

Item No. 1

A Cure for "Rottenness in Sheep"

1. **[Agriculture and Trades]:** SELECT ESSAYS: CONTAINING: THE MANNER OF RAISING AND DRESSING FLAX, AND HEMP. ALSO, THE WHOLE METHOD OF BLEACHING OR WHITENING LINEN-CLOTH. LIKewise, OBSERVATIONS ON THE MANAGEMENT OF COWS AND SHEEP...COLLECTED FROM THE DICTIONARY OF ARTS AND SCIENCES, AND FROM VARIOUS MODERN AUTHORS. Philadelphia: Printed, by Robert Bell..., 1777. [6], 159, [1] pp, plus folding plate [outer blank corner torn]. Pages 97-104 misnumbered 79-86, as issued. Printed on pale blue paper. Lacking the half title, disbound with some loosening. Else Very Good.

Several of these "Essays are translated from a Periodical Work, published at Paris, under the Title of Journal Oeconomique, the Translation being undertaken By Doctor Tobias Smollett, an Author of great Reputation..." This is the book's first edition, and the only 18th century printing. The title describes the subjects covered: cultivating, raising, and dressing flax and hemp; paper making; bleaching linen; "An account of the Nettle Thread;" "A remedy against Rottenness in Sheep"; protecting plants "from the ravages of the game and insects that feed upon them."

FIRST EDITION. Evans 15597. Rink 1097. Sabin 78985. Hildeburn 3631. ESTC W3401.

\$2,000.00

At a public meeting called of the County of Marengo at
Linden on Monday the 5th day of June 1865. the
meeting was called to order and advised by Collins
Rice D. K. Armstrong, the Chm. and M. H. Smith to act
as secretary. The object of the meeting was then explained
by Dr. James R. Jones, after which a Committee of three
consisting of Dr. James R. Jones, John D. Walton, and
M. H. Smith to draft resolutions in respect of the
subject of the meeting. The Committee after consultation
reported the following resolutions, which on motion
were unanimously adopted, viz.

I. Be it resolved by the Citizens of Marengo County in
Mass Meeting assembled, that we recognize the fact of
the overthrow of the Confederate States, and its Authority
Civil and Military, and the Supremacy of the
United States, and that we will from a sense of duty
submit to the Government of the United States, and do all in our power to restore peace
and order throughout the entire Country, and that
we will discountenance and exert ourselves to suppress
any further resistance to the laws thereof.

II. That we earnestly desire that the State of
Alabama be restored to her former relations with the
Federal Government of the United States, and that we
will do all in our power to further this object, and
we most respectfully request the Authorities of the
United States to indicate the action to be taken to
secure that object.

III. Resolved that these resolutions be forwarded to
Genl Canby as evidence of the feelings of the people
of Marengo County, and be respectfully requested

Item No. 2

Alabama's Black Belt Wants to Rejoin the Union

2. [Alabama]: CITIZENS OF MARENGO COUNTY, ALABAMA, BY PETITION DATED 5 JUNE 1865, "EARNESTLY DESIRE THAT THE STATE OF ALABAMA BE RESTORED TO HER FORMER RELATIONS WITH THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES." Linden, Alabama: 1865. Single sheet, 8" x 12," written in ink manuscript on recto and verso. Old horizontal folds, with some browning and fold wear [all text intact]. Docketed on verso, with a partly printed section. Several words crossed out, others substituted, and several additions. Very Good.

The document is a unique artifact from the Civil War's end in Alabama. Linden is the County Seat of Marengo County, located in the Black Belt region of west central Alabama. Six weeks after Confederate General Johnston surrendered to Sherman, its citizens resolve "that we recognize the fact of the overthrow of the Confederate States, and its Authority, Civil, and Military, and the supremacy of the United States, and that we will from a sense of duty submit to the Government, and do all in our power to restore peace and order throughout the entire Country. And that we will discountenance and exert ourselves to suppress any further resistance to the laws thereof."

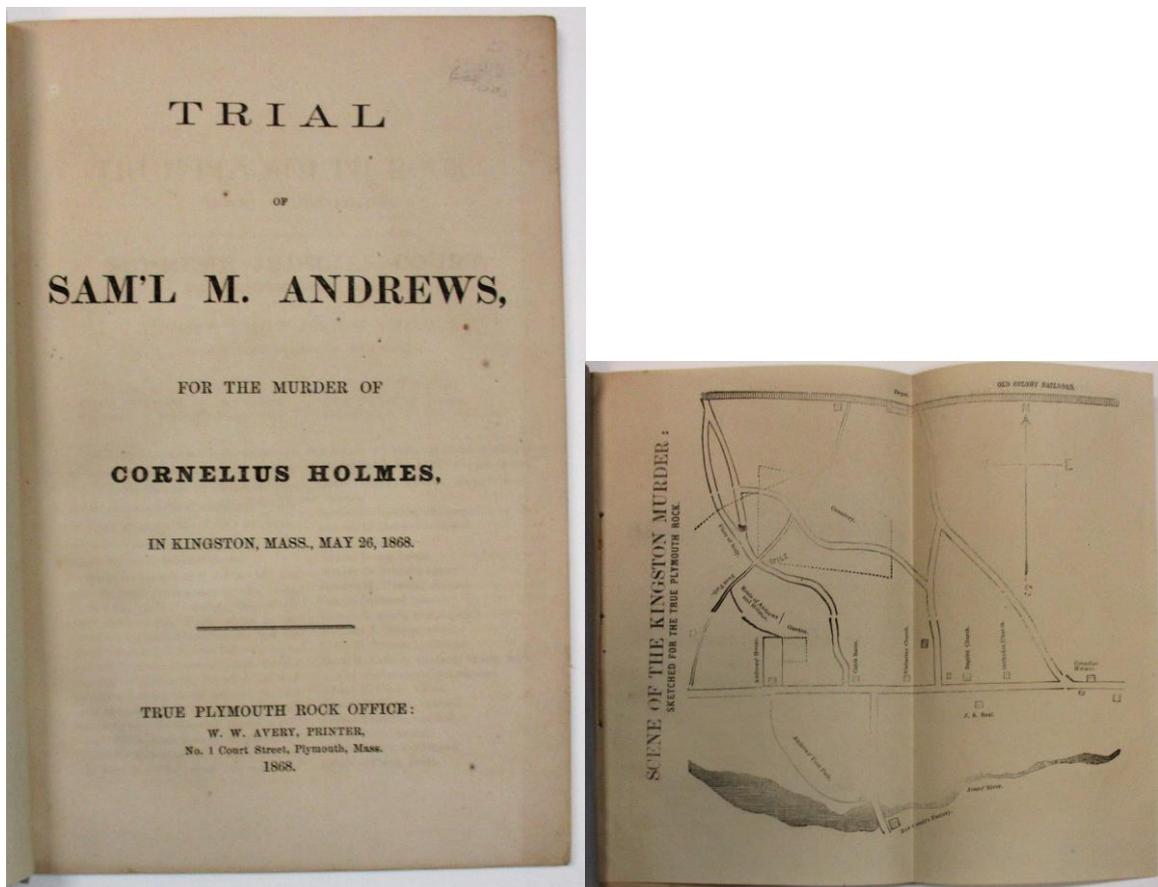
The Petition requests that the Resolutions be forwarded "to the President of the United States, and that they be published in the papers of Demopolis, Selma, and Mobile, Alabama." The petition is docketed on the verso, with handwritten records of receipts and forwardings along the chain of command. Receipt by General John McArthur is recorded, with his signature

"J. McArthur," General Commanding, at Selma, June 16, 1865 and "Respectfully forwarded" to "Headquarters 16th Army Corps, Montgomery Ala., June 19th 1865" and from there "referred to the Provisional Governor State of Alabama."

Rev. Thomas Smith Abernathy, Sr. [1803-1882] was the Chair of the meeting, according to this document. He lived in Marengo County, owned 31 slaves as of the 1860 Census, and was one of five Methodist Episcopal clergymen who organized that denomination's 1832 Alabama Conference. According to the Encyclopedia of World Methodism, "In that Conference he served Black Warrior Circuit, Marion and Selma - he is said to have preached the first sermon ever preached in Selma ó Marengo, Flatwoods, Poet Oak, Sumterville, Belmont, Uniontown, Lower Peachtree, Dayton Colored Mission, Spring Hill and Linden Circuits." [Harmon: The Encyclopedia of World Methodism. Volume I. Nashville, TN: United Methodist Publishing House, 1974. Page 45.]

The civil rights leader Ralph Abernathy was born and raised in Marengo County. We have not confirmed [nor have we refuted] a connection with Thomas Smith Abernathy.

\$2,500.00



Item No. 3

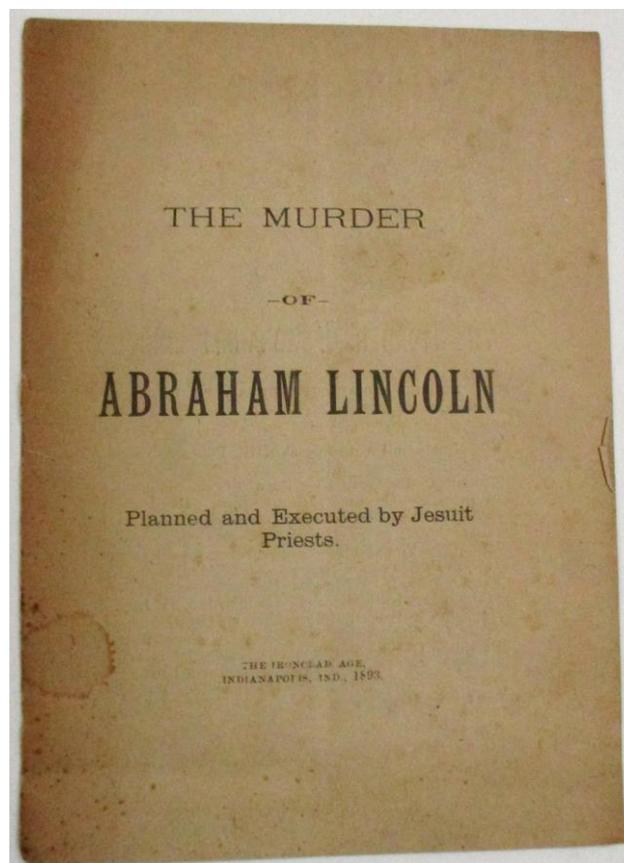
"Homosexual Panic" Made Him Do It!

3. [Andrews, Samuel M.]: TRIAL OF SAM'L M. ANDREWS, FOR THE MURDER OF CORNELIUS HOLMES, IN KINGSTON, MASS., MAY 26, 1868. Plymouth, Mass.: True Plymouth Rock Office: W.W. Avery, Printer, 1868. Original printed wrappers, stitched. 63, [1 blank] pp, plus folding map frontis of the murder scene. Each page printed in two columns. Fine.

The case resonates among today's hot-button political-social issues. "The oldest plea of homosexual panic in America seems to have been made in Massachusetts in 1868. Accused of killing a longtime friend, a young man named Samuel M. Andrews claimed that he had been driven into 'transitory insanity' when the friend pushed him down, tore open his pantaloons, and said, 'Now I'm going to have some, this time.' The word 'homosexual' wouldn't debut in English for almost another two decades, but a fear of homosexuality was already being presented as a justification for killing a gay man" [New Yorker, THE THEORY THAT JUSTIFIED ANTI-GAY CRIME, 26 June 2019].

"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 12]. The defendant's claim of temporary insanity was hotly contested, with evidence from competing medical experts and persuasive arguments from counsel. This item records the selection and listing of the jury, the District Attorney's opening statement, examination of witnesses, the defendant's testimony, closing statements of defense counsel and prosecution, Judge Chapman's charge to the jury, the jury's verdict convicting Andrews of manslaughter, and the imposition of twenty years' imprisonment as a sentence.

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].
McDade 14. \$1,500.00

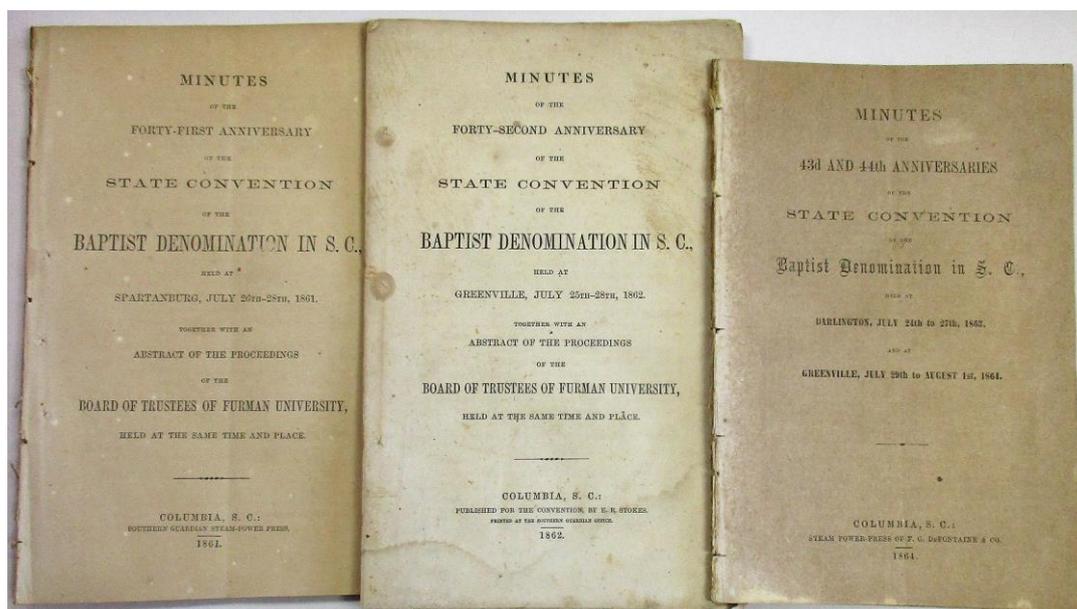


Item No. 4

Those Darn Jesuits...

4. **[B., W.H.]: THE MURDER OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN PLANNED AND EXECUTED BY JESUIT PRIESTS.** Indianapolis, Ind.: The Ironclad Age, 1893. Small 4to. 11, [i.e., 12] pp. Original printed title wrappers. Uniformly tanned, light wear. Good+. Signed in type at the end, 'W.H.B.' [Walter H. Burr].

"Abridged from Father Chiniquy, 'Fifty Years in the Church of Rome.'" [Monaghan]. Charles Chiniquy, who had renounced Roman Catholicism, claimed that Lincoln's assassination could be "traced directly to the doors of Rome."
Monaghan 1114, 1023. \$375.00



Item No. 5

South Carolina's Baptist Church in Wartime

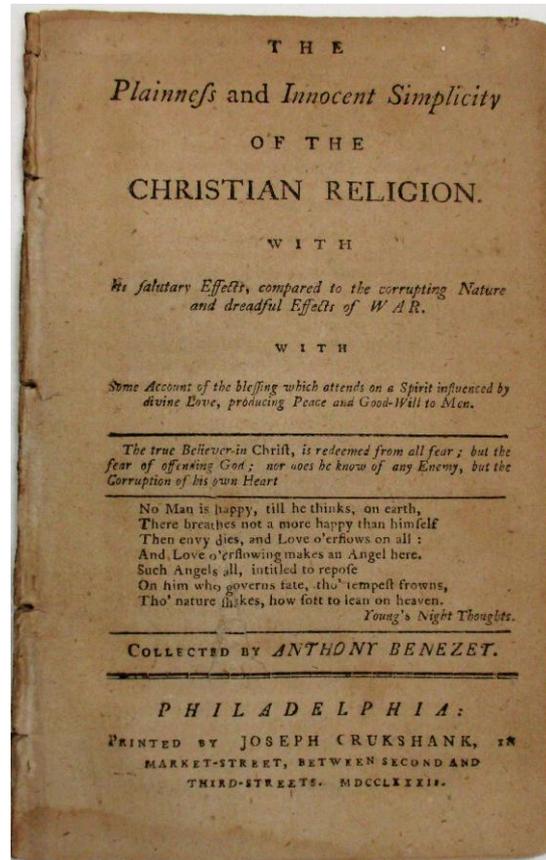
5. **Baptist Church in South Carolina: MINUTES OF THE FORTY-FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE STATE CONVENTION OF THE BAPTIST DENOMINATION IN S.C., HELD AT SPARTANBURG, JULY 26TH-28TH, 1861. TOGETHER WITH AN ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF FURMAN UNIVERSITY, HELD AT THE SAME TIME AND PLACE.** Columbia, S.C.: Southern Guardian Steam-Power Press, 1861. pp [91]-138 [as issued]. Disbound, lightly toned, Very Good.

[offered with] MINUTES OF THE FORTY-SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF THE STATE CONVENTION OF THE BAPTIST DENOMINATION IN S.C., HELD AT GREENVILLE, JULY 25TH-28TH, 1862. TOGETHER WITH AN ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF FURMAN UNIVERSITY, HELD AT THE SAME TIME AND PLACE. Columbia, S.C.: Published for the Convention, by E.R. Stokes. Printed at the Southern Guardian Office. 1862. pp [2], [139]-176 [as issued]. Disbound, loosened, moderately spotted. Good+.

[offered with] MINUTES OF THE 43d AND 44th ANNIVERSARIES OF THE STATE CONVENTION OF THE BAPTIST DENOMINATION IN S.C., HELD AT DARLINGTON, JULY 24TH-27TH, 1863, AND AT GREENVILLE, JULY 29TH TO AUGUST 1ST, 1864.

Columbia, S.C.: Steam Power Press of F.G. DeFontaine & Co. 1864. pp [2], [177]-214 [as issued]. Toned, disbound, Very Good.

Three Confederate imprints, illuminating the doings of South Carolina's Baptist Church during the War. Ministers and their churches are listed, activities of the Convention and its Committees reported, assistance rendered to the troops in the field recounted. Parrish & Willingham 8246, 8247, 8248. Not in Turnbull. \$950.00



Item No. 6

God Stronger than Guns

6. **Benezet, Anthony:** THE PLAINNESS AND INNOCENT SIMPLICITY OF THE CHRISTIAN RELIGION. WITH ITS SALUTARY EFFECTS, COMPARED TO THE CORRUPTING NATURE AND DREADFUL EFFECTS OF WAR. WITH SOME ACCOUNT OF THE BLESSING WHICH ATTENDS ON A SPIRIT INFLUENCED BY DIVINE LOVE, PRODUCING PEACE AND GOOD-WILL TO MEN. COLLECTED BY ANTHONY BENEZET. Philadelphia: Joseph Crukshank, 1782. 12mo, 48pp. Disbound and lightly toned. Very Good.

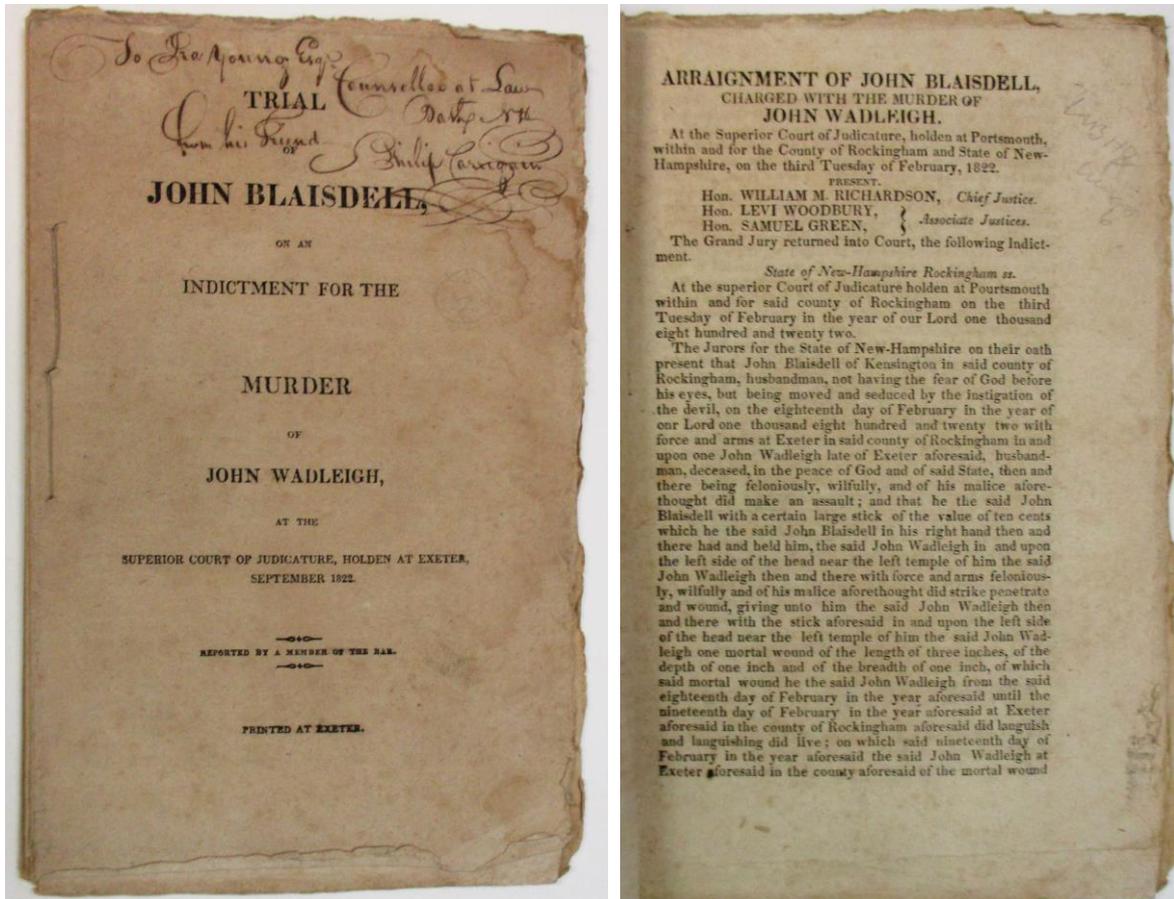
The great Quaker educator and anti-slavery reformer proclaims the "power of God to salvation, operating, through obedience, in the minds of the sincere hearted ... Indians, Negroes, and others, even those esteemed of the lowest order, by no means excepted."

Benezet argues the futility of war, citing the example of Pennsylvania: "So long as the government continued chiefly in the hands of a people principled against war, notwithstanding their exposed situation, the great number of Indians within their borders, and the several warlike nations which surrounded them, they experienced the protecting hand of providence,

and enjoyed an uninterrupted tranquillity for more than sixty years; whilst Canada, and most of the other colonies who pursued different measures, suffered dreadfully from their Indian neighbors."

FIRST EDITION. Evans 17472. Hildeburn 4183. Not in LCP.

\$450.00



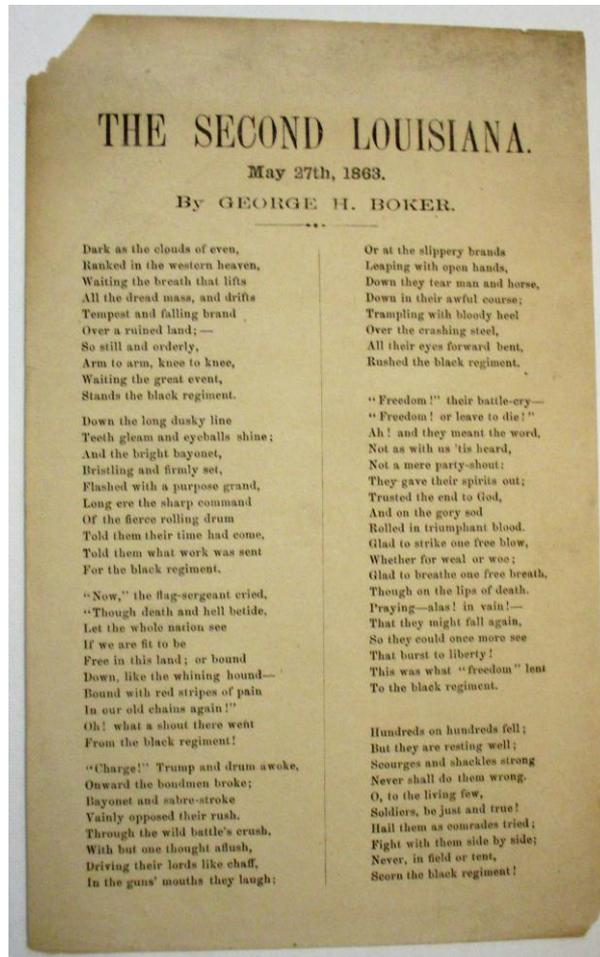
Item No. 7

A Grisly Murder in New Hampshire

7. **[Blaisdell, John]: TRIAL OF JOHN BLAISDELL, ON AN INDICTMENT FOR THE MURDER OF JOHN WADLEIGH, AT THE SUPERIOR COURT OF JUDICATURE, HOLDEN AT EXETER, SEPTEMBER 1822. BY A MEMBER OF THE BAR.** Exeter: [1822?]. 60pp, stitched and untrimmed. Light spotting, Very Good. Inscribed in ink on the title page: "To Ira Young Esq | Counsellor at Law | Darby NH | From his Friend | Philip Carrigain."

"Blaisdell was convicted of manslaughter in connection with the death of Wadleigh, whom he beat with a stick at Exeter, New Hampshire" [McDade]. Ichabod Bartlett and William Smith represented him. The pamphlet prints the indictment, the selection of jurors, opening remarks of the prosecutor and summaries of the testimony of the many witnesses. One such witness, Jude Hall, is identified as "a coloured man." Closing arguments of counsel are printed. Blaisdell's lawyers make an impassioned plea for his innocence, emphasizing that there were no witnesses to the murder; and that the prosecution's case was entirely circumstantial. Judge Levi Woodbury, who would be appointed to the U.S. Supreme Court in 1845, charged the Jury. His review of the evidence suggests that Woodbury himself was not persuaded of Blaisdell's guilt. The jury returned with a compromise verdict-- Blaisdell was found guilty of manslaughter.

Philip Carrigain [1772-1842] was a lawyer, New Hampshire Secretary of State [1805-1810], Clerk of the New Hampshire State Senate [1821-1823], and surveyor and publisher of the 1816 map of the State. He is credited by some with the creation of the State's nickname -- The Granite State. Ira Young [1794-1845], a lawyer, was a member of the State militia, rising to the rank of Major-General.
 McDade 107. Cohen 12373. Sabin 96828. \$750.00



Item No. 8

**Black Louisiana Regiment's Assault on Port Hudson,
 "The Last Confederate Stronghold on the Mississippi River"**

8. **Boker, George H.:** THE SECOND LOUISIANA. MAY 27TH, 1863. [Philadelphia? 1863?]. Broadside, 8-3/8" x 5-1/2". Printed in two columns, lightly toned. Chip at upper left blank corner. Very Good.

A rare broadside poem, by an advocate of the use of Negro troops, dedicated to one of the earliest Black Regiments, the Second Louisiana. "Arm to Arm, knee to knee,/ Waiting the great event,/ Stands the Black Regiment./ Down the long dusky line/ Teeth gleam and eyeballs shine;/ And the bright bayonet,/ Bristling and firmly set..."

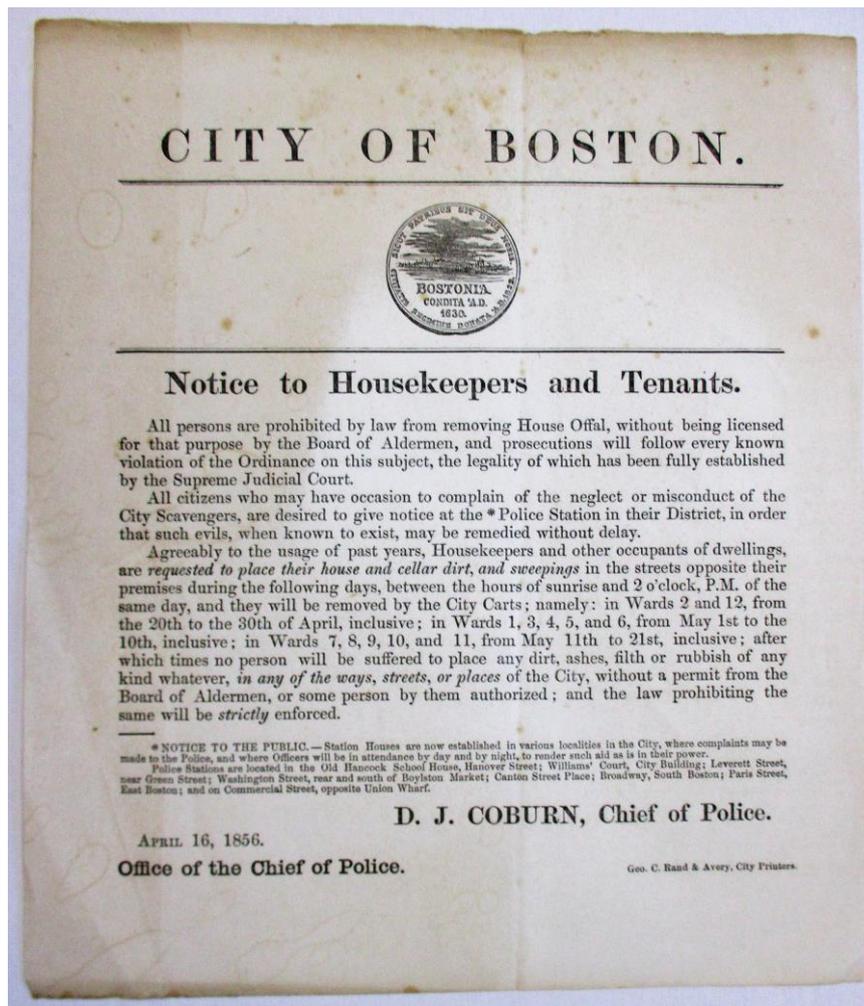
The poem commemorates the Second Louisiana's assault on Port Hudson on May 27, 1863. "Port Hudson was the last Confederate stronghold on the Mississippi River and the site of the longest siege in American military history. Located 250 miles downriver of Vicksburg, Port Hudson was necessary to complete the Union's control of the river. Its surrender to federal

forces on July 9, 1863, after almost two months of attacks, opened up all of the Mississippi and divided the Confederacy in two.

"African-American regiments from Louisiana who fought at Port Hudson on behalf of the Union were the first black units in the Civil War to engage in large-scale combat against white soldiers. The First Louisiana, made up primarily of free men of color, and the Second and Third Louisiana, composed of both free blacks and former slaves, proved their bravery by making several charges across open fields near Port Hudson. Although the charges failed, their actions laid to rest the attitude prevalent among whites that blacks would not fight. Newspaper accounts of their bravery and military capabilities helped convince northerners to accept black soldiers in the Union army" [online, Louisiana State Museum].

BAL 1199, State A. LCP 1332. Sabin 6172. Not in Dumond, Blockson.

\$1,500.00

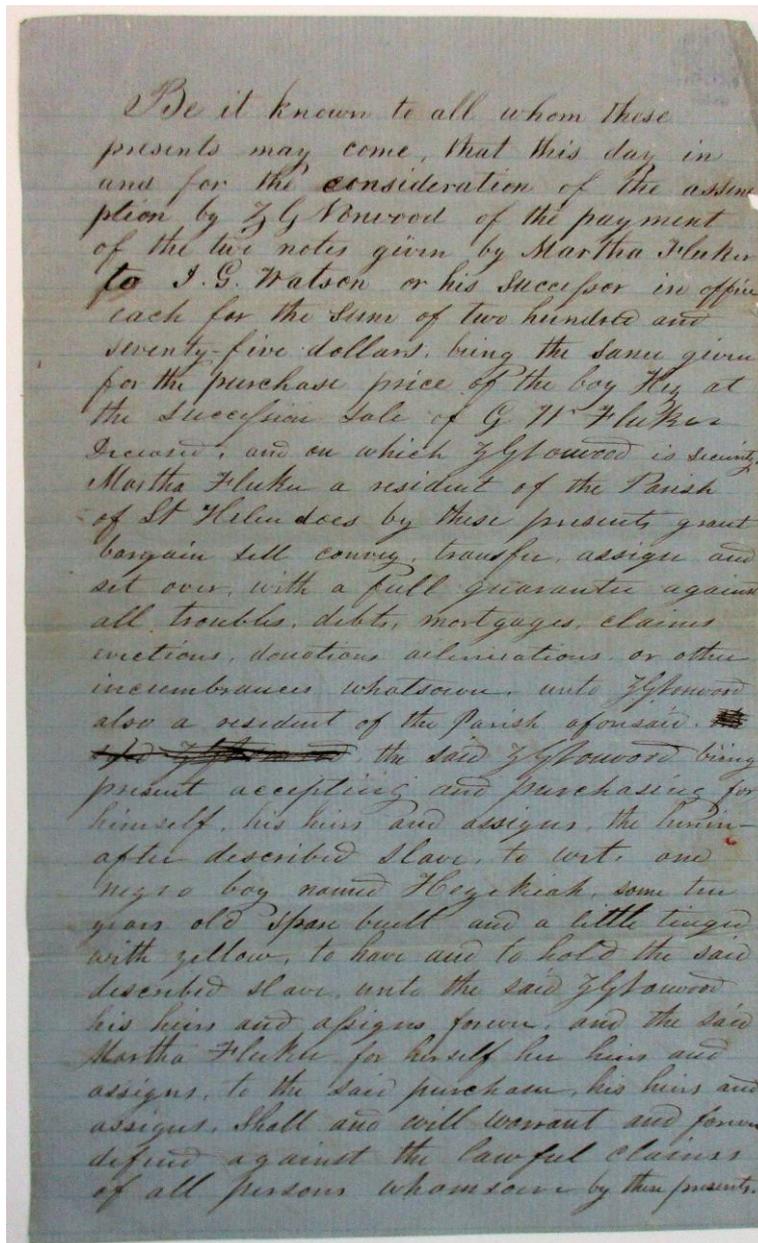


Item No. 9

You and Your Garbage

9. **Boston, City of:** NOTICE TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND TENANTS. ALL PERSONS ARE PROHIBITED BY LAW FROM REMOVING HOUSE OFFAL, WITHOUT BEING LICENSED FOR THAT PURPOSE, BY THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN, AND PROSECUTIONS WILL FOLLOW EVERY KNOWN VIOLATION OF THE ORDINANCE ON THIS SUBJECT... Boston: Geo. C. Rand & Avery, City Printers, April 16, 1856. Broadside, 7 3/4" x 9". Signed in type at the end by D.J. Coburn, Chief of Police, and dated April, 16, 1856, at the Office of the Chief of Police. Light toning, Very Good.

'House Offal' is garbage. Hours and locations of rubbish collection are set forth. OCLC 78926136 [1- AAS] as of July 2021. OCLC also records an 1855 and an 1874 with similar message, \$350.00



Be it known to all whom these presents may come, that this day in and for the consideration of the stipulation by Z.G. Norwood of the payment of the two notes given by Martha Fluker to J.G. Watson or his successor in office each for the sum of two hundred and seventy-five dollars, being the same given for the purchase price of the boy Hez at the Succession Sale of G. W. Fluker Decedent, and on which Z.G. Norwood is security, Martha Fluker a resident of the Parish of St. Helena does by these presents grant bargain sell convey, transfer, assign and set over, with a full guarantee against all troubles, debts, mortgages, claims, evictions, donations, alienations, or other incumbrances whatsoever, unto Z.G. Norwood also a resident of the Parish aforesaid, ~~the said Z.G. Norwood~~ the said Z.G. Norwood being present accepting and purchasing for himself, his heirs and assigns, the twin-
after described slave, to wit, one negro boy named Hezekiah, some ten years old spare built and a little tinged with yellow, to have and to hold the said described slave, unto the said Z.G. Norwood his heirs and assigns forever, and the said Martha Fluker for herself her heirs and assigns, to the said purchaser, his heirs and assigns, shall and will warrant and forever defend against the lawful claims of all persons whomsoever by these presents.

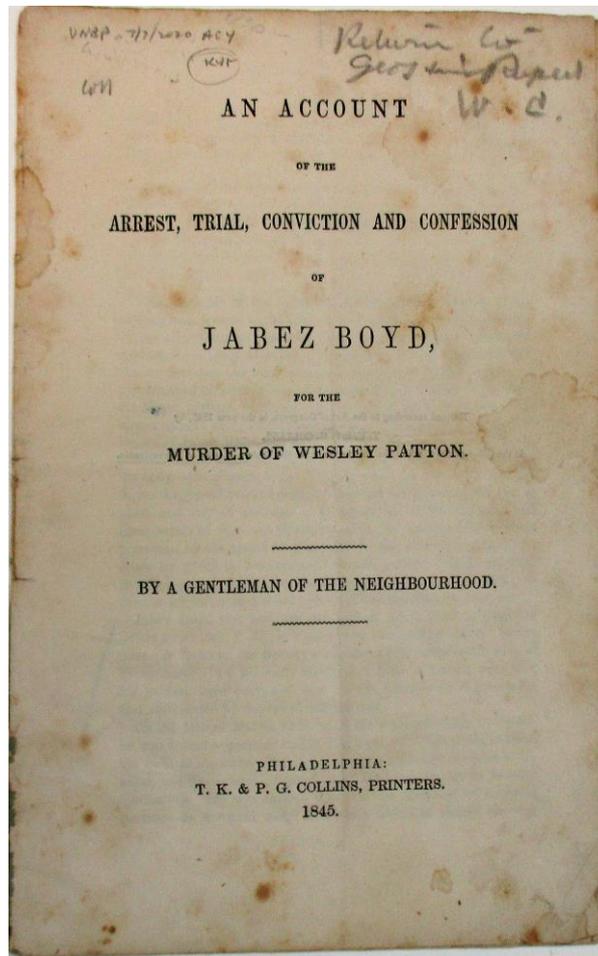
Item No. 10

“One Negro Boy Named Hezekiah”

10. [Boy Hez, The]: AUTOGRAPH MANUSCRIPT DEED OF SALE, BY MARTHA FLUKER TO Z.G. NORWOOD, OF "ONE NEGRO BOY NAMED HEZEKIAH, SOME TEN YEARS OLD SPARE BUILT AND A LITTLE TINGED WITH YELLOW." St. Helena Parish, Louisiana: 17 May 1856. Neat ink manuscript, single leaf, 7-1/8" x 11-3/4," blue lined paper. Sworn to and attested on verso, with red seal remnant. Very Good.

Located about fifty miles northeast of Baton Rouge, St. Helena Parish was briefly a part of West Florida. "The Boy Hez," as he is colloquially described in this deed, is sold for \$550, without reference to any parent or other family member.

Martha A.E. Fluker [born c.1825] was married to George William Fluker [1820-1854], a St. Helena farmer who died two years before this sale. Zachariah Gaulden Norwood [born 1819-1866] was a St. Helena farmer who owned a plantation near Greensburg; he owned 17 slaves at the time of the 1860 federal slave schedules. \$750.00



Item No. 11

“The American Jekyll and Hyde”

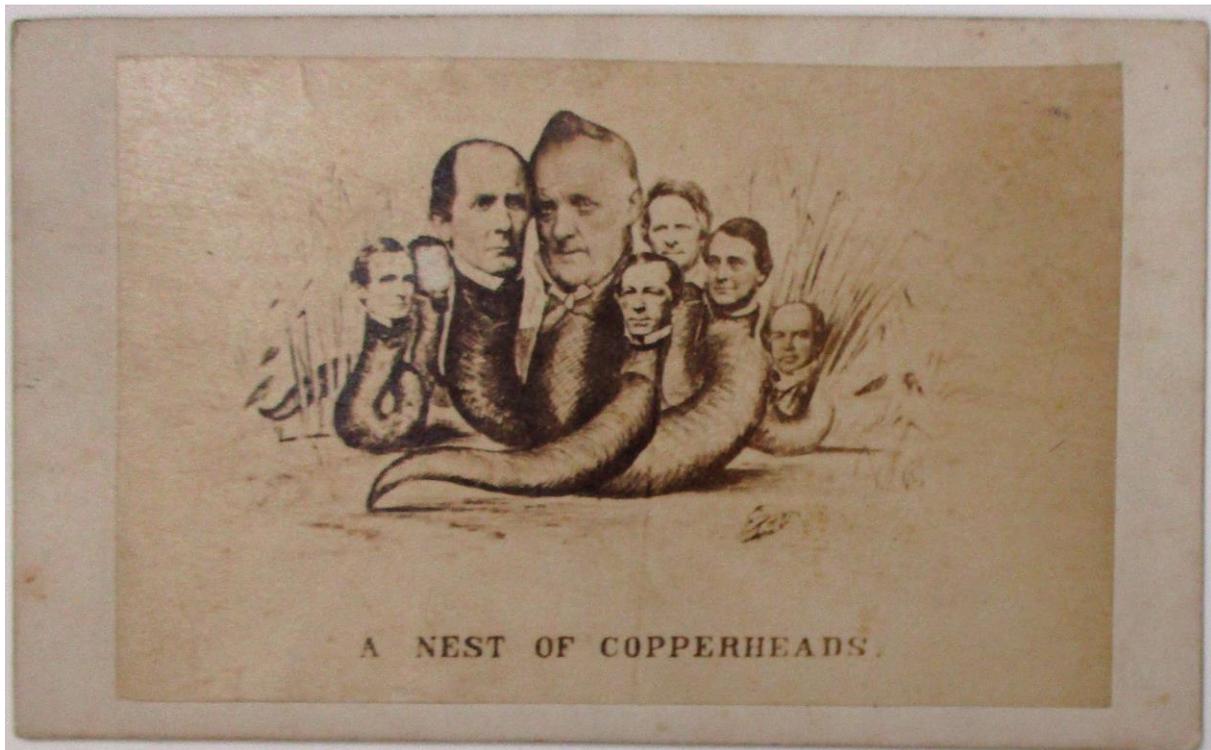
11. [Boyd, Jabez]: AN ACCOUNT OF THE ARREST, TRIAL, CONVICTION AND CONFESSION OF JABEZ BOYD, FOR THE MURDER OF WESLEY PATTON. BY A GENTLEMAN OF THE NEIGHBOURHOOD. Philadelphia: T.K. & P.G. Collins, Printers, 1845. 15, [1 blank] pp. Stitched and lightly foxed, some pencil linings in margins. Good+.

"The victim was beaten to death at Westchester, Pennsylvania, while being robbed. Boyd was arrested in church 'with a hymn book in his hand, and from which he was singing with apparent composure.' He was hanged" [McDade]. The pamphlet's author says Boyd "was brought up in ignorance, and surrounded by depraved companions." From his youth he "exhibited a cruel disposition, and a manifest delight in tormenting and witnessing the sufferings of others, and more especially those of dumb animals." Conceiving a plan to poison

someone with arsenic, he tested it by giving "it to a coloured man engaged about the premises." The pamphlet recounts his pattern of criminal behavior.

"Eventually to be known as the American Jekyll and Hyde, Jabez Boyd was always judged to be a highly religious man in his community, but it appears that he used his church-going activities to learn when potential victims would be abroad with sums of money on their persons or in their homes" [Steakis, Encyclopedia of American Crime 118].

FIRST EDITION. McDade 126. AI 45-953 [3]. Cohen 12386. OCLC 70114956 [3- Yale, Lib. Cong., Clements], 82107487 [1- Harv. Law School] as of July 2021. \$850.00



Item No. 12

Civil War Villains

12. **[Buchanan, James]: A NEST OF COPPERHEADS.** [np: 186-?]. Carte-de-visite, oblong 2-1/4" x 4" depicting a snake with seven heads: A previous owner, evidently disagreeing with the artist's characterization, has scratched out the image of General McClellan. Very Good.

President Buchanan's passivity in the face of southern aggression, and South Carolina's secession in December 1860, deeply angered Union men.

The Boston Athenaeum's description: "Photographic portraits of Copperhead leaders cut out and mounted on drawn bodies of snakes coiled in a clump of grass. Left to right they are: Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States of America, George B. McClellan, Union general and presidential candidate, Horatio Seymour, Governor of New York, James Buchanan, ex-president of the United States, Fernando Wood, mayor of New York, unidentified man, Clement L. Vallandigham, Congressman from Ohio, and an unidentified man, possibly Salmon P. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury."

OCLC 191910673 [1- Boston Ath.], 890625790 [1- Clements] as of June 2021. \$375.00

“Disadvantages of Being a Black, or Partly Black, Man”

13. **Cable, George W[ashington]: THE NEGRO QUESTION.** [New York: Published by the American Missionary Association, 1888]. 32pp. Disbound [bit of loosening]. Original printed front wrapper, decorated border, with wrapper title as issued. Lacking the rear wrapper. Except as noted, Very Good with a pristine text.

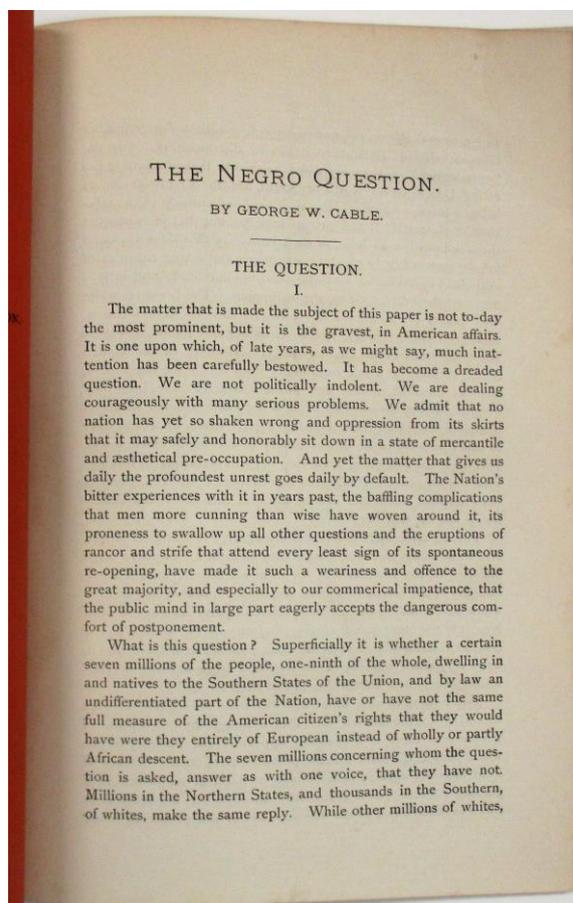
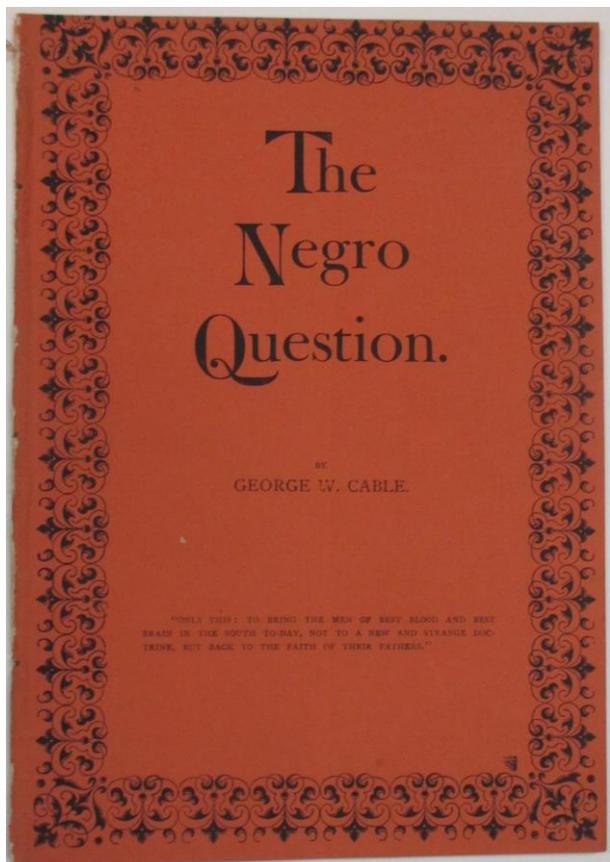
BAL records this 1888 pamphlet as a predecessor to the 1890 printing of 173 pages. This copy, and his 1890 'Southern Struggle for Pure Government,' "were revised and extended" for the 1890 volume.

Cable (1844 - 1925) is credited, with Bret Harte, as a founder "of the so-called local color episode in American fiction" [DAB]. Wikipedia cites Cable as "the most important southern artist working in the late 19th century." He made his mark in popular fiction, depicting Creole life in his native New Orleans, but his writing turned to advocacy of "changed election laws, of reform in prison administration, of abolition of the contract labor system, and of justice for the negro" [BAL].

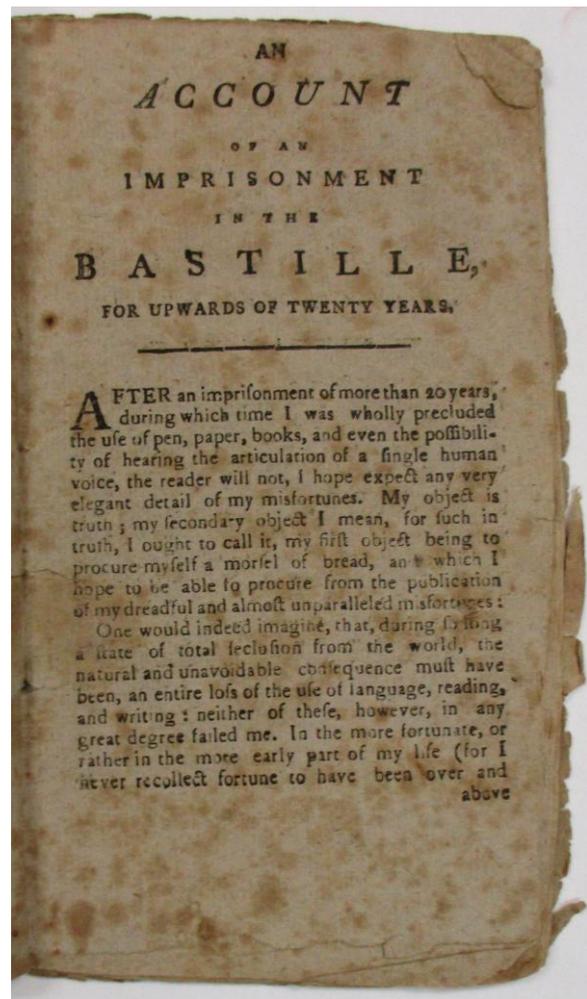
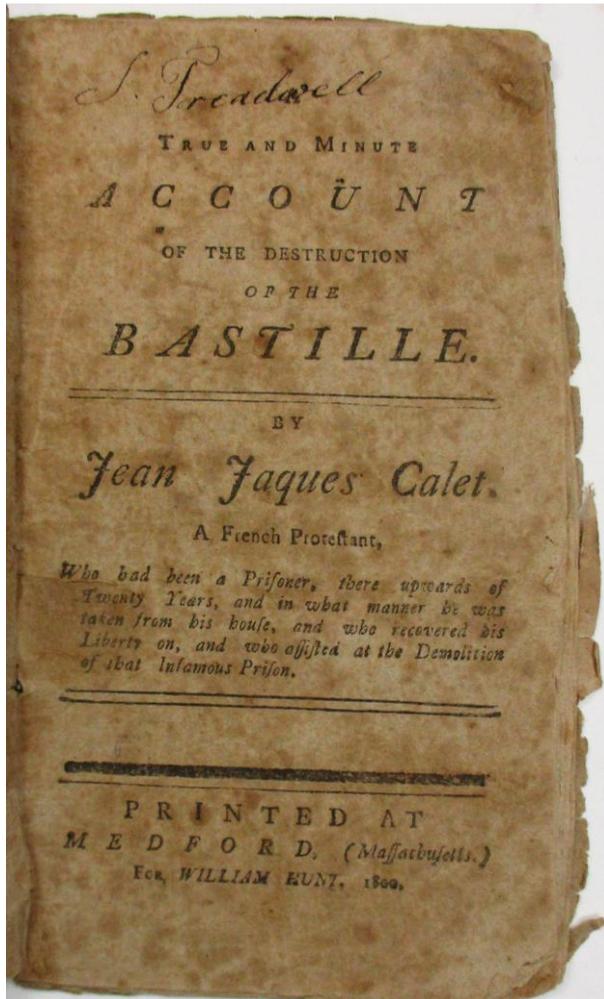
Cable boldly asserts in this pamphlet: "Nowhere in the entire Union, either North or South, are the disadvantages of being a black, or partly black, man confined entirely to the relations of domestic life and private society; but that in every part there is a portion, at least, of the community that does not claim for, or even willingly yield to, the negro, the whole calendar of American rights in the same far-reaching amplitude and sacredness that they do for, or to, the white man."

BAL 2353. Work 588. LCP records only the 1890 printing.

\$450.00



Item No. 13



Item No. 14

A French Protestant Recovers His Liberty!

14. **Calet, Jean Jaques:** A TRUE AND MINUTE ACCOUNT OF THE DESTRUCTION OF THE BASTILLE. Medford, (Massachusetts): For William Hunt, 1800. 34, [2 blanks] pp. Stitched in contemporary plain wrappers, untrimmed. Foxed, Good+. With the ownership signature, 'S. Treadwell,' at top of title page.

Calet explains that he is "a French Protestant, Who had been a Prisoner, there upwards of Twenty Years, and in what manner he was taken from his house, and who recovered his Liberty on, and who assisted at the Demolition of that Infamous Prison."

Its first American printing occurred in Norwich, Connecticut, in 1796; this Medford printing, as well as a Leominster printing in 1800, followed.

Evans 37082. NAIP w029592 [8].

\$350.00

Earliest Legal History of the State of California

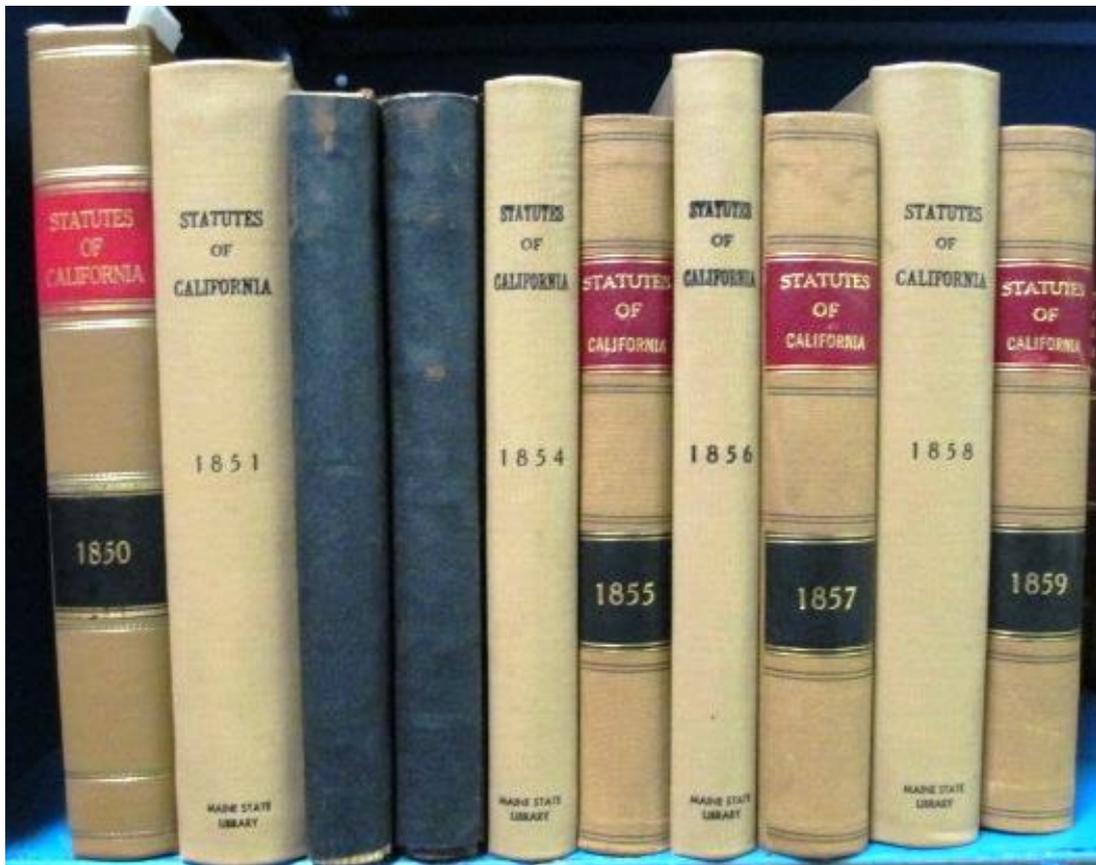
15. **California:** A COMPLETE RUN OF THE FIRST TEN YEARS OF THE EARLIEST CALIFORNIA STATE STATUTES, FROM THE FIRST THROUGH THE TENTH SESSIONS. 1849 THROUGH 1859. Printed 1850-1859. The bindings are generally tight, with some inner hinges reinforced. Binding styles and paginations vary: some legal buckram, others sheep; some with morocco spine labels, others issued without spine labels. Several volumes

include folding tables. The majority have the usual institutional marks, which are rarely obtrusive. Occasional text spotting and light wear, but generally clean and Very Good.

The stated printing locations are San Jose and San Francisco for the first two Sessions, but these were actually printed in New York. The third and fourth Sessions were printed in San Francisco, the others in Sacramento.

These volumes present the earliest legal history of the State of California. The First Session includes, not only the Statutes enacted, but the Treaty of Peace with Mexico and documents supplementary thereto, the 1849 California Constitution, the U.S. Constitution with amendments, and other foundation enactments. Joint Resolutions, Index, Table of Contents for each Session are printed along with the Laws. The 1852 and 1853 volumes are evidently rare. The Statutes treat the significant events of that interesting ten-year period: the settlement of the State, the development of infrastructure and unfolding of commercial life, the multiple social and political institutions, the Gold Rush, immigration, the political strife that engulfed the Nation, and other aspects of early Statehood.

FIRST EDITIONS. Greenwood 167 note. Cowan, California 610. Wagner, California Imprints 147, 149, 150. \$750.00



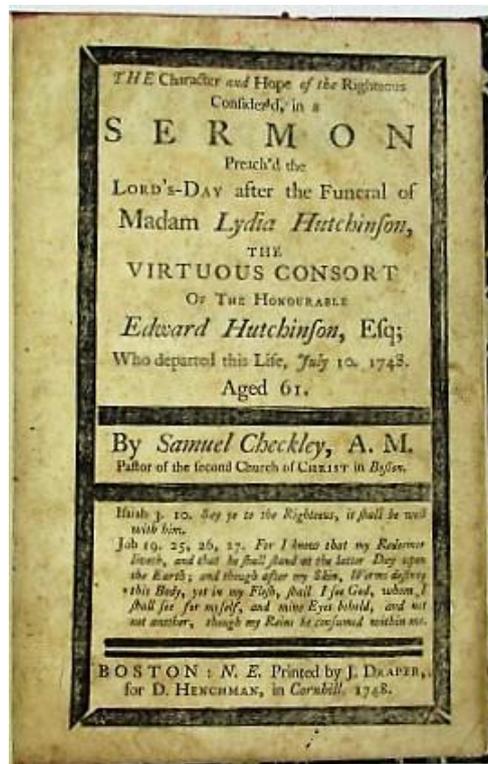
Item No. 15

16. **Checkley, Samuel:** THE CHARACTER AND HOPE OF THE RIGHTEOUS CONSIDER'D, IN A SERMON PREACH'D THE LORD'S-DAY AFTER THE FUNERAL OF MADAM LYDIA HUTCHINSON, THE VIRTUOUS CONSORT OF THE HONOURABLE EDWARD HUTCHINSON, ESQ; WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE, JULY 10, 1748. AGED 61. Boston: N.E.: Printed by J. Draper, 1748. [2], ii, 22, pp, lacking the half

title and final blank. Lightly toned and foxed, title page surrounded by black mourning border. Bound in later quarter morocco and marbled boards, with title stamped in gilt on spine. Good+.

Lydia [Foster] Hutchinson [1687-1748] was the daughter of Colonel John Foster, a wealthy Boston merchant prominent in public and military life. Lydia married Edward Hutchinson [1678-1752] in 1706. Edward held many offices: Judge of Probate for Suffolk County, Judge of the Suffolk County Court of Common Pleas, Chief Justice, Auditor and Selectman of Boston. He was active in the Boston Militia for over thirty years, attaining the rank of Colonel in 1729, and Treasurer of Harvard college from 1726 until his death. He was considered one of the most prominent and influential men of Boston for almost forty years. [Roberts: HISTORY OF THE MILITARY COMPANY OF MASSACHUSETTS... 1895; Schultz: LEGISLATORS OF THE MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL COURT, 1691-1780: A BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY. 1997.]

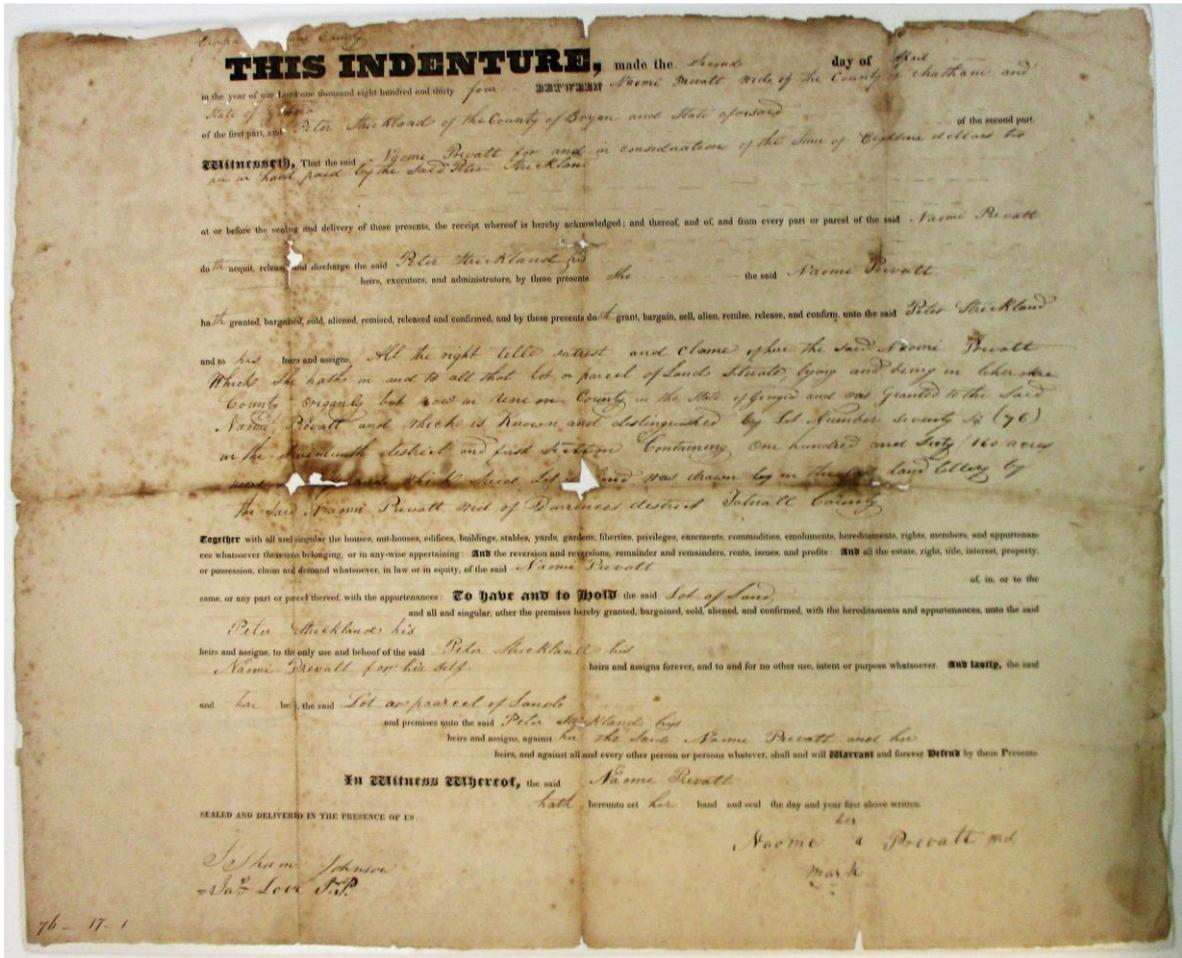
Checkley was the first minister of the New South Church in Boston, ordained as such in 1719, and was still going strong at the time of this sermon. FIRST EDITION. Evans 6111. ESTC W3738. \$500.00



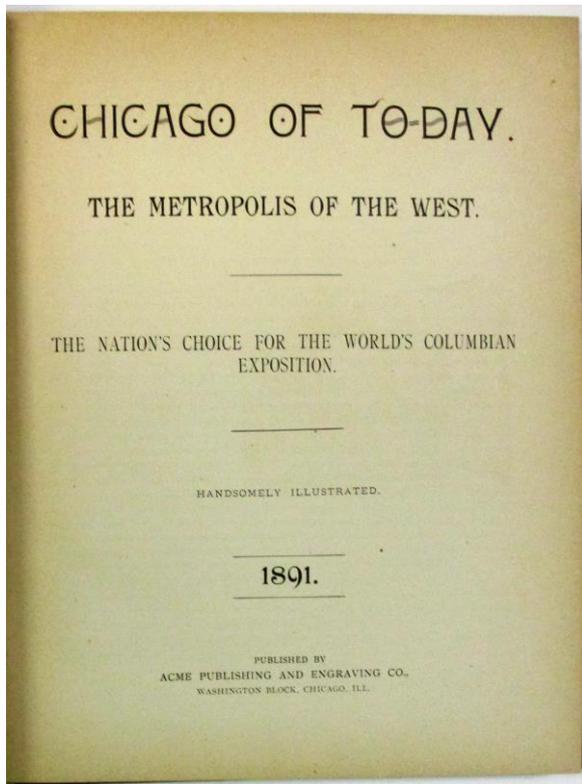
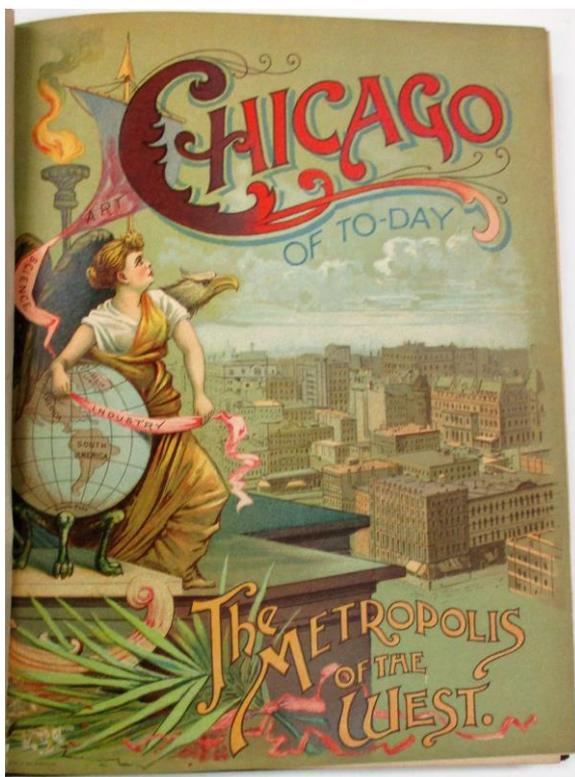
Item No. 16

Cherokee Land Lottery

17. [Cherokee Land Lottery]: DEED CONVEYING PROPERTY IN CHEROKEE COUNTY, GEORGIA, ON 2 APRIL 1834, ACQUIRED BY THE WIDOW NAOMI PREVATT OF CHATHAM COUNTY, GEORGIA, IN THE CHEROKEE LAND LOTTERY AND SOLD BY HER TO PETER STRICKLAND OF BRYAN COUNTY, GEORGIA. Folio deed, printed and completed in ink manuscript, oblong 21-1/2" x 17-1/2." Old folds, foxing along the folds, small holes at four fold intersections affect small portions of the manuscript description of the property. Good. \$150.00



Item No. 17



Item No. 18

“This Mighty City of the Prairies”

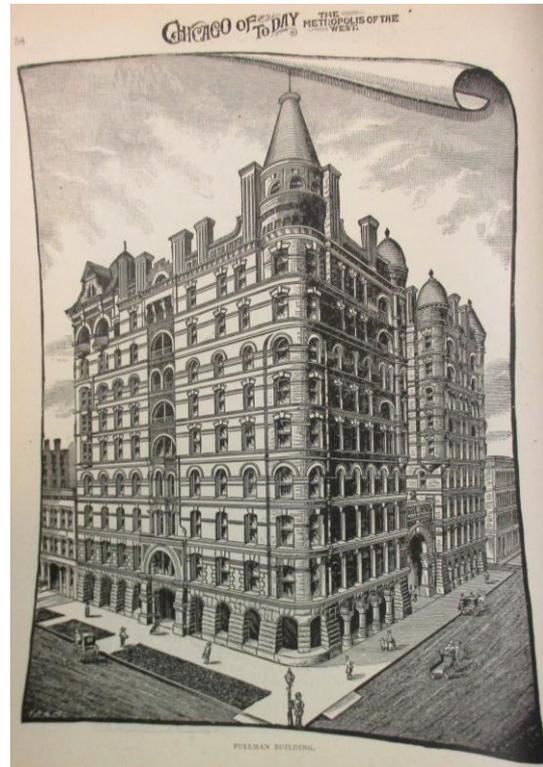
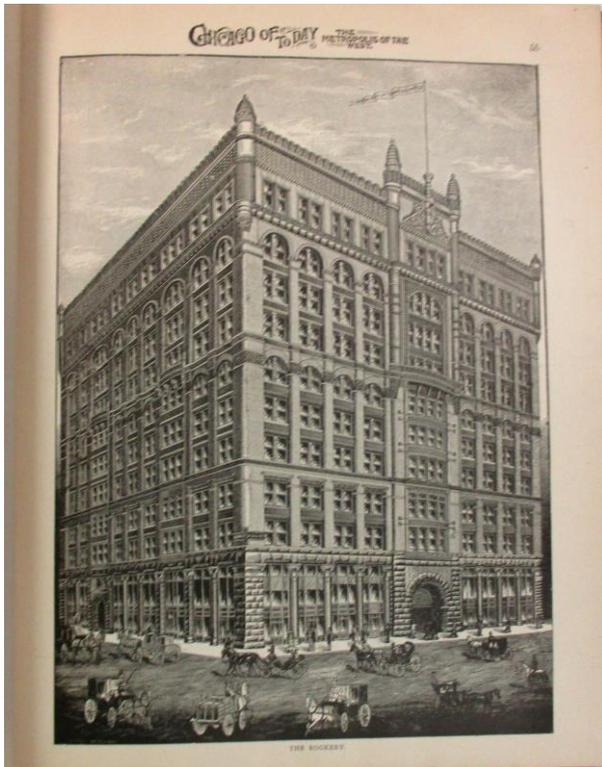
18. [Chicago]: CHICAGO OF TODAY. THE METROPOLIS OF THE WEST. THE NATION'S CHOICE FOR THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION. HANDSOMELY ILLUSTRATED. 1891. Chicago: Published by Acme Publishing and Engraving Co., [1891]. xv, [1], 33-280, [1] pp, plus original illustrated chromolithographic wrappers bound into original publisher's cloth [gilt-lettered title stamped on front cover, with some rubbing]. A clean text, with many illustrations and advertisements. Very Good plus.

The beautifully illustrated wrappers are featured at the web site of the Chicago History Museum. The publishers tout "the progressiveness of this mighty city of the prairies... Her wealth and trade increase materially day by day; new enterprise is daily drawn to her center, which, combined with the energy and perseverance of her citizens, must more firmly than ever establish and increase her widespread fame and reputation of the 'Metropolis of the West!'"

A detailed Table of Contents is a guide to all Chicago's commercial, governmental, monumental, cultural and other amenities and attractions.

Not located on OCLC as of July 2021.

\$350.00



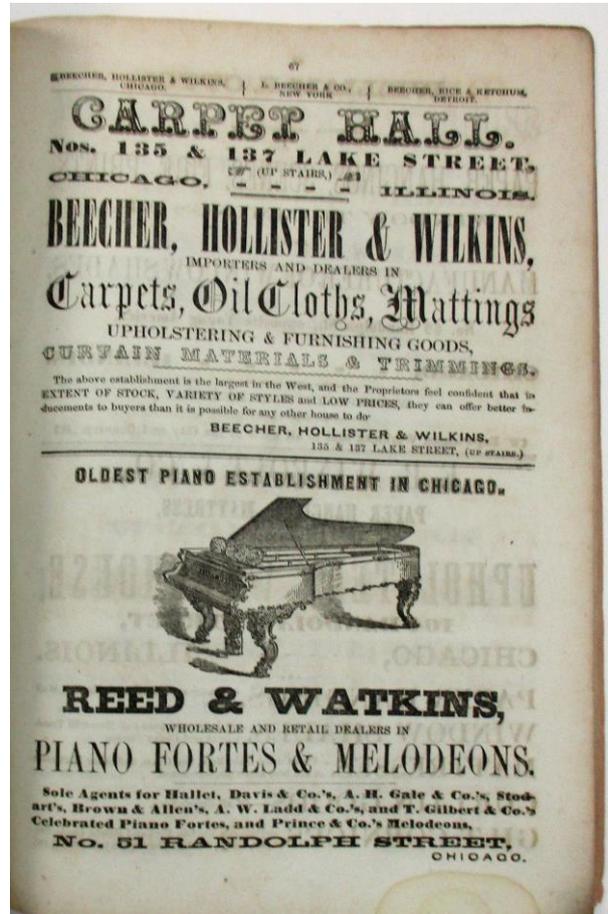
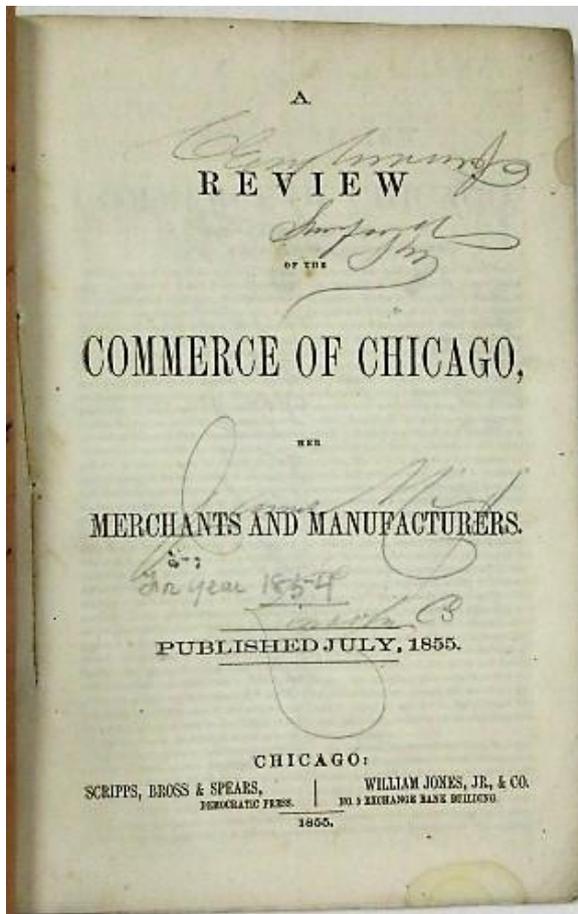
Item No. 18

The Bustling Commercial Life of Pre-Fire Chicago

19. **Chicago Daily Democratic Press: A REVIEW OF THE COMMERCE OF CHICAGO, HER MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS. PUBLISHED JULY, 1855.** Chicago: Scripps, Bross & Spears...Democratic Press, 1855. Original printed wrappers, stitched, 76pp. Text printed in double columns. Light dusting. Narcissistic and repetitive name-scribbling on wrappers, endpapers, title. Good+.

"Following wrapper title is advertisement of Rees and Kerfoot, real estate agents and stockholders. Text ends on p.32; remaining pages given over to index and advertising. The first 32 pages consist of 'Annual Review of the Commerce of Chicago, for 1854.'" [Byrd.] Over 70 Chicago merchants advertised, and there is an Index to the advertisers. Tanner's modifications to some of Byrd's commentary are informative.

FIRST EDITION. Byrd 2259 [3]. Not in Ante-Fire Imprints, Decker, Eberstadt. \$375.00



Item No. 19

Slavery's Supporters Repudiate the Declaration of Independence

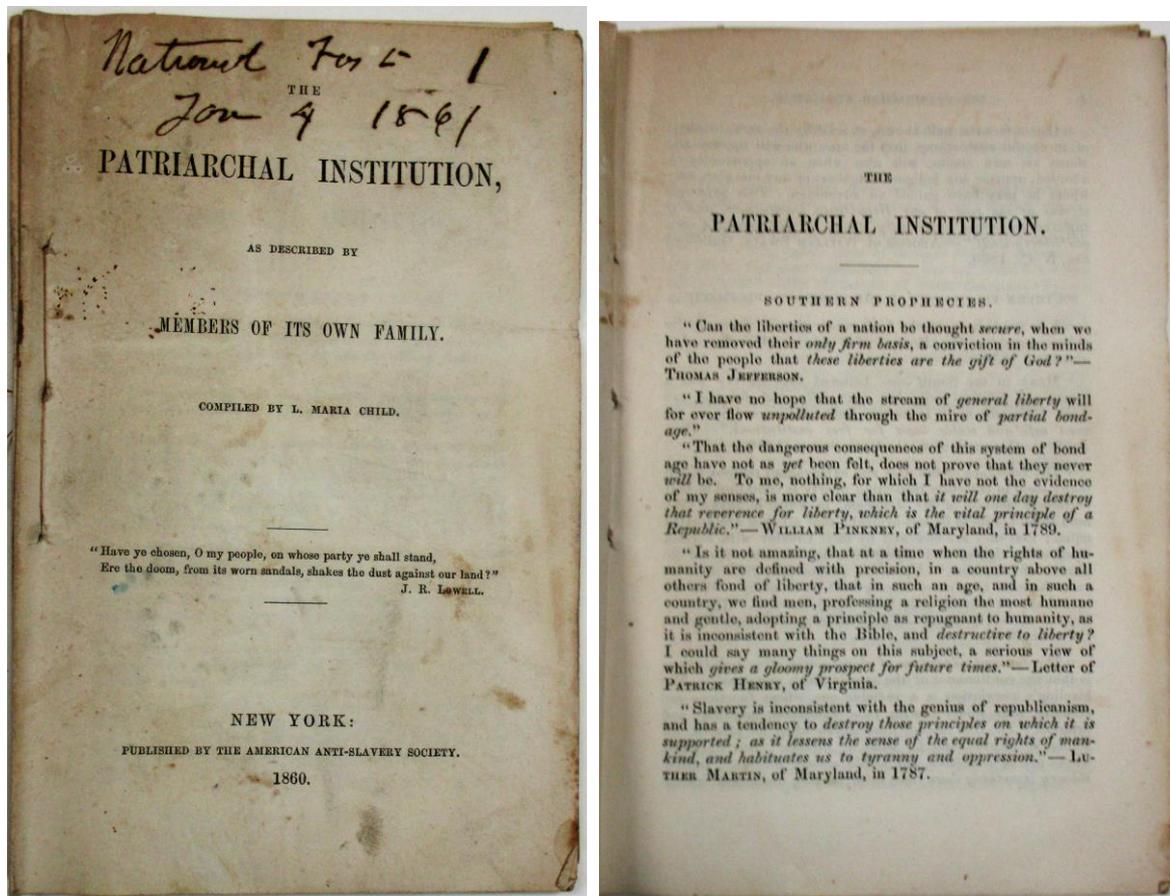
20. **Child, L[ydia] Maria:** THE PATRIARCHAL INSTITUTION, AS DESCRIBED BY MEMBERS OF ITS OWN FAMILY. COMPILED BY L. MARIA CHILD. New York: American Anti-Slavery Society, 1860. 55, [1 blank] pp. Stitched, light dusting, upper blank portions of inner margins chipped at final four gatherings. Good+

In this crucial presidential year the anti-slavery sentiments of 18th century southerners are contrasted with the belligerence of their 19th century descendants. Child proves her point with quotations from, inter alia, George Fitzhugh: "The Declaration of Independence is exuberantly false and arborescently fallacious. Life and liberty are not unalienable. Men are not born entitled to equal rights."

An Appendix includes an editorial from the Baltimore Clipper, urging the defeat of the "Lincolnists" and arguing that the slavery of northern wage-earners is far more oppressive than that of the southern Negroes. A 1997 Swann auction entry [lot 405] described the book as "A

scathing assemblage of quotes, runaway slave ads, and portions of legal cases tried in the South. Preceded by a few ludicrous quotes from Southern sources, such as, 'Slavery is with us a parental relation'."

FIRST EDITION. Dumond 38. Sabin 12724. LCP 2287. Not in Blockson, Work. \$500.00



Item No. 20

The First Publication of Vermont's Case Reports

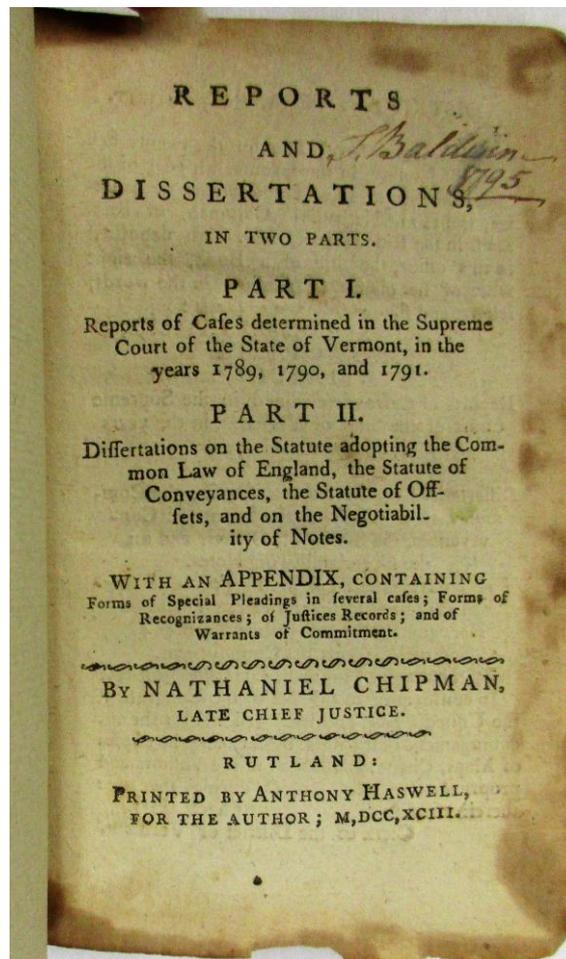
21. **Chipman, Nathaniel:** REPORTS AND DISSERTATIONS, IN TWO PARTS. PART I. REPORTS OF CASES DETERMINED IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF VERMONT, IN THE YEARS 1789, 1790, AND 1791. PART II. DISSERTATIONS ON THE STATUTE ADOPTING THE COMMON LAW OF ENGLAND, THE STATUTE OF CONVEYANCES, THE STATUTE OF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

Born in Connecticut, a Yale graduate and Revolutionary War veteran, Chipman settled in Vermont, where he practiced law and was a judge, then became one of its Senators, serving as

a Federalist from 1797 to 1803. Chipman's work is the first publication of Vermont's case reports.

Evans 25296. McCorison 256. Cohen 5384. ESTC W21936.

\$750.00



Item No. 21

"Apply Lincoln & Co."

22. [Civil War]: THE FIRST OF MAY 1865 OR GENL MOVING DAY IN RICHMOND VA. New York: Published by H. & W. Voight. Lith. by Kimmel & Forster, 254 & 256 Canal St., [1865]. Broadside illustration, 9" x 10-3/8". Brightly colored. Small spot at top blank margin. Upper margin of blank verso shows remnants from former taping. Lower blank forecorner chipped. Very Good.

"From building inscribed, 'To let Apply Lincoln & Co.', Southerners, at whom Negro thumbs his nose, are moving 'C.S.A. Treasury,' etc." [Weitenkampf]. Anticipating the end of the Civil War in Richmond, the cartoon depicts Robert E. Lee collecting swords for placement in a cart drawn by two skeletal dogs, Treasury Secretary Trenholm hauling away worthless Confederate bonds, and a "Sheriff Sale" sign on the building. Bystanders look on. A dog urinates on a box entitled "C.S.A. Treasury. Waster Paper."

Despite the title's date, the cartoon issued before May 1, that date being the artist's prediction of the time of the Confederacy's collapse. The reference to Lincoln & Co. suggests the President was still alive.

Weitenkampf 148 [recording a 1905 reproduction only]. Not in Reilly. OCLC 191119865 [3-Clements, U VA, Williams] as of July 2021. Also located at the Library of Congress, Boston Public Library, Lincoln Financial Foundation Collection. \$1,500.00



Item No. 22

Printed North Carolina Confederate Return of Troops

23. [Civil War: Confederate]: RETURN OF CAPTAIN JAMES M. MAYO'S COMPANY ("E"), OF THE 36TH REGIMENT OF N.C. STATE TROOPERS (ARTILLERY) ARMY OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, (COLONEL ----) FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1862. ENLISTED MEN ON "EXTRA OR DAILY DUTY," ACCOUNTED FOR BY NAME. ABSENT ENLISTED MEN, ACCOUNTED FOR BY NAME. Fort Ellis, NC, near New Bern: 1862 [January 31]. Oblong folio broadsheet, uniformly tanned. 12-3/4" x 18-1/2." Printed, with manuscript additions. Signed in ink by J.M. Mayo, Commanding Company. Contemporary "Duplicate." A few pinholes at fold intersections, not affecting text, Very Good.

Most spaces available for the requested detailed information are left blank. Numbers of enlisted and commissioned officers present and absent are listed with notations of "alterations since last monthly return." 122 men were present for duty at the post. George L. Medlin was

"furloughed for sickness." Captain Mayo is the only commissioned officer listed as "present." The return was completed about six weeks before the Battle of New Bern.

RETURN of Captain *Samuel Mayo* Company (*28th*), of the *56th* Regiment of *4th C. State Troops (2000)* Army of the Confederate States of America, (Colonel) for the month of *January* 1862.

| PRESENT | | | | | | | | | | ABSENT | | | | | | | | | | ALTERATIONS SINCE LAST MONTHLY RETURN | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|--|--------------|--|-----------------------|--|--------------|--|-----------------------|--|--------------|--|-----------------------|--|--------------|--|-----------------------|--|--------------|--|---------------------------------------|--|--------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| COMMISSIONED OFFICERS | | ENLISTED MEN | | COMMISSIONED OFFICERS | | ENLISTED MEN | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

ENLISTED MEN on "Extra or Daily Duty," accounted for by Name.
(This space last of each day to be carefully stated.)

ABSENT ENLISTED MEN, accounted for by Name.
(The names, movements, period and place of absence to be carefully stated.)

REASON: *Prob. Sick*
DATE: *January 31st 1862* (Signed) *S. Mayo* Commanding Company
(Type name)

George S. Hedden furloughed for sickness from day of Jan 27th 1862.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, present and absent, accounted for by Name. ALTERATIONS since last Return among the Enlisted Men. RETURN Of Company (*28th*) Reg't of *4th C. State Troops* For the month of *January* 1862.

| NO. | RANK | NAME | REGIMENT | NO. | RANK | NAME | REGIMENT | PLACES | REMARKS |
|-----|------|------|----------|-----|------|------|----------|--------|---------|
| | | | | | | | | | |

*Samuel Mayo Capt
4th C. State Troops
Jan 31st 1862*

Item No. 23

James Micajah Mayo "studied law at the University of Virginia in 1859 and 1860. In October of 1861, following the outbreak of the Civil War, he was appointed to the rank of Captain in the Confederate States Army and organized the North Carolina 2nd Artillery Regiment, Company F (AKA North Carolina 36th regiment, Company F), nicknamed 'The Pamlico Artillery'. On March 14, 1862, at the Battle of New Bern, NC, his company defended Fort Ellis on the Neuse River about four miles south of New Bern. The fort contained eight guns. When the union troops broke through the confederate defenses south of Fort Ellis, Mayo was ordered to destroy his guns and the ammunition magazine which contained over 3000 pounds of powder and 500 loaded shells, so that they would not fall into the hands of the enemy. He sent his men out of danger, placed the powder 'trail' to the explosives and lit it himself. It was reported the explosion was the largest and loudest of the entire battle. Unfortunately, Captain Mayo was not far enough away from the magazine when it ignited and he was severally [sic] injured. It was estimated that he was thrown as far as one hundred feet by the blast. Both of his legs were broken, his flesh and eyes badly burned and he was reported as 'killed' by some observers. That night he was found by Major W. B. Lowell of the Connecticut 11th who had him moved through Union lines to a hospital where he was treated by Dr. Whitcomb. As a captured Southerner under the doctors care, he slowly recovered and eventually regained his eyesight. Major Lowell visited him frequently, wrote letters to his mother, read and played the violin for him. After five months he was well enough to travel. General Burnside arranged for a special escort to return Captain James M. Mayo back to his home in Edgecombe County. He re-enlisted in September of 1862 in the North Carolina 4th Calvary (North Carolina 59th Regiment) as a Field Officer, appointed to the rank of Major October 7, 1862. His unit first saw service in North Carolina and Southern Virginia. In May of 1863, his unit was placed under the command of Brigadier General Beverly Robertson. At the Battle of Upperville Virginia on June 21, 1863, leading a charge against Union Forces which ended in hand-to-hand combat, he was captured a second time. He was sent to Old Capital Prison in Washington DC and on August 8, 1863, transferred to Johnson Island Military Prison, Lake Erie, Sandusky, Ohio where he remained until February 24, 1865, and was then transferred to City Point, Virginia for exchange. While a Prisoner of War at Johnson Island he kept a detailed diary of the day-to-day event of prison life. The first of two volumes, covering the period from August 7, 1863 through March 10, 1864, is in the Library of Congress, Manuscript Division, and is stated to be one of the best accounts of prison life written by either Yankee or Rebel. A second volume, covering the period from March 1864 to his release in February 1865, has been lost" [online NamSouth.com].

\$450.00

**“The Howlings of Barbaric Tribes,
Roarings of Lion-Like Beasts”**

24. **Clark, Pitt:** ON THE RISE AND SIGNALIZED LOT OF THE UNITED AMERICANS. A SERMON, DELIVERED, FEBRUARY 19, M,DCC,XCV, ON OCCASION OF A THANKSGIVING THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES, TO THE CONGREGATIONAL SOCIETY, IN NORTON. PUBLISHED AT THEIR REQUEST. BY...THE CONGREGATIONAL MINISTER OF NORTON. Boston: Printed by Samuel Hall, No. 53, Cornhill, 1795. 30pp, lacks the half title. Disbound. Tanned and moderately foxed. Good+.

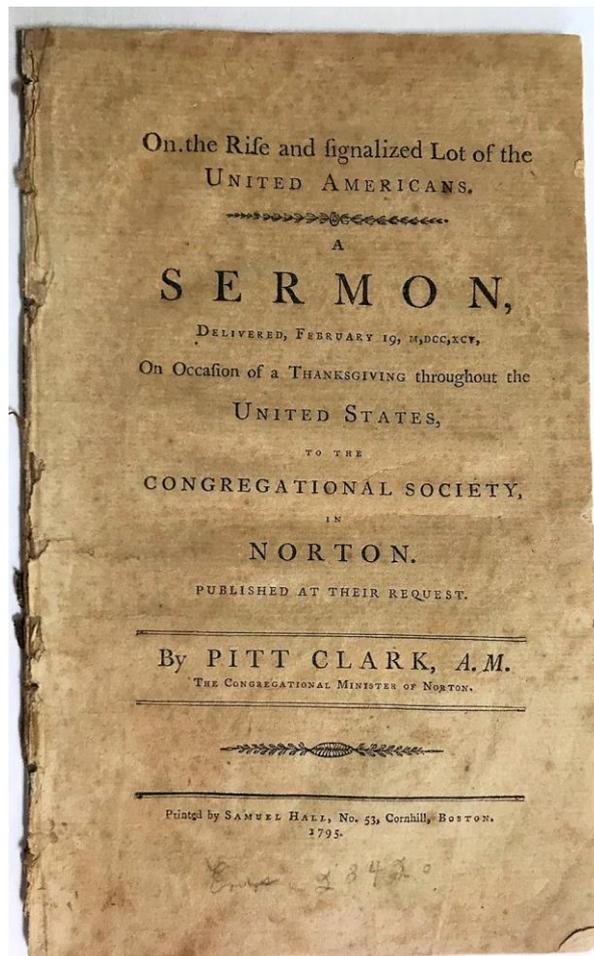
Clark's Sermon is a "sketch" of "the discovery, the protection, the rise, the independent freedom, and exalted establishment of our native country." He starts with Columbus, then moves on to the early settlers, whom God protected "against the howlings of barbaric tribes,

and the roarings of lion-like beasts." Clark recounts threats from European powers, and America's victorious deliverance.

Clark, like the authors of *The Federalist*, warns that disparities in "property, rank, learning, and worldly station, will more or less divide the political hemisphere into parties. Opposite parties become tenacious of their own, and jealous of each other's opinions." As commerce grows, Clark fears "the speculator, the trader, the stock-jobber, or he, who gets the most money with the least labor."

Evans 28420. NAIP w021409.

\$350.00



Item No. 24

A Rare Acquittal by Reason of Insanity

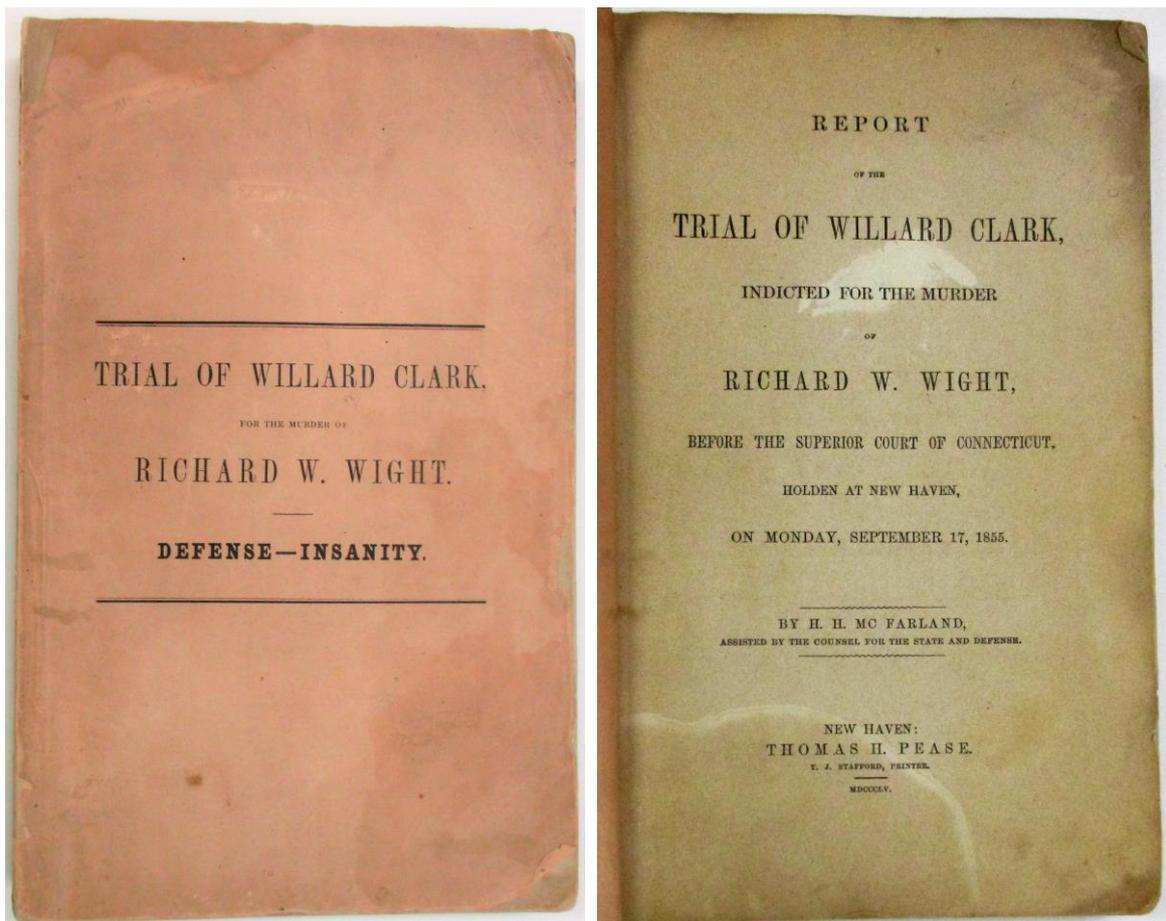
25. **[Clark, Willard]:** REPORT OF THE TRIAL OF WILLARD CLARK, INDICTED FOR THE MURDER OF RICHARD W. WIGHT, BEFORE THE SUPERIOR COURT OF CONNECTICUT, HOLDEN AT NEW HAVEN, ON MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1855. BY H.H. McFARLAND, ASSISTED BY THE COUNSEL FOR THE STATE AND DEFENSE. New Haven: Thomas H. Pease. T. J. Stafford, Printer, 1855. Original printed salmon wrappers, stitched. 217pp. The rear plain wrapper is badly chipped; light dusting and mild toning. Else Very Good.

The case, "noteworthy for the successful use of the insanity defense" [Cohen], reports one of the few 19th century acquittals on the ground of insanity. "Clark was apparently infatuated

with a girl who married Wight. With no warning he shot Wight through the head while Wight was kneeling to tie a bundle. The crime and trial were in New Haven, Connecticut" [McDade].

"A difficult and delicate question of insanity," says the Prefatory Note, with "few or no equals in its medico-legal importance, in the jurisprudence of this country or of England." Numerous witnesses testified to Clark's mental condition: frequent weeping, a calm assertion to his brother that he might have to kill him, other behaviors of a "peculiar" nature. Expert witnesses cemented the conclusion that Clark was insane. The case received significant attention from a variety of medical journals, and the publisher of this lengthy Report clearly recognized its significance .

McDade 178. Cohen 12420. Sabin 13390. American Journal of Insanity, January 1856, pages 212-237. OCLC records only facsimiles as of July 2021. \$1,250.00



Item No. 25

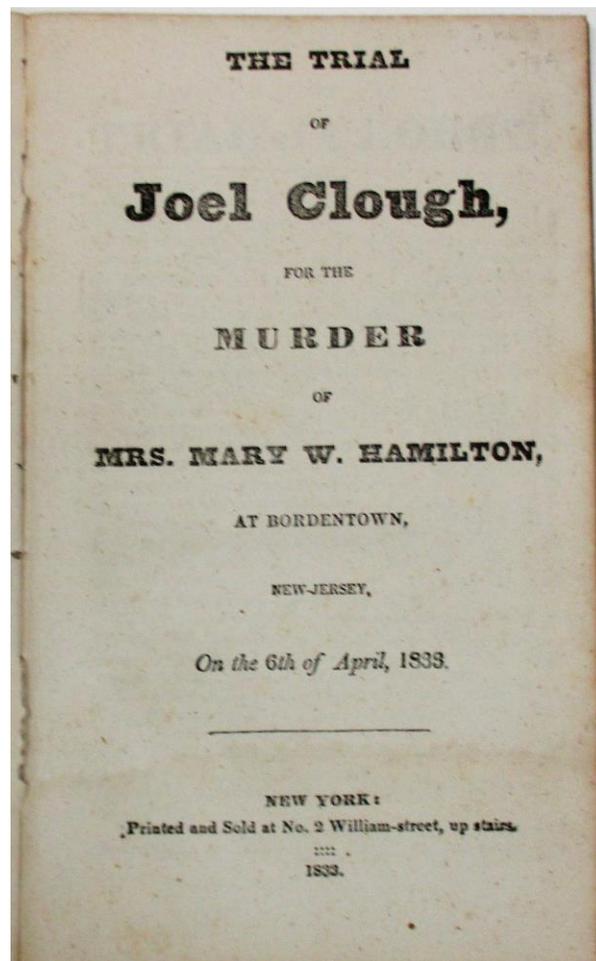
Rare Imprint of a Failed Insanity Defense

26. [Clough, Joel]: REPORT OF THE TRIAL OF JOEL CLOUGH, ON AN INDICTMENT FOR THE MURDER OF MRS. MARY W. HAMILTON, AT BORDENTOWN, NEW-JERSEY ON THE 6TH OF APRIL, 1833. New York: Printed and Sold at No. 2 William-street up stairs, 1833. 24pp. Frontis woodcut, captioned, "Clough stabbing Mrs. Hamilton, as described by witnesses, pages 10 and 11." Disbound, light upper blank corner spotting to some leaves, else Very Good.

"Clough was infatuated with Mrs. Hamilton, a widow who did not return his affection. In a fit of frustration he stabbed her to death. The case attracted wide attention at the time, as is evidenced by the various pamphlets" [McDade]. Clough "frequently wrote to her, and she threw his letters in the fire." The widow Hamilton was 27 years old, and had been married to "Dr. Hamilton, of Bordentown, a practitioner of deserving respectability in point of character and talents." Clough, "the unhappy man," was 28, born in New Hampshire, "his manners delicate but sociable; and he was particularly partial to the society of the ladies."

Clough's legal team included David Paul Brown of Philadelphia, one of the most accomplished contemporary trial lawyers. The pamphlet summarizes the testimony of witnesses and prints the Judge's Charge to the jury. Clough had argued a defense of insanity or, at least, severely diminished mental capacity. Acknowledging the possible persuasiveness of such a defense, the Judge opines, "In these investigations we can derive, after all, but little practical benefit from the learned and scientific works on medical jurisprudence." The jury returned a verdict of guilty, Clough nevertheless continuing to insist upon his innocence. The death sentence was pronounced with great solemnity, interrupted by "tears" and "the contagion of sympathetic feeling."

McDade records seven different pamphlets [McDade 185-191] on this sensational murder and trial. He does not note our copy, nor does Sabin. American Imprints lists five Clough pamphlets, none of which is ours; Cohen 12429-12436 also lists other imprints, but not ours. Not in McDade, Sabin, American Imprints, Cohen, Marke, Harv. Law Cat. Not located on OCLC or the online AAS site as of June 2021. \$950.00



Item No. 26

Clough stabbing Mrs. Hamilton, as described by witnesses, page 10 and 11.



Item No. 26

THE SOUTHERN WAGON.

Come all ye sons of freedom and join our Southern band,
We're going to fight the enemy and drive them from our land;
Justice is our motto and Providence our guide,
So jump into the wagon and we'll all take a ride.

Chorus—Wait for the wagon,
The Dissolution wagon,
The South is our wagon
And we'll all take a ride.

Secession is our watchword, our rights we all demand,
And to defend our fireside we pledge our heart and hand;
Jeff Davis is our President, with Stevens by his side—
Brave Beauregard our General will join us in our ride.

Chorus—Wait for the wagon.

Our wagon's plenty big enough, the running gear is good,
'Tis stuffed with cotton round the sides, and made of southern wood;
Carolina is the driver, with Georgia by her side—
Virginia 'll hold our Flag up and we'll all take a ride.

Chorus—Wait for the wagon.

There's Tennessee and Texas also in the ring—
They would'nt have a government where cotton was'nt king;
Alabama, too, and Florida have long ago replied—
Mississippi's in the wagon anxious for the ride.

Chorus—Wait for the wagon.

Missouri, North Carolina, and Arkansas are slow—
They must hurry or we'll leave 'em, and then where will they go?
There's old Kentuck and Maryland each won't make up their mind,
So I reckon after all we'll have to take them up behind.

Chorus—Wait for the wagon.

Our cause is just and holy, our men are brave and true—
To whip the Lincoln cut-throats is all we'll have to do,
God bless our noble army, in it we all confide,
So jump into the wagon and we'll all take a ride.

Chorus—Wait for the wagon.

Item No. 27

“Secession is Our Watchword, Our Rights We All Demand”

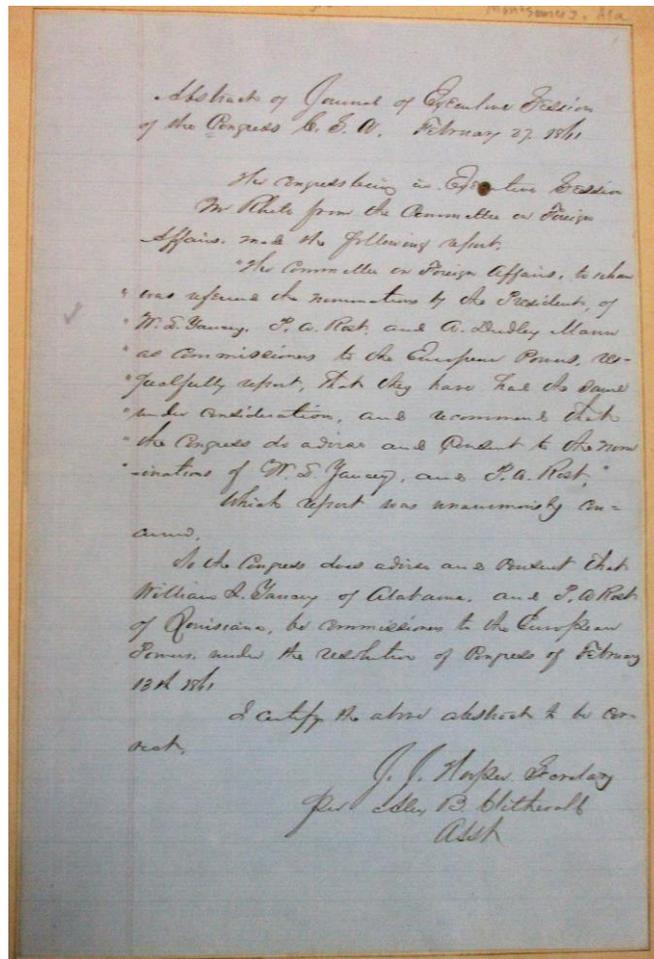
27. [Confederate Broadside]: THE SOUTHERN WAGON. [np: 1861]. Broadside, 4-1/4" x 8", title printed on thin paper in bold, large fonts. Six verses of four lines each, each verse followed by the chorus, beginning "Wait for the wagon." Decorative border. Trimmed close to the border, else Very Good.

"Secession is our watchword, our rights we all demand, / And to defend our fireside we pledge our heart and hand; / Jeff Davis is our President with Stevens [sic] by his side- / Brave Beauregard our General will join us for the ride." A couple of variants were printed, one of them on the verso of a blank promissory note to the Bank of Virginia. All are rare.

The poem refers to the tardiness of Missouri, North Carolina and Arkansas in joining the Confederacy; thus the printing date is probably sometime before mid-1861. North Carolina and Arkansas seceded in May 1861. "An appeal to Southern states to join the Confederacy, made after Tennessee joined on May 6, 1861, but before Arkansas seceded twelve days later" [Rudolph].

Rudolph 265. Hummel 5404. Parrish & Willingham 6552.

\$850.00



Item No. 28

President Davis's Copy of a Confederate Journal Abstract

28. [Confederate States of America]: ABSTRACT OF JOURNAL OF EXECUTIVE SESSION OF THE CONGRESS, C.S.A. FEBRUARY 27, 1861. THE CONGRESS BEING

IN EXECUTIVE SESSION MR. RHETT FROM THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS, MADE THE FOLLOWING REPORT. [Montgomery, Alabama: 1861]. Autograph document, entirely in ink manuscript, in the hand of Alex. B. Clitherall, Assistant, and signed "J.J. Harper, Secretary per Alex B. Clitherall Asst." Letter written by Clitherall, an Alabama lawyer and assistant to Burton Harrison, Jefferson Davis's private secretary. Written on the recto of first leaf; docketed, in the probable hand of Harrison, on recto of second leaf: "Commn to European Powers. For the President." Blank verso of second leaf is laid down. Very Good.

"The Congress being in Executive Session Mr. Rhett from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, made the following report:

"The Committee on Foreign Affairs, to whom was referred the nominations by the President, of W. L. Yancey, P.A. Rost, and A. Dudley Mann as Commissioners to the European Powers, respectfully report, that they have had the same under consideration, and recommend that the Congress do advise and consent to the nominations of W.L. Yancey, and P.A. Rost,'

"Which report was unanimously carried.

"So the Congress does advise and consent that William L. Yancey of Alabama, and P.A. Rost of Louisiana, be commissioners to the European Powers, under the resolution of Congress of February 13th 1861.

"I certify the above abstract to be correct.

"J.J. Harper Secretary per Alex B. Clitherall Asst."

President Davis had sent a Message to Congress on February 26, 1861, recommending the appointment of Yancey of Alabama, Rost of Louisiana, and Mann, whose nomination was not approved. But Mann's consolation was his later appointment as Commissioner of the Confederate States of America for Belgium and the Vatican.

Yancey and Rost would be replaced by Mason and Slidell, whose capture on a mission to Europe nearly started a war between the United States and England. \$1,250.00

Abstract of Journal of
Executive Session of
the Congress U. S. W.
February 27. 1861

Com^{rs} to European Powers.

For the President

I certify the above abstract to be correct.
J. J. Harper, Secretary
per Alex B. Clitherall
Asst



Item No. 29

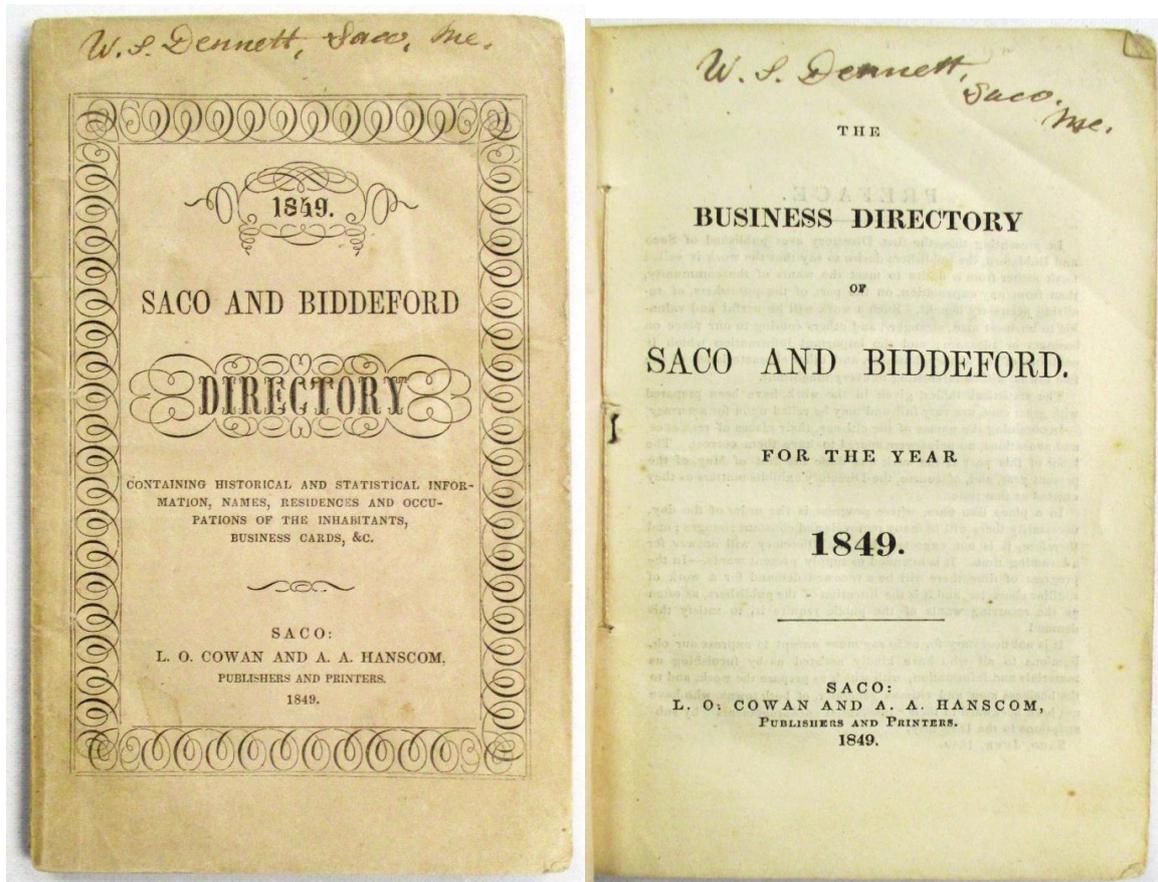
“Boys of the Days of '61, of Atlanta”

29. **[Confederate Veterans] Stone Mountain Memorial:** PHOTOGRAPH OF THE "BOYS OF THE DAYS OF '61, OF ATLANTA, GEORGIA CHEERING AS THE FIRST CONSIGNMENT OF STONE MOUNTAIN MEMORIAL HALF DOLLARS ARRIVED FROM THE MINT. THE BAGS CONTAIN \$50,000 WORTH OF THE NEW COINS AND WERE CLOSELY GUARDED. [Atlanta?]: Underwood & Underwood, 1925. Photograph of elderly, cheering Confederate veterans arranged in a semi-circle around bags filled with newly minted Stone Mountain Memorial Half Dollars. A pillared building is in the background. The photograph, oblong 8" x 10-1/8", is dated 5/10/25 on the accompanying explanatory caption by Underwood & Underwood, New York photographic firm. With the Underwood ownership stamp on the verso.

Stone Mountain, composed of granite, has a bas-relief sculpture of Stonewall Jackson, Robert E. Lee, and Jefferson Davis carved into its north face. The carving was conceived by Helen Plane, a member of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, in 1909. Sculptor Gutzon

Borglum, later of Mount Rushmore fame, started work on the project in 1916. In 1925 he was fired. According to Wikipedia, the coin was struck at the Philadelphia mint in 1925. "Its main purpose was to raise money on behalf of the Stone Mountain Confederate Monumental Association for the Stone Mountain Memorial near Atlanta, Georgia. Designed by sculptor Gutzon Borglum, the coin features a depiction of Confederate generals Robert E. Lee and Stonewall Jackson on the obverse and the caption: 'Memorial to the Valor of the Soldier of the South' on the reverse."

The memorial ran into several snags causing work to be stopped in 1928, and it wasn't completed until 1970. The mountain was the site of the modern Ku Klux Klan's first cross-burning ceremony in 1915 and regular yearly events for about 50 years. \$450.00



Item No. 30

First Directory of Saco and Biddeford

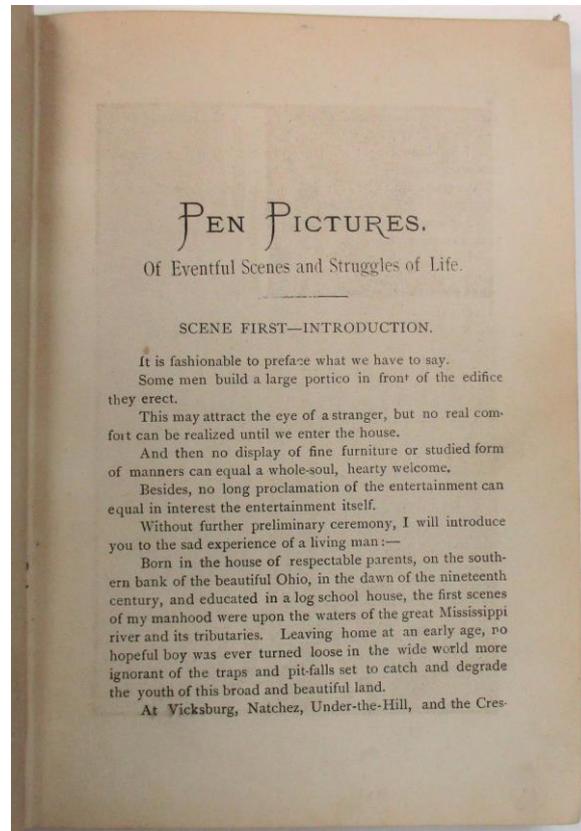
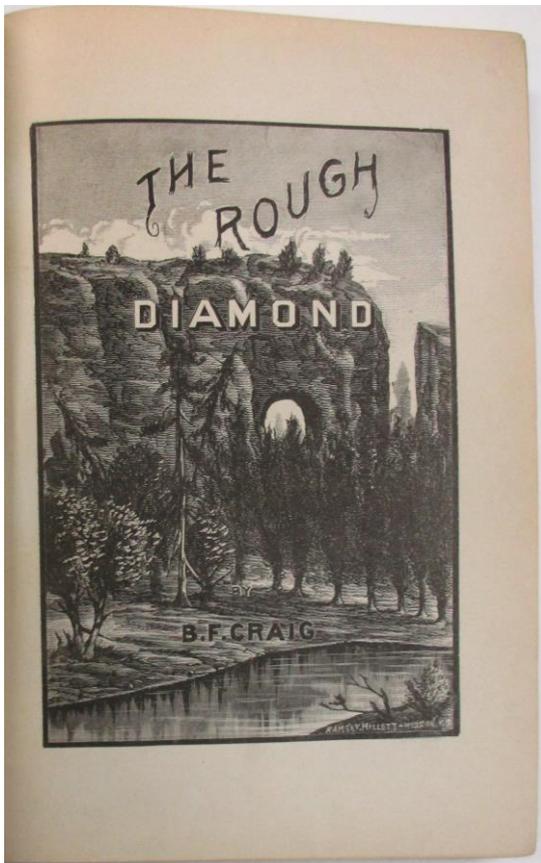
30. **Cowan, L.O. and A.A. Hanscom:** THE BUSINESS DIRECTORY OF SACO AND BIDDEFORD. FOR THE YEAR 1849. Saco: L.O. Cowan and A.A. Hanscom, Publishers and Printers, 1849. 12mo. Original printed wrappers, stitched, 108pp. An extremely attractive copy, with just a bit of wear to lower blank corners, Very Good plus. With the signature in ink, "W.S. Dennett, Saco, Me." Dennett was a prominent Saco resident in the mid- to late 19th century.

This scarce book is "the first directory ever published of Saco and Biddeford." It contains "historical and statistical information, names, residences and occupations of the inhabitants, business cards," and advertisements from local merchants; with material on the early cotton manufactures and detailed statistical descriptions of the York and Laconia Companies,

including an extraordinary list of female employees and boarding house numbers. A concluding 14-page section of business ads is printed.

Spear 326 [5].

\$600.00



Item No. 31

31. **Craig, B[enjamin] F[ranklin]:** THE ROUGH DIAMOND. [Kansas City, MO: Printed and electrotyped by Ramsey, Millet & Hudson, 1880]. 8vo. 214pp, pictorial title page, plate. Original blindstamped blue cloth [spine ends and corners rubbed, some spotting], gilt lettered spine. Short closed tear in blank margin of one leaf [no text loss]. Pencil presentation on front endpaper, "Presented Dec. 25th, 1882 to Miss Mary Cooper by her Friend St. Nicholas." Good+.

"You'll have to find the next copy; we never saw another, and haven't much hope. An interesting narrative of early-day life in Arkansas; Mississippi flat boating; Kaintuck in the early 1800's folk-life of the time; Chicago in 1804; log-cabin life; Louisville; Port Williams, etc. The latter half of the work is given over to the author's poetic effusions as vouchsafed in 22 separate and distinct spasms" [Eberstadt].

FIRST EDITION. 113 Eberstadt 190. Howes C841. Not in Clark, Soliday, Graff, Decker.

\$350.00

Early Saur Imprint

32. **[Crisp, Stephen]:** EINE KURTZE BESCHREIBUNG EINER LANGEN REISE, AUS BABYLON NACH BETHEL. OFFENB. 18, 4. IN ENGLISCHER SPRACHE GESCHREIBEN, IM NOVEM 1691, UND AUS DEM 5TEN DRUCK INS TEUTSCHE UBERSETZT 1748. MIT BEYFUGUNG EINIGER SCHRIFFTSTELLEN, ZU MEHERER

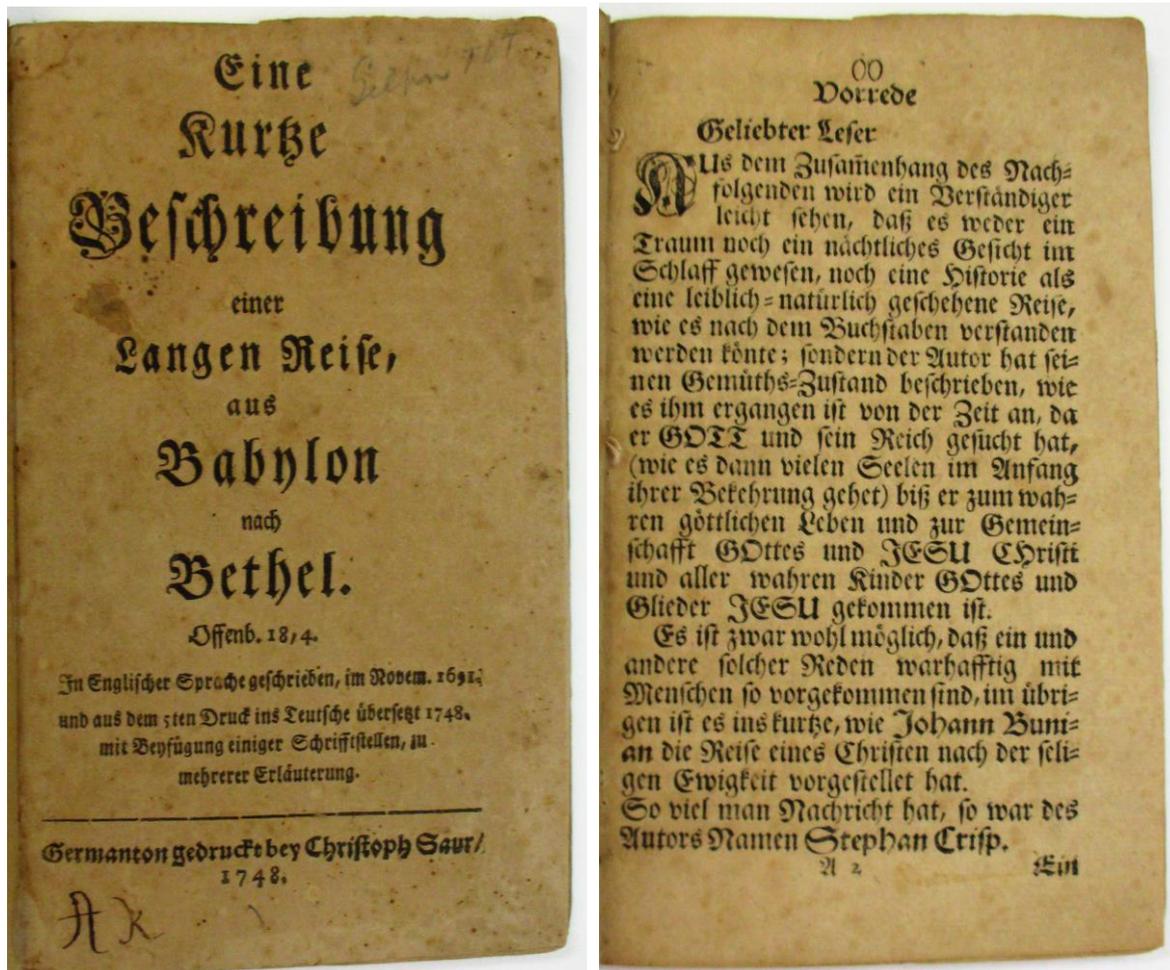
ERLAUTERUNG. Germanton: Gedruckt bey Christoph Saur, 1748. 38pp. Uniformly toned, lightly foxed, Good+. Stitched into later card boards.

The first American translation into German of Crisp's 'A Short History of a Long Travel from Babylon to Bethel.' It is scarce, ESTC recording holdings only at Swarthmore, CA State Northridge, and HSP.

Saur printed later editions in 1755 and 1792.

FIRST EDITION. Evans 6118. Hildeburn 1053. ESTC W13151.

\$950.00



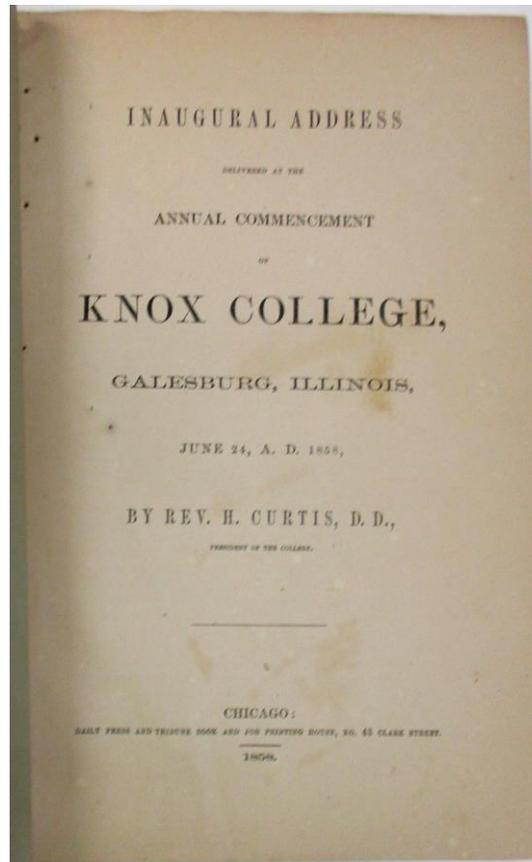
Item No. 32

College Education is "Preeminently Democratic, Bringing The Best Education Within the Reach of the Poorest Boy"

33. **Curtis, H[arvey]:** INAUGURAL ADDRESS DELIVERED AT THE ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT OF KNOX COLLEGE, GALESBURG, ILLINOIS, JUNE 24, A. D. 1858, BY ... PRESIDENT OF THE COLLEGE. Chicago: Daily Press and Tribune Book and Job Printing House, 1858. Original printed wrappers [some spotting], disbound, inner margin pinholes from previous stitching. 15, [1 blank] pp. Good+ or so.

In America "no child, of parents however poor, of birth however exotic, of race however despised or degraded, shall grow up among us without the privilege of instruction in the first rudiments of literacy and scientific knowledge."

Curtis defends post-high school education: it is not "aristocratic" or "designed for particular classes of society." Rather, higher education is "preeminently democratic, bringing the best education in the land within the reach of the poorest boy, if he have the energy, and talent, and perseverance to avail himself of their advantages." Curtis explains the mission of Knox College: "This College was designed for the laboring people of Illinois." FIRST EDITION. Ante-Fire Imprints 315 [5]. Byrd 2886 [5]. \$250.00



Item No. 33

“Leave Slavery to the Operation of Natural Laws”

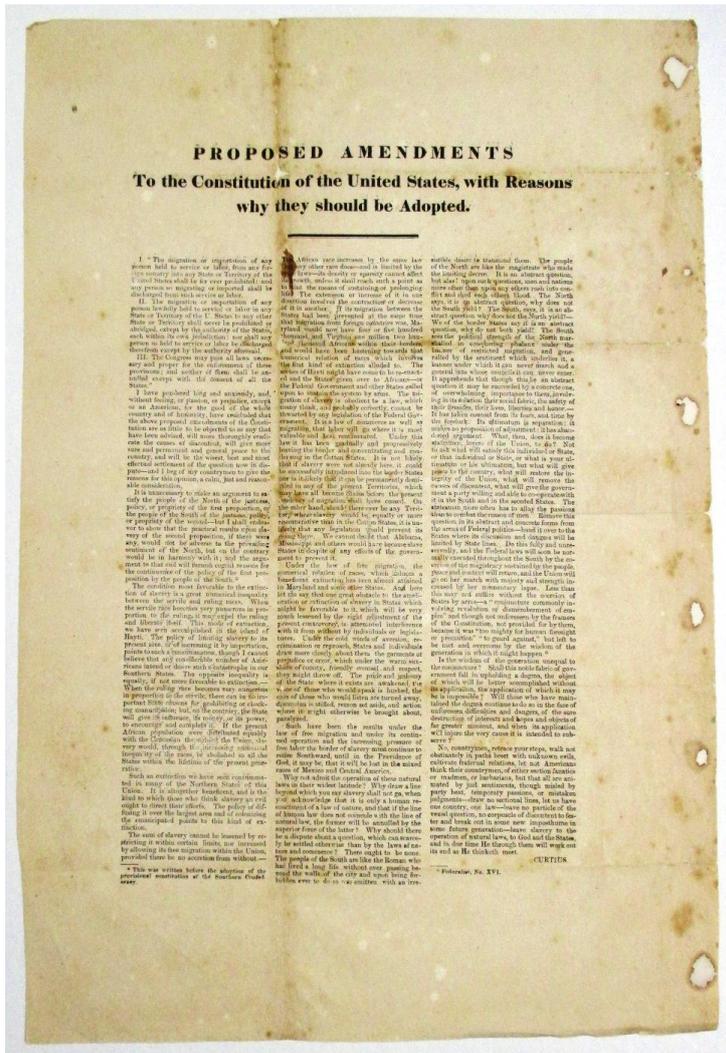
34. **Curtius [pseud.]:** PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES, WITH REASONS WHY THEY SHOULD BE ADOPTED. [np: 1861]. Broadside, 11" x 17." Printed in three columns. Signed in type at the end, 'Curtius.' Untrimmed at the outer margin, with several small holes at its blank extremity.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

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

Curtius's amendments prohibit the international importation of slaves into any State; permit migration of slaves from one State or Territory into another, "except by authority of the States, each within its own jurisdiction"; authorize Congress to pass any legislation necessary for the effectuation of these amendments; and prohibit their repeal except by the States'

unanimous vote. He argues that slavery would thus disperse itself out of the Nation over time: "Leave slavery to the operation of natural laws, to God and the States, and in due time He through them will work out its end as He thinketh meet."

Curtius was unlikely to draw anti-slavery support: Congress had already prohibited the international importation of slaves in 1808; most slave-owners and slave-sellers, as well as abolitionists, had no interest in reviving the international slave trade. And the elimination of slavery through dispersion was a pipe dream that no sensible person would credit. Not located on OCLC [as of July 2021], or online catalogues of AAS, Huntington, NYPL, Newberry, Harvard, Yale, U CA, Columbia, U TX, U MI. Not in Sabin, Nevins, Bartlett, Eberstadt, Parrish & Willingham, Crandall. \$2,500.00



Item No. 34

Emancipated?

35. **Dallam, William S.: AN EXTRAORDINARY AUTOGRAPH LETTER, SIGNED, FROM WILLIAM S. DALLAM OF LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY, TO "THOMAS (A FREEBLACK)," HIS FAMILY'S MANUMITTED SLAVE, AGREEING "TO AID YOU AS FAR AS I CAN IN OBTAINING THE NECESSARY PAPERS TO ESTABLISH YOUR TITLE TO FREEDOM AND HAVE SENT YOU SUCH A CERTIFICATE AS I HAVE**

GIVEN TO THE OTHERS WHO WERE MANUMITTED IN MARYLAND- I REALLY DO NOT KNOW WHO WAS YOUR MOTHER IF I EVER DID IT HAS ESCAPED MY RECOLLECTION IT APPEARS TO ME THAT YOUR OLD MASTER TOOK YOU FOR A DEBT OF OLD MRS. SMITH AND THAT YOU WERE NOT ONE OF THE ORIGINAL FAMILY SERVANTS, BUT IT IS PROBABLE THAT YOUR MASTER RICHARD B. DALLAM COULD INFORM YOU BETTER ON THIS SUBJECT IF ITS NECESSARY. THE CERTIFICATE I SEND YOU IS SUCH AS I HAVE GIVEN AND WHICH HAS BEEN ADMITTED TO RECORD IN COURT & THEY HAVE OBTAINED REGULAR PAPERS THEREON IT COSTS THEM FIVE DOLLARS TO OBTAIN THEM ... YOU MENTION THAT SOME OF YOUR MASTER RICHARD'S PEOPLE ARE SUIING FOR THEIR FREEDOM I CAN ONLY INFORM YOU THAT NONE THAT HE GOT FROM HIS FATHER ARE REGULARLY MANUMITTED AS THEIR MASTER DID NOT COMPLY WITH THE LAW WHICH IN THAT DAY WAS VERY PARTICULAR AND THEY HAD BETTER BE QUIET ABOUT IT OR THE SHERIFF WILL SEIZE THEM AND SELL THEM FOR HIS DEBTS WHEN IT IS ONCE KNOWN THEY ARE NOT ENTITLED TO THEIR FREEDOM ON ACCOUNT OF A DEFECT IN THE DEED OF MANUMISSION BY THEIR MASTER AS RICHARD IS MUCH IN DEBT AND HIS CREDITORS WILL BE GLAD TO GET AT ANY THING | YOUR FRIEND | WILL S. DALLAM

"NB. PROBABLY AUNT PATTY DALLAM COULD INFORM YOU WHO WAS YOUR MOTHER..." Lexington: June 15, 1830. [4] pp, bifolium.

Letter written on first leaf, with the following Certification, signed by Will S. Dallam on page [3]: "I DO HEREBY CERTIFY THE NEGROE TOM FORMERLY THE PROPERTY OF COLONEL RICHARD DALLAM WAS REGULARLY MANUMITTED... AND IS THEREFORE A FREE MAN AND ENTITLED TO ALL THE PRIVILEGES ALLOWED TO SUCH BY THE LAWS. HE IS A BLACK ABOUT SIX FEET HIGH AND ABOUT THIRTY SEVEN YEARS OLD." Several expert tape repairs at old mailing folds; final page addressed for mailing to "Thomas (a Freeblack) Care & attention of Tho. M. Smith Esquire Counsellor at law | Russelleville Logan County Kentucky." With postal cancel. Good plus.

The Dallams, a wealthy Maryland Methodist family, settled in Kentucky and Missouri. Brothers Josias William Dallam [1747-1820] and Col. Richard B. Dallam [1743-1820] owned many slaves and much land. Their Methodist beliefs apparently impelled them to manumit many of their slaves in the 1780s and 1790s. The manumissions usually stipulated periods of service; that the slaves' children were to be freed at the ages of 21 or 23; and that future children and grandchildren of those slaves were to be born free.

Richard B. Dallam [1773-1840], the son of Josias, attempted to keep the purportedly manumitted slaves past their emancipation dates in order to pay off substantial debts inherited from Josias. Major William S. Dallam [c.1772-1845], Richard's son and a prominent Lexington citizen, owned 25 slaves by 1800, accumulating more as time went on. Residing at the Senator John Pope House, he and his wife entertained the likes of James Monroe, Andrew Jackson, and the Marquis de Lafayette. William's Letter conveys a solicitous and friendly attitude to "Thomas," but William, like his cousin Richard, also tried to hold on to his father's slaves, in violation of their manumission documents.

In several court petitions, between the 1820s and 1840s, those slaves sought to enforce the terms of their manumissions. [Race & Slavery Petitions Project, Univ. NC Greensboro, Petitions 21183113, 21184209, and 21183406; Major Wm. S. Dallam House, taken from Old Houses of Lexington by C. Frank Dunn, accessed at website of Rootsweb; Dallam, David E.: THE DALLAM FAMILY. . . FROM 1690 TO 1929. . . , Philadelphia: 1929; Matthews, Donald G.: SLAVERY AND METHODISM. . . 1780-1845, Princeton Univ. Press: 2015.]

\$4,500.00

Thomas June 15. 1830

I received on Saturday your letter of the 1st of June - I am willing to aid you as far as I can in obtaining the necessary papers to establish your title to freedom and have sent you such a copy as I have given to the others who were manumitted in Maryland - I really do not know who was your Mother if I ever did it has escaped my recollection it appears to me that your old Master took you for a Debt of Old Mrs. Britts and that you were not one of the original Family servants - but it is probable that your Master Richard D. Dallam could inform you better on this subject - if its necessary the copy sent I send you as such as I have given and which has been admitted to record in Court & they have obtained regular papers thereon it costs them five Dollars to obtain them beside the parchment which will make in all from 6⁵⁰ to 6.00 which if you cannot get papers such

as sent you by enclosing me the money will get them for you here - 4.00. mention that some of your Master Richard's people are suing for their freedom I can only enjoin you that none that he got from his Father are regularly manumitted as their Master did not comply with the Law which in that day was very particular and they had better be quiet about it the Sheriff will seize them and sell them for his Debts when it is once known they are not entitled to their freedom on an account of a defect in the Deed of Manumission by their Master as Richard's is much in Debt and his Creditors will be glad to get at any thing

your Friend
Will S. Dallam

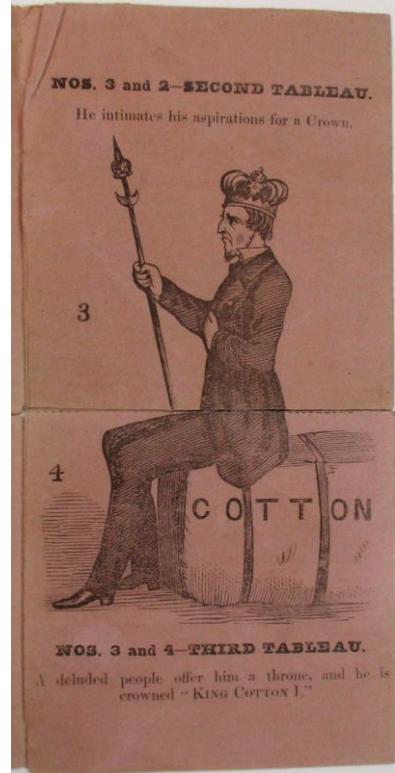
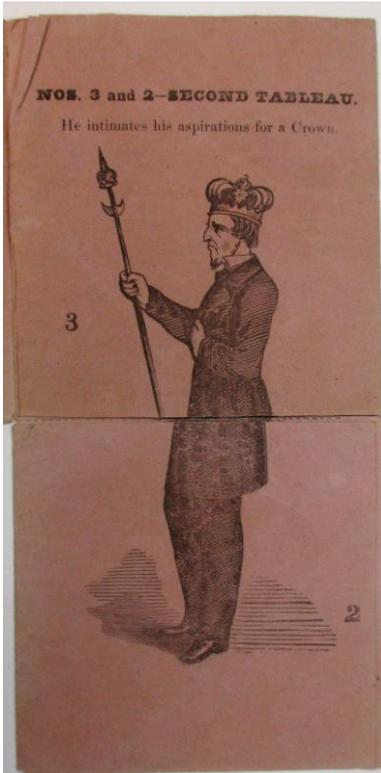
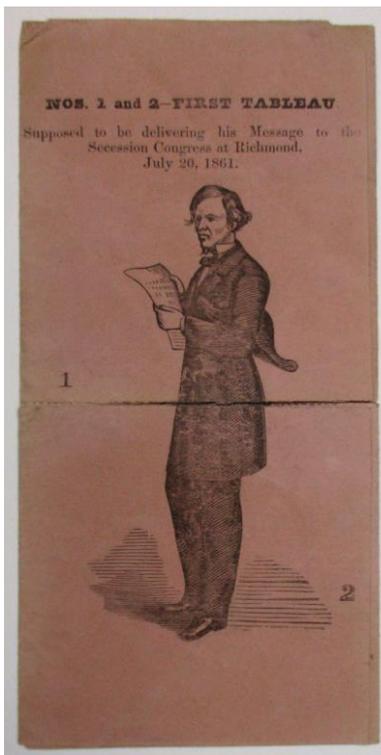
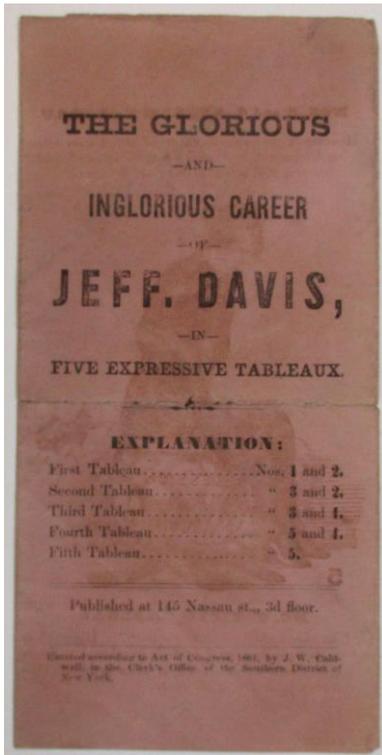
173 Probably Aunt Patty Dallam would inform you who is as your Mother's only child

I do hereby Certify the Negroe Tom formerly the property of Colonel Richard Dallam was regularly manumitted in the County of Maryland in Maryland and is a well behaved man and is therefore a Free man and entitled to all the privileges allowed to such by the Laws he is a black about six feet high and about thirty seven years old

Will S. Dallam
June 15. 1830

Lexington

Item No. 35



Item No. 36

"KING COTTON I"

36. [Davis, Jefferson]: THE GLORIOUS AND INGLORIOUS CAREER OF JEFF. DAVIS, IN FIVE EXPRESSIVE TABLEAUX. New York: J.W. Caldwell, 143 Nassau St., 3d floor, 1864-5]. Broadside metamorphic card, folded to [6pp], each page 3" x 6-1/4" on pale

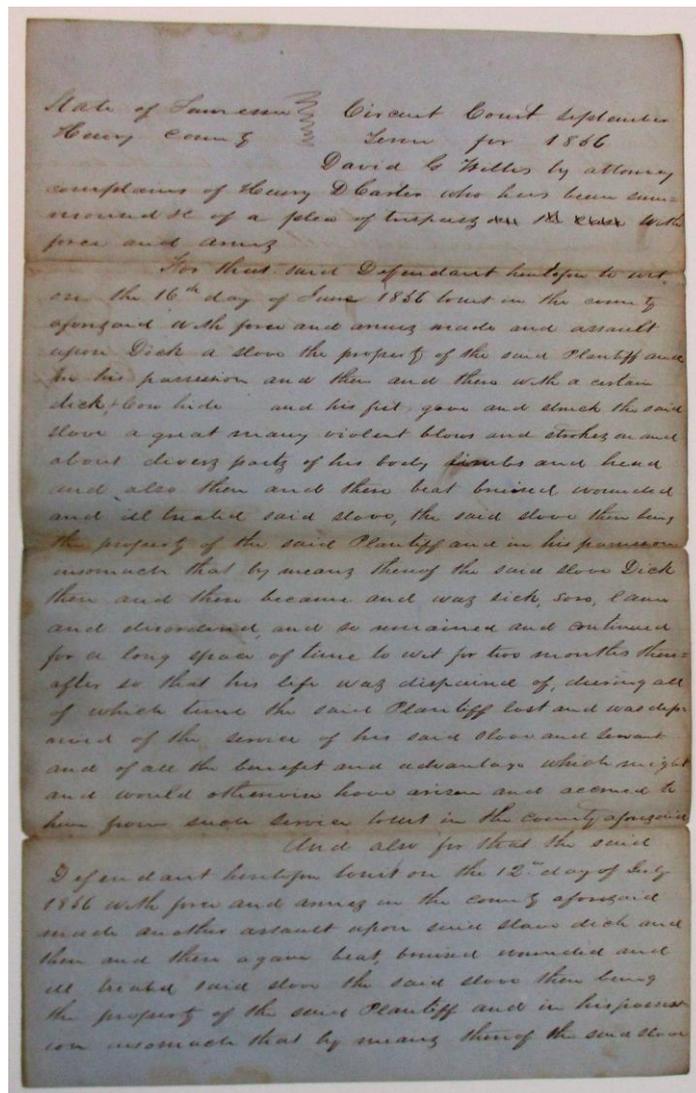
pink paper. Light spotting. Old folds, with expert repairs [no loss] to a couple of clean fold tears. Three illustrations, plus two slits to allow the parts to be flipped. A bit of light edge wear. Very Good. The copyright was entered at New York in 1861, but the contents of the final two Tableaux suggest publication toward the end of the War.

"Contains illustrations which may be transformed from one pose to another by unfolding flaps, forming in all five numbered tableaux" [OCLC]. The First Tableau depicts Davis "delivering his Message to the Secession Congress at Richmond, July 20, 1861." In the Second Tableau, a crowned and sceptre-holding Davis "intimates his aspirations for a Crown." In the Third Tableau, with the crowned Davis sitting on a bale of cotton, "A deluded people offer him a throne, and he is crowned 'KING COTTON I'."

The Fourth Tableau shows Davis with severe stomach cramps, sitting on a hot pot of SECESSION: "Hearing of the rapid advance of the Union forces on Richmond, he becomes greatly alarmed, and terror and severe griping are the result." Finally, as "Vaulting ambition o'erleaps itself. His aspirations 'running out,' he finds his throne a Secession Cauldron-- more useful and ornamental-- with a brisk fire in the rear."

Library Company of Philadelphia Record Number 000220310. OCLC 84498915 [3-Huntington, MA Hist. Soc., LCP] as of June 2021.

\$1,250.00



Item No. 37

Dick then and then became and was sick, sore
 lame, and disordered, and so continued for two
 months thereafter; during all which time the said
 Plaintiff lost and was deprived and was deprived
 of the service of his said slave and servant and of
 the earnings and other things to the said
 Plaintiff then and then due against the peace and
 dignity of said state and to the damage of said
 Plaintiff one thousand dollars and therefore
 he sues.

Mr. Campbell & Lamb
 Sol^r for Plaintiff

Defendant pleads not guilty

Braswell & Dunlap
 for Def^t.

Replication & issue

Mr. Campbell & Lamb for
 Plffs.

Braswell & Dunlap
 for Def^ts.

Item No. 37

Dick's Owner Sues for Loss of His Slave's Services

37. **[Dick, a Slave]:** COMPLAINT, STATE OF TENNESSEE, HENRY COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT, BY DAVID G. WILLIS, ALLEGING THAT HENRY D. CARTER VIOLENTLY ASSAULTED "DICK A SLAVE THE PROPERTY OF THE SAID PLAINTIFF AND IN HIS POSSESSION" WITH COW HIDE, STICK, AND FISTS, RENDERING DICK "BRUISED, WOUNDED AND ILL TREATED." Henry County, Tennessee: 1856. Single sheet, 8" x 12-1/2." Written in neat ink manuscript on recto and verso. Old horizontal folds with light browning along the folds. Very Good.

Carter assaulted "Dick" twice: on 16 June 1856, rendering him "sick, sore, lame and disordered"; and on 12 July 1856, again rendering him "sick, sore, lame and disordered." Willis thus "was deprived of the service of his said slave and servant and of his earnings to the said plaintiff." He sues for damages of one thousand dollars. Dick himself, of course, had no justiciable claim against his attacker for the injuries inflicted upon him.

Willis was represented by the firm of Campbell & Lamb, which wrote this complaint. Carter's attorneys, Braswell & Dunlap, assert at the bottom of the Complaint, "Defendant pleads not Guilty."

David G. Willis [c.1803-1869] and Henry D. Carter were farmers. Andrew Campbell [1797-1884] was a lawyer and one-time Clerk and Master of the Chancery Court at Paris, Tennessee [1839-1847]. His partner, Jonathan J. Lamb [1833-1864], was a promising young

lawyer who served as Colonel of the 5th Tennessee Infantry Regiment, C.S.A., and was killed in battle at Ellsbury Ridge, Georgia. Solomon Braswell [born c. 1827] was a lawyer and son of Dr. Jacob Braswell Jr. [c.1795-1870]. His partner was either John H. Dunlap [born c.1802] or James T. Dunlap [born c. 1813], both Henry County lawyers. \$875.00

Buckingham Court House Dec 17th 1859.

Gen. T.W. Dillard

My dear Sir: For some time I have been intending to write you a word, in regard to the election, by the Legislature, of Brigadier General in your Brigade. I had not thought of the fact, that your appointment by Gov. Wise was only temporary, till my attention was called to it, by Harrod Christian, some months ago, at Buckingham Court. I immediately sought out Mr. McKim, our representative, and had a conversation with him upon the subject of the election. In that conversation I made such representations of you as I thought you deserved, and secured the great pleasure his wife, ^{for} you would afford me personally, and also told him, that such vote, would gain him many friends in the Counties of Amhurst and Abbeville.

About a month after the time of the conversation alluded to, I met Mr. McKim again at Preaching, when he took me out to have another conversation upon the subject of the election of General. He said in substance - "that he had been thinking about what I had said to him in reference to you - that he felt anxious to write for you - that he should not make a

Item No. 38

Murdered By His Slaves

38. [Dillard, Terisha Washington]: MANUSCRIPT LETTER, SIGNED, TO GENERAL T.W. DILLARD, URGING HIM TO STAND FOR ELECTION FOR BRIGADIER GENERAL IN THE VIRGINIA MILITIA. Autograph letter, signed, from Buckingham Court House, Virginia, December 17, 1859, from I.L. [Tryman?]. Bifolium, [4] pp, written in ink manuscript on first three pages. Addressed for mailing, with postal cancel and three cent George Washington stamp on page [4], to "Gen. T.W. Dillard | Allen's Creek PO. | Amhurst Co. | Va." Old folds with a couple of fold splits [no text loss]. Blank portion of second leaf cut down. Good+.

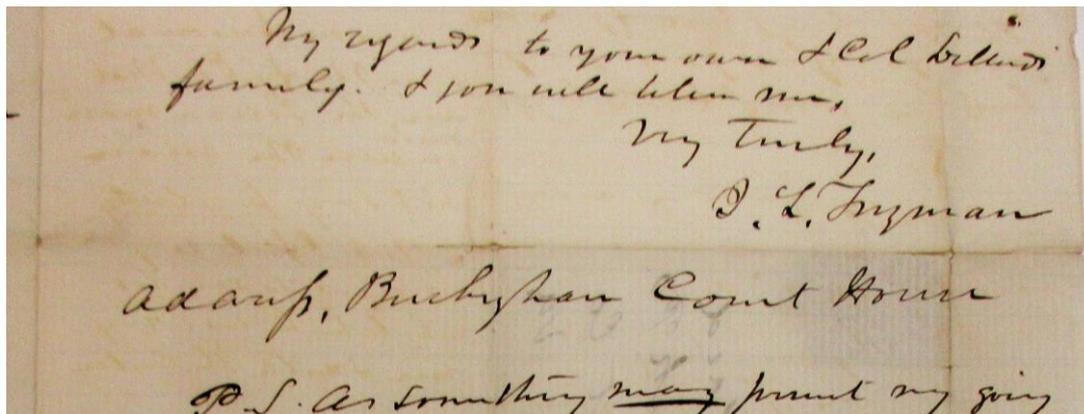
The writer, evidently a member of the Virginia legislature, writes Dillard "in regard to the election, by the Legislature, of Brigadier General in your Brigade. I had not thought of the fact, that your appointment by Gov. Wise was only temporary till my attention was called to it, by Harrod Christian, some months ago at Buckingham Court." Assuring Dillard of his support, he

advises, "I have seen nothing about the election, in the proceedings of the Legislature, and have no idea when it will come on."

General Terisha Washington Dillard [1817-1863], son of James Spotswood Dillard [c.1792-1866], received his law degree in 1838 from the University of Virginia and practiced in Amherst County. Terisha Dillard was Confederate Colonel of Companies F & S, 90th Regiment Virginia Militia. He met a horrible death in May 1863: he was brutally murdered by several of his slaves at his farm in Amherst. Initial reports said that two slaves committed the murder; later reports in the Lynchburg Republican and other papers claimed that nine slaves were involved, six directly and the rest indirectly.

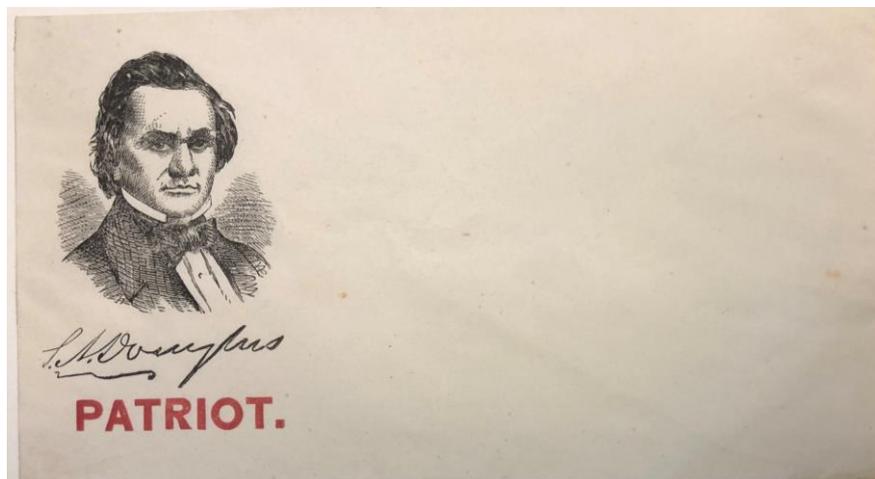
Just before the murder, Dillard allegedly had gone to the slaves' dinner gathering in order to chastise one of the women for stealing. The slaves rushed him with axes and clubs. He was bludgeoned to death, his body mangled and mutilated. Some reports say that Dillard and his wife were quite cruel. After the attack, the slaves buried his body and other evidence of the murder. Some later confessed; five or six slaves were hanged just a few weeks later. ['Murder of a Citizen of Amherst County', Savannah Republican, Georgia, 22 May 1863, page 2, reprinting report of Lynchburg Republican; 'Horrible Murder in Amherst, Va.', Winchester Daily Bulletin, 15 May 1863, page 2; May 13, 1863: 'The Brutal Murder of Gen. Dillard', taken from the Daily Virginian, Lynchburg, Va., accessed at website of newsadvance.com; 'More terrible things discovered by accident', dated January 18, 2017, accessed at website of appetite4history on November 9, 2020.]

\$375.00



My regards to your own I feel believe
family. & you will believe me,
My truly,
D. L. Truman
Adams, Buchanan Court House
P.S. As something may prevent my going

Item No. 38

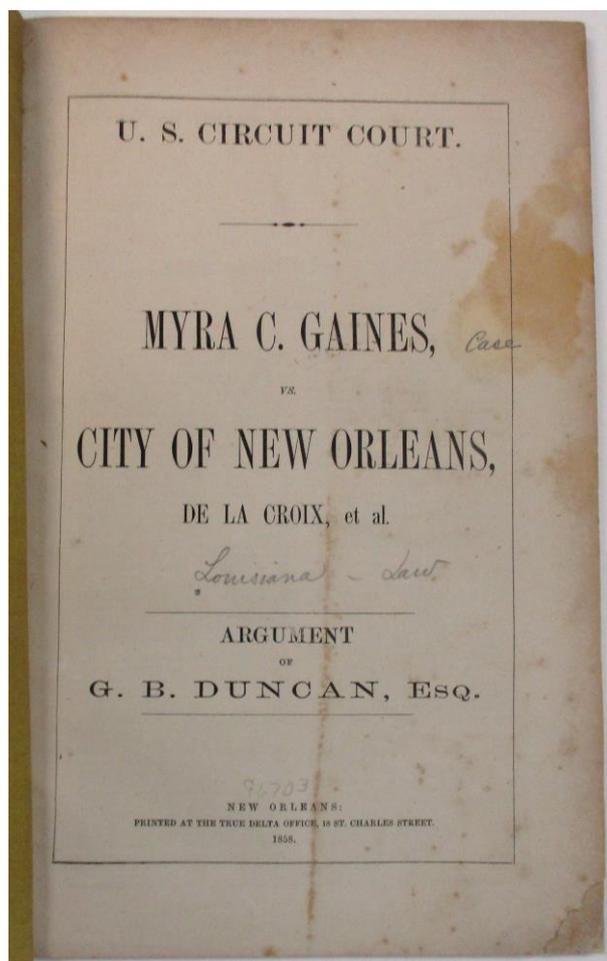


Item No. 39

For the Union – With or Without Slavery

39. **Douglas, Stephen Arnold:** POSTAL COVER DEPICTING PORTRAIT OF STEPHEN DOUGLAS WITH HIS FACSIMILE SIGNATURE BENEATH THE PORTRAIT AND "PATRIOT" IN RED INK. [n.p.: c.1861]. 2 1/4" x 5". White postal cover, printed in black and red inks. Unused. Small glue remnants around flap side from earlier mounting. Very Good.

Senator Douglas of Illinois was the presidential nominee of the regular Democratic Party in 1860. Realizing late in the campaign that he would lose the election, he campaigned valiantly for preservation of the Union. Exhausting himself, he died in early 1861, his final words urging support for the Constitution and laws. \$75.00



Item No. 40

Myra Gaines Fights for Her Inheritance—for Decades

40. **Duncan, G[reer] B.:** U.S. CIRCUIT COURT. MYRA C. GAINES, VS. CITY OF NEW ORLEANS, DE LA CROIX, ET AL. ARGUMENT OF G.B. DUNCAN, ESQ. New Orleans: Printed at the True Delta Office, 1858. Original printed wrappers [lightly dusted, couple of blank corner chips, spine reinforced], 62pp. Occasional spotting and a couple of leaves browned, call number on blank upper margin of page [3]. Good+.

Myra Gaines, wife of the military hero Edmund Gaines, was the daughter of Daniel Clark, whom Jefferson had named American Consul at New Orleans. Although Clark had engaged in questionable dealings with Burr and General Wilkinson, Clark is credited with exposing Wilkinson's double-dealings.

She "accused the executors of suppressing a will written by Clark just prior to his death, in which he left all of his property to her" [Cohen]. Her adversaries, represented here by Duncan, denied that assertion and claimed she was Clark's illegitimate daughter, and hence not entitled to inherit. The dispute, protracted over several generations, became America's Jarndyce v. Jarndyce.

Cohen 11364. Jumonville 2722. Thompson [Louisiana] 1651. Alexander, NOTORIOUS WOMAN. THE CELEBRATED CASE OF MYRA CLARK GAINES. LSU Press: 2001.

\$750.00



Item No. 41

The Jackass Says One Thing, McClellan Another

41. [Election of 1864]: THE WAR CANDIDATE ON A PEACE PLATFORM. New York: For Sale by the AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY, (Agents for the Publishers.) 121 Nassau St., [1864]. Oblong broadside, 8" x 9-3/8." Couple of light fox spots, not affecting illustration. Very Good.

The broadside mocks the dissonance in the Democrats' 1864 presidential campaign. Candidate McClellan's acceptance speech supported a continued War Effort; but his Party's platform called for an end to the War.

McClellan, sitting backward on a jackass, says, "I am happy to say that -- the record of my public life was kept in view". The jackass, however, facing the other direction, says, quoting from the Chicago Platform, "An immediate cessation of hostilities."

Dear Brother
Richmond May 27th 1832

I wrote you last evening a few hasty lines since then I have seen published in the Richmond Whig a letter from Senator Powhatan from the Mississippi National which bears upon you on the score of the letter you wrote to one of your constituents last winter & which he had published altho a private one, if you have not seen it let me refer you to it, I do not recollect any portion of your letter which should have caused such a letter from the Hon. Senator, yet I may have forgotten all the parts of your letter, but one thing is strongly impressed upon my recollection, that I thought at the time of reading it, that it was fortunate for you (as the letter was published) you had been so prudent in saying so little of the course your colleague had pursued, when men are in public stations in these exciting Political times they may naturally be expected to be drawn into some of the disagreeable conflicting movements, I have great confidence in your management of these affairs to come out unscathed & with equal honor.

Perhaps I . . . may be set down as among them
wherein some of the Kentucky men may come in,
in this as it may I think Ritchie would come out
boldly and press home hard to the wall if he could
get ground to stand on.

I am sorry to hear that Sister
Eliza continues unwell. My little Boy is not
well either. I can say "all well"

70
Hon. P. Ellis
Washington

Yours affectionately
Charles Ellis

Item No. 42

NO! To the Bank of the United States

42. Ellis, Charles: AUTOGRAPH LETTER, SIGNED, TO HIS BROTHER, SENATOR POWHATAN ELLIS OF MISSISSIPPI, EXPRESSING HIS GREAT "REGRET IF THE BANK BILL PASSES, IN ITS PRESENT SHAPE, IN OPINION I AM CLEAR THAT

CONGRESS HAVE NO CONSTITUTION POWER TO CHARTER SUCH A BANK."
Richmond: 1832 [May 27]. [4] pp, bifolium, each page 8" x 9-7/8." All pages filled with Ellis's
letter. One closed tear to the final leaf, without any loss. Very Good.

"I shall greatly regret if the Bank bill passes, in its present shape, in opinion I am clear that Congress have no constitution power to charter such a Bank, but one has been chartered & another likely to be, thus likely to be saddled with one. I feel anxious that it should be striped of its power to do the country commerce hurt, Politically, I have the greatest apprehensions on that score, and should we live to see the country again involved in War or any pecuniary difficulties. I predict most certainly the fatal consequences, already do we not witness as in this blamable Tariff principle, its pestilential influence, in the Legislation of every state, in the Legislation of Congress, in the Election of President & Vice President, in the Election of Members of Congress, in the movements of more corporate bodies, in short, its influences is injuriously fits throughout all society and particularly in the Exchanges both at home & abroad. It was particularly unfortunate that it went into operation at the close of the War because its friends claim for it the restoration of specie payment and a wholesome circulation in the country at this time ... Thus it is that this fine country is torn into discontents, confusion, and eminent danger of disunion by legislating upon subjects that do not belong to the General Government ... God grant some radical change in these things."

Contemporary Southern Democrats, like Andrew Jackson [unlike many Southern Whigs], opposed the recharter of the Bank of the United States, originally established under Alexander Hamilton as Secretary of the Treasury. It was rechartered as the Second Bank of the United States in 1816; its continued existence was a hot-button issue in the presidential election of 1832, with Nicholas Biddle, Henry Clay, and other Whigs championing the Bank's mission. Continued opposition by President Jackson and Democrats led to its downfall in 1836.

\$500.00



Item No. 43



Item No. 43

The Multiplicity of American Voluntary Associations

43. **Ethnic American Organizations:** GROUP OF 19 BADGES AND RIBBONS FROM VARIOUS ETHNIC ORGANIZATIONS IN THE NORTHEASTERN UNITED STATES, INCLUDING FRENCH-CANADIAN, GREEK, ITALIAN, SCOTTISH AND SWEDISH GROUPS. [1870s-1950s]. Various sizes, many up to 9" long. Various colors and materials, many with gilt lettering, gilt fringe and enamel buttons or pins [most enamel decorated in color]. Several ribbons have a matching "In Memoriam" black ribbon attached to the back for wear while attending funerals. Most ribbons are in Very Good condition; one has several tears. Some have small manufacturer tags attached: Whitehead & Hoag, Newark, NJ; Frank De Caro, New York; and A.R. Lopez & Bros., Boston. Overall, Very Good.

Highlights of this visually pleasing lot include: Ligue du Sacre-Coeur Eglise St. Jacques, Danielson, Conn.; Delegee, 27 Eme Convention Union Des Franco Americains Du Connecticut, 25-26 Oct. 1926, Hartford, Conn.; Treasurer, Viking Lodge, No. 108, Order of Vasa, Portland, ME [Order of the Viking]; Syracuse Handwerker Dereiu Gegrundet A.M. 20 April 1875; Branche No. 1, Club Des Francs Tireurs, New Bedford, Mass. [Club of the French Sharpshooters]; Branche No. 3, Club Des Francs Tireurs, Barrowsville, Mass.; Italian American Quarrymen Association Union Branch No. 1, Hulberton, NY; Delegee Jubile D'Or, Boston Mass, Mai 1950, L'Union St. Jean-Baptiste D'Amerique; Germania Industrial and Mutual Assistance Association, Utica, N.Y.; Societa' Pisciotana Americo Vespucci, Fond. IL 26, Ott. 1910, Amsterdam, N.Y.; Consiglieri, Russian Orthodox Brotherhood No. 16, SS. Cyril and Methodius, RECOM Society, Catasauqua, PA.. org. 1895 [Russian Orthodox Catholic Mutual Aid Society]; Cercle Secours Mutuel, No. 640, C. of the F. of A., Manchaug, Mass. [Companions of the Forest of America]; F.R. Lemieux, Danielson, Conn., Deligue Seiziema Congres, Worcester, Mass., may 13-14-15, 1946; Italo -Swiss Cooks & Pastry Cooks Assoc'n, Floor Committee; Tow. Br. Pomogy Sw. Michata Archaniola Zat. D. 22, Maja r. 1904, W. Ludlow, Mass. Archangel St. Michael; and Union Picnico, O.S.C., Labor Day, Sept. 2, 1912.

The Companions of the Forest of America was a women's auxiliary of the Ancient Order of Foresters organized in 1883. The O.S.C. was the Order of Scottish Clans which was founded in 1912. The Franco-American Union of Connecticut was one of the first groups to protest the proclamation of Gov. Marcus H. Holcomb, passed April 25, 1918, requiring the exclusivity of the English language in public and private schools. The Club of the French Sharpshooters was one of the oldest French Canadian benevolent and fraternal organizations in New Bedford, Massachusetts. It was organized in 1892 and was an active organization for many years before disbanding in 1970. \$750.00

A Defense of the Expanding Baltimore & Ohio RR

44. **[Faulkner, Charles J.]:** IT IS UNDERSTOOD TO BE A SUBJECT OF COMPLAINT ON THE PART OF THE WINCHESTER & POTOMAC RAILROAD CO. AGAINST THE BALTIMORE & OHIO RAIL ROAD COMPANY, THAT THE LATTER HAS REGULATED ITS CHARGES FOR TRANSPORTATION UPON THE PART OF ITS LINE WEST OF THE JUNCTION OF THE TWO WORKS, AT HARPER'S FERRY, SO AS TO DEPRIVE THE WINCHESTER COMPANY OF A PART OF THE TRADE WHICH IT ENJOYED PREVIOUS TO THE OPENING OF THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAIL ROAD BEYOND THAT POINT... [np. Martinsburg? 1843]. A rare Folio Broadside, 17-1/2" x 8." Two columns, separated by a rule. Bright, unblemished, pristine copy with a horizontal fold. Fine. The 1843 publication date is indicated from context.

Faulkner [1806-1884], the probable author of this broadside, represented the B&O on several other occasions and was the most prominent lawyer in western Virginia. He built a successful legal practice on his skills as a railroad lawyer. The Winchester line ran from Winchester, Virginia to Harper's Ferry [now West Virginia], where it connected with the B&O. That connection caused great anxiety in Virginia: it offered farmers and industries in Virginia's Great Appalachian Valley the opportunity to ship from ports in Baltimore and Philadelphia, rather than exclusively through Virginia ports.

Faulkner demonstrates that the Winchester Line's "complaint is not just." He displays the "table of rates for passengers and principal articles of transportation on the two lines" [AAS description]. The B&O has adjusted its rates in accordance with accepted "and very simple and intelligible principles." The Winchester Line's hard times are, as the Winchester Company itself has admitted, "manifestly the result of the general decline in the business of the country." But if the B&O's greater efficiencies and improvements have caused any dissatisfaction with the Winchester's services, that's just the way markets work.

As a member of the House of Delegates Faulkner sought the abolition of slavery in Virginia in the early 1830's, after the Nat Turner rebellion; served in Congress as a Buchanan Democrat; and was attached to Stonewall Jackson's staff during the War. In his doomed battle to end Slavery in Virginia, he allied with Thomas Jefferson's grandson, Thomas Jefferson Randolph, to enact a law freeing all children born of slave parents after July 4, 1840. Had Faulkner succeeded Virginia-- and other border states-- would have been unlikely candidates for secession in 1861. But he lost a close contest. Virginia remained a Slave State and the somewhat reluctant cornerstone of the Confederacy.

AAS online catalogue [BDSDS. 1843]. Not in Hummel, BRE, Haynes, Sabin, American Imprints. OCLC 24205737 [4- Appalachian State, Lib VA, U VA, VA Hist. Soc.], 694518431 [1- Johns Hopkins], 78144832 [1- AAS] as of June 2021. \$750.00

It is understood to be a subject of complaint on the part of the Winchester and Potomac Rail Road Company against the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, that the latter has regulated its charges for transportation upon the part of its line west of the junction of the two roads, at Harper's Ferry, so as to deprive the Winchester company of a part of the trade which it enjoyed previous to the opening of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road beyond that point.

The following observations are intended to show that this complaint is not just:

It will be shown, in. What the tolls charged upon similar articles

CHARGE IN CENTS PER TON PER MILE.

| NAME OF RAIL ROAD. | Passengers per mile. | Flour. | Grain. | Iron. | Live stock. | Plaster. | Fish. | Groceries and Merchandise. | Pork, Bacon & Lard. |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|---------|----------|----------|-------------|----------|----------|----------------------------|---------------------|
| Winchester & Pot's R. Road. | 61 cts. | 7 | 7 | 7 | 8 | Free | 8 | 7 | 7 |
| Baltimore & Ohio Rail Road. | 4 " | 21 to 4 | 21 to 31 | 21 to 41 | 21 to 41 | 2 | 21 to 31 | 41 to 5 | 21 to 21 |

From this statement of the present rates of toll upon the two lines, it will be perceived that those upon the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road fluctuate between a maximum and minimum charge per mile for each article, while those of the Winchester company under the same heads are fixed. It will also be seen that the charges upon the latter line are much the highest, except on the single article of plaster.

31. The principles upon which the rates on the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road are adjusted, are very simple and intelligible. They are founded upon the fact that all articles of commerce, more especially the products of the forest, mines and agriculture will bear to be transported to farther than some certain assignable distance, dependent upon the relative values of those articles at the place of their production and at that to which they are to be conveyed. If the cost of transportation would amount to more than the difference between these values, the commodities will not be sent to the market. Thus if a barrel of flour at the place of its manufacture is worth \$3, and at the nearest market \$4, it can pay but \$1 for its carriage from the former to the latter place, and therefore will not bear transportation from a distance greater than that over which it can be conveyed for one dollar. Now the number of miles composing this distance will evidently increase as the cost of carriage per mile diminishes, so that the maximum distance will always correspond with the minimum rate of toll. It is then clear, that as the rate of toll is lowered upon any work whose business is the transportation of commodities, the sphere of its operation will expand, and to effect this result by a suitable arrangement of its tariff of tolls, is plainly its duty; not only in regard to its own interest but to those of the public, which demand that the benefits of the work should be conferred upon the widest extent of country and the greatest number of producers. The decrease in the tolls by which this end is to be attained should, so far as the length of the line will permit, proceed until the lowest rate is reached which will still yield a fair profit to the transporter. In no other way could the producers upon the remote parts of the line, and in the vicinity of the Ohio river receive their full share of the advantages from the improvement.

The soundness of these principles will be conceded. They are fully set forth in the essay entitled "A popular exposition of the incorrectness of the tariff of toll in use on the public improvements of the United States, by Charles Ellet, Jr.," a distinguished professional gentleman formerly at the head of the engineer department of the principal internal improvement of Virginia. They have governed the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company in the graduation of its tolls as above stated, and have been recognized and applied by other lines of transportation throughout the United States, and in a remarkable manner upon the Western Rail Road of Massachusetts, on which flour has been carried through from Albany to Boston at a low aggregate charge than from intermediate places on the same line. The Winchester company has not adopted a similar scheme of tolls, but its charges per mile are alike, or nearly so, for all distances upon its line. A sliding scale in inland commerce is a long line like the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road of 170 miles, than a short one resembling the Winchester and Potomac Rail Road of but 32 miles in length.

32. Has the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road in fact diverted to itself the trade of the Winchester and Potomac Rail Road, as asserted by the latter? Upon this question the best evidence which the case would seem to allow is contained in the very explicit statements of the President of the Winchester company in his last report to the Board of Public Works, wherein he says that "The decline in the products of the road is manifestly the result of the general decline in the business of the country, which has equally affected all branches of business and every species of property. The decrease in commodity freight and passenger fare has constituted the chief cause in the decline of our revenue. The necessary freight which must pass over our road, principally from the article of flour, have been greater this year than either in 1841 or 1842." Nor in any other part of his report does the President of that work refer to the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road as having withdrawn from his own road any part of its business. The Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road was opened to Cumberland in November, 1842, and during the year of alleged competition which has since elapsed, the descending trade of the Winchester road (in which this competition would have been most felt) has increased, notwithstanding that supposed rivalry between the works.

46. But if the trade of the Winchester road were admitted to be injured by the opening of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road west of Harper's Ferry, could such injury be considered as a grievance requiring of adjusting legislative interposition for its redress, especially in the mode in which it is now asked?

In what does the alleged damage to the Winchester Company consist? It is chargeable to the opening of Baltimore, Berkeley, Morgan, and Hampshire through which the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road passes, the transportation of their produce to market. This sort of damage need only be what the law terms "damnum sine injuria." It is the result of an improvement in the facilities for carrying to market the commodities of these counties, due to the location of a railway of superior structure and better management, along their borders, under the authority of the State of Virginia, a consequence however, and incident with satisfaction, by the State, when the increased facilities upon the Baltimore Company to pursue that trade. And now that the people of that region are enjoying the anticipated benefits of the work, should the Legislature be expected to adjust them of its advantages by compelling them to waive them

on the two roads are. 34. Upon what principles these charges are founded. 35. That the discriminations which may be created by the adjustment of the tolls on the two lines, have not, in fact, operated to diminish the trade of the Winchester road. 46. That if they have, the injury thus incidentally done to that road is not a proper subject of legislative redress.

33. The tolls upon the principal articles of transportation on the two lines, are believed to be as shown in the following tabular statement, which is approximate for the Winchester Rail Road, and exact for the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road:

produce a greater distance to the Winchester Road in order to transport it over that road at much higher rates—thus diminishing their profits in the market? This would be manifestly not only to deprive the people of the cheap transportation which they were promised, and of the advantages of a successful road; but to make them bear the burthen of a failure in an injudiciously executed, or badly conducted work. It would be to send the farmers of a bad road at the expense of the people. At all events, if a grievance exist, it is one felt by the road itself, and those absolutely dependent upon it for their transportation, rather than by the community at large; and the appropriate remedy would be, not by extending the evil of high charges to others who now escape them; but by looking to the Winchester Company to reduce their own extravagant rates, and thereby cheapen transportation to all. The charges on this road are believed to be higher than those of any other rail road in the United States, and are well calculated to drive the trade into other channels, and upon the supposition that reduced charges on this road would remove the present indolence, if it exist, to take the Ohio Rail Road, not only would the people be benefited, but in the increased trade which the Winchester Rail Road would thus attract to itself, its own revenue would be increased—and all its causes of complaint be removed. It may now be decided whether the interference of the Baltimore Company with the trade of the Winchester Company is of a nature requiring the Legislature to govern the latter from a competition which is diffusing such benefits among the citizens of the part of the commonwealth traversed by these improvements.

But the Winchester Company has on foot another scheme for extinguishing the rivalry between the two works. It is, that the Baltimore Company should benevolently identify its interests with those of the other corporation, by a purchase of its franchise and property. And what are the inducements to such a measure? They are unfortunately altogether on one side, that of the party desiring to be bought. The Winchester road indeed brings a respectable accession to the trade of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, and a state of things might be imagined which would make the ownership of it desirable. That however is not the case at present. By becoming the owner of the Winchester Road the Baltimore Company would acquire a title to a dilapidated property, larded with an overwhelming debt. The cost of the repairs necessary to an efficient working of the road would be equivalent to that of a new construction, and would not probably fall short of \$250,000. The Baltimore Company is looking to a different investment of its capital, and is hoarding its resources for the extension of its main line to the Ohio river. Such a diversion of its means from their legitimate direction, would be ill-judged, even if the purchase referred to could be made profitable in its hands. But if the bargain be admitted to be a good one for the Baltimore Company, how could it justly be forced upon that Company. In transactions of this sort there can be no coercion, and coercion as well as individuals should be left to their own sense of their respective interests, in their commercial dealings with each other. The Legislature might, without objection, confer upon the two companies the power, (which they do not now possess) to purchase and sell, if they choose to do so, but beyond this its interposition could not properly be carried.

This is not the first movement of the Winchester Company in relation to such a purchase. In 1838 a law was obtained by that Company, authorizing the sale to the Baltimore Company of the first 6 miles of the Winchester and Potomac Rail Road, extending up the Shenandoah from Harper's Ferry to Hall Town, with a view to making it a part of the main stem of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road. Negotiations were thereupon entered into between the companies, and the sum of \$100,000 (an ample price) was offered by the Baltimore Company for the 6 miles in question, but refused by the Winchester company. Had the sale been effected, the Winchester company would have been at once put into possession of a fund with which they could have secured the part of their work remaining in their hands in a sound condition, in which good management would have maintained it, so the section of their road which they would have then been relieved, enhanced its mass expensive and dilapidated portion.

In consequence of this refusal the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company was compelled, after obtaining with much difficulty the right of way from the government of the United States, to incur enormous and extraordinary expenditures in the construction of its work upon its present route up the Potomac, which would have been saved by the adoption of the Winchester route as far as Hall Town.

Upon what grounds then, under this circumstance, can the Winchester company require the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company to purchase their entire road? Their difficulties are their own, and could not be justly thrown upon another company at a loss which they themselves prefer to be made to sustain.

It may not perhaps be generally known that the Winchester company has for several years past used to the Baltimore company the services, in a considerable extent, of carrying on its trade, in the use of its line, at so little inconvenience at times to the business of the main stem, and that the compensation received for the use of those cars is hardly sufficient to maintain them in repair under the severe wear and tear produced by the road upon which they are hauled, Harper's Ferry and Winchester. A similar accommodation was also at a former time liberally extended to the Winchester company in the form of locomotive power, at a period when their own engines were insufficient to perform the service required of them.

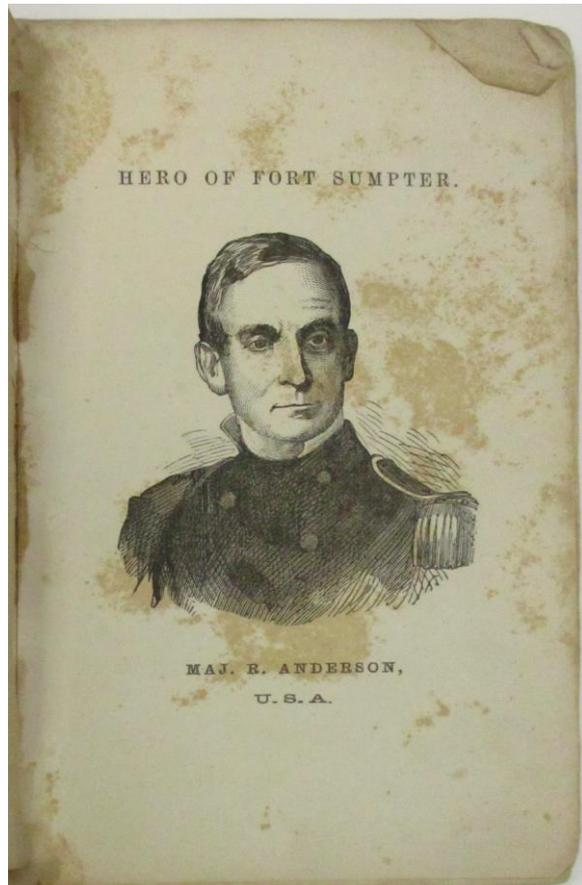
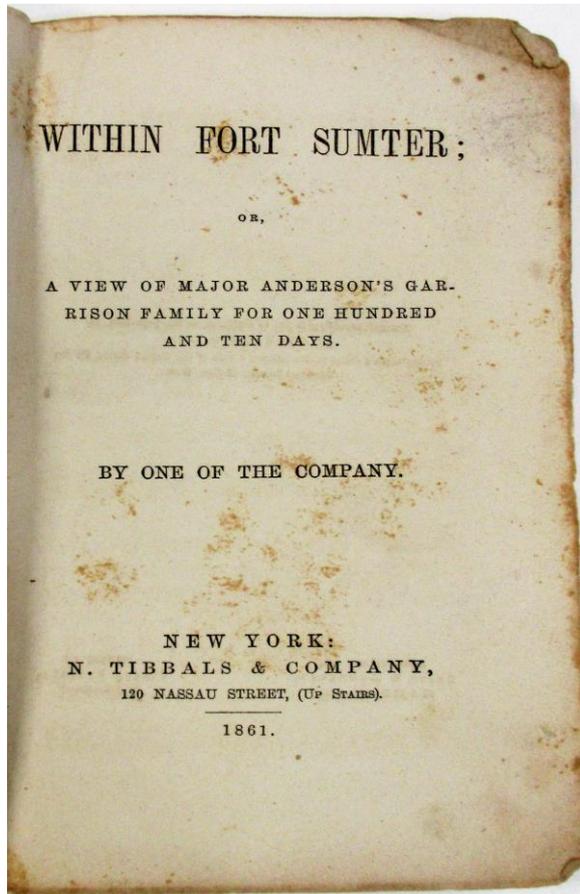
Item No. 44

"Flag - Tragedy - Evacuation"

45. [Fletcher, Miss A.]: WITHIN FORT SUMTER; OR, A VIEW OF MAJOR ANDERSON'S GARRISON FAMILY FOR ONE HUNDRED AND TEN DAYS. BY ONE OF THE COMPANY. New York: N. Tibbals & Company, 1861. Original printed wrappers [chipped at spine and extremities], the front wrapper illustrated with a man securing a besieged American flag. Rear wrapper is publisher's advertisement. Stitched, 72pp. Portrait frontis of Anderson, "Hero of Fort Sumpter." Scattered and generally light foxing. Else Very Good.

"Would you like to see Major Anderson and his garrison family in Fort Sumter? Well here is a correct picture of officers and soldiers, wives and children. Flag, - Tragedy, - Evacuation, - and all. By one of the Company. KEEP THE BOOK AS A MEMORIAL." This is a dramatic and breathless-- yet apparently factual-- account of Major Anderson's stealthy removal from Moultrie to Sumter, and the events that led to the opening of the War.

Howes F185. III Dornbusch 2433. III Turnbull 334. Not in Nevins or Bartlett. \$275.00



Item No. 45

Florida Restores White Supremacy

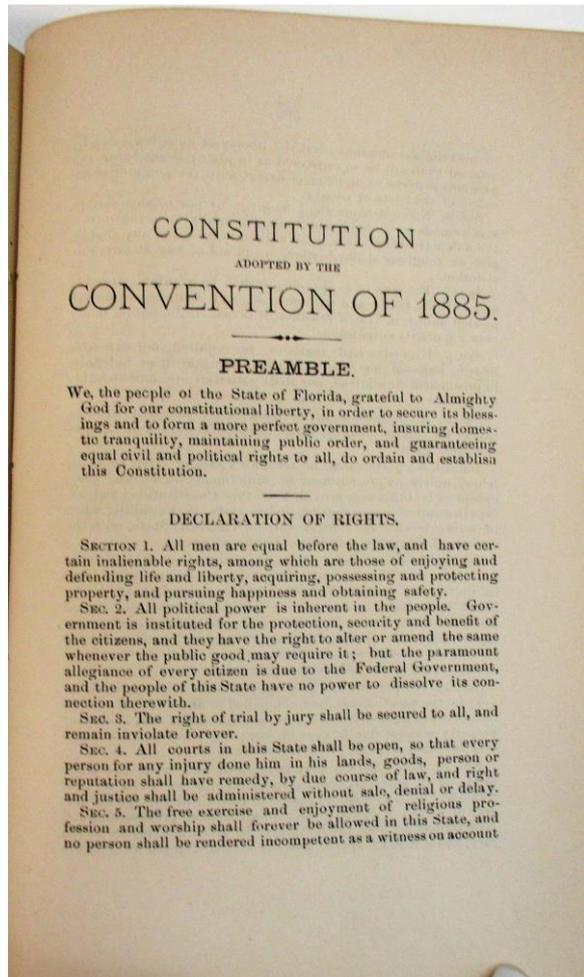
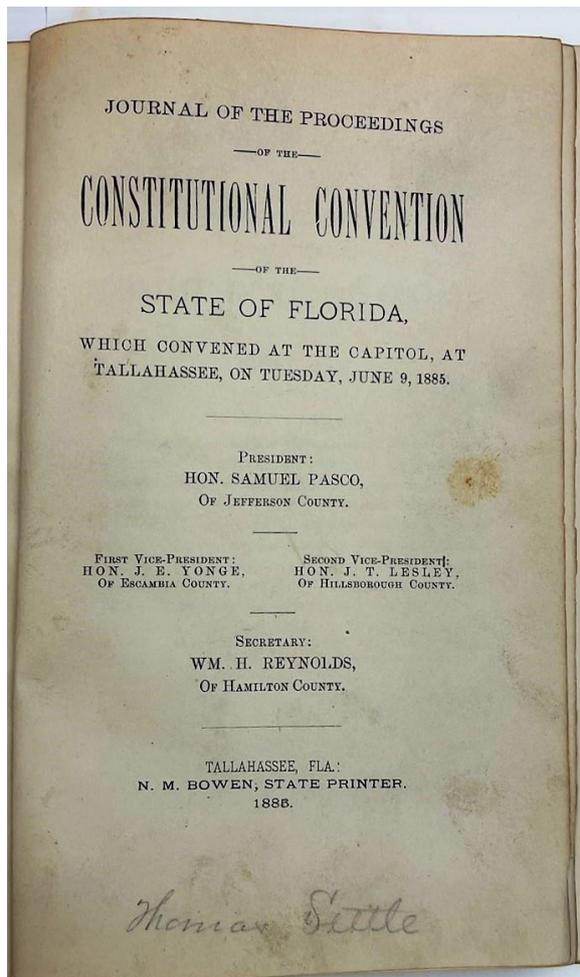
46. **Florida:** JOURNAL OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OF THE STATE OF FLORIDA, WHICH CONVENEED AT THE CAPITOL, AT TALLAHASSEE, ON TUESDAY, JUNE 9, 1885. Tallahassee: N.M. Bowen, State Printer, 1885. 631, [1 blank] pp. Bound in contemporary sheep [rubbed] with gilt-lettered morocco spine labels. A clean text, Very Good. Inscribed on front free endpaper: "Judge Thomas Settle from your friend Philip Walter." Settle was a Federal court judge in Northern Florida, appointed in 1877 by President Grant, and served until his death in 1888. Philip Walter, a Jewish Floridian, was clerk of the Federal court, and a delegate to the 1885 Constitutional Convention. See, 1901 Jewish Encyclopedia [Florida].

Democrats deemed the "carpetbag" constitution of 1868 a "relic of Reconstruction." Its highly centralized provisions permitted control of the State by the "carpetbaggers." Only seven of the delegates to this 1885 Convention were Negroes. Article VI of the proposed Constitution

authorized the legislature to make payment of a "capitation tax a prerequisite for voting." Establishment of the poll tax "was obviously directed at the disfranchisement of the Negro and the obliteration of the Republican Party in Florida" [Williamson].

This document records the day-by-day proceedings, lists the delegates, and prints the proposed Constitution.

Williamson, 'The Constitutional Convention of 1885,' in 41 Florida Historical Quarterly 116-126 [1962]. \$350.00



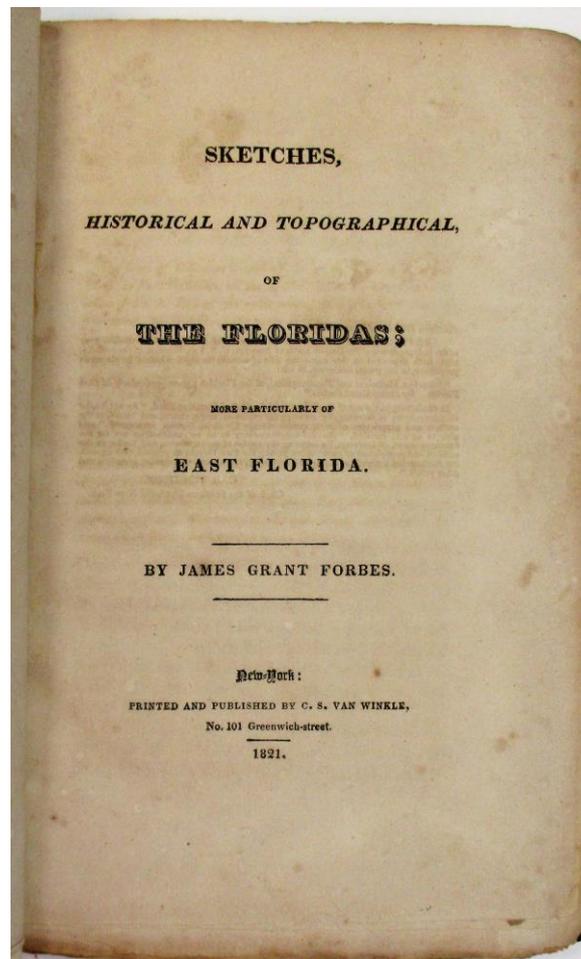
Item No. 46

The Commercial Attractions of the "Forbes Purchase"

47. **Forbes, James Grant:** SKETCHES, HISTORICAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL, OF THE FLORIDAS; MORE PARTICULARLY OF EAST FLORIDA. New York: Printed and Published by C.S. Van Winkle, 1821. viii, [9]-226, [1- publisher advt], [1 blank] pp. Lacks map (not issued with all copies), facsimile plan laid in back. Contemporary marbled paper over boards, rebaked with gilt-stamped morocco spine title. Untrimmed. Very Good.

"Copies of this work with map and plan are seldom offered" [Eberstadt]. The book "is not primarily a travel account, but rather a guide to East Florida at the time it was ceded to the United States. It appears to have been designed to attract settlers or investors to the 'Forbes

Purchase,' an area of about 1, 200,000 acres on the Apalachicola Bay and River mouth." Clark and other bibliographers give it a thumbs-down for reliability.
Howes F243. Streeter Sale 1205. II Clark 203. Servies 1078. 111 Eberstadt 210. \$600.00



Item No. 47

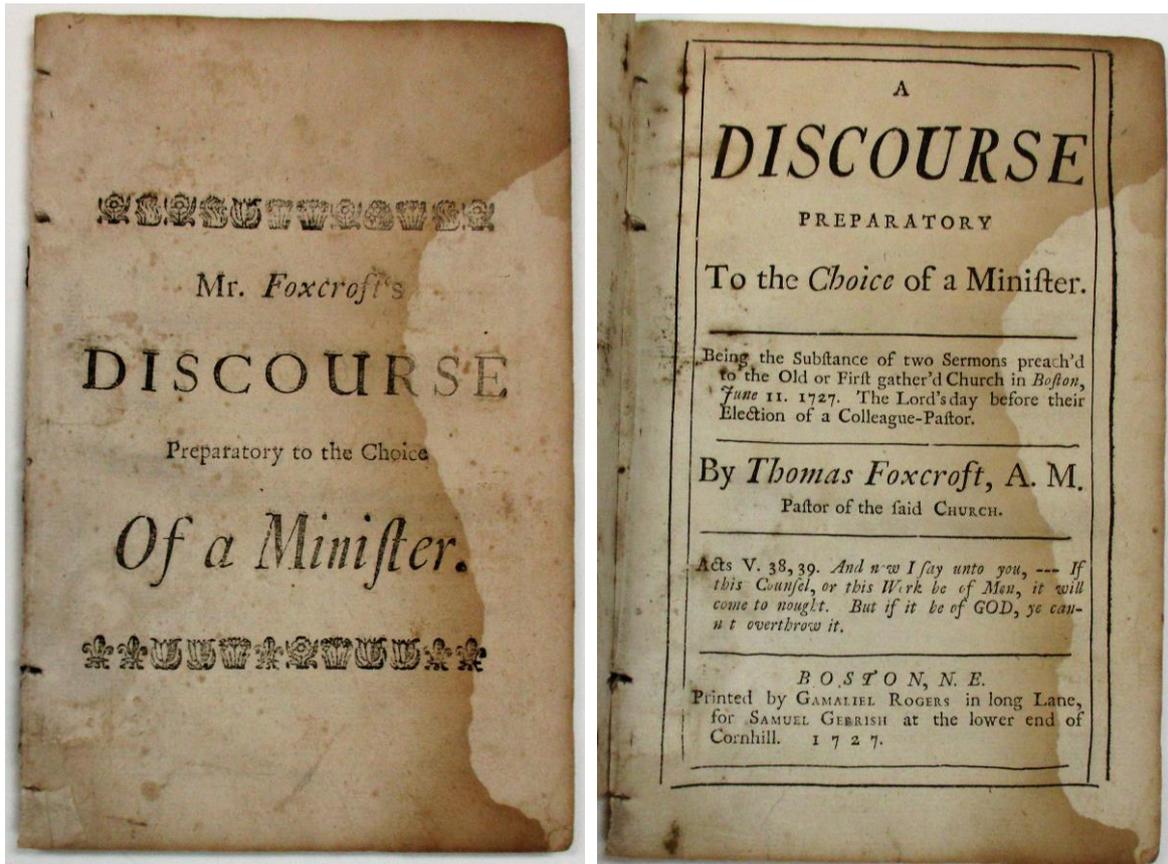
Early American Imprint

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

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

FIRST EDITION. Evans 2871. ESTC W38108.

\$450.00



Item 48

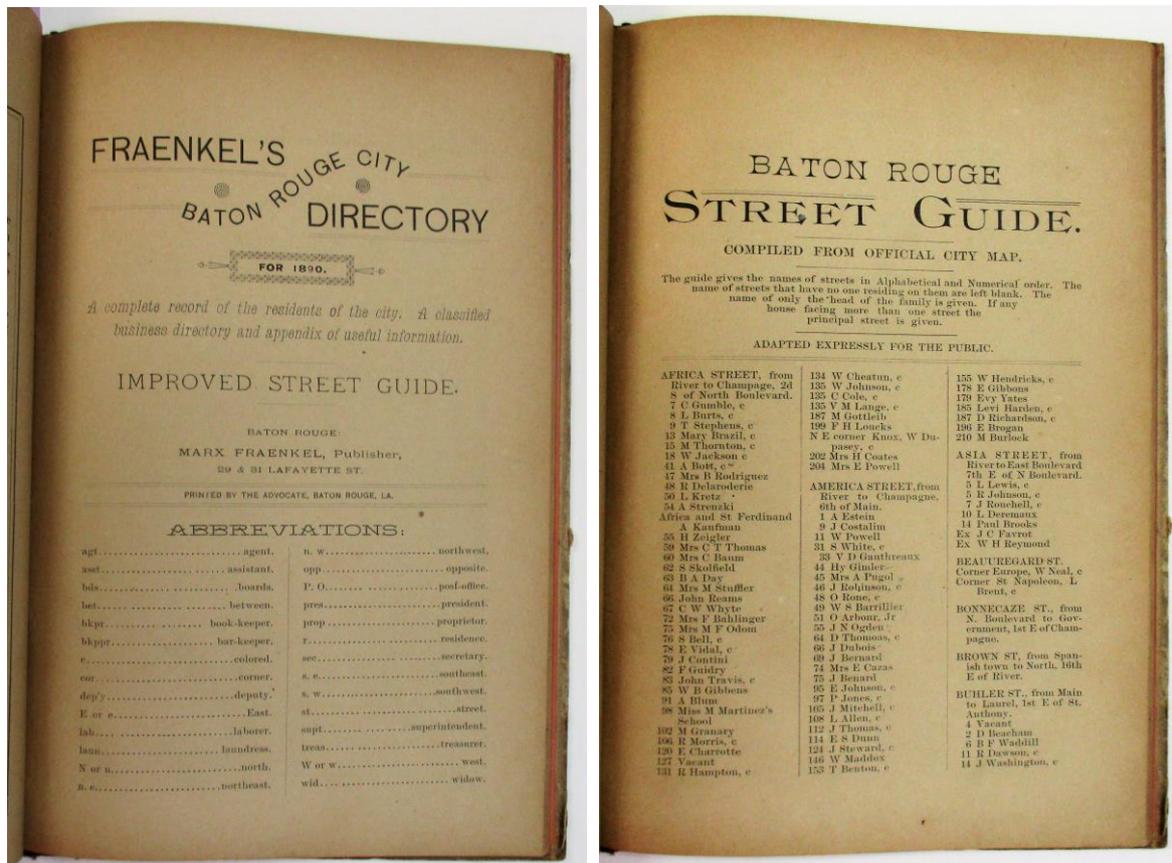
“The First Attempt to Give an Accurate and Complete Personal, Business and General Directory”

49. **Fraenkel, Marx:** FRAENKEL'S BATON ROUGE DIRECTORY. 1890. Baton Rouge: Marx Fraenkel, Publisher, 29 & 31 Lafayette St. Printed by the Advocate, Baton Rouge, LA., [1890]. [24- advts], 56, [1 blank] pp. Original publisher's boards [rubbed, but not taking text], with title printed on front cover, rear cover and pastedowns with advertisements. Final blank with the pink rubberstamp of a local merchant. Very Good.

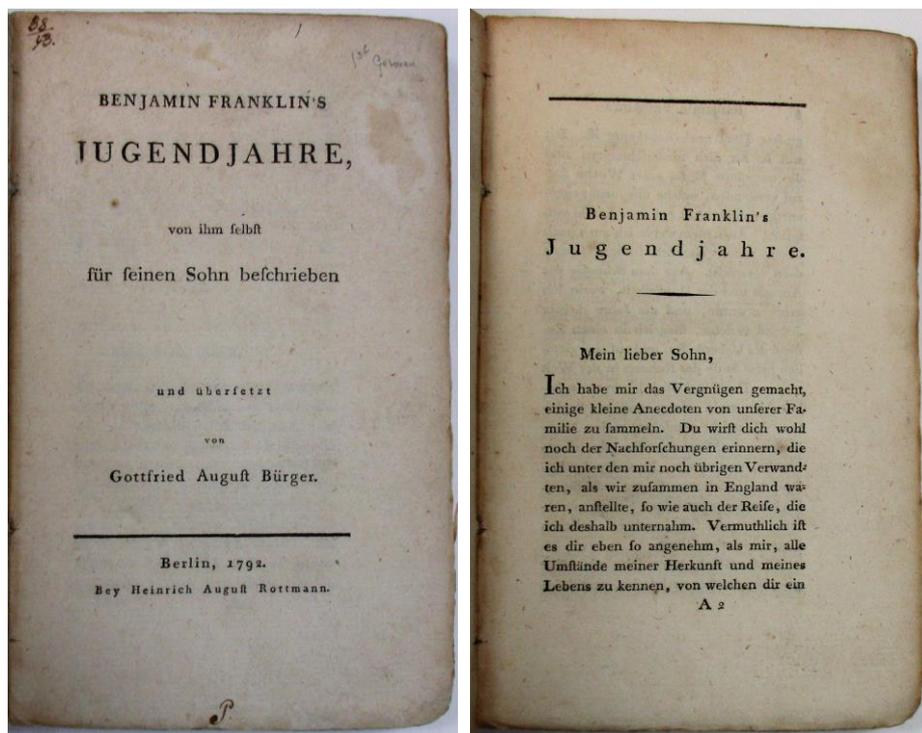
Fraenkel [1869-1935] is buried in Shreveport in the Hebrew Rest Cemetery. He had lived in Shreveport for the last thirty years of his life, and was a member of B'nai Zion Temple, Woodmen of the World, Elks, and Knights of Pythias [Shreveport Times, 11 March 1935].

After 24 pages of various advertisements from local merchants, some illustrated, and an 11-page Baton Rouge Street Guide, Fraenkel introduces his book: "This is the first attempt to give an accurate and complete personal, business, and general directory of the city of Baton Rouge. In presenting it, the publisher desires to briefly outline the object in view and the method adopted in preparing the publication. The work has been divided into four heads: Street Guide, General Directory, Business Directory, and Appendix; giving names and locations of National, State, Parochial, and Municipal buildings, together with those of the City Fire Department, secret and other societies, etc. ... The rapid growth of our city justifies us in the belief that a second edition will soon be demanded, in which errors, if any, may be corrected and the work presented in an enlarged form."

Residents who are "colored" are so noted with the abbreviation "c." "White" and "Colored" Schools are listed; as are the Catholic Cemetery and the Jewish Cemetery. Not in Thompson. OCLC 9000568 [5- all in Louisiana] as of July 2021. \$750.00



Item 49



Item No. 50

50. **Franklin, Benjamin:** BENJAMIN FRANKLIN'S JUGENDJAHRE, VON IHM SELBST FÜR SEINEM SOHN BESCHRIEBEN. Berlin : Heinrich August Rottman, 1792. 12mo. 214, [2 blank] pp. Original plain blue stiff wrappers [light staining; spine wear, with some cover loosening], untrimmed, wide margins, clean text. Very Good plus.

The first edition in German of Franklin's celebrated autobiography.
Howes F323. Sabin 25517. Ford 384. \$450.00

51. **German Reformed Church in the United States:** DAS NEUE UND VERBESSERTE GESANG-BUCH, WORINNEN DIE PSALMEN DAVIDS...VOR DIE EVANGELISCH-REFORMIRTEN GEMEINEN IN DEN VEREINIGTEN STAATEN VON AMERICA. Philadelphia: Gedruckt bey Steiner und Kammerer, und H. Kammerer, jun, 1797. 12mo. Bound in contemporary calf, raised spine bands, clasps. Relief-cut frontispiece. Pages [8], 148, [8], 585, [43]. Printed in double columns. Endpapers spotted. A Very Good copy in an attractive contemporary binding. Early ink writing on front free endpaper, modern bookplate.

"First edition of this song-book and hymnal, which includes much musical notation" [Jenkins].
Evans 32100. III Jenkins 745. ESTC W6293. \$750.00

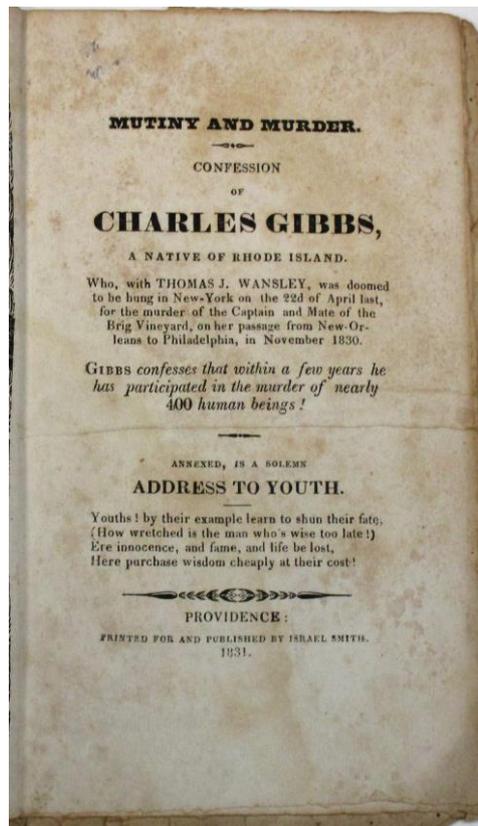


Item No. 51

“You Have Taken the Blacks from Their Own Country, To Bring Them Here to Treat Them Ill—I Have Seen This.”

52. [Gibbs, Charles]: MUTINY AND MURDER. CONFESSION OF CHARLES GIBBS, A NATIVE OF RHODE ISLAND. WHO, WITH THOMAS J. WANSLEY, WAS DOOMED TO BE HUNG IN NEW-YORK ON THE 22D OF APRIL LAST, FOR THE MURDER OF

THE CAPTAIN AND MATE OF THE BRIG VINEYARD, ON HER PASSAGE FROM NEW-ORLEANS TO PHILADELPHIA, IN NOVEMBER 1830. GIBBS CONFESSES THAT WITHIN A FEW YEARS HE, HAS PARTICIPATED IN THE MURDER OF NEARLY 400 HUMAN BEINGS! ANNEXED, IS A SOLEMN ADDRESS TO YOUTH. Providence: Printed for and Published by Israel Smith, 1831. 36pp, frontis woodcut illustration depicting the murderous pirates throwing their victim overboard; another plate, depicting two grim pirates throwing a beautiful woman-- "an innocent and beautiful female of about 17 or 18 years of age!" - overboard. Contemporary plain front wrapper [detached], light foxing. Good+.



Item No. 52

"The author tells in high, flamboyant style of the despicable deeds of Gibbs and Wansley, including of the murders of hundreds of sailors and even of an 'innocent and beautiful female'." [Christie's 2000 auction]. His trade centered in Havana and the West Indies. with a time out for service as a mercenary in the war between Brazil and Argentina, and the French-Algerian War. Gibbs confessed to the "barbarous and cold blooded murder" of more than 400 people, including the crew of the Brig Vineyard. His murders of the captain and first mate of the Vineyard, assisted by "Wansley, a colored cook" on the Brig, are described here in gruesome detail.

Wansley's address to the Court after having been found guilty is a dignified and powerful indictment of American racism: "I have often understood that there is a great deal of difference in respect of color, and I have seen it in this Court. Dawes and Brownrigg were as guilty as I am, and these witnesses have tried to fasten upon me greater guilt than is just; for their life has been given to them. You have taken the blacks from their own country, to bring them here to treat them ill - I have seen this."

"Gibbs and Wansley were condemned and hanged in New York in April 1830. Gibbs confessed a number of piracies and murders; it is conjectural whether he was telling the truth

about these other crimes" [McDade]. The court's pronouncement of sentence is included in this printing. An "Address to youth" and an account of the Execution are at the end of the pamphlet. McDade 348. Cohen 12612. AI 8362 [5]. LCP Supp. 904. \$1,850.00



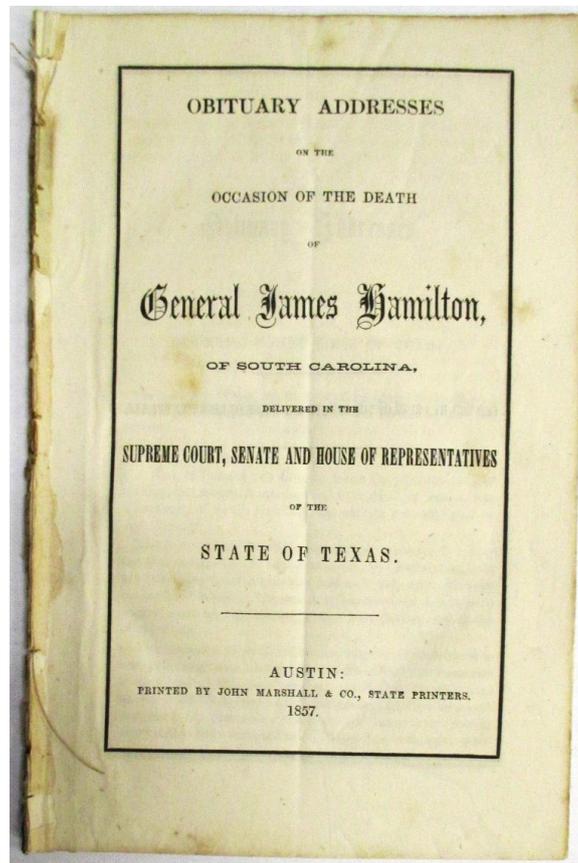
Item No. 52



Item No. 53

53. **[Hale, Nathan]:** LAST WORDS OF CAPTAIN NATHAN HALE, THE HERO-MARTYR OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. DESIGNED BY F.O.C. DARLEY, ENGRAVED BY A.H. RITCHIE AND PUBLISHED EXCLUSIVELY FOR SUBSCRIBERS TO THE ADVENTURES AND ACHIEVEMENTS OF AMERICANS. [Cincinnati?: Henry Howe, 1858]. Oblong engraved broadside, uncolored, 10-1/2" x 13-1/2." Scattered light spotting, generally in the blank portions, else Very Good. Henry Howe entered the copyright in the Southern District of Ohio in 1858. Designed by F.O.C. Darley, engraved by A.H. Ritchie and published exclusively for subscribers to the Adventures and Achievements of Americans.

"A man wearing breeches, hose and a shirt stands with his hands tied behind his back. Men in military uniforms holding muskets with fixed bayonets stand nearby. Women, one of whom appears to be weeping, and small girls stand at the right. A dog is at their feet. A hangman, who appears to be African-American, stands on a ladder and holds a rope attached to a noose that hangs from the branch of a large tree. A soldier in the foreground has a cane and sword. Inscribed in plate, beneath image: 'Last Words of Captain Nathan Hale, the Hero-Martyr of the American Revolution.'" [Connecticut Digital Archive]
 Library of Congress Control No. 2003679760. \$450.00



Item No. 54

“Daringly Indifferent as to the Moment of His Death”

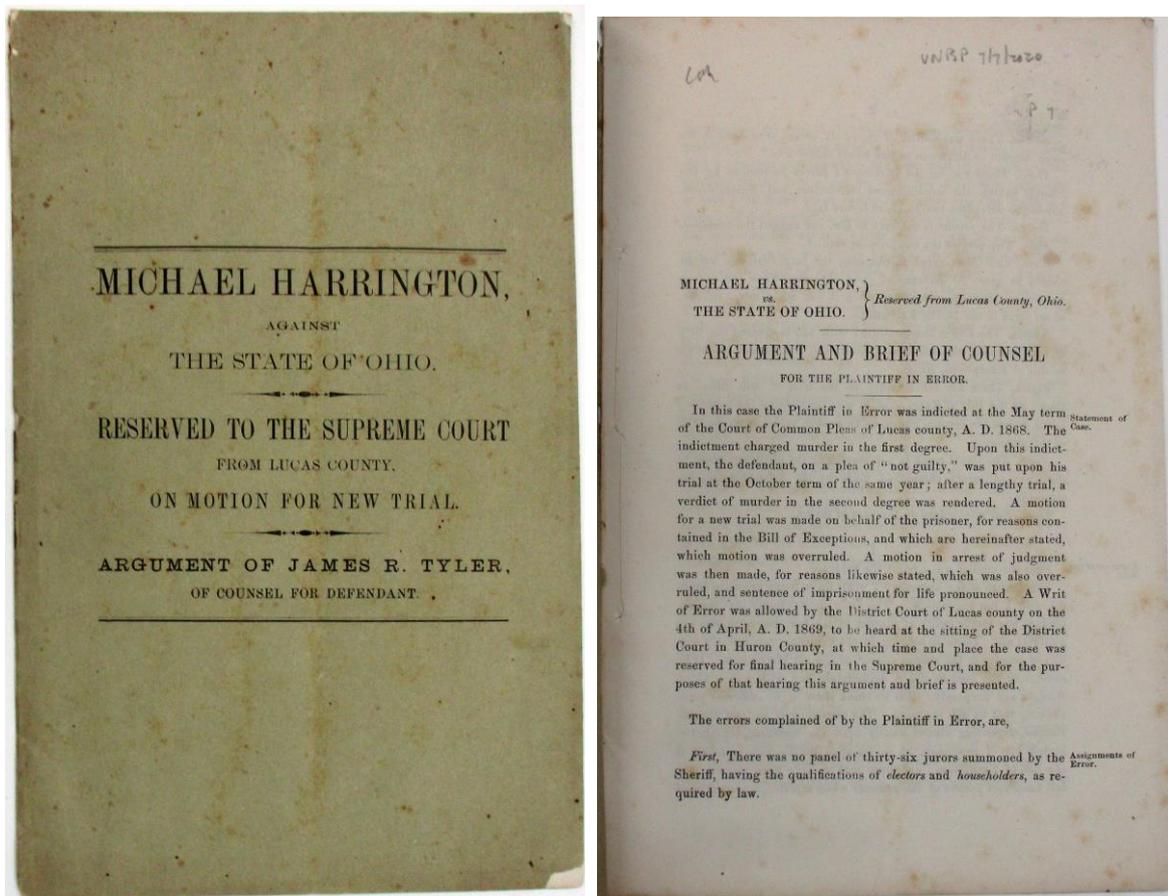
54. **[Hamilton, James]:** OBITUARY ADDRESSES ON THE OCCASION OF THE DEATH OF GENERAL JAMES HAMILTON, OF SOUTH CAROLINA, DELIVERED IN THE SUPREME COURT, SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE STATE OF TEXAS. Austin: Printed by John Marshall & Co., State Printers, 1857. 32pp, disbound. Persistent spot to bottom blank margin of pages 13-32. Good+.

This scarce pamphlet reviews Hamilton's extremely interesting and unusual career. He became Governor of South Carolina during the Nullification Crisis. As a staunch, indeed "almost fanatical" [DAB] anti-tariff man, he had sought to put into practice Calhoun's Doctrine of Interposition ever since passage of the hated Tariff of 1828. Earlier, as "intendant" of Charleston, he had put down the Denmark Vesey Rebellion. Hamilton became an enthusiast for Texan independence, was offered command of its army in 1835, and secured its recognition by France and the Netherlands. He moved to Texas in 1855, having received a large land grant.

In 1857, Hamilton was a passenger on the steamship Opelousas, traveling from New Orleans to Galveston. There was a collision in the Gulf of Mexico. "Hamilton gave his life preserver to a woman for her child. His right arm was injured and he clung for a little while to a hatch cover with his left hand, then slipped off into the water and disappeared from view" [DAB].

Louis Wigfall's eulogy, printed here: "Scrupulously careful of the manner of his life, he was daringly indifferent as to the moment of his death. Daringly and generously indifferent-- 'Save yourself and the child,' he exclaimed, and submitted himself to the care of Him in whose hands are the winds and the waves."

FIRST EDITION. Winkler 924. Not in Eberstadt, Decker, Soliday. OCLC 228703190 [1-Huntington], 15798713 [5- Yale, Harvard, Baylor, SMU, UT] as of July 2021. \$750.00



Item No. 55

It's Important to Have a Good Character!

55. [Harrington, Michael]: MICHAEL HARRINGTON, AGAINST THE STATE OF OHIO. RESERVED TO THE SUPREME COURT FROM LUCAS COUNTY, ON MOTION FOR NEW TRIAL. ARGUMENT OF JAMES R. TYLER, OF COUNSEL FOR

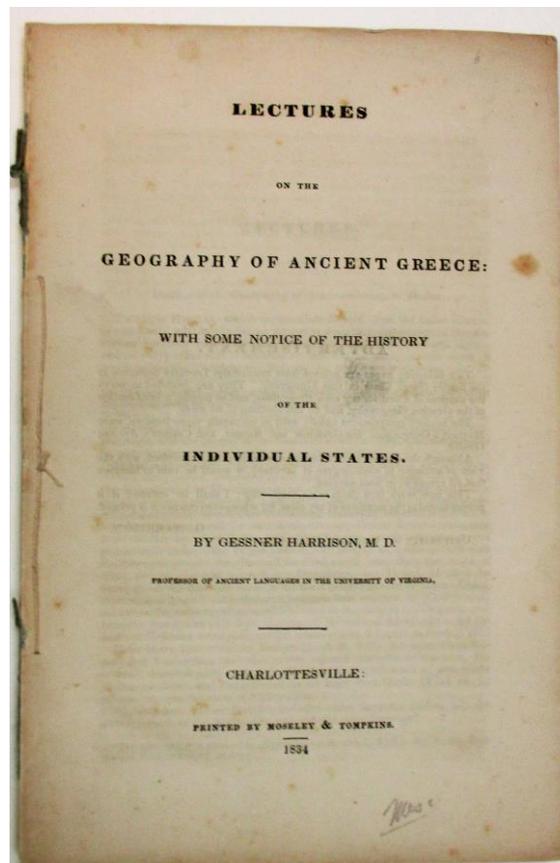
DEFENDANT. [Toledo? 1869]. 15, [1 blank] pp. Stitched in original printed title wrappers [lightly worn]. Very Good.

Indicted for murder in the first degree, Harrington was convicted of murder in the second degree. Tyler made several arguments in his appeal to overturn the verdict. Ohio's Supreme Court agreed, and held that the trial judge had erred in instructing the jury that evidence of Harrington's good character was unimportant. Its opinion is printed at 19 Ohio St. 264 [1869]

Noting that the evidence against Harrington was entirely circumstantial, the Supreme Court observed that "a large number of witnesses testified to the good character of the prisoner for peace, and in other respects. On the subject of good character there was no conflict in the evidence." But the trial judge had instructed the jury that evidence of Harrington's good character was not significant in a murder trial. The Supreme Court held: "The weight that ought to be given to proof of good character does not depend upon the grade of the crime, but rather upon the cogency and force of the evidence."

Not located on OCLC as of July 2021.

\$375.00



Item No. 56

56. **Harrison, Gessner:** LECTURES ON THE GEOGRAPHY OF ANCIENT GREECE: WITH SOME NOTICE OF THE HISTORY OF THE INDIVIDUAL STATES. BY... PROFESSOR OF ANCIENT LANGUAGES IN THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA. Charlottesville: Moseley & Tompkins, 1834. 68, [1]pp. Stitched. Contemporary plain wrappers [front wrap loose]. Light scattered foxing. Very Good.

Harrison says this pamphlet was "printed from manuscript Lectures delivered to the Senior Greek Class in this University. They are intended to serve the purpose of a text for my

own Prelections, and to furnish a brief outline of the Grecian Geography, and an introduction to its study."

AI 24386 [4]. OCLC 7212728 [5- Harvard, Duke, Lib. VA, U VA, VA Hist. Soc.], 228694109 [1- Huntington] as of June 2021. Not in Sabin, Haynes, Swem. \$275.00

57. [Harrison, William Henry]: FUNERAL HONORS TO THE LATE PRESIDENT. [Philadelphia: 1841]. Broadside, 6" x 18-1/4", text surrounded by black mourning border. Near Fine.

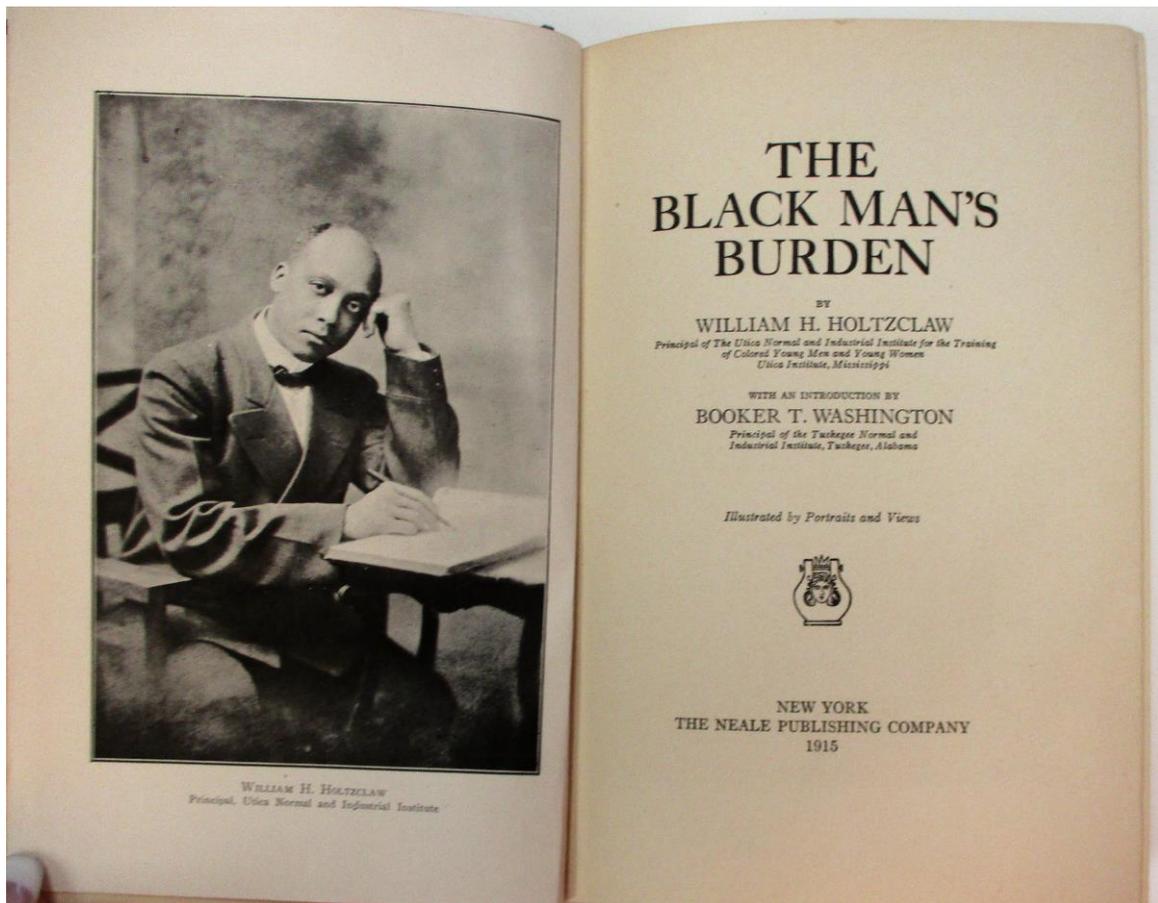
"Final and corrected arrangements for the procession on TUESDAY, April 20th," starting from Independence Hall. The Order of the Procession is enumerated, with participants. J.R. Ingersoll was Chief Marshal.

"The citizens are requested to close their dwellings and places of business-- it is farther requested that the bells of the churches, and of all public places be muffled and tolled, and that the flags of the shipping and at all public places be at half mast."

OCLC records about fifteen institutional locations [including several which erroneously call this a Lincoln procession]. \$850.00



Item No. 57



Item No. 58

His Parents Were Slaves in Alabama

58. **Holtzclaw, William H.:** THE BLACK MAN'S BURDEN BY WILLIAM H. HOLTZCLAW, PRINCIPAL OF THE UTICA NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE FOR THE TRAINING OF COLORED YOUNG MEN AND YOUNG WOMEN. UTICA INSTITUTE, MISSISSIPPI. WITH AN INTRODUCTION BY BOOKER T. WASHINGTON, PRINCIPAL OF THE TUSKEGEE NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE, TUSKEGEE, ALABAMA. ILLUSTRATED BY PORTRAITS AND VIEWS. New York: The Neale Publishing Company, 1915. Original blue publisher's cloth, with title and Neale imprint stamped in gilt on spine. [2], 232 pp, as issued, with frontis photo illustration of the author and seventeen additional full-page photo illustrations [not included in the pagination], all as noted in the List of Illustrations. Presentation inscription in pencil on the front free endpaper: "Laura L. Case from William H. Holtzclaw." Near Fine.

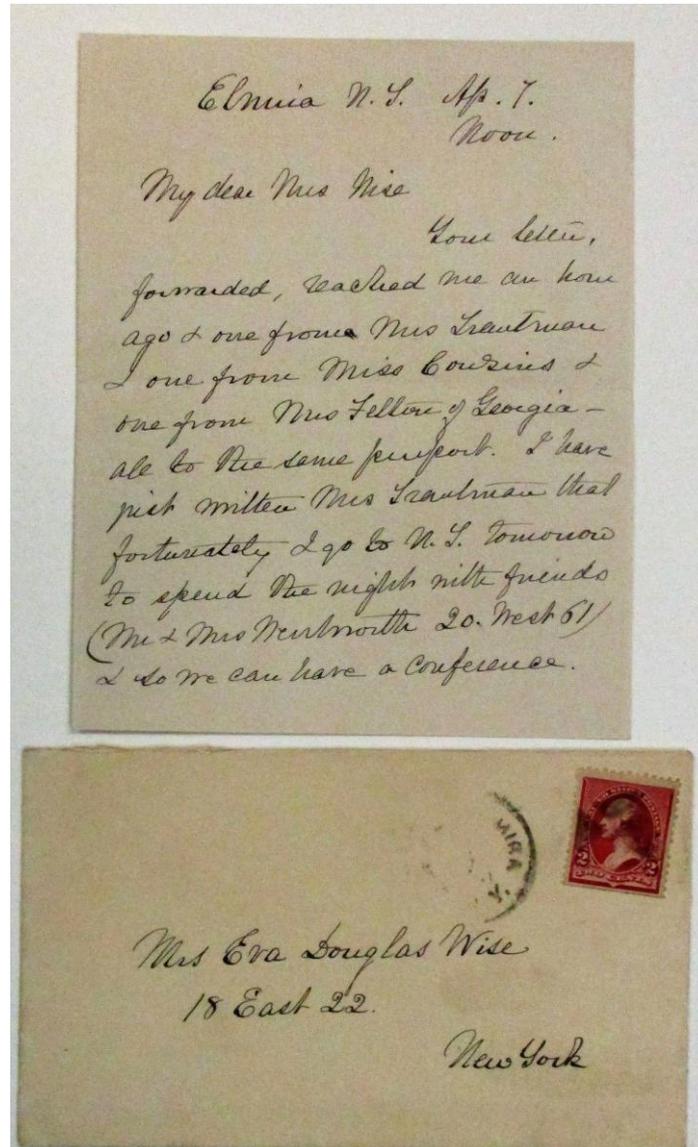
Holtzclaw was born in Roanoke, Alabama, during Reconstruction, in "a little cabin, fourteen feet by sixteen feet, made of split pine poles, with only dirt for a floor." His parents had been slaves.

From Wikipedia [omitting footnotes]: "William Henry Holtzclaw (1870–1943) was an educator and the founder of Utica Institute in Mississippi. Holtzclaw was a graduate of the Tuskegee Institute and desired to start his own school. He settled in Utica, Mississippi, bought land on credit, and persuaded the locals to appoint him teacher of what was then called the Utica Negro School in 1902. Holtzclaw and his students built the first and second school buildings themselves. By 1903 the school had 225 pupils and was supported by white and black members of the community. The school became incorporated by the state of Mississippi as the

Utica Normal and Industrial Institute for the Training of Colored Young Men and Women and taught both academic subjects and also vocational work. Holtzclaw became principal of the school and worked on attracting funds, and received donations from Andrew Carnegie. Holtzclaw was also a writer. He published two newspapers, the monthly Utica News and a school newspaper, Southern Notes. He published his autobiography, *The Black Man's Burden*, in 1915."

FIRST EDITION. Work 475. Blockson 2371. Krick, Neale Books 225.

\$375.00



Item No. 59

“I Cannot Trust Myself to Express the Sorrow That is in My Heart”

59. **Hooker, Isabella Beecher** : AUTOGRAPH LETTER, SIGNED, TO MRS. EVA DOUGLAS WISE, SEEKING TO ORGANIZE A MEETING CONCERNING TENSIONS WITHIN THE BOARD OF LADY MANAGERS OF THE 1893 COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION, SO "THAT WE MAY TRY TO UNDERSTAND THE SITUATION & IMPROVE IT." Elmira, NY: [1893]. 4pp, bifolium, each page 4-1/2" x 5-3/4." Entirely in neat ink manuscript, and signed "Isabella B. Hooker." With original stamped [2 cent pink George

Washington stamp] envelope addressed to Mrs. Eva Douglas Wise, 18 East 22, New York, signed on the verso by Hooker. Near Fine.

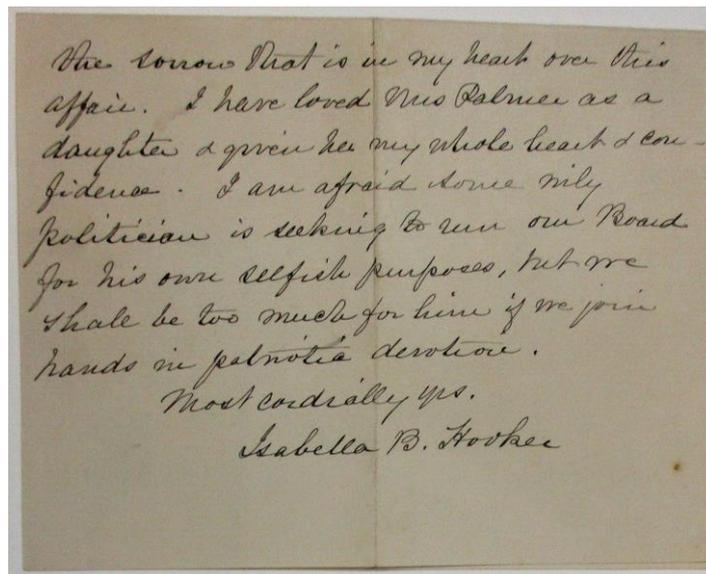
Isabella Beecher Hooker [1822-1907] was the younger half-sister of Harriett Beecher Stowe. "In 1869, she founded the Connecticut Woman Suffrage Association and served as its director for 36 years. Two years later, she organized, at her own expense, a suffrage convention in Washington, D.C. 'for the purpose of calling the attention of Congress to the fact that women were already citizens of the United States under the Constitution, interpreted by the Declaration of Independence, and only needed recognition from that body to become voters'" [online Connecticut Women's Hall of Fame]. Hooker was a member of a committee, organized to prepare for the 1893 Columbian Exposition, "saddled with the ridiculous name 'Board of Lady Managers'. A separate board was not at all what Isabella and her NAWSA [National American Women Suffrage Association] colleagues had had in mind. They wanted to participate with the men in planning the Columbian Exposition... They did not care to be shunted aside under the 'separate but equal' doctrine" [White].

Bertha Palmer, wife of a wealthy Chicago industrialist whose home was "a study in excess," had caused serious conflict within the Board: she engineered the ouster of "Phoebe Couzins as Secretary of the Board of Lady Managers in favor of her own candidate. This was strictly against the bylaws of the board... but Palmer had started scheming the year before and cast aspersions on Couzins's competence and honesty. Couzins reported that Palmer had altered the minutes of the last meeting, changing the bylaws to give herself control as president. Isabella tried to support Couzins. She wrote Palmer in protest, and bombarded the Lady Managers and male commissioners with letters..." [White].

This Letter expresses Hooker's distress: "I cannot trust myself to express the sorrow that is in my heart over this affair. I have loved Mrs. Palmer as a daughter & given her my whole heart & confidence. I am afraid some wily politician is seeking to run our Board for his own selfish purposes, but we shall be too much for him if we join hands in patriotic devotion."

White, THE BEECHER SISTERS. Yale U. Press: 2003. Chapter 12- The Board of Lady Managers 1888-1893, pages 285 et seq.

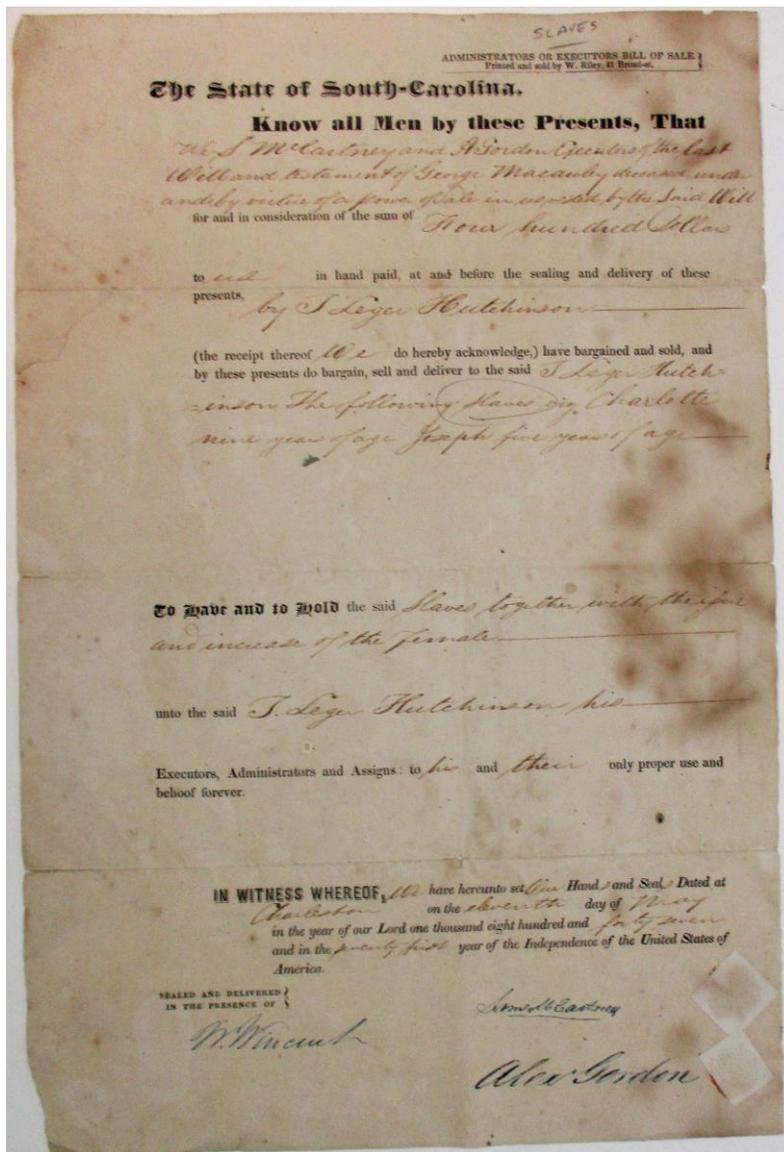
\$1,250.00



The sorrow that is in my heart over this affair. I have loved Mrs. Palmer as a daughter & given her my whole heart & confidence. I am afraid some wily politician is seeking to run our Board for his own selfish purposes, but we shall be too much for him if we join hands in patriotic devotion.

Most cordially yrs.
Isabella B. Hooker

Item No. 59

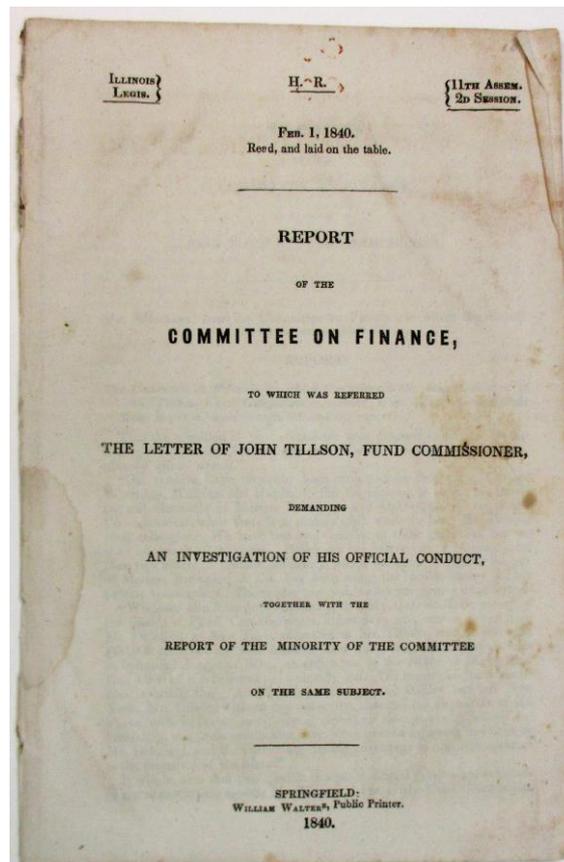


Item No. 60

A Sale of Slave Children to the Former Mayor of Charleston

60. [Hutchinson, Thomas Leger]: THE STATE OF SOUTH-CAROLINA. KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, THAT WE S. MCCARTNEY, A. GORDON, EXECUTORS OF THE LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT OF GEORGE MACAULEY, DECEASED, UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF A POWER OF SALE IN US VESTED BY THE SAID WILL FOR AND IN CONSIDERATION OF THE SUM OF FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS TO US IN HAND PAID... DO BARGAIN, SELL AND DELIVER TO THE SAID T. LEGER HUTCHINSON THE FOLLOWING SLAVES VIZ CHARLOTTE NINE YEARS OF AGE, JOSEPH FIVE YEARS OF AGE... TOGETHER WITH THE ISSUE AND INCREASE OF THE FEMALE... CHARLESTON, 11 MAY 1857...SAML. MCCARTNEY, ALEX GORDON, W. VINCENT. Charleston: 1857. 9" x 13-1/2". Document printed by W. Riley, Charleston; completed in ink manuscript. Form name printed at top right corner, "ADMINISTRATORS OR EXECUTORS BILL OF SALE." Old folds, a few short splits at fold edges, several archival tape repairs on verso. Some spotting. Signatures of Samuel McCartney, Alex Gordon and W. Vincent, with two paper seals affixed with wax. Docketed on verso. Good+.

Thomas Leger Hutchinson [1812-1883], 35th Mayor of Charleston, was born in Charleston and graduated from Harvard Law School in 1832. He decided to plant rice rather than practice law; and did so for many years along the Chehaw River and the Cooper River. He was Charleston's mayor from 1846-1850 and 1852-1855. He served a term in the South Carolina Legislature during the Civil War, was president of the Charleston Library Society and saved many of its valuable books during the War. A prominent family in South Carolina and Georgia, they settled the area as early as 1709. [City of Charleston: YEAR BOOK - 1883, CITY OF CHARLESTON, SO. CA., Pages 276-8.] \$650.00



Item No. 61

**Illinois Totters on the Verge of Bankruptcy...
Thanks to Abraham Lincoln?**

61. [Illinois]: REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE, TO WHICH WAS REFERRED THE LETTER OF JOHN TILLSON, FUND COMMISSIONER, DEMANDING AN INVESTIGATION OF HIS OFFICIAL CONDUCT, TOGETHER WITH THE REPORT OF THE MINORITY OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE SAME SUBJECT. Springfield: William Walters, Public Printer, 1840. 26, 8 pp [also paginated (447)-478]. Illinois Legis. 11th Assem. 2d Session. Feb. 1, 1840. Disbound, scattered foxing, Good+.

The Session adjourned on February 3, 1840, two days later, in the midst of a desperate fiscal crisis brought on by the State's enthusiastic investment in an expensive program of internal improvements. Abraham Lincoln was a member of the House, representing the County of Sangamon along with his colleagues Edward Baker and Ninian Edwards. Lincoln had become a powerful member of the Whig Party, serving on the State Central Committee. He was a persuasive advocate of the State's bold program of public works and other subsidies, despite

the very substantial indebtedness incurred, in the form of bonds issued to fund the constructions.

The Committee closely examines the frauds and other irregularities allegedly perpetrated in the disposition of and accounting for those bonds. The responsibility was that of the Fund Commissioners; and John Tillson was the focus of the Committee's interest.

OCLC 63133139 [1- Lincoln Pres. Lib.] as of June 2021.

\$150.00



Item No. 62

62. [Illinois Land Office]: LOT OF TWELVE MANUSCRIPT & PRINTED ILLINOIS LAND OFFICE DOCUMENTS FOR PURCHASES MADE BY FRANK TAYLOR OF WASHINGTON, D.C. THE DOCUMENTS INCLUDE THREE FROM QUINCY DATED 1836, FOUR FROM GALENA DATED 1836, ONE FROM SPRINGFIELD DATED 1837, ONE FROM JO DAVIESS DATED 1838, TWO FROM LEWISTOWN DATED 1845, AND ONE FROM PEORIA DATED 1845. Documents range from 4" x 7" to 6" x 8", with one 8.5" x 13". All are printed using several different typsettings and completed in ink manuscript. Light age toning, some old folds, an occasional split or chipping at a margin [no text loss]. Very Good.

The documents include:

a. Quincy, Illinois, Deed Nos. 9183, 9184, and 9185, all dated July 23, 1836, for purchase of 327 acres in Township No. Seven North, totaling \$308.81 1/4, all signed by Thos. Carlin as Receiver.

b. Galena, Illinois, Deed Nos. 6029, 6030, 6031, and 6035, all dated December 1836, for 491 acres located in Township No. 15, totaling \$614.375, all signed by J.W. Stephenson as Receiver.

c. Springfield, Illinois, Deed No. 18375, dated May 12, 1837, for 80 acres in Township No. 17, in the amount of \$100, signed by John Taylor.

d. Jo Daviess County, Illinois, folio size indenture, dated October 1, 1838, for purchase of a certain parcel of land in Wesley City, bought from Charles S. and Mary P. Dorsey, in the amount of \$160, signed by Leonard Goss, J.P.

e. Lewistown, Illinois, two tax receipts, dated June 7, 1845, for taxes paid on 240 acres of land in Township No. 7, totaling \$19.20, both signed by Henry B. Evans as Clerk.

f. Peoria, Illinois, tax receipt, dated June 12, 1856, for taxes paid on 80 acres, totaling \$5.84, signed "William Mitchell, Clerk, by R. Hamlin, Dept. Clk."

Frank Taylor [1811-1873], born in England, immigrated to Washington and became the leading bookseller from the 1830s through 1872, as owner and operator of the Waverly Book-Store on Pennsylvania Avenue. His personal friends included Henry Clay, Millard Fillmore, Thomas Corwin, and many other notables. He married Virginia Neville Taylor, great granddaughter of Brig. Gen. John Neville and Brig. Gen. Daniel Morgan, and granddaughter of Col. Presley Neville and Lieut. Col. Charles Simms, all of the Continental Army. The Taylors were well known for their loyalty to the Union during the Civil War. Mr. T. was touted as the first man in the United States to take the War loan. By time of the 1870 Census he was retired and wealthy [THE UNITED STATES ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL AND GAZETTE OF THE REGULAR AND VOLUNTEER FORCES, VOLUME 30, 1893. Page 261.]

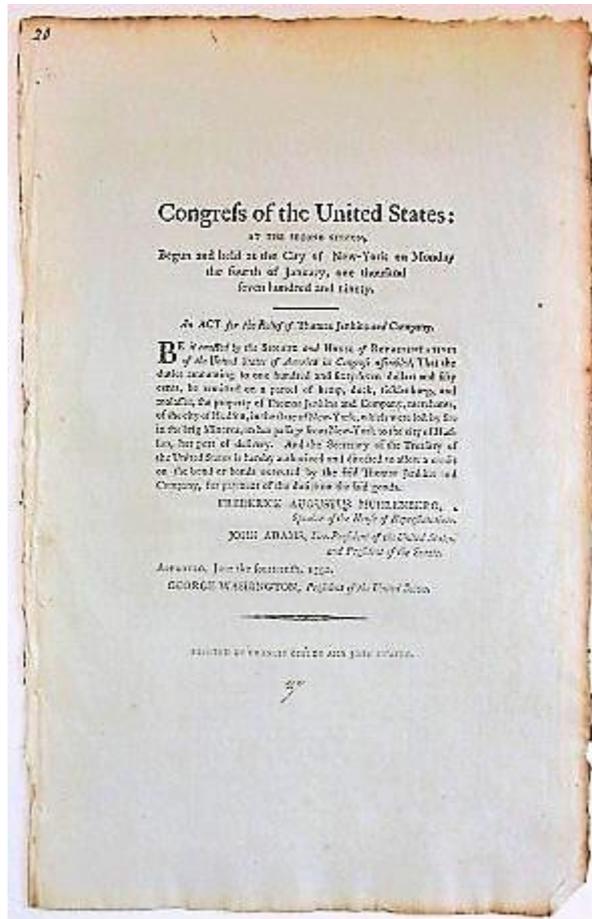
Thomas Carlin [1789-1852], the Receiver at Quincy, became the seventh governor of Illinois, serving from 1838-1842. He was born in Kentucky and moved to Illinois as a young man. He served in the War of 1812 and the Black Hawk War, was a member of the Illinois House of Representatives for two terms, and served in the Illinois State Senate for two terms.

Col. James W. Stephenson [1805-1838], Receiver at Galena, was born in Virginia and moved to Jo Daviess County as a young man. He was Clerk of the Commissioner's Court, Clerk of the Circuit Court, County Recorder, member of the Illinois State Senate, and Registrar of Lands at Galena. He was Captain of the 1st Mounted Rangers from Galena during the Black Hawk War, and has been celebrated as a local hero for leading a bloody attack on a band of Indians in 1832 who were wanted for horse stealing; he was later brevetted Colonel. [Lebron, Jeanne: "Colonel James W. Stephenson: Galena Pioneer." JOURNAL OF THE ILLINOIS STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY [1908-1984], VOL. 35, NO. 4, [Dec. 1942], pp. 347-367.]

Leonard Goss [1795-1854], born in Mississippi, came to Illinois, starting out in Bond County where he served as treasurer in 1824, and as quartermaster and later colonel of the 12th Regiment of the Bond County Militia. He moved to Carroll County where he served as County Clerk, Clerk of the County Commissioner's Court, and Justice of the Peace. He began as Justice of the Peace in Jo Daviess and retained the position when a section of Jo Daviess was turned into Carroll County. [Bateman, et al.: HISTORICAL ENCYCLOPEDIA OF ILLINOIS, VOL. 2. Illinois: 1913. Pages 629-35; HISTORY OF CARROLL COUNTY, ILLINOIS. Chicago: 1878. Pages 229-39,]

Henry B. Evans [1814-1878] was a member of the Fulton County Bar and owned a significant amount of land. He operated the first grocery store in town, and served as the County Clerk from 1839-47. [HISTORY OF FULTON COUNTY, ILLINOIS. Illinois: 1879. PAGES 403, 628-630.] Ralph Hamlin [1817-1860] was Peoria's treasurer in 1838-39 and 1849-50, and became a notary public in 1842. [HISTORY OF PEORIA COUNTY, ILLINOIS. Chicago: 1880. Page 321, 349.] Charles S. Dorsey came to Illinois from Kentucky in 1831, settling first in Tazewell County, but moving throughout the state over the next several years. He built several of the first houses in the town of Washington. He was a Sergeant in R. McClure's Company, Fifth Regiment, Whiteside Brigade during the Black Hawk War. He was appointed to be a trustee of the new Washington Academy in 1839. He was once subpoenaed

by Abraham Lincoln in 1837 to appear as a defense witness in case of Fleming v. Ransdell [Tazewell County Reporter: EARLY HISTORY OF WASHINGTON, ILLINOIS AND VICINITY. 1929. Pages 7-14; "Saturday, October 14, 1837, Springfield, IL." Papers of Abraham Lincoln Project web site.] \$875.00



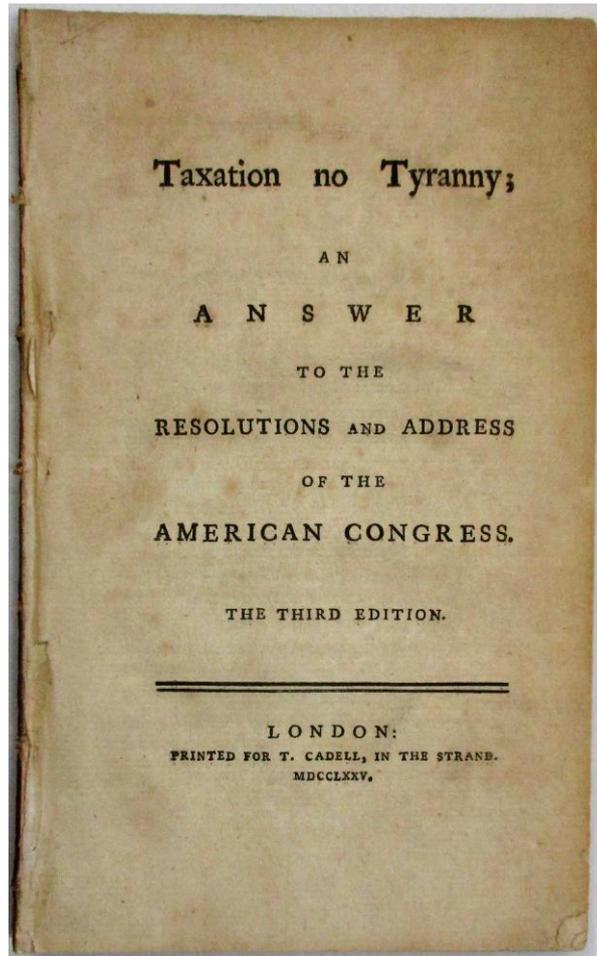
Item No. 63

Tax Break for a Pillar of the American Whaling Industry

63. [Jenkins, Thomas and Company]: CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES: AT THE SECOND SESSION, BEGUN AND HELD AT THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, ON MONDAY THE FOURTH OF JANUARY, ONE THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED AND NINETY. AN ACT FOR THE RELIEF OF THOMAS JENKINS AND COMPANY. [New York]: Printed by Francis Child and John Swaine, [1790]. Folio broadside, untrimmed. Untrimmed edges browned, Very Good.

A rare Act of the First Congress, remitting duties on property of Thomas Jenkins and Company, "merchants of the city of Hudson, in the state of New-York, which was lost by fire in the Brig Minerva, on her passage from New-York to the city of Hudson, her port of delivery." Jenkins, a Nantucket Quaker who moved to Hudson, was central to the growth of its whaling industry.

NAIP locates only two copies [American Antiquarian Society and ScAr]. Evans, as well as Shipton & Mooney, missed it. The Act was approved by President Washington on June 14, 1790, and signed in type by him, Vice President Adams, and Speaker Muhlenberg. Bristol B7568. NAIP w010709 [2]. \$650.00



Item No. 64

American Ingrates!

64. **[Johnson, Samuel]:** TAXATION NO TYRANNY; AN ANSWER TO THE RESOLUTIONS AND ADDRESS OF THE AMERICAN CONGRESS. THE THIRD EDITION. London: Printed for T. Cadell, in the Strand, 1775. [2], 91, [1 blank] pp. Disbound and lacking the half title, title page lightly dusted, else Very Good

Printed in the same year as the first edition, this pamphlet rebuts the "loud clamours" and "wild affections" of ingrates "who have denied to the parliament of Britain the right of taxing the American colonies." England, he says, has "the supreme power" to demand "such contributions as are necessary to the public safety or the public prosperity."

Johnson mocks the colonists' myth that they "fled from tyranny to rocks and deserts," and that England should abandon "all claims of justice, and all sense of dignity, in compassion for a harmless people, who having worked hard for bread in a wild country...are now invaded by unprecedented oppression, and plundered of their properties by the harpies of taxation."

What a great writer!!

Reese, Revolutionary Hundred 26 [first edition]. Howes J149. ESTC T49888. Adams, American Controversy 75-69c. Sabin 36303. \$1,500.00

65. **[Judaica] Triangle Shirtwaist Factory Fire: "MAMENIU"!** INCLUDING AN ELEGY TO THE TRIANGLE FIRE VICTIMS. WORDS BY A. SCHORR. MUSIC BY J.M. RUMSHISKY. New York: Hebrew Publishing Co. 50 Eldridge St., 1911. Folio song sheet,

with music, 10-1/2" x 13." Hebrew lettering, words in Yiddish, with photo illustrations of Schorr and Rumshisky. Printed in blue inks. Very Good.

"Mamenu" is the English translation of the Hebrew title lettering. Musical score with text in Yiddish, written using Romanized alphabet (so that the words could be read left to right, along with the music, rather than right to left). Full text appears on the back cover in both Romanized and Hebrew script. This piece reflects the collaboration of the Yiddish composers Schorr and Rumshisky, memorializing the primarily Jewish women who died in the 1911 Triangle Shirtwaist Factory fire in lower Manhattan. \$200.00



Item No. 65

The Tell-Tale Page 32

66. **Lincoln, Abraham:** THE ADDRESS OF THE HON. ABRAHAM LINCOLN, IN VINDICATION OF THE POLICY OF THE FRAMERS OF THE CONSTITUTION AND THE PRINCIPLES OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY, DELIVERED AT COOPER INSTITUTE, FEBRUARY 27TH, 1860, ISSUED BY THE YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN UNION, (659 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,) WITH NOTES BY CHARLES C. NOTT & CEPHAS BRAINERD, MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF CONTROL. New York: George F. Nesbitt & Co., Printers and Stationers, 1860. 32pp. Stitched, lightly worn. Very Good.

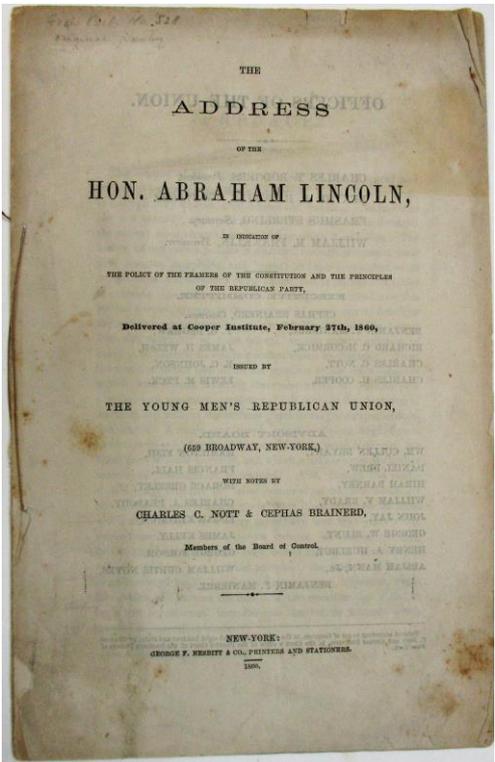
This is the 1907 reprint, "almost indistinguishable from the original," of Lincoln's great Cooper Union speech, originally published in September 1860, during that year's chaotic presidential campaign. Unlike the original, page 32 of this edition is numbered.

Thirty-eight detailed footnotes by Nott and Brainerd, leading attorneys and men of letters, buttress Lincoln's argument that the Framers and early Congresses contemplated a restricted and gradually diminishing role for American slavery. By examining constitutional and early Congressional debates, Lincoln demonstrates that contemporary statesmen viewed slavery "as

an evil, not to be extended, but to be tolerated and protected only because of and so far as its actual presence among us makes that toleration and protection a necessity." Lincoln's speech received wide press coverage; it catapulted him into presidential contention, for its great contribution was to place the new Republican Party at the center of American constitutional and legal thought rather than at an unacceptable extreme. He thus made it easy for moderate Northern Democrats and Whigs to vote Republican in 1860.

Monaghan 68. LCP 5933. Sabin 41162n.

\$150.00



Item No. 66

Those Riots and Murders Had “No Effect in Intimidating the Colored Republican Voters”

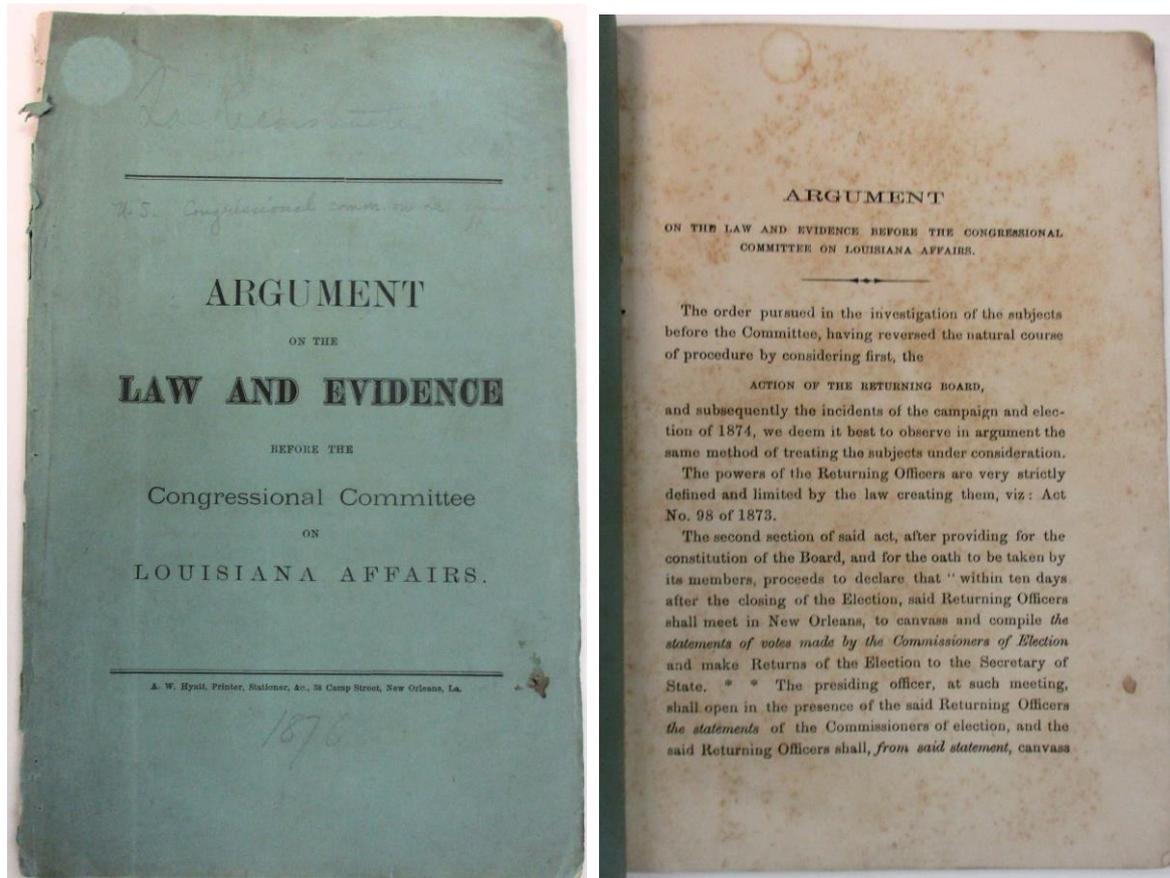
67. **[Louisiana in Reconstruction]: ARGUMENT ON THE LAW AND EVIDENCE BEFORE THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE ON LOUISIANA AFFAIRS.** New Orleans: A.W. Hyatt, 38 Camp St., [1875]. 45pp. Stitched in original printed wrappers, with wrapper title and caption title, as issued. Light wrapper wear, scattered and generally light foxing. Good+. Our suggested publication date is based on context: page 10 discusses the alleged illegality of certain Republicans' participation in January 1875 legislative proceedings.

The pamphlet is signed in type at the end by eight members of the "Conservative Committee," headed by F[rancis] C[harles] Zacharie, a Princeton graduate, Colonel of a Confederate regiment, attorney, and prominent New Orleans citizen. Another signer, C.E. Fenner, had organized the Confederate "Fenner's Louisiana Battery." After the War, and at the time of this Argument, he was a New Orleans lawyer. Later, as a Louisiana Supreme Court Justice, he wrote the Court's decision in Plessy v. Ferguson, upholding the 'separate but equal' doctrine. Jefferson Davis would die at Fenner's home. The other distinguished signers opposed Congressional Reconstruction, the Republican Party, and Louisiana's Republican government.

Their Conservative Committee attempts to discredit Louisiana's Radical Republican government: "The disorganized condition of the State, under corrupt and tyrannical rulers whom the mass of the people believe were never elected, and therefore, not entitled to their offices." Despite acknowledging "these riots at New Orleans in 1866, at Colfax in 1873, and the murders near Coushatta in 1874," the Committee absurdly claims those events "had no effect in intimidating the colored Republican voters." The Republican Returning Board had rejected the election returns from various precincts, all of which the Committee examines here and attempts to rebut.

OCLC 40487433 [3- NYU, LSU, Tulane] as of July 2021.

\$500.00



Item No. 67

Lucinda Jane is Sold as a "Slave for Life"

68. **[Lucinda, A Slave]: SALE OF SLAVE LUCINDA JANE, PARISH OF DE SOTO, LOUISIANA, 26 DECEMBER 1853, "NEGRO SLAVE WOMAN AGED FORTY-FIVE YEARS OF DARK COMPLEXION AND A SLAVE FOR LIFE," FOR \$350. De Soto Parish, Louisiana: 26 December 1853. Folio sheet, folded to 8" x 12-1/2." [4] pp bifolium. Entirely in neat ink manuscript, written on recto and verso of first leaf and docketed on page [4]: "Caleb Pate to Spencer Adams Sale of Negro Slave." Old folds, Very Good.**

Caleb Pate of De Soto Parish sold Lucinda Jane to Spencer R. Adams of De Soto Parish. The document was written by William R. Jackson, "Parish Recorder and Ex Officio notary public," who also docketed the deed.

William Reuben Jackson [1828-1903] was an interesting fellow. He was born in Alabama; at the age of eight, both parents died from separate accidents on the same day. Raised by a guardian, he learned farming on his father's old Alabama plantation. He moved to De Soto Parish in 1851, where he bought a large farm and raised cattle, sheep, hogs, cotton, corn, and various grains. The 1860 Census Slave Schedules show him owning at least 10 slaves. In 1862, he enlisted with Company B, Shelby's Battalion. After the war, he returned to farming, eventually owning over 2700 acres; served twice as Parish Recorder; and was engaged in a family mercantile business for 12 years.

Caleb Pate [born c.1820], a native of Tennessee, settled in De Soto by 1850, worked as a carpenter and later as a grocer. His name did not appear on any slave schedules. Spencer R. Adams [1818-c.1880s], a native of Kentucky, had settled in De Soto Parish by 1840 and was a farmer. The 1860 census shows him owning five slaves, including two females and three children; one of the females was about Lucinda's age. \$850.00

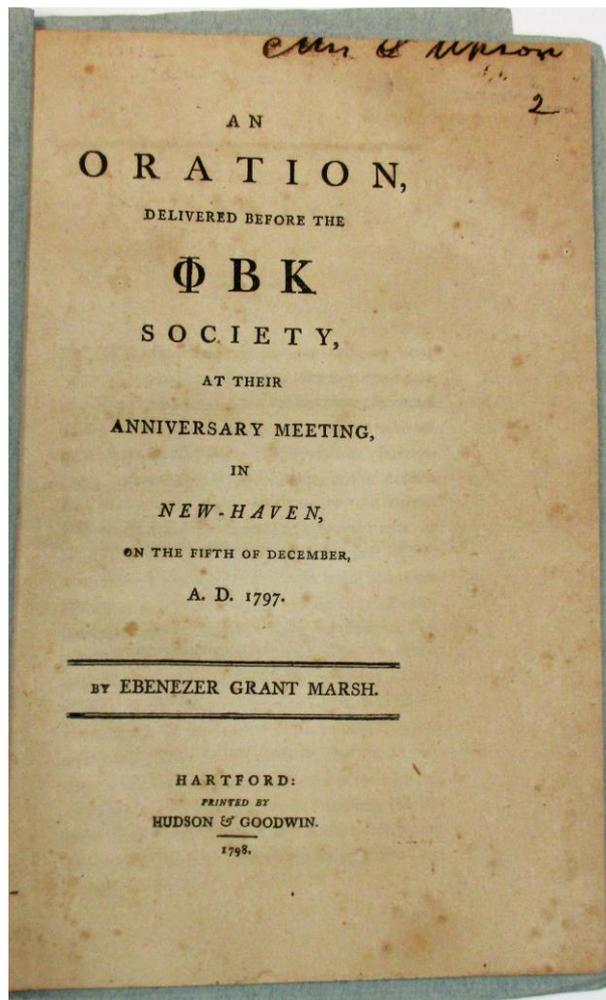
The State of Louisiana, Parish of St. Landry, I do hereby certify that on this the twenty first day of December 1853 personally appeared before me William C. Jackson Parish Recorder and Esquire, Notary Public in and for the aforesaid Parish and State, duly commissioned and sworn, Caleb Pate a resident of said Parish & State, who declared that, for and in consideration of the sum of Three Hundred and fifty Dollars in cash the receipt of which is here by acknowledged, he does by this present, grant, bargain, sell, convey, transfer, assign, and set over with a full warranty against all troubles debts, mortgages, claims, encumbrances, donations, alienations, or other incumbrances whatsoever unto Spencer R. Adams of the same parish and here present & accepting this sale the following described negro slave to wit, Secundiana a woman aged forty five years of dark complexion and a slave for life. So have and to hold the said described slave unto the said purchaser his heirs and assigns to their own proper use and behoof forever. And the vendor promises that he and his heirs shall and will from now on and forever the title to the said slave being in any and all legal claims and demands whatsoever, and by subrogating said purchase to all the rights and actions appertaining, to which he is entitled and appertains to said slave to be by them enjoyed and exercised in the same manner as they might or could have been by the present vendor. And the vendor makes the certificate from the Recorder of this Parish as required.

Item No. 68

69. **Marsh, Ebenezer Grant:** AN ORATION, DELIVERED BEFORE THE PBK SOCIETY, AT THEIR ANNIVERSARY MEETING, IN NEW-HAVEN, ON THE FIFTH OF DECEMBER, A. D. 1797. Hartford: Hudson & Goodwin, 1798. 32pp, later plain wraps. Minor scattered foxing, Very Good.

This Oration rebuts the "current" notion "that a knowledge of the learned, or, as they are otherwise denominated, the dead languages, is in no way essential to the study of our own language, and, indeed, that it is productive of no valuable purpose whatever."

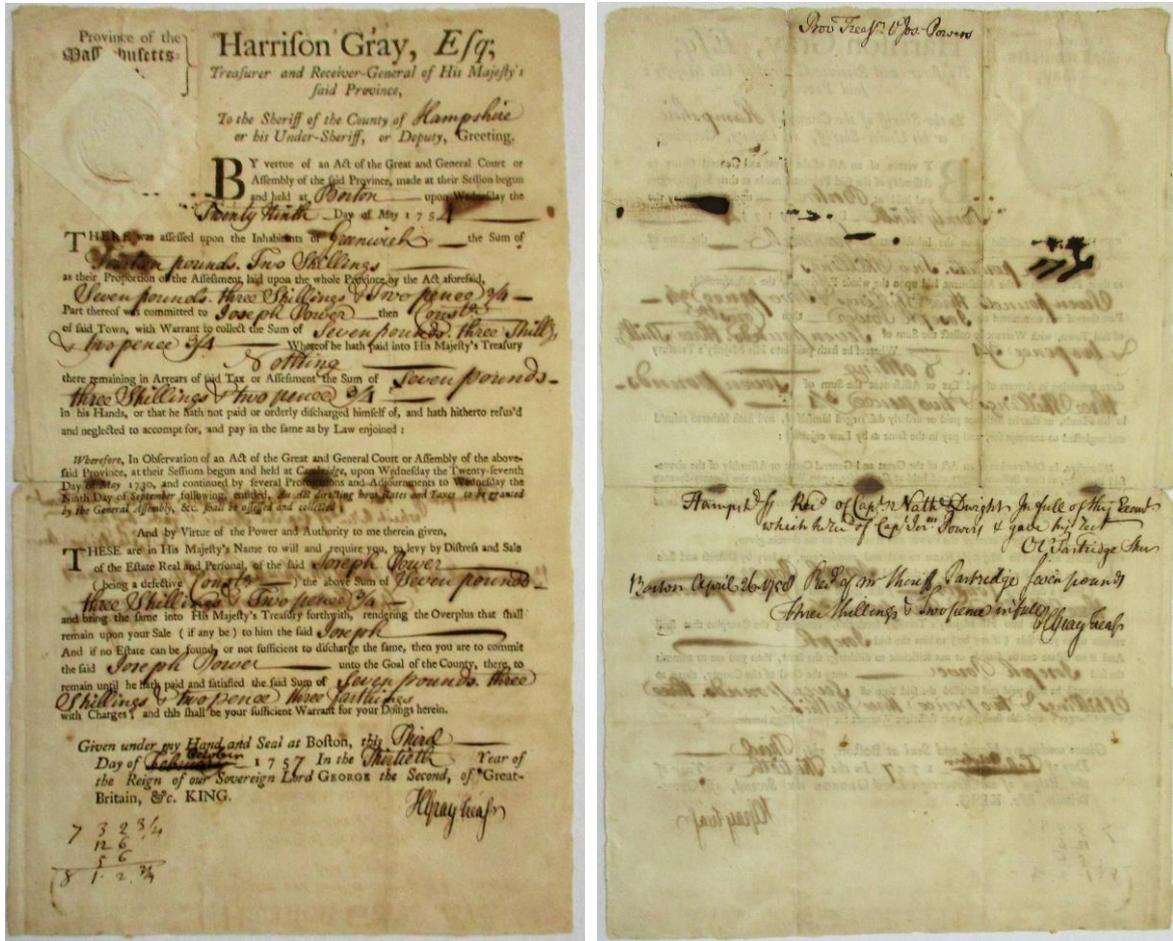
Marsh argues that such study "is the key to a great proportion of the sciences."
FIRST EDITION. Evans 34046. Singerman 0120. \$250.00



Item No. 69

70. **Massachusetts:** PROVINCE OF THE MASSACHUSETTS BAY, HARRISON GRAY, ESQ; TREASURER AND RECEIVER GENERAL OF HIS MAJESTY'S SAID PROVINCE, TO THE SHERIFF OF THE COUNTY OF [Hampshire] OR HIS UNDER-SHERIFF, OR DEPUTY, GREETING... [Boston: 1757?]. Broadside, 7-1/2" x 12-1/2." With seal [which obscures a few letters at the top]. Printed tax assessment instructions, completed in manuscript, ordering Gray to levy upon Joseph Power, the Constable of Greenwich, the amount of 7 pounds, 3 shillings, and two pence, which he was required to

collect as assessments from the inhabitants of Greenwich. Old folds, slight closed edge tears, some spotting, docketed with notes on verso. Good+.
 Not located on NAIP, or in Evans, Bristol, Shipton & Mooney, which record similar items.
 \$450.00



Item No. 70

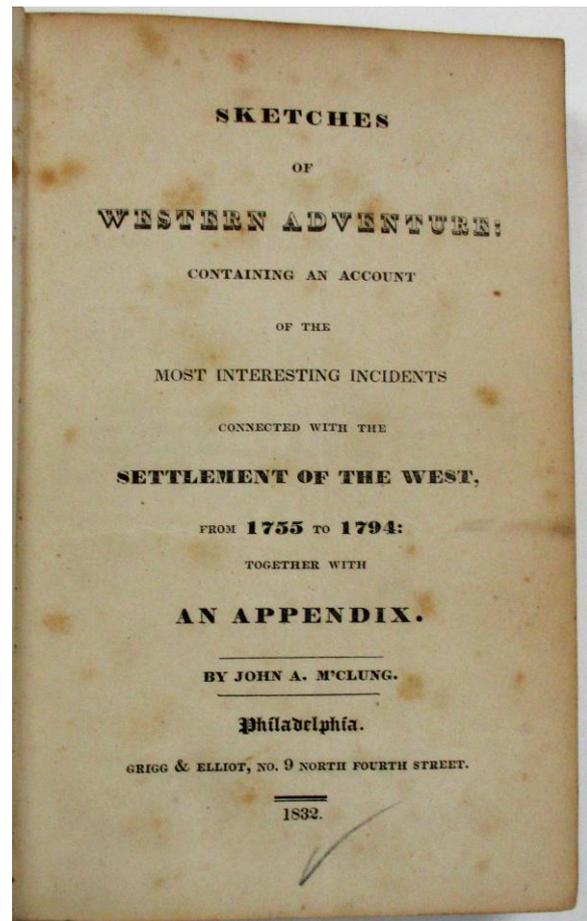
“Up Salt River”

71. [McClellan, George B.]: "SALT RIVER" TICKET MOCKING McCLELLAN AS A COURT JESTER. HE IS SEATED, ARMS UPRAISED, HIS HANDS AND FOREARMS TRANSFORMED INTO BIRDS OF PREY PECKING AT THE TOP OF HIS HEAD. [np: 1864?]. Bright yellow card, 2-1/2" x 3-1/2," text on either side of the illustration: "You will did it up SALT RIVER; PEN has gone up"; "No use feeling there for the Majority LITTLE MAC." Very Good.

McClellan, the Democrats' losing candidate in the 1864 presidential election, is mocked in this little card. "PEN" is a reference to McClellan's running mate, the Copperhead George Pendleton of Ohio. The phrase "for Salt River" or "up Salt River" is 19th century American slang: a losing candidate for office was taking a trip "up Salt River." Tickets for passage "up Salt River" were frequently printed to mock supporters of losing candidates. \$375.00



Item No. 71



Item No. 72

“Important Book on Early Kentucky Settlements”

72. **McClure, John Alexander:** SKETCHES OF WESTERN ADVENTURE: CONTAINING AN ACCOUNT OF THE MOST INTERESTING INCIDENTS CONNECTED WITH THE SETTLEMENT OF THE WEST, FROM 1755 TO 1794: TOGETHER WITH AN APPENDIX. Philadelphia: Grigg & Elliot, 1832. xii, [13]-360pp [lacks half title]. Original half leather with marbled boards [corners and edges worn, front board detached], rubbed spine with raised bands and gilt lettered spine label. Tanned, minimal spotting and foxing. Good+.

The sheets for this issue were printed in Maysville, Kentucky, and sent to Philadelphia. This edition consists of the Maysville-printed sheets with a new title page added; the first issue retains the Maysville imprint. "An important book on early Kentucky settlements, Indians and Indian warfare, and pioneer life and experiences." Coleman.

Coleman 2221. Howes M46. III Streeter 1666. Thomson 745.

\$350.00

“I Cannot Understand How the Rebels Can Much Longer Prolong the Contest”

73. **McLean, Nathaniel:** AUTOGRAPH LETTER, SIGNED, FROM UNION GENERAL McLEAN TO HIS WIFE WHILE IN THE FIELD ON SHERMAN'S MARCH THROUGH

THE CAROLINAS, 27 MARCH 1865, DISCUSSING THE GRIM FUTURE OF LEE'S ARMY. Headquarters, 2nd Division, 23d A.C. Camp near Moseley Hall, NC: 27 March 1865. 4pp bifolium, each page 5" x 8." Entirely in ink manuscript, signed "McLean." Very Good. With accompanying postal envelope addressed to Mrs. McLean in Glendale Ohio [postage stamp removed].

Ohio General Nathaniel McLean was the son of United States Supreme Court Justice John McLean. Young McLean, a Harvard-educated lawyer, organized the 75th Ohio Regiment, became its colonel in September 1861, and fought in most of the battles of the Virginia campaign.

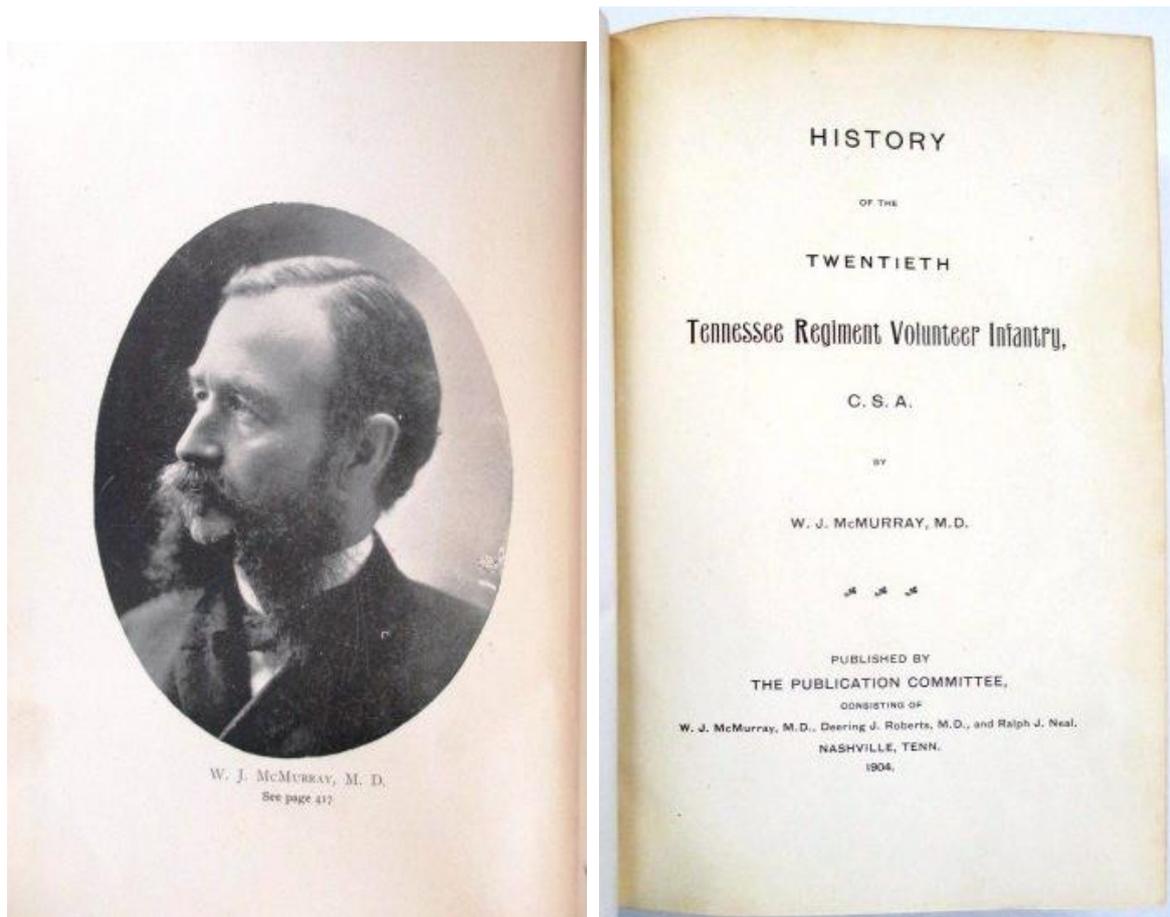
Two weeks before Lee's surrender at Appomattox General McLean renders an informed prediction on the end of the War in Virginia. He writes, "... I cannot understand how the rebels can much longer prolong the contest unless we meet with some great and unlooked for disaster. If you will take the map, you will see that Sherman's army at Goldsboro is distant not over one hundred and fifty- or - sixty miles from Genl. Grant's pickets south of Petersburg. Now if Lee remains at Richmond we can start from Goldsboro and allowing five days for fighting and detentions in crossing streams and in fifteen days easily reach Genl Grant. Without detentions of any kind, we could make this march in less than ten days. With both Sherman and Grant Lee cannot hope for a moment to fight a successful battle and would be compelled to surrender. If, however Lee should evacuate Richmond and get the start of Grant as to avoid being destroyed in the attempt his status is equally as hopeless..." In any attempt to escape the Union's pincers, Lee's "men are out of heart, and they will melt away from his column by thousands on any long march."

\$875.00

Head Quarters 2nd Division 23d A.C.
Camp near Moseley Hall N.C. March 27th 1865
Again another day has passed
dear wife and no mail. I fully expected
a letter from you today but have been
disappointed. I read today the New York
Herald of the 20th inst. and if its news
and comments can be relied on the
end of the war is near at hand. I
cannot understand how the rebels can
much longer prolong the contest
unless we meet with some great
and unlooked for disaster. If you
will take the map you will see that
Sherman's army at Goldsboro is
distant not over one hundred
and fifty or sixty miles from
Genl Grant's pickets south of

Richmond, will prove equally as
disastrous as the loss of a battle.
It is men are out of heart and they
will melt away from his column
by thousands on any long march.
Do you not agree with me? At home
you get the news from all quarters
and can judge better than I who
only hear one part. I am a
little afraid that this may be
delayed longer than we anticipate
in writing. Sherman expected to be
by the 10th of April, if we are by the
last of the month we will be able
to get into position to test the
strength of the rebels in the best
detail if they dare make a stand.
Tomorrow I shall expect to hear from
you dear wife & with love to David & the
children will say good night & send
warm and loving wishes to you.
Nathaniel McLean

Item No.73



Item No. 74

“Full and Reasonably Reliable Account”

74. **McMurray, W.J., M.D.:** HISTORY OF THE TWENTIETH TENNESSEE REGIMENT VOLUNTEER INFANTRY, C.S.A. Nashville, Tenn.: Published by The Publication Committee..., 1904. Original publisher's cloth, gilt spine lettering lightly worn. [14], 9-520 pp. Frontis and other illustrations, all collated complete. Rear inner hinge cracked, else Near Fine.

Nevins, always favoring a bloodless and dispassionate analysis, calls the book "A full and reasonably reliable account of a Western unit, but too often weakened by the author's impassioned commentaries."

Howes M173. I Nevins 126. 2 Dornbusch 1024.

\$500.00

“Consider How the Darkness Falls / Upon the Blind Man’s Way”

75. **[Mendicant Broadside]:** TO THE PUBLIC. THE BEARER, HAVING LOST HIS EYESIGHT IN THE PURSUIT OF HIS BUSINESS, AND HAVING A FAMILY DEPENDING ON HIM FOR SUPPORT, AND NOT WISHING TO BECOME A BURDEN TO THE PUBLIC, TAKES THIS MEANS OF GAINING A LIVELIHOOD FOR HIMSELF AND FAMILY, AND MOST RESPECTFULLY CRAVES YOUR PATRONAGE. THE BLIND MAN'S APPEAL. [np: 1860s?]. Broadside, 4" x 11-3/4." Printed entirely in red type. Eight verses, each eight lines, surrounded by decorative border. Old horizontal folds, shallow

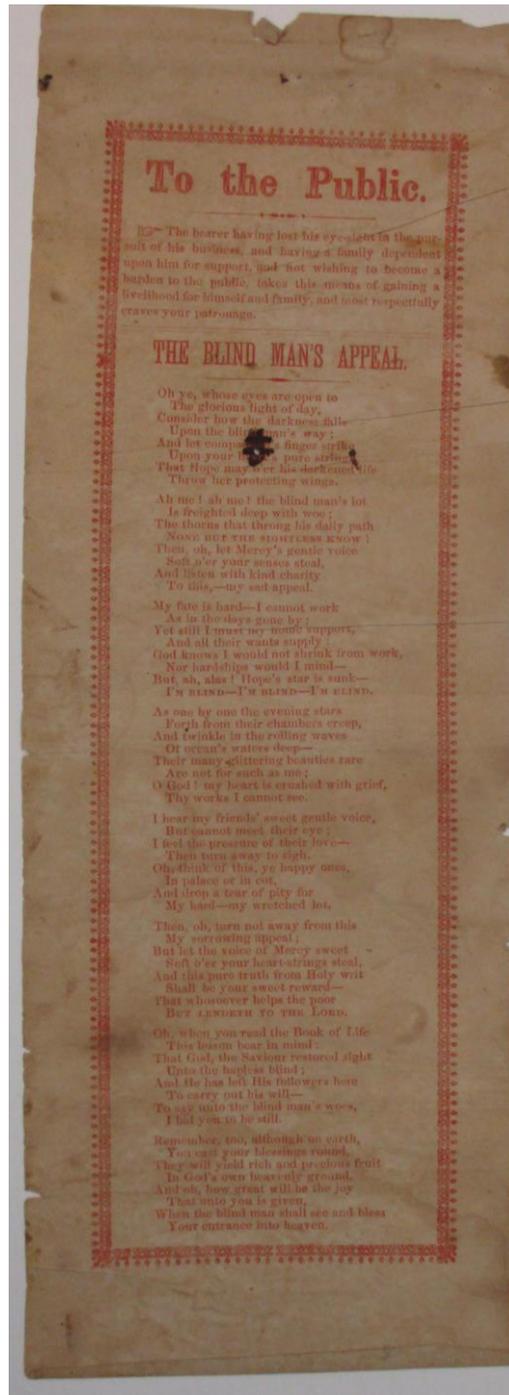
chipping to the blank edges, some dusting and spotting. Old ink spot obscures several letters. Else Good+.

The poem begins, "O, ye whose eyes are open to / The glorious light of day, / Consider how the darkness falls / Upon the Blind Man's way..."

Several variants are known. One was printed by The Paris, Ontario Star; another refers to the writer's previous profession as a miner in the Hoosac Tunnel [OCLC 32972184]. See also OCLC 191285404, recording another variant, and providing information on a couple of other variants as well.

Not located on OCLC as of June 2021.

\$175.00

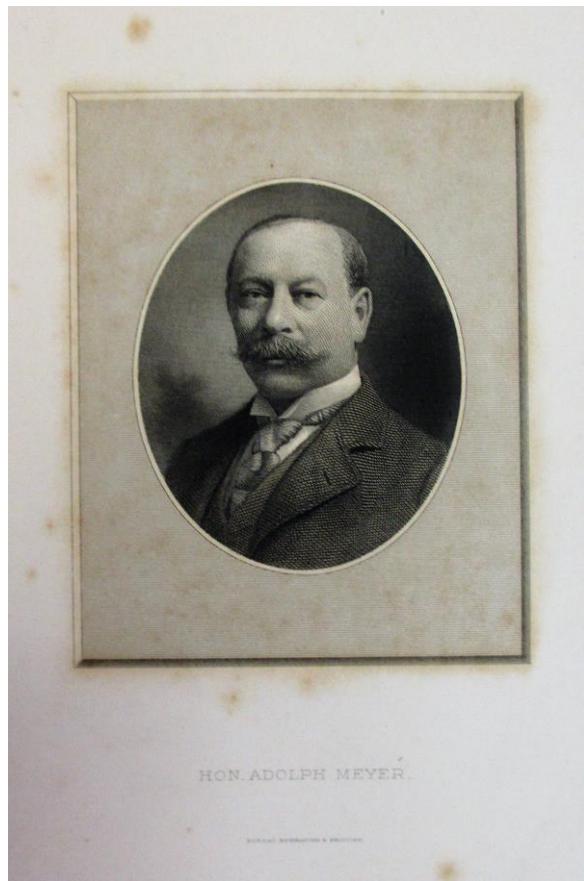
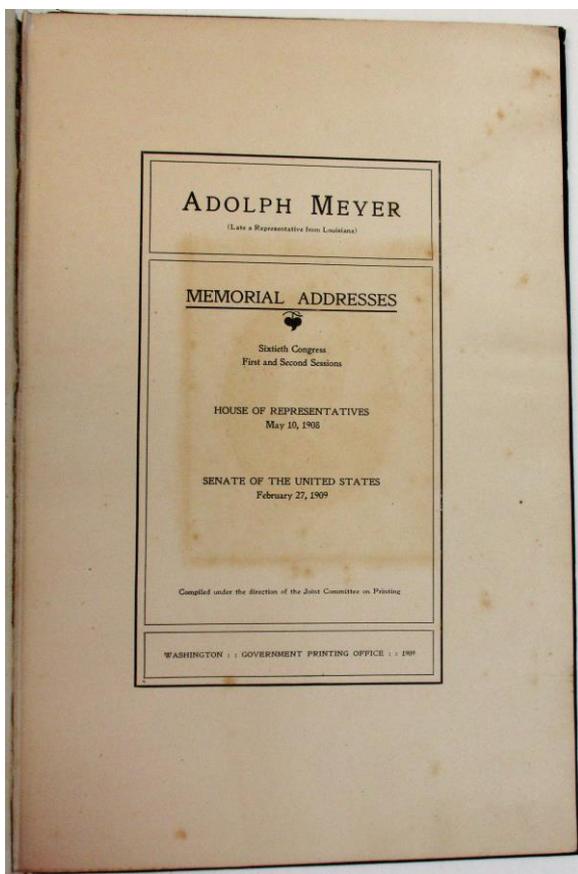


Item No. 75

Farewell to a Louisiana Jewish Congressman and Confederate Veteran

76. **Meyer, Adolph:** ADOLPH MEYER (LATE A REPRESENTATIVE FROM LOUISIANA) MEMORIAL ADDRESSSES SIXTIETH CONGRESS FIRST AND SECOND SESSION HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES MAY 10, 1908. SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES FEBRUARY 27, 1909. Washington : Government Printing Office, 1909. Original dark cloth, gilt-stamped title on front cover. Portrait frontis of Meyer with tissue guard. 80pp, printed on glossy paper. Covers with some spotting and wear, a bit shaken. Frontis and title page lightly foxed. Text clean. Good+.

Meyer, a Jew born in Mississippi, enlisted in the Confederate Army in 1862, not quite 22 years old, before completing his studies at the University of Virginia. He represented New Orleans in Congress from 1891 until his 1908 death. His Congressional colleagues laud him for his legislative accomplishments and as a "reconciler of the North and South." \$125.00



Item No. 76

Special Code for the "Slave, Free Negro, Mulatto"

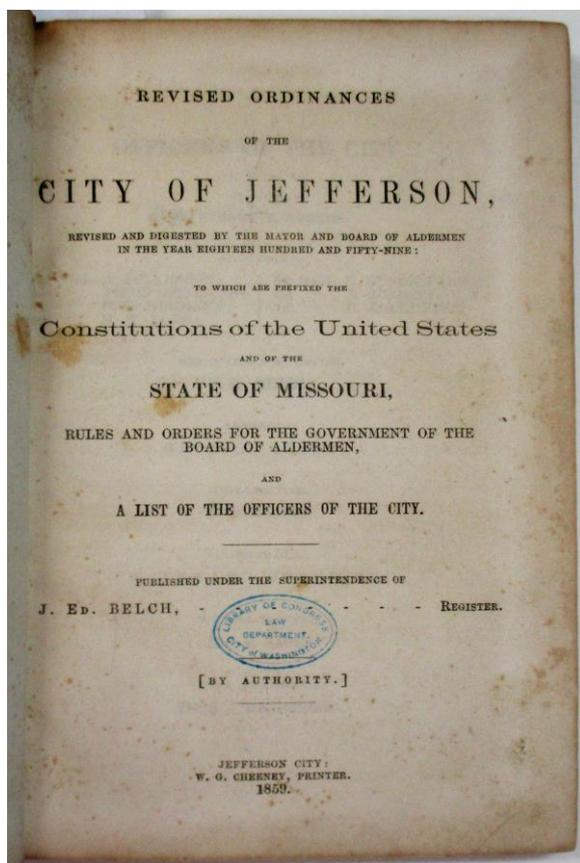
77. **[Missouri]:** REVISED ORDINANCES OF THE CITY OF JEFFERSON, REVISED AND DIGESTED BY THE MAYOR AND BOARD OF ALDERMEN IN THE YEAR EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY-NINE; TO WHICH ARE PREFIXED THE CONSTITUTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES AND OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI, RULES AND ORDERS FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN, AND A LIST OF THE OFFICERS OF THE CITY. PUBLISHED UNDER THE

SUPERINTENDENCE OF J. ED. BELCH, REGISTER. Jefferson City: W.G. Cheeney, Printer, 1859. Original plain blue front wrapper. 145, [1 blank], 14 [Index] pp. Small Library of Congress rubberstamp on blank portion of title page, else Very Good with scattered mild foxing, Bound in Library of Congress card boards [ink accession number on front board].

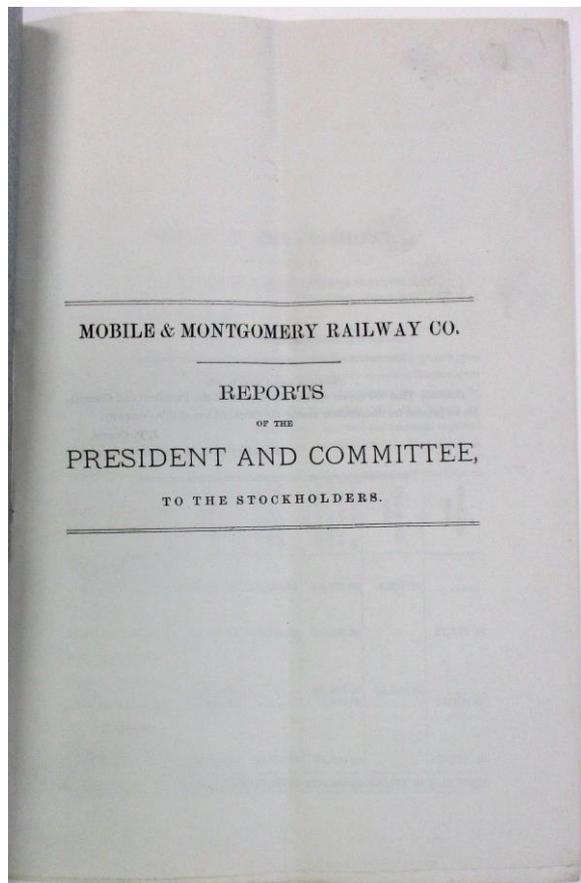
Missouri's Constitution, unlike the U.S. Constitution's Second Amendment, avoided any ambiguity about the right to bear and carry arms: the people's "right to bear arms in defense of themselves and of the State cannot be questioned."

Membership in the political community was, of course, restricted to adult white males. Special restrictions were imposed on Negroes: no "slave, free negro, or mulatto" was permitted to keep or bear arms or other deadly weapons; the City of Jefferson enacted its own Black Code, entitled "An Ordinance in Relation to Negroes and Mulattoes in the City of Jefferson." Curfews were imposed, night assemblies forbidden, and whites were barred from attendance at "any ball or social party of negroes and mulattoes."

OCLC 65112778 [1- Yale Law], 81272107 [1- Harv. Law] as of June 2021. Not in Cohen.
\$350.00



Item No. 77



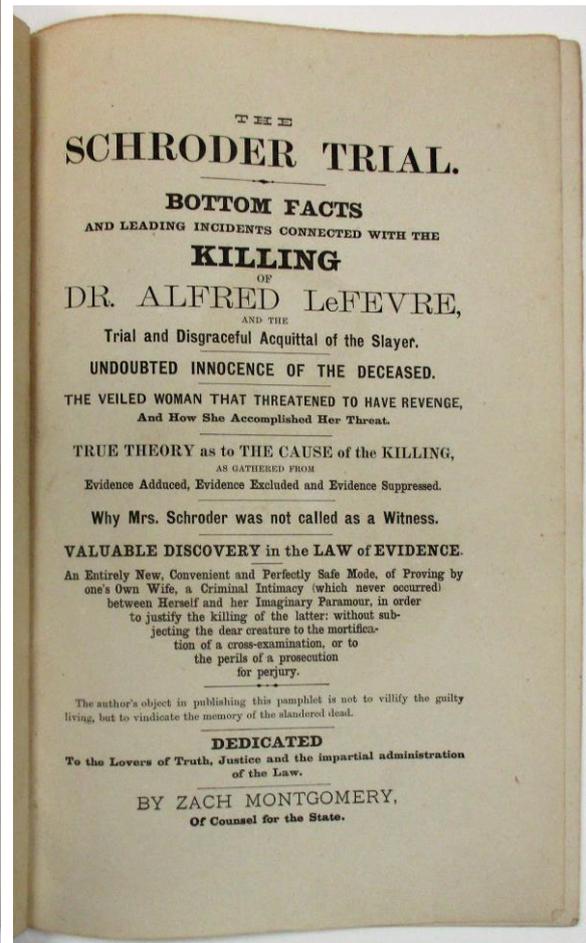
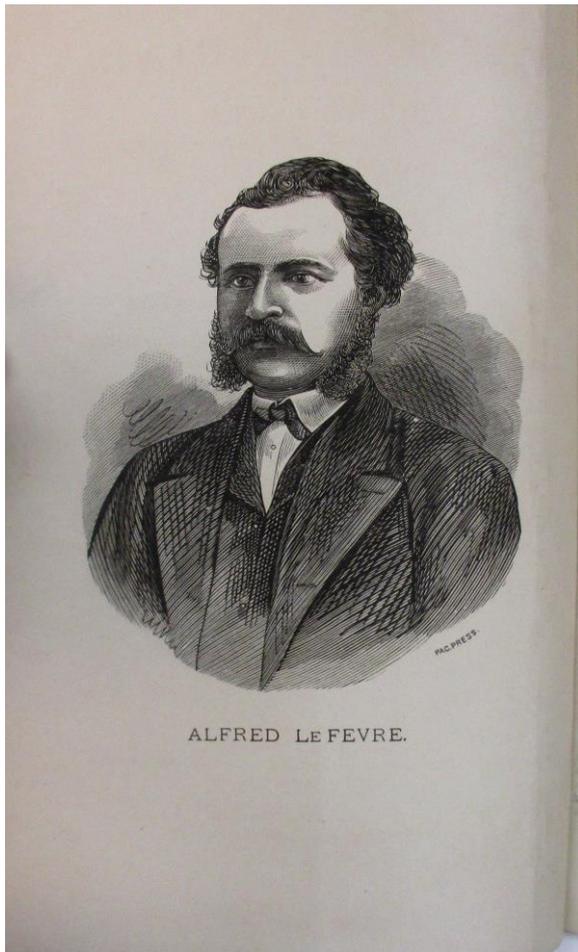
Item No. 78

78. **Mobile & Montgomery Railway Co.:** MOBILE & MONTGOMERY RAILWAY CO. REPORTS OF THE PRESIDENT AND COMMITTEE TO THE STOCKHOLDERS. [Montgomery]: Barrett & Brown, Printers, [1876]. 9, [1 blank] pp. Stitched in original printed wrappers. One vertical fold. Very Good.

The firm of Barrett & Brown was a prominent Montgomery printer, employed during Reconstruction as printer for the State of Alabama. Five hundred copies of this pamphlet were

printed "for distribution among the Stockholders of this Company." According to Wikipedia's article on Alabama railroads, the Company was formed in 1874 and by 1900 had become part of the Louisville & Nashville system. The Road resulted from the "consolidation of the Alabama and Florida Railroad Company [,] and the Mobile and Great Northern Railroad Company" [Owen, page 1072]

President Daniel Tyler's Report, issued at the Company's New York headquarters, is dated 23 March 1876. A Committee which took a close look at the Road's prospects concludes that, despite their "undiminished confidence in the Railway as a most valuable property," nevertheless "The business of the Road has not, for the year past, been equal to our expectations; but it has not fallen off so largely as on most of the Railroads of the country." Not in Owen, or on OCLC as of June 2021. \$250.00



Item No.79

“Fouly Murdered”

79. **Montgomery, Zach:** THE SCHRODER TRIAL. BOTTOM FACTS AND LEADING INCIDENTS CONNECTED WITH THE KILLING OF DR. ALFRED LEFEVRE, AND THE TRIAL AND DISGRACEFUL ACQUITTAL OF THE SLAYER. UNDOUBTED INNOCENCE OF THE DECEASED. THE VEILED WOMAN THAT THREATENED TO HAVE REVENGE, AND HOW SHE ACCOMPLISHED HER THREAT. TRUE THEORY AS TO THE CAUSE OF THE KILLING, AS GATHERED FROM EVIDENCE ADDUCED, EVIDENCE EXCLUDED AND EVIDENCE SUPPRESSED. WHY MRS. SCHRODER WAS NOT CALLED AS A WITNESS. VALUABLE DISCOVERY IN THE LAW OF

EVIDENCE. AN ENTIRELY NEW, CONVENIENT AND PERFECTLY SAFE MODE, OF PROVING BY ONE'S OWN WIFE, A CRIMINAL INTIMACY (WHICH NEVER OCCURRED) BETWEEN HERSELF AND HER IMAGINARY PARAMOUR, IN ORDER TO JUSTIFY THE KILLING OF THE LATTER: WITHOUT SUBJECTING THE DEAR CREATURE TO THE MORTIFICATION OF A CROSS-EXAMINATION, OR TO THE PERILS OF A PROSECUTION FOR PERJURY. THE AUTHOR'S OBJECT IN PUBLISHING THIS PAMPHLET IS NOT TO VILLIFY GUILTY LIVING, BUT TO VINDICATE THE MEMORY OF THE SLANDERED DEAD. DEDICATED TO THE LOVERS OF TRUTH, JUSTICE AND THE IMPARTIAL ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAW. BY ZACH MONTGOMERY, OF COUNSEL FOR THE STATE. [Oakland CA: 1881]. 21, 3 pp. Frontis portrait of Dr. LeFevre. Stitched in original printed pink wrappers. Light wrapper wear [couple of closed margin tears, wear along spine, slight discoloration]. A pristine text. Near Fine. The final three pages print the prospectus of Family's Defender, "An Independent, Non-Partisan, Non-Sectarian, Monthly Magazine and Educational Review."

"This is another case of a husband's shooting a man suspected of being his wife's lover and getting away with it" [McDade]. Montgomery, this pamphlet's author, was hired specially to prosecute Schroder. He had recently retired after a long, successful career as a trial lawyer, in order to devote his energies to reform in public education. But this case induced him to return to the legal wars: "Dr. LeFevre had for many years been my dentist, my client, and my friend ... I believed him to have been foully murdered by an assassin who, after killing him was seeking to destroy his reputation by falsely charging him with the seduction of his wife in order to paliate the murder." Angered by this libel upon his now defenseless friend, he decided to "assist in the prosecution of the murderer." He did so without fee.

However, his efforts-- "to vindicate the good name of the slandered dead and to assist to the extent of my humble ability in protecting society against a repetition of similar deeds of blood in the future"-- failed: Schroder, a man "considerably addicted to playing cards and speculation in stocks," was acquitted. In fact, says Montgomery, Schroder committed an "unmerciful beating of his wife" to force her to testify to a "criminal intercourse with Dr. Le Fevre" that had never occurred. And LeFevre, in his dying declaration, said that Schroder had murdered him "without any cause!"

McDade 589. Rocq 923. Cowan 439.

\$1,250.00

A Shattered, Ambitious Plan

80. [Morris, Robert]: PLAN OF ASSOCIATION OF THE NORTH AMERICAN LAND COMPANY, ESTABLISHED FEBRUARY, 1795. Philadelphia: Printed by R. Aitken and Son, Market Street, 1795. 25, [1 blank] pp, stitched into contemporary [or a bit later] marbled wrappers [rubberstamp of Ten Mile Square Club of Washington DC on blank inner rear wrapper]. Light spotting, Good+.

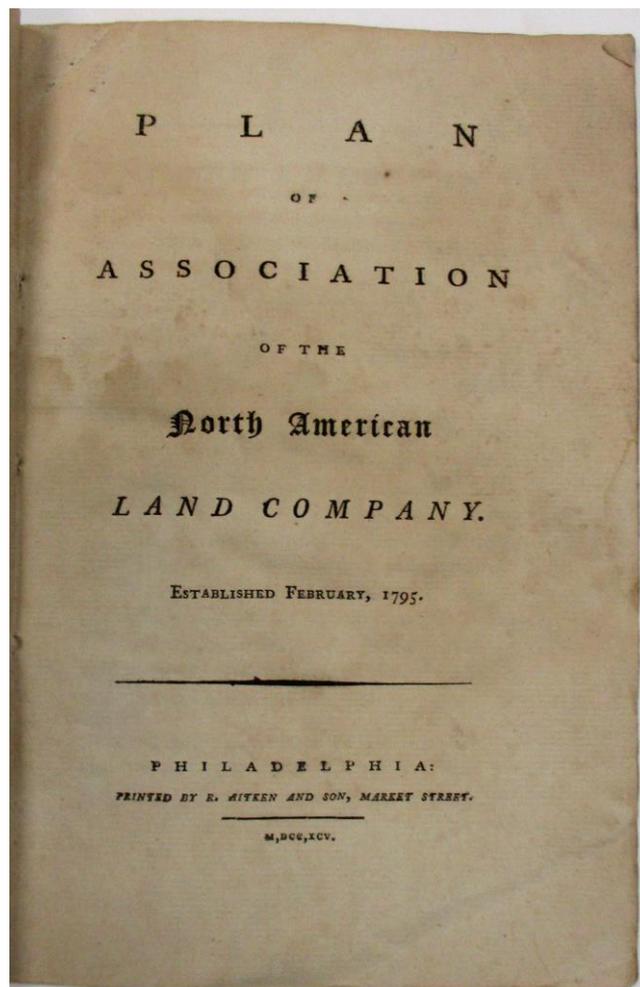
This is the Prospectus for the North American Land Company, the brainchild of Founding Father Robert Morris, which he established in 1795. The Company, "at a great expence of money and time, with much industry," had acquired "six millions of acres" of prime lands in "Pennsylvania, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina, Georgia and Kentucky." The Financier of the American Revolution, Morris joined with John Nicholson of Philadelphia and James Greenleaf of New York [formerly, for six weeks, American Consul to Amsterdam] as the original Subscribers to the Company, whose twenty-eight Articles of Agreement are printed here. The Company had 30,000 shares of stock, each share valued at \$100.00. This document itemizes, by County within each State, the Company's lands.

"From the beginning, the North American Land Company was plagued by serious financial difficulties. Firstly, the authenticity of many of the titles to the lands were questioned. Secondly, the land company owned more than 2 million acres in the Georgia 'Pine Barrens'. These large tracts of barren wilderness were uninhabited, covered in sandy soil, and consequently difficult to sell to land purchasers and settlers. Furthermore, Morris, a former delegate to the Continental Congress and signer of the Declaration of Independence, sent his son-in-law, James Marshall, to Europe in order to sell shares in the company stock. Due to financial difficulties in Europe and doubts about the value of the North American Land Company's holdings, Marshall was unsuccessful.

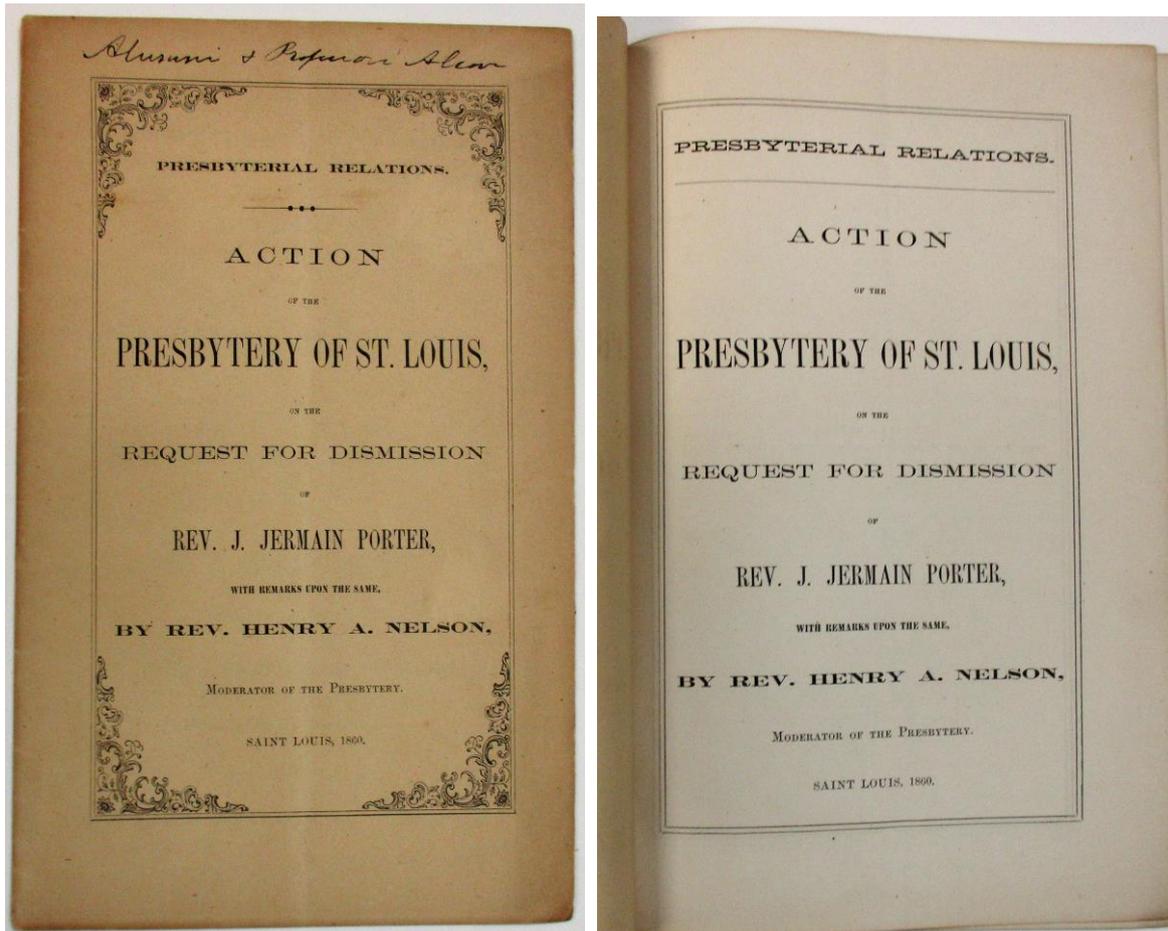
"After Greenleaf was unable to secure loans from Dutch investors because of war and political instability in Holland, he used the company's securities to pay off private debts. Although Morris and Nicholson were heavily in debt, they bought out Greenleaf because he had continued to embezzle company funds and to engage in corrupt business practices. Morris and Nicholson soon became bankrupt and the promissory notes they used as payment to Greenleaf for his share of the company defaulted. Greenleaf became bankrupt and in 1797 was sent to Prune Street Prison in Philadelphia. Nicholson and Morris soon joined Greenleaf in the same debtors' prison. Morris was released after serving three and half years, but was left penniless and almost \$3 million in debt. Nicholson died in prison, but Greenleaf was released in 1798 after serving less than one year" [description from online Historical Society of Pennsylvania].

Evans 29220. Howes P-412. Sabin 55548.

\$5,000.00



Item No. 80



Item No. 81

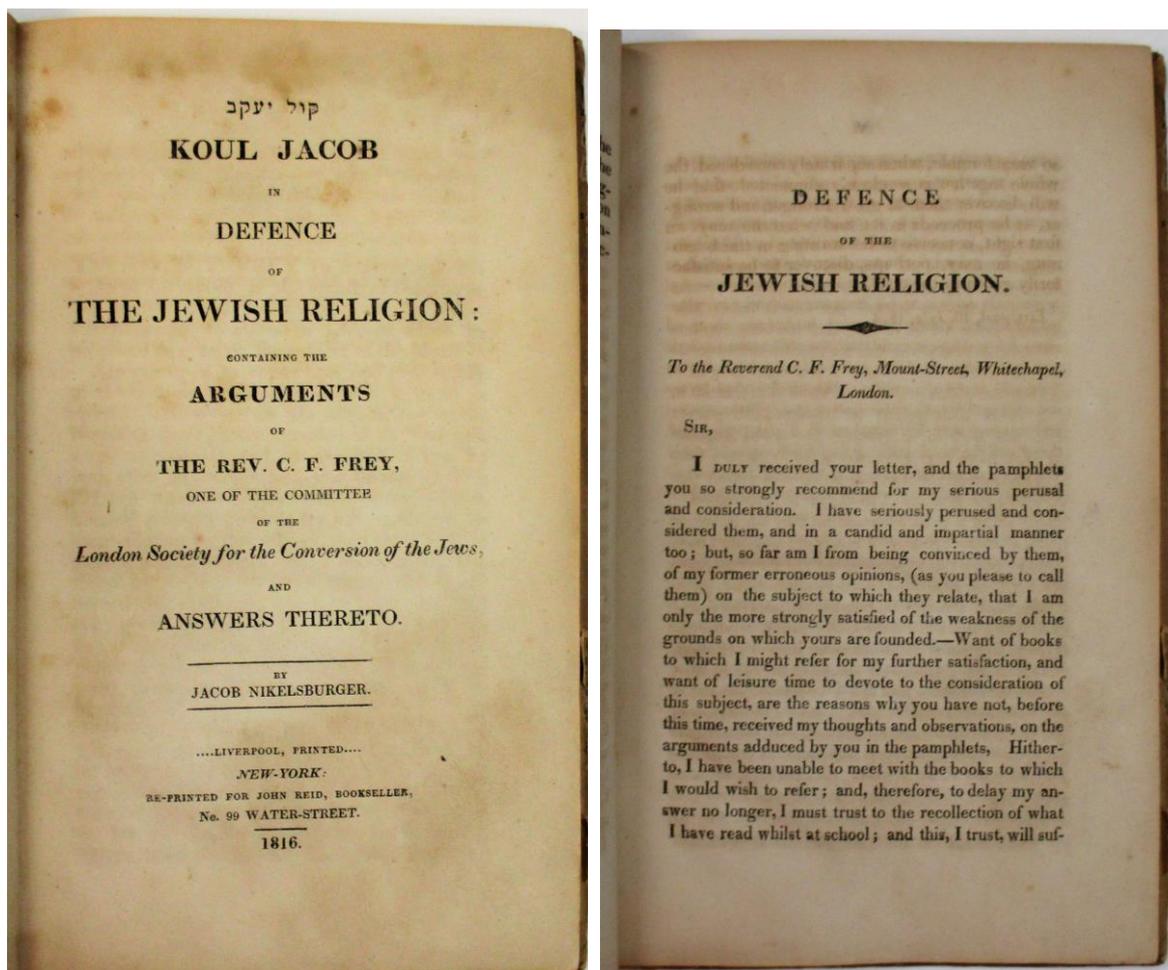
A Battle of Presbyterians

81. **Nelson, Henry A.:** PRESBYTERIAL RELATIONS. ACTION OF THE PRESBYTERY OF ST. LOUIS, ON THE REQUEST FOR DISMISSION OF REV. J. JERMAIN PORTER, WITH REMARKS UPON THE SAME, BY REV. HENRY A. NELSON, MODERATOR OF THE PRESBYTERY. Saint Louis: [Missouri Democrat Book and Job Office], 1860. 14, [2 blanks] pp. Stitched in original printed wrappers. Minor wear, ownership signature at head of front wrapper. Near Fine.

This rare pamphlet is a window on the bitter dispute between Old School and New School Presbyterians. Reverend Porter sought to leave the New School Presbytery of St. Louis in order to join the Old School Presbytery of St. Louis. The New School Presbytery here cordially grants Porter's request. But it bitterly observes that the incident illustrates the Old School's "deep injustice...persistently refusing every proposal for honorable union with our body, while they are ready to receive any of our ministers and churches who will consent to leave us." A history of the dispute is given.

According to the online site of the First Presbyterian Church of Auburn, New York, where Nelson had earlier been installed as Pastor, "He was called to First Presbyterian Church in St. Louis to face the challenges of abolition in the days before the Civil War. Rev. Nelson is credited with saving Missouri for the Union."

Not in Sabin. OCLC 81570677 [2- JKM Library, Clements] as of July 2021. \$450.00



Item No. 82

“First Literary Jewish Response” to Christian Missionaries

82. **Nikelsburger, Jacob:** KOUL JACOB IN DEFENCE OF THE JEWISH RELIGION: CONTAINING THE ARGUMENTS OF C.F. FREY, ONE OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE LONDON SOCIETY FOR THE CONVERSION OF THE JEWS, AND ANSWERS THERETO. New York: Re-printed for John Reid, Bookseller, 1816. vi, [7]-79, [3 blank] pp. Contemporary paper covered boards, rebacked with title stamped on spine. Occasional light foxing, Very Good. Early owner's signature on front free endpaper: "William Walton Lake Jr.," one of the first three graduates of the College of Pharmacy of the City of New York.

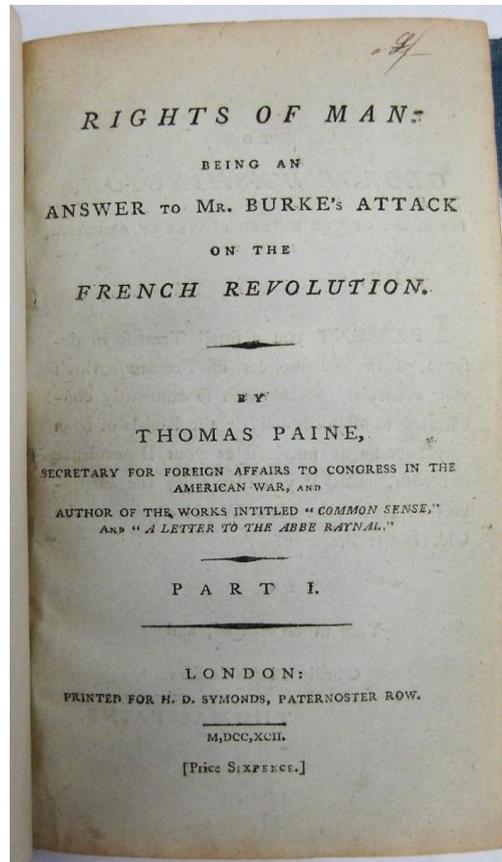
This is the first American edition, after the Liverpool 1814. At the head of the title, in Hebrew type, 'Kol Yaakov' is printed. Nikelsburger, "(a Jew)", responds to the arguments of the formerly Jewish Reverend Frey and defends the Jewish faith.

Activities of the London Society for the Conversion of the Jews and its American counterpart, the American Society for Meliorating the Condition of the Jews [ASMJC] were increasingly worrisome to American Jewish leaders. "The emergence of the ASMJC and the considerable support it had within the Christian community was a cause of concern to the Jews, and they responded to it. The first literary Jewish response to the missionaries came in 1816, the year that Frey had arrived in America, with the publication of an American edition of Jacob Nikelsburger's Kaol Jacob. Nikelsburger had published the booklet in Liverpool in 1814 as a rebuttal to a series of pamphlets, written by Frey and published by the London Society, on the subject of the Messiah. The work contains a refutation of the christological interpretations of a

number of messianic sections of the Bible" [Berlin, DEFENDING THE FAITH: NINETEENTH-CENTURY AMERICAN JEWISH WRITING ON CHRISTIANITY AND JESUS 8 (2012).

Rosenbach 183. Singerman 0260. Not in American Imprints.

\$1,500.00



Item No. 83

83. **Paine, Thomas:** RIGHTS OF MAN: BEING AN ANSWER TO MR. BURKE'S ATTACK ON THE FRENCH REVOLUTION. PART I. [bound with] RIGHTS OF MAN: PART THE SECOND. COMBINING PRINCIPLE AND PRACTICE. London: Symonds, 1792. iv, 78, [1 advt], [1 blank]; vii, [1], [9]-90, [4], [1 blank], [1 advt] pp. Occasional close trimming at the foremargin, but text unaffected. Very Good, in modern cloth. With tasteful bookplate and 'withdrawn' stamp [from Clements Library] on front pastedown

On the first printing of Rights of Man, Gimbel writes, "Paine hoped that this book would do for England what his Common Sense had done for America. He appropriately dedicated it to George Washington, and published it on Washington's birthday, February 22, 1791."

"On February 16, 1792, Paine published a second part to his Rights of Man, dealing an even stronger blow for a change of government in England...Part the Second fully developed his great political philosophy." Gimbel 66.

Howes P32.

\$600.00

The "Preliminary, Specimen Issue"

84. **Parkerson & Co.:** PARKERSON & CO'S DETECTIVE JOURNAL. [Mechanicville NY? 1867]. 4pp bifolium, folded to 6" x 9-3/8." Caption title, as issued. Blank inner margin moderately foxed. Very Good.

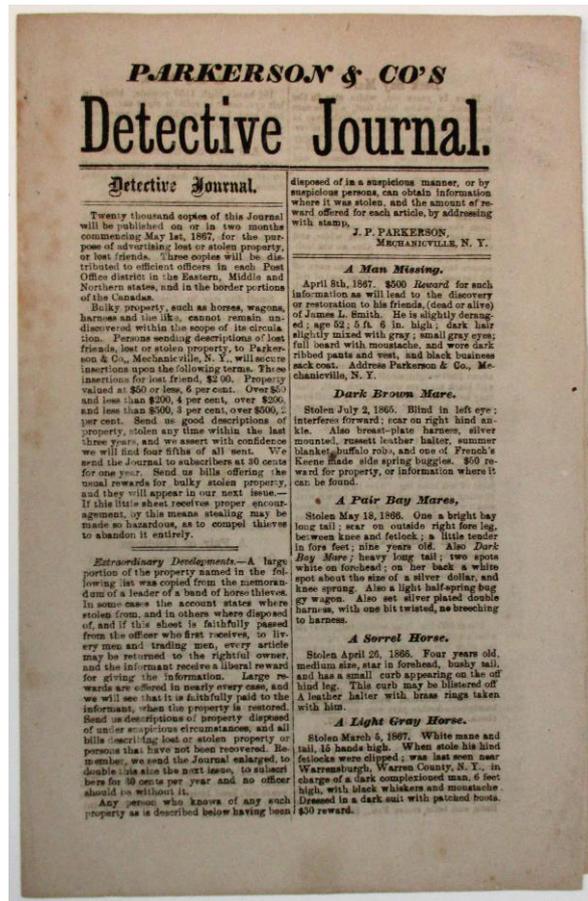
This "Detective Journal" will be published, in twenty thousand copies, "on or in two months commencing May 1st, 1867, for the purpose of advertising lost or stolen property, or lost friends. Three copies will be distributed to efficient officers in each Post Office district in the Eastern, Middle and Northern states, and in the border portions of the Canadas." Most of the missing property described here consists of horses -- 48 separate notices, each horse identified with specificity. Also advertised is a missing, "slightly deranged" man; a few harnesses; a "swindler in patent rights, calling his name I.G. Burro;" and a jewel thief.

AAS, the only source we have found with a copy, calls our copy a "preliminary, specimen issue ... printed sometime prior to the advertised beginning date of 1 May, 1867. Title not recorded in Amer. newspapers. 1821-1939 or in ULS. Published in Saratoga county.

Description based on: preliminary issue, 1867."

OCLC 210306725 [1- AAS] as of June 2021.

\$250.00



Item No. 84

"Excellent Account of much of the Yankee-Pennamite Wars"

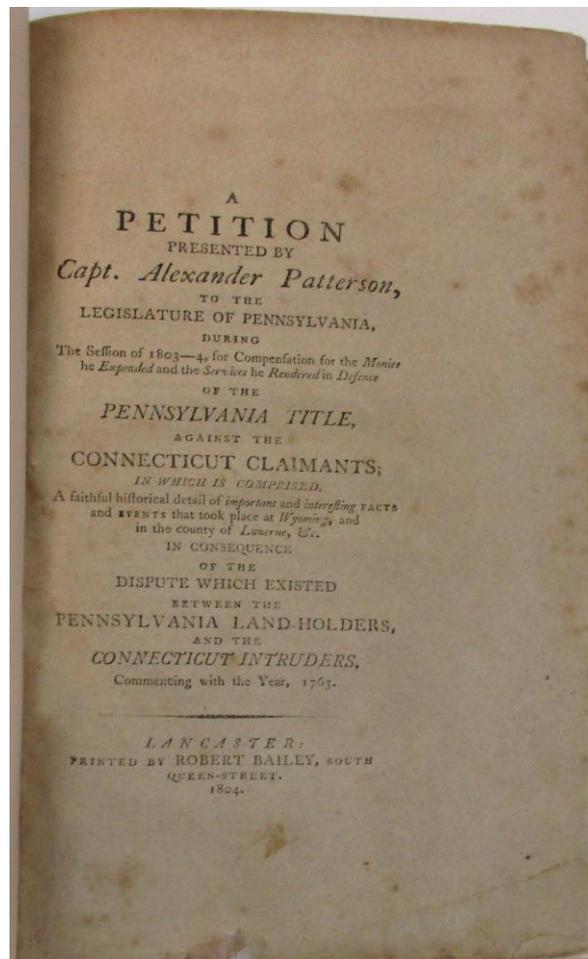
85. **Patterson, Alexander:** A PETITION PRESENTED BY CAPT. ALEXANDER PATTERSON, TO THE LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA, DURING THE SESSION

OF 1803-4, FOR COMPENSATION FOR THE MONIES HE EXPENDED AND THE SERVICES HE RENDERED IN DEFENCE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA TITLE, AGAINST THE CONNECTICUT CLAIMANTS; IN WHICH IS COMPRISED A FAITHFUL HISTORICAL DETAIL OF IMPORTANT AND INTERESTING FACTS AND EVENTS THAT TOOK PLACE AT WYOMING, AND IN THE COUNTY OF LUCERNE, &C., IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE DISPUTE WHICH EXISTED BETWEEN THE PENNSYLVANIA LAND-HOLDERS, AND THE CONNECTICUT INTRUDERS, COMMENCING WITH THE YEAR, 1763. Lancaster: Printed by Robert Bailey, South Queen-Street, 1804. 34, [2 blanks] pp. Bound in modern quarter calf and marbled boards, with title stamped on spine. Light uniform toning, Very Good.

"This gives the story of Patterson's efforts against the Connecticut claimants, i.e., the Susquehanna Company, from 1769 on, and is an excellent account of much of the Yankee-Pennamite wars" [Streeter].

FIRST EDITION. II Streeter Sale 989. Sabin 59130. AI 6994.

\$375.00



Item No. 85

Clymer Goes Up Salt River

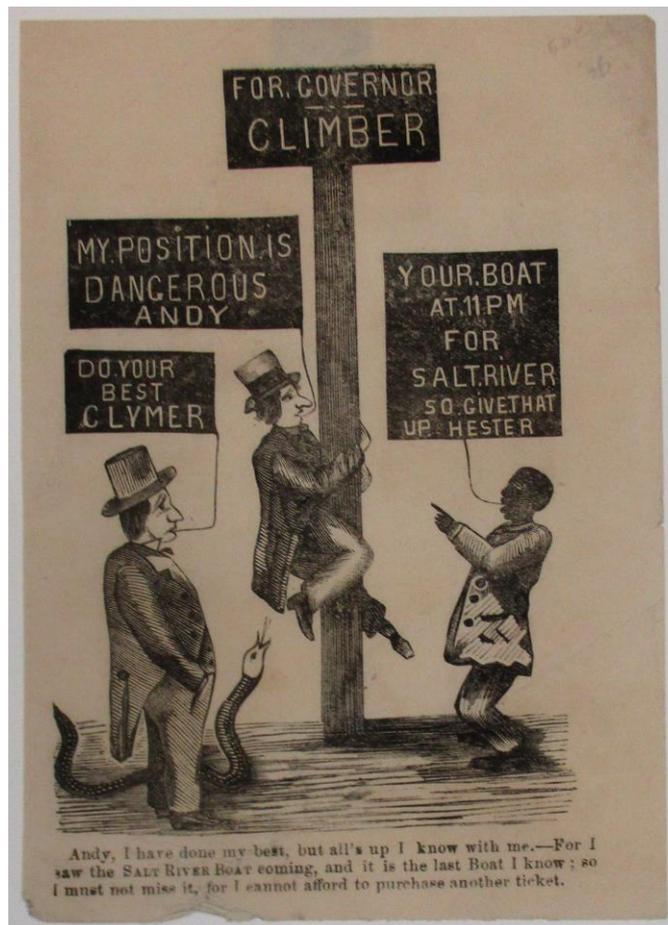
86. [Pennsylvania]: CARTOON MOCKINGLY COMMEMORATING THE DEFEAT OF WHITE SUPREMACIST HIESTER CLYMER IN PENNSYLVANIA'S 1866 RACE FOR GOVERNOR. "YOUR BOAT AT 11 PM FOR SALT RIVER" [np: 1866]. Illustrated

broadside, 4" x 5-3/4." Mounting remnant on blank verso; a bit of minor edge wear at the lower blank margin. Very Good plus. Hiester Clymer [here called 'Climber'] is slipping down [or climbing up] a pole, with placard at the top, 'For Governor | CLIMBER.' He calls out to President Johnson, "My position is dangerous Andy." A Negro tells him, "Your boat at 11 pm for Salt River so give that up Hester." In the caption at the bottom margin Clymer says, "Andy, I have done my best, but all's up I know with me. - For I saw the SALT RIVER BOAT coming, and it is the last Boat I know; so I must not miss it, for I cannot afford to purchase another ticket."

The phrase "for Salt River" or "up Salt River" is mid-19th century American slang: a losing candidate for office was taking a trip "up Salt River." Tickets for passage "up Salt River" were frequently printed to mock supporters of losing candidates. Hiester Clymer, veteran Pennsylvania hack and Copperhead, was one of those losers in 1866. He faced Republican John W. Geary in the Pennsylvania contest for Governor. Geary, a Civil War hero and former governor of Kansas Territory, ran on a civil rights and black suffrage platform; Clymer, like the new President Andrew Johnson, was an outspoken white supremacist whose campaign caricatured blacks in the most offensive manner.

Not in Reilly or Weitenkampf.

\$600.00

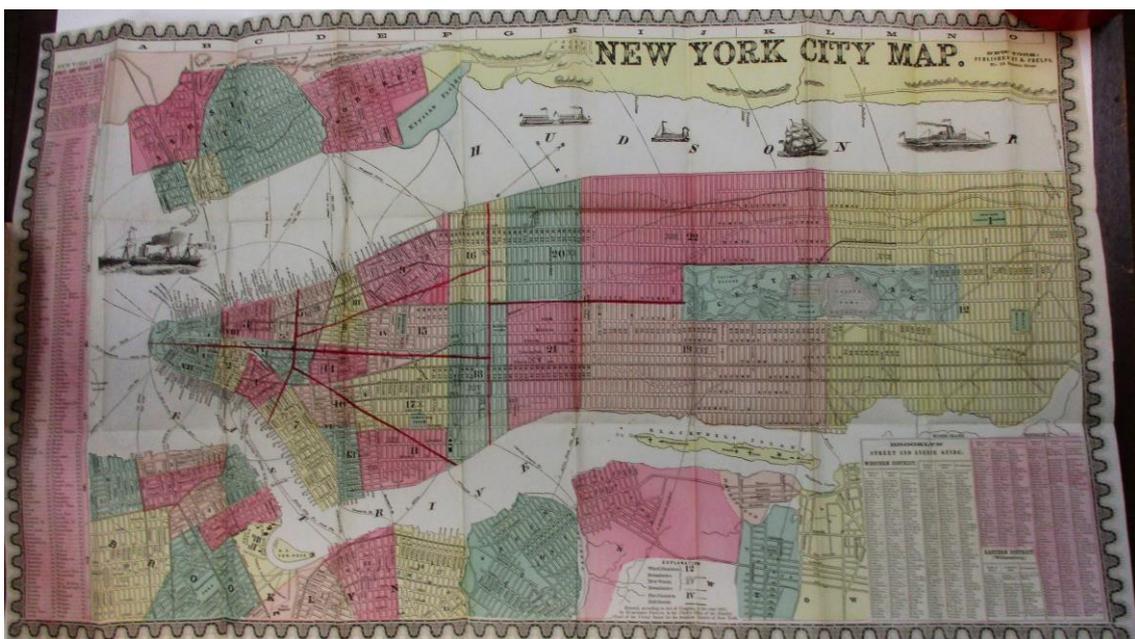
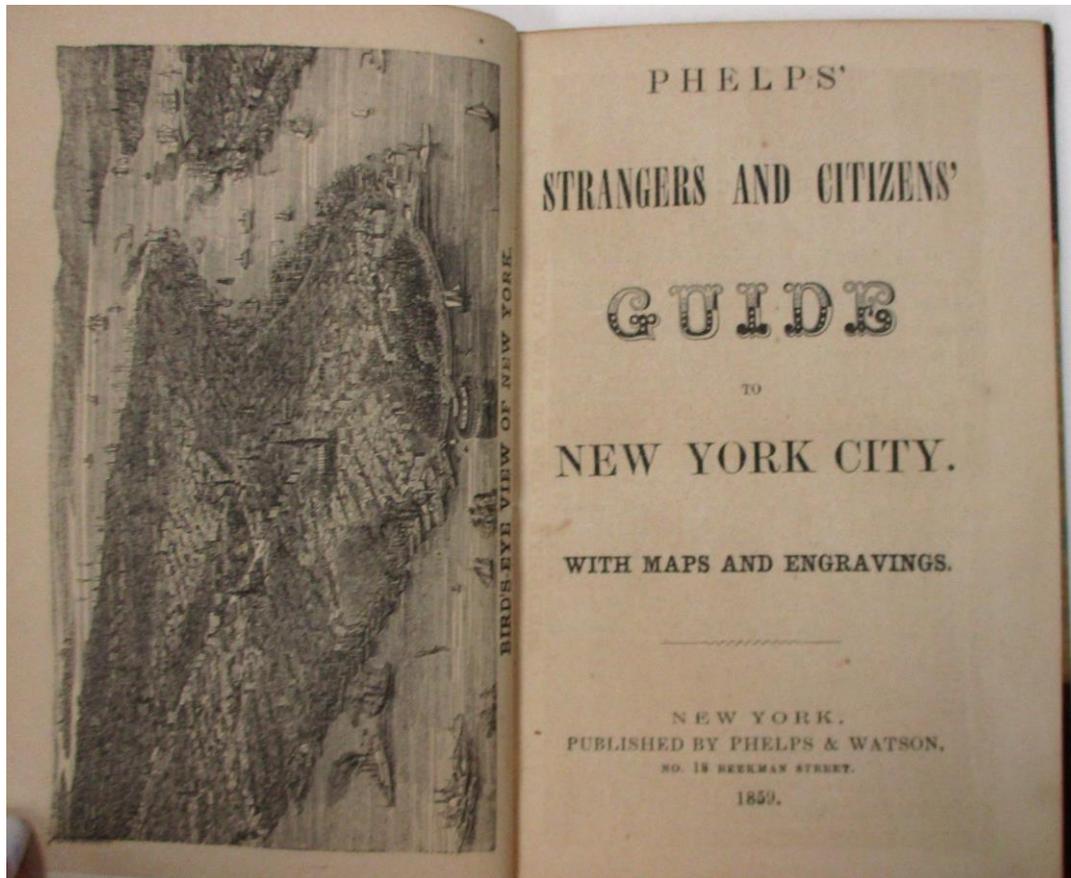


Item No. 86

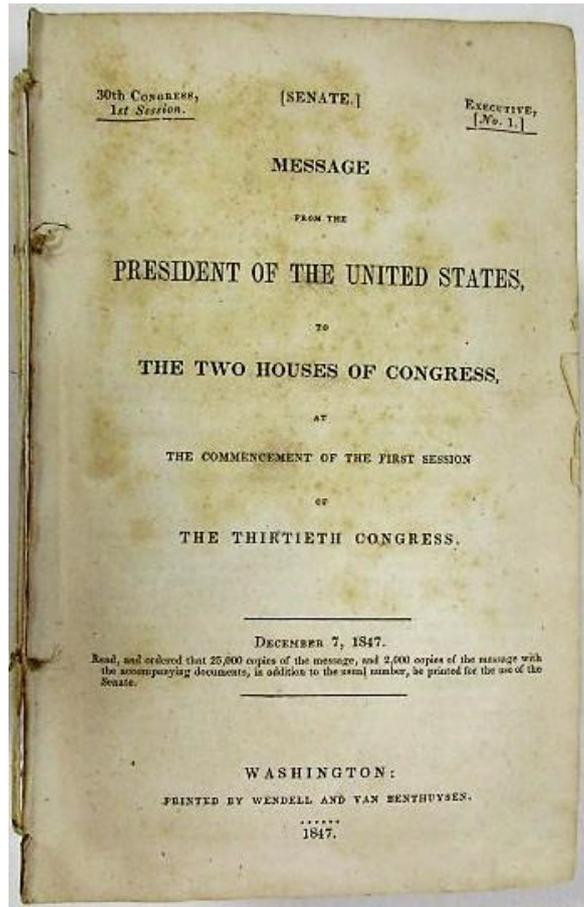
87. **Phelps, [Humphrey]:** PHELPS' STRANGERS AND CITIZENS' GUIDE TO NEW YORK CITY. WITH MAPS AND ENGRAVINGS. New York: Phelps & Watson, 1859. 12mo, 19th century half red morocco and marbled boards [front cover detached], with raised

spine bands and gilt-lettered spine title. Bookplate of Charles George Moller Jr. Printed wrappers bound in [probably original but possibly facsimiles]. Engraving frontis [Bird's-Eye View of New York], many full-page engravings, 72pp. Large, detailed, and attractive folding map of New York, also showing Brooklyn and Jersey City, with engraving of a seagoing vessel. Except as noted, Very Good. OCLC 5818699 [7].

\$375.00



Item No. 87



Item No. 88

A Complete Picture of the Mexican War

88. **Polk, James K.:** MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, TO THE TWO HOUSES OF CONGRESS, AT THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE FIRST SESSION OF THE THIRTIETH CONGRESS. DECEMBER 7, 1847. Washington: Wendell and Van Benthuyesen, 1848. SED1. 1369, 249pp (consisting of 236pp Appendix to Report of Secretary of War; and 13pp Appendix to Report of Commissioner of Indian Affairs). Disbound, scattered foxing, light wear. With five folding charts and a fine array of sixteen folding maps. Maps and plates Very Good, text Good+.

This document, one of the most remarkable produced by the national government, is a complete history of the Mexican War to its date. It includes fine battle maps and sketches of the Battles of Buena Vista, Cerro Gordo, and other Battles of Mexico; the operations of Generals Worth and Quitman; the Battles of Sacramento and Los Angeles; General Price's operations.

Wagner-Camp, Graff and Rittenhouse cite this document only for Fitzpatrick's Indian Affairs report, but it can't be beat for its maps and graphic reports on the War.

Haferkorn 22, 30, 74. Graff 1344. Wagner-Camp 133. Rittenhouse 207. Sabin 48115.

\$750.00

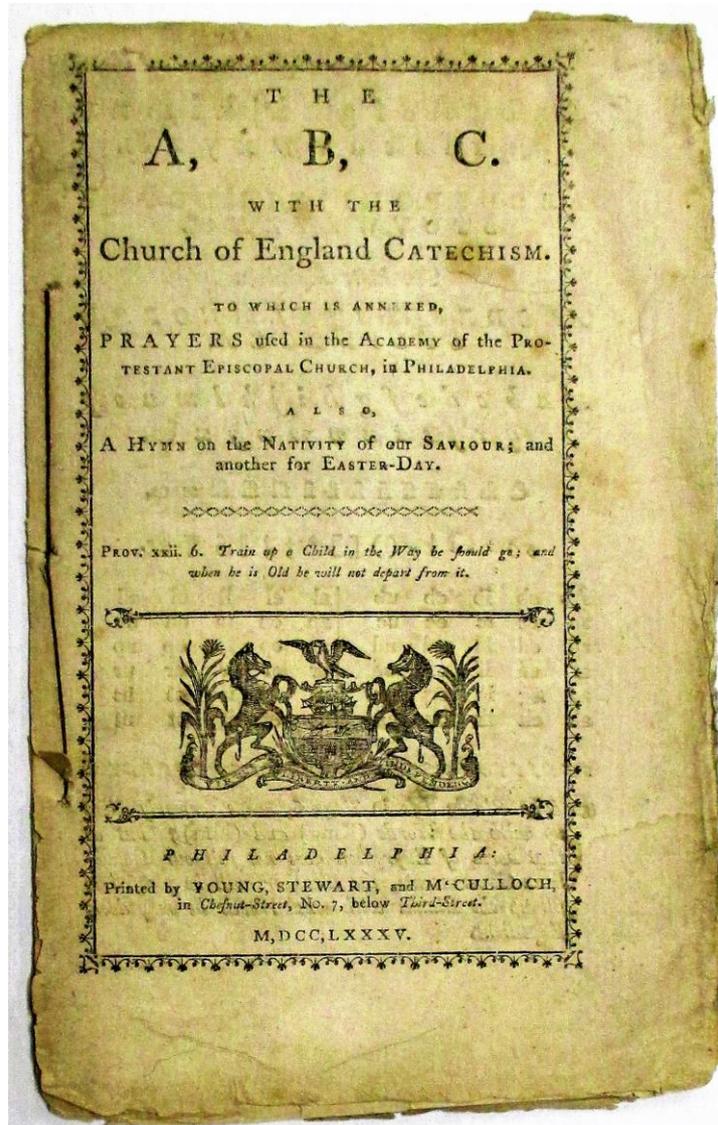
89. **[Port of Savannah]:** ENTRY OF MERCHANDISE, IMPORTED BY ROBERT CAMPBELL FOR JOHN BONES, IN THE SHIP HOPE WHEREOF G. MORCE IS MASTER, FROM LIVERPOOL ON THE THIRD DAY OF MARCH 1828. [Savannah:

Young, Stewart, and M'Culloch, 1785. 12mo. 12pp, stitched, untrimmed and partly uncut. Title page within decorative border. Attractive title page ornament. A touch of spotting, Near Fine.

There are two states of the title page, the other reading, 'To which are annexed...' [instead of 'is'].

Evans 19208. Rosenbach, Children's Books 99.

\$450.00



Item No. 90

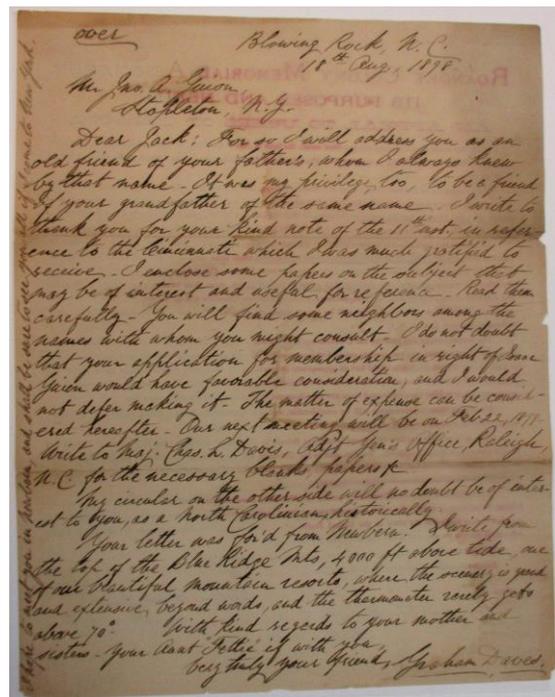
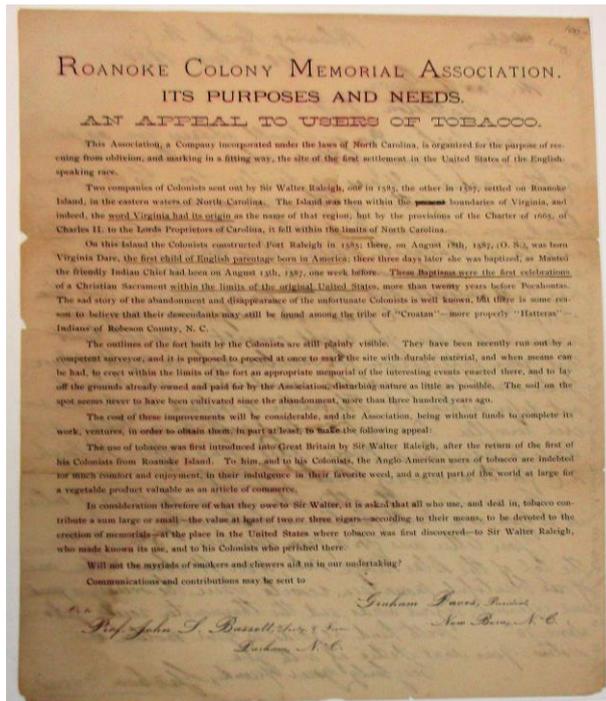
“Will Not the Myriads of Smokers and Chewers Aid Us?”

91. **Roanoke Colony Memorial:** ROANOKE COLONY MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION. ITS PURPOSES AND NEEDS. AN APPEAL TO USERS OF TOBACCO. [Durham? New Bern?: @1898]. Broadside, printed in brown inks. Signed at the end in typescript by Prof. John I. Bassett of Durham NC, the Association's Secretary and Treasurer; and Graham Daves of New Bern, the President. Old horizontal folds, with an expert archival repair to a short fold split. The verso is an autograph letter, signed, 18 August 1898, from President Daves to Jno. A. Guion, of Stapleton, NY.

"This Association, a Company incorporated under the laws of North Carolina, is organized for the purpose of rescuing from oblivion, and marking in a fitting way, the site of the first settlement in the United States of the English speaking race. Two companies of Colonists sent out by Sir Walter Raleigh, one in 1585, the other in 1587, settled on Roanoke Island, in the eastern waters of North Carolina."

Raleigh is celebrated for introducing tobacco in England "after the return of the first of his Colonists from Roanoke Island... Will not the myriads of smokers and chewers aid us in our undertaking?"

Not in Thornton. Not located on OCLC as of July 2021. See Thornton 17777 for other items about the Association. \$175.00



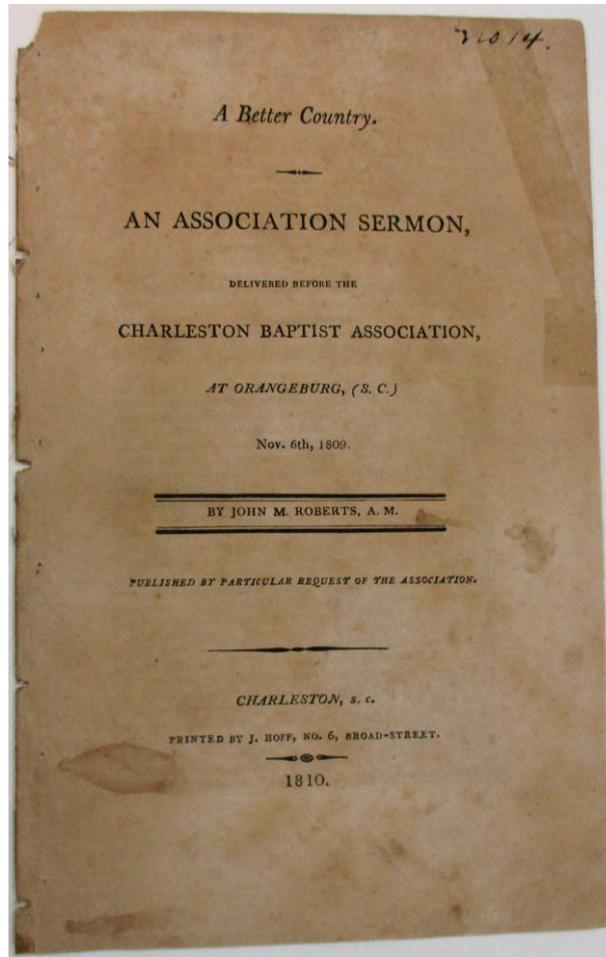
Item No. 91

Gloomy Sermon by a Gloomy Guy

92. **Roberts, John M.:** A BETTER COUNTRY. AN ASSOCIATION SERMON, DELIVERED BEFORE THE CHARLESTON BAPTIST ASSOCIATION, AT ORANGEBURG, (S.C.) NOV. 6TH, 1809. BY JOHN M. ROBERTS, A.M. PUBLISHED BY PARTICULAR REQUEST OF THE ASSOCIATION. Charleston, S.C.: Printed by J. Hoff, 1810. 15, [1 blank] pp, disbound. Light wear, scattered foxing. Archival tape repair to blank outer corner of first leaf. Good+.

"This globe is a vale of tears, a valley of pain and trouble." A scarce and gloomy sermon. John M. Roberts [1775-1822] was received into the Charleston Baptist Association in 1793 and sent in 1794 by Richard Furman, a well known and influential Baptist leader, to attend Rhode Island College. He graduated in 1796, was ordained, and in 1799 became pastor of High Hills Church in Charleston. He opened Roberts' Academy, a private school which was adopted by the Association as "the chief agency for education of beneficiaries of the General Committee." Roberts was elected secretary of the General Committee of the Association in 1798 and served in this position for more than twenty years before suffering a fatal illness which caused him to

take his own life. [Rogers, James A.: RICHARD FURMAN: LIFE AND LEGACY. Mercer University Press: 2001].
I Turnbull 469. AI 21228 [3]. \$450.00



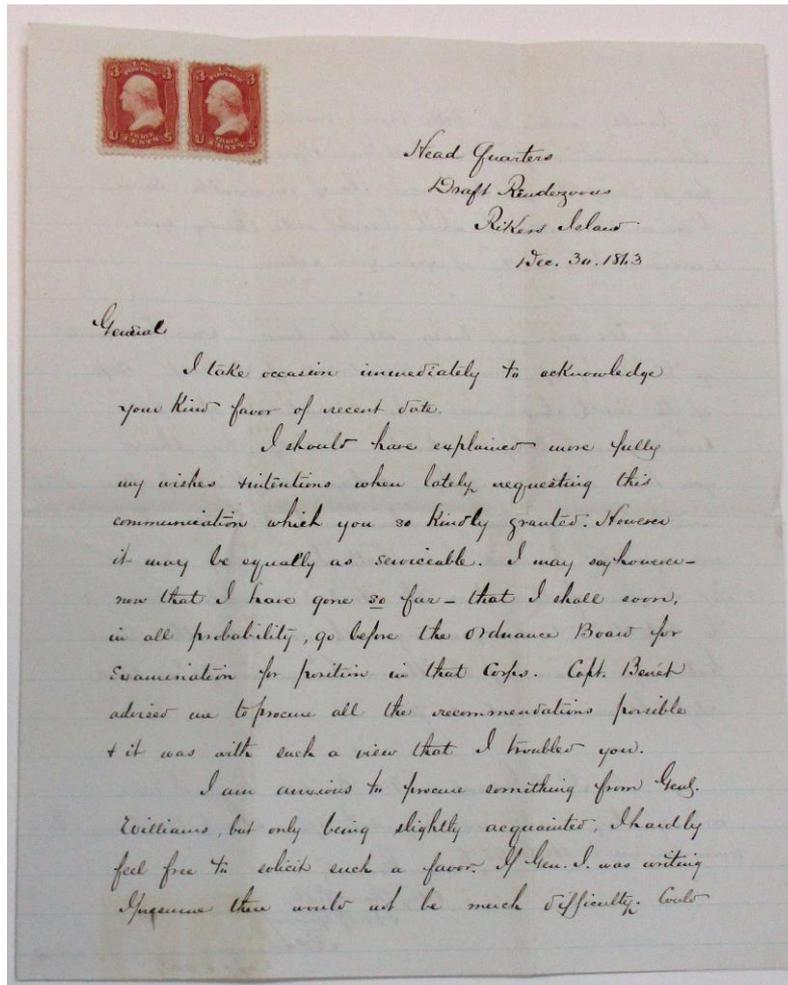
Item No. 92

“The 20th USCT is Organizing with Us”

93. **Shannon, Richard Cutts:** AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED, FROM CAPTAIN AND AAG R.C. SHANNON, TO GENERAL THOMAS H. RUGER, SOLICITING HIS RECOMMENDATION FOR AN APPOINTMENT TO THE ORDINANCE BOARD, ADVISING OF THE DEPLOYMENT OF TROOPS, AND INFORMING HIM OF THE PROGRESS IN ORGANIZING THE 20TH U.S.C.T. Rikers Island, Draft Rendezvous, New York: 30 December 1863. [4] pp, bifolium, written in neat ink manuscript on recto and verso of first leaf only. Two unused 3 cent postage stamps [portrait of G. Washington] in upper blank corner of first page. Fine.

The Letter is to General Ruger, although he is unnamed and addressed simply as "General." This is confirmed from Shannon's diary entry for December 30, 1863. The diary is held at Colby College. Shannon, who graduated from Colby in 1862, enlisted with the 5th Maine Volunteers, was captured at Chancellorsville, and imprisoned at Libby for 18 days.

Shannon writes, "I shall soon in all probability go before the Ordinance Board for Examination for position in that Corps. Capt. Benet advised me to procure all the recommendations possible & it was with such a view that I troubled you We are very busy all the time. Our detachments go to Army of Potomac, Departments of the Gulf, Dept. of the South, but none to the Department of the Cumberland. Why is this? Possibly they think you have soldiers enough. I have all kinds of office work to do, & my clerks number over twenty. We shall soon go into barracks on Hart's Island very near Fort Scuyler further down the Harbor or rather 'Sound.' The 20th U.S.C.T. is organizing with us under the special patronage & care of the 'Union Leaguers' of New York city. It numbers about 700." \$450.00



patronage & care of the Union Leaguers of New York city. It numbers about 700.

If the General or Mr. Benedict knew I was writing they would send regards to you Genl. Williams. Please remember me to the latter. I am Genl. of

Very thankfully
& truly yours
R. Shannon
Capt & ad.

Item No. 93

The following is a complete list of the articles sold at the sale of Nathan Bayles Jr. Decd by Hiram M. Rosebery admr on the 11th day of December 1856— viz

| | Name | Articles | Amount |
|------|------------------------|-----------------------|--------|
| Note | Hugh Rosebery | 2 Boards cut @ \$4.00 | 8.00 |
| Note | Joseph Scott | 4 Do Do @ 4.00 | 16.00 |
| Note | John Evans Jr | 1 Stone & Pipe | 2.50 |
| Note | Hugh Rosebery | 1 Crisp out Saw | 3.00 |
| | James Forward | 1 Fish Scale | .65 |
| Note | P. J. Saunders | 3 Iron wedges for | .80 |
| | Thomas Stone | 1 Chicken Coop | 1.50 |
| Note | James Scott | 1 Bee Palace | 1.90 |
| Note | L. B. Neal | 1 ax | .10 |
| Note | Othland Talbott | 1 Kettle | .90 |
| Note | Jno. H. Scott | 1 Do | 1.10 |
| Note | Hugh Rosebery | 1 Small Stone | 1.00 |
| | Daniel Talbott | 1 ax | .15 |
| | Hugh Rosebery | 1 Do | .60 |
| | Dani | 1 Lott Plank | 6.00 |
| | L. B. Neal | 1 Harrow | 3.60 |
| | Dani Talbott | 1/2m Saddle Sides | 1.00 |
| | L. B. Neal | 1 Ring Fork | .30 |
| | Robert Langston | 1 Shovel Plow | 2.30 |
| | James | 1 Do | 2.00 |
| | Joseph Scott | 1 Mousing Scythe | .65 |
| | Robert Langston | 1 Shovel Plow | 2.11 |
| | James M. Leary | 1 Hand? Saw | .30 |
| | L. B. Neal | Do | .25 |
| | Amount carried forward | | 54.86 |

Item No. 94

Slaves for Sale!!

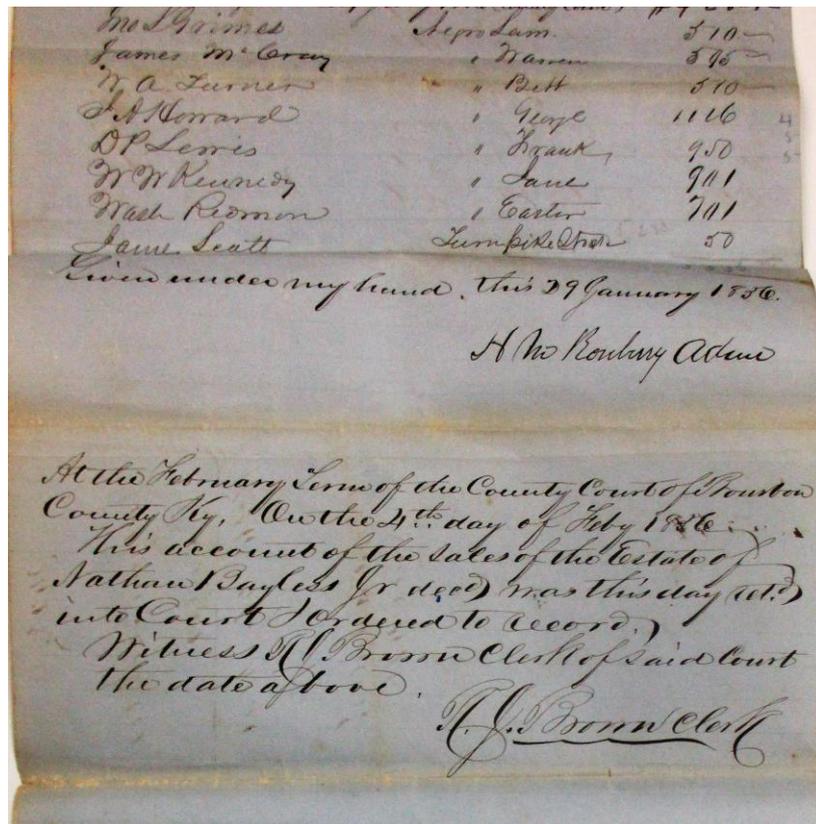
94. [Slave Sale]: THE FOLLOWING IS A COMPLETE LIST OF THE ARTICLES SOLD AT THE SALE OF NATHAN BAYLES JR. DECD BY HIRAM M. ROSEBERY ADMR ON THE 11TH DAY OF DECEMBER 1856... Bourbon County, Kentucky: 1856. [10] pp on pale blue paper, each page 7-7/8" x 12-1/4." Three columns per page, in neat ink manuscript. Signed and attested at the end by R.J. Brown, Clerk of the County Court of Bourbon County. Docketed on page [10]. Old horizontal folds, bound with original ribbon at top margin. Very Good.

The document lists the names of purchasers, articles purchased, and the dollar amount of each purchase. At the end is a list of "Negroes sold 7 Jany 1856 (County Court)." These included Negro Sam, \$510, purchased by Jno. Grimes; Negro Warren, \$595, by James McCrary;" and, by several other listed purchasers, Bett [\$510], George [\$1116], Frank [\$950], Lane [\$901]; Easter [\$701], and Trumpike [?] for \$50.

Nathan Bayless, Jr., [1832-1856] was the son of Nathan Bayless [c.1799-1851] a farmer in Bourbon County, Kentucky. Nathan lived with his father up until his father's death, which would account for his sizeable estate. Nathan was married in 1852 to Rebecca Rosebury;

he died just months after his son's birth in 1856. According to the National Register of Historic Places Inventory/Nomination for Bayless Quarters [1982], Nathan Bayless, Sr. had owned property in Paris, Bourbon County, with buildings dating to 1830-1840, including slave quarters. [National Register Historic Places, Kentucky Historic Resources Inventory, Site No. Bb-207, application dated 1982, website of National Park Service.]

Richard J. Brown [1817-1898] was constable of Bourbon County in 1850 and clerk of the Bourbon County Court in Paris from 1860-1865. He was the uncle of Kentucky governor John Young Brown [1835-1904], the son of his older brother. \$750.00



Item No. 94

95. [Slave Sale]: MEMORANDUM OF PROPERTY SOLD BELONGING TO ESTATE OF N. BAYLES DECED SEPT. 1, 1851. [Bourbon County KY: 1851]. Single folio leaf, entirely in ink manuscript on pale blue lined paper; plus a smaller leaf, printed almost entirely on recto, enumerating the sale of agricultural equipment. Old folds, Very Good.

The slaves sold, with selling price, were George, \$771; Stephen, \$946; Ben, \$732; Meredith, \$711; John Owen, \$792.86; Amos, \$655; Sarah, \$710.48; Patsy, \$660; Fannie, \$662; Nancy, \$405; Delila, \$502; Elizabeth, \$746; Mary Jane, \$880; Phillis, \$155; Henrietta, \$617.40; Child, \$200; Abba, \$872.50.

"Also 9 Negroes sold privately by the request of N. Bayles Decd to I. Bowles he being interested to the extent of one half & also by request of the other heirs provided Bowles would pay a profit of one hundred dollars upon Bayles interest, which the said Bowles paid. According to the representation of the Parties interested Namely, John Quincy & Sister, \$1300; Jno. Thomas, \$675; Dennis, \$720; Thomas, \$720; Jack, \$600; Mary, \$560; Jemima, \$550; Ellen, \$400."

"Total amt received for Negroes \$5880."

Memorandum of property sold belonging to
Estate of N Bayles dated Sept 1. 1831

| | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------|------------|
| Lot 1st George \$771. | Stephen \$746 | \$1517 |
| Sam \$732 .. | Brundish \$711 | 1443 |
| John Owen \$790.86 | Arms \$655 | 1445.86 |
| Sarah \$714.48 cts. | Patey \$660 | 1370.48 |
| Thomas \$662 .. | Nancy \$600 | 1262 |
| Delila \$503 .. | Elizabeth \$746 | 1248 |
| Mary Ann \$880. | Phillis \$105 | 1085 |
| Hennette \$617.40 cts. | Child \$300 | 817.40 |
| Abba \$812.50 cts. | | 812.50 |
| Also 9 Negroes sold privately by | | \$10986.24 |

The request of N Bayles desired to be
Bowles be being interested to the
Extent of one half. & also by
request of the other heirs provided
Bowles would pay a profit of one hundred
dollars upon Bayles interest, which the
said Bowles paid. According to the
representation of the Parties interested.

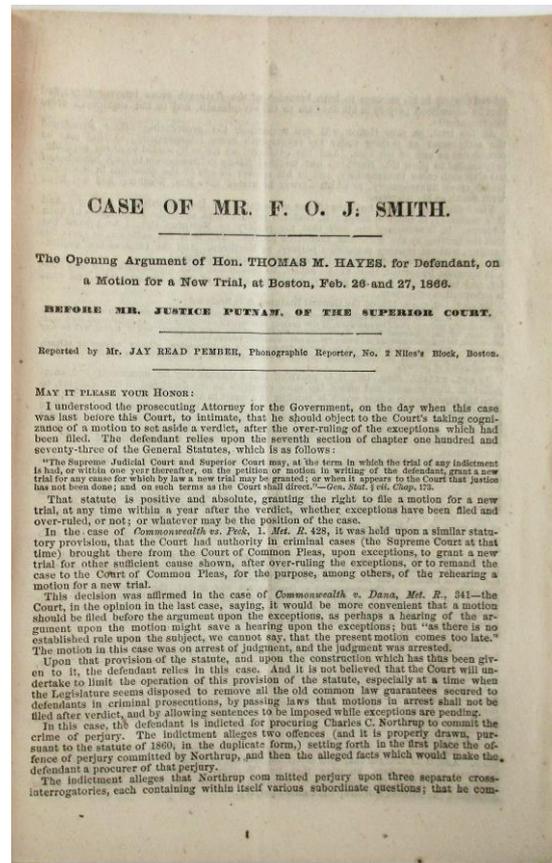
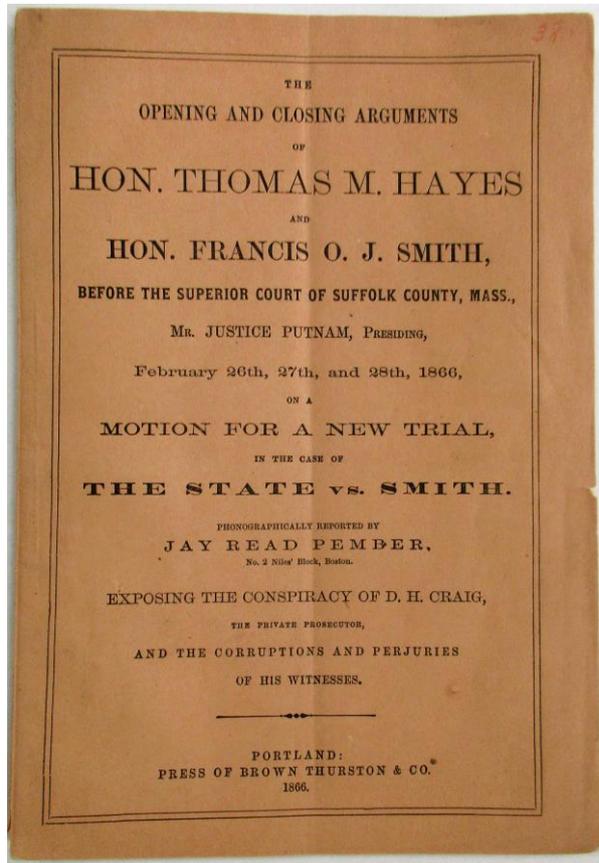
| | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|------------|
| Respectly, John Quincy & Sister | 1300 | |
| One Thomas \$675 | Dennis \$720 | 1395 |
| Thomas \$720. | Sack \$600 | 1320 |
| Mary \$560 .. | Semina \$550 | 1110 |
| Ellen \$400 | | 400 |
| Expense on some \$43 in purchase | 43 | |
| Interest & Exchange on Money cont | 189 | |
| Profit on said Negroes total \$5887 | 100 | |
| Add To Total from this in Page 257 | 16813.24 | |
| Total amt due for Negroes | \$5880 | |
| 16 brown Man \$38.20. | Bay Ann \$91. | 129.20 |
| Bay Anne \$94. | David do \$100.25 cts | 194.25 |
| Bay Ann \$96 | | 96. |
| Cash on hand | Total | \$17283.69 |

| | | | | |
|----------|------------|----------------|------------|-------|
| 1 Bowler | 1 Wagon | Platham Bayles | 38.00 | 18.00 |
| | 2 Cradles | N B Bayles | 2.50 | 4.50 |
| 17.35 | Bowles 2 | do | J Bowles 7 | 3.10 |
| 96.65 | N Bayles 1 | W B Bayles | + 4.00 | 17.25 |
| 7.55 | W B Bayles | | | |
| 5. | Reps 1 | Ston | N Bayles + | 50 |
| 1136.45 | | 1 Wagon | do + | 52.50 |
| | | 1 Wagon | do + | 4.25 |
| | | 2 Harrow | Small | 2. |
| | | 2 pair Chain | Clear | 2.00 |
| | | Calamus | Clear | 4. |
| | | 12 Chain | Plough | 1.50 |
| | | Calamus | Ploughs | 6.00 |
| | | 3 log Chain | N Bayles | 1.05 |
| | | 1 pair | Chain | 2.25 |

12 Chain Plough N Bayles 7.55
Calamus Ploughs S Bowles +
3 log Chain N Bayles
1 pair Chain Bowles

Item No. 95

Nathan Bayles [Bayless] [c.1799-1851] was a farmer, born in Pennsylvania and living in Bourbon County, Kentucky, at the time of his death. The 1840 federal slave schedules list him owning twelve slaves. According to the National Register of Historic Places Inventory / Nomination for Bayless Quarters, dated 1982, Nathan Bayless owned property in Paris, Bourbon County, with buildings dating to 1830-1840, including slave quarters. [National Register Historic Places, Kentucky Historic Resources Inventory, Site No. Bb-207, application dated 1982, website of National Park Service.] \$750.00



Item No. 96

Fallout from the Telegraph Disputes

96. [Smith, Francis O.J.]: THE OPENING AND CLOSING ARGUMENTS OF HON. THOMAS M. HAYES AND HON. FRANCIS O.J. SMITH, BEFORE THE SUPERIOR COURT OF SUFFOLK COUNTY, MASS., MR. JUSTICE PUTNAM, PRESIDING, FEBRUARY 26TH, 27TH, AND 28TH, 1866, ON A MOTION FOR A NEW TRIAL, IN THE CASE OF THE STATE VS. SMITH. PHONOGRAPHICALLY REPORTED BY JAY READ PEMBER. EXPOSING THE CONSPIRACY OF D.H. CRAIG, THE PRIVATE PROSECUTOR, AND THE CORRUPTIONS AND PERJURIES OF HIS WITNESSES. Portland [ME]: Brown, Thurston & Co., 1866. Original printed wrappers with wrapper title [as issued]. Stitched, 62pp. Near Fine.

A Jacksonian Democrat from Maine, Smith served in Congress during the 1830's, then practiced law and became a partner with Samuel F.B. Morse in developing the telegraph.

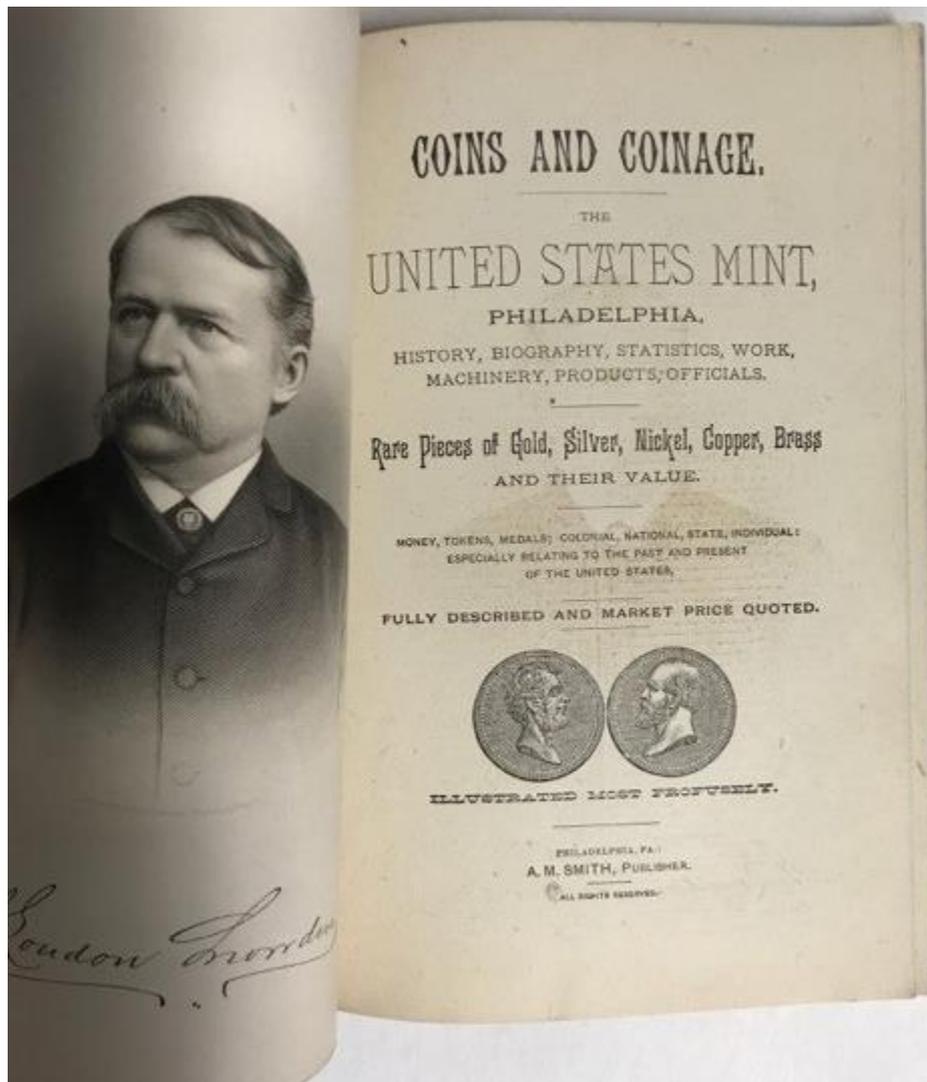
Smith was charged with procuring one Northrup to commit perjury. Northrup had denied under oath that Northrup's wife had lived with Smith before Northrup married her. The indictment, Smith claimed, was an outgrowth of Smith's interest in Morse's telegraph and

Smith's charge that D.H. Craig had cut telegraph lines which had been constructed by Morse. Smith and his counsel argued that the indictment had been trumped up by Craig as a retaliatory measure. The trial court overturned the guilty verdict, and the prosecution decided not to retry the case. See 98 Mass. Reports 10 [1867].

II Harv. Law Cat. 1191.

\$350.00

97. **[Snowden, Archibald Loudon; and Andrew Madsen Smith]: COINS AND COINAGE. THE UNITED STATES MINT, PHILADELPHIA, HISTORY, BIOGRAPHY, STATISTICS, WORK, MACHINERY, PRODUCTS, OFFICIALS. RARE PIECES OF GOLD, SILVER, NICKEL, COPPER, BRASS, AND THEIR VALUE. MONEY, TOKENS, MEDALS...ESPECIALLY RELATING TO THE PAST AND PRESENT OF THE UNITED STATES. FULLY DESCRIBED AND MARKET PRICE QUOTED. ILLUSTRATED MOST PROFUSELY.** Philadelphia, Pa.: A.M. Smith, Publisher, [1884]. 106, [22] pp. Stitched in original pink pictorial and illustrated wrappers. Engraved portrait frontis of Snowden, Superintendent of the Philadelphia Mint and formerly Chief Coiner of the Mint. Many, many illustrations, some full-page, some engraved, depictions of hundreds of coins and the mechanical processes of the mint. Minor edge wear, Near Fine. \$250.00

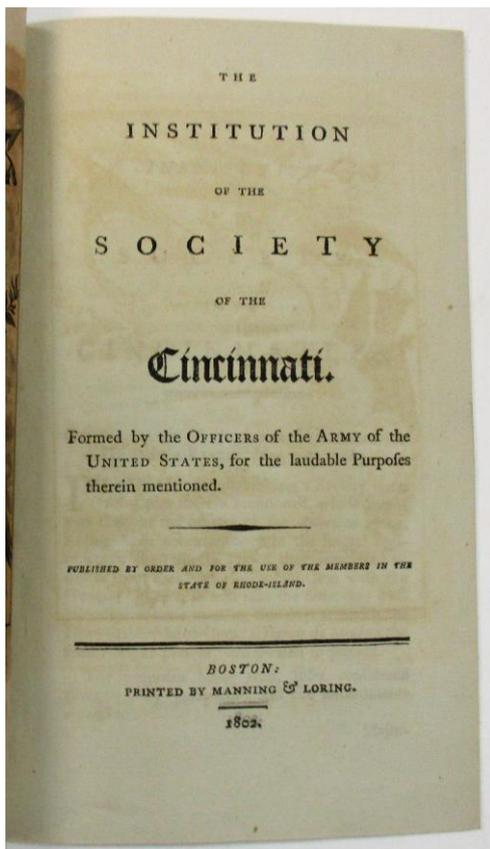


Item No. 97

No "Heathen Ceremonies," Please

98. **Society of Friends: RATES & FEES FOR USE OF THE HEARSE BELONGING TO THE QUAKER SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.** [np: @1900]. Broadside, large red and black type faces. Margin-toned, else Very Good.

"Indians shall have their bodies carried for Christian Burial only. The Society's Hearse shall not be let for any Heathen ceremonies." Other, less-interesting rules for use of the Hearse are also listed. The Society of Friends for many years maintained a Mission in Western New York State with the Seneca Nation. This broadside probably came from that Mission.
Not located on OCLC as of July 2021. \$350.00



Item No. 99

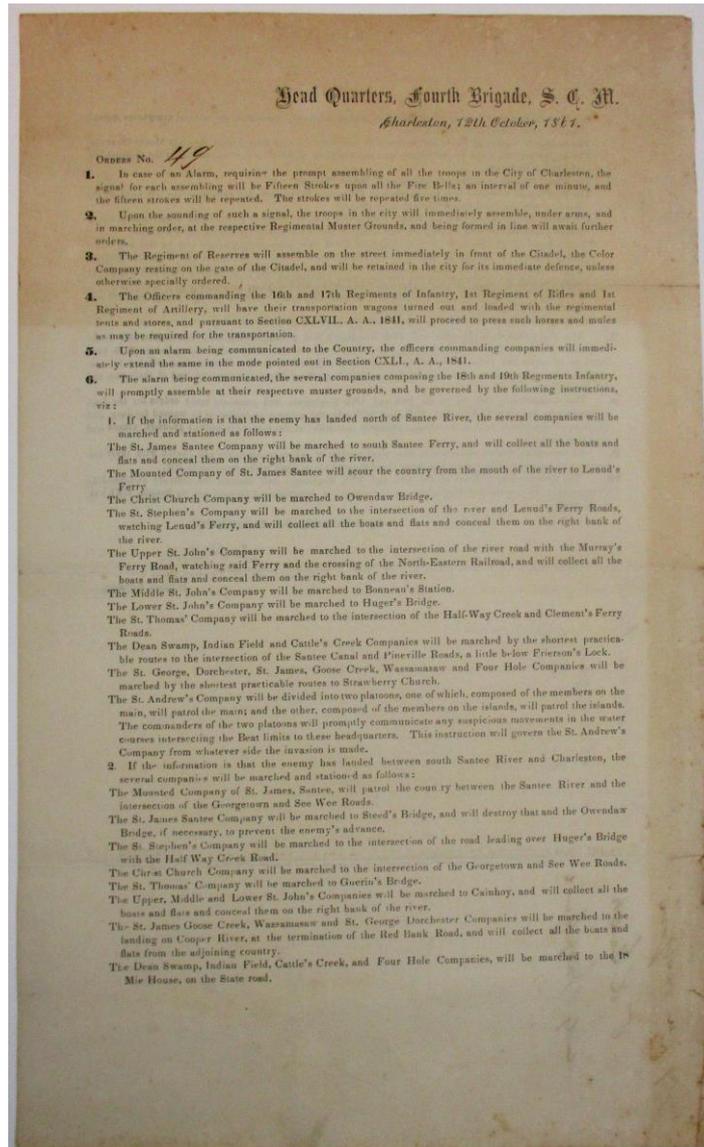
99. **Society of the Cincinnati: THE INSTITUTION OF THE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI. FORMED BY THE OFFICERS OF THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES, FOR THE LAUDABLE PURPOSES THEREIN MENTIONED. PUBLISHED BY ORDER AND FOR THE USE OF THE MEMBERS IN THE STATE OF RHODE-ISLAND.** Boston:

Printed by Manning & Loring, 1802. 15, [1 blank] pp. Stitched in contemporary [?] plain wrappers. Engraved frontispiece [uniformly tanned]. Near Fine.

The pamphlet prints the Society's founding documents and an alphabetical list of "Names of the Original Members of Rhode-Island State Society." The list includes Major General Nathaniel Greene.

Sabin 13123. AI 3094 [3].

\$275.00



Item No. 100

Rare Confederate Broadside on the Defense of Charleston

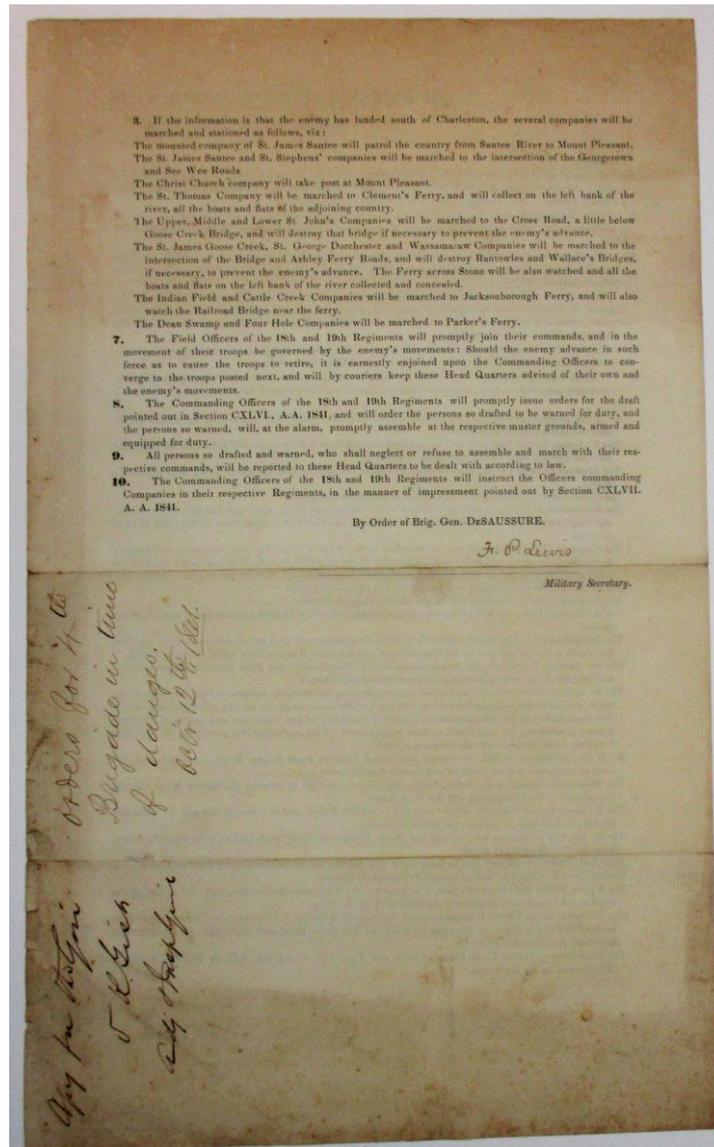
100. [South Carolina]: HEAD QUARTERS, FOURTH BRIGADE, S.C.M. CHARLESTON, 12TH OCTOBER, 1861. ORDERS NO. 49. Charleston: 1861. Confederate printed broadsheet, 8-1/2" x 14." Old folds, lightly toned, bit of light wear at lower outer margin. "49" is in manuscript. Printed in several type fonts and styles. Very Good. At the end: "By Order of Brig. Gen. DeSaussure," and signed in ink by F.P. Lewis, Military Secretary.

Brigadier General DeSaussure issues detailed orders for the various Companies, Regiments, and Reserves to assemble in the event of alarms or invasion. "If the information is that the enemy has landed south of Charleston, the several companies will be marched and stationed as follows, viz: The mounted company of St. James Santee will patrol the country from Santee River to Mount Pleasant, the St. James Santee and St. Stephens' companies will be marched to the intersection of the Georgetown and See Wee Roads. The Christ Church company will take post at Mount Pleasant...." Commanding Officers are directed to issue orders for the draft pursuant to South Carolina statutes, and to order draftees to assemble at the required places.

Docketed at the bottom of the verso, with manuscript note by States Rights Gist, who was born during the Nullification Crisis, which "prompted his father to give him the unique name" [South Carolina Encyclopedia article on Gist]: "Copy for the Gov. S.R. Gist Adj. & Insp. Genl." Also with the docketing: "Orders for 4th Brigade in time of danger. Octr 12th, 1861."

We have not located this rare item in the usual Confederate bibliographies. But it is printed as Document 200 in Moore, THE REBELLION RECORD. A DIARY OF AMERICAN EVENTS. Sept. 1861-January 1862. Our "49" appears as "XLIX." The document is prefaced by the following: "Among the documents found in Fort Walker, S.C., was the following order..."

Not in Parrish & Willingham, Crandall, Turnbull, or on OCLC as of July 2021. \$3,500.00

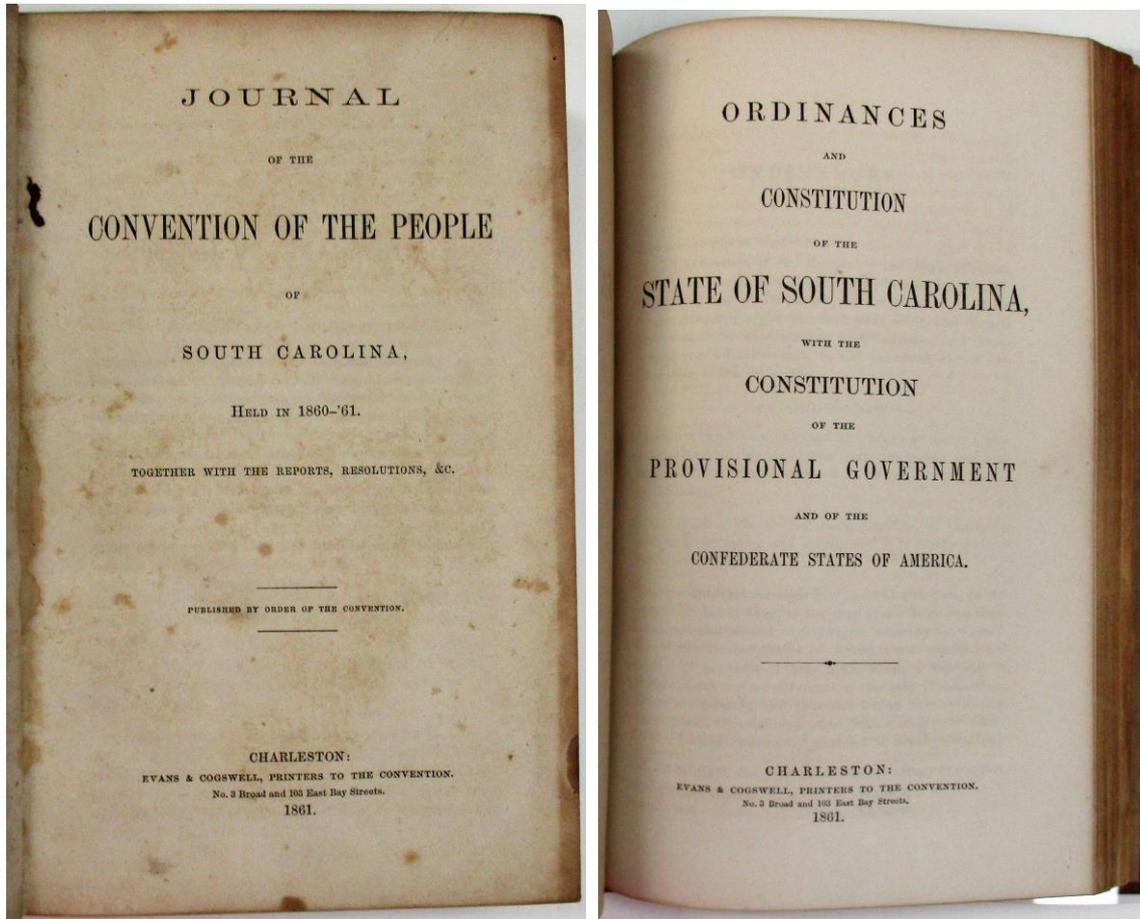


Item No. 100

Complete Record of the First State Secession

101. [South Carolina]: JOURNAL OF THE CONVENTION OF THE PEOPLE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, HELD IN 1860-'61. TOGETHER WITH THE REPORTS, RESOLUTIONS, &C. PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE CONVENTION. Charleston:

Evans & Cogswell, Printers to the Convention, 1861. [**bound with**] ORDINANCES AND CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, WITH THE CONSTITUTION OF THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT AND OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA. Charleston: Evans & Cogswell, Printers to the Convention. 1861. 420, [1], 96, 21 pp. The final 21 pages, uncollated by Parrish & Willingham, are a comparison, in two columns, of the Constitutions of the Confederate States of America and the United States of America, with caption title. Bound firmly in contemporary sheep. Light toning. Very Good plus.



Item No. 101

The Convention began on December 17, 1860, and remained in Session until the eve of War, adjourning on April 10, 1861. Among the foundation documents of the Confederacy and the Civil War, they present the first of the secession journals and ordinances, setting forth in legal and political contexts the bases for severing connections with the Federal Union and establishing a separate Nation.

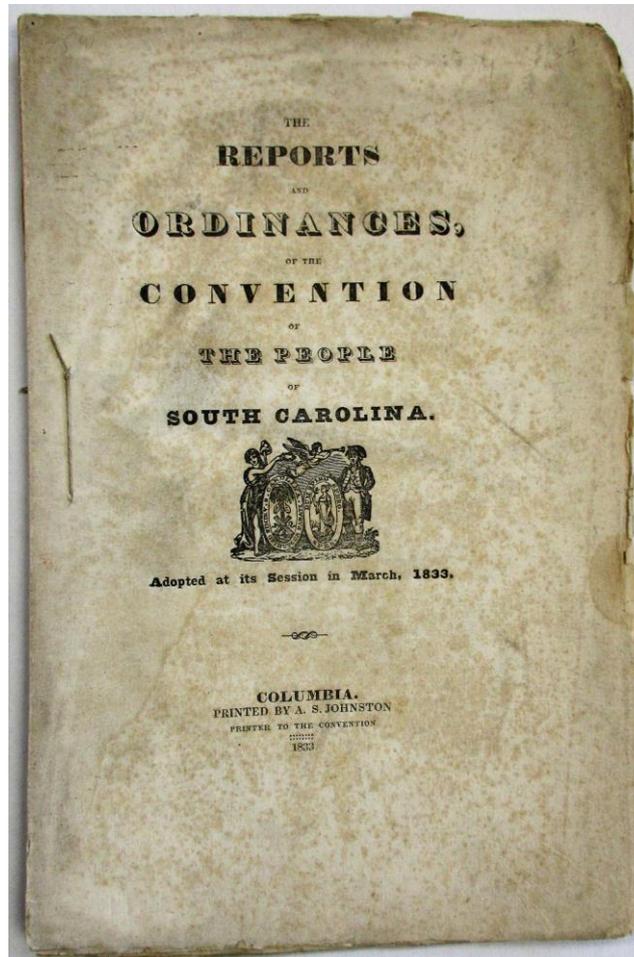
The Journal chronicles the proceedings, including the presentation of the ordinance of secession [which passed, 169 to 0] and the other constituent documents of South Carolina's new government; the issues concerning federal possession of the Forts at Sumter, Moultrie, and Castle Pinckney; authorizations for Commissioners to treat with the United States; the movements of Major Anderson at Sumter; and all resolutions and the votes on each. The Appendix to the Journal prints the 'Declaration of the Immediate Causes...', 'The Address to the People of South Carolina,' and documents concerning the Commissioners' dealings with President Buchanan.

The second document prints South Carolina's Ordinance of Secession, its Constitution, and the Constitution of the Confederate Provisional Government. Each document has its own

title page and Index. There follows, with caption title, the 21-page comparison of the Constitutions.

Howes S780 'aa.' P&W 3777. Crandall 1879. III Turnbull 338.

\$4,500.00



Item No. 102

The End of the Nullification Crisis

102. **South Carolina:** THE REPORTS AND ORDINANCES, OF THE CONVENTION OF THE PEOPLE OF SOUTH CAROLINA. ADOPTED AT ITS SESSION IN MARCH, 1833. Columbia: Printed by A.S. Johnston, Printer to the Convention, 1833. 19, [1 blank] pp. Stitched, lightly foxed, title page lightly dusted. About Very Good.

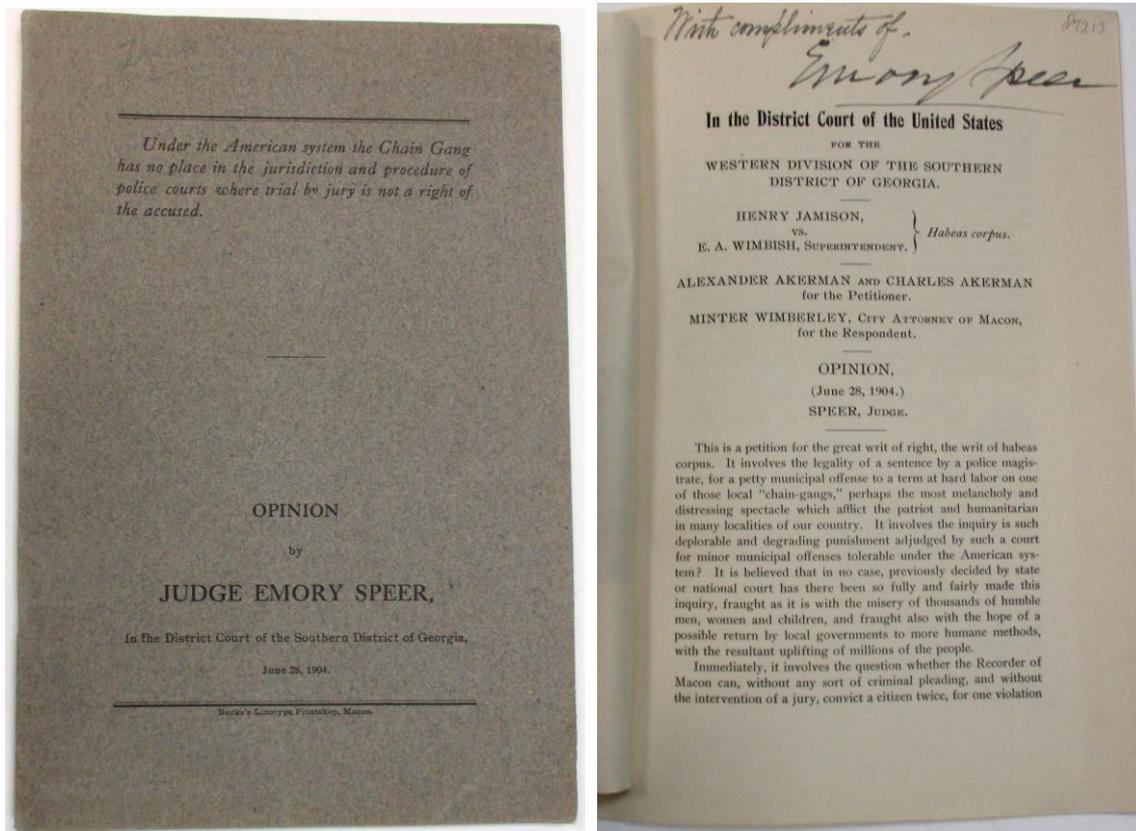
South Carolina withdraws, with maximum face-saving, its Ordinance of Nullification, which had asserted its power to nullify the Tariffs of 1828 and 1832 within its borders. In response the Federal government, seeking to avoid armed conflict, lowered those tariffs. South Carolina explains here: "Convinced that under the operation of this system the labor and capital of the plantation states must be forever tributary to the manufacturing states, and that we should in effect be reduced to a condition of colonial vassalage, South Carolina felt herself constrained...to interpose in her sovereign capacity the authorities, rights and liberties appertaining to her as a sovereign state." This interposition was necessary to avoid "the regulation of the whole labour and capital of this vast confederacy by a great central Government." Having made its point "beyond what existing circumstances would have

authorized us to expect," and without abandoning its principles, it adopts [and prints here] the Ordinance of Withdrawal.

Also printed here are Convention Reports explaining South Carolina's actions; and a "Report, on the Mediation of Virginia," which assisted in engineering the compromise. That Report insists that South Carolina "must stand acquitted, of the charge of having acted with any undue precipitation...in exercising this faculty of her sovereignty" to nullify acts of the federal government.

Cohen 6313. II Turnbull 311. Sabin 87429.

\$600.00



Item No.103

"Without Any Form or Semblance of a Judicial Trial"

103. **Speer, Emory:** UNDER THE AMERICAN SYSTEM THE CHAIN GANG HAS NO PLACE IN THE JURISDICTION AND PROCEDURE OF POLICE COURTS WHERE TRIAL BY JURY IS NOT A RIGHT OF THE ACCUSED. OPINION BY JUDGE EMORY SPEER, IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF GEORGIA, JUNE 28, 1904. Macon: Burke's Linotype Printshop, 1904. Original stapled and printed gray wrappers with wrapper title, as issued. Presentation copy, inscribed above the caption title: "With compliments of Emory Speer." Fine.

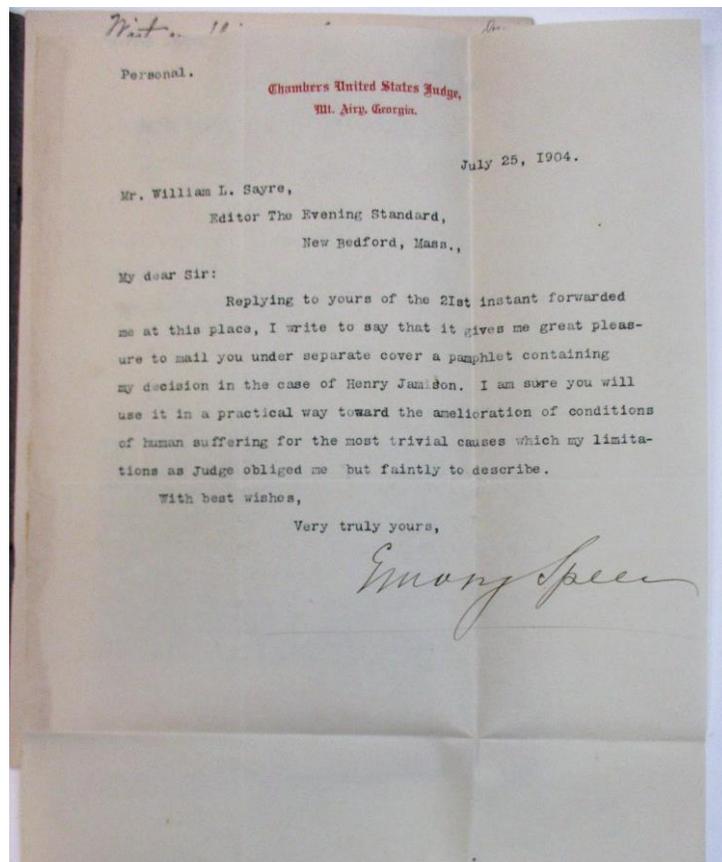
[With] Typewritten letter laid in, signed by Judge Speer, written from his Chambers in Mt. Airy, to William Sayre, Editor of The Evening Standard, New Bedford, Mass.: "Replying to yours of the 21st instant forwarded me at this place, I write to say that it gives me great pleasure to mail you under separate cover a pamphlet containing my decision in the case of Henry Jamison. I am sure you will use it in a practical way toward the amelioration of condition of human suffering for the most trivial causes which my limitations as Judge obliged me but faintly to describe."

Henry Jamison, "a respectable colored man between fifty-five and sixty years of age," was arrested for a "trivial" violation "of a minor municipal ordinance" [disorderly conduct, drunk and disorderly] Arraigned in Recorder's Court "without any indictment, accusation, or written charge of any kind and without any form or semblance of a judicial trial, he was sentenced to pay a fine which he was wholly unable to pay, and then to serve a term of two hundred and ten days on the county chaingang of Bibb county." Such sentences were not unusual in the post-War South: they were a convenient way to circumvent the Thirteenth Amendment, which abolished Slavery and involuntary servitude "except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted," See, Blackmon, SLAVERY BY ANOTHER NAME: THE RE-ENSLAVEMENT OF BLACK AMERICANS FROM THE CIVIL WAR TO WORLD WAR II. [Anchor Books: 2008].

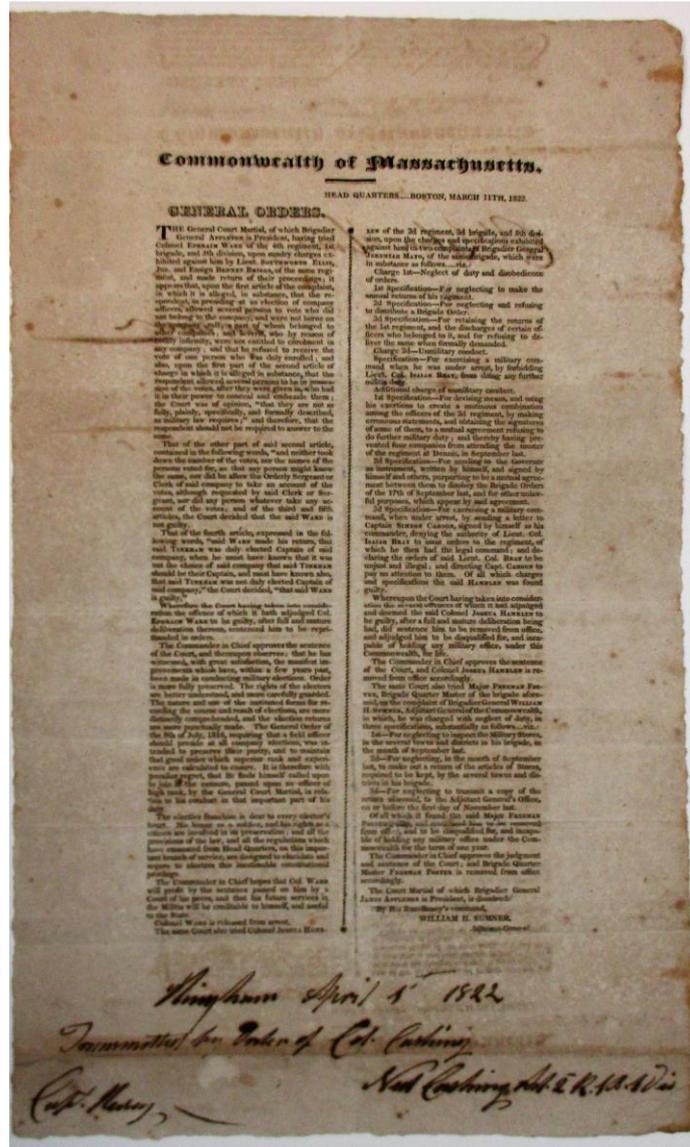
Judge Speer [1848-1918] had been a Confederate volunteer in the Fifth Kentucky Regiment. After the War, he practiced law in Georgia and was the State's Solicitor General for several years. President Chester Arthur made him a federal judge in 1885. Judge Speer decided that a mere police court judge, whose jurisdiction was limited to petty offenses for which a jury trial was unavailable, had no power to sentence Jamison to a chain gang.

Speer describes the unpleasant ordeal of the chain gang, which included indiscriminate whipping and other punishments. In closing his eloquent opinion, he quotes from an argument that he himself had made to a jury many years earlier: "A magnanimous people, a just people, they owe it to themselves to be magnanimous and just to the colored people... This is no color line case. It is a negro today. It may be a white man, aye, a white child or a white woman tomorrow. In this court the law is equal for all."

Not in De Renne, Work or LCP. OCLC 79612679 [1- Harv. Law], 44623275 [3- Wesleyan, Boston Ath., U NC] as of June 2021. \$1,750.00



Item No.103



Item No 104

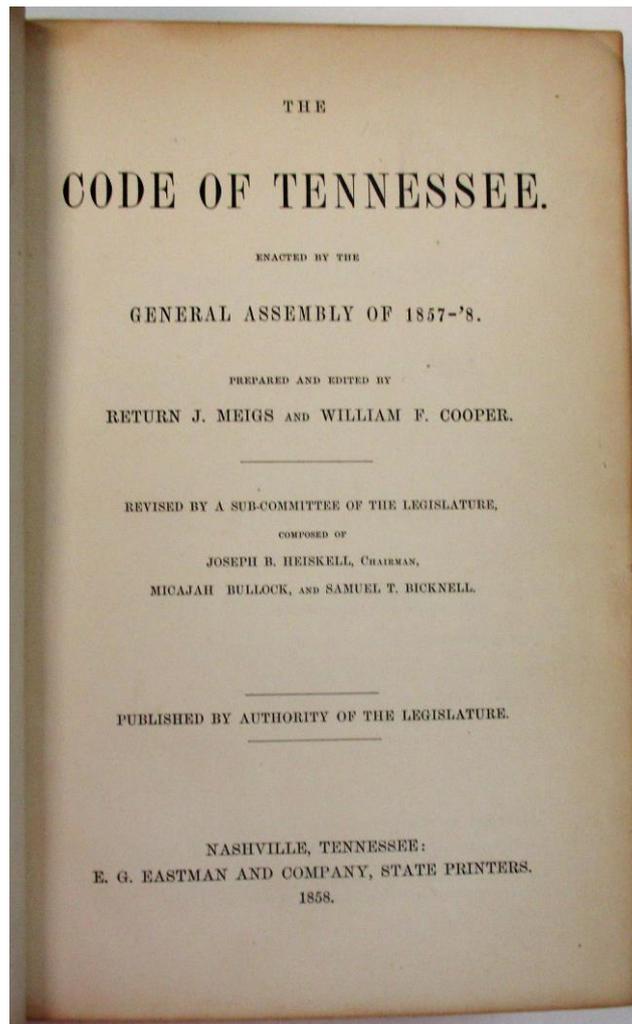
104. **Sumner, William H.: COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS. HEAD QUARTERS BOSTON, MARCH 11TH, 1832. GENERAL ORDERS.** [Boston: 1832]. Folio broadside, 9" x 15-1/8." Two columns separated by a decorative rule. Signed at the end in type by Sumner as Adjutant-General. Ink notations at the blank bottom margin: "Hingham April 1st 1822 | Transmitted per order of Col. Cushing..." One repair, with minor effect on several words. Good+.

Sumner's INQUIRY INTO THE IMPORTANCE OF THE MILITIA TO A FREE COMMONWEALTH included a response from John Adams. Both forcefully asserted that a well-trained militia was essential to republican government and national defense.

This broadside reports on the General Court Martial of Colonel Ephraim Ward alleging that he was guilty of fraud in presiding over the voting for company officers. The evidence is presented, his guilt established, and his sentence: a reprimand. "The elective franchise is dear to every elector's heart. His honor as a soldier, and his rights as a citizen are involved in its preservation." Colonel Hamblin, found guilty of various other charges, did not fare so well. He was removed from office and disqualified from holding any military office for one year.

Not located in American Imprints or at the AAS site.

\$150.00



Item No. 105

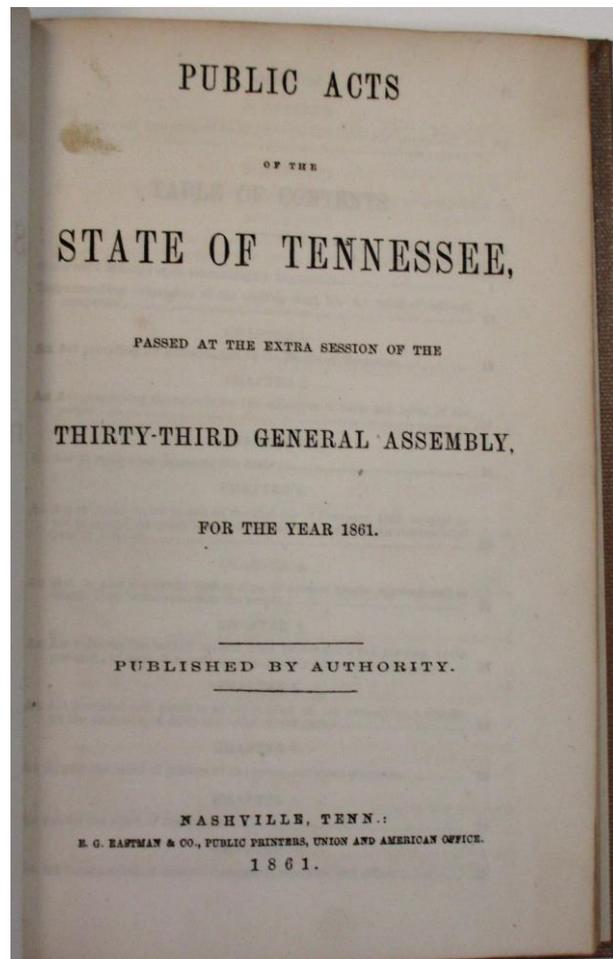
With Detailed Black Codes

105. **[Tennessee]:** THE CODE OF TENNESSEE. ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF 1857-'8. PREPARED AND EDITED BY RETURN J. MEIGS AND WILLIAM F. COOPER. Nashville, Tennessee: E.G. Eastman and Company, State Printers, 1858. xxx, [2], 1150 pp. Modern tan buckram, title stamped on spine [with discrete library stamp]. Half title present [repaired tear], a clear and clean text. Very Good.

A detailed table of contents is followed by the Declaration of Independence, the U.S. Constitution with amendments and index to the Constitution, the Tennessee Constitution and its index; and U.S. laws on "Naturalization of Aliens."

Of the many detailed provisions of this Code, perhaps the most interesting for modern readers is Title 5, an array of laws concerning "Slaves and Free Persons of Color." These include establishment of Slave Patrols, treatment of runaway slaves and related judicial proceedings, restrictions on travel and movement of slaves, prohibitions on hunting and fire-arms. "Offences committed by Slaves" lists those "punishable by stripes" [no more than 39 lashes] "offences punished by death" [among others, "rape committed upon a free white female;" robbery, arson, burglary]. Wilful murder of a slave is prohibited, but not if the slave dies while "under moderate correction." Assemblies, "exciting slaves to insurrection," marriage, registration requirements for free Negroes, crimes by free persons of color, and other

activities are closely regulated. Private emancipations are subject to court supervision and approval, and some emancipated slaves "shall be transported to the Western coast of Africa."
II Harv. Law Cat. 720. Allen 4505. Not in Cohen. \$500.00



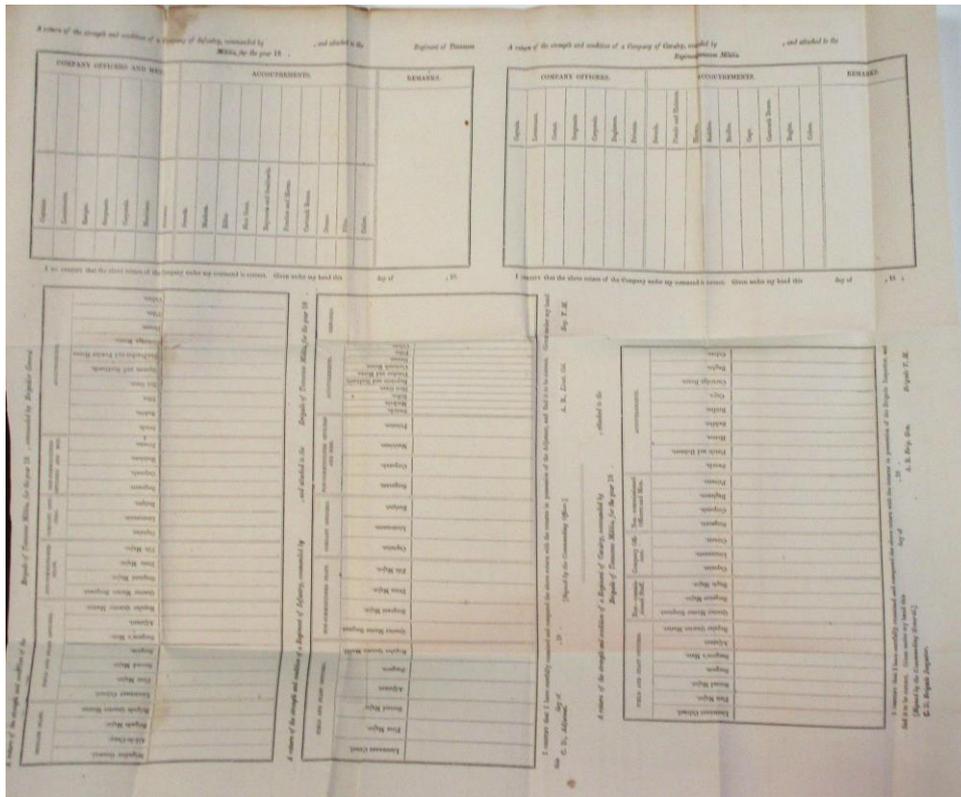
Item No. 106

Tennessee's Secession and Reunion

106. [Tennessee: Civil War]: PUBLIC ACTS OF THE STATE OF TENNESSEE, PASSED AT THE EXTRA SESSION OF THE THIRTY-THIRD GENERAL ASSEMBLY, FOR THE YEAR 1861. Nashville, Tenn.: E.G. Eastman, Public Printers, 1861. viii, 127, [1 blank] pp, plus a large folding chart printed to show strength of infantry companies [information left blank]. Later institutional cloth and old bookplate on front pastedown. Else Very Good.

This Confederate Imprint leads with Governor Isham Harris's Message of January 7, 1861, denouncing the North's "systematic, wanton, and long continued agitation of the slavery question," and its "actual and threatened aggressions." Deeply resentful of attempts to exclude slavery from the Western Territories, which were "acquired by the blood and treasure of all the States," he passionately urges alliance with Confederacy. But Tennessee did not secede until June 1861, the last State to leave the Union. West Tennessee heavily favored secession; East Tennessee was equally opposed. It came down to Middle Tennessee, which voted to cast the State's lot with the Confederacy.

The Acts include a referendum on calling a Convention "to consider the then existing relations between the government of the United States and the government and people of the State of Tennessee." Resolution Number 13, reflecting the State's substantial pro-Union sentiment, proposes a Convention of the slaveholding States to amend the U.S. Constitution to guarantee the protection of slave property in all the Territories, and otherwise to protect the security of slavery. The State's detailed Militia Law is also printed.
 Parrish & Willingham 4129. Allen 5345. \$500.00

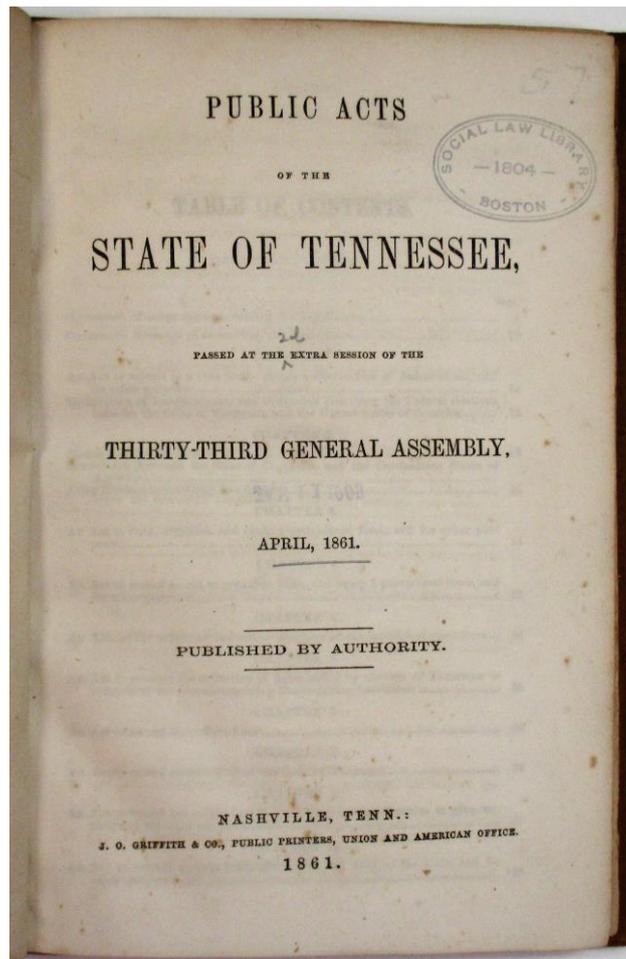


Item No. 106

107. **[Tennessee: Civil War]: PUBLIC ACTS OF THE STATE OF TENNESSEE, PASSED AT THE [Second] EXTRA SESSION OF THE THIRTY-THIRD GENERAL ASSEMBLY, APRIL, 1861.** Nashville, Tenn.: J.O. Griffith & Co., Public Printers, 1861. viii, (3)-103pp [as issued]. Later cloth, institutional bookplate on front pastedown, light rubberstamp on blank portion of title page. Else Very Good.

This Confederate Imprint leads with Governor Isham Harris's Message of April 25, 1861, two weeks after Sumter's surrender, replete with accusations of Northern tyranny, usurpation, and coercion. Even restored, the Union will cease to be a confederation of free and independent States. "It will become a consolidated, centralized government, without liberty or equality, in which some will reign and others serve..." He recommends that Tennessee adopt an Ordinance of Secession and join the rebel government.

This document prints the Ordinance of Secession and Tennessee's Declaration of Independence, and formal documentation tying Tennessee to the Confederacy. Also included are Acts reorganizing the State government in view of its transfer of allegiance.
 Parrish & Willingham 4128. Allen 5346. \$500.00



Item No. 107

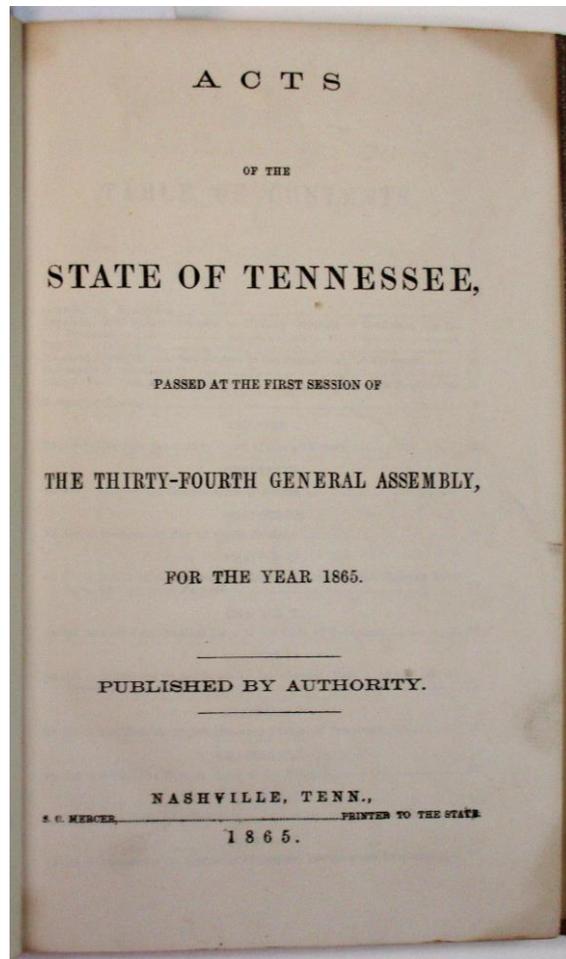
108. **[Tennessee: Post-War]:** ACTS OF THE STATE OF TENNESSEE, PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION OF THE THIRTY-FOURTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY, FOR THE YEAR 1865. Nashville, Tenn.: S.G. Mercer, Printer to the State, 1865. Later tan institutional cloth, title stamped on spine with institution's name stamped on spine base. No other library marks. 12, [2 blanks], xiii, [1 blank], 178 pp. A clean and bright text. Very Good.

A record of significant activity in Tennessee's [partial] return to the Union. Edwin Stanton and President Lincoln appoint Andrew Johnson Military Governor of Tennessee in March 1862. Proposed Amendments to Tennessee's Constitution abolish slavery, prohibit the Legislature from making any law "recognizing the right of property in man," repudiate Secession and its accompanying ordinances, and require an oath of loyalty to the Union. Governor Johnson's Proclamation announces the scheduling of an election to vote on the Proposed Amendments, and later announces their adoption.

Governor Johnson's April 6, 1865 Message to the Tennessee Senate and House declares Secession "an abomination that I cannot too strongly condemn." He urges immediate adoption of the 13th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, abolishing slavery. "The negro has had no agency himself in bringing on our troubles, and does not merit unkind treatment at our hands." "Roving bands of guerrillas" must be suppressed, he says, and the Legislature obliges.

The Legislature also enacts a law "to limit the Electoral Franchise." Only white adult males who establish their loyalty to the Union may vote; Blacks remain disqualified. As a sign of the changing times, previous Governor Isham Harris-- who herded the State into secession--

is denounced as a traitor, and a reward of \$5,000 offered for his apprehension. Early steps toward Reconstruction are commenced.
Allen 6074. \$450.00



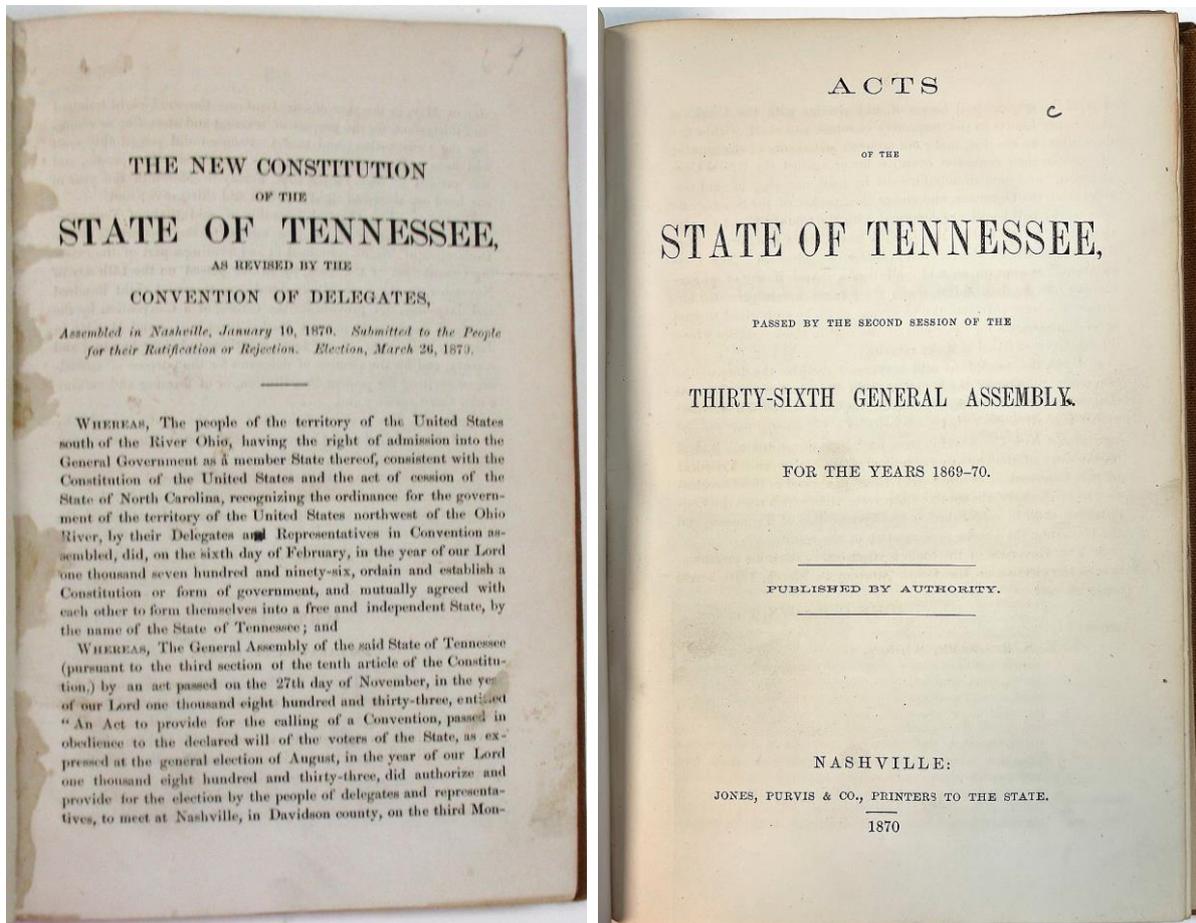
Item No. 108

109. [Tennessee: Post-War]: THE NEW CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF TENNESSEE, AS REVISED BY THE CONVENTION OF DELEGATES, ASSEMBLED IN NASHVILLE, JANUARY 10, 1870. [bound with] ACTS OF THE STATE OF TENNESSEE, PASSED BY THE SECOND SESSION OF THE THIRTY-SIXTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY. FOR THE YEARS 1869-70. Nashville: Jones, Purvis & Co. Printers to the State, 1870. xxxii, 238pp. Later cloth, morocco spine titles, old bookplate on front pastedown. Occasional foxing. Except as noted, Very Good.

The 1870 Constitution expressly guaranteed citizens "a right to keep and to bear arms for their common defense. But the Legislature shall have power, by law, to regulate the wearing of arms with a view to prevent crime." The Constitution prohibited Slavery, "except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted." This was a loophole that provided a path to forced labor on chain gangs and the like.

All adult male citizens were entitled to vote, "except that each voter shall give satisfactory evidence that he has paid his poll taxes... without which his vote cannot be received."

Intermarriage or cohabitation between whites and "negroes, mulattoes, or persons of mixed blood, descended from a negro to the third generation," were prohibited.
Allen 7050. \$375.00



Item No. 109

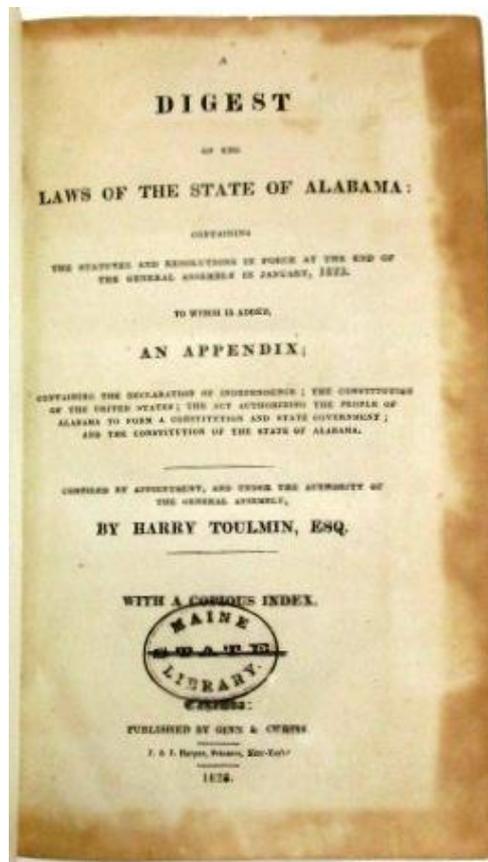
First Digest of Alabama Laws, with Detailed Black Codes

110. **Toulmin, Harry:** A DIGEST OF THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA: CONTAINING THE STATUTES AND RESOLUTIONS IN FORCE AT THE END OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, IN JANUARY, 1823...COMPILED BY APPOINTMENT, AND UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, BY HARRY TOULMIN, ESQ. Cahawba: Published by Ginn & Curtis [J. & J. Harper, Printers, New York], 1823. Modern buckram. xxxiv, [7]-1066 pp. Rubberstamp on title page, tape repair to last leaf [no loss], else Very Good.

This is the first Digest of Alabama laws. It is organized alphabetically by subject, with detailed regulations concerning slavery, Free Negroes, and "Mulattoes." It includes a complete index of all the subjects encompassed.

Toulmin had been a Territorial Judge in Alabama and Mississippi; earlier, he had been Kentucky's Secretary of State. "By any standard, his 1823 Digest of the Laws of the State of Alabama is an impressive compilation. Nearly a thousand pages, it encompasses statutes of the Mississippi and Alabama territories as well as the acts of the Alabama state legislature. It is

unmatched as a historical document of the Old Southwest and illustrates well how Toulmin shaped the public institutions of the wild frontier" [Encyclopedia of Alabama].
Cohen 5616. Babbitt 8. \$850.00



Item No. 110

“The Butchery of the Kinck Family”

111. [Traupmann, Jean Baptiste]: "THE PANTIN MASSACRE." THE MOST TERRIBLE TRAGEDY OF THE AGE! TRIAL OF TRAUPMANN FOR THE MURDER OF THE KINCK FAMILY, IN THE COMMUNE OF PANTIN, NEAR PARIS. New York: New York News Company, 1870. Original printed blue wrappers, portrait of the murderer on front wrapper, wrapper title as issued. [2], 32 pp. Portrait frontis, stitched. Wrapper wear along spine and light extremity chipping to the wrappers. Pristine text. Very Good plus.

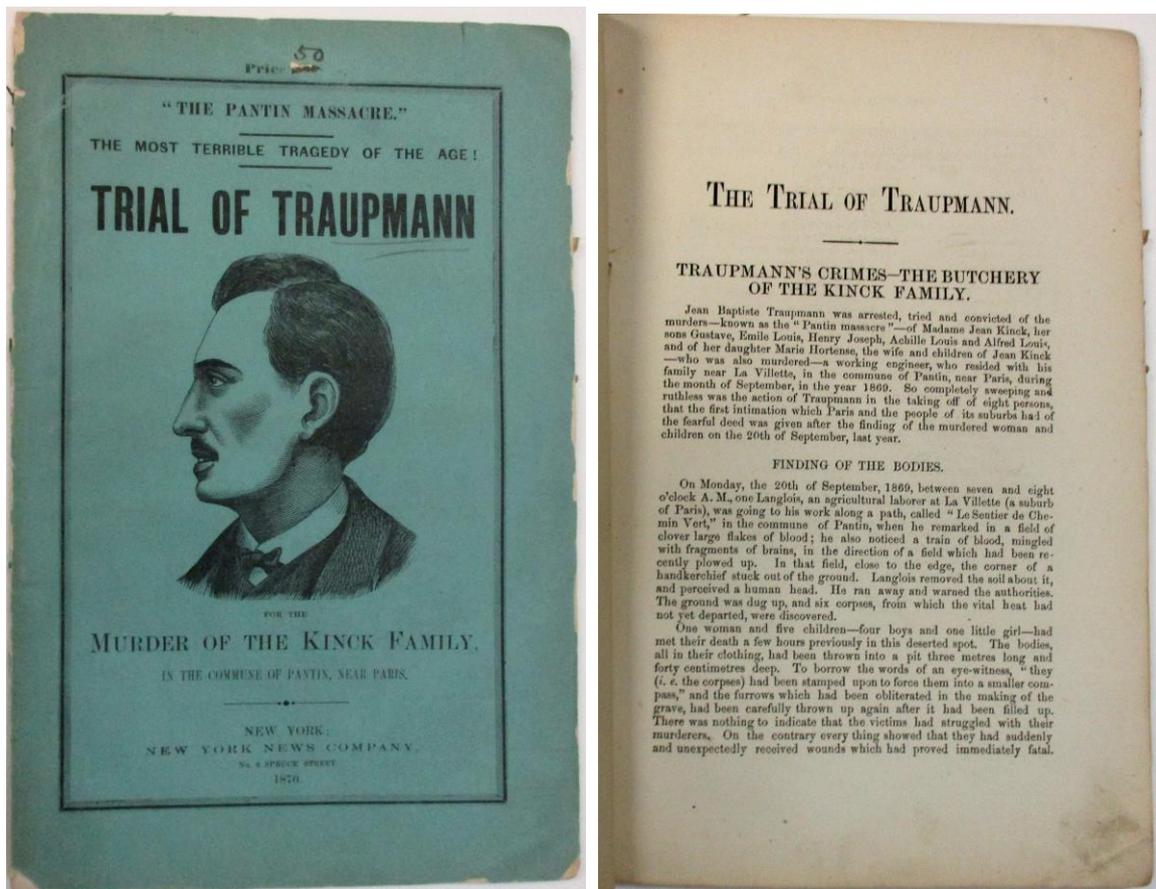
Traupmann was convicted of "the butchery of the Kinck family," including a husband, wife, and their six children. From the Canadian Illustrated News, 30 October 1869: "All Paris, and it may be said all France, was horrified when the lifeless and mutilated bodies of a woman and five children were known to have been found buried in the ground near the station of Pantin, a short distance from Paris. The bodies were discovered to be those of the wife and children of Jean Kinck. It was at first supposed that Kinck, with the assistance of his son Gustave, had been the murderer. To give consistency to this theory the wife was accused of infidelity, or at least it was believed that Kinck had murdered her from a feeling of jealousy, prompted thereto, perhaps, by her step-son. It has since been discovered beyond dispute, that the murderer was Jean Baptiste Traupmann, and no doubt is entertained that he also murdered

the elder Kinck, while the body of Gustave, having been discovered near the place where the body of the others were found, dispels all suspicion of his having any part in the dreadful deed."

Traupmann wormed his way into the affections of the happy family, all with the purpose of stealing the Kincks' assets. This pamphlet, with the usual dramatic flourishes, tells the story of the murder and trial, offers biographies of the murderer and his victims, and recounts the dramatic execution. "Notwithstanding the early hour, the execution was witnessed by a great crowd of people, who taunted and yelled at Trautmann as he mounted the scaffold."

Marke 1007. Not in Harv. Law Cat. or Sabin.

\$850.00



Item No. 111

"It is Remarkable the Number of Slaves Which May Be Raised from One Woman"

112. **Trotter, William B.:** A HISTORY AND DEFENCE OF AFRICAN SLAVERY. BY WILLIAM TROTTER, OF QUITMAN, MISSISSIPPI. [Jackson, MS? Published for the Author, 1861. Original publisher's cloth [worn, but firmly bound]. vii, [1 blank], 9-204 pp. With the ownership signature of Francois Ludger Diard, prominent Mobile citizen, poet and author. The University of Alabama holds his papers.

A rare Mississippi imprint. In 1860 Trotter entered the copyright in the Southern District of Mississippi.

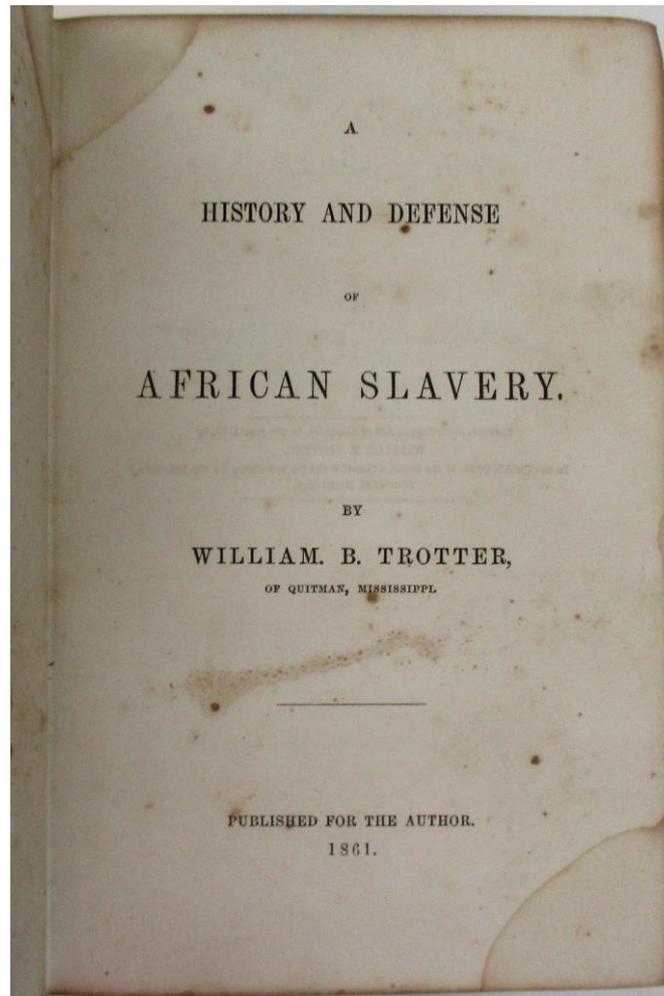
On the eve of Civil War, Trotter attributes "erroneous opinions" about American Slavery to "the want of the proper knowledge of the true nature and condition of African slavery, and no other book has ever been written containing as complete a history of the African race and nature of African slavery." His purpose is the enlightenment of those who have never "been the

owner and manager of many of them," unlike the author, who shares his wisdom on "the mode of treatment and management of African slaves, in order to make them profitable."

After explaining "The Origin of the Negro Race" [descendants of Ham], and comparisons "between the Wild African and American Slave," Trotter shows that "All Civilized Nations would be benefited by having them as Slaves." Women of child-bearing age "are the most profitable to their owners of any others. It is remarkable the number of slaves which may be raised from one woman in the course of forty or fifty years with the proper kind of attention." He offers counsel on proper clothing, food, housing, treatment of children, outhouses, tips for Overseers, and the baleful influence of Free Negroes.

Not in Blockson, Work, Sabin, LCP, Owen. Harvard owns a copy: Hollis

990126854030203941. Yale has it electronically. Not located on OCLC as of July 2021 or the online sites of the Library of Congress, AAS, LCP, Boston Athenaeum, NYPL. \$2,000.00



Item No. 112

Congress "Is Not Possessed of Those Powers Which are Fully Adequate To the Purposes of Our General Sovereignty"

113. **Trumbull, [Jonathan]:** AN ADDRESS OF HIS EXCELLENCY GOVERNOR TRUMBULL, TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AND THE FREEMEN OF THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT; DECLINING ANY FURTHER ELECTION TO PUBLIC OFFICE. WITH THE RESOLUTION OF THE LEGISLATURE, IN CONSEQUENCE THEREOF.

New-London: Printed by Timothy Green, Printer to the Governor and Company, 1783. 4to. 10, [2 blanks] pp. Mild foxing. Disbound, else Very Good.

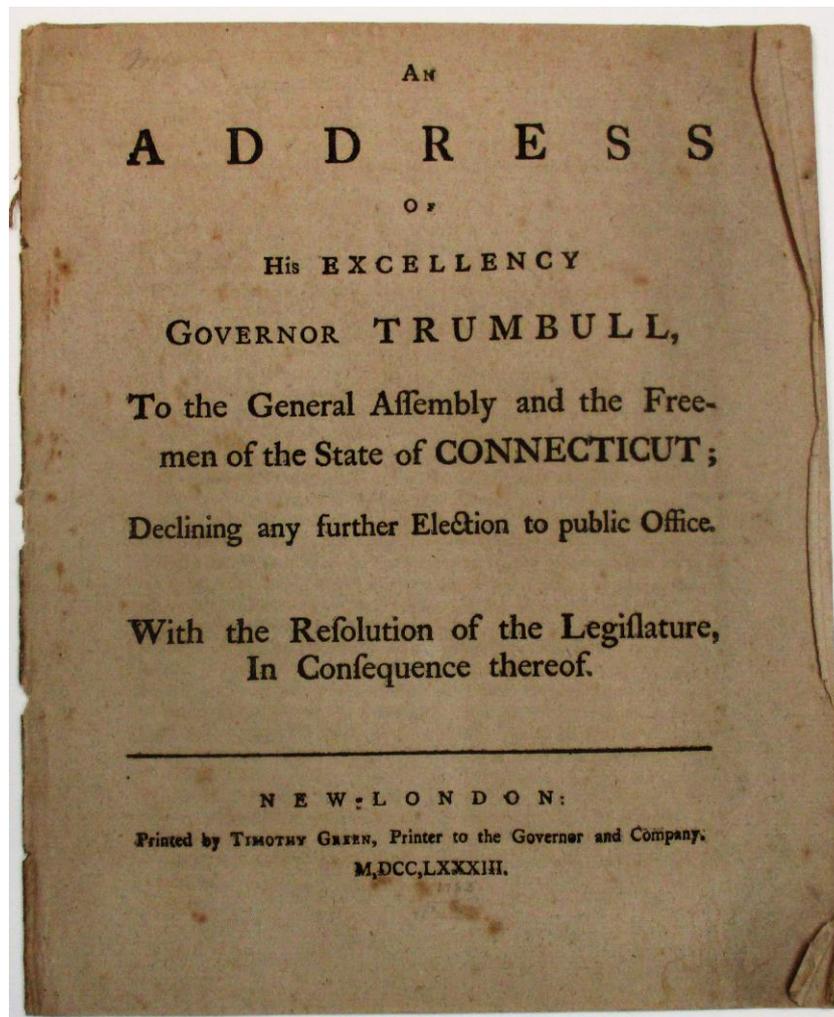
Trumbull [1710-1785] devoted his entire adult life to public service. Governor from 1769 to 1784, he also served in other civil and military capacities during his long career. "The watchful cares and solicitude of an eight year's distressing and unusual war, have also fallen to my share."

Trumbull urges his countrymen to "support and strengthen the foederal union, by every constitutional mean in their power. The existence of a Congress, vested with powers competent to the great national purposes is essential to our national security, establishment and independence." Trumbull argues that Congress "is not possessed of those powers which are fully adequate to the purposes of our general sovereignty," and thus advocates necessary changes in the Articles of Confederation. Continued vigilance to maintain the separation of governmental powers is essential.

Trumbull's Address ends at the bottom of page 8. The final printed leaf is the General Assembly's Resolution of appreciation for the Governor's "great and eminent services."

Evans 17885. Trumbull 1532. Johnson 1137. Brinley Sale 2133.

\$1,000.00



Item No. 113

National Sovereignty and States'-Rights Compared;—with the fatal consequences of being disregarded.

1. The People of the United States adopted the Constitution of their Government on the 17th of November, 1789, by their Delegates in Congress, of which General Washington was President, saying, "We, the People of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure Domestic Tranquillity, provide for the General Welfare, and secure the blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do Ordain and Establish this Constitution."

2. The People of the original *Thirteen* States of this Union did, by their several Conventions, ratify the said Constitution of their primary adoption.

3. The Constitution, so ordained, adopted, and ratified, after defining and limiting the Sovereign Powers and Duties delegated and imposed on the two Houses of Congress in their joint or separate capacities by the recommendation or approval of the President in forming Treaties, providing Revenue for the support of the Army, the Navy, and the Civil List, with other indispensable constituents of National Sovereignty, DECLARED that "No State shall enter into any Treaty, Alliance, or Confederation; grant Letters of Marque and Reprisals; coin Money; emit Bills of Credit;" with other *negations* of State sovereignty; also adding that "No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any Duty of Tonnage, keep Troops or Ships of War in time of peace, enter into any Agreement or Compact with another State, or with a Foreign Power, or engage in War, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of Delay."

4. The Executive Power is vested in the President of the United States, for the term of Four Years; and the mode of his Election by the People is prescribed by the Constitution, also the mode of its promulgation, on a count of the returns, by the two Houses of Congress at the Capitol; and the Oath of Office administered to him by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

5. Every President of the United States, from the first inauguration of General Washington, in 1789, to that of the present Incumbent in 1861, has taken the constitutional oath of his office in these words: "I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States of America; and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States."

6. Among divers other important duties assigned by the Constitution to the President, he is "Required to take Care that the Laws be faithfully executed;"—by which aforesaid delegation of Sovereign Powers to the National Government, and explicit *negations* of the same to the States, the People have only reserved to the States such municipal rights of local legislation, as may provide, by *Direct Taxation* within their respective limits, for the support of their State Governments, including Internal Improvements within said limits, and Seminaries of Learning; including militia and police regulations for the punishment of Crimes against their State-Rights Laws, and State Institutions.

7. In contravention of all these Delegated Powers of National Sovereignty, and in total disregard of the explicit *negations* of the same to the States, the States of South Carolina, Georgia, North Carolina, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, and Virginia, have, by entering into an "Agreement or Compact" with each other, in violation of an express inhibition of the Constitution, and in *flagrant* rebellion against the Government of the United States—not even with any show of a *desire* or wish, by elections of the People for such an object—taken up at first under the promptings of a depraved ambition of a few deluded Individuals who, by perseverance, deception, and fraud, brought together a *self-created* Convention to pass a "Secession Ordinance," which only means Treason against the Government, the Constitution, and the Laws—against the Peace, the Tranquillity, and the Integrity of the Union.

8. They have also taken measures in the last resort of a *foolish hope* to reanimate and sustain the expiring vitality of their criminal purposes, by threatening the destruction of the sacred rights of Life, Liberty, Prosperity, and domestic Protection of all Loyal Citizens within their limits, whom the National Government is bound to protect and defend as constituents of the Union equally with the maintenance and the preservation of the Constitution and the Laws.

9. But it is desirable that the Union shall be preserved with as little impairment and as whole in all its parts as possible, especially in life, limb, and blood of its people—to the end that kindly feelings may be speedily re-established throughout the entire length and breadth of this once happy Land!

10. THEREFORE, it is suggested by the undersigned that, in order to obtain from the President of the United States an Amnesty to all the People and Citizens within the limits of said Rebel States, or elsewhere, conditioned that they will afford evidence by their conduct hereafter, of having abjured any commitment they may have made, individually or conjointly with others, against the paramount duty of allegiance they owe to the United States—such amnesty to be *universal* or *partial*, according to the extent of loyalty and fidelity that may be satisfactorily proved or ascertained by evidence that shall be transmitted from time to time to the Department of State as their voluntary concession to the Government; whilst those who may still persist in the delusion of their criminal rebellion, until vanquished and captured by the military authority of the Government, must abide the rigid execution of the laws for the punishment of Treason.—But, clinging to the last hope of a more happy issue, I do solemnly appeal to every peace-loving friend of the Union to use his best influences to reclaim the deluded pursuers of their own destruction, from the awful fate that awaits them.

A FRIEND OF THE UNION.

WASHINGTON, Sept., 1861.

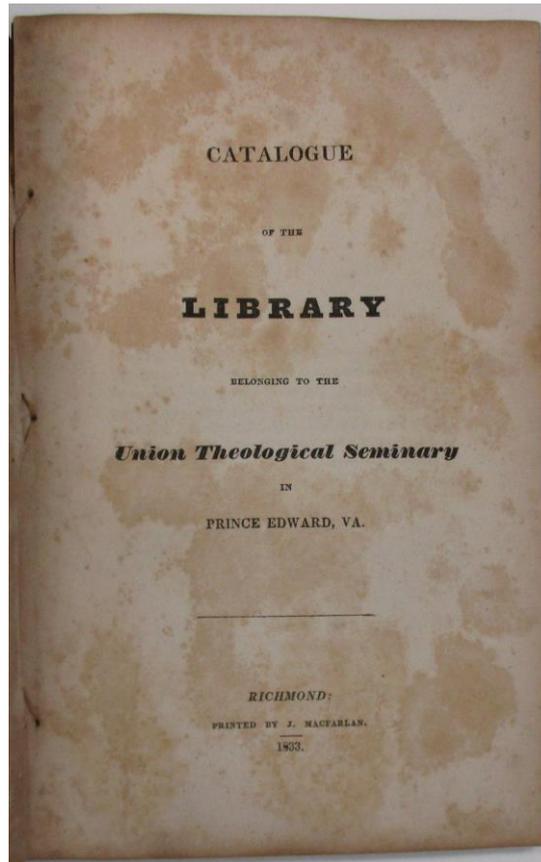
Item No. 114

A Rebuke to Seceders, but a Promise of Forgiveness

114. **Union, A Friend of the: NATIONAL SOVEREIGNTY AND STATES' - RIGHTS COMPARED; WITH THE FATAL CONSEQUENCES OF BEING DISREGARDED.** [Washington: Sept. 1861]. Folio sheet, folded to 7-3/4" x 9-5/8." [4] pp bifolium. Printed on first page only. Old folds, Very Good.

The seceding States have acted "in contravention of all Delegated Powers of National Sovereignty, and in total disregard of the explicit negations of the same to the States." Nevertheless the author, an anonymous 'Friend of the Union', urges the President to proclaim "an Amnesty to all the People and Citizens within the limits of said Rebel States, or elsewhere, conditioned that they will afford evidence by their conduct hereafter, of having abjured" their misguided secessionist impulses.

Not in Sabin, Bartlett, LCP, Eberstadt, Decker. Not located on OCLC as of June 2021 or the online sites of AAS, Boston Athenaeum, Newberry, Harvard, Yale. \$1,250.00



Item No. 115

115. **Union Theological Seminary:** CATALOGUE OF THE LIBRARY BELONGING TO THE UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY IN PRINCE EDWARD, VA. Richmond: Printed by J. Macfarlan, 1833. 107, [1 blank] pp. Stitched in original plain wrappers [loosening, spine shorn]. Text foxed, Good+.

The Seminary was formed by the Hanover [VA] Presbytery in the mid-1820's. This is its first Library catalog. Its holdings are listed alphabetically, from pages [3] through 107. An errata appears at the bottom of page 107.

Haynes 15661, Sabin 65644.

\$375.00

Power of Attorney for "An Enlisted Free Colored Man"

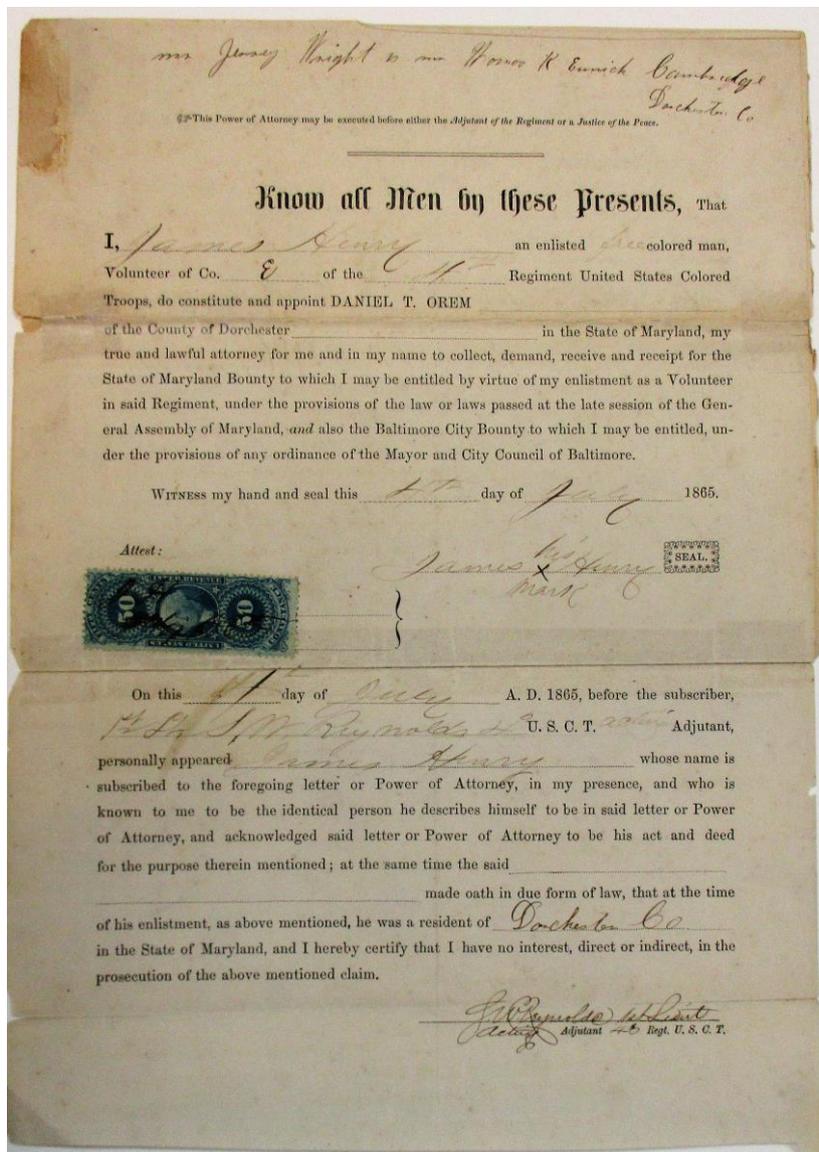
116. **[United States Colored Troops]:** PRINTED POWER OF ATTORNEY, COMPLETED IN MANUSCRIPT, BY JAMES HENRY, "AN ENLISTED FREE COLORED MAN," APPOINTING DANIEL T. OREM TO COLLECT ALL BOUNTIES TO WHICH HE IS ENTITLED "BY VIRTUE OF MY ENLISTMENT AS A VOLUNTEER" IN COMPANY E, 4TH REGIMENT, UNITED STATES COLORED TROOPS. Baltimore: July 4, 1865. Broadside, 8-1/2" x 12-1/4." with old horizontal folds [several closed tears repaired without loss]. With 50 cent United States Conveyance Stamp, and the mark of James Henry [his signature supplied]. Good+.

Henry's power of attorney is attested by 1st Lieutenant Reynolds, Acting Adjutant of the 4th Regiment, U.S. Colored Troops. On the blank verso is Henry's written request to "Keep my Bounty from me untill I Come Home. Mr Jerry Wright & Mr. Thomas K. Emmick Will Witness to my Freedom." Attached to the document are two printed oaths of Hugh Maguire and

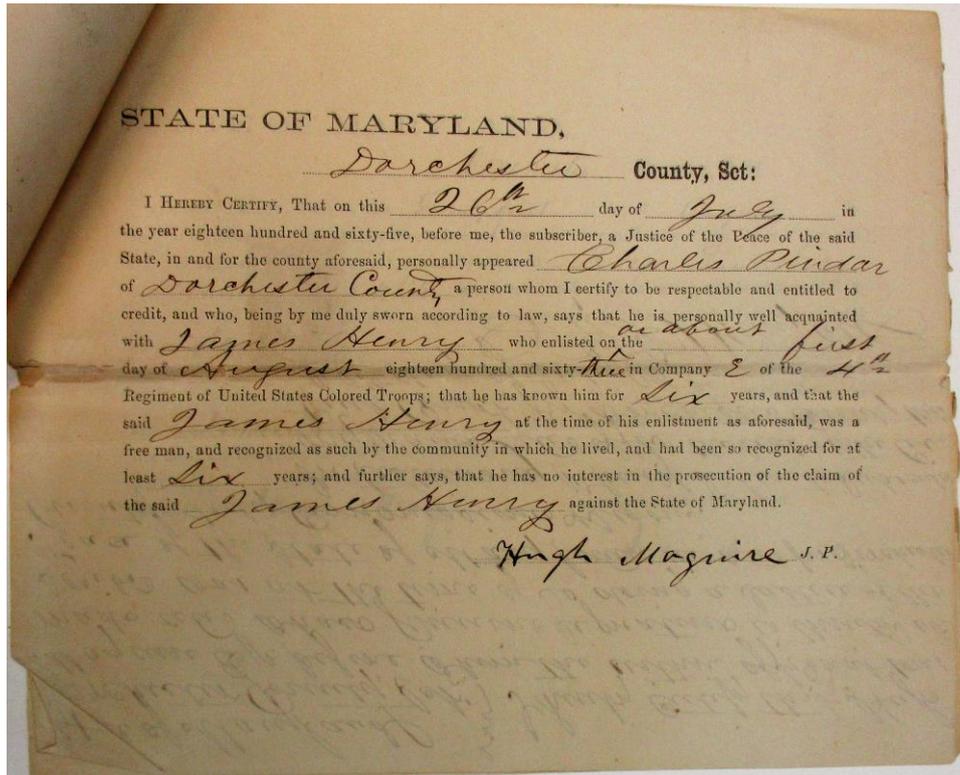
William Rea, completed in manuscript, swearing to their personal knowledge of Henry, his enlistment, and his status as "a free man, and recognized as such by the community in which he lived, and had been so recognized for at least six years."

"I, James Henry an enlisted free colored man, Volunteer of Co. E of the 4th Regiment United States Colored Troops, do constitute and appoint DANIEL T. OREM of the County of Dorchester in the State of Maryland, my true and lawful attorney for me and in my name to collect, demand, receive and receipt for the State of Maryland Bounty to which I may be entitled by virtue of my enlistment as a Volunteer in said Regiment, under the provisions of the law or laws passed at the late session of the General Assembly of Maryland, and also the Baltimore City Bounty to which I may be entitled, under the provisions of any ordinance of the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore."

Henry enlisted in Company E of the 4th Colored Infantry Regiment on August 1, 1863. Moebs records the chronological history of this fighting Regiment [BLACK SOLDIERS, BLACK SAILORS... page 1152-1153]. According to military records, Henry was 37 years old in 1863. \$850.00



Item No. 116



Item No. 116

The Eventful Third Congress

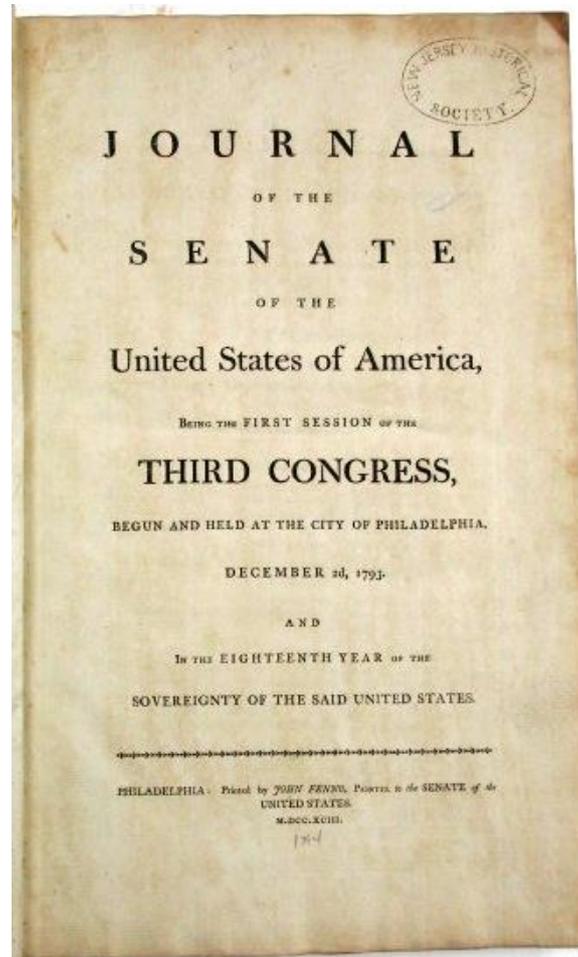
117. **United States, Third Congress: JOURNAL OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, BEING THE FIRST SESSION OF THE THIRD CONGRESS, BEGUN AND HELD AT THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, DECEMBER 2, 1793.** Philadelphia: John Fenno, 1793 [i.e., 1794]. Folio, 205pp. Bound in contemporary sheep [worn, hinges starting]. Several institutional rubberstamps in blank margins, else a clean and Very Good text.

This document prints several Messages of President Washington. His December 1793 Address opening the Session warns, "The United States ought not to indulge a persuasion, that, contrary to the order of human events, they will, for ever, keep at a distance those painful appeals to arms, with which the history of every other nation abounds. There is a rank due to the United States among nations, which will be withheld, if not absolutely lost, by the reputation of weakness." Washington urges fairness to the Indians: Commerce "ought to be conducted without fraud, without extortion, with constant and plentiful supplies."

Also printed is Washington's Message of December 5, 1793, expressing annoyance at Citizen Genet, who has tended "to involve us in war abroad, and discord and anarchy at home." The Journal prints material on the successful Federalist challenge to Albert Gallatin's election as Senator from Pennsylvania, on the ground that he had not satisfied the Constitution's nine-year citizenship requirement. Affidavits and other information are printed regarding Gallatin's early years in the country.

Fiscal matters and the Bank of the United States; the treaty with England and other foreign policy issues; protection of the frontier and military issues; passage of the Eleventh

Amendment, withdrawing federal jurisdiction of suits against a State by citizens of another State; and a host of other matters engaged the Senate. The Session closed in May 1794.
Evans 27911. \$750.00



Item No. 117

“Determined to Have Peace, Even if They Must Fight for it!”

118. **Universal Peace Union: THE TWO TELEGRAMS.** [Philadelphia: Printed at the Office of the Bond of Peace, 403 North Sixth Street, 1866]. 4pp bifolium. Caption title, as issued. At head of title: "Universal Peace Union Tracts, - No. 1." Fine. Signed in type at the end, "Alfred H. Love."

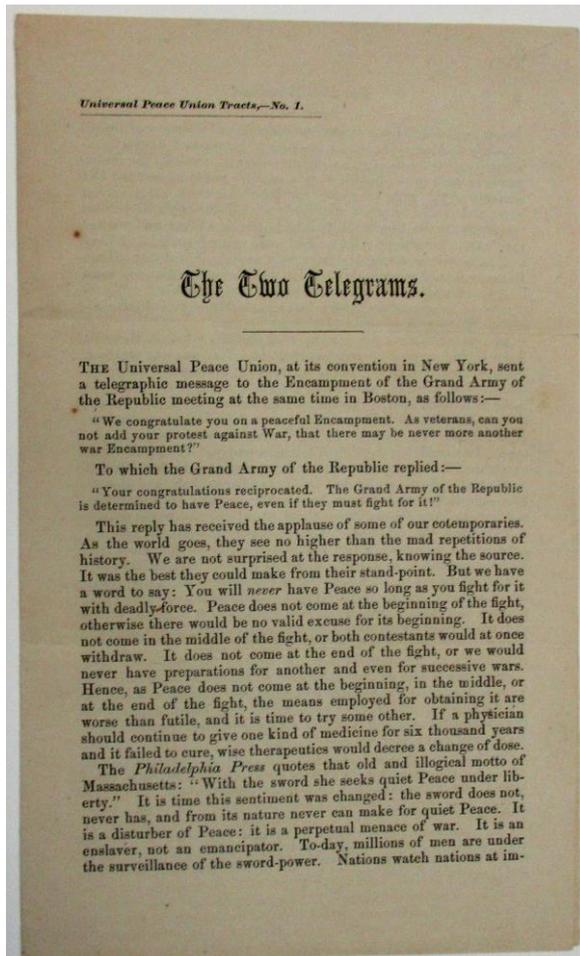
The Universal Peace Union, at its convention in New York, sent the following telegram to the Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic at its contemporaneous meeting in Boston: "We congratulate you on a peaceful Encampment. As veterans, can you not add your protest against War, that there may be never more another war Encampment?"

Not without humor, the GAR replied: "Your congratulations reciprocated. The Grand Army of the Republic is determined to have Peace, even if they must fight for it!" The Universal Peace Union was not amused: "You will NEVER have peace so long as you fight for it with deadly force."

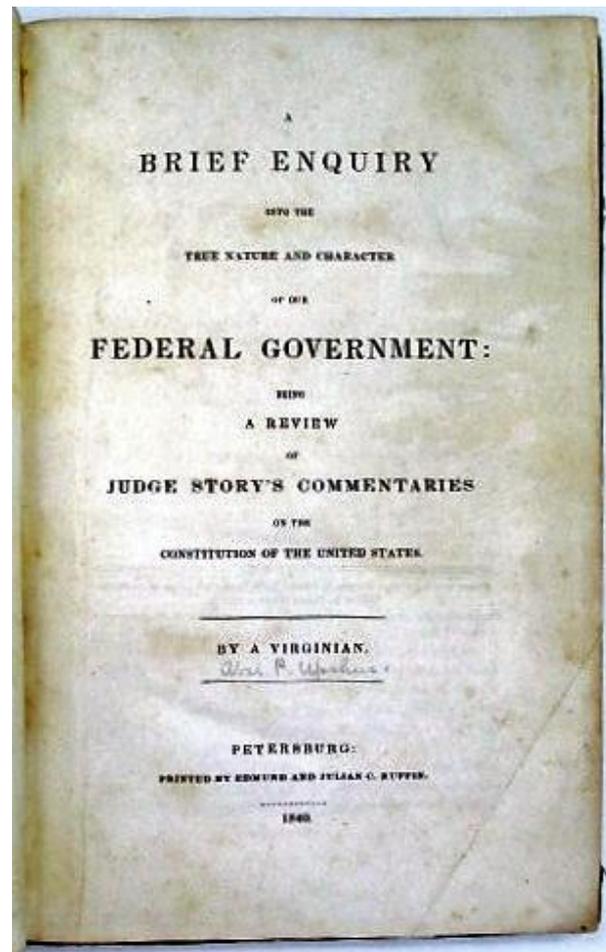
"The most colorful and important peace organization to rise from the Civil War was the Universal Peace Union (UPU). This militant band grew out of reaction against compromising tactics which the American Peace Society adopted during the Civil War" [abstract at the Swarthmore College Peace Collection, which holds the Union's records] Alfred H. Love founded the Union in 1866, and was its president until he died in 1913. He was the vice presidential nominee of the National Equal Rights Party in 1888, on a ticket headed by Belva Lockwood.

Not in Sabin, or on OCLC or the online site of AAS as of July 2021.

\$250.00



Item No. 118



Item No. 119

The Classic Virginia School of Strict Construction

119. [Upshur, Abel]: A BRIEF ENQUIRY INTO THE TRUE NATURE AND CHARACTER OF OUR FEDERAL GOVERNMENT: BEING A REVIEW OF JUDGE STORY'S COMMENTARIES ON THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES. BY A VIRGINIAN. Petersburg: Edmund and Julian C. Ruffin, 1840. 132pp. Rebound in modern black cloth with red cloth gilt-titled spine. Light scattered foxing. Institutional blind stamp at title page. Good+.

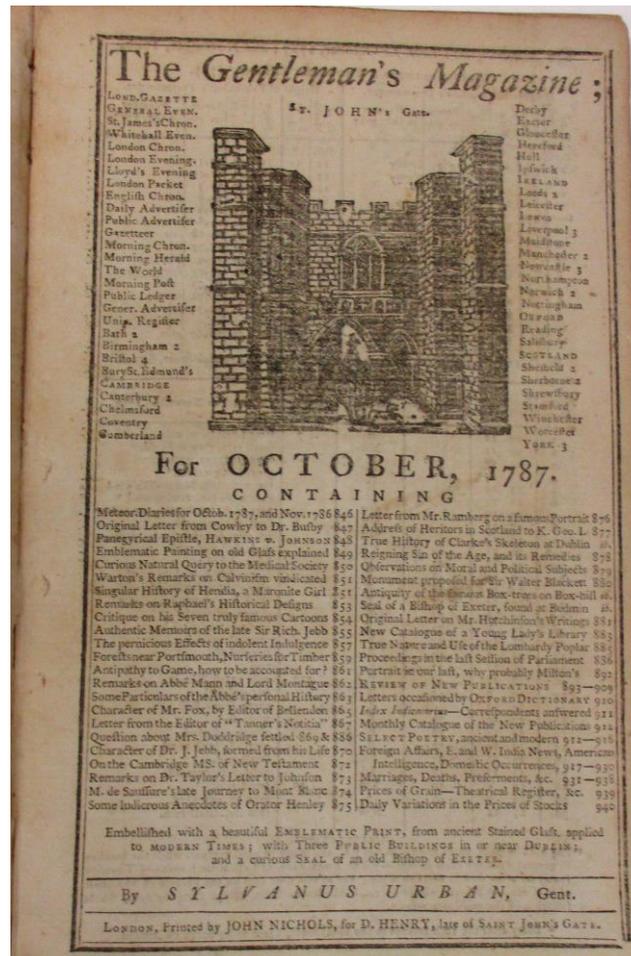
Upshur, the Virginia State-Rights jurist, would succeed Daniel Webster as President Tyler's Secretary of State. In that august capacity he died in 1844, when the battleship Princeton exploded. His work is a classic expression of the Virginia Strict Construction view of

the relationship between States and National Government, and the limited sphere of the latter's authority; and, with the works of John Taylor of Caroline, among the most influential.

Rejecting majoritarianism, Jacksonian democracy, and the concept of Natural Law, Upshur claims "a complete refutation of the nationalistic theory of the Constitution." It was reprinted in 1863 by Northern Democrats as a means of "setting forth the political philosophy of the Confederacy" [DAB]. The copyright was entered by Upshur's ideological soul mate, Edmund Ruffin, who printed the work.

FIRST EDITION. Howes U24. Cohen 2947. II Harv. Law Cat. 827. Haynes 19533.

\$650.00



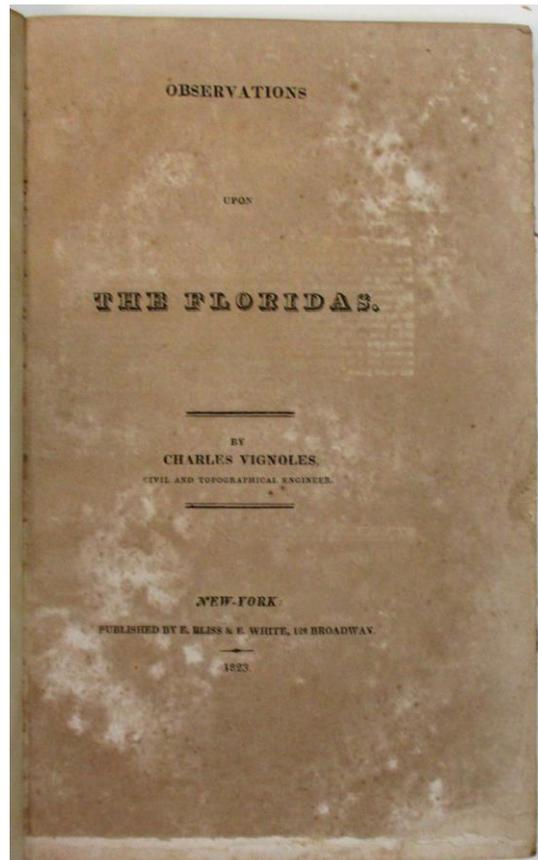
Item No. 120

120. **Urban, Sylvanus:** THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE; FOR OCTOBER, 1787. London: Printed by John Nichols, for D. Henry, [1787]. Pages [845] - 939, [1]. In addition, and not included in the pagination, is a folding frontispiece engraving titled 'Spes Publica;' and a full-page plate after page 852, depicting several public buildings. Disbound, trimmed closely at the last leaf but text unaffected, else Very Good.

News from "America" disclosed that "A Society has been instituted in Philadelphia, consisting of some of the most respectable people in the province of Pennsylvania..." Its name is The Pennsylvania Society for Promoting the Abolition of Slavery and the Relief of Free Negroes Unlawfully Held in Bondage. The Introduction, printed here, to its Constitution asserts, "It having pleased the Creator of the world to make, of one flesh, all the children of men ... as members of the same family, however diversified they may be by colour, situation,

religion, or different states of Society. It is more especially the duty of those persons who profess to maintain for themselves the rights of human nature, and who acknowledge the obligations of Christianity, to use such means as are in their power to extend the blessings of freedom to every part of the human race."

The Society, whose President is "Dr. Franklin," "rejoice with their fellow-citizens, in beholding a convention of the States assembled for the purpose of amending the federal constitution." Unfortunately, the Revolution had "scarcely concluded before the African trade was revived, and American vessels employed in transporting the inhabitants of Africa to cultivate, as slaves, the soil of America, before it had drunk-in all the blood which had been shed in her struggle for liberty." \$250.00



Item No. 121

“Inspired by the Cession of Spanish Florida to the United States”

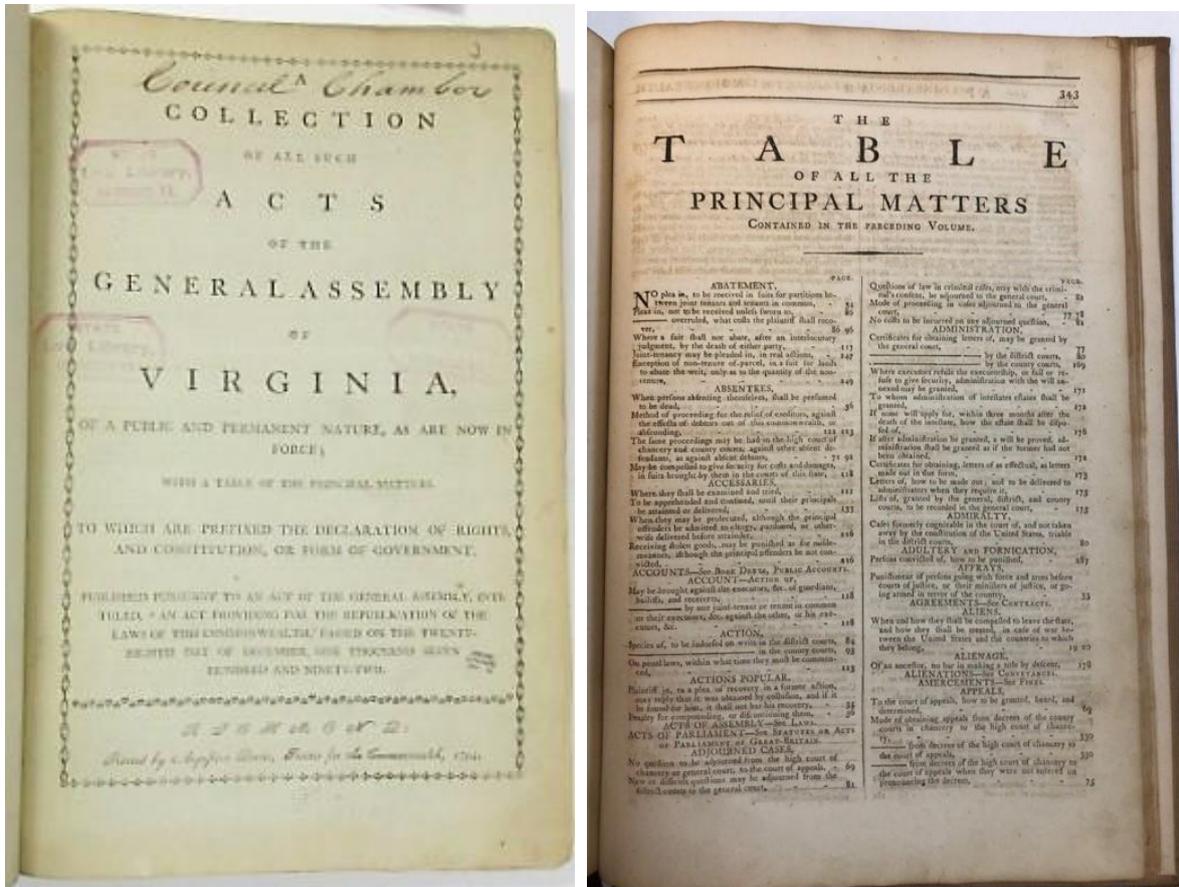
121. **Vignoles, Charles:** OBSERVATIONS UPON THE FLORIDAS. New York: E. Bliss & E. White, 128 Broadway, 1823. 219, [1 errata] pp. Contemporary half morocco and marbled paper over boards [rubbed, front cover detaching]. Early and late leaves browned, scattered light foxing. Good+.

In this book, the expanded second issue of the first edition, a resident of St. Augustine describes, based on his "several extensive journeys," Florida's "topography, soil, suitable crops, temperature and climate, the Florida Keys and Wreckers, Indians, and land titles" [Clark]. Vignoles was a trained surveyor and military engineer. The Appendix, which prints the Adams-Onis Treaty, documents the transfer of sovereignty from Spain to the United States.

This is one of the earliest detailed American descriptions of Florida after acquisition of the Territory and, says Clark, was probably "inspired by the cession of Spanish Florida to the

United States." A separately sold map was "issued with none of the editions" [Howes], although it is occasionally found inserted.

Howes V97. Servies 1179. II Clark 238. Siebert Sale 624. Sabin 99608. 107 Eberstadt 136. \$750.00



Item No. 122

122. **Virginia:** A COLLECTION OF ALL SUCH ACTS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, OF VIRGINIA, OF A PUBLIC AND PERMANENT NATURE, AS ARE NOW IN FORCE; WITH A TABLE OF THE PRINCIPAL MATTERS. TO WHICH ARE PREFIXED THE DECLARATION OF RIGHTS, AND CONSTITUTION, OR FORM OF GOVERNMENT. Richmond: Augustine Davis, 1794. Folio. Bound in sturdy 20th century cloth. 380pp. Except for several institutional stamps on the title page, Very Good.

A compilation of all Virginia Laws through December 1794, with a detailed alphabetical table of contents. "On Dec. 28, 1792, an act providing for the publication of this volume of laws was passed. This revisal contained all the general laws in force at the time of publication, including those of the session beginning November, 1794" [Swem].

Evans 27999. II Swem 7804. Marvin 713. II Harv. Law Cat. 847. Tower Collection 933. \$1,250.00

Virginia's Protestant Episcopal Church in Peace and War

123. **Virginia:** JOURNALS OF THE ANNUAL CONVENTIONS OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN THE DIOCESE OF VIRGINIA, 1836-1867. First Editions. 1836-1867, inclusive, a total of 31 Journals [1865 and 1866 Conventions printed

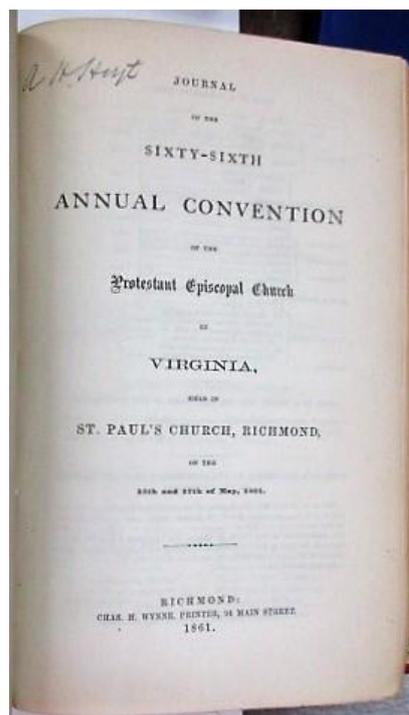
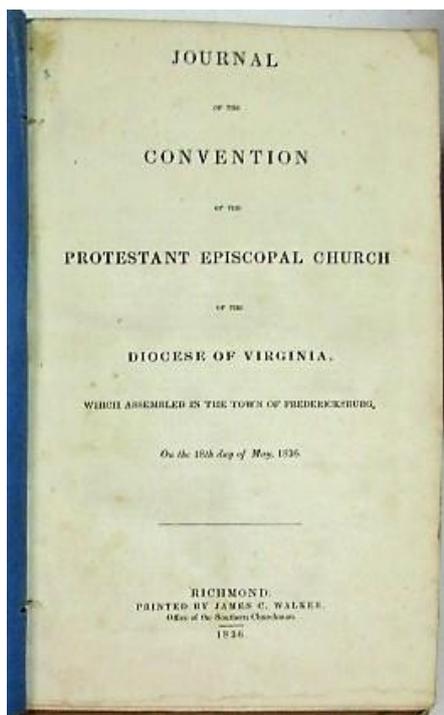
together in 1866]. A continuous run of Virginia Imprints: Richmond [1836-1840, 1844-1846, 1854-1864, 1866-1867]; Alexandria [1841-1843]; Lynchburg [1847-1849]. Journal for 1850 printed at Baltimore, for 1851-1852 at Washington, and for 1853 at Philadelphia. The Journals are generally in original printed wrappers and in Good+ to Very Good condition, with scattered wear [Journal for 1846 lacks wrappers and title page]. Bound in three volumes [the first volume without covers, the second and third in library buckram]. The Journals for 1861, 1862, 1863, and 1864 are Confederate Imprints.

In addition to their significance as the primary source for the development of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Virginia the Journals provide a wealth of material on religious instruction of the slaves; travel and transportation conditions; cultural and religious life and education in Virginia; the Virginia Church's growing role as supporter of the southern slave system and advocate of African colonization of free Negroes; and the schism of the Church--both nationally and within Virginia itself-- coinciding with the secession of the State and Civil War.

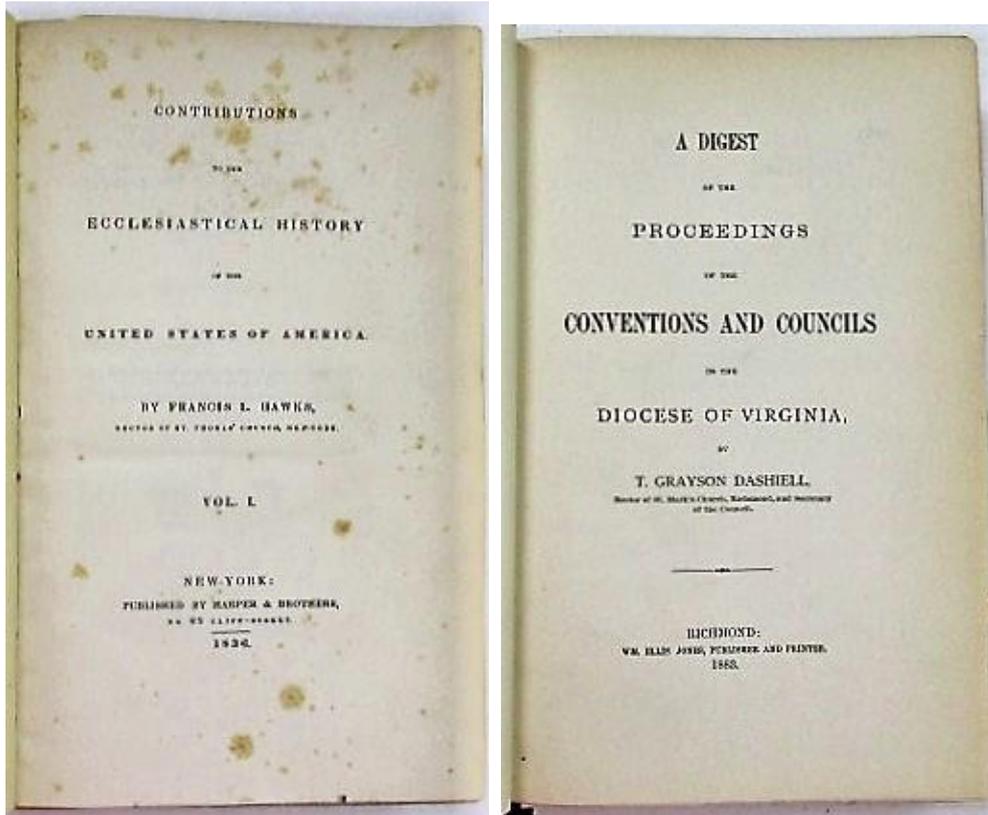
Bishop Meade's 1861 Address mirrors the anguish of his fellow Virginians in leaving the Union but concludes, "Who can desire to retain a Union which has now become so hateful?" The Journals detail the participation of the Church in behalf of the Confederate Army, describe the siege of Richmond and other areas of conflict resulting from the "invasion of Virginia," and graphically portray the effects of the War.

Also included in this offering: Hawks, Francis L.: CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. VOL. I. New York: 1836. 286, 332pp. Lightly foxed, lacking the covers. As Sabin writes, "The Journals of the conventions of the diocese from 1785-1835, inclusive, were reprinted as an appendix to" this volume; and Dashiell, T. Grayson: A DIGEST OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONVENTIONS AND COUNCILS IN THE DIOCESE OF VIRGINIA. Richmond: 1883. 431pp, untrimmed, lacking the covers.

Sabin 100513. Parrish & Willingham 9212-9215. Haynes S14590. AI 39784, 46468, 52538, 58116, 40-5613, 41-4359, 43-4222, 44-5150. Cappon 4840. \$2,500.00



Item No. 123



Item No. 123



Item No. 124

**“The Only Confederate Cartoonist Whose Influence was on a Par
With Thomas Nast”**

124. **Volck, Adalbert:** ETCHING OF STONEWALL JACKSON BASED ON A PENCIL SKETCH THAT VOLCK HURRIEDLY MADE WHILE PASSING THROUGH A CAMP DURING A BLOCKADE-RUNNING TRIP AND NOTICING JACKSON STANDING AMONG A GROUP OF OFFICERS. [np: nd]. Small etching, 3" x 4-1/4". Full length portrait of Jackson in full uniform, facing left. Accompanied with a small typed note which identifies the piece [brittle and chipping]. The etching is Fine.

Volck described the circumstances of this engraving in a letter to McHenry Howard as follows: "The drawing from which this hasty etching was made is from life. It was on one of my blockade-running trips, not long after the second battle of Bull Run. I had crossed the Potomac above Ball's Bluff, and carrying important papers, was making my way across the country to get to a certain place, the name of which I have forgotten, but where I knew a person who would push me forward. I came quite unexpectedly upon a camp, and not meeting the pickets, I walked right through it. On the other side of the huts and shelters I saw some officers talking together, among them Jackson. As I seemed unobserved I pulled out my sketch book and made what can hardly be pronounced a striking likeness of the General. I was almost done with it when one of the officers pointed me out, and General Jackson looked around at me with a pleasant smile and turned away. . . An etching was made immediately after my return, some three or four days afterward. . . "

The engraving is accompanied by a typed note which identifies the piece. "The etching of Stonewall Jackson was made by Dr. A.J. Volck of Baltimore ... It is the only likeness of Jackson taken from life in existence and was made by Dr. Volck during the late Civil War. . . There are but three or four copies of it and Dr. Volck still has the plate. . . About a year ago, an article on Stonewall Jackson was published in Century and a copy of the etching was published by Century ... The likeness is considered perfect. ... The etching is quite valuable." The etching was reproduced as an illustration to "The Battle of Gaines's Mill", by D.H. Hill, in The Century, v. 30, no. 2 (June 1885), p. 295; [Howard: RECOLLECTIONS OF A MARYLAND CONFEDERATE SOLDIER AND STAFF OFFICER UNDER JOHNSTON, JACKSON AND LEE. Baltimore: 1914, pp.131-133.]

"The etching is reproduced in G.M. Anderson, 'The work of Adalbert Johann Volck 1828-1912' (1970), p. [53], with facing note: 'In a letter written years later to a Baltimore lady, Volck described how he took a pencil and hurriedly made a sketch of Jackson. Later he made an etching and a few copies were struck. In 1898 for the Great Confederate Bazaar in Baltimore, more were struck from the original plate and sold'" [OCLC].

"Adalbert John Volck (1828-1912) came to the United States from Germany in 1848 and eventually settled in Baltimore where he practiced dentistry. Volck was also a painter and possessed a flair for caricature. Signing his work V. Blada, Volck is known as the only Confederate cartoonist whose influence was on a par with Thomas Nast. His Confederate War Etchings and Sketches from the Civil War in North America are stinging satirical depictions of northern hypocrisy." [<http://www.indiana.edu/~liblilly/cartoon/civil.html>]

OCLC 371399383 [1-Brown Univ.] as of July 2021.

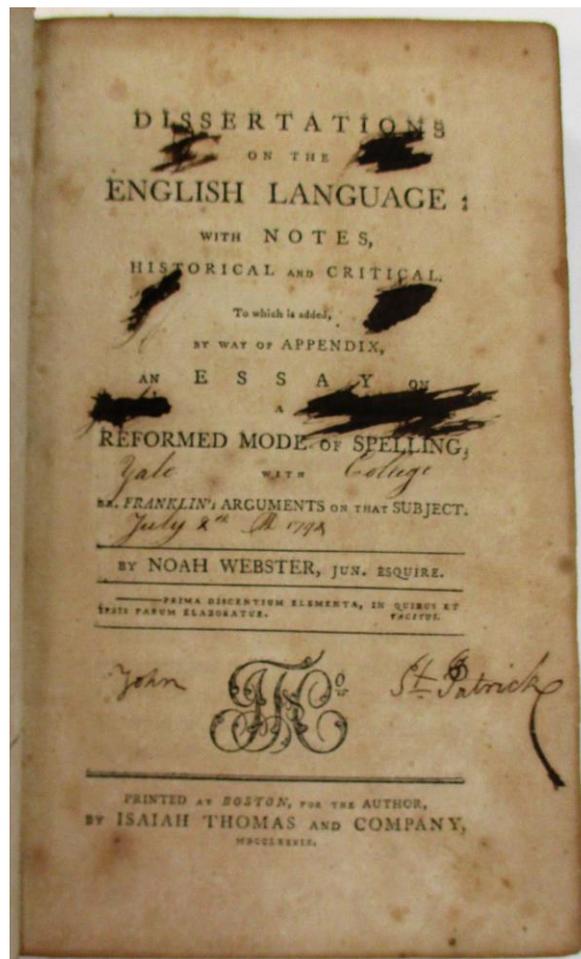
\$4,500.00

Dedicated to Benjamin Franklin

125. **Webster, Noah:** DISSERTATIONS ON THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE: WITH NOTES, HISTORICAL AND CRITICAL. TO WHICH IS ADDED, AN APPENDIX, AN ESSAY ON A REFORMED MODE OF SPELLING, WITH DR. FRANKLIN'S

ARGUMENTS ON THAT SUBJECT. Boston: Isaiah Thomas, 1789. Contemporary calf [moderately rubbed], with gilt-lettered morocco spine label and raised spine bands. xv, [1], [17]-410 pp. Several owner notes inked out on blank portions of title page. Good+.

This is the first printing of Webster's "course of popular lectures on the mother tongue...with additions and revisions. The added 'Essay on a Reformed Mode of Spelling' is of special interest. Webster's lectures in Philadelphia had led to an acquaintance with Benjamin Franklin, and subsequent correspondence between the two on spelling reform... The essay, and Webster's various experiments with a simplified spelling, grew out of this intercourse with Franklin" [DAB]. Webster dedicates the book to Franklin.
FIRST EDITION. Skeel 651. Evans 22259. \$2,500.00

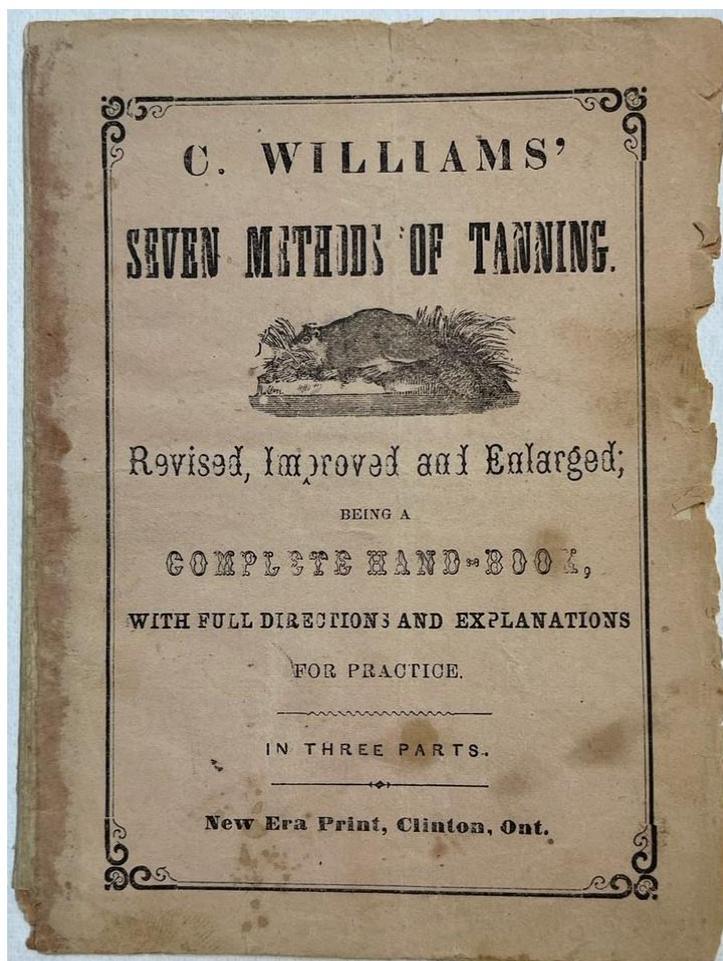


Item No. 125

For a Better Tanning Experience

126. **Williams, C.:** C. WILLIAMS' SEVEN METHODS OF TANNING. REVISED, IMPROVED AND ENLARGED; BEING A COMPLETE HAND-BOOK, WITH FULL DIRECTIONS AND EXPLANATIONS FOR PRACTICE. IN THREE PARTS. Clinton, Ont.: New Era Print, [1880?]. 8pp, bound in original printed title wrappers. Light to moderate wear, Good+.

A rare, evidently unrecorded guide on "Trimming and Preparing Pelts," "cleansing and bleaching," and all sorts of other tanning methods.
Not located on OCLC as of July 2021. \$450.00



Item No. 126

"Murder and Piracy"

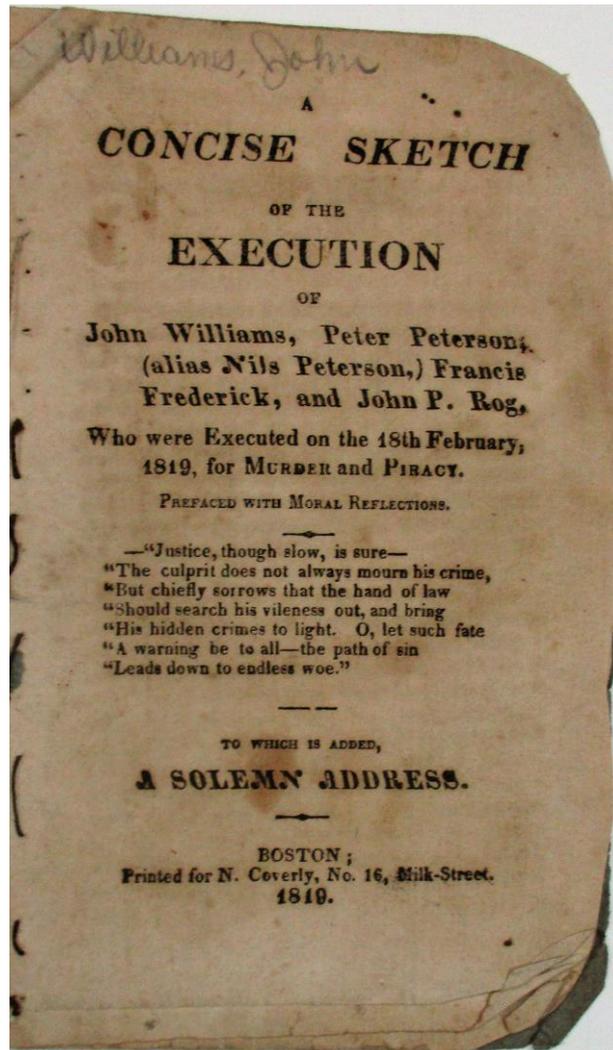
127. [Williams, John et al.]: A CONCISE SKETCH OF THE EXECUTION OF JOHN WILLIAMS, PETER PETERSON, (ALIAS NILS PETERSON,) FRANCIS FREDERICK, AND JOHN P. ROG, WHO WERE EXECUTED ON THE 18TH FEBRUARY, 1819, FOR MURDER AND PIRACY. PREFACED WITH MORAL REFLECTIONS. TO WHICH IS ADDED, A SOLEMN ADDRESS. Boston: Printed for N. Coverly, 1819. 23, [1 blank] pp. Stitched. Original pale grey rear wrapper present. Corners rounded. Except as noted, Very Good. With contemporary owner's inscription on final blank: "Henry Ward's Book 1821."

"The crew of the 'Plattsburg' mutinied and threw the captain, mate, and super-cargo overboard, taking the vessel to Norway. These four were apprehended - Williams in Copenhagen, where he was kept in jail for over two years waiting for a vessel to take him back to the United States. The confessions paint a picture of the rugged life at sea in those times" [McDade 1099].

The unknown author of this rare item, pondering the question of man's innate depravity, laments the "deplorable fact" that "the progress of crimes, seems, in the present age of the

world to be in advance of the march of virtue." He is pleased that the pirates' executions were public, as a lesson for those disposed to a life of crime. The pamphlet gives "an account of the solemn ceremony preceeding [sic] and during the Execution," including the order of procession, preliminary remarks to the crowd, the prisoners' garb, the Roman Catholic priest's final remarks to the prisoners, and their expression of appreciation for the fine treatment they received in prison. Pages 13-16, in 23 verses of four lines each, comprise "THOUGHTS On the Execution of Williams, Peterson, Frederick and Rog."

AI 47690 [1- MB]. Not in McDade, Cohen, Sabin, or at AAS [which owns a 24-page variant with folding plate, and does not own our printing]. OCLC records AAS's 24-page printing and acknowledges the existence of our copy. \$1,250.00



Item No. 127

"The Friends of Truth Must Fight to the Death"

128. **Worth, Edmund:** A MARTYR TO THE TRUTH. A SERMON IN COMMEMORATION OF THE DEATH OF REV. CHARLES T. TORREY, IN THE MARYLAND PENITENTIARY, MAY 9, 1846. DELIVERED AT FISHERVILLE; AND ALSO IN THE BAPTIST MEETING-HOUSE IN CONCORD, MAY 31, 1846. BY EDMUND WORTH, PASTOR OF THE BAPTIST CHURCH, FISHERVILLE. PUBLISHED

BY REQUEST. [Fisherville NH?: 1846?]. 19, [1 blank] pp. Stitched in original printed brown wrappers. Fine.

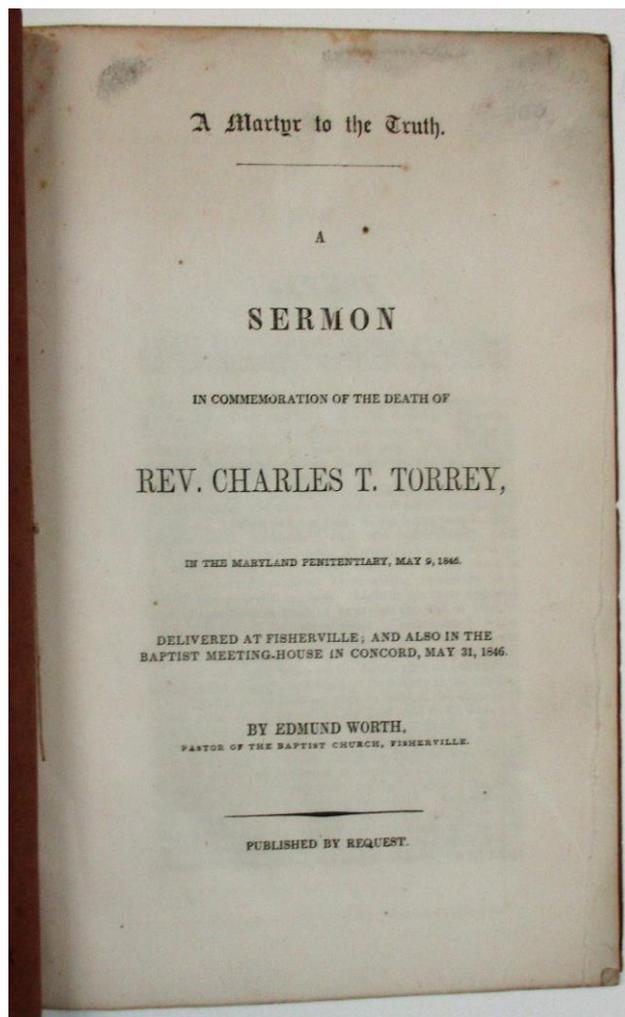
Torrey's first prison experience occurred in 1842 when, reporting on the proceedings of a slaveholders' convention in Annapolis, he was tossed in jail. He then moved to Albany, becoming editor of the 'Tocsin of Liberty', and then to Virginia to help a fugitive slave rescue his family. Arrested, defended by the great lawyer Reverdy Johnson, he was convicted and died in prison. Worth's passionate sermon is an unusual call to arms against the institution of Slavery.

"There is American slavery! - the whole system is sustained by false constructions. That one man has a right, natural, civil, or moral, in another, is false. No man has a right to place himself under the abject control of another. The very nature and constitution of God's moral government forbids it. It is of no avail that laws are produced that sanction slavery... The name of CHARLES T. TORREY is now on the record of departed martyrs to the cause of humanity," a victim of "legal murder." Worth describes in detail Torrey's efforts to assist in the escape of Virginia slaves, including Emily Webb, "born both the slave and daughter of a Virginia gentleman by the name of Carr."

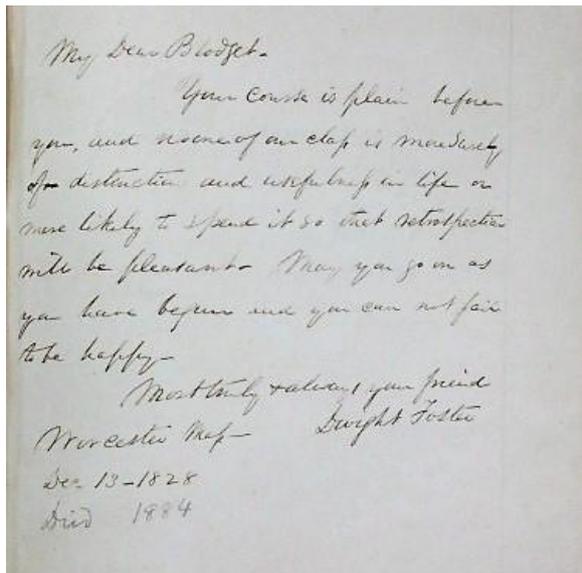
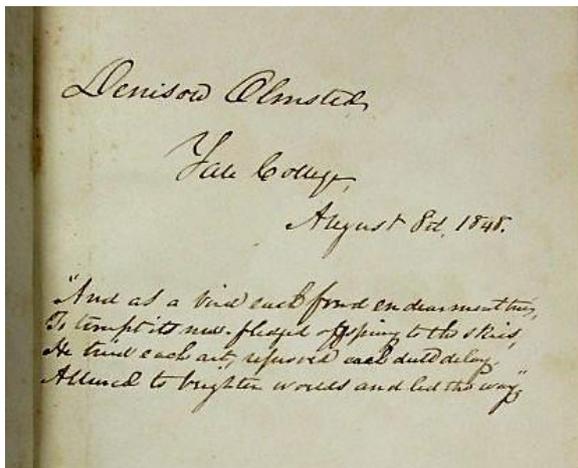
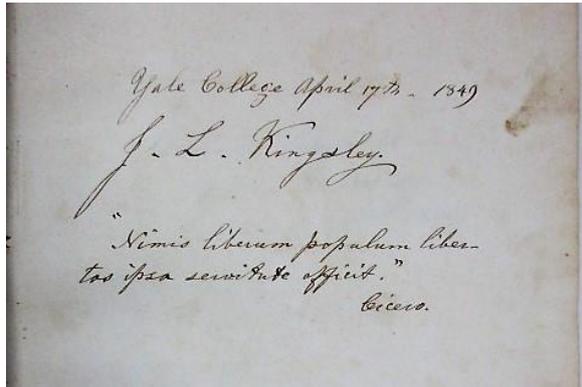
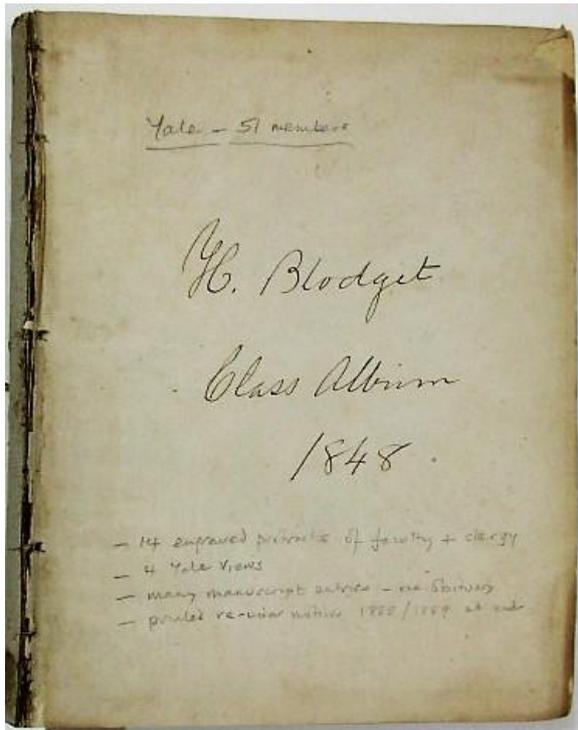
Worth closes, "The present is a time for thought, for feeling, for action. The friends of truth are stationed on the enemy's ground, and must fight to the death."

LCP 11401. AI 46-7702 [5]. Not in Cohen.

\$600.00



Item No. 128



Item No. 129

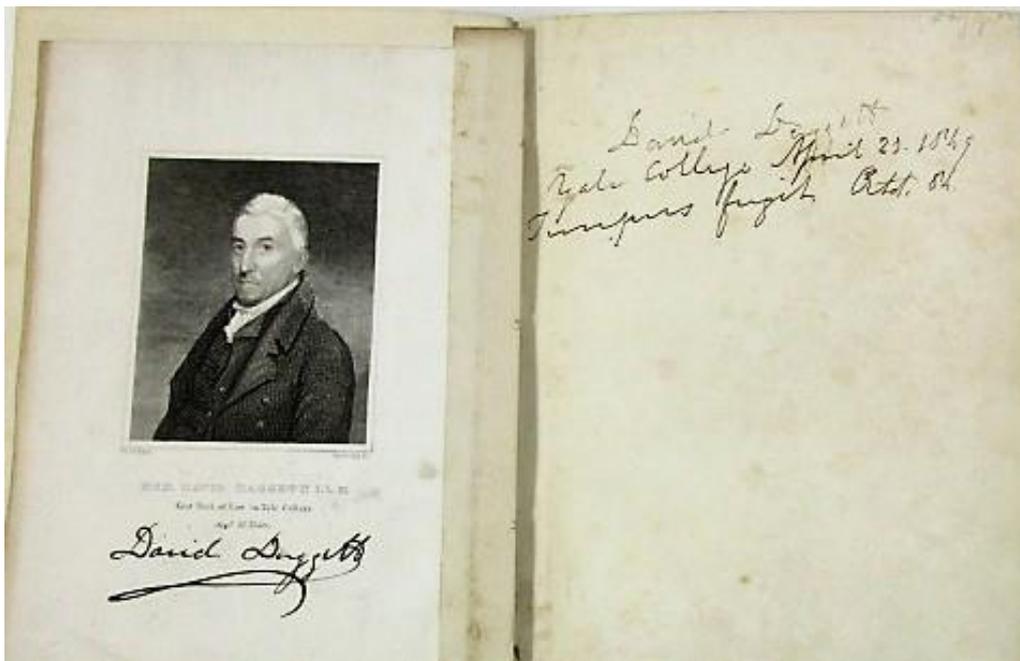
129. [Yale Autograph Book] Blodget, Henry: AUTOGRAPH AND PORTRAIT ALBUM COMPILED BY HENRY BLODGET, A MEMBER OF YALE'S CLASS OF 1848. [New Haven: c. 1848]. 6-1/4" x 8-1/4". [107] manuscript pages, fourteen engraved portraits of faculty and clergy and four views of Yale tipped in. Bound in original half calf [cloth boards detached and worn, lacking backstrip]. First gathering a bit loose but holding, one tipped-in portrait page loose. Title in ink manuscript on first page, "H. Blodget Class Album 1848"; edge lightly chipped. Light toning throughout, scattered foxing. Except as noted, Very Good.

This album was compiled by Henry Blodget (1825-1903), Yale Class of 1848, Yale Doctor of Divinity 1872. He spent 40 years as a missionary to China, was one of five missionaries who translated the New Testament into Mandarin, translated about two hundred

hymns and other works into Chinese [including an Apology for Christianity for the Emperor of China in 1890].

Blodget carefully planned his album. The early pages were reserved for officers and faculty, often with engravings and inscriptions juxtaposed. President Theodore Woolsey offered an inscription in Greek. Some other faculty signers were chemist Benjamin Silliman, physicist Josiah W. Gibbs, president Jeremy Day, law professor David Daggett, Latin and Literature professor James L. Kingsley, didactic theologian Nathaniel W. Taylor, and the school's first professional librarian, Edward C. Herrick. He set aside leaves for each of his 89 classmates, generally in alphabetical order, securing signed inscriptions from many of them, some quite substantial, many including hometown and date of birth. Other inscriptions are also included by other Yale graduates from the classes of 1847 through 1851. Pinned to the last two leaves are alumni notices from 1888 and 1889.

A few of the classmates noted are Dwight Foster, lawyer, Massachusetts Attorney General and Associate Justice of the Massachusetts Supreme Court; Isaac S. Newton, lawyer and District Attorney of Chenango County, New York, for two terms; Austin Arnold, who died in 1840 soon after returning from the California Gold Rush; Theodore Winthrop, first Union officer to give his life in the Civil War; Edward P. Abbe, physician and President of the Southern Massachusetts Medical Society from 1880-1881; William Atchison, missionary in China; Samuel E. Baldwin, future Wisconsin lawyer; Henry T. Blake, studied at Yale Law School, lawyer in Bridgeport, Clerk of the Supreme and Superior Courts for Fairfield County; Isaac T. Rathbone, a tutor who died in June 1849 from cholera. \$1500.00



Item No. 129

The Yazoo Frauds

130. [Yazoo Lands]: MEMORIAL OF THE AGENTS OF THE NEW ENGLAND MISSISSIPPI LAND COMPANY TO CONGRESS, WITH A VINDICATION OF THEIR TITLE AT LAW ANNEXED.

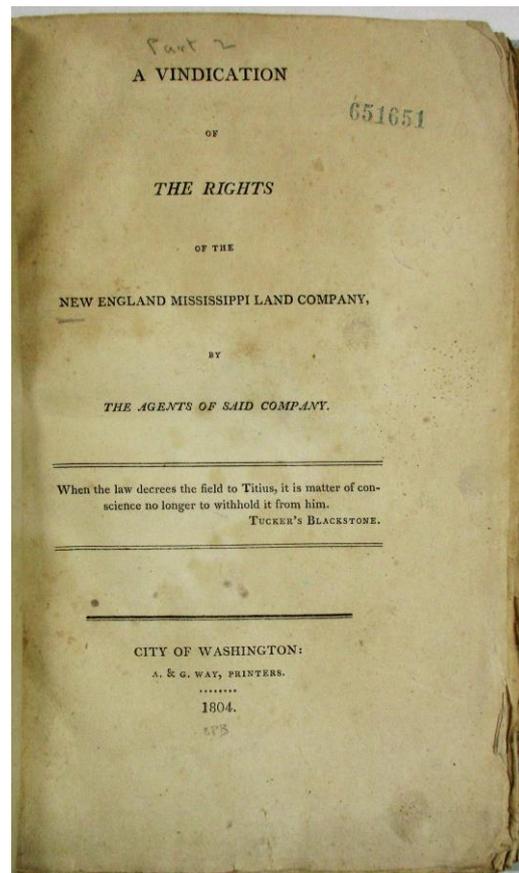
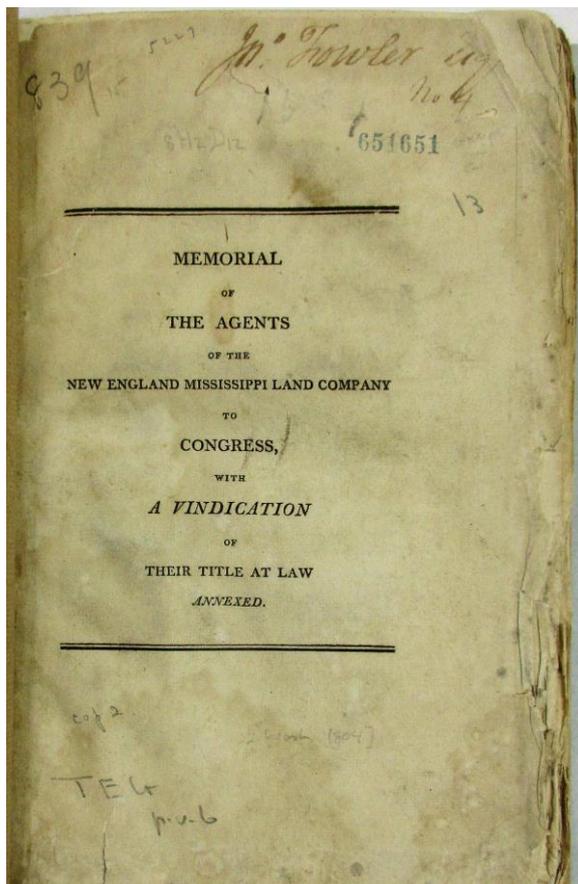
[bound with] A VINDICATION OF THE RIGHTS OF THE NEW ENGLAND MISSISSIPPI LAND COMPANY, BY THE AGENTS OF SAID COMPANY. Washington: A. & G. Way: 1804. 2], 7, [1 blank], [2], 109, [1 blank] pp. Bound in attractive modern two-toned cloth. Each of the title pages has a numerical rubberstamp in blank portion. Untrimmed, scattered light soil, one tape repair at pages 107-108 [no text affected]. Good+.

This Yazoo document defends the claims of the New England Mississippi Land Company to the Yazoo lands. In the late 18th century Georgia granted four companies-- including the New England Mississippi Land Company-- the right to buy 35,000,000 acres of land in what later became Mississippi and Alabama, for a half million dollars. The Companies envisioned reselling the land for enormous profits, and they bribed virtually the entire Georgia legislature.

The land that was up for grabs became known as the "Yazoo lands," after the river that flowed through the region. Despite the obvious frauds the Yazoo Act, signed by Georgia Governor Mathews, accomplished this result in January 1795. In response to Georgians' continued opposition to the Act, a Rescinding Act was passed, and an amendment to the Georgia Constitution purported to render the grants void. But the Companies had made many sales of the lands to settlers and speculators. The Companies and their purchasers disputed Georgia's rescission. In 1810, after many years of litigation, the U.S. Supreme Court upheld them in *Fletcher v. Peck*, the landmark case construing the Constitution's prohibition on a State's impairment of the obligations of a contract.

Cohen 14815. 167 Eberstadt 217. DeRenne 320.

\$1500.00



Item No. 130