

1. **[Battle of Shiloh] McCarty, George R.:** AUTOGRAPH LETTER, SIGNED, BY CORPORAL McCARTY, 78TH OHIO INFANTRY, COMPANY E, 19 DECEMBER 1862, FROM "CAMP NEAR YOUCAPATAPA", MISSISSIPPI, TO HIS UNCLE IN TRIADELPHIA, OHIO, ABOUT CAMP LIFE AND THE BATTLE OF SHILOH. Camp Near Youcatapapa River, Mississippi: 1862. Folio sheet, folded to [4] pp. Each page 7-3/4" x 12." Entirely in ink manuscript. Folded for mailing [a few short fold splits without affecting text]. With an envelope addressed to Mr. Foster Edwards, the author's uncle, and the postal cancel [Manchester, Dec. 10]. Light wear, Very Good. Note that the 19 December date of McCarty's letter is inconsistent with the 10 December postal cancel, a puzzle for which we offer no solution.

Writing from "camp near the Youcatapapa River, Mississippi," Corporal George R. McCarty, Co. E, 78th Ohio Infantry, sent this letter in December 1862. In chatty, colloquial style he describes life in camp. He relays entertaining stories of stealing a keg of whiskey, fellow soldiers fattening up on crackers and "fat meat," how he carries a tent half on his back, and that when connected to another soldier's own half, it makes a shelter "big enough for that old hog of yours to turn around in."

In a more serious vein, he writes about the Battle of Shiloh. "On the 6th of April we marched to Shiloh Battlefield, participating in the fight the next day. We bivouacked near or on the battlefield until the 16th of April when we moved to Shiloh Springs." After a long journey the 78th Ohio arrived at Pittsburg Landing in time to participate in the battle's second day. They camped on the battlefield for the next 10 days; they were detailed to bury the dead, brutal work that made some men sick.

George R. McCarty [1839-?] was a "mast cooper" and "iron moulder." He was first mustered into Co. H, 17th Ohio Infantry as a private in May 1861 for three-month service. He was mustered into Co. E, 78th Ohio Infantry. which was raised in Morgan county, Ohio, in December 1861. He rose through the ranks to Corporal but appears to have deserted or disappeared, as he was not listed on the muster-out roll. Forster Edwards [1793-1871] was a farmer and Protestant Methodist minister in Morgan County, Ohio, for many years.

(39238) \$450.00

2. **[British Press, The]:** NEWSPAPER ACCOUNT OF A VIRGINIA SLAVE AUCTION AT RICHMOND, FEBRUARY 1821, REPORTED IN THE BRITISH PRESS FOR MONDAY, 23 APRIL 1821. London: The British Press and The Globe Office, 1821. Folio, [4] pp. Number 5735. Each page with five columns. Separated along the spine, else Very Good.

A detailed account of a Richmond slave auction, in a full column on page 4. "The sale of negroes at auction is of frequent occurrence in this city. I was present at one the other day; more than a hundred were disposed of that morning. . . A sort of temporary platform was erected in the street for the accommodation of the auctioneer and the negro for sale. The purchasers consisted of citizens buying for their own use, and two or three negro speculators from the Western and Southern States, to whom the poor creatures are generally averse to being sold."

The writer offers a "literal narrative," with the actual words of the auctioneer, the slaves, and the participants. "The next nigger for sale, gentlemen, is Ponto! Come, Ponto, stand up here and tell the gentlemen what you can do."

(39709) \$175.00

3. **[Buchanan, James]: SOUTH CAROLINA'S "ULTIMATUM."** New York: Currier & Ives, 1861. Lithograph broadside, oblong 13-1/2" x 17-1/4." Couple of shallow chips at blank upper margin. Near Fine.

After South Carolina seceded in December 1860, it sent three commissioners to negotiate with the weak-kneed and still-President Buchanan for possession of the forts in Charleston Harbor. This broadside mocks Buchanan, and lampoons Governor Pickens's insistence on the evacuation of Union forces.

"Pickens holds a lit fuse to a giant Union cannon 'Peacemaker,' which is pointed at his own abdomen. He threatens, 'Mr. President, if you don't surrender that fort at once, I'll be blown if I don't fire. Buchanan throws up his hands in alarm and cries, 'Oh, don't! Governor Pickens, don't fire! till I get out of office'." Weitenkamp emphasizes the "uncertain and anxious look on Buchanan's face."

This broadside is rarely offered for sale.
Reilly 1861-4. Weitenkamp 125. OCLC 982166633 [1- DLC], 191120177 [1- Clements], 1021887634 [1- U So. Car.] as of November 2023.
(39698) \$2,000.00

4. **[Civil War]: THE HERCULES OF THE UNION, SLAYING THE GREAT DRAGON OF SECESSION.** [New York?: Currier & Ives?, 1861]. Lithograph, 12" x 17". Light lower margin wear. Very Good.

"A tribute to commander of the Union forces Gen. Winfield Scott, shown as the mythical Hercules slaying the many-headed dragon or hydra, here symbolizing the secession of the Confederate states. At left stands Scott, wielding a great club 'Liberty and Union,' about to strike the beast. The hydra has seven heads, each representing a prominent Southern leader. The neck of each Southerner depicted is labeled with a vice or crime associated with him" [Reilly].

The Southerners are Toombs, Stephens, Davis, Beauregard, Twiggs, Pickens, and Floyd, labeled variously as Hatred and Blasphemy, Lying, Piracy, Perjury, Treason, Extortion, Robbery.

This is the variant noted by Weitenkamp, omitting the name of Scott in the title.
Reilly 1861-35. Weitenkamp 131. OCLC 191119921 [2- Peabody Essex, Boston Athenaeum] as of November 2023. Not at the AAS online site.
(39672) \$1,750.00

5. **[Civil War]: THE POLITICAL ARENA. VOLUNTEER PAPERS.** Cincinnati O.: Published by Boni Friz & Co., June 1861. Oblong lithograph broadside, 12-1/2" x 19." Lightly foxed, some blank margin wear and toning. Good+ copy of a rare lithograph. "Vol. 1. No. 2. Bindin Siz."

"Rats identified as the southern states nibble at a cheese inscribed Sumter. The rats are disturbed by a dog identified as Old General (Winfield Scott) who has caught the rat identified as Virginia. Brother Jonathan with his foot on a box bearing the inscription U.S. Treasury encourages the dog. John Bull, Henry John Temple Palmerston, and Napoleon III look on as Jefferson Davis tries to sell bonds and letters of marque" [Boston Athenaeum description].

Weitenkamp 127-128. OCLC 819382402 [2- Peabody Essex, Clements]. 191908223 [1- Boston Ath.] as of November 2023.
(39677) \$1,000.00

6. **[Colored Masonic Convention]:** PROCEEDINGS OF THE MASONIC CONVENTION TO CONSOLIDATE THE TWO GRAND LODGES WHICH NOW HOLDS JURISDICTION IN THE STATE OF TENNESSEE. . . HELD IN PHENIX HALL, CHATTANOOGA, TENN. CORNER MARKET AND EIGHTH STS. ON MONDAY, TUESDAY AND THURSDAY, JUNE 12TH, 13TH AND 15TH, A.D. 1882 - A.L. 5882. Memphis: S.C. Toof & Co., Printers, 1882. 20pp. Stitched but loosened. A clean text, with chipped and torn original printed wrappers [old institutional stamp on blank verso]; title leaf with a blank lower margin chip. Good+.

The wrapper title is "Reports of the Colored Masonic Convention. . ." Austin W. Williams, P.M. Hiram Lodge No. 9, Memphis, Tenn." is listed on the front wrapper as having "Recorded, Compiled and Arranged" the report. The pamphlet records the "full, perfect and perpetual union of and between the two Grand Lodges of Tennessee "colored masonic" associations.

Barred from white-dominated Masonic Lodges, African Americans developed their own Masonic organizations and traditions.

OCLC 476622402 [1- Scottish Rite Masonic Museum] as of November 2023.
(39614) \$750.00

7. **[Confederate States Bond]:** IT IS HEREBY CERTIFIED THAT THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA ARE INDEBTED UNTO E.C. ELMORE TREASURER C.S.A. RICHMOND VA. OR HIS ORDER THE SUM OF TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS PAYABLE JANUARY 1 1872 WITH INTEREST FROM THE DATE OF THE FIRST INDORSEMENT OF THIS CERTIFICATE AT THE RATE OF SIX PER CENT PER ANNUM... THIS DEBT IS AUTHORIZED BY AN ACT OF CONGRESS APPROVED DECEMBER 24, 1861 AND UPON APPLICATION OF THE HOLDER OR INDORSEE OF THIS CERTIFICATE REDEEMABLE IN TREASURY NOTES ISSUED UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF SAID ACT. THE FAITH OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES IS PLEDGED TO PROVIDE AND ESTABLISH SUFFICIENT REVENUES FOR THE REGULAR PAYMENT OF THE INTEREST AND FOR THE REDEMPTION OF THE PRINCIPAL RICHMOND OCTOBER 1 1862. ROBERT TYLER, REGISTER OF THE TREASURY. Columbia, S.C.: [lithographed by] J.T. Paterson & Co., 1862. Confederate broadside bond, oblong 11-3/4" x 9." Elegantly printed, with a variety of fonts and styles, attractive decorative border, and engraving of a classical scene. Completed in manuscript. Bond No. 11397. A couple of minor blank corner chips. Several endorsements in ink on the otherwise blank verso. Very Good.

The Bond is signed by Robert Tyler, son of President John Tyler and the Register of the Treasury of the Confederate States of America. E.C. Elmore was the Confederate States Treasurer until 1864.

(39719) \$250.00

8. **[Confiscation Act]:** UNION ARMY SEIZES THE REAL ESTATE OF A DISLOYAL VIRGINIAN, AND LEASES IT TO A LOYAL VIRGINIAN. St. Johns Run, Virginia [i.e., West Virginia]: 1862. Single leaf, entirely in ink manuscript on recto and verso. 8" x 12-3/8." A couple of spots. Very Good. Signed by John Campbell, Colonel of the 54th Regiment of Tennessee Volunteers; John Culp, the lessee of the seized property; and W.H. Rose as witness.

The Confiscation Act of 1861 authorized Union forces to seize the property [including slaves] of disloyal citizens. This document demonstrates Confiscation procedures in action. A very unlucky Josiah Buck went off to war as a Confederate; now deemed a traitor, he lost his property to advancing Union forces. The described events occurred in that portion of Virginia which was destined to become the sovereign State of West Virginia.

"Whereas Josiah Buck, late of Morgan County, Virginia, being in possession of a certain freehold in said county situate about five miles south of the town of Bath on the line of the Morgan and Fredrick Turnpike Road on the banks of Sleepy Creek, and having deserted the same and enlisted as a soldier in the Rebel, or so called "Confederate States" army, now arrayes against the government of the United States in armed violation of the Proclamation of the President of the United States calling upon them to disperse and lay down their arms-- thereby committing the heinous crime of treason against the said government of the United States.

"Now the said property having been taken possession of by the United States forces, it otherwise lying idle and going to waste, and John Culp a loyal citizen of the said government being desirous of working and protecting the said farm or freehold, it is thus agreed this twenty-fifth day April in the year of our Lord 1862 by and between Jacob M. Campbell Col. comd'g 54th Reg. Tenn Vols on behalf of the government of the United States of the first part and John Culp of Morgan County, Va, of the second part as follows.

"The said Culp shall take possession of the said property of the said Josiah Buck as above described and have and use the same upon these conditions. First the said Culp shall repair and make good all the necessary fences on the property and otherwise put it in good farming repair and order. Secondly, he shall deliver to any duly appointed agent of the United States Government the one fourth part of all grain, hay and all other crops raised by said Culp on the farm in the year 1862 and the one half part of all crops of grain hay and all other productions raised by him every other following year so long as he may either by himself or his agent have possession of the said property. Keeping possession of the same and paying to the proper legal representative of the Unites States Government as above agreed until removed therefrom by some competent legal authority. Witness our names and seals at Sir John's Run the day and year first above written.

Signed and sealed in presence of: W.H. Rose J. M. Campbell Col. 54th Reg., TN.

John Culp.

[On verso]

"Know all men by these presents

"That I John Culp am held and firmly bound unto J. M. Campbell Col. cmdg 54 Reg. Tn Vols. for the use of the United States Government in the full and just sum of five hundred dollars to be levied of my good chattles lands and tenements for the proper use of the said government of the United States hereby binding myself my heirs executors administrators and assigns firmly by these presents as witness my hand and seal at Sir John's Run this twenty-fifth day of April 1862.

"Now the condition of this obligation is such that if the above bounden John Culp does well and truly comply in every respect with the agreements and covenants written signed and sealed on the opposite side of this paper then this bond to be null and void otherwise to be and remain in full force and virtue.

signed in presence of:

John Culp. Seal

W. H Rose" (39692) \$875.00

9. **[Copperheads]: HEADS OF THE DEMOCRACY.** [New York: Currier & Ives, 1864]. Lithograph broadside, oblong 12-1/4" x 13-1/2" [image]. Fine, in a wood frame.

"This biting political caricature responds to a presidential campaign held during the American Civil War. A "Copperhead" is surrounded by a "Blunderhead," a "Sorehead," a "Blockhead" and a "Wronghead," with broken shackles below. Behind the group "McClellan's Letter," "Chicago Platform," and "London Times" are depicted.

"The image criticizes a Northern political faction active 1861-64 known as the Copperheads, whose members favored the Union but opposed Lincoln and the Civil War. The print responds to McClellan's nomination as Democratic candidate for president, and attempts to reconcile his military service with the party's peace platform. Currier & Ives name does not appear on the print, but scholars of Civil War era satires linked it to the firm" [online site, Metropolitan Museum of Art].

The Copperhead at the center bears a likeness to Horatio Seymour, Governor of New York, a leading opponent of the Lincoln administration, and a sympathizer with the New York City Draft Rioters. He became the Democrats' presidential candidate in 1868, on a ticket proclaiming the Democrats as the "White Man's Party." He has the body of a curled snake.

Weitenkampf 144. OCLC 1136527768 [1- AAS], 46365454 [2- MA Hist., U VA] as of December 2023. The Historical Society of Pennsylvania and the Met also own a copy. Not in Reilly.

(39734) \$1,500.00

10. **[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 December 2023.

(39736) \$1,250.00

11. **[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.

The 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) \$1,250.00

12. **Currier & Ives: "THE IMPENDING CRISIS" OR CAUGHT IN THE ACT.** New York: Entered according to act of Congress in the Year 1860, by Currier & Ives, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court for the Southern District of NY, [1860]. Lithograph broadside, 13-1/2" x 17." Vertical fold [reinforced on verso] and two short closed margin tears [no loss], else Very Good.

New York's favorite son, Senator William Seward, was favored to win the 1860 Republican presidential nomination. No one had labored more faithfully in the anti-slavery cause than he, while managing to retain the ties that bound him to the Nation's governing elite. When he lost the nomination to the relatively unknown Abraham Lincoln, Horace Greeley's abandonment of Seward, allegedly because Seward had failed to grant him sufficient patronage, was pinpointed for blame. This scarce lithograph commemorates Greeley's betrayal.

"The print's title derives from the name of Hinton Rowan Helper's 1857 pamphlet 'The Impending Crisis,' an influential document in antislavery literature. Here the crisis is that of New York senator William H. Seward, whose recent loss of the Republican presidential nomination to Abraham Lincoln was widely attributed to the machinations of New York 'Tribune' editor Horace Greeley.

"Seward flounders in the water at the end of a pier, crying, 'Oh I'm going down for the last time.' He holds aloft 'Greely's Letter.' Henry J. Raymond, founder of the 'New York Daily News' and an ardent Republican, grabs Greeley by the collar, accusing him, 'Ah, ha my fine fellow! I've caught you! You pushed him over for revenge.'

"Greeley pleads, 'Oh no Sir I didn't, he went too near the edge and fell off.' 'Courier & Enquirer' editor James Watson Webb (appearing at left, as a newsboy) exclaims, 'Take him in Officer he did push him off. I saw him do it.' Webb carries a copy of his own newspaper, inscribed with the motto 'Principles not men,' which may allude to Webb's recent abandonment of the Whig party for the Republicans." [Reilly].

Weitenkampf 122. Reilly 1860-26. OCLC 945092899 [1- Clements], 191119940 [1- Williams] as of December 2023. Not located at AAS online.

(39700) \$1,500.00

13. **[Election of 1872]: THE NEW "CONFEDERATE CRUISER".** New York: Currier & Ives. 125 Nassau St., 1872. Oblong lithograph broadside, 11-1/2" x 16." Short closed tear at blank lower margin. Very Good.

"In Greeley's hat, with his long white coat as a sail, afloat on high waves, are Greeley, Jefferson Davis, Schurz, Tweed, Beecher and others. Davis says, 'O Horace! tell them what you know about bailing!'" [Weitenkampf.] Beecher says, "I hope we wont drift up salt river for want of a rudder."

Weitenkampf 164. Not in Reilly. OCLC 1200351540 [1- AAS] as of November 2023.

(39676) \$1,500.00

14. **F., W.H.:** AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED, CAMP MARYLAND HEIGHTS, 8 SEPTEMBER 1864, TO "COUSIN CARRIE" SCHULTZ OF FREDERICK CITY, MARYLAND, PREDICTING THAT "THE PROSPECT FOR PEACE LOOKS VERY BRIGHT FROM ATLANTA & MOBILE, THE REELECTION OF LINCOLN & THE

CAPTURE OF RICHMOND WILL GO VERY NEAR UPSIZING JEFF & HIS CONFEDERACY." Octavo leaf, folded to [4] pp, with the original stamped transmittal envelope. Old horizontal folds for mailing, with a few splits [text unaffected]. Entirely in neat ink manuscript, Very Good.

"We are still in the mountains, encamped in the bushes and rocks, where no one can see us or we seen anyone. Since the middle of last week we have had a most miserable time out in the rain and storms without shelter and with very short rations. We could have built some kind of protection against the rain but the general says we are not to remain here very long and will not let us prepare anything so we set by the fire and sleep in the daytime to avoid the cold.

"I think you all can make yourselves comfortable and have no fears of the Rebels troubling you this winter as our army is strong enough to keep them from crossing into Maryland. No fighting has taken place of any consequence lately. About two prisoners was brought in today. They were captured last Saturday, they look well and hearty but say they are tired of the war. Especially since McClellan has been nominated by the Copperhead party for President. They do not like him. They say anybody but him and hope it will soon be over and all may return to their homes. The prospect for peace looks very bright from Atlanta & Mobile. The reelection of Lincoln and the capture of Richmond will go very near upsetting Jeff., this confederacy. . ."

(39712) \$350.00

15. **Finkbine, Reverend Tobias:** AUTOGRAPH LETTER, SIGNED 12 MARCH 1861, TO JAMES PECKHAM OF MISSOURI, CONGRATULATING PECKHAM ON HIS FIERY DEFENSE OF THE UNION DELIVERED IN THE MISSOURI LEGISLATURE AND REPORTED IN THE MISSOURI DEMOCRAT ON 9 MARCH 1861. Shelbyville, Illinois: 1861. Single leaf, written in ink manuscript on recto only. Old folds. Water damage deletes several words, Good+.

Described as a "strident" Unionist, Peckham was a Missouri State legislator before the War. "He left the legislature and organized the 8th MO Regiment. Peckham served as the 8th MO Regiment's Lt. Col. and led the regiment at Shiloh and Pittsburg Landing, TN, and at Jackson, MS. He later went on to lead the 29th MO. After the war he published a book on the history of the war in Missouri and General Nathaniel Lyon. He passed away in 1869 and is buried at Bellefontaine Cemetery in St. Louis, MO" [online Pamplin Historical Park & National Museum of the Civil War Soldier].

Reverend Finkbine of the Methodist Protestant Church, and President of its Illinois Conference, sends Peckham an admiring Letter, from Shelbyville, Illinois, March 12 1861: "In looking over the Missouri Democrat of March 9th I find your speech reported, in opposition to the reception of the Georgian Commissioner, to address the Legislature of your state; Permit me, Sir, to [illegible] an entire stranger to you, and in all probability shall never have the honour of an introduction to you to congratulate you on the very happy, eloquent, and withering [illegible] you gave that commissioner and all who affiliate with him, in your noble manly and dignified defense of the institutions of our common country, the will of your constituents, and the solemnity of your oath; I am happy to know we have men among us who have nerve and moral honesty enough left with them to Beard the Lyon in his den. altho i live in the state of Ill, I feel a great anxiety that the state of Missouri may be preserved in the Union, and the Republican principles which had been heretofore enjoyed by your state and had been fostered by the general Government may be continued; and the merciful interpositions of the Providence of God for good, may still favour your, and my, State, until

we shall be willing to live under the folds of the Stars and Stripes in the union, and our depressed, and downtrodden brethren of Europe may still look to us as presenting them a Beacon, to come and shelter themselves in the land of the free, and the home of the Brave, allow me my dear Sir to wish you long life, and much usefulness, in your Public avocations, in defending the Principles of the Republican Party, and your constituents, which i fully believe to be the Principles of the Bible of God. Most truly and respectfully I am your [obedient servant] T. Finkbine, President of the Illinois Annual Con. Methodist Protestant Church

The above is only intended for you. personal personal.

We offer also an excerpt from the newspaper describing Peckham's speech, "denying that the Republican party wished "to carry fire and the sword into the Southern States. On the other hand, it was the object of Southern traitors to plunge the country into all the horrors of civil war. . . The Southern Democracy got restless under his speech, and the usual course of spitting, or legislative mob law, was resorted to, but it did not have its desired effect."

(39693) \$275.00

16. **Fulton, C.C.:** AUTOGRAPH LETTER, SIGNED, FROM FORTRESS MONROE, BEGINNING 3 SEPTEMBER [1863], TO HON. G.V. FOX, ASST SEC. NAVY, DESCRIBING NAVAL MANEUVERS AND BATTLES AROUND FORT SUMTER AND CHARLESTON HARBOR; AND REPORTING UNION VICTORY AT FORT WAGNER ON 9 SEPTEMBER. Single leaf, 7-7/8" x 9-7/8." Entirely in ink manuscript on recto and verso. Light wear, Light pencil crossout in final paragraph. Very Good.

Fulton, editor and publisher of the Baltimore American, intended his battle report for publication in his newspaper. "Mr. Fox will please telegraph the foregoing to American. Remainder is contraband." The "Contraband" portion, written at the end, explains: "It is intention Admiral to endeavor force whole fleet Monitors through obstructions and anchor in Rebellion Roads. Party volunteers organized to open way through obstructions. Schr. Shark dismantled and loaded with powder to float against obstructions and explode."

Fulton's battle report is in exciting detail. On the Fort Wagner victory, for example, he writes, "Operations Gen Gillmore progressing great vigor. His approaches so close Wagner that combatants throwing stones and hand grenades. On Wednesday drove enemy from rifle pits on left, advanced lines hundred yards and captured seventy-eight prisoners, including two officers. Mounting new guns all round island many of them to shell city."

For the assault on Fort Sumter Fulton was significantly off the mark. He predicted victory, noting "Admiral in good spirits and confident of success." (39660) \$500.00

17. **Gallatin, Albert:** PEACE WITH MEXICO. New York: Bartlett & Welford, [1847]. 34pp. Original printed front wrapper [small chip in blank portion; lacking rear wrapper]. Disbound, light foxing. Good+. With a news clipping laid in about Gallatin and this pamphlet. Good+.

A close examination of the facts purporting to establish the Texan boundary at the Rio Grande River; and Gallatin's decisive rejection of such a claim. He examines in detail the events leading to the annexation of Texas, and concludes that it constituted an act of war against Mexico. Gallatin's extraordinary career was capped by his opposition to the Mexican War.

Haferkorn 12. Cowan 228. (39783) \$50.00

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

19. **Hill, Alfred J.:** HISTORY OF COMPANY E OF THE SIXTH MINNESOTA REGIMENT OF VOLUNTEER INFANTRY. WITH AN APPENDIX BY CAPT. CHARLES J. STEES. St. Paul: 1899. 45pp, with port. frontis. Original staples and printed wrappers. Blank rear wrapper with a chip; front wrapper present but separated from text by a tear along the entire inner margin. Else Very Good.

With roster, statistics, record of service [primarily in the Sioux Campaign, and in New Orleans and Alabama]. Captain Stees's report describes Lieutenant Colonel Marshall's 1862 "raid" into the Dakotas against the Sioux. Stees had been captain of Company G of the Sixth Minnesota.

FIRST EDITION. Howes H478. Dornbusch [MN] 56. Nicholson 375. Not in Nevins, Graff, Decker, Eberstadt, or Soliday.

(39770) \$375.00

20. **Jacob, Oscar L.:** "ON TO RICHMOND!" [Richmond?: 1861?]. Printed broadside, 4" x 10-1/2." Crudely printed, on brittle paper, blank upper margins chipped. Several contemporary ink corrections. Good+. Signed in type at the end, "Oscar L. Jacob, White's Battalion, Imboden's Command."

General John Imboden assisted in the Confederate capture of Harper's Ferry and the victory at Bull Run in 1861, when this song was probably written. White's Battalion was a Virginia military unit.

"O, have you not heard of that ugly old fop, / Old renegade Scott, / Who an order had got from Lincoln, / And with his knaves and 'Billy' Zouaves / He started in triumph for Richmond."

Jacob describes the victory at Bull Run. "Jeff's boys gave a shout, / What a terrible rout." Johnston and Beauregard "scattered the whole crew back into Washington."

Not in Sabin, Parrish & Willingham, Rudolph, Wolf, or on OCLC as of January 2024.

(39794) \$500.00

21. **Jonas, Sidney Alroy:** LINES WRITTEN ON THE BACK OF A CONFEDERATE NOTE. S.A. JONAS. RICHMOND, VA., MAY, 1865. [np: 1865?]. Broadside, 5-5/8" x 8-1/2." Toned, old folds with loss of 5-6 letters. Four verses, each in eight lines. Chipped at blank edges. Good.

The first verse of a Jewish Confederate soldier's farewell to the Confederacy:

Representing nothing on God's earth now,
And naught in the waters below it,
As the pledge of a nation that's dead and gone,
Keep it, dear friends, and show it.
Show it to those who will lend an ear
To the tale that this trifle can tell,
Of a liberty born of a patriot's dream,
Of a storm-cradled nation that fell.

Sidney Alroy Jonas was the son of Abraham Jonas, probably the first Jewish settler in Quincy, Illinois. Abraham was a storekeeper and, like his colleague Abraham Lincoln, a Whig. Sidney Alroy was one of "at least five Jonases in uniform during the Civil War." Four of them, including Sidney Alroy, served with the Confederacy. "Alroy served as a major on the staffs of General W.H.C. Whiting, John Bell Hood, and Stephen D. Lee." [Rosen, *The Jewish Confederates* 148-149.]

We have not located a record of this imprint, although Jonas famously wrote the poem on the verso of Confederate currency.

(39771) \$1,250.00

22. **[Jones, Benjamin Smith]:** ABOLITIONRIETIES: OR REMARKS ON SOME OF THE MEMBERS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT, AND THE AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, MOST OF WHOM WERE PRESENT AT THE ANNUAL MEETINGS, HELD IN PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK IN MAY, 1840. [Salem, Ohio?: 1840]. [4], [5]-32 pp. Original cloth [inner hinges cracked], 3-1/4" x 4-5/8." Ownership signature, "Mary Ann McClintock 1841" on front free endpaper. Lightly foxed, Good+ or so.

The National Union Catalog says Jones is the author. Bryn Mawr College, which is home to Jones's papers, including this title, says "Benjamin S. Jones was an editor of the *Anti-Slavery Bugle*, an abolitionist publication of the Western Anti-Slavery Society (previously the Ohio American Anti-Slavery Society). The *Anti-Slavery Bugle* was published beginning June 20, 1845, until May 4, 1861, primarily in Salem, Columbiana County, Ohio. Salem was home to many Quakers, and was an active station of the Underground Railroad."

The book is a series of humorous, affectionate limericks on various members of the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society and other well-known abolitionists. The subjects include Lucretia Mott, John Greenleaf Whittier, William Lloyd Garrison, George Sellers, the Grimke sisters, James Forten, Lewis and Arthur Tappan, Samuel May, Charles Torrey. Benjamin Jones included himself.

Blockson 9098. OCLC 15690297 [3- NYPL, Newberry, Wm & Mary] as of January 2024. AAS also owns a copy. Not in LCP or American Imprints.

(39790) \$850.00

23. **Kirby, Isaac Minor:** AUTOGRAPH LETTER, SIGNED, TO HIS FATHER, FROM CAMP IN KENTUCKY, 12 FEBRUARY 1862. Camp Wood: 1862. Single leaf, written in ink manuscript on recto and verso. Light fading, Very Good. Accompanied by stamped (3 cents) envelope addressed to Dr. Jacob Kirby, Hillsborough, Ohio, with postal cancel [tear at upper right corner affecting the cancel].

Ohio General McCook established Camp Wood, from which Kirby writes, near Munfordville Kentucky. Kirby enlisted as Captain of Company I, 15th Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry from April 20, 1861 to August 28, 1861; reenlisted as Captain of Company D, 15th Regiment, OVI, on September 12, 1861 and resigned on May 12, 1862 to reenlist as Captain of Company F, 101st Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry on July 30, 1862. He was promoted to Major with Field and Staff, 101st Regiment on October 14, 1862; promoted to Colonel on December 26, 1862 after the Battle of Stone River, Tennessee; and placed in command of First Brigade, First Division, Fourth Army Corps on June 10, 1864. He was breveted Brigadier General on January 12, 1865 and mustered out on June 12, 1865.

Isaac assures that he has recovered nicely from an undisclosed infirmity. "The difficulty is that people (some physicians) don't give me credit for half the strength that I have got. Most of them fail to stand as much as I do. . . I would even come home now to satisfy you that I was well if it were not that we have orders to keep two days rations in our haversacks and ready at a moment's warning. I suppose it is merely to watch Buckner if he should attempt to go over the Tennessee River. We would by a rapid march cut him off. The roads are so terrible and weather so bad that I have no idea that we will move from here for some time unless some such necessity compels us. Lieut. Culbertson has received his commission as Capt. but there is no vacancy. There seems to have been some mistake in Columbus in regard to a vacancy in our regt. Culbertson will continue to hold his place in my company as Lieut. and if there was a command for him he would not leave me so long as I needed his services. I don't pretend to do anything till I get entirely well. Culbertson takes full command off my hands. We don't miss Bachtell. Our sergeants are valuable men, all understand and perform their duties well. Pettit is worth his weight in gold to us. There are few companies that have commissioned officers equal to him--particularly fortunate in both commissioned and noncommissioned officers. All admit that I am unequalled in that way. So you see I can afford to be sick and not trouble myself about the company."

Writing upside down on the recto, he advises, "We have official notice that our recruiting officers will recruit for our regiment alone."

Accompanied by stamped (3 cents) envelope addressed to Dr. Jacob Kirby, Hillsborough, Ohio. (39691) \$275.00

24. **[Louisiana Slave Sale]:** 1ST MARCH 1856. PROCES VERBAL OF SALE. LANDED PROPERTY, SLAVES, CATTLE, MULES & C. & C. STATE OF LOUISIANA. THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT. PARISH OF ST. CHARLES. SUCCESSION OF THE LATE GEORGES RIXNER DECEASED. . . BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF SALE TO ME DIRECTED BY THE HONBLE THE ABOVE ENTITLED COURT, BEARING DATE THE 22D JANUARY 1856. . . THE SLAVES WERE ADJUDICATED AS FOLLOWS, TO WIT: St. Charles Parish, LA: 1856. [8] pp, each page on lined, pale blue paper 7-7/8" x 12-3/4." Left edge stitched with corroded contemporary staples. Entirely in neat ink manuscript, docketed on final page. With old folds for filing. Final leaf with two closed tears, no loss. Very Good. Signed at the end by Parish Sheriff Noel St. Martin.

Beginning at the bottom of page [3] the document records the name of each slave "adjudicated," the sale price realized, the purchaser, and relevant characteristics of that slave,

i.e., age, skills, physical characteristics, medical issues. The list of 45 sold slaves, most of whom were listed as "field hands," continues from page [3] to the middle of page [7].

Chicot, 26, a blacksmith, brought \$3,350; Joe, 50, \$1000; Bazile, 40, \$1525; Henry (viaux), 20, \$1175; John Lowe, 40, \$1175; Tom, 35, \$1900; Buffalo, 35, \$620; John Creole, 32, \$1500; Alfred Gros., 28, \$1900; Johnson, 35, \$1300; William Gros, 32, \$1900; Mlle, 27, \$1950; Coleman, 46, \$1350; James Walker, 40, \$1350; Team, 47, \$1350; George Town, 46, \$1300; Georges Cazelar, 35, \$1200; Pierre, 65, \$280; HonorÉ, 40, \$1560; Griffin, 44, \$1125; Alfred, 37, \$1900; James Taylor, 28, \$900; Wilson Gros., 29, \$1600; Ben Gros, 35, \$1850; Senetor, 25, \$1125; Malle, 59, \$575; Dick, 25, \$1575; Baptiste, 25, \$2000; William, 45, \$1425; Nicolas, 25, \$1500; Ben (Petit), 17, \$1775; Ulysse, 32, \$1575; Edmond, 16, \$1300; Davis, 40, \$1100; Ovide, 30, \$1200; Nancy, 32, \$725; Permy, 35, \$600; Mary and Milly (mother and daughter, 48 and 11, together \$1325; Liza, 50, \$310; Felice, 30, \$500; Melite and Lucie, 14 and 10, together \$1600; and Hyppolite, 25, \$2000.

(39769) \$1,750.00

25. **Magee, John L.:** THE FOX WITHOUT A TAIL. A CUNNING FOX HAVING LOST HIS TAIL IN A TRAP TO SAVE HIMSELF FROM RIDICULE CALLED A CONVENTION OF THE OTHER FOXES AND STATED TO THEM THAT HAVEING [sic] FOUND HIS TAIL A GREAT INCUMBRANCE HE HAD CUT IT OFF, AND ADVISED THEM ALL TO DO THE SAME, THE RESULT IS SEEN ABOVE
Philadelphia: Published by J.L. Magee, 22 South Fifth St., [1861]. Lithograph, image oblong 10-1/4" x 14." Elaborately illustrated, cartoon statements by the politicians. Very Good.

Reilly explains, "A satire on South Carolina's role as instigator of secessionism in the South. The artist may be lampooning the convention of seceded states which assembled at Montgomery, Alabama, on February 4, 1861. The prominent leaders of the Confederate states are portrayed as foxes. The chief fox [the one 'without a tail'] is South Carolina governor Francis Pickens. . . Here he tries to entice the others into giving up their tails as well."

Pickens stands "on a pedestal supported on the back of a crouching black man, Pickens holds aloft a document 'Secession'." Jefferson Davis, holding a large ax, is present, along with the foxes 'Florida,' 'Texas,' and other seceded states. Toombs, Jacob Thompson, and representations of other players are also present.

From Cornell's description: "By the time Lincoln took office in April of 1861, seven states had already seceded from the Union in protest. This secession cartoon depicts the elected representatives of those seven Confederate states, and compares their situation to Aesop's fable 'The Fox Without a Tail.' In that fable, a cunning fox, having lost his tail in a trap, seeks to save himself from ridicule by convincing his fellow foxes to follow suit by cutting off their tails, claiming that he had found his own to be a great encumbrance."
Reilly 1861-8. Weitenkampf 126. OCLC 299946682 [1- DLC], 1136529847 [1- AAS], as of November 2023. Cornell also has a copy.

(39673) \$2,000.00

26. **Marshall, S[amuel] S[cott]:** HON. S.S. MARSHALL ON THE SNEAKS AND LIBELLERS OF THE "CHICAGO TRIBUNE." [np: 1862]. 3, [1 blank] pp. Folded leaf. Old historical society rubberstamp in blank margin of title page; lightly dusted. Good+.

Marshall writes from McLeansboro, Illinois, "To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune," with a date of September 12, 1862. Try as we might, we have failed to locate a bibliographical record of his Letter, which he himself evidently arranged to print.

Marshall was a life-long Democrat, and was especially wary of political parties based on sectional interests, i.e., Slavery. However, he signed on to the war effort with a full-throated call to put down the southern traitors. Nevertheless, Marshall advises in this Letter that an article in the August 30th Missouri Democrat had named him "as an officer (Adjutant General) of a treasonable organization in the State of Illinois." In response, he says, he responded to the Missouri Democrat, asserting that such an organization was "infamous and treasonable." The Democrat published his denunciation.

Now Marshall has learned "that the charge had its origin in that common sewer of defamation, the Chicago Tribune, which called him a member of the Knights of the Golden Circle. Marshall asserts his bona fides as a true Union man, denounces the "infamous falsehood" of "an unprincipled slanderer, liar and scoundrel. I defy the malice of the whole hireling pack."

Not located in Ante-Fire Imprints, Eberstadt, Decker, Sabin, Graff, or at the online sites of AAS, Library of Congress, OCLC, Boston Athenaeum, Newberry, NYPL, LCP as of November 2023.

(39702) \$750.00

27. **[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 policies, which included federal troops' supervision of 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 December 2023.

(39761) \$1,250.00

28. **[McLean, Thomas]:** McLEAN'S MONTHLY SHEET OF CARICATURES, NO. 60. [London: Thomas McLean, 1834]. Broadside, 10" x 13-3/4," illustrating three images all within a double-ruled border, each image separated from the others by a rule. Near Fine.

The first illustration is titled "Free Labour. State of the West Indies." It depicts the West Indian Emancipation as a mere public relations device: a British soldier holds a gun to the head of a poorly clad black man, who holds a stick with an "Empty" pail at the end.

The second illustration is titled, "More Work for the Schoolmaster or Counterpoint made a point in National Education." The third is titled, "A Late Enquiry: of Sifting the Cinders." A dignified Lord, holding a sieve from which people are falling, inquires, "Was it a black or a white man?"

OCLC locates only a few copies, here and there, as of November 2023.

(39701) \$250.00

29. **[Northwest Ordinance]:** THE AMERICAN MUSEUM, OR REPOSITORY OF ANCIENT AND MODERN FUGITIVE PIECES, &C. PROSE AND POETICAL FOR AUGUST 1787. VOL. II. NUMB. II. Philadelphia: Printed by Mathew Carey, 1787. Pages 105-206, [2]. Bound in modern marbled paper over boards. Title page moderately foxed with a shallow chip to blank outer margin. Short repaired tear at last leaf [no loss]. Good+.

This issue of the American Museum is loaded with significant information on the new Nation's foundation institutions. Pages 188-192 contain one of the very earliest printings of 'An Ordinance for the Government of the Territory of the United States, North West of the River Ohio.' The Ordinance, dated 13 July 1787, appeared in full in this August issue. The Ordinance guaranteed residents the natural rights of freemen; Article 6th, in a rare display of political harmony, prescribed that "There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said territory, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes whereof the party shall have been duly convicted."

Scholarly articles also appear on paper money, manufactures, and taxation by Sylvius; Joel Barlow's July 4 oration at the Connecticut Society of the Cincinnati; Benjamin Rush's essay on the efficacy of public punishments; ex post facto laws; creation of the Pennsylvania Society for encouraging manufactures; New Jersey and the Continental Congress; the necessity of establishing a mint.

(39618) \$850.00

30. **Parker, Theodore:** A SERMON OF WAR, PREACHED AT THE MELODEON, ON SUNDAY, JUNE 7TH, 1846. Boston: 1846. 43, [1 blank] pp. Disbound, original printed front wrapper [loose, light rubberstamp]. Good+.

Parker's denunciation of the War derived from his opposition to slavery. Like other anti-War advocates, he argued that the War was commenced unconstitutionally and in disregard

of Mexico's legitimate border claims, for the purpose of extending American slavery.
(39777) \$45.00

31. **[Parliament] [Slave Trade]:** VOTES OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS. JOVIS, 21 DIE FEBRUARII, 1788. [London: Printed and Sold by John Nichols..., 1788]. Folio. Pages 287-293, [1 blank]. Disbound, else Very Good. "Numb. 36." printed in left corner at head of title.

The matters include "A Petition of the Aldermen, Burgesses, and Inhabitants of the Town of Wokingham, in the Counties of Berks and Wilts. . . representing the present State of the African Slave Trade as being contrary to the Principles of Justice, Humanity, good Policy, and Religion; and submitting the same to the Consideration of the House."

The reception of a Report concerning the regulation of Trade between the North American Colonies and the West India Islands, and "the Countries belonging to the United States of America," is noted.

This is an early protest against the continuation of the African Slave Trade.

(39697) \$125.00

32. **[Parliament] [Slave Trade]:** VOTES OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS. MARTIS, 26 DIE FEBRUARII, 1788. [London: Printed and Sold by John Nichols..., 1788]. Folio. Pages 313-316, [2], as issued. Disbound, else Very Good. "Numb. 36." printed in left corner at head of title.

The matters include "A Petition of the Aldermen, Burgesses, and Inhabitants of the Town of Wokingham, in the Counties of Berks and Wilts. . . representing the present State of the African Slave Trade as being contrary to the Principles of Justice, Humanity, good Policy, and Religion; and submitting the same to the Consideration of the House."

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This is an early protest against the continuation of the African Slave Trade.

(39695) \$125.00

33. **Root, S.:** PRIMARY BIBLE QUESTIONS FOR YOUNG CHILDREN. THIRD EDITION, REVISED, ENLARGED AND IMPROVED. Atlanta, Ga.: J.J. Toon & Co., Publishers and Proprietors, Franklin Steam Printing House, 1864. 80pp, original printed wrappers. Text toned as usual. Near Fine.

The stated third edition, the first having been published in 1861. Parrish and Willingham do not note a second edition.

P&W 9259. (39748) \$350.00

34. **Rosenthal, L.N.:** CAMP BRIGHTWOOD, 2D RHODE ISLAND. COL. FRANK WHEATON COMMDG. Philadelphia: L.N. Rosenthal, 1861. Broadside, hand colored lithograph, oblong 8-5/8" x 4-3/4." Very Good.

Camp Brightwood was organized at the beginning of the Civil War in Washington DC.

The Rosenthal Company consisted of four Polish-born Jewish brothers who immigrated to Philadelphia: "Louis, Morris, Simon, and Max Rosenthal. Max Rosenthal (1833-1918), who was skilled in etching, illustration, and lithography, was the artistic backbone of the

group ... Max Rosenthal became a partner with his older brother Louis in a printing business, and they were soon joined by Morris and Simon. Louis was a publisher and printer, and Morris and Simon branched into other parts of the business. Max became well known as a lithographer and, after his retirement in 1884, devoted his attention to teaching, mezzotint engraving, and oil painting. With his son Albert Rosenthal, also an artist, Max Rosenthal produced over five hundred portrait prints of famous American political and military figures. Original drawings for his portrait work are held by the Historical Society of Pennsylvania" [Online description of the Rosenthal Collection at University of Delaware online]. OCLC 52847121 [1- MA Hist. Soc.] as of November 2023.

(39659) \$450.00

35. **[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

36. **[Secession]:** JEFFY. SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY. THAT FEED WONT DO. Cincinnati? : Ehrgott & Forbriger?, 1861. Lithograph broadside on linen, oblong 15" x 23." Light foxing and dusting, prominent vertical fold, strengthened on blank verso. Good+.

In this rare political cartoon, a Fox named "Jeffy" pours a bucket of bonds into the trough of a pig, whose name is "Southern Confederacy." Suckling pigs, each with the name of a seceded State, feed at the trough. Outside the trough, a formidable U.S. bulldog prevents pigs labeled MD, KY, and MO from entering.

The copyright was entered in 1861 in the Southern District of Ohio, i.e., either in Cincinnati, Dayton, or Columbus. Three 1861 broadsides with similar type style issued from the Cincinnati press of Ehrgott & Forbriger, and are depicted at Reilly 1861-31, -32, and -33. Not in Reilly or Weitenkampf. OCLC 191283946 [1- AAS], 191120209 [1- Peabody Essex], as of November 2023.

(39678) \$875.00

37. **[Segregated Washington DC]:** SERVICE MEN'S MAP OF WASHINGTON. FULL INFORMATION OF SERVICE CLUBS, ENTERTAINMENT, AND SIGHTSEEING. WASHINGTON WELCOMES THE UNIFORMED FORCES OF THE UNITED NATIONS. ON BEHALF OF ALL THE SERVICE CLUBS, CANTEENS AND COOPERATING CHURCHES OF THE CITY, THE WAR HOSPITALITY COMMITTEE EXTENDS TO YOU THESE SUGGESTIONS. . . Washington: War Hospitality Committee, Metropolitan Office of Civilian Defense. 306 9th St., N.W., [1943]. Folio broadsheet, 15" x 16." Attractively printed in red, green, and blue inks. The verso is a color-coded map of Washington, with numerical labels. The labels correspond on the recto with places to lodge,

be entertained, worship [two synagogues], sightsee, emergencies, Army and Navy Dispensaries, service clubs. Folded to twelve panels, each panel 4" x 7-1/2." Very Good.

"Correct as of May 15, 1944."

Fourteen of the many clubs, canteens, churches and other recreational sites for men and women in uniform visiting the Nation's Capital during World War II are specifically designated as 'Negro': 'Banneker Service Clubs' [listed twice], No. 59; "Bus Terminal for USO," No. 57; Hearthstone Club, No. 46; YMCA, No. 45; YWCA, No. 62; Lichtman Leisure Club [No. 25]; Phyllis Wheatley YWCA [No. 63]; USO in Alexandria [No. 55]; USO in Annapolis [No. 52]; Women's Battalion No. 2, No. 46; Baptist Church [Negro], No. 44; Catholic St. Augustine's [Negro], No. 31; Congregational [Negro], No. 46; Methodist [Negro], No. 48

Whether, and the extent to which, other listed facilities excluded Negroes is unclear. OCLC 1182801211 [1- Stanford] as of November 2023.

(39670) \$1,000.00

38. **[Slave Trade]:** PAPERS RELATING TO THE SLAVE TRADE. ORDERED, BY THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, TO BE PRINTED, 4 JULY 1815. [London: 1815]. 4to. 16, [2] pp. Docketed in print on last page. New stitching, Near Fine.

The document prints Admiralty Department correspondence concerning "a report of American Negroes, who had sought the protection of the British flag, having been afterwards sold in the West Indies as Slaves." Such a charge, it is noted, is extremely serious; Vice Admiral Cochrane says it's a phony claim "trumped up among the people on the coast to prevent their Negroes deserting." Affidavits and evidence are presented.

(39696) \$450.00

39. **[Strawberry Ferry]:** AUTOGRAPH DOCUMENTS, SIGNED, ORDERING RETURN OF A "FERRY KNOWN AS STRAWBERRY FERRY" TO THE WARING FAMILY OF SOUTH CAROLINA, AND DIVESTING "POSSESSION OF THE FORMER FERRYMAN, A COLORED MAN [WHO] HAS BEEN USING THE FERRY FOR SIX OR EIGHT MONTHS AND HAS APPLIED THE INCOME OF THE SAME TO HIS PERSONAL USE." Charleston, S.C.: 1866. Autograph Letter, signed "J.M. Harleston." Single page, written to Brig Gen'l R(obert) K. Scott, Charleston, 19 February 1866, with official comments and notations. Foxed. Good+.

"In 1866 Scott was appointed assistant commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau in South Carolina. He struggled diligently to provide food for freedmen and destitute whites but was dismayed by the opposition and cruelty of many whites toward the former slaves. Scott reluctantly accepted the Republican Party's nomination for governor in 1868 and was elected with support derived largely from newly enfranchised black male voters" [South Carolina Encyclopedia online].

Harleston, writing "in behalf of his sister Mrs. John B. Waring, begs respectfully to state that the Ferry known as Strawberry Ferry was established in 1705 and has never been out of possession of her late husband's family, that there is a flat ferry now in the possession of the former Ferryman, a colored man and that he claims the same under an order from Capt. Wall C.T. and refuses to give up the same. He has been using the Ferry for six or eight months and has applied the income of the same to his personal use. I now ask that the Flat be returned to the proper owner, Mrs. Waring ..."

On the verso is the official decision by Order of Brigadier General R.K. Scott: "Hd Qtrs Asst. Commissioner, Respectfully returned to J.W. Harleston. The Flat within referred to is hereby turned over to its owner Mrs. Waring who will also take and hold for her own use ... By order of Brig. Gen'l R.K. Scott.."

(39704) \$750.00

40. **Sunderland, La Roy:** "CONFESSIONS OF A MAGNETISER" EXPOSED! EXHIBITING THE FOLLY AND FALSEHOOD OF A RECENT PAMPHLET WITH THE ABOVE TITLE. WITH REMARKS, SHOWING THE FALSITY OF THE NOTIONS HITHERTO PREVALENT IN REGARD TO WHAT HAS BEEN DENOMINATED "MESMERISM;" AND GIVING THE OUTLINE OF THE AUTHOR'S NEW THEORY OF MIND. Boston: Published by Redding and Company, 1845. Original printed and illustrated wrappers [darkened; extremities chipped]. Stitched. 47, [1 advt] pp. Scattered foxing. Good+.

Sunderland was a minister, antislavery activist, and what Wikipedia calls a "mental philosopher." He was affiliated with the Methodist Church and its abolitionist organizations.

"In 1842 he founded and also edited the Magnet in which he expounded his beliefs in mesmeric power and suggestion. He made a special study of animal magnetism and mesmerism" [Encyclopedia.com]. He obviously had a restless mind, and ended up an atheist when he died in 1885.

His pamphlet exposes the "vast amount of misconception and prejudice in the community generally, against the subject." No one "with a thimble full of brains" should be fooled by the "Confessions," which with "falsehood" and "deception" seek to obscure the "useful purposes" of Mesmerism.

Sabin 93755. AI 45-6212 [5]. OCLC 476460862 [3- LCP, NYHS, NHSL] as of November 2023.

(39663) \$375.00

41. **Tebbs, A. Sidney:** AUTOGRAPH LETTER, SIGNED BY A FORMER LEESBURG ATTORNEY AND VIRGINIA MEMBER OF THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES, FROM HIS NEW HOME IN PLATTE CITY, MISSOURI, 27 FEBRUARY 1861, TO M. HARRISON, ESQ., OF LEESBURG, CONCERNING THE STATE OF THE COUNTRY AND IMPENDING CIVIL WAR. Platte City: 1861. Folio leaf, folded to [4] pp. Each page 7-3/4" x 9-3/4." Final leaf blank. Entirely in neat ink manuscript and signed with a flourish at the end of the letter. Very Good. [Words in capital letters are underlined in the original.]

Find-a-Grave describes the author as follows: "Algernon Tebbs was a successful lawyer in Leesburg, Virginia and Platte City, Missouri. He lived in Leesburg, Virginia and on the nearby Sugarland Run farm until 1854 when he moved with his family to Platte County, Missouri. During the turbulent years of the Civil War he went with his son Clement to Texas while his wife Julia returned to Virginia. After the war ended Algernon returned to Platte County, Missouri where he engaged in various business interests."

Tebbs begins his letter with a discussion of problems concerning a sale of his land, and the assistance to be rendered by Harrison. The rest of the letter, comprising two-thirds of page two and the remainder of page three [four lines], expresses Tebbs's insightful and intelligent musings on the condition of the nation:

"The country is in a bad state. Missouri will not secede. The Southern States will not return during Lincoln's admin., nor afterwards until a new party, not sectional, gets into power and the Constitution is so amended as to give the South equality in the territories, now remaining, & hereafter to be acquired by ABSOLUTE provision: and if the policy is pursued

of holding the Forts & enforcing the collection of Revenue in the seceded states, then, they are gone forever & civil war will most likely follow. There is but one way of bringing back the seceded States: & that is to let them alone & SUSPEND the operation of the Federal laws in those states, until the constitution can be acceptably amended. The people of the North will sustain a fair compromise amendment, if the vile politicians will ever suffer the question to come before them. The unfortunate notion of holding the Forts and collecting revenue, is fatal. It must be abandoned. The Seceding States will never submit to it. If this policy should be persevered in, which seems to be the common notion between right & wrong in the premises, then all hope is gone and we might as well prepare for a terrible civil war. Yours very truly, A. Sidney Tebbs." (39662) \$650.00

42. **Wiswell, [William]: SECESSION EXPLODED... DEATH TO TRAITORS.** [Cincinnati: 1861]. Broadside lithograph, linen-backed. Oblong 18" x 12-1/2". "Entered according to Act of Congress by Wiswell in the Clerks office of the Southern District of Ohio June 18th 1861." Light wear at the blank extremities, Very Good.

"This strongly anti-Confederate satire is a fantastical vision of the Union defeat of the secessionist movement. A hideous monster representing secession emerges from the water at left. He is hit by a charge from a mammoth cannon 'Death to Traitors!' operated by Uncle Sam (right). A two-faced figure representing Baltimore, whose allegiance to the Union was at least questionable during the war, pulls at Uncle Sam's coattails. The explosion sends several small demons, representing the secessionist states, hurling through the air. Prominent among them is South Carolina, in a coffin at upper right.

"Tennessee and Kentucky, two Southern states internally divided over the secession question, are represented by two-headed creatures. Virginia, though part of the Confederacy, is also shown divided--probably an acknowledgment of the Appalachian and eastern regions' alignment with the Union.

"Among the demons is a small figure of Tennessee senator and 1860 presidential candidate John Bell, with a bell-shaped body.

"In the foreground is a large American flag on which Winfield Scott, commander of the Union forces, and a bald eagle rest.

"Despite the imprinted copyright date, the print, according to the inscription on the Library's impression, seems to have been registered for copyright on June 14 but not deposited until July 10, 1861" [Reilly].

Weitenkampf, page 126. Reilly 1861-29. OCLC 299946766 [1- Lib. Cong.], 191120145 [2- Peabody Essex, Boston Ath.] as of November 2023.

(39699) \$2,000.00

43. **[Women for U.S. Grant]: WOMAN'S CAMPAIGN. NO. 9.** [Washington: 1872]. Folio broadside, printed in six columns, each column separated by a rule. 16-3/4" x 20-3/4". Old folds, with early tape repairs [resulting in loss of a few letters]. Good+

A rare campaign broadside evidencing women's involvement in the 1872 presidential election. The Campaign supports Grant, and dedicates itself "to the unanimous endeavor to defeat Horace Greeley, the enemy of our sex and the betrayer of our party." Mrs. H.M. Barnard, who ran the Woman's Campaign, was "Chairman of the Ladies' Central Exec. Com., 1104 L street, Washington, D.C." This issue prints nearly a full column of Susan B. Anthony's denunciation of Greeley for speaking "tenderly of Southern men disfranchised by their own State Constitutions. . . And yet this same Horace Greeley has no care or sympathy

for 7,000,000 women disfranchised by their state constitutions, who have property wasted by men with no redress."

Greeley has allied himself with the "loathsome," bloody traitors of the Confederacy, "unrepentant rebels- - whose palms, like that of Lady Macbeth, can never lose the stain till it is washed away by a flood of returning loyalty in the soul." The broadside prints a Greeley campaign ticket, advocating "STATE SOVEREIGNTY! WHITE SUPREMACY! AND REPUDIATION!"

OCLC 639817545 [2- Vassar, Waterloo] as of December 2023.

(39732) \$750.00