

Item No. 1

Adams "Has Contributed Much Towards Establishing That Division of Power In our Legislative Assemblies, With Proper Checks and Balances"

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

The book was first published in London in 1787 as a single volume, just as the Constitutional Convention assembled in Philadelphia. This is Adams's completed work and final edition.

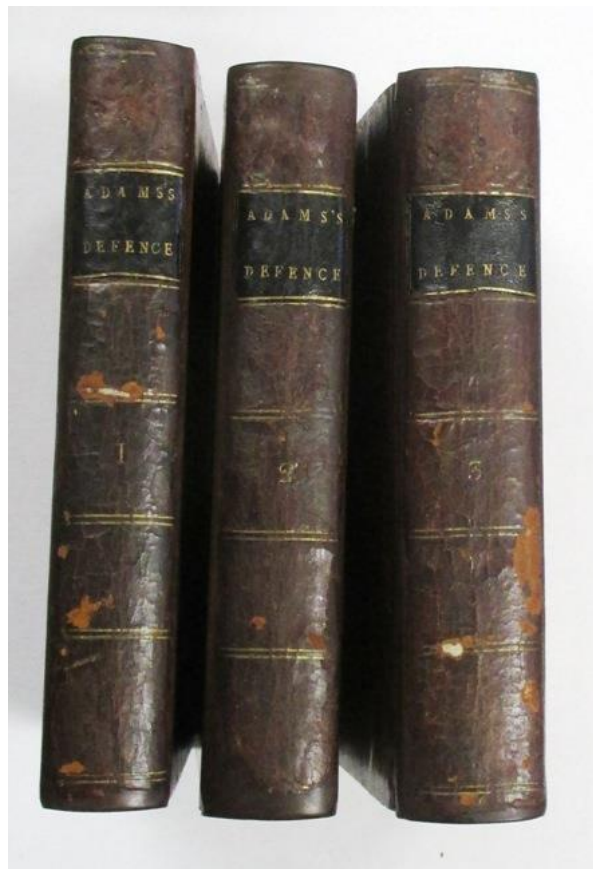
"John Adams, it is safe to say, bestowed more thought on the nature of government, and exerted more influence in determining the character of the constitutions adopted during the Revolution by most of the original states, than any one of his contemporaries. When, therefore, Turgot attacked these constitutions because of 'an unreasonable imitation of the usages of England,' and because of a want of centralization, it was natural that Adams should come forward as their champion" [Larned].

The Defence "has ably combated the opinions of Turgot, Mably, and Price, who were in favour of a single Legislative Assembly, and by it has contributed much towards establishing that division of power in our Legislative Assemblies, with its proper checks and balances, which we now enjoy. His accounts of other republics and their governments, are accurate and

well drawn, and show the author to have been a man of extensive reading, and well acquainted with his subject" [Marvin].

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

\$4,000.00



Item No. 1

Henry Clay's "Monstrous" Charges Against Andrew Jackson

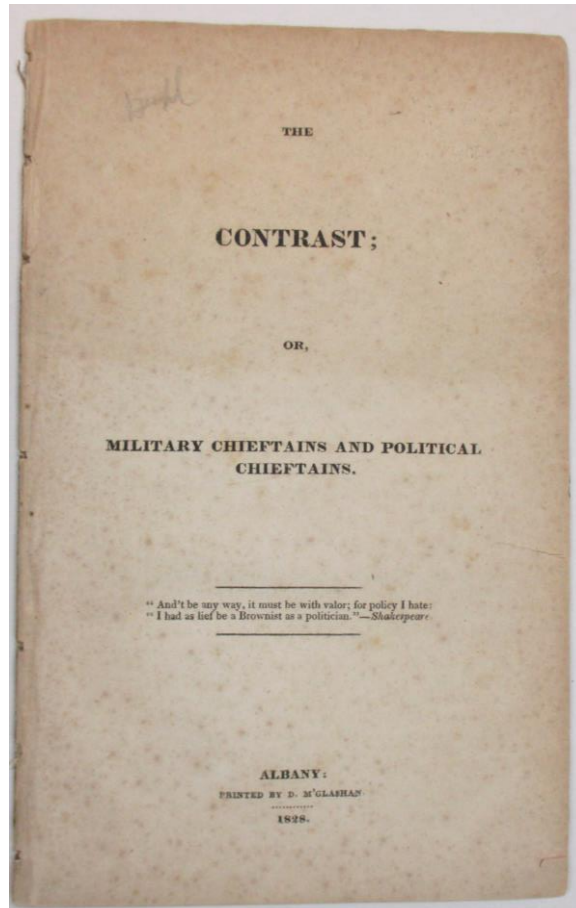
2. **[Baylies, Francis]: THE CONTRAST; OR, MILITARY CHIEFTAINS AND POLITICAL CHIEFTAINS.** Albany: Printed by D. M'Glashan, 1828. 26, [2 blank] pp, disbound. Light spotting, a few old ink corrections, minor chipping of fore-edge of outer leaves. Good+.

"This publication was first made, in numbers, through the medium of the Albany Argus." It rebuts the argument, made most particularly by Henry Clay, that Andrew Jackson's martial character disqualified him for the presidency. It denounces Clay for his support of John Quincy Adams for the presidency in 1824, and his refusal to heed the Kentucky Legislature's instructions that he vote for Jackson.

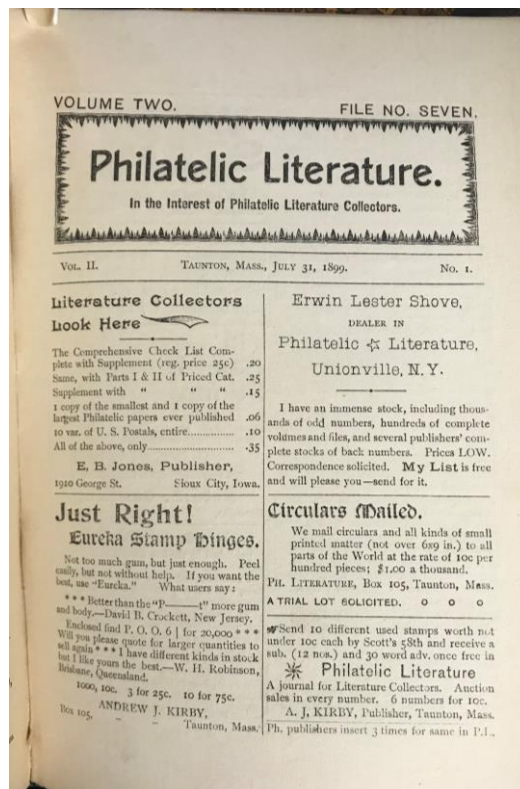
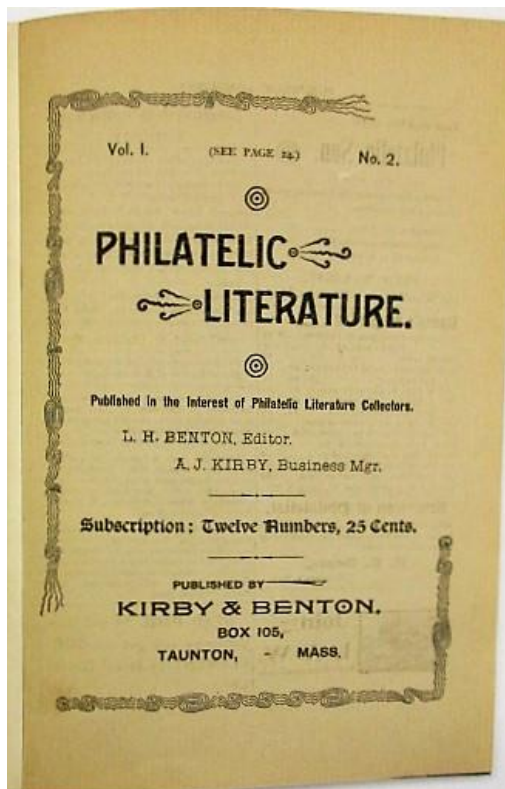
Clay's charge, to which he "resorted to justify himself to the people which he represented, for betraying their interests," is "so monstrous, that the boldness of the man who makes it, is as astonishing as the overweening credulity that believes it."

AI 32243 [3]. Not in Wise & Cronin or Miles. OCLC 12433247 [7] as of January 2021.

\$350.00



Item No. 2



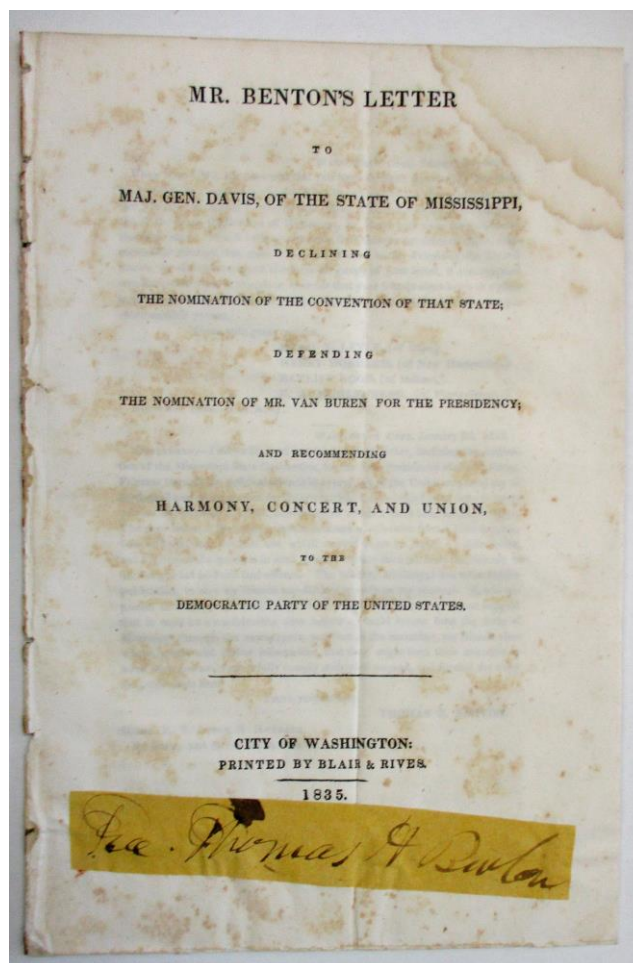
Item No. 3

A Rare Philatelic Journal

3. **[Benton, L.H.]:** PHILATELIC LITERATURE. PUBLISHED IN THE INTEREST OF PHILATELIC LITERATURE. L.H. BENTON, EDITOR. A.J. KIRBY, BUSINESS MGR. Taunton, Mass.: Published by Kirby & Benton, 1896-1900. Volume I, nos. 1-6; Volume II, Nos. 1-2. Paginated continuously. 92, [2] pp. Bound in later cloth. Very Good.

A rare journal, published sporadically for philatelists. The first number was published in November 1896; Volume I, number 6 issued in June 1898. Volume 2, number 1 was published on July 31, 1899; number 2 issued in February 1900. Auctions, advertisements, and other information for this enthusiastic group are featured.

Not in Lomazow or at AAS. OCLC 880351757 [2- Smithsonian Small Journal Collection, British Library] as of January 2021. \$500.00



Item No. 4

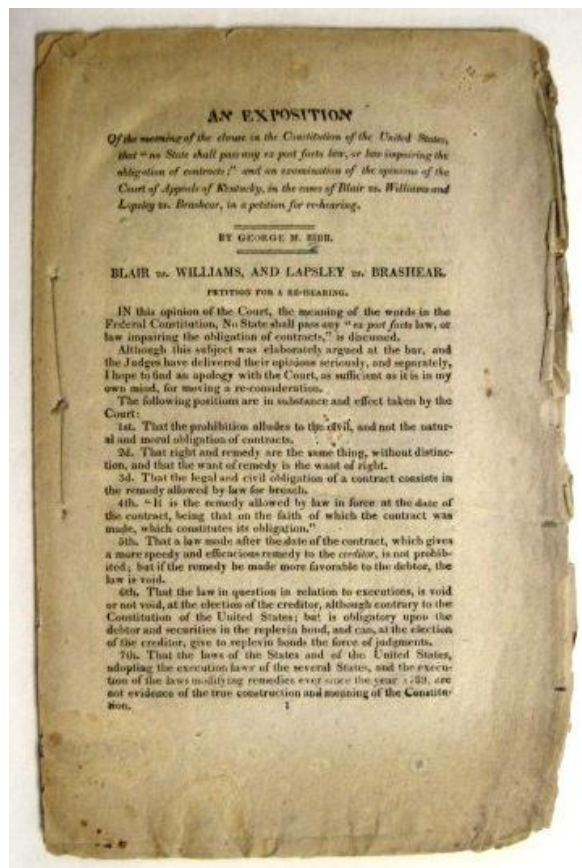
Benton Endorses Martin Van Buren for President

4. **Benton, Thomas Hart:** MR. BENTON'S LETTER TO MAJ. GEN. DAVIS, OF THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI, DECLINING THE NOMINATION OF THE CONVENTION OF THAT STATE; DEFENDING THE NOMINATION OF VAN BUREN FOR THE PRESIDENCY; AND RECOMMENDING HARMONY, CONCERT, AND UNION, TO THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF THE UNITED STATES. Washington: Blair & Rives, 1835.

16pp, disbound. Good+. With Benton's 'free frank' signature laid down at bottom blank margin of title page.

The first great spokesman for the interests of the West, Benton was a pre-eminent Democrat and a strong supporter of Andrew Jackson, despite an early violent dispute in which Jackson received a bullet in his shoulder. Benton declines consideration for the Vice Presidency in the upcoming 1836 election. He writes warmly of Martin Van Buren, Jackson's Vice President, who is at the forefront of opposition to the banking system. Benton provides a detailed history of Van Buren's public life.

FIRST EDITION. Wise & Cronin 37. AI 30385 [4]. Not in Eberstadt, Decker, Soliday, Sabin, Owen, or Miles. \$275.00



Item No. 5

Judge Bibb Endorses the Platform of the Kentucky Relief Party

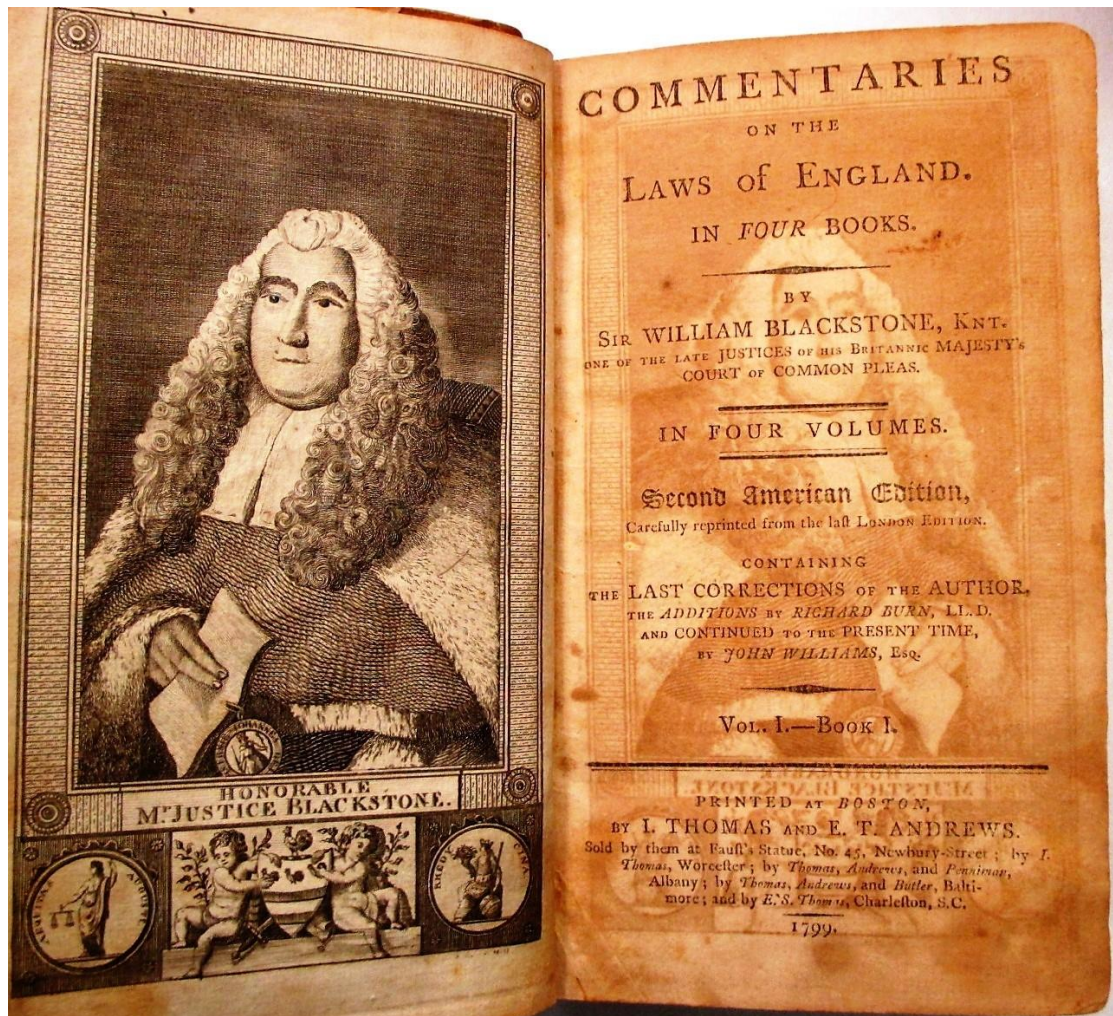
5. **Bibb, George M.:** AN EXPOSITION OF THE MEANING OF THE CLAUSE IN THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES, THAT "NO STATE SHALL PASS ANY EX POST FACTO LAW, OR LAW IMPAIRING THE OBLIGATION OF CONTRACTS;" AND AN EXAMINATION OF THE OPINIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS OF KENTUCKY, IN THE CASES OF BLAIR VS. WILLIAMS AND LAPSLEY VS. BRASHEAR, IN A PETITION FOR REHEARING. [Frankfort, Ky.: Amos Kendall & Co., 1824]. 24pp, stitched, caption title [as issued]. Untrimmed, wide margins with some wear at untrimmed fore-edge, light soil. Very Good.

The interpretation of this legal issue had profound consequences for Kentucky's citizens. After the Panic of 1819, Kentucky enacted Relief Laws which stayed the payment of debts and

required lenders to accept payment in notes of the new, uncapitalized Bank of Kentucky. Lenders who refused would be forced to endure lengthy delays before payment, if ever.

Bibb-- who had been Kentucky's Chief Justice and would become a U.S. Senator-- argues that the Relief Laws do not impair the obligation of contracts, that they are thus constitutional, and that it is the Legislature's duty to define what the obligations of those contracts are. His discussion of the constitutional questions is learned and highly detailed. Kentucky's future Jacksonians, like Amos Kendall and William Barry, stood with the Relief Party, blaming the Bank of the United States for the Panic. For a sketch of Bibb's life, see DAB.

FIRST EDITION. I Harv. Law Cat. 165. Cohen 1132. Not in Coleman, Marke, American Imprints. \$850.00



Item No. 6

The Final 18th Century American Edition of Blackstone's Classic Commentaries

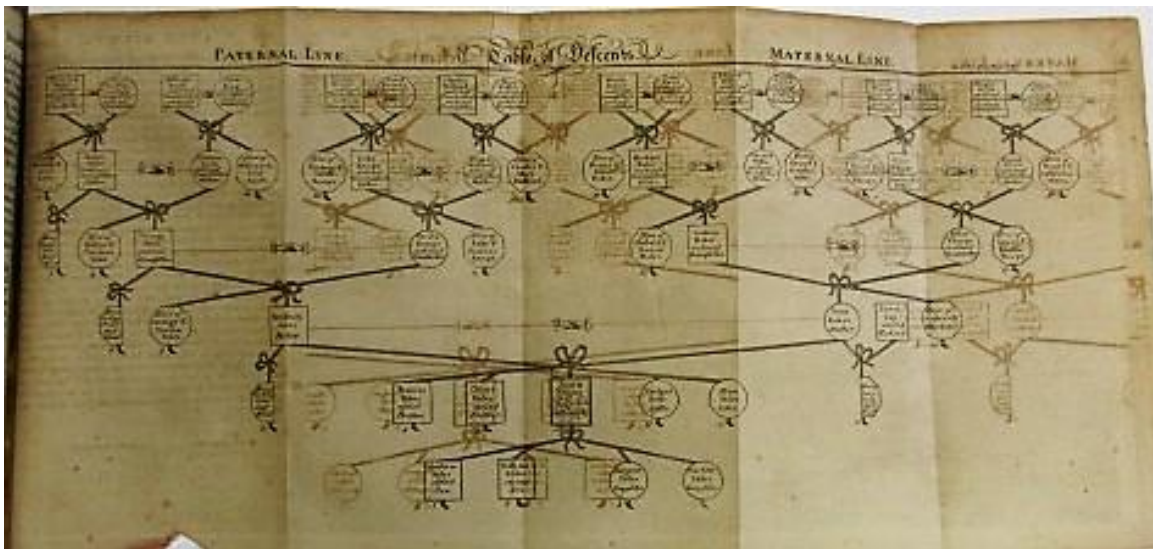
6. **Blackstone, Sir William:** COMMENTARIES ON THE LAWS OF ENGLAND. IN FOUR BOOKS. BY SIR WILLIAM BLACKSTONE, KNT., ONE OF THE LATE JUSTICES OF HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S COURT OF COMMON PLEAS. IN FOUR VOLUMES. SECOND AMERICAN EDITION, CAREFULLY REPRINTED FROM THE LAST LONDON EDITION. CONTAINING THE LAST CORRECTIONS OF THE AUTHOR, THE ADDITIONS BY RICHARD BURN, LL.D. AND CONTINUED TO THE PRESENT TIME, BY JOHN WILLIAMS, ESQ. Boston: I. Thomas and E.T. Andrews, 1799. Four volumes: Vol.

I: port. frontis of Blackstone, iv, [5]-8, [1]-512; Vol. II: vi, 520, xviii, two plates [one folding]; Vol. III: vi, 455, [1], xxviii; Vol. IV: vi, 442, vii, [53 Index] pp [as issued]. Bound in contemporary sheep, old institutional bookplate on front pastedowns, rebacked in period style, new gilt-lettered morocco spine labels. Scattered foxing and toning, light wear [a couple of tears with minor effect on a few words]. Frontis ghosting onto title page. Very Good.

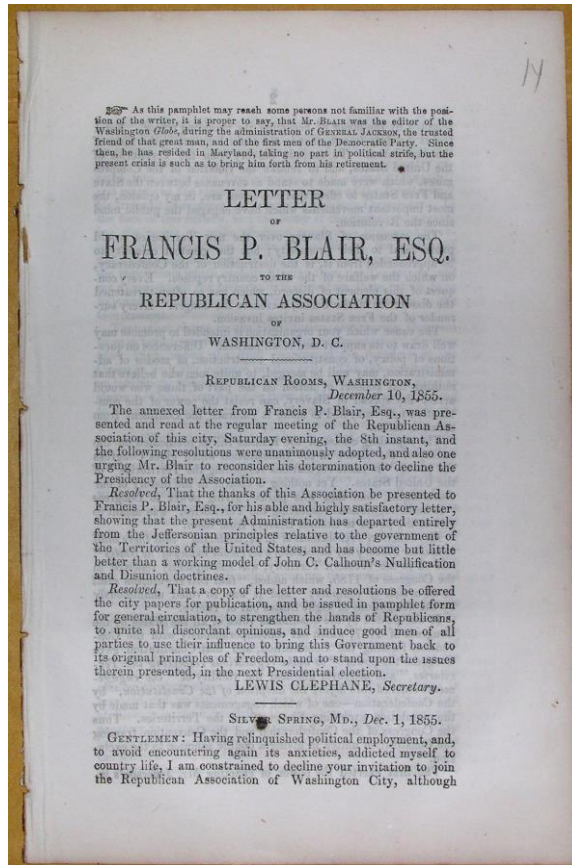
The third and last 18th century American printing, preceded by Philadelphia and Worcester printings. Marvin's learned discussion explains that Richard Burn added, in the 1783 9th edition, "a few notes and corrections to those left in manuscript by the author at his death." John Williams made "some slight additions" in the 10th and 11th editions, published in 1787 and 1791, respectively.

Evans 35211. Marvin 122 note. Cohen 5316. NAIP w030417.

\$2,500.00



Item No. 6



Item No. 7

**The Most Influential Member of Jackson's Kitchen Cabinet
Abandons the Democratic Party**

7. **Blair, Francis P.:** LETTER OF FRANCIS P. BLAIR, ESQ. TO THE REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION OF WASHINGTON, D.C. [Washington: Buell & Blanchard, 1856]. 7, [1 blank] pp. Disbound, clean, Very Good.

Blair's Letter is a significant step in the Democratic Party's split into Northern and Southern branches. Writing from his Maryland home at Silver Spring in December 1855, the venerable stalwart of President Jackson's Kitchen Cabinet denounces his Democratic Party and casts his lot with Republicans, who oppose extending slavery into the Territories. Slavery's expansion will cause "destruction of the Confederacy, on which the welfare of the whole country reposes. Every surrender of the Free States invites invasion."

Blair cites the Founding Fathers' decisions to exclude slavery from the Northwest Territory, to grant Congress power to regulate Territorial matters, and to prohibit the international slave trade. The Democratic Party, which now repudiates the Founders' intentions, has "staked itself on the support of the party of privilege-- of class interest."

LCP 1252. Not in Eberstadt, Decker, Dary, Work, Dumond.

\$350.00

Attractive Confederate Almanac

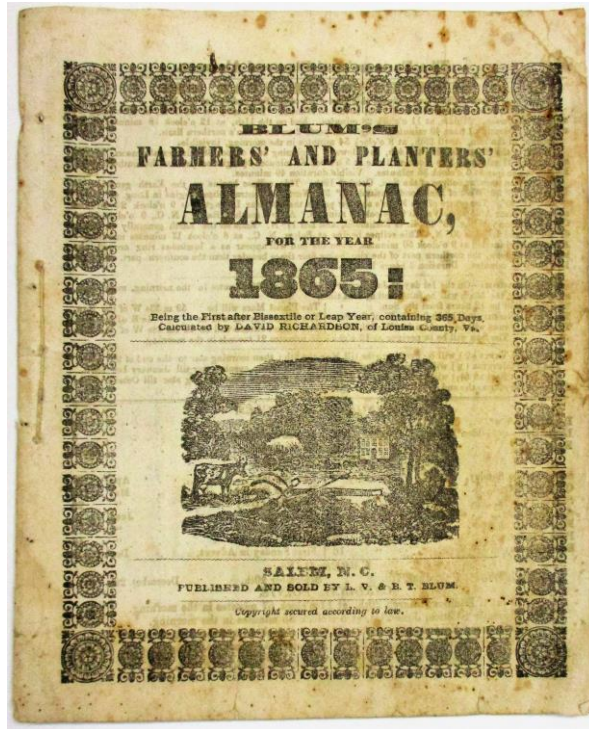
8. **Blum, L.V. & E.T.:** BLUM'S FARMERS' AND PLANTERS' ALMANAC, FOR THE YEAR 1865: BEING THE FIRST AFTER BISSEXTILE OR LEAP YEAR, CONTAINING 365 DAYS. CALCULATED BY DAVID RICHARDSON, OF LOUISA COUNTY, VA. Salem, N.C.: Published and Sold by L.V. and E.T. Blum, [1864]. 17, [1] pp, as issued. Title

wrapper with attractive decorative border and rustic woodcut. Stitched. Shallow corner chip to several leaves, shaving a portion of a page number but not affecting text. Scattered light foxing. Very Good.

The monthly calendars of this Confederate imprint include significant events in the Civil War and American history.

Parrish & Willingham 5187. Thornton 1027.

\$675.00



Rebin Month for MAY, 1865, has 31 days. 7

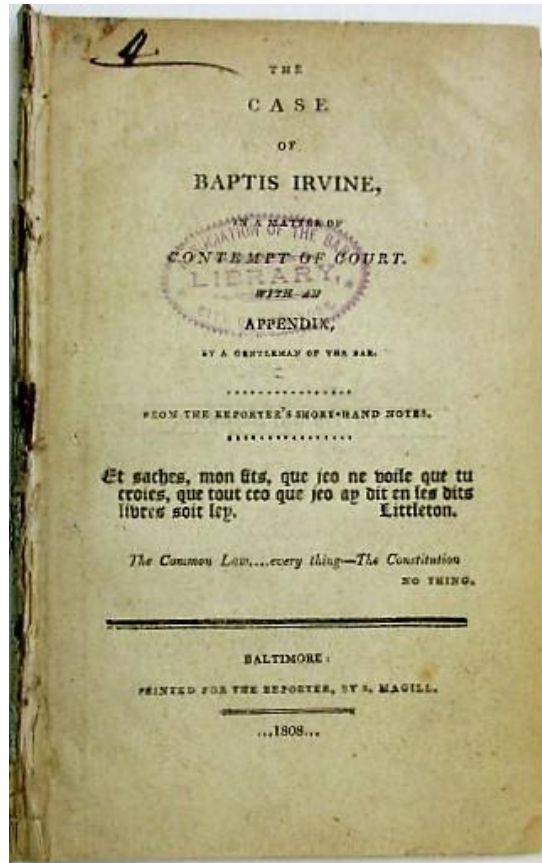
MOON'S PHASES.
 First Quarter, 2nd, at 2 o'clock 47 min. afternoon. Last Quarter, 17th, at 10 o'clock 20 minutes, afternoon.
 Full Moon, 10th, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. New Moon, 24th, at 5 o'clock 22 minutes, afternoon.

Week	Days	Moon South	Moon R. & S.	Moon place	Moons	Aspects of Planets & Miscellaneous	Miscellaneous	North	South	
Mond	1	5	44	morn.	11	Q	Butler occupied New Orleans 1862.	15	13	156 45
Tues	2	6	28	0	38	12	2d. Battle of Cancellorsville 63.	15	315	146 46
Wedn	3	7	15	1	13	24	continuation of the battle.	15	485	136 47
Thurs	4	7	57	1	44	6	9 nine days old.	16	65	126 48
Frida	5	8	29	2	17	18	Bonaparte died 1821. Bat. of Wilderness, 1864.	16	235	117 49
Satur	6	9	21	2	4	27	Battle of Williamsburg, 1862.	16	405	106 50
Sund	7	10	5	3	16	11	Battle of Port Walthall Junction 7th, 1864.	16	265	96 51
Mond	8	10	46	3	47	23	O inferior. Battle of McDowell, 1862.	17	126	86 52
Tues	9	11	29	4	20	5	Gen. T. J. Jackson died, 1863.	17	285	77 53
Wedn	10	morn.	place.	4	17	17	10th Thomas H. Benton died, 1853.	7	4	16 54
Thurs	11	0	14	7	20	6	10 south 10 24.	17	595	6 55
Frida	12	1	7	8	45	13	Luna minus low.	18	145	46 56
Satur	13	2	7	9	41	22	Great Battle at Spottsylvania C H., 1864.	18	295	36 57
Sund	14	3	5	10	30	8	Day's length 13 hours 54 minutes.	18	445	26 57
Mond	15	3	20	11	18	29	1 16 de 5° of north.	18	585	26 58
Tues	16	4	43	morn.	2	2	Day's increase 4 hours 26 min.	19	125	16 59
Wedn	17	5	38	0	3	30	7th. 21 rises 9 hours 16 min.	19	265	7 0
Thurs	18	5	31	0	4	4	Metemora taken, 1860.	19	304	57 1
Frida	19	7	16	1	23	19	on equator. Plymouth, N. C., taken, 64.	19	524	57 1
Satur	20	8	19	2	12	4	ent. 48. in perigee. N. C. Seceded.	20	54	47 2
Sund	21	9	12	2	1	19	5th Sunday after Easter.	20	174	37 3
Mond	22	10	4	3	18	3	27 days old.	20	294	57 3
Tues	23	10	57	3	59	18	Battle at Front Royal 1862.	20	404	57 4
Wedn	24	11	51	4	46	27	14th. Federals occupy Alexandria, '61.	20	5	45 5
Thurs	25	11	48	sets	36	16	Accession Day.	21	24	57 6
Frida	26	1	45	8	57	25	Luna minus high.	21	134	57 6
Satur	27	2	42	9	48	15	stationary	21	234	57 7
Sund	28	3	38	10	36	6	Day's length fourteen hours fourteen minutes.	21	384	5 8
Mond	29	4	29	11	16	28	Confederates evacuate Corinth '62.	21	44	57 8
Tues	30	5	14	11	45	21	Pope died, 1744 Day's length 14 h. 16 min.	21	504	57 8
Wedn	31	5	55	morn.	33	30	Battle Seven Pines 1862.	21	594	57 8

Computers of the Weather.—The 1st 2d 3d 4th 5th fair, 6th 7th 8th 9th showery, 10th 11th 12th 13th pleasant, 14th 15th variable, 16th 17th 18th 19th fair, 20th 21st 22d 23d fine season, 24th 25th 26th 27th fair, 28th 29th 30th 31st cool.

Those who go to law for damages are pretty sure to get them.

Item No. 8



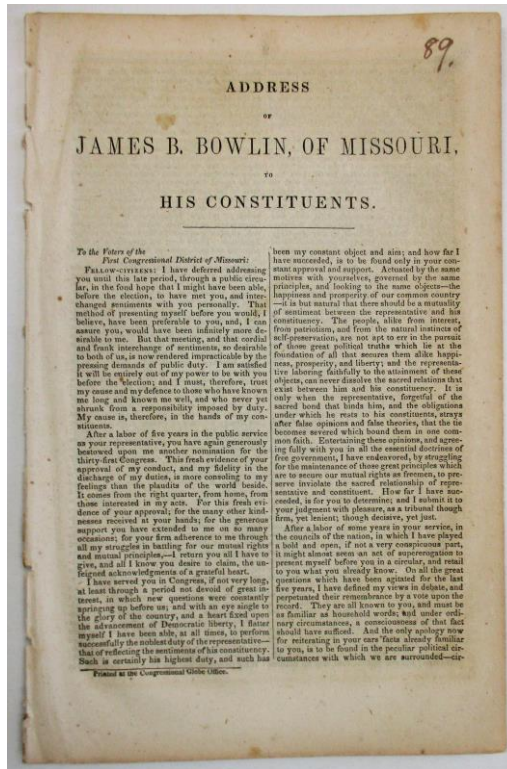
Item No. 9

Early American Defense of a Free Press, Against a Prosecution for Contempt of Court

9. [Bourne, George]: THE CASE OF BAPTIS IRVINE, IN A MATTER OF CONTEMPT OF COURT. WITH AN APPENDIX, BY A GENTLEMAN OF THE BAR. FROM THE REPORTER'S SHORT-HAND NOTES. Baltimore: Printed for the Reporter, by S. Magill, 1808. 57, [1 blank], 48 pp. Disbound, with a light rubberstamp on title page, else Very Good.

This is an early American case involving Freedom of the Press. Baptis Irvine was Editor of the 'Baltimore Whig' from 1808-1813. His editorials were blamed for disturbances resulting in "the burning of the effigies of Mr. Burr and others. The Editor of the Whig, with several other gentlemen, were [sic] arrested by a warrant from Judge Dorsey, on that occasion, as promoters of a riot." Irvine and his supporters, asserting the arrests were unconstitutional, expressed their views in 'The Whig' on this and other matters, in terms which were "personal with regard to the judge." Irvine was tried for contempt of court because he commented adversely on the ongoing cases. The Prosecutor charged, "His foul and defamatory writings have pervaded every corner."

Unsuccessfully, Thomas Kell argued on behalf of Irvine for the sacred liberty of the press: "The tyrannical arm of judicial authority" could not be used "to stop that most correct principle-- the right of examining the conduct of all public characters." But Judge Dorsey disagreed: "There is a wide difference between the liberty of the press, and its licentiousness ... [I]f the publication is wrong, the writer renders himself subject to punishment." A separate title page begins the Appendix, entitled 'An Essay on Constructive Contempt of Court.' Supporting Irvine, it attacks "the abominable doctrine of contempt of court... without a trial by Jury." Cohen 13737. Marke 991. Not in McCoy. \$850.00



Item No. 10

A Missouri Democrat Urges His Constituents To Vote For Lewis Cass in 1852

10. **Bowlin, James B.:** ADDRESS OF JAMES B. BOWLIN, OF MISSOURI, TO HIS CONSTITUENTS. [Washington: Printed at the Congressional Globe Office, 1848]. Caption title [as issued], 8pp, printed in double columns. Disbound, Very Good.

A St. Louis lawyer and Democrat, Bowlin blasts the Whigs on a variety of issues: "The financial condition of the country-- a condition brought about by the corruption of their own favorite, worthless, and rotten banking systems"; their "accidental President" John Tyler, who took office after President Harrison's death; for posing as the "heroes of a war which they have opposed bitterly"; their alliance with anti-Catholic Nativists; their continuing entertainment in Congress of "abolitionist petitions."

Bowlin urges his constituents to reject the Whig cypher Zachary Taylor, and to vote for the Democrats' presidential candidate, Lewis Cass.
FIRST EDITION. OCLC 39540402 [3- UMKC, W. Res. Hist. Soc., MO State Hist. Soc.] as of January 2021. \$250.00

First Edition, by Kentucky's First Printer, of a "Valuable Legal Guide for Local and County Officers of Kentucky."

11. **Bradford, John:** THE GENERAL INSTRUCTOR: OR THE OFFICE, DUTY, AND AUTHORITY OF JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, SHERIFFS, CORONERS, AND CONSTABLES, IN THE STATE OF KENTUCKY. Lexington, KY: John Bradford, 1800. 12mo. xii, 252 pp. Attractive contemporary calf, red morocco spine label [lettering dulled]. With the letterpress bookplate of George Cleveland (1760-1867), early Bourbon County pioneer; and the ownership signature of William B. Branham, Bourbon County magistrate, and

later inscription of his descendant T.W. Hedges. Minor chips to front free endpaper, occasional light wear. Very Good.

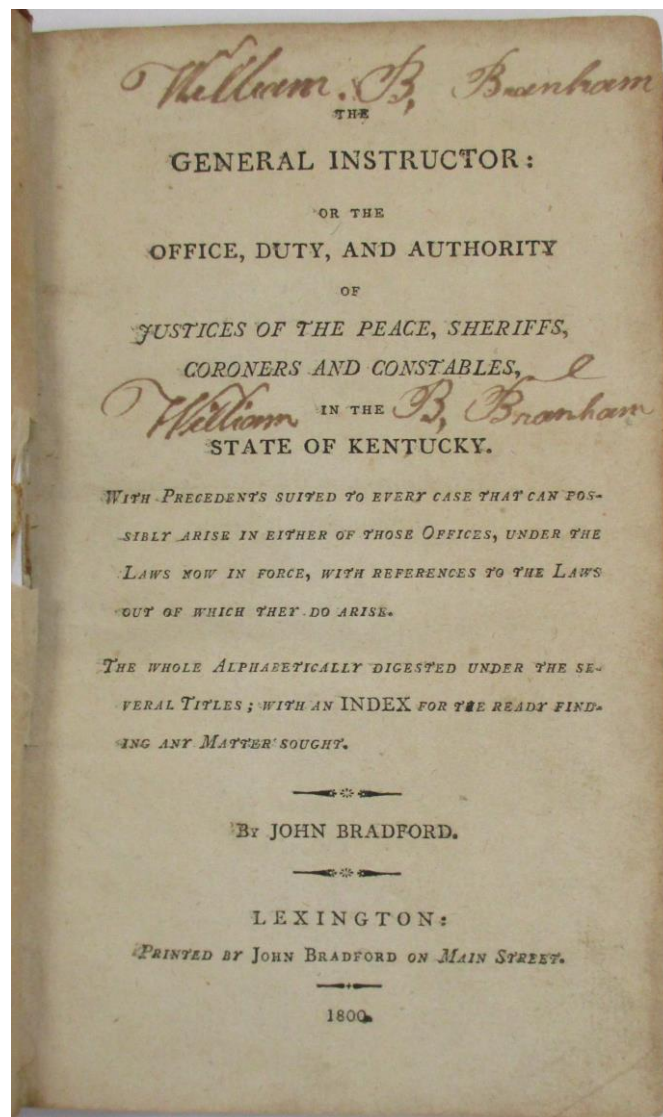
"An early and valuable legal guide for local and county officers of Kentucky" [Coleman]. It was reprinted in 1820. "John Bradford was not only the first printer of the Blue Grass Commonwealth. but he was also the founder of its first newspaper" [[Wilson, The 'Kentucky Gazette' and John Bradford, its Founder. 31 Papers of the Bibliographical Society of America 102-131. 1937.] This early legal treatise, printed in the western frontier, has notable Kentucky provenance,

After introductory remarks on the need for a guide explicitly relating to Kentucky, Bradford explains the meanings of commonly used Latin legal terms. He then in alphabetical order discusses the various topics likely "to come under the notice of Justices of the Peace, (out of court) of Sheriffs, Coroners, and Constables, at as cheap a rate as possible." The topics run from 'Accessory' to 'Witnesses'. The modern reader may find most interesting the section on Slaves, which enunciates a detailed Slave Code. The topics are followed by discussions of legal maxims, actions and remedies, and a detailed Index.

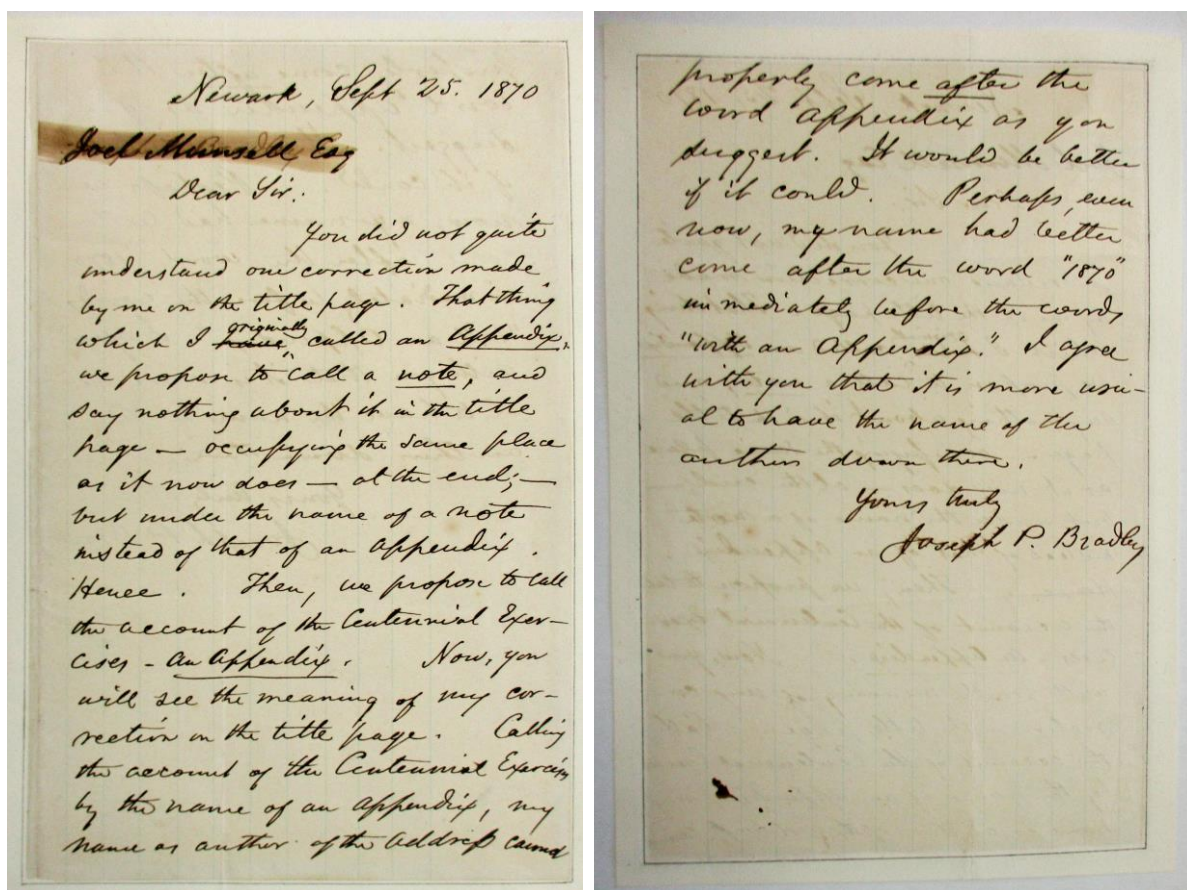
FIRST EDITION. Evans 37034. Coleman 3261. Cohen 7970. McMurtrie 131. Jillson 27.

ESTC W12380 [7 locations].

\$4,500.00



Item No. 11



Item No. 12

Supreme Court Justice Bradley's Rigorous Review of Munsell's Printed Draft

12. **Bradley, Joseph P.:** AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED, AS ASSOCIATE JUSTICE OF THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT, TO PUBLISHER JOEL MUNSELL, 25 SEPTEMBER 1870, REGARDING CORRECTIONS TO AN ESSAY BEFORE PUBLICATION. Newark: 1870. 2pp. 5" x 7-3/4." Entirely in ink manuscript on lined paper and signed "Joseph P. Bradley." Munsell's name above the salutation covers the previously written name of Bradley. Very Good.

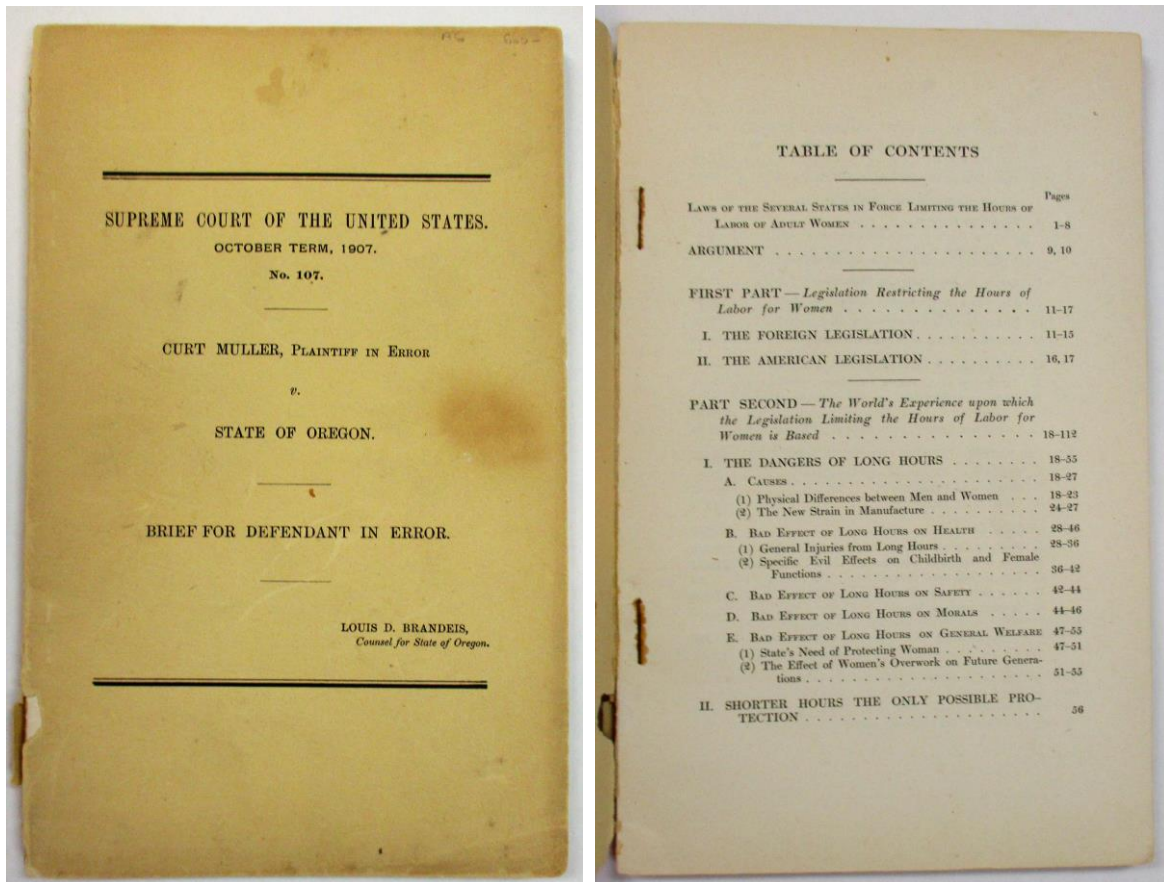
Bradley, a Rutgers graduate, was a highly respected New Jersey lawyer, specializing in railroad and patent litigation. President Grant nominated him to the United States Supreme Court in early 1870, and he took his seat in March. He served until 1891. His Letter, transcribed in full, suggests that Munsell certainly earned his fee for publishing the book discussed here. The book was 'The Centennial Celebration of Rutgers College, June 21, 1870: With an Historical Discourse. Delivered by Hon. Joseph Bradley.' It was printed in Albany by Munsell in 1870. Bradley had a scholar's attention to detail, and wanted Munsell's work to reflect precisely Bradley's thinking.

"You did not quite understand one correction made by me on the title page. That thing which I originally called an Appendix, we propose to call a Note, and say nothing about it in the title page - occupying the same place as it now does - at the end; - but under the name of a note instead of that of an appendix. Hence. Then, we propose to call the account of the Centennial Exercises - An Appendix. Now, you will see the meaning of my correction on the title page. Calling the account of the Centennial Exercise by the name of an appendix, my name as author of the Address could properly come after the word 'Appendix' as you suggest. It would be

better if it could. Perhaps, even now, my name had better come after the word "1870" immediately before the words, " with an Appendix." I agree with you that it is more usual to have the name of the author down there.

"Yours truly | Joseph P. Bradley."

\$850.00



Item No. 13

The Iconic "Brandeis Brief"

13. **Brandeis, Louis D.:** SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES. OCTOBER TERM, 1907. NO. 107. CURT MULLER, PLAINTIFF IN ERROR V. STATE OF OREGON. BRIEF FOR DEFENDANT IN ERROR. LOUIS D. BRANDEIS, COUNSEL FOR STATE OF OREGON. [Boston?: 1908]. [2], 113, [1 blank] pp. Original staples and printed title wrappers [as issued]. Wrapper spine moderately worn, text clean. Very Good.

A 1903 Oregon law prohibited women from working more than 10 hours in one day. Curt Muller, a laundry owner, violated the law when his employee, Mrs. E. Gotcher, exceeded the ten-hour limit. The State fined Muller \$10. Muller appealed. Louis Brandeis represented the State of Oregon in the United States Supreme Court. Born in Kentucky to a Jewish family, Brandeis became a prominent Zionist, an attorney for progressive social causes, and, in this case, the author of the first "Brandeis Brief," renowned for its reliance on statistical and scientific data. The data, with Brandeis's argument, demonstrated that women needed "special protection" by virtue of their physical differences from men.

This Brandeis Brief was "a 113-page document outlining quasiscientific data on the negative effects of long working hours on both women and men[;] he focused particularly on women's dependent and biologically reproductive roles as opposed to economic issues"

[online Encyclopedia Britannica]. The Brief is filled with reports from social workers, medical professionals, factory inspectors, and other expert testimonials demonstrating the destructive effect on women's health and well-being, and the sound basis for Oregon's law. The Court bought Brandeis's arguments, and sustained the Oregon law. Later, as the Women's Movement became more powerful, the notion that women required "special protection" of course fell into disfavor.

The first Jew nominated to the U.S. Supreme Court, Brandeis faced unprecedented opposition—both because he was Jewish, and because his legal career as a crusader against monopolies was anathema to much of the legal establishment. Hearings on the 1916 nomination exposed these bitter reactions, as well as the majority support which Brandeis was able to garner. Even after his confirmation to the Court, fellow Associate Justice McReynolds, also a Kentuckian, refused to speak to him; he would leave the Court's Conference Room when Brandeis was about to speak and famously remarked, "I am not always to be found when a Hebrew is abroad."

See, University of Louisville, Brandeis School of Law, online article on the Brandeis Brief.

\$1,000.00

Summerville S.C.
20th Nov 1864

Dear Bob

I have a Battⁿ of
six companies of Foreigners
and will be glad to have you
with me as 1st Lt. to rank 1st Lt.
2^d. I would have offered you
a Captaincy had I thought of it
in time but now I am committed
and will have to be contented to
offer you the Ltcy, Oscar LaRonde
is to be one of my Captains, and
George Marshall another, so also
is John Minott. George Taylor
I have offered 2^d Lt. and intend
to offer Willie Taylor a 1st.
The Battⁿ members six hundred
men, and if I get the Offs applied
for I will have a fine command
Let me know at your earliest
convenience if you will accept
I hope you are getting well
Yours truly
J.H. Brooks

R.J. Cunningham

Item No. 14

A Dubious Plan to Recruit Union Prisoners of War Into the Confederate Army

14. **Brooks, John H.:** AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED, FROM SUMMERVILLE SC, 20 NOVEMBER 1864, TO LT. R.J. CUNNINGHAM, ASKING HIM TO SERVE AS

LIEUTENANT IN A CONFEDERATE BATTALION OF NORTHERN PRISONERS OF WAR WHO WERE MUSTERED INTO THE CONFEDERATE ARMY FROM THE FLORENCE S.C. STOCKADE. Single page, entirely in ink manuscript. Old folds, irregular inner margin, light wear, Very Good.

"I have a Battn. of six Companies of Foreigners and will be glad to have you with me as 1st Lt. to rank 1st or 2d. I would have offered you a Captaincy had I thought of it in time but now I am committed and will have to be content to offer you the Ltcy. Oscar LaBorde is to be one of my Captains, and George Marshall another, so also is John Minott. George Taylor I have offered 2d Lt. and intend to offer Willie Taylor a 1st. The Battn numbers six hundred men and if I get the offs. applied for I will have a fine command.

"Let me know at your earliest convenience if you will accept. I hope you are getting well. Yours truly | J.H. Brooks."

War Secretary James Seddon authorized recruitment of Union POW's on September 30, 1864. Brooks's battalion was organized October 10, 1864, as "Brooks' Battalion of Foreigners." It saw front-line action with McLaws Division until December 18, 1864, then was returned to Florence because of desertions and mutiny. According to Wikipedia, at least 1600 Union prisoners of war enlisted in Confederate service from late 1864 until the end of the War. Most were "recent German or Irish immigrants who had been drafted into Union regiments." Brooks was evidently among the more enthusiastic Confederate advocates of the plan.

Wade Hampton had a more jaded view of the plan to muster Yankee prisoners of war into Confederate service: "Colonel [J.H. Brooks's] Battalion, composed of Federal prisoners of war enlisted from prison into Confederate service, was found at Savannah to be utterly untrustworthy. The men deserted in large numbers, and finally mutinied, and were narrowly prevented from going over in a body to the enemy. The ringleaders were shot and the remainder sent back to prison. These men were selected with great care, and were principally foreigners, and this is, therefore, a fair test of such troops. I recommend that all authority to organize similar commands be revoked." [Current, Lincoln's Loyalists. Union Soldiers from the Confederacy 130] \$850.00

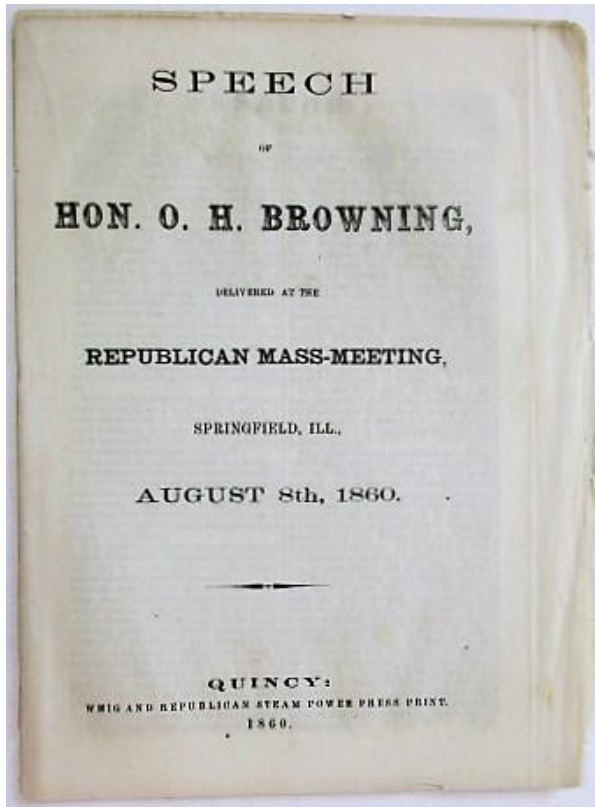
Lincoln Was There!!

15. **Browning, O[rville] H.:** SPEECH OF HON. O.H. BROWNING, DELIVERED AT THE REPUBLICAN MASS-MEETING, SPRINGFIELD, ILL., AUGUST 8TH, 1860. Quincy: Whig and Republican Steam Power Press, 1860. 16pp, folded, untrimmed and partly uncut, outer two leaves loose. Else Near Fine.

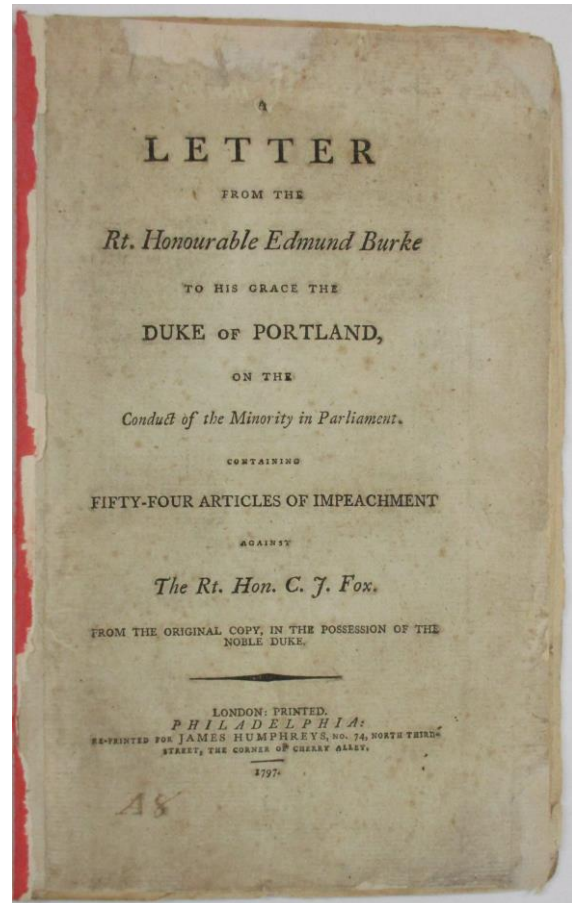
Calling himself an "old line Clay Whig," Browning had great influence among his colleagues. Lincoln had picked him as an at-large member of the Illinois delegation to the 1860 Chicago Republican Convention [David Donald, LINCOLN, pages 245-246]. In this campaign speech Browning denounces slavery and demonstrates that the paradigmatic Whig, Henry Clay, would have agreed with the Republican platform. Clay would surely have cast his lot with Lincoln, says Browning.

"Mr. Lincoln had just been upon the stand from which Mr. Browning spoke," says a footnote to his Speech.

FIRST EDITION. LCP 1744. Not in Monaghan, Sabin, Eberstadt, Decker, Graff, Soliday. \$750.00



Item No. 15



Item No. 16

16. **Burke, Edmund:** A LETTER FROM THE RT. HONOURABLE EDMUND BURKE TO HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF PORTLAND, ON THE CONDUCT OF THE MINORITY IN PARLIAMENT, CONTAINING FIFTY-FOUR ARTICLES OF IMPEACHMENT AGAINST THE RT. HON. C.J. FOX. FROM THE ORIGINAL COPY, IN THE POSSESSION OF THE NOBLE DUKE. Philadelphia: James Humphreys, 1797. iv, [5]-56 pp [as issued]. Stitched, untrimmed, generously margined, Very Good plus.

According to the preliminary 'Advertisement by the Editor,' Burke sought to suppress this Letter; "not more than between seventy and eighty copies got abroad.- Whether this information be exact or not, certain it is, that the pamphlet is very scarce in England, and it is probable that not more than three or four copies have reached this country." [OCLC locates more than fifteen copies].

Burke denounces Fox, whose conduct in sympathy with the French Revolution "has given a strong countenance and an encouraging example to the doctrines and practices of the Revolution and Constitutional Societies," which are "proposing... leagues and alliances with France."

FIRST AMERICAN EDITION. Evans 31894. Todd 67i.

\$275.00



Item No. 17

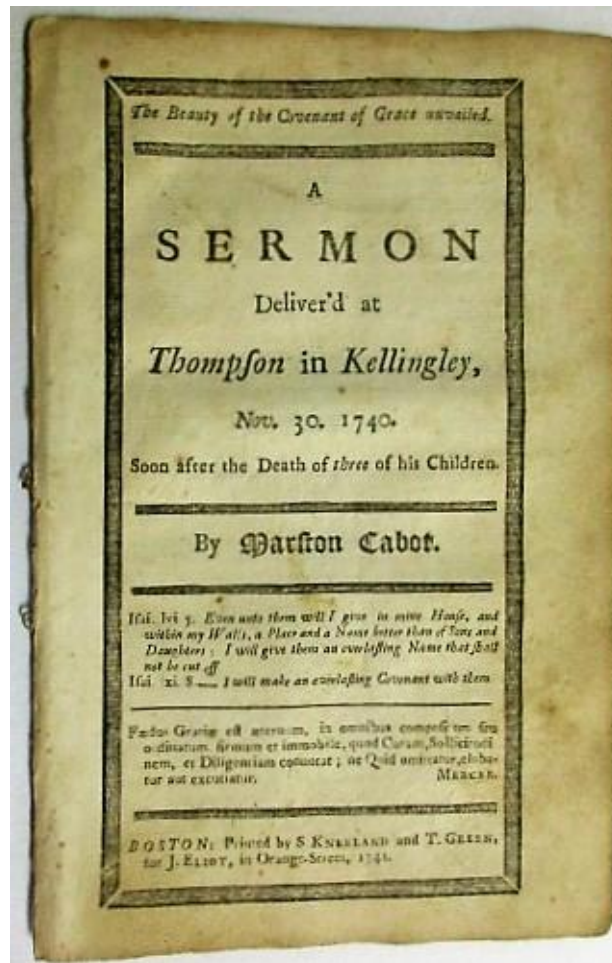
"Down with the Doomed Institution, Brethren, Down, Down with it into the Deepest Pit of the Darkest Oblivion that Ever Shame Dug in the Murky Regions of Eternity."

17. **Burritt, Elihu:** ELIHU BURRITT'S BOND OF BROTHERHOOD. "GOD HATH MADE OF ONE BLOOD ALL NATIONS OF MEN." VOLUMES II AND III. London and Birmingham, England; and Worcester MA: Day, 1847-1849. **Volume II:** Twelve monthly issues, August 1847 - July 1848. Each issue 4pp, disbound, printed in two columns. The first six numbers are badly spotted. The first issue [August 1847] is chipped at the bottom corner, costing several words; trimmed closely at the bottom margin affecting the text on the last line; and clipped at the top margin to remove a signature. The issues thus range from Fair to Good+ condition. **Volume III:** Twelve monthly issues, August 1848 - July 1849. Each issue 8pp. A total of 96pp, disbound and Very Good.

Elihu Burritt [1810-1879], a Connecticut native, was a blacksmith turned philanthropist. Known as "The Learned Blacksmith," he was a religious man who sought mightily to resolve the Slavery Crisis without violence. Burritt moved to England in 1846, and edited the 'Bond of Brotherhood' from London. Each issue begins with a "Pledge" to adhere to the principles of his League of Universal Brotherhood-- to refuse to "yield any voluntary support" to war, "Believing all war to be inconsistent with the spirit of Christianity, and destructive of the best interests of mankind."

As for Slavery, Burritt writes here, "Down with the doomed institution, brethren, down, down with it into the deepest pit of the darkest oblivion that ever shame dug in the murky

regions of eternity. Tear off the foul slimy stain from the escutcheon of your republic's fame. Slavery, the most damning sin that ever nation insulted Jehovah by perpetrating, is the shame of the American republic , and through her, the disgrace of democracy." \$500.00



Item No. 18

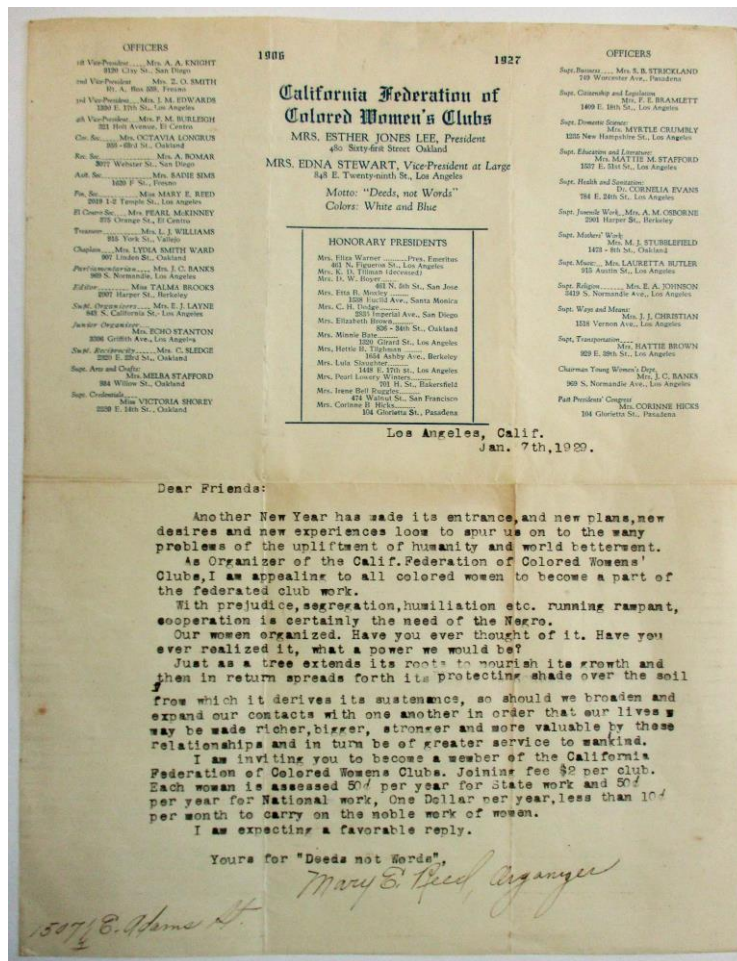
“God Sees with Other and Clearer Eyes. His Thoughts are Not Like Our Thoughts.”

18. **Cabot, Marston:** THE BEAUTY OF THE COVENANT OF GRACE UNVAILED. A SERMON DELIVER'D AT THOMPSON IN KELLINGLEY, NOV. 30. 1740. SOON AFTER THE DEATH OF THREE OF HIS CHILDREN. Boston: Printed by S. Kneeland & T. Green, 1741. [2], 19, [1 blank] pp. Lacking the half title. Disbound, light toning and foxing, light wear. Good+.

Cabot [1706-1756] was the minister in Killingly, Connecticut. His heartbreaking Sermon confesses, "We are (at best) poor short sighted creatures that can see but a very little way into Things ...But God sees with other and clearer Eyes. His Thoughts are not like our Thoughts." After the usual religious consolations, Cabot says, "I can't leave off till I thus publicly express my unfeigned Gratitude for all the Kindnesses you have shown to me, and my dear deceased in the Time of their distressing Sickness. This Labour of Love will not soon nor easily be forgotten."

This is a rare, rather early American imprint. ESTC records locations only at AAS and Yale.

Not in Evans, Shipton & Mooney, or Bristol. ESTC W478556 [2- AAS, Yale]. \$650.00



Item No. 19

“Our Women Organized. Have You Ever Thought of It. Have You Ever Realized It, What a Power We Would Be?”

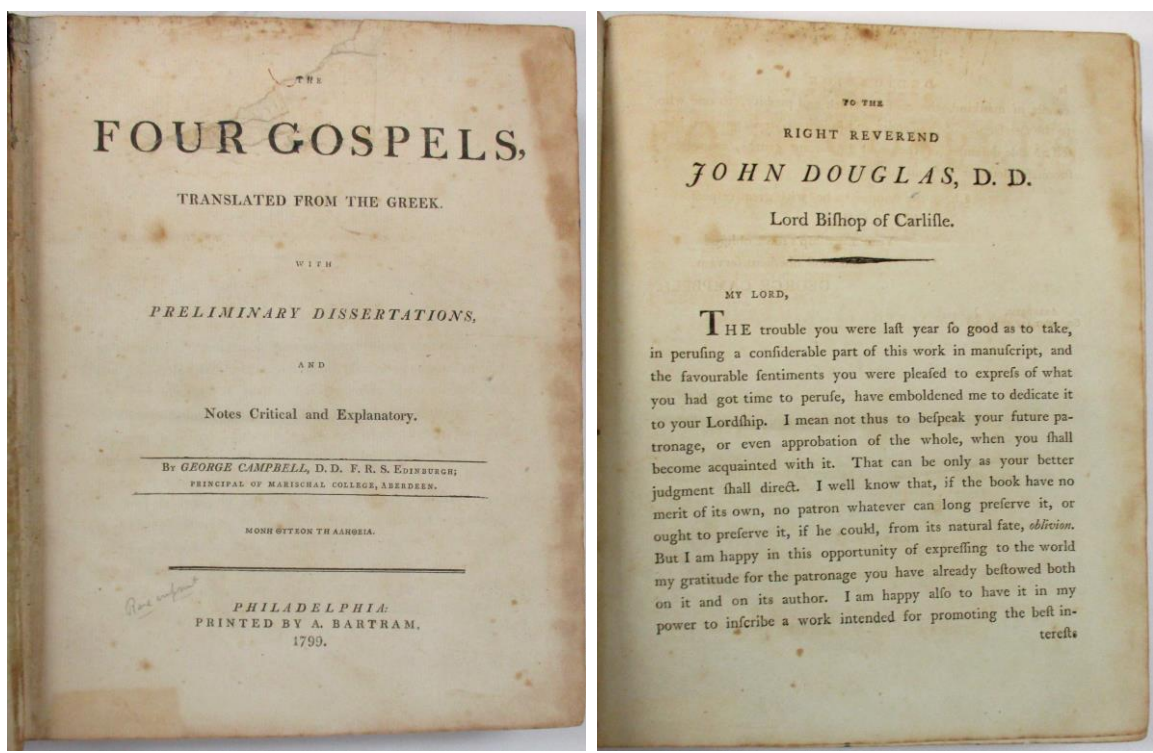
19. **California Federation of Colored Women's Clubs: TYPED LETTER SIGNED, FROM MARY E. REED, "ORGANIZER," "APPEALING TO ALL COLORED WOMEN TO BECOME A PART OF THE FEDERATED CLUB WORK. WITH PREJUDICE, SEGREGATION, HUMILIATION ETC. RUNNING RAMPANT, COOPERATION IS CERTAINLY THE NEED OF THE NEGRO. OUR WOMEN ORGANIZED. HAVE YOU EVER THOUGHT OF IT. HAVE YOU EVER REALIZED IT, WHAT A POWER WE WOULD BE?"** Los Angeles: 1929 [January 7]. Typed broadside letter, 8-5/8" x 11-1/8." Letterhead displaying names of President, Vice President, Officers and Honorary Presidents [all California women] at the upper 4-3/4." Usual old folds, Very Good.

The President, Mrs. Esther Jones Lee, her Vice President, Mrs. Edna Stewart, and Mary E. Lee, were all active participants in the freedom movement of the early 20th century. Other officers were from all over California, but primarily from the Los Angeles and the Bay areas. Ms. Reed's closing remarks are "Yours for 'Deeds not Words'." Mary E. Reed is named as the Finance Secretary on the letterhead with an address of 2019 1/2 Temple Street in Los Angeles.

Mrs. Esther Jones Lee was honored on February 27, 2003, by the Hon. Barbara Lee in the U.S. House of Representatives as being a "trail blazing civic leader" and "organizing and empowering the African American community". Lee [1885-1973] was born in Michigan and grew up in Missouri, the daughter of Ms. Mary Wanzer Jones and Rev. J.W. Jones, one-time

Secretary of the Colored Clergy of Kansas. According to Representative Lee, "In the Bay Area, Ms. Jones Lee provided skillful and passionate leadership to a plethora of organizations and clubs, especially the National Association of Colored Women (NACW), which she served for three terms as president of the state chapter. In 1918, Ms. Jones Lee was appointed by the President of the NACW, Ms. Mary Burnett Talbert, to lead California's efforts in the Anti-Lynching Campaign, working closely with State Senator William Knowland to introduce the successful legislation that outlawed this heinous practice. Ms. Jones Lee also served as Vice President of Child Welfare for the Civic Center of San Francisco, the predecessor of the Big Sister Movement; President of the Women's Work Baptist Association of the State of California; a founding member of the Fannie Wall Children's Home, the area's first home to care for African American orphans; a founder of the Linden Branch YWCA, the area's first YWCA open to all girls, regardless of race; and head of the Women's Division of Northern California for the 1928 Herbert Hoover Campaign." ["Remembering Ms. Esther Jones Lee", Congressional Record, Vol. 149, No. 32, February 27, 2003, p.E316-317.] \$500.00

20. **Campbell, George:** THE FOUR GOSPELS, TRANSLATED FROM THE GREEK. Philadelphia: A. Bartram, 1799. Large 4to, contemporary sheep [quite worn, spine worn away, covers loosened, signature clipped from upper blank corner of title leaf]. viii, xvi, 488, 196, [16] pp, as issued. A clean and Very Good text, in need of a binder's aid. Evans 35200. Hills 71. \$450.00



Item No. 20

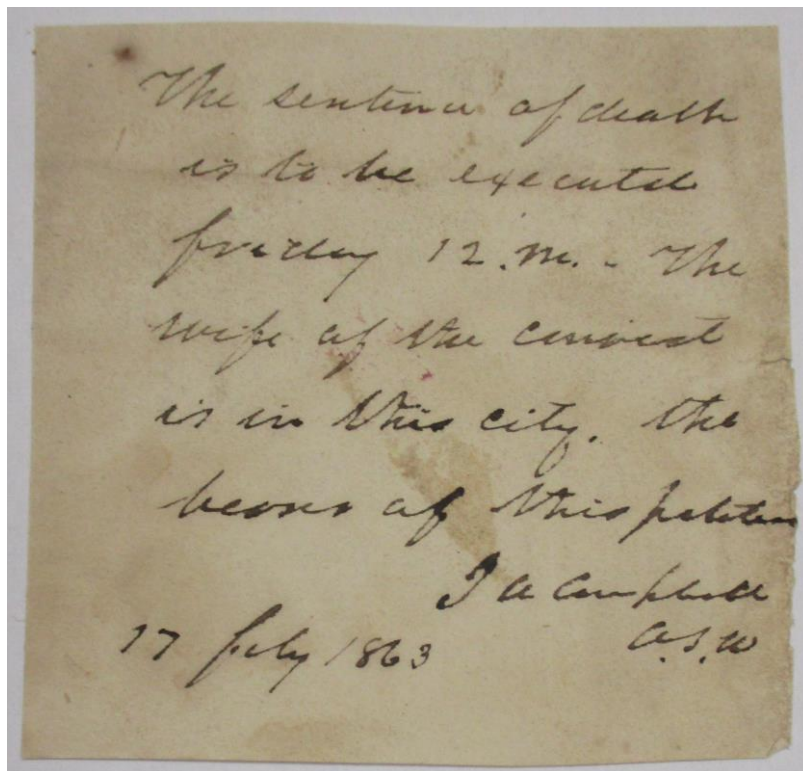
“The Sentence of Death is to be Executed Friday 12.n.”

21. **Campbell, John A.:** MANUSCRIPT NOTICE OF DEATH SENTENCE, WRITTEN AND SIGNED BY CONFEDERATE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF WAR AND FORMER UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT JUSTICE JOHN A. CAMPBELL, 17 FEBY 1863.

[Richmond?: 1863]. Single page, 3-1/4" x 3." February 17, 1863. Lightly toned, mounting remnants on blank verso. Very good.

This brief note, written and signed by Campbell as Confederate Assistant Secretary of War, reads in full: "The sentence of death is to be executed friday 12.n. The wife of the convict is in this city, the bearer of this petition. | J.A. Campbell | A.S.W. | 17 feby 1863." We have been unable to identify the unlucky person who was the subject of this order.

Born in Georgia in 1811, Campbell graduated from the University of Georgia at the age of 14. He moved to Alabama in 1830, got married, became a lawyer, fought in the Creek War of 1836, and entered politics as a Jacksonian Democrat. He denounced the Free Soil movement, opposed nullification, and insisted on the rights of slaveholders. Franklin Pierce appointed him to the Supreme Court in 1853, where he was Chief Justice Taney's ally in the Dred Scott case. He resigned from the Court in 1861 and joined the Confederacy. President Davis appointed him Assistant Secretary of War in 1862; Campbell served as such during the War. He was detained and imprisoned for a few months after the War; former colleagues on the Court intervened in his behalf and secured his release. \$1,000.00



The sentence of death
is to be executed
friday 12.n. - The
wife of the convict
is in this city. the
bearer of this petition
J.A. Campbell
A.S.W.
17 feby 1863

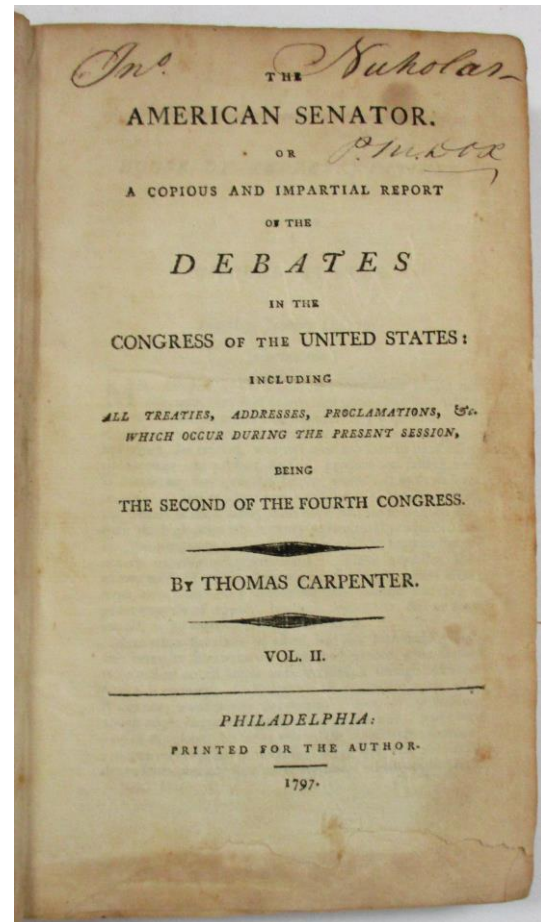
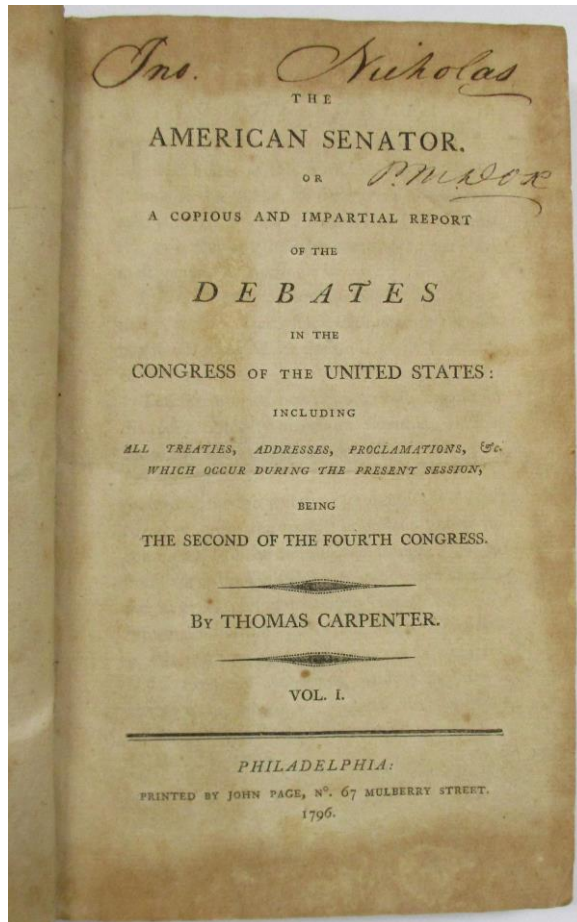
Item No. 21

The Close of Washington's Presidency

22. **Carpenter, Thomas:** THE AMERICAN SENATOR. OR A COPIOUS AND IMPARTIAL REPORT OF THE DEBATES IN THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES: INCLUDING ALL TREATIES, ADDRESSES, PROCLAMATIONS, &C. WHICH OCCUR DURING THE PRESENT SESSION, BEING THE SECOND OF THE FOURTH CONGRESS. VOL. I. Philadelphia: Printed by John Page, 1796. 352, [4] pp, 1 folded table. Covers absent, text generally clean and Very Good. With the contemporary

signature of 'Jno. Nicholas' on the title page, probably the Congressman from Williamsburg, Virginia, who opposed the Alien and Sedition Act.

[offered with] THE AMERICAN SENATOR. OR A COPIOUS AND IMPARTIAL REPORT OF THE DEBATES IN THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES: INCLUDING ALL TREATIES, ADDRESSES, PROCLAMATIONS, &C. WHICH OCCUR DURING THE PRESENT SESSION, BEING THE SECOND OF THE FOURTH CONGRESS. VOL. II. Philadelphia: Printed for the Author. 1797. 366, [4] pp, with the contemporary signature of 'Jno. Nicholas' on the title page. Covers absent, text lightly foxed and Very Good.



Item No. 22

The Second Session of the Fourth Congress convened on December 5, 1796 and closed on March 3, 1797. Volume I reports in detail on the conclusion of George Washington's presidency. Evans records the total of three volumes as separate imprints, with different printers, as issued. The text is far more detailed than the official Journals of the period, revealing starkly the division of the country into political parties, one opposed to the President's policies, the other supportive.

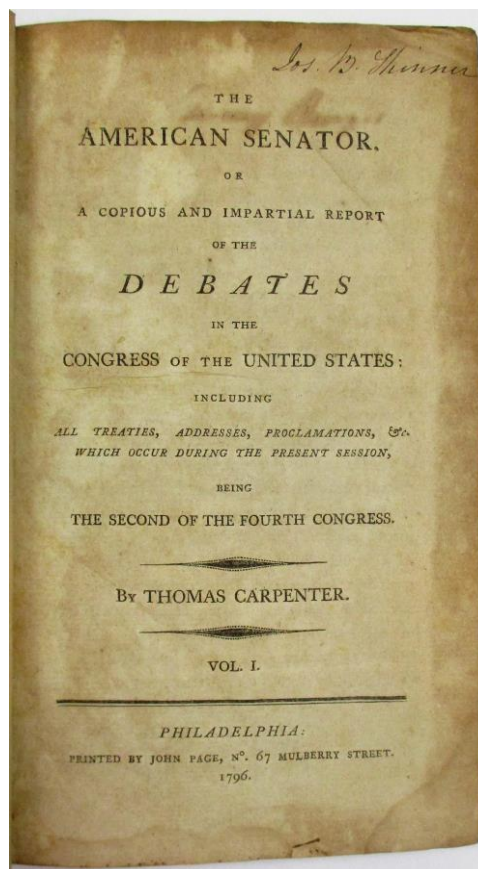
The bulk of the first volume treats President Washington's final speech to Congress in December, with debate in House and Senate about a resolution of appreciation for the President's service, and the measures he advocated. Washington's presidency had so alienated followers of Thomas Jefferson that a number of Congressmen, including Andrew Jackson, refused to join in a resolution of thanks. Yeas and Nays on a variety of votes are recorded; debates on the President's recommendation to establish a National University, his advice on the

militias; and also about the "Canadian and Nova Scotia refugees," "kidnapping of negroes and mulattoes" from vessels, either to "sell them as slaves, or the taking slaves to make them free;" and other matters Much discussion of the Creeks and Cherokees, upon whose treatment the President remarked, is printed.

The second volume begins on January 12, 1797. It includes one of the earliest debates on the subject of "direct taxes." The Constitution barred the national government from imposing them, except as apportioned among the population of each State. The divisive subject of a tax on slaves is introduced; the 'Petition and Representation of the Under-Named Freemen', "being of African descent," describing their lawless treatment under the Fugitive Slave Act of 1793, is presented and discussed. Their plea for federal protection goes unheeded. French interference with the West Indian trade and the annoying activities of Citizen Genet are closely reviewed, along with concerns about the Indians. Yeas and Nays on a variety of matters are recorded.

Evans 30165, 31918. Cohen 6858. I Harv. Law Cat. 338. Sabin 11006.

\$750.00

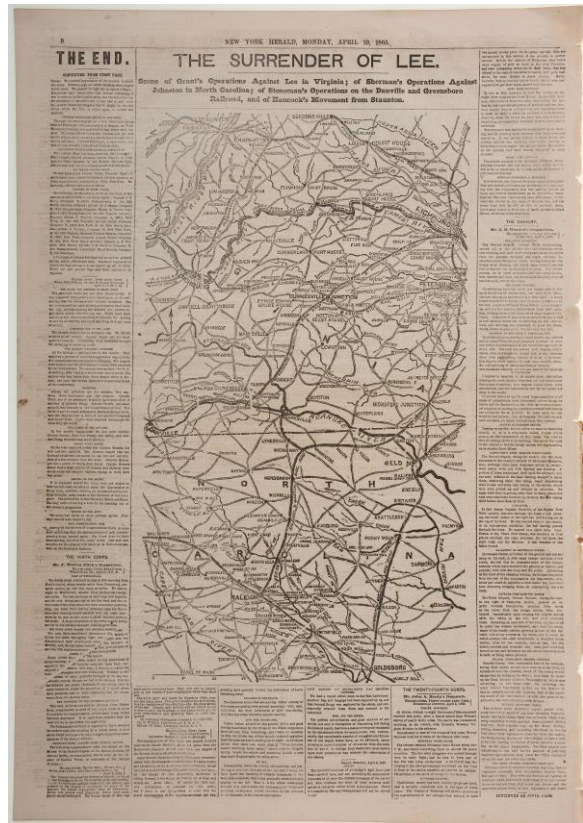


Item No. 23

23. **Carpenter, Thomas:** THE AMERICAN SENATOR. OR A COPIOUS AND IMPARTIAL REPORT OF THE DEBATES IN THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES: INCLUDING ALL TREATIES, ADDRESSES, PROCLAMATIONS, &C. WHICH OCCUR DURING THE PRESENT SESSION, BEING THE SECOND OF THE FOURTH CONGRESS. VOL. I. Philadelphia: Printed by John Page, 1796. 352, [4] pp, 1 folded table. Later cloth [some wear], original red gilt-lettered red morocco spine label laid down. Good+.

Evans 30165. Cohen 6858. I Harv. Law Cat. 338. Sabin 11006.

\$450.00



THE END.
SURRENDER
 OF
LEE
 AND HIS
WHOLE ARMY
 TO
GRANT.
 TERMS OF SURRENDER.
 All Honor to Grant, Meade, Sheridan, Ord, Humphreys, Wright, Griffin, Parke, and their Brave Troops.
 Highly Interesting Details of the Fighting Before the Surrender.
 Ord Makes a Forced March of Thirty

JEFF. DAVIS AT DANVILLE,
 &C., &C., &C.
THE SURRENDER.
 Secretary Stanton to General Dix.
 WAR DEPARTMENT,
 WASHINGTON, April 9—9 o'clock P. M. }
 To Major General DIX, New York:—
 This department has received the official report of the surrender, this day, of General Lee and his army to Lieutenant General Grant on the terms proposed by General Grant.
 EDWIN M. STANTON,
 Secretary of War.
 General Grant to Secretary Stanton.
 HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES, }
 April 9—4:30 P. M. }
 Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War:—
 General Lee surrendered the Army of Northern Virginia this afternoon, upon the terms proposed by myself. The accompanying additional correspondence will show the conditions fully.
 U. S. GRANT,
 Lieutenant General.
 The Preliminary Correspondence.
 CHEFON HOUSE, Va., April 9, 1865.
 Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War:—

THE TERMS.
 GENERAL LEE TO GENERAL GRANT.
 APRIL 9, 1865.
 GENERAL:—I received your note of this morning on the picket line, whither I had come to meet you and ascertain definitely what terms were embraced in your proposition of yesterday with reference to the surrender of this army.
 I now request an interview in accordance with the offer contained in your letter of yesterday for that purpose.
 Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
 R. E. LEE,
 General.
 To Lieutenant General GRANT, commanding United States Armies.
 GENERAL GRANT TO GENERAL LEE.
 APRIL 9, 1865.
 General R. E. LEE, Commanding Confederate States Armies:—
 Your note of this date is but this moment (fifty minutes past eleven A. M.) received.
 In consequence of my having passed from the Richmond and Lynchburg road to the Farmville and Lynchburg road, I am, at this writing, about four miles west of Walter's Church, and will push forward to the front for the purpose of meeting you.
 Notice sent to me on this road where you wish

Item No. 24

One of the Earliest Accounts of General Lee's Surrender

24. [Civil War]: THE NEW YORK HERALD. NEW YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 10, 1865. THE END. SURRENDER OF LEE AND THE WHOLE ARMY TO GRANT. TERMS OF SURRENDER. ALL HONOR TO GRANT, MEADE, SHERIDAN, ORD, HUMPHREYS, WRIGHT, GRIFFIN, PARKE, AND THEIR BRAVE TROOPS. HIGHLY INTERESTING

DETAILS OF THE FIGHTING BEFORE THE SURRENDER... INTENSE ENTHUSIASM. New York: 1865. Elephant folio, 15-1/2" x 22." 8pp, each page in six columns. Several pages of advertisements. The rest devoted to the details of the surrender. A large map on page 8 displays the final troop movements and Appomattox Court House. Disbound, some spine separations, Very Good.

The surrender having occurred on April 9, the previous day, this is one of the earliest accounts of the capitulation at Appomattox Court House. The first page prints the dramatic headlines in the left column; the balance of the front page, pages four, five, and page 8 print related reports. Most of page 8 prints a large, detailed map headed, "THE SURRENDER OF LEE. Scenes of Grant's Operations Against Lee in Virginia; of Sherman's Operations Against Johnston in North Carolina..." Interesting advertisements for a variety of goods and services are also printed, as well as information about President Lincoln's discussions on the restoration of Virginia to the Union. \$1,500.00

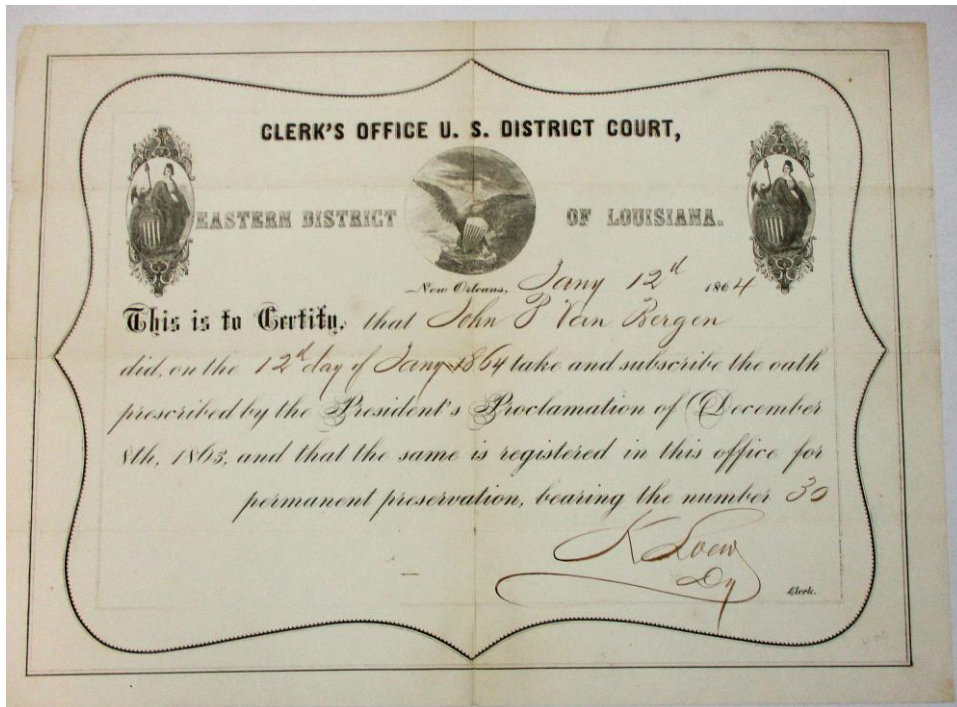
A New Yorker with Louisiana Family and Business Connections Takes the Loyalty Oath Under Lincoln's "10 per cent" Plan

25. **[Civil War Loyalty Oath]:** CLERK'S OFFICE U.S. DISTRICT COURT, EASTERN DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA. NEW ORLEANS, JANUARY 12TH 1864. THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT JOHN P. VAN BERGEN DID, ON THE 12TH DAY OF JANUARY 1864 TAKE AND SUBSCRIBE THE OATH PRESCRIBED BY THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION OF DECEMBER 8TH, 1863, AND THAT THE SAME IS REGISTERED IN THIS OFFICE FOR PERMANENT PRESERVATION, BEARING THE NUMBER 30. [signed] K. LOEW Dy. CLERK. New Orleans: 1864. Broadside, oblong 14-1/2" x 10-5/8." Engraved oval vignettes, two of Lady Liberty and the shield of the Union, one on either side of the document; the iconic Screaming Eagle with Union shield in the middle. Elegantly printed in typescript with Van Bergen's name and several dates completed in manuscript. signed in ink by the Deputy Clerk, K. Loew. Old folds reinforced with tape on the blank verso; else Very Good.

Van Bergen pledged his loyalty pursuant to President Lincoln's "Proclamation of Amnesty and Reconstruction," December 8, 1863, which pardoned oath-taking Rebels, except high-ranking Confederates; enunciated his "10 per cent" plan of Reconstruction; and encouraged complying States to accommodate their governments to the newly "freed people," consistent with their emancipation. New Orleans, and some other parts of Louisiana, had fallen to the Union in May 1862

John Peck Van Bergen [1821-1908] was, according to this Certificate, the thirtieth rebel in Louisiana's Eastern District to have taken the requisite oath. He was descended from an old Revolutionary family in the Albany, New York, area; the son of New York Assemblyman Anthony Van Bergen and grandson of New York State Senator Peter A. Van Bergen. He was living in Louisiana by 1849 when he married Margaret C. Baker. She was the daughter of Judge Joshua Gabriel Baker [1799-1885], who became the 22nd Governor of Louisiana during Reconstruction. A Conservative Democrat, he had opposed secession. Van Bergen owned land in Louisiana and had investments in cotton and sugar plantations. Although census and his children's birth records make it appear he was in New York during the War, he owned and was invested in sugar and cotton crops back in Louisiana. A Letter, dated at New York on 16 August 1864, to Secretary of the Treasury Fessenden, and signed by Van Bergen and several other plantation owners, requested that their Negroes not be removed from their plantations until their crops were secured.

Killiam Loew [1811-1893] was originally from Alsace, France. State and federal census records and Civil Service records show him in New Orleans, by 1850, and working as Deputy Clerk of the U.S. District Court, Eastern District of Louisiana from the 1860s to at least 1885. \$875.00



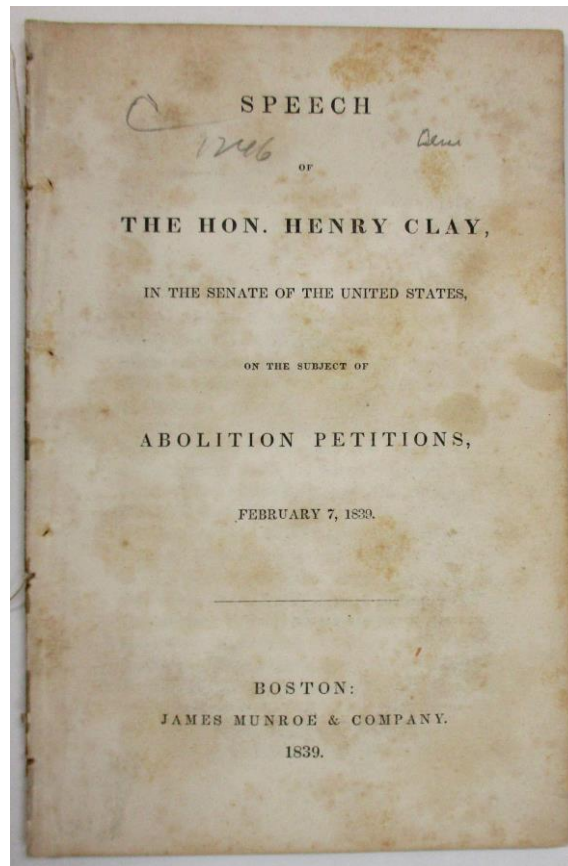
Item No. 25



Item No. 26

26. **[Civil War Postal Covers]:** COLLECTION OF 24 SMALL, UNUSED UNION CIVIL WAR PATRIOTIC POSTAL COVERS, ALL DEPICTING THE AMERICAN FLAG IN VARIOUS CONTEXTS. [n.p.: 1861-1865]. All uncanceled, generally 2-3/4" x 4-3/4". Occasional light dusting, a blue mounting remnant frequently appears on the blank verso. Otherwise Very Good.

All the envelopes depict an American Flag in the left portion. Some are in the form of a shield, others adjacent to a cannon, or held by a cavalry soldier, others with the emblematic Eagle or with Lady Liberty, or held by an infantry soldier. Some are captioned, e.g., "Liberty and Union | Now and Forever | One and Inseparable" [sic], or variations on that iconic slogan; "All Hail to the Stars and Stripes;" "Our Country." \$600.00



Item No. 27

Clay Hates “Ultra-Abolitionists,” Supports the “Gag Rule”

27. **Clay, Henry:** SPEECH OF THE HON. HENRY CLAY, IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES, ON THE SUBJECT OF ABOLITION PETITIONS, FEBRUARY 7, 1839. Boston: James Munroe, 1839. 42, [2 blanks] pp. Disbound, moderately foxed. Good.

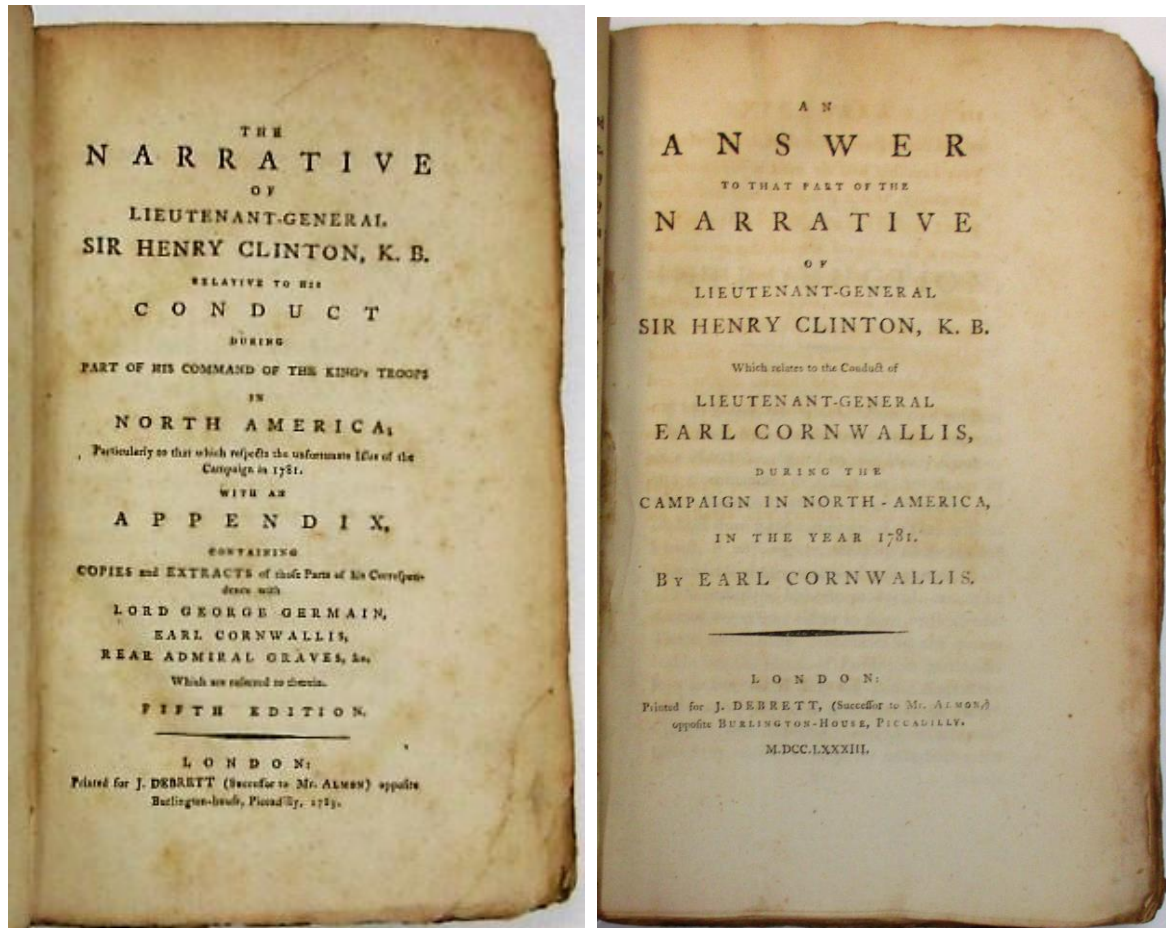
This is Clay's speech supporting the Gag Rule: a Resolution that Congress should refuse to receive petitions to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia. Clay detested "ultra - abolitionists." Their persistent gnawing at the divisive issue of slavery would have the effect, if not the purpose, of dissolving the Union.

These "inconsiderate and misguided petitioners" were way out of line: his speech publicized a petition from the "highly esteemed" Mayor of the District of Columbia and

"several hundred" Washingtonians, asserting "that they do not desire the abolition of slavery within the District, even if Congress possess the very questionable power of abolishing it, without the consent of the people whose interests would be immediately and directly affected by the measure." Clay rebukes the "ultra-abolitionists" and warns of the "dreadful precipice down which they would hurry us."

LCP 2434. AI 54995 [5].

\$125.00



Item No. 28

Who Gets the Blame for the Yorktown Disaster?

28. **Clinton, Henry; and Cornwallis, Charles:** THE NARRATIVE OF LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR HENRY CLINTON, K.B. RELATIVE TO HIS CONDUCT DURING PART OF HIS COMMAND OF THE KING'S TROOPS IN NORTH AMERICA; PARTICULARLY TO THAT WHICH RESPECTS THE UNFORTUNATE ISSUE OF THE CAMPAIGN IN 1781. WITH AN APPENDIX, CONTAINING COPIES AND EXTRACTS OF THOSE PARTS OF HIS CORRESPONDENCE WITH LORD GEORGE GERMAIN, EARL CORNWALLIS, REAR ADMIRAL GRAVES, &c. WHICH ARE REFERRED TO THEREIN. FIFTH EDITION.

[bound with]

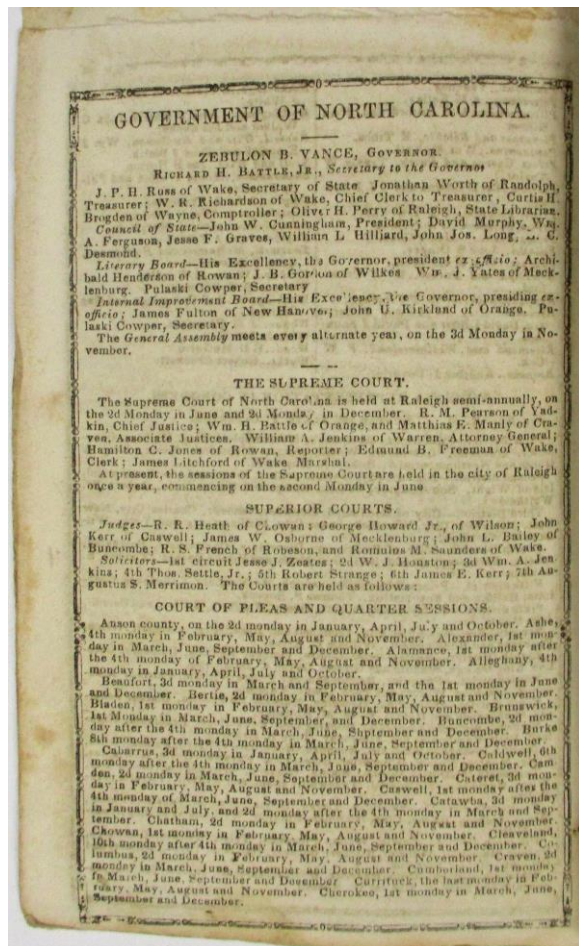
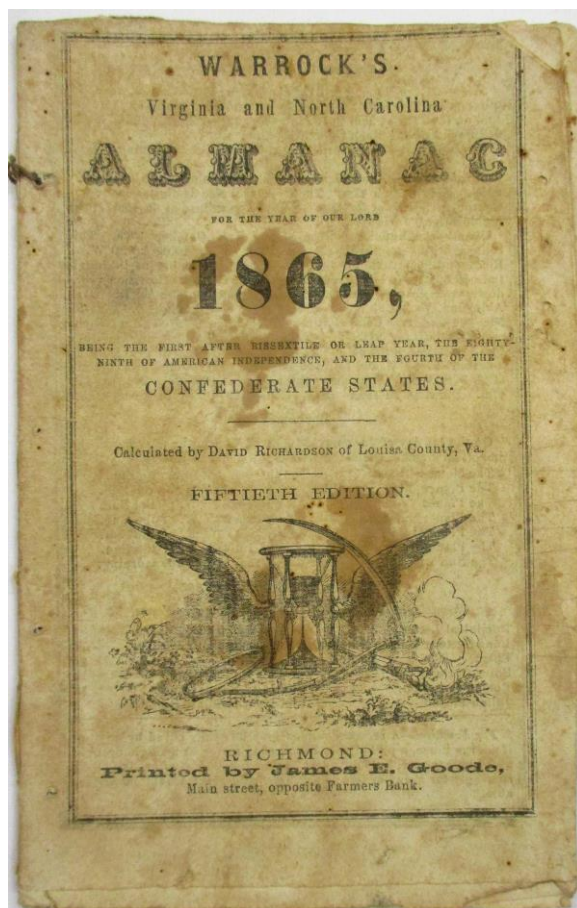
AN ANSWER TO THAT PART OF THE NARRATIVE OF LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR HENRY CLINTON WHICH RELATES TO THE CONDUCT OF LIEUTENANT-GENERAL EARL CORNWALLIS, DURING THE CAMPAIGN IN NORTH-AMERICA, IN THE YEAR 1781. Each printed London: J. Debrett, 1783. Two separately issued volumes bound together: [1], [1 blank], 112; [1], [1 blank], xvi, [6], 260 pp. Errata slip laid down at

bottom of page 260, Folding Table. Untrimmed. Bound in quarter sheep and marbled paper over boards [lightly rubbed, front board detached]. A Very Good copy of each of these dueling pamphlets. The Cornwallis pamphlet lacks the final four pages of advertisements collated by Howes and Adams. Private bookplate on front pastedown.

This is the first edition of Cornwallis's defense of his actions in the disastrous Yorktown campaign, and the fifth edition of Clinton's Narrative [the first six editions all printed in 1783]. The Narrative "Consists primarily of the correspondence between Cornwallis and Clinton, 18 Jan. to 18 Aug. 1781" [Adams]. Their heated pamphlet war resulted from the attempt of each to blame the other for the British defeat at Yorktown. Clinton, Commander of the British forces in America, says Cornwallis was at fault; Cornwallis said he was just doing what Clinton told him to do. The two presentations shed much light on the battle which resulted in the decisive American victory.

Howes C496, C781aa. Adams, American Controversy 83-21f, 83-29. Streeter Sale 800.

\$950.00

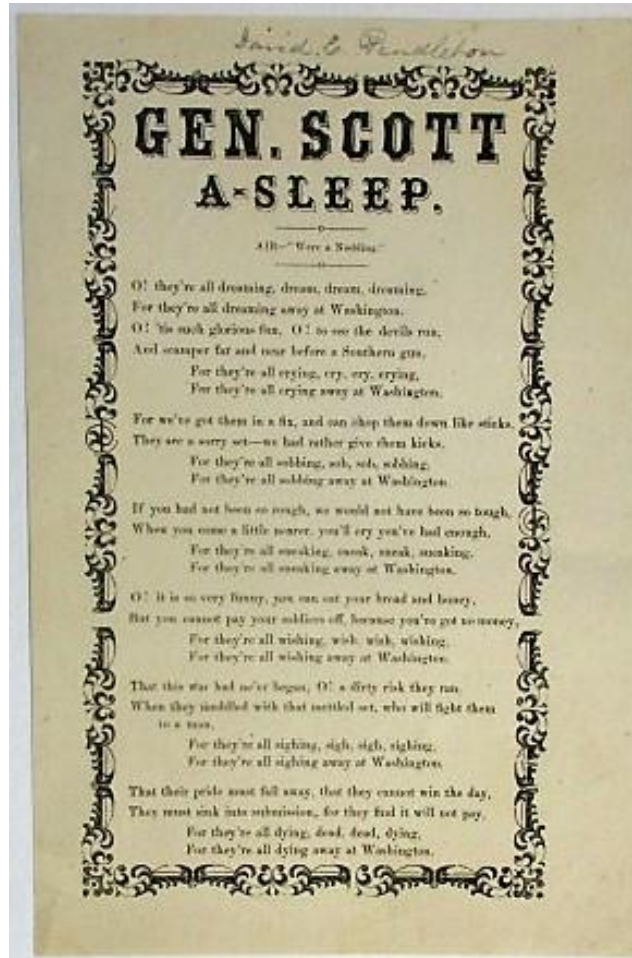


Item No. 29

29. [Confederate Almanac]: WARROCK'S VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA ALMANACK FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD 1865, BEING THE FIRST AFTER BISSEXTILE OR LEAP YEAR, THE EIGHTY-NINTH OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE, AND THE FOURTH OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES. CALCULATED BY DAVID RICHARDSON OF LOUISE COUNTY, VA. FIFTIETH

EDITION. Richmond: Printed by James E. Goode, [1864]. 36pp, as issued. First two leaves moderately foxed. Very Good.

Detailed information on the governments of Virginia and North Carolina is printed, along with a cure for the smallpox and measles.
Parrish & Willingham 6061. \$350.00



Item No. 30

A Confederate Laugh at General Scott's Expense

30. [Confederate Broadside Poem]: GEN. SCOTT A-SLEEP. AIR- "WERE A NODDING." [np: 1861]. Broadside, 5-5/8" x 8-5/8". Text surrounded by decorative border. Very Good. Contemporary signature of David E. Pendleton. Pencil date on verso, "July 27th, 1861." A Baltimore resident, he enlisted at the age of eighteen in November 1862 in the 7th Virginia Cavalry, C.S.A. He was captured at Reams Station in August 1864, and exchanged in February 1865.

A rare Confederate imprint, mocking the Union's bumbling response to the South's secession. The first line is "O! they're all dreaming, dream, dream, dreaming." The song laughs at the Union army: "O! 'tis such glorious fun, O! to see the devils run,/ And scamper far and near before a Southern gun."

Parrish & Willingham 6328. Rudolph 103. OCLC records only a few locations under two accession numbers as of January 2021. \$750.00

Shelbyville Tennessee
October 21 1862

Dear Davidson

I received your very
sweet letter on yesterday and I
must hasten to reply. It was the
first one had heard from you for
months and your sister and all the
family were very anxious about you
as you were exchanged for four the great
battles which have been fought lately.

I know well Davidson, that you
were much grieved to hear as you
say in your letter, "that I had become
Quinn's man", I only submitted to the
force of circumstances, or circumstances,
and she really all here believed
that they were hopeless, and that
the aims of the south had abandoned
Tennessee and could not retake it.
I became a surrendered and nothing
more; But on all my acquaintances
here well know that in heart and
soul, I denied the secession of the
south, just as well as the federal

Army from here to that one of us
and I will have to find some
reliable person to trust them
with; But I will not defer
sending them until I hear
from you of an opportunity
presents itself - cloths are as
scarce here and a general
stealing is prevalent, that I
doubt you that the cloths
will not reach you unless some
of your old friends ever be trusted
with them.

Mr Matthews Dr Waller
and other Southern friends are
glad to hear from you. Young
Alfred Wallace reached here
from the Battle field of Perry
ville in Kentucky, wounded
in the arm, he remembers
the notes you made of him
in your letter to me, with
a great deal of gratitude.

In conclusion may you be preserved
and your life spared in this
dangerous world with a salutary
reply.
Respectfully
Yours
J. Mendenhall

A Passionate Denial "That I Had Turned Union Man"

31. [Confederate Letter] Scudder, James Lockhart: AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED, FROM SHELBYVILLE TENNESSEE, 22 OCTOBER 1862, TO CONFEDERATE COLONEL HENRY B. DAVIDSON, FROM HIS BROTHER-IN-LAW COL. JAMES LOCKHART SCUDDER, ASSURING DAVIDSON OF THE FALSITY OF THE RUMOR "THAT I HAD TURNED UNION MAN." Shelbyville, TN: 1862. Manuscript bifolium, 4pp, completely in ink manuscript. An excellent Letter passionately asserting the writer's continued loyalty to the South, despite his submission to the Union occupation. Shallow fore-edge chipping without harm to text. Else Very Good.

"...[A]ll the family were very anxious about your safety as you were exchanged before the great battles which have been fought lately.

"I know well Davidson that you were much grieved to hear as you say in your letter 'that I had turned Union man.' I only submitted to the force of surrounding circumstances, and we nearly all here believed that the cause was hopeless, and that the arms of the South had abandoned Tennessee and could not retake it. I became a submissionist and nothing more. But as all my acquaintances here well knew, that in heart and soul, I desire the success of the South... As soon as the Federal army left we had a public meeting here in Shelbyville at which Mr. Colyer addressed the people upon the Southern cause. At this meeting I addressed the people and defined my position and requested them to forgive and to forget the unfortunate pardon that I seemingly accepted. I desire the success of the South as much as you can do and I now only regret that my disability will not permit me to take the field in active service." However, if Davidson can arrange for him to return to duty "in any active capacity" despite his disability, "I will accept it and come immediately."

With the advance of Union troops, and "Gen. Bragg falling back to the Gap," he expects "that the Federals will overrun the county again... We all fear the worst."

James Lockhart Scudder [1823-1882] married Col. Davidson's sister Caroline. Scudder served in the Mexican-American War with Company K, 1st Volunteer Regiment of Tennessee, and lost an eye at Monterey. After the war, he practiced law in his home town of Shelbyville. He was both the last appointed Attorney General by the Tennessee Legislature, and the first publicly elected Attorney General for Bedford County. "At the outbreak of the Civil War, J. L. Scudder formed the 'Scudder Rifles' unit in Wartrace and fought on the Confederate side of the war. At some point, he changed sides and fought for the Union, maybe because of his families' rich New England History. He returned home with the rank of Colonel. Following the war he returned to his law practice." [online Historic Families of Shelbyville: The Colonel James Lockhart Scudder Family]

The military documents we have located list Scudder only as a Confederate: as Asst. Inspector General; and a "Form No. 19" receipt signed by him for 266 pounds of soap. In addition to James' personal accomplishments, he was the great-grandson of Col. Nathaniel Scudder [1733-1781], a member of the Continental Congress representing New Jersey, the only member of the Continental Congress to be killed in action during the Revolutionary War, and whose family were prominent leaders in the creation of Princeton University. His oldest child, Marie Louise Scudder Myrick, was the only female publisher and editor of the daily newspaper, The Americus Times-Recorder, from 1895-1907; she was also a prominent figure in Southern politics.

\$750.00

Staunton Virginia October the 21st 1862
 General Smith Es: Sir
 Necessity compels me against my wishes to ask you to grant a furlough to private Timothy Hays for fifteen days my reasons for asking this liberty for him is this I have several valuable negroes and a lot of hogs in the Holofwight county just outside of our lines or in other words between our lines and the enemy I received a note from my wife stating that the enemy in passing through there has been destroying every thing they could lay hands on I wish that furlough that I may send the man and have my property or what of it can be moved beyond the reach of the enemy the people left behind being so timid my wife says she cannot get them to move it for her by complying with this request you will confer a lasting favour on a helpless female and your obedient servant
 W. H. Lawrence Co F
 61 Reg Va Vol now under charge of
 Col Davidson Com at Staunton Va.

As In Reply sent
 Staunton Va
 Oct 21 1862
 I would and respectfully
 recommend a furlough
 for one man for the time
 within stated
 H. B. Davidson
 Col Comdr

Recd Richmond
 Oct 21 1862
 Copy att. to Co.
 Davidson, disapproved
 Envelopes are not
 sent to coast upon
 application of pri-
 vate.
 H. B. Davidson
 Adm. W. M. Miller
 May 1864

Item No. 32

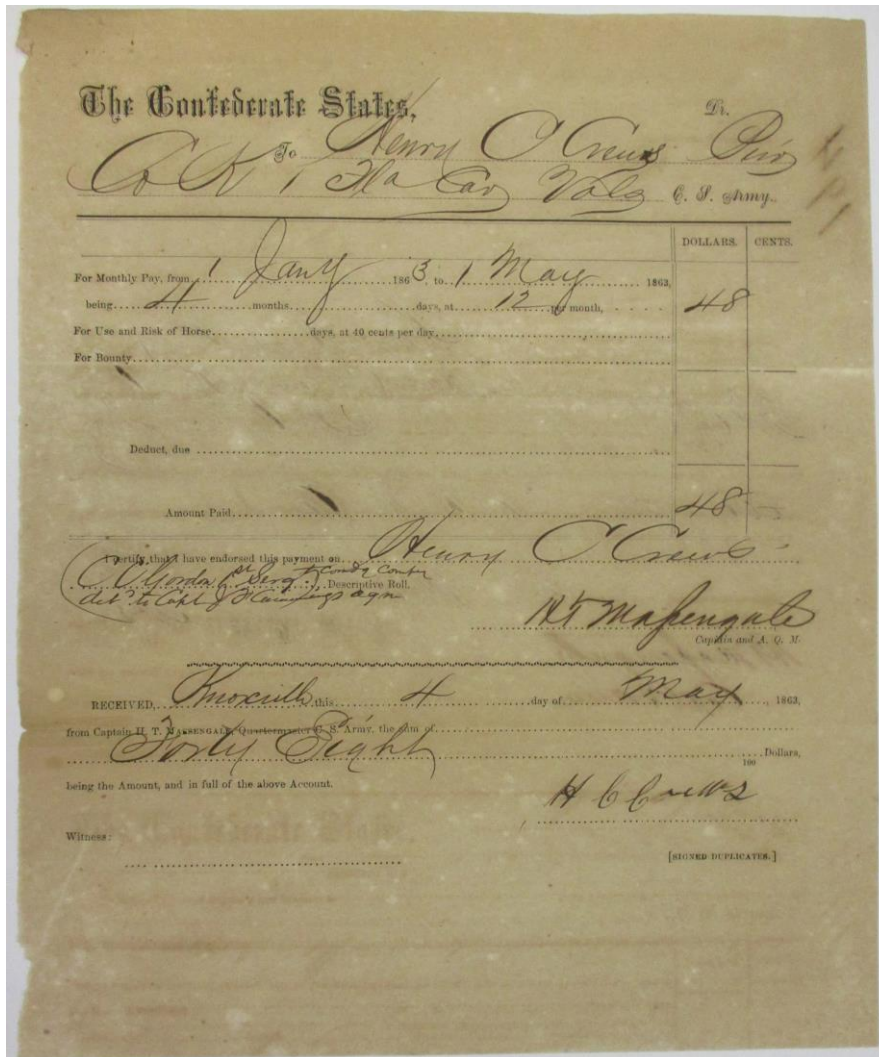
No Furlough to Protect His “Valuable Negroes and a Lot of Hogs”

32. [Confederate Officer's Letter] Lawrence, W. H.: MANUSCRIPT LETTER FROM LIEUTENANT LAWRENCE TO GENERAL SMITH, WRITTEN AT STAUNTON VA, 21 OCTOBER 1862, REQUESTING THAT A PRIVATE UNDER LAWRENCE'S COMMAND BE GRANTED A FURLOUGH IN ORDER TO PROTECT LAWRENCE'S PROPERTY IN THE PATH OF THE ENEMY; AND RESPONSES, DENYING THE REQUEST. Single leaf, folded to [4] pp. Written in ink on first and last pages. Very Good.

Lieutenant Lawrence writes to General Smith with an unusual request: "Necessity compels me against my wishes to ask you to grant a furlough to private Timothy Hays for fifteen days. My reasons for asking this liberty for him is this. I have several valuable negroes and a lot of hogs in Isle-of-Wight County just outside of our lines or in other words between our lines and the enemy's. I received a note from my wife stating that the enemy in passing through there has been destroying every thing they could lay hands on. I wish that furlough that I may send the man and have my property or what of it can be moved beyond the reach of the enemy. The people left behind being so timid my wife says she cannot get them to move it for her. By complying with this request you will confer a lasting favour on a helpless female and your obedient servant | W.H. Lawrence Co. F | 61 Reg Va Vol now under charge of Col. Davidson Com at Staunton Va."

A sympathetic Colonel H.B. Davidson endorses Lawrence's request on the same date, "respectfully recommend a furlough for one man for the time within stated." However, on

October 24 General Smith, through Major Samuel Melton, "disapproved" the request.
 "Furloughs are not granted except upon certificates of disability." \$450.00



Item No. 33

Scarce Confederate Pay Document

33. [Confederate Pay Voucher]: PRINTED DOCUMENT, COMPLETED IN MANUSCRIPT, AWARDING \$48 PAY TO PRIVATE HENRY C. CREWS OF COMPANY K, 1ST FLORIDA CAVALRY VOLUNTEERS, FOR THE PERIOD 1 JANUARY 1863 TO 1 MAY 1863. SIGNED BY PRIVATE CREWS AND H.T. MASSENGALE, CAPTAIN AND A.Q.M., AT KNOXVILLE, 4 MAY, 1863. Quarto broadsheet, printed and completed in manuscript on recto and verso. Signed by Crews and Massengale on recto and verso. Toned uniformly. Very Good.

The verso is the affidavit of Crews, signed and sworn to before Massengale, attesting his entitlement to the funds. The printed 'Atlanta' location has been replaced by the manuscript 'Knoxville.'

Henry C. Crews [1836-c.1874], son of Dempsey D. Crews [1806-1892], enlisted with Florida First Cavalry Volunteers on January 15, 1862, assigned to Company K. He participated in engagements at Chickamauga, Chattanooga, Atlanta, New Hope Church, Jonesboro,

Franklin-Nashville, and others. He was shot in the pelvis on November 30, 1864, at Franklin, transferred to the U.S.A. Hospital No. 11, and officially taken as a prisoner several days later on December 17, 1864. Diagnosed with small pox at the hospital in February 1865, he was vaccinated and transferred several weeks later to Camp Chase at Louisville, Kentucky, on April 3, 1865. He married Susan Elizabeth Wingate after the War and had four children.

Capt. H.T. [Henry Thomas] Massengale [1835-1888], Assistant Quarter Master posted at Knoxville, was appointed to that position by General Anderson on July 19, 1861. He also served in this capacity in Richmond, Atlanta and Augusta. After the War, he went into the grain commission business, and later clerked for his brother-in-law who ran a line of steamers on the Tennessee River. \$375.00



Item No. 34

Rice's Company on the Way to Gettysburg at the End of June 1863

34. [Confederate Soldier's Letter] Kagey, David F.: AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED, 25 JUNE 1863, BY A MEMBER OF RICE'S COMPANY, VIRGINIA DANVILLE LIGHT ARTILLERY, FROM HAGERSTOWN ON THE WAY TO GETTYSBURG,

DESCRIBING HIS OBSERVATIONS, PLEASED THAT "THERE WERE THREE NEGRO YANKEE CAPTAINS SOLD HERE TODAY AT \$1500 EACH TO GO DOWN SOUTH TO PICK COTTON." Autograph letter to his sister Mary, from Hagerstown, MD "Thursday Night June 25th 1863." [3] pp, in pencil [light but legible], old folds. Else Very Good, with accompanying envelope and 10 Cent Confederate stamp [Portrait of Jefferson Davis and postal cancel].

Kagey [1834-1923] was from New Market, Shenandoah County, Virginia. He was married to Emma Henkel, of that well-known family [online site of Shenandoah Valley Confederate Soldiers.] According to a book written about the "Kagy" families, he enlisted as a private with the Capt. W.H. Rice's Company, Virginia Light Artillery, also known as the "Eighth Star Artillery" or "New Market Artillery", serving until disabled by sickness. He hired a substitute; after recovering he attended the University of Virginia for nine months to take medical courses. He joined the 25th Virginia Infantry when those with substitutes were called back. He was appointed a hospital steward and served in that capacity until the surrender at Appomattox. After the War, he worked as a merchant, cashier of the New Market Bank of Virginia, and a real estate agent. [Keagy, Franklin: A HISTORY OF THE KAGY RELATIONSHIP IN AMERICA FROM 1715 TO 1900. Harrisburg Publishing Co.: 1899, pp. 264-270; U.S. Federal Censuses and Military records from Fold3.]

Wikipedia's article on this Confederate Field Artillery Company explains: "Under the command of Robert S. Rice, the battery continued to suffer heavier casualties with each battle as the war continued. The battery took an active part in the campaigns of the army from the Seven Days Battles to Cold Harbor and the Battle of Gettysburg, where it engaged Federal forces with its Napoleon and Whitworth artillery pieces on both the first and the second day of the battle. At Gettysburg, the Danville Artillery was the first battery on the left with McIntosh's Artillery Battalion, Colonel Walker's Artillery Reserve, Pender's Division, Lieutenant General A.P. Hill's Third Army Corps, Army of Northern Virginia."

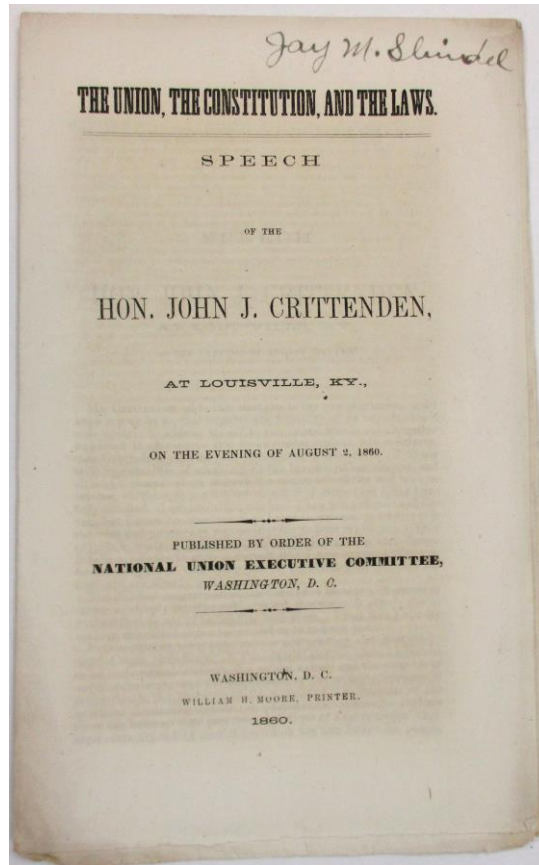
Kagey's Letter depicts the Confederate advances toward Gettysburg in the week before the most consequential battle of the Civil War. It also includes an offhand remark about the Union's use of colored troops.

"We arrived this morning about 2 having staid in Williamsport last night. We had a tolerably pleasant trip but it is nearly all 'Yankee' from Strasburg to this place and I suppose it is worse farther on. We can't buy much for Confederate money. I have bought a few little articles. If I now only can get them home without the Yankee's catching us. Say to Mr. Strayer I have bought him something good to drink... If he had given me his 'Greenbacks' I could have bought some things for him to some advantage. The stores are all closed here. We think of going on to Chambersburg tomorrow. Gen. Ewell is about Harrisburg. Gen. Johnson's Division was at Chambersburg this morning, marching on. Gen. A. P. Hill's Corps is encamped within a mile of Hagerstown... Gen. Hill passed through this morning with his staff. Gen. Longstreet's corps is also about crossing the [Potomac] River. There will be no doubt a battle fought in this Valley. The three corps number 90,000 men, exclusive of cavalry and artillery etc. Our army has very few stragglers... Our army is taking everything before them in Pennsylvania, horses, cattle, foods, etc.... In most instances paying the people in our money.

"There were three Negro Yankee Captains sold here today at \$1500 each to go down south to pick cotton.

"I understand the New Market company are encamped about 2 miles from this place... The Yankees have 'Bushwhackers' at some points. ...The rear of our army will be guarded to some extent. We have not fixed upon any time to start home..."

\$1,250.00



Item No. 35

“Devoted Union Men” – At Any Price – Support the Constitutional Union Party

35. **[Constitutional Union Party]:** THE UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE LAWS. SPEECH OF THE HON. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN, AT LOUISVILLE, KY., ON THE EVENING OF AUGUST 2, 1860. PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE NATIONAL UNION EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, WASHINGTON, D.C. Washington: W.H. Moore, 1860. 16pp. An untrimmed, uncut folio sheet, entirely unsophisticated. Owner's signature at top margin. Fine.

John Bell of Tennessee and Edward Everett of Massachusetts were the presidential candidates of a new political party in 1860. Known as the Constitutional Union Party, it had no Platform except devotion to "the Constitution of the Country, the Union of the States, and the Enforcement of the Laws." This sentiment appealed to the not insubstantial part of the electorate favoring preservation of the Union at any cost-- particularly Border State Whigs, Northern 'Cotton Whigs', and some Southern Unionists.

Crittenden was just such a Border State man-- Senator from Kentucky, a former Whig and Know-Nothing, he was one of the founders of the Constitutional Union Party. The pamphlet is one of the best articulations of the voice of "devoted Union men," who opposed the "continual conflict" engendered by the Slavery Question.

Not in Sabin, Eberstadt, Bartlett, LCP; not uncommon in institutional holdings. \$375.00

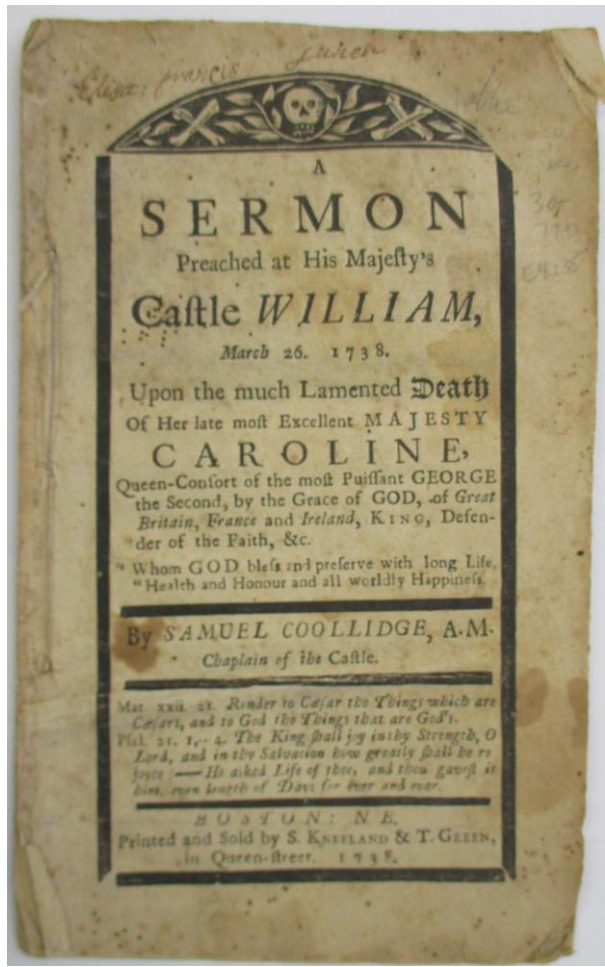
His Only Printed Sermon

36. **Coollidge, Samuel:** A SERMON PREACHED AT HIS MAJESTY'S CASTLE WILLIAM, MARCH 26. 1738. UPON THE MUCH LAMENTED DEATH OF HER LATE

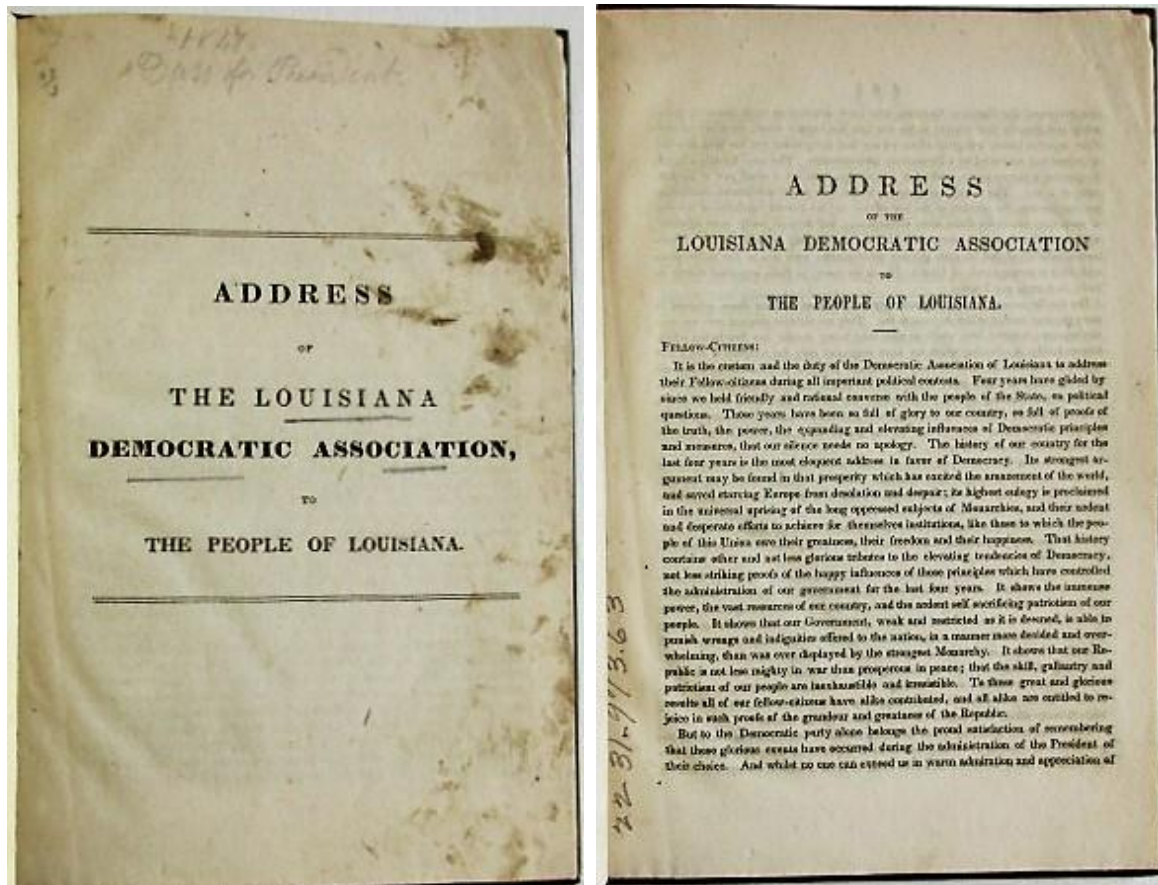
MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY CAROLINE, QUEEN-CONSORT OF THE MOST PUISSANT GEORGE THE SECOND, BY THE GRACE OF GOD, OF GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE AND IRELAND, KING, DEFENDER OF THE FAITH, &C. BY SAMUEL COOLLIDGE, A.M. CHAPLAIN OF THE CASTLE. Boston: N.E.: Printed and Sold by S. Kneeland & T. Green, 1738. [4], 26 pp, lacking the final blank. Stitched as issued, scattered foxing, Good+, with death's head ornamentation at the head of the title.

ESTC records this as Coollidge's only printed Sermon. He dedicates it to Massachusetts Lieutenant Governor ["and Commander of the Castle"] Spencer Phips. Coollidge says that "there is something in the conduct of divine Providence, which at the first view appears puzzling even to good Men." But, after "Persons of this Character" contemplate further, "the divine Proceeding is unexceptionably just, righteous, and equal, tho' they don't always see the Grounds and Reasons of it." He counsels "the profoundest Submission under all our Trials and Sorrows."

"Castle William" was originally built on Castle Island in Boston Harbor in 1634; it was rebuilt and given its name in 1692. Abandoned by the British during the Revolutionary War, it was renamed Fort Adams and then [and now] Fort Independence. King George's wife, Caroline of Ansbach, was one of several Germans who became attached to England's Royal Family. Evans 4235. ESTC W7241. \$750.00



Item No. 36



Item No. 37

"To the Democratic Party Alone Belongs" the Glory of Victory in Mexico

37. **Democratic Association of Louisiana: ADDRESS OF THE LOUISIANA DEMOCRATIC ASSOCIATION, TO THE PEOPLE OF LOUISIANA.** [New Orleans? Baton Rouge? 1848]. 16pp. Upper blank forecorners of most leaves chipped [no text affected]. Good+ in later cloth with gilt-lettered spine title.

The place of publication of this rare pamphlet is undetermined. Neither the Historic New Orleans Collection nor Yale-- the only two locations listed by OCLC-- has suggested one; Jumonville and Thompson do not record it, although Baton Rouge or New Orleans seems likely.

The Association urges the presidential election of Democrat Lewis Cass, recalling the Nation's four years of progress-- including the Mexican War-- under Democratic stewardship. "To the Democratic party alone belongs the proud satisfaction of remembering that these glorious events have occurred during the administration of the President of their choice." With a backhanded compliment to General Taylor, Louisiana's native son and Cass's Whig opponent, "appreciation" is expressed for America's "illustrious Generals." But "this glorious war has been directed, prompted and controlled by a Democratic administration."

Whig policies are denounced, particularly Whigs' wrongheaded opposition to the annexation of Texas. Taylor has "an attitude of hostility to the rights of the South." He is committed "irrevocably to that odious measure, the Wilmot Proviso, or rather, we should style

it, the anti-South Proviso." Taylor's running mate, Millard Fillmore, has similar "abolition sentiments."

113 Eberstadt 293. OCLC 24573675 [1- HNOC], 702665231 [1- Yale] as of January 2021. Not in Jumonville, Thompson, Sabin, LCP, or AAS's online site. \$850.00

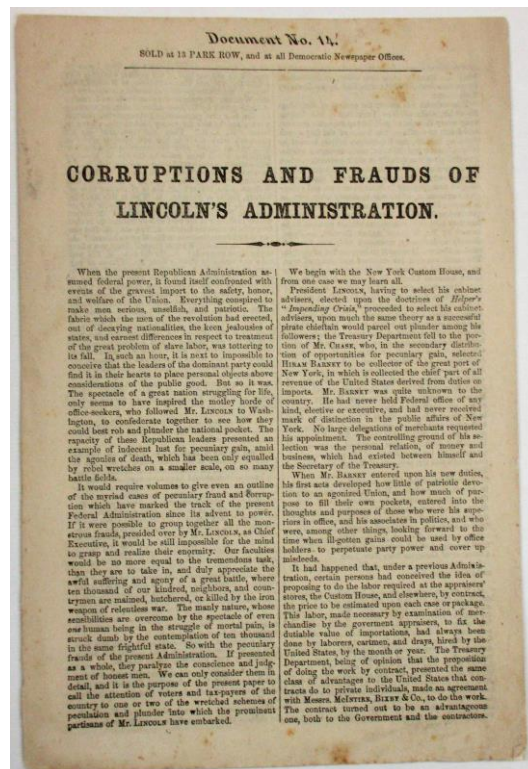
"A Motley Horde of Office-Seekers"

38. [Democratic Party]: CORRUPTIONS AND FRAUDS OF LINCOLN'S ADMINISTRATION. [New York: SOLD at 13 PARK ROW, and at all Democratic Newspaper Offices, 1864]. 8pp. Caption title, as issued. Stitched, Very Good. Printed in two columns per page. 'Document No. 14' at head of title.

Despite "events of the gravest import to the safety, honor, and welfare of the Union," President Lincoln and his "motley horde of office-seekers" have conspired "to see how they could best rob and plunder the national pocket." Their "rapacity presented an example of indecent lust for pecuniary gain, amid the agonies of death..." Shenanigans in the New York Custom House are denounced.

Monaghan 283. Sabin 41185.

\$275.00



Item No. 38

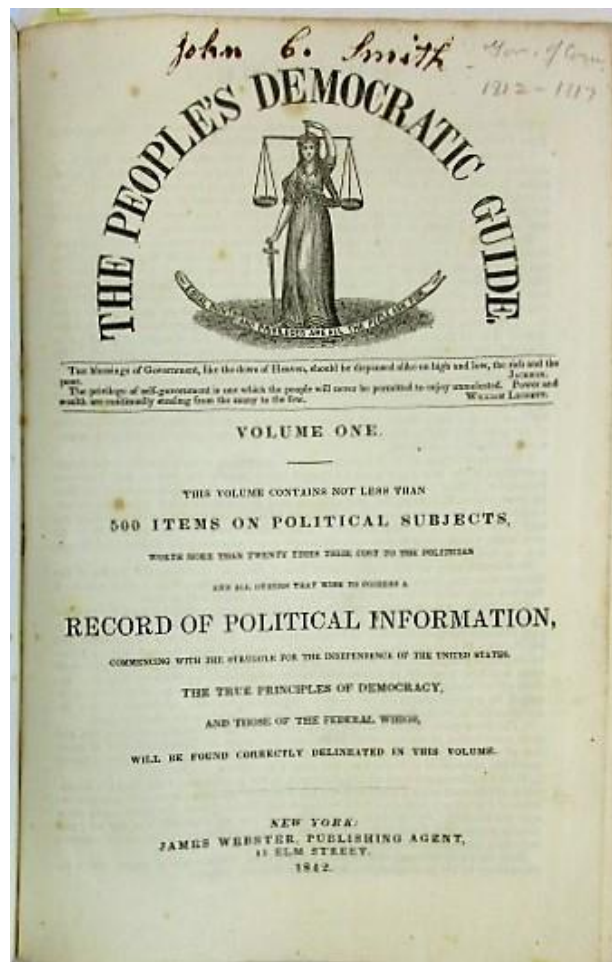
A Scarce, Year-Long Democratic Attack on the Whigs

39. Democratic Party: THE PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC GUIDE. VOLUME ONE. THIS VOLUME CONTAINS NOT LESS THAN 500 ITEMS ON POLITICAL SUBJECTS, WORTH MORE THAN TWENTY TIMES THEIR COST TO THE POLITICIAN AND ALL OTHERS THAT WISH TO POSSESS A RECORD OF POLITICAL INFORMATION, COMMENCING WITH THE STRUGGLE FOR THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE UNITED

STATES. THE TRUE PRINCIPLES OF DEMOCRACY, AND THOSE OF THE FEDERAL WHIGS, WILL BE FOUND CORRECTLY DELINEATED IN THIS VOLUME. New York: James Webster, Publishing Agent, 1842. Contemporary cloth, stamped in blind, with gilt-lettered morocco spine label. viii, 376 pp. The entire Volume I, consisting of twelve numbers [November 1841 - October 1842], printed in two columns per page. Scattered browning and widely scattered foxing. One gathering [pages 81-88] repeated. Very Good.

A year-long [November 1841 - October 1842] Democratic attack on the Whigs, linking them with the old Federalist Party which opposed the War of 1812, sought to secede at the Hartford Convention, and consistently advanced the interests of the Aristocracy and Monopolists over those of the Common Man. Its Jacksonian motto is, 'Equal Rights and Privileges Are All the People Ask For.'

In addition to discussing contemporary issues dividing Whigs and Democrats, the Guide prints essays on the Articles of Confederation, Patrick Henry, the Constitution, and thoughts of the Founders, all designed to buttress Democratic philosophy and skewer the Whigs. Lomazow 416. Sabin 60821. AI 42-3975 [5]. Not in Mott. OCLC 945087515 [1- Clements] as of January 2021. \$600.00



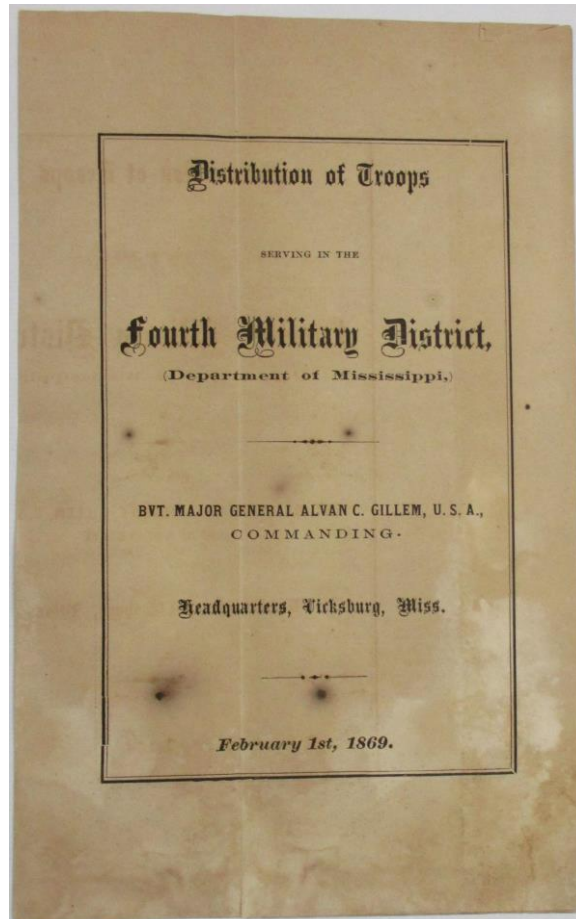
Item No. 39

40. **Department of the Mississippi:** DISTRIBUTION OF TROOPS SERVING IN THE FOURTH MILITARY DISTRICT, (DEPARTMENT OF MISSISSIPPI,) BVT. MAJOR GENERAL ALVAN C. GILLEM, U.S.A., COMMANDING. HEADQUARTERS, VICKSBURG, MISS. FEBRUARY 1ST, 1869. [Vicksburg]: 1869. [3], [1 blank] pp. Folded.

Toned, old folds [with a short, closed margin tear]. Title printed within a border. Good+. Signed in ink by Brevet Major John Tyler, Aide-de-Camp, and Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

The pamphlet lists Staff Officers, Quartermasters at the Vicksburg Depot, and Commanding Officers of troops stationed at Vicksburg, Jackson, Natchez, Grenada, Columbus, Corinth, Holly Springs, and Lauderdale. Rare.
See OCLC 48113898 [1- NYPL].

\$450.00



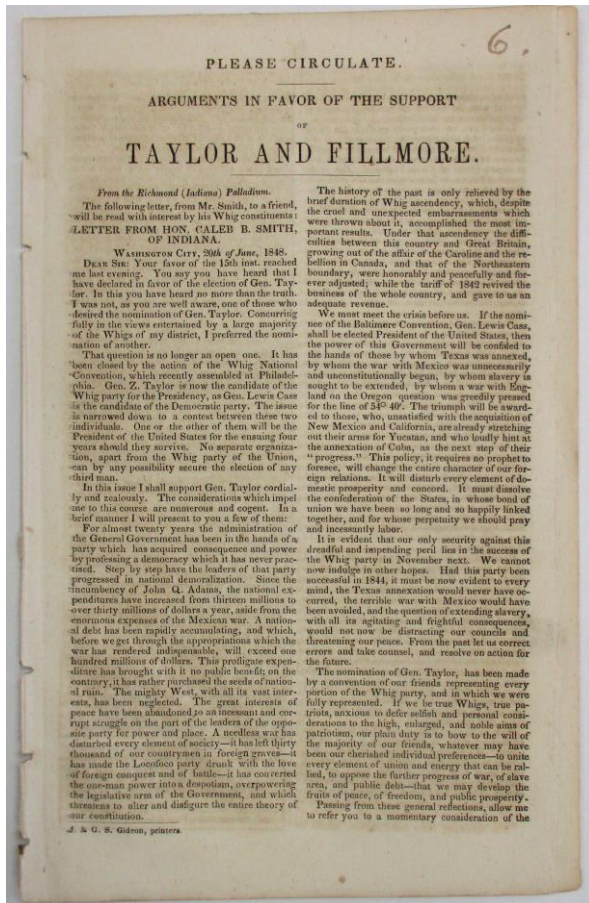
Item No. 40

**“The Election of Gen. Cass Will Secure the Complete Triumph of
The Most Ultra Views of Slavery Propagandists.”**

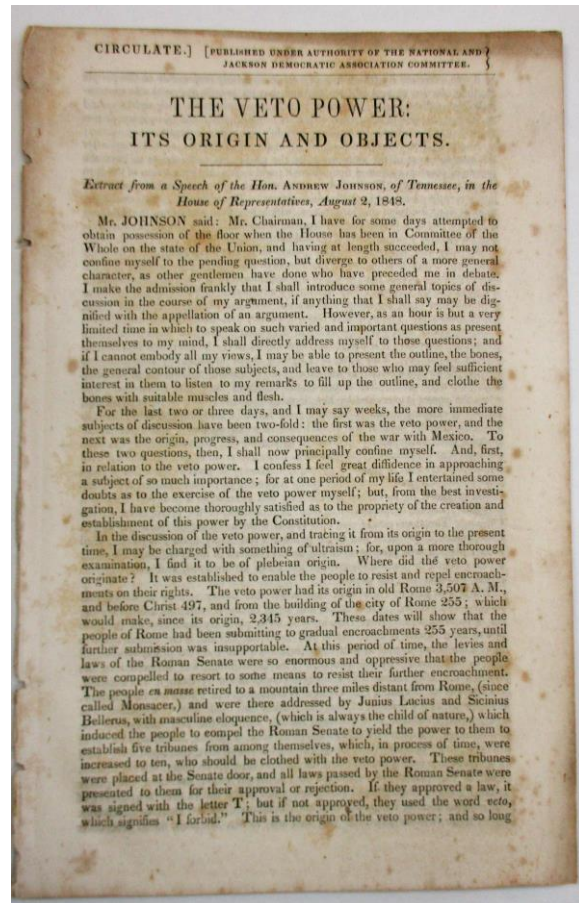
41. **Election of 1848:** ARGUMENTS IN FAVOR OF THE SUPPORT OF TAYLOR AND FILLMORE. [Washington: Gideon, 1848]. 8pp, caption title [as issued]. Disbound, else Very Good.

Letters from Whigs Caleb Smith of Indiana and Schenck of Ohio tell their fellows that they better vote for the Whigs' 1848 presidential ticket, despite their dismay at the nomination of Zachary Taylor. The alternative is the Democrat Cass, whose election will "lead to large acquisitions of territory upon our Southern borders, no restriction upon the extension of

slavery...this mad career of conquest. The election of Gen. Cass will secure the complete triumph of the most ultra views of Slavery propagandists."
 Wise & Cronin [Taylor] 27. Not in Sabin, Miles, Eberstadt, Decker, LCP. \$250.00



Item No. 41



Item No. 42

Polk's Vetoes "Enable the People to Resist and Repel Encroachments on Their Rights."

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

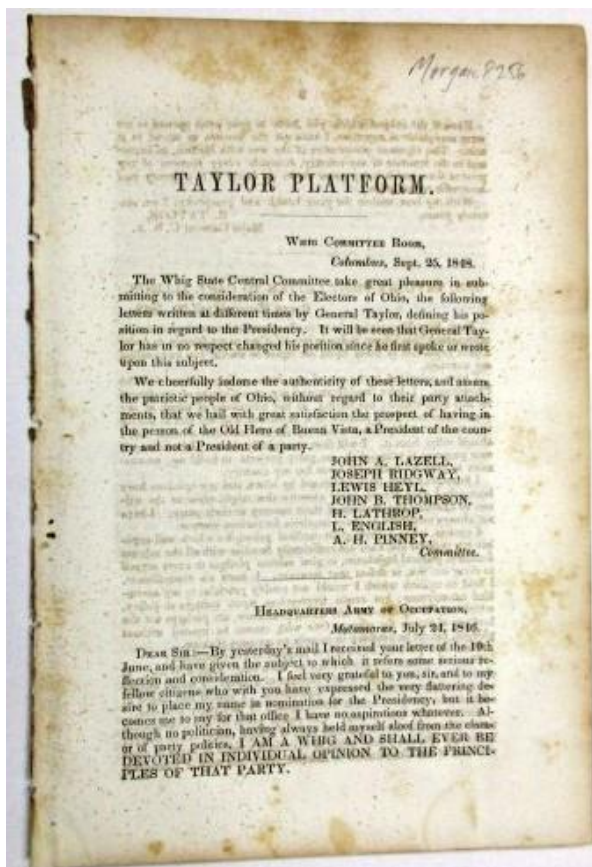
A rare 1848 Democratic campaign pamphlet defending President Polk's vetoes. The veto power, says his supporter Andrew Johnson, "was established to enable the people to resist and repel encroachments on their rights." Since the country's founding, Presidents have exercised the veto only 25 times.

The document also includes Virginia Congressman Bayly's 1848 speech, concurring with Johnson; and "Judge Story's Opinion on the Veto," taken from his Commentaries. Not in Sabin, Eberstadt. OCLC 24637860 [1- Lancaster Hist. Soc.], 976424705 [1- U VA] as of January 2021. \$275.00

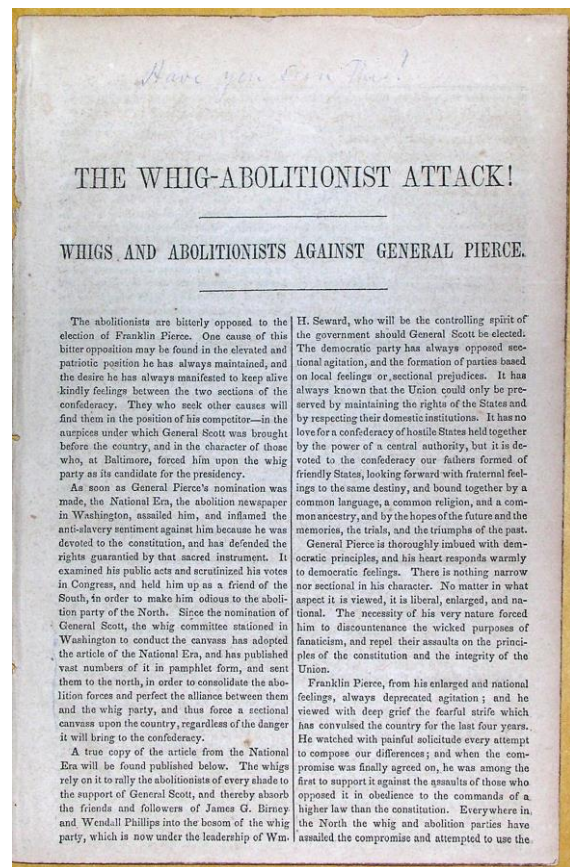
A "Decided" Whig, Taylor is "Not Ultra."

43. [Election of 1848]: TAYLOR PLATFORM. WHIG COMMITTEE ROOM, COLUMBUS, SEPT. 25, 1848. [Columbus: 1848]. 6, [2 blanks] pp. Caption title [as issued], disbound. Scattered foxing. Good+.

Ohio's Whig State Central Committee seeks to galvanize its lethargic troops for the upcoming presidential election. Zachary Taylor is, as one of his letters printed here assures, "A WHIG AND SHALL EVER BE DEVOTED IN INDIVIDUAL OPINION TO THE PRINCIPLES OF THAT PARTY." A "decided" Whig, he is "not ultra." Morgan Collection 8256. Not in Sabin, Miles, Wise & Cronin [Taylor], Eberstadt, Decker. OCLC 1035828858 [1- AAS] as of January 2021.. Apparently the Ohio Historical Society and Western Reserve also own a copy. \$350.00



Item No. 43



Item No. 44

Whigs are Not Merely Old Federalists but, Even Worse, Abolitionists in Disguise

44. Election of 1852: THE WHIG-ABOLITIONIST ATTACK! WHIGS AND ABOLITIONISTS AGAINST GENERAL PIERCE. [np.: 1852]. Disbound with some loosening, 8pp. Printed in double columns. Caption title [as issued]. Light tan and wear, Good+.

An attempt to tar General Winfield Scott, the Whigs' 1852 presidential candidate, with abolitionism; and to promote Franklin Pierce, who by contrast is "devoted to the constitution, and defended the rights guaranteed by that sacred instrument."

The Whigs have pandered to the extreme abolitionists-- the Liberty Party crew-- and seek to "absorb the friends and followers of James G. Birney and Wendall [sic] Phillips into the bosom of the whig party, which is now under the leadership of Wm. H. Seward, who will be the controlling spirit of the government should General Scott be elected." Birney, Phillips, and Seward were, of course, anathema to southerners and, indeed, to many northern Whigs and Democrats who did not wish the slavery issue to threaten maintenance of the Union.

LCP 11125. Not in Sabin, Miles, Eberstadt, Decker. \$250.00

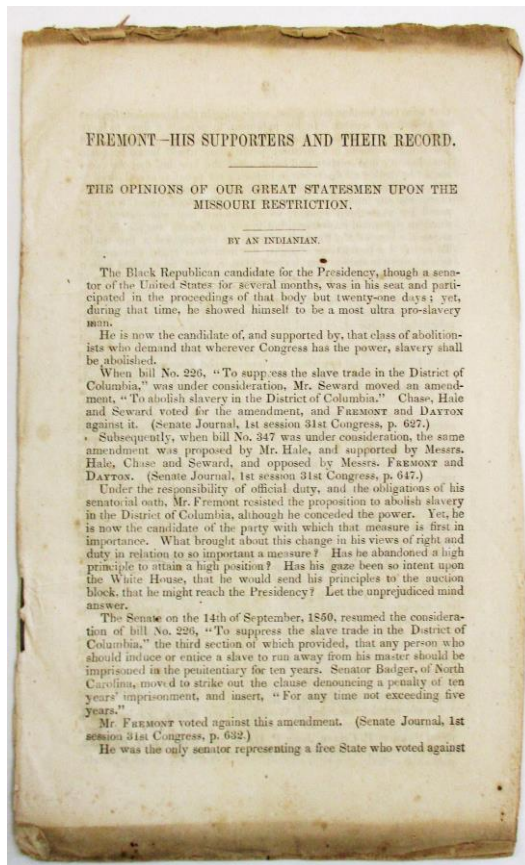
"The Black Republican Candidate for the Presidency"

45. **Election of 1856: FREMONT- HIS SUPPORTERS AND THEIR RECORD. THE OPINIONS OF OUR GREAT STATESMEN UPON THE MISSOURI RESTRICTION. BY AN INDIANIAN.** [Indianapolis? 1856]. Tall 8vo. 16pp, untrimmed and pinned, caption title [as issued], edges darkened, Good+ or Very Good.

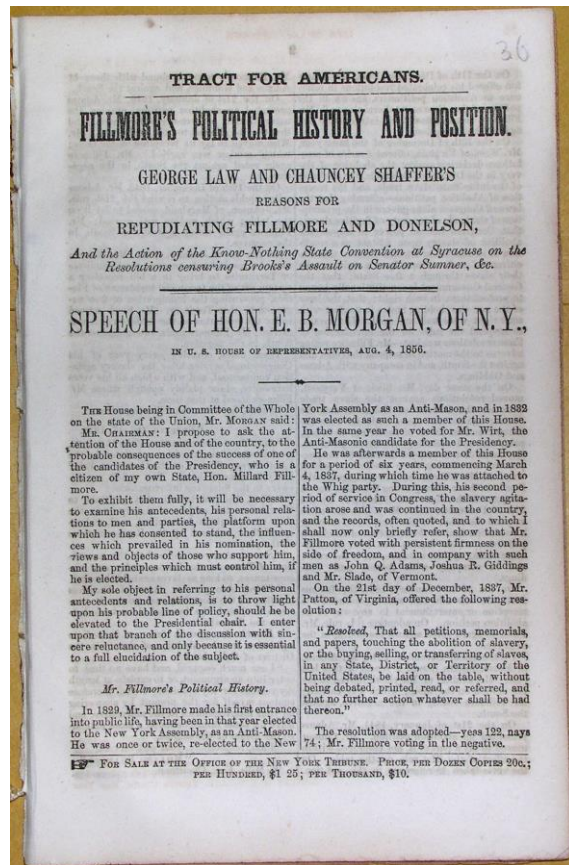
A Democratic presidential campaign pamphlet. It charges that during the brief time that Fremont, "the Black Republican candidate for the Presidency," was a U.S. Senator his votes-- opposing the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia-- showed him "to be a most ultra pro-slavery man." The hypocritical Republicans "use the language of patriotism and of love for the Union...whilst their votes, their acts, and their organization, lead only to a dissolution, and all the evils that must follow."

The Know-Nothings are just as bad: they "have waged a cruel and relentless war upon foreigners and members of the Roman Catholic church. These classes have been proscribed..." Moreover, "Abolitionism and Know-nothingism were allies."

LCP 3837. 112 Eberstadt 150(d). Not in Sabin, Decker, Miles. \$150.00



Item No. 45



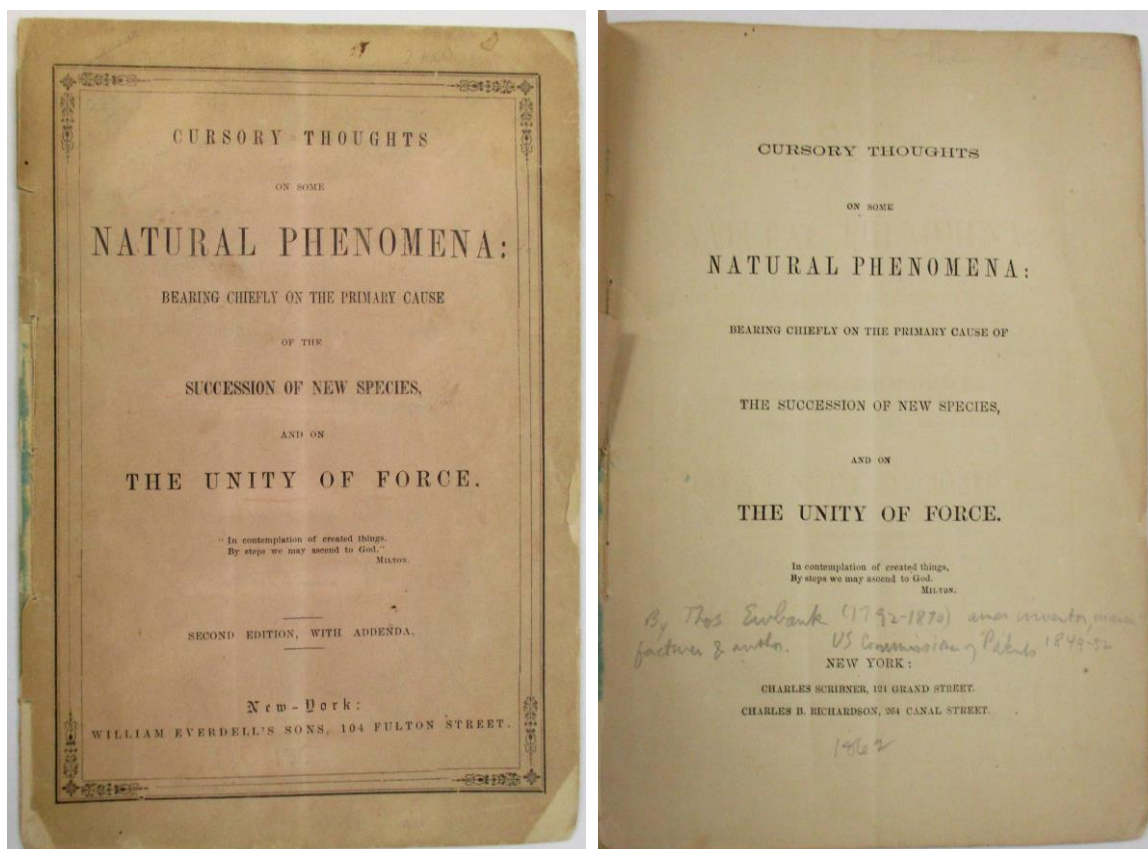
Item No. 46

Whigs with Nowhere to Go

46. **Election of 1856:** TRACT FOR AMERICANS. FILLMORE'S POLITICAL HISTORY AND POSITION. GEORGE LAW AND CHAUNCY SHAFFER'S REASONS FOR REPUDIATING FILLMORE AND DONELSON, AND THE ACTION OF THE KNOW-NOTHING STATE CONVENTION AT SYRACUSE ON THE RESOLUTIONS CENSURING BROOKS'S ASSAULT ON SENATOR SUMNER, &C. [New York: New York Tribune, 1856]. Caption title [as issued], 16pp. Disbound and light uniform tanning, else Very Good.

After the Whig Party collapsed under the weight of the Sectional Crisis, keen competition emerged among Democrats, Republicans, and Know-Nothings for the support of its erstwhile members. This pamphlet urges anti-slavery Whigs to vote for the new Republican Party, which fielded its first presidential candidate this year.

A close examination of Fillmore's record, particularly as Zachary Taylor's vice president, reveals that he was no friend of that Whig President. Political expediency has trimmed his anti-slavery views: he is now a reliable ally of the South. Although the standard bibliographies have failed to include this pamphlet, it appears in OCLC under several accession numbers. Not in Sabin, Eberstadt, Decker, Miles. \$275.00



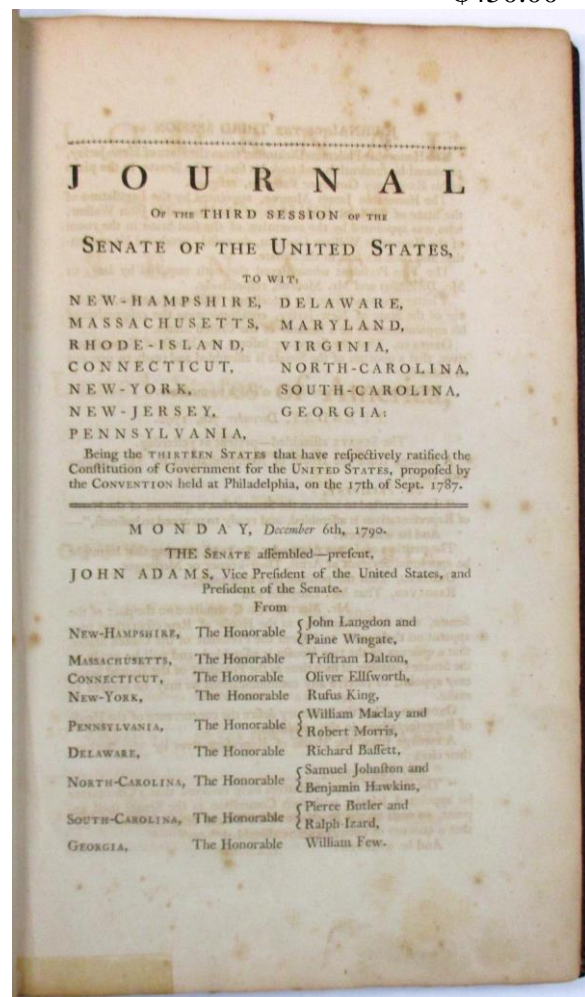
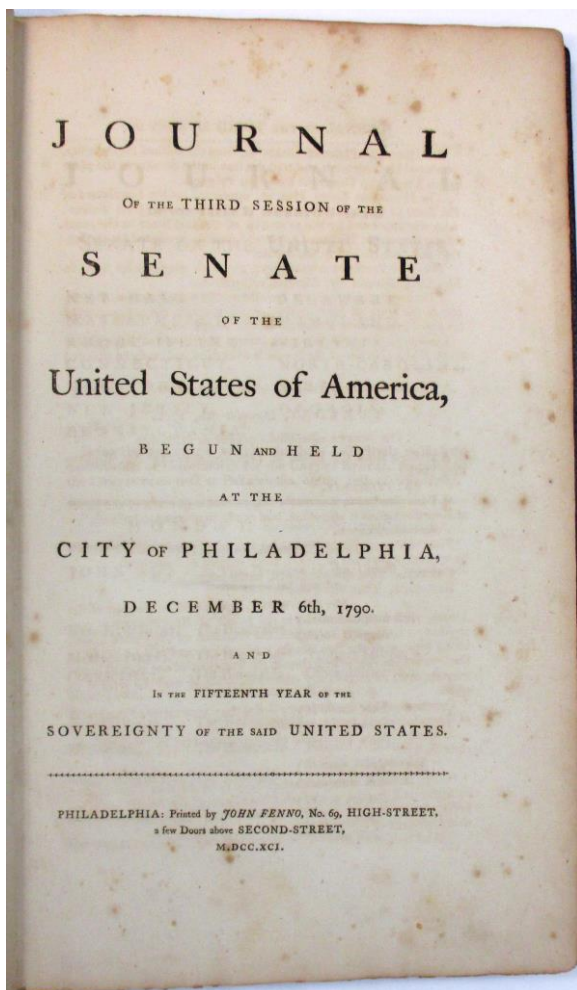
Item No. 47

47. **[Ewbank, Thomas]:** CURSORY THOUGHTS ON SOME NATURAL PHENOMENA BEARING CHIEFLY ON THE PRIMARY CAUSE OF THE SUCCESSION OF NEW SPECIES AND ON THE UNITY OF FORCE. SECOND EDITION, WITH ADDENDA. New-York: Charles Scribner, 121 Grand Street. Charles B. Richardson, 264 Canal Street, [1863]. 46, [2 blank] pp. Original printed wrappers [worn, rear wrap tattered at top edge],

stitched. Closed tear at top corner of rear free endpaper. A clean text. The Addenda, which is not present in the 32-page 1862 edition, is at pages [33]-46 and is dated in type: New York, May, 1863. The wrapper imprint is William Everdell's Sons, 104 Fulton Street, New York. Good+.

Ewbank. Commissioner of Patents during the early 1850's, was a founder of the American Ethnological Society. The first part of this rare pamphlet comprised the first edition; it includes: I. On the Movements of the Orbs in the Solar System - A New Chart Proposed; II. The Influence of Those Movements on the Development of Mundane Phenomena. Origin of Species, &c.; and, III. Attraction the Parent of All Forces. - Repulsion Springs From It.

The substantial Addenda answer the question, "In what order did the physical forces appear?" It discusses the aggregate amount of force in the universe, original incandescence of matter, the ether, unity of force, time and force, and friction as the source of heat. OCLC locates five copies under several accession numbers as of January 2021. We locate no recent auction records. \$450.00



Item No. 48

An Eventful Session of the First Senate

48. **First Congress, Third Session: JOURNAL OF THE THIRD SESSION OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, BEGUN AND HELD AT THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, DECEMBER 6TH, 1790. AND IN THE FIFTEENTH YEAR OF THE**

SOVEREIGNTY OF THE SAID UNITED STATES. Philadelphia: John Fenno, 1791. 203pp. Folio. Modern leatherette, minor toning and light scattered foxing, Very Good.

This was an eventful Session of the first Senate. In late December 1790, the Journal records the receipt from Alexander Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury, of a report "containing a plan for a national Bank." The Journal records the legislative history of the Bank's creation, commencing with the introduction and reading of the 'Bill to incorporate the subscribers to the bank of ---.' Yeas and nays are recorded on motions concerning the term of incorporation; whether the United States should refrain from incorporating any other bank during that term; and, finally, the Bill as passed by Congress [pp 124-131].

The establishment of Washington D.C. as the "seat of government" occurs, with President Washington's directions "to survey and limit a part of the territory of ten miles square, on both sides of the river Powtomac..." The Journal also records the detailed steps by which Vermont and Kentucky were admitted to the Union. Constituent documents are printed relinquishing New York's claims to territory in Vermont, establishing Vermont's boundaries, and Vermont's ratification of the U.S. Constitution. Detailed material also appears on import taxes on distilled spirits; reduction of public debt; creation of the general land office; and a host of other foundation material before the March 4 adjournment.

President Washington warns of Indian depredations in the Northwest Territory and urges "that the aggressors should be made sensible that the government of the Union is not less capable of punishing their crimes, than it is disposed to respect their rights and reward their attachments." The Session records much activity in confirming the titles of the settlers in that Territory to the lands possessed by them, and raising an additional regiment to protect the frontiers.

FIRST EDITION. Evans 23901.

\$3,500.00

Important Protective Legislation for American Fisheries

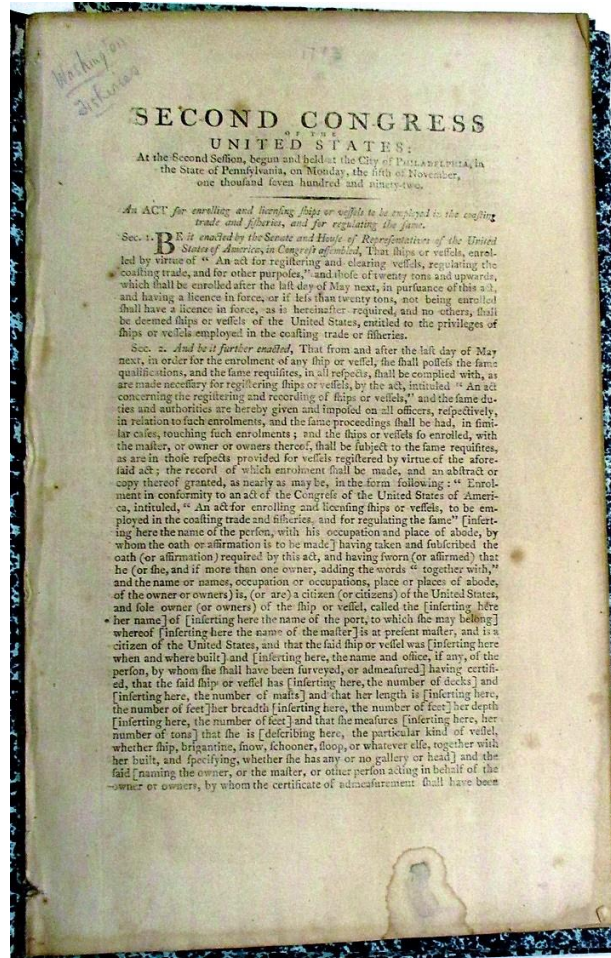
49. **[Fisheries]:** SECOND CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES...AN ACT FOR ENROLLING AND LICENSING SHIPS OR VESSELS TO BE EMPLOYED IN THE COASTING TRADE AND FISHERIES, AND FOR REGULATING THE SAME. [Philadelphia: Printed by Francis Childs and John Swaine, 1793]. Folio. 13, [1 blank] pp, with caption title [as issued]. Disbound, a few margin spots, lightly toned. Signed in type at the end by Jonathan Trumbull, Speaker of the House; Vice President and President of the Senate John Adams; and by President Washington, February 18, 1793. Very Good, in a slipcase of quarter morocco and marbled paper.

This Act is a rare, detailed, and important early law protecting the American maritime trade. Until the development of turnpikes, canals, and railroads, coastal vessels were the primary means of transporting goods. Moreover Congress, aware that the cod and whale fisheries were a valuable natural resource, sought to reserve those industries for Americans.

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

Evans 26307. ESTC W3377, locating copies only at AAS, the Library of Congress, and the John Carter Brown Library.

\$2,000.00



Item No. 49

The “Artful, Seductive, Profligate” Bathsheba Spooner

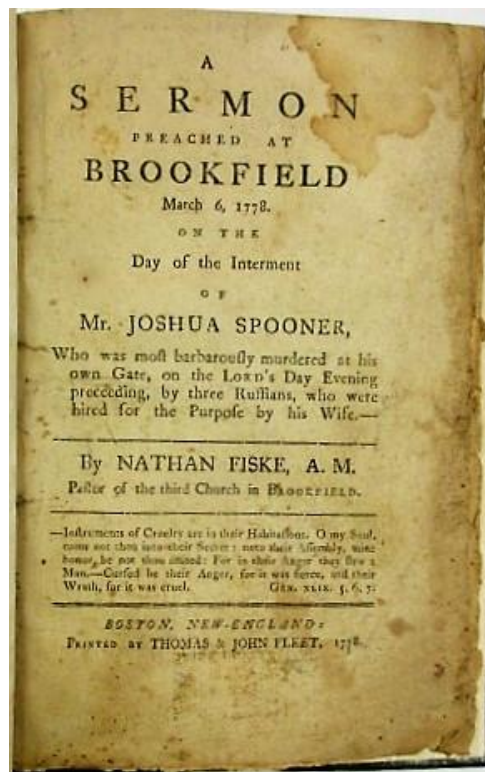
50. **Fiske, Nathan:** A SERMON PREACHED AT BROOKFIELD MARCH 6, 1778. ON THE DAY OF THE INTERMENT OF MR. JOSHUA SPOONER, WHO WAS MOST BARBAROUSLY MURDERED AT HIS OWN GATE, ON THE LORD'S DAY EVENING PRECEEDING [sic], BY THREE RUFFIANS, WHO WERE HIRED FOR THE PURPOSE BY HIS WIFE. Boston, New-England: Printed by Thomas & John Fleet , 1778. Small 4to. 20pp, but lacking the half title. Untrimmed, light toning, scattered spotting, several short repairs to several blank edges and inner blank margins. Bound in attractive, modern half green morocco and marbled boards, with gilt-stamped spine title. Contemporary inscription, 'Benjamin Brown His Book.' Good+.

Bathsheba Spooner was the first woman executed in the United States after the Declaration of Independence. Her co-conspirators, three veterans of the American Revolution, included Ezra Ross of Ipswich. "Mr. Spooner was a retired lumberman, passively disposed and of simple tastes. His wife was Bathsheba, daughter of Chief-Justice Ruggles. She never knew the want of a luxury that money could buy and was haughty and imperious, and the house was divided against itself. On Ezra's return from his second enlistment, gratitude prompted him to visit his benefactress. He was youthful, had a fine physique, and stature far beyond his years; he was active, social, witty, handsome; she was artful, seductive, profligate. Mr. Spooner was in her way and he was removed. Four persons were arrested, including Mrs. Spooner and

young Ezra." [Harris, Gordon: "The hanging of Ezra Ross and Bathsheba Spooner, July 2, 1778", Website of historicipswich, accessed February 4, 2019.] A historic marker, known as the "Spooner Well," marks the location of the well into which the three soldiers deposited Spooner's dead body. They, along with the pregnant Bathsheba, were all executed.

Speaking over the "mangled remains" of his murdered neighbor, Spooner says, "So premeditated, so aggravated, so horrid a murder was never perpetrated in AMERICA [italics in original], and is almost without a parallel in the known world." Acknowledging "the horrid wickedness of the human heart," Fiske manfully attempts to answer "why the just Governor of the Universe permits innocent persons thus to fall before wicked men."

ESTC W29231 [10 locations]. Evans 15793. Not in McDade, Cohen, Marke, Harv. Law Cat. \$2,500.00



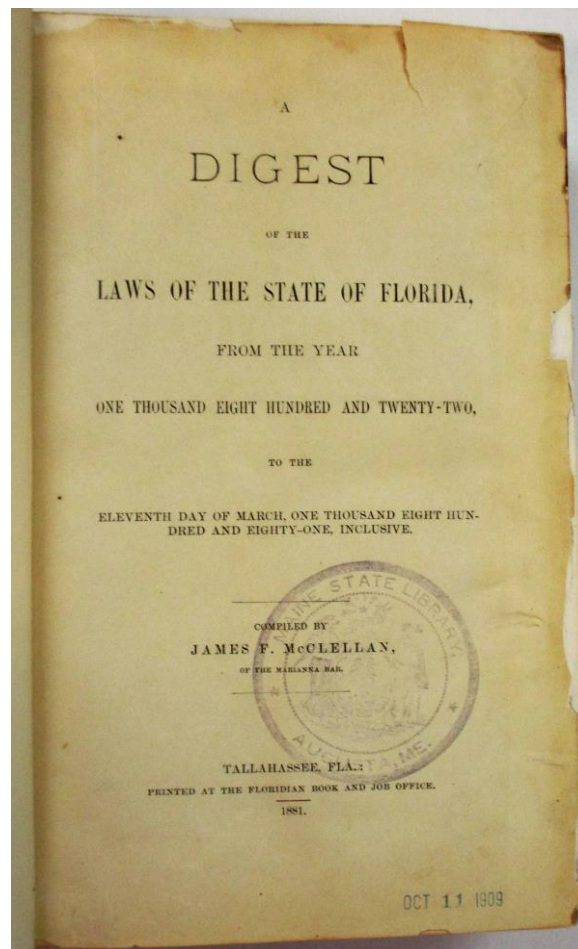
Item No. 50

Forbidden Fruit: No Marriage Between Whites and “Quarteroons”

51. **[Florida]:** A DIGEST OF THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF FLORIDA, FROM THE YEAR ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND TWENTY-TWO, TO THE ELEVENTH DAY OF MARCH, ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-ONE, INCLUSIVE. COMPILED BY JAMES McCLELLAN, OF THE MARIANA BAR. Tallahassee, Fla.: Printed at the Floridian Book and Job Office, 1881. XVI, 1302 pp. Bound in modern legal buckram with title stamped on spine. Margins of title and a couple of other leaves reinforced. Rubberstamp on title page. Else clean and Very Good.

The Digest includes the Constitutions of the United States and Florida; Ordinances declaring Secession null and void, ratifying the post-War Reconstruction Amendments, and surveying the laws in alphabetical order, from "Adjutant-General" to "Witnesses in Criminal Cases." Like many States, Florida forbade marriage between whites and "any negro, mulatto or

quarteroon, or other colored person." An Appendix prints "Charters of Railroad, Canal and Telegraph Companies." A detailed Index is printed at the end.
Babbitt 77. \$450.00



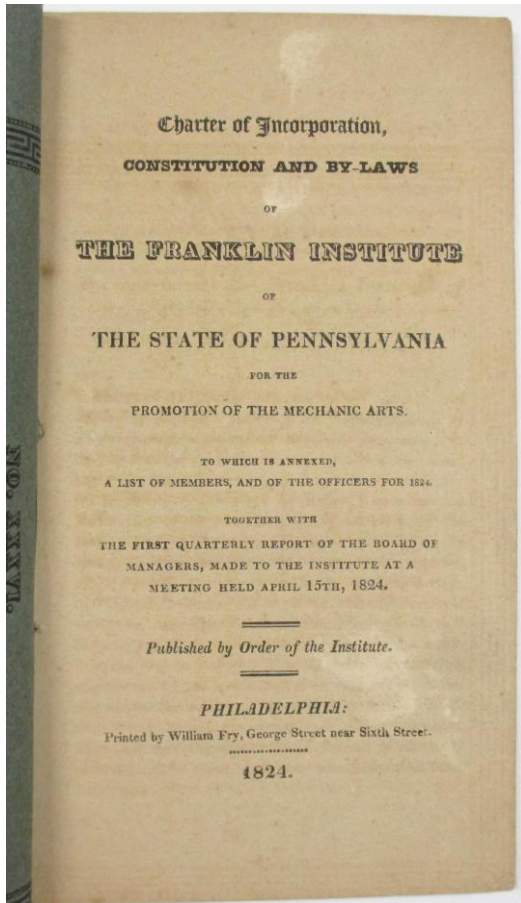
Item No. 51

Founding Documents

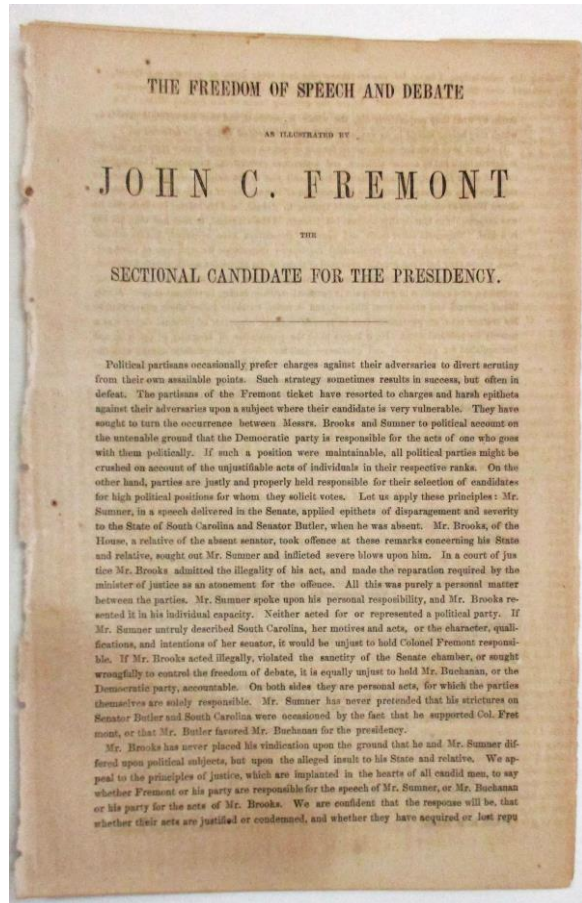
52. **Franklin Institute:** CHARTER OF INCORPORATION, CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS OF THE FRANKLIN INSTITUTE OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA FOR THE PROMOTION OF THE MECHANIC ARTS. TO WHICH IS ANNEXED, A LIST OF MEMBERS, AND OF THE OFFICERS FOR 1824. TOGETHER WITH THE FIRST QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS, MADE TO THE INSTITUTE AT A MEETING HELD APRIL 15TH, 1824. PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE INSTITUTE. Philadelphia: William Fry, 1824. 12mo, contemporary plain wrappers with publisher advertisements on inner wraps. 34, [1] pp. Light uniform tanning. Very Good.

The Society was established in 1824. These are its founding documents. Mathew Carey was a vice president and member of several committees. In addition to the material described in the title, this item lists nine pages of members, with their occupations-- including Nicholas Biddle, President of the Bank of the U.S., Marcus Bull ["gold beater"], and others great and obscure.

FIRST EDITION. Rink 526 [7]. AI 16182 [7]. \$250.00



Item No. 52



Item No. 53

Fremont an "Imperious" Duelist

53. [Fremont, John]: THE FREEDOM OF SPEECH AND DEBATE AS ILLUSTRATED BY JOHN C. FREMONT THE SECTIONAL CANDIDATE FOR THE PRESIDENCY. [np: 1856]. 4pp. Caption title [as issued]. Disbound, toned, and loose. Good+.

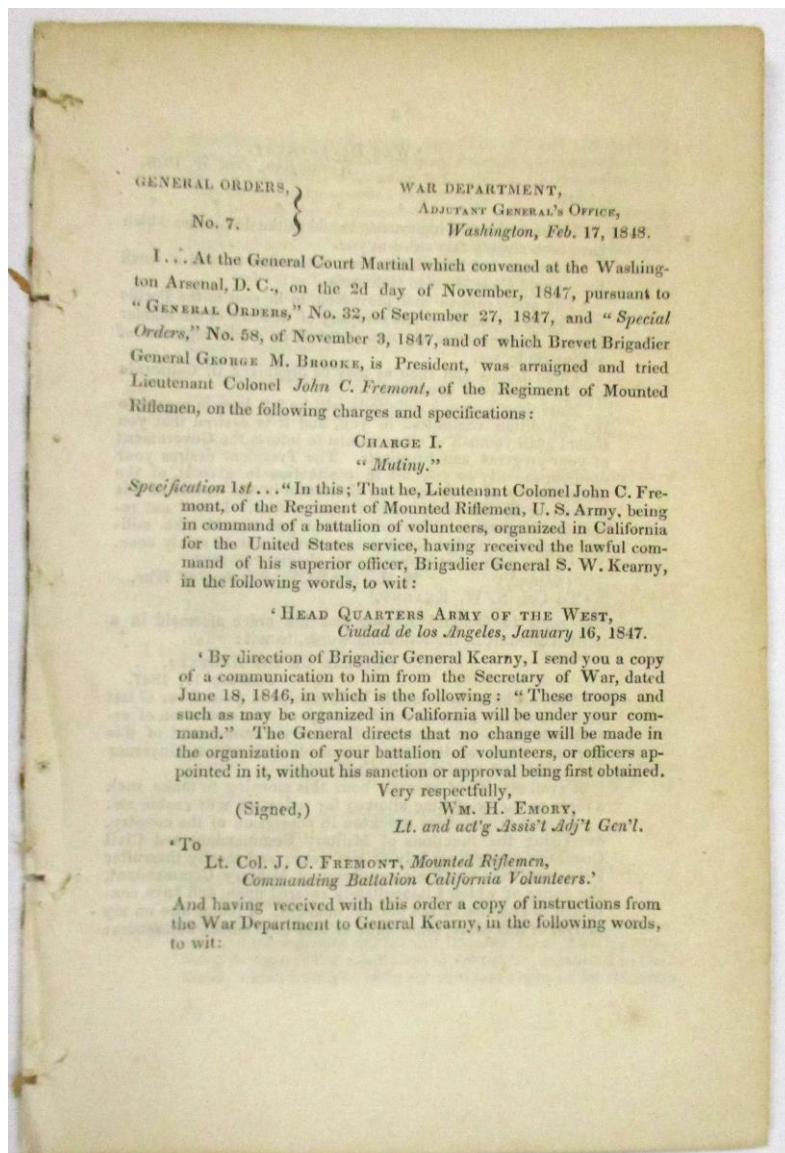
A rare Democratic counter-attack on Fremont and the Republican Party, which had sought to blame the entire Democratic Party for Preston Brooks's violent attack on Senator Charles Sumner. "All this was purely a personal matter." The pamphlet portrays Fremont as a reckless, "imperious," and violent duelist. By nominating him for President, the Republicans "impliedly approve of his seeking the life of a fellow-man for words spoken." On one occasion Fremont struck Senator Foote of Mississippi for words spoken in debate. The pamphlet inquires rhetorically whether Americans "wish to commit the destinies of our country to one whom instinct or passions impel him to seek the lives of those who speak otherwise than respectfully of him."

OCLC 54193886 [4- Yale, Penn State, AAS, PA Commonwealth Lib.], 960101469 [1-Huntington] as of January 2021. Not in Cowan or Sabin. \$350.00

"One of the Most Tainted Court-Martials in American History"

54. [Fremont, John]: GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 7. WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, FEB. 17, 1848. AT THE GENERAL COURT MARTIAL WHICH CONVENED AT THE WASHINGTON ARSENAL, D.C., ON THE 2D DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1847... WAS ARRAIGNED AND TRIED LIEUTENANT

COLONEL JOHN C. FREMONT, OF THE REGIMENT OF MOUNTED RIFLEMEN, ON THE FOLLOWING CHARGES AND SPECIFICATIONS: Washington: 1848. 28pp. Caption title, as issued. Disbound, else Very Good.



Item No. 54

"The extremely rare original and first printed official edict of the War Department. Issued the day following President Polk's sanction of the proceedings" [Anderson]. Fremont was charged with mutiny and convicted for disobeying the orders of his purported superior, General Stephen Kearney.

"In one of the most tainted court-martials in American history, a man who would be a candidate for president in less than 10 years was charged with the most serious crimes an officer might commit. The trial itself was highly irregular and the sentence was never carried out, but the reputation of the principals would forever remain tarnished... Commodore Robert F. Stockton had arrived in California in 1846 as commander of a U.S. Navy squadron and then proceeded to take the lead in the fight to oust the Mexicans. With the end of the fighting, Stockton regarded himself as in charge of California and appointed Fremont as its military governor. In several of the final battles in December 1846 and January 1847, however, the American army forces were led by the newly arrived General Stephen Kearny, who was soon

asserting that his orders placed him in command of all the civil and military forces in California. Fremont not unnaturally sided with Stockton. By March, however, Kearny had established that he was the real commander and, when Fremont continued to resist his orders, Kearny had Fremont arrested in August 1847 and ordered him to return to Washington to face a court-martial" [Online Encyclopedia.com article on the court martial]. Fremont's sentence, dismissal from the service, was remitted by President Polk, and he was ordered to return to duty.

Anderson Galleries, WESTERN AMERICANA 209. SALE NUMBER 1781. [1923.] Howes F365, 369 [reference]. Not in Eberstadt, Decker. \$1,250.00

Connecticut's Pioneer Woman Politician

55. [Grasso, Ella T.]: THREE PRESS PHOTOGRAPHS OF CONNECTICUT GOVERNOR ELLA GRASSO. [Connecticut: 1965, 1974, 1975. Three photographs, identifying information on verso. Very Good.

Ella Grasso was a Connecticut pioneer in achieving political success for women during the 1960's and 1970's. One 1974 photograph depicts Grasso waving to the crowd, the caption reading: "Rep. Ella Grasso waves to friends from stage of state convention at Bushnell Auditorium Friday night. At left, is husband Tom." Another depicts her at her inauguration, the verso caption reading "Little Ella." The third is a 1965 photo of Grasso with "Mrs. Dorothy Roberts."

\$250.00



Item No. 55



Item No. 55

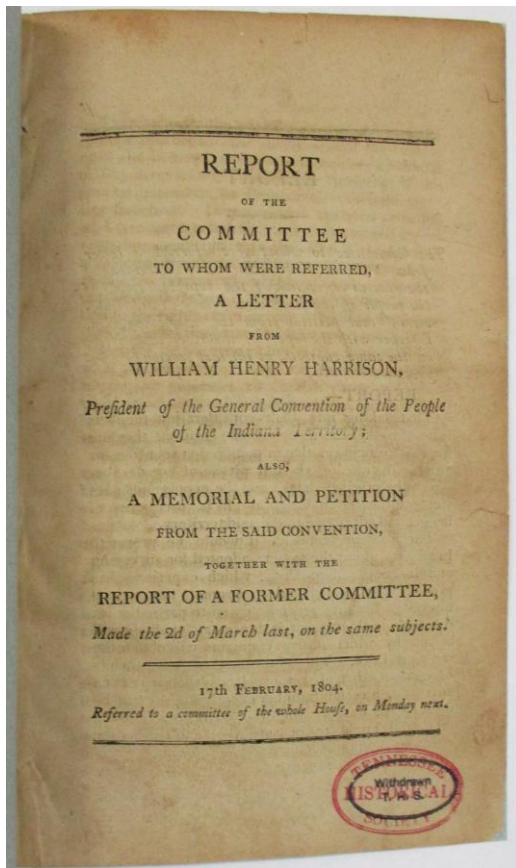
Governor Harrison Would Continue Slavery in the Indiana Territory

56. [Harrison, William Henry]: REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE TO WHOM WERE REFERRED, A LETTER FROM WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, PRESIDENT OF THE GENERAL CONVENTION OF THE PEOPLE OF THE INDIANA TERRITORY; ALSO, A MEMORIAL AND PETITION FROM THE SAID CONVENTION, TOGETHER WITH

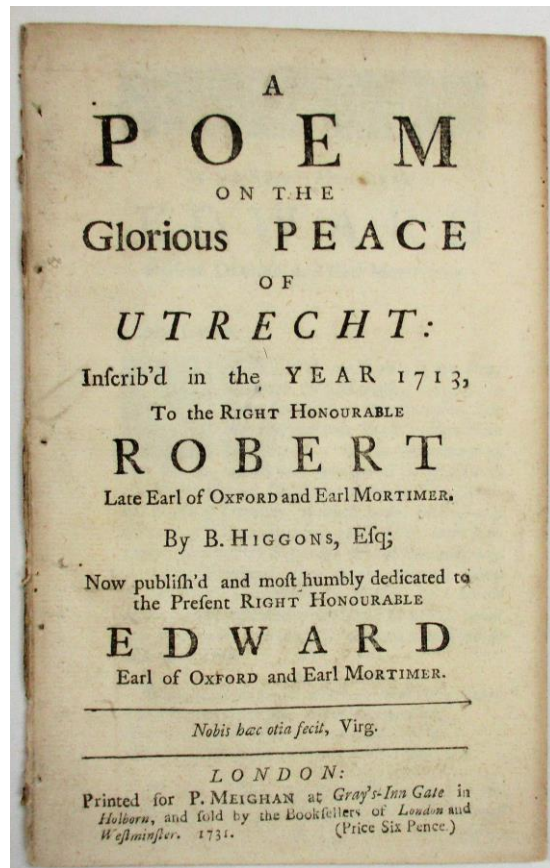
THE REPORT OF A FORMER COMMITTEE, MADE THE 2D OF MARCH LAST, ON THE SAME SUBJECTS. 17TH FEBRUARY, 1804. [Washington: 1804]. 4pp. Light uniform tanning, old institutional stamp at bottom of title page. Good+.

Following recommendations of Governor Harrison and the Convention, the Committee would suspend for ten years the Ordinance of 1787's prohibition on slavery within the Indiana territory. But, the Committee says, "the descendants of all such slaves shall, if males, be free at the age of twenty five years, and if females, at the age of twenty one years." Harrison became Governor of Indiana Territory in 1800. He was "criticized because he favored the continuation of a modified form of slavery" [DAB].

FIRST EDITION. AI 7617 [2]. Not in Sabin, Eberstadt, Decker, Work, Blockson, LCP. \$275.00



Item No. 56



Item No. 57

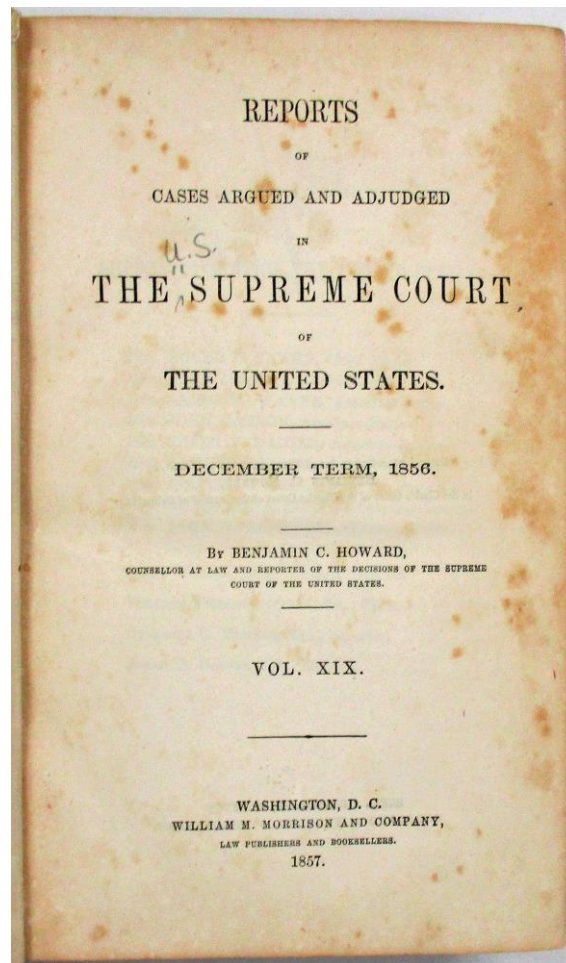
57. **Higgons, B[evill]:** A POEM ON THE GLORIOUS PEACE OF UTRECHT: INSCRIB'D IN THE YEAR 1713, TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE ROBERT LATE EARLY OF OXFORD AND EARL MORTIMER. NOW PUBLISH'D AND MOST HUMBLY DEDICATED TO THE PRESENT RIGHT HONOURABLE EDWARD EARL OF OXFORD AND EARLY MORTIMER. London: Printed for P. Meighan... 1731. iv, 19, [1 blank] pp. Disbound, else Very Good, with elaborate and attractive type ornamentation.

"First issued in 1713 as 'A poem on the peace'." [ESTC].

The treaty ceded to Britain Gibraltar, Minorca, Hudson Bay, Nova Scotia and Newfoundland; and accorded Britain the exclusive right to import black slaves into America for 30 years

ESTC N11716.

\$150.00



Item No. 58

“The Most Famous Legal Case Involving Slavery”

58. [Howard, Benjamin C.] [Dred Scott Case]: REPORTS OF CASES ARGUED AND ADJUDGED IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES. DECEMBER TERM, 1856. VOL. XIX. BY BENJAMIN C. HOWARD, COUNSELLOR AT LAW AND REPORTER OF THE DECISIONS OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES. Washington: William M. Morrison and Company, Law Publishers and Booksellers., 1857. ix, [1 blank] 662 pp. Later cloth, inner hinges reinforced, widely scattered foxing, old bookplate and 'duplicate' stamp on front pastedown. Very Good. Pages 393-633 print the official report of Dred Scott v. Sandford.

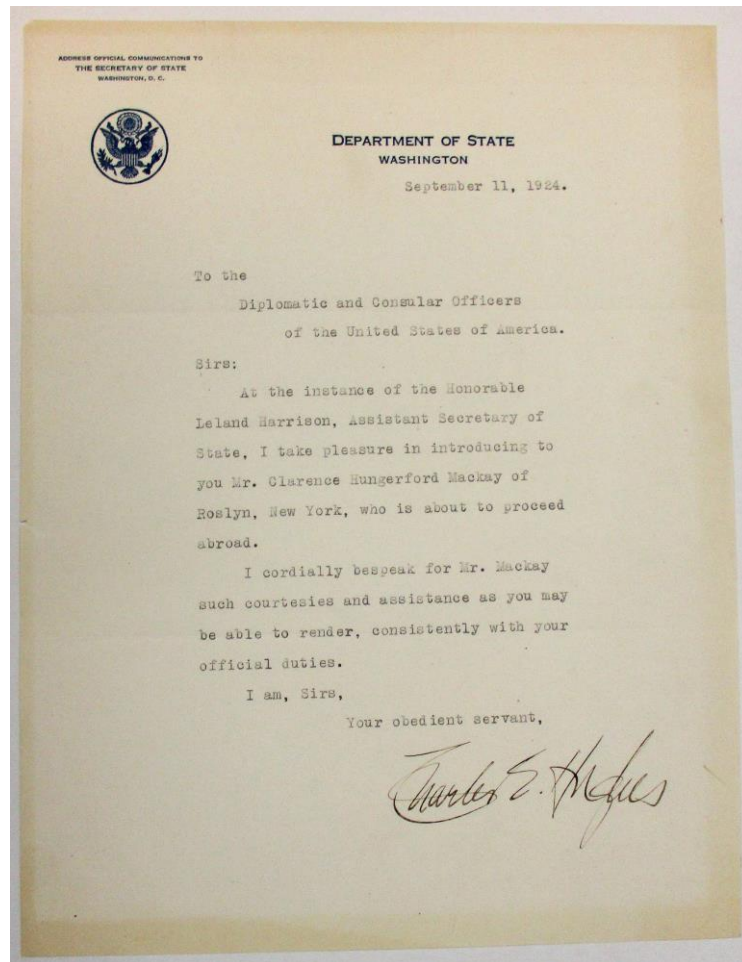
This is the printing of the official report of the Supreme Court's biggest constitutional mistake, one of the most influential in shaping our history, and certainly 'the most famous legal case involving slavery' [Finkelman]. Its unusual publishing history is worth noting. Two printings actually issued before the appearance of this official report. Howard, seeking additional revenue, withheld this printing until 1859, although he had set the type in 1857. He arranged for Appleton to print a New York edition, which appeared in 1857; its pagination was identical to that which appeared in the official report. The Appleton printing is thus the first appearance of the entire opinions of all Justices in the Dred Scott Case. The intense excitement had also led Congress to order a separate Washington printing in 1857. These were quickly exhausted. See, generally, Douglas Lind, *Dred Scott v. Sandford: Opinions and Contemporary Commentary* [2017].

Chief Justice Taney's Opinion for the Court excluded Blacks from the political community: they could never be citizens of the United States, whether slave or free. Their presumed inferiority became a constitutional cornerstone. Moreover, the Court held, Congress lacked power to exclude slavery from the territories. This meant that the Missouri Compromise, which for over thirty years had assured a rough modus vivendi between North and South, was unconstitutional. Far from settling the issue of slavery in the territories, the decision brought sectionalism to the boiling point, rallied the North and the nascent Republican Party, and set the stage for war. The separate opinions-- not only Taney's, but also by Wayne, Daniel, and Campbell for the South; and Nelson, Curtis, and Grier for the North-- reflected the panorama of views, passionately expressed.

FIRST EDITION. Grolier American 100, 68. Howes S218. Bradley Martin Sale 2524.

Finkelman 49.

\$850.00



Item No. 59

Governor, Secretary of State, Supreme Court Associate Justice and Chief Justice

59. **Hughes, Charles Evans:** TYPED LETTER SIGNED AS SECRETARY OF STATE, 11 SEPTEMBER 1924, "TO THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR OFFICERS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA" Washington: Department of State, 1924. Single typed page, on State Department letterhead, signed boldly, "Charles Evans Hughes." Fine.

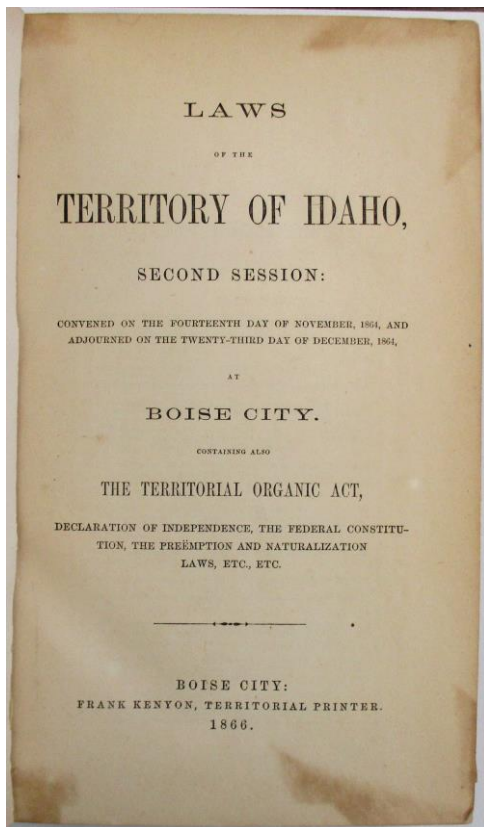
Hughes had a remarkable career at the highest levels of government. He was Governor of New York at the time President Taft originally nominated him for the U.S. Supreme Court. The

Senate confirmed him easily. Hughes remained on the Court until 1916, when he resigned to run for president as a Republican. He lost to Woodrow Wilson in a close race. President Harding appointed him U.S. Secretary of State after the 1920 election, and Hughes remained in that post through the presidency of Calvin Coolidge. Hughes returned to the bench as Chief Justice in 1930, by appointment of President Hoover. In this Letter, Secretary of State Hughes introduces "to you Mr. Clarence Hungerford Mackay of Roslyn, New York, who is about to proceed abroad. I cordially bespeak for Mr. Mackay such courtesies and assistance as you may be able to render, consistent with your official duties."

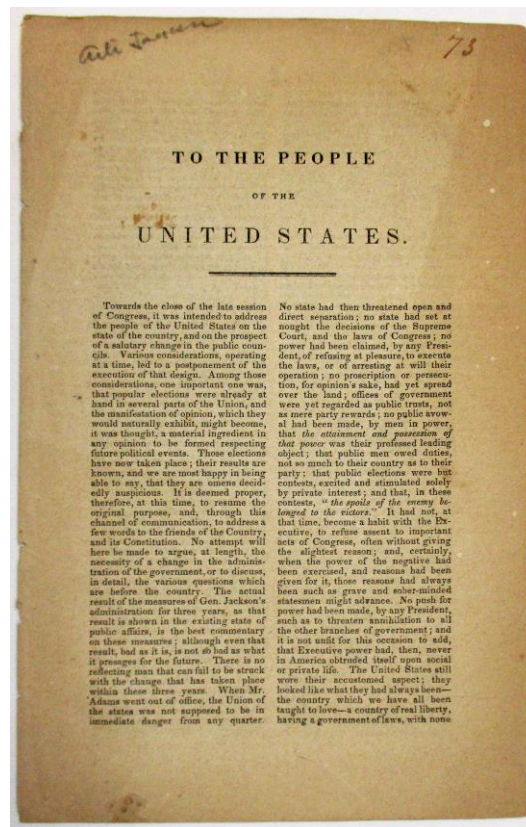
Mackay was an extremely wealthy financier, chairman of the board of the Postal Telegraph and Cable Corporation, and president of the Mackay Radio and Telegraph Company. Not all went well in Mackay's life, however: for one thing, he failed, despite his best efforts, to prevent his daughter from marrying the famous composer Irving Berlin, whose Orthodox Jewish heritage Mackay deemed a disqualifier. \$350.00

60. **Idaho:** LAWS OF THE TERRITORY OF IDAHO, SECOND SESSION: CONVENEED ON THE FOURTEENTH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1864, AND ADJOURNED ON THE TWENTY-THIRD DAY OF DECEMBER, 1864, AT BOISE CITY. CONTAINING ALSO THE TERRITORIAL ORGANIC ACT, DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTION, THE PRE-EMPTION AND NATURALIZATION LAWS, ETC., ETC. Boise City: Frank Kenyon, Territorial Printer, 1866. viii, [2], 516 pp. Modern cloth, with title stamped on spine, institution's name stamped in gilt at base of spine. Institution bookplate on front pastedown. Else Very Good.

A scarce, early territorial imprint, with an elaborate table of contents and statutes on a temporary government for the Territory, civil and criminal procedures, counties, taxes, etc. FIRST EDITION. AII [Idaho] 32. Babbitt 98. \$350.00



Item No. 60



Item No. 61

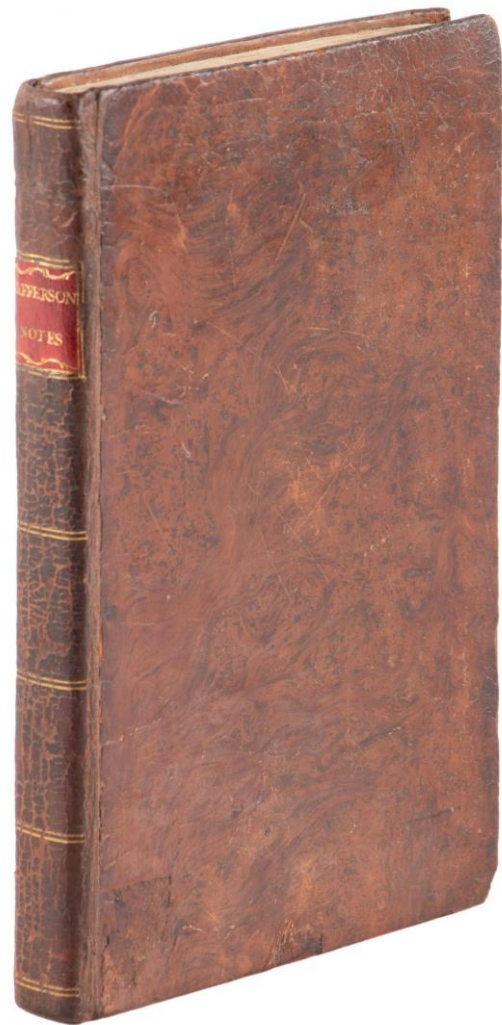
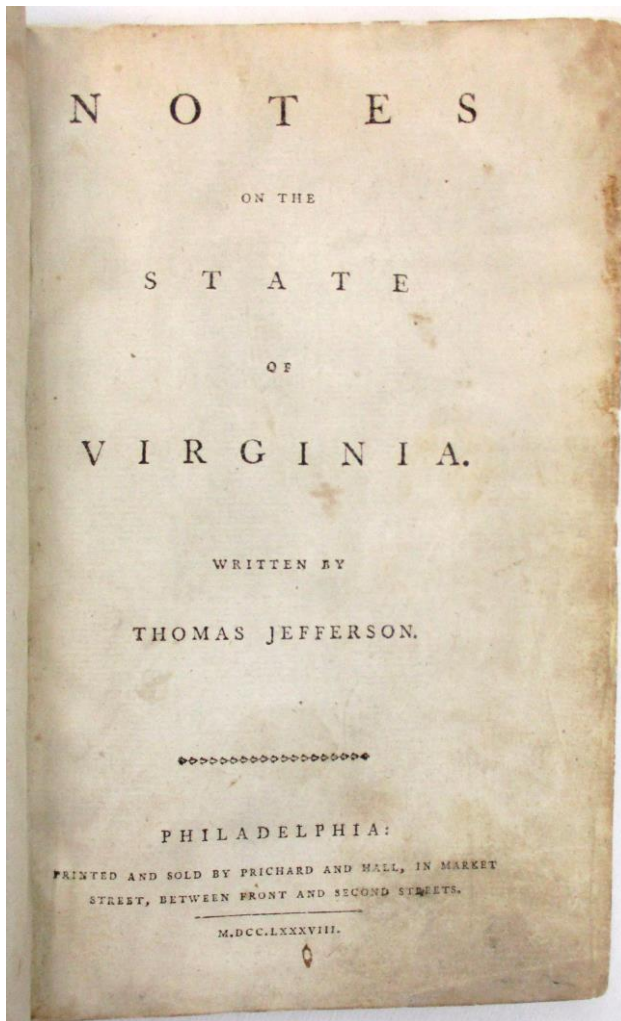
“He Tolerates No Difference of Opinion”

61. **[Jackson, Andrew]:** TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES. [Philadelphia? 1832]. 8pp, caption title (as issued). Disbound, lightly toned. Else Very Good.

The first Jackson administration, "bad as it is, is not so bad as what it presages for the future." Until Jackson, "No push for power had been made, by any President, such as to threaten annihilation to all the other branches of government." His autocratic ways are antithetical to Republican government. "He tolerates no difference of opinion, and knows no other standard of merit, than devotion to himself."

Wise & Cronin 494. Not in Miles or AI.

\$350.00



Item No. 62

The First American Edition

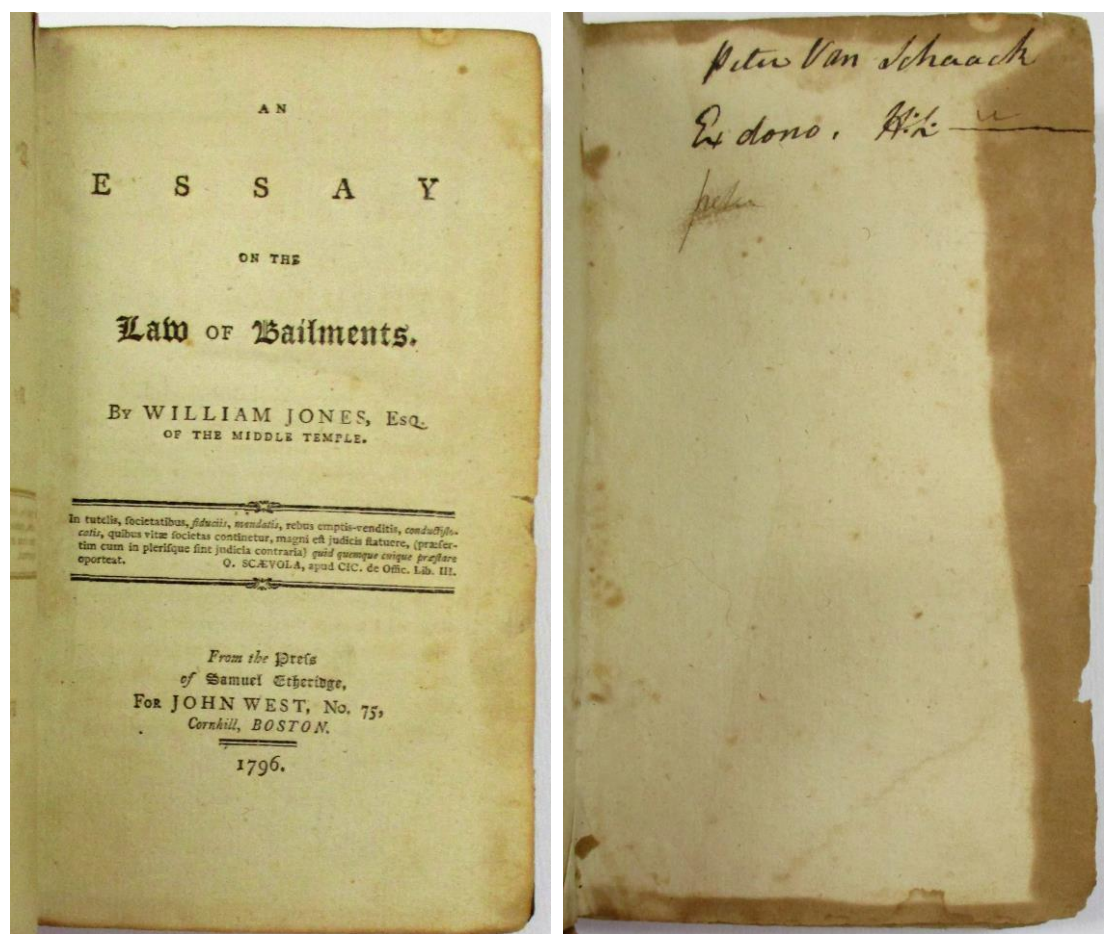
62. **Jefferson, Thomas:** NOTES ON THE STATE OF VIRGINIA. Philadelphia: Prichard and Hall, 1788. [4], 244, [4 advt] pp as issued. Illustrated with a woodcut map of Madison's Cave; folding letterpress table on the Indians of Virginia. The many additional tables include comparison of the Quadrupeds of Europe and America; the Birds of Virginia, rainfall, settlers, militia, Indians, crimes, trade. Bound in period calf, expertly rebaced, gilt-ruled spine with red

morocco spine label lettered in gilt. Remnants of library bookplate on front pastedown, early ownership inscription, occasional minor wear and light foxing. Very Good.

An attractive example of the First American edition of Thomas Jefferson's most important book, complete with the advertisements at the end. The first edition was published privately by Jefferson when he was the American minister in Paris (1785); it was followed by another French (1786) and a London (1787) edition before it was first printed in America. The advertisement to this work on [A]2r states that the Notes are "now offered to the public in their original form and language" for the first time, considering the alterations that were necessary for publication in France. This work established Jefferson's reputation as a competent scientist. Jefferson patriotically negated the theories of certain French naturalists that animal and intellectual life in America is somehow degenerate.

Howes J78; Sabin 35897.

\$8,500.00



Item No. 63

63. **Jones, William:** AN ESSAY ON THE LAW OF BAILMENTS. Boston: 1796. 12mo, contemporary full leather [front hinge nearly detached; chipped at spinehead]. 178, [1 Index leaf] pp. Foxed lightly throughout, Good+. Contemporary ownership signature on endpapers: "Peter Van Schaack ex dono General Henry Livingston," of the prominent Livingston family. Van Schaack [1747-1832] was a successful New York lawyer, tainted with Loyalist allegiances during the Revolution. His rights were restored after the Revolution, upon taking a loyalty oath. His signature is followed by two signatures from 1931.

This is the first American printing of Jones's Essay, the first edition having issued from London in 1781. Marvin overlooked this edition. "Of this famous treatise, Justice Story stated that if Jones had never written anything else, 'he would have still left a name unrivalled in the common law for philosophical accuracy, learning, and finished analysis.'" Jenkins. Marvin, however, as Cohen points out, says the book "possesses very great merits as a literary production, but modest value as a legal work for the present day."

FIRST AMERICAN EDITION. Cohen 2419. Evans 30646. I Harv. Law Cat. 1063. I Jenkins 363. \$375.00



Item No. 64

A Powerful Image by New Orleans's Prominent Jewish Photographer

64. **[Judaica] Lilienthal, Theodore:** THE LATE GEN'L HOOD'S FAMILY... SOLD UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE HOOD RELIEF COMMITTEE, N.O. New Orleans: Lilienthal's. 121 Canal Street Touro Building, 1879. Cabinet Card, oblong 4-1/4" x 6-1/2," depicting Hood's family with portraits of the late General and his wife. Copyright information in white script at bottom of the photo; "Lilienthal Artist" at lower blank margin. Very Good. Title, explanatory text, and Lilienthal's prominent logo on verso.

"In 1867 a German-born Jewish photographer, Theodore Lilienthal [1829-1894], advertised the city's post-Civil War recovery through photographs presented at the Paris Exposition as well as to Napoleon III. Lilienthal also promoted New Orleans to northern investors in 1873 through a book of photographs... Lilienthal, considered one of New Orleans's most successful photographers, later involved himself in spreading the truth about anti-Semitism in the photography field by offering to distribute, for free, an article criticizing that practice" [Pollack, Visual Art and the Urban Evolution of the New South, Chapter 3]. "Part of the first generation of photographers in New Orleans, Theodore Lilienthal was the city's

most successful nineteenth-century photographic entrepreneur. At the height of his commercial success, from 1875 to 1885, he operated one of the largest studios in the South, and was recognized as a pioneer of new photographic processes. His work as a portraitist and view maker was unsurpassed in the Civil War and Reconstruction eras" [web site of 64parishes, article on Lilienthal].

Confederate General John Bell Hood-- known for his wild bravery, his several serious wounds, and his disastrous defeats at Atlanta and Franklin-Nashville-- married Anna Marie Hennen after the War. After producing eleven children in ten years, including three sets of twins, the General, his wife, and their oldest daughter contracted yellow fever and died.

New Orleans, and particularly veterans of Hood's Texas Brigade, created the "Hood Relief Committee." In the photograph, the ten orphans pose near portraits of their mother and father, with a seat at far left open for their deceased sister Lydia. Printed caption on verso notes, "Every Picture Sold adds to the Permanent Fund for the Education and maintenance of these 'Wards of the South.'" \$875.00

San Francisco, Oct 16 th 1869				
M. J. A. Cohn & Co. Downieville				
Bought of Levi Strauss & Co.				
IMPORTERS OF				
CLOTHING, DOMESTICS, RUBBER BOOTS, DUCK, ETC.,				
14 and 16 Battery Street, between Bush and Pine.				
7208	6	Cane Suits	15	90
6621	3	Silk Pants Coats	19	57
7109	2	Fur Vests	66	11
0	2	Delaine	71 ²	142
0	1	Homespun	35 ²	19 ²
0	1	by C. H. W. Suits		650
				183 93

Item No. 65

65. [Judaica] Strauss, Levi: LEVI STRAUSS & CO. BILL OF SALE ON PRINTED ON BUSINESS LETTERHEAD OF THE SAN FRANCISCO FLAGSHIP STORE, 16 OCTOBER 16 1869, GOODS SOLD TO S.A. COHN & CO. OF DOWNIEVILLE CA. FOR \$183.93. San Francisco: Winterburn & Co.'s Print, 417 Clay Street, [1869]. Broadside, 7" x 8-1/2". Receipt letterhead printed in green. Columns and Lines printed in blue and red. "PAYABLE IN U.S. GOLD COIN," The letterhead describes the Company as "Importers of

Clothing, Domestic, Rubber Boots, Duck, Etc.", and gives its location as "14 and 16 Battery Street, between Bush and Pine." A small fox mark at head of receipt, otherwise Fine.

Levi Strauss [1829-1902], a Jewish immigrant from Bavaria, founded the iconic Levi Strauss & Company. He immigrated to New York in 1846 to join his two older brothers at their wholesale dry goods business. He moved to San Francisco in 1853, attracted by the Gold Rush. He established a wholesale business and was the west coast representative of the New York family business. He later renamed the company Levi Strauss & Co. Originally a dry goods business, it became famous for its blue jeans. Levi's customer Jacob Davis, a Nevada tailor, invented a way to make pants with rivets at points of strain to extend their life. Levi partnered with Davis and they were granted a patent on May 20, 1873, from which the now famous blue jeans were born.

In addition to his clothing company, Levi was a charter member and treasurer of the San Francisco Board of Trade; director of the Nevada Bank; director of the Liverpool, London and Globe Insurance Company; director of the San Francisco Gas and Electric Company; and part owner of the Mission and Pacific Woolen Mills. In addition to his many business pursuits, Levi was a philanthropist who contributed to the Pacific Hebrew Orphan Asylum and Home; the Eureka Benevolent Society, and the Hebrew Board of Relief. ["The Story of Levi Strauss", website of Levi Strauss & Co.]

Jewish brothers Adolph Cohn [1833-1906] and Simon Cohn [1834-1926] worked together as dry good merchants in Downieville, California, at the time of this receipt. Their business is cited as A. Cohn & Co., and also as S. & A. Cohn or Cohn Brothers. All are listed in the 1870 & 1880 U.S. Federal Censuses, Adolph living with his wife Sarah [1849-1937] and Simon living with a roommate. Adolph Cohn was at one time secretary of the Mountain Torrent No. 2 Company of the Downieville Volunteer Fire Department, a member of the Mountain Shade Lodge No. 18 of Free and Accepted Masons; and an officer with the Blue Range Encampment No. 8, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Simon was also a member of the Masons. ["A. Cohn & Co. receipts, 1866-1877, Univ. California Berkeley, Bancroft Library, BANC MSS 2006/324; Fariss & Smith: ILLUSTRATED HISTORY OF PLUMAS, LASSEN & SIERRA COUNTIES. . . , San Francisco: 1882, pp. 240, 281, 461-464.] \$750.00

Northern Democrats Denounce Their Party "For Complicity in the Frauds by which the Lecompton Constitution is Sustained."

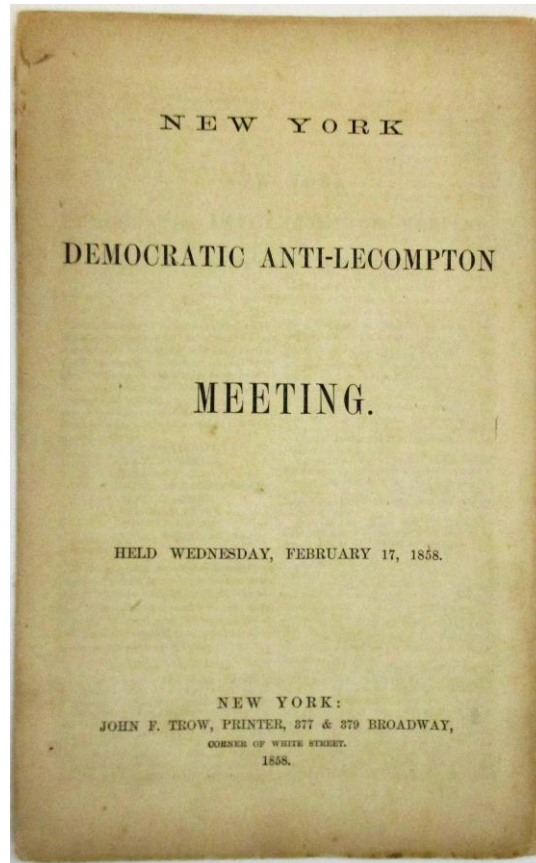
66. [Kansas]: NEW YORK DEMOCRATIC ANTI-LECOMPTON MEETING. HELD WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1858. New York: John F. Trow, Printer, 1858. 31, [1 blank] pp. Printed title wrappers, text in double columns. Stitched, but first and last leaves loose. Good+.

A scarce illustration of the Kansas-Nebraska Act's rending of the Democratic Party. National Democrats, led by President Buchanan, supported Kansas's pro-slavery Lecompton Constitution, despite rigged balloting and obvious election fraud. Their contempt for Northern Democrat Stephen A. Douglas's Popular Sovereignty policy was emphatic.

This Meeting, supporting Douglas, was spurred by a "desire to save the National Democratic party from complicity in the frauds by which the Lecompton Constitution is sustained." It was led by George Bancroft, whose detailed Speech indicting his Party is a "protest against forcing the Lecompton Constitution upon the people of Kansas against their will." Senator Douglas's letter to the Meeting, supporting those sentiments, is printed.

Appropriate Resolutions are adopted.

FIRST EDITION. Sabin 54455. Not in Eberstadt, Dary, Decker, Dumond, LCP. \$275.00



Item No. 66

“The Proposed Purchase of Mt. Vernon”

67. **Ladies' Mt. Vernon Association of the Union; Louisa Ingersoll Greenough:** CAMBRIDGE, JULY 5TH, 1858. THE PROPOSED PURCHASE OF MT. VERNON IS AN OBJECT OF INTEREST TO EVERY AMERICAN. OLD AND YOUNG, RICH AND POOR, LEARNED AND UNEDUCATED, ALL HOPE FOR ITS SUCCESS, AND WISH TO AID IT. THE ORGANIZATION OF THE "LADIES' MT. VERNON ASSOCIATION OF THE UNION" IS NOW COMPLETE. Cambridge, MA: 1858. Folio sheet, folded to 7" x 9-3/4." Lower corner of page [1] with a fox spot, partly over the name of Lincoln, but without effect on legibility. Otherwise, mild dusting and wear. Good+. Signed at the end in type by Louisa Ingersoll Greenough [wife of the sculptor Horatio Greenough], and by the following men "in commending to our fellow-citizens the cause which has been committed to her charge": Edward Everett, Robert Winthrop, F.D. Huntington, George S. Hillard, F.W. Lincoln, Jr. Text with a couple of light spots; lower corner of page [1] with a fox spot, partly over the name of Lincoln, but without effect on legibility.

[with] on page [4], an elegantly typescripted letter from Nahum Capen, from "Post Office, Boston, Mass." dated December 26, 1858, urging all Postmasters and their Clerks to "unite in making contributions in aid of the cause, so nobly favored by the efforts of the Ladies, Mr. Everett, and others."

OCLC 79964780 [1- AAS (Greenough Letter)], 874569642 [1- U VA (the Post Office Circular) as of December 2020.

\$750.00

CAMBRIDGE, July 24, 1858.

The proposed purchase of Mt. Vernon is an object of interest to every American. Old and young, rich and poor, learned and uneducated, all hope for its success, and wish to aid it. The organization of the "Ladies' Mt. Vernon Association of the Union" is now complete. In order to raise the funds, each State has a vice-regent, whose duty it is to find Collectors and Receivers of contributions. By the Act of Incorporation, the capital stock of the company is limited to \$500,000, including the \$200,000 of the purchase money.

Shall not the home of him who embodied in himself the whole struggle and victory of the Revolution become the property of the nation? Shall not those to whom he has bequeathed freedom, be enabled to sit in the shade of trees consecrated by memories of his noble and self-sacrificing life? It is peculiarly fitting that Massachusetts should contribute largely to this Fund. Banker Hill, Lexington, Cambridge (the Headquarters of Washington), all call upon her children to share liberally in this patriotic enterprise.

From the millionaire to the laborer, from the octogenarian to the child, let not one deaf ear be turned, one hand be closed. Let no one be discouraged by poverty,—let the hard-earned penny of the laborer be accepted as graciously as the thousand-dollar bank-note of the rich; and when the work is completed, may there not be a man, woman, or child among us who cannot say, I have given my mite.

Success will be insured. The two hundred fertile acres of Mt. Vernon will become public property, to be beautified and adorned, in future years,—a fitting memorial of the father of his country.

The undersigned, having been appointed by the Regent, Miss Ann Pamela Cunningham, Vice-Regent for Massachusetts, and having obtained the counsel and co-operation of the gentlemen whose names are found below, confidently appeals to the community to do their part toward promoting an object which must recommend itself to every American heart.

A contribution of one dollar constitutes any citizen of the United States a member of the Association, and a further payment of a dollar before the twenty-second of February of any year, entitles a member to a vote at the annual meeting of that year. The names of such donors will be published.

Lists of contributors, and of sums given, whether by Individuals, Associations, Committees, Clubs, or Lodges, should be sent to Mrs. HORATIO GREENOUGH, Quincy-street, Cambridge, and all contributions in money, with a duplicate list of subscribers, forwarded to CHARLES HENRY PARKER, Esq., Treasurer of the "Suffolk Savings Bank for Scares and Others," Tremont Row, Boston, to Mrs. HELEN GRAY OTIS, Mrs. ROBERT C. WINTHROP, or Mrs. THEODORE CHASE, who have consented to act with the Vice-Regent in behalf of the Association.

LOUISA INGERSOLL GREENOUGH.

We, the undersigned, take great pleasure in uniting with Mrs. Greenough in commending to our fellow-citizens the cause which has been committed to her charge, and will gladly co-operate with her in securing its success.

EDWARD EVERETT,
ROBERT C. WINTHROP,
F. D. HUNTINGTON,
GEORGE S. HILLARY,
F. W. LINCOLN, Jr.

Post Office, Boston, Mass.

December 26th, 1858.

Dear Sir,

A few weeks ago I had the honor to receive the accompanying Circular, with the request from one of the Committees that I should exert my influence in favor of the Mount Vernon Association.

In responding to the request of the Committee I shall be joined by others connected with this Office,—and it has occurred to me, that if the Postmaster, or their Clerks throughout New England, were to unite in making contributions in aid of the cause, so nobly favored by the efforts of the Ladies, Mr. Everett, and others—they would have the pleasurable satisfaction in all future times of seeing to their co-operation in an enterprise so highly creditable to its promoters and patriotic in its design.

Should it be your pleasure, or the pleasure of your Clerks, to act with us, you will please send to my address (post paid) whatever sum you may deem proper on or before February 1st, 1859, and it will be recorded as your portion of the Postmaster's contributions in aid of the Mount Vernon Association. Please mark the outside of the envelope M. V. A.

I am very respectfully your obedient servant,

Nahum Owen

To the Postmaster of—

Item No. 67

Camp near Pratt's Landing July 19th 1863

Dear Mother,

I received your kind letter day before yesterday while on picket duty, and as we have to stay for two days I did not have time to answer it until now.

I am very well indeed weigh 153, and I guess about as tall as father.

We are having very bad weather, now and the wind is awful in the roads. There has one of our boys gone home on a furlough and another will go as soon as he gets back.

There is a good chance for us all to get home, but those that have sick friends and are married will go first. If I get home I may be there some time in April.

I would like to go home very much

but let those who have sick friends go first. I presume a great many will get their discharge, if possible and I don't blame them.

I see that we are going to have regret to fight with us, but we poor soldiers can't help it if the people at home won't come and help us, when the Government asks them to.

I think that a great deal of the fighting this year will be out West and the South.

I hope that they will share the regret in, and the more we get rid of the better for our poor Country.

I was very sorry to hear that Abba was sick, but am glad that it was nothing serious.

I acknowledge I was much surprised when I heard that father had bought him a house, and I am glad of it too for it is a good thing to have a home

Item No. 68

“I Hope They Will Shove the Negroes In”

68. **Leland, Charles E.:** AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED, FROM VIRGINIA AT "CAMP NEAR PRATTS LANDING,' 19 FEBRUARY 1863, TO HIS MOTHER IN BOSTON, OBSERVING, "I WOULD LIKE TO GO HOME VERY MUCH BUT LET THEM WHO HAVE SICK FRIENDS GO FIRST. I SEE THAT WE ARE GOING TO HAVE NEGROES TO FIGHT WITH US, BUT WE POOR SOLDIERS CAN'T HELP IT IF THE PEOPLE AT HOME WON'T COME AND HELP US, WHEN THE GOVERNMENT ASKS THEM TO... I HOPE THEY WILL SHOVE THE NEGROES IN, AND THE MORE WE GET RID OF THE BETTER FOR OUR POOR COUNTRY." 8pp, written in neat ink manuscript on 5pp. With the regiment's embossed envelope addressed to Mrs. Chas. M. Leland, 115 Morrison Avenue, Boston Mass. [envelope clipped on right portion, removing stamp and lower blank portion]. Very Good.

Leland, a member of Company B, 13th Massachusetts Volunteers, writes to his mother, in pertinent part as follows, "I received your kind letter day before yesterday while on picket duty and as we have to stay for two days, I did not have time to answer it until now. I am very well indeed weight 153 and I guess about as tall as father.... I would like to go home very much but let them who have sick friends go first. I presume a great many will get their discharge if possible and I don't blame them. I see that we are going to have negroes to fight with us, but we poor soldiers can't help it if the people at home won't come and help us when the government asks them to. I think that a great deal of the fighting this year will be out West and the South. I hope that they will shove the negroes in and the more we get rid of the better for our poor country."

By early 1863 it was evident that Union troops were fighting, not only to restore the Union, but to abolish Slavery. Colored troops were instrumental in the victory. "The United States Colored Troops made up over ten percent of the Union or Northern Army even though they were prohibited from joining until July 1862, fifteen months into the war. They comprised twenty-five percent of the Union navy... African Americans fought in every major campaign and battle during the last two years of the war earning twenty-five Medals of Honor. USCT regiments captured Charleston, the Cradle of Secession, and Richmond, the capital of the Confederacy. Lincoln recognized their contributions. He declared, 'Without the military help of the black freedmen, the war against the South could not have been won.' And without the Emancipation Proclamation, these soldiers and sailors would have had little reason to fight for the Union." [online site of African American Civil War Memorial Museum]. Their contribution, however, was not necessarily appreciated by their Caucasian comrades in arms.

Leland was killed at Gettysburg on July 1. [See, web site of 13th Mass. Regiment Volunteers, Rifles, Casualties at Gettysburg.] \$450.00

Lincoln's Bold Imposition of Martial Law

69. **Lincoln, Abraham:** GENERAL ORDERS. NO. 141. WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, SEPT. 25, 1862...BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. A PROCLAMATION. Washington: 1862. [1] pp. Lightly edge-toned, binding hole in blank inner margin, two mount remnants on blank verso. Very Good.

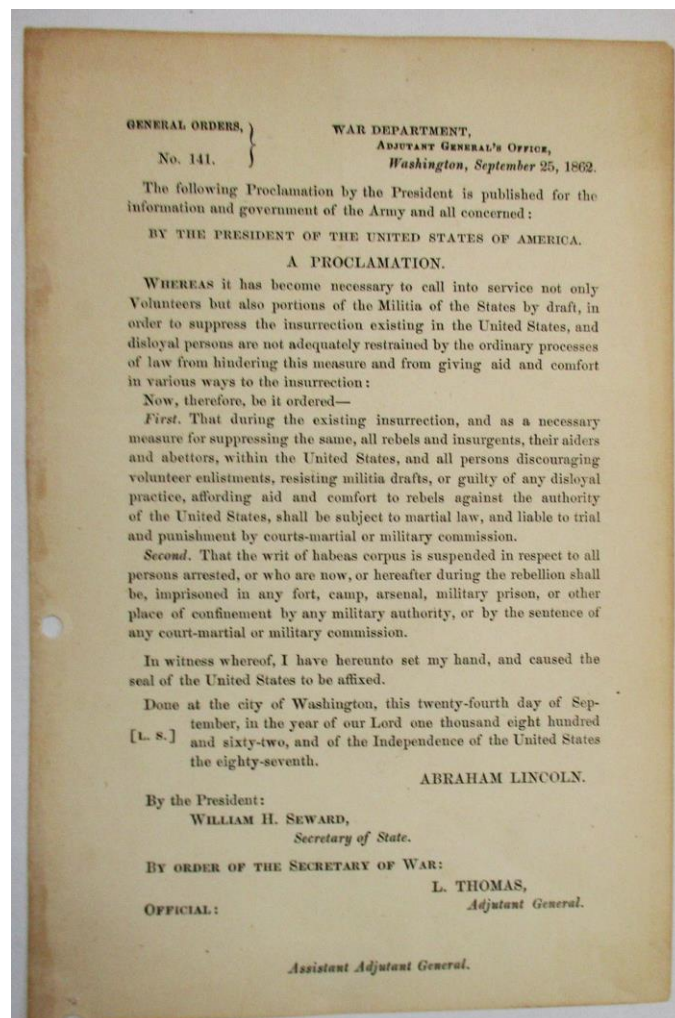
Concerned that Copperhead Democrats were disrupting Union enlistments and otherwise interfering with the War effort, Lincoln proclaimed that persons "guilty of any disloyal practice" were "subject to martial law, and liable to trial and punishment by courts-martial or

military commission" rather than ordinary civil courts. Such persons would no longer have available to them the privilege of habeas corpus. The Order is signed in type by President Lincoln, Secretary Seward, and Adjutant L[orenzo] Thomas. He issued this sweeping Order despite Chief Justice Taney's prior holding in the Merryman Case that only Congress, not the President, had the power to suspend the Great Writ. Lincoln simply ignored Taney.

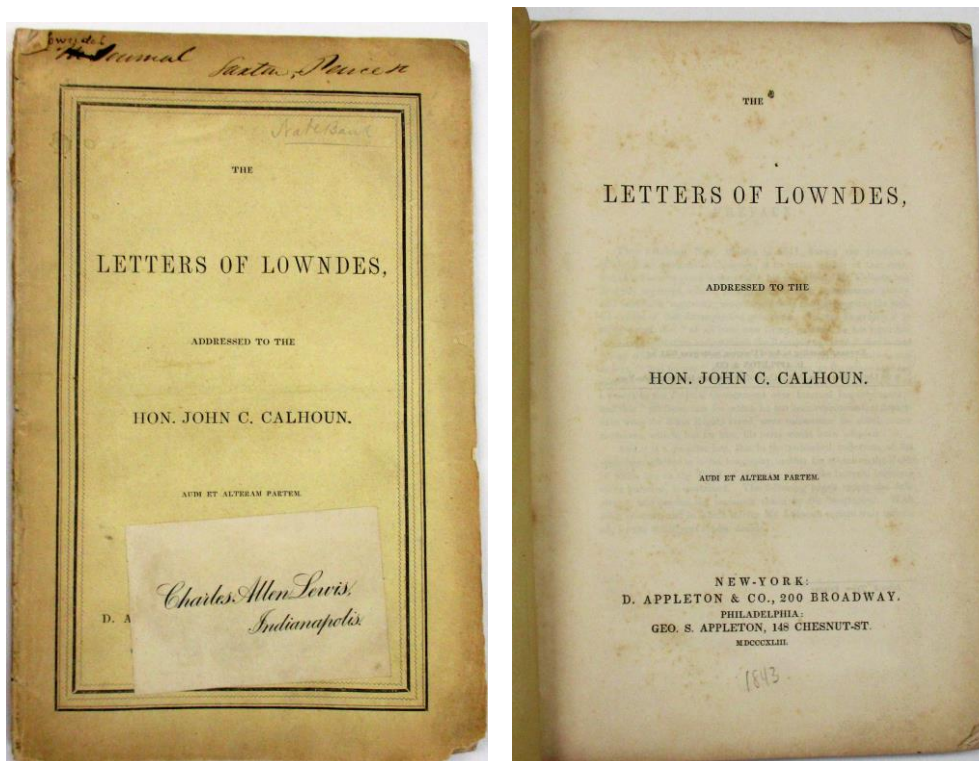
Lincoln's "Proclamation orders that, for the rest of the war, (i) 'all rebels and insurgents, their aiders and abettors within the United States, and all persons discouraging volunteer enlistments, resisting militia drafts, or guilty of any disloyal practice, affording aid or comfort to rebels against the authority of the United States, shall be subject to martial law and liable to trial and punishment by courts martial or military commission,' and (ii) 'the writ of habeas corpus is suspended in respect to all persons arrested or imprisoned in any fort, camp, arsenal, military prison, or other place of confinement by any military authority or by the sentence of any court martial or military commission.' This proclamation is breathtaking in its scope, hardly the act of a man who feels the need of a congressional crutch. When Congress handed him a crutch with its March 3, 1863, suspension act, he resisted its use and said he didn't need it, and when he finally did use it in September, 1863, he positioned himself to argue that he could walk without it." Dueholm, Lincoln's Suspension of the Writ of Habeas Corpus: An Historical and Constitutional Analysis. 29 Journal of the Abraham Lincoln Association 47-66 [2008].

Not in Monaghan.

\$750.00



Item No. 69



Item No. 70

'Lowndes' Exposes the REAL Calhoun

70. **Lowndes [pseud.]**: THE LETTERS OF LOWNDES, ADDRESSED TO THE HON. JOHN C. CALHOUN. AUDI ET ALTERAM PARTEM. New York and Philadelphia: Appleton, 1843. Original printed wrappers, stitched. 100, [12 publ. advts] pp. One Charles Allen Lewis of Indianapolis has affixed his bookplate to the front wrapper; wrappers worn at spine and corners. Very Good.

No one seems to know who 'Lowndes' is. None of the cited bibliographies collates the publisher's ads. American Imprints alone records a second New York printing from this year but does not collate it.

Lowndes says he publishes these letters to show the public who the real Calhoun is. The real Calhoun is not the man portrayed in a recently-issued campaign biography, which asserts he has always been a Free-Trader, opposing the Bank of the United States and denying the National Government's power to fund internal improvements. In fact, Lowndes demonstrates, Calhoun originally was a National Federalist or Whig rather than a Southern Sectionalist. At one time he favored the policies that he now opposes.

III Turnbull 483. AI 43-3122 [5]. Sabin 42532. Not in Eberstadt, Decker. \$250.00

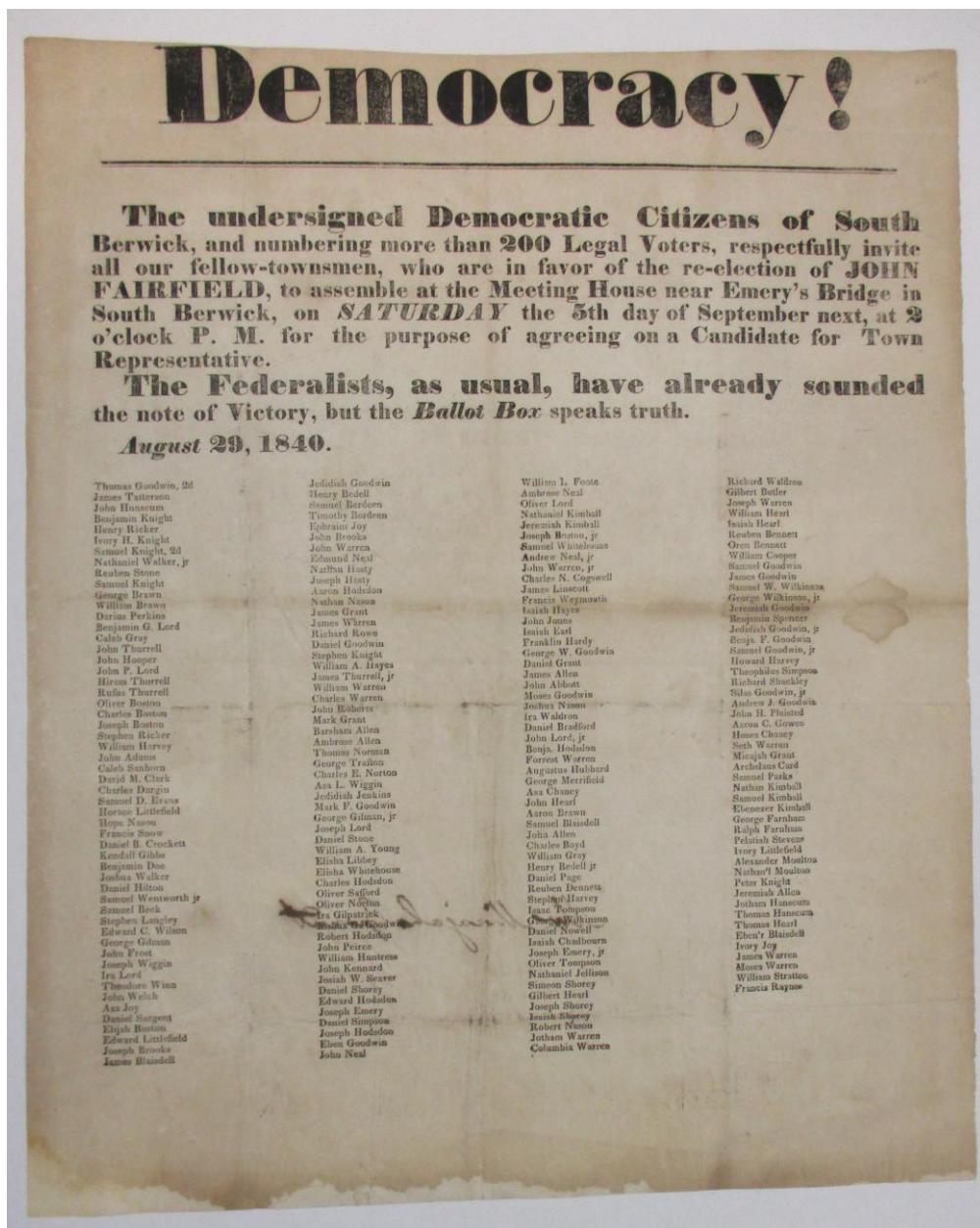
Rare Maine Political Broadside

71. **[Maine Democrats]**: DEMOCRACY! THE UNDERSIGNED DEMOCRATIC CITIZENS OF SOUTH BERWICK, AND NUMBERING MORE THAN 200 LEGAL VOTERS, RESPECTFULLY INVITE ALL OUR FELLOW-TOWNSMEN, WHO ARE IN FAVOR OF THE RE-ELECTION OF JOHN FAIRFIELD, TO ASSEMBLE AT THE MEETING HOUSE NEAR EMERY'S BRIDGE IN SOUTH BERWICK, ON SATURDAY

THE 5TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER NEXT, AT 2 O'CLOCK P.M. FOR THE PURPOSE OF AGREEING ON A CANDIDATE FOR TOWN REPRESENTATIVE.

THE FEDERALISTS, AS USUAL, HAVE ALREADY SOUNDED THE NOTE OF VICTORY, BUT THE BALLOT BOX SPEAKS TRUTH. AUGUST 29, 1840. [South Berwick, ME?]: 1840. Broadside, 11-3/4" x 14-1/2." Text as recited above in bold type of various sizes. Beneath are the printed signatures in smaller type of about 200 local citizens endorsing the call for assembly. Old folds as usual, with several small pinholes along the folds which do not affect text. Ink signature on blank verso, "Micajah Grant" [preceded by "Mrs"? "Hon."?]. Good plus.

South Berwick Democrats seek support for the re-election of Maine Governor John Fairfield (1797-1847). Elected in 1838, he beat his Whig [i.e., "Federalist"] opponent in the 1840 campaign.
Not located on OCLC as of January 2021, or at the online AAS site. \$450.00



Item No. 71

Confederate States of America
Navy Department
Richmond February 7th 1865

The President
Sir.

I deem it but just to the Navy
and to Commander Wood, that I should invite
your attention to his gallant exploit in command
of the Naval portion of the expedition against
Newbern in February last, — when he cut the
Federal Gunboat "Underwriter" out from under
the Enemy's guns, and to recommend his pro-
=motion to the grade of Captain in the
Provisional Navy, and of his second in com-
=mand — Lieut. Loyall, to that of Commander
in recognition thereof —

I am respectfully
yours obt. servt
S. R. Mallory
Secretary of the Navy.

(signed)

I am respectfully
yours obt. servt
S. R. Mallory
Secretary of the Navy.

(signed)

Item No. 72

Celebration of a "Gallant Exploit" as the Confederacy Collapsed

72. **Mallory, Stephen:** AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED AS SECRETARY OF THE NAVY TO CONFEDERATE PRESIDENT JEFFERSON DAVIS, 7 FEBRUARY 1865, CONCERNING THE BATTLE OF NEW BERN AND THE GALLANT CONDUCT OF COMMANDER JOHN TAYLOR WOOD AND LIEUTENANT LOYALL. Richmond: 1865 [February 7]. Single leaf, printed on recto only, in neat ink manuscript [light fading, but easily legible]. Blank verso with mounting remnants at the four corners. Very Good.

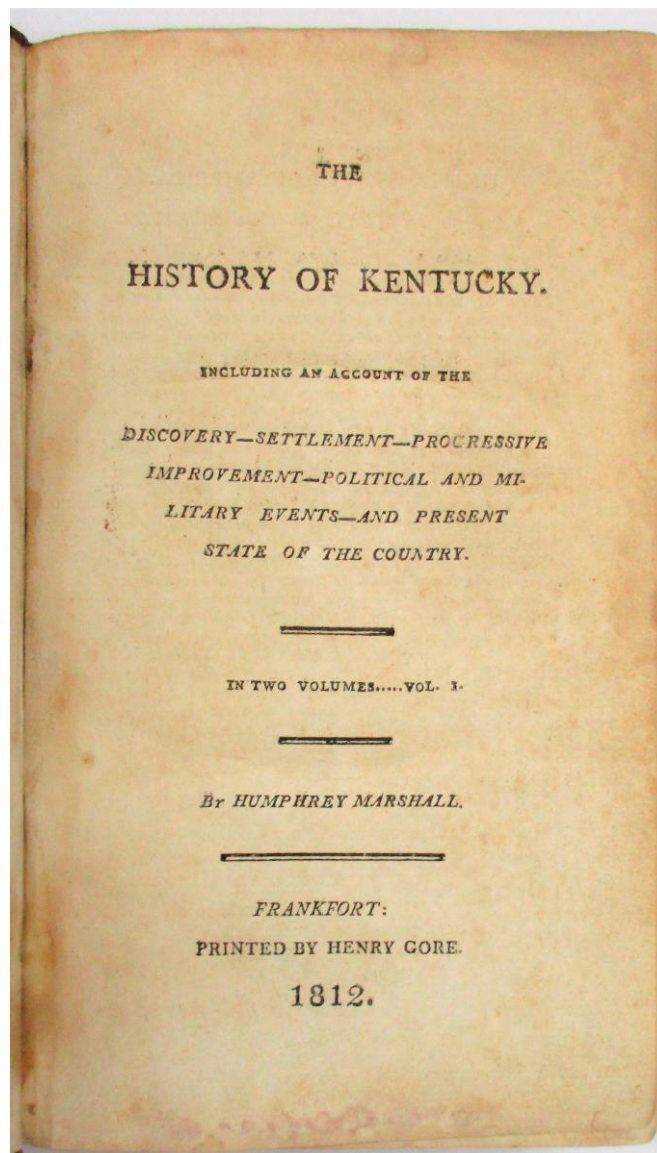
Formerly a United States Senator from Florida, and Chairman of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, Mallory became the Confederacy's Secretary of the Navy. After the War, Mallory was imprisoned for over a year.

His Letter to President Davis reads in full as follows:

"The President Sir, I deem it but just to the Navy and to Commander Wood, that I should invite your attention to his gallant exploit in command of the Naval portion of the expedition against Newbern in February last, -- when he cut the Federal Gunboat 'Underwriter' out from under the Enemy's guns, and to recommend his promotion to the grade of Captain in the Provisional Navy, and of his second in command -- Lieut. Loyall, to that of Commander in recognition thereof--

"I am respectfully your obt svt (signed) S.R. Mallory Secretary of the Navy."

The Battle of New Bern was an unsuccessful Confederate attempt to recapture the Town of New Bern, North Carolina. It occurred, as Mallory notes, a year earlier, on February 1-3, 1864. With Confederate hopes fading in February 1865, Mallory must have found some pleasure in turning his thoughts to a small but inconsequential Confederate victory. As Wikipedia observes, "On February 2 Commander Wood and his naval contingent surprised the crew of the USS Underwriter anchored in the Neuse River. The majority of the Underwriter's crew escaped but Wood's Confederates seized the ship and set about to sail her downriver and attack the Union Navy Yard. Union artillery from Fort Stevenson opened fire on the Underwriter setting it on fire and forcing the recent captors to flee." \$1,000.00



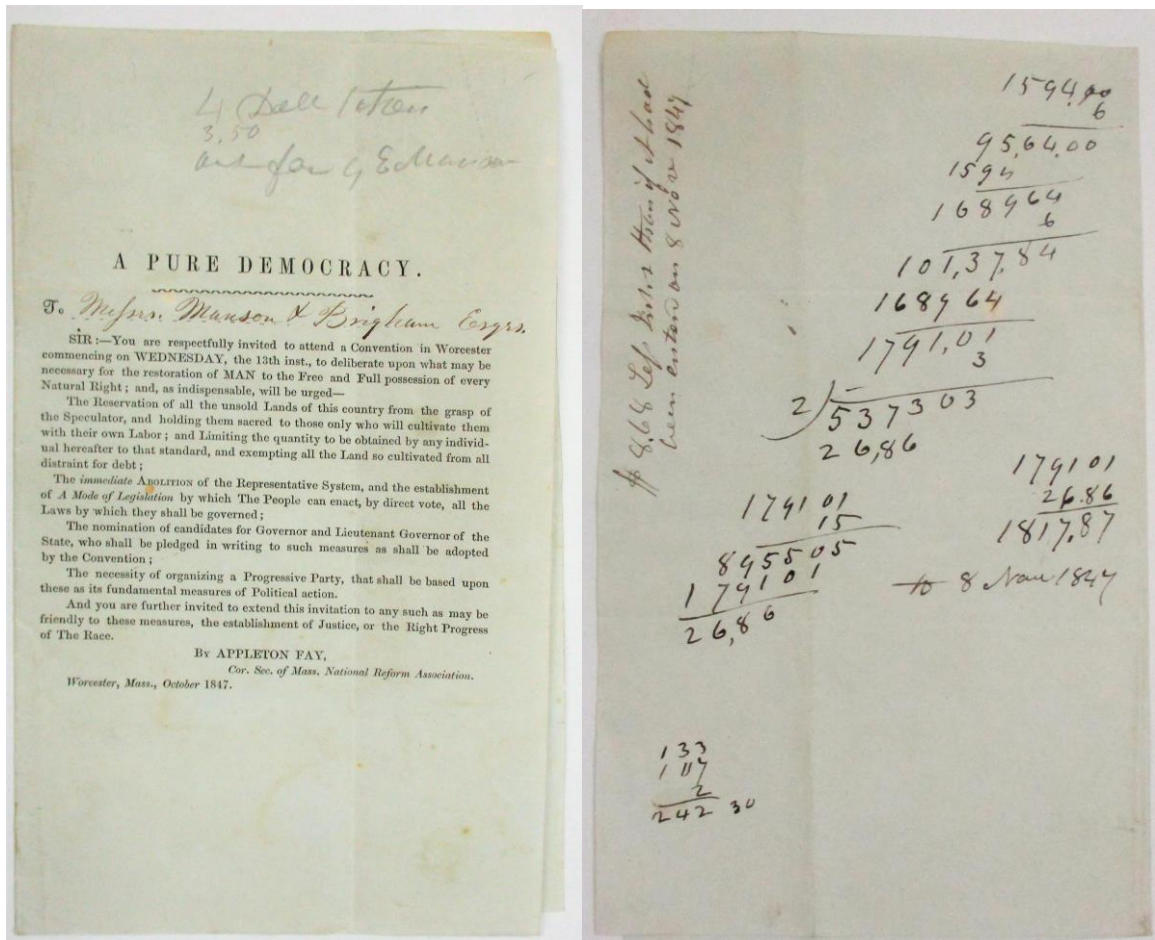
Item No. 73

“A Much Sought Bibliographical Prize”

73. **Marshall, Humphrey:** THE HISTORY OF KENTUCKY. INCLUDING AN ACCOUNT OF THE DISCOVERY- SETTLEMENT- PROGRESSIVE IMPROVEMENT- POLITICAL AND MILITARY EVENTS- AND PRESENT STATE OF THE COUNTRY. IN TWO VOLUMES.... VOL. I. Frankfort: Printed by Henry Gore, 1812. 5, [1], 2, 407, [1 blank] pp. Original calf, gilt-lettered spine rules and gilt-lettered red morocco spine label. Light scattered spotting, Very Good.

"A much sought bibliographical prize. The first locally printed history of the state" [Eberstadt]. "Most valuable early Kentucky history, with the fullest treatments of border wars and massacres" [Howes]. Marshall's Preface, dated 8 July 1812, calls it "the first history of Kentucky-- and what is remarkable, it has neither note, reference, or errata... The style, and method, are our own; and as to the critics, we care nothing about them." A detailed Index is present. Marshall's career and life were intimately bound up with the early history of Kentucky. He grew up in Virginia and its Kentucky District. A Revolutionary War veteran, politician, farmer and surveyor, he was a member of the prominent family that included John Marshall. Wikipedia says this book "became the most widely read history of the state at the time."

This was the only volume issued, despite the title. A second edition, printed in 1824, included a second volume. Jillson appears to be the only bibliographer who calls for a plate, which is rarely present [and not present here]. The Streeter Sale copy did not include a plate. FIRST EDITION. Streeter Sale 1647. Howes M313. Jillson p.47 ("always difficult to obtain"). McMurtrie 435. 121 Eberstadt 184. \$5,000.00



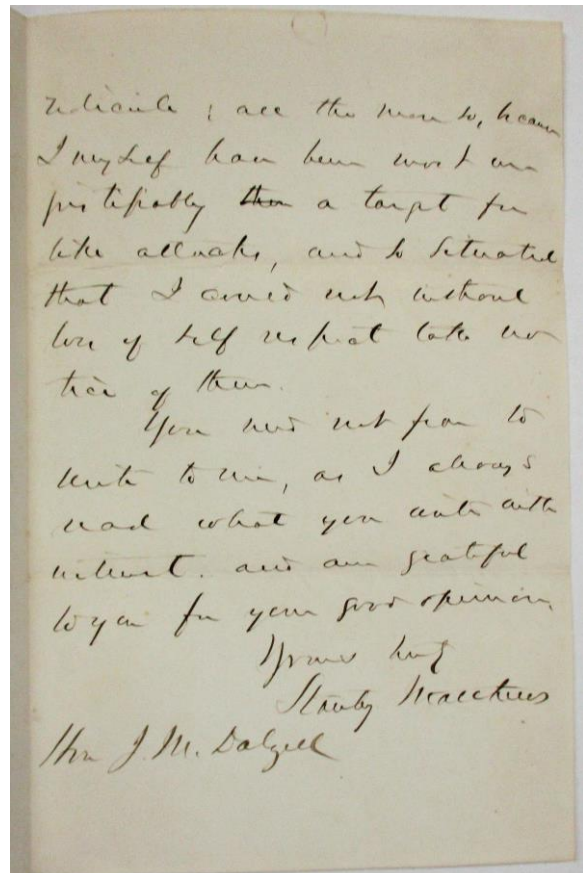
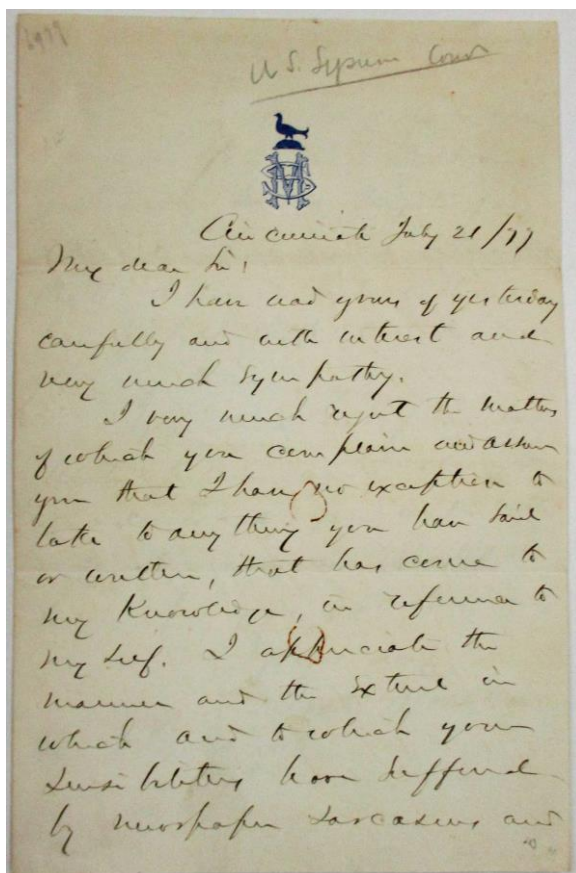
Item No. 74

The Quest for "PURE" Democracy

74. **Massachusetts National Reform Association: A PURE DEMOCRACY. TO [MESSRS. MUNSON & BRIGHAM ESQRS.] SIR: - YOU ARE RESPECTFULLY INVITED TO ATTEND A CONVENTION IN WORCESTER COMMENCING ON WEDNESDAY, THE 13TH INST., TO DELIBERATE UPON WHAT MAY BE NECESSARY FOR THE RESTORATION OF MAN TO THE FREE AND FULL POSSESSION OF EVERY NATURAL RIGHT...** Worcester, Mass.: 1847 [October]. Bifolium, [4]pp, folded. Caption title as issued. Printed on recto of first leaf only. Addressed in ink manuscript to Munson and Brigham. Signed in type by Appleton Fay, Corresponding Secretary of the Association. Unrelated mathematical data on final verso. Near Fine.

This Association sought to keep "all the unsold Lands of this country from the grasp of the Speculator, and holding them sacred to those only who will cultivate them with their own Labor." Although Slavery is not explicitly mentioned, this requirement rules out Slavery from the public domain. Additionally, the Association calls for "the immediate ABOLITION of the Representative System," and the initiation of direct popular democracy. The plan is to organize a "Progressive Party" based on these principles.

The National Reform Association's goal of a Nation of small, independent landowners was similar to Thomas Jefferson's, minus the institution of Slavery. Not located on OCLC as of December 2020, or the online sites of AAS, MA Historical Society, Boston Athenaeum. \$450.00



Item No. 75

**Sympathy with the Victim of “Newspaper Sarcasms and Ridicule,”
“Pointless, Unfeathered Wabbling Shafts”**

75. Matthews, Stanley - United States Supreme Court Associate Justice:
AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED, 21 JULY 1877, TO HON. J.M. DALZELL, ON
PERSONAL STATIONERY EXPRESSING SYMPATHY REGARDING DALZELL'S
RECENT UNFAIR TREATMENT BY THE PRESS. Cincinnati: 1877. 2pp of a bifolium,
written in ink on rectos only. On the personal stationery of Matthews, with his monogram
decoration at the head of the first page. Near Fine.

President Rutherford Hayes nominated fellow Ohio Civil War veteran Stanley Matthews to the Supreme Court in early 1881, at the close of his presidency. Matthews had become an extremely successful railroad lawyer and had also represented Hayes before the electoral commission in the disputed 1876 election. President Garfield, another Ohio veteran, renominated him at the beginning of his term. Matthews served until his death in 1889. Matthews writes in pertinent part, "I very much regret the matter of what you complain and allow you that I have no exception to take to anything you have said or written ... I appreciate the manner and the extreme in which and to which your sensibilities have suffered by newspaper sarcasms and ridicule; all the more so because I myself have been most unjustifiably a target of like attacks, and so situated that I could not without loss of self respect take notice of them." A member of the Ohio legislature, Dalzell suffered "the pointless, unfeathered wabbling shafts that have been aimed at [him] by the omnipotent daily press of his State," according to the Bucyrus [Ohio] Journal, 18 January 1878, page 2. According to this Journal, Dalzell was the victim "of a slush of small vulgar buffoonery."

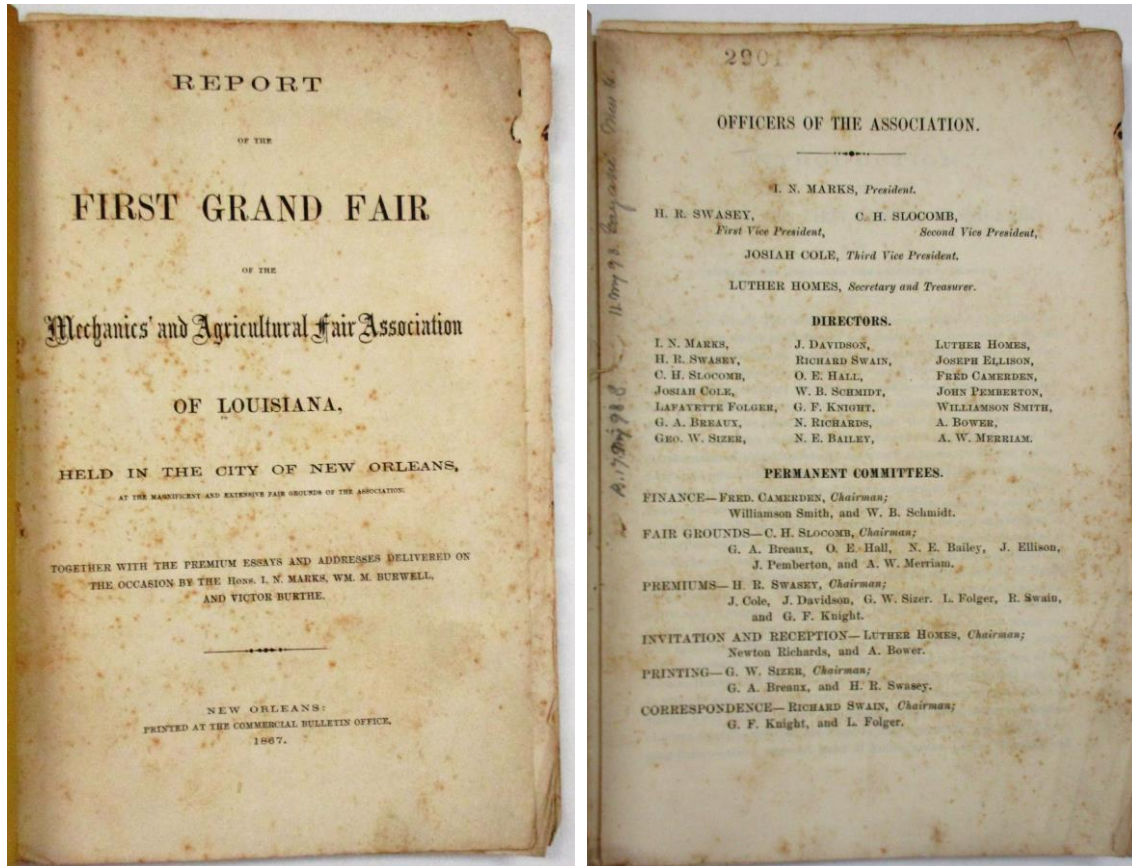
"James M. Dalzell of Noble County, was a prolific writer and his pen championed the cause of the soldiers of the Civil War. He was the originator of the Soldiers' Reunions. For two years he served as a private in the One Hundred and Sixteenth O.V.I. At the close of the war he studied law, filled a clerkship at Washington and then settled at Caldwell, Ohio. He represented his county two terms in the Legislature and has taken active part in several political campaigns. His writings, covering a broad field, have appeared in newspapers and magazines over the land." [C.L. Martzloff (ed.), Poems on Ohio 138-141 (Columbus, Ohio: F.J. Heer Printing Co., 1911)(including the poem, "John Gray, Washington's Last Soldier").]

"For many years he was on the 'stump' in various States, and in 1879 was called to Massachusetts and Pennsylvania and in 1880 to Indiana. He was in demand everywhere and was regarded one of the best stumpers in the United States. He was always a Republican. He advocated the election of every Republican candidate, both with voice and pen, from Fremont to Garfield. The confidential friend of Sumner, Frederick Douglass, James A. Garfield, Rutherford B. Hayes, Gen. W.T. Sherman, Henry Wilson, John Sherman, O.P. Morton, Thaddeus Stevens, Schuyler Colfax and a host of their great contemporaries. Mr. Dalzell confesses to not a little pride in their letters testifying their high regard for him." [Online entry on Dalzell, from 'Strangers to Us All - Lawyers and Poetry'.] \$350.00

Louisiana at the Dawn of the “New South”

76. Mechanics' and Agricultural Fair Association of Louisiana: REPORT OF THE
FIRST GRAND FAIR OF THE MECHANICS' AND AGRICULTURAL FAIR
ASSOCIATION OF LOUISIANA, HELD IN THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS, AT THE
MAGNIFICENT AND EXTENSIVE FAIR GROUNDS OF THE ASSOCIATION.
TOGETHER WITH THE PREMIUM ESSAYS AND ADDRESSES DELIVERED ON THE
OCCASION BY THE HONS. I. N. MARKS, WM. M. BURWELL, AND VICTOR

BURTHE. New Orleans: Printed at the Commercial Bulletin Job Office, 1867. 60, [25- advertisements], [3 blanks] pp. Original printed yellow wrappers [some extremity chipping]. Originally stitched, now loosened. Illustration on rear wrapper: 'Front Entrance, Gentilly Road'. Several institutional stamps, scattered foxing and dusting. The final [25] pages are advertisements from various commercial enterprises, mostly from New Orleans. Good+.



Item No. 76

The Report announces Louisiana's entry into the post-War New South, displaying its "improvements" in agriculture and the "Mechanic Arts." The advertisements alone demonstrate impressively Louisiana's determined recovery from the War.

Officers, Directors, and Committee Members are listed after the title page. The Fair's President was the merchant I.N. Marks. "As indicated by his name, ISAAC N. MARKS is of Hebrew descent, and is a distinguished representative of his highly favored race, but, contrary to the usual customs of that people, he has adopted the Christian faith. This change in his creed is due to the independent manner of thought which has characterized him from his boyhood, and has ever made him master of his personality in the domain of both his sentiments and business. Mr. Marks is a native of South Carolina, having been born at Charleston, on the 5th of May, 1817. At the age of nineteen he came to New Orleans, and linked his career with that of his adopted city, then lacking much of the greatness and grandeur which to-day places her a queen among cities" [online 'Genealogy Trails History Group, Orleans Parish],

The pamphlet records Louisiana's first Fair after the War's end, in late November 1866. An essay explains its establishment and inauguration in late November 1866. "The mellow light of an Indian Summer's sun shone down..." The various exhibits are listed, followed by Marks's Address, lamenting the "long and disastrous war, leaving in its desolated path ruin upon every side; agriculture paralyzed; commerce languishing; a well-regulated labor system grown venerable in its usefulness, and its humane tendencies suddenly and violently

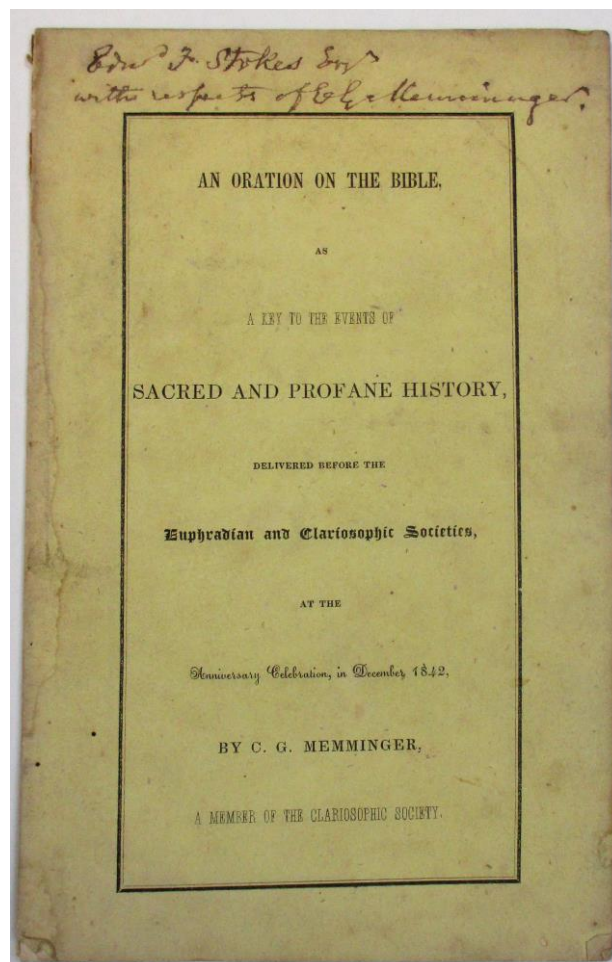
destroyed." Other Addresses call for immigration, manufactures, agricultural improvements, and modernization.

Not in Thompson, which records later fairs of this Association. OCLC 24446596 [1- Historic New Orleans Collection] as of December 2020, but not collating the 25-page advertisement section. \$600.00

77. **Memminger, C[hristopher] G[ustavus]: AN ORATION ON THE BIBLE, AS A KEY TO THE EVENTS OF SACRED AND PROFANE HISTORY, DELIVERED BEFORE THE EUPHRADIAN AND CLARIOSOPHIC SOCIETIES, AT THE ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION, IN DECEMBER 1842, BY... A MEMBER OF THE CLARIOSOPHIC SOCIETY.** [Columbia, S.C.: 1842]. Original printed wrappers, stitched, 26pp. Scattered foxing, generally light. Ink writing on the front wrap: "Edw F Stokes Esq with respects of C.G. Memminger." Good+ to Very Good.

A Charleston lawyer and legislator, Memminger generally acted as a restraining force on enthusiastic Carolina nullifiers and secessionists, although in 1860 he "was an active member of the secession convention of South Carolina." DAB. Here he orates on the need for "a noble, manly, Christian character."

FIRST EDITION. Not in Turnbull, Sabin, Eberstadt, Decker. AI 42-3344 [5]. \$250.00



Item No. 77

Brilliantly Colored Folded Maps

78. **Mitchell, Samuel A.:** MITCHELL'S NATIONAL MAP OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLIC OR UNITED STATES OF NORTH AMERICA. TOGETHER WITH MAPS OF THE VICINITIES OF THIRTY-TWO OF THE PRINCIPAL CITIES AND TOWNS IN THE UNION.

[bound with, as issued] A CONCISE VIEW OF THE NUMBER, RESOURCES, AND INDUSTRY OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE IN THE YEAR 1840; COMPRISING THE DIFFERENT CLASSES OF THE INHABITANTS, PRODUCTS, EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF EACH SEPARATE STATE; THE MOST IMPORTANT CANALS AND RAILROADS. Philadelphia: 1842 and 1843.

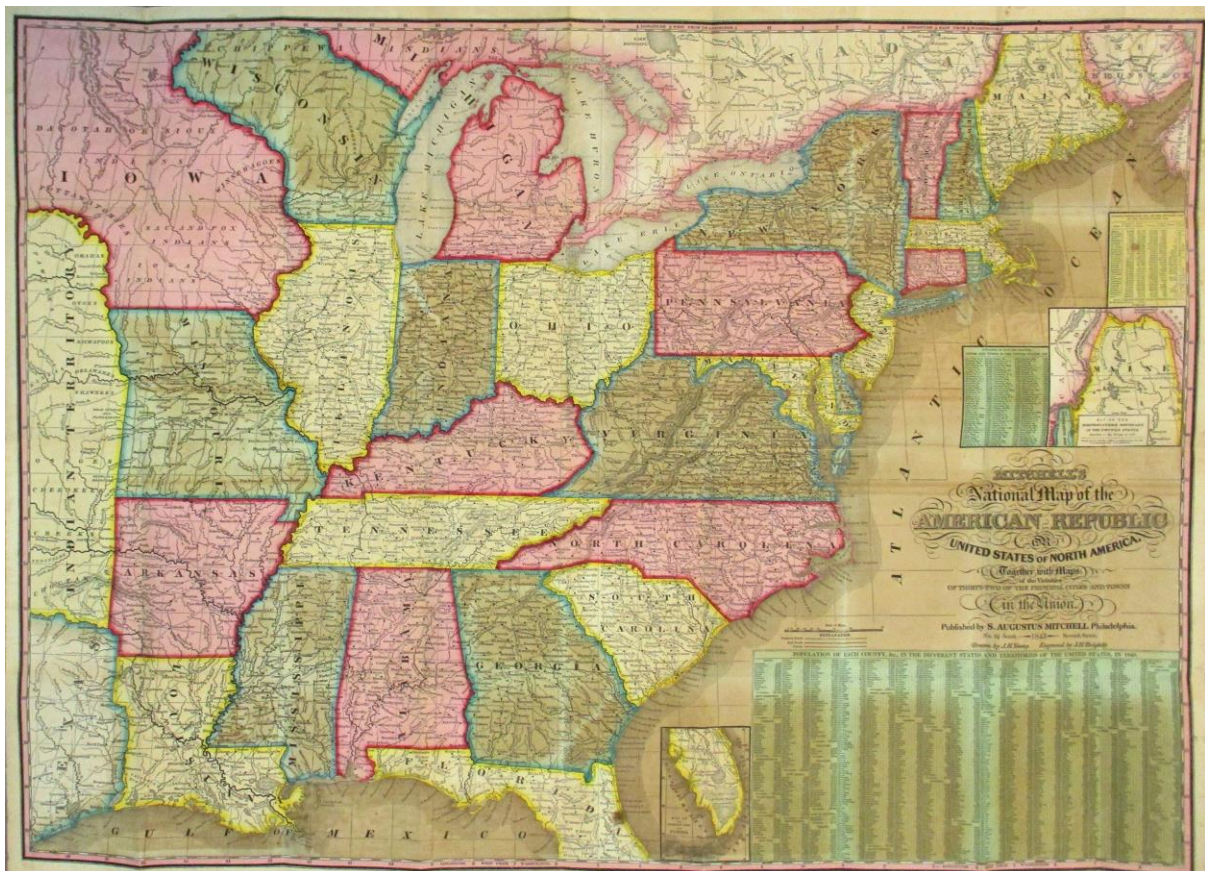
Two large, brilliantly colored folded maps, as issued in original cloth octavo covers, stamped in gilt on front cover, "Mitchell's National Map of the United States," with original functioning brass clasp. Second map with a short fold split but no loss. Else Near Fine.

The "National Map," 33-1/2" x 24" depicts the United States west to the large Indian Territory west of Missouri, with East Texas; north through most of Maine and a portion of Canada; and south through most of Florida. Insets of portions of Maine and Florida are also depicted.

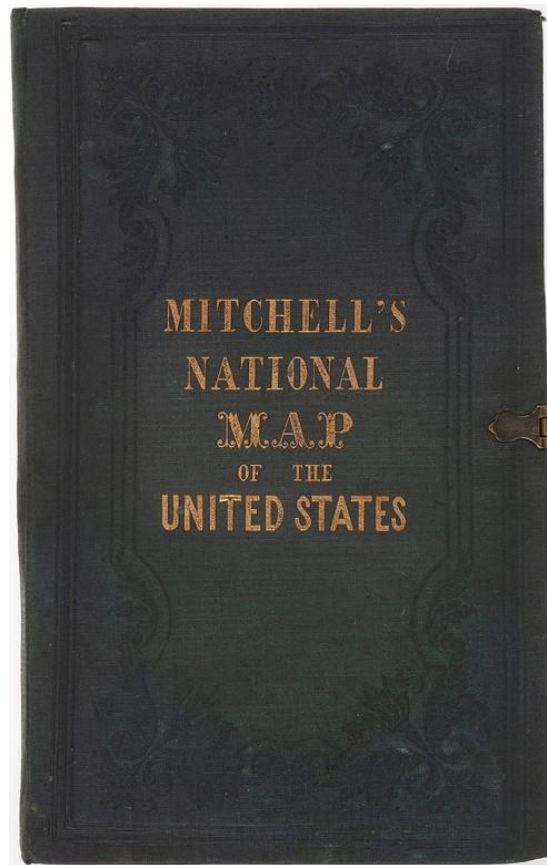
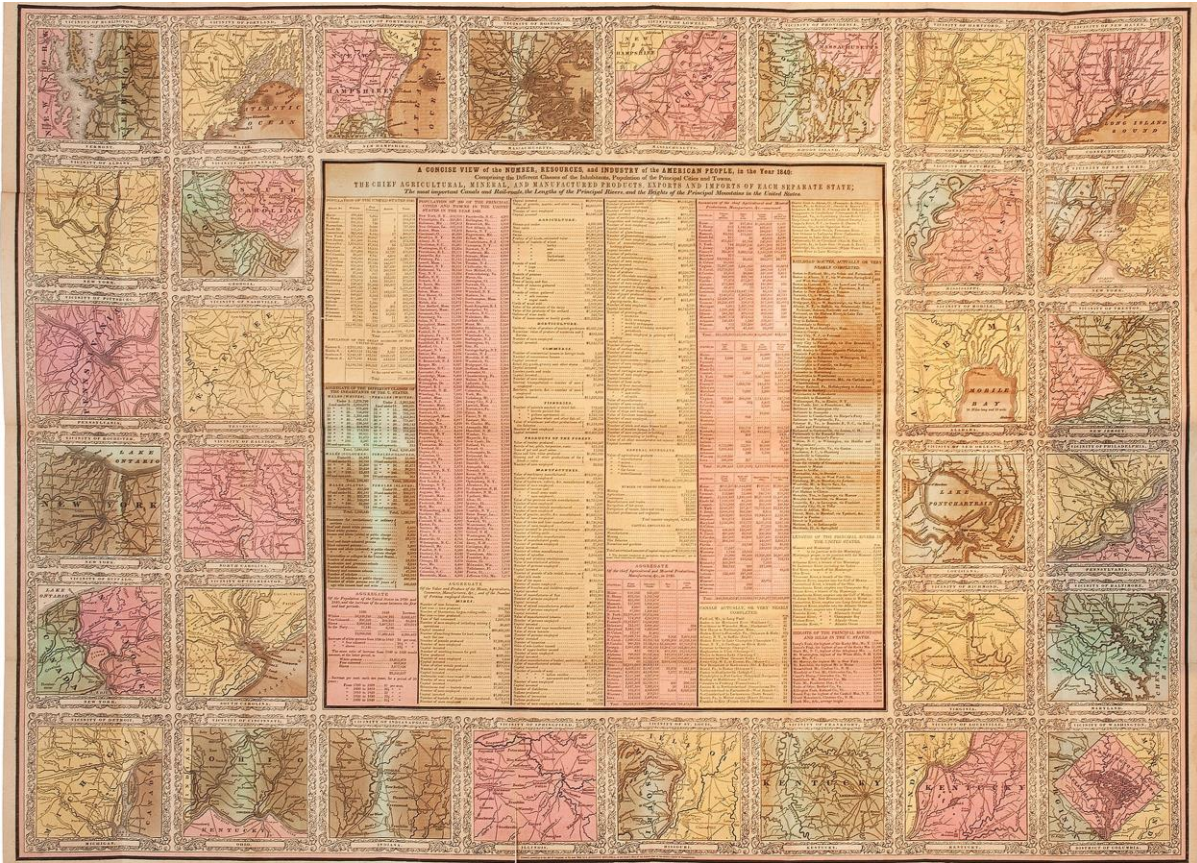
The second map, 34-3/4" x 25," is designed as a center statistical chart, replete with data [including slavery-related information], surrounded by inset "maps of the vicinities of thirty-two of the principal cities and towns in the Union," as promised in the title of the first map.

Graff 2838, listing both maps. Streeter Sale 3861 [both maps].

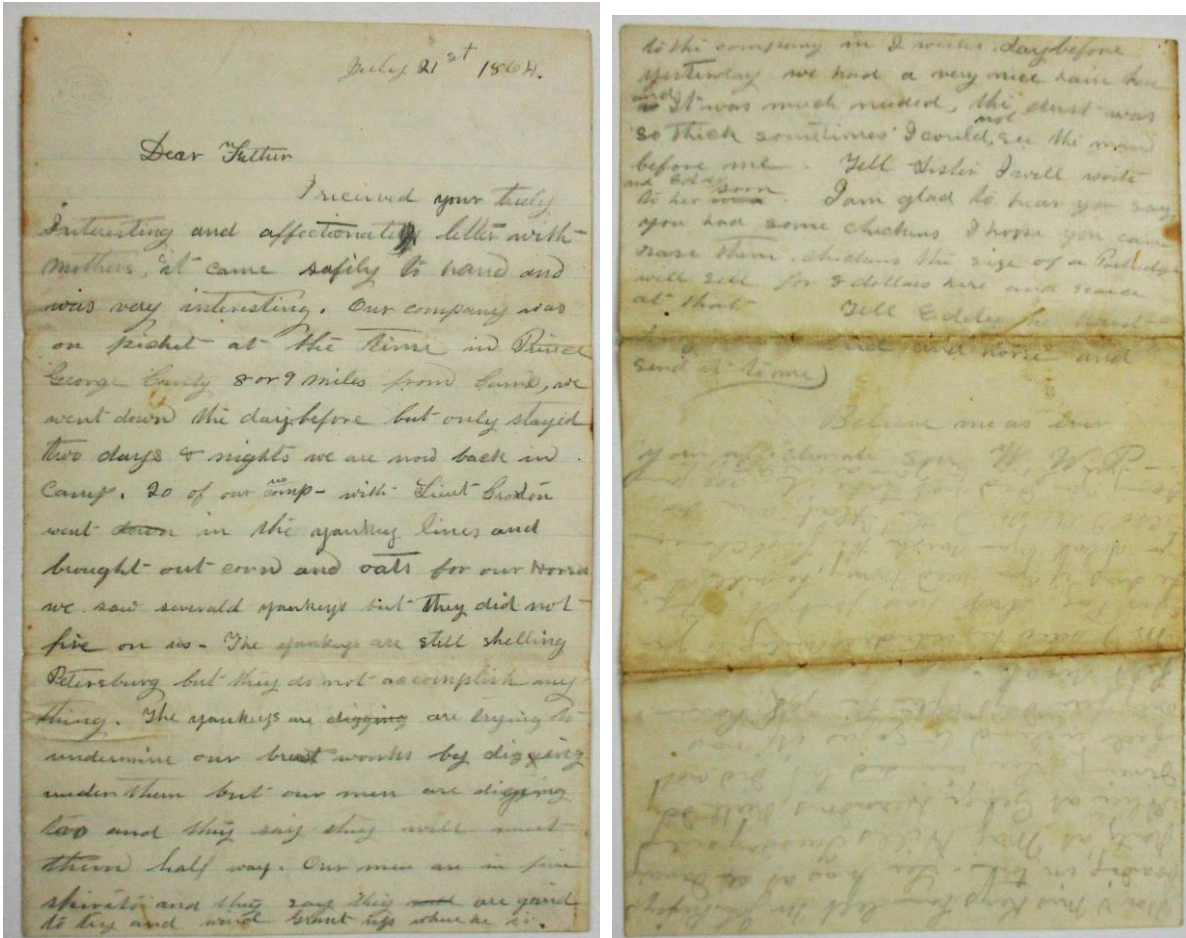
\$3,000.00



Item No. 78



Item No. 78



Item No. 79

**“He was of That Gallant Band Who Served Under
Colonel Mosby”**

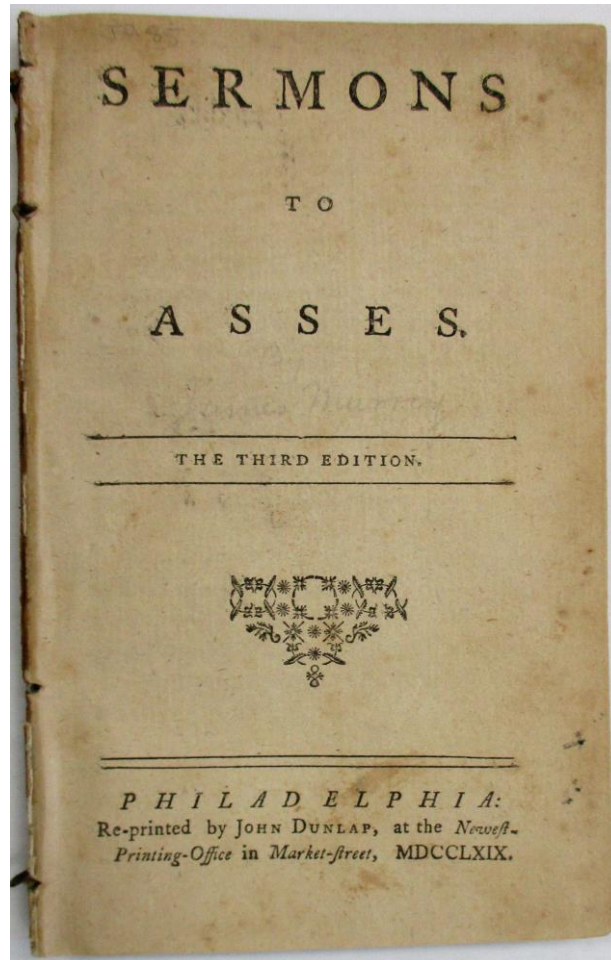
79. [Mosby's Rangers]: AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED BY WILLIAM WARDEN PATTESON OF "MOSBY'S RANGERS" [43D VIRGINIA CAVALRY], DESCRIBING THE SIEGE OF PETERSBURG, 21 JULY 1864, IN A LETTER TO HIS FATHER. [Virginia: 1864]. [4] pp in pencil on a folded octavo leaf. Writing on bottom half of final leaf is faint but legible. Else Very Good.

Patteson, born in Staunton in 1845, enlisted in the Confederate Army at the age of 17. "He was of that gallant band who served under Colonel Mosby, and from the time of his enlistment he fought with him in nearly all of the struggles that famous commander had with the enemy" [Volume 29 Confederate Veteran 388]. Here he writes of his service with Mosby's Partisan Rangers around Petersburg during Grant's assault on that city.

"Our company was on picket at the time in River George County 8 or 9 miles from camp.... 20 of our camp with Lieutenant Crodon went down in the yankey lines and brought out corn and oats for our horses. We saw several yankeys but they did not fire on us. The yankeys are still shelling Petersburg but they did not accomplish anything. The yankeys are trying to undermine our breast works by digging under them but our men are digging too and they say they will meet them halfway. Our men are in fine spirits and they say they are going to try and wind Grant up where he is. Deserters are coming in every day. They say Grant's army is suffering greatly for want of water and from sickness. We have not been nearer Richmond than we are now since I have been with the company but if we do go near Richmond I will go and

see Mr. Taylor about Sally.... I have very little use for money in this part of the country as I cannot buy anything in the way of eating in this part of the state.... We get along very well now, we get a third of a pound of meat a day, a pound of cornmeal and a spoonful of sugar and coffee. The only thing I would like to have is a toothbrush as I lost mine coming down. Jack's cousin Mary gave me a canteen of molasses, it was very nice.... Lieut Moss has not returned home yet, he was shot in the arm but he says he will try and get back to the company in 2 weeks."

\$1,250.00



Item No. 80

“Something is Even Due to Asses”

80. [Murray, James]: SERMONS TO ASSES. THE THIRD EDITION. Philadelphia: Re-printed by John Dunlap, 1769. 12mo. vi, [7]-114 pp, lacking the final blank. Disbound, lightly foxed, Good+.

"Attributed to James Murray in the Dictionary of national biography. 'To the very excellent and Reverend Messrs. G--rg- Wh--ld, J-hn W-sl-y, W-ll--m R-m--n, and M. M-dd-n. There are no persons in Britain so worthy of a dedication of a work of this kind as yourselves.'--p. [iii]. The names are those of George Whitefield, John Wesley, William Romain, and Martin Madan" [ESTC]. These were the "Asses" to whom Murray addressed these Sermons satirizing religious establishments.

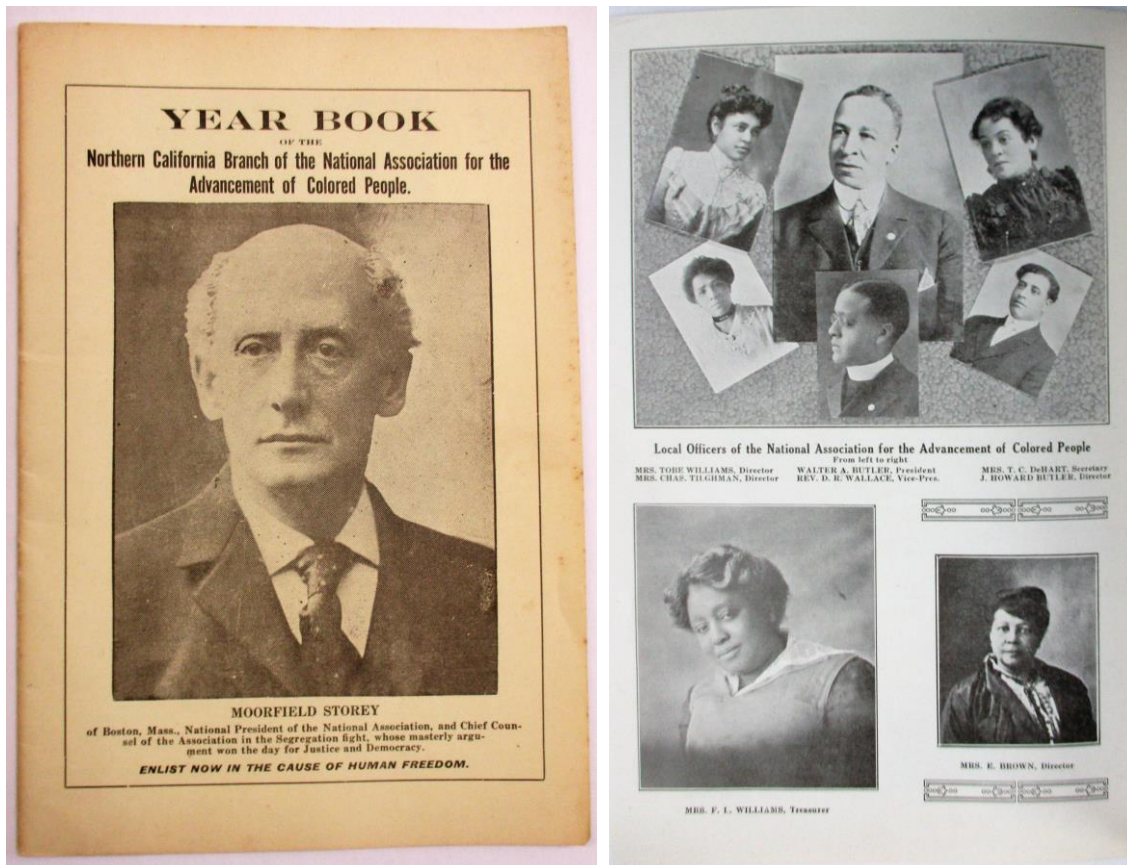
Murray's Preface acknowledges that "Sermons to asses may appear strange to such as have lately read sermons to young women. - But they ought to consider that something is even

due to asses. We read of the ass-kind preaching to mankind, and why may not men preach to asses?" The title first issued in London and Boston in 1768. This "third edition" and a "fourth edition" issued from Philadelphia in 1769.

Murray's "political principles were democratic in sentiment" [Sabin 51507]. He finds it "amazing to think how creatures of the same frame and constitution, endowed with the same powers and capacities, should become so submissively the slaves of others. We are all naturally free, our sphere in society may require subordination of individuals, but cannot oblige men to part with their natural rights."

Evans 11347. Hildeburn 2463. ESTC W15684.

\$850.00



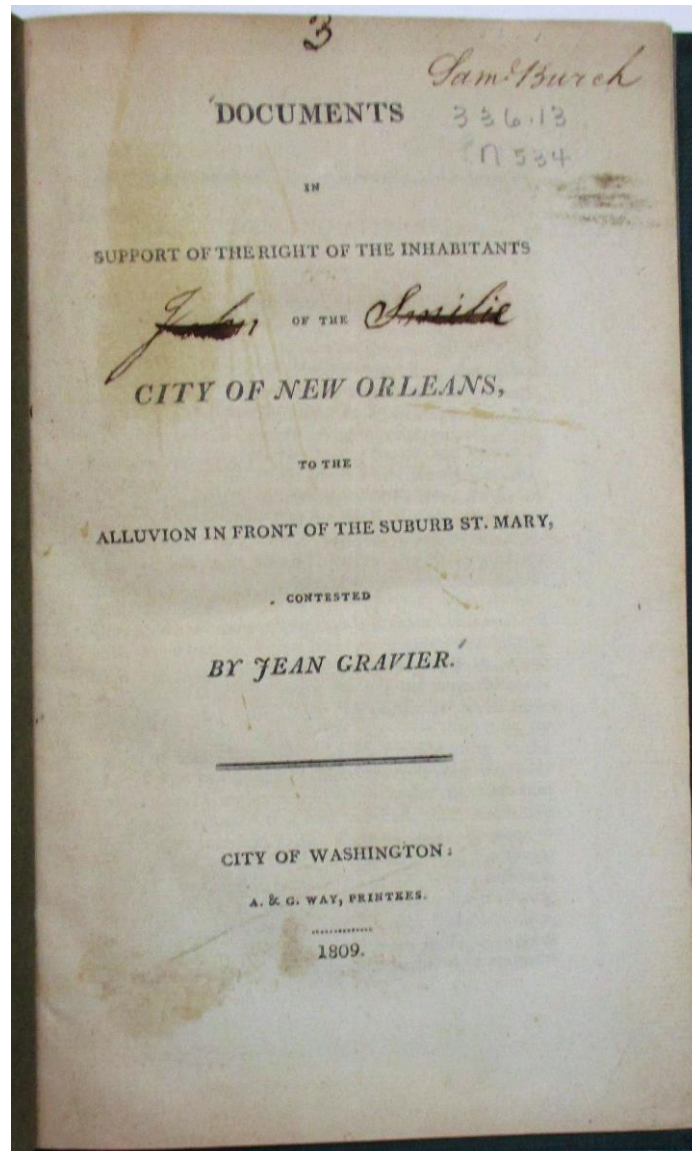
Item No. 81

Celebration of the Great Victory in Buchanan v. Warley

81. **National Association for the Advancement of Colored People: YEAR BOOK OF THE NORTHERN CALIFORNIA BRANCH OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE.** [np: 1917]. Original printed and illustrated title wrappers, with portrait on front wrapper of Moorfield Storey, white Boston lawyer and first President of the NAACP, who was lead counsel in the landmark, recent case of Buchanan v. Warley [1917], in which the U.S. Supreme Court held that State-mandated racially segregated housing was unconstitutional. [6], 7-26, [6] pp, as issued. Many photographic illustrations, four pages of advertisements at the end. Original staples, Very Good plus.

The Year Book focuses on the great Supreme Court victory: there is a photo illustration of "E. Burton Ceruti, Los Angeles, noted (colored) attorney," who explains the significance of the decision; extracts from the Briefs; the Court's decision; and comments from the magazine 'The Nation.' Other articles are printed on the riots in St. Louis and Houston

Reasons for Joining the NAACP are listed; local officers are pictured; and the importance of "fighting prejudices" is emphasized. \$600.00



Item No. 82

Bitter Struggle over Ownership of the Alluvion

82. **New Orleans:** DOCUMENTS IN SUPPORT OF THE RIGHT OF THE INHABITANTS OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS, TO THE ALLUVION IN FRONT OF THE SUBURB ST. MARY, CONTESTED BY JEAN GRAVIER. Washington: A. & G. Way, 1809. 53, [3 blanks] pp. With the signature, crossed out, of John Smilie, probably the Pennsylvanian then serving in Congress, and an opponent of slavery. Contemporary signature also of Samuel Burch. Bound in modern cloth [bit of lower spine discoloration]. A bit of light spotting to the title page, light numerical accession number at top margin of page [3], else a clean text. Very Good.

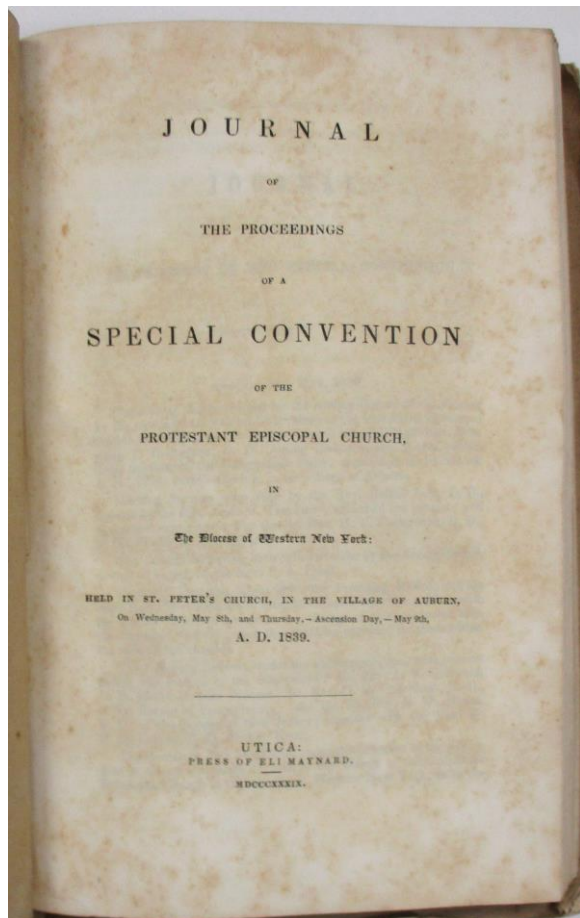
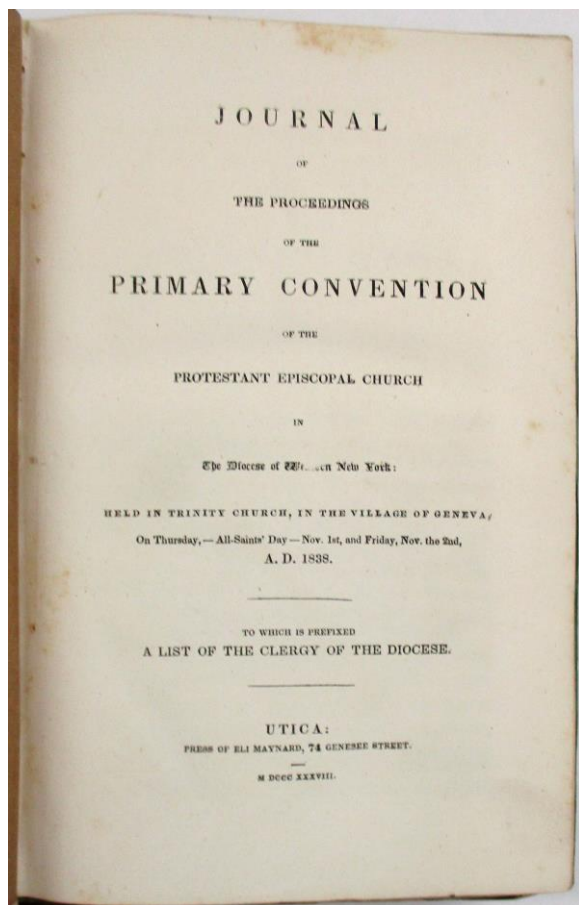
Jean Gravier, a major landowner in New Orleans, claimed title to a river bank, known as a batture. The Mississippi River covered it for three months of the year, but during the other nine months it was dry and, from time immemorial, used by the public for its alluvium deposits and

other purposes. Gravier's claims triggered litigation against the City, which refused to acknowledge his title. In 1807 the Louisiana Superior Court awarded judgment to Gravier. The unpopularity of the decision resulted in years of acrimony and further litigation, which Edward Livingston, Gravier's successor in title, carried on against the City as well as the national government. This publication offers a wealth of material, in the form of public documents and affidavits gathered for the litigation, demonstrating the nullity of Gravier's title.

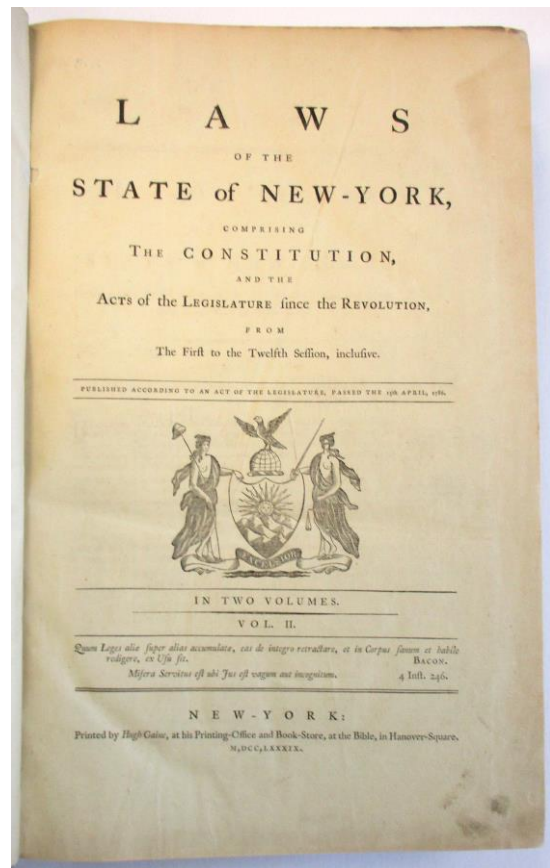
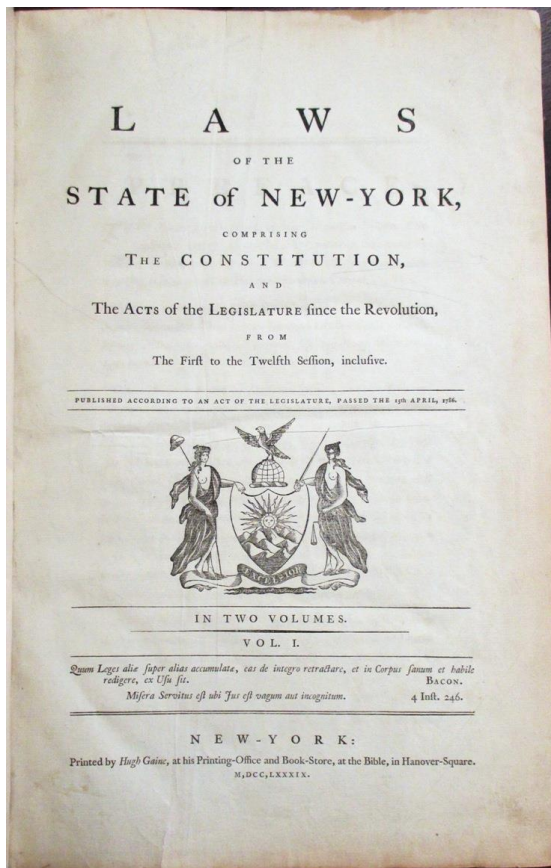
FIRST EDITION. Cohen 11679. AI 18892 [3]. Not in Harv. Law Cat., Marvin, Marke, Eberstadt, Thompson. \$850.00

83. **[New York]: JOURNALS OF THE ANNUAL CONVENTIONS OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN THE DIOCESE OF WESTERN NEW YORK. 1838-1846.** 1838-1846. All are Utica imprints and first editions. The Journals are in original printed wrappers, with scattered foxing and light wear. Overall, in Very Good condition. Bound together, lacking the boards.

Contents include the primary convention of 1838, through the ninth convention of 1846, plus the special convention of 1839 [with the sermons of Bishop Onderdonk, and of Bishop Doane of New Jersey]. In addition to their significance as the major source for the development of the Protestant Episcopal Church in New York, the Journals provide a wealth of material on religious and cultural themes, and travel and transportation conditions there during the last century. \$275.00



Item No. 83



Item No. 84

From 1777 Through 1789

84. **New York:** LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, COMPRISING THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE ACTS OF THE LEGISLATURE SINCE THE REVOLUTION, FROM THE FIRST TO THE TWELFTH SESSION, INCLUSIVE. PUBLISHED ACCORDING TO AN ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE, PASSED THE 15TH APRIL, 1786. IN TWO VOLUMES. New York : Printed by Hugh Gaine, 1789. Large folio. 10 3/4" x 15 1/2". Two volumes in 20th century cloth, with gilt-lettered morocco spine labels. Vol. I: [3], [1 blank], 336, [11-Index], [1 blank], xii, [1], [1 blank]; Vol. 2: [1-title], [1 blank], 471, [1 blank], [17-index], [1 blank] pp.. Volume 1 is lacking the final blank leaf. A clean and bright text. Very Good.

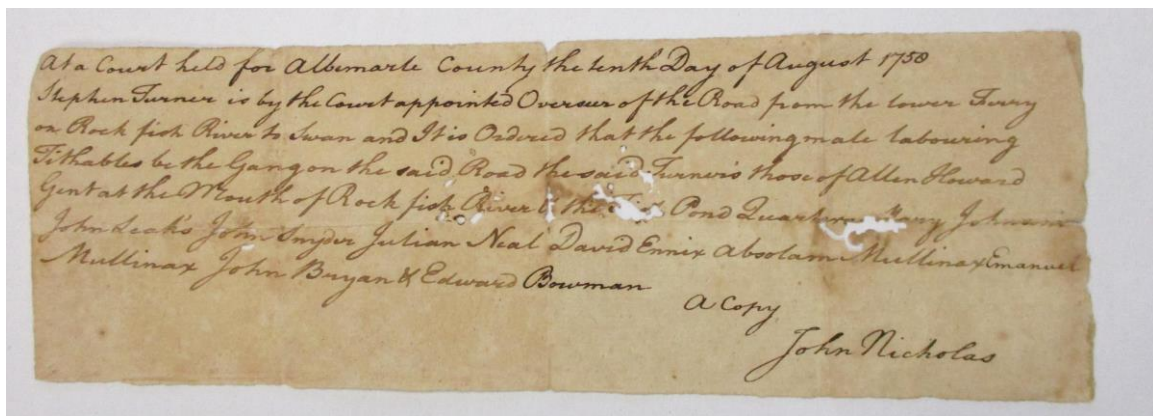
Samuel Jones and Richard Varick compiled this book, "which comprehends the Constitution, and the public Statutes of this State, from the Revolution to the End of the Twelfth Session of the Legislature." Volume I opens with the 1777 New York Constitution. The Statutes through 1789 are printed, all under the reign of the long-serving Governor George Clinton. Revolutionary Acts-- such as raising five Continental Battalions, Lotteries, regulating the militia, treatment of deserters-- are included. Several Acts concerning New York's efforts gradually to eliminate slavery are here: barring slave importations after June 1, 1785 for purposes of sale, penalizing purchase of slaves, or trading or selling liquor to slaves; criminal slave codes, and other laws reflecting the existence of slavery in New York. Acts concerning Quakers respect their scruples against bearing arms. Many civil, criminal, governmental, and commercial laws are printed, all with a detailed index.

Evans 22012. II Harv. Law Cat. 204.

\$1,500.00

85. **[Nicholas, John]:** AUTOGRAPH DOCUMENT SIGNED BY JOHN NICHOLAS SR. "AT A COURT HELD FOR ALBERMARLE COUNTY THE TENTH DAY OF AUGUST 1750 STEPHEN TURNER IS BY THE COURT APPOINTED OVERSEER OF THE ROAD FROM THE LOWER FERRY ON ROCKFISH RIVER TO SWAN AND IT IS ORDERED THAT THE FOLLOWING MALE LABOURING TITHABLES BE THE GANG ON THE SAID ROAD... THE SAID TURNERS THOSE OF ALLEN HOWARD GENT AT THE MOUTH OF ROCKFISH RIVER TO THE --- POND QUARTER [?] JOHNSON'S, JOHN LEAK'S, JOHN SNYDER, JULIAN NEAL, DAVID ENNIX, ABSOLAM MULLINS, EMANUAL MULLIMAX [?], JOHN BRYAN & EDWARD BOWMAN. | A COPY | JOHN NICHOLAS. Small broadside, 2-1/2" x 7-3/4". Entirely in ink manuscript. Docketed on verso "Ordr. Stephen Turner". Tanned, scattered foxing, old folds, some wear along main fold with loss of several letters. Good.

John Nicholas, Sr. [1721-1795] was a Virginia lawyer who served a short time with the House of Burgesses and then as clerk of the Albemarle County Court from 1750 to 1792. He acquired large pieces of land through land grants, including more than 5000 acres in Lunenburg County and 2800 acres in Albemarle County where his Seven Islands Plantation was located. He was married to Martha Fry, daughter of Col. Joshua Fry. His son, Col. John Nicholas, Jr., served in the Continental Army and succeeded him as clerk when he retired. \$250.00



Item No. 85

North Carolina's Grudging Attempt to Rejoin the Union

86. **[North Carolina]:** JOURNAL OF THE CONVENTION OF THE STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, AT ITS SESSION OF 1865. Raleigh: Cannon & Holden, Printers to the Convention, 1865. 94, [2 blanks], iii, [1 blank] pp,

[bound with] JOURNAL OF THE CONVENTION OF THE STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, AT ITS ADJOURNED SESSION OF 1866. Raleigh: Cannon & Holden, Printers to the Convention. 1866. 192, III, [1 blank] pp [as issued]. The two Journals, each a separate imprint, in original sheep, rebaked with original gilt-stamped red morocco spine label. 'Withdrawn' rubberstamp at blank lower margin of title page, and accession number on its blank verso. Library bookplate on front pastedown, Lightly toned, and a persistent light spot through page 55 [second count]. Else Very Good.

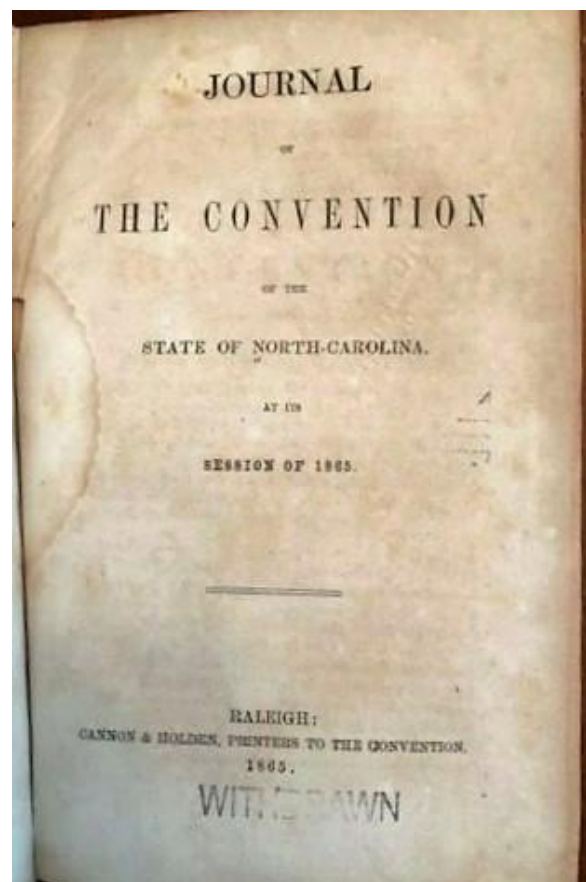
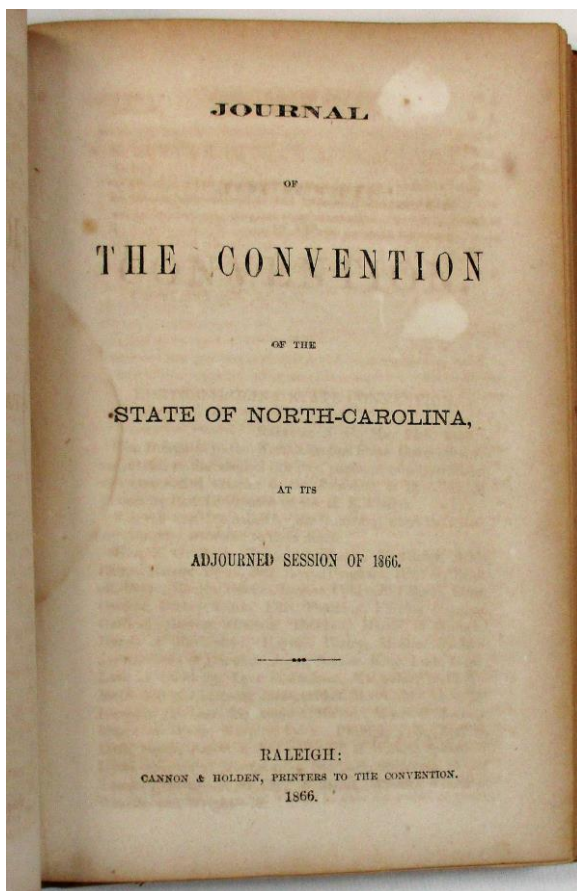
The Convention of 1865 met at Raleigh on 2 October 1865. Its delegates, listed here, assembled "at a time of great perplexity to reorganise the Government which has been disturbed by a protracted and disastrous war." In particular, as conveyed to the Convention by

Provisional Governor Holden, its mission was to create a Constitution abolishing slavery. Holden also received instructions from President Johnson that the Convention acknowledge the illegality of secession, and repudiate its Confederate war debt.

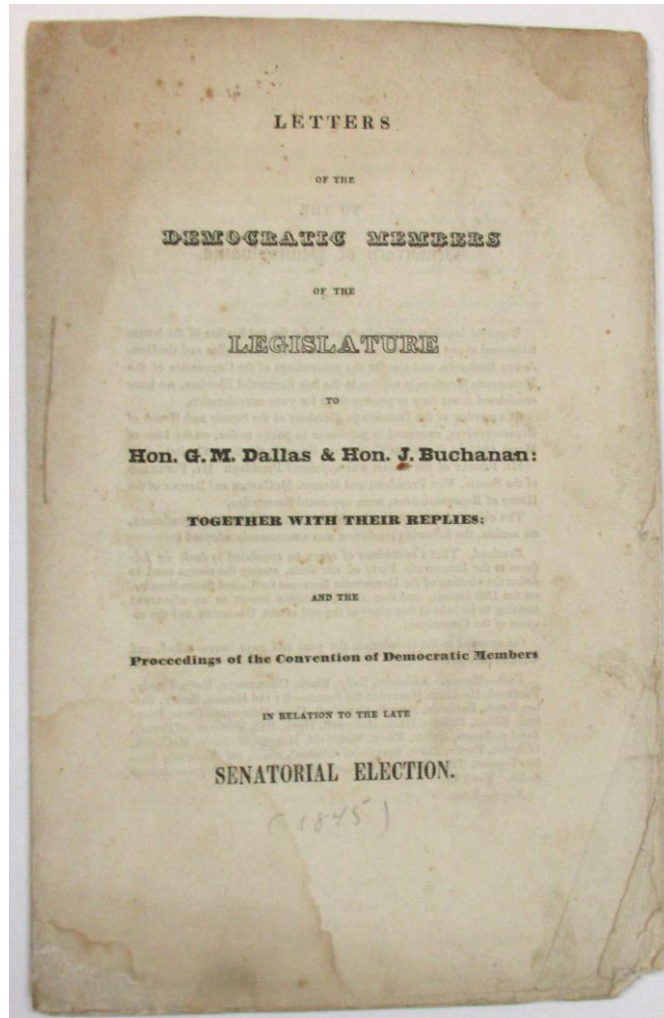
"Delegates focused on determining the absolute minimum requirements the president considered necessary for reunion and then debated the exact ways they would implement them. The ordinance that prohibited slavery in North Carolina engendered little argument. The proposal to declare the 1861 secession ordinance 'null and void' faced more opposition. The delegates finally passed the original proposal by a vote of 105 to 9. The longest debate centered around the ordinance 'prohibiting the payment of all debts created or incurred in aid of the late rebellion.' Not until President Johnson, in response to a Holden telegram, wired the convention that 'every dollar of the debt created to aid the rebellion . . . should be repudiated finally and forever,' did the delegates, on 19 October, the last day of the convention, enact the ordinance [NCpedia on line, The Convention of 1865].

The Convention resolved to seek the removal of black troops from the State, and to receive a plan to adopt a set of Black Codes. The delegates reassembled on May 24, 1866, after having adjourned on October 19, 1865, to consider a variety of other matters, expressing distress that Congress had not yet restored North Carolina to its pre-War status. North Carolina refused to ratify the 14th Amendment to the Constitution in 1866, and did not do so until 1868. Thornton Official Publications 403. OCLC 236086691 [1- Harv. Law] as of December 2020.

\$600.00



Item No. 86



Item No. 87

**An "Unnatural Coalition" Has Elected the Scoundrel
Simon Cameron**

87. **Pennsylvania State Democratic Party:** LETTERS OF THE DEMOCRATIC MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE TO HON. G.M. DALLAS & HON. J. BUCHANAN: TOGETHER WITH THEIR REPLIES: AND THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONVENTION OF DEMOCRATIC MEMBERS IN RELATION TO THE LATE SENATORIAL ELECTION. [Harrisburg? 1845]. 16pp, stitched, untrimmed. Some spotting, Good+.

A rare pamphlet. Democrats denounce the "unnatural coalition of the Whigs and Native Americans, and a few Democrats, so called, who have proved recreant to the principles of their party." The coalition elected Simon Cameron, the Whig candidate, to fill the vacancy left when Senator James Buchanan resigned to become President Polk's Secretary of State.

That the Democratic candidate, George Woodward, lost is a "humiliating spectacle"-- "No promises or pledges were left untried to effect the object of an ambition that appeared to be limited to the object of promoting some personal purposes." Vice President Dallas and Buchanan decline to comment.

FIRST EDITION. Not in AI, Sabin, Eberstadt, Decker, NUC. OCLC 41147354 [2- Princeton, Lancaster Cy Hist. Soc.] as of January 2021. \$350.00



Item No. 88

A Bold African-American Advocate of Civil Rights

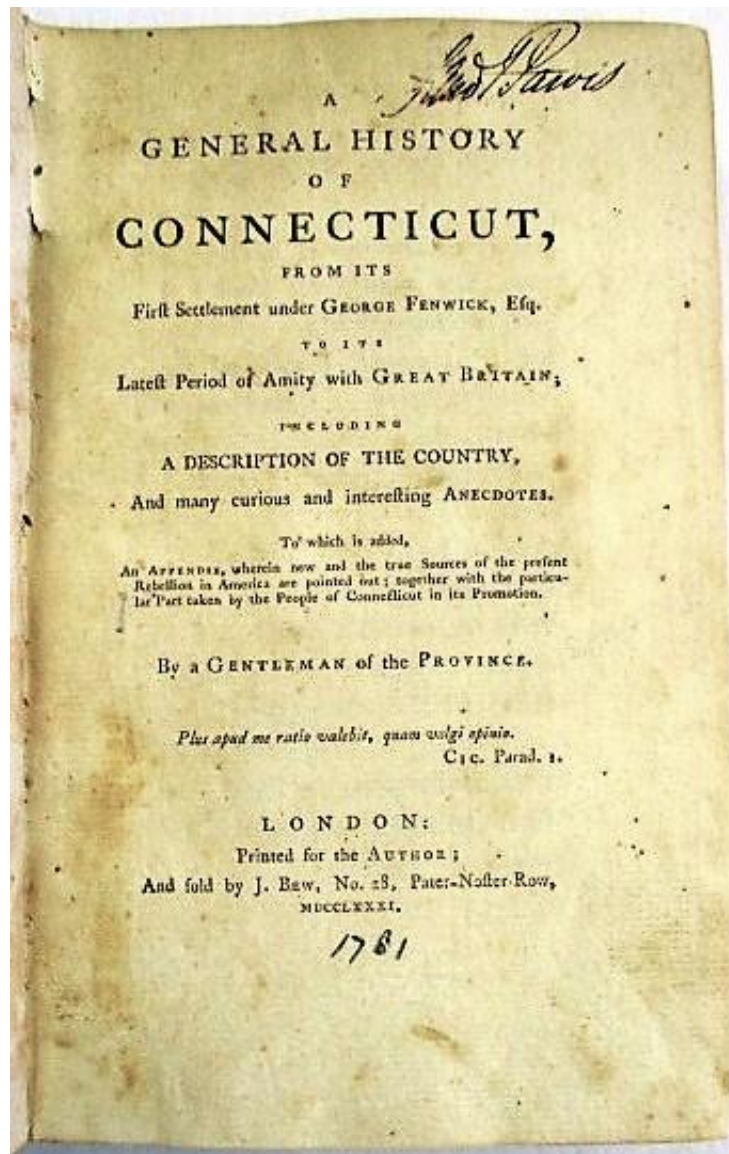
88. [Perkins, George Napier]: YOUNG AFRICA: OR, THE BONE OF CONTENTION. New York: [Published by B. Anthony, Manufacturer of Photographic Albums], 1862. Vignette print of a young Black child, 2-1/2" x 4," entitled, "Young Africa: Or, The Bone of Contention" published by Anthony in 1862. The print, "intended as a commentary on slavery, the major cause of the American Civil War (1861-65)," is from a photograph by Matthew Brady. [Library of Congress description]. Light toning, Very Good.

Beneath the image the print is signed "Geo. Perkins." George Napier Perkins [1842-1914] was a courageous Black lawyer and editor of the *Oklahoma Guide*, "the longest continuously published black urban weekly in Oklahoma Territory. He used the *Guide*, as editor and publisher, to enthusiastically defend the civil rights of blacks and attack the fear of black domination among whites." The Library of Congress's copy is unsigned; the Clements Library description does not mention a signature. Despite diligent efforts, we have not discovered a comparable signature.

Born in slavery in Tennessee, Perkins served in the Union Army during the Civil War, attaining the rank of first sergeant with Co. C, 57th USCT. After the War he attended law school and was admitted to the Arkansas bar. Perkins "was one of four African American delegates to the Arkansas Constitutional Convention, a two-term alderman on the Little Rock City Council, and justice of the peace for Campbell Township. He continued to pressure white Republicans for more African American participation and was an opponent of the pending

Separate Coach Act of 1890. With its passage, Perkins migrated to Oklahoma." [Online OK Historical Society biography of Perkins.]
OCLC 890625809 [1- Clements] as of December 2020. Library of Congress online.

\$1,250.00



Item No. 89

“Misstatements and Exaggerations,” “Malicious Falsehoods”

89. [Peters, Samuel A.]: A GENERAL HISTORY OF CONNECTICUT, FROM ITS FIRST SETTLEMENT UNDER GEORGE FENWICK, ESQ. TO ITS LATEST PERIOD OF AMITY WITH GREAT BRITAIN; INCLUDING A DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTRY, AND MANY CURIOUS AND INTERESTING ANECDOTES. TO WHICH IS ADDED, AN APPENDIX, WHERE NEW AND THE TRUE SOURCES OF THE PRESENT REBELLION IN AMERICA ARE POINTED OUT; TOGETHER WITH THE PARTICULAR PART TAKEN BY THE PEOPLE OF CONNECTICUT IN ITS PROMOTION. BY A GENTLEMAN OF THE PROVINCE. London: Printed for the Author; and Sold by J. Bew, 1781. x, 2, 1*-2*, 3-436 pp [as issued]. Contemporary half sheep with marbled boards [some

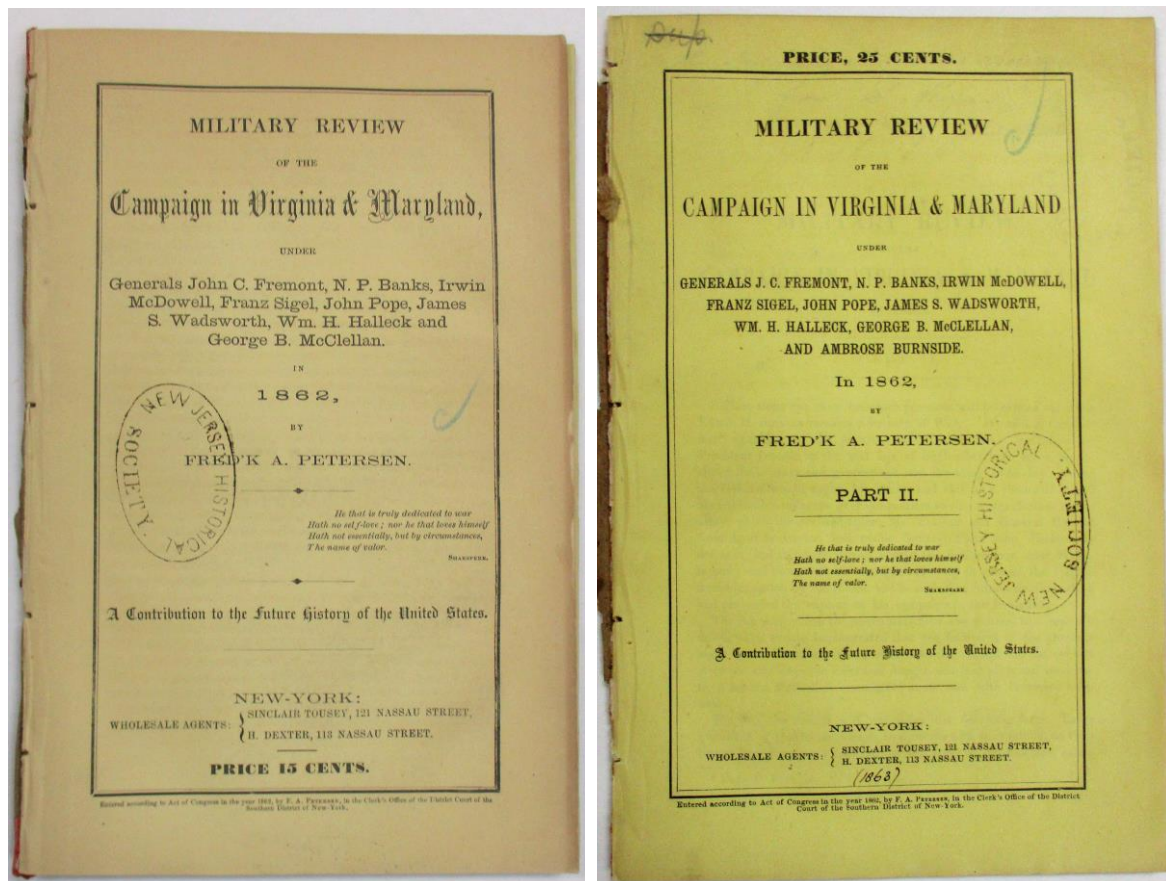
spotting and light wear]. Glue remnant on front pastedown, foxed endpapers. Clean text with widely scattered foxing and occasionally dusted outer margins. Very Good.

Reverend Peters was a Loyalist Episcopal minister in Hebron, Connecticut. "He made himself so obnoxious by his prominence and activity as such, that he was presented with a coat of tar and feathers and permitted to visit England for his health." [Church]. "Mobbed in Connecticut for his Tory activities, Peters fled to England and, in retaliation, wrote this false and vicious misrepresentation of that commonwealth. Included were the Blue laws of the New Haven colony, manufactured by his animosity, but still swallowed as true by many people." [Howes]. His prefatory remarks, which purport to be "unbiased by partiality or prejudice," charge Nutmeggers with "sinister views and purposes" and cast doubt on their "right to the soil they occupied." He charges them with "wanton and barbarous persecutions, illegal practices, daring usurpations, &c. &c."

"His apocryphal history of Connecticut is a remarkable tissue of misstatements and exaggerations, not to say of malicious falsehoods." [Church]. "The first edition is very rare." [Sabin].

FIRST EDITION. Howes P262 'b'. Church 1183. Sabin 61209.

\$2,000.00



Item No. 90

By a McClellan Defender

90. **Petersen, Fred'k A.:** MILITARY REVIEW OF THE CAMPAIGN IN VIRGINIA & MARYLAND, UNDER GENERALS JOHN C. FREMONT, N.P. BANKS, IRWIN MCDOWELL, FRANZ SIGEL, JOHN POPE, JAMES S. WADSWORTH, WM. H. HALLECK AND GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN. IN 1862 ... A CONTRIBUTION TO THE

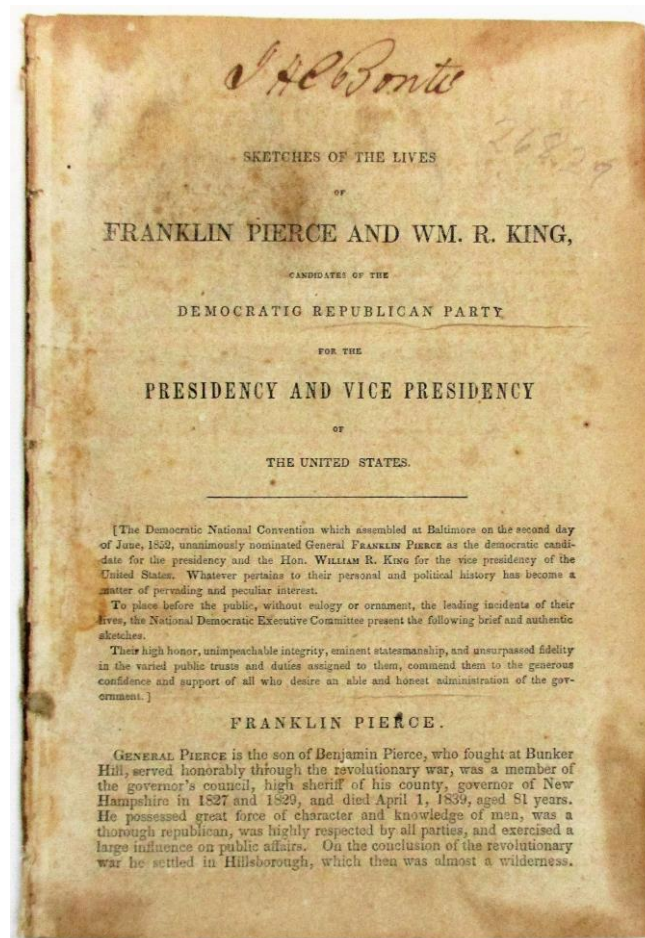
FUTURE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES. New York: Tousey, [1862]. 55pp, stitched in original printed wrappers [rubberstamp] with wrapper title [as issued]. Lightly foxed, Very Good.

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

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

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

\$275.00



Item No. 91

“Northern Man with Southern Principles”

91. [Pierce, Franklin]: SKETCHES OF THE LIVES OF FRANKLIN PIERCE AND WM. R. KING, CANDIDATES OF THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN PARTY FOR THE PRESIDENCY AND VICE PRESIDENCY OF THE UNITED STATES. [np: National Democratic Executive Committee, 1852]. 36pp, caption title [as issued]. Disbound, lightly tanned, else Very Good. Contemporary inscription, "From George H. Busby." Busby was a Democratic Congressman from Ohio when this campaign pamphlet was published.

By 1852 the Democratic Party faced mounting difficulty in fielding Presidential candidates acceptable to both North and South. The formula was to find a 'Northern man with

Southern principles'-- Lewis Cass in 1848, Franklin Pierce in 1852, and James Buchanan in 1856. The New Hampshire-born Pierce fit the bill: handsome, a Mexican War hero, sound on the slavery issue. His running mate, a North Carolina Democratic Senator, died a month after Inauguration Day.

FIRST EDITION. Miles 318. Sabin 62716n.

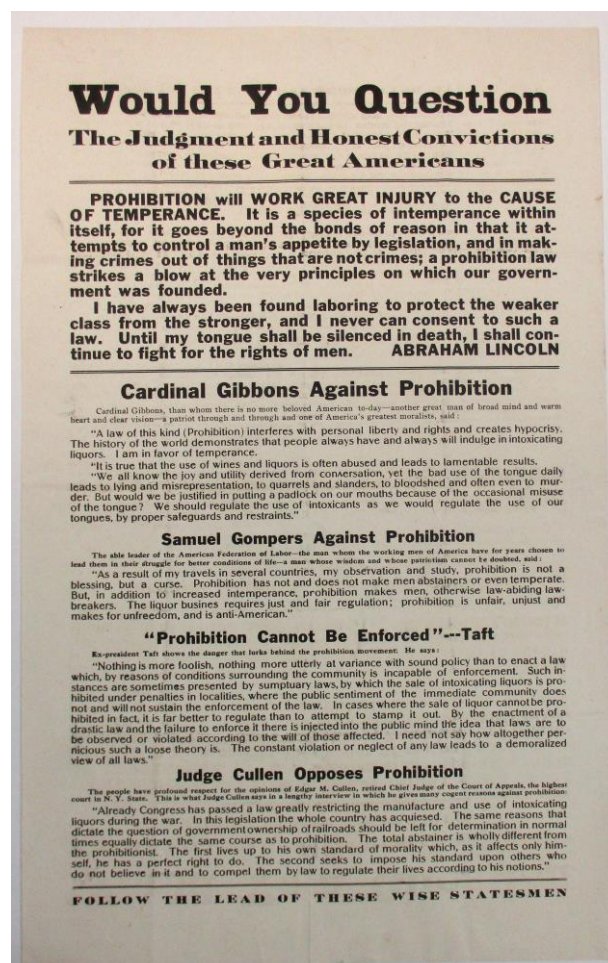
\$275.00

Great Americans Against Prohibition

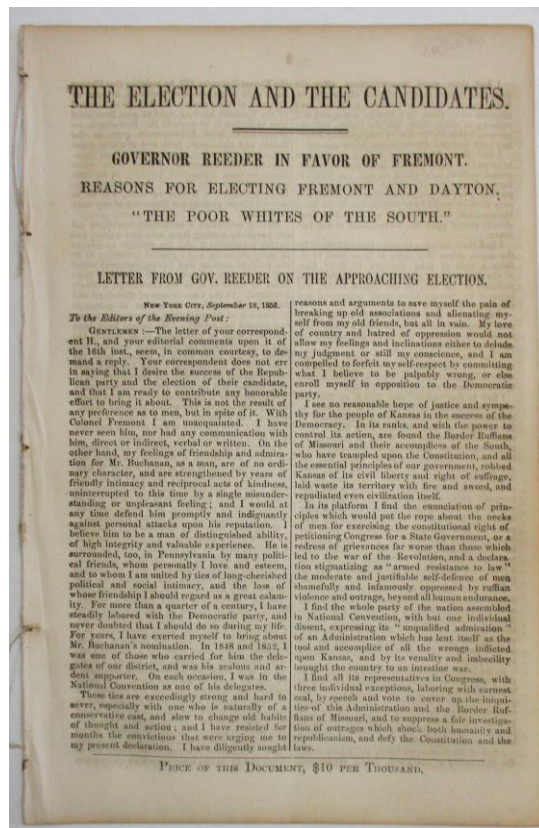
92. **[Prohibition]: WOULD YOU QUESTION THE JUDGMENT AND HONEST CONVICTIONS OF THESE GREAT AMERICANS. PROHIBITION WILL WORK GREAT INJURY TO THE CAUSE OF TEMPERANCE..** [np: c. 1915]. Folio Broadside, printed in a variety of type fonts. 9-1/2" x 15-1/4." Old folds, Very Good.

"PROHIBITION WILL WORK GREAT INJURY TO THE CAUSE OF TEMPERANCE. It is a species of intemperance within itself, for it goes beyond the bonds of reason in that it attempts to control a man's appetite by legislation, and in making crimes out of things that are not crimes..." So said Abraham Lincoln, according to this broadside. The "beloved American" Cardinal Gibbons agrees, as does Samuel Gompers. Ex-President Taft, whose term of office ended in 1913, warns that "Nothing is more foolish than to enact a law which is incapable of enforcement." The former Chief Judge of New York's highest Court, Edgar Cullen, who retired at the end of 1913, adds his seal of disapproval. Not located on OCLC as of December 2020.

\$350.00



Item No. 92



Item No. 93

**Pro-Slavery Men "Have Trampled Upon the Constitution."
An Important Democrat Supports Fremont**

93. **Reeder, Andrew H.:** THE ELECTION AND THE CANDIDATES. GOVERNOR REEDER IN FAVOR OF FREMONT. REASONS FOR ELECTING FREMONT AND DAYTON. "THE POOR WHITES OF THE SOUTH." LETTER FROM GOVERNOR REEDER ON THE APPROACHING ELECTION. [np: 1856] . 16pp, stitched, double columns. Caption title [as issued]. An ink institutional mark in margin. Very Good.

Former Governor of Kansas Territory, appointed by President Pierce, Reeder was soon disgusted by the pro-slavery faction's voting frauds. Estranged from Pierce, he actively supported the Republican Fremont in 1856. Writing from New York in September 1856 he says, after establishing his bona fides as a loyal Democrat, "Border Ruffians of Missouri and their accomplices of the South have trampled upon the Constitution, and all the essential principles of our government, robbed Kansas of its civil liberty and right of suffrage, laid waste its territory with fire and sword, and repudiated even civilization itself."

Also included in this piece are Reeder's speech in New Haven, in similar vein, and excerpts from Weston's 'Poor Whites of the South.'
Not in Sabin or Eberstadt. OCLC shows a number of institutional locations. \$250.00

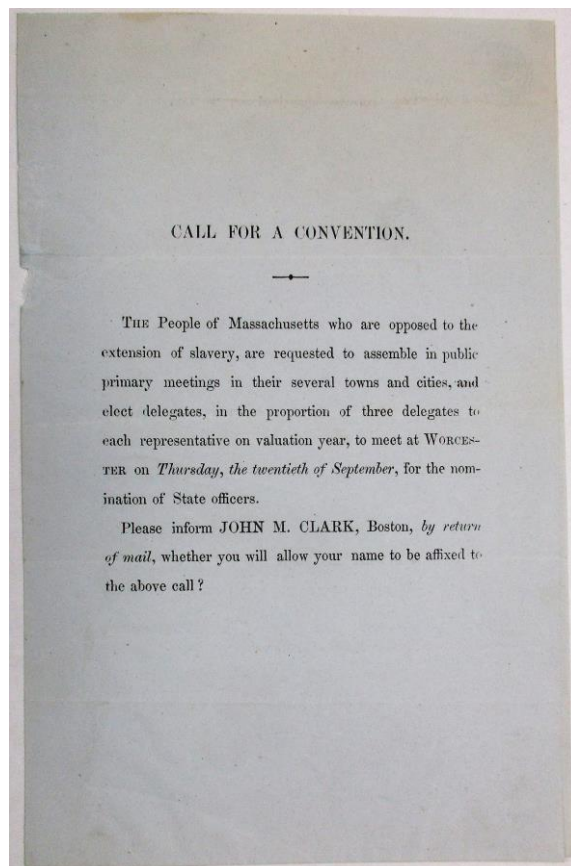
Birth of the Republican Party in Massachusetts

94. **[Republican Party in Massachusetts]:** CALL FOR A CONVENTION. | THE PEOPLE OF MASSACHUSETTS WHO ARE OPPOSED TO THE EXTENSION OF SLAVERY, ARE REQUESTED TO ASSEMBLE IN PUBLIC PRIMARY MEETINGS IN THEIR SEVERAL TOWNS AND CITIES, AND ELECT DELEGATES...TO MEET AT

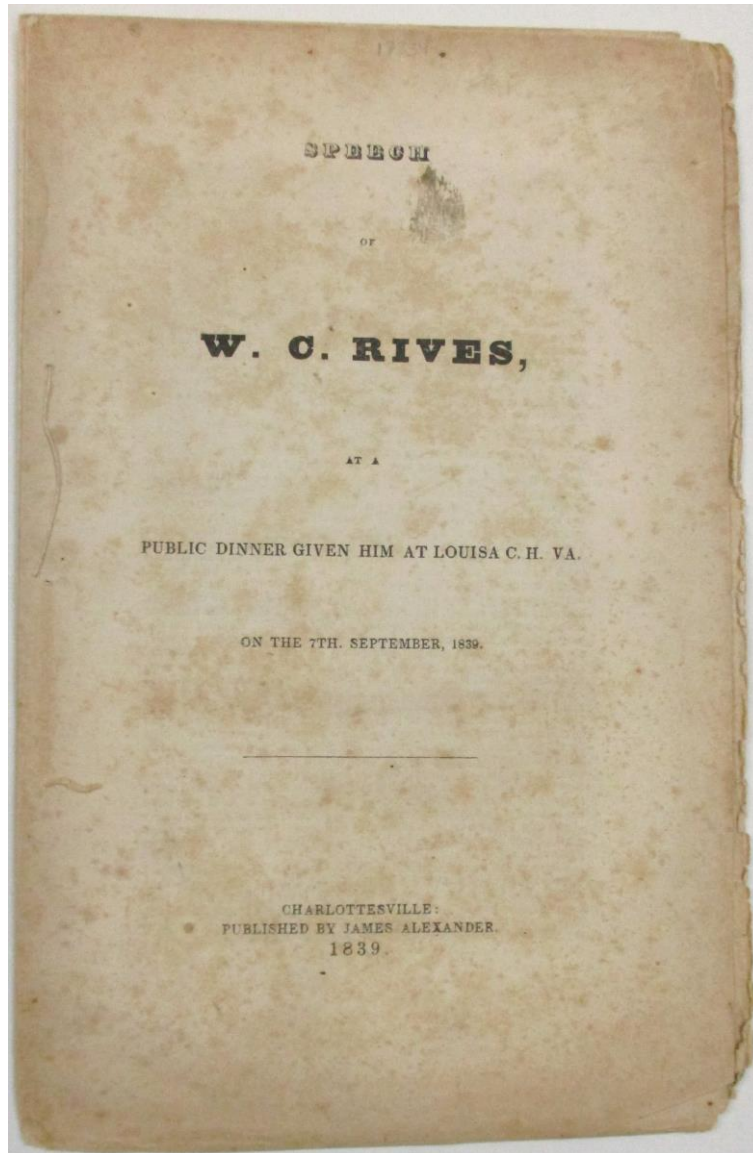
WORCESTER ON THURSDAY, THE TWENTIETH OF SEPTEMBER, FOR THE NOMINATION OF STATE OFFICERS. | PLEASE INFORM JOHN M. CLARK, BOSTON, BY RETURN OF MAIL, WHETHER YOU WILL ALLOW YOUR NAME TO BE AFFIXED TO THE ABOVE CALL? [Boston? 1855]. Single sheet, folded to 5" x 7-3/4", on pale blue paper, printed on the first page only. Short closed tear repaired expertly on blank verso [no loss] of page [1], remnant of old matting on final blank. Very Good.

This rare announcement records the beginnings of the Republican Party in Massachusetts. John M. Clark, Sheriff of Boston, was an organizer of the Convention. This Worcester Convention had been preceded by several unsuccessful efforts in 1854 and 1855 to fuse the bitterly rivalrous Massachusetts Know-Nothing and Free Soil Parties into a single anti-slavery movement. This Convention had better results.

The Convention "was arranged with committees from the Know-Nothing and Know-Something parties, and this time the nativists were simply invited to join in making arrangements for a joint convention at Worcester in September...The results of the fusion convention at Worcester on the twentieth of September turned out to be very pleasing to the 'pure' antislavery men. Whereas both the Whig and Know-Nothing state platforms of this year had gone only so far in their antislavery sentiment as to demand the restoration of the Missouri Compromise line, the Worcester convention staked claim to independent and advanced ground by declaring against any further slave states. The platform was also devoid of any nativist or 'reform' planks, the Know-Nothing element apparently temporarily acquiescing in these omissions..." [Duberman, 'Some Notes on the Beginnings of the Republican Party in Massachusetts.' 34 *New England Quarterly*, September 1961, pages 364-370].
Not located on OCLC or the AAS website as of January 2021. \$1,250.00



Item No. 94



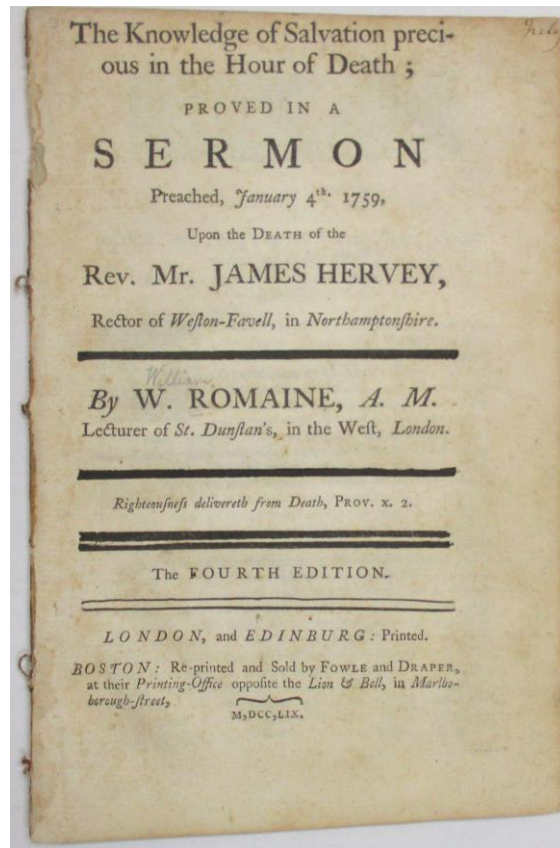
Item No. 95

95. **Rives, William Cabell:** SPEECH...AT A PUBLIC DINNER GIVEN HIM AT LOUISA C.H. VA. ON THE 7TH. SEPTEMBER, 1839. Charlottesville: James Alexander., 1839. 24pp, stitched but loosened, untrimmed and partly uncut, widely margined. Scattered foxing. Very Good.

This speech chronicles a crucial juncture in the career of the venerable Rives. He had been elected to the Senate as a Jacksonian. In 1839, his term expiring, he sought re-election but was caught in a squeeze: a powerful faction of Virginia Whigs, led by John Tyler, opposed him for his substantial support of Jacksonian policies; and Democrats, angered by Rives's opposition to the Specie Circular and President Van Buren's Sub-Treasury system, denounced him as a turncoat.

In defending his record and principled consistency, Rives thus began his gravitation toward the Whigs, many of whom-- with Henry Clay's gentle advocacy-- deserted Tyler in Rives's favor. Everyone went away happy: Rives was re-elected, and Tyler was nominated for the Vice-Presidency, succeeding to the Presidency upon the death of Harrison.

FIRST EDITION. Haynes 15765. AI 58242 [5]. Not in Eberstadt or Swem. \$250.00



Item No. 96

96. **Romaine, W[illiam]:** THE KNOWLEDGE OF SALVATION PRECIOUS IN THE HOUR OF DEATH; PROVED IN A SERMON PREACHED, JANUARY 4TH. 1759, UPON THE DEATH OF THE REV. MR. JAMES HERVEY, RECTOR OF WESTON-FAVELL, IN NORTHAMPTONSHIRE. Boston: 1759. 28pp, but lacking the half title. Disbound, lightly worn and foxed. Good+.

The first American edition of this popular sermon, originally printed in London and Edinburgh, and styled here as the fourth edition. A footnote to the text lists Hervey's published writings.

Evans 8484. ESTC W13077.

\$250.00

An Interesting TR Archive

97. **Roosevelt, Theodore:** ARCHIVE OF THIRTEEN PRESS PHOTOGRAPHS OF THEODORE ROOSEVELT, DURING HIS PRESIDENCY AND POST-PRESIDENCY. Various dimensions, from 3-3/4" x 4-1/2" to 8" x 10-1/4." With frequent captions or notes on the blank verso identifying the location and time, or notes at the base of the photograph. Frequently with the logo of Underwood & Underwood, press photographers of the day. Occasional minor corner or edge wear. Very Good.

Four of the smaller photographs depict the dedication ceremonies of the McKinley Memorial Association, which "was established soon after McKinley's assassination. It raised funds, chose a site, and began construction in 1905. The dedication ceremonies took place on

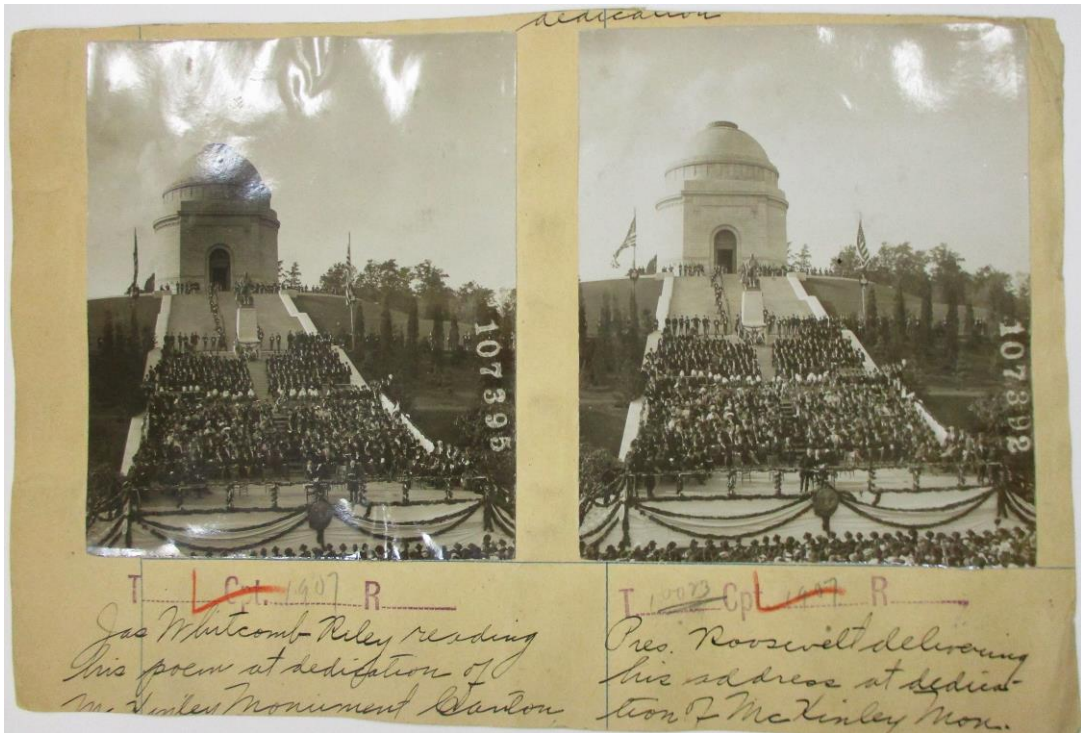
September 30, 1907; President Theodore Roosevelt came to Canton to attend" [web site of the McKinley National Memorial]. Captions in ink manuscript explain the photos: "Pres. Roosevelt delivering his address at dedication of McKinley Mon"; "Jas. Whitcomb Riley reading his poem at dedication McKinley Monument Canton"; "Presidential procession moving toward McKinley Monument, Canton, Ohio"; "Dedication of McKinley Mon.," photograph of the audience with Secretary Garfield, Vice President Fairbanks, and several others [their names clipped from the manuscript notes].

Two others show him campaigning before a crowd, date unknown. Another shows him in 1906 "delivering his notable address at the new Armory, Naval Academy," the Underwood caption identifying several other notables at the dais. An Underwood photo, undated, depicts him from the rear, aboard ship in formal dress and tipping his hat.

Another depicts TR "On return from South America May 19, 1914." Then, another shows him "Off to Attend Wedding in Madrid of His Son Kermit," 1914. Two others, undated, are frontal photographs. One of the larger ones shows him sitting, "In Court | Barnes Trial (?)." Barnes, New York State Republican Chairman, sued TR in 1915 for libel after Roosevelt charged he was corrupt. \$3,000.00



Item No. 97 [photos have some glare]



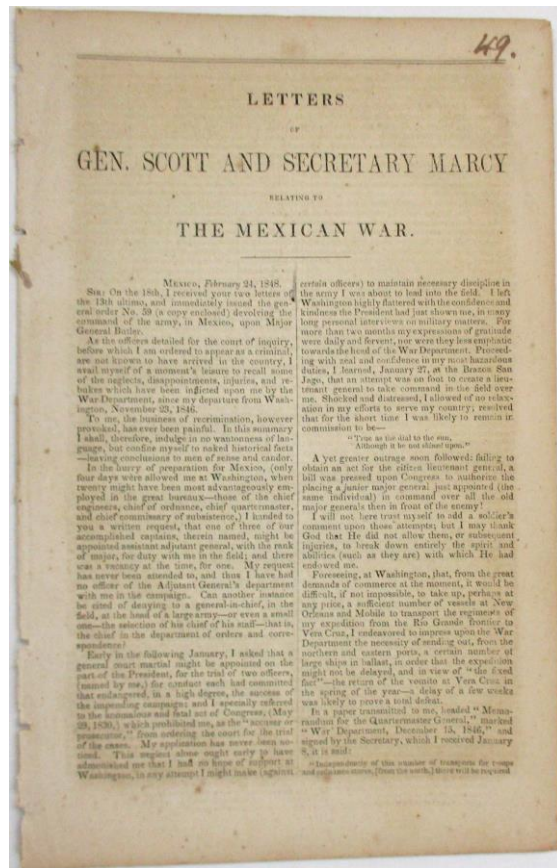
Item No. 97



Item No. 98

98. **Roosevelt, Theodore:** SIGNED PHOTOGRAPH OF FORMER PRESIDENT THEODORE ROOSEVELT AND HIS FRIEND AND FISHING BUDDY RUSSELL J. COLES ON A DEVIL FISH HARPOONING EXPEDITION OFF THE COAST OF FLORIDA, 16 MARCH 1917. 7-1/2" x 9-1/2." Roosevelt and Coles, nearly full length, standing together in their fishing outfits. "File Copy. Do Not Remove" embossed stamp. Verso with printed endorsement of Underwood & Underwood. Very Good.

The photograph, on file at the Library of Congress [without the autographs], depicts the two apparently satisfied fishermen. Each man has signed his name across his white-shirted chest. 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 in 1887; in 1910 it entered the field of news photography, and was active until the 1940s. \$3,500.00

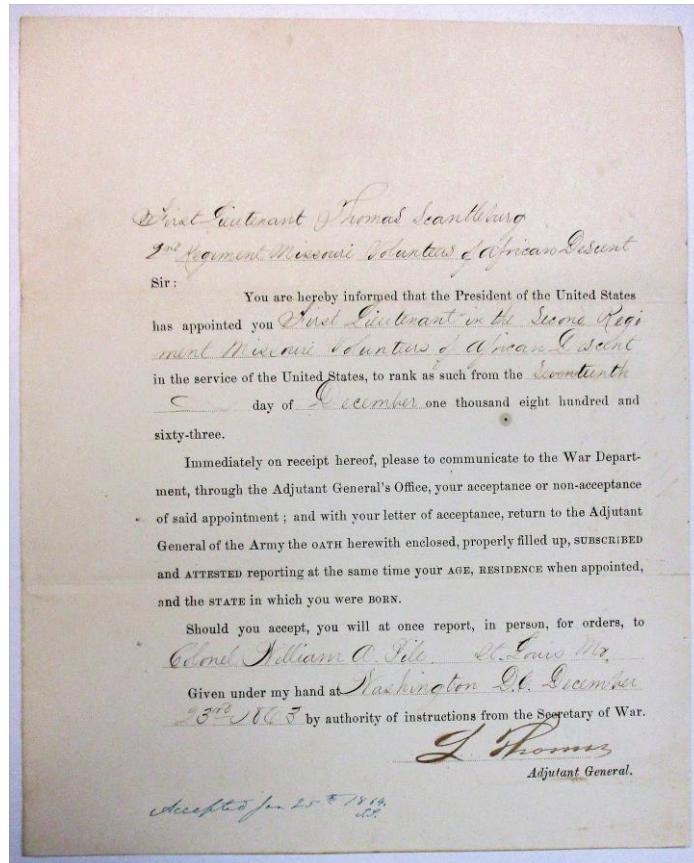


Item No. 99

General Scott a Vain, Perennial Office-Seeker

99. **[Scott, Winfield]:** LETTERS OF GEN. SCOTT AND SECRETARY MARCY RELATING TO THE MEXICAN WAR. [Washington: 1848]. 16pp, caption title [as issued], printed in double columns. Disbound, Very Good.

A Democratic publication designed to discredit the Mexican War service of the Whig Winfield Scott, and to thwart his budding presidential ambitions. He is here portrayed as a vain and incompetent commander concerned only with his place in history, and absorbed in conflict with President Polk, his commander in chief. He is reportedly "shocked and distressed...that an attempt was on foot to create a lieutenant general to take command in the field over me." Haferkorn 61. \$250.00



Item No. 100

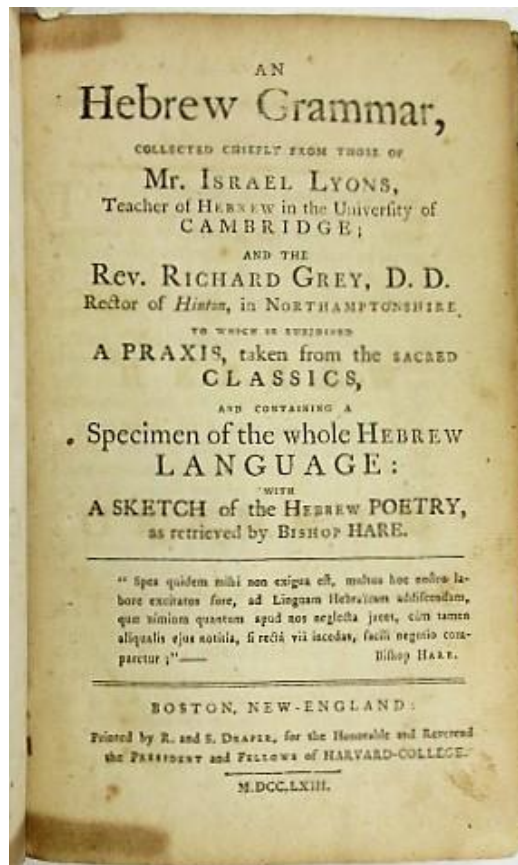
**Appointment as Officer of Missouri Colored Troops:
They Contributed to the Founding of Lincoln University**

100. [Second Regiment of Missouri Volunteers of African Descent]: FIRST LIEUTENANT THOMAS SCANTLEBURY 2ND REGIMENT MISSOURI VOLUNTEERS OF AFRICAN DESCENT. SIR: YOU ARE HEREBY INFORMED THAT THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES HAS APPOINTED YOU FIRST LIEUTENANT IN THE SECOND REGIMENT MISSOURI VOLUNTEERS OF AFRICAN DESCENT IN THE SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES, TO RANK AS SUCH FROM THE SEVENTEENTH DAY OF DECEMBER ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND SIXTY-THREE... GIVEN UNDER MY HAND AT WASHINGTON D.C. DECEMBER 23D 1863 BY AUTHORITY OF INSTRUCTIONS FROM THE SECRETARY OF WAR. [signed] L. THOMAS ADJUTANT GENERAL. Washington: 1863. Broadsheet, 8" x 10." Docketed in ink manuscript on blank verso. Printed document, completed in neat ink manuscript and signed at the end in ink by L[orenzo] Thomas as Adjutant General. Very Good, with the usual old folds.

Thomas Scantlebury [1835-1864], born in New York City, moved with his family to Minnesota. They were among the founders of the village of New Auburn. Thomas was appointed its first postmaster in 1857. He enlisted with Company H, 7th Regiment of Minnesota Infantry on August 14, 1862, at Henderson, for a period of three years, and was involved in several engagements from their enlistment through their transfer to Missouri in October, 1863.

On March 11, 1864, Scantlebury's 2nd Missouri was organized into the 65th Regiment of U.S. Colored Infantry and assigned to garrison duty. Many soldiers in the 65th and the 62nd U.S.C.T were taught to read during the War. These two units pooled their money to help fund

the establishment of Lincoln University in Missouri. More than a third of those enlisted with the 65th died from diseases caused by poor sanitary conditions and malnutrition. Scantlebury met this fate on August 1, 1864, on a hospital boat on the Mississippi River after contracting dysentery while serving with his unit in Louisiana. ["Thomas Scantlebury and Family" Papers, Minnesota Historical Society website; notations from Muster Roll of Captain Chancy B. Wilkinson's Company H, 7th Missouri Regiment, dated February 28, 1865, accessed at Ancestry; Upham: MINNESOTA GEOGRAPHIC NAMES: THEIR ORIGIN AND HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE, VOL. 17, p. 456.] \$600.00



Item No. 101

Second Hebrew Grammar Printed in America

101. [Sewall, Stephen]: AN HEBREW GRAMMAR, COLLECTED CHIEFLY FROM THOSE OF MR. ISRAEL LYONS, TEACHER OF HEBREW IN THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE; AND THE REV. RICHARD GREY, D.D. RECTOR OF HINTON, IN NORTHAMPTONSHIRE; TO WHICH IS SUBJOINED A PRAXIS, TAKEN FROM THE SACRED CLASSICS, AND CONTAINING A SPECIMEN OF THE WHOLE HEBREW LANGUAGE: WITH A SKETCH OF THE HEBREW POETRY, AS RETRIEVED BY BISHOP HARE. Boston, New-England: Printed by R. and S. Draper, for the Honourable and Reverend the President and Fellows of Harvard-College, 1763. [2], v, [1], 83, [1 blank] pp, with the half title. Original marbled paper over boards, rebaced in calf with modern gilt-lettered spine label on red morocco. Scattered light foxing and toning, lacks front free endpaper. Very Good, with much Hebrew text.

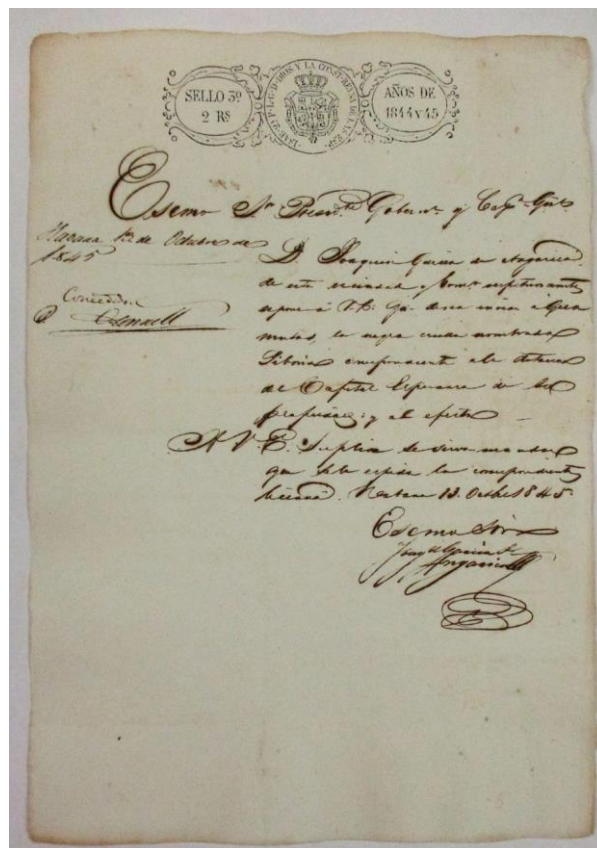
The second Hebrew grammar printed in America. Rosenbach says, "The Hebrew types used in its printing were destroyed by fire in January, 1764." Stephen Sewall (1734-1804), a

graduate of Harvard College, replaced his teacher Judah Monis-- the author of the first Hebrew grammar printed in America-- in teaching Hebrew at Harvard in 1761. From 1764 to 1785 he served as Hancock professor of Hebrew and other Oriental languages.

Josiah Quincy, in 'The History of Harvard College', writes, "Professor Sewall was the most distinguished classical scholar, at that period, among the alumni of the seminary, and, considering his opportunities, his knowledge of Oriental language was extensive." John Quincy Adams wrote to John Adams on 21 May 1786, "He [Sewall] was obliged to resign, because, it was said he was addicted to drinking. He most sacredly declared, at the Time, that the accusation was false."

FIRST EDITION. Evans 9514. Rosenbach 43. Goldman, Hebrew Printing in America 172.

\$2,500.00

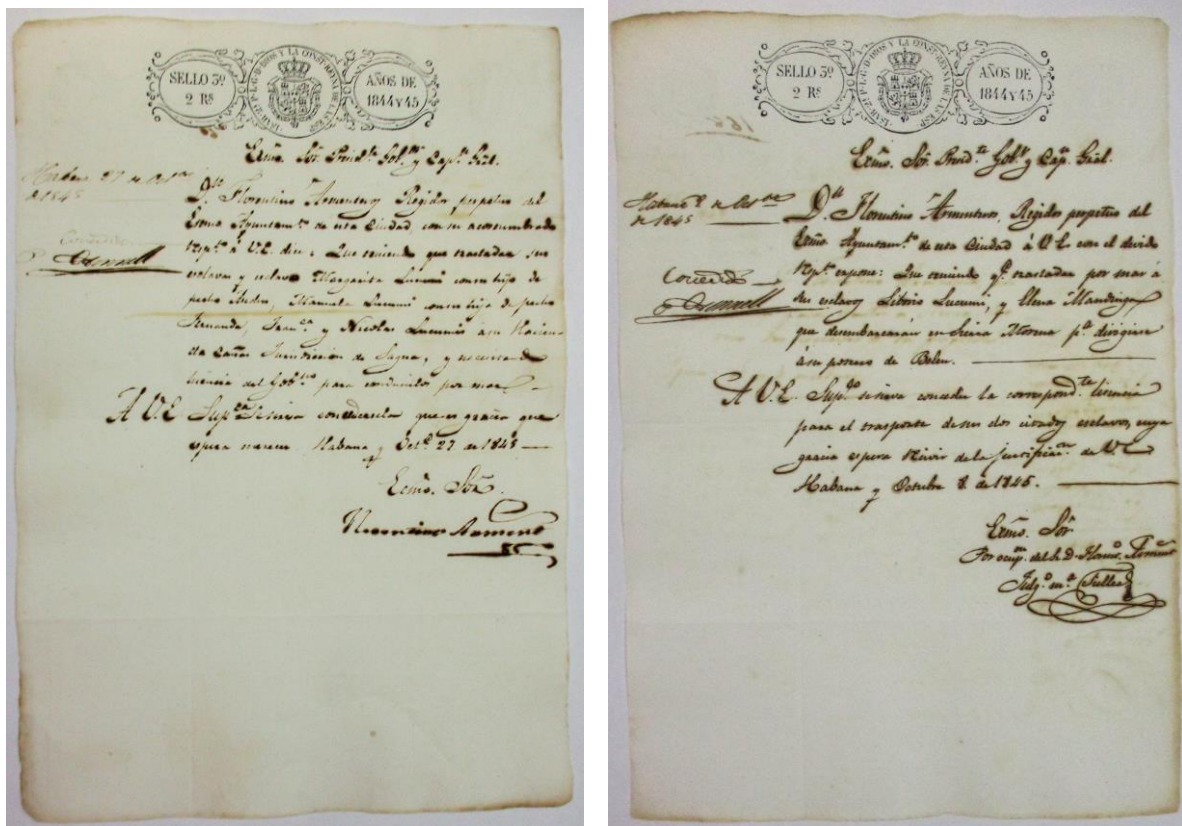


Item No. 102

102. **[Slavery in Cuba]:** THREE MANUSCRIPT PASSPORT DOCUMENTS, SIGNED BY CAPTAIN GENERAL AND FUTURE SPANISH PRIME MINISTER LEOPOLDO O'DONNELL Y JORRIS, 1ST DUKE OF TETUAN, APPROVING THE MOVEMENT OF CUBAN SLAVES. Havana: 1845. Each document 8-1/2" x 12-1/2," entirely in ink manuscript with decorative official printed ornamentation at head of each, and signature "O'Donnell" in the left margins. Some toning and a few holes not affecting text. Good+.

Leopoldo O'Donnell y Jorris, 1st Duke of Tetuan (1809-1867) was a Spaniard of Irish ancestry from Tenerife. He went to Cuba as Captain General in 1843 and later served three separate stints as prime minister of Spain. He approved each of these requests for travel. The named Cuban Slaves are of "Lucumi" ancestry, originally from the Yoruba tribes of Benin and Nigeria. The documents, all dated in October 1845, refer to the slaves Joaquin Garcia de Angarica and Florentino Armenteroy Regidor.

These requests were made to transfer the slave from one hacienda to another for work purposes. \$1,000.00



Item No. 102

Why Quakers Refused to Light Candles after Cornwallis's Surrender

103. [Society of Friends]: TO THE PRESIDENT AND EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF PENNSYLVANIA, AND OTHERS WHOM IT MAY CONCERN; THE FOLLOWING REPRESENTATION ON BEHALF OF THE PEOPLE CALLED QUAKERS, SHEWETH, THAT THE OUTRAGES AND VIOLENCES COMMITTED... [Philadelphia: Printed by Francis Bailey? 1781]. Folio. 3, [1 blank] pp. Folded to 7-1/4" x 11-1/4". Untrimmed, light foxing and minor wear, Very Good. Signed and dated at the bottom of page 3 in type, "on behalf of a meeting of the Representatives of the said People, held in Philadelphia, the 22d day of the 11th month, 1781. By John Drinker, Clerk".

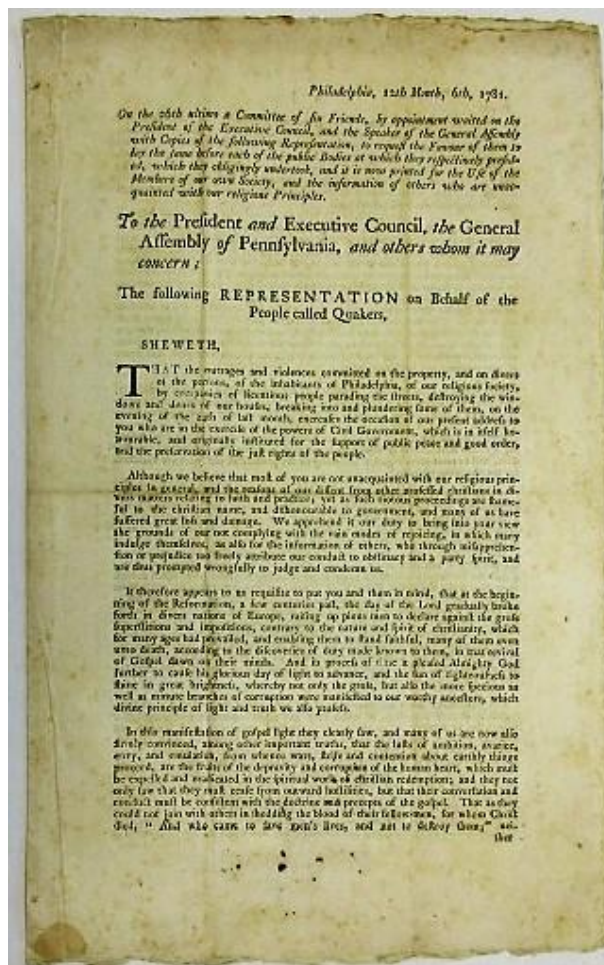
Retaliating for Quakers' refusal to celebrate the victory of American arms at Yorktown, a Philadelphia mob went on the rampage. Quakers suffered "outrages and violences on the property, and on divers of the persons of the inhabitants of Philadelphia, of our religious society, by companies of licentious people parading the streets, destroying the windows and doors of our houses, breaking into and plundering some of them, on the evening of the 24th of last month."

When Pennsylvania received word of Cornwallis's surrender at Yorktown, the Pennsylvania Executive Council proclaimed a "general illumination" for the night of October 24. "Patriots thus were to place candles in their windows to commemorate the final victory of American Revolutionary arms" [Peter Kafer, 'Charles Brockden Brown and Revolutionary

Philadelphia,' 116 PA Magazine of History and Biography 467, 471 (October 1992)]. Quakers, however, could not do so: they believed, as a fundamental religious principle, that, "as they could not fight with the fighters, neither could they triumph with the conquerors." Their refusal fueled the mob. "For as masses of celebrating Revolutionaries roamed the streets, NOT to light a candle on this special night was to risk losing one's house to a mob's pickaxes and iron bars" [Kafer, page 472].

This Address explains Quaker principles; and reminds Pennsylvanians of the Quaker founding of Pennsylvania, "the mildness and liberal temper of its government," and the contributions that Quakers have made to public life. A second edition was published in Providence, probably in 1782.

FIRST EDITION. Evans 17166. Hildeburn 4164. NAIP w005778 [6]. \$3,000.00



Item No. 103

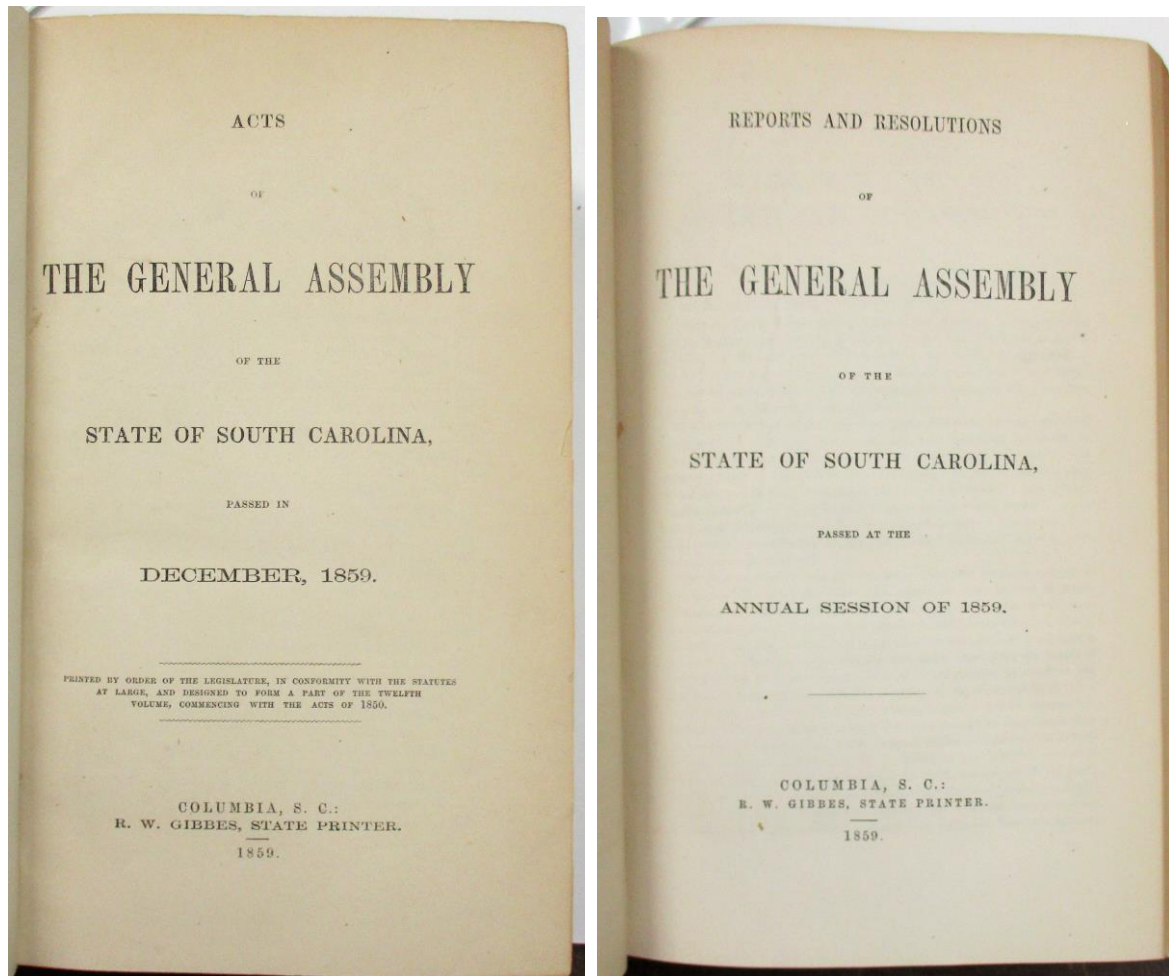
**Eager to Secede From a Nation of "Pirates, Savages, Assassins and Traitors,"
After John Brown's "Treason, Murder, and Robbery"**

104. **South Carolina: ACTS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, PASSED IN DECEMBER, 1859.** Columbia, S.C.: R.W. Gibbes, State Printer, 1859. vi, [2 blanks, 745-835, [1 blank], ix, [1 blank], xx pp. Bound with the following documents, in modern tan buckram, all in excellent condition, all with detailed Indexes. Near Fine.

REPORTS AND RESOLUTIONS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, PASSED AT THE ANNUAL SESSION OF 1859. Columbia: Gibbes. 1859. 598 pp.

JOURNAL OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA: BEING THE SESSION OF 1859. Columbia: Gibbes. 1859. 325, [3] pp.

JOURNAL OF THE SENATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA: BEING THE ANNUAL SESSION OF 1859. Columbia: Gibbes. 1859. 208 pp.

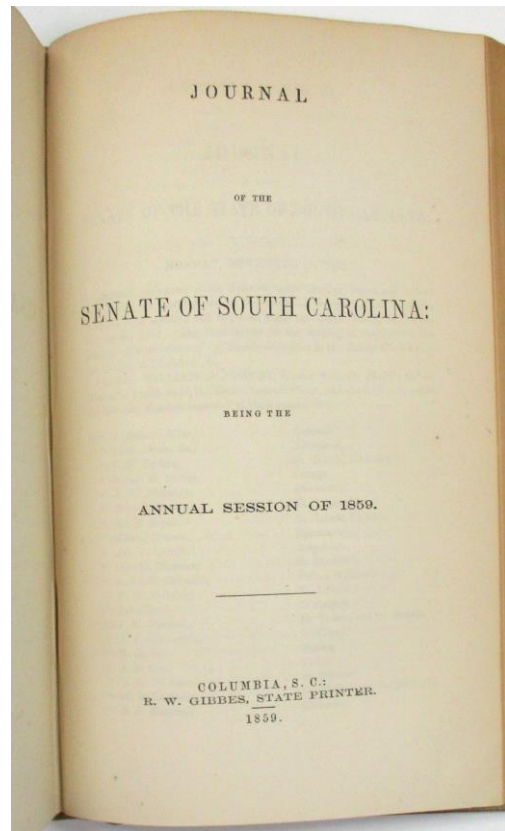
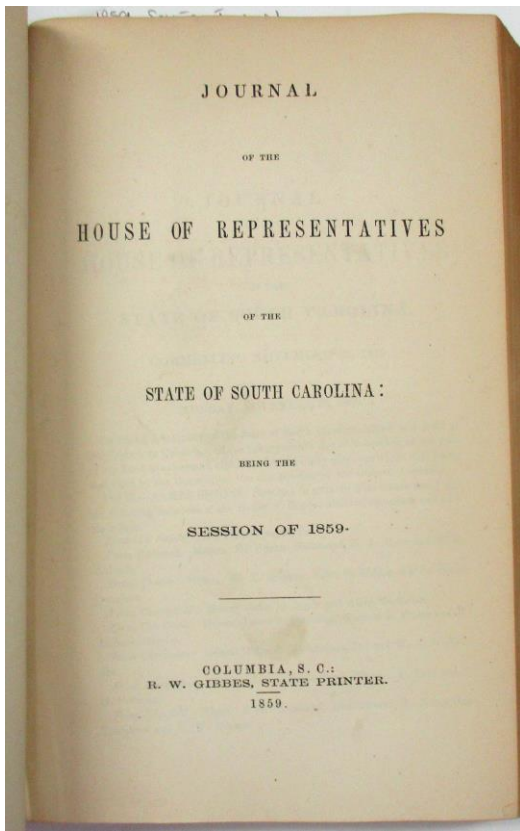


Item No. 104

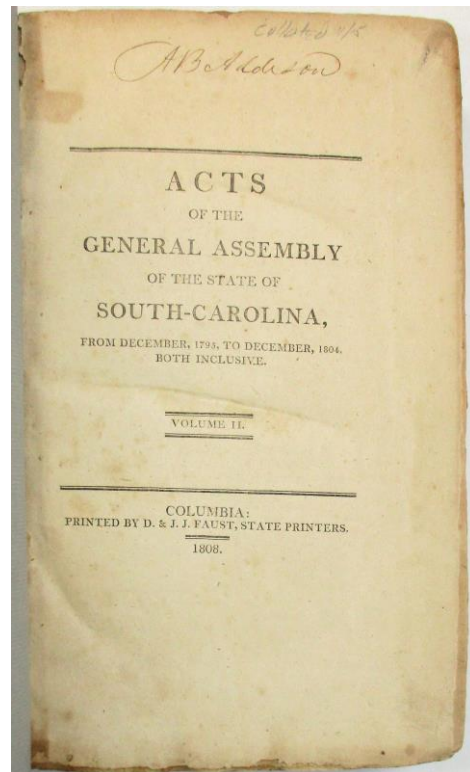
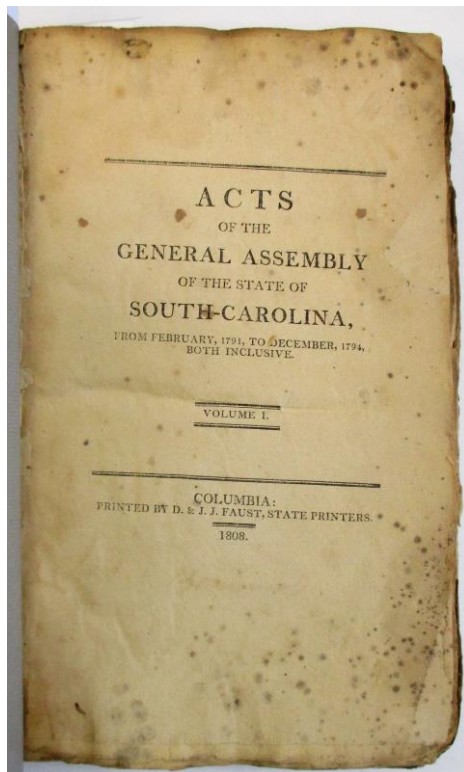
Among its other notable accomplishments, the General Assembly levied an annual tax of two dollars "upon every dog kept by any free negro, or other free person of color." It created a crime to publish or distribute any document "calculated to disaffect any slave or slaves in this State." Reports publish statistical data on births, marriages, and deaths by race and District. Resolutions affirm the right of secession and urge immediate action to secede with her "Southern sisters."

The Journals are filled with bellicose proclamations and resolutions condemning abolitionists, their enablers, Black Republicans, and the North generally. The House Journal for Friday, December 2, the day of John Brown's execution in Virginia, records the House's "inexpressible scorn and contempt at the infamous hypocritical sympathy expressed by a portion of the Northern people for the recent attempted insurrection at Harper's Ferry, headed by a notorious horse thief, assassin and traitor, whom they have audaciously eulogized as a

Christian martyr in his treason, murder and robbery." South Carolina doubts that "it can continue united in the same government with a people whose social and moral tone characterize them as a nation of pirates, savages, assassins and traitors." \$1,000.00



Item No. 104

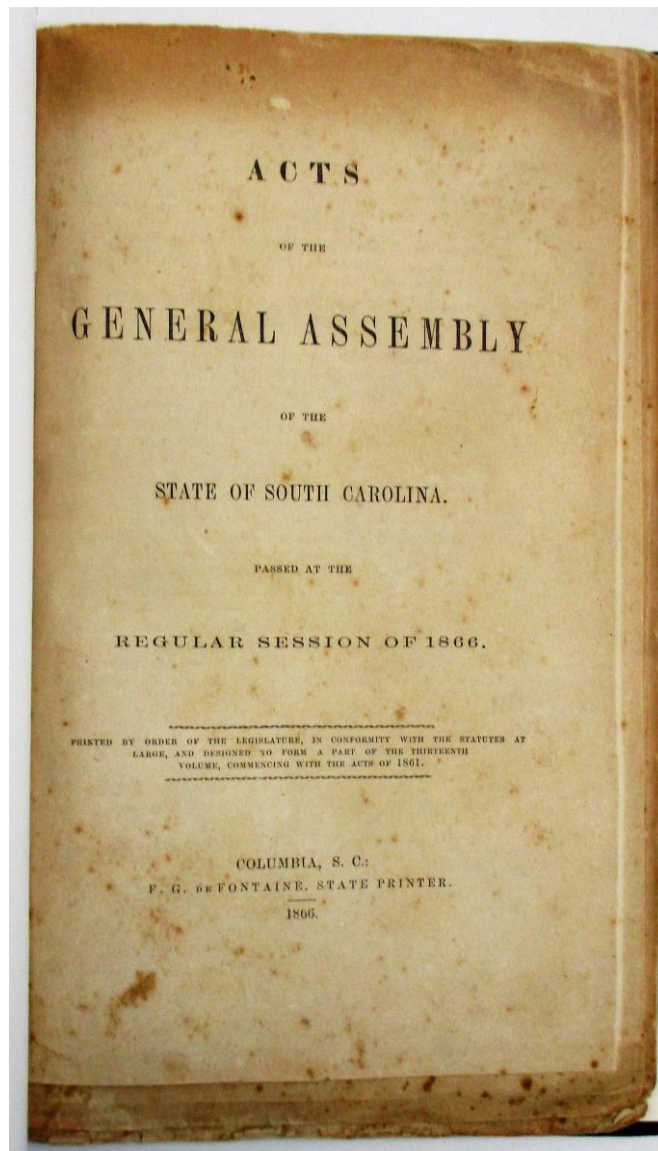


Item No. 105

105. **South Carolina:** ACTS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF SOUTH-CAROLINA, FROM FEBRUARY, 1791, TO DECEMBER, 1794, BOTH INCLUSIVE. VOLUME I.

[with] ACTS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF SOUTH-CAROLINA, FROM DECEMBER, 1795, TO DECEMBER, 1804, BOTH INCLUSIVE. VOLUME II. Columbia: Printed by D. & J.J. Faust, State Printers, 1808. Volume I: [82], 394, [9]; Volume II: 567, [1 blank], [13] pp. First @80+ pages of volume I [the Index] heavily spotted. Each volume is untrimmed, generously margined, occasional worming of blank outer margins. Except as noted, Good+ in modern cloth, with gilt-lettered red morocco spine labels.

A detailed record of South Carolina laws from 1791 to 1804, with helpful indexes and Tables of Acts. South Carolina's early Statehood Slave Codes heavily regulate the activities and movements of slaves and Free Negroes.
I Turnbull 438. Sabin 87683. AI 16222. \$500.00



Item No. 106



Item No. 106

The Legal History of South Carolina's Reconstruction

106. **[South Carolina in Reconstruction]: ACTS AND LAWS OF THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA DURING ITS POST-WAR RECONSTRUCTION, 1866-1878.** Columbia: 1866-1878. Various bindings [some sheep, some later buckram], usual institutional marks. Condition of bindings varies, with several covers detached. Text normally clean and Very Good. The books include:

- a. ACTS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA. PASSED AT THE REGULAR SESSION OF 1866. Columbia: 1866. viii, 395-514, xiv, xii pp.
- b. ACTS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY... PASSED AT THE SPECIAL SESSION OF 1868. Columbia: 1868. [2], 151, [2 blanks], 6 [Joint Resolutions], 4 [Index] pp.

[Bound with]: ACTS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY... PASSED AT THE REGULAR SESSION OF 1868-1869. Columbia: 1869. viii, 169-293, [2 blanks], 6 pp. Very Good

[Bound with]: ACTS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY... PASSED AT THE REGULAR SESSION OF 1869- '70. PART I. Columbia: 1870. vii, [1 blank], 295-528, 18 pp. Very Good.

c. ACTS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY... PASSED AT THE REGULAR SESSION OF 1870-'71. Columbia: 1871. viii, 529-710, [2], 13, [1 blank] pp.

d. ACTS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY... PASSED AT THE REGULAR SESSION OF 1871-'72. Columbia: 1872. xiv, 296, 24 pp.

e. ACTS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY... PASSED AT THE REGULAR SESSION OF 1872-'73. Columbia: 1873. xv, 297-478, 23 pp. Except as noted Very Good

f. ACTS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY...PASSED AT THE SPECIAL SESSION OF 1873 AND THE REGULAR SESSION OF 1873-'74.

Columbia: 1874. xxii, [2 blanks], 479-820, 24 pp.

g. ACTS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY PASSED AT THE REGULAR SESSION OF 1874-75. Columbia, S.C.: Republican Printing Company. 1875. xvi [List of Acts and Resolutions], [821]-1026, 18 [Index to the Acts and Resolutions] pp.

h. ACTS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY PASSED AT THE REGULAR SESSION OF 1875-76. Columbia, S.C.: Republican Printing Company. 1876. xviii [List of Acts and Resolutions], 222, 23 [Index to the Acts and Resolutions] pp.

i. ACTS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY PASSED AT THE REGULAR SESSION OF 1876-77. Columbia, S.C.: Republican Printing Company. 1877. [1-List of Acts and Resolutions], [223]-238, 2 [Index to the Acts and Resolutions] pp.

j. ACTS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, PASSED AT THE EXTRA SESSION OF 1877. Columbia, S.C.: Calvo and Patton. 1877. xv [List of Acts and Resolutions], [223]-322, 47 [Index to the Acts and Resolutions] pp.

k. ACTS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, PASSED AT THE REGULAR SESSION OF 1877-78. Columbia, S.C.: Calvo and Patton. 1878. xlv [List of Acts and Resolutions], [323]-681, 83 [Index to the Acts and Resolutions] pp.

l. ACTS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, PASSED AT THE REGULAR SESSION OF 1878. Columbia, S.C.: Calvo and Patton. 1878. xxiii, [List of Acts and Resolutions], [683]-842, 26 [Index to the Acts and Resolutions] pp.

\$1,250.00

Justice Stone's Personal Letter to a Friend

107. **Stone, Harlan Fiske, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court: AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED, 30 DECEMBER 1936, TO HIS FRIEND EDWARD LAROCQUE TINKER, REGARDING HIS SLOW RECOVERY FROM A MEDICAL CRISIS, WRITTEN FROM SEA ISLAND, GEORGIA, IN INK MANUSCRIPT.** Single leaf, written in ink on recto and verso. First page with engraved illustration and printed letterhead of "The Cloister | Sea Island, Georgia." Stone has crossed out "The Cloister" and written above it "Cottage 71." Signed in ink "Harlan F. Stone" at bottom of the verso. Very Good.

"Dear Tinker | It was good to have your letter which followed us when we came here a week ago Sunday. They took me to the train in a wheelchair but now thanks to the balmy climate I am

walking... I walked two miles. We shall unwind probably until late Jan and then return to my sadly interrupted job.

"Sorry you could not make your trip to Pasadena. It would have been a pleasant change for you both. I enjoyed your tale of Mr. Pal and Shaw. Have you heard of the elderly spinster who attended a party when each guest was to dress so as to indicate the title of a book. Across her lower front was a placard ----- [?]. The answer of course was It Cant Happen Here. Our best regards to you and Frances. Let us hope that the new year will be a better one for all of us and that we shall meet soon.

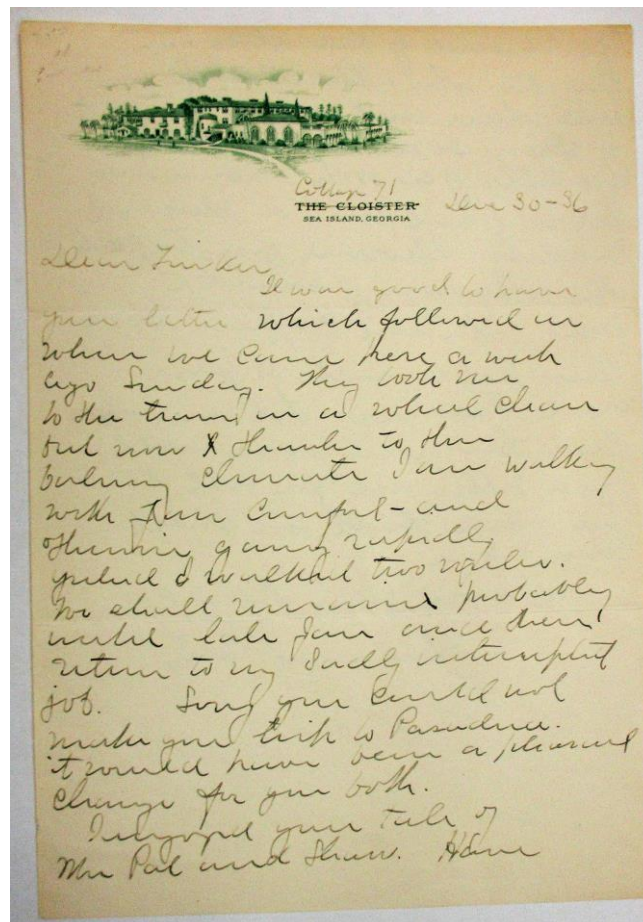
"As ever your friend
Harlan F. Stone"

Harlan Fiske Stone [1872-1946] was appointed to the Supreme Court as an Associate Justice by Calvin Coolidge, and served as such from 1925 to 1941, when Franklin Roosevelt appointed him Chief Justice, a position he occupied until his death in 1946. Stone had been ill sometime around December, 1936, and had traveled to Sea Island, Georgia, to recuperate. A report in January 30, 1937, stated that he had returned to Washington, fully recovered.

His correspondent was Edward Larocque Tinker [1881-1968], a writer concentrating on Latin American culture. Both men were graduates of Columbia Law School, Stone in 1898 and Tinker in 1902. After Stone graduated, the school asked him to remain as a teacher; he did so while maintaining a private law firm. In 1910, the law school named Stone its Dean, a position he held for fourteen years. Tinker likely knew Stone both as a student and fellow teacher. "It Can't Happen Here," mentioned in this Letter, refers to the 1935 novel by Sinclair Lewis.

["Harlan Fiske Stone Society", website of Columbia Law School.]

\$350.00



Item No. 107

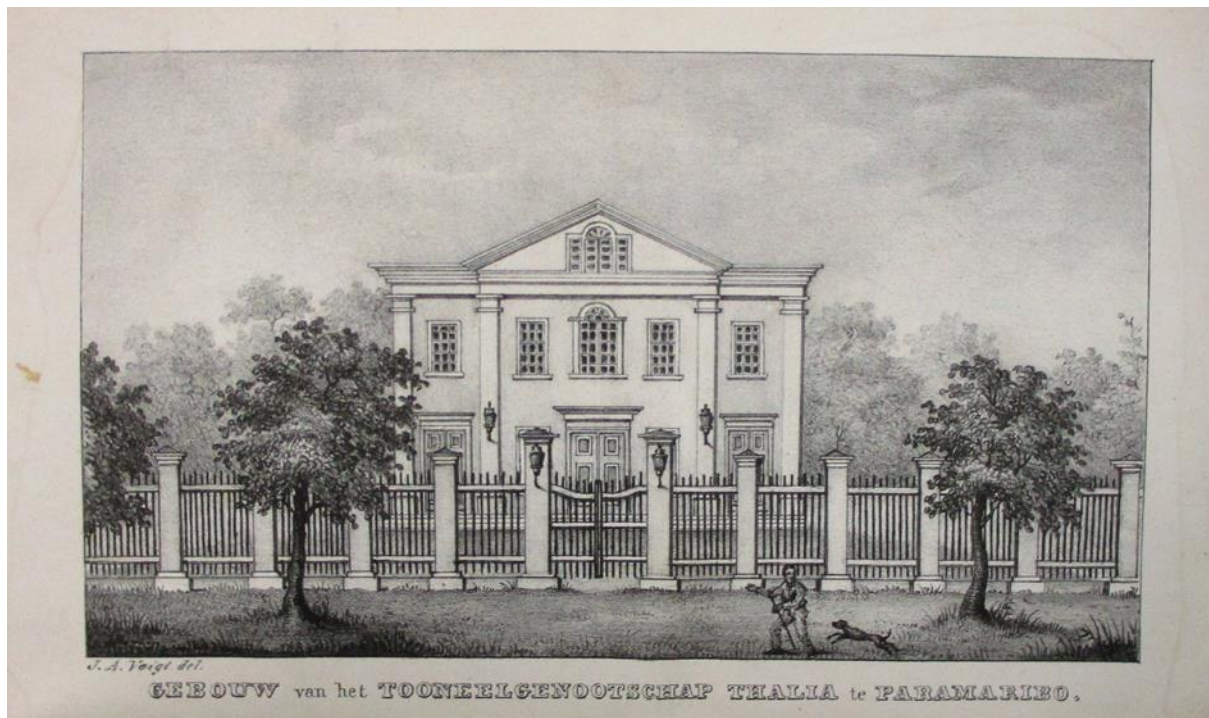
**A Detailed Almanac Description of Slavery in Surinam, and the
Life of its Ashkenazic and Sephardic Jews**

108. **[Surinam]:** SURINAAMSCHE ALMANAK VOOR HET JAAR 1841. [Amsterdam: 1840]. [4], LI, [1 blank], 287, [5] pp, including half title, frontis engraving, extra-illustrated title page. Original paper over boards [light spine wear]. Small institutional rubberstamp on front pastedown. Very Good.

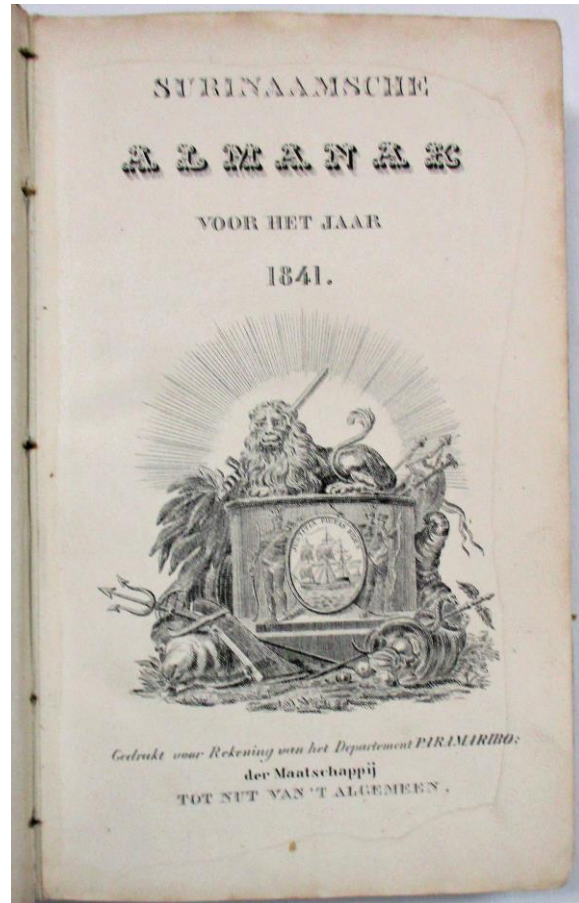
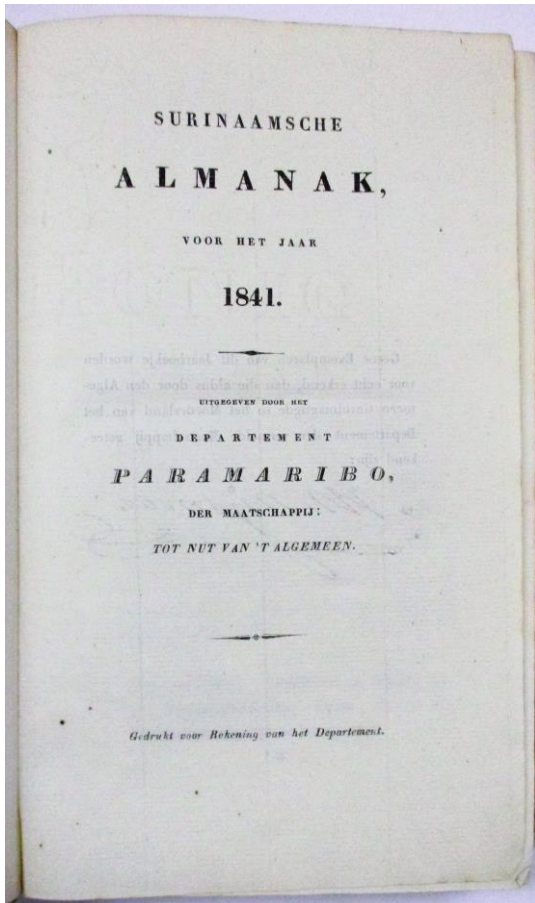
A rare Almanac, significant for its voluminous information about Slavery, plantations, and the thriving Jewish community in this plantation colony of The Netherlands, located on the north coast of South America. "Until the mid-19th century, slaves, mostly from the west coast of Africa, constituted the majority of the population. The small European population was mainly of Dutch origin but also included others from France, Germany, and Great Britain, as well as a Jewish community, which had arrived largely from Portugal, Spain, and Italy via Brazil" [Encyclopedia Britannica]. The Dutch abolished slavery there on July 1, 1863.

The Almanac reports detailed information on trade, local government, Sugar Plantations including those owned by Jews, and other aspects of Jewish life in this remote locale. Prominent Jewish families of Surinam are noted: de Pina, de Meza, de Mesquita, de Vries, de la Parra, da Costa, del Castilho, Nassy, Cotin, Delmonte, Emden, Fernandez, de Leon, Juda, etc. Ashkenazi family names also appear (Keyser, Heilbron, Soesman, etc). The almanac provides extensive detail concerning the running of every plantation in Surinam. This includes information concerning location and size of each plantation, type of crop, slave-holdings, landowners, administrators, directors, officers, etc. Detail is also provided on civil and religious life, including Jewish calendars, synagogue affairs of both the Portuguese and Ashkanazic Jewish communities.

A lengthy set of regulations creating a fire department is printed. (p. 144-193). One section requires slaves to help in firefighting if needed, including provisions for compensation of slave owners (p. 165). A number of poems are also printed. \$3,500.00



Item No. 108



Item No. 108

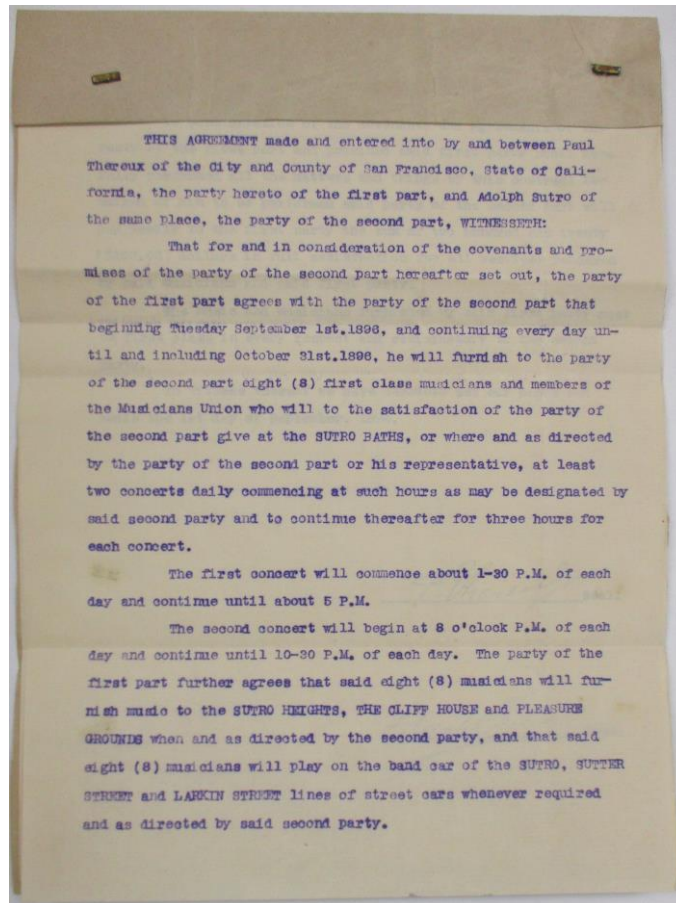
A Project of the Great Jewish Mining Engineer, Mayor, and Philanthropist

109. **Sutro, Adolph:** TYPED CONTRACT, SIGNED, BY SUTRO AND PAUL THEREUX, 1 SEPTEMBER 1896, FOR THEREUX TO FURNISH "EIGHT (8) FIRST CLASS MUSICIANS AND MEMBERS OF THE MUSICIANS UNION WHO WILL GIVE AT THE SUTRO BATHS AT LEAST TWO CONCERTS DAILY..." [San Francisco: 1896]. Legal folio document, two pages, typed on rectos only and signed in ink by Sutro and Thereux at the bottom of page [2]. Bound at the top margin in original clips with pale brown wrapper, docketed as follows: "Articles of Agreement Paul Thereux and Adolph Sutro for the Furnishing of Eight First-Class Musicians. Dated San Francisco September 1896." Old folds, Near Fine.

Sutro, a mining engineer, became fabulously wealthy by accomplishing the difficult task of building a tunnel through the Nevada mountains. He moved to San Francisco, ran for Mayor in 1894 on the Populist Ticket, served as such from 1895-1897, the second Jew to hold that office. This contract obligates Thereux to furnish musicians to the Baths, the Sutro Heights, the Cliff House and Pleasure Grounds; as well as "the band car of the Sutro, Sutter Street and Larkin Street lines of street cars whenever required and as directed by" Sutro.

"Sutro, the self-made millionaire who designed Sutro Heights and later the second Cliff House, developed the amazing Sutro Baths in 1894. With his special interest in natural history and marine studies, he constructed an ocean pool aquarium among the rocks north of the Cliff House. Sutro then expanded his ocean front complex by constructing a massive public bathhouse that covered three acres and boasted impressive engineering and artistic details.

Sutro's dream for the Baths was to provide a healthy, recreational and inexpensive swimming facility for thousands of San Franciscans. A classic Greek portal opened to a massive glass enclosure containing seven swimming pools at various temperatures. There were slides, trapezes, springboards and a high dive. The power of the Pacific Ocean during high tide could fill the 1.7 million gallons of water required for all the pools in just one hour. The Baths could accommodate 10,000 people at one time and offered 20,000 bathing suits and 40,000 towels for rent." [National Park Service online report on the Golden Gate National Recreation Area and "The Ambitious & Magnificent Sutro Baths."] \$600.00



Item No. 109

The Early Law Practice of the Future Treasury Secretary, Ally of Andrew Jackson, And Chief Justice of the United States

110. **Taney, Roger B.:** AUTOGRAPH DOCUMENT SIGNED, AS ATTORNEY FOR COMPLAINANT, "TO FREDERICK COUNTY TO WIT," IN THE CASE OF FARMER'S BANK OF MARYLAND V. RACHEL DARNALL. Frederick County, Maryland: [1813]. [4] pp. Folio sheet folded to 8-1/4" s 13-1/4." In Taney's hand, and signed twice, "R.B. Taney | Plffs. Atty" and "R.B. Taney." Very Good.

Taney, born into a wealthy slaveowning family in Calvert County, began practicing law in Maryland in 1799. Taney is best known for his infamous opinion in the Dred Scott Case. But in an 1819 address to a jury he called Slavery "a blot on our national character." He insisted that "every real lover of freedom confidently hopes that it will be effectually, though it must be gradually, wiped away" [Huebner, 'Roger B. Taney and the Slavery Issue: Looking beyond -

and before - Dred Scott.' Journal of American History, June 2010, pp 17-38, internal quotation marks omitted]. He would free his own slaves before his appointment to the Supreme Court. Taney was also the first Roman Catholic Justice of the Supreme Court. Loyal to Andrew Jackson, Taney had been Jackson's Treasury Secretary before Jackson appointed him as John Marshall's successor.

Taney represented the Farmer's Bank of Maryland in this suit for recovery on a sixty-day promissory note signed by John Darnall on February 24, 1813. After several endorsements and assignments the note became payable to the Farmer's Bank by Rachel Darnall, but remains unpaid. Taney sues for recovery on the note.

It is unclear who the Darnalls were or their relationship to one another. The 1790 U.S. Federal Census lists a John Darnall in Frederick County. The household consists of two white males and two white females [all over the age of 16], and forty-five slaves. There is also a John Darnall, possibly the same individual, mentioned in the 1800 USFC as having six white persons and ten slaves in the household. The 1810 USFC lists a John Darnall [possibly John Jr.] who is living with his wife and young son and one slave. The 1800 USFC has a Rachel Darnall listed as a widow in Frederick County and apparently living with three young sons.

\$1,250.00

Frederick County to wit
 Rachel Darnall late of Frederick County
 Plaintiff was attached to answer unto the President
 Directors and Company of the Farmers Bank of Maryland
 in a plea of trespass on the case and in default
 and champion the President Directors and Company
 of the Farmers Bank of Maryland appeared by
 Roger Brooke Taney their Attorney claiming that
 before a certain John Darnall on the twenty fourth day
 of February in the year eight hundred and thirteen
 at Frederick County aforesaid made his intent act
 in writing commonly called a promissory note his own
 proper hand being thereunto subscribed bearing date the
 same day and year aforesaid, and then and then deliv-
 ered the said note to a certain John Shryff by which
 said note he the said John Darnall then and then promised
 to pay Eighty days after the date thereof to the said John Shryff
 or order the sum of nine hundred dollars current money
 for value received payable at the Branch Bank in
 Frederick Town and the said John Shryff to whom he
 the said John Darnall made the payment of the said sum of money
 in the said note the said note was by the said John Darnall
 after the making of the said note and before the payment
 of the said sum of money in the said note the said note
 on the day and year aforesaid at the County aforesaid
 endorsed the said note his own proper hand writing being
 thereunto subscribed, and by that endorsement appointed
 the contents of the said note to be paid to the said Rachel
 Darnall, or order and then and then delivered the said note
 to the said Rachel Darnall: and the said
 Rachel Darnall to whom or to whom order the payment
 of the said sum of money contained in the said note
 was to be made, after wards and before the payment
 of the said sum of money the said in the said note to wit

according to the tenor and effect of the said note and
 of the said several endorsements so made thereon as
 aforesaid, and being so liable to the said Rachel Darnall
 in consideration thereof afterwards that is to say on
 the day and year last aforesaid at the County aforesaid
 undertook and then and then faithfully promised
 The President Directors and Company of the Farmers Bank
 of Maryland aforesaid to pay them the said sum of money
 contained in the said note, according to the tenor and effect
 of the said note, and of the several endorsements so made
 thereon as aforesaid, when she should be thereto after-
 wards requested - Nevertheless the said Rachel Darnall
 (after often requests so to do) has not yet paid the
 said sum of money or any part thereof to The President
 Directors and Company of the Farmers Bank of Maryland
 aforesaid but to pay the sum or any part thereof to
 The President Directors and Company of the Farmers Bank
 of Maryland aforesaid the said Rachel Darnall has
 hitherto altogether refused, and still does refuse to the damage
 of The President Directors and Company of the Farmers
 Bank of Maryland aforesaid in the sum of Eighteen
 hundred Dollars current money and therefore they
 being just and lawful

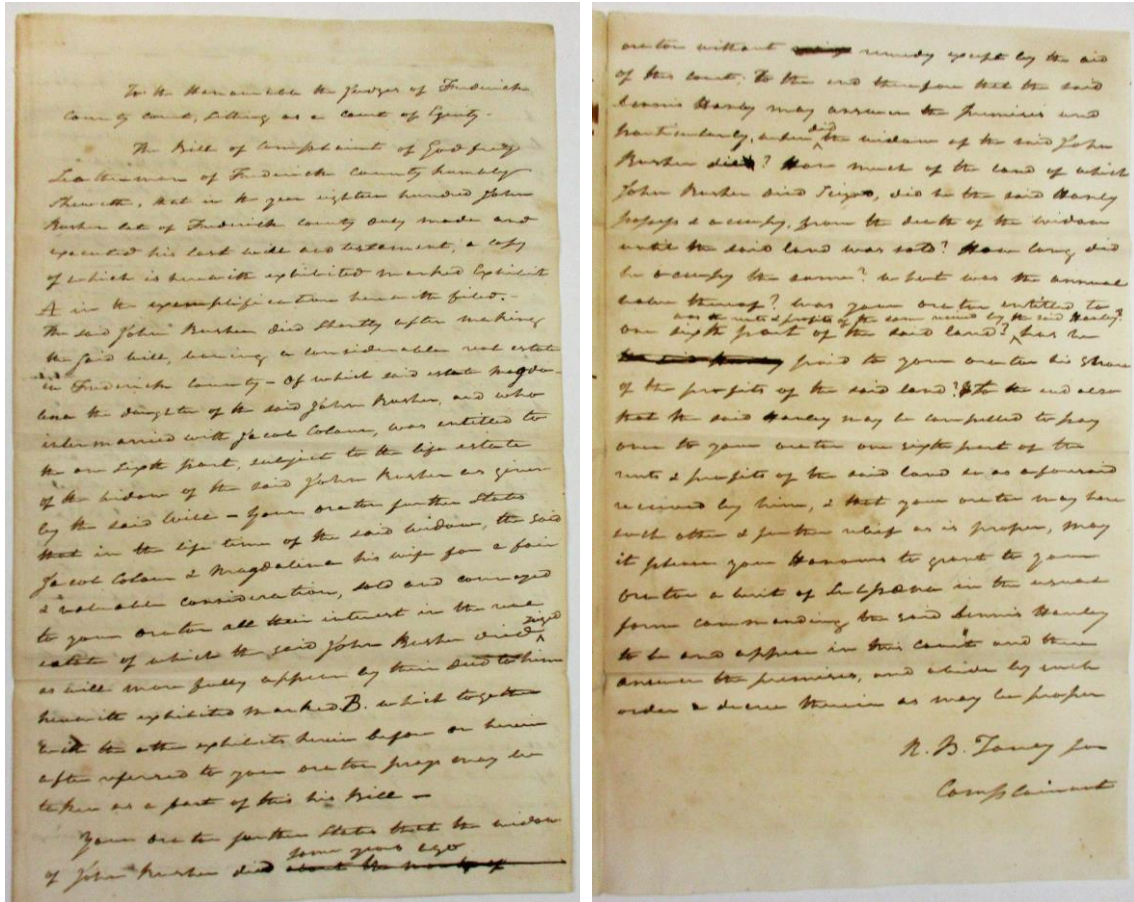
R. B. Taney
 Chas. Fox Lee
 R. B. Taney

Item No. 110

111. **Taney, Roger B.:** AUTOGRAPH DOCUMENT SIGNED, AS ATTORNEY FOR COMPLAINANT, "TO THE HONOURABLE THE JUDGES OF FREDERICK COUNTY COURT, SITTING AS A COURT OF EQUITY" IN THE CASE OF GODFREY LEATHMAN VS. DENNIS HANLEY. Frederick County, Maryland: [1812]. [4] pp. Folded

bifolium in Taney's hand, and signed twice, "R.B. Taney for Complainant" and "R.B. Taney." Slight separation along spine fold, Very Good.

Taney represented Leathman in this case, claiming that Hanley owned him "rents and profits" from a parcel of land, whose chain of title Taney carefully recites. \$1,250.00



Item No. 111

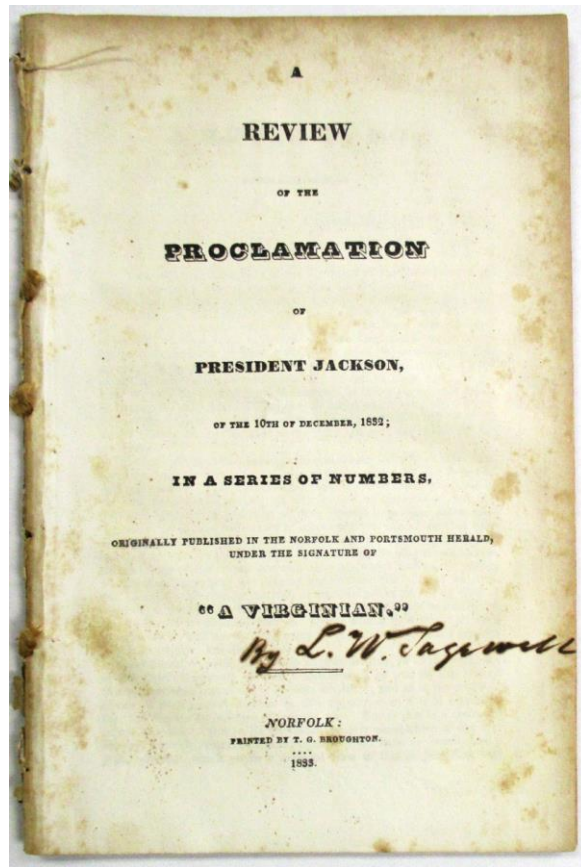
Nullification a "Fundamental Truth of Constitutional Law"

112. [Tazewell, Littleton Waller]: A REVIEW OF THE PROCLAMATION OF PRESIDENT JACKSON, OF THE 10TH OF DECEMBER, 1832; IN A SERIES OF NUMBERS, ORIGINALLY PUBLISHED IN THE NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH HERALD, UNDER THE SIGNATURE OF "A VIRGINIAN." Norfolk: Printed by T.G. Broughton, 1833. 74pp. Disbound and lightly foxed, Good+.

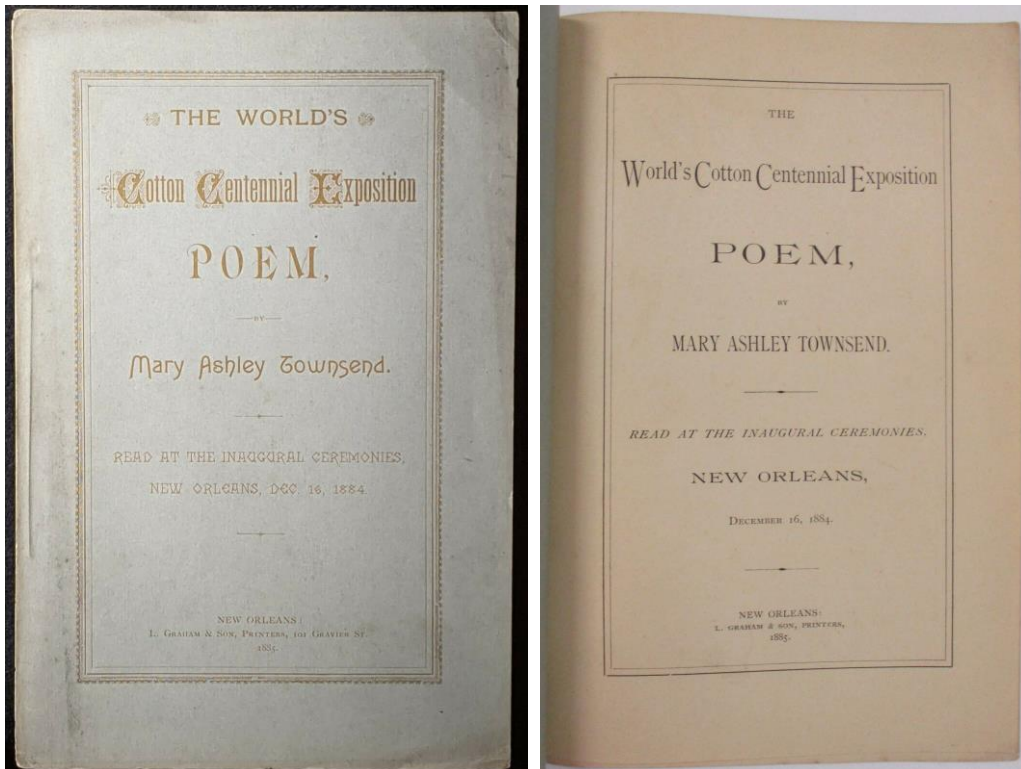
Tazewell wrote these Letters at the height of the Nullification Crisis. This is their first separate publication. Tazewell argues that President Jackson's denial of South Carolina's power to nullify the Tariffs of 1828 and 1832 repudiates "certain propositions that have ever been held (in Virginia, at least) as fundamental truths of constitutional law."

Jackson's tactics are "political heresies." Tazewell appeals to the great Western tradition: Power is always to be exercised in the service of Right. He denounces "the doctrines of the new ultra Federal School, that these States never were sovereign" and that, by joining the Union, they "surrendered any part of their sovereignty." Tazewell accompanies his arguments with detailed legal and constitutional history.

FIRST EDITION. Cohen 6335. AI 21450 [1]. OCLC 9452031 [6], 78266551 [1] as of January 2021. Haynes 18166 and Swem 5473 cite only the 1888 edition. \$1,000.00



Item No. 112



Item No. 113

“Poet Laureate of New Orleans”

113. **Townsend, Mary Ashley:** THE WORLD'S COTTON CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION POEM, BY MARY ASHLEY TOWNSEND. READ AT THE INAUGURAL CEREMONIES. NEW ORLEANS, DECEMBER 16, 1884. New Orleans: L. Graham & Son, Printers, 1885. Original printed gilt-lettered wrappers. Stitched as issued. 10pp. Wrappers lightly dusted. Very Good.

The Poem begins, "Though feeling thrill the soul's profoundest chords- / Though language search among her choisest hoards..." Mary Ashley Townsend [1832-1901], born in New York State, moved to New Orleans with her husband in 1860. "Townsend became known as the 'poet laureate of New Orleans.' Her husband, Gideon, was a successful businessman and they led an active social life. Three daughters were born to them" [online entry on Townsend at Encyclopedia. com].

Not in Thompson. OCLC records an indecipherable mish-mash of facsimiles and originals. \$275.00

“Give ‘em Hell, Harry!”

114. **[Truman, Harry S.]:** AN ARCHIVE OF TWENTY-NINE PRESS PHOTOGRAPHS OF PRESIDENT HARRY S. TRUMAN, CAMPAIGNING IN CONNECTICUT IN SUPPORT OF THE 1952 PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDACY OF ADLAI STEVENSON OF ILLINOIS. Generally of quarto size, with identifying information on the verso.

The photographs depict President Truman campaigning in Connecticut on his three-day New England tour. He is frequently with Congressman [and future Governor and Senator] Abraham Ribicoff, State Chairman John Bailey, and future Governor John Dempsey. Crowds wave signs ["Give 'Em Hell' Harry"], await his arrival along city streets and railroad stations, and listen to his speeches. Pictures of Stevenson adorn the speaker's lecterns. \$600.00



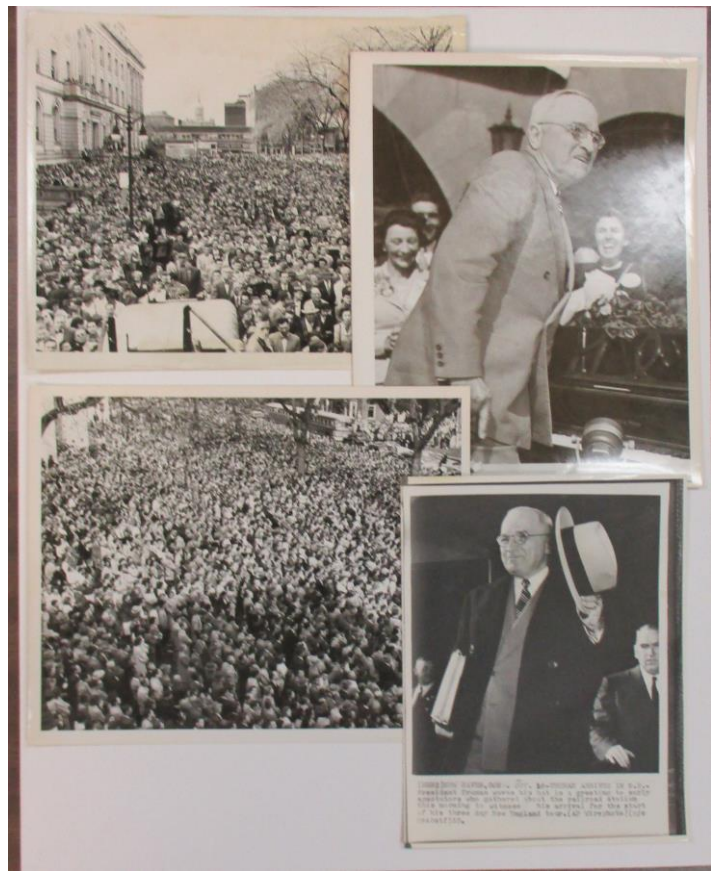
Item No. 114



Item No. 114



Item No. 114



Item No. 114

University of Virginia
May 30th 1859

Gen. T. W. Dillard
Dear Sir

I avail myself of this means of express my regret that I did not find you at your hotel on the evening of Friday 20th ult. when I did myself the honor of calling on you.

I owe you an apology for failing to attend the muster of the 47th Regiment on the 21st.

Unaccustomed to exercise so active, I found myself on Saturday almost unable to move & was fearful that I should not be able to sit on my horse.

I have heard from some officers of the 47th Reg^t that you contemplate assembling both Regiments at Charlottesville next year. I must beg of you to make it a matter of very serious consideration before you decide finally on this point. The great distance of extreme portions of the County - the great number of places at which intoxicating liquors are sold in Charlottesville with and without license - the great number of young men here who under the excitement of such an occasion would care very little for the restraints of law and the almost insuperable difficulty of procuring any field in this vicinity suitable for such a must. all seem to me to forbid such an idea.

I make these suggestions with much diffidence in the

hope that you will not consider them altogether unworthy of consideration - That I was not called on to witness any disorder at the muster of my regiment I attribute to the firmness & good high character of my officers and the decided stand taken by them at the beginning of our formation in making it generally known that they would assist in punishing any disorder.

My mother would have been quite pleased could I have been able to persuade you to pay us a visit when you were in Charlottesville - I hope so should you come among us again that you will do us the honor of calling on us at our house.

I am Sir with due Respect
Very truly & sincerely
Yours
M. McKennie

Item No. 115

Beware the Temptations and "Excitement" of Charlottesville

115. [Virginia Militia]: AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED, FROM M. MCKENNIE AT THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA, CHARLOTTESVILLE, 30 MAY 1859, TO "GEN. T.W. DILLARD" URGING HIM NOT TO ASSEMBLE HIS REGIMENTS AT CHARLOTTESVILLE NEXT YEAR University of Virginia: 1859 [May 30]. Single leaf, 8" x 10," written on recto and verso in ink manuscript. Very Good.

McKennie apologizes "for failing to attend the muster of the 47th Regiment on the 21st." He is "unaccustomed to exercise so active, I found myself on Saturday almost unable to move & was fearful that I should not be able to sit on my horse."

"I have heard from some officers of the 47th Regt that you contemplate assembling both Regiments at Charlottesville next year. I must beg of you to make it a matter of very serious consideration before you decide finally on this point. The great distance of extreme portions of the County- the great number of places at which intoxicating liquors are sold in Charlottesville with and without license- the great number of young men here who under the excitement of such an occasion would care very little for the restraints of law... all seem to me to forbid such an idea."

The author of this letter, Dr. Marcellus McKennie [1824-1890] of Charlottesville, graduated from the University of Virginia in 1841 with a degree in Natural Philosophy; attended the Virginia Military Institute and graduated in 1844; began medical study at the University of Virginia in 1844; and completed his medical degree at Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia in 1846. He practiced medicine in Charlottesville, although he was more often working at the bookstore his father established at the University. The 1860 U.S. Fed. Census lists him as a merchant. Military records show he was a colonel with the 88th Virginia Militia as of March 4, 1861. While enlisted, he opened McKennie and Company on July 1, 1861, a sword manufacturing business; it produced fewer than 200 swords before closing the following April. In June, 1862, he became Confederate Acting Assistant Surgeon assigned to Chimborazo Hospital in Richmond; he later was appointed Assistant Surgeon in August, 1863,

and transferred to General Hospital of Charlottesville. In 1871, he co-authored "A Treatise on the Manufacture of Alcoholic Liquors." Records show that he was practicing medicine at the University of Virginia prior to his death. In the obituary of his daughter, October 13, 1940, it is mentioned that Dr. McKennie was also an intimate of Gen. Robert E. Lee. [Duke, R.T.W., Jr.: RECOLLECTIONS, digitally reproduced and accessed at the website of the Albert and Shirley Small Library, University of Virginia; military records of Marcellus McKennie at Fold3; "Confederate Manufactures" at the website of <http://www.civilwarartillery.com>; "Charlottesville During The Civil War", website of Encyclopedia of Virginia.]

General Terisha Washington Dillard [1817-1863] was the son of James Spotswood Dillard [c.1792-1866] of Virginia. He received his law degree in 1838 from the University of Virginia and set up practice in Amherst County. He served the Confederacy as Colonel of Companies F & S, 90th Regiment Virginia Militia. He met a horrible fate in May 1863; he was murdered by several of his slaves at his farm in Amherst. Initial reports said that two slaves committed the murder; later reports in the Lynchburg Republican and other papers claimed that nine slaves were involved. Just before the murder, Dillard allegedly went to the slaves' dinner gathering in order to chastise one of the women for stealing. The slaves rushed him with axes and clubs. He was bludgeoned to death, his body mangled and mutilated. Some reports say that Dillard and his wife were quite cruel. After the attack, the slaves buried his body and other evidence of the murder. Some later confessed; five or six slaves were hanged just a few weeks later. ['Murder of a Citizen of Amherst County', Savannah Republican, Georgia, 22 May 1863, page 2, reprinting report of Lynchburg Republican; 'Horrible Murder in Amherst, Va.', Winchester Daily Bulletin, 15 May 1863, page 2; May 13, 1863: 'The Brutal Murder of Gen. Dillard', taken from the Daily Virginian, Lynchburg, Va., accessed at website of newsadvance.com; 'More terrible things discovered by accident', dated January 18, 2017, accessed at website of [appetite4history](http://appetite4history.com) on November 9, 2020.] \$500.00

The Politics of Virginia's Militias in 1860

116. **[Virginia Militia] Strange, Jno. B.; and T.W. Dillard:** AUTOGRAPH MANUSCRIPT LETTERS, SIGNED, BETWEEN STRANGE AND DILLARD CONCERNING APPOINTMENTS TO AND TRAINING "OF OFFICERS IN OUR BRIGADE," APRIL 5 AND 10, 1860. Gordonsville and Amherst, Virginia: 1860. Two letters, each a single page in ink manuscript. Old folds, Very Good. The Letter from Dillard contains several words and letters crossed out, with Dillard's substitutions in their place.

From Strange to Dillard:

"Gordonsville Apl 5 1860

"Dear Genl,

"I have been waiting expecting to hear from you giving me authority to appoint the times of trainings of Officers in our Brigade. It being time the Cols were notified, I take the responsibility of making the appointments, and notify all the Cols by today's mail-assuming as I am obliged to do, under the circumstances, that it is your wish I should do so. I have found it necessary to have intervals of some days from one county to another in some cases, and in fact with the arrangement I have made I should not lose the time from my business at home. But all are so insisting and I too so anxious to visit the whole Brigade once that I cannot resist. |
Very Truly your friend | Jno. B. Strange"

[Listing visits to Louisa, Goochland, Amherst, Nelson, Fluvanna, Albemarle Counties.]

From Dillard in response to Strange:

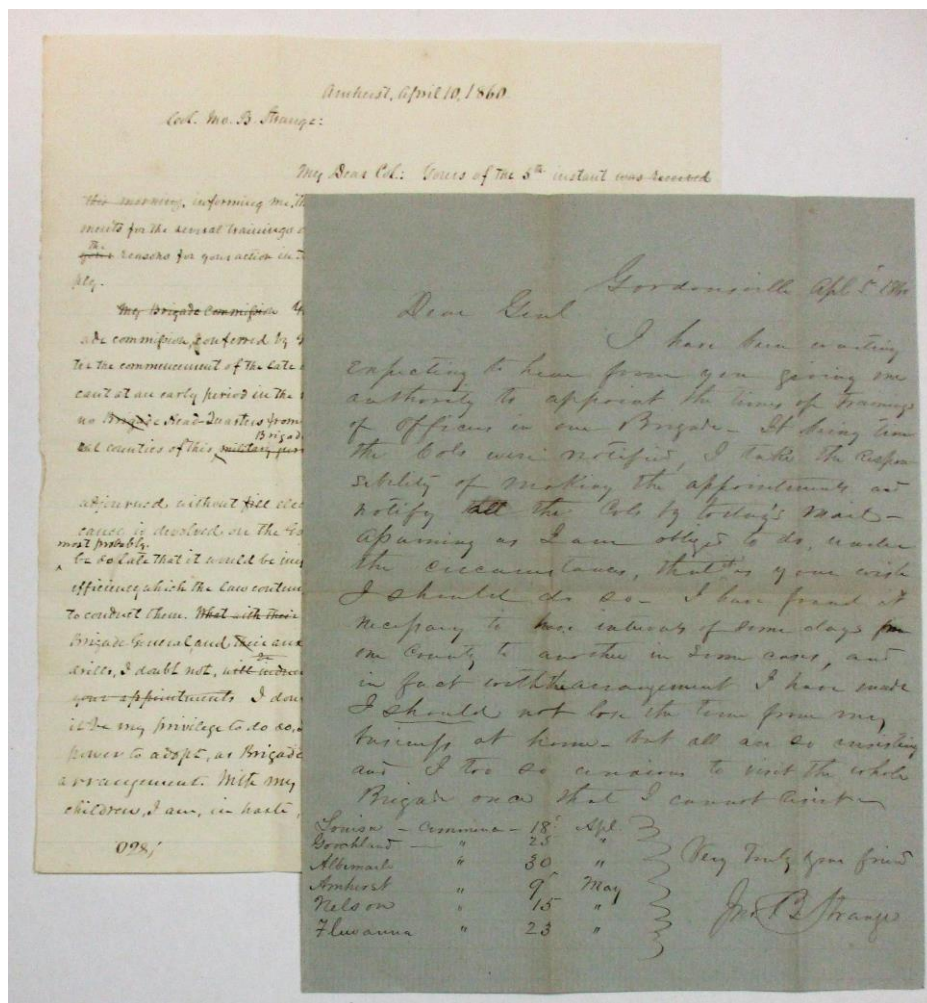
"Amherst, April 10, 1860

Col. Jno. B. Strange:

"My Dear Col. Yours of the 5th instant, informing me that you had taken the responsibility of making the appointments for the several trainings of officers in this Brigade, and communicating the same with the reasons for your action in the matter, was received this morning, and I hasten to reply.

"[a] By constitutional limitation the Brigade commission, conferred by Gov. Wise on me, ceased [a] at the expiration of thirty days after the commencement of the late session of the General Assembly. The office then was vacant at an early period in the month of January last, & since that time, there has been no Head-Quarters from which orders for the training of officers within the several counties of this Brigade could be issued.

"The Legislature having adjourned without electing a Brig. General, the duty of filling the vacancy is devolved on the Governor. The executive appointment, however, will now most probably be so late that it would be impossible to regulate these trainings with a view to that efficiency which the law contemplated to give them by requiring a competent tactician to conduct them. Knowing that there is a vacancy in the office of Brigade General, and anxiety to have the benefit of your instructions at their drills, I doubt not, the commandants of Regiments will gladly accept your appointments. Should it be my privilege to do so, I shall congratulate myself in having it in my power to adopt, as Brigade orders for the several Regts, so profitable an arrangement. With my kind regards to Mrs. Strange, and love to your children, I am, in haste, truly your friend, TW Dillard." \$750.00



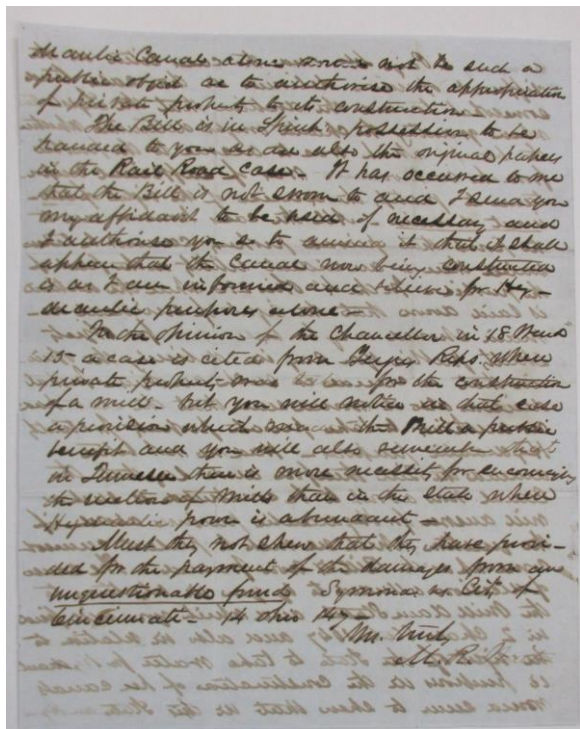
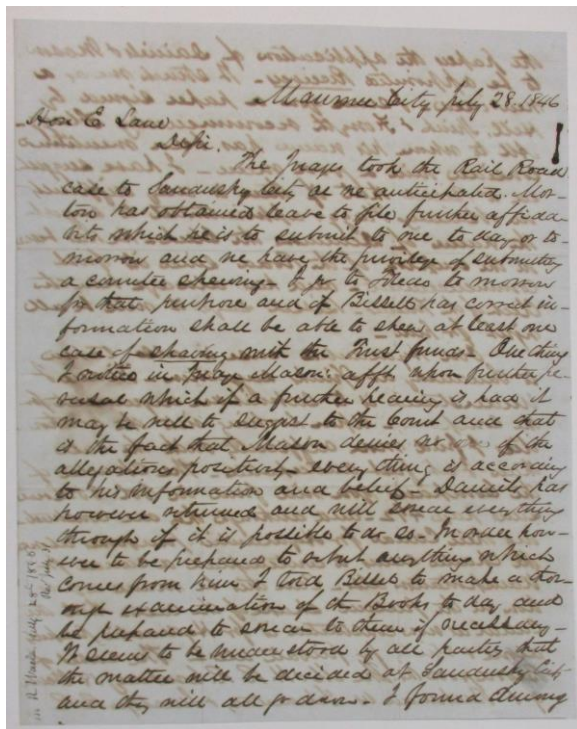
Item No. 116

The Future Chief Justice of the United States Discusses a Complex Railroad Case

117. **Waite, Morrison:** AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED "M.W." BY FUTURE CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE UNITED STATES MORRISON WAITE, FROM MAUMEE CITY, 28 JULY 1846, CONCERNING A RAILROAD CASE. Single folio leaf, folded to [4] pp, entirely in ink manuscript on all pages and signed "M.W." Some bleedthrough but entirely legible, small loss. Very Good.

The Ohioan Waite [1816-1888] was Chief Justice of the United States from 1874 until his death in 1888, by appointment of President Grant. At the time he wrote this Letter to "Hon. E. Lane" he was a young lawyer in Maumee City, a few miles southwest of Toledo.

His Letter, a thorough analysis of the litigation, begins, "The Judges took the Rail Road case to Sandusky City as we anticipated. Morton has obtained leave to file further affidavits which he is to submit to day or tomorrow and we have the privilege of submitting a counter shewing. I go to Toledo tomorrow for that purpose and if Bissell has correct information shall be able to shew at least one case of shaving with the Trust funds..." \$450.00



Item No. 117

The Early Legal History of Washington DC

118. **[Washington, D.C.]: A CONSECUTIVE RUN OF THE ACTS OF THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF WASHINGTON, PASSED BY THE FIRST THROUGH THE FOURTH COUNCIL.** Washington: Printed by A. and G. Way, 1803-1806.
 a. ACTS OF THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF WASHINGTON, PASSED BY THE FIRST COUNCIL. TO WHICH IS PREFIXED THE ACT OF INCORPORATION. PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE COUNCIL. Washington: A. & G. Way 1803. [4], 3-[10], 49, [1 blank], ii, x pp.

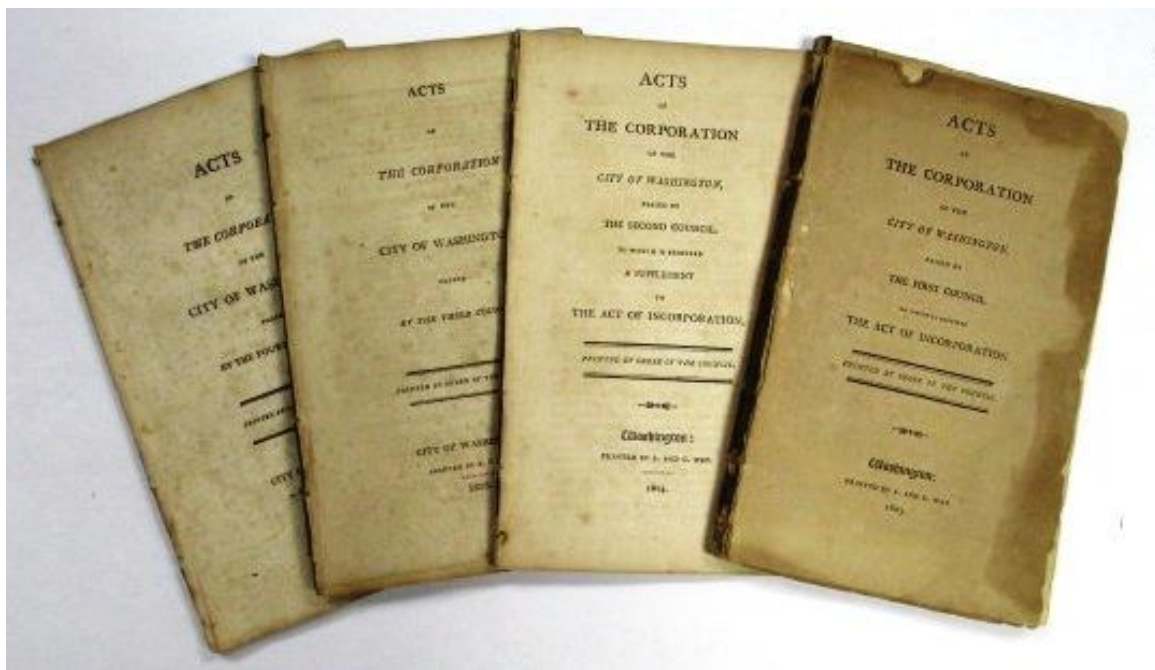
b. ACTS OF THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF WASHINGTON, PASSED BY THE SECOND COUNCIL. TO WHICH IS PREFIXED A SUPPLEMENT TO THE ACT OF INCORPORATION. PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE COUNCIL. Washington: A. and G. Way. 1804. 32pp,

c. ACTS OF THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF WASHINGTON, PASSED BY THE THIRD COUNCIL. PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE COUNCIL. Washington: A. and G. Way. 1805. 47, [1 blank] pp.

d. ACTS OF THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF WASHINGTON, PASSED BY THE FOURTH COUNCIL. PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE COUNCIL. Washington: A. and G. Way. 1806. 44pp.

Each of these four separate imprints is disbound, with scattered spotting and toning, a few torn or chipped blank margins. Good+. Thomas Jefferson signed the Act of Incorporation [which is printed in the Acts of the First Council] in type on May 3, 1802. Also signing in type were Nathaniel Macon, Speaker of the House, and Abraham Baldwin, President pro tempore of the Senate. Each volume contains a printed list of Officers of the Corporation, Members of the Council, Constables, Directors of Fire Companies and other officers; an Index and Table of Contents. Each of the volumes is scarce.

1803: AI 5537 [2]. 1804: AI 7968 [2]. 1805: AI 9688 [2]. 1806: AI 11797 [4]. \$750.00



Item No. 118

First Official Report on Construction of the Nation's Seat of Government

119. [Washington, D.C.]: LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, TRANSMITTING THE COPY OF A LETTER FROM THE COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED UNDER THE ACT, "FOR ESTABLISHING THE TEMPORARY AND PERMANENT SEAT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES;" WITH SUNDRY DOCUMENTS, MARKED A. B. C. D. E. AND F: EXHIBITING A VIEW OF THE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF ALL MONIES INTRUSTED TO THEM: AND

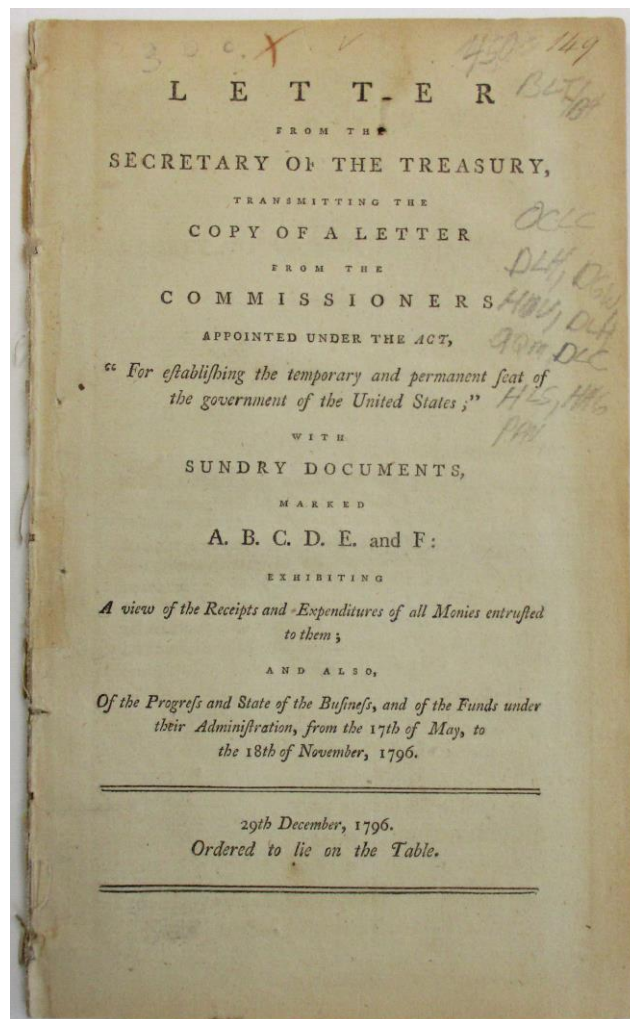
ALSO, OF THE PROGRESS AND STATE OF THE BUSINESS, AND OF THE FUNDS UNDER THEIR ADMINISTRATION, FROM THE 17TH OF MAY, TO THE 18TH OF NOVEMBER 1796. 29TH DECEMBER 1796. ORDERED TO LIE ON THE TABLE. [Philadelphia: Ross, 1796 or 1797]. 26, [2 blanks], Folding Table B [as issued]. Disbound, else Very Good.

This first official report on the progress of construction of the Seat of the National Government records activities from May 17, 1796, "the day on which we received the above mentioned act." The primary source for the decisions, receipts, and expenditures incurred in accomplishing the mission, it focuses on constructing the Capitol and the "President's House," and surveying and laying out the plan of the City.

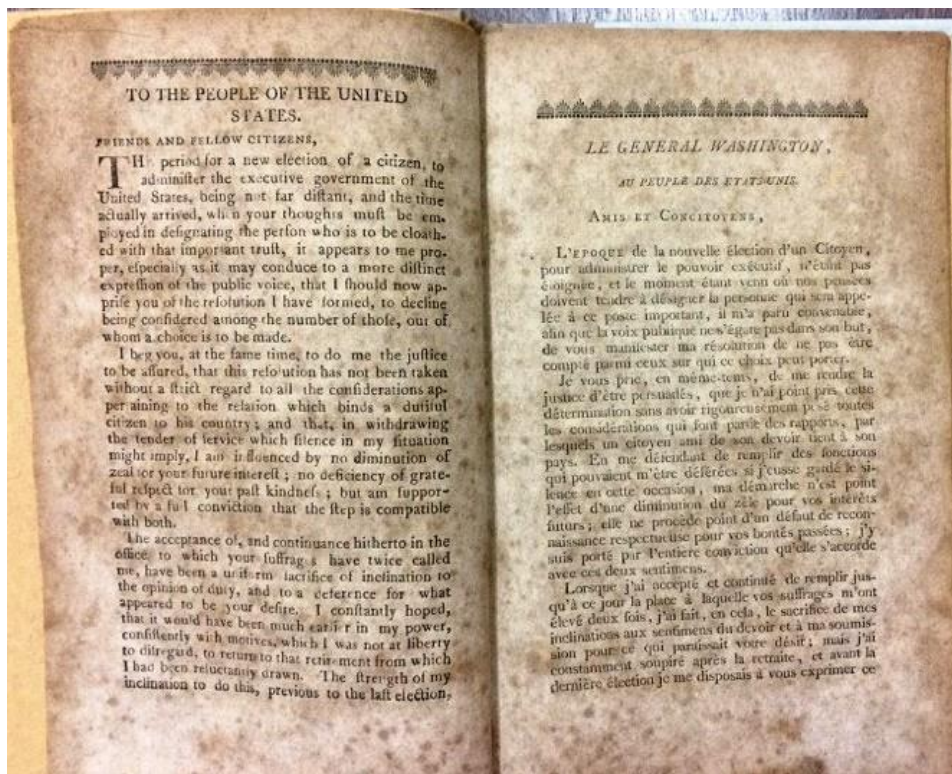
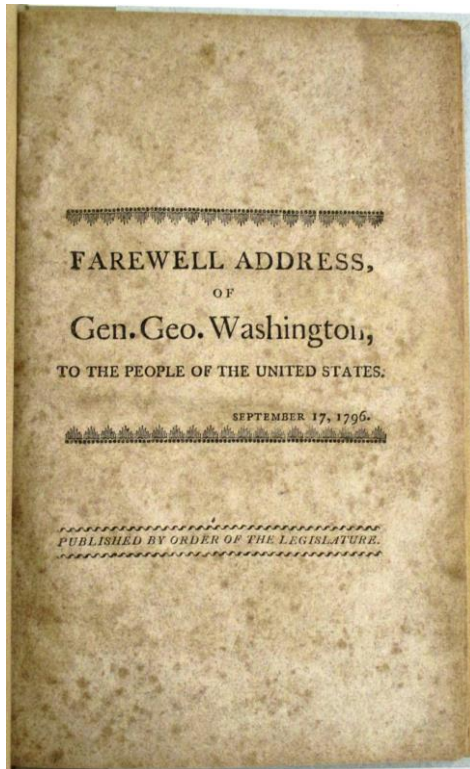
Two minutely detailed reports of James Hoban, "Superintendent of the President's House," describe his progress: the Basement, the Second Story, the Third Story, the Roof, with much on stonework and materials. "The window frames, sashes and doors are made; trimmings for all the windows and doors are made," with "best yellow poplar, yellow and northern pine, and part of white oak." Commissioner George Hadfield reports in detail on the construction of the Capitol building. DAB's sketches of Hoban and Hadfield review their considerable accomplishments and roles in this project.

FIRST EDITION. Evans 33086. Bryan [Bibl. of DC] 45.

\$1,250.00



Item No. 119



Item No. 120

Scarce New Orleans Printing of the Farewell Address

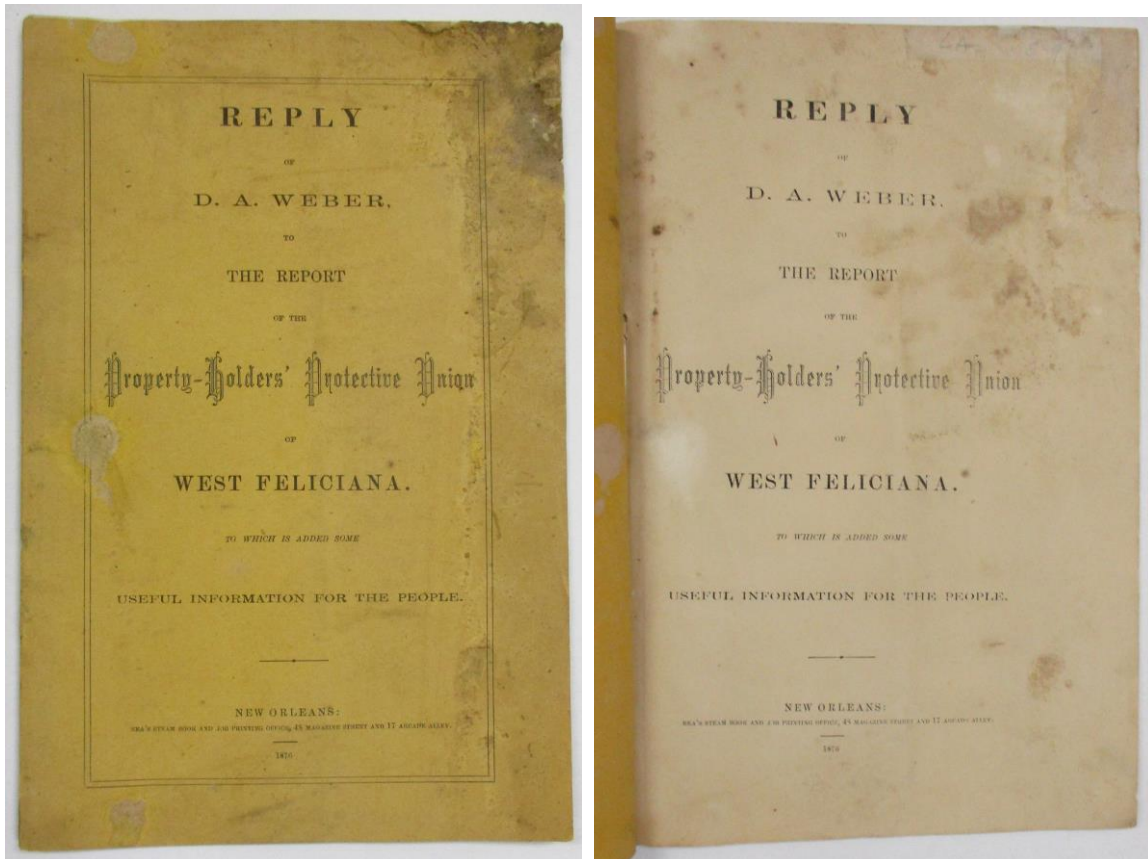
120. Washington, George: FAREWELL ADDRESS, OF GEN. GEO. WASHINGTON, TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES. SEPTEMBER 17, 1796. PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATURE. [New Orleans: Bradford & Anderson, 1807]. 47, [1 blank]

pp. English and French on facing pages. Foxed and toned. Rubberstamp in blank lower margin of pages 46 and 47. Good+, in two-toned modern cloth with title printed on spine.

A scarce New Orleans imprint. Although it is universally regarded as a separate imprint, Jumonville advises that it is often found with another Bradford & Anderson imprint, the Acts passed at the second session of Louisiana's first legislature.

Jumonville 147. AI 14197. Howes W143 [reference].

\$1,750.00



Item No. 121

“One of Those Cold-Blooded Murders for which Louisiana has Become Infamously Conspicuous”

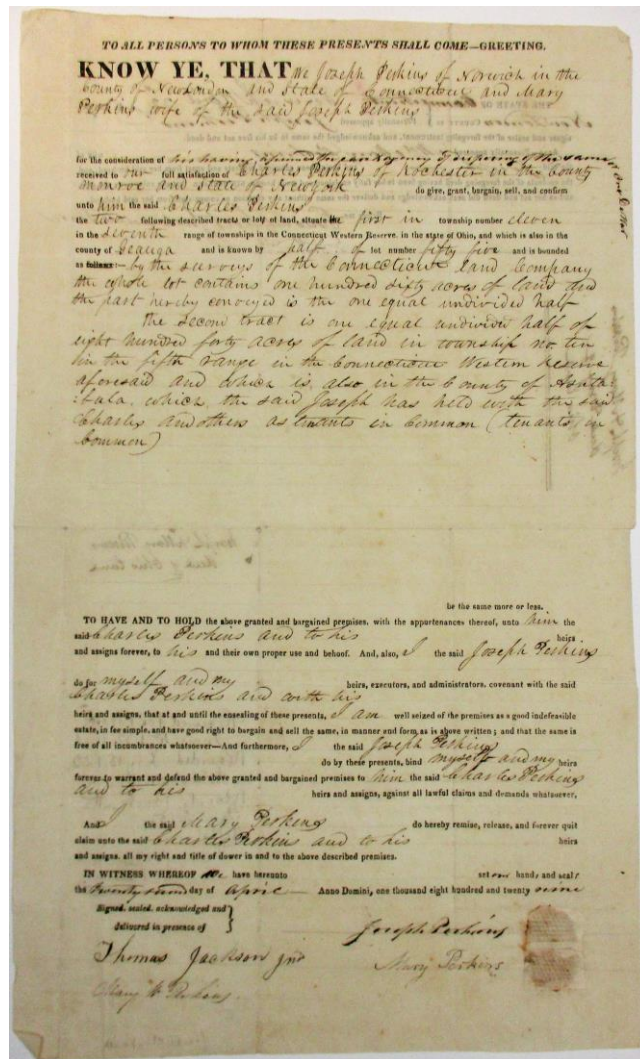
121. **Weber, D[esire] A[stride]:** REPLY OF D.A. WEBER, TO THE REPORT OF THE PROPERTY-HOLDERS' PROTECTIVE UNION OF WEST FELICIANA, TO WHICH IS ADDED SOME USEFUL INFORMATION FOR THE PEOPLE. New Orleans: Rea's Steam Book and Job Printing Office, 1876. Stitched in original printed wrappers. 28pp. Postal cancel on rear wrapper, with manuscript address to "Lewis Sterling | "B[ayou] Sara, La." Wrappers dusted. A persistent discoloration appears on each leaf at the upper blank corner, with archival repairs. Otherwise, Good+.

Weber, a prominent Louisiana Republican from West Feliciana Parish, dedicates this pamphlet "To the Property-Holders' Protective Union of West Feliciana." Weber was editor of the Weekly Feliciana Republican, a Tax Collector, and Supervisor of Voting Registration in West Feliciana Parish. In this pamphlet he defends himself against charges, levied "by an ignorant and notoriously incompetent Police Jury," that he had wrongfully taken money as

parish Tax Collector. Weber had, as he acknowledges, "a great many enemies," engendered by his Republican political affiliation and activities.

Indeed, Weber was assassinated soon after issuing this pamphlet, in "one of those cold-blooded murders for which Louisiana has become infamously conspicuous" [*'Donaldsonville Chief'*, 10 March 1877]. The *'Feliciana Sentinel'* of same date wrote, "Mr. Weber had made himself odious to a number of our citizens, colored as well as white, through his partisan acts." During the elections of 1876 it was charged that Weber manipulated election returns to give Republican presidential candidate Rutherford B. Hayes a majority over Democrat Samuel Tilden. The *Feliciana Sentinel* reported the charge, which apparently led to Weber's murder.

Not in Thompson. OCLC 10621679 [2- Louisiana State Lib., Hayes Pres. Lib.] as of December 2020. \$600.00



Item No. 122

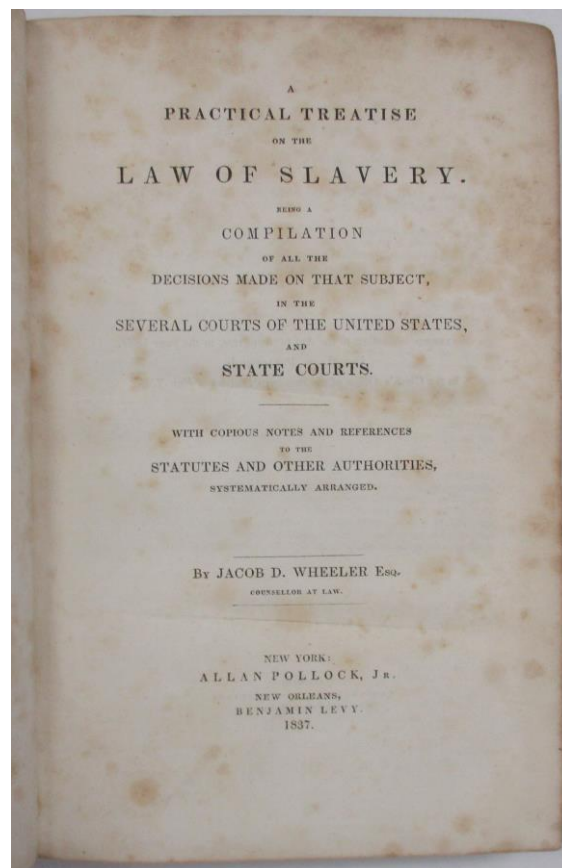
Connecticut "Sufferers' Lands" in the Western Reserve

122. [Western Reserve]: DEED CONVEYING "SUFFERERS' LAND" IN THE OHIO WESTERN RESERVE FROM CONNECTICUT RESIDENTS JOSEPH AND MARY PERKINS, TO CHARLES PERKINS OF ROCHESTER, NEW YORK, 22 APRIL 1829. [Norwich, CT? 1829]. Folio, 9-1/4" x 15-1/4". Printed broadsheet, completed in ink

manuscript. Signed and sealed with paper and wax seals by Joseph and Mary Perkins; witnessed by Thomas Jackson Jr. and Mary W. Perkins. Signed on verso by Erastus Coit as Justice of the Peace and by Harvey R. Garland as Recorder [received on June 4, 1832, and recorded July 15, 1832]. Light age toning, old folds, a few very light ink stains on verso. Minimal edgewear with a few pinholes at fold corners. Very Good.

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

The parties of this deed are likely related to Gen. Simon Perkins, also from New London County, Connecticut. He was a surveyor of the Connecticut Western Reserve, the first postmaster of the Reserve, a founder of the Western Reserve Bank of Warren, a Brigadier General in the War of 1812 defending northwestern Ohio, and one of the largest land owners in the state of Ohio. The extended Perkins family lived and owned property in Connecticut and the Reserve. Erastus Coit was a well known merchant, a Norwich justice of the peace, and Connecticut's State Representative of Norwich in 1818 and 1820. \$275.00



Item No. 123

A Thorough Work on the Law of American Slavery

123. **Wheeler, Jacob D.:** A PRACTICAL TREATISE ON THE LAW OF SLAVERY. BEING A COMPILATION OF ALL THE DECISIONS MADE ON THAT SUBJECT, IN THE SEVERAL COURTS OF THE UNITED STATES, AND STATE COURTS. WITH COPIOUS NOTES AND REFERENCES TO THE STATUTES AND OTHER AUTHORITIES, SYSTEMATICALLY ARRANGED. New York and New Orleans: Allan Pollock, Jr. New Orleans: Benjamin Levy, 1837. Modern quarter calf, with modern gilt-lettered morocco spine label. Original endpapers retained. [2], xviii, 476 pp. Scattered light to moderate foxing, else Very Good.

A significant work on the law of Slavery in the United States, Wheeler's book is one of the earliest virtually complete digests of all court decisions on that subject. The cases are from all over the United States, North and South.

"The work bears marks of haste in its preparation, but it is a valuable compilation of decisions on practical questions, arising under the Law of Slavery in the United States. It will be serviceable to the Profession as a comprehensive digest of authorities on this branch of law, and it will afford much instruction to philanthropists and statesmen, interested in reconciling the welfare of slaves with the integrity and just operation of Constitutional Law" [Marvin]. FIRST EDITION. Marvin 729. II Harv. Law Cat. 908. Cohen 9883. Work 344. Dumond 116. LCP 11122. \$1,500.00

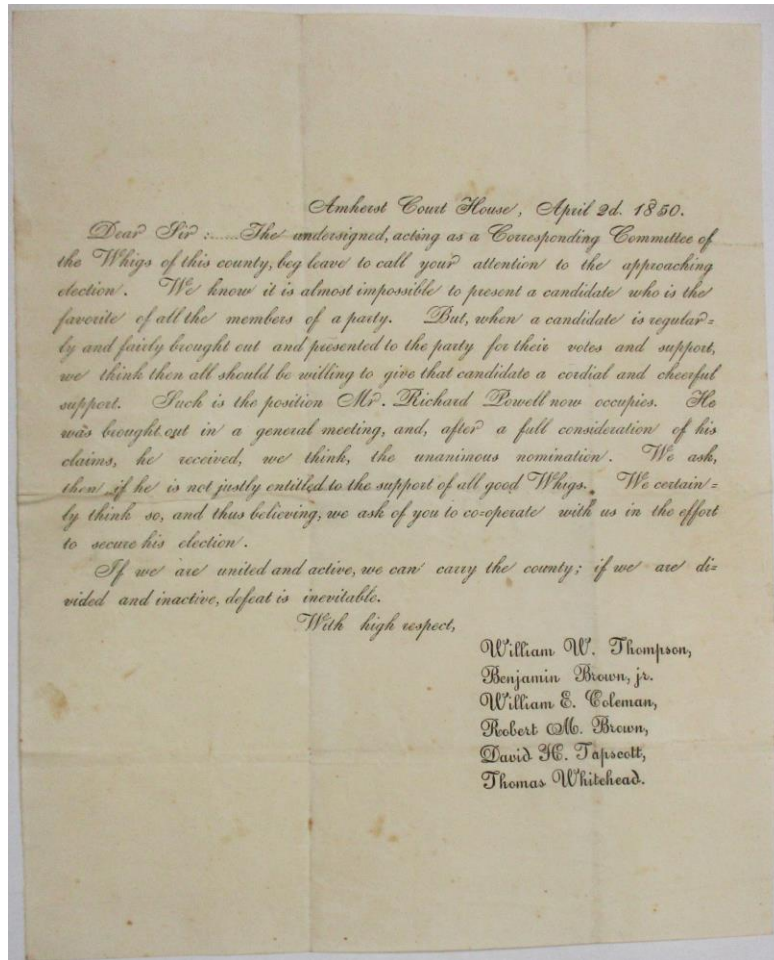
Local Politics in 1850 Virginia

124. **[Whig Party in Amherst Court House, Virginia]:** PRINTED LETTER, IN ELEGANT TYPESCRIPT, FROM AMHERST COURT HOUSE, 2 APRIL 1850, URGING WHIGS TO SUPPORT THE WHIGS' ENDORSED CANDIDATE, RICHARD POWELL. Amherst Court House, Virginia: 1850. Broadside, 8" x 10," in typescript. Signed in typescript "With high respect," by the "Corresponding Committee of the Whigs of this county": William W. Thompson, Benjamin Brown jr., William E. Coleman, Robert M. Brown, David H. Tapscott, and Thomas Whitehead. Old folds, Very Good.

The Committee reminds fellow Whigs that "it is almost impossible to present a candidate who is the favorite of all the members of a party. But, when a candidate is regularly and fairly brought out and presented to the party for their votes and support, we think then all should be willing to give that candidate a cordial and cheerful support. Such is the position Mr. Richard Powell now occupies."

Unity, the Committee emphasizes, is the key to victory. "If we are divided and inactive, defeat is inevitable." Whig candidate Richard Powell was Deputy Marshal of Amherst County, and was a candidate for local office at this election. Major Thomas Whitehead [1825-1901] was a lawyer and politician. He was admitted to the bar in 1849, practiced in Amherst; was Captain of Company E, Second Virginia Cavalry, of the Confederate Army and served at First Manassas, Fredericksburg, Winchester, Harpers Ferry; was a Democrat from Virginia to the 43rd U.S. Congress; and held a variety of other positions.

Benjamin Brown, Jr. [b. 1811] was an import clerk with the Deputy Collector's Department. Robert M. Brown [b.1814] was a farmer and served with the 1st Div., 3d Brigade, Amherst Artillery during the Civil War. David H. Tapscott [b. 1818] was a merchant. Coleman [b. 1814] and Thompson [b.1805] were farmers. \$350.00



Item No. 124

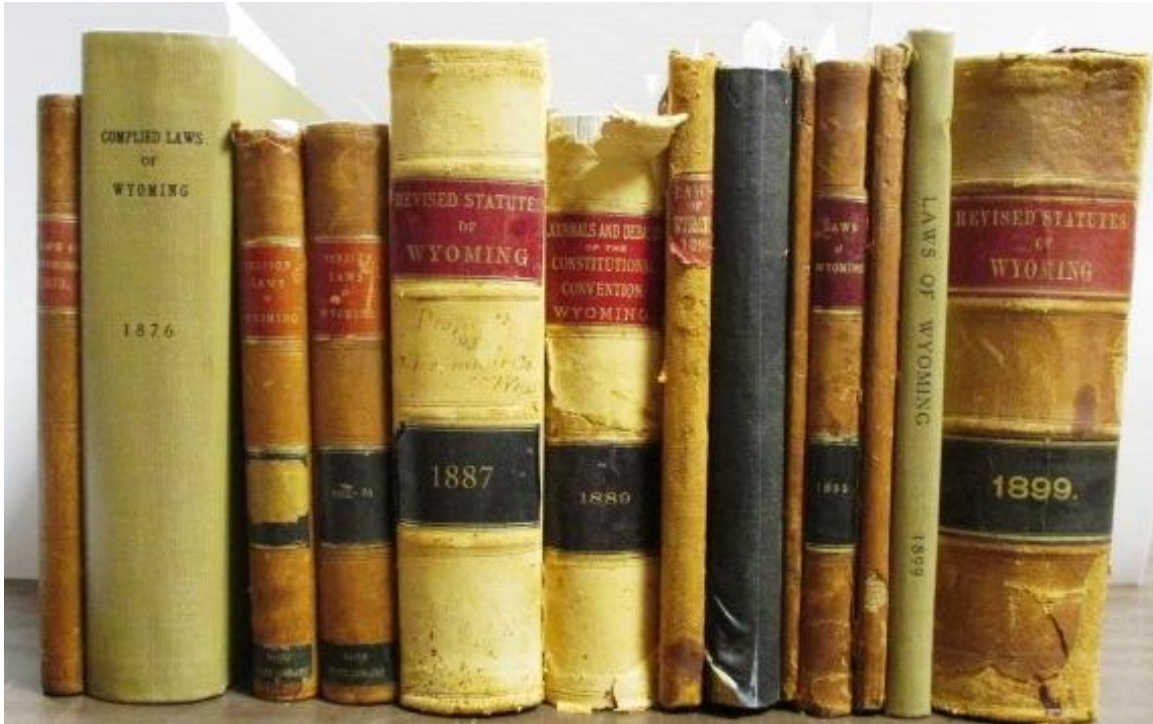
Wyoming in its Territorial Stage and Early Statehood

125. **Wyoming:** THIRTEEN VOLUMES OF EARLY WYOMING LAWS, COMPRISING SIX TERRITORIAL SESSIONS OF THE LEGISLATURE, THE FIRST FIVE STATE LEGISLATIVE SESSIONS, THE COMPILED LAWS OF WYOMING TERRITORY, THE REVISED STATUTES OF WYOMING TERRITORY, THE JOURNAL AND DEBATES OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OF WYOMING, AND THE REVISED STATUTES OF THE STATE OF WYOMING. Cheyenne and Laramie: 1874-1899.

1. ORGANIC ACT AND GENERAL LAWS OF WYOMING, TOGETHER WITH THE MEMORIALS AND RESOLUTIONS PASSED BY THE THIRD LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, CONVENEED AT CHEYENNE, NOV. 4, 1873. Cheyenne, W.T.: 1874. 288pp. Bound in original half sheep and marbled boards with morocco spine label [lightly rubbed, front hinge detaching]. Several institutional stamps, and bookplate on front pastedown, else Very Good. With Compliments Slip of G.W. French, Secretary Wyoming Territory.

The laws treat a variety of subjects, including Brands, Criminal Procedure, Prohibition of gambling on railroads, organization of school districts, and much else. With Lists of Federal and Territorial Officers, a Table of Contents, and a detailed Index. "Besides the Organic Act, this volume contains the 'Act to Incorporate the City of Laramie,' and much other interesting legislation including branding, herding. etc." Eberstadt.

135 Eberstadt 961. AII 16. Babbitt 617.



Item No. 125

2. THE COMPILED LAWS OF WYOMING, INCLUDING ALL THE LAWS IN FORCE IN SAID TERRITORY, TOGETHER WITH SUCH LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES AS ARE APPLICABLE TO SAID TERRITORY; ALSO THE TREATIES MADE WITH THE SIOUX AND SHOSHONE TRIBES OF INDIANS IN THE YEAR 1868; WITH A SYNOPSIS OF THE PRE-EMPTION, HOMESTEAD AND MINING LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES... J.R. WHITEHEAD, SUPERINTENDENT OF COMPILATION. Cheyenne: 1876. Bound in modern buckram, with title stamped on spine. CLXIX, [4], 702 pp. One light rubberstamp, else a clean and Fine text.

Organized alphabetically by subject, the Compiled Laws are preceded by the Treaty of Cession of the Louisiana Territory and the Organic Act of Dakota [Wyoming was a part of the Louisiana Purchase, and was originally included in the Dakota Territory]; the Organic Act of Wyoming, the Union Pacific Land Grant; the Sioux and Shoshone Treaties; the Public Lands Circular, on homesteading; the Military Bounty Lands statute; Mining Laws: Coal Lands; and other statutes having particular reference to the Wyoming Territory. AII [WY] 29. II Harv. Law Cat. 970.

3. SESSION LAWS OF WYOMING PASSED AT THE FIFTH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY. CONVENEED AT CHEYENNE, NOV. 7, 1877. Cheyenne: 1878. xvi, 149, [1 blank pp.

[bound with] SESSION LAWS OF WYOMING TERRITORY, PASSED BY THE SIXTH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY. CONVENEED AT CHEYENNE, NOVEMBER 4, 1879. Cheyenne, Wyo.: Leader Steam Book and Job Print. 1879. viii, 185 pp, with tipped-in errata slip. Bound together in contemporary calf, front hinge starting. Morocco spine labels chipped, several institutional rubberstamps and a binder stamp. Else a clean text, Very Good. AII 37, 49. Babbitt 617.

4. SESSION LAWS OF WYOMING TERRITORY, PASSED BY THE SEVENTH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY. CONVENEED AT CHEYENNE, JANUARY 10, 1882. Cheyenne: 1882. vii, [1 blank], 232 pp, with tipped-in slip at page vii.

[bound with] SESSION LAWS OF WYOMING TERRITORY, PASSED BY THE EIGHTH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY. CONVENEED AT CHEYENNE, JANUARY 8, 1884. Cheyenne, Wyoming: Democratic Leader Book and Job Print. 1884. viii, 198, xxiv pp. Bound together firmly in contemporary calf, gilt-lettered morocco spine labels [including institution name], bookplate on front pastedown. Clean, Very Good plus. Much attention is given to Yellowstone National Park.

AII 71, 89. Babbitt 617.

5. SESSION LAWS OF WYOMING TERRITORY, PASSED BY THE ELEVENTH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY. CONVENEED AT CHEYENNE, ON THE FOURTEENTH DAY OF JANUARY, 1890. Cheyenne: [1890]. Large 8vo, half sheep and marbled boards [hinges going]. 242pp. Light library treatments, Very Good.

6. REVISED STATUTES OF WYOMING. IN FORCE JANUARY 1, 1887. Cheyenne: 1887. Original sheep, 995pp. Very Good. At head of title, 'By Authority of the Legislative Assembly.'

The laws are printed, with the Declaration of Independence, the Articles of Confederation, the Constitution of the United States, the Organic Act of Wyoming, and all laws of Congress affecting the Territorial Government. The Commissioners who prepared the Revision are listed; one of them, Willis Van Devanter, a prominent Cheyenne attorney, was a future Justice of the United States Supreme Court from 1911-1937.

AII 125.

7. JOURNAL AND DEBATES OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OF THE STATE OF WYOMING. BEGUN AT THE CITY OF CHEYENNE ON SEPTEMBER 2, 1889, AND CONCLUDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1889. Cheyenne: 1893. 864, 60, 15, [1] pp. Bound in worn, contemporary hinge-weakened sheep, with gilt-lettered morocco spine label. Text clean and Very Good, except that the first gathering is detached from the text but present.

8. SESSION LAWS OF THE STATE OF WYOMING ENACTED BY THE FIRST STATE LEGISLATURE CONVENEED AT CHEYENNE ON THE TWELFTH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1890. ALSO ACT OF CONGRESS ADMITTING STATE OF WYOMING, STATE CONSTITUTION AND RULES OF SUPREME COURT. Cheyenne: 1891. 447pp. Original half sheep, spine reinforced with tape. Several rubberstamps. Else Very Good.

9. SESSION LAWS OF THE STATE OF WYOMING ENACTED BY THE SECOND STATE LEGISLATURE, CONVENEED AT CHEYENNE ON THE TENTH DAY OF JANUARY, 1893. Laramie: 1893. Large 8vo. Original half sheep. 72pp. Several light institutional marks, Very Good.

10. SESSION LAWS OF THE STATE OF WYOMING, ENACTED BY THE THIRD STATE LEGISLATURE, CONVENEED AT CHEYENNE ON THE JAN'Y 8, 1895. [Cheyenne]: Daily Sun Publishing House. [1895]. Large 8vo. 334pp. Original sheep. Rubberstamp on front pastedown. Very Good.

11. SESSION LAWS OF THE STATE OF WYOMING, PASSED BY THE FOURTH STATE LEGISLATURE, CONVENEED AT CHEYENNE ON THE TWELFTH DAY OF

JANUARY, 1897. Cheyenne: 1897. Large 8vo. 176pp. Original half sheep, hinges starting. A couple of institutional rubberstamps, Very Good.

12. SESSION LAWS OF THE STATE OF WYOMING, PASSED BY THE FIFTH STATE LEGISLATURE, CONVENEED AT CHEYENNE ON THE TENTH DAY OF JANUARY, 1899. Laramie: 1899. Large 8vo. 20th century buckram. 199pp. Title page laid down, light library treatments. Good+.

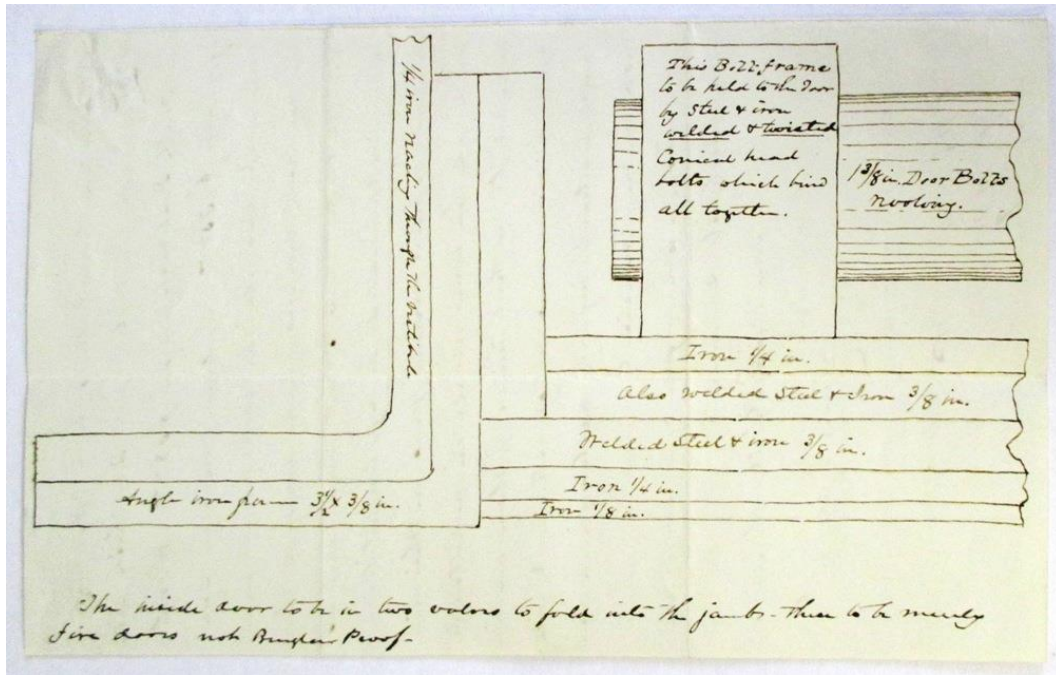
13. REVISED STATUTES OF WYOMING. IN FORCE DECEMBER 1, 1899. INCLUDING THE MAGNA CHARTA, DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE... BY AUTHORITY OF THE FIFTH STATE LEGISLATURE. Laramie: 1899. 1570pp. Original sheep [rubbed]. A few library rubberstamps. Very Good.

\$3,000.00

Shelburne Falls Feb 24.
1868
Hon. Jerome Mills
Chicopee Mass.

Dear Sir - Since I was in your bank
the other day I have thought of your
old fashioned vault arrangements &
fastenings and I want to say to you
that I think I can make it plain
to you that you ought to have some-
thing better. I don't want you to attribute
it to disinterested motives entirely - It
is my business to find where I can be of
use and make a little profit myself.
and I must say you are a good subject
I am putting safes and doors into many
country banks where their fastenings are already
much superior to yours - Yours are very
much behind the age: which means more
than saying your coat is out of fashion.
I explained one weakness to you which
which I do not wish you to make use
of except in guarding yourself against it
is something entirely overlooked by my

Item No. 126



Item No. 126

A Detailed Letter, Complete With Illustration, by the Famous Lock Inventor

126. **Yale, Linus, Jr.:** AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED, WITH DETAILED ILLUSTRATION ON THE FINAL PAGE, BY THE FAMED INVENTOR OF THE YALE LOCK, FROM SHELBURNE, MASS., FEBRUARY 24, 1868, TO JEROME WELLS, PRESIDENT OF THE CHICOPEE SAVINGS BANK, IN WHICH THE ENTHUSIASTIC, KNOWLEDGEABLE, AND SELF-CONFIDENT ENTREPRENEUR DESCRIBES THE BANK'S DEFECTIVE SYSTEM OF LOCKS, EXPLAINS HOW HE WOULD ELIMINATE THOSE DEFECTS, AND ILLUSTRATES HIS PROPOSED PLAN. 8" x 9.75", unlined sheet folded to 4.8" x 8". [4] pp. Completely in ink manuscript. Neat old folds. Page [4] is an illustration, neatly hand-drawn, of Yale's proposed door and lock mechanism with notations concerning materials, thickness, and design. Near Fine.

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

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

LOCK AND A SMALL BURGLAR PROOF CHEST INSIDE YOUR PRESENT SAFE
LARGE ENOUGH ONLY TO HOLD YOUR 'CONVERTIBLES' -

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

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

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

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

Linus Yale, Jr. [1821-1868] invented the famous Yale Cylinder Lock, based on ancient Egyptian mechanisms and perfected by Yale, a distant relative of Elihu Yale, the founder of Yale University. The Yale lock, "the world's favorite lock," is touted on the Yale Lock website as "one of the oldest international brands in the world and probably the best-known name in the locking industry." Yale joined his father's business, the Yale Lock Shop in Newport, New York, in 1850. He perfected and patented his father's pin tumbler cylinder lock in 1861. By 1862 he introduced the Monitor Bank Lock, which transformed banks from key locks to dial or combination locks. He fine-tuned the cylinder lock with a second patent in 1865. He and Henry Robinson Towne formed the Yale Lock Manufacturing Company in Stamford, Connecticut. Materials and manufacturing practices have changed over the years, but the principle of Yale's design is mostly unchanged ["Our beginning - the history of Yale," accessed at the web site of Yale Lock].

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

\$1,200.00