



Item No. 1

1. **[African Slave Trade]: AFRICA AMERICA.** London: W.B. Walker, August 20, 1807. Engraved mezzotint broadside, 10" x 14." Several minor small tears and holes within the image. Publisher's line mostly erased. Lightly hinged on thin one-ply paper, with attractive ivory mat border. Some light wear to the image, Good+ copy of a rare broadside, attractively matted on white border.

"Africa" wears a plumed headdress and animal pelt. Standing in front of his thatched hut, he holds a spear in his left hand; in his right hand he holds a document inscribed "Slave Trade abolish'd 1806" [the critical year of England's Abolition Campaign, resulting in the 1807 Abolition Act]. "America" is Lady Liberty, wearing plumed headdress and cloak. She holds a standard with the Stars and Stripes, and gestures at a pedestal with portraits of George Washington and Benjamin Franklin. A snake curls around the pedestal, suggesting the American susceptibility to the evil of Slavery, despite its ideology of Liberty. A landscape with a river, waterfall, and crocodile separates the continents.

We have encountered a couple of variations of this Walker broadside, one of them at Yale. However, we have not located a copy matching ours.

Not in LCP, Dumond, Sabin, Blockson. Not located on OCLC as of March 2024, or at the Huntington, Newberry, Boston Athenaeum.

(38456)

\$3,500.00

2. **Carpenters of Boston: THE RULES OF WORK, OF THE CARPENTERS, OF THE TOWN OF BOSTON. FORMED, AND MOST ACCURATELY CORRECTED, BY A LARGE NUMBER OF THE FIRST WORKMEN OF THE TOWN. PUBLISHED AGREEABLY TO ACT OF CONGRESS.** [Charlestown MA]: Printed, for the Proprietors, 1800. iv, [3], 34, [4 blanks] pp. Stitched in original marbled wrappers. Spotted. Stitching

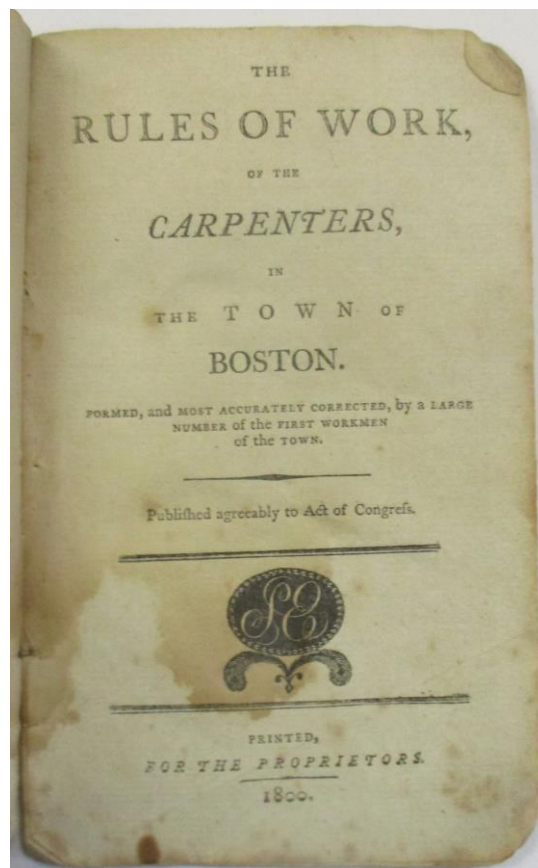
loosened. Upper corners turned. Signed in ink by Thomas Stutson, the Secretary. "With the names of the committee of twenty-one who drew up the rules, p. [v], and a blank space for the secretary's signature. The American Antiquarian Society copy is signed: Thos. Stutson. Monogram device of Samuel Etheridge of Charlestown on title page" [Evans].

Price books, establishing uniform rates for various tasks, prevented ruinous competition among tradesmen. They were from time to time challenged as conspiracies to thwart the operation of free markets. But the established tradesmen who developed them found them valuable. "Rules for Carpenters, specifying the various kinds of work they perform, the manner of finishing, and the value, are extremely necessary and highly useful. . . And they tend to prevent or remove all uneasiness between those who employ and those who perform."

This carpenters' price book is listed in dollars and cents rather than pounds. Apparently all copies were signed in ink by Thos. Hutson, the secretary of the committee who drew up the rules.

Rink 1760. Evans 37003.
(39594)

\$2,750.00



Item No. 2

3. **Cheetham, James:** A DISSERTATION CONCERNING POLITICAL EQUALITY, AND THE CORPORATION OF NEW-YORK. New York: D. Denniston, 1800. vii, [1], 9-50, [2 blanks] pp. Lightly toned. Disbound, else Very Good.

Cheetham, pamphleteer and journalist, edited the Democratic-Republicans' newspaper in New York. He argues that the American Revolution is "an unanswerable confutation of pestilent doctrines of the advocates of despotic power." Human liberty is founded exclusively

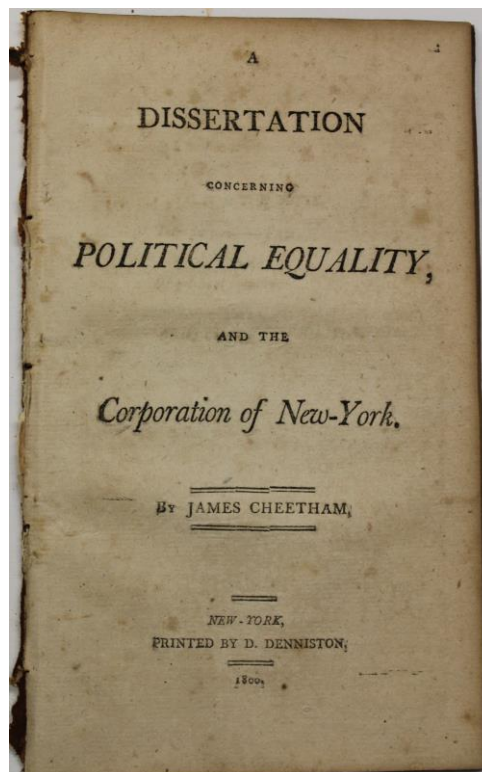
on "the principle of equality." But the Council of Appointment, created by New York's 1776 Constitution, controls every state, county, and municipal office. Nothing, says Cheetham, more egregiously violates democracy's bedrock doctrine of equality.

"In politics there is, perhaps, no maxim clearer than this, that the people, for whom a Government is intended, have the exclusive right of 'choosing their own governors.'" But the Mayor of New York City is appointed by the Council; he is not elected by the people. The result: New York City's citizens "have no power to remove" a Mayor, "however noxious the Chief magistrate may be."

FIRST EDITION. Evans 37171. Sabin 12375. Cohen 5749. OCLC 808667893 [1- NYHS], 558247297 [1- Brit. Lib.] as of January 2024. AAS also owns a copy.

(39772)

\$1,500.00



Item No. 3

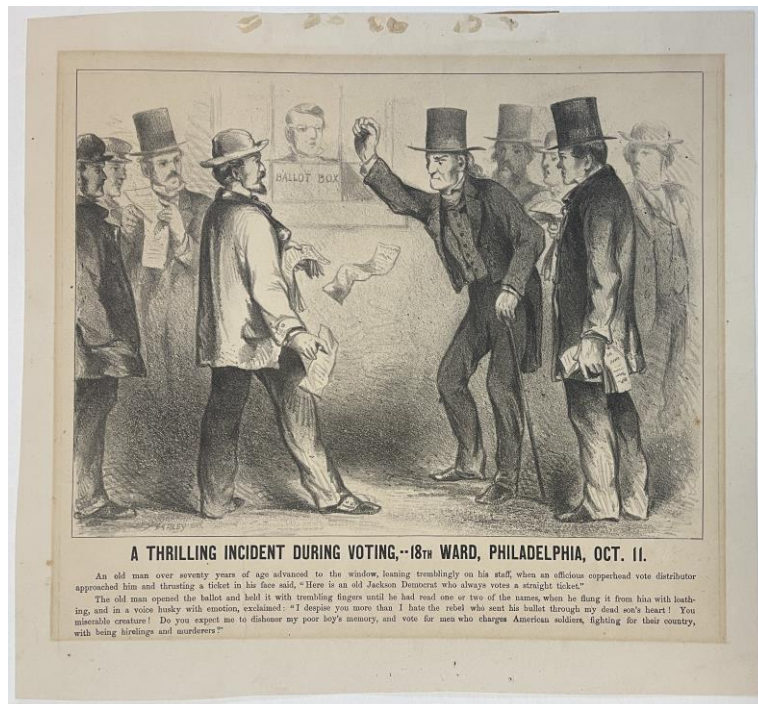
4. **[Copperheads]: A THRILLING INCIDENT DURING VOTING, - - 18TH WARD, PHILADELPHIA, OCT. 11.** [Philadelphia? 1864?]. Lithograph broadside, 12-3/4" x 13-1/2." Signed Harley Del. in small letters at the lower left of the cartoon. A few spots at the blank upper margin, mounting remnants on the verso. Very Good.

"An emotionally charged condemnation of the Copperheads or Peace Democrats and their support of reconciliation with the Confederacy. In a scene at a polling place an old man (right) is approached by a "Copperhead" vote distributor, who thrusts a ticket at him, saying, "Here is an old Jackson Democrat who always votes a straight ticket." The older man angrily replies, "I despise you more than I hate the rebel who sent his bullet through my dead son's heart! You miserable creature! Do you expect me to dishonor my poor boy's memory, and vote for men who charges American soldiers, fighting for their country, with being hirelings and murderers?" A bespectacled man watches the scene from behind the ballot box.

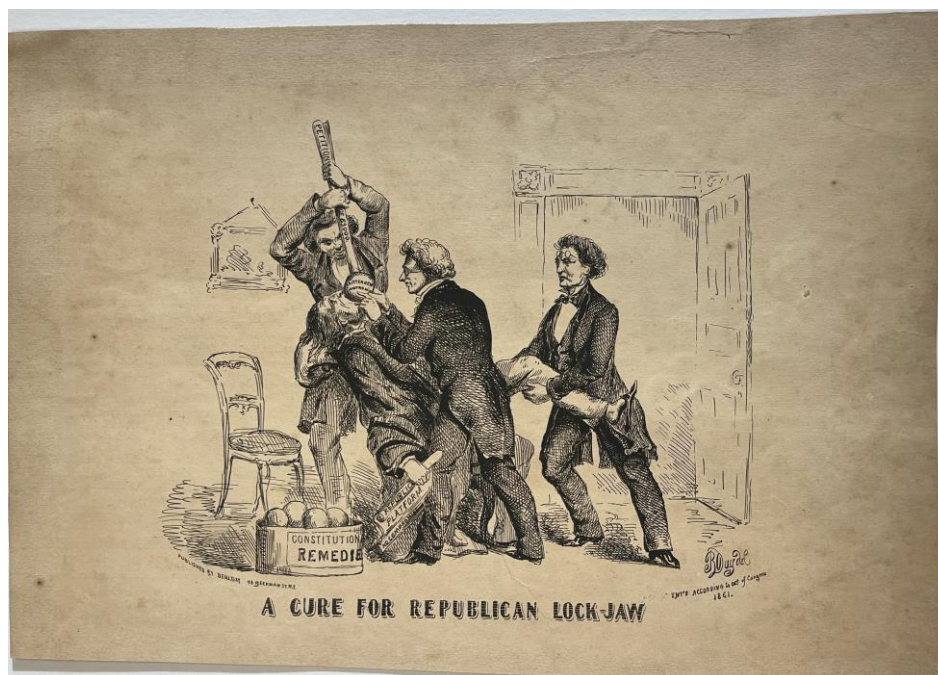
"The narration and dialogue for the episode are provided in the lower margin" [Reilly].

Reilly 1864.42. Weitenkampf 145. OCLC 825940397 [1- Lib. Cong.], 46357357 [1- U VA]
as of February 2024.
(39736)

\$2,000.00



Item No. 4



Item No. 5

5. [Crittenden Compromise]: A CURE FOR REPUBLICAN LOCK-JAW. New York: Benj. Day, 1861. Lithograph broadside, oblong 10-3/4" x 14." Light toning. Very Good.

This rare broadside depicts three men trying to force the Crittenden Compromise down the throat of a Republican holding a document inscribed "Republican Platform No

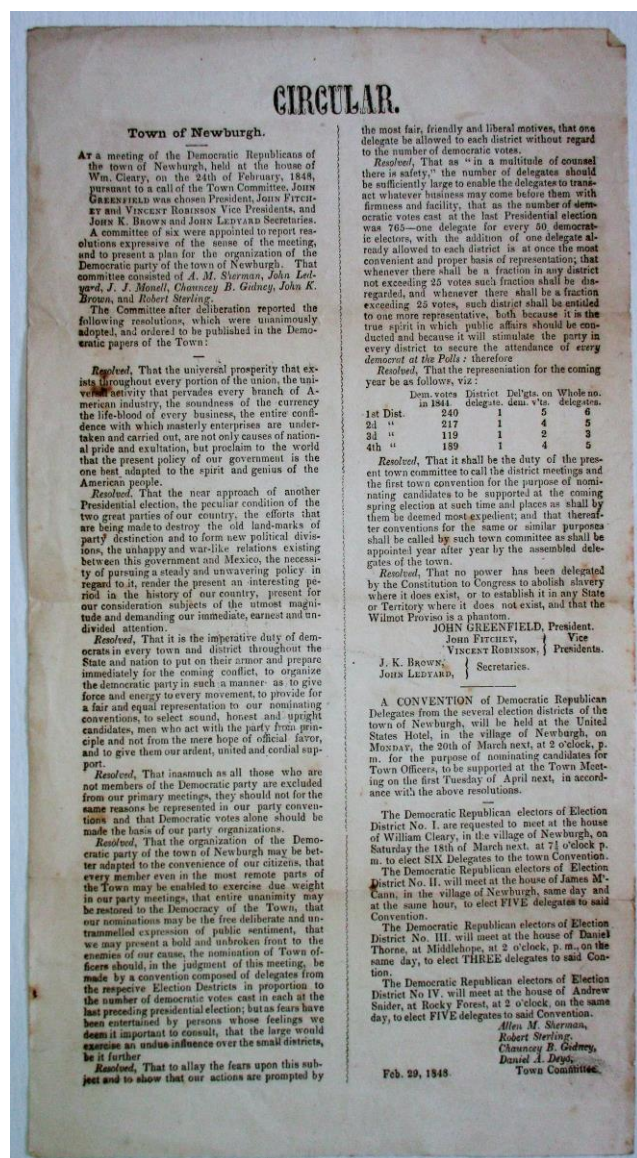
Compromise." The Compromise, proposed by the Kentucky Senator, sought to preserve the Union by restoring the Missouri Compromise line across the country, prohibiting federal interference with Slavery south of that line, and thus permanently fastening Slavery on the United States for all time.

The measure, despite garnering significant support, failed to persuade Lincoln and his allies, who rejected it.

Reilly 1861-1. Weitenkampf 130. OCLC 1300755909 [1- Lib. Cong.], 1136572375 [1-AAS].

(39737)

\$2,500.00



Item No. 6

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

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

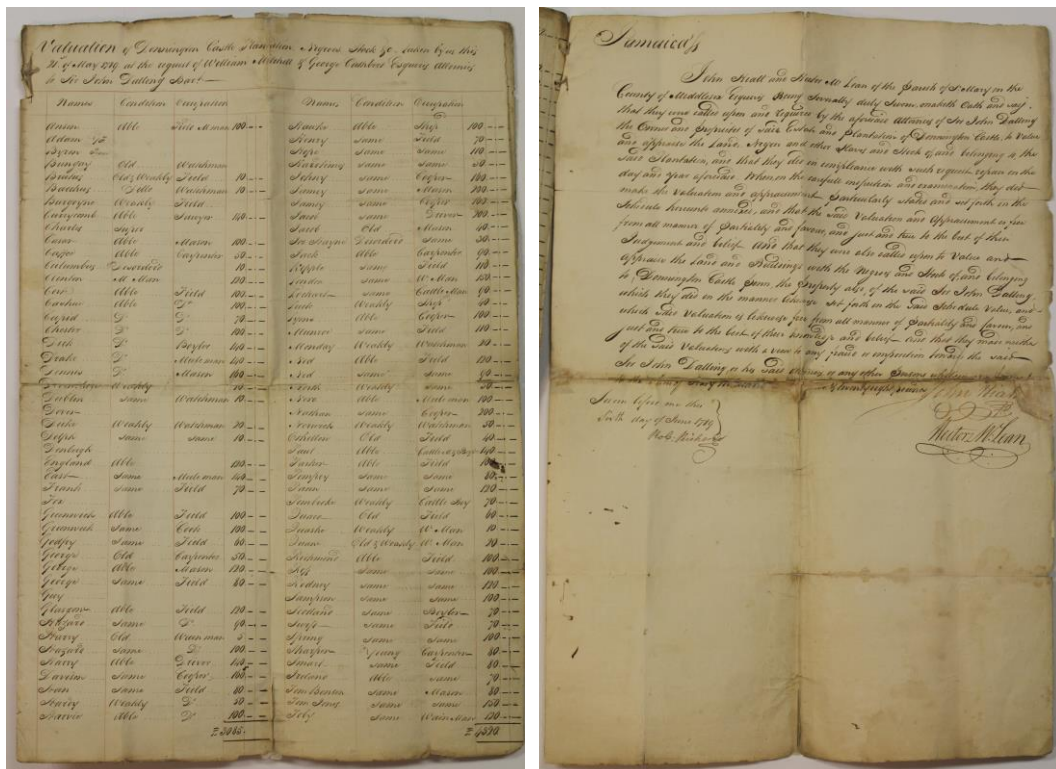
David Wilmot of Pennsylvania had introduced a bill [The 'Wilmot Proviso'] prohibiting slavery in the Territories acquired in the War with Mexico. The Town Committee insists that "no power has been delegated by the Constitution to Congress to abolish slavery where it does exist, or to establish it in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

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

Not located on OCLC as of March 2024, or the online sites of AAS and the Library of Congress.

(29548)

\$650.00



Item No. 7

7. **[Donnington Castle Plantation, Jamaica]: VALUATION OF DONNINGTON CASTLE PLANTATION. NEGROES, STOCK & C. TAKEN BY US THIS 21ST OF MAY 1789 AT THE REQUEST OF WILLIAM MITCHELL & GEORGE CUTHBERT ESQUIRES ATTORNIES TO SIR JOHN DALLING BART.** Jamaica: 1789. Six elephant folio pages, written entirely in ink manuscript on thick paper. One bifolium and one separate leaf of equal size, 14-3/4" x 21-1/2." Docketed on page [6]. The first four pages are a bifolium attached at the upper left corner to a separate leaf with binding string. Old folds, with fold splits archivally repaired. Repair at page 5 affects three text words. Minor edgewear. Very Good. Housed in a gilt-lettered modern custom clamshell case measuring 8-3/4" x 12-1/4."

*List of Negroes with their Value on Donnington
Castle Penn. taken this 22. day of May 1789.*

Juamina	40.	Melia	5.
Jamaica	30.	Sarah	80.
Jee	90.	Betty	65.
Peter	30.	Rose	90.
Snake	75.	Kate	1.
Byron	80.	Pleasant	80.
Nutt	100.	Betsy	70.
Quashe	70.	Mary	65.
Sack	75.	Nancy	60.
Tom	70.		570.
William	75.		
	735.		
	570.		1251.

45 Cons

Item No. 7

The owner of this large Jamaica plantation, located in St. Mary Parish, was Sir John Dalling, 1st Baronet [1731-1798]. He was Jamaica's Acting Governor from 1772 to 1774, Governor from 1777 to 1782, and Commander-in-Chief of Madras (1784-1786). Its main productions were sugar and rum.

The first three pages list, alphabetically by first [and only] names, more than two hundred fifty slaves, with adjacent columns for the "Condition" and "Occupation" of each. A fourth column, untitled, lists the value of each such slave. Values range from zero or \$10 to \$200. On this large and evidently self-sufficient plantation, the diversity of occupations is especially interesting: field laborer, mason, carpenter, washerwoman, cook, basket maker, driver, cooper, mule man, sawyer, grass cutter, "care of children," and others. The "condition" of each slave is evaluated, with such notations as "able," "old," "weakly," "disorder'd," "young," "sickly," "superannuated."

An inventory and valuation of the estate's livestock and acreage, signed by John Hiatt and Hector McLean, begins at the bottom of page [3] and continues on page [4]. At the center of page [4] is a separate inventory of twenty slaves at "Donnington Castle Penn" dated May 22, 1789, with values of each. A sworn statement appears on page [5] acknowledging that Hiatt and McLean, acting on the orders of Dalling's attorneys, "were called upon and required...to Value and appraise the Land, Negroes, and other Slaves and Stock of and belonging to the said Plantation, and that they did in compliance with such request make the valuation and appraisement..."

(39766)

\$3,500.00

8. [Douglas, Stephen A.]: STEPHEN FINDING "HIS MOTHER". New York: Currier & Ives, 1860. Lithograph broadside, oblong 11-1/2" x 13." The artist is Louis Maurer. Light dusting, old mounting remnants on blank verso. Very Good.

"Northern Democratic presidential candidate Stephen A. Douglas was widely criticized for his campaign tours of the country--an unusual practice for a presidential nominee. In an attempt to evade such opprobrium Douglas disguised a July 1860 tour of New England and

upstate New York as a personal visit to his elderly mother and family. When it took him over a month to go from Washington to New York, Republicans taunted him as 'a little boy' (a reference to his shortness of stature) 'lost in search of his mother.'

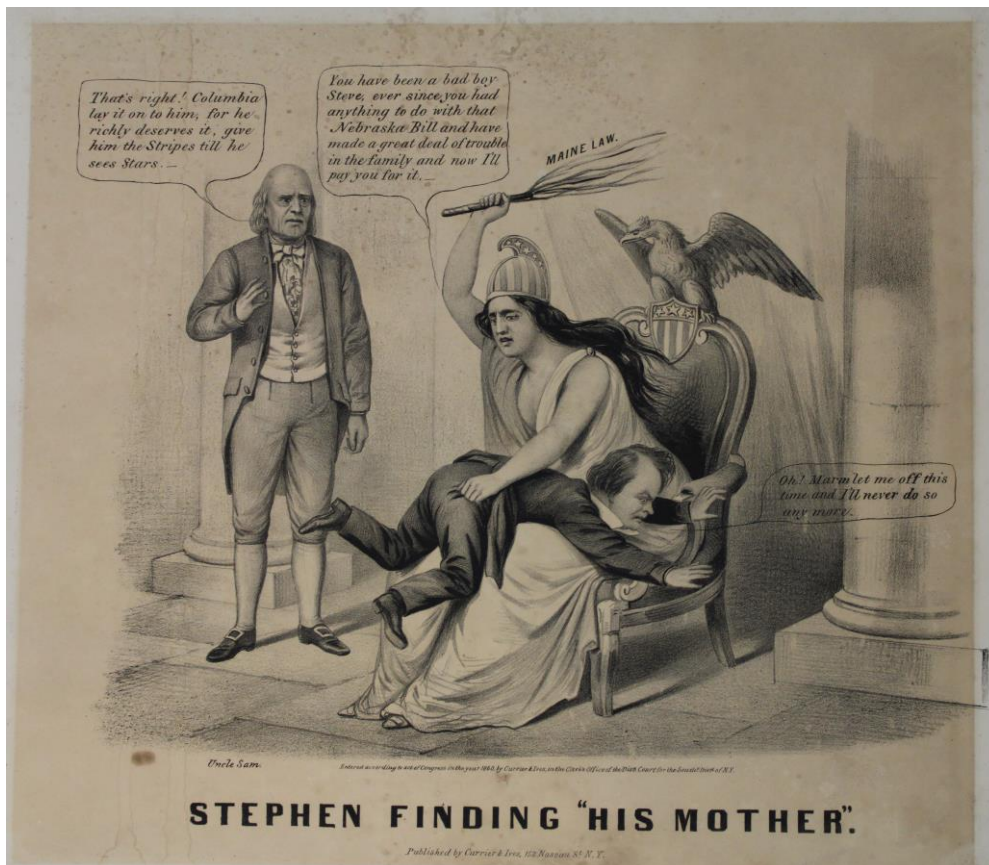
"One of the many handbills and cartoons published on this theme, 'Stephen Finding His Mother' also criticizes Douglas's earlier support of legislative measures friendly to Southern interests, including the Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854. Here 'Mother' Columbia, seated in a chair adorned with an eagle and shield, holds Douglas over her knee and spanks him with a switch labeled 'Maine Law.' (The 'Maine Law' here may refer to one of the laws enacted in various northeastern states to counteract the Fugitive Slave Law, which was supported by Douglas.)

"Columbia scolds him, 'You have been a bad boy Steve, ever since you had anything to do with that Nebraska Bill and have made a great deal of trouble in the family and now I'll pay you for it.' Douglas cries, 'Oh! Marm let me off this time and I'll never do so any more.' To the left stands an elderly man in knee breeches, Uncle Sam, who encourages Columbia to 'give him the Stripes till he sees Stars.'" [Reilly.]

Reilly 1860-35. Weitenkampf 121. Gale 6230. OCLC records three locations as of December 2023, under several accession numbers [AAS, Clements, Peabody Essex].

(39733)

\$2,500.00



Item No. 8

9. **Douglass, Frederick:** MY BONDAGE AND MY FREEDOM. PART I.- LIFE AS A SLAVE. PART II.- LIFE AS A FREEMAN...WITH AN INTRODUCTION, BY DR. JAMES M'CUNE SMITH. New York and Auburn: Miller, Orton & Mulligan, 1855. Port. frontis. Pages xxxi, [1 blank], [2- engraved plate with original tissue guard], [33]-464 pp,

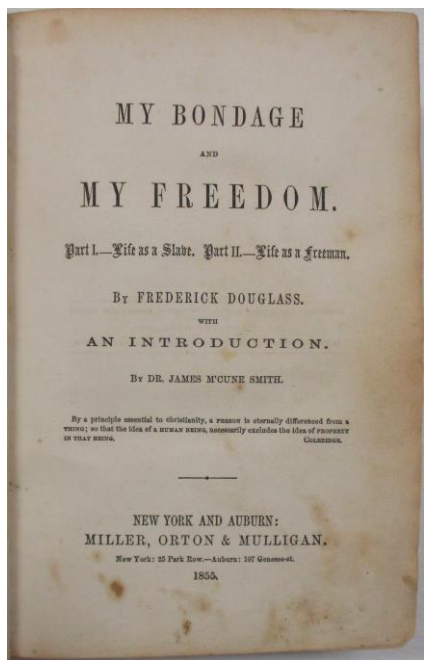
lacking the publ. advt. Scattered foxing. The three plates, as issued, with some foxing and original tissue guards. Bound in modern cloth, gilt-lettered red morocco spine label. Good+.

The first edition, and the second of Douglass's autobiographies. "A rebellious child and an exasperating slave, Douglass often suffered because of his indomitable spirit. It made him the most powerful abolitionist speaker in the country. In 1838, when he was 21, he escaped to New Bedford, learned to read and write, married, and changed his name. He then began his dangerous travels not only to 'narrate wrongs,' but to denounce them...[H]e quickly established himself as the foremost spokesman for the Negro" [LCP Negro History Exhibition].

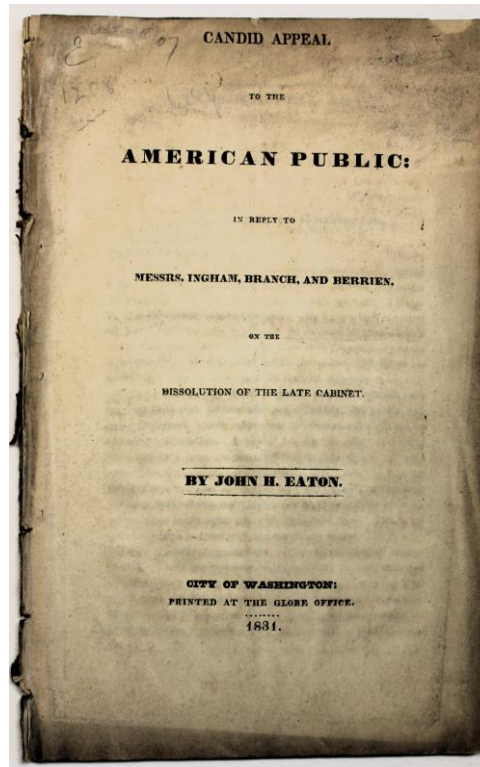
FIRST EDITION. LCP Negro History Exhibition 187. Work 311. Dumond 48. Blockson 9717. LCP 3233.

(39266)

\$5,000.00



Item No. 9



Item No. 10

10. **Eaton, John H.:** CANDID APPEAL TO THE AMERICAN PUBLIC: IN REPLY TO MESSRS. INGHAM, BRANCH, AND BERRIEN. ON THE DISSOLUTION OF THE LATE CABINET. Washington City: Printed at the Globe Office, 1831. 55, [1 blank] pp. Disbound, title page margins dusted. Short closed margin tear [no loss]. Good+.

Eaton was a Tennessee friend and ally of President Andrew Jackson, who appointed him Secretary of War. Eaton's wife, the daughter of a tavern keeper, was the victim of the most politically significant social snobbery in our history. The extraordinary events brought down Jackson's Cabinet and engendered Jackson's lifelong enmity to Vice President Calhoun, possibly costing the latter the Presidency. The pamphlet is Eaton's emotional defense of his wife, and his outraged assault on his foes.

Calhoun's wife-- followed by other Cabinet wives-- refused to associate with Peggy Eaton, on the ground that she was a loose woman, unfit to mingle with them. Jackson, a man of passionate loyalties, took Peggy's side. "Mrs. Eaton might be the wife of a cabinet officer, but Washington society refused to admit her into its circle. Jackson was enraged. Eaton was a special favorite, one of his Tennessee cronies and his principal biographer. The persecution of Mrs. Eaton was exactly parallel, in his eyes, to the persecution that had driven his beloved Rachel into the grave only a few months before" [Peterson *The Great Triumvirate* 183.] Howes E27. Sabin 21730. Not in Wise & Cronin, Eberstadt, Graff, Decker.

(39888)

\$600.00

11. **[Election of 1848:** ADDRESS OF THE DEMOCRATIC CITY CONVENTION, TO THE DEMOCRACY OF MARYLAND. [Baltimore? 1848]. Printed folio broadside, 13" x 17." Three densely printed columns, each column separated by a rule. Signed at the end in type by Henry S. Sanderson, President of the Democratic City Convention; and, as Secretaries, W.A. Stewart and John Carson. Old horizontal folds, expertly repaired closed margin tear. Very Good.

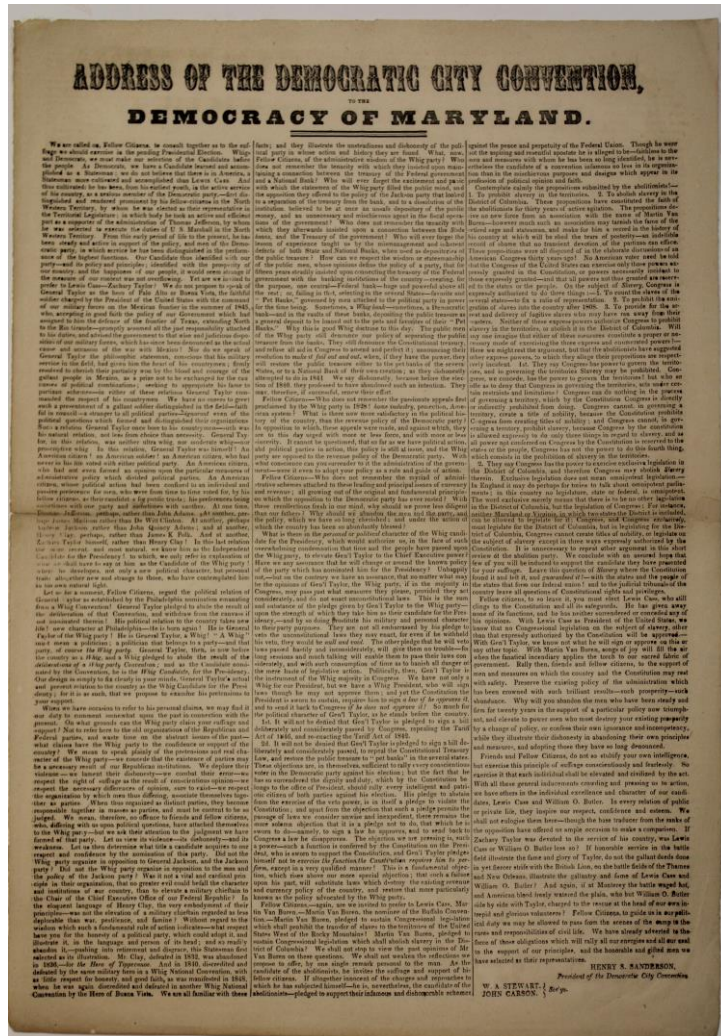
A rare Baltimore broadside, urging the election of veteran Democratic politician Lewis Cass to the presidency. "We do not believe that there is in America, a Statesman more cultivated and accomplished than Lewis Cass." Certainly that assertion was true when compared with his Whig opponent, General Zachary Taylor, a political cypher "who had never in his life voted with either political party."

The third candidate, former President Martin Van Buren, running on the Free Soil ticket, is now a "fanatical incendiary." He would usher in a national nightmare by prohibiting slavery "West of the Rocky Mountains," and abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia. He is "the candidate of the abolitionists."

OCLC 82160388 [1- AAS]. Johns Hopkins also owns a copy. Not at the online sites of Library of Congress, U MI, Huntington, Boston Athenaeum, U MD, NYPL.

(39789)

\$2,000.00



Item No. 11

12. [Election of 1860]: AN HEIR TO THE THRONE, OR THE NEXT REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE. New York: Published Currier & Ives, 1860. Broadside, oblong 11" x 13." Light uniform toning. Engraved on heavy card stock, with spotted blank verso. Very Good.

"The Republicans' purported support of Negro rights is taken to an extreme here. Editor Horace Greeley (left) and candidate Abraham Lincoln (resting his elbow on a rail at right)

stand on either side of a short black man holding a spear. The latter is the deformed African man recently featured at P.T. Barnum's Museum on Broadway as the 'What-is-it.'" [Reilly.] He asks, "What can dey be?" Weitenkampf describes him as a "weak-minded Negro."

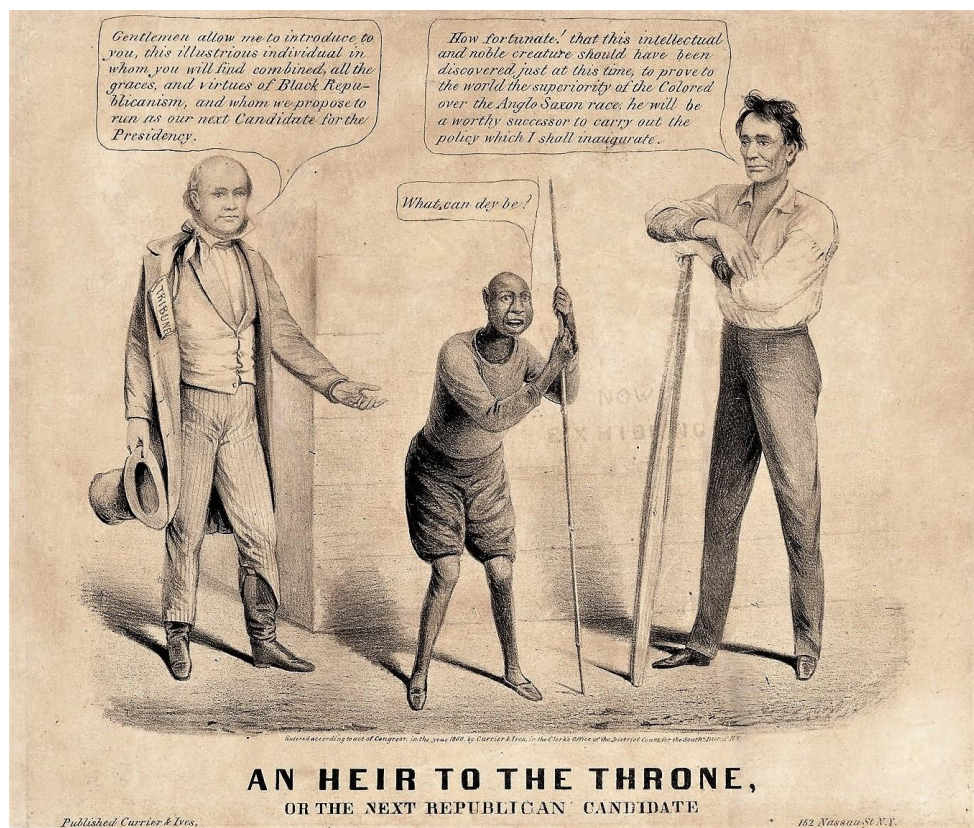
Pointing at the black man Greeley says, "Gentlemen, allow me to introduce to you, this illustrious individual in whom you will find combined, all the graces, and virtues of Black Republicanism, and whom we propose to run as our next Candidate for the Presidency."

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

Reilly 1860-33. Weitenkampf 122. Gale 3001. OCLC 773024018 [1- Clements], 1298712371 [1- DLC], 1136566916 [1- AAS] as of August 2023.

(39485)

\$3,000.00



Item No. 12

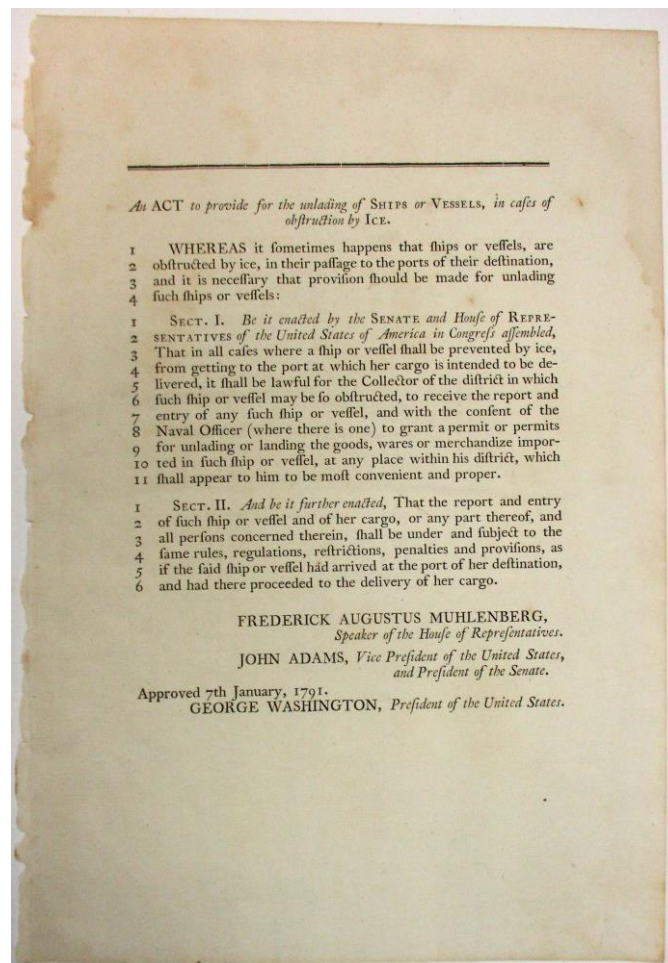
13. **First Congress: AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE UNLADING OF SHIPS AND VESSELS, IN CASES OF OBSTRUCTION BY ICE.** [Philadelphia: 1791]. Small folio broadside, 7.5" x 11.25". Three paragraphs, each line numbered in the left margin. Blank edge a bit rough, Very Good.

A rare, unusual imprint of the First Congress, still in slip bill form, probably for proofing by the designated Clerks before final printing. In this state, it is printed without the usual prefatory language identifying the Congress, its Session, and its place of meeting.

The Act was approved by President Washington on January 7, 1791, and signed in type by him, Speaker Muhlenberg, and Vice President Adams.

OCLC 54177303 [1- Yale]. Not in Evans, Bristol, NAIP, or Shipton in this state. See, NAIP w017554 [3], for the bill in its final form.
(25831)

\$1,000.00



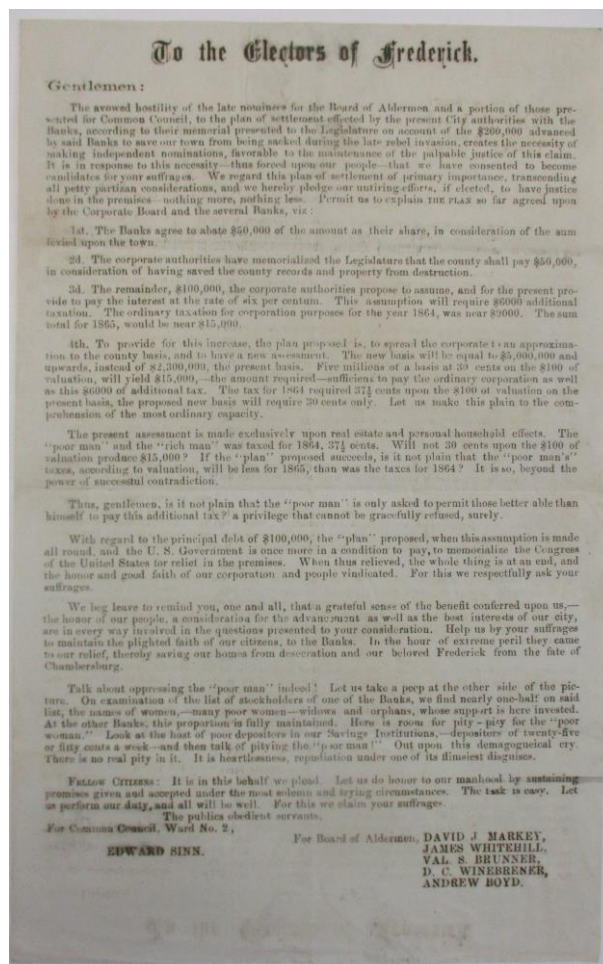
Item No. 13

14. **[Frederick, Maryland]:** TO THE ELECTORS OF FREDERICK. GENTLEMEN: THE AVOWED HOSTILITY OF THE LATE NOMINEES FOR THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN AND A PORTION OF THOSE PRESENTED FOR COMMON COUNCIL, TO THE PLAN OF SETTLEMENT EFFECTED BY THE PRESENT CITY AUTHORITIES WITH THE BANKS. . . CREATES THE NECESSITY OF MAKING INDEPENDENT NOMINATIONS, FAVORABLE TO THE MAINTENANCE OF THE PALPABLE JUSTICE OF THIS CLAIM. IT IS IN RESPONSE TO THIS NECESSITY THAT WE HAVE CONSENTED TO BECOME CANDIDATES FOR YOUR SUFFRAGE. WE REGARD THIS PLAN OF SETTLEMENT OF PRIMARY IMPORTANCE, TRANSCENDING ALL PETTY PARTIZAN CONSIDERATIONS. . . [Frederick MD: 1864 or 1865]. Broadside, 7-1/2" x 12." Very Good. Title in elegant Gothic type. Signed in type at the end by five members of the Board of Aldermen [David J. Markey, James Whitehill, Val S. Brunner, D.C. Winebrenner, Andrew Boyd] and Edward Sinn for the Common Council, Ward 2.

On July 9, 1864, Rebel General Jubal Early demanded a \$200,000 ransom from the Town of Frederick. Otherwise, he said, he would burn it to the ground. "Mayor Cole and

members of the city council voted to get the money to pay the ransom by requiring five local banks each to give a percentage of their total capital. 'The city knew they would face the likely burning. . . If they hadn't done that, the city would have most likely been destroyed.' The money was carried to Early in baskets provided by residents and later returned to them. A basket belonging to the Shankles family from Buckeystown believed to have been used in the delivery is on display at the Museum of Frederick County History" [Frederick News-Post, 7 July 2014].

The next step was to determine how to repay the Banks. Attacking opponents of the repayment plan, this broadside explains the agreement reached between the City and the Banks. The Banks would "abate \$50,000 of the amount as their share." The County would chip in another \$50,000. The remaining \$100,000 would be paid by taxing the citizens of Frederick. The taxation formula is, these signers argue, extremely favorable to lower income residents. "The 'poor man's' taxes will be less for 1865, than was the taxes for 1864. . . Talk about oppressing the 'poor man' indeed!" For decades afterward, city officials argued that federal officials should pay Frederick back for the loan, believing their actions saved United States government goods and property. They were unsuccessful.



Item No. 14

The signers included Frederick's most important citizens, businessmen prominent in civic and religious affairs. The Winebrenner family is active in Frederick today. David Markey [1809-1885] owned and operated in partnership "a highly successful planing mill at the northeast corner of North Bentz and West Second Street. . . [was] a building contractor with projects ranging from housing to the parsonage of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of

Frederick . . .co-founder and board member of the Mutual Insurance Company of Frederick and city councilman, alderman and Tax Commissioner. During the Civil War, he did not serve in the military but actively supported the Union cause in this border state of divided loyalties and chaired at least one public event supporting the abolition of slavery in the revision of the Maryland Constitution" [Find a Grave online].

James Clemson Whitehill [1798-1874] was a cabinet maker, dealer of building materials, coffin dealer and undertaker. He was one of the incorporators of the Mt. Olivet Cemetery Company in 1852. Valentine Stickel Brunner[1818-1889] owned and operated a Grocery Store and later added Commission Agent and Forwarding and Wholesale Liquor Dealer. He became well known for his work as local agent for Adams Express Company which continued throughout the Civil War and until his death. David Charles "D C" Winebrenner, Sr. [1834-1903] owned D.C. Winebrenner & Son Wholesale Grocers. Andrew Boyd [1815-1877] was a dry goods merchant. Edward Sinn [1819-1902] was a stagecoach driver between Frederick and Hagerstown and later owned and operated Pioneer Livery Stables in Frederick for many years.

Not located in any of the normally consulted bibliographies, despite diligent search.

(39514)

\$4,000.00

15. **[Fries, John]:** THE TWO TRIALS OF JOHN FRIES, ON AN INDICTMENT FOR TREASON; TOGETHER WITH A BRIEF REPORT OF THE TRIALS OF SEVERAL OTHER PERSONS, FOR TREASON AND INSURRECTION, IN THE COUNTIES OF BUCKS, NORTHAMPTON AND MONTGOMERY, IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, BEGUN AT THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 11, 1799... BEFORE THE HON. JUDGES IREDELL, PETERS, WASHINGTON AND CHASE, TO WHICH IS ADDED, A COPIOUS APPENDIX, CONTAINING THE EVIDENCE AND ARGUMENTS OF THE COUNSEL ON BOTH SIDES. Philadelphia: William W. Woodward, 1800. 4, 226, 51, [1 blank] pp, [as issued]. Untrimmed, generously margined, and entirely unsophisticated. Stitched with gathered signatures. Last leaf [publisher's advt] with a hole and ink blotch affecting about three words; title leaf chipped at blank fore-edge and spotted. Otherwise, minor scattered foxing. Good+.

An extraordinarily thorough account of the first American trial to define treason as a violation of the notorious Sedition Act; and one of the earliest American treason trials. "Treason" requires the defendant to have levied war against the United States, or given aid and comfort to its enemies. Fries and friends were convicted of levying war against the U.S. by forcibly resisting execution of a single statute, here the hated Window Tax, which imposed the first direct federal tax. See 9 Fed. Cases 847 et seq.

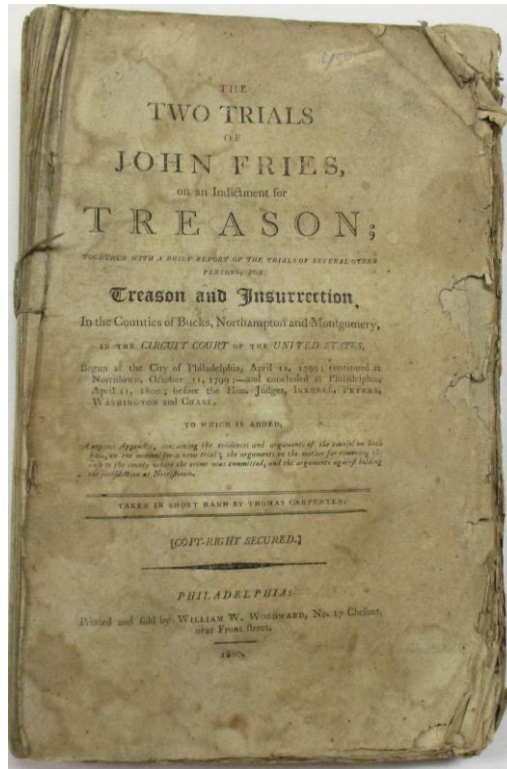
This comprehensive report of the trials includes remarks of counsel, testimony of witnesses, and rulings and observations of articulate, talented and angry Federalist judges. This is "the most noteworthy of the trials in which United States Supreme Court Justice Samuel Chase's abusive manner led to proceedings of impeachment against him" [Cohen].

Just as President Washington pardoned the Whiskey Insurrectionists, who had similarly been convicted of treason, so President Adams pardoned Fries, asking rhetorically, "Is there not great danger in establishing such a construction of treason, as may be applied to every sudden, ignorant, inconsiderate heat, among a part of the people, wrought up by political disputes, and personal or party animosities?" 9 Works of John Adams 58 [1854].

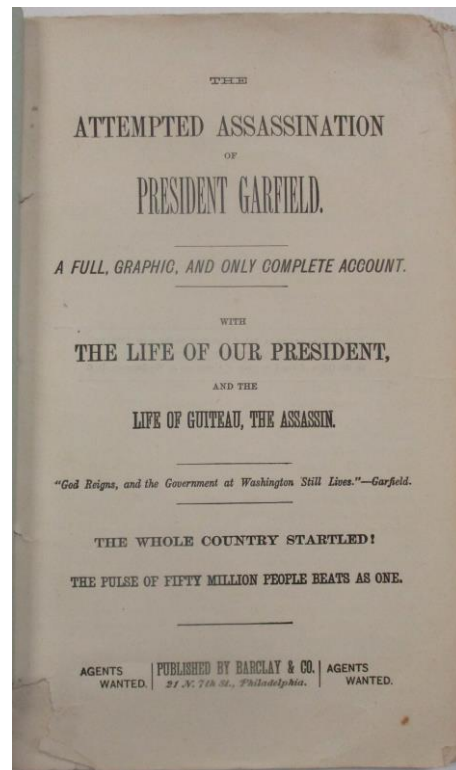
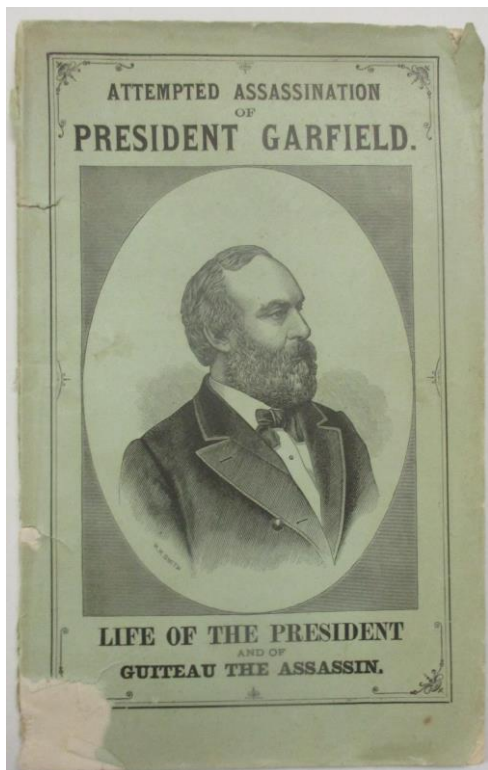
FIRST EDITION. Evans 37104. Marvin 174. II Harv. Law Cat. 1080. Marke 1032. Cohen 14175.

(39264)

\$2,000.00



Item No. 15



Item No. 16

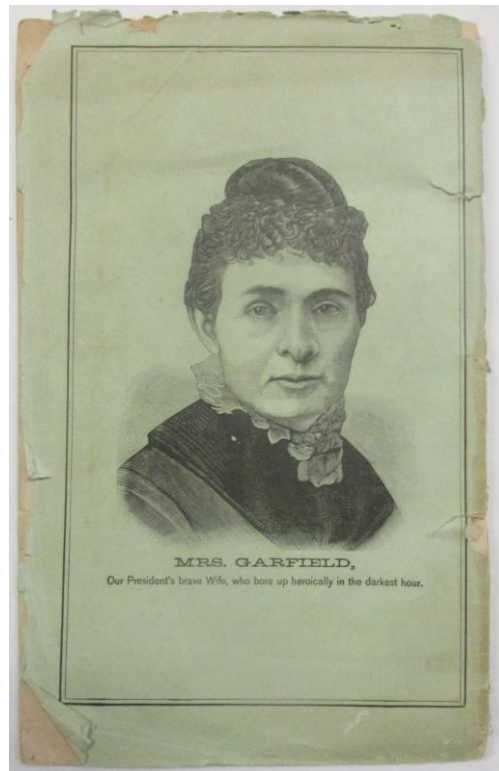
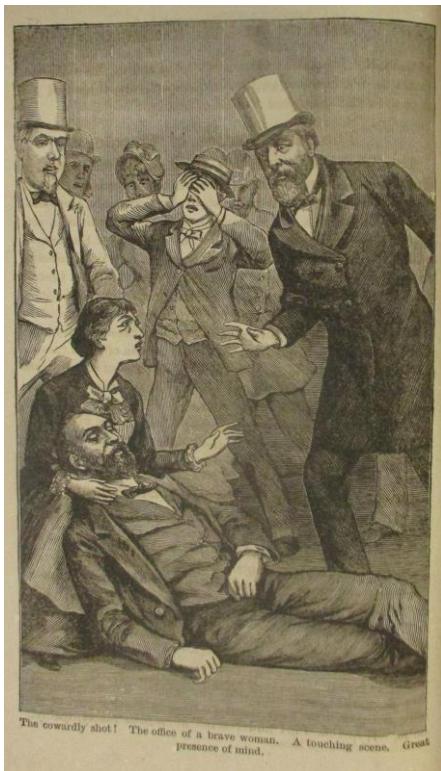
16. **Garfield, James:** THE ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT GARFIELD. A FULL, GRAPHIC, AND ONLY COMPLETE ACCOUNT. WITH THE LIFE OF OUR PRESIDENT, AND THE LIFE OF GUTTEAU, THE ASSASSIN...THE WHOLE COUNTRY STARTLED! THE PULSE OF FIFTY MILLION PEOPLE BEATS

AS ONE. Philadelphia: Barclay, 1881. Pages [17]-80, as issued. Stitched in original printed and illustrated wrappers [portraits of President Garfield and Mrs. Garfield]. Full-page illustration of the assassination scene at page [48]: "The cowardly shot! The office of a brave woman. A touching scene. Great presence of mind." Portrait of Guiteau at page [64]. Wrappers with some chipping at blank lower corner [affecting a portion of the front wrapper's border, text unaffected] and edges. Some pages moderately toned. Very Good.

The story of the assassination, Guiteau's "eccentric career," and a biography of the President.

McDade 401. OCLC 7781005 [9].
(39448)

\$750.00



Item No. 16

17. [George, Daniel]: WEATHERWISE'S TOWN AND COUNTRY ALMANACK, FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD, 1784...EMBELLISHED WITH A PLATE, REPRESENTING THE VICTORIOUS GENERAL WASHINGTON, SURVEY'D IN PLEASING ATTITUDES, BY WISDOM AND VALOUR, WHILE BRITANNIA DEPLORES HER LOSS OF AMERICA. Boston: Printed for, and Sold by Nathaniel Coverly, opposite the sign of the White Horse, in Newbury Street, [1783]. Twelve leaves, as issued. With the full-page woodcut of Washington preceding the title page, as described in the title. Stitched and untrimmed. Uniformly toned, lightly foxed; a short, expertly repaired, closed corner tear [no loss]. Very Good.

Evans attributed authorship to Rittenhouse; but NAIP says, "The actual author was Daniel George." This is one of the three Weatherwise almanacs printed in Boston for the year 1784. The woodcut illustration is captioned, 'Washington- Victory doth thy Trumpets sound, Who are with Laurals cover'd round!' The illustration was "a sort of lifetime memorial that

reflected Washington's legendary status among his countrymen by the time the Revolution was over" [Wick].

Evans 18163. Drake 3335. NAIP w036458. Wick, George Washington An American Icon 18. (27837) \$1,250.00



Item No. 17

18. [Gillray, James]: BARBARITIES IN THE WEST INDIAS. [London: Published by Hannah Humphrey, 1791]. Hand-colored broadside etching, dated April 23 1791 in upper left corner. 10" x 14-1/2" [by sight]. Mounted on card boards. Very Good.

From the National Portrait Gallery description on line: "The 1780s and 1790s saw the anti-slavery debate gather strength and support. This shocking print depicts an infamous incident described during William Wilberforce's motion for the abolition of the slave trade in 1791. 'Among numberless other acts of cruelty daily practised, an English negro driver, because a young negro through sickness was unable to work, threw him into a copper of boiling sugar juice, and after keeping him steeped over head and ears for above three quarters of an hour in the boiling liquid whipt him with such severity, that it was near six months before he recover'd of his wounds and scalding'. On the wall behind a selection of rodents and the body parts of black slaves are nailed, thus suggesting slaves were treated like vermin. Gillray executed a number of prints with pro-abolition themes, including 'Anti-saccharrites, - or - John Bull and his family leaving off the use of sugar' (1792). Wilberforce's campaign for the abolition of the slave trade achieved success in 1807 but it was not until the 1838 Slavery Abolition Act that all slaves in the British Empire were granted their freedom."

OCLC 954200144 [2- Morgan Library, Yale], and a number of facsimiles, as of November 2023.

(39703) \$1,500.00

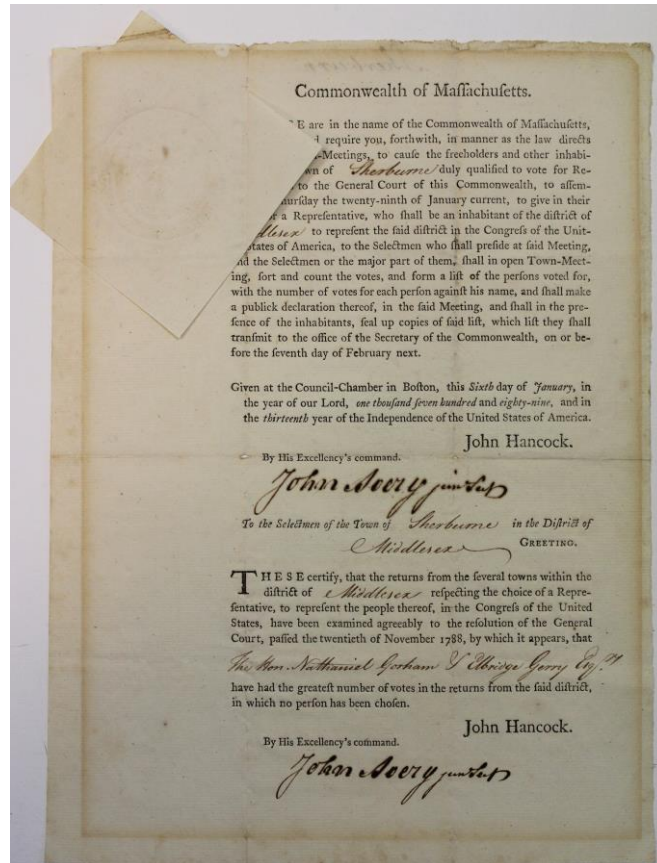
votes in the returns from the said district, in which no person has been chosen. Signed in type by Hancock, and in manuscript by Avery."

AAS's copy is directed in manuscript to the Town of Dudley, with corresponding manuscript additions.

Bristol B6986. Shipton & Mooney 45514. Ford 2547. ESTC W17457. OCLC records only facsimiles as of December 2023.

(39753)

\$1,850.00



Item No. 19

20. [Henderson, John G., Attorney and War Claim Agent]: RALLY ROUND THE FLAG, BOYS! CHARGE ON THE PAYMASTER. AND GET YOUR ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS. CONGRESS AT LAST FOUND TIME TO DO SOMETHING FOR THE SOLDIERS! THE BILL FOR THE EQUALIZATION OF BOUNTIES IS THE LAW, AND THOSE WHO FIRST PUT IN THEIR CLAIMS ARE THOSE WHO FIRST GET THEIR MONEY. Winchester, Illinois: Democratic Print., [1866]. Attractive folio broadside, measuring 11-1/2" x 17-1/2" by sight. Housed in a wood frame 20-3/4" x 26-3/4." Light scattered foxing and old folds, a couple of short fold separations in margin. A variety of bold type sizes and styles, within a decorative border. Very Good.

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

The Equalization Act, whose terms the broadside recites, became law in July 1866. It provided additional bounties to men, or their families and heirs, who had been honorably

discharged after three years' service; and smaller bounties to those honorably discharged after two years' service.

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

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

(38501)

\$2,000.00



Item No. 20

21. **[Jacksonian Money Policies]: FULL TILT FOR THE CAPITOL.** New York: Lith. & Pub. by H.R. Robinson, [1840]. Oblong broadside, 17-1/8" x 12-3/4." Mounted to a board. A few light fox spots, a couple of short closed tears laid down without loss. Blank verso with three mounting remnants and the ghost of a contemporary, macabre political broadside. Very Good. Signed 'H.D.' [Henry Dacre?] in lower left.

President Van Buren is trampled by a horse because of his hard-money policies. His vanquisher, Senator Nathaniel Tallmadge, left Van Buren's Democratic Party to join the

Whigs. Other figures include (left to right) Amos Kendall, William Marcy, Thomas Hart Benton, Levi Woodbury, and Francis Preston Blair.

"The artist envisions public repudiation of Democratic hard-money policies, and the triumph of administration opponent Nathaniel P. Tallmadge, a conservative Democrat.

"Tallmadge, on horseback and armed with a lance 'public opinion,' rides over a fallen Van Buren, saying, 'Roll off that ball, tis the voice of the People, they tolerate no more of your hard money humbugs.' Van Buren protests, ' . . . take your horse's hoofs from off my shoulder; I've no room for 'Sober second thoughts' now.' He leans against a large ball marked 'Solitary and Alone,' which rolls over Missouri Senator Thomas Hart Benton and Treasury Secretary Levi Woodbury.

"Benton, who wields a quill 'Expunger' and holds 'Mint Drops,' exclaims, Woodbury get out of my way, or the ball will overwhelm us both. 'Mint drops' was a colloquialism for gold coins, and refers to Benton's advocacy of a higher ratio of gold to silver in circulation.

"Editor Francis Preston Blair (seated on a bench at right) says, 'Benton out with your old pistols that you shot Jackson with, & pop down Tallmadge & his horse, or he'll reach the Capitol.' Behind him appear the faint outlines of the Capitol.

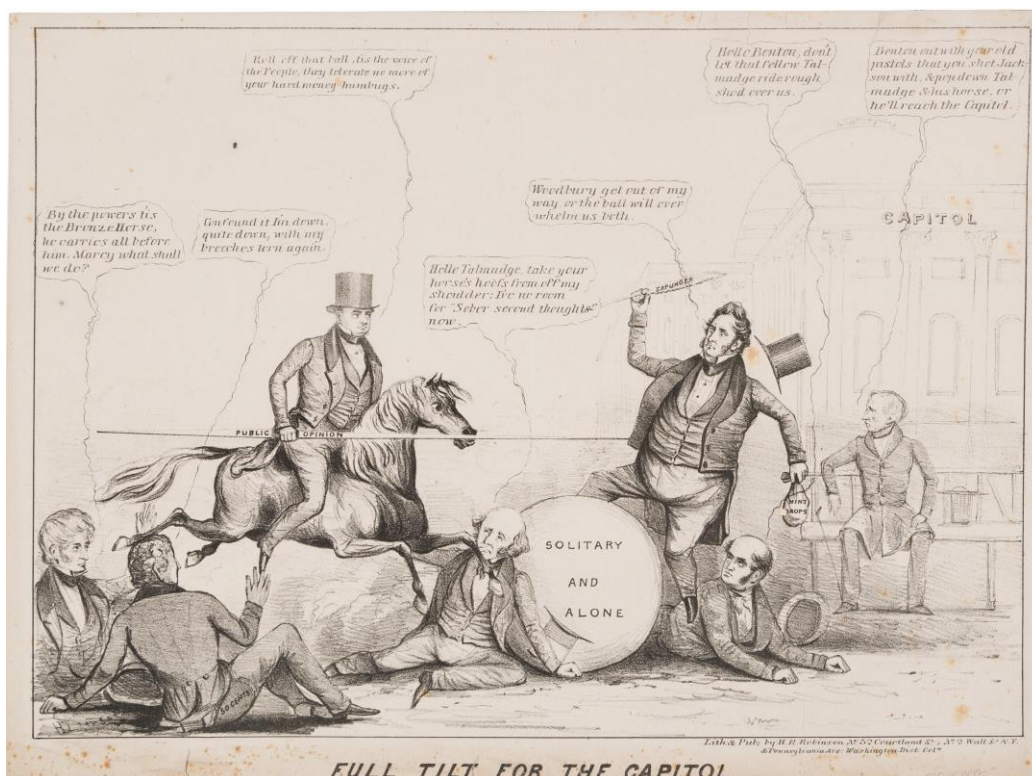
"At left former postmaster general Amos Kendall and former New York governor William L. Marcy sit on the ground. Kendall asks, 'By the powers tis the Bronze Horse, he carries all before him. Marcy what shall we do?'" Marcy complains, 'Confound it I'm down, quite down, with my britches torn again.' Marcy's trousers are mended with a '50 cents' patch.

"The print probably appeared during the 1840 presidential campaign, when Tallmadge used his formidable influence in New York State in support of Harrison. It is also possible that it appeared during one of his own bids for reelection in 1838 or 1840. Comparison with other 1840 prints by 'HD' supports the later date." [Reilly]

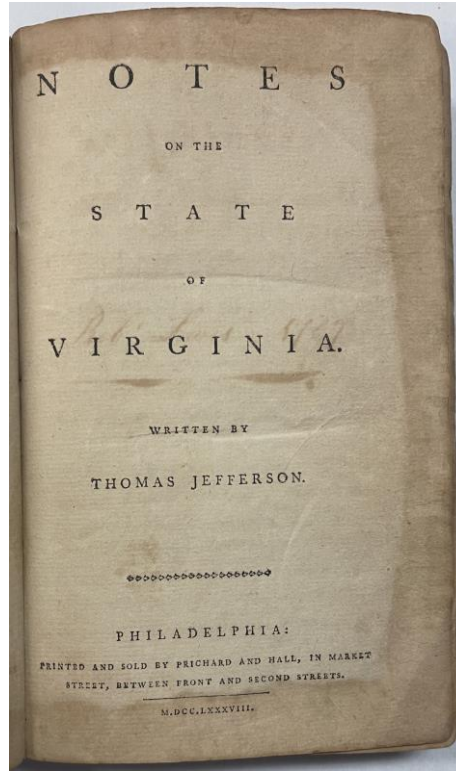
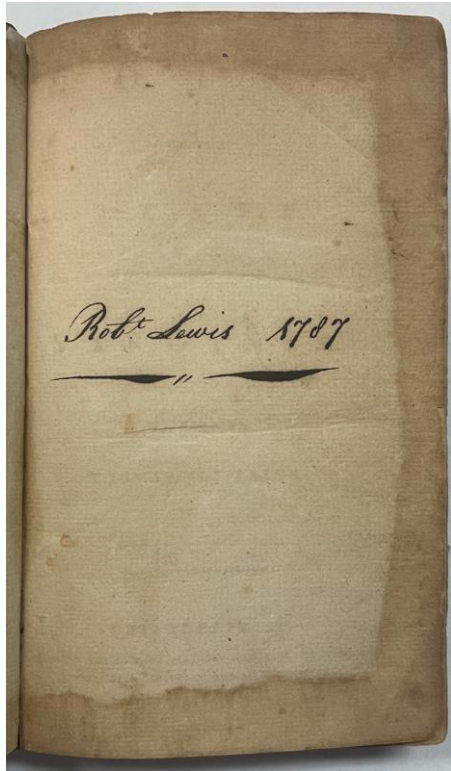
Reilly 1840-38. Weitenkampf 66-67. OCLC 299944879 [2- DLC, Trinity], 752795961 [1-AAS] as of December 2023.

(38956)

\$2,500.00



Item No. 21



N O T E S

ON THE

S T A T E

O F

V I R G I N I A.

WRITTEN BY

T H O M A S J E F F E R S O N.

P H I L A D E L P H I A :

PRINTED AND SOLD BY PRICHARD AND HALL, IN MARKET STREET, BETWEEN FRONT AND SECOND STREETS.

M.DCC.LXXXVIII.

N O T H.

MANNAHOACS.				POWHATANS.					
TRIBES.	COUNTRY.	CHIEF TOWNS.	WARRIORS.		TRIBES.	COUNTRY.	CHIEF TOWNS.	WARRIORS.	
			1607	1669				1607	1669
Eastern Manna- hoacs	Whonkenties	Fauquier			Tauxemonts	Fairfax	About General Washington's	40	
	Tepinaties	Culpeper			Patawomekes	Stafford, King George	Patawomek creek	200	
	Choponies	Orange			Cottawomacs	King Geo. Richmond	About Lamb creek	20	60
	Tauximanties	Fauquier			Pittafies	Richmond county,	Above Lead town	100	
	Haffingoes	Culpeper			Onamanties	Wellmoreland	Norway river	100	
Eastern Manna- hoacs and Pocahontas	Syngonkies	Orange			Rappahannocks	Richmond	Fayette's creek	100	20
	Sialakonics	Spotsylvania			Moringhtacants	Lancaster, Richmond	Moratico river	80	40
	Munahoacs	Stafford, Spotsylvania			Secacancies	Northumberland	Can river	30	
					Wighcomontes	Northumberland	Wicconoco river	130	70
					Cottawomacs	Lancaster	Croctoman	30	
Eastern Manna- hoacs and Pocahontas	MONACANS.				Nantaghtacants	Edix, Caroline	Part tobacco creek	120	60
	Monacans	James R. above the falls	Fork of James R.	30	Matapozonts	Matapozoy river		30	20
	Monaccapanoes	Louisia, Fluvanna			Pamankies	King William	Ranuncok	300	50
					Weroquoconics	Glocester	About Redwell	40	
					Payankatanks	Piankank river	Turk's ferry, Grimeby	55	
Eastern Manna- hoacs and Pocahontas					Youghatants	Pomakey river		60	
					Chickahominies	Chickahominy river	Orapacs	250	60
					Powhatan	Henrico	Wichams, Mayo's	40	10
					Arrohahoes	Henrico	Arrohahoe	30	
					Weyanos	Charles city	Charles city	100	15
Eastern Manna- hoacs and Pocahontas					Tarbolonghes	Jamestown	Sandy point	40	
					Chickies	York	Chickies	45	15
					Secooghians	Elizabeth city	Ratons	20	
					Appamattoes	Cheslerfield	Patrons limited	60	50
					Quicochones	Sary	About Lynes Chipok	25	50
Eastern Manna- hoacs and Pocahontas					Warrapokes	Wright	Warrapoke	50	
					Nammonies	Nammond	About the mouth of Well, branch	200	45
					Chilpeaks	Princes Anne	About Lynahans river	100	
					Accohanocs	Accom, Northampton	Accohanoc river	40	
					Accomicks	Northampton	About Chertons	80	

S O U T H.

This Table to be placed between Pages 100 and 101.

Item No. 22

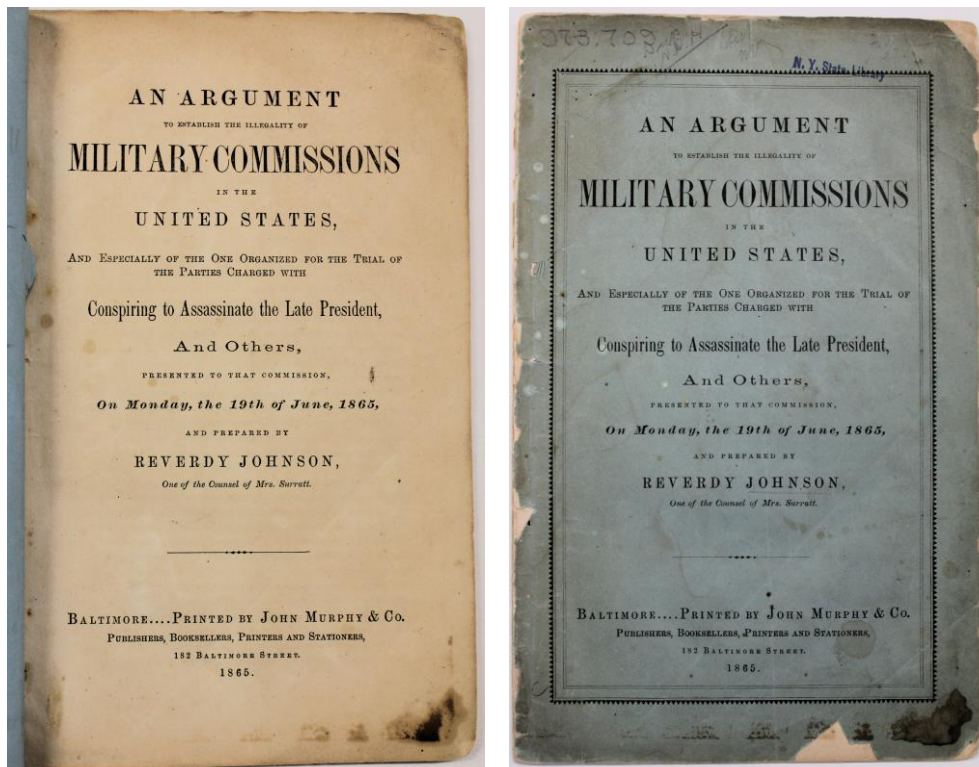
22. **Jefferson, Thomas: NOTES ON THE STATE OF VIRGINIA. WRITTEN BY THOMAS JEFFERSON.** Philadelphia: Prichard and Hall, 1788. [4], 244, [4 bookseller advts] pp, as issued. Woodcut map of Madison's Cave at page [20]; folding letterpress table on the Indians of Virginia [archival restoration at blank outer margin and reinforcement of fold, text unaffected]. The folding and in-text tables describe and compare Quadrupeds of Europe and America; the Birds of Virginia, rainfall, settlers, militia, Indians, crimes, trade. Original calf [hinges, spine ends, corners with expert restoration], gilt-lettered spine title on red morocco, gilt spine rules. First Prichard advertisement leaf has a small chip, affecting three letters. Light foxing. Very Good, with interesting provenance.

This first American edition of Jefferson's most significant work has an extremely interesting provenance. The first front free endpaper is signed by Judith C. Lewis; the second by her father, Robert Lewis [and dated 1787]. "The tenth son of Betty and Fielding Lewis, Robert Lewis was also George Washington's nephew and served as his secretary between 1789 to 1791. During this time period Lewis escorted his aunt, Martha Washington, and her grandchildren from Mount Vernon to the presidential mansion in New York. Lewis, however, was paid less than any of Washington's other secretaries, whose salaries were twice as high. Lewis also served as a temporary manager at Mount Vernon from 1790-1792, during the illness of his cousin, George Augustine Washington. At the end of Lewis' term at Mount Vernon, George Washington placed Lewis in charge of managing his lands in western Virginia. In 1793, Washington gave Lewis a plot of inherited land in Stafford County, and provided a larger piece of inherited land in 1796 in Fauquier County. Later in life, Lewis was elected several times to the office of mayor in Fredericksburg, Virginia" [online article on Lewis at the Mount Vernon web site].

The Advertisement, dated 27 February 1787, explains that "The following Notes were written in Virginia in the year 1781, and somewhat corrected and enlarged in the winter of 1782, in answer to Queries proposed to the Author, by a Foreigner of Distinction, then residing among us. . . He had a few copies printed, which he gave among his friends: and a translation of them has been lately published in France, but with such alterations as the laws of the press in that country rendered necessary. They are now offered to the public in their original form and language."

FIRST AMERICAN EDITION. Howes J78; Sabin 35897.
(39645)

\$12,500.00



Item No. 23

23. **Johnson, Reverdy:** AN ARGUMENT TO ESTABLISH THE ILLEGALITY OF MILITARY COMMISSIONS IN THE UNITED STATES, AND ESPECIALLY OF THE ONE ORGANIZED FOR THE TRIAL OF THE PARTIES CHARGED WITH

CONSPIRING TO ASSASSINATE THE LATE PRESIDENT, AND OTHERS, PRESENTED TO THAT COMMISSION, ON MONDAY, THE 19TH OF JUNE, 1865, AND PREPARED BY REVERDY JOHNSON, ONE OF THE COUNSEL OF MRS. SURRETT. Baltimore: Printed by John Murphy & Co., 1865. Original printed front wrapper [some blank margin and spine chipping; small rubberstamp above the wrapper title]. 31, [1 blank] pp. Disbound and lacking the rear wrapper. Good+.

During his career as a distinguished constitutional lawyer Johnson, a Union Democrat during the late War, was a strict constructionist, arguing that the powers of the National Government were carefully bounded by constitutional constraints.

Here he argues that only civil courts, providing all the constitutional safeguards such as trial by jury, had jurisdiction to try Mrs. Surratt. The powers of the Executive branch of Government, he reminds the Commission, are "only such as the Constitution confers." No such power grants military commissions the authority to try civilians in peacetime. "A tribunal like this has no jurisdiction over other than military offences."

Attorney General Speed disagreed with Johnson, and the Commission sustained its own jurisdiction. But Johnson surely offered the better argument. In 1866 the U.S. Supreme Court decided *Ex Parte Milligan*, holding that military commissions had no jurisdiction to try civilians except when civil courts were unavailable.

FIRST EDITION. Monaghan 577. Sabin 36261. Not in Harv. Law Cat, Marke, McDade.

(39886)

\$1,000.00



Item No. 24

24. **Lansky, Meyer and Friends:** COLOR PHOTOGRAPH, PRINTED ON KODAK PAPER, DEPICTING MEYER LANSKY, HIS BROTHER JAKE, JIMMY ALO, AND NIG ROSEN. np: c. 1970. Photograph, 3-1/2" x 4-3/8." Encapsulated with PSA/DNA certified authentic. Near Fine.

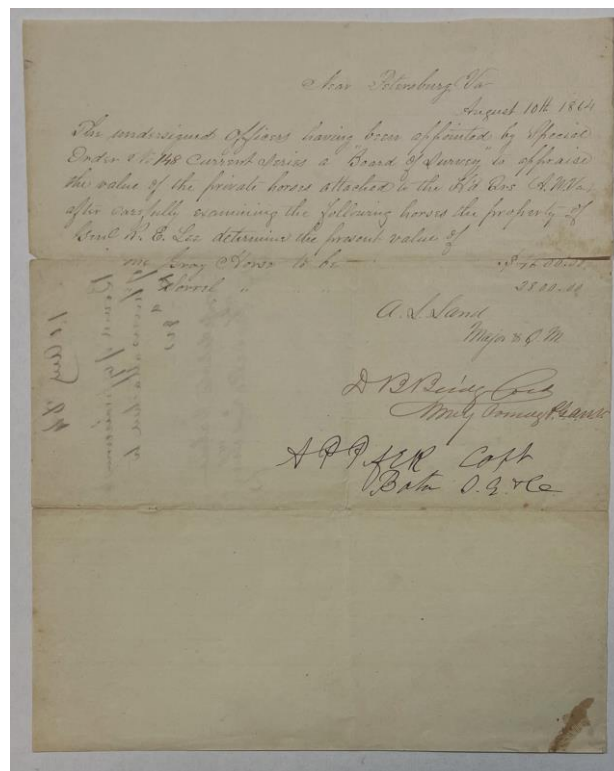
Meyer's brother Jake is at the far left, followed by Vincent 'Jimmy Blue Eyes' Alo, Meyer, and Harry Stromberg a/k/a Nig Rosen. Meyer Lansky needs no introduction. His brother Jake was his partner in the casino and gaming business.

Jimmy Alo was the model for Johnny Ola, Hyman Roth's [Lansky's] associate in Godfather II. You will recall that Frank Pentangeli referred to him as Roth's "Sicilian Messenger Boy." "Vincent 'Jimmy Blue Eyes' Alo (May 26, 1904 ñ March 9, 2001) was a New York mobster and a high-ranking capo in the Genovese crime family who set up casino operations with mob associate Meyer Lansky in Florida and Cuba. In 1926, Alo became a made man, or full member, of Joseph "Joe the Boss" Masseria's powerful New York gang. Named a caporegime of the old Joe Adonis crew, Alo oversaw clubs, speakeasys, and illegal gambling in Brooklyn. In 1929, Lucky Luciano, one of Masseria's lieutenants, introduced Alo to Meyer Lansky. An old friend of Luciano's, Lansky was a valuable money-maker for Masseria's organization and Luciano wanted Alo to guard him" [Wikipedia].

Rosen, a major Jewish gangster, was "born Harry Stromberg, Rosen emerged as a prominent racketeer in southwest Philadelphia and, as head of the 69th Street Gang, became involved in prostitution, extortion, labor racketeering and later in narcotics with Arnold Rothstein during the mid-1920s. Succeeding Max "Boo Hoo" Hoff as the city's chief bootlegger during Prohibition, he was a member of the "Big Seven" aligned with the Philadelphia faction along with Waxey Gordon and Irving Blitz, later attending the Atlantic City Conference. During the 1930s, he and Meyer Lansky worked on expanding drug trafficking operations in Mexico" [Wikipedia].

(39832)

\$500.00



Item No. 25

25. [Lee, Robert E.]: THE UNDERSIGNED OFFICERS HAVING BEEN APPOINTED BY SPECIAL ORDER NO. 148 CURRENT SERIES A 'BOARD OF SURVEY' TO APPRAISE THE VALUE OF THE PRIVATE HORSES ATTACHED TO THE H'D QRS A.N.VA, AFTER CAREFULLY EXAMINING THE FOLLOWING HORSES THE

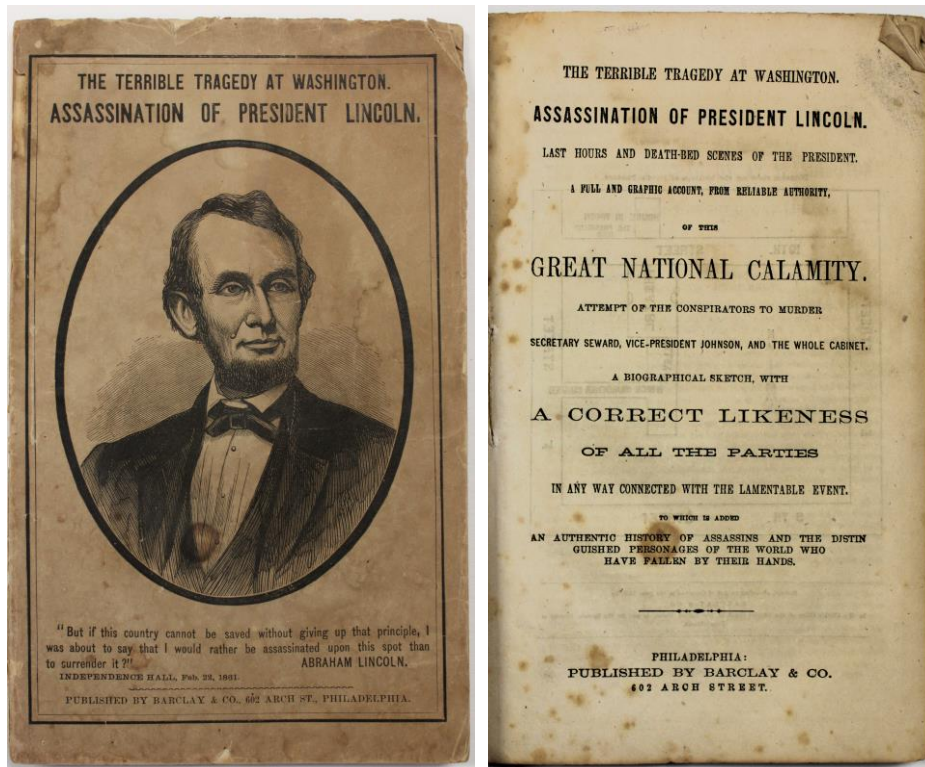
PROPERTY OF GENL. R.E. LEE DETERMINE THE PRESENT VALUE OF ONE GRAY HORSE TO BE \$4600.00. . . SORREL 2800.00. Near Petersburg, Va.: August 10th, 1864. Single leaf, 8" x 10." Entirely in ink manuscript. Signed by the three appraisers, all Confederate officers. ANNOTATED BY LEE IN HIS HANDWRITING ON VERSO IN INK: "10 Aug '64. Board of Appraisalment of horses attached to Hdqrs." Followed by contemporary pencil notation: "Confederate value of "Traveller" & "Lucy." Old horizontal folds and light wear. Very Good.

Traveller, of course, was Lee's horse. "In 1864, after the horse became truly famous, he was appraised at \$4,600 Confederate" [online, "From War Horse To Saddle Horse." American Saddlebred Magazine, November/December 1998].

Lee's second most famous horse, "Lucy Long was a present to General Lee from General J.E.B. Stuart in 1862, when the former was conducting the Sharpsburg campaign. She was a low, easy moving, and quite sorrel mare. Continuing on...she was low, and easy to mount, and her gaits were easy. General Lee rode her quite constantly until toward the close of the war, when she was found to be in foal and sent to the rear" ["Robert E. Lee's Other Horse," online in Keith Harris History; internal quotation marks omitted].

(39633)

\$10,000.00



Item No. 26

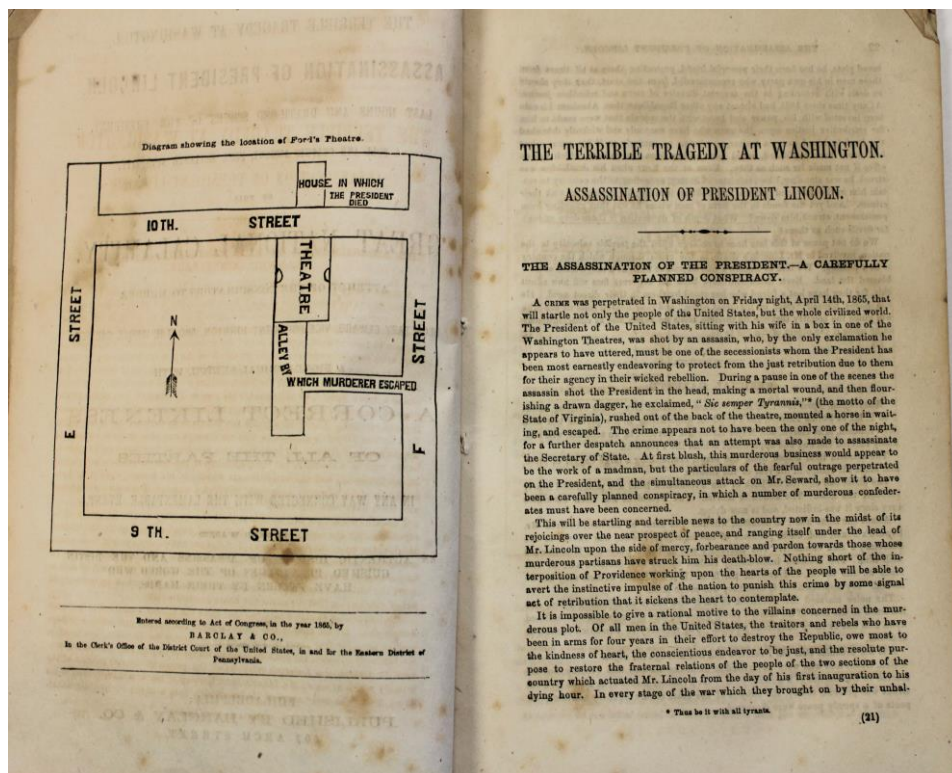
26. **[Lincoln, Abraham]:** THE TERRIBLE TRAGEDY AT WASHINGTON. ASSASSINATION OF PRE.SIDENT LINCOLN. LAST HOURS AND DEATH-BED SCENES OF THE PRESIDENT. A FULL AND GRAPHIC ACCOUNT, FROM RELIABLE AUTHORITY, OF THIS GREAT NATIONAL CALAMITY. ATTEMPT OF THE CONSPIRATORS TO MURDER SECRETARY SEWARD, VICE-PRESIDENT JOHNSON, AND THE WHOLE CABINET. A BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH, WITH CORRECT LIKENESS OF ALL THE PARTIES IN ANY WAY CONNECTED WITH THE LAMENTABLE EVENT. TO WHICH IS ADDED AN AUTHENTIC HISTORY OF

ASSASSINS AND THE DISTINGUISHED PERSONAGES OF THE WORLD WHO HAVE FALLEN BY THEIR HANDS. Philadelphia: Published by Barclay & Co., [1865]. [19] - 116 pp, as issued, plus full-page illustrations. Pagination erratic but complete. Original printed wrappers [worn at blank extremities and along spine], the front wrapper illustrated with a portrait of Lincoln. Stitched, some spotting. Otherwise, Very Good. Illustration of the assassination; "Diagram showing the location of Ford's Theatre," after title page. Full-page portraits of "Assassination of President Lincoln in His Private Box," Mrs. Lincoln, Booth, Miss Laura Keene; full-page illustrations of Booth on the stage, "as he utters the motto of Virginia"; "Escape of Booth after the Assassination"; and "President Lincoln's Funeral Car."

With its usual lurid touch, the Barclay Company prints everything about the assassination, the death of Lincoln, the funeral, the search for and capture of the assassins, "including news dispatches and description of patriotic demonstrations throughout the United States" [Monaghan].

FIRST EDITION. Howes L342. Monaghan 768. (39887)

\$1,250.00



Item No. 26

27. **Maccarty, Thaddeus:** PRAISE TO GOD, A DUTY OF CONTINUAL OBLIGATION. A SERMON, PREACHED AT WORCESTER, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 23D, 1775. BEING A DAY OF PUBLIC THANKSGIVING, BY THE APPOINTMENT OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY. . . PUBLISHED BY DESIRE OF MANY OF THE HEARERS. Massachusetts-Bay: Worcester: Printed and Sold by I. Thomas, [1776]. 28pp, with the half title as issued. Stitched and untrimmed. Light scattered spotting [more heavily in margins of last three leaves], else Very Good. Ezra Stiles's copy, with his signature on the half title and several manuscript notations in his hand in the text.

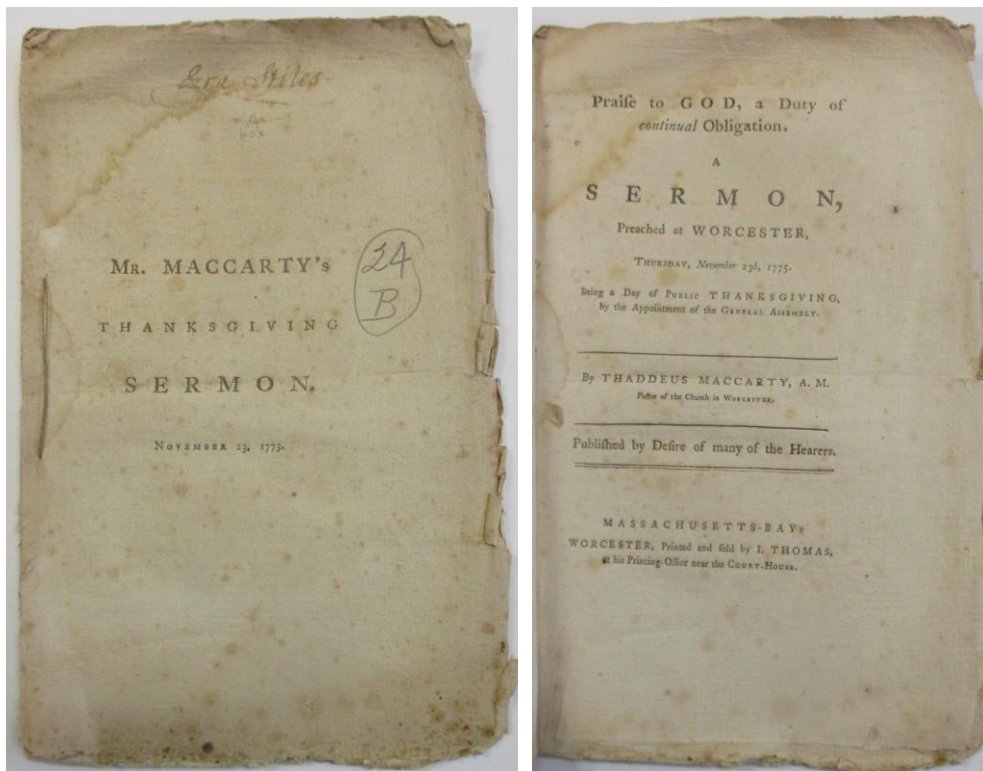
Speaking when "Our capital town has been taken possession of by British troops," Maccarty says, "The publication of this discourse being unexpectedly delayed 'till now, the author would just observe that by our various operations, particularly upon Dorchester Heights, they were thrown into terror and confusion and made a precipitate and inglorious retreat, March 17, even as they had suffered a long, disgraceful besiegement -- leaving behind them all the marks of a most cruel capacity, and even Turkish inhumanity."

Now "the time is come, when the sword of war is drawn upon us: not by foreign powers, but by our fellow-subjects of Great-Britain, with whom, we long maintained a friendly, brotherly correspondence, equally to their advantage as ours. And this would doubtless have continued without interruption, but for the evil councils, the dark policies and base intrigues of some in power and high dignity at home, aided and assisted, as is but now evident by some among ourselves."

"Concerns the battles of Lexington, Concord, & Bunker Hill & the siege of Boston" [Goodspeed's 518-166].

ESTC W27807. Evans 14830.
(39550)

\$2,500.00



Item No. 27

28. **[Madison, James]:** PROCEEDINGS OF THE VIRGINIA ASSEMBLY, ON THE ANSWERS OF SUNDRY STATES TO THEIR RESOLUTIONS, PASSED IN DECEMBER, 1798. Philadelphia: James Carey, 1800. 59, [1 adv.] pp. Some toning and light foxing, bound in modern brown morocco. Very Good.

"This document contains the report of the Virginia legislature, authored by Madison, defending the Virginia Resolutions of 1798. Madison discussed each resolution in detail, elaborating further the position that...the states, as creators of the federal compact, retained the right to declare when it had been violated" [Sheidley]. That position, the most significant

advocacy of State Rights in American constitutional history, became, in the hands of John C. Calhoun and other southerners, the theoretical basis for secession.

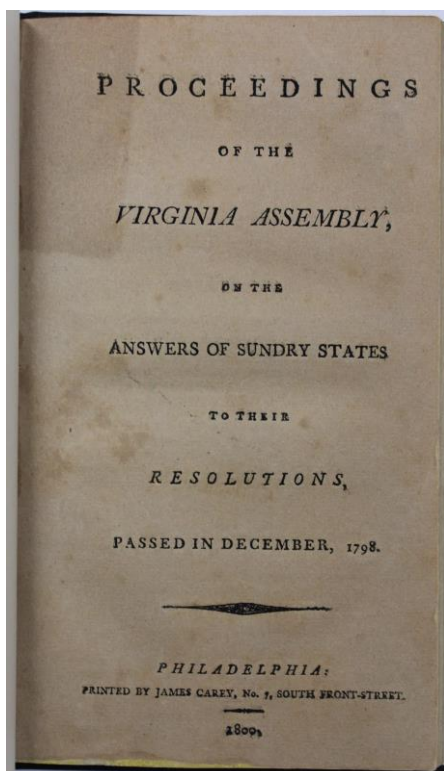
The Report reminds critics that the national government is one of explicitly delegated powers, "that the powers not given to the government were withheld from it." Because the Constitution was formed "by the sanction of the states, given by each in its sovereign capacity...there can be no tribunal above their authority, to decide in the last resort, whether the compact made by them be violated; and consequently that as the parties to it, they must themselves decide in the last resort, such questions as may be of sufficient magnitude to require their interposition."

It is the duty of the States to interpose their authority for the purpose of "maintaining the authorities, rights and liberties, appertaining to the states as parties to the constitution."

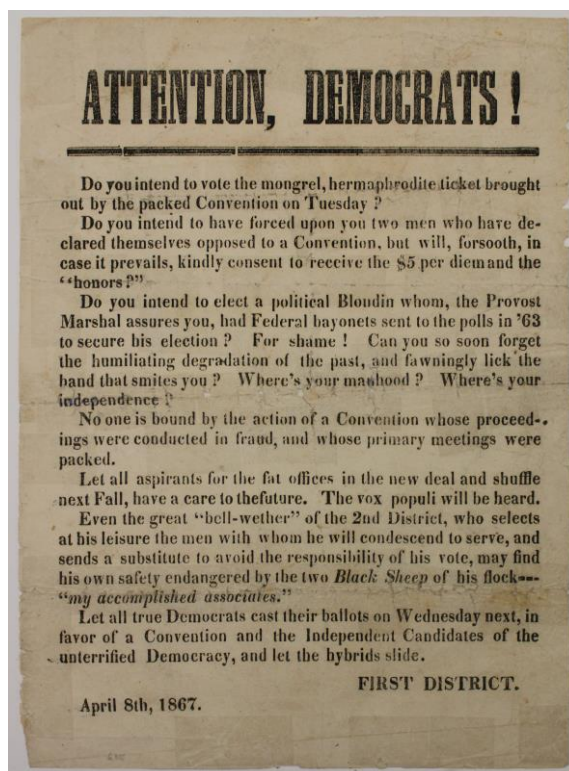
Evans 38959. Swem 6010. Sheidley 33.

(39730)

\$2,500.00



Item No. 28



Item No. 29

29. [Maryland]: ATTENTION, DEMOCRATS! DO YOU INTEND TO VOTE THE MONGREL, HERMAPHRODITE TICKET BROUGHT OUT BY THE PACKED CONVENTION ON TUESDAY?. . . DO YOU INTEND TO ELECT A POLITICAL BLONDIN WHOM, THE PROVOST MARSHAL ASSURES YOU, HAD FEDERAL BAYONETS SENT TO THE POLLS IN '63 TO SECURE HIS ELECTION? FOR SHAME! CAN YOU SO SOON FORGET THE HUMILIATING DEGRADATION OF THE PAST, AND FAWNINGLY LICK THE HAND THAT SMITES YOU? WHERE'S YOUR MANHOOD? WHERE'S YOUR INDEPENDENCE. . . LET ALL TRUE DEMOCRATS CAST THEIR BALLOTS ON WEDNESDAY NEXT, IN FAVOR OF A CONVENTION AND THE INDEPENDENT CANDIDATES OF THE UNTERRIFIED DEMOCRACY, AND LET THE HYBRIDS SLIDE. FIRST DISTRICT. APRIL 8TH, 1867. [Baltimore?: 1867. 8"x 11" broadside, printed in bold type sizes and fonts. Blank verso with many early

repairs. Viewing the recto: portions of two blank lines show abrasions without text loss; repairs not visible. Good+.

Blondin, a famous contemporary tightrope walker, crossed "the gorge below Niagara Falls on a tightrope 1,100 feet long, 160 feet above the water" [Wikipedia]. A "political Blondin" is a politician who delicately straddles a variety of positions, making sure of his own political survival.

Maryland's delegates to its 1867 Constitutional Convention "were chosen by the electorate on April 10, 1867" [MD State Archives], i.e., the "Wednesday next" after the broadside's 8 April date [a Monday]. Although Maryland, a Border Slave State, did not join the Confederacy, it was the home of substantial Confederate sentiment. Certainly the Lincoln Administration's liberal use of federal troops to supervise State elections did much to cement Maryland's place in the Union.

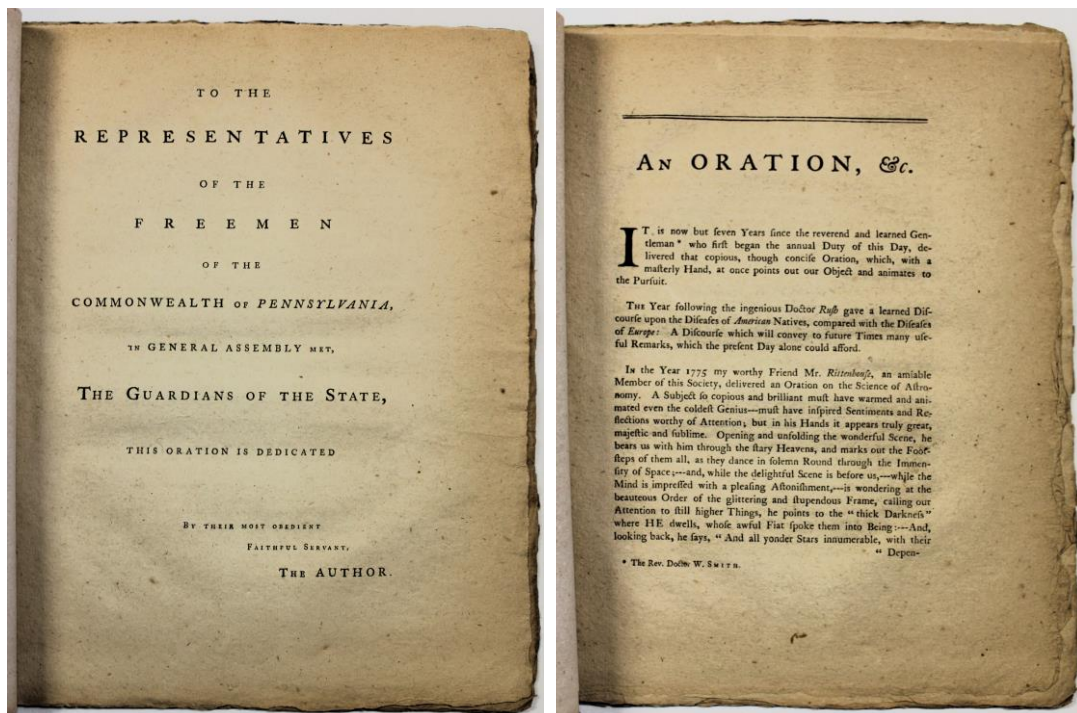
"In the election of 1866, Unionists lost their political power in Maryland. The Democrats who replaced them included many who had been sympathetic to the Confederate cause. They sought to rewrite what they considered to be a Unionist document. When Governor Thomas Swann addressed the General Assembly in 1867, he called for enactment of a constitutional convention bill. The legislature passed the bill, and the voters expressed their approval of a convention (Acts of 1867, ch. 327). Delegates to the Constitutional Convention of 1867 were chosen by the electorate on April 10, 1867" [Maryland State Archives].

"The 118 white men who assembled in Annapolis in the summer of 1867, all members of the Southern-leaning Democratic party, were for the most part serious, studious, and experienced leaders, and all believed in the righteousness of their endeavor. By today's standards, however, and more important by the standards of an 1867 Republican newspaper, the delegates said and did some horrible things" [online Maryland Appellate blog, 1867 Maryland Constitutional Convention].

Not located on OCLC, or any other consulted source as of February 2024.

(39761)

\$2,500.00



Item No. 30

30. **Matlack, Timothy:** AN ORATION, DELIVERED MARCH 16, 1780, BEFORE THE PATRON, VICE-PRESIDENTS AND MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, HELD AT PHILADELPHIA, FOR PROMOTING USEFUL KNOWLEDGE. BY...A MEMBER OF THE SAID SOCIETY AND SECRETARY OF THE SUPREME EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA. Philadelphia: Styner and Cyst. 1780. Quarto, stitched in original plain wrappers, untrimmed. 27, [1 blank] pp. Near Fine.

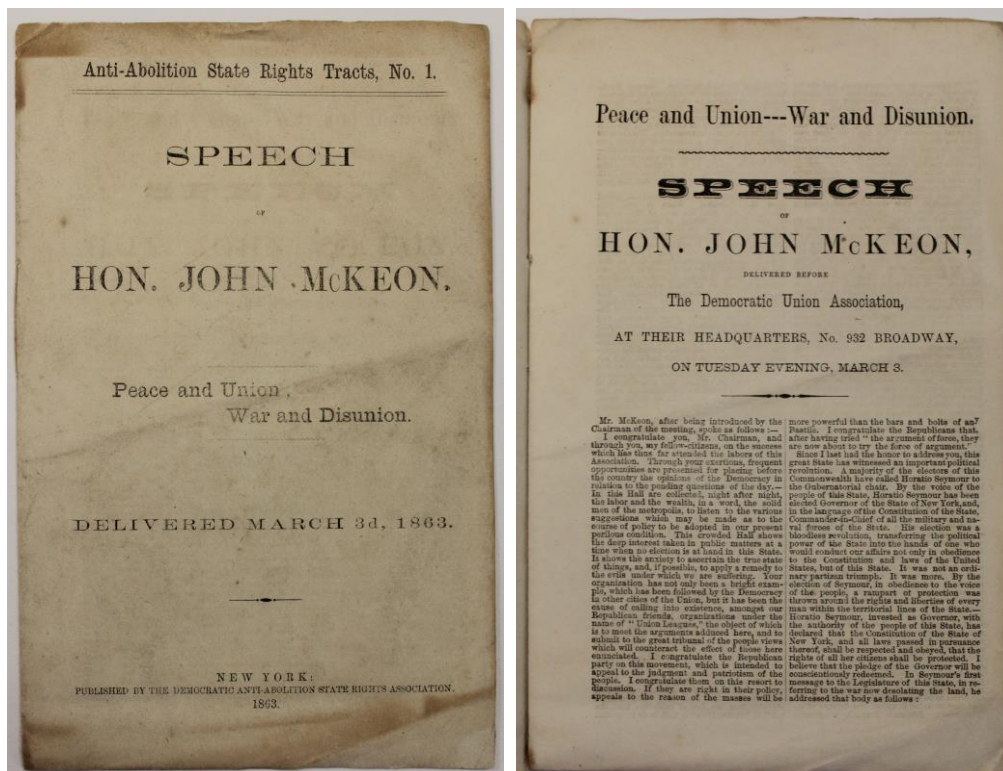
Matlack, who had engrossed the Declaration of Independence, delivered "the Oration immediately after the Law for incorporating the Philosophical Society was passed by the General Assembly of Pennsylvania."

He discourses on the Revolution, celebrating the courage in battle of "the hardy Sons of America;" and praises Lafayette, Baron Steuben, and the "many other foreigners who have early joined us in this Contest." Matlack also discusses progress in agriculture and the mechanical arts.

FIRST EDITION. Evans 16867. Rink 456 [6]. Gephart 13985 [ref].

(39900)

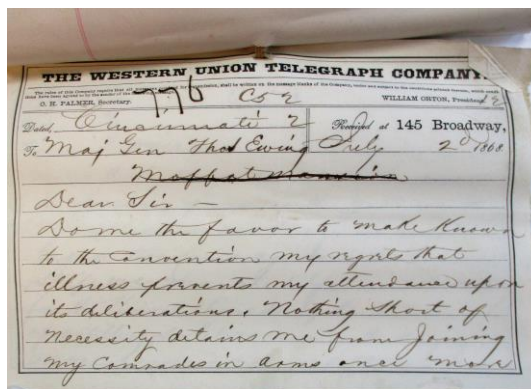
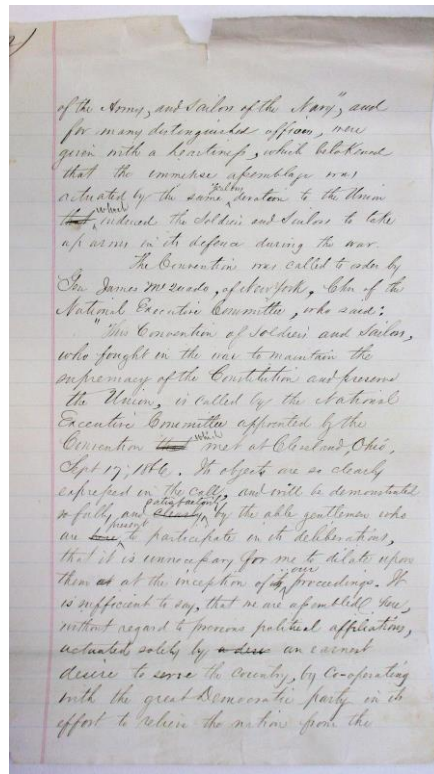
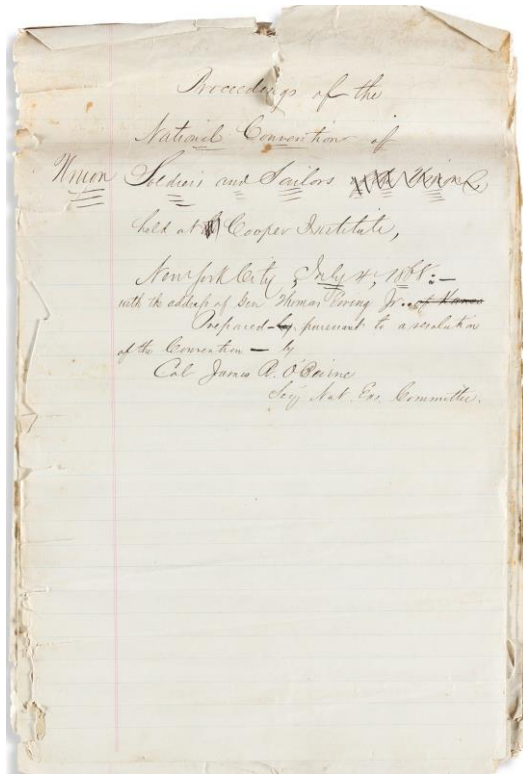
\$1,000.00



Item No. 31

31. **McKeon, John:** ANTI-ABOLITION STATE RIGHTS TRACTS, NO. 1. SPEECH OF HON. JOHN McKEON, PEACE AND UNION, WAR AND DISUNION. DELIVERED MARCH 3D, 1863. New York: Published by the Democratic Anti-Abolition State Rights Association, 1863. 13, [3] pp. Stitched, margins browned at title and last leaf. Short closed blank margin tear at last leaf. Else Very Good. McKeon's Speech is printed in two columns per page. After page 13, the pamphlet prints the roster of Officers of the Democratic Anti-Abolition State Rights Association of New York, and two Circulars from the Association.

During the Civil War McKeon, a New York City Democratic Congressman, opposed Lincoln's war policies. "All their efforts have proved fruitless, have signally failed." Applauding Horatio Seymour's victory as Democratic Governor of New York, he says that by his election "a rampart of protection was thrown around the rights and liberties of every man within the territorial lines of the State." Here he speaks out against the War, a coerced Union, Lincoln's suspension of habeas corpus and arrests of dissenters.
 Sabin 43441n. Not in LCP, Bartlett.
 (39817) \$375.00



Item No. 32

32. **National Convention of Union Soldiers and Sailors:** NATIONAL CONVENTION OF UNION SOLDIERS AND SAILORS HELD AT COOPER INSTITUTE, NEW YORK CITY, JULY 4, 1868:- WITH THE ADDRESS OF GEN. THOMAS EWING JR. PREPARED PURSUANT TO A RESOLUTION OF THE CONVENTION - BY COL. JAMES A. O'BEIRNE SECY NAT. EX. COMMITTEE. [New York: 1868]. [1], 28, [6] manuscript leaves, 12-1/4" x 8", plus a 6-page manuscript telegram addressed to Thomas Ewing, plus a 16-page printed pamphlet [some blue crayon lines over text, but still legible].

Bound with a bit of rope; curled, outer leaves loose and chipped without loss of text. New York, 4 and 6 July 1868. Except as noted, Very Good.

This 1868 Convention, whose proceedings were never published, was held at the time of the Democrats' New York Convention. These minutes are thus a unique record of the support given to President Andrew Johnson by former Union soldiers and sailors.

Johnson-- like the members of this Convention-- proposed the immediate admission to full membership in the Union of the rebellious States; and opposed the Civil Rights Act, the Freedmen's Bureau, the Fourteenth Amendment, and any additional protections for Negroes. The minutes were compiled and written by Colonel James R. O'Beirne, Secretary of the National Executive Committee. During the War, as a member of the 37th New York Infantry, he was awarded the Medal of Honor for his valor at the Battle of Fair Oaks in 1862.

Several speeches and resolutions noted here had been published in newspapers; these are clipped and pasted in rather than transcribed. The sentiments of the Convention's participants mirror those of the Democratic Party in 1868: advocating a government of white men only and excluding Negroes from the emblems of citizenship.

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

(37561)

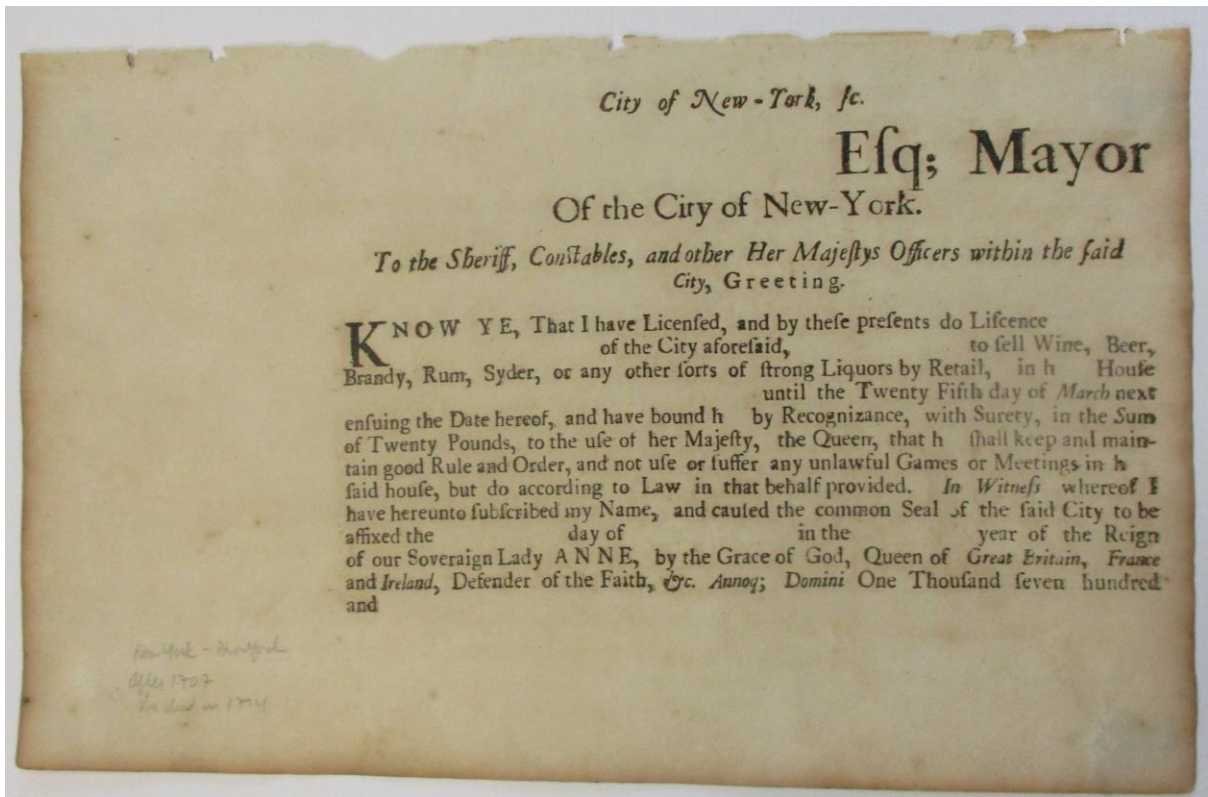
\$3,500.00

33. **[New York City Tavern License]:** CITY OF NEW-YORK, &. ESQ; MAYOR OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. TO THE SHERIFF, CONSTABLES, AND OTHER HER MAJESTYS OFFICERS WITHIN THE SAID CITY, GREETING. KNOW YE, THAT I HAVE LICENSED, AND BY THESE PRESENTS DO LISCENCE ----- OF THE CITY AFORESAID, TO SELL WINE, BEER, BRANDY, RUM, SYDER, OR ANY OTHER SORTS OF STRONG LIQUORS BY RETAIL. . . IN WITNESS WHEREOF I HAVE HEREUNTO SUBSCRIBED MY NAME, AND CAUSED THE COMMON SEAL OF THE SAID CITY TO BE AFFIXED THE --- DAY OF --- IN THE --- YEAR OF THE REIGN OF OUR SOVERAIGN LADY, ANNE, BY THE GRACE OF GOD, QUEEN OF GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE, AND IRELAND, DEFENDER OF THE FAITH, &C. ANNOQ; DOMINI ONE THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED AND ---. [New York: William Bradford, 1702-1714]. Broadside, oblong 11-1/2" x 7-1/4." Printed blank form, variety of typefaces and styles. Light wear. Blanks not filled in. Very Good.

The licensed tavern keeper promises to "maintain good Rule and Order, and not use or suffer any unlawful Games or Meetings in said house. . ."

This is an early New York City printing. "The final lines of the form date the printing to the reign of Queen Anne (1702-1714), during which time William Bradford was the only working printer in New York". We locate a few copies of this form at only a few institutions; it is unrecorded in the usual bibliographies.

OCLC 783452540 [1- NYHS], 934498870 [1- Case Western], 191822974 [4- NYPL, LCP, Brown, MTSU]. Not in Evans, Bristol, Shipton & Mooney, ESTC, or at AAS.
 (39526) \$1,250.00



Item No. 33

VOTERS

"You may know a man by the company he keeps."

Woman Suffrage has been endorsed in OHIO by:

The Progressive Party which polled 217,903 votes in 1912.
 The Prohibition Party which polled 16,607 votes in 1912.
 The Socialist Party which polled 87,709 votes in 1912.
 Teachers' Institutes in many counties.
 Ohio College Women with 200 members present.
 Ohio Rural Letter Carriers' Association (500 delegates present).
 State Letter Carriers' Association.
 Ministerial Associations in all the leading cities.
 Ohio Spiritualist Association.
 Ohio Sunday School Association.
 State Association of Congregational Churches.

Northeast Methodist Conference	800 members
Educational Club of Toledo	1,000 members
Federation of Colored Women's Clubs	2,000 members
Cleveland Council of Women	2,000 members
Toledo Council of Women	5,000 members
Henry County Sunday School Association	11,783 members
Ohio Evangelical Association	18,000 members
Daughters of America	36,000 members
Woman's Christian Temperance Union	43,000 members
Ohio Grange, Patrons of Husbandry	150,000 members
Ohio Christian Endeavor Union	250,000 members
Ohio Federation of Labor	

The campaign of 1912 was endorsed by:

The G. A. R. Department of Ohio 1,000 members
 The Woman's Relief Corps 12,500 members
 The Personal Workers' League, many thousands strong.

Women vote on the same terms as men in:

Alaska Arizona California Colorado Idaho
 Kansas Oregon Utah Washington Wyoming

Women vote for president and for many state and county offices in Illinois.

4,500,000 women will vote for our next president.

"Eventually, Why Not Now?"

Vote for the Woman Suffrage Amendment on Nov. 3rd

OHIO WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION
 WARREN, OHIO.

Item No. 34

34. **Ohio Woman Suffrage Association: VOTERS. "YOU MAY KNOW A MAN BY THE COMPANY HE KEEPS." WOMAN SUFFRAGE HAS BEEN ENDORSED IN OHIO BY. . . VOTE FOR THE WOMAN SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT ON NOV. 3D.** Warren, Ohio: [1912]. Broadsheet, 6-3/4" x 10-1/4." Uniformly browned, a few light chips to blank upper margin. Very Good.

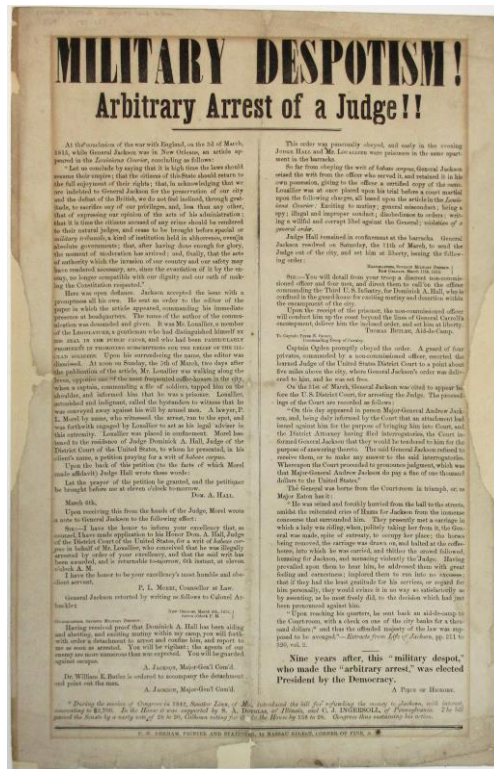
The Ohio Woman Suffrage Association, founded in Cincinnati in 1869, was one of the earliest state-level suffrage organizations. It was active for several decades. Like the NAWSA, the group defined itself as moderate, condemning the picketing actions of the National Woman's Party. Offered here is a poster from the campaign in favor of Constitutional Amendment no. 23 in 1912, which would have granted suffrage to women had it passed.

The OWSA campaign in favor of the amendment in 1912 was run by Harriet Taylor Upton, who had political experience on the national level. Upton raised \$40,000 for the campaign, hiring a crew of fifty workers. This poster was produced as part of the group's efforts.

Not located on OCLC as of March 2024.

(39857)

\$750.00



Item No. 35

35. **[Piece of Hickory, A]: MILITARY DESPOTISM! ARBITRARY ARREST OF A JUDGE!!** New York: P.W. Derham, Printer and Stationer, 15 Nassau Street, [1864?]. Broadsheet, 12" x 18-1/2." Laid down on paper stock. Blank margins chipped, some dusting and light wear. Good+.

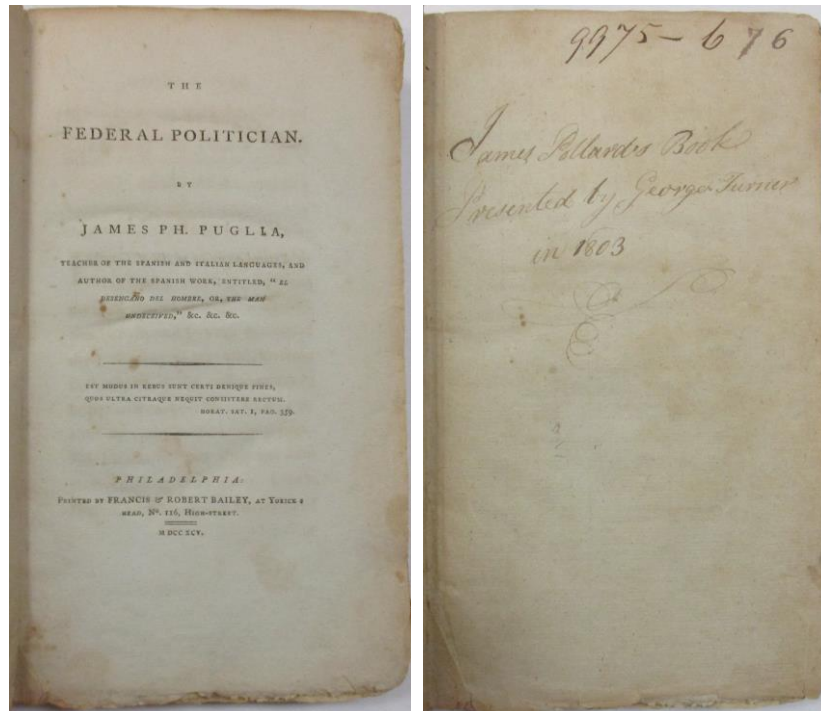
This broadside, signed in type at the end by 'A Piece of Hickory,' minimizes Lincoln's alleged arbitrary arrests, and his suspension of the writ of habeas corpus: the great Democratic hero, Andrew Jackson, was far more lawless when he governed New Orleans

after the War of 1812, arresting Louallier for merely criticizing him, and then arresting the judge who released him on a writ of habeas corpus. Jackson became the most influential leader of the Democratic Party since Jefferson. "Nine years after, this 'military despot,' who made the 'arbitrary arrest,' was elected President by the Democracy."

"Derham first appears in New York City directories in 1864. The original broadside is located in the Abraham Lincoln Library and Museum, Lincoln Memorial Univ., Harrogate, Tennessee" [Neely, *The Fate of Liberty: Abraham Lincoln and Civil Liberties* 254 note 19. NY: Oxford U Press. 1991].

Sabin 48958. Not in LCP, Bartlett, Monaghan.
(38982)

\$1,750.00



Item No. 36

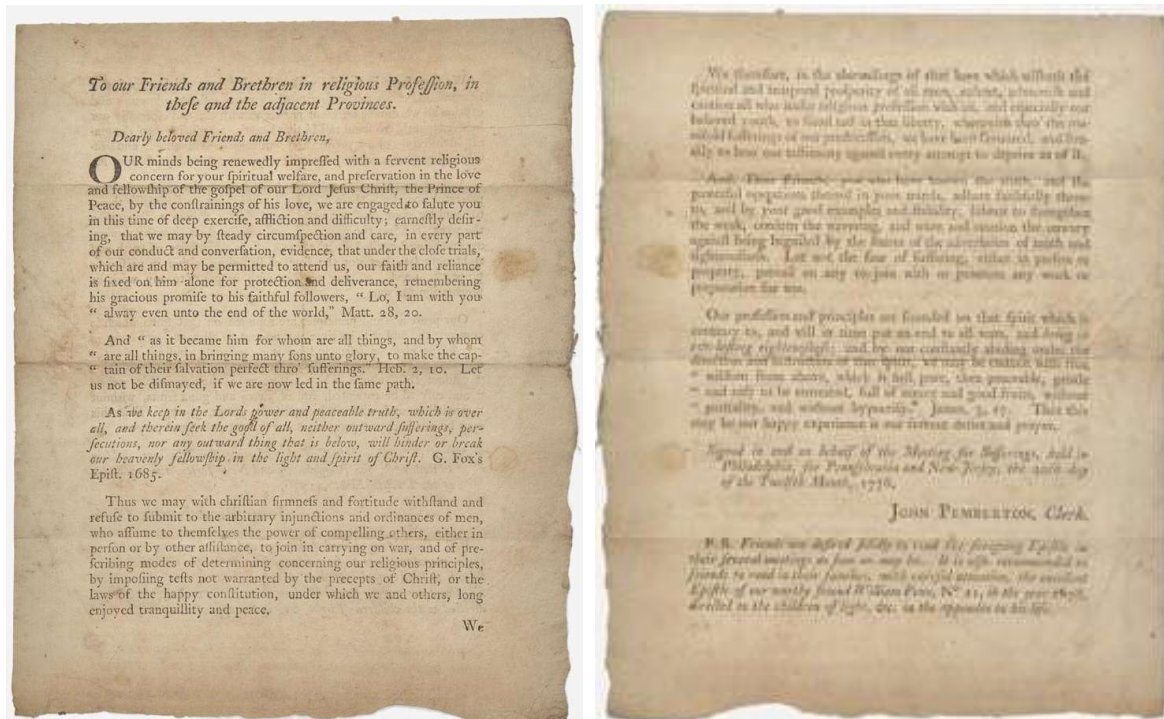
36. **Puglia, James Ph.:** *THE FEDERAL POLITICIAN*. Philadelphia: Francis & Robert Bailey, 1795. xxiii, [1 blank], [24]-240, 281-284 [Subscribers] pp, as issued. Light scattered foxing, untrimmed. Inscription in neat ink script on front free endpaper: "James Pollard's Book Presented by George Turner in 1803." Contemporary pale grey boards, rebacked. Very Good.

With a three-page list of Subscribers, including Alexander Hamilton [who bought six copies], James Madison [2], Robert Morris [2], Oliver Wolcott, and other well-known Congressmen, lawyers, and merchants.

Puglia's introduction anticipates his critics who, he says, express "the expiring rage of conquered Anti-federalism." He defends America's Federal system, contrasting it with the "aspiring tyranny" of the French Revolution; celebrates America's built-in restraints against mobbery and despotism; and argues that the reins of government must be controlled by men of moderation under a system of "rational liberty" that recognizes that civil society is necessary for nurturing the rule of law and the equal rights of all. Puglia concludes with a section entitled, "The Author to His Enemies, If He Has Any."

FIRST EDITION. Evans 29373. Sabin 66617. ESTC W20315. Not in Cohen, Harv. Law Cat., Larned. (39265)

\$4,000.00



Item No. 37

37. [Quakers in the American Revolution]: TO OUR FRIENDS AND BRETHREN IN RELIGIOUS PROFESSION, IN THESE AND THE ADJACENT PROVINCES. [Philadelphia: 1776]. Printed broadsheet, 8-1/2" x 10-3/4." Signed in type at the end by "JOHN PEMBERTON, Clerk. . . in and on behalf of the Meeting for Sufferings, held in Philadelphia, for Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, the 20th day of the Twelfth Month, 1776." Old horizontal folds, a few light fox spots. Very Good.

"Concerning nonparticipation in the Revolutionary War" [AAS].

In the dark, early days of the Revolution, on 20 December 1776, Philadelphia's Quaker leaders issued this rare, defiant Revolutionary War document. It exhorts their fellows, "with christian firmness and fortitude," to "withstand and refuse to submit to the arbitrary injunctions and ordinances of men, who assume to themselves the power of compelling others, either in person or by other assistance, to join in carrying on war, and of prescribing modes of determining concerning our religious principles, by imposing tests not warranted by the precepts of Christ, or the laws of the happy constitution, under which we and others, long enjoyed tranquillity and peace."

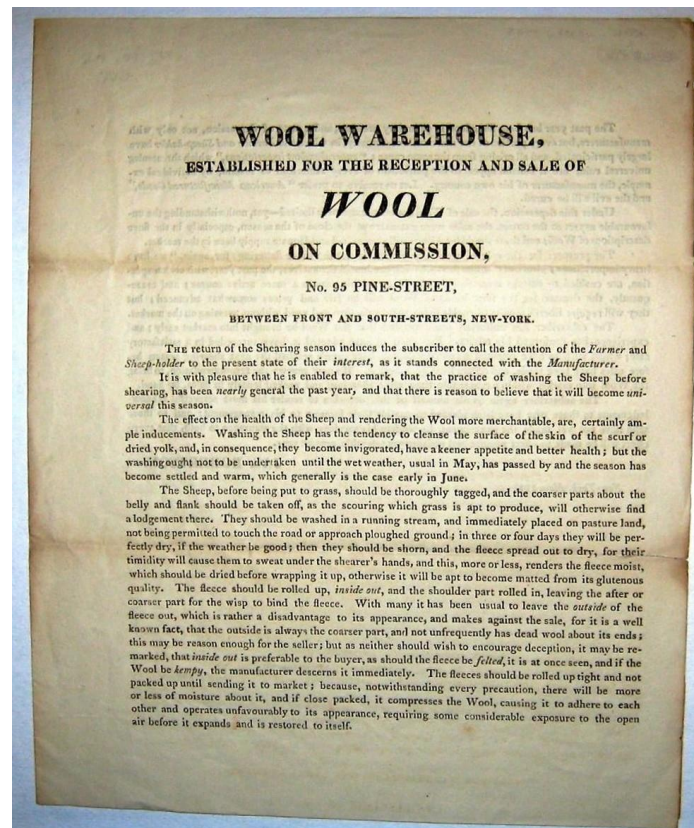
The broadsheet urges Friends "to stand fast in that liberty, wherewith thro' the manifold sufferings of our predecessors, we have been favoured, and steadily to bear our testimony against every attempt to deprive us of it. . . Adhere faithfully thereto, and by your good examples and stability, labour to strengthen the weak, confirm the wavering, and warn and caution the unwary against being beguiled by the snares of the adversaries of truth and righteousness."

Quakers faced persecution, economic reprisal, and violent retaliation from both Patriots and Loyalists. In 1777, with Philadelphia facing a British invasion, Congress banished twenty Philadelphia Friends to Virginia, including John Pemberton, the Clerk of this Meeting. "Many patriots considered Quakers to be British spies. One Continental army officer declared that Quakers were 'the most Dangerous Enemies America knows.' Thomas Paine blasted them as 'antiquated virgins' whom he considered traitors" [online review of Donoghue:

Prisoners of Congress. Philadelphia's Quakers in Exile 1777-1778. At online Friends Journal].

Evans 14770. Hildeburn 3479. Sabin 62312.
(39867)

\$3,000.00



Item No. 38

38. [Robertson, Jas.]: WOOL WAREHOUSE, ESTABLISHED FOR THE RECEPTION AND SALE OF WOOL ON COMMISSION, NO. 95 PINE-STREET, BETWEEN FRONT AND SOUTH-STREETS, NEW-YORK. [New York: May, 1817]. 4to. 8" x 10". [2] pp plus conjugate blank leaf. Caption title [as issued]. Manuscript notes on verso of final blank list prices paid for different grades of wool, and a reminder that "much depends on the cleanliness of the wool." Light old folds with a short tear [no loss] at a fold. Very Good.

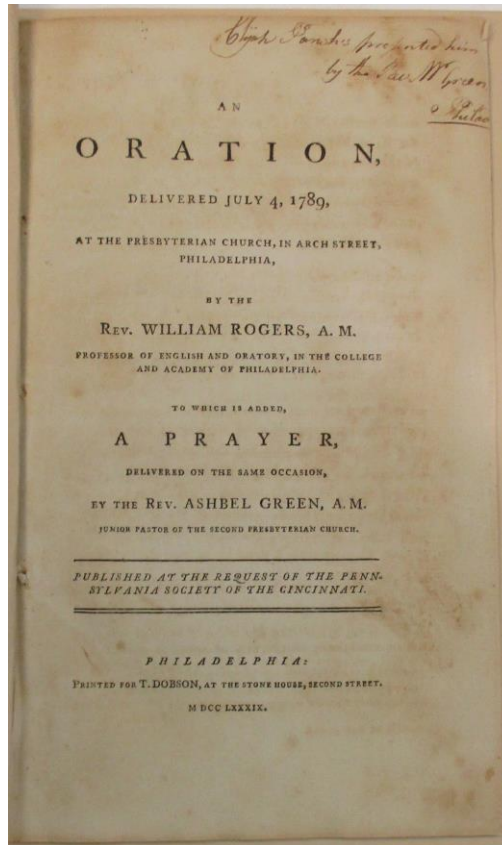
A rare, attractively printed commercial broadsheet from an early 19th century New York wool merchant, offering detailed advice and instruction on washing, drying, and preparing raw wool for market. "The return of the Shearing season induces the subscriber to call the attention of the Farmer and Sheep-holder to the present state of their interest, as it stands connected with the Manufacturer."

Robertson warns that the great danger is moisture. After the sheep are shorn, the fleece should be "spread out to dry, for their timidity will cause them to sweat under the shearer's hands, and this, more or less, renders the fleece moist, which should be dried before wrapping it up, otherwise it will be apt to become matted from its glutenous quality." He acknowledges that sales are down, a consequence of the Great Panic of 1817, and urges American farmers to bring their wool to market early.

Not in Kress, American Imprints, Rink, or Sabin. OCLC 893023654 [1- AAS] as of March 2024.

(28775)

\$750.00



Item No. 39

39. **Rogers, William:** AN ORATION, DELIVERED JULY 4, 1789, AT THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, IN ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, BY THE REV. WILLIAM ROGERS, A.M. PROFESSOR OF ENGLISH AND ORATORY, IN THE COLLEGE AND ACADEMY OF PHILADELPHIA. TO WHICH IS ADDED, A PRAYER, DELIVERED ON THE SAME OCCASION, BY THE REV. ASHBEL GREEN, A.M. JUNIOR PASTOR OF THE SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. PUBLISHED AT THE REQUEST OF THE PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI. Philadelphia: Printed for T. Dobson, 1789. 32pp. Bound in modern plain wrappers. Lightly foxed. Inscription on top margin of title page. Very Good.

Rogers dedicates his Oration to the President [Thomas Mifflin], Vice President [Thomas M'Kean], and members of the Pennsylvania Society of the Cincinnati. He calls July 4 "The Sabbath of our Freedom! The animating rays of our new Constellation have been felt on the exhausted soil of Europe, and have penetrated the barbarous shades of Africa!"

Rogers, an original member of the Society of the Cincinnati, rejects criticism of the Society as an anti-democratic organization. He lauds the Society, "an institution founded upon a basis the most honorable, with views the most friendly, humane, and patriotic!" Unlike European "orders of military merit," the Society of the Cincinnati stands for "the rights of mankind." It expresses "the grace of simplicity with the dignity of virtue," as opposed to European "pomp of pride."

The 1919 Huntington Auction called this "An important piece, upholding the Society of the Cincinnati, at whose request it was published."

Evans 22120. Sabin 72741. ESTC W5774.

(38751)

\$750.00



Item No. 40

40. **[Roosevelt, Theodore]:** TEN PHOTOGRAPHS COMMEMORATING THEODORE ROOSEVELT'S DEDICATION OF THE MCKINLEY NATIONAL MEMORIAL IN SEPTEMBER 1907. Canton, Ohio: 1907. Ten photographs, all laid down on paper stock, generally with ink descriptions and captions. The photographs are in Very Good condition, the paper stock with some chips.

Vice President Theodore Roosevelt became President as the result of the assassination of William McKinley in September 1901. These ten photographs depict the dedication ceremonies of the McKinley Memorial Association, which "was established soon after McKinley's assassination. It raised funds, chose a site, and began construction in 1905. The dedication ceremonies took place on September 30, 1907; President Theodore Roosevelt came to Canton to attend" [web site of the McKinley National Memorial].

"Six years had passed since the assassination of Ohio's own William McKinley, but his memory remained in the hearts of the more than 50,000 Americans who made the pilgrimage to Canton for the dedication of a lasting memorial to the late president. The worrisome rain of the weekend made way for a clear blue Monday morning as President Theodore Roosevelt, McKinley's former vice president, arrived in his predecessor's longtime hometown by train at 10:15 a.m. on Sept. 30, 1907. The Akron Beacon Journal reported that the crowds greeting the president were so great that Roosevelt and his party had difficulty making their way to their awaiting carriages" ["1907: Theodore Roosevelt Dedicates the McKinley Memorial," Ohio Magazine, Sept./Oct. 2020].

The photographs, generally accompanied by ink manuscript captions or explanations, record President Roosevelt's role on the solemn occasion: "Pres. Roosevelt delivering his address at dedication of McKinley Mon" [several different views]; "Unveiling of Monument by Miss Helen McKinley, sister of the dead President"; "Jas. Whitcomb Riley reading his poem at dedication McKinley Monument Canton"; "Rev. Frank M. Bristol. . . delivering opening prayer at dedication of McKinley Mon."; "Presidential procession moving toward

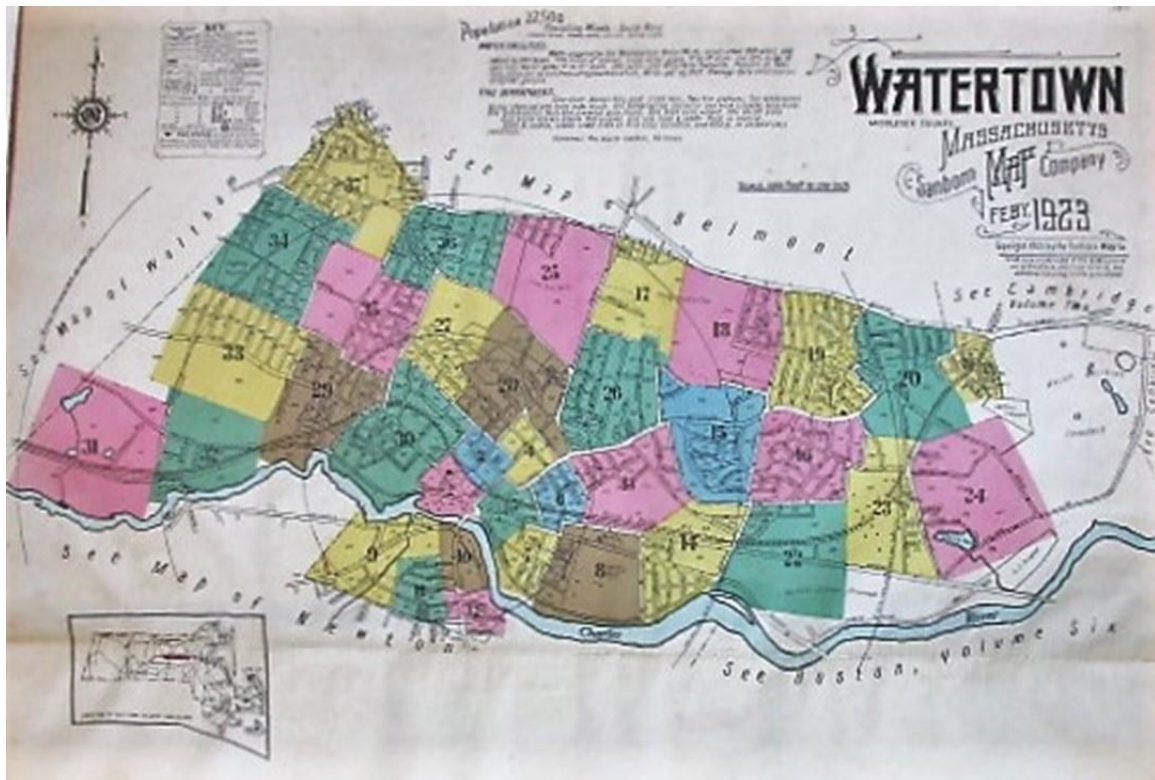
McKinley Monument, Canton, Ohio"; "Dedication of McKinley Mon.," photograph of the audience with Secretary Garfield, Vice President Fairbanks, and several others [their names clipped from the manuscript notes].

(39371)

\$1,500.00



Item No. 40



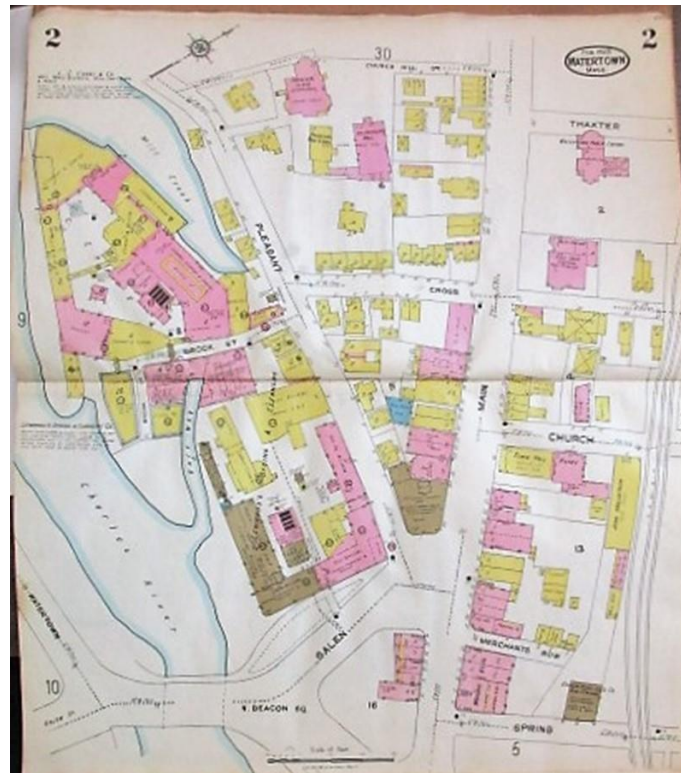
Item No. 41

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

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

(33871)

\$600.00



Item No. 41

42. **Searson, John:** POEMS ON VARIOUS SUBJECTS AND DIFFERENT OCCASIONS, CHIEFLY ADAPTED TO RURAL ENTERTAINMENT IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. BY JOHN SEARSON, FORMERLY OF PHILADELPHIA, MERCHANT. Philadelphia: Printed by Snowden & M'Corkle. 1797. iv, [5]-94, [10] pp, as issued. Original plain wrappers [spine wrapper shorn, some loosening]. Very Good.

Searson dedicates his book to President John Adams. As his Dedication and Preface disclose, he was born in Ireland, came to America as a young man, was "once tutor in one of the first families of New-York," then married and became a merchant in Philadelphia, but fell upon hard times as the result of "a series of unforeseen misfortunes in trade." His wife died, he went back to Ireland for some years, and recently returned to America.

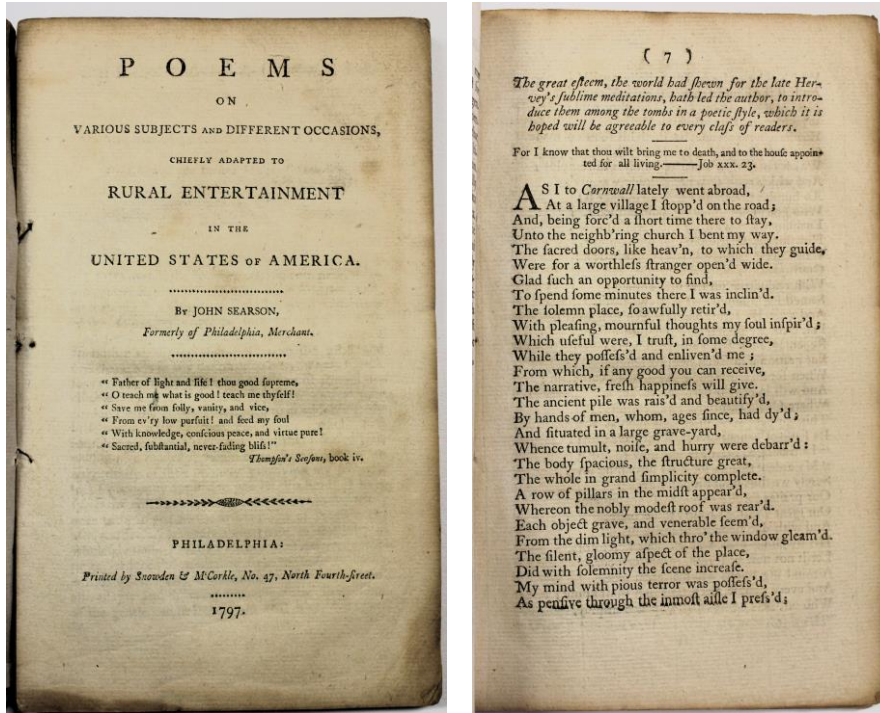
The poems treat a variety of subjects: an exceedingly long tribute to "the late Hervey's sublime meditations;" a poem on "that admirable and instructive divine, the Rev. George Whitefield;" "Thoughts on Mount Vernon, the seat of his Excellency George Washington;"

"Observations on America; composed at the time of the great fire at Savannah, in Georgia..."; an Acrostic, in honor of President Adams; and several others. More than seven pages of Subscribers [including John Adams] are listed, in triple columns.

Evans 32817. Wegelin 347.

(39894)

\$850.00



Item No. 42



Item No. 43

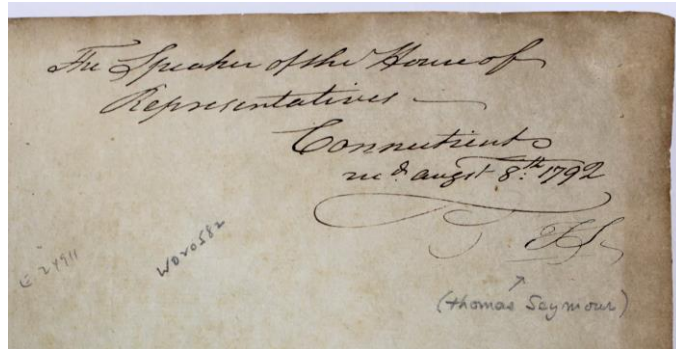
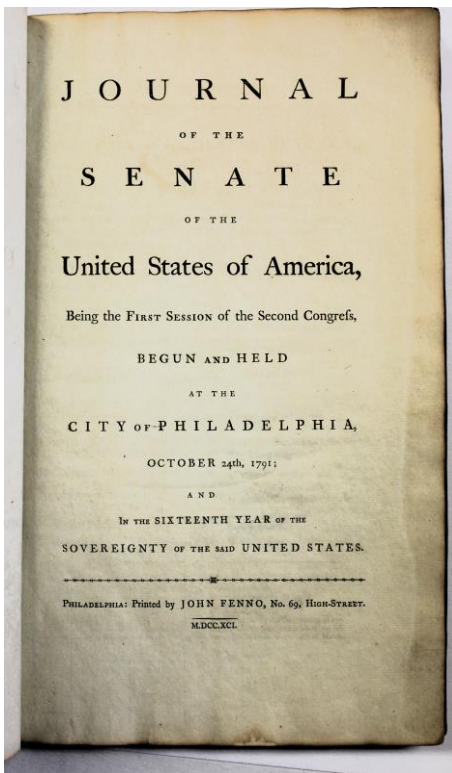
43. **[Secession]:** JEFF DAVIS, ON HIS OWN PLATFORM, OR THE LAST "ACT OF SECESSION". [New York? Currier & Ives?, 1861 or 1862]. Lithograph, 11-3/8" x 13-3/4" [image]. Lightly dusted, Very Good. An imaginative political cartoon broadside.

"Davis, saying, 'I want to be let alone,' on 'Secession Trap' of gallows; around his neck, rope hanging from beam to which is fastened 'Letter of Marque.' Toombs, Beauregard, Stephens and Pickens express their dismay, Stephens saying, 'I prophesied in November that Secession would be the death of us'." [Weitenkampf.] These Southern leaders, at the right of the broadside, are also portrayed with ropes around their necks. Top-hatted Union men, on the right, say "So perish all traitors to the Union."

Weitenkampf 129. Reilly 1861-23 and -24. OCLC records five locations under several accession numbers. The Metropolitan Museum of Art also has a copy.

(39675)

\$2,000.00



Item No. 44

44. **Senate, Second Congress:** JOURNAL OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, BEING THE FIRST SESSION OF THE SECOND CONGRESS, BEGUN AND HELD AT THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, OCTOBER 24TH, 1791; AND IN THE SIXTEENTH YEAR OF THE SOVEREIGNTY OF THE SAID UNITED STATES. Philadelphia: John Fenno. 1791 [i.e., 1792]. Folio. 228pp [last page numbered '224', as issued]. Original calf [short separations at upper and lower corners of front board; hinge starting], raised spine bands, gilt-lettered morocco spine label. A clean and bright text with only minor occasional foxing. Very Good plus. Inscribed in ink on front free endpaper: "The Speaker of the House of Representatives Connecticut. recd August 8th 1792." With the initials [probably] of Thomas Seymour.

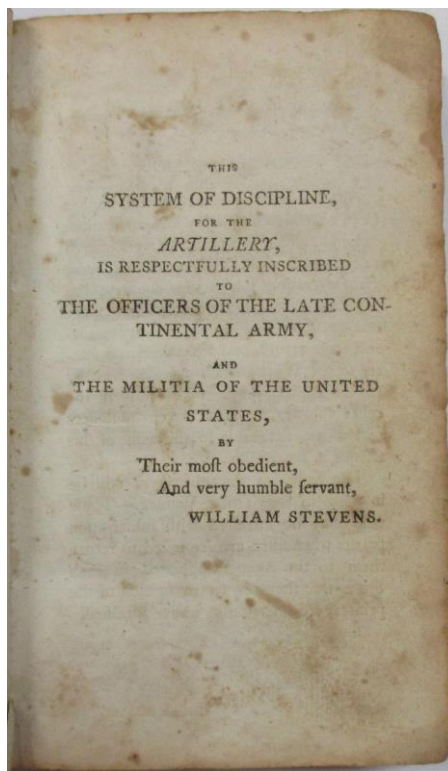
"First edition, first issue of the rare journal containing numerous messages from Pres. Washington...official ratification[s] of the Bill of Rights, the Presidential Succession Act debate and passage, the establishment of the U.S. mint and coinage, the first militia act, and foundation Northwest Territory Acts." [Jenkins]. State-by-State ratifications of the proposed Bill of Rights are reported at pages 11 [Pennsylvania], 30 and 69 [Virginia], and 98 [Vermont], with a Table of ratifications at page 217.

President Washington's opening Message reports rapid subscriptions to the new Bank of the United States and focuses on "the defense and security of the Western Frontiers." He urges an Indian policy "corresponding with the mild principles of religion and philanthropy towards an unenlightened race of men;" recommends establishing postal services, a Mint to cure "disorders in the existing currency," and a "uniformity in the weights and measures of the Country."

Yeas and nays are recorded on a variety of important bills which are printed in the Journal, with various amendments as they wend their way toward final approval or rejection. These include bills establishing the Mint [including explicit instructions on the coins to be struck], Post Offices and Post Roads, the militia, public lands, weights and measures, appropriations, fisheries, protection of the frontiers, judicial procedures. Additionally, the results of the first census, with accompanying apportionment of representatives, are printed and debated. Vice President Adams's Report on the reduction of the public debt is printed, as are many other significant matters.

FIRST EDITION. Evans 24911. III Jenkins 505.
(39905)

\$2,500.00



Item No. 45

45. **Stevens, William:** A SYSTEM FOR THE DISCIPLINE OF THE ARTILLERY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, OR, THE YOUNG ARTILLERIST'S POCKET COMPANION. . . BY WILLIAM STEVENS, AN OFFICER IN THE AMERICAN ARTILLERY THROUGH THE WHOLE OF THE LATE REVOLUTION,

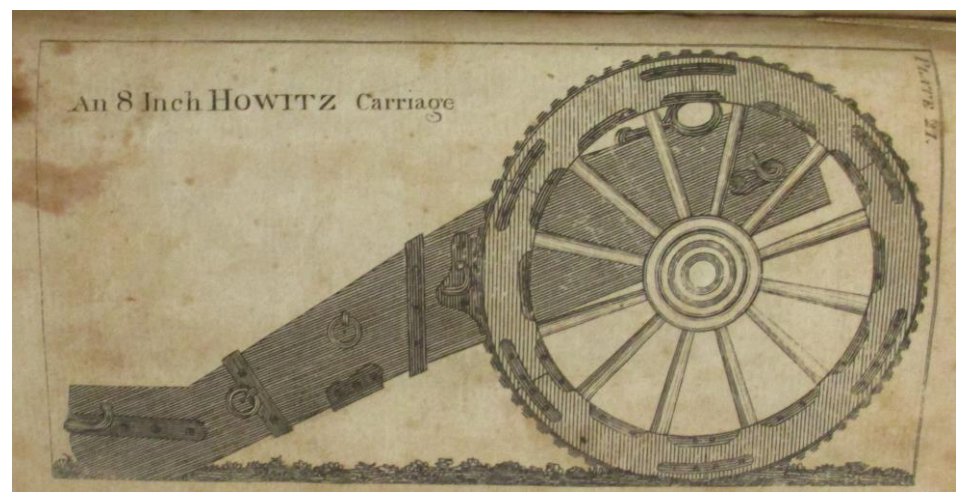
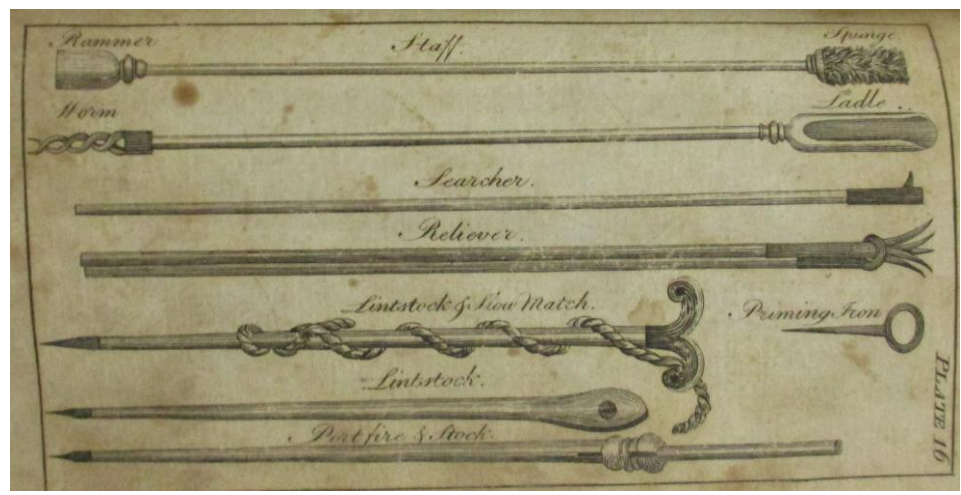
AND SINCE IN THE MILITIA. New York: Printed by William Davis for the Author, 1797. 12mo. 14, [13]-260 pp., as issued, plus twenty-four engraved plates [expert repair to short closed tear at plate 20; plate 23 lacking lower corner]. Early ownership inscription of John D. Timerman, who bought this "Military Book" for nine shillings in 1805. Timerman, from Montgomery County NY, served in the War of 1812. Contemporary calf, front free endpaper detached, light to moderate foxing. Good+.

A contemplated "Vol. 2-3 were not published" [ESTC]. Distinguishing himself for bravery as an artillerist during the American Revolution, "William Stevens wrote the only textbook on the artillery of the Revolution" [web site of Shays Rebellion, at Springfield Tech. College].

A Captain of artillery, Stevens was an early member of the Society of the Cincinnati. He served under Brigadier General John Lamb, whose endorsement accompanies the book at page 5. William Rollinson, a line and stipple engraver in New York, executed the plates. Evans 32878. Rink 2172. Sabin 91568. ESTC W29515.

(39222)

\$1,600.00



Item No. 45

46. **Van Ness, James:** AN ADDRESS DELIVERED AT COLUMBUS, GEORGIA, ON THE 22D OF FEBRUARY, IN COMMEMORATION OF THE CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH-DAY OF GEORGE WASHINGTON. Columbus [GA]:

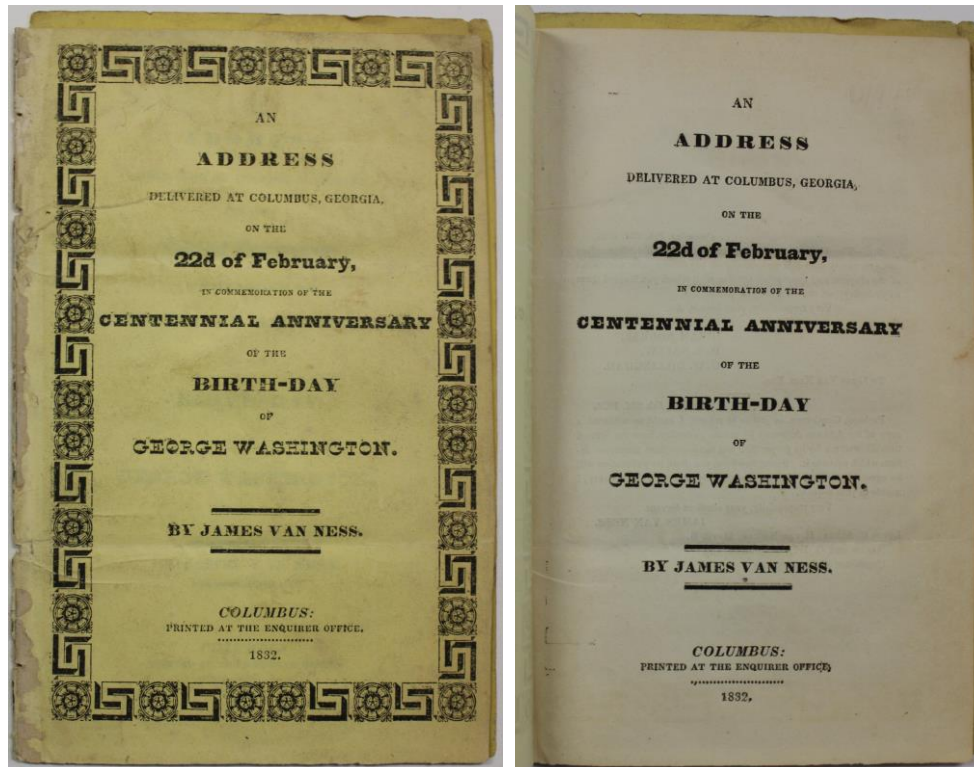
Printed at the Enquirer Office, 1832. Original printed yellow wrappers, with decorative border around the text of the front wrapper. Plain rear wrapper detached. 16pp. Clean text. Disbound, else Very Good.

Van Ness, a former mayor of Columbus who later founded the Columbus Times weekly, lauds Washington's character and accomplishments.

Our research has not disclosed a record of this rare Georgia imprint. Not in De Renne, American Imprints, Sabin, or at AAS's online site or on OCLC as of March 2024.

(39890)

\$450.00



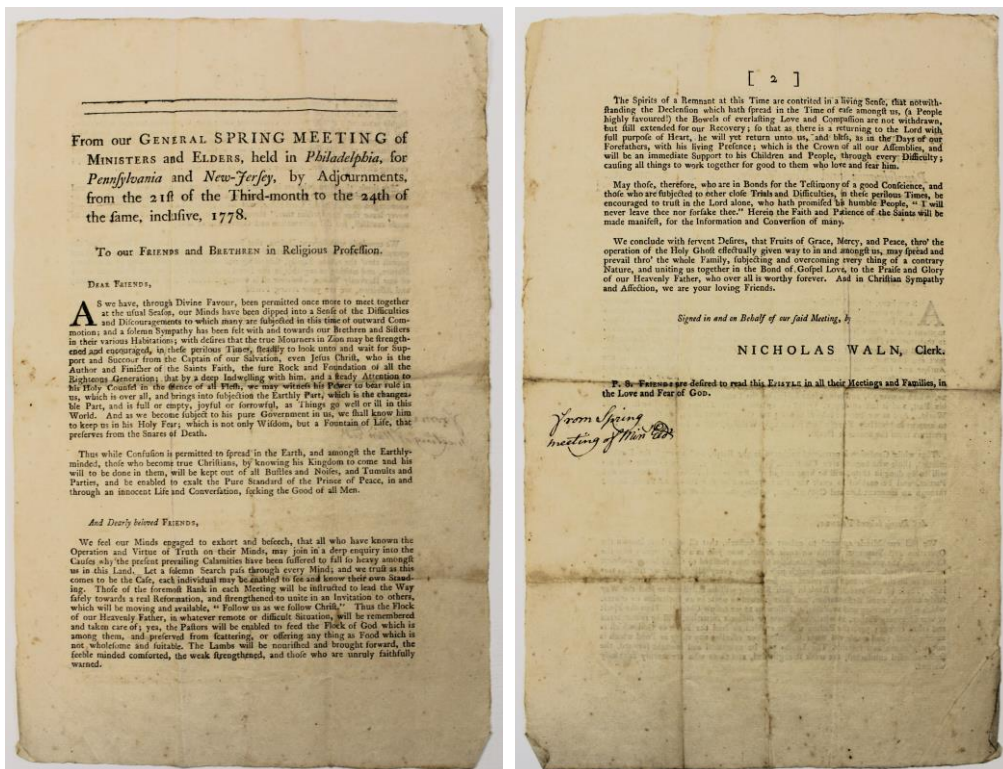
Item No. 46

47. **[Virginia Exiles]:** FROM OUR GENERAL SPRING MEETING OF MINISTERS AND ELDERS, HELD IN PHILADELPHIA, FOR PENNSYLVANIA AND NEW-JERSEY, BY ADJOURNMENTS, FROM THE 21ST OF THE THIRD-MONTH TO THE 24TH OF THE SAME, INCLUSIVE, 1778. TO OUR FRIENDS AND BRETHERN IN RELIGIOUS PROFESSION. [Philadelphia: 1778]. Folio broadsheet, 8-1/4" x 13-1/4." Old folds and some light foxing along folds. Very Good. Signed in type at the end by Nicholas Waln, Clerk. Ink notation on page 2: "from Spring meeting of Min Elds".

During the American Revolution Quakers faced persecution, economic reprisal, and violent retaliation from Patriots and Loyalists. In September 1777 Congress banished twenty Philadelphia Friends to Virginia. "Many patriots considered Quakers to be British spies. One Continental army officer declared that Quakers were 'the most Dangerous Enemies America knows.' Thomas Paine blasted them as 'antiquated virgins' whom he considered traitors" [online review of Donoghue: Prisoners of Congress. Philadelphia's Quakers in Exile 1777-1778. At online Friends Journal].

This scarce document urges "a deep enquiry into the Causes why the present prevailing Calamities have been suffered to fall so heavy amongst us in this Land." Honoring the Exiles, the broadsheet hopes, "May those who are in Bonds for the Testimony of a good Conscience, and those who are subjected to other close Trials and Difficulties, in these perilous Times, be encouraged to trust in the Lord alone, who hath promised to humble People, 'I will never leave thee nor forsake thee'."

"Nicholas Waln was a London-trained lawyer and respected member of the Philadelphia Meeting. He was one of six members of the 1777 Quaker peace mission sent to lobby Generals George Washington and William Howe to end the conflict, defend their faith, and seek the release of their fellow banished Friends. During the time of this publication he served as an advisor to the Women's Quaker mission, led by Elizabeth Drinker, Susanna 'Suky' Jones, and Molly Pemberton, that took collective political action to release their banished family members" [Freeman auction description, February 2024]. Evans 15801. Hildeburn 3706. (39870) \$2,750.00



Item No. 47

48. [Virginia Exiles]: A TESTIMONY GIVEN FORTH FROM OUR YEARLY-MEETING, HELD AT PHILADELPHIA, FOR PENNSYLVANIA AND NEW-JERSEY, BY ADJOURNMENTS, FROM THE 29TH DAY OF THE NINTH MONTH TO THE 4TH OF THE TENTH MONTH INCLUSIVE, 1777. [Philadelphia: 1777]. Printed broadside, 10-1/4" x 7-3/4." Docketed in ink on verso, with some bleedthrough affecting a couple of letters and with several blank margin pinholes. Else Very Good. Signed in type "by Order and on Behalf of the Yearly Meeting, by ISAAC JACKSON, CLERK."

Philadelphia Quakers issued this rare broadside in the midst of Revolution, in support of civil liberty, religious freedom, and the Quaker Exiles. "A Number of our Friends having

been imprisoned and banished, unheard, from their Families, under a Charge and Insinuation that they have in their general Conduct and Conversation evidenced a Disposition inimical to the Cause of America; and from some Publications intimating that there is strong Reason to apprehend that these Persons maintain a Correspondence highly prejudicial to the public Safety. We think it necessary publicly to declare, that we are led out of all Wars and Fightings by the Principle of Grace and Truth..."

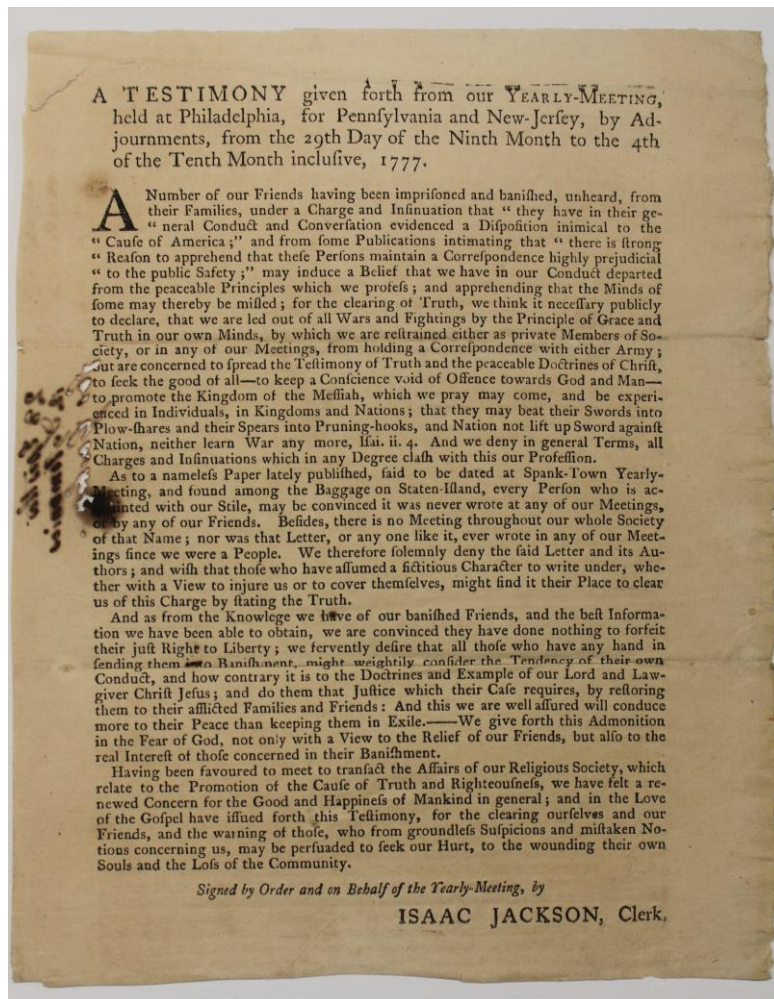
On religious grounds, Quakers refused to swear allegiance to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. "These Quakers were imprisoned for security reasons by the Revolutionary Council of Pennsylvania" [Howes P191]. "These freemen, principally Quakers, were imprisoned in consequence of their refusal 'not to depart from their dwelling-houses and engage to refrain from doing anything injurious to the United States, by speaking, writing, or otherwise'..." [Sabin 59610].

When British forces threatened invasion of Philadelphia in 1777, Quakers refused to aid in the city's defense. In the Fall of 1777 a fabricated letter, purportedly from a 'Yearly Meeting,' disclosed that Quakers had aided the British. The Second Continental Congress ordered the arrest and exile of twenty prominent Quakers. From September, 1777 through April, 1778, they were incarcerated without trial in the frontier town of Winchester, Virginia, near the site of an American prisoner of war camp.

Sabin 94920. Evans 15302. Hildeburn 3638. Not at AAS online site.

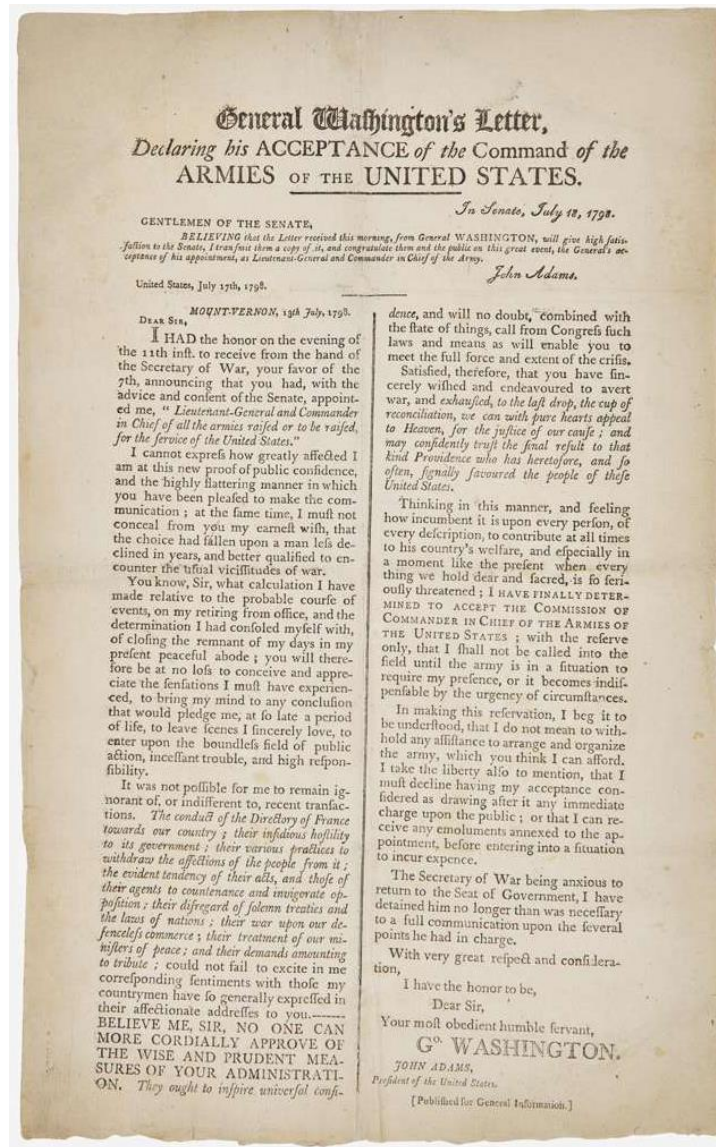
(39866)

\$6,500.00



Item No. 48

49. **Washington, George:** GENERAL WASHINGTON'S LETTER, DECLARING HIS ACCEPTANCE OF THE COMMAND OF THE ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES. [Philadelphia: 1798]. Folio Broadside, 18-1/2" x 11-1/2". Printed in two columns. Signed in typescript and type by President Adams, and in type by George Washington. Expert restoration at upper blank corner, old horizontal fold expertly reinforced. Near Fine.



Item No. 49

A rare and significant broadside, reflecting Washington's final public service. It is also an impressive expression of early American patriotism. President John Adams, the recipient of Washington's Letter, transmits it to the Senate. It records, Adams says, a "great event, the General's acceptance of his appointment, as Lieutenant-General and Commander in Chief of the Army."

In July 1798, hostilities with France tilted toward open warfare. President John Adams turned to Washington, retired at Mount Vernon for more than a year. Adams sent Secretary of War James McHenry to convince Washington that his country needed him one more time. The broadside prints Washington's response to Adams, dated 13 July 1798

Despite his retirement, Washington says, "it was not possible for me to remain ignorant of, or indifferent to, recent transactions." These include the French Directory's "insidious

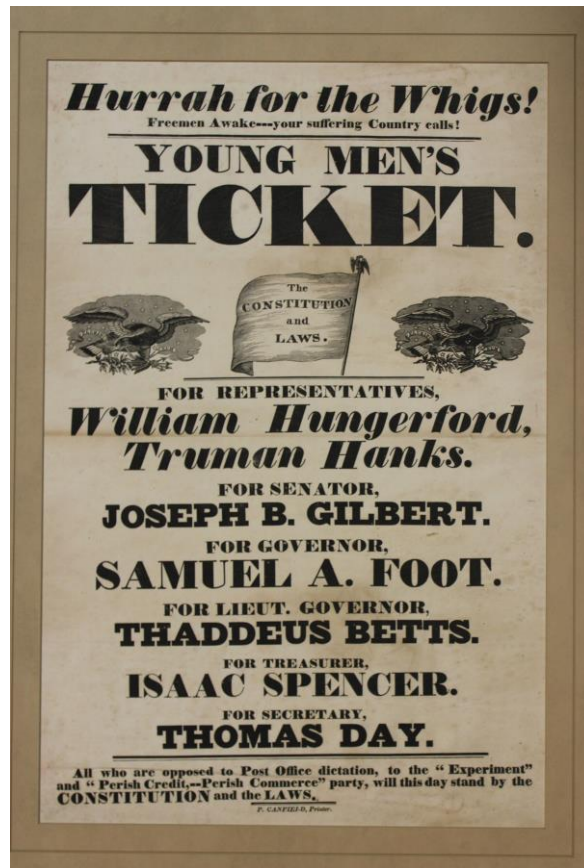
hostility" to the United States; "their disregard of solemn treaties and the law of nations; their war upon our defenceless commerce; their treatment of our ministers of peace; and their demands amounting to tribute."

Fully supporting Adams's "wise and prudent measures," and recognizing "how incumbent it is upon every person, of every description, to contribute at all times to his country's welfare, and especially in a moment like the present," Washington has "FINALLY DETERMINED TO ACCEPT THE COMMISSION OF COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES..." Nor will he accept any "emoluments" until required to take the field.

Evans 34829. Sabin 101713. ESTC W14285 [3- Library of Congress, John Carter Brown, Boston Athenaeum].

(39847)

\$17,500.00



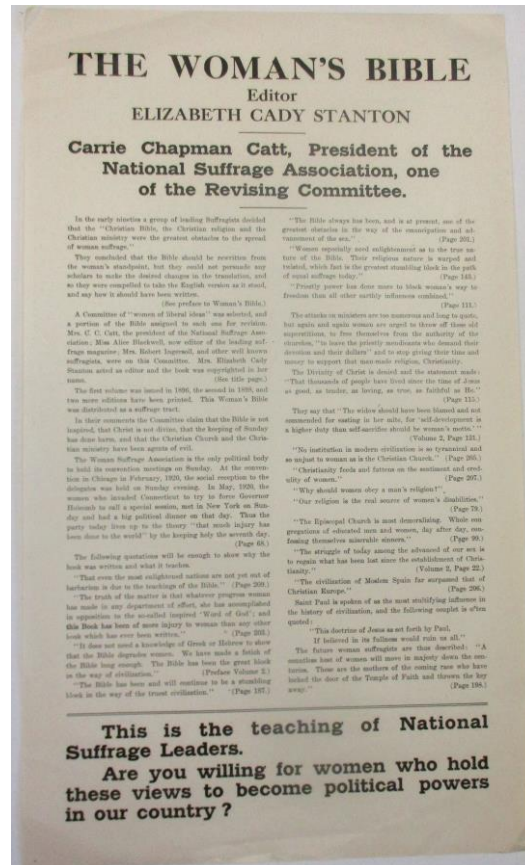
Item No. 50

50. [Whig Party in Connecticut]: HURRAH FOR THE WHIGS! FREEMEN AWAKE-- - YOUR SUFFERING COUNTRY CALLS! YOUNG MEN'S TICKET. THE CONSTITUTION AND LAWS. FOR REPRESENTATIVES, WILLIAM HUNGERFORD, TRUMAN HANKS. FOR SENATOR, JOSEPH B. GILBERT. FOR GOVERNOR, SAMUEL A. FOOT. FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR, THADDEUS BETTS. FOR TREASURER, ISAAC SPENCER. FOR SECRETARY, THOMAS DAY. ALL WHO ARE OPPOSED TO POST OFFICE DICTATION, TO THE "EXPERIMENT" AND "PERISH CREDIT,- - PERISH COMMERCE" PARTY, WILL THIS DAY STAND BY THE CONSTITUTION AND THE LAWS. [Hartford]: P. Canfield, Printer, [1834]. Attractive, illustrated folio broadside, 20" x 27." Minor wear. A Flag, with motto, "The Constitution and Laws," flanked on each side by the iconic Screaming Eagle, with "E Pluribus Unum" banner in its talons. Near Fine.

The "Perish Credit, Perish Commerce" slogan is a reference to the Jacksonians' efforts to abolish the Bank of the United States, and the Whigs' support of rechartering the Bank. Not in American Imprints, Sabin, or AAS online site. OCLC 15923626 [1- CT Mus. Culture & History] as of December 2023.

(39752)

\$1,250.00



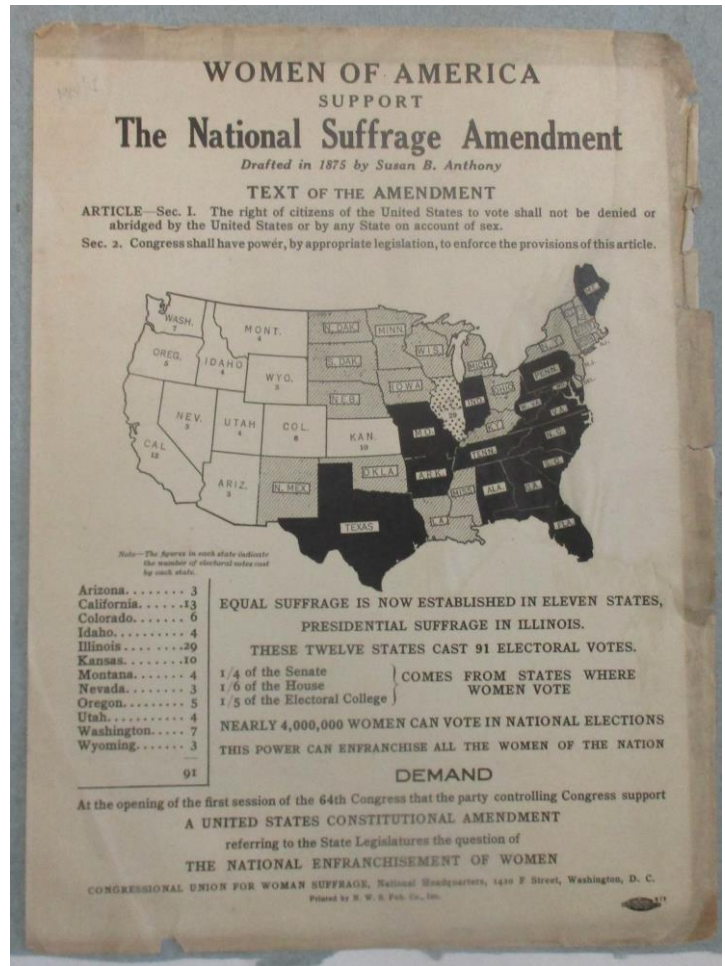
Item No. 51

51. [Woman Suffrage]: THE WOMAN'S BIBLE. EDITOR ELIZABETH CADY STANTON. CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT, PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION, ONE OF THE REVISING COMMITTEE... THIS IS THE TEACHING OF NATIONAL SUFFRAGE LEADERS. ARE YOU WILLING FOR WOMEN WHO HOLD THESE VIEWS TO BECOME POLITICAL POWERS IN OUR COUNTRY? [np: 1920]. Folio Broadside, 16-1/2" x 9-1/2". Title and ending in bold type. Near Fine.

"In the early nineties a group of leading Suffragists decided that the 'Christian Bible, the Christian religion and the Christian ministry were the greatest obstacles to the spread of woman suffrage.'" To challenge the religiously sanctioned notion of female inferiority Stanton, Catt, and other suffragists published two volumes entitled 'The Woman's Bible', 1895-1898. The outraged author of this rare broadside prints portions of the book in order to discredit the suffragists: "It does not need a knowledge of Greek or Hebrew to show that the Bible degrades women. We have made a fetch of the Bible long enough. The Bible has been the great block in the way of civilization."

This broadside probably issued in 1920, just before ratification of the 19th Constitutional Amendment on 18 August 1920, extending the suffrage to women. The latest event mentioned in the broadside occurred in May 1920, when "the women who invaded

Connecticut to try to force Governor Holcomb to call a special session, met in New York on Sunday and had a big political dinner on that day. Thus the party today lives up to the theory 'that much injury has been done to the world' by keeping holy the seventh day."
 OCLC 270959109 [1- Morgan Library], 63924956 [3- U Rochester, Williams, Imperial Valley College] as of March 2024.
 (39517) \$1,500.00



Item No. 52

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

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

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

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

(39522)

\$2,750.00