

Item No. 1

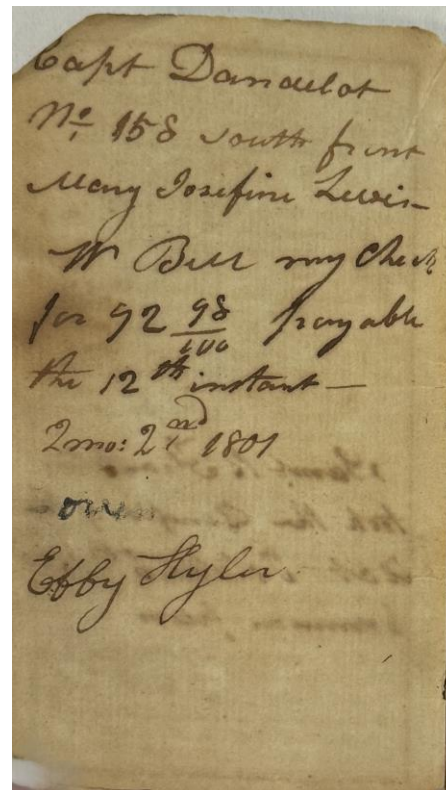
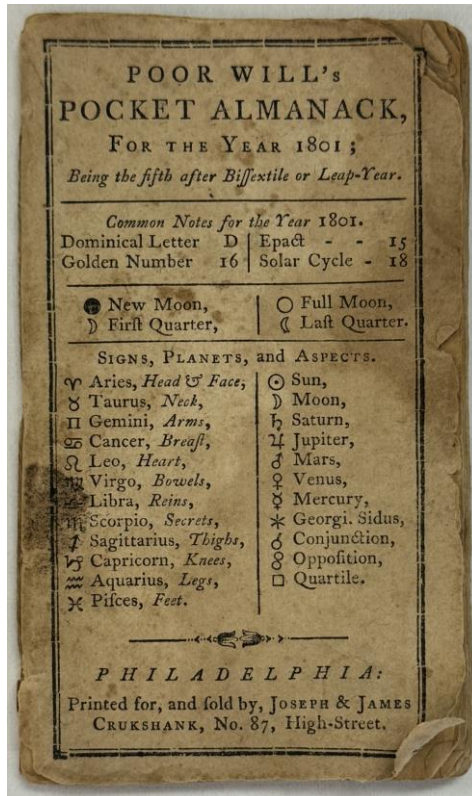
With Lincoln's "Original Draft" of the Preliminary Emancipation Proclamation

1. [Albany Army Relief Bazaar]: THE CANTEEN. "THAT CHEERS BUT NOT INEBRIATES." NO. 6.] ALBANY, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1864. [PRICE 10 CENTS. Albany: [John S. Dickerman], 1864 [February 27]. 4to. [12] pp, numbered [61]-72. Each page 9-3/4" x 12." Light uniform toning. Each page printed in three columns. A little ink marginalia and a couple of short closed margin tears [no loss]. Very Good.

Interspersed with dozens of advertisements from local merchants, this issue is devoted to the Army Relief Bazaar. It was organized by the Albany Army Relief Association for the benefit of the U.S. Sanitary Commission, February 22 to March 30, 1864. The menu boasts Pastry, Oysters, and other delicacies. The Canteen prints "the Dedicatory Ode written by Miss Mary F. Morgan" and the list of officers. Editor "Mr. Smith" lauds the various Sanitary Fairs, which are "grand popular efforts to extend aid to the sick and wounded of that army which is defending our national existence." But nothing can beat "our Fair."

A major attraction is that President Lincoln has "generously donated to the Bazaar the original draft of his FIRST EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION, dated September 22d, A. D. 1862." It's in Lincoln's handwriting, and "an autographic and historic treasure of more interest and importance even, than the Proclamation of January 1st, 1863, which was only the necessary sequence of the September Proclamation." Pursuant to procedures outlined here, the Proclamation will be sold.

\$650.00



Item No. 2

With Interleaves Commentary

2. **Almanac:** POOR WILL'S POCKET ALMANACK, FOR THE YEAR 1801; BEING THE FIFTH AFTER BISSEXTILE OR LEAP-YEAR. Philadelphia: Printed for, and sold by, Joseph & James Crukshank, [1800]. 48pp. Stitched, scattered spotting. Some interleaves with contemporary notes. Good+.

On the first blank interleaf a contemporary hand states, "Saml. R. Franklin took the Benefit of the Act October 6th 1800 Common Pleas." Another states: "P-- a Slave formerly to Joseph Hopkins was sold by his widow- to John H-- Kingman of Maryland a servant for 6 years the bill of sale dated 2nd day of June 1797."

Calendar, Stamp Duties in the United States, officials of the federal and Pennsylvania governments, courts, Quaker meetings, interest tables, tide tables, table of the value and weight of coins, and a table of roads from and to Philadelphia.

Evans 38298. Drake 10565. ESTC W32720

\$275.00

London Clubmen Appalled by Congressional Reconstruction

3. **[Alpha, Beta, Gamma]:** PRESIDENT JOHNSON AND CONGRESS. AUDI ET ALTERAM PARTEM. WHAT IS THOUGHT AT SOME OF THE CLUBS, AND ELSEWHERE IN LONDON, OF THE THREATENED IMPEACHMENT. BY a, B, y. London: Edward Stanford, 6, Charing Cross, 1867. 40pp. A clean text. Disbound. Good+.

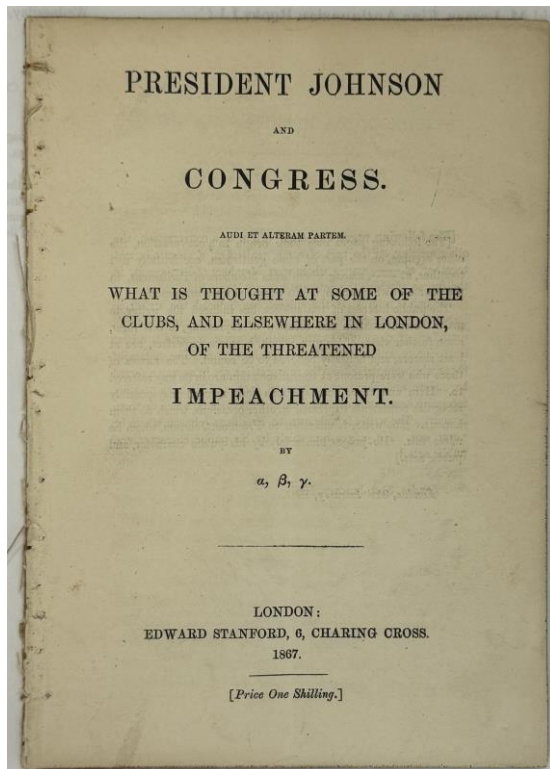
The pamphlet reports the "unanimous" sentiment of London's leading clubmen, "among whom were Members of Parliament," expressed in "a conversation the other evening."

They are appalled that, after having "gloriously succeeded" in their noble struggle, the United States is now refusing to admit the rebel States to full membership in the Union. "They are provinces, territories, what not, and must be governed accordingly. . . Was ever such monstrous inconsistency? Was ever such enormous fraud, in great public affairs, attempted to be practiced upon the credulity or gullibility of mankind?"

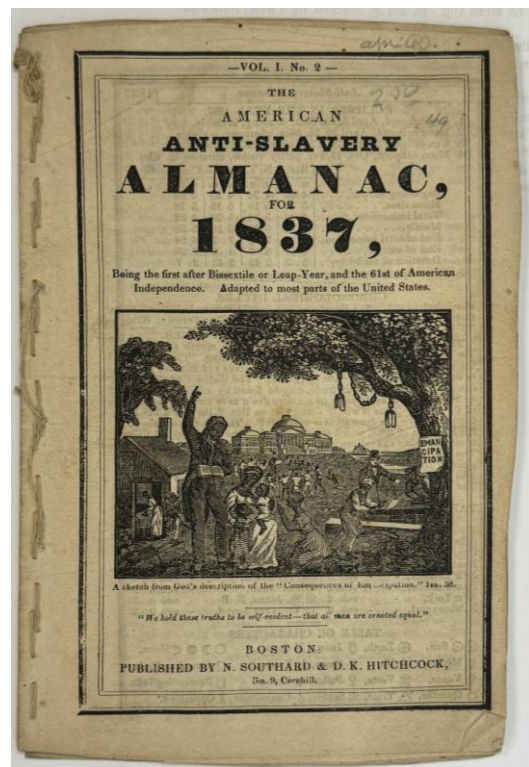
"Do you, Gentlemen of this Sectional Congress, find any warrant for your present extraordinary proceedings in the immortal pages of 'The Federalist,' wherein those great expounders of the Constitution, Madison, Hamilton, and Jay, have bequeathed to the world such a mine of wealth, of learning and wisdom..."

OCLC records about twenty institutional locations under several accession numbers as of November 2024. But we don't locate this pamphlet in the standard bibliographies.

\$350.00



Item No. 3



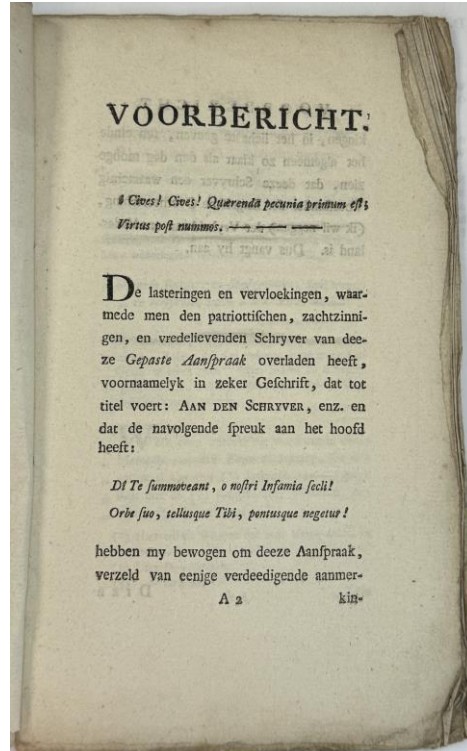
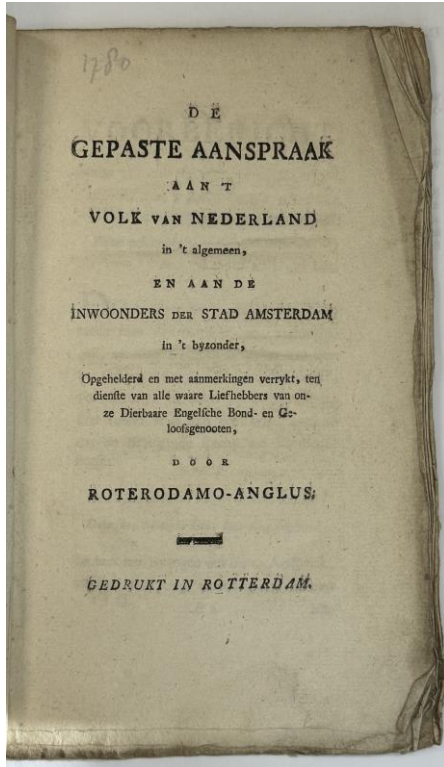
Item No. 4

Dramatic Antislavery Illustrations

4. **American Anti-Slavery Society:** THE AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY ALMANAC, FOR 1837. Boston: Published by N. Southard & D.K. Hitchcock, [1836]. 48pp, stitched. A clean and bright text. Very Good. "Vol. I. No. 2".

The second of the Society's Almanacs, with a dramatic title page woodcut depicting "the Consequences of Emancipation," other cuts in the text illustrating the evils of slavery, and essays: the West Indian emancipation, the meeting of the Anti-Slavery Society, Slavery's attempts to disrupt liberty of speech and press, the principles of anti-slavery societies. Each monthly calendar includes a listing of important historical events in the slavery struggle. Drake 4122. Dumond 8. LCP 301.

\$850.00



Item No. 5

Dutch Support for the American Revolution and John Paul Jones

5. **[American Revolution]: DE GEPASTE AANSPRAAK AAN T VOLK VAN NEDERLAND IN 'T ALGEMEEN, EN AAN DE INWOONDERS DER STAD AMSTERDAM IN 'T BYZONDER, OPGEHELDERD EN MET AANMERKINGEN VERRYKT, TEN DIENSTE VAN ALLE WAARE LIEFHEBBERS VAN ONZE DIERBAARE ENGELSCHEN BOND- EN GELOOFSGENOOTEN, DOOR ROTERODAMO-ANGLUS.** Gedrukt in Rotterdam. Stitched. 27, [1 blank], with the front free endpaper. Untrimmed at the fore-edge. Lightly dusted, Very Good.

The anonymous author supports the American colonies in their struggle for independence. He ridicules England and, in particular, praises John Paul Jones, who had recently captured two British navy ships and sailed them to the Dutch Island of Texel. Holland, instead of refusing entry for the ships, made an American flag for Jones, who hoisted it and made the ships American.

The incident helped to spark the fourth Dutch-Anglo War [1780-1784].
 OCLC records about ten locations as of November 2024.

\$500.00

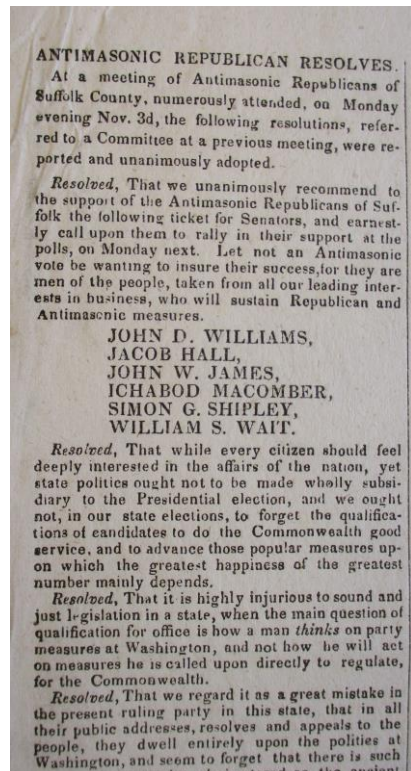
Freemasonry "In League Against the Free States"

6. **Antimasonic Party in Massachusetts: VOICE OF SUFFOLK!!** [Boston? 1834]. Broadside, folio, 11-1/4" x 16". Light edge wear, printed in four columns. Very Good.

"Boston Daily Advocate.... Extra." A rare broadside urging election of Antimasonic candidates for Governor and other State offices. John Bailey was the Party's choice for Governor [he would lose, and die in the following year].

The broadside, signed in type by Chairman Abner Phelps and Secretary George Gibson, relies heavily on the antimasonic views of John Quincy Adams, who is quoted abundantly. "Freemasonry is in the league against the free States, and it is a very remarkable phenomenon that antimasonry has taken root only in the free States. That fact alone speaks volumes. I firmly believe that antimasonry is the only principle of political salvation to the free States." If the free States fail to halt the spread of Freemasonry, they "shall have their throats cut across from ear to ear, by the entered apprentice's oath."

OCLC 85838285 [1- MA Hist. Soc.], 46774310 [1- WI Hist. Soc.] as of October 2024. Not in American Imprints or Sabin, or the AAS online site. \$600.00



Item No. 6

“Unpleasant” Antislavery Sentiment at the Future George Washington University

7. **Burton, Reverend Robert: AUTOGRAPH LETTER, SIGNED, 24 MARCH 1847, TO HIS FRIEND AND FELLOW STUDENT WALKER IVESON BROOKES OF HAMBURG, SOUTH CAROLINA, SON OF SOUTHERN RIGHTS CLERGYMAN IVESON BROOKES, CONCERNING STUDENTS EXPELLED FOR ATTEMPTING TO FREE A SLAVE. Yatesville, Lunenburg County VA: 1847. Written from Yatesville, Lunenburg County Virginia. Three pages + stamped address leaf and red seal remnant. Folded, for mailing, to Walker Iveson Brookes, Hamburg, South Carolina. Very Good.**

Spotsville Lourenburg Co. Va.
Mar. 2. 1847.

My dear Brooks,

I have just returned from one of my ordinary tours of a week or more from home. I imagine very happily, surprised, on entering my study to find a letter from my highly esteemed chap-mate - my Brooks. It affords me ~~me~~ no small pleasure I assure you to hear from one I love so much.

I am not tired of your correspondence. Don't you name such a thing: not so, "in bona fide."

Let me explain: I had the honor & pleasure of a letter from you in Novr, which I answered as promptly as I possibly could. What became of my answer I know not. I guess however, that it was miscarried, as our road is somewhat uncertain thro' this section of country.

Hereafter, when your letters are not answered, be sure that it is owing to the want of fidelity in our petty post-rovers.

I rejoice that you are closely engaged: for constant employment you know is the great curative of human ills, particularly, if it is an honorable & profitable employment. Such is yours. You have, like my unworthy self, undertaken an arduous profession which will call out all your

Item No. 7

A long letter from a 20-year-old Columbia College (now George Washington University) alumnus to another, giving an account of students expelled for helping a slave file for emancipation.

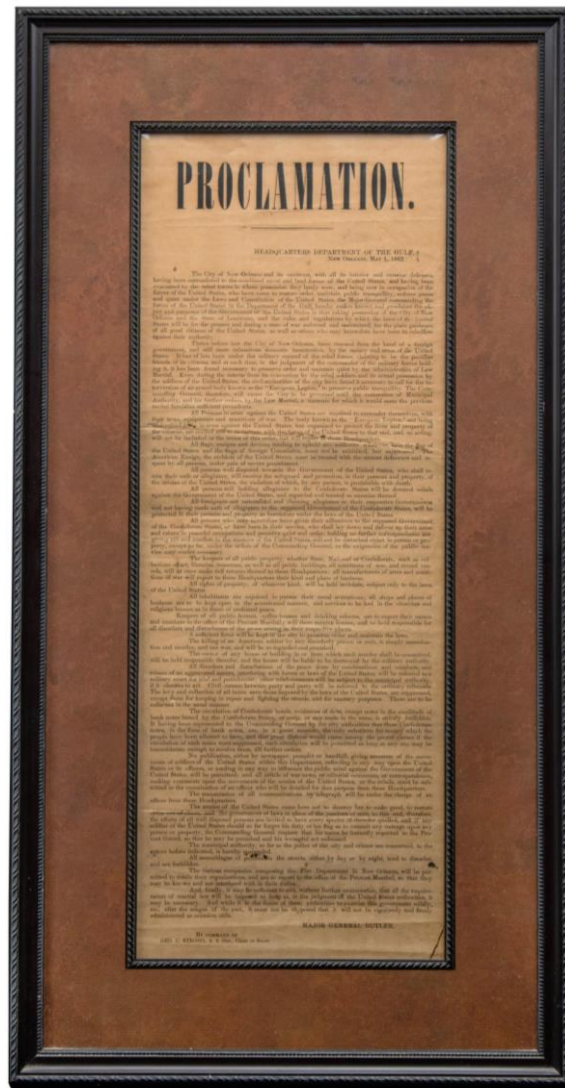
"I have heard from the old Columbian recently, & regret the unpleasant things which have occurred there. I do not know the particulars, but it seems that some of those hard-skulled chaps from Yankeedom had tried to dispossess Capt. Haynes of his servants, & being detected, were sent to their mamas. One Mr. A, a disturber of the peace of the Enosinian [Literary and Debating Society] of old, was expelled. One Mr. W, once the chief speakers in that honorable body was 'shipped' again; & others left thro sympathy. I trust the Faculty will be prompt and faithful with such. R. L. & T. W. Haynes are doing well. . "

The Writer was a novice Virginia clergyman. He references the "unpleasantness" at the Baptist college in Washington, D.C., from which they had just graduated. Most students at Columbian were rich Southern slave-owners. So were the College President, a New York minister, and the Dean, a classical scholar from Vermont. A few northern students expressed different sentiments. Henry Jackson Arnold ["Mr. A"], the 21 year-old son of a Massachusetts shoe-store owner, frequently "disturbed the peace" of the school's Debating Society with his Abolitionist fervor. He was to set in motion the dramatic events which

Burton discloses in his Letter. Captain Thomas Haynes, the College Steward, owned a slave whom he had brought to the college from Virginia without registering his interstate travel as required. Arnold helped the slave engage an attorney to seek his emancipation. When Haynes, obviously annoyed by this tampering with his property, learned that Arnold had assisted the slave, the College expelled him.

"On January 18th, 1847, students at a small Baptist college in Washington, DC, launched a riot, shut down classes, and were poised to torch an effigy of their classmate Henry Jackson Arnold. A junior from Massachusetts, Arnold had been exposed for helping Abram, an enslaved college laborer, try to file a freedom petition in DC courts. College president Joel Bacon sent Henry packing that very morning; Abram was already on his way to Virginia, possibly for sale south. News of the incident posed an existential crisis for the college and sparked national debate among Baptists, who questioned slavery's influence on the curriculum and on intellectual freedom there. Columbian College survived nevertheless and went on to become the George Washington University. In fact, the story seemed to threaten the university's reputation even in 1904, at the very moment Columbian was renaming itself GW and trying to capitalize on the Founding Father's vision of a national university" [online "Suppressing News of a Riot: Slavery and its Erasure at Early GW," at website of Humanities Center, Columbian, GWU].

\$750.00



Item No. 8

General Butler Introduces Himself to New Orleans

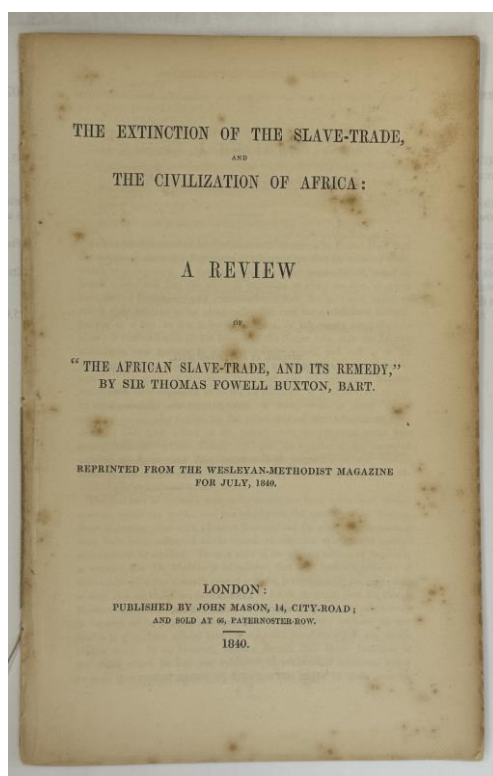
8. **Butler, Benjamin F.:** PROCLAMATION. HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF. NEW ORLEANS MAY 1, 1862. New Orleans: 1862. Folio broadside, Presented in modern handsome mat and frame, 14-1/2" x 28-3/8" by sight. Toned uniformly, a few folds laid down, several small ink blots not covering text. Very Good.

General Butler's Proclamation, issued on the day New Orleans surrendered to the United States, announces his military command of the City and the rules for its martial law.

"The city of New Orleans and its environs, with all its interior and exterior defenses, having been surrendered to the combined naval and land forces of the United States . . . and being now in occupation of the forces of the United States, who have come to restore order, maintain public tranquility, enforce peace and quiet under the Laws and Constitution of the United States, the Major-General commanding the forces of the United States in the Department of the Gulf, hereby makes known and proclaims the object and purposes of the Government . . . in thus taking possession of the City of New Orleans and the State of Louisiana."

Butler requires the surrender of arms, bans flags other than that of the United States, requires oaths of allegiance to the Union, orders respectful treatment of Union troops, and suspends the right to assemble. Demonstrating that he was serious in requiring compliance with his orders, Butler executed William Mumford for lowering the flag that Farragut had raised over the mint.

"Issued on the day General Butler took possession of New Orleans. He sent the proclamation to the True Delta office to be printed but the editor refused; the press was promptly seized and army printers recruited to set up the historic document. . . Persons still holding Confederate allegiance will be deemed rebels and treated as enemies" [Streeter].
Streeter Sale 1280. \$3,750.00



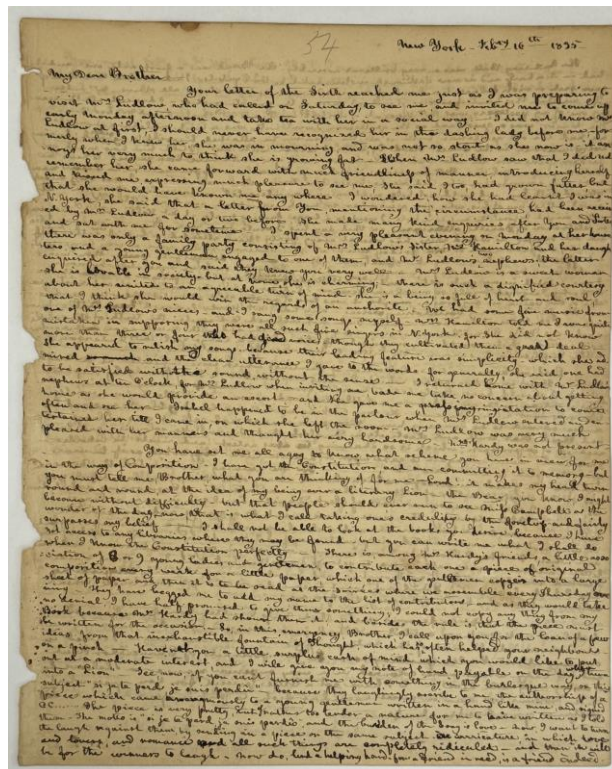
Item No. 9

Steady Advance of the Slave Trade

9. **[Buxton, Thomas Fowell]: THE EXTINCTION OF THE SLAVE-TRADE, AND THE CIVILIZATION OF AFRICA: A REVIEW OF "THE AFRICAN SLAVE - TRADE, AND ITS REMEDY," BY SIR THOMAS FOWELL BUXTON, BART. REPRINTED FROM THE WESLEYAN - METHODIST MAGAZINE FOR JULY, 1840.** London: Published by John Mason, 1840. 26pp. Disbound with scattered foxing, Good+.

Despite herculean efforts to secure its abolition, "The African slave-trade now prevails to a much greater extent, and inflicts on its unhappy victims a much larger amount of suffering, than ever." Maybe, the author speculates, it's the fault of the reformers: We resolved to "cease to do evil," but we did not resolve "to do well, by making reparation to Africa for the wrongs which had been inflicted." The pernicious trade encouraged "warlike and predatory habits" among the Africans.

The solution: spread Christianity among the Africans.
Not in Work. See LCP 1900-1904 for editions of Buxton's "The African Slave-Trade." OCLC records thirteen locations under several accession numbers as of October 2024. \$275.00



Item No. 10

Life in Upper Class, 1830s Manhattan

10. **Campbell, Caroline: AUTOGRAPH LETTER, SIGNED, TO HER BROTHER-IN-LAW HENRY MASON MORFIT, FROM NEW YORK CITY, 16 FEBRUARY 1835, CONCERNING THE ACTIVITIES AND CULTURE OF UPPER CLASS MANHATTAN SOCIETY.** New York: 1835. Three densely filled pages in ink manuscript, signed at the bottom of page [3] by socialite Caroline Campbell. Addressed, with postal cancel, to Henry M. Morfit (1793-1865), "Attorney at Law | Washington City." on page [4]. Blank inner margins chipped without loss of text. Else Very Good. With a typed transcription.

Miss Campbell's prolix letter illuminates the privileged lives of wealthy New Yorkers during the 1830s, before the Panic of 1837 left its destructive wake. She writes "To my Dear Brother" in small-lettered but entirely legible script, describing the balls and events that occupied a young woman during the New York social season. Caroline, a well-educated Jacksonian Democrat, describes the people she met on these exclusive occasions, such as Mayor Cornelius Lawrence; the pleasures of taking tea with a member of the venerable Ludlow family, which had connections to the Hamilton family; Caroline's singing at social gatherings; her writing of "compositions;" her male admirers.

"The Military Ball was a very brilliant assembly, the band was a first rate one and it had in it a harp and a new fashioned instrument like the Cymbals. . . Mrs. Ludlow told me that this band of music played at most of the private parties. I danced all the evening, one of my partners was Mr. Vincent of Norfolk, brother to Mrs. Bouford and Mr. Fred Vincent. The Mayor was a guest, and as the gentleman I went with was a high military character we had the old gentleman with us all the evening, he attached himself to my side and during every interval in the dance stood by me, and talked with me. I told him how much we Jackson folks were interested in his election, and you would have been amused to hear me entering upon politics. Mr. Lawrence is not so gentlemanly in appearance as he is in his manners and conversation, he told me he knew you, very well, by reputation." She informs Morfit that, "There is great speculation in property here at this period. Mr. Hardy says if there is war it will fall very low and then will be the time to buy."

Caroline was also out and about "the night before the military ball," when she "went to a large dancing party at Mrs. Hall's. . . I was dressed in my pink satin and my hair Mrs. Hardy arranged very beautifully." Indeed, she "was the belle of the room."

Caroline Matilda Campbell [1808-1882] was born in Illinois to John and Margaret Campbell. Research did not uncover much information on her other than she never married and lived with her sister Catherine, in Maryland in her later years.

Henry M. Morfit was born in Norfolk, VA, and became a lawyer. In 1817 he married Caroline's sister Catherine (1801-1893) in Washington, D.C. "They had sixteen children. During the summer of 1836 Morfit was sent by President Andrew Jackson to investigate the condition of the new Republic of Texas. His report, written in a series of ten letters from August 13 to September 14, 1836, and submitted by Jackson to Congress on December 21, 1836, was favorable to Texas but advised against immediate recognition of the republic, chiefly because of the threat of a new Mexican invasion. In 1861 Morfit was elected to the Maryland legislature. He died in Baltimore on December 1, 1865, and was buried in Washington" [Handbook of Texas online article on Morfit].

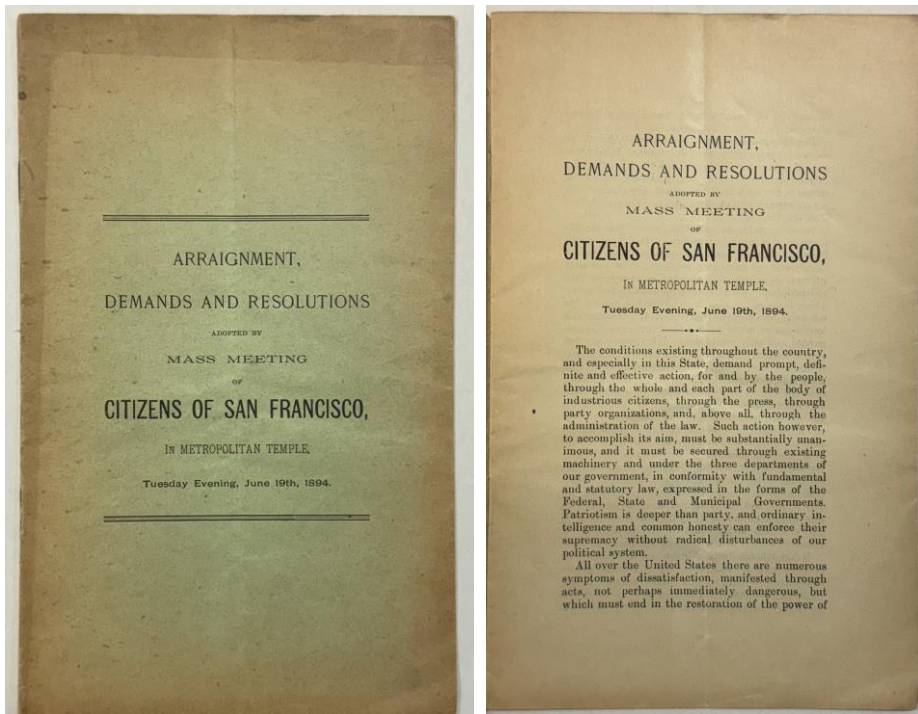
\$500.00

Attack on the "Railroad Octopus"

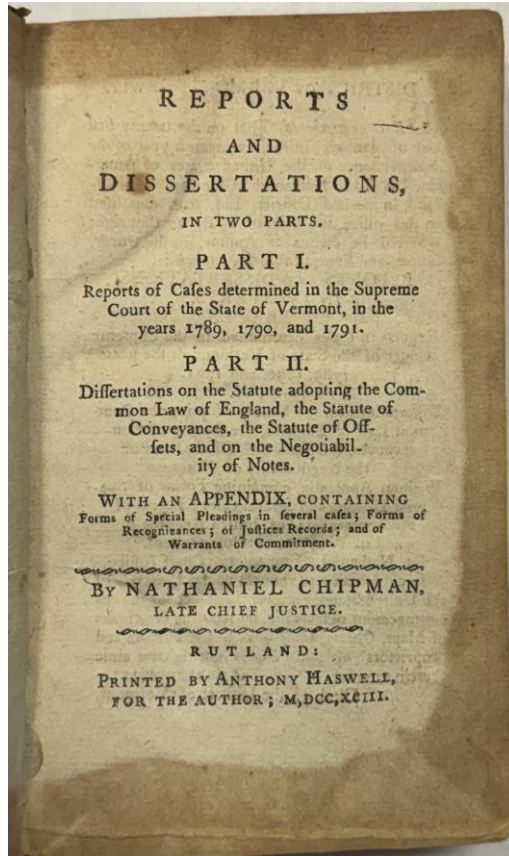
11. **[Central Pacific Railroad]: ARRAIGNMENT, DEMANDS AND RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE MASS MEETING OF CITIZENS OF SAN FRANCISCO, IN METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 19TH, 1894.** [San Francisco: 1894]. Original staples and printed wrappers, with wrapper title [as issued]. 12pp, lightly toned, Very Good.

The Mass Meeting attacked the "Railroad Octopus," which assails the people "by unjust accumulations and intelligent and determined concentration of power for bad ends . . . Its cupidity, its selfishness, its trickery, the debasing pressure exerted upon every form of industry, and the unprincipled use of money and of purchased intellect, by a powerful railroad monopoly, has checked our progress and reduced us to virtual slavery for twenty-five years."

OCLC lists twelve copies under two accession numbers, as of October 2024. Not located in Rocq, Cowan or BRE. \$275.00



Item No. 11



Item No. 12

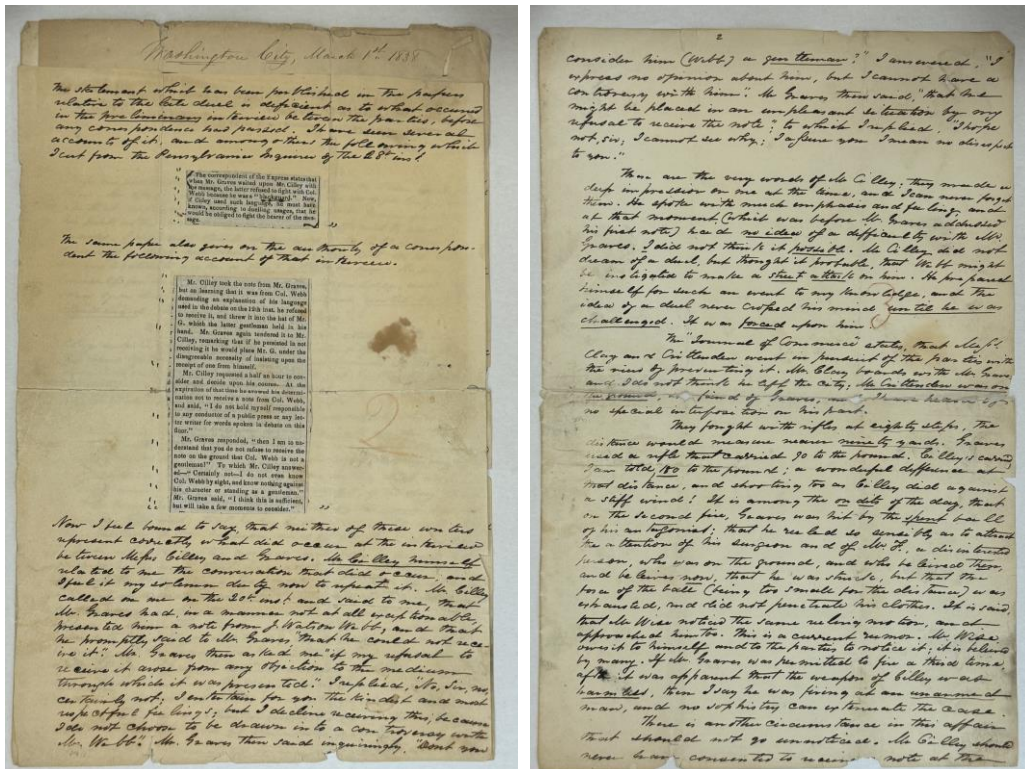
The Earliest Vermont Case Reports

12. **Chipman, Nathaniel:** REPORTS AND DISSERTATIONS, IN TWO PARTS. PART I. REPORTS OF CASES DETERMINED IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF VERMONT, IN THE YEARS 1789, 1790, AND 1791. PART II. DISSERTATIONS ON THE STATUTE ADOPTING THE COMMON LAW OF ENGLAND, THE STATUTE OF CONVEYANCES, THE STATUTE OF OFFSETS, AND ON THE NEGOTIABILITY OF NOTES. WITH AN APPENDIX, CONTAINING FORMS OF SPECIAL PLEADINGS IN SEVERAL CASES; FORMS OF RECOGNIZANCES; OF JUSTICES RECORDS; AND OF WARRANTS AND COMMITMENT. BY NATHANIEL CHIPMAN, LATE CHIEF JUSTICE. Rutland: Printed by Anthony Haswell, 1793. [9], 10-296 pp. Bound in contemporary calf [chip at head of spine]. Light toning, Very Good.

Born in Connecticut, a Yale graduate and Revolutionary War veteran, Chipman settled in Vermont, where he practiced law and was a judge, then became one of its Senators, serving as a Federalist from 1797 to 1803. Chipman's work is the first publication of Vermont's case reports.

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

\$850.00



Item No. 13

The Terrible, Officially-Sanctioned Graves-Cilley Duel

13. **[Cilley, Jonathan]:** A CONTEMPORARY SOURCE RECOUNTS HIS CONVERSATION WITH MAINE CONGRESSMAN JONATHAN CILLEY SHORTLY BEFORE HIS FATAL DUEL WITH KENTUCKY CONGRESSMAN WILLIAM GRAVES, AND CORRECTS INACCURATE NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS OF EVENTS LEADING TO THE FEBRUARY 1838 DUEL. [Washington? 1838]. Manuscript document, with two pasted excerpts from contemporary newspapers. Two leaves, written on rectos only.

Horizontal fold splits expertly repaired. Ends at mid-sentence at the bottom of the second leaf. Good.

Graves and Cilley, purportedly friends, fought over an absurd matter of honor: Graves carried a note to Cilley from James Webb, editor of the New York World, about whom Cilley had made uncomplimentary remarks on the floor of the House. Cilley had suggested that Webb's editorial position had changed after he had received an unauthorized loan from the Second Bank of the U.S. The inference, that the Bank had bribed Webb, was obvious.

Cilley refused to receive the note, on the ground that he should not be held accountable for words spoken in debate. The newspaper clippings affixed to our manuscript state that Cilley, refusing to receive Webb's note, called Webb a "blackguard." Graves inferred that Cilley might have refused the note on the ground that Webb was not a gentleman [rather, a 'blackguard'], placing Graves in the unenviable position of having carried a note on behalf of a non-gentleman, a fatal affront.

Our source, writing from Washington on 1 March 1838, says the news articles fail to "represent correctly" the Cilley-Graves discussion. He recounts the story, from Cilley's recollection, of the colloquy. "Mr. Cilley himself related to me the conversation that did occur and I feel it my solemn duty now to repeat it. Mr. Cilley called on me on the 20th inst. And said to me, that Mr. Graves had in a manner not at all exceptionable, presented him a note from J. Walton Webb, and that he promptly said to Mr. Graves, 'that he could not receive it.' Mr. Graves then asked me 'if my refusal to receive it arose from any objection to the medium through which it was presented.' I replied, 'No, Sir, no, certainly not. I entertain for you the kindest and most respectful feelings; but I decline receiving this, because I do not choose to be drawn into a controversy with Mr. Webb.' Mr. Graves then said inquiringly, 'Don't you consider him (Webb) a gentleman?' I answered, 'I express no opinion about him, but I cannot have a controversy with him.' Mr. Graves then said, 'that he might be placed in an unpleasant situation by any refusal to receive the note;' to which I replied, 'I hope not, Sir, I cannot see why. I assure you I mean no disrespect for you'."

Graves refused to accept Cilley's explanation, and they met at the Bladensburg dueling grounds, with official Washington present, including members of the Supreme Court. Henry Clay and Henry Wise of Virginia were severely criticized for their roles in fomenting the affair. Post-duel speculation was rampant that Cilley had been "set up" by pro-slavery Southerners to end his growing influence in Congress; Graves was accomplished with firearms, and the speculation would certainly account for Graves's apparent eagerness to duel. On the fourth exchange of shots, with intervening unsuccessful attempts at settlement, Cilley fell mortally wounded. \$1,250.00

“Largest Possible Amount of Useful Information” About the Confederacy

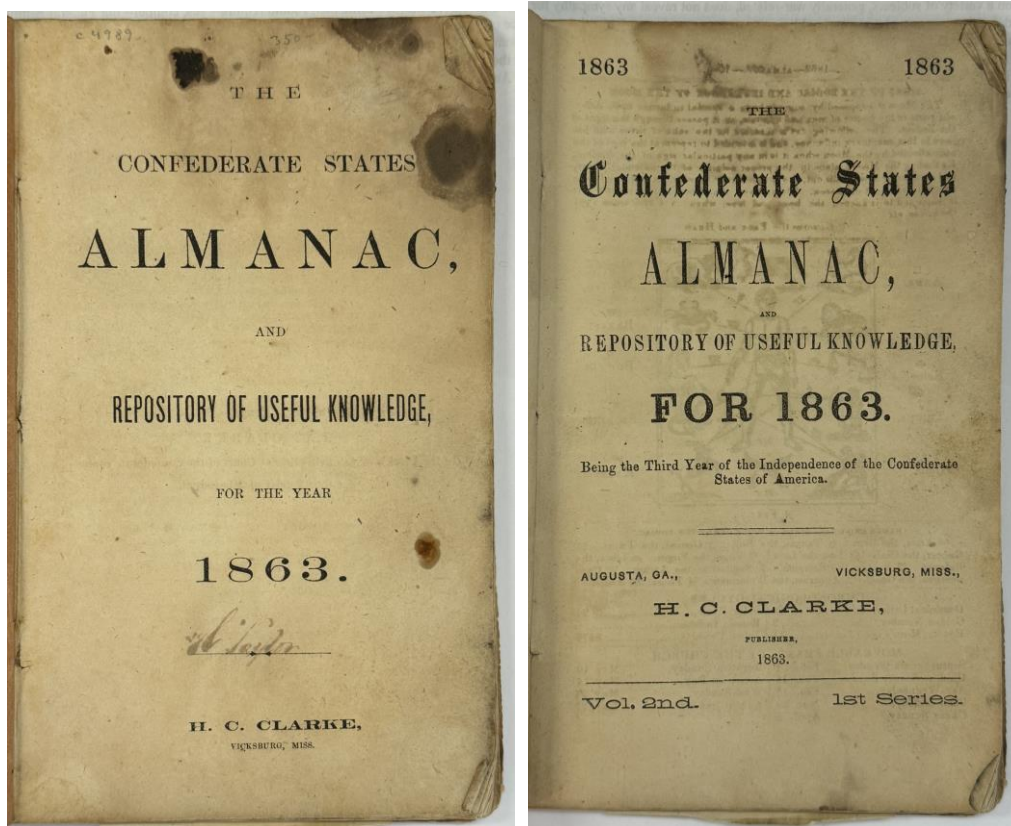
14. [Clarke, H.C.]: THE CONFEDERATE STATES ALMANAC, AND REPOSITORY OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE, FOR THE YEAR 1863. Vicksburg, Miss.: H.C. Clarke, [1862]. [4], 98, [2 advt] pp. Stitched in original printed salmon wrappers. At head of front wrapper: "Vol. 2d. First Series." Wrappers and several other leaves are significantly ink-blotched, although the printing is easily readable. Scattered light foxing, occasional loosening, some chipping to blank margins. Verso of front wrapper prints a Table of Contents. Rear wrapper advertises Clarke's press, Pioneer Express Company, and Price Williams of Mobile. The unpaginated leaf at the end advertises the Southern Illustrated News, and Augusta's Chronicle & Sentinel newspaper and printing establishment. Good+.

The four unnumbered pages print the first title, with Vicksburg imprint, and the Preface, which explains that the astronomical calculations are by Georgia's Thomas Ashmore; that this is the second volume of Clarke's Confederate States Almanac; and that its "leading object" is as a "repository of the largest possible amount of useful information" about the War and the Confederacy.

A second title page includes Augusta, Ga. in the imprint, and calls the Almanac "Vol. 2nd. 1st Series." Pages [17]-31 print the Constitution of the Confederate States, followed by governmental information about the Confederacy's constituent States, the Confederate government's Executive and Congressional office-holders, comparative agricultural data for Slave and Free States, relations with Indians, the Confederate Postal System, economic data, southern railroads. The 32-page 'Diary of the War for Separation. (Continued from C.S. Almanac for 1862)' occupies pages 66-98.

Parrish & Willingham 5289. Drake 14285.

\$750.00



Item No. 14

Cobbett's Temporary Retirement from Politics

15. **Cobbett, William [William Forsyth]:** A TREATISE ON THE CULTURE AND MANAGEMENT OF FRUIT TREES; IN WHICH A NEW METHOD OF PRUNING AND TRAINING IS FULLY DESCRIBED. TOGETHER WITH OBSERVATIONS ON THE DISEASES, DEFECTS, AND INJURIES, IN ALL KINDS OF FRUIT AND FOREST TREES; AS ALSO, AN ACCOUNT OF A PARTICULAR METHOD OF CURE, MADE PUBLIC BY ORDER OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT. BY WILLIAM FORSYTH... GARDENER TO HIS MAJESTY AT KENSINGTON AND ST. JAMES'. TO WHICH ARE ADDED, AN INTRODUCTION AND NOTES, ADAPTING THE RULES OF THE TREATISE TO THE CLIMATE AND SEASONS OF THE UNITED STATES OF

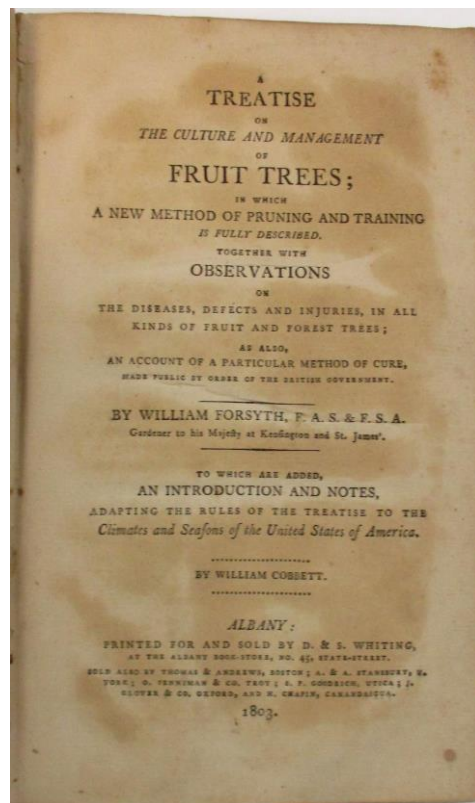
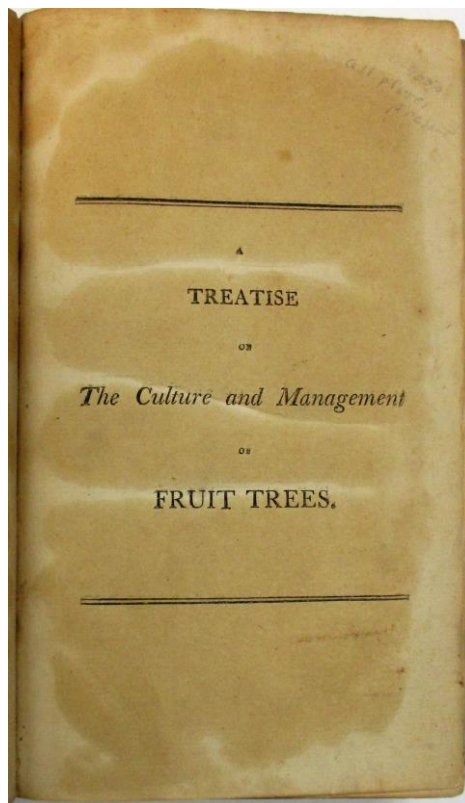
AMERICA. BY WILLIAM COBBETT. Albany: D. & S. Whiting... 1803. Original sheep, rebacked. xii, [13]-280 pp, plus thirteen engraved plates [as issued], most folding. With the half title. Toned, Very Good.

This is the second American edition of the first book published in America devoted wholly to fruit trees. The first American edition issued from Philadelphia in 1802.

The book was originally printed in London in 1802, without Cobbett's introduction and notes. Each plate is of a different tree, and is accompanied by explanatory text. Cobbett's introduction informs that the importance of producing hardier fruit trees in America warrants his temporary withdrawal from the political scene to adapt Forsyth's work.

AI 4218 [3]. Rink 1644.

\$350.00



Item No. 15

Revolutionary War Ephemera

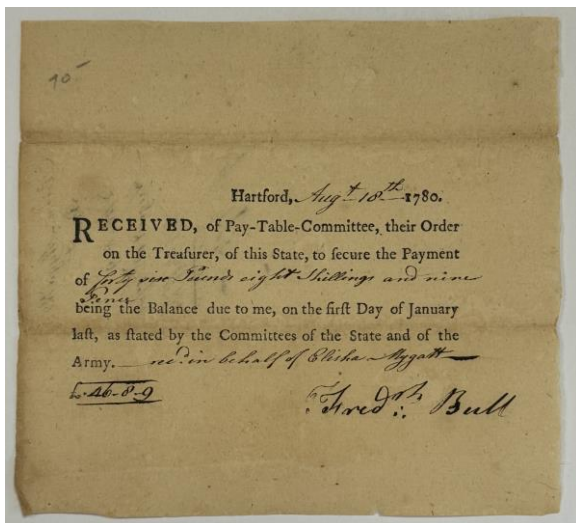
16. [Connecticut]: HARTFORD, AUG. 18TH, 1780. RECEIVED, OF PAY-TABLE-COMMITTEE, THEIR ORDER ON THE TREASURER, OF THIS STATE, TO SECURE THE PAYMENT OF FORTY SIX POUNDS EIGHT SHILLINGS AND NINE PENCE BEING THE BALANCE DUE TO ME, ON THE FIRST DAY OF JANUARY LAST, AS STATED BY THE COMMITTEES OF THE STATE AND OF THE ARMY. RECD IN BEHALF OF ELISHA MYGATT. FREDK BULL L46. 8.9. Hartford: 1780. Small broadside, oblong 6" x 7." Printed document, completed in ink manuscript. Signed in ink by Bull. Very Good. Docketed in manuscript on verso: "Elisha Mygatt's Rec't. L46.8.9. August 18th, 1780."

A Revolutionary War payment receipt.

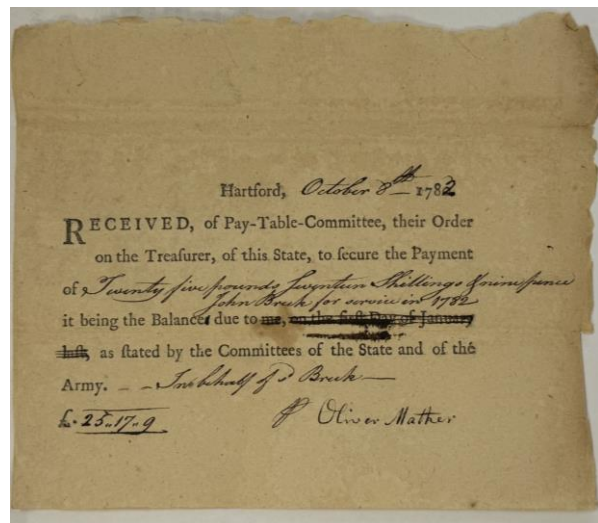
Captain Frederick Bull [1753-1797] of Hartford was an original incorporator of the "Governor's Guard" in October, 1771. With the name later changed to "First Company Governor's Foot Guard," it remains the oldest military organization in continuous existence in the United States, unique in its record of unbroken service.

Bull was dealing in ironware, kettles and pots in 1775, and later was a tavern keeper, livestock trader and owner of the "City Coffee House." John Adams boarded his horses and equipment with Bull during the winter of 1793, resulting in a letter from Adams, dated 1 January 1793, complaining about the charges.

Elisha Mygatt [1753-1820], a Revolutionary War veteran, was a private with Captain Edward Bulkley's Company under Col. Samuel B. Webb's 9th Connecticut Regiment, from April 1777, until his transfer to the Invalids Corps on October 13, 1780. He was buried in a pauper's grave at Old Wintonbury Cemetery, Bloomfield, Connecticut. \$175.00



Item No. 16

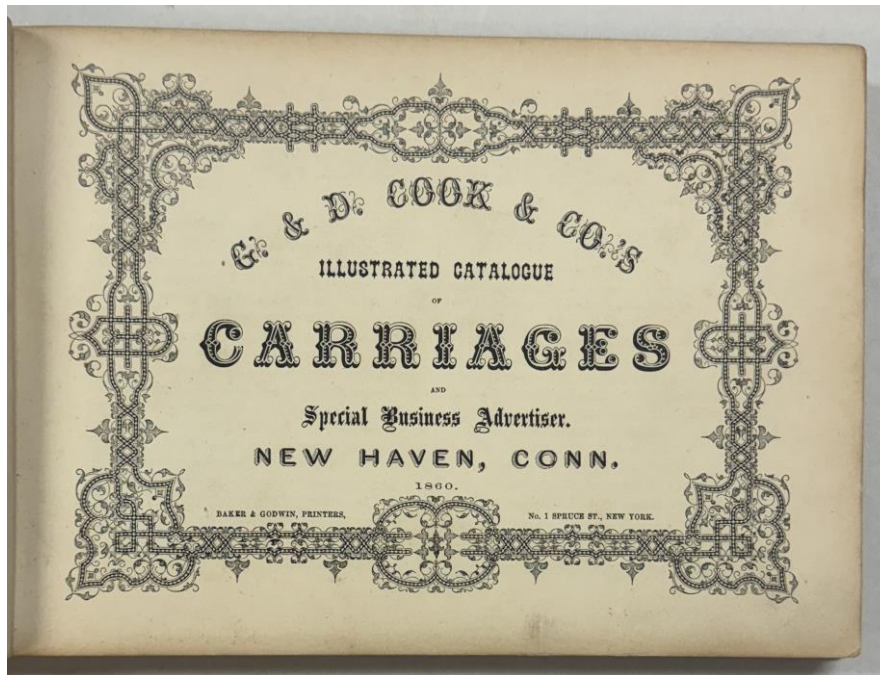


Item No. 17

17. [Connecticut]: HARTFORD, OCTOBER 8TH, 1782. RECEIVED, OF PAY-TABLE-COMMITTEE, THEIR ORDER ON THE TREASURER, OF THIS STATE, TO SECURE THE PAYMENT OF TWENTY FIVE POUNDS SEVENTEEN SHILLINGS & NINE PENCE IT BEING THE BALANCE DUE TO [printed words crossed out] AS STATED BY THE COMMITTEE OF THE STATE AND OF THE ARMY. IN BEHALF OF J. BRUCK. OLIVER MATHER. L.25.17.9. Hartford: 1782. Small broadside, oblong 6" x 7." Printed

document, completed in ink manuscript. Signed in ink by Oliver Mather. Untrimmed margins. Very Good. Docketed in manuscript on verso, recording Bruck's receipt of the money on October 8, 1782.

A Revolutionary War era payment receipt. "From 1792 to 1795 Colonel Mather was the commanding officer of the Connecticut National Guard, one of the oldest organizations of citizen soldiery in the US, organized in 1672" [online site of the Mather clan]. \$175.00



Item No. 18

“Excellent Tinted Lithograph Plates of Every American Carriage of the Day”

18. **Cook, G. & D.:** G. & D. COOK & CO.'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF CARRIAGES AND SPECIAL BUSINESS ADVERTISER. NEW HAVEN, CONN. 1860. New York: Baker & Godwin, 1860. Oblong 8vo, 7" x 9 3/4" in original publisher's cloth. Front cover [detached but present] gilt-decorated and stamped in blind. Two frontis engravings [the Company's building in New Haven, and portraits of the Cooks and General Manager Kimball], with tissue guard. [4], 226pp. Except as noted, Very Good.



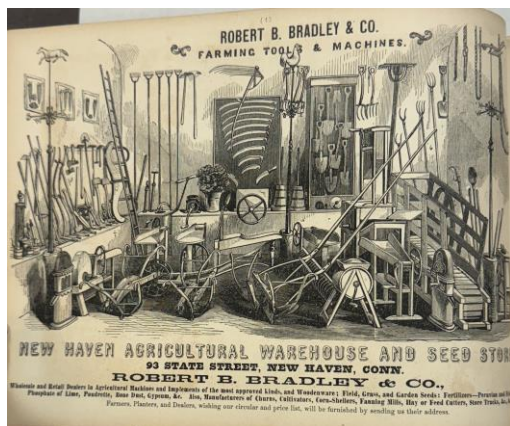
Item No. 18

With full-page woodcuts of carriages numbered in accordance with the Descriptive Price List. The facing page of nearly every woodcut is an attractive, detailed, full-page engraved and usually illustrated advertisement for New Haven, Hartford, or New York merchants engaged as suppliers to the carriage trade, or other business concerns.

An Index to advertisements is included. The advertisement for Henry Austin, Architect, is a tinted plate which includes a hand-colored woodcut of his office on Chapel Street, New Haven. A six-page article on New Haven in 1860, with a railroad map of the shoreline from New York to Boston, is also included. "With excellent tinted litho. pls. of every American carriage of the day" [Romaine]. "Includes advertisements from other firms, most of which were located in New Haven" [Winterthur].

Romaine 80. Winterthur 1801.

\$1,500.00



Item No. 18

Union Officer's Detailed Manuscript Report on the Battle of Kinston, N. C., 1865

19. **Cox, Theodore:** HEAD QUARTERS DIST OF BEAUFORT NEW BERN N.C. MAR. 28, 1865. MAJ. THEO. COX. ASST ADJT. GENL. PROVISIONAL CORPS. ARMY OF THE OHIO. LATELY A.A.G. DISTRICT OF BEAUFORT. | MAJOR | I HAVE THE HONOR TO SUBMIT HEREWITH MY REPORT OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE 1ST DIV. DIST OF BEAUFORT UNDER MY COMMAND FROM THE ORGANIZATION OF THE DIV. ON THE 1 DAY OF MARCH UP TO & INCLUDING THE BATTLE OF KINSTON. . . New Bern: 1865 [March 28]. 17 pages in ink manuscript, written on rectos of lined paper. Each page 8" x 12-1/2." Unsigned at the end. An unnumbered page, in different handwriting [rather sloppy], reports on casualties, and states that "the conduct of the officers and men of the division was all that could be desired." Very Good.

The Battle of Kinston occurred March 8-10, 1865. It was the second battle fought around Kinston, and is also known as the Battle of Wyse's Fork, in Lenoir County, North Carolina. Union troops were led by Maj. Gen. Jacob D. Cox; General Braxton Bragg led the Confederacy. The Union won the battle, the first major attempt by the Confederacy to defeat General Sherman in North Carolina.

Major Cox addresses his report simply to "Major," with no other identifying information. He describes the organization of the division and its commanders; precisely records the movements of the troops in detail; Confederate responses and troop movements; and assesses the results.

Page 17 ends with a notation in pencil, that Brigade Commanders' Reports are enclosed. They are not present here. \$750.00

(1)

Head Quarters Dist of Beaufort
New Bern N.C. Mar. 28. 1862.

Major Thos. East.
Asst Adj. Genl. Provisional Corps
Army of the Ohio
1st Div. Dist of Beaufort

Major

I have the honor to submit herewith my report of the operations of the 1st Div. Dist of Beaufort under my command from the organization of the div. on the 1st day of March '62 up to & including the Battle of Kinston fought on the 9th & 10th inst.

My Div. was organized into four Brigades Commanded respectively by Brig Gen. E. Hurlbut U.S.V. Col. P. Claassen 132nd U.S.V. Co. & Col. Horan Boughton 143rd U.S.V. Co. General Order No. 1

+ list of casualties.

During these operations the conduct of the officers and men of the Division was all that could be desired. Brig Gen. Hurlbut Col. Claassen & Col. Boughton Commanding Brigades used watchful and attentive, and the officers and men of the Command used prompt and faithful performed their work promptly and gallantly.

To the officers of my staff, Lt. Col. Thos. East, Inspector Genl. Capt. J. D. Lee, Asst Adj. Genl. ^{Capt. Fred W. Officer} and the Surgeon & Veterinarian, are I am indebted for valuable assistance.

Volunteer Rice, Chief Medical Officer of the Division, first man is due for the prompt services to the for the care of the wounded.

J. D. Lee

Item No. 19

My Dear Stoughton

Yours of the 26th is at hand. I presume we can get Judge Clifford to hear Corlip's case about the 25th October, though, in the regular course of the docket, it ought to be ready earlier.

Corlip is a com-punk witness, both in Mass. & N. S.

I hope you will be able to get Judge Nelson to sit a time in Nov^r for hearing the Coon case. I've shant's work for it very much.

There is great troubling of the waters in the republican party here. The moderate part are not willing to stand by the proclamation. A new organization of the conservative wing of the party is under way & many have great hope of success in making a change. My hopes are not strong. I agree with you that the condition of the country is very alarming. The enemy without & distraction & weakness within, & a large party ready for a revolution, are indeed formidable things.

Sept 27. 1862. Yours Ever
E. B. Stoughton by B. P. Curtis.

Item No. 20

**Republican Party Has Gone Too Far For This
'Dred Scott' Dissenter**

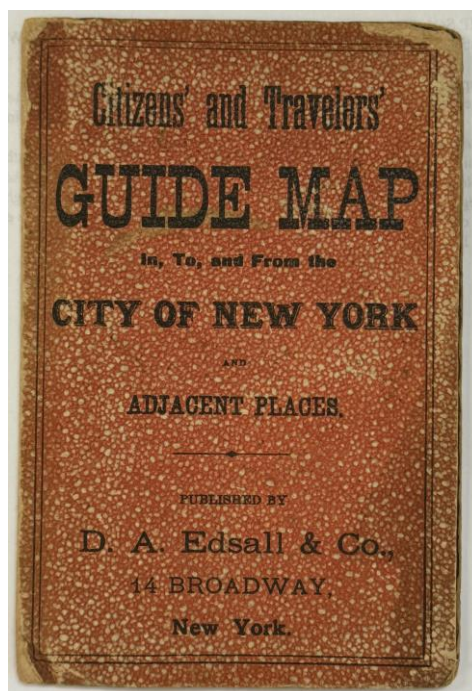
20. **Curtis, Benjamin Robbins:** AUTOGRAPH LETTER, SIGNED, 27 SEPTEMBER 1862, TO HIS FRIEND AND BOSTON LAWYER EDWIN W. STOUGHTON. [Boston]: 1862. Octavo sheet, folded to 5" x 8," entirely in Curtis's hand. [4] pp. Written on rectos only; docketed on final page, "B. R. Curtis | Sept. 27. 1862." Very Good plus.

President Fillmore appointed Curtis, the distinguished Boston lawyer [and a Democrat], to the U.S. Supreme Court in 1852. There he remained until, having dissented in the Dred Scott Case, he resigned in 1857. That dissent, which upheld Congressional power to exclude slavery from the territories, rallied the nascent Republican Party.

During the War Curtis broke with the Lincoln Administration over Lincoln's suspension of the Writ of Habeas Corpus; and he opposed the Emancipation Proclamation as usurpation. After the War, in direct conflict with Congressional Republicans, he became chief counsel for Andrew Johnson in the Senate's trial of the impeached President.

When Curtis wrote this Letter, he and Stoughton- - whom President Hayes would appoint as Minister to Russia- - were collaborating in a pending legal matter. Beginning his letter, "My dear Stoughton," Curtis expresses the expectation that "We can get Judge Clifford to hear Corliss's case about the 25th October. . . Corliss is a competent witness, both in Mass. & R.I." He then discusses his worries about the country.

Writing five days after Lincoln issued the Preliminary Emancipation Proclamation, Curtis reports a "great troubling of the waters in the republican party here. The moderates part are not willing to stand by the proclamation. A new organization of the conservative union party is under way. Many have great hope of success in making a change. My hopes are not strong. I agree with you that the condition of the country is very alarming. The enemy without & distraction & weakness within, & a large party ready for a revolution, are indeed formidable things. | Sepr. 27, 1862 Yours Ever | B. R. Curtis." \$1,250.00



Item No. 21



Item No. 21

New York City in 1877

21. **[D.A. Edsall & Co.]: CITIZENS' AND TRAVELERS' GUIDE MAP IN, TO, AND FROM THE CITY OF NEW YORK AND ADJACENT PLACES.** New York: D.A. Edsall & Co., 1877. 16mo. Red pebbled stiff paper wraps [rubbed at extremities, light wear], with title in black on front wrap. Folding pocket map printed with blue, red and black inks, 20" x 27". Minor wear on some fold corners. Very Good.

This is an interesting depiction of New York City in the last portion of the 19th century. It is a detailed street map of the City and surrounding area, with lists of and information on railroads, ferries, steamships, stage lines, hotels, churches. A few of the items highlighted on the map include Grand Central station, Masonic Hall, Grand Hotel, Academy of Design, Steinway Hall and Tammany Hall.

The front pastedown contains printed 'Guide Notes,' explaining that 'Red Color' means Horse-Car Lines and Elevated Railroad, with Directory; 'Blue Color' shows Hotels, Stores, Theatres, Stage Lines; 'Black Color' shows "Prominent Public Buildings and Churches." About twelve copies on OCLC under several accession numbers. \$450.00

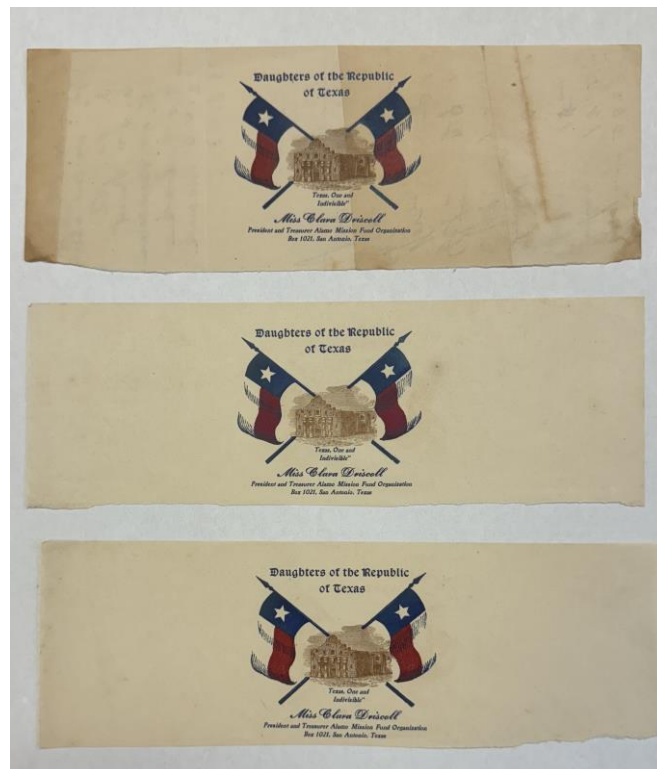
“Savior of the Alamo”

22. **Daughters of the Republic of Texas: THREE ILLUSTRATED LETTERHEADS OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE REPUBLIC OF TEXAS.** San Antonio: [n. d. @1905?]. Brilliantly colored letterheads: "Daughters of the Republic of Texas. Texas, One and Indivisible. Miss Clara Driscoll President and Treasurer Alamo Mission Fund Organization. Box 1021, San Antonio Texas." Crossed single-star Texas flags, over image of The Alamo. Each of the three has been extracted from DRT stationery. Two of the three are in Fine condition; the third has some browning with pencil notations on verso and is in Good plus condition.

The Daughters of the Republic of Texas became custodians of The Alamo in 1905.

"The Daughters of the Republic of Texas is the oldest patriotic women's organization in Texas and one of the oldest in the nation. In 1891 Betty Ballinger and Hally Bryan (later Hally Bryan Perry) formulated plans for an association to be composed of women who were direct descendants of the men and women who established the Republic of Texas. They were encouraged in their efforts by Hally Bryan's father, Guy M. Bryan, a member of the Texas Veterans Association. The organizational meeting was held on November 6, 1891, in the Houston home of Mary Jane Briscoe. Mary S. M. Jones, widow of the last president of the Republic of Texas, agreed to serve as president. The motto 'Texas, One and Indivisible' was suggested by Colonel Bryan" [online Texas State Historical Assn article].

Clara Driscoll [1881-1945] was the granddaughter of a veteran of the battle of San Jacinto, and the daughter of millionaire Robert Driscoll, who had made his millions in ranching, banking and commercial developments in Corpus Christi. By 1903, the Alamo was in such disrepair that it was almost torn down and replaced with a hotel. Clara collaborated with the Daughters of the Republic of Texas to save the Alamo, setting up the Alamo Mission Fund. In March 1903, Clara put up some of the initial money needed by the association to begin the purchase of the property. Her generosity earned her the name "Savior of the Alamo."
\$150.00

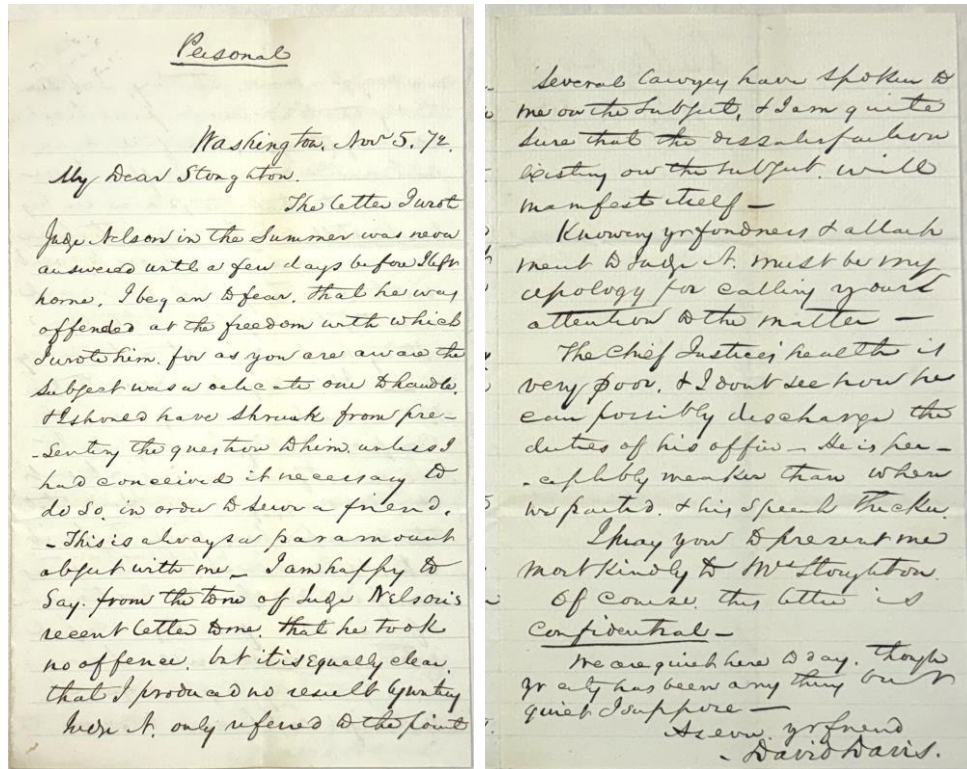


Item No. 22

Supreme Court Justice Davis, Lincoln's Friend, Urges "A Graceful Retirement Now" For Justice Nelson

23. **Davis, David:** AUTOGRAPH LETTER FROM UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT JUSTICE DAVID DAVIS, SIGNED, 5 NOVEMBER 1872, TO EDWIN W. STOUGHTON, BOSTON LAWYER AND FUTURE MINISTER TO RUSSIA, CONCERNING THE WELL - BEING OF THEIR MUTUAL FRIENDS, SUPREME

COURT ASSOCIATE JUSTICE SAMUEL NELSON AND CHIEF JUSTICE SALMON P. CHASE. Washington: 1872. Unlined sheet, folded to [4] pages, each page 5" x 8." Marked "Personal." Entirely in Davis's ink manuscript, filling the first three pages; signed, "As ever yr friend, David Davis." Docketed in a different hand on page [4], "Judge Davis | Nov. 5. 1872." Old folds, Very Good.



Item No. 23

This unusual Letter discusses the infirmity of Justice Davis's Supreme Court colleague, Samuel Nelson, as well as the declining health of Chief Justice Salmon Chase. Justice Davis was Lincoln's friend and colleague from Illinois lawyering days. Davis managed Lincoln's 1860 campaign. Lincoln nominated him to the Supreme Court in December 1862; the Senate promptly confirmed him. The Letter, which Davis has marked "Personal" at the top, is to "My Dear Stoughton." It concerns their mutual friend, Supreme Court Associate Justice Samuel Nelson, with further comments about Chief Justice Chase's decline.

"The letter I wrote Judge Nelson in the Summer was never answered until a few days before I left home. I began to fear that he was offended at the freedom with which I wrote him, for as you are aware the subject was a delicate one to handle & I should have shrunk from presenting the question to him unless I had conceived it necessary to do so, in order to serve a friend. This is always a paramount object with me - I am happy to say from the tone of Judge Nelson's recent letter to me that he took no offense, but it is equally clear that I produced no result by writing. Judge N only referred to the point in a very few words, stating substantially that it was impractical to do any thing, & therefore he had not acted on my suggestion.

"He wrote that the pain in his back still continued & that he was not in a condition to meet with us though his general health was good & he had strong hopes of ultimate recovery. It is very clear to me that he will never be here again. Confidentially he ought to resign - If he remains absent this Session, you will find that the newspapers will take it up and insist on his

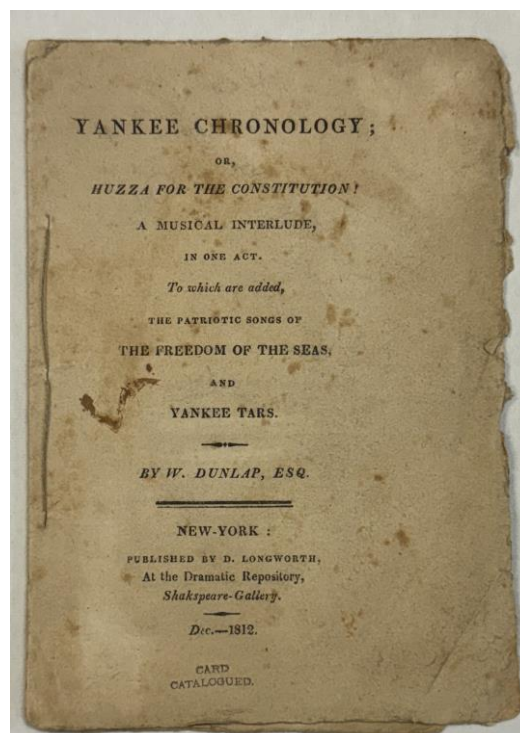
resignation as Congress has provided for the continuance of his salary. A graceful retirement now will save him, you may depend on it, many unpleasant comments.

"Several lawyers have spoken to me on the subject, & I am quite sure that the dissatisfaction existing on the subject will manifest itself. Knowing your fondness and attachment to Judge N must be my apology for calling your attention to the matter. The Chief Justice's health is very poor & I don't see how he can possibly discharge the duties of his office. He is perceptibly weaker than when we parted & his speech thicker.

"I pray you to present me most kindly to Mrs. Stoughton. Of course this letter is Confidential.

"We are quiet here today. Though it really has been anything but quiet I suppose. As ever your friend, David Davis."

Justice Nelson resigned from the Court three weeks later. Chief Justice Chase died six months later. \$1,500.00



Item No. 24

Written "To Celebrate the Naval Victory of the American Frigate Constitution"

24. **Dunlap, W[illiam]:** YANKEE CHRONOLOGY; OR, HUZZA FOR THE CONSTITUTION! A MUSICAL INTERLUDE, IN ONE ACT. TO WHICH ARE ADDED, THE PATRIOTIC SONGS OF THE FREEDOM OF THE SEAS, AND YANKEE TARS. BY W. DUNLAP, ESQ. New York: Published by D. Longworth, At the Dramatic Repository, Shakespeare-Gallery, Dec. - 1812. 16pp, stitched, outer edge untrimmed. Lightly foxed. Small rubberstamp at lower margin of title page: "Card Catalogued." Very Good

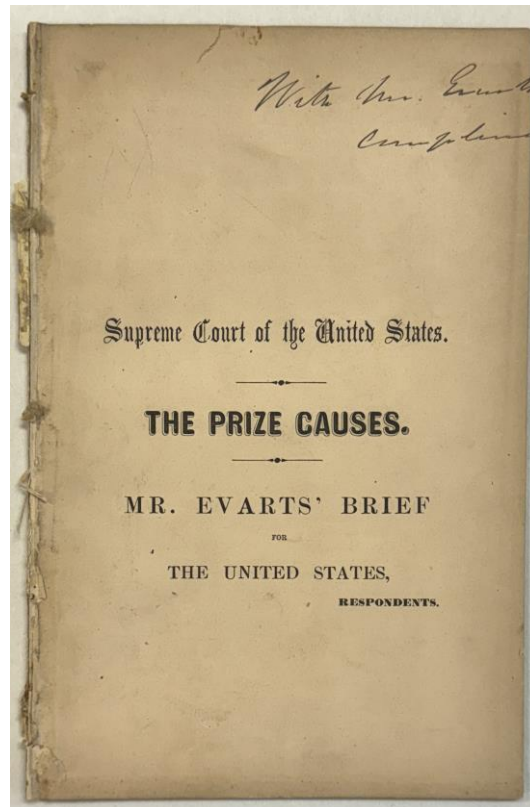
The 'Advertisement,' dated 28 November 1812, explains that "The song of Yankee Chronology was written for the fourth of July last, excepting the last verse. Upon the arrival of the news of the victory obtained by captain Isaac Hull of the Constitution, over the english

frigate the Guerriere, mr. Cooper called upon the writer and requested an additional verse and an introductory interlude."

Dunlap wrote this book "to celebrate the naval victory of the American frigate Constitution over its English counterpart, Guerriere, earlier that year. This short musical drama begins with an American sailor, a veteran of that engagement, returning to his home and recounting the battle to his friends. The sailor sings several patriotic songs that Dunlap had actually written a few years earlier in reaction to the British impressment of American seamen. The production was a rousing success" [Article on Dunlap by Robert Beasecker at the Williams College website].

BAL 5008. Sabin 21309. Hill, American Plays 97.

\$500.00



Item No. 25

**Evarts Defends the Constitutionality of the Union's
Blockade of the Confederacy**

25. **Evarts, William M.:** SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES. THE PRIZE CAUSES. MR. EVARTS' BRIEF FOR THE UNITED STATES, RESPONDENTS. New York: Evening Post Steam Presses, [1862]. 40pp, Original printed title wrappers. Disbound, else Very Good. With Evarts' clipped presentation inscription on the front wrapper. The caption title, for pages 1-12, is "Peter Miller, and others, claimants of the bark Hiawatha, her cargo, etc., appellants, vs. the United States. Respondents." For pages 13-16, the caption title is "John Currie and others, claimants of the schooner Crenshaw and her cargo, appellants, vs. the United States, respondents."

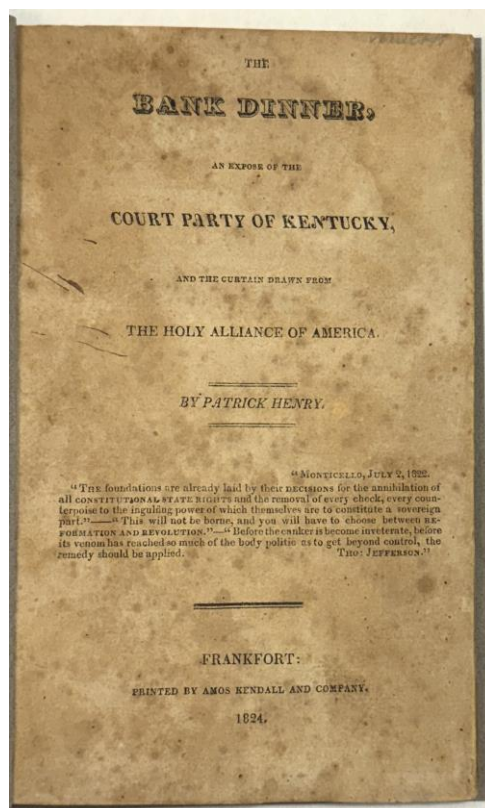
"In April 1861, President Abraham Lincoln proclaimed a blockade of Southern ports to be enforced by the US Navy against any ships carrying cargo to and from areas held by the Confederacy. The proclamation was made before Congress convened in July 1861 to adopt

such measures. Under Lincoln's order, the ships and their cargo were to be legally seized and forfeited as a prize under the law of nations regardless of the owners' nationality or personal loyalty to the Union. A number of ships owned by British and Northern merchants were confiscated between April and July 1861. The merchants sued in federal court, arguing that President Lincoln lacked the constitutional authority to order the legal confiscation and forfeiture of their ships and cargo" [online Cornell Law School Legal Information Institute, The Brig Amy Warwick].

Evarts, one of the great lawyers of his day, also would be U.S. Secretary of State, U.S. Attorney General and U.S. Senator from New York. He represented the United States in defense of the Lincoln Administration's blockade policy. See, *Prize Cases*, 67 U.S. 635 [1863]. The major issue was whether the laws of war permitted seizure of foreign cargo during a domestic insurrection rather than a war between nations. The United States and Evarts prevailed.

OCLC 1029378849 [1- U VT] as of November 2024.

\$350.00



Item No. 26

Bank of the United States: "This Bane of Liberty"

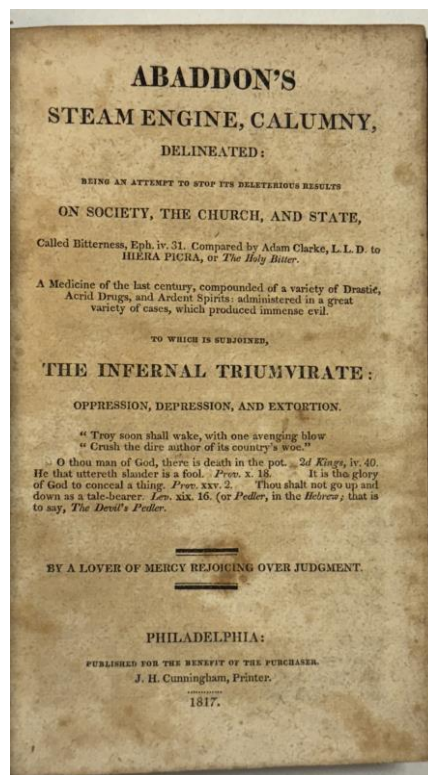
26. [Fendall, Philip?]: THE BANK DINNER, AN EXPOSE OF THE COURT PARTY OF KENTUCKY, AND THE CURTAIN DRAWN FROM THE HOLY ALLIANCE OF AMERICA. BY PATRICK HENRY. Frankfort: Printed by Amos Kendall and Company, 1824. Vii, [8]-80 pp. Foxed lightly to moderately. Bound in later plain wrappers. Good+.

The Panic of 1819 brought financial ruin to many Kentuckians. In response, Kentucky's legislature stayed the payment of debts and required lenders to accept payment in notes of the new, uncapped Bank of Kentucky, or to endure lengthy deferrals. The Relief Party argued that the laws did not impair the obligation of contracts, and that they were thus

constitutional. Kentucky's future Jacksonians, like Amos Kendall and William Barry, stood with the Relief Party, blaming the Bank of the United States for the Panic. But the Kentucky Court of Appeals [the State's highest Court] disagreed, and held the measures unconstitutional; in response, the legislature abolished the Court of Appeals and established a new Court, which the Governor filled with Pro-Relief judges.

This pamphlet "consists of nine papers condemning the vicious bank practices of the times. The author appears to be unknown and obviously uses a fictitious name" [Coleman]. Post-Coleman research nominates Philip Fendall as author. He blames the Bank of the United States, "this bane of liberty," and its "dark and silent operations upon our political institutions," for the hard economic times. It has allied with the Court Party and "threatened to sweep from the people the remnant of their rights."

An 1825 printing of this title, in 61 pages, issued from Louisville.
Coleman 2747. OCLC 1291889201 [1- W Ky U] as of November 2024. OCLC 9377920 notes 9 locations, apparently Kirtas Technologies reprints. \$750.00



Item No. 27

"The Hydra-Headed Monster, Slander"

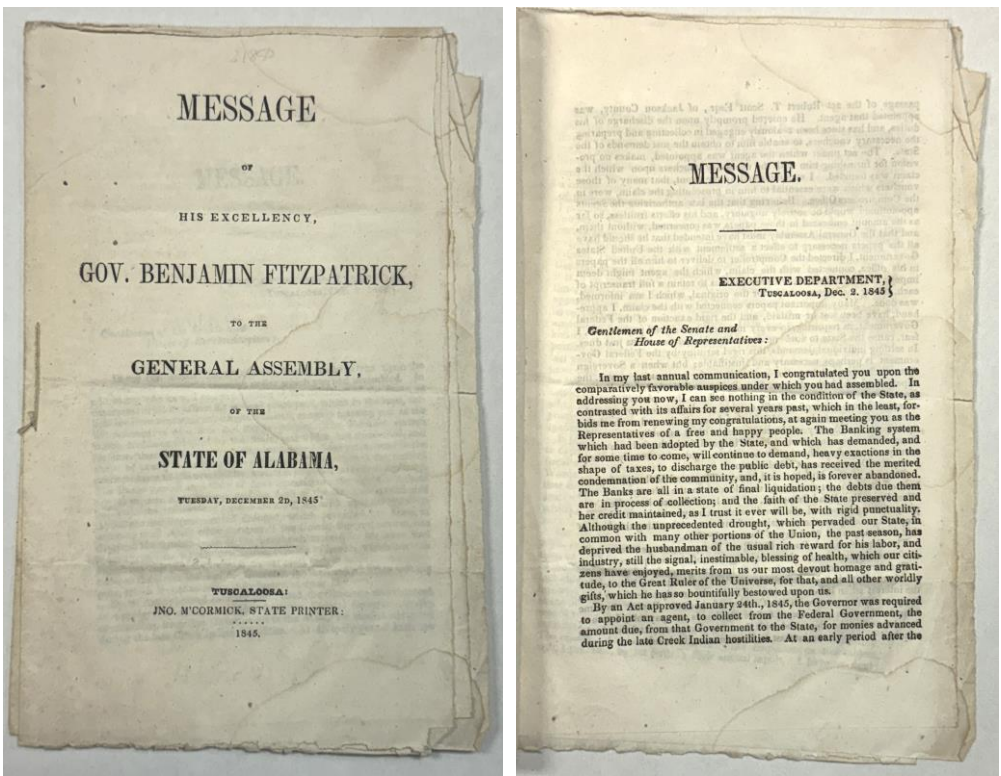
27. [Ferguson, Richard]: ABADDON'S STEAM ENGINE, CALUMNY, DELINEATED: BEING AN ATTEMPT TO STOP ITS DELETERIOUS RESULTS ON SOCIETY, THE CHURCH, AND STATE, CALLED BITTERNESS, EPH. IV. 31. COMPARED BY ADAM CLARKE, L. L. D. TO HIERA PICRA, OR THE HOLY BITTER. A MEDICINE OF THE LAST CENTURY, COMPOUNDED OF A VARIETY OF DRASTIC, ACRID DRUGS, AND ARDENT SPIRITS; ADMINISTERED IN A GREAT VARIETY OF CASES, WHICH PRODUCED IMMENSE EVIL. TO WHICH IS SUBJOINED, THE INFERNAL TRIUMVIRATE: OPPRESSION, DEPRESSION, AND EXTORTION. BY A LOVER OF MERCY REJOICING OVER JUDGMENT. Philadelphia: Published for the Benefit of the Purchaser, 1817. Original sheep [lightly rubbed, hinges firm],

gilt lettered red morocco spine label ["Slander Exposed"]. 228pp. Widely scattered foxing, Very Good.

"We contend against the Hydra-headed monster, Slander, in this book, by law and testimony, reason and revelation, beseeching the people and the elders, to enact simple and distinct statutes, defined and limited, under the purview of which, the court and jury may find the slandering felon guilty."

AI 40823 [7]. Not in Sabin.

\$275.00



Item No. 28

Alabama's Governor Condemns His State's "Deranged State of Our Finances"

28. **Fitzpatrick, Benjamin:** MESSAGE OF HIS EXCELLENCY, GOV. BENJAMIN FITZPATRICK, TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 2D, 1845. Tuscaloosa: Jno. M'Cormick, State Printer, 1845. 12pp. Stitched, untrimmed. Light spotting, Very Good.

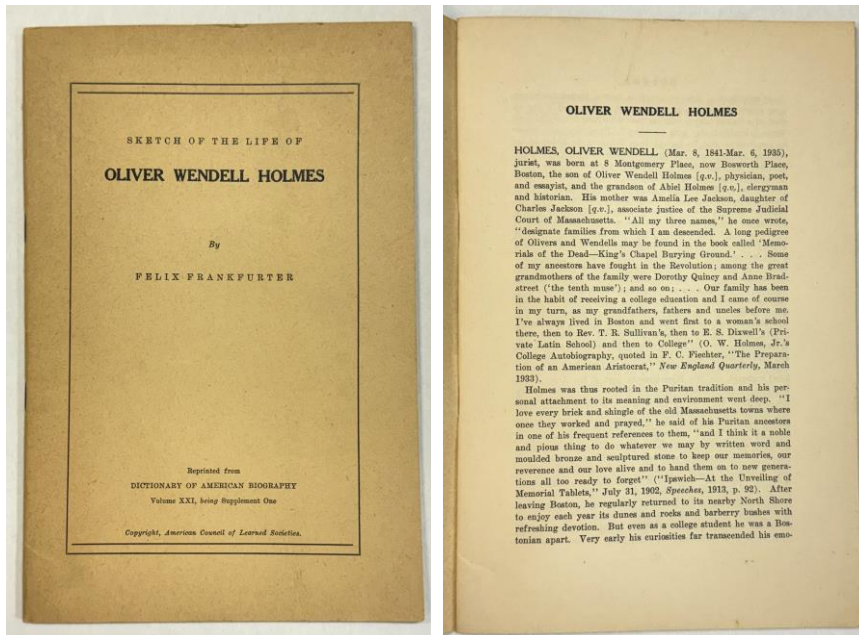
Fitzpatrick's rare Message, his last as Governor, denounces the State banking system, and reports in considerable detail on its windup. He expresses deep concern about the declining value of State bonds and "the deranged state of our finances, caused mainly by an injudicious system of banking upon borrowed capital, and the consequent load of public debt incurred by the State." Observing that the State Bank's charter will soon expire, he urges "the total abandonment and final settlement of our whole system of Banking."

Fitzpatrick strongly supports the annexation of Texas; he opposes protective tariffs and the rechartering of a National Bank.

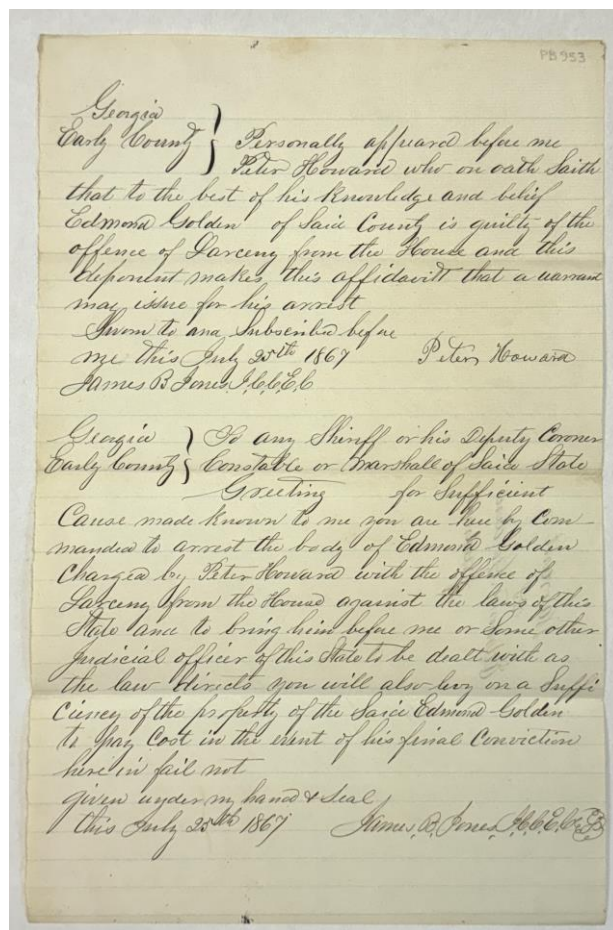
AI 45-89 [1- NN]. Not in Ellison. OCLC 6636479 [1- Samford U.] as of July 2024.

\$450.00

29. **Frankfurter, Felix: SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.**
 [New York]: Reprinted from Dictionary of American Biography, Volume XXI, being
 Supplement One. Copyright, American Council of Learned Societies, [1944]. 23, [1 blank]
 pp. Original printed title wrappers. Stapled as issued. Fine. \$125.00



Item No. 29



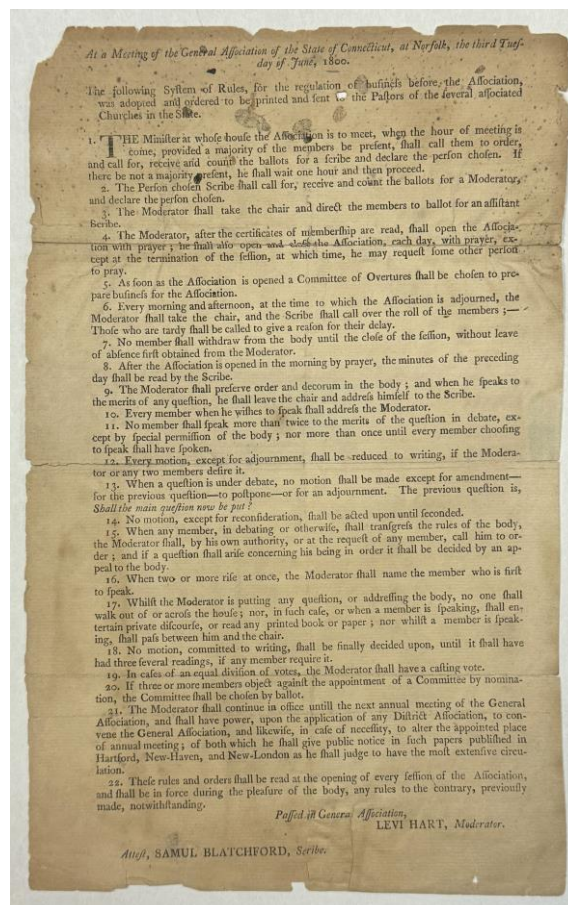
Item No. 30

“Edmond Goldin, Freedman”

30. **[Freedman's Arrest Warrant]:** GEORGIA. EARLY COUNTY. PERSONALLY APPEARED BEFORE ME PETER HOWARD WHO ON OATH SAITH THAT TO THE BEST OF HIS KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF EDMOND GOLDIN OF SAID COUNTY IS GUILTY OF THE OFFENCE OF LARCENY FROM THE HOUSE AND THIS DEPONENT MAKES THIS AFFIDAVIT THAT A WARRANT MAY ISSUE FOR HIS ARREST. Early County, Georgia: 1867 [July 25]. Single sheet, blue-lined paper, entirely in neat ink manuscript, 8" x 12-1/2." Docketed on verso, "Warrant vs. Edmond Goldin, Freedman." Very Good.

With court official's instructions that the sheriff's office should seize and arrest Goldin who, as a slave, could have been imprisoned without any such redundant court processes.

\$275.00



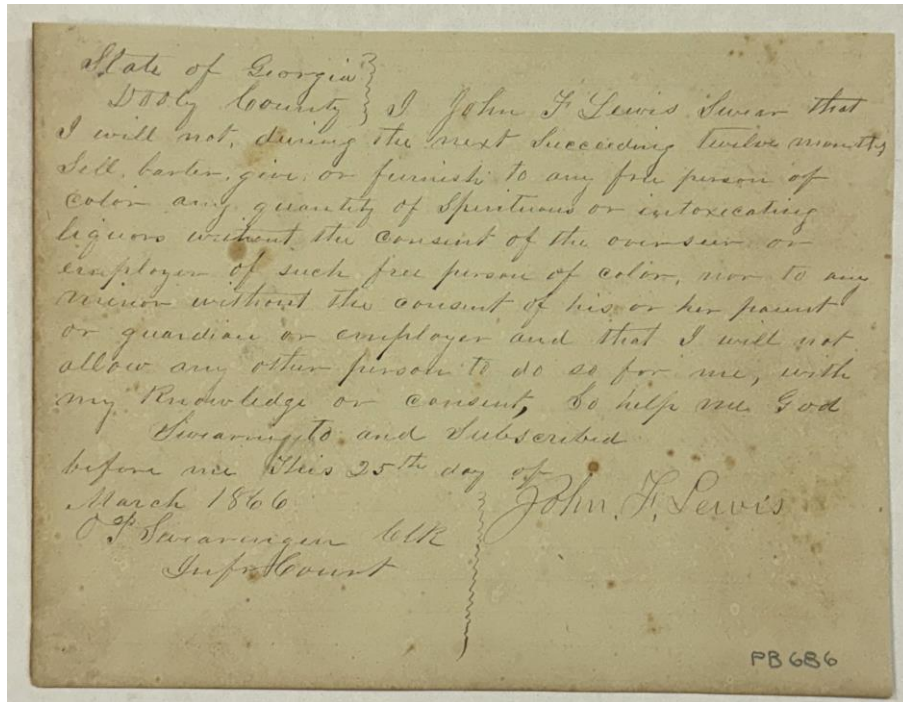
Item No. 31

“Order and Decorum” at the General Association

31. **[General Association of Connecticut]:** AT A MEETING OF THE GENERAL ASSOCIATION OF THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT, AT NORFOLK, THE THIRD TUESDAY OF JUNE, 1800. THE FOLLOWING SYSTEM OF RULES, FOR THE REGULATION OF BUSINESS BEFORE THE ASSOCIATION, WAS ADOPTED AND ORDERED TO BE PRINTED AND SENT TO THE PASTORS OF THE SEVERAL ASSOCIATED CHURCHES IN THE STATE... PASSED IN GENERAL ASSOCIATION, LEVI HART, MODERATOR ATTEST, SAMUL BLATCHFORD, SCRIBE. [np: 1800].

Broadside, 7-1/2" x 12" Tanned, light spotting. Several short, closed edge and fold tears [no text loss], old verso repairs of a fold split. Small pinhole in text affects the word 'to'. Good+.

This rare broadside prints twenty-two numbered rules, signed in type by Levi Hart and Samuel Blatchford, all designed to promote "order and decorum." The rules protect the membership from people who like the sound of their own voices: "No member shall speak more than twice to the merits of the question in debate, except by special permission of the body; nor more than once until every member choosing to speak shall have spoken." ESTC W4290 [AAS, LCP, NYHS]. Evans 37224. \$375.00



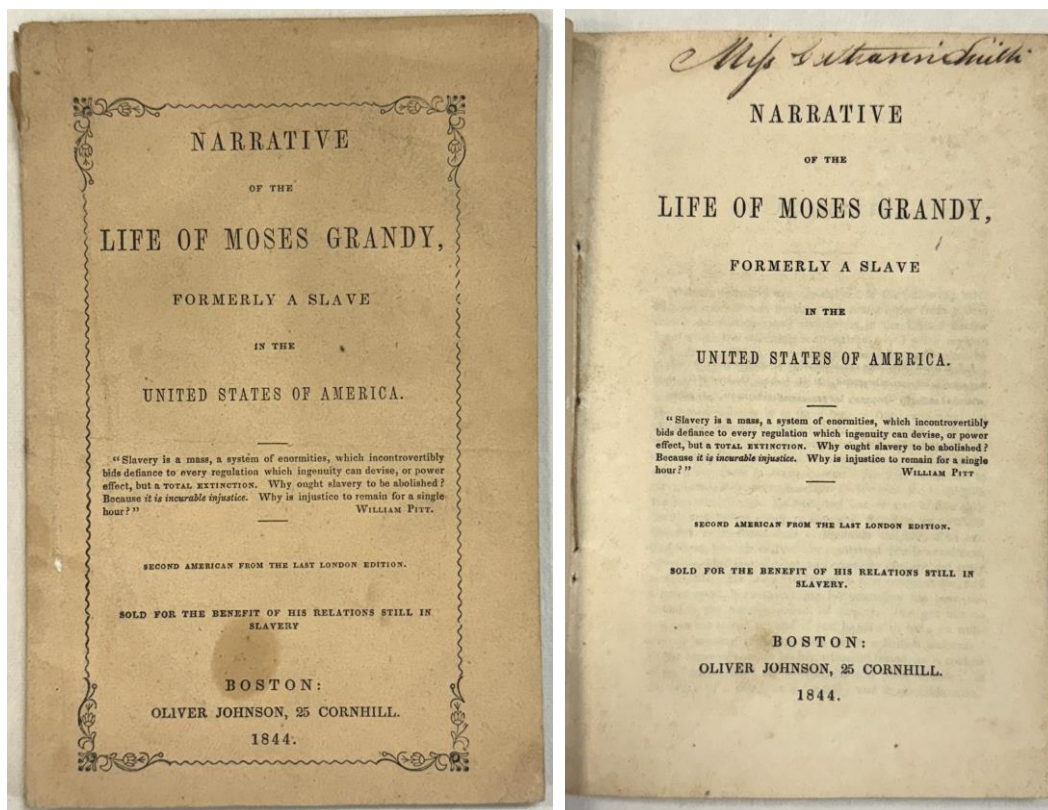
Item No. 32

No Liquor for "Free Persons of Color" in 1866 Georgia

32. [Georgia Liquor License]: STATE OF GEORGIA. DOOLY COUNTY. I JOHN F. LEWIS SWEAR THAT I WILL NOT, DURING THE NEXT SUCCEEDING TWELVE MONTHS, SELL, BARTER, GIVE OR FURNISH TO ANY FREE PERSON OF COLOR ANY QUANTITY OF SPIRITUOUS OR INTOXICATING LIQUORS WITHOUT THE CONSENT OF THE OVERSEER OR EMPLOYER OF SUCH FREE PERSON OF COLOR, NOR TO ANY MINOR WITHOUT THE CONSENT OF HIS OR HER PARENT OR GUARDIAN OR EMPLOYER AND THAT I WILL NOT ALLOW ANY OTHER PERSON TO DO SO FOR ME, WITH MY KNOWLEDGE OR CONSENT, SO HELP ME GOD. SWEARING TO AND SUBSCRIBED BEFORE ME THIS 25TH DAY OF MARCH 1866. . . JOHN F. LEWIS. Dooly County, Georgia: 1866. Single leaf, oblong 5-7/8" x 7-1/2." In neat ink manuscript and signed by Lewis. A few light fox spots. Very Good.

Georgia had not quite adapted to the new Reconstruction regime. Singling out "free persons of color" for egregious, adverse treatment was no longer permissible, at least not until after federal troops left at the end of Reconstruction.

And the reference to "overseer" certainly suggests that the author of the document had not stepped fully out of his nostalgic past. \$750.00



Item No. 33

“Compelled To Buy His Freedom Three Times Over!”

33. **Grandy, Moses:** NARRATIVE OF THE LIFE OF MOSES GRANDY, FORMERLY A SLAVE IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. SECOND AMERICAN FROM THE LAST LONDON EDITION. SOLD FOR THE BENEFIT OF HIS RELATIONS STILL IN SLAVERY. Boston: Oliver Johnson, 1844. iv, [5]-45, [3] pp. Original printed wrappers, stitched. Several fox spots, Very Good.

The first edition issued from London in 1843. Oliver Johnson printed the first American edition earlier in 1844 [AI 44-2753], followed by our edition.

George Thompson's Introduction vouches for the narrative's authenticity, and marvels at the courage and tenacity of his "most worthy colored friend," who was "compelled to buy his freedom three times over! He has since bought his wife, and one or two of his children." Page [47] is a printed Note describing amounts Grandy paid to purchase the freedom of himself and family members

Born in slavery in North Carolina, Grandy watched as his family was dispersed by sale. He describes the culture of slavery and recounts his experiences as a slave and freeman. Blockson 9742. Sabin 28277. Thornton 5075. AI 44-2754 [5]. Work 311. Dumond 60. LCP 4216. \$1,250.00

“Daringly Indifferent as to the Moment of His Death”

34. **[Hamilton, James]:** OBITUARY ADDRESSES ON THE OCCASION OF THE DEATH OF GENERAL JAMES HAMILTON, OF SOUTH CAROLINA, DELIVERED IN THE SUPREME COURT, SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE

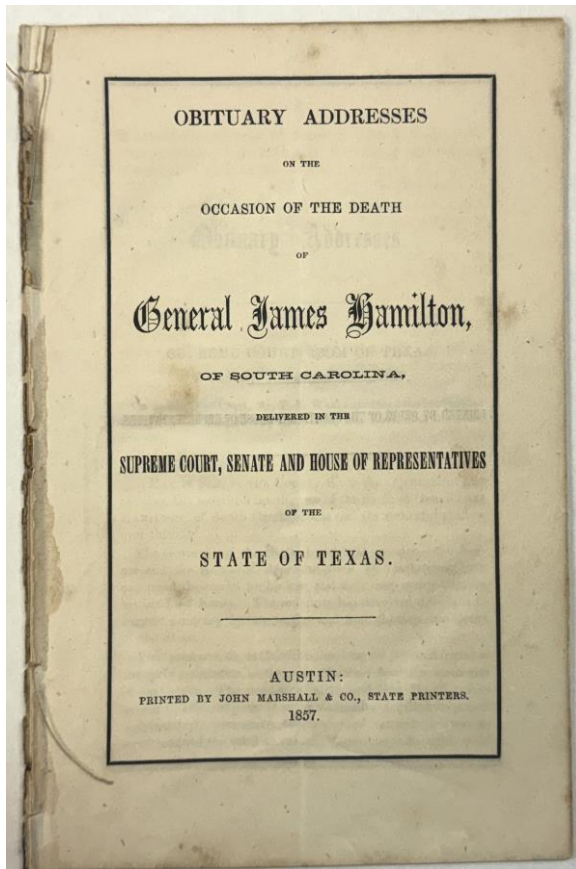
STATE OF TEXAS. Austin: Printed by John Marshall & Co., State Printers, 1857. 32pp, disbound. Persistent spot to bottom blank margin of pages 13-32. Good+.

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

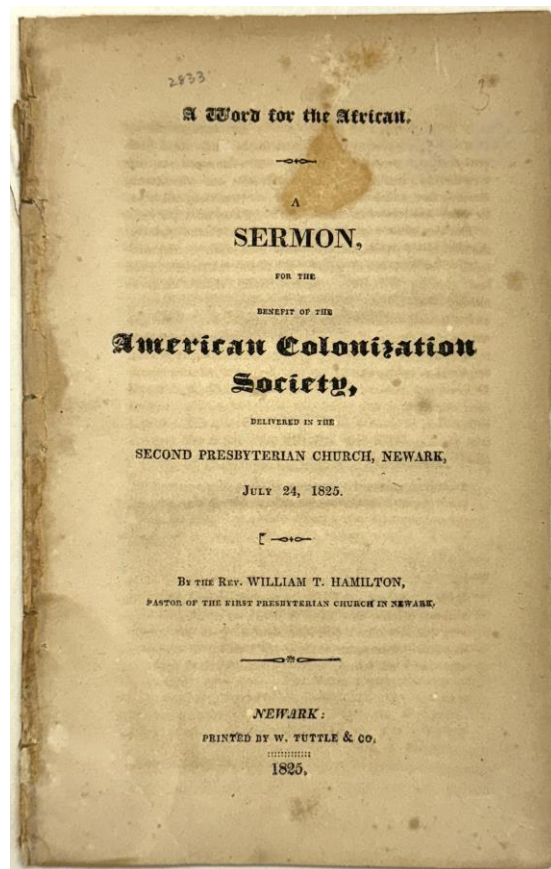
Louis Wigfall's eulogy, printed here: "Scrupulously careful of the manner of his life, he was daringly indifferent as to the moment of his death. Daringly and generously indifferent-- 'Save yourself and the child,' he exclaimed, and submitted himself to the care of Him in whose hands are the winds and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

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

FIRST EDITION. Winkler 924. Not in Eberstadt, Decker, Soliday. OCLC 228703190 [6] as of November 2024. \$750.00



Item No. 34



Item No. 35

Off to Liberia!

35. **Hamilton, Rev. William T.:** A WORD FOR THE AFRICAN. A SERMON, FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY, DELIVERED IN THE SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, NEWARK, JULY 24, 1825. Newark: W. Tuttle & Co., 1825. 27, [1 blank] pp. Disbound, scattered foxing. Good+.

The profoundly ambiguous moral position of colonizationists-- opposed to slavery but also dreading the presence of free Negroes in their midst-- attracted adherents across a wide spectrum of white America. Henry Clay, Charles Carroll of Carrollton, and a legion of ministers were members of the Society. Colonization in Liberia would achieve both goals.

"Promoting colonization in Liberia, William Thomas Hamilton was born in Sheffield, England, and came to America in 1816" [Felcone]. He became a teacher, then a preacher, and was pastor of Newark's First Presbyterian Church 1824-1834. He then moved to Mobile, where he lived the rest of his life.

Hamilton says he deplores Slavery. "It is a whole people, entirely distinct from us, yet effectually intermingled among us, who have no bible, no hope: an entire people, who, though dwelling in the cradle of liberty, are shackled in the cruel bonds of slavery." His remedy: send them off to Liberia.

LCP Supp. 1005. Felcone, New Jersey Books 829. Sabin 30047.

\$250.00

Manuscript Labor Contracts for Wade Hampton's Black Sharecroppers!

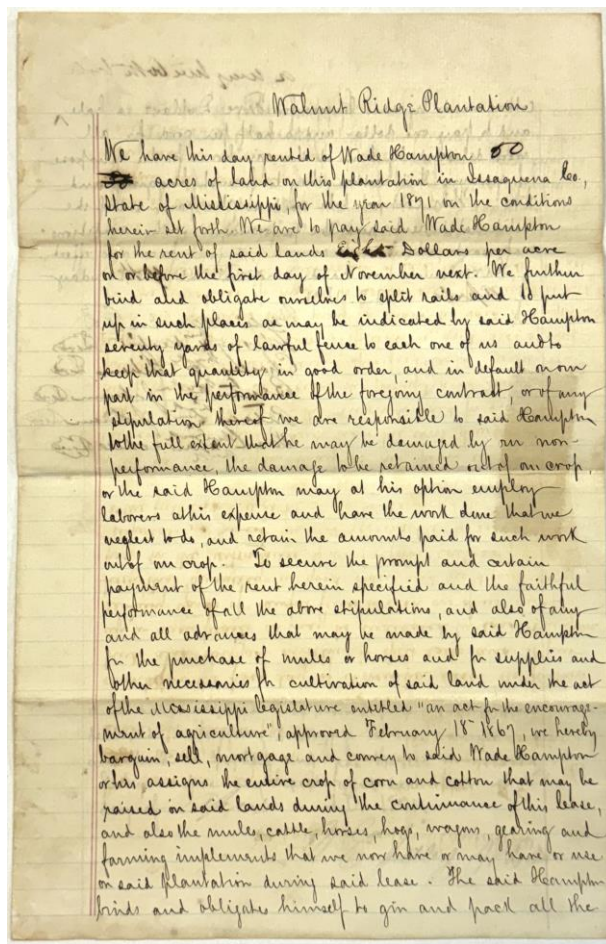
36. **Hampton, Wade:** FIVE AFRICAN-AMERICAN SHARECROPPERS AGREE TO RENT AND FARM SIXTY ACRES OF WADE HAMPTON'S WALNUT RIDGE PLANTATION, 4 APRIL 1871, ISSAQUENA COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI. Issaquena County, Mississippi: 1871. Folio legal sheet, folded to [4] pages, each page 8" x 12-1/2." Entirely in ink manuscript. On page [2], recording stamps [fifty cents] are adjacent to the signature of Wade Hampton; and, with their marks, the signatures of five black sharecroppers: Friday Nesbit, Charley Gibbons, Brutis Johnson, Patsey Johnson, and Sara Mitchell. On page [3] the oaths and acknowledgements of the contracting parties are taken on 4 April 1871 by Justice of the Peace W. E. Jelley [?]. The agreement is docketed on page [4]: "Friday Nesbit and others to Wade Hampton. Filed April 10, 1871," and recorded by S. L. Hussy, Clerk.

The 1866 Mississippi State and Territorial Census, U.S. Federal Censuses, and U.S. Freedmen's Bureau records identify all these sharecroppers as African-Americans, doubtless former slaves. Friday Nesbit, Charley Gibson, Brutis Johnson, Patsey Johnson, and Sara Mitchell appeared before the Justice of the Peace, whose signature attests that they have all appeared before him and signed, sealed, and delivered the deed. With filing docket on the verso.

Walnut Ridge's owner, Wade Hampton [actually, Wade Hampton III], came from one of South Carolina's wealthiest and most powerful families. He and his family owned thousands of plantation acres in South Carolina and Mississippi. A Confederate General during the Civil War, Hampton became a leader of the South Carolina Redeemers during Reconstruction, successfully restoring White Supremacy. He would be Governor of South Carolina in 1877, and then U.S. Senator in 1879.

The agreement recites that "We have this day rented of Wade Hampton 60 acres of land on this plantation in Issaquena Co., State of Mississippi, for the year 1871 on the conditions

herein set forth. We are to pay said Wade Hampton for the rent of said lands Eight Dollars per acre on or before the first day of November next. We further bind and obligate ourselves to split rails and to put up in such places as may be indicated by said Hampton seventy yards of lawful fence to each one of us and to keep that quantity in good order, and in default on our part in the performance of the foregoing contract, or of any stipulation thereof we are responsible to said Hampton to the full extent that he may be damaged by our non-performance. . . To secure the prompt and certain payment of the rent herein specified and the faithful performance of all the above stipulations and of any and all advances that may be made by said Hampton for the purchase of mules or horses and for other supplies and other necessaries for cultivation of said land under the act of the Mississippi legislature entitled 'an act for the encouragement of agriculture' approved February 18th 1867, we hereby bargain sell, mortgage and convey to the said Wade Hampton or his assigns the entire crop of corn and cotton that may be raised on said lands during the continuance of this lease, and also the mules, cattle, horses, hogs, wagons, gearing, and farming implements that we now have or may have or use on said plantation during the lease." \$4,500.00



Item No. 36

**To Aid "The Vast Number of Emigrants Who Annually
Land On Our Shores"**

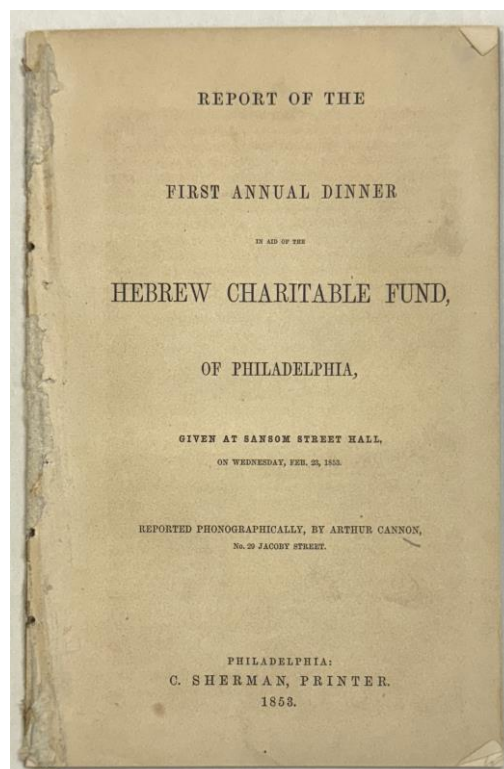
37. **Hebrew Charitable Fund:** REPORT OF THE FIRST ANNUAL DINNER IN AID OF THE HEBREW CHARITABLE FUND, OF PHILADELPHIA, GIVEN AT SANSOM STREET HALL, ON WEDNESDAY, FEB. 23, 1853. REPORTED

PHONOGRAPHICALLY, BY ARTHUR CANNON, NO. 29 JACOBY STREET.
Philadelphia: C. Sherman, Printer, 1853. 39, [1 blank] pp. Disbound, tiny corner chip at head
of title page. Good+. Housed in a modern slipcase [old bookplate on its front pastedown].

Philadelphia's Jewish elite supported this organization. Abraham S. Wolf, Isaac Leeser,
Solomon Solis, H. Polack and others were the Committee of Arrangements. Funds are
desperately required to meet "the many demands caused by the vast number of emigrants
who annually land on our shores." The list of donors is 6-1/2 pages.

Non-Jewish participation was substantial. For example, former Vice President George
Dallas was a conspicuous presence. Toasts, patriotic addresses, music, and overall good cheer
characterize the gathering.

Singerman 1302. OCLC 78367144 [3- LCP, Princeton, AJHS], 57761577 [1- Yeshiva] as of
October 2024. \$750.00



Item No. 37

“Negro Who Saved Peary”

38. **Henson, Matthew:** MATTHEW A. HENSON. HASSAN CORK TIP CIGARETTES. THE ORIENTAL SMOKE. THE LARGEST SELLING BRAND OF CIGARETTES IN AMERICA. THE WORLD'S GREATEST EXPLORERS. [New York: c. 1910-1915]. 2-1/2" x 3-1/4." Color portrait of Henson [head and shoulders] in cold-weather clothing. Light wear, Very Good.

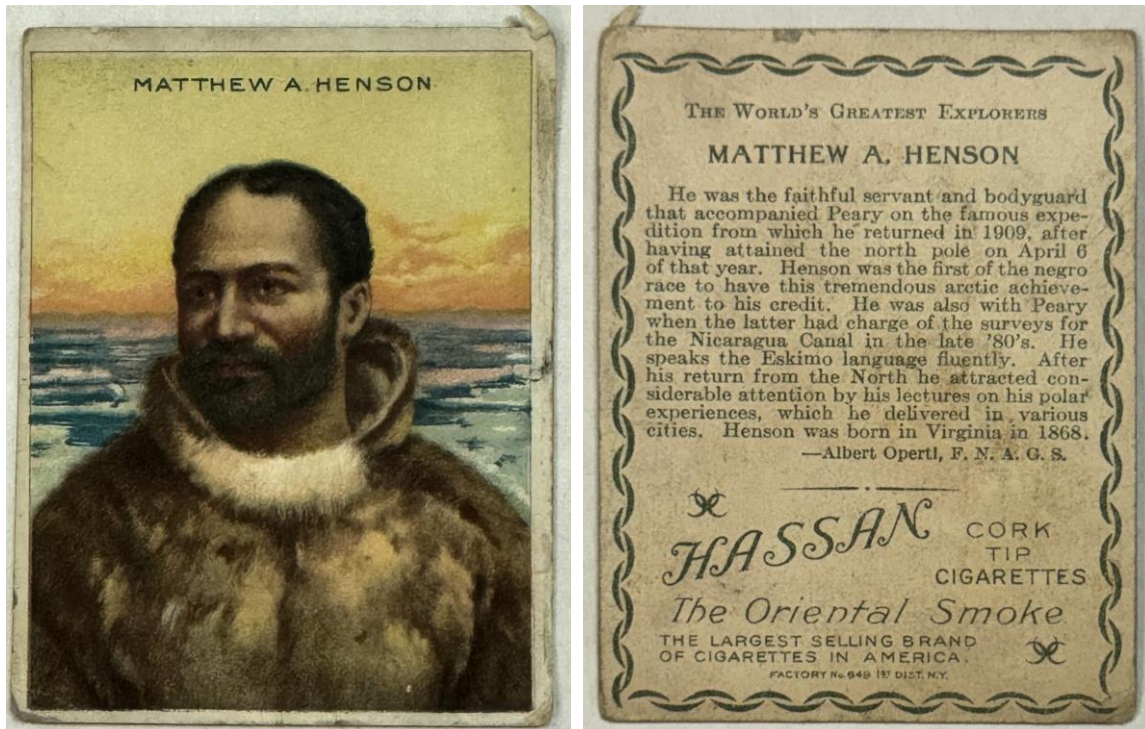
For many years Henson was regarded as a virtual servant to Peary, as reflected in Hassan's verso description: "He was the faithful servant and bodyguard that accompanied Peary on the famous expedition from which he returned in 1909, after having attained the north pole on April 6 of that year. Henson was the first of the negro race to have this

tremendous arctic achievement to his credit. He was also with Peary when the latter had charge of the surveys for the Nicaragua Canal in the late '80's. He speaks the Eskimo language fluently."

The Hassan company issued collectible cards with its cigarettes. This Henson card is from "The World's Greatest Explorers" series.

Research of family trees and federal census records indicates that Matthew Henson [1866-1955] was the nephew of Rev. Josiah Henson [1789-1883], the former slave, author, abolitionist, minister, and likely inspiration for the title character of Harriet Beecher Stowe's Uncle Tom's Cabin. Matthew's father, Lemuel Henson [born c.1825-1832], was Josiah's younger brother.

\$275.00



Item No. 38

39. [Henson, Matthew]: PHOTOGRAPH OF MATTHEW A. HENSON, "NEGRO WHO SAVED PEARY, OF NORTH POLE FAME, PROPOSED FOR HONOR MEDAL." [New York: Underwood & Underwood, 1926 or 1927]. Frontal photograph of Henson [1866-1955] to his waist, in suit and tie. 6-1/2" x 8-1/2." Very Good. With typed caption beneath, on stationery of Underwood and Underwood, with that firm's rubberstamp on the otherwise blank verso.

The Underwood caption reads:

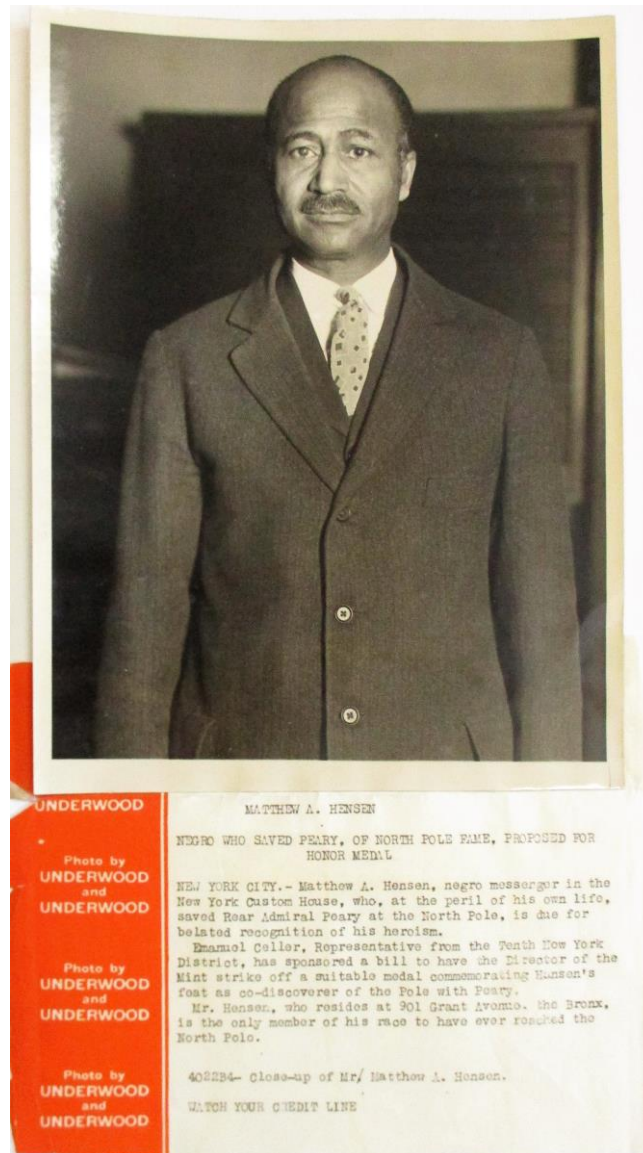
"MATTHEW A. HENSON [sic], NEGRO WHO SAVED PEARY, OF NORTH POLE FAME, PROPOSED FOR HONOR MEDAL."

"NEW YORK CITY.- Matthew A. Henson, negro [sic] messenger in the New York City Custom House, who, at the peril of his own life, saved Rear Admiral Peary at the North Pole, is due for belated recognition of his heroism.

"Emanuel Celler, Representative from the Tenth New York District, has sponsored a bill to have the Director of the Mint strike off a suitable medal commemorating Hensen's feat as co-discoverer of the Pole with Peary.

"Mr. Hensen, who resides at 901 Grant Avenue, the Bronx, is the only member of his race to have ever reached the North Pole.

"4022B4- Close-up of Mr. Matthew A. Hensen."

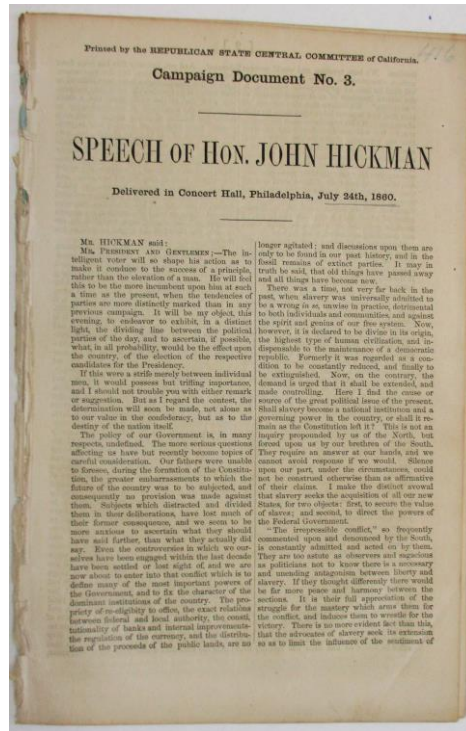


Item No. 39

According to the Congressional record, "In 1926 Rep. Emanuel Celler, D., N.Y., tried to get him a \$1,700 pension and a Congressional medal for bravery but nothing came of it." [July 12, 1973, page 23483.]

Around 1927 Henson was promoted to Clerk in the Custom House. In 1929, he moved from the Bronx to 246 West 150th Street in Manhattan, and lived there for the rest of his life. The location is now a national landmark. The Underwood firm, according to Wikipedia, was "a pioneer in the field of news bureau photography." The Company, founded in 1881, moved to New York City in 1887; in 1910 it entered the field of news photography, and remained active until the 1940s.

Research of family trees and federal census records indicates that Matthew Henson [1866-1955] was the nephew of Rev. Josiah Henson [1789-1883], the former slave, author, abolitionist, minister, and likely inspiration for the title character of Harriet Beecher Stowe's Uncle Tom's Cabin. Matthew's father, Lemuel Henson [born c.1825-1832], was Josiah's younger brother. \$2,500.00



Item No. 40

California Republicans For Lincoln!

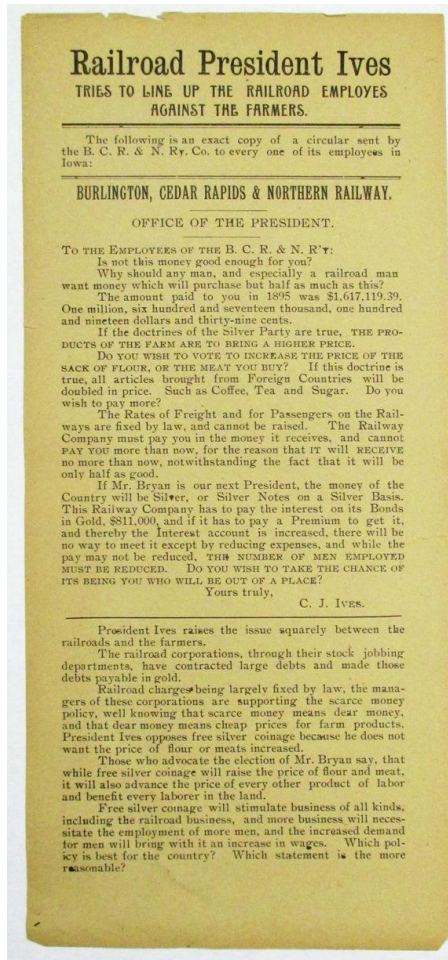
40. **Hickman, John:** SPEECH OF HON. JOHN HICKMAN DELIVERED IN CONCERT HALL, PHILADELPHIA, JULY 24TH, 1860. [San Francisco? Sacramento? Printed by the Republican State Central Committee of California., 1860]. 8pp. Disbound with some loosening. Caption title [as issued]. Printed in double columns. Good+.

At the head of the title page: 'Campaign Document No. 3,' issued by California's Republican State Central Committee. The last two pages print the Republican Party's platform adopted at Chicago two months earlier.

Hickman pinpoints the basic issue: "The extension of negro slavery into the territories of the United States has become a settled policy of the Democratic party." Slavery, he says, "is the child of force, and as the sentiment of the world is against it, it cannot live without the sustaining hand of power. Surrounded by an atmosphere of freedom it is necessarily unsafe, and statutory safeguards and defences become necessary."

After examining the candidacies of Breckinridge and Douglas, he says of Lincoln: "He is honest and capable, and attached to the principles of the Constitution, and his election will assign limits to sectional oligarchy, and make labor honest and remunerative."

OCLC 319998304 [2- UCLA, Clements] as of October 2024. Sabin 31703 note. Greenwood 1272 [another issue]. LCP 4769 [another issue]. Not in Monaghan [but see Monaghan 3735 for German translation of this Speech], Miles, Cowan or Drury. \$275.00



Item No. 41

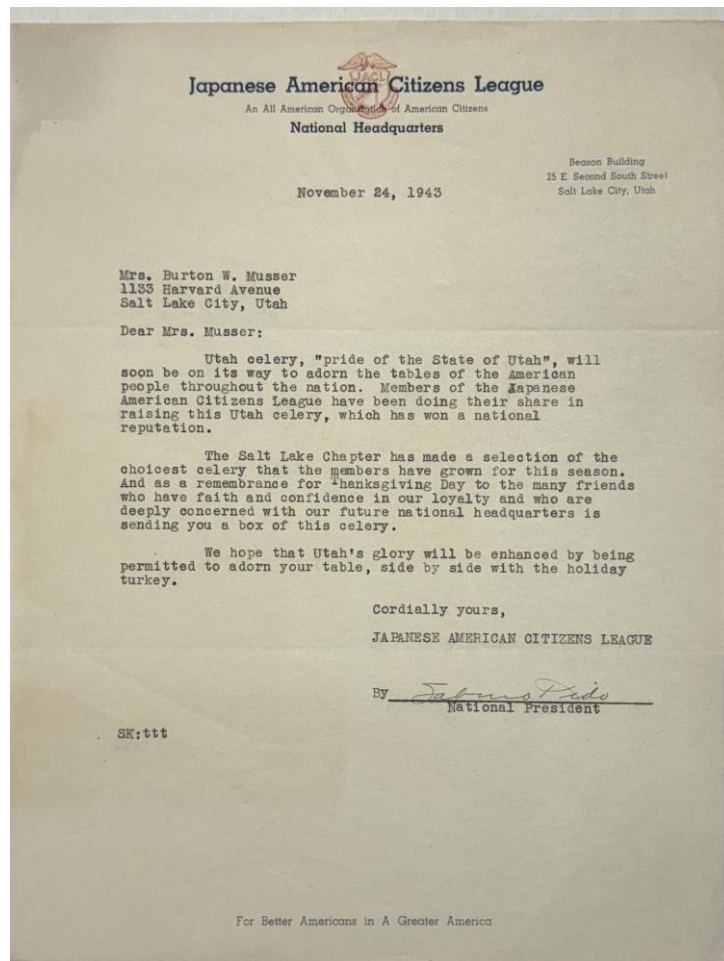
Railroad Mogul Tries to Sell the Gold Standard To His Employees

41. [Ives, Charles J.]: RAILROAD PRESIDENT IVES TRIES TO LINE UP THE RAILROAD EMPLOYEES [sic] AGAINST THE FARMERS. THE FOLLOWING IS AN EXACT COPY OF A CIRCULAR SENT BY THE B.C.R. & N. RY. CO. TO EVERY ONE OF ITS EMPLOYEES IN IOWA... [np.: 1896?]. Broadsheet, 5.5" x 12". Printed in black ink using several different typesettings. Tanned, minor edgewear. Very Good.

Charles J. Ives [1831-1906], the son of a farmer, became president of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern [B.C.R.N.] Railway. This self-made railroad mogul opposed Free Silver policies of William Jennings Bryan, the Democrats' 1896 Presidential candidate. Ives, like most of the creditor class, feared that Free Silver would increase the money supply, cause inflation, increase prices, and permit debtors to pay their loans in depreciated currency.

Ives's Letter to BCRN employees, printed here solely for purposes of rebuttal, asserts that they are better off on a gold standard: Ives pays them a decent salary. "Is not this money good enough for you? Why should any man, and especially a railroad man want money which will purchase but half as much as this...DO YOU WISH TO VOTE TO INCREASE THE PRICE OF THE SACK OF FLOUR, OR THE MEAT YOU BUY? If Mr. Bryan is our next President... THE NUMBER OF MEN EMPLOYED MUST BE REDUCED. DO YOU WISH TO TAKE THE CHANCE OF ITS BEING YOU WHO WILL BE OUT OF A PLACE?"

Rebutting Ives, this pro-Bryan and pro-Free Silver broadside explains, "President Ives raises the issue squarely between the railroads and the farmers." The railroads and "these corporations" oppose Free Silver because free silver coinage "will raise the price of flour and meat, it will also advance the price of every other product of labor and benefit every laborer in the land." This is good for farmers. Moreover, "Free silver coinage will stimulate business of all kinds, and more business will necessitate the employment of more men, and the increased demand for men will bring with it an increase in wages."
Not located on OCLC as of November 2024. \$450.00



Item No. 42

Attempt of Proud Japanese Americans To Display Their American Loyalty

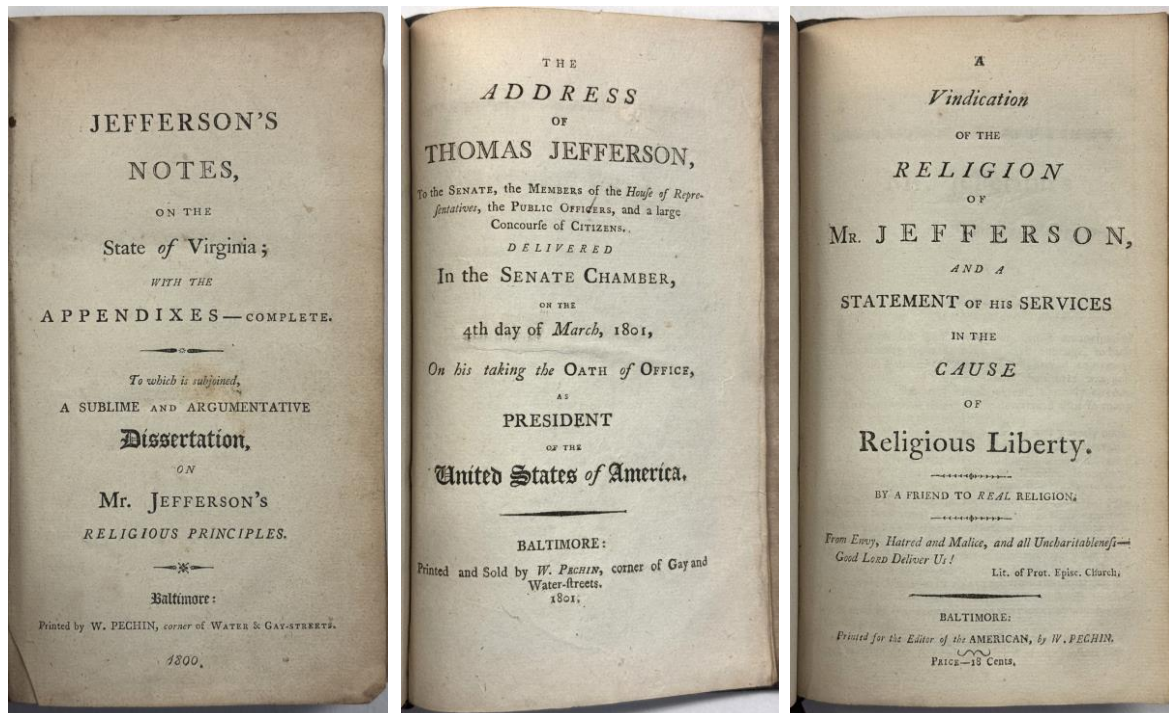
42. **Japanese American Citizens League:** TYPED LETTER, SIGNED BY ITS PRESIDENT SABURO KIDO ON 24 NOVEMBER 1943, TO MRS. BURTON W. MUSSER OF SALT LAKE CITY, ANNOUNCING THAT "UTAH CELERY, PRIDE OF THE STATE OF UTAH, WILL SOON BE ON ITS WAY TO ADORN THE TABLES OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE THROUGHOUT THE NATION. MEMBERS OF THE JAPANESE AMERICAN CITIZENS LEAGUE HAVE LONG BEEN DOING THEIR SHARE IN RAISING THIS UTAH CELERY, WHICH HAS WON A NATIONAL REPUTATION. THE SALT LAKE CHAPTER HAS MADE A SELECTION OF THE CHOICEST CELERY THAT THE MEMBERS HAVE GROWN FOR THIS SEASON. AND AS A REMEMBRANCE FOR THANKSGIVING DAY TO THE MANY FRIENDS WHO HAVE FAITH AND CONFIDENCE IN OUR LOYALTY AND WHO ARE

DEEPLY CONCERNED WITH OUR FUTURE NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS IS SENDING YOU A BOX OF THIS CELERY. WE HOPE THAT UTAH'S GLORY WILL BE ENHANCED BY BEING PERMITTED TO ADORN YOUR TABLE, SIDE BY SIDE WITH THE HOLIDAY TURKEY. CORDIALLY YOURS. . . Salt Lake City, Utah: 1943. Single page, on stationery of the "Japanese American Citizens League, An All American Organization of American Citizens | National Headquarters." Signed in ink at the end by Saburo Kido, a lawyer and President of the League.

The League's members chose to emphasize their loyalty to the United States, despite their forced removal to concentration camps during the War.

I hazard the guess that the Mussers opposed this national policy. Mrs. Musser was an active member of liberal causes and a Swarthmore graduate. "Burton W. Musser (July 8, 1886- May 1974) was a Salt Lake City attorney. He won a clerkship to the U.S Department of Agriculture in 1912, he was one of the defense attorneys in the De Weese murder trials in 1917 and several other prominent cases. He married Elise Furer (December 7, 1877 - August 30, 1967), a Swiss convert to the Mormon Church, in 1911, after meeting her at a Second Ward party. Burton and Elise moved to New York City, where Burton attended Columbia University law school. Elise attended college. While in the East, the Mussers had a baby boy, Bernard, born in 1914. They joined the Democratic Party after being impressed with Woodrow Wilson. Elise would become a Utah state senator and Utah State Chairman of Democratic Women" [online Archives West, Burton Musser Photograph Collection].

\$750.00



Item No. 43

With Jefferson's Inaugural Address, and Knox's Vindication of Jefferson's Religious Opinions

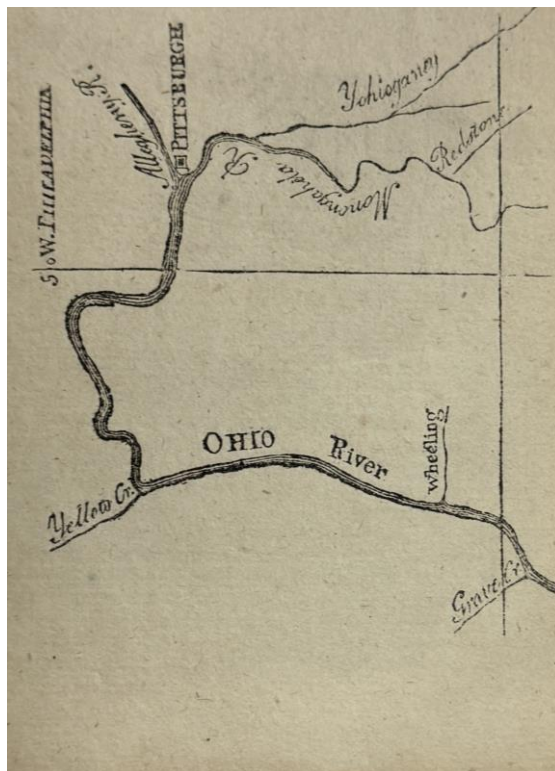
43. **Jefferson, Thomas:** JEFFERSON'S NOTES, ON THE STATE OF VIRGINIA; WITH THE APPENDIXES - COMPLETE. TO WHICH IS SUBJOINED, A SUBLIME AND ARGUMENTATIVE DISSERTATION, ON MR. JEFFERSON'S RELIGIOUS

PRINCIPLES. Baltimore: W. Pechin. 1800. 194, 53, [1 blank] pp, plus woodcut illustration of Madison's cave, woodcut map of Ohio River, letterpress folding table of Indian tribes of Virginia (repaired tears to 3rd panel). Pages 24-52 misnumbered 23-51. Appendix 4, "Relative to the murder of Logan's family," with sketch is at pages [29]-53 of the second count. Light scattered foxing, Bound with the following items in rubbed contemporary sheep, hinges firm but rubbed, scattered light foxing. Very Good.

[bound with, and issued with] Friend to Real Religion, A: A VINDICATION OF THE RELIGION OF MR. JEFFERSON, AND A STATEMENT OF HIS SERVICES IN THE CAUSE OF RELIGIOUS LIBERTY. Baltimore: Printed for the Editor of the American, by W. Pechin. Price - 18 cents. [1800]. 21, [3 blanks] pp, with separate title leaf. Very Good. Attributed to Samuel Knox, this pamphlet was also issued separately.

[bound with] Jefferson, Thomas: THE ADDRESS OF THOMAS JEFFERSON, TO THE SENATE, THE MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, THE PUBLIC OFFICERS, AND A LARGE CONCOURSE OF CITIZENS, DELIVERED IN THE SENATE CHAMBER, ON THE 4TH DAY OF MARCH, 1801, ON HIS TAKING THE OATH OF OFFICE, AS PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. Baltimore: W. Pechin. 1801. 8pp, Very Good.

Our edition of the Notes was published in 1800, the year of Jefferson's election as President, marking the successful and first transfer of power from Federalist to Republican. Mr. Pechin, evidently aware of the significance of the event, included Jefferson's separately printed Inaugural Address, emphasizing the bonds uniting all Americans: "We are all Republicans: we are all Federalists. If there be any among us who would wish to dissolve this Union, or change its republican form, let them stand undisturbed as monuments of the safety with which error of opinion may be tolerated, where reason is left free to combat it." ESTC W20555. Evans 37703; Howes J78. AI 712 [3] [Inaugural Address]. \$3,750.00



Item No. 43

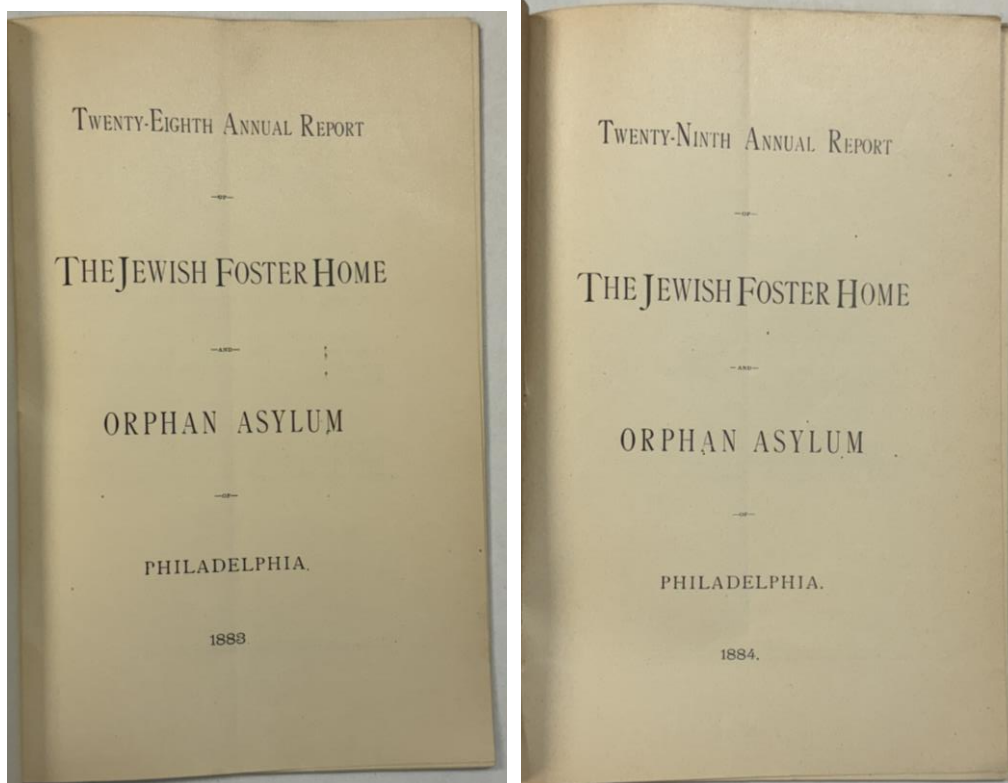
NORTH.

MANAHOACS.				POWHATANS.							
	TRIBES.	COUNTRY.	CHIEF TOWNS.	WARRIORS.		TRIBES.	COUNTRY.	CHIEF TOWNS.	WARRIORS.		
				1607	1669				1607	1669	
Between PATOWMEK and RAPPAHANNOCK	Whonkerics	Fauquier		Tauxerents	Palifax	Above General Washington's	50			By the name of Manahoes, U. Mathoetic, Nanticoke, Nanticoke, Appamattox & Metic.	
	Teganties	Colpeper		Patowmokes	Stafford, King George	Patowmoke creek	200				
	Orponies	Orange		Cottawomans	King Geo. Richmond	About Lamb creek	70	60			
	Tauktizians	Fauquier		Puffies	King Geo. Richmond	Above Lead town	—	—			
Between RAPPAHANNOCK and YORK.	Stegaralies	Orange		Ousmanients	Wellmoreland	Nemoy river	100	30		By the name of Totoukeys	
	Shackaboies	Spotsylvania		Rappahones	Richmond county	Rappahone creek	100	40			
	Manahoies	Stafford, Spotsylvania		Moraghtacunds	Lancaster, Richmond	Meryoon river	80	40			
				Secacrones	Northumberland	Cass river	80	70			
MONACANS.											
Between YORK and JAMES.	Monacans	James R. above the falls, Fork of James R.	30	Nantaghtacunds	Effax, Caroline	Parrabacco creek	150	60			
				Mattaponies	Mattapony river		30	20			
	Monaccapanoes	Louisia, Fluvanna		Pamunkeys	King William	Romneycock	300	30			
				Warowocomites	Glovesher	About Botwell	40				
Between JAMES and CHESAPEAKE.	Monshaffanoes	Bedford, Beekingham		Papastanols	Pianhassak river	Turk's Ferry, Grimeby	35				
	Mohicunoches	Comberland									
		Powhatan		Youghitandis	Pamunkey river	Orapka	60	60			
				Chickahominies	Chickahominy river	Powhatan, Mayo's	250	30			
EASTERN SHORE.				Powhatans	Henrico	Arrohatoes	40	30			
				Arrowhatocs	Henrico	Arrohatoes	50	15			
				Wasnacs	Charles city, James city	Weyake	100	15			
				Papapahles	Charles city, James city	Stony point	40				
			Chickacs	York	Chickac	45	15				
			Kecoughtans	Elisabeth city	Ratowes	20					
				Appamattoes	Cherlesfield	Bermels hundred	60	50			
				Ogicohanoes	Surry	About Upper Clippack	25	50	Public	1669	
				Warrasquaks	Ule of Wight	Warrasquoc	100	45	Metric	90	
				Nafamonds	Nanfamond	About the mouth of Well branch	200	45	Tuteloas	50	
				Cherlespeaks	Princeth Anne	About Lynhaven river	100				
				Accohanoes	Accom, Northampton	Accohoc river	40				
				Accomacks	Northampton	About Cheriton's	80				

SOUTH.

This Table to be placed between Pages 96 and 97.

Item No. 43

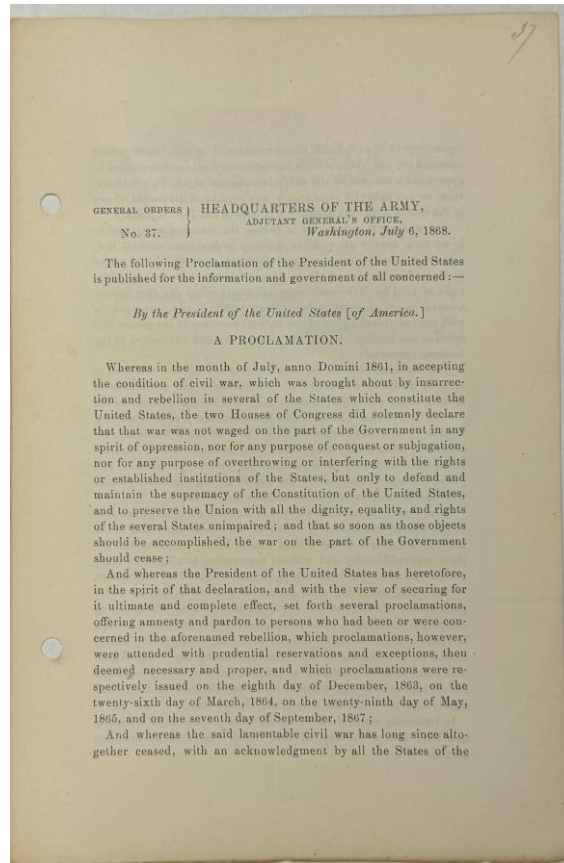


Item No. 44

44. **Jewish Foster Home and Orphan Asylum: TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE JEWISH FOSTER HOME AND ORPHAN ASYLUM.** [Philadelphia: Billstein & Son, Printers, 1883]. 40pp. Original printed wrappers. Disbound, else Very Good.

[offered with] **TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE JEWISH FOSTER HOME AND ORPHAN ASYLUM.** [Philadelphia: Billstein & Son, Printers. 1884]. 38, [2 blanks] pp. Original printed wrappers. Disbound [some separation of text], else Very Good.

With lists of officers, Committee members, reports, legacies, members. \$375.00



Item No. 45

Johnson Pardons Nearly Everyone

45. **Johnson, Andrew:** GENERAL ORDERS NO. 37. HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, JULY 6, 1868. THE FOLLOWING PROCLAMATION OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES IS PUBLISHED FOR THE INFORMATION AND GOVERNMENT OF ALL CONCERNED: - BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES [OF AMERICA.] A PROCLAMATION. Washington: 1868. [3], [1 blank] pp. Single leaf, folded. Two punch holes in blank inner margin. Caption title, as issued. Very Good.

President Johnson signs this Proclamation of Amnesty on page 3, in type, on the Fourth of July 1868. He grants a "full pardon and amnesty for the offense of treason against the United State, or of adhering to their enemies during the late civil war, with restoration of all rights of property, except as to slaves, except also as to any property of which any person may have been divested under the laws of the United States."

Excluded from the amnesty are persons under pending charges in the United States Courts for treason or other felony. \$175.00

Whoops! "A Wide-Spread Commercial Revulsion"

46. **[Kentucky]:** MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR OF KENTUCKY TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, AT ITS DECEMBER SESSION, 1857. Frankfort, Kentucky: A. G. Hodges, Public Printer, 1857. Original printed blue paper wrappers ["Gov. Morehead's Message. 1857"], stitched. 31, [1 blank] pp. Lightly foxed, Very Good.

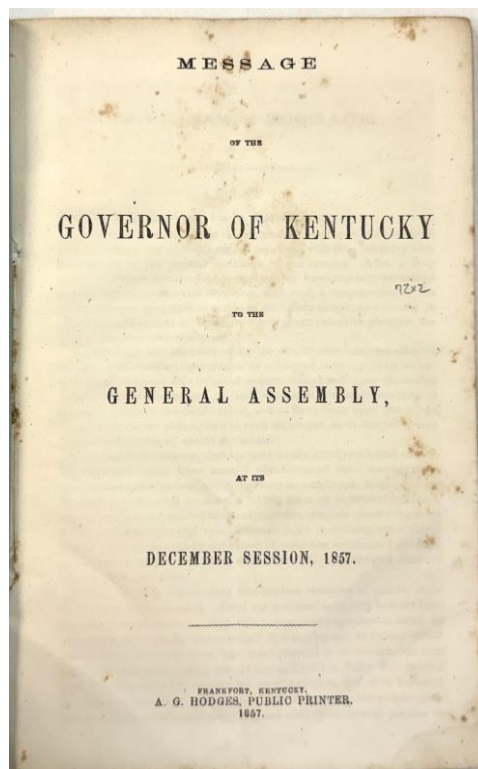
Governor Morehead had been a Whig, serving in Congress during the Mexican War. During the collapse of the Whig Party in the 1850's, he switched to the American [Know-Nothing] Party and was elected Kentucky's Governor in 1855 on that ticket.

His Administration was forced to focus on the Panic of 1857, considered the first worldwide financial panic. "After a long period of almost unexampled prosperity, we have recently witnessed a wide-spread commercial revulsion, with such a derangement of the exchanges and monetary concerns of the whole nation, as seriously to affect the operations of trade, and to a great extent to paralyze the arms of industry."

He reviews the condition of Kentucky's banks, railroads, and other enterprises; deplors violence; discusses and rejects severely limiting paper money; and insists that Kentucky's finances are in good order.

OCLC 44596479 [3- two in KY, one at U Tx] as of October 2024.

\$275.00



Item No. 46

A Call For Legislative Supremacy Over a Dictatorial Judiciary

47. **[Kentucky Relief Party]: LETTERS OF JEFFERSON.** [Louisville? 1825?]. 40pp. Caption title, as issued. Scattered light foxing, bound in modern plain wrappers. Good+.

The Panic of 1819 brought financial ruin to many Kentuckians. In response, Kentucky's legislature stayed the payment of debts and required lenders to accept payment in notes of the new, uncapped Bank of Kentucky, or to endure lengthy deferrals. The Relief Party argued that the laws did not impair the obligation of contracts, and that they were thus constitutional. Kentucky's future Jacksonians, like Amos Kendall and William Barry, stood with the Relief Party, blaming the Bank of the United States for the Panic. But the Kentucky Court of

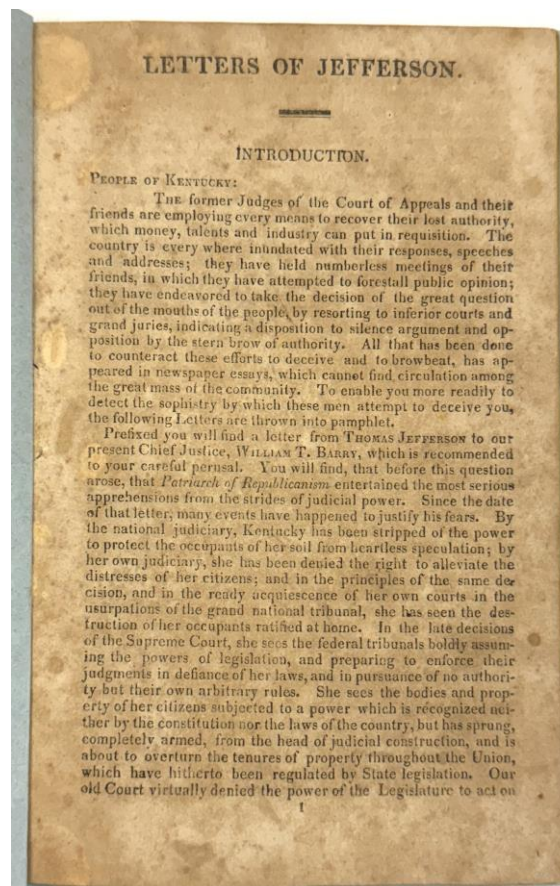
Appeals [the State's highest Court] disagreed, and held the measures unconstitutional; in response, the legislature abolished the Court of Appeals and established a new Court, which the Governor filled with Pro-Relief judges.

The anonymous author says the Court Party's arguments are "sophistry," merely attempts "to take the decision of the great question out of the mouths of the people, by resorting to inferior courts and grand juries, indicating a disposition to silence argument and opposition by the stern brow of authority."

The weighty authority of Thomas Jefferson supports the author's criticism. "The Patriarch of Republicanism's" Letter to Kentucky Chief Justice William Barry [2 July 1822, printed here] demonstrates that Jefferson harbored "the most serious apprehensions from the strides of judicial power." The unelected judiciary has denied the legislature's "right to alleviate the distresses of her citizens." Seven other Letters, each signed "Jefferson" in type, make additional detailed arguments for legislative supremacy and against judicial dictation, whether by state or federal courts.

AI 21054 [1- DLC]. OCLC 8449275 [11] as of November 2024.

\$850.00



Item No. 47

Unrecorded Attack on the Kentucky Court of Appeals

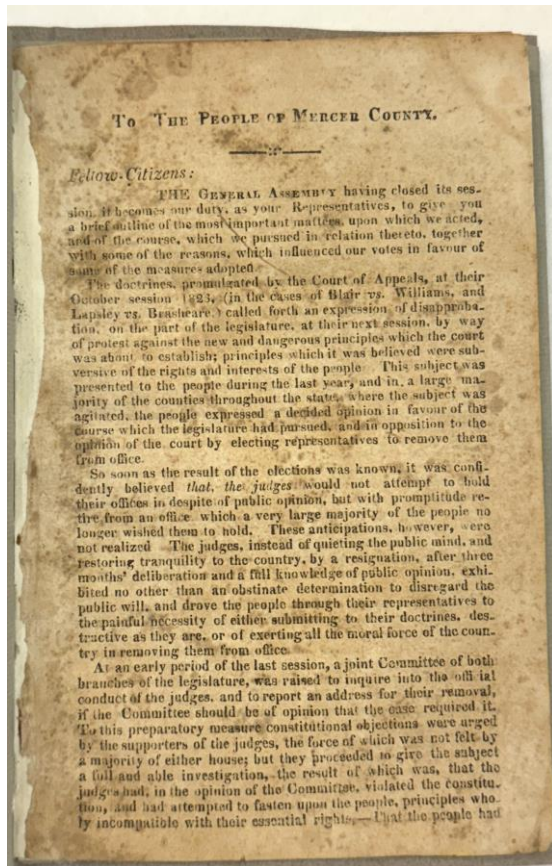
48. [Kentucky Relief Party]: TO THE PEOPLE OF MERCER COUNTY. [Harrodsburg, KY: Printed at the Telegraph Office, 1825]. Caption title, as issued. 12pp. Foxed, inner margins restored. Good+. Signed in type at the end by Mercer County's representatives in the Kentucky legislature: Samuel Maccoun, Samuel Daveiss, William Robertson, and William Wade; with printed date Jan. 20, 1825.

The Panic of 1819 brought financial ruin to many Kentuckians. In response, Kentucky's legislature stayed the payment of debts and required lenders to accept payment in notes of the new, uncapped Bank of Kentucky, or to endure lengthy deferrals. The Relief Party argued that the laws did not impair the obligation of contracts, and that they were thus constitutional. Kentucky's future Jacksonians, like Amos Kendall and William Barry, stood with the Relief Party, blaming the Bank of the United States for the Panic. But the Kentucky Court of Appeals [the State's highest Court] disagreed, and held the measures unconstitutional; in response, the legislature abolished the Court of Appeals and established a new Court, which the Governor filled with Pro-Relief judges.

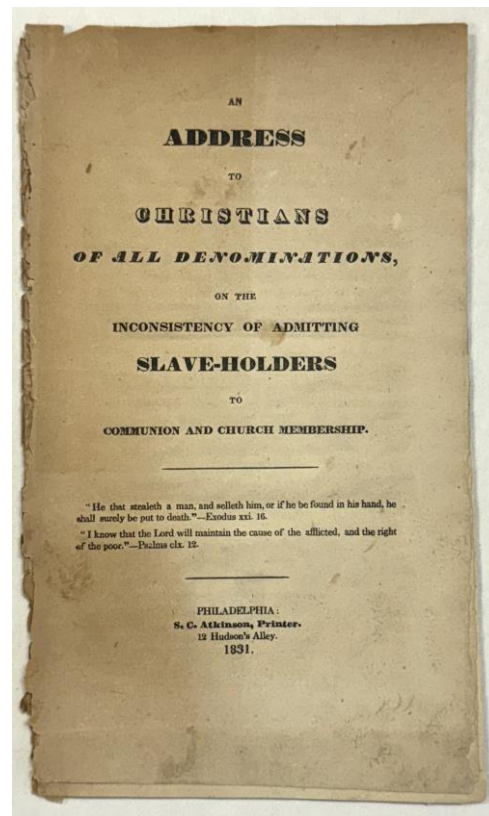
These Kentucky representatives transmit the melancholy information that the Kentucky Court of Appeals rejected the Legislature's relief program and, adding insult to injury, that its members have refused to vacate their seats on the Court.

This is a rare Harrodsburg imprint, evidently unrecorded. We have not located it anywhere. OCLC records only a handful of pre-1830 such pamphlets; the earliest were a couple from the press of Miller in 1824.

Not in Coleman, Jillson, Sabin, American Imprints. Not on OCLC, Filson, UKY, W KY U, NYPL, or AAS online. \$1,500.00



Item No. 48



Item No. 49

**Slavery Incompatible With “Free Institutions” and
“Christian Religion”**

49. [Lewis, Evan]: AN ADDRESS TO CHRISTIANS OF ALL DENOMINATIONS, ON THE INCONSISTENCY OF ADMITTING SLAVE-HOLDERS TO COMMUNION AND

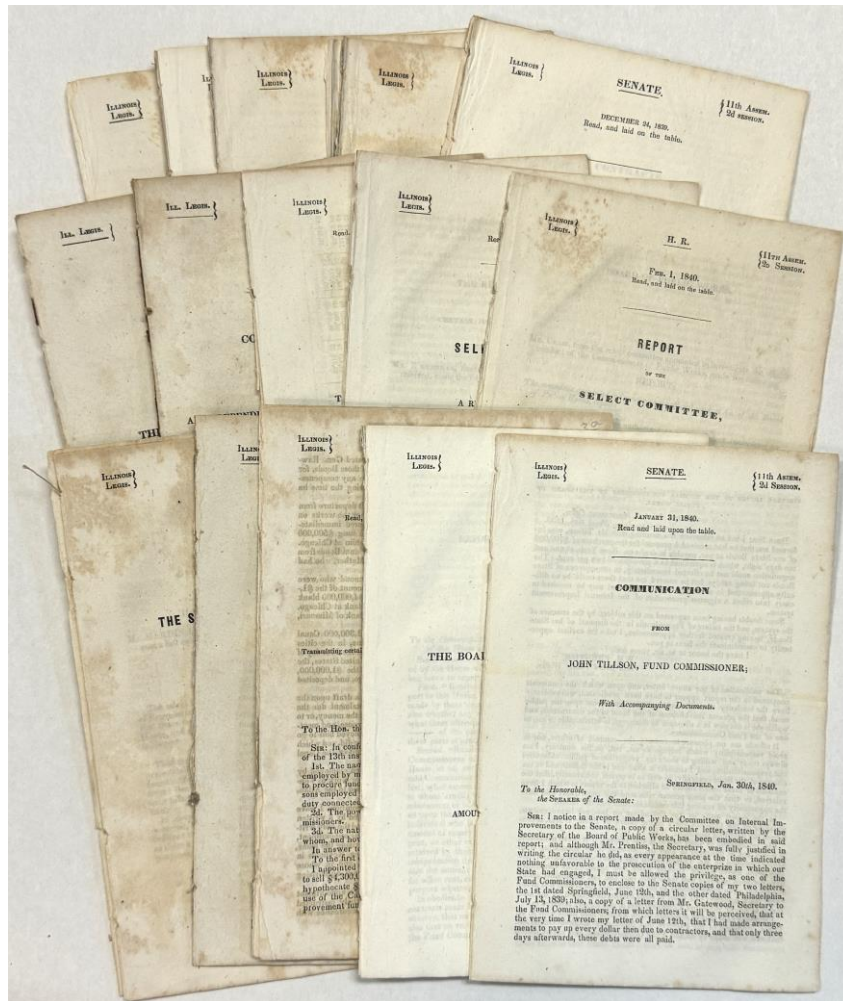
CHURCH MEMBERSHIP. Philadelphia: S. C. Atkinson, Printer, 1831. 19, [1 blank] pp. Disbound with some loosening, light wear. Good+.

Lewis is identified in the prefatory note as the author of the Address, which won the Pennsylvania Society for the Abolition of Slavery's prize for the best essay on the subject of banning slaveholders from church membership. The Society hopes "that the dark and portentous cloud which hangs over our country may be dispelled by the peaceable, but powerful, agency of christian principles."

Evans argues that American Slavery is utterly incompatible "with the genius of our free institutions" and "the spirit and design of the christian religion."

LCP 5831. Dumond 74. AI 7960 [5].

\$250.00



Item No. 50

Lincoln and Illinois Whigs Bring Illinois to the Brink of Bankruptcy

50. [Lincoln, Abraham and the Illinois House of Representatives]: DOCUMENTS CONCERNING THE ILLINOIS WHIG PARTY'S DISASTROUS PROGRAM OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS, VIGOROUSLY ADVOCATED BY ABRAHAM LINCOLN. Vandalia and Springfield: 1839-1840. Twenty Five documents from the Illinois Senate and the House of Representatives, describing the massive failure of the Illinois Whig Party's internal improvement program. All disbound, each between two and twenty pages, all from the legislature's eleventh assembly, 1839-1840. Except as noted, Very Good.

Lincoln entered the Illinois House of Representatives, representing Sangamon County, in December 1834. He became a member of the State Central Committee and an architect of Whig policies. One such policy, enthusiastically embraced by Lincoln and his Whig comrades, was State subsidies for internal improvements. An 1837 Act appropriated twenty million dollars for those projects.

The Panic of 1837 turned this ambitious dream to dust. Illinois had incurred an enormous indebtedness for the contemplated infrastructure and the State was insolvent. "Very little construction was ever completed, and the state was littered with unfinished roads and partially dug canals" [David Donald, LINCOLN, page 61].

"The General Assembly in February 1837 passed An Act to Establish and Maintain a General System of Internal Improvements. This act appropriated \$10,250,000 for transportation: \$400,000 for the improvement of waterways; \$250,000 for completion of the Great Western Mail Route; \$9,400,000 for the construction of railroads. . . Work on the railroads and other projects commenced immediately. Engineers surveyed routes, and the Board of Commissioners of Public Works began letting contracts for construction. Construction of projects continued at a brisk pace in 1838 and 1839. In the winter of 1838-39, however, public opinion began to turn against the internal improvement system as costs skyrocketed and state finances worsened in the aftermath of the Panic of 1837. In the spring and summer of 1839, the public and the press clamored for a special session of the General Assembly to modify or repeal the internal improvement act. By the summer of 1839, the balance in the internal improvement fund dwindled to zero as the fund commissioners were unable to either sell state bonds or borrow money. In August, the Board of Public Works ceased work on many projects. In November, Governor Thomas Carlin called the General Assembly into special session to modify the internal improvement system. By December, the Board of Public Works had suspended construction on virtually all public works. The Board of Public Works reported at that time that the state had spent \$2,625,803.39 on public works projects, and estimated that another \$6,269,813.56 would be required to complete the system. [Papers of Abraham Lincoln Digital Library, article on Internal Improvements].

Lincoln acknowledged "his share of the responsibility devolving upon us in the present crisis." 1 Basler, Collected Works of Abraham Lincoln 216.

The documents offered are:

1. Report of the Committee on Finance Relative to an Independent Treasury and a National Bank, Submitted to The House of Representatives. December 18, 1838. 14 pages

2. Report of the Select Committee on the City and Bank of Cairo, Submitted to The House of Representatives, January 21, 1839. 8 pages

3. Letter from the Board of Fund Commissioners, Transmitting Contracts with the Atlantic Bank and Other Institutions. January 29, 1839. Senate. 12 pages

4. Message from the Governor, Furnishing the Names of All Agents Employed By Him to Procure Funds for the Use of the State, Together with Their Powers and Instructions, Amount of Compensation, & c. &c. December 16, 1839. Senate. 6 pages

5. Communication from M. K. Alexander, Acting Commissioner, Exhibiting on the Grand Rapids of the Wabash River, in Reply to a Resolution of the House of Representatives. December 17, 1839. 10 pages

6. Report of the Board of Public Works, in Reply to a Resolution of the Senate. December 18. 1839. 13 pages

7. Message from the Governor, Transmitting Documents Referred to in His Message, at the Opening of the Session. December 18, 1839. House of Representatives. 7 pages

8. Letter from the Secretary of the Board of Fund Commissioners, Transmitting Copies of Contracts. December 18. 1839. Senate. 15 pages

9. Statement from the Board of Public Works, of the Real Estate, Purchased for the State since the passage of the act establishing the internal improvement System. December 20, 1839. Senate. 10 pages
10. Report from the Board of Fund Commissioners, Transmitting Copies of Contracts and Amount of Contingent Expenses, &c. December 20, 1839. House of Representatives. 4 pages
- 11 . Supplemental Message from the Governor, Enclosing the Charges of Agents Employed to Negotiate Loans for the State; with Accompanying Documents. December 21, 1839. House of Representatives. 4 pages
12. Letter from the Board of Fund Commissioners. Transmitting Copies of Contracts with Certain Banks in New York. December 24, 1839. Senate. 3 pages
13. Message from the Governor, Transmitting Certain Information Concerning agents, Commissioners, or Officers Employed to Borrow Money for the State. December 24, 1839. House of Representatives. 10 pages
14. Letter from the Board of Fund Commissioners, Concerning Interest on State Bonds. December 27, 1839. Senate. 3 pages
15. Letter from the Board of Fund Commissioners. Concerning the Four Million Loan. December 27, 1839. Senate. 21 pages
16. Message from the Governor, Enclosing Correspondence in Relation to Loans. December 28, 1839. House of Representatives. 3 pages
17. Message from the Governor, Transmitting a Tabular Statement of the Amount of State Bonds Also Sold. January 6, 1840. House of Representatives. 7 pages
18. Report from the Acting Commissioners of the Board of Public Works. in Reply 10 a Resolution of the House. December 27, 1839. House of Representatives. 12 pages
19. Report Exhibiting the Statistics of the State. Made 10 the House of Representatives by a Select Committee, January 3, 1840. 3 pages
20. Statement of the Amount Due to Contractors, Made by the Board of Public Works, in Reply to a Resolution of the Senate. January 13, 1840. 13 pages
21. Statement from the Board of Fund Commissioners, of the Amount of Funds Available in 1840 for Purposes of Internal Improvement. January 21, 1840. Senate. 14 pages
22. Report of the Select Committee, to Which was Referred a Resolution of the House, Touching the Removal from Office of Certain Justices of the Supreme Court, Together with the Report of the Minority of the Committee on the Same Subject. January 31, 1840. 4 pages
23. Report of the Select Committee, Appointed to Investigate the Office of the Board of Public Works, with Accompanying Documents. February I, 1840. House of Representatives. 4 pages
24. Statement from the Board of Public Works, Estimating the Probable Amount of Money Necessary to Complete Works form Navigable Rivers. December 21, 1840. House of Representatives. 18 pages.
25. Communication from John Tillson, Fund Commissioner, With Accompanying Documents. January 31, 1840. Senate.

\$2,500.00

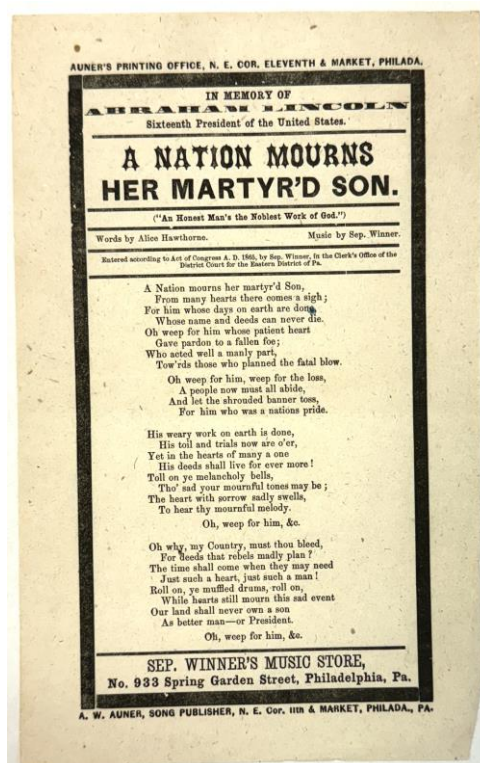
He Wrote Some Other Songs Too

51. **Lincoln Assassination:** IN MEMORY OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN SIXTEENTH PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES. A NATION MOURNS HER MARTYR'D SON. ("AN HONEST MAN'S THE NOBLEST WORK OF GOD.") WORDS BY ALICE HAWTHORNE. MUSIC BY SEP. WINNER. Philadelphia: Sep. Winner's Music Store, No. 933 Spring Garden Street. A.W. Auner, Song Publisher, 1865. Broadside, 5-3/4" x 9-1/4." Text surrounded by mourning border. Very Good.

The poem begins, "A Nation mourns her martyr'd Son, | From many hearts there comes a sigh. . ."

Septimus Winner [1827-1905] was an American songwriter born and raised in Philadelphia. He frequently wrote under the pseudonym "Alice Hawthorne," including his most famous composition, "Listen to the Mockingbird." He also wrote, "Oh where, oh where, has my little dog gone." "In 1862, Winner was court-martialed and briefly jailed, accused of treason, because he wrote and published a song entitled 'Give Us Back Our Old Commander: Little Mac, the People's Pride.' It concerned General George B. McClellan, whom President Abraham Lincoln had just fired from the command of the Army of the Potomac" [Wikipedia].

\$150.00



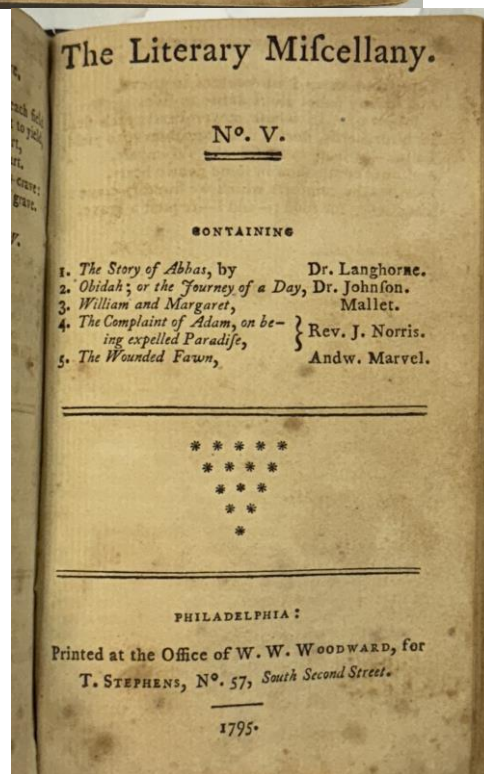
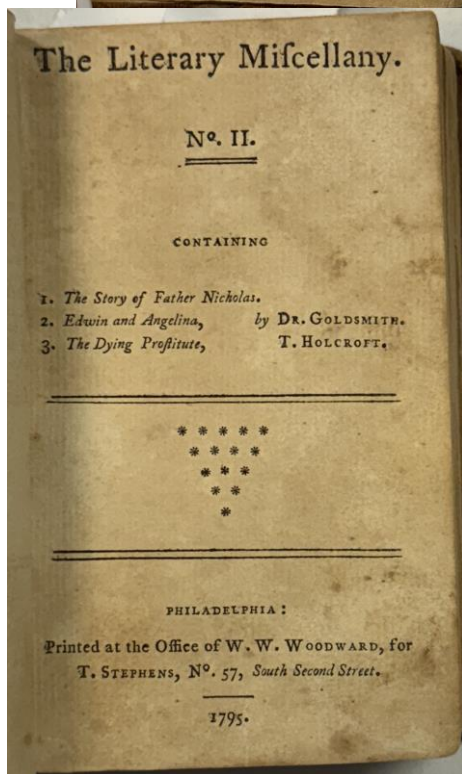
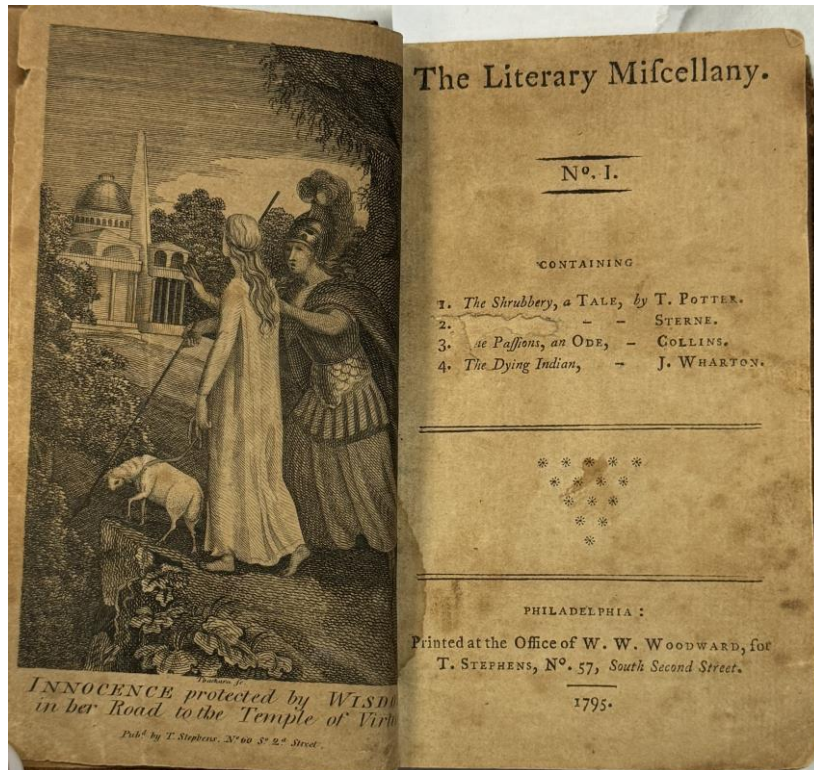
Item No. 51

Rare, Early American Periodical

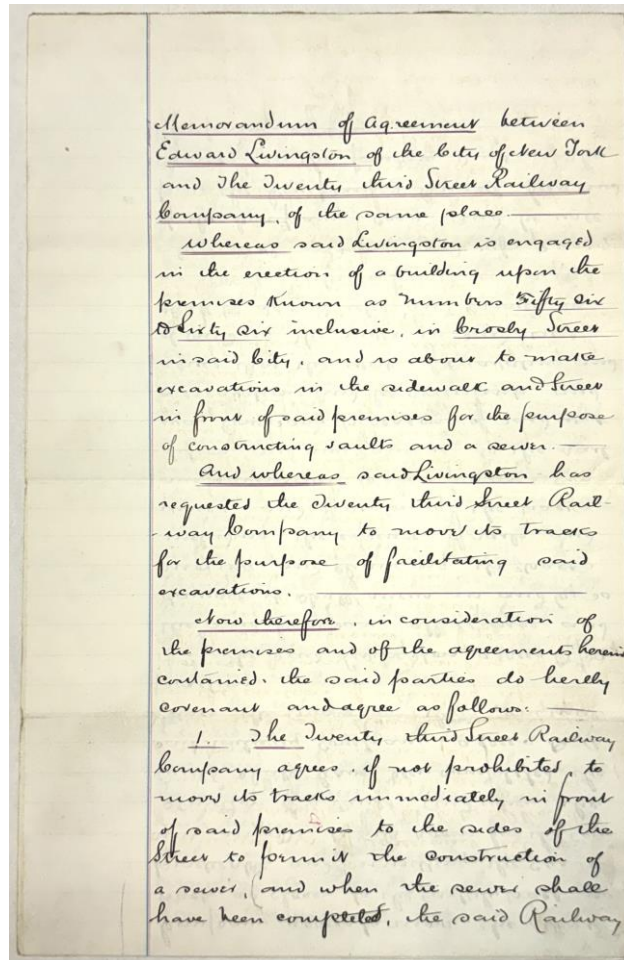
52. [Literary Periodical]: THE LITERARY MISCELLANY. NO. I. . . . [through] NO. VIII. Philadelphia: Printed at the office of W.W. Woodward, for T. Stephens, 1795. Original sheep [hinges just starting but binding firm; lightly rubbed]. Frontis engraved illustration, "Innocence protected by Wisdom in her Road to the Temple of Virtue." Eight numbers, bound together: 31, [1 blank]; 27, [1 blank]; 33, [3 blanks]; 36 [irregular pagination]; 27, [1 blank]; 27, [1 blank]; 31, [1 blank]; 22, [10- Subscriber Names]; [2- contents] pages. Scattered foxing. Lacking the general title page to the various Numbers. A tear to the title page of No. I, which lists four works included in that number, obliterates the words, 'The Dead Ass,' of the essay by Sterne. Good+.

"Containing elegant selections of the most admired fugitive pieces, and extracts from works of the greatest merit, with originals, prose and poetry." A periodical focusing mainly

on literary material. Each issue includes several fiction pieces and several poems, some by well-known authors such as Goldsmith, Thomas Gray, and Andrew Marvel
 Evans 28977, ESTC W42002 [two volumes, the second evidently containing Numbers 9-16].
 \$4,500.00



Item No. 52



Item No. 53

New York's Livingston Family Flexes its Muscles

53. **Livingston, Edward**]: MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT BETWEEN EDWARD LIVINGSTON OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK AND THE TWENTY THIRD STREET RAILWAY COMPANY OF THE SAME PLACE. New York : 1881. Folio. Entirely in neat ink manuscript on three leaves, bound at the top edge. Signed on page [4] by Jacob Sharp, President of the Railway Company, with seal, and dated August -- 1881. First two leaves with manuscript on rectos and versos, final leaf docketed with manuscript on verso only: "Received January 12th 1882 from Mr. Edward Livingston nineteen hundred + thirty two 44/100 dollars as full for all claim and demands on the written contract to date - \$1932. 44/100 / Jacob Sharp for the Twenty Third St. Railway Co." Sharp has signed twice; no signature of Livingston is present. Three horizontal creases, minor toning, rubbing, occasional soiling. Very Good.

Pursuant to this Memorandum Agreement, the Twenty-Third Street Railway will move its tracks facing 56 - 66 Crosly Street, to permit Edward Livingston, who owns the property, to erect a building and "to make excavations in the sidewalk and street in front of said premises for the purpose of constructing vaults and a sewer."

Livingston (1834-1906), according to the New York Public Library, which owns his papers, "was a member of a socially prominent New York family and a businessman involved in the importation and sale of railroad materials. His maternal grandfather, John Lansing, Jr., was chancellor of New York."

\$375.00

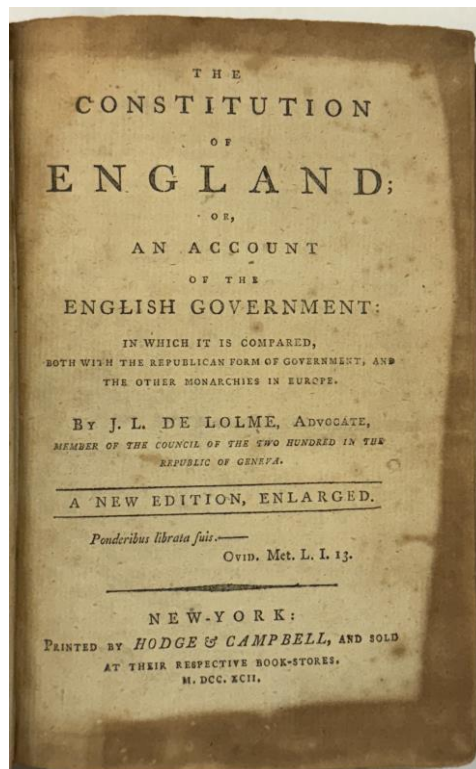
First American Edition of a “Distinguished” Treatise

54. **Lolme, J. L. de:** THE CONSTITUTION OF ENGLAND; OR, AN ACCOUNT OF THE ENGLISH GOVERNMENT: IN WHICH IT IS COMPARED, BOTH WITH THE REPUBLICAN FORM OF GOVERNMENT, AND THE OTHER MONARCHIES IN EUROPE. BY...ADVOCATE, MEMBER OF THE COUNCIL OF THE TWO HUNDRED IN THE REPUBLIC OF GENEVA. A NEW EDITION, ENLARGED. New York: Hodge & Campbell, 1792. Original sheep [rubbed], rebacked. xvi, [25]-376, [8] pp. Toned, scattered light and occasionally moderate foxing. Good+.

"This work has been held in high estimation from its first publication, and still holds a distinguished place... De Lolme was a native of Switzerland, and it is remarkable that a foreigner should have been the first to write a clear, concise, and accurate treatise upon the constitutional law of England." Marvin. It was first published [in French] in 1771, and in English, from London, in 1772. This is its first American appearance.

De Lolme seeks to answer why England has succeeded in limiting the power of its government and guaranteeing personal liberties, while remaining sufficiently strong to assure security and the perpetuation of its institutions.

FIRST AMERICAN EDITION. Evans 24263. Marvin 263 and I Harv. Law Cat. 540 [other printings]. \$350.00



Item No. 54

Rare 1855 Printing, With Map

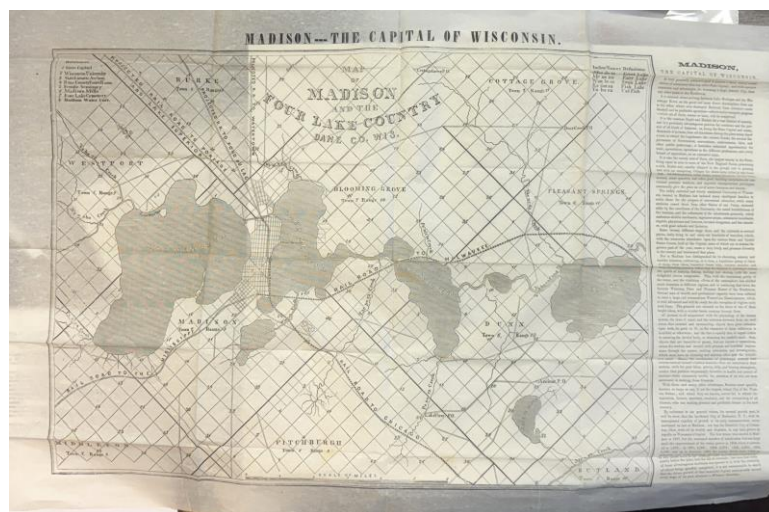
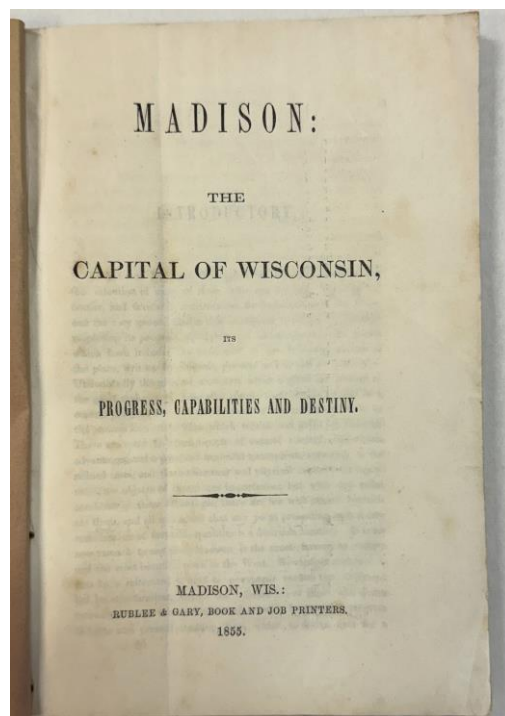
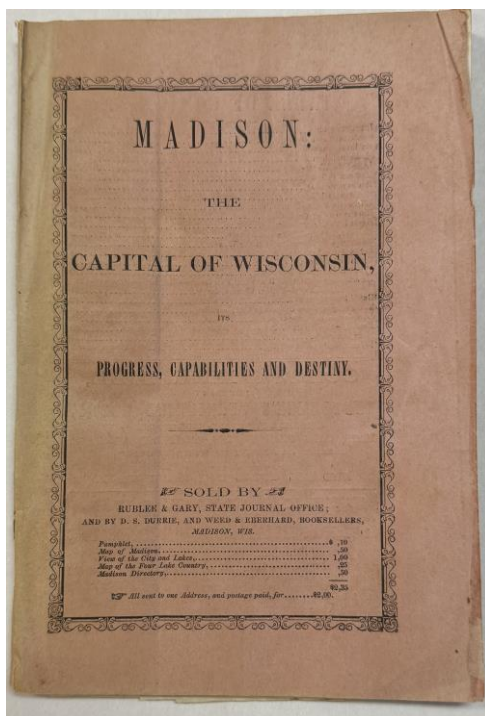
55. **[Madison, Wisconsin]:** MADISON: THE CAPITAL OF WISCONSIN, ITS GROWTH, PROGRESS, CAPABILITIES AND DESTINY. Madison, Wis.: Rublee & Gary, Book and Job Printers, 1855. Original printed salmon wrappers, the rear wrapper with a View

of the "University of Wisconsin, Located at Madison." 48pp, plus an elephant folio Map entitled, "Madison- - the Capital of Wisconsin." Stitched. Near Fine.

The verso of the front wrapper prints the Table of Contents. This 1855 printing is rarely seen. As of November 2024, OCLC does not record it. An 1857 printing, with similar title by Draper and without a map, is far more common.

"Without disparagement to any other place, it may be said that the growth of Madison has but few parallels among inland cities, and to the capitalist and man of business holds out inducements not often surpassed. To the invalid, her extensive Water-Cure establishment offers a cool, quiet and salubrious retreat." Those seeking "the enjoyment of nature's loveliest works" will find much to appreciate: "silvery lakes, broad green carpeted prairies and the undulating hills and romantic dells."

Howes M205. WI Imprints Inventory 40 [1- WHi, two copies]. Not located on OCLC or the online AAS site. \$750.00



Item No. 55

Ye, all whom it may concern, be it known that
 I, Catharine Schindel of Washington County and
 State of Maryland, for divers good causes and
 considerations me thereto moving, have released from
 slavery, and set free, as soon they shall arrive at the age
 of thirty years of age, my following named slaves,
 to wit, my Negro Boy named Jacob Brown, being
 at this time in the sixteenth year of his age, having
 been born on the twenty sixth day of March in the year
 one thousand eight hundred and forty, also,
 my Negro Man named John Gaunt, being at this
 time in the twenty eighth year of his age, having been
 born on the twenty third day of March in the year one
 thousand eight hundred and forty three, also,
 my Negro Boy named Isaac Gaunt, being at this
 time in the twentieth year of his age, having been
 born on the sixteenth day of February in the year
 one thousand eight hundred and thirty six, also,
 my Negro Girl named Lizzy Gaunt, being at this time
 in the thirteenth year of her age, having been
 born on the twenty fifth day of March in the year
 one thousand eight hundred and forty three, also,
 my Negro Woman named Lucy Brown, being
 at this time in the thirty sixth year of her age,
 having been born on the sixth day of August in
 the year one thousand eight hundred and
 nineteen, and the said Negro slaves named as
 aforesaid, I do declare to be thenceforth, that
 is to say, from and after they shall have
 arrived at the age of thirty years of age,
 manumitted and discharged from
 all manner of servitude or service to me,
 my Executors, or Administrators, and from

all manner of claim or right of claim of ser-
 vitude or service by me, my Executors or admin-
 istrators forever.
 In testimony whereof, the said
 Catharine Schindel has hereunto
 set her hand and seal the
 third day of May in the
 year Eight hundred and ^{forty} three
 Catharine Schindel
 Signature
 Witness
 Signature
 State of Maryland
 Washington County to wit
 Do it Remembrance, and it is hereby certified
 that on this third day of May in the year
 of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred
 and forty three, before me the following
 Justice of the Peace of the State of Maryland,
 in and for Washington County, personally appeared
 Catharine Schindel, she being known to me to be
 the person who is named above described as, and
 professing to be a party to the foregoing deed of manumission
 or instrument, and doth acknowledge the said deed
 or instrument of writing to be her act and deed.
 In testimony whereof I hereunto set
 under my hand on the day and year
 aforesaid
 Wm. H. Lee J.P.

Item No. 56

Illiterate Maryland Woman Frees Her Five Slaves

56. [Manumission Deed for Five Maryland Slaves]: TO ALL WHOM IT MAY
 CONCERN, BE IT KNOWN THAT I, CATHARINE SCHINDEL OF WASHINGTON
 COUNTY AND STATE OF MARYLAND, FOR DIVERS GOOD CAUSES AND
 CONSIDERATIONS ME THERETO MOVING, HAVE RELEASED FROM SLAVERY,
 AND SET FREE, AS SOON AS THEY SHALL ARRIVE AT THE AGE OF THIRTY
 YEARS OF AGE, MY FOLLOWING NAMED SLAVES, TO WIT, MY NEGRO BOY
 NAMED JACOB BROWN, BEING AT THIS TIME IN THE SIXTEENTH YEAR OF HIS
 AGE, HAVING BEEN BORN ON THE TWENTY SIXTH DAY OF MARCH IN THE
 YEAR ONE THOUSAND, EIGHT HUNDRED AND FORTY, ALSO, MY NEGRO MAN
 NAMED JOHN GAUNT, BEING AT THIS TIME IN THE TWENTY EIGHTH YEAR OF
 HIS AGE, HAVING BEEN BORN ON THE TWENTY THIRD DAY OF MARCH IN THE
 YEAR [1828], ALSO MY NEGRO BOY NAMED ISAAC GAUNT, BEING AT THIS
 TIME IN THE TWENTIETH YEAR OF HIS AGE, HAVING BEEN BORN ON THE
 SIXTEENTH DAY OF FEBRUARY IN THE YEAR [1836], ALSO MY NEGRO GIRL
 NAMED LIZZY GAUNT, BEING AT THIS TIME IN THE THIRTEENTH YEAR OF HER
 AGE, HAVING BEEN BORN ON THE TWENTY FIFTH DAY OF MARCH IN THE
 YEAR [1843], ALSO MY NEGRO WOMAN NAMED LUCY BROWN, BEING AT THIS
 TIME IN THE THIRTY SIXTH YEAR OF HER AGE HAVING BEEN BORN ON THE
 SIXTH DAY OF AUGUST IN THE YEAR [1819], AND THE SAID NEGRO SLAVES
 NAMED AFORESAID, I DO DECLARE TO BE THENCEFORTH, THAT IS TO SAY,
 FROM AND AFTER THEY SHALL HAVE ARRIVED AT THE AGE OF THIRTY
 YEARS OF AGE, MANUMITTED AND DISCHARGED FROM ALL MANNER OF
 SERVITUDE OR SERVICE TO ME, MY EXECUTORS, OR ADMINISTRATORS, AND

FROM ALL MANNER OF CLAIM OR RIGHT OF CLAIM OF SERVITUDE OR SERVICE BY ME, MY EXECUTORS OR ADMINISTRATORS FOREVER. Washington County, Maryland: 1855. [4] pp, folded folio sheet. Old folds, Signed [by Schindel, with her mark], two witnesses, sworn, and attested before William Tice, Maryland Justice of the Peace on May 3, 1855. Manuscript deed of manumission listing five enslaved persons. Washington County, MD, May 1855. Page [3] is blank. Docketed and recorded in the Land Records of Washington County on page [4] as follows: "Catharine Schindel | Deed | Manumission | May 1855. Jacob Brown, John Gaunt, Isaac Gaunt, Lizzy Gaunt, Lucy Brown," all with bracket identifying them as "slaves." Near Fine.

Catharine Hade Schindel (a/k/a Shindle) [c.1787-1869] of Pennsylvania settled in Washington County, Maryland, and married Philip Schindel [1782-1854]. Philip had 10 slaves as of the U.S. Federal Census [hereafter "USFC"] Slave Schedule of 1850.

Lucinda "Lucy" Brown [born 8/06/1819] who was over thirty at the time of the manumission deed, is showing in 1860 as living with Catharine and working as her servant. She may be the Lucy Brown living in Washington, D.C., and working as a housekeeper in the 1870 and 1880 USFC. Jacob Brown is listed in the 1870 USFC as a hotel waiter in Hagerstown, Washington County.

The Gaunt surname is used interchangeably as Gant in many records. Lizzie Gaunt may be the Lizzie listed in the 1880 USFC as working as a housekeeper in Frederick County, Virginia. John Gaunt may be the farm laborer living in Hagerstown in the 1870 and 1880 USFC. Isaac Gaunt may have been the individual living in Hagerstown and working as a farm laborer in the 1870 USFC and store keeper in the 1880 USFC. \$3,000.00

By an African-American Musician from New Orleans

57. **Martin, T[homas] J.:** SMITH'S MARCH. COMPOSED AND DEDICATED TO GEN. PERSIFOR F. SMITH THE HERO OF CONTRERAS BY T. J. MARTIN. Baltimore [MD]: Published by Miller & Beacham, Suc. to F.D. Benteen. Lith. by A. Hoen & Co., [1848?]. 10" x 13". 5, [1 advt.] pp, disbound, loose. Title printed on front wrap with decorative typeface, bordered by ornate illustrations. Light scattered foxing, bit of edge wear. Music only, no words. Good+. Last page lists titles and prices of 'New and Popular Music' being issued by Miller & Beacham.

"Sheet music for 'Smith's March' for the piano, with an illustrated lithographic print cover depicting two soldiers in dress uniforms beneath an American eagle, one with an American flag and the other with a gun and cannon, standing under a palm tree. The bottom of the print has a variety of foliage including palm tree, yucca, and prickly pear, and military equipment including cannons, howitzers, an ammunition chest, and cannonballs arrayed before a distant Mexican city" [online U Tx at Arlington, 'A Continent Divided: The U.S. - Mexico War,' article on Smith's March].

"Thomas J. Martin was from New Orleans. He was a free man before the Civil War, and wrote quite a bit of music in the late 1850s. Not much is known about Martin" [online Landscape of Words, June 2020].

In addition to this Baltimore publication Martin, a New Orleans native, composed at least eight pieces of sheet music published in New Orleans during the 1850s." On June 25, 1860, "Martin was arrested for alleged threats to burn down the house of Ann Severs, a retired white actress. According to these accounts, Martin had responded to threats by her that she would expose his three-year-old affair with her white daughter, Fanny Thayer, which relationship had produced a child. Within a few days, the press was awash with claims about

nearly thirty well-to-do Northern - born white women with whom he had been intimate in New Orleans. He was described as a guitarist and a well-informed, Northern-educated man of refined manners who had come to know these women as his piano student" [Lester Sullivan, "Composers of Color of Nineteenth-Century New Orleans: The History behind the Music" accessed on JStor], \$750.00



Item No. 57

Rare Photographs by a Peripatetic Confederate Photographer

58. **McIntyre, Sterling C.:** RARE PHOTOGRAPHS OF FIVE CONFEDERATE GENERALS, BY SKILLED CONFEDERATE PHOTOGRAPHER McINTYRE: R.S. EWELL, C.S.A., IN UNIFORM WITH TWO ROWS OF BUTTONS; KIRBY SMITH, C.S.A., IN UNIFORM WITH TWO ROWS OF BUTTONS; S. COOPER, C.S.A., IN NAPOLEONIC POSE; WM. LORING, C.S.A., HOLDING HIS SWORD; STERLING PRICE, C.S.A., IN NAPOLEONIC POSE. [Richmond? Alabama?]: Published by S.C. McIntyre, [1861?]. The Generals in their Confederate uniforms, the two rows of buttons indicating rank of Brigadier General. 6" x 8." "Published by S.C. McIntyre" on left portion of the oval; "Copy right secured" on right portion of the oval. Near Fine,

Richard S. Ewell, a career United States Army officer, joined the Confederacy after his home state of Virginia seceded. He was promoted to Brigadier General in 1861.

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

Confederate General Samuel Cooper was the highest ranking Confederate officer. A career U.S. Army officer, he had close ties with the Confederate leadership: brother-in-law of

James Mason, close friend of Jefferson Davis. He resigned his commission on March 7, 1861, and traveled to Montgomery, Alabama, to join the Confederate Army. He became Adjutant General and Inspector General of the Confederate Army, a post he held until the end of the War.

Confederate General Loring, born in North Carolina and raised in Florida, had fought in The Seminole Wars and Mexican-American War, and had been a member of the Florida House of Representatives. After the Civil War, he joined the Egyptian Army.

Confederate General Price, born in Virginia, had been a Congressman from Missouri and was a veteran of the Mexican-American War. After the Civil War, he went to Mexico in self-imposed exile.

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

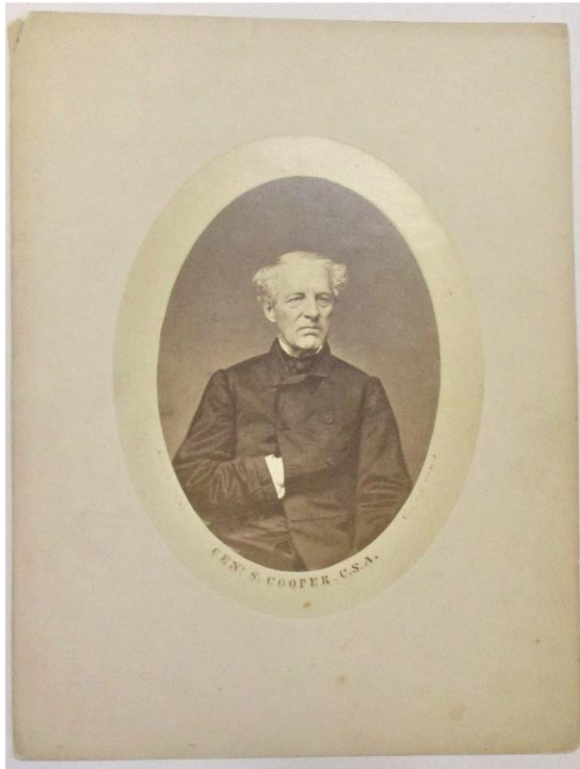
Additional information regarding McIntyre is found in Peter E. Palmquist and Thomas R. Kailbourn, *Pioneer Photographers of the Far West: A Biographical Dictionary, 1840-1865* (Stanford: Stanford University Press, 2000); and Mike Robinson's "Sterling C. McIntyre's Panoramic Views of San Francisco", in *The Daguerreian Annual 2013*.

Not in Crandall, Parrish & Willingham, Haynes, Ellison, Owen [AL] or on OCLC as of October 2024.

\$3,500.00



Item No. 58

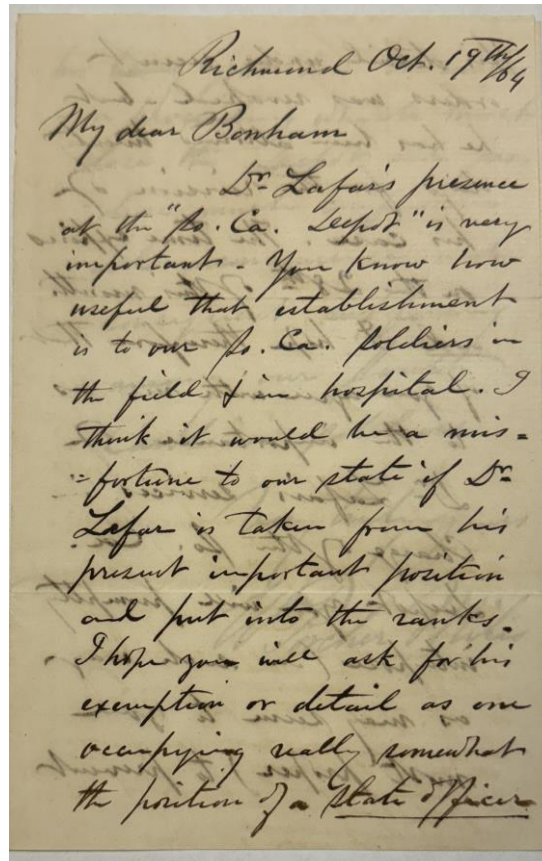


Item No. 58

From a Prominent South Carolina Politician to His Governor

59. **Miles, W[illiam] Porcher:** AUTOGRAPH LETTER, SIGNED FROM RICHMOND, 19 OCTOBER 1864, TO SOUTH CAROLINA GOVERNOR MILLEDGE LUKE BONHAM, URGING HIM TO RETAIN DR. LAFAR AT THE SOUTH CAROLINA

DEPOT. "YOU KNOW HOW USEFUL THAT ESTABLISHMENT IS TO OUR SO. CA. SOLDIERS IN THE FIELD & IN HOSPITAL" Richmond: 1864. Single octavo leaf, folded to [4] pages. Entirely in Miles's handwriting. Page [4] is blank. Salutation to "My dear Bonham" and signed, at the bottom of page [3], "Very truly yours | W. Porcher Miles." Very Good.



Richmond Oct. 19th 1864
My dear Bonham
Dr. Lafar's presence at the "So. Ca. Depot" is very important. You know how useful that establishment is to our So. Ca. soldiers in the field & in hospital. I think it would be a misfortune to our state if Dr. Lafar is taken from his present important position and put into the ranks. I hope you will ask for his exemption or detail as one occupying really somewhat the position of a State Officer

Item No. 59

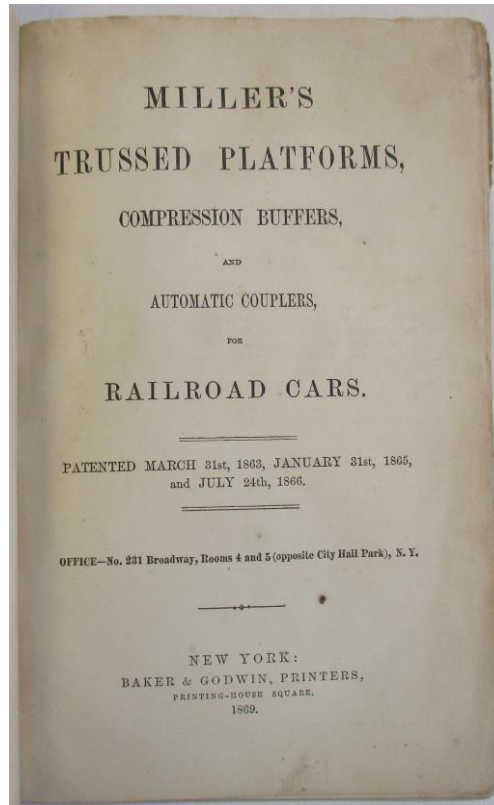
Miles [1822-1899], a prominent South Carolina State Rights secessionist, served in the Confederate Congress after having been a U.S. Congressman and Mayor of Charleston. He designed what became the Confederate Battle Flag. Here he writes to Governor Bonham:

"Dr. Lafar's presence at the 'So. Ca. Depot' is very important. You know how useful that establishment is to our So. Ca. soldiers in the field & in hospital. I think it would be a misfortune to our state if Dr. Lafar is taken from his present important position and put into the ranks. I hope you will ask for his exemption. . . I hope therefore that if you agree with me as to the importance of Dr. Lafar's services in charge of the So. Ca. Depot you will promptly interpose (in such way as may seem to you most proper) to prevent his being put into the ranks - a proceeding which must close the Depot and produce much confusion and inconvenience and consequent suffering among our South Carolina soldiers."

Dr. Theodore A. LaFar [1831-1912] was a dentist and distinguished citizen of Charleston, South Carolina. He graduated from Baltimore College of Dental Surgery in 1860 and entered into the Confederate Army about 1862. He served under the C.S.A. Quartermaster's Department as Director of the South Carolina Hospital Bureau. His duties included "forwarding packages to soldiers in the field, establishing state hospitals, aiding prisoners in the hands of the enemy, receive the wounded after battle and to 'succor' a South Carolina Soldier wherever found." LaFar fled Richmond in April, 1865, taking a few Confederate Battle Flags and other items with him; he settled in Florida. On December 22,

1890, the South Carolina General Assembly accepted the flags from LaFar and recognized him for his work with the Hospital Bureau. [JOURNAL OF THE SENATE OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA... COMMENCING NOVEMBER 25, 1890, Columbia: James H. Woodrow, 1890, pp. 368-369.]

The South Carolina Depot was located at Southside Main, between 14th and 15th Streets, Charleston. It was one of several depots, all with the purpose of depositing supplies for the Confederate Army, including clothing, equipment and medicine. \$650.00



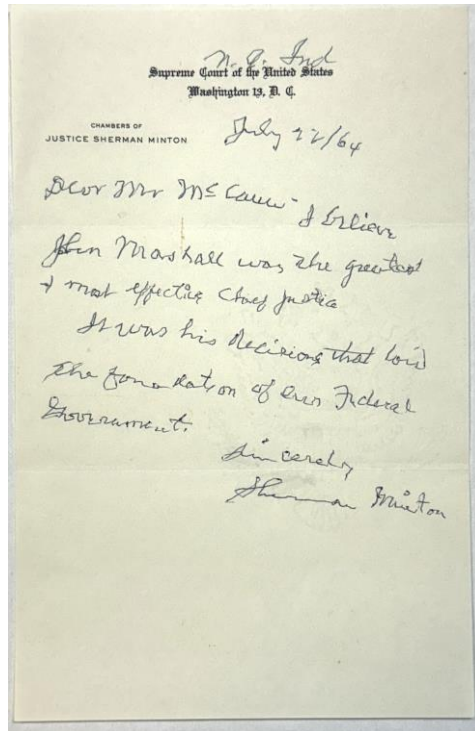
Item No. 60

“Render Railroad Travel Safe and Comfortable”

60. **Miller, Edward:** MILLER'S TRUSSED PLATFORMS, COMPRESSION BUFFERS, AND AUTOMATIC COUPLERS FOR RAILROAD CARS. PATENTED MARCH 31ST, 1863, JANUARY 31ST, 1865, AND JULY 24TH, 1866. OFFICE - NO. 231 BROADWAY, ROOMS 4 AND 5 [OPPOSITE CITY HALL PARK], N.Y. New York: Baker & Godwin, Printers, 1869. 29, [1 blank] pp, with an index and full-page plates. Original printed wrappers [edgeworn, light dustsoiling, rear wrap with several closed tears]. Else Very Good.

A rare trade catalogue demonstrating the virtues of Miller's products, designed "to render railroad travel safe and comfortable." Says Miller, "I have not yet heard of the first case of breaking or failure of the Miller Platforms, Buffers, &c., and that no one has been able to find a defect in or improve them." Testimonials are printed from the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana, the CB&Q, and others.

OCLC records several printings from other years, but only one from 1869. Not in Romaine, Winterthur, Bureau of Railway Economics, Sabin. OCLC 1007540905 [1-Canada Lib. & Arch.] as of November 2024. \$375.00



Item No. 61

From a Frail, Former Supreme Court Justice

61. **Minton, Sherman:** AUTOGRAPH LETTER, SIGNED, BY FORMER SUPREME COURT JUSTICE SHERMAN MINTON, 22 JULY 1964, ON SUPREME COURT STATIONERY, TO A MR. McCain, ADVISING THAT, "I BELIEVE JOHN MARSHALL WAS THE GREATEST & MOST EFFECTIVE CHIEF JUSTICE. IT WAS HIS DECISIONS THAT LAID THE FOUNDATION OF OUR FEDERAL GOVERNMENT." New Albany, Indiana: 1964. Single octavo sheet, Supreme Court letterhead [but above it, Minton has written, "N. A. Ind."]. Minton writes in a very frail, shaky hand. He signs, "Sherman Minton." Very Good.

Before President Truman nominated him to the Court in 1949, Minton had been a U.S. Senator from Indiana as well as Truman's colleague in the Senate. He served seven years on the Court in an undistinguished tenure. Minton resigned from the Court in 1956, and died in 1965, less than a year after he wrote this note. \$350.00

Missouri Politicians in 1875

62. **Missouri:** BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES IN BRIEF OF THE MEMBERS AND OFFICERS OF THE XXVIIIITH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF MISSOURI. BY T.Y. REYNOLDS. Jefferson City: Regan & Carter, State Printers and Binders, 1875. 103, [1 blank] pp, three full page portraits. Widely scattered foxing, Very Good.

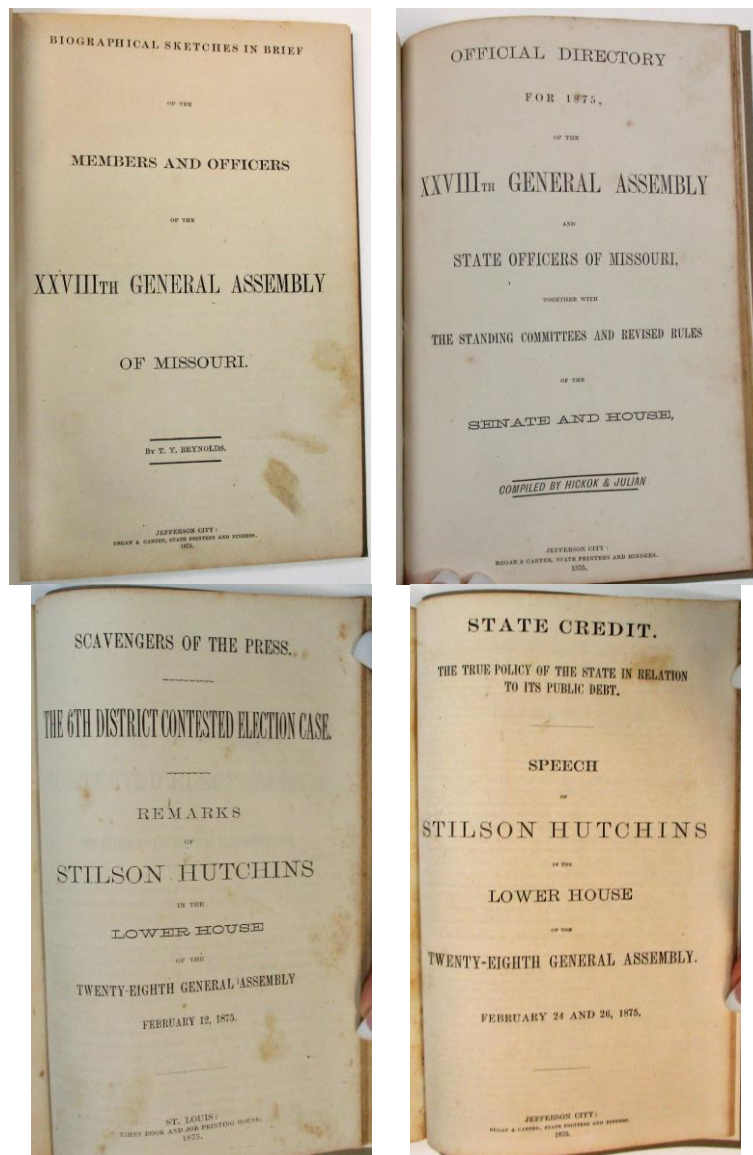
[bound with, as issued?] OFFICIAL DIRECTORY FOR 1875 OF THE XXVIIIITH GENERAL ASSEMBLY AND STATE OFFICERS OF MISSOURI, TOGETHER WITH THE STANDING COMMITTEES AND REVISED RULES OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE, COMPILED BY HICKOK & JULIAN. Jefferson City: Regan & Carter. 1875. 28, [1], [3 blanks] pp. Couple of light spots, Very Good.

[bound with] Hutchins, Stilson: SCAVENGERS OF THE PRESS. THE 6TH DISTRICT CONTESTED ELECTION CASE. REMARKS OF STILSON HUTCHINS IN THE LOWER HOUSE OF THE TWENTY-EIGHTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY FEBRUARY 12, 1875. St. Louis: Times Book and Job Printing House. 1875. 16pp, lightly foxed, Good+ or so.

[bound with] Hutchins, Stilson: STATE CREDIT. THE TRUE POLICY OF THE STATE IN RELATION TO ITS PUBLIC DEBT. Jefferson City: Regan & Carter. 1875. 18pp, minor scattered foxing Very Good. All four pamphlets bound together in modern plain wrappers, Very Good.

Four scarce pamphlets, all printed in 1875, concerning that year's Missouri General Assembly. Hutchins had a far more illustrious career as a newspaper publisher than as a politician. He founded the St. Louis Times; in 1877, having moved to Washington DC, he founded the Washington Post.

FIRST EDITIONS. OCLC 34905607 [3] [recording the first two items together], as of October 2024. OCLC locates only three facsimiles of the third item, under two accession numbers. The fourth pamphlet not located on OCLC. \$500.00



Item No. 62

State of South Carolina
County of Lancaster

This is to certify under my hand and seal of Office, that the Est of Mrs Tirzah P Brown when the same was partitioned on the 24th day of April A.D. 1864. was appraised at specie rates at the sum of Ninety three thousand seven hundred Dollars and Eighty eight cents as appears from the Record of the proceedings had in the Court of Equity for the Partition of the said Estate now on file in my office - the one third of which was partitioned and allotted to Wm Henry Green a legatee and devisee under the will of said Tirzah P Brown deceased of the amount so allotted to the said Wm H Green a Minor \$12,400 was negro property \$12,520 (1252 Acres of Land) was real Estate, and the Balance was Horses Cattle Mules and Farming implements &c. the whole having been appraised at Specie value as the record shows. How much of this property besides the 1252 Acres of Land still exists as property the undersigned is unable to say.

Given under my hand & the Seal of my office at Lancaster Court House the 20th day of October A.D. 1870.

Thomas H. Clyburn
Clerk.

Seal of the Court of Equity
Lancaster S.C.
1870

Item No. 63

“Negro Property” in 1870 South Carolina

63. **[“Negro Property” Devised in South Carolina]:** STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA. COUNTY OF LANCASTER. THIS IS TO CERTIFY UNDER MY HAND AND SEAL OF OFFICE, THAT THE EST OF MRS. TIRZAH P. BROWN WHEN THE SAME WAS PARTITIONED ON THE 24TH DAY OF APRIL A.D. 1864 WAS APPRAISED AT SPECIE RATES AT THE SUM OF NINETY-THREE THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED DOLLARS AND EIGHTY-EIGHT CENTS AS APPEARS FROM THE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS, HAD IN THE COURT OF EQUITY . . . THE ONE THIRD OF WHICH WAS PARTITIONED AND ALLOTTED TO WM. HENRY GREEN A LEGATEE AND DEVISEE UNDER THE WILL OF SAID TIRZAH P. BROWN DECEASED OF THE AMOUNT SO ALLOTTED TO THE SAID WM. H. GREEN A MINOR, \$12,400 WAS NEGRO PROPERTY. \$12,520 [1252 ACRES OF LAND] WAS REAL ESTATE, AND THE BALANCE WAS HORSES CATTLE MULES AND FARMING IMPLEMENTS. . . THE WHOLE HAVING BEEN APPRAISED AT SPECIE VALUE AS THE RECORD SHOWS. HOW MUCH OF THIS PROPERTY BESIDES THE 1252 ACRES OF LAND STILL EXISTS AS PROPERTY THE UNDERSIGNED IS UNABLE TO SAY. GIVEN UNDER MY HAND & THE SEAL OF MY OFFICE AT LANCASTER COURT HOUSE THE 20TH DAY OF OCTOBER A.D. 1870. THOMAS H. CLYBURN, CLERK. Lancaster County, S.C.: 1870. Single page, written in neat ink manuscript on lined legal paper. One horizontal fold split expertly repaired on blank verso without loss. Very Good.

Clerk Clyburn manages to elide gracefully over the fact that the "Negro Property" no longer existed as "property."

Thomas Houston Clyburn [1833-1894] was born and lived most of his life in Lancaster County, South Carolina; he moved to Florida in the early 1880s. He mustered into Co. E, 22nd Infantry South Carolina Confederate in January, 1862, as a private and was promoted to Commissary Sergeant by August, 1863. He served as a Clerk of Sessions and Common Pleas for Lancaster County during the 1860s and 1870s. When not a clerk, he was a laborer and farmer according to the U.S. Federal Censuses.

Tirzah P. [McDonald] Brown [1795-1864] was married to John Brown [1784-1850], a Lancaster County farmer. In the 1860 U.S. Federal Census, she is listed as having real property and personal assets totaling about \$65,000. William H. Green [born c.1853] was listed as 7 years old and living with her at the time of the census. The 1880 census shows William as married with children and working as a farmer in Lancaster County. \$650.00



Item No. 64

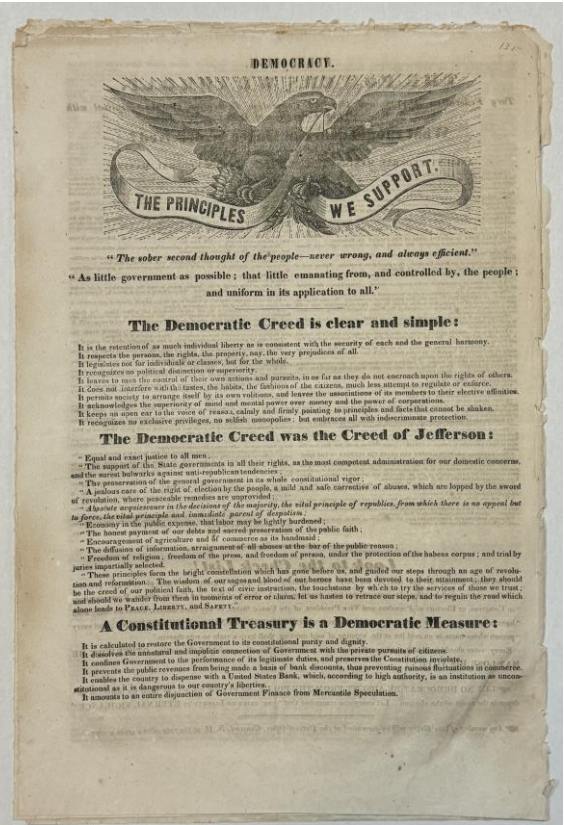
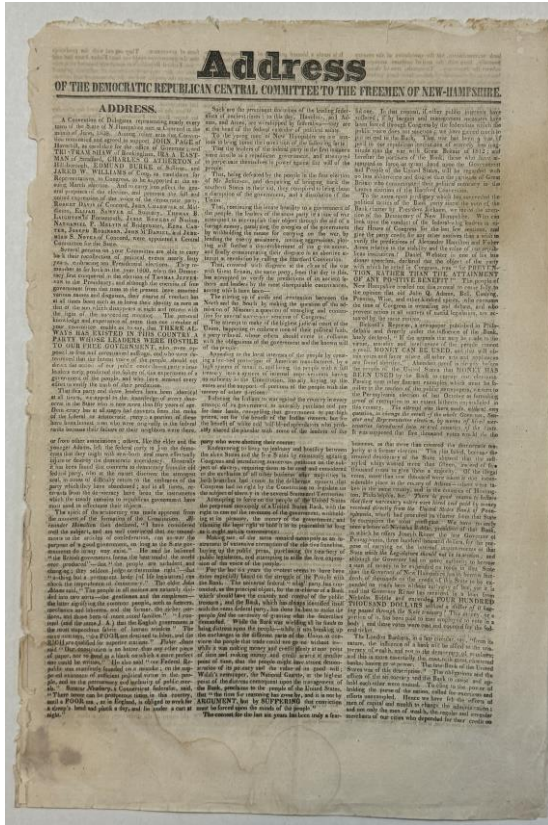
A Wild West Newspaper!

64. [Nevada]: FOUR 1873 ISSUES OF THE CARSON DAILY APPEAL, FILLED WITH LOCAL ADVERTISEMENTS, HAIR-RAISING CRIMES, AND OTHER EXCITING INFORMATION. Carson City, Nevada: Carson Daily Appeal, 1873. [4] pages. May 6, 8, 21, 22 1873. Folded elephant folio leaf, each page 12-1/4" x 18-1/4." Old folds with several fold splits [most splits repaired with archival tape], occasional minor text loss along splits. Good+.

Each page is printed in five columns. Advertisements from an array of business establishments adorn each issue: hotels, markets, furniture, ice company, stage line, saloons,

liquor, hotels, baths, restaurants, stables, painters, the Carson City Mint, jewelry, Botanical Physician Ah Kee, freight trains, insurance companies, Opera House, photographs, Dr. H. L. Quigley's Blood Purifiers, etc., etc.

Murders and other crimes [in Nevada and elsewhere] are noted, including several paragraphs on "The innocent amusement of 'killing niggers,' as indulged in by the guileless Caucasians who conducted the massacre at Colfax, Louisiana." \$250.00



Item No. 65

New England's Alliance With Slavery and the South

65. **New Hampshire: ADDRESS OF THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE TO THE FREEMEN OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE.** [Concord, N.H.: Patriot Office, 1838]. Folio, 12" x 17". 8pp, untrimmed, partly uncut, folded. Caption title [as issued], printed in three columns. Light tanning, mild wear, Very Good. The last page has a large illustration of the Screaming Eagle, with a statement of "The Democratic Creed." Very Good.

A rare folio Address, supporting Jackson-Van Buren banking policies, and expressing the toleration for slavery that cemented Northern Democrats' alliance with Southern slaveholders. Democrats' denunciation of "aristocracy" reaches new levels of hyperbole: they compare abolitionists, protectionists, and supporters of a National Bank to the early, loathsome Federalists.

AI 50044 [1- Nh]. Not in Sabin or online catalogs of Huntington, Newberry Library, Boston Athenaeum, Orbis, Hollis. OCLC 191240299 [2- AAS, NH State Lib.] as of October 2024.

\$500.00



Item No. 66

Unique, Important Field Notebooks of New York City

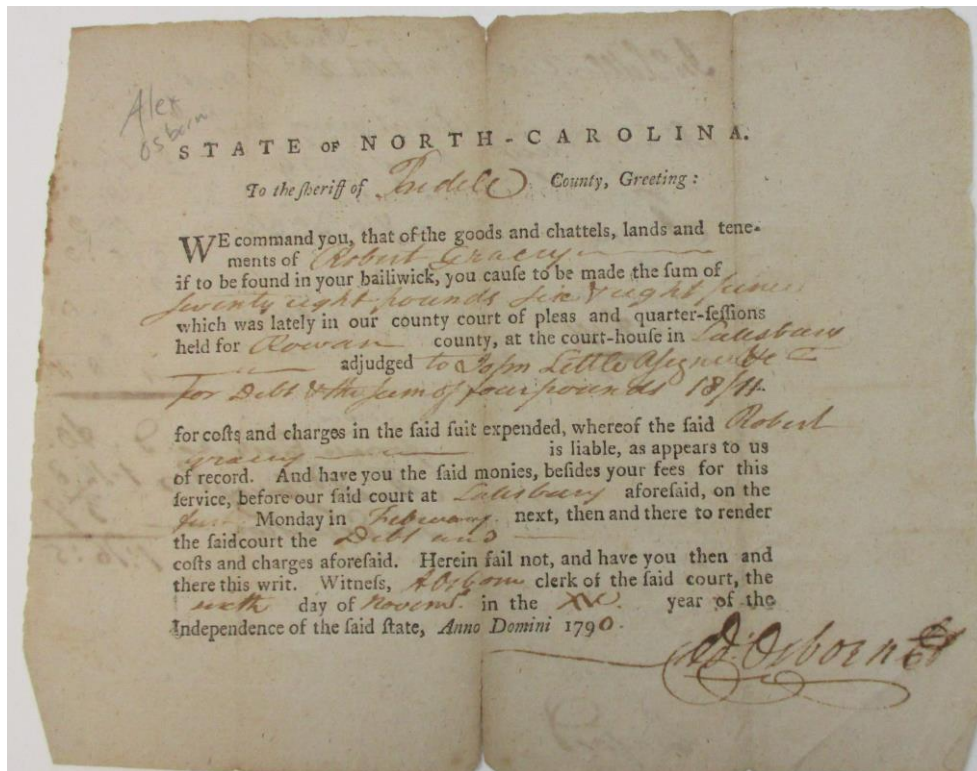
66. [New York City] Bridges, Joseph F.: FOURTEEN MANUSCRIPT FIELD NOTEBOOKS VARIOUSLY NUMBERED 302, 304, 306, 308-309, 314-316, 319-320, 327, 330-331, CONTAINING INK AND PENCIL SURVEY NOTES, MAPS, DESCRIPTIONS, CALCULATIONS, ETC., OF VARIOUS PLACES IN NEW YORK CITY. [Generally New York City]: c.1828-1837. Fourteen manuscript notebooks, 4" x 6-1/4". Notebooks range from about 33pp to 76pp each. Plain brown wrappers with manuscript notebook number, dates and content description, a few with early "Indexed" stamps or markings; most are stitched. A handful of wrappers are detached [all front wrappers present, a few rear wrappers missing], some wear with occasional chips, toning and light soiling. Overall, Good+.

Joseph F. Bridges [1805-1883] was a surveyor and son of the well-known William Bridges [c.1773-1814] who was appointed a New York City surveyor in 1806. Joseph and his brother Edward W. Bridges [1797-1851] continued the business upon his death. The Bridges Collection of Surveys, "apart from books and manuscripts, is the most important source in existence for the history of New York City during three-quarters of a century. Besides, it has an extremely practical bearing on practical interests, for should the information it contains regarding old boundaries and surveys be lost, a cloud would be thrown upon many titles to real estate" [New York Real Estate Record and Builders Guide, 9 December 1899, pages 877-8.]

Over the years, father and sons built up an extensive collection of over 5,000 maps, surveys and field books, which contained public and private surveys and field descriptions. The Company's superb reputation and extensive practice resulted in frequent engagements by New York City to make surveys for street openings and public improvements. Many such surveys, of which no duplicates exist, are not in the files of the Register's Office or in other

- No. 314, circa late 1829, with survey notes for 9th Avenue between 16th-20th Streets;
- No. 315, circa 1830, with notes on levels at 34th Street from 8th- 10th Avenues, etc.;
- No. 316 March 1830, with various survey notes from 11th to 125th Street;
- No. 318 May-September 1830 with various survey notes of Morris and Van Cortlandt lots on Broadway, etc.;
- No. 324 May-July 1832 with survey notes in the vicinity of Roosevelt Street and for several prominent families;
- No. 319 September 1830 with survey notes starting at Prince and Elizabeth Streets, etc.;
- No. 307 February-April 1833 with surveys in the vicinity of Beaver Street;
- No. 330 July 1833 with surveys for sidewalks near Nassau and MacDougal Streets;
- No. 331 August 1833 with a similar sidewalk assessment.

\$8,500.00



Item No. 67

18th Century North Carolina Printed Legal Writ

67. [North Carolina Printed Writ of Summons, 1790]: STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA. TO THE SHERIFF OF [IREDELL] COUNTY, GREETING: WE COMMAND YOU, THAT OF THE GOODS AND CHATTELS, LANDS AND TENEMENTS OF [ROBERT GRACEY] IF TO BE FOUND IN YOUR BAILIWICK, YOU CAUSE TO BE MADE THE SUM OF [SEVENTY-EIGHT POUNDS FIVE & EIGHT PENCE] WHICH WAS LATELY IN OUR COUNTY COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER-SESSIONS HELD FOR [ROWAN] COUNTY, AT THE COURT-HOUSE IN [SALISBURY] ADJUDGED TO [JOHN LITTLE ASSIGNEE FOR DEBT & THE SUM OF FOUR POUNDS 18/P] FOR COSTS AND CHARGES IN THE SAID SUIT EXPENDED, WHEREOF THE SAID [ROBERT GRACEY] IS LIABLE, AS APPEALS TO US OF RECORD. AND HAVE YOU THE SAID MONIES, BESIDES YOUR FEES FOR THIS SERVICE, BEFORE OUR SAID COURT AT [SALISBURY] AFORESAID, ON THE

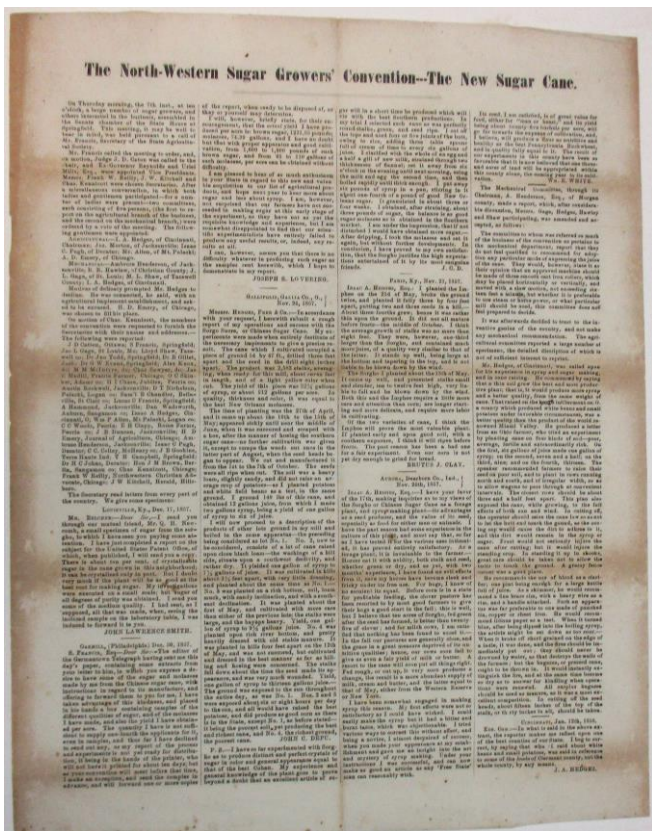
[FIRST] MONDAY IN [FEBRUARY] NEXT, THEN AND THERE TO RENDER THE SAID COURT THE DEBT AND COSTS AND CHARGES AFORESAID. HEREIN FAIL NOT, AND HAVE YOU THEN AND THERE THIS WRIT. WITNESS, [A. J. OSBORN] CLERK OF THE SAID COURT THE [SIXTH] DAY OF [NOVEMBER] IN THE [XV] YEAR OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE SAID STATE, ANNO DOMINI 1790. [A.J. OSBORN]. [North Carolina: 1790]. Single leaf, printed on the recto [manuscript additions in parentheses] and docketed on verso in ink manuscript, noting service of process, costs and fees. Old folds. Several short fold splits at blank margins. Good+.

The printed document appears to be unrecorded. Currency is still British.

Capt. Robert Gracey [1763-1849] was a Revolutionary War soldier from Iredell [later Rowan] County. He enlisted in April, 1780, and served with Capt. Purviance's company; later under Capt. William Stewart, serving during the skirmish at Second Creek near Salisbury; and lastly under Capt. John Reid from 1781-1782, for a period of ten months. [NARA M804. Revolutionary War Pension and Bounty-Land Warrant Application Files, Pension Number S. 8635, Nara Catalog Id. 300022, accessed at Fold3.]

John Little was likely John Little, Sr., [1750-1819], another native of Rowan County, who served with the 2d Regiment North Carolina in the company under Capt. Manlove Tarrant. [NARA M246. Revolutionary War Rolls, 1775-1783, NARA Catalog Id. 602384, accessed at Fold3.]

A.J. Osborn may have been Adlai Osborn [1744-1814], a Rowan County lawyer and County Attorney from 1789-1796, clerk of Rowan County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, clerk of the Salisbury District Court, colonel of the 2nd Rowan County Regiment Militia, and one of the original trustees of the University of North Carolina. The initial "J" may come from the surname Jolley in his ancestry. [Powell, W. S. editor: 4 DICTIONARY OF NORTH CAROLINA BIOGRAPHY. Univ. NC Press: 1991, pp. 399-400.] \$500.00



On Thursday morning, the 7th inst., at ten o'clock, a large number of sugar growers, and others interested in the business, assembled in the Senate chamber of the State House at Springfield. This meeting, it may be well to bear in mind, was held pursuant to a call of Mr. Francis, Secretary of the State Agricultural Society.

Mr. Francis called the meeting to order, and, on motion, Judge J. D. Catton was called to the chair, and Ex-Governor Reynolds and Uriel Mills, Esq., were appointed Vice Presidents. Messrs. Frank W. Kelly, J. W. Kitchell and Chas. Kennicott were chosen Secretaries. After a miscellaneous conversation, in which both ladies and gentlemen participated—for a number of ladies were present—two committees, each consisting of five persons, (the first to report on the agricultural branch of the business, and the second on the mechanical branch,) were ordered by a vote of the meeting. The following gentlemen were appointed:

AGRICULTURAL—A. Hedges, of Cincinnati, Chairman; Jos. Morton, of Jacksonville; Isaac C. Pugh, of Decatur; Mr. Allen, of Mt. Pulaski; A. D. Emery, of Chicago.

MECHANICAL—Ambrose Henderson, of Jacksonville; B. R. Hawley, of Christian County; J. L. Gage, of St. Louis; M. L. Shaw, of Tazewell County; I. A. Hedges, of Cincinnati.

Motives of delicacy prompted Mr. Hedges to decline. He was connected, he said, with an agricultural implement establishment, and asked to be excused. H. D. Emery, of Chicago, was chosen to fill his place.

On motion of Chas. Kennicott, the members of the convention were requested to furnish the Secretaries with their names and addresses—

J. D. Catton, Ottawa; S. Francis, Springfield; Jas. L. Gage, St. Louis, Mo.; Lloyd Shaw, Tazewell co; Dr. Jno Todd, Springfield; Dr. B. Gillet, Jack; Dr. G. W. Evans, Springfield; Alex Knox, Springfield; M. M. McIntyre, do; Chas. Sawyer, do; Jas. O. Mehill, Prairie Farmer, Chicago; O. C. Skinner, do; H. I. Chase, Jubilee, Peoria co; Ber. Adams, do; Chas. Sawyer, do; Jas. Austin Rockwell, Jacksonville; D. T. Nicholson, Palaski, Logan co; Sam'l B. Chandler, Belle-ville, St. Clair co; Lucas O. Francis, Springfield; A. Hammond, Jacksonville; Dan Wadsworth, Auburn, Sangamon co; Isaac A. Hedges, Cincinnati; G. W. Allen, Mt. Pulaski, Logan co; C. C. Woods, Peoria; E. H. Clapp, Rome, France; J. H. D. ...

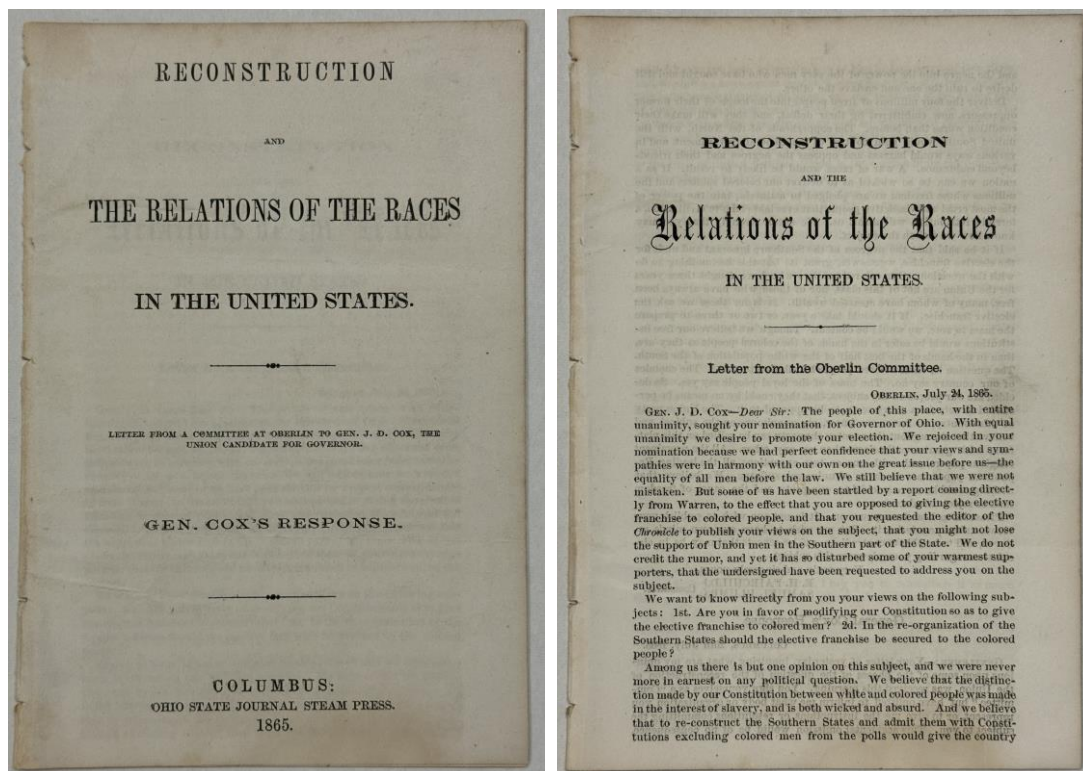
Grow Chinese Sugar Cane in the American Midwest!

68. [North-Western Sugar Growers]: NORTH-WESTERN SUGAR GROWERS' CONVENTION--- THE NEW SUGAR CANE. [Springfield, IL: 1858]. Broadside, 10-1/2" x 13-1/2". Printed in four columns. Lightly foxed, old folds, Very Good.

This evidently unrecorded broadside recounts the proceedings of a Convention, held at the State Capitol in Springfield, to determine the feasibility of a regional program to advance the cultivation of sorghum or Chinese sugar cane. Notice of the Convention was reported in the Sangamo Journal / Illinois State Journal for 30 December 1857: "It is confidently believed that the Chinese Sugar Cane is well 'adapted to our soil and climate,' and that it can be successfully and profitably cultivated and manufactured into molasses and sugar."

The Agricultural Committee submitted information from growers and processors in Kentucky, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana. The Mechanical Committee could not produce an acceptable proposal for a processing machine, and the Convention adjourned, with a recommendation that Illinois delegates gather more information for a future convention. Efforts to stimulate the growth of northern sugar cane continued through the succeeding decades.

As of October 2024 not located on OCLC or the online sites of AAS, NYPL, Newberry, Harvard, Yale, U MI. Not in Sabin, Eberstadt, Decker, Graff. \$750.00



Item No. 69

Should "Colored Men" Vote?

69. [Oberlin Committee]: RECONSTRUCTION AND THE RELATIONS OF THE RACES IN THE UNITED STATES. LETTER FROM A COMMITTEE AT OBERLIN TO GEN. J.D. COX, THE UNION CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR. GEN. COX'S

RESPONSE. Columbus: Ohio State Journal Steam Press, 1865. 13, [1 blanks] pp. Disbound. else Very Good.

The people of this Ohio town, an anti-slavery stronghold, seek assurances from Jacob Cox, Union candidate for Governor, that he favors "modifying our Constitution so as to give the elective franchise to colored men;" and that, "in the re-organization of the Southern States the elective franchise [should] be secured to the colored people." The Committee says, "the distinction made... between white and colored people was made in the interest of slavery, and is both wicked and absurd."

Responding only three months after Lincoln's assassination, Cox disappoints. Touting his anti-slavery credentials, he says he intends to follow President Johnson's lead; but the races have developed a "rooted antagonism which makes their permanent fusion in one political community an absolute impossibility." His solution is to "organize the freedmen in a dependency of the Union analogous to the Western territories."

"This pamphlet documents the exchange between a self-appointed committee of Ohioans and gubernatorial candidate Jacob D. Cox on his views of Reconstruction. Cox's letter established him as a supporter of President Andrew Johnson's anti-black suffrage platform, and further suggested that the races should live separately. Cox partly dismissed the committee's concerns for black suffrage since they were not empowered by an incorporated organization such as a political party. While Cox had enough supporters to win election to one term of office, Ohio Radical Republicans insured that the governor elected in the 1867 elections was more sympathetic to the extension of civil rights to black Ohioans" [Library Company online article, The Genius of Freedom].

FIRST EDITION. Not in Sabin, Blockson, Bartlett, Thomson, Work, Eberstadt, Decker.

OCLC records thirteen locations as of October 2024.

\$600.00

He Led "The First Official Black Regiment in the Confederate Army"

70. **Ogden, Confederate Colonel Henry D.:** ARCHIVE OF CONFEDERATE COLONEL HENRY D. OGDEN, CONSISTING OF FOURTEEN DOCUMENTS, FROM 7 MAY 1862 THROUGH 10 AUGUST 1863. [vp: 1862-1863]. Fourteen manuscript items, all addressed to Ogden, Very Good or better.

Until its disbandment in February 1862, Colonel Ogden was the white officer of the First Louisiana Native Guard, "the first official black regiment in the Confederate Army." These items document Ogden's Confederate military service after Louisiana disbanded the Guard in February 1862.

"When Governor Moore called for troops to defend Louisiana on April 17, 1861, a committee of ten prominent New Orleans free blacks called a meeting at the city's Catholic Institute on April 22 to pledge their loyalty to the Confederate cause. About 2,000 people attended the meeting including 1,500 free blacks who signed a militia muster roll. Governor Moore accepted their services and formed the 1st Louisiana Native Guard unit on May 2, 1861. All of the initial members of the Native Guard were French Speaking Creoles. . . Both state and national Confederate officials were uncomfortable with the idea of black soldiers within their ranks. The 1st Louisiana Native Guard was never provided uniforms or arms and as a result most of the men used their own resources for both clothing and weapons. In January 1862 the Louisiana State Legislature passed a law that required militia members to be white. On February 16, 1862, the 1st Louisiana Native Guard was disbanded"[[online at web site of blackpast, article on this regiment by Joelle Jackson].

Upon the surrender of New Orleans Colonel Ogden joined the Staff of General Mansfield Lovell and evacuated with Lovell from New Orleans. He was assigned to Camp Moore, Louisiana and then promoted to Lt. Colonel on Governor Moore's Staff, served in various capacities in the Trans-Mississippi Department in Northern Louisiana. He surrendered at Natchitoches, LA in May 1865 and returned to New Orleans. We offer the following documents:

ARMAND. Telegraph to Col. H. D. Ogden. Corinth, MS, 7 May 1862. On South-Western Telegraph Company letterhead. "You are made Provost Marshall here as soon as relieved by Genl Lovell."

LOVELL. Manuscript copy of Special Orders No. 138, to Ogden. Headquarters, Jackson, MS, 9 June 1862. "Lieut. Col. Henry D. Ogden will proceed to Pontchatoula, and thence to any point he may deem necessary to make an examination of the pickets."

PALFREY, E.A. Autograph letter signed ("E.A. Palfrey"), to Ogden. Headquarters, Jackson, MS, 9 June 1862. "the Major Genl Commanding desires that you direct all Provost Marshals, officers commanding camps + other in authority to destroy all cotton that may be in danger of falling into the hands of the enemy."

PALFREY. Autograph note signed ("E.A. Palfrey"), to Ogden. Montgomery, AL, 13 July 1862. With original envelope. "You will proceed without delay to Jackson."

AUTOGRAPH NOTE. New Orleans, LA, 1 August 1862. On Provost Marshal's Office letterhead. "Col. Ogden will oblige Lieut. Col. Hafferd by accompanying the bearer to his residence No. 191 Canal St. at her earliest convenience. He regrets the necessity which compels him to report her presence and hopes there will be no occasion for detaining her long."

PARTLY PRINTED INVOICE, 25 April 1863, printed Confederate States paper, No. 22, to C.F. Voorhies, \$82.50 due for boarding and lodging two couriers; and for fifty pounds of bacon..

MANUSCRIPT PASS for Ogden. Natchitoches, LA, 20 May 1863. "Maj. Ogden with his horse will be permitted to go to Coteau or Alexandria on any boat in government service that he may select. By Command of Maj. Genl Taylor."

MANUSCRIPT SPECIAL ORDERS NO. 54, Shreveport 20 May 1863. Ogden is "relieved from duty on the General Staff and will report for duty until further orders to Major General R. Taylor C.S.A."

BUSH, Louis, AAG. Autograph letter signed. Headquarters, Forces South of Red River, Vermillionville, 5 June 1863. Folio leaf, folded to [4] pages. Written on first two pages and three lines of page [3]. Page [4] blank. Special Orders for Ogden to "proceed to Port Barre to assume command of the post and relieve the detachment from Colonel Green's command." He continues: "You will throw out pickets by means of boats or otherwise at least a hundred men as far as the banks of the Atchafalaya River with orders to harass, annoy, and if possible capture the boats and transports of the enemy."

BARRETT, W.H. Autograph letter signed ("W.H. Barrett"), to Ogden. Washington, LA, 11 June 1863. [2]pp. In faded ink manuscript, still legible. "Sgt. Whittlesey will report to you his success in the expedition after the Mules. Genl Taylor it seems appointed an Agent before he reached the place who had collected all the mules. A report on the Washington, Louisiana area."

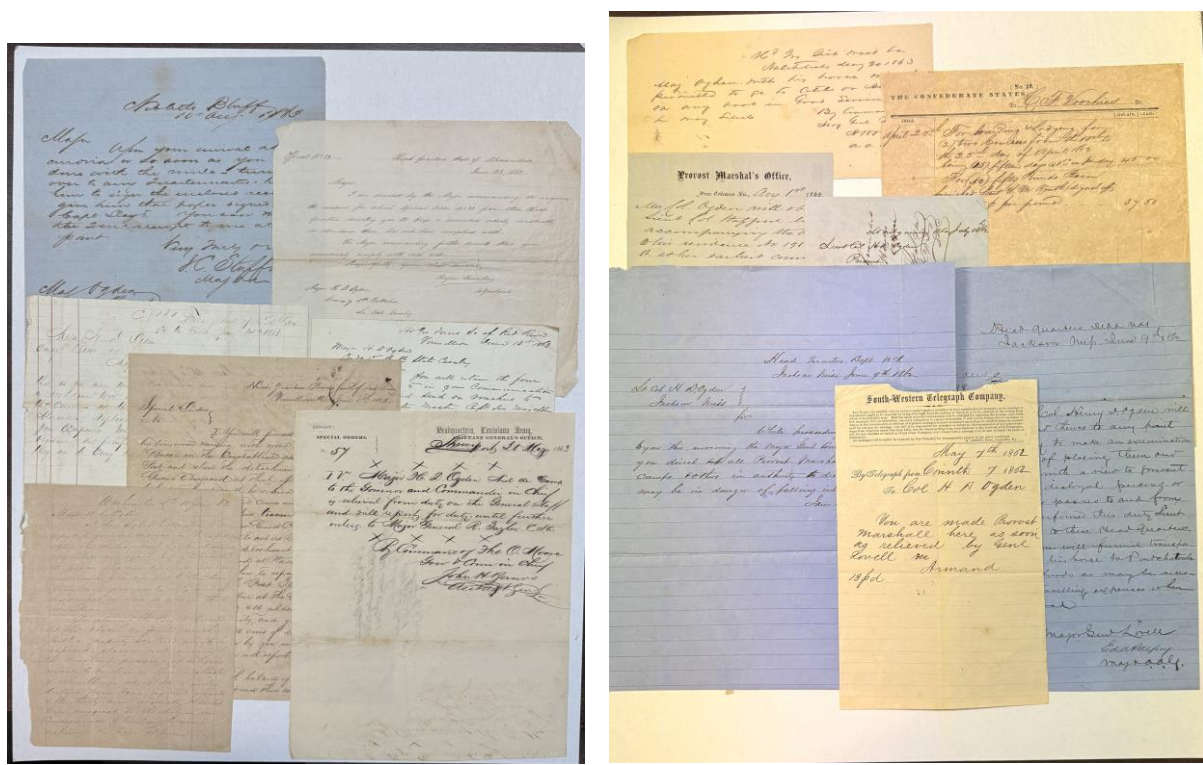
BUSH, Louis. Autograph note signed ("Louis Bush"), from "Hdqrs Forces So. of Red River, Vermillion," to Ogden, as Commander of the 1st Batallion Louisiana State Cavalry. Vermillion, 13 June 1863. Commands for Ogden to send vouchers for four mules.

SCHREIBER, A. Autograph letter signed. Headquarters, Forces South of Red River, In the Field, 14 June 1863. Ordering Ogden to relieve the couriers between Opelousas and Alexandria, and replace them.

MANUSCRIPT ORDERS to Ogden. Headquarters, Port of Alexandria, 23 June 1863. Inquiring why Ogden has not complied with the order "directing you to keep a mounted orderly constantly in attendance," and ordering him to do so.

STAFFORD, J.C. Autograph letter signed ("J.C. Stafford"). Nibbet's Bluff, 10 August 1863. A request for Ogden to return a mule to the quartermaster.

\$1,750.00



Item No. 70

Unrecorded Republican "Jollification"

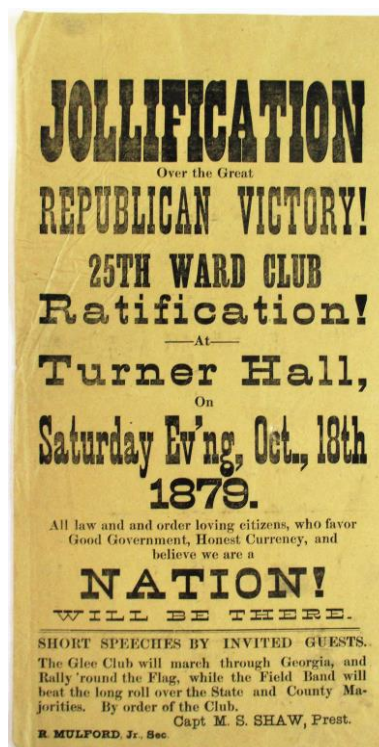
71. [Ohio Republican Party]: JOLLIFICATION OVER THE GREAT REPUBLICAN VICTORY! 25TH WARD CLUB RATIFICATION! AT TURNER HALL, ON SATURDAY EV'NG, OCT. 18TH, 1879. ALL LAW AND ORDER LOVING CITIZENS, WHO FAVOR GOOD GOVERNMENT, HONEST CURRENCY, AND BELIEVE WE ARE A NATION! WILL BE THERE. SHORT SPEECHES BY INVITED GUESTS. THE GLEE CLUB WILL MARCH THROUGH GEORGIA, AND RALLY 'ROUND THE FLAG, WHILE THE FIELD BAND WILL BEAT THE LONG ROLL OVER THE STATE AND COUNTY MAJORITIES. BY ORDER OF THE CLUB. CAPT. M.S. SHAW, PREST. R. MULFORD, JR. SEC. [Ohio: 1879]. Folio broadside, 6" x 12". Boldly printed on yellow paper using different sized fonts and styles. Lightly dusted, light creasing, single small pinhole. Very Good.

Ohio's election for Governor occurred four days earlier, on October 14. The Republican candidate, Charles Foster, defeated Democrat Thomas Ewing Jr. The Republican underticket also performed well. This "Jollification," a common contemporary term for a celebration,

occurred at Cincinnati's Turner Hall. Speeches, music, and festivities marked the occasion. The reference to "Marching Through Georgia" recalls, of course, General Sherman's historic 1864 campaign that contributed to Abraham Lincoln's presidential victory.

Capt. M[organ] S[imon] Shaw [1839-1891], an Ohio native, served with the Fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry from his enlistment on June 19, 1861, through his discharge on December 27, 1864. He advanced from Private to Captain during his service. He was President of the Twenty-Fifth Ward Sherman Club at the time of this event. [Military records accessed at website of Fold3; Cincinnati Daily Star, October 6, 17, 18, & 20, 1879; Mar. 15, 1880; USFC 1870, 1880.]

Not located on OCLC or the online sites of AAS, Ohio State U, Boston Athenaeum, Yale, U TX as of November 2024. \$750.00



Item No. 71

The Sad Decline of the Osage

72. **Osage Trust Lands:** THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING: OSAGE TRUST LANDS CERTIFICATE NO. 3680. WHEREAS ARTHUR BICKEL OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY KANSAS HAS DEPOSITED IN THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES A CERTIFICATE OF THE REGISTER OF THE LAND OFFICE AT NEODESHA KANSAS WHEREBY IT APPEARS THAT FULL PAYMENT HAS BEEN MADE BY THE SAID ARTHUR BICKEL ACCORDING TO THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF THE 24TH OF APRIL, 1820, ENTITLED 'AN ACT MAKING FURTHER PROVISION FOR THE SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS, AND THE ACT OF JULY 15TH 1870 FOR THE NORTH EAST QUARTER OF SECTION SEVEN, IN TOWNSHIP THIRTY FOUR, SOUTH OF RANGE SIXTEEN EAST, IN THE DISTRICT OF LANDS FORMERLY SUBJECT TO POLES AT NEODESHA NOW INDEPENDENCE KANSAS, CONTAINING ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY ACRES. . .'. Montgomery County, Kansas:

1873. Oblong printed folio broadside, completed in manuscript, 10" x 16," granting the described land to Bickel. Red seal at lower left corner, signed at Washington on 15 July 1873 "By the President U.S. Grant by Secretary Wilhamsen," and Recorder Fiske of the General Land Office. Docketed on verso in ink manuscript.



Item No. 72

The Osage Nation had suffered serial misfortunes during the early 19th century, documented at the web site of Derby Historical Society and Museum, at Derby Kansas.

Here's the story of the Osage Trust Lands' establishment: "After the Civil War ended, the government addressed the dire condition of the Osage Nation, drawing up a new agreement in 1865. They [i.e., the U.S.] purchased a 30 x 50-mile strip from the eastern end of the Osage reservation. Price for the acquired land was \$300,000 which would be placed in the U.S. Treasury to draw interest at a 5% rate. Interest would be paid to the tribe semi-annually in cash or merchandise, at the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior.

"In addition to the land purchased by the government, the Osage agreed to allow 40% of their remaining holdings to be sold. Instead of selling it to the government, the Osage wanted to remain as the property owner, but have the government act as their agent in each transaction. Land would sell for \$1.25 per acre and sale proceeds, after expenses, would be placed in a trust account which would be used for the benefit of the tribe.

"The Osage Trust land was a 20-mile by about 125-mile strip that included the entire northern portion of the reservation. Northern boundary of the area was at today's 45th Street North in Wichita and the southern boundary was at today's Sedgwick/Sumner County line. The southern portion of the reservation continued to be occupied by the Osage and was identified as the "Diminished Reserve." About 1.8 million acres of land became available for settlement when the treaty was ratified in congress in 1867" [id.]. \$600.00

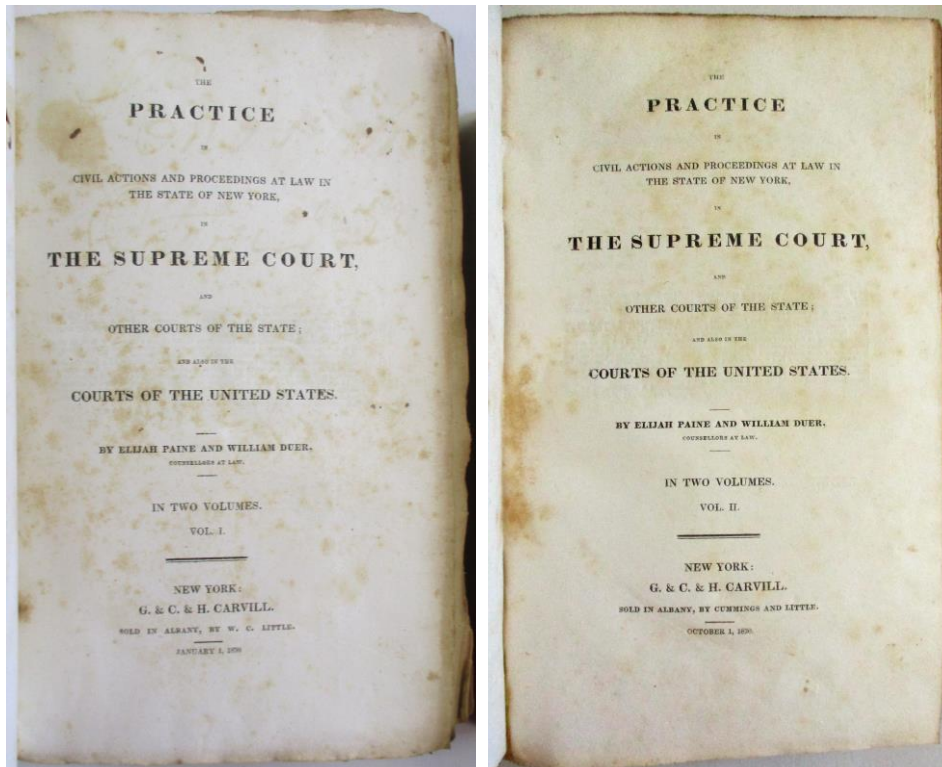
For New York Lawyers Practicing in the 1830s

73. **Paine, Elijah; and Duer, William:** THE PRACTICE IN CIVIL ACTIONS AND PROCEEDINGS AT LAW IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK, IN THE SUPREME COURT, AND OTHER COURTS OF THE STATE; AND ALSO IN THE COURTS OF THE UNITED STATES. IN TWO VOLUMES. VOL. I. [with] VOL. II. New York: G. & C. & H. Carvill, January 1, 1830; October 1, 1830. Two thick octavo volumes, in contemporary blue

paper over boards, rebacked in pale cloth, original spines and original spine labels laid down. ix, [3], 660, [1]; x, 765, [1 blank], lxxvi pp. Scattered foxing, covers with light soil and wear, slight inner margin weakening. Annotated in margins and endpapers by contemporary owner. Very Good.

Paine was a New York Superior Court judge, a graduate of Harvard Law School, and worked for a time with Henry Wheaton, the Official Reporter of the United States Supreme Court. William Duer was active in Whig politics and was a lawyer based in Oswego, New York.

FIRST EDITION. Marvin 550. Cohen 9181. Marke 302. II Harv. Law Cat. 287. \$500.00



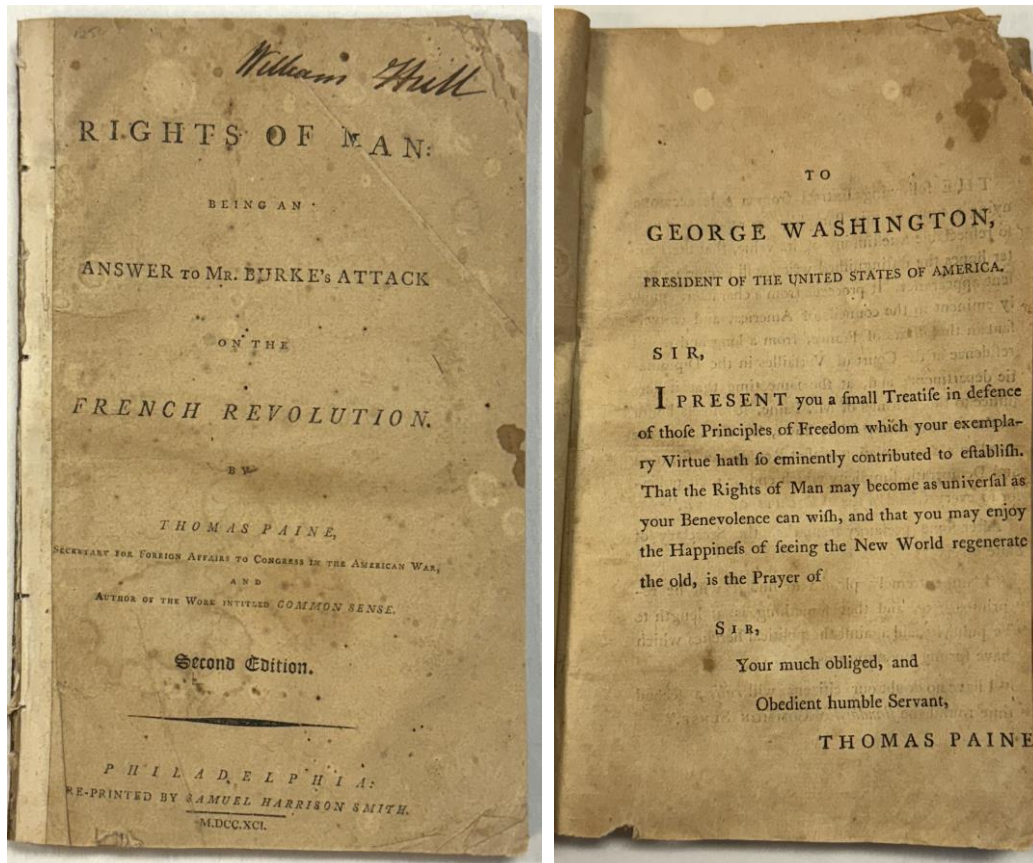
Item No. 73

The First American Edition

74. **Paine, Thomas:** RIGHTS OF MAN: BEING AN ANSWER TO MR. BURKE'S ATTACK ON THE FRENCH REVOLUTION. BY THOMAS PAINE, SECRETARY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS TO CONGRESS IN THE AMERICAN WAR, AND AUTHOR OF THE WORK INTITLED COMMON SENSE. SECOND EDITION. Philadelphia: Re-Printed by Samuel Harrison Smith, 1791. 105, [1 blank] pp. Disbound, stitching still present. Light scattered foxing, mild toning. Good+. **Contemporary ownership signature on title page of William Hull, the unfortunate American General who surrendered Detroit in the War of 1812.**

Paine's pamphlet first issued from London earlier in 1791. This first American edition includes the dedication to George Washington and the prefatory remarks of the "Secretary of State" [Thomas Jefferson].

"Hull joined the American army during the Revolutionary War, serving in campaigns in Connecticut, New York, and New Jersey. Both before and after the war he practiced law, and in 1805 President Thomas Jefferson named him governor of Michigan Territory. In 1812, at the outset of the war with Great Britain, he accepted a commission as brigadier general, in command of an army intended to defend Michigan and attack Canada. His invasion of Canada was clumsy and poorly planned; he retreated to Detroit and eventually, on Aug. 16, 1812, without a fight, surrendered his army and forts to the British. A court martial later convicted him of cowardice and neglect of duty and sentenced him to death. President James Madison approved the findings but remitted the sentence" [britannica online]
 FIRST AMERICAN EDITION. Evans 23664. Howes P31. ESTC W36410. \$7,500.00



Item No. 74

“Descriptions and Observations Almost Entirely Drawn From Personal Experience”

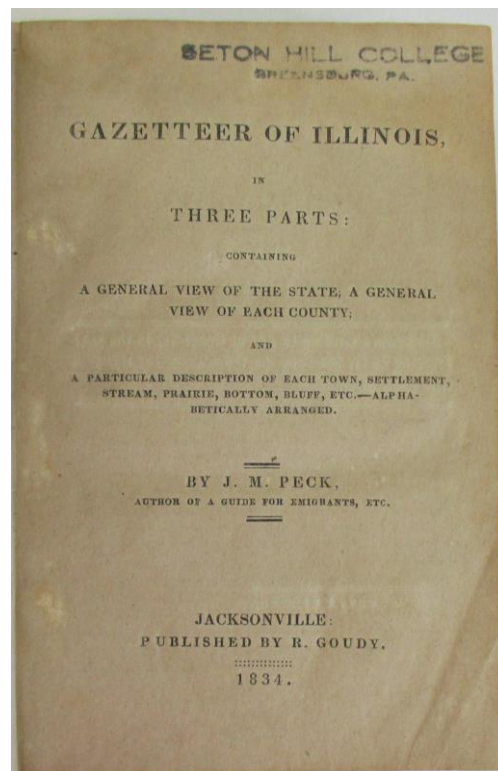
75. **Peck, John M.:** GAZETTEER OF ILLINOIS, IN THREE PARTS: CONTAINING A GENERAL VIEW OF THE STATE; A GENERAL VIEW OF EACH COUNTY; AND A PARTICULAR DESCRIPTION OF EACH TOWN, SETTLEMENT, STREAM, PRAIRIE, BOTTOM, BLUFF, ETC. - ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED. Jacksonville [IL]: R. Goudy, 1834. viii, 376pp. Lightly age-toned, with a couple of margin rubberstamps, but a Very Good text in its original sheep, with a rather brittle and chipped spine, upper hinge starting, gilt-lettered morocco spine label.

Byrd notes, "Much of the information for this work was gathered as a result of Peck's extensive travel over the state and from personal interviews with citizens familiar with their

counties of residence." And "his descriptions and observations are almost entirely drawn from personal experience" [Graff].

FIRST EDITION. Byrd 191. Howes P170. Graff 3232. Buck 278.

\$600.00



Item No. 75

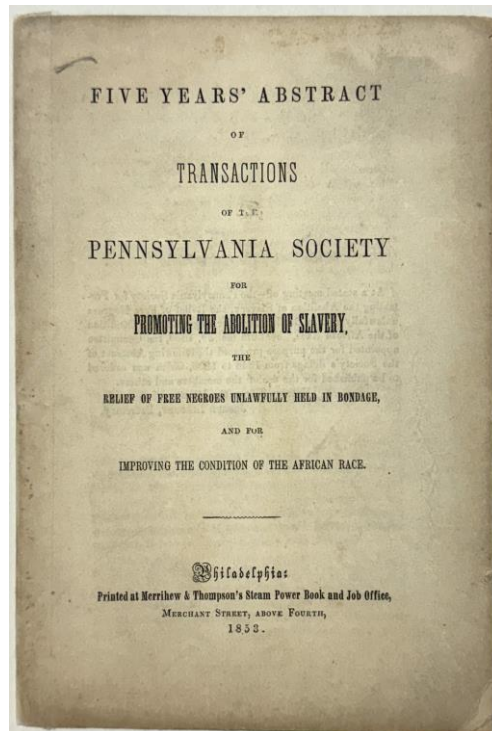
The Perseverance of this Abolition Society

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

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

The Society persevered during a time when the anti-slavery cause appeared hopeless: the Compromise of 1850 had removed most judicial protections from Negroes who were claimed as fugitives from slavery; and pro-slavery advocates were increasingly emboldened to expand slavery into the Territories.

LCP 7607. Dumond 91. Not at AAS online. Not in Blockson. OCLC 14154618 [1- Oberlin], 1430889572 [2- U IA, U Liverpool] as of November 2024. \$875.00



Item No. 76

“Emigration as a Solution to Overcrowded Urban Slums, Unemployment and Urban Poverty in Britain”

77. **[Petworth Emigration Project]:** CONTINUATION OF LETTERS FROM SUSSEX EMIGRANTS, IN UPPER CANADA, FOR 1833. NO. 1 THROUGH NO. 6. Petworth: Printed and Sold by John Phillips, and Sold by Longman and Co., London. Price Two Pence, [1833]. [36] pp, as issued. Nos. 1 - 6. Unbound, loose, spotted. Good.

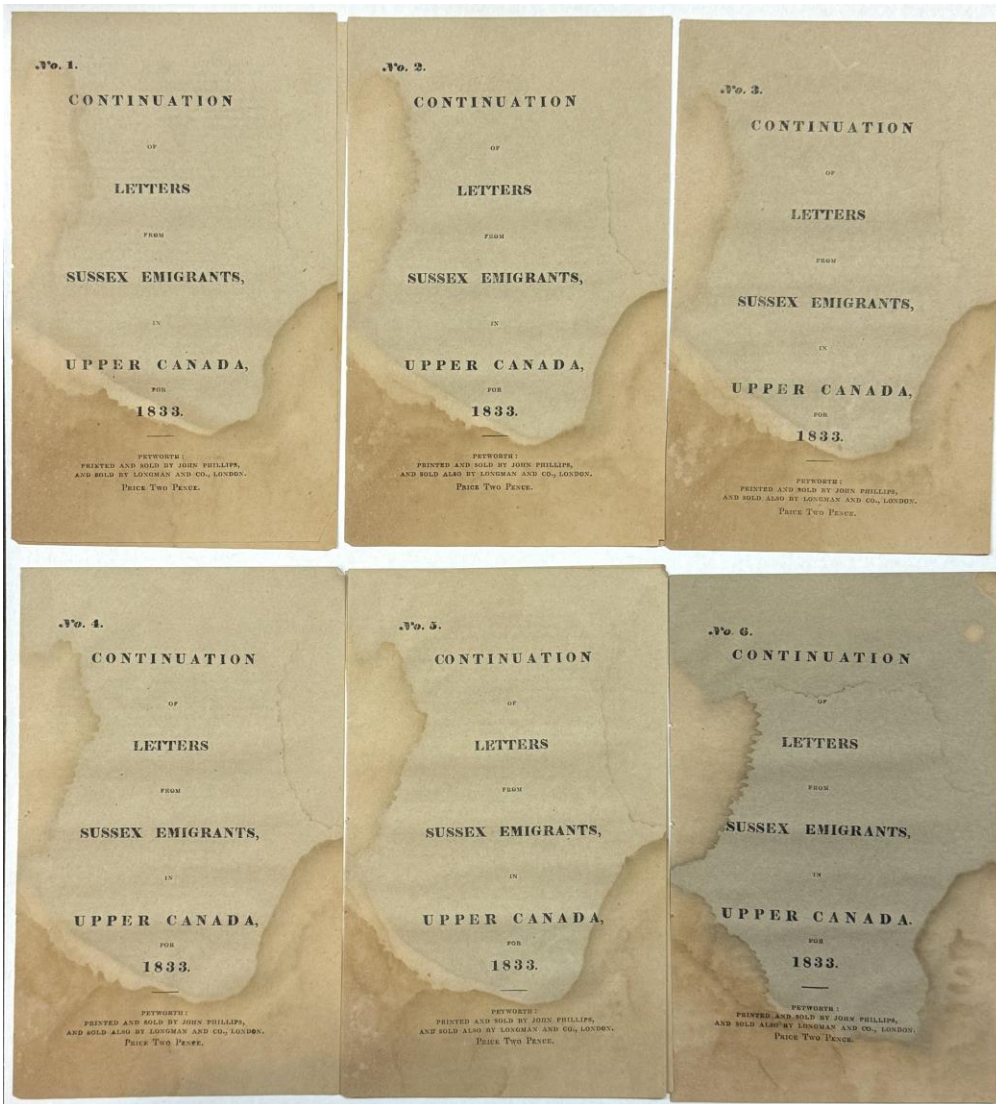
"The Petworth Emigration Project is a case study in emigration from England to Upper Canada (Ontario) during the 1830s. Although carried out on an usually large scale, the Petworth emigrations were part of a more general initiative on the part of English parishes and landlords to send 'surplus' workers to Canada" [online Ontario Gen Web].

"The Petworth Emigration Scheme was an initiative sponsored by the Earl of Egremont and promoted by Thomas Sockett, Anglican Rector of Petworth. It sent around 1800 working-class people from southern England to Upper Canada between 1832 and 1837. The scheme was part of a larger initiative in Britain during the 1830s in which churches, charitable organisations and private individuals were active in promoting emigration as a solution to overcrowded urban slums, unemployment and rural poverty in Britain" [Wikipedia].

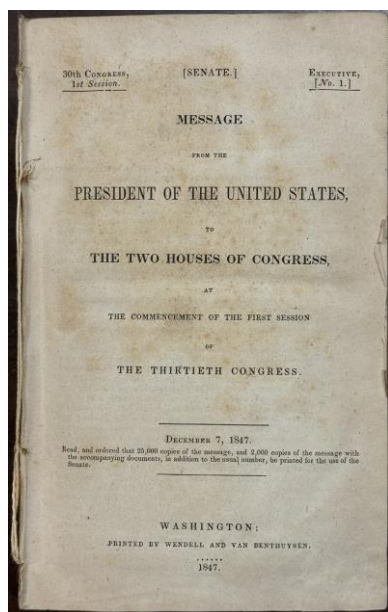
"Under the sponsorship of the third Earl of Egremont, the Petworth emigrations were a remarkable example of sustained assisted emigration. . .of some 1,800 emigrants from Sussex and near-by English counties to Upper Canada (Ontario) between 1832 and 1837" [online Petworth Emigration Project].

OCLC 1313733240 [1- U Southampton] as of October 2024.

\$450.00



Item No. 77



Item No. 78

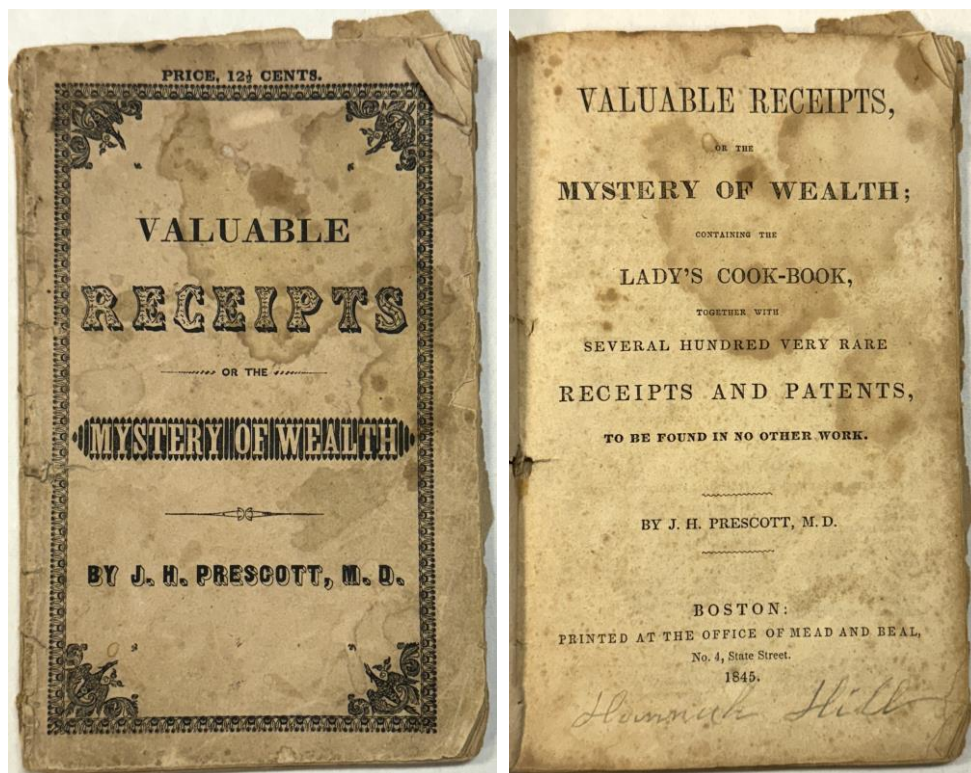
**Thorough Chronicle of the Mexican – American War,
With Detailed Maps**

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

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

Wagner-Camp, Graff and Rittenhouse cite this document only for Fitzpatrick's Indian Affairs report, but it can't be beat for its maps and graphic reports on the War. Haferkorn 22, 30, 74. Graff 1344. Wagner-Camp 133. Rittenhouse 207. Sabin 48115.

\$750.00



Item No. 79

Especially for “Newly-Married People”

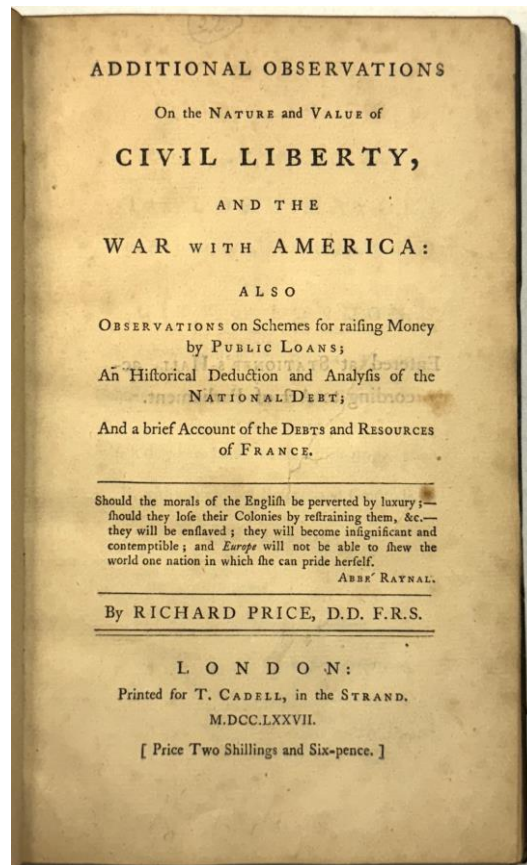
79. **Prescott, J.H., M.D.:** VALUABLE RECEIPTS, OR THE MYSTERY OF WEALTH; CONTAINING THE LADY'S COOK-BOOK, TOGETHER WITH SEVERAL HUNDRED VERY RARE RECEIPTS AND PATENTS, TO BE FOUND IN NO OTHER WORK.

Boston: Printed by the Office of Mead and Beal, 1845. 48pp. Stitched with scattered foxing. Original printed front wrapper. Good to Good+, with contemporary ownership signature of Hannah Hill.

This "Every-day Family Hand-book" is intended especially for "newly-married people." Prescott warns that "metallic utensils are quite unfit for many uses." He discusses all sorts of meats, veggies, breads, yeast, cakes, dyes, and everything else for a well-run household.

AI 45-5354 [4].

\$250.00



Item No. 80

“Dominion of EQUAL LAWS, made with COMMON CONSENT”

80. **Price, Richard:** ADDITIONAL OBSERVATIONS ON THE NATURE AND VALUE OF CIVIL LIBERTY, AND THE WAR WITH AMERICA: ALSO, OBSERVATIONS ON SCHEMES FOR RAISING MONEY BY PUBLIC LOANS; AN HISTORICAL DEDUCTION AND ANALYSIS OF THE NATIONAL DEBT; AND A BRIEF ACCOUNT OF THE DEBTS AND RESOURCES OF FRANCE. London: Printed for T. Cadell, in the Strand, 1777. xvi, 176 pp. Scattered light foxing. Very Good, in later half green calf [inner hinge cracked; 1930 bookseller's catalogue description on front pastedown].

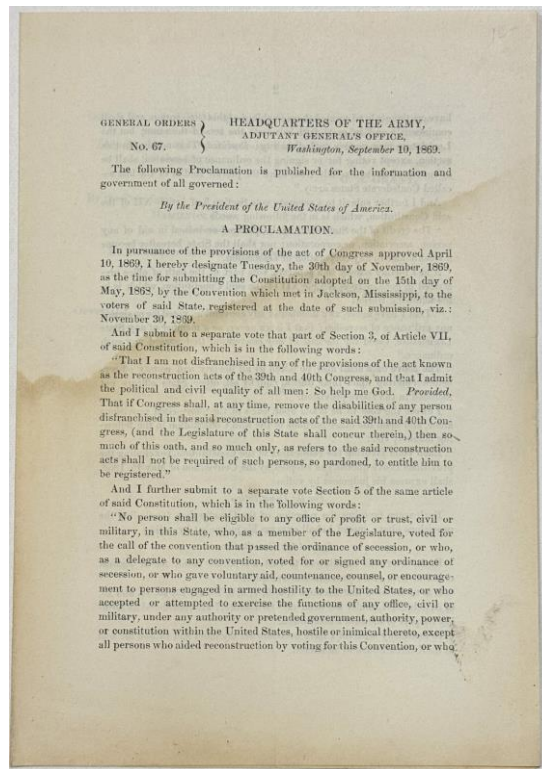
The separately-issued 'Additional Observations' is a "continuation" [Adams] of Price's 'Observations on the Nature and Value of Civil Liberty.' Price embraces his adherence to the Natural Rights doctrine and its axiom that government requires the "dominion of EQUAL LAWS, made with COMMON CONSENT and not... of ANY MEN OVER OTHER MEN."

Of the War against America, "I cannot expect any other than a tragical and deplorable issue to this contest." The War "must shock the feelings and the reason of every considerate person; a war in which rivers of blood must be shed, not to repel the attacks of enemies, or to maintain the authority of government within the realm, but to maintain sovereignty and dominion in another world." From this perspective, he rebuts each British argument favoring the War.

Price also absolves the Colonists of responsibility for African Slavery. "It is not the fault of the Colonies that they have among them so many of those unhappy people. They have made laws to prohibit the importation of them; but these laws have always had a negative put upon them here because of their tendency to hurt our Negro trade."

FIRST EDITION. Howes P583. Adams, American Controversy 77-75a. Kress B.71.

\$1,000.00



Item No. 81

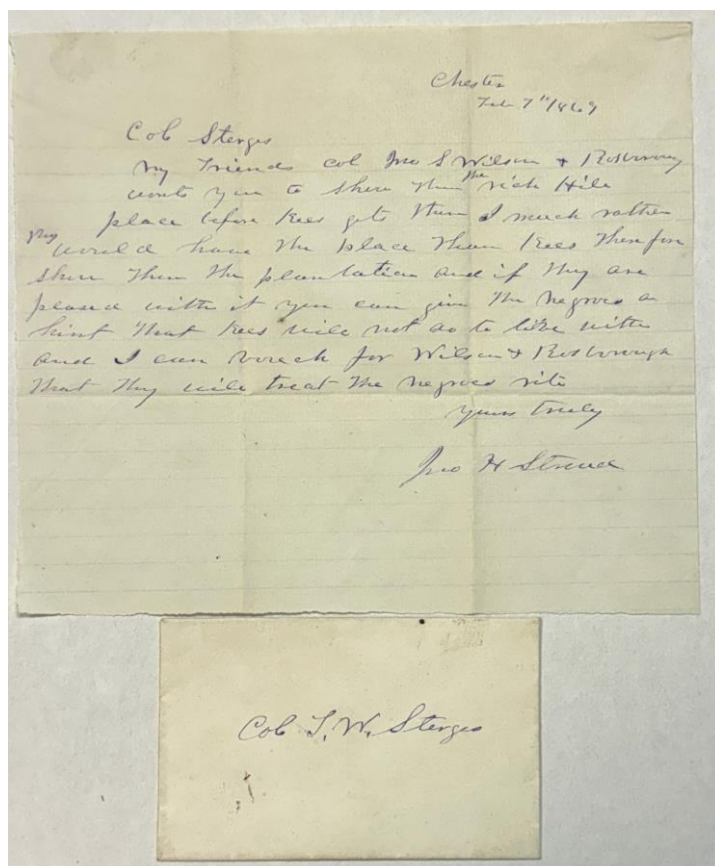
Mississippi's New, Radical Constitution

81. **[Reconstruction]:** GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 67. HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, SEPTEMBER 10, 1869. THE FOLLOWING PROCLAMATION IS PUBLISHED FOR INFORMATION AND GOVERNMENT OF ALL CONCERNED: BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. Washington: 1869. 5" x 7.25". 3, [1 blank] pp. Caption title [as issued], folded. Signed in type by U.S. Grant. Persistent tiding. Good+.

This is President Grant's proclamation for a vote to be held in Mississippi on November 30, 1869 on the Constitution which was adopted by the Convention in Jackson on May 15, 1868. This early Reconstruction constitution abolished slavery, denied the right of secession, extended the suffrage to all males, barred many former Confederates from holding office, and prohibited discrimination against aliens in the right to hold property. \$125.00

"They Will Treat the Negroes Rite"

82. **[Rich Hill Plantation]:** AUTOGRAPH LETTER, SIGNED, HOPING THAT KEES WILL NOT PURCHASE THE RICH HILL PLANTATION, AND URGING COL. STERGES TO SHOW THE PLANTATION TO HIS FRIENDS WILSON AND ROSBOROUGH. "YOU CAN GIVE THE NEGROES A HINT THAT KEES WILL NOT DO TO LIVE WITH AND I CAN VOUCH FOR WILSON & ROSBOROUGH THAT THEY WILL TREAT THE NEGROES NICE" Chester County, S.C.: 1869. Single leaf, oblong 7" x 8," written in neat ink manuscript on recto only. With accompanying envelope addressed to Col. T. W. Sterges. Very Good.



Item No. 82

"Chester Feb. 7th 1869

"Col. Sterges

"My friend Col. Jno. S. Wilson & Rosborough want you to show them the Rich Hill place before Kees gets there. I much rather they would have the place than Kees. Therefore show them the plantation and if they are pleased with it you can give the negroes a hint that Kees will not do to live with and I can vouch for Wilson & Rosborough that they will treat the negroes rite.

"Yours truly

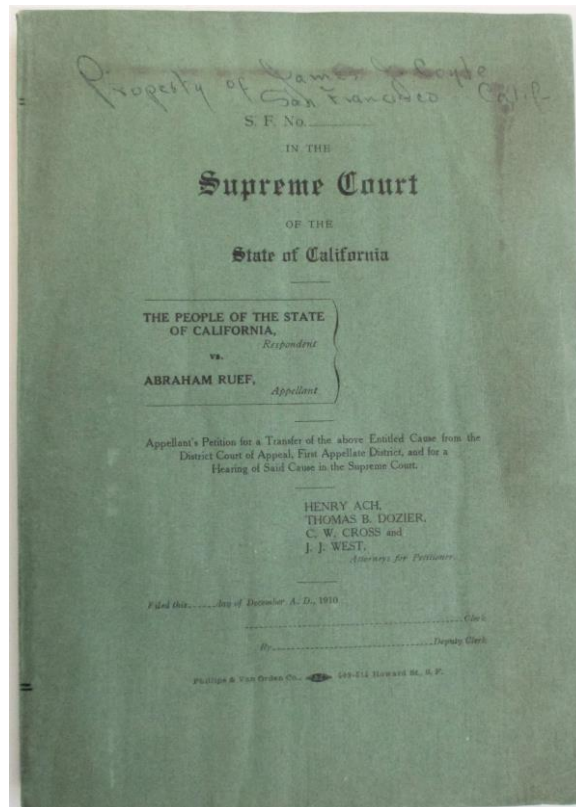
"Jno. H. Stroud"

Stroud [1825-1881] was a farmer living near Rich Hill Crossroads in Chester County, South Carolina. Jno. S. Wilson was John Simonton Wilson [1820-1902], a politically active

Carolinian, secessionist, wealthy plantation and slave owner, and Captain in the 1st South Carolina Cavalry during the War. Wilson married Jane Patton Rosborough [1823-1900], so the Rosborough referred to in the letter was likely an in-law.

The Letter notes that "the Negroes," probably the freedmen sharecropping Rich Hill, will prefer Stroud's friends to Mr. Kees.

There were several Kees in the Rich Hill area, with the two largest slave holders as of the 1860 U.S. Federal Census being Chesley Kee [born c. 1813] who owned 14 slaves and James Kee [born c. 1807] who owned 27 slaves. \$350.00



Item No. 83

Bribery in Constructing San Francisco's Electric Trolley System

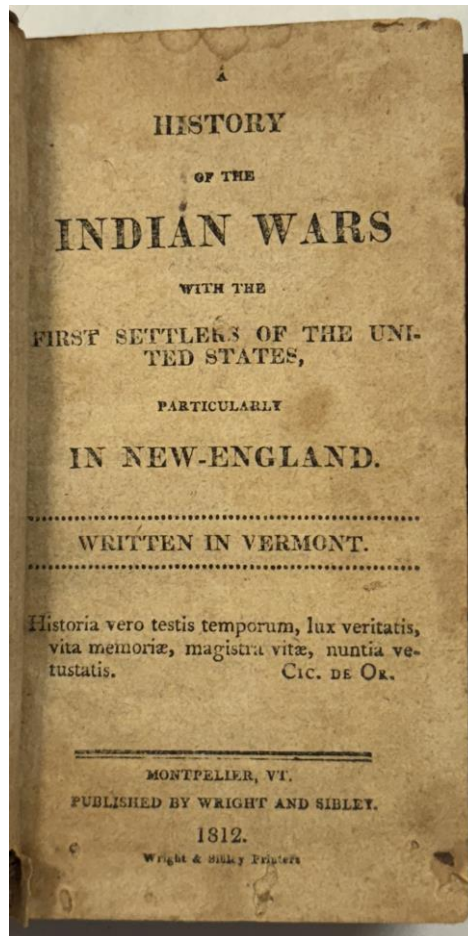
83. [Ruef, Abraham]: IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA. THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, RESPONDENT VS. ABRAHAM RUEF, APPELLANT. APPELLANT'S PETITION FOR A TRANSFER OF THE ABOVE ENTITLED CAUSE FROM THE DISTRICT COURT OF APPEAL AND FOR A HEARING OF SAID CAUSE IN THE SUPREME COURT. San Francisco: Phillips & Van Orden Co., 1910. Original green title wrappers. [10], 261, [3 blanks], xxxv, [1 blank] pp, as issued. Text on glossy paper. Mild wrapper wear, Near Fine.

Ruef was indicted and convicted of offering a bribe to a San Francisco Supervisor in order to grant the United Railroads of San Francisco a franchise for building an electric trolley system in the City. This is his brief on appeal. A hard-fought, contentious case, OCLC records facsimiles only of this document, and a few originals of several other printed arguments and appeals

"Abraham Ruef, born to Jewish merchants in San Francisco in 1864, became one of the most compelling and controversial figures in the history of politics in the city as the

(in)famous founder and boss of the Union Labor Party for the Eugene Schmitz mayoral administration from 1902-1906 before his conviction on charges of bribery and extortion and sentencing to the maximum penalty of fourteen years in jail (albeit he served five before he could arrange for his release). While Ruef admittedly engineered the backdoor graft and scheming that helped establish the funds and almost total power the Union Labor Party and its administration exerted in San Francisco politics in the early twentieth century, he was ultimately the only man convicted for any criminal wrongdoing. The other politicians and prominent businessmen involved, including Schmitz himself, either successfully won their appeals or otherwise avoided conviction altogether" [Web site of found.sf article on Ruef].

\$350.00



Item No. 84

First Edition of "One of the Best Summaries of the Indian Wars"

84. [Sanders, Daniel Clarke]: A HISTORY OF THE INDIAN WARS WITH THE FIRST SETTLERS OF THE UNITED STATES, PARTICULARLY IN NEW ENGLAND. WRITTEN IN VERMONT. Montpelier, VT: Published by Wright and Sibley, 1812. 319pp, original sheep [worming to covers; some worming to endpapers; two small wormholes to blank outer margin of final leaf; otherwise, worm-free]. Light scattered foxing. In a modern slipcase. Good+.

"Written by the first president of the University of Vermont, but published anonymously, this book was bitterly criticized in the 'Liberal and Philosophical Repository' for its strictures on colonial bigotry and cruelty towards Native Americans, thus causing

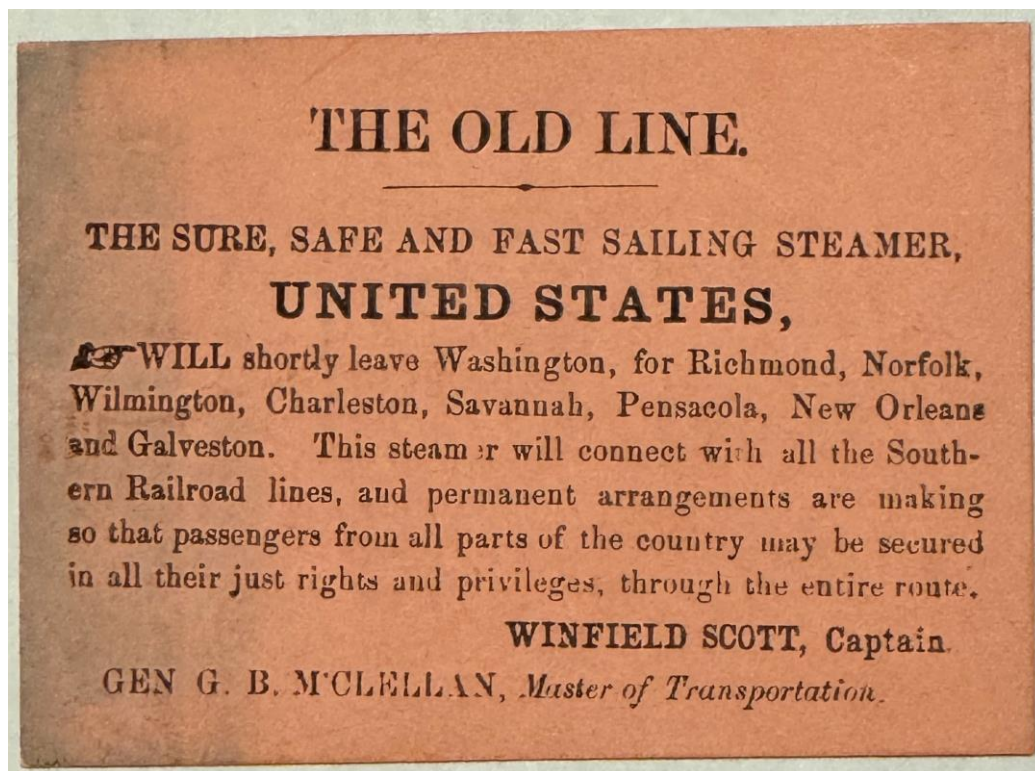
Reverend Sanders to suppress the distribution of it. . . The book's reputation as a rarity exceeds its scarcity" [Siebert].

"This work is one of the best summaries of the Indian Wars which had up to that time appeared. It includes not only the early colonial struggles, but also the late 18th century fighting in the Middle West" [Rosenbach].

"This book aroused bitter criticism because of its strictures on colonial bigotry and cruelty to the natives and, according to Field, this caused its suppression and 'so few copies have survived that its very existence was unknown to the most zealous collectors of Indian and Vermont History'." [Streeter Sale]

Field's note discusses at length the review written by a "personal enemy of the author" which resulted in Sanders's hasty decision to destroy many of the copies. As Howes states, "The sensitive author, chagrined over some scornful critique of his book, strove to suppress the 1812 edition."

Siebert Sale 225. 16 Rosenbach 192. Howes S84aa. Streeter Sale 727. Church 1306. Field 1351. McCorison 1420. Sabin 76366. \$1,500.00



Item No. 85

Humorous Portrayal of General Scott's Anaconda Plan

85. [Scott, Winfield]: THE OLD LINE. THE SURE, SAFE AND FAST SAILING STEAMER, UNITED STATES, WILL SHORTLY LEAVE WASHINGTON, FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK, WILMINGTON, CHARLESTON, SAVANNAH, PENSACOLA, NEW ORLEANS AND GALVESTON. . . [np: 1861 or 1862]. Bright orange card, oblong 3-3/4" x 2-3/4." Light discoloring to left edge. Mounting traces on blank verso. Very Good.

The card reads in full: "The Old Line. The sure, safe and fast sailing steamer, United States, will shortly leave Washington, for Richmond, Norfolk, Wilmington, Charleston, Savannah,

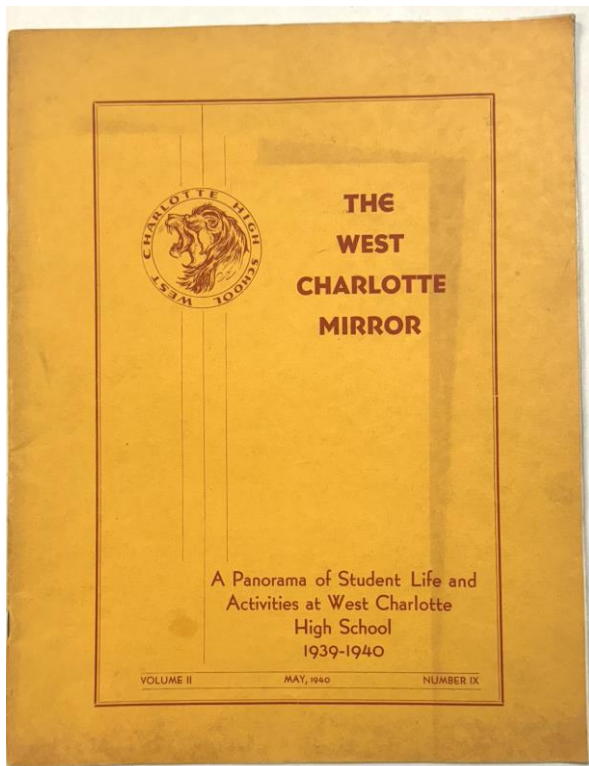
Pensacola, New Orleans, and Galveston. This steamer will connect with all the Southern Railroad lines, and permanent arrangements are making so that passengers from all parts of the country may be secured in all their just rights and privileges, through the entire route.

Winfield Scott, Captain. Gen G.B. McClellan, Master of Transportation."

Scott was Commanding General of the U.S. Army when the War began. His proposed Anaconda Plan would establish a naval blockade of Confederate ports, and hence starve the Confederacy into submission. Scott resigned at the end of 1861. His successor, McClellan, is now "Master of Transportation" while Scott is a mere Captain. The card is a humorous critique of the Anaconda Plan: instead of isolating the Confederacy, the Steamer United States "will connect with all the Southern Railroad lines," and "passengers from all parts of the country may be secured in all their just rights and privileges, through the entire route."

We have not located a reference to this item.

\$275.00



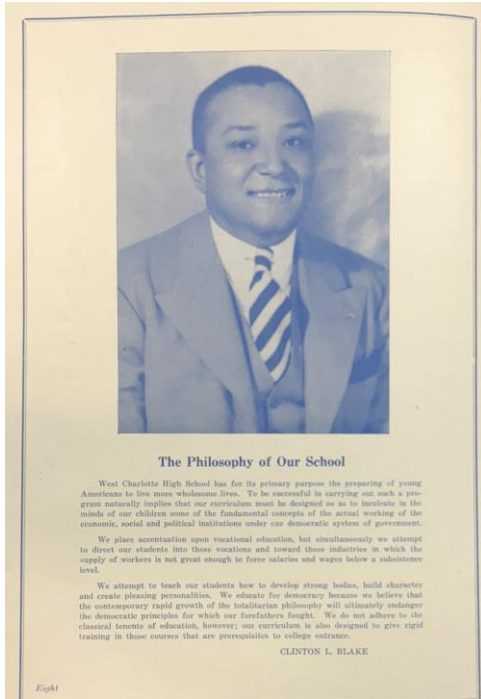
Item No. 86

Many Advertisements from Local Merchants To Their "Colored Friends"

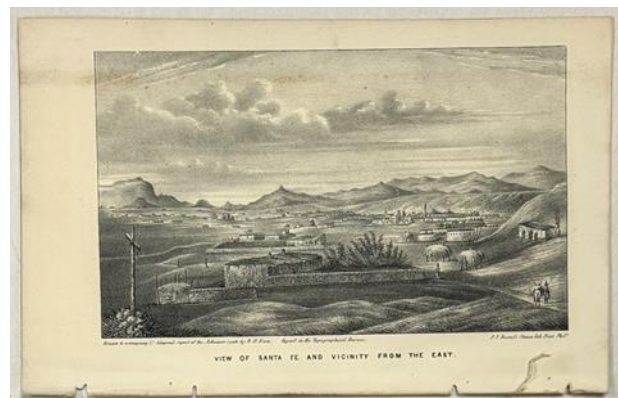
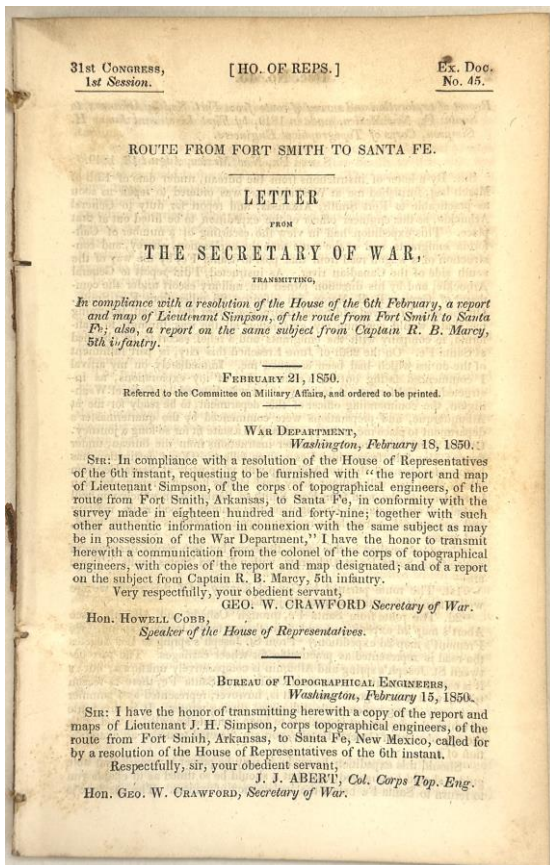
86. [Segregated Southern High School]: THE WEST CHARLOTTE MIRROR. A PANORAMA OF STUDENT LIFE AND ACTIVITIES AT WEST CHARLOTTE HIGH SCHOOL 1939-1940. [Charlotte, N. C.? 1940]. 4to. Original yellow printed and illustrated yellow wrappers. 36 pages. Dozens of photographs of Black students, staff, and faculty, with descriptions of usual school activities, honors, athletics, dances. Profusely advertised and attractively printed in blue inks. Very Good.

Duke Power Company has a full-page ad, stating, "Reddy Kilowatt numbers his friends among the colored people of Charlotte in the thousands." He brings "extra comfort, cheerfulness, and pleasure to his colored friends."

\$275.00



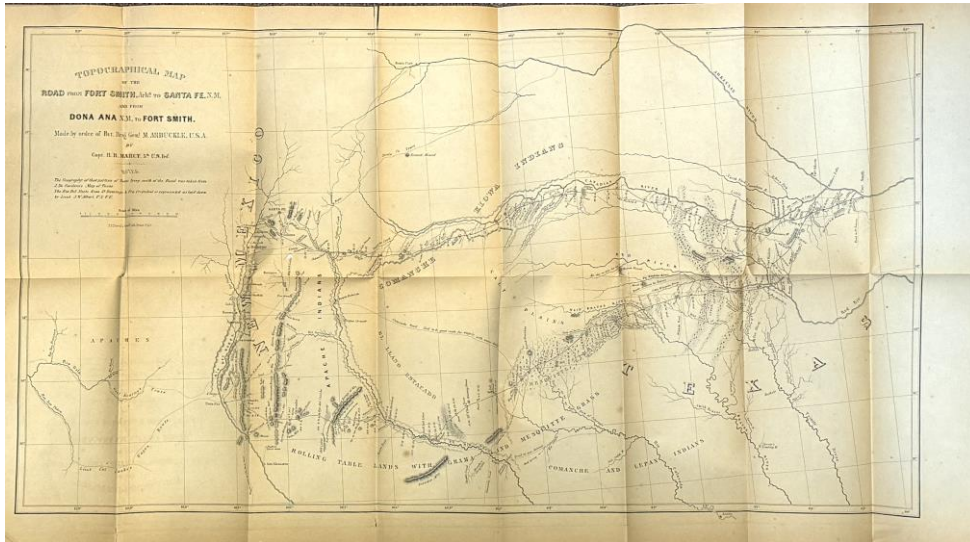
Item No. 86



Item No. 87

87. [Simpson, James H.]: ROUTE FROM FORT SMITH TO SANTA FE. LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY OF WAR, TRANSMITTING...A REPORT AND MAP OF LIEUTENANT SIMPSON, OF THE ROUTE FROM FORT SMITH TO SANTA FE;

ALSO, A REPORT ON THE SAME SUBJECT FROM CAPTAIN R.B. MARCY, 5TH INFANTRY. [Washington]: February 21, 1850. 31st Cong., 1st Sess. HED45. 89pp, plus folding map by Marcy [route from Fort Smith to Santa Fe, and from Dona Ana to Fort Smith] and two plates by R.H. Kern [one of which is a View of Santa Fe from the East]. Disbound, light spotting, some loosening, else Very Good.
 Howes S500 aa. Wagner-Camp 192 note. III Wheat, Transmississippi West 681. \$500.00



Item No. 87

State of Tennessee,
 TO THE SHERIFF OF SHELBY COUNTY—GREETING:
 You are hereby commanded that of the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of *Mahlon R. Norton - J. P. Bookler, Edmund J. Bookler & Call M. Bookler of West Virginia Secy of Replevin Bond* if to be found in your County, you cause to be made the sum of *Two thousand one hundred and fifty* dollars and *32* cents, together with *Twenty* cents cost, the fees hereon endorsed, which

Richard H. Croomes

lately in the Common Law Side of the Common Law and Chancery Court of the City of Memphis, for the 5th, 13th and 14th Civil Districts of Shelby County, at *March* term, 1856, recovered against *John* for debt, damages and costs, whereof the said defendant is *convict*, as appears to us of record, and have you these moneys, with interest until paid, ready to render before the Judge of said Court, at a Court to be holden for the 5th, 13th and 14th districts, in said county of Shelby, at the Court House in the City of Memphis, on the first Monday in *July* next, to the said plaintiff for debt, damages and costs. Herein fail not, and have you then and there this writ.

WITNESS, MARCUS J. WRIGHT, Clerk of the Common Law side of said Court, at office, the first Monday in *March* 1856

Marcus J. Wright Clerk
Ray A. White Deputy Clerk

Judgment the *17* day of *March* 1856 *214.32*

STATE TAX
 CLERK'S FEES
 Issuing 1 writ, 75 cents; taking bond, 20 cents; entering bond of record, 20 cents; plea, 50 cents; issuing 3 subpoenas, 12 1/2 cents; *entry to take depositions, 25 cents;*
depositions on take depositions, 25 cents; 2 continuances, 37 1/2 cents; 500
admission, 41 cents; purchase, 41 cents; accompanying Jury, 12 1/2 cents; judgment, 75 cents; judgment for costs, 25 cents; bill of costs, 25 cents; order for execution, 25 cents; record fee, \$1.02 1/2; execution, 37 1/2 cents.
motion for new trial from out, 50 motion costs of judgment of record, 50 motion to quash attachment, 50 motion for file plea 25 motion from 25 motion to release security 25 939
J. Rose 100
 SHERIFF'S FEES—Executing summons on 4 persons, \$1.00 each; returning summons not found, 60 cents; executing 3 subpoenas, 25 cents each; returning 1 subpoena not found, 12 1/2 cents; calling cause, 4 cents; Jury, 12 cents.
24 cents 41 628
 2019

Book lease
 cushion chair
 looking glass
 center table
 carpet

Richard H. Croomes
 J. P. Bookler of
 Edmund J. Bookler
 Call M. Bookler
 Secy of Replevin Bond
 Award 19 day of March 1856

Common Law and Chancery Court
 for the State of Tennessee,
 at Memphis, Tenn., 1856

Richard H. Croomes
 J. P. Bookler of
 Edmund J. Bookler
 Call M. Bookler
 Secy of Replevin Bond
 Award 19 day of March 1856

March 17 1856
 \$2019

John
 Attorney for Plaintiff
 Mahlon R. Norton & Child
 Replevin Bond
 two lots to Mahlon R. Norton
 See page 6 of Book

This *Writ* Executed June 17 1856
 By giving on one Negro Woman named
Hetty and Child also one Book lease
 one cushion Bottom chair one Looking Glass
 one Centre Table one Carpet as the property
 of *M. R. Norton*
John

Negro Woman & Child Replevin June
 21st 1856 out of my possession by *Edw. Maliban*
Croomes
John

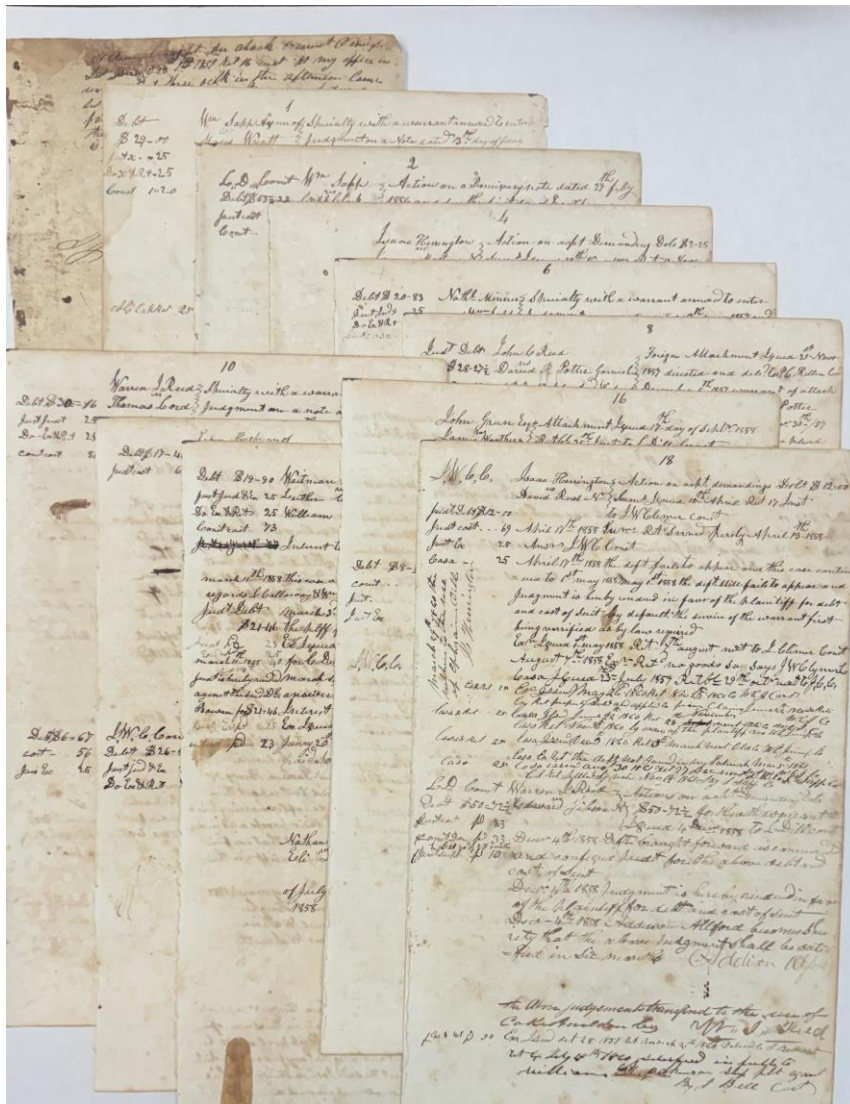
2019

Item No. 88

Seizing "One Negro Woman Named Kitty and Child" To Settle a Debt

88. [Slavery] Tennessee: WRIT ORDERING THE SHERIFF TO LEVY ON "ONE NEGRO WOMAN NAMED KITTY AND CHILD... AS THE PROPERTY OF M. R. MORTON," TO SETTLE A DEBT DUE FROM MORTON. [Shelby County, TN: 1856]. Folio, 8" x 14". Printed on blue paper and completed in ink manuscript. Separations at folds, partial tape repairs. Light toning, a few tiny holes [loss of a couple letters]. Docketed on verso as "no. 3912, Common Law and Chancery Court, of the City of Memphis. March Term, 1846, Fieri Facias. Issued 18 day of May, 1856..." Signed by A.J. Wheeler, Deputy Clerk, 17 March 1856, on behalf of Clerk and future Confederate general, Marcus J. Wright. Signed by James E. Felts, Sheriff, twice on verso. Good+.

On verso: The Sheriff's office executed the writ on "June 19, 1956, By Levying on one Negro Woman named Kitty and Child also one book case, six cushion bottom chairs, one rocking chair, one center table, one carpet as the property of M. R. Morton. [signed] Jas. E. Felts, Shff. | Negro Woman & Child Replevined June 21st 1856 out of my possession By Esqrs Waldson Coroner [signed] Jas. E. Felts, Shffs." \$450.00

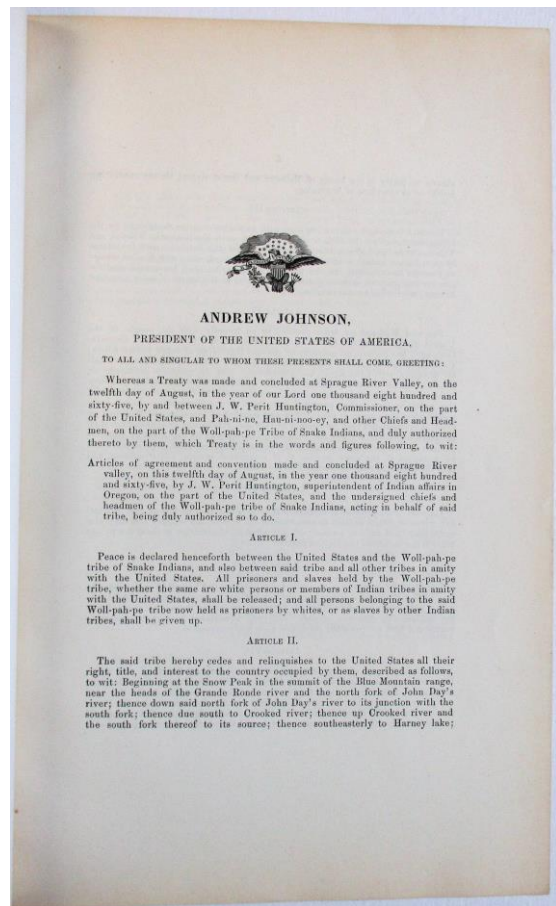
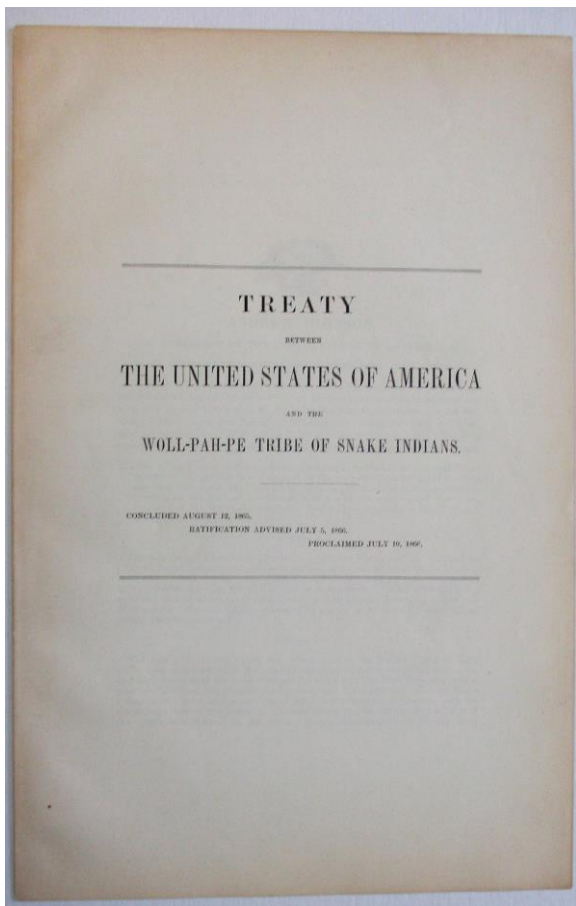


Item No. 89 [a small sampling of this voluminous collection]

**A Mid-19th Century Lawyer's Practice on
Maryland's Eastern Shore**

89. **Smith, James H.:** MANUSCRIPT LEGAL LEDGER, 1857 - 1862, FROM THE OFFICE OF A LAWYER PRACTICING ON MARYLAND'S EASTERN SHORE. 290pp, entirely in manuscript, hand paginated, each leaf in a sleeve and bound into a modern, four-ring binder. Light toning and foxing, some rough edges, ink spotting and soil. Minor paper loss at the lower right corner of the first few pages. Very Good.

Smith was a lawyer based in Whiteleysburg, a little unincorporated town in Caroline County, on the eastern shore of Maryland. He had a thriving legal practice, with cases recorded in unusual detail, including explanations of issues, pleadings and motions, and results. Persons involved, costs, dates, and a summary of each case are included in the records. The Ledger is a rich source for further research on legal and commercial practices in mid-19th century rural Maryland. \$600.00

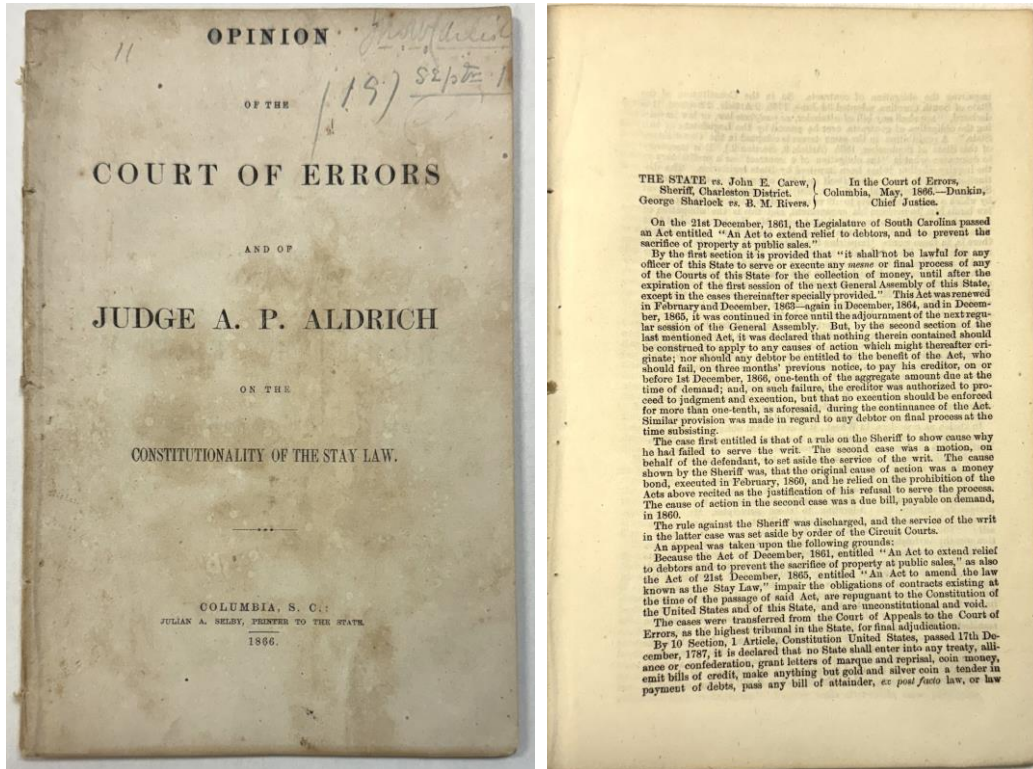


Item No. 90

The Tribe Will "Remove Forthwith to the Reservation"

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

The Treaty, issued as a Proclamation signed in type by President Johnson, was made at Sprague River Valley in Oregon. It ceded to the United States the Territory [described here] occupied by the Tribe; and the Tribe agreed to "remove forthwith to the reservation designated by the treaty on the 15th day of October, 1864, with the Klamath, Moadoc, and Yahooskin Snake Indians."
 OCLC 21574252 [11 Kirtas reprints]. \$500.00



Item No. 91

South Carolina's Stay Law Unconstitutionally Impairs The Obligation of Contracts

91. [South Carolina]: OPINION OF THE COURT OF ERRORS AND OF JUDGE A. P. ALDRICH ON THE CONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE STAY LAW. Columbia, S. C.: Julian A. Selby, Printer to the State, 1866. 15, [1 blank], 16pp. Stitched with some loosening. Lightly foxed. Good+.

In December 1861, responding to the economic exigencies of the War, South Carolina passed a law prohibiting, with some exceptions, the collection of debts. The Legislature renewed the Act in December 1863, and again in the two succeeding Decembers.

A constitutional challenge to the Act reached the Court of Errors, "the highest tribunal in the State." Carefully reviewing constitutional provisions and decisions of other States, the Court of Errors concludes that the Stay Law conflicts "with the Article of the Constitution of the United States which prohibits a State from passing any law impairing the obligation of contracts." This is the Court's rare Opinion, with dissent.

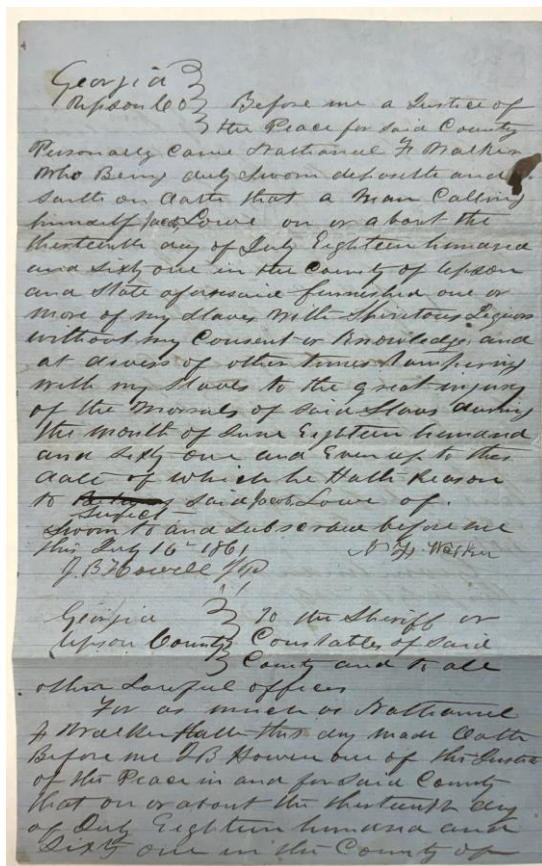
The opinion of the lone dissenter, Judge Aldrich, is printed in 16 pages [second count]. He acknowledges the assistance of Lysander Spooner.
 III Turnbull 415. Sabin 87451. OCLC 54473999 [2- NYHS, Duke] as of October 2024.

\$750.00

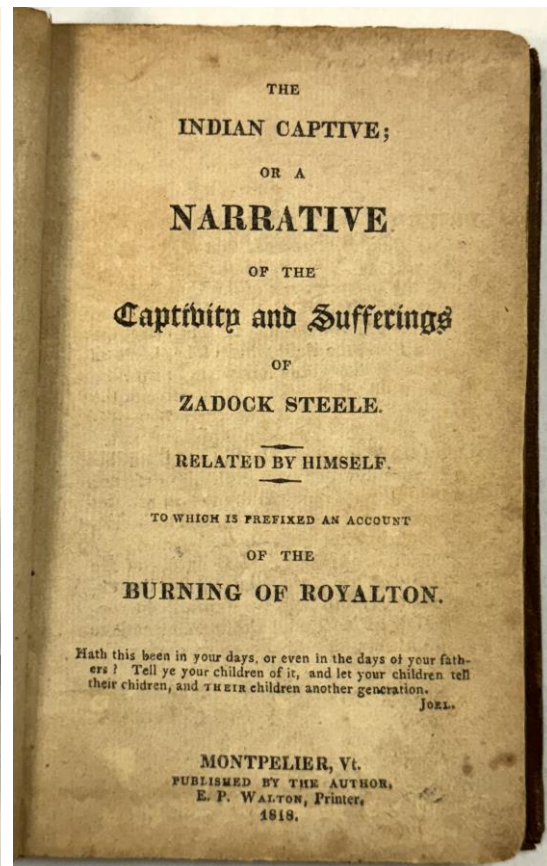
He "Furnished My Slaves With Spirituous Liquors"

92. ["**Spirituous Liquors**" for Slaves]: NATHANIEL F. WALKER WHO BEING DULY SWORN DEPOSETH AND SAITH ON OATH THAT A MAN CALLING HIMSELF JACOB LOWE ON OR ABOUT THE THIRTEENTH DAY OF JULY EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND SIXTY ONE. . . FURNISHED ONE OR MORE OF MY SLAVES WITH SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS WITHOUT MY CONSENT OR KNOWLEDGE, AND AT DIVERS OF OTHER TIMES INTERFERING WITH MY SLAVES TO THE GREAT INJURY OF THE MORALS OF SAID SLAVES. . . Upson County GA: 1861. Folded folio leaf, [4] pages on blue lined paper, each page 7-1/2" x 13." Entirely in ink manuscript. Very Good. Docketed on page [4]: "Warrant- State of Georgia vs. Jacob Lowe. Beneath the docket title is a list for four witnesses for the State [three Walkers and J.B. Howell] and three for Lowe.

Walker signs the document in a shaky hand. The Justice of the Peace, J. B. Howell, who took Walker's oath, also signs. Howell orders the arrest of Lowe. \$500.00



Item No. 92



Item No 93

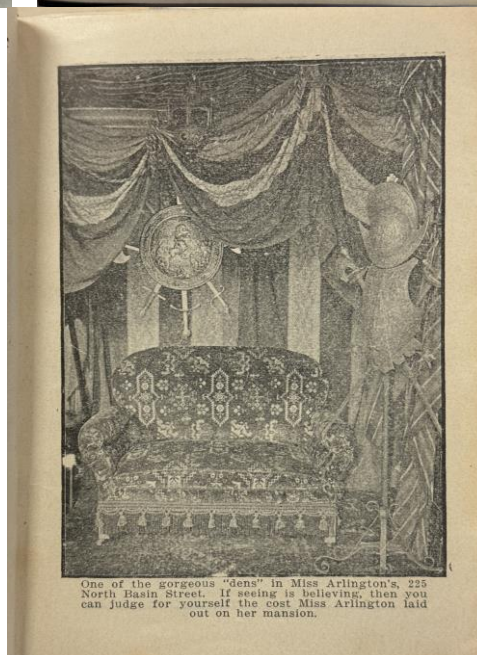
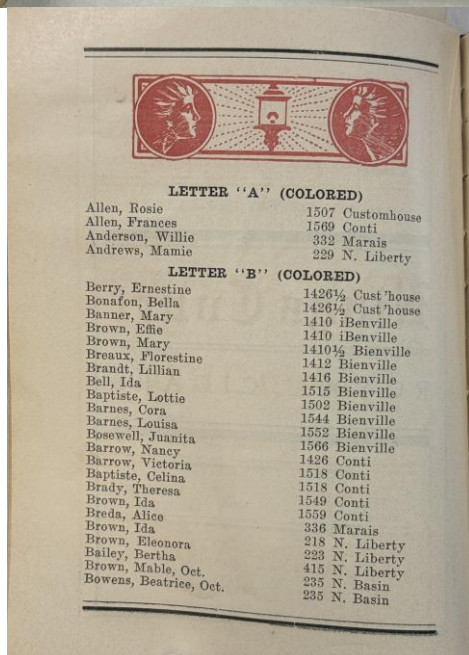
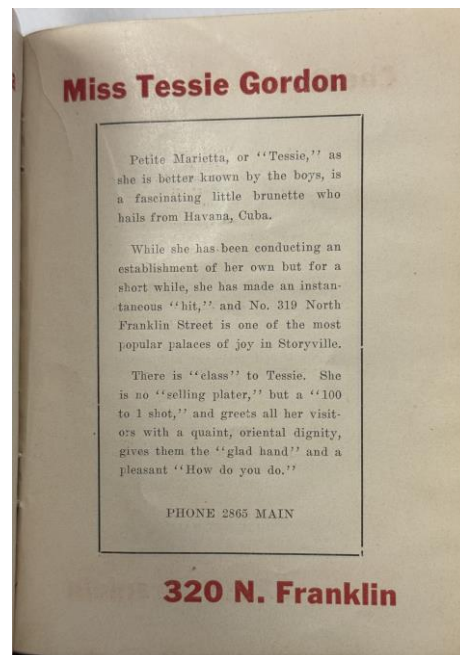
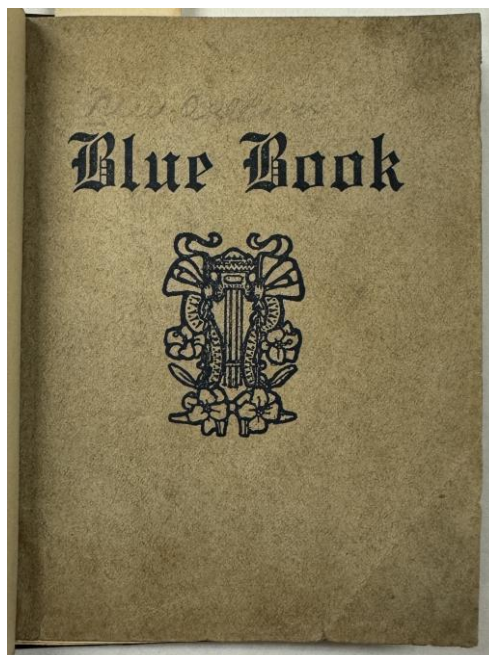
First Account of the Burning of Royalton

93. **Steele, Zadock:** THE INDIAN CAPTIVE; OR A NARRATIVE OF THE CAPTIVITY AND SUFFERINGS OF ZADOCK STEELE. RELATED BY HIMSELF. TO WHICH IS PREFIXED AN ACCOUNT OF THE BURNING OF ROYALTON. Montpelier, VT: Published by the Author, E. P. Walton, Printer, 1818. Original sheep [gilt-lettered spine

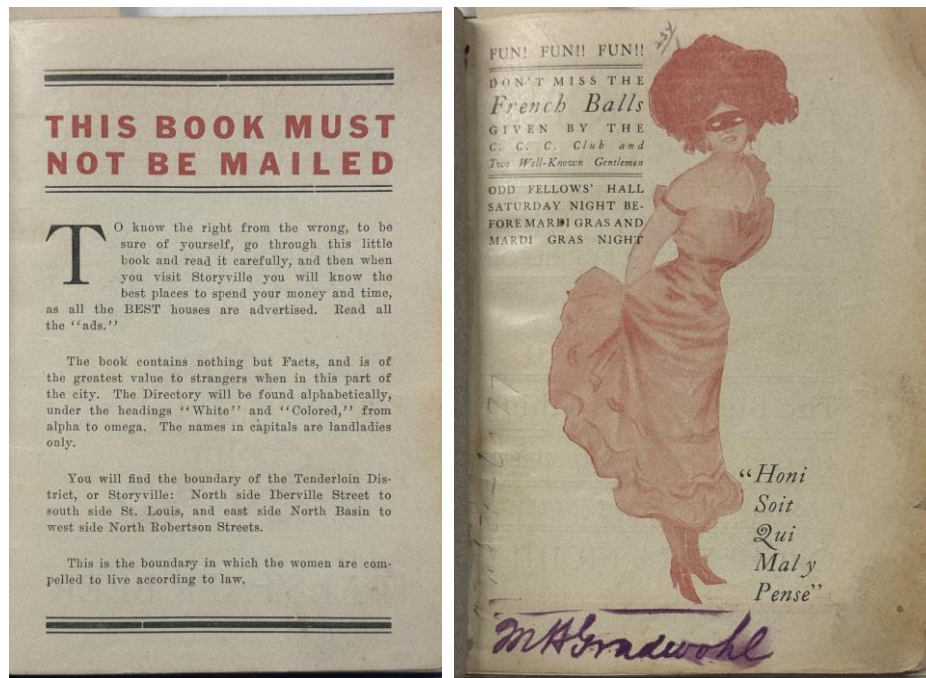
label rubbed; hinges firm]. 142, [2] pp. Front free endpaper loosening. Some bookseller and prior owner notes on endpapers. Very Good.

"The author was taken captive during the Revolution in the Indian raid on Royalton, Vermont. He was carried to Canada, where he made a remarkable escape" [Siebert Sale]. He recounts his "extreme sufferings" as a captive.

"Steele was captured by the Indians at Randolph, Vermont in October 1780, and was taken to Canada where he was turned over to the British. His circumstantial account of the burning of Royalton by the Indians is the first to appear in print" [Eberstadt]. The final two unnumbered pages print "Names of a part of the persons killed and taken at the Burning of Royalton" and the names of nine who were "released by the intercession of Mrs. Hendee." FIRST EDITION. Siebert Sale 450. Howes S930aa. Ayer 280. Field 1495. Gephart 14490. 136 Eberstadt 306. McCorison 2045. \$1,000.00



Item No. 94



Item No 94

The "Sporting Life"

94. [Struve, Billy]: BLUE BOOK. [New Orleans: c. 1912.] 96] pp. Original printed wrappers, printed in pale blue, bound into half calf. Numerous advertisements printed in red and black with photo illustrations of the interiors of brothels. Minor wear, Very Good plus.

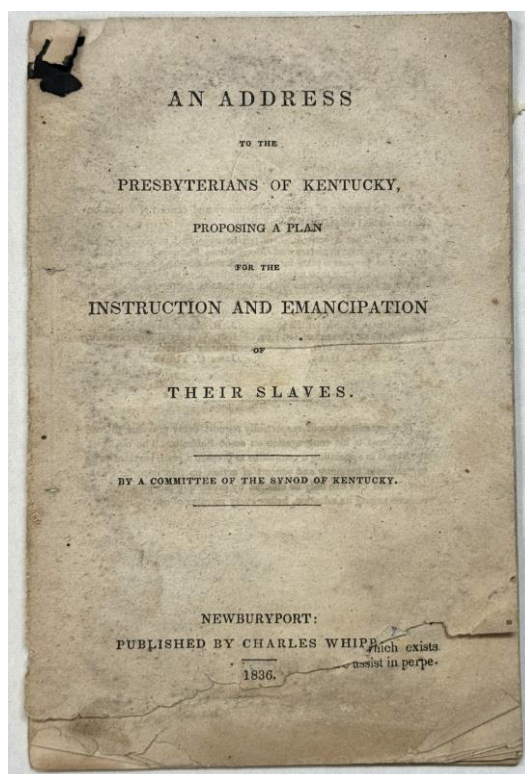
A "Directory and Guide of the Sporting District... the only district of its kind in the States set aside for the fast women by law." The Blue Book prints a directory of prostitutes, organized alphabetically and by "white," "octoroons," "colored." Various "cabarets" are also listed, delineated as "white" or "colored." Full-page advertisements are printed for liquor, restaurants, cigars, an attorney, pharmaceuticals, taxis, Turkish baths, candy, a piano tuner, hotels-- everything a Sporting Guy might want. Page [5], bowing to the Comstock Law, warns in red ink, "This Book Must Not Be Mailed."

Between 1897-1917, New Orleans sported a thriving legal red-light district at the border of the French Quarter. Unlike other cities, the New Orleans city council in 1897, under the direction of alderman Sidney Story, moved the operations of "lewd and abandoned" women into a designated area, which was soon known as Storyville. Publisher William Struve was an ex-police reporter for the New Orleans Daily Item.

We suggest a probable 1912 publication date, and certainly not later, for this edition, which includes a full-page advertisement, and photo illustrations, for the "sporting house" of Miss Josie Arlington, at 225 Basin Street. Later editions omit Miss Arlington, who died in 1914. Later printings also include an advertisement for Miss Bertha Weinthal's house, which was not established until 1913. See, Arceneaux, Guidebooks to Sin: The Blue Books of Storyville. \$4,500.00

The Glamorous Sutro Baths

95. **Sutro, Adolph**: AN ARCHIVE OF PRINTED DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE SUTRO BATHS. [San Francisco: 1895-1899]. Six small cards for admission and other purposes to the Sutro Baths; seven broadsides, advertising the Baths and events such as a



Item No. 96

Not Very Popular in Kentucky

96. [Synod of Kentucky]: AN ADDRESS TO THE PRESBYTERIANS OF KENTUCKY, PROPOSING A PLAN FOR THE INSTRUCTION AND EMANCIPATION OF THEIR SLAVES. BY A COMMITTEE OF THE SYNOD OF KENTUCKY. Newburyport: Charles Whipple, 1836. 36pp. Stitched. Bottom margin of title leaf torn, taking the last four letters of Whipple's name in the imprint. Ink blotch on blank upper corner of first few leaves. Title page detached. Good.

A committee of ten urges that "every preacher read this address to his congregation on some sabbath," denouncing slavery and asserting "it to be the unquestionable duty of every Christian, to use vigorous and immediate measures for the destruction of this whole system, and for the removal of all its unhappy effects."

The committee offers a five point plan for gradual emancipation of slaves, their education, and religious instruction. The pamphlet was first printed in Cincinnati in 1835. The absence of a Kentucky imprint suggests the disinclination of the locals to accept the Synod's recommendations.

AI 39712 [5].

\$375.00

From Chief Justice Taft to the Longtime Manager of the Supreme Court's Printing Office

97. Taft, William Howard: AUTOGRAPH LETTER, SIGNED BY TAFT AS CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE UNITED STATES, TO CLARENCE E. BRIGHT, LONGTIME MANAGER OF THE PEARSON PRINTING OFFICE, THE SOLE PRINTER OF UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT DECISIONS FROM 1891 TO 1946. [Washington]: 1923 [May 29]. On Supreme Court of the United States stationery. [4] pages, folded, written on

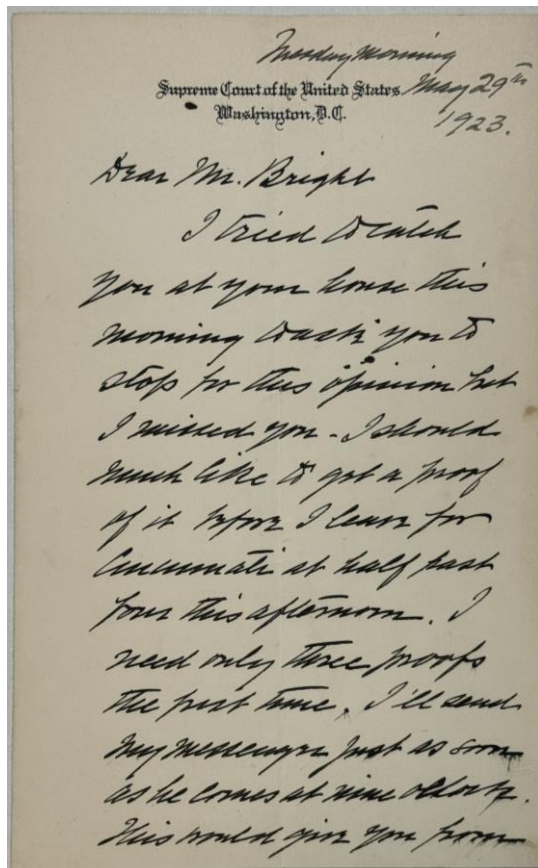
recto of first leaf and verso of second leaf. Taft's signature is slightly ink-smudged. Very Good.

Taft is the only person to have served as President and Chief Justice.

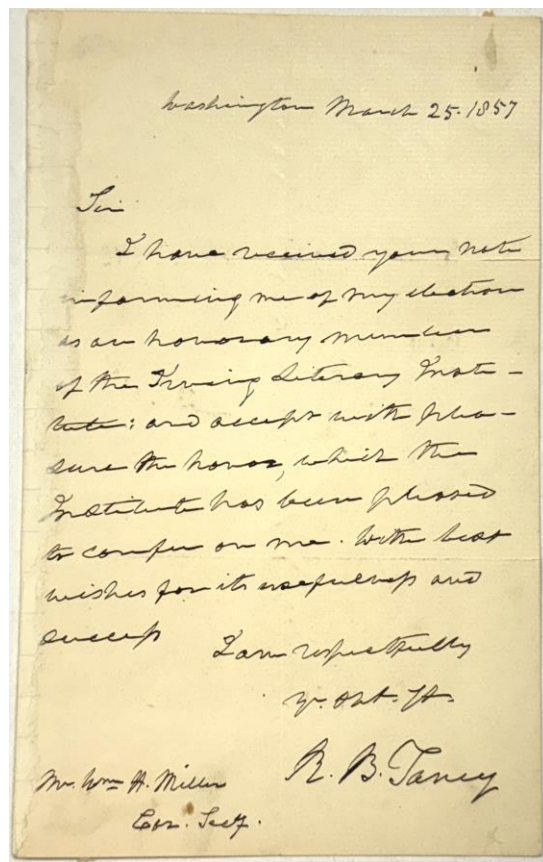
"Monday morning | May 29th 1923.

"Dear Mr. Bright | I tried to catch you at your house this morning to ask you to stop for this opinion but I missed you. I should much like to get a proof of it before I leave for Cincinnati at half past four this afternoon. I need only three proofs the first time. I'll send my messenger just as soon as he comes at nine oclock. This should give you from half past nine until four oclock. Do you think you can do it? You can do anything in the printing line.

"Sincerely yours | Wm. H. Taft. | The numbers of the pages are deceptive. The last page is 39 but you will find I have cut out nearly ten pages." \$1,250.00



Item No. 97



Item No. 98

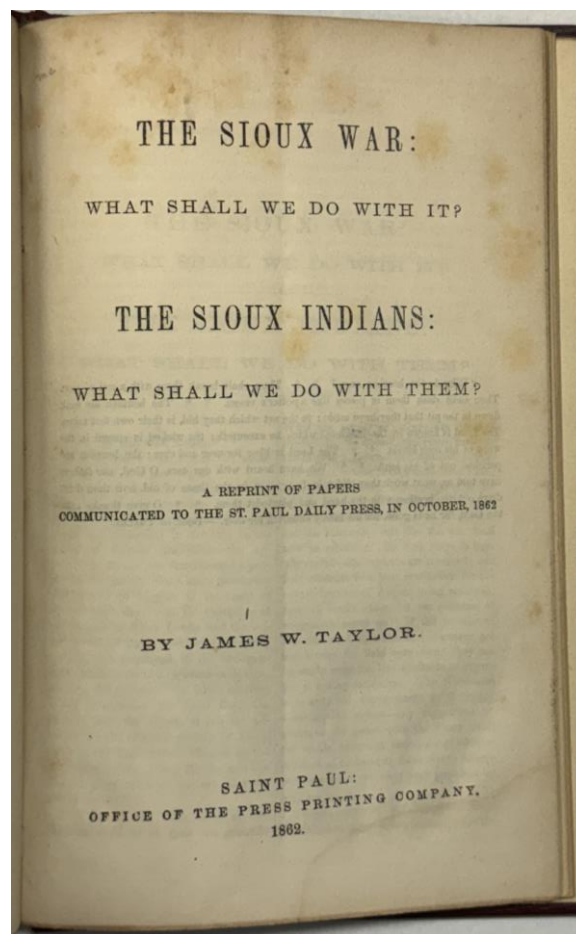
Honoring Chief Justice Taney After the Dred Scott Decision

98. **Taney, Roger B.:** AUTOGRAPH LETTER, SIGNED BY CHIEF JUSTICE TANEY 25 MARCH 1857, THREE WEEKS AFTER ISSUING THE DRED SCOTT DECISION, TO WILLIAM H. MILLER, CORRESPONDING SECRETARY OF THE IRVING LITERARY SOCIETY, THANKING MILLER FOR TANEY'S "ELECTION AS AN HONORARY MEMBER OF THE IRVING LITERARY INSTITUTE; AND ACCEPT WITH PLEASURE THE HONOR, WHICH THIS INSTITUTE HAS BEEN PLEASED TO CONFER UPON ME." Washington: 1857 [March 25]. Single sheet, folded to [4] pages, written on rectos only and signed "R. B. Taney." Docketed in a different hand on final page. A little discoloration to blank inner margin. Very Good.

The Historical Society of Pennsylvania says the Irving Literary Institute was a Philadelphia "male debating society."

Taney, born into a wealthy slaveowning family in Calvert County, began practicing law in Maryland in 1799. Taney is best known for his infamous opinion as Chief Justice in the Dred Scott Case, which issued three weeks earlier on March 6. But In an 1819 Address to a jury he called Slavery "a blot on our national character." He insisted that "every real lover of freedom confidently hopes that it will be effectually, though it must be gradually, wiped away" [Huebner, 'Roger B. Taney and the Slavery Issue: Looking beyond - and before - Dred Scott.' Journal of American History, June 2010, pp 17-38 [internal quotation marks omitted]. He would free his own slaves before his appointment to the Supreme Court.

Taney was also the first Roman Catholic Justice of the Supreme Court. Loyal to Andrew Jackson, Taney had been Jackson's Treasury Secretary before Jackson appointed him as John Marshall's successor. \$600.00



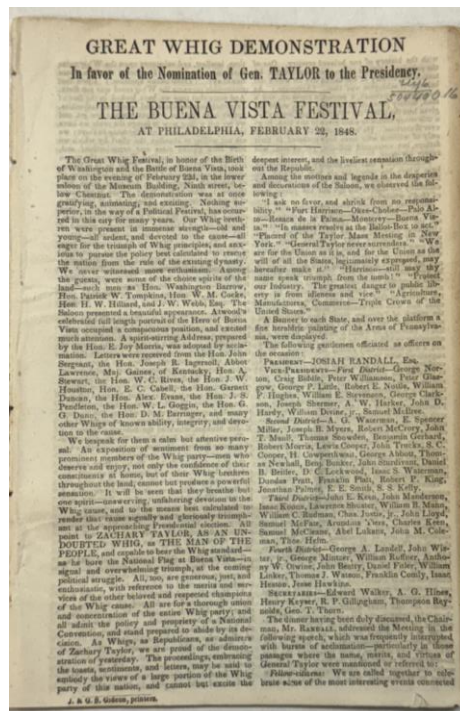
Item No. 99

**“One of the Earliest Tracts on the Minnesota - Dakota Campaign
Against the Sioux”**

99. **Taylor, James W.:** THE SIOUX WAR: WHAT SHALL WE DO WITH IT? THE SIOUX INDIANS: WHAT SHALL WE DO WITH THEM? A REPRINT OF PAPERS COMMUNICATED TO THE ST. PAUL DAILY PRESS, IN OCTOBER, 1862. Saint Paul: Office of the Press Printing Company, 1862. 16pp. Title page lightly foxed, else Very Good in later red morocco with gilt-lettered spine.

"One of the earliest of tracts on the Minnesota - Dakota campaign against the Sioux, antedating by a year the same author's 'Sioux War: What has been done.' Modern records do not, however, reveal the sale of a single copy of this earlier work. The relation is arranged under nine separate heads, dealing with the various phases of the subject, covering the needs of a vigorous offensive campaign against the savages; the number and situation of the enemy; their depredations along the Overland Routes; the Gold Discoveries in the Dakota and Washington Territories; the Northern Pacific Railroad; and finally, a Petition to the General Government demanding that the rights of American citizens be respected on the Plains, and that to this end, the Sioux Nation, ranging over the whole region from Lake Superior to the Black Hills, be CRUSHED BY ARMS" [Anderson Galleries Sale No. 1043, 1922].

"The author, a prominent journalist and railroad publicist and lobbyist, was to become in 1870, American consul at Winnipeg. His drastic proposal to solve the Indian problems plaguing Minnesota and the Dakota Territory was to call forth a punitive war against the Sioux followed by their removal to Isle Royale in Lake Superior. There they were to build barracks and farm and fish for a living. Taylor makes clear that this is to be a guarded penal colony of 46,880 Sioux, Chippewas, Menomonees and Winnebagoes on an island of 207,360 acres. Incidentally, some nine million acres of Indian lands would be obtained in this transfer. Few of the bibliographies seem to record this rare pamphlet" [34 Nebenzahl 148]. AII [MN] 468. Field 1537. Rader 3041. Siebert Sale 767. See, Streeter Sale 2104 for the later Taylor pamphlet. \$2,000.00



Item No. 100

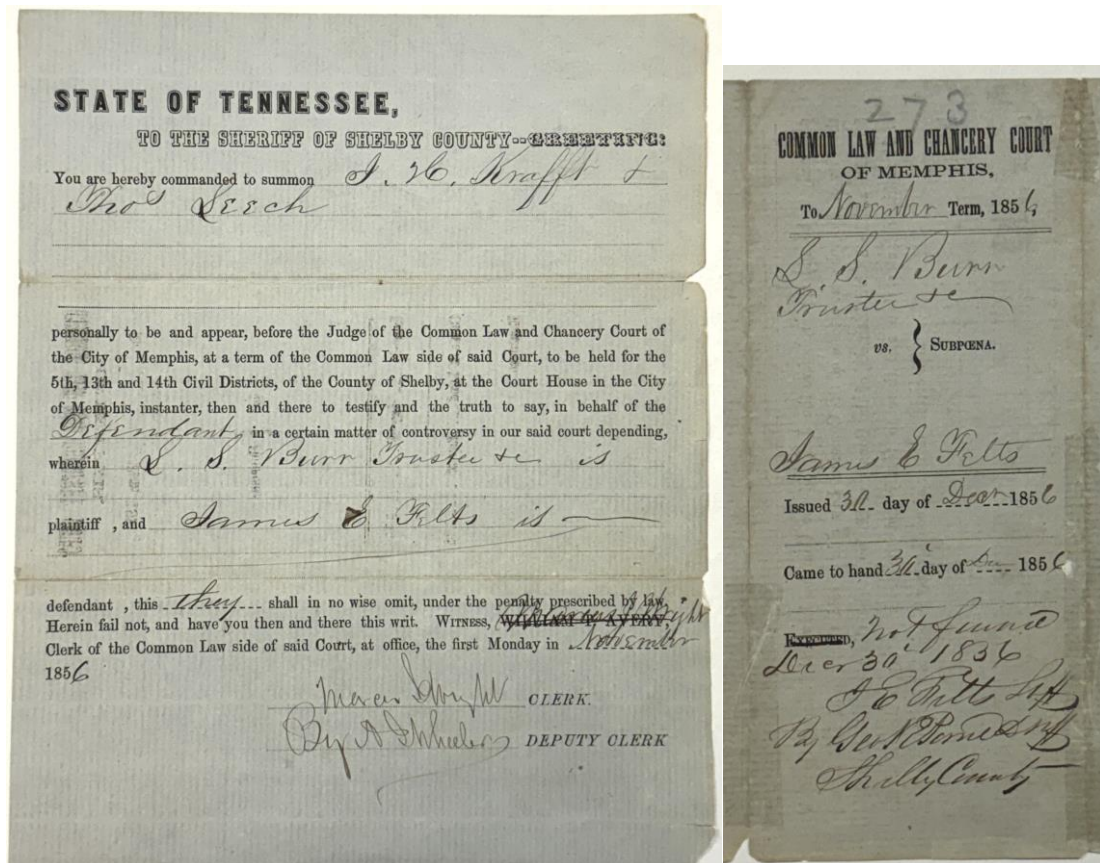
"An Undoubted Whig"

100. [Taylor, Zachary] : GREAT WHIG DEMONSTRATION IN FAVOR OF THE NOMINATION OF GEN. TAYLOR TO THE PRESIDENCY. THE BUENA VISTA FESTIVAL, AT PHILADELPHIA, FEBRUARY 22, 1848. [Washington: Gideon, 1848]. Caption title [as issued], 32pp. Printed in double columns. Disbound. Several letters shaved by close trimming. Good+.

"Nothing superior, in the way of a Political Festival, has occurred in this city for many years." Although Taylor had no discernible political opinions, "All point to ZACHARY TAYLOR, AS AN UNDOUBTED WHIG, as THE MAN OF THE PEOPLE, and capable to bear the Whig standard- as he bore the National Flag at Buena Vista."

A lineup of distinguished Whigs gets on the Taylor bandwagon, all showcased in this rare campaign pamphlet.

Not in Eberstadt, Decker, Sabin, Miles. OCLC records only a few facsimiles as of November 2024. \$250.00



Item No. 101

Local Memphis Controversy

101. **Tennessee** : STATE OF TENNESSEE, TO THE SHERIFF OF SHELBY COUNTY - GREETINGS: YOU ARE HEREBY COMMANDED TO SUMMON J.H. KRAFFT & THOS. LEECH PERSONALLY TO APPEAR, BEFORE THE JUDGE OF COMMON LAW AND CHANCERY COURT OF THE CITY OF MEMPHIS. . . TO BE HELD FOR THE 5TH, 13TH AND 24TH CIVIL DISTRICTS, OF THE COUNTY OF SHELBY, AT THE COURT HOUSE IN THE CITY OF MEMPHIS, INSTANTER, THEN AND THERE TO TESTIFY AND THE TRUTH TO SAY, IN BEHALF OF THE DEFENDANT IN A CERTAIN MATTER OF CONTROVERSY IN OUR SAID COURT DEPENDING, WHEREIN S.S. BURR TRUSTEE IS PLAINTIFF, AND JAMES E. FELTS IS DEFENDANT. THIS THEY SHALL IN NO WISE OMIT, UNDER THE PENALTY PRESCRIBED BY LAW. HEREIN FAIL NOT, AND HAVE YOU THEN AND THERE THIS WRIT. WITNESS MARCUS J. WRIGHT CLERK OF THE COMMON LAW SIDE OF SAID COURT. MARCUS WRIGHT CLERK BY [SIGNED] A.J. WHEELER, DEPUTY CLERK. [Shelby County, TN: 1856]. Single printed leaf, 6-3/4" x 8-1/2". Printed on blue

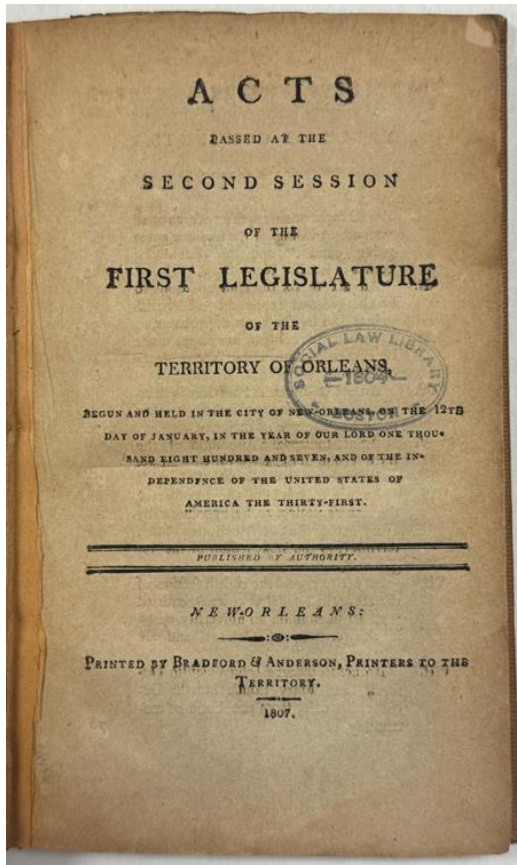
paper and completed in ink manuscript. Old folds, separations repaired without loss. Light wear. Docketed on verso with notation, "Not found Decr. 30 1856. J.E. Felts Shff. By Geo. R. Powell, D. Shff. Shelby County." Good+.

Deputy Clerk Andrew J. Wheeler [1833-1878] was also Social Editor of the Commercial Appeal in Memphis, proprietor of a large Memphis hotel during the Civil War, publisher of the local Masonic Jewel, Grand High Priest of Memphis Mason Lodge No. 118 in 1871, and President of Order of High Priesthood of the same lodge in 1873.

Defendant James E. Felts [1812-1866], a farmer, was Shelby County sheriff from 1856-1858 and 1860-1864. Despite his status as a party in the case, his Sheriff's office sought to serve this subpoena. His Deputy, George R. Powell [1816-1895], a plantation owner, was deputy sheriff of Shelby County from 1856-1860 and 1870; State and County tax collector from 1861-1862, 1866-1867, 1872 and 1876-1880; Deputy Trustee in 1871, 1876-1880; Magistrate in 1882; and Shelby County Coroner from 1886 until his death.

Plaintiff L[uther] S[avage] Burr [1817-1890] was a carriage maker and leather worker originally from Connecticut who settled in Shelby County about 1850.

The sheriff's office failed to serve purported witness Thomas Leech [born c.1830], who settled in Memphis in 1854, establishing Thomas Leech & Co. Cotton Brokers. Just before the Civil War, with the threat of war imminent, Leech and his partners expanded the business to include war materials under the name, "Memphis Novelty Works Thomas Leech & Co.î The company manufactured swords, side knives, belts, buckles and pistols, and supplied over 2000 pieces to the Confederate Army between November, 1861, and June, 1862, before moving operations to Mississippi. The ornate swords and scabbards are coveted today by collectors. J[ohn] H. Krafft [born c.1799], whom the sheriff unsuccessfully attempted to serve, was a cotton broker in Shelby County. \$175.00

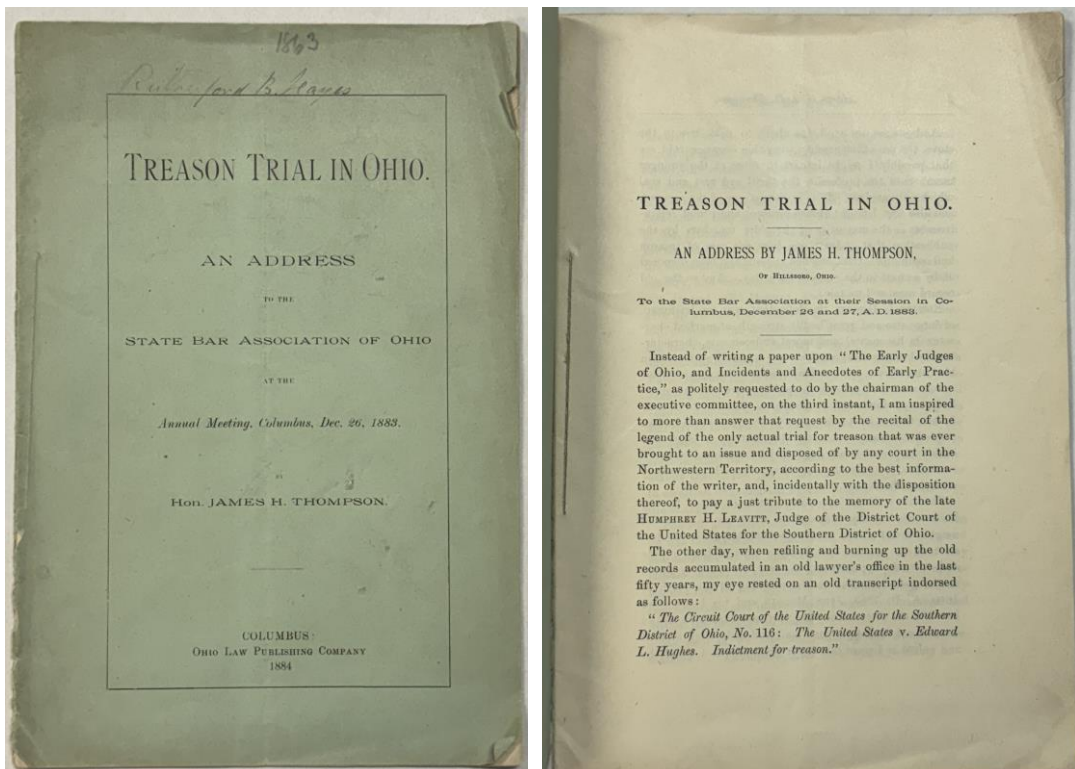


Item No. 102

Early Territorial Statutes

102. **Territory of Orleans:** ACTS PASSED AT THE SECOND SESSION OF THE FIRST LEGISLATURE OF THE TERRITORY OF ORLEANS, BEGUN AND HELD IN THE CITY OF NEW-ORLEANS, ON THE TWELFTH DAY OF JANUARY... [1807]. New-Orleans: Bradford & Anderson, Printers to the Territory, 1807. ix, [1 blank], 207, [1 blank] pp [complete]. Continuously paginated, in alternating English and French. Several blank upper margins reinforced [occasionally obscuring a page number]. Light scattered spotting, rubberstamp on title page and in blank lower margin of another page. Good+, in later cloth [institutional bookplate on front pastedown].

These early statutes establish a judicial system, regulate the private emancipation of slaves, prohibit the emigration of Free Negroes and Mulattos into the Territory, and enact a variety of other laws and resolutions.
 Jumonville 145. Thompson 1082. \$750.00



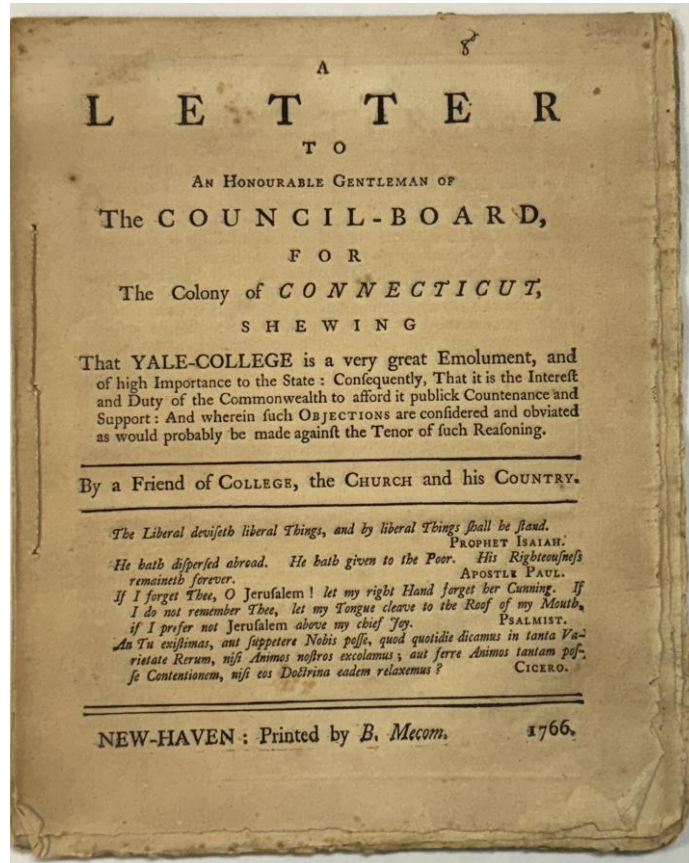
Item No. 103

Civil War Treason Trial

103. **Thompson, James H.:** TREASON TRIAL IN OHIO. AN ADDRESS TO THE STATE BAR ASSOCIATION OF OHIO AT THE ANNUAL MEETING, COLUMBUS, DEC. 26, 1883. BY HON. JAMES H. THOMPSON. Columbus: Ohio Law Publishing Company, 1884. 16pp. Stitched in original printed title wrappers, with the ownership signature, "Rutherford B. Hayes," but we do not warrant that it is the former President's handwriting. Light wrapper wear, else Very Good.

Judge Thompson describes in detail the wartime trial of Edward Hughes, who allegedly "wickedly and traitorously gave aid and comfort to John Morgan and those associated with

him in a forcible and armed invasion of the state of Ohio, prosecuted under the authority of said Confederate States of America, by guiding, piloting, and escorting the said Morgan and his associates through certain portions of said state." Federal Judge Leavitt dismissed the charges because Hughes, having taken an oath to support the Constitution, was immunized by Lincoln's Amnesty Proclamation of December 1863.
 OCLC 62622231 [1- U MN] as of October 2024. \$350.00



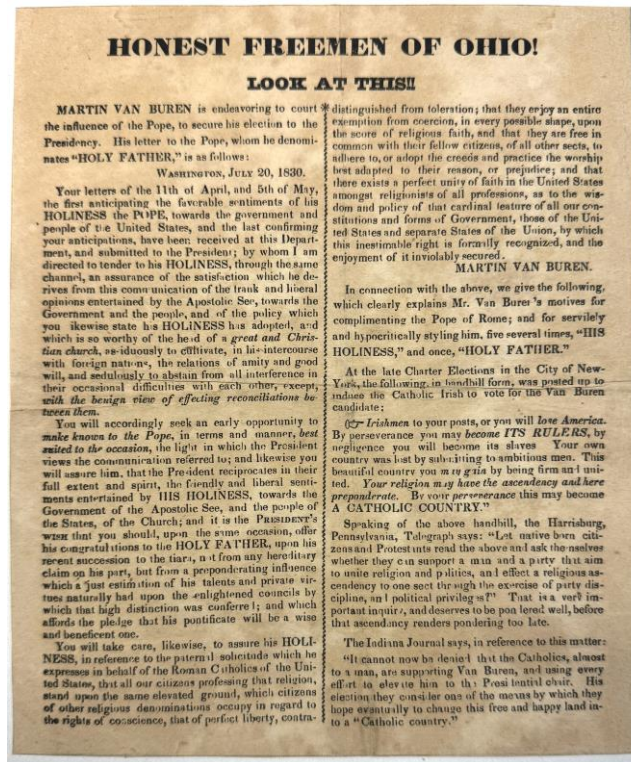
Item No. 104

Support Yale College!

104. [Trumbull, Benjamin? Baldwin, Ebenezer?]: A LETTER TO AN HONOURABLE GENTLEMAN OF THE COUNCIL - BOARD, FOR THE COLONY OF CONNECTICUT, SHEWING THAT YALE - COLLEGE IS A VERY GREAT EMOLUMENT, AND OF HIGH IMPORTANCE TO THE STATE: CONSEQUENTLY, THAT IT IS THE INTEREST AND DUTY OF THE COMMONWEALTH TO AFFORD IT PUBLICK COUNTENANCE AND SUPPORT: AND WHEREIN SUCH OBJECTIONS ARE CONSIDERED AND OBVIATED AS WOULD PROBABLY BE MADE AGAINST THE TENOR OF SUCH REASONING. BY A FRIEND OF COLLEGE, THE CHURCH AND HIS COUNTRY. New Haven: Printed by B. Mecom, 1766. 4to. 26, [2 blanks] pp. Stitched. Uncut, outer and lower margins untrimmed. Near Fine.

"Dexter attributes to Benjamin Trumbull, but in his sketch of Ebenezer Baldwin, states that he has also been named as the author, and that both may have been concerned in it. Written immediately after President Clap's resignation, to influence the Assembly to a new policy" [Sabin]. The author advocates public assistance for Yale, an institution whose "religious and liberal education of youth" is of inestimable advantage to the Colony.

Mecom, the printer, was Benjamin Franklin's nephew; he succeeded to James Parker's business, the first print-shop in New Haven.
 Evans 10511. Trumbull 985. Sabin 105935. ESTC 13496. \$1,250.00



Item No. 105

A Vicious Attack on American Catholics and Martin Van Buren

105. [Van Buren, Martin]: HONEST FREEMEN OF OHIO! LOOK AT THIS!! [Ohio: 1836]. Broadside, 6-5/8" x 8." Printed in two columns, separated by a rule. Tanned uniformly, old horizontal fold, Very Good.

Jackson's Vice President, Martin Van Buren ran successfully for President as a Jacksonian Democrat in 1836. His opponents, a mélange of pro-National Bank, pro-Internal Improvements, and opposing Executive Supremacy, would coalesce as the Whig Party. This rare, evidently unrecorded broadside purports to demonstrate Van Buren's slavish servility to the Pope of Rome. It prints in full an 1830 Letter, purportedly by Van Buren, to the "HOLY FATHER," lavishly "complimenting the Pope of Rome" in a disgusting effort "to court the influence of the Pope."

"At the late Charter Elections in the City of New York, the following, in handbill form, was posted up to induce the Catholic Irish to vote for the Van Buren candidate:

"*Irishmen to your posts, or you will lose America. By perseverance you may become ITS RULERS, by negligence you will become its slaves... Your religion may have the ascendancy and here preponderate. By your perseverance this may become A CATHOLIC COUNTRY.*"

Not in Sabin, American Imprints, Thomson, Wise & Cronin, or online OCLC, AAS, U OH, OH State. \$1,250.00

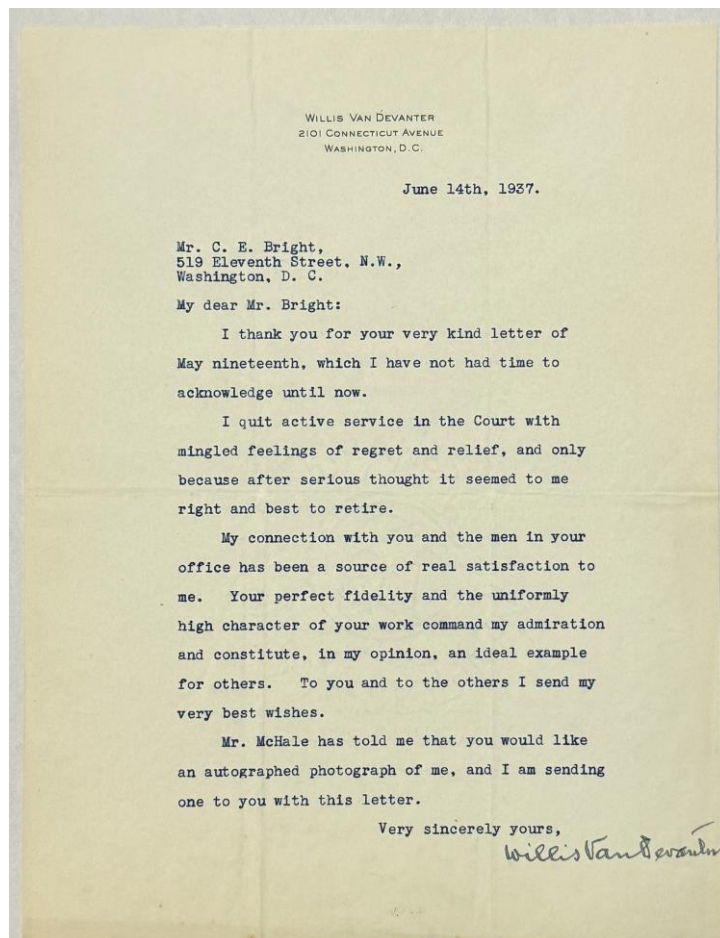
**Affectionate Letter From Former Justice Van Devanter
To the Longtime Printer of U.S. Supreme Court Decisions**

106. **Van Devanter, Willis:** TYPED LETTER, SIGNED 14 JUNE 1937, TO CLARENCE E. BRIGHT, LONGTIME MANAGER OF THE PEARSON PRINTING OFFICE, THE SOLE PRINTER OF UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT DECISIONS FROM 1891 TO 1946, THANKING BRIGHT FOR HIS "VERY KIND LETTER OF MAY NINETEENTH," UPON VAN DEVANTER'S RESIGNATION AS ASSOCIATE JUSTICE OF THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT. Washington, D.C.: 2101 Connecticut Avenue, 1937. Single leaf, typed on recto only, on Van Devanter's personal stationery. Signed at the end by Van Devanter. Very Good plus.

Known as one of the "Four Horsemen" for thwarting FDR's early New Deal, Van Devanter took his seat on the Supreme Court in 1911 by appointment of President Taft. He had been Chief Justice of the Wyoming Supreme Court, and a Judge on the Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals.

Reflecting on his retirement two weeks before he typed this Letter, Van Devanter says, "I quit active service in the Court with mingled feelings of regret and relief, and only after serious thought it seemed to me right and best to retire." He was 78 years old.

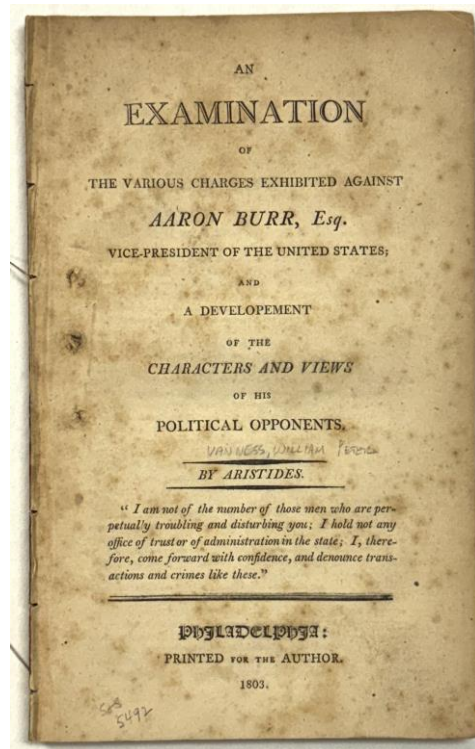
Van Devanter conveys real affection for Bright. "My connection with you and the men in your office has been a source of real satisfaction to me," congratulating him on "Your perfect fidelity and the uniformly high character of your work." \$500.00



Item No. 106

Pro-Burr, Anti-Clinton

107. [Van Ness, William]: AN EXAMINATION OF THE VARIOUS CHARGES EXHIBITED AGAINST AARON BURR, ESQ. VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES; AND A DEVELOPMENT OF THE CHARACTERS AND VIEWS OF HIS POLITICAL OPPONENTS. BY ARISTIDES. Philadelphia: Printed for the Author, 1803. 77, [1 blank] pp. Disbound, lightly foxed, Good+.



Item No. 107

This and a New York edition were printed in 1803. There are two states of the Philadelphia 1803: this one begins page 4 with 'terest'; the other begins, 'Ready.' Other printings followed in 1804.

Van Ness attempts to rebut the charges, which were doubtless true, that President Jefferson had repudiated Vice President Burr "and denounced him." Van Ness argues that Burr is best able to end the notorious factionalism of New York politics by defeating the Livingston and Clinton influence. The attacks of the Clinton faction of New York's Republican Party resulted in a bitter contest for Governor that led to Burr's challenge to Hamilton, and their fatal duel.

"Till near the close of 1803 the Vice-President held his peace. The first sign that he meant energetic retaliation was given by an anonymous pamphlet, which won the rare double triumph of political and literary success, in which ability and ill temper seemed to have equal shares. The unexpected appearance of 'Aristides' startled New York...his defence of Burr was strong. That it came directly from the Vice-President was clear; but the pamphlet showed more literary ability than Burr claimed, and the world was at a loss to discover who could be held responsible for its severities" [Adams, History of the United States 416-417].

Later it was discovered that the author was Van Ness, Burr's second in the duel with Hamilton.

Howes V37. Gaines 03-13. Tompkins, Burr 103. 168 Eberstadt 109. American Imprints records only the other Philadelphia issue.

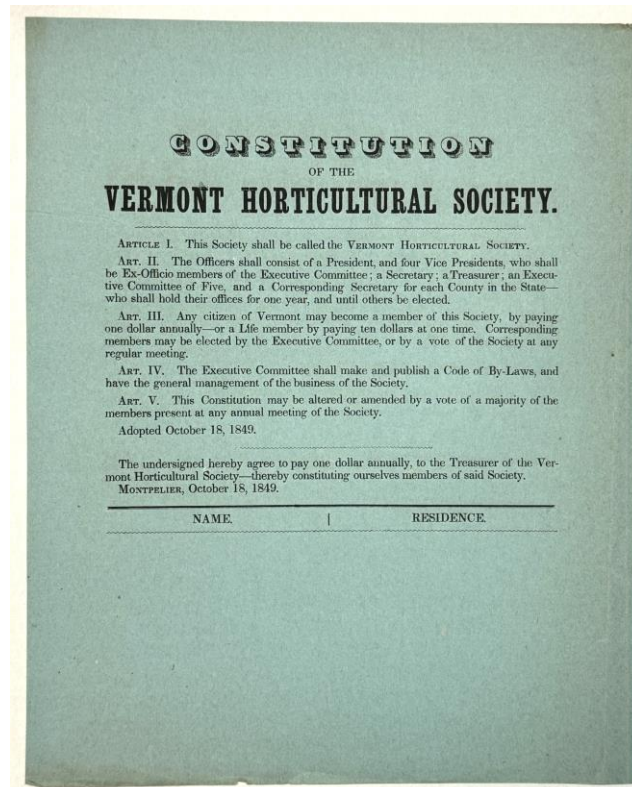
\$1,500.00

108. **Vermont Horticultural Society: CONSTITUTION OF THE VERMONT HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.** Montpelier: 1849. Broadside on robin's-egg blue paper, 8" x 10." Fine.

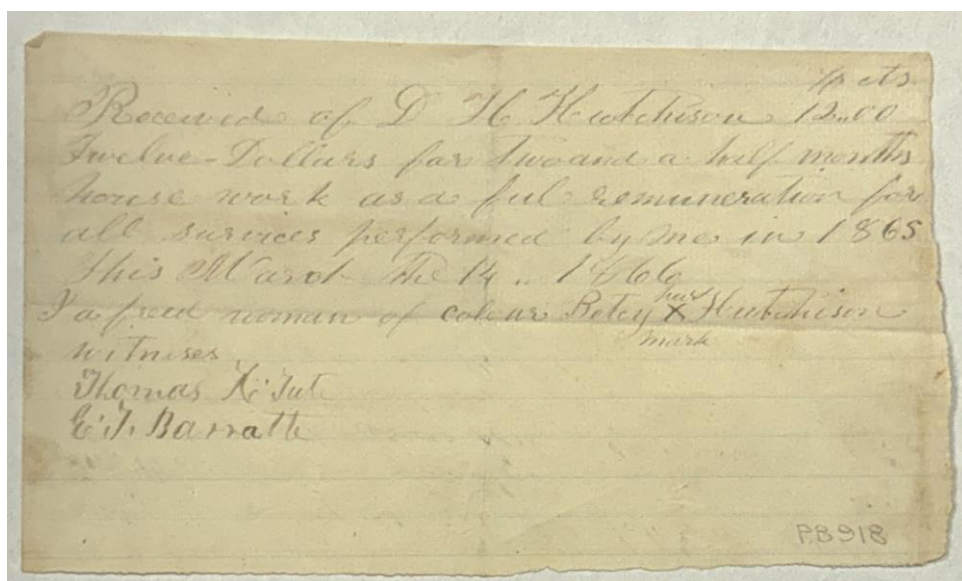
Five Articles [Articles I - V], authorizing membership to anyone "paying one dollar annually - or a Life member by paying ten dollars at one time." With blank form for recording the names of members paying one dollar annually.

OCLC 82929368 [3- AAS, U VT, VT Hist. Soc.] as of November 2024

\$325.00



Item No. 108



Item No. 109

Wages in 1866 for a "Free Woman of Color!"

109. [Wage Labor Performed by "A Free Woman of Color"]: RECEIVED OF D. H. HUTCHISON 12.00 TWELVE DOLLARS FOR TWO AND A HALF MONTHS HOUSE WORK AS A FULL REMUNERATION FOR ALL SERVICES PERFORMED BY ME IN 1865. THIS MARCH THE 14 1866. I A FREE WOMAN OF COLOUR. BETEY HUTCHISON [HER MARK]. np: 1866. Single leaf, written in ink manuscript on recto only, oblong 4-3/8" x 7-5/8." Ink is slightly faded. Very Good.

An early Reconstruction-era receipt for wages received, less than a year after the end of the Civil War. BeteY Hutchison evidently took the surname of her previous "owner."

\$500.00

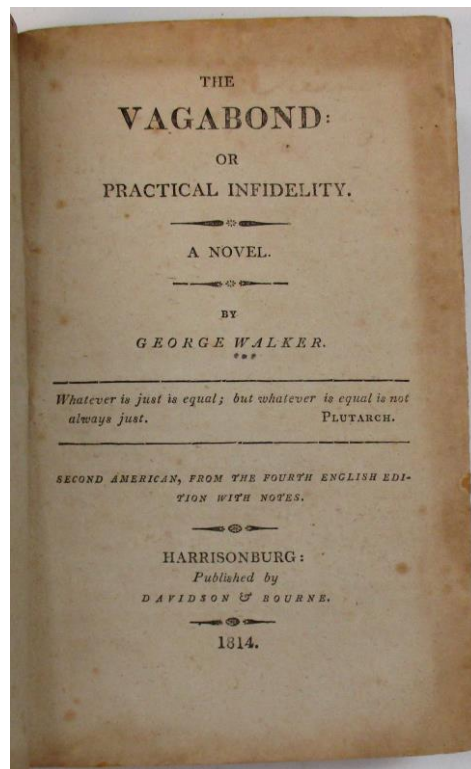
Early Shenandoah Valley Imprint

110. **Walker, George:** THE VAGABOND: OR PRACTICAL INFIDELITY. A NOVEL. SECOND AMERICAN, FROM THE FOURTH ENGLISH EDITION WITH NOTES. Harrisonburg [VA]: Published by Davidson & Bourne, 1814. Original sheep [tight binding, some rubbing]. Gilt spine rules, gilt-lettered spine title on red morocco label. [2], iii, [1 blank], 265, [1- binder's instructions]. Lightly foxed, Very Good.

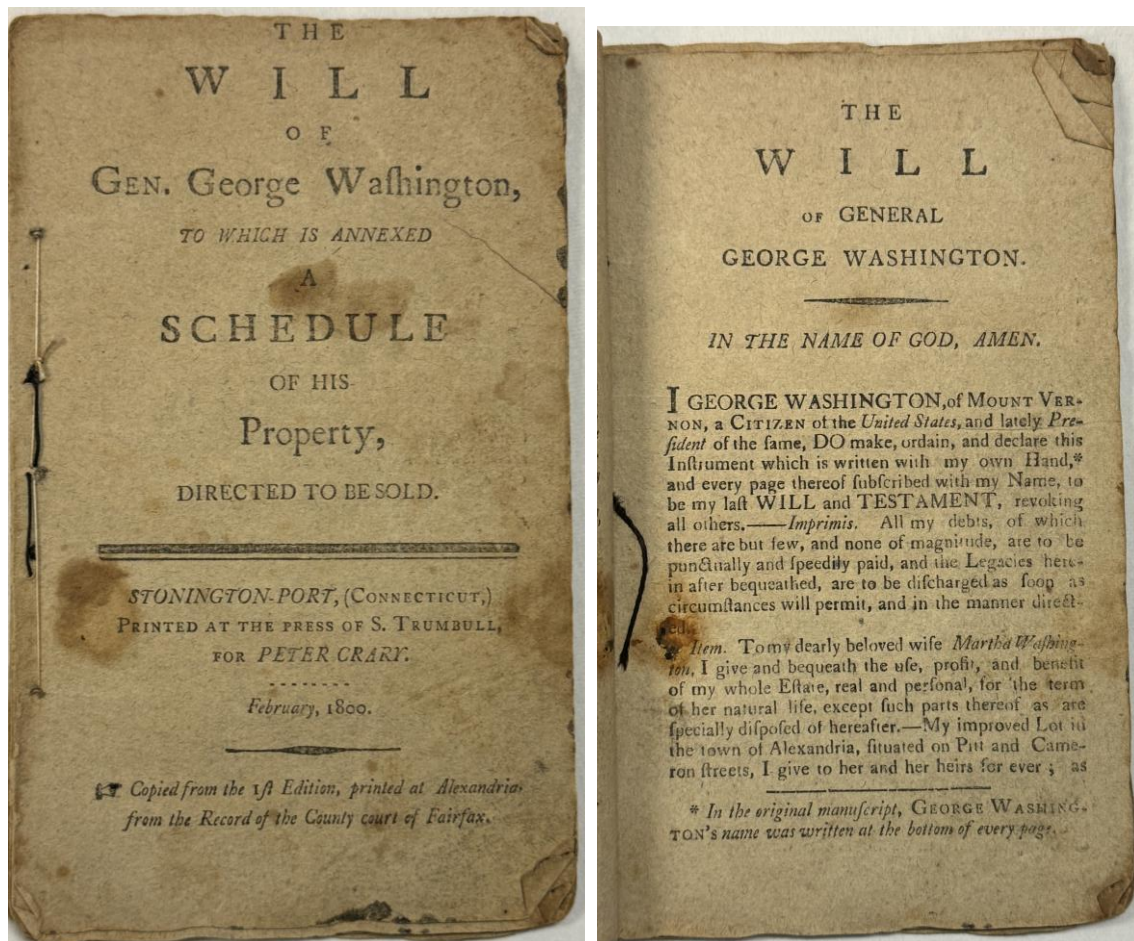
The first American edition of this novel, originally printed in London in 1799, issued from Boston in 1800. An attractive, early Shenandoah Valley imprint, the book is an attack on the radicalism of the French Revolution, mob rule, and notions of the noble savage and the natural equality of men.

Haynes 20469. AI 33562 [5].

\$500.00



Item No. 110



Item No. 111

A Scarce Contemporary Printing

111. **Washington, George:** THE WILL OF GEN. GEORGE WASHINGTON, TO WHICH IS ANNEXED A SCHEDULE OF HIS PROPERTY, DIRECTED TO BE SOLD. Stonington-Port, (Connecticut): Printed at the Press of S. Trumbull, for Peter Crary, February, 1800. "Copied from the 1st Edition, printed at Alexandria, from the Record of the County court of Fairfax." 35, [1 blank] pp. Later stitching. Light uniform toning. Upper margin trimmed closely at several leaves, affecting page numeration but not text. A few fox spots. Else a Very Good printing of a scarce imprint of this document.

"During his lifetime Washington accumulated considerable amounts of land and property consisting of townhouse lots in Alexandria and Washington, D.C., choice tracts of land on the Ohio River, as well as land in Maryland, Pennsylvania, and New York. In his will, Washington's highest priority was to provide for his 'dearly beloved wife Martha,' but he also remembered close and distant relations. His continued devotion is evident in the distribution of his extensive land holdings to his family upon his death. . .

"Washington's second priority in his will was the emancipation, care, and education of his enslaved workers. Although in the early pages of the will Washington states his opposition to slavery and his 'earnest wish' to emancipate those enslaved immediately upon his death, there were complications. About half of the enslaved people at Mount Vernon were 'dower' slaves owned by the estate of Daniel Parke Custis, Martha Washington's first husband. Washington only had the power to free the enslaved people he owned, not those who were part of the Custis estate. Washington was also concerned about Martha's livelihood

and in his will, he freed those he could, 'Upon Decease of my wife'... " [online at George Washington's Mount Vernon.]

Howes W145. Evans 39006. Sabin 101763. Trumbull 1564. ESTC W20830. \$5,000.00

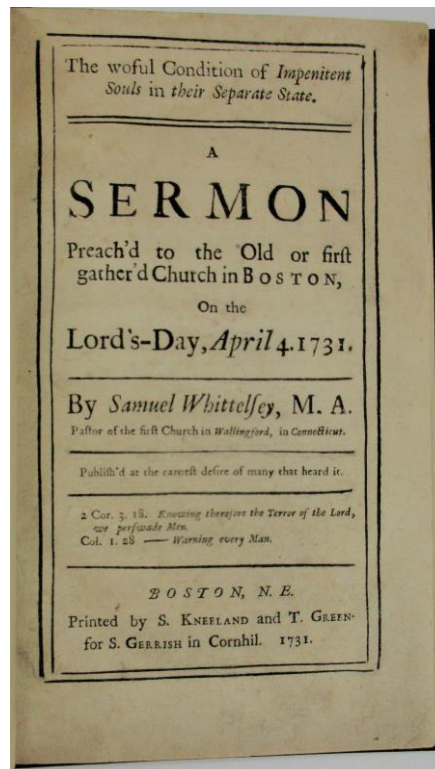
“The Increase & Flourishing of Yale-College”

112. **Whittelsey, Samuel:** THE WOFUL CONDITION OF IMPENITENT SOULS IN THEIR SEPARATE STATE. A SERMON PREACH'D TO THE OLD OR FIRST GATHER'D CHURCH IN BOSTON, ON THE LORD'S-DAY, APRIL 4. 1731. Boston, N.E.: S. Kneeland and T. Green for S. Gerrish in Cornhill, 1731. [vi], 1-23, [1 blank] pp. Scattered foxing, lacking the half title, else Very Good. Bound in modern cloth with old institutional bookplate on front pastedown.

The preface 'To the Reader' is signed in type at the end by Thomas Foxcroft and Charles Chauncy. They "take this Occasion to express our Joy in the Increase & Flourishing of Yale-College, which may well boast of being the happy Mother of our Author." Whittelsey is "the only Instance, as yet, of a Father and his Son named in her Catalogue of Graduates."

Evans 3491.

\$600.00



Item No. 112

“Lamentable Corruption of Our Public Press” and Leaders

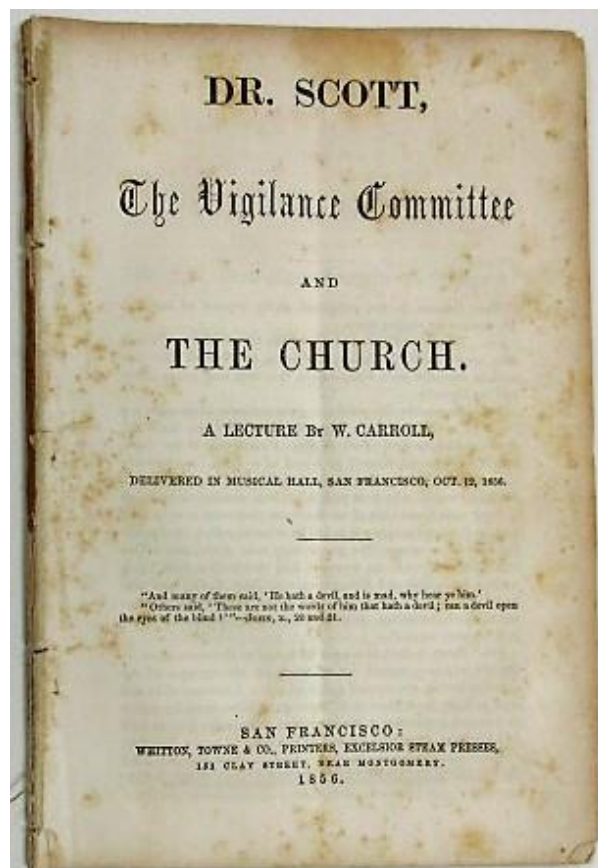
113. **[Wiegand, Conrad]:** DR. SCOTT, THE VIGILANCE COMMITTEE AND THE CHURCH. A LECTURE BY W. CARROLL, DELIVERED IN MUSICAL HALL, SAN FRANCISCO, OCT. 12, 1856. San Francisco: Whitton, Towne & Co, 1856. 52pp. Disbound with light to moderate foxing, Good+.

Wiegand, who entered the copyright, was the 25-year old assayer of the U.S. Mint in San Francisco. He published this Lecture, under the pseudonym ' W. Carroll,' to answer the "vituperations" of his critics; and to raise money for himself "on the eve of being turned out of office for the exercise of my constitutionally guaranteed rights as a free American citizen."

Wiegand had come to the defence of Reverend Scott who, virtually alone among area clergy, had denounced the Vigilance Committee and its "Lynch law court." Though he supports the Committee, Wiegand opposes the harsh proscription of Dr. Scott. In the course of this lengthy lecture, he arraigns "the lamentable corruption of our public Press" and many powerful people, including federal authorities. These include especially his boss, J. Ross Browne, who would fire him, and "those poor miserable drivellers, the Gwins, the Wellers, and the minor lights, who tormented Mr. Browne into such action."

Wiegand's combative nature evidently was unnoticed when he later moved to Nevada. In the Appendix of 'Roughing It', Mark Twain calls him a "lamb."

FIRST EDITION. Cohen 4205. Rocq 12820. Cowan 682. Greenwood 788. Not in Eberstadt, Decker, Soliday. OCLC 58933504 [1- CA State Lib.] as of October 2024. \$1,250.00



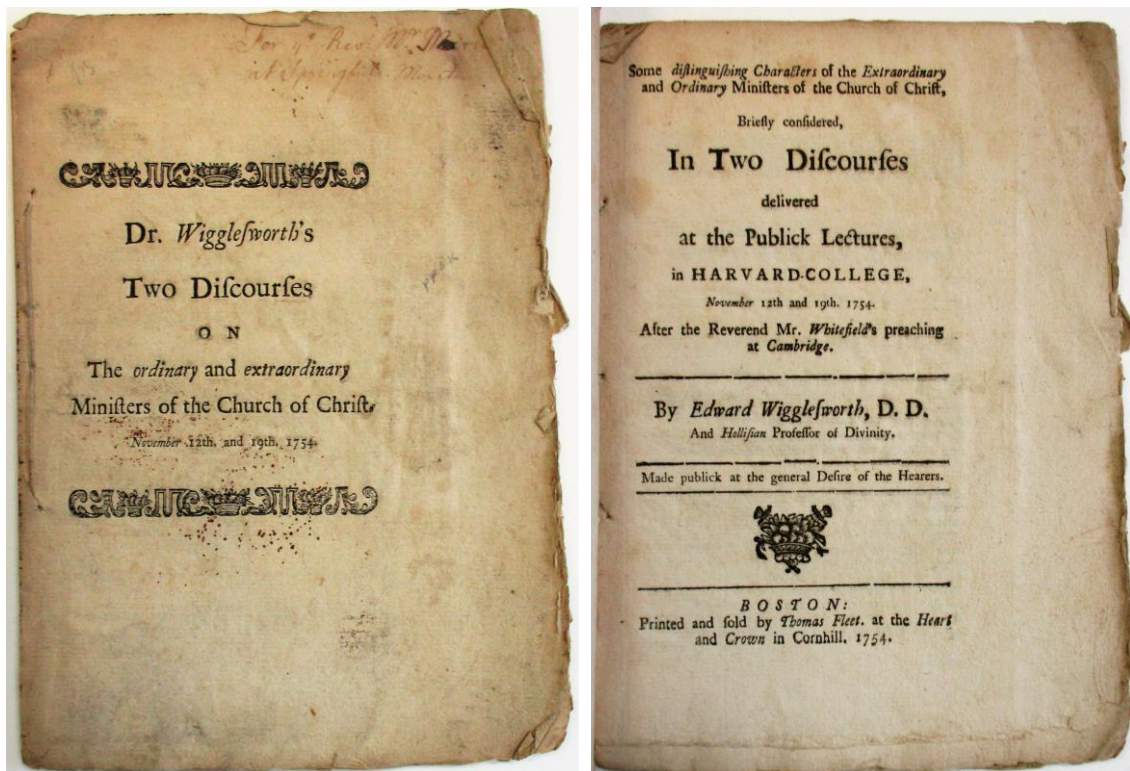
Item No. 113

Avoid "Modern Itinerants" Like Whitefield!

114. **Wigglesworth, Edward:** SOME DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERS OF THE EXTRAORDINARY AND ORDINARY MINISTERS OF THE CHURCH OF CHRIST, BRIEFLY CONSIDERED, IN TWO DISCOURSES DELIVERED AT THE PUBLIC LECTURES, IN HARVARD-COLLEGE, NOVEMBER 12TH AND 19TH. 1754. AFTER THE REVEREND MR. WHITEFIELD'S PREACHING AT CAMBRIDGE. Boston: Thomas

Fleet., 1754. 34pp, with the half title and errata statement, but without the final blank. Stitched, untrimmed with generous margins. Half title dusted, else Very Good.

These discourses, plus his earlier attack on Whitefield, established Wigglesworth as "a leader among the anti-evangelical clergy" [DAB]. The first Hollis Professor at Harvard, Wigglesworth argues here that contemporary evangelists-- "modern itinerants" like Whitefield-- have little in common "with the Evangelists in the Apostolic Age." FIRST EDITION. Evans 7338. ESTC W29448. \$500.00



Item No. 114

Winthrop Ruefully Discusses the Decline of His Political Fortunes

115. **Winthrop, Robert:** AUTOGRAPH LETTER, SIGNED, TO FELLOW MASSACHUSETTS WHIG THOMAS DAWES ELIOT, 2 DECEMBER 1851, CONCERNING POLITICAL ACTIVITY IN THE U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND THE DECLINING POLITICAL FORTUNES OF WINTHROP AND HIS WHIG PARTY. Boston: 2 December 1861. Single leaf, folded to [4] pages, entirely in Winthrop's hand. A few smudges in the inner margin of the first page, not obscuring text; signed at the bottom of page [4], "Robt. C. Winthrop" [light spot over the signature, but not obscuring it]. Very Good.

Winthrop was a leading American Whig from Massachusetts. He was Speaker of the House from 1847 - 1849. His correspondent, addressed here as "T.D. Eliot," was a Massachusetts State Senator, later a Congressman. Both were members of First Families of Massachusetts. Winthrop's description of his political defeats brilliantly illustrates the impending destruction of the Whig Party by the opposing forces of the Sectional Crisis.

Boston. 2 Dec. 1851.

My dear Sir,

I thank you sincerely for your kind letter of the 26th ult^o. It has been my fortune for two years past to be put out on a forlorn hope in the Whig Cause. - My own desire was to have retired from Congress at the close of my Speakership. But Genl. Taylor & our friends at Washington thought the only chance of securing the organization of the House was for me to be a Candidate, & I yielded my wishes to theirs. The two little phalanxes, under Toombs & Giddings respectively, united in defeating me, & gave the Chair to Cobb. Then came

R. L. Winthrop

given the true clue to our failure. The indiscreet effort to make men pronounce new Shibboleths has proved fatal. And the worst of it is, that those who are really responsible for the result, are for laying the blame upon others. I see, in various papers, & hear from various sources, symptoms of a design to impute our want of success to the character & course of the Candidate. Your kind letter encourages me to think that such an attempt will not be successful, & that what ever I may be or not be in future, I may say now with a clear conscience in regard to our downfall - "I can not not say I desire."

Believe me most truly
Yours, R. L. Winthrop

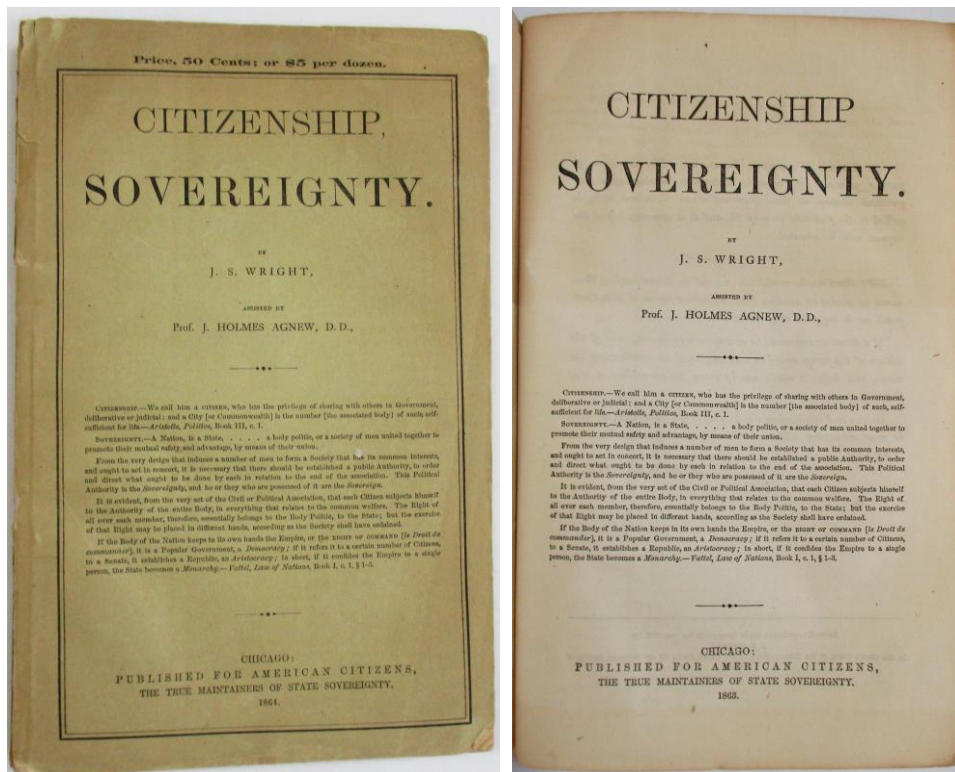
Item No. 115

Winthrop writes [we have made paragraphs where none exists in Winthrop's long letter]: "I thank you sincerely for your kind letter of the 26th ulto. It has been my fortune for two years past to be put out on a forlorn hope in the Whig cause. My own desire was to have retired from Congress at the close of my Speakership. But Genl. Taylor & our friends at Washington thought the only chance of securing the organization of the House was for me to be a Candidate, & I yielded my wishes to theirs. The two little phalanxes, under Toombs & Giddings respectively, united in defeating me, & gave the Chair to Cobb.

"Then came the Senatorial struggle from which again I would most willingly have retired. The idea of six years' further service at Washington was full of horror to me. Neither my health nor the condition of my children would have warranted it. But I was compelled to stand the canvass & to take the foregone conclusion of defeat. Our friends all said that nobody but myself could unite the whole Whig strength against Sumner, & that, if I withdrew, I should make myself responsible for the triumph of the Coalition.

"And now, at last, the gubernatorial contest has come off. I never solicited nor sought the candidacy, but an attempt in some quarters to throw distrust upon my principles & patriotism forced me to leave myself to the disposition of my friends, & the result is now before us. So far as I am personally concerned, I am entirely reconciled & resigned to it. I do not covet the cares & labors of the chief Magistracy & am really glad to have a year of leisure before me. But I deplore the position into which our old Commonwealth has fallen. I regard the Coalition leaders to be the most profligate & unprincipled men who have ever figured in Massachusetts politics, & I had hoped to have seen them rebuked & cast out by the people. I think we have given the true clue to our failure. The indiscreet effort to make men pronounce new Shibboleths has proved fatal. And the worst of it is, that those who are really responsible for the result, are for laying the blame upon others. I see, in various papers, & hear from various sources, symptoms of a design to impute our want of success to the character &

course of the Candidate. Your kind letter encourages me to think that such an attempt will not be successful, & that what ever I may be or not be in future, I may say now with a clear conscience in regard to our downfall- - 'thou cans't not say I did it.' | Robt. C. Winthrop" \$1,500.00



Item No. 116

“We Want No Negro Aid in Our Defence”

116. **Wright, J.S.:** CITIZENSHIP SOVEREIGNTY. BY... ASSISTED BY J. HOLMES AGNEW, D.D. Chicago: 1863. Original printed wrappers, stitched. 12, errata slip, viii, 208pp. Stitched, light wear, Near Fine.

As noted in Ante-Fire Imprints, the wrapper date is 1864, and the title page date is 1863. The title page appears after the errata slip following page 12. An active and energetic Chicago author, industrialist, and businessman, Wright was a War Democrat.

His long discourse on a variety of subjects, generally war-related, does not reveal any sympathy for the slaves or Free Negroes. "In this just, defensive war, we white men should require-- yes, compel-- our Federal Administration to abandon its reliance on the Negro. We are abundantly able to protect ourselves and our every right, against the assaults of the South. We want no Negro aid in our defence, and we want to be saved the disgrace, at the end of this war, of having it said, that the North could do nothing except with the help of the slaves." FIRST EDITION. Ante-Fire Imprints 764. Bartlett 5982. \$375.00

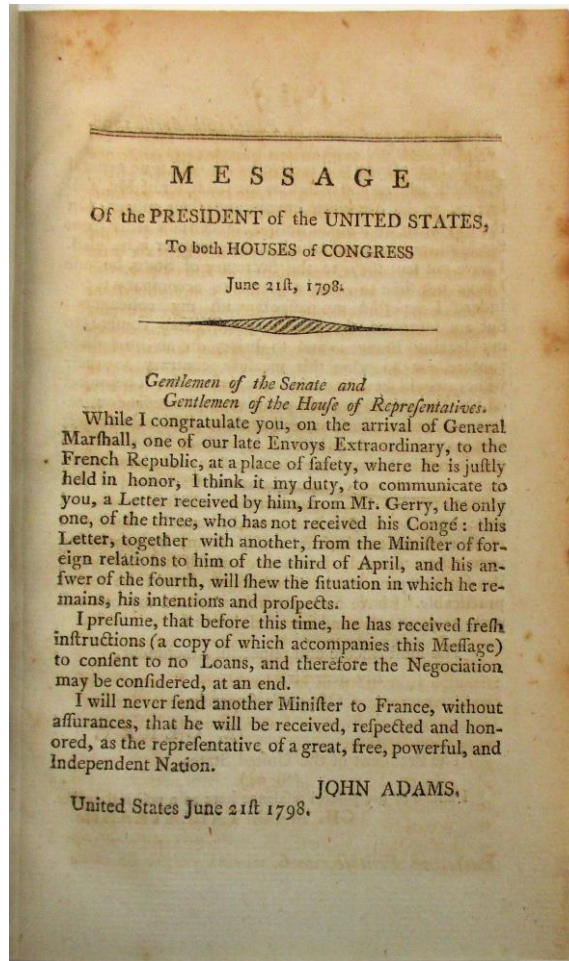
“I Will Never Send Another Minister to France. . .”

117. **[XYZ Affair]:** MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, TO BOTH HOUSES OF CONGRESS JUNE 21ST, 1798. [Philadelphia: 1798]. 8pp, caption title [as issued]. Bound in modern marbled wrappers, mild foxing, Very Good.

President Adams says, "I will never send another Minister to France, without assurances, that he will be received, respected and honored, as the representative of a great, free, powerful, and Independent Nation." He transmits correspondence from Secretary of State Pickering, with the latter's instructions to our envoys Marshall, Gerry, and Pinckney: "In no event is a treaty to be purchased with money, by loan or otherwise. A loan to the Republic would violate our neutrality: and a douceur to the men now in power might by their successors be urged as a reason for annulling the treaty, or as a precedent for further and repeated demands."

Evans 34825. NAIP w026016 [9].

\$600.00



Item No. 117