

Item No. 1

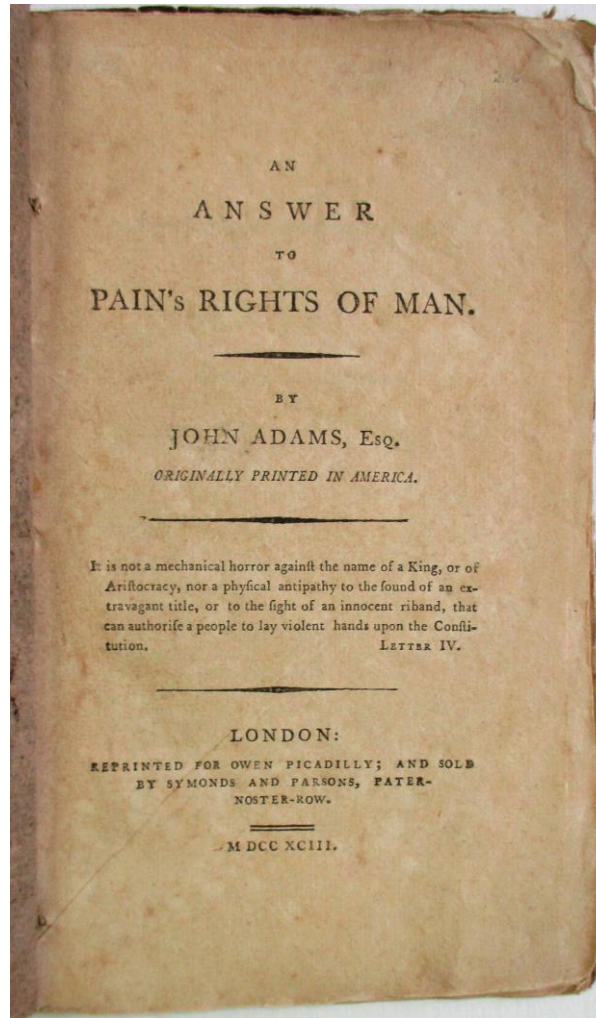
Adams on the Jay Treaty

1. **Adams, John:** MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, ACCOMPANYING COPIES OF TWO ACTS OF THE PARLIAMENT OF GREAT-BRITAIN, PASSED ON THE 4TH AND 19TH OF JULY 1797, RELATIVE TO THE CARRYING INTO EXECUTION THE TREATY OF AMITY, COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION, CONCLUDED BETWEEN HIS MAJESTY AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; AND REGULATING THE TRADE TO BE CARRIED ON WITH THE BRITISH POSSESSIONS IN INDIA, BY THE SHIPS OF NATIONS IN AMITY WITH HIS MAJESTY. 2D FEBRUARY, 1798. REFERRED TO THE COMMITTEE OF COMMERCE AND MANUFACTURES. PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. [Philadelphia: William Ross? 1798]. 29 pp. Later plain wraps, light foxing, Very Good.

Adams transmits the two Acts, implementing the free trade provisions of the Jay Treaty, because they "have such connections with the commercial and political interests of the United States, that it is proper they should be communicated to Congress."

FIRST EDITION. Evans 34802. NAIP w006089 [7].

\$350.00



Item No. 2

Thomas Paine's Glorification of "The Mob"

2. **Adams, John [Quincy], Esq.:** AN ANSWER TO PAIN'S RIGHTS OF MAN. BY JOHN ADAMS, ESQ. ORIGINALLY PRINTED IN AMERICA. London: Reprinted for Owen Picadilly; and Sold by Symonds and Parsons, Pater-Noster Row, 1793. [2], 34 pp. Stitched in attractive contemporary drab wrappers [owner's inscription, "P. Dulane | Horsham" on front wrap]. Generous margins, Very Good plus. In a tasteful half red morocco slipcase and red cloth, with gilt-lettered spine title.

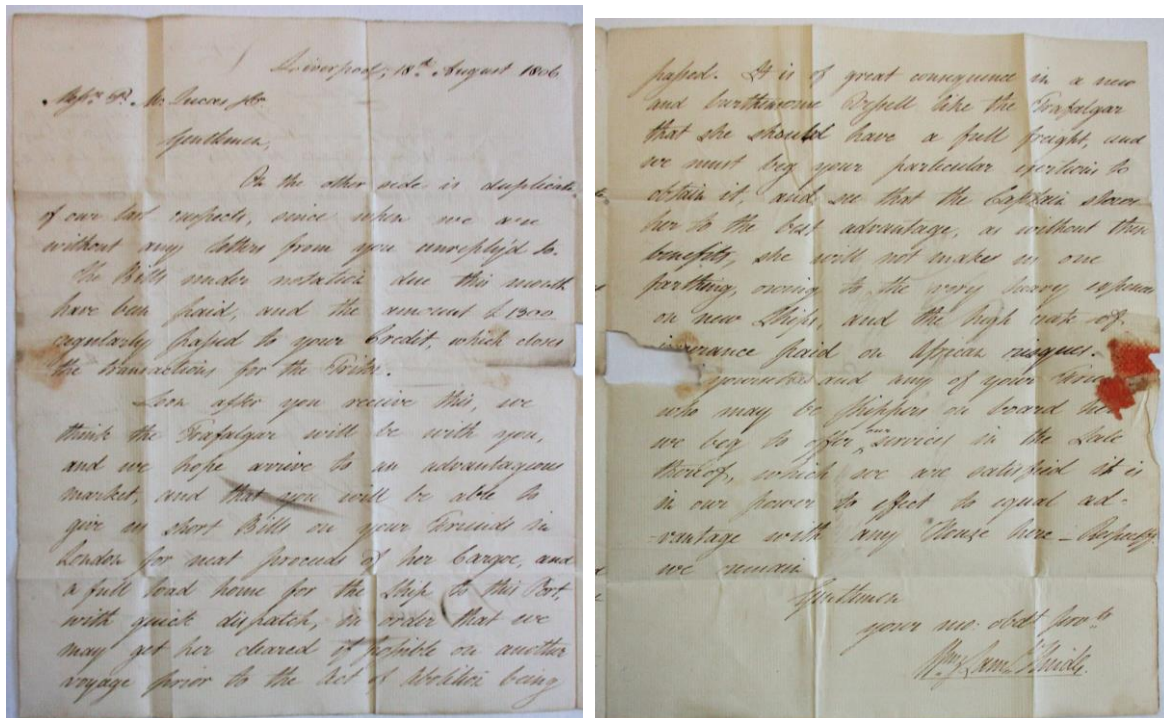
There was no separate American edition, despite their original serial publication in Boston's *Columbian Sentinel*. This pamphlet was one of three 1793 London printings. It was originally attributed to John Adams; but the author was his son, the future President, who penned these letters at the tender age of 26.

Adams wrote them between 1791 and 1793; the first is addressed to 'Mr. Russel' and the others merely to 'Sir'. The Letters concern "the late Revolution in France," and the questions that event raised about the nature of good government. Like Thomas Paine, Adams supports "the downfall of the arbitrary system of Government in France." But he is repelled by Paine's assertion of an "infallible criterion of orthodoxy." Examining Paine's "Papal Bull of infallible virtue"-- his 'Rights of Man'-- he finds insupportable the claim that England should "destroy their present form of Government." The English, like the Americans, have exercised their

inalienable right to form their own system of government; Adams recounts its virtues, in opposition to Paine's glorification of "the mob," which will eventually destroy individual liberty.

Wise & Cronin [JQA] 14. ESTC N30406 [7 locations].

\$2,500.00



Item No. 3

Energetic Liverpool Slave-Traders

3. **[African Slave Trade]:** AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED FROM THE LIVERPOOL SLAVE-TRADING FIRM OF WILLIAM & SAMUEL HINDE, URGING THEIR AGENT IN ST. VINCENT, THE P.M. LUCAS CO., TO TAKE SWIFT ACTION TO "BRING THE SHIP TO THIS PORT WITH QUICK DISPATCH, IN ORDER THAT WE MAY GET HER CLEARED IF POSSIBLE ON ANOTHER VOYAGE PRIOR TO THE ACT OF ABOLITION BEING PASSED." Liverpool: August 18, 1806. [4]pp. Single folio sheet folded to 8" x 10." Folded for mailing. Verso of final leaf with address panel and docketing. Two repaired, short closed tears without affecting text. Seal tear affects two-three words, Good+.

The Hinde firm of Liverpool, an established dealer in slaves, seeks to maximize its profits before the British sun set on the legal African Slave Trade. The Slave Trade Act, passed in March 1807, banned British ship from leaving on a slaving voyage after 1 May. Brothers William (1773-1834) and Samuel Hinde (1778 - 1840) of Liverpool continued the business of their slave trading father Thomas Hinde, who died in 1799.

This Letter's first page is a "Duplicate" copy of the Hindes' Letter of 14 July 1806 to the Lucas firm, urging redoubled efforts to increase the trade. The August Letter, written on pages [2-3], begins: "On the other side is duplicate of our last respects, since when we are without any letters from you unreply'd to." The Hindes impatiently repeat instructions from their July letter, encouraging their Caribbean agent "to effect advantageous sales, either there or at Tobago, where slaves are much liked. The late measures adopted by the legislature here for limiting the numbers of ships employed in the trade to those already engaged in it, and the pledge entered

into by both houses to abolish the trade next sessions, are circumstances which in our opinion must tend to advance the prices with you."

The Hindes urge Lucas to bring home "the ship to this port with quick dispatch, in order that we may get her cleared if possible on another voyage prior to the Act of Abolition being passed. It is of great consequence in a new and burthensome vessell like the Trafalgar that she should have a full freight" or "she will not make one farthing, owing to the very heavy expences on new ships, and the high rate of insurance paid on African risques."

\$1,500.00

To the honorable Bolling Baker Judge of the County Court of Lawrence County Alabama
Your petitioner Josiah Wasson administrator of the estate of William Bone deceased would respectfully represent to your honor that his intestate William Bone died possessed of the following named negro slaves to wit. Paris a man about thirty years old, Vincy a woman about twenty five years old and her three children, Semus a boy about three years old, Elizabeth a girl about two years old, and George a boy about one year old, also Philips a negro boy about fifteen years old, that the number and valuation of such that they cannot be equally fairly and beneficially divided among the heirs and distributees of said estate without a sale thereof to wit. John Wasson in right of his wife Margaret formerly Bone and sister of said decedent Josiah petitioner Josiah Wasson in right of his wife Artemesia formerly Bone & sister of said decedent William Barkus in right of his wife Susan formerly Bone & sister of said decedent, James Bone brother of the decedent, William McConnell in right of his wife Elizabeth formerly Bone & sister of decedent all of full age, & Sassa Caroline Bone, Lucretia Evaline Bone & Senora Malvira Bone infant children of Henry Bone brother of said decedent also deceased He therefore prays an order of the aforesaid court to sell said slaves for the purpose of distribution as aforesaid. And as in duty he will ever pray
to
Josiah Wasson

Item No. 4

Alabama Estate Sale of Slaves

4. [Alabama Slave Document]: PETITION FOR SALE OF SIX NAMED SLAVES FROM ESTATE OF WILLIAM BONE, DECEASED, BY JOSIAH WASSON, ADMINISTRATOR:

TO THE HONOURABLE BOLLING BAKER, JUDGE OF THE COUNTY COURT OF LAWRENCE COUNTY, ALABAMA. YOUR PETITIONER JOSIAH WASSON

ADMINISTRATOR OF THE ESTATE OF WILLIAM BONE DECEASED WOULD RESPECTFULLY REPRESENT TO YOUR HONOR THAT HIS INTESTATE WILLIAM BONE DIED POSSESSED OF THE FOLLOWING NAMED NEGRO SLAVES TO WIT. PARIS A MAN ABOUT THIRTY YEARS OLD, VINEY A WOMAN ABOUT TWENTY FIVE YEARS OLD AND HER THREE CHILDREN, SEMUS A BOY ABOUT THREE YEARS OLD, ELIZABETH A GIRL ABOUT TWO YEARS OLD, AND GEORGE A BOY ABOUT ONE YEAR OLD, ALSO PHILIP A NEGRO BOY ABOUT FIFTEEN YEARS OLD. THAT THE NUMBER AND VALUATION OF SUCH THAT THEY CANNOT BE EQUALLY FAIRLY AND BENEFICIALLY DIVIDED AMONG THE HEIRS AND DISTRIBUTORS OF SAID ESTATE WITHOUT A SALE THEREOF. TO WIT, JOHN WASSON IN RIGHTS OF HIS WIFE MARGARET FORMERLY BONE AND SISTER OF SAID DECEDENT, YOUR PETITIONERS JOSIAH WASSON ON RIGHTS OF HIS WIFE ARTIMISIA FORMERLY BONE & SISTER OF SAID DECEDENT, WILLIAM BARKER IN RIGHTS OF THIS WIFE SUSAN FORMERLY BONE & SISTER OF SAID DECEDENT, JAMES BONE BROTHER OF THE DECEDENT, WILLIAM MICONNELL IN RIGHT OF HIS WIFE ELIZABETH FORMERLY BONE & SISTER OF DECEDENT, ALL OF FULL AGE, & LOUISA CAROLINE BONE, LUCRETIA EVALINE BONE & LENORA MALVIRA BONE, INFANT CHILDREN OF HENRY BONE BROTHER OF SAID DECEDENT ALSO DECEASED. HE THEREFORE PRAYS AN ORDER OF THE . . . COURT TO SELL SAID SLAVES FOR THE PURPOSE OF DISTRIBUTION AS AFORESAID. . . [signed at end] JOSIAH WASSON. Lawrence County, AL: [1841]. Folio broadside, 7-3/4" x 12-1/2". Completely in manuscript, docketed on verso "Josiah Wasson To Petition to sell slaves/ Bolling Baker Judge." Old horizontal folds, light tanning, one short closed tear [no loss] at top edge. Very Good.

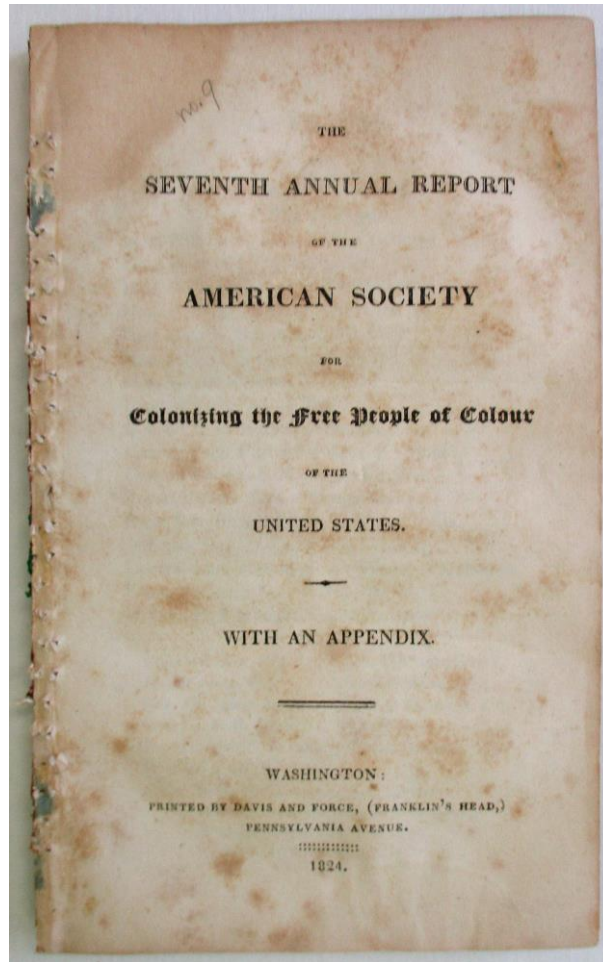
The decedent, William Bone [1782-c.1840], was the son of William Bone, IV, [1744-1828] of Rowan County, North Carolina. Judge Bolling C. Baker [1819-1880] was a lawyer and fourth judge of the Lawrence County Court of Alabama, appointed in 1840; the first auditor of the Confederate Treasury Department. \$750.00

Send 'Em Back to Africa

5. **American Colonization Society: THE SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR COLONIZING THE FREE PEOPLE OF COLOUR OF THE UNITED STATES. WITH AN APPENDIX.** Washington: Davis & Force, 1824. 173, [1 blank], [1] pp. Disbound, scattered spotting, lightly tanned. Inner margin pinholes from prior stitching, Good+.

The profoundly ambiguous moral position of colonizationists-- opposed to slavery but also dreading the presence of free Negroes in their midst-- attracted adherents across a wide spectrum of white America, particularly in Border States like Maryland, where the Free Negro population was expanding rapidly. Bushrod Washington [the Society's President], Henry Clay, Chief Justice Marshall, other Border State men, and a legion of ministers were members of the Society. Colonization in Liberia would eliminate slavery by removing the troublesome Negroes, while the Society could congratulate itself for having acted beneficently.

This Report provides much detail on the suppression of the loathsome slave trade, the Society's activities in Liberia, the composition of local Societies, and the culture, geography, trade and commerce of West Africa. Dumond 12. \$375.00



Item No. 5

A Defense of Insanity

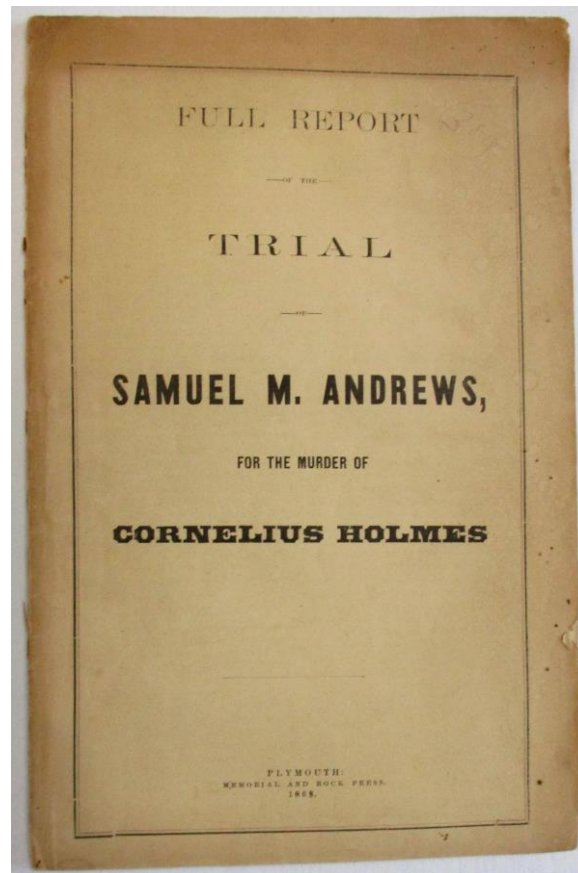
6. [Andrews, Samuel M.]: FULL REPORT OF THE TRIAL OF SAMUEL M. ANDREWS, FOR THE MURDER OF CORNELIUS HOLMES. Plymouth: Memorial and Rock Press, 1868. 52pp. Stitched in original printed wrappers, with wrapper title, as issued. Near Fine.

"Holmes was beaten to death with stones by Andrews, whom he had named as his heir in his will. The defendant pleaded insanity and self-defense, for he had had to fight off Holmes' attempted act of sodomy" [McDade]. The case "generated a great deal of interest from the psychiatric and legal communities, including articles published in the American Journal of Insanity (Jarvis, 1869, 1870), the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal (Choate, 1869), and a book-length document titled, Report on the Trial of Samuel M. Andrews, Indicted for the Murder of Cornelius Holmes before the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts (Davis, 1869), which contained the judges' rulings, the attorneys' speeches, and witness testimony" [Margolin, MADMAN IN THE CLOSET. 'HOMOSEXUAL PANIC' IN NINETEENTH CENTURY NEW ENGLAND. Journal of Homosexuality, December 2019. Available at online Omnilogos web site].

This pamphlet recounts "the tragic event that wrought the quiet village of Kingston to the highest intensity of excitement and horror." The testimony and evidence against Andrews, reviewed here, "swept away all hope of innocence, all claim to sympathy." In this casebook

trial on the effect of mental illness upon the criminal law, Andrews was found guilty of manslaughter and sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment.
McDade12.

\$600.00



Item No. 6

**“I Have Never Been a Member of the Organization Known as the
Ku Klux Klan...”**

7. [Arkansas, Reconstruction, Ku Klux Klan]: THE STATE OF ARKANSAS. TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME--- GREETING: KNOW YE, THAT I, POWELL CLAYTON, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF ARKANSAS... DO HEREBY APPOINT AND COMMISSION FRANK PEASE COUNCILMAN IN AND FOR THE TOWN OF ARKADELPHIA... I HAVE HEREUNTO SET MY HAND, AND CAUSED THE SEAL OF THE STATE TO BE AFFIXED, AT LITTLE ROCK, THIS 31ST DAY OF AUGUST IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND SIXTY NINE. BY THE GOVERNOR: POWELL CLAYTON. [Little Rock: 1869]. Folio broadsheet, oblong 16-3/4" x 14." Printed in attractive typescript and completed in manuscript. With the blue seal of the State of Arkansas, signed in ink by Clayton and by Secretary of State Robert White. The verso has the printed and manuscript material described below. Very Good.

On the verso, in manuscript, Pease swears that "I have never been a Member of the Organization known as the Ku Klux Klan or of the White Camelia or other Disguised Body of Men Contrary to the Laws of the State of Arkansas and that I have neither directly or indirectly aided encouraged, or supported or in any manner countenanced said organizations.

Also on the verso is a printed form for oath, completed in manuscript and signed by Pease and a notary public, "that I am not disfranchised by the Constitution or Laws of the United States or the Constitution of the State of Arkansas; that I will honestly and faithfully support and defend the Constitution and Laws of the United States, the Union of States, and the Constitution and Laws of the State of Arkansas; and that I will honestly and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter..."

During the War Pease had been First Lieutenant in Company H of the Union Third Arkansas Cavalry. In 1869 he became publisher of the Tribune in Arkadelphia; and in 1871 the publisher of Arkadelphia's Ouachita Commercial. Clayton, a Union Civil War General, was Reconstruction Governor of Arkansas, 1868-1871; then its Senator 1871-1877. \$650.00



Item No. 7

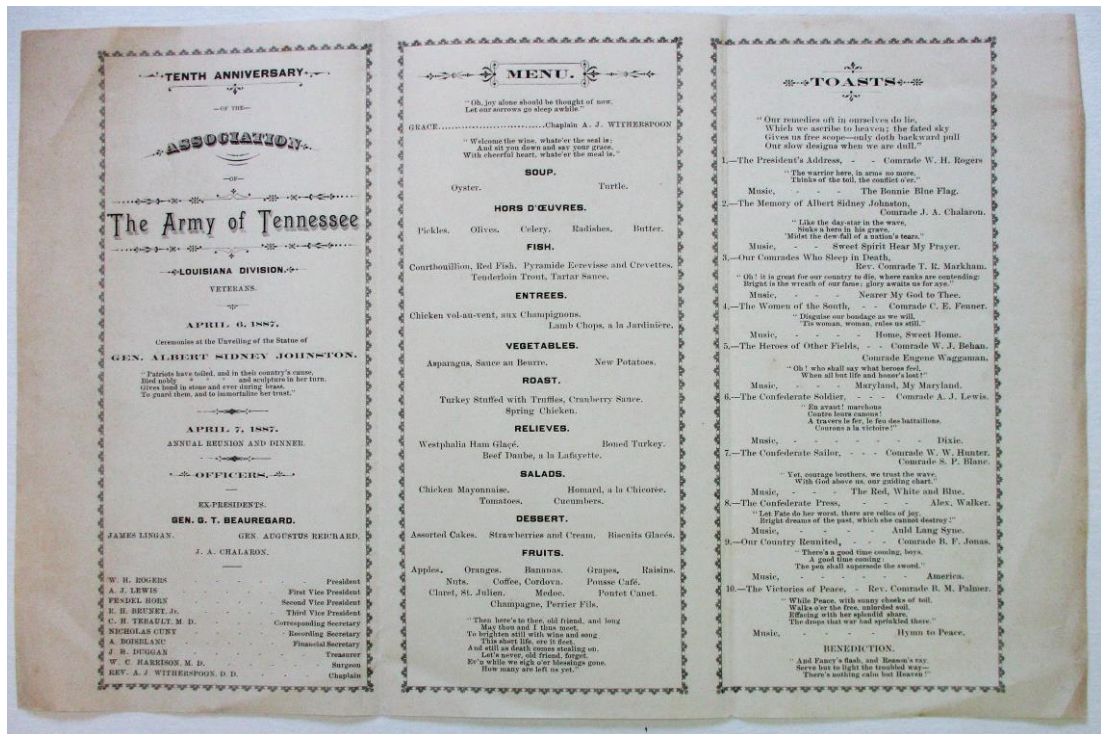
A Sumptuous, Luxurious Feast

8. **Army of Tennessee, Louisiana Division: TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ASSOCIATION OF THE ARMY OF TENNESSEE LOUISIANA DIVISION. VETERANS. APRIL 6, 1887. CEREMONIES AT THE UNVEILING OF THE STATUE OF GEN. ALBERT SIDNEY JOHNSTON. APRIL 7, 1887. ANNUAL REUNION AND DINNER.** [New Orleans: 1887]. Originally folded in three panels. Unfolded, it is a single sheet printed on rectos only, oblong 8-5/8" x 13-1/4." Fine.

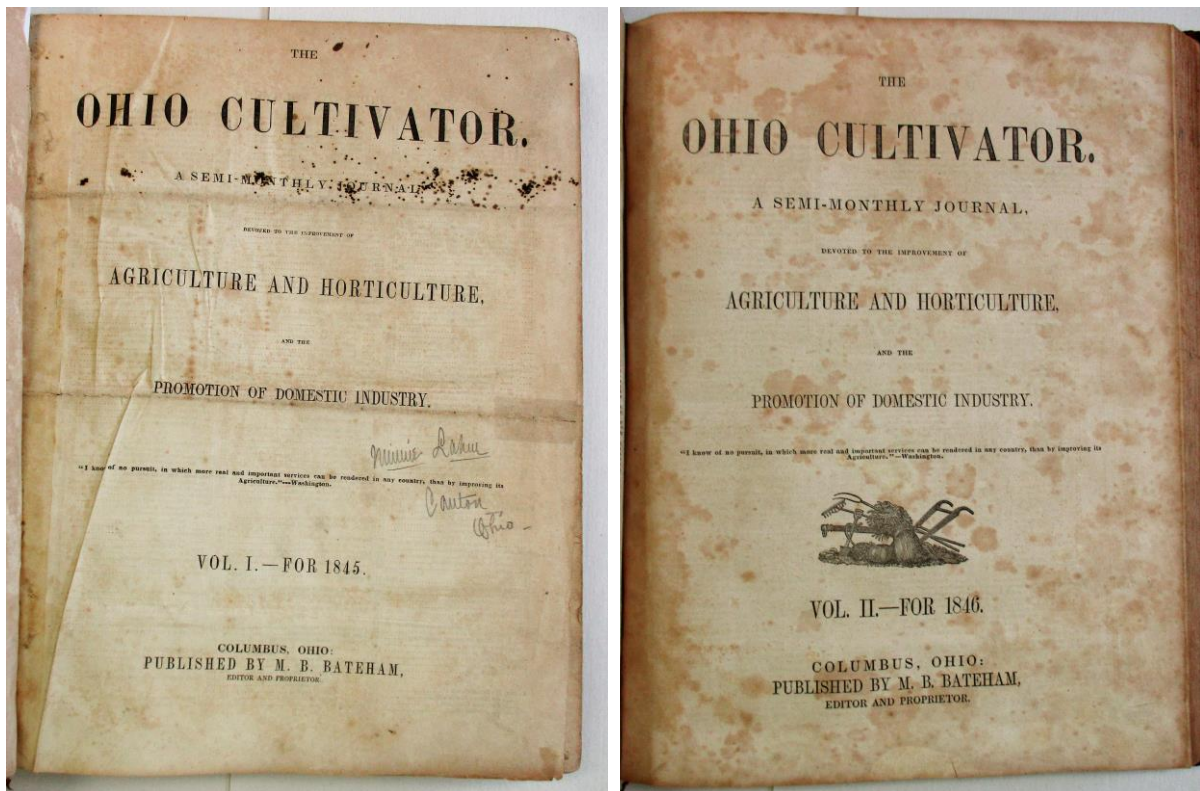
The Association placed the statue of General Johnston atop the tumulus it had erected in Metairie Cemetery, New Orleans. Johnston was actually buried in his native Texas. General Beauregard would be buried in the tumulus when he died in 1893.

The program lists the Officers, including "Ex-President Gen. G.T. Beauregard." The menu was a yummy array of oyster and turtle soup, courtbouillion and red fish, turkey,

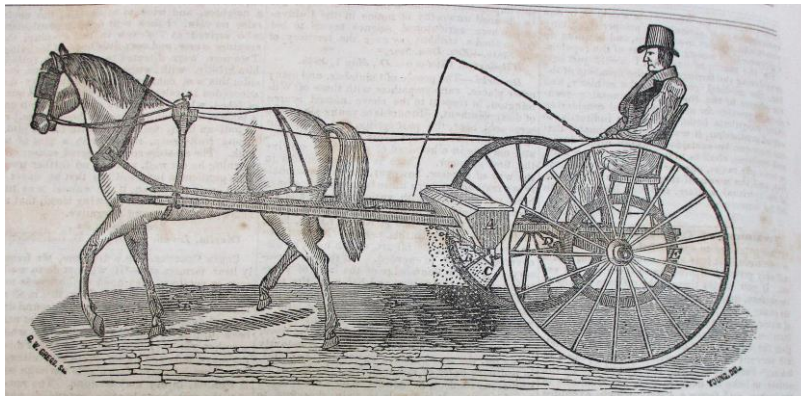
westphalia ham, "assorted cakes," etc. Ten Toasts were delivered by various "comrades": to Johnston, the women of the South, the Confederate Sailor, the Confederate Soldier, the Confederate Press, the reunited country, "The Victories of Peace," etc. \$375.00



Item No. 8

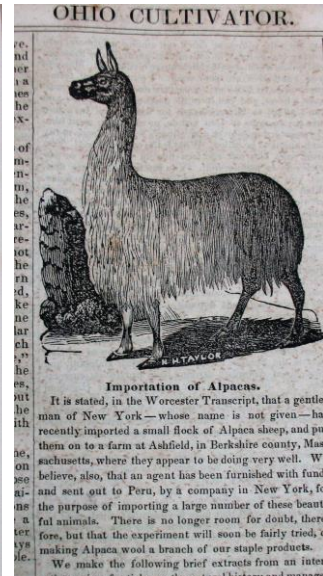


Item No. 9



HATCH'S SOWING MACHINE.

The inventor of this machine gave an exhibition of its performance in Cincinnati, on the afternoon of Wednesday, June 4. It was tried with oats, and grass seed, successively, which it sowed over the market place and main street with such speed and perfect regularity, as surprised the numerous spectators who were assembled to witness its performance. A committee from the Hamilton co. Agricultural Society was, and have made a very favorable report, which will soon be published. The machine in its present improved form, seems absolutely perfect, and must speedily come into general use in grain growing regions. It will be exhibited at the convention in this city on the 23rd inst., and it is hoped that some enterprising mechanic will procure the right and manufacturer for this portion of the state, in time for next wheat sowing. Persons wishing to obtain rights for any part of Ohio, or adjoining western and southern states, can apply, by letter or otherwise, to M. B. BATEHAM, Editor, or Wm. H. H. TAYLOR, Cincinnati.



Importation of Alpacas.

It is stated, in the Worcester Transcript, that a gentleman of New York—whose name is not given—has recently imported a small flock of Alpaca sheep, and put them on to a farm at Ashfield, in Berkshire county, Massachusetts, where they appear to be doing very well. We believe, also, that an agent has been furnished with funds and sent out to Peru, by a company in New York, for the purpose of importing a large number of these beautiful animals. There is no longer room for doubt, therefore, but that the experiment will soon be fairly tried, making Alpaca wool a branch of our staple products. We make the following brief extracts from an interesting series of articles on the natural history and manage-

Item No. 9

“Successful Regional Agricultural Journal”

9. **Bateham, M.B.:** THE OHIO CULTIVATOR. A SEMI-MONTHLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE IMPROVEMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE, AND THE PROMOTION OF DOMESTIC INDUSTRY. VOL. I. - FOR 1845. Columbus, Ohio: Published by M.B. Bateham, Editor and Proprietor, [1845]. Folio. [4], 192pp.

[bound with] ...VOL. II. FOR 1846. [1846]. [4], 192pp. Folio. In contemporary half sheep and marbled boards [rubbed] with gilt-lettered morocco spine labels. Rear free endpaper lacking, front free endpapers crimped and worn. Otherwise, scattered light to moderate wear, short closed tear to title page [no loss]. Good+, with text illustrations and an Index [including a separate Index to Engravings].

A consecutive run of the first two volumes of "a successful semimonthly regional agricultural journal, which merged into Ohio Farmer" [Lomazow]. This scarce periodical offers a multitude of articles on the spectrum of agricultural issues and inventions.

FIRST EDITION. Lomazow 502. Mott 444.

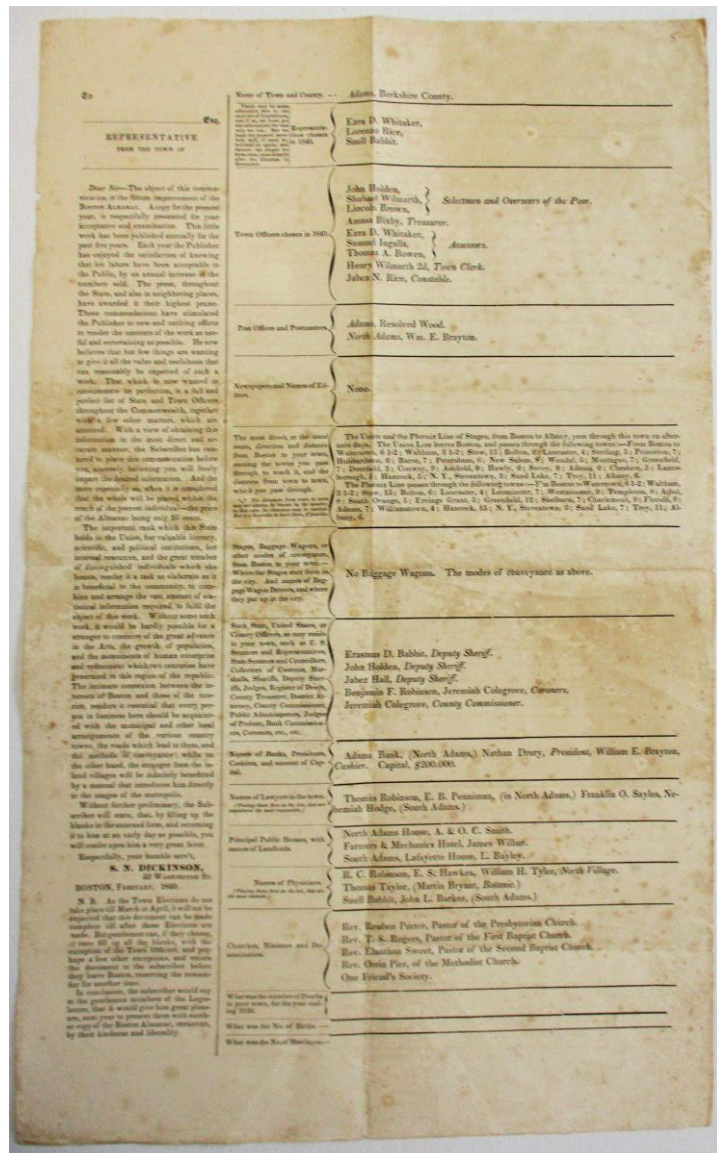
\$750.00

A Rare Boston Broadside

10. [Boston Almanac]: BROADSIDE, FROM THE PUBLISHER OF THE BOSTON ALMANAC, SEEKING INFORMATION ABOUT THE TOWN OF ADAMS, BERKSHIRE COUNTY, TO INCLUDE IN THE NEXT ANNUAL ALMANAC. Boston: S.N. Dickinson, February, 1840. Folio printed broadside, 11-1/4" x 18-1/4." Printed in two columns: the left column prints the communication from S.N. Dickinson, publisher of the Boston Almanac; the right column prints information about town officers, post offices, travel, banks, lawyers, public houses, physicians, churches, and other data; seeks confirmation of its accuracy, and any additions. Old folds and light foxing, Very Good.

Samuel Nelson Dickinson, the Almanac's publisher, writes, "The object of this communication is the future improvement of the BOSTON ALMANAC." The Almanac, though deserving "the highest praise," seeks to do even better. Hence, to assure accuracy of

information, he has sent this rare broadside inquiry to representatives of the Massachusetts towns. He asks them to "fill up all the blanks, and return the document to the subscriber." Not located on OCLC or the AAS web site as of May 2021. \$750.00



Item No. 10

England Condemned!

11. [Boston Tea Party]: THE ABLE DOCTOR; OR AMERICA SWALLOWING THE BITTER DRAUGHT. [London: 1774]. Engraved illustration, oblong 5" x 7-1/2." Light dusting, some pencil scribbling on blank verso, Very Good.

The engraving was published in the London Magazine for May 1774. Its condemnation of England's treatment of the Colonies sparked enormous American interest when Paul Revere copied it for the June 1774 Royal American Magazine. "Cartoon shows Lord North, with the 'Boston Port Bill' extending from a pocket, forcing tea (the Intolerable Acts) down the throat of a partially draped Native female figure representing 'America' whose arms are restrained by Lord Mansfield, while Lord Sandwich, a notorious womanizer, restrains her feet and peeks up

her skirt. Britannia, standing behind 'America', turns away and shields her face with her left hand" [Library of Congress]. A soldier stands by with sword labeled "Military Law."

"America, a half-clad Indian woman, is attacked by Mansfield, North (who is pouring the tea down her throat and has a copy of 'Boston Port Bill' in his pocket), Bute, and the Earl of Sandwich. A Frenchman and Spaniard look on, while Britannia weeps. In the foreground a 'Boston Petition' lies torn on the ground, and in the background the British fleet is bombarding Boston" [Cresswell].

Library of Congress PC 1 5226. Cresswell 664. See also Brigham's Revere, pages 117-118.

\$3,500.00



Item No. 11

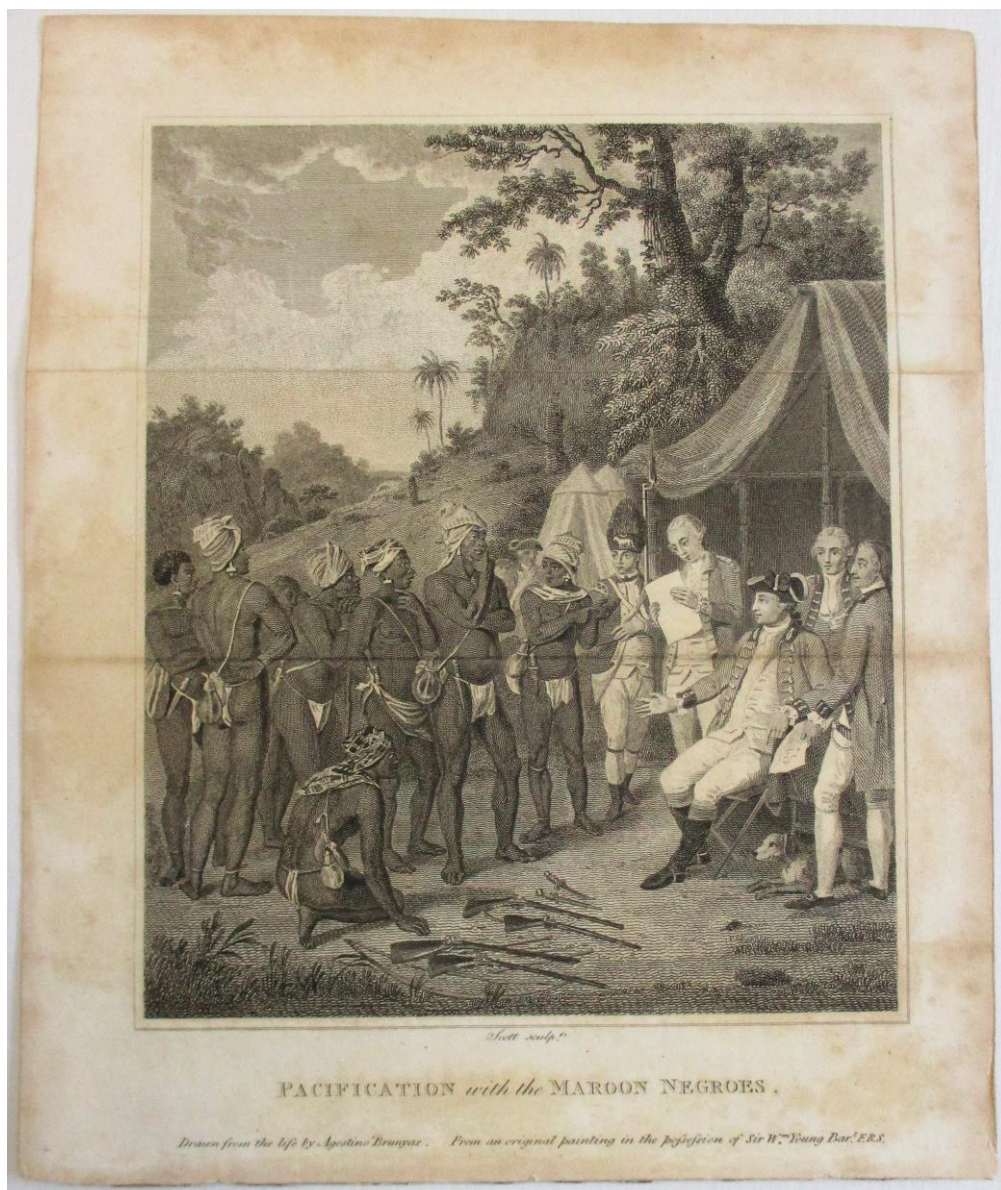
A Temporary Peace

12. **Brunyas, Agostino:** PACIFICATION WITH THE MAROON NEGROES. DRAWN FROM THE LIFE BY AGOSTINO BRUNYAS. FROM AN ORIGINAL PAINTING IN THE POSSESSION OF SIR WM. YOUNG BART. F.R.S. [np]: Scott Sculpr. 1801?]. 8-1/2" x 10-1/4." Folded illustration, "taken from 'The History, Civil and Commercial, of the British Colonies in the West Indies' by the Jamaican planter and historian Bryan Edwards" [Royal Museum Greenwich Collection on line.]. "The maroons laid down their firearms while they listen to the terms of a Peace Treaty being read to them by an English soldier while other soldiers look on."

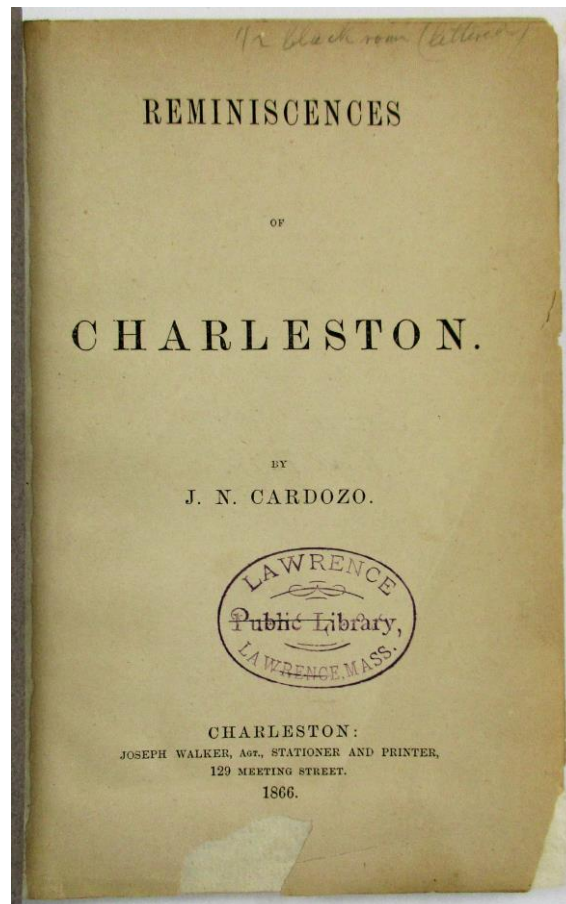
The Maroons, descendants of slaves who had escaped from seventeenth century Spanish rule in Jamaica, may have acquired their name from the Spanish 'marrano' (young pig), from their diet of wild pig prevalent in Jamaica's mountains. In the 1730s the Maroons were led by

their General Cudjoe. They raided white settlements, then retreated to their mountain hideouts where they were impossible to pursue.

Royal Museum Greenwich Collection: "The original oil painting from which it is derived depicts the signing of the 1773 peace treaty between the British crown and the so-called Black Caribs of St Vincent. This group was made up of the last remaining Carib Indians and runaway slaves, who had resisted British moves to take over land in St Vincent from the 1760s. They drove back British forces, and by 1772 the British authorities were so concerned that they dispatched William Young, lieutenant-governor of Dominica (and father of Sir William Young) to '[reduce] them to His Majesty's Sovereignty.' Under the terms of the treaty, land was reserved for the Caribs in return for their allegiance. Their presence and their enmity towards the British, however, continued to scare the planters who continually campaigned to have this 'internal enemy' removed. Following a major insurrection, in alliance with the French in 1795, the Caribs were brutally removed from St Vincent. \$500.00



Item No. 12



Item No. 13

By a Prominent Charleston Jew

13. **Cardozo, Jacob Newton:** REMINISCENCES OF CHARLESTON. BY J.N. CARDOZO. Charleston: Joseph Walker, 1866. 144pp, old rubberstamp on blank portion of title page. Bottom blank tear to title page [expertly reinforced]. Bound in modern grey wrappers. Good+.

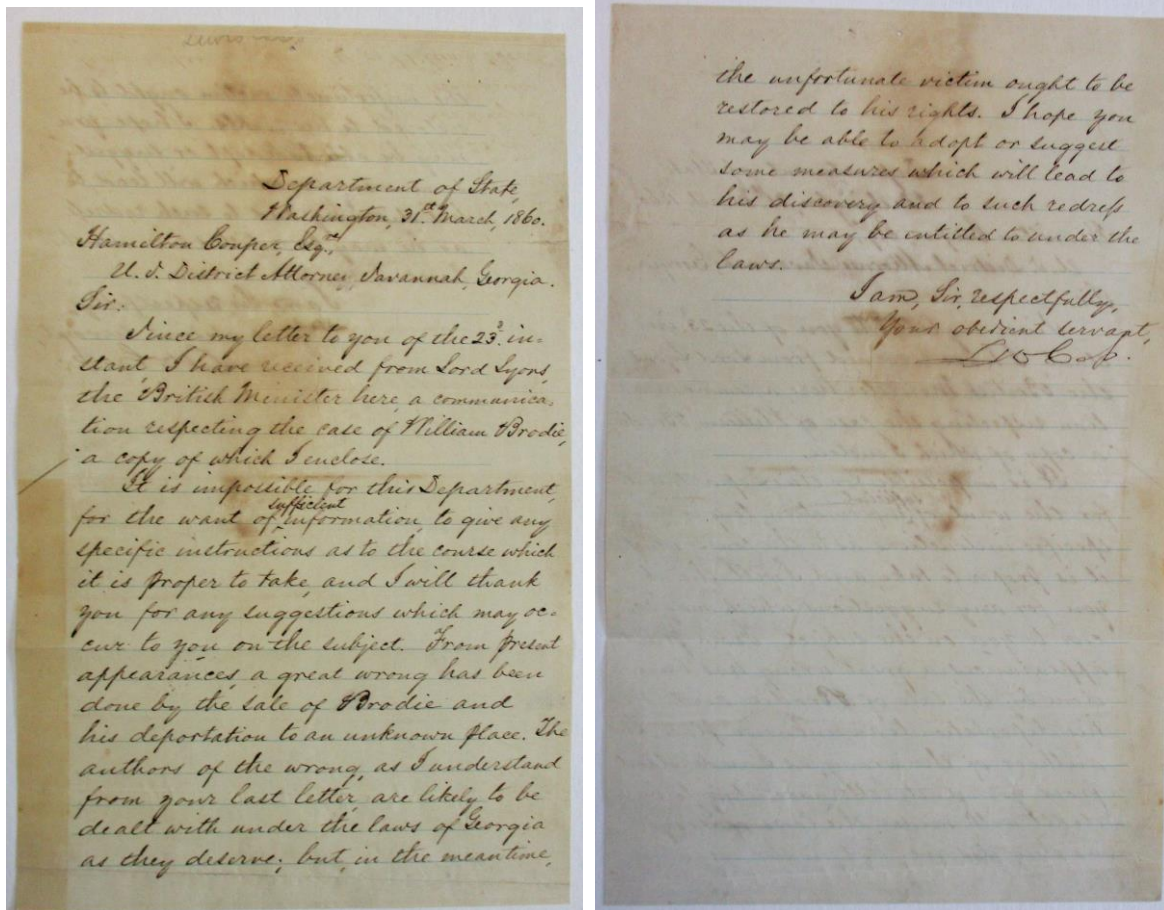
A Sephardic Jew, Cardozo was born in 1786 in Savannah. Self-educated, he was an outstanding economist, editor of the Southern Patriot in Charleston, and later its publisher. He published 'Notes on Political Economy' and 'The Economic Mind in American History'. An advocate of free trade, he wrote many papers on the subject. [See Brody, 'Jewish Heroes and Heroines in America from Colonial Times to 1900: A Judaica Collection Exhibit' (FL Atlantic U. Libraries)]. "Jacob Cardozo's forays into econometric analysis were outstanding by the standards of his day." [Eugene Genovese, 'Journal of the Historical Society', Volume I, Number 2, March 2000]. "This book is VERY SCARCE" [Eberstadt, quoting from Bradford].

"Cardozo was a resident of Charleston from 1796 onward, and editor of the Southern Patriot from 1817" [Id]. The book is a series of articles on Charleston's agriculture, commerce, education and free school system, chamber of commerce, insurance companies, fire department, the press, bench and bar, hotels, banks, libraries, railroads, charitable and medical organizations, cemeteries. An Appendix provides material on the beginning of the Civil War at Forts Moultrie and Sumter, as well as the action at Fort Wagner and other Charleston-area sites. FIRST EDITION. Howes C131. Singerman 1930. 115 Eberstadt 906. III Turnbull 409.

\$750.00

"A Great Wrong" Done to a Black British Seaman

14. **Cass, Lewis:** LETTER SIGNED, AS SECRETARY OF STATE, 31 MARCH 1860, TO HAMILTON COUPER, U.S. DISTRICT ATTORNEY, SAVANNAH, GEORGIA, CONCERNING THE ILLEGAL ENSLAVEMENT OF WILLIAM BRODIE, A BLACK BRITISH SEAMAN. Washington DC: Department of State, 1860. Single leaf, written in secretarial hand on recto and verso, and signed by Cass. Old folds, blank inner margin strengthened, expertly repaired shallow closed fold tear [no loss]. Very Good.



Item No. 14

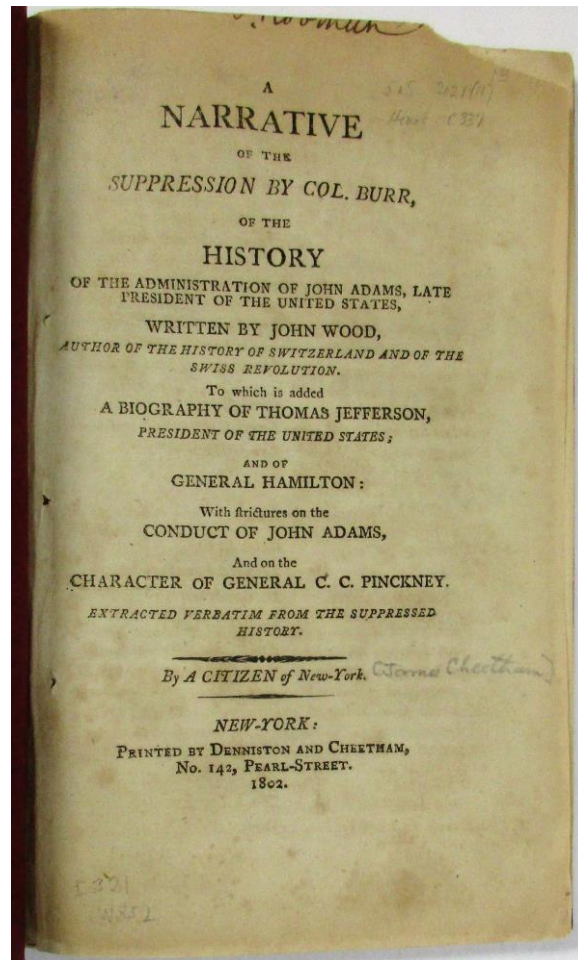
Georgia's cavalier treatment of Brodie, a British black seaman, became an international incident. Brodie "served on a U.S. vessel, the Overman when it docked at Darien, Georgia and Brodie suddenly became a slave." Brodie's absence slowly attracted the interest of British authorities. In 1860 it became clear that "the mayor of Darien convicted Brodie of enticing a slave to run away from his master. Brodie had to pay a \$500 fine. Since he did not have the money, the mayor ordered the sheriff to sell Brodie into slavery" [Kinney, "DOUBLY FOREIGN." BRITISH CONSULS IN THE ANTE-BELLUM SOUTH, 1830-1860. U TX PhD. Thesis, 2010, pp 186 et seq.]. Hamilton Couper, the U.S. District Attorney and son of a prominent Georgia planter, was unable to locate Brodie.

Lewis Cass, the veteran Michigan Democrat and former presidential candidate, became Secretary of State in 1857 under President James Buchanan. He resigned in late 1860, protesting Buchanan's toleration of secession. His Letter reads: "Since my letter to you of the 23d instant, I have received from Lord Lyons, the British Minister here, a communication respecting the case of William Brodie, a copy of which I enclose.

"It is impossible for this Department, for the want of sufficient information, to give any specific instructions as to the course which it is proper to take, and I will thank you for any suggestions which may occur to you on the subject. From present appearances, a great wrong has been done by the sale of Brodie and his deportation to an unknown place. The authors of the wrong, as I understand from your last letter, are likely to be dealt with under the laws of Georgia as they deserve; but, in the meantime, the unfortunate victim ought to be restored to his rights. I hope you may be able to adopt or suggest some measures which will lead to his discovery and to such redress as he may be entitled to under the laws.

"I am, Sir, respectfully | Your obedient servant, | Lewis Cass."

\$1,500.00



Item No. 15

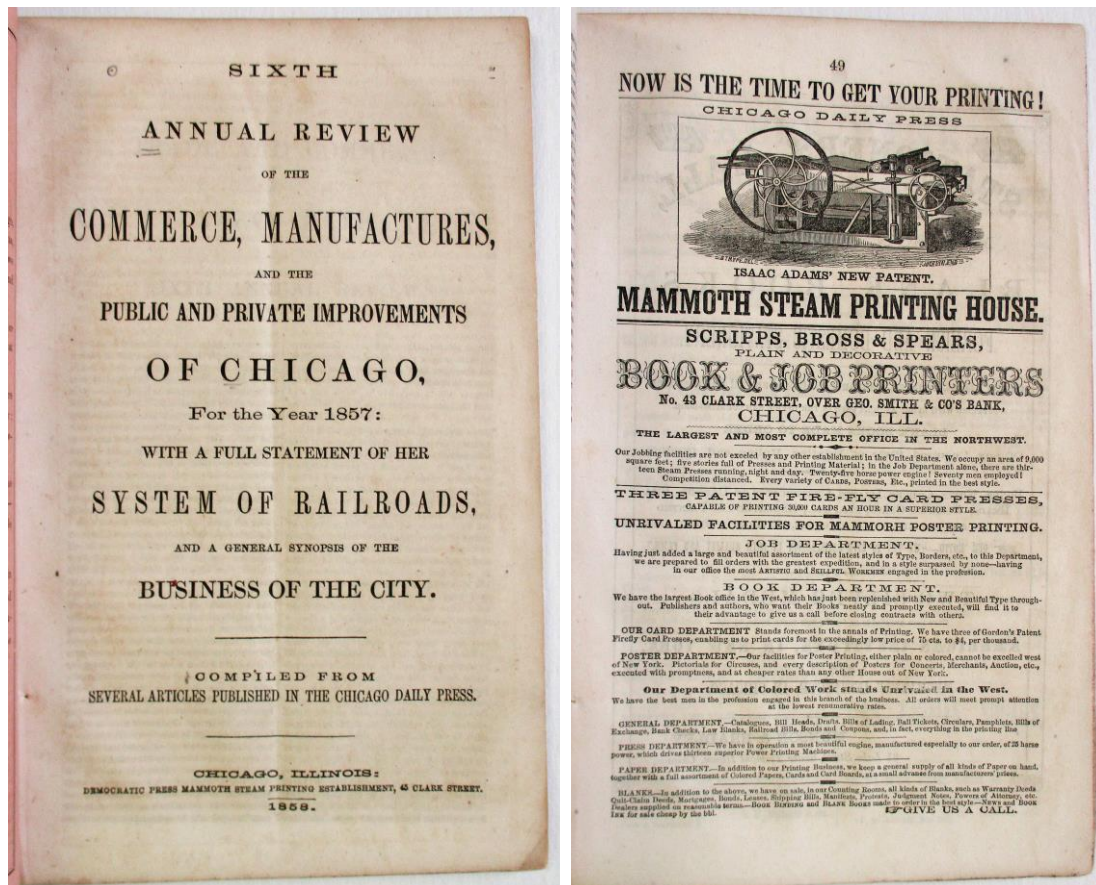
"A Cunning, a Sort of Legerdemain"

15. [Cheetham, James]: A NARRATIVE OF THE SUPPRESSION BY COL. BURR, OF THE HISTORY OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF JOHN ADAMS, LATE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, WRITTEN BY JOHN WOOD... TO WHICH IS ADDED A BIOGRAPHY OF THOMAS JEFFERSON, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES; AND OF GENERAL HAMILTON: WITH STRICTURES ON THE CONDUCT OF JOHN ADAMS, AND ON THE CHARACTER OF GENERAL C.C. PINCKNEY. EXTRACTED VERBATIM FROM THE SUPPRESSED HISTORY. BY A CITIZEN OF NEW-YORK. New York: Denniston and Cheetham, 1802. 72pp, attractive modern wrappers, scattered foxing. Good+.

Cheetham, notorious pamphleteer and journalist, edited the Democratic-Republicans' newspaper in New York, whose bitterly partisan politics involved Burr [then Jefferson's Vice President], Clinton, and Hamilton factions. Cheetham regularly attacked Burr, and does so here, saying that "there is about his actions a cunning, a sort of legerdemain, which, while it defies conclusive proof, eludes the most acute research." This is the first of three 1802 printings.

FIRST EDITION. Howes C337. Tompkins 21. Gaines 02-23. McCoy C294. AI 2021 [4].

\$300.00



Item No. 16

Comprehensive Survey of Pre-Fire Chicago

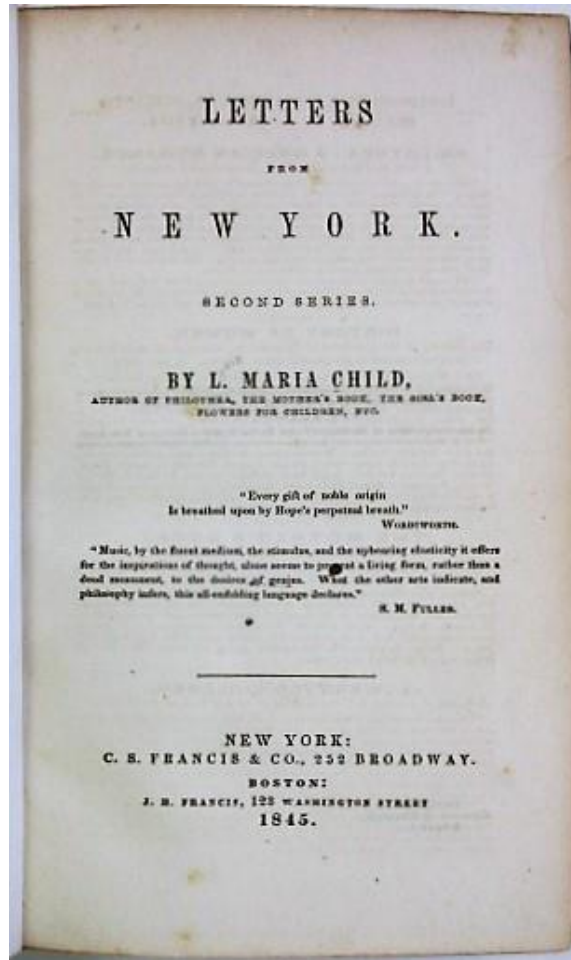
16. **Chicago:** SIXTH ANNUAL REVIEW OF THE COMMERCE, MANUFACTURES, AND THE PUBLIC AND PRIVATE IMPROVEMENTS OF CHICAGO, FOR THE YEAR 1857: WITH A FULL STATEMENT OF HER SYSTEM OF RAILROADS, AND A GENERAL SYNOPSIS OF THE BUSINESS OF THE CITY. COMPILED FROM SEVERAL ARTICLES PUBLISHED IN THE CHICAGO DAILY PRESS. Chicago, Illinois: Democratic Press Mammoth Steam Printing Establishment, 45 Clark Street, 1858. 56pp, bound in original printed wrappers. Pages 49-56 are advertisements. Text printed in double columns, Very Good.

The Review is a detailed rendering of Chicago's bustling commercial activities during 1857, with valuable material on railroads, City improvements, the Illinois Central, water works and sewage; hotels, boarding houses, other retail establishments; the trade in flour, wheat,

hogs, and other commodities; manufacturing data, with information on different city establishments. With excellent advertisements, some illustrated.

Tanner has identified two issues of this pamphlet, based on the wrapper imprint: our copy, with the "Democratic Press Mammoth Steam Printing..." imprint, is the first; the second has the imprint, "Press and Tribune mammoth steam printing..."

Ante-Fire Imprints 302. Byrd 2887. Tanner, Some Corrections and Emendations... 2887. Not in Eberstadt, Decker, Sabin. \$375.00



Item No. 17

"An Honest Record"

17. **Child, L[ydia] Maria:** LETTERS FROM NEW YORK. SECOND SERIES. New York: C.S. Francis & Co., 1845. Later half morocco [a few rubbed spots], with ribbed spine and gilt-lettered spine title. 287, [1 blank], [16 publ. advts] pp. Very Good.

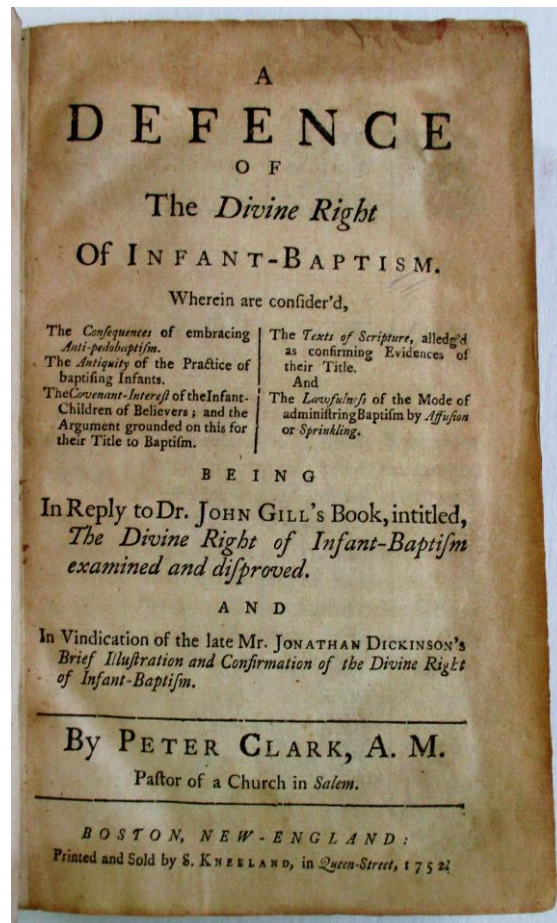
Child calls her book "an honest record of my own views and impressions, on subjects which most interest me." She writes on holidays in New York, "High Rents paid by the Poor," Mammoth Cave, A Walk Down Broadway, Emancipation in the West Indies, and a variety of other subjects.

BAL 3152. AI 45-1397 [5].

\$250.00

18. **Clark, Peter:** A DEFENCE OF THE DIVINE RIGHT OF INFANT-BAPTISM ... BEING IN REPLY TO DR. JOHN GILL'S BOOK, INTITLED, THE DIVINE RIGHT OF

INFANT-BAPTISM EXAMINED AND DISPROVED. AND IN VINDICATION OF THE LATE MR. JONATHAN DICKINSON'S BRIEF ILLUSTRATION AND CONFIRMATION OF THE DIVINE RIGHT OF INFANT-BAPTISM. BY...A.M. PASTOR OF A CHURCH IN SALEM. Boston, New-England: Printed and Sold by S. Kneeland. 1752. Original tooled calf, rebaked [raised spine bands, original endpapers retained]. Contemporary signature, 'Nathan Stone,' on front free endpaper and A2. Bookplate of John Albree on front pastedown. Pages vi, 453, [1 errata], [5 Index], [1 blank]. Light foxing and tanning. Very Good. Evans 6829. ESTC W20116. \$500.00



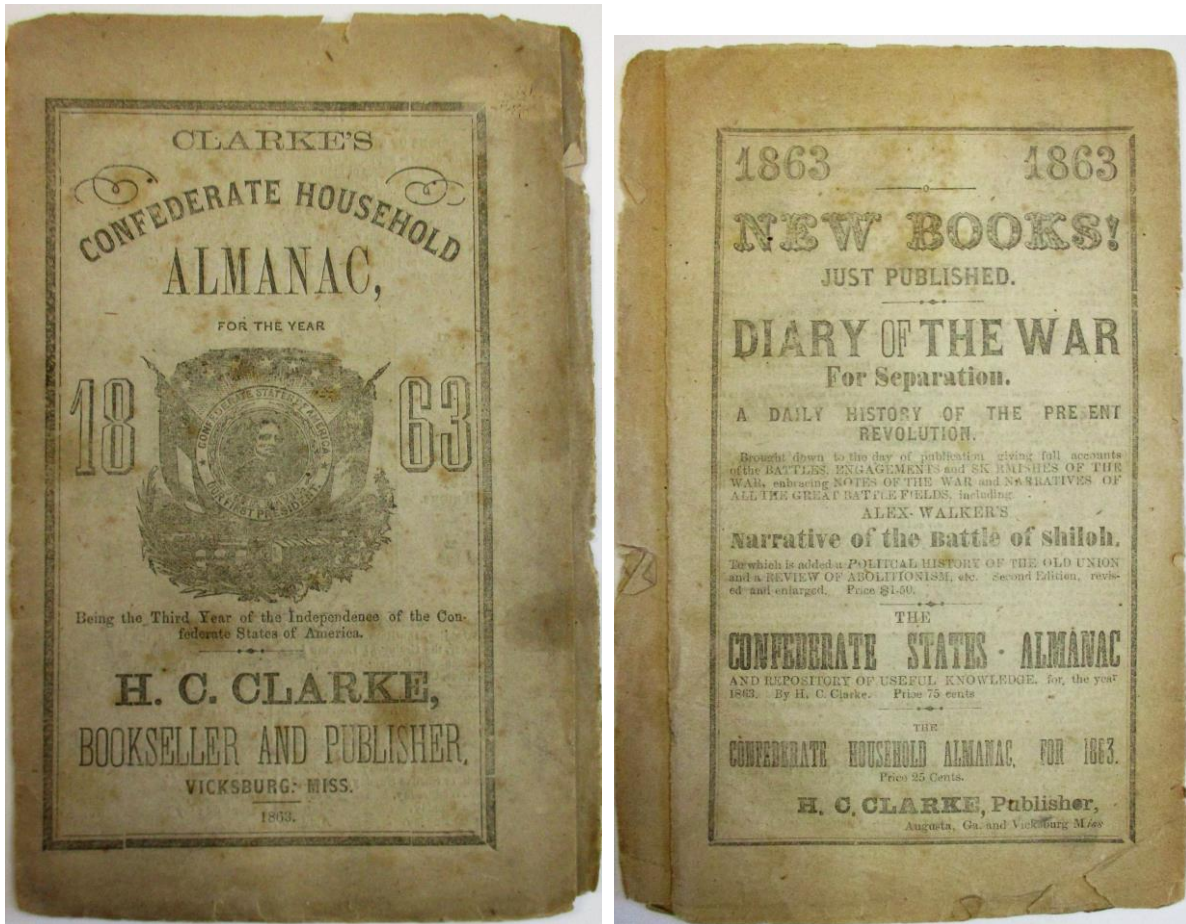
Item No. 18

Scarce Confederate Almanac, Vicksburg Imprint

19. [Clarke, H.C.]: CLARKE'S CONFEDERATE HOUSEHOLD ALMANAC, FOR THE YEAR 1863 BEING THE THIRD YEAR OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA. H.C. CLARKE, BOOKSELLER AND PUBLISHER, VICKSBURG, MISS. 1863. Vicksburg, Miss.: H.C. Clarke, 1863 [i.e., 1862?]. [24] pp [page 21 misnumbered '22'.] Stitched. Some light dusting and toning, untrimmed. Occasional light extremity chipping. Good+ or Very Good copy of a scarce Confederate almanac, with title page vignette of the "Confederate States of America" and portrait of Jefferson Davis, "Our First President."

With information on the Government of the Confederate States; and the Governments of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana; Domestic Recipes; Recipes for Making Different Kinds of bread with Rice Flour; Tanning; and a Gardener's Chronicle. Parrish & Willingham 5261. Drake 14281. De Renne 649 [calling this an 1863 imprint].

\$750.00



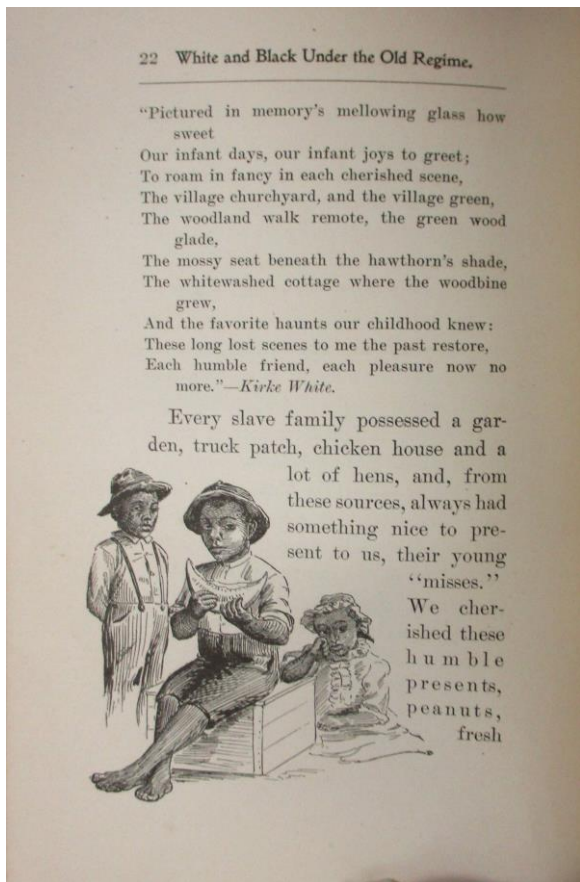
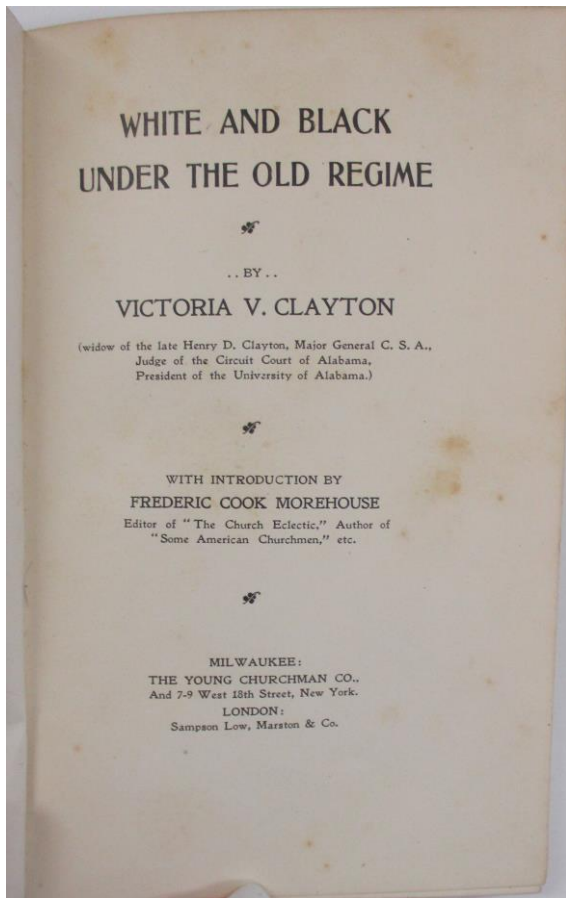
Item No. 19

Those Good Old Plantation Days

20. **Clayton, Victoria V.:** WHITE AND BLACK UNDER THE OLD REGIME. BY VICTORIA V. CLAYTON (WIDOW OF THE LATE HENRY D. CLAYTON, MAJOR GENERAL C.S.A., JUDGE OF THE CIRCUIT COURT OF ALABAMA, PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA.) WITH INTRODUCTION BY FREDERIC COOK MOREHOUSE EDITOR OF "THE CHURCH ECLECTIC," AUTHOR OF "SOME AMERICAN CHURCHMEN," ETC. Milwaukee: The Young Churchman Co. London: Sampson, Low, Marston & Co. [1899]. 195 pp, with eight plates including frontis portrait of the author, and text illustrations. Original gilt-stamped blue cloth [spine lightly sunned, light rubbing to head and foot of spine]. Mild occasional foxing. Very Good.

The author was the widow of Confederate general Henry D. Clayton. She accompanied her husband to Kansas in 1855, along with a bunch of other Alabamans and Georgians, to help make it a Slave State and to oppose Jim Lane, John Brown, and other abolitionist forces. This

and other experiences are related here. "Contains chapters on the problems in Alabama of maintaining normal home life and controlling servants" [Nevins].
 FIRST EDITION. II Nevins 185. \$275.00



Item No. 20

In Consideration of the faithful
 service & good conduct of my Man
 Thomas Peterson, now my Slave, &
 in the further Consideration, that he
 shall continue to serve me & my wife
 faithfully & honestly, & demean & behave
 himself in all respects, in the best
 possible manner, I do hereby promise
 & engage at the expiration of four
 years from this day to manumit
 him & give him his freedom - &
 or any misfortune befalling me
 in case of my death within the said
 four years, then I hereby declare
 this shall be his full & perfect manumission
 & freedom, at the end of the
 said term of four years, he behaving
 himself as above said - Witness
 my hand & seal in the city of New York
 this 24th day of february in the year
 of our Lord 1818 - DJB (LS)

Sealed & Delivered }
 in the presence of } P. Stuyvesant
 S.P. Rensselaer Ten Broeck

Item No. 21

Four More Years... Maybe

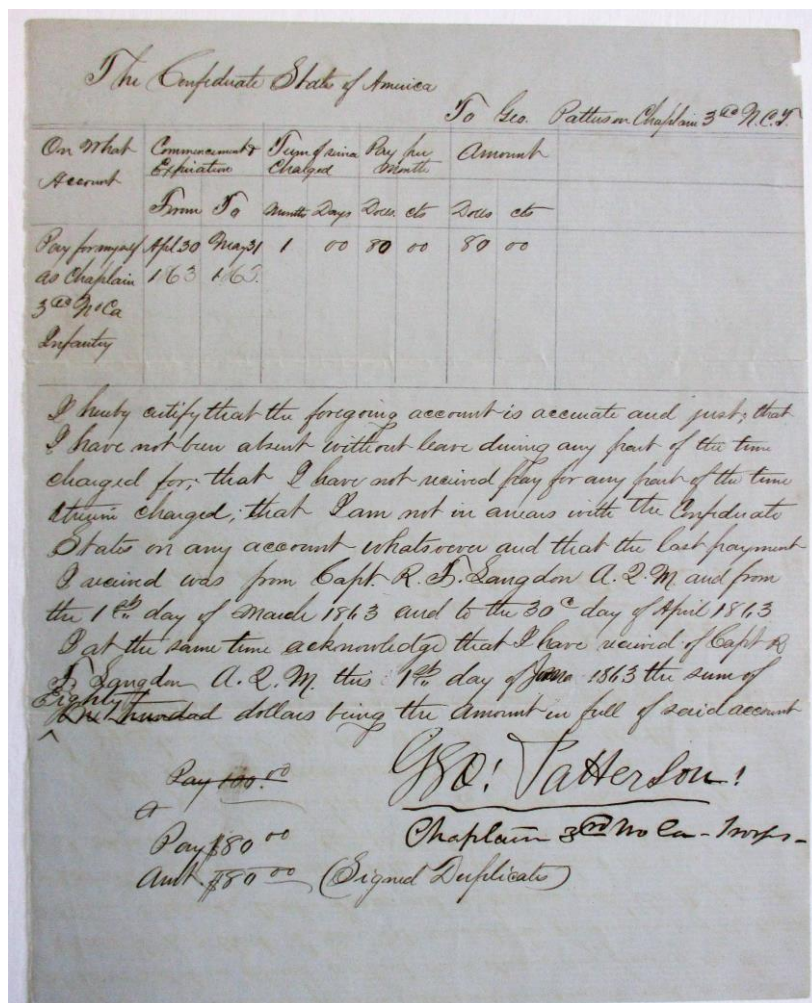
21. [Conditional Manumission of a New York Slave]: IN CONSIDERATION OF THE FAITHFUL SERVICE & GOOD CONDUCT OF MY MAN THOMAS PETERSON, NOW MY SLAVE, & IN THE FURTHER CONSIDERATION, THAT HE SHALL CONTINUE TO SERVE ME & MY WIFE FAITHFULLY & HONESTLY, & Demean & BEHAVE HIMSELF IN ALL ASPECTS, IN THE BEST POSSIBLE MANNER, I DO HEREBY PROMISE & ENGAGE AT THE EXPIRATION OF FOUR YEARS FROM THIS DAY TO MANUMIT & EMANCIPATE HIM & GIVE HIM HIS FREEDOM. IN CASE OF MY DEATH OR ANY MISFORTUNE BEFALLING ME WITHIN THE SAID FOUR YEARS, THEN I HEREBY DECLARE THIS SHALL BE HIS FULL & PERFECT MANUMISSION & FREEDOM, AT THE END OF THE SAID TERM OF FOUR YEARS, HE BEHAVING HIMSELF AS ABOVE SAID. WITNESS MY HAND & SEAL IN THE CITY OF NEWYORK THIS 24TH DAY OF FEBRUARY IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD 1818 - DJB. SEALED & DELIVERED IN THE PRESENCE OF P. STUYVESANT | S.P. RENSSLEAR TEN BROECK. New York: 24 February 1818. Single leaf, 7-1/2" x 11-3/4." Docketed on

verso, "Promise of freedom & manumission to my slave Thomas." Old folds, light toning, Very Good

"DTB" was probably Dirck Ten Broeck (1765-1833), attorney and Speaker of the New York General Assembly. He was the son of Abraham Ten Broeck [1734-1810], a Revolutionary War veteran and Mayor of Albany. The witnesses are Peter Gerard Stuyvesant (1778-1847), his brother-in-law, later president of the New-York Historical Society and one of the wealthiest men of New York at the time of his death; and Stephan Philip Van Rensselaer Ten Broeck (1802-1866). The Ten Broeck family was one of the most prominent and oldest families in Albany. [Ten Broeck Family Papers, Albany Institute of History & Art Library, AE 117, accessed 5/27/2021.]

DTB was perhaps prompted by the enactment of an 1817 New York law abolishing slavery in New York. In 1799, New York passed an Act emancipating everyone born after 1799. "It was not until March 31, 1817 that the New York legislature ended two centuries of slavery within its borders, setting July 4, 1827 as the date of final emancipation and making New York the first state to pass a law for the total abolition of legal slavery. When Emancipation Day finally arrived, the number of enslaved men and women freed was roughly 4,600 or 11% of the black population living in New York and the black community and its supporters held joyous celebrations and parades throughout the state" [web site of Historical Society of the New York Courts].

\$1,750.00



Item No. 22

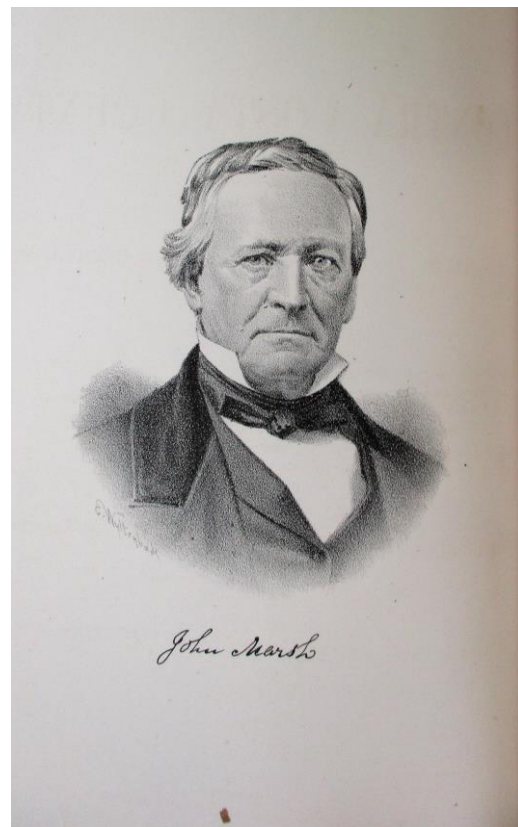
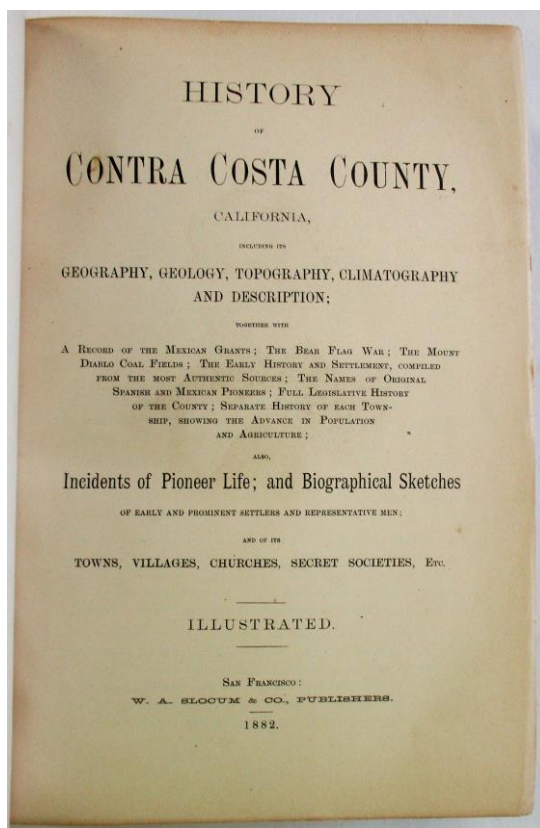
From Boston to Confederate Chaplain

22. [**Confederate Chaplain**]: PAY VOUCHER OF GEORGE PATTERSON, CHAPLAIN OF THE CONFEDERATE 3D NORTH CAROLINA INFANTRY, 1 JUNE 1863. [np: 1863]. Single leaf, neatly written in ink columns on verso. Old horizontal folds, with expert repairs to two short closed fold tears. Very Good.

Chaplain Patterson [1828-901] signs at the end, assuring that he has not been absent without leave, that he has not previously been paid for his service, and acknowledging his receipt of \$80, "being the amount in full of said account." The sum was due and paid for his services as Chaplain during the period 30 April 1863 - 31 May 1863.

"George Patterson, clergyman, was born in Boston, Mass. of Greek-American parentage. His father was Petro Papathakes, a native of Greece and member of the Greek Orthodox faith, and his mother Louisa Miles, a Unitarian of Massachusetts. At his baptism his surname was changed from Papathakes to its English equivalent, Patterson. Patterson received his early education at Nashotah House in Wisconsin and later attended The University of North Carolina. In 1850 he received permission to take his pastoral training in North Carolina. In 1852 Bishop Levi Silliman Ives ordained him deacon in North Carolina, and in 1856 Bishop Thomas Atkinson ordained him priest. In his early years he adopted a vow of celibacy, a promise that he maintained throughout his life. During his first year in the church, Patterson served as rector of the church at Plymouth. From 1852 to 1861 he was a missionary to the slaves belonging to Josiah Collins, owner of the massive Somerset Plantation in Washington County. Near the onset of the Civil War, he joined the Confederate cause as chaplain of the Third North Carolina Regiment. As a result of his devout service, late in the war he was made post chaplain at the Chimboraz Hospital in Richmond" [NCpedia article on Patterson].

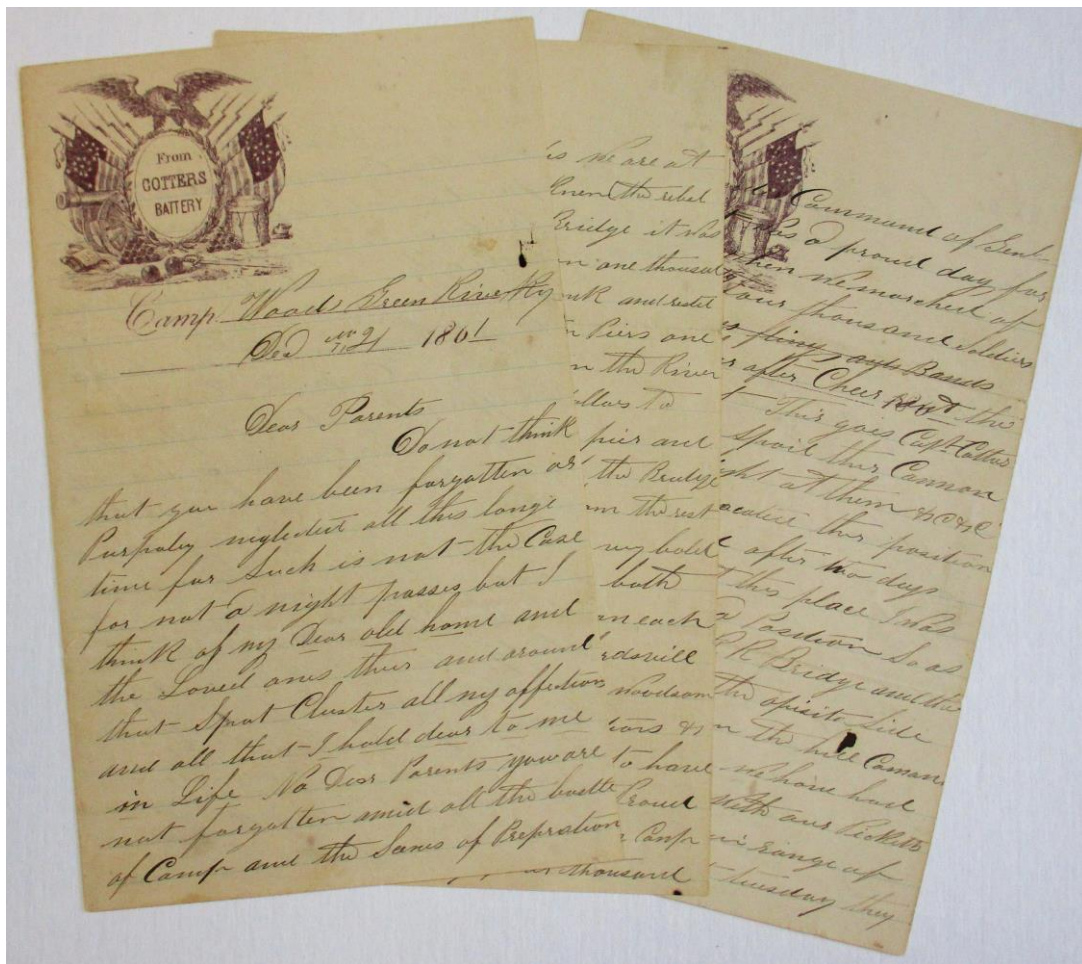
\$375.00



Item No. 23

23. **[Contra Costa County]: HISTORY OF CONTRA COSTA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA, INCLUDING ITS GEOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY, TOPOGRAPHY, CLIMATOGRAPHY AND DESCRIPTION; TOGETHER WITH A RECORD OF THE MEXICAN GRANTS; THE BEAR FLAG WAR... ALSO, INCIDENTS OF PIONEER LIFE; AND BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF EARLY AND PROMINENT SETTLERS AND REPRESENTATIVE MEN; AND OF ITS TOWNS, VILLAGES, CHURCHES, SECRET SOCIETIES, ETC. ILLUSTRATED.** San Francisco: W.A. Slocum, 1882. xiii, [5], [17] - 710 pp, as issued. With photo illustration frontis and numerous other plates, all as listed, some with facsimile signatures. Occasional minor spotting. Attractive modern quarter calf and marbled paper over boards. Raised spine bands and gilt spine title. Very Good plus.

This is the first of several editions. A detailed table of contents, including list of illustrations, is included. The subjects covered include the early settlements, the history of the Mexican and Spanish governance, the Bear Flag War, original Spanish and Mexican pioneers, and a separate history of each of the County's townships.
 FIRST EDITION. Howes C718 'b'. Rocq 1490. Cowan 141. \$375.00



Item No. 24

“We Lost Sixteen Killed”

24. **Cotter, Charles Sumner: AUTOGRAPH LETTER TO HIS PARENTS IN MIDDLEBURY [SUMMIT COUNTY] OHIO, 21 DECEMBER 1861, SIGNED "CHARLEY," AS CAPTAIN OF "COTTER'S BATTERY," DESCRIBING THE BATTLE**

OF ROWLETT'S STATION SEVERAL DAYS EARLIER. Camp Wood, Green River Kentucky: December 21, 1861. [7] pp, 8" x 4-3/4." on three sheets, two of them illustrated with elaborately engraved letterhead "From Cotter's Battery," illustrated with cannon, flags, Screaming Eagle. Very Good. With original stamped Cotter's Battery envelope, similarly engraved, bearing Louisville, KY postmark, and addressed to "Col. A.L. Cotter | Middlebury | Summit Co. | Ohio."

Cotter's Battery was formed in Ravenna, Ohio as a three-month regiment in the early months of the War, and then re-upped for three years as Battery A of the 1st Ohio Light Artillery. Charles Sumner Cotter (1828-1886), author of this letter, was Captain of the Battery. Before the War, he commanded a gun squad made up of citizens from Ravenna; they were well drilled and participated in local 4th of July celebrations. Cotter had a silver and brass plating shop in the village, as well as a brass foundry. He was well known among the carriage manufacturers in Portage and neighboring counties.

He expresses great affection for his family and "Dear old home," apologizes for his delinquent letter-writing, "but you are aware of the large family that I have to look after and see to and provide for it is not so easy..."

He writes: "We are at Green River, where Buckner (the rebel genl) blew up the RR bridge. It was a beautiful structure of iron, one thousand yards from bank to bank. . . . He blew up one pier and destroyed two spans of the bridge and took all the track from the rest. . . . We have had several skirmishes with our picketts but have never come in range of my pieces untill last Tuesday. They came up in force to attack us and prevent us from repairing rail road bridge. We had one regt of infantry acrost the river. They charged on them with the Texan Rangers but they were repulsed and I opened two of my peices on them with shell. . . . Their was fifty-four of the rebels killed and left on the field. . . . We lost sixteen killed."

Cotter also describes the Battery's new flag given by the ladies of Louisville. Captain Cotter served for the entirety of the war and mustered out as a colonel. \$600.00

“Blundering” Into the Mexican War

25. **Crittenden, John J.:** AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED, 1 JUNE 1847, FROM WASHINGTON, TO J. BLUNT, CONCERNING THE NECESSITY OF INCURRING FEDERAL DEBT, "BLUNDERING IN AS WE ARE WITH THIS MEXICAN WAR." Single leaf, in neat ink manuscript on recto and half the verso. Signed, "JJ Crittenden." Very Good plus.

Crittenden held nearly every office Kentucky could bestow upon him: State legislator, Governor, Congressman, U.S. Senator; he was also U.S. Attorney General in the Harrison, Tyler, and Fillmore Administrations. An influential Border State man, he sought to avoid Secession and Civil War with his elaborate Crittenden Compromise, but it was doomed to failure. Crittenden stayed with the Union until his death-- but one son was a General in the Confederate Army, and the other a General in the Union Army.

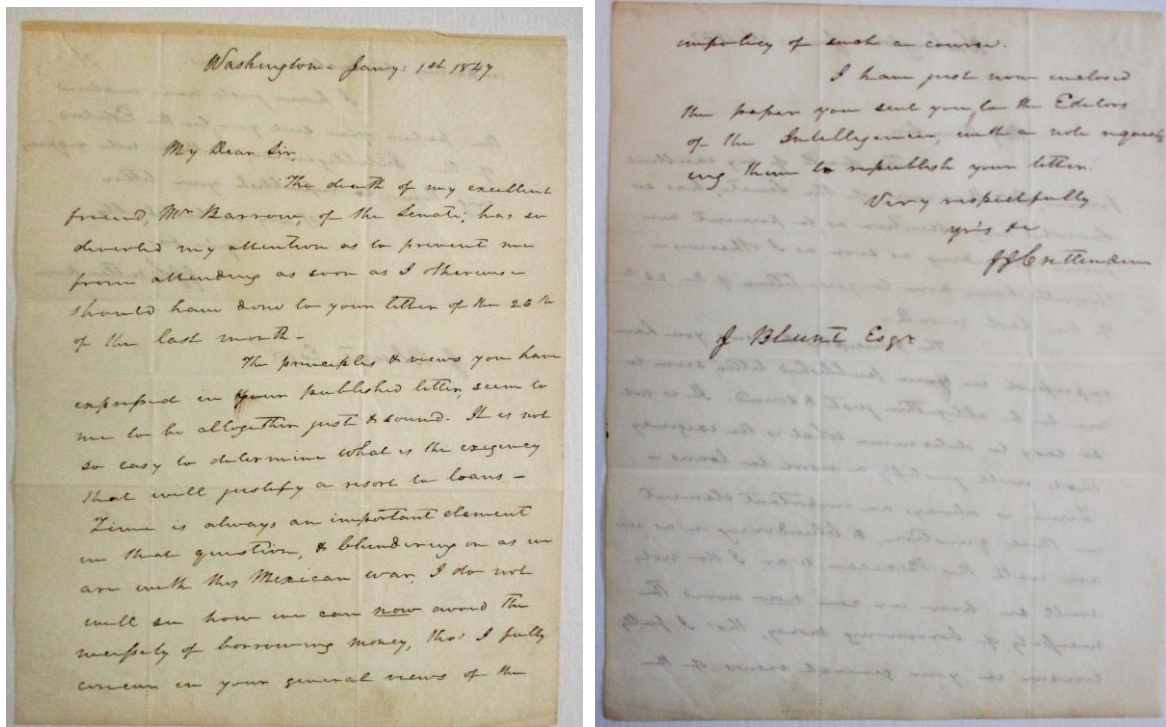
His Letter:

"My Dear Sir, | The death of my excellent friend, Mr. Barrow, of the Senate, has so divided my attention as to prevent me from attending as soon as I otherwise should have done to your letter of the 26th of the last month.

"The principles & views you have expressed in your published letter, seems to me to be altogether just & sound. It is not so easy to determine what is the exigency that will justify a resort to loans. Time is always an important element in that question, & blundering in as we are with this Mexican war, I do not well see how we can now avoid the necessity of borrowing

money, tho' I fully concur in your general views of the impolicy of such a course... | Very respectfully | yr's &c | J.J. Crittenden | J. Blunt Esqr."

"J. Blunt" was Joseph Blunt, son of the publisher of 'The American Practical Navigator.' A New York lawyer, Blunt was a Whig until the Kansas-Nebraska Controversy made him a Republican. \$850.00



Item No. 25



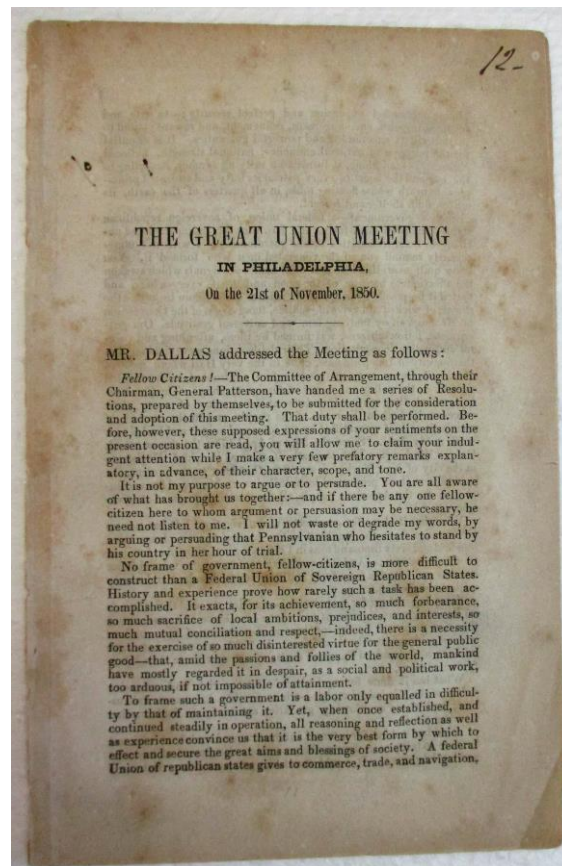
Item No. 26

Johnston's Surrender to Sherman

26. **Currier & Ives: THE SURRENDER OF GENL. JOE JOHNSTON NEAR GREENSBORO N.C. APRIL, 26TH 1865.** New York: Currier & Ives 152 Nassau St., 1865. Broadside colored engraving, oblong 13-7/8" x 10." Light toning, several fox spots, moderate foxing to the blank verso. Good+.

"This print celebrates the formal surrender of Johnston's army to Sherman on April 26, 1865, near Greensboro, North Carolina" [online Civil War @ Smithsonian]. The two generals stand in the foreground, Sherman with arms folded, Johnston at attention with sword by his side. They are flanked by their soldiers and horses. In the background are troops in formation and the white tents of the camp.

Library of Congress Control No. 90714979. OCLC 1252889614 [1- OH Hist. Connection] as of June 2021. Not in Reilly or the online Currier & Ives Gallery. Not located at the online sites of AAS, Huntington, Boston Athenaeum, NYPL, LCP as of June 2021. \$850.00



Item No. 27

Support the Fugitive Slave Act to Combat "The Progress of an Imported Fanaticism"

27. **[Dallas, George]: THE GREAT UNION MEETING IN PHILADELPHIA, ON THE 21ST OF NOVEMBER, 1850.** [Philadelphia: 1850]. 7, [1 blank] pp. Caption title as issued. Moderately foxed, loosened. Good or so.

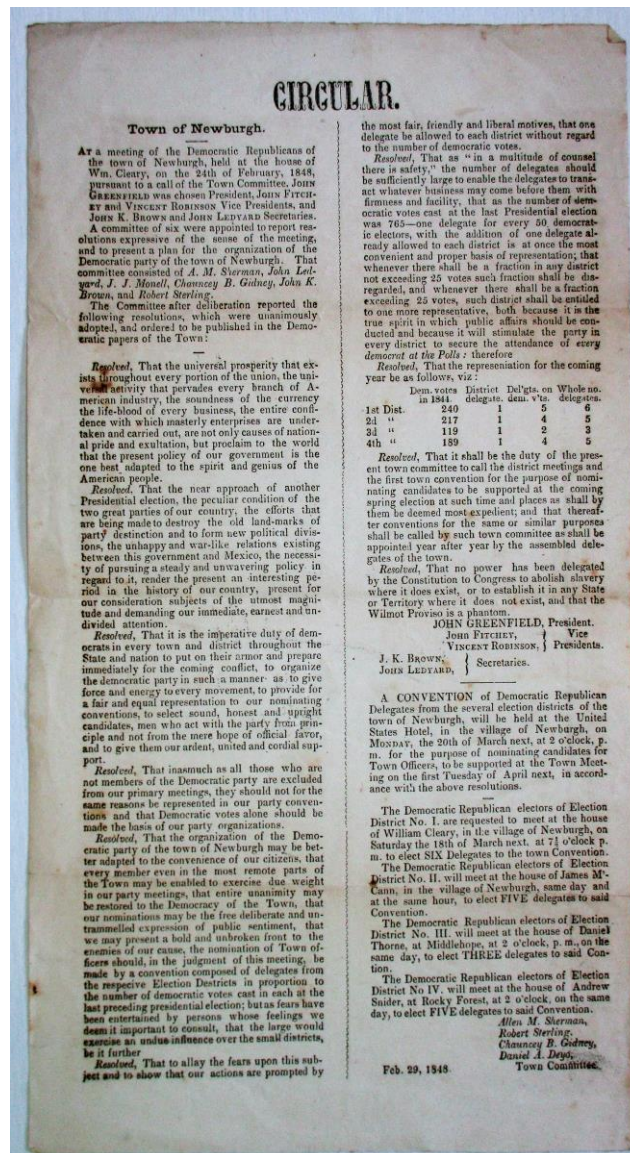
Supporting the Compromise of 1850, former Vice President Dallas reminds his audience, "No frame of government is more difficult to construct than a Federal Union of Sovereign

Republican States... When once established, and continued steadily in operation, it is the very best form by which to effect and secure the great aims and blessings of society."

Dallas chronicles "the ripe fruits of our glorious confederacy" -- the unparalleled gains in civilization, prosperity, and freedom nurtured by the American Union. Thus, the Fugitive Slave Act must not only be tolerated in order to preserve the Union; it should be supported as just, and necessary to combat "the progress of an imported fanaticism" which seeks "to weaken the bonds of our Union."

Sabin 61708. OCLC 43616733 [1- Princeton] as of April 2021.

\$250.00



Item No. 28

NO to the Wilmot Proviso

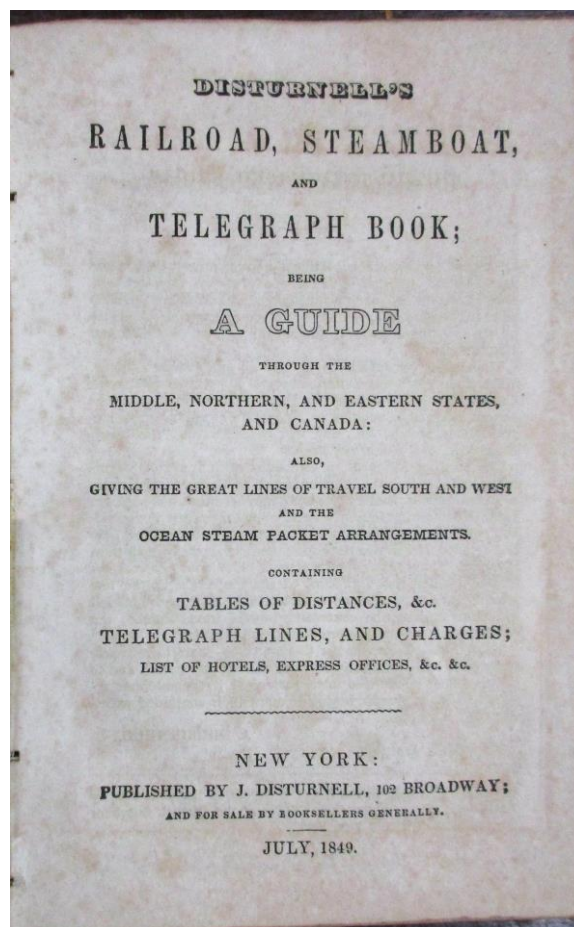
28. **Democratic Republicans of the Town of Newburgh: CIRCULAR. TOWN OF NEWBURGH. AT A MEETING OF THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICANS OF THE TOWN OF NEWBURGH, HELD AT THE HOUSE OF WM. CLEARY, ON THE 24TH OF FEBRUARY, 1848, PURSUANT TO A CALL OF THE TOWN COMMITTEE...** [Newburgh, N.Y.: 1848]. Broadside, 6 1/2" x 12". Printed in two columns. Several old horizontal folds, Very Good.

The Town Committee presents nine Resolutions deploring the divisive effects of slavery and "the efforts that are being made to destroy the old land-marks of party distinction [sic] and to form new political divisions."

David Wilmot of Pennsylvania had introduced a bill [The 'Wilmot Proviso'] prohibiting slavery in the Territories acquired in the War with Mexico. The Town Committee insists that "no power has been delegated by the Constitution to Congress to abolish slavery where it does exist, or to establish it in any State or Territory where it does not exist, and that the Wilmot Proviso is a phantom."

The Committee warns fellow Democrats "throughout the State and nation to put on their armor and prepare immediately for the coming conflict" with their political adversaries. The Circular is signed in type at the end by Allen M. Sherman, Robert Sterling, Chauncey B. Gidney, and Daniel A. Deyo; and dated Feb. 29, 1848.

Not located on OCLC as of May 2021, or the online sites of AAS and the Library of Congress. \$650.00



Item No. 29

A Comprehensive Travel Guide

29. **Disturnell, J[ohn]:** DISTURNELL'S RAILROAD, STEAMBOAT, AND TELEGRAPH BOOK; BEING A GUIDE THROUGH THE MIDDLE, NORTHERN, AND EASTERN STATES, AND CANADA: ALSO, GIVING THE GREAT LINES OF TRAVEL SOUTH AND WEST AND THE OCEAN STEAM PACKET ARRANGEMENTS. CONTAINING TABLES OF DISTANCES, &c. TELEGRAPH LINES, AND CHARGES; LIST OF HOTELS, EXPRESS OFFICES, &c. &c. New York: Published by J. Disturnell, July, 1849. 12mo, original bright red wrappers, printed in brilliant gilt lettering. Stitched. Map

affixed to title page verso: 'Map of the Hudson River as far as Navigable, with the distances from New-York.' Two Folding Maps: 'City of New York. with part of Brooklyn and Williamsburgh' [Disturnell: 1847]; large color 'Travellers' Map of the Middle, Northern, Eastern States and Canada Showing all the Railroad, Steamboat, Canal, and Principal Stage Routes' [Disturnell: 1849] [a couple of small splits at fold junctions]. 98, [10 advertisements] pp, with all edges gilt. Very Good

Disturnell packs an enormous amount of information into this little Guide: the information promised in the title, with all the rail and steam lines, principal hotels and boarding houses, mail and telegraph lines, information for Southern travelers, canal packet lines, and many advertisements-- frequently illustrated-- for goods and services helpful to the traveler.

In addition to his work publishing similar guide books, Disturnell was a bookseller and librarian at the Cooper Union.

Modelski 12. OCLC 6370811 [4- NYHS, Brown, L.A. Public Lib., U AL] as of May 2021. See 43 Decker 127 for the January 1849 edition. \$1,000.00



Item No. 29

Copperhead Seymour's "FRIENDS"

30. [Draft Riots] [Horatio Seymour]: "MY FRIENDS." WHEN IN JULY 1863, THE CITY OF NEW YORK WAS UNDER THE REIGN OF A MOB... New York: American News Co. [1864]. Broadside, 8" x 11-1/2", several type fonts, text surrounded by decorative border. Very Good plus.

This scarce, pungent broadside denounces Governor Seymour's conduct during the July 1863 Draft Riots. It may have contributed to his narrow defeat in 1864, when he sought re-election. "When arson, plunder, murder, and all the infernal passions of a brutalized mob were holding high carnival, and civilization went draped in mourning," Seymour "requested the men doing these bloody deeds, to meet him in front of the City Hall in New York, and there began his coaxing, blarneying address to them, with the words 'MY FRIENDS.' His whole speech was in keeping with this introduction."

The broadside-- also an attack on New York's Irish immigrants, a significant portion of the rioters-- explains that these were indeed Seymour's friends: they voted for him in 1862, as demonstrated in printed voting tallies from "Mackerellville," the Five Points [i.e., the "Practical Amalgamation District"], Corlears Hook [the "Democratic Miscegenation District"], the Dance Houses ["or Free Love Dist.,"] These are the locations of "Groggeries," "notorious brothels," "places where thieves and ruffians habitually resort," "haunts of the Murderers, Robbers, and Incendiaries, who figured in the 'Reign of Terror,' in July, 1863."

"Democratic governor Horatio Seymour, vacationing on the New Jersey coast during the riots, returned on Tuesday and addressed the crowd at City Hall, allegedly calling them 'My Friends' and exhorting them to return to their homes. He also sought a suspension of the draft, of which he thoroughly disapproved. It was not until Thursday, 16 July, that federal troops, some of them summoned from Gettysburg, were able to end the rioting. On 17 July Roman Catholic archbishop John Hughes cooperated with Mayor George Opdyke in pacifying the crowd, and order was restored" [online encyclopedia.com on the New York City Anti-Draft Riots].

OCLC 191232604 [3- AAS, Brown, NYHS], 15802517 [2- Lincoln Pres. Lib., LCP] as of May 2021. \$1,250.00

“MY FRIENDS.”

When in July 1863, the City of New York was under the reign of a mob, when stores were closed, workshops shut, cars and stages laid up, alarm bells ringing, dwellings burning, inoffensive women and children seeking prisons for safety, unoffending men hanging and roasting at lamp posts, the horizon lighted up by burning orphan asylums, at such a time when no man felt safe, when every citizen had to guard his home, when peaceful law-abiding citizens had to patrol the streets for mutual protection, when law and order were as it seemed, dead, when arson, plunder, murder, and all the infernal passions of a brutalized mob were holding high carnival, and civilization went draped in mourning, then

HORATIO SEYMOUR.

the candidate of the *McClellan Confederate Peace Democracy* for Governor of New York, requested the men doing these bloody deeds, to meet him in front of the City Hall in New York, and there began his coaxing, blarneying address to them, with the words

“MY FRIENDS.”

His whole speech was in keeping with this introduction. Now let us see where “my friends” reside. From the election returns showing the majorities that the “*Governor of my friends*” received in certain localities in the City of New York, it will be seen that “*Horatio*” knew whom he was addressing.

Votes in the November Election of 1862.

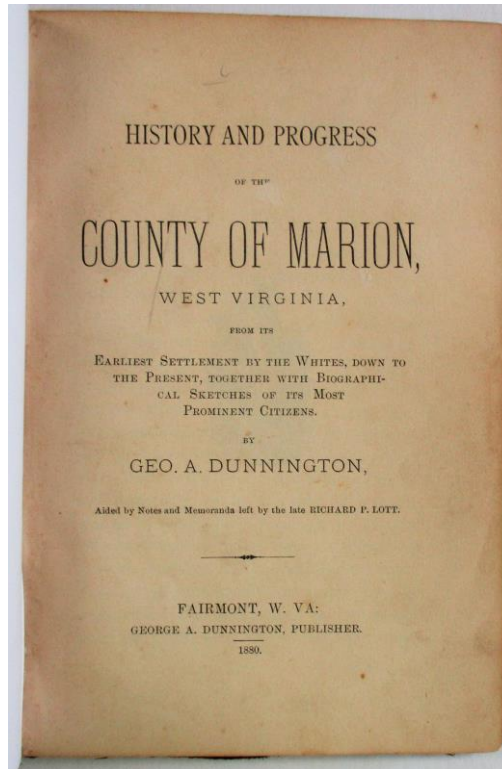
Mackerellville	570	53
Five Points, (or Practical Amalgamation District,)	312	58
Corlears Hook, (Democratic Miscegenation District,)	365	40
Water Street Dance Houses, (or Free Love Dist.)	360	15
Thirty-three other Districts “of the same sort,”	10,557	1,520
	12,664	1,681

Seymour's majority 10,981, or more than entire majority in the State

These Election Districts figure on our Police Books as containing Two Thousand Seven Hundred and Forty-three Groggeries, Two Hundred and Seventy-nine notorious brothels, One Hundred and Seventy places where thieves and ruffians habitually resort, One hundred and Five Policy Shops, with Gambling and Dance Houses to match, and also embraces the haunts of the Murderers, Robbers and Incendiaries, who figured in the “Reign of Terror,” in July, 1863.

Sold by the American News Co. 121 Nassau St. N. Y. at 75 cents per hundred.

Item No. 30



Item No. 31

31. **Dunnington, Geo. A.:** HISTORY AND PROGRESS OF THE COUNTY OF MARION, WEST VIRGINIA, FROM ITS EARLIEST SETTLEMENT BY THE WHITES, DOWN TO THE PRESENT, TOGETHER WITH BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF ITS MOST PROMINENT CITIZENS. AIDED BY NOTES AND MEMORANDA LEFT BY THE LATE RICHARD P. LOTT. Fairmont, W. Va: George A. Dunnington, Publisher, 1880. Original brown cloth title stamped in gilt on front cover, gilt-lettered red morocco spine label. 162pp. Clean text with occasional mild foxing, Very Good.

Located in north central West Virginia, Marion County was created in 1842. Its county seat is Fairmont. The book treats the earliest settlements, dating well before official creation of the County; land titles; Indian troubles; the murders of Josiah Prickett, Miss Coon, and other Indian encounters; the organization of the county; the "Irish Riot"; the Civil War and "Division of the State;" biographies of prominent citizens; mining, resources, politics.
Howes D579. \$225.00

Jackson Knows No Law but His Own Will"

32. **Election of 1828:** PENOBSCOT COUNTY ADMINISTRATION CONVENTION. [Bangor? 1828]. Folio broadside, 9-1/4" x 20". Matted, hinged at upper edge. Printed in three full columns. A few old folds, Very Good.

The Convention met in Bangor on July 9, 1828. After endorsing candidates for various State offices, the Convention issued and printed its 'Address... to the Electors of the Counties of Somerset and Penobscot', focusing on the upcoming presidential contest. Praising the incumbent, John Quincy Adams, the Address proclaims, "It is sufficient to say of him, that talents of the highest order are joined to uncommon attainments... We would ask you to turn

from the rantings of demagogues, the bold fictions of an irresponsible press... Is not our country moving on peacefully and prosperously in the great march of improvement?"

Adams's opponent, General Jackson, is unsuited for the presidency: "His character has been formed as a military chieftain... He is rash, headstrong, impetuous and unreflecting-- that he knows no law but his own will." Example after example demonstrates Jackson's unfitness. Not in American Imprints, Sabin, Wise & Cronin [Jackson, Adams], or on the online sites of OCLC, AAS, Harvard, Boston Athenaeum, Bowdoin, U Maine as of June 2021. \$850.00



Item No. 32

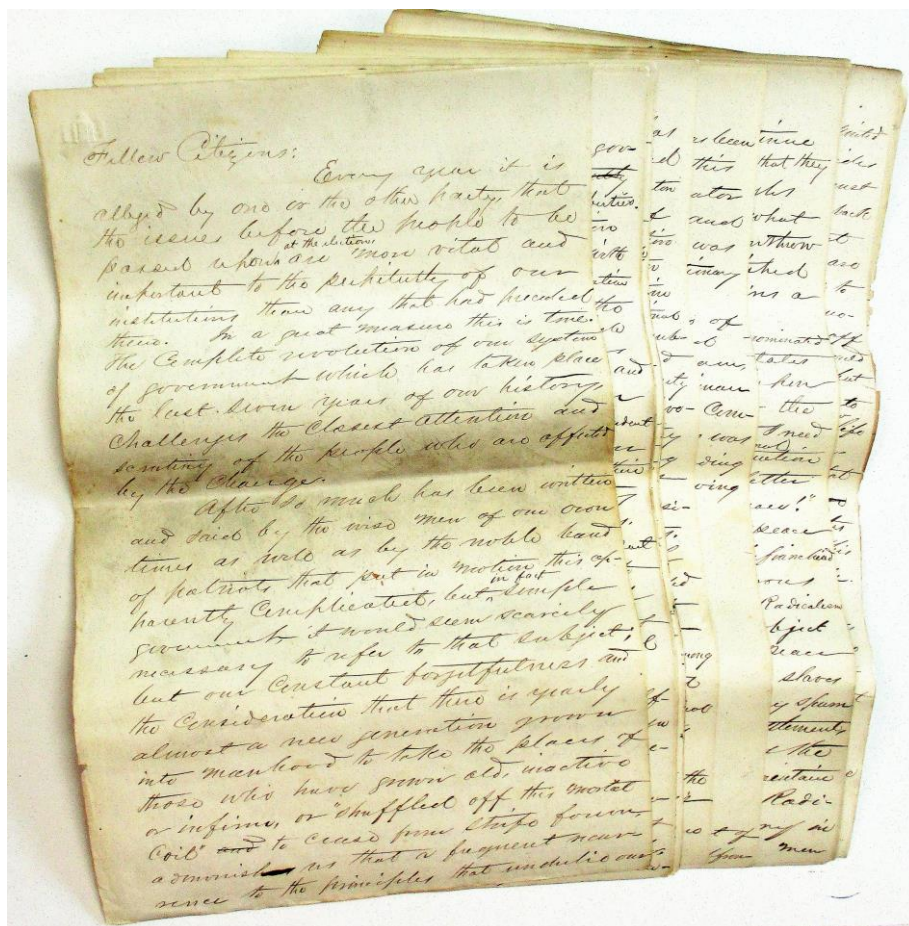
An Unreconstructed Ohio Copperhead Invites Another Civil War

33. [Election of 1868]: MANUSCRIPT SPEECH DELIVERED IN MECCA, OHIO, BY A SUPPORTER OF 1868 DEMOCRATIC PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE HORATIO SEYMOUR, PASSIONATELY OPPOSING CONGRESSIONAL RECONSTRUCTION AND CIVIL RIGHTS FOR NEGROES. Mecca, Ohio: Mid-October 1868. 22pp, entirely in neat ink manuscript, each page filled with neatly written text on rectos only, except docketed

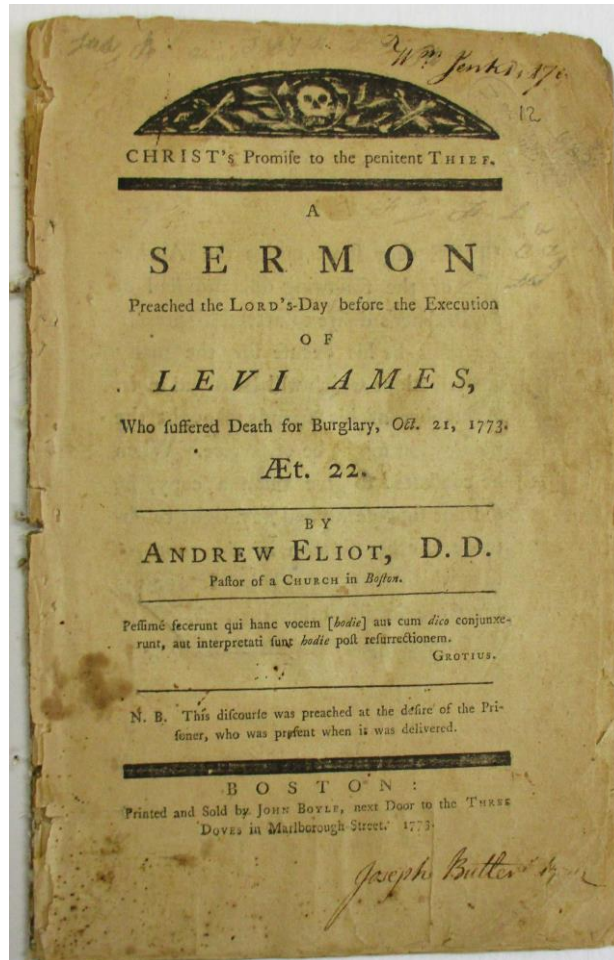
on verso of final leaf ["Speech Delivered at Mecca in the political campaign of 1868"]. Old horizontal folds, Very Good.

This is the sole record of an unknown orator's belligerent support of White Supremacy, endorsing the Democrats' unapologetic 1868 campaign slogan, "This is a White Man's Country, Let White Men Rule," plastered on thousands of Democratic campaign documents, ribbons, buttons, broadsides, etc. The Orator's views closely mirror those of Ohio Copperhead Clement Vallandigham. Mecca is a small part of Trumbull County, named for Connecticut Governor Jonathan Trumbull and located in northeast Ohio near the Pennsylvania line.

The presidential election of 1868, certainly one of the Nation's most consequential, was a referendum on Congressional Reconstruction and the disastrous stewardship of accidental president Andrew Johnson. From context, the Speech was delivered in mid-October: its author refers to future President James Garfield's Speech in Warren, the County Seat of Trumbull County, delivered on 10 October. Our orator denounces supporters of equal rights for Negroes, accuses Republicans of seeking to establish a centralized dictatorship, calls for another civil war, and mocks Grant, whose "letter of acceptance says 'Let us have peace!' What intelligent mind can expect peace in a country where intelligence is disenfranchised and ignorant, idle and semi-barbarous Negroes have the governing power? Radicalism desires peace on those terms. It is the object of all their machinations to settle a peace upon the country with white men as slaves and serfs. . . . I understand that Mr. Garfield stated in a speech delivered in Warren on last Saturday night that the election of Seymour & Blair would bring war. We say let it come--the sooner the better. When it does come it will not be on the broad savannahs of the south, but in the hills of New England" (14-15). \$1,750.00



Item No. 33



Item No. 34

“Glad Tidings of Great Joy” – or, Maybe, “Eternal Wrath”

34. **Eliot, Andrew:** CHRIST'S PROMISE TO THE PENITENT THIEF. A SERMON PREACHED THE LORD'S-DAY BEFORE THE EXECUTION OF LEVI AMES, WHO SUFFERED DEATH FOR BURGLARY, OCT. 21, 1773. AET. 22. BY... PASTOR OF A CHURCH IN BOSTON. N.B. THIS DISCOURSE WAS PREACHED AT THE DESIRE OF THE PRISONER, WHO WAS PRESENT WHEN IT WAS DELIVERED. Boston: Printed and Sold by John Boyle, 1773. 31, [1 blank] pp, as issued. Disbound, toned, light blank edge wear. Good+. Death's-head ornament above the title. With a running title, "Christ's Promise to the penitent Thief." Contemporary ownership signatures: "Wm. Jenks's" and "Joseph Butler."

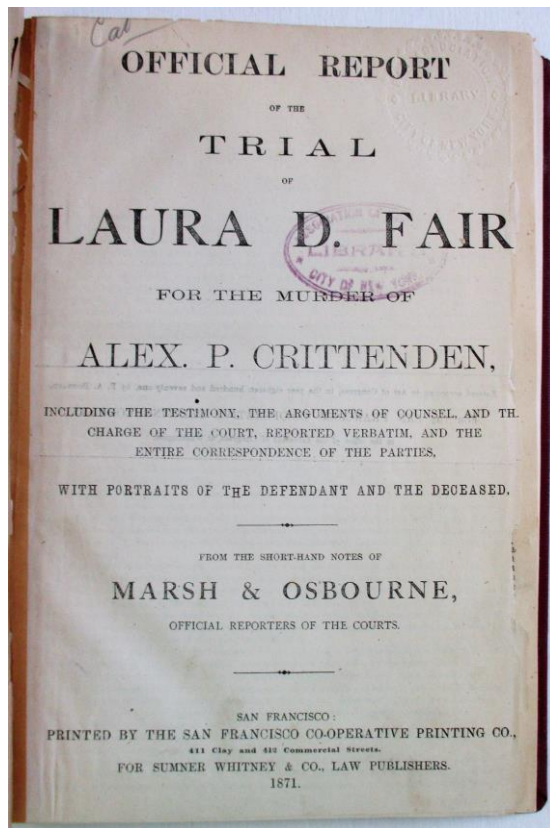
Eliot, an influential proponent of Natural Rights and self-government, supported the American Revolution, remaining in Boston during the British occupation. During that time, says Appleton's, he "did much to alleviate the sufferings of the people."

His Execution Sermon elaborates on Luke XXIII. 43: "To-day shalt thou be with me in Paradise." Professing compassion for young Ames, who is about to be hanged because he was convicted of burglary, Eliot addresses him: "Unhappy young Man! ... You have been an atrocious sinner... I pity you still more, when I consider you as an offender against the great God, and in danger of his eternal wrath."

Eliot gives him "glad tidings of great joy... Repentance is never too late."

FIRST EDITION. ESTC W37791. Evans 12759. Cohen 13961.

\$1,000.00



Item No. 35

35. **[Fair, Laura D.]:** OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE TRIAL OF LAURA D. FAIR FOR THE MURDER OF ALEX. P. CRITTENDEN, INCLUDING THE TESTIMONY, THE ARGUMENTS OF COUNSEL, AND THE CHARGE OF THE COURT, REPORTED VERBATIM, AND THE ENTIRE CORRESPONDENCE OF THE PARTIES, WITH PORTRAITS OF THE DEFENDANT AND THE DECEASED. FROM THE SHORTHAND NOTES OF MARSH & OSBOURNE, OFFICIAL REPORTERS OF THE COURTS. San Francisco: San Francisco Co-Operative Printing Company, 1871. 4to. Bound in modern cloth without the wrappers. Frontis portraits of Fair and Crittenden. [8], 4, 325, [1 blank], xvii, [1 blank] pp. Printed in double columns. First two gatherings sprung, with crude tape repair and loss of several letters in the first four pages. Some minor edge chipping to first few leaves, archival tape repair of closed tear on verso of Fair portrait. Else a clean text. Good.

"Crittenden, a noted lawyer, was shot on the San Francisco ferry by Mrs. Fair (who had already had four husbands) because he would not divorce his wife and marry her" [McDade]. A member of the prominent Kentucky Crittenden family, he was killed as he left the ferry to meet his wife. Fair's lover for seven years, he had refused to acknowledge paternity of their newborn daughter.

Fair's conviction resulted in a sentence of death, evidently the first capital sentence imposed on a woman in California. But trial errors resulted in a reversal on appeal. Fair's defense argued insanity, a female hysteria caused by "scanty and retarded menstruation, a chronic disease of the womb," and similar maladies. Medical witnesses testified that such illnesses were common among women and that Fair, thus afflicted, followed an irresistible impulse to kill him.

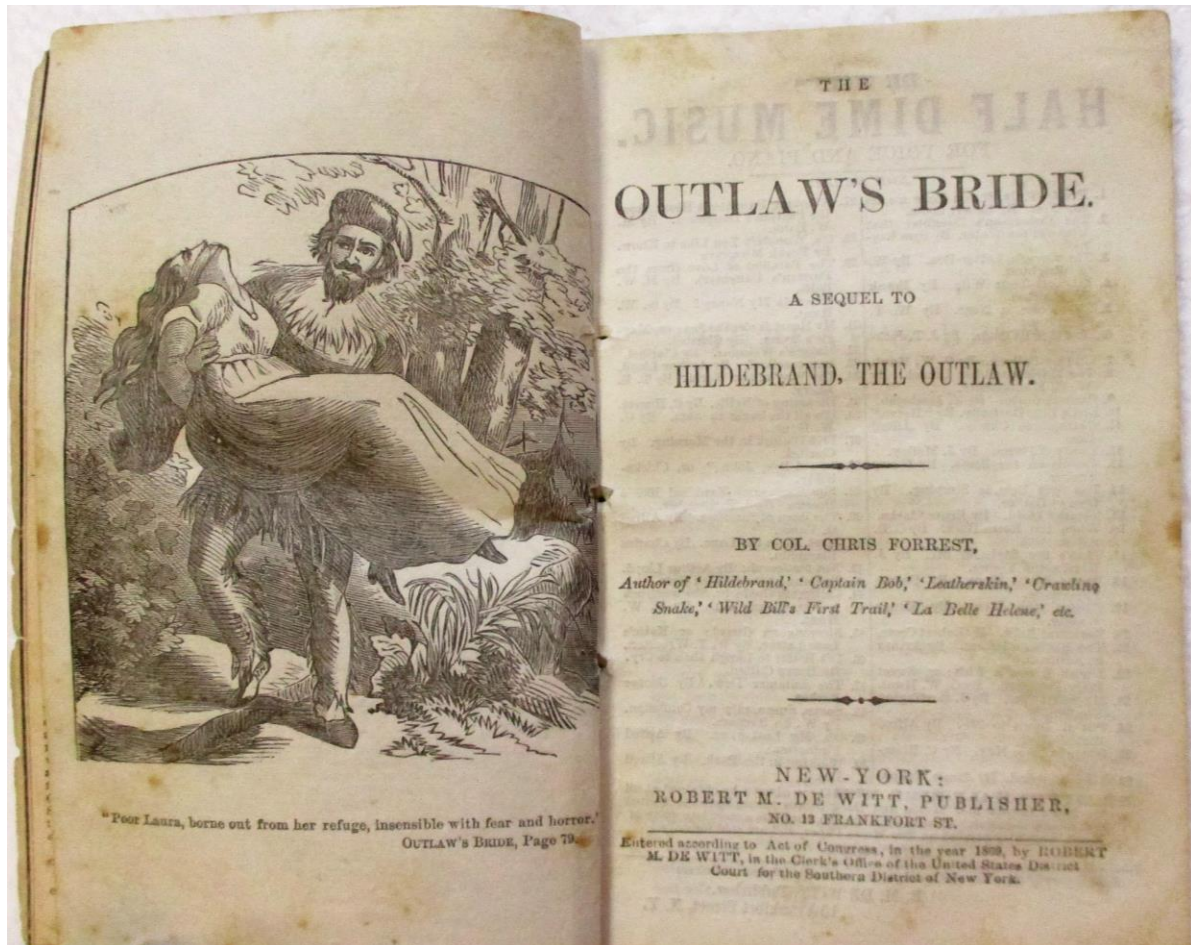
FIRST EDITION. McDade 291. Cowan 201. Rocq 8561 [different publisher, not noting the 17-page Appendix of Fair-Crittenden Correspondence]. II Harv. Law Cat. 1071. Marke 985.

\$175.00

36. **Forrest, Col. Chris:** THE OUTLAW'S BRIDE. A SEQUEL TO HILDEBRAND, THE OUTLAW. New York: Robert M. De Witt, Publisher, [1869]. Original printed and illustrated orange wrappers, Number 50 of "De Witt's Ten Cent Romances." Rear outer wrapper lists Numbers 1-48 of the Ten Cent Romances; inner rear wrap lists DeWitt's Song and Joke Books. Stitched. 100pp, scattered light foxing. Inner margin wear to lower front wrapper. Very Good.

This is one of the "notable dime novel series" published by De Witt, following the Beadle's dime novel format [online essay, Northern Illinois U, dimenovels.lib.niu.edu].

\$175.00



Item No. 36

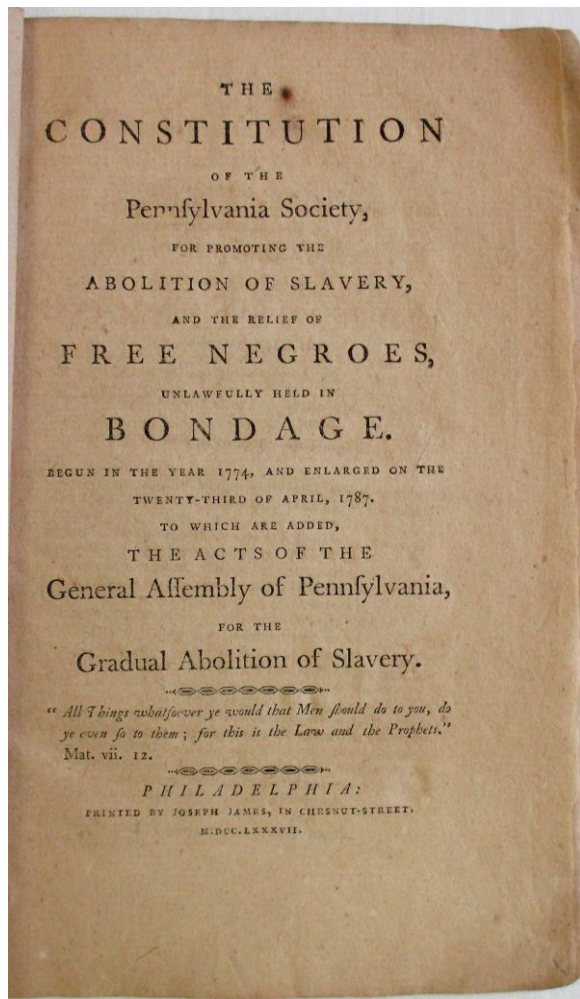
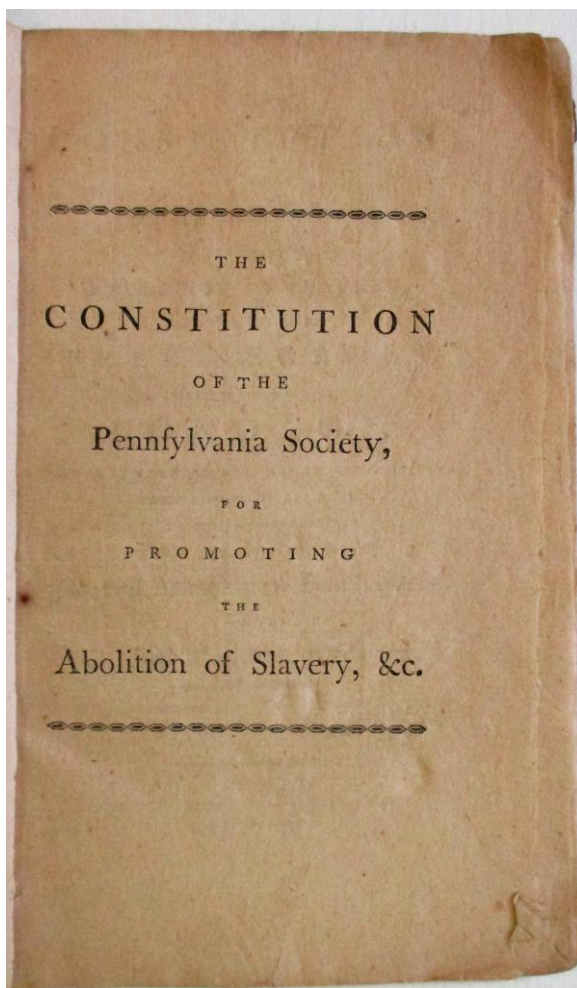
“The First American Anti-Slavery Organization”

37. **[Franklin, Benjamin]:** THE CONSTITUTION OF THE PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY, AND THE RELIEF OF FREE NEGROES, UNLAWFULLY HELD IN BONDAGE. BEGUN IN THE YEAR 1774, AND ENLARGED ON THE TWENTY-THIRD OF APRIL, 1787. TO WHICH ARE ADDED, THE ACTS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF PENNSYLVANIA, FOR THE GRADUAL ABOLITION OF SLAVERY. Philadelphia: Printed by Joseph James, in Chesnut-Street, 1787. 15, [1 blank] pp, with the half title, as issued. Stitched in original drab wrappers. Near Fine. Housed in an attractive modern quarter morocco blue slipcase, with gilt spine rules and gilt-lettered spine title.

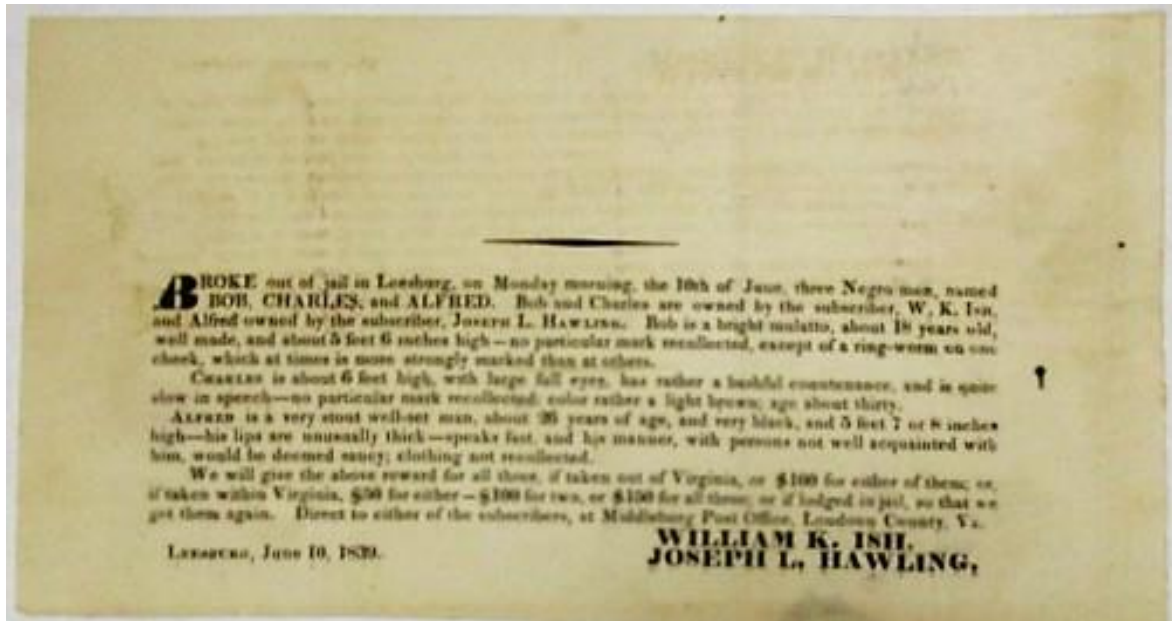
The Society, "the first American anti-slavery organization" [LCP Negro History Catalog 26], was "founded in 1774 by Anthony Benezet, and most of its original members were Quakers" [Reese]. Its mission was quickly disrupted by the Revolution. "But early in 1784 the reported suicides of two blacks who had been illegally enslaved prompted" its restoration under this name. [Davis, *Slavery in the Age of Revolution* 216.] It "served as the model and inspiration for the various state societies which began in 1794 to send representatives to Philadelphia for the annual Convention of Delegates from the Abolition Societies" [Id.]. This printing is the first edition, second issue. The first issue, also from 1787, misspelled the title word 'Enlarged.'

"Benjamin Franklin was President of the Society, and other officers included Benjamin Rush, Tench Coxe and James Pemberton. An exceedingly rare and influential document in the early history of the abolitionist movement" [Jenkins]. This document includes, in addition to the Constitution, Pennsylvania's 1780 'Act for the Gradual Abolition of Slavery,' signed in type by Thomas Paine as Clerk of the General Assembly, a position to which he had been appointed in 1779; and the 1781 'Act to give Relief to certain Persons taking Refuge in this State, with Respect to their Slaves,' exempting from the 1780 Act supporters of the Revolution who took refuge in the State.

Reese, *Federal Hundred* 14. Evans 20636. II Jenkins 382. John Carter Brown Library 3148. Blockson 9326. Dumond 91. LCP 7605. Not in Weinstein, Church, Eberstadt, Decker, Harv. Law Cat., Marvin, Marke. \$3,500.00



Item No. 37



Item No. 38

Bob, Charles, and Alfred

38. **[Fugitive Slaves]: Ish, William K. and Joseph L. Hawling:** BROKE OUT OF JAIL IN LEESBURG, ON MONDAY MORNING, THE 10TH OF JUNE, THREE NEGRO MEN, NAMED BOB, CHARLES, AND ALFRED. BOB AND CHARLES ARE OWNED BY THE SUBSCRIBER, W.K. ISH, AND ALFRED OWNED BY THE SUBSCRIBER, JOSEPH L. HAWLING... Leesburg [VA]: 10 June 1839. Oblong broadside, 4-1/4" x 8". The otherwise blank verso has a contemporary ink note ["Perry - Ish"] and a small ink blot. Very Good plus.

Bob is "a bright mulatto, about 18 years old, well made, and about 5 feet 6 inches high-- no particular mark recollected, except of a ring-worm on one cheek." Charles, age about 30, "is about 6 feet high, with large full eyes, has a rather bashful countenance, and is quite slow in speech." Alfred "is a very stout well-set man, about 26 years of age, and very black, and 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high-- his lips are unusually thick-- speaks fast, and his manner, with persons not well acquainted with him, would be deemed saucy." A schedule of rewards-- \$300 if all are caught out of Virginia, \$150 if all are caught in Virginia-- is offered for their return. "Direct to either of the subscribers, at Middleburg Post Office, Loudoun County, Va." Dated and signed [in bold type] at Leesburg, June 10, 1839.

Our offering is rendered especially interesting when compared with the two other known copies [University of Virginia and Library of Virginia]. Ours is from the same typesetting, but the others are captioned, "Three hundred dollars Reward." Our copy omits that caption by covering it before its printing [the covering may also have affected a portion of the capital 'B', the first letter in our copy]. Why this occurred is unknown.

OCLC 20878571 [2- U VA, Lib. VA], as of June 2021, each with the caption "Three hundred dollars Reward." \$6,500.00

Protection to American Vessels

39. **Gallatin, Albert:** LETTER SIGNED, AS SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, TO JOSEPH WILSON, COLLECTOR OF MARBLEHEAD, 11 JUNE 1803, CONCERNING THE ISSUANCE OF SEA-LETTERS TO AMERICAN VESSELS. Single-page letter, in a

secretarial hand, signed in ink by Gallatin, framed with an engraving of Gallatin. Letter measures 8" x 9-1/4." The frame, with engraving, measures 13-1/4" x 20," oblong. Near Fine. [Washington DC]: Treasury Department. June 11, 1803.

A polymath and visionary, Gallatin was a dedicated public servant who applied his talents to a variety of issues in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. He was one of America's Renaissance Men. "In intellect he was the peer of any of his contemporaries-- as constructive as Hamilton, as astute as Jefferson, as logical as Adams, as comprehensive as Webster. And in that innate nobility of character which meets malice with charity and 'fears a stain as a wound' he was without a superior" [DAB]. A highly respected Jeffersonian Democrat, a reliable opponent of Federalist policies, Gallatin was the longest-serving Secretary of the Treasury. President Jefferson appointed him, and he served an uninterrupted tenure through both administrations of James Madison.

This Letter implements President Jefferson's instructions concerning the issuance of Sea-Letters to American vessels. The Sea-Letter, evidencing that the vessel was American and thus entitled to the protections afforded by the United States, was necessary in the event "that war has been declared, or, that hostilities have been commenced between France & England."

\$1,250.00

Treasury Department June 11th 1803

Sir.

The President of the United States having decided that sea-letters may be furnished to the Ships or Vessels of the United States, if the same shall be required; - I have caused Ten — of these Documents to be forwarded by this Conveyance for the use of your Office; and which you are hereby instructed to grant as formerly on application being made to you for that purpose.

It being proper however, for the sake of uniformity, that the Collectors of the Customs should commence the issuing of sea-letters on the same day, I have to request, that you will not grant any before the 25th instant, excepting to Ships or Vessels bound on voyages beyond the Cape of Good-Hope, unless you shall be morally certain that war has been declared, or, that hostilities have commenced between France & England

I am respectfully, Sir,
your obed^t Ser^t.

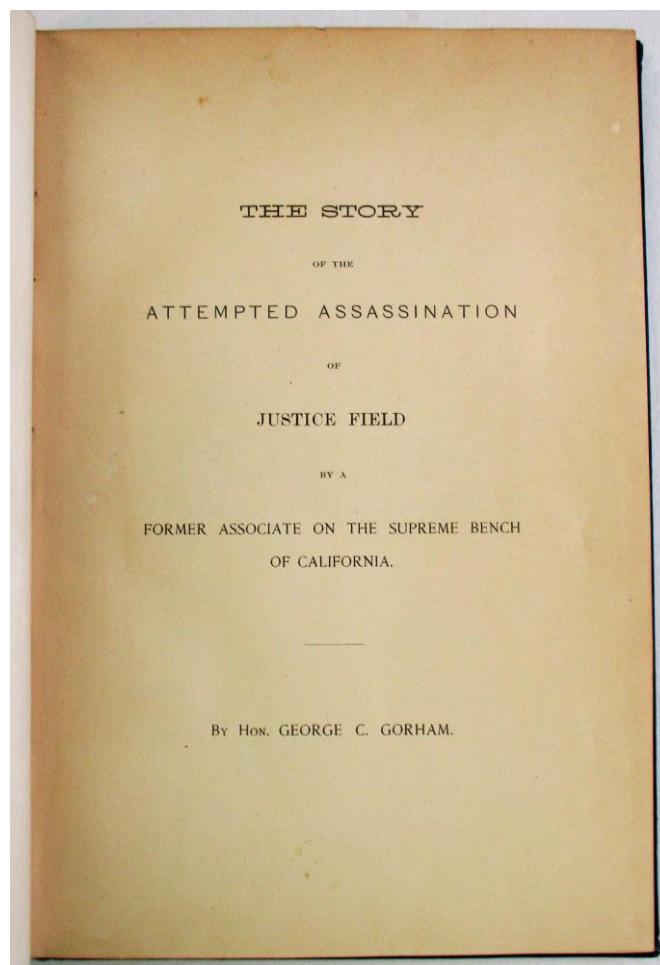
Joseph Wilson Esquire
Collector of
Marblehead

Albert Gallatin

A Sale to the Confederate States of Mallet's Brick Yard, in the Macon Reserve

40. **[Georgia]:** DEED BY WHICH W.A. CHERRY SELLS TO THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA 27 ACRES, KNOWN AS MALLET'S BRICK YARD, IN THE MACON RESERVE. Bibb County, Georgia: 17 December 1862. Neat ink manuscript on recto and verso of a single leaf, folded for recording, 7-1/2" x 12-1/2." Written entirely as a contemporary duplicate copy by the Notary Public. With docketing sheet [old folds separating]. Very Good.

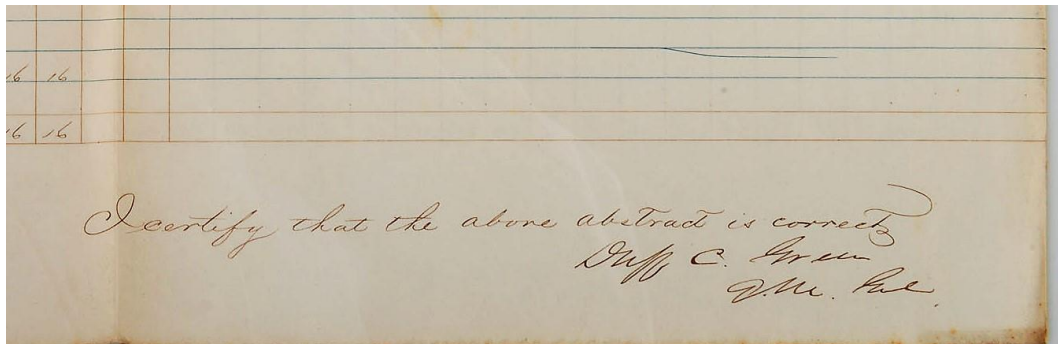
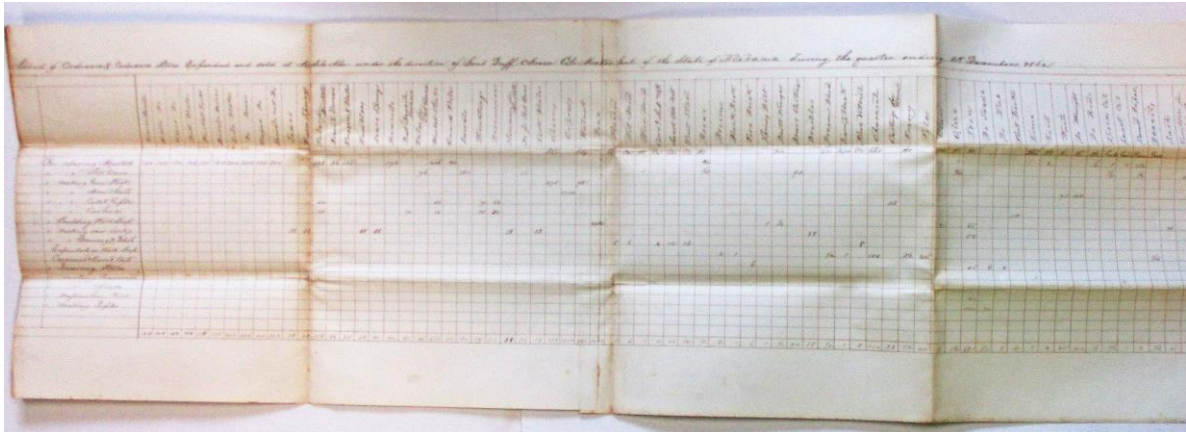
The deed was made "in the second year of the independence of the Confederate States of America." For the sum of \$2,700 Cherry conveys to the Confederate States 27 acres "in the Macon Reserve," boundaries described, with a map attached [not present here], reserving to Cherry a right of way through the lands. Witnessed by Benjamin V. Iverson. \$500.00



Item No. 41

Stranger than Fiction

41. **Gorham, George C.:** THE STORY OF THE ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF JUSTICE FIELD BY A FORMER ASSOCIATE ON THE SUPREME BENCH OF CALIFORNIA. [np. San Francisco? nd: 1893?]. 198pp. Bound in original publisher's blue cloth, with gilt-lettered title stamped on spine [light rubbing at the extremities]. Repair to blank endpaper. Very Good.



Item No. 42

A Bustling “Political Tramp”

42. **Green, Duff:** ABSTRACT OF ORDNANCE & ORDNANCE STORES EXPENDED AND SOLD AT MOBILE, ALA. UNDER THE DIRECTION OF GENL. DUFF C. GREEN, QTR. MASTER GENL. OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA DURING THE QUARTER ENDING 31ST DECEMBER 1862 THE QUARTER ENDING 31ST DECEMBER 1862. [Mobile? [1863?]]. Oblong 11-1/2" x 35-1/2." Written and signed by Green: "I certify that the above abstract is correct. Duff C. Green | QM Genl." A precise accounting of ordnance items at Mobile, by the Quarter Master General of Alabama. Old folds, a couple of small holes at fold intersections. Crisp and Very Good.

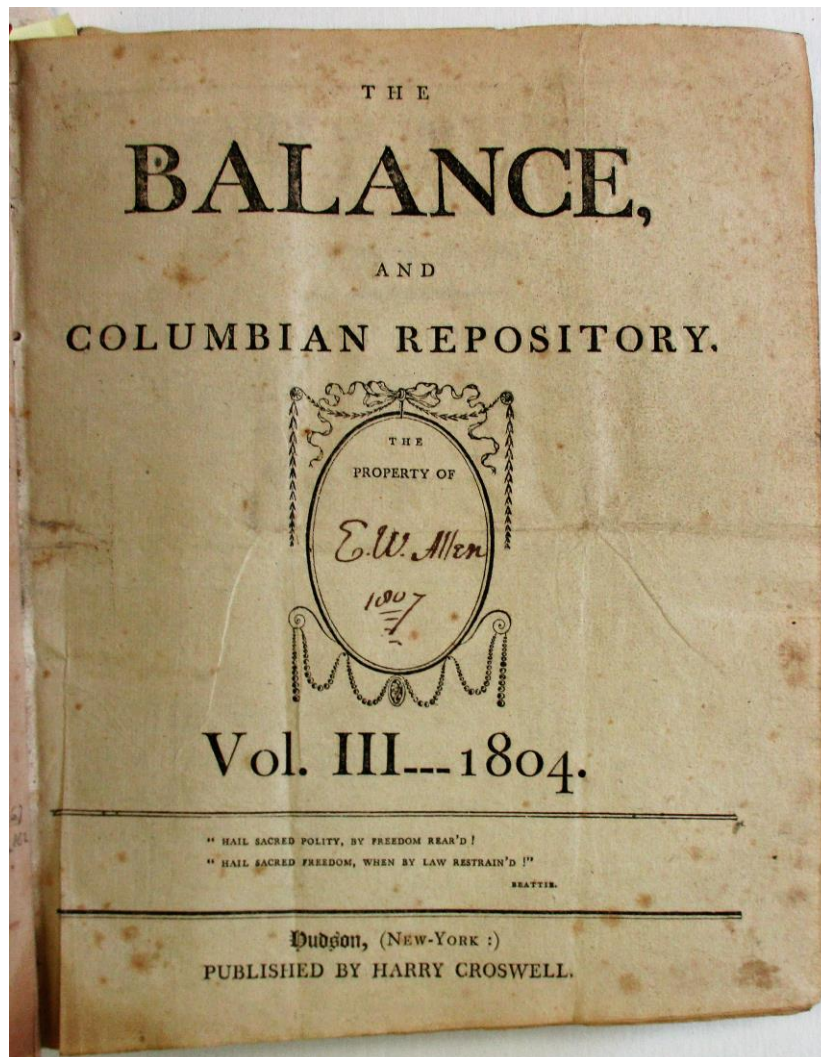
Duff Green was a busy man with many interests and occupations. Wikipedia describes him as a teacher, military leader, Democratic Party politician, journalist, author, diplomat, industrialist and businessman. This seems to be the tip of the iceberg. He was also a lawyer and built up a lucrative practice in Missouri. Green became interested in journalism while serving in the Missouri House and Senate; he bought the 'United States Telegraph', moved to Washington, supported Andrew Jackson, and was a member of Jackson's "Kitchen Cabinet." Upon Jackson's election to the presidency, the Telegraph became the principal mouthpiece of the administration, receiving printing patronage estimated at \$50,000 a year. But Green, whose daughter had married Calhoun's son, supported Vice President John C. Calhoun during the rift caused by the Cabinet wives' shunning of Jackson's wife. Green and The Telegraph turned against Jackson and bitterly attacked him and his administration.

A Southern sympathizer eager to develop the South's infrastructure, Green engaged in railway building in Georgia and Alabama, was a founder of the New Mexican Railway Company, and spent much time in Dalton, Georgia during the construction of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, which would connect Knoxville with the Western and

Atlantic Railroad. He profited with strategic land purchases. As his wealth grew, he donated land for many public projects in Dalton.

An interesting event, reported in Wikipedia and other sources, occurred in early April, 1865, just days before Lee surrendered, Green met with Abraham Lincoln in Richmond. Lincoln greeted him as a friend; Green refused to shake Lincoln's proffered hand and proceeded to berate him as a tyrant, a murderer and more. Green said Lincoln had come to Virginia merely to gloat about winning a war he had started. Lincoln reportedly became angry, a rare occurrence, and turned the tables on Green, calling him a traitor for supporting the Confederacy. Here is what Lincoln is quoted as saying: "Stop, you political tramp. You, the aider and abettor of those who have brought all this ruin upon your country, without the courage to risk your person in defense of the principles you profess to espouse! A fellow who stood by to gather up the loaves and fishes, if any should fall to you! A man who had no principles in the North, and took none South with him! A political hyena who robbed the graves of the dead, and adopted their language as his own! You talk of the North cutting the throats of the Southern people. You have all cut your own throats, and, unfortunately, have cut many of those of the North. Miserable impostor, vile intruder! Go, before I forget myself and the high position I hold! Go, I tell you, and don't desecrate this national vessel another minute."

\$500.00



Item No. 43

A Brilliant Chronicle of the Critical Year 1804

43. **[Hamilton, Alexander]:** THE BALANCE, AND COLUMBIAN REPOSITORY. VOL III--- 1804. Hudson, (New-York): Published by Harry Crosswell, 1804. 4to. [4], 416 pp. The general title and table of contents precede the weekly issues. Each issue 8pp, with caption title and printed in three columns per page. Bound in contemporary quarter sheep, drab paper-covered boards [worn]. Small woodcut illustrations at heads of some columns. One or two tears, affecting at most several letters. One leaf misbound [43-44]. Scattered foxing. The endpapers are filled with a previous owner's detailed notes on the contents. Very Good, with the nine issues concerning the Hamilton-Burr Duel [Nos. 29-37, July 17-September 11, 1804].

The Balance and Columbian Repository was printed from May 21, 1801 [Vol. I, No. 1] through December 29, 1807 [Vol. VI, No. 52]. A weekly with many advertisements, it is filled with information about all current political and social issues, both foreign and domestic. Also included are essays on morals and religion, women's education and manners, agriculture, poetry. The political material includes speeches, essays, Addresses, reports of legislative and local and national affairs, current news, deaths, significant legal issues and trials.

We offer a complete run of this early weekly for the year 1804. The first number, dated 3 January 1803, prints publisher Crosswell's message "To the Public," as "sole proprietor" of the Gazette. A fearless publisher whom Alexander Hamilton had defended in a landmark libel prosecution, Crosswell writes, "The political sentiments of the editor are tolerably well known. The open and free declaration of those sentiments, has called down upon his head the vengeance of his opponents... He intends that his future conduct shall shew, that they have not awed or intimidated him."

Nine issues [Nos. 29-37, July 17 - September 11, 1804] thoroughly review the Burr-Hamilton duel. Number 29 [July 17, 1804] has a brief account of Alexander Hamilton's death "on Thursday last" under the caption-title "The Knell", with a small vignette of a gravestone beside a tree, sunset in the background. It notes Hamilton's death by gunshot at the hands of Burr, and notes that "the gentlemen of the bar, who were attending the Circuit at Claverack ... unanimously agreed to wear a crape on the left arm for one month, as a token of their regard for Gen. Hamilton." Numbers 30 [July 24] and 31 [July 31] print the exchange of formal Letters between the two men or their seconds, leading to the duel; Hamilton's Will; and other related material. Number 33, dated Aug. 14, has an editorial titled 'Gen. Hamilton'. Number 34, dated August 21st, has articles titled 'General Hamilton' and 'Hamilton', from the Boston Repertory. Number 35, dated Aug. 28th, has excerpts of Rev. Mr. Nott's Sermon on The Death of Gen. Hamilton Delivered at Albany, the sermon continuing in later issues. Number 36, dated Sept. 4th, discusses Hamilton's rumored early duels. Earlier issues, particularly Nos. 12-17, discuss Burr's run for Governor during this year. Hamilton's remarks about Burr during this campaign gave rise to Burr's decision to call Hamilton to account. Letters from "Aristides of Columbia County" complain about the prejudice against Burr by the Editor of another paper, The Bee; Aristides urges the Balance to give Burr a "fair and equal chance" in the upcoming election for Governor; and presents the case for Burr. Number 22 prints material on Burr's defeat by Morgan Lewis.

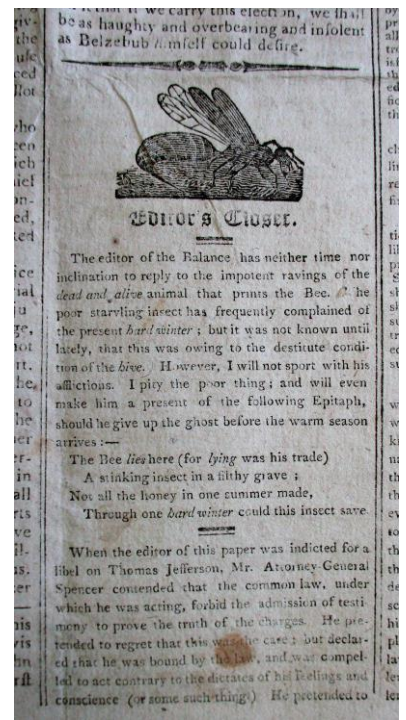
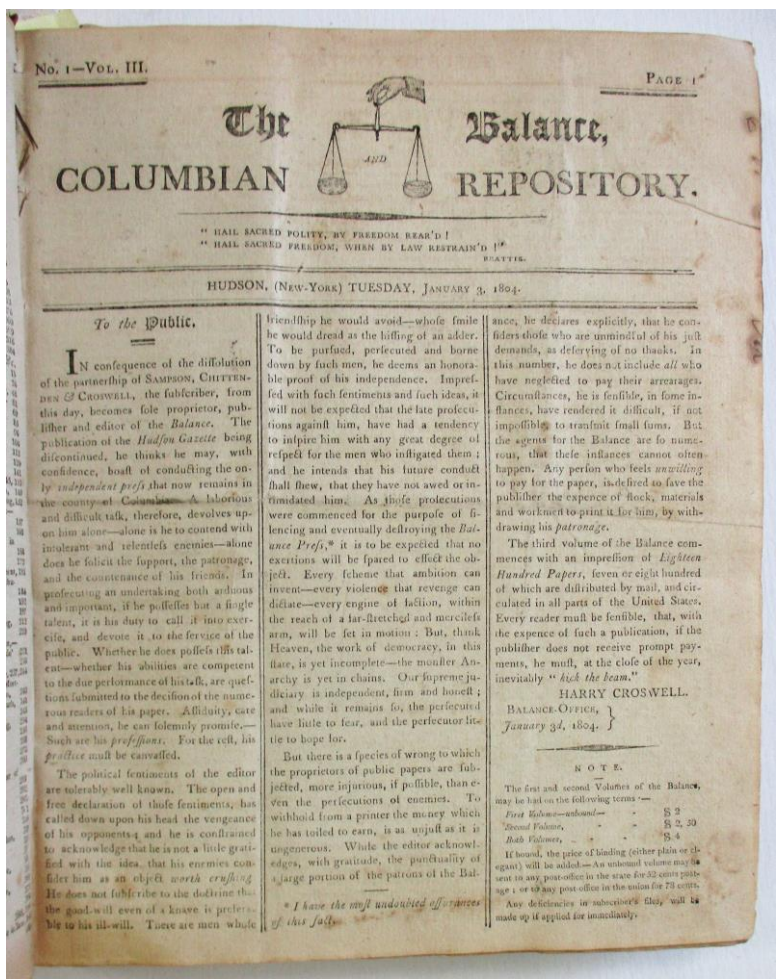
Material is also printed on the impeachment trial of Supreme Court Justice Samuel Chase; the acquisition of Louisiana; fears about Virginia's ascendancy in the Union; the insurrection in St. Domingo; relations with France; the nature of the Union; defence of the Federalists; liberty of the press and the seditious libel suit against Harry Crosswell, publisher of this Weekly; and much else of interest. Crosswell's trial is one of the great events in the development of the First Amendment. "Alexander Hamilton's last and one of his finest speeches was made in Crosswell's defence" [Appleton's]. The Federalist Crosswell had accused Thomas Jefferson of having paid

James Callender, the notorious pamphleteer, to charge Washington and Adams with crimes, to refer to Adams as a 'hoary-headed incendiary,' and Washington as a 'traitor, robber and perjurer,' in Callender's 'The Prospect Before Us.' The publication resulted in Croswell's indictment for seditious libel.

Other interesting items involve criminal arrests for murder, rape, and other crimes. In No. 31, at p.247, interspersed among the Hamilton entries, is an announcement of the incarceration of mulatto John Batters, who raped and murdered a woman at Canton and was confined in Dedham Gaol. He is said to have confessed to raping her and then giving her a blow to kill her. Upon leaving her for a bit, he returned to find her still alive. He dealt her several more blows and threw her in a pond, thinking her finally dead. Upon finding her trying to paddle in the water, he seized a rail and "beat her head almost to pieces!"

Lomazow 53. I Mott 127.

\$2,500.00



Item No. 43

A Powerless Vice President

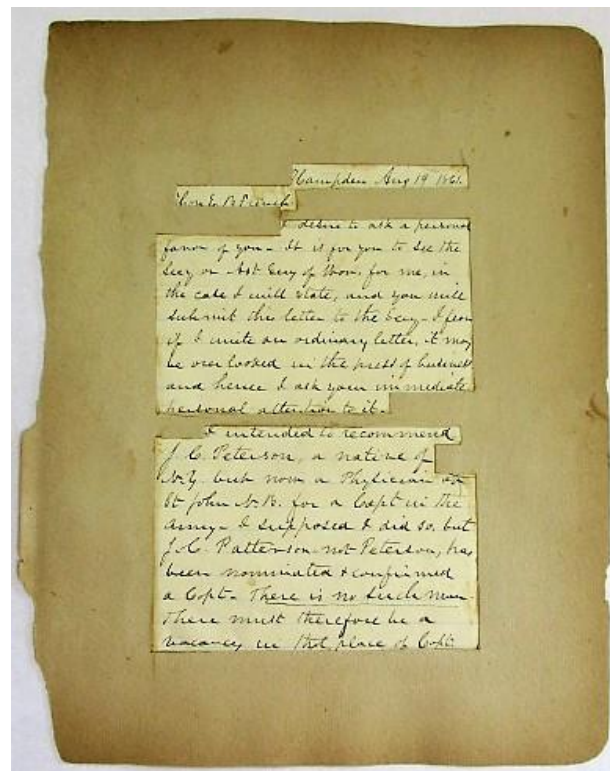
44. **Hamlin, Hannibal:** AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED, ON PLAIN LINED PAPER, TO E.B. FRENCH, DATED AT HAMPDEN [MAINE], AUGUST 19, 1861, ASKING FOR HELP IN SECURING A CAPTAIN'S COMMISSION FOR J.C. PETERSON:

"I DESIRE TO ASK A PERSONAL FAVOR OF YOU. IT IS FOR YOU TO SEE THE SECY OR AST SECY OF WAR, FOR ME, IN THE CASE I WILL STATE, AND YOU WILL SUBMIT THIS LETTER TO THE SECY. I FEAR IF I WRITE AN ORDINARY

LETTER, IT MAY BE OVERLOOKED IN THE PRESS OF BUSINESS AND HENCE I ASK YOUR IMMEDIATE PERSONAL ATTENTION TO IT.

"I INTENDED TO RECOMMEND J.C. PETERSON, A NATIVE OF N.Y. BUT NOW A PHYSICIAN AT ST. JOHN N.B. FOR A CAPT IN THE ARMY. I SUPPOSED I DID SO, BUT J.C. PATTERSON - NOT PETERSON, HAS BEEN NOMINATED & CONFIRMED A CAPT. THERE IS NO SUCH MAN. THERE MUST THEREFORE BE A VACANCY IN THAT PLACE OF CAPT. AS THERE IS NO J.C. PATTERSON TO ACCEPT. HENCE I SUPPOSE J.C. PETERSON CAN BE APPOINTED AND COMMISSIONED TO SUPPLY THAT VACANCY, AND HIS NOMINATION SENT TO THE SENATE AT THE NEXT SESSION. I WANT IT DONE AT ONCE BECAUSE I INFORMED PETERSON THAT HE WOULD BE APPOINTED, AS THE SECY SAID I MIGHT AND IT IS ONLY A MISTAKE IN THE NAME THAT HE WAS NOT. HE IS A SURVEYOR AND PHYSICIAN AND HE AT ONCE SOLD OUT AND IS READY FOR THE SERVICE. A MOST CAPITAL MAN - NONE BETTER - HE WAS EDUCATED AT WEST POINT.

"I APPEAL TO THE SECY TO CORRECT THIS, AND TO YOU TO AID ME, AS IT IS DUE TO PETERSON, AND IS I SUPPOSE OWING TO MY GIVING THE WRONG NAME. LET ME HEAR FROM YOU. YOURS TRULY H. HAMLIN". 5" x 8". Laid into a crude mat. Recto is glued to the mat, which is cut to expose the areas of text and to cover the blank areas. Some light glue stains [not affecting legibility]. Except for the choice of matting, Very Good.



Item No. 44

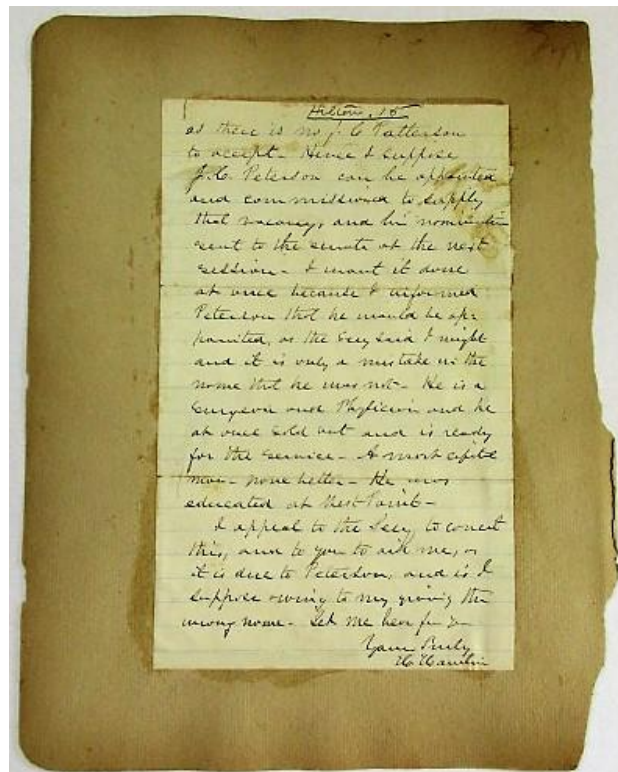
Vice President Hamlin's Letter suggests the impotence of his office. Writing from his home or law office in Hampden, he appeals for help from his fellow Maine politician E.B. French. French had just completed his term in Congress; President Lincoln appointed him Second Auditor of the Treasury on August 3, 1861. Hamlin is anxious to correct the bureaucratic snafu for which, at least in part, he seems to blame himself. These efforts would prove successful: Executive Proceedings of the Senate show J.C. Peterson's name on a list,

proposed by the Secretary of War, for appointment as Captain of the Fifteenth Regiment of infantry as of August 5, 1861; Lincoln officially nominated all those on the list on December 6, 1861; and Peterson was among the appointees receiving the Senate's blessing. [Executive Journal of the Senate, 37th Congress, 2d Session, Dec. 12, 1861.]

Originally a Democrat and a long-time political fixture in Maine, Hamlin left his Party as an opponent of the Kansas-Nebraska Act. He was elected Maine's Republican Governor in 1857; in 1860 Lincoln picked him as his running mate in an effort to unite northern Unionists.

John C. Peterson [1831-1867], a homeopathic physician and surgeon, is listed in the 1850 Federal Census as a 19-years-old physician. He enlisted on April 15, 1861; and served as Captain in the 15th U.S. Infantry Regiment from August 1861 to August 1864. By early 1863 he was attached to Gen. Rosecrans' staff as Assistant Inspector General, Army of the Cumberland. His death is listed in the Coroner's Inquest Reports of Seneca County, New York, as suicide by self inflicted gunshot wound on October 7, 1867. [THE NEW-ENGLAND MEDICAL GAZETTE... VOLUME V. Boston: 1870, pp.260-263; THE WAR OF THE REBELLION... SERIES 1, VOL. XXIII, IN TWO PARTS. PART II. Washington: 1889, pp. 77-78; 'Furlough', posted March 15, 2013, at website of Blue Gray Review.]

\$450.00



Item No. 44

Advocating South Carolina's Immediate, Separate Secession

45. [Hammond, James? Hayne, Isaac William?]: TO THE PEOPLE OF THE SOUTH. SENATOR HAMMOND AND THE TRIBUNE. BY TROUP. TRACT NO. 3. Charleston: Evans & Cogswell, 1860. 23, [1] pp. Disbound, light spotting and some pages tanned. Good+.

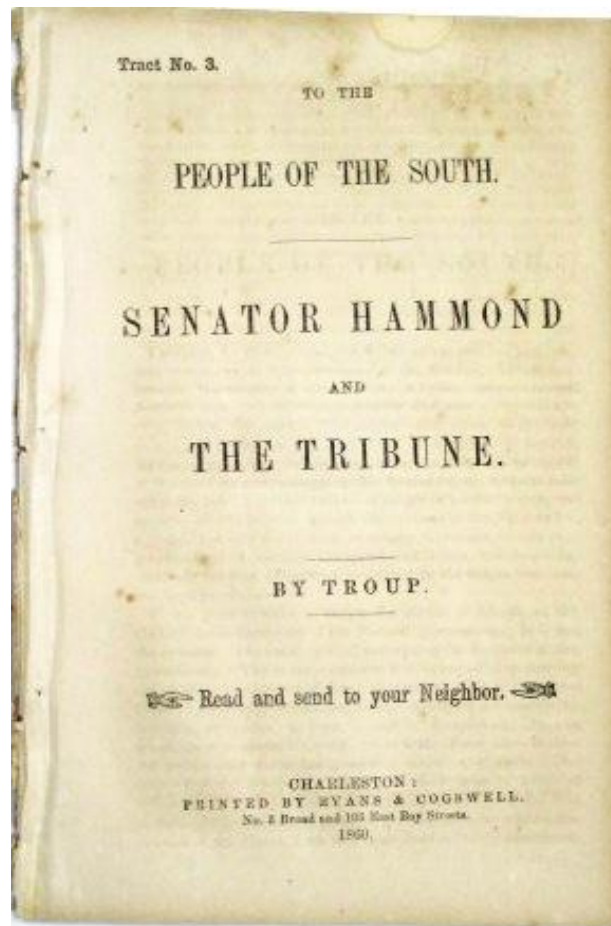
This 1860 Association Tract contrasts the New York Tribune's ugly, distorted view of the South with the "cool-headed, sensible, unimpassioned" views of South Carolina's Senator

Hammond. Tracing the intractable conflict between North and South to the country's birth, the author asserts, "It is a great mistake to assign the election of Lincoln as the CAUSE for a disruption of the Federal Government. It is but the occasion." Secession and a separate Southern, slave-holding Confederacy are passionately urged.

The last page, unnumbered, prints the 'Constitution of 1860 Association,' whose purpose is "promoting resistance, by the slaveholding States, to the aggressions of the non-slaveholding States." This is one of two 1860 Charleston issues.

III Turnbull 306 [different imprint]. Not in LCP.

\$500.00



Item No. 45

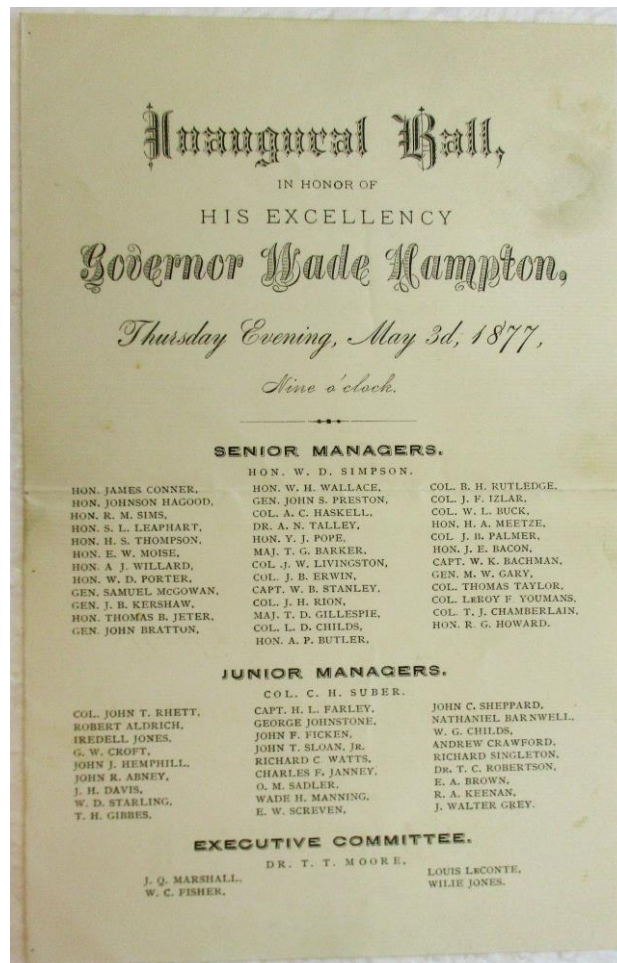
Wade Hampton's "Campaign of Intimidation"

46. [Hampton, Wade]: INAUGURAL BALL, IN HONOR OF HIS EXCELLENCY GOVERNOR WADE HAMPTON, THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 3D, 1877, NINE O'CLOCK. [Columbia, S.C.: 1877]. Printed invitation, 7" x 4-1/2," with integral blank. Horizontal fold, Very Good. With original unaddressed envelope.

The bitter South Carolina gubernatorial election of 1876 was the "most tumultuous" in its history. Hampton's "campaign of intimidation far overshadowed" other lawless acts [Foner, *Reconstruction* 573-574]. "In 1876 Hampton was nominated for governor by the 'straight - out' Democrats. His acceptance did much to win the support of those Democrats who had opposed the 'straight-out' movement believing that it would be better policy to work for the re-election of D.H. Chamberlain, a Republican governor." Hampton's "election was probably secured in the end by the success of his followers in preventing large numbers of the Republican Negroes

from voting." He was then instrumental in restoring white supremacy in South Carolina. [DAB.]

The invitation lists Senior Managers, Junior Managers, and the Executive Committee for the Inauguration. \$750.00



Item No. 46

The Source Material of Early American History

47. **Hazard, Ebenezer:** HISTORICAL COLLECTIONS: CONSISTING OF STATE PAPERS, AND OTHER AUTHENTIC DOCUMENTS, INTENDED AS MATERIALS FOR AN HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. BY...MEMBER OF THE AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY. VOLUME I. Philadelphia: Printed by T Dobson, for the Author, 1792. Quarto. Pages iv, 639, [1 blank], x. Untrimmed, widely scattered foxing. Very Good, in modern cloth.

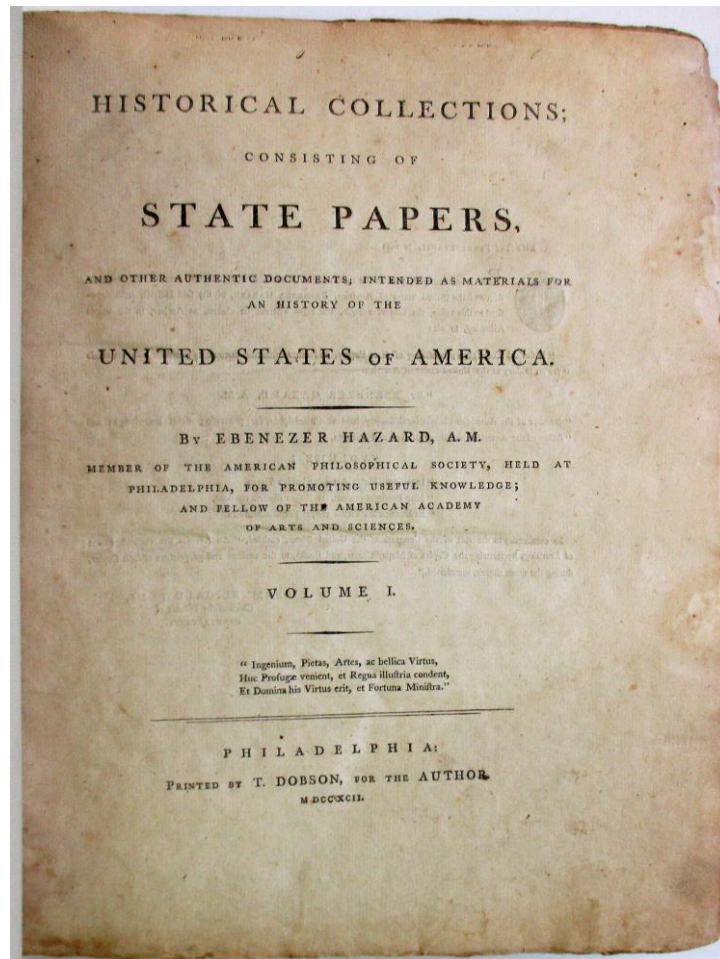
A Volume II [Evans 27105], which issued in 1794, is not included. The Continental Congress appointed Hazard Postmaster of New York City in 1775, and Surveyor-General of the US Post Office in 1776. He succeeded Richard Bache in 1782 as United States postmaster-general. His duties as surveyor-general had enabled him to travel widely in the United States, and to collect the source material of early American history.

He was a "pioneer among American collectors and editors of historical material. The first volume contains miscellaneous documents relating to the discovery and colonization of

America prior to 1660. These have reference mainly to English enterprise, but that of the Spanish and French is not excluded. The documents are arranged in chronological order and are taken from strictly authoritative sources. Many of these may now be found elsewhere, but some are still accessible only in this collection" [Larned].

"This first volume, complete in itself, contains documents relating to the early period of colonization" [Decker]. Volume II is difficult to find today.

FIRST EDITION. Howes H362aa. Evans 24388. Larned 856. 42 Decker 139. \$750.00



Item No. 47

"A Reputation Which Will Live in History"

48. **Hazelton, James B.:** MANUSCRIPT FAREWELL ORDER TO HIS TROOPS, SIGNED BY JAMES B. HAZELTON, COMMANDER OF BATTERY D, 1ST NEW YORK ARTILLERY, 28 MAY 1865. Single leaf, written in neat ink manuscript on recto and verso. 9-3/4" x 7-3/4." Entitled, "Co, Orders, No. 19." Old folds, with a couple of pinholes and short tape repairs. Good+.

"To those who are about to return to their homes the Capt. Comdg desires to extend his gratitude for the past and good wishes for their success in the future. You have many times proven yourselves worthy the appellation of Soldiers and by your conduct upon many hard fought fields have made for yourselves a reputation which will live in history. You will ever receive from our people constant esteem and gratitude. . . . As happiness attends each one of

you in life, do not forget to at times devote a few moments and water afresh with sacred tears the memory of those who have so nobly fallen from your midst."

James Buchanan Hazelton [1843-1913] was mustered in as a Sergeant with Battery C, NY 1st Light Artillery on September 6, 1861; transferring to Battery G as 2nd Lieutenant a year later, and to Battery D as Captain in October 1864. The Unit was attached to the Army of the Potomac from September 1862 until the end of the War. He was granted the rank of Major on August 31, 1867, for gallant and meritorious services. During his time with the 1st New York, his companies fought at Manassas Junction, Bull Run Bridge, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, and Appomattox. After the War, he remained in the Army through 1873. By 1881, he was living in Ohio; the 1900 U.S. Federal Census lists him as a clerk of the "NS House."

\$500.00

To those who are about to return to their homes the Capt. Cordly desires to extend his gratitude for the past and good wishes for their success in the future. You have many times proven yourselves worthy the appellation of Soldiers and by your conduct upon many hard fought fields have won for yourselves a reputation which will live in history. You will ever receive from our people constant esteem and gratitude and with pride may you assert the fact that you were once connected with an organization whose reputation is devoid of stain and upon whose guidon may be entered more general engagements than upon that of any similar organization in the Army of the Potomac. It is with pain I part with you but my joy equals yours that the necessity for your further presence here no longer exists.

as you return to your friends and are welcomed with heartfelt joy and as happiness attends each one of you in life do not forget

To: Orders)
No. 13

No. 11 Co. 2nd Battery D. 1st N.Y. Artillery
May 28th 1865

do at times devote a few moments and water afresh with sacred tears the memory of those who have so nobly fallen from your midst. They are martyrs to the great cause which is now effectually and permanently established and as such will ever be kept in sacred remembrance by the oppressed throughout the world. In conclusion I would once more wish you every success and may your lives be those of constant unalloyed happiness.

James B. Hazelton
Capt. 1st N.Y. Artillery
Cordly D. Battery

Item No. 48

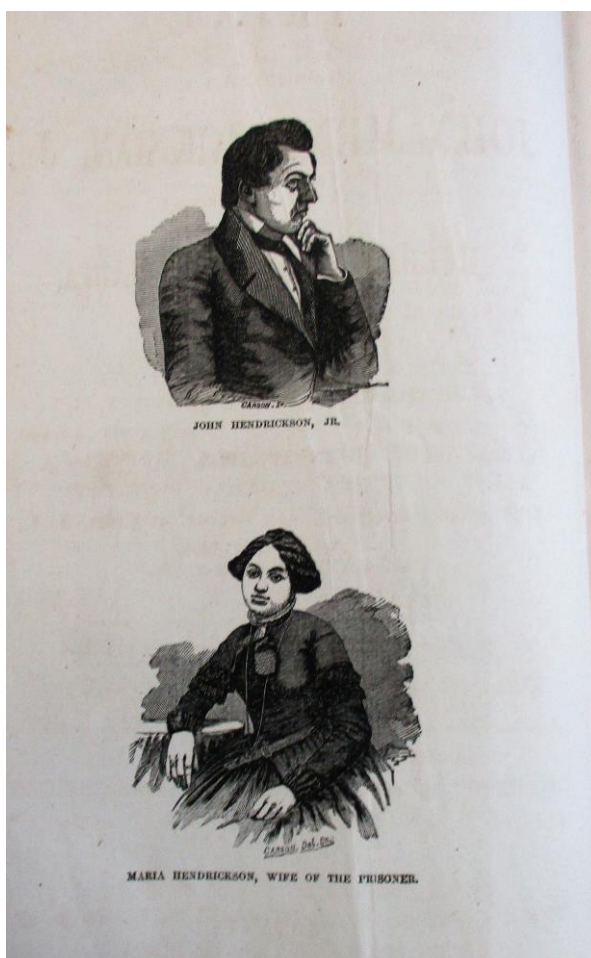
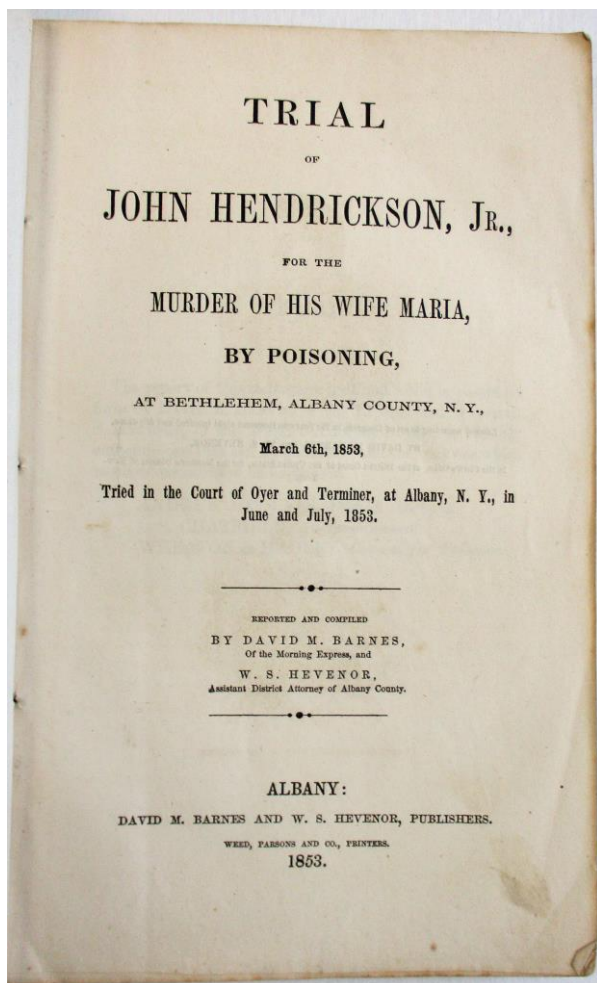
"First Case of Aconite Poisoning in America"

49. [Hendrickson, John Jr.]: TRIAL OF JOHN HENDRICKSON, JR. FOR THE MURDER OF HIS WIFE MARIA, BY POISONING, AT BETHLEHEM, ALBANY COUNTY, N.Y., MARCH 6TH, 1853, TRIED IN THE COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER, AT ALBANY, N.Y. IN JUNE AND JULY, 1853. REPORTED AND COMPILED BY DAVID M. BARNES, OF THE MORNING EXPRESS, AND W.S. HEVENOR, ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY OF ALBANY COUNTY. Albany: David W. Barnes and W.S. Hevenor, 1853. Stitched in original printed blue wrappers. Frontis illustrations of murderer and murderee. [7], [1 blank], 176 pp. Light wrapper wear, Very Good.

"Hendrickson, twenty years old and a wastrel, poisoned his nineteen-year-old wife in the first case of aconite poisoning in America. The murder took place in a small country house with seven others of the Hendrickson family close by, all apparently conspiring to conceal the crime. Hendrickson was convicted and hanged" [McDade].

FIRST EDITION. McDade 468. Marke 990. Cohen 12686.

\$650.00



Item No. 49

A Pioneering American Jewish Montana Banker

50. **Hershfield, L.H.:** TEN ENGRAVED, ILLUSTRATED BANK CHECKS FROM THE BANKING HOUSE OF AN AMERICAN JEWISH PIONEER WESTERN BANKER, ALL WITH U.S. REVENUE STAMPS AND SIGNED BY L.H. HERSHFIELD OR HIS BROTHER AND PARTNER AARON HERSHFIELD. Helena, MT: 1866-1874. Ten engraved bank notes, completed in manuscript, from the "Banking House of L.H. Hershfield," "Banking House of L.H. Hershfield & Co.," and "Banking House of L.H. Hershfield & Bro." All signed by Hershfield or his brother and partner Aaron. All with U.S. Revenue Stamps and endorsements. A few light repairs, Very Good.

Lewis Hershfield was among the most prominent, successful Jews in the American West. See, Jewish Museum of the American West.

"Hon. L.H. Hershfield was born in Oneida County, N.Y. August 21st, 1836; in 1854 he went to St. Louis and took a position in a wholesale notion house, and in 1859 removed to Leavenworth, Kan. When the great gold excitement broke out in Colorado he started for Pike's Peak, driving an ox team across the plains to Central City, where he went into the mercantile business, and remained until 1864, at which time he came to Montana with a train of twenty-six wagons laden with goods, and sold the whole outfit to Monroe Salsbury. Mr. Hershfield

reached Virginia City on July 3rd, 1864. He succeeded in buying up a large quantity of gold dust, on which he made a large profit. In 1865 he established a bank, now known as the Merchants' National, in Helena, having a branch also at Virginia City. His brother Aaron was admitted as a partner in the business in 1868 and the Merchants' National Bank was organized with a capital stock of \$150,000 in 1882. In 1880 Mr. Hershfield established a bank at Benton, and in 1883 a bank at White Sulphur Springs; he is also largely interested in White Sulphur Springs property.

"He was married in 1874 to Miss Mary Grab, a native of Germany, by whom he has had six children: Lily, Henry, Ezra, Rennie, Sybil, and Louis Harrison; four of the children are living. Mr. Hershfield's family lives in New York in the winter, and generally spends the summer in Helena. He has had a remarkable business career, and is noted as a financier who is second to none in the West. On August 12th, 1868, their correspondents in New York suspended, owing them \$107,000, from which they never realized a dollar, but they paid every obligation at maturity, and the bank has always been noted for its sound financial condition.

"Mr. Hershfield was a member of the Constitutional Convention and has been for many years a prominent leader and adviser of the Republicans in Montana" [Montana Blue Book 152. Helena: 1891.]

\$1,000.00



Item No. 50

Philadelphia Celebrates Her Brave Irish Firemen

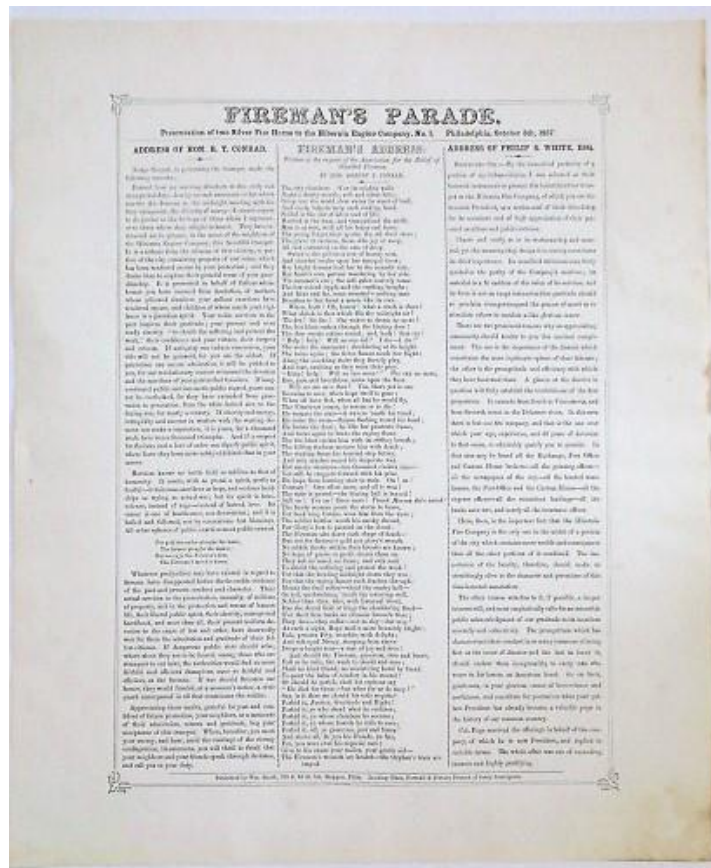
51. [Hibernia Fire Engine Company]: FIREMAN'S PARADE. PRESENTATION OF TWO SILVER FIRE HORNS TO THE HIBERNIA ENGINE COMPANY, NO. 1. PHILADELPHIA, OCTOBER 5TH, 1857. Philadelphia: Published by Wm. Smith... Looking Glass, Portrait & Picture Frames of every description, 1877. Folio broadside, 14" x 17". Printed in three columns: the first, an 'Address of Hon. R.T. Conrad'; second, 'Fireman's Address.

Written at the request of the Association for the Relief of Disabled Firemen,' by 'Hon. Robert T. Conrad'; third, 'Address of Philip S. White, Esq.' Very Good.

The ceremony seeks to atone for Philadelphia's history of antipathy to Irish Catholics. Conrad had been elected Mayor of Philadelphia on a Know-Nothing platform that capitalized on anti-Irish sentiment. But he says here, "Whatever prejudices may have existed in regard to fireman [sic] have disappeared before the favorable evidence of the past and present conduct and character." Also a poet and writer, Conrad composed a poem for the occasion, printed in the second column.

Praising the Company in column three was a leading temperance advocate, Philip S. White. The Hibernia Company was responsible for an area of great "importance": "all the Exchange, Post Office and Custom House brokers-- all the printing offices-- all the newspapers of the city... all the steamboat landings-- all the banks save two, and nearly all the insurance offices."

OCLC records four locations under three accession numbers as of May 2021: the Library Company, Clements, NYHS, Brown. \$450.00



Item No. 51

"Two of the Earliest American Impeachment Trials"

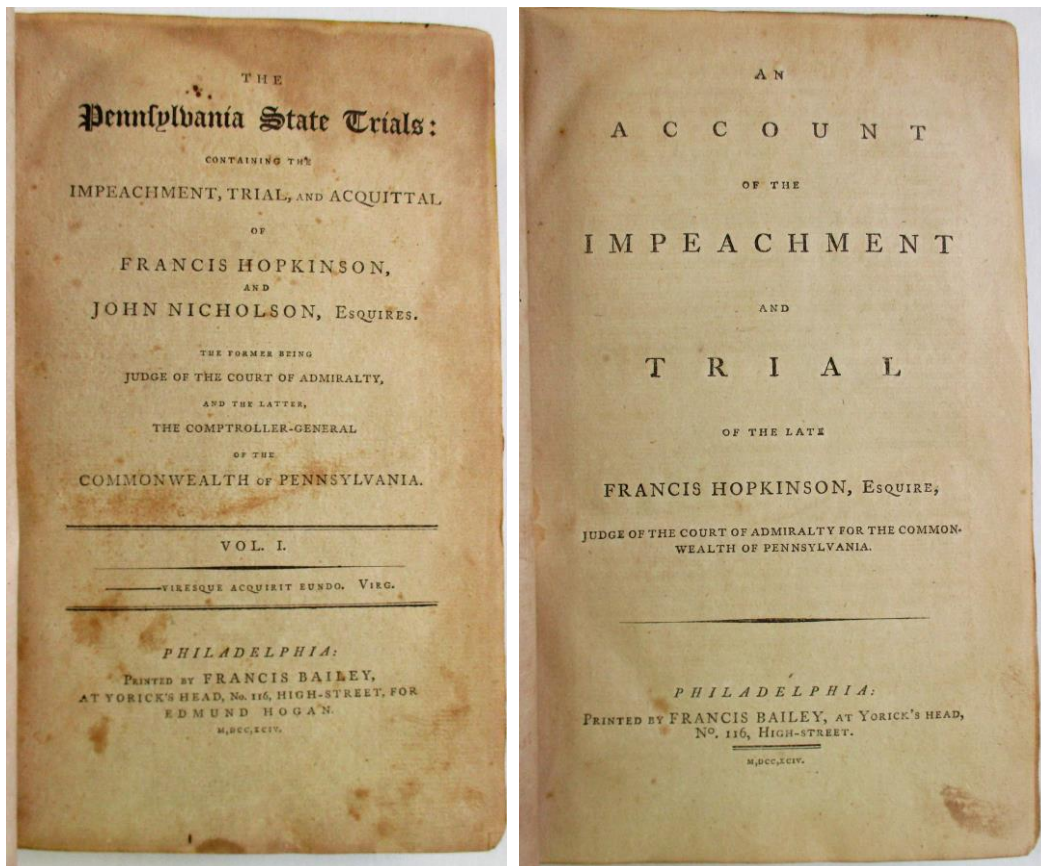
52. [Hogan, Edmund]: THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE TRIALS: CONTAINING THE IMPEACHMENT, TRIAL, AND ACQUITTAL OF FRANCIS HOPKINSON, AND JOHN NICHOLSON, ESQUIRES. THE FORMER BEING JUDGE OF THE COURT OF ADMIRALTY, AND THE LATTER, THE COMPTROLLER-GENERAL OF THE

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA. VOL. I [all published]. Philadelphia: Francis Bailey, for Edmund Hogan, 1794. Contemporary full sheep [hinges starting, spinehead chip], with original red morocco spine label. pp xii, 776, [as issued]. Separate title page for each trial. Untrimmed, light tan and fox. Very Good.

There was no volume II; this is all that was published. The list of subscribers, four double-column pages, includes Pennsylvania's leading legal and political figures.

"First and only edition of two of the earliest American impeachment trials. Contains much testimony and data on these often-cited trials not available elsewhere. Hopkinson, a Signer of the Declaration of Independence, was charged with taking bribes; he was unanimously acquitted" [Jenkins]. Nicholson, a land speculator as well as Pennsylvania's Comptroller-General, had allegedly used his office for his own profit; he too was acquitted, but resigned under a cloud.

FIRST EDITION. Evans 27132. Marke 1015. II Harv. Law Cat. 1105. Marvin 392. Not in Cohen. III Jenkins, Early American Imprints 571. \$350.00



Item No. 52

“Abraham the Just”

53. [Holmes, David]: THE PEOPLE'S NEW TEN COMMANDMENTS, FROM THE BOOK OF JOHN, THE PILGRIM, CHAP. XII. BY DAVID THE SCRIBE. [Brooklyn]: Published and Sold by D.S. Holmes, 67 Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E.D. Also for Sale at the American News Co., 121 Nassau Street, New York. Price One Dollar per 100. [1864]. Broadside, 10" x 13". Text enclosed within an ornamental border. Lightly foxed, else Very Good.

A story in biblical language about the Election of 1864, held in "Uncle Samuel's Land" between "Abraham the Just" and his rival McClellan, who "had neither wisdom nor valor," and was aligned with "the Copperheads and the men of Belial, who had treason in their hearts." "Father Abraham" will adhere to the People's New Ten Commandments, printed here, including, "This great Nation" is "one and indivisible"; and "Thou shalt not covet or desire to possess thyself of any thing relating to the PECULIAR INSTITUTION of the SOUTHERN NEIGHBORS...and with his Contraband thou hast nothing to do-- LET HIM GO FREE!" OCLC 77324444 [5- Lincoln Pres. Lib., U IL, Lib. Co. Phila., Brown, Knox], 1249707458 [1-Stern Collection, Lib. Congress] as of May 2021. Not in Bartlett, Monaghan, Sabin.

\$900.00



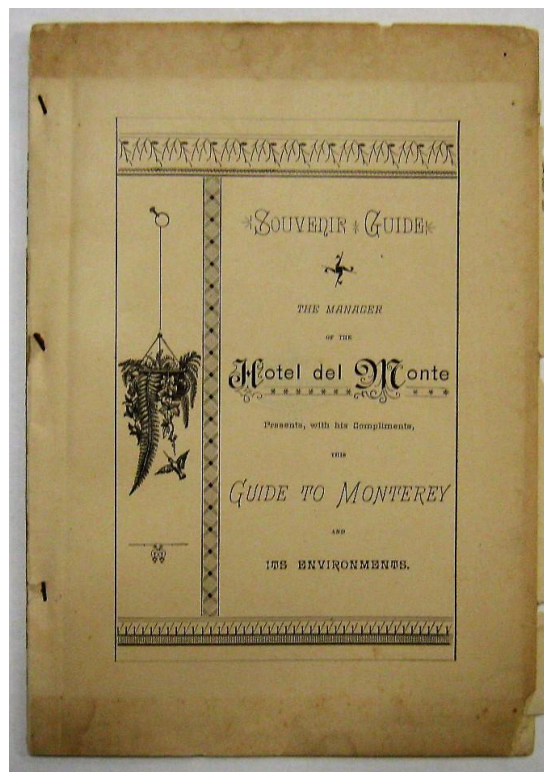
Item No. 53

“Reminds One of a Modern English Country Mansion”

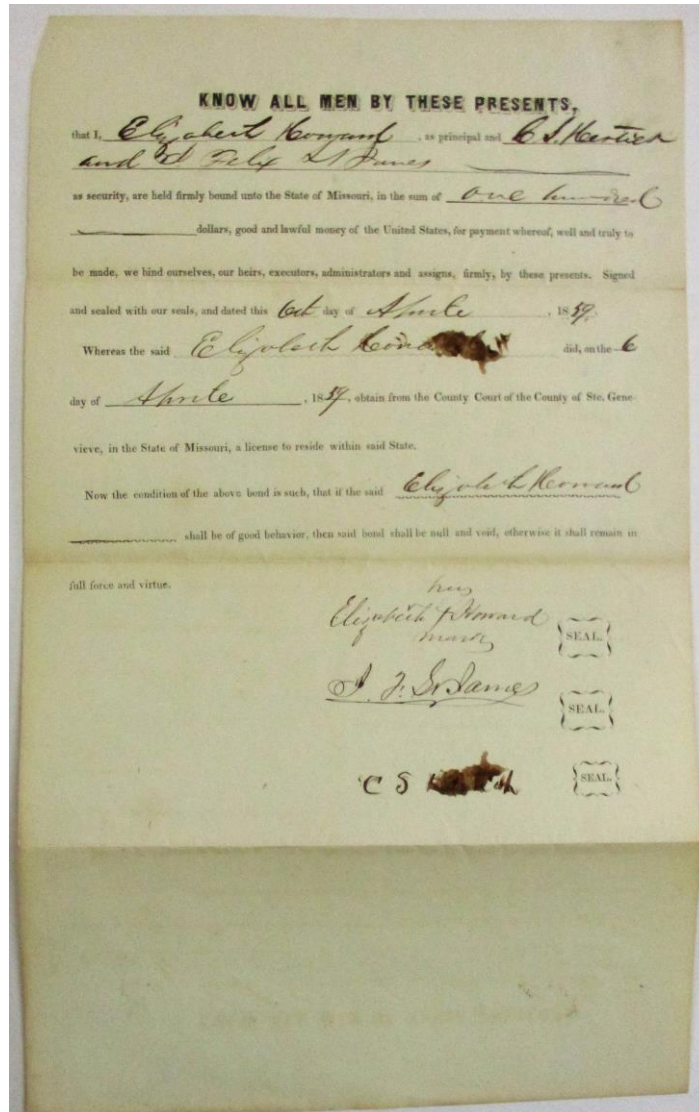
54. **Hotel Del Monte: SOUVENIR GUIDE. THE MANAGER OF THE HOTEL DEL MONTE PRESENTS, WITH HIS COMPLIMENTS, THIS GUIDE TO MONTEREY AND ITS ENVIRONMENTS.** [San Francisco: A.L. Bancroft & Co. 1886]. Contemporary staples in original printed wrappers. 24, [16] pp. Folding frontis engraving of the Hotel Del Monte, "America's Famous Summer and Winter Resort," laid in. Light wear, minor spotting, Good+ or better, with many illustrations and advertisements from railroads and Bay Area business establishments.

Naturally the unsurpassed quality of the Del Monte is emphasized: it "reminds one infinitely more of a modern English country mansion than of an American watering-place hotel." Photo illustrations of the hotel and sketches of its interior abound. The pamphlet also dwells on the beauties and sights of Monterey-- Pacific Grove Retreat, Point Pinos Light House, Moss Beach, Seal Rocks, Cypress Point, the Carmel Mission. The excellent climate is also noted. Advertisers include the Southern Pacific Broad Gauge Company, the Park and Ocean Railroad, the Market St. Cable Railway, the Wilkins House in Santa Cruz, the Pacific Ocean House, and others.

OCLC 54266041 [2- Yale, CA State Lib.] as of June 2021, but collating only 24pp. Not in Cowan. Rocq 5713 [similar item]. \$350.00



Item No. 54



Item No. 55

**A "Free Colored" Woman May Remain in Missouri So Long as
"She Shall Be of Good Behavior"**

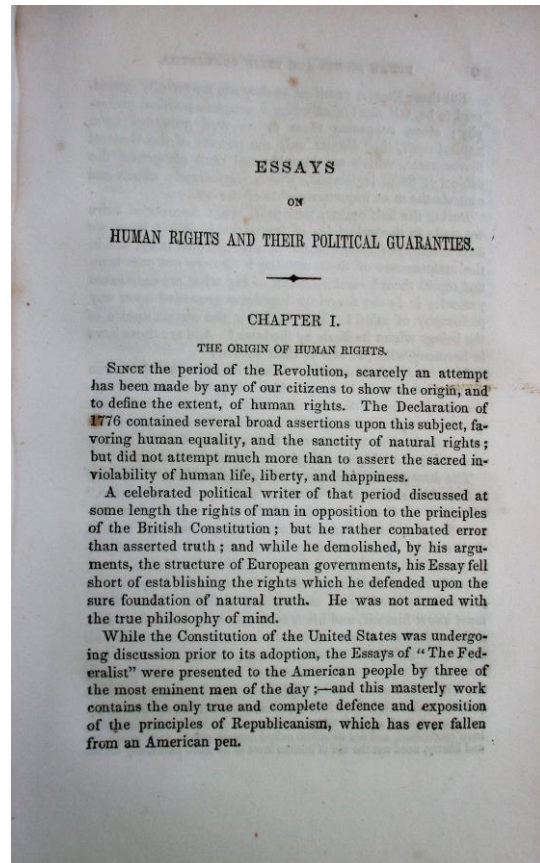
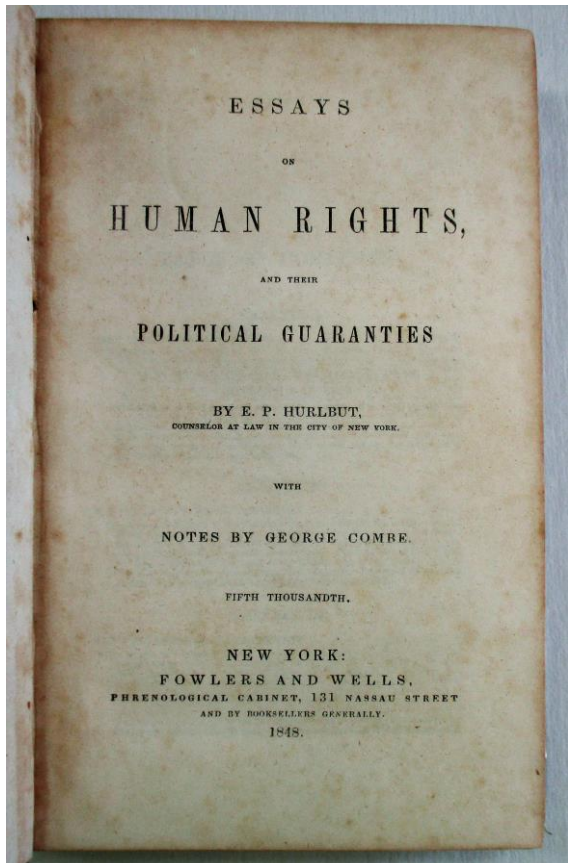
55. [Howard, Elizabeth]: PRINTED BOND, COMPLETED IN MANUSCRIPT, SECURING ELIZABETH HOWARD, "FREE COLORED" WOMAN, AS PRINCIPAL, WITH C.S. HERTICH AND J. FELIX ST. JAMES AS SECURITY, "FIRMLY BOUND UNTO THE STATE OF MISSOURI IN THE SUM OF ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, A LICENSE TO RESIDE WITHIN SAID STATE," SO LONG AS SHE "SHALL BE OF GOOD BEHAVIOR." 7-1/2" x 12-1/2." Printed, completed in manuscript, with the "mark" of Elizabeth Howard [and her name signed by another person]; signed in ink by Hertich and St. James; stamped seals next to all three signatures. Old horizontal folds, light wear. Docketed on verso: "Elizabeth Howard bond (free colored)." Very Good.

Free Negroes were subjected to many restraints, not only in Slave States [like Missouri], but also in States that prohibited Slavery. The Constitutions of some entirely prohibited the immigration of Negroes; the laws of others required a respectable citizen to post a bond guaranteeing the good behavior of any such immigrant, the bond to be forfeited to the State in the event of misbehavior. The collector rarely encounters such bonds today. The 1860 federal

census records a free black woman in St. Genevieve County named Elizabeth Howard, born in 1832, with four children, and unable to read or write.

Ms. Howard's prominent sponsors surely met the test of respectability. Dr. Charles Sebastian Hertich [1821-1888] was born in St. Genevieve and became a physician. In 1848, he went to Minnesota, as President Fillmore's appointee as United States Surgeon to the Winnebago Indians. He returned to St. Genevieve in 1851, and remained a Union man during the War as United States Government Post Surgeon of St. Genevieve. Lt. Col. J[oseph] Felix St. James [1830-1862] was a successful lawyer and mayor of St. Genevieve. Serving with the 13th Missouri Infantry [Union], he was mortally wounded at Shiloh and died on April 8, 1862.

\$1,500.00



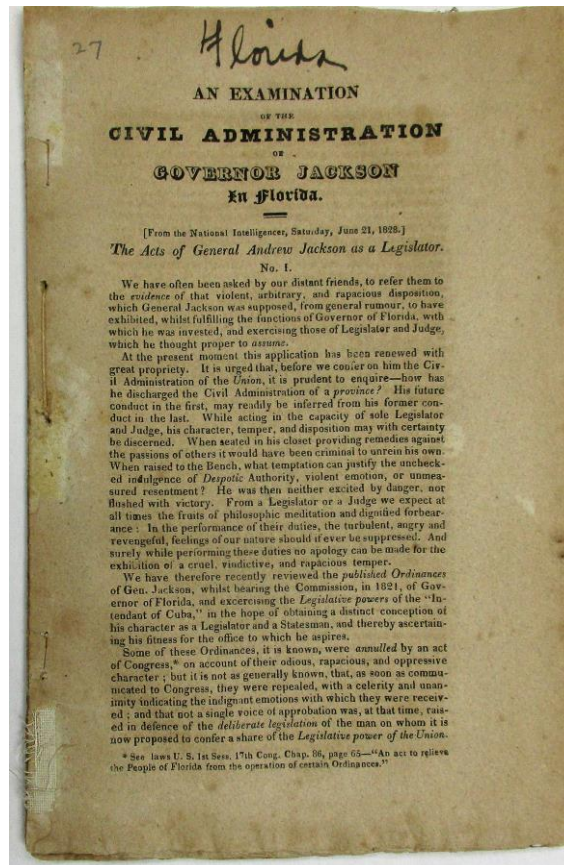
Item No. 56

“Woman is Deprived of Her Natural Dignity”

56. **Hurlbut, E.P.:** ESSAYS ON HUMAN RIGHTS AND THEIR POLITICAL GUARANTIES: BY... COUNSELOR AT LAW IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. WITH NOTES BY GEORGE COMBE. FIFTH THOUSAND. New York: Fowlers & Wells, Phrenological Cabinet, 1848. Original publisher's cloth, stamped in blind, spine title rather faded. 249pp, scattered spotting. Good+.

A treatise on social and political organization, originally published in 1845 with 219 pages. This second printing includes an Appendix with notes by Combe. Hurlbut enumerates the errors of Jeremy Bentham in denying the doctrine of Natural Rights. Such a denial is dangerous indeed, for it places "man's destiny in the hands of his fellow-men, rather than in the hand of his Creator. Here is spread wide the grand entrance-door of tyranny. What may not the legislature see fit to declare to be right or wrong, duty or misdemeanor!"

Government, which is necessary to restrain individual actions that are harmful to others in accordance with "reason and natural morality," has failed to protect the rights of women. Hurlbut argues for "the legal equality of the sexes," for "Woman is deprived of her natural dignity when the laws depress her below the level of man... Man was not 'born to command,' nor woman 'to obey'." The author also treats issues of intellectual property. Sabin 33997. Not in Harv. Law Cat., Marvin, Marke, Eberstadt, Larned. \$350.00



Item No. 57

Jackson's "Violent, Arbitrary, and Rapacious Disposition"

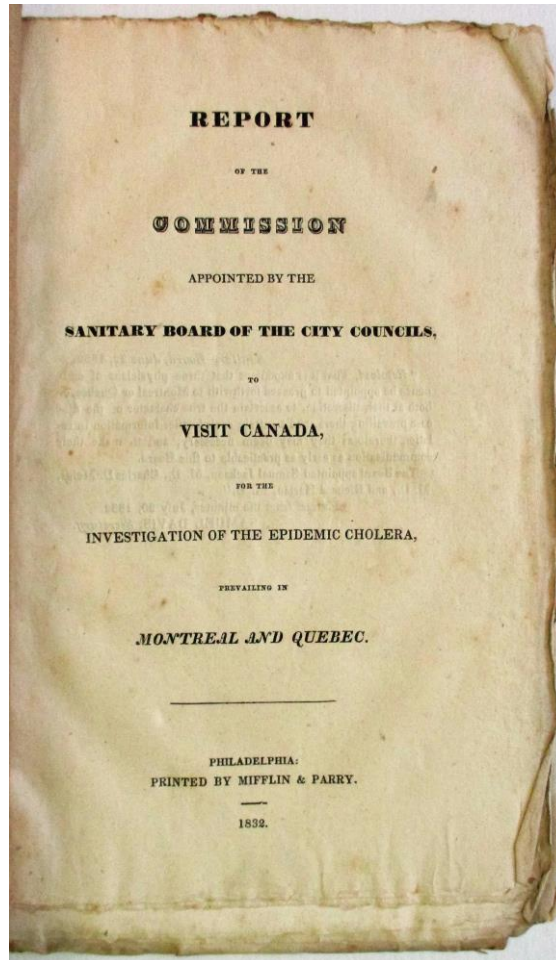
57. [Jackson, Andrew]: AN EXAMINATION OF THE CIVIL ADMINISTRATION OF GOVERNOR JACKSON IN FLORIDA. [Washington? 1828]. 48pp. Stitched, caption title as issued, scattered toning and foxing. Blank inner margin wear to title page. Good+.

The pamphlet consists of essays, each with caption title, culled from the columns of the National Intelligencer's June 21, July 3, August 7, September 4 and 23, 1828 issues. Each demonstrates Jackson's "violent, arbitrary, and rapacious disposition" as Governor of Florida. Each is signed at the end in type, 'Henry.'

In gathering to himself all legislative, judicial and executive power, Jackson has proved himself a dangerous despot, seeking to "regulate the forms of secret devotion" by declaring a day of Sabbath observance. He seized private property without authority, placing it under his control; prohibited liquor sales to soldiers, and committed other equally heinous acts. Some of the essays were also issued as separate imprints.

Wise & Cronin 276. Servies 1366. AI 33107 [5].

\$600.00



Item No. 58

Not in Philadelphia

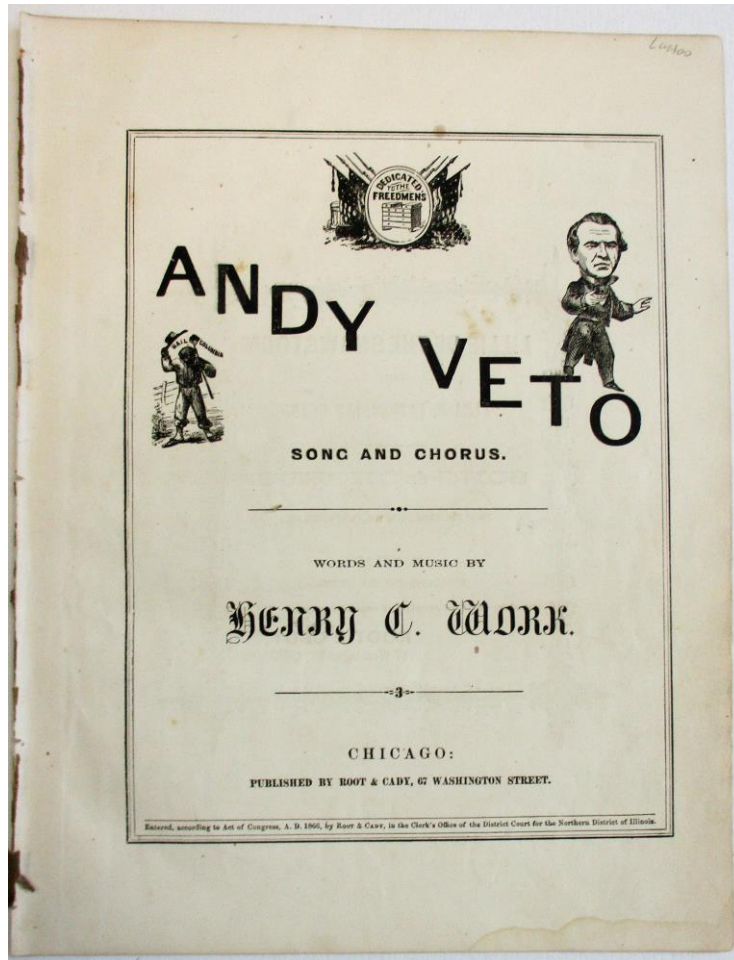
58. [Jackson, Samuel; Chas. D. Meigs; Richard Harlan]: REPORT OF THE COMMISSION APPOINTED BY THE SANITARY BOARD OF THE CITY COUNCILS, TO VISIT CANADA, FOR THE INVESTIGATION OF THE EPIDEMIC CHOLERA, PREVAILING IN MONTREAL AND QUEBEC. Philadelphia: Mifflin & Parry, 1832. Original printed tan paper wrappers, stitched. [iv], 37, [1 blank] pp. Errata page precedes the Report. Untrimmed, light foxing and wear, Very Good.

The authors were a Commission "to proceed to Canada, with the object of instituting an inquiry concerning the Malignant Cholera prevailing there as an epidemic." They discuss its genesis with a sick Steamer passenger and a boarding house emigrant. The authors are stunned by "the almost unexampled rapidity with which the disease advanced in Montreal," attributable [as well as in Quebec] to poor public sanitation, unprepared public officials, and massive "intemperance in the use of ardent spirits." The "immense body of emigrants who had lately landed at Quebec" in overcrowded vessels, mostly from Ireland, brought the disease to the heartland. Detailed history of medical symptoms and the progress of the disease are included.

The authors render the rather shaky conclusion that Philadelphia's superior public health and sanitation facilities preclude an epidemic of similar intensity.

FIRST EDITION. TPL [First Supp.] 4986. Sabin 62131. AI 14212 [5]. Not in Decker, Eberstadt.

\$600.00



Item No. 59

“You Might Up and Take Your Civil Rights”

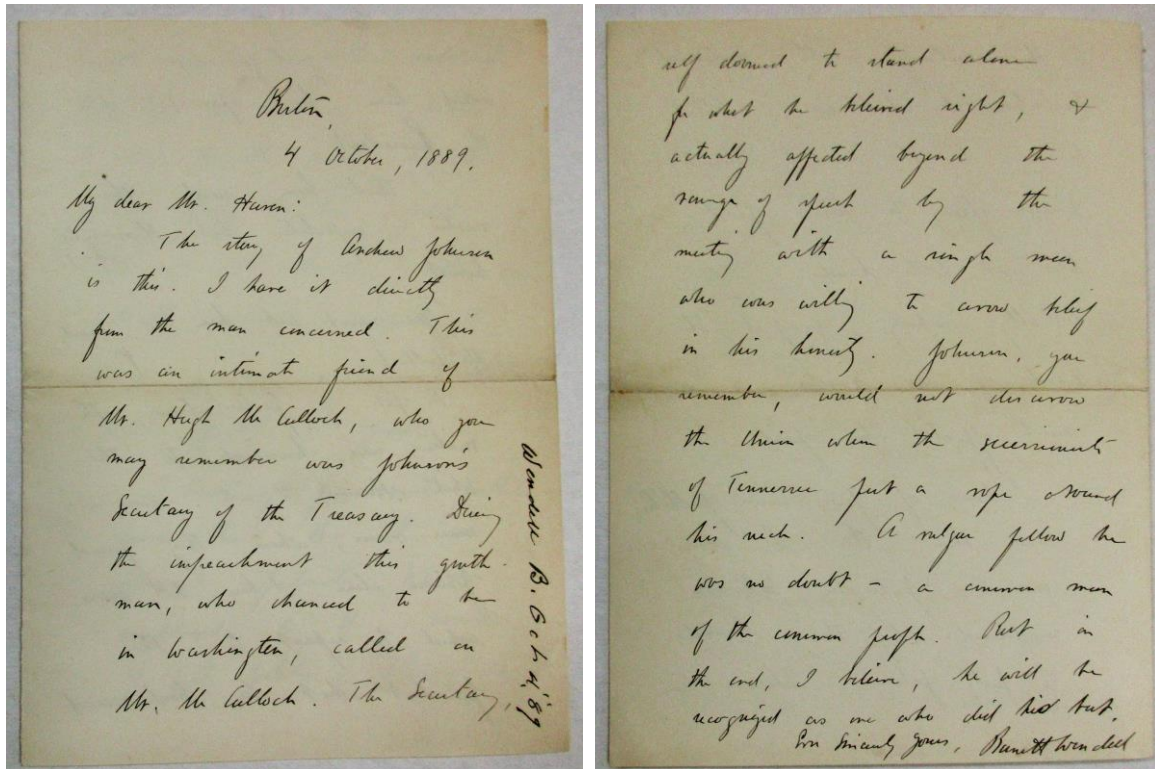
59. [Johnson, Andrew]: ANDY VETO. SONG AND CHORUS. WORDS AND MUSIC BY HENRY C. WORK. Chicago: Published by Root & Cady, 67 Washington Street, [1866]. 10" x 13-1/4." 5, [1] pp. Disbound, couple of minor fox spots. Else Very Good. Title page with caricature illustration of President Johnson; a Free Negro with hoe on his shoulder, and "Hail Columbia" written above him; and, in the upper center, American flags and "Dedicated to the Freedmen's."

By 1866 Johnson had demonstrated his determination, after ratification of the Thirteenth Amendment abolishing slavery, to veto all efforts to guarantee equal rights for Negroes. This song is a satiric condemnation of Johnson. "Andy Veto never slept a wink last night; Darkeys, he's your Moses!" And, "Moses can't afford to let his people vote; Darkeys, he's your Moses." "Thinking of you brings him wakeful nights, you know; You might up and take your 'civil rights,' you know."

The last page advertises 'The Musical Curriculum' by George Root, "emphatically a new book in a new field."

Not in Ante-Fire Imprints. OCLC records seven locations under several accession numbers as of June 2021.

\$500.00



Item No. 60

**“Ignorant, Patriotic Johnson, Maddened by the Hounds
Of Party Politics”**

60. [Johnson, Andrew] Wendell, Barrett: AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED, DATED AT BOSTON, OCTOBER 4, 1889, FROM BARRETT WENDELL TO "MY DEAR MR. HAVEN," DESCRIBING PRESIDENT ANDREW JOHNSON'S DISTRAUGHT STATE DURING THE IMPEACHMENT PROCEEDINGS:

"THE STORY OF ANDREW JOHNSON IS THIS. I HAVE IT DIRECTLY FROM THE MAN CONCERNED. THIS WAS AN INTIMATE FRIEND OF MR. HUGH MCCULLOCH, WHO YOU MAY REMEMBER WAS JOHNSON'S SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY. DURING THE IMPEACHMENT THIS GENTLEMAN, WHO CHANCED TO BE IN WASHINGTON, CALLED ON MR. MCCULLOCH. THE SECRETARY . . . ASKED HIM HIS OPINION OF THE PRESIDENT.

" 'I THINK HIM,' SAID THE VISITOR, 'IMPOLITIC BUT THOROUGHLY HONEST.' 'YOU MUST TELL HIM SO,' SAID MR. MCCULLOCH.

"IN SPITE OF PROTESTATIONS, THE VISITOR WAS HURRIED TO THE WHITE HOUSE & INTO SOME INNER ROOM, WHERE THEY FOUND JOHNSON ALONE. THERE HE WAS ASKED TO REPEAT TO THE PRESIDENT WHAT HE HAD SAID TO THE SECRETARY. WITH NATURAL HESITATION HE DID SO. WHEN HE CAME TO THE WORD 'HONEST' JOHNSON SPRANG TO HIS FEET, HELD OUT BOTH HANDS, & LITERALLY WEeping, GRASPED THE HANDS OF THE VISITOR, TOO MUCH AFFECTED TO SPEAK.

"I KNOW OF FEW MORE PATHETIC SCENES THAN THIS... IGNORANT, PATRIOTIC JOHNSON, MADDENED BY THE HOUNDS OF PARTY POLITICS, BELIEVING HIM SELF DOOMED TO STAND ALONE FOR WHAT HE BELIEVED RIGHT, & ACTUALLY AFFECTED BEYOND THE RANGE OF SPEECH BY THE

MEETING WITH A SINGLE MAN WHO WAS WILLING TO AVOW BELIEF IN HIS HONESTY. JOHNSON, YOU REMEMBER, WOULD NOT DISAVOW THE UNION WHEN THE SECESSIONISTS OF TENNESSEE PUT A ROPE AROUND HIS NECK. A VULGAR FELLOW HE WAS NO DOUBT - A COMMON MAN OF THE COMMON PEOPLE. BUT IN THE END, I BELIEVE, HE WILL BE RECOGNIZED AS ONE WHO DID HIS BEST. SINCERELY YOURS, BARRETT WENDELL" 6" x 4 1/4". [4]pp [one folded sheet], unlined paper, completely in ink manuscript. Docketed on edge of first page, "Wendell B. Oct. 4, 89." Very Good.

Barrett Wendell (1855-1921) was a Harvard literature professor. The story that he tells in this Letter suggests the enormous tension engulfing President Johnson when he defied Congressional policy on Reconstruction. Johnson's doubtless sincere effort to "do his best" was fatally flawed by a virulent racism that would have exposed the freedmen to a Southern white population reconstructed in name only. \$750.00

Early's Shenandoah Campaign

61. **Kagey, David:** AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED, BY CONFEDERATE HOSPITAL STEWARD DAVID KAGEY, 25TH VIRGINIA INFANTRY, TO "DEAR GIRLS" [HIS SISTERS], FROM "CAMP AT FISHER'S HILL, OCT. 17, 1864" DESCRIBING THE PRELUDE TO THE CLIMACTIC BATTLE AT CEDAR CREEK. Bifolium, [4]pp, folded to 7" x 9-3/4." Entirely in legible pencil manuscript on lined paper. Written on first leaf only. Light old folds. A later ink note provides additional information about "Geo." to whom Kagey's letter refers. Very Good.

The Letter identifies its writer only as "Dave." However, other Kagey letters have reached the market in the last two years; this one matches Kagey's handwriting. His descriptions of Early's Shenandoah campaign is consistent with those other letters, some of which are also written to "Dear Girls," his sisters. Kagey enlisted with the Virginia Danville Light Artillery, and then became Hospital Steward of the 25th Virginia Infantry. He married a Henkel, and is buried at New Market.

The final battle at Cedar Creek occurred two days later, on October 19, when Sheridan finally succeeded in driving Jubal Early and his men from the Shenandoah Valley. Kagey's Letter describes the bloody prelude to the Union's crucial victory: "The fight the day before was at Cedar Creek, 2 miles below Strausburg. Gordon's and Kershaw's Divisions attacked the enemy, killing and wounding quite a number and capturing about a hundred prisoners. Our forces fell back to this point that night, and have remained here since. We were out Saturday and today, expecting the enemy would advance, but their skirmishes or scouts only came as far as Hupp's Hill. We went out a mile or more beyond our Breastworks. We returned about an hour ago, all quiet. It is now about 5 o'clock p.m. and soon expect to have dinner or supper, which ever you may please to term it. We are going to have 'Potatoe Soup'--as a 'rarity.' We have up our tents. Sleep warm enough but the ground seems so hard after sleeping some nights at home on 'goose feathers.' I wish this war was over. I neglected to mention our Brigade had six men wounded in the fight of Thursday...

"Dr Miller and I have four blankets and four oil cloths with which we can make a warm bed. We get along finely....We have orders to cook 2 days rations this evening. I have no idea what's ahead. I hope we will not go towards Richmond. Yet it may be so. I wish you would tell Geo. [inserted in ink by another hand: 'W. Rosenberger, father of Arthur Russell Rosenberger,

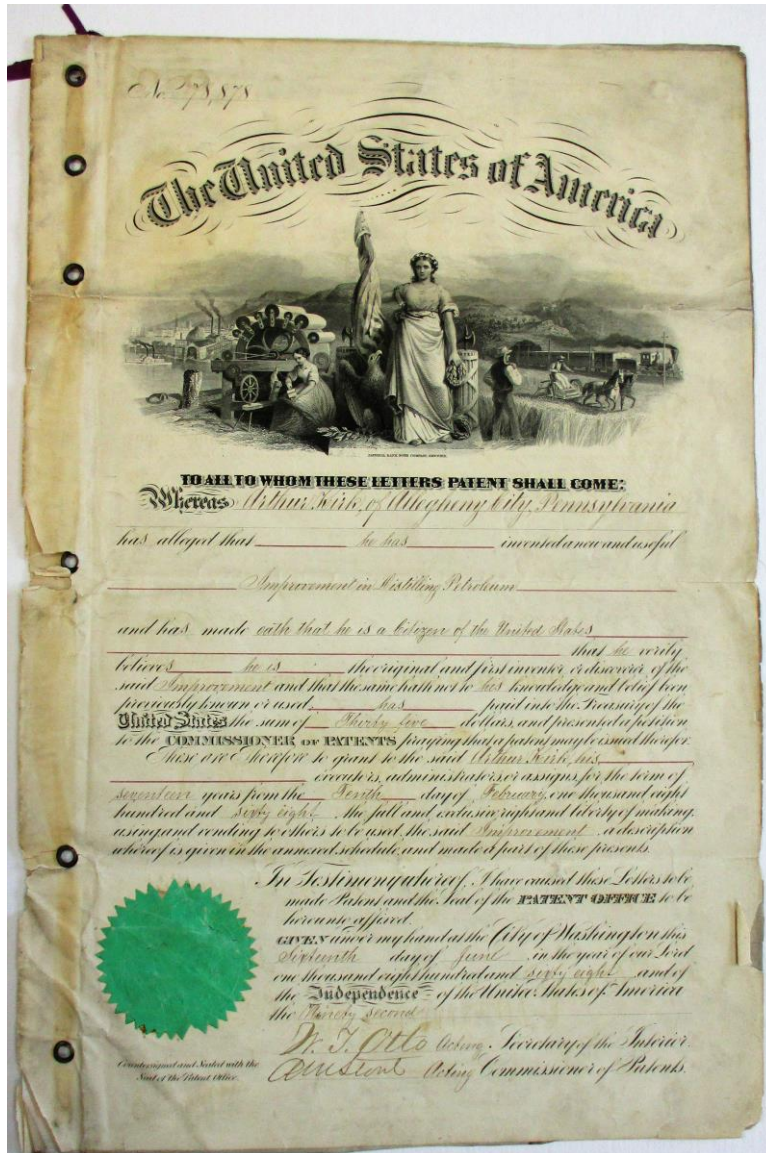
Grandfather of Lucile Rosenberger Yancey, Great Grandfather of Dorothy Yancey Stratton'.] I would like him to let my horse run on grass at his house this winter. Ask him not to forget me. If he will keep him I may send him soon, by 1st of November. Give my love to all of them. I hope he may not have to go into service. If he does tell him to get into the Commissary or Quartermaster department at once..... | [signed] Hastily Affectionately Your Brother Dave"

On October 19 Early, determined to strike Sheridan's army in their camps along the east bank of Cedar Creek, "executed a surprise attack early on October 19 and drove three Union corps from the field. As Early paused to reorganize, Sheridan arrived after a dramatic ride from Winchester in time to rally his troops and launch a crushing counterattack, from which Early's forces could not recover. Sheridan's victory at Cedar Creek extinguished any hope of further Confederate offensives in the Valley" [web site of American Battlefield Trust].

\$650.00

Monday at Fisher's Hill Monday Oct 19th 1864
Dear Sister
I had a pleasant breakfast with some
breakfast Friday - getting to our "old camping place" about
10 o'clock that afternoon, finding all well, apparently glad
to see me - it might have remained at home our day longer
but feel satisfied to see them - The fight the day before
was at Cedar Creek 2 miles below Strasburg - Sheridan's
Sheridan's Division attacked the enemy killing & capturing
quite a number & capturing about a hundred prisoners -
Our forces fell back to this point that night & here remained
here over. We went out Saturday & to day, expecting the enemy
would advance but their skirmishers & sent only some
as far as Snapp's Hill. We went out a mile or more beyond
our present work - We returned about an hour ago - all quiet
It is now about 5 o'clock P.M. & I now expect to have Dinner or
Supper - which ever you may please to term it - We are
going to have "Potato Corp" as a unit - We have up our
tents - sleep warm enough - but the ground seems soft and
after sleeping some nights at home on Good Streets - I wish
this war was over - I neglected to mention our Brigade
had 2 men wounded in the fight of Thursday
I spoke to Mr. Toller to make a light hat, No. 7 for
Sergeant William Kelly of our Brigade, a friend of mine.
He told me he would have it ready in a few days. You will
tell him to please let you have it & keep it till a safe

Item No. 61



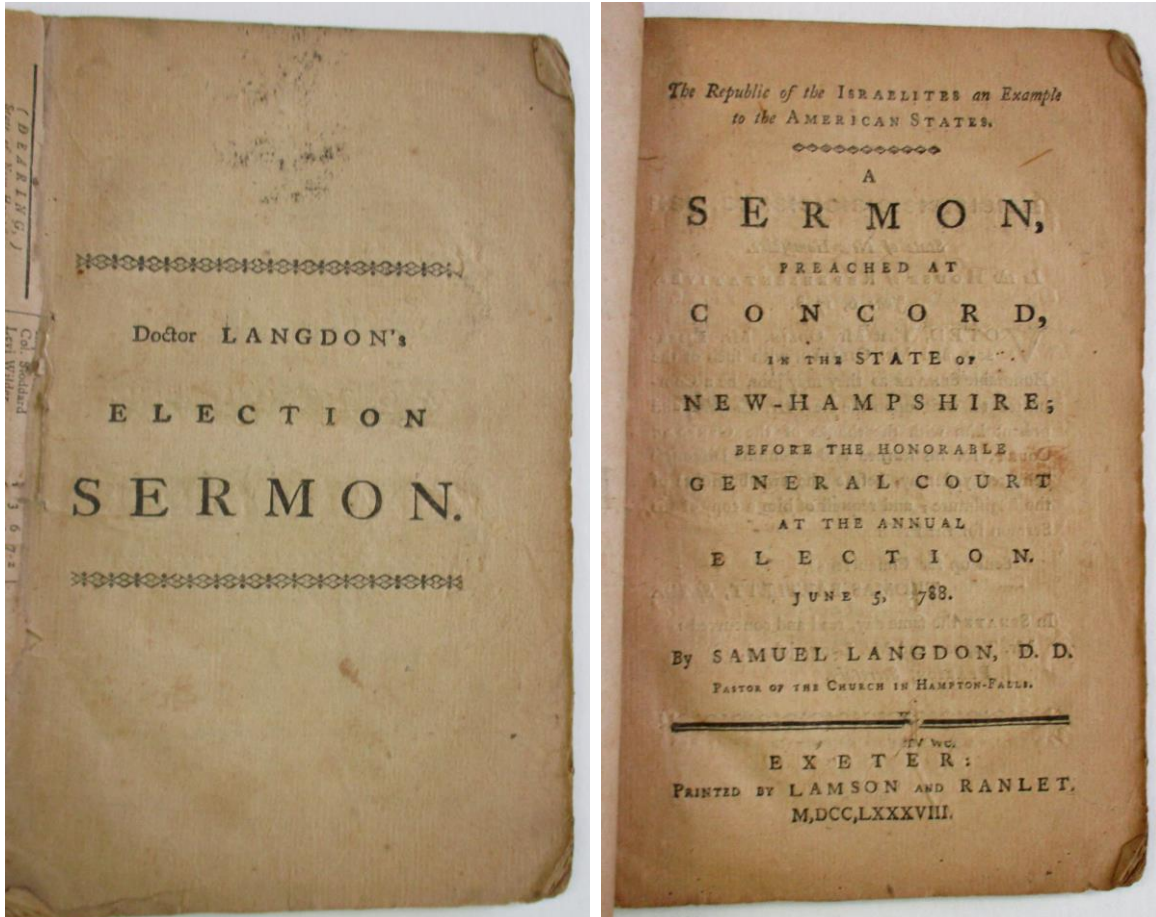
Item No. 62

The Pennsylvania Oil Boom

62. [Kirk, Arthur]: THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. TO ALL TO WHOM THESE LETTERS PATENT SHALL COME: WHEREAS, ARTHUR KIRK, OF ALLEGHENY CITY, PENNSYLVANIA HAS ALLEGED THAT HE HAS INVENTED A NEW AND USEFUL IMPROVEMENT IN DISTILLING PETROLEUM... Washington, D.C.: June 16, 1868. Folio, 10" x 15-1/4." Caption title, as issued, with lithograph engraving [by the National Bank Note Company] of Lady Liberty with furled flag and iconic Eagle, surrounded by agricultural, manufacturing, and commercial scenes. Binder holes along inner and top margins. Remnant of purple patent ribbon, green seal of the Patent Office. Old folds, blank final leaf darkened with some tears. Full-page illustration of Kirk's "Improvement in Distillation of Petroleum." Except as noted, Very Good.

Kirk's 1868 Patent was issued a decade after the discovery of oil in Pennsylvania. Born in Scotland, Arthur Kirk, Jr. [1824-1904] immigrated to Allegheny, Pennsylvania, in 1844 and worked as a grocer. Although not his town of residence, he had many pursuits based in Pittsburgh and was a founder of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce. Kirk became involved

in the oil industry, and by 1865 was one of the Directors of the National Storing and Refining Company of Pittsburgh. In 1867, he established himself as an explosives manufacturer with his son David, doing business as Arthur Kirk & Son. He settled in Sharpsburg in the 1870s, and was instrumental in modernizing the town with electricity, sewage systems, and street paving. He was also an inventor; he applied for and received other patents as well as this one, denominated Patent 78,878, which is printed in II Annual Report of the Commissioner of Patents for the Year 1868, page 138 [Washington: 1870]. [Obituary of Arthur Kirk, Jr., The Pittsburgh Press, September 27, 1904, Page 4; "The National Refining and Storing Company," The Pittsburgh Gazette, May 6, 1865, Page 4.; U.S. Federal Censuses.] \$500.00



Item No. 63

“Heavenly Charter of Liberty for These United States”

63. **Langdon, Samuel:** THE REPUBLIC OF THE ISRAELITES AN EXAMPLE TO THE AMERICAN STATES. A SERMON, PREACHED AT CONCORD, IN THE STATE OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE; BEFORE THE HONORABLE GENERAL COURT AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION. JUNE 5, 1788. Exeter [NH]: Printed by Lamson and Ranlet, 1788. 48pp, with the half title. Stitched. With contemporary waste newspaper front wrapper. Uniform light toning, light blank margin wear. The '1' in the title's '1788' is faded. Very Good.

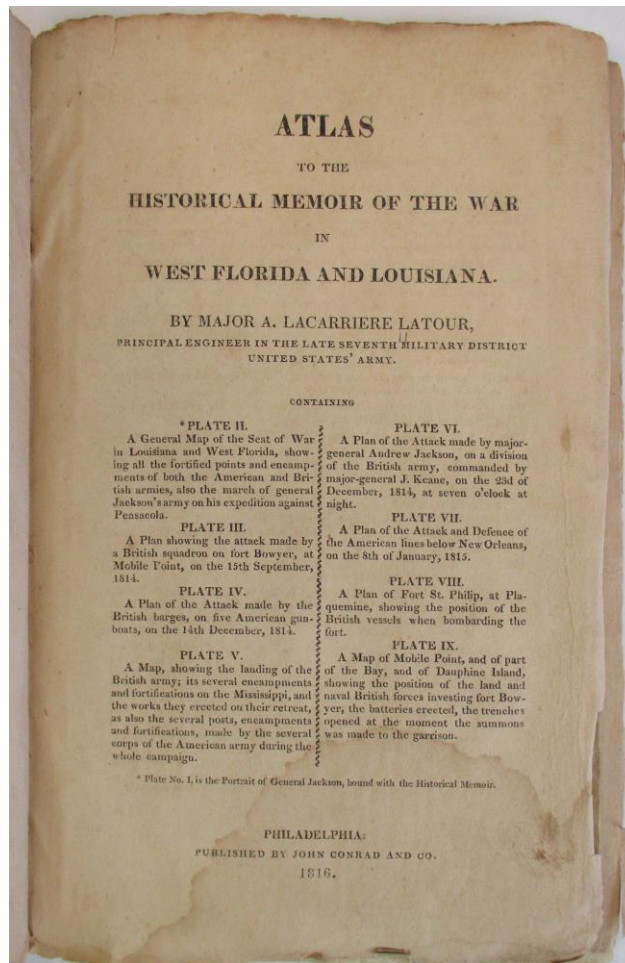
Reverend Langdon, President of Harvard, lauds the American nation, comparing its advancement to the "quick progress of the Israelites, from abject slavery, ignorance, and almost total want of order, to a national establishment perfected in all its parts far beyond all other

kingdoms and States! from a mere mob, to a well regulated nation, under a government and laws far superior to what any other nation could boast."

Langdon sees, in the establishment and growth of America, a similar "interpositions of divine providence, in saving us from the vengeance of a powerful irritation nation, from which we were unavoidably separated by their inadmissible claim of absolute parliamentary power over us; in giving us a WASHINGTON to be captain-general of our armies... and finally giving us peace, with a large territory, and acknowledged independence; all these laid together fall little short of real miracles, and an heavenly charter of liberty for these United States."

Evans 21192. Rosenbach 78. Singerman 0067. ESTC W36180.

\$2,000.00



Item No. 64

"Invaluable"

64. **Latour, Major A. Lacarriere:** ATLAS TO THE HISTORICAL MEMOIR OF THE WAR IN WEST FLORIDA AND LOUISIANA. Philadelphia: Published by John Conrad and Co. 1816. Two printed pages [persistent spot] plus Maps two through nine, as issued. [No. 1 is the frontis portrait of Andrew Jackson, which appears only in the text volume, not offered here.] Bound in contemporary cloth [chip at head and foot of spine, inner hinges cracked]. First map has an expertly repaired closed tear; Maps 7 and 8 have sprung from the binding. Condition of the maps is Very Good plus.

The maps, all with uncut edges, are:

2] A General Map of the Seat of War in Louisiana and West Florida; Shewing all the Fortified Points and Encampments of both the American and British Armies Also the March of Genl. Jackson's Army on his Expedition against Pensacola;

3] Plan Shewing the Attack Made by a British Squadron on Fort Bowyer at Mobile Point, September 15, 1815;

4] A plan of the Attack Made by the British Barges, on Five American Gun-Boats, December 14, 1814;

5] Map Shewing the Landing of the British Army its Several Encampments and Fortifications on the Mississippi and the Works they erected on their Retreat;

6] Plan of the Attack made by Major-General Jackson, December 23, 1814;

7] Plan of the Attack and Defence of the American lines below New Orleans, January 8, 1815;

8] Plan of Fort St. Philip at Plaquemines shewing the position of the British vessels when bombarding the fort;

9 Map of Mobile Point & part of the Bay & of Dauphine Island shewing the position of the British land & naval forces invading Fort Bowyer.

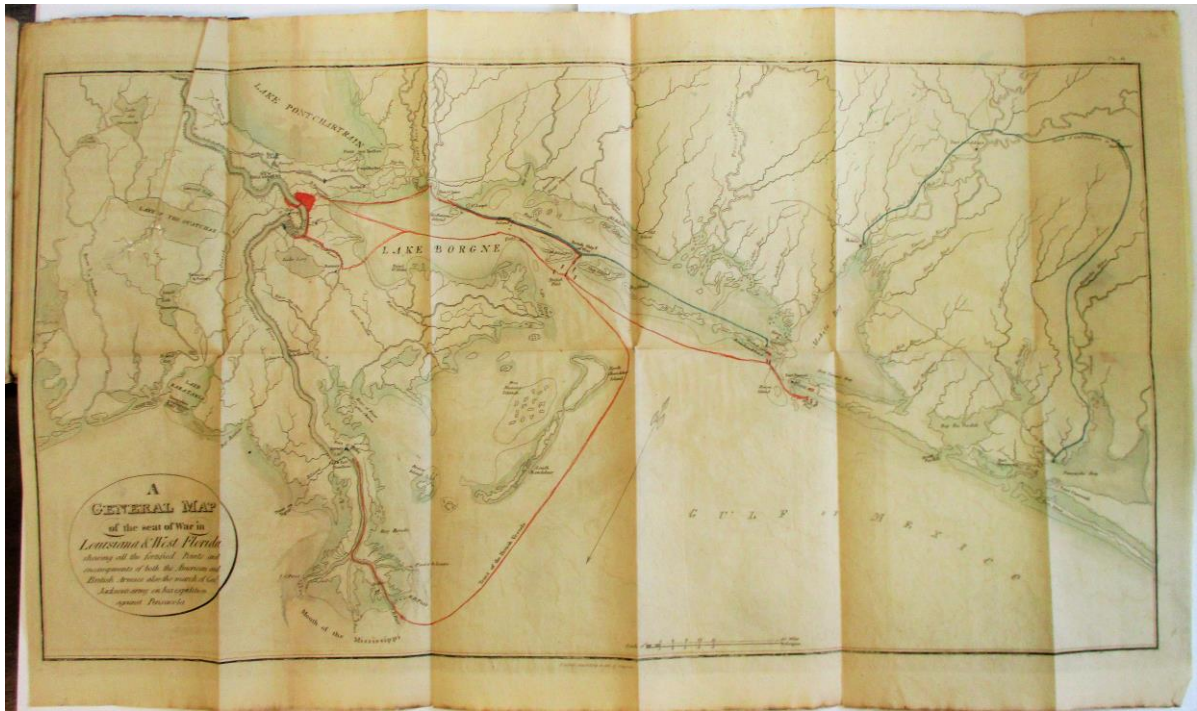
"The atlas with its plates and maps is invaluable" [Streeter]. Clark concurs: they're "invaluable." The eight maps consist of battle plans and "A General Map of the Seat of War in Louisiana and West Florida," executed by Major Latour in his capacity as engineer.

Sabin 39214. II Clark 158. Streeter Sale 1075. Howes L124.

\$3,750.00



Item No. 64



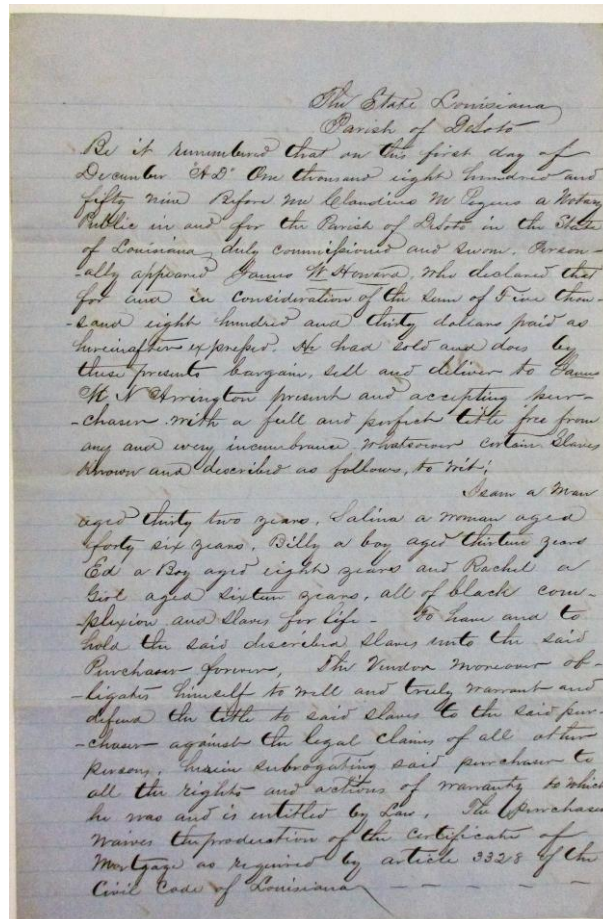
Item No. 64



Item No. 65

65. [Lincoln, Abraham] Helmsmuller, F.B.: PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S GRAND MARCH. RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED TO THE UNION ARMY BY F.B. HELMSMULLER. [New York: Daggett, 1862]. 6, [2 blanks] pages. Folio, 13" x 9 1/2." Original chromolithograph pictorial wrappers, loosened. Light edgewear and short closed tears to front wrap [one repaired on verso with paper tape]. Light spotting. Very Good.

Music composed by the "Leader of 22nd Regiment Band. N.Y.S.M." His works form part of the Levy Collection of Sheet Music. \$500.00



Item No. 66

66. [Louisiana Sale of Slaves]: ELABORATE LOUISIANA MANUSCRIPT DOCUMENT RECORDING THE SALE OF FIVE SLAVES OF VARYING AGES [PERHAPS MEMBERS OF THE SAME FAMILY], WITH A SIGNED WAIVER BY THE SELLER'S WIFE OF HER STATUTORY CLAIMS TO THOSE SLAVES. DeSoto Parish, Louisiana: December 1, 1859. [4] pp, bifolium folded to 8" x 12-1/4." Written in a neat hand in ink on pale blue lined paper. Horizontal folds, docketed on last page: "Jas. W. Howard To J.M.N. Arrington | Sale of Slaves. | Filed in office for Record Decr 2d 1859." Very Good plus.

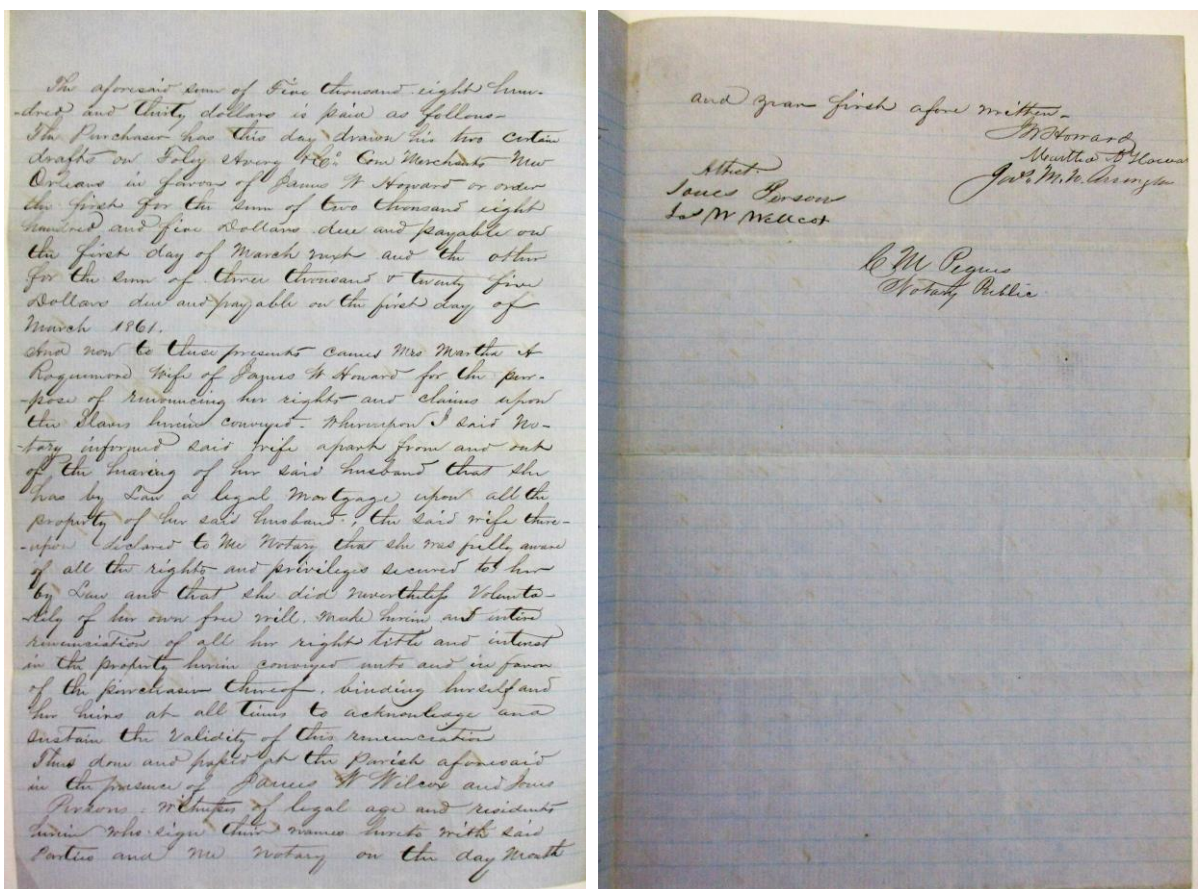
The document was written by C.M. Pegues, Notary Public, and is signed in ink by Howard, Arrington, Pegues, Howard's wife Martha Howard, and two witnesses [Louis Parsons, Jas. W. Willcox].

The five slaves sold by James W. Howard to James M.N. Arrington were "Isam a man aged thirty two years, Salina a woman aged forty six years, Billy a boy aged thirteen years, Ed

a Boy aged eight years and Rachel a Girl aged sixteen years, all of black complexion and slaves for life." The purchase price for the five is \$5,830.

Pegues writes that "I said Notary informed" Howard's wife [identified both as Mrs. Martha A. Roquemore and Martha A. Howard] "apart from and out of the hearing of her said husband that she has by Law a legal mortgage upon all the property of her said husband, the said wife thereupon declared to me Notary that she was fully aware of all the rights and privileges secured to her by Law and the she did nevertheless voluntarily of her own free will make herein an entire renunciation of all her rights title and interest in the property herein conveyed."

Claudius M. Pegues [1831-1889] was born in Illinois and settled in Louisiana some time before the 1860 U.S. Federal Census. A lawyer, he worked in the Louisiana House of Representatives, and was elected its Chief Clerk in 1879. James W. Howard [1805-1865] was a grocer and merchant. \$850.00



Item No. 66

Lovell is Absolved

67. [Lovell, Major General Mansfield]: ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, NOV. 24, 1863. GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 152. A COURT OF ENQUIRY HAVING BEEN CONVENED AT JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI... TO EXAMINE AND REPORT THE FACTS AND CIRCUMSTANCES ATTENDING THE CAPTURE OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS BY THE ENEMY IN APRIL, 1862, AND THE DEFENCE OF THE CITY BY THE CONFEDERATE TROOPS UNDER COMMAND OF MAJOR

GENERAL MANSFIELD LOVELL... Richmond: 1863. 3, [1 blank] pp. Bifolium with caption title as issued. Light uniform toning and mild wear, Very Good.

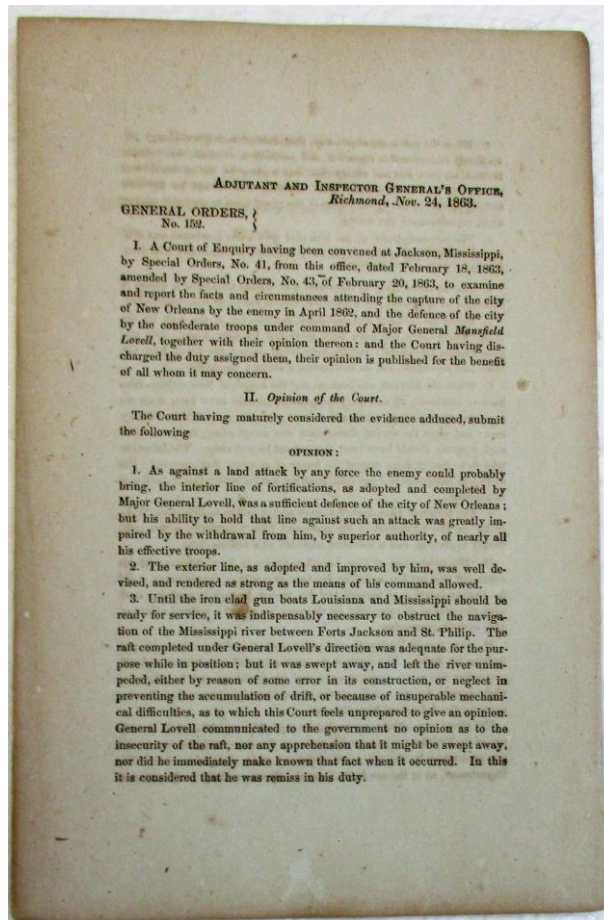
[offered with] Postal envelope, probably in General Lovell's hand, addressed to "Mrs. General Lovell / Care Mr. J.C. Norris / Columbia / South Carolina." A Confederate 10 cent postage stamp covers a portion of the printed "Confederate States of America. / Official Business" logo.

This Report, signed in type at the end by Confederate Adjutant General Samuel Cooper, reports the results of the inquiry into criticisms of General Lovell's unsuccessful defense of New Orleans. Arkansas General T.C. Hindman presided as senior officer at the Court of Inquiry, which heard testimony from General Lovell and other witnesses, including officers in charge of the river batteries.

The Report acknowledges the difficulty of defending New Orleans without adequate supplies and naval forces. Indeed, "little had been done in constructing the land defences of New Orleans." Thus, "The so-called river defence fleet was wholly useless as a means of resistance to the enemy, for which Gen. Lovell was in no wise responsible." The Court concludes that Lovell's defense "was greatly impaired by the withdrawal from him, by superior authority, of nearly all his effective troops." Lovell is faulted for several errors, but he "displayed great energy and an untiring industry in performing his duties. His conduct was marked by all the coolness and self-possession due the circumstances and his position; and he evinced a high capacity for command, and the clearest foresight in many of his measures for the defence of New Orleans."

Parrish & Willingham 2430.

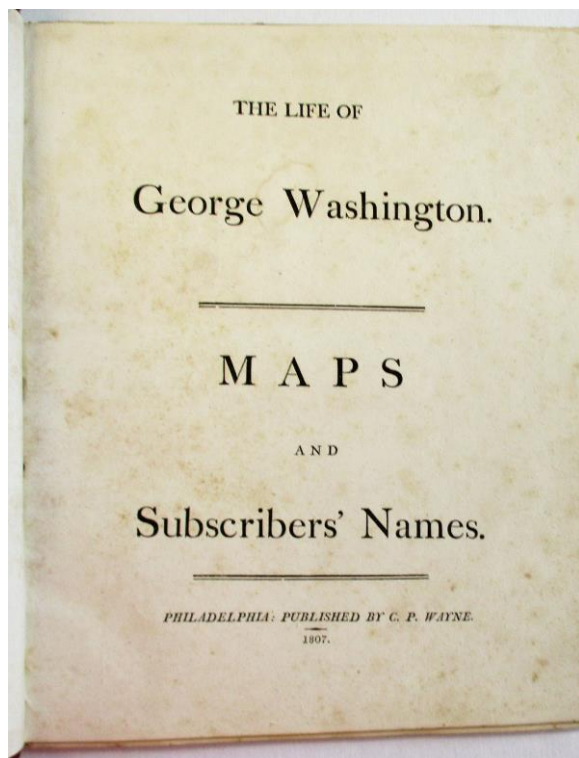
\$450.00



Item No. 67



Item No. 67



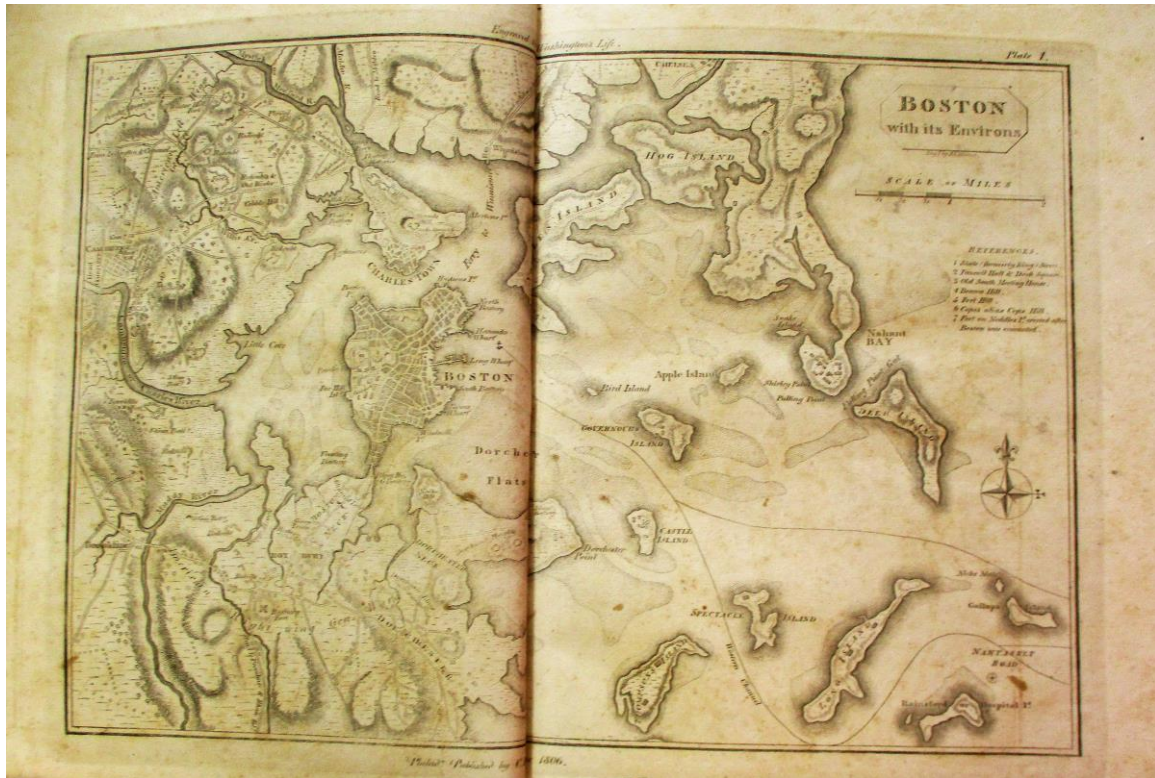
Item No. 68

First Edition of Marshall's Atlas Volume, with Subscribers

68. **Marshall, John:** THE LIFE OF GEORGE WASHINGTON. MAPS AND SUBSCRIBERS' NAMES. Philadelphia: C.P. Wayne. 1807. 4to. Contemporary quarter calf [gilt spine rules] and marbled paper over boards [with contemporary text from an official document attractively overlaid]. All ten Maps, plus 22-page Subscriber List. Light foxing, Very Good.

FIRST EDITION. Howes M317. Sabin 44788.

\$1750.00



Item No. 68

Rare, Early Maryland Laws

69. **Maryland:** LAWS OF MARYLAND, MADE AND PASSED, AT A SESSION OF ASSEMBLY, BEGUN AND HELD AT THE CITY OF ANNAPOLIS, ON MONDAY THE THIRD OF NOVEMBER, IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD ONE THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-THREE. Annapolis: Printed by Frederick Green, Printer to the State. [1784]. Folio. [56] pp. Old rubberstamps to blank verso of title leaf. Very Good. Signed in ink on title page, 'Francis Curtis.' With learned contemporary ink notations. Francis Curtis was "a lawyer near Queenstown, Maryland during the early nineteenth century," according to the Hagley Museum's Record of Miscellaneous Merchants [Collection of Philadelphia Area Merchants Records].

These are interesting post-War Session Laws, authorizing revival of the Acts to suppress "insurrections and quiet disturbances"; enacting Relief laws forgiving individuals' "indisposition from taking the oath of fidelity and support to this state"; authorizing the vestry and churchwarden of Somerset parish to sell "at public sale, a part of the negroes belonging to the said parish"; endowing the Nicolites, or New Quakers, with "the same privileges that the people called Quakers are in any manner entitled to enjoy"; effecting navigation of the Susquehanna River; regulation of roads, theatrical entertainments, tax collection, debtor imprisonment.

Evans 18578. ESTC W14057 [3- British Lib., AAS, Huntington].

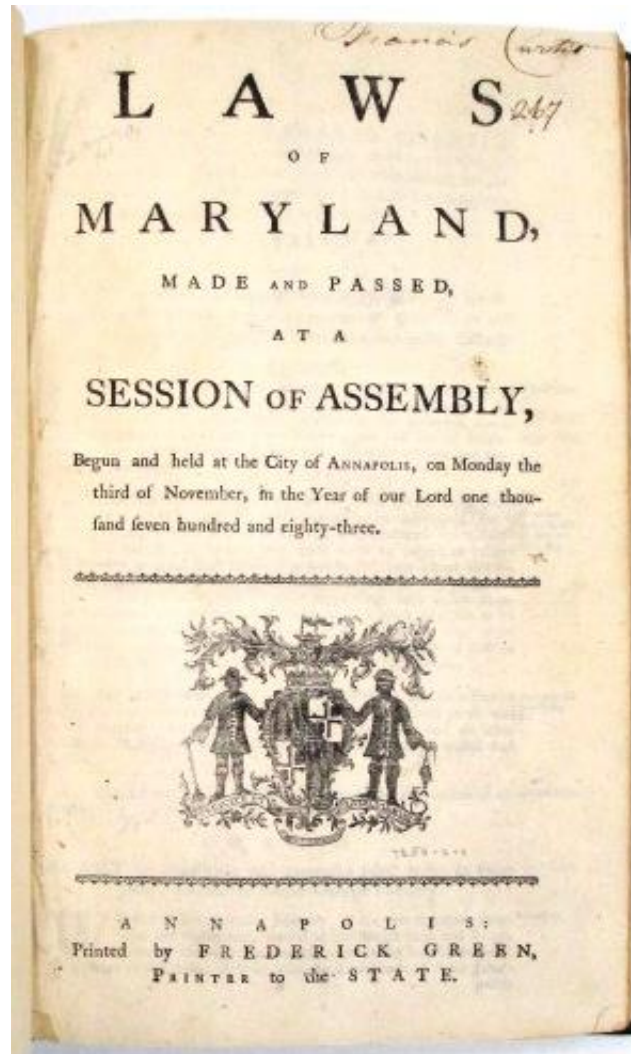
[bound with] LAWS OF MARYLAND, MADE AND PASSED, AT A SESSION OF ASSEMBLY, BEGUN AND HELD AT THE CITY OF ANNAPOLIS, ON MONDAY THE FIRST OF NOVEMBER, IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD ONE THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-FOUR. Annapolis: Printed by Frederick Green, Printer to the State. [1785]. Folio. [144] pp. Scattered browning and spotting. Trimmed closely at the top

margin, shaving letters of some running titles. Good+. Contemporary signature of Francis Curtis. With learned contemporary ink notations. The two items bound together in modern buckram.

The Session rendered the Marquis de la Fayette and his heirs "natural born citizens of this state," prohibited any obstruction of the navigation "of the river Patowmack", vested James Rumsey with exclusive rights to construct and sell his steam boat with paddlewheel, chartered in a detailed statute a "company for opening and extending the navigation of the river Patowmack", established the University of Maryland; with several Acts involving the development of Baltimore, and other interesting laws.

Evans 19071. ESTC W14052 [British Lib., U WA, MD State Law Lib.]

\$1,250.00



Item No. 69

Early Massachusetts Laws

70. [Massachusetts]: THE CHARTER GRANTED BY THEIR MAJESTIES KING WILLIAM AND QUEEN MARY, TO THE INHABITANTS OF THE PROVINCE OF MASSACHUSETTS-BAY IN NEW-ENGLAND. Boston, in New-England: S. Kneeland., 1742.

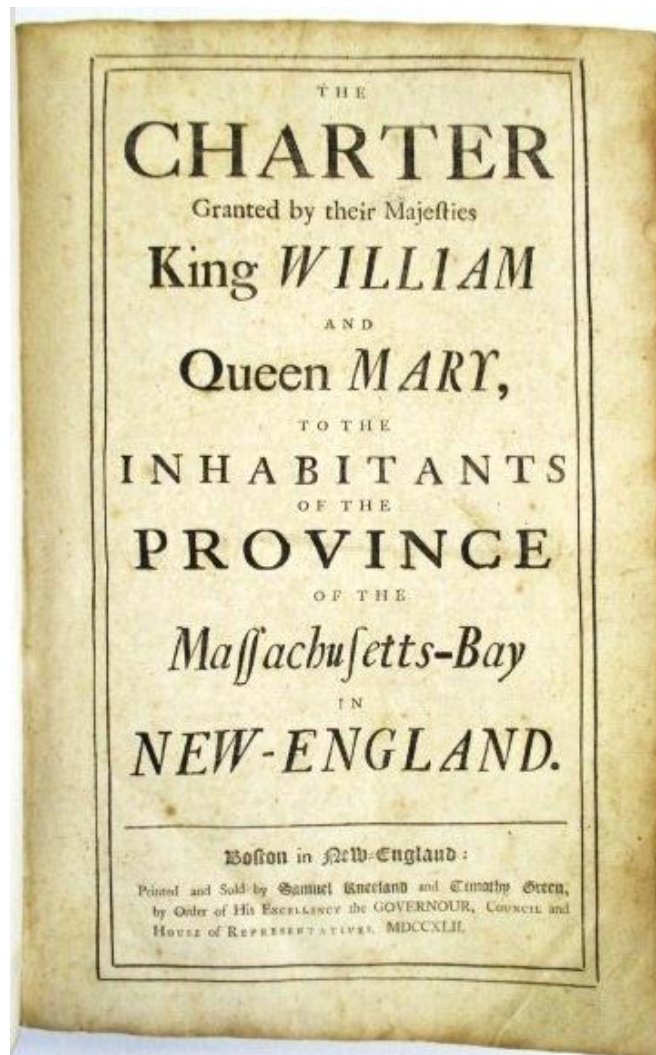
[bound with] ACTS AND LAWS, OF HIS MAJESTY'S PROVINCE OF THE MASSACHUSETTS - BAY IN NEW ENGLAND. Boston in New England. Printed and Sold by Samuel Kneeland and Timothy Green... 1742. [2], 14, 28, [2], 333, [1 blank] pp [as issued].

[bound with] five succeeding Acts, each a separate imprint, pages 335-352. The titles bound together in contemporary calf, rebacked. Very Good. With a contemporary inscription by Joseph Parker, a representative from Falmouth in 1742-1743: 'This law boock was given me by the province of Massachusetts Bay in New England when I represented the town of Falmouth at the Great and General Court in the Province.'

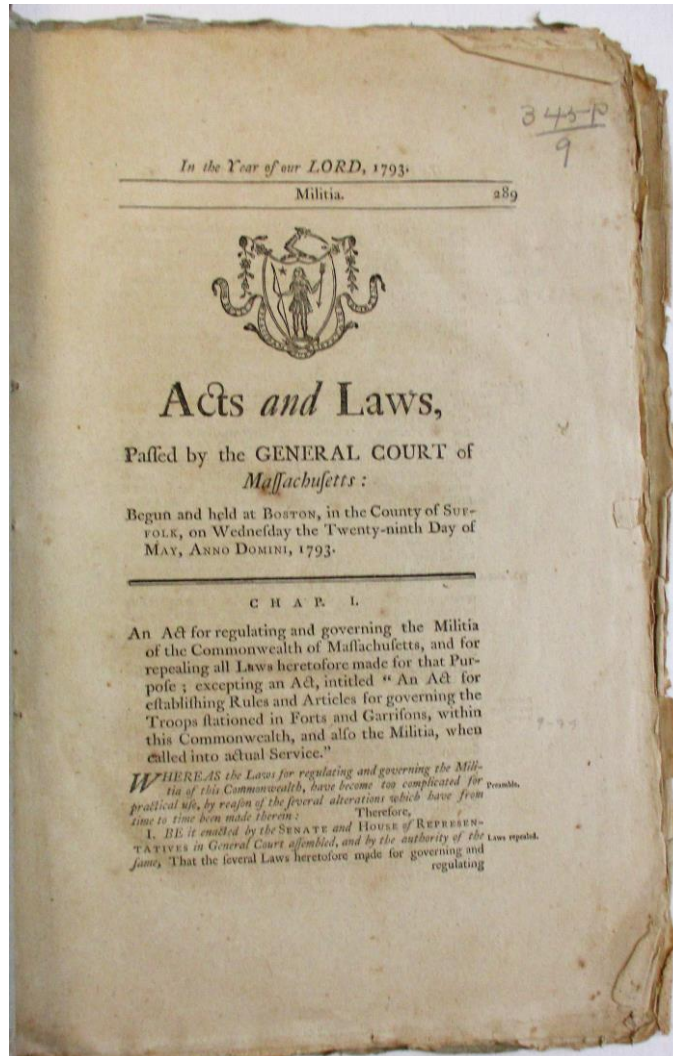
The Laws, dating from 1692, treat the varied issues arising in this early American community, including inheritance and property; judicial procedure and courts; drunkenness, profanity, fornication, adultery [the letter 'A' required to be worn by those convicted of that crime], other crimes, tavern-keeping; public support of the Christian ministry; the Oath of Allegiance and Supremacy to King and Queen; apportionment of representatives; prohibiting any "of the French Nation" from residing in the Province without a license; usury, highways, the militia, Indians, slaves, and a host of other matters.

FIRST EDITIONS. Evans 5002, 5003, 5236, 5237, 5238, 5239, 5427. Tower 215.

\$2,500.00



Item No. 70



Item No. 71

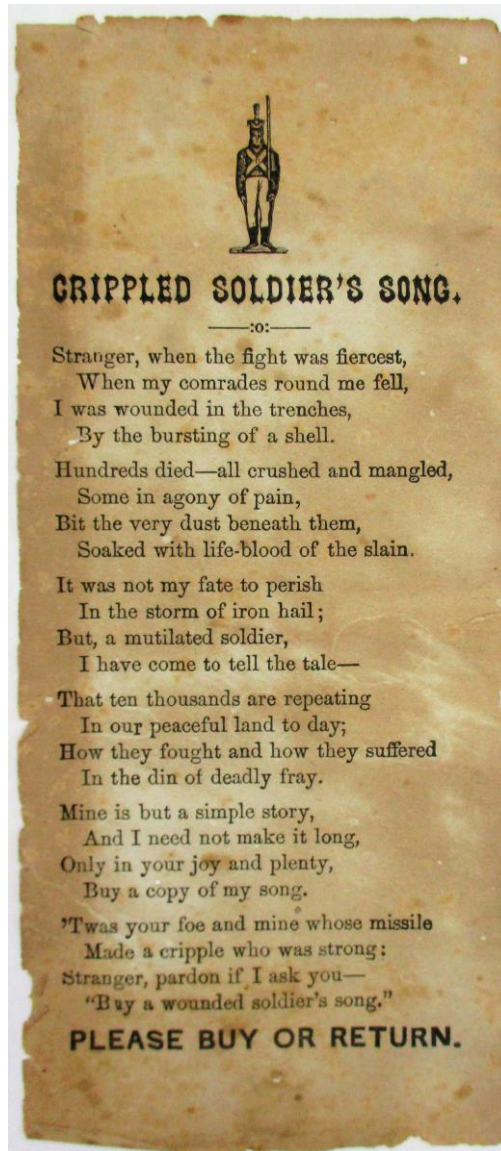
71. **Massachusetts Militia: ACTS AND LAWS, PASSED BY THE GENERAL COURT OF MASSACHUSETTS: BEGUN AND HELD AT BOSTON, IN THE COUNTY OF SUFFOLK, ON WEDNESDAY THE TWENTY-NINTH DAY OF MAY, ANNO DOMINI, 1793.** [Boston: 1793]. Contemporary plain wrappers, stitched, untrimmed. pp 289-336 [as issued]. Some loosening. Very Good.

A detailed statute recodifying, updating, and modifying the Massachusetts militia laws, as well as Acts establishing Groton Academy and the Middlesex Canal Company.
Evans 25776. \$350.00

72. **Mendicant Broadside: CRIPPLED SOLDIER'S SONG.** [np: nd]. Broadside, 3-1/4" x 7-1/2." Foxed, light blank edge chipping. Good. With image of a soldier above the caption title.

"Stranger, when the fight was fiercest, / When my comrades round me fell, / I was wounded in the trenches, / By the bursting of a shell... 'Twas your foe and mine whose missile / Made a cripple who was strong; / Stranger, pardon if I ask you -- / 'Buy a wounded soldier's song'.

"PLEASE BUY OR RETURN."
OCLC 76868986 [1- Boston Ath.] as of May 2021. \$250.00



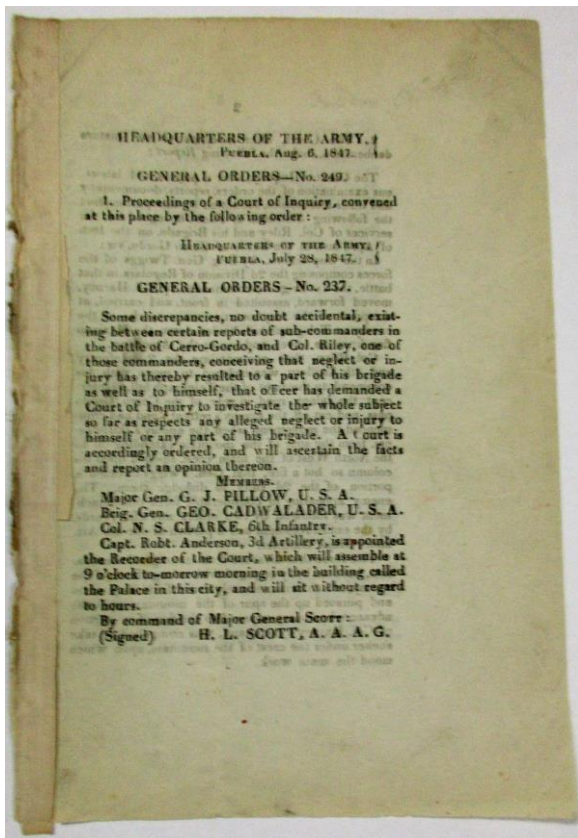
Item No. 72

Colonel Riley is Entitled to Proper Respect

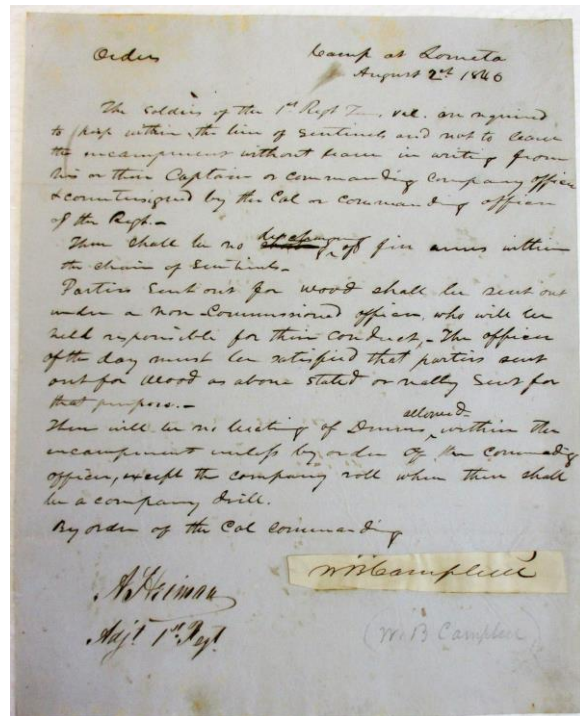
73. **Mexican-American War [Battle of Cerro-Gordo]:** HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, PUEBLA, AUG. 6, 1847. GENERAL ORDERS - NO. 249. SOME DISCREPANCIES, NO DOUBT ACCIDENTAL, EXISTING BETWEEN CERTAIN REPORTS OF SUB-COMMANDERS IN THE BATTLE OF CERRO-GORDO, AND COL. RILEY, ONE OF THOSE COMMANDERS, CONCEIVING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

This is the report of the Court of Inquiry, whose President was Gideon Pillow; its Recorder was Robert Anderson. The Court concludes that the "movements of Col. Riley's

brigade had an important influence in the achievement of that brilliant victory, that Col. Riley had an active participation in them, and that his conduct and that of his command should be suitably noticed in the Official Report of his superiors." \$350.00



Item No. 73



Item No. 74

Rules at Camp Lomita for the Tennessee Volunteers

74. [Mexican-American War] Tennessee Volunteers: "ORDERS. CAMP AT LOMITA. AUGUST 2D 1846.

"THE SOLDIERS OF THE 1ST REGT TENN. VOL. ARE REQUIRED TO KEEP WITHIN THE LINE OF SENTINELS AND NOT TO LEAVE THE ENCAMPMENT WITHOUT LEAVE IN WRITING FROM HIS OR THEIR CAPTAIN OR COMMANDING COMPANY OFFICER & COUNTERSIGNED BY THE COL. OF COMMANDING OFFICER OF THE REGT.

"THERE SHALL BE NO DISCHARGING OF FIRE ARMS WITHIN THE CHAIN OF SENTINELS.

"PARTIES SENT OUT FOR WOOD SHALL BE SENT OUT UNDER A NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER, WHO WILL BE HELD RESPONSIBLE FOR THEIR CONDUCT. THE OFFICER OF THE DAY MUST BE SATISFIED THAT PARTIES SENT OUT FOR WOOD AS ABOVE STATED OR [i.e., 'ARE'] REALLY SENT FOR THAT PURPOSE.

THERE WILL BE NO BEATING OF DRUMS ALLOWED WITHIN THE ENCAMPMENT UNLESS BY ORDER OF THE COMMANDING OFFICER, EXCEPT THE COMPANY ROLL WHEN THERE SHALL BE A COMPANY DRILL.

"BY ORDER OF THE COL COMMANDING.

"W.B. CAMPBELL [affixed]

A[dolphus] HEIMAN | ADJT. 1ST REGT."

Lomita [California]: 1846. Single page, printed on recto only in ink manuscript. Old folds, some foxing and minor discoloration. Blindstamp at top corner of paper. Signature of W.B. Campbell on a slip of paper, affixed at end of order. Very Good.

William Bowen Campbell [1807-1867], a Tennessee lawyer, was Governor of the State from 1851-1853, District Attorney of the 5th District, member of the State House of Representatives, member of the 25th-27th U.S. Congresses, Captain of the Tennessee Mounted Volunteers in the Seminole War, Colonel of the Tennessee Volunteers 1st Regiment during the Mexican War, Judge of Tennessee's 4th Judicial District, Brigadier General of Volunteers as appointed by President Lincoln June 1862, and Unionist member of the 39th U.S. Congress. [Website of the Biographical Directory of the United States Congress.]

Adolphus Heiman [1809-1862], a Prussian-born architect who settled in Nashville in 1837, "returned from the Mexican War as a hero. He had been promoted to the rank of major after surviving a raid on Monterey in which two-thirds of his regiment was killed" [TN Encyclopedia]. He became a Confederate officer during the Civil War, and died of illness in 1862. \$450.00

The image shows a membership application form for 'The Miners' Protective Association'. The form is filled out with handwritten information. At the top, it says 'No. 6923' and 'Series D129M'. The title is 'APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP IN The Miners' Protective Association'. The location is 'CRIPPLE CREEK, COLO.' and the date is 'JUN 30 1915'. The applicant's name is 'Ernest George Ahl', age is '19', married 'No', and where born is 'Sweden'. Residence is '214 No. 4 & 1/2 W.'. Occupation is 'Pranner'. By whom last employed is 'H. Wright & Co. Coal & Oil Co.'. Former employer's address is blank. For how long employed is '11 Months'. In what capacity is 'Pranner'. I have had '11 mo' experience as 'Pranner'. Are you a member of the Western Federation of Miners? 'No'. Have you ever been a member of the Western Federation of Miners? 'No'. If so, when did you sever your connection with same? blank. Do you belong to any labor organization, and if so, what? 'No'. How long in this District? '11 Months'. References: 'Ed. McMillan 5-3986'. At the bottom, there is a declaration: 'I, the undersigned, do declare that I am in sympathy with the objects and purposes of the Miners' Protective Association; that I make this application for membership of my own free will and accord; that the answers to the questions written above are true; and that if admitted to membership in said Association, I will abide by and observe the Constitution of said Association, and such By-Laws as may be prescribed by its Executive Committee.' The applicant's signature 'Ernest G. Ahl' is written above the word 'Applicant.'. There is a 'Remarks' section at the bottom which is blank.

Item No. 75

Membership in an Early Western Miners' Union

75. [Miners' Protective Association]: APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP IN THE MINERS' PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION, DATED AT CRIPPLE CREEK, COLORADO, JUNE 30, 1915, COMPLETED BY ERNEST GEORGE AHL, AGE 19. [Colorado: c.1915].

5-1/2" x 8-3/4". Printed form on pink paper, completed in ink manuscript, two holes punched at top. Very Good.

Ernest George Ahl, age 19, born in Sweden and residing at 214 No. 4 St., V[ictor], lists his occupation as trammer, and claims eleven months' experience at Stratton's Independence Mine. He recites that he has never been a member of the Western Federation of Miners, or a member of any labor organization. He states that he is "in sympathy with the objects and purposes of the Miners' Protective Association. . . [and] will abide by and observe the Constitution and By-Laws as may be prescribed by its Executive Committee." He signs the document. On the verso are additional notes regarding his application.

The Stratton Independence Mine & Mill was located in the Cripple Creek Mining District in Victor, Colorado, on the south slope of Battle Mountain. Named after Winfield Scott Stratton, who discovered the mine on July 4, 1891, it was site of the first major strike in the Cripple Creek/Victor area. The disputes led to the formation of the Western Federation of Miners in 1893. Tensions between management and workers escalated into the Colorado Labor Wars of 1903. The Miners' Protective Association, formed in Virginia City in May, 1863, opposed pending wage cuts and created a benefit fund for sick and injured miners and their families. By 1912, it had established an office in Cripple Creek which was made up of both employers and employees. [Mining American, Volume 65, 1912, p.197].

Ernest George Ahl was born in Malmere Shana, Sweden, on June 28, 1896, and died in San Diego, California on June 21, 1923. Not much is known about him; Swedish emigration records show him leaving for New York on June 11, 1914. His Declaration of Naturalization occurred March 1917 at San Diego, California; he registered for the World War I draft on June 8, 1917, and listed his employer at the time as Portland Gold Mining Company; he is listed in the Roster of Men and Women Who Served in The World War From Colorado 1917-1918 Teller County as a private in the Infantry. \$100.00

Know all men by these presents that I David Smalt
of the County of Washington and State of Missouri, has this day bargained
and sold unto John Parkinson of the aforesaid County and State
a certain negro man, a slave for life, by the name of Dangerfield
for the consideration of the sum of four hundred dollars to me in hand
paid by the said John Parkinson, to have and to hold the said negro man
Dangerfield for his own use and benefit, and the said David Smalt
doth bind himself, his heirs and assigns, and executors and adminis-
trators to warrant and defend the aforesaid negro man against
the claims of myself, my heirs and assigns and all and every
person or persons what so ever. And I do further covenant and
agree with the said John Parkinson, that the said negro man Danger-
field is sound and about twenty two years of age. In witness
whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this fourth day
of March one thousand eight hundred & thirty

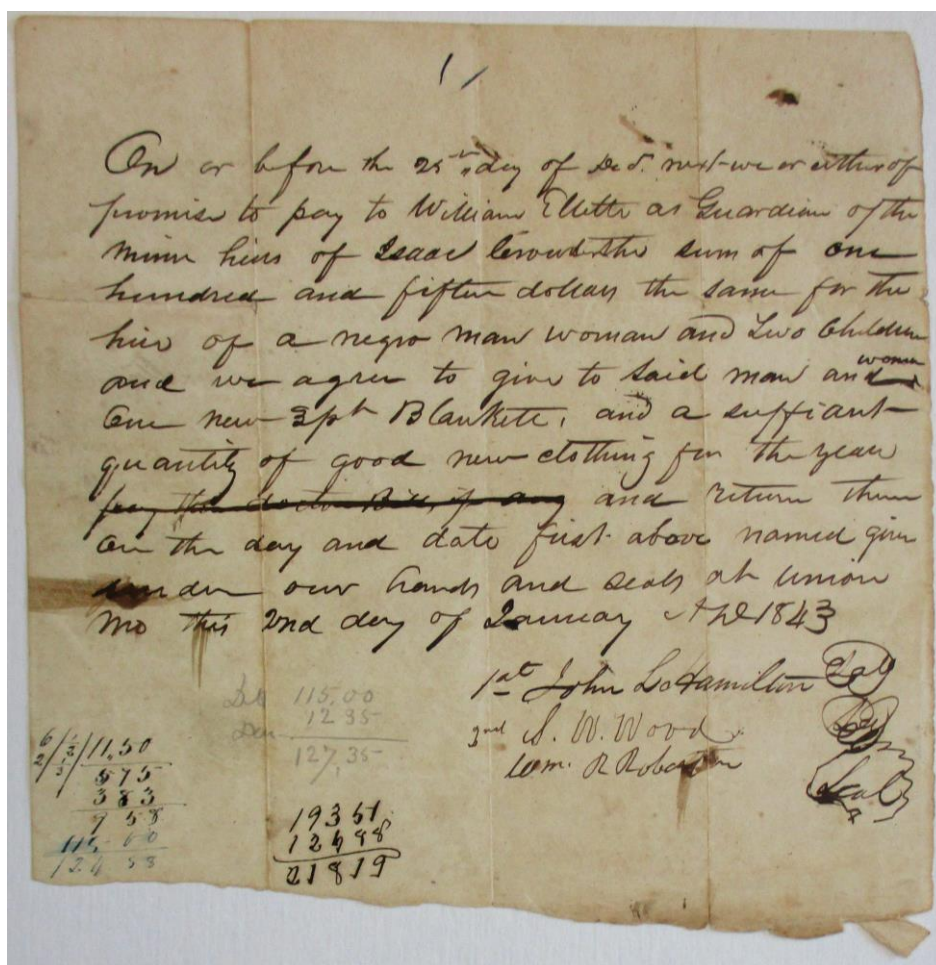
David Smalt (L.S.)
John Parkinson
Elias Pilling

Item No. 76

Sale of Dangerfield, a "Slave for Life"

76. [Missouri]: SALE BY DAVID SMALES OF "A CERTAIN NEGRO MAN, AS SLAVE FOR LIFE, BY THE NAME OF DANGERFIELD FOR THE CONSIDERATION OF THE SUM OF FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS PAID BY JOHN PARKINSON" Washington County, Missouri: March 4, 1830. Oblong 7-1/4" x 6-1/2." Entirely in neat ink manuscript, signed in ink by David Smales, with his manuscript seal, and witnessed with the signatures of William Parkinson and Elias Pilling. Light foxing, old folds. Docketed on verso. Very Good.

At the Missouri Supreme Court's 1835 June Term, in a different case, Smales was found to have fraudulently concealed a "defect" in a different slave, sold to Morgan Casey. The 1830 census describes Smales as a man in his thirties and owner of three slaves. \$500.00



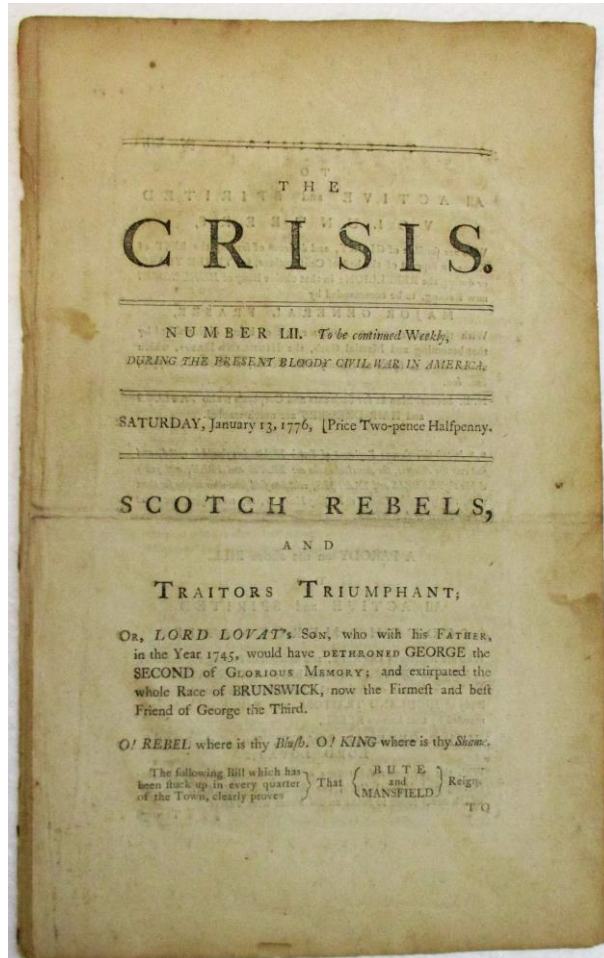
Item No. 77

"Hire of a Negro Man Woman and Two Children"

77. [Missouri Slave Hire]: PROMISSORY NOTE IN WHICH JOHN L. HAMILTON, S.W. WOOD, AND WM. A. ROBERTSON PROMISE TO PAY WILLIAM ELLETH AS GUARDIAN OF THE NINE HEIRS OF ISAAC CROWDIN [?] THE SUM OF ONE HUNDRED FIFTEEN DOLLARS "FOR THE HIRE OF A NEGRO MAN WOMAN AND TWO CHILDREN." THEY AGREE TO PROVIDE THE SLAVES WITH BLANKETS "AND A SUFFICIENT QUANTITY OF GOOD NEW CLOTHING FOR THE YEAR." SIGNED AND DATED "AT UNION MO THIS 2ND DAY OF JANUARY AD 1843." Union,

Missouri: 1843. 7" x 7", single page. Completely in manuscript with several mathematical notations in blank bottom margin. Docketed on verso "Hamilton, Wood &c" and "Gilbert & Judy". Old folds, light tanning and wear. Very Good.

John L. Hamilton [born c.1820] and William R. Robertson [born c.1800] were both Virginians living in Franklin County. S.W. [Stephen William] Wood [1816-1886] was born in Virginia and moved with his family to Missouri about 1831. He was listed in the 1850 U.S. Federal Census as a clerk. He enlisted as a private with Co. E, 4th Regiment, Confederate Missouri Infantry in February, 1862, and is listed as a lawyer on his intake forms. He was soon promoted to Major and was a field officer at the Battle of Allatoona. \$600.00



Item No. 78

Support for the Scotch and American Rebels

78. [Moore, William (editor)]: THE CRISIS. NUMBER LII. TO BE CONTINUED WEEKLY, DURING THE PRESENT BLOODY CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA. SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1776. SCOTCH REBELS, AND TRAITORS TRIUMPHANT. [London: T.W. Shaw, 1776]. [6] pp [pages (335)-340, as issued], with caption title. Disbound, light toning. Expertly repaired closed tear, @5-1/2," without disturbing text, on all leaves. Good+.

"The Crisis was a London weekly published between January 1775 and October 1776. It was the longest-running weekly pamphlet series printed in the British Atlantic world during those years, and it used unusually bold, pithy language ... The Crisis was condemned

informally by leaders in the British government, and then formally in court, as a dangerous example of seditious libel. Copies of it were publicly burned, and yet publication continued uninterrupted. The men behind *The Crisis* were determined to interest the British public in American affairs and were no doubt pleased when various issues were reprinted in the colonies. They played on shared beliefs and shared fears: beliefs in the existence of fundamental rights, rights beyond the reach of any government, and the fear that loss of those rights in Britain's American colonies could lead to their loss in Britain itself. They denounced George III in language at once harsh and florid, and did so many months before Thomas Paine's *Common Sense*" [York, *THE CRISIS. A BRITISH DEFENSE OF AMERICAN RIGHTS 1775-1776*, introductory remarks].

This issue bitterly and satirically denounces British imperial policy in Scotland. "TO All ACTIVE and SPIRITED SCOTCH MERCENARIES, Who are sensible of INFAMY, and desirous of serving the WORST of Kings, in DESTROYING the BEST of CONSTITUTIONS, for Three Years, or during the RESISTANCE: in that choice Body of HIGHLAND TRAITORS, now Raising and to be commanded by that known REBEL, MAJOR GENERAL FRASER, SON of the REBEL LORD LOVAT, With the particular Advantage of being distinguished by that becoming and Martial Garb, the REBEL HIGHLAND DRESS, which never failed to strike an Old Woman with Terror."

Howes M779.

\$950.00

For the protection of our Families, & the good of society, we, good & law-abiding citizens of Jefferson & Van Buren Counties, do form ourselves into a Moral Detective Association; that by strict vigilance, & prompt action, the cunningly planned scheme of the Libertine may be thwarted, our property protected from theft & arson, the way of the transgressor made hard, & justice through the strong arm of civil law be enforced.

And that we may the better accomplish these purposes, and for our direction in an orderly manner, we make and set forth the following as our Constitution.

Joseph Rodabaugh
 D. E. Rodabaugh
 C. M. Thompson
 Thomas Lawson
 A. Lawson
 J. C. Wrede
 A. J. Ross
 C. W. Gummere

Item No. 79

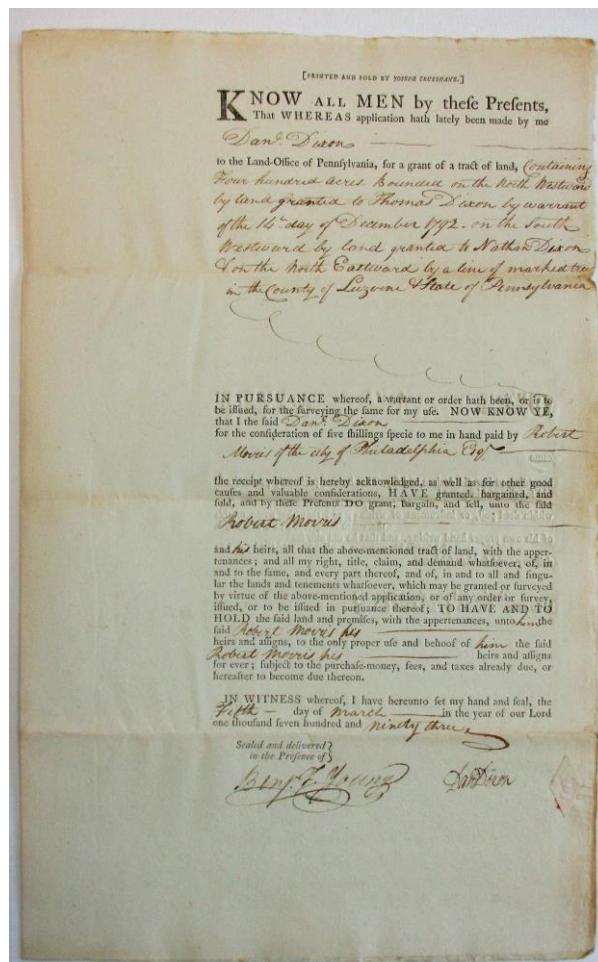
Thwart "The Cunningly Planned Scheme of the Libertine"

79. **Moral Detective Association:** FOR THE PROTECTION OF OUR FAMILIES, & THE GOOD OF SOCIETY, WE, GOOD & LAW-ABIDING CITIZENS OF JEFFERSON & VAN BUREN COUNTIES, DO FORM OURSELVES INTO A MORAL DETECTIVE

ASSOCIATION; THAT BY STRICT VIGILENCE [sic], & PROMPT ACTION, THE CUNNINGLY PLANED [sic] SCHEME OF THE LIBERTINE MAY BE THWARTED, OUR PROPERTY PROTECTED FROM THEFT & ARSON, THE WAY OF THE TRANSGRESSOR MADE HARD, & JUSTICE THROUGH THE STRONG ARM OF CIVIL LAW BE ENFORCED. [Iowa: 1877]. 5" x 8", lined paper. 5, [1 blank], [1], [1 blank] pp. One leaf folded to 4pp, plus two leaves printed on rectos only. Completely in ink manuscript. The first five pages print a Preamble and seven Articles of the Constitution, a "declaration", and ink signatures of the following members: Joseph Rodabaugh, D.E. Rodabaugh, C.M. Thompson, Thomas Lawson, A. Lawson, J.C. Weede, A.J. Ross, and E.W. Gunnrieri [sp?]. The final leaf is written and signed by J.C. Weede as Secretary; it summarizes meetings held September 7 and 17, 1877, with plans to meet again on Oct. 1, 1877. Light wear, light occasional fading, Very Good.

Officers are listed as follows: President C.W. Thompson; Vice President Joseph Rodebaugh; Secretary J.C. Weede. Other members mentioned are Peter Yost, James Hamilton, William Miser, Mike Wireman, James Hill, and Parker Campbell.

Joseph Rodabaugh was likely born in Ohio about 1818, moved to Iowa in 1843, and settled in Birmingham, Jefferson County. He was a farmer, with an enterprise well stocked with sheep, cattle, hogs and horses. D[aniel E.] Rodabaugh [born 1839] Joseph's nephew, was also a farmer. The other listed men were also farmers in the stated counties. [Western Historical Society: THE HISTORY OF JEFFERSON COUNTY, IOWA... A BIOGRAPHICAL DIRECTORY... ILLUSTRATED. 1879]. \$450.00



Item No. 80

The Financier of the Revolution Buys Revolutionary Land Grants

80. [Morris, Robert]: PRINTED DEED, COMPLETED IN MANUSCRIPT, IN WHICH DANL DIXON CONVEYS TO ROBERT MORRIS OF PHILADELPHIA A FOUR-HUNDRED-ACRE TRACT OF LAND IN LUZERNE COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA, LAND FORMERLY GRANTED TO THOMAS DIXON BY WARRANT OF THE 14TH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1792. SIGNED AND WITNESSED ON MARCH 5, 1793. [Philadelphia]: Printed and Sold by Joseph Crukshank, 1793. Folio sheet, folded to 8-3/8" x 13-1/2." [4] pp. Sturdy rag paper. Docketed in ink on page [4]. Signed in ink by Dixon and witness Benjamin F. Young. Old horizontal folds, Near Fine,.

Morris was a Pennsylvania banker, financier, merchant, land speculator, signer of the Declaration of Independence, and major financier of the Revolution. After the War, he invested heavily in the purchase of land grants made to unpaid veterans of the war or their survivors, who found they had no use for them and could use the cash instead. This document is for the purchase of one of those grants, with manuscript perhaps completed by Robert Morris himself. He eventually went bankrupt from his many speculative ventures and died a pauper.

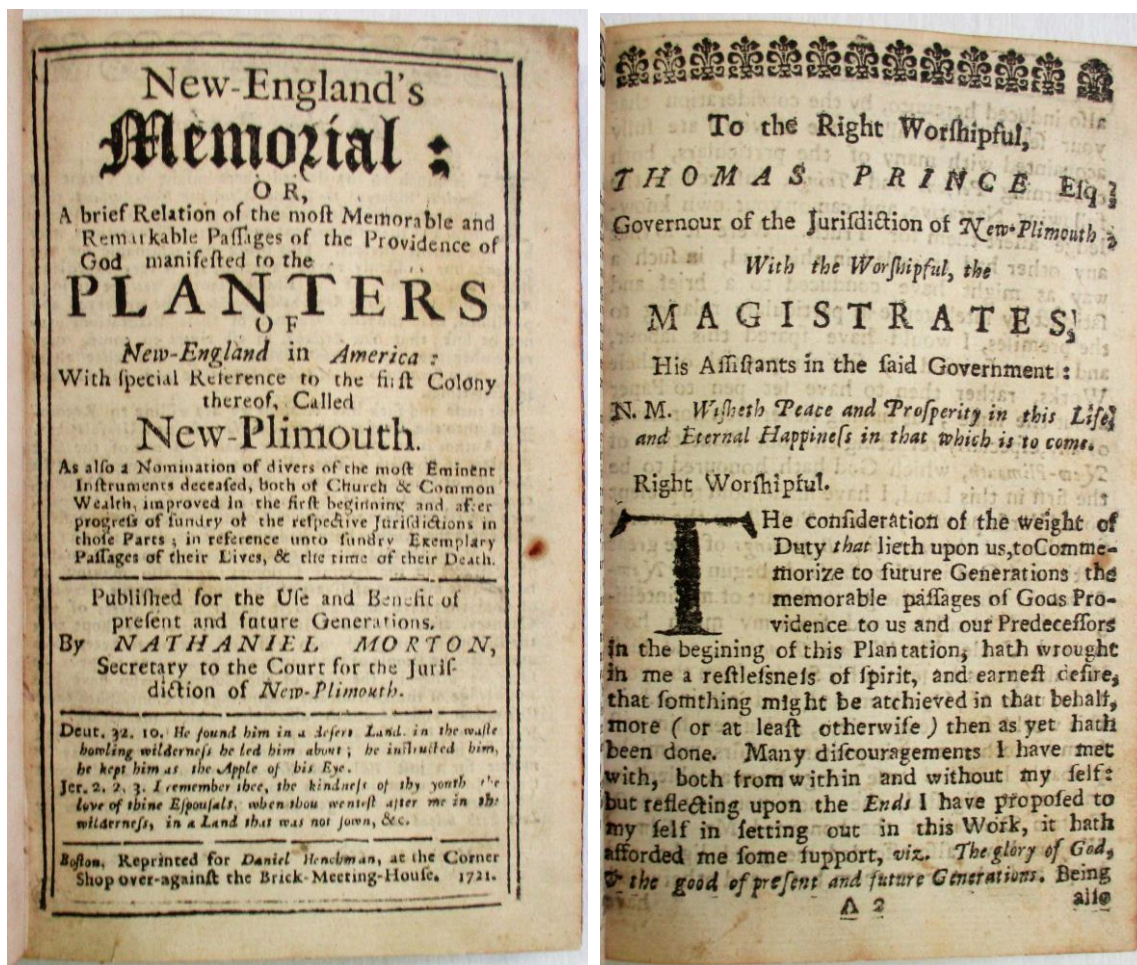
Benjamin F. Young may have been Dr. Young [1769-1803] of Northumberland, Pennsylvania, one of the area's first physicians. \$375.00

"Cornerstone of Early New England History"

81. Morton, Nathaniel: NEW-ENGLAND'S MEMORIAL: OR, A BRIEF RELATION OF THE MOST MEMORABLE AND REMARKABLE PASSAGES OF THE PROVIDENCE OF GOD MANIFESTED TO THE PLANTERS OF NEW-ENGLAND IN AMERICA: WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE FIRST COLONY THEREOF, CALLED NEW-PLIMOUTH ... PUBLISHED FOR THE USE AND BENEFIT OF PRESENT AND FUTURE GENERATIONS, BY NATHANIEL MORTON, SECRETARY TO THE COURT FOR THE JURISDICTION OF NEW-PLIMOTH. Boston: Reprinted [by John Allen] for Daniel Henchman, at the Corner Shop over-against the Brick-Meeting-House, 1721. [10], 248, [1 advertisement], [1 blank] pp. Page 136 misnumbered '132' as issued. Rebound in beautiful gilt-decorated red morocco, with gilt-lettered spine title and raised spine bands, front hinge expertly strengthened. Else Fine.

This is one of two 1721 printings. John Allen, our printer, also printed the other in Boston, but for Nicholas Boone. They were preceded by the virtually unobtainable 1669 Boston first edition. The prefatory "To the Reader," dated 26 March 1669 by John Higginson and Thomas Thacher, recommends the book as the work of "an approved godly man, and one of the first Planters at Plymouth." Morton was a nephew of Governor Bradford and Secretary to the General Court of Massachusetts. Morton dedicates it to Thomas Prince, "Governour of the Jurisdiction of New-Plimouth," and "the Magistrates, his Assistants in the said Government." This second edition includes a 'Supplement' at pages 244-248.

"This book is one of the class commonly referred to as 'the cornerstones' of early New England history. It was the first strictly historical publication issued by the New England press, and brings the history of the colony down to 1668... The work is arranged in chronological order, and is filled with particulars of the greatest interest. The voyage of the Mayflower is given in detail, as is also the story of the landing and first settlement of the Pilgrims. The text is interspersed with several elegiac poems, epitaphs, and acrostics" [Church]. Howes M851 'b'. Evans 2266. Church 606 [First Edition]. \$12,500.00



Item No. 81

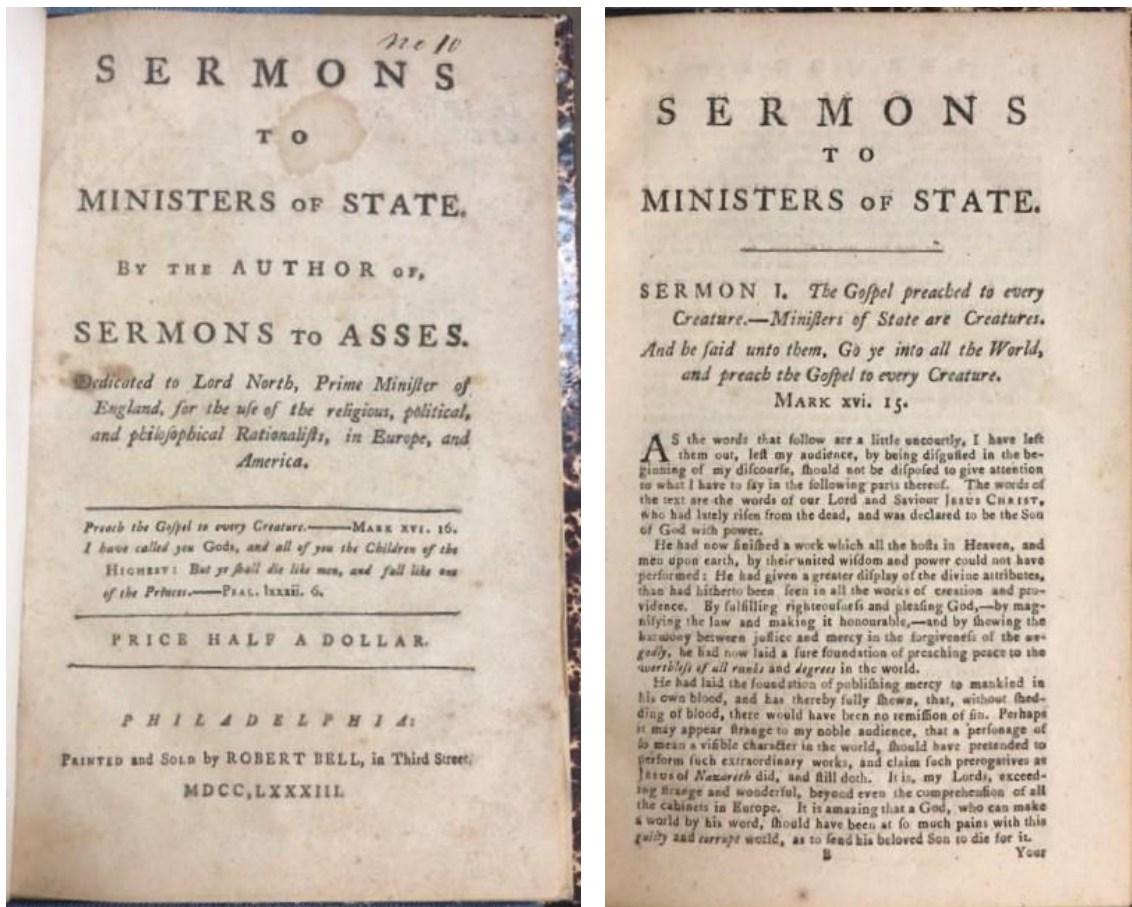
Sarcastic Attack on Lord North

82. [Murray, James; Benjamin Towne]: SERMONS TO MINISTERS OF STATE. BY THE AUTHOR OF, SERMONS TO ASSES. DEDICATED TO LORD NORTH, PRIME MINISTER OF ENGLAND, FOR THE USE OF THE RELIGIOUS, POLITICAL, AND PHILOSOPHICAL RATIONALISTS, IN EUROPE, AND AMERICA. Philadelphia: Robert Bell, 1783. 79, [1] pp. Title page lightly tanned, with a light spot, accession rubberstamp at top blank margin of first text page. Bound in modern quarter morocco and marbled paper-covered boards [bookplate on front pastedown]. Very Good.

Murray's "political principles were democratic in sentiment" [Sabin 51507], and he loses no opportunity to attack Lord North humorously but viciously-- "a little uncourtly," is the way Murray puts it. His dedication, written from Newcastle-Upon-Tyne in 1781, advises Lord North that "Your Name and Transactions will stand recorded in History, with a peculiar Emphasis."

Jenkins observes, "Murray was strongly opposed to the war against America. This first American edition is of especial interest as it contains at the end an excellent satirical piece, 'The Humble Confession, Declaration, Recantation, and Apology of Benjamin Towne, Printer in Philadelphia,' which attacks a printer who temporarily sided with the Tories. It is said to have been written by John Witherspoon, member of the Continental Congress."

FIRST AMERICAN EDITION. Evans 18039. Gephart 14077. II Jenkins, Early American Imprints 339. \$1,000.00



Item No. 82

Unrecorded 1868 Manuscript of Union Soldiers' Convention Supporting Andrew Johnson and the Democratic Party

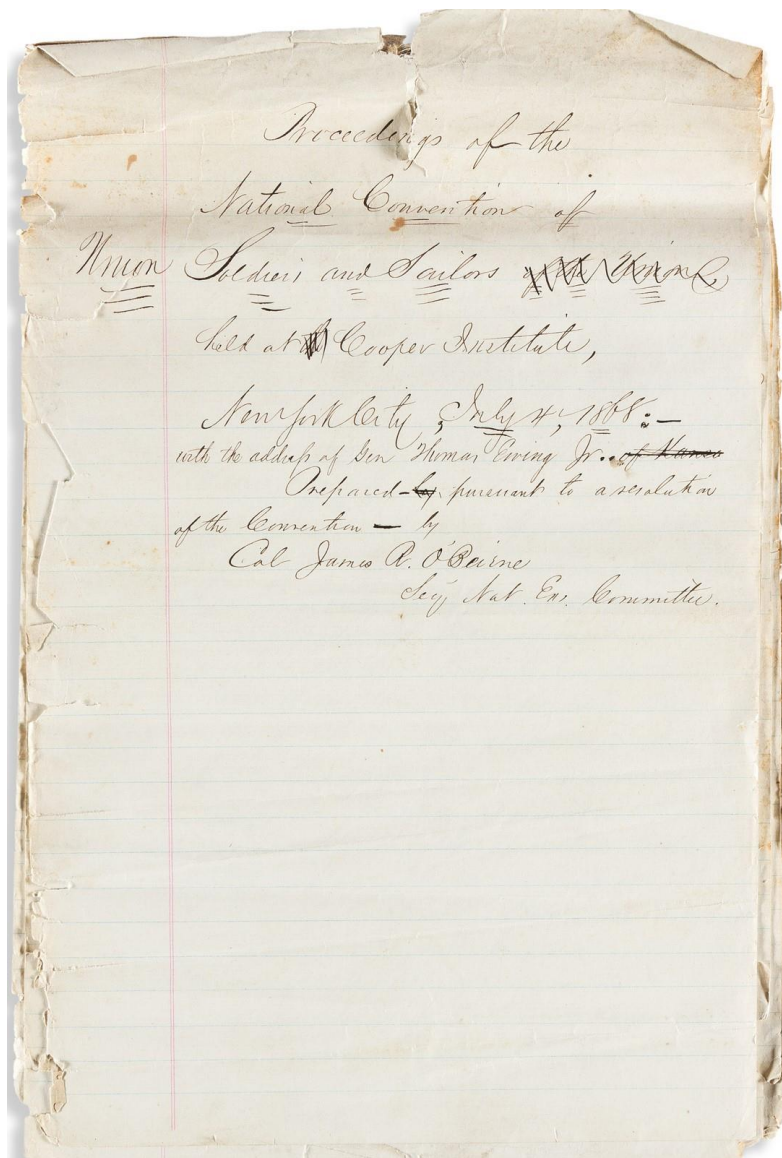
83. **National Convention of Union Soldiers and Sailors:** NATIONAL CONVENTION OF UNION SOLDIERS AND SAILORS HELD AT COOPER INSTITUTE, NEW YORK CITY, JULY 4, 1868:- WITH THE ADDRESS OF GEN. THOMAS EWING JR. PREPARED PURSUANT TO A RESOLUTION OF THE CONVENTION - BY COL. JAMES A. O'BEIRNE SECY NAT. EX. COMMITTEE. [New York: 1868]. [1], 28, [6] manuscript leaves, 12-1/4" x 8," plus a 6-page manuscript telegram addressed to Thomas Ewing, plus a 16-page printed pamphlet [some blue crayon lines over text, but still legible]. Bound with a bit of rope; curled, outer leaves loose and chipped without loss of text. New York, 4 and 6 July 1868. Except as noted, Very Good.

This 1868 Convention, whose proceedings were never published, was held at the time of the Democrats' New York Convention. These minutes are thus a unique record of the support given to President Andrew Johnson by former Union soldiers and sailors. Johnson-- like the members of this Convention-- proposed the immediate admission to full membership in the Union of the rebellious States; opposed adoption of the Civil Rights Act, the Freedmen's Bureau, the Fourteenth Amendment, or any additional protections for Negroes. The minutes were compiled and written by Colonel James R. O'Beirne, Secretary of the National Executive

Committee. During the War, as a member of the 37th New York Infantry, he was awarded the Medal of Honor for valor at the Battle of Fair Oaks in 1862.

Several speeches and resolutions noted here had been published in newspapers; these are clipped and pasted in rather than transcribed. The sentiments of the Convention's participants mirror those of the Democratic Party in 1868: advocating a government of white men only and excluding Negroes from the emblems of citizenship. The keynote address by Major General Thomas Ewing-- punctuated in the Convention with loud cheering-- is inserted in printed pamphlet form, with a copy stamped "Sep 4 1868." Though a Democrat, Ewing had been a strong anti-slavery man before the War, and commanded troops in Missouri and Kansas. For the July 4 celebration during this election year he defends President Johnson, denounces the "crimes" of Reconstruction and Republican Party policies, especially its support for the Fourteenth Amendment. The Republicans, he says, have "refused to take what the war was alone waged to get-- a prompt and cordial pacification and reunion under the Constitution. It did this in the vain hope of controlling the Southern States by making voters of the negroes, and proscribing all the intelligent white men whom Congress and the Freedman's Bureau could not bribe, or coax, or kick, or cuff into Republicanism."

\$3,000.00



Item No. 83

1

The Convention of ~~Union~~ Soldiers and Sailors, comprising delegates from every State and Territory of the Union, assembled—pursuant to the call of the National Executive Committee—at Cooper Institute, New York City, on the 4th day of July, 1868, at 11 O'clock A.M.

The several delegations, preceded by soldiers bearing the tattered colors under which they had fought the battles of their Country, ~~Union~~, marched in procession from the ~~Head~~ ^{at New York} ~~quarters~~ of the National Committee, to the place of meeting; greeted, in their progress, by enthusiastic loud cheers from the multitude of gathered in the streets to welcome the defenders of the Union.

Arrived at the Institute—which was beautifully decorated with American flags, shields, emblazoned with the arms of the ~~several~~ States, the insignia of the various Army Corps, nautical emblems, and patriotic devices—the procession filed into the main Hall, where, for a long time, the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. Repeated cheers for "the Union and the Constitution," the Rank and File

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

The rates of this Company require that all messages and bills for transmission, shall be written on the message blanks of the Company, under and subject to the conditions printed thereon, which conditions have been agreed to by the sender of the message.

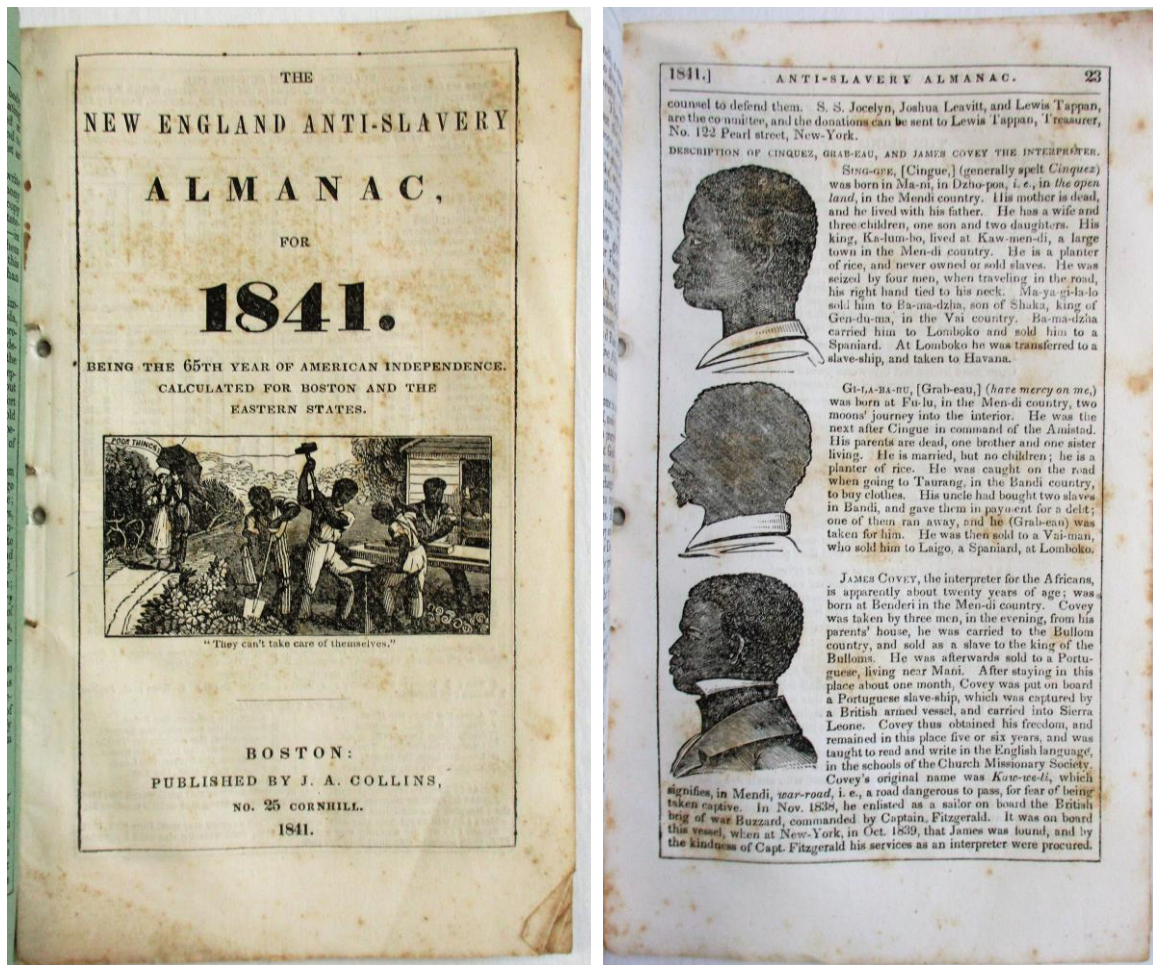
O. H. PALMER, Secretary. WILLIAM ORTON, President.

76 52

Dated, *Cincinnati 2* Received at 145 Broadway,
 To *Maj Gen Thos Ewing* *July 2* 1868.
Maffat

Dear Sir—

Do me the favor to make known to the Convention my regrets that illness prevents my attendance upon its deliberations. Nothing short of necessity detains me from joining my Comrades in arms once more



Item No. 84

The Story of the Amistad Incident

84. **New England Anti-Slavery Almanac: THE NEW ENGLAND ANTI-SLAVERY ALMANAC FOR 1841.** Boston: J.A. Collins, 1841 [1840?]. Original printed and illustrated green wrappers [ink stain along half the front wrapper's blank inner margin], with engraving of Lady Liberty surrounded by slaves and freedom-loving white people. Stitched. 36pp. Title page and text illustrations. Lightly foxed. Very Good.

A scarce Almanac, also appearing with a publication date of 1840. The Almanac is noteworthy for its excellent content on the Amistad incident, including portraits of Cinque and others.

"Things for Abolitionists to Do" recommends working to establish schools for free children of color. Also included are "Hints to Anti-Slavery Debaters;" an "Ecclesiastical Roll of Infamy," listing northern clergy of the Methodist Episcopal Church who voted for a resolution prohibiting "colored persons to give testimony against white persons;" and a "Congressional Roll of Infamy" of Northern congressmen who voted for the Gag Rule, prohibiting Congress from entertaining petitions to abolish slavery in Washington, D.C. As to the presidential campaign, the authors say, "President Van Buren and General Harrison have both publicly taken the side of the oppressor against the oppressed and the God of the oppressed. Both of them glory in it."

Dumond 83 [this imprint]. Drake 4222.

\$750.00

A True and Perfect Inventory of all and Singular the Goods Chattels and Effects of Rulef Van Mater, late of the County of Monmouth deceased, taken and appraised by us whose names are hereunto subscribed this 27.th day of Decemb. 1817.

The Apparels	20 00
The Curn	0 94
Principal and Int. due on a certain Bond for Rulef Schuck Wm for 50 date 2 Aug 1796	188 04
George Bruce Man	30 00
Old Yellow Man	15 00
Seven year Horse	60 00
Old Brown Do	40 00
Young Do Do	23 00
Young Sowl Do	80 00
Sowl 2 year old Man	40 00
Seven Yearling Horse Colt	50 00
Do Do Man Do	30 00
Bay Man Colt	20 00
A pair of Old Oxen Yoke & Chain	62 00
1 Pair of Young Do	62 00
1 Red Cow 8 years old	18 00
1 Dark Cow 8 years do	25 00
1 Brown Do	20 00
1 Red 5 years do	18 00
1 Old Brown Cow	20 00
1 Large Red do	18 00
1 Red Young do	18 00
1 Brown Cow 8 years old	15 00
2 years do Cow	35 00
1 pair of Hogs 2 years old	15 00
1 Yearling Bull	18 00
1 2 year old Heifer	15 00
3 Yearling Cattle	45 00
4 Spring Calves	32 00

\$1145.53

2 Bedsteads and bedding	
Little Wheel	
Blacks	
Robin	
Jude	
Bob	
Dinah	
Carline	
Saml	
9 Common Windsor Chairs	
Small table	
2 large Do	

\$4018.82

Item No. 85

Slavery in New Jersey

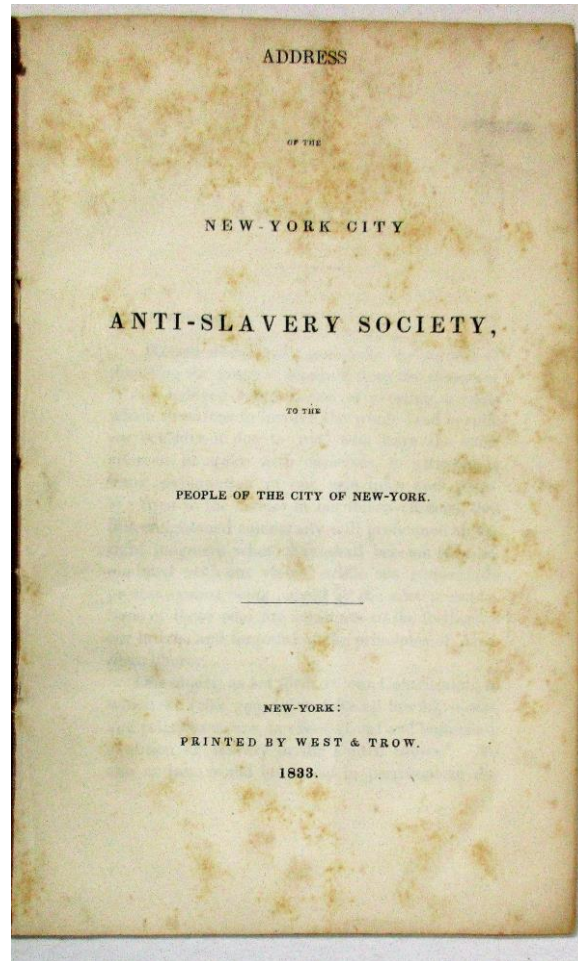
85. [New Jersey Estate Inventory, with Slaves]: A TRUE AND PERFECT INVENTORY OF ALL AND SINGULAR THE GOODS CHATTELS AND EFFECTS OF RULEF VAN MATER, LATE OF THE COUNTY OF MONMOUTH DECEASED, TAKEN AND APPRAISED BY US WHOSE NAMES ARE HEREUNTO SUBSCRIBED THIS 27.TH DAY OF DECEMBR. 1817. Monmouth County, NJ: December 27, 1817. 12-3/4" x 7-3/4." [7], [1 docket] pp, on two folding sheets. Contemporary "true copy from the record" signed by Caleb Mayo, Surrogate. Docketed on final blank. Stitched; old folds with several tears, discoloration along the folds [text legible]. Good+.

Rulef Van Mater (1738-1817) died with a large estate. His personal property included horses, cattle, farming and household implements and other goods, all listed meticulously here, each with appraised values. His estate also included "Bob," his most valuable item, worth \$300. He and other "Blacks" are listed at page [4], along with Robin (\$10), Jude (\$125), Dinah (\$50), Carline (\$30), and Saml (\$50). Other slaves are listed on page [7]: "John a Black Man," worth \$10; and "Abram a Black Man" also valued at \$10. The Van Maters were early settlers of Monmouth; contemporary records disclose that they were major slave owners.

Nearly 11,000 slaves resided in New Jersey in 1810; by 1820 the total was about 7500. The 1804 Gradual Abolition Act, which passed after a bitter legislative battle, "declared children born to enslaved women after July 4, 1804 to be 'free,' but required that they 'shall remain the servant of the owner of his or her mother and shall continue in such service, if a

male, until the age of twenty-five years, and if a female until the age of twenty-one years'... [T]he act itself, however, did not actually emancipate any slave. The law was first and foremost meant to protect the property rights of slaveholders, allowing them to continue to exploit the labor of any children enslaved women produced. The extended 'apprenticeships' these children served differed little, if at all, from slavery and one historian has described them as 'slaves for a term' rather than apprentices. The gradual abolition act also contributed to the growth of the interstate slave trade, as slave-owners sold their human property down south in order to either covertly keep their property or profit off the institution before it ended in New Jersey" [web site, Princeton & Slavery, Legislating Slavery in New Jersey].

\$1,750.00



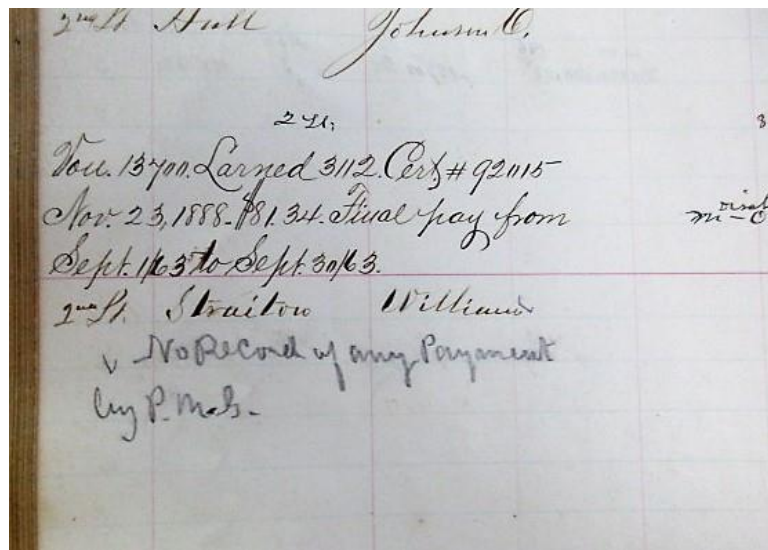
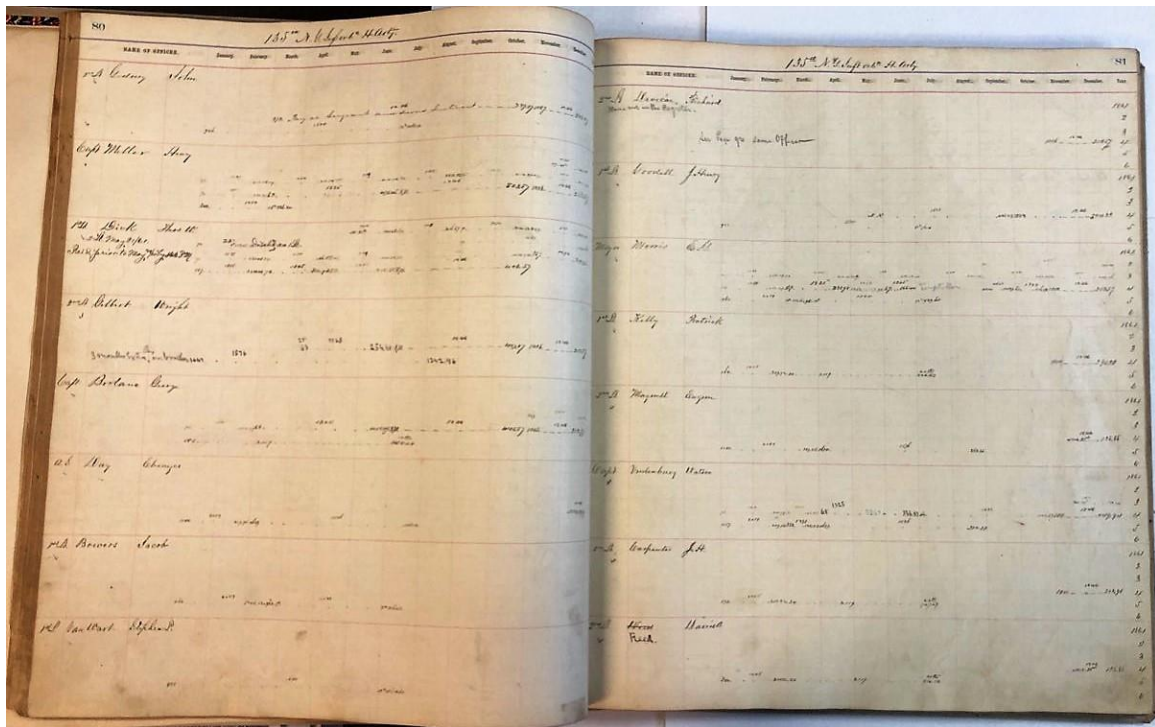
Item No. 86

“All Property in Man Should Instantly Cease”

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

The Society's Constitution is printed, pledging it "to effect a total and immediate abolition of Slavery in the United States." Relying on the Declaration of Independence, the Address urges "that all property of man in man should instantly cease;" explicitly disavows gradual emancipation and colonization; recognizes that Congress has no authority over slavery in the several States; and argues that the law of American slavery renders it far harsher than slavery in

other countries. Hoping for "a reformed public opinion," the Society promises to go to work. Two printings issued this year, this one and one from The Emancipator. Dumond 84. AI 20421 [6]. LCP 7078 [different printing]. Not in Blockson. \$450.00



Item No. 87

A Voluminous Record

87. **New York in the Civil War: NEW YORK VOLUNTEER OFFICERS' PAYMASTER RECORD BOOK.** Folio, 18" x 20". Cream-colored cloth boards [light soil]. 450 pp, most in manuscript with names of, and payroll information for, hundreds of officers in over fifty New York infantry regiments 1861-1865: the 127th-154th, 156th-165th, 168th-170th, 173d-179th, 182d, 184th-188th. Each page divided into columns: first column for soldier's name followed by twelve monthly columns; six lines beneath each soldier's name, labeled with the years 1861-1866; on these six lines are various notations of payments to each soldier. Several large

repairs with cloth tape [primarily to a few outer leaves in front and back], covering some manuscript notations, some of which are obscured and some visible through the cloth; some bottom blank corners repaired. Occasional cloth tape repair of inner leaves, most pages in excellent condition. Except as noted, Very Good.

Many of these regiments fought at Gettysburg and the other major battles of the Civil War. \$1,000.00

Wm. O'Connor Henry
 & record of payment by
 P.M.S. except on his
 Book
 Tom 3281 Larned 2701 Cert. 104071
 April 23/89-115.47 P.M.S. allow Nov-1/63 to Dec. 4/63
 2nd Lt. Wm. George W.

1-41 Jan 24
 \$305.15 Tom 4506 Larned 2510 Oct. 9/91
 Diff. of pay 70
 1st Lt. Shoppe Maxwell
 Tom. 360 Larned 2701 Cert. 98066
 Jan. 8/89-799.33 Pay and Subs
 May 25/64 to July 22/64

Item No. 87

A list of sales March 16th 1826

Name	Item	Price
X John McLean	Iron Bands	10
X Nathaniel Kerr	Box of sundry irons	15
X John Cooper	Bell	61
X Nathaniel Smith	Bell	10
X John Purdy	Chains & hinges	35
X John Cooper	Chains, hinges & padlocks	78
X Andrew Saw	Brille & collar	36
X John McLean	Collar & bridle	1 00
X John Cooper	Collars & bridles	32
X John McLean	Pair hip straps & buckles	30
X John McLean	Pair bridle bands	1 65
X Margaret Kerr	Axe & axe	31
X John Perry	Axe	1 66
X Nathaniel Smith	Axe	25
X James Story	Axe	11
X Robert Patterson	Hand-axe	40
X Nathaniel Smith	Hand-axe	14
X James Story	Hammer	41
X Robert Patterson	Hand-saw	1 47
X John McLean	Hogs heads	50
X John McLean	Barnell	85
X John McLean	Half bushel	23
X Nathaniel Kerr	Sythe & two sads	15
X Samuel Kerr	Oil stone & horn	13
X John McLean	Bar iron 6 1/2 lb	1 10
X Thomas Goan	Sythe & cradle	1 08
X Sarah Crumpton	Sythe & cradle	1 56
X Margaret Kerr	Loam	2 08
X Samuel Kerr	Bedstead	05
X Nathaniel Kerr	Saddle	36
X Samuel Kerr	Saddle	6 80
X Nathaniel Kerr	Cowhide 14 ft. width	1 25
X Margaret Kerr	Pair still bands	1 02

Elizabeth Cook	Flax wheel	25
X John McLean	Tar buckets	55
X Nathaniel Whiteman	Walter chain & collar	20
Capt. Hugh Wiley	Black boy Bob hired for 12 months to be delivered when called for by his owner & to be paid in proportion to the time he serves	
James Gray	Tract of land	215 00
James Gray	Tract of land	215 00
James Gray	16 or 17 acres of wheat	14 20

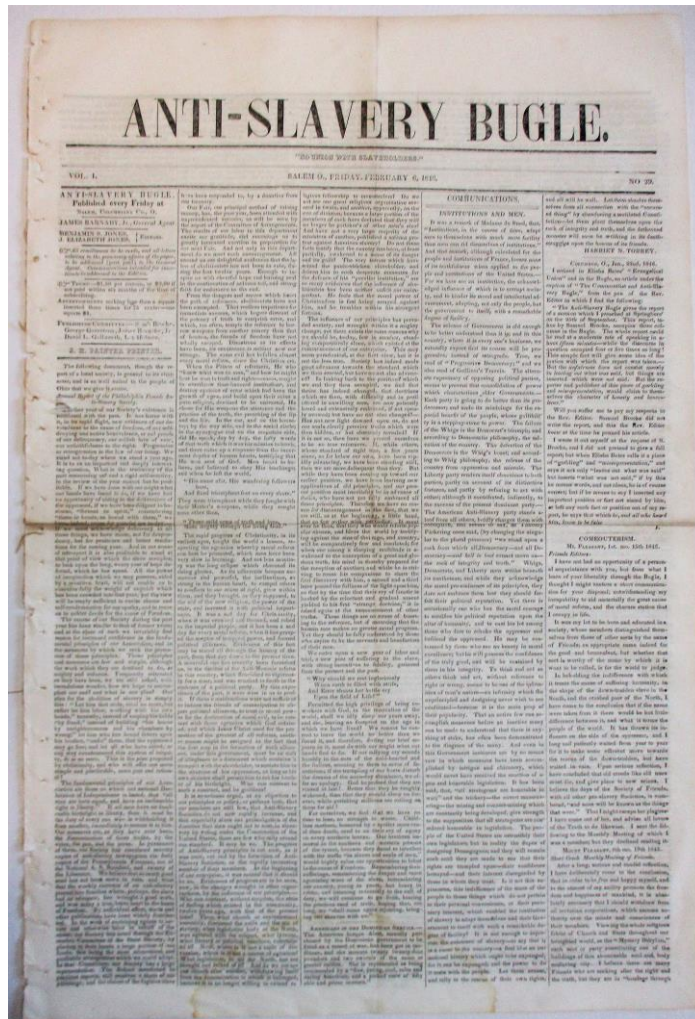
Item No. 88

Captain Wiley Hires "Black Boy Bob for 12 Months"

88. [North Carolina Estate Sale, with Slave]: A LIST OF PROPERTY SOLD MARCH 16TH 1826 FROM THE ESTATE OF NATHANIEL KERR, DECEASED, OF GUILFORD, NORTH CAROLINA, INCLUDING THE LABOR OF "BLACK BOY BOB." [Guilford, NC: 1826]. Folio sheet, folded to [4] pp, each page 7-3/4" x 12-1/2." Entirely in ink manuscript, with columns listing purchaser, item purchased, and price. Toned, Very Good.

Captain Hugh Wiley purchased "Black boy Bob hired for 12 months to be delivered when called for by his owner Wm Carr to be paid in proportion to the time he serves." Pigs, tools [including dung fork and dung shovel], one tract of land for \$285, and other farm and household items are listed.

Nathaniel Green Kerr's name is not listed in the document, but estate records-- including a facsimile copy of his will, which we include-- confirm his identity. Kerr [1741-1826] was a Revolutionary War veteran and great-grandfather of North Carolina representative Robert Walter Scott [1861-1929]. Captain Hugh Wiley [1796-1847] was involved in manufacture and trade according to the 1840 U.S. Federal Census. He may have served during the War of 1812 with Seventh Company, Seventh North Carolina Regiment, under Lt. Col. Commandant Jesse A. Pearson. [MUSTER ROLLS OF THE SOLDIERS OF THE WAR OF 1812. . . NORTH CAROLINA, IN 1812 AND 1814, Raleigh: 1851, p. 47; Ancestry website.] \$350.00



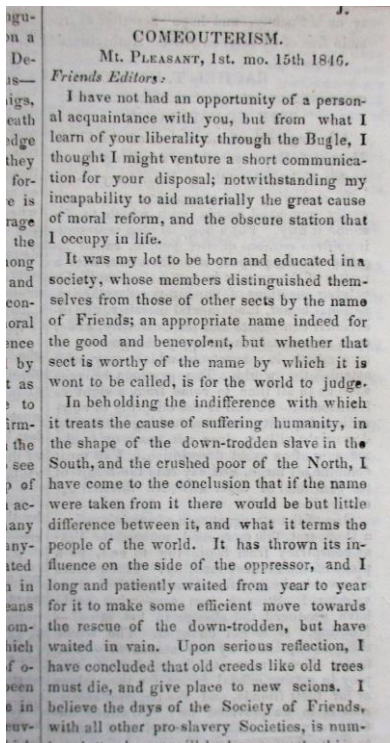
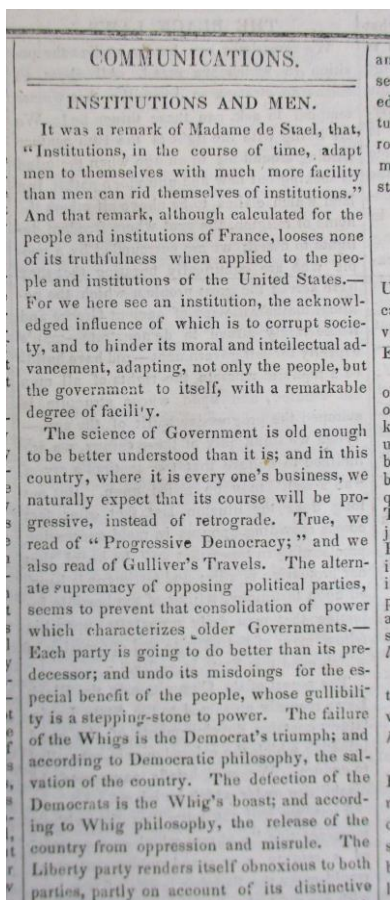
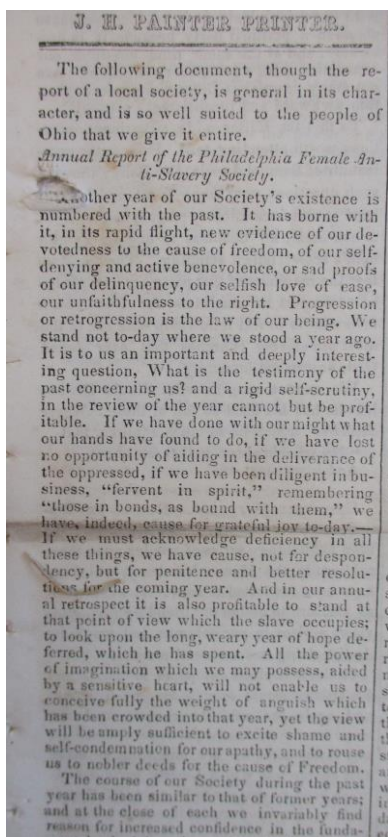
"No Union with Slaveholders"

89. [Ohio American Anti-Slavery Society: ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE. "NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS." VOL. I. NO. 29. Salem, Ohio: Friday, February 6, 1846. [4]pp, each page printed in five columns, 12-7/8" x 19." Old folds, light wear, spine loosening, one small hole affects a letter of two. Good+.

"The Anti-Slavery Bugle began publication on June 20, 1845, in New-Lisbon (now Lisbon), the seat of Columbiana County. The weekly organ of the Ohio American Anti-Slavery Society, later known as the Western Anti-Slavery Society, this paper's motto declared 'No Union with Slaveholders.' After only six issues, on September 5, 1845, the paper was moved to Salem, probably because this city was more welcoming to both the radical group and its paper, which served as the most significant - and perhaps the only - voice of Garrisonian radicalism west of the Appalachians. Columbiana County's long history of abolitionism and its location in the northeast Ohio, close to the Western Reserve, put it in a favorable position for its predominately Quaker population to hear and adopt anti-slavery ideas. Salem was also an active Underground Railroad station" [online Library of Congress].

This issue leads, in three columns, with Annual Report of the Philadelphia Female Anti-Slavery Society; an essay on "Comeouterism," a movement among abolitionists to withdraw from organizations insufficiently opposed to Slavery; Black Codes; universal suffrage for women; poetry, and other abolition material.

Dumond 17. Mott 458. Not in LCP, American Imprints, Blockson, Lomazow. \$175.00

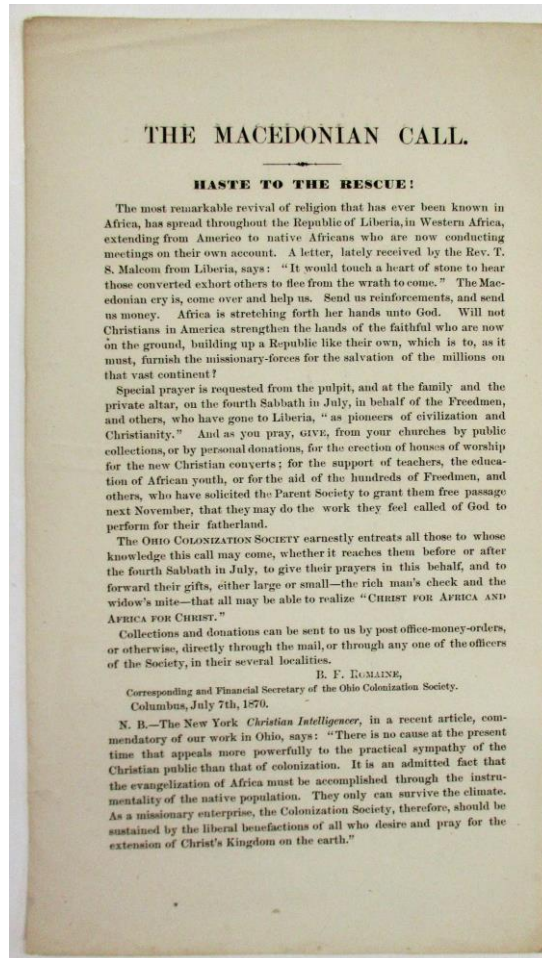


Item No. 89

90. [Ohio American Anti-Slavery Society: ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE. "NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS." VOL. I. NO. 51. Salem, Ohio: Friday, July 17, 1846. [4]pp, each page printed in five columns, 12-7/8" x 19." Light spotting and wear, Very Good.

This issue reflects some interesting tensions within the anti-slavery movement. An article warns of "the wiles of the Liberty Party" and its "attempt to destroy the Ohio [Anti-Slavery] Society." Another discusses the attack on "a colored man and his wife" by "rowdy students" at Princeton. Other articles are all devoted to abolitionism.

Dumond 17. Mott 458. Not in LCP, American Imprints, Blockson, Lomazow. \$175.00



Item No. 91

"They Only Can Survive the Climate"

91. [Ohio Colonization Society]: THE MACEDONIAN CALL. HASTE TO THE RESCUE! [Columbus, Ohio: July 7, 1870. Broadside, 4-7/8" x 8-3/4." Near Fine.

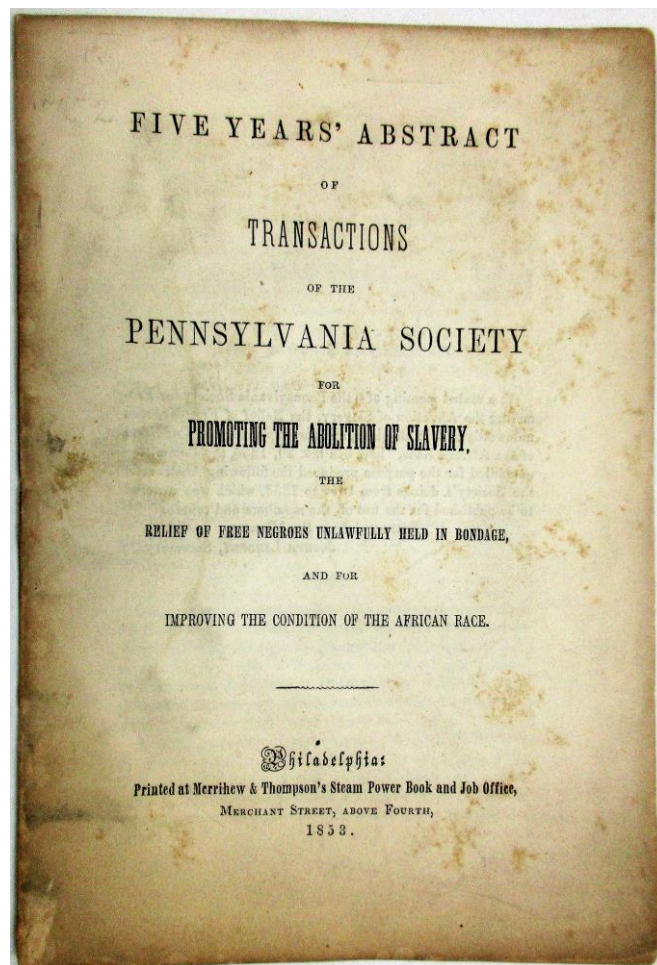
The broadside is signed in type by B.F. Romaine, the longtime Corresponding and Financial Secretary of the Ohio Colonization Society, which was hard at work despite [or because of] the Reconstruction Amendments abolishing slavery and admitting Negroes to American Citizenship.

Romaine pleads passionately for aid to Liberia. "It is an admitted fact that the evangelization of Africa must be accomplished through the instrumentality of the native

population. They only can survive the climate." Blacks who immigrate to Liberia are "pioneers of civilization and Christianity."

Not in LCP. OCLC 191232884 [3- Cornell, U IL, AAS] as of April 2021.

\$450.00



Item No. 92

They Didn't Give Up!

92. Pennsylvania Society for Promoting the Abolition of Slavery: FIVE YEARS' ABSTRACT OF TRANSACTIONS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY, THE RELIEF OF FREE NEGROES UNLAWFULLY HELD IN BONDAGE, AND FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE AFRICAN RACE. Philadelphia: Printed at Merrihew & Thompson's Steam Power Book and Job Office, 1853. 15, [1 blank] pp. Stitched with scattered light dusting, Good+.

The Society records its struggles against Slavery from 1849 through 1853. Pennsylvania had barred Negroes from voting, and the Society sought "to restore the right of franchise to our colored citizens." Its fight against the Fugitive Slave Act is described, as well as the celebrated case of Castner Hanway, who had been charged with treason for allegedly resisting the capture of a fugitive slave. The Society's participation in efforts to indict slave-catchers for kidnapping, to release free Negroes from slavery, and to resist enforcement of the Fugitive Slave Act in the mid-Atlantic States are described.

The Society persevered during a time when the anti-slavery cause appeared hopeless: the Compromise of 1850 had removed most judicial protections from Negroes who were claimed

as fugitives from slavery; and pro-slavery advocates were increasingly emboldened to expand slavery into the Territories.

LCP 7607. Dumond 91. Not in Blockson. OCLC 14154618 [2- Boston Public, Oberlin] as of May 2021. \$750.00

White Hall Abbe Dist S.C. April 27, 1863
General
I and Lieut Jay being from the same state and each of us officers in your Bureau concluded on our return to South Carolina to act in concert with each other and now submit this our report jointly. We have traversed a considerable space of country been badly engaged, made strenuous exertions and sent back to the army every Abbe that we know, or heard of with the exception of some few men that were severely wounded at the battle of Murfreesboro who are unable to return to camp. We have caused these men to appear before Col. Burrows and their furloughs have been extended. We have not as yet seen or heard of any arms the property of the Government We have gathered up three deserters viz
John Le Brooks, assigned to Co H 19th SC Regt April 7, 1863
D Le Mothill " " " " " " " " 10th "
B Brown " " Co J " " " " " " 18th "
Lieut Jay carried the abovesmentioned deserters to camp last week together with others that had been placed in his charge by Recruiting officers and had returned having delivered them safe at Camp. We desire as this report is small to bring to your notice the fact that nearly all of the deserters from this state have been paroled and are in camps of instruction. We have visited the instruction camp and expect to do so again whenever it is probable that we can get any deserters assigned to the Army of Tennessee
Very Respectfully
J. L. White Capt
Co H 19th SC Regt
In Recruiting Service
Wm. Jay Lieut
Co H 19th SC Regt
In Recruiting Service
To Genl Gideon J. Pillow
P.S. Lieut Jay is in the other
letter and see our reports

Item No. 93

”One of the Most Reprehensible Men Ever to Wear the Three Stars and Wreath of a Confederate General”

93. [Pillow, Gideon]: AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED TO GENERAL GIDEON J. PILLOW, FROM CAPT. J.L. WHITE OF WHITE HALL, ABBE[VILLE] DISTRICT S.C., AND LIEUT. WILLIAM JAY, 29 APRIL 1863, CONCERNING EFFORTS TO ROUND UP ABSENTEES FROM THE CONFEDERATE ARMY AFTER THE BATTLE OF MURFREESBORO. Single lined leaf, 8" x 12." Written in ink manuscript on recto; docketed on verso, adding names and addresses of Captain White and Lieutenant Jay. Signed in ink, "J.L. White Capt. Co. H 19th SC Regt."; and "Wm Jay Lieut Co H 19th SC Regt." Browned, Very Good.

The Letter reflects Pillow's demotion to recruiting assignments after his dismal performance in battle in 1862 and early 1863. "According to Who Was Who in the Civil War, Gideon Johnson Pillow was one of the most reprehensible men ever to wear the three stars and wreath of a Confederate general. It was reported that during the January 2, 1863 Battle of Stones River, Pillow hid behind a tree instead of leading his men into the fray" [American Battlefield Trust online article on Pillow]. Pillow's military career never recovered. "Removed from combat duty, he worked mainly in recruiting assignments through the remainder of the war" [Wikipedia article on Pillow].

This Letter reads: "General,

"I and Lieut Jay being from the same state and each of us officers in your Bureau, concluded on our return to South Carolina to act in concert with each other and now submit this our report jointly. We have traveled a considerable scope of country been busily engaged, made strenuous exertions and sent back to the army every absentee that we knew or heard of, with the exception of some few men that were seriously wounded at the battle of Murfreesboro who are unable to return to camp. We have caused these men to appear before C.S. Surgeons and their furloughs have been extended. We have not as yet seen or heard of any arms the property of the government. We have gathered up three conscripts viz

"John C. Brooks, adjutant to Co. H 19th SC Regt April 7th 1863.

"D. L. Mathis " " " " " 10th "

"B. Brown " " Co. G " " 10th "

"Lieut Jay carried the abovementioned conscripts to camp last week together with others that had been placed in his charge by Recruiting officers and had returned having delivered them safe at Camp. Genl we desire as this report is small to bring to your notice the fact that nearly all of the conscripts from this State have been Enrolled and are in camps of Instruction. We have visited the instruction camp and expect to do so again whenever it is probably that we can get any conscripts assigned to the Army of Tennessee." \$750.00

Pillow Dodges a Much-Deserved Bullet

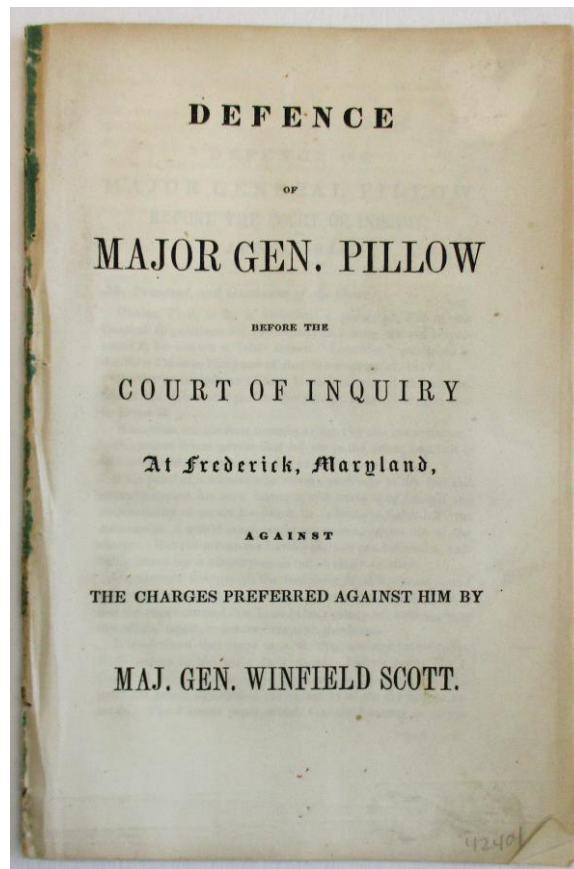
94. **Pillow, Gideon:** DEFENCE OF MAJOR GEN. PILLOW BEFORE THE COURT OF INQUIRY AT FREDERICK, MARYLAND, AGAINST THE CHARGES PREFERRED AGAINST HIM BY MAJ. GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT. [np: 1848]. 64pp. Signed in type by Pillow at the end. A clean text. Disbound, else Very Good.

President James K. Polk's former law partner, Pillow was one of a phalanx of Democratic political generals Polk appointed in a doomed effort to draw attention from Whig heroes Scott and Taylor. "It was the bane of Polk's presidency that his best generals were Whigs, whom he hated more than Mexicans" [Potter, IMPENDING CRISIS page 3].

This pamphlet, which comprises Polk's defense, is "An expose of Scott's effort to take from Pillow the credit for Contreras and Chapultepec" [Eberstadt]. It is part of "a sorry story, motivated by cheap ambition, envy, jealousy, wounded vanity, fantastic egotism, and contemptible intrigue." [Bill, Rehearsal for Conflict page 311].

Pillow's reports of the Battles of Contreras and Chapultepec egregiously credited himself for the victories and eclipsed General Scott. Mysterious letters appeared in the Democratic press attributing heroic qualities to Pillow; Scott then had him arrested. "This court of inquiry is the result of Scott's belief that Pillow was the author of the so-called Leonidas letter, which built himself up to the diminishment of Scott. The letter appeared on September 10, 1847, in the Delta and gave Pillow full credit for the victories at Contreras and Churubusco. Scott brought charges but failed to prove them. The letter was one of the great army scandals of the war" [Dorothy Sloan, 24a-226, auction 2016].

The Court of Inquiry agreed with Scott that Pillow had "appropriated to himself more than a just share" of credit [id. at 323]; but, because Scott's own reports had praised Pillow, the court decided no further proceedings were called for. Polk quickly approved the verdict. Sabin 62853. 104 Eberstadt 198. \$350.00



Item No. 94

“Hello, Suckers! We’re All Strong for Prohibition, and HOW!”

95. **[Prohibition]:** "JURY REPORT ON PROHIBITION." TWELVE POSTAL ENVELOPES, WITH CARICATURED ILLUSTRATIONS, DEPICTING JURORS OF A TRIAL FOR VIOLATING THE PROHIBITION LAWS. [np: c. 1930]. Set of twelve postal envelopes [complete] in the "Jury Report On Prohibition" series. Each envelope depicts a Juror, numbered 1 through 12, in satiric fashion, with printed commentary. Minor occasional dusting, Fine.

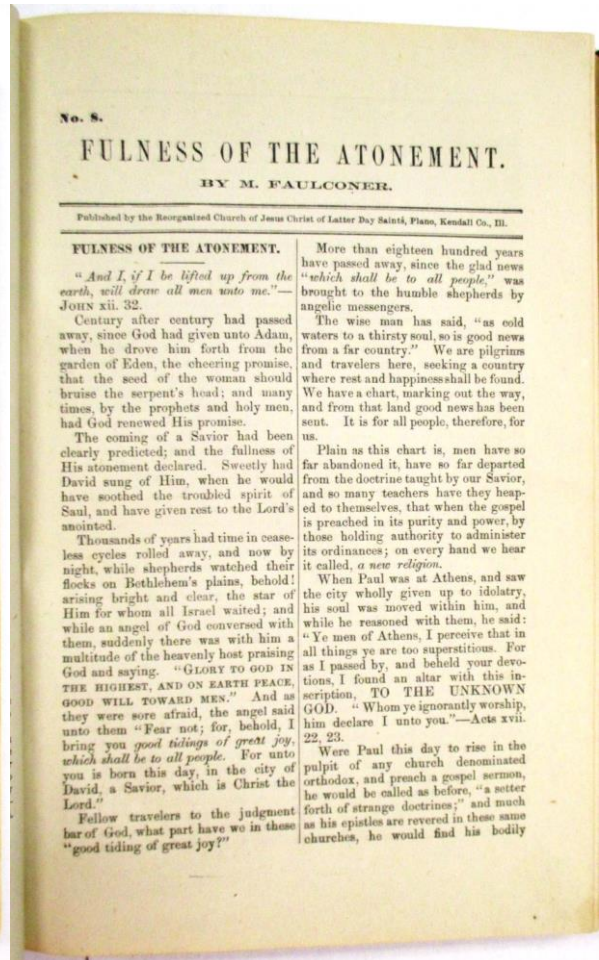
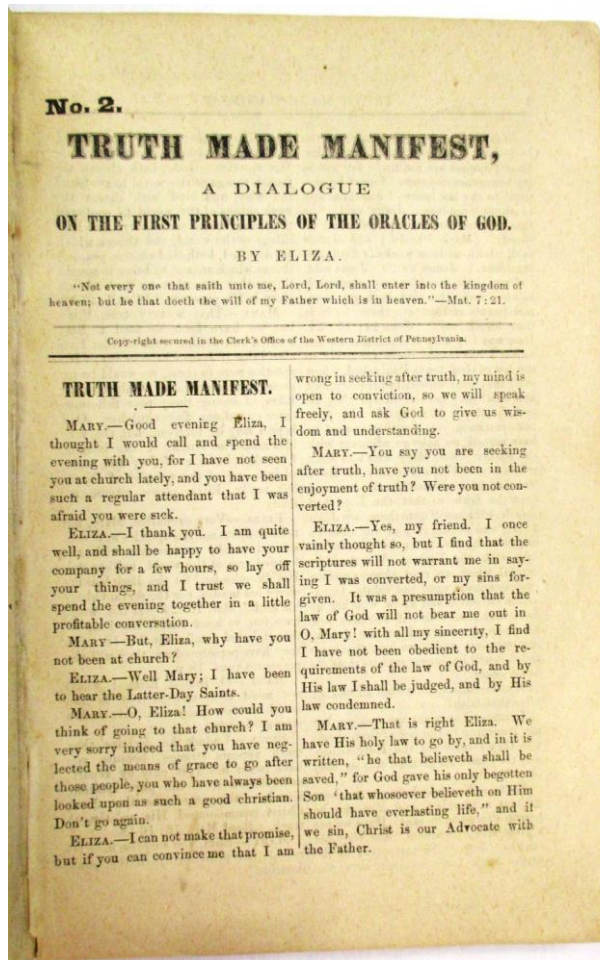
Examples:

Juror No. 1-- the foreman, "A PROFESSIONAL REFORMER, also active in the "anti-smoking crusade, the Motorless Sabbath League, Etc., Etc."

Juror No. 2 - A Resort Proprietor. "I run a roadhouse and don't pay nothing to the Government."

Juror No. 5 - Night Club Hostess. "Hello, Suckers! We're all strong for Prohibition, and HOW! Ever see so merry a party as this?"

Juror No. 8 – Bootleg



Item No. 96

A Rare Pamphlet Collection

96. **Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints: TWENTY-SEVEN PAMPHLETS ISSUED BY THE REORGANIZED CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER DAY SAINTS.** [Plano, Illinois: 1860-1875]. 27 pamphlets, each with caption title. These include pamphlets numbered 2-12, 14-17, 20-27, 29-30 above the caption title; and two unnumbered pamphlets: TITHING [Plano: Printed at the True Latter Day Saints' Herald Office. 1860's?], and BRIGHAMISM: ITS PROMISES AND THEIR FAILURES. [Plano: Printed at the True Latter Day Saints' Herald Steam and Book Office. 1869?]. Scattered foxing, bound in stiff paper contemporary wrappers, with 'Tracts' stamped in gilt on front cover. Ink signature on front endpaper, 'Chas. N. Brown, Providence, R.I.' Pasted on the first front endpaper is a printed 'A Revelation and Prophecy, By the Prophet, Seer, and Revelator, Joseph Smith, Given December 25th, 1832...copied from the 'Pearl of Great Price,' Published at Liverpool, in 1851.' Very Good.

Twenty-seven pamphlets, many of them extremely scarce, from the Reorganized Church, founded in 1860 in Illinois. Its separation from the Latter Day Saints occurred in the schism of 1844, after the murder of Joseph Smith and the ensuing dispute over the succession. The pamphlets reflect the doctrines of the Reorganized Church and its version of its history. Certain pamphlets demonstrate rivalry with the Mormons, e.g., Nos. 12 and 16, denouncing polygamy and Brighamism, calling Brigham Young a profligate materialist and sensualist who is now

"worth millions, and has expended vast sums yearly in maintaining large numbers of wives and children."

The pamphlet titles are: [2] Truth Made Manifest, A Dialogue on the First Principles of the Oracles of God, by Eliza; [3] The Voice of the Good Shepherd; [4] Epitome of the Faith and Doctrines of the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints (with Findings of Lake County, Ohio Court, in Kirtland Temple Suit printed on verso); [5] The Gospel; [6] The One Baptism: Its Mode, Subjects, Pre-requisites and Design. Who Shall Administer?; [7] Who Then Can Be Saved? By Joseph Smith; [8] Fulness of the Atonement. By M. Faulconer; [9] Spiritualism Viewed from a Scriptural Stand-Point. By Elder T.W. Smith; [10] The Narrow Way. By Elder Isaac Sheen; [11] The Plan of Salvation. By Elder Isaac Sheen; [12] The Bible versus Polygamy. By Elder David H. Smith; Brighamism: Its Promises and Their Failures; [14] Reply to Orson Pratt, By Joseph Smith, President of the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints; [15] Idolatry; [16] Polygamy: Was it an Original Tenet of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints! By Alexander H. Smith; [17] The Successor in the Prophetic Office and Presidency of the Church (Revised Edition); Tithing; [20] The "One Body," or, the Church of Christ Under the Apostleship, and under the Apostasy; [21] Truth by Three Witnesses, A Warning Voice; [22] Faith and Repentance; [23] Baptism; [24] The Kingdom of God: What Is It? Whence Comes It? Where Is It?; [25] Laying on of Hands; [26] The Mountain of the Lord's House; [27] The Sabbath Question; [29] A Vision; and [30] Origin of the Book of Mormon. \$2,500.00

A Georgia Rarity!

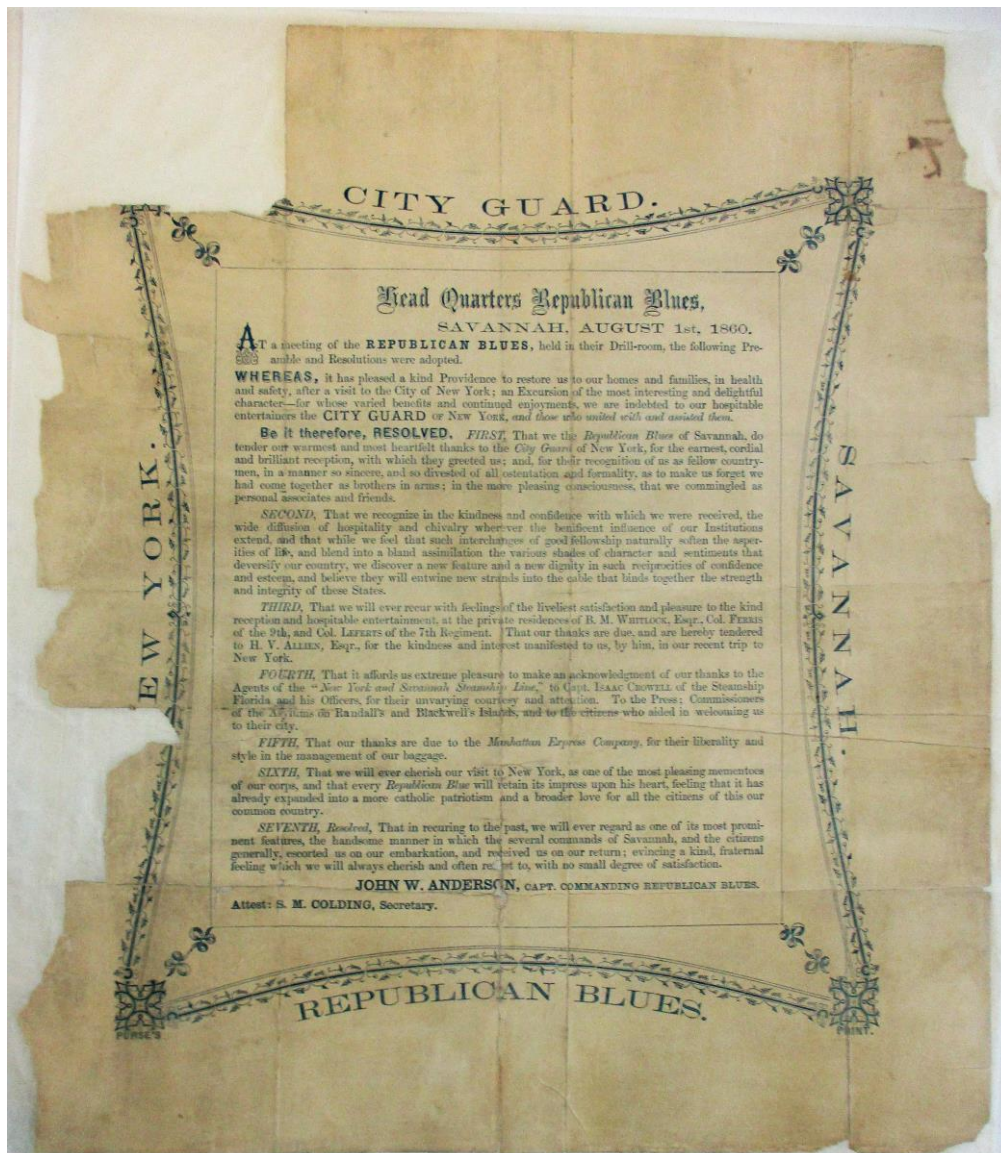
97. **[Republican Blues]:** HEAD QUARTERS REPUBLICAN BLUES, SAVANNAH, AUGUST 1ST, 1860. AT A MEETING OF THE REPUBLICAN BLUES, HELD IN THEIR DRILL-ROOM, THE FOLLOWING PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS WERE ADOPTED ... [Savannah]: Purse's Print. [1860]. Broadside, 12-1/2" x 14-3/4." Printed in blue inks, within decorative border. "CITY GUARD," "SAVANNAH," "REPUBLICAN BLUES," and "NEW YORK" [the 'N' torn away in 'New York'] are printed on the outer sides of the border. Margins severely cut and chipped; old folds; and a couple of closed tears. But, except for the loss of the letter 'N' in the left margin, and a small hole affecting two and a half letters, the text is intact. It has been archivally laid down. Good.

The broadside is a rare-- perhaps unique-- imprint of the Blues' visit to New York, thanks to the hospitality of New York's City Guard. Its fraternal and affectionate Resolutions would be replaced by the passions of Civil War only a few months later.

The visit, says this broadside, was "an Excursion of the most interesting and delightful character." The Resolutions "tender our warmest and most heartfelt thanks to the City Guard of New York;" express delight in "the wide diffusion of hospitality and chivalry" and the "sentiments which deversify our country," all of which "will entwine new strands into the cable that binds together the strength and integrity of these States." Reciprocal sentiments were expressed in the New York printing of a musical score for piano entitled, 'Republican Blues March' and dedicated to the Blues.

The Republican Blues military company, founded in Savannah in 1808, participated in all wars since the War of 1812, with the exception of the War with Mexico. In the Civil War it formed Companies A and B of the 1st Georgia Regiment; and Battery B of the 230th F.A. Battalion, Georgia National Guard [web site of the Georgia Historical Society]. A well-trained military unit, it functioned primarily as a social organization recruiting from Savannah's most prominent families. It protected the Georgia coast from the Union Navy during the Civil War.

Not in De Renne, Sabin, or LCP. Not located on OCLC or the online sites of AAS, Library of Congress, Brown, Harvard, Yale as of May 2021. \$2,500.00



Item No. 97

Slave Jasper is Forcibly Returned to His Owner... For a Few More Months

98. [Runaway Slave Affidavit]: STATE OF ALABAMA | PERRY COUNTY. PERSONALLY APPEARED BEFORE ME JAS. F. BAILEY JUDGE OF PROBATE IN & FOR SAID COUNTY & STATE NATHAN DANIEL WHO BEING SWORN SAYS THAT HE IS THE OVERSEER FOR THOS. GOLDSBY IN DALLAS COUNTY & IS AUTHORIZED AS SUCH TO TAKE CHARGE OF A CERTAIN NEGRO MAN NOW CONFINED IN PERRY COUNTY JAIL WHO IS THE PROPERTY OF SAID GOLDSBY. SAID BOY IS ABOUT 18 YEARS OLD 5 FT. HIGH WEIGHS ABOUT 140 POUND COLOUR BLACK NAME JASPER.

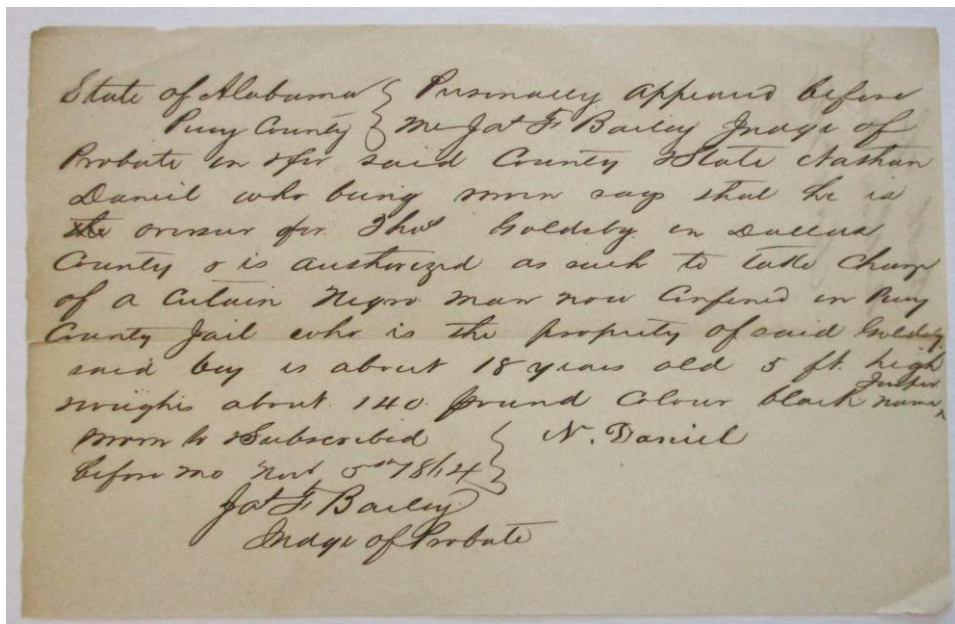
N. DANIEL [signature] | SWORN & SUBSCRIBED BEFORE ME NOV 5TH 1864. JAS F. BAILEY | JUDGE OF PROBATE. Perry County, Alabama: 1864. One leaf, oblong 8-3/8" x

5-3/8." Docketed on verso, "Oath of Nathan Daniel | Nov 5th 1864." Old horizontal fold. Very Good.

Judge James F. Bailey [c.1810-1889] graduated from the University of Alabama and received his law degree from the University of Virginia. He practiced law in Alabama, served in the Mexican-American War, was elected to the State legislature and then elected Judge of the Perry County Probate Court. He served in this position until the 1865 Reconstruction Acts turned him out of office. Bailey had been a member of Alabama's Secession Convention and its 1865 Reconstruction Convention.

Colonel Thomas Jefferson Goldsby [1825-1889] attended Princeton and graduated from Yale. He settled in Dallas County, Alabama, and raised cotton. During the Civil War, he commanded Goldsby's Alabama Mounted Infantry for Local Defense, and then organized Company A, 4th Alabama Infantry. He fought at First Manassas and was later wounded at Gaines' Mill. He moved to Mobile after the war and worked with his father-in-law as a commission merchant. By November 1864 he was destined to own Jasper for a few more months.

Nathan Daniel [born c.1823 in Georgia] worked as an overseer for Goldsby through the end of the war and later farmed his own land. \$750.00



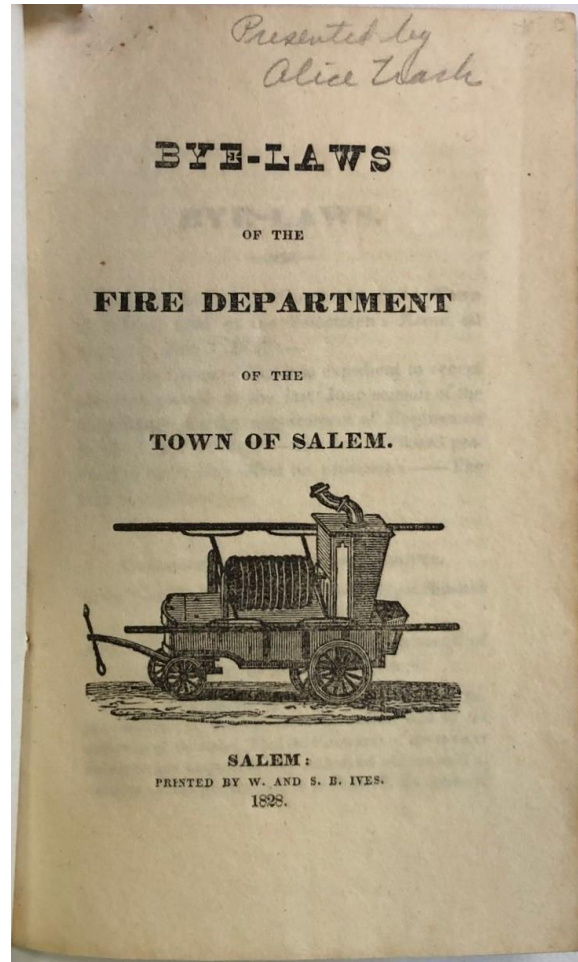
State of Alabama } Personally appeared before
Perry County } me J. Bailey Judge of
Probate in & for said County State Nathan
Daniel who being sworn says that he is
the overseer for Thos Goldsby in Dallas
County & is authorized as such to take charge
of a certain Negro man now confined in Perry
County jail who is the property of said Goldsby
said boy is about 18 years old 5 ft. high
weighs about 140 pounds Colour black name
Nathan Daniel
Subscribed }
before me this 5th Nov 1864 }
J. Bailey
Judge of Probate

Item No. 98

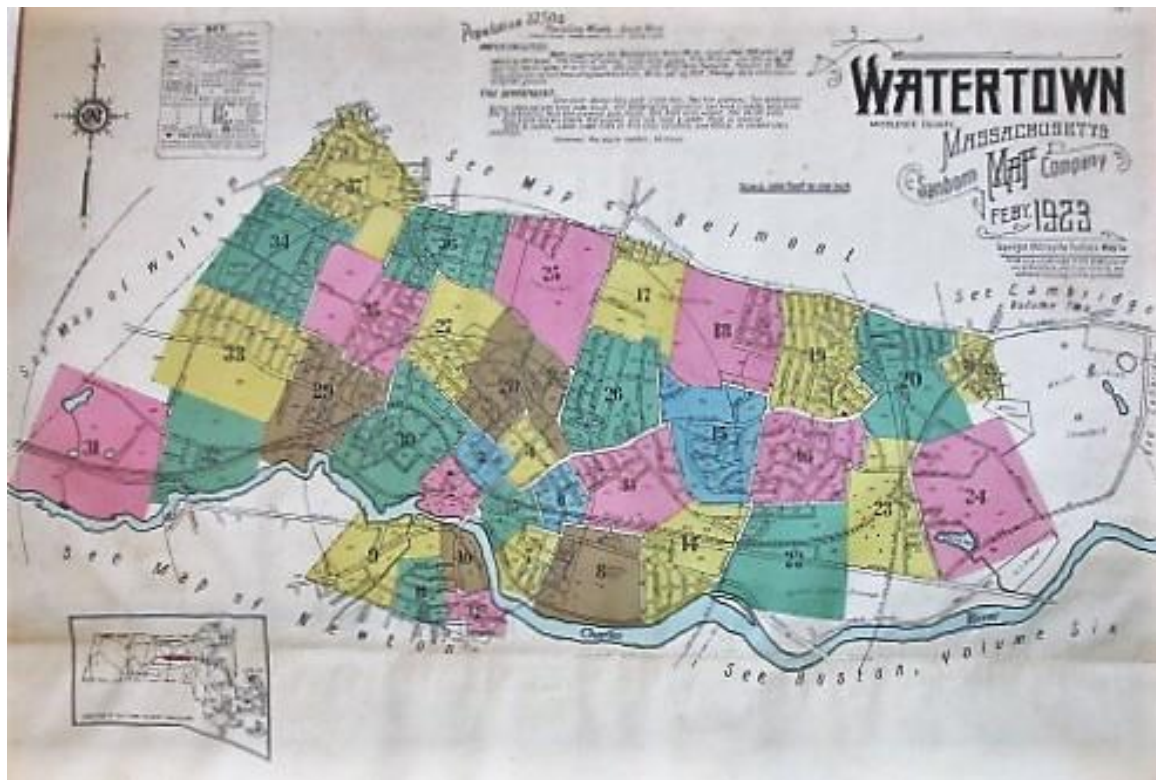
99. **Salem Fire Department: BYE-LAWS OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT OF THE TOWN OF SALEM.** Salem: 1828. 16pp. Later marbled wraps, stitched. Title page with an attractive woodcut of a fire engine. Near Fine.

This rare pamphlet prints the rules and regulations of the Hose, Sail, Hook and Ladder Companies. Each Company elected its own Director, Assistant Director, Clerk, and Treasurer. These are the first Bye-Laws of the Town Fire Department, enacted pursuant to State enabling legislation, also printed here.

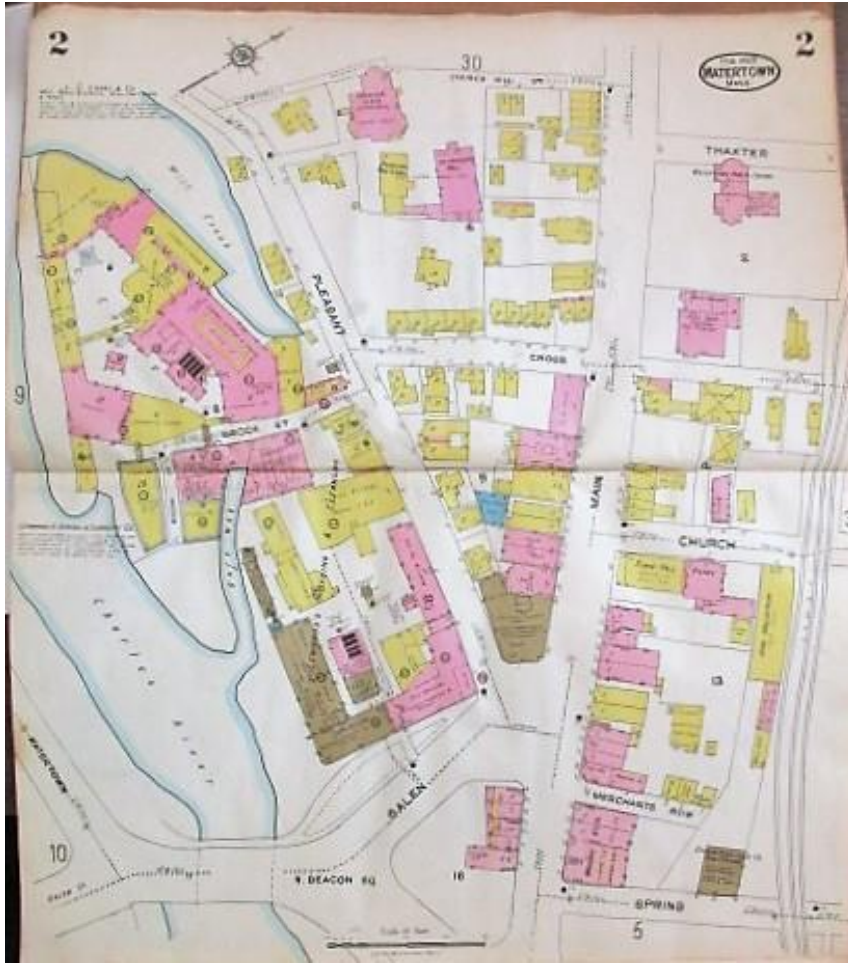
FIRST EDITION. Not in Sabin, American Imprints, Eberstadt, Decker, Rink. OCLC 82928553 [2- AAS, Essex-Peabody] as of May 2021. \$350.00



Item No. 99



Item No. 100



Item No. 100

A Detailed Sanborn Atlas

100. **Sanborn Map & Publishing Company:** WATERTOWN, MIDDLESEX COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS. New York: Sanborn Map Company. Feby. 1923. Elephant folio, 13" x 21". [74] pp, making up 37 two-page full color maps. The title is taken from the first map, as issued. Original brown paper-covered boards with cloth spine [boards a bit warped, rubbing and wear]. Maps brightly colored, clean and crisp [last map has some foxing]. Very Good.

All Sanborn works are rare, having been published in small numbers for the exclusive use of property insurance companies and underwriters. Painstakingly prepared from public records and the Sanborn Company's own surveying and research, a Sanborn work presents the most detailed pictorial history obtainable of an urban area.

OCLC 78780671 [Harvard] as of June 2021.

\$600.00

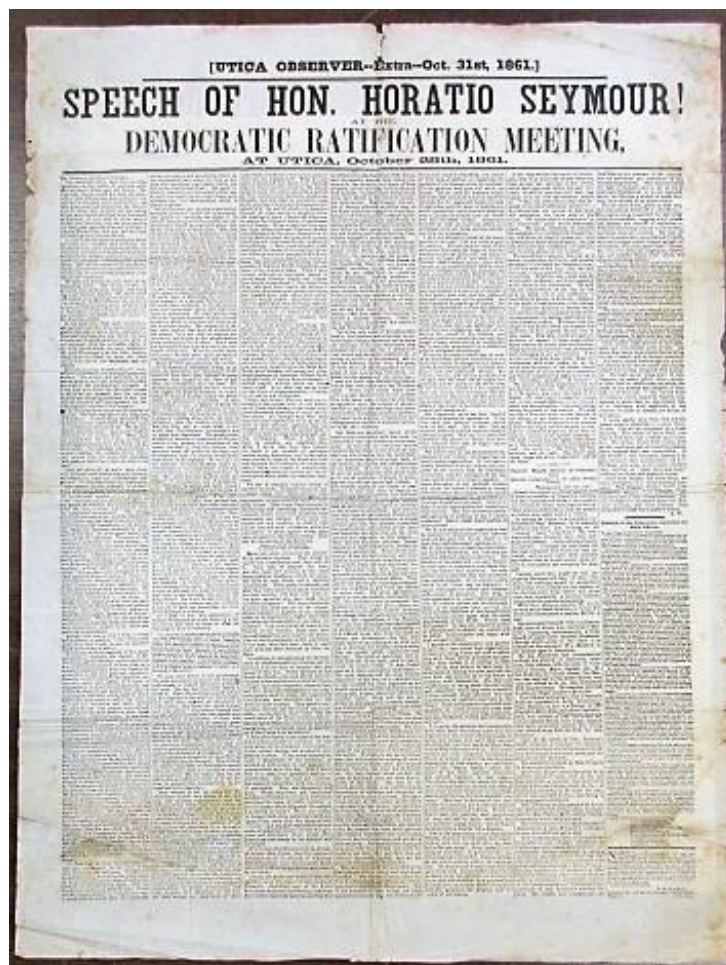
Doughface and Copperhead

101. **Seymour, Horatio:** SPEECH OF HON. HORATIO SEYMOUR! AT THE DEMOCRATIC RATIFICATION MEETING, AT UTICA, OCTOBER 28TH, 1861. Utica: Utica Observer- Extra, 1861. Elephant folio broadside, printed in seven columns. 18" x 27". Some old folds and crimps, several fox marks. Good+.

Seymour's speech is rare as a broadside. A prominent Democrat in the 1850's and 1860's, he had been New York's governor during the early 1850's, would become so again in 1862, and was the Democrats' candidate for President in 1868. He was a Doughface: a northern Democrat willing, even eager, to compromise with his southern brethren on the issue of Slavery. But he supported, more or less, the preservation of the Union.

Seymour was a vocal foe of President Lincoln. He supported "the Union as it was," i.e., with slavery. Speaking nearly a year before Lincoln issued his Preliminary Emancipation, he asserts, "I deny that slavery is the cause of this war... If it is true that Slavery must be abolished to save this Union, then the people of the South should be allowed to withdraw from that Government, which cannot give them the protection guaranteed by its terms." Though he denounced "ambitious men at the South who desire a separate confederacy," he blamed more the "ultra and violent men" who fanatically seek the immediate abolition of slavery.

OCLC 64445550 [1- Williams College] as of May 2021 ["Also issued as an 8-page pamphlet"].
Not in Bartlett, LCP, Sabin. \$500.00



Item No. 101

“Extensive Examination of the Whole Title Question”

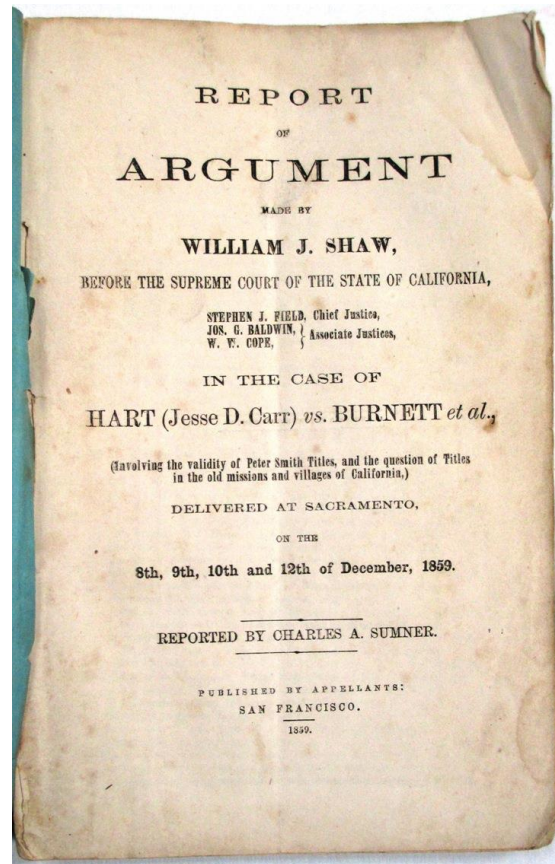
102. **Shaw, William J.:** REPORT OF ARGUMENT MADE BY WILLIAM J. SHAW, BEFORE THE SUPREME COURT OF CALIFORNIA... IN THE CASE OF HART (JESSE D. CARR) VS. BURNETT, ET AL., (INVOLVING THE VALIDITY OF PETER SMITH TITLES, AND THE QUESTION OF TITLES IN THE OLD MISSIONS AND VILLAGES

OF CALIFORNIA,) DELIVERED AT SACRAMENTO, ON THE 8TH, 9TH 10TH & 12TH OF DECEMBER, 1859. REPORTED BY CHARLES A. SUMNER. San Francisco [verso of title page: Sacramento]: 1859 [title page date]. Wrapper date: 1860. [5], [3]-167pp. Original printed front wrapper [edge- and spine-chipped]. Later leaves margin-spotted, last leaf chipped in blank portion. Good+.

The title page imprint states: "Published by Appellants: San Francisco. 1859." Its verso reads, "J. Anthony & Co., Printers, Sacramento." The wrapper imprint reads, "Commercial Book and Job Steam Printing Office. 1860."

Rosenbach's 1937 catalogue [#98] called this an "Able and standard authority on Spanish and Mexican law relating to titles of grants of land." Howell describes it as an "extensive examination of the whole title question relating to Sheriff's deeds (Peter Smith Titles) and in particular to the validity of extending these titles against property in the bona fide possession of others. This important test case, presided over by Justice Stephen J. Field, includes much important historical material on the Mexican laws regulating and defining Pueblos."

FIRST EDITION. Cohen 11704. Cowan 366. Greenwood 1167. 50 Howell, Part II, 584. Rocq 9718. \$600.00



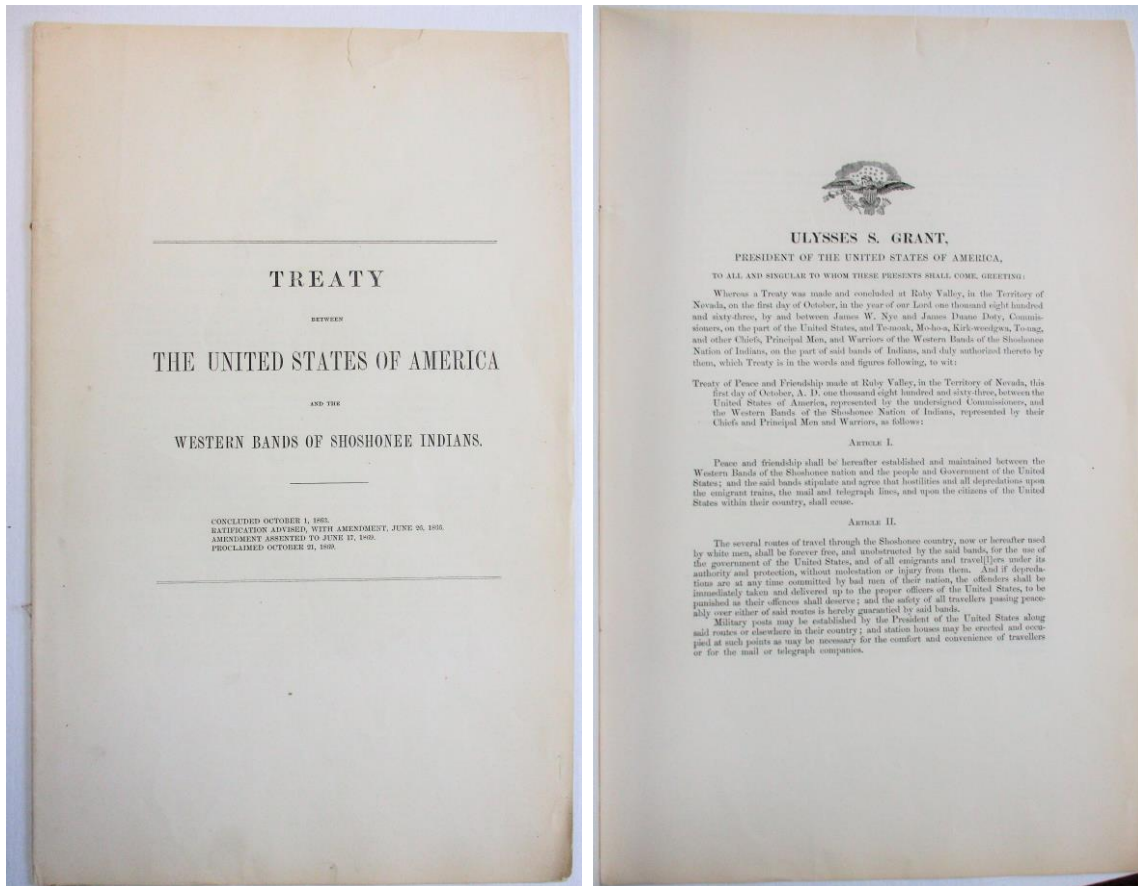
Item No. 102

Good News for American Miners and Settlers

103. [Shoshonee Indians]: TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE WESTERN BANDS OF SHOSHONEE INDIANS. CONCLUDED OCTOBER 1, 1863. RATIFICATION ADVISED, WITH AMENDMENT, JUNE 26, 1866. AMENDMENT ASSENTED TO JUNE 17, 1869. PROCLAIMED OCTOBER 21, 1869. [Washington: 1869].

Folio, 8-1/2" x 13-1/4." 6, [2 blanks] pp. Stitched. Short, persistent closed tear at blank upper margin. Very Good.

"Treaty concluded at Ruby Valley, Nevada Territory, October 1, 1863 by James W. Nye and James Duane Doty, opening the routes of travel, permitting the establishment of military posts, telegraph and overland stage lines, and allowing the prospecting of Indian lands for gold and silver. Proclaimed by Ulysses S. Grant" [Eberstadt].
127 Eberstadt 339. \$500.00



Item No. 103

“Guardians of the Natural and Constitutional Rights of Their Subjects”

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

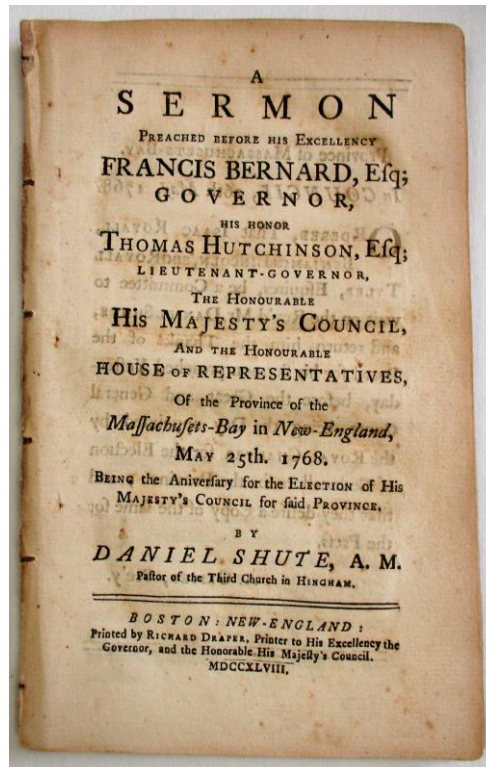
A well-articulated and unequivocal assertion, as resistance to the Townshend Acts increased, of the primacy of man's Natural Rights in civil society. Shute argues that men do not

relinquish rights to life, liberty and property when they become subjects of a government. Rather, government is instituted as "the method of securing them." Hence, rulers ought to be "chosen by the community" and are "the guardians of the natural and constitutional rights of their subjects."

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

FIRST EDITION. Evans 11071.

\$375.00



Item No. 104

The Unique Cruelty of American Slavery

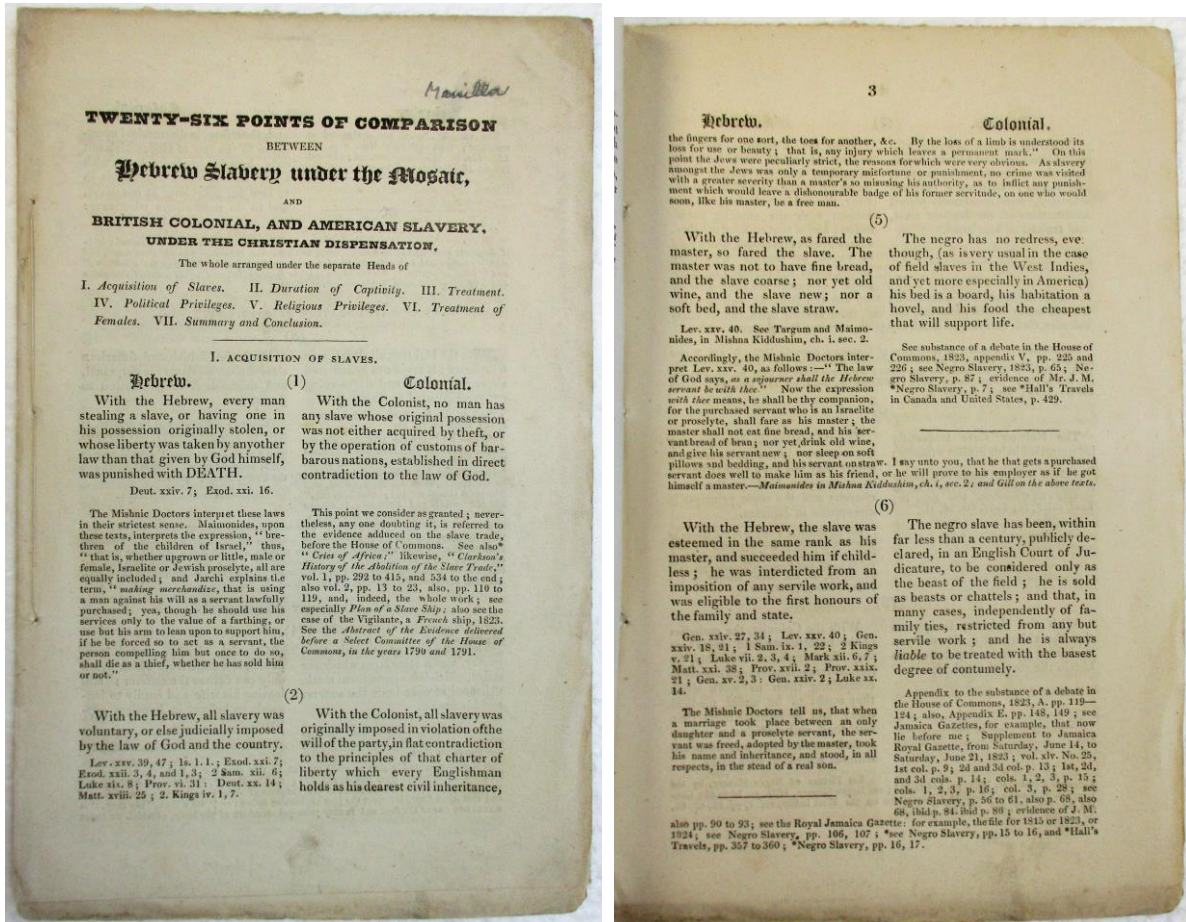
105. [Slavery]: TWENTY-SIX POINTS OF COMPARISON BETWEEN HEBREW SLAVERY UNDER THE MOSAIC, AND BRITISH COLONIAL AND AMERICAN SLAVERY, UNDER THE CHRISTIAN DISPENSATION. [Bristol: Wright & Bagnall, Printers, Bridge-Street, @1820s]. 12pp, stitched with caption title, as issued. Each page printed in two columns, one describing "Hebrew" Slavery, the other comparing it with "Colonial" Slavery. Occasional light fox mark, Very Good.

The pamphlet, an effective rebuttal of claims that contemporary Slavery is sanctioned by Scripture, highlights the harshness and injustice of the "Christian Dispensation" compared with "Slavery under the Mosaic."

"With the Hebrew, all slavery was voluntary, or else judicially imposed... With the Colonist all slavery was originally imposed in violation of the will of the party, in flat contradiction to the principles of that charter of liberty which every Englishman holds as his

dearest civil inheritance, and therefore, in diametrical opposition to the law of God, which not only brands man-stealing with DEATH, but which commands us to love our neighbour as ourselves..."

Not located in Blockson, LCP, Dumond, Ragatz, Sabin. A sprinkling of holdings on OCLC as of May 2021. \$1,250.00



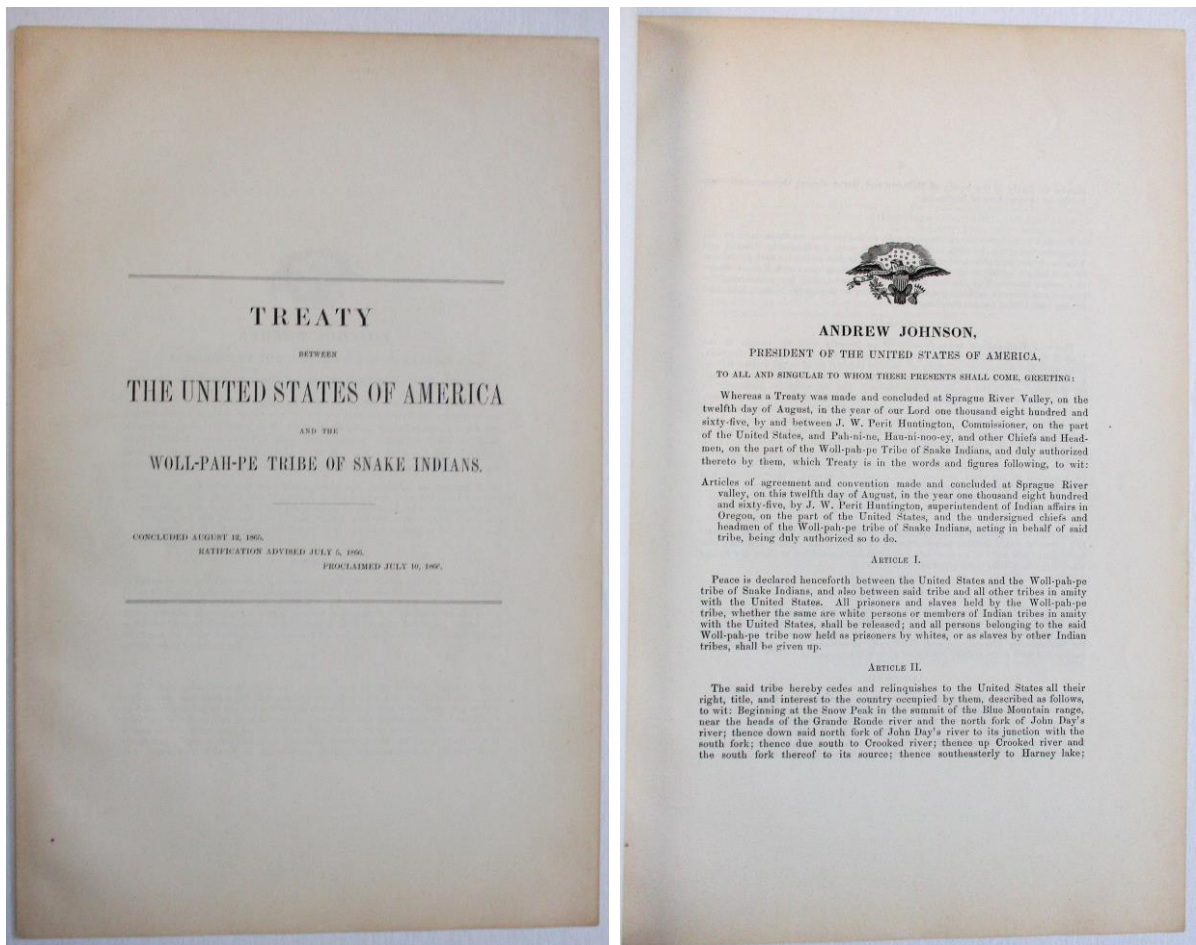
Item No. 105

Indian Removal

106. [Snake Indians]: TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE WOLL-PAH-PE TRIBE OF SNAKE INDIANS. CONCLUDED AUGUST 12, 1865. RATIFICATION ADVISED JULY 5, 1866. PROCLAIMED JULY 10, 1867. [Washington: 1867.] Folio, 8" x 12-1/2." 6, [2 blanks] pp. Shallow blank inner margin spotting. Very Good.

The Treaty, issued as a Proclamation signed in type by President Johnson, was made at Sprague River Valley in Oregon. It ceded to the United States the Territory [described here] occupied by the Tribe; and the Tribe agreed to "remove forthwith to the reservation designated by the treaty on the 15th day of October, 1864, with the Klamath, Moadoc, and Yahooskin Snake Indians."

OCLC 21574252 [11] [but apparently Kirtas reprints]. \$500.00



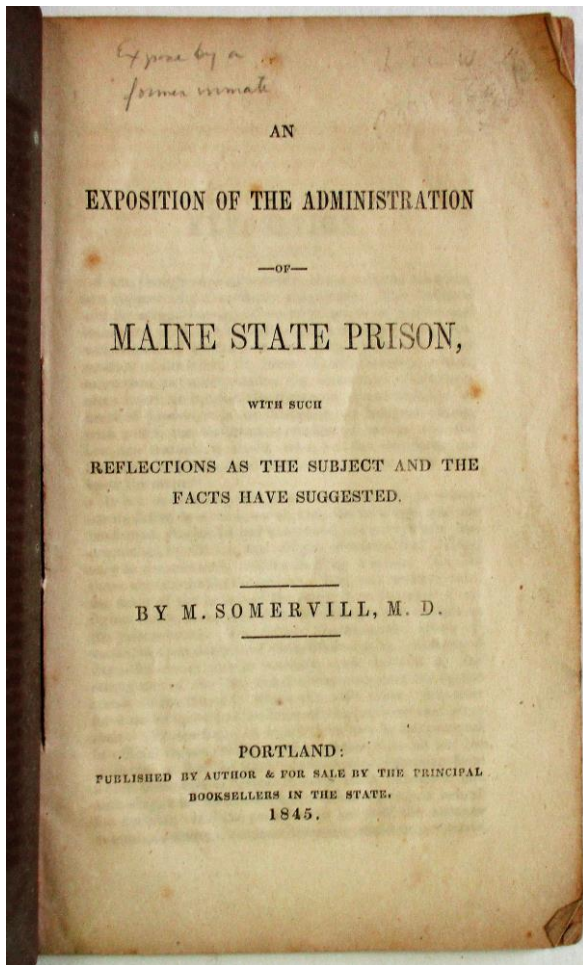
Item No. 106

**“Low and Vulgar Cruelties that Belong Only to the
Cowardly and the Hireling Assassin”**

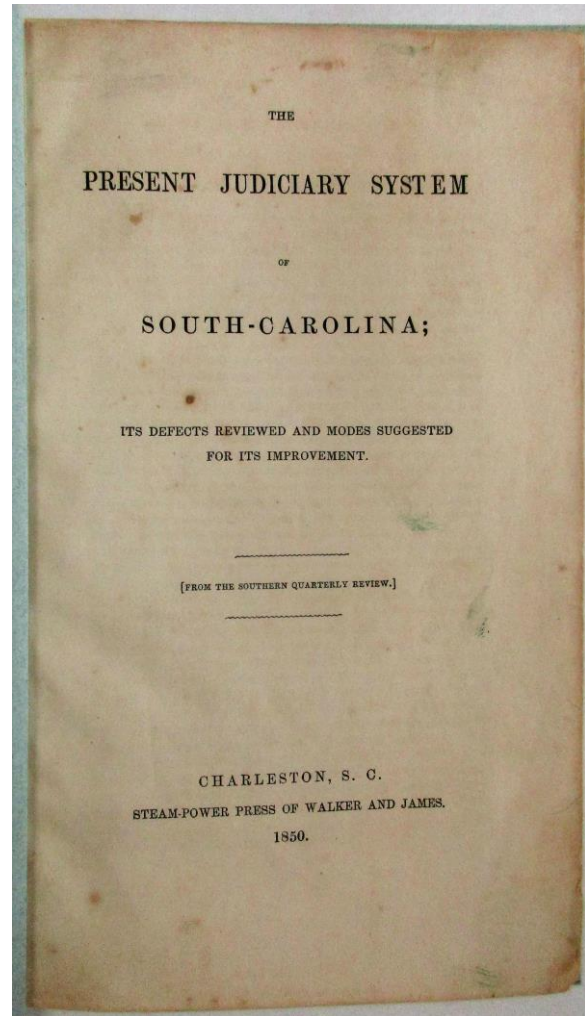
107. **Somervill, M, M.D.:** AN EXPOSITION OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF MAINE STATE PRISON, WITH SUCH REFLECTIONS AS THE SUBJECT AND THE FACTS HAVE SUGGESTED. Portland: Published by Author & for Sale by the Principal Booksellers in the State, 1845. 32pp. Stitched in original printed wrappers, light wear. Very Good. Wrapper title: "A Voice from Maine State Prison." Presentation copy "with respects of the Author."

A scarce depiction of terrible conditions at the Maine State Prison. Prison employees, despite a few "honorable exceptions," "are everywhere distinguished by the low and vulgar cruelties that belong only to the cowardly and the hireling assassin." Their transgressions are "shielded by the strong arm of the law." The author, who claims to have been an inmate, speaks authoritatively on the disgraceful physical conditions of the prison; the frequent use of brutal corporal punishment with clubs, iron bars, and whips; food that reminds him of "a mass of maggots beaten into jelly;" terrible sanitary and medical treatment, describing an inmate "left to welter in his filth deposited in his bed or his trousers;" filthy clothing and bedding. He describes in detail the cruel and vengeful treatment that he received at the hands of his captors. AI 45-6033 [1- NH]. Sabin 86820. OCLC 78761871 [3- Bowdoin, NYHS, U PA] as of June 2021.

\$450.00



Item No. 107



Item No. 108

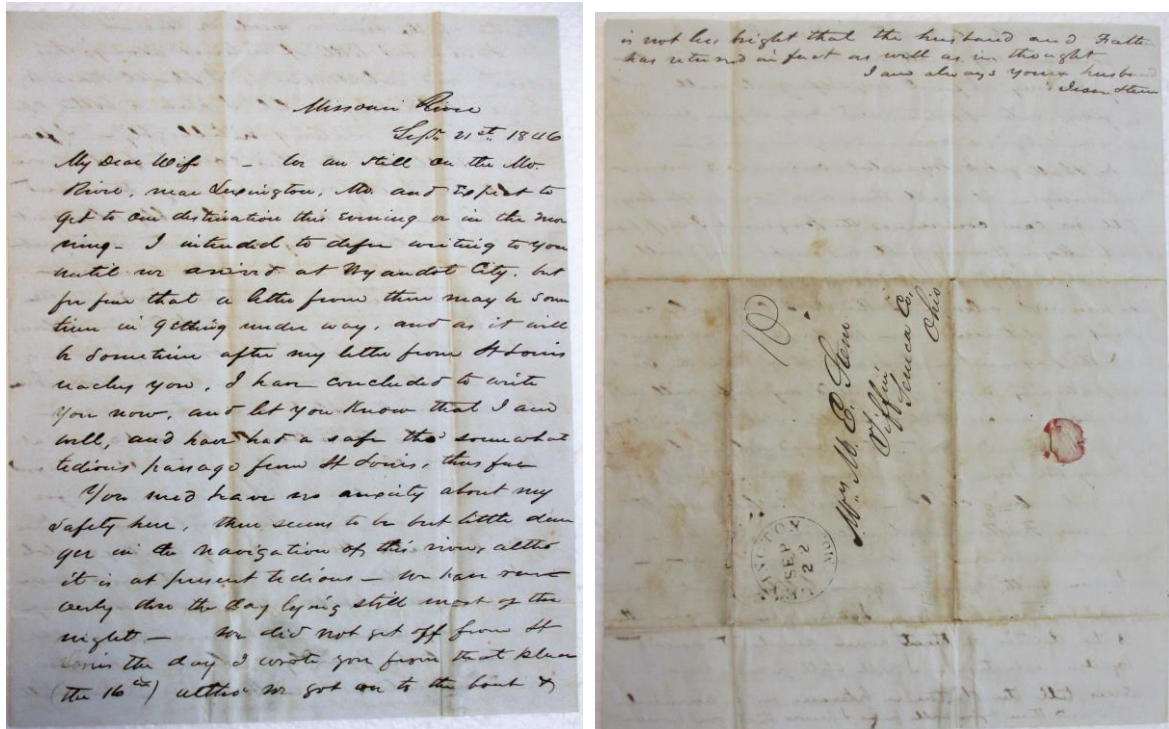
"Incessantly in the Harness"

108. **South Carolina:** THE PRESENT JUDICIARY SYSTEM OF SOUTH-CAROLINA; ITS DEFECTS REVIEWED AND MODES SUGGESTED FOR ITS IMPROVEMENT. [FROM THE SOUTHERN QUARTERLY REVIEW]. Charleston, S.C.: Walker and James, 1850. 24pp, bound in modern pale grey wrappers. Scattered foxing, Very Good.

The author, identified at the end as 'P.', argues that "the physical toils now exacted from the Judges are of so exhausting a description as entirely to supersede the exercise of the necessary mental labours." They travel "incessant circuits, leaving them but little of the necessary leisure for research." Indeed, they are "incessantly in the harness." Describing the schedule of the weary judges, the author fears that, "Our Judges will find out, before very long, if they have not already made the discovery, that they are in retrograde career... The melancholy result of this will be the forfeiture of all respect for a court, or courts, which prove unequal to the proper and able discharge of their duties." He makes proposals for court reorganization and expenditures.

A rare pamphlet located, according to OCLC, only at the University of South Carolina and the Iowa State Library.

Cohen 1048 ["Examined from photocopy"]. OCLC 7202254. III Turnbull 103. \$750.00



Item No. 109

A Mission along the Missouri River to the Wyandottes

109. **Stem, Jesse:** AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED BY OHIO LAWYER JESSE STEM TO HIS WIFE, DESCRIBING A TRIP ALONG THE MISSOURI RIVER FROM LEXINGTON, MISSOURI, TO THE WYANDOTTE INDIAN AGENCY IN KANSAS, 21 SEPTEMBER 1846. Lexington, Missouri: 1846. Folio leaf, folded to 8" x 10." [4] pp. Entirely in ink manuscript, addressed from "Missouri River" to "My Dear Wife." Last page addressed for mailing to "Mrs. M.E. Stem" in Tiffin, Seneca County, Ohio. Lexington MO. "Sep 22" postmark on last page. Folded along a vertical fold but no text lost. Good+.

Jesse Stem [1820-1854], a twenty-six-year-old Ohio lawyer, wrote the letter as he proceeded along the Missouri River to the Wyandotte Indian sub-agency in Kansas. His was a business trip concerning a payment due the Wyandottes for their former Ohio lands, a mission which Stem notes in this Letter. Having acquired some expertise in such matters, Stem in 1850 was appointed Special Indian Agent for the Department of Texas. He brought his family to Texas in 1852 and spent his time gaining the confidence of the local Indian tribes. He brought his family back to Ohio in 1853, and then returned to Texas, where he was slain in February, 1854, by two renegade Kickapoo Indians. The two men were later caught and executed by their own tribe. ["Stem, Jesse", website of Texas State Historical Association's Handbook of Texas.]

Stem's party for his trip described in this Letter included Major Thomas H. Harvey, Superintendent of Indian Affairs at St. Louis; Richard Hewitt, the sub-agent for the Wyandottes; and Francis A. Hicks (1800-1855), head chief of the Wyandotte tribe, all of whom Stem meticulously describes. The Wyandotte chief "is an Indian of some importance in his nation, well content to be friendly so long as he can find an interest in being so -- but still in fact well disposed, and friendly." Of Major Harvey, Stem writes that he is "a very agreeable & very intelligent man, a man of considerable note in this state & worthy to be so." Sub-agent Hewitt

was "clever enough and well satisfied of his individual importance -- was formerly a member of the legislature in Ohio." Others on board included "a number of merchants & traders, who have been at St. Louis laying in their goods." \$750.00

Charleston S. Carolina April 10th 1817
Thos. Aspinwall Esq.
Sir I embrace the first opportunity
of informing you of my arrival at Charleston
with all the Distressed Seamen you put on board
the Samoset — except four black and one
white man. who died on the passage
being very sick when we sailed from England
Every attention was paid them that could be by the
Doctor. Capt. Benningsham and my self. we had
Established on board excellent Order. and Discipline
we ran down the trades and had a very pleasant
passage of 47 days from the Downs. Every thing
very agreeable on board. Coming on the Coast we
found the weather very Blustering. and hailing to the
Northward. Endeavouring to get to Newyork. we
found the weather getting worse and several men
very sick we all thought it Advisable to put in
to the Nearest port of the U. States, which was this.
all the Men on board were mustered by the boaring
Officer. from whom I took a Receipt. I delivered
the Medicine Chest at the Custom House.

Item No. 110

A Run of Very Bad Luck for the "Distressed Negroes"

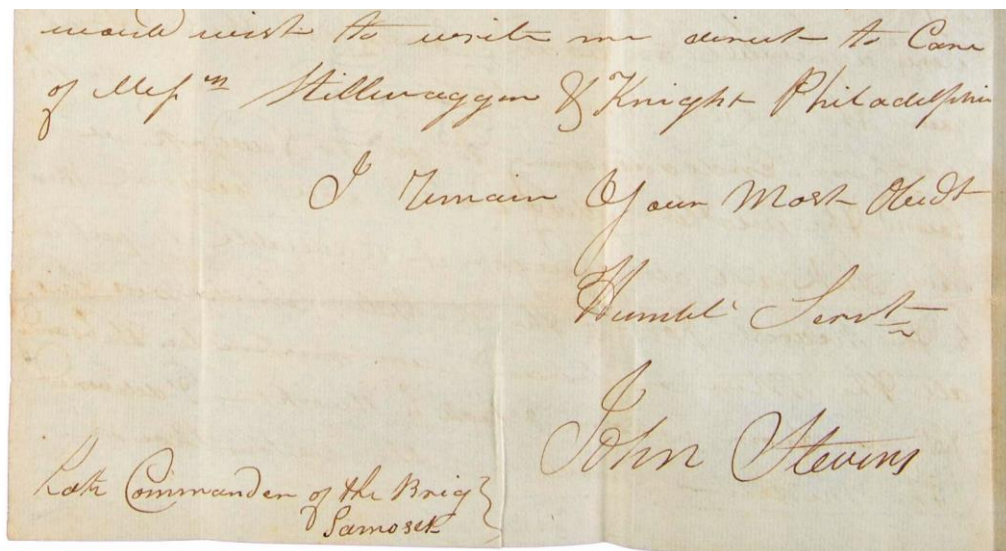
110. **Stevens, John:** AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED, FROM THE COMMANDER OF THE BRIG SAMOSET, TO COLONEL THOMAS ASPINWALL, AMERICAN CONSUL AT LONDON, CONCERNING THE FATE OF THE "DISTRESSED NEGROES," WHO HAD BEEN CAPTURED BY THE BRITISH DURING THE WAR OF 1812 AND, PURSUANT TO ASPINWALL'S ARRANGEMENTS, HAD BOARDED THE SAMOSET FOR RETURN TO THE UNITED STATES. Charleston, S. Carolina: April 10th 1817. 4pp bifolium, written in ink manuscript on recto and verso of first leaf, addressed on final page to "Colonel Thos. Aspinwall, American Consul, London." Red wax seal, postal cancel "7 JU 1817." Old folds, Very Good.

Stevens, Commander of the Brig Samoset, arrived at Charleston after a 47-day voyage from England. "Blustering" weather forced him to alter his intended destination [New York]; instead, the Samoset dropped anchor at the Port of Charleston. This was bad luck for the "Distressed Seamen" on board -- Negroes who had been captured by the British during the War of 1812. Consul Aspinwall had placed them on the Samoset for their return to America. Four of them had died at sea despite the ministrations of the onboard physician. The remainder

received the careful attention of the local authorities: a dozen had documents attesting to their freedom. But some 25, having expected to debark at New York, had not provided any 'protections or free papers' proving their legal status. They were thus "taken out of the Vessel by the Marshal and put in Prison, several have been claimed as Slaves, those that are not claimed very soon will be liberated."

Their fate became a cause celebre. Newspaper accounts brought accusations from British emancipation advocates that Consul Aspinwall had handed over the Negroes to "negro-drivers, dealers and proprietors of human flesh and blood." The sailors, most of them illiterate, after years of "hardship of fire, sword and famine" at sea, having expected to dock in New York, had not provided themselves with any "documents" to prove they were free. Detained on suspicion of being runaway slaves-- a few had already been claimed as such by alleged masters-- Charleston officials demanded that they supply the names of white northerners to whom they were "well known" and who could give "sufficient evidence" to prove their freedom.

Accounts of their plight, facing "bondage for life in the service of a strange master," made "a deep sentiment among the liberal population" of the North, though some defended Aspinwall, a Massachusetts Yankee, through whose "vigilant benevolence" the sailors had been clothed and fed in England and their passage home paid by US Treasury funds. A week after their imprisonment, the names of the sailors - and the respectable northerners they claimed could vouch for them - were printed in the Charleston papers in an ad headlined "To the Owners of Fugitive Slaves." All were in their 20s and 30s, some born in northern states, others in Virginia, though only one admitted to be a "runaway." What became of them is unknown - no further news was published about how many of the sailors were set free and how many sent into slavery. ["To The Editor of the Morning Chronicle", THE MORNING CHRONICLE, London, 31 May 1817, p.3; "To The Owners of Fugitive Slaves", THE CHARLESTON DAILY COURIER, Charleston, 20 Mar 1817, p.4.] \$1,500.00



Item No. 110

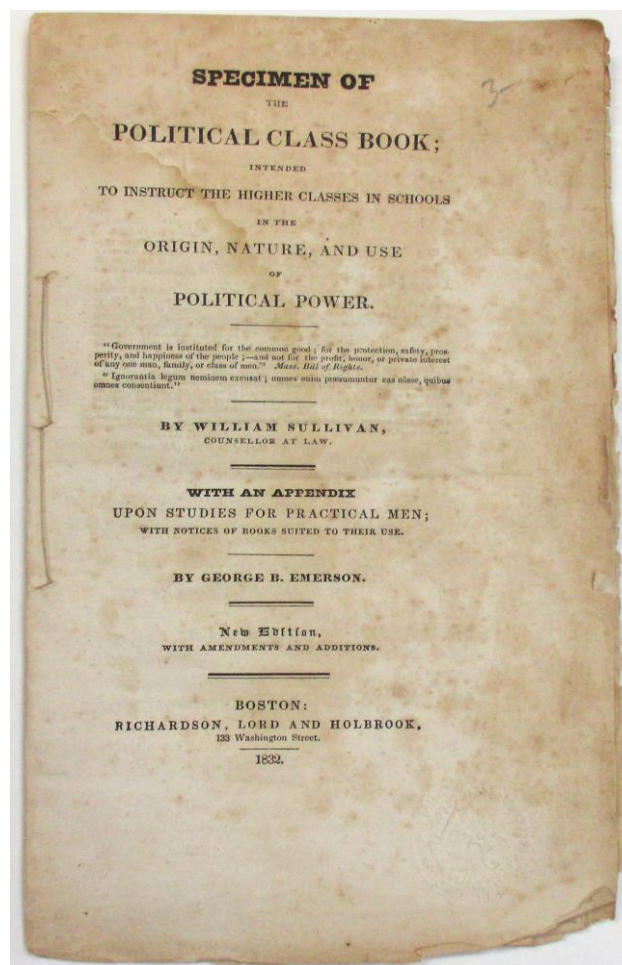
The Primacy of "The Political Community"

111. **Sullivan, William:** SPECIMEN OF THE POLITICAL CLASS BOOK; INTENDED TO INSTRUCT THE HIGHER CLASSES IN SCHOOLS IN THE ORIGIN, NATURE, AND USE OF POLITICAL POWER. BY WILLIAM SULLIVAN, COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

WITH AN APPENDIX UPON STUDIES FOR PRACTICAL MEN; WITH NOTICES OF BOOKS SUITED TO THEIR USE. BY GEORGE B. EMERSON. NEW EDITION, WITH AMENDMENTS AND ADDITIONS. Boston: Richardson, Lord and Holbrook, 1832. Stitched, untrimmed, partly uncut. Scattered light foxing. viii, [2 blanks], 93-116 pp, as issued. Very Good.

A book-length edition, entitled 'The Political Class Book...,' issued in 1831. Its purpose, and that of this 'Specimen', is to teach the fundamental republican lesson that "the political community" has, "not only the exclusive right to judge whether power, established for its benefit, is constitutionally exercised, but also the absolute right to amend, and even to abolish, an existing system, and substitute any other."

FIRST EDITION [thus]. AI 14985 [4]. Sabin 93558 note. OCLC 1040538124 [2- Harvard, AAS], 42275611 [2- NYPL, Chicago Hist. Mus.] as of May 2021, \$450.00



Item No. 111

Captain Cutts's Georgia Artillery Battery

112. **Sumter [Georgia] Flying Artillery:** "WE THE UNDERSIGNED DO HEREBY TENDER OUR SERVICES, SEPARATELY AND INDIVIDUALLY TO THE GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA AS THE SUMTER FLYING ARTILLERY TO SERVE DURING THE ENTIRE WAR WITH THE UNITED STATES, MAY 23, 1861. [Sumter County GA: 1861]. Manuscript document, 7-1/2" x 25." Neat ink manuscript listing, after the

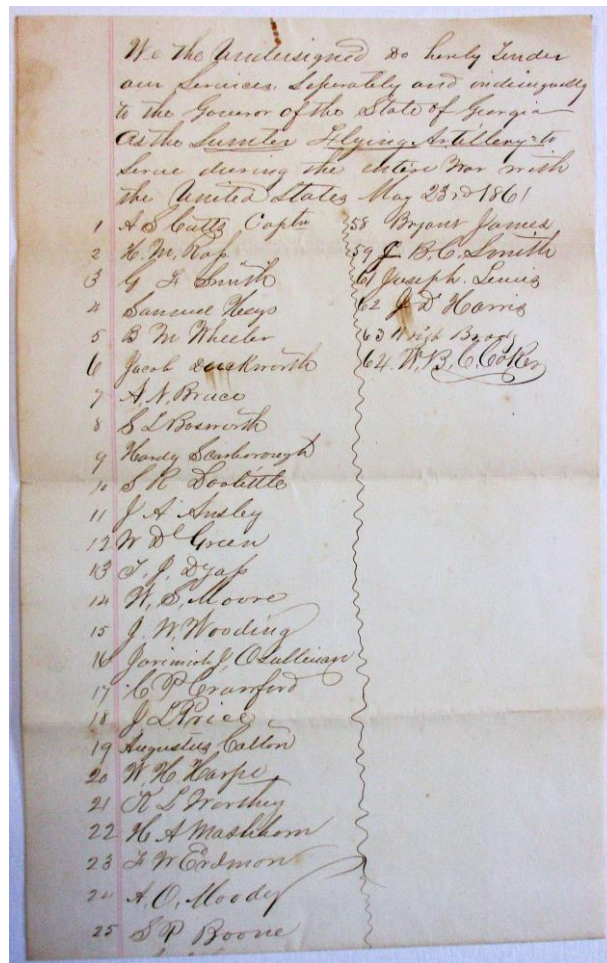
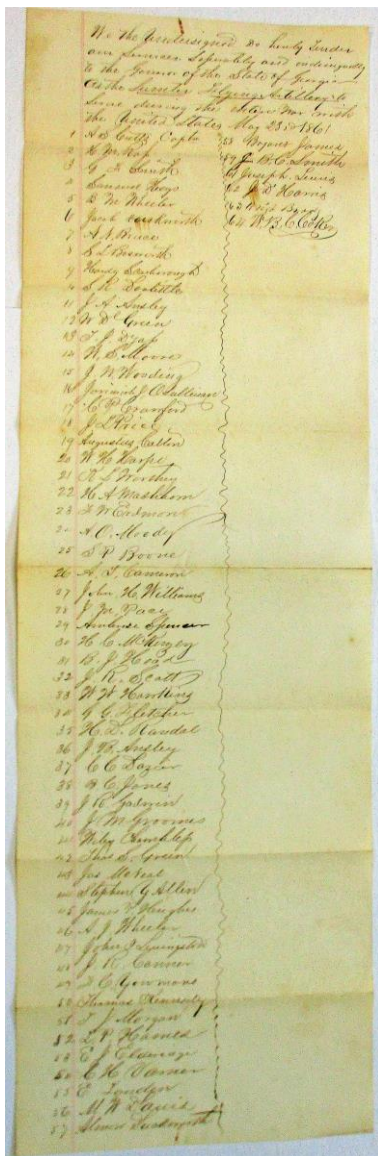
prefatory sentence quoted in our title, 57 names in the first column, and names 58-64 in the second column. Similar flourishes in the names suggest that at least many were written in an identical hand. The two columns are separated by a rule in manuscript. Old folds, Very Good.

A(llen) S(herrod) Cutts, listed as Captain, heads this list of 64 volunteers. Cutts raised this Battery of Artillery at the outbreak of the War. The Battery arrived in Virginia after the First Battle of Bull Run, and saw action at the Battle of Dranesville. In 1862 Cutts expanded the Battery to a Battalion, the 11th Georgia Artillery Battalion, as its commander.

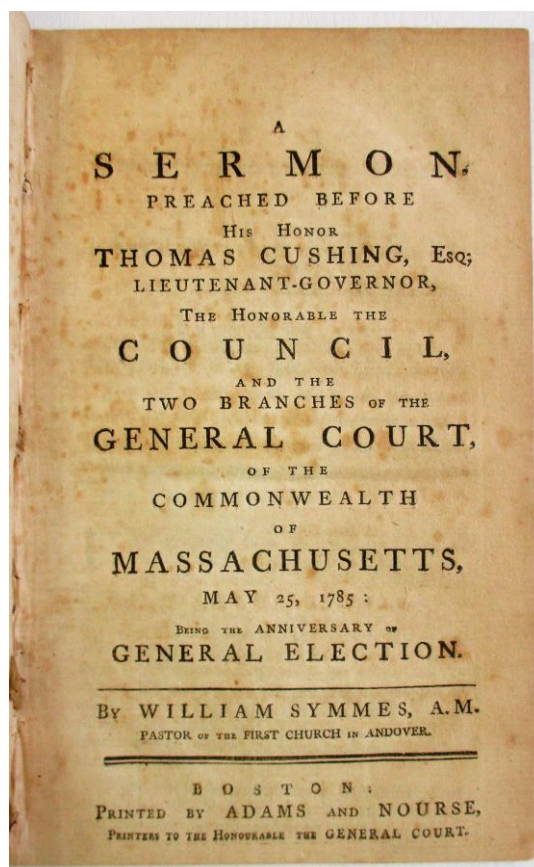
Cutts was promoted to Major, Lieutenant Colonel [both in 1862, and colonel (April 1864). The Battalion served in the Artillery Reserve of the Army of Northern Virginia under General Pendleton in the Seven Days Battles; and it fought at Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, and Gettysburg. After the War Cutts entered politics as a Democrat, was mayor of Americus-- the County Seat of Sumter County-- and a member of the Georgia General Assembly.

Speicher, THE SUMTER FLYING ARTILLERY [2009]. Wikipedia article on Cutts.

\$1,000.00



Item No. 112



Item No. 113

“No Absolute Power but that of the Laws”

113. **Symmes, William:** A SERMON, PREACHED BEFORE HIS HONOR THOMAS CUSHING, ESQ; LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR ... MAY 25, 1785: BEING THE ANNIVERSARY OF GENERAL ELECTION. Boston: Adams and Nourse, [1785]. Half title, 28pp. Disbound, else Very Good.

Symmes warns that "the very existence of free republican States depends upon the reign of justice...Nothing can atone for the want of it in the legislative, judicial, and executive departments... [I]n a good constitution of government there is no absolute power but that of the laws." Those laws should not be "needlessly multiplied," for they then "become a vexatious and intolerable burden."

The "long and arduous contest for freedom and independence" gives America the "singular" opportunity "to improve human nature, and produce the greatest degree of moral worth."

Evans 19269.

\$350.00

“Our Company Has Been Overrun by Lincolnites”

114. **[Tennessee Confederate Officer's Autograph Letter]:** AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED TO HIS FATHER, BY CONFEDERATE LIEUTENANT M.R. HAILEY, 154TH TENNESSEE VOLUNTEERS, EXPRESSING ANGER AND DISMAY THAT "OUR COMPANY HAS BEEN OVERRUN BY LINCOLNITES." Decatur [Tennessee]: March 16,

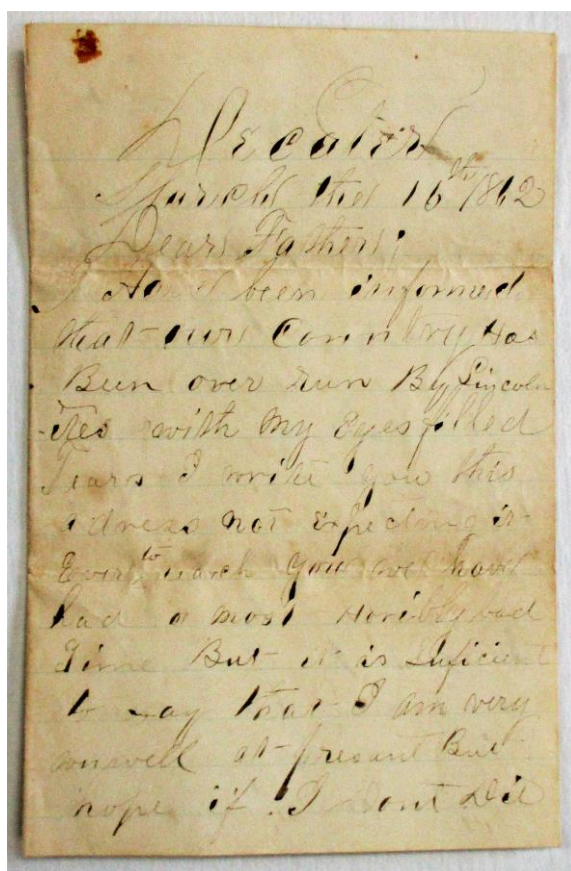
1862. 4pp bifolium, each page 3-3/4" x 5-3/4." Entirely in ink manuscript, faded but legible. Good.

M[adison] R. Hailey [1843-1862] was from McNairy County, where he joined Company I, 154th Tennessee Volunteers, in May 1861. He was the son of William Carrol Hailey [1822-1887], a farmer. Madison died on May 3, 1862, less than two months after writing this letter. The cause of death was perhaps from disease.

The 154th Tennessee, an old militia unit first organized in 1842, was reorganized as a CSA Tennessee regiment in early 1861, keeping its old numerical designation. Later in 1861, Hailey was elected 2nd Lieutenant. The 154th became part of the 55th Tennessee Infantry on February 14, 1862 at Columbus, Kentucky. This letter was written about one month after the 55th was formed. The 55th Tennessee Infantry surrendered at Island #10 a few weeks after this letter.

Hailey's Letter to "Dear Father," reads as follows:

"I have been informed that our company has been overrun by Lincolnites. With my eyes filled with tears, I write you this address not expecting it ever to reach you. We have had a most horribly bad time. But it is sufficient to say that I am very unwell at present but hope that I don't die. I will get well soon. It is impossible for me to tell my feelings in regard to the Nashville affair [Nashville fell to the Union in February]. I am sorry to say that Tennessee is gone by the board. But if they ever get me, they will have as good a piece of meat as ever they chewed. There is one important thing you must keep your gab to yourself. Not say a word. If you do, you are gone up, sure as there is a God. I want you all to do the best you can. And don't look for me till you see me dead or when every Lincolnite is killed between me and home. You must write to me soon. | Yours Resp, | Lieut. M. R. Hailey." \$650.00



Item No. 114

At a meeting of the citizens of the county of Fentress called together to select delegates to attend a state convention called to meet on the 20th of May & also to appoint delegates to meet & select candidates to represent the district in the next legislature

On motion L Bush Esq was chosen chairman and J D Hale Esq was appointed Secretary

Next L G. The Chairman appointed Capt R Sandy Deut L C Wright & H P Gould Esq to resolutions expressing the views of the meeting

On motion the secretary was added to the committee

On motion of Capt R Sandy Dr L D Hale & Chairman Baly were selected to attend the Nashville Convention

And R L Brier L C Wright & L Bush were appointed to confer with the following men selected from each civil district in the county & vote for such men as they shall advise & select for candidates at the called meeting in June

1st District - Geo Smith 2nd Co Mathew Wright
 3rd Co H P Gould 4th Co Sol Hoag 5th Co Isaac Crabtree
 6th Co R Sandy 7th Co Sabe Choat 8th Co Harrison Buffey
 9th Co Alf Harris 10th Co Kelly 11 Co Wright Esq 12th Co Simon Litch

The following resolutions were submitted to the meeting by the committee & unanimously adopted

1st Having unbounded faith in the ability & Patriotism of our present Governor Geo C Center we name him as our choice standard bearer in the next Subnational Campaign

We would also express our confidence in our present member of Congress (the Hon Geo Stokes) by declaring him to be the right man in the right place

Item No. 115

Tennessee Republicans Resist the Onrush of the Unreconstructed

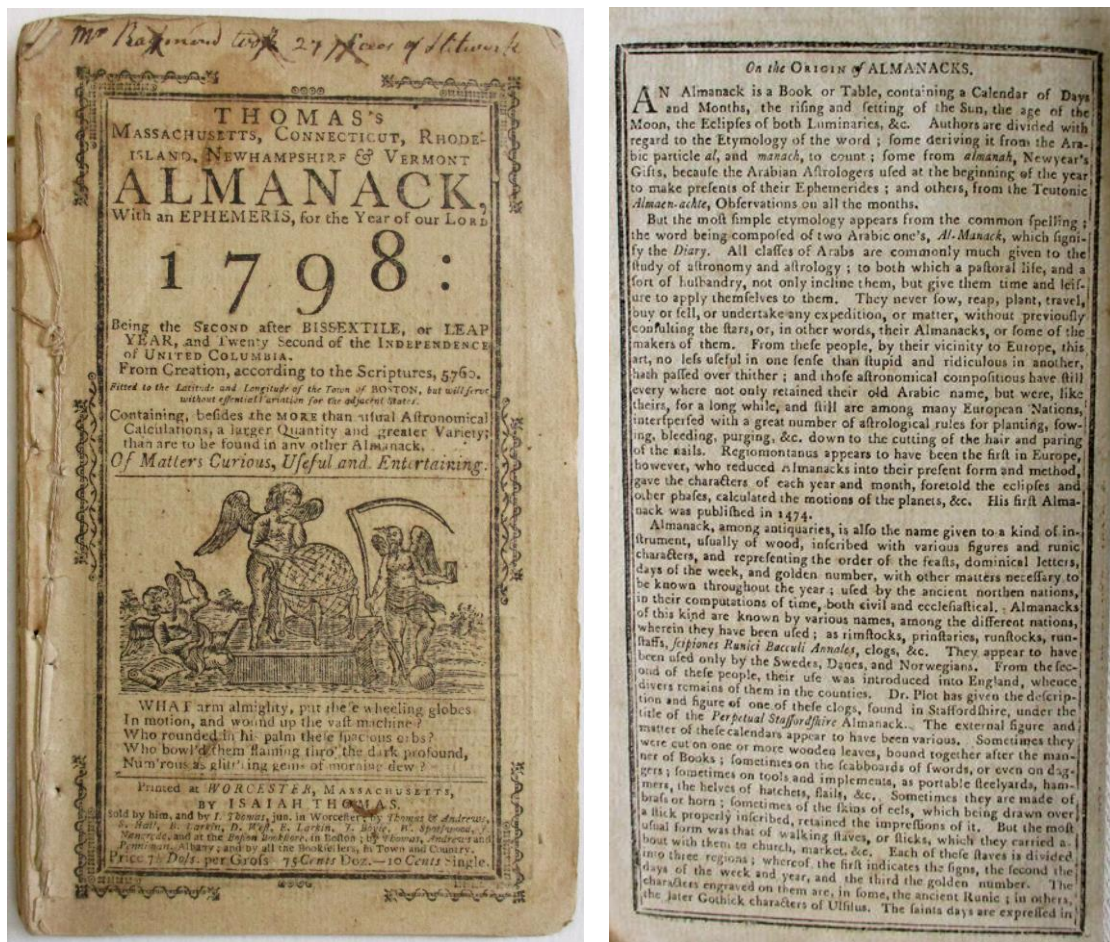
115. [Tennessee Radical Republicans]: AT A MEETING OF THE CITIZENS OF THE COUNTY OF FENTRESS CALLED TOGETHER TO SELECT DELEGATES TO ATTEND A STATE CONVENTION... Fentress County: [ca. 1870]. Single leaf, 7-1/2" x 12." Printed on recto only. Old horizontal folds, entirely in ink manuscript. Possibly incomplete. Except as noted, Very Good.

Fentress County citizens-- from north central Tennessee-- meet to choose delegates to an upcoming State Convention and to "select candidates to represent the district in the next legislature." Among the chosen was J.D. Hale, also the Secretary of the Meeting; these Minutes are likely in Hale's hand.

Jonathan D. Hale, a courageous Union man during the War, had been Chief of Scouts for the Army of the Cumberland. He had suffered greatly from attacks by Confederate guerrillas,

including particularly Champ Ferguson, who was later hanged by order of a post-War military commission. The sole Resolution recorded by these minutes was an expression of "unbounded faith" in Governor Senter [spelled here, 'Center'] and "our present member of Congress [the Hon. Wm. B. Stokes], the right man in the right place."

"On February 10, 1869, Tennessee Governor William G. 'Parson' Brownlow tendered his resignation as he prepared to take his seat in the United States Senate, to which his Radical allies in the General Assembly had elected him in the aftermath of the 1867 state election. On resigning, Brownlow expressed full confidence in Dewitt C. Senter, the man who would succeed him. Stunningly, six months later Brownlow's Radical party verged on collapse after its Conservative rivals captured control of the General Assembly in the August 1869 state election. The new legislature speedily repealed many of the enactments of the five years of 'Brownlowism'... Conservatives and exConfederates crushed the Radicals in the August 1870 judicial and November 1870 gubernatorial and legislative elections. With the election of Governor John Calvin Brown, a former Confederate general and Ku Klux Klan member, Tennessee's Reconstruction era ended" [Hardy, "Fare well to all Radicals": Redeeming Tennessee, 1869-1870, page vi] [online doctoral dissertations at U. TN]. \$450.00



Item No. 116

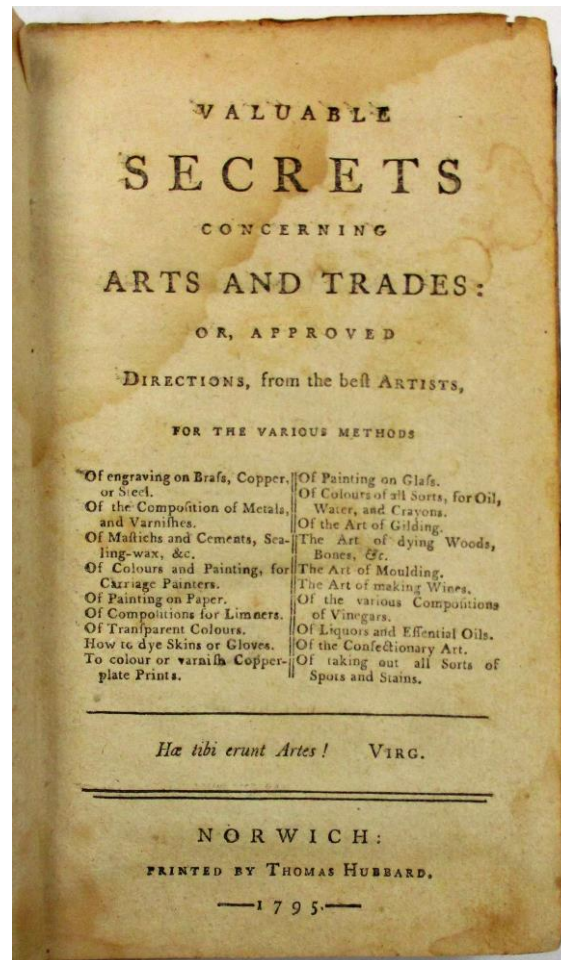
116. [Thomas, Isaiah]: THOMAS'S MASSACHUSETTS, CONNECTICUT, RHODE-ISLAND, NEWHAMPSHIRE & VERMONT ALMANACK, WITH AN EPHEMERIS, FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD 1798. Worcester: Isaiah Thomas, [1797]. 12mo. [48] pp. Stitched, cut of an angel on the title page, woodcuts corresponding to calendar months. Very Good, with contemporary interleaves in the form of a datebook or diary.

With a 'Lawyer and Justices' Calendar,' an article 'On the origin of almanacks,' a cure for dysentery, pithy remarks on temperance; roads to destinations [including Dartmouth College] from Boston, with list of innkeepers; a 'Calendar for young farmers and gardeners,' vacation schedules at New England colleges. This is the first edition. Subsequent editions were entitled 'Isaiah Thomas's Massachusetts...,' "to avoid confusion with Robert B. Thomas's The farmer's almanac" [NAIP].

The thirteen interleaved pages deal with health, visits, minor commercial transactions, and a variety of day-to-day matters.

FIRST EDITION. Evans 32919. Drake 3590. NAIP w029845.

\$350.00



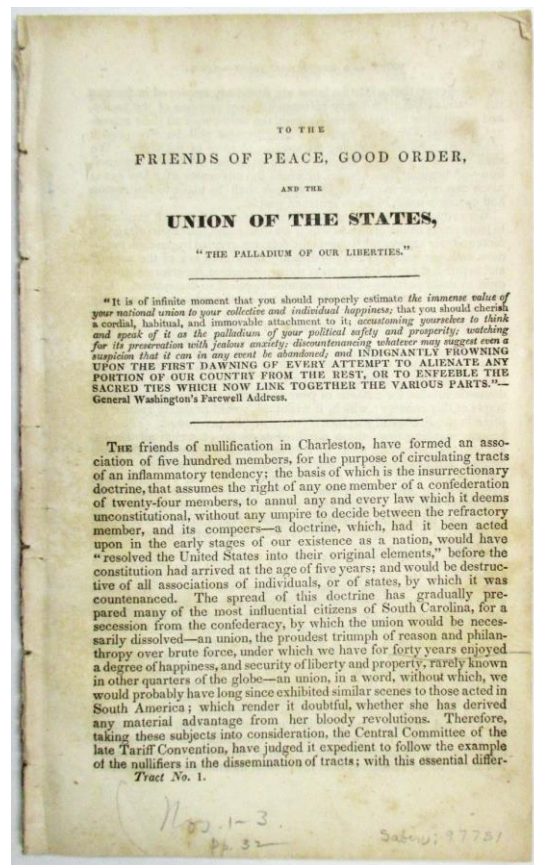
Item No. 117

117. [Trades]: VALUABLE SECRETS CONCERNING ARTS AND TRADES: OR, APPROVED DIRECTIONS, FROM THE BEST ARTISTS, FOR THE VARIOUS METHODS OF ENGRAVING ON BRASS, COPPER, OR STEEL. OF THE COMPOSITION OF METALS, AND VARNISHES. OF MASTICHS AND CEMENTS, SEALING-WAX, &C. OF COLOURS AND PAINTING, FOR CARRIAGE PAINTERS. OF PAINTING ON PAPER. OF COMPOSITIONS FROM LIMNERS. OF TRANSPARENT COLOURS. HOW TO DYE SKINS OR GLOVES. TO COLOUR OR VARNISH COPPER-PLATE PRINTS. OF PAINTING ON GLASS. OF COLOURS OF ALL SORTS, FOR OIL, WATER, AND CRAYONS. OF THE ART OF GILDING. THE ART OF DYING WOODS, BONES, &C. THE ART OF MOULDING. THE ART OF MAKING WINES. OF THE VARIOUS COMPOSITIONS OF VINEGARS. OF LIQUORS AND ESSENTIAL OILS. OF THE CONFECTIONARY ART. OF TAKING OUT ALL SORTS OF SPOTS AND

STAINS. Norwich [CT]: Thomas Hubbard, 1795. Contemporary calf [rubbed and chipped, but tightly bound]. 22, 240pp. Scattered light spotting, Good+.

The title says it all. This is the first American edition of a useful work on trade secrets, containing hundreds of articles on the array of arts and trades. It originally issued from London in 1775.

FIRST AMERICAN EDITION. Evans 29243. Lowenstein 10. Rink 155. Trumbull 1543.
\$750.00



Item No. 118

South Carolinians Oppose Nullification

118. **Union and Protection Tracts: TO THE FRIENDS OF PEACE, GOOD ORDER, AND THE UNION OF THE STATES, "THE PALLADIUM OF OUR LIBERTIES."** [Charleston? 1831? 1832?]. 32pp, caption title [as issued]. Light scattered foxing, disbound, else Very Good.

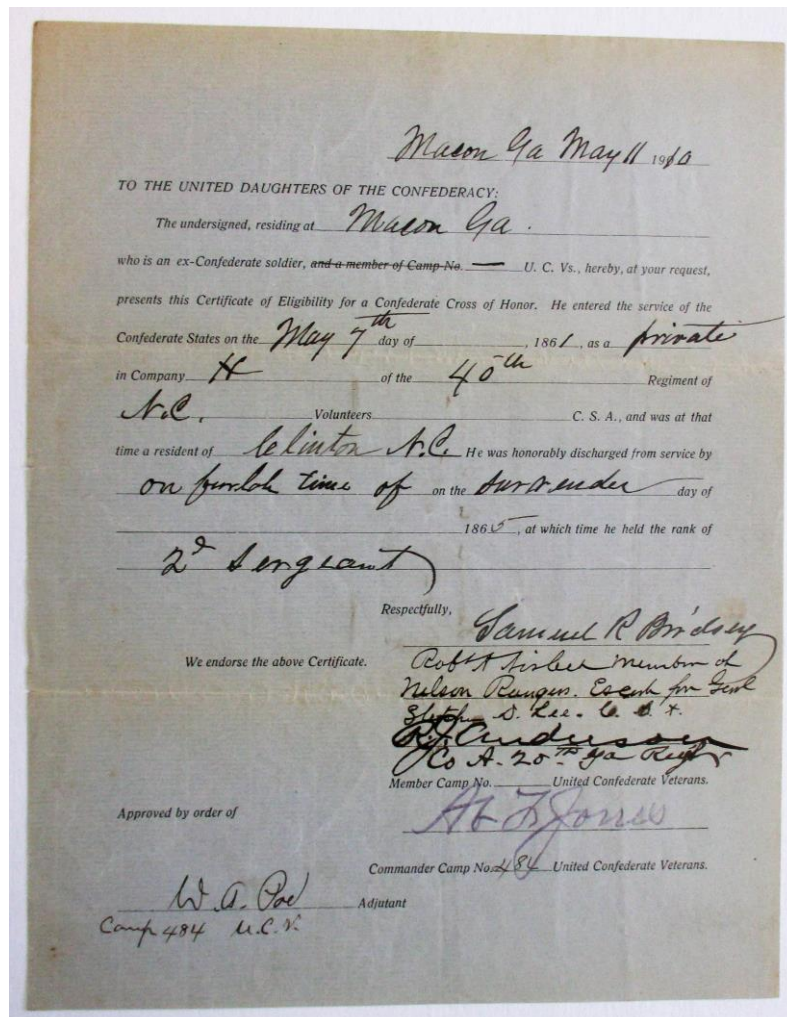
This scarce pamphlet contains three Union and Protection Tracts, continuously paginated: To the Friends of Peace, Good Order, and the Union of the States, 'The Palladium of our Liberties'; Extracts from the Report of Alexander Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury, Dec. 5, 1791; and Mr. Calhoun's Defence of the Tariff and Internal Improvement ... April, 1816.

Each attacks "friends of nullification in Charleston," who "have formed an association of five hundred members, for the purpose of circulating tracts of an inflammatory tendency; the basis of which is the insurrectionary doctrine, that assumes the right of any one member of a confederation of twenty-four members, to annul any and every law which it deems

unconstitutional, without any umpire to decide between the refractory member, and its compeers."

II Turnbull 249. AI 9476 [1- NN] [1831]. AI 12521 [1- NSchU] [1832]. Sabin 97751.

\$350.00



Item No. 119

The UDC Bestows the Confederate Cross of Honor

119. [United Daughters of the Confederacy]: "MACON GA MAY 11 1910. TO THE UNITED DAUGHTERS OF THE CONFEDERACY: THE UNDERSIGNED, RESIDING AT MACON GA WHO IS AN EX-CONFEDERATE SOLDIER U.C.VS., HEREBY, AT YOUR REQUEST, PRESENTS THIS CERTIFICATE OF ELIGIBILITY FOR A CONFEDERATE CROSS OF HONOR. HE ENTERED THE SERVICE OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES ON THE MAY 7TH 1861 AS A PRIVATE IN COMPANY H OF THE 40TH REGIMENT OF N.C. VOLUNTEERS C.S.A., AND WAS AT THAT TIME A RESIDENT OF CLINTON N.C. HE WAS HONORABLY DISCHARGED FROM SERVICE ON FURLOH TIME OF SURRENDER 1865, AT WHICH TIME HE HELD THE RANK OF 2D SERGEANT.

"RESPECTFULLY, SAMUEL R. BIRDSEY

"WE ENDORSE THE ABOVE CERTIFICATE. | ROBT A. NISBET MEMBER OF NELSON RANGERS. --- FOR GENL STEPHEN D. LEE | R.J. ANDERSON | CO A. 20TH GA REGT

"APPROVED BY ORDER OF A.T. JONES COMMANDER CAMP NO. 486 UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS. | W.A. POE ADJUTANT" [np]: May 11, 1910. Printed broadsheet on pale blue paper, completed in manuscript and docketed on verso. Very Good.

Samuel R. Birdsey [born c.1835] was a North Carolina merchant. Robert Alexander Nisbet [1848-1919] of Macon, Georgia, enlisted with Georgia's Nelson Rangers at the age of 15 and performed courier duties for Gen. Stephen A. Lee. After the war, he became an attorney, a representative in the Georgia State Legislature, and clerk of the Bibb County Superior Court.

R.J. Anderson [born c.1844] of Macon, enlisted in 1861 as 1st Sergeant Company A, 20th Georgia Infantry. He fought at Manassas and Seven Pines, lost his right arm at Gettysburg, and was paroled out as Captain at Appomattox Court House on April 9, 1865.

The Confederate Cross of Honor was originally known as the Southern Cross of Honor. "The Southern Cross of Honor award, which later became known as the Cross of Military Service, originated on October 13, 1862, as an act of the Confederate Congress to recognize the courage, valor and good conduct of officers, non-commissioned officers and privates of the Confederate Army. Due to wartime shortages, however, the medals were unable to be made. The recipients' names were then recorded in an Honor Roll for future reference." The cross was later designed and issued by the United Daughters of the Confederacy beginning in July, 1898. [Administrative History, "United Daughters of the Confederacy, Southern Cross of Honor Records, 1905-1941", website of James Madison University Libraries, Collection No. SC 0097.] \$350.00

120. **[United Daughters of the Confederacy]:** "TO THE UNITED DAUGHTERS OF THE CONFEDERACY: THE UNDERSIGNED, RESIDING AT HARRODSBURG KY WHO IS AN EX-CONFEDERATE SOLDIER BUT NOT A MEMBER OF ANY CAMP, HEREBY MAKES APPLICATION FOR A CONFEDERATE CROSS OF HONOR. APPLICANT ENTERED THE SERVICE OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES ON THE 10TH DAY OF JULY 1861, AS A PRIVATE IN COMPANY K OF THE 2ND KY REGIMENT OF KENTUCKY VOLUNTEERS, C.S.A., AND WAS AT THAT TIME A RESIDENT OF KENTUCKY. YOUR APPLICANT WAS HONORABLY DISCHARGED FROM SAID SERVICE BY PAROLE ON THE 6TH DAY OF MAY 1865 AT WHICH TIME HE HELD THE RANK OF PRIVATE.

"RESPECTFULLY, JAS. H. BIRCH, APPLICANT.

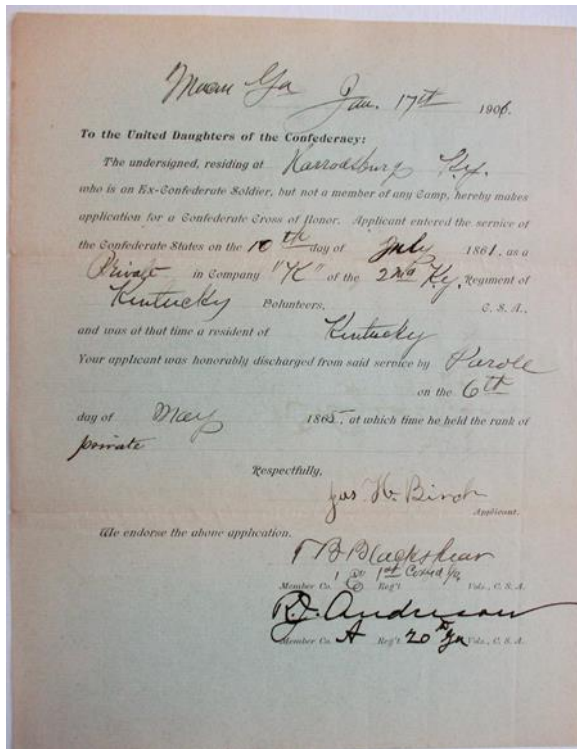
"WE ENDORSE THE ABOVE APPLICATION. | T.B. BLACKSHEAR | 1ST CONFED GA. | R.J. ANDERSON MEMBER CO. A REGT 20TH GA VOLS., C.S.A." Macon, GA: January 17, 1901. Printed broadsheet on pale blue paper, completed in manuscript and docketed on verso. Very Good.

James H. Birch [born c.1834] was born in Maryland and was working as a watchmaker and jeweler in Harrodsburg, Kentucky, by the start of the war. He enlisted with the Second Regiment Kentucky Mounted Infantry; was hospitalized twice in 1863, at Tullahoma and Marietta; and was transferred to Company A, 2nd Maryland Infantry on March 12, 1864. He continued his profession in Macon after the war ended.

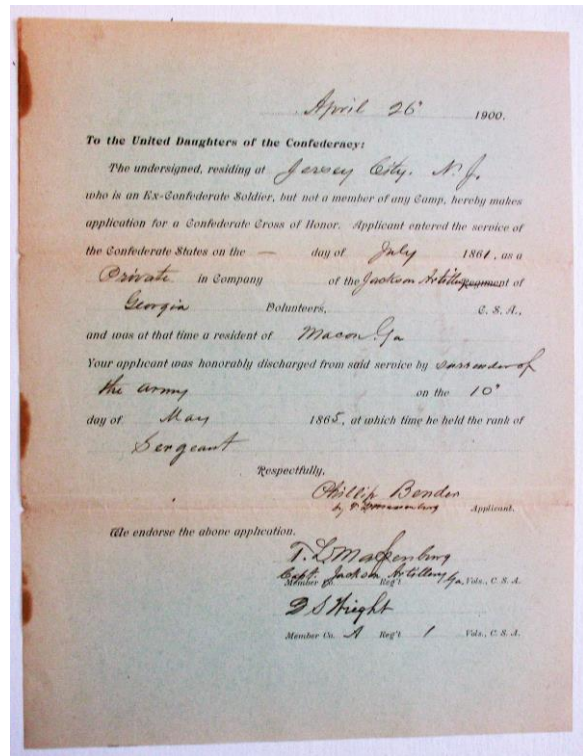
R.J. Anderson [born c.1844] of Macon, enlisted in 1861 as 1st Sergeant, Company A, 20th Georgia Infantry. He fought at Manassas and Seven Pines, lost his right arm at Gettysburg, and was paroled out as Captain at Appomattox Court House on April 9, 1865.

Thomas B. Blackshear [1846-1911] enlisted with Company B, 5th Regiment Georgia Reserves as a private, and later served with the Company E of the 1st Georgia Infantry Regiment. He was in the Macon Hospital during the summer of 1864; was shot in the leg in

March, 1865; and recovered enough to return to duty. After the war, he worked as a photographer in Macon. \$350.00



Item No. 120



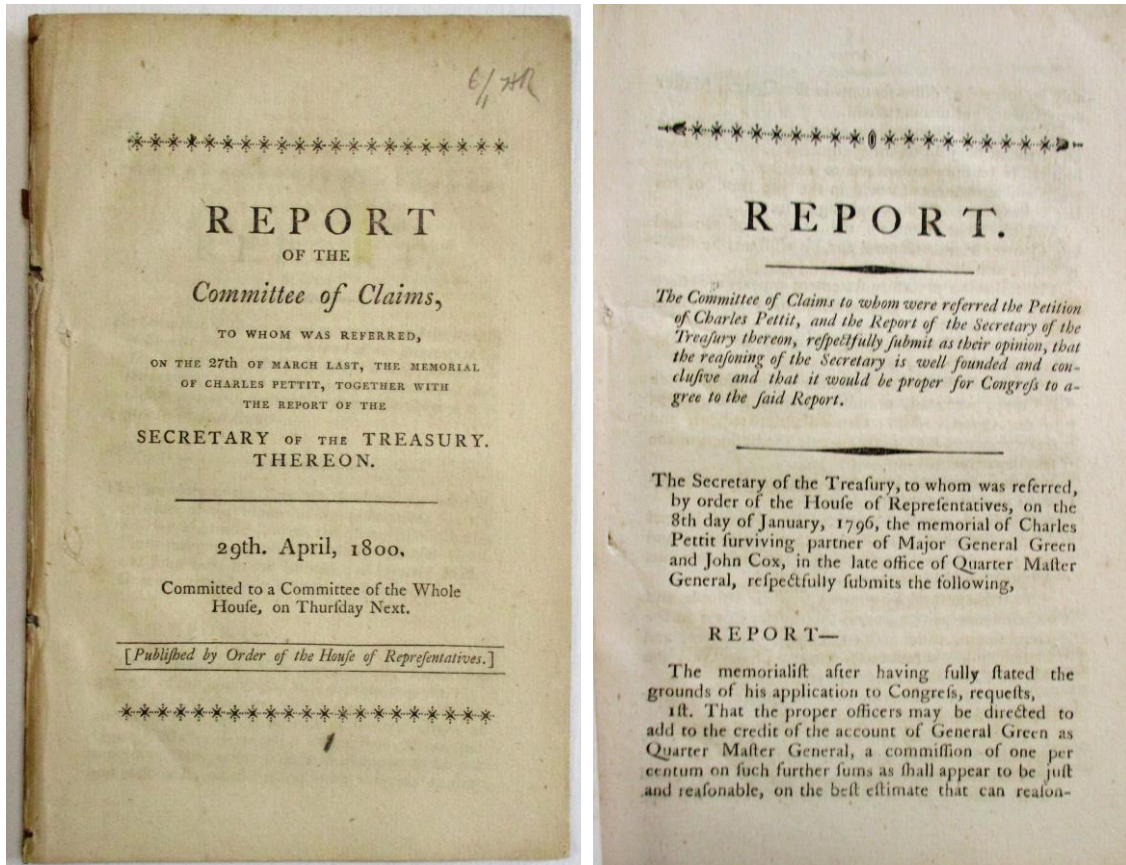
Item No. 121

121. [United Daughters of the Confederacy]: "TO THE UNITED DAUGHTERS OF THE CONFEDERACY: THE UNDERSIGNED, RESIDING AT JERSEY CITY, N.J. WHO IS AN EX-CONFEDERATE SOLDIER, BUT NOT A MEMBER OF ANY CAMP, HEREBY MAKES APPLICATION FOR A CONFEDERATE CROSS OF HONOR. APPLICANT ENTERED THE SERVICE OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES ON THE -- DAY OF JULY 1861, AS A PRIVATE IN COMPANY -- OF THE JACKSON ARTILLERY OF GEORGIA VOLUNTEERS, C.S.A., AND WAS AT THAT TIME A RESIDENT OF MACON, GA. YOUR APPLICANT WAS HONORABLY DISCHARGED FROM SAID SERVICE BY SURRENDER OF THE ARMY ON THE 10TH DAY OF MAY 1865, AT WHICH TIME HE HELD THE RANK OF PRIVATE.

"RESPECTFULLY, PHILLIP BENDER..." [np]: April 26, 1900. Printed broadsheet on pale blue paper, completed in manuscript and docketed on verso. Very Good. The application is endorsed by T.L. Massenburg, Captain of Jackson Artillery, Georgia; and D.S. Wright, also a former Confederate.

Phillip Bender [born c.1839], a German immigrant, lived in Macon as a tailor by the 1860 United States Federal Census. Thomas Lowry Massenburg [1836-1908] was a Lieutenant in Massenburg's Battery, Georgia Light Artillery; his brother Dr. R.C. Massenburg was also a member of this unit. Massenburg reached the rank of Captain and is listed on the Prisoner of War "parole of honor" statement he signed on May 10, 1865, after his Department's surrender under the command of General Richard Taylor. He worked as a druggist with the family firm of Massenburg & Son and later as the City Clerk of Macon, Georgia, for many years.

\$350.00



Item No. 122

122. **United States:** REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF CLAIMS, TO WHOM WAS REFERRED, ON THE 27TH OF MARCH LAST, THE MEMORIAL OF CHARLES PETTIT, TOGETHER WITH THE REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, THEREON. 29TH. APRIL, 1800. [Philadelphia: 1800]. 34pp. Disbound, light wear, Very Good.

Pettit was Assistant Quartermaster General of the Continental Army under Gen. Nathanael Greene. The Committee rejects Pettit's claim for compensation based on a commission. "To give a commission upon public monies is doubtless a temptation to the officer to speculate, and should in general be avoided."

The Report prints detailed information on the Quartermaster General's Office in the Southern Department during the Revolutionary War.

Evans 38844.

\$275.00

A Convention of Founding Fathers

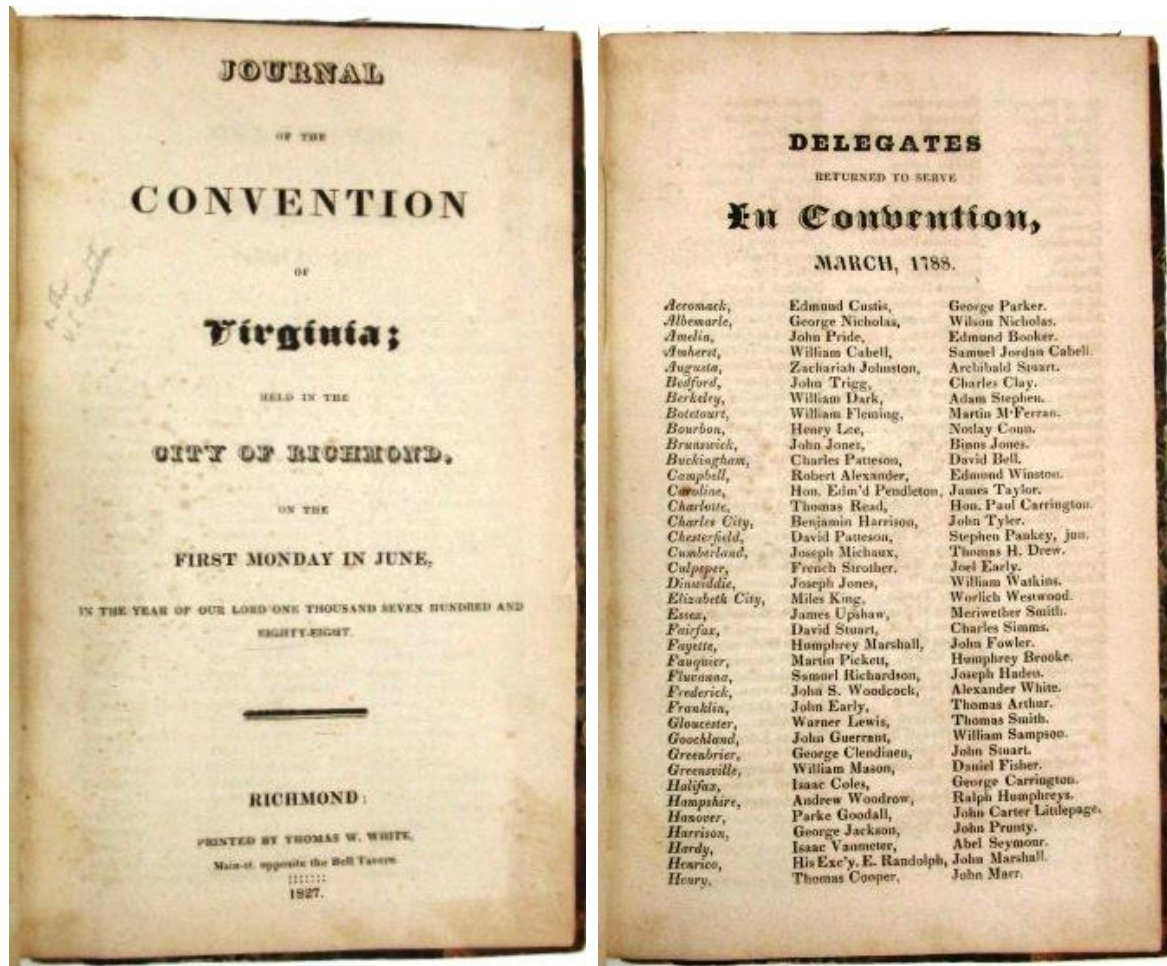
123. **[Virginia]:** JOURNAL OF THE CONVENTION OF VIRGINIA; HELD IN THE CITY OF RICHMOND, ON THE FIRST MONDAY IN JUNE, IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD ONE THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-EIGHT. Richmond: Thomas W. White, 1827. 39pp, bound in contemporary marbled boards and half calf [worn, hinges starting]. Else Very Good.

This is the first printing of the Journal of the Convention to ratify the proposed U.S. Constitution, after the exceedingly rare 1788 edition of 200 copies.

The Convention was called "for the purpose of a full and free investigation, discussion and decision upon the plan of Federal Government for the United States, recommended by the late Federal Convention, held in Philadelphia." The Journal lists delegates, the daily proceedings, the resolutions and votes; and prints the Constitution as ratified, with proposed Amendments consisting of a Declaration of Rights.

Sabin 100030n. AI 31619 [4]. Cohen 2951. Not in Harv. Law Cat., Marvin, Marke.

\$750.00



Item No. 123

Adultery! Suicide! Murder!

124. Voorhees, D[aniel] W.: SPEECH OF D.W. VOORHEES, DELIVERED AT GREENEVILLE, TENNESSEE, JUNE 23, 1885, IN DEFENSE OF CAPT. EDWARD T. JOHNSON, INDICTED FOR THE MURDER OF MAJOR EDWIN HENRY. Washington: Judd & Detweiler, 1885. Original printed wrappers with wrapper title [as issued], stitched. 74pp, a clean text. Several extremity chips to blank margins of wrappers, else Very Good.

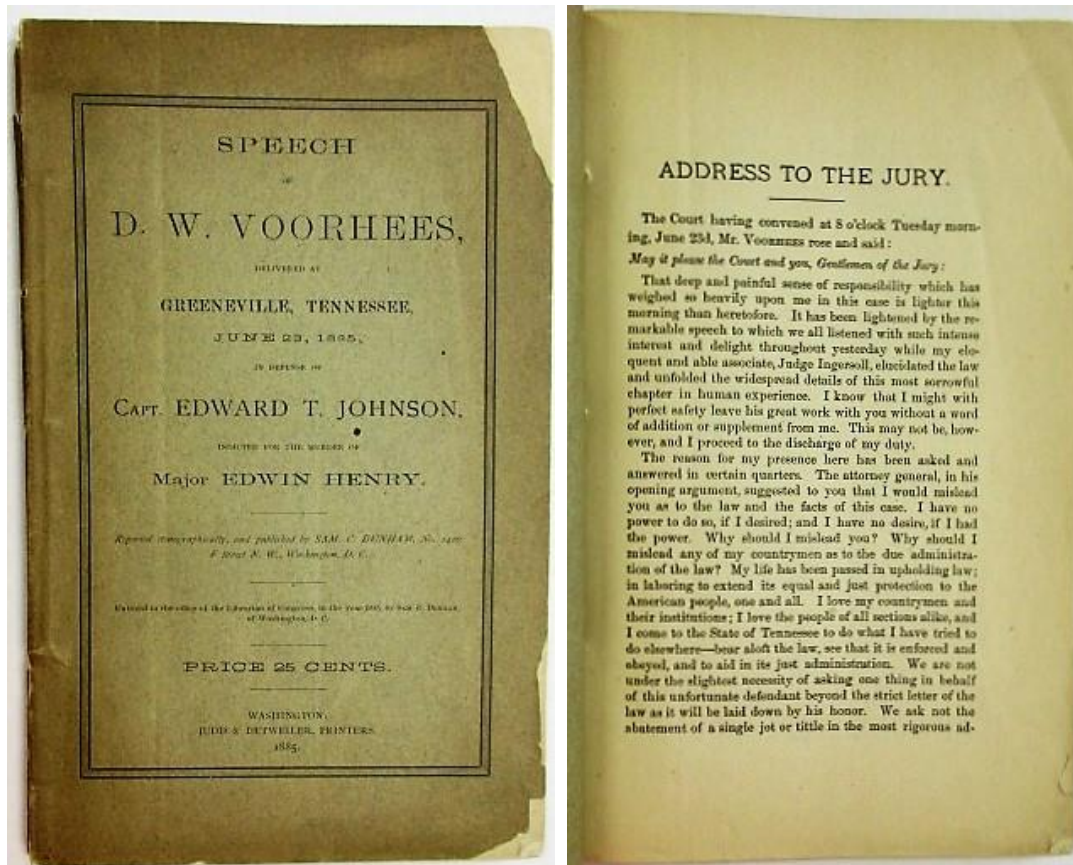
Voorhees was U.S. Senator from Indiana at the time of this trial. He had been a Copperhead during the War. A talented lawyer, he had defended one of John Brown's accomplices in the Harper's Ferry trials.

In this case the deceased, Edward Henry, "had an affair with Mrs. Johnson. When her husband became aware of it, she committed suicide. Johnson then killed Henry with a shotgun"

[McDade, who cites this pamphlet as the sole source for the trial]. After he killed Henry, Johnson gave himself up. Voorhees lauds Johnson's sterling character, to which many solid citizens of Johnson's and Voorhees's native Indiana attested. "While this most unhappy defendant stood faithfully at his post of duty, Henry incessantly haunted his wife's presence and preyed upon her weakness."

McDade 518.

\$600.00



Item No. 124

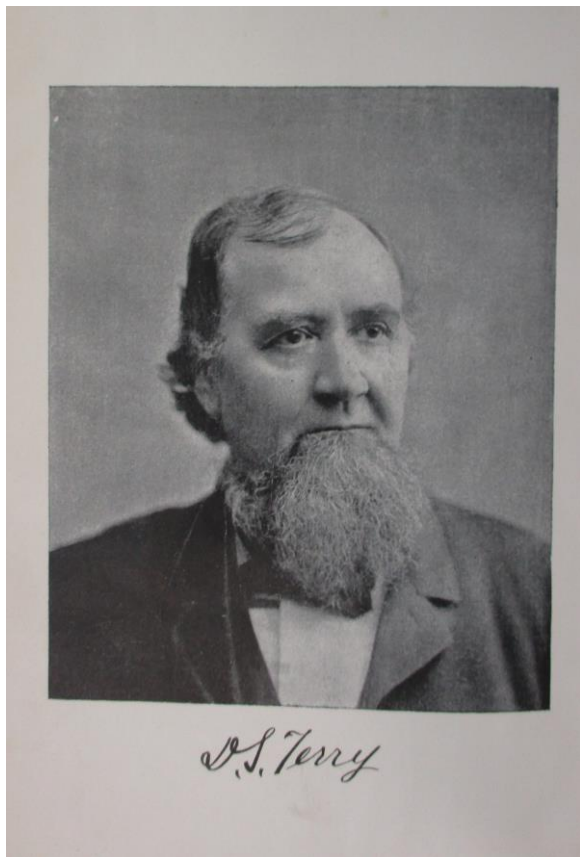
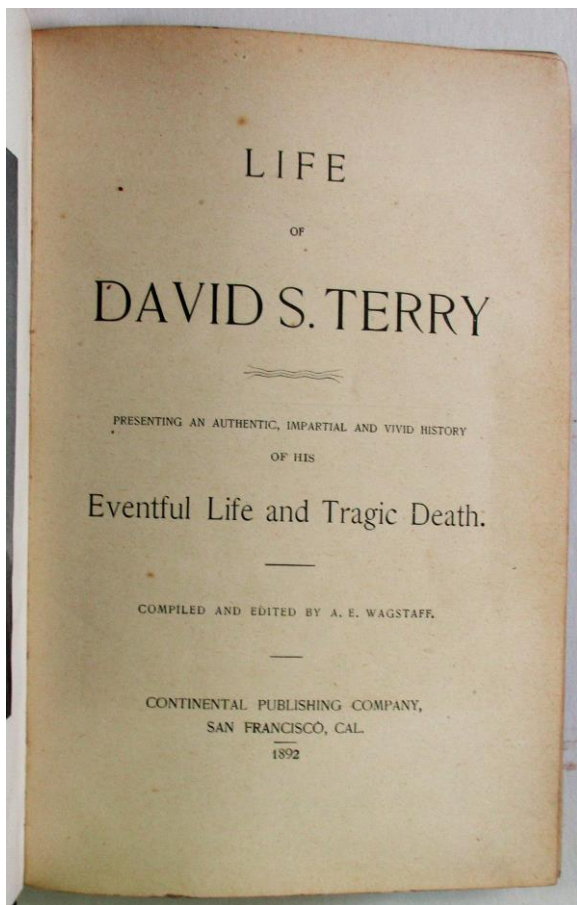
"A Violently Eccentric Californian"

125. **Wagstaff, A.E.:** LIFE OF DAVID S. TERRY. PRESENTING AN AUTHENTIC, IMPARTIAL AND VIVID HISTORY OF HIS EVENTFUL LIFE AND TRAGIC DEATH. COMPILED AND EDITED BY A.E. WAGSTAFF. San Francisco, Cal.: Continental Publishing Company, 1892. Original black half morocco and pebbled brown cloth, with gilt spine title and decoration, gilt rules [lightly rubbed]. Marbled fore-edges. Portrait frontis of Terry, xvi, [15]-526 pp. Five full-page Plates including frontis. Clean text, Near Fine.

"Best biography of a violently eccentric Californian" [Howes]. Included is the printed endorsement of the book by Terry's son.

Terry was one of the most interesting-- and belligerent-- men of early California. After arriving in Stockton as a young lawyer in 1849, he commenced a meteoric rise in politics as a Know-Nothing, and won a race for Associate Justice of the California Supreme Court in a stunning 1855 upset. He then became a pro-slavery Democrat and killed anti-slavery U.S. Senator David Broderick of California in a duel.

Terry married Sarah Althea Hill Sharon, who was then enmeshed in "one of America's noted trials and certainly the most noted in California annals in which the array of counsel was formidable. Sarah Althea Hill, a designing woman had married William Sharon, a got- rich- quick mining potentate, ostensibly for his money. At any rate Sharon claimed fraud in his suit for divorce. David S. Terry represented Mrs. Sharon as counsel. He later married his client. Judge Field had presided at the trial" [46 Decker 41, 42]. After several years of litigation Field, with the two other judges on the bench concurring, declared Sarah's marriage to Sharon a fraud, enraging Terry and his bride. In August 1889 Terry, seeking revenge, attacked Field at breakfast. U.S. Marshal Neagle, assigned to protect Field, killed Terry.
Howes W14 'aa.' Graff 4509. Cowan 666. \$275.00



Item No. 125

**Essays Influential in "The Adoption of the Constitution," and a
"Short History of the Bank of North America"**

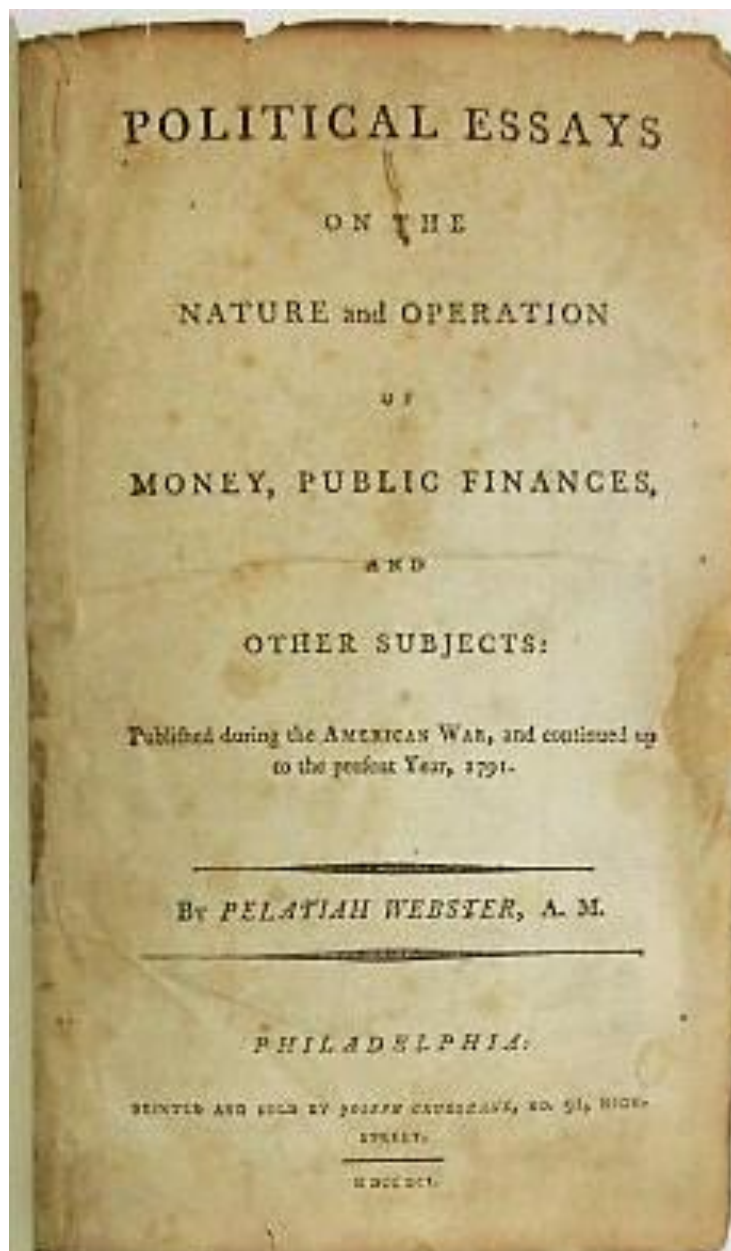
126. **Webster, Pelatiah:** POLITICAL ESSAYS ON THE NATURE AND OPERATION OF MONEY, PUBLIC FINANCES, AND OTHER SUBJECTS: PUBLISHED DURING THE AMERICAN WAR, AND CONTINUED UP TO THE PRESENT YEAR, 1791. Philadelphia: Joseph Crukshank, 1791. Recent morocco, blind rules to boards, raised bands and lettering piece to spine, marbled endpapers. Some toning, light foxing and spotting, mild wear. Some blank edgewear to title page. Archivaly repaired closed tear at pp. 91-92 [no loss]. viii, 504pp. Else Very Good.

"Collected works of an influential political economist of the period who was often consulted by members of Congress on finance and taxation" [Howes]. The book "presents the reasoning which governed the states in their fluctuating finance from 1776 to the adoption of the Constitution. The author is a very severe critic of the issue of paper money, although he admits that some of the disastrous consequences which he anticipated were not realized. He covers the topics of taxation and paper money," with discussion of "the nature of the political union of the thirteen states, the establishment of the national capital in which the author favors Philadelphia."

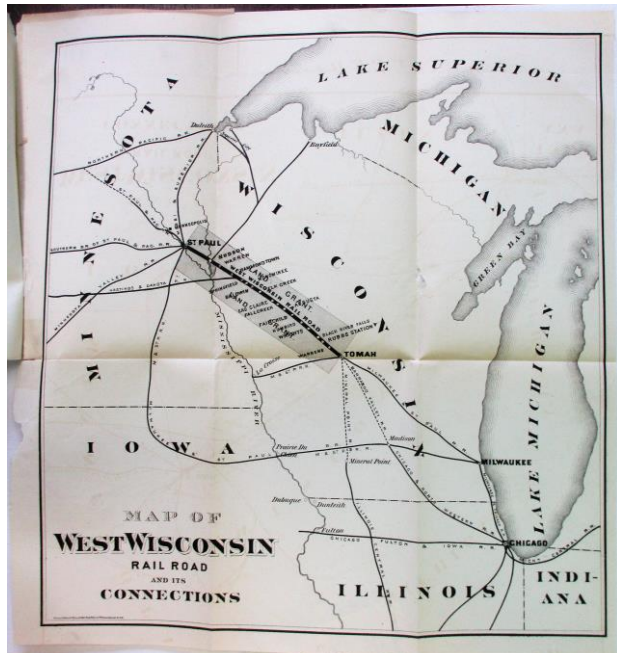
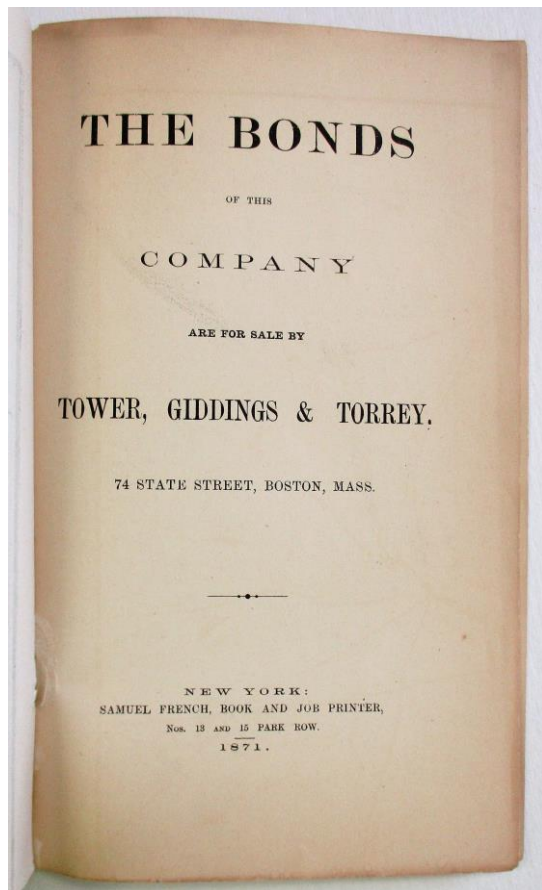
Webster argues "in favor of the adoption of the constitution," and he gives "a short history of the Bank of North America. The last essay treats of the extent and value of the western unlocated lands. In the appendix are given four scales of appreciation of Continental money by months..." [Larned].

FIRST EDITION. Howes W211. Evans 23972. Larned 2904. Kress 2235. ESTC W28926.

\$4,500.00



Item No. 126



Item No. 127

Rare Record of a Wisconsin Railway

127. **West Wisconsin Railway:** THE BONDS OF THIS COMPANY ARE FOR SALE BY WHITE, MORRIS & CO. 29 WALL STREET, NEW YORK. New York: Samuel French, 1871. Original green printed wrappers [wrapper title: 'The First Mortgage Land Grant Sinking Fund Seven Per Cent Gold Bonds, Principal and Interest Payable in Gold, Free of Government Tax. Of the West Wisconsin Railway']. Stitched. 14, [2 blanks] pp. Folding 'Map of Wisconsin Rail Road and Its Connections,' @14" x 16". Tear at bound edge of folding map repaired with short piece of scotch tape. Very Good.

The Map, by Henry Seibert of New York, prominently shows the West Wisconsin line from St. Paul MN to Tomah WI; tracks other railroads in Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Iowa; and depicts Lakes Michigan and Superior, and Green Bay. The Road is described, and the investment recommended. A rare item, OCLC locating only the copy at the University of Missouri.

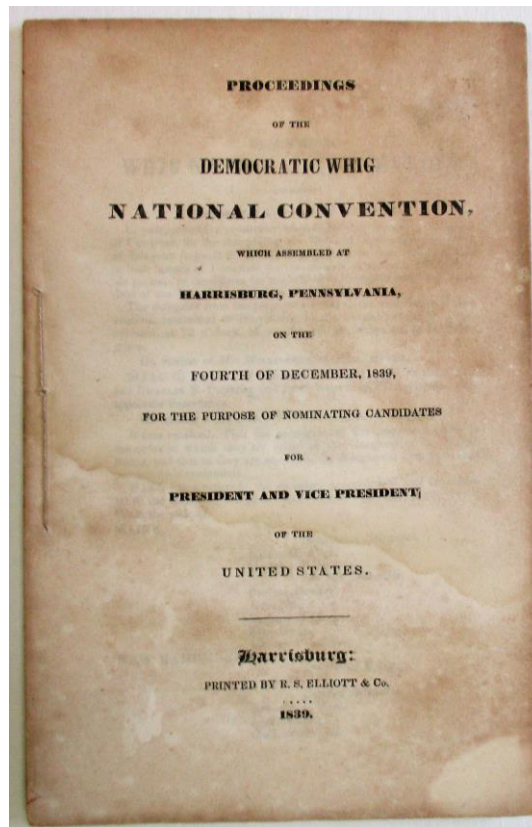
FIRST EDITION. OCLC 41200220 [1] as of June 2021. Not in Eberstadt, Decker, Sabin, Soliday, Graff, Modelski. \$450.00

Whigs Nominate Harrison

128. **Whig Party:** PROCEEDINGS OF THE DEMOCRATIC WHIG NATIONAL CONVENTION, WHICH ASSEMBLED AT HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA, ON THE FOURTH OF DECEMBER, 1839, FOR THE PURPOSE OF NOMINATING CANDIDATES FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES. Harrisburg: R.S. Elliott, 1839. Stitched, 42, [2 blank] pp. Light wear, else Very Good.

This pamphlet records the first national convention for the first successful Whig presidential campaign. The delegates attack President Martin Van Buren, Democratic successor to Andrew Jackson, for having "devoted his whole life to an exaggerated egotism, in ministering to which he has been unscrupulous as to means." The Proceedings are printed chronologically, including the balloting for President, in which William Henry Harrison emerged as the winner, trailed by Henry Clay and Winfield Scott; and for Vice President, with John Tyler chosen unanimously.

A letter from Henry Clay is printed, coyly suggesting that he would respond to a draft but assuring support to whomever the Convention nominated. The speech of Judge Burnet of Ohio appears at pages 34-42, "giving a brief history of the life of Gen. William Henry Harrison." FIRST EDITION. AI 59201 [5]. Miles 76. \$275.00



Item No. 128

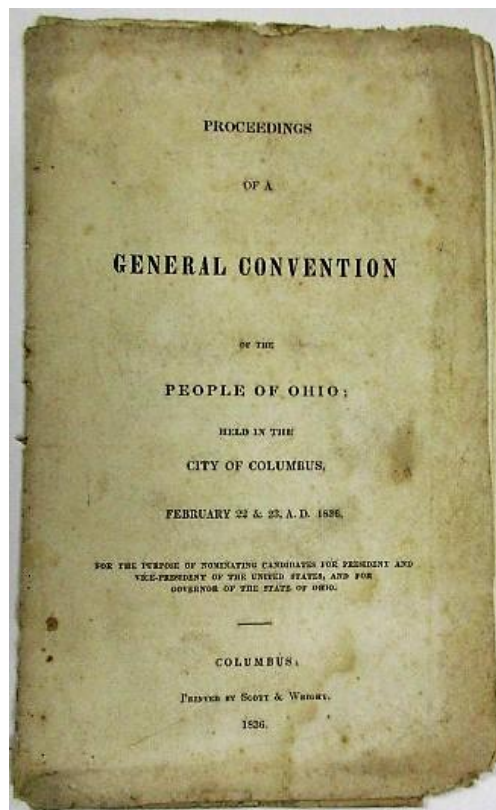
For Harrison in 1836

129. **Whig Party in Ohio:** PROCEEDINGS OF A GENERAL CONVENTION OF THE PEOPLE OF OHIO; HELD IN THE CITY OF COLUMBUS, FEBRUARY 22 & 23, A. D. 1836. FOR THE PURPOSE OF NOMINATING CANDIDATES FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, AND FOR GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF OHIO. Columbus: Scott & Wright. 1836. 15, [1 blank] pp. Folded. Scattered foxing and light wear, Good+.

Ohio Whigs participating in the Convention are listed by County, and their proceedings recorded. Favorite Son William Henry Harrison was nominated for the Presidency by

acclamation. Electors and Corresponding Committees were chosen. Harrison lost the Presidency this time, but won it in 1840.

FIRST EDITION. Morgan Collection 3145 [6]. AI 42443 [4]. Not in Thomson. \$350.00



Item No. 129

General Winder Looks for a New Prison

130. **Winder, Brigadier General John H.:** AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED, FROM CAMP SUMTER, ANDERSON, GEORGIA, TO GENERAL BRAXTON BRAGG, MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA, 21 JULY 1864, SEEKING BRAGG'S COUNSEL "AS TO A LOCATION FOR A NEW PRISON."

"GENERAL, | I HAVE BEEN DIRECTED BY THE SECRETARY OF WAR TO CONFER WITH YOU AS TO A LOCATION FOR A NEW PRISON. IT IS IMPOSSIBLE FOR ME TO LEAVE THE POST AT PRESENT. I SEND CAPT. VOWLES AND WITH HIM THE TELEGRAM OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR AND ONE FROM GENL. COOPER. THERE IS A SERIOUS OBJECTION TO CAHABA, THAT IS THE GREAT SCARCITY OF SUITABLE TIMBER. TO PROCURE IT WOULD CONSUME A GREAT DEAL OF TIME & INCUR A VERY GREAT EXPENSE. SILVER RUN, TWENTY MILES FROM COLUMBUS, POSSESSES EVERY REQUISITE, BUT IT IS LIABLE TO RAIDS. ON THE MACON AND BRUNSWICK ROADS IN PULASKI COUNTY A SUITABLE PLACE MIGHT BE FOUND, AND PLENTY OF PROVISIONS. THEN AGAIN, IT MIGHT BE PLACED BETWEEN BRANCHVILLE AND CHARLESTON. BE PLEASED TO SEND BY CAPT. VOWLES ANY INSTRUCTIONS YOU MAY HAVE FOR ME.

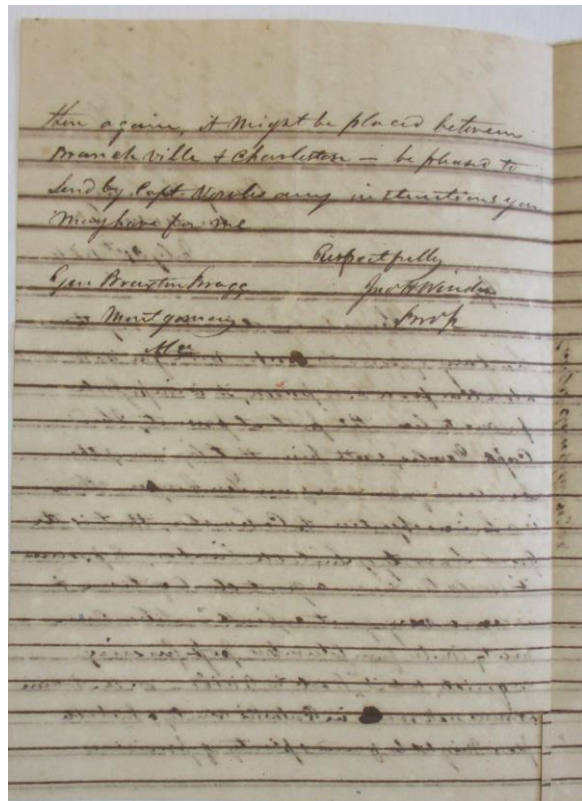
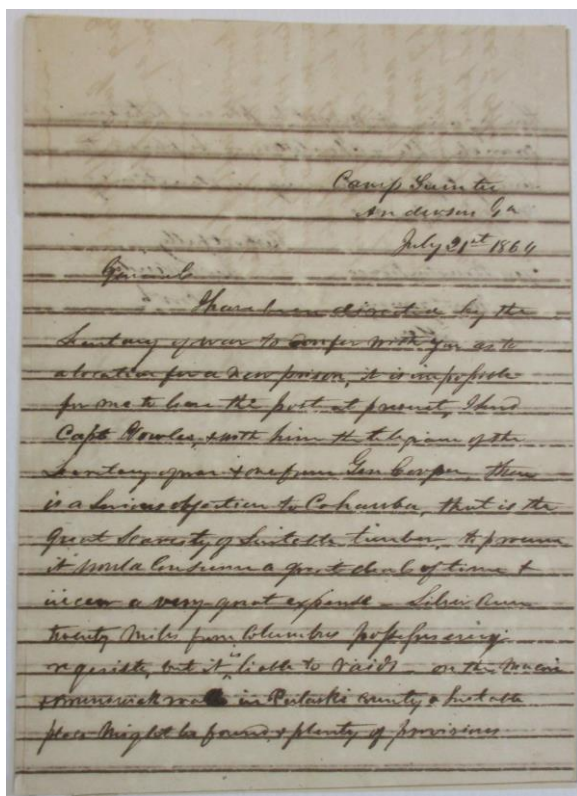
"RESPECTFULLY, JNO. H. WINDER | BRIG. GENL.

"GEN. BRAXTON BRAGG | MONTGOMERY | ALA." Camp Sumter, Anderson GA: July 21, 1864. Bifolium, [4]pp. Lined paper. Written on recto and verso of first leaf, docketed on final page. Toned. Very Good.

"General John Winder, a West Point graduate and veteran of the Mexican War, resigned his Federal commission in April 1861 when the Civil War [began]. He began to serve in the Confederate army with the appointment to provost marshal and commander of prisons in Richmond. Later he was given command of all military prisons in Alabama and Georgia and for a time, made his headquarters at Andersonville... General Winder died on duty at the Confederate military prison in Florence, South Carolina, of a heart attack in 1865" [web site of National Park Service, article on Winder and Andersonville].

When he wrote this Letter, Winder was stationed at Andersonville Prison, officially known as Camp Sumter. Andersonville prison had been constructed earlier in 1864, with Winder in command. His letter to Bragg anticipated by five days his designation as commander of all the Confederate prisons in Alabama and Georgia.

"On July 26, 1864, Winder was promoted to command of all prisons in Georgia and Alabama. On November 23, Confederate president Jefferson Davis created the office of commissary general of prisons and Winder assumed command of all incarceration points east of the Mississippi River" [Atkinson, M.: 'John H. Winder (1800ñ1865).' Encyclopedia Virginia. Virginia Foundation for the Humanities]. \$4,000.00



Item No. 130