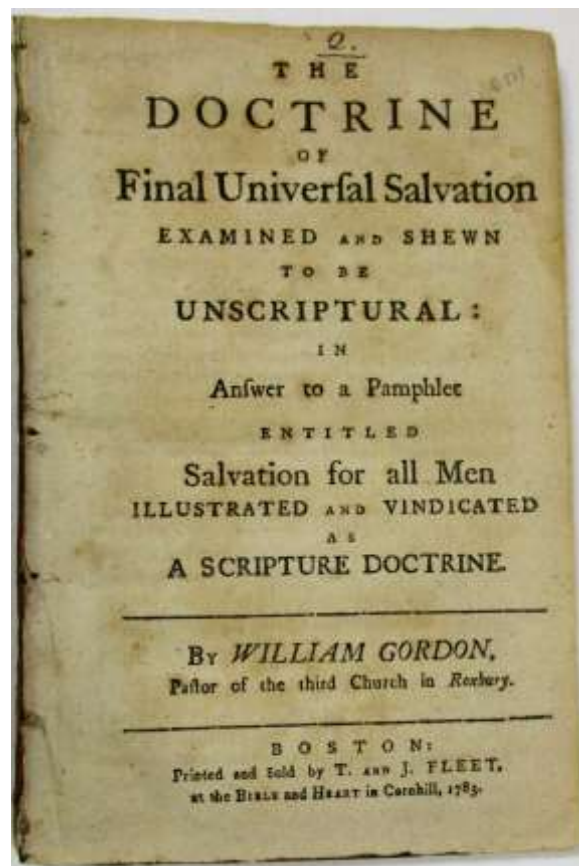
No Clergy Allowed!

58. **[Girard Will Case]:** ARGUMENTS OF THE DEFENDANTS' COUNSEL, AND JUDGMENT OF THE SUPREME COURT, U. S. IN THE CASE OF VIDAL AND ANOTHER, COMPLAINANTS AND APPELLANTS, VERSUS THE MAYOR & C. OF PHILADELPHIA, THE EXECUTORS OF GIRARD, AND OTHERS, DEFENDANTS & APPELLEE JANUARY TERM, 1844. TO WHICH IS ADDED THE WILL OF STEPHEN GIRARD. PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE GIRARD ESTATE. Philadelphia: J. Crissy, Printer, 1844. [2], 307pp. Disbound, light rubberstamp and blindstamp on title page, scattered and generally light foxing. Good+.

One of the great American cases on charitable uses. Girard's will directed establishment of a College for poor white male orphans, and prohibited the presence of clergy anywhere on premises.

Much litigation was spawned over these restrictions. In the first dispute, delineated here, some of Girard's heirs, seeking to invalidate the gift, argued that the City of Philadelphia was barred from accepting a devise of real estate for the College; that the beneficiaries were too indefinite to sustain the gift; and that, in excluding clergy, the gift evidenced a hostility to religion that contravened public policy. Horace Binney and John Sergeant argued in opposition to these claims. The Court's Opinion sustaining the will, by Justice Story, is printed here. FIRST EDITION. Cohen 11407. Marvin 119 [ref.]. Sabin 27488n. AI 44-801 [5].

\$150.00



Item No. 59

An Entry "Into the Literary World Incog"

59. **Gordon, William:** THE DOCTRINE OF FINAL UNIVERSAL SALVATION EXAMINED AND SHEWN TO BE UNSCRIPTURAL: IN ANSWER TO A PAMPHLET ENTITLED SALVATION FOR ALL MEN ILLUSTRATED AND VINDICATED AS A SCRIPTURE DOCTRINE. BY...PASTOR OF THE THIRD CHURCH IN ROXBURY. Boston: T. and J. Fleet, 1783. [2], ii, 96 pp Disbound, lightly worn, Very Good

A doctrinal dispute. The pamphlet against which Gordon contends was "anonymous; and whatever may have been whispered in private circles, it hath never been properly announced to the public who compiled or who prefaced it. And it ought to be remembered, that when gentlemen think it eligible to enter into the literary world incog, they are not entitled to special

respect from any excellency of private character, but may be fairly treated as though they were wholly unknown."

Evans 17959.

\$375.00

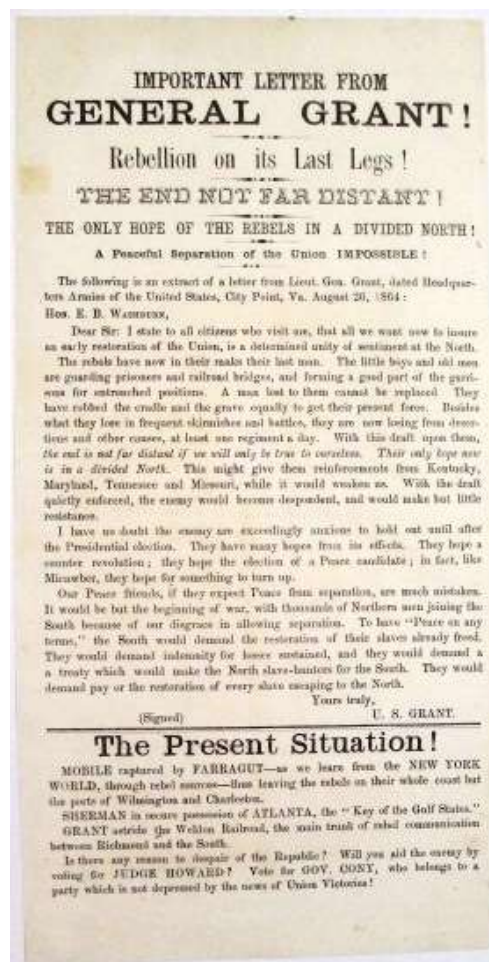
"The End is not Far Distant"

60. **Grant, Ulysses S.:** IMPORTANT LETTER FROM GENERAL GRANT! REBELLION ON ITS LAST LEGS! THE END NOT FAR DISTANT! THE ONLY HOPE OF THE REBELS IN A DIVIDED NORTH! A PEACEFUL SEPARATION OF THE UNION IMPOSSIBLE! [Augusta, Maine? 1864]. Broadside, 6" x 12.5". Near Fine.

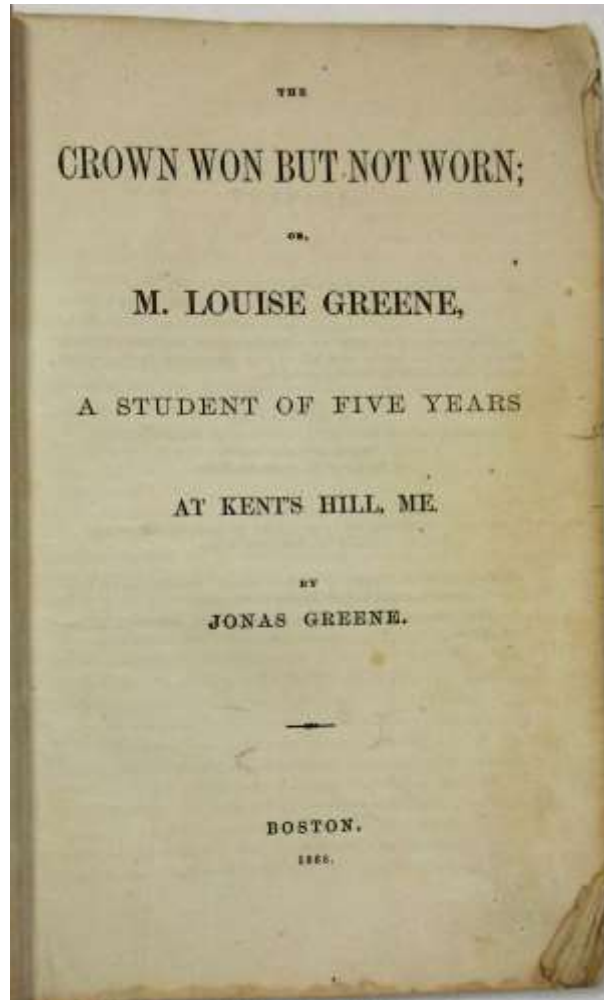
This rare broadside prints "an extract of a letter from Lieut. Gen. Grant" dated August 26 1864, published here by supporters of Maine's Republican gubernatorial candidate Samuel Cony. Cony, previously State Treasurer and Mayor of Augusta, had been a War Democrat, supporting the Union and opposing Copperheads. Grant says, "The end is not far distant if we will only be true to ourselves. Their only hope now is a divided North."

Cony's supporters cite Union victories at Mobile, Atlanta, and elsewhere. "Is there any reason to despair of the Republic? Will you aid the enemy by voting for Judge Howard? Vote for Gov. Cony, who belongs to a party which is not depressed by the news of Union Victories!" Not in Bartlett, LCP, Sabin, Eberstadt, Decker, Nevins, or on OCLC [as of February 2019]. Not located in NUC.

\$1,750.00



Item No. 60



Item No. 61

A Bitter Father Excoriates the School That Killed His Daughter

61. **Greene, Jonas:** THE CROWN WON BUT NOT WORN; OR, M. LOUISE GREENE, A STUDENT OF FIVE YEARS AT KENT'S HILL, ME. Boston: 1868 [wrapper date: 1867]. 162pp, stitched in original printed wrappers. Lightly worn, Very Good.

"A student at the Female College at Kent's Hill, Me.," M. Louise Greene "left that institution in a wretched state of mind," disappeared, until finally "her bleached remains were accidentally discovered in a lonely spot in the forest, in Auburn." The author is her father. He seeks here to rebut the claim, which left her memory in "infamy and disgrace," that she had been caught stealing from other students. Jonas Greene "carefully and candidly investigated this affair with the zeal and scrutiny of a deeply interested father." His conclusion: his daughter "was the victim of prejudice, improper treatment, erroneous or injudicious management, or culpable neglect."

Mr. Greene's charges, which he sets forth here in detail, did not go unanswered. The Trustees of the Female College responded in a pamphlet entitled, 'Libel Refuted: A Reply to Greene's Pamphlet.'

Williamson 3896. Sabin 28605.

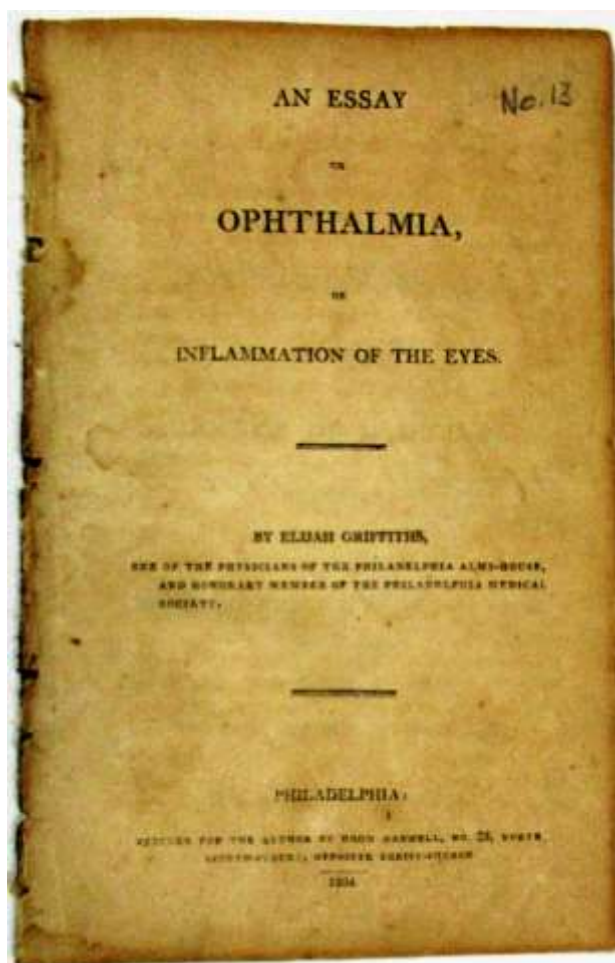
\$250.00

“A Few Observations”

62. **Griffiths, Elijah:** AN ESSAY ON OPHTHALMIA, OR INFLAMMATION OF THE EYES. Philadelphia: Printed for the Author by Hugh Maxwell, 1804. 26pp. Disbound with scattered foxing, Good+.

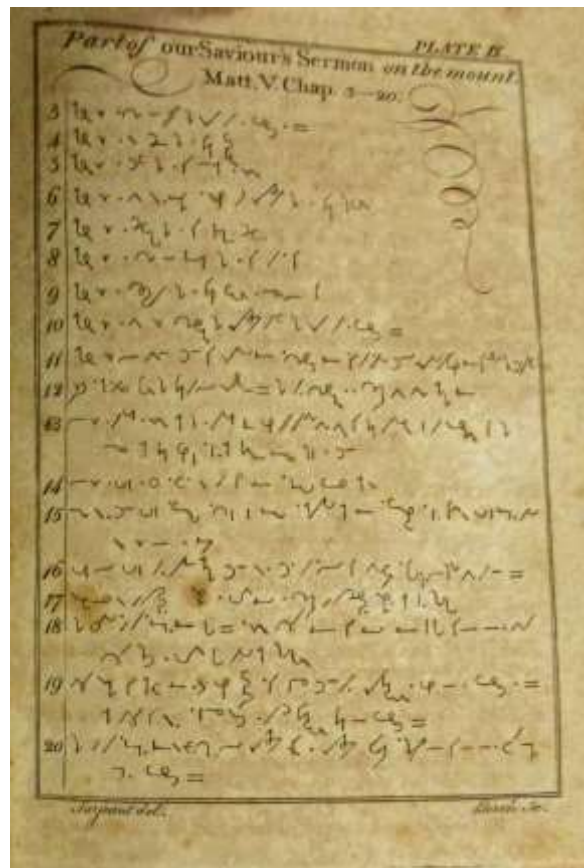
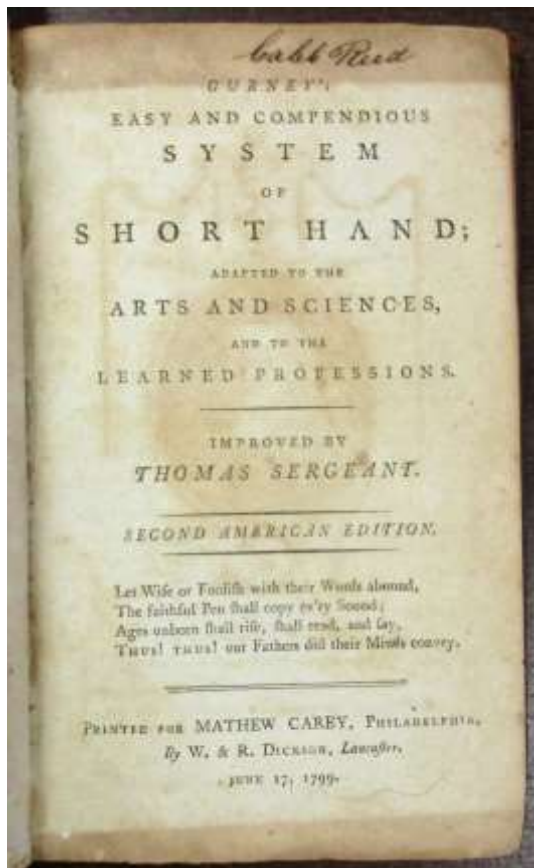
This was Griffiths' inaugural dissertation for his degree of doctor of medicine. The title identifies him as "one of the physicians of the Philadelphia Alms-House, and honorary member of the Philadelphia Medical Society." Dr. G. offers "a few observations on the laws of animal life; then the disease is described; afterwards the causes, both general and local, are considered: and the method of treating it concludes the essay."

AI 6424 [3- DLC, MWA, PHi]. OCLC records three locations [Penn, AAS, Univ. Montreal] under three accession numbers as of February 2019. \$375.00



Item No. 62

63. **[Gurney, Thomas]:** GURNEY'S EASY AND COMPENDIOUS SYSTEM OF SHORT HAND; ADAPTED TO THE ARTS AND SCIENCES, AND TO THE LEARNED PROFESSIONS. IMPROVED BY THOMAS SERGEANT. SECOND AMERICAN EDITION. Philadelphia: Printed for Mathew Carey, June 17, 1799. 38pp + ten full-page plates + port. frontis. Contemporary full sheep [rubbed, hinges firm]. Very Good. Evans 35578. Rink 1981. ESTC W23155 [11 locations]. \$375.00



Item No. 63

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

64. [Hamilton, Alexander; Continental Congress]: OFFICIAL MANUSCRIPT COPY, DOCKETED ON PAGE [4], OF THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS'S RESOLUTION, INTRODUCED BY ALEXANDER HAMILTON, PROTESTING BRITAIN'S "CARRYING AWAY" A "CONSIDERABLE NUMBER OF NEGROES BELONGING TO THE CITIZENS OF THESE STATES," MAY 26, 1783. [Philadelphia]: May 26, 1783. Folio leaf folded to [4] pp, each page 7-1/4" x 8 3/4". Several light but large spots, not affecting legibility, Very Good. Docketed on page [4]: "ACT OF CONGRESS- MAY 26TH 1783." The Resolution, entirely in manuscript, is signed in the same hand, 'Chas. Thomson, Secy.' Probably written by George Bond, Deputy Secretary, one of Thomson's assistants.

The manuscript Resolution reads, in full:

"BY THE UNITED STATES IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED | MAY 26TH, 1783
 "WHEREAS BY THE ARTICLES AGREED UPON THE 30TH OF NOVEMBER LAST BY AND BETWEEN THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA FOR MAKING PEACE, AND THE COMMISSIONERS ON THE PART OF HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY, IT IS STIPULATED, THAT HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY SHALL WITH ALL CONVENIENT SPEED, AND WITHOUT CAUSING ANY DESTRUCTION, OR CARRYING AWAY ANY NEGROES OR OTHER PROPERTY OF THE AMERICAN INHABITANTS, WITHDRAW ALL HIS ARMIES, GARRISONS & FLEETS FROM THE SAID UNITED STATES, AND FROM EVERY PORT, PLACE & HARBOUR WITHIN THE SAME.-- AND WHEREAS A CONSIDERABLE NUMBER OF NEGROES

BELONGING TO THE CITIZENS OF THESE STATES HAVE BEEN CARRIED OFF THEREFROM, CONTRARY TO THE TRUE INTENT AND MEANING OF THE SAID ARTICLES--

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

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

"/SIGNED/

"CHAS THOMSON SECY

COPY"

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

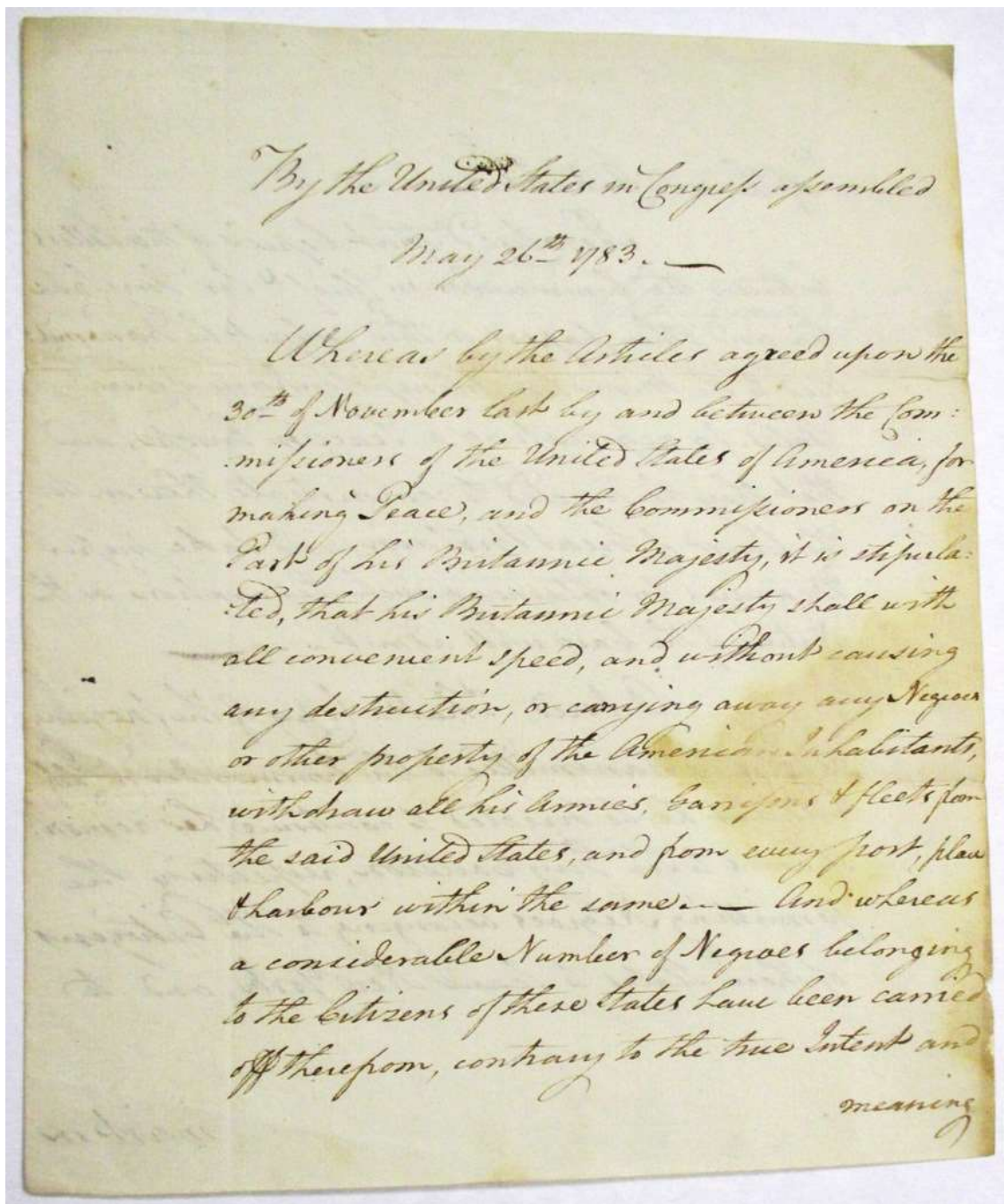
On June 2, 1783, General George Washington transmitted the original Resolution to Sir Guy Carleton. "Your Excellency will be pleased to notice the purport of this Act," he wrote, "and I am persuaded you will consider it with that attention which you shall judge the nature of its object requires." [Letter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

During the War, the British had successfully recruited American slaves, who were promised freedom in exchange for service in the British army. American objections to the manumission of those slaves lay at the heart of the May 26 Resolution. "As the British prepared for their final evacuation, the Americans demanded the return of American property, including runaway slaves, under the terms of the peace treaty. Sir Guy Carleton, the acting commander of British forces, refused to abandon black Loyalists to their fate as slaves. With thousands of apprehensive blacks seeking to document their service to the Crown, Brigadier General Samuel Birch, British commandant of the city of New York, created a list of claimants known as The Book of Negroes [including] 3,000 to 4,000 African Americans Loyalists who boarded ships in

New York bound for Nova Scotia, Jamaica, and Britain." ["The Revolutionary War", PBS website, African in American, Revolution, Part 2: 1750-1805.]

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

Not located on online sites of OCLC, AAS, Boston Athenaeum, Society of the Cincinnati, Huntington, Newberry, NYPL, Yale, Harvard, Columbia, Princeton. \$12,500.00



Item No. 64

the discontinuance of that Measure,
1 Signed
Chas Tomson Junr

Copy

Item No. 64

*The Duty of Ministers of the Gospel to guard against
the Pharisaism and Sadducism, of the present Day.*

Shewed in a


SERMON

Preach'd to the Convention of Ministers of
the Province of the *Massachusetts-Bay, N. E.*
at *BOSTON*,

On Thursday, May 28. 1741.

By *Edward Holyoke,*
President of *Harvard College* in *Cambridge.*

*Deut. 4. 15 Take ye therefore good Heed to yourselves, lest ye
corrupt yourselves.*
*Act. 20. 28, 29, 30. Take heed therefore unto yourselves, and to
all the Flock over which the Holy Ghost hath made you Over-
seers, to feed the Church of God which he hath purchased with
his own Blood: for I know this, that grievous Wolves
shall enter in among you, not sparing the Flock; also of your own
selves shall Men arise speaking perverse things, therefore watch.*
Phil. 3. 2. Beware of Dogs, beware of evil-workers.



BOSTON:
Printed by *T. Fleet*, for *D. HENCHMAN* in *Cornhill*,
and *J. ELIOT* at the *South End*, 1741.

Item No. 65

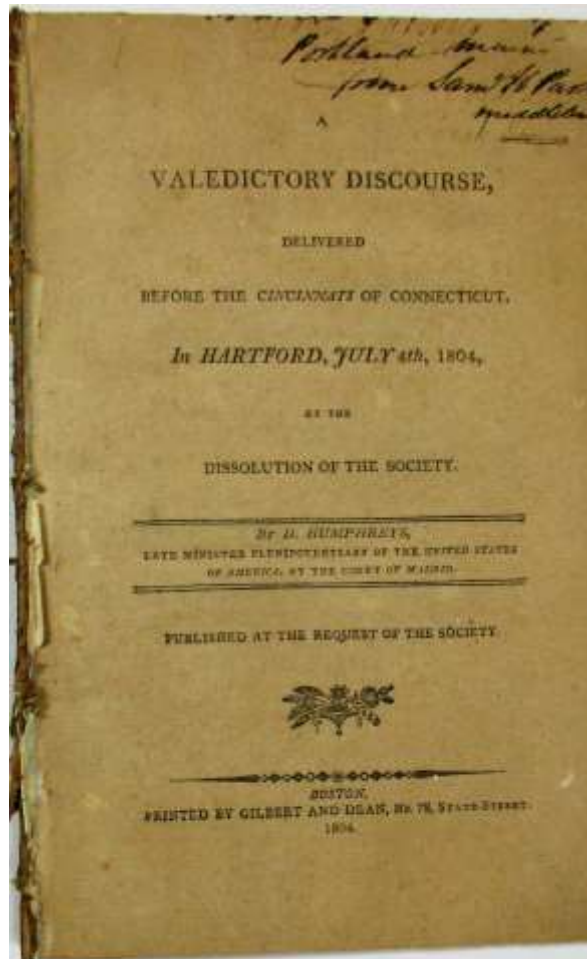
Beware the Great Awakening!

65. **Holyoke, Edward:** THE DUTY OF MINISTERS OF THE GOSPEL TO GUARD AGAINST THE PHARISAISM AND SADDUCISM, OF THE PRESENT DAY. SHEWED IN A SERMON PREACH'D TO THE CONVENTION OF MINISTERS OF THE PROVINCE OF THE MASSACHUSETTS-BAY, N.E. AT BOSTON, ON THURSDAY, MAY 28. 1741. BY... PRESIDENT OF HARVARD COLLEGE IN CAMBRIDGE. Boston: 1741. 39pp, bound in later cloth with gilt-lettered title on front cover [hinges starting]. Only a few widely scattered fox marks. Lacking the half title, else Very Good.

Holyoke was president of Harvard from 1737 until his death in 1769. "At the first visit of George Whitefield to the college, Dr. Holyoke commended him" [Appleton's]. Later, after Whitefield criticized the college, Holyoke turned against him and decided he was an itinerant enthusiast.

FIRST EDITION. Evans 4730. III Appleton's 245.

\$500.00



Item No. 66

**Only "Land-Jobbers and Negro-Owners" Will Benefit from
The Purchase of Louisiana**

66. **Humphreys, D[avid]:** A VALEDICTORY DISCOURSE, DELIVERED BEFORE THE SOCIETY OF CINCINNATI OF CONNECTICUT, IN HARTFORD, JULY 4TH, 1804, AT THE DISSOLUTION OF THE SOCIETY... PUBLISHED AT THE REQUEST OF THE

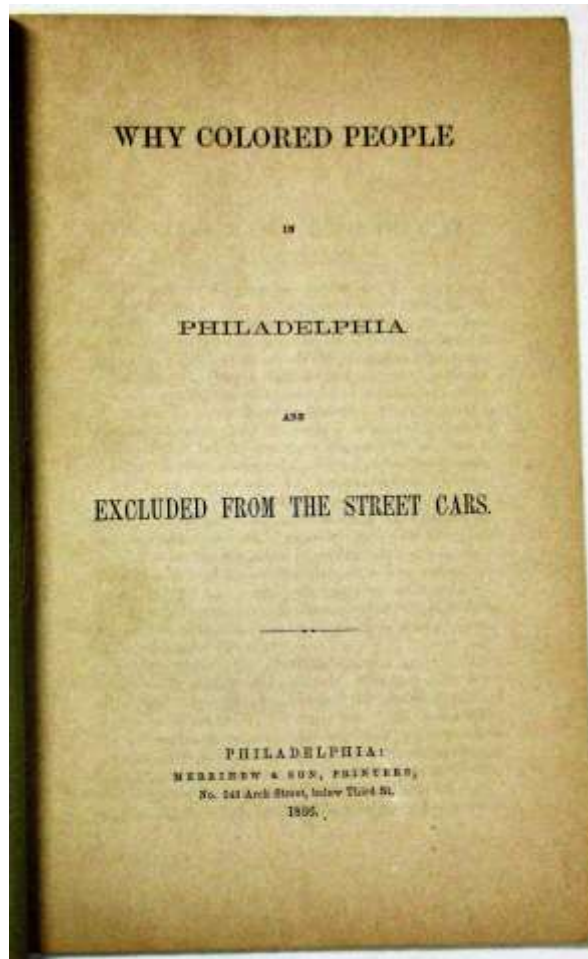
SOCIETY. Boston: Gilbert and Dean, 1804. 60pp, disbound and toned. Signature of Saml Parsons of Middlebury. Good+.

"Partly poetical, and with many valuable historical notes" [Sabin]. The Connecticut Legislature evidently refused to issue a corporate charter for the Society, thus endangering the security of its fund. The Society chose to dissolve.

In this farewell address, Humphreys praises the great Revolutionary patriots, contrasting their disinterested public service with the spirit of jealousy and faction that now prevails. He speaks "on two national events, which have taken place since our last annual meeting." Opposing the Louisiana Purchase, he asks rhetorically, "Will Louisiana add to our national strength? Who, but Land-Jobbers and Negro-Owners, will reap any emolument from it?" He also bemoans the "loss of the frigate Philadelphia, and the captivity of the officers and crew at Tripoli." As they are held in a state of virtual slavery, he is led to discuss an appropriate public policy on the issue of Negro slavery, which embodies "the law of the strongest."

Sabin 33815.

\$150.00



Item No. 67

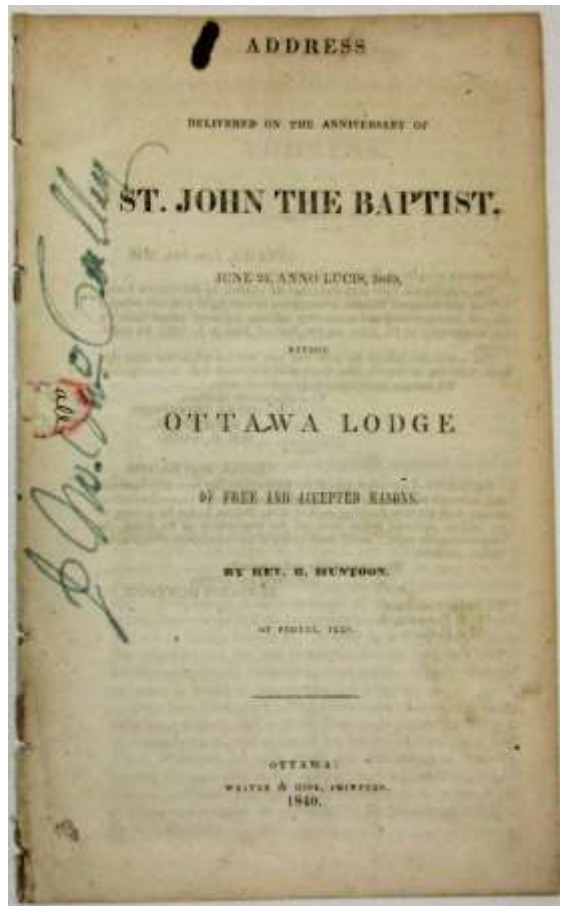
A Black Civil War Hero is Ejected from a Philadelphia Streetcar

67. [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. Mildly toned, Very Good.

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. \$1,750.00



Item No. 68

A Rare Illinois Imprint

68. **Huntoon, Rev. Benjamin:** ADDRESS DELIVERED ON THE ANNIVERSARY OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST, JUNE 24, ANNO LUCIS, 5840, BEFORE OTTAWA LODGE OF FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS. BY...OF PEORIA, ILLS. Ottawa [Illinois]: Weaver &

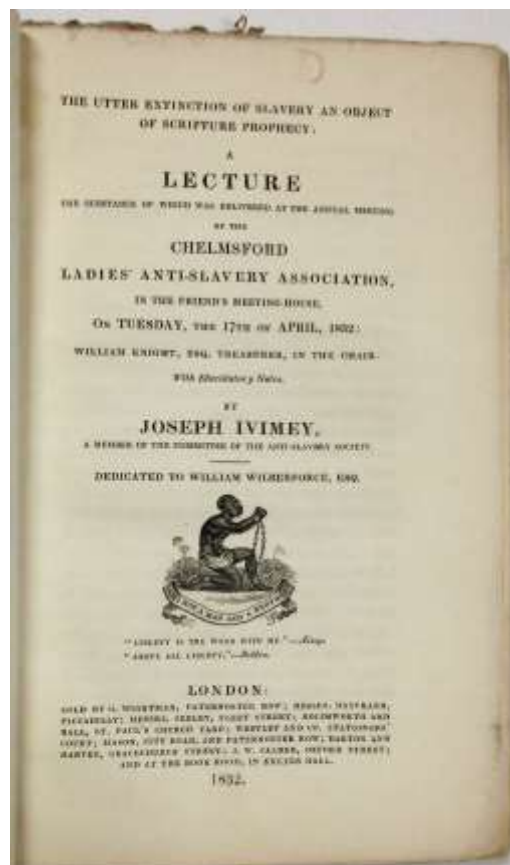
Hise, Printers, 1840. 12mo, 16pp, stitched and disbound, lightly foxed. Contemporary signature in inner margin of title page. Good+.

Reverend Huntoon discourses on the ancient roots, the democratic character, the morality and overall greatness of Freemasonry. The printers, George Weaver and John Hise, were the only game in town for Ottawa. They published "the Illinois Free Trader, a Democratic paper published in Ottawa beginning in 1840." Byrd 497. The first Ottawa imprint that Byrd records [Byrd 497], also 1840, is the Illinois River Baptist Association's convention, which occurred in September 1840. The resolution to publish Huntoon's speech and Huntoon's acceptance are dated June 24 and July 6, 1840, respectively. So Huntoon's speech was probably printed first.

This pamphlet is rare, owned, evidently, only by AAS. Sabin lists several pamphlets by Huntoon, all on the subject of Freemasonry and all delivered in Massachusetts or Maine.

Although NUC lists a number of his publications, it does not record this one.

Not in Byrd, Sabin, American Imprints, Eberstadt, Soliday, Decker, NUC. OCLC 81052667 [1- AAS] as of March 2019. \$450.00



Item No. 69

On "The Illegality and Iniquity of Slavery"

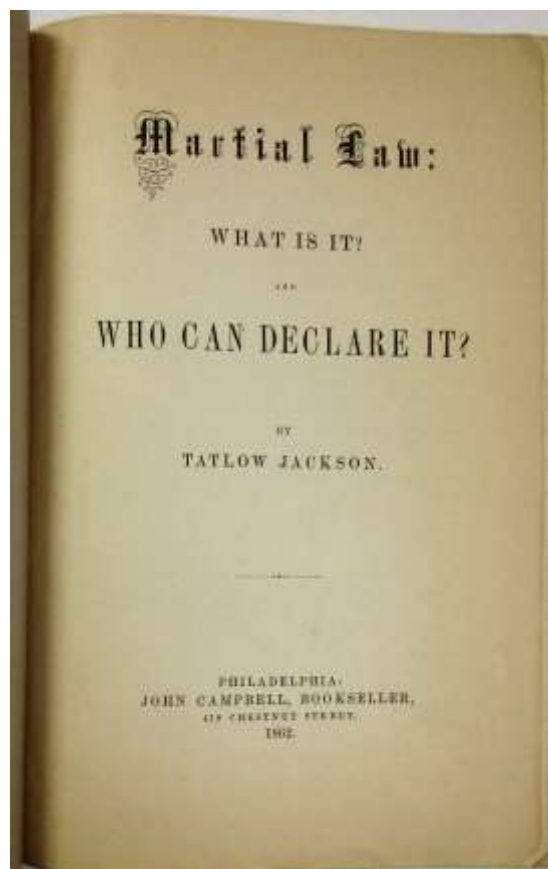
69. **Ivimey, Joseph:** THE UTTER EXTINCTION OF SLAVERY AN OBJECT OF SCRIPTURE PROPHECY: A LECTURE THE SUBSTANCE OF WHICH WAS DELIVERED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CHELMSFORD LADIES' ANTI-SLAVERY ASSOCIATION, IN THE FRIEND'S MEETING-HOUSE, ON TUESDAY, THE 17TH OF APRIL, 1832 : WILLIAM KNIGHT, ESQ. TREASURER, IN THE CHAIR. WITH ELUCIDATORY NOTES. BY JOSEPH IVIMEY, A MEMBER OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. DEDICATED TO WILLIAM

WILBERFORCE, ESQ. London: J. Messeder, Printer; Sold by G. Wightman, &c., 1832. viii, 74, [1-adv] pp, untrimmed, partly uncut. Contemporary blue paper wraps [closed tear, light chipping and wear], paper title label on front wrap. **Title page vignette of a kneeling, chained slave: "Am I not a man and a brother?"** Text bright and clean. Very Good.

The Baptist Magazine for 1832 reviewed this pamphlet: " Mr. [Ivimey] has condensed a good deal of information into a small compass... [H]e has given an account of 'the origins of colonial slavery, and the present condition of those wretched beings who are called slaves in the West India Islands, and introduced a train of reasoning tending to demonstrate the illegality and iniquity of slavery... Its character of feeling is in perfect keeping with its subject, - it burns with indignation - it melts with compassion - it exults in hope." [THE BAPTIST MAGAZINE FOR 1832, pages 345-346. London: 1832]

Dumond 68. LCP 5174. Sabin 35315.

\$450.00



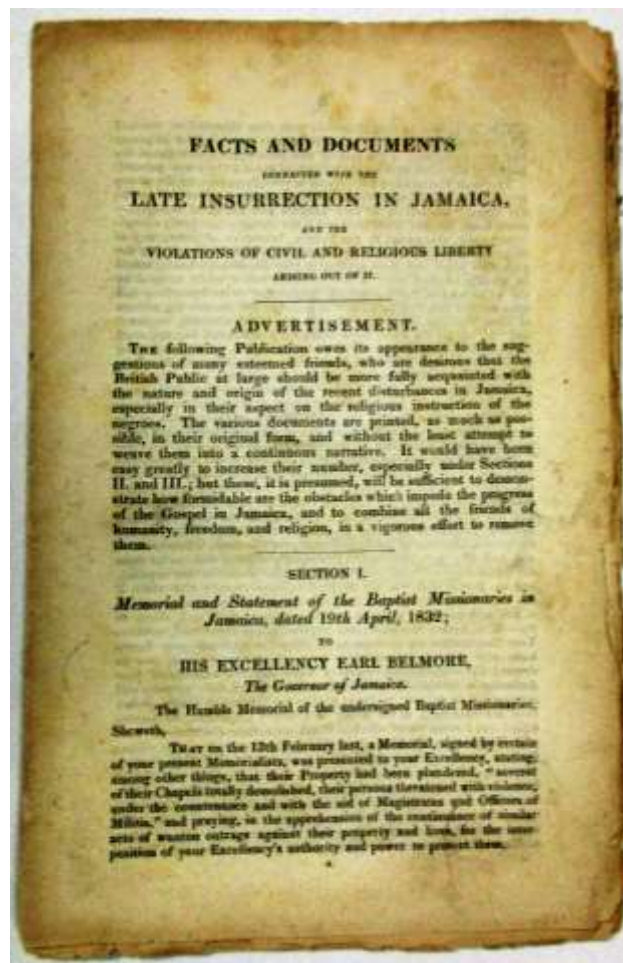
Item No. 70

Who Has Power to Declare Martial Law?

70. **Jackson, Tatlow:** MARTIAL LAW: WHAT IS IT? AND WHO CAN DECLARE IT? Philadelphia: John Campbell, Bookseller, 1862. 19pp. Original printed wrappers. Minor wear. Very Good.

A scholarly review of the doctrine of martial law, beginning with the common law of England, with obvious significance for American society during the Civil War. Observing that the Constitution grants no express power that would "justify the exercise of martial law over citizens of the civil State by any one holding office under the Federal Union," the author examines in detail General Jackson's declaration of martial law in New Orleans and rejects it as

"bad... precedent." He concludes that if, indeed, any branch of the national government has such a power it is Congress, which alone may declare and carry on War under Article I.
FIRST EDITION. Sabin 35463. I Harv. Law Cat. 1034. Marke 716. \$150.00



Item No. 71

**Emancipation in the West Indies "Cannot Fail to Create
A Servile War Too Horrible to Contemplate"**

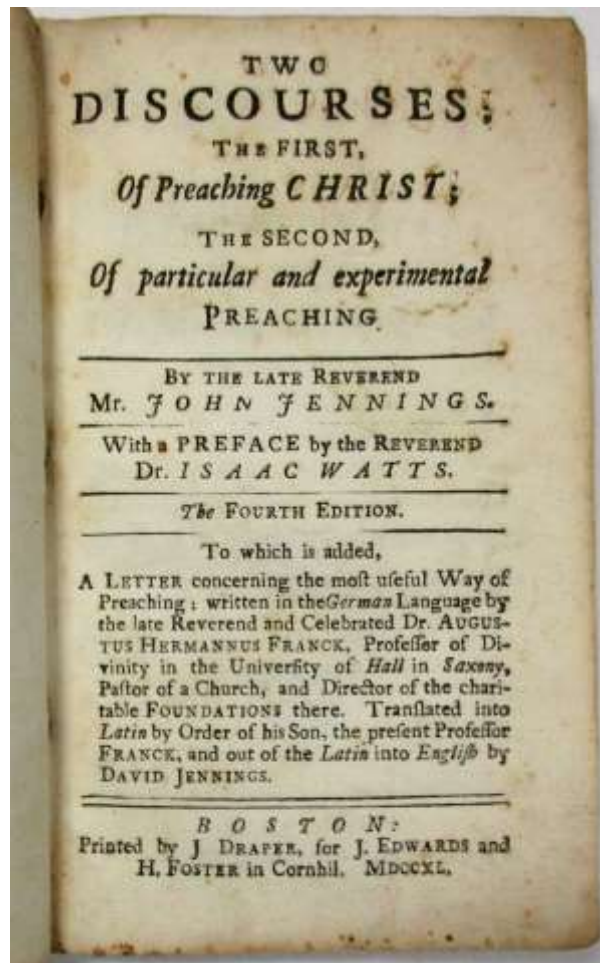
71. [Jamaica]: FACTS AND DOCUMENTS CONNECTED WITH THE LATE INSURRECTION IN JAMAICA, AND THE VIOLATIONS OF CIVIL AND RELIGIOUS LIBERTY ARISING OUT OF IT. [London: Teape and Son, Printers, Tower-hill, 1832]. 24pp, caption title (as issued). Untrimmed, uncut [some loosening]. Very Good.

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

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

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

\$650.00



Item No. 72

72. **Jennings, John:** TWO DISCOURSES: THE FIRST, OF PREACHING CHRIST; THE SECOND, OF PARTICULAR AND EXPERIMENTAL PREACHING. BY THE LATE REVEREND MR. JOHN JENNINGS. WITH A PREFACE BY THE REVEREND DR. ISAAC WATTS. THE FOURTH EDITION. TO WHICH IS ADDED, A LETTER CONCERNING THE MOST USEFUL WAY OF PREACHING... Boston: Printed by J. Draper..., 1740. Contemporary plain pale blue wrappers, restitched. xii, [1], 14-86 pp. Attractive ornamentation. Inscription on front endpaper: "Jonathan Townsend's, The Gift of Dr. Colman, May 27, 1740." Very Good, with light scattered foxing.

The only 18th century American printing of this attractive early pamphlet. Dr. [Benjamin] Colman [1673-1747] graduated Harvard in 1692. After being captured by French pirates during a trip to England in 1695, he was ransomed, returned to Boston, and became the first minister of Brattle Street Church. Reverend Jonathan Townsend [1697-1762] graduated from Harvard in 1716, was ordained as the first minister of Needham and served in that position for 42 years. Colman and Townsend were friends; Colman officiated at Townsend's wedding. Evans 4534. ESTC W31453. \$500.00

73. **Johnson, Jack:** A COLOR PORTRAIT OF JACK JOHNSON, THE FIRST AFRICAN-AMERICAN BOXING CHAMPION, BY HASSAN CIGARETTE COMPANY. New York: [ca. 1910]. 2-7/8" x 2-5/8". A brilliant color portrait of Johnson, in trunks but without gloves, pale blue background. Very Good.

The verso prints his date and place of birth, height and weight, boxing record of wins and losses from 1899-1909. "Hassan Cork Tip Cigarettes The Oriental Smoke. The Largest Selling Brand of Cigarettes in America" printed at the bottom. \$250.00



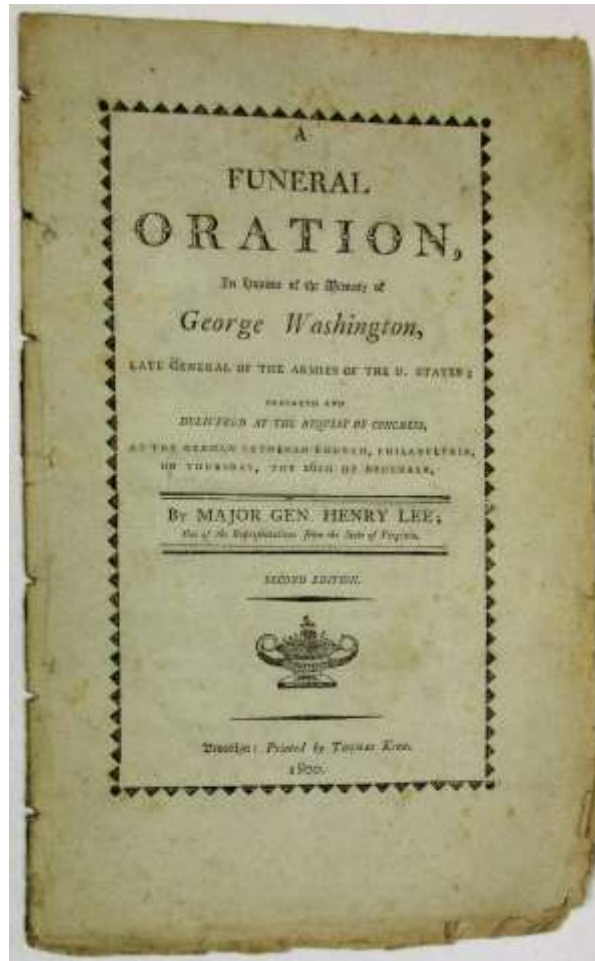
Item No. 73



Item No. 74

74. **Langford, Sam:** A COLOR PORTRAIT OF SAM LANGFORD, CANADIAN-BORN BLACK BOXER, BY HASSAN CIGARETTE COMPANY. New York: [ca. 1910]. 2-7/8" x 2-5/8". A brilliant color portrait of Langford, rated by Ring magazine as one of the greatest all-time punchers, in the ring with red trunks, against an elegant blue background of columns and arches. Light crease at upper portion, Very Good.

The verso prints his date and place of birth, height and weight, boxing record of wins and losses. "Hassan Cork Tip Cigarettes The Oriental Smoke. The Largest Selling Brand of Cigarettes in America" printed at the bottom. The number '18' printed on recto. \$175.00



Item No. 75

“First in War, First in Peace, and First in the Hearts of his Countrymen.”

75. **Lee, Henry:** A FUNERAL ORATION IN HONOUR OF THE MEMORY OF GEORGE WASHINGTON, LATE GENERAL OF THE ARMIES OF THE U. STATES; PREPARED AND DELIVERED AT THE REQUEST OF CONGRESS, AT THE GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH, PHILADELPHIA, ON THURSDAY, THE 26TH OF DECEMBER, BY MAJOR-GEN. HENRY LEE, ONE OF THE REPRESENTATIVES FROM THE STATE OF VIRGINIA. SECOND EDITION. Brooklyn: Printed by Thomas Kirk, 1800. 16pp. Disbound with light scattered foxing, untrimmed. On the blank portion of the last leaf is written in pencil: "Found in the village of Hampton Va. just previous to its destruction by Magruder. Presented to Mr. Black by D. Rawlings." Very Good.

The famous Address in which General Lee first uttered the memorable phrase, 'First in War, First in Peace, and First in the Hearts of his Countrymen.'
Evans 37900. Stillwell 136.

\$2,000.00



Item No. 76

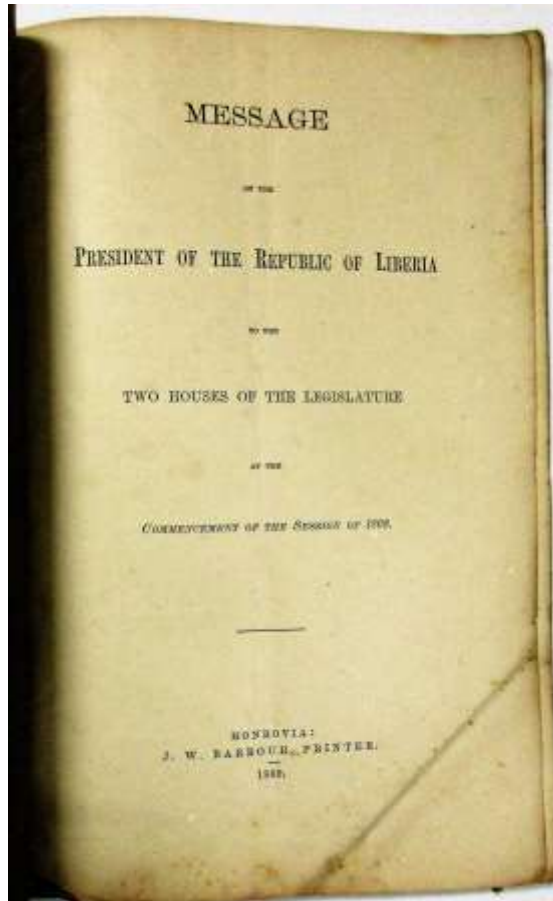
A Rare Liberian Periodical

76. **[Liberia]: AFRICA'S LUMINARY, VOL. 2, NO. 3, MONROVIA, LIBERIA, APRIL 1, 1840, PUBLISHED FOR THE MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH. JOHN SEYS, EDITOR. Monrovia, Liberia: M.E. Mission Press; W.P. Jayne, Printer, 1840. Folio, 12-1/4" x 18". Pages [9]-12, as issued, disbound. Caption title with illustrated masthead, printed in four columns. Browned, scattered spotting. Good+.**

'Africa's Luminary,' the first foreign publication of the Methodist Episcopal Church, recorded the progress of Africa's first Republic, founded by ex-slaves from the United States. Its Prospectus, issued in December 1838, promised to publish semi-monthly with a devotion to religious intelligence, researches into the manners and customs of the tribes in Western Africa, geology, botany, natural history, the Liberia mission, and accounts of Liberia's different settlements. This issue includes: "From the Village Blacksmith, Excellent Sermon of Samuel Hick"; "Trial for Murder, and Acquittal" [of colonist Tisdale of Lower Caldwell]; "Marriage of the Queen" [to Prince Albert of Saxe, Coburg and Gotha, Nov. 23, 1840]; other articles and announcements including marriages, deaths, ship arrivals. One noteworthy ship arrival is the British Brig Queen Victoria's, from Sierra Leone arriving with 75 recaptured Africans.

John Seys [1799-1872], a preacher born in the West Indies, was ordained in 1829 and moved to the United States. In 1834, he became Superintendent of the Methodist Episcopal Missions in West Africa, and moved to Monrovia. He edited and published 'Africa's Luminary' beginning in 1839. He also involved himself in politics, organizing the Seys Party, opposed to the Administration of James Buchanan; was United States Agent for Recaptured Africans; and President Johnson's appointee as Consul General and Minister Resident in Liberia.

\$850.00



Item No. 77

Liberia's Governor is Cautiously Optimistic

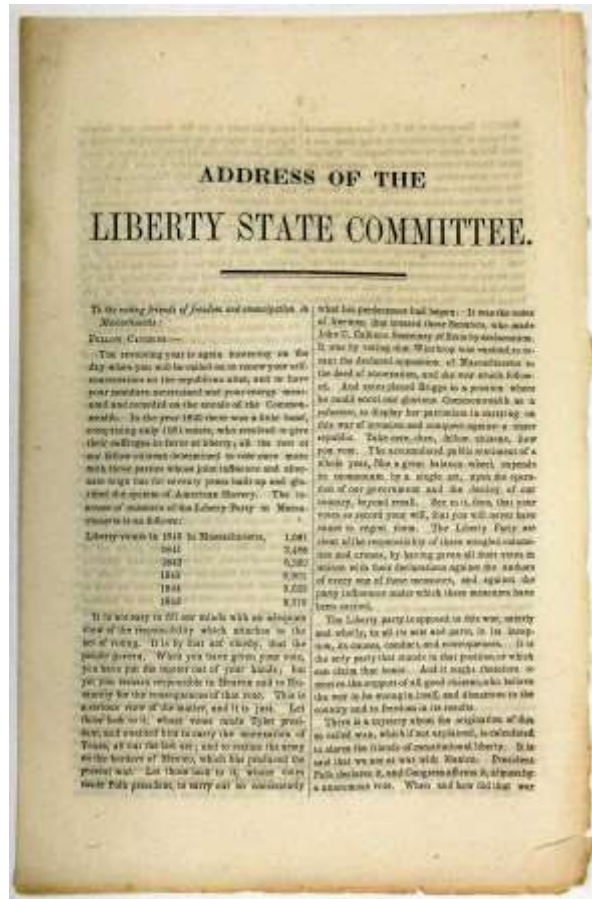
77. **[Liberia]:** MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA TO THE TWO HOUSES OF THE LEGISLATURE AT THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE SESSION OF 1868. Monrovia: J.W. Barbour, Printer, 1869. Original printed wrappers, stitched. 22, [2 blank] pp. Front wrapper with the ink signature, 'Hon. John Bright'; and postal cancel dated Aug. 17 1869. Signed in type at the end 'James S. Payne. Monrovia, December 10th, 1868.' Light wear, Very Good.

Governor James S. Payne is pleased with Liberia's progress, but counsels, "We should not consider ourselves beyond danger because we have sustained our institutions so far. Our history is too brief, our existence too recent, our situation too peculiar, to so consider ourselves." He warns of "the disposition of Christian governments to acquire sections of the African continent." But he expresses "admiration of the interest taken by all enlightened powers, with few exceptions, in the abolishment of the African slave-trade," and is pleased that "The Republic of Liberia continues to be an object of sympathetic interest, and has the sincere

aspirations for her prosperity and success of the best men and wisest nations of the earth." He is particularly glad that the United States has given the Slaves freedom, and expresses Liberia's "high appreciation of this great act of justice of the Government of the United States."

Governor Payne urges "adoption of a compulsory educational system for the whole country." He also seeks to improve "the circumstances of our aboriginal population," and appeals "to the colored men of the United States of North-America and elsewhere, and invite them, on the most liberal terms," to immigrate to the "struggling infant state."

163 Eberstadt 45. Not in LCP or Blockson. OCLC 26217788 [2- DLC, NYPL] as if April 2019. \$950.00



Item No. 78

The Rise and Transformation of the Liberty Party

78. **Liberty Party: ADDRESS OF THE LIBERTY STATE COMMITTEE. TO THE VOTING FRIENDS OF FREEDOM AND EMANCIPATION IN MASSACHUSETTS. FELLOW CITIZENS...** [Boston: 1846]. 8pp, uncut and untrimmed folio leaf printed in two columns per page. Near Fine.

The Liberty Party, the first to campaign nationally for emancipation of the slaves and the precursor to the Free Soil and Republican Parties, opposes the Mexican War and President Polk's deceitful and unilateral acts that initiated it. The Democratic Party has caused the War "by its shameless servility to the Slave Power."

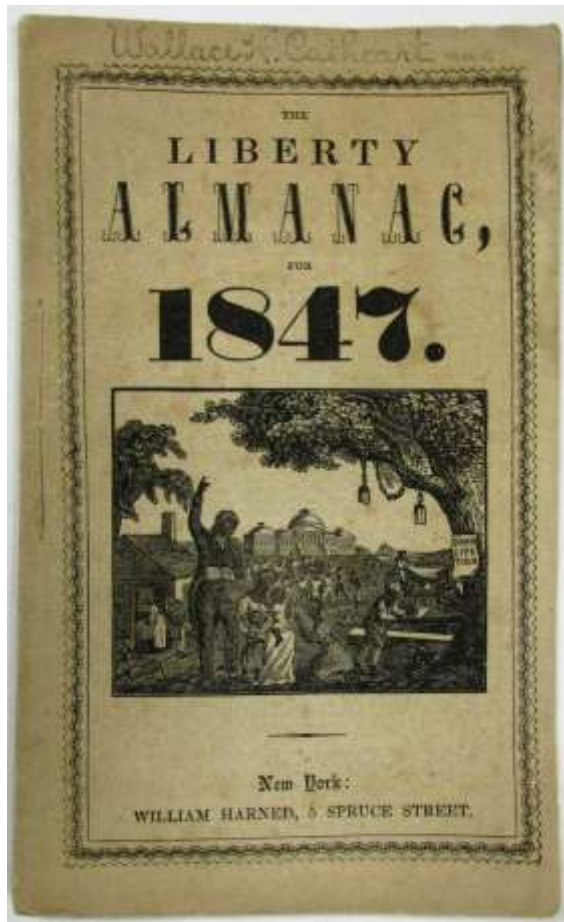
Widespread disgust with both political parties-- Democrats and Whigs-- renders this an auspicious time for the Liberty Party's success. "Let us resolve not to leave our children the fearful inheritance of slavery, aggravated as it must be if our present enterprise fails."

FIRST EDITION. OCLC 64756308 [3- AAS, NYHS, Cornell] as of February 2019. Not in Sabin, Eberstadt, Decker, Dumond, Work, LCP, Blockson. \$500.00

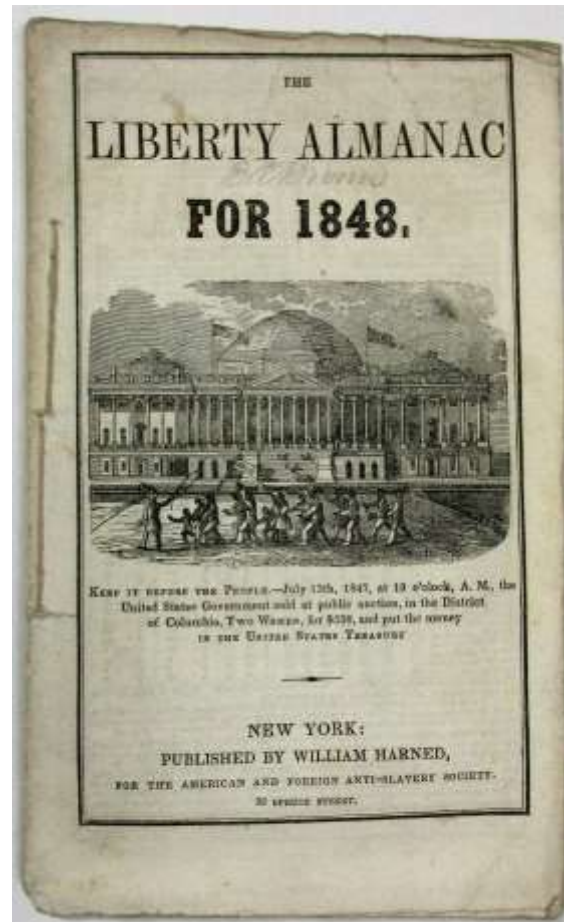
79. **Liberty Party:** THE LIBERTY ALMANAC FOR 1847. New York: William Harned, [1846]. 48pp, illustrated, stitched. Anti-slavery woodcut on title page, several other woodcuts in text. Very Good. With the signature stamp of Wallace H. Cathcart, prominent Cleveland bibliophile and first Director of the Western Reserve Historical Society.

The Almanac contains material on the Liberty Party, the first anti-slavery political party, and the anti-slavery movement, including: runaway slaves, cruelties of slaveholding, slavery in the District of Columbia, organized religion's financial connections and ideological affinities with slavery [a minister "whipping his 'bitch' on Sabbath morning" before preaching, and admonishing her when she took the Lord's name in vain as she cried out in pain], slave suicides, slave hunts. Whittier's poem, 'The Martyr of Liberty', is printed. The last page is a list of books and tracts for sale at the Depository of the Anti-Slavery Society.

Woodcut illustrations include a slave being whipped, a fugitive slave on the run, the public slave prison at Washington, slaves protesting at the Capitol, and other such ugliness. Drake 8460. LCP 5866. \$500.00



Item No. 79



Item No. 80

80. **Liberty Party:** THE LIBERTY ALMANAC FOR 1848. New York: Published by William Harned, for the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, [1847]. [48] pp, stitched. Pictorial title page [two women sold at slave auction in sight of the Capitol]. Very Good.

The Almanac contains material on the Liberty Party, the first national anti-slavery political party, and the anti-slavery movement, including: runaway slaves, cruelties of slaveholding, the Wilmot Proviso, "the Wicked War" with Mexico, "Pro-Slavery Catechism," slavery in the District of Columbia, abolition movements in other countries, a song with music ["Liberty Reveille"], several poems. The last page is a list of books and tracts for sale at the Depository of the Anti- Slavery Society.

Drake 8589. LCP 5867.

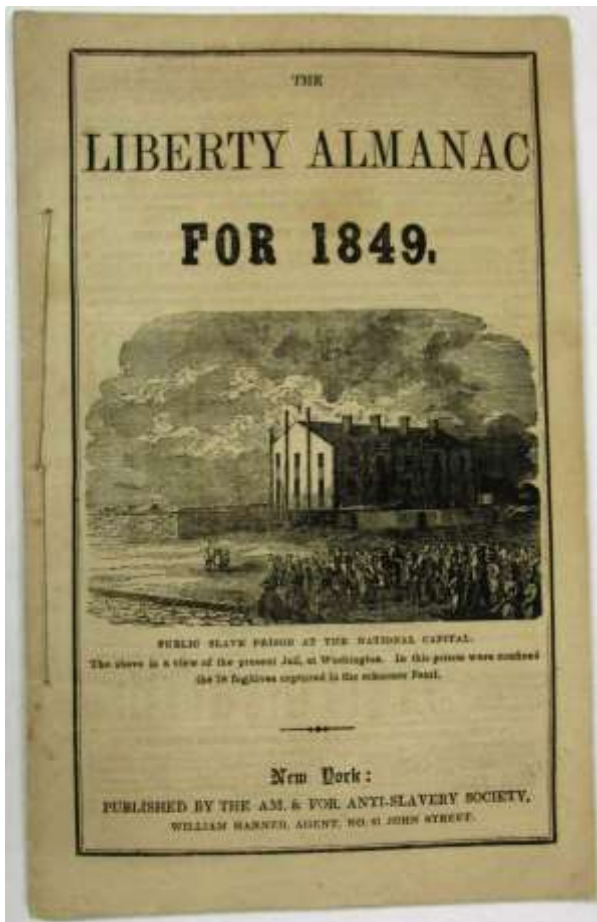
\$500.00

81. **[Liberty Party]: THE LIBERTY ALMANAC FOR 1849.** New York: Published by the Am. & For. Anti-Slavery Society, [1848]. 48pp, stitched, title page engraving of 'Public Slave Prison at the National Capital.' Very Good.

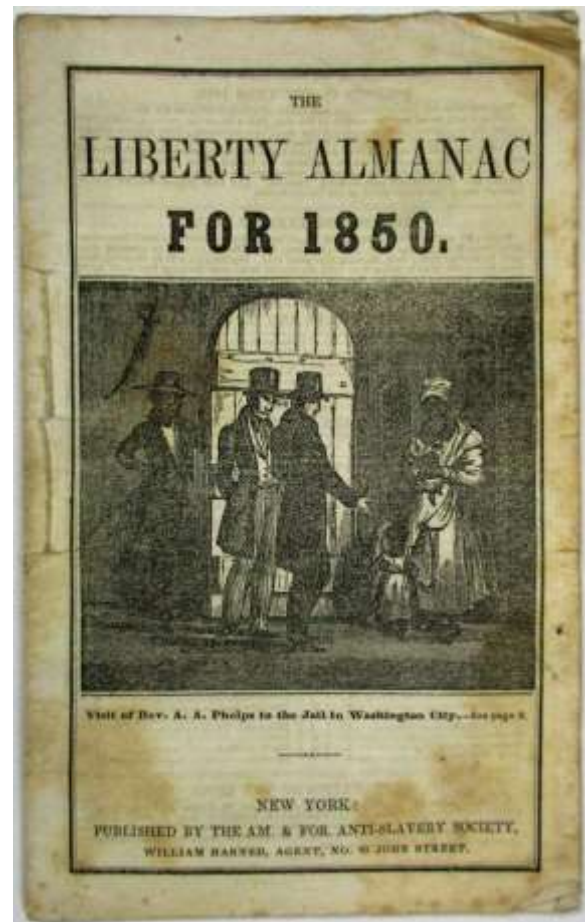
Material on "President Polk's War" in Mexico, the slave trade, emancipation, the Liberty Party, the Wilmot Proviso, "a cheap system of postage," anti-slavery poems. The Liberty Party, a precursor of the Free Soil Party and the Republicans, supported the immediate abolition of slavery.

Drake 8589. LCP 5868.

\$500.00



Item No. 81



Item No. 82

82. **[Liberty Party]: THE LIBERTY ALMANAC FOR 1850.** New York: Am. & For. Anti-Slavery Society, [1849]. 48pp, stitched. Title page engraving of 'Visit of Rev. A.A. Phelps to the Jail in Washington City,' depicting a slave woman and her children. Some corners turned. Very Good.

The text at page [3] chronicles the horrible conditions at the jail for alleged slaves "arrested as runaways, or lodged there by the slave dealers." Many claimed that they were free, and lodged in jail "for the crime of having a colored skin." The almanac emphasizes the absolute power of the master over his slave "property." "Licentiousness," "heathenism," "ignorance," and other horrors are all "inseparable from slavery."
Drake 8819. LCP 5869. \$500.00



Item No. 83

83. **[Liberty Party]:** THE LIBERTY ALMANAC FOR 1851. New York: Am. & For. Anti-Slavery Society, [1850]. 35, [1] pp. Stitched. Title page engraving of a kneeling black woman: 'Am I Not a Sister?' Very Good.

The horrors of slavery and the slave trade are described, with a poem by Whittier and several engravings. The death of Zachary Taylor is lamented. The last page is a list of books for sale by the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society.
OCLC 30551991 [7] as of March 2019. \$500.00

84. **[Liberty Party in 1848]:** MASSACHUSETTS LIBERTY CONVENTION AND SPEECH OF HON. JOHN P. HALE, LETTER ACCEPTING HIS NOMINATION FOR THE PRESIDENCY. [Boston? 1848]. 8pp, each page printed in two columns. Caption title as issued. Disbound, Good+.

The forerunner of Martin Van Buren's 1848 Free Soil Party and of the Republican Party in 1854, the Liberty Party was the first national political organization to oppose slavery. It was

sufficiently powerful in 1844 to defeat Henry Clay's bid for the presidency, as his tepid stand on the slavery question angered anti-slavery Whigs.

This Massachusetts Convention emphasizes that the Liberty Party "was organized for the purpose of political action against Slavery, as the greatest political evil of the country, on the principle, that the overthrow of Slavery is the most urgent political duty." Other issues are "minor" in comparison. Hale's speech, accepting the Party's nomination, denounces the annexation of Texas and Mexican War as immoral and designed solely to benefit and enhance the Slave Power. Northern "doughfaces," appeasers of their Southern brethren, are cowards who have turned their backs on the Nation's founding principles. Not in LCP, Dumond, Blockson. Not located on OCLC as of March 2019, although AAS owns it and Brown has an imperfect copy. Not at online sites of Boston Athenaeum, Boston Pub. Lib., LCP, NYPL, Newberry, Harvard, Yale. \$500.00



Item No. 84

Sensational Description of the Assassination and its Aftermath

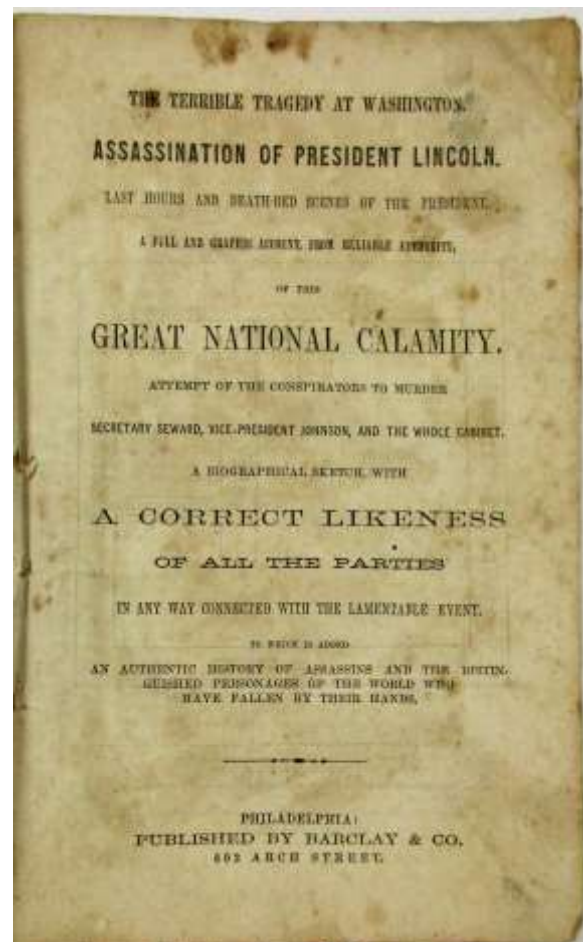
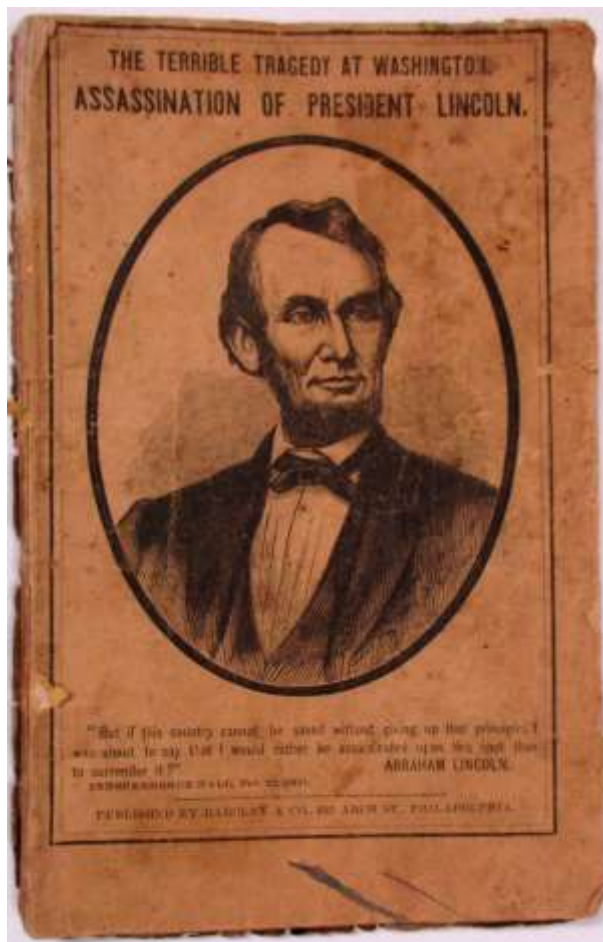
85. [Lincoln, Abraham]: THE TERRIBLE TRAGEDY AT WASHINGTON. ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN. LAST HOURS AND DEATH-BED SCENES OF THE PRESIDENT. A FULL AND GRAPHIC ACCOUNT, FROM RELIABLE

AUTHORITY, OF THIS GREAT NATIONAL CALAMITY. ATTEMPT OF THE CONSPIRATORS TO MURDER SECRETARY SEWARD, VICE-PRESIDENT JOHNSON, AND THE WHOLE CABINET. A BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH, WITH CORRECT LIKENESS OF ALL THE PARTIES IN ANY WAY CONNECTED WITH THE LAMENTABLE EVENT. TO WHICH IS ADDED AN AUTHENTIC HISTORY OF ASSASSINS AND THE DISTINGUISHED PERSONAGES OF THE WORLD WHO HAVE FALLEN BY THEIR HANDS. Philadelphia: Published by Barclay & Co., [1865]. [4], 21-30, 39-52, 61-74, 85-98, 101-116, [1], [1 blank] pp, as issued, plus illustrations. Original printed wrappers [worn], the front wrapper illustrated with a portrait of Lincoln. Stitched and loosening, light to moderate foxing. Good+. Frontis illustration of the assassination; "Diagram showing the location of Ford's Theatre" following title page. Full-page portraits of Mrs. Lincoln, Booth, Miss Laura Keene; full-page illustrations of Booth on the stage, "as he utters the motto of Virginia"; "Escape of Booth after the Assassination"; and "President Lincoln's Funeral Car" following page 116.

With its usual lurid touch, the Barclay Company prints everything about the assassination, the death of Lincoln, the funeral, the search for and capture of the assassins, "including news dispatches and description of patriotic demonstrations throughout the United States" [Monaghan].

FIRST EDITION. Howes L342. Monaghan 768.

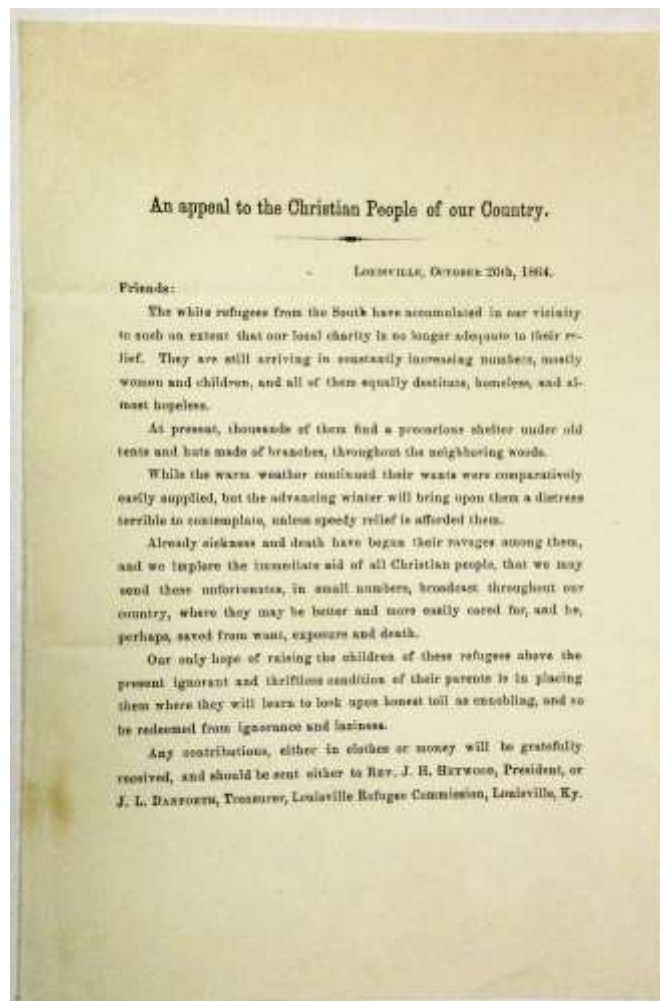
\$850.00



Item No. 85



Item No. 85



Item No. 86

“The Ignorant and Thriftless Condition” of the White Refugees

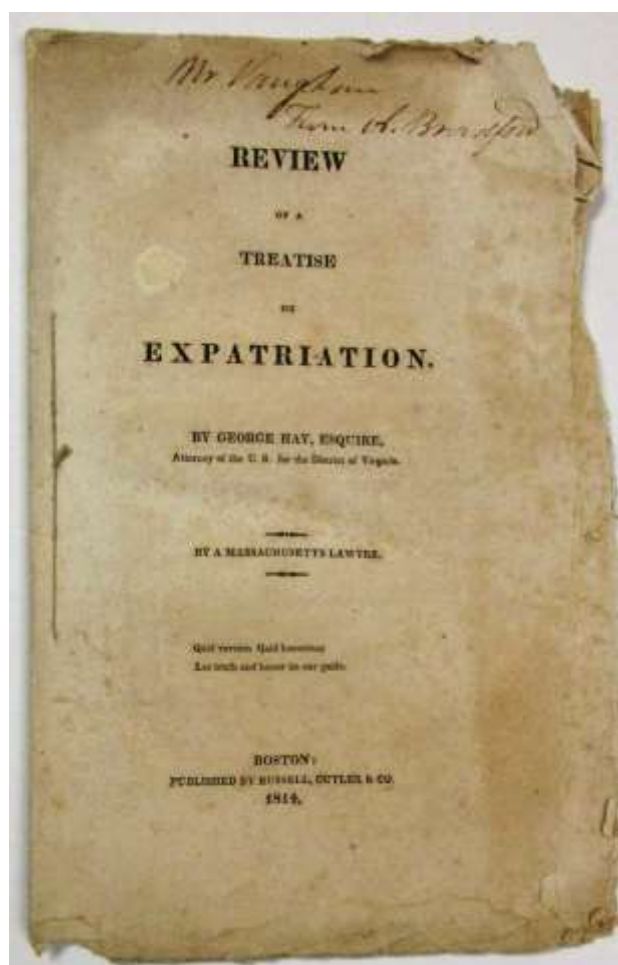
86. **Louisville Refugee Commission: AN APPEAL TO THE CHRISTIAN PEOPLE OF OUR COUNTRY.** Louisville [KY]: October 20th, 1864. Small broadside, 5" x 7-3/4". Near Fine.

"The white refugees from the South have accumulated in our vicinity to such an extent that our local charity is no longer adequate to their relief. They are still arriving in constantly increasing numbers, mostly women and children, and all of them equally destitute, homeless, and almost hopeless." Reverend J.H. Heywood, President of the Commission, appeals for funds and clothes, particularly because "the advancing winter will bring upon them a distress terrible to contemplate, unless speedy relief is afforded them." The Commission, formed in April 1864, was dedicated to helping the refugees "find opportunities for 'remunerative industry and the means of self-support'" [Petite, "THE WOMEN WILL HOWL." The Union Army Capture of Roswell and New Manchester, Georgia, and the Forced Relocation of Mill Workers 122 (2008)].

Reverend Heywood's Appeal mingles empathy with contempt. He hopes that, by learning "to look upon honest toil as ennobling," the "children of these refugees" will be raised "above the ignorant and thriftless condition of their parents."

OCLC 990347965 [2- MS State U, LCP] as of March 2019. Not in Sabin, Coleman, Jillson.

\$450.00



Item No. 87

Massachusetts vs. Virginia

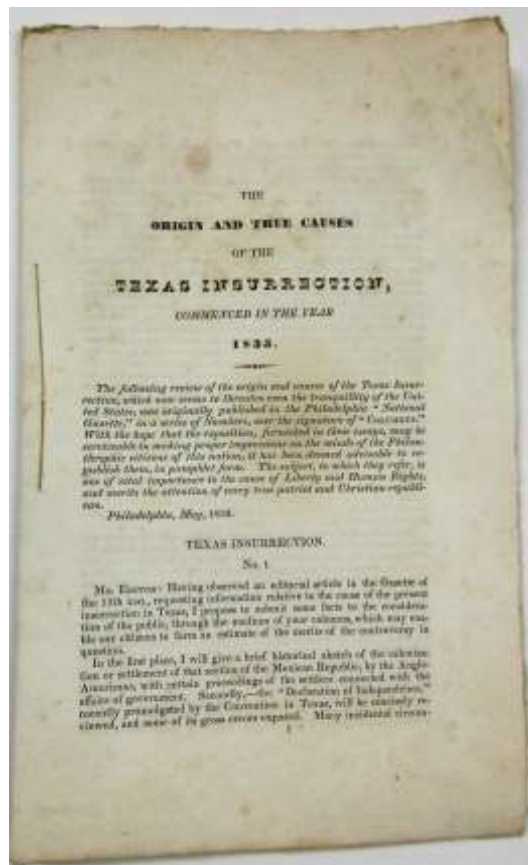
87. [Lowell, John]: REVIEW OF A TREATISE ON EXPATRIATION. BY GEORGE HAY, ESQUIRE, ATTORNEY OF THE U.S. FOR THE DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA. BY A MASSACHUSETTS LAWYER. Boston: Russell, Cutler, 1814. Stitched, untrimmed, 39pp. Very Good.

The Virginian Hay was a confirmed Jeffersonian Republican who "kept the pen of a ready writer always loaded with diatribes against the Federalists" [DAB]. Hay's Treatise had articulated the legal bases for "the opposition made by the United States to the British claim of impressment," and examined British, American, and international law.

Lowell here exposes Hay's political motivations, arguing that the Treatise was designed to make the people "believe in the continuance of war" and asserting that the Treatise was sponsored by the national government: it was "the product of one of Mr. Madison's officers," printed by government printers, distributed by Secretary of State Monroe himself, under his frank, to prepare the public for harsh war measures.

FIRST EDITION. I Harv. Law Cat. 1207. Marvin 477.

\$275.00



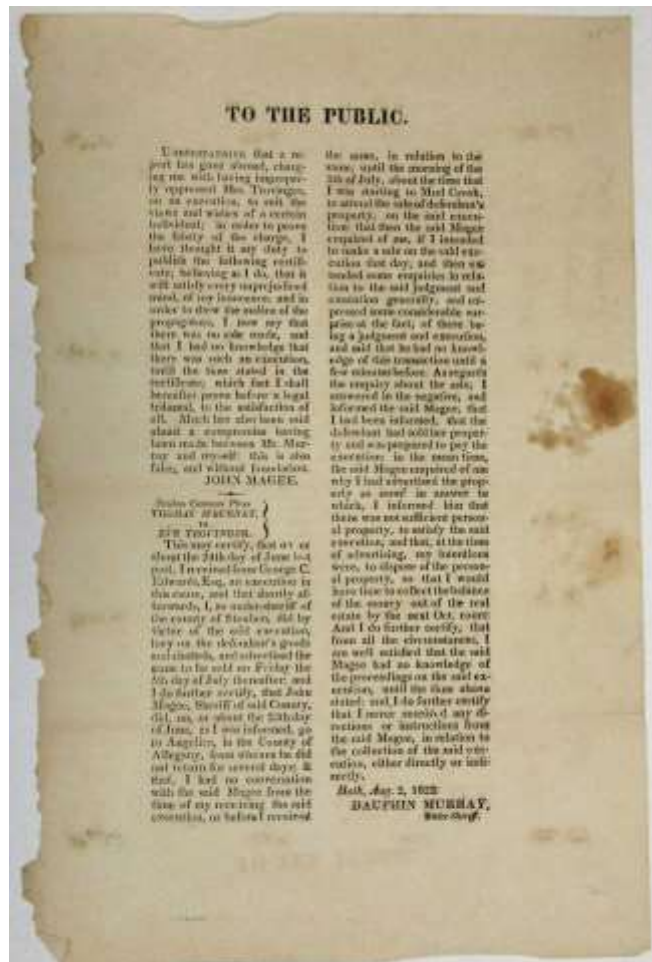
Item No. 88

“Yazoo Land Speculations Were Mere Child’s Play in Comparison”

88. [Lundy, Benjamin]: THE ORIGIN AND TRUE CAUSES OF THE TEXAS INSURRECTION, COMMENCED IN THE YEAR 1835. [Philadelphia: 1836]. 32pp. Caption title, as issued. Stitched, lightly foxed, Very Good.

Lundy was, according to Howes, the "first to ascribe this war to a slave-holding conspiracy." Lundy explains that his critique is "of vital importance to the cause of Liberty and Human Rights." Beginning with the Anglo-American colonization of Texas in 1820, he describes the ensuing corruption: "The swindling operations in the Yazoo land speculations were mere child's play in comparison." Emigrants from the United States to Texas routinely evaded the laws "forbidding the introduction of slaves."

"First edition in book form of eight articles written by Lundy, under the pseudonym of 'Columbus' for the National Gazette early in 1836. Lundy gives a careful analysis of the Declaration of Independence 'recently issued by the Texas colonists'." [Eberstadt]. Lundy visited Texas several times, attempting to establish a Mexican colony for free slaves. Howes L569 'aa'. Streeter, Texas 1216. 165 Eberstadt 502. Rader 2265. \$1,000.00



Item No. 89

A County Sheriff's Unrecorded Defense of His Conduct in Office

89. [Magee, John]: TO THE PUBLIC. [Allegany County, NY: 1822]. Broadside, 8" x 12-1/2". Inner margin lightly edge-chipped. Several fox marks in margins. Very Good.

John Magee was the Sheriff of Allegany County in southwestern New York State, along its border with Pennsylvania. He was charged with abusing his office by "having improperly oppressed Mrs. Trovinger, on an execution, to suit the views and wishes of a certain

individual." Among Magee's duties as Sheriff was to levy on and sell the goods of debtors against whom courts had rendered unsatisfied judgments.

Although a writ of execution had issued against Mrs. Trovinger on a judgment from the Steuben Common Pleas Court, "I now say that there was no sale made, and that I had no knowledge that there was such an execution." Under-Sheriff Dauphin Murray certifies to Magee's innocence of the entire affair, and takes upon himself the blame for causing a sale to be scheduled although Mrs. Trovinger was ready to pay the judgment against her. Not located on OCLC or the online sites of AAS, New York Public Library, or New York Historical Society as of February 2019. \$500.00



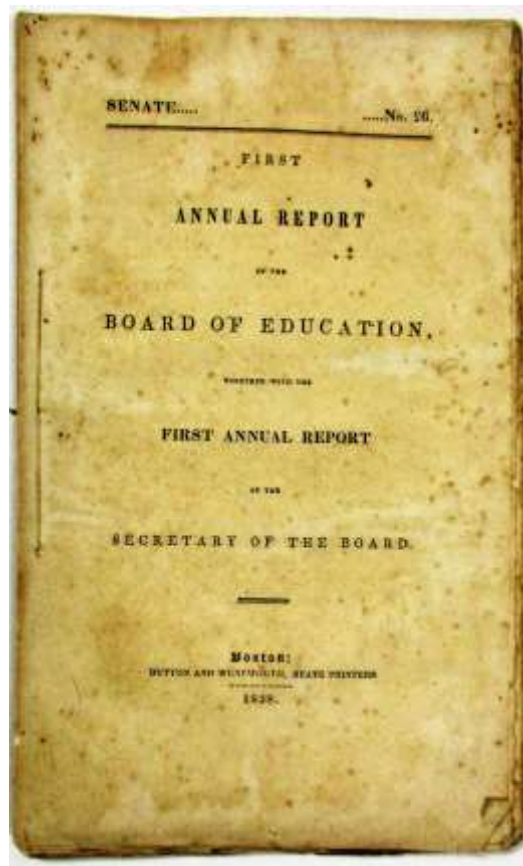
Item No. 90

"Wherever the Republican Leaders Can Cheat You They Will Do It"

90. [Maine] [Democratic Party in the Civil War]: VOTERS OF WASHINGTON COUNTY. [np: 1863]. Folio sheet, folded to 10-1/4" x 12-3/4". [4] pp. Each page printed in three columns. Old folds, light foxing and mild wear. Two short splits at blank margins. Good+.

The Democratic Party in Washington County, Maine, evidently the eastern-most point in the United States, gears up for the elections of 1863. Bitterly opposed to the Emancipation Proclamation, the Party argues, "The only object of this war should be, not the abolition of slavery and the extermination of the South, but the restoration of the Union and the preservation of the Constitution. Recognizing no right of Secession, it holds that no act of the seceding States can take them out of the Union, and that when they return to their allegiance, whatever may be done with individuals, the General Government has no right to change their constitutions or laws."

Democratic Resolutions, printed here, denounce the Lincoln Administration's abolition policies, its suppression of speech and press, its pattern of arbitrary arrests, and its banishment of the notorious Copperhead Clement Vallandigham. Printed are Party Resolutions; the Letter from Bion Bradbury, its candidate for Governor; and its warning to "Look out for Lying Handbills and Tracts. The Republican Leaders have published cords of them." Indeed, "Wherever the Republican leaders can cheat you they will do it." Not located on OCLC as of March 2019. Not at AAS, although its Call Number BDSDS 1862 is a related item. \$600.00



Item No. 91

Horace Mann's "Courage, Vision and Wisdom"

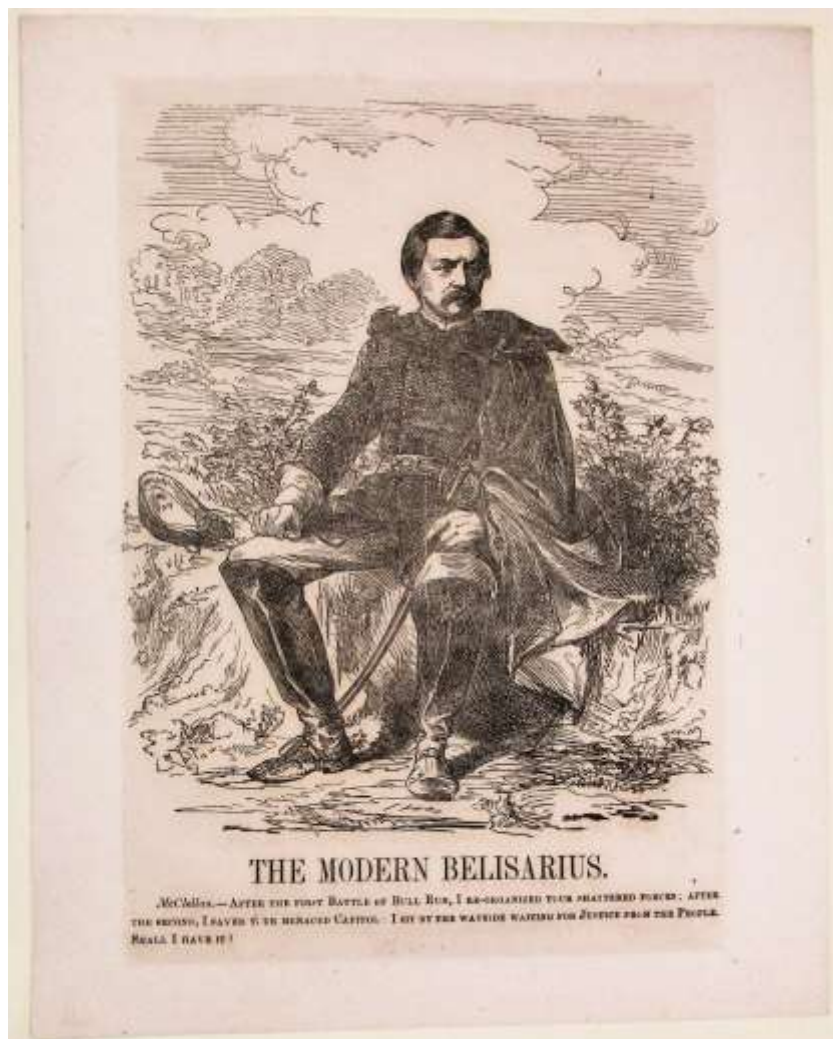
91. [Mann, Horace]: FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, TOGETHER WITH THE FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE BOARD. Boston: Dutton and Wentworth, State Printers, 1838. Stitched, 75pp. Untrimmed, scattered foxing, Good+. 'Senate...No. 26' at head of title.

When Mann took office as Secretary, the free public school system was characterized by "short school terms, dilapidated and unsanitary school-houses, untrained and underpaid teachers, and irrational methods of teaching. He brought to his new duties such a degree of courage, vision and wisdom that during the brief twelve years in which he held office, the Massachusetts school system was almost completely transformed" [DAB]. This first Report was significant for its "presentation and discussion of school problems of crucial importance. The needs and remedies growing out of these problems are set forth with convincing clearness and with the fervor of a prophet and reformer" [Id.].

Edward Everett was President of the Board of Education, whose membership included Mann, Jared Sparks, and Robert Rantoul Jr.

FIRST EDITION. AI 51561 [5].

\$350.00



Item No. 92

McClellan as a Sympathetic Roman General

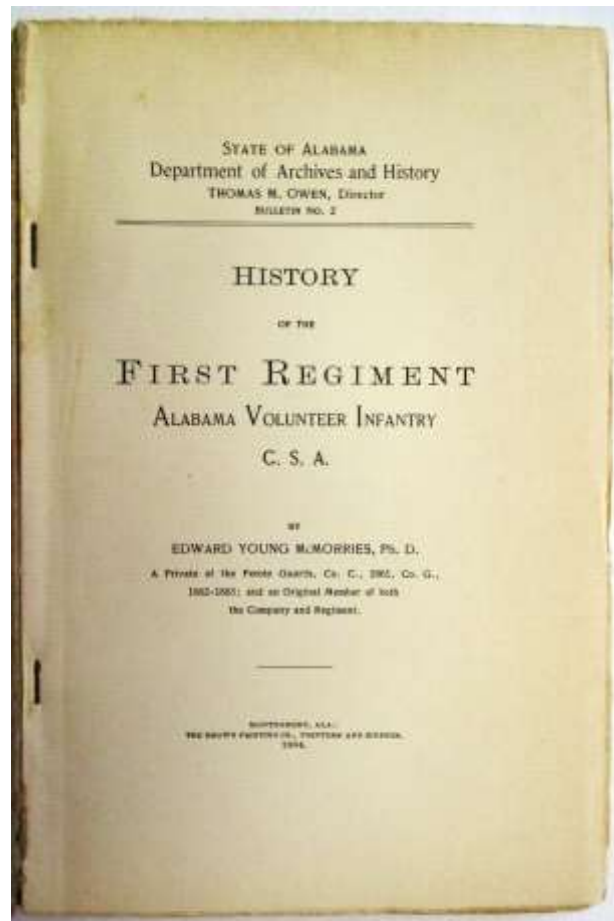
92. [McClellan, George Brinton]: THE MODERN BELISARIUS. [np: 1864]. Broadside wood engraving, 8-1/2" x 10-3/4". Top edge matted. Very Good plus.

This rare, sympathetic wood engraving of 1864 Democratic presidential candidate McClellan depicts him, weary from battle, sitting outdoors, wearing his military uniform, his hat and coat removed. In the lower margin is printed the following text: "McClellan.---After

the first Battle of Bull Run, I re-organized your shattered forces; after the second, I saved your menaced Capitol: I sit by the wayside waiting for Justice from the People. Shall I have it?"

"The unknown artist of this print managed to create an affecting image of McClellan as the modern analog of the Roman general Belisarius, who repeatedly saved his country only to have its jealous sovereign thrust him aside afterward..." [Figure 67 and accompanying text, from Neely & Holzer, THE UNION IMAGE. POPULAR PRINTS OF THE CIVIL WAR NORTH.]

Not in Reilly, Weitenkampf, LCP, Sabin, Bartlett. OCLC 191120022 [1- AAS] as of March 2019. \$850.00



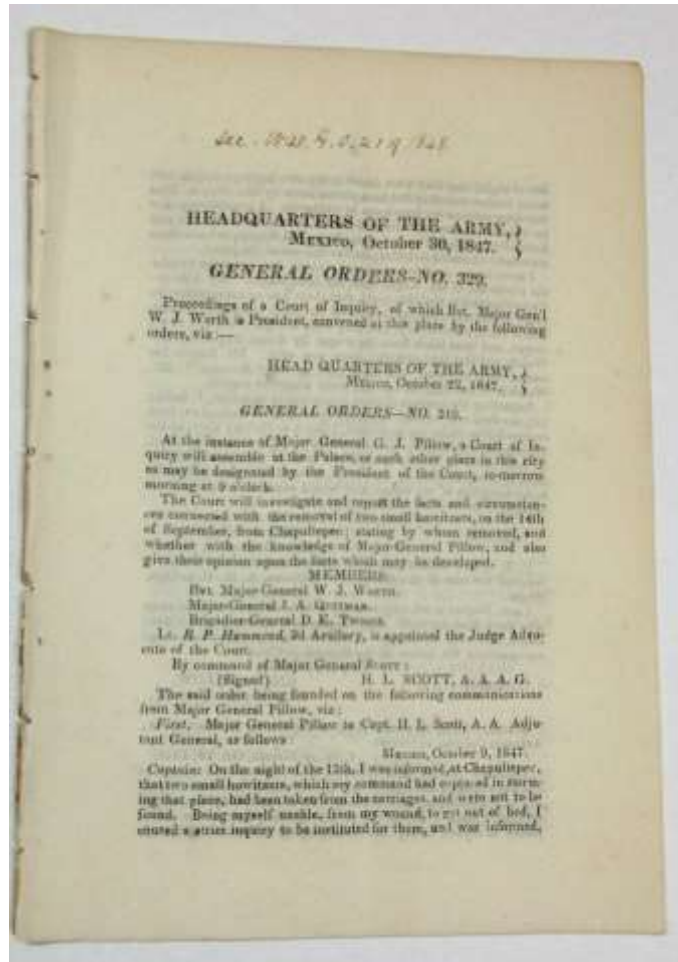
Item No. 93

A Great Confederate Regimental History

93. **McMorries, Edward Young:** HISTORY OF THE FIRST REGIMENT ALABAMA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY C. S.A. Montgomery: 1904. 142pp, original printed wrappers [light spine wear] and staples. Deckled edges, Fine.

"He served first at Pensacola, was transferred to the Mississippi, traveled by rail from Mobile to Corinth and Memphis, and by boat to Island No. 10, where he was captured and taken to Camp Butler Prison near Springfield, Illinois. On being exchanged, he...was sent to Georgia to oppose Sherman's march on Atlanta, and after its fall followed Hood to the gates of Nashville" [Coulter]. "A factual summary of a regiment's actions in the East, with personal touches here and there" [Nevins].

FIRST EDITION. Howes M172. Coulter 312. I Nevins 26. II Dornbusch 19. \$375.00



Item No. 94

Did Gideon Pillow Steal Those Howitzers?

94. **Mexican American War: HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, MEXICO, OCTOBER 30, 1847. GENERAL ORDERS-- NO. 329. PROCEEDINGS OF A COURT OF INQUIRY, OF WHICH BVT. MAJOR GEN'L W.J. WORTH IS PRESIDENT, CONVENEED AT THIS PLACE BY THE FOLLOWING ORDERS, VIZ; HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, MEXICO, OCTOBER 22, 1847** AT THE INSTANCE OF MAJOR GENERAL G.J. PILLOW, A COURT OF INQUIRY WILL ASSEMBLE AT THE PALACE. [Mexico City: 1847]. 5-1/2" x 8". 6pp. Disbound, lightly toned. Signed in ink by H.L. Scott, A.A.A.G., "By command of Major-General Scott." Ink notation at head of first page, "See W.D.G.O. 21 of 1848." Very Good.

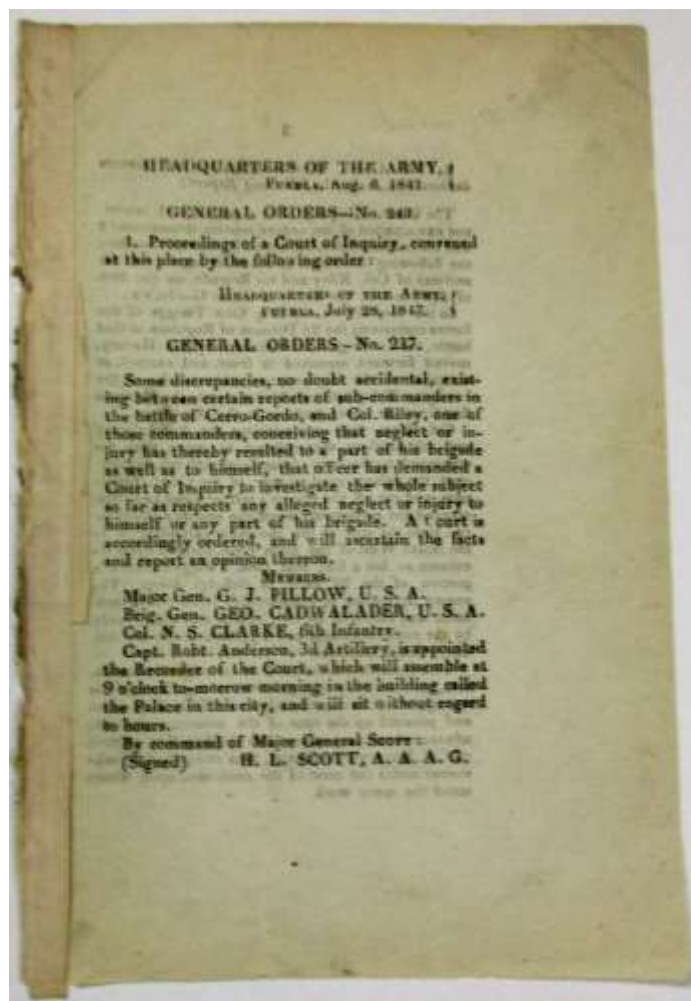
The issue concerned "the removal of two small howitzers, on the 14th of September, from Chapultepec." They had been under the command of Major General Gideon Pillow, a Tennessee lawyer who was a close friend of President Polk. The howitzers were found, as Pillow states, "in my own baggage wagon." Hints and innuendo suggested that Pillow had deliberately taken them. Insisting that "this was done without my knowledge or authority," Pillow requested a Court of Inquiry, which vindicates Pillow. "It does not appear that Major-General Pillow had any information of the actual fact, that the howitzers were in the city of Mexico, until the evening of October 8, subsequent to the order of the General-in- Chief, in relation to trophies, etc., when, and subsequently, he seems to have used all proper measures to have them restored."

\$150.00

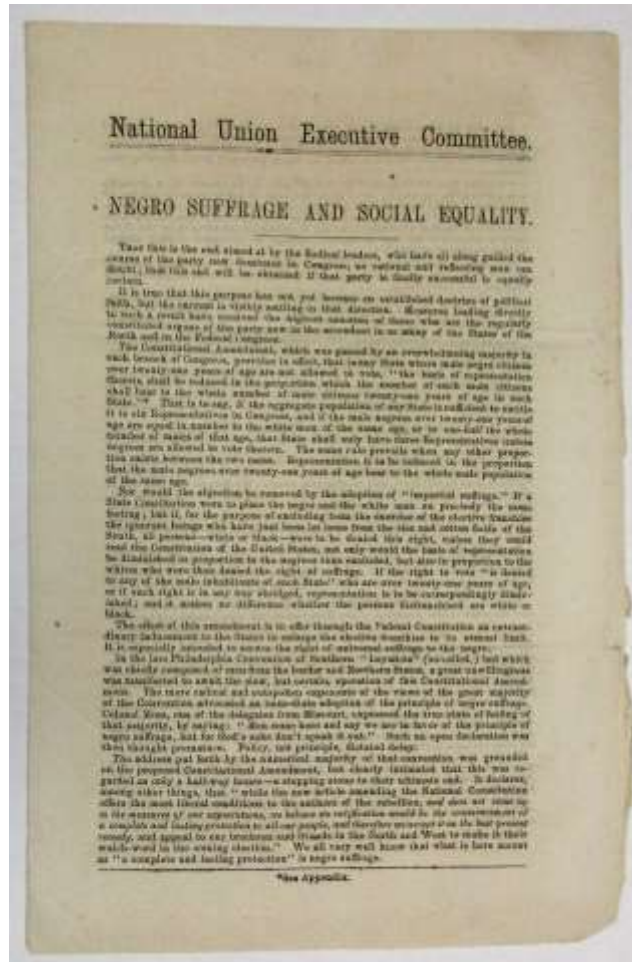
Colonel Riley's Accomplishments Unfairly Ignored

95. **Mexican-American War [Battle of Cerro-Gordo]: HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, PUEBLA, AUG. 6, 1847. GENERAL ORDERS - NO. 249.** Ö SOME DISCREPANCIES, NO DOUBT ACCIDENTAL, EXISTING BETWEEN CERTAIN REPORTS OF SUB-COMMANDERS IN THE BATTLE OF CERRO-GORDO, AND COL. RILEY, ONE OF THOSE COMMANDERS, CONCEIVING THAT NEGLECT OR INJURY HAS THEREBY RESULTED TO A PART OF HIS BRIGADE AS WELL AS TO HIMSELF, THAT OFFICER HAS DEMANDED A COURT OF INQUIRY TO INVESTIGATE THE WHOLE SUBJECT SO FAR AS RESPECTS ANY ALLEGED NEGLIGENCE TO HIMSELF OR ANY PART OF THE BRIGADE. Puebla, Mexico: 1847. 5-1/4" x 8". 4pp. Signed in ink by H.L. Scott, A.A.A.G., "By command of Major-General Scott." Disbound, spine reinforced, else Very Good..

This is the report of the Court of Inquiry, whose President was Gideon Pillow; its Recorder was Robert Anderson. The Court concludes that the "movements of Col. Riley's brigade had an important influence in the achievement of that brilliant victory, that Col. Riley had an active participation in them, and that his conduct and that of his command should be suitably noticed in the Official Report of his superiors." \$250.00



Item No. 95



Item No. 96

Suffrage for Freedmen a "Useless Attempt to Counteract the Laws of Nature"

96. **National Union Executive Committee: NEGRO SUFFRAGE AND SOCIAL EQUALITY.** [np: 1866-1868]. Folio leaf, folded to 8pp. Uncut, untrimmed, Fine.

The National Union Party had supported President Lincoln, Emancipation, and the employment of black troops in the War effort. But Andrew Johnson transformed it into his vehicle for opposing Congress's efforts to guarantee the freed slaves equal treatment under the law. The National Union Party's Executive Committee bitterly opposes the proposed Fourteenth Amendment, which Congress had overwhelmingly approved in mid-1866 and submitted to the States for ratification. The Executive Committee warns that adoption guarantees "Negro Suffrage and Social Equality... This is the end aimed at by the Radical leaders."

Section 2 of the 14th Amendment would reduce the Congressional representation of any State which discriminated against adult males in the right of suffrage. The Committee asserts--correctly-- that this Section "is especially intended to secure the right of universal suffrage to the negro." Objecting, the Committee claims that "these fanatics" might as well grant the suffrage to "the baboon, the gorilla, the chimpanzee." Either by "an independent creation" or "from the curse pronounced upon Canaan," Negroes are ordained to be "servants." Granting blacks the suffrage is a "useless, if not impious, attempt to counteract the laws of nature."

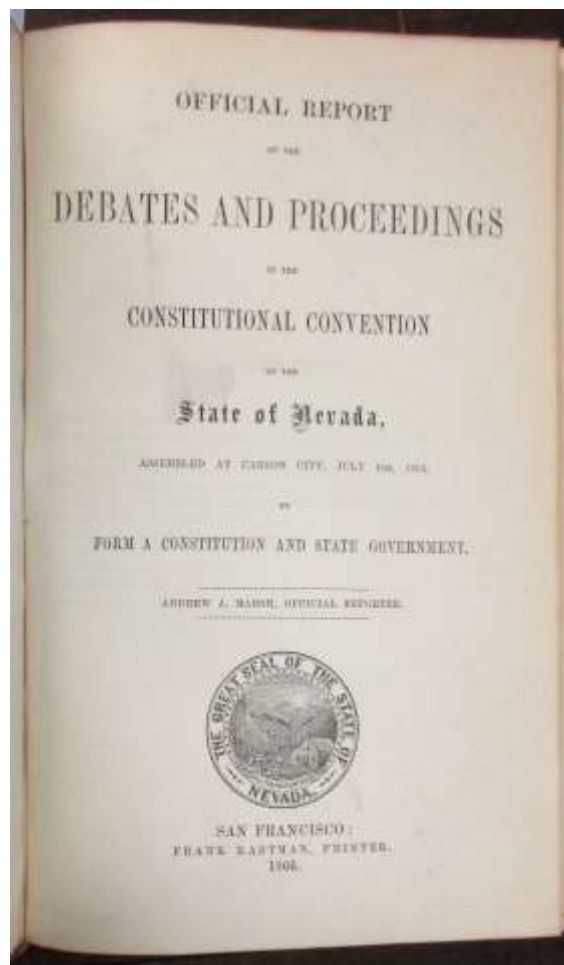
Not in LCP, Blockson, Bartlett, Sabin. OCLC notes ten locations, some of which may be facsimiles, under two accession numbers as of February 2019. \$750.00

Nevada's Statehood Convention

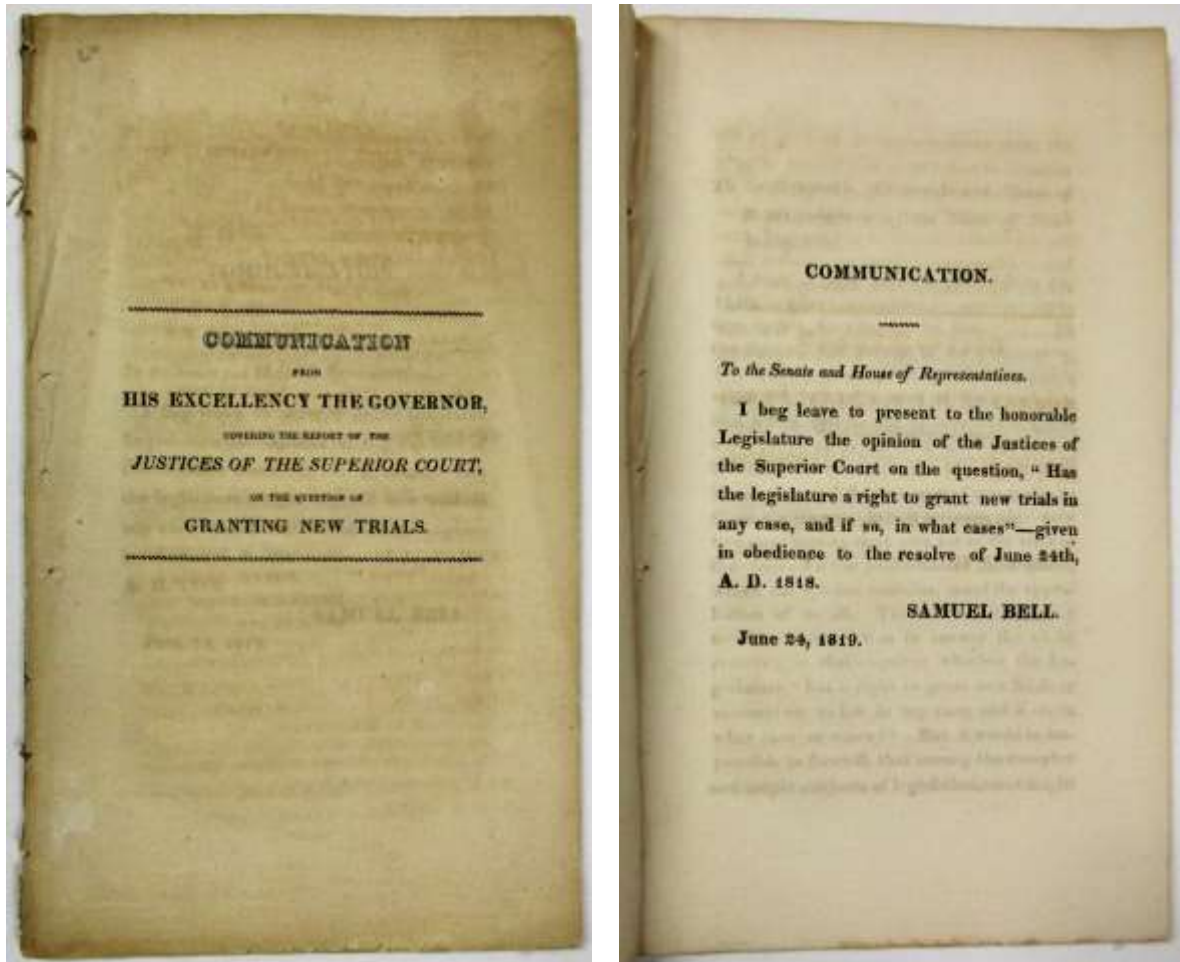
97. [Nevada]: OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE DEBATES AND PROCEEDINGS IN THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OF THE STATE OF NEVADA, ASSEMBLED AT CARSON CITY, JULY 4TH, 1864, TO FORM A CONSTITUTION AND STATE GOVERNMENT. ANDREW J. MARSH, OFFICIAL REPORTER. San Francisco: Frank Eastman, Printer. 1866. Contemporary legal sheep [front hinge weak, with an amateur repair]. xvi, 943, [1- errata] pp. A clean and Fine text, Very Good overall.

Nevada achieved Statehood on October 31, 1864. This document prints, in addition to the daily debates and discussions, the Organic Act, the Enabling Act, the Governor's Proclamation calling for an election of delegates to the Constitutional Convention, a biographical chart of the delegates, and the Constitution that resulted. The suffrage was limited to white male citizens, after heated debate.

"The bulk of the volume caused considerable delay in printing; it was not published until long after Nevada was admitted as a State" [Eberstadt].
166 Eberstadt 93. \$500.00



Item No. 97



Item No. 98

The New Hampshire Judiciary Jealously Guards its Turf

98. **New Hampshire:** COMMUNICATION FROM HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, COVERING THE REPORT OF THE JUSTICES OF THE SUPERIOR COURT, ON THE QUESTION OF GRANTING NEW TRIALS. [Concord? 1819]. 35, [1 blank] pp. Disbound with a bit of loosening, else Very Good.

An important pamphlet on the bedrock constitutional doctrine of separation of governmental powers. Here, Justices of the New Hampshire Superior Court strike down the Legislature's attempt to "grant new trials in any case..."

In a pending case, *Merrill v. Sherburne*, the New Hampshire legislature had granted Dorothy Merrill's petition for a new trial after the Superior Court had refused to do so. The Court, administering a well-deserved slap in the face to the Legislature, explains that an Act of a "legislature awarding a new trial in an action, which has been decided in a court of law, is an exercise of judicial power." A legislature may exercise only legislative power; any attempt to exercise judicial power is unconstitutional. Action by one branch of government breaches the separation of powers doctrine if that action would "defeat or materially impair the inherent functions of another branch." The Court discourses on the Separation of Powers, the history of the doctrine, and its necessity in a government of law.

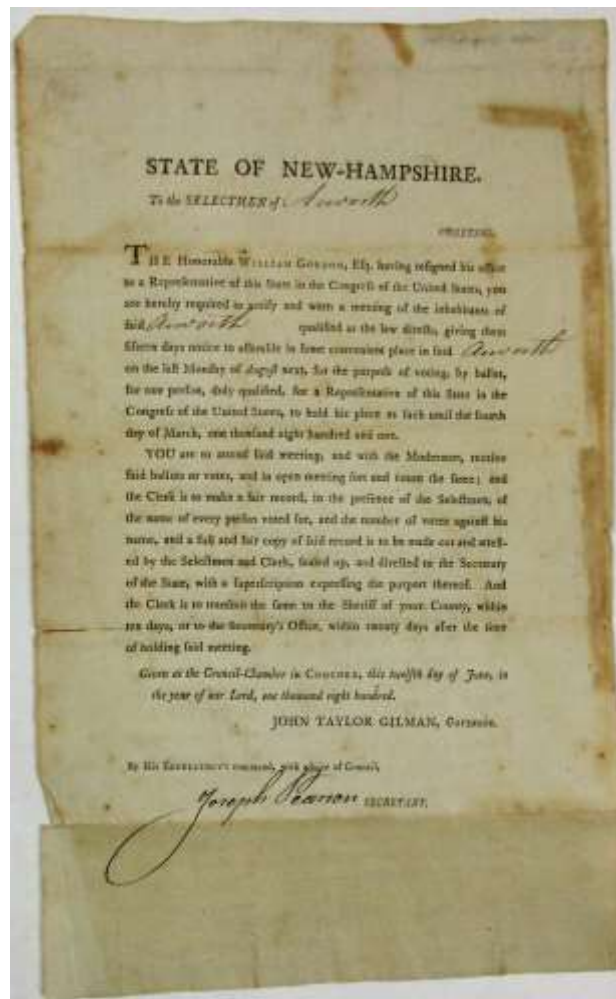
FIRST EDITION. AI 48849 [3]. Cohen 1128. Not in Sabin, Marke, Harv. Law Cat., Marvin, Eberstadt, Decker. \$375.00

Rare New Hampshire Broadside

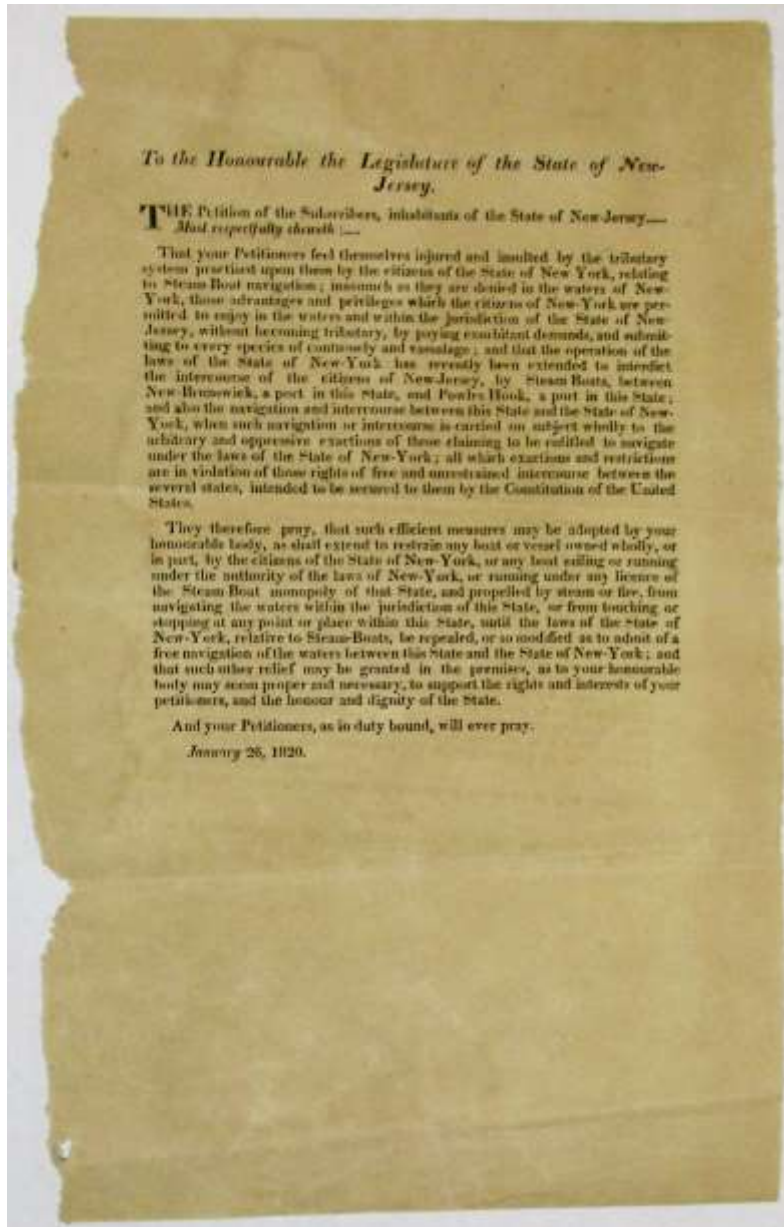
99. [New Hampshire]: STATE OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE. TO THE SELECTMEN OF [Acworth]. GREETING. THE HONORABLE WILLIAM GORDON HAVING RESIGNED HIS OFFICE AS A REPRESENTATIVE OF THIS STATE IN THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES... [Concord?]: Given at the Council-Chamber in Concord, this twelfth day of June... 1800. Broadside, 7-1/4" x 12-1/4". Old folds, a short fold split at blank left margin. Scattered foxing. Good+.

With the typed signature of John Taylor Gilman, Governor; and the manuscript signature of Joseph Pearson, Secretary. Gordon was a Federalist, a lawyer, a Harvard grad, and a member of the Fifth and Sixth Congresses. He resigned on June 12, 1800, the date of this broadside, to become New Hampshire's Attorney General. The broadside announces Gordon's resignation and instructs Selectmen "to notify and warn of meeting of the inhabitants" of their respective towns ['Acworth' is written in manuscript in this copy] to elect a successor.

This is a rare item. We have not located it in Evans, Bristol, Shipton & Mooney, ESTC, or the online sites of AAS, Harvard, Brown, and Yale. OCLC notes only the Dartmouth copy. OCLC 13636382, 13636374, each recording only Dartmouth as of March 2019. \$750.00



Item No. 99



Item No. 100

Unrecorded New Jersey Broadside on the Steamboat Monopoly

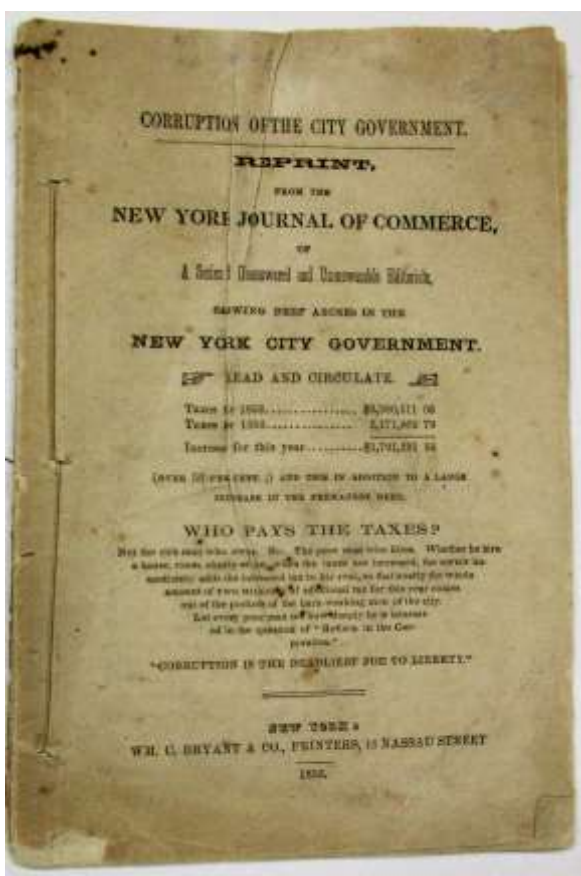
100. [New Jersey]: TO THE HONOURABLE THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW-JERSEY. THE PETITION OF THE SUBSCRIBERS, INHABITANTS OF THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY - MOST RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH - THAT YOUR PETITIONERS FEEL THEMSELVES INJURED AND INSULTED BY THE TRIBUTARY SYSTEM PRACTISED UPON THEM BY THE CITIZENS OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, RELATING TO STEAM-BOAT NAVIGATION; INASMUCH AS THEY ARE DENIED IN THE WATERS OF NEW-YORK, THOSE ADVANTAGES AND PRIVILEGES WHICH THE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK ARE PERMITTED TO ENJOY IN THE WATERS AND WITHIN THE JURISDICTION OF THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY, WITHOUT BECOMING TRIBUTARY, BY PAYING EXORBITANT DEMANDS, AND SUBMITTING TO EVERY SPECIES OF CONTUMELY AND VASSALAGE... IN VIOLATION OF THOSE RIGHTS OF FREE AND UNRESTRAINED INTERCOURSE BETWEEN SEVERAL STATES, INTENDED TO BE SECURED TO THEM BY THE

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES... JANUARY 26, 1820. [New Jersey: 1820]. Broadside, printed, 8-1/4" x 12-3/4". Untrimmed and lightly tanned. Dated, in type, January 26, 1820. Very Good.

In 1798, the New York Legislature granted Robert R. Livingston and Robert Fulton a monopoly to navigate steamboats in New York waters. Resentment among competitors and others resulted. The unnamed petitioners argued that such "restrictions are in violation of those rights of free and unrestrained intercourse between the several states, intended to be secured to them by the Constitution of the United States." In 1824 the Supreme Court agreed, holding that State restrictions on access to its inland waterways were unconstitutional [Gibbons vs. Ogden, 222 U.S. 1].

This 1820 petition, evidently unrecorded, urges legislators to enact retaliatory restrictions on vessels "running under any license of the Steam Boat monopoly of [New York, and propelled by steam or fire." The New Jersey legislature would do so; but it met the fate dealt by Gibbons vs. Ogden. The petition's advocacy of retaliatory legislation suggests the interstate conflicts that would have arisen in the absence of a Constitution interpreted by a nationalist Supreme Court.

Not in Felcone, American Imprints, Sabin, or the online sites of OCLC, AAS, NYPL, NYHS, Harvard, Yale, Columbia, Cornell, Newark Public Library, Rutgers as of March 2019.
\$3,000.00



Item No. 101

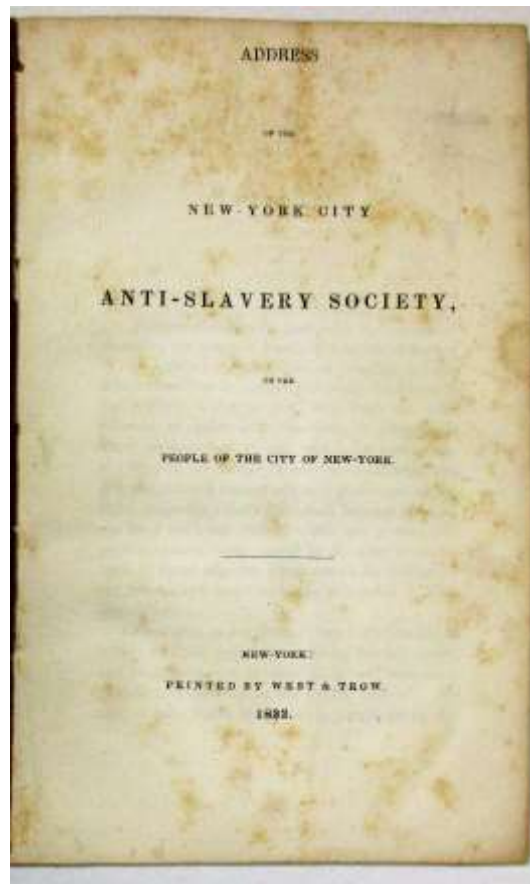
Corruption, Fraud, Abuse in New York City

101. [New York]: CORRUPTION OF THE CITY GOVERNMENT: REPRINT, FROM THE NEW YORK JOURNAL OF COMMERCE, OF A SERIES OF UNANSWERED AND UNRECORDED QUESTIONS ASKED IN THE NEW YORK CITY GOVERNMENT.

UNANSWERABLE EDITORIALS SHOWING DEEP ABUSES IN THE NEW YORK CITY GOVERNMENT. New York: Wm. C. Bryant, Printers, 1853. 54, [2 blanks] pp, stitched. Title leaf with a crease. Light wear, Good+.

This pamphlet exposes "deep" corruption in New York City's government. It urges voters to amend "the criminal law so that bribery may be reached and punished, by authorizing the District Attorney to compel witnesses to testify, by taking from aldermen the power to make up the Grand Jury list... and by giving to a court in which aldermen do not preside the power to try alderman..."

Topics include: "Reform the Common Council/ City Reform"; "Henry E. Davies, Good pay - \$60,000 and upwards per Annum"; "Sacrifice at Private Sales of the Fort Gansevoort Property"; "The inhabitants of the city of New York compelled to apply to the Legislature for relief - WHY?"; "Who Is John Dillon?"; "Corporation Jobs. Nearly \$500,000 wasted."; "Private Sale of Corporation Property at Immense Sacrifice, to Schmidt, Durfee & Co., Books Erased, Interlined, &c."; "More Water Lots. Who is Mr. Durfee? Who is Mr. Cox?"; "Attempts of Supervisors to Shake the Judiciary"; "The Late Abuses and the Remedy." Sabin 54231. OCLC 21993026 [8] as of March 2019. \$150.00



Item No. 102

“All Property of Man in Man Should Instantly Cease”

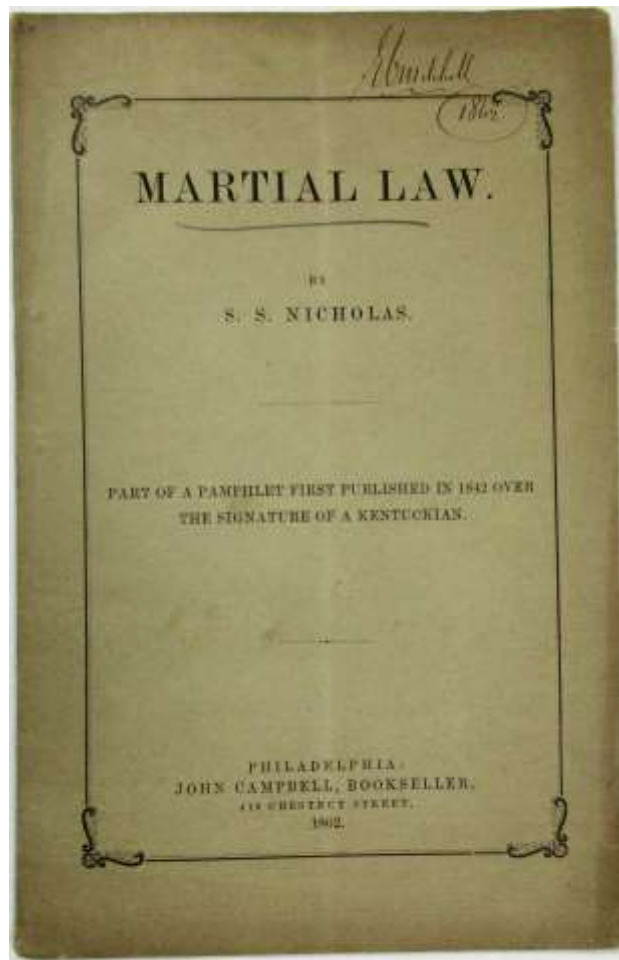
102. **New York City Anti-Slavery Society:** ADDRESS OF THE NEW-YORK CITY ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, TO THE PEOPLE OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. New York: West & Trow, 1833. 46pp, lightly foxed, small inner margin remnant of original wraps. Disbound, else Very Good.

The Society's Constitution is included, pledging it "to effect a total and immediate abolition of Slavery in the United States." Relying on the Declaration of Independence, the Address urges "that all property of man in man should instantly cease;" explicitly disavows gradual emancipation and colonization; recognizes that Congress has no authority over slavery in the several States; and argues that the law of American slavery renders it far harsher than slavery in other countries. Hoping for "a reformed public opinion," the Society promises to go to work. Two printings issued this year, this one and one from The Emancipator. Dumond 84. AI 20421 [6]. LCP 7078 records The Emancipator printing. Not in Blockson. \$450.00

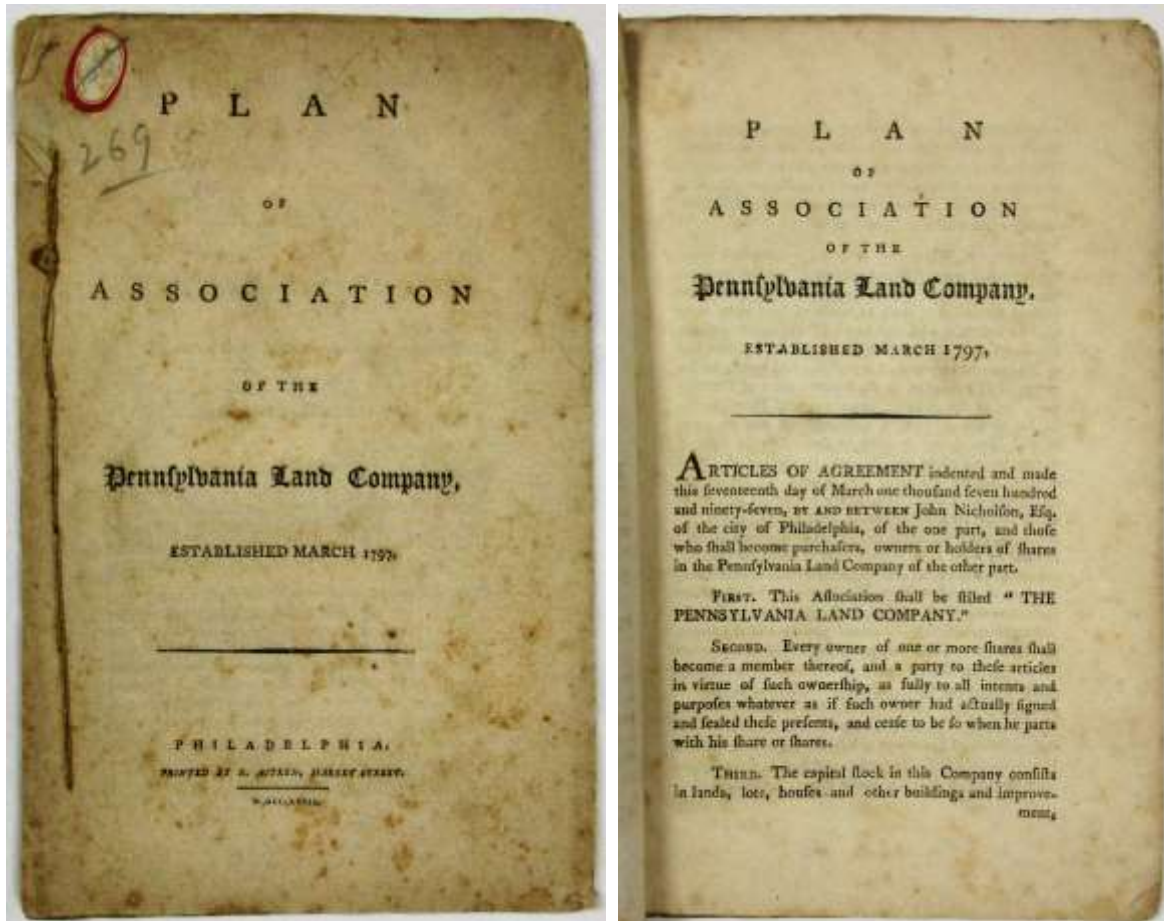
A Usurpation of Power

103. **Nicholas, S.S.:** MARTIAL LAW. PART OF A PAMPHLET FIRST PUBLISHED IN 1842 OVER THE SIGNATURE OF A KENTUCKIAN. Philadelphia: John Campbell, Bookseller, 1862. 31, [1 blank] pp. Original printed wrappers [light wear], stitched. Very Good.

Nicholas argues that "the utmost possible temporary mischief which might ensue from the want of power to proclaim martial law, could not equal the permanent mischief that would ensue from recognizing a discretion in military commanders or Presidents, to usurp power in disregard of the Constitution, under any pretext whatever." Sabin 55177. \$150.00



Item No. 103



Item No. 104

Ambitious Land Speculation Conceived by Pennsylvania Financier John Nicholson

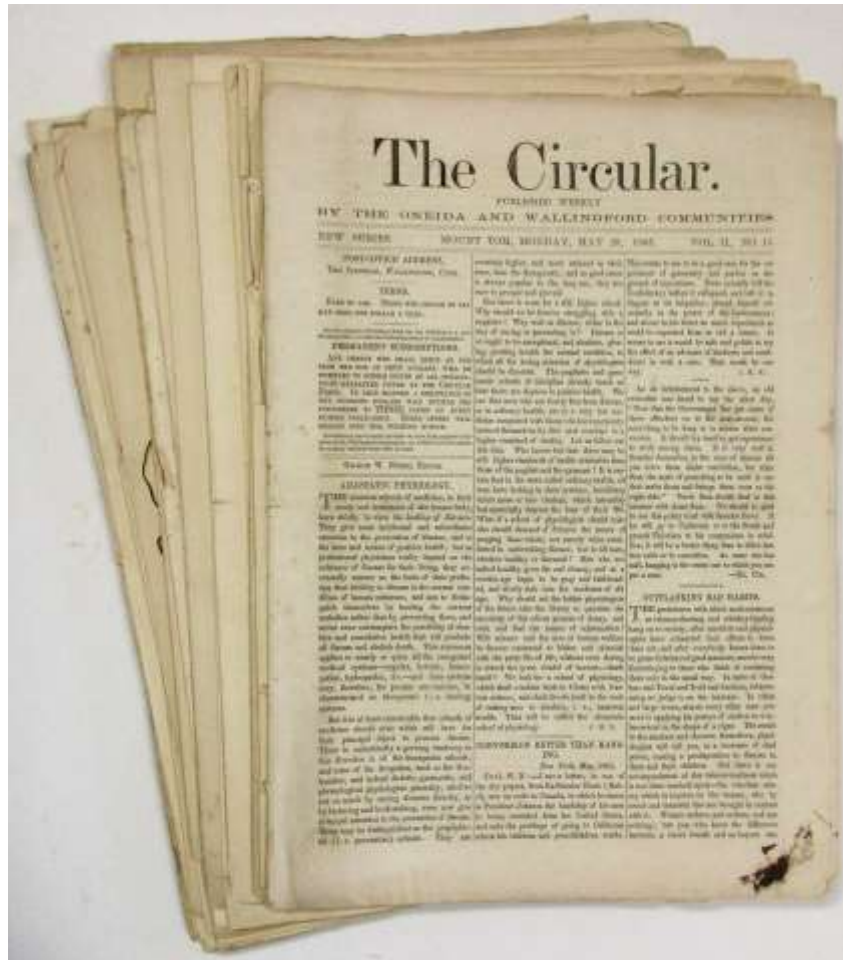
104. [Nicholson, John]: PLAN OF ASSOCIATION OF THE PENNSYLVANIA LAND COMPANY, ESTABLISHED MARCH 1797. Philadelphia: Printed by R. Aitken, Market Street, 1797. 15, [1 blank], 12, 3, [1 blank] pp. Stitched as issued. Scattered light foxing, gum label in upper blank corner of title page, one closed tear [no loss] at leaf 11-12 [second count] and a pinhole on the final leaf costing a mere portion of two letters. Very Good.

A rare imprint: ESTC and OCLC collate only 15, [1] pages, although the collation of our copy follows that of Evans. Conceived by financier and land speculator John Nicholson of Philadelphia, the Plan consists of twenty-eight articles of agreement, printed on the first fifteen pages. Nicholson signs the Articles in type, adjacent to the typed signatures of witnesses Wm. Moulder and E. Robinson. Hilary Baker, mayor of Philadelphia, took Nicholson's oath to the Articles.

The next twelve pages comprise "A Schedule of the Property of the Pennsylvania Land Company." The Schedule demonstrates Nicholson's enthusiasm for his project: the Company owned land in twenty Pennsylvania counties and the City of Philadelphia, which he valued at slightly more than four million dollars. The final three pages list a total of nearly 1.5 million dollars of mortgages and other encumbrances on those properties.

Nicholson was Pennsylvania's Comptroller General from 1782-1794. During that time he held extraordinary fiscal powers and was a strong supporter of Pennsylvania's infrastructure development. An Anti-Federalist, he was impeached but acquitted in 1794 on a charge of misusing public funds. Nicholson was also a hyperbolic land speculator frequently in

partnership with Robert Morris. The Pennsylvania Land Company was a far-reaching enterprise with a presence in much of 18th century Pennsylvania. His empire collapsed in the late 1790's, and he was lodged in Debtors' Prison with his old friend Morris. Evans 32660. The Library of Congress apparently owns a complete copy. Not at online sites of AAS, HSP, Boston Athenaeum, NYPL, Newberry, Harvard, Yale, Library Company of Philadelphia. Incomplete collations at ESTC W2315 and OCLC 7908945 [collating only the first 15 pages]. \$5,000.00



Item No. 105

The Periodical of the Oneida Community

105. **Oneida and Wallingford Utopian Communities: THE CIRCULAR. PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE ONEIDA AND WALLINGFORD COMMUNITIES. NEW SERIES.** [Wallingford? 1865?]. 25 issues. Volume II, Nos. 11, 13, 15-19, 22, 24-25, 27-41. Each number Folio, caption-title [as issued], 8pp, untrimmed, printed in three columns per page. Light tanning. Scattered foxing and light wear, Good+.

"A publication of the utopian Oneida and Wallingford communities, edited by J.H. Noyes" [Lomazow]. His successors, including George Noyes, continue his work in these issues. John Noyes, with his genius "for organization and his dominating personality made Oneida Community the most successful of all American Utopias" [DAB]. "The Oneida Circular was the chief organ of the perfectionist communities founded by J.H. Noyes. In it

Noyes expounded his doctrines of spiritualism, communism, and free love; though uneven in its editing, it was often well written and interesting" [Mott].

The Circular also discusses 'Community Gossip,' the organization and tenets of the Community, religious doctrines, and other subjects.

Lomazow 568. II Mott 207. Not in OCLC, Sabin, Eberstadt, Decker.

\$350.00



Item No. 106

“Shall Washington or Montgomery Own the Continent?”

106. **Phillips, Wendell:** WENDELL PHILLIPS ON THE WAR. PHONOGRAPHIC REPORT BY J.M.W. YERRINGTON/ APRIL 27, 1861. [Boston: The Liberator] 221 Washington St., Room G, [1861]. Elephant folio broadside, 17" x 24-1/2". Printed in six columns. Light toning and wear. Small chip at top blank edge. Old folds, several splits along folds with occasional loss of portions of a couple of letters, repaired on verso with archival tape. Good+.

This rare broadside prints Wendell Phillips's lecture, delivered April 21, 1861, at the Music Hall in Boston before the Twenty-Eighth Congregational Society. At this very early

stage in the War, he explains that the primary purpose of the War is the extirpation of Slavery, not merely the maintenance of the Union.

"To-day, therefore, the question is, by the voice of the South, 'Shall Washington or Montgomery own the continent?' And the North says, 'From the gulf to the pole, the Stars and Stripes shall atone to four million of negroes whom we have forgotten for seventy years; and, before you break the union, we will see that justice is done to the slave.'... The noise and dust of the conflict may hide the real question at issue. Europe may think, some of us may, that we are fighting for forms and parchments, for sovereignty and a flag. But really the war is one of opinions; it is Civilization against Barbarism; it is Freedom against Slavery. The cannon-shot against Fort Sumter was the yell of pirates against the Declaration of Independence; the war-cry of the North is the echo of that sublime pledge. The South, defying Christianity, clutches its victim. The North offers its wealth and blood in glad atonement for the selfishness of seventy years..."

This broadside was issued by *The Liberator*, founded by William Lloyd Garrison. It prints a couple of articles "From the Boston Liberator", and states that it is "For Sale at 221 Washington St., Room 6," *The Liberator's* address. Several issues of *The Liberator* had noted the availability of this broadside.

Not in LCP, Bartlett, Blockson, Work, Dumond, Sabin. OCLC 950906757 [1- AAS], 33000276 [3- Cornell, Harvard, Brown] as of March 2019. \$1,000.00

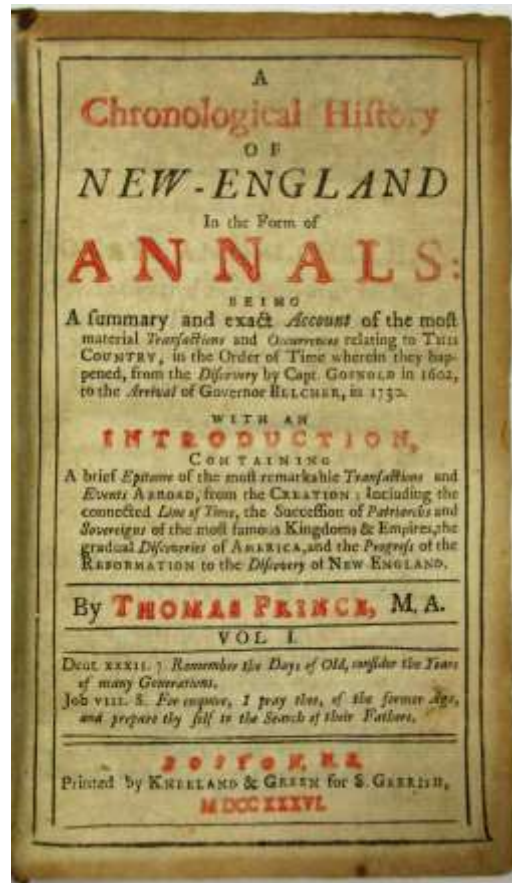
**“The Most Scholarly Piece of Literary Work Wrought in America
During the Colonial Time”**

107. **Prince, Thomas:** A CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY OF NEW-ENGLAND IN THE FORM OF ANNALS: BEING A SUMMARY AND EXACT ACCOUNT OF THE MOST MATERIAL TRANSACTIONS AND OCCURRENCES RELATING TO THIS COUNTRY, IN THE ORDER OF TIME WHEREIN THEY HAPPENED, FROM THE DISCOVERY BY CAPT. GOSNOLD IN 1602, TO THE ARRIVAL OF GOVERNOR BELCHER, IN 1730. WITH AN INTRODUCTION...VOL. I. Boston, N.E.: Printed by S. Kneeland & Green for S. Gerrish. 1736. Contemporary calf [hinges starting, spine chip], covers bordered by gilt rules. Raised spine bands, gilt-lettered 'T' stamped on spine. [10], xi, [1], 20, 104, [2], 254 pp, as issued. Title printed in red and black. Rear free endpaper lacking; front free endpaper clipped at the top portion. Very Good.

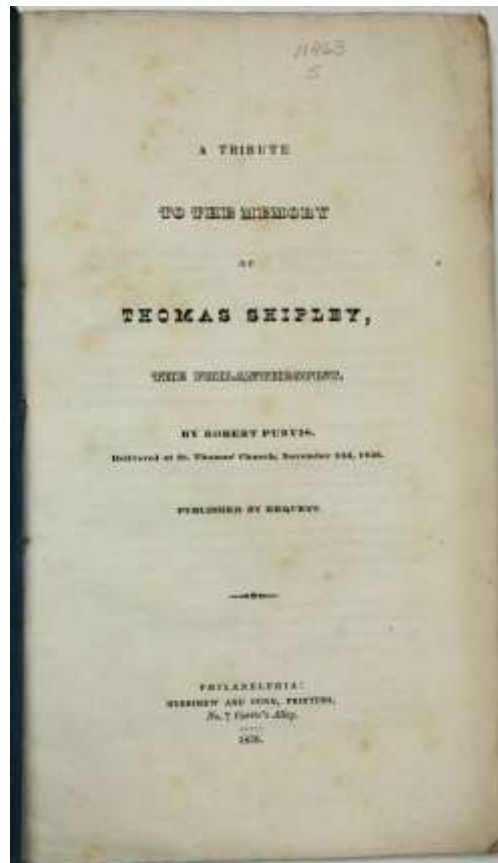
"With great diligence and care [Prince] prepared the material for his 'Chronological history.' His aim was to present an epitome of history in the briefest and most accurate form. A strictly chronological arrangement and the simplest form of human statement were chosen. As an introduction to the work he traced general chronology from the creation till the accession of James I. Then began the work proper-- New England chronology. Of this only a part was completed, viz.: that from the accession of James I till a few months subsequent to the landing of Winthrop and his colonists in Massachusetts Bay...Prince was one of the most accurate of compilers. He was intensely critical, though living a century before the art of criticism began generally to be applied...The quaint statement given in his preface of what he considered to be his duty as an historian in the matter of accuracy and fairness is one of the gems of early New England literature. 'The Chronological history...is the most scholarly piece of literary work wrought in America during the colonial time.'" Larned.

Volume I, which contains a List of Subscribers, was "all" [Howes] that was published; Volume II did not appear until 1755, with the title, 'Annals of New-England.' Volume I brings the Chronology to September 7, 1630.

FIRST EDITION. Howes P615aa. Larned 1010. Church 925. Evans 4068. \$1250.00



Item No. 107



Item No. 108

Oration by a Black Philadelphian and Tireless Abolitionist

108. **Purvis, Robert:** A TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF THOMAS SHIPLEY, THE PHILANTHROPIST, BY ROBERT PURVIS. DELIVERED AT ST. THOMAS' CHURCH, NOVEMBER 23D, 1836. PUBLISHED BY REQUEST. Philadelphia: Merrihew and Gunn, Printers, 1836. iv, [5]-20 pp. Stitched in original printed blue wrappers. Two rubberstamp accession dates in wrapper margins, and one in upper margin of page 20. Light blindstamp on title leaf. Early ownership signature at head of front wrapper. Very Good. Pages 19-20 print John Greenleaf Whittier's poem, 'To the Memory of Thomas Shipley, President of the Pennsylvania Abolition Society, who died on the 17th of the Ninth Mo. 1836, a devoted Christian and Philanthropist.'

Purvis was born in Charleston in 1810 to a free woman of color and a white cotton broker. The family soon moved to Philadelphia, where young Purvis grew up. He graduated from Amherst College, returned to Philadelphia, became a leader of that city's black community and a tireless abolitionist. He married Harriet Forten, the daughter of wealthy African-American businessman and abolitionist James Forten.

Forten signed the Preface, honoring Shipley's memory, in type on behalf of his colleagues. These included Reverend William Douglass, African-American Rector of St. Thomas's African Episcopal Church, where Purvis delivered this eulogy. Absalom Jones founded St. Thomas' in 1792 as Philadelphia's first black congregation. Douglass, born in Baltimore to Free Negroes, was ordained in Maryland and, before coming to Philadelphia, was a Minister on Maryland's Eastern Shore. Forten had been educated by Anthony Benezet. During the American Revolution he had been a powder-boy at the age of fourteen aboard Stephen Decatur's ship. Taken prisoner and held on the Prison Ship 'Old Jersey,' he remained a loyal American patriot, refusing British blandishments to shower him with wealth and status if he immigrated to England. After the War, he was a tireless battler for abolition, an active member of the Anti-Slavery Society, and an ally of William Lloyd Garrison.

Shipley, whom Purvis eulogizes, was a Quaker, a colleague of Purvis in the Pennsylvania Abolition Society, and a lifelong Philadelphia abolitionist.

LCP 8559. Dumond 95. Sabin 66734. Not in Blockson, Work.

\$4,500.00

Manuscript Recipes for All Sorts of Problems and Ailments

109. **[Recipes]:** SMALL POCKET BOOKLET COMPLETED IN MANUSCRIPT CONTAINING RECIPES FOR DYES AND MEDICINES, AND DIARY ENTRIES. [n.p.: 1878]. 3" x 4-3/4". [32]pp. Bound in leather covered paper wraps [piece of leather torn from front wrap], blue lined pages. Completed in ink and pencil manuscript. 16pp are filled with recipes for dyes and medicinal treatments, 9pp [written beginning at the other wrapper] contain short diary entries [March 1 - April 13, 1878], a handful of pages blank or with numerical figures or scribbles. Two early small newspaper recipes glued in. Scattered foxing and spotting, light wear. Good+.

Recipes include blue, yellow, green, and black dyes; liniment made with ale and one with vinegar; cough medicinal; Cholera medicine; hard soap; Granny Trips sarsaparilla, troches; paste for having had stepped on a dirty nail; poison treatment; and what to feed young turkeys [custard, scalded egg bread, buttermilk, etc.].

Diary entries are brief: Papa and Eddie tapping maple trees, Ned has run away, Mr. Corning is here, went to East Chatham to go to church; got the building insured, Rachel got some kittens; Mama and Papa visited Mr. Primton's, went to Mr. Ford's funeral. \$150.00

Cholera Medicine
 Equal parts of the
 tincture of rhubarb,
 opium, camphor,
 peppermint, and
 cassia.
 Dose 15 drops.

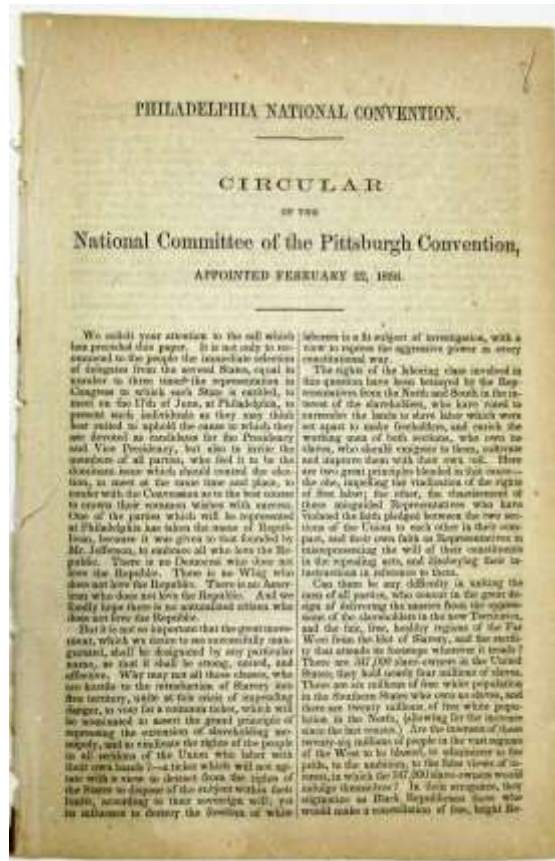
Hard Soap
 30 lbs grease
 14 gallons water
 20 lbs sal soda
 1/2 lb borax
 5 lbs caustic soda
 mix all and boil
 two hours

To Color Blue
 4 lbs
 10% precipitate of potash
 1 table spoonful of copper
 1 table spoonful oil vitrol
 bring to a boil then
 put in the goods
 for twenty minutes
 stirring often. Rinse
 in clear warm water

Brown on ^{wool} ^{silk} Cotton
 3 lbs goods 3/4 lb butch 1 oz Blue
 vitrol 1 oz Bichromate of Potash
 Put cutch & vitrol in enough
 warm water to work the goods
 and let them remain at nearly
 for two or three hours
 Bichromate of Potash & let them
 from 10 to 20 minutes. Take

How to deal with poison
 Salt & Mustard are
 the great reliance. For
 most reasons they are
 found in every house
 they can be given instantly.
 They produce vomiting
 quicker than any other
 substances in comon
 use, & the danger of
 overdosing is nothing.
 after thorough vomiting
 strong coffee for an
 opiate, or two or three
 whites of raw eggs
 for acid poisons

Item No. 109



Item No. 110

Unite "All These Classes Who Are Hostile to the Introduction of Slavery into Free Territory"

110. **Republican Party:** PHILADELPHIA NATIONAL CONVENTION. CIRCULAR OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE PITTSBURGH CONVENTION, APPOINTED FEBRUARY 22, 1856. [Washington: Buell & Blanchard, 1856]. Caption title [as issued], disbound with loosening. 6, [1 blank], [1] pp. Printed in double columns. Clean text, Good+.

This document was issued in March 1856, in preparation for the Party's first presidential nominating Convention at Philadelphia in June. The National Committee seeks to unite "all these classes who are hostile to the introduction of slavery into free territory." The slave interest has denied the "laboring class" of lands "which were set apart to make freeholders and enrich the working men of both sections who own no slaves, who should emigrate to them, cultivate and improve them with their own toil." The Republican Party stands for the dignity of free labor, and the restriction of slavery to the States where it already exists. The Committee warns of the spreading evil of Kansas-style ballot fraud, depriving Free-Staters of their majority; and the gerrymandering and manipulation which have given a minority of slave-owners the reins of government in many Southern States.

Sabin 63113 [6pp, lacking the final leaf containing the imprint]. Not in Blockson, Dumond, Weinstein, Work. LCP 8796 [ref.]. \$375.00

Make Rock Island the Center of YOUR World!

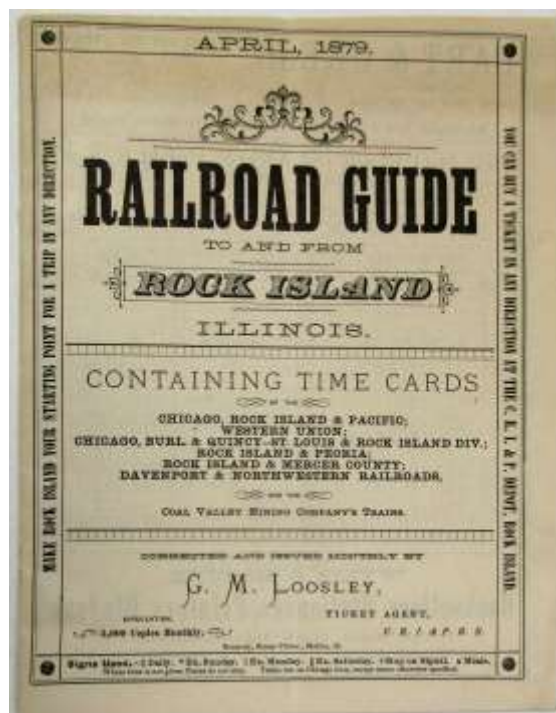
111. **[Rock Island]:** RAILROAD GUIDE TO AND FROM ROCK ISLAND ILLINOIS. CONTAINING TIME CARDS OF THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC;

WESTERN UNION; CHICAGO, BURL. & QUINCY- ST. LOUIS & ROCK ISLAND DIV.; ROCK ISLAND & PEORIA; ROCK ISLAND & MERCER COUNTY; DAVENPORT & NORTHWESTERN RAILROADS, AND THE COAL VALLEY MINING COMPANY'S TRAINS. CORRECTED AND ISSUED MONTHLY BY G. M. LOOSLEY, TICKET AGENT, C.R.I. & P.R.R. Moline, Ill.: Kennedy, Steam Printer, April, 1879. 19 [i.e., 20] pp. Stitched. 5-1/4" x 6-3/4". Numerous advertisements, some illustrated; time tables as described in the title. Near Fine.

"Make Rock Island your starting point for a trip in any direction." Advertisements by Rock Island, Iowa, Chicago and other Illinois hotels and merchants. Adolph Langfeldt of Davenport, Iowa touts the "wonderful development" and "pure bracing atmosphere" of Trego County, Kansas, "located on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, 300 miles west of the Missouri River."

Not located on OCLC as of March 2019.

\$450.00



Item No. 111



Item No. 112

A Rare Vigilance Committee Item

112. **San Francisco Vigilance Committee:** PICTORIAL LETTER SHEET SHOWING 'FORT VIGILANT ROOMS OF THE COMMITTEE SACRAMENTO ST. BETN. DAVIS & FRONT' [and] 'MASS MEETING ENDORSING THE ACTS OF THE VIGILANCE COMMITTEE JUNE 14TH'. [with] CONSTITUTION AND ADDRESS OF THE VIGILANCE COMMITTEE... ADOPTED, MAY 15, 1856. [San Francisco]: Lith. Britton & Rey, [1856]. Two leaves, unnumbered, on a single folio sheet folded to 8-3/8" x 10-5/8". One page has the two illustrations, which are in excellent condition. The final leaf prints the Committee's Constitution and Address, which has scuffing to portions of some letters. Good+.

The front of this rare letter sheet displays two engraved images, lithographed from daguerreotypes by the influential and pioneering San Francisco photographer, Robert Vance. The upper image, "Rooms of the Committee...", depicts the Committee's headquarters, an imposing two-story building defended by armed guards and cannons. Filled gunny sacks and a cannon guard the entrance; ship masts are in the background. The lower image, "Mass Meeting...", shows the crowded assembly. Speakers address the crowd from the balcony of a building festooned with two large American flags.

The conjugate leaf prints, in three columns, the Constitution and Address of the Vigilance Committee. They explain the breakdown of law and order, and the Committee's mission "for maintenance of the peace and good order of society - the prevention and punishment of crime - the preservation of our lives and property, and to insure that our ballot-boxes shall hereafter express the actual and unforged will of the majority of our citizens."

OCLC 43694738 [1- Lib. Cong.] as of March 2019.

\$2,250.00

“Minus a Million Breathing Machines”

113. [Satirical Catechism]: THE SHORTEST AMERICAN CATECHISM. [np: 1866]. 4pp, folded octavo sheet. Caption title, as issued. Light wear and toning, vignette of American Eagle at head of title. At end: "Buchanan's administration. Latitude of Missouri. Revised in 1866 and adapted to other parts of the country." Very Good.

An extremely rare pamphlet, criticizing American religion, politics, and society, and weighing in on the just-concluded Civil War. It begins, "What is the chief end of man?" The answer: "To get money." It continues with equally pithy sarcasm; for example:

"Which are the principal Divinities?| MAMMON and FASHION."

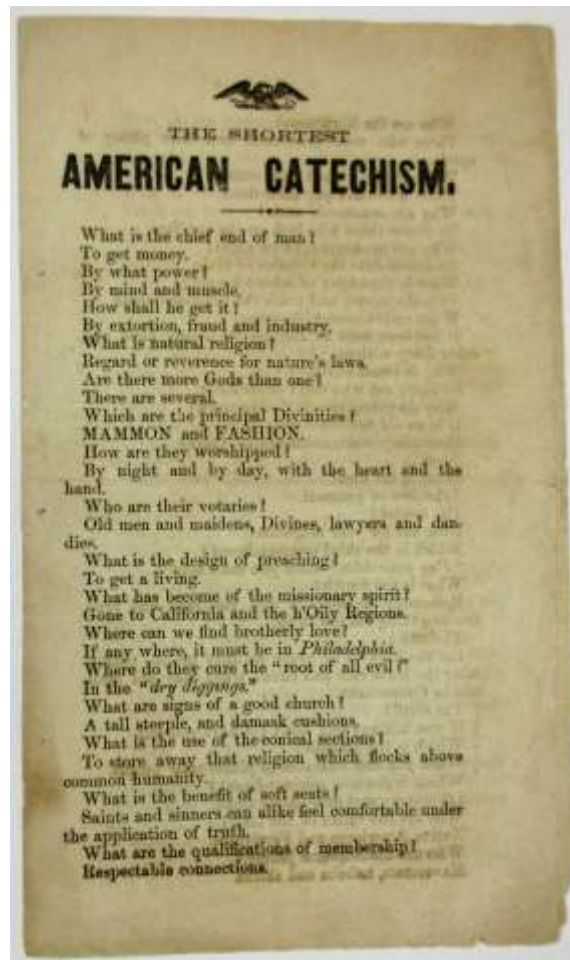
"Who are the wicked? the outcast? | Those who can't pay their dues."

"Which is the new commandment?| Let slavery and grog shops alone.| Who are the rulers of the land?| Native Americans and Foreigners.| Who are the Supreme judges?| slaveocrats, nabobs and shirks."

Evaluating Lincoln's administration: "With what success? | There was an irregular quarrel. | How long did the flare up last? | Four years. | What are some of the results? | Long faces, limping images, minus a million breathing machines, short in the tiller 3,000,000,000 of specie, high taxes, anxious, Freedmen, and a glorious union, (in view.)"

OCLC 48156457 [1- Yale] as of March 2019. Not located at the online sites of AAS, Boston Athenaeum, Library of Congress, New York Public Library, Newberry, Harvard, Brown

\$1,250.00



Item No. 113

114. **Schulz, Christoph:** KURZE FRAGEN UEBER DIE CHRISTLICHE GLAUBENS-LEHRE. NACH HEIL. SCHRIFT- ZEUGNISS BEANTWORTET UND BEWfHRET. DEN CHRISTLICHEN GLAUBENS-SCHfLERN ZU EINEM ANFfNGLICHEN UNTERRICHT NfTZLICH ZU GEBRAUCHEN. Philadelphia: Gedruckt bey Carl Cist, in der Zweyten-strasse, 1784. [10], 140pp. Original calf, raised spine bands. Light foxing. Very Good.

Christoph Schulz [a/k/a Christopher Schultz] [1718-1789] was born in Silesia, Germany; his parents were well-to-do farmers and followers of the Schwenkfelder religion based on the teachings of the German Protestant Reformer Caspar Schwenckfeld von Ossig [1489-1561]. The Schwenkfelders were severely persecuted in Silesia by the Catholics, and many of them fled to the United States. Schulz's family were with a group who fled to Pennsylvania in the 1730s.

Schulz was a devout follower of the Schwenkfelder religion and one of the leaders in promoting its religious body in Pennsylvania. He was chosen to prepare this catechism at a general conference held in 1762; the first printing was issued in 1763 under title: Catechismus, oder Anf%onglicher Unterricht Christlicher Glaubens-Lehre. This 1784 is a second edition of that work with a variation of the title. ["Christopher Schultz," THE PENNSYLVANIA-GERMAN: A POPULAR MAGAZINE OF BIOGRAPHY, HISTORY..., VOLUME 11, JANUARY-DECEMBER, 1910. Pages 649-58.]

Evans 18779. Arndt 610.

\$350.00

The Slave Power Threatens "The Stability, Welfare and Liberty Of the Union"

115. **Seward, William H.:** THE SLAVEHOLDING CLASS DOMINANT IN THE REPUBLIC. SPEECH OF WILLIAM H. SEWARD, AT THE MASS REPUBLICAN CONVENTION, HELD AT DETROIT, OCT. 2D, 1856. [Detroit? 1856?]. [2], 10 pp, with the half title, which is usually lacking ['Speech of William H. Seward, at Detroit, October 2, 1856']. Disbound with some loosening. Trimmed closely at the upper margin, taking several page numerals but not affecting text. Good+.

As the 1856 elections approached, Slavery was steadily enhancing its dominance in the Union. The new Republican Party, of which Seward was a charter member, was fielding John C. Fremont as its first presidential candidate. Seward warns his fellow Republicans that "the Slaveholding class of the American people is systematically and successfully perverting the administration of the government, especially in regard to the Territories, so as to change the Constitution, and endanger the stability, welfare and liberty of the Union."

LCP 9313, Sabin 79556, and Dumond 101 [DC printing]. OCLC 29132562 [1- U MN], 81580952 [1- NYHS] [all without the half title] as of March 2019.

\$125.00

Slaves for Sale!!

116. **[Slave Sale]:** GANG OF 25 SEA ISLAND COTTON AND RICE NEGROES, BY LOUIS D. DE SAUSSURE. ON THURSDAY THE 25TH SEPT., 1852, AT 11 O'CLOCK, A.M., WILL BE SOLD AT RYAN'S MART, IN CHALMERS STREET, IN THE CITY OF CHARLESTON. A GANG OF 25 NEGROES, ACCUSTOMED TO THE CULTURE OF SEA ISLAND COTTON AND RICE. CONDITIONS. - ONE-HALF CASH, BALANCE BY BOND, BEARING INTEREST FROM DAY OF SALE, PAYABLE IN ONE AND TWO YEARS, TO BE SECURED BY A MORTGAGE OF THE NEGROES AND APPROVED PERSONAL SECURITY. PURCHASER TO PAY FOR PAPERS. [Charleston: 1852].

Broadside, printed on tan paper, 7-1/4" x 9-1/4". Several type styles and sizes. Old wrinkles, not obscuring text; three short tape repairs on verso, no loss. Portions of several letters abraded. Good+.

**GANG OF 25 SEA ISLAND
COTTON AND RICE NEGROES,**
By **LOUIS D. DE SAUSSURE**

On *THURSDAY* the 25th Sept., 1852, at 11 o'clock, A.M.,
will be sold at **RYAN'S MART**, in Chalmers Street, in the
City of Charleston,

*A prime gang of 25 Negroes, accustomed
to the culture of Sea Island Cotton and
Rice.*

CONDITIONS.—One-half Cash, balance by Bond, bearing interest from day of sale, payable in one and two years, to be secured by a mortgage of the negroes and approved personal security. Purchasers to pay for papers.

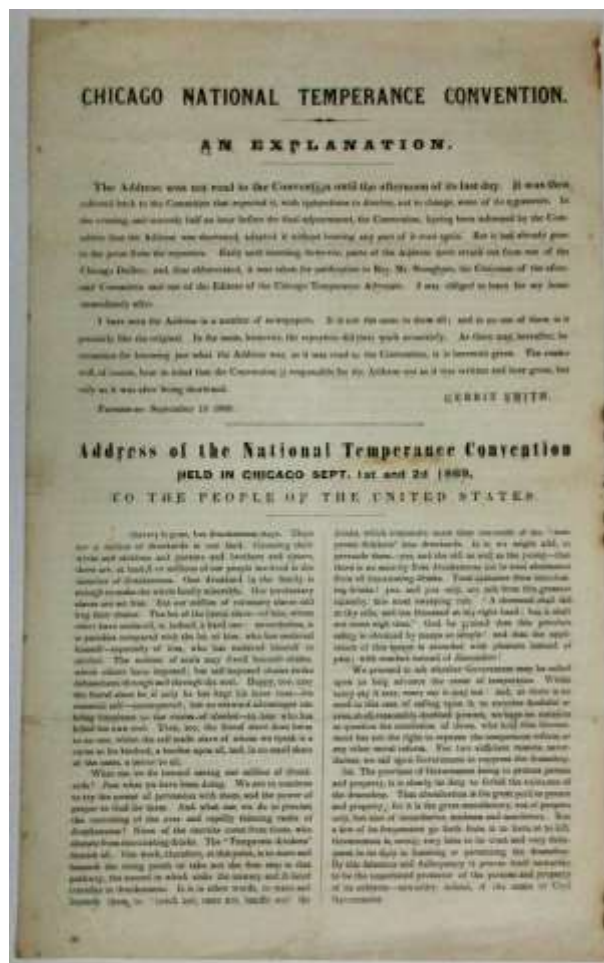
No.	Age.	Capacity.		No.	Age.	Capacity.
1 Aleck,	23	Carpenter.		16 Hannah,	60	Cook.
2 Mary Ann,	31	Field hand, prime.		17 Cudjoe,	22	Prime field hand.
3-3 Louisa,	10			5-18 Nancy,	20	Prime field hand, sister of Cudjoe.
4 Ahnon,	26	Prime field hand.		19 Hannah,	34	Prime field hand.
5 Judy,	24	Prime field hand.		20 James,	13	Slight defect in knee from a broken leg.
6 Cordina,	5			21 Richard,	9	
7 Simon,	1 1/2			22 Thomas,	6	
6-8 Dajimo, infant.				5-23 John,	3	
9 Daniel,	45	Field hand, not prime.		1-24 Squash,	40	Prime field hand.
10 Phyllis,	22	Field hand.		1-25 Thomas,	28	Prime field hand.
11 Will,	9					
12 Daniel,	6					
13 Margaret,	4					
14 Della,	2					
7-15 Hannah,	2 months.					

Item No. 116

Louis Daniel De Saussure [1824-1888], a major Charleston-area slave auctioneer, plied his trade at Charleston's busy Ryan's slave mart. He and other members of the De Saussure family were prominent for generations in South Carolina's business, civic, political, and cultural life. They were also active slave dealers. Louis began his career at the Tobias & Co. mercantile firm, then launched his own business as a broker, real estate agent, director of the South Carolina Railroad, board member of public companies. De Saussure family members were landowners, slave owners, estate settlers, debt collectors in the Charleston and Camden areas, and ubiquitous participants in the life of their community. [Tadman, Michael: The Hidden History of Slave Trading in Antebellum South Carolina: John Springs III and Other "Gentlemen Dealing in Slaves," THE SOUTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL MAGAZINE, Vol. 97, No. 1, Jan. 1996, pp.6-29; "DeSaussure family papers, 1825-1879", description and summary, South Caroliniana Library, Univ. of South Carolina.]

Ryan's Mart of Charleston was established around 1853 by Thomas Ryan, a Charleston alderman and former sheriff. After Charleston banned public slave auctions in 1856, and required enclosed slave markets, Ryan's Mart became one of the most famous slave markets in the South. It was purchased by Z.B. Oakes in 1859 and rebuilt under the name The Old Slave Mart. Today it is operated as The Old Slave Mart Museum and is considered the last surviving slave auction gallery in South Carolina. ["Old Slave Mart Museum", accessed at the Old Slave Mart Museum on Feb. 12, 2019; "Ryan's Mart", South Carolina Department of Archives and History, website of the National Register Properties in South Carolina.]

The "Gang of 25" is listed numerically in two columns, printing each gang member's age [ranging from infancy to age 60] and "capacity" [carpenter, prime field hand, field hand not prime, cook]. Twelve were adults. Thirteen were children age thirteen and under; of those, nine were six years old or less. James, age thirteen, has a "slight defect in knee from a broken leg". Hummel 2338 [4- GA, LSU, SC Hist. Soc., U SC]. OCLC 80937976 [2- Williams, Huntington] as of February 2019. Duke and NY Historical Society have copies. \$7,500.00



Item No. 117

The Wit and Wisdom of... Gerrit Smith

117. **Smith, Gerrit:** CHICAGO NATIONAL TEMPERANCE CONVENTION. AN EXPLANATION. [Peterboro: September 13, 1869]. Folio sheet, folded to 8-3/4" x 13-3/4". 3, [1 blank] pp. Scattered spotting, light old folds, Very Good.

Smith, the perennial reformer and gadfly, prints his scarce 'Address of the National Temperance Convention Held in Chicago Sept. 1st and 2d 1869. To the People of the United States.' He announces, "Slavery is gone, but drunkenness stays... One drunkard in the family is enough to make the whole family miserable. Our involuntary slaves are set free. But our million of voluntary slaves still hug their chains." The "literal slave"-- that is, one whom "others have enslaved"-- lives "in paradise compared with the lot of him, who has enslaved himself-- especially of him, who has enslaved himself to alcohol."

Only "total abstinence" will render the person "safe from this greatest calamity."
OCLC records six locations under two accession numbers as of February 2019. \$250.00



Item No. 118

118. **Smith, Gerrit: THE COMMON SCHOOL COMPROMISE.** [Peterboro, NY: December 14, 1869]. Broadsheet, 7-3/4" x 12-1/4". Each page printed in two columns. A couple of fox spots and old horizontal folds. Very Good.

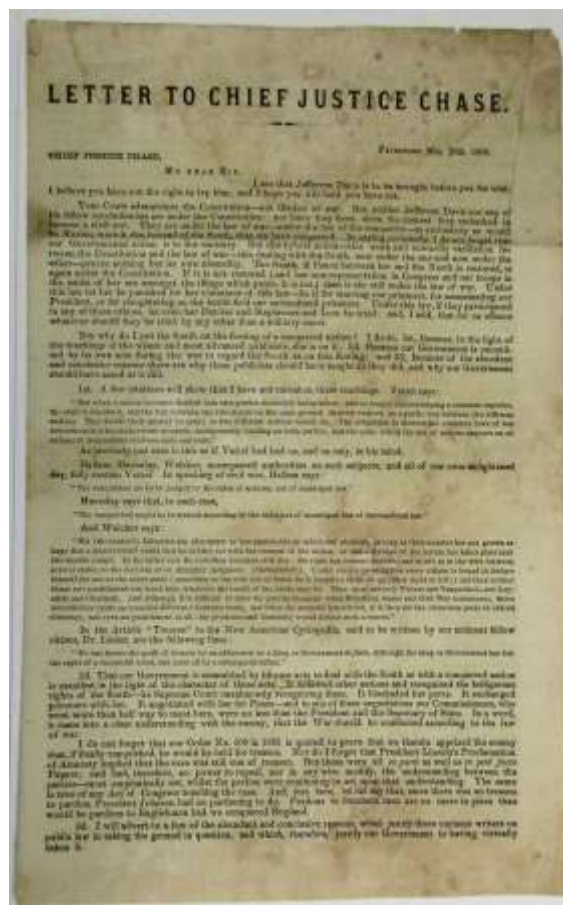
Smith opposes efforts to remove biblical writings from the public schools, as a salve to advocates of the total separation of church and state. "An agreement to exclude their writings from the school would be a gross insult to the memory of Shakespeare and Milton, and a truckling, cowardly policy on the part of those who, for the sake of peace, came into the agreement... The bible is too precious and too full of God to be sold away from the school" for the sake of a craven compromise.

An advocate of minimal government, Smith argues that Government ought entirely to withdraw from schooling, and leave "it a purely voluntary institution."
OCLC 26477656 [1- Syracuse] as of February 2019. \$250.00

119. **Smith, Gerrit:** LETTER TO CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE. Peterboro: May 28, 1866. Folio sheet, folded to 7-1/2" x 12". [3]. [1 blank] pp. Last leaf torn at blank lower 3". Light to moderate foxing. Good+.

Gerrit Smith, the Sage of Peterboro, advises Chief Justice Chase: "I see that Jefferson Davis is to be brought before you for trial. I believe you have not the right to try him; and I hope you will hold you have not." Smith argues that Davis is subject only to the laws of war. "Neither Jefferson Davis nor any of his fellow revolutionists are under the Constitution." Thus a trial for treason is inadmissible; If they participated in crimes under the laws of war, then they should be tried by "a military court." Moreover, Smith counsels, "There is suffering enough in a civil war, and especially to the defeated party, without adding to it after the fighting has ceased.

Not in Sabin, LCP, Dumond. OCLC records six locations under several accession numbers as of February 2019. \$350.00



Item No. 119

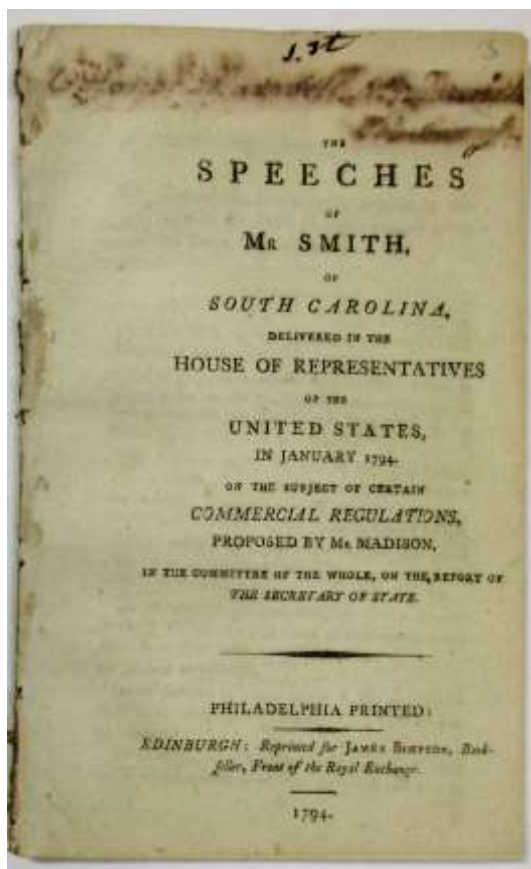
120. **Smith, William L.:** THE SPEECHES OF MR. SMITH, OF SOUTH CAROLINA, DELIVERED IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES, IN JANUARY 1794. ON THE SUBJECT OF CERTAIN COMMERCIAL REGULATIONS, PROPOSED BY MR. MADISON, IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE, ON THE REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE. Edinburgh: 1794. 78pp + one folding table. Disbound. Widely scattered contemporary margin marks or underlines, smudged contemporary ink inscription at top blank margin of title page. About Very Good.

Smith, a Federalist Congressman, speaks on proposals written by Congressman Madison and recent Secretary of State Jefferson to enact tariffs in response to commercial restrictions imposed by European nations, particularly England. Smith says Madison and Jefferson have "induced a false estimate of the comparative condition of our commerce with certain foreign nations," in order to "urge the Legislature to adopt a scheme of retaliating regulations, restrictions, and exclusions." He closely examines the commercial regulations of France and England, "the two powers with whom we have the most extensive relations in trade"; and concludes that England is more liberal by far than France in its regulation of trade with the United States.

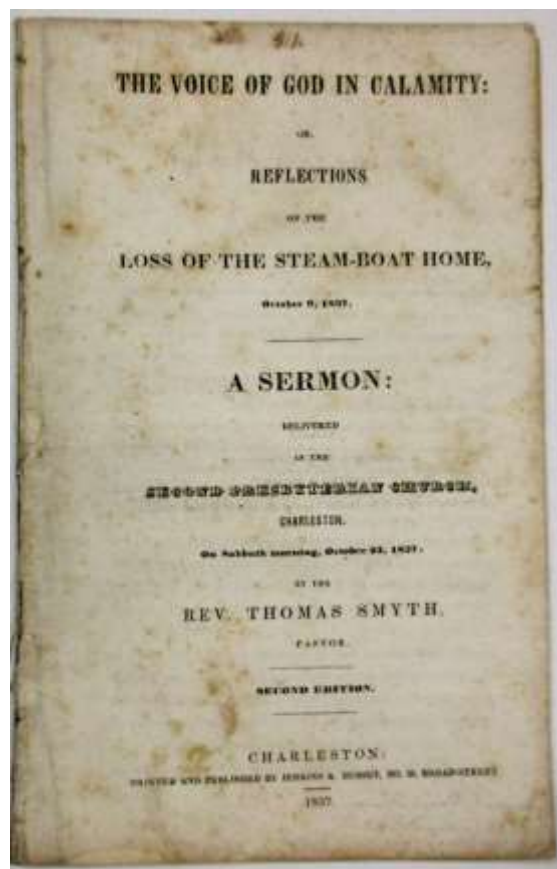
Examining exports, imports, and navigation practices and policies in remarkable detail, he urges that the Nation avoid an unnecessary trade war which would derail its remarkable progress. This pamphlet was originally printed in Philadelphia in the same year. It was reprinted in London.

Kress B2836 [London printing]. ESTC N18607 [7 locations].

\$375.00



Item No. 120



Item No. 121

“The Reckless Indifference of Men”

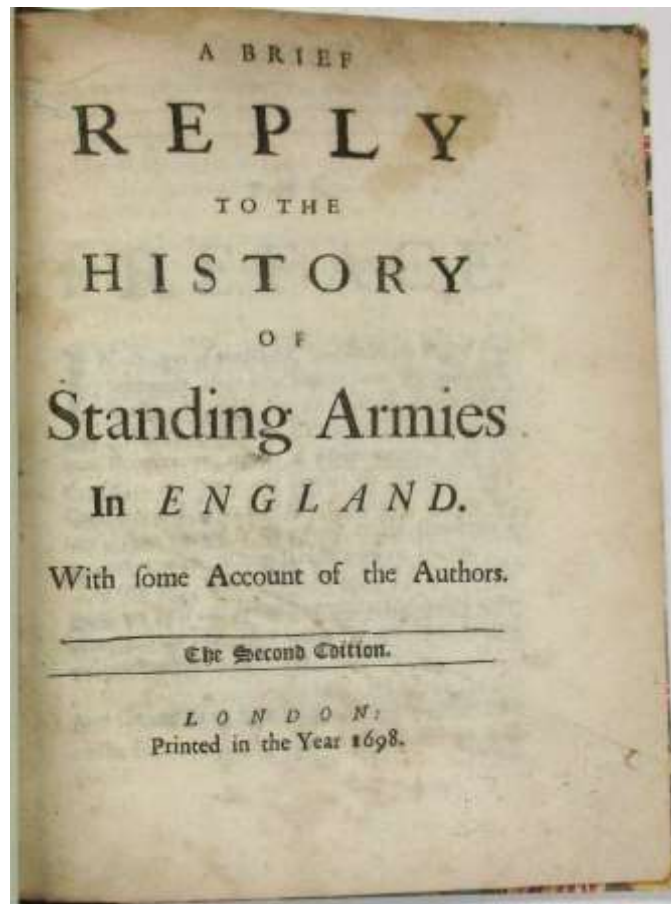
121. **Smyth, Thomas:** THE VOICE OF GOD IN CALAMITY: OR, REFLECTIONS ON THE LOSS OF THE STEAM-BOAT HOME, OCTOBER 9, 1837. A SERMON: DELIVERED IN THE SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CHARLESTON, ON SABBATH MORNING, OCTOBER 22, 1837: BY THE REV....PASTOR. SECOND EDITION. Charleston: Jenkins & Hussey, 1837. 32pp, disbound. Scattered foxing. Good+.

Though styled 'Second Edition,' this and the 'Fourth Edition' are the only ones that American Imprints and NUC record. Turnbull records only the fourth edition, also printed in 1837. Sabin records the first, second, and fourth. "The text of all the editions listed are from the same setting of type with slight variations in the preliminary pages." Sabin.

The sermon is on "the loss of the Packet Home, and the destruction of ninety-five lives." Smyth takes note of the ongoing investigation by "the citizens of Charleston, and their determination to take whatever other measures may be deemed most likely to prevent the recurrence of similar disasters for the future." He warns of "the cupidity, or experimenting boldness, or the reckless indifference of men." The terrible last moments are recounted, and a list of Passengers Lost and Passengers Saved is included at page 32. A family of Levys and a family of Croomses were lost.

An Appendix, pages [23-31, is a 'Narrative of the Loss of the Steam-Packet Home,' by B.B. Hussey, one of the passengers. It was "approved by other passengers now in Charleston." In addition to his activities as a clergyman and family man (he and his wife had ten children), Smyth assembled "probably the most complete collection of theological books to be found in any private library in America" [DAB].

FIRST EDITION. AI 46839 [5]. Sabin 85338. II Turnbull 396 [4th ed.]. Not in Eberstadt, Decker. \$350.00



Item No. 122

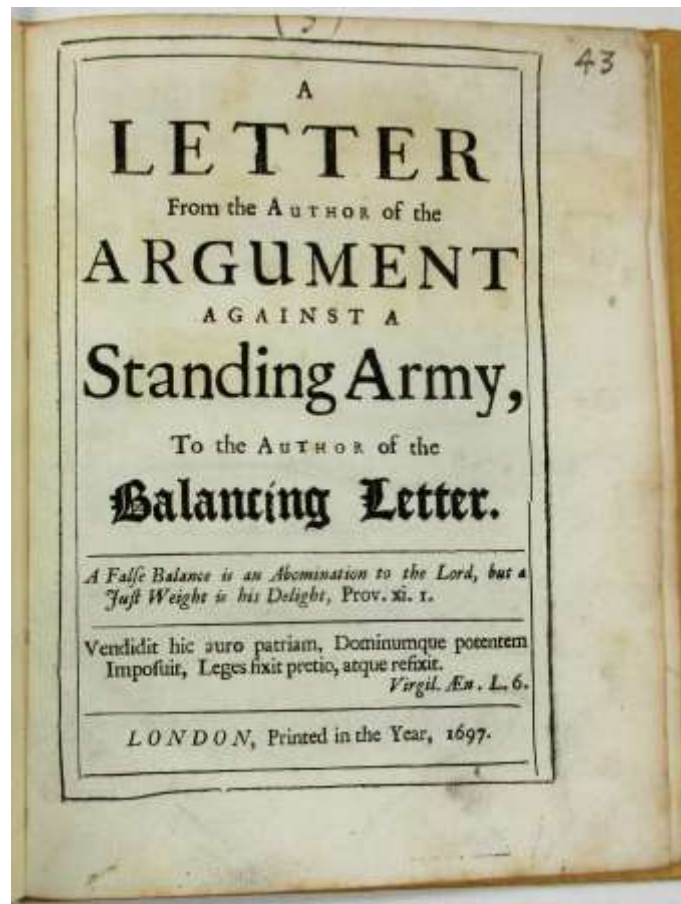
Standing Armies—A Threat to Liberty?

122. [Standing Army] [Defoe, Daniel]: A BRIEF REPLY TO THE HISTORY OF STANDING ARMIES IN ENGLAND. WITH SOME ACCOUNT OF THE AUTHORS. THE

SECOND EDITION. London: Printed in the Year, 1698. 4to. [6], 25, [1 blank] pp. Occasional mild spotting, bound in modern quarter morocco and marbled boards. Very Good.

Defoe rebuts John Trenchard's opposition to the maintenance of Standing Armies. Trenchard profoundly and "most memorably" influenced the Revolutionary War generation. His work "ranked with the treatises of Locke as the most authoritative statement of the nature of political liberty and above Locke as an exposition of the social sources of the threats it faced." [Bailyn Ideological Origins of the American Revolution 36, 62]. His thesis, that a standing army destroyed law and liberty, shook English society as well.

In this second edition, issued in the same year as the first, Daniel Defoe denounces Trenchard as one of the "Murmerers, Grumbletonians and the like... The Evil Spirit of Discontent is now at Work under the best Reign, and the mildest Government that ever England knew." Men like Trenchard "Treat the King himself with Jeers and Banter, and makes Ridiculous Encomiums on him, to expose His Majesty to very Scurrilous Reflections." ESTC R9669. Wing D829A. \$1,500.00



Item No. 123

123. [Standing Army] [Trenchard, John]: A LETTER FROM THE AUTHOR OF THE ARGUMENT AGAINST A STANDING ARMY, TO THE AUTHOR OF THE BALANCING LETTER. A FALSE BALANCE IS AN ABOMINATION TO THE LORD, BUT A JUST WEIGHT IS HIS DELIGHT. PROV. XI. I. London: 1697. Small quarto. 15, [1 blank] pp. Bound in modern cloth. Very Good.

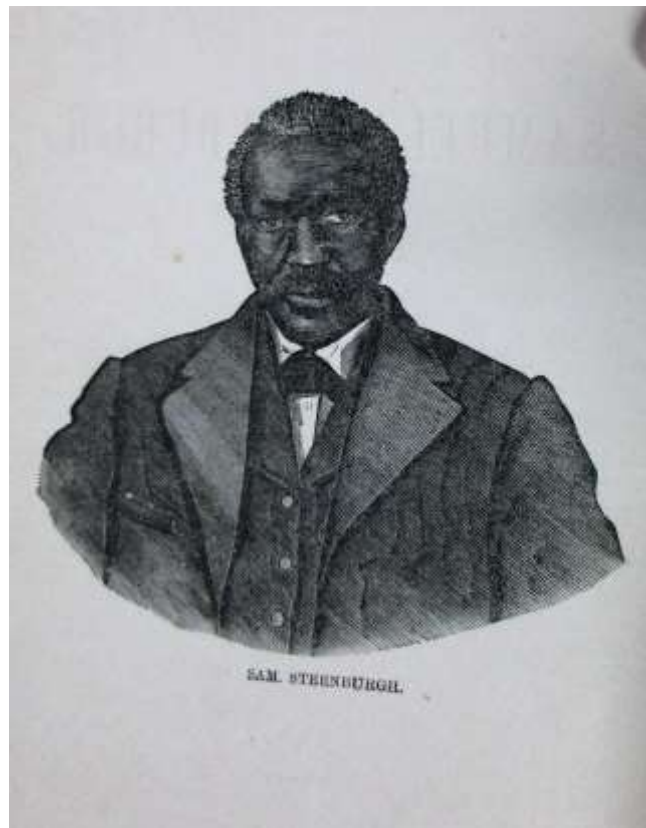
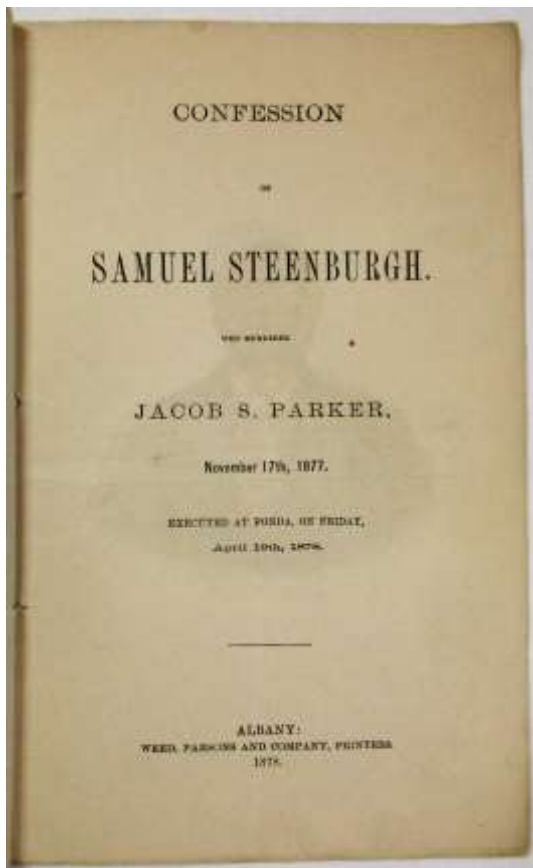
Trenchard's writings profoundly influenced the Revolutionary War generation. They "ranked with the treatises of Locke as the most authoritative statement of the nature of political

liberty and above Locke as an exposition of the social sources of the threats it faced." The colonists "had a vivid sense of what such armies were: gangs of restless mercenaries, responsible only to the whims of the rulers who paid them, capable of destroying all right, law, and liberty that stood in their way." [Bailyn, *Ideological Origins of the American Revolution* 35-36, 62, 73, 114-117.]

The Boston Massacre, and the acute importance thus engendered of resisting British tyranny, stimulated the Colonists' appreciation of Trenchard's work. This pamphlet warns that, where a ruler has a Standing Army, "it is the Fashion of his Subjects to be Slaves under that STANDING ARMY. I observe Men that are addicted to Fashions, follow them in every thing. Now to be Freeman under a STANDING ARMY is not the Fashion of our Neighbours...It is impossible to consider of a STANDING ARMY which shall be sufficient to oppose a Foreign Power, without considering it at the same time to suppress the Subject at home." Trenchard closes with a warning: legitimacy in government depends "upon an equal distribution of Power; and he that gets an over-balance of Power takes away the Title from the rest, and leaves them a Possession without a Right, which is a tenure at the Will of the Lord."

Wing T2113. Not in Kress, Sabin, Stevens.

\$1,500.00



Item No. 124

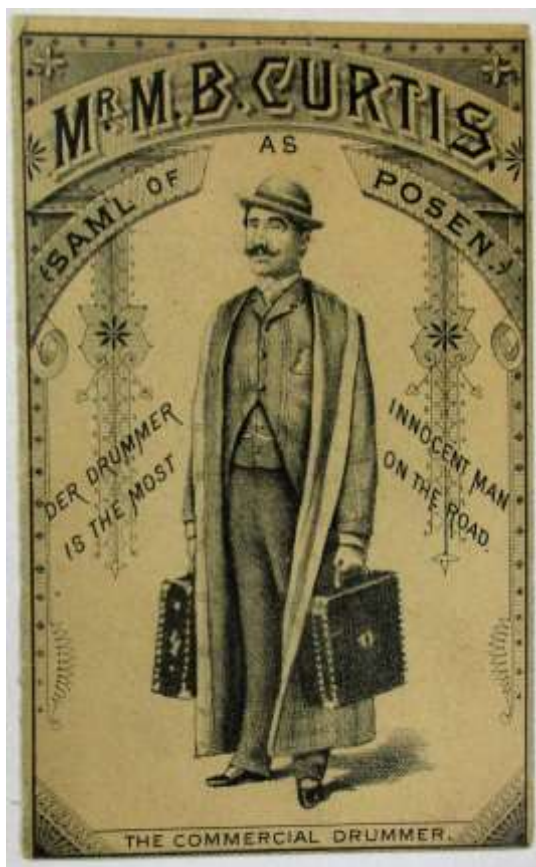
A Black Man's Confession and Execution

124. [Steenburgh, Samuel]: CONFESSION OF SAMUEL STEENBURGH, WHO MURDERED JACOB S. PARKER, NOVEMBER 17TH, 1877. EXECUTED AT FONDA, ON FRIDAY, APRIL 19TH, 1878. Albany: Weed, Parsons and Company, Printers, 1878. [4], [1]-23, [1 blank] pp. Stitched in original printed wrappers [a couple of expert repairs]. Very Good. Portrait frontis of Steenburgh; portrait of Parker after the title leaf.

"Steenburgh, a negro, beat Parker to death in Schoharie County, New York, while robbing him. He confessed to a number of other murders" [McDade]. The pamphlet's introduction says he "was born of colored parents" in 1833" and, when drunk, "is very much inclined to quarrel and fight." Growing up in Schoharie, he was "ignorant of every kind of education except that obtained at the saloon and bar rooms of taverns and restaurants. Schoharie was in those days noted for negroes, and the ambitious ones were always at some evil, wrestling, fighting, drinking, stealing chickens and other poultry, pitching pennys, playing cards, and shirking any kind of labor."

His 'Confession' is the story of his violent life, which included his commission of ten other murders and additional crimes. The verdict-- which consumed but two hours of the jury's time-- and Steenburgh's Address to the Court, denying his guilt, comprise the final pages. An estimated 15,000 people showed up for his public execution.

McDade 907. OCLC 18546446 [7] as of March 2019. Not in LCP or Blockson. \$1,500.00



Item No. 125

“A Favorite with the Colored Waiters”

125. [Strelinger, Mauritz]: MR. M. B. CURTIS AS SAM'L OF POSEN. DER DRUMMER IS THE MOST INNOCENT MAN ON THE ROAD. [New York?: @1880s]. [4] pp, 3" x 4-3/4". Thick card stock. Illustration on first page of Sam'l carrying his bags of salesman's samples. Very Good.

A rare promotional for this immensely popular, long-running play about a Polish Jew who immigrates to America, achieves success as a traveling salesman, and lives a life of ease. The play, 'Sam'l of Posen; The Commercial Drummer', was written by George H. Jessop, and commissioned by Maurice B. Curtis, born Mauritz Strelinger in Bohemia.

This little card explains the personality of The Drummer. "The drummer is the only man who dares address hotel clerks by their Christian names. He knows every hotel in the country and every room in every hotel...In the dining room the drummer is a favorite with the colored waiters." The "Drummer's Balance Sheet" lists the number of times he has "Lied," "Left by back door," "Tried to cheat," "Attended horse races," "Got drunk," "Cigars smoked," etc. The last page is a Poem, purportedly by "Chas. Francis Adams," entitled "Poem of Der Drummer." It begins, "Who stops at der best hotel,/ Und takes his Oysters on der shell,/ Und mit der ladies cuts a swell? / Der Drummer." \$350.00



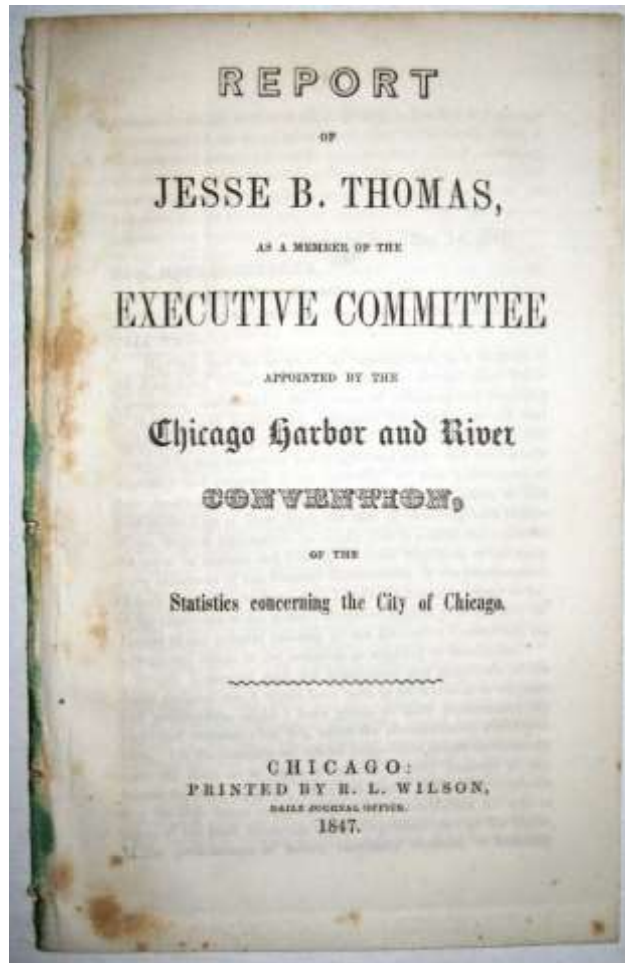
Item No. 126

Dramatic Illustrations of Taylor's Military Prowess

126. [Taylor, Zachary]: GEN. TAYLOR'S ROUGH AND READY ALMANAC. 1848. Philadelphia: Turner & Fisher, [1847]. 18 leaves [as issued]. Stitched into contemporary plain wrappers. Profusely illustrated. Light wear, two closed tears without loss. Good+.

This is a rare printing of a very scarce almanac, intended to bolster Zachary Taylor's campaign for the presidency in 1848. Its illustrations include a title page cut of 'Lieutenant Richie lassoed by a Mexican'; a martial portrait of Taylor; and dramatic illustrations entitled, 'Carrying Up the Gun at Monterey', 'The Mexican Heroine', 'Death of Captain Ridgely', 'Texas Rangers Breaking Open the Houses at the Battle of Monterey', 'Battle of Sacramento', 'Gen. Z. Taylor at the Battle of Buena Vista', 'Death of Colonel Yell at the Battle of Buena Vista', and five other battle illustrations.

Miles 228. Drake 12590 [3]. Not in Sabin, Eberstadt, Decker. OCLC 80254059 [4- Yale, Huntington, AAS, TX Archives] as of April 2019. \$450.00



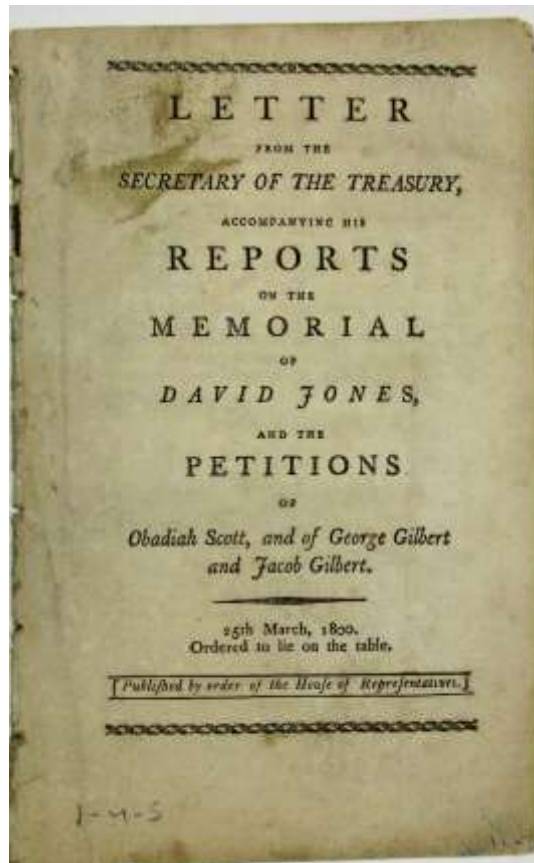
Item No. 127

Lincoln's First Appearance on the National Stage

127. **Thomas, Jesse:** REPORT OF JESSE B. THOMAS, AS A MEMBER OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY THE CHICAGO HARBOR AND RIVER CONVENTION, OF THE STATISTICS CONCERNING THE CITY OF CHICAGO. Chicago: Printed by R. L. Wilson, Daily Journal Office, 1847. 32pp. Disbound without wrappers, else Very Good.

A scarce, desirable Chicago imprint, marking Lincoln's first appearance in a nationally circulated newspaper [Donald, Lincoln, page 151]. The 1847 Convention was called to protest President Polk's veto of the River and Harbor Bill, which had included an appropriation to develop Chicago's harbor. Chicagoans considered harbor development absolutely essential to the City's future prosperity. Thomas, the "official statistician of the convention," produced this Report, which "gives statistics on trade and commerce, lists vessels owned at Chicago and other lake ports, and describes the Chicago harbor" [Byrd]. His Report, "a sketch of the history of Chicago from the treaty of Greenville of 1796 to date, including the disastrous speculation that collapsed in 1837, is followed by various tables, including tables of population in 1840 of 4,853 that had increased in 1845 to 12,088" [Streeter]. Thomas's purpose was to demonstrate the advantages of Chicago's harbor development and the necessity of federal funding.

The delegates included the era's most prominent Whigs and other advocates of federal financing of infrastructure. They opposed President Polk's view that Congress lacked constitutional power to fund internal improvements. "As the sole Whig congressman-elect from Illinois, Lincoln attracted some attention, and his name first appeared in a nationally circulated newspaper when Horace Greeley in the New York Tribune mentioned that this 'tall specimen of an Illinoisan...spoke briefly and happily' to the convention" [Donald].
 FIRST EDITION. Howes T174aa. Streeter Sale 1491. McMurtrie 88. Byrd 1254. Not in Graff or Eberstadt. \$1,250.00



Item No. 128

Wolcott Holds Them to Their Bargain with Treasury Secretary Hamilton

128. [Treasury Department]: LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, ACCOMPANYING HIS REPORTS ON THE MEMORIAL OF DAVID JONES, AND THE PETITIONS OF OBADIAH SCOTT, AND OF GEORGE GILBERT AND JACOB GILBERT. 25TH MARCH, 1800. ORDERED TO LIE ON THE TABLE. PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. [Philadelphia: 1800]. 13, [3 blanks] pp. Disbound, scattered soil. Light blindstamp on title page. Else Very Good.

Jones's Memorial prompts Secretary Wolcott to recommend leasing the Salt Springs in the Northwest Territory, to prevent "irregular conduct of unauthorized individuals" which threaten the abutting woods and which may result in "a future unnecessary increase of the price of salt in the western country."

The Gilberts sought relief from their 1794 contract with then-Treasury Secretary Alexander Hamilton, for supplying clothing and uniforms to the army. The contract, with Hamilton's signature in type, is printed at pages 8-10. Although the Gilberts "suffered

considerable losses in consequence of the increased price of cloth during the year 1794," Wolcott holds them to their bargain.

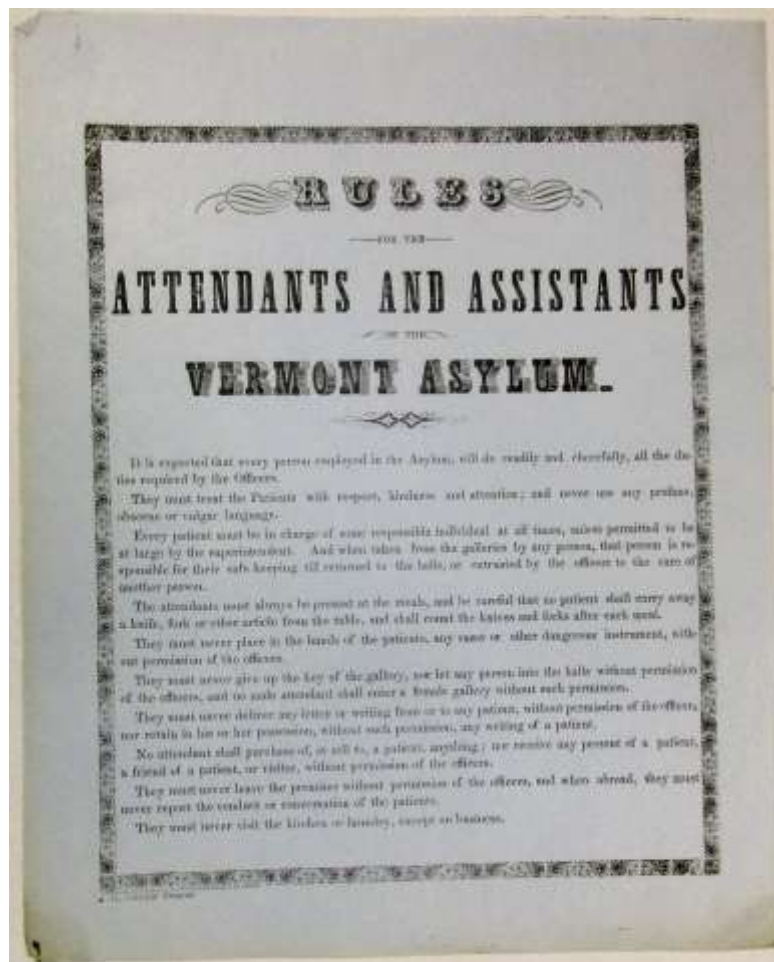
Obadiah Scott fares no better in his effort to avoid paying duties of \$57.00 on his distillery, which had broken by reason of "the high state of the water in the river Ohio." Evans 38763. \$375.00

Be Nice!

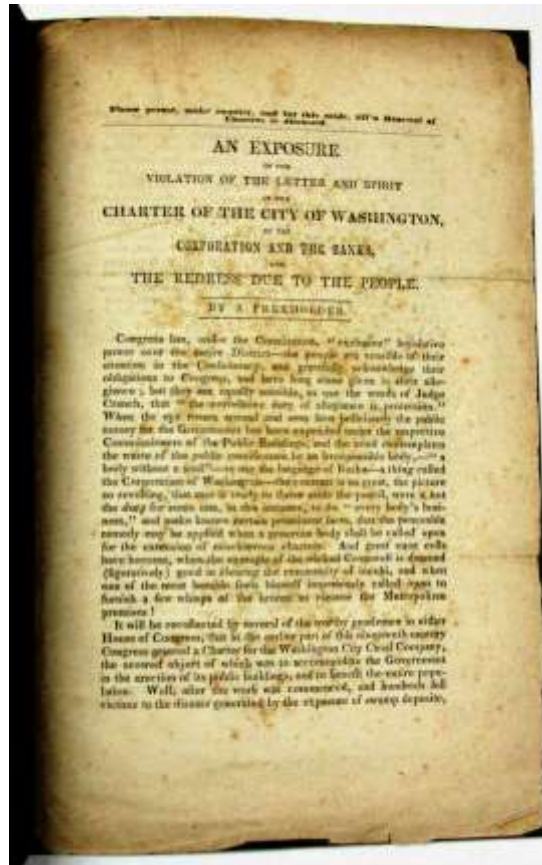
129. **Vermont Asylum: RULES FOR THE ATTENDANTS AND ASSISTANTS OF THE VERMONT ASYLUM.** [Brattleboro]: J.H. Capen, Printer, [1850s?]. Broadside, 8" x 10". Text surrounded by decorative border, and printed on pale blue paper. Minor edge toning, Near Fine.

An uncommon, early example of the movement to treat institutionalized mentally ill persons with dignity. Employees "must treat the Patients with respect, kindness and attention; and never use any profane, obscene or vulgar language." The Asylum was founded in 1834 as the Vermont Asylum for the Insane, a pioneering institution seeking "an alternative to the harsh and seemingly inhumane treatment of these patients in the past." [See, Marge Howe, 'The Vermont Asylum for the Insane. The Brattleboro Retreat' at the website of Windham County, Vermont].

OCLC 929585291 [1- AAS], 78683515 [5- LCP, U Rochester, Harvard, Historic Deerfield, U MN] as of March 2019. \$375.00



Item No. 129



Item No. 130

The D.C. Government is a Disgrace

130. **[Washington D.C.]: AN EXPOSURE OF THE VIOLATION OF THE LETTER AND SPIRIT OF THE CHARTER OF THE CITY OF WASHINGTON, BY THE CORPORATION AND THE BANKS, AND THE REDRESS DUE TO THE PEOPLE. BY A FREEHOLDER.** [Washington?: 183-?]. 8pp. Caption title, as issued, bound in modern plain wrappers. Lightly foxed and worn, Good+.

The pamphlet exposes mismanagement and corruption in the D.C. government, and the failure of Congress to exercise its constitutional duty of oversight. The author cites shoddy work performed by the Washington City Canal Company; its illegal appropriation of property; corruption of the Commissioner of Public Buildings and other agencies; conflicts of interest. The City's governors, "to a great extent, are connected in various enterprises of the 'public weal' to such an extent as to call their integrity as legislators into grave question." The author also denounces Banks, which "own much of the real estate, for balances due by builders, and cause rents to be so high." Bridges, roads, public grounds are a disgrace.

FIRST EDITION. Cohen 8712. OCLC 40074331 [1- U MI] as of March 2019. Not in AI, Sabin, Bryan, Eberstadt, Decker. \$450.00

Scary Events in Windham!

131. **[Weaver, William L.? Stephen Tilden? Ebenezer Tilden?]: WINDHAM BULL-FROG SONG.** Willimantic [CT]: Printed at the Journal Office, [1840? 1850s?]. Broadside, 10.5" x 17.5". Text and illustrations printed within an ornamental border. Beneath

caption title are woodcut illustrations of two frogs seated on rocks, followed by a historical "Introduction," and the words to the song in three columns. A few small fox spots, Very Good.

The Introduction describes a dark dismal night in July of 1756. The inhabitants of Windham were awakened by a loud noise which seemed to be yells of "infuriated Indians." They also thought they heard the names of Col. Dyer and Elderkin shouted out, "two eminent lawyers, and this increased their general terror." Several townspeople thought something supernatural was happening; they dropped to their knees to pray, while some braver individuals took guns and went to face the attacking foes. By morning the noises had died down. Finding no Indians, the brave men headed home.

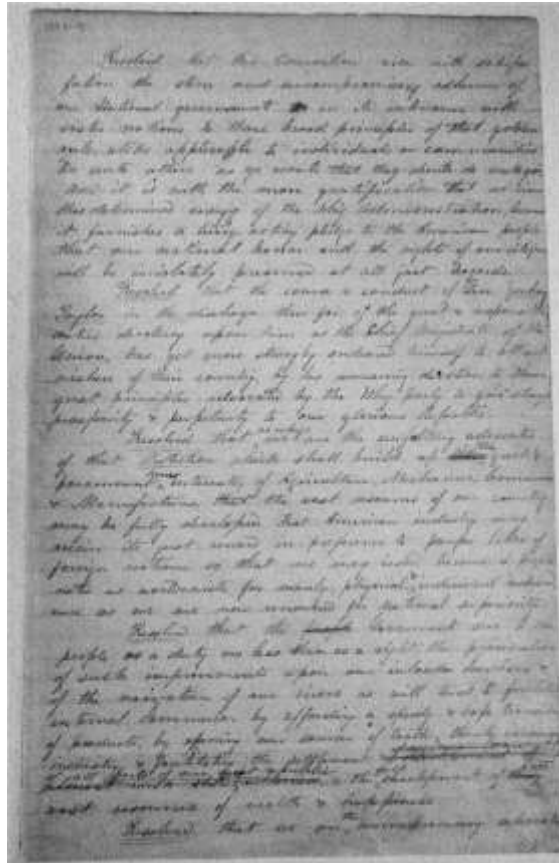
It was later discovered that the mill-pond outside the village had become nearly dry, causing the large number of bullfrogs to fight "a pitched battle on the sides of the ditch" for what little water remained. This was the great battle that had caused the frightening noises which the townspeople mistook for Indians. The melee resulted in the death of "several thousand" frogs. "Now Lawyers, Parsons, Bullfrogs, all/ I bid you each farewell;/ And unto you I loudly call/ A better tale to tell."

OCLC records several different printings of this broadside poem. Brown University suggests an 1840 publication date and attributes authorship to one William L. Weaver [1816-1867]; the New York Public Library weighs in with a suggested publication date of the 1850s and an attribution to Stephen and Ebenezer Tilden.

OCLC 22989345 [1- Brown], 44404878 [1- NYPL] as of February 2019. AAS records other imprints. \$750.00



Item No. 131



Item No. 132

**Manuscript Resolutions: “We Are Unilaterally Opposed
To the Farther Extension of Slavery in Territory of the United States”**

132. **Whig Party:** RESOLVED THAT THIS CONVENTION VIEW WITH SATISFACTION THE STERN AND UNCOMPROMISING ADHERENCE OF OUR NATIONAL GOVERNMENT... [np: 1849?]. Handwritten broadsheet Resolutions, [2] pp, recording the votes of a Whig Convention, probably in a Northern State in 1849, in President Zachary Taylor's truncated presidential term. 7-3/4" x 12-1/2". Bit of light smudging, Very Good.

The Convention occurred early in President Taylor's administration, which probably means 1849. It was in a Northern state, because the Convention resolves that "we are, as we ever have been unilaterally opposed to the farther extension of slavery in Territory of the United States..." Moreover, the Resolutions support a protective tariff and internal improvements, positions not normally taken in the South, even among that section's few remaining Whigs. The Resolutions assert that "the late fraternization of the self styled immaculate 'Free Democracy' with the Simon pure Loco Foco party of the North & South is a signal fulfillment of that adage where 'the dog returns again to his vomit'..." \$450.00

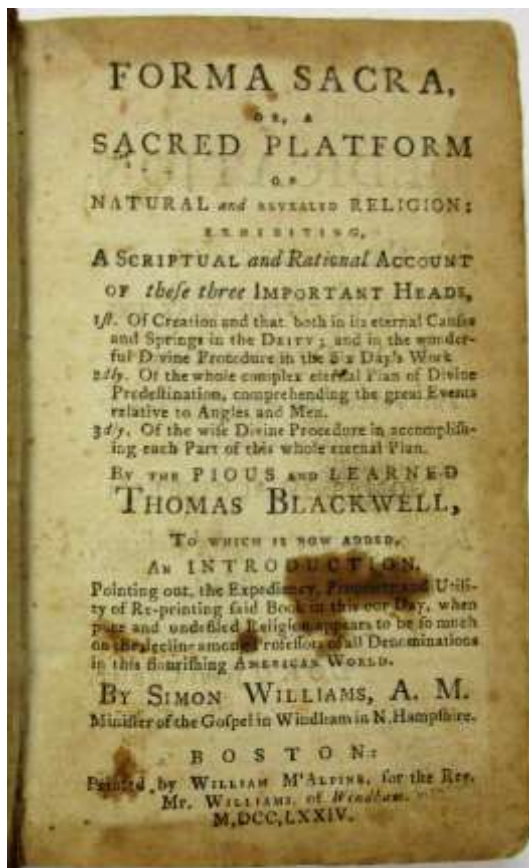
“A List of Over Seven Hundred Names of Subscribers”

133. **Williams, Simon:** FORMA SACRA, OR, A SACRED PLATFORM OF NATURAL AND REVEALED RELIGION; EXHIBITING, A SCRIPTUAL [sic] AND RATIONAL ACCOUNT OF THE THREE IMPORTANT HEADS... BY THE PIOUS AND LEARNED THOMAS BLACKWELL, TO WHICH IS NOW ADDED, AN INTRODUCTION,

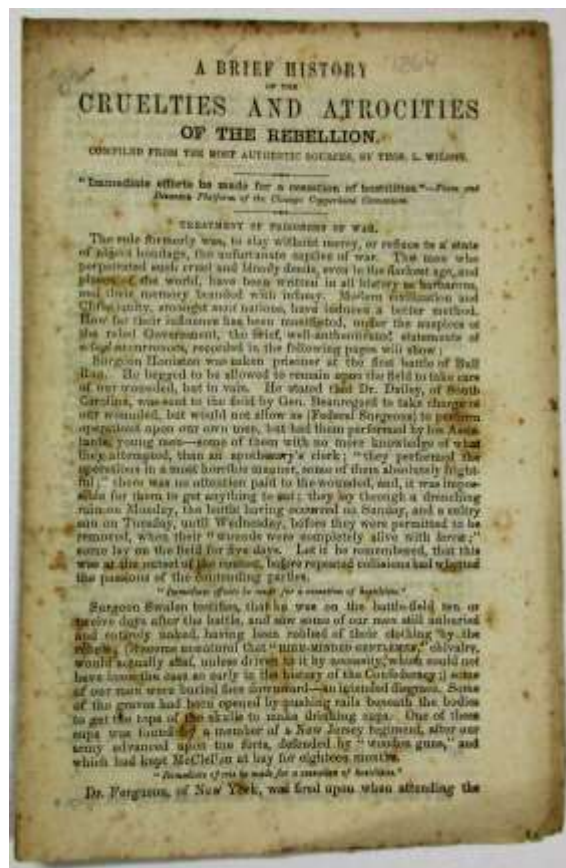
POINTING OUT, THE EXPEDIENCY, PROPRIETY AND UTILITY OF RE-PRINTING SAID BOOK IN THIS OUR DAY, WHEN PURE AND UNDEFILED RELIGION APPEARS TO BE SO MUCH ON THE DECLINE AMONG PROFESSORS OF ALL DENOMINATIONS IN THIS FLOURISHING AMERICAN WORLD. BY SIMON WILLIAMS, A.M., MINISTER OF THE GOSPEL IN WINDHAM IN N. HAMPSHIRE. Boston: Printed by William M'Alpine, for the Rev. Mr. Williams, of Windham, 1774. xvii, [1- Advertisement from Williams], xviii, vi [i.e., vii], 8-339, [Advertisement from M'Alpine] pp. Full contemporary unlettered calf with raised spine bands, an attractive colonial binding. Lacks the free endpapers, Very Good with light occasional foxing.

"Contains a list of over seven hundred names of subscribers" [Evans]. These appear in eighteen pages. The first advertisement, from Williams, assures readers of his diligent research into the life of Blackwell, who "was predecessor to the Reverend Doctor Witherspoon, who is now president of the college in the Jerseys, and was before he was called to America, a minister of the gospel in Peasly North-Britian [sic], where Mr. Blackwell was much esteemed."

The book was almost certainly bound by William M'Alpine, and so identified from the last page, which advertises the variety of his books for sale. "As the above Books are mostly printed and bound by said M'Alpine, he is determined to sell at the lowest Prices, and will warrant all such to be neatly bound, &c." Most colonial books "carry no clue as to who may have made them... Occasionally advertisements at the backs of books contained a printed note announcing terms for binding and a binder's name. Such a note in Blackwell's *Forma Sacra*" is one of those few. [See, Hannah Dustin French's essay at page 46 in Lehmann- Haupt, editor, *BOOKBINDING IN AMERICA. THREE ESSAYS* (Portland, ME. 1941)]. FIRST AMERICAN EDITION. Evans 13155. ESTC W12246 [10 locations]. \$500.00



Item No. 133

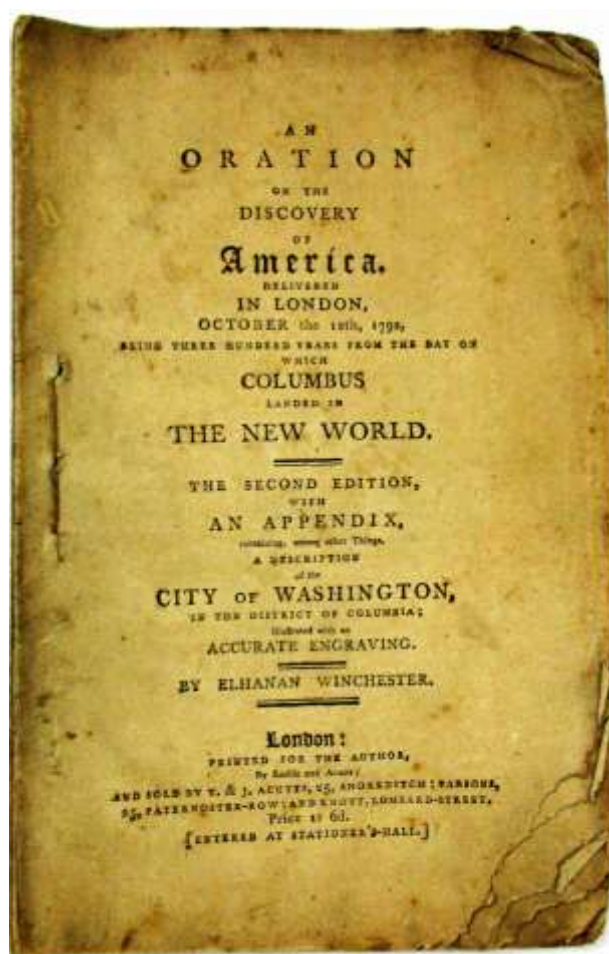


Item No. 134

War is Hell

134. **Wilson, Thos. L.:** A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE CRUELTY AND ATROCITIES OF THE REBELLION. COMPILED FROM THE MOST AUTHENTIC SOURCES. [Washington: McGill & Witherow, for the Union Congressional Committee, 1864]. 8pp. An uncut folio sheet, folded. Moderate foxing, Good+.

This piece-- "a short, political, campaign version of the author's major work" [Nevins], entitled 'Sufferings Endured for a Free Government'-- is an anecdotal recounting of ugly Rebel treatment of Union Prisoners of War and Union-loving men of the Border States and the South, and at Libby Prison. "The civilized world will stand aghast at the fact that the recent Copperhead convention at Chicago was composed of men in full and shameless sympathy with the bloody and brutal tyrants at Richmond." Wilson's book was also printed in 1864. FIRST EDITION. 135 Eberstadt 242. I Nevins 206. \$250.00



Item No. 135

First Use of the Term, "District of Columbia"

135. **Winchester, Elhanan:** AN ORATION ON THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA. DELIVERED IN LONDON, OCTOBER THE 12TH, 1792, BEING THREE HUNDRED YEARS FROM THE DAY ON WHICH COLUMBUS LANDED IN THE NEW WORLD. THE SECOND EDITION, WITH AN APPENDIX, CONTAINING, AMONG OTHER THINGS, A DESCRIPTION OF THE CITY OF WASHINGTON, IN THE DISTRICT OF

COLUMBIA; ILLUSTRATED WITH AN ACCURATE ENGRAVING. London: Printed for the Author, [1792]. 77, [1 blank], [2 advt] pp plus engraved folding plan of the City of Washington, with 'Explanation of the Plate' identifying streets, roads, and other sites; folding Schedule of the first census, signed in type by 'T. Jefferson' as Secretary of State. Stitched as issued. Title leaf toned, else a bright text. Folding plan is moderately foxed. Blank outer lower corners of first 24 pages are chipped; last page, Author's 'List of Publications,' has old folds and a small hole [one letter slightly affected]. Good+.

The second and best edition, printed in the same year as the 32-page first, and adding the material on the City of Washington, with the term 'District of Columbia' in the title. Winchester's Oration calls America "the very birth place of civil and religious liberty." America has demonstrated that "a large and extensive country" can be "ruled by a republican form of government," without a religious establishment. "America has also shewn the world, that to admit the Jews to all the privileges of natural born subjects is far from being a dangerous experiment, as has been generally supposed." He includes "Some political hymns for America: Composed during the time of the Late War," at pages 33-47.

"The added appendix is dated February 11, 1792 and the list of publications announces a projected work as 'Now in the Press, and will be published in January next, 1793.' The date of this edition is therefore established as 1792 and the reference to the 'District of Columbia' rather than 'Territory of Columbia' is perhaps the first use of the correct nomenclature as finally adopted. The 'Plan of the City of Washington' is from that of Ellicott and Enfant as originally engraved in Philadelphia by Thackara and Vallance. The new plate, however, reveals a few notable additions, such as a list of references... the name of Rock Creek above George Town, and the names of Virginia and Maryland on the south side of the Potomak" [Eberstadt].

The headings include the following:

"Description of the city of Washington, in the territory of Columbia; ceded by the states of Virginia and Maryland to the United States, and by them established as the seat of their government, after the year 1800." [pages 49-52], preceded by the Plan and Explanation;

"Appendix. Farther particulars respecting Columbus." [pages 53-56];

"Short sketch of the life and character of General Washington." [pages 57-74].

"An acrostic." [pages 75-77] [the acrostic: 'President of the United States of North America'];

"A list of the publications of the author since he has resided in England; most of which may be had, by application to him, at No. 5, Winkworth's buildings." [pages 79-80];

"Schedule of the whole number of persons within the several districts of the United States, according to an act 'providing for the enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States,' passed March 1, 1791." [one unnumbered leaf];

128 Eberstadt 2320. Howes W553. ESTC T43337. II JCB 3573. Bryan 208. Not in Singerman or Rosenbach [Judaica]. \$2750.00

“Wake Up and Fight Suffrage!”

136. [Woman Suffrage] **Susan B. Anthony:** REJECT THE SUSAN B. ANTHONY AMENDMENT. WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN ACTION! WOULD SOUTHERN MEN APPROVE OF THIS? VOTES FOR WOMEN MEANS JURY DUTY FOR WOMEN. Raleigh, N.C.: Edwards & Broughton Printing Co., [1920]. Broadside, 8" x 12". Text in two columns beneath caption title. A variety of type sizes and styles. About Fine.

"Wake up and fight Suffrage in order to protect Southern Women from having jury duty forced upon them." The "Susan B. Anthony Amendment," granting women the right to vote, became the 19th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution in August 1920.

This anti-suffrage southern broadside warns that "suffrage States" require women to abandon their sick children while serving on juries. The premier horror story occurred in Seattle during "a big I.W.W. murder trial" in 1917. Juror No. 11, Mrs. Timmer, learned that her children had contracted measles. Refusing to excuse her from jury duty Judge Donald assured her, "Don't let your attention be attracted by anything but the trial. We'll keep you advised and you will have no cause to worry. Remember, no news is good news." \$450.00

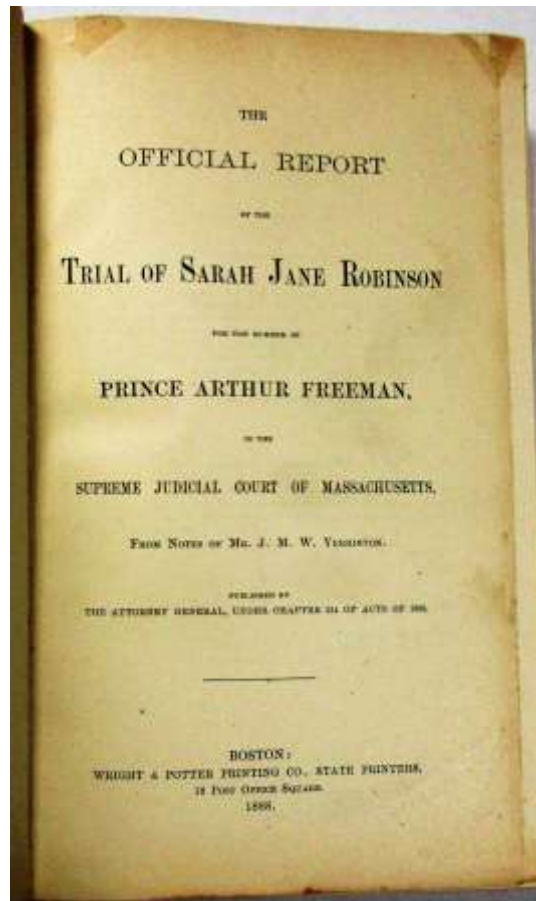


Item No. 136

She Done Them Wrong

137. **Yerrinton, J[ames] M[anning] W[inchelle]: THE OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE TRIAL OF SARAH JANE ROBINSON: FOR THE MURDER OF PRINCE ARTHUR FREEMAN IN THE SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT OF MASSACHUSETTS, FROM NOTES OF MR. J.M.W. YERRINTON. PUBLISHED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL, UNDER CHAPTER 214 OF ACTS OF 1886. Boston: Wright & Potter Printing Co., 1888. 469pp. Modern tan cloth with gilt lettered crimson morocco label. Blank margins of early leaves repaired, else Very Good.**

Sarah Jane Robinson was a woman "of brutal callousness" who murdered her husband, two children, sister, brother-in-law, a nephew and her landlord over the course of several years. She was arrested for the murder of her son immediately following his death. During his "illness" Sarah had called on Dr. White to look him over. Without her knowledge, a suspicious White sent a sample of her son's vomit to a Harvard toxicologist, who found arsenic. After her arrest, authorities exhumed the bodies of other victims, all of whom had high levels of arsenic. Sarah was prosecuted unsuccessfully for the murder of her son in 1886; but two years later she was tried and convicted of the murder of her brother-in-law, Prince Arthur Freeman. McDade 823. \$175.00



Item No. 137

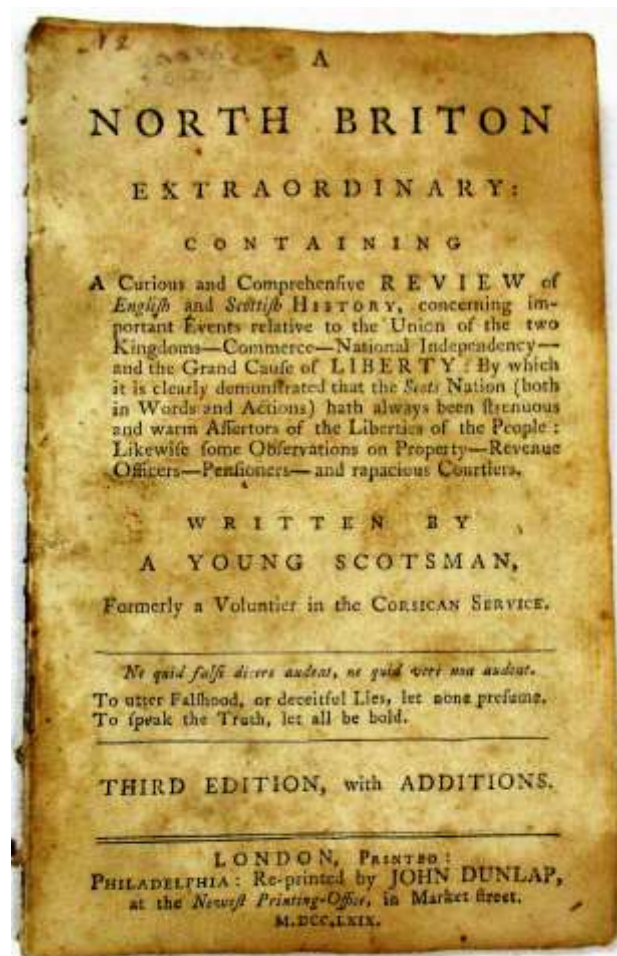
“The Disposition of the Scots was the Most Repugnant To Arbitrary Government”

138. **Young Scotsman, Formerly a Volontier in the Corsican Service:** A NORTH BRITON EXTRAORDINARY: CONTAINING A CURIOUS AND COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW OF ENGLISH AND SCOTTISH HISTORY, CONCERNING IMPORTANT EVENTS RELATIVE TO THE UNION OF THE TWO KINGDOMS- COMMERCE-NATIONAL INDEPENDENCY- AND THE GRAND CAUSE OF LIBERTY... THIRD EDITION, WITH ADDITIONS. Philadelphia: Re-printed by John Dunlap, 1769. 50pp, lacking the final blank. Disbound, lightly foxed, Good+.

Previously printed in London and Edinburgh in 1765, this is the first and only 18th century American printing. The tract proudly recounts the long history of Scotland's resistance

to despotism. "Of all the nations of Europe, not excepting our brethren of England, the disposition of the Scots was the most repugnant to arbitrary government."

FIRST AMERICAN EDITION. Evans 11471. Hildeburn 2470. ESTC W13722 [5- AAS, Huntington, Lib. Co., Princeton, DLC]. \$750.00



Item No. 138