Item No. 1

Capture the Runaway Apprentice!

1. **[Absconding Apprentice]**: EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD. RAN AWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, ON THE 17TH OF JUNE LAST, AN APPRENTICE BOY NAMED JESSE COE, ABOUT EIGHTEEN YEARS OF AGE, FIVE FEET FOUR OR SIX INCHES HIGH, IS NEAR SIGHTED, HAS A CAST IN HIS EYES, AND STOOPS WHEN HE WALKS. HAD ON, WHEN HE WENT AWAY, A NEW FUSTIAN COAT AND TROUSERS, AND STRIPED SILK AND COTTON WAISTCOAT. AS HE HAS WORKED SOME YEARS AT THE BLACK-SMITH'S TRADE, IT IS PROBABLE HE MAY ENDEAVOR TO HIRE HIMSELF AS A JOURNEYSMAN TO THIS BUSINESS, IN NEW-YORK, OR ITS VICINITY. WHOMSOEVER WILL SECURE SAID APPRENTICE, SO THAT HIS MASTER MAY GET HIM AGAIN, SHALL BE ENTITLED TO THE ABOVE REWARD, AND ALL REASONABLE CHARGES. 

EDWARD LEVERICH.

N. B. Masters of vessels are forbid carrying off said apprentice, and all others of employing him, at their peril.

New-Town, L. I. September 19, 1792.


This rare broadside suggests the power that "masters" exercised over apprentices in 18th century America. The runaway, Jesse Coe, was not a "slave" but a white "apprentice." Important differences existed between slavery and apprenticeship, which was based on contract and had an end date. But in other respects the master exercised similar control over his subordinate.

"Edward Leverich was born on 3 Dec 1763 at Newtown, Queens Co, New York, the son of William Leverich and Dorothy Morse. . . Edward Leverich married Elizabeth Palmer about 1789-1790 at Newtown, Queens, New York. They were likely married at the Newtown Presbyterian Church, however the church records do not include any marriages for that time."
period. The marriage date is an estimate based upon the baptism of their first child at the Newtown Presbyterian Church in 1791. The 1790 census indicates that he owned four slaves. He died in 1835. [See, online 'Individual Narrative of Edward Leverich' noting also this reward broadside]. In the War of 1812 Leverich was captain of a militia company in the 64th and 93rd Consolidated Regiment of Queens County.

The text of this Notice, dated 20 August 1792, appeared in the New York Journal & Patriotic Register for 12 September 1792. Thomas Greenleaf was the Register's publisher. Efforts to apprehend young Coe were unsuccessful, so Leverich issued this separate Notice dated September 19, 1792, at Greenleaf's press.

Not in Evans, Bristol, Shipton, or ESTC. No originals at OCLC online. AAS has a photocopy only.

$3,500.00

Item No. 2

"Forcing Negro Suffrage" on Connecticut!


This rare broadside expresses outraged opposition to a bill which Representative John Broomall of Pennsylvania introduced in March 1868. "Mr. Broomall's bill now pending in
Congress," if allowed to pass, will be "forcing negro suffrage upon States which refuse to obey the behests of the Radical faction." Broomall argued that the constitutional guarantee of a republican form of government barred States from discriminating on the basis of race in the exercise of the suffrage. It garnered little support.

"With sentiment so strongly against it, the Broomall bill never even came to a vote, and by March 19 it was reported that no Republican had 'the slightest idea' that any such measure would be voted on, let alone adopted, during that session of Congress" [Maltz, The Coming of the Fifteenth Amendment, 82 Louisiana Law Review 395, 415. 2022].

This broadside reminds "Freemen of Connecticut! You have seen fit to refuse to admit the colored man to the privileges of the elective franchise. It was your right to do so. Now will you vote that a usurping Congress may deprive you of your rights as citizens . . ?"

Not located on OCLC, or the AAS and sites of the usual Connecticut institutions as of June 2024. $2,500.00

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3. **African-American Resort:** QUESTION AND ANSWER PROMOTIONAL BROCHURE FOR EUREKA VILLA IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIFORNIA, WITH PHOTOGRAPHIC BUST ILLUSTRATION OF FOUNDER SIDNEY P. DONES. [Los
Eureka Villa, founded in 1924 as a resort for African Americans, is a thousand acre community in the mountain foothills north of Los Angeles. Black real estate developer, actor, and film director Sidney Dones [1888-1947] financed the endeavor. This brochure includes his original poem, "Eureka Villa," an order form, and five pages of questions and answers on the project.

Calling this "the greatest opportunity yet offered to our group in California," Dones asserts that he has "done my duty to my race in helping to put home-owning in Southern California in the reach of all." Eureka Villa, he says, is a necessity, "Because there is absolutely no resort in Southern California where members of our group are welcomed... Our children are entitled to a place in the great open spaces where they can play and run unrestricted by race prejudice and oppression... We must prove to the world that we are capable of developing something of our very own."

According to the brochure, Hollywood jobs are within an easy commute, water and farmland are plentiful, a canning factory and industrial laundry are planned, and oil drilling is a possibility. "I really and truly believe not only that there is oil at Eureka, but I believe the people who buy lots now, at least some of them, will make a fortune within the next five years from oil." There is a solid cement double tennis court, large dancing pavilion, swimming pool, community church, and public school. This "healthiest spot in California" will prolong the lives of those with tuberculosis, asthma, rheumatism, and stomach troubles.

Standard lots can be purchased from $150 to $500, Val Verde Units from $295 to $650, and business lots from $385 to $550. Dones promises that one part of the development will be reserved for the Black elite: "Val Verde Unit is the most beautiful part of Eureka." The Hellman Bank, one of the largest banks in Los Angeles, appears as Sellers and Trustees. This community later became known as the "Black Palm Springs" and hosted notable African American celebrities including Booker T. Washington, Hattie McDaniel, Bill "Bojangles" Robinson, and James Earl Jones, Sr.  ["Renaissance for 'Black Palm Springs', by Leon Worden, July 24, 1996, accessed at website of SCVHistory on June 20, 2024; "Eureka Villa/Val Verde, California", by Chris Ott, January 23, 2007, accessed at website of Blackpast on June 20, 2024.]

OCLC 1416671142 [3- Huntington, UCSD, Princeton] as of June 2024. $2,000.00

“I Feel No Consciousness of Guilt”


The pamphlet prints Brown's serene Address to the Court at his sentencing, and excerpts from other letters. "I feel no consciousness of guilt in the matter... [P]osterity, at least, will do me justice." Sabin 8522. $275.00
Help the Society Send ‘Em Back to Africa!


[1] Printed document, with Day's name written in ink manuscript. Dated at Georgetown July 10, 1823. Single leaf, printed on recto only. Signed in type by Gurley as "Agent for the Board." Chipped along blank edges. Lacking a manuscript address leaf. Good+.


Jeremiah Day was President of Yale College, and an officer of the American Colonization Society. The Society advocated colonization as the solution to the "problem" of Free Negroes in America. The Society attracted support from numerous slaveholders, who viewed the status of Free Negroes as a threat to the stability of Slave Institutions. The Documents are signed in type by Reverend R.R. Gurley, Secretary of the American Colonization Society.

$275.00

Secretary McLain reports on the Society's activities. In the last year "we have actually sent 443 emigrants to Liberia, and have received application to send from Baltimore 95 more, and from New Orleans 472 more." Additionally, 567 are "waiting for a passage," 415 of whom "are slaves, the freedom, of most of whom, depends upon their emigration to Liberia!"

$350.00

Scarce American Broadside Songs


"There fell from God's favor two Exiles of Eden, / They wander'd through deserts of sorrow and pain/ . . ."
The first line of the first song, by Thomas Haynes Bayly, is: "I'd be a butterfly, born in a bow'r." The first line of the second song, by William Mitford, is: "Quite soft blew the wind from the west."

AAS notes that the printer, known variously as Joseph M'Clelland and M'Cleland, is listed at the Water Street address in New York City directories from 1824 to 1829. Not in American Imprints or Sabin. OCLC 1226714023 [1- AAS] as of June 2024.

$275.00


"William Rutter is listed at this address in Boston directories from 1835 to 1838" [AAS]. Not in Sabin or American Imprints. OCLC 80945763 [2- AAS, Brown] as of June 2024. Yale appears to own a facsimile. $275.00

OCLC does not record this printing; it records this title by two other New York printers, each with a single location [Brown and NYHS]. AAS does not own a copy of any of them. We suggest that Elton was the printer because his office was located at 134 Division Street in the 1830s. Not in Sabin, American Imprints. Not at online OCLC, AAS, Winterthur, or NYHS as of June 2024.

$275.00

Item No. 10

“The Most Bewitching Piece of Parliamentary Oratory”


Congress's most eloquent Federalist and Anglophile advocates adoption of the Jay Treaty with England. His support assured its passage.

He warns the opposition "that a government wantonly refusing to fulfill its engagement is the corrupter of its citizens." The French Revolution has destroyed the good judgment of some Americans: "In the spirit of party, we could not love or hate enough." Citizen Genet had a lot to do with this: in an effort to raise an army in this country against England, "every popular passion was inflamed."
According to DAB Joseph Priestly, who was in the gallery, called this speech "the most bewitching piece of parliamentary oratory I ever heard." Channing's History called it "one of the greatest speeches ever made in Congress." "The effect produced was absolute enchantment" [Port Folio]. "It was necessary for the treaty opponents to carry an adjournment in order to break the spell, but the next day the House by a majority of three voted to execute the treaty" [DAB].

Evans 29985.

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

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

This pamphlet recounts "the tragic event that wrought the quiet village of Kingston to the highest intensity of excitement and horror." The testimony and evidence against Andrews, reviewed here, "swept away all hope of innocence, all claim to sympathy." In this casebook trial on the effect of mental illness upon the criminal law, Andrews was found guilty of manslaughter and sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment.

McDade12. $1,500.00

For the Union-- - With Slavery


A scarce, open letter to the 37th Congress, then in session. The author expresses prevalent pro-Union, anti-Negro sentiment of the day: "the 'black man' leaves but little time unemployed upon the hands of our representatives... leaving to 'congress men' their valuable time for maturing plans for the full development of their much admired and more beloved 'Congo men'."
Green-Back mocks Treasury Secretary Chase's plans to print paper money to finance the War.

FIRST EDITION. Bartlett 1936. Sabin 28570. Not in Nevins, Work, Eberstadt, or LCP.

$275.00
RARE PRESIDENTIAL TICKET FOR THE INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATS


John Hale of New Hampshire was a longtime antislavery man. He won the presidential nomination of the short-lived Independent Democrats in 1852. George Julian of Indiana was his running mate. They would soon migrate to the new Republican Party in 1854.

This is a Massachusetts ticket for the upcoming national elections. Among the listed Electors are John Greenleaf Whittier; Samuel E. Sewall, who had previously run for Governor on the Liberty Party ticket; and other erstwhile Liberty Party men like Joel Hayden. A coalition of antislavery Whigs, old Liberty and Free Soil Party men, and Independent Democrats would form the Republican Party in 1854.

Not located on OCLC as of June 2024.

$500.00


A Former Democrat’s “Full Confession of Faith”
No consulted source has disclosed the first name of B. Rush Bagg, a lawyer and Detroit "police justice." He was a member of a large, prominent Detroit-area family. Bagg delivered his scarce Address on the evening before the presidential vote. The Detroit Wigwam must have been a wild place at that moment.

Bagg describes his conversion from Democrat to Republican. Speaking at the Wigwam "to make a full confession of faith," he urges his "old Democratic friends" to join him in supporting Abraham Lincoln. Identifying "the non-extension of slavery" as the "vital principle" of the Republican Party, he rebukes Stephen Douglas, the architect of the Kansas-Nebraska Act, for repealing the Missouri Compromise and thus opening vast western territories to slavery.


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The Sack of Lawrence

"Quite rare" [Jenkins, Full Howes]. This is the first of three 1884 issues, with the wrapper title 'The Lawrence Massacre by Quantrell, August 21, 1863. . . Published on the 21st Anniversary'; with title page and publication date as noted above [Dary].

"An interesting compilation of recollections by eyewitnesses to Quantrell's raid" [Dary]. "These personal accounts by eye-witnesses constitute one of the sole primary sources for the history of this great tragedy. Appended to the narrative is a list of the names of the killed, wounded and missing" [Eberstadt].
FIRST EDITION. Howes B649aa. Dary 220. Jenkins Full Howes 259. 106 Eberstadt 172. $2,750.00

The Struggle for Equality in Maryland


This is the "Eighth Series VII-VIII-IX" publication of the Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science, with Herbert B. Adams as Editor. Brackett describes Maryland's near-secession, the strength of proslavery sentiment, the resistance of Maryland to the grant of civil and political rights to Negroes, and the struggle for education and equality.
Blockson 9801. Work 621. Not in LCP [but see LCP Supp. 264 for Brackett’s 'The Negro in Maryland']. $350.00
Bradshaw’s Etching of Trenton Colonial Barracks

18. [Bradshaw, George A.]: BLACK AND WHITE PRINT OF AN ETCHING OF THE COLONIAL BARRACKS IN TRENTON, NEW JERSEY. [Trenton? c. 1930s-1940s]. Image measures 8" x 13", within border. The etching depicts the Colonial Barracks with a cannon in front and trees around it. Artist's original pencil signature at lower right corner. Two small pieces of paper tape at top corners of blank border from previous mounting. Very Good.

George A. Bradshaw [1880-1968], a Trenton native, studied at the Trenton School of Industrial Arts. He later taught there for many years. An etcher and illustrator, he was well known for his New Jersey scenes. He illustrated A HISTORY OF TRENTON, published by the Trenton Historical Society in 1929. He was a member of the Brooklyn Society of Etchers, the Chicago Society of Etchers, and the North Shore Artists Association. $175.00

“If I Remained and Opened School I Would Be Kukluxed”


Burrus [1849-1917] was President of Alcorn A & M College in Rodney, Mississippi, "the oldest public historically Black land-grant institution in the United States and the second-oldest state-supported institution of higher learning in Mississippi. Alcorn University was founded in 1871 as a result of the people of Mississippi’s efforts to educate the descendants of formerly enslaved Africans. It was named in honor of the sitting governor of Mississippi, James L. Alcorn" [website of Alcorn State University].

In this rare pamphlet discusses his early efforts to open a school in Woodbury, Tennessee. "The leaders of the colored people, after some time spent in investigating the
matter, expressed a strong desire to have a school... They also said they were afraid, from what had been told them, that if I remained and opened school I would be kukluxed." He recounts the courageous efforts to bring education to the former slaves.

"John Houston Burrus was born in Murfreesboro, Rutherford County, Tennessee in 1849. He was the son of William C. Burrus, a wealthy planter, lawyer, and politician; his mother, Nancy, was a slave of mulatto and Indian extraction. Perhaps William C. Burrus loved Nancy for he never married and fathered three sons with her... He was elected secretary of the Tennessee Republican Convention in 1878; was secretary and treasurer of the State executive committee for two years; was chosen as alternate for the State-at-large National Republican Convention in January 1880; was independent candidate for register in Davidson County, Tennessee, August 1882; and was a candidate on the Republican ticket for the Lower House of the Legislature in the following November. He was elected as one of the Nashville school directors in 1878 and re-elected in 1881 beating both of his competitors, a black and white man. Mr. Burrus served as chairman of the board, in which capacity it was his especial duty to look after all schools and see that teaching was properly done. In August 1883, he was offered the presidency at Alcorn Agricultural and Mechanical College in Rodney, Mississippi" [long bio of Burrus at find a grave on line].

Not in Work, Blockson, LCP. OCLC 6419672 [1- U Rochester] as of June 2024. $2,500.00

**South Carolina Black Man Campaigns for Congress!**

20. **Cain, Richard Harvey:** MANUSCRIPT AUTOGRAPH DOCUMENT, SIGNED BY THE AFRICAN AMERICAN MINISTER AND SOUTH CAROLINA CONGRESSMAN, ANSWERING A COMPLAINT THAT HE OWED MONEY TO JOHN C. MALLONEE. Charleston County: 1871. [4] pp on lined legal paper, 8" x 12-3/4," the pages attached at the
This document illustrates Black men's active political engagement in the Deep South during early Reconstruction, before Jim Crow laws would exclude them from participation in civic life.

"Richard Harvey Cain was born a free black in Greenbrier County, Virginia on April 12, 1825. In 1831 his parents moved to Gallipolis, Ohio where he attended school. Seventeen years later, in 1848, he joined the African Methodist Episcopal Church and became a minister in Muscatine, Iowa. Cain moved to South Carolina in 1865 to lead a Charleston AME church and soon became involved in local politics. In 1868, he was elected a member of the South Carolina State Constitutional Convention. Later in the year he was elected to the South Carolina State Senate, a post he held until 1870. Cain was editor and publisher of the South Carolina Leader which eventually became the Missionary Record.

"In 1872, Richard Harvey Cain was elected to South Carolina’s at large seat in the U.S. House of Representatives. Cain served on the Agriculture Committee in the 43rd Congress. He is most remembered, however, for his support of a civil rights bill introduced into the House in 1870. Although the bill failed to be enacted, during the debate he spoke eloquently and passionately about his own experiences during a trip to the nation’s capital where he was denied first class accommodations on a train. By 1874, Cain’s at large seat was eliminated and he chose not to seek another office that year. He continued, however, to be actively involved in the South Carolina Republican Party and in 1876 he returned to Congress representing the 2nd district of South Carolina. Cain served one term and then returned to
his ministerial duties in Charleston. In 1880 Cain was elected a Bishop in the A.M.E. Church. Soon afterwards he moved to Texas and became one of the founders of Paul Quinn College in Austin. Bishop Cain served as the college’s first president between 1880 and 1884. Three years later on January 18, 1887, Richard Harvey Cain died in Washington, D.C."
[online Blackpast web site.]

Mallonee's Complaint sought to recover money that Cain allegedly borrowed. Cain agrees that he owes Mallonee some money, but less than the amount Mallonee claims. "Since said indebtedness was transacted, the plaintiff and the defendant were candidates for public office at the hands of the people of said county and that the plaintiff did on or about the middle of October 1870 request the defendant to make use of such monies as was required as his share of expenditures to carry on the Political Campaign. . The defendant did make use of said money to the amount of one hundred dollars," itemizing his uses of the money, including "printing papers & Hand bills bearing Plaintiff's name as a candidate for the Legislature of this state," "In securing men to carry such papers and hand bills in the county and about the city," and "In employing Teams to carry persons to the polls and otherwise aiding the Election of our party. . ."

$2,500.00

Item No. 21

Murdering “Heretics” is Bad


One such principle: "Our faith teaches us to detest all massacres, treasons, and murders whatsoever, whether committed by protestants against catholics, or by catholics against protestants." And "the murderer of heretics" deserves "damnation."

Parsons 74. Evans 21730. ESTC W9070. $3,000.00

Pre-Fire Chicago’s Thriving Financial Markets

The financial sheets quote daily prices for stocks and bonds in Chicago. They suggest Chicago's emergence as a center of trade and finance before the Great Fire. The sheets include Tyler, Ullman & Co., Daily Quotations; and Opening Quotations from the Banking House of Lunt, Preston & Kean.

These banking firms were established during the early 1860's and quickly became an important financial force in building and, after the Great Fire, rebuilding the City of Chicago. Scripps, Preston & Kean was involved in the first government loan issued for the prosecution of the Civil War. [Howe: CHICAGO COMMERCE, MANUFACTURES, BANKING AND TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES. Chicago: 1884.]

$750.00

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**Powering the Illinois Economy**


The Road "linked Chicago to southern Illinois, St. Louis, and Evansville. Founded in 1877, it grew aggressively and stayed relatively strong throughout the Great Depression and two World Wars before finally being purchased by the Missouri Pacific Railroad and the Louisville and Nashville Railroad" [Wikipedia].

$375.00

24. [Civil War]: PRIZE FIGHT BETWEEN ABRAM AND JEFF, IN FOUR ROUNDS. STAKE: THE CONSTITUTION OF OUR FATHERS. [np: 1865?]. 2-1/2" x 5-1/8." Printed on yellow paper. Title above an engraved illustration of Union soldier holding an American flag and standing on a rock with the words, "The Constitution of Our Fathers." A
metamorphic design, with flaps which may be transformed from one pose to another. Lincoln and Davis in boxing pose on each flap. Caption on each flap. Very Good.

In the FIRST ROUND Lincoln challenges Davis, "Now, Jeff, I toss my cap over Mason & Dixon's line. Square yourself: I'm after you."
SECOND ROUND. "Combatants up to time. Jeff whimperes with fear, and wants to be let alone."
THIRD ROUND. "Abram follows him to his corner, but Jeff, gives Abe a stunner at Bull's Run. Davis hits Lincoln in the eye.
FOURTH AND FINAL ROUND. "Abram catches Jeff 'in chancery' and pummels secession out of him."

AAS suggests that this was published in the week between the surrender at Appomattox on April 8, 1865, and the assassination of Lincoln on April 15th. A rare and imaginative item, only two copies are known according to OCLC. Swann auctions sold a copy in 2018 for $1062.

OCLC 79833649 [2- AAS, MA Hist. Soc.] as of June 2024. $1,500.00

Georgia’s Tourist Magnet

25. **Cliff House Hotel:** LEDGER FROM THE CLIFF HOUSE HOTEL, VICTORIAN MAGNET FOR TOURISTS TO TALLULAH FALLS, GEORGIA, 1922-1925. Tallulah Falls: 1922-1925. Folio ledger, 11" x 16-1/4" Original half morocco and dark paper over boards [spine morocco loss, rubbed]. Several hundred pages, with names and residences of guests in ink, 28 June 1922 through 15 July 1925. Nearly all leaves filled. Very Good with light wear. Guests come from all over the country, but primarily from Georgia [Atlanta and Athens areas].

"The Cliff House Hotel, built in 1882 by Rufus L. Moss Sr., was the first lodging establishment in Tallulah Falls. The hotel served the thriving tourist industry until 1937, when it burned in a kitchen fire" [New Georgia Encyclopedia on line].
"Overlooking jaw-dropping Tallulah Gorge, a 1,000-foot chasm carved over millions of years, the town of Tallulah Falls was once a bustling resort town that rivaled Niagara Falls. People from all over came to see the awe-inspiring beauty of North Georgia’s natural pursuits. Located two hours northeast of Atlanta, Tallulah Falls is home to Tallulah Gorge State Park. Best visited in fall when the trees surrounding the abyss turn vibrant shades of red, gold and orange, the multiple overlooks and hiking and biking trails are world-class. Visitors can clamber for a permit to hike the gorge floor ó only 100 are allowed per day ó or they can cross it on a swaying suspension bridge 80 feet above the jutting rocks. Pop into the impressive Jane Hurt Yarn Interpretive Center to learn about the area’s delicate ecosystem and craggy terrain. The town’s namesake falls are a series of waterfalls cascading into the gorge with names such as LiEau diOr, Hurricane, Oceana and Bridal Veil. Each one makes for an incredible photo opportunity" [online Exploregeorgia].

The Ledger begins the year after a disastrous 1921 fire destroyed much of the Town, and nearly all of its historic buildings and hotels. Despite the tragic events, the Cliff House Hotel appeared to thrive, judging from the evidence in this Ledger. $750.00

The Impending Extinction of Southern Whigs


Clingman's Letter, written on 8 October 1852 a few weeks before the presidential election, announces his final break with the northern-dominated Whig Party. It expresses
clearly the dilemma of moderate Southern Whigs like this North Carolina Congressman. Clingman was particularly dismayed by the anti-Southern policies of the late Whig President Zachary Taylor. Firmly supporting California's admission to the Union as a Free State, Taylor rejected the counsel of Clingman and his moderate Southern brethren. "The death of Gen. Taylor alone prevented a struggle which would have shaken the country to its centre."

The 1852 Whig nominee, General Winfield Scott, is an enemy of the South. By opposing "the acquisition of Mexican territory," Scott thus "oppose[s] such acquisition as might keep the South even with the North." Scott has thus made an "open, undisguised declaration of his wish to be regarded as the NORTHERN Presidential candidate." Scott's opponent, Franklin Pierce, though a New Hampshire man, "Upon all questions connected with slavery and the rights of the South, no man that I know of, from any section of the Union, has a better record."

Thornton 2397. Hummel 1579. OCLC 24289678 [4- all in NC] as of June 2024. $1,500.00

**Particularly “Cruel and Inhumane”**

27. [Coke, Arundel]: AN EXACT AND PARTICULAR NARRATIVE OF A CRUEL AND INHUMANE MURDER ATTEMPTED ON THE BODY OF EDWARD CRISPE, ESQ; AT ST. EDMUNDS-BURY IN SUFFOLK, ON THE FIRST OF JANUARY LAST AT NIGHT, BY ARUNDEL COKE, ESQ; BARRISTER AT LAW, AND JOHN WOODBURN, A LABORER. TOGETHER WITH BOTH THEIR EXAMINATIONS AND
"On New Year's Day of 1722 Arundel Coke, barrister, invited his brother-in-law Edward Crispe to take a stroll after supper; and had a man waiting with a bill-hook, who fell upon Crispe and hacked him and left him for dead. Coke went back to his house and said that Crispe would be in shortly, and spoke more truly than he thought, for soon afterwards Crispe did crawl in covered with blood. He was mended up, and Coke and his accomplice Woodburne were tried under the Coventry Act for slitting Crispe's nose. Coke's defence was that he did not intend to slit Crispe's nose, but to kill him; and was insistent to know whether the nose could be said to be slit within the meaning of the statute, when the edge of it was not cut through. Lord Chief Justice Sir Peter King was of opinion that it was duly slit, and Coke was hanged.

"The Whitehall Evening Post of January 18 1722 described the accusation against Coke; Mr Crispe has charged him with enticing him out of his House, where he and his Wife had been at Supper, into the Church Yard, hard by, on pretence of visiting one Mrs Monk, against whose House Mr. Coke forced him up the Wall and held him while he was knock'd down by a Man, who came up upon a whistle given by Mr. Coke, who bid him strike, which he did with a Hedge bill, or Hook, such as they crop Trees with. One Woodburn a Labourer, a Man
of an infamous Character for a common Thief, was suspected to be the Person that committed this barbarous butcherly Act.

"Crispe's injuries were horrific; they were described at Coke's trial by Sturgeon the surgeon, who had attended him on the night of the attack; Mr. Sturgeon the Surgeon deposed, that being sent for, came to Mr. Crispe at Coke's, about 11, found him wretchedly cut in seven Places; first from the Right ear thro' the cheek to the Upper lip, just under the nose whereby his Teeth were laid bare, the Jaw-bone damaged, and his Cheek hanging down to his shoulder. Another on the double Chin, a very deep wound, from the extremity of one Jaw-bone to another. It will be tedious to describe the other wounds, only that of the nose because it was the Gift of the indictment. It was not downwards, nor quite overward; for the ridge of the Nose was not touch'd. Only on the Right side of the Nose, where the Nostril begins to stand out, it was cut through, so one might see into the Nostril; but neither Bone nor Gristle was cut or dannified. The Wounds not healed were all opened and shown to the Court and Jury.

"Coke and Woodburn were prosecuted under the Coventry Act against malicious maiming with intent to mutilate. Their defence, ingenious but fatally flawed, was that they were not guilty because their intention had been to murder Crispe rather than mutilate him. They were found guilty and were the only two men ever to be executed under the act." [The London Dead online blog, about Bury St. Edmunds.]

ESTC T115486

Item No. 28

Unrecorded Confederate Imprint

28. **Confederate Imprint:** TREASURY DEPARTMENT, C.S.A., SECOND AUDITOR'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, JUNE 24, 1862. REGULATIONS FOR THE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS FOR ARREARS OF PAY DUE TO DECEASED SOLDIERS. PER ACT 402.
Mississippi Slave Appraisal, at the Onset of Civil War

29. **Confederate Slave Appraisal:** APPRAISAL OF TWENTY-ONE SLAVES FROM HINDS COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI, MARCH 1861, IN THE ESTATE OF MARTIN HACKLER. Hinds County, Mississippi: 1861.
   1] Printed broadside, 7-1/2" x 12," completed in manuscript, appointing the appraisers per order of Judge of Probate A.L. Dabney. Signed by the appraisers and Clerk S.J. Thigpen. With Thigpen's long manuscript note on the verso, ordering the appraisers to set aside funds and articles for the support of the widow and children. Very Good.
   2] Manuscript, written on recto and signed in ink by the appraisers, concerning items of personal property. Fold split expertly repaired. Good+.

Hinds is Mississippi's most populous County. It includes Jackson, the State Capitol. Martin Hackler died in Hinds County in early 1861. The printed document, completed in manuscript, is dated 4 March 1861 [the day of Lincoln's inauguration] and appoints Thomas Wills, A.K. Montgomery, B.W. Henry, Robt Dixon, and Jeff Hubbard "to appraise the Goods, Chattels, and Personal Estate of Martin Hackler."

The appraisal includes 21 slaves, each identified by first name, with approximate age and appraised value. The adult males were deemed most valuable, ranging from $1500 [Charles, age 35] to Jack, age 20, at $1250. Lewis, age 75, was worth only $300; but Little Lewis, age 17, is a $1000 slave. The women of childbearing age [Lucinda, 19; Dolly, 15; Narcissa, 19] were valued at $1200 or $1300.

Martin Hackler [1805-1861] was a farmer in Hinds County. Judge [Philip] Augustine Lee Dabney [1800-1878] was born in Virginia and graduated from William and Mary College. He moved to Mississippi, practiced law, and served eight years as Judge of the Probate Court of Hinds County. Clerk S.J. Thigpen was Samuel James Thigpen [1833-1884]. Thomas Wills [born c.1813], B.W. Henry [born c.1830] were farmers, each owning more than 25 slaves. Jeff Hubbard [born c.1812] was a farmer owning more than twenty slaves. Robert Dixon [born c. 1814] was a mechanic and farmer. $1,800.00
“Denounce the Heresy of Secession”


A scarce plea to vote Republican [Union] in the April State elections. "If you give the government a hearty support the work will be short, and peace and prosperity will soon cover the land. . . Denounce the heresy of secession."

"VOTE THE UNION TICKET AND SUSTAIN THE GOVERNMENT."


$350.00

Only “The Force of Reason” Can Restore the Union

31. [Connecticut Democratic Party in the Civil War]: THE QUESTIONS BEFORE US. [Hartford? 1863]. Broadside, 5" x 11-1/2." Beneath an opening paragraph, a rule separates the text into two columns. Treasonous statements of Benedict Arnold are printed in the left column; similar planks of the Democrats' Platform for the 1863 State elections are printed in the right column. Near Fine.

This apparently unrecorded broadside equates the platform of Connecticut Democrats' State Convention with the treasonous statements of Benedict Arnold. The Convention convened on 18 February 1863 and nominated Copperhead Thomas H. Seymour for Governor.
The Party's platform declared, "We deliberately avow that the liberties of the people are menaced by Congressional and Federal usurpations, and can only be preserved by the energetic action of State authority." The Party denounces "the monstrous fallacy' that the Union can be restored by the armed hand alone." Seymour declares, "It is not by the force of arms that we are to have another Union, but by the force of reason."

Not in Sabin, Bartlett, LCP, or the online sites of OCLC, AAS, Yale, Brown, CT Hist. Soc., Conn. College, CT State Library, Trinity College as of June 2024. $1,500.00

Support "An Amendment to the Federal Constitution"


The Connecticut Woman Suffrage Association was formed in 1869. The roster of Vice Presidents included Harriet Beecher Stowe and her husband, Rev. C.E. Stowe.
To guarantee suffrage for women, "Our main reliance must be upon the action of Congress in passing an amendment to the Federal Constitution." Progress in the U.S. and England is recounted.

OCLC 30571151 [7] as of June 2024. $750.00

The Constitutional Union Party’s Ephemeral Appearance in Connecticut


This broadside is a rare, probably unrecorded record of the ephemeral appearance of the Constitutional Union Party in Connecticut. It is signed in type at the end by former veteran Whigs John A. Rockwell and John Dunham, as "Members of the National Committee for Connecticut"; and also by Thomas Yeatman, Chairman, and Frederic J. Calhoun, Sec'y, "Of the New Haven Constitutional Union Committee."

The Constitutional Union Party, headed by John Bell of Tennessee, was a last-ditch effort to save the Union. The sole plank in its Platform, a promise to preserve the Union and enforce the laws, appealed to the substantial part of the electorate favoring preservation of the Union at any cost. These included many old Whigs, looking for a new home after their Party had collapsed, and some Southern Unionists.
Not located on OCLC or online sites of AAS, Yale, CT Hist. Soc., CT State Library as of June 2024. $500.00

Item No. 33

Kash's Komic Kards

34. [Coolidge, Cassius Marcellus] ["Kash"]: "EVERY MAN RIDES HIS OWN HOBBY." A SET OF SIX LATE NINETEENTH CENTURY ILLUSTRATED, COLOR TRADING CARDS, WITH COMIC ILLUSTRATIONS OF BENJAMIN BUTLER, P.T. BARNUM, JAY GOULD, W.H. VANDERBILT, ROBERT INGERSOLL, AND HENRY BERGH. [New York? c. 1880s]. Each card is about 3" x 4-1/2," with a legend above the illustration: "Every Man Rides His Own Hobby." Most of them signed, "Kash." The Butler image is trimmed at the bottom, costing an advertisement beneath the image. Occasional mounting wear to a blank verso. Else Very Good.

Each man's name appears on the hat he is wearing. Each rides a "horse" appropriate to the caricature.

Ben Butler rides his "Presidential Ram," with a five dollar bill tucked in his hat band. In 1884 he was presidential nominee of the Greenback and Anti-Monopoly Parties.

P.T. Barnum holds the reins of Jumbo, his giant elephant, who is pulling train cars inscribed "The Greatest Show on Earth".

Jay Gould rides a "Western Union" telegraph pole with a fierce canine face.

W.H. Vanderbilt rides his train; the coal car is labeled 'N.Y.C." for New York Central.

Bob Ingersoll, radical philosopher and "the most noted of American infidels" [Wikipedia], rides a snake-shaped horse called "Infidelity."

H. (Henry) Bergh, founder of the A.S.P.C.A. and other charitable organizations, rides a hobby horse labeled, "This is a Horse."
Prolific artist Cassius Marcellus Coolidge was known as “Kash.” He is best known for his paintings of dogs playing poker. $600.00

Item No. 34

“Strike Off the Shackles of Ignorance”


A scarce pamphlet by the noted Black educator, future president of this historically Black university. He recalls the achievements of Beecher and his congregants in promoting freedom. Referring to the Civil War, Crogman says, "That war was to open the prison, and let the captives go free. But it necessitated another war-- a war to strike off the shackles of ignorance, to liberate the mind, to put new light into it, new ideas, to arouse the soul to high moral responsibilities...The strongholds of ignorance have been assailed with some success. For nearly two decades a little army of teachers have been toiling day and night to impart knowledge to the ignorant, to instill virtuous principles, to teach industry, thrift and economy."
At War's end, "The Negro was not only without land, without home, without clothing; but actually without a name." Reviewing all that needs to be done, he emphasizes the freedmen's strong character and religious nature. Not in De Renne, Work, Blockson, Eberstadt, LCP. OCLC records nine locations under two accession numbers as of June 2024. $1250.00

Item No. 35

THE NEGRO:  
HIS NEEDS AND CLAIMS.  
TWO ADDRESSES  
DELIVERED BY  
The Church of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher,  
On  
Sunday, Oct. 14, 1861,  
BY  
W. H. Chowne, M.A.,  
OF  
CLARK UNIVERSITY,  
ALBANY, N.Y.  
FIVE CENTS.  

Item No. 36

The Humiliation of Jefferson Davis

36. [Davis, Jefferson]: COLLECTION OF SIX CARTES DE VISITE MOCKING JEFFERSON DAVIS, HIS ATTEMPTED ESCAPE FROM UNION TROOPS, AND THE DEFEAT OF THE REBELLION. [vp: 1865]. All are in Very Good condition, with occasional dust to the backing. All are about 2-1/2" x 4." Light occasional wear, Very Good.
Item No. 36

1. EXECUTIVE OFFICE, SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY. NY: Brill. 1865. 2-3/8" x 3-7/8." Illustration of a despairing Jefferson Davis, now a prisoner in handcuffs standing in the middle of his small cell. Mrs. Davis's dress and crinoline, in which he was allegedly captured, hangs on a wall in his prison cell. A stool and a pitcher are by his bed. A chain for shackling is on another wall. The verso is blank. Very Good with light wear.


3. "DON'T PROVOKE HIM. HE MIGHT HURT YOU. [np: 1865]. 2-38" x 3-3/4," mounted on card stock. On the verso is a photo of an elderly gentleman [Davis?], wearing a top hat and standing in front of his house. Davis is running away, in woman's dress and bonnet, carrying a knife in his right hand.

4. Uncaptioned. Providence: 1865. 2-1/2" x 4." Jeff Davis, elaborately costumed in women's clothing, and Mrs. Davis at his side, is flanked by two Union soldiers, one of whom lifts the bottom of Davis's dress with his sword; the other Union soldier pats Davis on top of his head. They are standing outside Davis's tent. A ghoulish person looks on from inside the tent.

5. Uncaptioned. New York: Anthony. [1865]. Davis wears a woman's dress and cloak. He has a long pigtail and shuffles away from a burning Richmond.

6. In manuscript, "The Neglected Picture." Davis's portrait is enclosed in a frame with shattered glass. Two business cards--one for a rope maker and one for an undertaker--are inserted into inner edges of frame. Photograph of a cartoon. The verso states, in ink manuscript, "From an original oil painting by Wm. M. Davis of Port Jefferson L.I. - 1861."
The copy at the Lincoln Financial Foundation confirms Davis as the artist. "William M. Davis produced a trompe l'oeil painting in 1861 based on the most popular likeness of the Confederate president, which had appeared, among other places, on the five-cent Confederate stamp. The center of the artist's work is a tattered lithograph in an old pine frame, with its caption 'Hon. Jeff Davis' fully visible. The lithograph is torn, one corner curls down, and disrespectful signs are pasted over it. But what makes the work successful is the illusion of shattered glass over the print. The painting was photographed in 1862 and distributed as a carte-de-visite entitled The Neglected Picture..." Neely, Holzer, Boritt: The Confederate Image, pages 169-170.

Metamorphic Mockery of Jefferson Davis

37. [Davis, Jefferson]: JEFF. DAVIS, THE SUCCESSFUL POLITICIAN. LIFE OF JEFF. DAVIS. METAMORPHOSIS NO. 1. New York: Published by B. Day, 48 Beekman St., [1865?]. 2-3/8" x 3-7/8." An illustrated series of folded paper panels trace the political career of Davis, from stump speaker to violent traitor ["He revels in blood. Ha!"]
"Despair" ["He meets with a reverse."], to "His unhappy end" [Davis dead by strangulation].
Very Good.
Not in Sabin, LCP, Bartlett. Not located on OCLC or any other online site as of June 2024.

38. [Davis, Jefferson: THE LIFE OF JEFF. DAVIS, IN FIVE EXPRESSIVE TABLEAUX. 1. BEFORE HE BECOMES A TRAITOR. 2. HE COMMENCES HIS SECESSION CAREER, OR IN OTHER WORDS, SITS DELIBERATELY DOWN ON HIS OWN COFFIN. 3. HE FINDS IT UNPLEASANT. 4. HE WISHES TO BE LET ALONE. 5. HE IS LET ALONE. [New York]: Published at 109 Nassau Street, [1865?]. A five-panel metamorphosis illustration depicting Jefferson Davis and his downfall. The "Explanation" instructs the proper manipulation of the wood-engraved panels. Light wear, Very Good.

In the first panel Davis gives an oration on a platform, dressed in a dark suit. In the second panel, commencing his "secession career," the platform has turned into a scaffold. The third panel depicts a weeping Davis, a rope around his neck, tied to the scaffold. The fourth panel shows him standing, about to be hanged. In the fifth panel, a noose around his neck and a hood over his head, he dangles from the scaffold, dead.

Another printing is entitled "The Life and Death of Jeff. Davis. . .," printed in Philadelphia, probably in 1865.
Reilly 1865-18. As of June 2024 OCLC lists seven institutional locations under several accession numbers.

$850.00
“A Glowing Account”

"A glowing account of 'the rare inducements offered in Texas to our Northern fellow-citizens to emigrate to that State.' [Eberstadt.] "The author gave brief but interesting information on population, education, religion, clubs, banks, labor, agriculture, transportation, and climate. He advised old maids to stay away from Texas" [Clark]. De Cordova remarks that, "By a wise provision of our State Constitution, the institution of slavery has been guaranteed to Texas."

The author, from a Sephardic Jewish family, was born in Jamaica in 1808. For a few years he lived in New Orleans. In 1839 he settled in Texas, first in Galveston and then Houston, where he was elected a State Representative in 1847. "Through scrip and direct purchase he acquired large amounts of land to sell to settlers; at one time he had a million acres in scrip or title. To attract settlers to Texas, he made speeches on Texas in New York, Philadelphia, and other cities, and even to the cotton-spinners association in Manchester, England. His lectures were published on both sides of the Atlantic and were widely read. His land agency, which he owned with his half-brother Phineas De Cordova, became one of the largest such agencies that ever operated in the Southwest. De Cordova and two other men laid out the town of Waco in 1848-49. Town lots of an acre sold for five dollars, and nearby farmland brought two to three dollars an acre" [Handbook of Texas online].

FIRST EDITION. 168 Eberstadt 448. 3 Clark, Old South 459. Howes D199. Sabin 19190. Not in Singerman. $1,500.00

God’s Covenant “Should be Sealed to Infants”

Reverend Dickinson, founder and first president of the College of New Jersey, later Princeton, was a leading advocate of infant baptism. Whether infants should be baptized was a major controversy in 18th century religious circles, and Dickinson did not lack for opponents, who also contributed pamphlets on the issue.

God's covenant with Abraham, says Dickinson, "was the covenant of grace... and that one of the obligations of this covenant was, that it should be sealed to infants in their earlier infancy."

Evans 17136. ESTC W9603. $750.00

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

McClellan, sitting backward on a jackass, says, "I am happy to say that -- the record of my public life was kept in view". The jackass, however, facing the other direction, says, quoting from the Chicago Platform, "An immediate cessation of hostilities."
They Just “Do Not Like Mr. Van Buren”


As a New York Democrat, Van Buren had been Andrew Jackson's Vice President, and then President of the United States. But in 1848, distressed at his Party's proslavery domination or, as some said, disappointed that the Party had thwarted his continued ambitions, he became the candidate of the antislavery Free Soil Party.

This pamphlet acknowledges that many antislavery men oppose him just because "they do not like Mr. Van Buren... They are opposed to Slavery extension. They are in favor of Free Soil." The author tells them to suck it up and vote for him anyway.

The author reminds his readers that many of them are Whigs who have known Van Buren only as a political opponent. An Appendix at pages 10-12 rebuts several charges against him.


$450.00
For the Republicans' First Presidential Campaign

43.  **Fremont, John C.:** FREMONT & DAYTON SILK RIBBON. [np: 1856]. 2-1/2" x 6-1/2." Black type on light green silk. Head and shoulders image of Fremont within an American "FREMONT & DAYTON" shield, above which an eagle holds a "FREEDOM" banner. Fringed top and bottom margins. Light foxing and mild wear. Good+. $450.00

Filled with Interesting News


This issue of the Gazette, a newspaper critical of the Federalists, contains several articles of importance. It begins, in the first two and one half columns, with a portion of Alexander Hamilton's Report on "the Loans negotiated under the acts of the 4th and 12th of August, 1790."

There follows a Letter to the Editor from Valerius, who denounces a decidedly un-republican event: "celebrating the birth day of the President of the United States, by a part of the city militia." The celebrating of birth days is "incongruous to a republic," and "a striking feature of royalty. . . Even Cincinnatus received no adulation of this kind."
Pages two and three print a column by 'Franklin,' who criticizes the "frivolity," "indecency," and "sophistry" of an Alexander Hamilton report. "The vanity of this pretended Atlas, has certainly stimulated him into an arrogant idea, that the rights of the continent rested solely on himself." This is followed by a similarly critical article by 'Decius,' who calls Hamilton's Report a "labyrinth of evasion, contradiction, and artifice."

The last page prints a half column on the most important event of all: the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the case of Chisholm v. Georgia. The Court ruled that a federal court had jurisdiction over a claim against a State brought by citizens of another State or a foreign country. The outrage sparked by this decision cannot be overstated. In a movement that transcended all sectional differences, Congress approved the Eleventh Amendment overwhelmingly, prohibiting such suits, at its first meeting after the decision. By 1798, after ratification by the States, the Amendment went into effect.

$500.00

Item No. 44

“Never Permit an Alliance to be Formed, Between the Priesthood, and the Civil Magistracy”

This notable Address warns that excessive entanglement of religious and civil power is dangerous. Like other Universalist ministers, Fuller admonishes his followers to be wary of those who seek to entangle Christian politics with political power. The Address opposes the infiltration of religious influences into the political arena, and reminds that religious persecution against lesser-favored religions could ensue.

"Even now there are regions where the infuriated demon of persecution unfurls her blood stained banner, and demands that unnumbered victims should bleed at the foot of her unrighteous throne! . . . The past history of the Christian Church, should be a solemn warning to us, never to permit an alliance to be formed, between the priesthood, and the civil magistracy, between Church and States powers."

Fuller called for the "united exhortations of the friends of equal rights. . . to suppress clerical intolerance" and argues for civil and religious freedom in the name of Washington and his fellow patriots. Fuller edited the "Philadelphia Liberalist" and the "United States Journal," which was formerly known as "Fuller's Literary and Business Journal."

AI 1533 [4]. Not in Sabin, Eberstadt, Decker. $450.00

"TRAITORS LASHED AND DEFIED TO THEIR TEETH"


Funk [1797-1865] was a leading citizen of McLean County. The Scioto Gazette's correspondent says he is "one of the richest farmers in the State, a man who pays per annum over 3,000 in taxes toward the support of the Government."
His service in the Illinois Senate began in 1862; he was elected to a second term in 1864. According to Wikipedia, "Funk was a Whig before becoming a Republican. He was a friend of Abraham Lincoln and worked in his presidential campaign of 1860. Isaac Funk, along with his attorney and friend, Abraham Lincoln, were responsible for bringing the Chicago & Alton Railroad through the Bloomington area, sidetracking it from its planned route through Peoria."

The Springfield correspondent of the Chicago Tribune called this oration "THE GREAT SPEECH OF THE SESSION - THE TRAITORS LASHED AND DEFIED TO THEIR TEETH." Funk asserts that "there are traitors and Secessionist at heart in this Senate. Their actions prove it." They "are killing my neighbors' boys, now fighting in the field... They deserve hanging." At the conclusion of Funk's speech, he was besieged by enthusiastic Republicans. Democrats "felt the castigation they were receiving most keenly."

Despite diligent search, we have not found a record of this speech in any normally consulted bibliography. Bartlett 1765 notes a similarly-themed Funk speech, entitled, 'Copperheads under the Heel of an Illinois Farmer.' Not located at online OCLC, AAS, Lib. Congress, Newberry, U IL, U Chicago, Oberlin, Ohio State, U Ohio as of June 2024. Not in Sabin, Eberstadt, Bartlett, Thomson. $1,250.00
"A Wretch By the Name of Gantt, From Arkansas"

47. [Gantt, Edward W.]: AN ABOLITION MURDERER! CITIZENS OF BATH. THE HIRELINGS OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN HAVE INVITED A WRETCH BY THE NAME OF GANTT, FROM ARKANSAS, TO LECTURE THIS EVENING, AT COLUMBIAN HALL. THIS GANTT IS AN ASSASSIN BY HIS OWN CONFESSION! HE HAS BEEN A REBEL GENERAL, AND WHILE IN THAT CAPACITY, HE CAUSED A NORTHERN UNION MAN TO BE HUNG TO A TREE! FOR EXPRESSING HIS LOVE FOR THE OLD FLAG! [Bath, Maine? 1863-1864]. Broadside, 5-1/2" x 8-3/4." Spotted, a chunk of the blank lower portion has been torn away. The verso has been used for pencil mathematical calculations. The text of this rare, evidently unrecorded broadside is complete. Good.

"Edward W. Gantt became one of southwestern Arkansas’ leading politicians in the Civil War era. He pushed for secession in 1860, led Confederate troops in 1861 - 1862, and then abruptly supported the Union from 1863 to 1865. He promoted radical social, economic, and political change during Reconstruction as he led the Freedmen’s Bureau and Radical Republicans in Arkansas. . . Meeting with President Abraham Lincoln in July 1863, Gantt swore allegiance to the North and promised to help end the war and restore the Confederate states to the Union. Throughout 1863 and 1864, he toured the North and urged war-weary Northerners to persevere" [Encyclopedia of Arkansas online].

Not everyone welcomed Gantt’s uplifting presence. The unhappy citizens of Bath who issued this broadside evidently supported the Union but not the abolition of slavery. "It is this double Traitor and Assassin who is brought here to open the Abolition campaign!" Not on OCLC or online AAS, Library of Congress, Boston Ath., U ME, U AR as of June 2024. Not in Sabin, LCP, Bartlett. $850.00
48. **Grand View Hotel:** GRAND VIEW HOTEL. REVERE BEACH. SOL ISAACS, PROPRIETOR. CALL AND SEE YOUR OLD FRIEND SOL BECAUSE I WAS A SHEENEY MYSELF. [Boston? 1880s]. Business card, oblong 1-7/8" x 3-1/4." Colored garland of leaves and flowers surround the printed "Grand View Hotel, Revere Beach." The Proprietor's name is in elegant typescript. The verso depicts a caricatured Sol with the printed "Call and see . . ."

"Sheeny" is a derogatory term for "Jew." The Boston Daily Globe for Tuesday, 20 June 1887, prints Isaacs' offer [column 1, page 7] to sell the Grand View as "A grand chance to make money; good reasons for selling." $150.00

One hundred and one reasons, ending with a brief essay: "GRANT - THE MOST REMARKABLE MAN OF THE AGE."

Item No. 49

Item No. 50
Printed on first and last pages, interior pages blank. Minor wear, Very Good.

The 100+ Clubs are listed alphabetically, from Auburndale to West Somerville. Five of them are identified as "(Colored.)" Clubs. Henry Wilson, a U.S. Senator from Massachusetts, was Grant's running mate.

We locate only the AAS copy.
Not at online Massachusetts Historical Society catalog. OCLC 1057043961 [1- AAS] as of June 2024.

$275.00


AAS owns a copy, calling it a "comic ticket." However, it differs from ours in its description of the stated date. AAS's text is "until after the third day of November, 1868."
The election of 1868 did occur on November 3. Why ours says November 10 is unknown to your cataloguer.
Not located on OCLC as of June 2024. AAS Catalog Record #527066. $450.00


An attractive, illustrated, rare broadside for Grant's successful re-election campaign. Miller used the same image of the three Presidents for a campaign broadside which also depicts Grant's opponent, Horace Greeley, flanked by John Calhoun and Jefferson Davis. See, Reilly 1872-10. Not located on OCLC as of June 2024. $500.00

Mercurial Greeley v. Unflappable Grant


Item No. 52
The authors make fun of Greeley's many quirks, with stories about Greeley and liquor, Greeley and food, Greeley and his clothing, and other aspects of his mercurial behavior.

OCLC 11334712 [7]. 14627653 [1- UCLA] as of June 2024. $250.00

From the Archives of Hamilton’s Law Practice


"On the 23d Decr. 1779 Robt Dunbar possessed two small front rooms & a cellar in Mr. David Sproat's House & remained from that time in possession of them until the 25th Novr. 1783. Mr. Sproat was Comm. for British Navy prisoners & the House was allotted him in Septr. 1779 for his quarters by the Commander of the City. Mr. Sproat made several repairs
on the House, it barely being habitable when he got possession of it. R. Dunbar was also at a considerable expense in repairing the small part of the House he occupied & in building a large Store House which he delivered on the 25th Nov. in good order to John Roosevelt. The House was rented by the Vestry before Mr. Sproat had possession of it at Ninety Pounds New York Curcy a Year, & at no period before the War would it have rented for a greater sum allowing it to have been in good repair."


Alexander Hamilton represented Dunbar. $2,000.00
**Item No. 55**

**Apparently Unrecorded Civil War Poem**


"Richmond has at last surrendered, / Lee and all his Army taken; / Now the Rebs have neither guns, / Fresh beef, pork, or any bacon." Other verses celebrate the defeat of Forrest, "Johnson" [i.e., Johnston], and the other Rebel forces. "We'll conquer peace some future day, / For on the Rebs our guns will play; / Until they to allegiance turn, / And the old flag no longer spurn."

Not in Wolf or Thompson. Not located on OCLC as of June 2024. $375.00

**Early South Carolina Revolutionary War Imprint**

56. **Hart, Oliver**: DANCING EXPLODED. A SERMON, SHEWING THE UNLAWFULNESS, SINFULNESS, AND BAD CONSEQUENCES OF BALLS, ASSEMBLIES, AND DANCES IN GENERAL. DELIVERED IN CHARLESTOWN, SOUTH - CAROLINA, MARCH 22, 1778. Charlestown, South-Carolina: Printed by David Bruce, 1778. 32pp. Trimmed closely at the bottom margin, occasionally shaving a catchword. Disbound with some inner blank margin wear at the title leaf. Good+.

An early, scarce South Carolina imprint, with a stern Revolutionary War theme. Hart's Preface [dated 15 April 1778 from Charleston] explains that he first delivered this sermon
"upwards of nineteen years ago," Until now, he had resisted "earnest solicitations that it might be printed." His Sermon "would have still slept in oblivion, had not the practice inveighed against been revived, and attended to, in a frantic manner, at a time when every thing in Providence is calling us to different exercises."

Hart refers, of course, to "the alarm of war," with all "the sufferings of our brethren in the Northern states," plus the horrific Charleston fire of January 1778. Indeed, "the fire was scarce extinguished in Charlestown, before we had Balls, Assemblies and Dances in every quarter."

Evans 15848. I Turnbull 220. ESTC W30694 [5]. Not at AAS. $6,500.00

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**“Get Your One Hundred Dollars”**

This eye-catching, evidently unrecorded broadside features the iconic Screaming Eagle, wings spread, and holding a banner which reads, "Charge on the Paymaster." Henderson's name and address are printed at the bottom: "John G. Henderson, Atty at law, and WAR CLAIM AGENT, Naples Ill."

The Equalization Act, whose terms the broadside recites, became law in July 1866. It provided additional bounties to men, or their families and heirs, who had been honorably discharged after three years' service; and smaller bounties to those honorably discharged after two years' service.

Born in Greene County, Illinois in 1837, Henderson became a teacher and then a "prominent" lawyer. He practiced law in Naples, Scott County, Illinois, until 1866; and then in Winchester until 1877, when he became a judge. He then resumed the practice of law. [History of Greene and Jersey Counties, Illinois. Springfield: 1885. Page 714.] Henderson also became something of an authority on Naples' archeological Mounds, dating to the year 100 A.D. His work on the Mound Group was noted in the case of Juliet Wade v. Drew Lewis, 561 F. Supp. 913 [N.D. Ill. 1983].

Not located in Graff, Sabin, or on OCLC or the online sites of AAS, Boston Athenaeum, LCP, University of Illinois, Newberry, as of June 2024. $1,500.00

Illinois Land Rush!

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

The documents include:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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


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

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

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

Henry B. Evans [1814-1878] was a member of the Fulton County Bar and owned a significant amount of land. He operated the first grocery store in town, and served as the County Clerk from 1839-47. [HISTORY OF FULTON COUNTY, ILLINOIS. Illinois: 1879. PAGES 403, 628-630.]


Charles S. Dorsey came to Illinois from Kentucky in 1831, settling first in Tazewell County, but moving throughout the state over the next several years. He built several of the first houses in the town of Washington. He was a Sergeant in R. McClure's Company, Fifth Regiment, Whiteside Brigade during the Black Hawk War. He was appointed to be a trustee of the new Washington Academy in 1839. He was once subpoenaed by Abraham Lincoln in 1837 to appear as a defense witness in case of Fleming v. Ransdell [Tazewell County Reporter: EARLY HISTORY OF WASHINGTON, ILLINOIS AND VICINITY. 1929. Pages 7-14; "Saturday, October 14, 1837, Springfield, IL." Papers of Abraham Lincoln Project web site.]

$875.00

“I Recommend To All Your Countrymen To Settle in This Country”

59. [Indiana] James, Pinkney: AUTOGRAPH LETTER, SIGNED 9 JULY 1816, TO HIS UNCLE DANIEL JAMES OF NEW MARKET, FREDERICK COUNTY,

Pinkney James (1794-1851) was a member of "Rising Sun's Founding Family." In 1807, he and his younger brother traveled 250 miles alone, to settle in Rising Sun, Indiana Territory, where his parents had settled earlier in that year. A historical marker currently stands in the town and reads, "Son of city founder John James, he helped his father with Rising Sun's original survey and plat. Pinkney built steamboats and had many other business ventures in town including two cotton and woolen mills employing more than 50 people." In 1815, Pinkney James was admitted to practice law in the local circuit court. [Historical Marker at Randolph Township, Rising Sun, Indiana; Breeze, Rising Sun's Founding Family, at online Indiana Historical Society.]
Formed in 1800, Indiana Territory applied for statehood at its constitutional convention in Corydon. The convention ended on 29 June 1816. As part of the old Northwest Territory, the Constitution prohibited Slavery. Eleven days later James wrote to Uncle Daniel: "Our convention rose a few days since, and have agreed to except [sic] the terms of Congress for receiving them in the Union on the same footing with the other States. They have given it the name of the State of Indiana. The Constitution contains eleven articles, and from what I can collect verbally I believe must be a very good one. Our law remains as it was in regard to slaves."

James extols the bounty of Indiana. "Our country has been very healthy this season which is an inducement to encourage the settlement here of my friends. After being about in your country three months and returning home again the soil looks so productive and the Citizens being so much at their ease that it is a fair paradise when compared to your country. I shall therefore recommend to all your countrymen to settle in this country."

$950.00

Item No. 60

“Some of the Particulars of the Execution”

60. [Jackson, Andrew]: A BRIEF ACCOUNT OF THE EXECUTION OF THE SIX MILITIA MEN!! [Philadelphia: John Binns, 1828]. Folio Broadside, 11" x 19." Printed in three columns, each separated by a rule. Macabre relief cuts of six black coffins within the title. Repaired horizontal and vertical closed tears on blank verso; several small holes have slight effect on several letters. Light toning. Good+ copy of a rare, dramatic broadside.
"As we soon expect to have official documents in relation to the SIX MILITIA MEN, arrested, tried, and put to death, under the orders of General Andrew Jackson, this may not be an improper time to give to the public some of the particulars of the execution..." The source of those "particulars" is the account in John Binns's 'Democratic Press.'

The primary weapon of the anti-Jackson forces was his alleged impetuous, unrestrained, martial personality, utterly unsuitable for the presidency of a democratic republic whose success required respect for constitutional checks and balances. Jackson's indefensible shooting of the six militia men after the Battle of New Orleans is described in elaborate detail. The events described occurred during the Seminole Campaign of 1815. Jackson ordered the execution of six soldiers for mutiny. The alleged mutiny consisted of a dispute over whether the soldiers were volunteers for three or six months.

American Imprints 32473 records a later issue of this broadside, the text expanded to four columns with the addition of text dated 30 January 1828. The only other three-column institutional copy that we have located is at the Boston Athenaeum. OCLC 145506365 [2 - Boston Athenaeum, LCP] as of July 2024. Four-column printing for AI 32473, OCLC 191251345 [3 locations for the four-column variant: AAS, Boston College, Middlebury]. Three-column printing not at AAS's online site.

Item No. 61

**A Radical Congress Brings “The Complete Ruin of Our Republic”**

61. [Johnson, Andrew]: MANUSCRIPT LETTER TO "MR. EDITOR," FROM WASHINGTON CITY, 23 APRIL 1868, ON BLUE-LINED PAPER WITH U.S. CONGRESS EMBOSSED SEAL LETTERHEAD, CONCERNING THE ONGOING IMPEACHMENT TRIAL OF PRESIDENT ANDREW JOHNSON. Washington: 1868. Six stationery leaves, written on rectos only in neat ink script. Leaves attached by a brass fastener at blank top margins. Text lightened but mostly legible. Except as noted, Very Good.
The author is unknown. The letterhead suggests he was a member of Congress. He forcefully expresses his opposition to the Republican majority and to the President's impeachment and trial.

Washington is undergoing "a political revolution, which if permitted to go on, must end in the complete ruin of our Republic. Congress is fast absorbing all the powers of government, and claims not only to be the maker, but the judge and executor, of the law. An honest President stands in the way of its evil designs, he is therefore arraigned, as a criminal, and after a mock trial is to be deposed."

Johnson was charged with violating the Tenure of Office Act, which the author considers a mere pretext for impeaching an honorable man with whose policies Congress disagreed. "A wicked law was passed to hamper and bind him in the performance of his lawful duties, with the clear intent that he should break it, and thereby bring upon himself the condemnation of ambitious and despotic partisans."

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"First English Play To Have an Admirable and Virtuous Jew For its Hero"


"Richard Cumberland's play The Jew was the first English play to have an admirable and virtuous Jew for its hero, an innovation that Irish and American editions immediately
underlined by renaming it The Jew; or the Benevolent Hebrew. The play was exceptionally popular. From the first, it was repeatedly performed in London, Dublin, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Boston as well as in Providence, Rhode Island, Norfolk, Virginia, and Charleston, South Carolina. Within four years of its first printing in 1794, The Jew sold six London editions, three Irish editions, and three American editions (not to mention the German and Dutch translations) and it continued to be reprinted in Britain and America throughout the nineteenth century. . .

"As Michael Ragussis observes, The Jew 'represented a revolution in the representation of Jewish identity on the English stage.' Imitated by playwrights and novelists alike, Cumberland's benevolent Hebrew, Sheva, became the ancestor of Rebecca in Sir Walter Scott's Ivanhoe, of Daniel in George Eliot's Daniel Deronda, and of the Monteverdos, father and daughter, in Maria Edgeworth's Harrington, characters deployed, like Sheva, to counter anti-Semitic prejudice. On the other side of the Atlantic too, as Louis Harap confirms, The Jew was one of the most important . . . plays of Jewish interest that was produced on the American stage during the early period, one that 'was familiar to practically the entire theater audience' in 'Philadelphia, New York, Charleston, Providence and Charleston.' It was among the relatively few plays selected from the extensive English repertoire for repeated performance in America" [online Free Library, Cumberland's Benevolent Hebrew in eighteenth-century Britain and America].

Rosenbach 102. Singerman 6092. Evans 28515. ESTC W27470. $2,750.00
Rare Iowa July 4 Broadside


Jefferson, Iowa: The Bee Print., [c. 1875]. Broadside, 5-3/4" x 11-7/8." Illustration of iconic Screaming Eagle, olive branches in one talon and arrows in the other. In its beak is a banner, printed in capital letters, "ONE FLAG! ONE COUNTRY!" A few tiny pinholes. Very Good.

The Chairman, D. Milligan, born in Scotland in 1840, was a leading citizen of Jefferson, the seat of Greene County. He signs at the end in type. The broadside prints the "Programme of Exercises," beginning with a "Salute of Thirty-Eight Guns at Daylight," followed by a Procession, Music, Invocation, Songs, Address by the "President of the Day," an Oration, Tournaments, and many other festivities.

David Milligan, the Chairman of the Event, despite burdensome business commitments, "found time to aid in many interests and movements calculated to prove of benefit to Jefferson, withholding his support from no measure that he believes will advance the welfare of that place. He is a member of all of the Masonic orders and is particularly interested in church work, being for many years a consistent and helpful member of the Baptist church. His political support is given to the republican party and although he has never aspired to political honors, he has been an efficient member of the school board for a number of years. In business he sustains an unassailable reputation. He is a man of keen discernment, sagacious and enterprising, and whatever he undertakes he carries forward to a successful completion. He is true to every obligation of public and private life and has never been known to betray a trust in the slightest degree; his honesty is proverbial and as a man of unfaltering honor his life is proving an example well worthy of emulation" [Biography of Milligan at online Greene County IAGenWeb].

Not located on OCLC or online sites of AAS, U Iowa, Iowa State U, Grinnell College as of June 2024. $500.00
Attacking the Union Pacific!


The Argument is a detailed indictment of the discriminatory and monopolistic practices of the Union Pacific Railroad, in support of a bill to require the Union Pacific to cease its illegal conduct.

The history of the establishment of a cross-continent railroad is reviewed, with analysis of the relevant statutes and their judicial interpretation. The Kansas Railway Company argues that, "The Union Pacific Railroad Company, from the year 1870 up to the present time, has operated its road in open and direct contravention of the requirements of the Acts of Congress, and in violation of vested rights of the public, the Government, and the Kansas Pacific Company, to the manifest loss and injury of the public, the Government, and the Kansas Pacific Company."

OCLC locates about fifteen copies as of June 2024. $175.00

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Item No. 65
The Argument demonstrates that the Union Pacific Company discriminates against the Kansas Pacific Company in its imposition of freight rates.

OCLC locates twelve copies under several accession numbers as of June 2024. $175.00


The author wrote as "Leon" Lewis. On the night of May 4, 1886, 800-1000 people attended a public meeting in Chicago's Hay Market Square in support of the eight-hour workday. Several clashes with the police had previously occurred; the meeting was called to protest alleged police brutality. At the meeting someone threw a bomb; it exploded, wounded many, and killed several policemen. Alden, Nee, and Schwaab were found guilty of the murder, primarily because they had a history of uttering and printing "seditious" material advising the killing of policemen and Pinkerton men.

Lewis expressed outrage at "this fiendish CONTRIVED MURDER!" He denounces "the reigning religious Mummery and Superstition, judicial Prostitution and Depravity, and political Jobbery and Expediency." Examining the status of the jurors in detail, he concludes, "The Jury was Illegal." Moreover, the Police were the Hay Market aggressors and "are solely and entirely responsible." He exposes perjury, judicial misconduct, and unconstitutional searches and seizures.

In 1893, after years of public outcry, Governor Altgeld pardoned the defendants: he declared the trial a sham, the jurors obviously biased in favor of conviction, and that the State
had never demonstrated who threw the bomb or, indeed, whether the defendants had any connection with the bomber.

$450.00

Item No. 67

Rare Liberty Party Ticket, With J.G. Whittier as an Elector

67. **Liberty Party**: LIBERTY TICKET. "PLEDGED BUT TO TRUTH, TO LIBERTY AND LAW, / NO FAVOR SWAYS US, AND NO FEAR SHALL AWE." FOR ELECTORS AT LARGE. JOEL HAYDEN. JOHN G. WHITTIER. . . [Boston: 1844?]. Narrow broadside, 3-1/4" x 10." Spotted, a bit of creasing. Engraved illustration of the tree of liberty beneath the title. Old mounting remnant on blank verso. The candidate for Governor was Samuel E. Sewall; for Lieutenant Governor, William Jackson; for State Senate Abel Bliss and Chauncy Chapin; for Congressman, Lucius Boltwood; and five for State Representatives. All were antislavery men. Good+

The forerunner of Martin Van Buren's 1848 Free Soil Party and of the Republican Party in 1854, the Liberty Party was the first political party organized to oppose slavery. It lost badly in this Massachusetts election. However, on the national scene-- headed by James Birney -- it was sufficiently powerful to defeat Henry Clay's bid for the presidency, as his tepid stand on the slavery question angered northern anti-slavery Whigs.

This is a rare artifact of the Liberty Party's short but influential existence. The Boston Public Library and the MA Historical Society-- suggesting dates of 1844, 1843, and 1840-- own copies very similar to ours: they name Sewall's residence as Roxbury, and Jackson's as Newton. Ours do not name the residences.  

$500.00
68.  **Lieber, Franz:** LINCOLN ODER McCLELLAN? AN DIE DEUTSCHEN IN AMERIKA. New York: Loyal Publication Society and Tribune Office. [1864]. Broadside, 9-1/4" x 11-3/4." Printed in two columns entirely in the German language, Gothic type. Some wear to the blank edges, lightly toned. Good+, with the seal of the Loyal Publication Society beneath the caption title.

Republicans sought the increasingly important votes of German immigrants, who tended to be opposed to slavery, and for free agricultural labor in the territories. Their opposition to secession helped to keep Missouri in the Union. Lieber's broadside, urging them to vote for Lincoln, was published by King & Baird in Philadelphia, by Ludwig in New York, and by the Loyal Publication Society.

Lieber [1798-1872], a German Jewish immigrant, prominent American lawyer and educator, was well-suited to persuade his fellow immigrants to vote Republican. Sabin 40979 [printed by Ludwig in New York]. $375.00

69.  **Lieber, Franz:** LINCOLN ODER McCLELLAN? AN DIE DEUTSCHEN IN AMERIKA. LANDSLEUTE UND MITBURGER! [Philadelphia: King & Baird. 1864]. 4pp, with caption title as issued. Entirely in German with Gothic type. Explicitly directed to the German immigrant voting population, "Compatriots and Fellow Citizens!" Disbound, else Very Good. Signed in German Gothic type at the end by Lieber.

Republicans sought the increasingly important votes of German immigrants, who tended to be opposed to slavery, and for free agricultural labor in the territories. Their opposition to secession helped to keep Missouri in the Union. Lieber's pamphlet, urging them to vote for
Lincoln, was published by King & Baird in Philadelphia, by Ludwig in New York, and by the Loyal Publication Society.

Lieber [1798-1872], a German Jewish immigrant, prominent American lawyer and educator, was well-suited to persuade his fellow immigrants to vote Republican. Sabin 40979 [printed by Ludwig in New York]. OCLC 16721993 [10] as of June 2024.

$375.00

Item No. 70

Lincoln Has “The Taint of Disunion”!

70. [Lincoln, Abraham]: LINCOLN'S TREATMENT OF GEN. GRANT. [New York: Sold at 13 Park Row, and at all Democratic Newspaper Offices, 1864]. 8pp, caption title, disbound, a bit of blank margin wear, Good+. At head of title: 'Document No. 12.'

This Democratic Party campaign pamphlet portrays President Lincoln as an incompetent military strategist who perpetually "interfered with General McClellan, both when he was general-in-chief and afterward when he commanded the brave Army of the Potomac." Worse, Lincoln has "The Taint of Disunion." He, not McClellan, the Democratic presidential candidate, supported the Jeffersonian right of revolution in a speech during his single term in Congress. He and other "ultra abolitionists" are the "original secessionists and disunion men."

George McClellan wants the rebel States to return to the Union, but Lincoln's policies render that impossible. Lincoln "regards the States as dead and gone. He magnifies and strengthens the position of the Richmond dynasty" by seeking to negotiate "only with Jefferson Davis."

Monaghan 326. Not in LCP.

$450.00
Complete, Detailed Record of the Wigwam Convention


This is a complete record of the country's most significant political convention. Thurlow Weed, whose firm printed the document, was the ally and friend of Senator William Seward, who was favored to win the presidential nomination. The opening speeches include David Wilmot's, of 'Wilmot Proviso' fame; there follow the selection of committees; discussions about the Committee on Credentials, eligibility of delegates from the Slave States, Rules, the Platform. All speeches and questions are printed, the pamphlet recording all these activities in detail.

On the third day balloting began. Votes of delegations from the Border Slave States and Texas are counted. "Mr. Delano, of Ohio: I rise to put in nomination the man who knows how to split rails and maul democrats---Abraham Lincoln. [great applause and laughter.]" (Lincoln's name had already been placed in nomination by N. B. Judd, of Illinois, and seconded by Caleb Smith.) Besides the winner, there were nominated Seward, Wade, Cameron, Bates, McLean, Reed, Chase, Dayton, Sumner, Collamer, and Fremont. Lincoln had instructed David Davis not to bargain in cabinet positions, but the eager manager clearly ignored his wishes. Seward held a commanding lead on the first ballot, but Lincoln almost caught up on the second, and won on the third going away. In addition to the complete
Beautifully Rendered Lithograph of the Emancipation Proclamation

eight vignettes at sides of border. Facsimile signatures of Seward, Lincoln. Lightly dusted blank edges, a few short, closed blank margin tears. Bright colors. Very Good.

"This is one of the most attractive of the pictorial editions, done in excellent chromolithography" [Eberstadt].

"This hand-colored lithograph features the text of President Abraham Lincoln's Proclamation of Emancipation and depicts Lincoln as the central figure in the abolitionist cause. At the top of the print is an eagle with the word 'Liberty' printed above its head. Under the eagle's claws is a portrait of George Washington with the portraits of several other statesmen and women related to the founding and independence of the United States. Beneath the shield containing the text are portraits of abolitionists with Lincoln in the center. Vignettes by lithographer Max Rosenthal (1833-1919) adorn each side of the print, depicting the evils of slavery and the blessings of liberty. This print is no. 47 in the survey by Charles Eberstadt, Lincoln's Emancipation proclamation, in The new colophon III, p. 354" [Lincoln Financial Foundation on line].

Rosenthal, born in Poland, studied drawing, lithography, and painting in Paris. In 1849 he immigrated to Philadelphia, where he became well-known for lithographs of distinguished Americans, Civil War battles, and Philadelphia sights. His Company consisted of four Polish-born Jewish brothers who immigrated to Philadelphia: "Louis, Morris, Simon, and Max Rosenthal. Max Rosenthal (1833-1918), who was skilled in etching, illustration, and lithography, was the artistic backbone of the group. . . Max Rosenthal became a partner with his older brother Louis in a printing business, and they were soon joined by Morris and Simon. Louis was a publisher and printer, and Morris and Simon branched into other parts of the business. Max became well known as a lithographer and, after his retirement in 1884, devoted his attention to teaching, mezzotint engraving, and oil painting. With his son Albert Rosenthal, also an artist, Max Rosenthal produced over five hundred portrait prints of famous American political and military figures. Original drawings for his portrait work are held by the Historical Society of Pennsylvania" [Online description of the Rosenthal Collection at University of Delaware online].
Every Man a King


Long, perhaps America's greatest political orator, begins his speech by announcing "that the White House orders of the Roosevelt administration have declared war on Huey Long."

Analyzing the alleged differences between the Hoover and Roosevelt administrations, he says, "Maybe you see a little change in the man waiting on the tables; but back in the kitchen the same set of cooks are fixing up the victuals for us that cooked up the mess under Hoover."

Mocking the failures of the New Deal, Long presents his Share the Wealth program for ending the depression: first, a huge tax on wealth, so "no one will own more than a few million dollars." The tax revenues would be used to lift the poorest citizens out of poverty. Then, free education through college, a reduced work week, increased agricultural production, old age pensions, veterans' bonuses.

OCLC records two locations [NYHS, U TX] under two accession numbers as of June 2024.

$500.00
Mallory Peddles His Experience as Secretary of the Confederate Navy


Formerly United States Senator from Florida and Chair of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, Mallory became the Confederacy's Secretary of the Navy. He had long urged the acquisition of Cuba to fulfill the Slave Power's dream of an American slave empire in the Caribbean.

After the Civil War, Mallory was imprisoned for over a year. This printed item, issued soon after he was freed, is a full-page letter of recommendation for former Naval Commanders John M. Brooke and Catesby Jones, and Lieutenant Robert D. Minor. Having learned that they have "made arrangements by which Foreign Governments, and all requiring knowledge, skill and experience in organization of Naval or Coast Defences, may obtain the benefit of your combined services, I have thought that a word from me upon the subject might not be unacceptable to you. ..The extraordinary effects of the Virginia's [Merrimac's] battery, in her combat in Hampton Roads, were, in a great measure, due to the 'Brooke Gun' of your own design, and to the thorough organization and discipline of the battery by Mr. Jones, who was her Executive and Ordnance Officer, and who succeeded to the command of
the ship when Admiral Buchanan was wounded... Lieut. Minor also served gallantly on board the same vessel, and was wounded... Whatever success attended the efforts of the Confederate Navy, was in no small degree due to your skill and ability." We have checked the usual, and not-so-usual sources for a record of this item, and have come up empty-handed. 

Not located as of July 2024. $850.00


Cornerstone Work on Post-Civil War Women’s Education in the South

76. Mayo, A.D.: SOUTHERN WOMEN IN THE RECENT EDUCATIONAL MOVEMENT IN THE SOUTH. BY REV. A.D. MAYO, M.A. Washington: GPO, 1892. 300pp. Disbound with a few leaves loosened. Good+. First edition of a rare cornerstone item on post-Civil War education in the South. Issued as the Bureau of Education's Circular of Information No. 1, the second section is devoted to the role of northern and southern women in the education of Southern Negroes. Other
sections treat education of "southern white girls" and "southern women in the southern common school."

With a detailed table of contents, the book thoroughly treats its subject from the end of the Civil War. Bristling with charts and tables, it documents Reconstruction efforts to educate the freedmen, the separate system of schools for blacks and whites, the development of public and parochial educational systems, and the role of women and the organizations involved in the enterprise. An Appendix includes timely essays on the subjects.

FIRST EDITION. Not in Work, Blockson, LCP. OCLC records many reprints but only a few of this 1892 first edition. $650.00

“Restoration of Our Social and Material Ruin,”
Elimination of “The Masked Assassin”


Alcorn [1816-1894], born in Illinois Territory, was Governor of Mississippi from March 1870 through November 1871. He was active in Mississippi politics from about 1845. During the Civil War he was a Confederate. After the War, as a "Scalawag," he supported the 14th Amendment and votes for freedmen. Nevertheless, he clashed with his new Republican friends by opposing federal intervention against the Klan and federal laws abolishing segregation in public facilities.
Alcorn addresses "what remains to be done of the work of reconstruction," thus focusing on "the restoration of our social and material ruin." With tables and data, he demonstrates the disastrous economic effects of the War. But his data also give "encouragement to the practicability of educating the great body of our labor to the moral level of freedom." Marriage licenses are up; extreme "sexual license" is down. Preachers, teachers, schools, property ownership, and trades for the freedmen are all on the increase.

Denouncing vigilantism, he says that "A class of lawless violence the most cruel and cowardly, proceeds in a few quarters, in the person of the masked assassin; and so far has succeeded in evading punishment if not detection."

OCLC 28758840 [3- Columbia, Yale, LSU] as of June 2024. Not at online AAS. $750.00

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**Slaves for Rent!**

The sale of each item of personal property, no matter how minor, is recorded: purchaser, item purchased, and price. E. Bassett bought a towel for ten cents; Mrs. Mitchell bought a cream spoon for $1.50. The list comprises the first two pages.

Most of the third page is a list entitled, "Hire of following Slaves for the year 1856." The names of about 25 slaves are listed, with names of persons to whom they were hired, and the amounts due for those hires. "Jim" was hired out to W.J. Gillespie for $88. "Milly" and "Dilsy" were hired "at the lowest bidder" for $30 and $50 respectively, to W.W. Duff.

$750.00

“A Despotism More Odious than the World Has Tolerated
In Modern Times”


The broadside lists 36 campaign pamphlets supporting the re-election of Abraham Lincoln and denouncing the "Copperhead Democrats."

The stakes in the election could not be higher: "Hitherto, parties have been divided upon questions of policy; but in the present contest, the issue is boldly made up, between the
maintenance of our Constitutional Government on the one hand, and on the other, of its base and cowardly surrender to more than half vanquished treason, armed in bloody array for its overthrow, and the erection on its ruins of a despotism more odious than the world has tolerated in modern times."

Not in Felcone, NJ Broadsides.

$450.00

Item No. 80

“We Confess Ourselves Unable to Decide”

80. [New Jersey Whigs in 1848]: AUTOGRAPH LETTER, SIGNED, BY J. WILSON TO CONGRESSMAN HUGH WHITE, ON THE STATE OF WHIG PARTY SENTIMENT IN NEW JERSEY, 11 MAY 1848. Trenton, New Jersey: 1848. 2-1/2 pages, entirely in ink manuscript, on pale blue stationery, 8" x 10." At head of letter: a printed presidential sticker, 1" x 2-1/2": "For President, Zachary Taylor. For Vice President, Millard Fillmore." Very Good.

The Letter reflects Whigs' uncertainty about the direction of their Party. The most prominent Whigs, Webster and Clay, had failed to win the Presidency. Zachary Taylor, a heroic general whose political opinions were a mystery, seemed a better choice.

"I have received the letter which you addressed to me, on behalf of the Whig Executive Committee of the two Houses of Congress, desiring information of the state of public opinion in this state, in regard to the candidate for the Presidency, & other political topics which now interest the Whig Party. I have shown it to my associates upon the Whig Central Committee of this state, and conferred with them upon the subjects of your inquiry.

"In regard to the Presidential candidate, there is much division of opinion among the Whigs of New Jersey. Many of the most active and intelligent among them, in every section of the state, think that our candidate should be one whom we have never yet presented to the people. . . The minds of these persons are strongly turned towards Gen. Taylor.

"Others equally active and intelligent and equally devoted to the Whig Party, think otherwise and their entire hopes and affections centre in Mr. Clay, whose nomination they
ardently desire and with whom they feel assured of triumph. The minds of others rest on Gen. Scott, tho this class is by no means as numerous as either of the others. "We confess ourselves unable to decide. . . Our State Convention to appoint delegates to the National Whig Convention, will meet on 24th inst. and we await such further intelligence as the representations of the different counties in that body will bring us. . . The views which I have expressed are those of a majority of our Committee."

Wilson's correspondent was Congressman Hugh White, of New York State, elected as a Whig to Congress 1845-1851.

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New York Democrats Respond to the Slavery Crisis


A scarce explanation of New York's arcane, hard-fought feuds within the Democratic Party: "Hards" vs. "Softs," "Hunkers" vs. "Barnburners." As the slavery crisis heated, New York Democrats who inclined toward the Free Soil policies of Martin Van Buren came to be known as Barnburners, because they allegedly would destroy the Party [burn the barn down] in their zeal to defeat slavery. "Regular" Democrats were "Hunkers," for hankering after and hungering for spoils of office.

Hunkers wishing to bury the hatchet with Barnburners "softened" their animus; the Hunkers' "rule or ruin" faction tauntingly referred to their erstwhile allies as "Softs." The "demagogue Hunkers"-- that is, those who opposed the Grand Compromise between Hunkers and Barnburners-- were "Hards" or "Hard Shell." Softs and Hards sought control of the State Party in 1856; the presidential convention in Cincinnati would pick the winner. The author is a "Soft."

FIRST EDITION. LCP 9591. Sabin 86211. Not in Eberstadt, Decker. $350.00
Item No. 82

Free Soil Party: a Threat to Massachusetts Democrats


This 1852 broadside reflects the Democratic Party's fear that northern Democrats, alienated by their Party's domination by the Slave Power, would shift allegiances to antislavery Whigs or the antislavery Parties that sprouted during the 1840s. It focuses its ire on former Congressman John Palfrey, the Free Soil candidate and former Whig, who seeks to regain the seat he had lost in 1848. The District required that a candidate secure a majority vote for election; the seat remained vacant for two Congresses. It was currently held by the Whig Benjamin Thompson.

The broadside urges Democrats to vote for "a candidate of their own": Richard Frothingham, Jr., "whose fitness for the office is greater than the Free Soil candidate." Palfrey is "a mere sectionalist, who seeks a place in Congress in order to stir up strife between the North and the South, by laboring to set aside the compromises happily effected in 1850." Palfrey, despite his Free Soil label, is "a Whig in principle," who "despises" Democrats.

Not in Sabin, LCP. Not located on OCLC, or online sites of AAS, MA Hist. Soc., Library of Congress, Boston Ath., as of June 2024. $1,250.00
Who Wants This Cherokee Strip?


The petition involved a strip of land along the French Broad River, originally owned by the Cherokees and upon which Matthew Patterson and several dozen other families had settled. By Treaty of 1798, the Cherokees ceded this land to the United States. The settlers, now squatters on public lands of the U.S., sought to bring themselves under the jurisdiction of South Carolina. Their request appears reasonable to the Committee, which recommends that the strip be ceded to that State.

Despite this recommendation, South Carolina wanted no part of the cession; the area was well-known for lawlessness and ungovernability. After a brief skirmish between North Carolina and Georgia, both of which had claimed it for their own, the land ended up as part of North Carolina.

Evans 38865. Not in De Renne, Turnbull, Thornton. $450.00


Cresswell 589. Library of Congress Control No. 2004671521. $450.00
A STATISTICAL INQUIRY
INTO THE
CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE OF COLOUR,
OF THE
CITY AND DISTRICTS
OF PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA:
PRINTED BY RICH & WALTON,
No. 25 North Front Street.
1839.

Item No. 85
“Up-to-Date Picture of the Black Community”


The 'Inquiry', commissioned by the Society of Friends, is a landmark census analysis, designed "to obtain an up-to-date picture of the black community" in Philadelphia. "Among other data gathered were statistics on crime, a survey of the Negro churches, and comparative population figures" [LCP Exhibition]. Population trends, mortality data, life expectancies, manumitted former slaves, asset values, trades and occupations, and education are studied.

"The massive data drawn from rents, taxes, trades and occupations, education, churches, and crime rates-- despite the unprecedented anti-Catholic and anti-black violence which swept through Philadelphia between censuses-- plainly showed that a considerable percentage of the estimated ten thousand black urbanites 'actually prospered in the face of overwhelming obstacles.' The alarming number of black men and women murdered, pummeled, or forced to flee, and fires which engulfed their homes, schools, and places of worship went unrecorded-- a well-intentioned oversight that only further camouflaged the drastic socioeconomic deterioration of the city's black community" [Weinstein].

FIRST EDITION. LCP Exhibition 158. Weinstein, Against the Tide 89. LCP 9764. $2,500.00

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**Early Anti-Slavery Sentiment**

86.  **Poole, William Frederick**: ANTI-SLAVERY OPINIONS BEFORE THE YEAR 1800. READ BEFORE THE CINCINNATI LITERARY CLUB, NOVEMBER 16, 1872. Cincinnati: Robert Clarke & Co. 1873. 82, [2], 20 pp. Disbound roughly with some leaves
Poole was the Librarian of the Public Library of Cincinnati. He examines antislavery sentiment in the colonial era and early republic.

LCP 8294. Work 304. Sabin 64041. Not in Thomson. $250.00
An Important African American Church in South Carolina


The Estate of William E. Johnston, deceased, through its administratrix Alomena Johnston, has a claim against the Reformed Methodist Union Episcopal Church, "for services rendered as its President and Bishop covering a period of several years," amounting to just over $3,000. This document seeks the Charleston Probate Court's approval to compromise the claim. The Estate and the Church, which is obviously in dire financial straits, agreed to settle for half that amount: paying $85 immediately, and then ten dollars monthly until done.

Johnston, born in Charleston as a free black about 1839, was raised in Philadelphia and served in the Union army during the War. He returned to South Carolina as a minister of the AME church, and became an active Republican. He represented Sumter District at the State's 1868 Constitutional Convention, served in the South Carolina House, and then was elected to the State Senate. [Wikipedia.]

"The Reformed Methodist Union Episcopal Church was organized in Charleston in 1885 after seceding from the African Methodist Episcopal Church (AME). As the two major black Methodist bodies, the AME and AME Zion churches, established themselves in the South during the post-Civil War era, they found that some adherents became dissatisfied with the governance or rules of their bodies.

"The beginning of the Reformed Methodists has been attributed to two possible causes. According to one view, the separation occurred because of differences over the selection of representatives to an annual conference. The other view holds that the Reverend William E. Johnson [sic] and some erstwhile congregants of the famed Morris Brown AME Church sought ownership of the church’s property. The court battle between the Johnson contingent and the AME Church resulted in a ruling that each party could use the facilities provided that it kept membership in the denomination. Nonetheless, sometime later the Johnson [sic] faction withdrew and organized the Reformed Methodist Church" [South Carolina Encyclopedia on line].

$750.00

A Mainstream North Carolina Democrat in 1850


Reid won this election to become North Carolina's Governor. He served in that capacity from 1851-1854, and was then elected to the U.S. Senate. A faithful Democrat, he supports Jacksonian banking policies and the expansion of Slavery into the national territories acquired from Mexico. In local affairs he advocates the elimination of property qualifications for white males' exercise of the suffrage.

Reid accuses Northern States of violating the Missouri Compromise "by demands incompatible with the interests, the safety, and the honor of the Southern States. The
Territory of the United States was acquired by the common blood and common treasure of all the States." Barring Slavery from those Territories -- as well as the North's persistent flouting of Fugitive Slave laws -- violates "every principle of justice and equality." But the recently convened Nashville Convention, which issued an early call for Secession, does not have his support. He pleads for "wise and salutary counsels" instead of disunion.


$1,500.00

“I Am Not Sufficiently Familiar With the Minute Details
Of Political Legislation...”


This pro-Taylor pamphlet prints "General Taylor's letter to Captain Allison, Baton Rouge, April 22, 1848." The Letter announces his consent "to the use of my name as a candidate for the Presidency." He admits, "whilst I have great cardinal principles which will regulate my political life, I am not sufficiently familiar with the minute details of political
legislation, to give solemn pledges. This pamphlet argues that Taylor is the ideal candidate to restore the balance of power envisioned in the Constitution.

Taylor makes clear that he is a Whig; that he would use the veto power sparingly, a welcome statement for Whigs who felt betrayed by accidental president John Tyler. He assures that he would respect the wishes of Congress regarding tariffs, currency, and internal improvements. Thus he affirms that his would be the antithesis of a Jacksonian presidency: he would not seek to dominate the political arena or to aggrandize power to himself, nor would he claim to be the sole representative of the people.


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**Item No. 89**

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**Item No. 90**

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A minister, Revels was the first African-American to serve in either house of Congress. Born free in North Carolina, he was educated for the ministry in Indiana and Ohio. He helped
organize two black regiments during the War. After the War he moved to Natchez and made his way in local politics. The Mississippi State Senate elected him to the U.S. Senate in 1870, to complete the term of one of Mississippi's seats, which had been unoccupied since secession. During his year of service he eloquently advocated racial equality.

Support the Troops! Repudiate the Copperheads!


The pamphlet, which was also printed for the Union League, prints two letters from General Rosecrans praising the action of Ohio troops at Stone's River and condemning the peace-at-any-price Copperheads. Also included is a letter from Indiana soldiers calling upon their brethren at home to support the war effort and repudiate the Copperheads.

Bartlett 4153.

$175.00

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“African Americans Should Establish and Staff Their Own Schools”

Northern Methodist missionaries founded Claflin University in 1869. It is one of the historically black colleges and universities, created after the Civil War for the education of freedmen and their families. George Clinton Rowe [1853-1903] was the African American pastor of the Plymouth Congregational Church, founded by freedmen in Charleston after the War. [See, Haley, Afro-American Encyclopedia 589. Nashville: 1895 for a portrait of Rowe.] Born in Litchfield, Connecticut, Rowe became Consul for Liberia in Charleston from 1899 until the end of his life.

The message of his rare Address, as summarized on OCLC, is that "African Americans should establish and staff their own schools to instill racial pride and to provide role models for youth. He says African Americans are the equal of whites when educated and given a fair chance to achieve." But his way of expressing this sentiment is considered profoundly unacceptable today: "If any one present desires to be thought white, the enfailing recipe is to labor and acquire ability in the vocations of life which compares favorably with the better element of the Anglo Saxon race, and which reaches far above a large proportion of that race."

Not in Work, Turnbull, LCP [which notes two other works by Rowe], Blockson. OCLC 26158622 [2- College of Charleston, Library of Congress] as of June 2024. $2,000.00

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"Why Must Our Fellow-Citizens’ Blood be Poured Out To Appease the Congo Fetish?"

Sanders [1812-1873] was born in Kentucky. Though living in New York, he remained loyal to the South. Writing from New York City on October 30, a week before the 1860 election, he addresses "the Republicans of New York who are for the Republic."

He warns northerners that they are the cause of the impending crisis. "The South has been driven by the North into a cold analysis of the worth of that grand Union which had a halo of immortality about it." If the North is so eager for a fight, why not "bravely begin the war on Cuba," where northerners won't have to fight their fellow countrymen. "Why must our fellow - citizens' blood be poured out to appease the Congo fetish?"

"During the Civil War Sanders became a Confederate agent. In 1864, after numerous business ventures, he joined the secret service operation in Canada. Sanders was instrumental in organizing the St. Albans raid in Vermont and the abortive Niagara peace conference, two seemingly contradictory projects. Both were designed to achieve a favorable end to the war for the South. Finally, on May 2, 1865, President Johnson issued a $25,000 reward for his arrest in connection with Abraham Lincoln's assassination. The charges were ultimately dropped, but Sanders had probably encouraged John Wilkes Booth. . ." [Squires, The Controversial Career of George Nicholas Sanders, online master's thesis at Western Kentucky University. (2000)]

Sabin 76385. Not in LCP or Bartlett. OCLC records eight locations under three accession numbers as of June 2024.

$450.00

First Compiled Guidance for New England Quakers

94. Society of Friends: THE BOOK OF DISCIPLINE, AGREED ON BY THE YEARLY-MEETING OF FRIENDS FOR NEW-ENGLAND. CONTAINING EXTRACTS OF MINUTES, CONCLUSIONS AND ADVICES, OF THAT MEETING; AND OF THE YEARLY-MEETINGS OF LONDON, PENNSYLVANIA AND NEW-JERSEY, AND NEW-YORK; FROM THEIR FIRST INSTITUTION. ALPHABETICALLY DIGESTED.
Providence: John Carter, 1785. 4to. Bound in original calf [some warping of the boards, raised spine bands, spine and hinges rubbed]. xii, 155, [1 blank] pp. Spotting, generally in the margins. Supplemental information, in neat ink manuscript, on pages 71-72 [concerning marriage], 117, 119-120 [on several Queries], 133-134 [on Spirituous Liquors]. Good+.

This is the first edition of the first compiled guidance for New England Quakers, summarized from Epistles dating to the 17th century. The book is a manual of rules, procedures, and dispute resolution methods governing members of the Society. Topics include everything from appeal and arbitration to conduct at meetings, freemasons [they're bad], lotteries, marriage, slavery, war, and women's meetings. The section on Marriage is annotated in ink at the end with over thirty lines of additional rules, from the Rhode Island meeting in June 1791; as is the section on Spirituous Liquors.

The Section on "Negroes and Slaves" warns that Quakers must "avoid being any way concerned in reaping the unrighteous profits of that Iniquitous practice of dealing in Negroes, and other slaves; whereby, in the original purchase, one man selleth another as he does the beast that perishes, without any pretension to a property in him than that of superior force, in direct violation of the gospel rule..." Immediate emancipation of slaves is required.

FIRST EDITION. Evans 19014. Alden 1009. ESTC W4586 [10 locations]. $950.00

Item No. 95

Early Black Codes

heavily spotted. Each volume is untrimmed, generously margined, and occasional worming of blank outer margins. Good+ in modern cloth, with gilt-lettered red morocco spine labels.

A detailed record of South Carolina laws from 1791 to 1804, with indexes and Tables of Acts. South Carolina's early Statehood Slave Codes heavily regulated the activities and movements of slaves and Free Negroes. I Turnbull 438. Sabin 87683. AI 16222. $650.00

A Remarkable, Unprecedented Constitutional Convention

96. [South Carolina in Reconstruction]: UNION REPUBLICAN TICKET OF DARLINGTON DISTRICT FOR THE CONVENTION. B.F. WHITTEMORE | ISAAC BROCKENTON | JORDAN LANG | RICHARD HUMBIRD. [np: 1867 or 1868]. Uncut sheet of four ballots printed in red inks, each titled "Union Republican Ticket of Darlington District For the Convention." The sheet measures 7-7/8" x 10-3/4". Each ballot's verso is printed in red, "For a Convention." The recto of each ballot prints a bust illustration of Abraham Lincoln. Light foxing, Good+. The sheet is an unusual and scarce artifact, listing three African American delegates, of a revolutionary Reconstruction event.

South Carolina's 1868 Constitutional Convention was a remarkable occasion. "It was the first body of the sort in which the Negro members constituted a majority." [IX Jour. Negro History 381, 383. 1924.]

"Under federal military supervision, African American men voted in South Carolina for the first time in the election for delegates, and three-fifths of the total were black. Many whites refused to participate in the ratification election. The new constitution remains the only whole constitution to be submitted directly to the popular electorate for approval. The United States Congress ratified it on April 16, 1868... The status of the newly freed
African Americans was also solidified in the 1868 constitution. Race was abolished as a limit on male suffrage. Disfranchisement could be only for murder, robbery, and dueling. The Black Codes that had passed under the constitution of 1865 were overturned. There was no provision against interracial marriage, and public schools were open to all races" [online South Carolina Encyclopedia].

The four gentlemen named in the Ticket were Darlington's delegates to the Convention. Three of them were African-Americans. The Charleston Daily News listed the delegates to the upcoming Convention by race, in its 24 December 1867 issue. Whittemore was listed as "white," and the other three delegates as "colored." Humbird was also known as Humbert. Whittemore was a Massachusetts Minister who worked with the Freedmen's Bureau and remained in Darlington after the War. The "colored" members were local ministers, businessmen, and state representatives from the Darlington area.


$2,500.00

Item No. 97

Rum for Sale!


At age sixteen Spalding [1811-1902] "went to Nashua and worked in the general store of Joel Carter and later for Hugh Jameson whose interest he purchased in 1832. Later, with his brother in law John Reed they established the mercantile firm of Reed and Spalding. After many years of being associated with Reed and Spalding, Solomon went to Franklin, New Hampshire. Then he went to Wentworth, New Hampshire with Putnam Spalding and established the firm P and S Spalding. After four years Solomon returned to Nashua and established the Flour and Grain Store on Railroad Square. In 1874 he disposed of all his mercantile assets and retired from business life" [online Find a Grave]. OCLC 84914499 [1- Clements] as of June 2024. Not at the Rauner Library or online AAS. $650.00

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**Fun With Mix-and-Match Cards**

98. **Stranders, Walter:** SIX CHILDREN'S MIX-AND-MATCH CARDS, IN COLOR, EACH DEPICTING A WELL-KNOWN CONTEMPORARY PERSON: ULYSSES S. GRANT, BENJAMIN BUTLER, HENRY WARD BEECHER, JAMES GORDON
BENNETT [OR PETER COOPER,] THOMAS DE WITT TALMAGE, AND AN UNIDENTIFIED AFRICAN-AMERICAN. EACH CARD CUT INTO THREE DISTINCT PARTS [HEAD, TORSO AND LEGS] WITH WORDS NEXT TO EACH SECTION SO THAT PARTS CAN BE MIXED AND MATCHED TO CHANGE PHRASES AND APPEARANCE OF EACH CHARACTER'S BODY. [New York? Ives, Blakeslee & Williams Company? 1881?]. Six brightly colored cards printed on thick cardboard. Each full card measures 7" x 9"; each individual section measures 3" x 9". Six cards in all, lacking center piece of James Gordon Bennett card, for a total of 17 sections. Light wear and spotting, all with copyright of March 22, 1881, printed at bottom right corner [occasional loss of one or two numerals of the date]. Except as noted, Very Good.

The cards, an early form of a type popular with children today, were patented by Walter Stranders of New York City on March 22, 1881, under Patent 239,281. Stranders sought to "produce new and improved game of cards for children, by which changes in figures of men or other living creatures may be made, and by which different combinations of sentences may be made, representing ludicrous utterances of the figures." Stranders' patent application included a diagram showing how two of his three-section cards could be interchanged to make new characters and sayings. [19 OFFICIAL GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE, NO. 12, TUESDAY, MARCH 22, 1881, p.719].

These illustrations are tongue-in-cheek, humorous depictions. General Grant, smoking a cigar, wears his red and yellow uniform with epaulettes, with accompanying caption, "Let us have peace - my countrymen - all the time." Benjamin Butler, owner of the yacht "The America," wears a sailor's suit, accompanied by caption, "Get greenbacks - you scoundrels - if you can." Henry Ward Beecher, in Native American outfit complete with a tomahawk and necklace made of animal teeth, captioned, "Hear me - and follow me - one and all." James Gordon Bennett, the influential newspaperman, wears a Scottish jacket, sash, kilt and hose; the caption reads "Be industrious - and pay your bills - I implore you." [Ours lacks the center piece containing "and pay your bills." It is unclear if this is James Gordon Bennett or Peter Cooper, the industrialist; the face looks more like Cooper, but the kilt made us think of Bennett because of his Scottish connection. Thomas De Witt Talmage-- prominent New York Presbyterian preacher and crusader against vice-- is a fireman holding a horn, his hat on the ground, with caption, "Come to my tabernacle - and be investigated - for ever and ever." A sixth unidentified character who appears to be a black woman wears a scarf and earrings; a red, yellow and blue blouse, skirt, ribbon and shoes. She holds a sunflower, with caption, "Kiss me - my chillen - and now am de time." Stranders offered similar card collections under several patents during the early part of 1881 though at least 1884. Some such cards were produced and sold by McLoughlin Brothers. Those offered here may have been manufactured by the Ives, Blakeslee & Williams Company of New York, the manufacturer noted in the patent. ["Walter Stranders, of New York, N.Y., Assignor to Edward R. Ives, of Bridgeport, Conn., and Cornelius Blakeslee and Edward G. Williams, of Brooklyn, N.Y. ...Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 239,281, dated March 22, 1881. Application filed February 10, 1881.] $600.00

“I Am a Whig, But Not an Ultra Whig”

Democratic candidate, Lewis Cass, who says, "Sir, the noise and confusion which pervade this assembly will prevent my being heard on the important topics to which you have called my attention."

Gideon "is now publishing at the Seat of Government a Weekly Journal, devoted to the support of TAYLOR and FILLMORE." This issue prints material from Washington unflattering to Cass. Taylor explains, "I am a Whig, but not an ultra Whig. If elected, I would not be the mere President of a party. I would endeavor to act independent of party domination." A section on "The Cass Platform" contemptuously assails the Democrats.

$350.00

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**THE BATTERY.**

Published every Thursday, at the City of Washington, by Geo. C. Gideon.

Vol. 1.

Washington, July 30, 1838.

No. 26.

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No. 26.

The unsigned document is docketed on the final page, "Will of Joshua Pearce in 1847." It is not a will, but rather a contemporary elaboration or recitation of the will on file in the relevant Tennessee court. Its instructions are explicit and unusual.

The document instructs Pearce's "good friends" Mathew Johnson and James McCutcheon concerning the disposition of his slaves. They are to hire out "all my negroes under the age of twenty five years of age... for the best price that can be obtained in the counties of Davidson or Williamson or either of the said counties, but in no case shall they be hired in any other county and they shall continue to hire them out from year to year till the year eighteen and fifty-three..." At that time they will be freed if they accept an all-expenses paid deportation to Liberia. Otherwise, they are to be sold and remain slaves for life. The document lists thirteen slaves, ranging in age from 60 to nine months.

$750.00

“Remove All Troops from the Vicinity of the Polling Places”

101. [Terry, Major General Alfred]: MANUSCRIPT GENERAL ORDER FROM LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA, 9 OCTOBER 1865, FROM MAJOR GENERAL TERRY TO "COMDG OFFICERS SUB DIST NEW RIVER. GENERAL ORDER NO. 122. ALL DISTRICTS, SUB DISTRICTS AND POST COMMANDERS IN THIS DEPARTMENT
WILL TAKE OFFICIAL MEASURES TO PREVENT ANY INTERFERENCE BY THE OFFICERS AND MEN OF THEIR COMMAND WITH THE ELECTION WHICH WILL TAKE PLACE ON THE 12TH INST AND TO THIS END THEY WILL ON THE DAY OF THE ELECTION REMOVE ALL TROOPS FROM THE VICINITY OF THE POLLING PLACES AND SUFFER NO OFFICER OR MAN TO APPROACH THEM EXCEPT IN CASE OF DISTURBANCE OF THE PEACE WHEN IF ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY MILITARY FORCE MAY BE USED TO QUELL THE SAME. BY COMMAND OF MAJ. GENL. TERRY . . . 6" x 8," single sheet entirely in manuscript. Signed by Edward W. Smith, a.a.a.g. At the end: "Official | A.R.S. Foote | aa Genl." Foote was the son of Admiral Andrew Foote. Docketed on verso, which has mounting remnants at the blank top portion. Very Good.

Early Reconstruction voting in Virginia. $125.00

Convert the “Savages”! Save Them from “Popery”!


Page 33 is a form to be used for donating to the Society. A plea to support the work of the society, including missionary work among the "savages" in America. The Society's work
has been hindered of late "by the bloody contests which have arisen between Great Britain and the American Continent." Toller suggests that the interruption is "temporary."

Toller hopes that the heathen do not fall under the spell of "Popery," which is "the grossest and most pernicious of the "corruptions of Christianity."

ESTC T8417. $250.00

Item No. 103

Attractive Broadside Defense of Tom Mooney


The "sound picture showing" of "the Champion of Labor on the Screen." You can "hear from his own lips, the truth about the conspiracy of the Liberty League of 1916, and the attempt to smash Labor, by this Frame-Up."

"Known worldwide as the scapegoat of anti-unionists, Thomas Joseph Mooney was falsely accused for bombing the Preparedness Day Parade in San Francisco on July 16, 1916. Mooney, a Socialist union activist and organizer, had previously been involved in an ugly strike against the Pacific Gas and Electric Company. This put him under immediate suspicion for the bombing even though it was later proved that he was no where near the actual bomb site during the parade. Mooney's wife, Rena, Warren Billings, Israel Weinberg, and Edward
Nolan were also tried for the bombing but only Billings and Mooney were convicted. Mooney received the death sentence in 1917 and spent the next twenty-two years in prison despite outrage from around the world and evidence that many of the witnesses who testified against him had committed perjury, especially F.C. Oxman. "["Guide to the Thomas Mooney Collection, 1917-1918," accessed at Online Archive of California.]

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**Item No. 104**

“Most Honest, Outspoken, and Vivid Account” of Laramie’s “Early and Turbulent Days”


"This exceedingly rare imprint gives a frank history of Laramie in its turbulent days and reign of violence" [Adams]. The comments and interesting local advertisements also render it an early directory of its business establishments. The book was "printed within seven years of the founding of the city. It gives an absorbing account of the wild beginning of Laramie, together with the rise and fall of the Vigilantes, and its first ordered government" [Decker].

"A history of the region from the day of first settlement in April of 1868. It has long been recognized by students of western history as probably the most honest, outspoken, and vivid account of the early and turbulent days. Laramie was famous for its disorder, crime, and rapid growth. Triggs describes the horde that first came in, as made up of one-fifth honest and daring men, the balance 'were gamblers, thieves, highwaymen, robbers, cut-throats, garroters, prostitutes, and their necessary companions.' The narrative describes the ensuing mass-meeting to form a government; its organization and collapse; the reign of violence; the
formation of the Vigilance Committee and the hangings; its degeneration into a Reign of Vengeance; the final creation of legal government; the battles between the Vigilantes and the new police, and succeeding events, until finally the Territorial legislature in desperation, took away the city's charter, and put the community under the jurisdiction of the Federal courts" [Eberstadt].


Item No. 105

Bind German Immigrants to the Republican Party!


One of several pamphlets the Republican Executive Committee issued in the German language for the 1860 presidential campaign. German immigrants, many of whom came to America after the 1848 revolutions, generally adhered to Free Soil principles. They wanted land in the western territories for themselves and other yeoman farmers. In principle, they opposed slavery and helped to hold Missouri in the Union at the onset of civil war.

This pamphlet prints Trumbull's speech upholding Republican principles in the wake of John Brown's Harper's Ferry invasion.
Trumbull Supports Lincoln’s 1858 Bid for the U.S. Senate


This is Trumbull's scarce speech-- also printed in Chicago this year-- delivered in the 1858 Lincoln-Douglas campaign, denouncing Douglas and defending the principles of the Republican Party. He assails the Dred Scott decision, and observes that the Court had destroyed Douglas's Popular Sovereignty doctrine when it disapproved of restrictions on slavery in the Territories. Like Lincoln, Trumbull detects a Slave Power conspiracy to nationalize slavery.

At page 14, this pamphlet also prints an essay entitled, "Douglas' Chicago Speech vs. his Freeport Speech," which chides him for inconsistent remarks on the Dred Scott decision. "Dred Scott Swallowed in Chicago and Thrown Up in Freeport...The Little Dodger Cornered and Caught." It also prints "The Political Record of Stephen A. Douglas," demonstrating his comfort with and affinity for slavery.


$950.00
107. [U.S. Colored Infantry]: WE FIGHT FOR OUR RIGHTS, LIBERTY, JUSTICE AND UNION. 61ST REGIMENT U.S. COLORED INFANTRY. COMPANY I. REGIMENTAL OFFICERS. COLONEL FRANK A. KENDRICK, DIED MARCH 30, 1865. MUSTERED INTO U.S. SERVICE AUG. 27, 1863, AT LAGRANGE, TENNESSEE. [np: nd]. Engraved folio broadside, 17-1/2" x 22." Elaborately illustrated with portraits of Lincoln, Washington, Jackson, Grant and other Union generals; historical and architectural scenes; Lady Liberty stabbing a snake; decorative borders. Spotted, dusted, old wrinkles and tears, losses to blank margins. Matted and, despite its faults, a complete example of a possibly unique record of this Tennessee African American Regiment. Good.

The regiment was mustered into service on August 27, 1863, at Lagrange, Tennessee, according to the prose sketch at the foot of the broadside, “from the freedmen who had sought refuge from bondage in the Federal Camp, and with one or two exceptions, all had been slaves.” The broadside includes lists of privates, officers, recruits, discharged, killed in action, died, and deserted.
Under the command of Colonel Frank A. Kendrick, the regiment saw action at Moscow and Eastport, Tennessee, and Harrisburg, Mississippi. "The regiment became a well instructed and formidable military body of men, and what had once been an element of weakness and a serious embarrassment to the Government, became a source of power for the destruction of the rebellion."

We do not locate any record of this broadside. The National Park Service's online articles on United States Colored Troops describes the service of this Regiment.

$3,500.00

Item No. 108

Destroy “The Crumbling Fragments of This Sinking Institution”


This interesting pamphlet illuminates Maryland's position on Emancipation during the Civil War. As a Loyal State, Maryland was unaffected by the Emancipation Proclamation. The Union Party's spokesman, Thomas Swann, explains the history of emancipation sentiment in Maryland, noting that the paramount value of the Union caused many to "advocate the policy of postponing for a brief season any action upon the subject of Emancipation." He acknowledges Marylanders' "many shades of opinion" on "the most feasible plans for disposing of what remains of Slavery in the State."

Swann argues that slavery is unprofitable, and "has left a very large balance to the debit of the master." Agreeing with Lincoln that compensated emancipation is the best policy, he observes that the fortunes of war have rendered slavery "every day more and more precarious." He urges Maryland to relinquish its "hold upon the crumbling fragments of this
sinking institution." Doing so will enhance the prosperity of all. John Pendleton Kennedy
seconds Swann's remarks with "unqualified approbation." Approving resolutions are duly
adopted.

FIRST EDITION. Bartlett 3016. LCP 6470. $450.00

Item No. 109

“His Reputation is Pre-Eminent”

109. [Van Rensselaer, Stephen]: CERTIFICATE. CERTAIN OF THE FRIENDS OF HIS
HONOR STEPHEN VAN RENSSELAER, THE PRESENT LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR,
HAVING WAITED ON US AND INFORMED US, THAT REPORTS, HIGHLY
UNFAVORABLE TO HIS MORAL AND RELIGIOUS CHARACTER, ARE
INDUSTRIOUSLY PROPAGATED, PARTICULARLY IN THE WESTERN PARTS
OF THIS STATE, AND REQUESTED OF US OFFICIALLY TO DECLARE THE TRUTH
TOUCHING THE PREMISES-- THEREFORE, WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, DO
HEREBY CERTIFY AND DECLARE, THAT THE SAID STEPHEN VAN RENSSELAER,
HAS FOR MANY HEARS BEEN AND IS STILL A MEMBER IN FULL COMMUNION,
AND IN EXCELLENT STANDING WITH THE REFORMED PROTESTANT DUTCH
CHURCH IN THE CITY OF ALBANY-- THAT HE HAS FREQUENTLY BEEN
ELECTED TO THE OFFICES OF DEACON AND ELDER IN SAID CHURCH; WHICH
OFFICES HE SUPPORTED HONORABLY TO HIMSELF AND TO THE CHURCH, AND
WITH OUR APPROBATION-- AND THAT, AS HEAD OF A FAMILY, A CITIZEN
AND A CHRISTIAN, HIS REPUTATION IS PRE-EMINENT. [Albany: 1801]. Broadside,
5-3/4" x 7-5/8." Light dusting, early repairs on blank verso. A few light crimps and a pinhole without affecting text. Good+. Above the printed title is the following manuscript note: "The Certificate underneath was obtained at the request of John Jauncey & Gerrit Bogart."

The Certificate is signed in type by John Bassett and John B. Johnson, each identified as "one of the Ministers of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church, in the City of Albany." Dated in type, "Albany, April 21, 1801."

Beneath those typed signatures is a printed endorsement, confirming that the Certificate "respecting the Moral Character of the Hon. Stephen Van Rensselaer, is, in our knowledge and belief, accurate and just. Signed in type by a Rector [Tho. Ellison] and Ministers [Alex. Miller, Eliphalet Nott, Cyrus Stebbing, and Stephen Olmsted] of several other Albany Churches.

Though a Federalist, Van Rensselaer was known as a reformer, particularly concerning land tenures in his family's enormous Manor estates. His actions may have brought him resentment and opposition from his erstwhile allies.

Not in Sabin, American Imprints, or online OCLC, AAS, NYPL, Morgan Library, NYU, NYHS, Union College as of June 2024.

The Virginia Dynasty Sows the “Seeds of Dissolution of Our Republic”

Fearful of "the spirit of party," which "for twenty-five years has raged in this country," the author battles these "seeds of dissolution of our republic." The problem is "this hopeless and ruinous war," which has brought with it a "formidable array of evils."

The cause of the current distress is the Virginia Dynasty, which has captured the presidency and "persists in proscribing and denouncing" Federalists, although they are "your fellow freemen." He seeks to convince biased Jeffersonians that Federalists are solid citizens. AI 34476 [3].

Volck, John Adalbert: ENLISTMENT OF SICKLES' BRIGADE. [New York: 1861-1863]. One of Volck's etchings from his 'Confederate War Etchings.' 11-1/2" x 8-3/4." Light fox spots in several portions of the image, and in the blank margins. Good+.

Volck's satiric take on the recruitment of the Sickles Brigade. "A throng of bedraggled men congregate around a Federal officer who holds out a medal and wears a 'Colonel Sickles Brigade' sign on his hat. Even the dog listens intently to his rousing words. A sign reads, 'The Capital in danger. Sickles Brigade to the Rescue!!' The brigade was raised during the summer of 1861 and joined the Union Army as the Sickles or Excelsior Brigade in December 1861. Volck depicts the recruitment taking place amongst the rag-tag immigrant residents of the seedy Five Points neighborhood of New York City. Shows Sickles inviting men into the liquor store in the left foreground, trying to manipulate the recruitment of unsuspecting youths. Background shows a mini-riot taking place amongst what appears to be drunken men. Background also shows a tumult around a woman who is giving away free pipes to convince the men to join and a missionary looking heavenward, Bibles in his hands, his arms outstretched. To emphasize the irreverence of the motley crowd below, Volck has an unseen prankster removing the preacher's wig from an upstairs window. This image fits Volck's
theme that Northern numerical supremacy depended on using of the dregs of Europe to fight its battles" [Gilder Lehrman description on line.] $275.00

Item No. 112

“By a Young African Negro Woman”

112. **Wheatley, Phillis**: "RECOLLECTION", IN THE ANNUAL REGISTER, OR A VIEW OF THE HISTORY, POLITICS, AND LITERATURE, FOR THE YEAR 1772. London: Printed for J. Dodsley, in Pall-Mall. 1773. [4], 105, [1 blank], 65-256, 1-246, [9-Contents], [1 blank] pp. Bound in period full calf [front hinge cracked and barely holding; spine rubbed; original gilt-lettered red morocco spine label. Occasional mild foxing, Very Good. With the engraved armorial bookplate of Ham Court, "a country garden with two kitchen gardens around a moated, former gate house of a 14th-century castle in Oxfordshire. It is around four acres of ornamental garden with constantly improved, shallow, free-draining, gravelly soil" [web site of Gardens Illustrated].

At page 214 [second count] the Publisher's Note explains: "Verses by a young African Negro Woman, at Boston in New-England; who did not quit her own country till she was ten years old, and has not been above eight in Boston." The Poem appears at pages 214-215. One of its earliest printings, the Poem first appeared in the 1772 London Magazine. $3,500.00

**Whiskey River, Take My Mind**

113. **Whiskey Still Bond**: KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, THAT WE SAMUEL CLEMANS JOHN THOMAS AND THOMAS ANDERSON OF THE COUNTY OF CHAMPAIGN AND STATE OF OHIO ARE HELD AND FIRMLY BOUND UNTO THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN THE FULL AND JUST SUM OF ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS MONEY OF THE UNITED STATES, TO WHICH PAYMENT
WELL AND TRULY BE MADE...THIS TWENTY-FIFTH DAY OF JANY, ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND SIXTEEN. THE CONDITION OF THE ABOVE BOUNDEN OBLIGATION IS SUCH THAT IF THE ABOVE BOUNDEN SAMUEL CLEMANS SHALL BEFORE USING OR CAUSING TO BE USED ANY STILL OR BOILER, OR OTHER VESSEL USED OR INTENDED TO BE USED FOR THE PURPOSE OF DISTILLING SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS - MAKE TRUE AND EXACT ENTRY, AND REPORT THE SAME IN WRITING TO THE COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL DUTIES FOR THE DISTRICT IN WHICH THE SAME IS SITUATE, OF EVERY SUCH STILL OR BOILER... WITH THE QUANTITY OF DOMESTIC SPIRITS IN GALLONS, WHICH HE MAY HAVE ON HAND... [Champaign County, Ohio: 1816.]

Item No. 113

This bond requires distillers to keep a detailed accounting of the amounts of liquors distilled, with separate accounts for foreign and domestic materials. The books were reviewed quarterly by a local Collector, who would assess the duties owed to the United States. The bond's text tracks Section 2 of Chapter XV of the Act of Congress passed at the 3d Session of the 13th Congress.

"John Thomas settled about three miles south of Urbana, about where Mrs. Newell now lives, and had a distillery up the creek, between where the Newell and Donavan houses now stand..."
"Thomas Anderson was a noted well-digger in Salem Township at the same time Richard Stanhope was here. He was a soldier of the war of 1812; was not as steady a man as Richard; he would sometimes 'drink too much and fight too much,' yet with all had many good qualities, and was well known in Champaign County, and was honored as an old soldier. He has no doubt long since gone the way of all the earth, but do not quite remember the manner of his death." [Ogden, THE HISTORY OF CHAMPAIGN COUNTY, OHIO 214, 507-8. (1881).]
Goldsboro Convention adopts eight Resolutions, all aimed at returning political power to "honest, capable white men."

On the verso, Democratic Party Chair Furnifold M. Simmons asks Senator Jeter C. Pritchard 29 questions challenging Pritchard's denial "that there is in any part of North Carolina negro rule or domination." Thwarting Democrats' hopes, an 1894 Republican - Populist alliance elected Republican Jeter C. Pritchard as North Carolina's U.S. Senator. "Do you deny that the Republican Party has this year nominated in various counties in the East negroes for register of deeds, treasurers, coroners, constables, county commissioners, and magistrates?"

"The election of 1898 marked a turning point in the history of North Carolina. In the years leading up to the election there were three active political parties vying for the support of the state's electorate, and African Americans had a significant role in state politics, both as officeholders and voters. After 1898, all of that would change. The political landscape through most of the twentieth century was affected by issues and policies raised in the campaign of 1898. . . As the election of 1898 got closer, the Democrats scrambled to come up with a new strategy to regain power. Furnifold Simmons, who had successfully run the 1892 campaign for the party, was appointed party chairman and charged with managing the campaign. Simmons was a successful organizer with a keen knowledge of state politics. But perhaps Simmons's most important contribution to the campaign would be the decision to focus nearly all of the party's campaign efforts on a single issue: white supremacy. The 'white supremacy campaign' was exactly that. The Democrats repeatedly stated that only white men were fit to hold political office. They often accused the fusionists, especially the Republicans, of supporting 'negro domination' in the state. Indeed, there were a large number of African American officeholders, some of whom had been elected and many more who were appointed to office. The Democrats referred to themselves as the 'white man's party' and appealed to white North Carolinians to restore them to power." [The Election of 1898 in North Carolina,' online exhibit at the Library of UNC.]

Furnifold was successful. On November 8, 1898, Democrats won a majority of the seats in the legislature. They immediately enacted legislation and encouraged violence that effectively disfranchised African American voters. Two days after the election, "a mob of murderous white supremacists overthrew the elected local government of Wilmington, North Carolina. Along the way, they destroyed the city's thriving Black newspaper and killed more than sixty of their neighbors" [Farbman, REDEMPTION LOCALISM, in 100 NC Law Rev. 1527. (2022)].


$5,000.00

115.  [Whitelaw, Robert]: THE CELEBRATED SPARK PROOF DOUBLE CUT OFF SLIDE VALVE AGRICULTURAL ENGINE CLIMAX WITH UPRIGHT BOILER AND THE NEW ECONOMIZER WITH HORIZONTAL RETURN FLUE BOILER. BUILT EXPRESSLY FOR THRESHING PURPOSES WITH A PERFECT SPARK ARRESTER. COMBINING ECONOMY, EFFICIENCY, DURABILITY & SAFETY. SEPARATORS & ENGINES SUPPLIED AT LOWEST PRICE. R. WHITELAW, WOODSTOCK, ONT. [Toronto]: A.H. Correl & Co. Prop'rs, Toronto Lith. Co. [1870's-1880s]. Pictorial broadside, oblong, 5.75" x 17". Beautiful full color lithograph advertisement featuring an elaborate scene of the "climax" engine expelling steam and hooked up to a thresher with several men working, an "economizer" engine sitting idle to the left, a background of several trees and hills, a small cottage, and a lake with a sailboat upon it. Near Fine.
Robert Whitelaw [1827-1920], a native of Scotland, opened the first foundry of the Whitelaw Company in 1856 in a town west of Woodstock, Ontario. He later moved the foundry to Woodstock. In 1874, the town offered Whitelaw $8,000 to assist his planned expansion of the company; if the business remained in Woodstock for eight more years, the loan would be canceled. In addition to agricultural machinery such as steam engines and threshers, his factory made sawing machines, cheese making machines, castings and fire hydrants. Some time after the expansion, the Company became known as Whitelaw's Oxford Foundry and Engine Works.

Item No. 115

Item No. 116
From Henkel’s Press


The first edition printed in Virginia of this popular religious tract, and a superb example of Henkel's press. This copy is a reprint of the London 1738 edition. The verso of the title page is a brief introduction by G. Shober, who writes, "The following pages I found in an old book-case: It contains an inestimable treasure..."

$450.00

138 Eberstadt 704. Not in Haynes or Swem.

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117. **Williams, Frances "Fannie" Barrier**: PRESENT STATUS AND INTELLECTUAL PROGRESS OF COLORED WOMEN. ADDRESS DELIVERED BY FANNIE BARRIER WILLIAMS, BEFORE THE CONGRESS OF REPRESENTATIVE WOMEN. WORLD'S CONGRESS AUXILIARY OF THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION. Chicago: May 1898 [i.e., 1893?]. 15, [1 blank] pp. Disbound, a few short closed margin tears [no loss]. Else Very Good.

The Congress of Representative Women, to whom Williams delivered this Address, met at the Columbian Exposition in May 1893. This rare pamphlet, with a May 1898 date, is the only separately printed record of her speech, a passionate advocacy for the full panoply of
American rights and opportunities available to "colored women." We have not been able to
determine whether the stated 1898 imprint is a printer's error.

Williams asserts, "It is unvarying testimony of every teacher in the South that the mental
development of the colored people generally has been little less than phenomenal. . . Our
women have the same spirit and mettle that characterize the best efforts of American
women."

"Williams was born on Feb. 12, 1855, in Brockport, New York. Her father was a
profitable businessman, and the family-- one of the few African American families in
Brockport-- associated with the white elites with little discrimination. Williams graduated
from Brockport State Normal School (now SUNY-College at Brockport) in 1870, the first
African American graduate from that school. After college, Williams taught at a school for
Black students in Hannibal, Missouri, where she experienced considerable discrimination.
She returned north to study piano at the New England Conservatory of Music in Boston,
Massachusetts, but was pressured to leave because of her race. She then began a teaching
position in the Washington, D.C., area, where she met her husband, a law student. They
eventually moved to Chicago, Illinois, where he began a successful law practice.

"In Chicago, Williams and her husband joined the city's elite Black community and
became activists and reformers. She joined the Illinois Woman's Alliance, becoming vice
president in 1889. She lectured frequently on women's suffrage, particularly the importance
of the vote for Black women. She helped found the National League of Colored Women in
1893, created the National Federation of Afro-American Women with Mary Church Terrell
in 1895, helped found the National Association of Colored Women in 1896, and was a co-
founder of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in 1909. In
1894, she was the first Black woman nominated to join the Chicago Woman's Club, and was
inducted as a member in 1896.

"Williams worked successfully to gain representation of Blacks at the Chicago
Columbian Exposition of 1893, and was invited to present two major addresses. In a speech
given to the World's Congress of Representative Women, she argued against the idea that
former slave women were not the moral and intellectual equals of other women and called for
white women to support suffrage for all women." [Online Archives of Women's Political
Communication, Iowa State U.]
Not in Work, LCP, Blockson. OCLC 6623752 [2- Detroit Pub. Lib., WI Hist Soc],
990365839 [1- Howard] as of June 2024. $2,800.00

A Controversial Oath

118.  Winter, John:  SIR JOHN WINTER'S OBSERVATIONS UPON THE OATH
ENACTED I. ELIZ. COMMONLY CALLED, THE OATH OF SUPREMACY. FOR THE
BETTER SATISFACTION OF THOSE THAT MAY FIND THEMSELVES CONCERNED
THEREIN. London: Printed for Henry Brome at the Gun in St. Pauls Church-Yard, 1679. 19,

"By the Oath of Supremacy Enacted by Henry the Eighth, the said King was sworn to be
Supreme Head of the Church of England." This caused "great offence and scandal," not only
among Roman Catholics, "and sundry persons lost their lives in those daies for denial
thereof."

That Oath was abolished. In the first year of Queen Elizabeth's reign a new Oath was
enacted, omitting the phrase, "Supreme Head of the church of England." However,
"according to the common acceptation of the words" in the new Oath, the "effect and
substance" were the same. Clarification was demanded: Amendments and Admonitions were
enacted, all providing employment for clever lawyers and leaving this reader in a confused condition.

ESTC R39127. $250.00

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"The Largest and Most Beautiful Summer Resort of Our Race"


The Woodland Park Resort was established in 1921 in Newaygo County, Michigan, from the remnants of the Old Brookings Lumber Company mill. This brochure promotes "the largest and most beautiful Summer Resort of our race," with deer herds and "much harmless wild-life throughout the country." It boasts 2400 acres of platted land and several thousand satisfied lot owners, who have built cottages and permanent residences. The resort has two modern hotels, three churches, a public school, a clubhouse, rural mail service, telephones, electric service, two gas stations, two stores, a dance hall, and much more. As taverns and WPA projects are mentioned, this brochure likely dates from the mid-1930s. The seven illustrations show the large Woodland Lake, a man and woman holding the fish they caught, the Pine Cone Tavern, the Royal Breeze Hotel, the Woodland Park Clubhouse, and a large party arriving with suitcases.

According to the resort's website, it offered a "quiet retreat for black intellectuals, religious leaders, educators, and entrepreneurs." A shuttle car made the 15-mile trip between Idlewild and Woodland Park for those interested in the "late-night entertainment scene at
During the 1920s and early 1930s, Woodland Park "hosted and entertained attendees of Idlewild’s Chautauqua events, attracting intellectuals and social activists associated with the Niagara Movement, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), the National Association of Colored Women (NACW), the African Methodist Episcopal Church (AMEC), the Universal Negro Improvement Association (UNIA), and Harlem’s New Negro Movement." ["Woodland Park", www.woodlandparkmi.org.]

Marion E. Auther [1875-1944] was a Black Ohio businessman who had worked as an agent promoting the nearby African-American Idlewild Resort, established in 1912 and located fifteen miles to the north. He held many jobs prior to opening Woodand Park, including organizer and first president of the Star Building and Loan Association, Ohio’s first Black-owned financial institution. His wife and business partner, Ella Foster Auther [1873-1941], was born into a prosperous Ohio family. Her father, James Foster, was the successful owner of a livery, a fruit and dairy farm, and a confectionary and candy business. Her paternal grandfather, Levi Foster, was a freedman born in Ohio in 1811, who worked with emerging Underground Railroad depots to help enslaved people escape to Canada. He later settled in Ontario and opened a livery stable, a profitable hotel, and a stagecoach line. ["A Toledo Power Couple's Black Oasis" by Tedd Long, February 17, 2024, holytoledohistory.com.]

Dianna Cross Toran wrote a book about Woodland Park and its founders, "Shadows Beyond the Pines: A Story About Woodland Park Michigan, a Black Resort During Segregation." The book’s self-description: "This is a true story about a black couple, Ella and
Marion Auther, who had a dream of starting their own black resort during the time of segregation. Jim Crow laws created a separate but equal system that was anything but equal. In what was considered the greatest nation in the world, there was no room for citizens of color to have any pleasures of life like vacationing. The Authers created an enchanting vacation resort that could rival many of the white ones. This is the story of how they made their dream resort successful and the people who helped build it. $1,500.00

By the President of a Black College in Georgia


"Wright was born into slavery on May 16, 1855, in a log cabin six miles from Dalton, Georgia" [Wikipedia].

Wright describes the beginning of Negro education in Georgia, including a few "clandestine schools" before the Civil War, thanks to Charles Colcock Jones and other ministers who encouraged "the Christian instruction of the slaves." The contributions of the Freedmen's Bureau and the beginnings of the public school system for "colored" children are reviewed. Wright concludes by asserting that "the negro has by sweat and blood identified himself with every phase and fiber of American history and life."

W.H. Crogman wrote the introduction to this book. The Georgia State Industrial College was founded as a Black college in 1890.

Work 420. De Renne 923. Not in Blockson or LCP. $2,500.00
Taken Prisoner by the Wyandot Indians


Isaac Zane was a member of the Zane family of Wheeling, after whom Zanesville, Ohio is named. He was "made a prisoner by the Wyandot Indians when an infant of nine years of age, with which nation he has ever since remained, having married an Indian woman by whom he has many children."

The Wyandots assigned him a tract of land. That land was later ceded to the United States by the Treaty of 1795. Zane asks that his title be confirmed. The Committee agrees, recommending that the United States convey to him 2560 acres of land at Big Bottom on Mad River. The Committee observes that Zane, during "the Indian war, rendered great and repeated services to the frontier settlements..."

Evans 38864. 31 Decker 213. $450.00