
A lurid and dramatic account of Louise's plight and her heartless parents. A tragic tale, ending in disaster for everyone. The caption [also printed in German] on the rear wrap illustration is, "The knocking at the door was too late! too late now!- Poor Louise." FIRST EDITION. III Wright 1952. OCLC 1103574387 [1- DLC] as of August 2023. $875.00

A rare, typically lurid production of the Barclay Company, which developed a cottage industry for titillating true crime pamphlets. This one takes place in and near Stratford, Connecticut. It is the story of a beautiful woman's love gone wrong.

Neighbors heard the final screams of Rose; they later exclaimed, "It was no owl that we heard last night. It was the death cry of Rose Ambler." Much material is printed on the dramatic testimony of witnesses, and the investigation and details of the crime.


$875.00

**Anti-Slavery Fundraiser**


The Speakers were ministers from Worcester and surroundings. They included George Allen, Leonard Tracy, Adin Ballou, and C.P. Grosvenor. "The celebration was organized to raise funds for the American Anti-Slavery Society. Includes texts of four songs, one of them being an original Ode by Rev. J.N. Brown" [AAS's description].

OCLC 80600026 [1- AAS] as of August 2023. Also at the Levy Sheet Music Collection. Not in LCP, American Imprints, Sabin, or the online MA Historical Society site.

$950.00
Conclave of “All Reputable Whist Clubs”


The American Whist League, organized in 1891, has its first Congress, thanks to the organizational abilities of the Milwaukee Whist Club, which invited "All reputable American whist clubs" to the gala. All the doings of the Congress, including adoption of a Constitution and the Laws of Whist, are reported, as well as the exciting competition tournament.

OCLC 270782883 [2- Morgan Lib., Yale] as of September 2023. $375.00
In five parts, each having a separate title page. An errata appears at page [615], followed by a printer's advertisement. 
Evans 35119. ESTC W35823. $250.00


In the left corner of the title page the number "5" is printed within six stars, the word "Lithograph" printed to the right of the "5." In the right corner the word "Plain" is printed, with the number "2-1/2" printed within six stars. The Funeral March has music only, no words.

When the inexperienced Colonel Baker led troops at the Battle of Ball's Bluff, the results were disastrous. He and many of his men were killed. Lincoln, his old friend from their early days in Illinois, wept. "With no previous combat experience, Baker and his men took poorly chosen positions. . . More than half of Baker's 1,700 men were killed, wounded, or captured" [McPherson, Battle Cry of Freedom 362].

The Funeral March has music, no words.


$250.00

Item No. 6

Unrecorded Constitution of an Early Professional Baseball League

7. [Baseball]: REVISED CONSTITUTION OF THE INTER-STATE LEAGUE OF PROFESSIONAL BASE-BALL CLUBS. OFFICIAL PUBLICATION. PRESIDENT - SECRETARY - TREASURE, JOE PRITCHARD, ST. LOUIS. St. Louis, Mo. J.W. Steele & Co., Printers, 514 Pine Street. [1890.] 12mo. 24pp. Stitched in original salmon-pink printed wrappers. The imprint appears on the front wrapper, not the title page. "1890" at top of title. Contemporary newspaper clipping and owner's note on verso of front wrapper. The clipping reports the results of the Quincy - Peoria game [probably 1892, when Peoria joined the league], which the umpire called for Peoria in a dispute over the fitness of the field after a rain shower. The owner has cited page 15 of this Constitution for the umpire's authority to do so. Light pencil signature on rear wrapper from Galesburg, Illinois. Near Fine.
This rare, unrecorded baseball Constitution is of historic significance in the development of the modern game. The "Inter-State League" denoted several short-lived Mid-West minor league organizations during the 1880's and 1890's. This document pertains specifically to the "Illinois - Iowa League," also known as the "Two - I - League." Along with two other leagues-- the "Illinois - Indiana League" and the "Central Inter-State League," they consolidated as the "Illinois, Indiana, and Iowa League" in 1901. This new "Three -I League" became "a national force in minor league baseball for the first sixty years of the twentieth century. . . The nation's oldest Class B minor league. . . Well represented in the halls of the Baseball Hall of Fame. Lou Boudreau. . . Hank Greenberg [and others] played in the league en route to Cooperstown" [Illinois-Indiana-Iowa League online].

Joe Pritchard was a journalist, president of this league, and St. Louis correspondent of Sporting Life. He is credited with naming the New York Giants baseball club.

Not located on OCLC, or the online sites of Cooperstown Hall of Fame, Library of Congress, AAS, Huntington, Harvard, Yale, U MO as of September 2023. $3,000.00

Benjamin of Louisiana was the second Jew to serve in the United States Senate, after David Yulee of Florida. Benjamin's fear that the South was becoming a beleaguered minority caused him to abandon his Whig roots. "On May 2, 1856, he made a speech in the Senate on the Kansas Bill and confessed himself a Democrat. He became an ardent partisan of Buchanan, that year, and on the expiration of his term in the Senate was returned for a new term by his new friends" [DAB].

FIRST EDITION. Sabin 4707. Not in LCP, Singerman. $500.00

“A Maze-Like Pattern”

“I Do Not Consider References Necessary”

10. **Blackwell, I.V.:** I.V. BLACKWELL'S IMPROVED AND COMBINED GRATER, CLEANER, CLOVER HULLER AND THRESHER. PATENTED MARCH 30, 1858. Ovid, N.Y.: Seneca County Sentinel Print, 1860. Folio broadside, 12 3/4" x 16 1/2". Decorated border, five engravings [Figures 1-5]. Minor text spotting, a few blank margin spots, several closed tears [no loss]. Good+.

The engravings, with accompanying text, explain how the thing works. “BLACKWELL'S GRATER is the only Patent Grater now in use, and is acknowledged to be the best and most reliable. . . Any number of certificates can be given, from those who are now using them, but as my Machines are warranted to be as represented, I do not consider references necessary.”

An early imprint from this little New York town. OCLC locates only the copy at the American Antiquarian Society.

OCLC 681476952 [1- AAS] as of September 2023. $350.00

**He Dominated the Republican Party, Lost to Grover Cleveland**


A rare biography of the losing candidates on the 1884 Republican ticket. Blaine was the dominant Congressional figure of his day. Logan, a Douglas Democrat, was a fighting general in the Civil War and a respected Republican Congressman and Senator thereafter. Not in Miles. OCLC 756915856 [3- U IL, two in Maine] as of August 2023. OCLC also records a 63-page printing, with six institutional locations. $750.00

Item No. 11

Only the Presidency Would Satisfy His Unseemly Ambition


The Missouri Congressman, the second generation of the Blair clan prominent in national affairs, attacks Treasury Secretary Salmon P. Chase, perennial presidential candidate and enemy of the Blair family, for his unseemly intriguing against President Lincoln to secure the 1864 Republican nomination.
The pugnacious Blair had returned from the battlefield and reclaimed his seat in Congress in order to respond to the false charge, which had emanated from Secretary Chase's "special agent of the Treasury Department," that he had forged a document for his financial gain. He claims that the canard resulted from "my opposition to the Secretary of the Treasury," and Blair's exposure of his contemptible presidential designs.

Bartlett 472. Sabin 5741.

The unusual, eye-catching engraving was the work of Garret Lansing [born c.1788-1791], the first of only four students of Alexander Anderson, America's first wood engraver. Lansing, who began studying under Anderson in 1804, thus became America's second wood engraver.
 engraver. He worked in Albany and Boston for several years, then settled in New York City where he was active through the late 1830s. His advertisement in the 1827 New York City directory locates his business at 16 Pine and residence at 66 Rutgers. [Lossing, B.F.: A MEMORIAL OF ALEXANDER ANDERSON, M.D., THE FIRST ENGRAVER ON WOOD IN AMERICA, New York: 1872, pp.21-32; LONGWORTH'S AMERICAN ALMANAC, NEW-YORK REGISTER AND CITY DIRECTORY . . . , New York: 1827, p.297.]

Hezekiah B. Pierpont a/k/a Pierreponpt [1768-1838] was a merchant, farmer, land owner, and developer in Brooklyn and upstate New York. He was also Vice President of the Brooklyn Savings Bank. John Hunter was likely the Brooklyn tavern and livery stable owner. Elijah Raynor was elected a Brooklyn fireman in Franklin Engine no. 3, in 1817, and is listed in the 1822 Brooklyn Directory as owner of a grocery and tavern. It is unclear if William Thompson was the Brooklyn shipmaster or fur merchant. Thomas Armstrong was a mariner and tavern owner. [Spooner's Brooklyn Directory for the year 1822; OUR FIREMEN. THE OFFICIAL HISTORY OF THE BROOKLYN FIRE DEPARTMENT, Chapter 1]. Not in Sabin, American Imprints or on OCLC, AAS, NYPL, NYHS online sites as of August 2023.

![Image of a poster](image-url)

Item No. 13

$1,250.00
“The Confederate Authorities Have Determined Upon My Arrest”


This rare broadside prints Brownlow's final editorial in his newspaper, the Knoxville Whig. "This issue of the Whig must necessarily be the last for some time to come-- I am unable to say for how long. The Confederate authorities have determined upon my arrest" for publishing allegedly "treasonable articles in late numbers of the Whig." This is nonsense. "The real object of my arrest, and contemplated imprisonment, is to dry up, break down, silence, and destroy the last and only Union paper left in the eleven seceded States, and thereby to keep from the people of East Tennessee the facts which are daily transpiring in the country." Brownlow's paper had the largest circulation in the State, and was extremely popular in Union-leaning East Tennessee.

Brownlow "had, he said, as strong a voice as any man in east Tennessee. When not in controversy he was a peaceful and charming man, but his fearless and ruthless honesty in expressing his opinions made him always a storm center. . . For ten years he served as an itinerant preacher, but his intense interest in public questions, and a natural gift of pungent speech soon led him into political as well as religious controversy" [DAB].
Finally released to the North because of ill health, Brownlow gave pro-Union speeches in Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and Chicago, where he nevertheless distanced himself from the abolitionists. He later became Tennessee's governor and a U.S. Senator.


$1,750.00

**Item No. 15**

**Fraud by Lord Baltimore?**

15. **Calvert, Frederick [Lord Baltimore]:** *A PETITION TO THE KING IN COUNCIL.*

**FRANCIS BRERWOOD, ESQ; AGAINST LORD BALTIMORE; RELATING TO AN ESTATE IN MARYLAND.** [np: c. 1762.] Folio sheet, folded to 9-3/4" x 15." 3, [1 docket] pp. Old folds, with several separations expertly repaired without loss. Else Very Good, with caption title, as issued. A contemporary manuscript note in a blank margin recites English law that "no man shall be put out of his land... but by due process of law."

This rare document is captioned, "To the King's most Excellent Majesty in Council, The Humble Petition of Francis Brerewood, of St. Martin's in the Fields in the County of Middlesex, Esq:" The Petition traces Francis Brerewood's entitlement to a 10,000 acre "Tract of Land called the Lord Baltimore's Gift, lying in the said Province of Maryland, in Baltimore County, on the North Side of the Main Falls of Gunpowder River." Title to the Land devolved by gift, will, and various leases and devises from Lord Baltimore to Lady Margaret, his wife, in 1713; by Lady Margaret's Will to her grand-daughter Charlotte Calvert, in 1731; and then from Charlotte, through marriage and various leases and devises, to the Petitioner, Francis Brerewood.
But Lord Baltimore and his agents have sought "to defraud and deprive your Petitioner" of the Land. They have seized and illegally kept for themselves the rents and profits belonging to Brerewood. His Petition urges the King "to interpose the Royal Authority against the arbitrary Proceedings of the said Lord Baltimore," and to restore Brerewood to his rightful ownership.

Not located on ESTC, OCLC, or the online catalogues of Johns Hopkins, the University of Maryland, or AAS as of June 2020. See Ellis & Stuart, 'The Calvert Papers. Calendar and Guide to the Microform Edition' page 34, noting "Francis Brerewood's bill of complaint against Frederick, Lord Baltimore (12 February 1762)." [Maryland Historical Society: 1989].

Butler County Justice


Item No. 16
William Campbell [1772-1828, born in Franklin County PA, moved to Butler County in 1803. He established himself as a carpenter. A local leader in the Democratic Party, he was elected county sheriff in 1809, treasurer in 1813; Justice of the Peace / Prothonotary of the 3rd District in 1813 and of the 4th District in 1822; county clerk in 1815 and 1830; and served as County Auditor for a time. His notebook begins in 1820 and ends in 1828, the year of his death. The entries are primarily for the disposition of cases, most of which deal in some way with debt.

An entry from March 1825 [page 114] notes the case of Commonwealth vs. Pittsburgh and Butler Turnpike Managers (Case 464): "Warrant on Complaint of Alexander Hagerty and Abraham Neyman [?] for the Examination of the road from the gate kept by Thomas Lyon to the gate kept by Nathan Sheer to see if finished agreeable to the act of assembly report made on oath of John Welsh Robert Carswell and John Sullivan. Case dismissed March 10, 1825. Copy of Judgment handed to Mr. Sheer March 12, 1825. Copy of D[issmissal?] handed by Mr. Lerman to Thos. Lyon [March] 14, 1825." A list of costs indicates "entry 6.00, oath 12.00, warrant 18.00 etc."

Some local names include: Jacob Binker, an Assistant County Burgess in 1826, 1839, 1840; and County District Attorney in 1830. John Galbreath, lawyer who went on to establish the Butler Palladium, the first newspaper in the county; later served as a judge in Erie County, PA. Norbert Foltz was a wealthy man and one of the largest land owners in the county; worked as a cabinet maker and then became a tavern keeper; was an Assistant County Burgess in 1821, 1824, 1826 and 1827; and in 1822 was on committee to build the German Catholic Church. Dr. George Miller, Assistant County Burgess 1817, 1818, 1838; County Commissioner in 1840; and County Treasurer for a time. Adam Funk was a local merchant who served as an Assistant County Burgess in 1828. Other names mentioned in its pages are Alexander Hagerty, Abraham Meyman, Thomas Lyon, Nathan Sheer, Robert Carswell, John Sullivan, David Scott, George Scott, William Stewart, Thomas McLeary,
Item No. 17

Important Banking Trade Publication


"About 1850, Charles & Leonori began the publication of a bank note reporter, which appears to have been the successor of two other reporters." It was "published every Saturday morning at two dollars per annum. The firm at that time consisted of Edmund Charles and Lewis J. Leonori, and they were located at 35 Wall Street" [online Digital Library, Bank Note Reporters and Counterfeit Detectors].

Not located in Sabin, Lomazow or on OCLC or AAS online sites.  

$750.00

$175.00
Bring the Gospel to “The Barbarous Nations, Habiting These American Lands”


Chauncy dedicates the Sermon to William, Marquis of Lothian and President of the Society in Scotland for Propagating Christian Knowledge. The Society's efforts "towards the support of the missions to the western Indians" had been thwarted by Catholics, who rendered Indians "strongly prepossessed in favor of the idolatries and superstitions of Rome." But with Chauncy and his colleagues as "your correspondent members," Christian ministers "are now gone to Indian-nations, who have not been under management by popish priests."

From page 22 Chauncy discourses on the work of preaching to the Indians. "Both the text and the long small type foot notes contain much information regarding the Indians and the
work of the Missionaries amongst them" [Stevens]. He insists upon the duty of American missionaries and the American churches to bring the gospel to "the barbarous nations, habitating these American lands. . . No places in the earth were ever more dark, and at the same time more given to cruelty, than these American regions, as possessed by the ab-originales." Chauncy acknowledges the work of "the memorable Eliot," who was responsible for translations of the scriptures "to the Indian language," and "the renowned Mayhews," whose work converting the heathen tribes has been spectacular.

Chauncy speaks of his own experiences with "the Indians at Natick and Punkapog;" and he provides much information on the culture and religion of the Mohawks.

FIRST EDITION. Evans 9088. ESTC W37169. Stevens Rare Americana 907. Not in Field, Siebert Sale, Eberstadt, Decker, John Carter Brown Library, Church. $1,500.00

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**“MY ASS”**

19. **[Childs, Cephas Grier, Engraver]:** OH, VERY WELL DO I REMEMBER YET, HOW VERY PROUD I USE TO GET, WHEN LIKE A LITTLE KING I’D SET UPON. . . MY ASS. [Philadelphia:] C.G. Childs, Engraver. [c. 1820s?] Broadside, 11” x 13-1/2.” Untitled, consisting of ten verses, each in four lines. The final line of each verse, in capital
letters, is "MY ASS." Above the verses is a large engraving [5" x 9-3/4"] by Childs: a man in riding clothes holds the reins of his donkey. Old folds, Very Good.

The text begins with the lines set forth in our title. The unknown author certainly loved his ASS. I confess to laughing out loud while reading the verses. "To love him was most perfect bliss, / And never a single chance I'd miss / To stop in childish joy and kiss / MY ASS."

The engraver signs his work "Childs." C.G. Childs, "one of the foremost engravers in Philadelphia, born on September 8, 1793 in Plumstead Township, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, managed some of the earliest premier commercial lithograph firms in the city. Through his partnerships in the firms Pendleton, Kearny & Childs (1829-1830), Childs & Inman (1830-1833), and Childs & Lehman (1833-1835), along with his active pursuit of skilled artists and lithographers, such as Albert Newsam, P. S. Duval and Henry Inman, Childs facilitated the growth and popularity of lithography as a printing medium in Philadelphia" [Library Company of Philadelphia on line].

A diligent search for additional information has failed. Not in Stauffer, Sabin, American Imprints, or at online AAS, Huntington, LCP, OCLC as of September 2023. $2,500.00

Joe Johnston Surrenders


This is Duval's rare lithograph depicting General Joe Johnston's surrender of his army to General Sherman on April 18. "Peter Stephen Duval, the most prominent Philadelphia lithographer of the 19th-century, was born ca. 1804/5 in France. He emigrated from France to Philadelphia in the fall of 1831 to accept a job as a lithographer with the printing firm of
Childs & Inman. By 1837 he had established his own lithographic printing shop and remained in business until his retirement in 1869" [online Library Company article on Duval.]

"Sherman studies the surrender terms as his vanquished opponent, Confederate General Joseph E. Johnston, waits with evident unease in this rare depiction of the meeting at the Bennett House in Durham, North Carolina. The print erred in showing the principals with their staffs; Sherman remembered that 'we were alone together.' Unlike Appomattox, the Bennett House surrender quickly had a shadow cast over it when the War Department disallowed Sherman's terms, and this scene never rivalled the meeting of Lee and Grant in iconographic memory." [Neely and Holzer, THE UNION IMAGE: POPULAR PRINTS OF THE CIVIL WAR NORTH. UNC Press: 2000. Page 194, Figure 98]. In our copy, the face of the man standing behind Sherman differs slightly from the Neely-Holzer illustration. Neely & Holzer 194. OCLC 1267694996 [1- E. Carolina U] as of September 2023. Not in Reilly, Weitenkampf, Bartlett, Sabin, Eberstadt, LCP, or AAS online site. $2,500.00

Item No. 21

Executed for Arson

21. [Clark, Stephen Merrill]: EXECUTION OF STEPHEN MERRILL CLARK, WHICH TOOK PLACE ON WINTER ISLAND, SALEM, ON THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1821. FOR THE CRIME OF ARSON. [Salem MA: 1821]. Folio Broadside, 10-1/4" x 17-1/2." Woodcut of a coffin beneath the title. Printed in four columns beneath the title, each column separated
by a rule, the whole within a black mourning border. Mounted on pale contemporary paper. Light toning and foxing. Very Good.

The broadside describes the crime, prints "The Dying Exhortation of Stephen Merrill Clark," The "Commendatory Prayer," "Clark's Confession," and the "Letter from Clark to the Turn-Key." According to the broadside, Merrill became a model prisoner, thanks to his "humane and excellent" treatment by the jail officer and clergy. Thus "his heart became softened and he appeared to throw himself wholly upon the divine mercy."

From OCLC 893023656: "Clark's thirteen line address appears in the midst of an account of the execution and the author's views on the propriety of capital punishment in this case in spite of pleas for mercy from Clark's family and friends. The whole followed by: Lines on the death of Clark. Text begins 'The public execution of Stephen M. Clark, took place in Salem on Thursday last.' The first portion of the account also appeared in the May 12, 1821, issue of the Essex register varying only in the first sentence which reads 'The public execution of Stephen Merrill Clark took place in this town on Thursday last' [internal quotation marks omitted].

AI 5281 [5]. $1,250.00

Item No. 22

“I Can Bear to Hear Unfavorable Information”

Clay's Letter offers insight into the leading political issues of his era, and the importance he attaches to the appearance of political honor and consistency. His correspondent, Nathan Sargent, was editor of the Commercial Herald, a Whig newspaper in Philadelphia. Clay discusses the Whig Convention in Chambersburg, which "appear to me to have been judicious... I am persuaded, they will draw to themselves numbers from both the Anti-Masonic and Administration parties, and at some future day may make themselves a majority. I have no apprehensions that any one of the persons spoken of as a Whig Candidate for the Presidency will set himself up, or countenance his being set up, in opposition to the nominated candidate of the Nat. Convention."

Clay discusses the Bank of the United States, and the question of its rechartering. "It is my real opinion still that a Bank of the U.S. is necessary. And, altho' I think it would be inexpedient to establish it without the popular sanction, I am unwilling to have my consistency or sincerity brought into question."

Clay thanks Sargent for a copy of a letter from Thurlow Weed, which was critical of Clay. "I can bear to hear unfavorable information, and should always regret its being withheld from me... Mr. Weed's opinion and information do not accord with the opinions and information of others which have been communicated to me; but he may be right." Clay had given a speech warning of the dangers of abolitionism and supporting the Gag Rule, which would prohibit Congress from entertaining petitions to abolish slavery. Clay observes, "If the result which he apprehends is to be produced by Abolition, in consequence of my speech, I cannot change it. That speech expresses my true sentiments; and I must abide by whatever consequences they may lead to."

$1,500.00

“The Very Essence of Persecution”

23. [Compulsory Sabbath]: SUNDAY POLICE. [Boston? c. 1804]. 18" x 11-1/2." Printed in three columns divided by ornamental border. Two small fox spots; blank inner margin with shallow chipping. Lightly toned. Very Good.

The copy recorded at American Imprints and on OCLC prints, at the "end of third column within lower border: Printed by Nathaniel Coverly, Milk-Street, Boston." American Imprints supplies an 1804 publication date. Our copy issued without an imprint.
The anonymous author objects to "the law of the State, prohibiting all the citizens from engaging in any of the usual occupations of life on Sunday. . . Such compulsion constitutes the very essence of persecution, and whatever disguises it assumes, under whatever pretexts it makes its appearance, it is still persecution." Moreover, Christians in fact observe the first day of the week [Sunday, according to the Hebrew Calendar] as the Sabbath rather than the seventh [Saturday].


“For the Honor of the Corps”

24. [Confederate Battle Flags]: CIRCULAR. THE CORPS COMMANDER HAS AGAIN EXPRESSED A WISH FOR ALL CAPTURED FLAGS TO BE FORWARDED, IN ORDER THAT A CORRECT REPORT MAY BE MADE TO ARMY HEADQUARTERS. IN INSTANCES WHERE IT IS KNOWN THAT PARTIES HAVE FLAGS AND ARE UNWILLING TO GIVE THEM UP SPECIAL APPLICATION WILL BE MADE
REQUESTING THEIR RETURN TO THE CAPTORS IN PLACE OF MEDALS OR OTHER REWARDS. FOR THE HONOR OF THE CORPS, ALL OFFICERS WHO ARE COGNIZANT OF CASES SUCH AS LAST MENTIONED, SHOULD USE THEIR POWER AND INFLUENCE TO RECOVER THE FLAGS, LET THE DISPOSITION OF THEM BY THE WAR DEPARTMENT BE WHAT IT MAY.

BY COMMAND OF BVT. MAJ. GENL. WHEATON | (SD) GEO. C. CLENDENIN, JR. A.A.G.

OFFICIAL | CHAS H. WOODMAN A.A.A.G. Head Qrs. 1st Division 6th Corps: 1865

[April 14]. 7-13/16" x 9-7/8." Entirely in neat ink manuscript on blue-lined paper. Docketed on verso. Signed by Geo. C. Clendenin Jr., AAG; and by Charles H. Woodman, AAAG. Very Good.

General Wheaton issues his request a few days after General Lee's surrender at Appomattox. Capturing the enemy's flag was considered a heroic act.

The first division of the Sixth Corps participated in the major battles of the Army of the Potomac.

“*My Predilection for America*”

25. **Cooper, Thomas:** SOME INFORMATION RESPECTING AMERICA, COLLECTED BY THOMAS COOPER, LATE OF MANCHESTER. London: Printed for J. Johnson. 1794. iv, 240, [1 errata], [1 blank] pp. First edition. Complete, with the errata and the large Map of the Middle States of America by Thomas Conder, regarded as one of the best of the period,
depicting as far west as the Cumberland, Wabash, & Illinois rivers. Light spotting, Good+ in modern leather, original gilt-lettered spine label [worn] laid down.

The final section, at pages 227-240, contains "Information to those who would remove to America. Written some time since by Dr. Benjamin Franklin." The book describes "the mode of living, manners and customs of back country settlers in Pennsylvania, New York, Maryland, the border states and the south at the end of the 18th century." Decker.

"This volume contains the ideas and information gathered by an intelligent Englishman, which he thought justified his leaving England and coming to Pennsylvania. [Its] chief significance is the picture it contains of the dissatisfaction felt with the conservative control of England during the years of the French Revolution and of the rationalization by liberal Englishmen of emigration to America...Most of the material concerns Pennsylvania..." [Clark].

Cooper observes, "Perhaps some part of my predilection for America, may be justly attributed to my political prejudices in favour of the kind of government established there." Hence Cooper chose "to quit a country whose politics I cannot approve." He became a vocal Jeffersonian, anti-Federalist, and a thorn in the side of President John Adams, who arranged his indictment for violation of the Sedition Act.

FIRST EDITION. Howes C760. Sabin 16615. 45 Decker 77 [1795 ed.]. II Clark, Old South 11. ESTC T135232. Not in Rink, Larned, Eberstadt. $750.00
Victorious “Little Monitor”


Currier & Ives published several lithographs of this "terrific combat." The Monitor, mostly undamaged, is in the foreground firing deadly rounds against a heavily damaged Merrimac. Black and white smoke fill the air. Steamships circle in the background.

Gale 6464. OCLC 51149639 [1- DLC], 48446403 [1- U VA], 1136525328 [1- AAS] as of September 2023. $450.00

Man on Horseback?

27. Currier, Nathaniel: MARTIN VAN BUREN. THE CHAMPION OF DEMOCRACY. New York: Lith. & Pub. by N. Currier, 2 Spruce St. [1840?]. Broadside, 9-7/8" x 14," on thick paper stock. Full-length portrait of Van Buren astride a horse, head angled to the left, looking front, with the ground in green, pale blue, and uncolored, a few rocks and plants, and a bird at the left. He doffs his top hat, and is dressed formally in a black, three-piece suit, with bow tie. The horse is white with black speckles. Toned along the margins, blank verso spotted. Very Good.
This is a rare Currier print, depicting Van Buren on horseback. The Currier firm worked at 2 Spruce Street from 1838-1866. Not located in Reilly or on OCLC or the online sites of AAS, New York Public Library, New York Historical Society, Library of Congress as of September 2023. We located a copy at the Van Buren National Historical Site. $750.00

Item No. 28

“Considerable Infirm” But Seeking Revenge


Old Eben Daggett recently entered Matthews' store in Warren, "and got some corn of him to bait my horse, and some crackers for myself. While in the store he began to talk about politics, hard times, impeachment, Fessenden and the like, and said to some men standing by, 'I would like to excite the old man.' I answered his questions and arguments as well as I could. He was very profane towards Congress, the Republicans, and finally towards me personally. He shook his fists in my face, and as I withdrew from his store he caught the broom to strike me, but I escaped. . . My only object in addressing the people is to show the character of a man who asks people to vote for him for a high office."

From such seemingly minor events can political fortune be gained or lost.

Ebenezer "Eben" Daggett [1797-1887] was a Rockland farmer in Knox County, Maine. By the 1870 Federal Census, he was "proprietor of Daggett's Linement". He was the son of
Captain Samuel Daggett, a Union, Maine, Selectman and Revolutionary War veteran who had been captured and confined for a time in the Jersey prison-ship at New York. Eben was married three times and widowed twice; his third marriage ended in divorce in September 1872.

"Matthews" was Moses Mathews [1827-1919]; he was elected Democratic Senator of Knox County a month after this broadside issued, the only county that didn't vote Republican. He was a trader, blacksmith and retail grocer in Warren, Knox County. According to his obituary, he had been president of Thomaston Savings Bank, town treasurer for nearly forty years, a member of the state legislature, and proprietor of a probate and real estate business. As late as 1904, he was an elector of Warren on the State Democratic ticket. $500.00

**A Great Barclay Production**


"Miss Minnie Dallas, the daughter of a well-known and wealthy jeweller, in New York City, follows her lover to Cuba. He has been accused of being her father's murderer, but he is innocent." With Minnie's help, he escapes from prison. They flee to Cuba, Minnie in male disguise, and "join the Cuban patriots. She is now "the idol of the men struggling for their freedom." They call her "Little Cuba." She not only provides significant assistance to their revolution, but she also "aids in clearing up the mystery surrounding her lover's life."

A typically lurid, delightful Barclay production. OCLC records several printings: 1873, 1882, and 1883. 138 Eberstadt 727. OCLC 41549754 [2- Cornell, Hayes Pres. Library] as of August 2023. $750.00

Item No. 29
30. [Davis, Jefferson]: DAVIS AND HIS OFFICERS AT BULL RUN. n.p.: [1861?].
Carte-de-visite, 2-1/2" x 3-1/2." The title is not printed on the item but is taken from variations of this same image. Sepia toned [as issued], the image is quite clear and detailed. No publisher information. Very Good.
This is a CDV of a lithograph depicting Jefferson Davis and a group of men in uniform, standing and sitting, some men on horseback in the background, part of a tent and a flag to the left of the image.

$150.00

Item No. 31

31. [Davis, Jefferson]: DAVIS AND HIS OFFICERS AT BULL RUN. Philadelphia, PA: Richards' Photograph and Fine Art Gallery, 1020 Chestnut St., Adjoining the Academy of Fine Arts., [1861?]. Carte-de-visite, 2-1/2" x 3-1/2." The title is not printed on the item but is taken from variations of this same image. Sepia toned [as issued], the image is quite clear and detailed. Gallery information printed on verso. Minor dustsoil. Very Good.

This is a CDV of a lithograph depicting Jefferson Davis and a group of men in uniform, standing and sitting, some men on horseback in the background, part of a tent and a flag to the left of the image. $150.00

Barclay Does the Custer Massacre


The story of the Custer massacre. Howes records 1876, 1881, and 1885 printings, all rated 'aa' for scarcity. OCLC does not record this printing, with copyright date of 1879.

The first part of the book recounts the bravery and gallantry of Mustang Bill, the Alacran Scout, and his 'Record of Thrilling Adventure in Texas and the Great Southwest.' "Mustang
Bill was captured by the Comanches between the headwaters of the Washita and Red Rivers, and made his escape” [Eberstadt].

The second part is the Custer Massacre, with biographies and names of officers, a list of the killed and wounded, the comments of army officers, and the "blood-thirsty crimes" of "Rain-in-the-Face, the Indian Devil."

Howes D194aa. Graff 3138 [1876]. 109 Eberstadt 40 [1885 printing]. $1,250.00

Item No. 32
33. [Dodd, John]: XENIA HOTEL. THE SUBSCRIBER RESPECTFULLY INFORMS HIS FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC, THAT HE HAS AGAIN OPENED A HOUSE OF PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT, IN THE TOWN OF XENIA, AT THE SIGN OF THE COACH AND FOUR. HIS HOUSE IS LARGE AND COMMODIOUS, AND HIS STABLES EQUAL TO ANY IN THE STATE. HIS TABLE WILL BE SUPPLIED WITH THE BEST THAT THE COUNTRY AFFORDS, AND EVERY ATTENTION WILL BE PAID TO THOSE WHO MAY FAVOR HIM WITH A CALL. DURING THE SUMMER SEASON TRAVELLERS WHO ARE DESIROUS TO MAKE EXCURSIONS IN THE SURROUNDING COUNTRY, CAN BE ACCOMMODATED WITH SADDLE HORSES OR HACKS, ON THE MOST REASONABLE TERMS. HE TENDERS HIS GRATEFUL ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO THE PUBLIC FOR FORMER FAVORS, AND FROM HIS LONG EXPERIENCE AS AN INN KEEPER, HE LOOKS CONFIDENTLY FOR A CONTINUANCE OF THEM. JANUARY 1, 1831. JOHN DODD. [Xenia, OH? 1831].

With this broadside John Dodd, a veteran innkeeper, launched his new Hotel, which became an Ohio landmark.

"John Dodd decided the city of Xenia needed a first class hotel so in 1830, proceeded to build such an establishment. On Jan. 1, 1831 he advertised the opening of his 'House of Public Entertainment' in Xenia. . . With this announcement a business was established which
would continue to serve the public for more than 140. Over the years, the hotel has been known as several different names but most will recognize the name 'The Xenia Hotel.' When one entered the old Xenia Hotel, it was like stepping back in time. Upon entering, you would see the beautiful wooden desk where the hotel manager would greet guests. The rocking chairs lining the walls were most inviting and the beautiful chandelier which hung from the ceiling was of interest. The magnificent staircase which led to the upper floors along with the stained glass windows represented an era gone by. Each of the hotel's rooms was furnished with antiques" [Fairborn Daily Herald, 'Xenia Hotel Remembered,' 25 March 2023].

The Hotel closed in 1974. "Fate changed the hotel on April 3, 1974 when a tornado destroyed much of Xenia" [id.]. We have not discovered another location for this attractive broadside, although literature about the Xenia Hotel is not uncommon.

Converting the Heathen

34. **Eckley, Joseph:** A DISCOURSE BEFORE THE SOCIETY FOR PROPAGATING THE GOSPEL AMONG THE INDIANS AND OTHERS IN NORTH AMERICA, DELIVERED NOV. 7, 1805. Boston: Printed by E. Lincoln, Water Street, 1806. 36pp. Stitched in original plain wrappers, untrimmed. Very Good. Presentation copy: "Mr. Ebenezer Waters from his Friend The Author." This was probably the Ebenezer Waters [1739-1808] who served with the 14th Massachusetts Bay Provincial Regiment, Continental Army, during the American Revolution.

The Appendix [pages 25-36] prints the Act to Incorporate the Society for Propagating the Gospel among the Indians, enacted in 1787 by the Massachusetts General Court; the Society's Rules and Regulations; activities of the Missionaries; and a list of officers and members. Sabin 21789. AI 10338 [4].

$850.00

Item No. 34
"Superiority of the Colored Over the Anglo Saxon Race"

35. [Election of 1860]: AN HEIR TO THE THRONE, OR THE NEXT REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE. New York: Published Currier & Ives, 1860. Broadside, oblong 11" x 13."

Light uniform toning. Engraved on heavy card stock, with spotted blank verso. Very Good.

"The Republicans' purported support of Negro rights is taken to an extreme here. Editor Horace Greeley (left) and candidate Abraham Lincoln (resting his elbow on a rail at right) stand on either side of a short black man holding a spear. The latter is the deformed African man recently featured at P.T. Barnum's Museum on Broadway as the 'What-is-it'." [Reilly.]

He asks, "What can dey be?" Weitenkampf describes him as a "weak-minded Negro."

Pointing at the black man Greeley says, "Gentlemen, allow me to introduce to you, this illustrious individual in whom you will find combined, all the graces, and virtues of Black Republicanism, and whom we propose to run as our next Candidate for the Presidency."

Lincoln approves: "How fortunate! that this intellectual and noble creature should have been discovered just at this time, to prove to the world the superiority of the Colored over the Anglo Saxon race, he will be a worthy successor to carry out the policy which I shall inaugurate."

Reilly 1860-33. Weitenkampf 122. Gale 3001. OCLC 773024018 [1- Clements], 1298712371 [1- DLC], 1136566916 [1- AAS] as of August 2023. $3,000.00
36. **Evangelical Reformed Church:** KIRCHEN-FORMULARIEN DER EVANGELISCH-REFORMIRTE GEMEINEN. Germantown: Michael Billmeyer, 1798. 60pp, untrimmed and partly uncut, original stiff plain wrappers. In a cloth slipcase, with gilt-lettered front cover. Very Good.

ESTC W9487. Evans 33701. $250.00


This rare broadside consists of 39 two-line verses, beginning: "James Fisk was a man spent a million a year, / And so he was honored by peasant and peer!" McDade, who records many pamphlets on the sensational Fisk murder, does not record this broadside. Harold Partridge, the publisher, practiced his trade at 51 Hanover Street 1873-1876 as a "dealer in watches, clocks, jewelry, silver plated ware, cutlery, fancy goods, Yankee notions, toys, toy books, games, etc." [online Noble, North of Boston Library Exchange.]

"Jim Fisk, stock promoter and manipulator, who with Jay Gould had 'stolen' the Erie Railroad from Cornelius Vanderbilt, was a financial wonder in New York in 1872. Edward Stokes had been associated with him in the oil business, but they had become engaged in a bitter legal battle which originated when Stokes stole Fisk's mistress, Josie Mansfield. [She]
was exposed to a humiliating cross-examination in police court on her relations with Fisk. Stokes, in a rage, followed Fisk to the Broadway Central Hotel where he shot him on the stairs. After two trials the state could only convict Stokes of third-degree manslaughter” [McDade 917].

Not in Sabin, McDade. OCLC 191230259 [1- AAS] as of September 2023. $1,500.00

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**Slavery by Another Name**


Son James “shall work faithfully, honestly, civilly & diligently; he shall obey all the lawful orders of the said Ned Glover. That he is to perform any kind of labour which the said
J.S. Wilson may require the said Ned Glover to have done on his plantation and be polite and respectful to the said J.S. Wilson & family." Wilson will keep a book "in which an entry shall be made of all the advances made for shoes, clothing &c and also of all lost time with which he may be chargeable." These "are to be deducted from the said sum of fifty-dollars." He shall be discharged if he becomes "negligent," "idle," "cruel to the stock," "loose [sic] or injure tools," "or absent himself without leave on two or more occasions." J.S. Wilson was John Simonton Wilson [1820-1902], a politically active Carolinian, secessionist, slave owner, merchant, and Captain in the 1st South Carolina Cavalry during the War.

Consistent with the Black Codes that enforced the second-class status of the Freedmen, this contract illustrates the Plantation South's close control over the former slaves. Its detailed enumeration of labor relations offers an unrivaled window into early Reconstruction plantation life.

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**British Advocates of Free Speech and Press**


The Friends to the Liberty of the Press was formed in late 1792 to combat a zealous "right wing group" called the Association for Preservation of Liberty and Property Against Republicans and Levellers. "The aim of the Association was to bring seditious activities to
the attention of authorities and to see to it that such activities were prosecuted" [McCoy]. McCoy's note explains the origins of the Friends in detail.

FIRST EDITION. McCoy F360. ESTC T44515. $500.00


The Friends to the Liberty of the Press was formed in 1792 to combat a zealous "right wing group" called the Association for Preservation of Liberty and Property Against Republicans and Levellers. "The aim of the Association was to bring seditious activities to the attention of authorities and to see to it that such activities were prosecuted" [McCoy F360]. Thomas Paine's trial for sedition had triggered the Association's formation.

Erskine and other advocates of free speech and press were founders.

FIRST EDITION. McCoy F361. ESTC T44829. $500.00

Barclay Does the Garfield Murder!


The story of the assassination, Guiteau's "eccentric career," and a biography of the President.
McDade 401. OCLC 7781005 [9].

$750.00

Item No. 41
Item No. 42

Rare Presidential Biography

celebrating Garfield's Civil War adventures. Wrappers lightly worn [some inner margin discoloration], some pencil doodling on recto of rear wrapper. Very Good.

An attractive Barclay production, and a rare biography of Garfield, which Miles fails to record. It emphasizes his humble origins, strength of character, Civil War record, and sound philosophy of government. It was printed before his assassination. Not in Miles, Eberstadt, Decker, Thomson, Nevins, Bartlett. OCLC 35036968 [5] as of August 2023.

**Item No. 42**

“Dissenting Brethren” Speak


A pamphlet from the "Dissenting Brethren" of the Westminster Assembly. Westminster Assembly of Divines was a council of theologians and members of the English Parliament appointed to restructure the Church of England. It met from 1643 to 1653 and produced a
new Form of Church Government, a Confession of Faith, two catechisms (Shorter and Larger), and a liturgical manual, the Directory for Public Worship, for the Churches of England and Scotland [Wikipedia].

In 1642, three Puritan ministers in New England were invited to attend the Assembly: John Cotton, Thomas Hooker and John Davenport. All declined because they said their congregations needed them.

Sabin 27954. ESTC R265. $500.00

What’s Good for Greeley is Good for America


"The Publishers of the NEW-YORK TRIBUNE appeal respectfully but urgently to their fellow Republicans throughout the Union, asking them to let The Tribune be seen and read in those neighborhoods where it has hitherto been known only through the libels of its unscrupulous adversaries." Loathing the Buchanan Administration and lamenting "that Sham Democracy which now misrules our country," he urges "a general overhauling and clearing out at Washington" in 1860. Greeley was a longtime supporter of Republican and former Whig William Seward.
He urges like-minded citizens to subscribe to the Tribune and introduce their friends and acquaintances to its virtues. Greeley asks recipients of this Letter to "oblige us with as many names as possible, of Republicans and liberal Democrats resident within your Post Office Delivery, to whom we can send specimen numbers of the Tribune."

Not in Sabin, or the online sites of NYPL, NYHS. OCLC 1053952046 [1- AAS] as of September 2023.

$750.00

North Carolina Professor Supports John Fremont!


Benjamin Sherwood Hedrick [1827-1886], born and raised in North Carolina and a chemistry professor at its University, stuck out like a sore thumb in the 1856 presidential election. Writing from Chapel Hill on October 1, 1856, he boldly declares for Fremont-- "I like the man." In this rare broadside he contends that "Fremont is on the right side of the great question which now disturbs the public peace. Opposition to slavery extension is neither a Northern nor a sectional ism. It originated with the great Southern statesmen of the Revolution. Washington, Jefferson, Patrick Henry, Madison and Randolph were all opposed to slavery in the abstract, and were all opposed to admitting it into new territory."

He agrees with those early Southerners "that slavery exerts an evil influence both upon the whites and the blacks." Like Jefferson, he also opposes "the abolition policy, by which the slaves would be turned loose upon the whites." Opposing its spread, as Fremont advocates, is the best that can be done. Once Slavery appears in a territory "it is almost impossible to get rid of the system."
Hedrick closes by urging his fellow Carolinians, "Holding as I do the doctrines once advocated by Washington and Jefferson, I think I should be met by argument and not by denunciation." Nevertheless, popular outrage resulted in his dismissal from his position. Not in Sabin, Thornton, Hummel, Eberstadt. OCLC records six locations under two accession numbers as of September 2023: Peabody-Essex, NYHS (defective), Cornell, AAS, NYHS, DLC.

Item No. 45

**Governor Patrick Henry**


By virtue of a 1781 treasury warrant, Governor Henry awards John Bledsoe, assignee of Benjamin Dawson, 126 acres of land in Orange County, Virginia. Dawson and Bledsoe were Revolutionary War veterans. Dawson was a Virginian, Bledsoe a North Carolinian. See, online 'Southern Campaigns Revolutionary War Pension Statements & Rosters.'

$3,000.00
 Item No. 46
A Defence of “The Lowest Classes” and Their “Deluded” Cry for Equality

47. **Hobhouse, Benjamin**: THREE LETTERS, BY BENJAMIN HOBHOUSE, BARRISTER AT LAW. [London? 1792?]. 18pp. Disbound, else Very Good. In ink script on title page: "From the Author."

For Hobhouse's busy, distinguished career see DNB. He addresses "The several Patriotic Societies in London, and its Neighbourhood." He doesn't like "the riotous disposition which the lowest classes of people discover in many places, but particularly in this metropolis."

But the Patriotic Societies' "deluded" cry for equality and "levelling property" can be corrected "by sober appeals to their understanding- - force but increases their fury." He defends Dissenters against charges of sedition and treason.

ESTC T76491 [4].

$350.00

Item No. 47

**Rare Pennsylvania German Broadside**

48. **[Hohman, Johan]**: HIMMELS - BRIEF, WELCHER MIT GOLDENEN BUCHSTABEN GESCHRIBEN, UND ZU SEHEN IST IN DER ST. MICHAEL’S - KIRCHE ZU ST. GERMAIN, . . [Kutztown PA]: Gedruckt und zu haben in der "Kutztown Journal" Druckerei, [c. 1870]. Broadside, 10-1/2” x 15-1/4.” Entirely in German Fraktur, with a variety of typefaces and fonts. The text surrounded by a decorative border. The imprint information appears at the bottom margin, beneath the border. Very Good, with mild wear.

The Kutztown Journal existed from 1870-1874. Kutztown University has a complete run of the Journal. "A version of the famous 'Letter from Heaven' delivered at Magdeburg in
1783. The letter serves as a talisman to ward off evil and disasters and as a cautionary warning” [Penn State online entry, in ‘Pennsylvania German Broadsides and Fraktur’]. This imprint not located on OCLC as of August 2023, or at the online sites of Penn State, AAS.

$450.00

Item No. 48

First Ottawa Imprint?


Reverend Huntoon discourses on the ancient roots, the democratic character, the morality and overall greatness of Freemasonry. The printers, George Weaver and John Hise, were the only game in town for Ottawa. They published "the Illinois Free Trader, a Democratic paper published in Ottawa beginning in 1840" [Byrd 497]. The first Ottawa imprint that Byrd records [Byrd 497], also 1840, is the Illinois River Baptist Association's convention, which occurred in September 1840. The resolution to publish Huntoon's speech and Huntoon's acceptance are dated June 24 and July 6, 1840, respectively. So Huntoon's speech was probably printed first.
This pamphlet is rare, owned, evidently, only by AAS. Sabin lists several pamphlets by Huntoon, all on the subject of Freemasonry and all delivered in Massachusetts or Maine. Although NUC lists a number of his publications, it does not record this one. Not in Byrd, Sabin, American Imprints, Eberstadt, Soliday, Decker, NUC. OCLC 81052667 [1- AAS] as of September 2023.

$450.00


The Report is signed at the end in type by the Road's President, Robert Schuyler. The Board of Directors was dominated by New Yorkers [with a couple of Bostonians]. The Road's lawyers were two Illinois men, W.H. Bissell, who would become Governor of Illinois, and Mason Brayman, who would later become Governor of the Idaho Territory. OCLC records two locations [AAS, NYHS] as of June 2023, under three accession numbers. $275.00

“A Most Important Lincoln Campaign Document”

51.  **Illinois Republican State Central Committee: POLITICAL RECORD OF STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS ON THE SLAVERY QUESTION. A TRACT ISSUED BY THE ILLINOIS REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE. CONTENTS. PART I., ANTI-

This Illinois campaign document is probably the first of three printings, each with similar but not identical material. Each attacks Douglas for hypocrisy on the question of Congressional power to control slavery in the Territories. Each paints him as an extreme Southern Rights partisan, supporting the Dred Scott Decision and scuttling the Missouri Compromise.

It is, as Ernie Wessen noted, "a most important Lincoln campaign document; quoting heavily from Lincoln's Columbus speech."

In his early public career, Douglas had extolled the immutable nature of the 1820 Missouri Compromise, and insisted that Congress had full power over the Territories. But in 1854, leading the Kansas-Nebraska Act forces and advocating Popular Sovereignty, he changed horses: only a Territory's inhabitants could decide whether to bar slavery within its borders. His attempt to reconcile the Dred Scott Decision with Popular Sovereignty, and his unconcern with slavery as a social and moral question, are mocked and scorned.

FIRST EDITION. LCP 8794. Sabin 20696n. Not in Monaghan, Eberstadt, Decker, Miles, Ante-Fire Imprints. 97 Midland Notes 308. $1,250.00

Good Old American Know-How

52. [Inventions] Phare & Thorp: SMITH'S PATENT VAPOR LIGHT. AFTER YEARS OF STUDY, THE INVENTOR HAS SUCCEEDED IN BRINGING BEFORE THE
PUBLIC, THIS IMPORTANT INVENTION. THE LIGHT OILS, SUCH AS NAPHTHA, BENZINE, AURORA, BURING FLUID, AND ALL OTHER LIGHT OILS, ARE USED WITH PERFECT SAFETY. . . CITIES, TOWNS, CHURCHES AND HOUSES CAN BE LIGHTED BY THIS PROCESS. AS A STREET LIGHT IT CANNOT BE SURPASED [sic]. WE ALSO MAKE CHANDELIERS, HALL, SIDE AND STANDING LAMPS, AND ALL KINDS OF GOODS OF ALL STYLES AND DESCRIPTIONS PERTAINING TO THIS LIGHT. AN OPPORTUNITY IS NOW OFFERED TO ENERGETIC BUSINESS MEN, AND MEN OF CAPITAL, TO ENGAGE IN THIS MONOPOLY. IT HAS ONLY TO BE SEEN TO BE APPRECIATED, AND THERE IS NO DOUBT BUT IT MUST SUPERCEDE GAS. . . New York: Waldheimer & Zenn, Printers & Stationers, [c. 1870s]. Broadside, 9-1/2" x 12." A variety of type fonts and sizes. Housed in a wood frame. Very Good.

William Phare and Thomas Thorp were partners at 146 Fulton Street, New York. They called their business the "Headquarters" of the "Mechanics' and Inventors' Exchange." They were early venture capitalists, investing in promising ideas and inventions. Smith's Patent Vapor Light must have been especially attractive: "There is No Smoke, No Smell, No Wick, No Chimney. . ." Not located on OCLC as of September 2023. $450.00

53. [Inventions] Towle, J.J.: J.J. TOWLE'S COMBINED FOOT WARMER AND LANTERN IS JUST WHAT EVERYBODY WANTS WHO WISHES TO ENJOY SLEIGH RIDING IN COLD WINTER WEATHER. IT NOT ONLY KEEPS YOU WARM, BUT LIGHTS THE ROAD IN THE NIGHT, AND WHEN YOU DRIVE INTO YOUR STABLE, YOU HAVE YOUR LANTERN WITH YOU. THEY WILL NOT BURN OR INJURE THE
According to the online Maine Memory Network, Towle's Combined Foot Warmer and Lantern received a patent on June 8, 1880. Towle was one of the "inventors living in the Town of Dixfield during its early history."

Towle offers a little rhyme to sell his invention: "One cent a day will kill the cold, / In comfort pay a hundred fold; / 'Twill keep you warm-- prevent the chills, / And save from paying Doctor's bills! . . . So take comfort while you may, / With Warmer and Lantern in your Sleigh."

OCLC 876278653 [1- RIT, but may be a facsimile] as of August 2023. $450.00

Item No. 53

“Proud Be the Birthday of Old Uncle Sam”

54. [July 4 Song]: OLD UNCLE SAM. [np: nd]. Broadside, 5-3/8" x 15." Fourteen stanzas, each in four lines, within a decorative border. After each stanza is a printed Chorus, usually: "Proud be the birthday of old Uncle Sam / Long live the memory of old Uncle Sam." Old horizontal folds, moderately foxed, Good+.

This song celebrates American Independence and the Revolution. "Johnny Bull was wroth, and to give his passion vent, / He fell on Uncle Sam, and at it they went, sir." In those
glorious days, "Every farmer had a gun, and if he had good luck / He could bring down a red-coat as easy as a buck, sir."

Ernie Wessen's catalogue 44 suggested an 1845 publication date. Printing most probably preceded the Mexican-American War; had it been printed during that War or soon after, a patriotic composer would have praised our valiant soldiers in that conflict.

Not located in Sabin, American Imprints, or on OCLC or online AAS of August 2023.

$450.00

Item No. 54

Hooray for War!

War, despite its evils, "calls forth some of the noblest and best energies of the soul." Thus war can be "productive of good." As the result of our struggle for independence, "The American revolution has taken the film from the eyes of nations," to see that all men have equal rights, and that government is formed to secure them.

Evans 28932.

$150.00

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A Brilliant Folio Campaign Broadside, Printed on Cloth

56. **[Know Nothing Party]:** NATIONAL AMERICAN FILLMORE AND DONELSON TICKET. ELECTORS. JOSEPH R. INGERSOLL | ANDREW STEWART. | SENATORIAL ... [Harrisburg PA? 1856]. Folio printed broadside on cloth. 10-1/2" x 17-1/2" on cream color fabric. Designed like a ballot and printed in several bold, large fonts. Beneath the names of Ingersoll and Stewart, the names of 25 electors are boldly printed in a single column. Fine.

Ours is only the second copy known of the American Party's rare broadside on cloth, printed for the 1856 presidential election in Pennsylvania. Former President Fillmore, with former Democrat Andrew Donelson as his running mate, headed the Know Nothing Party, who primary concern was the elimination of foreign influence in American life, particularly the influence of Roman Catholicism. The anti-Irish, anti-Catholic riots in Philadelphia gave Know-Nothings reason to hope for electoral success in 1856. However, they won just under 18% of the popular vote, third and last behind Pennsylvanian James A. Buchanan and Republican John C. Fremont.


$950.00
57. **Veterans of Libby Prison**


The list is surmounted by a patriotic eagle, and is decoratively surrounded by the name of each State in the Union. The print features oval vignettes in each corner depicting scenes of Libby Prison, Belle Island, and Castle Thunder, in Richmond, VA.

From the University of Virginia description: "The list of names of the officers is surrounded by an elaborate floriated oval border listing states of the Union, with names and dates of battles. A large eagle and flag motif is at the head; 2 sailors stand in the right curve of the oval, and 2 soldiers in the left curve; cartouches in each corner of the sheet depict
(from upper left, clockwise), 'Front view of Libby Prison, Richmond, Va.,' 'Belle Island, Richmond, Va.,' 'Castle Thunder, Richmond, Va.,' and 'A scene in Libby'. Fisher's name appears in list of prisoners under heading 'Lieut'nants' as R.J. Fisher, 17 Mo.'

OCLC records nine locations as of September 2023 under several accession numbers.

$3,500.00

![Image of antique newspaper]

**Item No. 58**

**Anti-Lincoln Hometown Newspaper**


The Register, no friend of Abraham Lincoln, was a Democratic Paper supporting the Crittenden Compromise. Reporting on State and National issues, the Register notes, "The Crittenden Resolutions have strong friends, but the ultra republicans will not take them." Lincoln had insisted that his allies hold firm against Crittenden's Compromise. The Register rebukes Lincoln for his famous declaration that "the Union could not endure, permanently, part slave and part free." Developments in the fracturing Union are reported.

Lincoln had been elected President nearly three months before the appearance of this issue. His inauguration would occur five weeks later. Paid advertisers include John McClernand and John Stuart, who advertise their legal services in the first column of page 1.
The large number and variety of advertisements for an array of medical complaints, about four columns, are surprising - and a little disturbing.

This issue also reports an incident involving the John Brownites at Boston, who were snubbed by British Lord Brougham after inviting him to attend a convention discussing the abolition of slavery.

$950.00

Item No. 58

Item No. 59
Brave Colonel Clark


Congressman Pomeroy of Auburn, who represented New York in Congress during the Civil War years and early Reconstruction, has high praise for Colonel Clark, serving on the staff of General Banks and recently wounded in the advance on Port Hudson.

In the earliest days of the War during the Baltimore disorders, he "mingled during the day and following night with the populace and rioters, gathered all possible information and on the following morning returned to Washington and laid the information before the military authorities. Communications with Annapolis being cut off, he accepted the hazardous position of bearer of dispatches from the War Department to Gen'l Butler, and of the seventeen messengers sent on that mission, was the only one who succeeded in reaching his destination without arrest, and that was accomplished only by a night march on foot of twenty-five miles in a country with which he was unfamiliar, and by swimming the Patuxent, within sound of the voices of the enemies sentinels."

OCLC 768761257 [1- Allen Cy Pub. Lib.] as of August 2023. $450.00

The Hero of Missionary Ridge


This is the Muster-out Roll of the hero of Missionary Ridge, Medal of Honor recipient, and father of General Douglas MacArthur. MacArthur has been "Mustered out as Major to date May 17, 1865, to accept appointment as Lieut. Colonel."

At the age of 18 Arthur MacArthur Jr., of the 24th Wisconsin Infantry led the unplanned frontal assault against entrenched Confederate forces at Missionary Ridge. During the charge, MacArthur seized his regimental flag from a fallen comrade and placed it at the crest of Missionary Ridge, shouting "On Wisconsin." For this stunning act of heroism MacArthur received the Medal of Honor.
The Muster Roll is certified with MacArthur's strong ink signature; and certified also by a Captain of the Wisconsin 88th Volunteer Infantry honorably discharging MacArthur.

$1,250.00

The Muster Roll

MUSTER-OUT ROLL of Lieut. McGarthy's 14th Regiment of Infantry

(Place of general rendezvous) on the day of 186

(thence to , where it arrived the of , a distance)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Date of Birth</th>
<th>Place of Birth</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>John Doe</td>
<td>Lt.</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>January 1, 1840</td>
<td>Milwaukee</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

I CERTIFY, ON HONOR, that this Muster Roll exhibits the true state of the case as regards the above named officer for the period herein mentioned; that each man answers to his own proper name in person; that the remarks set opposite the name of each officer and soldier are accurate and just, and that the valuation of all horses and horse equipments since the muster into service, was made by disinterested and good judges, and at fair and just rates.

ANTON McGARTHO

Item No. 60

Power to the House of Commons!


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

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

FIRST EDITION. Goldsmiths' 3845. ESTC T50902. $375.00

By a MEMBER of the Honourable the House of Commons.

Quod omnis tangit, ab omnibus tractari debeat.
Animus Plebis, Animus States, sed Magis Animus Veritas, et Patria.

LONDON:
Printed, and are to be Sold by J. New, near St. James's-Hall.
1705.

Mine Rejser i Amerika og Ostindien

af Rasmus Madsen.

Andet gennemseet Oplag.
Trykt af Rasmus Madsen.
Jordløse 1909.

Item No. 63

**Barclay At His Best**

63. **[McFarland, Daniel]**: THE RICHARDSON - McFARLAND TRAGEDY. CONTAINING ALL THE LETTERS AND OTHER INTERESTING FACTS AND DOCUMENTS NOT BEFORE PUBLISHED. BEING A FULL AND IMPARTIAL HISTORY OF THIS MOST EXTRAORDINARY CASE. Philadelphia: Barclay & Co., 1870. Original printed and illustrated wrappers [extremity wear, spine reinforced]. Triple folding frontis [Richardson's death-bed marriage, performed by Reverend Henry Ward Beecher, short fold chip]; plus frontis illustration, "First Attempt to Take the Life of Mr. Richardson"; [2], [19]-111, [1]. Full-page illustrations throughout. Very Good. "McFarland was a rascal and drunkard whose wife Abby finally divorced him, planning to marry Richardson, a popular author and New York Tribune editor. Richardson was shot by McFarland in the office of the Tribune, and on his deathbed was married to Abby McFarland by no less a person than Henry Ward Beecher. A deliberate campaign to vilify Richardson and whitewash McFarland had the effect of acquitting the latter, proving again that you can
get away with murder if you claim to be defending the American home. The case was a cause célèbre in 1869 and 1870 [McDade 652].

Included is Beecher's speech justifying his performance of the marriage ceremony, his burial prayer for Richardson, much other information of varying reliability, and a report of the proceedings, all in the dramatic style, bordering on the lurid, of Barclay's crime publications.

McDade 653.

$875.00

Item No. 63

**Excellent Work By the Peripatetic Sterling C. McIntyre**

64. **McIntyre, Sterling C.:** GENL. KIRBY SMITH, C.S.A., IN UNIFORM WITH TWO ROWS OF BUTTONS. [Richmond? Alabama?] Published by S.C. McIntyre, [1861?]. Upper body photograph of General Smith in his Confederate uniform, his two rows of buttons indicating rank of Brigadier General. 6” x 8.” “Published by S.C. McIntyre” on left portion of the oval; “Copy right secured” on right portion of the oval. Near Fine,

Confederate General Edmund Kirby Smith, born in Florida, was a career U.S. Army officer and West Point Graduate. He joined the Confederacy in March 1861 and was wounded at First Bull Run. He was the last Confederate General to surrender, and did so in Texas on 2 July 1865.

McIntyre (born c.1816), a native of Scotland, immigrated to the U.S. in November, 1840. Having studied surgical dentistry in Paris, he opened a dental practice; newspapers and census records show him in Florida and South Carolina in the 1840s, San Francisco (CA) in 1850-1851, Nevada City (CA) in the mid-1850s, Alabama in the 1860s and 1870s, and back in California in the 1880s. Some sources suggest a temporary sojourn in Richmond, where he may have taken this photograph, which in format is like his photograph of Lee and other Confederate Generals. See, Hopkins, ROBERT E. LEE IN WAR AND PEACE, noting McIntyre's Richmond oval photo of Lee, with identical publication and copyright information; and noting that "McIntyre's notation of 'copyright secured' on his altered photograph of General Lee was quite unique in the early days of the Confederacy."

Additional information regarding McIntyre is found in Peter E. Palmquist and Thomas

65. **McIntyre, Sterling C.:** GENL. S. COOPER, C.S.A., IN NAPOLEONIC POSE. [Richmond? Alabama?]: Published by S.C. McIntyre, [1861?]. Upper body photograph of General Cooper in civilian dress, his left hand in a Napoleonic pose. "Published by S.C. McIntyre" on left portion of the oval; "Copy right secured" on right portion of the oval [both notices faded]. Else Near Fine,

Confederate General Samuel Coop was the highest ranking Confederate officer. A career U.S. Army officer, he had close ties with the Confederate leadership: brother-in-law of James Mason, close friend of Jefferson Davis. He resigned his commission on March 7, 1861, and traveled to Montgomery, Alabama, to join the Confederate Army. He became Adjutant General and Inspector General of the Confederate Army, a post he held until the end of the War.

Not in Crandall, Parrish & Willingham, Haynes, Ellison, Owen [AL] or on OCLC as of September 2023. $2,000.00
Highly Regarded Map


A portrait of George Washington beneath the title is flanked by those of Generals Taylor and Scott. Beneath them is a narrow panoramic view, followed by the large [14" x 15"] Map of the United States & Mexico. Along the western and eastern boundaries of the map are lists of the States, with basic data of each. Beneath the map are two scenes of Mexican culture, each flanking a larger scene demonstrating American know-how and progress.

The bottom margin lists "Sowle & Ward, 43 Cornhill, Boston"; and "Entered According to Act of Congress in the Year 1848, by Ensigns & Thayer, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United States, for the Southern District of New York."

Wheat, Transmississippi West 557.

$3,000.00

For the Upcoming Second American Revolution


Three South Carolinians, "believing that the election of a Black Republican President will be a virtual subversion of the Constitution of the United States," organized the "Minute Men."
Their rare Letter from Columbia, dated 7 October 1860, announces the Minute Men's formation a little more than two months before South Carolina's secession. They sign in type, at the bottom of page 4: J.H. Adams, Edward J. Arthur, and Maxcy Gregg.

They warn that "our dearest interests must fall in the event of the triumph of Northern fanaticism." And, like the early Revolutionary patriots, they "solemnly pledge our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor, to sustain Southern Constitutional equality in the Union, or, failing in that, to establish our independence out of it."

J.H. Adams, a former Governor, was one of South Carolina's Commissioners selected to treat with President Buchanan for South Carolina's separation from the Union. Edward J. Arthur, born about 1815, was a lawyer and mayor of Columbia, 1855-1857. Maxcy Gregg would die at the Battle of Fredericksburg.

We have not located this rare South Carolina imprint anywhere else, despite diligent search. The University of South Carolina has a broadside, entitled, "Constitution of Minute Men, For the Defence of Southern Rights, Adopted at Laurens C.H., October 31, 1860" [OCLC 61695417], with 18 [rather than our 19] constitutional articles, unsigned, with minor differences; and as a manuscript Circular Letter [OCLC 1083340932]. Not in Sabin, Bartlett, Turnbull, Parrish & Willingham, or the online sites of AAS, U SC, Huntington, U Chicago, Harvard, Yale, U TX, Furman as of September 2023.

$2,850.00

Item No. 68

A Railroad to California

A scarce, early Dubuque imprint, with a detailed description of the route and project for a railroad from Dubuque to California via Fort Laramie and South Pass. "There are very few inhabitants. Immigration is just beginning to pass the Des Moines river. A small settlement on Coon [river], another on Sioux, and one family in Ida County comprise all to the Missouri river. The rapid settlement and development of the agricultural wealth of a new Country, when a Rail Road is built through it, no longer requires even speculative remark. They have become fixed facts. The industrious laborer required in its construction, selects his home along the line, and his honest earnings bring over the road, materials for his abode."

Climate, soil, and topography are examined.

FIRST EDITION. Moffit [Iowa] 185. 113 Eberstadt 268. 163 Eberstadt 475. Graff 2847. BRE 205. $750.00

“The United States Owe To the World a Great Example”

69. [Monroe, James]: PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE. [Boston? Boston Patriot, 1822]. Folio broadside, 10" x 31." Printed in four columns, each column separated by a rule. Lightly
We infer a Boston printing of this broadside because, beneath the Message, an advertisement appears for the firm of Cleveland and Dane, 43 Market Street, a Boston firm and address.

President Monroe announces diplomatic successes in negotiations with England and France, removing restrictions on West Indian and French commerce. He reports on piracy in the West Indies, the important role of the United States Military Academy at West Point, relations with Indians in Florida and elsewhere, and other foreign, military, and domestic developments.

Monroe closes, "The United States owe to the world a great example, and, by means thereof, to the cause of liberty and humanity, a generous support. They have so far succeeded to the satisfaction of the virtuous and enlightened of every country. There is no reason to doubt, that their whole movement will be regulated by a sacred regard to principle, all our institutions being founded on that basis."

Not in American Imprints or Sabin. Not located on OCLC or online sites of Boston Athenaeum, MA Hist. Soc., Boston Public as of August 2023.

$1,500.00

Item No. 70

“Infidel and Atheistical Principles”

70. Morse, Jedidiah: A SERMON, PREACHED AT CHARLESTOWN, NOVEMBER 29, 1798, ON THE ANNIVERSARY THANKSGIVING IN MASSACHUSETTS. WITH AN APPENDIX, DESIGNED TO ILLUSTRATE SOME PARTS OF THE DISCOURSE; EXHIBITING PROOFS OF THE EARLY EXISTENCE, PROGRESS, AND DELETEROUS EFFECTS OF FRENCH INTRIGUE AND INFLUENCE IN THE UNITED STATES. SECOND EDITION. Boston: Samuel Hall, 1799. 79, [1 blank] pp, but lacking the
half title. Stitched, inner margin tear to first two leaves causes loss of several letters and words. Otherwise, Good+.

"Not in Howes, but should be" [III Jenkins, Early American Imprints 819]. "A remarkable discourse, with an Appendix, giving an account of a French Revolutionary Society, called the 'Lodge of Wisdom,' with lists of its members in various parts of America" [II Jenkins 713]. Morse sees several threats to our government: France is at the top; but "an insatiable ardor to get rich," "insubordination to civil authority," and "the spread of infidel and atheistical principles, in all parts of our country" also burrow at American foundations. A long and intemperate Appendix, replete with footnotes and references to official documents, seeks to reveal a French "project of revolutionizing the United States," culminating in "the Jacobin Clubs, instituted by Genet." See DAB's sketch of Morse's life, crediting his "sensational" sermons for contributing "to the wave of popular hysteria which followed the outbreak of the quasi-war with France." Hall's first edition issued in 1798. Evans 35842. $150.00

Item No. 71

Mrs. Palmer Cures All

71. [Mrs. Palmer]: MRS. PALMER'S VALUABLE RECEIPTS. [np: c. 1830]. Folio broadside, 11" x 24." Old folds [loss of portions of a couple of letters]. Foxed. Three columns, each separated by a rule; decorative border around the entire text. Good.
Mrs. Palmer offers cures for constipation, piles, "nervous diseases in the head," "windy spasms," and all sorts of other ills. She recommends her Golden Ointment and, "FOR IMMEDIATE RELIEF," a half gallon of Alcohol [with other ingredients].

OCLC records this title only at the Ohio Hist. Connection. It differs from ours: the OCLC title appears to identify I.S. Palmer as the author, and "includes large advertisement for Prof. I.S. Palmer, practical phrenologist, Put-in-Bay Island, Ohio." Ours does not. Not at online sites of AAS, DLC, Huntington, Winterthur, NYPL, U of Rochester, Duke. Apparently not on OCLC as of August 2023.

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Boston’s Protestant Ladies “Protect the Public Schools From the Romanists”


Boston's anti-Catholic sentiment during the end of the 19th century "focused on a contest over the city's public schools, largely led by two women's groups, the Loyal Women of American Liberty and the Independent Women Voters, both of them strongly anti-Catholic"
The broadside demonstrates the Catholic Church's contempt for secular education. Cardinal Antonelli prefers "that the Catholic children in this country should grow up in ignorance than be educated" in Massachusetts public schools. "The essential part of Education was the Catechism." The Association denounces "the despotic demands of the Church."

Not located on OCLC as of August 2023.


The New England Emigrant Aid Society was formed in 1854 to promote the emigration to Kansas of anti-slavery men and their families. Its Executive Committee, whose members included Eli Thayer, Edward Hale, and William Spooner, responds to criticism that the Society is a "mammoth moneyed corporation" which seeks "to control the institutions of Kansas." The charges against the Society were leveled in a Senate Report issued by the Chairman [Stephen A. Douglas] of the Committee on Territories.

The Society, says the Executive Committee, does not promote "interference with the internal affairs and domestic concerns of the Territory;" it "has done what it could, in a
peaceable, legal, and constitutional way, to aid in the settlement of Kansas by a population of freemen."


Item No. 74

Rare New Hampshire Constitution Broadside


New Hampshire traversed a long and winding road to its final adoption of a Constitution in late 1792, after voters rejected the February 1792 proposal. This broadside announces the dates in February and June 1793 on which "said Constitution shall take effect and be in full force." It recites the composition of the State's twelve districts, "each of which shall have the right of choosing one Senator for said State annually, pursuant to the said Constitution." The document is signed in type by Speaker of the House John Samuel Sherburne, Josiah Bartlett as President of the Senate, "A True Copy - Attest: Joseph Pearson, Secretary."
We did not locate this rare broadside in any of the usual 18th century sources; we have found only two copies on OCLC.

$2,000.00

Slavery and Manumission in New Jersey

75. [New Jersey Slave Emancipation]: BENJAMIN McCURRY’S MANUMISSION OF "MY BLACK WOMAN JANE, A SLAVE AGED THIRTY FIVE YEARS OR THERE ABOUTS" Morris County, New Jersey: 1823 [December 1]. Single leaf, 5-3/4" X 8."
Entirely in ink manuscript. Signed by B. McCurry on the recto, with single seal intact.
"Sealed and delivered in presence of Nathl. Norton Jr., Sylvester D. Russell." The verso has the docketing information and the signed oath by Sylvester D. Russell; and the oath taken by David Thompson, Master in Chancery. Light wear, Very Good.

"State of New Jersey | Morris County. To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting. It is hereby made known that on this first day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty three, I, Benjamin McCurry of the township of Chester in the county of Morris have liberated, manumitted and set free my Black Woman Jane, a slave aged thirty five years or there abouts and I do hereby liberate, manumit, & set free my negro woman and discharge her from all service to be hereafter made either by me or any person claiming by or under me. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal the day & year aforesaid" signed by B M'Curry and two witnesses.

Col. Benjamin McCurry a/k/a McCourry [1774-1856] was Morris County State Assemblyman. He recorded the births of Jane's sons -- James and Hubord -- on 3 September 1820 and 1 June 1822, respectively. Nathaniel Norton, Jr. was a native of New York and son of Captian Nathaniel Norton, Sr. of the War of 1812. David Thompson was a delegate from
Morris County to the Provincial Congress in 1775, Captain of the Third Company of Morris County Minutemen, Morris County Surrogate to the Governor, County Judge from 1781 - 1786, Justice of the Peace, and Assemblyman. Sylvester D. Russell was president of Morris Academy in 1823, and trustee and warden of St. Peter's Episcopal Church. [HISTORY OF MORRIS COUNTY, NEW JERSEY, New York: Munsell & Co., 1882; Mitros, David: SLAVE RECORDS OF MORRIS COUNTY, NEW JERSEY: 1756-1841, Morris County Heritage Commission, 1991, 2002, pp.67-69, 82.]

New Jersey's 1804 gradual emancipation Act declared "Children born to enslaved women after July 4, 1804 to be 'free,' but required that they 'shall remain the servant of the owner of his or her mother... and shall continue in such service, if a male, until the age of twenty-five years, and if a female until the age of twenty-one years.'" [Smith, Legislating Slavery in New Jersey, at the Princeton University online site.]

$2,500.00

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76. [New Jersey Slave Emancipation]: THE EMANCIPATION OF SAMMUELL GREEN, SET FREE BY THE WILL OF HIS LATE MASTER JOHN P. MEADE, ON NEW YEAR'S DAY 1829. Morris Township, New Jersey: 1829. Single leaf, 7-1/8" x 7-3/4." Entirely in neat ink manuscript on recto, dated 29 December 1819; docketed in ink manuscript on verso in the Register of Manumissions. Signed by Paul B. Debow and Saml Beach as Overseers of the poor of Pequannock Township; and Isaac Mead and Benjamin Rome as Justices of the Peace of Morris County. Old folds, Very Good.
"We do hereby Certify that on this first day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty nine Sammuel Green a man of Colour - who was set free by the Last will and testament of his late master John P. Meade Came before us two of the overseers of the poor of the Township of Pequannock and two of the Justices of the Peace of said County - who on View and Examination appears to us to be sound in mind and not under any Bodily Incapacity of obtaining a support - and also is not under the age of twenty one years nor above the age of forty years - in witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands the day and year above written."

Most Morris County manumission records have not survived, especially those dated between 1815-1830s. Certificates of the Overseers of the Poor were required to verify the slave's health and ability to provide for himself / herself. Paul B. DeBow was a Morris County farmer and Assemblyman. Samuel Beach was an Assemblyman from Morris County in 1832. Benjamin Romer served in the Morris County militia.[HISTORY OF MORRIS COUNTY, NEW JERSEY, New York: Munsell & Co., 1882; Mitros, David: SLAVE RECORDS OF MORRIS COUNTY, NEW JERSEY: 1756-1841, Morris County Heritage Commission, 1991, 2002, p.82.]

77. [New York]: GAY LIFE IN NEW-YORK! OR, FAST MEN AND GRASS WIDOWS. BY AN OLD TRAVELER. New York: M.J. Ivers & Co., 86 Nassau Street, [1866?]. Original printed and illustrated wrappers, stitched. [5]-92, 5-12 pp, as issued. Rear wrapper advertises "Books Published and For Sale By M.J. Ivers & Co." Spine loosened, wrappers separated from text, few margin tears [no text loss]. Good+.

Life in the corrupt big city. Robert M. De Witt entered the copyright in 1866. II Wright 2747. AAS has a facsimile copy. OCLC 83681721 [2- Huntington, Brit. Lib.], $500.00
Scarce NY Session Laws


With Table of Contents and Errata at the end. The Laws include an Act validating Quakers' manumissions of slaves, even where such manumissions did not conform to prescribed legal procedures; an Act incorporating the firemen of the City of New York; an Act permitting aliens to purchase land in the State, under certain conditions; and a host of other Acts dealing with courts, corporations, municipalities, and other matters.

According to ESTC this is a rare imprint.
FIRST EDITION. Evans 34215. II Harv. Law Cat. 202. ESTC W42182 [1- HSP]. $500.00

“Wreck and Ruin!”

79. **[Nutt, Lizzie]**: **LIZZIE NUTT’S SAD EXPERIENCE. A HEART BROKEN, AND A FAMILY PLUNGED IN GRIEF. WRECK AND RUIN! THE SHOOTING AND TRAGIC DEATH OF NOBLE-HEARTED CAPTAIN NUTT, LIZZIE’S BRAVE FATHER, WHO FLINCHED NOT, LIKE A TRUE SOLDIER, TO DIE IN DEFENCE OF HIS DAUGHTER’S HONOR. THE GREAT DUKES TRIAL AT UNIONTOWN, PA. FULL ACCOUNT, AND ALL “THOSE TERRIBLE LETTERS.”** Philadelphia: Barclay & Company, [1883?]. Original green printed and illustrated wrappers [some toning and inner margin wear]. Stitched, with full-page plates, Pages [17]-64, [1] [as issued]. Except as noted, Very Good.
Nicholas L. Dukes, a successful attorney, called off his engagement to Lizzie Nutt; he feared that her reputation was not unsullied. Soon thereafter Captain Adam Nutt, Lizzie's father, confronted Dukes in a misguided defense of his daughter's honor. During a scuffle Dukes shot and killed Captain Nutt. Dukes, pleading self-defense, was acquitted; the jury allegedly contained many of his friends. A few months later James Nutt, Captain Nutt's son, shot Dukes dead. James Nutt was acquitted by reason of insanity.
McDade notes that, "There are various editions of this work, all with the same title page but with different cover titles." This one, which McDade calls the second edition, has a wrapper title, "The Uniontown Tragedy. The Slayer Slain." Its copyright date is 1883, the year of the murder; McDade's copy was copyrighted 1884.

This is a classically sensational Barclay crime pamphlet.

McDade 718.

**Rare, Unrecorded (?) Ohio Imprint**


With a Form of Petition for membership in the Lodge. The applicant "has examined your Constitution and By Laws, and is ready and willing to yield obedience thereto." Included are the first printings of this Lodge's founding documents.

The Lodge was named after Joseph Croghan, who in 1763 "was sent to the West to learn the disposition of the Indian inhabitants, and secure, if possible their adhesion to the English interest and thus to prevent the recurrence of Indian war" [Thomson 285]. FIRST EDITION. Not in Sabin, Thomson, Eberstadt, Decker, OCLC, NUC, AAS online, or the Morgan Collection as of September 2023.

$375.00


$150.00
“What I Call Evidences of a Work of Grace”


For a brief history of Sarah Osborn's life and struggles, see Wikipedia. This is one of four American editions. Osborn's Letter asks: "How do I know this God is mine; and that I myself am not deceived?" She answers with great feeling and detail: "I'll tell you truly what God has done for my soul, and what I call evidences of a work of grace," and then describes her personal religious experiences.

A printed explanation on the title page states: "Though this Letter was written in great Privacy from one Friend to another; yet on representing that by allowing it to be printed, it would probably reach to many other in the like afflicted Case, and by the Grace of God be very helpful to them; the Writer was at length prevailed on to suffer it -- provided her Name and Place of Abode remain concealed." ESTC unravels the mystery, noting, "Attributed to Sarah Osborn in her: Memoirs of the life of Mrs. Sarah Osborn (Worcester, Mass., 1799), p. 159."

Evans 25950. Alden 1317. ESTC W13788.  $350.00

The trial before Lord Kenyon occurred in June 1797. Williams published and sold Paine's 'Age of Reason,' which was deemed seditious and heretical. He was indicted for blasphemy. Erskine, of all people, led the prosecution, asserting that, despite his eloquent advocacy of a free press in other cases, he had never sanctioned its "abuse," of which Williams was guilty for promulgating an attack on Christianity. And, indeed, Williams was convicted.

Erskine "had earlier defended Thomas Paine in the sedition charge against his book, Rights of Man." Prosecuting "at the request of the Society Opposed to Vice and Immorality, Erskine acknowledges that he cannot grant the same freedom to attack the Christian religion that he grants to attack the authority of the state" [McCoy].

ESTC T49737. McCoy E144 [Debrett edition].

$500.00

**Rare [Wounded] Paxton Boys Pamphlet. The Copy of Ezra Stiles**


This copy belonged to Ezra Stiles, with his faded signature at the upper corner of the half title; his title page inscription: "By Mr. Galloway assisted by W. Franklin Gov. of New Jersey"; and learned notes at several places in Stiles's hand; some underlining, which was likely also in Stiles's hand. The verso of the last text page has a hand-drawn, contemporary map of several Pennsylvania counties.

"Relates to the dissensions caused by the Indians. Possibly written by Joseph Galloway" [ESTC]. This is one of the scarcest pamphlets on the Paxton Boys and the massacre of Conestoga Indians.

"Settlers from the regions surrounding Donegal and Paxton townships hoped that Pontiac's conspiracy would force the reluctant Pennsylvania Assembly into a posture of defense. Instead, the Quaker dominated legislature continued to offer friendship to the peaceful Moravian Indians. The infuriated frontiersmen responded with strained patience in distinguishing friendly Indians from their enemies. Armed with both the religious zeal to exterminate the 'Canaanites,' and the vengeance for lost friends and relatives, the predominantly Scots - Irish frontiersmen formed a vigilante corps which became noted for its

Item No. 83

**Rare Revolutionary Session Laws**


The Sittings were consumed primarily with the Crisis of the Revolution. Messages from the Supreme Executive Council, signed in type by President Joseph Reed: dislocations caused by "the devastation of the enemy, and the inhabitants to consequent poverty and temporary distress;" the value of Continental Bills of Credit; requisitions of food and supplies for the army; estate forfeitures and treason; payment of soldiers and officers; negotiation of foreign loans; prisoners of war; the militia; erection of forts and defenses; the problem of Quaker refusal to participate in the Revolution for reasons of conscience and religious liberty; elections during wartime; reports on military engagements; review of letters from General Washington, General Wayne and others seeking supplies for the winter; and a host of other material.
A Nice Send-Off for Young Hooker


Nathaniel Hooker [1737-1770] was the great-great-grandson of Rev. Thomas Hooker [1586-1647], known as the founder of Connecticut. Young Hooker graduated from Yale in 1755, and was licensed to preach at 19 years old. He died in his early 30's.

"The sermon at his funeral by his friend, the Rev. Joseph Perry [Harvard 1752], pastor of the First Church in what is now South Windsor... describes Mr. Hooker as 'one of the best preachers, and most excellent sermonizers' of that day. 'As to his sentiments in religion, they were of a noble, manly, rational complexion, and of a catholic turn'. His natural temper was very cheerful, pleasant, and innocently humorous."

II Dexter, BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF THE GRADUATES OF YALE COLLEGE 371 (1896).

Evans 11811. Trumbull 1241. ESTC W30282. $275.00
Masonic Struggle Between African-American Lodges


The broadside celebrates victory in "the long bitterly contested law suit that has been in the court nearly four years between the two colored Grand Lodges of Masons at Washington, D.C." The Court of Appeals "defeated and routed at every point the bogus Prince Hall Grand Lodge of Washington, D.C.," and sustained "the legality of the lawful legal and regular M.W. Grand Lodge."

"The decision has been a fatal blow to the illegitimate and unlawful faction of the followers of the Prince Hall and old compact negro masons in this country. They have been a source of annoyance to the legitimate and regular Lodges and Grand Lodges of colored Masons all over this country for some time." The broadside congratulates the victor's "most learned and brilliant lawyers."

The case which the broadside celebrates is printed in the official reports as Most Worshipful Grand Lodge v. Grimshaw, 34 App. D.C. 383 [1910].
87. **Providence Marine Society:** CHARTER, LAWS, &C. OF THE PROVIDENCE MARINE SOCIETY. Providence: Barnum Field, 1824. 12mo. Contemporary plain wrappers, stitched, 12pp. Rear wrapper with a couple of tears, text lightly foxed, Good+.

Membership is limited to past or current "commanders of vessels," to provide "for their relief in distress, and for the relief of their widows and children." Honorary membership is available to "persons of other professions." The first printing occurred in 1799.

Expulsion is authorized for failure to pay dues, or if the member "shall sink in to a common drunkard, or be guilty of any atrocious vice, or become so contentious as to disturb the peace and harmony of the society."


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**Workingmen: Shun “A Traitor’s Peace!”**

88. **[Republican Party] New York Workingmen's Democratic Republican Association:** A TRAITOR'S PEACE! New York: Published by the N.Y. Workingmen's Democratic Republican Association, [1863 or 1864]. Folio broadside, 12-3/8" x 19." Light foxing and minor wear, Very Good. At the bottom: "Printed also for the Loyal Publication Society, 863 Broadway, N.Y. PLEASE POST THIS UP."

This dramatic broadside, signed at the end in bold type by "A Democratic Workingman," urges his fellow Workingmen to shun "A Traitor's Peace. . . Let the ballot-box tell the story
of your patriotism, and your resolve not to be the 'white slaves' of traitors or their friends.' Some printings are dated October 30, 1863. This one is undated. The Library of Congress has both; the Library Company has ours.

Demonstrating the South’s intransigence, the broadside quotes from an editorial in the "Richmond Enquirer of the 16th of October [1863]," which demands: "The North must yield all; we nothing. . . "SURELY SHALL WE MAKE THEM PAY OUR WAR DEBT THOUGH WE WRING IT OUT OF THEIR HEARTS." The editorial asserts that the South will "fight till doomsday rather than yield one iota" of their extreme demands.

"WORKINGMEN! The politicians who cry out for 'Peace,' and 'the Union as it was,' tell us that it is a very easy thing to settle the troubles between the North and the South." But the reality is far different: it means "the destruction of the Union-- the giving up of Maryland, Kentucky, and Missouri. Workingmen! These are the terms of peace to which you are invited by the 'peace' men." Workingmen must repudiate the Democrats and "vote for the party that stands by the government."

OCLC records eight locations under several accession numbers as of September 2023. $2,000.00

89. [Republican Political Invitations]: A COLLECTION OF TWENTY POLITICAL INVITATIONS, CARTES - DE -VISITE, AND EPHEMERA DEPICTING REPUBLICAN PARTY LEADERS 1870 - 1900. [vp: vd.]. Head and shoulders photographs of William Maxwell Evarts, Thurlow Weed, Roscoe Conkling, Benjamin Bristow, Hamilton Fish [all but
Evarts photographed in Brady's Washington gallery]; 16 invitations to political events, lectures, meetings, addresses of President Grant, John Sherman, J.B. Foraker, and other Congressmen, Cabinet officers, all during the Republican dominance of the final third of the 19th century. Details on request. $500.00
Evans 12984. ESTC W21813. $150.00

Elaborately Illustrated Trade Broadside

91. **Sawyer & Graves**: WE ARE NOT UNDERSOLD BY ANY HOUSE IN QUINCY!| SAWYER & GRAVES. NORTH SIDE OF THE PUBLIC SQUARE, QUINCY, ILL. RESPECTFULLY ASK YOUR ATTENTION TO THE FOLLOWING ADVERTISEMENT: IN SOLICITING A CONTINUANCE OF THE LIBERAL PATRONAGE BESTOWED UPON THE LATE FIRM OF SAWYER & ADAMS, WE WOULD STATE THAT WE SHALL SELL THE FINEST FABRICS AND DRESS GOODS EQUALLY AS LOW AS RETAILED IN ST. LOUIS. THE ONE PRICE CASH SYSTEM IS THE PRINCIPLE UPON WHICH WE HAVE ACTED, AND UPON WHICH WE SHALL CONTINUE TO OPERATE. THE SILK DEPARTMENT IS NOW VERY COMPLETE.... FINE DRESS GOODS SUCH AS PLAID SILK POPLINS, MERINOS, PERSIAN TWILLS, THIBET AND COBURG CLOTHS, FANCY DE LAINES... SHAWLS, CLOAKING GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, LACES, COLLARS... CHOICE GROCERIES!!... BOUGHT FOR CASH EXCLUSIVELY; SUCH BEING THE CASE, WE SELL AT ST. LOUIS PRICES... REMEMBER, WE ARE NOT UNDERSOLD!] JAS. T. SAWER [sic], H.L. GRAVES, W.C. GRAVES... QUINCY, ILL., SEPT. 28, 1855. Quincy, IL: Sawyer & Graves, 1855. Folio broadside, 16.5" x 22". Printed using several different typesettings. Light crease from having been folded. Very Good.
This rare broadside survival was printed during the early commercial development of Quincy, a Mississippi River town which became a thriving rail and river transportation center and, by 1870, the second largest city in Illinois. The Graves brothers-- Henry Littleton [1832-c.1882] and Washington Clay [1834-?]-- were Kentuckians who became Illinois farmers before they were out of their teens. They established a partnership with James T. Sawyer [c.1818-?], a native Tennessean with a well-stocked mercantile business. Their establishment is noted in the directories of the era.

Sawyer later served as a director of the Quincy, Missouri Pacific Railroad. [THE RAILWAY AGE, VOLUME 11, NO. 9, MARCH 4, 1886, Page 118; Chapman Bros.: PORTRAIT AND BIOGRAPHICAL RECORD OF ADAMS COUNTY, ILLINOIS. Pages 320-323].

“What Shall Be Done With These Five Millions People”


Scofield asks, now that the War is over, "What shall be done with these five millions people. . . the colored population of the United States"? Colonization is "wicked," "cruel,"
"destructive," "inhuman," "murder by the millions." Twenty to thirty percent of emigrants to Liberia have died there.

Some people want "to reenslave them." Impossible: "The great Republican party, strong in number but stronger in its convictions of right, will always stand between the weak and oppression." Presciently, he warns President Andrew Johnson that if he defies the Party on Reconstruction then "he alone will be broken."

Scofield knows what must happen. Before enactment of the 14th and 15th Constitutional Amendments, guaranteeing the freedmen all civil and political rights, Scofield says, "Bestow the elective franchise upon the colored population of this District, and you awaken the hope and ambition of the whole race throughout the country." He eloquently makes his case.

Sabin 78163. Bartlett 4251. Not in LCP. OCLC records facsimiles only as of August 2023. $500.00

Swamp Thing


The brothers E. and H.T. Anthony were "unquestionably the period's leading manufacturer and marketer of photographic supplies and equipment. The Anthonys provided financial support to Mathew Brady to photograph the Civil War and in return Brady gave them all of his duplicate negatives, which they published under his name in 1865" [Getty Museum online article on the Anthony firm].
A primitive, destructive alligator, emerging from the swamp to stroll on the banks of a river, is the artist's representation of the secession movement.

$250.00

Item No. 93

Jim Crow in the Nation’s Capital!

16. "The verso is a color-coded map of Washington, with numerical labels. The labels correspond on the recto with places to lodge, be entertained, worship [two synagogues], sightsee, emergencies, Army and Navy Dispensaries, service clubs. Folded to twelve panels, each panel 4" x 7-1/2." Very Good. "Correct as of April 30, 1943."

Thirteen of the many clubs, canteens, churches and other recreational sites for men and women in uniform visiting the Nation's Capital during World War II are specifically designated as 'Negro': 'Banneker Service Clubs' [listed twice, No. 39], "Bus Terminal for USO" [No. 55]; YMCA [listed twice, No. 42]; "Howard Park Defense Area" [No. 40]; Lichtman Leisure Club [No. 22]; Phyllis Wheatley YWCA [No. 44]; USO in Alexandria [No. 55]; USO in Annapolis [Nos. 75, 53]; Women's Battalion No. 2 [not listed]; Baptist Church [Negro], [No. 41; Catholic St. Augustine's [Negro], [No. 28]; Congregational [Negro], [No. 43; Methodist [Negro], No. 52

Whether other listed facilities excluded African Americans is unclear. OCLC 16524157 [1- DLC] as of August 2023. OCLC also records a 1944 edition, located only at Stanford.

$1,000.00

Lots of Flags

95. [Sinclair, Thomas]: A CHART OF NATIONAL FLAGS. PUBLISHED BY HENRY BILL. NEW YORK. [New York? Hartford?]: 1858. Lithograph by Thomas Sinclair, 22-1/2" x 19." A broadside display of more than 100 national flags, merchant flags, pilot's flags. Copyright entered in the District of Connecticut. Flags of some short-lived countries-- from
Italy and Germany before their consolidation. The flag of the Ionian Republic, a British Protectorate from 1815 - 1864, has the Union Jack in the upper left and a winged lion in the field. Old folds [a few short closed tears] and light spotting, generally in margins and without effect on text. Else Very Good. $450.00
Hiring a Slave


$450.00

Item No. 97

“In Bondage, and in Tears”

Negro woman, standing, pleads with an elegant white woman, seated and holding a baby, a tea service on the table next to her. Background scenes of slave labor, two black men watched by an overseer. Laid down. A couple of short, closed margin tears. Else Very Good.

The only versions of this poem were printed in London. The first line of ours: "White Lady, happy, proud and free!" A broadside with slightly different title ["A Negro Mother's Appeal," located on OCLC only at Manchester Public and Boston Public Libraries] also begins with that first line. Ours is unrecorded on OCLC, and is not in the British Library. The best guess is that the printing precedes the British Emancipation; hence an 1830 suggested date, in common with its variants.

The poem contrasts the lot of the Negro Mother and her White counterpart. "Though she bears a mother's name, / A mother's rights she may not claim, / For the white man's will can part, / Her darling from her bursting heart."

And, of course, the women's offspring have vastly different fates: "Can the Negro Mother joy / Over this, her captive boy, / Which, in bondage, and in tears, For a life of woe she rears?"

Not located in Ragatz, Blockson, LCP, British Library, or [this title] online OCLC as of August 2023.

$2,500.00

Item No. 98

Aristocratic Revolutionary War Society

98. **Society of the Cincinnati:** THE STANDING COMMITTEE OF THE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI OF THIS STATE HAVING A REPORT OF THE STATE OF THE TREASURY BEFORE THEM TOGETHER WITH A LIST OF DEFICIENCIES DUE FROM THE RESPECTIVE MEMBERS, FIND YOU IN ARREARS AS TO THE

The document does name an addressee; it is simply addressed, "Sir." Signatures in ink of the Committee members appear at the end of the document: Colonel Jeremiah Olney (1749-1812), a founding member, treasurer, and president of the Rhode Island chapter; Colonel Ephraim Bowen Jr. (1753-1841), vice president; Reverend Enos Hitchcock (1745-1803), a member of the Rhode Island chapter; William Allen [possibly Captain William Henry Allen (1784-1813)]; and Thomas Smart.

The Society of the Cincinnati, founded after the close of the Revolutionary War, was only a few years old when the Providence Chapter issued this document. Hostility to the Society was immediate, focusing on its aristocratic lineage: membership was limited to Revolutionary War officers and their eldest male descendants. Doubtless these critics would have mocked the "honor" of the Society had members failed to pay their dues.

$600.00

The detailed rules and regulations encompass all aspects of the required work. Article XXXI, page 28, and Article XVI, page 38, suggest a prevailing practice of subjecting blacks to more severe discipline than whites: "Discipline will be applied uniformly commensurate with the facts in the case, without distinction as to color."

Not located on OCLC as of August 2023.

"No Absolute Power But That of the Laws"


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

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

Evans 19269. $350.00
False Hopes of Man’s Perfectibility


Like the biblical prophets, Tappan seeks "to guard the rising generation against those wrong and dangerous opinions, which would seduce them from the principles and practice of sound morality and piety." He warns that, despite "the unalienable right of private judgment," each of us is "accountable to God." False hopes of mankind's perfectibility lead to the atrocities of the French Revolution. Stick with Christianity, he says, and you'll be ok.

Evans 34629. ESTC W30818. $150.00

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“Using Morse’s Instruments on Railroad Telegraph Lines”


This formal Opinion of Counsel, evidently unrecorded, addresses "the right of using Morse's instruments on Railroad Telegraph Lines west of Pittsburg."

No one, say the authors, is "more familiar with the whole history of the contracts and controversies in Telegraph matters" than the Chesters [the writers]. They conclude that the
The firm of Wade & Eckert is fully authorized to furnish those Lines to the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, "with Morse instruments, with the right to use the same."

The Chesters firmly rebut, with much information on the history of the controversy, "the extravagance and the emptiness of the seeming claim" to the contrary made by Amos Kendall, who represents "the Morse patentees."

Not located on OCLC, or in Cohen, Sabin, Eberstadt, Decker. Not at the online sites of AAS, Boston Athenaeum, NYPL, Newberry, Harvard, Yale. $500.00

Item No. 103

**Farewell to “Brownlowism” and Tennessee Reconstruction**

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

Fentress County citizens-- from north central Tennessee-- meet to choose delegates to an upcoming State Convention and to "select candidates to represent the district in the next legislature." Among the chosen was J.D. Hale, also the Secretary of the Meeting; these Minutes are likely in Hale's hand.
Jonathan D. Hale, a courageous Union man during the War, had been Chief of Scouts for the Army of the Cumberland. He had suffered greatly from attacks by Confederate guerrillas, including particularly Champ Ferguson, who was later hanged by order of a post-War military commission. The sole Resolution recorded by these minutes was an expression of "unbounded faith" in Governor Senter [spelled here, 'Center'] and "our present member of Congress [the Hon. Wm. B. Stokes], the right man in the right place."

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

$750.00

Sad, Oft-Told Story


Broadside, 9-1/2" x 11." Old folds [stitched repair to one fold, with a few words crimped but legible along one line; pinholes at two fold intersections, affecting a few letters. Foxed, Good. Two hearts at the top of the text, flanked by two decorative columns, each with a homily of text within the heart. Good.

Here is the AAS entry: "Verse in twenty-seven stanzas; first line: Come all ye people far and near. Variant edition of the Major's only son. Imprint dates suggested by typography. Text in three columns."

Brown's entry: "a shortened, variant version of the Major's only son. Between title and text, flanked by sections of type ornaments, two line drawings of hearts bearing legends. Publication date approximation suggested by internal evidence. This edition not in Ford, Shaw & Shoemaker, or Shoemaker."

"The Major's Only Son, and His True Love's Overthrow," printed many times beginning in the 1790s, is the most popular variant of this work. $350.00

A rare item, with the signature of the Comptroller of the Treasury, John Steele of North Carolina, whom George Washington had appointed as such in 1796. We do not locate this item anywhere, except for its notation in Shipton & Mooney, which states, "Only copy can not be reproduced."

Not in Evans, Bristol or NAIP. Not at AAS. Shipton & Mooney 48978. $350.00


Item No. 107

Humorous Pictorial Account of the Trent Affair

margin: "Mason & Slidell given by Seward to Great Britain." Verso has the title and imprint. Browning to the verso, Very Good.

The heads of the participants are photographs, as the publisher states. Mason and Slidell, aboard the Trent, are shown as Seward and Lord Russell negotiate for their disposition. Jefferson Davis sulks in the background, his dream of British recognition of the Confederacy dashed.

On November 8, 1861, Charles Wilkes, a U.S. Navy Officer, captured James Mason and John Slidell, Confederate envoys aboard the British ship Trent, and thwarted their mission to England. Great Britain accused the United States of violating British neutrality; sound diplomacy eliminated the real threat of War between the two countries.

OCLC 847782442 [2- DLC, AAS] as of August 2023. Not in Sabin, Weitenkampf, or Reilly. $450.00

108. **Trumbull, Henry:** HISTORY OF THE INDIAN WARS: TO WHICH IS PREFIXED A SHORT ACCOUNT OF THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA BY COLUMBUS, AND OF THE LANDING OF OUR FOREFATHERS AT PLYMOUTH. . . A NEW EDITION, WITH AN ENTIRE NEW ARRANGEMENT, ESSENTIAL CORRECTIONS, AND LARGE ADDITIONS. Philadelphia: Published by James A. Bill, 1848. Original publisher's cloth [chipped along gutters and at head and foot of spine]. Hand colored map frontis: folded into three panels, titled, "A View of Col. Johnson's Engagement with the Savages (commanded by Tecumseh) near the Moravian Town, October 5th, 1812." With legend at bottom explaining the events of the battle. Full page color plates of King Philip, Milly Francis, Black Hawk, Tecumseh Osceola. viii, 320 pp. Scattered foxing. Good+. $150.00
Item No 108

Item No. 109

The Cultivator was one of the "most prominent of the scores of periodicals devoted to farming, stock raising, horticulture and allied topics" [Mott] The New York State Agricultural Society established it in 1834. "A long-standing agricultural journal... Absorbed 'Genesee Farmer and Gardeners' Journal', Ja 1840. Absorbed by 'Cultivator and Country Gentleman'." [Lomazow]

Mott 442-443, 802. Lomazow 301a and 301b. $350.00

110. [Virginia]: Journal of the Convention of Virginia; Held in the City of Richmond, on the First Monday in June, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-Eight. Richmond: Thomas W. White, 1827. 39pp, bound in contemporary marbled boards and half calf [worn, hinges starting]. Else Very Good.

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

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


$500.00

Item No. 110

“The Maps Are the Best Which Appear in Any Confederate Work”

geographic characteristics. Several small rubberstamps not affecting text. A clean and bright text, with the maps in excellent condition. Very Good plus.

"The maps were drawn by John Grant and lithographed by Hoyer & Ludwig, Richmond" [Harwell]. The book, says the Preface, gives "the movements of the two armies in this great battle with such accuracy as to enable the professional reader to derive the instruction concerning the management of troops when engaged in battle that could not be gained otherwise except upon the battle field." Our copy has both maps; Howes says only one map appears in some copies. "The maps are the best which appear in any Confederate book" [Harwell, Cornerstones].


Item No. 111

$2,000.00

A Wise Counsellor

112. Washington, Bushrod: AUTOGRAPH LETTER, SIGNED, FROM RICHMOND, 17 MAY 1797, TO JAMES SWAN CONCERNING A DISPUTE AMONG SWAN, GENERAL HENRY LEE, AND DANIEL MORGAN REGARDING 60,000 ACRES OF LAND IN VIRGINIA. Richmond: 1797. 2pp on a single leaf, entirely in Washington's hand. One light spot, Near Fine.

A "profound lawyer" [I Warren, Supreme Court in United States History 154] as well as George Washington's nephew, Bushrod Washington was appointed by President Adams in
1798 to the U.S. Supreme Court. He served 31 years. This Letter demonstrates Washington's diplomatic efforts to resolve a land dispute among well-known Revolutionary War officers.

Item No. 112

James Swan (1754 - 1831) of Boston, twice wounded at the Battle of Bunker Hill, was active in the French Revolution as a promoter, publicist, man of commerce - and, perhaps, something of a con man. "Both in Europe and the United States, there were probably a small army of co-investors in Swan's West Virginia 'empire' who had lost the lands they believed to have owned or found that their purchases were 100,000's of acres smaller than described to them or forfeited to governmental authorities for failure to pay real estate taxes" [Briger, SO RANDOM, online article on Swan 14 May 2015]. Daniel Morgan, born and raised in the Shenandoah Valley, was a Revolutionary War hero who was credited with the victory at Cowpens.

The subject of Washington's Letter to Swan is a land dispute concerning General Henry Lee [1756-1818], Swan, and Daniel Morgan. "In 1796, Lee received title to more than 60,000
acres of land in the old Northern Neck of Virginia, including that on which he built his cabin" [National Land Registry for the Lee Cabin in Mathias WV].

Washington writes: "I had hoped that all the difficulties between you and Mr. Morgan respecting the 60,000 acres of land had been long ago settled and that you had either reconveyed to him or paid such price as would be agreed upon. But I have been lately applied to on this subject by Gen. Lee who whilst in Philadelphia was under the necessity of satisfying Mr. Morgan. He applies to me as having been in some measure accessory to this mistake tho' I do not acknowledge it, since it was impossible that I could know whether this land was the property of Mr. Morgan or not. However I feel a strong wish to see this business terminated, and Gen. Lee consenting to accept of the price formerly offer'd by you on July 9 (though much below what he has paid Mr. Morgan for it). It gives me pleasure now to address you on the subject by holding out the certain opportunity of accomodating this disagreeable business. . . I am Sir yr. mo. ob. Serv. | Bushrod Washington.

"P.S. Mr. Morgan writes me that Gen. Lee has settled with him & 'that any arrangement he may make with me, will now be operative'.
"James Swan, Esq."

$2,500.00

Item No. 113

Lovely Printing

Printers, 178 Market Street, [c. 1830]. Elephant folio broadside, 19" x 24." Text printed in blue inks in four columns, each column separated by a rule. The whole surrounded by a decorative border in green and red colors. A few light fox spots, bit of shallow chipping and toning to edges, old folds. Very Good.

A brilliant printing of Washington's Farewell Address. We have not located a copy in any of the usual sources. Not located in Sabin, American Imprints, or on OCLC or the AAS, Johns Hopkins, University of Maryland online sites.

$2,500.00

Item No. 113

A Casualty of Louisiana’s Vicious Reconstruction


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

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

Not in Thompson. OCLC 10621679 [2- State Lib. La., Hayes Pres Ctr] as of August 2023. $750.00

One of the Great Supreme Court Cases

115. Wheeling Bridge Case: TWELVE PAMPHLETS ABOUT THE WHEELING BRIDGE CONTROVERSY BETWEEN VIRGINIA AND PENNSYLVANIA.

This important case arose from the competition between Pennsylvania and Virginia for domination of the developing trade with western markets. The State of Virginia authorized construction of a bridge from Wheeling across the Ohio River. The State of Pennsylvania claimed that such a bridge would impede free passage of steamboats to Pittsburgh, a major terminus of such trade. Pennsylvania sought to enjoin construction, on the ground that the bridge was "a nuisance and an obstruction to interstate commerce on a navigable river" [II Warren, The Supreme Court in United States History 234]. For years Pennsylvania had
engaged in an ambitious program of canal, railroad, and turnpike improvements; the bridge, it was claimed, would diminish the value of these State-sponsored modes of transportation.

The Supreme Court commissioned R. Hyde Walworth to determine whether the suspension bridge "is or is not an obstruction to the free navigation of the Ohio river, at the place where such bridge is erected across the same, by vessels propelled by steam or sails, engaged, or which may be engaged, in the commerce or navigation of said river; and, if it is such an obstruction, what change, or alteration, if any, can be made, consistent with the continuance of the bridge across the said river, that will remove the obstruction to the free navigation by such vessels..." Congress also weighed in on the issue, scheduling hearings at which the competing positions were aired passionately and in detail.

"Few cases have ever excited greater interest or seemed to affect more extensively the internal commerce of the country than this celebrated controversy." [Id. at 235]. The Supreme Court held that Virginia's enabling Act unconstitutionally conflicted with Congress's power to regulate navigation, and enjoined the construction as a nuisance. Dissenting, Chief Justice Taney argued that Congress's failure to exercise its regulatory power left Virginia free to authorize construction of the bridge which, in any event, Pennsylvania had failed to prove was a public nuisance.

The pamphlets are:

a. [Ellet, Charles Jr.]: THE WHEELING BRIDGE SUIT: A NOTICE OF ITS HISTORY AND OBJECTS, ADDRESSED TO THE LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA. Philadelphia: John C. Clark. 1852. 20pp. Disbound a bit roughly, old rubberstamp on title page. With, as issued, large folding 'Map of the Western Railroads Tributary to Philadelphia With Their Rival Lines... Prepared Under the Direction of Charles Ellet Jr. Civil Engineer, by W. Williams, Map Engraver.' State boundary outlines in color, showing rail lines east from Wisconsin and Illinois to the East Coast as far south as Virginia [expert archival repairs at folds on blank verso, bit of chipping to outer blank margin, very small loss, detached from text block]. Good+.
Modelski 80. OCLC 25783946 [9] [as of July 2016].

b. REPLY TO A PAMPHLET, ENTITLED "WHEELING BRIDGE SUIT: A NOTICE OF ITS HISTORY AND OBJECTS, ADDRESSED TO THE LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA." CONTAINING FACTS REPORTED BY CHANCELLOR WALWORTH TO THE SUPREME COURT. REASONS WHY THE SUIT NOW PENDING SHOULD NOT BE DISCONTINUED. [np: 1852]. 12pp, stitched as issued. Light wear, Very Good.
Cohen 12043. OCLC locates four copies under two accession numbers as of July 2016.

OCLC 21314680 [4] [as of July 2016].


i. WHEELING BRIDGE. MR. OLDS, FROM THE COMMITTEE ON THE POST OFFICE AND POST ROADS, MADE THE FOLLOWING REPORT...[Washington: 1852. 16pp, disbound, probably incomplete [other sources record 34 pages].


A Mission to Train Indians “As Missionaries and Teachers To Their Respective Tribes”

"Wheelock, a graduate from Yale in 1733, was pastor of the Second (North) Society in Lebanon, and a popular preacher during the Great Awakening. He began the Charity School in 1754, and by 1765 had some forty-six pupils, all supported by charity. In 1769 Wheelock was given a charter to establish Dartmouth College, which he did in 1770, and became its first president" [Streeter Sale 4062]. Wheelock's plan for the School, formed to instruct Indians and train them "as missionaries and teachers to their respective tribes" [DAB], was inspired by his having taught Samson Occom in the 1740's.

"Sometimes attributed to Nathaniel Whitaker. Issued in connection with a visit to the British Isles by the Rev. Nathaniel Whitaker to raise funds for the school and possibly based on Wheelock’s 'A plain and faithful narrative of . . . the Indian Charity-School' 1763" [ESTC N80]. The pamphlet, inspired by the need to fund Wheelock's enterprise, tells the story of Wheelock's pioneering efforts with the Indians and the founding of his school. Testimonial letters and memorials, from Samson Occom and other Indian students of Wheelock, are included.

This second edition adds an Appendix to the 48-page first edition, which issued from London in 1766. The Appendix prints "some other fresh important Testimonials as well as some other further Accounts of the Progress of this laudable Undertaking, which have lately come to hand." ESTC records several variants of this second edition. "In this issue, the last line of p.62 begins 'Mr Whitaker' and p.63 ends with a three-line note beginning 'N.B.'" ESTC T104546. Howes W327. VII Streeter Sale 4062 [this second edition]. Field 1641.

$2,500.00

Item No. 116
Item No. 117

“Much Surprize”!
What Went Wrong?


William Seward led New York's state ticket in the 1838 elections, and was successful in his race for Governor. According to Board of Inspection tallies, the Whigs of Painted Post "gave only twenty majority for our State Ticket," causing "much surprize among many, if not all, of our Whig friends." Pre-election canvassing had predicted "a much larger majority for our State Ticket."

What went wrong? Whigs' post-election investigation indicated that a ballot box, which had been delivered to the Board of Inspectors, had not been counted. Before assessing blame, the Committee of Correspondence urges the Board to initiate an official investigation. The Committee admonishes, "No scrutiny can be too rigid" to determine whether the sacred rights of suffrage have been violated.
Painted Post, a village in Steuben County NY, is in the town of Erwin, about five miles from the City of Corning. OCLC does not disclose a printer in Painted Post or Erwin during the 1830s. The broadside appears to be unrecorded. Not located in Sabin, American Imprints, or on OCLC or the online sites of Union College, AAS, NYHS, NYPL as of August 2023.

A Defence of “His Accidency”


"The veto power stands on the portals of the Government the safest champion of popular rights and the truest defender of the Constitution." Though a Whig, Wickliffe parts company with his fellows, whose rage at President Tyler's thwarting of Whig programs led them to try to rein in the President's power to veto legislation.

Tyler had become President after the death of William Henry Harrison, who had headed the first successful Whig presidential ticket. His Vice President, a Virginian who became known as "His Accidency," was at heart a Democrat. He would oppose at every opportunity the Whig program of internal improvements, a National Bank, and protective tariffs. Betrayed Whigs were enraged. But Wickliffe reminds them that if they "snatch from the Executive arm this weapon with which the constitution has entrusted it for its own defence and the protection of the people, and what in a few years will prevent Congress from abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia, and afterwards in the several States."


Item No. 118

$850.00

$275.00
Her “Little Offering to the Anti-Slavery Cause”


Wigham modestly calls her book "a little offering to the Anti-Slavery Cause." She emphasizes the "intimate connexion of Slavery with the whole social, religious, and political organization of America"; and celebrates the heroics of Maria Chapman, Lydia Child, the Grimke sisters, Prudence Crandall, Lovejoy, "Fugitive Slaves and their Helpers," John Brown, Birney, and others. Wigham chronicles mob assaults on free press and free speech, the founding of the Republican Party, and the War's assault on Slavery.

LCP 11194. Not in Blockson or Dumond. $1,250.00

“God Gave Us Some Signal Advantages”

Willard was president of Harvard from 1781 until his death in 1804. He preaches on the first Thanksgiving after the Revolution had secured American independence from England. "We have had days of darkness as well as seasons of light. How gloomy was our situation, for several years before the late war, when Great Britain was endeavoring to lay upon us burdens difficult to be borne. We had to contend with artful men, and those bent upon carrying their purposes, at all events. But in the midst of these glooms God gave us some light. He early raised up those among us, who had wisdom to detect the plots of these men, and firmness to oppose their measures, so that we did not fall easy prey to them...God ere long gave us some signal advantages against them, particularly in the ever memorable battle of Bunker-Hill, enabled us to circumscribe them within very narrow bounds, and prevent them from ravaging the country."

Willard recounts the events at Trenton and Princeton, General Burgoyne's surrender at Saratoga, the victory at Yorktown, and the end of the War.

Evans 18887. Sabin 104056.

$250.00

121. **Williams, Otho Holland**: DOCUMENT SIGNED BY REVOLUTIONARY WAR GENERAL OTHO HOLLAND WILLIAMS, 11 APRIL 1788, CONVEYING A 99-YEAR LEASE OF PROPERTY "IN THE TOWN OF WILLIAMS' - PORT" MARYLAND TO JOHN NEITZEL. Baltimore: Printed by William Goddard, [178-]. Broadside, matted and
framed, 12-1/2" x 16," top edge scalloped. Some spotting and dusting. Old horizontal fold with slight effect on one line of text. Good+.

Williams [1749-1794] served under George Washington during the Revolution. Founders Online prints an order from Washington to then-Colonel Williams. He became a Brigadier General, Adjutant General of the Army, and Commissioner of the Port of Baltimore. His portrait hangs in the Maryland State House.

William signs his name ["O.H. Williams"] in the bottom right margin. Witnesses were Alexander Clagett and John Still. [See, Clagett: 'Three Generations of Clagets in Georgetown and Washington, 1751-1860' in 63/65 Records of the Columbia Historical Society pages 60-79.]

$350.00

Item No. 121

Valuable Source for America’s Railroad Development

122. Williams, W[ellington]: APPLETON'S RAILROAD AND STEAMBOAT COMPANION. BEING A TRAVELLERS' GUIDE THROUGH THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, CANADA, NEW BRUNSWICK, AND NOVA SCOTIA. WITH MAPS OF THE COUNTRY THROUGH WHICH THE ROUTES PASS, IN THE NORTHERN, MIDDLE, AND EASTERN STATES. ILLUSTRATED BY 30 MAPS, ENGRAVED ON STEEL, INCLUDING FOUR PLANS OF CITIES, AND EMBELLISHED WITH TWENTY-SIX ENGRAVINGS. New York: D. Appleton, 1848. 12mo, 313 pp, [8-publ. advts.], maps and text illustrations. Original bright red cloth with front cover and spine decorated in gilt, rear cover blind embossed [minor wear]. Folding map frontis of New York
and Brooklyn, plus 29 additional maps [folding and otherwise] as collated on pp 5-6. Occasional minor wear, Near Fine.

The second of the Appleton northeastern guides, the first having been printed in the previous year. Howes does not record this printing; instead, Howes records the 1847, and an 1848 collating identically with the 1847, which has fewer maps than this offering.

The maps-- which frequently show transportation routes, including rail and canal-- and text are an invaluable source for America's developing rail and steam technology. FIRST EDITION. Howes W489. $450.00

Another Barclay Triumph!


The book enhances the Barclay Company's high standard for luridity.

The brilliant full-page engravings, captioned in English and German Fraktur, include: "James Boyd, driven to desperation, attempts to commit suicide;" "Miss Lizzie Boyd seized, and carried off by Pritchard's accomplice;" "Cuthbert bravely endeavored to rescue the young lady, but the ruffians sprang upon him, and threw him down the trap;" "Old Ogden, of
'Ogden's Trap,' attempts to murder Miss Lizzie Boyd; "The Father's Sacrifice. 'I was forced by circumstances to kill my own child, to save her from a fate worse than death'." Wright 2761. OCLC records three locations for an 1873 printing, and one 1878 printing. $750.00

Item No. 123

"In the early nineties a group of leading Suffragists decided that the 'Christian Bible, the Christian religion and the Christian ministry were the greatest obstacles to the spread of woman suffrage.' To challenge the religiously sanctioned notion of female inferiority Stanton, Catt, and other suffragists published two volumes entitled 'The Woman's Bible', 1895-1898. The outraged author of this rare broadside prints portions of the book in order to discredit the suffragists: "It does not need a knowledge of Greek or Hebrew to show that the Bible degrades women. We have made a fetich of the Bible long enough. The Bible has been the great block in the way of civilization."
This broadside probably issued in 1920, just before ratification of the 19th Constitutional Amendment on 18 August 1920, extending the suffrage to women. The latest event mentioned in the broadside occurred in May 1920, when "the women who invaded Connecticut to try to force Governor Holcomb to call a special session, met in New York on Sunday and had a big political dinner on that day. Thus the party today lives up to the theory 'that much injury has been done to the world' by keeping holy the seventh day."

OCLC 270959109 [1- Morgan Library], 63924956 [3- U Rochester, Williams, Imperial Valley College] as of September 2023.

$1,500.00

Item No. 125

With the “Suffrage Map”

125. [Woman Suffrage]: WOMEN OF AMERICA SUPPORT THE NATIONAL SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT DRAFTED IN 1875 BY SUSAN B. ANTHONY. TEXT OF THE AMENDMENT, . . THE RIGHT OF CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES TO VOTE SHALL NOT BE DENIED OR ABRIDGED BY THE UNITED STATES OR BY ANY STATE ON ACCOUNT OF SEX. Washington: Congressional Union for Woman
Suffrage. [1915] Broadside, 8-1/2" x 11." Illustrated with a map of the United States indicating the twelve States [uncolored], all West of the Mississippi, where women may legally vote, and the electoral votes of each such State. The Map also shows States [shaded in black] where woman suffrage is denied; and shaded States, where progress is occurring. Corners are matted. Outer margin untrimmed, dusted, and blank edge chipping; upper blank margin lightly dusted. Else Very Good.

The 64th Congress opened in March 1915, at the height of the political battle over Woman Suffrage.

The broadside announces, "EQUAL SUFFRAGE IS NOW ESTABLISHED IN ELEVEN STATES, PRESIDENTIAL SUFFRAGE IN ILLINOIS. THESE TWELVE STATES CAST 91 ELECTORAL VOTES... NEARLY 4,000,000 WOMEN CAN VOTE IN NATIONAL ELECTIONS. THIS POWER CAN ENFRANCHISE ALL THE WOMEN OF THE NATION. DEMAND At the opening of the 64th Congress that the party controlling Congress support A UNITED STATES CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT referring to the State Legislatures the question of THE NATIONAL ENFRANCHISEMENT OF WOMEN."

Not located on OCLC as of September 2023, but we have located copies at Cornell [P.J. Mode Collection] and the Oregon Historical Society.

An Exceptional Yale Pictorial Autograph Book

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

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

This Book's owner, Edward Woodruff Seymour [1832-1893], was the eldest child of the Hon. Origen S. Seymour, who graduated from Yale in 1824 and became Chief Justice of the Connecticut Supreme Court. Edward was a lawyer in Connecticut with his father; member of the Connecticut House of Representatives for two terms; member of the Connecticut State Senate in 1876; and Justice of the Connecticut Supreme Court 1889-1892.
Officers and faculty with portraits: Rev. Theodore D. Woolsey, President, with autograph; Jonathan Knight MD, Surgery; Rev. Jeremiah Day; James L. Kingsley, Latin & Literature; Hon. Clark Bissell, Law; Rev. Eleazar T. Fitch, Divinity; Rev. Nathaniel W. Taylor, Theology; Chauncey A. Goodrich, Pastoral; Denison Olmstead, Natural Philosophy and Astronomy, with autograph; Rev. Noah Porter, Moral Philosophy & Metaphysics, with autograph; Thomas A. Thacher, Latin & Literature; B. Silliman; Anthony D. Stanley, Mathematics; James Hadley, Greek & Literature, with autograph.

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


Holmes, minister, teacher at the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb in Hartford, chaplain of the 1st Connecticut Cavalry during Civil War; Benjamin Kinsman, lawyer and politician from New York; Samuel Mills Capron, Connecticut educator and principal of Hartford High School and Hopkins Grammar School; Timothy Dwight Hall, lawyer, real estate dealer and scientific farmer, died early as an invalid; Luther Gould Tarbox, teacher, principal of Nashville High School, member of Nashville Board of Education; Benjamin Franklin Baer, Pennsylvania lawyer, Union Army Captain of a company of the 122d Regiment PA Volunteers; Edward Harland, lawyer, Connecticut State Legislator; Union General.

$4,500.00

Item No. 126