

Item No. 1

“A Great and Good Man Has Fallen”

1. **Abbott, Stephen G.:** MANUSCRIPT SERMON ON THE DEATH OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN. [np: 1865]. [23], [1 blank] pp, entirely in ink manuscript. Page [23] is written with a different pen, but probably the same hand, as the preceding pages. Very Good.

"A great and good man has fallen, a strong rod is broken, a just ruler and a statesman a strong pillar has been removed."

Reverend Abbott was the Chaplain and historian of the First New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry. He spent time in Maryland with his troops, where he found Marylanders "very sensitive on issues relating to slavery and determinedly adverse to any Yankee influence on this matter," [Floyd, UNION OCCUPIED MARYLAND, Charleston: 2014.] It is likely that Abbott preached this eulogy to his troops. We have not located any printed record of his sermon.

\$250.00

An 1824 Election Broadside Calls Crawford of Georgia a Murderer

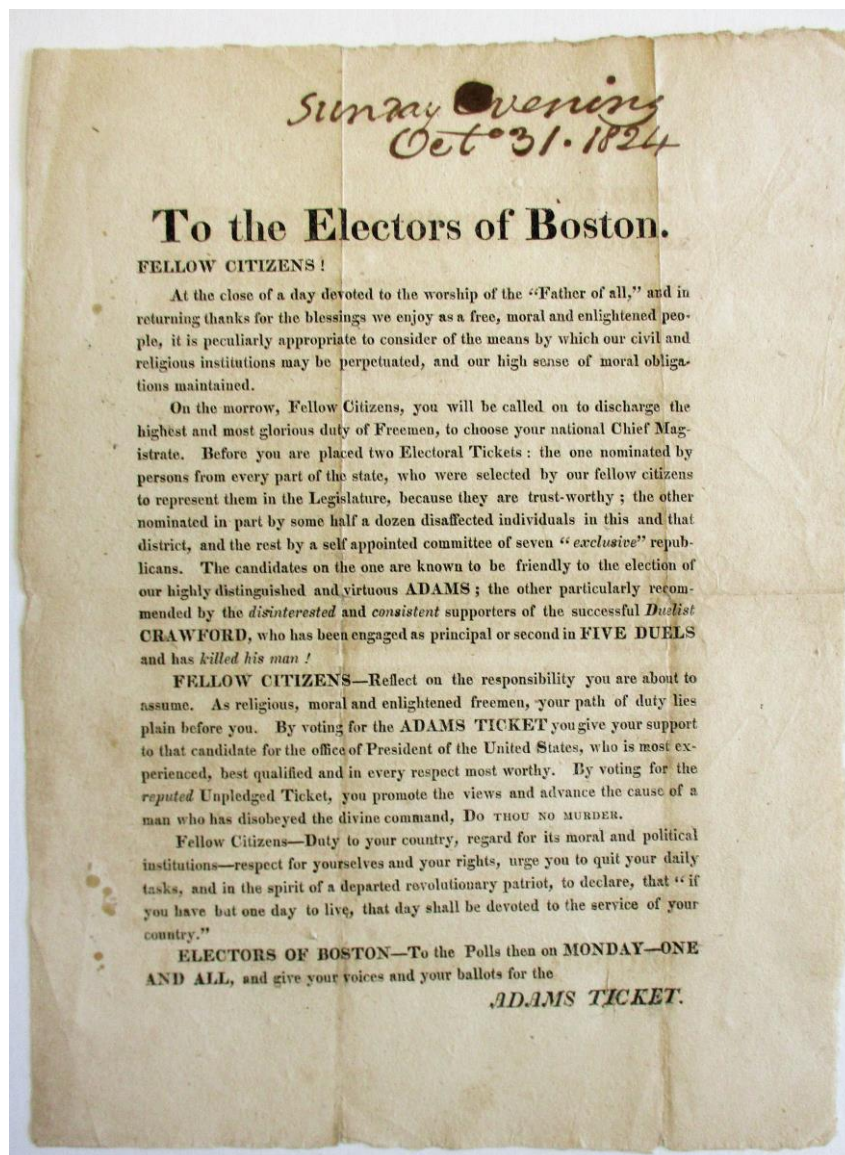
2. **[Adams Ticket]:** TO THE ELECTORS OF BOSTON. [Boston: 1824]. 4to broadside, 11" x 8." Lightly toned, old folds. The date is in contemporary manuscript: "Sunday evening | Oct. 31, 1824." Generously margined, Very Good.

This rare broadside was issued by the "Adams Ticket," so signed in bold type at the end. It appeared the evening before the Massachusetts vote in the 1824 presidential election. Favorite son John Quincy Adams was opposed by an array of formidable candidates, among whom were Andrew Jackson and Treasury Secretary William Crawford of Georgia.

This broadside trains its fire on "the successful Duelist CRAWFORD, who has been engaged as principal or second in FIVE DUELS and has killed his man!" An obscure historical figure today, Crawford was a political power during the first quarter of the 19th century; he wielded influence in the South comparable to that of Jackson, who did not present an electoral slate in Massachusetts. The broadside warns that a vote for Crawford will "promote the views and advance the cause of a man who has disobeyed the divine command, DO THOU NO MURDER." Adams, by contrast, is "highly distinguished and virtuous."

The broadside concludes: "ELECTORS OF BOSTON-- To the Polls then on MONDAY-- ONE AND ALL, and give your voices and your ballots for the ADAMS TICKET."

OCLC 122258399 [1- Boston Athenaeum] as of October 2020. Not in Sabin or American Imprints, or at the online sites of AAS, Library of Congress, Harvard. \$2,850.00



Item No. 2



Item No. 3

Health and Safety Rules for the African Slave Trade

3. **[African Slave Trade]: THE PENNSYLVANIA PACKET, AND DAILY ADVERTISER. WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1788.** [Philadelphia: John Dunlap and David C. Claypoole], 1788. 4pp, folio, caption title [as issued], folded. Printed in four columns per page. Uniformly toned, some edge and spine wear. About Very Good.

More than three columns on page two print Parliament's Act regulating the African Slave Trade. The Act forbade any British ship, "from any port of this kingdom," to transport African slaves except in accordance with registration requirements and detailed health and safety regulations. Many advertisements are also printed, some of which reflect the busy West Indian trade; as well as news of arriving and departing vessels. \$375.00

“We Have Been Ardent and Active in Support of the Cause of the South”

4. **[Alabama in the Confederacy]: AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED, FROM F.S. LYON OF DEMOPOLIS, TO GOVERNOR A.B. MOORE, 4 MARCH 1861, RECOMMENDING THE APPOINTMENT OF DR. WILLIAM C. ASHE AS SURGEON TO THE REGIMENT WITH RANK OF MAJOR.** Folio sheet, folded to 7-1/2" x 9-3/4." Written in neat ink manuscript on first two pages. Third page blank, docketed on page [4]. Very Good.

Francis Strother Lyon [1800-1882], an Alabama lawyer and Democratic politician, wrote this letter to Governor Moore. Lyon had been a Whig Congressman in the 1830s and, having chaired the State Delegation to the 1860 Democratic Presidential Convention, remained a power in Alabama public affairs. Dr. William Cincinnatus Ashe [1815-1867], a Demopolis physician, received his appointment as Surgeon to the 11th Alabama Infantry on July 4, 1861, and acted in that capacity until he was relieved on June 21, 1862. On August 1, 1862 he became Surgeon-- and then Surgeon-in-Charge-- of the 1st Alabama Hospital in Richmond; and then Surgeon in Charge of Fort Morgan Hospital in Mobile Bay.

Lyon reminds Moore that "The Act of Congress for the establishment and organization of a general staff for the Army of the Confederate state, authorizes the appointment of four surgeons with the rank of Major. You will remember that the friends of Dr. William C. Ashe of this place recommended him to you for the appointment of Surgeon to the Regiment to be raised under the Ordinance of this State. Now I am not informed as to your final determination ... His friends feel a good deal of anxiety for his appointment as surgeon in the regular army either by the President or yourself."

"In this part of the State we have not been clamorous for office- but we have been ardent and active in support of the cause of the South and you will concur with me in opinion that no portion of the State has been more unanimous in sustaining the measures which now promise so well to protect us against further inroads upon our rights, on the part of the North. I think therefore we are not asking too much in requesting the appointment of Dr. Ashe..."

\$275.00

Demopolis, 4 March 1861

My dear Sir

The act of Congress for the establishment and organization of a general staff for the Army of the Confederate state, authorizes the appointment of four surgeons with the rank of Major. You will remember that the friends of Dr. William C. Ashe of this place recommended him to you for the appointment of Surgeon to the Regiment to be raised under the Ordinance of this State. Now I am not informed as to your final determination in regard to the appointment of Dr. Ashe. but his friends feel a good deal of anxiety for his appointment as Surgeon in the regular Army, either by the President or yourself.

In this part of the State we have not been clamorous for office- but we have been ardent and active in support of the cause of the South and you will concur with me in opinion that no portion of the State has been more unanimous in sustaining the measures which now promise so well to protect us against further

inroads upon our rights, on the part of the North. I think therefore we are not asking too much in requesting the appointment of Dr. Ashe as a Surgeon in the regular Army. You know his character and standing as a Physician & Surgeon. He is, probably, but few equals, & no superiors in the State or as a Physician & Surgeon. No man in the State or out of it would fill the appointment better and no one more worthy of the public confidence. I would feel greatly indebted to you for your active aid in the matter either with God's blessing or President Davis, in procuring the appointment for Dr. Ashe.

I am very truly
Yours
F. S. Lyon

A. B. Moore
Montgomery

Item No. 4

"It's Delightful to Have Patronage. You Enjoy it I Know."

5. [Alabama in the Confederacy]: TEN LETTERS, ENTIRELY IN INK MANUSCRIPT, TO ALABAMA GOVERNOR ANDREW B. MOORE, DURING JANUARY - APRIL 1861, SEEKING APPOINTMENTS TO OFFICES IN ALABAMA'S POST-SECESSION

GOVERNMENT. Each letter 1-4 pp, in legible ink manuscript, and usually docketed. The supplicants write from Demopolis, Marion, Montgomery, Haynesville, the Exchange Hotel [Montgomery]. Very Good.

Alabama seceded on January 11, 1861. Our first letter is dated January 28, from several Demopolis citizens [Nathan B. Whitefield, Howard Henderson, David Taliaferro, and A.J. Byard] urging the appointment of Colonel George B. Haydon "for Commander of the 3d Division of Alabama Troops."

A February 12 letter from Judge Brooks seeks for Jno. Loomis of Coosa "the Post of Captain in the Regular Army... He was a gallant soldier in the Mexican War." The Judge adds a "P.S. It's delightful to have patronage. You enjoy it I know."

Similar letters seek appointment as officers and physicians attached to particular units. One applicant writes, "I have been looking very anxiously for a reply, but as I supposed you were other-wise engaged; and as I am quite anxious to know the result of such Application, I now trouble you for yours." \$1,500.00

Executive Department of Alabama,
Montgomery, Dec 27th, 1865.

Col. H. L. Lockhart, Comm'r Conscripts.

Dear Sir,

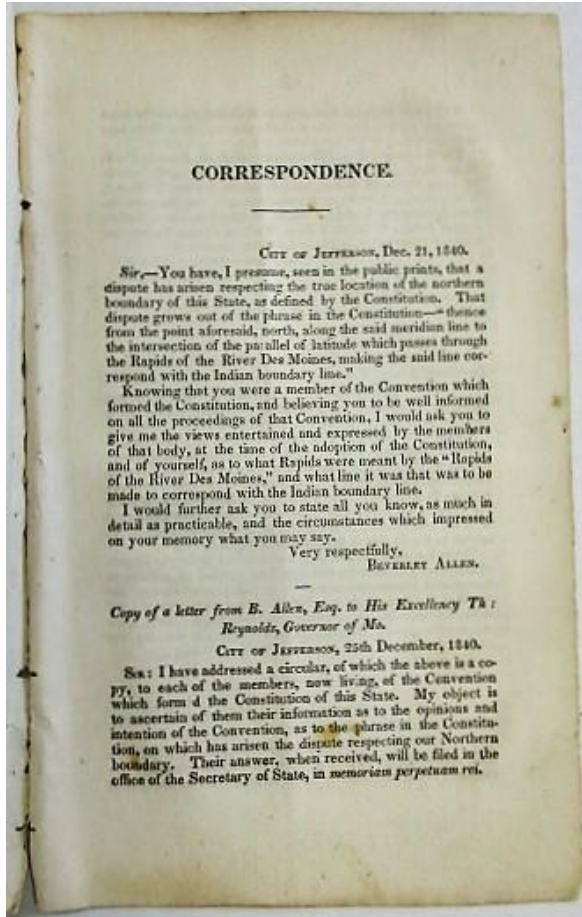
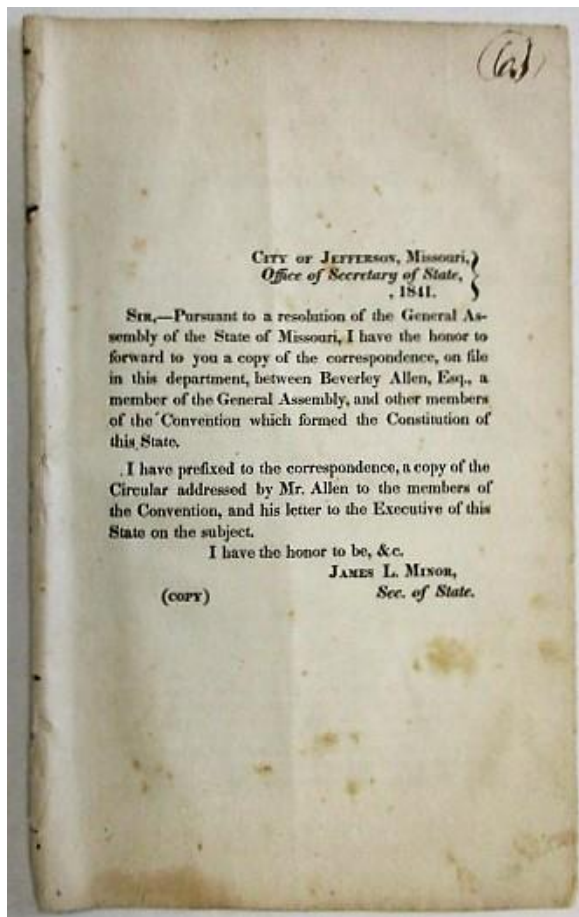
Messrs Robert A. Morgan, James Tate, Thos. G. Meloff, & M. W. Stone were elected County Commissioners of Marengo County last August. They are, all, ~~more~~ of over forty five years old, except the last named who is a cripple, a wounded soldier, unfit for any military service, yet under fifty years of age. These men were enrolled before their election. The office is one of so much importance, as not to be dispensed with. All the funds of the Counties, & the appropriations made for soldiers families - are placed under the control of the County Commissioners. The Salt, & Cotton-Cards, provided by the State, are also under their control. Such officers cannot be supplied, until another Election, in next August - two years.

Your enrolling officers, under what they believe to be orders, are sending the County Commissioners, to camp. It is possible that our Courts may hold them liable to service. But whether liable or not, they are indispensable to the Administration of the laws of the State. The reply of the Secretary of War to my dispatch, last Fall (a copy of which, I sent you) exempts them, whether elected before or after enrollment. I do not wish to have any conflict with your officers, & therefore, I ask, that County Commissioners shall be exempted from annoyance by enrolling officers. The men elected County Commissioners of Marengo Co. are, all, good & valuable citizens, & of much use, at home, independent of their offices.

Mr Robert A. Morgan, & Col. Modawell, of Marengo Co. will hand you this letter. Mr Morgan is one of the Commissioners. I wish you to give him leave to go home, instead of going to camp.

Respectfully, Yours
J. H. Walt
Geo. J. Ala.

Item No. 5



Item No. 6

Where's Missouri's Northern Boundary?

6. [Allen, Beverley]: [CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN BEVERLEY ALLEN, ESQ., A MEMBER OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, AND OTHER MEMBERS OF THE CONVENTION WHICH FORMED THE CONSTITUTION OF MISSOURI]. Jefferson City, Missouri: 1841. 15, [1 blank] pp. Disbound and lightly foxed, else Very Good.

The Correspondence is prefaced by a transmittal letter from Missouri Secretary of State James L. Minor. Seeking to resolve the vexing problem of the location of Missouri's northern boundary, Allen has "addressed a circular to each of the members, now living, of the Convention which formed the Constitution of this State. My object is to ascertain of them their information as to the opinions and intention of the Convention, as to the phrase in the Constitution, on which has arisen the dispute respecting our Northern boundary." The troublesome constitutional phrase is a reference to the meridian "which passes through the Rapids of the River Des Moines..."

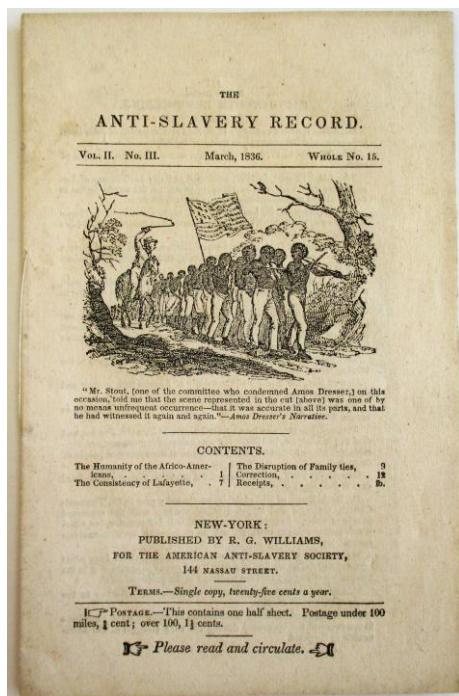
Several living members plead a "very indistinct recollection." But Edward Bates, later Lincoln's Attorney General and the State of Missouri's first Attorney General in 1820, gives a clear and direct answer; John D. Cook's and John Scott's replies agree with Bates.

MO Imprints Inventory 289. OCLC records six locations under two accession numbers as of October 2020. \$875.00

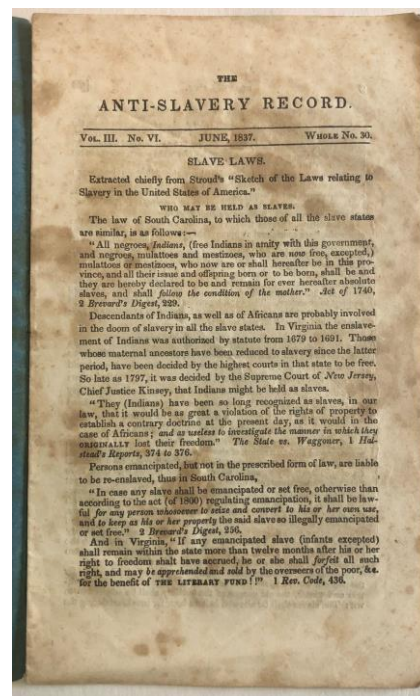
Bible of the Anti-Slavery Movement

7. **American Anti-Slavery Society: THE ANTI-SLAVERY RECORD. MARCH, 1836. VOL. II. NO. I WHOLE NO. 15.** New-York: R. G. Williams, [1836]. 12pp, illustrated. Original printed and decorated wrappers, stitched. Illustrations. Very Good.

The contents of this issue: The Humanity of the Africo-Americans, The Consistency of Lafayette, The Disruption of Family Ties, and Receipts of the American Anti-Slavery Society. The rear wrap has advertisements, a sonnet, and a short historical essay on a Jamaican town of Negro refugees called, "We no sen', you no come."
Dumond 17. Blockson 9174. \$150.00



Item No. 7



Item No. 8

8. **American Anti-Slavery Society: THE ANTI-SLAVERY RECORD. VOL. III. NO VI. JUNE, 1837. WHOLE NO. 30.** New York: Published for the American Anti-Slavery Society, by R.G. Williams, 143 Nassau Street, 1837. 12mo, original printed wrappers with wrapper title as issued. 12pp. Moderately foxed, stitched, Good+.

Volume III was the third and final volume of this monthly, which ran through December 1837. This issue prints "Slave Laws," "Extracted chiefly from Stroud's 'Sketch of the Laws relating to Slavery in the United States of America'."
FIRST EDITION. Dumond 17. Lomazow 321. Blockson 9174. Sabin 81862. LCP 622.
\$125.00

What Shall Be Done with Those Annoying Free Negroes?

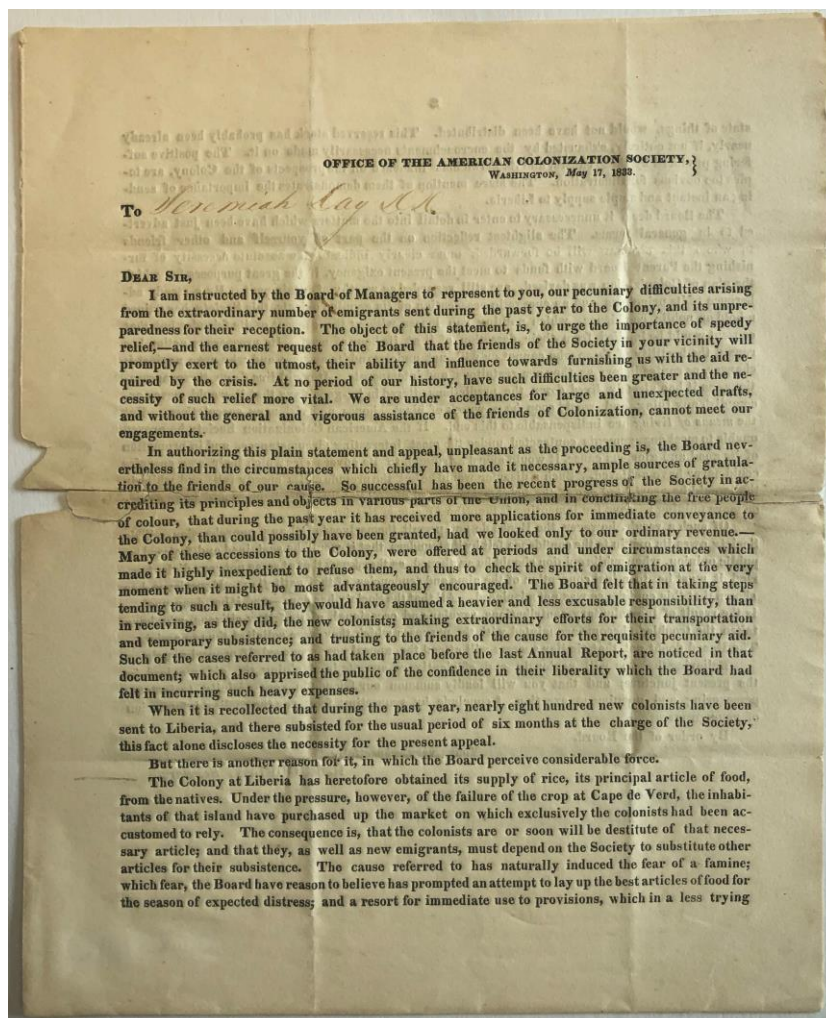
9. **American Colonization Society: OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY, WASHINGTON, MAY 17, 1833. TO [JEREMIAH DAY D.D.]. DEAR SIR, I AM INSTRUCTED BY THE BOARD OF MANAGERS TO REPRESENT TO YOU, OUR PECUNIARY DIFFICULTIES ARISING FROM THE EXTRAORDINARY NUMBER OF**

EMIGRANTS SENT DURING THE PAST YEAR TO THE COLONY, AND ITS UNPREPAREDNESS FOR THEIR RECEPTION. Washington: 1833. Printed document, with Day's name written in ink manuscript. 4to. 3, [1- Address and postal cancel] pp. Single leaf, folded to 8" x 9-3/4." Old folds, with archival repairs. One tear from removal of wax seal, affecting a single word. Addressed with a postal cancel from "Washington Jun 4" to Day at Yale College, New Haven. Good+.

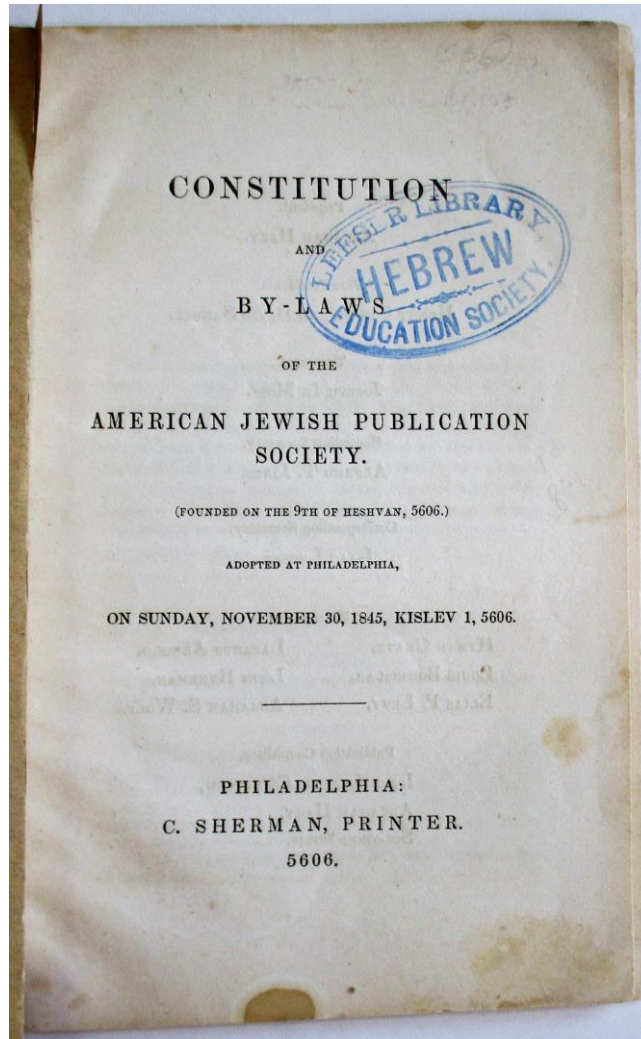
Day was President of Yale College at this time, and also an officer of the American Colonization Society. The Society advocated colonization as the solution to the "problem" of Free Negroes in America. The Society attracted support from numerous slaveholders, who viewed the status of Free Negroes as a threat to the stability of Slave Institutions. The Document is signed in type by Reverend R.R. Gurley, Secretary of the American Colonization Society. His written signature may also appear on the final address page.

Gurley's Letter touts the Society's "successful" efforts "in conciliating the free people of colour." But their demand for colonization now exceeds the Society's resources. Moreover, with the "failure of the [rice] crop at Cape de Verd, the colonists are, or soon will be destitute of that necessary article; and that they, as well as new emigrants, must depend on the Society to substitute other articles for their subsistence." Gurley pleads for money.

OCLC 1136547109 [1- AAS] as of October 2020. Not in American Imprints, Sabin, or LCP.
\$350.00



Item No. 9



Item No. 10

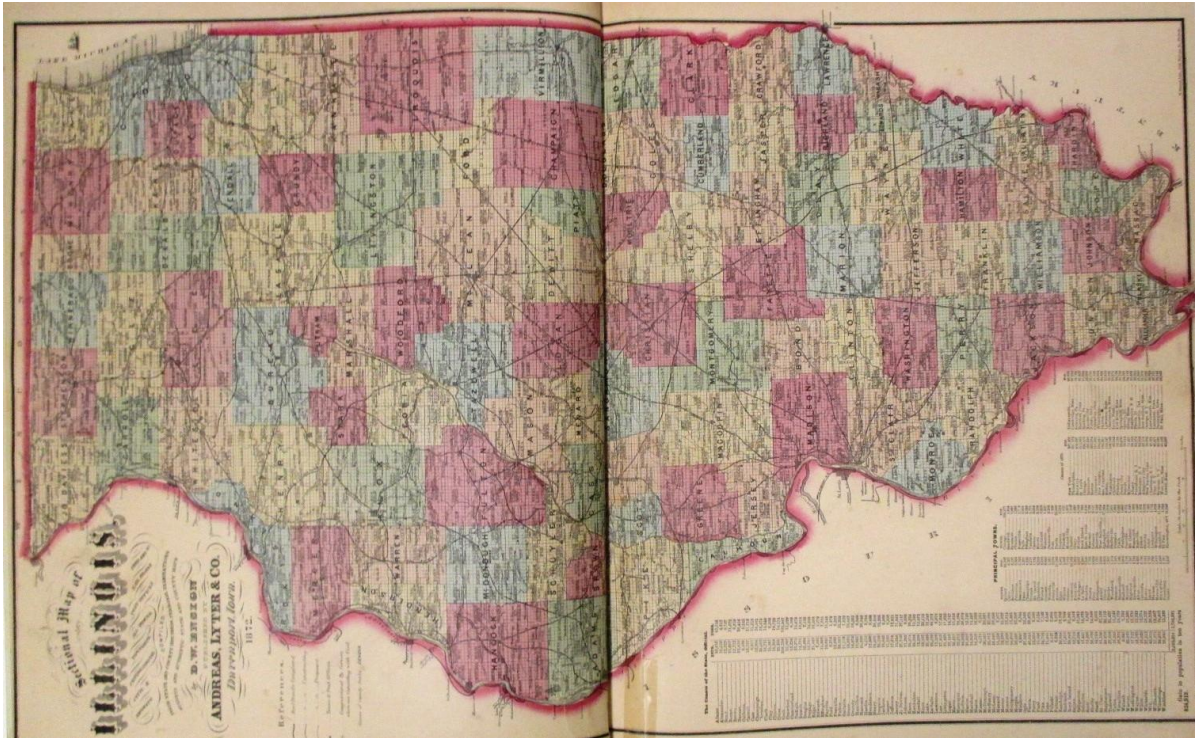
**Founding Documents of This Society,
"First of its Kind in the United States"**

10. **American Jewish Publication Society: CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS OF THE AMERICAN JEWISH PUBLICATION SOCIETY.** (FOUNDED ON THE 9TH OF HESHVAN, 5606.) ADOPTED AT PHILADELPHIA, ON SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1845, KISLEV 1, 5606. Philadelphia: C. Sherman, Printer, 5606 [i.e., 1845]. Contemporary plain wrappers [some chipping; old rubberstamp]. Stitched. 11, [1 blank] pp. One rubberstamp on title page, persistent small spot at blank lower margin. Else Very Good.

This important organization was, according to the online Jewish Encyclopedia, "A society formed for the dissemination of Jewish literature, and the first of its kind in the United States; founded at Philadelphia in 1845 by Isaac Leeser."

Abraham Hart was President; Isaac Leeser was Corresponding Secretary and, along with Hyman Gratz and Abraham S. Wolf, one of the Managers. Leeser chaired the Publication Committee. The Constitution's Preamble expresses the subscribers' commitment to "fostering Jewish Literature, and of diffusing the utmost possible knowledge, among all classes of Israelites, of the tenets of their religion and the history of their people."

Membership in the Society was open to "every male Israelite over the age of twenty-one years." Women, minors, and "non-Israelites" could become "contributing members." Parliamentary procedures and the organization of the Society are outlined. FIRST EDITION. Singerman 0881. OCLC records eight locations under several accession numbers as of October 2020. \$1,000.00

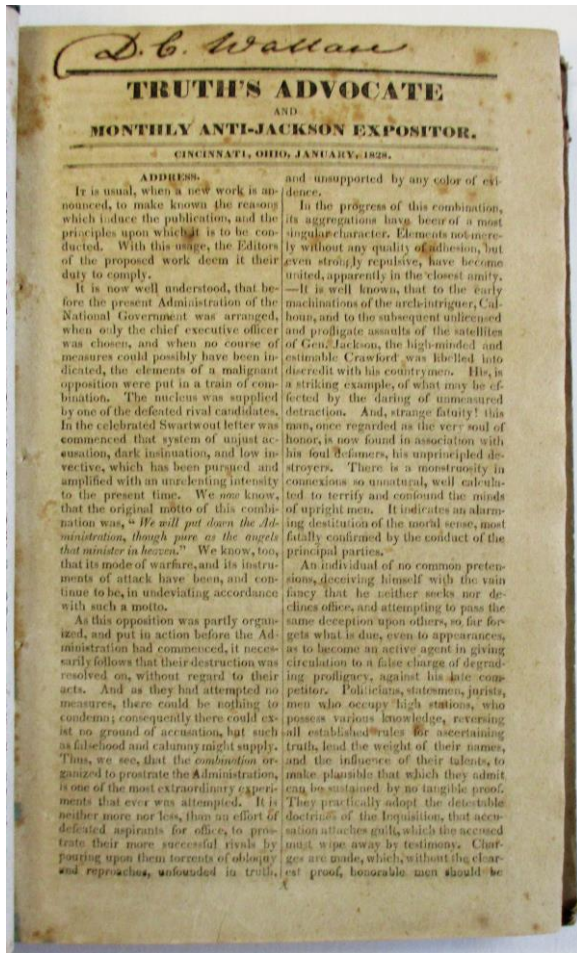
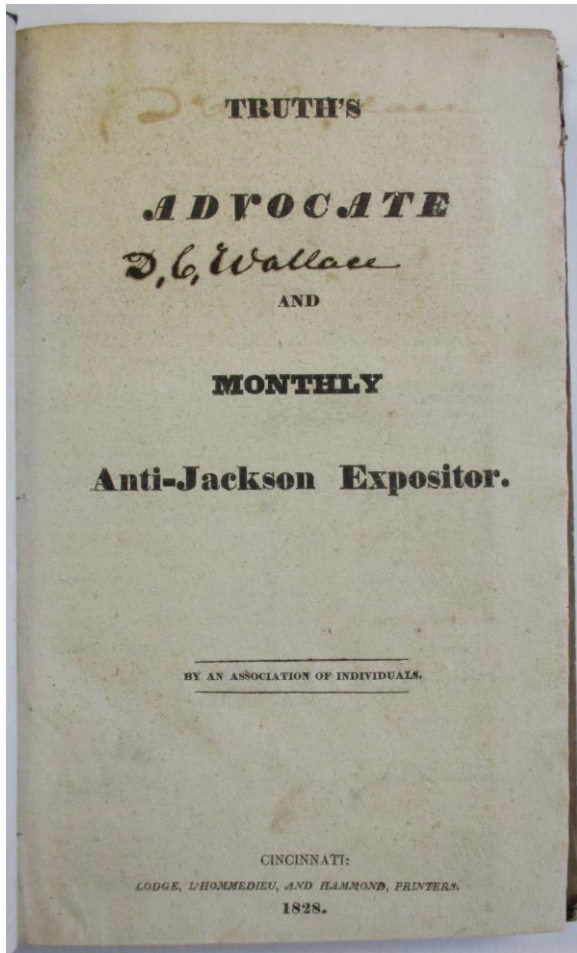


Item No. 11

When Quincy was at its Zenith

11. **Andreas, Lyter, & Co.:** ATLAS MAP OF ADAMS COUNTY, ILLINOIS. COMPILED, DRAWN, & PUBLISHED FROM PERSONAL EXAMINATIONS & SURVEYS. Davenport, Iowa: 1872. Folio, bound in modern black cloth, with gilt-lettered spine title. [5], [1 blank], [5]-169 pp. Andreas excluded many blank pages from the count, so we have also excluded them here. Detailed and attractive color maps, collated as issued. History, population data, many attractive engravings; list of subscribers, which is a virtual business directory; biographies of the "Old Settlers of Adams County"; "Histories of Farms and Residences"; business notices; color maps of each township. One index leaf has been trimmed too closely at the fore-edge, with a slight effect upon text. A Very Good copy of a well-accomplished Atlas.

Adams County is the westernmost county in Illinois. Its County Seat is Quincy, bordering the Mississippi River. "During the 19th century, Quincy was a thriving transportation center as riverboats and rail service linked the city to many destinations west and along the river. It was Illinois' second-largest city, surpassing Peoria in 1870" [Wikipedia].
Le Gear L701. \$750.00



Item No. 12

“Burnt at the Public Whipping-Post, By Irate Jacksonians”

12. [Association of Individuals, An] [Hammond, Charles (editor)]: TRUTH'S ADVOCATE AND MONTHLY ANTI-JACKSON EXPOSITOR. BY AN ASSOCIATION OF INDIVIDUALS. Cincinnati: Lodge, L'Hommedieu, and Hammond, Printers, 1828. [4], 400 pp. The ten issues, from January through October 1828, are the entire output of this engaging monthly. Contemporary cloth-backed boards [front hinge detaching] with gilt-lettered black morocco spine label. The first four pages are the general title and an Index. Light scattered foxing and minor wear, old library stamp on front pastedown. Contemporary ownership signature, 'D.C. Wallace.' Very Good, except as noted.

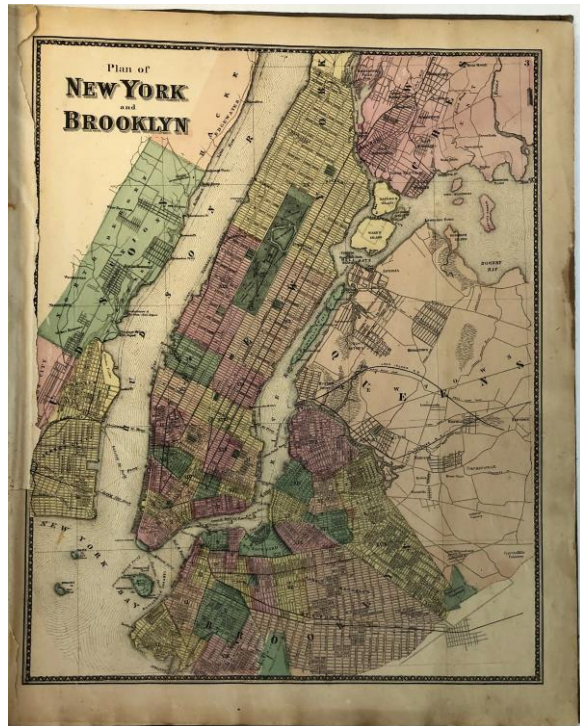
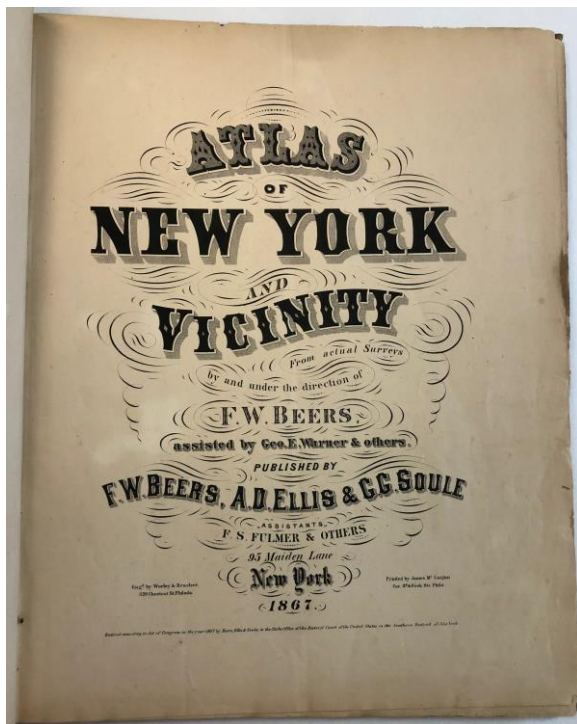
The Expositor opposes the "strongly repulsive... COMBINATION [italics in original] organized to prostrate the Administration" of J.Q. Adams. The opposition is "a monstrosity... an alarming destitution of the moral sense." Calhoun is an "arch-intriguer." Jackson is "a man of very slender capacity, of no learning and of no experience in public affairs," who has thrust himself forward "by the mere force of arrogant pretension." Each Number examines ongoing political activities, Jackson's tyrannical character, and his atrocious conduct: his "domestic relations", highlighting his bigamous marriage to poor Rachel; his dictatorial and arbitrary administration of New Orleans; his aptitude for and enjoyment of violence and dueling; his outrageous conduct of military affairs in Florida; and more.

Ernie Wessen wrote that this book "had the distinction of being burnt at the public whipping-post, by irate Jacksonians, in Knoxville, Tennessee. Although the work is said to

have lost friends, because of the erudite Hammond's bitter attacks upon Jackson; a part of which were believed to have been directed against Mrs. Jackson; it is a reliable source on Jackson's relations with Burr, and covers in considerable detail Jackson's army career; the Florida War, etc."

Wise & Cronin 498. Sabin 97272 ("Planned from the beginning to be continued for ten months only"). 96 Midland Notes 502. Not in Miles, Lomazow, Mott, American Imprints. Servies 1376. \$2,000.00

13. **Beers, F.W.:** ATLAS OF NEW YORK AND VICINITY FROM ACTUAL SURVEYS BY AND UNDER THE DIRECTION OF F.W. BEERS, ASSISTED BY GEO. E. WARNER & OTHERS. New York: F.W. Beers, A.D. Ellis & G.G. Soule... 95 Maiden Lane, 1867. Folio, 15" x 18." Original boards, with title stamped in gilt on front cover. Spine wear, front cover nearly detached. [1- Title], 37, [6] leaves of plates. Each leaf printed on recto only. Lacking the folding map of New York and Vicinity; Plans of Phillipstown and Putnam Valley torn with loss. Good+. \$375.00

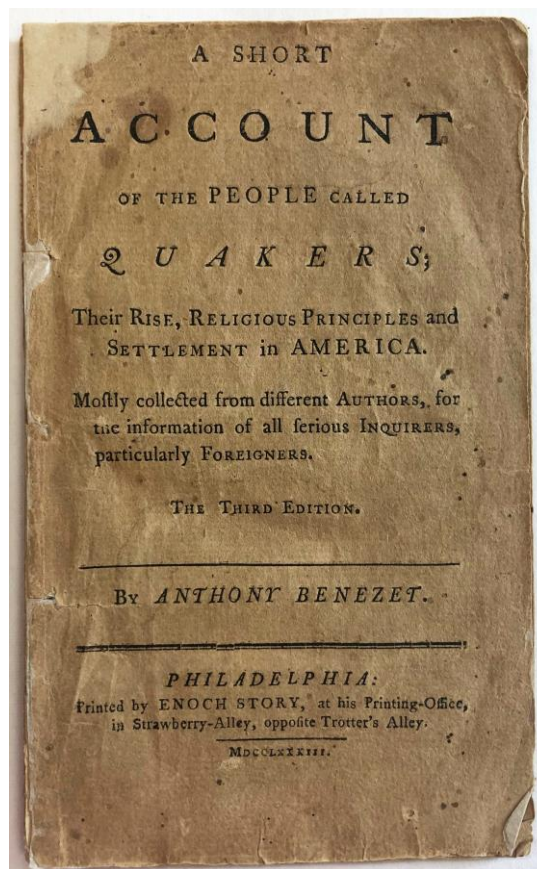


Item No. 13

“This Infamous Traffick”

14. **Benezet, Anthony:** A SHORT ACCOUNT OF THE PEOPLE CALLED QUAKERS; THEIR RISE, RELIGIOUS PRINCIPLES AND SETTLEMENTS IN AMERICA. MOSTLY COLLECTED FROM DIFFERENT AUTHORS, FOR THE INFORMATION OF ALL SERIOUS INQUIRERS, PARTICULARLY FOREIGNERS. THE THIRD EDITION. BY ANTHONY BENEZET. Philadelphia: Printed by Enoch Story, at his Printing-Office... 1783. 40pp, stitching gone. Inner margin and corner lightened [no effect on text]. Lightly toned, else Very Good.

Benezet explains the Quakers' stance on slavery and the slave trade, unequivocally prohibiting their "being, in any respect, concerned in support of this infamous traffick..."
Evans 17840. Hildeburn 4272. LCP 1078. ESTC W18702. \$375.00



Item No. 14

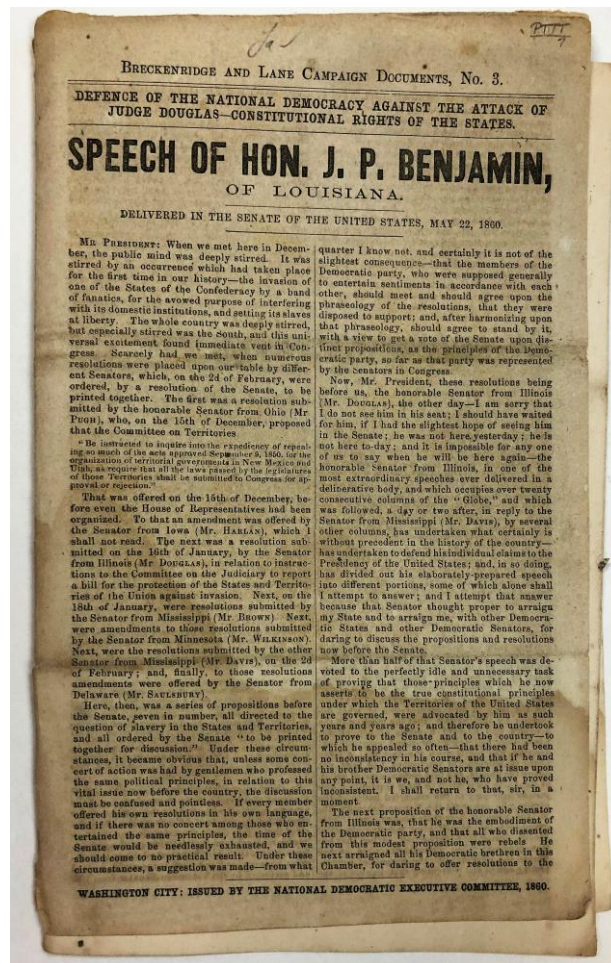
Louisiana's Senator Repudiates the Northern Democratic Party

15. **Benjamin, Judah P.:** DEFENCE OF THE NATIONAL DEMOCRACY AGAINST THE ATTACK OF JUDGE DOUGLAS- CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS OF THE STATES. SPEECH OF HON. J.P. BENJAMIN, OF LOUISIANA. DELIVERED IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES, MAY 22, 1860. Washington City [Baltimore: John Murphy & Co.]: Issued by the National Democratic Executive Committee, 1860. 16pp, folded, uncut. Caption title [as issued]. Scattered light spotting, Good+ or better.

At head of title: "Breckinridge and Lane Campaign Documents, No. 3." It was issued by Southern Democrats for the 1860 four-way presidential race. It was also published in 1860 by Towers in Washington. The Louisiana Senator, the second Jew to serve in the U.S. Senate, levels both barrels at Douglas's Popular Sovereignty Doctrine. Signaling the South's repudiation of the Illinois Senator as the Democratic Party's presidential candidate, Benjamin argues that the South will be satisfied only by guarantees for the protection of slavery-- regardless of popular opposition-- in the Territories. In the course of arraigning Douglas, Benjamin discusses in some detail the former's debates with Lincoln in the Illinois senatorial contest two years earlier.

Sabin 4701. LCP 1091. Not in Work or Blockson.

\$1,000.00



Item No. 15

A Work of Fiction by a Well-Known Rabbi in Early California and Nevada

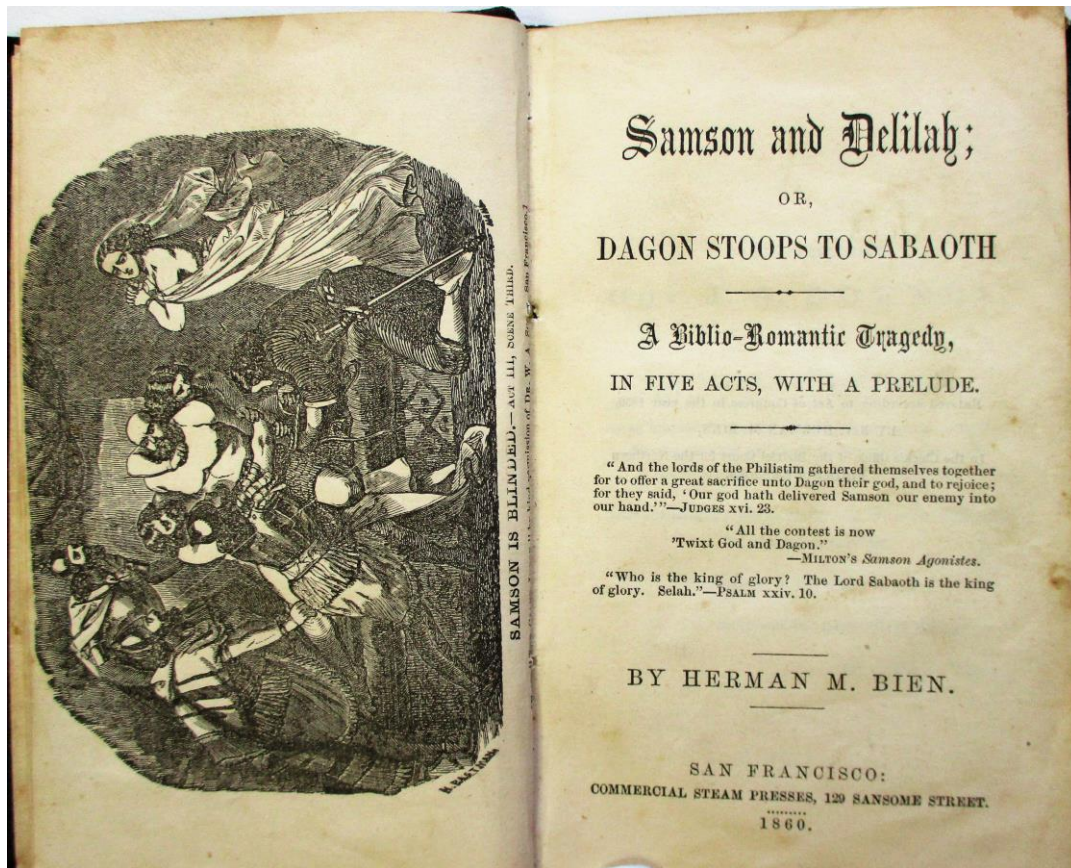
16. **Bien, Herman:** SAMSON AND DELILAH; OR, DAGON STOOPS TO SABAOTH. A BIBLIO-ROMANTIC TRAGEDY, IN FIVE ACTS, WITH A PRELUDE. San Francisco: Commercial Steam Presses, 1860. Original publisher's cloth, stamped in blind, gilt-lettered title stamped on front cover. 79, [1] pp. Engraving frontis, "Samson is Blinded." Endpapers lightly foxed, Very Good.

Bien, born in Germany in 1831, arrived in New Haven as a young man. "In March 1856 he was called to Congregation Emanu-El in San Francisco as a Lecturer, after the congregation rejected Rabbi Julius Eckman. Eckman represented the Orthodox movement, while Bien represented the reform movement, and the two established competing Jewish newspapers in San Francisco, with Bien founding the Voice of Israel and then The Pacific Messenger. Bien was a charismatic, beguiling individual, but was not ordained as a rabbi, and with his lack of a proper education he did not please the congregation for long. During the late 1850's, Bien published Samson and Delilah, first as a play and then as a verse drama, in San Francisco" [ISFDB biography page for H. M. Bien].

Bien moved on to Nevada in 1864, where he was evidently more appreciated than he was in California. "Among the pioneer [Nevada] Jews was Herman Bien, a rabbi, who opened the first Jewish school at Virginia City in 1861, and served in the first territorial legislature. He was

one of four Jewish members of the convention that drafted the state's first constitution in 1864" [online Jewish Virtual Library, Nevada Jewish History].

He dedicates his book, which he calls "A Pacific Pioneer Tragedy," to Governor Downey and the people of California "for the patriotic virtues of the former and the unrivaled development and progress of the latter." The final page is a "Special Notice. Proprietors and Managers of Theatres desirous to perform this Tragedy, will previously apply to the Author." Greenwood 1223. Singerman 1636. \$1,250.00



Item No. 16

A Weird Call for a Civil War Cavalry Company of Wisconsin Teachers

17. [Blake, Daniel H.]: "WAUPUN, WIS., NOV. 30TH, 1861. [in manuscript: DEAR BR. DOOLITTLE]. PROF. CONATTY, OF KENOSHA, AND MYSELF ARE TRYING TO RAISE A COMPANY, TO BE CALLED THE 'TEACHERS' COMPANY,' FOR THE FIRST WISCONSIN CAVALRY. WE HAVE JUST COMMENCED, AND IT IS GOING TO BE EXCEEDINGLY DIFFICULT TO RAISE MEN NOW; BUT CAN YOU NOT ASSIST THIS GREAT AND GLORIOUS CAUSE BY SENDING ME ONE OR MORE MEN? WE WANT THE TEACHER ELEMENT PREDOMINANT, BUT THE POINT IS, TO RAISE A COMPANY OF GENTLEMEN TO GO IN IT, BE HE TEACHER OR NOT... YOURS FRATERNALLY, D.H. BLAKE" Printed broadside, 5" x 8", with salutation in ink manuscript. Some margin browning and light margin chipping, else Very Good.

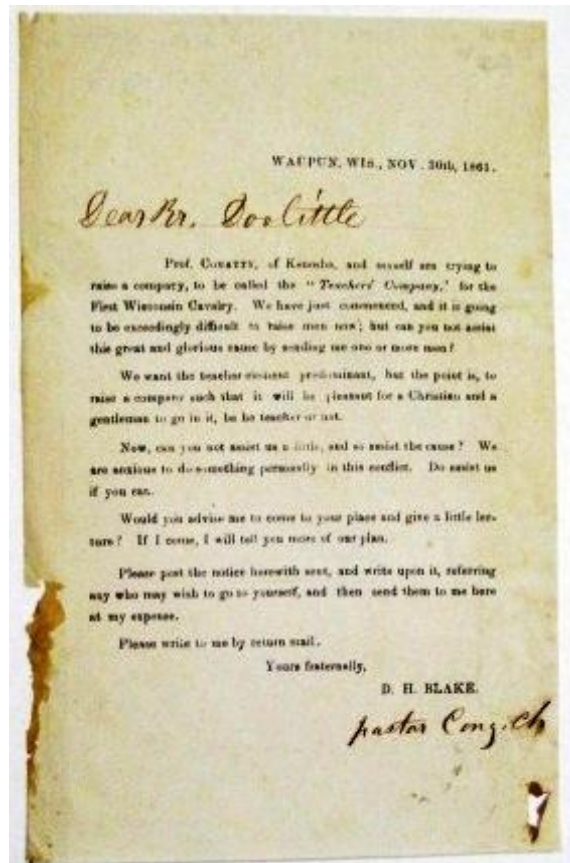
Blake was Pastor of the First Congregational Church in Waupun. Beneath his printed signature is written in ink, "Pastor Cong. Ch". Professor Conatty was T.J. Conatty, a public school teacher in Kenosha and a prominent figure in the Wisconsin Teachers' Association. He

was later implicated in a bribery scheme with James Rood Doolittle, Senator from Wisconsin [1857-1869]. On Conatty's behalf Doolittle was to use his influence with President Lincoln to obtain cotton permits during General Banks's occupation of New Orleans; in return, Doolittle would receive 25% of the profits. We haven't ascertained whether Senator Doolittle is the "Br. Doolittle" to whom this printed letter is addressed.

This unusual, ephemeral Civil War broadside is unrecorded. Waupun is in southeastern Wisconsin, about sixty miles northwest of Milwaukee.

Not located on OCLC as of October 2020, or anywhere else.

\$850.00



Item No. 17

“The Long-Standing Dispute Between the East and West Jersey Proprietors”

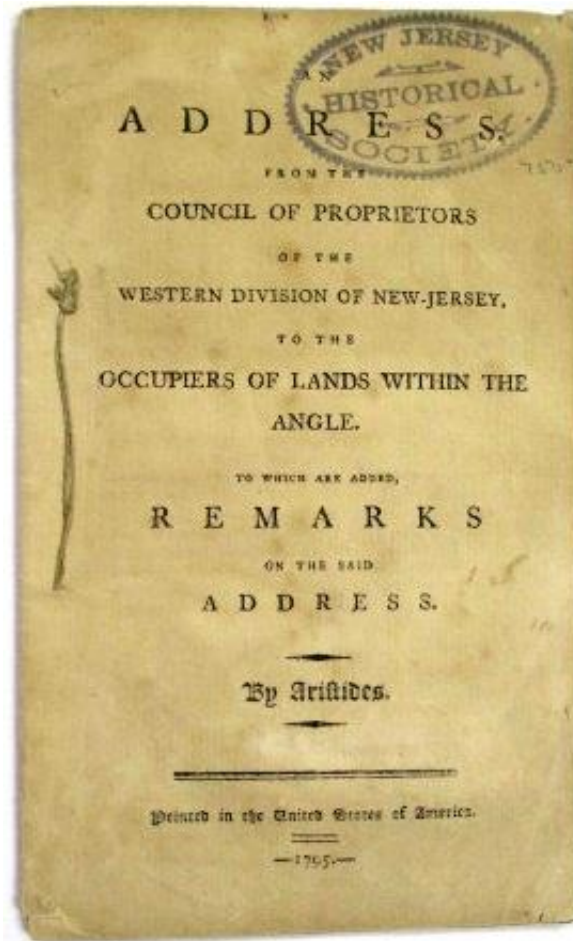
18. **[Board of Proprietors of the Eastern Division of New Jersey]: AN ADDRESS, FROM THE COUNCIL OF PROPRIETORS OF THE WESTERN DIVISION OF NEW-JERSEY, TO THE OCCUPIERS OF LANDS WITHIN THE ANGLE. TO WHICH ARE ADDED, REMARKS ON THE SAID ADDRESS. BY ARISTIDES. PRINTED IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. [New Brunswick: George F. Hopkins], 1795. 22, [2 blanks] pp. Stitched. Early library rubberstamp on title page, lightly toned, else a Very Good copy.**

Our colleague Joseph Felcone has explained the dispute that gave rise to this pamphlet; and has identified Aristides [not William Griffith, as Gaines and Evans supposed, but John Rutherford] and the printer [George Hopkins of New Brunswick]. ESTC endorses Felcone's scholarship. "This pamphlet is the only known product of Hopkins's New Brunswick press

other than a handful of surviving issues of his newspaper" [Felcone Collection]. The pamphlet is "part of the last significant pamphlet controversy in the long-standing dispute between the East and West Jersey proprietors over the location of the line dividing the two former provinces and the ownership of the lands within the 'angle' formed by the two disputed lines" [Id.].

The Address explains, "It is credibly reported that certain persons (professing to be agents of the Eastern Proprietors) have been conveying lands within the Angle, and selling quit claims to the owners whose titles are founded on West-Jersey rights. To guard against such impositions for the future is the principal object of this publication."

II Streeter Sale 934. Felcone Collection 20. Felcone Bibliography 752. Evans 28773. Gaines 95-01. 168 Eberstadt 360. ESTC W11767. \$2,000.00



Item No. 18

I Swear I Didn't Steal Your Slave!

19. ["**Boy Abe**"]: AUTOGRAPH LETTER, 9 JANUARY 1861, FROM BY SAM. L. COCHRAN, TO MAJOR WILLIAM S. MIREE, EXPLAINING HIS ERRONEOUS RETENTION OF "THE BOY, ABE." "At Home", Alabama: 1861. Single leaf, folded for mailing, to "Maj. W.S. Miree | Perryville | Ala." Some dusting and spotting, completely legible. Good+.

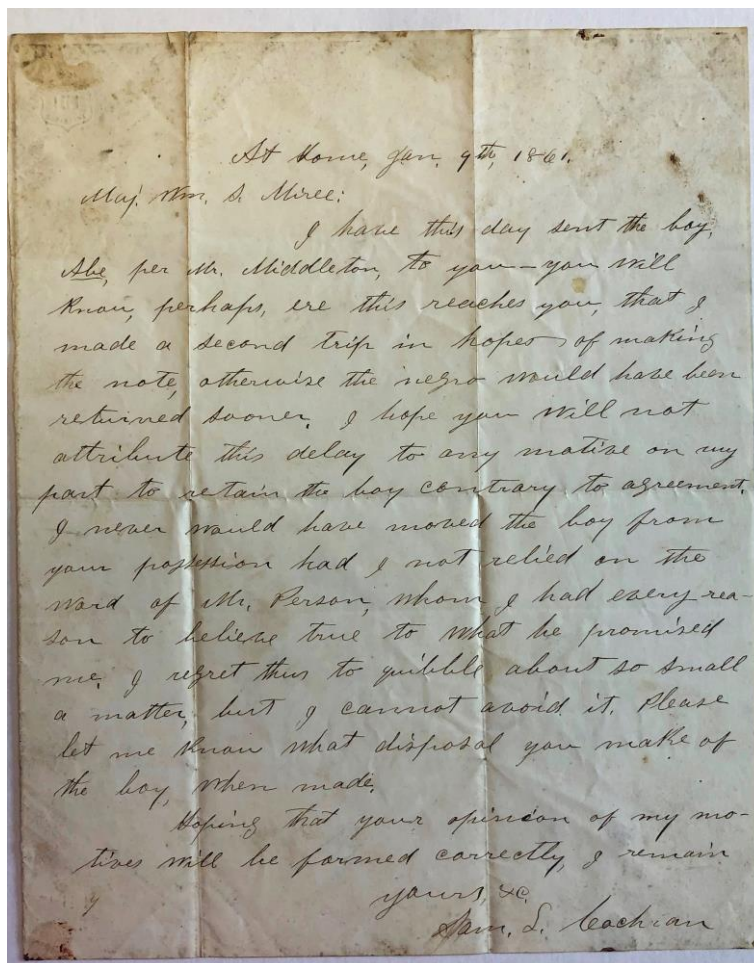
"I have this day sent the boy, Abe, per Mr. Middleton, to you. You will know, perhaps, ere this reaches you, that I made a second trip in hopes of making the note, otherwise the negro

would have been returned sooner. I hope you will not attribute this delay to any motive on my part to retain the boy contrary to agreement. I never would have moved the boy from your possession had I not relied on the word of Mr. Person, whom I had every reason to believe true to what he promised me. I regret thus to quibble about so small a matter, but I cannot avoid it. Please let me know what disposal you make of the boy, when made.

"Hoping that your opinion of my motives will be formed correctly, I remain

"Yours, &c. | Sam. L. Cochran".

Miree was a Perryville planter and sometime member of the Alabama legislature, representing Perry County, whose territory included portions of Alabama's Black Belt. "He was also an active Baptist," who owned twelve slaves in 1830 and 44 slaves in 1860. [Harris, HERITAGE OF PERRY COUNTY.] \$375.00



At Home, Jan. 9th, 1861.
Mr. Miree:
I have this day sent the boy,
Abu, per Mr. Middleton, to you—you will
know, perhaps, ere this reaches you, that I
made a second trip in hopes of making
the note, otherwise the negro would have been
returned sooner. I hope you will not
attribute this delay to any motive on my
part to retain the boy contrary to agreement.
I never would have moved the boy from
your possession had I not relied on the
word of Mr. Person, whom I had every rea-
son to believe true to what he promised
me. I regret thus to quibble about so small
a matter, but I cannot avoid it. Please
let me know what disposal you make of
the boy, when made.
Hoping that your opinion of my mo-
tives will be formed correctly, I remain
yours, &c.
Sam. L. Cochran

Item No. 19

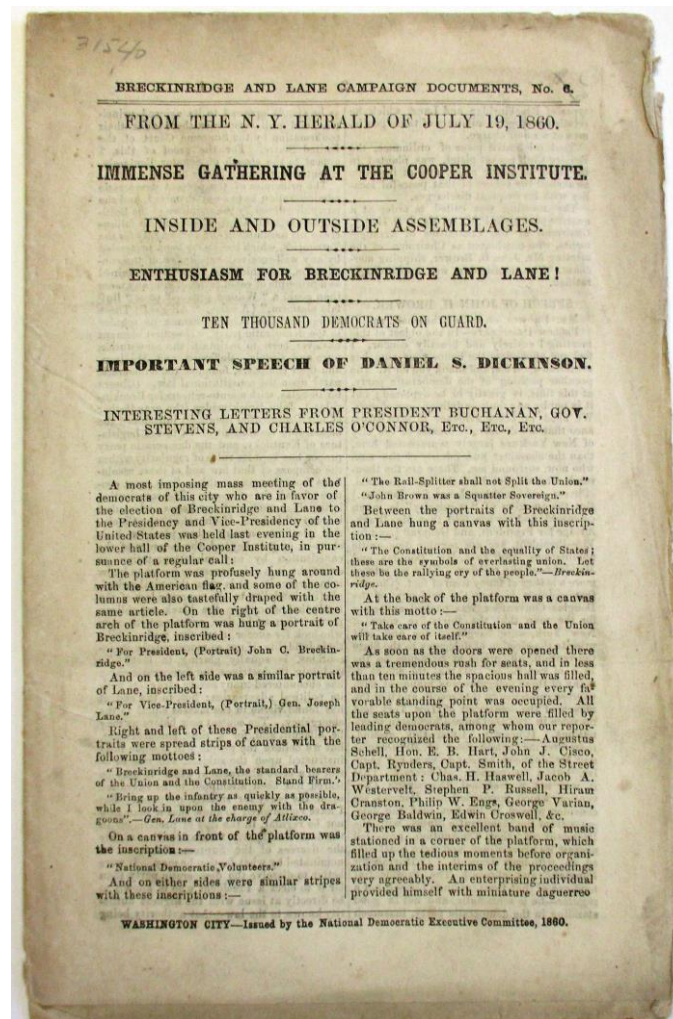
Job Qualification—"A Holy Heart"

20. **Bradford, Ebenezer:** THE QUALIFICATIONS, COMMISSION, AND WORK OF AN AMBASSADOR FOR CHRIST-- ILLUSTRATED. A SERMON, DELIVERED AT THE ORDINATION OF THE REV. NATHANIEL LAMBERT, TO THE PASTORAL CARE OF THE CHURCH OF CHRIST IN NEWBURY, IN THE STATE OF VERMONT, NOVEMBER 17TH, MDCCXC. Windsor, Vermont: Alden Spooner, 1791. 18, [2 blanks] pp. Broken stitching. Toned uniformly, title and final blank leaf moderately foxed. Good+.

Without a "holy heart... no man can be qualified for the office of an Ambassador for Christ."

Evans 23220. McCorison 196.

\$150.00



Item No. 21

The Slave Power Makes its Last Electoral Stand in 1860

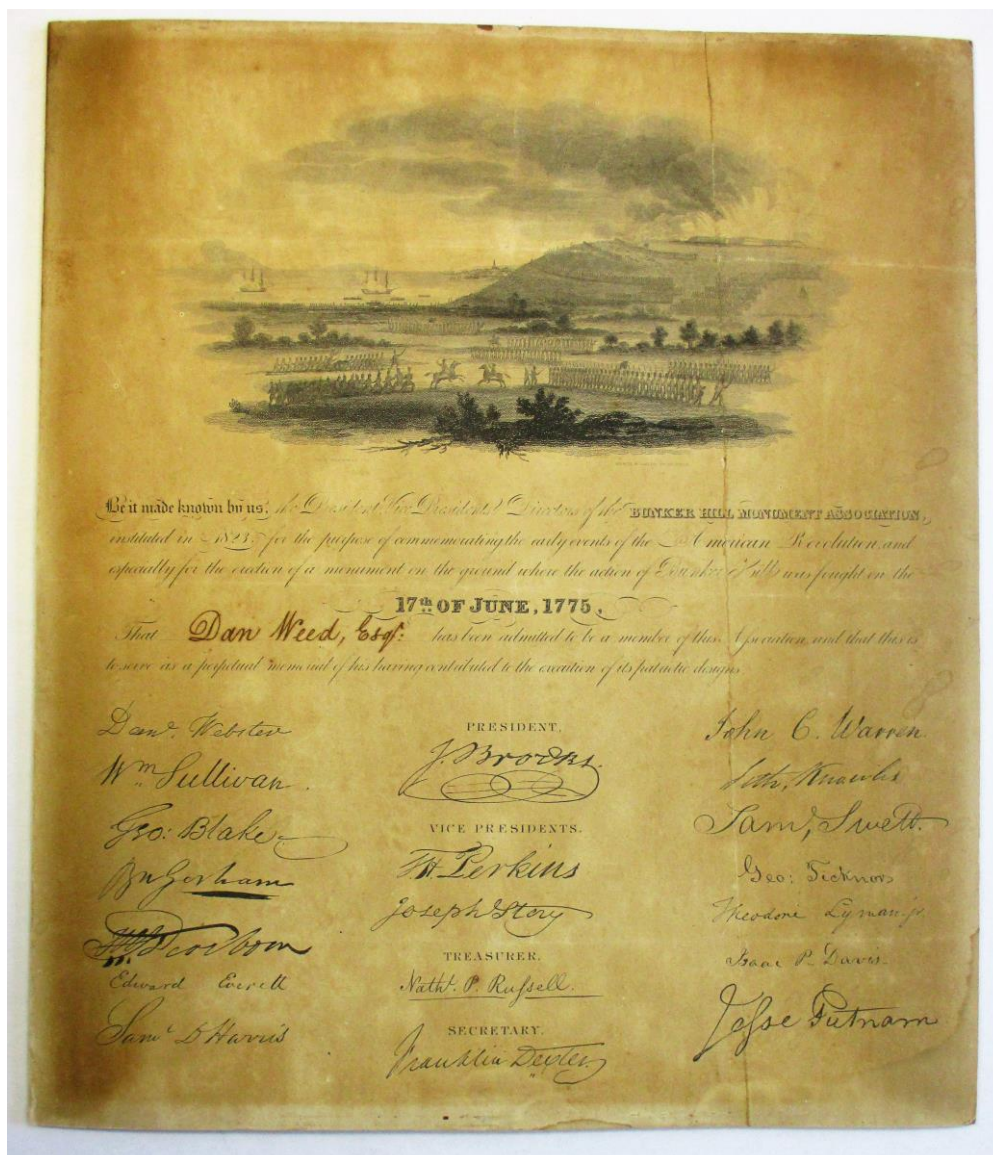
21. [Breckinridge and Lane Campaign]: BRECKINRIDGE AND LANE CAMPAIGN DOCUMENTS, NO. 6. FROM THE N.Y. HERALD OF JULY 19, 1860. IMMENSE GATHERING AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE. INSIDE AND OUTSIDE ASSEMBLAGES. ENTHUSIASM FOR BRECKINRIDGE AND LANE! TEN THOUSAND DEMOCRATS ON GUARD. IMPORTANT SPEECH OF DANIEL S. DICKINSON. INTERESTING LETTERS FROM PRESIDENT BUCHANAN, GOV. STEVENS, AND CHARLES O'CONNOR, ETC., ETC., ETC. Washington: National Democratic Executive Committee, 1860. 16pp, caption title [as issued]. Folded folio sheet, lightly dusted with minor wear. Very Good.

Breckinridge, Buchanan's Vice President, was the 1860 presidential standard-bearer of the anti-Stephen Douglas branch of the Democratic Party, which had split during the 1860 nominating convention. Douglas had defied Buchanan and broken with him over the Kansas issue. This campaign piece defends Breckinridge's devotion to the Union and the

Administration's record, argues that slavery is-- like other forms of property-- entitled to exist anywhere in the Territories, demonstrates his support in the North, and attacks Douglas, Popular Sovereignty, and Abraham Lincoln. \$375.00

22. **Breckinridge, John:** BRECKINRIDGE AND LANE CAMPAIGN DOCUMENTS, NO. 18. SPEECH OF HON. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, AT ASHLAND, KENTUCKY, SEPTEMBER 5TH, 1860, REPELLING THE CHARGE OF DISUNION AND VINDICATING THE NATIONAL DEMOCRACY. Washington City: Issued by the National Democratic Executive Committee, 1860. 16pp, printed in double columns. Stitched, light to moderate foxing. Good+.

Breckinridge, campaigning for the Presidency with the nomination of the Party's Southern wing, defends his devotion to the Union and the Administration's record, argues that slavery is-- like other forms of property-- entitled to exist anywhere in the Territories, and attacks Douglas, Popular Sovereignty, and Abraham Lincoln. LCP 1496. \$275.00



Item No. 23

Membership in an Early Patriotic Organization

23. **[Bunker Hill Monument Association]:** BE IT KNOWN BY US, THE PRESIDENT, VICE PRESIDENTS & DIRECTORS OF THE BUNKER HILL MONUMENT ASSOCIATION. INSTITUTED IN 1823, FOR THE PURPOSE OF COMMEMORATING THE EARLY EVENTS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION AND ESPECIALLY FOR THE ERECTION OF A MONUMENT ON THE GROUND WHERE THE ACTION OF BUNKER HILL WAS FOUGHT ON THE 17TH OF JUNE, 1775, THAT DAN MEAD, ESQ., HAS BEEN ADMITTED TO BE A MEMBER OF THIS ASSOCIATION, AND THAT THIS IS TO SERVE AS A PERPETUAL MEMORIAL OF HIS HAVING CONTRIBUTED TO THE EXECUTION OF ITS PATRIOTIC DESIGNS. [Boston? c. 1825?] 4to broadside backed on wood. 10-3/4" x 12-5/8." A variety of type fonts and typescript. 'Dan Weed' is written in manuscript. Facsimile engraved signatures of officers of the Association are written in the lower half of the broadside: Daniel Webster, George Blake, William Sullivan, Edward Everett, Joseph Story, Saml Swett, John C. Warren, George Ticknor, Theodore Lyman Jr., Jesse Putnam and others. A break in the wood has been expertly repaired [the vertical line of the repair is visible]. Above the printing is a lithograph of the Battle of Bunker Hill, with troops, cavalry, sailing ships in the background. Toned. Good+.

Dan Weed was a Lawrence, Massachusetts lawyer, active in its public affairs. According to the Boston National Park web site, "In 1823, a group of prominent citizens formed the Bunker Hill Monument Association to construct a more permanent and significant monument to commemorate the famous battle. The project was a major undertaking. So much so, that the Monument Association ran out of funds and was forced to halt construction twice. Much of the land surrounding the square where the Monument stands today had to be sold off as housing lots to help fund the monument. Fairs, performing arts events, and fundraising drives were also organized to help complete the monument. Many of these events were organized by women in the Boston area." \$375.00

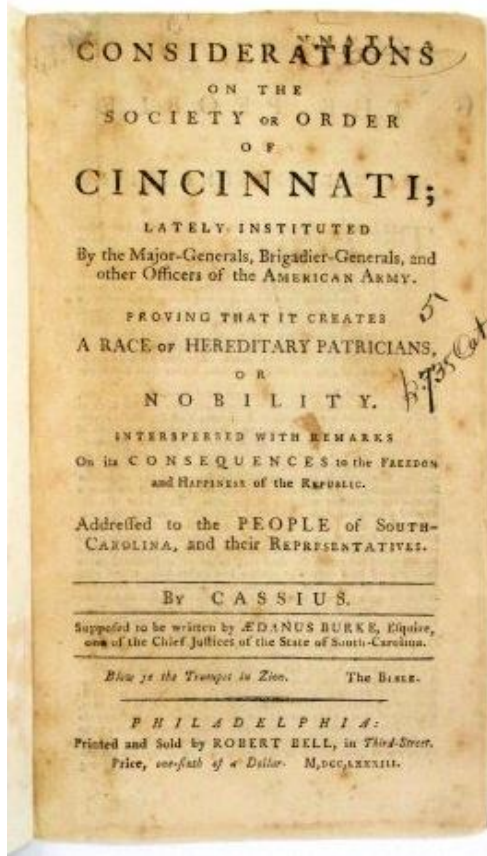
The Society "Usurp a Nobility without Gift or Grant, In Defiance of Congress and the States"

24. **Burke, Aedanus:** CONSIDERATIONS ON THE SOCIETY OR ORDER OF CINCINNATI; LATELY INSTITUTED BY THE MAJOR-GENERALS, BRIGADIER-GENERALS, AND OFFICERS OF THE AMERICAN ARMY. PROVING THAT IT CREATES A RACE OF HEREDITARY PATRICIANS, OR NOBILITY. INTERSPERSED WITH REMARKS ON ITS CONSEQUENCES TO THE FREEDOM AND HAPPINESS OF THE REPUBLIC. ADDRESSED TO THE PEOPLE OF SOUTH-CAROLINA, AND THEIR REPRESENTATIVES. BY CASSIUS. SUPPOSED TO BE WRITTEN BY AEDANUS BURKE, ESQUIRE, ONE OF THE CHIEF JUSTICES OF THE STATE OF SOUTH-CAROLINA. Philadelphia: Printed and Sold by Robert Bell, 1783. 16pp. Bound in modern marbled paper wrappers. Blank top margin of title page clipped, lightly foxed. Good+.

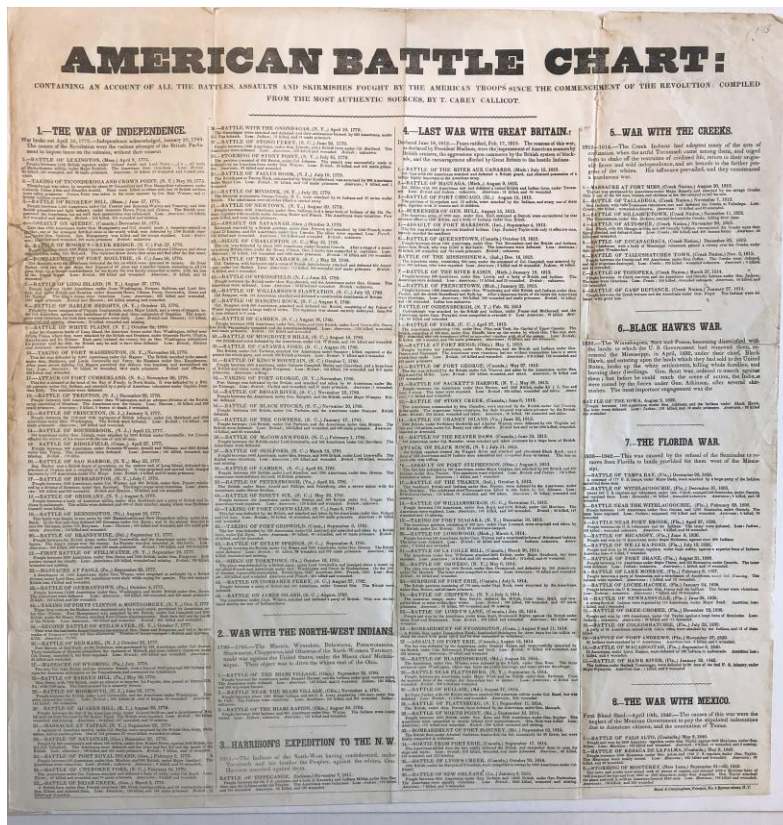
This attack on the Society first issued from Charleston earlier in 1783. A patriotic organization whose membership descends to the "eldest male posterity" of the original Revolutionary Officer member, the Society "usurp a nobility without gift or grant, in defiance of Congress and the states." It is "a hereditary peerage" which "opens a theatre for ignominious distinctions, for jealousy and hatred, and ends in civil war, between these patricians and the people, if the latter have any spirit left."

Howes B973. Evans 17863. Hildeburn 4278.

\$875.00



Item No. 24



Item No. 25

1.—THE WAR OF INDEPENDENCE.
 War broke out April 19, 1775.—Independence acknowledged, January 20, 1783.—The causes of the Revolution were the various attempts of the British Parliament to impose taxes on the colonies, without their consent

1.—**BATTLE OF LEXINGTON.** (Mass.) April 9, 1775.
 Fought between 1200 British regulars, under Colonel Smith and Lord Percy, and a militia of Massachusetts militia, under Major Buttrick. The Americans were victorious. Loss: British; 83 killed, 180 wounded, and 28 made prisoners. Americans; 50 killed, 24 wounded, and 4 made prisoners.

2.—**TAKING OF TICONDEROGA AND CROWN POINT.** (N. Y.) May 10, 1775.
 Ticonderoga was taken by surprise by about 90 Connecticut and New Hampshire volunteers, under Colonels Ethan Allen and Benedict Arnold. None were killed on either side, but 49 British soldiers were taken prisoners. Crown Point was taken in the same manner by Col. Seth Warner, and 11 British soldiers captured.

3.—**BATTLE OF BUNKER'S HILL.** (Mass.) June 17, 1775.
 Fought between 1100 British regulars, under Generals Warren and Pomeroy, and 3000 British grenadiers and light infantry, under Generals Howe, Pigot, and Clinton. The British overpowered the Americans, but not until their ammunition was exhausted. Loss: American; 139 killed, 314 wounded and missing. British; 225 killed, 823 wounded and missing.

4.—**ASSAULT ON QUEBEC.** (Canada), December 31, 1775.
 Less than 1000 Americans, under Gen. Montgomery and Col. Arnold, made a desperate assault on Quebec, one of the strongest fortified cities in the world, which was defended by 1500 British regulars, under Gen. Carleton. Gen. Montgomery was killed, and his troops repulsed. Loss: American; 10 killed and wounded, 300 made prisoners. British; unknown.

5.—**BATTLE OF MOORE'S CREEK BRIDGE.** (N. C.) Feb. 27, 1776.
 Fought between about 1000 North Carolina provincials, under Cols. Caswell and Lillington, and about 2000 loyalists, under Col. McLeod. The loyalists threw down their arms and fled after the first onset.

6.—**BOMBARDMENT OF FORT MOULTRE.** (S. C.) June 28, 1776.
 Col. Moultrie, with 400 Americans, defended the fort, on which were mounted 38 cannon. Sir Peter Parker, with two 50 gun ships, four frigates of 28 guns, and 4 smaller vessels, mounting in all 370 guns, kept up a furious bombardment for ten hours, but was finally compelled to retire, with the loss of the Anson frigate. Loss: British; 300 killed and wounded. American; 10 killed, and 22 wounded.

7.—**BATTLE OF LONG ISLAND.** (N. Y.) August 27, 1776.
 Fought between 15,000 Americans, under Gen. Washington, Putnam, Sullivan, and Lord Stirling, and 24,000 British and Hessians, under Generals Howe, Clinton, Percy, Cornwallis, Grant and De Heister. The king's troops were victorious. Loss: American; 500 killed and wounded, 1097 made prisoners. British and Hessian; 450 killed, missing and wounded.

8.—**BATTLE OF HARLEM HEIGHTS.** (N. Y.) October 12, 1776.
 Fought by three companies of Virginia Continentals, under Major Leslie, and a corps of rangers, under Col. Knowlton, against two battalions of British and three companies of Hessians. The Americans were victorious, but both their commanders were slain. Loss: British and Hessian; 117 killed, wounded and missing. American; 50 killed, wounded and missing.

9.—**BATTLE OF WHITE PLAINS.** (N. Y.) October 28, 1776.
 After the disastrous battle of Long Island, the American forces under Gen. Washington, rallied near White Plains, where they were attacked by the British and Hessians, under Generals Howe, Clinton, Knyphausen and De Heister. Each party claimed the victory, but as Gen. Washington maintained his position until the 30th, the British may be said to have been defeated. Loss: British, Hessian and American; several hundred.

10.—**TAKING OF FORT WASHINGTON.** (N. Y.) November 16, 1776.
 This fort was defended by 9,967 Americans, under Col. Magaw. The British marched to the assault under Gen. Matthews, and Lords Cornwallis and Percy; the Hessians under Gen. Knyphausen. After some severe fighting, Col. Magaw perceived that defence was hopeless, and surrendered the fort. Loss: American; 53 killed, 96 wounded, 2818 made prisoners. British and Hessian; 800 killed and wounded.

11.—**ATTACK ON FORT CUMBERLAND.** (N. S.) November 20, 1776.
 This fort is situated at the head of the Bay of Fundy, in Nova Scotia. It was defended by a British garrison, under Col. Godham, and attacked by a party of American volunteers under Captain Jonathan Eddy. The assailants were defeated.

12.—**BATTLE OF TRENTON.** (N. J.) December 26, 1776.
 Fought between 3000 Americans, under Gen. Washington, and an advance division of the British army, consisting of Hessians. The Americans won the victory. Loss: Hessian; 90 killed, and 909 made prisoners. American; 2 killed, 2 frozen to death, 5 wounded.

13.—**BATTLE OF PRINCETON.** (N. J.) January 3, 1777.
 Fought between the 17th and 55th regiments of British infantry, under Col. Mawhood, and 4000 Americans under Gen. Washington. The British were defeated. Loss: British; 110 killed; 300 made prisoners. American; 100 killed and wounded.

14.—**BATTLE OF BOUNDBROOK.** (N. J.) April 13, 1777.
 200 Americans under Gen. Lincoln, were attacked by 2000 British under Cornwallis; but Lincoln effected the retreat of his troops with the loss of only 60 men.

15.—**BATTLE OF RIDGEFIELD.** (Conn.) April 27, 1777.
 Fought between 800 Americans, under Generals Wooster, Arnold and Silliman, and 9000 British, under Gen. Tryon. The Americans were defeated. Loss: American; 100 killed, wounded, and under Gen. Tryon. British; 170 ditto.

4.—LAST WAR WITH GREAT BRITAIN:
 Declared June 18, 1812.—Peace ratified, Feb. 17, 1815. The reasons of this war, as declared by President Madison, were the impressment of American seamen by British cruisers, the aggressions upon commerce by the British system of blockade, and the encouragement afforded by Great Britain to the hostile Indians.

1.—**BATTLE OF THE RIVER AUX CANARDS.** (Mich.) July 15, 1812.
 Col. Cass with 280 Americans attacked and defeated a British guard, and obtained possession of a bridge highly important to the American army.

2.—**BATTLE OF MAGUAGA.** (Mich.) August 9, 1812.
 Col. Miller, with 600 Americans met and defeated a united British and Indian force, under Tecumseh. Loss: British and Indian; unknown. American; 18 killed, and 84 wounded.

3.—**BATTLE OF FORT CHICAGO.** (Ill.) August 15, 1812.
 The garrison of 54 regulars and 12 militia, were attacked by the Indians, and every one of them slain, together with 13 women and 12 children.

4.—**SURRENDER OF GEN. HULL.** August 15, 1812.
 The American army, of 2000 men, under Gen. Hull, stationed at Detroit, were surrendered by that recreant officer to 1300 British, and a body of Indians, under Gen. Brock.

5.—**ASSAULT ON FORT HARRISON.** (Ind.) September 4, 1812.
 The fort was attacked by several hundred Indians. Capt. Zachary Taylor with only 15 effective men, bravely repelled the assailants.

6.—**BATTLE OF QUEENSTOWN.** (Canada), October 13, 1812.
 Fought between about 1000 Americans, under Gen. Van Rensselaer, and the British and Indians, under Gen. Brock, who was killed in this battle. The Americans were defeated. Loss: American; 60 killed, 100 wounded, and 764 made prisoners. British; unknown.

7.—**BATTLE OF THE MISSISSINIEWA.** (Ind.) Dec. 18, 1812.
 The American camp, containing 600 men, under the command of Col. Campbell, was attacked by over 200 Indians, who were repulsed. Loss: American; 8 killed and 30 wounded. Indian; 40 killed.

8.—**BATTLE OF THE RIVER RAISIN.** (Mich.) January 18, 1813.
 Fought between 800 Americans, under Gen. Lewis, and a body of British and Indians. The Americans were defeated. Loss: American; 12 killed, and 55 wounded. British; unknown.

9.—**BATTLE OF FRENCHTOWN.** (Mich.) January 22, 1813.
 Fought between 1000 Americans under Gen. Winchester, and 3000 British and Indians, under Gen. Proctor, and the chiefs Roundhead and Split-log. After a desperate battle of six hours the Americans were overcome. Loss: American; 300 killed, 539 wounded and made prisoners. British; 24 killed and 158 wounded. Indian loss unknown.

10.—**BATTLE OF OGDENSBURGH.** (N. Y.) Feb. 22, 1813.
 Ogdensburgh was attacked by the British and Indians, under Fraser and McDonnell, and the Americans, under Capt. Forsythe, were compelled to evacuate it. Loss: American; 27 killed. British; 64 killed and wounded.

11.—**BATTLE OF YORK.** (U. C.) April 27, 1813.
 The Americans, numbering 1700, under Gen. Pike, took York, the Capital of Upper Canada. The British, consisting of 800 men, under Gen. Sheaffe, blew up the works, by which Gen. Pike was mortally wounded, and 100 Americans killed or wounded, together with 40 of the enemy. Loss: British; 90 killed, 200 wounded, and 750 made prisoners. American; 54 killed, and 244 wounded.

12.—**BATTLE AT FORT MEIGS.** (Ohio.) May 5, 1813.
 Fought between the Americans, under Gen. Harrison, and the British and Indians, under Gen. Proctor and Tecumseh. The Americans were victorious, but not without tremendous loss in a sortie which they made. Loss: British; 103 killed and wounded. American; 219 killed, 124 wounded, and 495 made prisoners.

13.—**BATTLE OF FORT GEORGE.** (Canada.) May 27, 1813.
 The fort was defended by the British, under Col. Vincent, and taken by the Americans, under Gen. Boyd and Col. Miller. Loss: British; 300 killed, wounded, and taken. American; 39 killed and 111 wounded.

14.—**BATTLE OF SACKETT'S HARBOR.** (N. Y.) May 29, 1813.
 Fought between the Americans, under Gen. Brown, and 1000 British, under Sir J. L. Yo and Gen. Prevost. The latter were repulsed. Loss: British; 260 killed, wounded and taken. American; 156 killed and wounded.

15.—**BATTLE OF STONY CREEK.** (Canada.) June 6, 1813.
 The Americans, commanded by Gen. Chandler, were attacked by the British, under Col. Vincent, in the night. The Americans were victorious, but their General was taken prisoner by the British. Loss: British; 250 killed, wounded and taken. American; 30 killed, 180 wounded and taken.

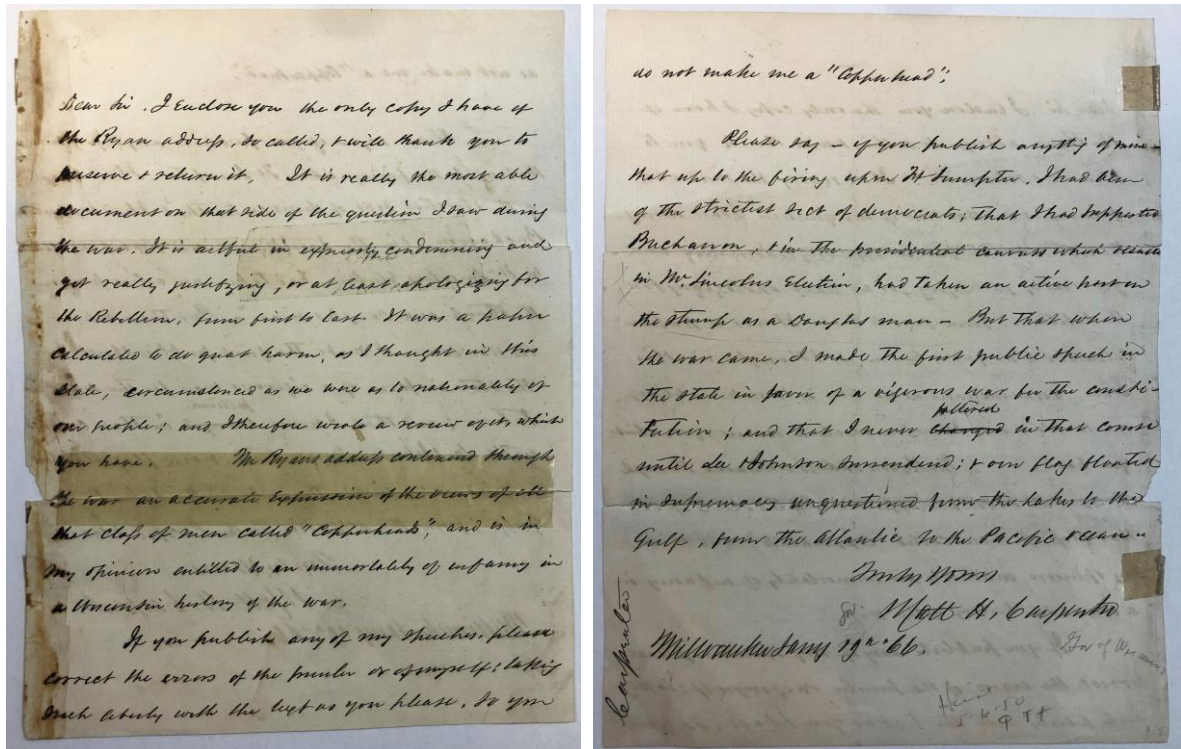
16.—**BATTLE OF CRANEY ISLAND.** (Va.) June 22, 1813.
 4500 British, under Sir Sidney Beckwith and Admiral Warren, were defeated by 480 Virginia militia and 120 sailors, under Col. Beatty and other officers. British loss said to be 1200 killed, wounded, dispersed or drowned.

Item No. 25

Check Out All These Battles and Wars!

25. **Calicut, T. Carey: AMERICAN BATTLE CHART: CONTAINING AN ACCOUNT OF ALL THE BATTLES, ASSAULTS AND SKIRMISHES FOUGHT BY THE AMERICAN TROOPS SINCE THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE REVOLUTION: COMPILED FROM THE MOST AUTHENTIC SOURCES.** New York: Reed & Cunningham, Printers, [1846?]. Printed broadside, 19" x 19." Four columns, with eight headings: The War of Independence, War with the North-West Indians, Harrison's Expedition to the N.W., Last War with Great Britain, War with the Creeks, Black Hawk's War, The Florida War, The War with Mexico. A total of 133 battles. One small area, about 1" x 2" [from outer left margin extending into text] with several rather crude tape repairs but no text loss. Else Very Good.

A rare and diligent recording of American military actions: 66 in the War of Independence; 36 in The Last War with Great Britain; 15 in The Florida War; and only 3 in The War with Mexico, the last entry being the Storming of Monterey in September 1846. A later version, with slightly different title, appeared in 1848, evidently with appropriate updates. Not in Sabin, American Imprints, Eberstadt, or the online AAS site. OCLC 4616240 [2- UTX, Clements], as of September 2020. \$1,500.00



Item No. 26

Copperheads' "Immortality of Infamy"

26. **Carpenter, Matt[hew] H.:** AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED, TO AN UNKNOWN RECIPIENT, CONCERNING WARTIME COPPERHEADS IN WISCONSIN, AND CARPENTER'S UNSWERVING SUPPORT OF THE UNION. Milwaukee: January 19, 1866. Single leaf, written on recto and verso. Several folds [and fold repairs], complete. Good to Good+.

Matthew Hale Carpenter, a prominent Wisconsin lawyer before the Civil War, was an articulate Democratic Party spokesman on Wisconsin and national political issues. A Douglas Democrat, he became an unstinting supporter of Lincoln and the War effort. During the War the Wisconsin Democratic Party had issued a paper known as the Ryan Address, written by Edward George Ryan, wartime leader of the State Democratic Party. The Address denounced the War and the Lincoln Administration, and was transparently sympathetic to the secessionists. Appalled, Carpenter rebutted Ryan in a widely circulated pamphlet. After the War, Carpenter became a United States Senator, supporting Radical Reconstruction and Black Suffrage, and was as well a leading advocate at the Bar for the constitutionality of Reconstruction.

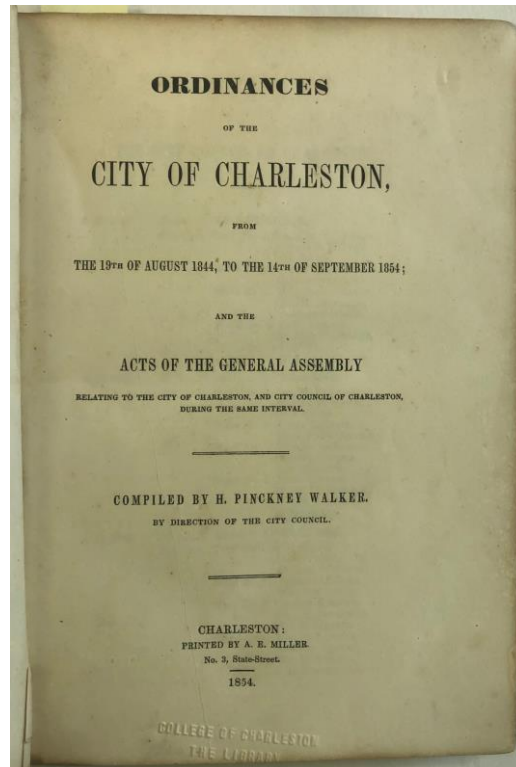
Carpenter's Letter reads, in full, as follows:

"Dear Sir, I enclose you the only copy I have of the Ryan address, so called, & will thank you to preserve & return it. It is really the most able document on that side of the question I saw during the war. It is artful in expressly condemning and yet really justifying, or at least apologizing for the Rebellion, from first to last. It was a paper calculated to do great harm, as I thought in this State, circumstanced as we were as to nationality of our people; and therefore wrote a review of it, which you have. Mr. Ryan's address contained through the war an accurate expression of the views of all that class of men called "Copperheads," and is in my opinion entitled to any immortality of infamy in a Wisconsin history of the war.

"If you publish any of my speeches, please correct the errors of the printer or of myself; taking such liberty with the text as you please, so you do not make me a 'Copperhead'.

"Please say-- if you publish anything of mine that up to the firing upon Ft. Sumpter, I had been of the strictest sort of Democrat; that I had supported Buchanan, & in the presidential canvass which resulted in Mr. Lincoln's election, had taken an active part on the stump as a Douglas man-- But that when the war came, I made the first public speech in the state in favor of a vigorous war for the constitution; and that I never faltered in that cause until Lee & Johns[t]on surrendered; & our flag floated in supremacy unquestioned from the Lakes to the Gulf, from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean. | Truly yours | Matt H. Carpenter | Milwaukee Jany 19th '66."

\$450.00



Item No. 27

Governing Charleston in the 1850s

27. [Charleston]: ORDINANCES OF THE CITY OF CHARLESTON, FROM THE 19TH OF AUGUST, 1844, TO THE 14TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1854; AND THE ACTS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY RELATING TO THE CITY OF CHARLESTON, DURING THE SAME INTERVAL. COMPILED BY H. PINCKNEY WALKER, BY DIRECTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL. Charleston: Printed by A.E. Miller, 1854. Original quarter sheep [rubbed, hinges weak]. xvii, [1 blank], 233, [1 blank] pp. Faint blindstamp at base of title page, "Duplicate" in pencil on front free endpaper, scattered light foxing. Very Good. Private bookplate of John Paul Stratton of Charleston on front pastedown.

The Ordinances with detailed chronological list, regulate the keeping and selling of gunpowder, activities in the harbor and port of Charleston, the sale of liquor, health and safety, slaves, the Slave Mart and slave auctions.

Not in Turnbull. OCLC 5067006 records seven locations [four of them in South Carolina] as of August 2020.

\$450.00

P.S. Please transfer these names to
his name as appropriate

Washington, July 11, 1868.

My dear Cooke,

What do you mean? You
have been neglecting me badly for months
but now you talk about writing
your letter to the amount of two letters!
I don't believe it. Your bookkeeping
is wrong - all wrong.

However I will spare you
for your lack of promptness. I was glad
I always can be on your honest
& friendly - not false - side, and
the pleasure was not at all dimin-
ished by the check for the 1st of the
dividend which it enclosed or by the
reputation of future dividends which
it encourages. It will be cheering
when Taylor has to pay as well.

For my own part, I wish to see
the movement take its course
I neither hoped nor hindered it. I shall
try to be ^{only to be} true
to my own ideas & convictions. I have been
in Congress, in the Executive, in
acts of our party; been in military ground
next to the state in times of peace, and in military
operations; I should so, but made no
show nor any public proclamation
of my opinion. On the other hand I did
believe in an unqualified earnestness & universal
support of the complete removal of all political
the franchise & distribution; and long for the

When do you think that will be!

I have not had a word from you
or a line from you since the impeach-
ment began. Is it possible that you
Caplan also was shaken because I was
simply honest and impartial? If you
can my life I act conscientiously in the
face of God, with a true reverence for the
Constitution, & with firm love for my
country, I do not intend to be a traitor.
But the way was full of danger. I had to
be a Republican or a Republican. But we had
enough to utter a word of unchristian
rivalry of the party. This I did not
do; and I thought myself free of
party obligations and concessions.

Just at this time, to me just before
the movement for my nomination & the
convention of July. I then came to me

restraining of power which was the best
for the nation, & for the general interest of
the property; and finally decided that
the democratic party might take advantage
of the present, and secure itself a triumph
hardly worth it, & harmful to the
Union, and I did not do so.

This is all I did. The result is
known. I should have been nominated at
the 2^d ballot, had not Ohio kept from
Seymour. That was the New York delegate
had determined to support me by a
vote of 37 to 24. George Willson, I had
propagated since the party was ready
to do the same thing. This I did not do
from the Ohio delegate, as you offer
to me in the present, I do it because
that Ohio shall be held for Seymour, this
could be said any possible in the present.

I am sorry. The vote of the last time was

Item No. 28

**Chief Justice Chase Reflects on the Johnson Impeachment Trial
And the 1868 Democratic Presidential Convention**

28. Chase, Salmon P.: AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED FROM WASHINGTON, 11 JULY 1868, TO "MY DEAR [JAY] COOKE," DISCUSSING THE JUST-CONCLUDED

ANDREW JOHNSON IMPEACHMENT TRIAL AND CHASE'S PERENNIAL YEARNING FOR THE PRESIDENCY. Two detached leaves, [4] pp. Final three lines of the Letter written in the left margin of the first page. Old folds, else Very Good.

The Letter is to Financier, Railroad Baron, and friend Jay Cooke, upon whom Chase relied, as Lincoln's Secretary of the Treasury, for financial assistance to the Union and, not coincidentally, for himself. Some of the Chief Justice's Letters are of great historical significance, like this one. Unfortunately Chase had terrible penmanship, a curse to succeeding generations challenged with translating them accurately. We have done our best to reproduce this important Letter, revealing his ever-present desire for the Presidency, his observations on the Democratic Convention of 1868, its nomination of Horatio Seymour, his evaluation of his performance presiding over the Johnson impeachment trial, and his opinions on the important issues of Reconstruction policy. The Letter to "My Dear Cooke" reads as follows:

"What do you mean? You have been neglecting me sadly for months and now you talk about my being your debtor to the amount of two letters! I don't believe it. Your bookkeeping is wrong -- all wrong.

"However I will pay you for your last promptly. I was glad as I always am to see your honest & friendly - not face - but fist; and the pleasure was not at all diminished by the check for the first F&W dividend which it enclosed or by the expectation of future dividends which it encouraged. It will be charming when Sterling begins to pay as well. When do you think that will be?

"I have not had a look at you or a letter from you since the impeachment began. Is it possible that your confidence also was shaken because I was simply honest and impartial? If ever in my life I acted conscientiously in the face of God, with a true reverence for the Constitution, & with sincere love for my country, I so acted in that business. But the cry went forth Crucify him! & hardly the Republican or a Republican Press was bold enough to utter a word of remonstrance much less of defense. This sickened me of party; and I thought myself free of party obligation and connections.

"Just at this time, to my great surprise, the movement for my nomination & the Democrats divided itself. Letters came to me from every quarter north, west, East & south, the Gulf, the Pacific & the Atlantic urging me not to decline the nomination if offered. Most of the writers were Republicans-- some Democrats- some formerly rebels but now willing to accept Universal Amnesty & Universal Suffrage.

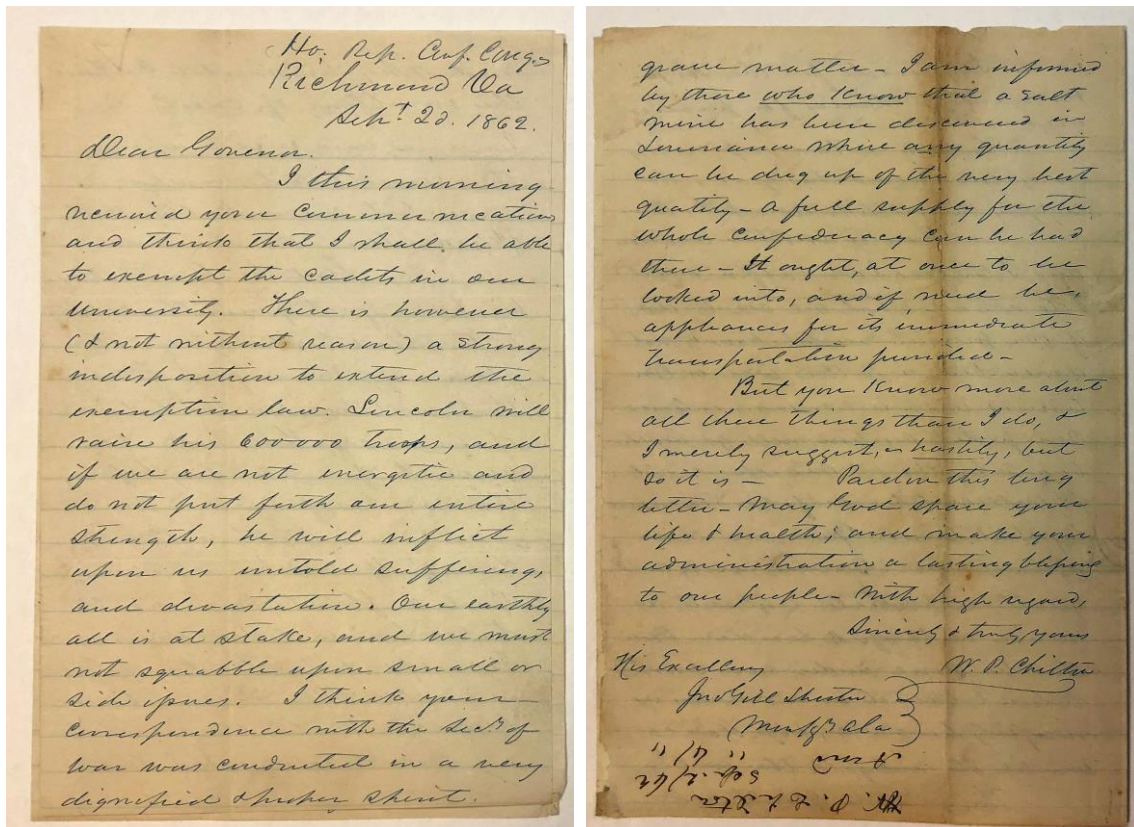
"It seemed to me, under the circumstances, a plain duty to let the movement take its course. I neither helped nor hindered it. I adhered to my own ideas and convictions. I never since the war closed believed in confiscation, disfranchisement, vindictive acts of any sort; nor in military government for States in time of peace nor in military commissions. I said so, but made no speeches nor any public proclamation of my opinion. On the other hand I did believe in universal amnesty & universal suffrage, & in complete removal of all political disfranchisement & disabilities; and longed for the [---] between the south & the north, & for the renewal & increase of southern prosperity; and greatly desired that the democratic party might take advanced & liberal ground, and ensure a triumph honorable to itself & beneficial to the Union, and I said so when proper occasion offered.

"This is all I did. The result is known. I should have been nominated on the 22d ballot, had not Ohio brought forward [Horatio] Seymour. That morning the New York delegates had determined to support me by a vote of 37 to 24, & Georgia, Wisconsin, R. Island, Massachusetts, Maine & New Jersey were ready to do the same thing. This prospect [enraged?] some of the Ohio delegates, and those opposed to me were in the majority, & so it was [---] that Ohio should go solid for Seymour & this coup de main was successful in the Convention.

"I am not sorry. The events of the last three or four months have cut me off almost wholly from political connexions and left me without a party. So I prefer to remain. Good bye politics - welcome jurisprudence for the rest of my life.

"Faithfully your friend- SPChase."

This Letter is reproduced in volume 5 of the Salmon P. Chase Papers, pages 264-265, edited by John Niven. Chief Justice Chase had presided over the Andrew Johnson impeachment trial a few months before this letter; the Democrats' presidential convention, which Chase discusses here, occurred only a week before he wrote this Letter. \$3,000.00



Item No. 29

"I See Danger in the Distance"

29. **Chilton, W[illiam] P[arish]:** AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED, FROM CONFEDERATE CONGRESSMAN CHILTON AT RICHMOND, TO ALABAMA GOVERNOR JOHN GILL SHORTER, 20 SEPTEMBER 1862, ON PROGRESS AND TACTICS OF THE WAR, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, AND POLITICAL MATTERS. Richmond: 1862. Ink manuscript on ruled paper, 5-3/8" x 8-1/8." 8pp, each page filled with Chilton's letter. Old vertical fold with light wear, Very Good.

A Whig, Chilton was a Talladega lawyer and former Chief Justice of the Alabama Supreme Court. Like many Southern Whigs, he opposed secession but, as his loyalty lay primarily with his State, he cast his lot with the Confederacy when Alabama seceded, and was elected to the First and Second Confederate Congresses. His Letter to Governor Shorter is a detailed expression, from an insightful and deeply worried Confederate partisan, of his many concerns about the War.

Writing to "Dear Governor" from "Ho. Rep. Conf. Congs." in Richmond, Chilton advises that "I shall be able to exempt the cadets in our university. There is however (& not without reason) a strong indisposition to extend the exemption law. Lincoln will raise his 600,000 troops, and if we are not energetic and do not put forth our entire strength, he will inflict upon us untold suffering, and devastation. Our earthly all is at stake, and we must not squabble upon small or side issues." Governor Shorter had complained to Secretary of War George Wythe Randolph that Randolph opposed exempting Alabama cadets, but supported the exemption of Virginia cadets.

"God be praised, we have just given the enemy a terrible whipping on the plains of Manassas! Truly that will become the Golgotha of America. You will see accounts of our victory before this reaches you.

"What is Bragg doing? Unless he captures Buel or flanks him and takes Louisville & reduces Tennessee & Kentucky, he will go under. He should have been at Nashville ere this.

"Now Governor is the time to put our state & others in a position for defence. Some energetic measures ought to be adopted to render the Tennessee and Alabama & Tombigbee Rivers impassible to their gun boats. It is well ascertained that their policy is to get into the heart of our cotton ginning & slave population sections, and when they once effect that, we shall see trouble...

"I am, as you know, a very hopeful man, and far from being an alarmist, but I see danger in the distance. Not that we are unable to maintain ourselves, but that we shall be reduced to suffering which is horrible to contemplate arising from our failure to take advantage of circumstances. We have the enemy under NOW. He is dispirited, demoralized and many of his troops only await a pretext to surrender as prisoners of war to be placed on parol. Why are not all our partizan rangers, our guerillas, our trained soldiers, all turned loose upon them! You see them now fall back on their Capitol. For what? Simply because they may raise the same cry which enlisted their present army- "Come to the rescue of your capitol" & "Fight for the rescue of your Capitol."

Chilton hopes that in the North "the war may become unpopular and public sentiment at the north may take a turn. This will be the case, unless the abolitionists shall infuse into the masses a fanatical spirit that shall sweep every thing before it, and such is the spirit they are endeavouring to incite."

He offers Governor Shorter his advice: call the legislature into session, place a tax on cotton, get munitions to the home guard, provide for clothing and supplies to the army and the "indigent families of the soldiers, who are fighting our battles or have been killed or disabled in the service." Of greatest interest is Chilton's suggestion "To provide for the impressment of slaves for public uses." Chilton closes with expressions of concern about the ability of Alabama's wartime Constitution to adapt to possible future requirements of the War.

\$1,500.00

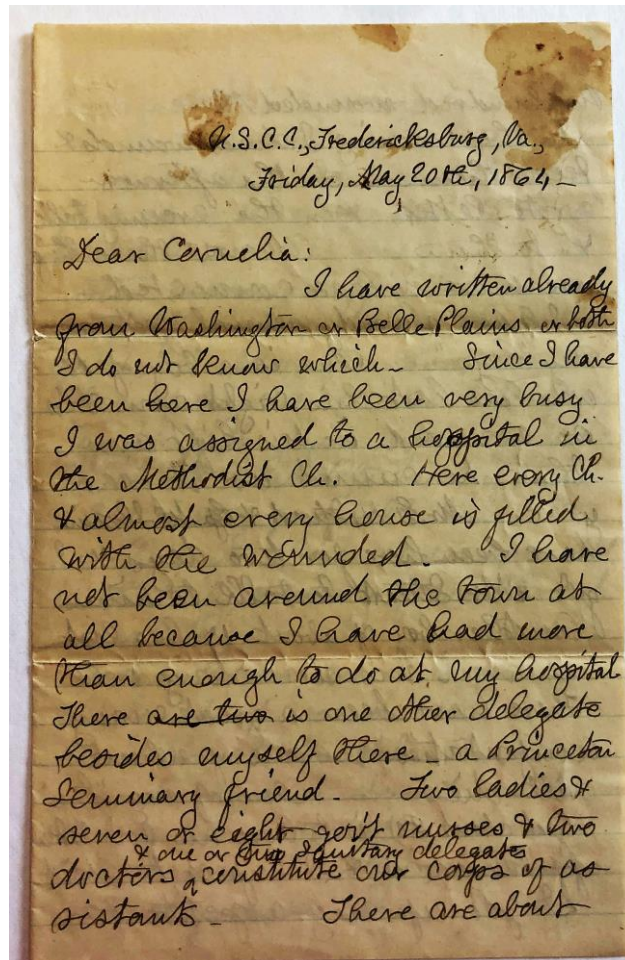
"Almost Every House is Filled with the Wounded"

30. [Christian Commission]: AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED, FROM U.S. CHRISTIAN COMMISSION AGENT WILLIAM VAN WAGENEN, TO HIS SISTER CORNELIA, DESCRIBING HIS ACTIVITIES. "U.S.C.C., FREDERICKSBURG, VA., FRIDAY, MAY 20TH, 1864." Fredericksburg: 1864. 4pp, entirely in ink manuscript, written on lined paper. Old folds with a couple of short fold splits [no loss]. Very Good.

"A New Yorker by birth, Van Wagenen [1842-1866] was not a combatant in the hostilities but served in the United States Christian Commission, an affiliate of the Methodist church, and assisted in the care of the wounded. A graduate of Columbia College, he returned to the

ministry after the War. He lived at 60 West 37th Street in Manhattan" [web site of Greenwood Cemetery, green-wood.com]. At the time of his death he was assistant minister at the Church of the Holy Trinity in New York.

His Letter vividly describes the horrors of war. "Since I have been here I have been very busy. I was assigned to a hospital in the Methodist Ch[urch]. Here every Ch. & almost every house is filled with the wounded. I have not been around the town at all because I have had more than enough to do at my hospital. There is one other delegate besides myself here, a Princeton Seminary friend. Two ladies & seven or eight gov't nurses & two doctors & one or two sanitary delegates constitute our corps of assistants. There are about two hundred wounded there.



Item No. 30

"In the morning I dress wounds & feed them. In the afternoon write letters & in the evening talk & p[reach] to them. I have already several pets among my 'boys.' One is a boy of 18 who has lost his right arm & is so wounded in his left arm that he cannot use it for a year. Another boy of about 17 has lost one arm & is now doing well.

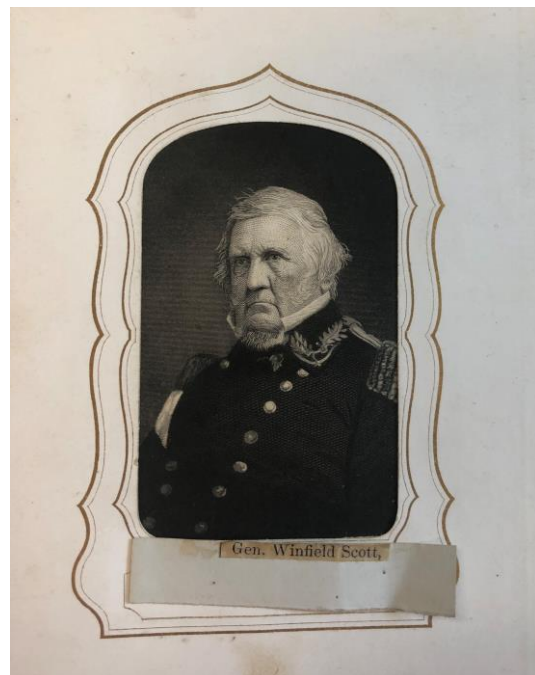
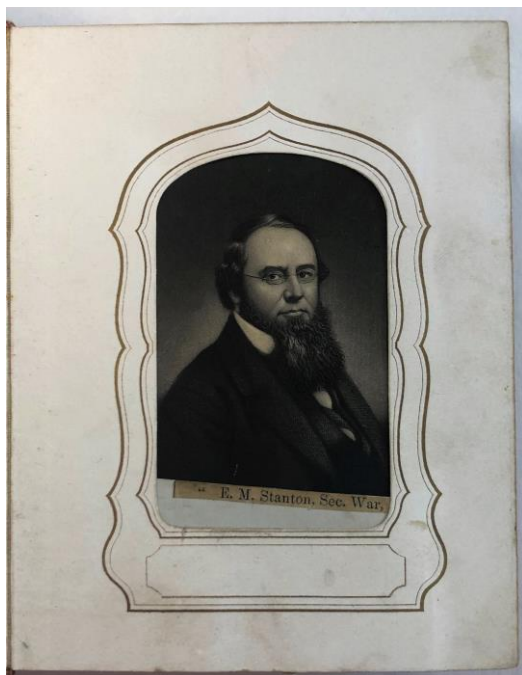
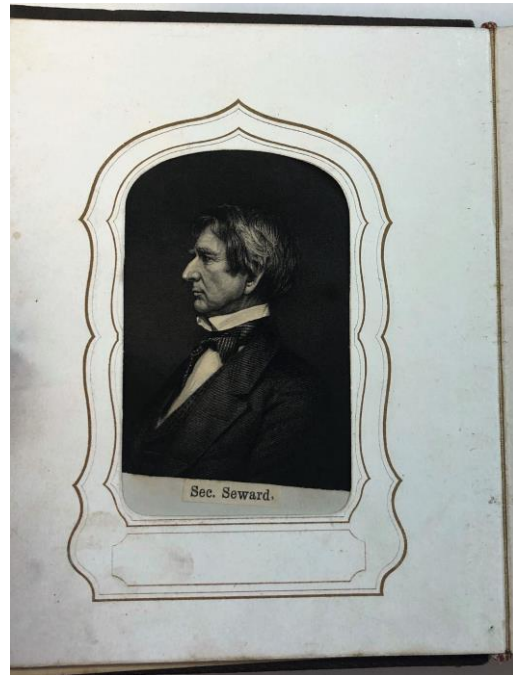
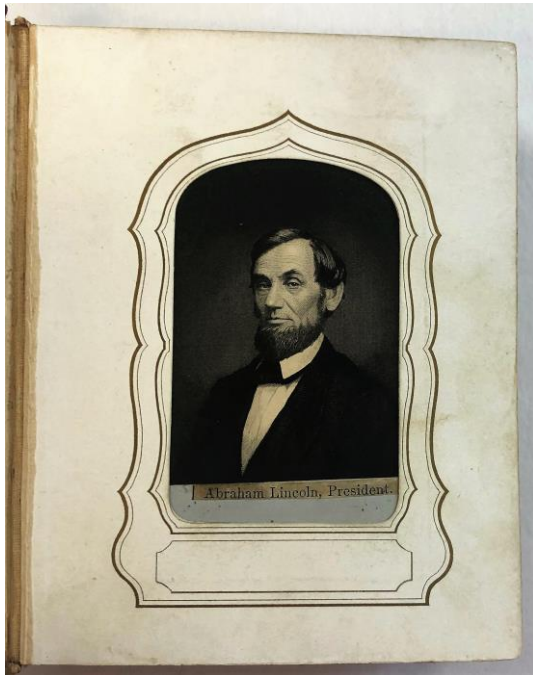
"There have been a great many amputations- some of whom will die. One of my 'boys' (aged about 30) is to have his foot taken off tomorrow and I expect to assist. I got up my appetite for breakfast this morning by assisting at the amputation of a hand.

"Several hundred wounded have just come in & will have to be attended to.

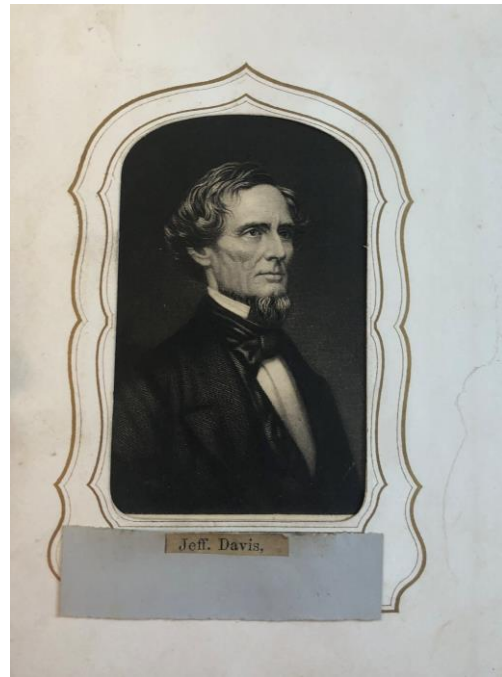
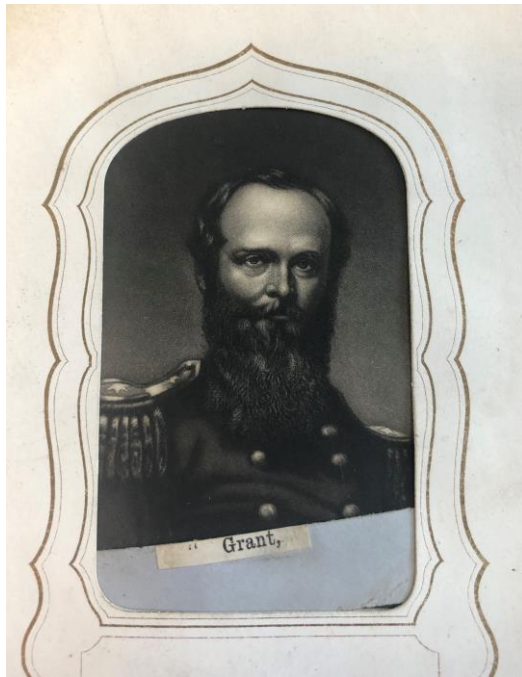
"This morning I officiated at my first funeral, in one of the grave yards in town. Last night three of my men died & tonight one is just dying & perhaps more will die also. I have talked to most of them & had a very profitable time.

"There are about 11,000 wounded in the city & many passed through every day. I have been used to seeing all kinds of wounds but as I have some scratches on my hands cannot dress wounds very much for fear of being poisoned. My nervousness is pretty well over. My health is first-rate...

"Guerillas are all around the town & everyday attack some soldiers. There are not many troops here. They say that there are not more than 100 people left in town. This morning 40 men were sent to Washington as hostages for those wounded when the Mayor sent on to Richmond when the battle just begun. We can hear the cannonading here plainly... Yours,
Willie." \$750.00



Item No. 31



Item No. 31

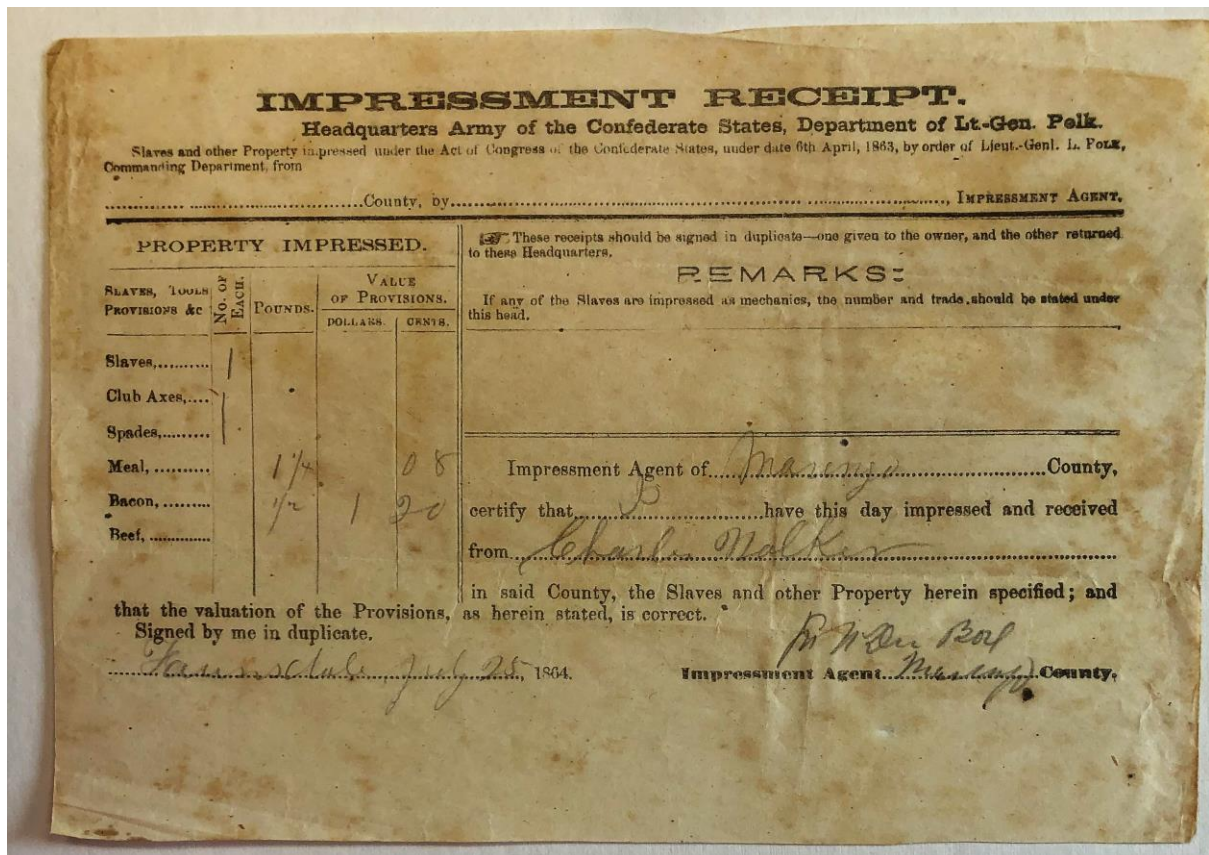
Handsome Civil War Engravings

31. **[Civil War]:** COLLECTION OF FORTY-EIGHT SMALL PORTRAIT ENGRAVINGS OF UNION AND CONFEDERATE LEADERS IN CARTE-DE-VISITE FORMAT, INSERTED INTO A PERIOD ALBUM. [New York: Elias Dexter; one by L. Prang , c.1862-1863]. Forty-eight handsome portrait engravings of important Civil War figures, including Lincoln and Cabinet members, Union Army and Navy leaders, Jefferson Davis, and others. Each mounted within a decorative stiff card frame with gilt border. Portraits are clear and clean, most with an identifying slip [the slips are loose and not pasted to the engravings], only one or two with some light wear to picture. They are preceded by a decorative title page. Bound in original cloth, "Album" stamped in gilt on the spine. Spine cloth chipped at head and foot, slightly shaken but covers firm. The portraits are not glued in, but rather placed into the frame from the bottom and the bottom then sealed. The cards have the name of the subject below the portrait and the imprint at the bottom, and are in Near Fine to Fine condition.

The portrait of Lincoln is based on a popular photograph taken by Mathew Brady on or around May 16, 1861. The remaining portraits include: Seward, Stanton, Chase, Welles, Winfield Scott, Wool, Commodore Davis, Foote, Wilkes, Porter, Farragut, Stringham, Com. Dupont, Lieut. Worden, McClellan, Halleck, Dix, Gen. Grant, Gen. Curtis, Franklin, Mitchell, Burnside, Pope, Fitz Porter, Sigel, Banks, Lander, Heintzelman, Rosecrans, McDowell, Buell, Ben Butler, Anderson, Baker, Shields, McCook, Col. Wilcox, Benham, Sherman, Lyon, Mansfield, Hunter, Parson Brownlow, Gov. Sprague, Jefferson Davis, Gen. Beauregard, Magruder. The imprints are from Elias Dexter, with the exception of the Magruder [which has the imprint of L. Prang & Co., Boston & Washington]; and possibly one other.

Elias Dexter [1816-1897] was an engraver, publisher, photographer and frame maker. He is best known for his 1862 publication *The St.-Memin Collection of Portraits*. Louis Prang [1824-1909] was a printer, lithographer and publisher. He is sometimes called the father of the American Christmas card.

\$2,500.00



Item No. 32

Union Captain Willard Lincoln Gets Comped for "Ben Wilson, Colored."

32. [Civil War]: PRINTED DOCUMENT SIGNED BY CAPTAIN WILLARD LINCOLN, COMPANY H, 19TH REGIMENT MAINE INFANTRY VOLUNTEERS, 7 JULY 1864, CERTIFYING THAT, FOR THE PERIOD 1 MAY - 30 JUNE 1864, HE IS ENTITLED TO PAYMENT FOR "BEN. WILSON, COLORED," HIS "PRIVATE SERVANT NOT SOLDIER." Oblong printed folio, completed in manuscript. Old folds, else Fine.

Willard Lincoln, from the Town of China, Maine, enlisted as a First Lieutenant in Co. H of the 19th Maine Volunteer Infantry, in 1862. He was wounded on the second day of Gettysburg, recovered, and was promoted to Captain. When he signed this document, Lincoln was "on detached service at Draft Rendezvous Portland Me."

As a condition of payment, Lincoln certifies that he "employed the private servants for which I charge, for the whole of the time charged, and that I did not, during the term so charged, or any part thereof, keep or employ a soldier as a waiter or servant." \$250.00

"Guards at Block Houses will Keep Their Guns Loaded and Primed By Day and by Night."

33. [Civil War Prisoners]: FOR THE OFFICER OF THE GUARD IN CHARGE OF THE BLOCK HOUSES ... FORT CORCORAN VA. JULY 16 1862. Fort Corcoran, VA: 1862. Folded folio leaf, entirely in ink manuscript. [4] pp. Docketed on final, otherwise blank, page: "Instructions to the Officer of the Guard in Charge of the Block Houses." Old folds [some splitting along spine, no loss], mild spotting. Completely legible. Good+.

For the officer of the Guard in
Charge of the Block Houses
The senior officer of the Guard will be
held responsible for the prisoners confined in the Block
houses. The non commissioned officer in charge
of the guard at each block house will be held
responsible to the officer of the guard for the prisoners
under his especial charge. Sentinels posted
at the block houses will walk their beat, and
will not be permitted to hold any conversation
with the prisoners. Any citizens clothing in
the possession of prisoners arriving at the
Block Houses will be taken from them by
the officer of the Guard, carefully wrapped
up and the owners name distinctly
marked on the package, which will be
placed in charge of the Provost Marshal
and returned to the owner on his release
from confinement.
Prisoners will be allowed to leave the
block houses one at a time, and under
guard between the hours of 8 and 9 in
the morning. They are always to be accom

Item No. 33

"The senior officer of the guard will be held responsible for the prisoners confined in the Block houses. The non commissioned officer in charge of the guard at each block house will be held responsible to the officer of the guard for the prisoners under his especial charge. Sentinels posted at the block houses will walk their beat, and will not be permitted to hold conversation with the prisoners. Any citizens clothing in the possession of prisoners arriving at the Block Houses will be taken from them by the officer of the guard, carefully wrapped up and the owners name distinctly marked on the package, which will be placed in charge of the Provost Marshal and returned to the prisoner on his release from confinement.

"Prisoners will be allowed to leave the block houses one at a time, and under guard between the hours of 8 and 9 in the morning. They are always to be accompanied by a guard who will see them back to the blockhouse.

"Guards in charge of prisoners at work will be held responsible for their safe return to the block house from which they were taken, and any neglect or carelessness on their part will be punished with the utmost severity.

"Prisoners under charges, and awaiting trial and those sentenced to close confinement without labor, will be kept strictly confined

"Water and fuel will be furnished to the prisoners by the guard.

"Food will be delivered to the prisoners by the cook in the presence of the non commissioned officer in charge. Said non commissioned officer being held responsible that no improper articles are smuggled in for the prisoners use.

"The officer of the Guard will call the roll of the prisoners three times daily morning noon and night- the prisoners to be in line while the roll is being called.

"No person will be allowed to enter the block house except the Provost Marshall, the Officer of the day, Field Officers of the Regiment, and the non commissioned officer in charge.

"Guards at block houses will keep their guns loaded and primed by day and by night.

"The prisoners will not be allowed lights. The non commissioned officer will see that the doors are kept shut. Any prisoner attempting to make his escape must be fired upon.

"By order | Fort Corcoran Va July 16 '62 | Carl Stephan, Lt. Col. 13 Regt. N. Y. V. | Comd. Post. | H.R. Curtis | Adjutant." \$500.00

FORM 304.

CERTIFICATE OF EXEMPTION ON ACCOUNT OF HAVING FURNISHED A SUBSTITUTE.

We, the subscribers, composing the Board of Enrollment of the 5th District of the State of Maine provided for in section 8, Act of Congress "for enrolling and calling out the national forces," approved March 3, 1863, hereby certify that Cornelius McRae of Chismoon, of Hancock county, State of Maine, being properly subject to do military duty as required by said act, and the act approved Feb'y 24, 1864, is exempt from its performance, by reason of having furnished an acceptable Substitute W liable to draft.

DESCRIPTION (Substitute term of service 3 Years)

NAME	HEIGHT		COMPLEXION	EYES	HAIR	WHEN	WHERE (Town and State.)	BY WHOM	PERIOD
	AGE	Feet. In.							
<u>Cornelius McRae</u>						<u>Nov Draft '64</u>			

[Signature]
 Provost Marshal and President Board of Enrollment.
[Signature]
 Member of Board of Enrollment.
[Signature]
 Surgeon of Board of Enrollment.

Dated at Belfast }
 this 9th day of June, 1864 }

NOTE I.—This certificate is to be given in all cases where it is applicable, according to the acts of Congress referred to above.
 NOTE II.—Where the Principal furnishes the Substitute before draft, this exemption is valid during time Substitute is not liable to draft, not exceeding the time for which the Substitute is accepted.
 NOTE III.—Where the Principal is drafted and furnishes Substitute not liable to draft, this exemption is valid during time Substitute is not liable to draft, but not exceeding term for which Principal was drafted.
 Where Principal is drafted and furnishes Substitute liable to draft, the Principal is exempt until present enrollment is exhausted, not exceeding, however, the term for which Principal was drafted.
 * Insert "Not" in cases where the Substitute is not liable to draft.

Item No. 34

Good News for Cornelius Brown!

34. **[Civil War Recruitment]:** CERTIFICATE OF EXEMPTION FOR A DRAFTED PERSON ON ACCOUNT OF DISABILITY. THIS IS TO CERTIFY, THAT CORNELIUS BROWN, OF WASHINGTON COUNTY, STATE OF MARYLAND, HAVING BEEN DRAFTED, AND CLAIMING EXEMPTION ON ACCOUNT OF DISABILITY, HAS BEEN CAREFULLY EXAMINED, AND IS FOUND TO BE UNFIT FOR MILITARY DUTY BY REASON OF PHYSICAL DISABILITY, AND, IN CONSEQUENCE THEREOF, HE IS EXEMPT FROM SERVICE UNDER THE PRESENT DRAFT... DATED AT FREDERICK MD., THIS 9 DAY OF JUNE, 1864. Frederick: 1864 . Printed document, completed in ink manuscript, oblong 6-1/2" x 8-1/2." Old folds, light dusting, Very Good. Signed in ink by the Provost Marshal and President of the Board of Enrollment; Jno. J. Thomas, member of the Board of Enrollment; and Surgeon of the Board of Enrollment.

\$125.00

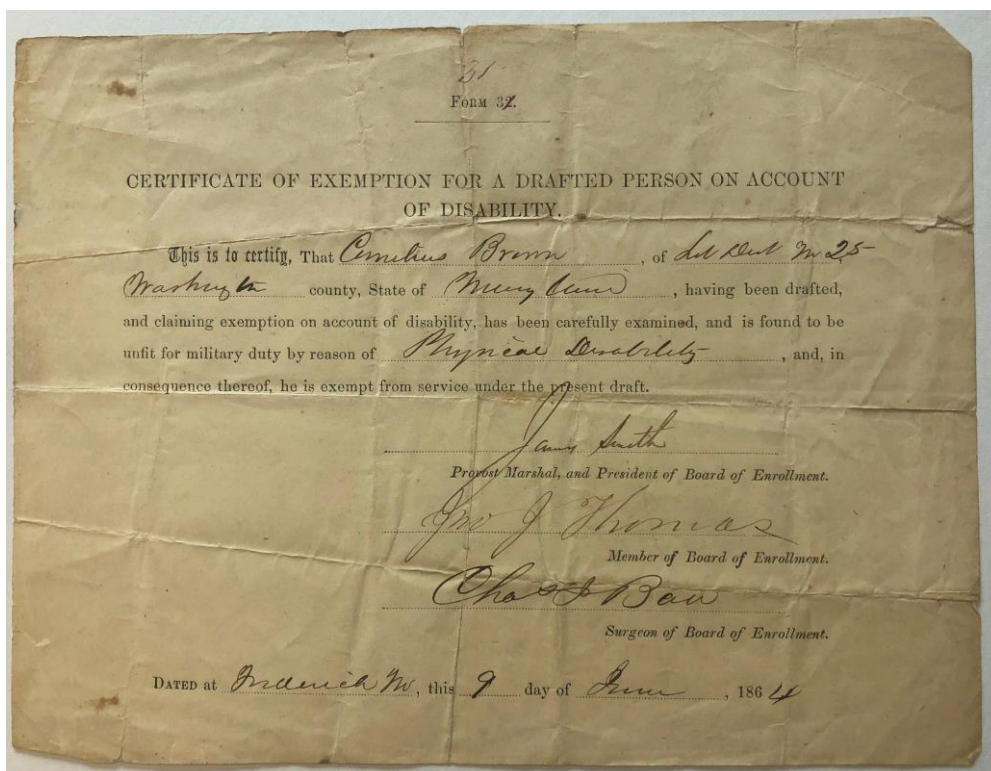
Money Talks!

35. **[Civil War Recruitment]:** CERTIFICATE OF EXEMPTION ON ACCOUNT OF HAVING FURNISHED A SUBSTITUTE. WE, THE SUBSCRIBERS, COMPOSING THE

BOARD OF ENROLLMENT OF THE 5TH DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF MAINE PROVIDED FOR IN SECTION 8, ACT OF CONGRESS "FOR ENROLLING AND CALLING OUT THE NATIONAL FORCES," APPROVED MARCH 3, 1863, HEREBY CERTIFY THAT COLLINS McRAE OF TREMONT, OF HANCOCK COUNTY, STATE OF MAINE, BEING PROPERLY SUBJECT TO DO MILITARY DUTY.. IS EXEMPT BY REASON OF HAVING FURNISHED AN ACCEPTABLE SUBSTITUTE NOT LIABLE TO DRAFT. Belfast, Maine: 1864 [November 7]. Printed document, completed in ink manuscript, oblong 10-1/4" x 8." Very Good. Signed in ink by the Provost Marshal and President of the Board of Enrollment; A.G. Crocker, a member of the Board of Enrollment; and the Surgeon of the Board of Enrollment.

Collins's Substitute, who is not named, agreed to a "term of Service 3 Years."

\$175



Item No. 35

36. **[Civil War - Slavery Postal Covers]: SEVEN UNUSED POSTAL COVERS WITH CARICATURED IMAGES OF SLAVES.** [various: 1861-1865]. All uncanceled, generally 3" x 5-1/2". Occasional light wear or light dustsoiling. One has glue remnants on flaps from having been mounted. Overall, Very Good.

1. Male slave picking cotton. Captioned above, "One Of The Rebels." Printed in black ink. Weiss C-BL-9.

2. Freed male slave wearing a wide-brimmed hat. His image is superimposed on a black star with abbreviations of the Confederate States in the star's five points. An upside down star with horizontal lines is behind the black star. Captioned below, "TSE CONTRABAND." Printed in black ink. Weiss C-BL-14.

3. A black man holds a hoe in his left hand and exclaims, "Whar is Massa Jeff now, dat's what's de matter." Captioned below, "The latest Contraband of War." Printed in black ink. Weiss C-BL-17.

4. Female slave in tattered clothing holds a bag marked "Treason". Captioned below, "We is de innocent root ob dis yere trubble, Mass' Jeff, but its gwine to take all us poor niggas' breff away to keep de wind in it." Imprint of J.R. Hawley, 164 Vine St. Cincinnati. Printed in black ink. Weiss C-BL-42.

5. Female slave washes laundry in a tub and hangs it on a line. A male slave stands with one foot on the rung of a ladder and smokes a pipe. Captioned below, "Dinah. 'What is you gwing to fite for?' Pompey. 'Dat's what dis chile can't find out, Massa says he don't know.'" Printed in black ink. Weiss C-BL-57.

6. Male slave is shining boots. Captioned below, "By golly, Massa Butler. I like dis better dan workin' in de field for old Sesesh massa." Printed in black ink. Weiss C-BL-59.

7. Union and Confederate troops firing at each other. The first line of the Union regiment is made up of Freedmen armed with pitchforks and shovels. Captioned: "Contraband brigade. Come and get your property." Vertical imprint of New York Union Envelope Depot, 144 Broadway. Printed in red and blue inks. Weiss C-P-C-6. \$425.00



Item No. 36

37. [Clipper Ship Card] **Glidden & Williams Line:** GLIDDEN & WILLIAMS' LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO. TO SAIL ABOUT MARCH 1, 1864. THE A 1 FIRST CLASS CLIPPER SHIP RIVAL. CAPT. URIEL DOANE, JR. IS NOW IN BERTH WITH A PORTION OF HER CARGO ON BOARD. THOUGH NOT AN EXTREME CLIPPER, SHE IS A SHARP SHIP, AND A MOST DESIRABLE CONVEYANCE. SHE WILL CONTINUE TO RECEIVE CARGO WHILE THE "WINGED ARROW" IS LOADING, AND WILL SAIL AS ABOVE. FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE, APPLY AT CALIFORNIA PACKET OFFICE, 114 WATER STREET. [Boston]: Watson's Press, [1864]. 3-1/2" x 6." Printed on white card stock with gilt and red lettering, and illustration of the Glidden & Williams pennant, with red star in the middle [a chip to the star, else Very Good].

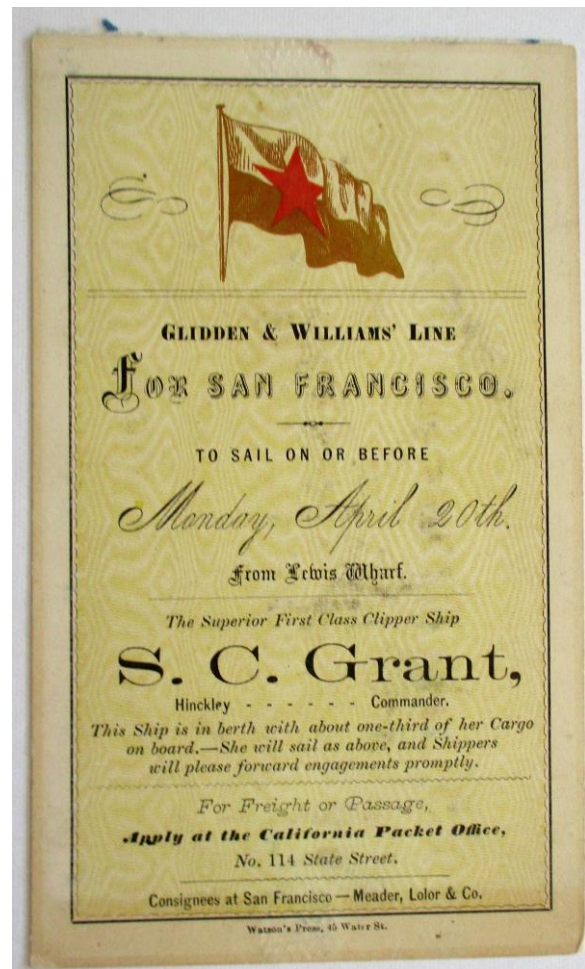
"For Freight or Passage, apply at California Packet Office, No. 114 State Street."

Clipper Ship Cards "are historically significant as the earliest form of multicolor business advertising in America. In maritime history, they represent the golden age of wooden sailing ship technology. Since each card refers to a particular vessel, each is also a document of specific history pertaining to that vessel, listing such information as sailing time, port of origin, and captain. It has been estimated that only about 3000 clipper ship cards survive today, and most of these are in institutional collections." [Greg Gibson, proprietor of Ten Pound Island Books, a leading authority on the Clipper Ship, online column September 22, 2012].

\$350.00



Item No. 37

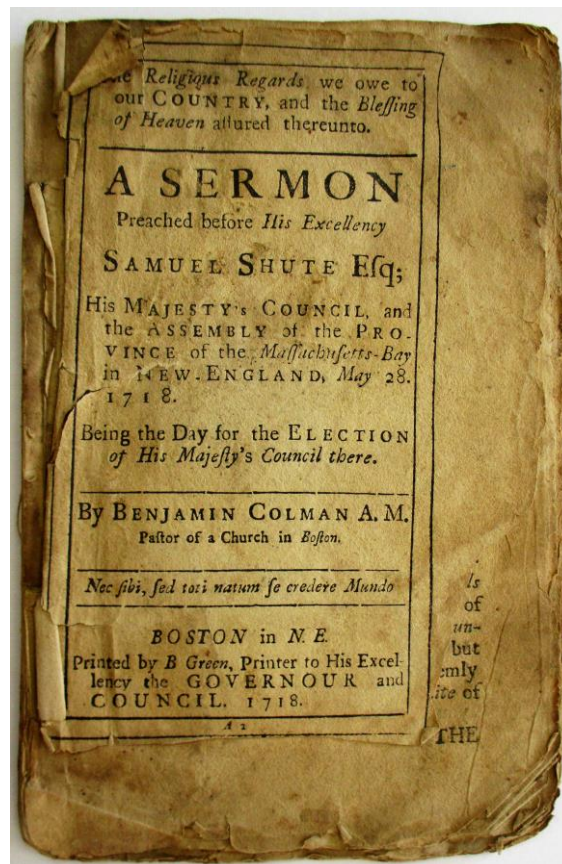


Item No. 38

38. [Clipper Ship Card] **Glidden & Williams Line:** GLIDDEN & WILLIAMS' LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO. TO SAIL ON OR BEFORE MONDAY, APRIL 20TH, FROM LEWIS WHARF. THE SUPERIOR FIRST CLASS CLIPPER SHIP S.C. GRANT, HINCKLEY COMMANDER. THIS SHIP IS IN BERTH WITH ABOUT ONE-THIRD OF HER CARGO ON BOARD.- SHE WILL SAIL AS ABOVE, AND SHIPPERS WILL PLEASE FORWARD ENGAGEMENTS PROMPTLY. FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE, APPLY AT CALIFORNIA PACKET OFFICE, NO. 114 WATER STREET. [Boston]: Watson's Press, [1863?]. 3-1/2" x 6." Printed on pale card stock in several type styles with black lettering, and illustration of the Glidden & Williams pennant, with red star in the middle. Light dusting, upper margin repair on blank verso. Good+. \$275.00

Early but Infirm American Imprint

39. **Colman, Benjamin:** THE RELIGIOUS REGARDS WE OWE TO OUR COUNTRY, AND THE BLESSING OF HEAVEN ASSURED THEREUNTO. A SERMON PREACHED BEFORE HIS EXCELLENCY SAMUEL SHUTE ESQ; HIS MAJESTY'S COUNCIL, AND THE ASSEMBLY OF THE PROVINCE OF THE MASSACHUSETTS-BAY IN NEW ENGLAND, MAY 28. 1718. BEING THE DAY FOR THE ELECTION OF HIS MAJESTY'S COUNCIL THERE. Boston in N.E.: Printed by B. Green, Printer to His Excellency the Governour and Council, 1718. [2 of 4], iii, 54 [of 56] pages, lacking the half title and final leaf. Spotted and worn. Good. Evans 1949. \$150.00



Item No. 39

To the Honorable James F. Bailey Judge
of Probate for the County of Perry, State of
Alabama

Your Petitioner a citizen of the
County & State aforesaid would respectfully
represent unto your Honor that he was born
in the State of South Carolina on the 13th day
of December A.D. 1813 & that he is now in his
fifty second year. Your Petitioner would further
state that Lieut. Martin Enrolling Officer for the
County & State aforesaid upon the pretence that your
petitioner is liable to do military duty has caused
him to be arrested & now has him in his custody
in the County aforesaid. Your Petitioner is advised
& believes that he is under no obligation to the Con-
federate States of America or to the State of Alabama
to do military duty & that he is wrongfully illegally
deprived of his liberty. He would, therefore,
pray your Honor for a writ of Habeas Corpus
to be directed to said Lieut. Martin En-
rolling Officer to have the body of your petitioner
brought before your Honor at such time & place as your
Honor may designate them & that he be discharged
what shall then & there be considered concerning
your petition & the writ may pray
February 9th 1865.

George Morris

Item No. 40

The Rule of Law is Upheld Despite the Confederacy's Last Gasp

40. **[Confederate Conscription]:** PETITION FOR A WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS BY GEORGE N. MORRIS OF PERRY COUNTY, ALABAMA, WHO CLAIMS HE IS BEYOND THE AGE OF COMPULSORY MILITARY SERVICE, FEBRUARY 1865. Pale blue folio sheet, folded to [4] pp. Written in ink manuscript on lined paper. Old folds, couple of closed tears. Else Very Good. The Petition on the first page, Morris's certification and oath on the second page, third page blank, final page docketed with notes: "Petition of George N. Morris for a writ of Habeas Corpus," and "Feb. 13th, 1865. Petition granted & petitioner discharged. | J.F. Bailey | Judge of Probate."

"TO THE HONORABLE JAMES F. BAILEY JUDGE OF PROBATE FOR THE COUNTY OF PERRY, STATE OF ALABAMA:

"YOUR PETITIONER A CITIZEN OF THE COUNTY & STATE AFORESAID WOULD RESPECTFULLY REPRESENT UNTO YOUR HONOR THAT HE WAS BORN IN THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA ON THE 13TH DAY OF DECEMBER A.D. 1813 & THAT HE IS NOW IN HIS FIFTY SECOND YEAR. YOUR PETITIONER WOULD FURTHER STATE THAT LIEUT. MARTIN ENROLLING OFFICER FOR THE COUNTY & STATE AFORESAID UPON THE PRETENCE THAT YOUR PETITIONER IS LIABLE TO DO MILITARY DUTY HAS CAUSED HIM TO BE ARRESTED & NOW HAS HIM IN HIS CUSTODY IN THE COUNTY AFORESAID. YOUR PETITIONER IS ADVISED & BELIEVES THAT HE IS UNDER NO OBLIGATION TO THE CONFEDERATE STATES

OF AMERICA OR TO THE STATE OF ALABAMA TO DO MILITARY DUTY & THAT HE IS WRONGFULLY & ILLEGALLY RESTRAINED OF HIS LIBERTY. HE WOULD, THEREFORE, PRAY OF YOUR HONOR FOR A WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS TO BE DIRECTED TO SAID LIEUT. J.L. MARTIN COMMANDING HIM TO HAVE THE BODY OF YOUR PETITIONER BEFORE YOUR HONOR AT SUCH TIME & PLACE AS YOUR HONOR MAY DESIGNATE THEN AND THERE TO DO & RESOLVE WHAT SHALL THEN & THERE BE CONSIDERED CONCERNING YOUR PETITIONER... | FEBRUARY 9TH 1865. GEORGE MORRIS." \$500.00

McKinley Alabama Jan 8 1862
 Gov Shorter
 I have had it in contemplation for sometime to write you but have deferred it until now and I am sorry at this time to do so by my thoughts and friends with whom I have lived for more than twenty years, it is clear that a large majority of the people are dissatisfied with the stay law now in force and in this section the opposition to it is almost unanimous. Here in the wealthiest portion of the State the debtors are unable to pay the interest on their claims against them - We are barely able to pay our taxes and buy Molasses enough to feed in connection with ~~the~~ for the present year even to do this many many are now having their notes discounted in March at ninety days and the understander being that the notes must be renewed in 90 days so as to draw from the farmer compound interest quarterly, all this the people do not complain for they are willing to make great sacrifices to support themselves and pay their taxes to sustain the State and Confederacy until our independence shall be recognized by our enemies.
 But my friends say if they are required to pay the interest & costs, they must do it at the sacrifice of property at such prices as it may bring at execution sale, the stay law will prove a burden to a large majority of the people, and will benefit the few; and permit me here to name those

whom I think will be benefited by its operation and I will name them in the order in which they will be benefited. 1st Officers of Court 2nd Creditors who own nothing 3rd Money lenders & 4th Lawyers - These you will agree with me comprise a very small proportion of our people.
 The law is objectionable also because its operation will accumulate more Court Costs than any law ever before in force in our State, for that section which makes a judgment a lien on property involves suits at law - and the section which gives a judgment creditor of an insolvent estate preference over all others ~~to~~ special invitation to sue, & what I have hastily mentioned by objection to the bill leads into kindred matters when compared with the murmurings of our people and their manifestations against the prosecution of the war in which we are now engaged which I repeat so much as I mean, I have sincerely hoped that nothing would be done to create division among our people until our flag shall wave in Westonsville with our very foot of Southern soil.
 I will give it to you as my candid opinion that there is not money enough in circulation in Alabama to pay our taxes and pay the interest on suits now on our books which have been continued and are ripe for payment at our next Court. I have not taken the method of

Item No. 41

“Murmurings of Our People and Their Manifestations Against the Prosecution of the War”

41. [Confederate Economic Tribulations]: AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED BY W.B. MCDOWELL OF MCKINLEY ALABAMA, TO ALABAMA GOVERNOR JOHN GILL SHORTER, 8 JANUARY 1862, URGING REPEAL OF ALABAMA'S 'STAY LAW' AND WARNING OF "MANIFESTATIONS AGAINST THE PROSECUTION OF THE WAR." Folded folio sheet, [4] pp. Printed on pale blue lined paper, entirely in ink manuscript. Letter on pages 1, 3, and 4. Docketed on page 2. Ink blotch obscures two or three words, else Very Good.

McDowell's Letter to Governor Shorter reads, after a few preliminary lines, as follows:
 "...It is clear that a large majority of the people are dissatisfied with the Stay Law now in force, and in this Section the opposition to it is almost unanimous. Here in the wealthiest portion of the State the debtors are unable to pay the interest on the claims against them. We are

barely able to pay our taxes and buy molasses enough to feed in connection with [ink blotch] for the present year. Even to do this. Many very many are now having their notes discounted in Bank at ninety days with the understanding that the notes must be renewed in 90 days so as to draw from the former compound interest quarterly, at this the people do not complain for they are willing to make great sacrifices to support themselves and pay their taxes to sustain the State and Confederacy until our independence shall be recognized by our enemies.

" By my Dear Sir if they are required to pay the interest and costs, they must do it at the sacrifice of property at such prices as it may bring at execution sale, the Stay Law will prove a burden to a large majority of the people, and will benefit the few; and permit me here to name those whom I think will be benefited by its operation and I will name them in the order in which they will be benefitted. First. Officers of Court. 2nd Creditors who owe nothing. 3rd Money lenders & 4th Lawyers - these you will agree with me comprise a very small proportion of our people.

"The law is objectionable also because its operation will accumulate more court costs than any law ever before in force in our State, for that Section which makes a judgment a lien on property invites suits at law-- and the Section which gives a Judgment Creditor of an insolvent Estate, preferences over all others is a special invitation to sue, & what I have hastily mentioned as objections to the bill sinks into insignificance when compared with the murmurings of our people and their manifestations against the prosecution of the War in which we are now engaged which I regret as much as any man. I have sincerely hoped that nothing would be done to create division among our people until our flag shall wave in victorious triumph over every foot of Southern soil.

"I will give it to you as my candid opinion that there is not money enough in circulation in Marengo to pay our taxes and pay the interest in suits now on our Docket which have been continued and are ripe for judgment at our next Court.

"... The people of my Section have been since 1851 in favor of separating from the North, and their Complaints now are not on account of any opposition to Secession but solely because they cant pay what will be required under the law... A meeting of the people of our County have recommended you to call the Legislature together and declared themselves in favor of Senator Rice's Cotton Bill -- I would only remark that the people generally are in favor of an advance on Cotton... | Your friend | W.B. McDowell."

The Stay Laws at issue "were enacted in Alabama on February 8, 1861, and on December 10, 1861. The Confederate Provisional Congress enacted a law (May 21, 1861) that debtors to persons in the North (except in Delaware, Maryland, Missouri, and the District of Columbia) be prohibited from paying their debts during the war. They should pay the amount of the debt into the Confederate treasury and receive a certificate relieving them from their debts, transferring it to the Confederate treasury." [Fleming, CIVIL WAR AND RECONSTRUCTION IN ALABAMA, New York: 1905, page 177.] \$750.00

Worn-Out Rebels

42. **[Confederate Report]: MORNING REPORT OF EFFECTIVE STRENGTH.** ALLEN'S CAVALRY DIVISION. Matthew's Bluff, S.C.: 1865 [January 29]. Field-printed broadside, completed in manuscript. Oblong 5-3/4" x 8." Printed specially for ALLEN'S CAVALRY DIVISION. Lightly browned, Very Good. Boldly signed by JAMES HAGAN, as colonel commanding.

This Report shows the effective strength of Colonel James Hagan's Brigade, including the 1st, 3d, 4th, 9th, 12th, and 51st Alabama Cavalry: field officers, captains, lieutenants, effective

enlisted men, as well as the number of horses and guns. Carefully written notes in the column on the right read, in part: "One Lieut. sick & one sent on scout, ten men on a scout, 3 detailed as couriers, one absent without leave, six returned to duty, 2 guns bought." \$450.00

MORNING REPORT OF EFFECTIVE STRENGTH.
ALLEN'S CAVALRY DIVISION.

STATION	DATE	DIV. H'D. QRS.	FIELD OFFICERS				HORSES				GUNS		MEN'S PERSONS		
			Field Officers	Captains	Lieutenants	Enlisted men effective yesterday	Enlisted men present	Enlisted men present yesterday	Officers	Service B.	Unserviceable	Total		Aggregate	Serviceable
1st Ala. Cav.	2	2	6	165	165	195	194	21	183	183	204	112	2	35	<i>1st one effective man returned from Extra duty, one man in hospital since last report, one T.P. returned on Extra duty, one absent with leave, reported as present.</i> <i>3rd one Lieut. returned to duty from sick list, 17 men on Courier leave & guarding property, that have been reported on the effective, are dropped, but are reported in the present, one man returned, 12th & 2nd were joined by 87th Co.</i> <i>All Lieut. sick & one sent on scout, two men on scout, 3 detailed as Couriers, one absent with leave, six returned to duty, 2 guns bought, one repaired, one Pat. sold. Error in report of Pat. this morning.</i>
2d Ala. Cav.	1	4	11	223	240	322	322	42	320	320	362	216	0	61	
4th Ala. Cav.	<i>Detached.</i>														
9th Ala. Cav.	0	2	7	97	97	127	127	20	116	116	126	59	0	14	
12th Alb. Cav.	0	3	8	188	188	227	225	16	214	214	230	107	1	31	
51st Alb. Cav.	1	2	9	229	237	314	315	80	324	324	357	226	0	29	
Total	4	013	41	962	927	1166	1163	129	1157	1157	1286	739	3	180	
1st Ga. Cav.															
2d Ga. Cav.															
3d Ga. Cav.															
4th Ga. Cav.															
Perry's Ga. Cav.															
6th Ga. Cav.															
Total															
GRAND TOTAL															

Respectfully submitted, *A. A. Gen.*

Allen Com.

Item No. 42

Who Owns "Negro Boy Jeff—Aged 27 Years"?

43. **Confederate Tennessee Slave Replevin Case:** "STATE OF TENNESSEE, CLERK'S OFFICE OF THE COMMON LAW AND CHANCERY COURT OF THE CITY OF MEMPHIS 12 DAY OF JUNE 1861. ANNE M. COGSWELL, PLAINTIFF VERSUS D.F. JACKSON & J.C. MCMURREY, DEFENDANT.

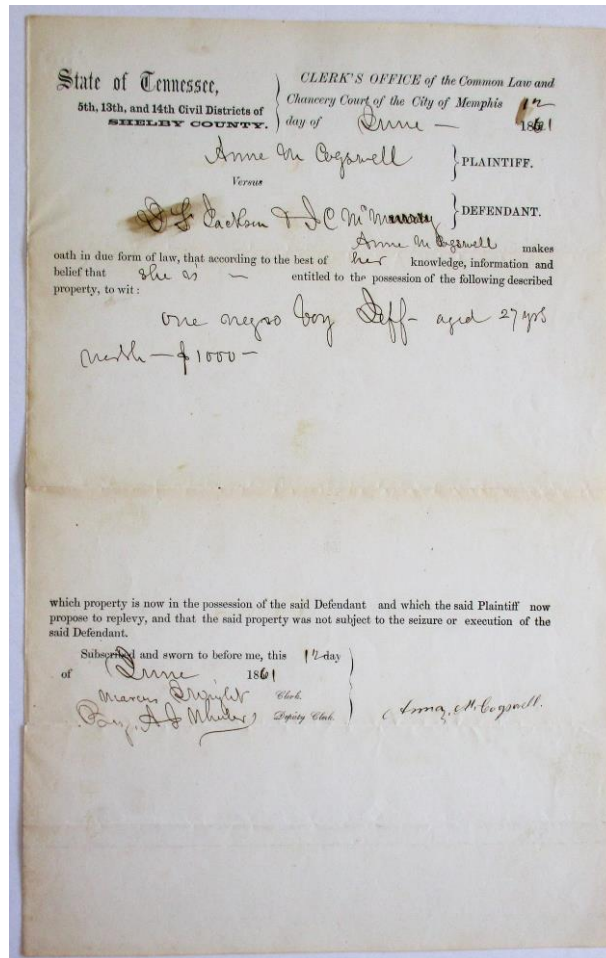
"ANNE M COGSWELL MAKES OATH IN DUE FORM OF LAW, THAT ACCORDING TO THE BEST OF HER KNOWLEDGE, INFORMATION AND BELIEF THAT SHE IS ENTITLED TO THE POSSESSION OF THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBED PROPERTY TO WIT: ONE NEGRO BOY JEFF - AGED 27 YEARS WORTH \$1000 WHICH PROPERTY IS NOW IN THE POSSESSION OF SAID DEFENDANT. . . SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN TO BEFORE ME, THIS 12 DAY OF JUNE, 1861. MARCUS DWIGHT, CLERK BY A.J. WHEELER, DEPUTY CLERK.

"ANNE M. COGSWELL"
Folio broadside, 8" x 12-1/2". Partly printed form completed in ink manuscript. Light toning, old folds, a few short fold splits [no loss]. Signed by A.J. Wheeler as Deputy Clerk and Anna M. Cogswell. Very Good.

This claim was brought just days after Tennessee voted to join the Confederate States of America.

According to the 1860 Federal Census of Shelby County, Tennessee, D.F. Jackson [born c.1822] was a County Jailer and J.C. McMurrey [a/k/a J.J. McMurrey] [born c.1824] was the Captain of Police at the time of this claim. D.F. Jackson would become a Captain with Company K, 25th Confederate Mississippi Infantry.

Several Anne [Anna] M. Cogswells appear in the 1860 census, but none in Tennessee; we are thus unsure which of these ladies is our claimant. A.J. Wheeler appears in Mitchell's Tennessee State Gazetteer for 1860-1861 as Deputy Clerk of both the Shelby County Court and Shelby County Criminal Court, along with his partner Charles W. Johnstone. \$375.00



Item No. 43

“The Negro Camp”

44. [Contrabands]: MANUSCRIPT CIRCULAR, "HEAD QUARTERS 5TH BRIGADE | DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF | CAMP WILLIAMS AUGT 29, 1862. | CIRCULAR | IN FUTURE NO CONTRABANDS WILL BE DETAILED FOR SERVICE IN ANY REGIMENT OR CORPS EXCEPT UPON AN ORDER COUNTERSIGNED BY THE GEN. COM. BRIGADE.

"CONTRABANDS WILL BE DETAILED FOR SERVICE DURING ONE DAY ONLY, UNLESS SPECIFIED TO THE CONTRARY IN THE ORDER.

"NO DETAIL WILL BE ALLOWED TO LEAVE THE NEGRO CAMP EXCEPT IN CHARGE OF A NON COMMISSIONED OFFICER FROM THE REGIMENTS OR CORPS REQUIRING THEIR SERVICES, WHO WILL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THEIR RETURN IN THE EVENING, ALSO FOR THE RETURN OF ANY AND ALL TOOLS AND IMPLEMENTS.

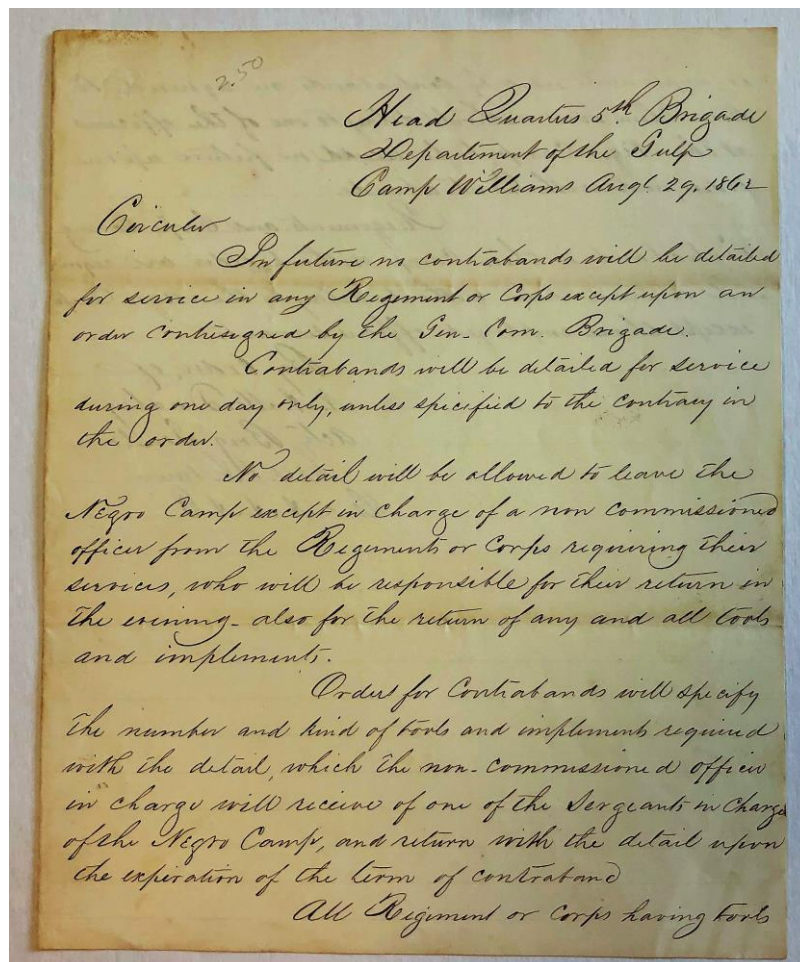
"ORDERS FOR CONTRABANDS WILL SPECIFY THE NUMBER AND KIND OF TOOLS AND IMPLEMENTS REQUIRED WITH THE DETAIL, WHICH THE NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER IN CHARGE WILL RECEIVE OF ONE OF THE SERGEANTS IN CHARGE OF THE NEGRO CAMP, AND RETURN WITH THE DETAIL UPON THE EXPIRATION OF THE TERM OF CONTRABAND.

"ALL REGIMENT OR CORPS HAVING TOOLS OR IMPLEMENTS USED BY CONTRABANDS ARE REQUIRED TO TURN THEM OVER WITHOUT DELAY TO ONE OF THE OFFICERS AT THE NEGRO CAMP, TO BE ISSUED IN FUTURE UPON ORDERS, AND WITH CONTRABANDS.

"REGIMENTS AND CORPS HAVING CONTRABANDS IN THEIR CAMP WITHOUT AN ORDER ARE REQUIRED TO SEND THEM WITHOUT DELAY TO THE NEGRO CAMP, EXCEPT THOSE EMPLOYED OFFICER SERVANTS.

"BY ORDER OF N.A.M. DUDLEY ACTG BRIG GENL | C.A.R. DIMON LT. & A.A.A.G" Camp Williams Near New Orleans: 1862. Folded folio leaf, written in elegant ink manuscript on recto and verso of first leaf, docketed on final blank ["Capt. Mannings | Mannings Battery," and "copied" written in a different hand]. Old folds, Near Fine.

\$2,500.00



Item No. 44

*or implements used by Contrabands are required to
 turn them over without delay to one of the officers
 at the Negro Camp, to be issued in future upon
 order, and with Contrabands.*

*Regiments and Corps having
 Contrabands in their Camp without order are requi-
 red to send them without delay to the Negro Camp,
 except those employed officers servants.*

*By Order of
 A. S. M. Dudley
 Acty Brig Genl
 U. S. Army
 Lt & Acty S.*

Copied

*Capt Manning
 Manning Battery*

Item No. 44

"A Refuge from Tyranny"

45. Cooper, Samuel: A SERMON PREACHED BEFORE HIS EXCELLENCY JOHN HANCOCK, ESQ. GOVERNOUR...OF MASSACHUSETTS, OCTOBER 25, 1780. BEING THE DAY OF THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION AND INAUGURATION OF THE NEW GOVERNMENT. [Boston]: T. and J. Fleet, and J. Gill, 1780. [4], 55, [1 blank] pp, with the half title. which is lightly foxed. Stitched, half title inscribed "For the Revd Mr. Solomon Reed | Middleborough." Very Good.

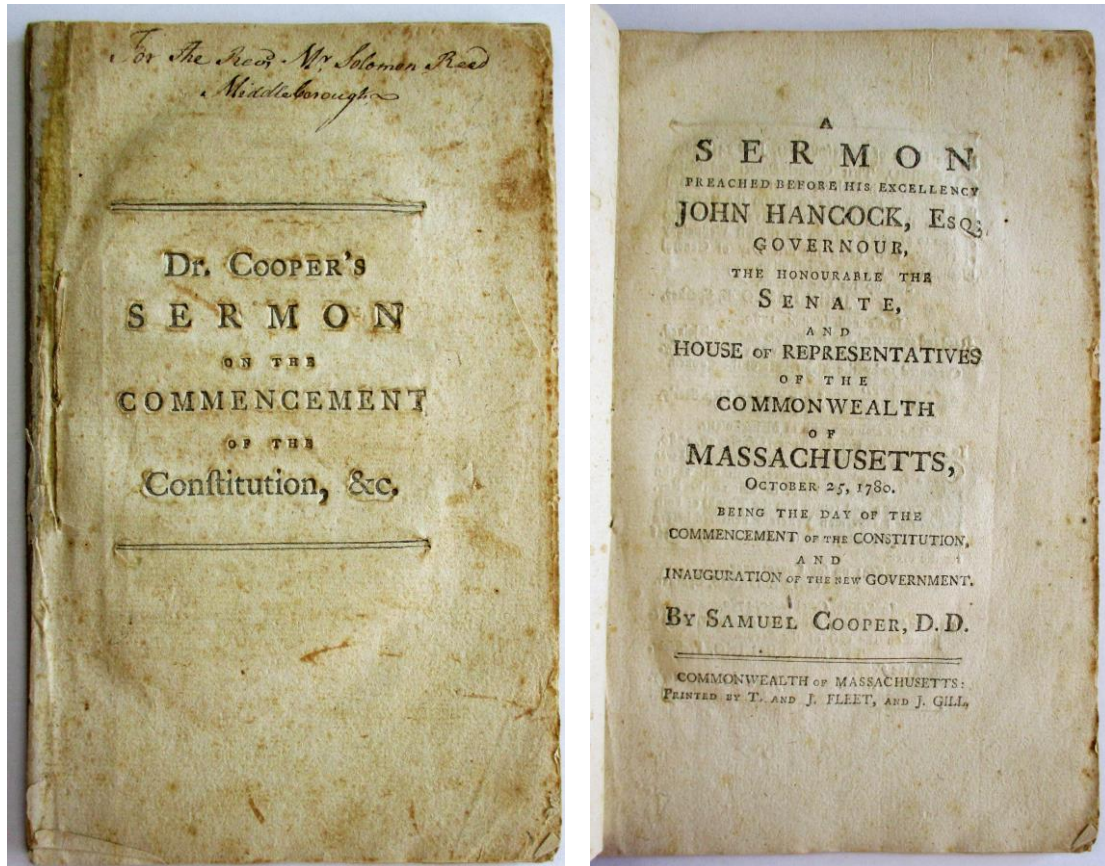
Cooper spent his career at the Brattle Square Church in Boston. He "was active in the cause of American freedom and intimately associated with its leaders." DAB. Despite his eminence, "his only literary output consists of a small number of sermons and miscellaneous pamphlets of which Palfrey rates his sermon of 1780 On the Commencement of the Constitution, as his best." Id.

The Massachusetts Constitution, which Cooper celebrates here, was drafted primarily by John Adams. One of the most significant documents of the Revolutionary era, it served as a model for other constitutions. Cooper's text is from Jeremiah: "Their Congregation shall be established before me: and their Nobles shall be of themselves, and their Governor shall proceed from the midst of them." Cooper likens America to ancient Israel: "Like that nation we were led into a wilderness, as a refuge from tyranny, and a preparation for the enjoyment of our civil and religious rights." He asserts that Israel's government, under "a charter from Heaven,

was that of a free republic," thus demonstrating what "ought to be regarded as a solemn recognition from the Supreme Ruler himself of the rights of human nature." So too in America, and under the Massachusetts Constitution, "all men are born equal and free," and none has a natural right to exercise dominion over others.

FIRST EDITION. Evans 16753. Gephart 13110.

\$750.00



Item No. 45

Unrecorded Civil War Song

46. **Cosgrove, George:** MEMORIAL OF THE BATTLE OF SHILOH. BY GEO. COSGROVE, 7TH ILLS. INF. Letterpress broadside, 11-1/4" x 6-1/2" on thin paper. Text 10-stanza text, each stanza in four lines, surrounded by decorative border. Some light wrinkling [no text obscured], a couple of margin chips and a couple of fox spots, untrimmed. Good+.

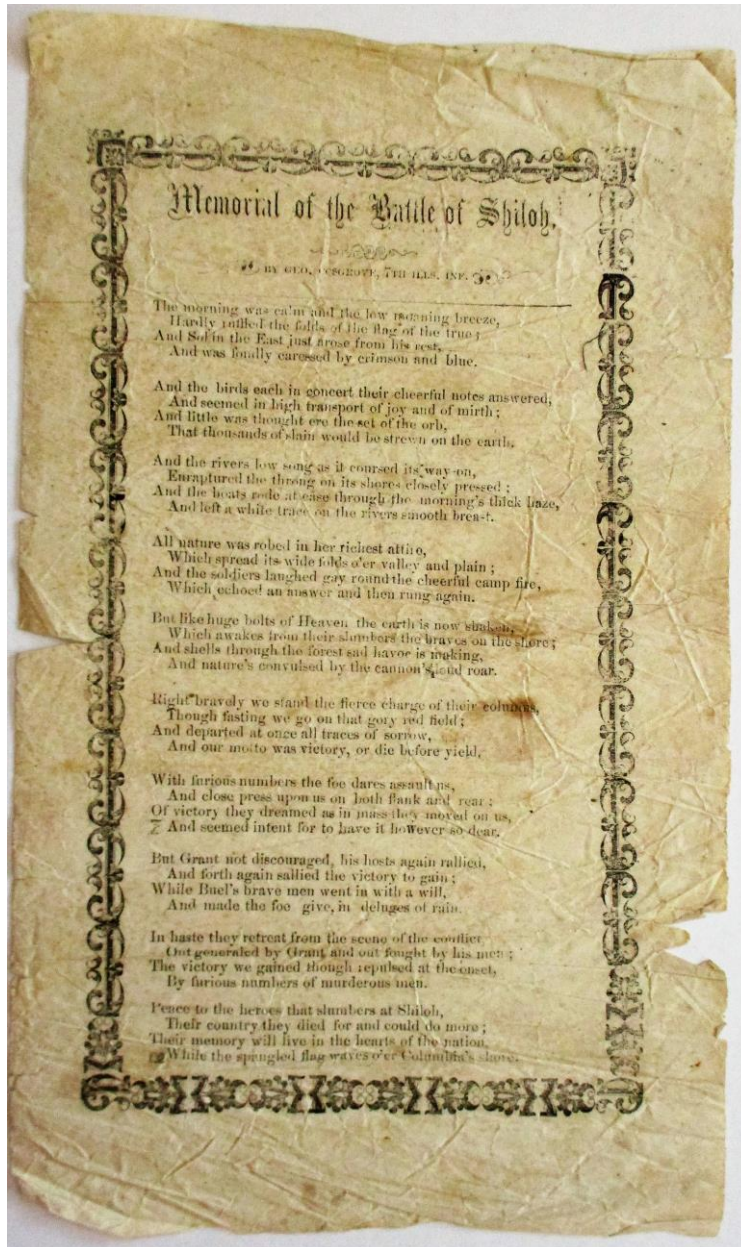
Born in Ireland, Cosgrove (1841-1912) enlisted at Vandalia in the 7th Illinois Infantry as a private, and spent his final years as a Kentucky farmer. This ten-stanza recounting of Shiloh is his only known publication. "With furious numbers the foes dare assault us / And close press upon us on both flank and rear."

"But Grant not discouraged, his hosts again rallied,/ And forth again sallied the victory to gain;/ While Buel's brave men went in with a will,/ And made the foe give, in deluges of rain."

Our diligent search has failed to discover another copy, leading us to suspect that ours may be unique.

Not in Bartlett, Wolf, LCP, Sabin, Dornbusch, Nevins, or online sites of OCLC, AAS, Newberry, Boston Athenaeum, U IL, U Chicago as of October 2020.

\$2,000.00



Item No. 46

From the Influential Border-State Union Man

47. **Crittenden, John J.:** AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED TO JOHN B. TEMPLE, 15 SEPTEMBER 1847, CONCERNING CRITTENDEN'S RECOMMENDATION TO KENTUCKY'S GOVERNOR OF JOHN B. PEYTON FOR A POSITION IN THE MILITIA. Frankfort: 1847. Single sheet, with closing remarks and signature of Crittenden on six lines of the verso. Margin toned with crude repair, affecting the final two letters of Crittenden's signature. Good+.

Crittenden's correspondent, John B. Temple, was a member of the Military Board of Kentucky. Crittenden held nearly every office Kentucky could bestow upon him: State legislator, Governor, Congressman, U.S. Senator; he was also U.S. Attorney General in the Harrison, Tyler, and Fillmore Administrations. As an influential Border State man, he sought

to avoid Secession and Civil War with his elaborate Crittenden Compromise, but it was doomed to failure. Crittenden stayed with the Union until his death-- but one son was a General in the Confederate Army, and the other a General in the Union Army.

Crittenden's Letter, addressed to "My Dear Sir," reads as follows:

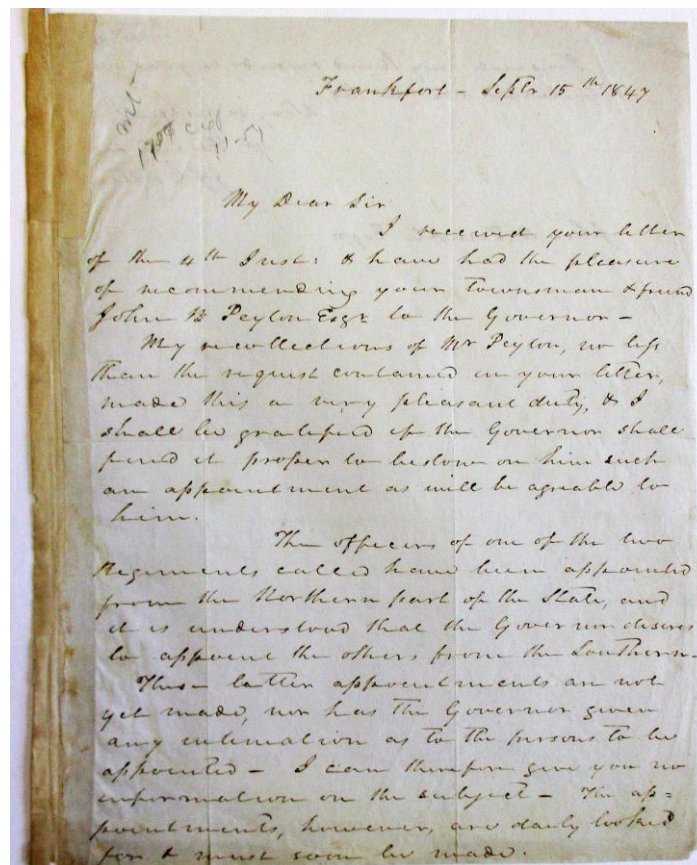
"I received your letter of the 11th Inst & have had the pleasure of recommending your townsman & friend John B. Peyton Esq. to the Governor.

"My recollections of Mr. Peyton, no less than the request contained in your letter, made this a very pleasant duty, & I shall be gratified if the Governor shall find it proper to bestow on him such an appointment as will be agreeable to him.

"The officers of one of the two Regiments called have been appointed from the Northern part of the State, and it is understood that the Governor desires to appoint the others from the Southern.

"These latter appointments are not yet made, nor has the Governor given any intimation as to the persons to be appointed. I can therefore give you no information on the subject. The appointments, however, are daily looked for & must be made.

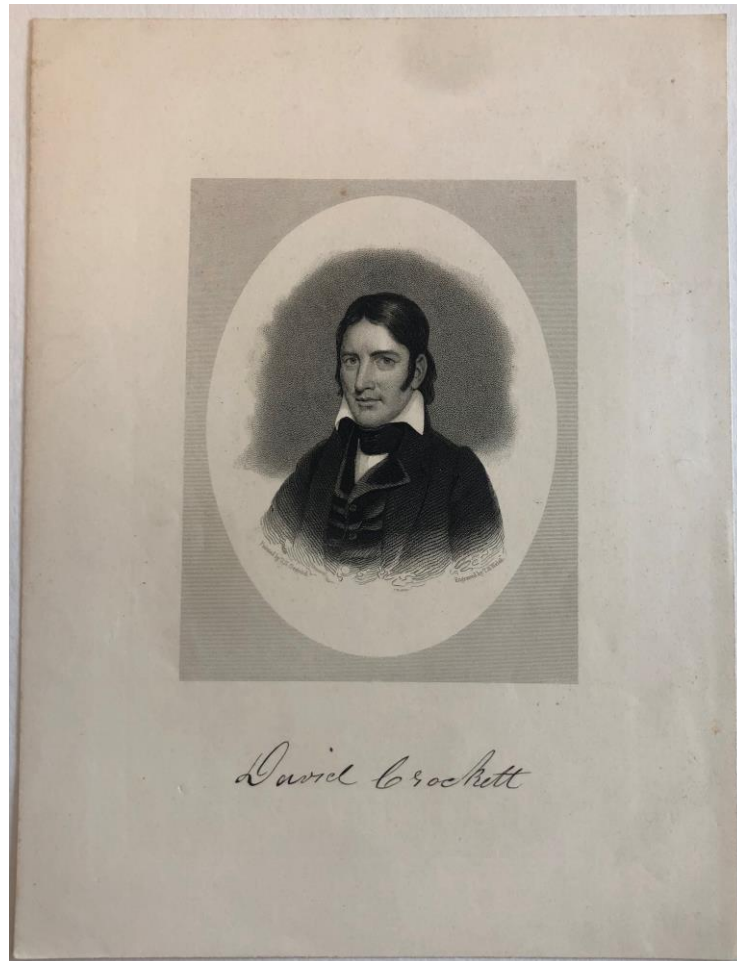
"Present my kind regards to your wife & believe me to be, | Very respectfully | Your Friend | J.J. Crittenden. | John B. Temple Esq." \$500.00



Item No. 47

48. [Crockett, David]: PORTRAIT OF DAVID CROCKETT, FROM A PAINTING BY S.S. OSGOOD, ENGRAVED BY T.B. WELCH. [np: 1835]. A head-and-shoulders portrait engraving of Crockett, within an oval border, from Osgood's 1834 painting. Generously margined, with Crockett's facsimile signature at the lower margin. Near Fine.

The engraver, Thomas B. Welch, was born in Charleston in 1814. He immigrated to Paris in 1861 and remained there until his death in 1874. Osgood painted the portrait in 1834, but "the original oil version does not seem to survive today" [Voss]. One of the earliest engravings "of the Osgood portrait was subsequently made by Thomas B. Welch for use as the frontispiece in the Whig publication recounting Crockett's visits of 1834 to eastern cities. See AN ACCOUNT OF COL. CROCKETT'S TOUR TO THE NORTH AND DOWN EAST" [Id.] Voss, PORTRAYING AN AMERICAN ORIGINAL. THE LIKENESSES OF DAVID CROCKETT, 91 SW HIST QUARTERLY 457, 464, 466, 467 [1988]. Clements Library 2257. OCLC 704433615 [1- Clements] as of September 2020. \$450.00



Item No. 48

49. **Currier & Ives:** AMERICAN HOMESTEAD WINTER. New York: Published by Currier & Ives, 125 Nassau St., [1868]. Color lithograph, 10" x 14," of a winter scene: large house to the right with a woman coming out the side door carrying a bucket, a barn to the left with cattle and fowl and a farmer standing in the open doorway, a second man carries wood toward the house with a dog following at his side, a horse drawn sleigh with a couple drives by. Title printed in large type below illustration, "AMERICAN HOMESTEAD WINTER." Printed in small type below illustration: "PUBLISHED BY CURRIER & IVES/ ENTERED ACCORDING TO ACT OF CONGRESS IN THE YEAR 1868 BY CURRIER & IVES IN THE CLERKS OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE U.S. FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK. / 152 NASSAU ST. NEW YORK." Evenly browned. Good+. Gale 0185. Conningham 172. Peters, Currier & Ives 2316. \$750.00



Item No. 49



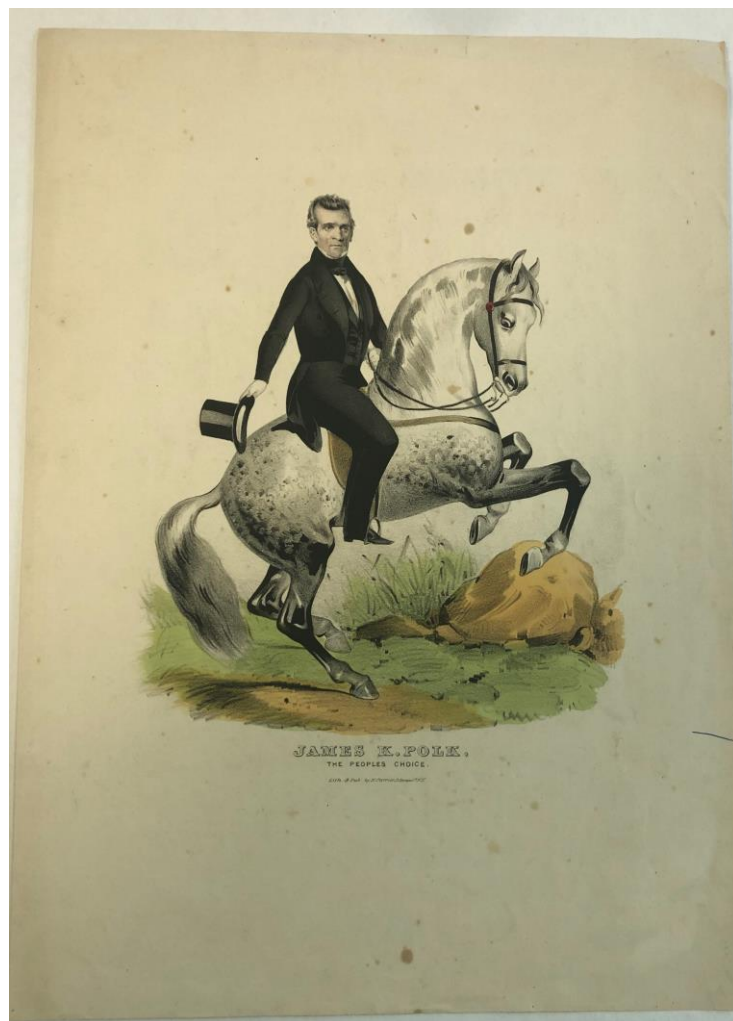
Item No. 50

50. **Currier, N[athaniel]:** GEN: ANDREW JACKSON. THE HERO OF NEW-ORLEANS. New York: Lith. & Pub. by N. Currier, 2 Spruce St., [18--?]. Broadside, 10" x 14," hand-colored. Lightly toned. A young Andrew Jackson, in elaborate military uniform, is astride his horse, facing left, with gold and velvet saddle. He holds his hat in his right hand. A battle scene is in the background. The ground is green with a large rock. Very Good.

A rare Currier print. The Currier firm worked at 2 Spruce Street from 1838-1866. Currier rendered several variations of this print. In one, the face is of an elderly Jackson [see the Jay Last Collection]; in others, the rider's face is turned in a different direction, and/or the saddle differs in several details.

Currier & Ives Gallery G2418. OCLC 950902071 [1- AAS] as of September 2020. The Army-Navy Club also owns our copy. Not at the online sites of U TN or Vanderbilt.

\$750.00



Item No. 51

51. **Currier, N[athaniel]:** JAMES K. POLK, THE PEOPLE'S CHOICE. New York: Lith. & Pub. by N. Currier, 2 Spruce St., [1844?]. Broadside, 13" x 18," several light fox spots, hand-colored. Presidential candidate Polk is astride his horse, his head facing right, holding his top hat in his right hand, and dressed formally in a black, three-piece suit, with bow tie. The horse is white with black speckles. The ground is green with a large rock. Very Good.

This is a rare Currier print, depicting Polk on horseback. The Currier firm worked at 2 Spruce Street from 1838-1866. Currier & Ives Gallery C3167, G3416. OCLC 704267228 [1- U NC] as of September 2020. Not in Reilly or the online sites of AAS, University of Tennessee, or Vanderbilt.

\$750.00

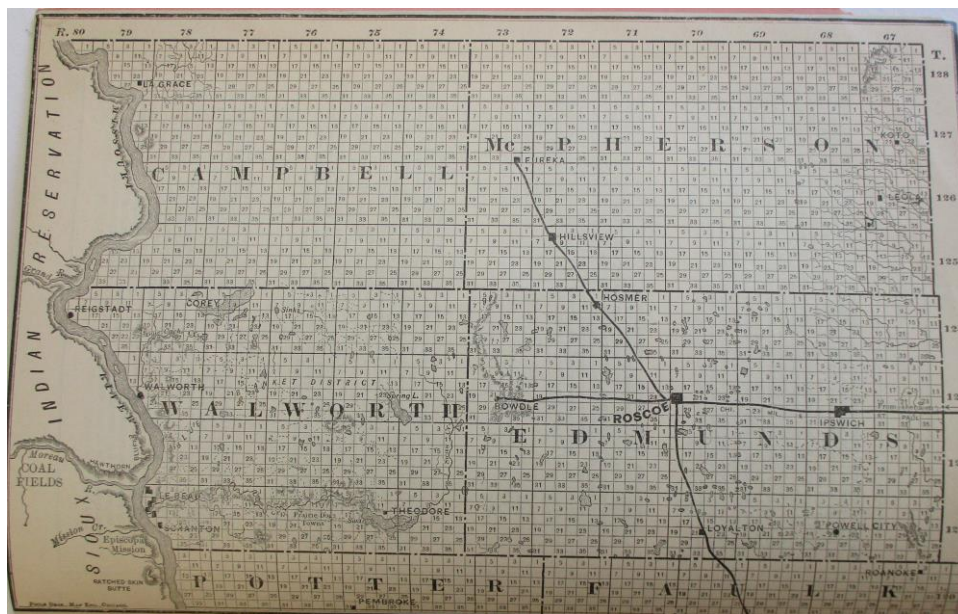
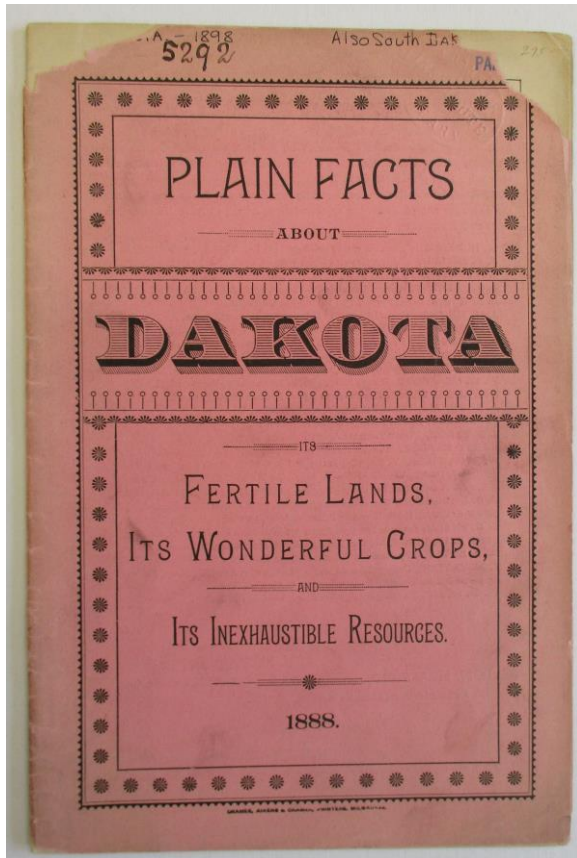


Item No. 52

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

This is a rare Currier print, depicting Van Buren on horseback. The Currier firm worked at 2 Spruce Street from 1838-1866. Not located in Reilly or on OCLC or the online sites of AAS, New York Public Library, New York Historical Society, Library of Congress as of September 2020. We located a copy at the Van Buren National Historical Site.

\$750.00



Item No. 53

A Dakota and Railroad Promotional

53. [Dakota Territory]: PLAIN FACTS ABOUT DAKOTA. ITS FERTILE LANDS, ITS WONDERFUL CROPS, AND ITS INEXHAUSTIBLE RESOURCES. 1888. Milwaukee: Cramer, Aikens & Cramer, Printers, 1888. 32 pp. Original pink printed title wrappers [detached but present, front wrapper's upper blank corners chipped]. Rear wrapper is a "Condensed Map of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, in Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa,

Minnesota, Missouri and Dakota." Illustrated with 7 full-page engraved plates [including a map]. Text clean with original staple, except for a neat rubberstamp in blank margin of page [1]. Good+.

The pamphlet is actually a railroad promotional. "The Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway reaches all Prominent Points in Southern and Central Dakota." Endorsements of Dakota's wonders are printed from happy settlers. Procedures for acquiring homesteads on government lands near the Railroad's routes are explained. Not in Eberstadt, Decker, BRE. OCLC records some institutional locations, but it is impossible to determine whether these are originals, Kirtas Technologies facsimiles, or other forms of reprints. \$350.00

The Southern Rights Platform Destroys the National Democratic Party

54. **Davis, Jefferson:** BRECKINRIDGE AND LANE CAMPAIGN DOCUMENTS, NO. 9. REPLY OF HON. JEFFERSON DAVIS, OF MISSISSIPPI, TO THE SPEECH OF SENATOR DOUGLAS, IN THE U.S. SENATE, MAY 16 AND 17, 1860. [Baltimore: John Murphy & Co., 1860]. 16pp, disbound and mildly foxed. Trimmed closely at the bottom, shaving portions of final lines on some leaves, hence Good only. Caption title [as issued]. Printed in double columns.

The pamphlet was "issued by the National Democratic Executive Committee." Davis's speech, replying to Douglas, distills the Southern Rights position and illustrates the fatal split that destroyed the Democratic Party in 1860.

Interspersed with Douglas's commentary, Davis meticulously explains his disagreement with the Popular Sovereignty doctrine to which Douglas and other Northern Democrats clung. The national government has a duty to protect slave property in the Territories, he says, regardless of territorial inhabitants' preferences. The Democrats were unable to unite on a presidential candidate in 1860. Douglas ran for the Northern Democracy; Breckinridge, Buchanan's Vice President, for Southern Democrats and Buchanan loyalists. Sabin 18837n. LCP 2952. \$125.00

Jeff, "His Navel Affairs, and Ram-Parts"

55. **[Davis, Jefferson]:** JEFF'S LAST SKEDADDLE. OFF TO THE LAST DITCH. HOW JEFF IN HIS EXTREMITY PUT HIS NAVEL AFFAIRS AND RAM-PARTS UNDER PETTICOAT PROTECTION. [St. Louis? 1865]. Lithograph Broadside, oblong 14" x 20." Signed in facsimile at lower right, 'T. Welcker,' and at lower left, 'A. McLean. lith.' Light blank margin toning, one spot. Else Very Good.

It was rumored that, when Jefferson Davis was captured at War's end, he had disguised himself in a woman's dress. That this was not so did not discourage anyone from telling the story. "Davis in female garb, with bucket, pursued by Union cavalrymen. Near tent Mrs. Davis, in petticoat and crinoline, says, 'Please Gentlemen dont disturb the Privacy of Ladies before they have time to dress.' Soldier answers, 'All right Madam we can't wait till you have on your Dud's!'" [Weitenkampf]


Such depictions were of course intended to humiliate Davis and the Confederate cause; the amusing sexual references in the title probably accomplished that purpose. Weitenkampf 150. OCLC records about four locations of this scarce item [Clements, DLC, Duke, Detroit Pub. Lib.] as of October 2020. Not in Reilly. \$1,750.00



Item No. 55

PICTORIAL HISTORY
OF
SENATOR SLIM'S
VOYAGE TO EUROPE;
HIS ADVENTURES ON SHIPBOARD, etc., etc.
ALSO,
Happiness in Health—its Theory and Practice Applied
to the Nineteenth Century.

Of all disease, the great first cause
Springs from neglect of Nature's laws.



He that will not reason is a bigot
He that cannot reason is a fool."

PUBLISHED BY
DR. HERRICK & BROTHER, CHEMISTS,
ALBANY, N. Y.
100,000 COPIES DISTRIBUTED MONTHLY.
READ AND PRESERVE.

Senator Slim starts for Europe.



Mr. Slim is behind time, and has to take a boat in order to reach the vessel.




ESTABLISHED 1838.
HERRICK'S SUGAR COATED PILLS.
CHILDREN CRY FOR THEM.

This remarkable American Remedy is carrying the world by storm. Over five million boxes are sold annually. Composed entirely of Flowers, Roots, Balsams and Extracts, their effect on the human system is pleasant, satisfactory and successful. Acting directly on the blood, glands, solids, and fluids of the

Item No. 56

WORMS IN CHILDREN.



The principal symptoms indicating Worms, are itching of the fundament, convulsive cough, nausea, frightful dreams, starting in the sleep, feverishness, offensive breath and bad taste in the mouth, irregular and voracious appetite, dark color under the eyes, grinding of the teeth during sleep, trembling of the limbs and convulsions, enlargement and hardness of the abdomen, picking at the nose and sneezing, wasting of flesh.

I have never known anything equal Herrick's Sugar Coated Pills, for the removal of worms. I have frequently noticed sick and weak children become healthy, fat and robust, after using them for a short time. Large clusters of worms would be expelled, and health immediately follow. For grown persons, I think these Pills the best remedy I have known, though they must look out and not continue them in excessive purgative doses too long. A full dose two or three times a week, and a single Pill every night for a few weeks, will do the business. I use nothing else for my little ones.

D. S. MURRAY, M. D., Boston, Mass.

A GOOD IDEA.—We learn that some of our monied men have waited on Dr. Herrick, and suggested the idea of making a stock concern, with some appropriate name, of his medical business, embracing his Sugar Coated Pills, Kid Plasters, &c., putting the shares at one hundred dollars each, the amount of stock being two hundred thousand dollars, and the Doctor being the President of the same. Moneys thus invested will pay fourteen per cent, and in this city at least the amount could be disposed of in twenty days. Should this idea be carried out, a grant from the Legislature will be necessary, and the business be immediately pushed into Europe, and other sections, where success awaits the enterprise. Dr. H. has taken thirty days to decide, which, we doubt not, will be favorable to the applicants. The business career and success of Dr. Herrick in our city, is a triumph in more than one particular. It should stimulate young men in the belief that success is sure to crown laudable enterprise and well directed industry. Dr. H. came among us fourteen years since, poor in everything save reputa-



Mr. Slim in his state-room.—Position Number Two.

**TO MINISTERS OF THE GOSPEL
AND OTHERS.**

Dr. Herrick has secured the only right to Manufacture

DR. PERRIN'S FUMIGATOR,

A new and surpassingly successful remedy for Catarrh, Bronchitis, minister's sore throat, offensive discharge from the head, hoarseness, irritation of the membranes of the nose, throat, etc. This remedy is smoked in a common pipe, and blowing the smoke out of the nose, producing a delightful sensation, and imparting an agreeable odor to the breath. It is so simple that it may be used by a child ten years old. Being slightly exhilarating in its effects, it soothes the mind when overtaxed with business or cares, relieving it so as to induce sweet and refreshing sleep.

Tobacco smokers may mix a small quantity of it with their tobacco, and thus obtain the medicinal effects while enjoying their favorite luxury, and also a fine aroma to the breath.

It is put up in one dollar packages, with full directions for using, and will be sent by mail on receipt of the price; or, a sample sufficient for a trial, will be sent in a letter, on receipt of twenty-five cents in money or postage stamps. Direct all letters to

L. R. HERRICK, M. D.,
Drawer 113 Post Office, Albany, N. Y.

Item No. 56

Dr. Herrick's Pills to the Rescue!

56. **Dr. Herrick & Brother, Chemists: PICTORIAL HISTORY OF SENATOR SLIM'S VOYAGE TO EUROPE; HIS ADVENTURES ON SHIPBOARD, ETC., ETC. ALSO, HAPPINESS IN HEALTH- ITS THEORY AND PRACTICE APPLIED TO THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.** Albany, N.Y.: Published by Dr. Herrick & Brother, Chemists, [1859]. 16mo, 3-1/4" x 5." 32pp. Stitched in original printed and illustrated title wrappers. Many humorous illustrations. Very Good.

A rare, extended patent medicine advertisement masquerading as an early comic book. The pamphlet touts liberal use of "Herrick's Sugar Coated Pills" and "Herrick's Kid Strengthening Plasters" for curing "worms in children," "general prostration and debility," "inflammation of the spleen," "deafness," ailments of horses, and just about every other problem. Testimonials of patients in 1858 to September 1859 are printed. A Kentucky slave owner is grateful to Herrick because his pills cured one of his female slaves.

Senator Slim's trip to Europe, in 16 illustrated panels, describes his sufferings caused by rough shipboard and weather conditions. But Herrick's Pills come to the rescue when the "steward recommends a dose of Herrick's Pills and a hot sling." The first engraving is signed "JMcL," suggesting the artist as John McLenan, a well-known caricaturist who worked in this style. Another is signed "Anthony." The popular illustrator Andrew Varick Stout Anthony may have been the engraver.

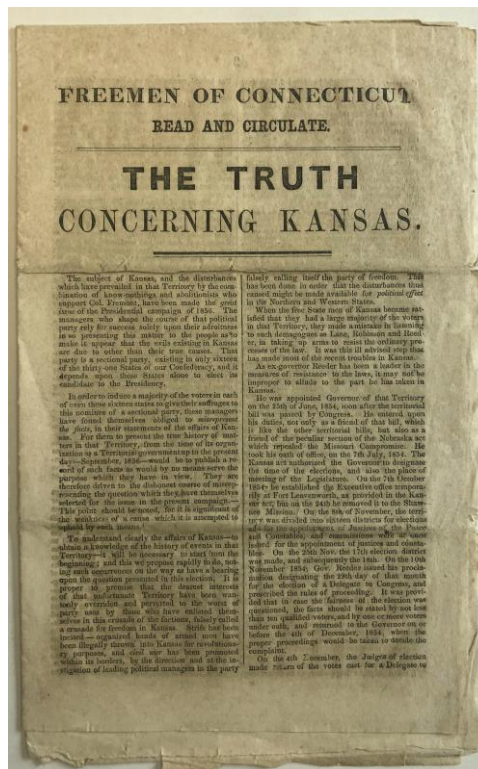
OCLC 19958661 [2- NYHS, NY State Lib.] as of October 2020. Not in Sabin. \$650.00

Beware of Fremont, "A Man of No Fixed Character"

57. [Election of 1856]: FREEMEN OF CONNECTICUT READ AND CIRCULATE. THE TRUTH CONCERNING KANSAS. [np: 1856]. 16pp. Caption title as issued. Untrimmed and uncut, a single folded folio leaf. Uniformly toned, old horizontal folds, Very Good.

The author supports Buchanan's election to the presidency, and warns of the sectional and revolutionary nature of the new Republican Party. Its candidate, "John C. Fremont is the candidate of the sectional party. He is a man of no fixed character. He is no Statesman. His political history is brief. He is rash and passionate and, if elected to the presidency by a party of Abolitionists and know-nothings or a party controlled by these men, he would make an unsafe executive officer."

The crisis in Kansas has been caused "by the direction and at the instigation of leading political managers in the party falsely calling itself the party of freedom."
Not in Sabin, LCP. OCLC records about 15 locations as of September 2020. \$375.00



Item No. 57

"The Noblest Roman"?

58. [Election of 1888]: OPENING THE CAMPAIGN. VICE-PRESIDENT THURMAN'S SPEECH AT PORT HURON. OPEN! THE NOBLEST ROMAN OF THEM ALL OPENS THE CAMPAIGN. [Port Huron, MI?: 1888]. Folio broadsheet, each page printed in five columns. Trimmed unevenly, couple of short closed tears [no loss]. Else Very Good.

A rare broadsheet printing a campaign speech by Ohio Senator Allen Thurman, Democratic nominee for Vice President on the ticket headed by Grover Cleveland in 1888. With some hyperbole, he is introduced as "the old Roman of America." His Speech is an attack on tariffs and Chinese immigration. "This immigration... is a kind of Chinese slave trade.

Instead of an independent, self-reliant body of freemen it introduces a herd of quasi slaves working at half wages by command of a task master."

He also argues that Negroes ought to vote Democratic, because Democratic policies will lift their wages. "The negro... wants... to clothe his little pickaninnies." Not located on OCLC as of September 2020. \$275.00

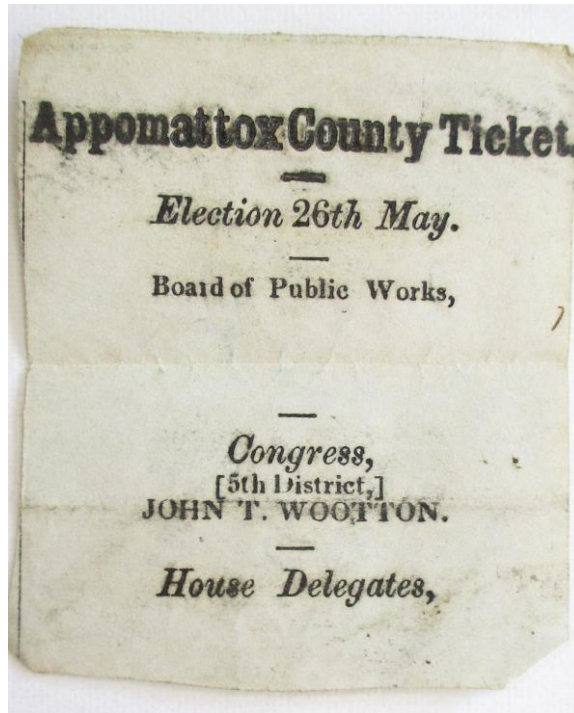


Item No. 58

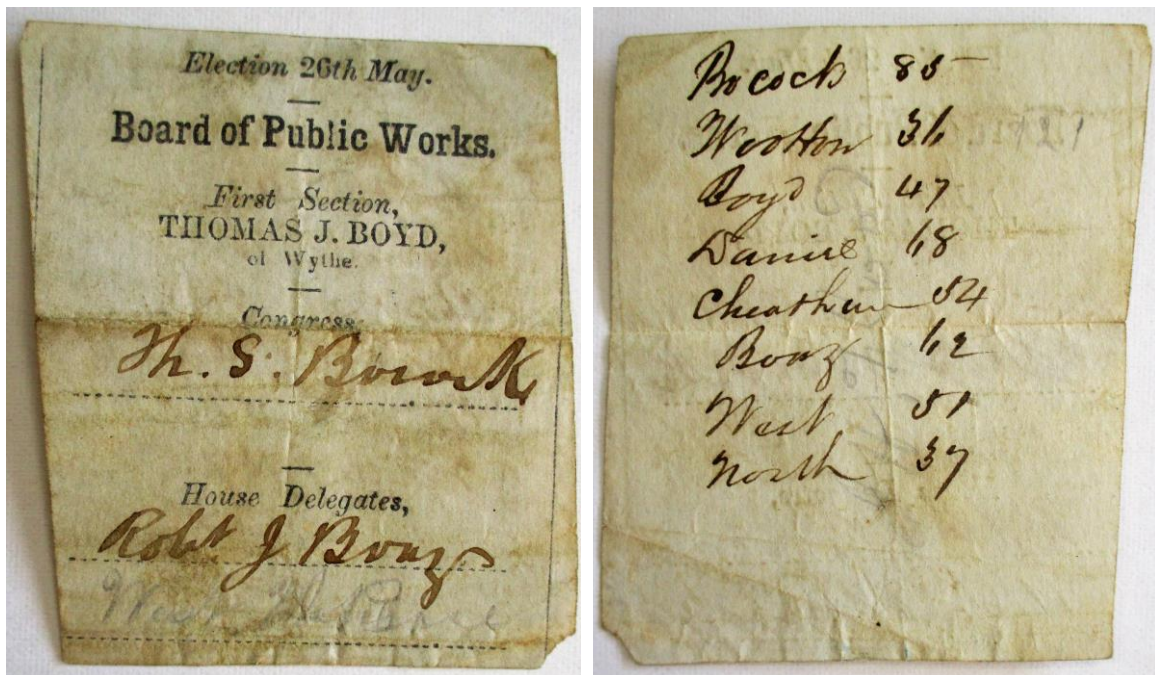
World's Tiniest Election Ticket!

59. [Election Ticket]: APPOMATTOX COUNTY TICKET. ELECTION 26TH MAY... CONGRESS, (5TH DISTRICT) JOHN T. WOOTTON. [Appomattox County: 1852]. a tiny broadside ticket, 2" x 2-1/2," the smallest one we've seen. It prints, in addition to the candidate for Congress, "Board of Public Works" and "House Delegates," but no candidates listed. Light wear, Very Good.

Wootton was a Whig who ran for election to the 33d Congress in 1852. He lost a fairly close race to the several-term incumbent Thomas S. Bocock, who later become Speaker of the Confederate States Congress. \$150.00



Item No. 59



Item No. 60

60. [Election Ticket]: ELECTION 26TH MAY. BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS. FIRST SECTION, THOMAS J. BOYD, OF WYTHE. CONGRESS, TH. S. L BOCOCK. HOUSE DELEGATES, ROBT J. BOAZ. [Appomattox County: 1852]. Small broadside ticket, 2-1/2" x 2-7/8." Lightly dusted, Very Good. The verso has, in contemporary ink manuscript, the vote totals for the candidates and their opponents. Bocoek defeated Wootton for Congress, 85 to 36; Boyd apparently lost to Daniel, 47 to 68 votes; and Boaz apparently won his election.

\$150.00



Item No. 61

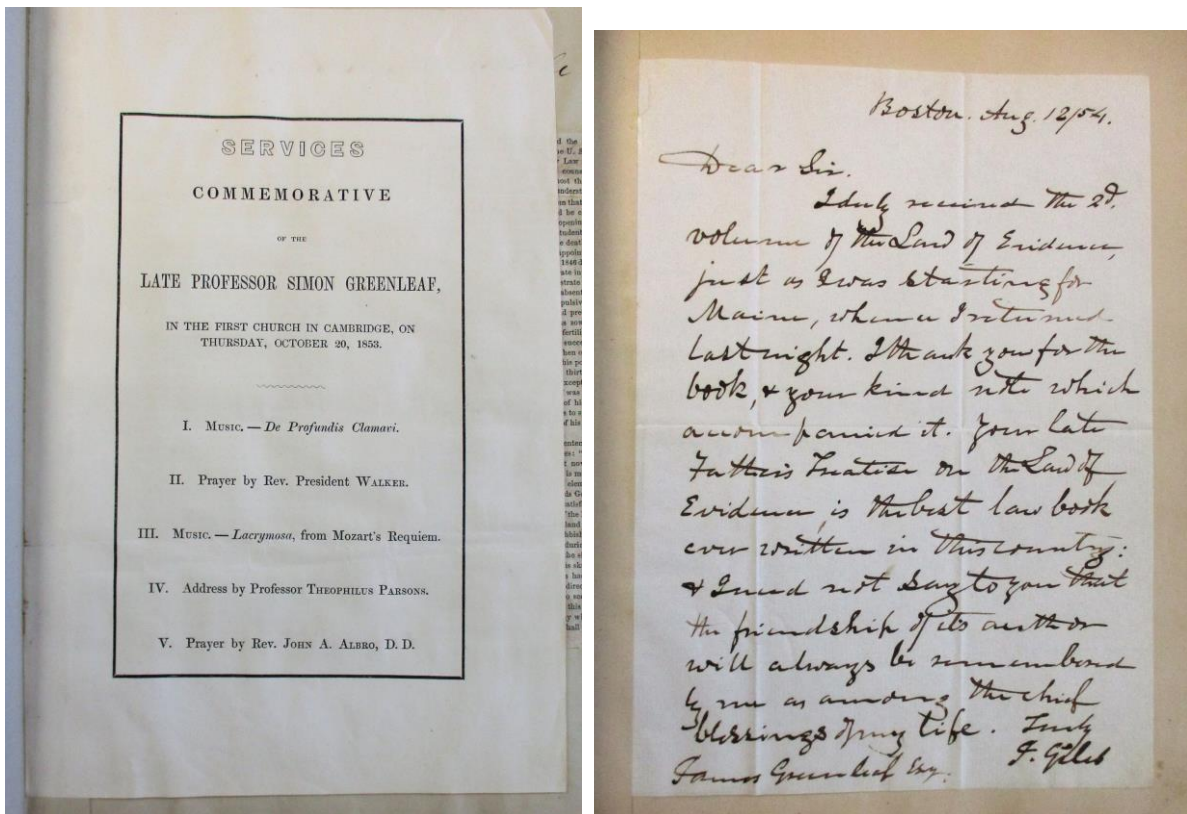
Early Florida Territorial Press — Battle of San Jacinto

61. [Florida]: THE FLORIDIAN. "LAISSEZ NOUS FAIRE." VOL. VII-- NO. 40. Tallahassee: By Wm. Wilson, May 14, 1836. Folio, 13-1/4" x 19-1/2". [4] pp, each page printed in five columns, separated by rules. Repairs to second leaf, without taking any text. Else Very Good.

Wilson established the second Tallahassee territorial press. "On October 7, 1828, William Wilson established the Floridian, most influential Florida paper of the succeeding half-century. Wilson managed to secure the contract for printing the documents of the seventh legislative council, which met in the fall of 1828, and published the Acts of that session with the imprint 'Printed by William Wilson. Tallahassee, 1829.' Wilson remained publisher of the Floridian until 1837 and retained the public printing contract until that time, with the exception of 1831." [McMurtrie, Beginnings of Printing in Florida, 23 FL Historical Quarterly 83, 1944.]

This is a significant issue from Wilson's press. It prints at length material on the Texas Army's 1836 victory at San Jacinto, the decisive battle of the Texas War of Independence (1836); news and ads from Tallahassee at the time of the Second Seminole Indian War

(1835-1842); Andrew Jackson's 1836 Proclamation on the boundary between the United States and Mexico; the murder of "a white boy about fifteen years of age by a party of savages"; Governor Call's Address on the frontier "crisis" caused by "marauding bands" of Indians. One article reproduces excerpts from the official account of the storming of the Alamo, stating in part that the fort "had been attacked by a force consisting of 1400 men, divided into four columns and a reserve, at five o'clock in the morning - that the resistance of the Texians was of the most determined character, and continued for more than an hour and a half, when the garrison were, as far as can be learned slaughtered." \$850.00



Item No. 62

Memorial Scrapbook for Greenleaf

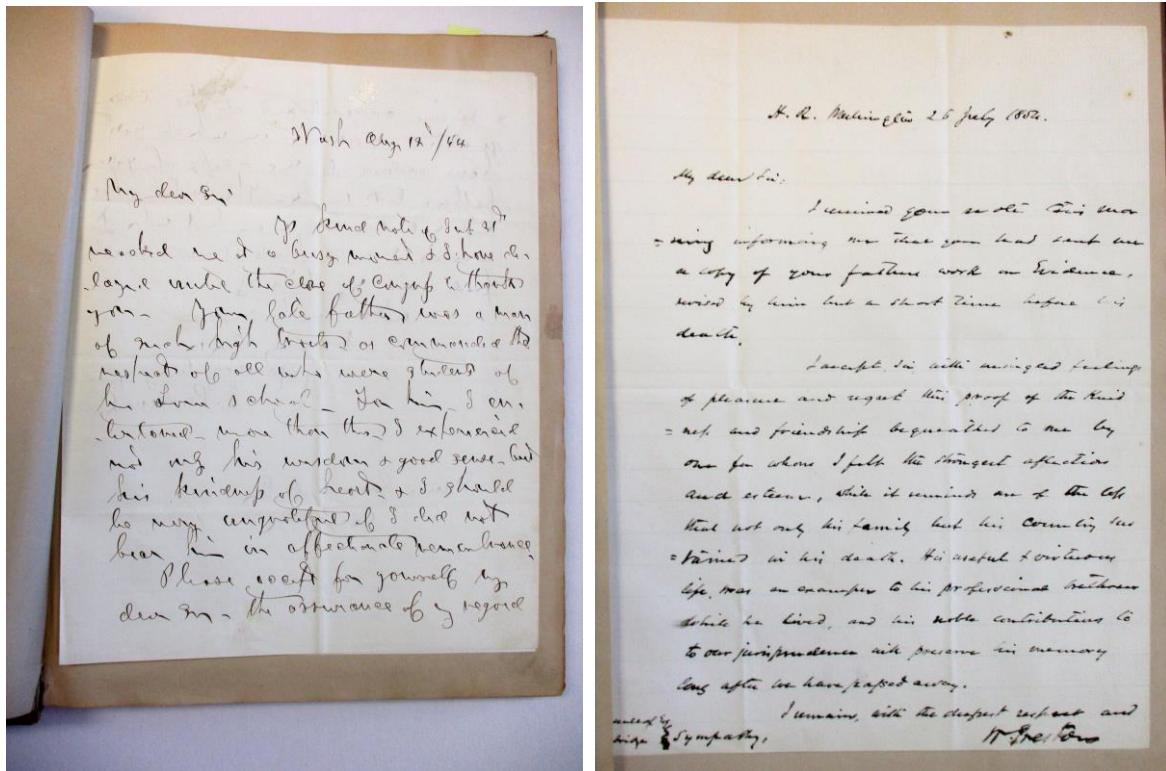
62. [Greenleaf, Simon]: SIMON GREENLEAF MEMORIAL SCRAPBOOK. [Boston: 1853-1854]. 4to. 36 items (12 condolence letters, 4 related manuscripts, 15 newspaper clippings, and 5 other pieces of printed ephemera) mounted on 27 scrapbook leaves. Original half morocco, originally intended for the mounting of dried plant specimens. The word "Herbarium" is engraved on the binding. It was probably compiled by Hannah Greenleaf, the grieving widow of Simon Greenleaf, as most (although not all) of the contents are addressed to her. Very Good.

Simon Greenleaf was an eminent jurist, author, and professor of law at Harvard [then known as the Dane Law School]. He wrote books on the law, Christian Apologetics, and the Liberian Constitution. Two manuscript resolutions relate to his interest in the African colonization movement. The "Trustees of Donations for Education in Liberia" credited Greenleaf as their founder: "Though a college in Liberia had been thought desirable by many, and some had intended to aid in its establishment, yet nothing effectual had even been commenced till he originated the movement." They also noted that he attended a Board

meeting on the afternoon of his death: "This, so far as we know, was his last public service." The Massachusetts Colonization Society sent a reminiscence of Greenleaf, their eight-term president, recalling that he had been "the habitual correspondent and valued counsellor of the leading men in Liberia, contributing more than any other white man to the government of that republic."

The scrapbook contains tributes from all aspects of Greenleaf's life: colleagues from the Suffolk Bar and the Dane Law School, students, admirers, and friends. Obituaries from Boston, Cambridge, Andover, and New York newspapers are included, as well as the program of Greenleaf's memorial service on October 20, 1853, held at the First Church in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

There is an invitation (addressed on the envelope to James Greenleaf but inside to Henri Greenleaf) to a concert by students who have completed their degrees in music from the Institution de Madame Desrayaux in New Orleans, featuring an overture by Auber arranged for ten pianos played by twenty pianists--a highly unusual undertaking. The scrapbook also contains a fourteen stanza poem, "Sacred to the Memory of Professor Greenleaf," composed by one of his students identified only as E. G. R. \$600.00

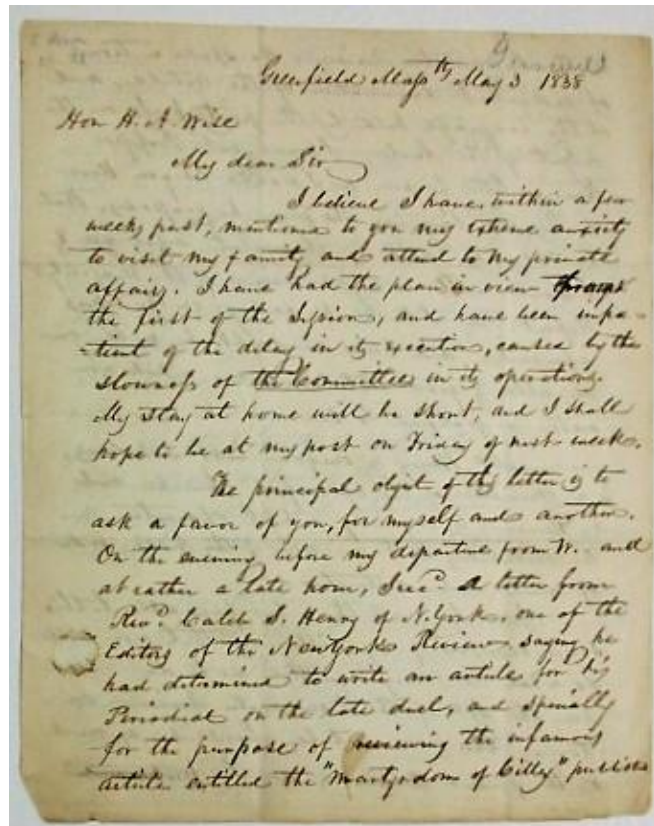
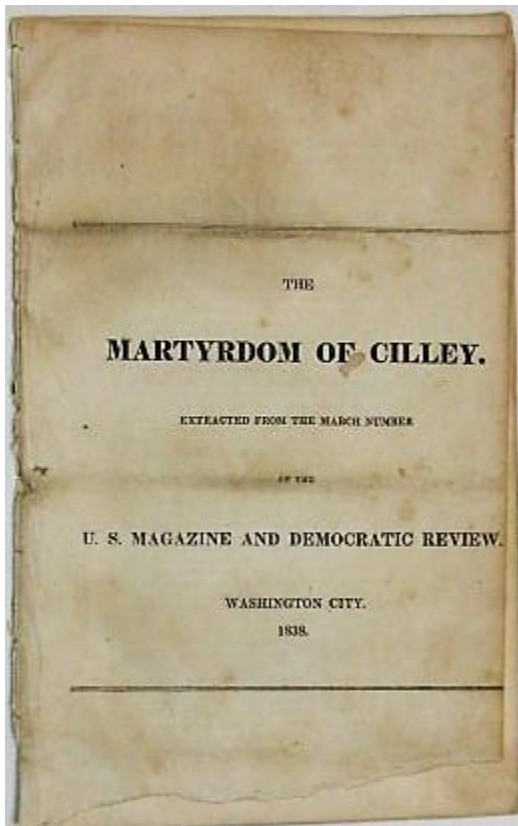


Item No. 62

“The Spirit of Malignant Evil”

63. [Grinnell, George Jr.]: AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED, FROM MASSACHUSETTS CONGRESSMAN GEORGE GRINNELL, JR., TO VIRGINIA CONGRESSMAN HENRY WISE, MAY 3, 1838, REGARDING WISE'S ROLE IN THE INFAMOUS GRAVES-CILLEY DUEL. Greenfield, MA: 1838. Sheet folded to 8" x 10". [4] pp. Toned, old folds. A few small chips at blank edges, short split along spine fold. A few small spots, Very Good.

[offered with] THE MARTYRDOM OF CILLEY. EXTRACTED FROM THE MARCH NUMBER OF THE U.S. MAGAZINE AND DEMOCRATIC REVIEW. Washington City. 1838. 5" x 8.5". [1-title], [1-blank], 493-508pp [as issued]. Disbound, title page loosening. Bottom blank margin of title page torn, light dustsoiling of outer leaves, light wear. Good+.



Item No. 63

Wise was Kentucky Congressman William Graves's second in the notorious February 28, 1838 duel with Congressman Jonathan Cilley of Maine. Graves killed Cilley. The duel resulted from a bizarre and absurd controversy. Graves had carried a note to Cilley from James Webb, editor of the New York World, about whom Cilley had made disparaging remarks on the floor of the House. Cilley refused to receive the note on the ground he was not accountable for words spoken in debate. Deeming himself affronted, Graves enlisted Wise as his second. Wise carried the challenge to Cilley, and the duel was on. Official Washington, including Supreme Court members, watched at the Bladensburg dueling grounds. Many northerners believed the duel was a set-up, designed to silence Cilley for his outspoken anti-slavery views.

"The Martyrdom of Cilley," in the March 1838 'U.S. Magazine and Democratic Review,' singled out Wise [who, the article said, embodies "the spirit of malignant evil"] for special criticism in instigating and encouraging the duel. Grinnell's Letter promises Wise good news: Reverend Caleb Henry, editor of 'The New York Review,' will publish an article vindicating Wise's efforts to resolve rather than inflame the controversy; and rebutting the "infamous article" smearing Wise's reputation. Grinnell calls Rev. Henry "one of our best scholars ... and his Review is acquiring a high character." Grinnell has "no doubt he will give an able & good article, -one which you will be gratified to see." He asks Wise to send him recently-printed material on the duel.

Henry Alexander Wise [1806-1876] a six-term Congressman, diplomat, governor and Confederate army officer from Virginia, was known for his unabashed defense of slavery and State Rights. Without prior military experience, Wise joined the Confederate Army at the rank

corner of State and Pearl-streets, 1798. 135, [1 blank] pp, plus large folding table [split in the folding table expertly repaired with very slight loss]. Else Very Good in modern cloth with gilt-lettered spine title [bookplate and discard rubberstamp of the Union Club on front endpapers].

This complicated commercial litigation went on for a number of years. This printed record does not record the names of the attorneys for the parties or other participants. However, Alexander Hamilton represented the successful plaintiff, Louis LeGuen. Julius Goebel Jr: [II THE LAW PRACTICE OF ALEXANDER HAMILTON [1969]] devotes an entire section to "The Ordeal of Louis LeGuen" and Hamilton's pivotal role in the case. He notes Chancellor Kent's praise of Hamilton's performance: "His varied powers were most strikingly displayed."

The case was "a cause celebre in its own time because of the extraordinary amount of damages claimed, because of the commercial importance of the personalities associated with the litigation, and because of the unprecedented publicity and bitterness it engendered. Also, its contemporary notoriety was enhanced by the exhaustive examination the litigation received in the New York courts... during the five-year period from 1796 to early 1800." It was important, not only as a commercial precedent, but for its establishment of "the binding force of a judgment of a court of competent jurisdiction, precluding further litigation both as to issues actually decided as well as to those which could have been raised." [Goebel, pp 47-49 et seq.]

Hamilton "was among the most sought-after attorneys in the city, taking on mostly complicated financial and commercial cases and retaining many large companies as clients. One of the cases he handled, LeGuen vs. Gouverneur and Kemble garnered the largest settlement in American legal history to that date. Hamilton won for Louis LeGuen, his client, a settlement of \$120,000." [online site, American History from Revolution to Reconstruction, A Biography of Alexander Hamilton.] Prominent New York City Sephardic Jews Moses Lopez, Abraham Rivera, and Isaac Gomez, Jr. were also involved in the case. Cohen Supp. 11271.55. Evans 34220. ESTC W4061 [7]]. Not in Ford. See, Founders Online, Letter from Alexander Hamilton to James McHenry, 20 February 1798, advising of his trip to Albany for the LeGuen hearing in this case. \$3,000.00

A Beautiful Munsell Binding

65. **Haven, Samuel:** A GUARD AGAINST EXTREMES UNDER AFFLICTIVE PROVIDENCES. A SERMON PREACHED THE LORD'S-DAY FOLLOWING THE MUCH LAMENTED DEATH OF THE HONORABLE HENRY SHERBURNE, ESQ ONE OF HIS MAJESTY'S HONORABLE COUNCIL FOR THE PROVINCE OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE, AND ONE OF THE JUSTICES OF HIS MAJESTY'S INFERIOR COURT OF COMMON PLEAS IN SAID PROVINCE; WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE, MARCH 30, 1767, IN THE 58TH YEAR OF HIS AGE. Portsmouth, (New-Hampshire): Printed by Daniel and Robert Fowle, 1767. 34pp, with the half title but lacking the final blank. Errata at base of page 34. A few leaves with narrow margin foxing. Except as noted, Very Good. A beautiful gilt-decorated Munsell binding [binder's ticket on inner rear cover] which traces five generations of matrilineal descent from Judge Sherburne to Catherine Langdon Parker Marvin (1846-1907) of Albany, who presumably commissioned the binding.

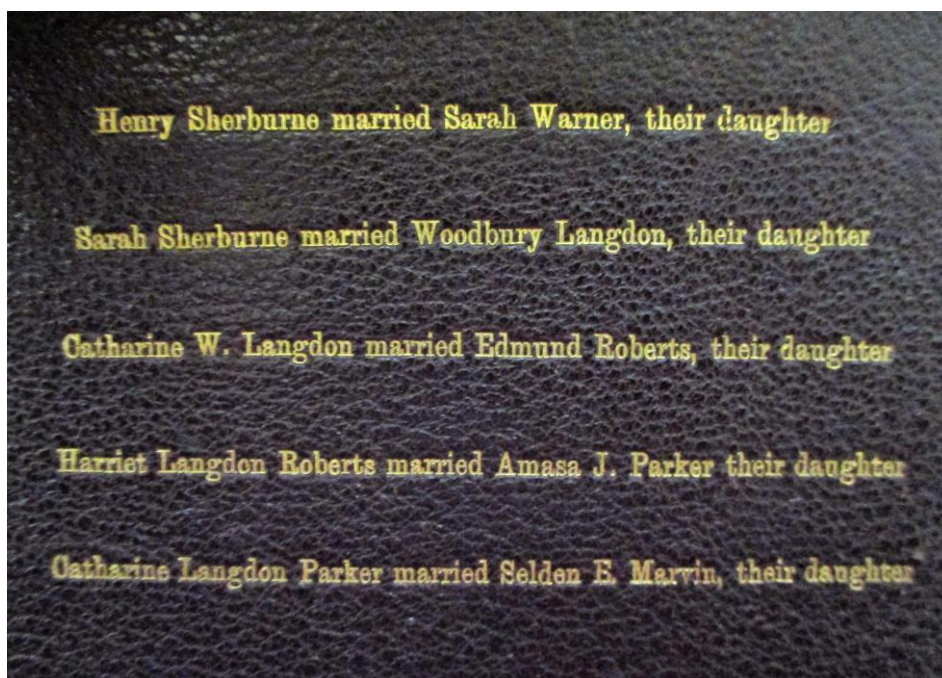
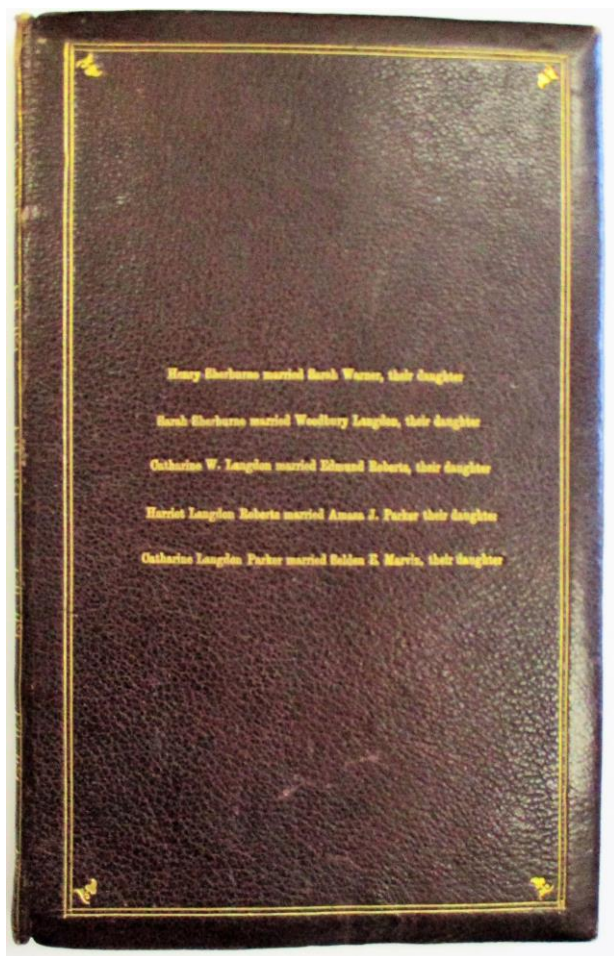
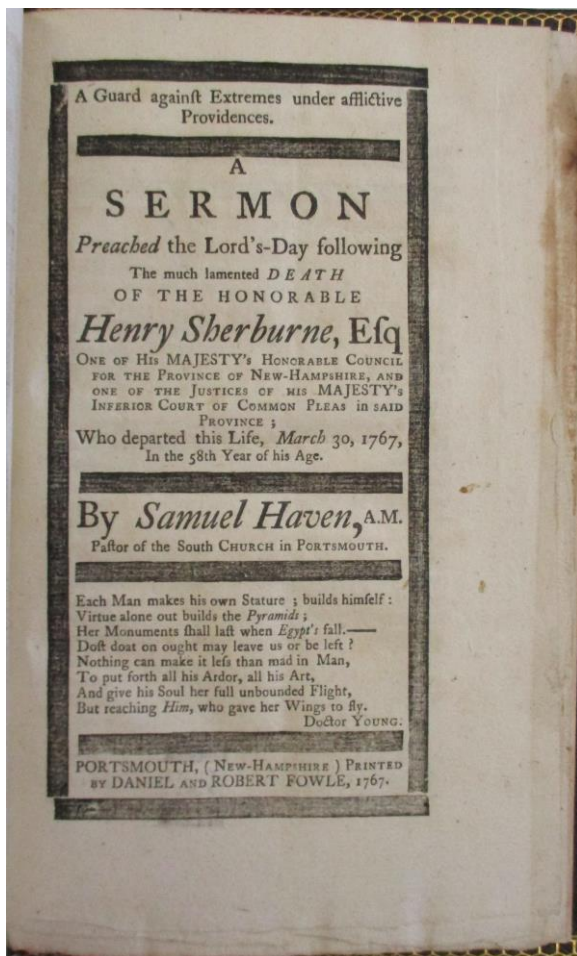
Haven was pastor of the First Congregational Church in Portsmouth for over fifty years. Sherburne, who was age 57 when he died, had "long struggles with a most distressing Asthma." A detailed footnote chronicles his impressive leadership qualities and achievements: clerk of the court of common pleas, selectman of the town of Portsmouth, its representative in the General Assembly, Speaker of the New Hampshire House of

Representatives, Commissioner at the Colonial Council at Albany in 1754, Judge, etc. etc.

"The ruling principle of his soul was consecrated to God."

Evans 10640. ESTC W23154.

\$750.00



Item No. 65



Item No. 66

A Life Lived in Relative Obscurity — The First Man to Reach the North Pole

66. [Henson, Matthew]: PHOTOGRAPH OF MATTHEW A. HENSON, "NEGRO WHO SAVED PEARY, OF NORTH POLE FAME, PROPOSED FOR HONOR MEDAL." [New York: Underwood & Underwood, 1926 or 1927]. Frontal photograph of Henson [1866-1955] to his waist, in suit and tie. 6-1/2" x 8-1/2." Very Good. With typed caption beneath, on stationery of Underwood and Underwood, with that firm's rubberstamp on the verso.

The Underwood caption reads:

"MATTHEW A. HENSEN [sic], NEGRO WHO SAVED PEARY, OF NORTH POLE FAME, PROPOSED FOR HONOR MEDAL.

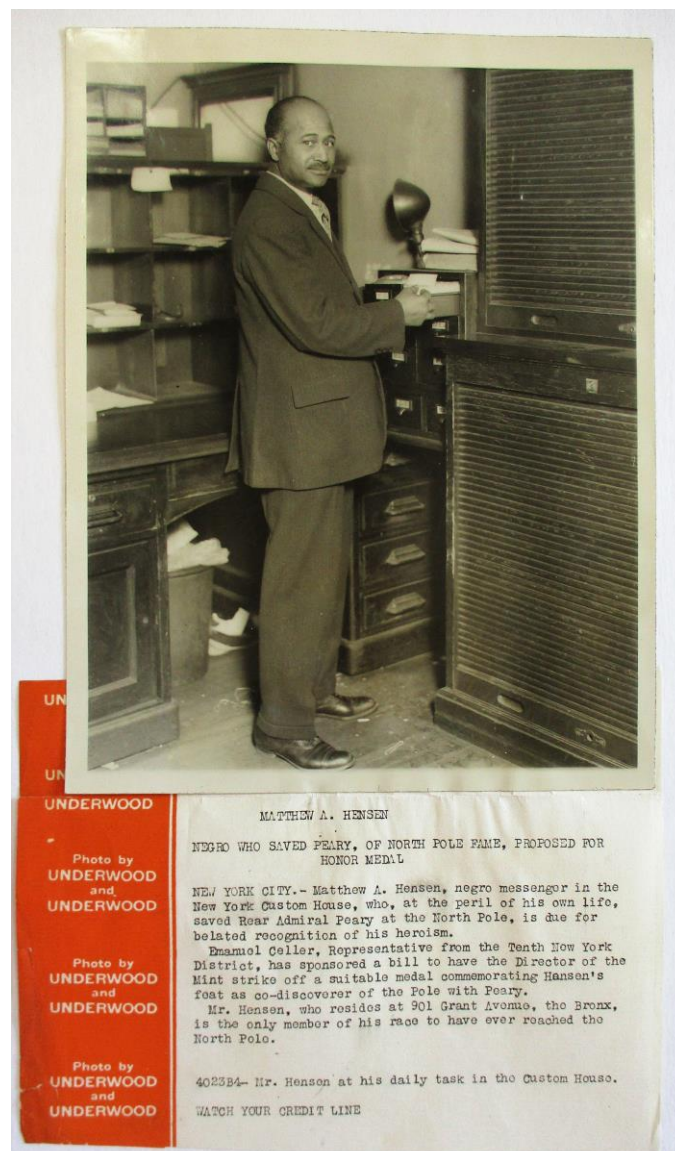
"NEW YORK CITY.- Matthew A. Henson, negro messenger in the New York City Custom House, who, at the peril of his own life, saved Rear Admiral Peary at the North Pole, is due for belated recognition of his heroism.

"Emanuel Celler, Representative from the Tenth New York District, has sponsored a bill to have the Director of the Mint strike off a suitable medal commemorating Henson's feat as co-discoverer of the Pole with Peary.

"Mr. Hensen, who resides at 901 Grant Avenue, the Bronx, is the only member of his race to have ever reached the North Pole.

"4022B4- Close-up of Mr. Matthew A. Hensen."

According to the Congressional record, "In 1926 Rep. Emanuel Celler, D., N.Y., tried to get him a \$1,700 pension and a Congressional medal for bravery but nothing came of it." [July 12, 1973, page 23483.] Around 1927 Henson was promoted to Clerk in the Custom House. In 1929, he moved from the Bronx to 246 West 150th Street in Manhattan, and lived there for the rest of his life. The location is now a national landmark. The Underwood firm, according to Wikipedia, was "a pioneer in the field of news bureau photography." The Company, founded in 1881, moved to New York City in 1887; in 1910 it entered the field of news photography, and remained active until the 1940s. \$2,500.00



Item No. 67

67. [Henson, Matthew]: PHOTOGRAPH OF MATTHEW A. HENSON, "NEGRO WHO SAVED PEARY, OF NORTH POLE FAME, PROPOSED FOR HONOR MEDAL." [New York: Underwood & Underwood, 1926 or 1927]. Full length Photograph of Henson, in suit and tie, at work in file cabinets at the New York Custom House. 6-1/2" x 8-1/2." Very Good. With

typed caption beneath, on stationery of Underwood and Underwood. Underwood and Underwood rubberstamp on otherwise blank verso. Very Good.

The Underwood caption reads:

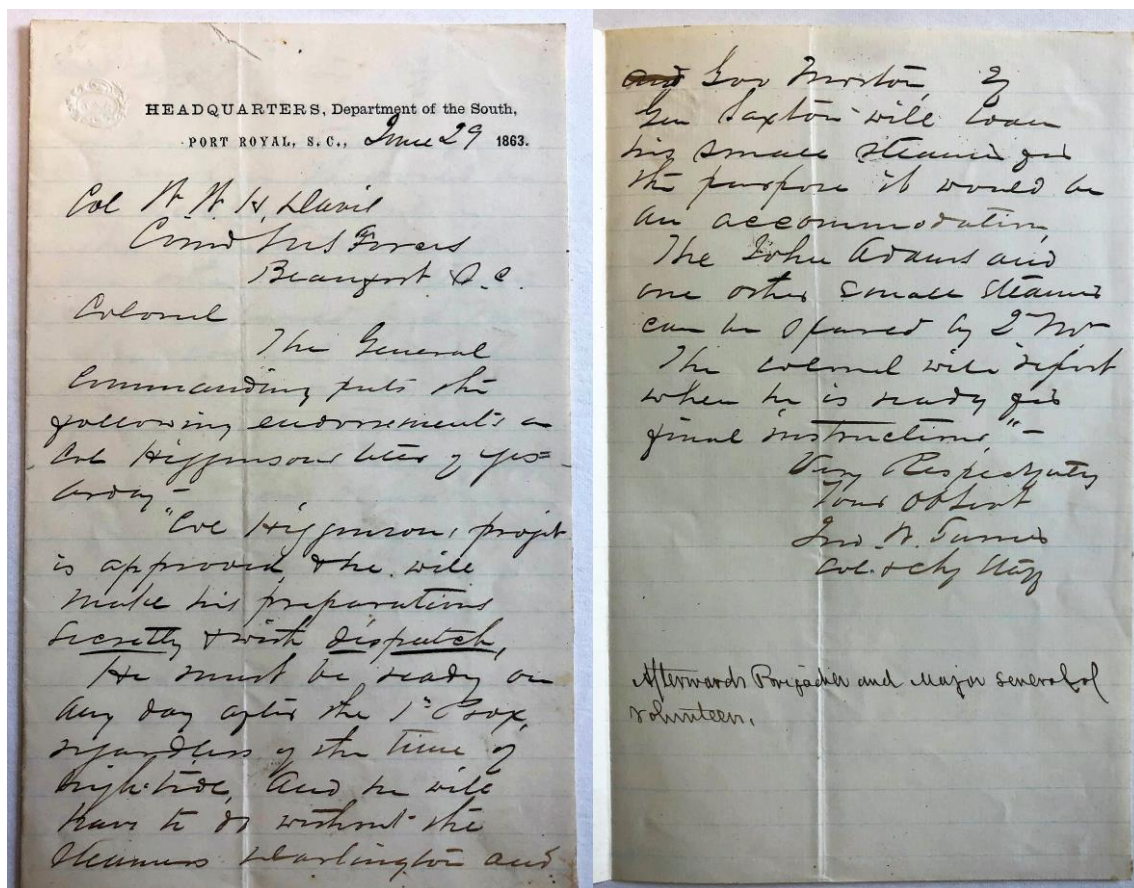
"MATTHEW A. HENSEN [sic], NEGRO WHO SAVED PEARY,
OF NORTH POLE FAME, PROPOSED FOR HONOR MEDAL.

"NEW YORK CITY.- Matthew A. Hensen, negro messenger in the New York City Custom House, who, at the peril of his own life, saved Rear Admiral Peary at the North Pole, is due for belated recognition of his heroism.

"Emanuel Celler, Representative from the Tenth New York District, has sponsored a bill to have the Director of the Mint strike off a suitable medal commemorating Hensen's feat as co-discoverer of the Pole with Peary.

"Mr. Hensen, who resides at 901 Grant Avenue, the Bronx, is the only member of his race to have ever reached the North Pole.

"4023B4- Mr. Hensen at his daily task in the Custom House." \$2,500.00



Item No. 68

Higginson Leads the First South Carolina Colored Troops

68. [Higginson, Thomas Wentworth]: HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH. PORT ROYAL, S.C., JUNE 29, 1863. Port Royal: 1863. Manuscript letter, in ink, on printed letterhead of the Department of the South, from Colonel Jno. W. Turner advising Colonel W.W.H. Davis, commanding U.S. Forces at Beaufort, that Colonel Higginson's proposal has been approved: Higginson, with his First South Carolina Colored Troops, is to

occupy James Island, Charleston Harbor. Folded octavo leaf, written on rectos only. One minor tape repair, Very Good.

"The General Commanding puts the following endorsement on Col. Higginson's letter of yesterday.

"Col. Higginson's project is approved, & he will make his preparations secretly & with dispatch.

"He must be ready on any day after the 1st Prox, regardless of the time of high tide. And he will have to do without the steamers Darlington and Gov. Morton. If Gen Saxton will loan his small steamers for this purpose it would be an accommodation.

"The John Adams and one other small steamer can be spared by ----. The colonel will report when his is ready for final instructions.'

"Very respectfully | Your ob. | Servt | Jno. W. Turner | Col. & Chf Staff."

Higginson's assault on James Island occurred during the first ten days of July, 1863. His 1st South Carolina Colored Troops was one of the earliest Union colored regiments. Higginson was its first Commander.

As part of the "Operations Against the Defenses of Charleston," Union troops were to prepare for an attack upon Fort Wagner, Morris Island, a beachhead fortification that covered the southern approach to Charleston Harbor. The plan was to land on James Island, and then go by water to reduce a railroad bridge on the South Edisto River. Higginson led his 1st South Carolina Colored Infantry and some of the 1st Connecticut battery up to Willstown Bluff where his troops cleared a blockade and took possession of the area. They ran into trouble on their way to the rail bridge: the ship Enoch Dean was run aground twice; after intense shelling by the Washington Artillery of New Orleans and Chestnut and Marion batteries of South Carolina, Higginson's troops were forced to retreat. ["Civil War Raids & Skirmishes in 1863", website of American Civil War 101, accessed on Sept. 9, 2020.]

Higginson writes in his Memoirs: "Since a raid made by Colonel Montgomery up the Combahee, two months before, the vigilance of the Rebels had increased. But we had information that upon the South Edisto, or Pon-Pon River, the rice plantations were still being actively worked by a large number of negroes, in reliance on obstructions placed at the mouth of that narrow stream, where it joins the main river, some twenty miles from the coast. This point was known to be further protected by a battery of unknown strength, at Wiltown Bluff, a commanding and defensible situation. . . . Our proposition was to man the John Adams, an armed ferry-boat, which had before done us much service . . . to ascend in this to Wiltown Bluff, silence the battery, and clear a passage through the obstructions. Leaving the John Adams to protect this point, we could then ascend the smaller stream with two light-draft boats, and perhaps burn the bridge, which was ten miles higher, before the enemy could bring sufficient force to make our position at Wiltown Bluff untenable. The expedition was organized essentially upon this plan. The smaller boats were the Enoch Dean, - a river steamboat, which carried a ten-pound Parrott gun, and a small howitzer,-and a little mosquito of a tug, the Governor Milton . . . The John Adams carried, if I remember rightly, two Parrott guns (of twenty and ten pounds calibre) and a howitzer or two. The whole force of men did not exceed two hundred and fifty. We left Beaufort, S. C., on the afternoon of July 9th, 1863. . . . and fired our first shell into the camp at Wiltown Bluff at four o'clock in the morning. The battery- whether fixed or movable we knew not- met us with a promptness that proved very shortlived. After three shots it was silent. . ." [Higginson: ARMY LIFE IN A BLACK REGIMENT, 1869.]

\$1,500.00

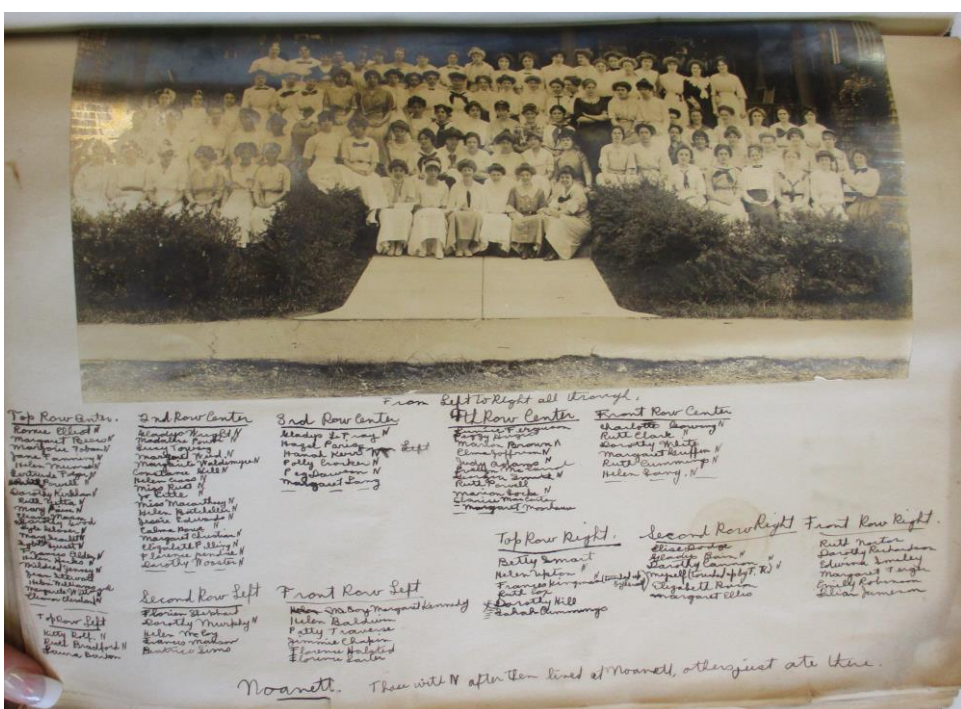
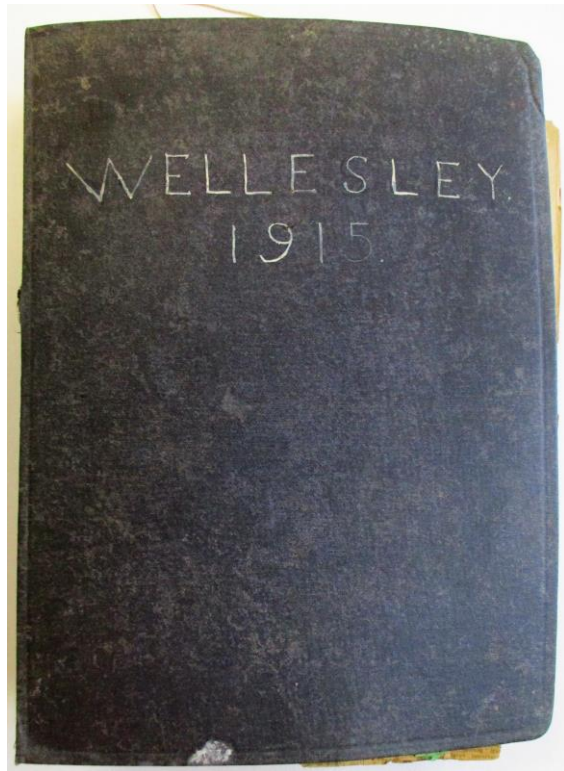
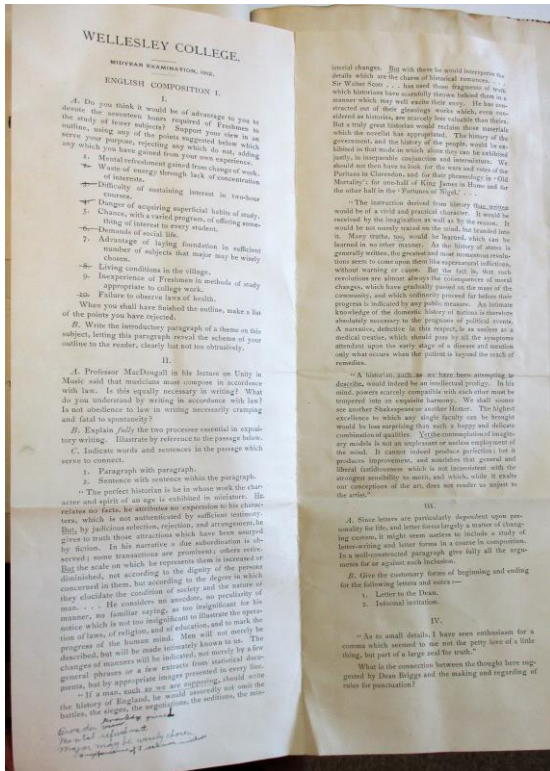


Item No. 69

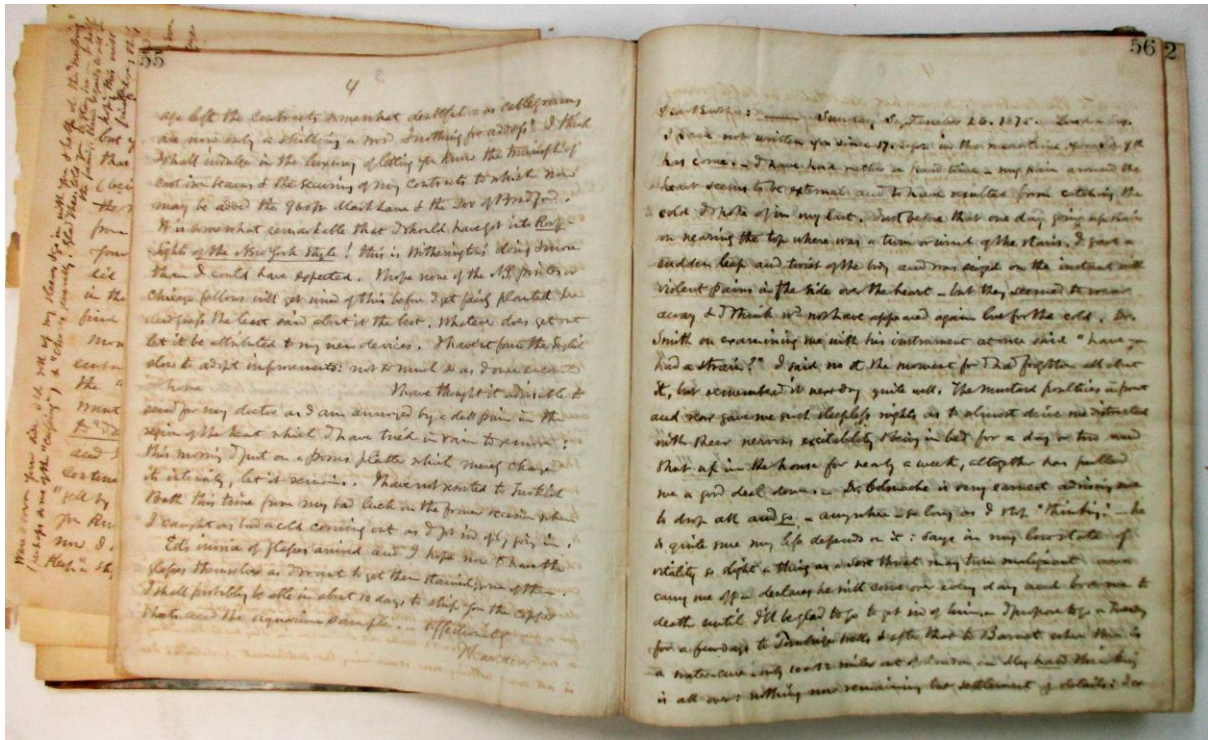
A Wellesley College Student's Life One Hundred Years Ago

69. **Hine, Grace Ellen:** SCRAPBOOK OF A WELLESLEY COLLEGE STUDENT, 1910-1915. Wellesley MA: 1910-1915. 4to. Hundreds of items mounted on [68] scrapbook pages including 20 original photographs. Original plain cloth, "Wellesley 1915" in white on front board. Some contents detached or laid in, some clippings and scrapbook leaves chipped, contents otherwise well preserved.

Grace Ellen Hine (1893-1976) of Dedham, MA, the keeper of this scrapbook, was a 1915 graduate of Wellesley whose career was spent as a teacher in Dedham. The scrapbook portrays the fully lived life of a student who thoroughly enjoyed her college experience. It contains concert and athletic programs, dance cards, manuscript class songs, newspaper clippings, examination questions, regulations of the field hockey team, many manuscript notes, "The songs we sang when we serenaded the freshmen," etc., etc. Photographs include a group portrait of about 100 students, all identified by a manuscript key. \$1,000.00



Item No. 69



Item No. 70

Bleeding Kansas and the "Old Brown Affair"

70. **Hyatt, Thaddeus:** LETTER COPY BOOKS OF ABOLITIONIST THADDEUS HYATT. NY and London: 1858-1859, 1875-1876. 4to. Two volumes: [79], [490] manuscript pages. Contemporary unmatched half calf [worn], second volume crudely rebacked. Contents,

particularly in the first volume, are written on thin lined paper, and are fragile. Occasional early tape repairs. Good+

Thaddeus Hyatt (1816-1901), inventor and abolitionist, founded and was first president of the National Kansas Committee, whose mission was to encourage settlement of Kansas by anti-slavery men and thus assure its emergence as a Free State. He was the leader of the Hyattsville, Kansas settlement and provided financial aid to John Brown. Refusing to testify before the U.S. Senate about the Brown Raid, he was imprisoned for several months in 1860. The nearly two decades spanned by these letters show a striking evolution from emotion, spiritualism, even melodrama, to a relentlessly efficient businessman.

The first volume contains letters dating from 19 Sep 1858 to 12 Nov 1859. One loose page, dated "about the 1st of August 1860," has been inserted. A Letter dated 7 Aug 1859 discusses Mr. [John] Brown, a new business partner hired by Theodore Hyatt (Thaddeus' brother), receiving a yearly salary of \$6,000 and proving to be "unsatisfactory."

The volume culminates with a letter to Edgar Starr, 12 Nov 1859, asserting that Thaddeus is being linked to the "old Brown affair" and activities at Harper's Ferry; that the newspapers "overdid this thing": and that these were "the mildest mannered men that ever scuttled ship or cut a throat." He explains to "Ed," "The fight lasted for more than a month. The 'old Brown' affair turned up at the most inopportune moment. Forbes had me in the Herald connected with Harpers Ferry & old Brown... and blathered about Kansas & Hyatt's complicity with 'the late bloody tragedy'."

His 21 September 1858 letter to Abelard Guthrie discusses the failed Kansas settlement at Quindaro: "As for my remaining in the place to be wholly & utterly ruined, of course no sane man would expect it." Hyatt's main interest in the affair seems to be his ability to extricate himself from this association, unscathed and justified.

In an extremely lengthy letter to Samuel Pomeroy, dated 27 Aug 1859, Hyatt contemplates man's relationship to God, the nature of sin, and other spiritual matters. Among his several letters to Pomeroy, mayor of Atchison and future Senator, he complains about Kansas affairs: "This is the last quixotic operation I ever get into, I think. The next time I undertake to hitch onto a load and find a bag of wind in my rear, I hope to go up."

The second volume is much longer, and dates from September 1875 to December 1876 while Hyatt was in London; it relates mostly to his inventions and patents. The pages are numbered through 981, but the letters are written on only one side of each leaf. \$2,500.00

An Illustrated, Extraordinarily Well-Preserved 18th Century American Imprint

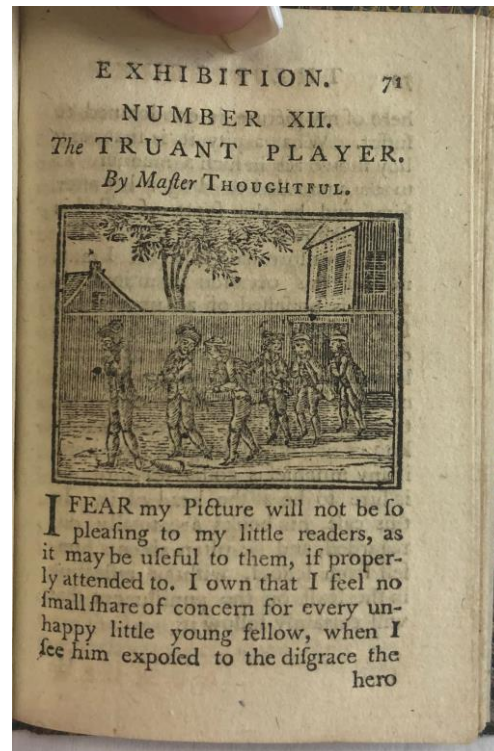
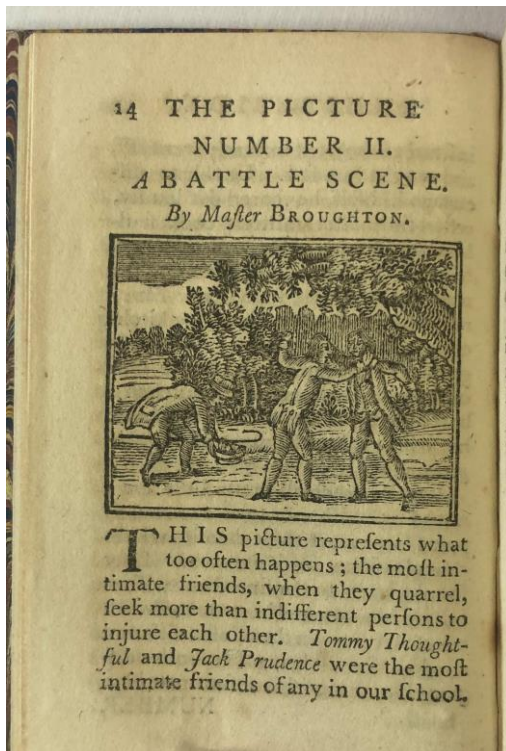
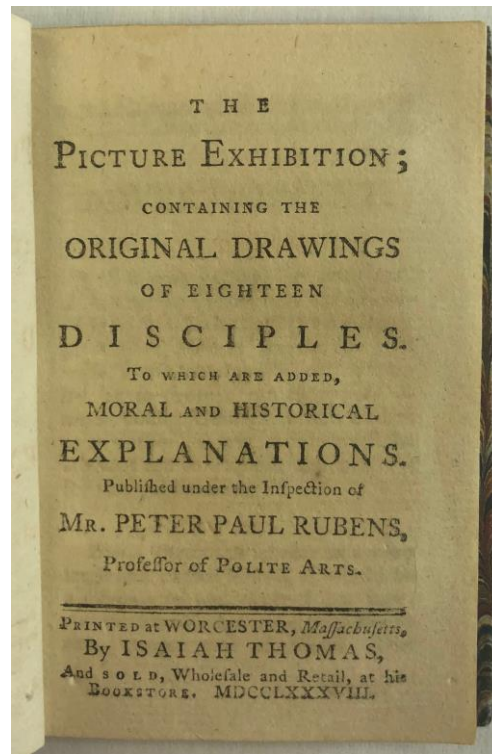
71. **Johnson, Richard:** THE PICTURE EXHIBITION; CONTAINING THE ORIGINAL DRAWINGS OF EIGHTEEN DISCIPLES. TO WHICH ARE ADDED, MORAL AND HISTORICAL EXPLANATIONS. PUBLISHED UNDER THE INSPECTION OF MR. PETER PAUL RUBENS, PROFESSOR OF POLITE ARTS. Worcester, Massachusetts: Printed by Isaiah Thomas, And Sold, Wholesale and Retail, at his Bookstore. 1788. 24mo. viii, [9]-112, [7- bookseller advts], [1 blank] pp, as issued. Modern marbled boards and paper spine title. 18 items on exhibition, each with woodcut illustration. Fine in a cloth clamshell case with paper label.

Welch suggests this copy may be "part of a publisher's remainder," thus explaining its excellent condition.

"Amongst the eighteen items on exhibition, each of which has a woodcut illustration and an explanation, are: The Taking of the Bird's Nest, by Master Avis; The Idler, by Master

Johnson; The Creation of the World, by Master Adam; The Hunting of the Cat, by Master Nimrod, etc.” [Rosenbach].

FIRST AMERICAN EDITION. Welch 685. Rosenbach 134. Evans 21392. \$1,800.00



Item No. 71



Item No. 72



Item No. 72

Early American Caricature and Humor at its Best

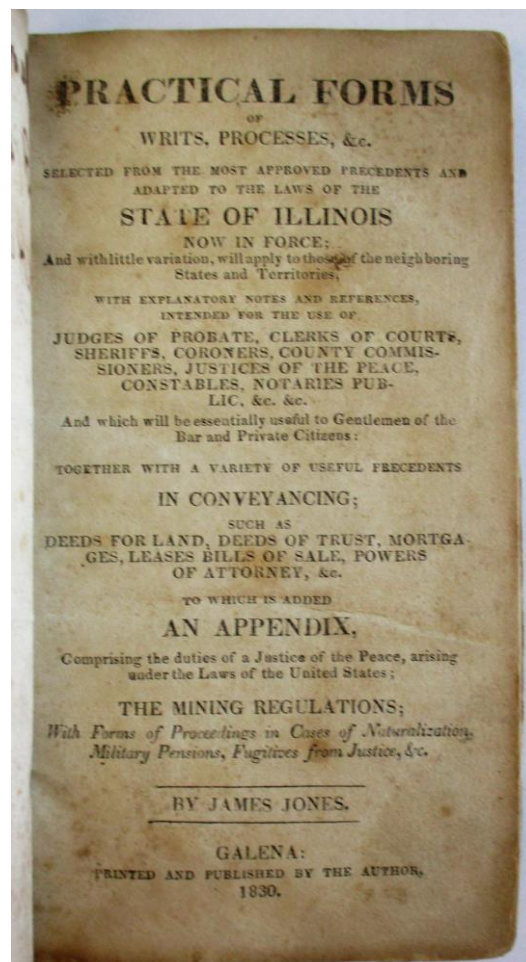
72. **Johnston, David Claypool: SCRAPS FOR THE YEAR 1830. DESIGNED, ETCHED AND PUBLISHED BY D.C. JOHNSTON. Boston: [1830]. Oblong 4to, 12-1/4" x 9-3/4."** Original printed and illustrated title wrappers, stitched. Title as part of an elaborate, humorous

etching of a human face, 'Scraps' written as a curly head of hair; eyes flanked by a gargoyle-like character. Four full-page etchings, each containing nine humorous designs, each page with original tissue guard. Verso of each leaf blank. Some foxing to tissue guards. Very Good.

This is the rare first edition of one of Johnston's earliest 'Scraps.' which he issued at various times between 1828 and 1849. Each leaf depicts a montage of nine detailed scenes satirizing contemporary society, with cartoon bubble dialogue and caricatured illustrations. Examples include: A working-class Boston family reminds a destitute woman of the pleasure in witnessing a hanging; a man shower-bathing with an umbrella; "Weak Nerves" depicting, with the usual racist dialogue, an African-American wedding; "Stricken in Ears" depicts a fancy white lady cuffing her Negro slave.

Johnston was "known to his many admirers as the Cruikshank of the New World." See, Greenhill, 'David Claypoole Johnston and the Menial Labor of Caricature,' 17 *American Art*, No. 3, pp 32-51 [2003]. Born in 1799, Johnston "is best remembered for his contribution to the early years of lithography in America, and, of course, as a humorist." See, AAS Online Exhibition, 30 March 2007. Tatham called him "the outstanding comic artist of New England in painting and in the graphic arts."

Weitenkampf 51. Tatham, A Note About David Claypool Johnston, Syracuse U. Library Assoc. Courier (Spring 1970). AI 2069 [2- MBAt, PP]. Sabin 36358. Not in Weitenkampf. OCLC 82705140 [1- Met. Mus. Art] as of October 2020. \$3,000.00



Item No. 73

One of the Earliest Galena Imprints

73. **Jones, James:** PRACTICAL FORMS OF WRITS, PROCESSES, &C. SELECTED FROM THE MOST APPROVED PRECEDENTS AND ADAPTED TO THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS NOW IN FORCE; AND WITH LITTLE VARIATION, WILL APPLY TO THOSE OF THE NEIGHBORING STATES AND TERRITORIES, WITH EXPLANATORY NOTES AND REFERENCES, INTENDED FOR THE USE OF JUDGES OF PROBATE, CLERKS OF COURTS, SHERIFFS, CORONERS, COUNTY COMMISSIONERS... AND WHICH WILL BE ESSENTIALLY USEFUL TO GENTLEMEN OF THE BAR AND PRIVATE CITIZENS: TOGETHER WITH A VARIETY OF USEFUL PRECEDENTS IN CONVEYANCING... THE MINING REGULATIONS; WITH FORMS OF PROCEEDINGS IN CASES OF NATURALIZATION, MILITARY PENSIONS, FUGITIVES FROM JUSTICE, &C. Galena: Printed and Published by the Author, 1830. 164, [1 blank], [1 errata], 52 [appendix], 10 [Index] pp [as issued]. Light to moderate foxing, light wear. Bound in original half sheep [rubbed], rebacked. Good+. With contemporary ownership signatures of George Taylor and Robert Williams.

This popular law book was one of Galena's first imprints and probably its first non-periodical publication. Neither Byrd, Tanner, nor OCLC records an earlier Galena book. "Galena was the seventh town in Illinois to attract a printing press. It was the first 'boom' town in the state and, for a brief period during the 'lead rush' was the state's most populous area. James Jones, the first printer there, had many reasons to expect a bright future" [Byrd]. Tanner, augmenting Byrd's entry, states that the page of errata "was printed some months after the book itself."

Byrd concludes that Jones, who probably arrived in Galena in 1827, issued the town's first imprint with the first number of his 'Miner's Journal' in 1828. The section on mining regulations has particular relevance for Galena's Lead Boom. 'Galena' in Latin means 'lead sulfite.'

FIRST EDITION. Byrd 104. Tanner, Some Corrections and Emendations 104. Graff 2239. Cohen 8033. \$850.00



Item No. 74

A Jew Goes West

74. **[Judaica] Klain, Nathan:** ALBUMEN PHOTOGRAPH OF SAN FRANCISCO'S CITY COLLEGE, ON ORIGINAL PLAIN MOUNT, FAINT EMBOSSED "KLAIN" STAMP. [San Francisco: c. 1866]. Albumen photograph, oblong 7-3/8" x 4-7/8." Mounted on heavy card stock measuring 9-1/4" x 6-3/4." Green three-cent Internal Revenue stamp, inscribed "NMK 1866," on blank verso. Very Good, the mount with some light spotting.

Klain, born in Hungary around 1820, became a naturalized American citizen in New York in 1853. He moved to California around 1860, and plied his trade as a photographer and daguerreotypist in San Francisco, beginning about 1863 until his death around 1885. He is buried in San Mateo at the burial site of the two Jewish Congregations of that City: Navai Shalome and Giboth Olam.

San Francisco's City College and its new Chemical and Metallurgical Laboratory are described in the 6 July 1866 issue of the Daily Alta California newspaper. A fence is in the foreground, and a trolley is depicted beside the building, having discharged passengers who are awaiting entry in line. The green 3-cent George Washington revenue stamp on verso was issued in 1862 and was in use through 1871. \$850.00

Barrancas Florida Sept. 8th
Dear sister as this is a nice
morning and I am out on
duty I will try and answer
your letter which I received
some days ago and have
not answered it yet.
We are still in the same camp
as when I last rode our
Company has been out on
a two days scout since I
last rode was out to Florida
but did not see any rebels
still had a pretty hard day
of it we was getting sawlog
a strange kind of work for
soldiers to be at work at
but we have to do all kind
of work this summer that
is to be I expect to work some
at work making before my time

girls for me tell him to
do it right, xxx and he
might write me a letter
if he has nothing else to do
give my best respects to all the
inquirers friend and kiss
that awfully sweet Baby for
me will soon your Brother
as ever
D. H. Larrimer

11th Iowa I. f. Co. c

Item No. 75

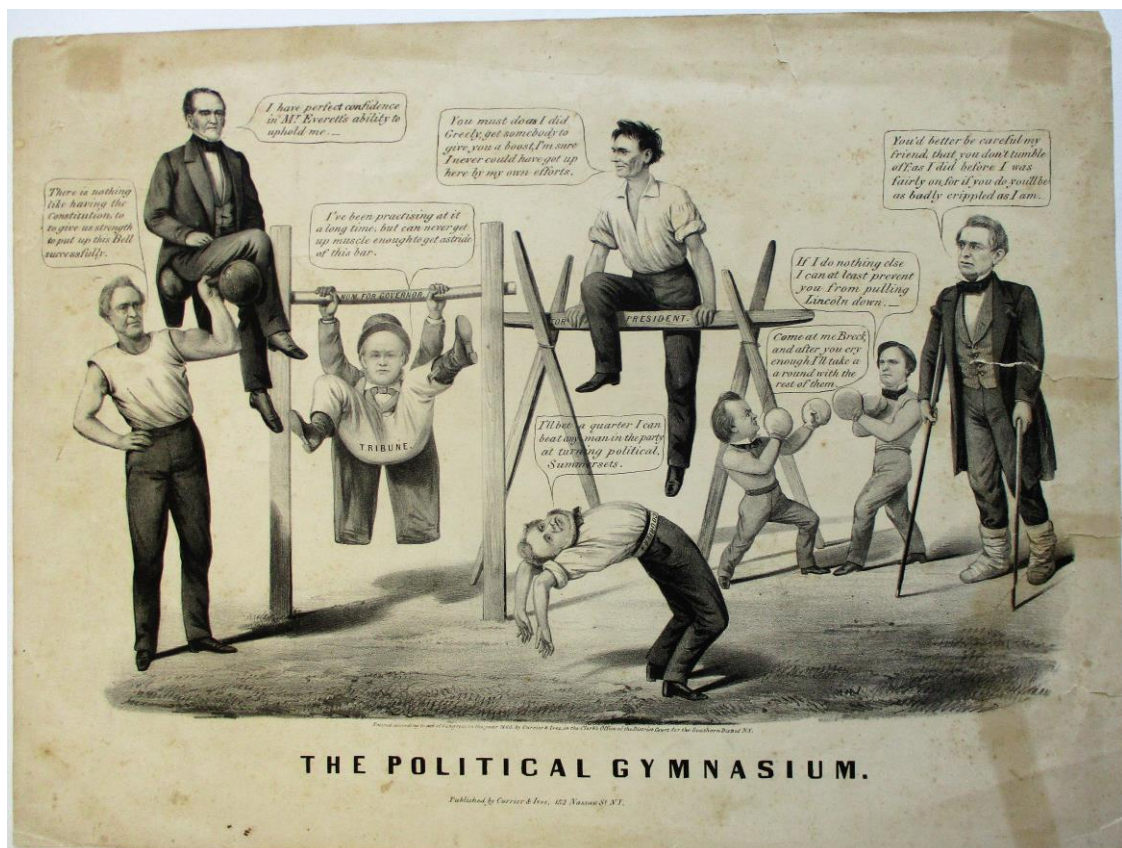
“The Niggers is Dying Pretty Fast”

75. **Larrimer, D[avid] K.:** AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED, DATED AT BARRANCAS, FLORIDA, ON SEPTEMBER 8 [1864], TO HIS SISTER, DESCRIBING

LIFE AT DISEASE-RIDDEN BARRANCAS, HIS HOPE TO BE TRANSFERRED TO WASHINGTON FOR SERVICE IN THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, AND THE DEATHS OF MANY NEGROES FROM DISEASE. Barrancas, Florida: September 8 [1864]. Leaf folded to [4] pp. Ink manuscript on 3-1/2 pages. Old folds, couple of edge spots, Very Good.

"We are still in the same camp as when I last rote our Company has been out on a two days scout since I last rote was out to Pensacoly [sic] but did not see any rebs at all had a pretty hard trip of it - we was getting sawlogs, strange kind of work for soldiers to be at but we have to do all kind of work this summer that is to do. I expect is work some at [?] making before my three is out. I was at work heaving coal of a brig yesterday you may bet it was hot work sure but i am able for it am quite harty but I don't believe this is a very healthy place. there is a good many of our boys getting sick here but not dangerous. the niggers is dying pretty fast from about 18 to --- per day. I do not know what is the matter with them. There is pretty strong talk of us going to Washington City. I hope we will for I have been in all the armies but the Potomac and I would like to be in that before it closes. . . I heard yesterday that Sam Thornton was wounded at Memphis in the right leg. . . "

David Kennedy Larrimer [a/k/a Larimer] [c.1838-1885] was born in Ohio and had moved with his parents to Washington County, Iowa, by 1860. He enlisted as a private with Co. H, Iowa 7th Infantry on July 24, 1861, and was discharged on March 7, 1862, after being severely wounded. He received disability benefits for a time and later reenlisted with Company C, 19th Iowa Infantry on February 29, 1864. He appears to have been transferred into Company F of the 29th Iowa Infantry for a time, but by the date of this letter, he was back with the 19th Iowa stationed in Barrancas. The regiment saw action twice in Milton, Florida and were later moved to Fort Gaines, Alabama, in December. Larrimer was mustered out about July, 1865. He moved back to his home state of Ohio and worked as a farm laborer. \$350.00



Item No. 76

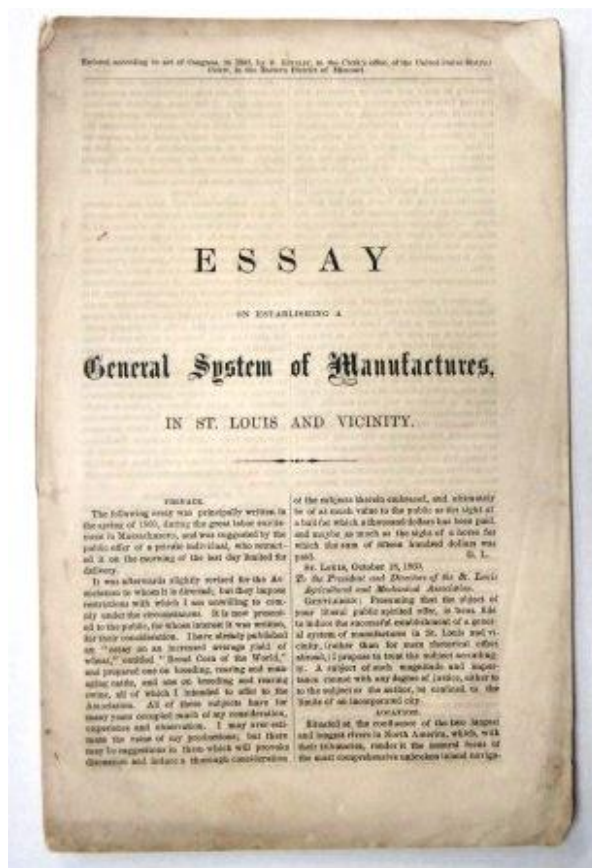
1860 "Parody on the Field of Presidential Candidates"

76. [Lincoln, Abraham]: THE POLITICAL GYMNASIUM. New York: Currier & Ives. 1860. Lithograph broadside, 13-1/2" x 18." Several closed tears, two of them repaired with old tape on verso [tear line affecting Seward's midsection]. Good+.

This scarce lithograph is a detailed, humorous "parody on the field of presidential candidates and their supporters in the 1860 campaign." Bell and Everett, for the Constitutional Union Party, are there: Bell, a muscle man, holds Everett aloft on a barbell. Horace Greeley's "political ambitions are mocked by the artist who shows him vainly attempting to climb up a horizontal bar." Lincoln is at the center: he has "successfully mounted a balance beam constructed of wooden rails." The New York Courier's James Watson Webb's does a backward somersault in the foreground.

The Curriers evidently issued the broadside after the parties' nominating Conventions, because Seward is depicted as a cripple, "on crutches and with bandaged feet." Breckinridge and Douglas, "the two sectional Democratic candidates compete in a boxing match." Reilly 1860-34 [quotations are from Reilly]. Weitenkampf 123. OCLC records copies at AAS, Clements, and Lincoln Pres. Lib. under three accession numbers as of October 2020.

\$1500.00



Item No. 77

St. Louis is "Stamped Indelibly" by "The Great Engineer of the Universe"

77. [Lindley, G.]: ESSAY ON ESTABLISHING A GENERAL SYSTEM OF MANUFACTURES, IN ST. LOUIS AND VICINITY. [St. Louis: 1860]. 8pp, stitched. Caption title, as issued, and printed in two columns per page. Lightly dusted, Very Good.

Lindley, about whom we know next to nothing, entered the copyright to this rare pamphlet in the Eastern District of Missouri in 1860. His introductory remarks, signed at the end 'G.L.', express hope that his Essay will "ultimately be as much value to the public as the sight of a bull for which a thousand dollars has been paid, and maybe as much as the sight of a horse for which the sum of fifteen hundred dollars was paid."

St. Louis's strategic location, "at the confluence of the two largest and longest rivers of North America," renders it unequalled "as a business place." He surveys the area's natural resources, fruit, domestic animals, fish iron, and manufacturing materials. With some common-sense planning, St. Louis can exploit these advantages and become mighty. Thanks to "The Great Engineer of the Universe," St. Louis is "stamped indelibly...as a large commercial as well as manufacturing city." He signs in type at the end, 'Manifest Destiny.'

Not in Sabin, Eberstadt, Decker. OCLC 297540011 [1- WI Hist. Soc.] as of October 2020.

\$850.00



Item No. 78

**The Hero of "One of the Most Decisive Engagements
Ever Fought by the American Navy"**

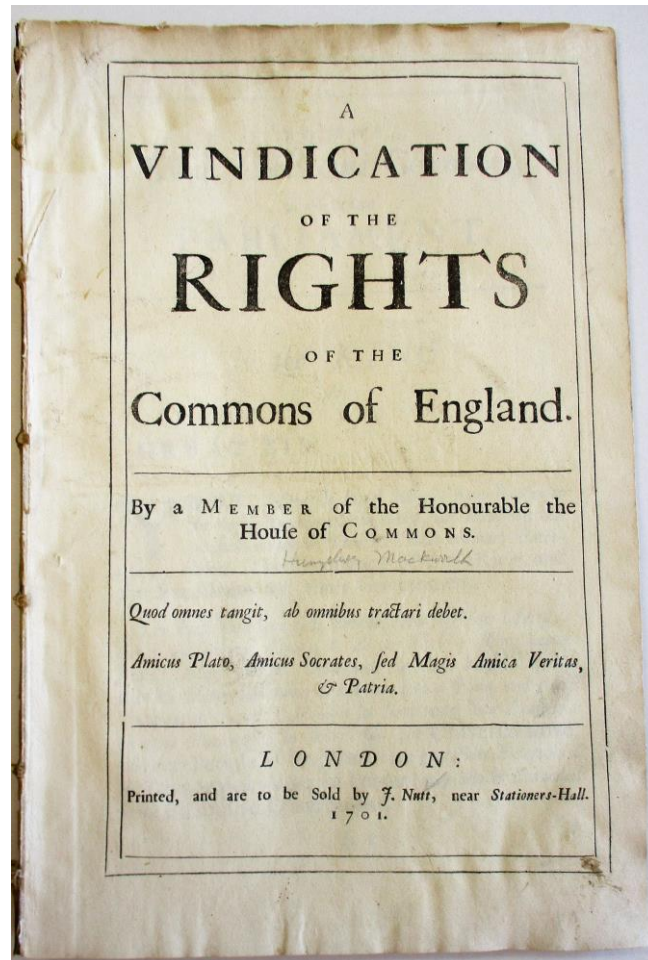
78. **Macdonough, Thomas**]: COM. THOMAS MACDONOUGH OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY. DRAWN & ENGRAVED BY T. GIMBREDE, N. YORK. New York: [1813]. Stipple engraving, 9-1/8" x 12." Half-length portrait of Macdonough in uniform, within

oval border resting on two dolphin heads. Lightly toned, right blank margin chipped. Else Very Good.

Commander Macdonough was the man of the hour after his "brilliant and extraordinary victory" over the British at Plattsburg Bay, in Lake Champlain. "The battle of Plattsburg was one of the most decisive engagements ever fought by the American navy. Before it took place the British planned to make the Great Lakes British waters. Macdonough's victory caused the enemy's army to retreat into Canada and left the government of Great Britain no ground upon which to claim territorial adjustments at Ghent" [DAB].

Stauffer 1060.

\$600.00



Item No. 79

“A Prudent Distribution of Power”

79. [Mackworth, Humphrey]: A VINDICATION OF THE RIGHTS OF THE COMMONS OF ENGLAND. BY A MEMBER OF THE HONOURABLE THE HOUSE OF COMMONS. London: Printed, and are to be sold by J. Nutt, 1701. [12], 40pp. Folio, disbound. Light waterstains, a few small old ink spots on outer leaves, else text quite clean. Very Good.

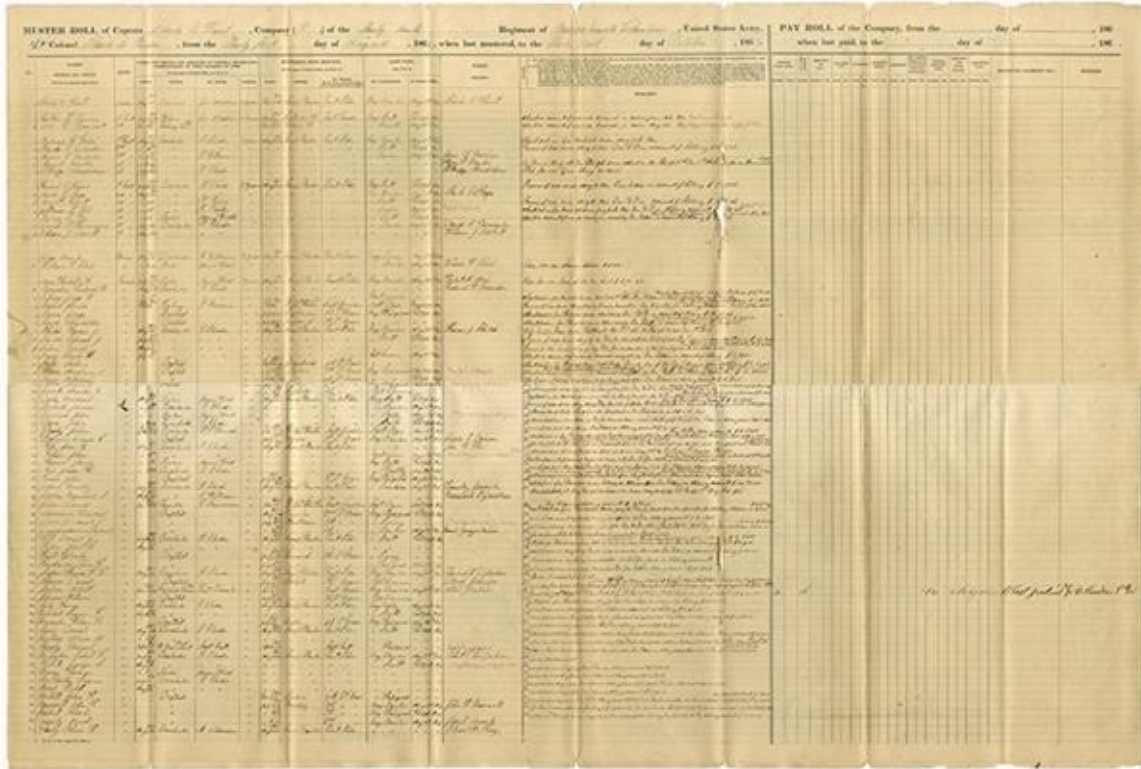
Mackworth argues that the Commons "have a discretionary power in the prosecution of impeachments" that is inviolable by the House of Lords and the Crown and essential to the protection of English liberties. A Whig, concerned that the "Happy Constitution of the Establish'd Government" be protected from encroachments by King and Lords, he urges "a

Prudent Distribution of Power, in the Original Frame and Constitution of the Government," among "Three Branches of the Supreme Authority."

This constitutional essay on separation of powers, and limitations on the authority of rulers, expresses the Whig ideology that would, later in the century, influence colonial American thinking in the direction of independence.

FIRST EDITION. Goldsmiths' 3845. ESTC T50902.

\$375.00



Item No. 80

Massachusetts Does its Part in the War

80. **[Massachusetts in the Civil War]:** 39TH MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEER MUSTER ROLL, 31 AUGUST 1864 - 31 OCTOBER 1864. Elephant folio printed broadsheet, completed in neat ink manuscript and signed by Captain Charles N. Hunt and Captain George Nelson. Old folds, several fold splits repaired, minor loss. Else Very Good.

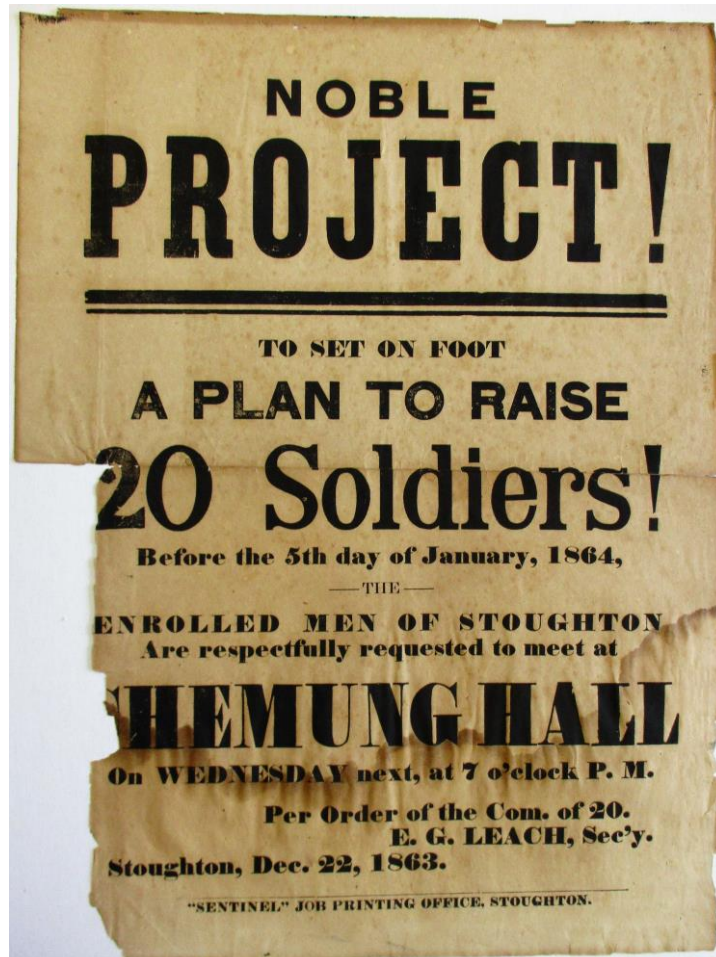
The 39th Regiment Massachusetts Infantry was organized at Camp Stanton in Lynnfield, Massachusetts, August 13 through September 2, 1862, and mustered for a three-year enlistment under the command of Colonel Phineas Stearns Davis. Originally assigned to the defense of Washington, the Regiment later saw action with the Army of the Potomac at the major battles in Virginia. This carefully detailed muster roll was written soon after the Battle at Weldon Railroad in late August 1864. It reflects the consequences of that battle, noting soldiers wounded, ill, and taken as prisoners of war.

\$375.00

81. **[Massachusetts in the Civil War]:** NOBLE PROJECT! TO SET ON FOOT A PLAN TO RAISE 20 SOLDIERS! BEFORE THE 5TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1864. THE ENROLLED MEN OF STOUGHTON ARE RESPECTFULLY REQUESTED TO MEET AT CHEMUNG HALL ON WEDNESDAY NEXT, AT 7 O'CLOCK P.M. PER ORDER OF THE COM. OF 20. | E.G. LEACH, SEC'Y. | STOUGHTON, DEC. 22, 1863. Stoughton [MA]:

"Sentinel" Job Printing Office, 1863. Printed Broadside, 10-1/2" x 14-1/2." Spotted, toned, lower half of left margin trimmed to text. Old fold split repaired. Fair.

Probably a unique survival of Civil War recruiting efforts in this Massachusetts town. The Stoughton Town Offices were located in Chemung Hall until 1870. \$125.00

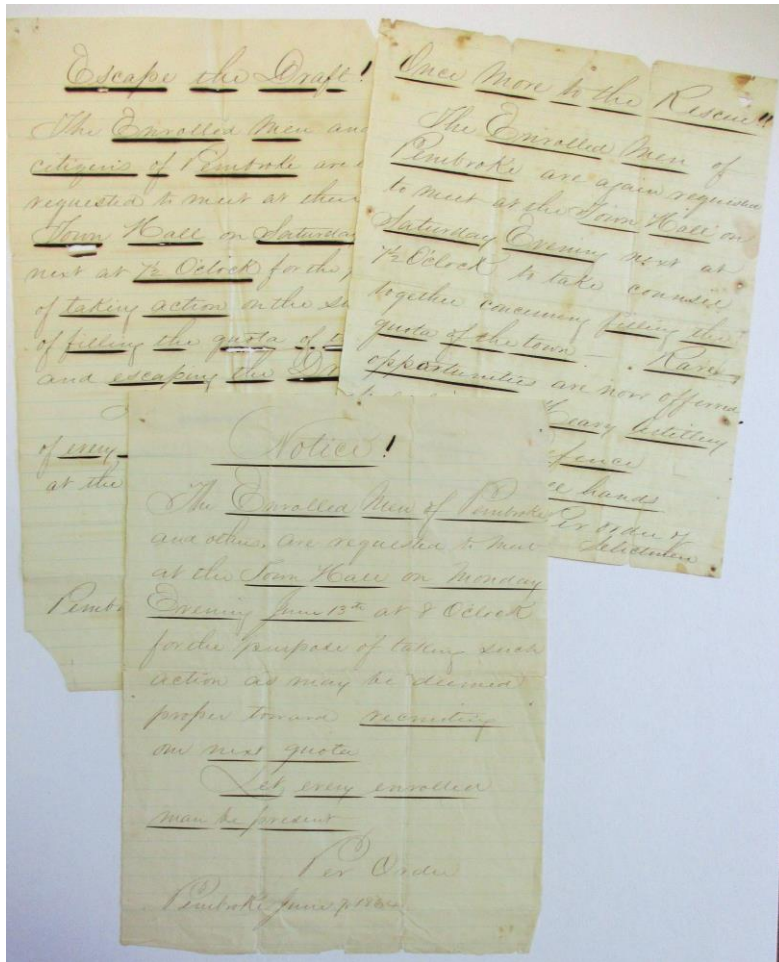


Item No. 81

82. [Massachusetts in the Civil War]: ONCE MORE TO THE RESCUE!! THE ENROLLED MEN OF PEMBROKE ARE AGAIN REQUESTED TO MEET AT THE TOWN HALL ON SATURDAY EVENING NEXT AT 7 1/2 O'CLOCK TO TAKE COUNSEL TOGETHER CONCERNING FILLING THE QUOTA OF THE TOWN. RARE OPPORTUNITIES ARE NOW OFFERED TO ENLIST IN HEAVY ARTILLERY FOR COAST DEFENCE. TURN OUT ALL HANDS PER ORDER OF SELECTMAN. PEMBROKE AUG 18/64. Pembroke [MA]: 1864. Manuscript Broadside, 7-3/4" x 9-3/4." Written in ink on lined paper, many words underlined. Old folds a couple of short tears. Docketed on verso, "War Meeting Notice." Good.

[offered with] TWO OTHER MANUSCRIPT BROADSIDES, IN SIMILAR CONDITION. One headed, "Notice!" and dated June 7, 1864; the other headed, "Escape the Draft!" and dated July 26, 1864. Worn but complete. Good.

These are probably unique survivals of Civil War recruiting efforts in this Massachusetts town. \$500.00



Item No. 82

The Life of the Law in Mid-Century Frontier Ohio

83. **McBride, Duncan:** AN OHIO JUSTICE OF THE PEACE'S CIVIL AND CRIMINAL CASE DOCKETS, 1845-1851. [Monroe Township, Ohio: 1845-1851. Two folio volumes: "Docket in Criminal Cases," and "Docket in Civil Cases." Bound in matching quarter calf and marbled paper over boards. About 232 hand-numbered pages of manuscript entries: 184pp for the larger civil docket, 48pp for the criminal docket. They cover the years 1845-1851 in ink manuscript. Numerous manuscript documents are tipped onto leaves or laid in. Front free endpaper of each volume with date of November 11, 1845. Each volume with Index at front listing the name of each case tried. Very Good.

These civil and criminal cases were tried before Justice of the Peace Duncan McBride [1807-1862] a prominent lawyer in Monroe Township, Richland County, Ohio. Born in Virginia [now West Virginia] in 1807, he and his family migrated to a log cabin in Richland County in 1817. He grew up in simple, rural circumstances. In his young adulthood he bought a farm in Monroe Township, where he lived to the end of his days.

In frontier Ohio Justices of the Peace tried many cases that would later be heard more formally by judges of established courts. It appears from these volumes that Judge McBride had a full docket-- the criminal cases traverse charges of assault and battery, assault upon the person, provoking a breach of peace, profane swearing, rape, Sabbath breaking, perjury, bastardy. The civil cases involve claims of breach of contract, default on a promissory note,

84. **[McKinley, William]:** PHOTOGRAPHIC STANDING PORTRAIT OF PRESIDENT WILLIAM MCKINLEY. n.p.: [c. 1896]. Folio 11-3/4" x 20-1/4" gelatin silver or bromide print, black and white, mounted on stiff cardboard. McKinley stands facing right, wearing a long suit coat with six buttons, his right hand in his pocket and his left hand hanging by his side, his pant legs showing to just below his knees. Small 2" x 2" mar in bottom right corner, crack across bottom left corner. Previously matted, glue remnants around border. Good+.

\$250.00



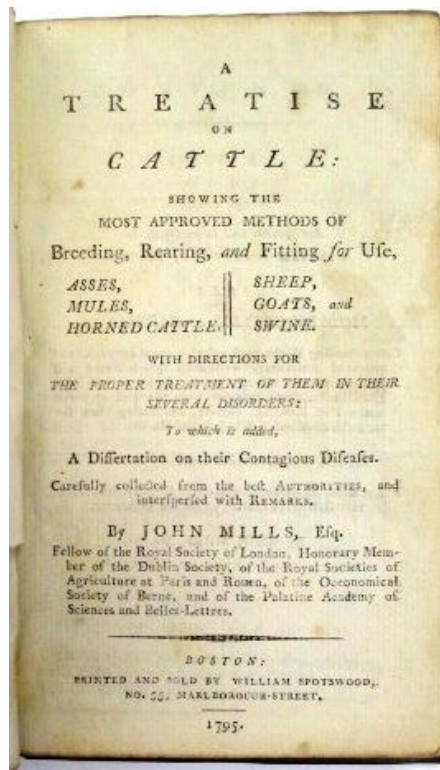
Item No. 84

85. **Mills, John:** A TREATISE ON CATTLE: SHOWING THE MOST APPROVED METHODS OF BREEDING, REARING, AND FITTING FOR USE, ASSES, MULES, HORNED CATTLE, SHEEP, GOATS, AND SWINE. WITH DIRECTIONS FOR THE PROPER TREATMENT OF THEM IN THEIR SEVERAL DISORDERS: TO WHICH IS ADDED, A DISSERTATION ON THEIR CONTAGIOUS DISEASES. Boston: William Spotswood, 1795. 12mo. iv, 215, [9] pp. With the publisher's advertisement at page [ii]. Bound in modern polished calf, gilt spine bands, and gilt-lettered morocco spine label. Text with light occasional foxing, Very Good.

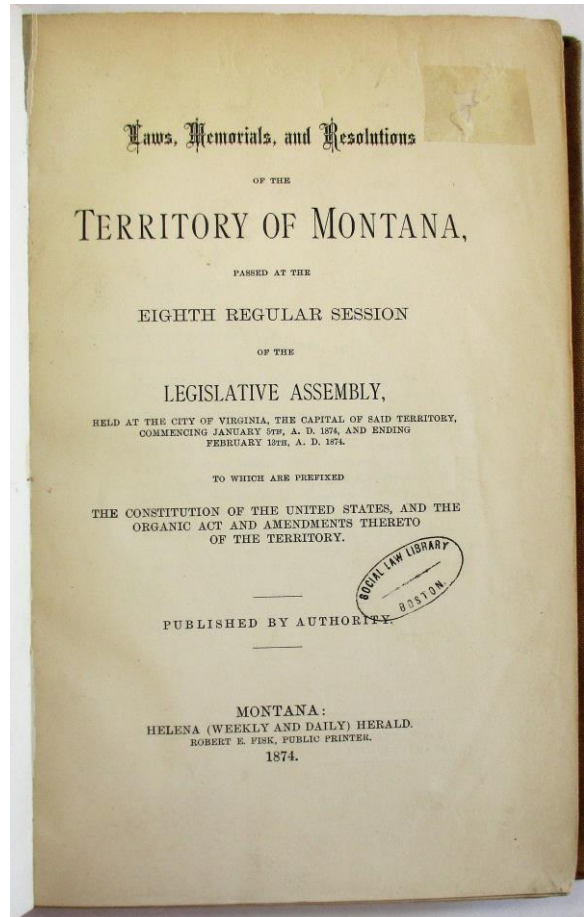
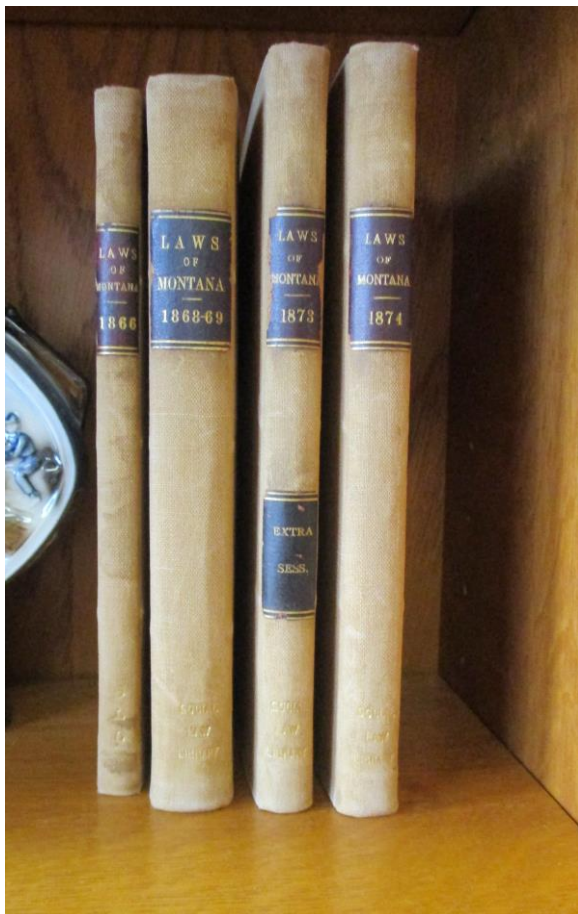
The first American edition of this thorough veterinary and husbandry work, originally published in London in 1776.

FIRST AMERICAN EDITION. Evans 29083. Austin 1309. Rink 1589.

\$500.00



Item No. 85



Item No. 86

Montana Territorial Laws

86. **Montana Territory:** LAWS OF THE TERRITORY OF MONTANA, PASSED AT THE THIRD SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE BEGINNING NOVEMBER 5, 1866, AND ENDING DECEMBER 15, 1866. Helena City, M.T.: Wilkinson and Ronan, Printers, 1866. 100pp. A couple of light rubberstamps, else clean text and Very Good, bound in later cloth, gilt-lettered morocco spine label, bookplate on front pastedown.

This early territorial imprint established the foundations of the taxing system, procedures for funding the debt, procedures for incorporations, and enacted a variety of other Acts and Memorials.

Babbitt 280.

[offered with] LAWS, MEMORIALS, AND RESOLUTIONS OF THE TERRITORY OF MONTANA, PASSED AT THE FIFTH SESSION OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, BEGUN AT VIRGINIA CITY DECEMBER 7, 1868, AND CONCLUDED JANUARY 15, 1869. Helena, M.T.: 1869. 156pp. A couple of light rubberstamps, else clean text and Very Good.

[bound with] LAWS, MEMORIALS AND RESOLUTIONS OF THE TERRITORY OF MONTANA, PASSED AT THE SIXTH SESSION OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, BEGUN AT VIRGINIA CITY, MONDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1869, AND CONCLUDED JANUARY 7, 1870... Helena, M.T. Robert E. Fisk, Public Printer. 1870. 163, [1 blank] pp. Original printed green wrappers bound in. A couple of light rubberstamps, else Very Good. Bound together in later cloth, gilt-lettered morocco spine label, gilt institution's name stamped at base of spine, bookplate on front pastedown.

The Organic Act of the Territory of Montana is printed, along with Acts concerning public lands, mining, civil and criminal procedure, territorial boundaries, irrigation and agriculture, cattle, and other subjects. Memorials seek a branch mint, removal of the Flat Head Indians from the Bitter Root Valley in Missoula County, and funding for the newly established Montana Historical Society.

Babbitt 280, 280.

[offered with] LAWS, MEMORIALS, AND RESOLUTIONS OF THE TERRITORY OF MONTANA, PASSED AT THE EXTRAORDINARY REGULAR SESSION OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, CONVENED BY PROCLAMATION OF THE GOVERNOR OF SAID TERRITORY, BEGUN AND HELD AT THE CITY OF VIRGINIA, THE CAPITAL OF SAID TERRITORY, ON MONDAY, THE FOURTEENTH DAY OF APRIL, A.D. 1873... Helena: 1874. ix, [1 blank], 169 pp. A couple of light rubberstamps, light wear, else Very Good in later cloth, gilt-lettered morocco spine label, gilt institution's name stamped at base of spine, bookplate on front pastedown.

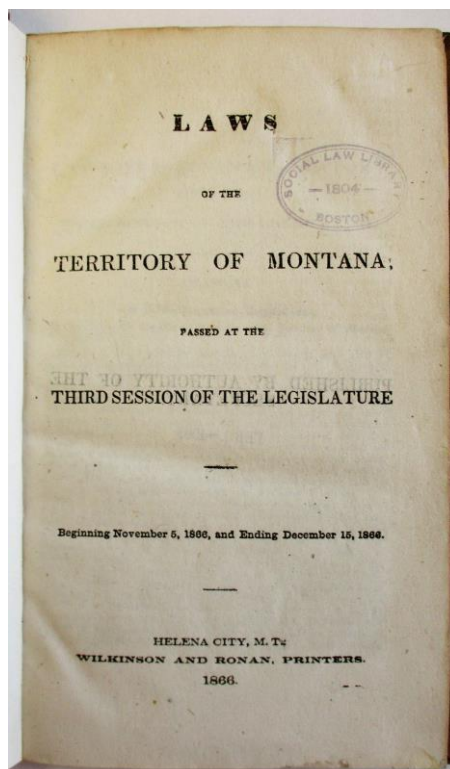
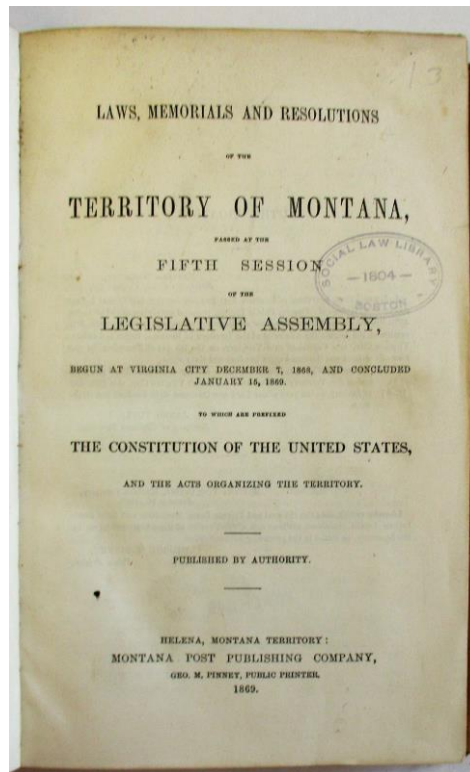
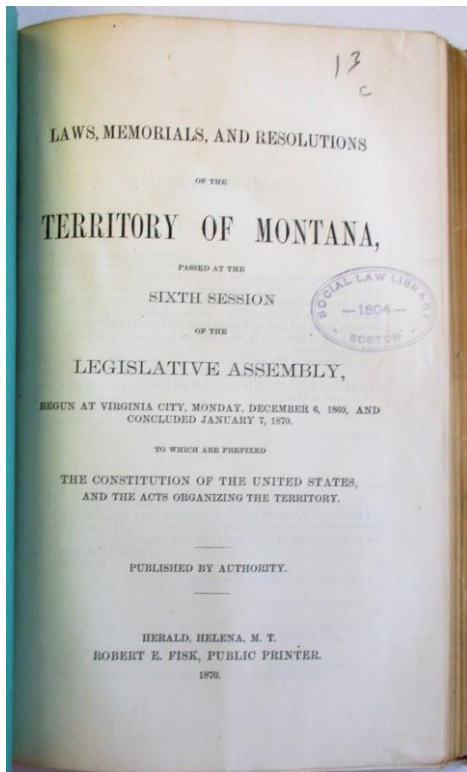
The Session enacted statutes on punishments for prison breaks, taxation, penitentiary regulations, railroads, common schools, as well as a variety of other subjects.

Babbitt 280.

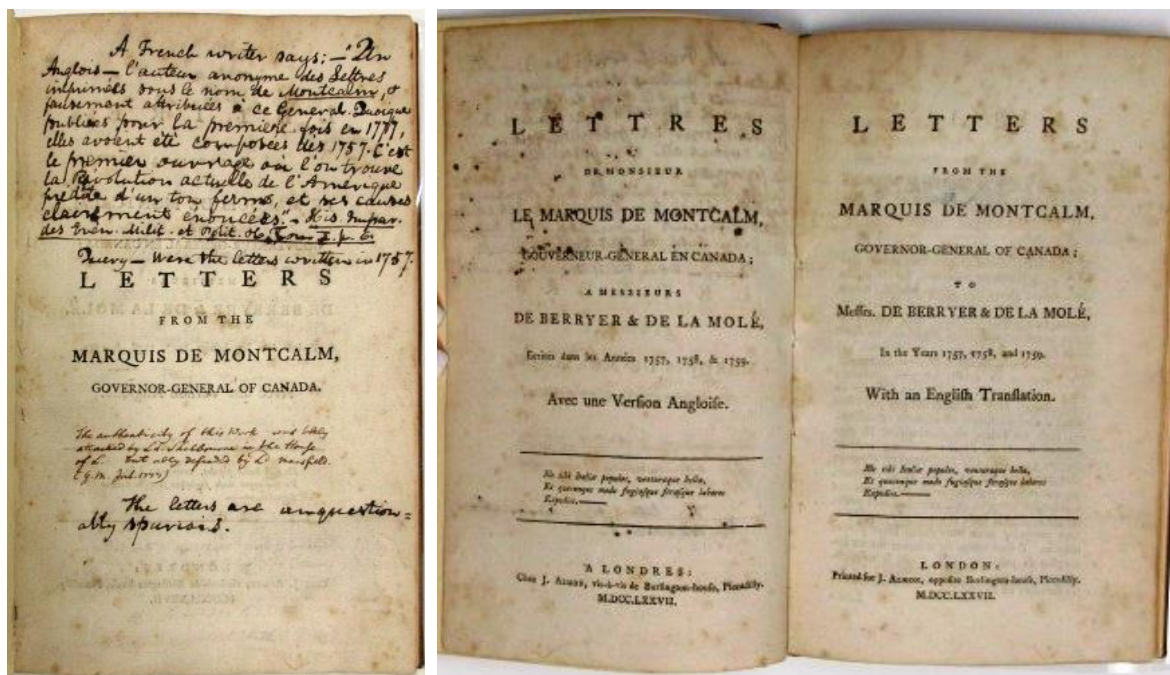
[offered with] LAWS, MEMORIALS, AND RESOLUTIONS OF THE TERRITORY OF MONTANA, PASSED AT THE EIGHTH REGULAR SESSION OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, HELD AT THE CITY OF VIRGINIA, THE CAPITAL OF SAID TERRITORY ...1874. [Helena]: 1874. xii, 214 pp. A couple of light rubberstamps, light wear, small hole in blank portion of title leaf. Good+, in later cloth, gilt-lettered morocco spine label, gilt institution's name stamped at base of spine, bookplate on front pastedown.

The Session issued a long Memorial on Yellowstone National Park, "one of the greatest interest to the adventurer, the seeker for the wonderful and curious, and for scientific observers. No like geographical area presents so much to absorb attention, excite curiosity, invite study,

and gratify a love of the romantic in nature." Another Memorial urges encroachments upon the Crow reservation, which is "unnecessarily large."
Babbitt 280. \$850.00



Item No. 86



Item No. 87

“Famous Forgery”

87. **Montcalm [De Saint-Veran, Louis-Joseph de Montcalm-Gazon] Marquis de:** LETTERS FROM THE MARQUIS DE MONTCALM, GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CANADA; TO MESSRS. DE BERRYER & DE MOLE, IN THE YEARS 1757, 1758, AND 1759. WITH AN ENGLISH TRANSLATION. London: Printed for J. Almon, 1777. [3], 28, 28 pp, with the half title. Bound in modern mottled calf by the Atelier Bindery in New York, with gilt-lettered spine label on black morocco. Light scattered foxing, Very Good. The Frank C. Deering copy, with that well-known collector's small morocco bookplate.

Printed in French and English on facing pages, including title leaves, this is the first edition of a famous forgery. The half title contains manuscript notes in three apparently contemporary hands, one in French and two in English, arguing about the authenticity of the letters. The final entry reads, "The letters are unquestionably spurious."

The three Letters, dated in 1757 and 1758, one including the report of a French spy, "claim to reveal the unrest and possibilities of revolt in the English colonies in America, with criticism of their administration and schemes for developing the French colony in Canada. The letters were handed to George III about 1764, by Roubaud, a vagabond priest and spy, formerly a Jesuit missionary in Canada. Ms. copies were circulated in London in 1775 and printed as above...The detection of this famous forgery is revealed by Parkman and Winsor in the Massachusetts hist. soc. Proceedings, v.11, 1869..." TPL.

FIRST EDITION. Howes M734 aa. Adams Controversy 77-85. Sabin 50091. TPL 289. II JCB 2404. \$950.00

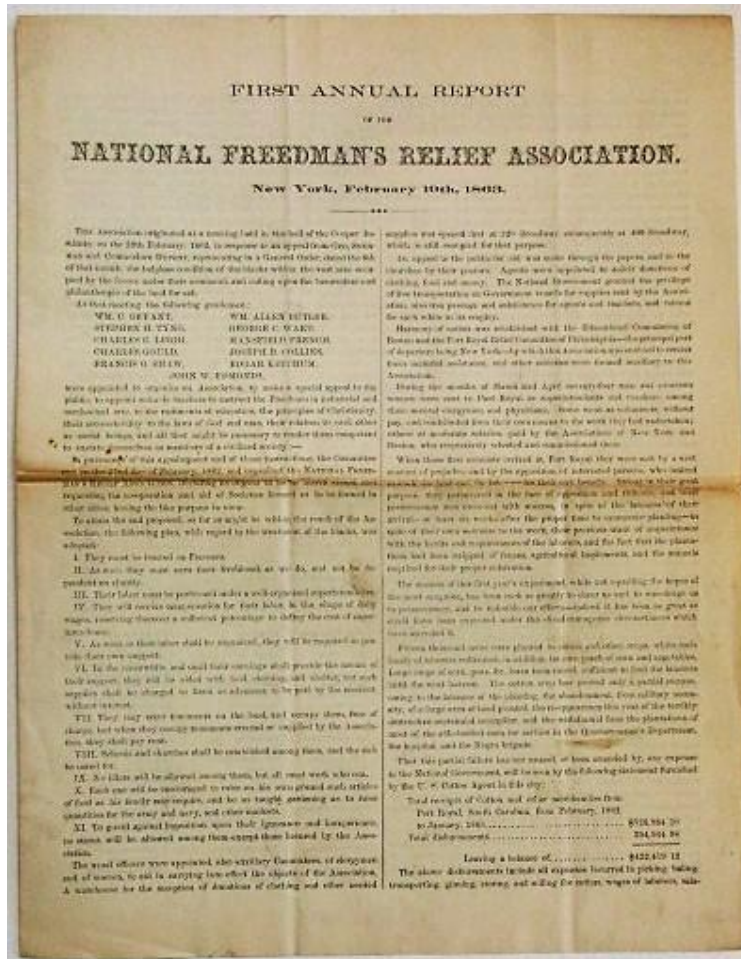
Established to Alleviate “The Helpless Condition of the Blacks”

88. **National Freedman's Relief Association: FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NATIONAL FREEDMAN'S RELIEF ASSOCIATION. NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 19TH, 1863.** [New York: 1863]. Folio leaf, folded to 8-1/2" x 11." 3, [1] pp. Old horizontal fold, mild wear, Good+ or so.

The Association was organized by William Cullen Bryant and others; they sign the document in type. It was established "in response to an appeal from Gen. Sherman and Commodore Dupont" to alleviate "the helpless condition of the blacks within the vast area occupied by the forces under their command." Its mission was to "instruct the Freedmen in industrial and mechanical arts, in the rudiments of education, the principles of Christianity... and all that might be necessary to render them competent to sustain themselves as members of a civilized society." Rules of the Association emphasize that "they must be treated as Freemen," and must "earn their livelihood...No idlers will be allowed among them."

The Report chronicles the Association's activities: teachers have been sent forth, including "refined Christian ladies"; crops have been planted and gathered; clothing and other goods have been supplied. Officers are listed. The last page prints "A Happy New Year's greeting to the Colored People in the Department of the South," from the Military Governor, Brigadier General Saxton.

Sabin 25746n. Not in LCP, Bartlett. OCLC 191232630 [2- AAS, NYHS], 41906195 [3- Cornell, MA Hist., U TX] as of September 2020. \$750.00

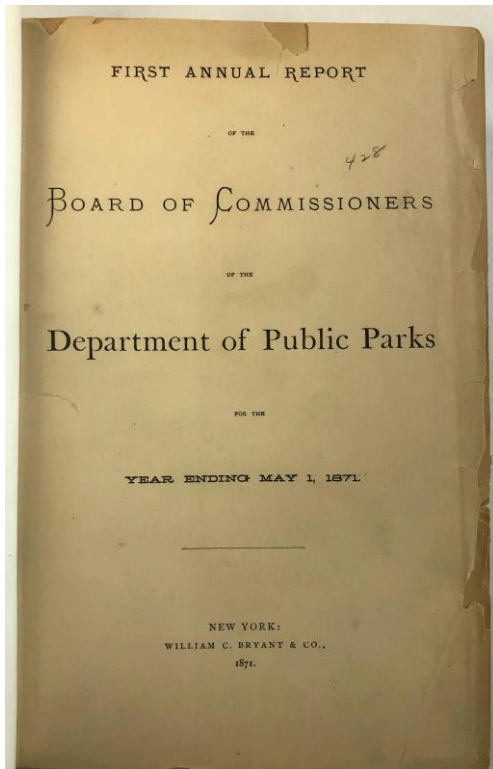


Item No. 88

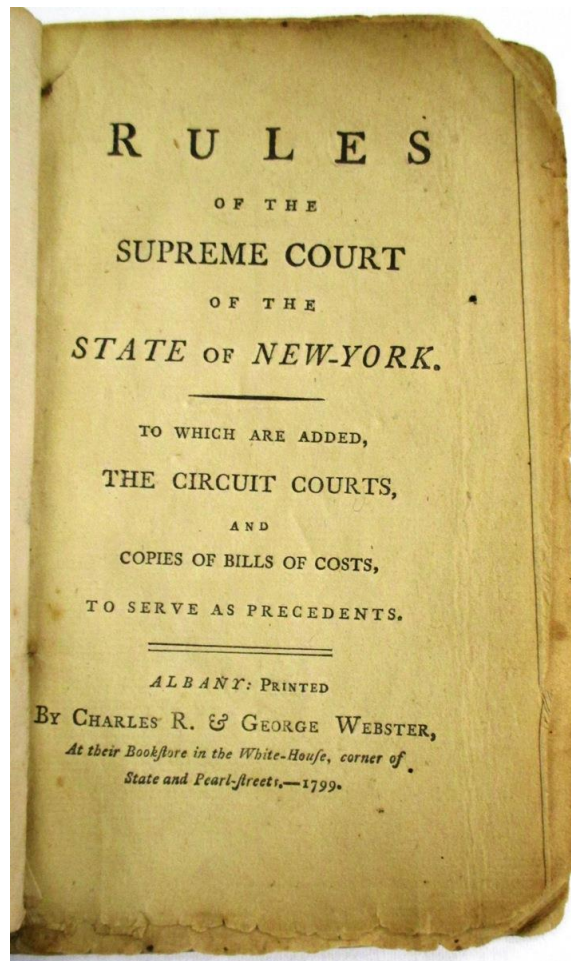
89. **New York Department of Public Parks: FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PARKS FOR THE YEAR ENDING MAY 1, 1871.** New York: William C. Bryant & Co. 1871. vi, [2 blanks], 427, [1 blank] pp, plus illustrations. Text and maps, plates and photographs are present [pursuant to pages v-vi] except for "The Grotto Bridge Over the Ravine," which should appear opposite page 198. All three maps are torn with loss. Bound in buckram [old library label at spine base],

text and illustrations clean. Some leaves with shallow blank edge chips. Except as noted, Good+.

This is the first edition of the comprehensive first report of the development of New York's iconic Central Park. It prints reports by architects, engineers, landscape gardeners and others on the design and development of Central Park in Manhattan from 1854 to 1870, as well as other New York City parks. It also discusses the change in jurisdiction over the park from state control through the Board of Commissioners of Central Park to city control through the newly formed Department of Public Parks. \$375.00



Item No. 89



Item No. 90

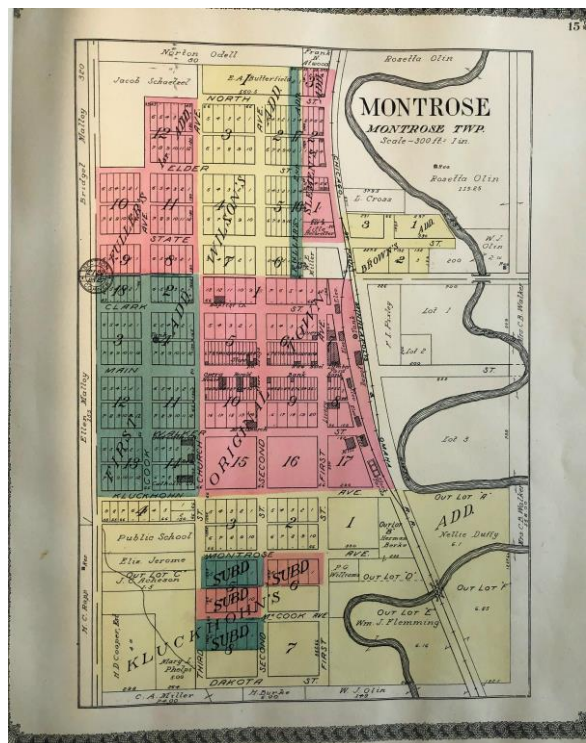
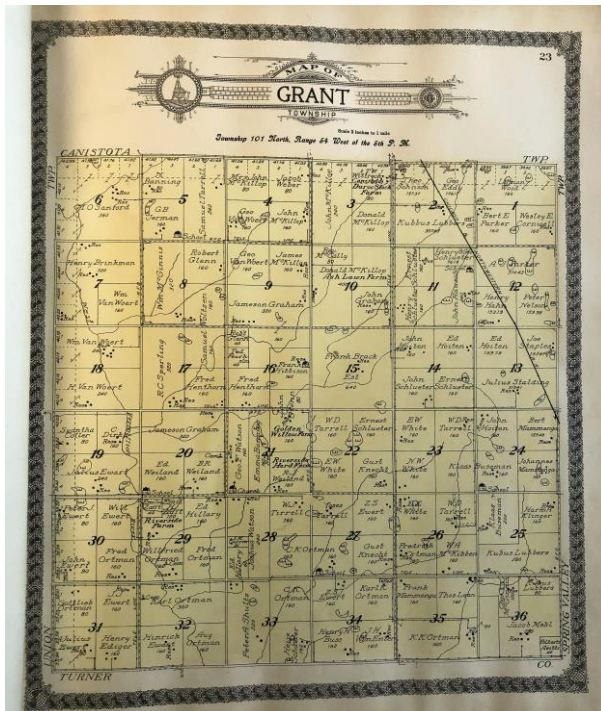
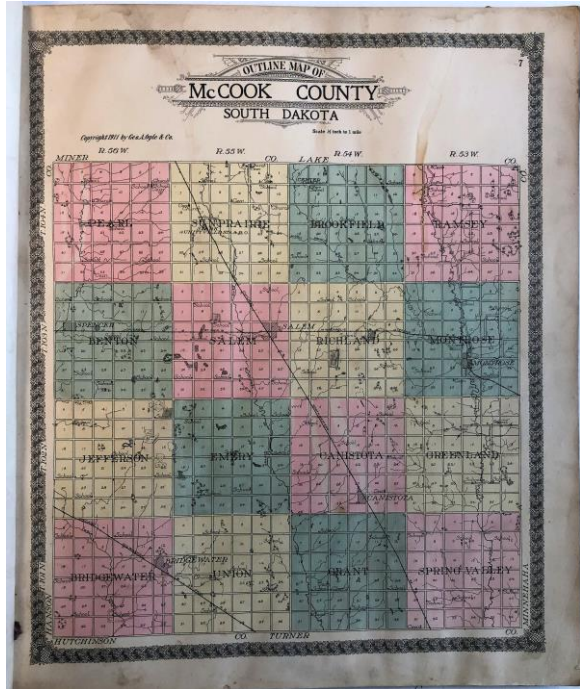
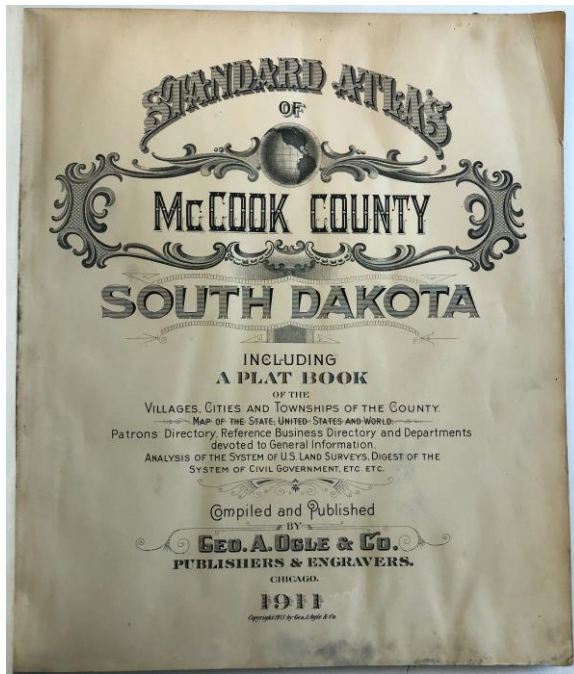
Rare New York Supreme and Circuit Court Laws

90. **[New York Supreme Court]:** RULES OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, TO WHICH ARE ADDED, THE CIRCUIT COURTS, AND COPIES OF BILLS OF COSTS, TO SERVE AS PRECEDENTS. Albany: Printed by Charles R. & George Webster, at their bookstore in the white-house, corner of State and Pearl-Street, 1799. 38pp, as issued. Stitched in original and quite worn dark, plain wrappers. Faint rubberstamp on blank verso of title leaf. Very Good. Housed in a modern slipcase [institutional mark at spine base].

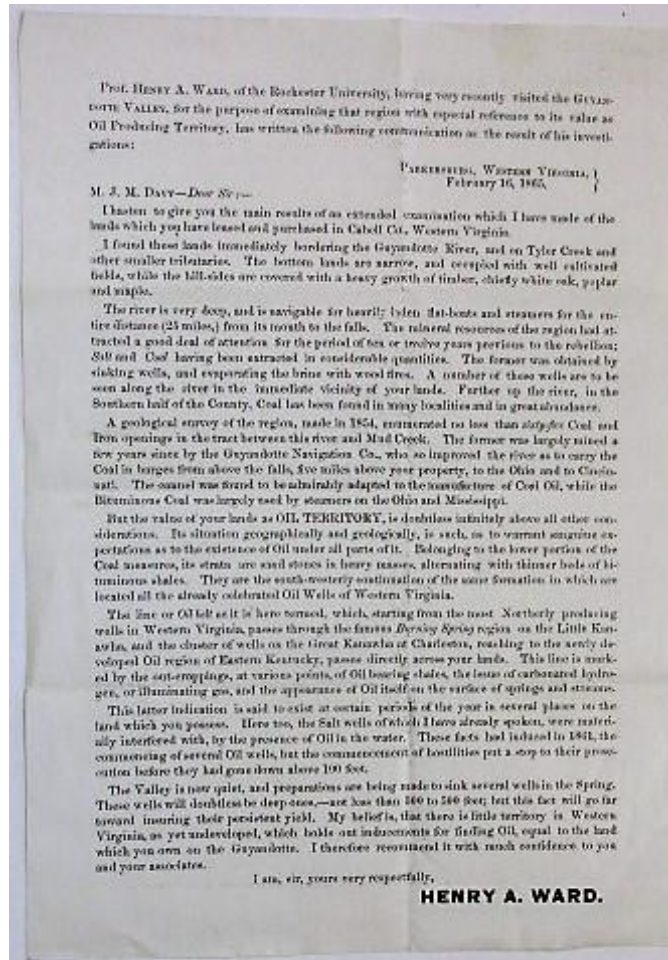
A rare imprint, which has not made its way to the AAS collection. NAIP records only the copy at Harvard. OCLC records two copies at Harvard, one at the Library of Congress, one at the U.S. Supreme Court Library, and one at the Buffalo & Erie County Library. Cohen 1349. Evans 35931. NAIP w016480. OCLC 4135290. \$1250.00

91. **Ogle, George A. and Company:** STANDARD ATLAS OF McCOOK COUNTY, SOUTH DAKOTA INCLUDING A PLAT BOOK OF THE VILLAGES, CITIES AND TOWNSHIPS OF THE COUNTY. MAP OF THE STATE, UNITED STATES AND WORLD. PATRONS DIRECTORY, REFERENCE BUSINESS DIRECTORY AND DEPARTMENTS DEVOTED TO GENERAL INFORMATION. ANALYSIS OF THE SYSTEM OF U.S. LAND SURVEYS, DIGEST OF THE SYSTEM OF CIVIL GOVERNMENT, ETC. ETC. Chicago: 1911. Folio atlas, with original covers [worn]. [4], 7-75, xxii pp, color maps [collated as issued]. Maps clean and bright with occasional mild

spotting; a couple of leaves with photo illustrations torn with a bit of loss. Good plus overall, with the features described in the title
 LeGear L3221. OCLC 12642997 [3- Yale, SD State, Mid-Continent Library] as of October 2020. \$750.00



Item No. 91



Item No 92

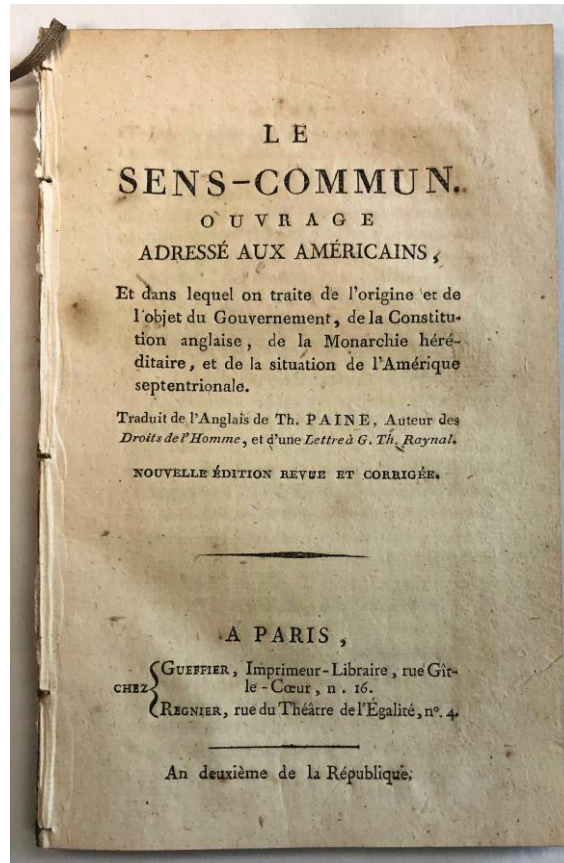
West Virginia Petroleum Industry in 1865

92. [Oil Exploration] Ward, Henry A.: PROF. HENRY A. WARD, OF THE ROCHESTER UNIVERSITY, HAVING VERY RECENTLY VISITED THE GUYANDOTTE VALLEY, FOR THE PURPOSE OF EXAMINING THAT REGION WITH ESPECIAL REFERENCE TO ITS VALUE AS OIL PRODUCING TERRITORY, HAS WRITTEN THE FOLLOWING COMMUNICATION AS THE RESULT OF HIS INVESTIGATIONS: PARKERSBURG, WESTERN VIRGINIA, FEBRUARY 16, 1865. M.J.M. DAVY-- DEAR SIR:-- Parkersburg? 1865. Printed Broadside, 7-3/4" x 11". Old folds, Very Good.

This is an early report on the development of the petroleum industry in West Virginia. Professor Ward reports on the mineral resources of lands which Mr. Day purchased in Cabell County, "Western Virginia." Although navigable waters, salt, coal, and iron have been found in abundance, "The value of your lands as OIL TERRITORY, is doubtless infinitely above all other considerations. Its situation geographically and geologically, is such, as to warrant sanguine expectations as to the existence of Oil under all parts of it." Ward describes the "Oil belt" which graces Davy's land, and assures him, "There is little territory in Western Virginia, as yet undeveloped, which holds out inducements for finding Oil, equal to the value which you own on the Guyandotte."

Not located on OCLC as of October 2020.

\$750.00



Item No. 93

Paris Edition of 'Common Sense.'

93. **Paine, Thomas:** LE SENS-COMMUN. OUVRAGE ADRESSE AUX AMERICAINS, ET DANS LEQUEL ON TRAITE DE L'ORIGINE ET DE L'OBJET DU GOUVERNEMENT, DE LA CONSTITUTION ANGLAISE, DE LA MONARCHIE HEREDITAIRE, ET DE LA SITUATION DE L'AMERIQUE SEPTENTRIONALE. TRADUIT DE L'ANGLAIS DE TH. PAINE, AUTER DES DROITS DE L'HOMME, ET D'UNE LETTREA G. TH. RAYNAL. NOUVELLE EDITION REVUE ET CORRIGEE. Paris: Gueffier... Regnier, [1791]. [2], ii, 96 pp. Disbound, short closed tear repaired expertly at page i, else Very Good.

This second Paris edition was printed in the same year as the Paris first, and was a welcome addition to the libraries of French revolutionaries. Translated by Antoine Griffet de Labaume.

Gimbel CS-65. Howes P17 [reference].

\$1,000.00

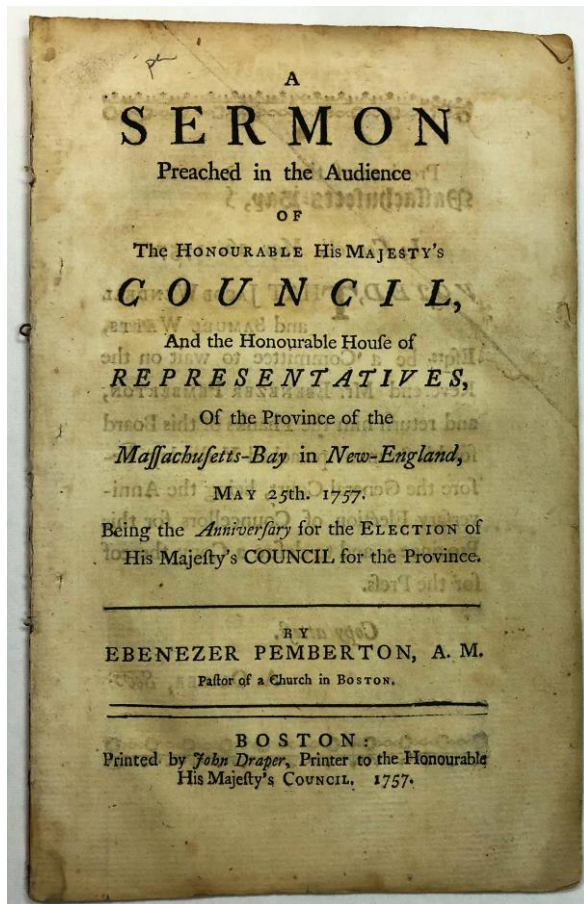
“Our British AMERICA is Threatnd with Immediate Destruction”

94. **Pemberton, Ebenezer:** A SERMON PREACHED IN THE AUDIENCE OF THE HONOURABLE HIS MAJESTY'S COUNCIL, AND THE HONOURABLE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, OF THE PROVINCE OF THE MASSACHUSETTS-BAY IN NEW-ENGLAND, MAY 25TH. 1757. BEING THE ANNIVERSARY FOR THE ELECTION OF HIS MAJESTY'S COUNCIL FOR THE PROVINCE. Boston: John Draper, 1757. 32pp, but lacking the half title. Disbound. Attractive ornamentation. Good+.

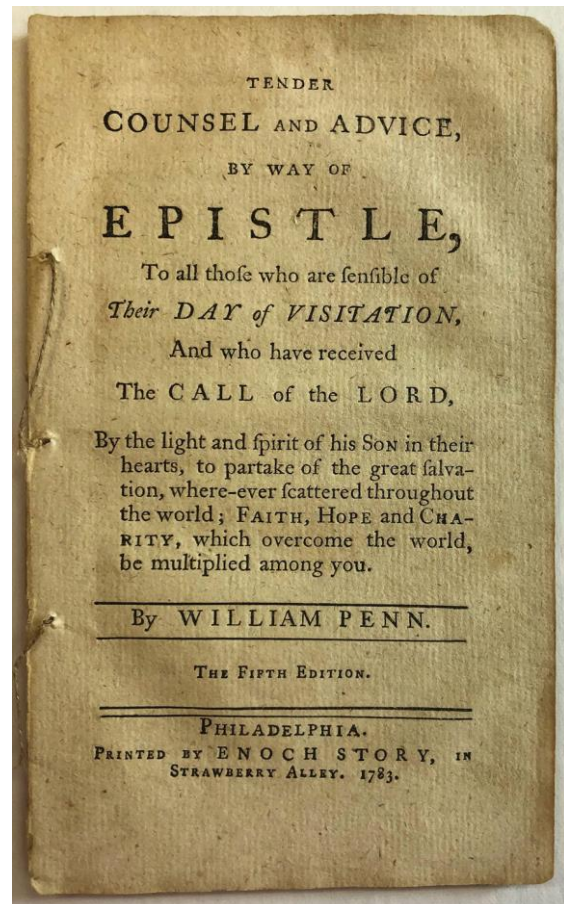
Pemberton invokes the aid of God during the French and Indian War, "when the Thunder of the Battle, is heard even in these remote Regions; and our British AMERICA, is threatnd with immediate Destruction." France is "an insulting Tyrant, whose Ancestors from the Beginning, have been the public Disturbers of the Peace of EUROPE, the common Invaders of the Liberties of Mankind. This is that tyrannical Power, that now surrounds the Continent of NORTH-AMERICA with his mercenary Troops, and employs barbarous Salvages, to execute those inhuman Cruelties, which he is asham'd publicly to authorize-- Already one of our Armies has been defeated-- One of our Forts taken-- Many of our Brethren carried into Captivity, and our Southern Provinces delug'd with Blood.-- The Consequences are too melancholly to be expres'd."

FIRST EDITION. Evans 7991. Sabin 59609. ESTC W29347.

\$500.00



Item No. 94



Item No. 95

95. **Penn, William:** TENDER COUNSEL AND ADVICE, BY WAY OF EPISTLE, TO ALL THOSE WHO ARE SENSIBLE OF THEIR DAY OF VISITATION, AND WHO HAVE RECEIVED THE CALL OF THE LORD, BY THE LIGHT AND SPIRIT OF HIS SON IN THEIR HEARTS, TO PARTAKE OF THE GREAT SALVATION, WHERE-EVER SCATTERED THROUGHOUT THE WORLD; FAITH, HOPE AND CHARITY, WHICH OVERCOME THE WORLD, BE MULTIPLIED AMONG YOU. BY WILLIAM PENN. THE THIRD EDITION. Philadelphia: Printed by Enoch Story, 1783. 49 [i.e., 48] pp, as issued.

Broken stitching. Light toning, Very Good.

Evans 18082. Hildeburn 4333. ESTC W2511.

\$175.00

Camp 17th Me Volts
Sept. 6th 1863

Dear Cousin

Yours of the 18th arrived safe
in due time and was gladly received
and you do not know how anxiously
we soldiers watch the mail for letters from
home for they are like Angels visits.
A good interesting letter from friends
at home does more to make a
soldier content with his hard fare
than any other one thing.

Well Susie the prospect brightens for
the closing up of this wicked Rebellion
every day. All eyes are turned
to Fort ~~Sumter~~ and Charleston now
and it seems that we are not to
be disappointed. Fort Sumter is

Item No. 96

General Meade is "One of the Master Spirits of the Present Age"

96. [Pennell, Benjamin]: MANUSCRIPT LETTER FROM PENNELL, CAPTAIN OF COMPANY B, 17TH MAINE VOLUNTEERS, TO HIS COUSIN SUSIE PENNELL, 6 SEPTEMBER 1863, COMMENTING OPTIMISTICALLY ON THE COURSE OF THE WAR. Sulphur Springs, VA: 1863. Octavo leaf, folded to 4pp, each page 4-7/8" x 8." Several fox spots, old folds. Very Good. Pennell was killed at Petersburg in June 1864.

The 17th Maine fought in the major battles of the Army of the Potomac, including at Gettysburg two months before Pennell wrote this Letter. After discussing personal matters, he writes, "Well Susie, the prospect brightens for the closing up of this wicked Rebellion every day. All eyes are turned to Fort Sumter and Charleston now and it seems that we are not to be disappointed. Fort Sumter is nearly if not quite demolished and if that falls Charleston must surely fall. The Army of the Potomac is now in a state of masterly inactivity (a-la-McClellan) but our time of action will commence again soon. I for one am not anxious for it to move unless we are going on to victory. We have one of the Master spirits of the present age for a Leader Genl. Meade. All seem to have full confidence in him and I hope we shall not be disappointed.

"Quantrill's Guerrillas have been making sad havoc in Kansas of late it is perfectly horrid. I think is much worse than Indian warfare. Some measures ought to be taken to wipe these fellows from the face of the earth. We have a large number of Guerrillas about here but they are not so wicked as those. For our scouts capture some of them most every day without resistance. They all seem to be heartily sick of the war and declare their determination to remain within our lines until the war is closed. We are having the sweetest of the Soldiers' life at present laying here at Sulphur Springs with nothing but the usual routine of camp duties... Cousin Ben. Capt. Co. B 17th Me. Vols." \$450.00

IMPRESSMENT RECEIPT.
 Headquarters Army of the Confederate States, Department of Lt-Gen. Polk.
 Slaves and other Property impressed under the Act of Congress of the Confederate States, under date 6th April, 1863, by order of Lieut.-Genl. L. Polk,
 Commanding Department, from

.....County, by....., IMPRESSMENT AGENT.

PROPERTY IMPRESSED.			VALUE OF PROVISIONS.		REMARKS:
SLAVES, TOOLS PROVISIONS &c	No. of EACH.	POUNDS.	DOLLARS.	CENTS.	
Slaves.....	1				These receipts should be signed in duplicate—one given to the owner, and the other returned to these Headquarters. If any of the Slaves are impressed as mechanics, the number and trade, should be stated under this head. Impressment Agent of <u>Marengo</u> County, certify that <u>B</u> have this day impressed and received from <u>Charles Walker</u> in said County, the Slaves and other Property herein specified; and that the valuation of the Provisions, as herein stated, is correct. Signed by me in duplicate. <u>Leonidas Polk</u> July 25, 1864.
Club Axes,....					
Spades,.....					
Meal,		1 1/4	08		
Bacon,		1/2	120		
Beef,					

Impressment Agent Leonidas Polk Marengo County.

Item No. 97

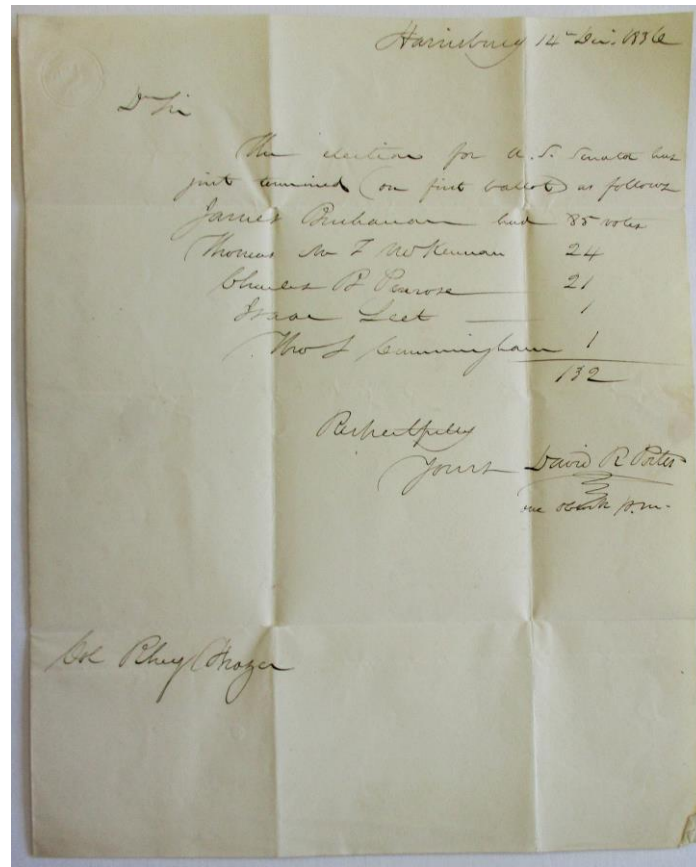
Bishop and Confederate General Leonidas Polk Extends a Helping Hand From the Grave

97. [Polk, Leonidas]: IMPRESSMENT RECEIPT. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES, DEPARTMENT OF LT.-GEN. POLK. SLAVES AND OTHER PROPERTY IMPRESSED UNDER THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES, UNDER DATE 6TH APRIL, 1863, BY ORDER OF LIEUT.-GENL. L. POLK, COMMANDING DEPARTMENT... [Marengo County, Alabama: 1864]. Single leaf, printed on recto only, completed in light pencil manuscript. Lightly spotted, else Very Good.

The "Impressment Agent" of Marengo County has "impressed and received from Charles Walker in said County, the Slaves and other Property herein specified." The property recorded is a slave, a club axe, and meal and bacon. Signed in pencil by the impressment agent for Marengo County, Alabama.

Lieutenant General Leonidas Polk had been the Episcopal Bishop of Louisiana, and a founder of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Confederate States. That vocation evidently did not save him in the War-- he was killed in June 1864 while scouting Union positions around

Atlanta. This printed document, dated in pencil 25 July 1864, had not been revised to account for Polk's departure. \$750.00



Item No. 98

James Buchanan's Election to the United States Senate

98. **Porter, David R[ittenhouse]:** AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED, DATED AT HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA, 14 DECEMBER 1836, TO COL. RHEY FRAZER OF LANCASTER, REPORTING THE PENNSYLVANIA SENATE'S ELECTION OF JAMES BUCHANAN TO THE UNITED STATES SENATE:

"DR SIR, THE ELECTION FOR U.S. SENATE HAS JUST TERMINED [ON FIRST BALLOT] AS FOLLOWS

"JAMES BUCHANAN HAD	84 VOTES
"THOMAS M.T. MCKENNAN	24
"CHARLES R. PENROSE	21
"ISAAC LEET	1
"THOS CUNNINGHAM	1
	132

"RESPECTFULLY YOURS DAVID R. PORTER

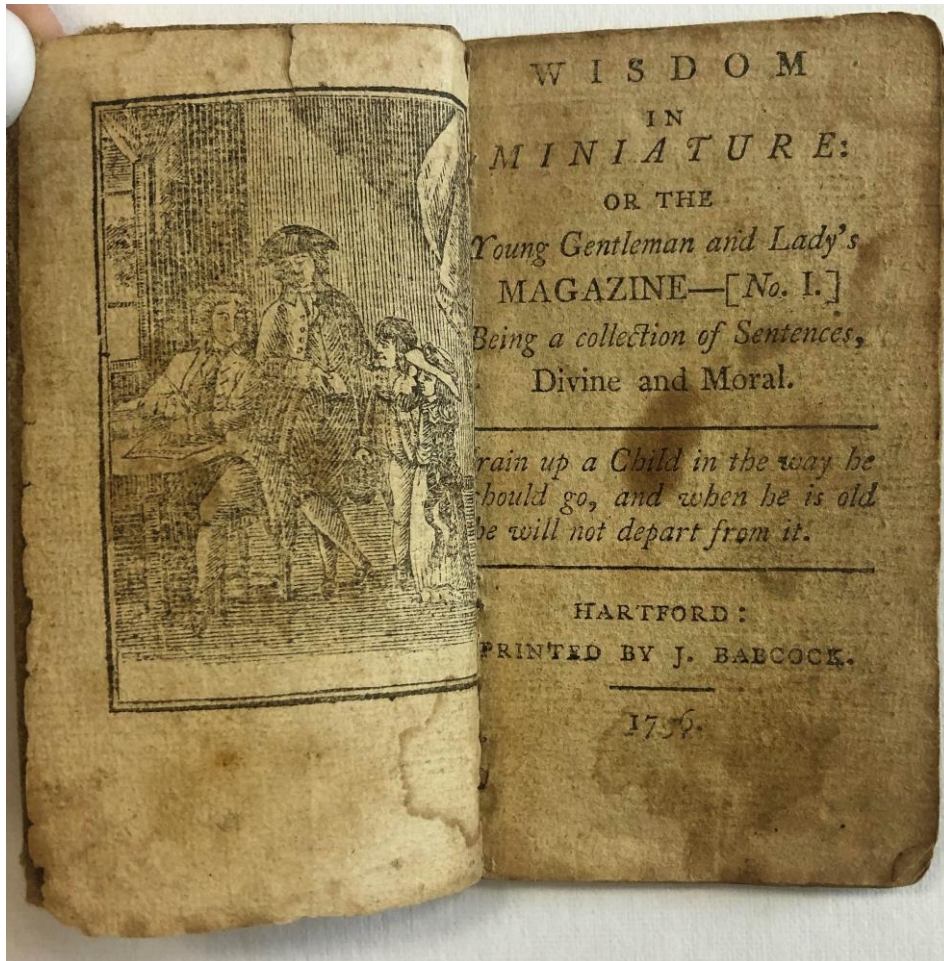
ONE O'CLOCK P.M."

Lancaster, Pennsylvania: December 14, 1836. Folio sheet, folded to 7-3/4" x 10". Written in ink manuscript on first page, two inner pages blank, addressed and docketed on page [4]. Postal rubberstamp [Harrisburg] with "PAID" free frank of Porter as State Senator. Old folds, wax seal remnant and small tear of blank margin from mailing. Stationer's blindstamp at top corner. Very Good.

David Rittenhouse Porter [1788-1867], a Jacksonian who was elected Pennsylvania's Democratic Governor in 1838, was a State Senator [1835-1837]. His son, Lt. Col. Horace Porter, aide-de-camp to General Grant, was present at the surrender of General Lee.

Rhea [Rhey] Frazer [1804-1856] was a well known attorney and prominent member of the Democratic Party in Lancaster County. His father, William C. Frazer [1776-1838], was a Lancaster attorney and served as a Supreme Court Judge in Wisconsin territory for a time; his grandfather William Frazer [1753-1817] was a Revolutionary War veteran and served as a justice of the peace in New Castle County, Delaware. [Frazer Collection, U PA Libraries].

\$150.00



Item No. 99

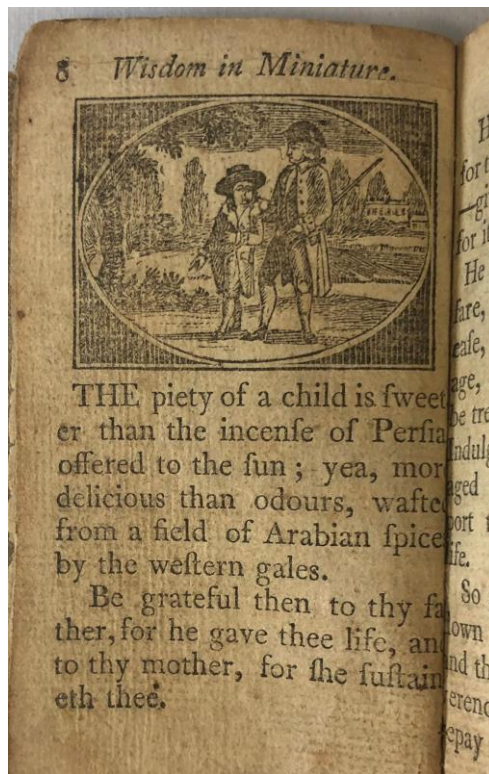
Early American Children's Book, Attractive Woodcuts

99. **[Primer]:** WISDOM IN MINIATURE: OR THE YOUNG GENTLEMAN AND LADY'S MAGAZINE-- [NO. 1.] BEING A COLLECTION OF SENTENCES, DIVINE & MORAL. Hartford: Printed by J. Babcock, 1796. 32mo. 30, [1], [1 blank] pp, as issued. Frontispiece; woodcuts in text. Light scattered foxing and light wear. Closed tear at pages 15-16 expertly repaired [no loss]. Stitched in original plain drab wrappers. Bound tightly. Good+.

Excellent lessons for children: "A wicked son is a reproach to his father. but he that doeth right is an honor to his grey hairs."

"The work, it is expected, will extend to twelve numbers." But it didn't-- this is all there is.

Evans, 31650. Trumbull 2799. Welch 14431. Rosenbach 225. ESTC W20909 [5 institutions holding seven copies]. \$1,250.00



Item No. 99

Divine Deliverance from Papists!

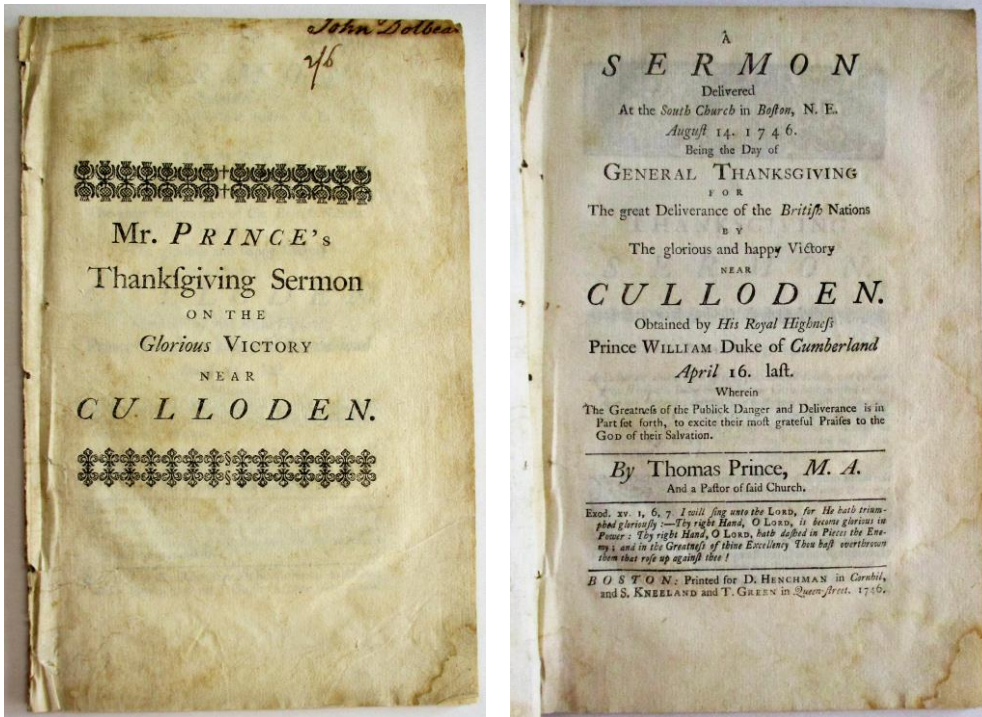
100. **Prince, Thomas:** A SERMON DELIVERED AT THE SOUTH CHURCH IN BOSTON, N. E. AUGUST 14. 1746. BEING THE DAY OF GENERAL THANKSGIVING FOR THE GREAT DELIVERANCE OF THE BRITISH NATIONS BY THE GLORIOUS AND HAPPY VICTORY NEAR CULLODEN. OBTAINED BY HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE WILLIAM DUKE OF CUMBERLAND APRIL 16. LAST. WHEREIN THE GREATNESS OF THE PUBLICK DANGER AND DELIVERANCE IS IN PART SET FORTH, TO EXCITE THEIR MOST GRATEFUL PRAISES TO THE GOD OF THEIR SALVATION. Boston: 1746. 38, [1], [1 blank] pp, with the half title. Disbound, light foxing to the half title, small JCB release stamp at lower corner of final blank. Slightly clipped contemporary ownership signature of John Dolbear on half title. Except as noted, Very Good.

Prince celebrates the victory "over the Pretender's Party in the North of Scotland." The Pretender is called thus, "not so much because he pretends to be the Son of King James II; as because he pretends in Opposition to all the Rights, Laws and Constitutions of the British Nation, to be their Sovereign." His ancestor Charles I entered into a "Popish Match" with a "French Papist." The Civil War resulted.

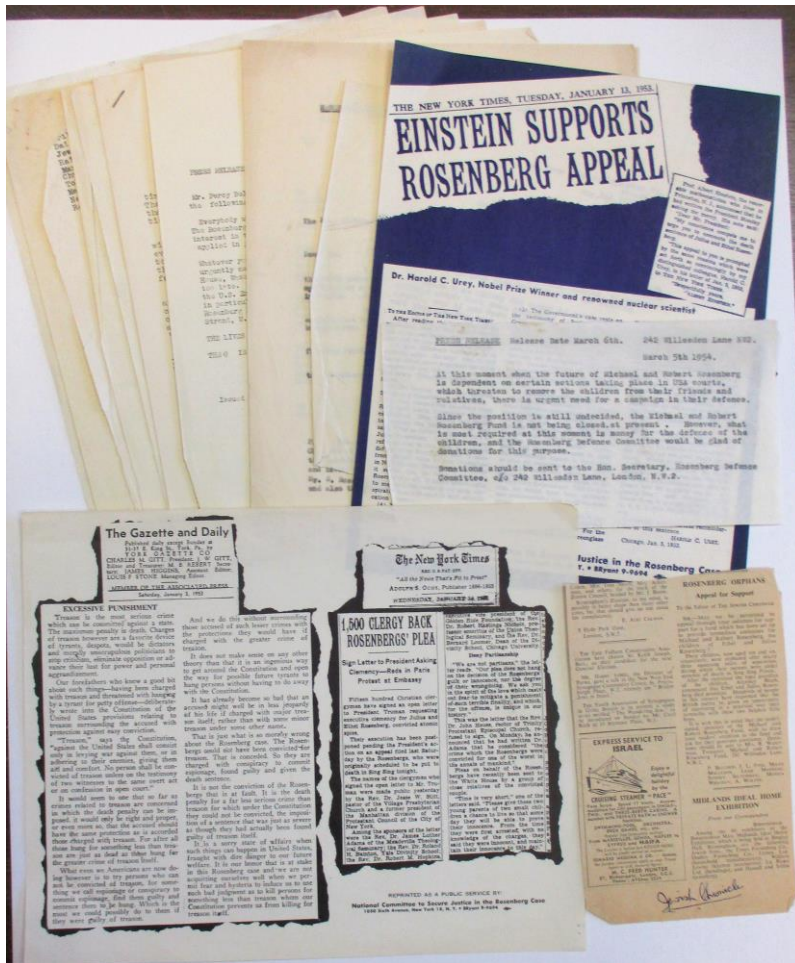
Prince treats the details of the various claims to the throne, and the evils of the Popish Pretender.

FIRST EDITION. Evans 5857.

\$350.00



Item No. 100



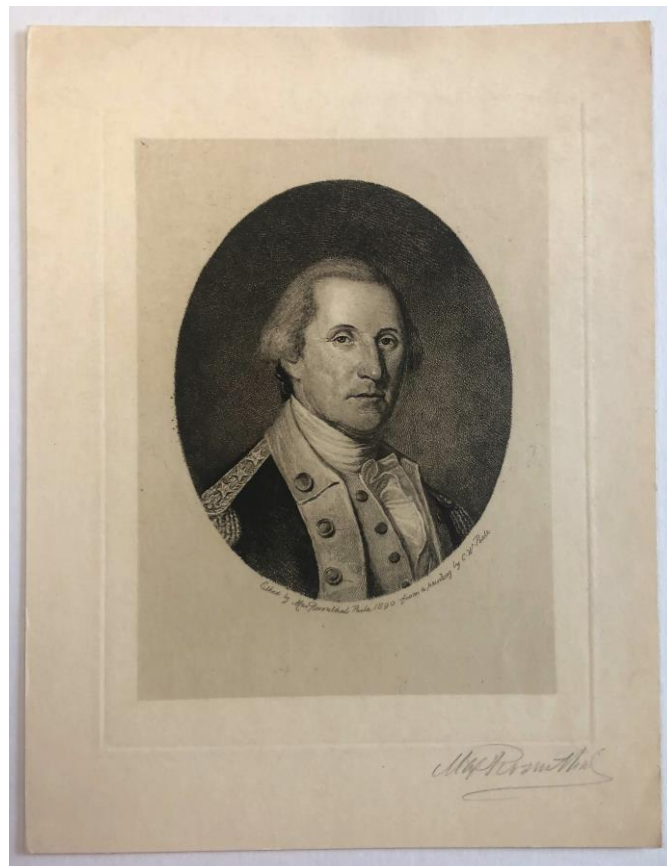
Item No. 101

The "Rosenberg Orphans"

101. **[Rosenberg, Julius and Ethel]:** CARBON COPIES OF LETTERS AND PLEAS, AND MIMEOGRAPH MATERIAL FROM ORGANIZATIONS ADVOCATING CLEMENCY FOR THE ROSENBERGS AND EXPRESSING CONCERN FOR THEIR YOUNG CHILDREN. [vp: 1953-1954]. Carbon copies and mimeograph material from the Manchester England Committee for Clemency for the Rosenbergs, the National Rosenberg Defense Committee, the British Rosenberg Defense Committee, the Michael and Robert Rosenberg Fund. All opposing execution of the Rosenbergs, and seeking appropriate placement of their orphan children with friends or relatives. About twelve items, such as "Einstein Supports Rosenberg Appeal," "Rosenberg Orphans," "1,500 Clergy Back Rosenbergs' Plea," Threats "to remove the children from their friends and relatives," etc. Varying condition, overall Very Good.

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

\$350.00



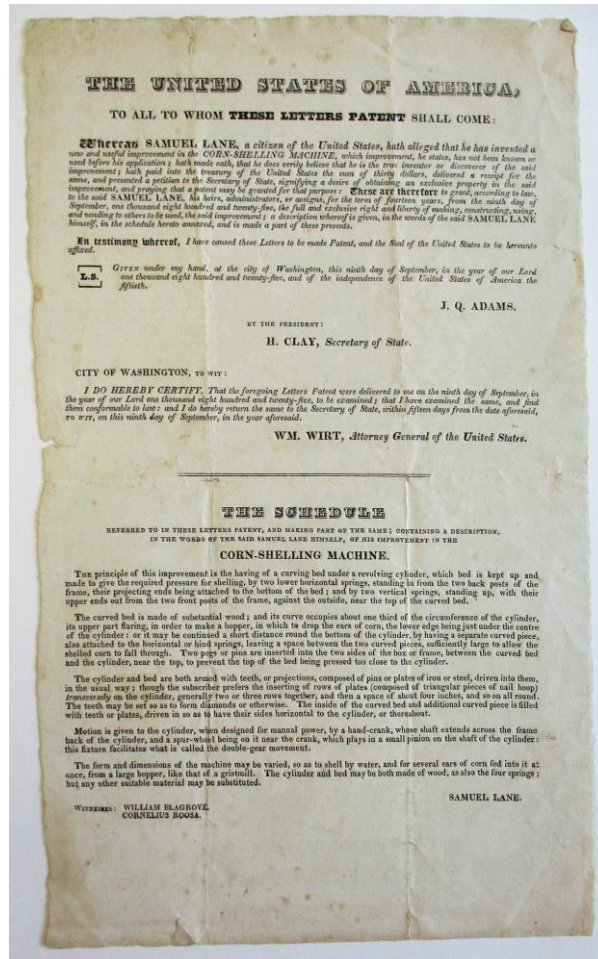
Item No. 102

“A Conspicuous Place Among American Engravers”

102. **Rosenthal, Max [George Washington]:** ROSENTHAL'S ETCHING OF GEORGE WASHINGTON, "FROM A PAINTING BY C.W. PEALE." SIGNED "MAX ROSENTHAL" OUTSIDE THE BORDER IN NEAT PENCIL SCRIPT. Philadelphia: 1890. Etching 5" x 6-7/8," on heavy stock 7-1/2" x 10-1/8." Signed at the lower right, "Max Rosenthal." Very Good.

Born to a Jewish family in Poland in 1833, Rosenthal at the age of twelve "was sent to Paris to study art and escape conscription in the Imperial Russian Army, which recognized the Jewish rule of regarding a boy as of age at thirteen." Immigrating to Philadelphia at the age of 17, he became a successful lithographer and mezzotint engraver, winning a "conspicuous place among American engravers" [DAB].

Library Company of Philadelphia online article on Rosenthal, in "Philadelphia on Stone." \$500.00



Item No. 103

103. **Shelling Machine Patent:** THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, TO ALL TO WHOM THESE LETTERS PATENT SHALL COME: WHEREAS SAMUEL LANE, A CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES, HATH ALLEGED THAT HE HAS INVENTED A NEW AND USEFUL IMPROVEMENT IN THE CORN-SHELLING MACHINE, WHICH IMPROVEMENT, HE STATES, HAS NOT BEEN KNOWN OR USED BEFORE HIS APPLICATION...IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I HAVE CAUSED THESE LETTERS TO

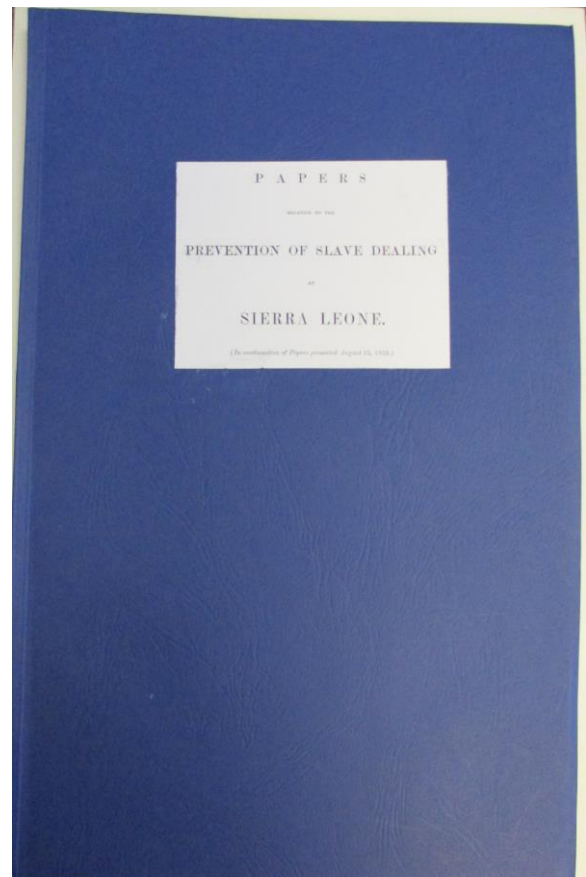
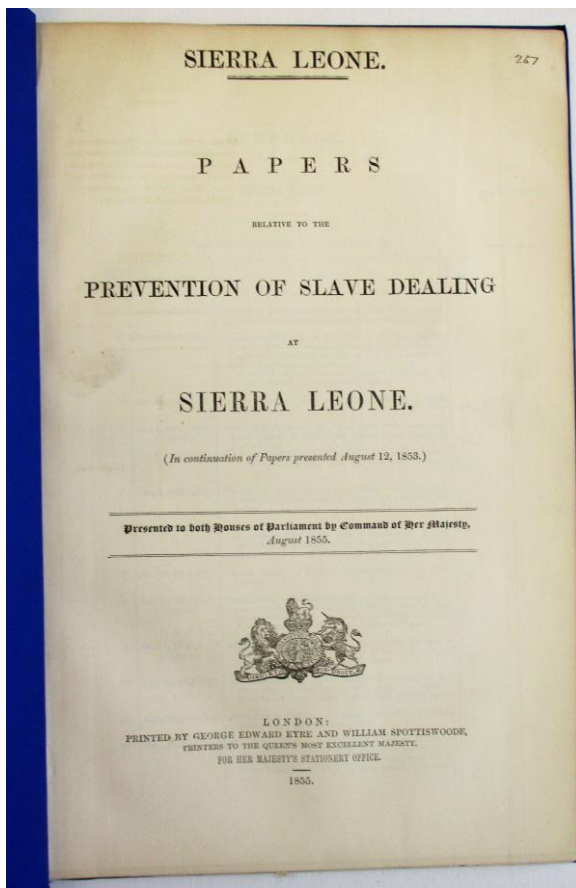
BE MADE PATENT, AND THE SEAL OF THE UNITED STATES TO BE HEREUNTO AFFIXED. GIVEN UNDER MY HAND, AT THE CITY OF WASHINGTON, THIS NINTH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE, AND OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA THE FIFTIETH. J.Q. ADAMS. BY THE PRESIDENT: H. CLAY, SECRETARY OF STATE...WM. WIRT, ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES...THE SCHEDULE REFERRED TO IN THESE LETTERS PATENT, AND MAKING PART OF THE SAME; CONTAINING A DESCRIPTION, IN THE WORDS OF THE SAID SAMUEL LANE HIMSELF, OF HIS IMPROVEMENT IN THE CORN-SHELLING MACHINE...SAMUEL LANE. WITNESSES: WILLIAM BLAGROVE, CORNELIUS ROOSA. [Washington, D.C.: 1825]. Printed broadside, 8" x 13.5". Light toning, untrimmed [minor edgewear], old folds [couple of pinholes at junctions, but not affecting any text]. Very Good.

This rare broadside announcement of a patent issued to Samuel Lane, of Maine, is signed in type by President John Quincy Adams, Secretary of State Henry Clay, and Attorney General William Wirt. It contains a complete Description, "in the words of the said Samuel Lane himself," of his improvements to the corn-shelling machine.

In 1828 Lane was the first to receive a patent for a combine. One of the witnesses to Lane's Description was William Blagrove, probably the first full-time Patent Agent in Washington DC, appointed in 1819.

Not located on OCLC, AAS Catalog, American Imprints.

\$450.00



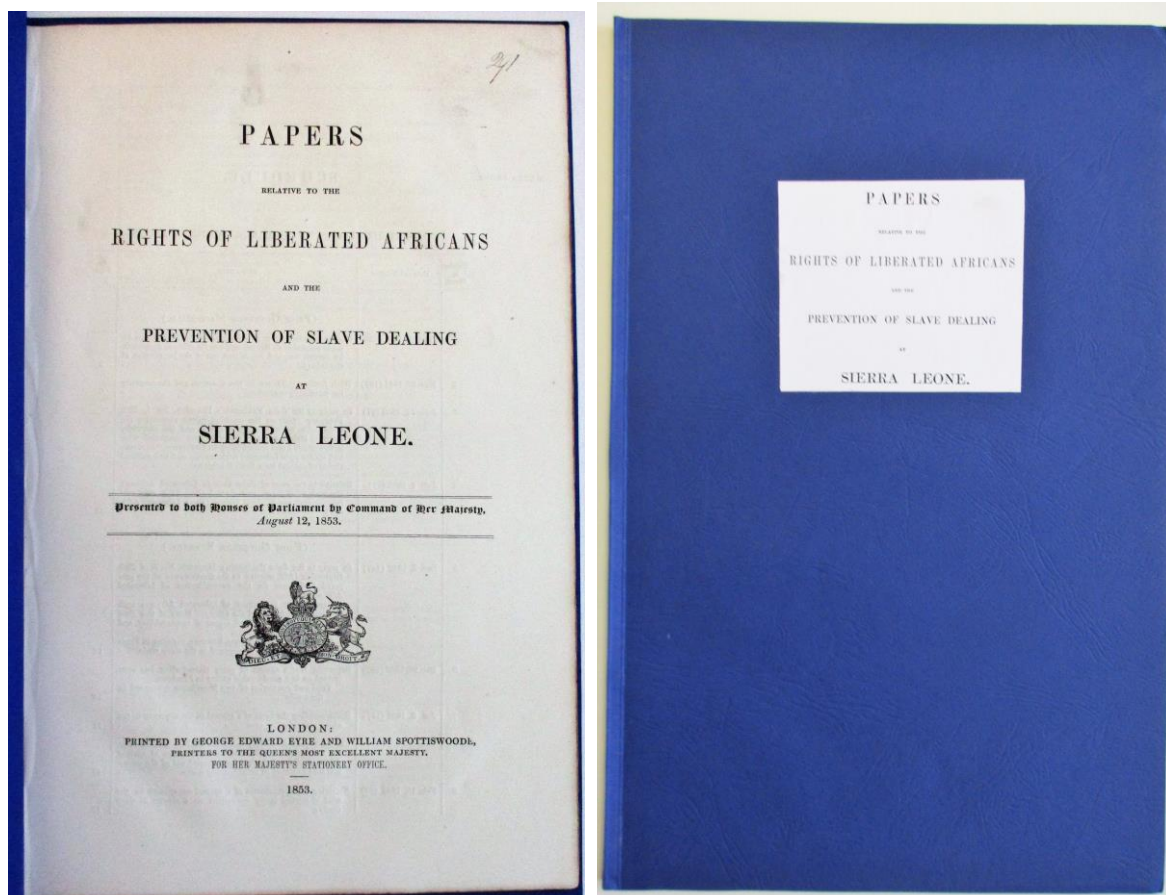
Item No. 104

The Slave Trade at Sierra Leone

104. **[Sierra Leone]: PAPERS RELATIVE TO THE PREVENTION OF SLAVE DEALING AT SIERRA LEONE. (IN CONTINUATION OF PAPERS PRESENTED AUGUST 12, 1853.) PRESENTED TO BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT BY COMMAND OF HER MAJESTY, AUGUST 1855.** London: Printed by George Edward Eyre... 1855. Folio, modern blue wrappers, with copy of title affixed to front wrap. Stitched. iv, 85pp, Near Fine.

Informative material on the slave-trade, with lists "of children rescued from slavery, either sold from or purchased and brought into this country"; prosecutions for slave-trading, naming names and punishments imposed; statements of slave children "recently recovered in the western part of the colony;" other statements of "rescued slaves;" and laws and ordinances.

\$450.00

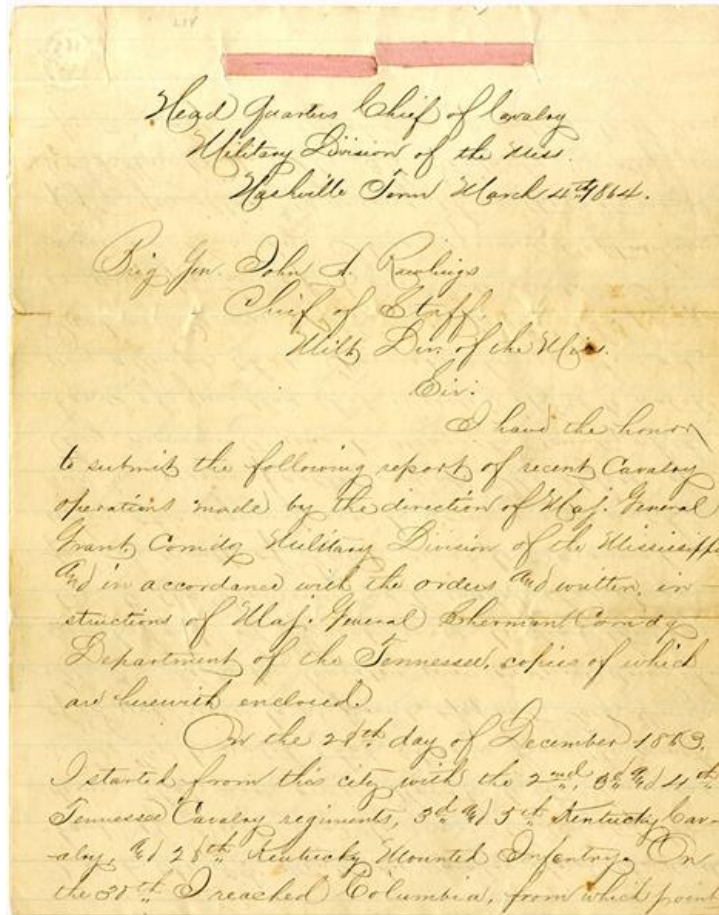


Item No. 105

105. **[Sierra Leone]: PAPERS RELATIVE TO THE RIGHTS OF LIBERATED AFRICANS AND THE PREVENTION OF SLAVE DEALING AT SIERRA LEONE. (IN CONTINUATION OF PAPERS PRESENTED AUGUST 12, 1853.) PRESENTED TO BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT BY COMMAND OF HER MAJESTY, AUGUST 12, 1853.** London: Printed by George Edward Eyre... 1853. Folio, modern blue wrappers, with copy of title affixed to front wrap. Stitched. 35, [1] pp. Lightly foxed, Very Good.

The papers concern the treatment of Liberated Africans under British law; the continuing participation of Africans in the illicit slave trade; the "case of John Cole (a Liberated African),

charged with felony and slave-dealing" for having sold into slavery another Liberated African; a report "that a system of petty slave-dealing has been carried on to a considerable extent in Freetown"; the rescue of African children who had been sold as slaves; calendar of prisoners tried for slave-dealing; various other cases of slave-dealing. \$450.00



Item No. 106

Union Disaster at Okolona

106. **Smith, General William Sooy:** HEAD QUARTERS CHIEF OF CAVALRY, MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISS., NASHVILLE TENN. MARCH 4TH, 1864. [17, [1 blank] pp, entirely in neat ink manuscript on ruled paper. Bound at the top margin in pink ribbon. Very Good.

This is General Smith's Report [perhaps a retained copy] on recent cavalry operations made at the direction of Generals Grant and Sherman. Addressed to "Brig Gen. John A. Rawlings, Chief of Staff, Military Div. of the Miss.," it is a gloomy narrative of a very unpleasant event in Smith's-- and the Union's-- life. "For Major General William T. Sherman's Meridian Campaign in February 1864, he led a large cavalry force from Tennessee south toward Meridian, Mississippi. Known as the Sooy Smith Expedition, it failed miserably, angering Sherman and bringing embarrassment to himself. He had been beaten back in engagements at West Point and Okolona, Mississippi, by an inferior force under Major General Nathan B. Forrest" ['Find a Grave' article on Smith online].

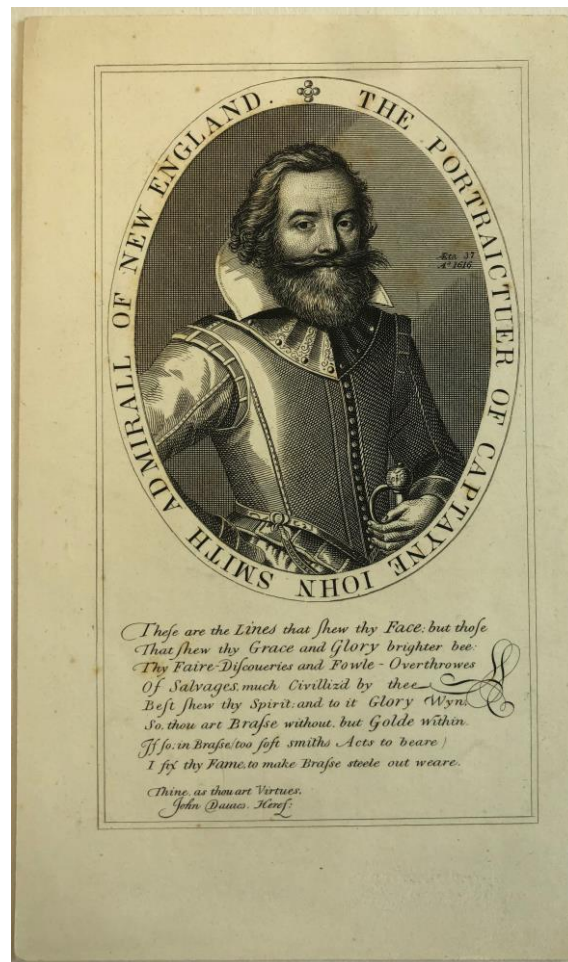
Smith advises, "I have the honor to submit the following report of recent Cavalry operations made by the direction of Major General Grant Comdg Military Division of the

Mississippi and in accordance with the orders and written instructions of Maj Gen Sherman Comdg department of the Tennessee.

"...On the 28th Day of December 1863 I started from this city with the 2nd, 3rd and 4th Tennessee cavalry regiments, 3rd and 5th Kentucky cavalry, and 28th Kentucky Mounted Infantry. On the 30th I reached Columbia, from which point I sent the 3d Kentucky Cavalry down the north bank of Duck river to scour the Country bordering that river, on the North to the Tennessee river and to watch that stream from the mouth of Duck river to a point opposite Fort Henry...." The detailed disposition of Smith's forces is recounted, with the object being "to clear the country of the bands of guerillas that infested it and to watch any attempt that Forrest, who was then at Jackson, Tenn. might make to throw his force or any portion of it over into Middle Tennessee or Kentucky."

Smith disobeyed Sherman's orders by delaying ten days, awaiting reinforcements, and failed to rendezvous with Sherman at Meridian. Nathan Bedford Forrest attacked Smith near Okolona, drew him into a swamp west of the Tombigbee River, and Smith's forces were forced to retreat. The verdict of history is that Smith's conduct jeopardized Sherman's Meridian Expedition.

\$1,750.00



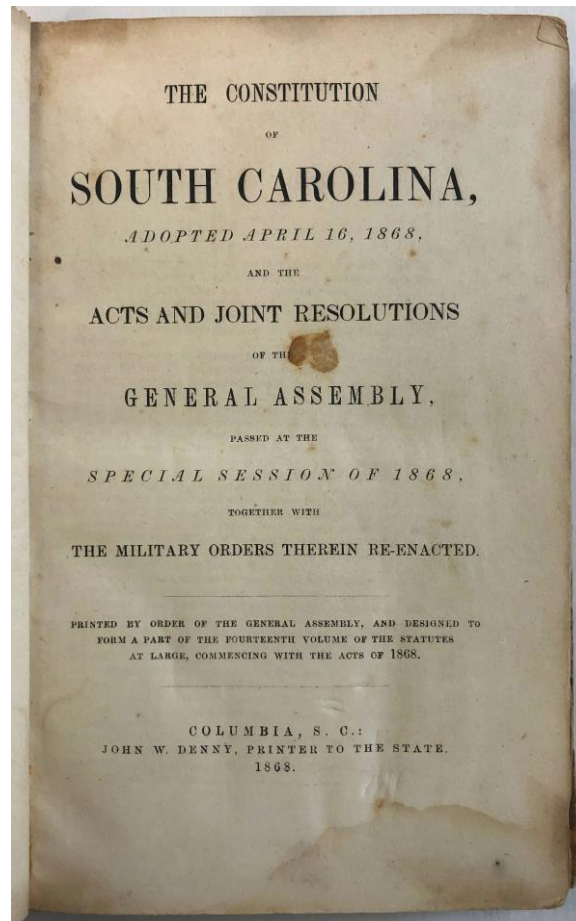
Item No. 107

107. [Smith, John]: ETCHING AND ENGRAVING FROM CAPTAIN JOHN SMITH'S 1616 MAP OF NEW ENGLAND: "THE PORTRAITUER OF CAPTAYNE JOHN SMITH ADMIRALL OF NEW ENGLAND" [np: 1780-1820]. Etching and engraving, after Simon van de Passe. 4-3/4" x 8." Near Fine.

"Copy of the portrait of John Smith on his 1616 map of New England; half length, to the right, in oval frame with emblems. Inscription content: Lettered around oval 'The Portraictuer of Captayne Iohn Smith Admirall of New England', and below portrait with six lines, beginning 'These are the lines that shew thy face but those / that shew thy grace and glory, brighter bee'..."-- British Museum.

British Museum Number 1920,1211.1234.

\$350.00



Item No. 108

Early Reconstruction Constitution Drafted by South Carolina Black Men

108. **[South Carolina]:** THE CONSTITUTION OF SOUTH CAROLINA, ADOPTED APRIL 16, 1868, AND THE ACTS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, PASSED AT THE SPECIAL SESSION OF 1868, TOGETHER WITH THE MILITARY ORDERS THEREIN RE-ENACTED. Columbia, S.C.: John W. Denny, Printer to the State, 1868. [2], 4, [III-VIII], 38, 2, 18, [2], 293, [1 blank], 7, [1 blank], 3-6, 2 pp [as issued]. Original half calf covers [rubbed], rebacked in calf with original morocco spine labels laid down. Very Good.

Black South Carolinians, who comprised most of the delegates, created this remarkable 1868 Constitution. "Under federal military supervision, African American men voted in South Carolina for the first time in the election for delegates, and three-fifths of the total were black. Many whites refused to participate in the ratification election. The new constitution remains the only whole constitution to be submitted directly to the popular electorate for approval. The

United States Congress ratified it on April 16, 1868." There were evidently several printings of the different documents comprising this book during 1868; our offering is the most comprehensive.

The Constitution which emerged was "revolutionary because it embodied many democratic principles absent from previous constitutions. The new document provided for population alone, rather than wealth or the combination of wealth and population, as the basis for House representation. It also continued popular election of the governor. Additionally, the 1868 constitution abolished debtors' prison, provided for public education, abolished property ownership as a qualification for office holding, granted the suffrage to black men and some rights to women, and created counties.

"The popularly elected governor was given a veto that required a two-thirds vote of the General Assembly to override. A two-thirds legislative vote was also required to issue any bonded debt... The status of the newly freed African Americans was also solidified in the 1868 constitution. Race was abolished as a limit on male suffrage. Disfranchisement could be only for murder, robbery, and dueling. The Black Codes that had passed under the constitution of 1865 were overturned. There was no provision against interracial marriage, and public schools were open to all races" [online South Carolina Encyclopedia].

"The Reconstruction Constitution and Legislative Enactments. They declare that slavery shall never exist in the State; that every citizen owes his paramount allegiance to the Federal Government; that South Carolina shall ever remain a member of the Union; that all men are born free and equal; and that all shall have equal legal rights and equal opportunity for education" [Eberstadt].

111 Eberstadt 547. Sabin 87675. LCP 9609 [Charleston printing, 48pp]. This printing not in Turnbull. \$3,500.00

A "Terrible Defeat and Slaughter"

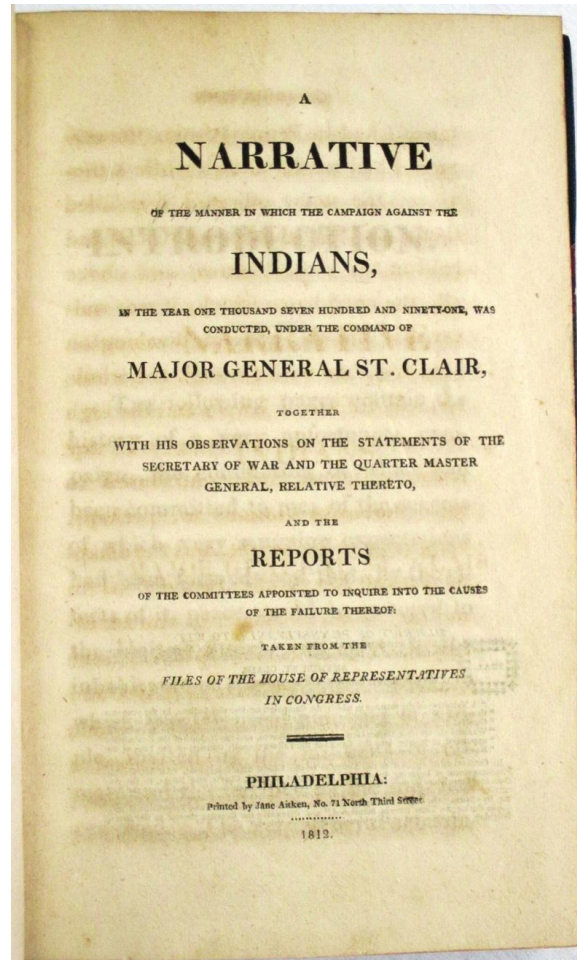
109. [St. Clair, Arthur]: A NARRATIVE OF THE MANNER IN WHICH THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE INDIANS, IN THE YEAR ONE THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED AND NINETY-ONE, WAS CONDUCTED, UNDER THE COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL ST. CLAIR, TOGETHER WITH HIS OBSERVATIONS ON THE STATEMENTS OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR AND THE QUARTER MASTER GENERAL, RELATIVE THERETO, AND THE REPORTS OF THE COMMITTEES APPOINTED TO INQUIRE INTO THE CAUSES OF THE FAILURE THEREOF: TAKEN FROM THE FILES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

Philadelphia: Printed by Jane Aitken, 1812. xix, [1 blank], [20- subscribers and errata page], [2 blank], [4- subscribers], 273pp. Half green morocco with marbled boards, gilt-lettered spine and raised bands, marbled pastedowns and fore-edge. Binding a bit rubbed. Lightly tanned, light and widely scattered foxing. Bookplate of Archibald Rogers. Very Good.

General St. Clair's "attempt to vindicate his surprise and rout by the Indians" [Howes]. "His narrative, of the terrible defeat and slaughter, of eight hundred soldiers by the Ohio Indians...All of St. Clair's voluminous defense is rendered nugatory and futile by the passionate ejaculations of Washington, when Major Denny called him from a dinner-party, to announce defeat. Overcome with surprise and indignation, Washington cursed the beaten general with exceeding fervor, adding, 'Did not my last words warn him against a surprise'." [Field].

"Lists of subscribers are located in different parts of the book in different printings" [OCLC]. Jane Aitken, the printer, was a subscriber, as were several Biddles, Henry Clay, William Crawford, William Duane, William Findley, Asa Fitch, and other notables.

Howes S24aa. Graff 3639. Field 1349. 23 Decker 348. \$1,000.00



Item No. 109

An Early Williamsburg Manual for Justices of the Peace

110. **Starke, Richard:** THE OFFICE AND AUTHORITY OF A JUSTICE OF PEACE EXPLAINED AND DIGESTED, UNDER PROPER TITLES. TO WHICH ARE ADDED, FULL AND CORRECT PRECEDENTS OF ALL KINDS OF PROCESS NECESSARY TO BE USED BY MAGISTRATES; IN WHICH ALSO THE DUTIES OF SHERIFFS, AND OTHER PUBLIC OFFICERS, IS PROPERLY DISCUSSED. Williamsburg: Alexander Purdie and John Dixon, 1774. [4], 353, [3] pp. Scattered light to moderate foxing. Original calf [rubbed, boards detached but rehinged with tape internally], gilt-lettered red morocco spine label. Contemporary owner signature and inscriptions. Good+.

The Preface asserts the necessity "in this Colony" for this Treatise. "There is no Book on this Subject in Being, properly adapted to our Laws and Constitution, except Mr. George Webb's Justice, which was published in 1736, and must necessarily be deficient in many Instances, on Account of the Repeal of a great Number of our Acts of Assembly, and the Addition of others since that Time."

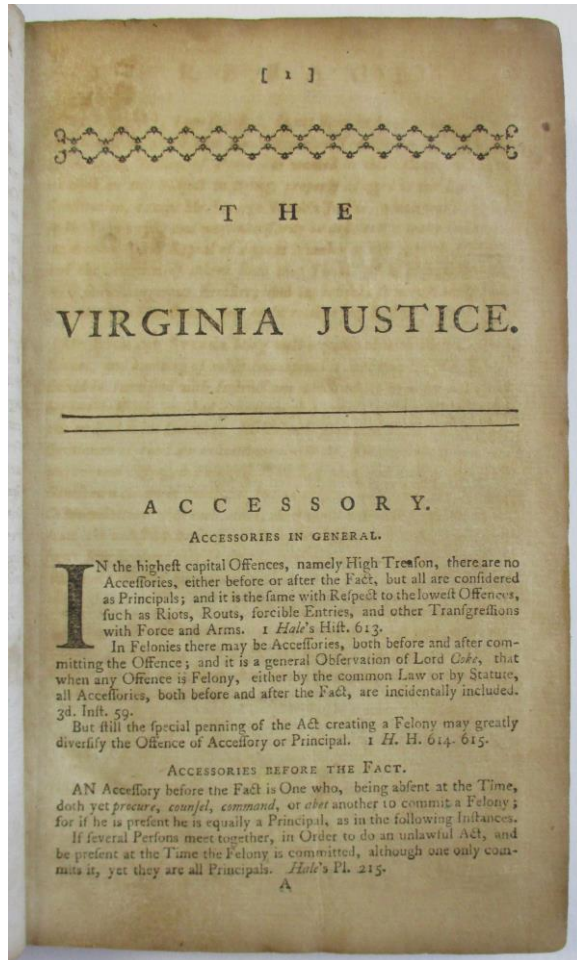
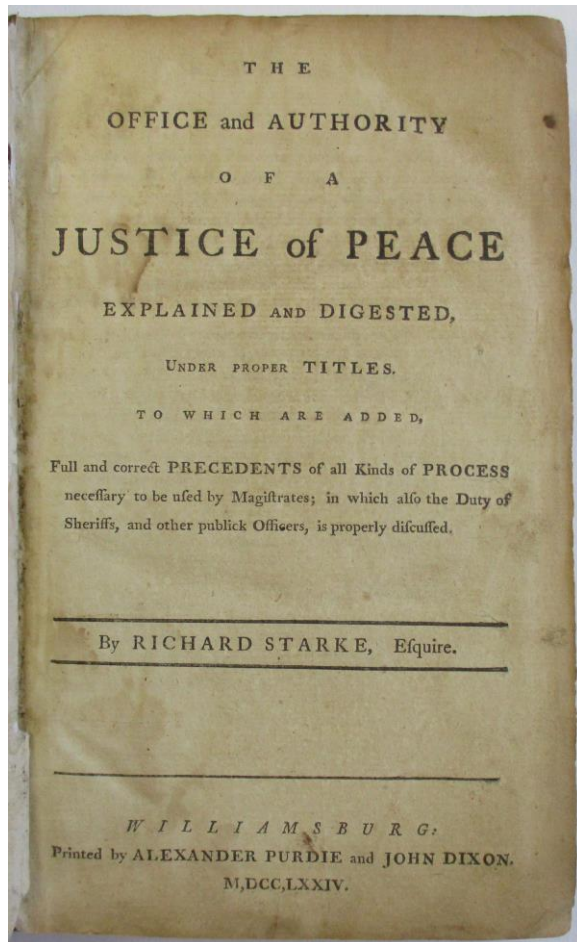
The book was printed by the publishers of the Virginia Gazette. "The author was probably Richard Starke whose death was announced in the Virginia Gazette for July 30, 1772, and who was attorney at law and clerk to two committees of the House of Burgesses. According to the preface of the book, the author died before the work was completed, and it was continued by

'some benevolent Gentlemen of the Law ... for the Benefit of a numerous and distressed family'." [Sabin.]

The subjects are discussed in alphabetical order, from Accessory to Wrecks. Pages 325-330 are a Slave code. "The Authority of Masters over Slaves, though not absolute, is yet extensive." The Law treats them generally as "personal Estate, in almost every Case." Pages 129-132 treat the subject of religious Dissenters.

Sabin 90521. Evans 13637. Cohen 8484.

\$2,000.00



Item No. 110

A Plan for "Instructing German Youth in the United States"

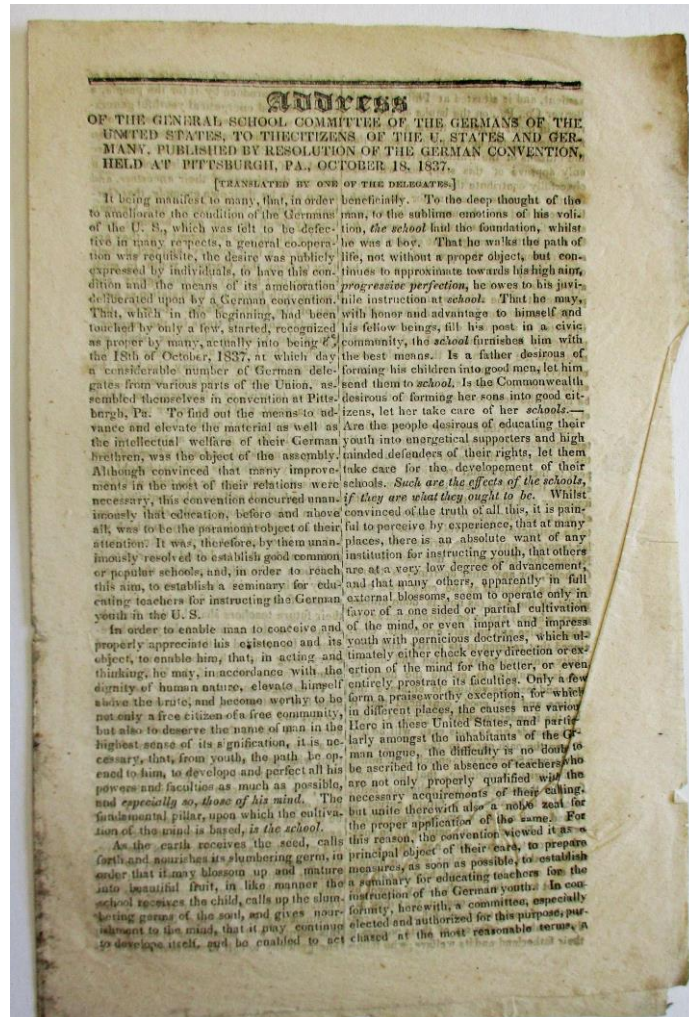
111. [Steinmeier, Wm.]: ADDRESS OF THE GENERAL SCHOOL COMMITTEE OF THE GERMANS OF THE UNITED STATES, TO THE CITIZENS OF THE U. STATES AND GERMANY, PUBLISHED BY RESOLUTION OF THE GERMAN CONVENTION, HELD AT PITTSBURGH, PA., OCTOBER 18, 1837. [TRANSLATED BY ONE OF THE DELEGATES.]. [Pittsburgh? Canton OH?: 1837]. Folded 4to sheet, [4] pp. Caption title as issued. Generously margined, untrimmed. Light wear, Very Good.

Steinmeier, who signs this pamphlet in type at the end, was President of the General German School Committee of the United States.

"Proposal to establish a seminary at Phillippsburgh, Beaver County, Pa., to educate teachers for instructing German youth in the United States" [AAS description]. "Decrying the

lack of educational opportunity for German youth in the U. S.; because of the language barrier; the Committee advocates the establishment of a seminary in which to specially equip teachers to instruct such children. (Written by Peter Kaufmann, who was a prime mover in establishing public education in Ohio.)" [Wessen].

Not in American Imprints, Thompson, or Sabin. Wessen, 90 Midland Notes 213. OCLC 36009579 [6], 83615067 [1] as of October 2020. \$ 350.00

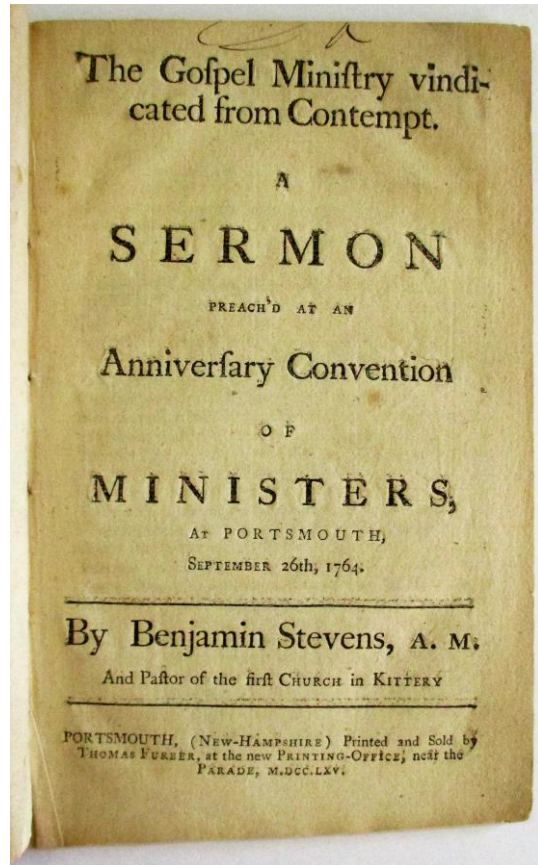
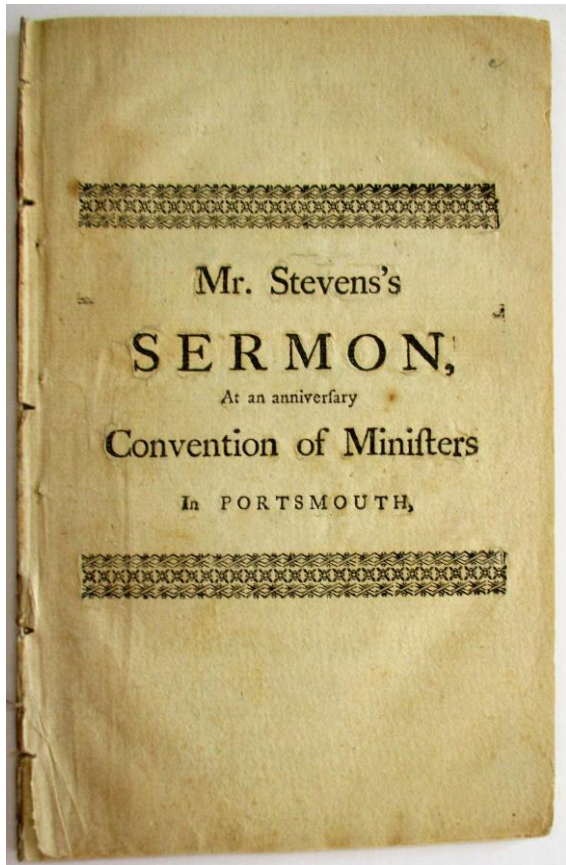


Item No. 111

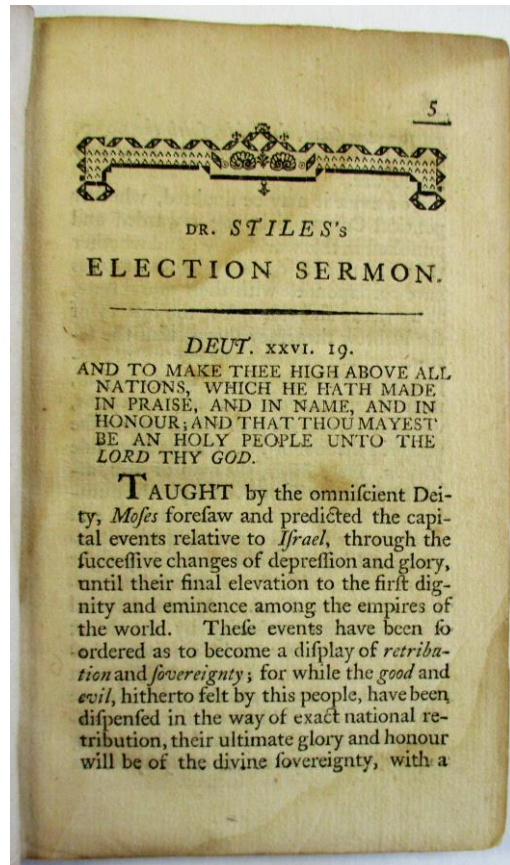
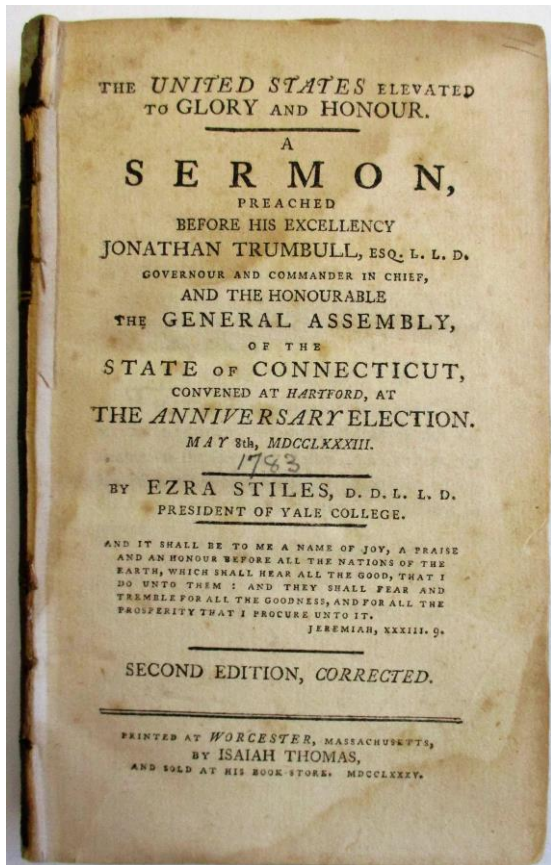
“Religion is in a Declining State”

112. **Stevens, Benjamin:** THE GOSPEL MINISTRY VINDICATED FROM CONTEMPT. A SERMON PREACH'D AT AN ANNIVERSARY CONVENTION OF MINISTERS, AT PORTSMOUTH, SEPTEMBER 26TH, 1764. Portsmouth, (New-Hampshire): Thomas Furber, 1765. [4], 42 pp, with the half title. Disbound and lightly worn, lacking the final blank. Good+, with errata at the base of page 42.

This is the only 18th century edition. Pastor of the First Church in Kittery, Stevens preaches "when religion is in a declining state; when the gospel of the son of God, and it's [sic] sacred institutions are treated by many with great indifferency, if not contempt." Evans 10176. \$375.00



Item No. 112



Item No. 113

A Hope That Indians and Negroes Will “Gradually Vanish”

113. **Stiles, Ezra:** THE UNITED STATES ELEVATED TO GLORY AND HONOUR. A SERMON, PREACHED BEFORE HIS EXCELLENCY JONATHAN TRUMBULL, ESQ. L.L.D. GOVERNOUR AND COMMANDER IN CHIEF, AND THE HONOURABLE THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, OF THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT, CONVENED AT HARTFORD, AT THE ANNIVERSARY ELECTION. MAY 8TH, MDCCLXXXIII. BY...PRESIDENT OF YALE COLLEGE...SECOND EDITION, CORRECTED. Worcester: Isaiah Thomas, 1785. 172, [8] pp of 'Books to be sold at Isaiah Thomas's book-store in Worcester.' Covers absent, moderate spotting, Good.

The first edition issued in 1783, in 99 pages. In this 'corrected' printing Stiles celebrates the American victory over England, predicting a great future based on liberty, equal justice under law, and the "equable distribution of property" that will characterize the new Nation. The "enterprising spirit of Americans" will settle the vast continent, and create opportunity for all.

Stiles urges the end of "unrighteous slavery." He predicts [and hopes] that both Indians and Negroes will "gradually vanish" as European settlers inevitably populate the new country. The dream of a democratic republic "seems to have been reserved in Providence to be realized in America."

Evans 19261. NAIP w029639.

\$500.00



Item No. 114

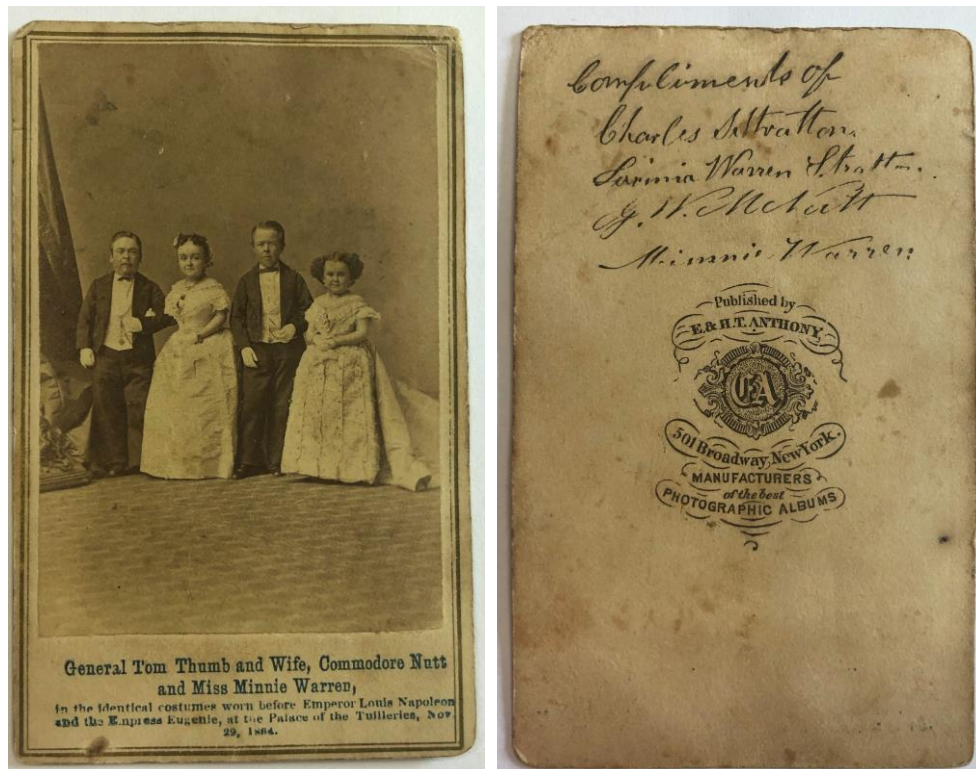
Tom Thumb et al

114. **Stratton, Charles ["Tom Thumb"]:** CARTE-DE-VISITE PORTRAIT, SIGNED IN FACSIMILE ON THE VERSO, OF "MR. AND MRS. GENERAL TOM THUMB IN THEIR WEDDING COSTUME." [New York: E. & H.T. Anthony, 501 Broadway, 1863]. 2-3/8" x 4". Dressed in fine clothes. Light wear, Very Good. Signatures [facsimiles?] on the verso of Charles Stratton and Lavinia Warren Stratton.

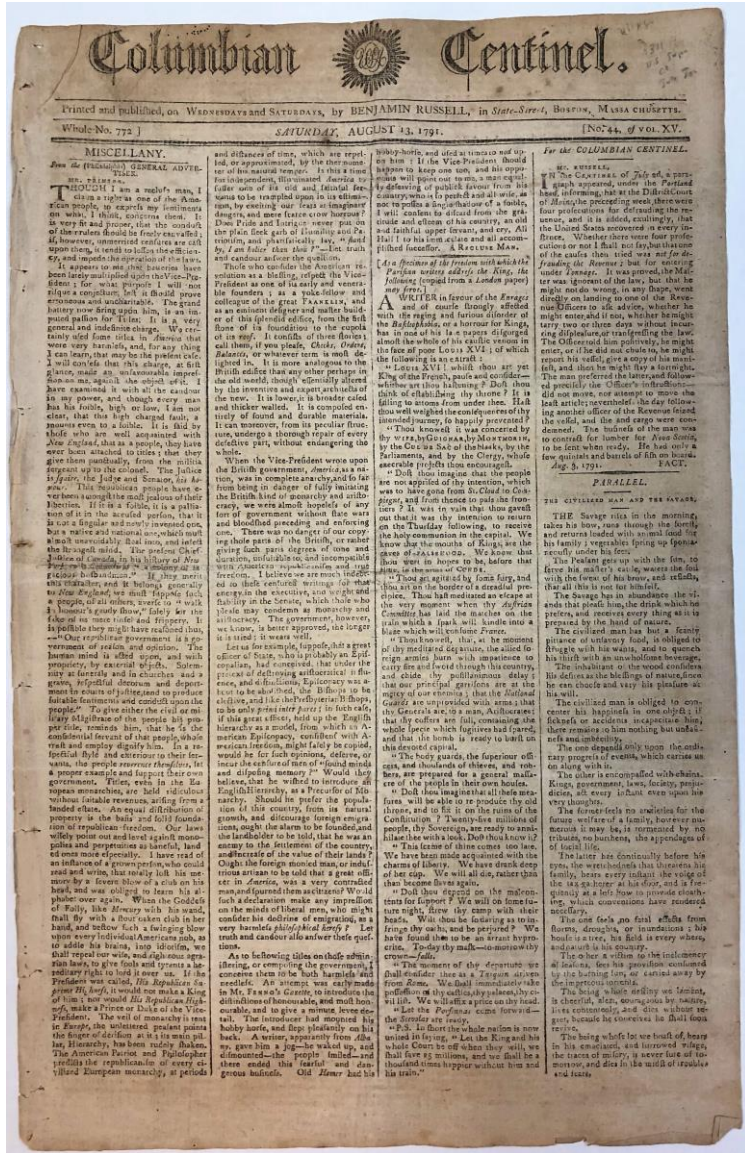
The famous dwarf Charles S. Stratton, a/k/a General Tom Thumb [1838-1883], rose to fame with showman P.T. Barnum. Lavinia Warren [1842-1919], a fellow circus performer who also appeared in the silent film 'Lilliputians Courtship,' became Charles's wife. They allegedly had a child together, who then died. In 1901 Lavinia told newspapers that she had never given birth: Barnum would continuously rent small babies from orphanages and spin the tale of their parenthood. \$125.00

115. **Stratton, Charles ["Tom Thumb"]:** CARTE-DE-VISITE PORTRAIT, SIGNED ON THE VERSO, OF DWARF PERFORMERS "GENERAL TOM THUMB AND WIFE, COMMODORE NUTT AND MISS MINNIE WARREN, IN THE IDENTICAL COSTUMES WORN BEFORE EMPEROR LOUIS NAPOLEON AND THE EMPRESS EUGENIE, AT THE PALACE OF THE TUILLERIES, NOV. 29, 1864." [New York: Published by E. & H.T. Anthony, 501 Broadway, New York. Manufacturers of the best Photographic Albums, 1864]. 2-3/8" x 4". All four dressed in fine clothes. Light wear, Very Good. Signatures [facsimile?] on the verso of the four, "Compliments of Charles Stratton, Lavinia Warren Stratton, G.W.M. Nutt, Minnie Warren."

The famous dwarf Charles S. Stratton, a/k/a General Tom Thumb [1838-1883], rose to fame with showman P.T. Barnum. Lavinia Warren [1842-1919], a fellow circus performer who also appeared in the silent film 'Lilliputians Courtship,' became Charles's wife. They allegedly had a child together, who then died. In 1901 Lavinia told newspapers that she had never given birth: Barnum would continuously rent small babies from orphanages and spin the tale of their parenthood. \$175.00



Item No. 115



Item No. 116

The Supreme Court's First Oral Argument And its First Decision

116. [Supreme Court of the United States]: COLUMBIAN CENTINEL. PRINTED AND PUBLISHED ON WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS, BY BENJAMIN RUSSELL, IN STATE-STREET, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS. SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1791. WHOLE NO. 772. NO. 44 OF VOL. XV. Boston: 1791. Folio, [4] pp, with caption title at first page as issued. Printed in four columns per page. Evenly toned, some dusting, binding holes at blank inner margins. Trimmed closely at top margin with occasional shaving. Good+.

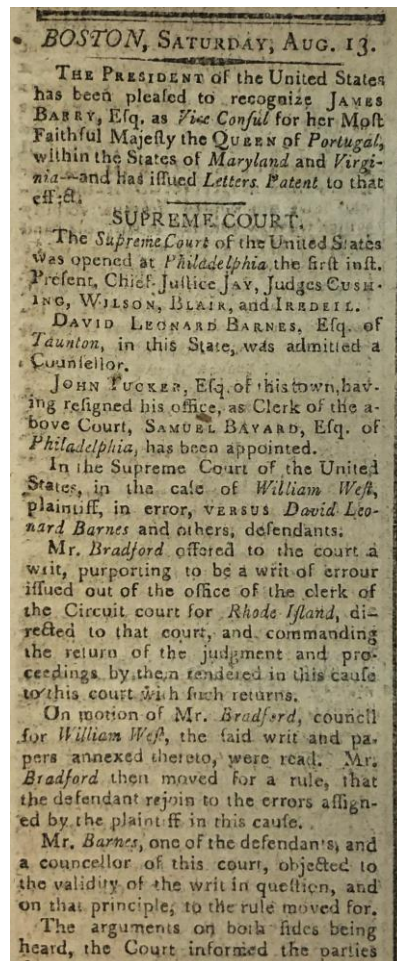
Page [3] reports the first oral argument before the Supreme Court, and the Court's first decision. The case was West v. Barnes (1791), argued on August 2, 1791 and decided unanimously on August 3. West sought to pay a Rhode Island mortgage debt with paper currency, rather than in gold or silver. A Rhode Island statute authorized him to do so. But the holder of the mortgage objected to payment in paper.

The lower court rejected West's actions. Having secured a writ of error from the lower court, West appealed to the Supreme Court. "Not so fast," the mortgage holder's attorney,

David Barnes, said: The writ of error must be obtained from the Clerk of the Supreme Court, not from the lower court. The Supreme Court-- consisting of Chief Justice Jay, and Justices Cushing, Wilson, Blair, and Iredell-- heard argument on this issue. The Centinel reports the Court's decision: "The next day the Court refused to grant the rule moved for, in the above cause; being unanimously of opinion that writs of error, to remove causes to this court from inferiour ones, can regularly issue only from the clerk's office of this court." The word 'court' in this quotation has been damaged in this copy of the Centinel.

The case is reported at 2 U.S. 401 [1791].

\$1,250.00



Item No. 116

“Dramatic Story of His Attempt to Drain the Comstock Lode With the Famous Sutro Tunnel”

117. **Sutro, Adolph:** LECTURE ON MINES AND MINING, DELIVERED BY ADOLPH SUTRO, AT PIPER'S OPERA HOUSE, VIRGINIA CITY, AND IN ALL THE PRINCIPLE TOWNS AND MINING CAMPS IN THE STATE OF NEVADA. Virginia City, Nevada: The Daily Independent-- Supplement, 1874 [Saturday, October 31]. Elephant folio newspaper, 4pp. This Supplement prints Sutro's Lecture, with no other accompaniments. Several short fold splits, costing a few letters, but overall Very Good.

"Here Sutro tells the dramatic story of his attempt to drain the Comstock Lode with the famous Sutro Tunnel. At first he was aided and later bitterly opposed by the Bank of California

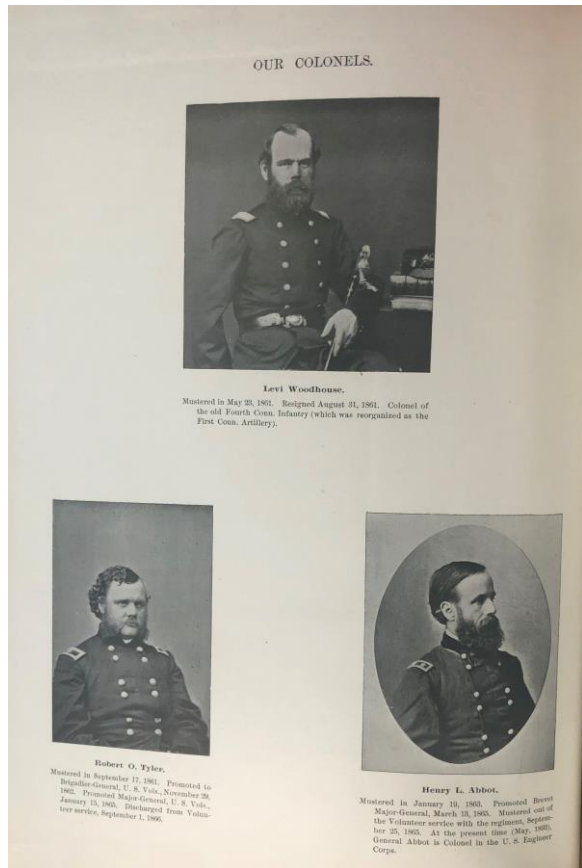
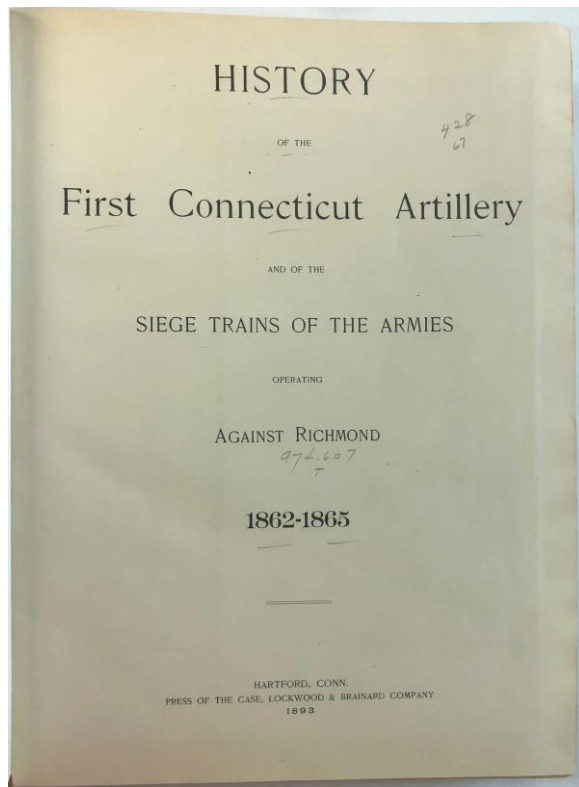
group who sought the profits for themselves. His completion of the tunnel in 1878, and his investment of the profits in San Francisco real estate gave Sutro great wealth. Part of this he used in building up the Sutro Library of San Francisco, now a branch of the California State Library" [Streeter]. The Supplement is illustrated with more than thirty charts, maps, and engravings, the better to explain Sutro's comments. The paper was financed entirely by Sutro, for the purpose of promoting his campaign for the United States Senate as the Independent Party candidate.

Sutro was unafraid of the Railroad Barons and powerful banking interests who opposed him, and his Lecture arraigns the "Bank Ring" and their political allies. Sutro moved to San Francisco, ran for Mayor in 1894 on the Populist Ticket, served as such from 1895-1897, and was the second Jew to hold that office.
 Streeter Sale 2256. 132 Eberstadt 518. \$500.00



Item No. 117

118. [Taylor, John C.]: HISTORY OF THE FIRST CONNECTICUT ARTILLERY AND OF THE SIEGE TRAINS OF THE ARMIES OPERATING AGAINST RICHMOND 1862-1865. Hartford, Conn.: Press of the Case, Lockwood & Brainard Company, 1893. 4to. [2], 270, (2), 57 pp. Illustrations "all made directly from original war time photographs," folding maps as issued. Neat modern buckram, library mark at base of spine, contents Fine. FIRST EDITION. Dornbusch 7. I Nevins 72. \$250.00



Item No. 118

Gun Control in Navarro County, Texas

119. [Texas]: JURY INSTRUCTIONS IN STATE OF TEXAS v. A.A. BREELAND [NO. 1904]:

"GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY | IN THE CASE ON TRIAL BEFORE YOU A.A. BREELAND THE DEFENDANT IS CHARGED BY INFORMATION WITH THE OFFENSE OF UNLAWFULLY CARRYING ON AND ABOUT HIS PERSON A PISTOL ALLEGED BY THE INFORMATION TO HAVE BEEN COMMITTED ON THE 16TH DAY OF AUGUST 1891.

"THE DEFT HAS PLEADED NOT GUILTY TO THE CHARGE OF THE INFORMATION.

"YOU ARE INSTRUCTED BY THE COURT THAT IT IS AN OFFENSE MADE PUNISHABLE BY THE PENAL LAWS OF THIS STATE FOR ANY PERSON IN THIS STATE TO CARRY ON HIS PERSON A PISTOL.

"IF YOU BELIEVE FROM THE EVIDENCE BEYOND REASONABLE DOUBT THAT THE DEFT A.A. BREELAND. . . DID HAVE AND CARRY ON HIS PERSON A PISTOL THEN THE DEFT. WOULD BE GUILTY AS CHARGED AND YOU SHOULD

SO FIND BY YOUR VERDICT UNLESS YOU FIND DEFT NOT GUILTY UNDER THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTION VIZ:

"IT IS NO OFFENCE FOR A PERSON TO CARRY ON HIS PERSON A PISTOL WHEN HE IS CHANGING HIS RESIDENCE OR PLACE OF ABODE AND SIMPLY TRANSPORTS THE PISTOL FROM HIS OLD RESIDENCE TO THE NEW ONE, AND IF YOU FIND DEFT DID CARRY THE PISTOL AT THE DATE CHARGED AND YOU BELIEVE THAT HE WAS ONLY TRANSPORTING IT FROM HIS FORMER RESIDENCE TO A NEW ONE TO WHICH HE WAS MOVING OR IF YOU HAVE A REASONABLE DOUBT AS TO THIS BEING THE CASE YOU WILL ACQUIT DEFT.

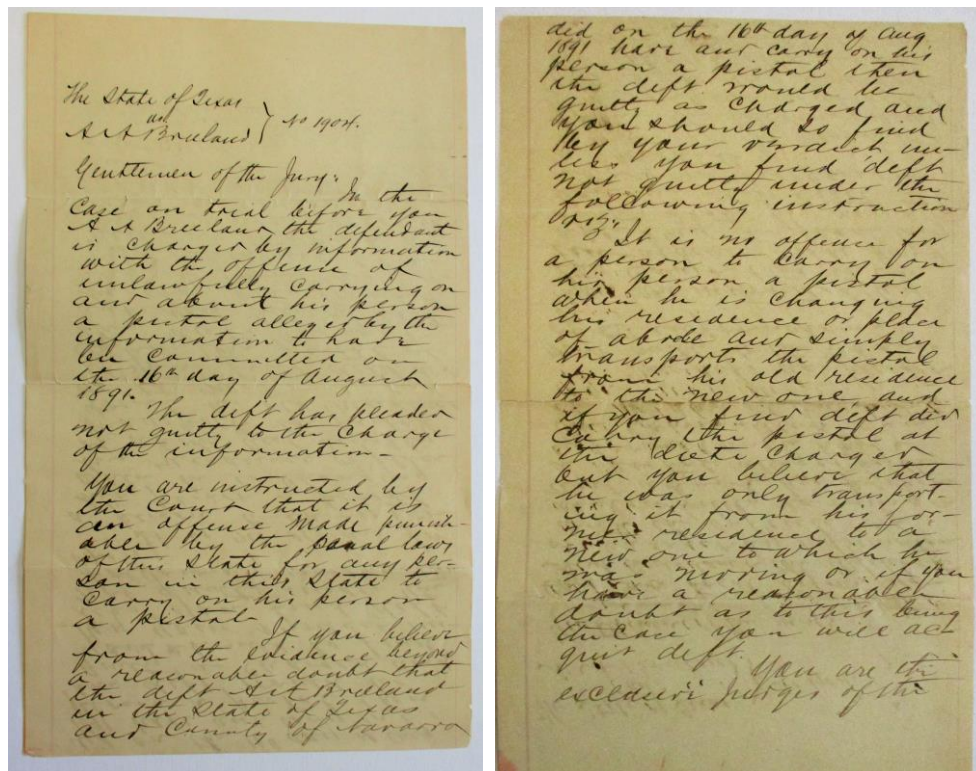
"YOU ARE THE EXCLUSIVE JUDGES OF THE FACTS PROVED, THE WEIGHT OF THE EVIDENCE AND THE CREDIBILITY OF THE WITNESSES.

"THE DEFT IS PRESUMED TO BE INNOCENT TILL HIS GUILT IS ESTABLISHED BY LEGAL EVIDENCE AND IF YOU HAVE ANY REASONABLE DOUBT AS TO DEFT'S GUILTY YOU WILL ACQUIT HIM.

"IF YOU FIND DEFT GUILTY YOU WILL ASSES HIS PUNISHMENT BY A FINE OF NOT LESS THAN TWENTY FIVE NOR MORE THAN TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS OR BY IMPRISONMENT IN THE CO JAIL NOT LESS THAN NOR MORE THAN THIRTY DAYS OR BY BOTH SUCH FINE AND IMPRISONMENT IN YOUR DISCRETION.

"IF YOU FIND DEFT NOT GUILTY SO SAY AND NO MORE.

"JNO H. RICE, CO. JUDGE."

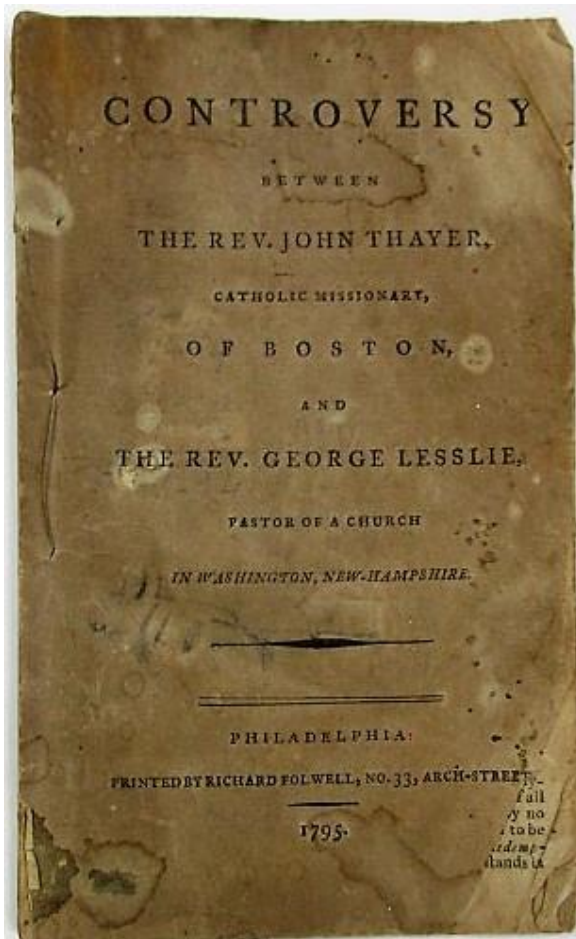


Item No. 119

[Navarro Co., Texas]: 1891. Large folio, folded to 8-1/4" x 13-3/4" to make [3], [1 blank] pp. Paper printed with ruled margins, completely in legible ink manuscript. Instructions on first three pages, docketed on final page. Old folds, light wear [occasional short fold splits without loss]. Very Good.

Judge John H[olt] Rice III [1853-1921] was born in Virginia into a long line of Presbyterian preachers. He studied law in New Orleans at the office of B.R. Forman, his cousin; followed his father to Franklin TN for a time; and settled in Corsicana, Texas, in 1875. He was a prominent attorney, Judge of Navarro County for five consecutive two-year terms beginning in 1884, and a devout Mason. [Obituary of John Holt Rice, Corsicana Daily Sun, 21 February 1921, p.1.]

Defendant was probably Alexander A. Breeland [1862-1907], a farmer born in Mississippi who settled in Navarro County, Texas, and married Zuhella Rodgers Breeland [1879-1903].
\$350.00



Item No. 120

“John Turncoat”

120. [Thayer, John]: CONTROVERSY BETWEEN THE REV. JOHN THAYER, CATHOLIC MISSIONARY, OF BOSTON, AND THE REV. GEORGE LESSLIE, PASTOR OF A CHURCH IN WASHINGTON, NEW-HAMPSHIRE. Philadelphia: Printed by Richard Folwell, 1795. 32pp, stitched. Title leaf toned, chip at its lower forecorner. Good+, with the original marbled rear wrapper.

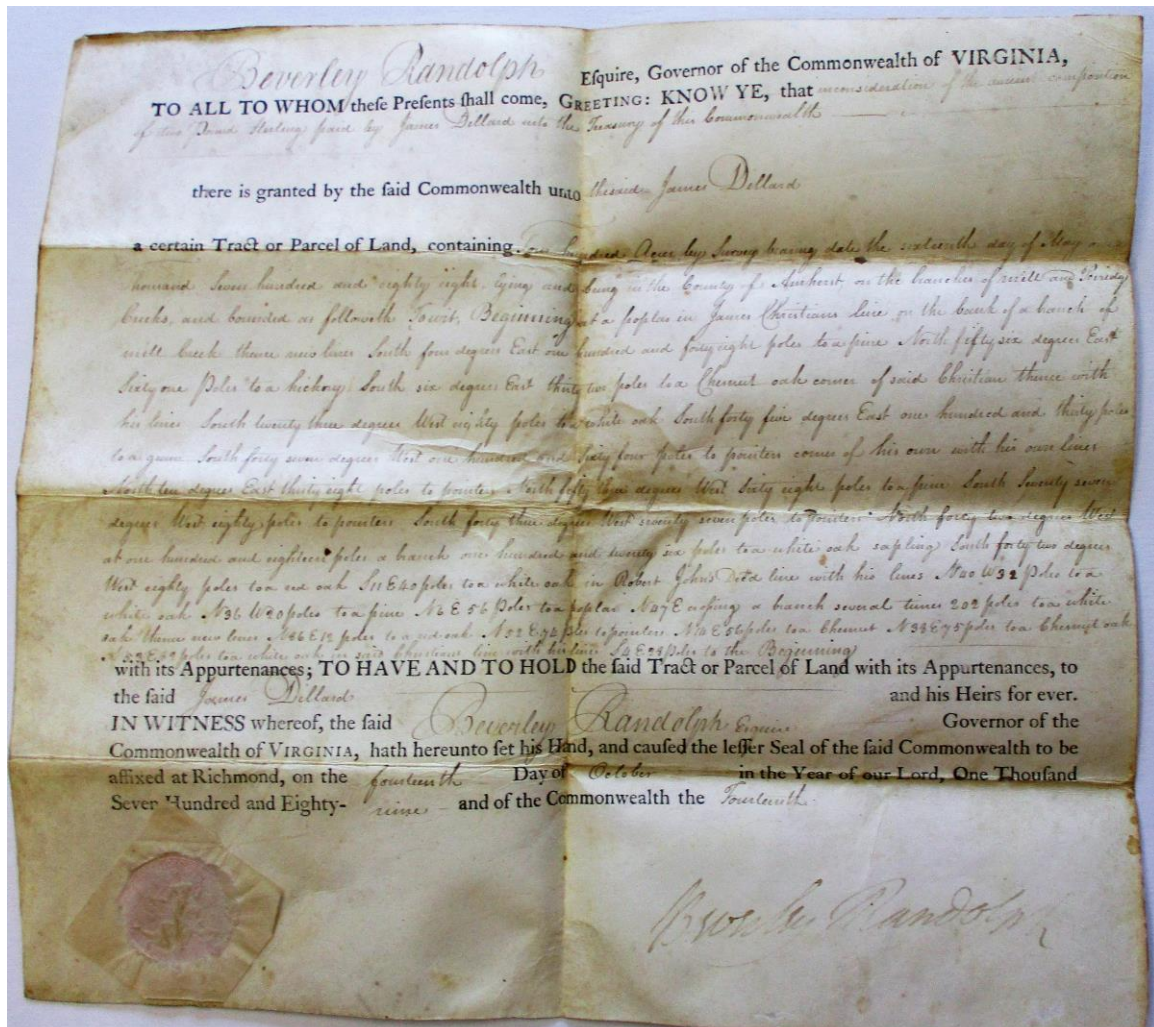
Thayer was the first American-born New Englander ordained into the Roman Catholic priesthood [XIV Catholic Encyclopedia 556]. Educated at Yale and a Congregational Clergyman, he attracted notoriety for his conversion. As "the first converted American divine" [DAB], he was known as 'John Turncoat.' Protestants, especially in New England, viciously attacked him. Evidently Thayer gave as good as he got: he was well-known, as the Catholic

Encyclopedia puts it, for "his erratic and contentious temper." Because of it, "he failed as a pastor" to the Catholic Church in Boston.

This rare pamphlet defends the infallibility of the Catholic Church and points out various defects in the doctrines of his erstwhile Protestant colleagues. Reverend Lesslie naturally disagreed: Catholicism's "pretended infallibility" is "a cunningly-devised fable, a mere delusion, invented, and imposed on the people of that communion, not to serve our Lord Jesus Christ, but the bellies of the teachers and spiritual guides of the Church." Thayer takes up the challenge, and strikes back.

Evans 29620. ESTC W14258 [3]. Parsons 149 [incorrect collation].

\$1,500.00



Item No. 121

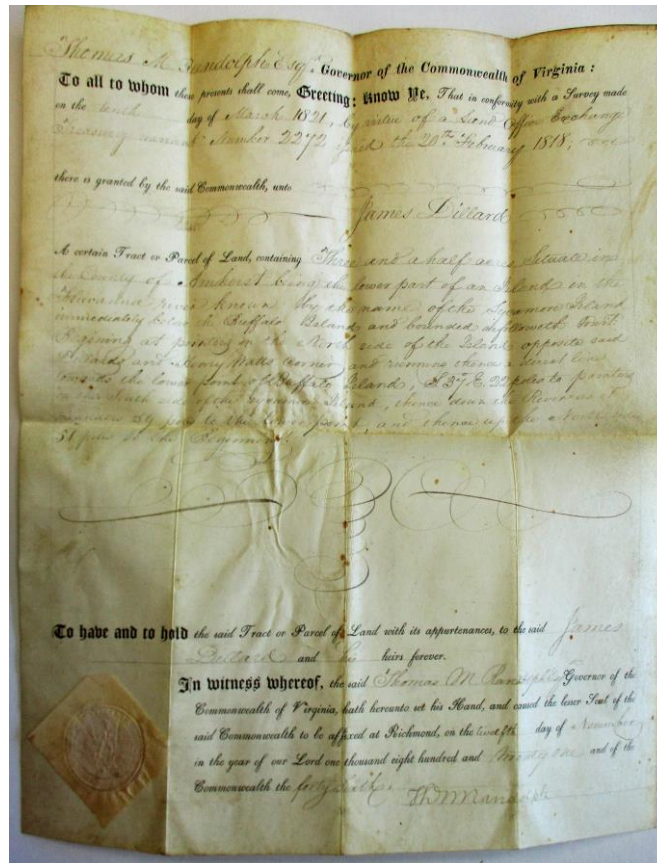
The Governors Randolph Issue Their Land Grants

121. [Virginia]: VIRGINIA GOVERNOR BEVERLEY RANDOLPH SIGNS AND GRANTS TITLE TO A FOUR-HUNDRED-ACRE TRACT OF LAND TO JAMES DILLARD, 14 OCTOBER 1789. [Richmond? 1789]. Document printed on parchment and completed in manuscript. 13" x 14-1/2." Old folds. Signed at the end by Randolph in ink, with seal attached. Old folds, Very Good.

"BEVERLEY RANDOLPH ESQUIRE, GOVERNOR OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA, TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING:

KNOW YE, THAT IN CONSIDERATION OF THE ANCIENT COMPOSITION OF TWO POUND STERLING PAID BY JAMES DILLARD INTO THE TREASURY OF THIS COMMONWEALTH THERE IS GRANTED BY THE COMMONWEALTH UNTO THE SAID JAMES DILLARD A CERTAIN TRACT OR PARCEL OF LAND, CONTAINING FOUR HUNDRED ACRES BY SURVEY BEARING DATE THE SIXTEENTH DAY OF MAY ONE THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED AND EIGHTY EIGHT..." [with a detailed description of metes and bounds].

Randolph was the eighth governor of Virginia, 1788-1791, its first Governor after ratification of the Constitution, and of course a member of the prominent Randolph family of Virginia. Dillard was a member of a well-established Virginia family. \$500.00

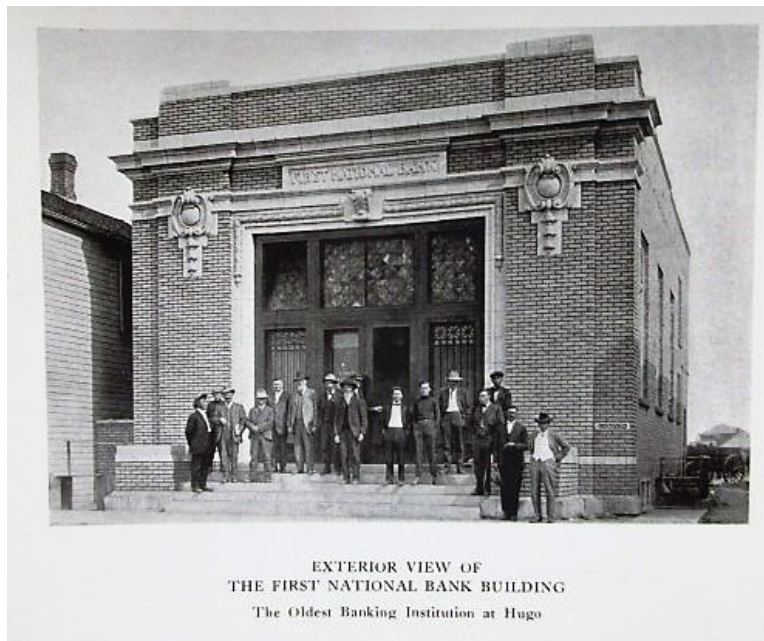
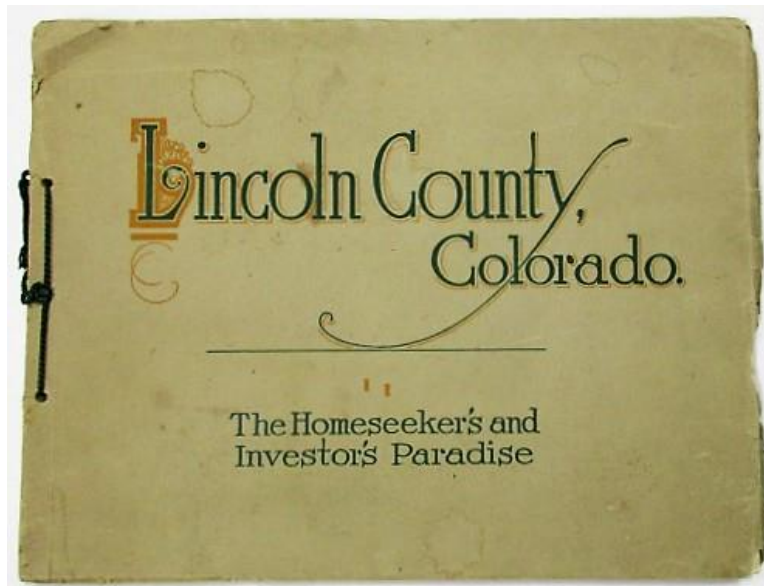


Item No. 122

122. [Virginia]: VIRGINIA GOVERNOR THOMAS M. RANDOLPH SIGNS AND GRANTS TITLE TO A THREE-AND-ONE-HALF ACRE TRACT OF LAND IN AMHERST COUNTY, TO JAMES DILLARD, 12 NOVEMBER 1821. [Richmond? 1821]. Document printed on parchment and completed in manuscript. 15" x 11-3/4." Old folds. Signed at the end by Randolph in ink, with seal attached. Old folds, Very Good.

"THOMAS M. RANDOLPH ESQ. GOVERNOR OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA: TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING: KNOW YE, THAT IN CONFORMITY WITH A SURVEY MADE ON THE TENTH DAY OF MARCH 1821, BY VIRTUE OF A LAND OFFICE EXCHANGE TREASURY WARRANT NUMBER 2272 ISSUED THE 20TH FEBRUARY 1818 THERE IS GRANTED BY THE SAID COMMONWEALTH, UNTO JAMES DILLARD, A CERTAIN TRACT OR PARCEL OF LAND, CONTAINING THREE AND A HALF ACRES SITUATED IN THE COUNTY OF AMHERST..." [with a detailed description of metes and bounds].

Randolph was Virginia's governor from 1819-1822, and a member of the prominent Randolph family. He was Thomas Jefferson's son-in-law, married to Jefferson's daughter Martha. Debts and Randolph's alcoholism rendered the marriage an unhappy one. Dillard was a member of a well-established Virginia family. \$450.00



Item No. 123

“Paradise” in Colorado

123. **Von Hagen, K.:** LINCOLN COUNTY, COLORADO. THE HOMESEAKER'S AND INVESTOR'S PARADISE. Hugo, CO: Published by K. von Hagen; Press of Carson-Harper Company, Denver, CO; Engravings by Cocks-Clark Engraving Company, Denver, CO, [c. 1916]. Oblong 9-1/2" x 12". 62, [1], [1 blank], [1- folding plate illus.] pp, over 100 photographic illustrations, including one large folding panoramic photo illustration of "Business Section" of Hugo measuring 8 3/4" x 33". Original printed stiff brown wrappers with

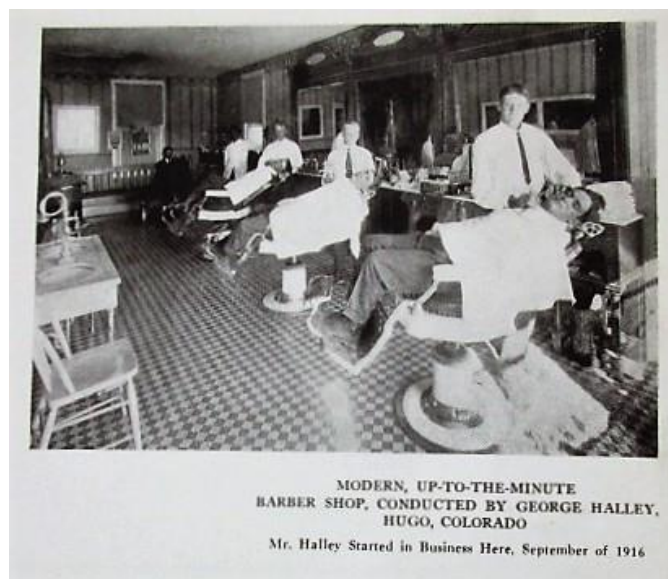
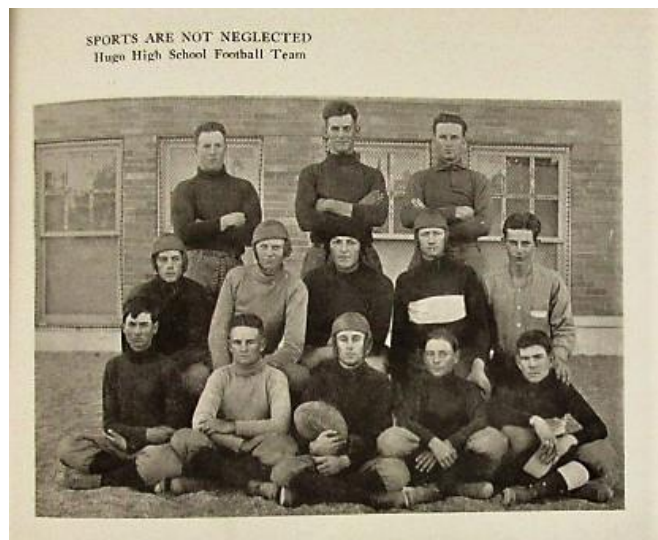
green and orange inks and yapped edges, spine tied with a green braided cord through two punched holes, as issued. Very Good.

This interesting book demonstrates the "many advantages to offer the settler and investor." Many captioned photo illustrations fill the pages, along with history, details on the current social and cultural scene, and businesses in the developing areas of Hugo, Boyero, Limon, Arriba. Photos include the Hugo National Bank; First National Bank; Hugo Garage, distributors of the Willys-Knight Overland car, with the Overland which won the 1915 race at the local fair pictured in the foreground; the ranch of Hector Matheson which the caption describes as one of the oldest in Eastern Colorado; Woolridge's modern fireproof garage and Ford dealership; the newly built Methodist Church, completed in 1916; the local courthouse; the post office; and many other businesses, ranches and homes.

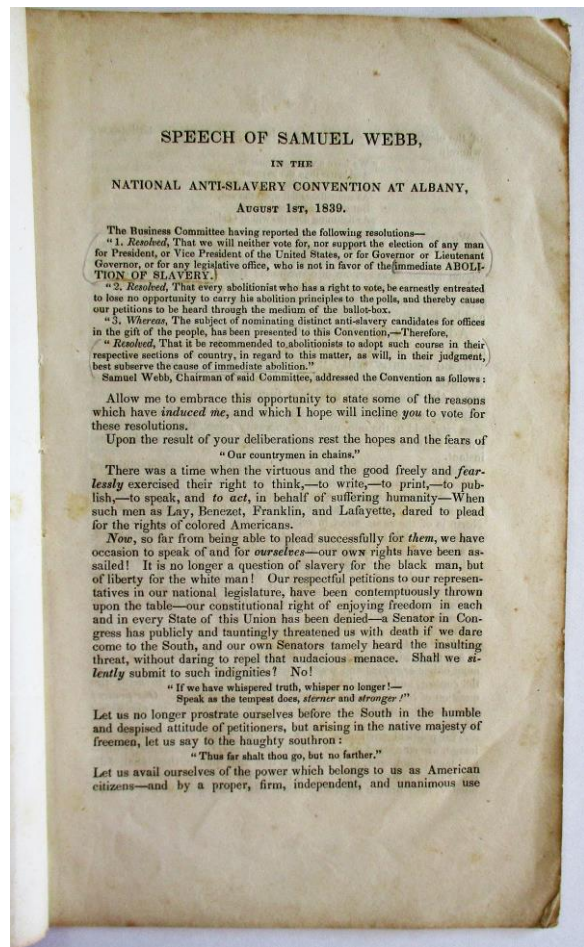
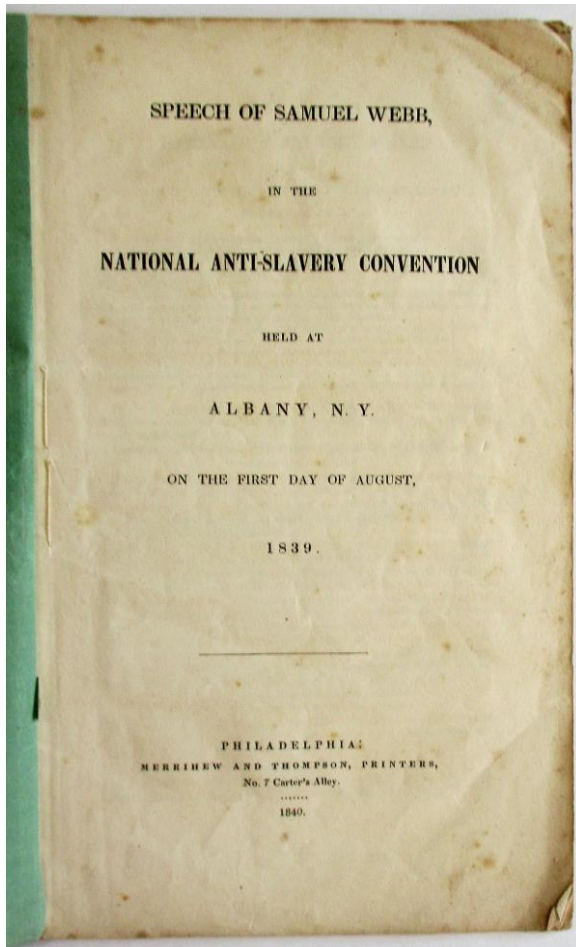
Many of the photo illustrations are of the interiors; images of townsfolk going about their business and socializing. Many recreational activities are shown: hunting, horse racing, competing in pool halls, and county fairs; and photographs of prize winning cattle and horses, crops, and more.

OCLC 45312374 [4- two in CO, Yale, SMU], as of October 2020.

\$450.00



Item No. 123



Item No. 124

“The Immediate ABOLITION OF SLAVERY”

124. **Webb, Samuel:** SPEECH OF SAMUEL WEBB, IN THE NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION HELD AT ALBANY, N.Y. ON THE FIRST DAY OF AUGUST, 1839. Philadelphia: Merrihew and Thompson, Printers, 1840. Original printed green front wrapper [chipped at extremities], stitched, 20pp. Scattered and generally light foxing, Good+. With the ownership of Sally Ann Webb [very slightly clipped] at the upper corner of the wrapper. This Sally Ann was probably the author's daughter.

Webb [1794-1869] was a prominent Philadelphia abolitionist, active in the American Anti-Slavery Society and a founder of the Pennsylvania Hall Association, whose purpose was to erect a building dedicated "to Liberty and the Rights of Man." Its plan was to sponsor events and lectures opposed to slavery, and supporting a variety of reform movements, in a racially integrated setting. The building opened on May 14, 1838, and was promptly burned four days later by an angry mob.

Webb was chairman of this early anti-slavery Convention. His Speech explains his support for Resolutions proposed by the Convention's Business Committee: never to support any candidate for office "who is not in favor of the immediate ABOLITION OF SLAVERY." Additionally, every abolitionist is urged "to lose no opportunity to carry his abolition principles to the polls"; and to take whatever action that will "best subserve the cause of immediate abolition."

LCP 11004. Dumond 114. AI 40-6867 [3]. Not in Work or Blockson.

\$750.00



Item No. 125

125. **Weichenhan, Erasmus:** CHRISTLICHE BETRACHTUNGEN UBER DIE EVANGELISCHEN TEXTE... Germantau: Michael Billmeyer, 1791. 4to. [8], 785, [3] pp. Marbled endpapers. Contemporary calf [quite attractive with only light rubbing, one wormhole at base of front hinge], raised spine bands. A clean and lightly tanned text, some chipping to blank gutter of last leaf, rear free endpaper loosening. Near Fine.

The most pleasing copy of this ordinarily well-worn book that we have encountered.
Evans 23975. Arndt 803. \$750.00

France Aids "The Thirteen United States of America"

126. **West, Benjamin:** THE NORTH-AMERICAN CALENDAR: OR THE RHODE-ISLAND ALMANACK, FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD 1783... Providence (Rhode-Island): Printed by Bennett Wheeler, and Sold at his OFFICE, on the West Side of the Great-Bridge, [1782]. 12mo, 32pp, stitched. Uniformly toned. Several astronomical illustrations, Very Good. Housed in an attractive modern, half-brown morocco slipcase, with

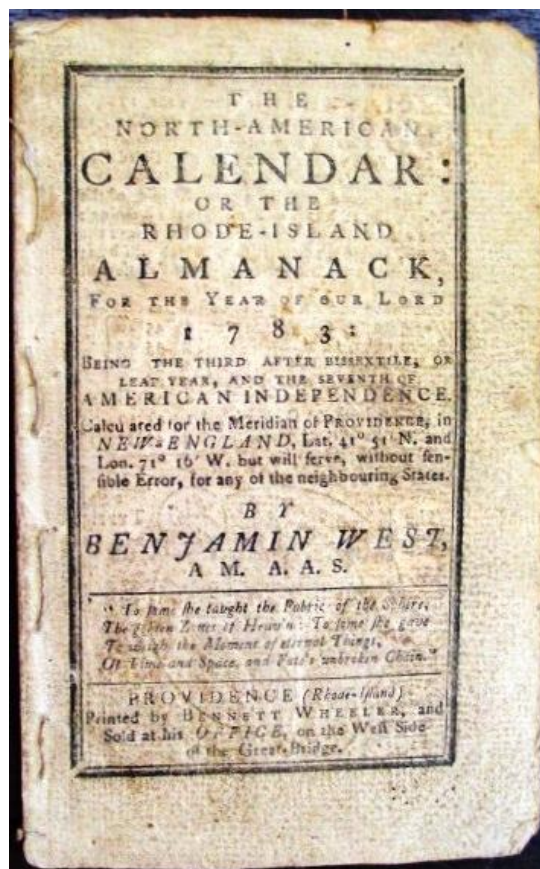
the bookplate of Elisha Whipple McGuire, late 19th century New York lawyer and book collector.

This year's North-American Calendar prints the "Treaty of Alliance, Eventual and Defensive," between France "and the Thirteen United States of America." As the Almanac's preface to the Treaty states, it cements "the Union of the States of America" with "the French Nation, by which we are connected with that Power in the strictest Bands of national Union and Friendship:- May God long continue." A Table of Coins is included, along with tables of road distances and the other usual almanac components.

This is one of two 1782 Providence printings by Wheeler [the other one "for Henry Barber, and sold by him at his office on the Parade, Newport"]. It includes Wheeler's notice, dated 11 November 1782, "That he has removed his OFFICE to the House formerly occupied by Capt. Gid. Manchester."

Evans 17796. Alden 901. Drake 12869.

\$850.00



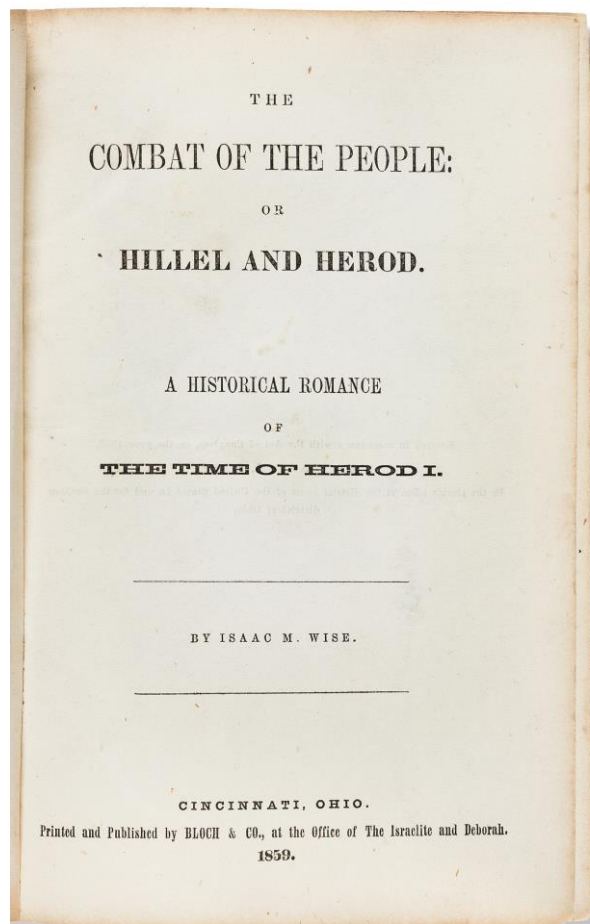
Item No. 126

By "The Foremost Rabbi in America"

127. **Wise, Isaac M.:** THE COMBAT OF THE PEOPLE: OR HILLEL AND HEROD. A HISTORICAL ROMANCE OF THE TIME OF HEROD I. Cincinnati: Printed and Published by Bloch & Co., at the Office of The Israelite and Deborah, 1859. 151, [1 blank] pp. Each page printed in two columns. Later leaves toned, else Very Good in original publisher's cloth [expertly rebacked].

The book, on Jewish life in the age of Herod I, is one of several novels the prolific Wise [1819-1900] wrote before the age of forty. Some, evidently including this one, were originally published as serials in 'The Israelite.' His New York Times obituary called him "the foremost rabbi in America."

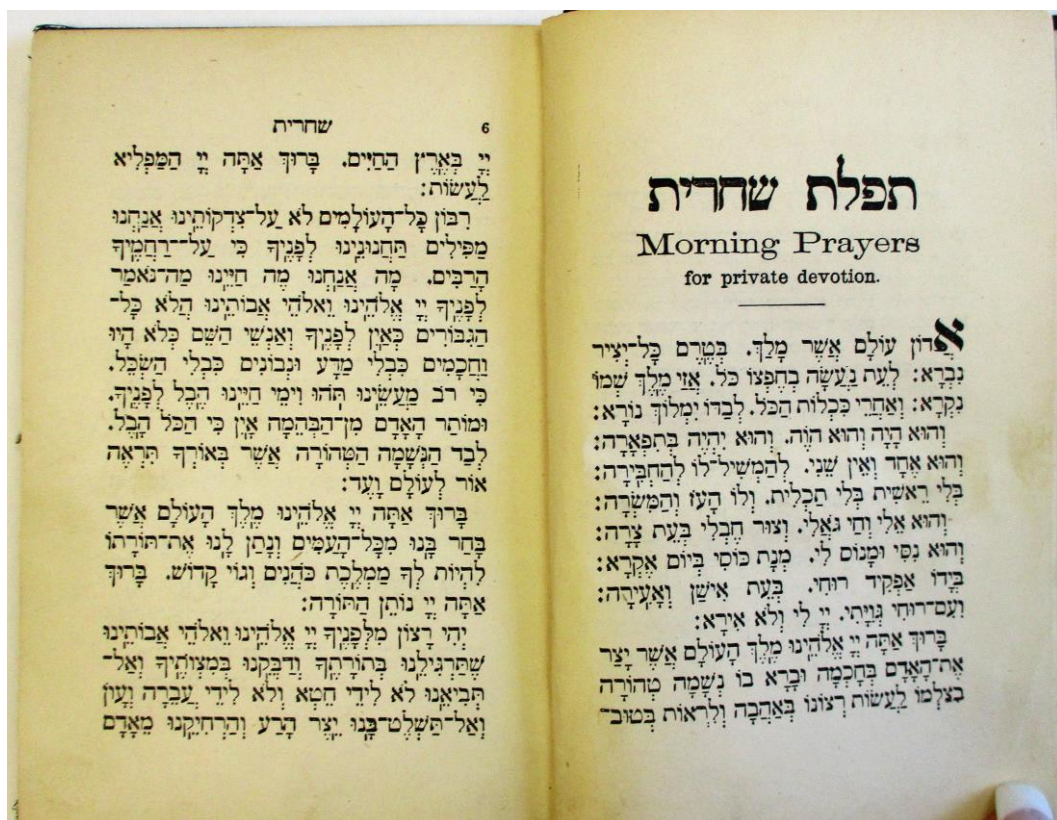
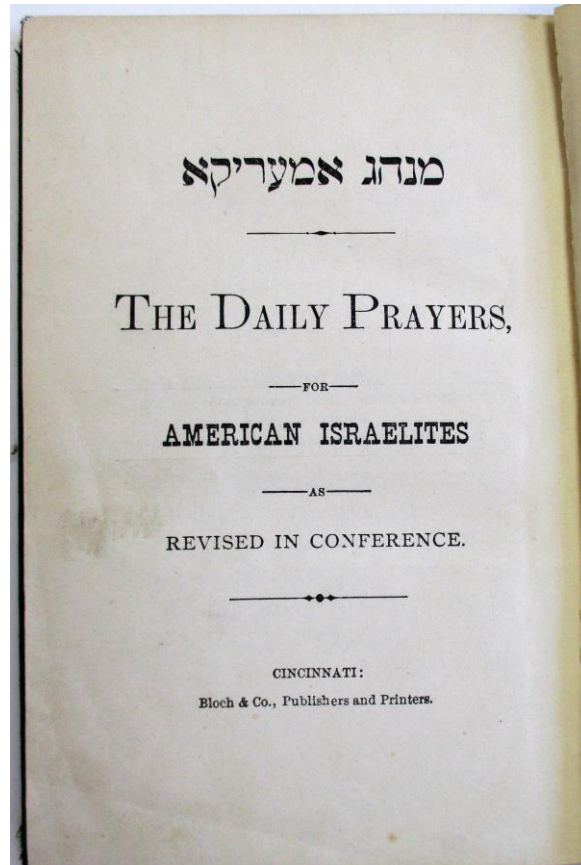
"Wise was in his day the foremost figure in Jewish religious life in the United States. His life work consisted in the welding of the spirit of Judaism with the free spirit of America, and he was one of the latter-day prophets of the universalistic interpretation of Judaism" [DAB].
Singerman 1607. II Wright 2777. \$2,500.00



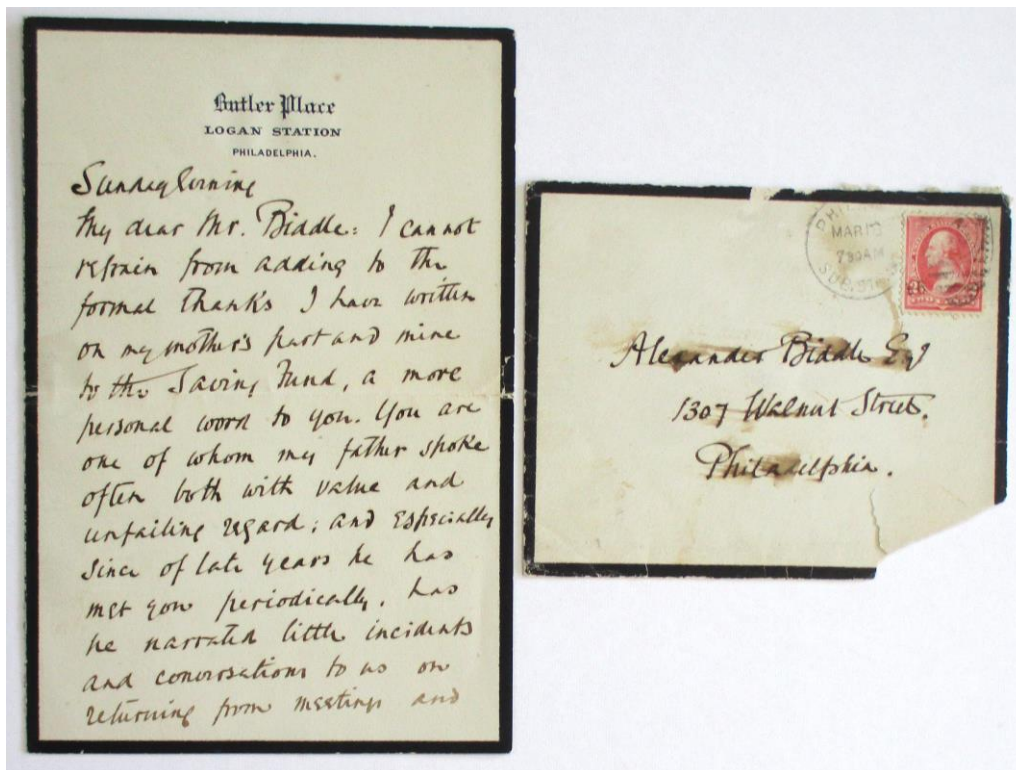
Item No. 127

128. [Wise, Isaac M.]: THE DAILY PRAYERS, FOR AMERICAN ISRAELITES AS REVISED IN CONFERENCE. Cincinnati: Bloch & Co. Publishers and Printers, [1872]. 270 [i.e. 135] pp, each page an even number. This edition [Singerman 2338] issued without the parallel, odd-numbered pages with English translations. Original dark publisher's cloth [some wear], inner hinges cracked. Else minor occasional wear and Very Good.

This edition, almost entirely in Hebrew except for the title page, reads "back to front" as do all Hebrew texts.
Singerman 2338. See, Singerman 2337 for the edition with the odd-numbered English translations. \$1,250.00



Item No. 128



dinners to which he had come to
look forward with so much anticipation
and which, when they happened,
he remembered with so much
pleasure. And so I read your
resolution with a sadness of
which I can not speak; and yet,
I am so deeply touched not only
by the words, but because it was
you who wrote them, that I
trust you will forgive my speaking
thus frankly to you as my
father's son.

Very truly yours
Owen Wister -

Item No. 129

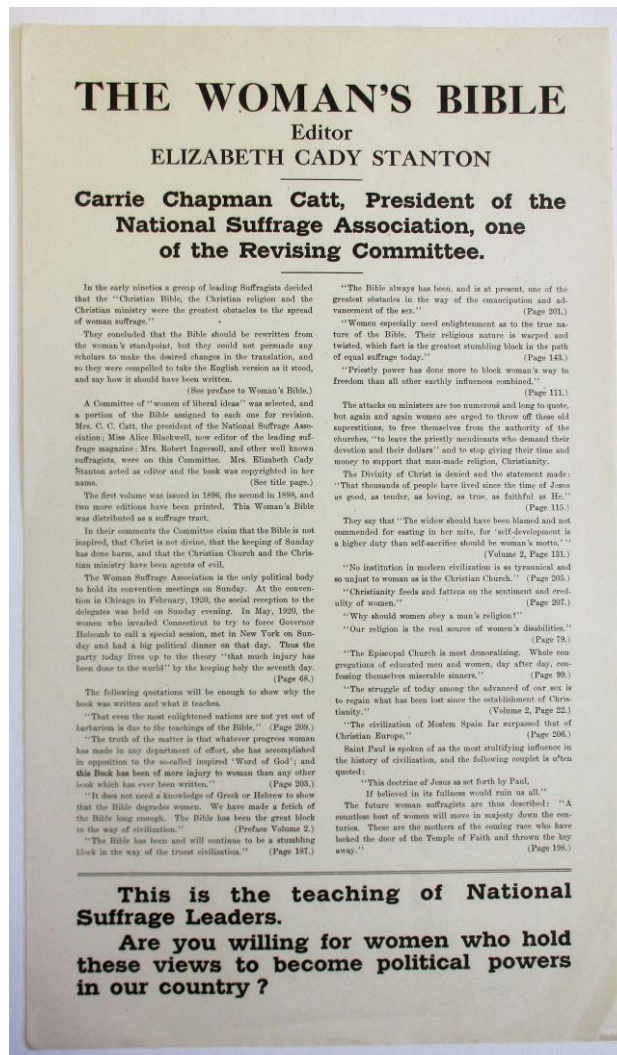
129. **Wister, Owen:** AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED, 16 MARCH 1896, TO ALEXANDER BIDDLE OF PHILADELPHIA, THANKING HIM FOR HIS THOUGHTFULNESS ON THE DEATH OF WISTER'S FATHER. Folded octavo sheet, black-bordered mourning stationery, written only on pages [1] and [4]. Entirely in ink manuscript on stationery headed "Butler Place | Logan Station | Philadelphia." Signed, "Very

truly yours | Owen Wister." A horizontal fold, Very Good. With the original stamped envelope [torn] to Biddle at 1307 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

Written on "Sunday Morning" to "My dear Mr. Biddle," Wister [1860-1938], who would become the highly regarded author of 'The Virginian,' writes:

"I cannot refrain from adding to the formal thanks I have written on my mother's part and mine to the Saving Fund, a more personal word to you. You are one of whom my father spoke often both with value and unflinching regard; and especially since of late years he has met you periodically, has he narrated little incidents and conversation to us on returning from meetings and dinners to which he had come to look forward with so much anticipation and which, when they happened, he remembered with so much pleasure. And so I read your resolution with a sadness of which I can not speak; and yet, I am so deeply touched not only by the words, but because it was you who wrote them, that I trust you will forgive my speaking thus frankly to you as my father's son."

The Saving Fund was the Philadelphia Saving Fund Society, organized in 1816. Clement Biddle had been a founder. Alexander Biddle [1819-1899], a successful Philadelphia businessman, was a descendant of that prominent family, a director of the Saving Fund, and had been a Union General during the Civil War. \$375.00



Item No. 130

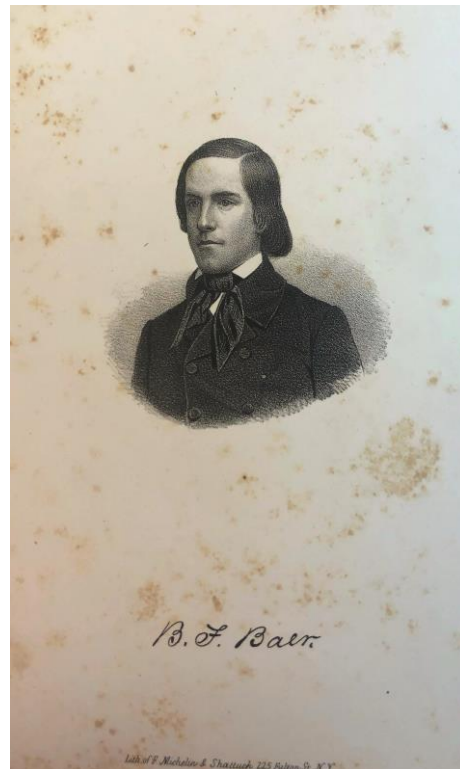
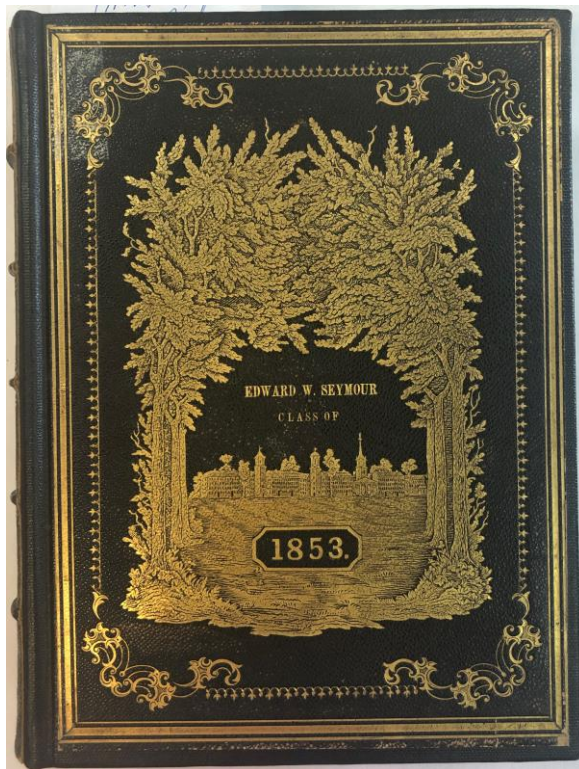
“We Have Made a Fetich of the Bible Long Enough”

130. **[Woman Suffrage]: THE WOMAN'S BIBLE. EDITOR ELIZABETH CADY STANTON. CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT, PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION, ONE OF THE REVISING COMMITTEE... THIS IS THE TEACHING OF NATIONAL SUFFRAGE LEADERS. ARE YOU WILLING FOR WOMEN WHO HOLD THESE VIEWS TO BECOME POLITICAL POWERS IN OUR COUNTRY?** [np: 1920]. Folio Broadside, 16-1/2" x 9-1/2". Title and ending in bold type. Near Fine.

"In the early nineties a group of leading Suffragists decided that the 'Christian Bible, the Christian religion and the Christian ministry were the greatest obstacles to the spread of woman suffrage.'" To challenge the religiously sanctioned notion of female inferiority Stanton, Catt, and other suffragists published two volumes entitled 'The Woman's Bible', 1895-1898. The outraged author of this rare broadside prints portions of the book in order to discredit the suffragists: "It does not need a knowledge of Greek or Hebrew to show that the Bible degrades women. We have made a fetich of the Bible long enough. The Bible has been the great block in the way of civilization."

This broadside probably issued in 1920, just before ratification of the 19th Constitutional Amendment on 18 August 1920, extending the suffrage to women. The latest event mentioned in the broadside occurred in May 1920, when "the women who invaded Connecticut to try to force Governor Holcomb to call a special session, met in New York on Sunday and had a big political dinner on that day. Thus the party today lives up to the theory 'that much injury has been done to the world' by keeping holy the seventh day."

OCLC 270959109 [1- Morgan Library], 63924956 [3- U Rochester, Williams, Imperial Valley College] as of September 2020. \$1,250.00



Item No. 131

Boola Boola!

131. [**Yale College**]: AUTOGRAPH BOOK OF EDWARD W. SEYMOUR, CLASS OF 1853. [New Haven? New York? Frontispiece and portraits by F. Michelin of New York, [1853]. Bound in original black pebbled leather, ornate gilt designs on boards and spine, raised spine bands, gilt spine title [light rubbing, ex-library marks]. Boards decorated with gilt image of trees, Yale buildings in the background; "Edward W. Seymour, Class of 1853" engraved in gilt within the scene. Decorative title page, frontis plate lithograph of Yale College, 116 lithographic portrait plates [14 of administration and faculty, about 102 of students], each with protective tissue guard. Each portrait followed by a blank leaf, most of which contain the signature and sentiments penned by that student. Additional plate illustrations: New Haven from the South East, Yale Library, Public Square New Haven, Undine list, Presentation of the Wooden Spoon depicting a Coat of Arms. A handful of lithographic illustrations of monuments of deceased students are laid in loosely among the pages. "Song for Presentation Day, June 15, 1853" near the end of the book, with additional autographs of students from other classes interspersed throughout. A cut-out photographic portrait illustration of student John H. Barrett, once glued to a blank page now loose [apparently left out of the published book]. Most lithographs have imprint of F. Michelin, some have names of engravers. Scattered foxing [generally to protective sheets], Very Good.

Before 1852, Yale students bought their own autograph books, and exchanged daguerreotypes with one another. In 1852 C.T. Seropyan of that graduating class arranged for each student to procure a lithographic portrait of himself, which was reproduced with his signature and bound in an autograph book. F. Michelin and E. Valois were the chief artists employed for the task. Autograph books in this format were issued for only the years 1852-1855; 1856 marked the introduction of photographs for the yearbooks. [Hotchkins, *FOUR YEARS AT YALE BY A GRADUATE OF '69*, New Haven: 1871, pp. 474-475.]

This Book's owner, Edward Woodruff Seymour [1832-1893], was the eldest child of the Hon. Origen S. Seymour, who graduated from Yale in 1824 and became Chief Justice of the Connecticut Supreme Court. Edward was a lawyer in Connecticut with his father; member of the Connecticut House of Representatives for two terms; member of the Connecticut State Senate in 1876; and Justice of the Connecticut Supreme Court 1889-1892.

Officers and faculty with portraits: Rev. Theodore D. Woolsey, President, with autograph; Jonathan Knight MD, Surgery; Rev. Jeremiah Day; James L. Kingsley, Latin & Literature; Hon. Clark Bissell, Law; Rev. Eleazar T. Fitch, Divinity; Rev. Nathaniel W. Taylor, Theology; Chauncey A. Goodrich, Pastoral; Denison Olmstead, Natural Philosophy and Astronomy, with autograph; Rev. Noah Porter, Moral Philosophy & Metaphysics, with autograph; Thomas A. Thacher, Latin & Literature; B. Silliman; Anthony D. Stanley, Mathematics; James Hadley, Greek & Literature, with autograph.

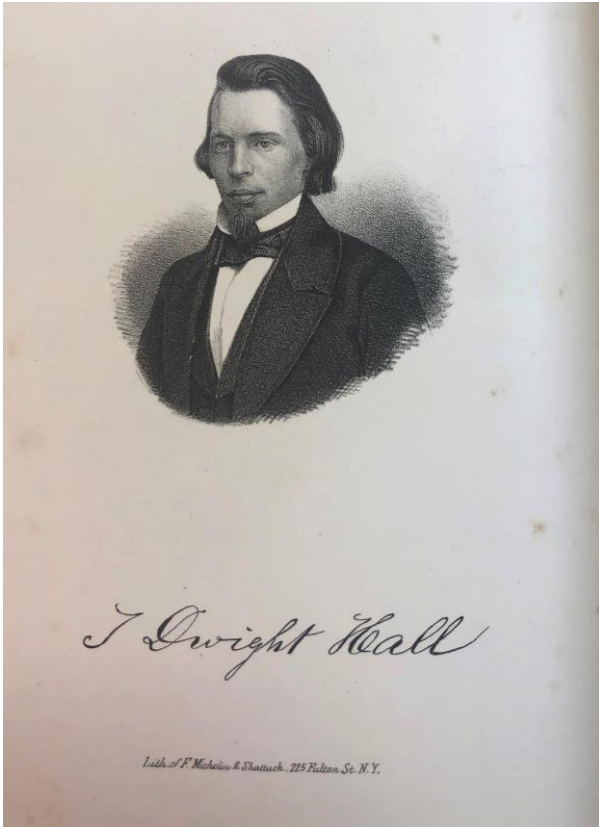
The autograph book contains portraits of most of the graduates of the Class of 1853. Classmates' portraits, most with sentiments and autographs [many quite lengthy], are: William P. Aiken, Joshua Anderson, William F. Arms, Henry H. Babcock; Theodore Bacon, Benjamin Franklin Baer, George William Baldwin, Wm. F.T. Bartlett [no autograph], Henry S. Bennett, Hiram Bingham, Jr., Albert H. Bishop, William Bissell, J. Warren Blackly Jr., Henry J. Bliss, H.B. Bond, Henry R. Bradley, E.P. Bradstreet, W.C. Brewster, Charles Brooks, David W. Brooks, Chas. W. Bunn, Hudson Burr, Samuel M. Capron, Julius Catlin Jr., Lynde A. Catlin, Edson L. Clark, Oliver E. Cobb, Joshua Coit [no autograph], Thomas F. Davies, Wiliam S. Denniston, John C. Douglass, Andrew C. Dulles, Daniel R. Empson, Frank W. Fellowes [no autograph], Joseph S. French, Randal Lee Gibson [no autograph], Wm. Thacher Gilbert, James M. Gillespie, Wm. H. Gleason, D.A. Goddard, J.R. Goodrich, J.E. Greene, Alfred Growel, T.

Dwight Hall, J. Hamilton, Charles Harding, Edward Harland, Augustine Hart, Austin Hart, A.F. Heard, Cornelius Hedges, Wm. L. Hingman, J.H. Hogan [no autograph], Theodore James Holmes, Jesse W. Hough, Henry T. Hoyt, Wm. M. Hudson, Thos. M. Jack [no autograph], George A. Johnson, J. Stoddard Johnston, Jno. A.W. Jones, Albert E. Kent, George W. Kline, Sherman W. Kuevals Jr., Robert McLord, J. McCormick, Charles G. McCully, H.H. McFarland, J. Wayne McVeagh [no autograph], T.P. Nicholas, Joseph Olds, George Palfrey, James L. Penniman, Benj. K. Phelps, Samuel A. Law Post?, Henry C. Robinson, Edward W. Seymour, George Shiras, A. Eugene Skelding, George W. Smalley, Joel S. Smith, S.B. Spooner, Henry Putnam Stearns, Alex D. Stowell, Luther G. Tarbox, Chas. L. Thomas, John G. Thomas, S.H. Tobey, Ch. Townsend, Abner L. Train, Kinsley Turning, Richard Waite, Edward Walden, Jos. Warren, George H. Watrous, W.R. Webb, J.A. Welch, Theodore Weston [no autograph], Chas. Henry Whittelsey [no autograph], Andrew Dickson White, James Morris Whiton, Andrew Jackson Willard, William L. Williamson, Augustus Brevoort Woodward, Robert Young.

Three lithographs of monuments of dead students: A. Franklin Harwood, E.S. Marvin, James B. Hyde.

Members of the secretive Skull and Bones Society include George William Baldwin, Thomas McKinney Jack, Thomas Frederick Davies, Henry Harper Babcock, George Asbury Johnson, Samuel Mills Capron, Joshua Coit, William Henry Gleason, Alfred Growel, Albert Farley Heard, Albert Emmett Kent, Andrew Dickson White, James Morris Whiton, Andrew Jackson Willard. [Facebook page of "Skull & Bones - the NWO core group".]

Biographical notes on some of the graduates: Andrew D. White, co-founder and president of Cornell University, ambassador to Germany; George Shiras, Jr., Associate Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court; Randall Lee Gibson, Brigadier General in the Confederate Army, lawyer in New Orleans, Congressman and U.S. Senator; Isaac Wayne MacVeagh, 36th U.S. Attorney General, U.S. Ambassador to Italy and Turkey. Henry Roswell Bradley, Connecticut lawyer; Town Clerk, Treasurer, Registrar, and Judge of Probate of Southington; Hon. Henry Cornelius Robinson, prominent lawyer in Connecticut, one of the leading counsel of the "Consolidated" road; director of New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, Connecticut Fire Insurance Company, and the Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company; John Andrew Williamson Jones, lawyer, private secretary to Gov. John W. Geary of the Kansas Territory, lawyer and land agent in Minnesota, Clerk of the Adjutant General and the Provost Marshal of Minnesota. William Rankin Webb, lawyer in Kentucky, 1856 presidential elector, member of cavalry in the Confederate Army; William M. Hudson, Acting Assistant Surgeon of the US Army; Richard McLord, Surgeon of the Board of Enrollment of the 3d Congressional District of CT; George W. Smalley, Washington correspondent of the London times and London correspondent of New York Tribune; George W. Watrous, president of the "Consolidated" road. Cornelius Hedges, lawyer, miner, explorer of the area known as Yellowstone National Park; Theodore James Holmes, minister, teacher at the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb in Hartford, chaplain of the 1st Connecticut Cavalry during Civil War; Benjamin Kinsman, lawyer and politician from New York; Samuel Mills Capron, Connecticut educator and principal of Hartford High School and Hopkins Grammar School; Timothy Dwight Hall, lawyer, real estate dealer and scientific farmer, died early as an invalid; Luther Gould Tarbox, teacher, principal of Nashville High School, member of Nashville Board of Education; Benjamin Franklin Baer, Pennsylvania lawyer, Union Army Captain of a company of the 122d Regiment PA Volunteers; Edward Harland, lawyer, Connecticut State Legislator; Union General. \$4,500.00

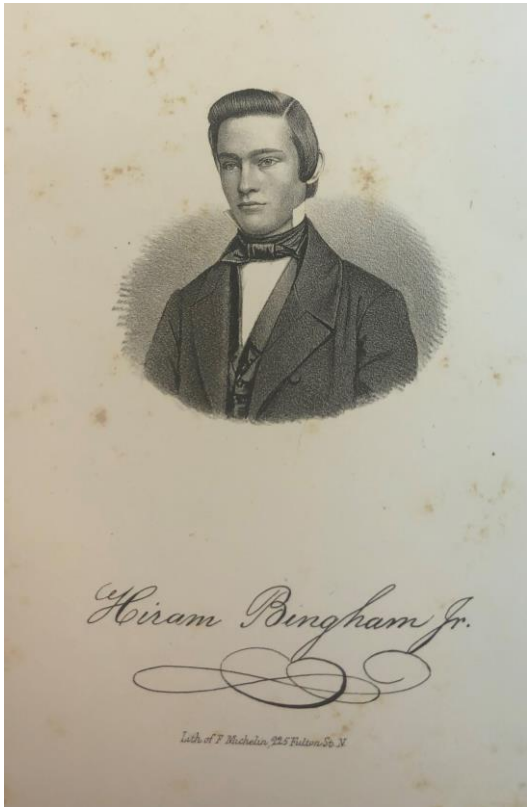


"Happy the man, who void of cares & strife
In silted or in leather purse retains
A splendid shilling".

May such happiness
ever be yours, friend Seymour
& may the buoyant spirits of your
jolly soul, never sink beneath
the weight of care & anxiety which
the duties of active life must al-
ways in some measure bring
upon us.

Very Truly
Your Friend & Classmate
J Dwight Hall

Native Sept. 1830 }
Died March. 1853 }



"It is impossible ever to enjoy our selves rightly,
if our conduct be not such as to preserve the har-
mony and order of our faculties and the origi-
nal frame and constitution of our minds; all
true happiness as all that is truly beautiful
can only result from order." B. Franklin.

My dear Seymour,

I cannot but feel happy
in the fact, that we have often been thrown
together in such circumstances during our college
course, that I cannot soon forget you. Your willing-
ness to pray my fones of absence from the Beech-
hollow shearsals of Saturday afternoons, that I
might be able to accompany you on sailing expedi-
tions will long be remembered with pleasure.
That you may secure as much of the good will of
your fellowmen as you have of your classmates
is the warmest wish of your sincere friend & classmate

Wentzela Aug. 16. 1831. Hiram Bingham.

Item No. 131

"A merrier man,
within the limit of becoming wealth,
I never spent an hour's talk withal."
Love's Labor Lost

Friend Seymour
Some of my most
pleasing recollections connected with
Yale are closely bound to you.
The pursuit of pleasure of last
winter, and the pursuit of scientific
knowledge last week, in which we
were partners will not soon be
forgotten by me. Believe me
Ever yr true friend
Andrew D. White

Home N 3
Nov 1832

SONGS
FOR
PRESENTATION DAY,
JUNE 15, 1853.

COMMITTEE,
GEO. WM. BALDWIN, SHERMAN W. KNEVALS,
ALBERT F. HEARD, JAMES MCCORMICK,
HENRY C. ROBINSON,
W. E. WEBB, Medical Director.

Item No. 131

SPEECH OF
HON. RICHARD YATES,
DELIVERED AT THE REPUBLICAN RATIFICATION MEETING, OF THE CITIZENS OF
SANGAMON COUNTY, IN THE HALL OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
SPRINGFIELD, JUNE 7TH, 1860.

Hon. Richard Yates, Republican candidate for Governor, on being introduced to the audience by the chairman, Capt. Jas. N. Brown, was received with a cheer that made the whole State House ring. He spoke at first with difficulty and in a very moderate tone, evidently from the effect of previous labor on the stump. As he warmed, however, his voice swelled to its usual full, sonorous tone, and he proceeded with his characteristic vigor.

He spoke as follows:
My Fellow Citizens: Your worthy chairman, Capt. Brown, taking his seat, said in eloquent language, "This is a proud day for old Sangamon. And is it not a proud day, a glorious day, a day of cheering, a source of unbounded delight to every citizen of old Sangamon. ["Yes," "yes," "yes."]

Yes, fellow citizens, you are highly honored, for Springfield, the county seat of old Sangamon, is the home of the next President of the United States. [Applause and cries of "good," "good."]

THE GENERAL ENTHUSIASM.

Fellow citizens, it is not here alone, but through the length and breadth of the State of Illinois, from the pure waters of the Wabash, to the banks of the Mississippi—from Cairo to Danville, the same interest and the same enthusiasm, is to be met, which I see manifested here to-day. It was but Saturday that we had as large or a larger crowd than this at Lincoln, in Logan county. It was but yesterday that the people of Macoupin turned out by thousands at Carlinville. We can speak to the people by the acre, but when we have to speak to them by the five and ten acres, the voice fails.

THE NOMINATION.

I understand, as your chairman has said, that the object of this large gathering of the people of Sangamon and the adjoining counties, so far as they are present, is to ratify the nominations made at the National Republican Convention at Chicago, and the platform there adopted. I give you joy my fellow citizens—I congratulate you my friends, of all political parties—Demo-

crat, as well as Whig or Republican, upon the fact that that convention has presented to you a platform, patriotic, conservative, national, broad enough for all good men to stand upon, in every section of this great Union—North and South, East and West; and fellow citizens I have not the least doubt that that platform of principles will receive the triumphant vindication of the American people. [Applause.]

THE NOMINEE.

I rejoice also fellow citizens, that that Convention has presented to you a ticket worthy of your entire, undivided support. They have presented to you, as a candidate for the Presidency of the United States a man whom you know personally, to know to be an honest man, an incorruptible patriot, a man whose broad and statesman-like views, noble character and high abilities, have enabled him to receive this nomination in preference to some of the greatest statesmen of this nation, or any other nation; and fellow citizens, from the manifestations of public approbation which are everywhere made throughout the length and breadth of this land, I have no hesitation in saying that the candidates there nominated will be gloriously, triumphantly elected [great enthusiasm, and cries of "Hurrah for Old Abe."]

In fact, fellow citizens, when to-day I had the honor in this hall of taking the hand of Abraham Lincoln, I felt confident, yes, perfectly sure that I was shaking the hand of the next President of the United States, [loud applause,] and not only that, ladies, and gentlemen, but I somehow or other had the feeling that honest Old Abe had the honor of shaking the hand of the next Governor of Illinois, [cheers and laughter.]

WHO IS ABRAHAM LINCOLN?

Now, fellow citizens, it may strike you as rather a strange matter that the people of so great a nation as this should come to Illinois for its President—that the mighty Republican party should look to this far-away Prairie State for its standard bearer in such a momentous contest. If you are surprised at this—if you are surprised to find such a man in your very midst, it is because you have been in the habit of looking

Item No. 132

“Honest Old Abe”

132. **Yates, Richard:** SPEECH OF HON. RICHARD YATES, DELIVERED AT THE REPUBLICAN RATIFICATION MEETING, OF THE CITIZENS OF SANGAMON COUNTY, IN THE HALL OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, SPRINGFIELD, JUNE 7TH, 1860. [Springfield, IL: 1860]. Caption title [as issued], stitched. 9, [1 blank] pp. Printed in two columns per page. A few small fox spots, Very Good plus.

Yates, running for Governor of Illinois on the Republican ticket, defends the Republican platform and answers the question, "Who is Abraham Lincoln?" "Honest Old Abe" is "a man whom you know personally, know to be an honest man, an incorruptible patriot." Indeed, "Old Abe is a plain sort of a man, about six feet four inches in his boots, and every inch of him MAN."

With several anecdotes about Lincoln's early life, and recollections about "the first time I ever saw Old Abe." This Speech is quite scarce.

FIRST EDITION. Monaghan 93. Not in Miles, Wessen, LCP, Sabin, Eberstadt, Decker. OCLC records seven locations under two accession numbers as of October 2020. The Abraham Lincoln Library has a 12-page printing of this Speech. \$850.00

133. **Zirckel, Dr. Otto:** DIE DEMOKRATIE UND DIE SOCIALEN VERHAELTNISSE NORD-AMERIKA'S VERGLICHEN MIT DEN NEUESTEN DERARTIGEN BESTREBUNGEN IN EUROPA UND EINIGE NOTIZEN UEBER DIE AUSWANDERUNG NACH DEN VEREINIGTEN STAATEN. Halle : 1849. 16pp. Stitched, reinforced spine. Entirely in the German language. Light scattered foxing, Good+.

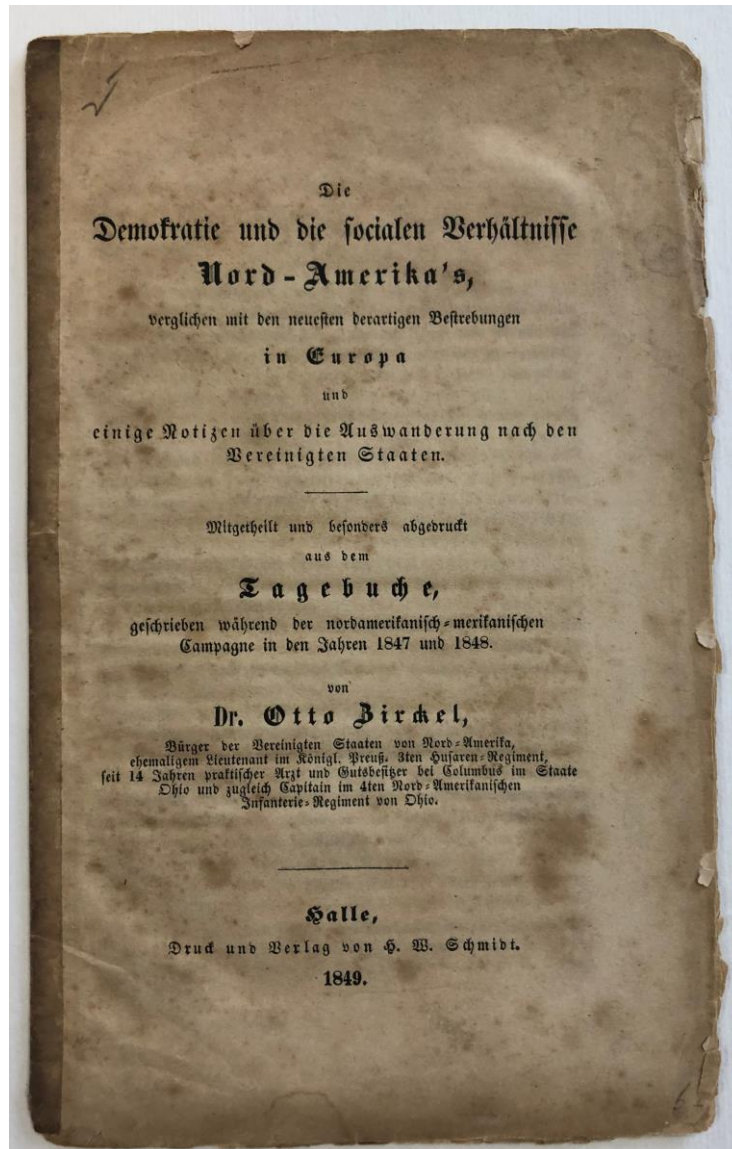
This is an unusually perceptive pamphlet, reminiscent of Tocqueville, on the culture and characteristics of American society. Born in Prussia, Zirckel immigrated to Ohio as a young man. He commanded a German Company, organized in Columbus, during the Mexican-American War. Thereafter he "was best known as a physician. He was a graduate of Starling Medical College, and his familiar figure was known far and wide, as he rode on horseback many miles in each direction in his daily visits to his numerous patients." [Centennial Biographical History of the City of Columbus and Franklin County Ohio, Chicago:1901, p.342.]

Zirckel tells a cautionary tale here; it is based on his diary, written during the War. He sent it to his friend G. W. F. Mueller for dissemination in his native Germany. Zirckel, married to an American woman for twelve years at the time of writing, observes several features of America that make the democratic way of life feasible: chief among these is a low population in a land with rich natural resources, enabling a high degree of self-sufficiency. This circumstance permits a relatively weak government to flourish in the western part of the country; in the more populous east, he would prefer a stronger governing body [p. 7]. He also perceives differences between North and South: the vigilante justice of Arkansas is not tolerated in the Northern states [p. 13]. Zirckel describes the problems a German or European immigrant will encounter in America, including the fact that, expecting to find no aristocracy, the immigrant will in fact find a "money-aristocracy" [p. 15]. He notes that Americans place little value on art, science, or anything not translatable into money. He also notes the prudery of an unbending Protestantism [p. 16].

Zirckel compares several features of American government with various European polities. With eerie prescience, he observes the problem of the four-year presidential term, noting that the winner actually works in the first two years, but devotes years three and four to

reelection and, if successful, years seven and eight to getting his favorite elected [p. 11]. He makes astute observations about the path toward Communism that France is taking: it is rooted in a desire for the folk to be supported, without working, by government. This desire, he predicts, will create a climate of Haves versus Have-Nots, and will devolve into anarchy [p.8]. Citing examples from France, England and Germany, the ultimate message is very clear: these countries are run by governing bodies who are bound by obsolete tradition rather than laws; neither the rulers nor the people are free; and a democratic form of government is the only solution.

Not in Sabin, Eberstadt, Decker, Thompson. OCLC 17934266 [11], 1068797035 [2] as of October 2020. \$850.00



Item No. 133