



Item No. 1

1. **[African-Americana]: THE WHITE SLAVE.** [Philadelphia?]: William Harrison, Dealer in Frames, Chromos, Stereoscopes, Views, Albums, &c. No. 345 South Street, Philadelphia." , [c 1870s?]. Two nearly identical stereoview albumen prints, mounted side-by-side on cardstock. Oblong 7" x 3-1/4." Applied paper title-- "The White Slave" -- and publisher/vendor label on verso. Very Good.

In each print, a young African-American man is dressed to the nines in boldly checked and striped pants, frock coat, large top hat, and expensive shoes. A young white boy shines his shoes. The setting indicates dissatisfaction with Emancipation and Republican Reconstruction. Many whites, North and South, experienced Reconstruction, not as an effort to elevate Blacks to first class citizenship; but as a reversal of fortune for whites, diminishing their social and economic status, displaced by upstart African Americans.

The Library Company describes this rare double print as follows: "Stereograph, possibly published in London, depicting a scene satirizing race relations in America. Shows the dandy standing and with one foot on the boy's shoe shine box in front of a back drop depicted as a wall adorned with broadsides referencing abolition, slavery, and emancipation. The dandy is attired in striped and checkered pants, a jacket with tails, a ruffled shirt, and top hat. He holds a walking stick under one arm and a cigarette in his other hand. The boy kneels and shines the dandy's shoes with his shining supplies and tools by his box. Broadside include a "playbill" reading "Adelphi. Tonight The White Slave. Octoroon Farce" and an advertisement for "Fast Clipper. Clyde. For New Orleans." Other posts read "No Slavery. Freedom" and "Great Meeting. Negro Emancipation. Poor Slaves."

The Adelphi, the Library Company points out, was a London theater; hence, the possible attribution to a London source. On the other hand, the hub of the Clyde Steamship Company, founded in 1874, was New York City, equally suggesting the possibility of a New York imprint.

LCP P.2014.29 on line.

(39120) \$1,500.00

2. **[Alabama]: MONTGOMERY, THE CAPITAL CITY OF ALABAMA. HER RESOURCES AND ADVANTAGES. ISSUED UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE MONTGOMERY REAL ESTATE AGENTS' ASSOCIATION, COMPOSED OF THE FOLLOWING FIRMS. . .** New York: Illustrated and Printed by the South Publishing

Company, 1888. Oblong 5-1/4" x 3-1/4." Staped as issued. Elaborately illustrated printed wrappers [wrapper title is "Greetings from Montgomery, Capital City of Ala."] 48pp. Profusely illustrated. Just a couple of light fox spots, Near Fine.

"The year 1865 saw Montgomery an utterly exhausted little town." By 1888, the City had completely recovered-- a growing population, "six well equipped railroads," and residents with "such enterprise as men might exhibit who started life over without a dollar." Beautiful buildings and residences, a health resort, natural resources, commerce, manufacturing, transportation, agriculture and industry, growing investment and capital- - this pamphlet shows the Montgomery has it all!

OCLC 39310780 [2- NYPL, WI Hist. Soc.] [but may be Kirtas Technologies reprints] as of April 2023.

(39166) \$350.00

3. **[Anti-Slavery Bookmark]:** CROSS-STITCHED BOOKMARK BEARING ABOLITIONIST SLOGAN, "AM I NOT A MAN AND A BROTHER." [np: 1850s?]. Stitched in gold thread on two panels, 1-3/8" x 7" and 1-3/8" x 6-1/4," mounted on a maroon satin ribbon 24-1/2" long. Fine needlework, satin ribbon with some folds, wear, and a few tears. Very Good.

The slogan "Am I Not a Man and a Brother?" derives from an iconic image of the British abolitionist movement, Josiah Wedgwood's 1787 emblem of a kneeling slave. It became the ubiquitous slogan of British and American Antislavery Societies, appearing in numerous pamphlets, prints, books, medallions.

(39192) \$600.00

4. **[Appraisal of Slave]:** CHARLESTON, S.C., DEC. 1ST 1864. WE HAVE CAREFULLY EXAMINED THE FOLLOWING NAMED SLAVES, FURNISHED THE CONFEDERATE STATES FOR SERVICE ON THE COAST, AND ESTIMATE THEIR VALUE AS FOLLOWS: . . . Charleston: 1864. Oblong printed broadside slip, 6-1/8" x 7-7/8," completed in ink manuscript. Very Good.

R.B. Johnson, Agent of the State, and Thos. Nixon, on behalf of Confederate Authorities and Owners, appraise eight slaves belonging to John Zimmerman of Spartanburg. The State had impressed the slaves to work on coastal military fortifications for South Carolina and the Confederacy. Deemed property, the slaves were valued in order to compensate their owner in the event of their injury or death. Five slaves were appraised at \$4000 each; Bob and Adam at \$3000; and Joshua at \$3200.

The 1860 census discloses Zimmerman as the owner of 107 slaves. Zimmerman "at one time was the largest land owner of Spartanburg County. In addition to being a planter, Zimmerman owned the famed Glenn Springs Hotel, built the historic John C. Zimmerman House, and was a very successful textile manufacturer" [article on Zimmerman Plantation at web site South Carolina Plantations].

(39186) \$850.00

5. **[Chesnut, James]:** [ORIGINAL RECEIPT.] CLAIM NO. 46. COLUMBIA, S.C., 7 MARCH 1864. RECEIVED OF THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA FIFTEEN HUNDRED [1500] DOLLARS, BEING THE AMOUNT ADMITTED AND ADVANCED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE SAID STATE, UPON THE CLAIM OF JAMES CHESNUT, FOR COMPENSATION FOR HIS SLAVE, NAMED GOLIATH, LOST BY

REASON OF THE EMPLOYMENT OF SAID SLAVE BY THE AUTHORITIES OF THE CONFEDERATE GOVERNMENT UPON THE MILITARY FORTIFICATIONS IN THIS STATE. Columbia, S.C.: 1864. Oblong broadside, 5-5/8" x 8-5/8." Printed and completed in manuscript. Signed in ink at the end, "James Chesnut Per A.R. Taylor Attorney." Very Good.

The Slave States and Confederacy considered slaves a form of property, to be treated as such under their laws. Loss of property impressed into the service of the Confederacy was thus compensable to the owner under appropriate circumstances; Chesnut successfully claimed reimbursement from the State for the death of his slave Goliath.

James Chesnut, the beneficiary of South Carolina's generosity, stood high in Plantation Society as a successful lawyer and Democratic U.S. Senator. The well-known diary of his wife, Mary Boykin Chesnut, chronicled their busy social life among the Carolina elite. Chesnut was the first to resign from the Senate upon Lincoln's election. He participated in the Secession Convention, and was a drafter of the Confederate Constitution. As General Beauregard's Aide, he ordered the firing on Fort Sumter.

(39182) \$750.00

6. **[Civil War]: HOW TO CURE REBELLION. THIS IS THE PILL TO CURE OR KILL.** Carte de Visite, 2-1/4" x 3-1/2." Uncolored, depicting Union soldiers loading a cannon against rebellious Confederate troops. The "pill" is the cannon ball being loaded. Very Good.

Evidently unrecorded. (39190) \$250.00

7. **[Civil War]: WHY DON'T YOU TAKE IT?** [np: 1861]. Uncolored carte de visite, oblong 2-1/4" x 3-1/4." From a lithograph by Frank Beard. General Winfield Scott, depicted as a bulldog wearing his military hat and shoulder straps, "Scott" printed on his collar, guarding the Capitol at Washington, surrounded by money and barrels of food. Davis as a greyhound slinks away. Very Good.

Weitenkampf 131. Reilly 1861-26. (39191) \$275.00

8. **[Civil War] Nason, Paul F.:** AUTOGRAPH DOCUMENT, SIGNED. GENERAL ORDER NO. 66, 28 JUNE 1863, ANNOUNCING THAT MAJOR GENERAL MEADE HAS TAKEN COMMAND OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. SIGNED AT END BY PAUL F. NASON FOR GENERAL MEADE, ADJUTANTS SETH WILLIAMS, FRED T. LOCKE, AND HIMSELF:

"HD. QRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC JUNE 28, 1863. GENERAL ORDERS| NO. 66

"BY DIRECTION OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, I HEREBY ASSUME COMMAND OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

"AS A SOLDIER, IN OBEYING THE ORDER - AN ORDER TOTALLY UNEXPECTED AND UNSOLICITED, I HAVE NO PROMISES OR PLEDGES TO MAKE.

"THE COUNTRY LOOKS TO THIS ARMY TO RELIEVE IT FROM THE DEVASTATION AND DISGRACE OF AN HOSTILE INVASION. WHATEVER FATIGUES AND SACRIFICES WE MAY BE CALLED UPON TO UNDERGO, LET US VIEW CONSTANTLY THE MAGNITUDE OF THE INTERESTS INVOLVED AND LET EACH MAN DETERMINE TO DO HIS DUTY, LEAVING TO AN ALL CONTROLLING PROVIDENCE THE DECISION OF THE CONTEST. IT IS WITH GREAT DIFFIDENCE THAT I RELIEVE IN COMMAND OF THIS ARMY, AN EMINENT AND ACCOMPLISHED SOLDIER, WHOSE NAME MUST EVER APPEAR SO

CONSPICUOUS IN HISTORY OF ITS ACHIEVEMENTS; BUT I TRUST THAT THE GENEROUS SUPPORT OF MY COMPANIES IN ARMS WILL ASSIST ME EFFICACIOUSLY IN THE DISCHARGE OF THE GREAT RESPONSIBILITY, WHICH HAS BEEN PLACED UPON ME.

"(SD) GEORGE G. MEADE| MAJOR GENL. COMDG.| (SD) S. WILLIAMS, A.A. GENL . . . | SD) FRED F. LOCKE, A.A. GENL . . . | P.F. NASON, A.A.A. GENL." Broadsheet, 8" x 10." Completely in ink manuscript, unlined paper. Old folds, Very Good.

This manuscript General Order issued on June 28, 1863, three days before the Battle of Gettysburg. It was later printed as General Order No. 67. Meade took command of the Army of the Potomac after General Hooker resigned his command, having been defeated at Chancellorsville and his request for reinforcements denied.

Paul F. Nason [1838-1902], who wrote and signed this Order, enlisted with Co. K, Massachusetts 22nd Infantry on 5 October 1861 as a private. He rose through the ranks quickly, receiving promotions to Quarter Master Sergeant, 2nd Lieutenant, 1st Lieutenant, and Captain. Soon after his 1863 promotion to Captain, Nason became Acting Assistant Adjutant General. Wounded on 7 November 1863, he returned to service following his recuperation. He was appointed Special Duty Staff Commanding Officer, 1st Division in 1864, and honorably discharged later that year. His military file is filled with letters from his superiors singing his praises. Census records show Nason living with his parents for many years before moving to the local Soldiers' Home as his final residence.

(39106) \$850.00

9. **Clarkson, Thomas:** THE HISTORY OF THE RISE, PROGRESS AND ACCOMPLISHMENT OF THE ABOLITION OF THE AFRICAN SLAVE-TRADE, BY THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT. London: Printed by R. Taylor and Co. for Longman, Hurst, Rees and Orme, 1808. Two volumes, in modern tan calf with gilt rules and gilt spine title. Bookplates of Karl Ferdinand Schaedler, Africana scholar and author. A couple of private ownership signatures. Light foxing to the plates, with some gutter and fold repairs. Very Good.

VOLUME I: [4], 572 pp + 2 plates [one folded] as issued; additionally, laid in is an "Extract of a Letter from Dr. Franklin to 'Mr. Wright of London,' published in "Franklin's Private correspondence. Vol. 1, p 260";

VOLUME II: [2], 592 pp + folded plate as issued. Additionally, bound in at the end is a handwritten copy of a Letter from Thomas Clarkson to Richard Allen, Secretary of the Hibernian Antislavery Society at Dublin. "Copied from the original letter which was sent to me by Richard Allen. Edward Ford."

Volume 1's full-page plate [minor foxing] illustrates various manacles and devices for restraining and punishing slaves; page 450 includes the iconic image of the kneeling male slave. Volume 1's folded plate [some foxing, light edge wear] depicts the "history of the different classes of the forerunners and coadjutors," as described in the text; The Beinecke Library describes this odd plate as "Untitled map of abolition of the slave trade." [See, online Yale Center for British Art, Slavery and Portraiture in 18th-Century Atlantic Britain]. The Letter from Benjamin Franklin, is laid in after page 110, wishes "success to your endeavours for obtaining an abolition of the slave trade."

Volume 2's folded plate [short, repaired tears at blank gutter] is the iconic illustration of the cross-section of a loaded slave ship with 454 slaves crammed into its hold. The four-page letter, copied from Clarkson's original letter dated 25 September 1841, expresses Clarkson's support for "Teetotalism."

Clarkson dedicates his monumental, influential work to Lord Grenville and other named Cabinet Ministers, "To whose wise and virtuous administration belongs the unparalleled and eternal glory of the annihilation (as far as their power extended) of one of the greatest sources of crimes and sufferings ever recorded in the annals of mankind."

From his early manhood, Clarkson "devoted his life to abolitionism" [Encyclopedia Britannica on line]. A close ally of William Wilberforce and Granville Sharp, they formed The Society for the Abolition of the Slave Trade in 1787. Their efforts bore fruit in 1807, when a bill for the abolition of the slave trade finally was passed. He published this book the following year.

FIRST EDITION. LCP 2388. Work 258. Kress B5319.

(39117) \$6,000.00

10. **[Davis, Jefferson`]: ROBBERY OF THE NATIONAL APPLE ORCHARD.** [New York?: 1861?]. Cartoon broadside, 2-1/4" x 3-1/4," uncolored. Jefferson Davis sits on a tree limb. Colonel Elmer Ellsworth of the 11th NY Volunteer Infantry Regiment [known as the 'First Fire Zouaves'], his sword drawn, stands beneath the tree and says: "I say Jeff, drop those apples and come down." Davis replies: "Are those the NEW YORK FIRE ZOUAVES?... Please don't let them shoot... I'll surrender... I only wanted to be let ALONE." About Fine.

Ellsworth, the first conspicuous casualty of the Civil War, and the first Union officer killed, was shot while removing the Confederate flag from the Marshall House in Virginia. Davis's plea to be "let ALONE" echoes his early speech as President of the Confederacy. Not located on OCLC as of April 2023 but the Museum of the City of New York owns one.

(39173) \$275.00

11. **De Saussure, Wilmot Gibbes:** AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED, AS SOUTH CAROLINA'S WARTIME SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, TO SOUTH CAROLINA GOVERNOR FRANCIS PICKENS, FROM CHARLESTON 17 JANUARY 1862, ON THE STATE'S FISCAL CONDITION. Single leaf folded to [4] pp, in De Saussure's neat ink manuscript. Each page 7-3/4" x 9-3/4." A couple of fox spots, several archival repairs to old horizontal folds [a few letters affected]. Else Very Good.

A leading citizen and lawyer, the author [1822-1886] held many trusted offices in his State: Brigadier General, Adjutant General, and Inspector General of the Militia; Colonel in the Confederate Army at the occupation of Forts Moultrie and Sumter; member of the General Assembly; and South Carolina Secretary of the Treasury.

De Saussure endeavors "to review the past, consider the present posture of things, and to submit for your judgment the views which appear to me those suited to the new condition of public matters." He reports on the General Assembly's several appropriations and expenditures for military necessities, noting that some funds were "raised from all of the Banks of the State upon notes which fall due and 2 April. . ." He discusses the necessity of settling accounts with the Confederate Government at Richmond, particularly for expenditures made for the defense of Charleston Harbor.

(39180) \$750.00

12. **De Saussure, Wilmot Gibbes:** AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED, AS SOUTH CAROLINA'S WARTIME SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, TO EX-GOVERNOR FRANCIS PICKENS, FROM COLUMBIA 25 JANUARY 1863, CONCERNING PICKENS'S CONFLICTS WITH THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL. Single leaf folded to [4]

pp, in De Saussure's neat ink manuscript. Each page 7-3/4" x 9-3/4." All text is complete, but large number of early tape repairs. Docketed on page [4]. Good.

A leading citizen and lawyer, the author [1822-1886] held many trusted offices in his State: Brigadier General, Adjutant General, and Inspector General of the Militia; Colonel in the Confederate Army at the occupation of Forts Moultrie and Sumter; member of the General Assembly; and South Carolina Secretary of the Treasury.

De Saussure encloses the original of a Letter [not included here] concerning Pickens's conflicts with the Executive Council. Complaints about Pickens's leadership resulted in the South Carolina Convention's creation of a five-member council to exercise executive authority. Obviously an antagonistic relationship developed between Pickens and his perceived usurpers.

"By a perusal you will perceive that you were almost prophetic in foretelling the angry feeling which would arise from the course pursued by the Convention relative to the Executive Department. If my memory serves me right, in my reply to this letter I expressed the opinion that the then silence of the State and of which you speak, was no evidence of acquiescence upon the part of the Citizens, but was rather the silence which preceded a storm: the answer is doubtless among your papers. May I ask that when you have made such use of the letter sent you as you may see proper, you will return it to me. It is from letters such as this that true history is written, and the vindication which one who filled so prominent a historical position as yourself is to be found in the expressions by such actor in his private letters. I desire therefore to keep the original as truly expressing your views, and of the patriotic spirit by which you were actuated when submitted to what you believed so great a violation of the Executive. The fierce temper arising from the creation of the Executive Council, of which you saw the indications in the speeches and actions of both Branches of the General Assembly, has not abated. Whenever the action of the Council is spoken of, it leads to an exhibition of this temper..."

(39193) \$450.00

13. **Fletcher, Thomas:** AN ADDRESS. THE STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE PEOPLES' PARTY MEETS AND ISSUES AN ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF ARKANSAS. [np: 1894?]. Broadside, 5-7/8" x 10," printed in two columns separated by a rule. Uniformly toned, Very Good plus.

After a successful career as a mining company owner, investor, and landowner, Fletcher became politically prominent, first as a Whig and then as a Democrat. Fletcher was "an original Greenbacker, and believed in the people's money." When President Cleveland and the Democrats opposed Greenback policies, Fletcher "found a home with the People's party. . . and served three terms as its chairman" [Fletcher's online obituary at the Arkansas Democrat, 22 February 1900].

This Address, which Fletcher and Secretary J.W. Dollison sign at the end in type, asserts that with the decline of farm prices and wages, "There is no hope of relief save through the triumph of the measures proposed by the People's party." The 1894 elections resulted in a Democratic Governor; the People's Party candidate got just under 20% of the vote. Denouncing Republican and Democratic frauds, Fletcher urges exposure and prosecution of "all violations of the election laws." People's Party clubs and Industrial Legions should "be organized in every county in the state," to assure success in 1896- - "the permanent freedom of the workingman from a condition of industrial and debt slavery."

Not located on OCLC or the online AAS site as of April 2023.

(39194) \$175.00

14. **Forney, J.W.:** GRATITUDE TO HANCOCK- PARDON TO THE CONFEDERATES- OBLIVION TO SECTIONALISM. ADDRESS BY J.W. FORNEY, IN THE FIRST WARD, PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST 12TH, 1880. [Philadelphia?: 1880]. 8pp. Disbound, caption title as issued. Upper blank margin slightly shaves a few page numbers [no text affected]. Good+.

Forney says that Hancock is the man to unite the country, after the brutal Civil War and the divisive Reconstruction. "No quick reconstruction of this Union was possible after so dislocating a destruction. We could not attain peace by ordinary legislation. We could not attain it under the policy of Andrew Johnson. We could not attain it under the carpet-bag governments. We could not attain it under a mere Republican administration." Hancock is the man who can do it. "And the man that triumphed in war comes to triumph in peace. The hero of Gettysburg brings the South with him, not as his prisoners, but as his friends."

Republicans seek advantage by continuing to wave the Bloody Shirt. "The only men that remain obstinate and unchanged are the Republican office-holders and the Republican office-seekers. They are unforgiving because they are paid to be unforgiving."

OCLC 44787497 [1- NYPL] as of March 2023.

(39165) \$175.00

15. **Fraser, Charles:** REMINISCENCES OF CHARLESTON, LATELY PUBLISHED IN THE CHARLESTON COURIER, AND NOW REVISED AND ENLARGED BY THE AUTHOR. Charleston: John Russell, 1854. Original cloth [chipped and worn along the spine]. Bookplate on front pastedown of Richard Dixon Ward. 119, [1 blank] pp. Foxed. Good or so.

Fraser [1782-1860] was "One of South Carolina's most distinguished native artists, Charles Fraser achieved national and international recognition as a miniature portraitist during his lifetime. He was born on August 20, 1782, in Charleston, the son of Alexander Fraser and Mary Grimke. Essentially self-taught, Fraser received early encouragement from his boyhood friend and contemporary Thomas Sully, with whom he shared a love of the theater. Fraser's only known formal training was at the age of thirteen with the engraver and painter Thomas Coram, who had opened a drawing school in 1784" [South Carolina Encyclopedia].

One of Charleston's best-known citizens, he presents here a word picture of his beloved city.

FIRST EDITION. Howes F340. Sabin 25675. III Turnbull 183.

(39128) \$250.00

16. **[Free Negroes]:** MEMORIAL OF SUNDRY MASTERS OF AMERICAN VESSELS, LYING IN THE PORT OF CHARLESTON, S.C. FEBRUARY 19, 1823. REFERRED TO THE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY. Washington: Gales & Seaton, 1823. Document No. [76]. 8pp, disbound, else Very Good.

The presence of free Negro seamen on vessels docked in Southern ports caused an open sore in interstate relations. South Carolina and other seaboard slave states thought their presence increased the possibility of slave insurrections. Southern states thus passed laws-- like the one reproduced here-- imprisoning free Negro seamen while their ships were in port; and, in the event of lack of cooperation, selling them into slavery.

This petition, addressed to Congress and signed in type by 41 masters of vessels, argues that such statutes violate the Privileges and Immunities Clause of the Constitution.  
AI 14630 [2]. Sabin 12057. (39124) \$150.00

17. **[Freedmen's 1865 Labor Contract]:** STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA | CHESTER DISTRICT | ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT BETWEEN J.S. WILSON ON THE ONE PART AND THE FREEDMEN RESIDING ON HIS PLANTATION ON THE OTHER. Chesterville, S.,C.: 1865 [27 October]. Folio leaf, folded to [4] pp, entirely in ink manuscript. Each page 8" x 10." Signed and dated in manuscript by J.S. Wilson; and by 22 Freedmen, with X mark beside the first name of each [identification is by first name only]: Simon, Jacob, John, Alfred, B. James, L. James, William, Bob, Alex, Anderson, Clabe, Sam, Ira, Bailiss, Hannah, Nancy, Mary, Emma, Lisa, Major, Green, Mary Jane. Docketed and endorsed on page [4] at Head Quarters of the 2d Sub District by Order of John R. Coates, Maj. Comdg, and John Fitzgerald, Lieut & Post Adj. Old folds [short closed tear along a fold, without affecting text], some foxing, Very Good.

[offered with] RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE EMPLOYEES ON THE PLANTATION OF J.S. WILSON. [Chesterville, S.C.: c. 1865]. Single leaf, 8" x 10." Entirely in ink manuscript on recto and verso. Light blank edge chipping, some spotting, Very Good.

This is doubtless one of the earliest post-War labor contracts, contemplating the continued labor of Wilson's former slaves, now "Freedmen," on his plantation. Consistent with the Black Codes that enforced the second-class status of Negroes, the contract illustrates the Plantation South's resistance to the newly freed status of the former slaves. Although agents of the Freedmen's Bureau purportedly supervised such contracts, the Articles and Rules grant Wilson, their former owner, a degree of control and power only minimally different from Plantation Slavery. J.S. Wilson was John Simonton Wilson [1820-1902], a politically active Carolinian, secessionist, slave owner, and Captain in the 1st South Carolina Cavalry during the War.

The Freedmen agree to work "faithfully" six days per week, "commencing at half hour by sun and ending at sunset." The "Rules & Regulations" require that "The hands shall arise at the dawn of day," with the work for cooks, plow hands, field hands, cotton pickers and others delineated. An hour and a half for a meal, with more time "according to the heat of the weather," is permitted. Any "grumbling threat will be regarded as disrespectful, and shuffling the same will be regarded as a refusal and chargeable as such." The laborer must be "polite and respectful," refrain from stealing or destroying property, "nor to leave the plantation of the said J.S. Wilson without his or his agent's permission."

In return, until 31 December 1865, Wilson will "provide dwellings," "necessary provisions, such as bread meat, milk"; clothing and one pair of shoes "to the working hands." On December 31, Wilson will pay the freedmen a portion of the goods produced on the plantation, after deducting expenses like the "amount of overseer's wages." The Freedman must return any tools in his/her possession to Wilson. A breach of the contract results in discharge of the Freedman, and forfeiture of any compensation.

(39141) \$6,000.00

18. **Garlington, Albert Creswell:** AUTOGRAPH LETTER, SIGNED 11 JANUARY 1861, ON STATIONERY OF THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR, TO THE ORDINANCE BOARD. [Columbia, S.C.?]: 1861. Single leaf folded to [4] pp, written and signed in neat ink manuscript on page [1]. Interior pages blank; docketed on page [4]. Very Good.

Garlington writes this Letter three weeks after South Carolina's secession. He has been "instructed by His Excellency the Governor to lay before you the enclosed Report of Lieut Col [William] Elliott and to concert with you measures for furnishing such pieces of Ordnance as can be spared for the present at the most necessary points. . . It is desirable to have the Ordnance transported to the points where it is to be placed in position at as early a day as may be practicable." He advises that "this Department is now in negotiation for the purchase of three steamers for the Coast Police, upon each of which it is proposed to mount at least two Guns."

Born in Georgia, Garlington (1822-1885) moved to South Carolina in 1844 and practiced law. A brigadier general in the state militia before the Civil War, he was initially responsible for coastal defenses early in the War. Governor Pickens appointed him adjutant general and inspector general of the South Carolina militia in 1862.

(39195) \$500.00

19. **Gorgas, Josiah:** AUTOGRAPH LETTER, SIGNED J. GORGAS AS CAPTAIN OF ORDNANCE, 28 AUGUST 1858, TO MAJOR ALFRED MORDECAI CONCERNING "THE PARTS OF CARRIAGES REQUIRED FOR REPAIRS AT FORT MOULTRIE." Old Point Comfort, VA: 1858. Folio leaf, folded to [4] pp. Each page 8" x 9-7/8." Ink manuscript, signed "J. Gorgas | Capt. Ord." at the bottom of the first page. Interior pages blank. Docketed on page 4. Very Good with a single fox spot in a blank portion, minor dusting.

Josiah Gorgas [1818-1883] was one of a handful of Northern Generals who fought for the Confederacy. He was the Confederate Chief of Ordnance during the War. His Letter describes modifications in parts of barbette rail carriages destined for Fort Moultrie.

Gorgas's Letter is to Major Alfred Mordecai [1804-1887], the lone Jew in his West Point Class. "Some American Jews have left an indelible, if now nearly forgotten, mark on the nation's history. Alfred Mordecai was one such individual. He introduced scientific methods into the development of pre-Civil War American military munitions. The outbreak of the Civil War placed Mordecai, a native Southerner, in an untenable moral and emotional dilemma. In 1861, when the U. S. government was in dire need of his expertise, rather than take either side Mordecai retired from the Army and ñ in effect ñdropped out of subsequent US military history" [Jewish Virtual Library on line].

(39205) \$500.00

20. **[Grimke, John Faucheraud]:** PARTIALLY PRINTED SUMMONS, 16 OCTOBER 1788, AT CHARLESTON, WITNESSED BY GRIMKE. Charleston: 1788. Partially printed broadsheet, signed and dated 16 October 1788 at Charleston. A Warrant for the Sheriffs of South Carolina to "attach the Body of John Todd" to answer the lawsuit of "Rebecca Fowle, Executrix of the last will and testament of Richard Fowle" for damages in the amount of one thousand pounds sterling. Signed as plaintiff's attorneys, "John & Thomas Parker," and "Witness The Honble J.F. Grimke." One page, on laid paper with embossed paper seal over wax, oblong 8" x 13-1/4." Signed in ink, "J.F. Grimke's." Early repairs to old folds on verso, which contains the docketing information and several crossed-out printed lines. Good+

John Faucheraud Grimke (1752-1819) was a Justice of South Carolina's Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions from 1783 until his death. He was Intendant (mayor) of Charleston for two terms. Attorney John Parker (1759-1832) was a member of the Continental Congress; his brother and law partner Thomas (1760-1820) was United States Attorney for South Carolina 1792-1820.

Of greater significance, Justice Grimke [with the cooperation of his wife Mary] had fourteen children, among whom were several prominent abolitionists, reformers, and interesting contrarians. Sarah Moore Grimke and Angelina Grimke Weld, repelled by the culture of plantation slavery, moved to Philadelphia and became influential abolitionists and public speakers. The children also included Attorneys and reformers Thomas Smith Grimke and Henry W. Grimke, who lived in a common-law relationship with Nancy Weston, an enslaved woman of color; Archibald Grimke, who became a journalist and diplomat; and Francis J. Grimke, a Presbyterian minister. Henry's mixed-race sons attended college at Lincoln University, near Philadelphia. Henry's sisters Sarah and Angelina developed a close relationship with them.

This broadsheet is an interesting ephemeron from the scion of the Grimke family.  
(39130) \$450.00

21. **[Hall, Zechariah]:** EX PARTE ZECHARIAH HALL. PET. FOR VALUE OF SLAVE KILLED IN SERVICE OF THE STATE. [np: 1863?]. Folio sheet, 7-7/8" x 13-5/8," vertically lined, entirely in ink manuscript, Very Good

The Slave States and Confederacy considered slaves a form of property, to be treated as such under their laws. Loss of property impressed into the service of the Confederacy was thus compensable to the owner under appropriate circumstances; Zechariah Hall pursues such a claim with this Affidavit.

Thomas Parks and Jas. C. Keys swear "that they were in charge of slaves from Anderson District, at work on Sullivan's Island in December 1862. That Zechariah Hall had a slave there and then name Elijah. Said slave was about thirty five years of age. Said slave was taken sick whilst on the work and died on the Island after some ten days sickness of Pneumonia. He died in the opinion of the undersigned from exposure and disease contracted whilst in the service of the State and Confederate States. He was worth at that time about One Thousand Dollars. Their oath is taken before duly authorized officer A. Norris.

(39187) \$650.00

22. **Hamilton, James:** AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED, AS GOVERNOR OF SOUTH CAROLINA, 27 APRIL 1831, FROM PENNYWORTH, SOUTH CAROLINA, TO PETIT DE VILLERS, OF SAVANNAH. Single leaf, 7-3/4" x 9-3/4." Addressed on verso, old folds for mailing, red wax seal. Short closed tears expertly repaired without loss; one rectangular cut in blank margin. Signed by Hamilton at the end. Good+.

Hamilton writes, to "My Dear Sir," that "I have examined the sample of Rice and although it is inferior to the Rice made at my mill I think it will well sustain shipment to New York. If you cannot sell it by the 10th May for \$2:87 1/2 ship it by the first vessel after to Alley & Trimble & draw on them at 60 Days for \$15 pr: b[arre]l." Hamilton asks de Villers to "send me all vouchers for payments you made the Weeds on my acct. by the next Steam Boat. Be so good as to examine the vouchers for May 1830 & see if you can not find the o/c on which the payment of \$102:84 was made..." Signed J. Hamilton Jr.

Above the Letter's salutation and date Hamilton writes, "P.S. Be so kind as to send the Notes enclosed to Mr. Weed immediately." Docketed on the verso by de Villers, who notes that he had answered Governor Hamilton on 29 April "& enclosed the Bill with the Weed's receipt for \$102.84 & several other vouchers described in my Letter of that date."

"Francois Didier Petit de Villers (1761-1841) was a French aristocrat who lived in Santo Domingo, Haiti. He fled Haiti in fear of slave uprisings and was naturalized as an American citizen in Baltimore, Maryland in 1796. He arrived in Savannah, Georgia, in approximately

1803, where he began to work as a commission merchant and factor. He was known as Petit and became a good friend to many of Savannah's prominent citizens. De Villers died in 1841 and is buried in Colonial Cemetery in Savannah, Georgia" [Georgia Historical Society].

In 1857 Hamilton was a passenger on the steamship Opelousas, traveling from New Orleans to Galveston. There was a collision in the Gulf of Mexico. "Hamilton gave his life preserver to a woman for her child. His right arm was injured and he clung for a little while to a hatch cover with his left hand, then slipped off into the water and disappeared from view" [DAB]. Louis Wigfall eulogized him: "Scrupulously careful of the manner of his life, he was daringly indifferent as to the moment of his death. Daringly and generously indifferent-- 'Save yourself and the child,' he exclaimed, and submitted himself to the care of Him in whose hands are the winds and the waves."

(39132) \$450.00

23. **[Hancock, Winfield Scott]: THE CIVIL RECORD OF MAJOR-GENERAL WINFIELD S. HANCOCK, DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.** [np: 1880]. 20pp, caption title [as issued], with binding hole in blank inner margins. Minor wear, about Very Good.

The pamphlet emphasizes Hancock's resistance to Radical Reconstruction, which "parcelled out the South into a number of military despotisms, based upon the assumption that the people of that section of the Union had forfeited their constitutional liberties." Proof that the pamphlet is directed to an audience of Southern white voters, it makes no mention of Hancock's heroic service at Gettysburg.

OCLC 55052279 [5] as of March 2023. Not in Miles or LCP. (39163) \$150.00

24. **[Hancock, Winfield Scott]: GENERAL HANCOCK'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.** [New York?: 1880]. 4pp, disbound, caption title [as issued]. Good+. At head of title: "Document No. 9. Contains: LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE- HANCOCK TO SHERMAN."

Hancock, hero of Gettysburg, accepts the Democratic Party's presidential nomination. Also printed is his 1876 letter to General Sherman, demonstrating his obedience to civil authorities and constitutional processes as the chaotic election of 1876 worked itself out.

OCLC 25485974 [6] as of April 2023.

(39164) \$125.00

25. **Huger, Isaac? Huger, John?: AUTOGRAPH LETTER FROM CHARLESTON, SIGNED, TO SOUTH CAROLINA'S GOVERNOR CHARLES PINCKNEY, 29 JANUARY 1789, CONCERNING THE OFFICE OF A DELEGATE TO CONGRESS.** Charleston: 1789. Single leaf, in neat ink manuscript written on recto only. 6-3/8" x 7-3/4." Signed at the end in ink, "I. Huger" or "J. Huger." One early tape repair on blank verso [no loss]. Very Good.

Joe Rubinfine identified the writer as Isaac Huger; but he has also been identified as his brother John, both of them prominent military and political leaders in revolutionary South Carolina.

He writes, on behalf of his brother Daniel, "Sir, as my Brother Daniel is absent from the Town I take the liberty to acquaint your Excellency in his behalf that it is his intention to accept of the Honorable and important office of a Delegate to Congress by qualifying as a Member of the House of Representatives, in consequence of his being elected by a majority of the Inhabitants of the united district of George Town and Cheraw to represent them in that

capacity in the new Federal Government. I am with Respect and Esteem, your Excell:ys most obedient | I. Huger."

The recipient of this Letter is unnamed; but it is Charles Pinckney, who had several days earlier been elected South Carolina's Governor. Daniel Huger (1741-1797) had been elected to the First United States Congress in the first elections under the recently ratified United States Constitution. (39133) \$500.00

26. **[Illinois Volunteers]:** ROSTER ROLL OF COMPANY "G." ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT OF ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS. BALFOUR COWEN- - CAPTAIN. . . [np: 1862]. Lined folio leaf, folded to [4] pp. Each page 7-5/8" x 9-3/4." Old horizontal folds, light wear. Very Good.

The first page, printed in a variety of type styles and sizes, is a rare, perhaps unique, Roster Roll. It lists the Officers, Corporals, Musicians, Hospital Steward, Wardmaster, Teamster, and about sixty Privates [listed alphabetically] of Company G. The list is bordered by a decorative rule; the Screaming Eagle is at the top middle of the border.

The second page is blank. The third page is a letter, dated 13 November 1862 from Trenton Tennessee. Third Sergeant Aug. C. Brown, calling himself "AC Brown," writes "To his Father & Mother." Describing the organization of his Company G, he advises that on "Oct. the 8th we left our lovely state of Ills for the land of Dixie where we arrived Oct. 10th with a fair prospect of staying all winter."

The 122nd Illinois Infantry was a hard-fought regiment. It faced Nathan Bedford Forrest on several occasions, and also fought at Paducah, Tupelo, Nashville and elsewhere in Tennessee.

Not located on OCLC as of March 2023, or at the online sites of University of Illinois, University of Chicago, Newberry Library, AAS. (39162) \$1,250.00

27. **Jones, Charles Colcock Jr.:** THE LIFE AND SERVICES OF EX-GOVERNOR CHARLES JONES JENKINS. A MEMORIAL ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF GEORGIA, IN THE HALL OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, AT THE CAPITOL, IN ATLANTA, ON THE 23D OF JULY, 1883. Atlanta, Georgia: Jas. P. Harrison & Co., 1884. Original printed pink wrappers, stitched, 56pp. Generously margined. Minor wear, Very Good. Presentation copy to the author's son, Charles Edgeworth Jones.

"Charles C. Jones Jr. was the foremost Georgia historian of the nineteenth century. Also a noted autograph and manuscript collector and an accomplished amateur archaeologist" [New Georgia Encyclopedia online].

Jones delivers a laudatory and detailed biography of Georgia's Reconstruction Governor, who insisted that the freedmen's "rights of person and property should be made perfectly secure- - so secure that they may realize their freedom and its benefits- - and of it they should be encouraged and stimulated to make benefit."

De Renne 809. (39170) \$175.00

28. **Keagy, John:** SHENANDOAH VALLEY MANUSCRIPT LEDGER, 1855-1858, FOR SALES OF LUMBER AND OTHER MATERIAL. Folio ledger, 12-1/2" x 8." Half calf and marbled paper over boards [rubbed]. First and last pages missing, some pages clipped or sections cut off. Good or so.

Ledger book of John Keagy, Keagy & Mohler, Mohler & Farrow, probably Rockingham County. Comprising 150+ pages recording lumber sales and sawing, including work for Caleb B. Dean (1822-1896), a Mt. Crawford saddlemaker, and numerous other Shenandoah Valley merchants and customers, payment frequently in other materials as well as cash.  
(38891) \$200.00

29. **Kurtz, John D.:** AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED, TO CAPTAIN A.H. BOWMAN OF THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS, 16 SEPTEMBER 1850, REPORTING ON THE PROGRESS OF THE WORK ON FORT SUMTER. Charleston: 1850. Autograph Letter, signed by Kurtz of the Corps of Engineers. Written on recto of first page only. Single leaf folded to 8" x 10." [1], [3 blanks] pp. Very Good.

The Letter, reporting on construction at Fort Sumter in 1850, is of obvious interest for understanding the military operations of the Civil War, particularly its beginnings ten years later. Lieutenant Kurtz reports that the "work at Ft. Sumter has progressed steadily" during Captain Bowman's temporary absence from Charleston. "The course of brick work on the gorge being now completed through its length. The concreting is advanced to the middle of the North face." Kurtz also described problems that he had encountered: "Walker's Lighter starts this morning for bricks, having been unable sooner to obtain a crew. Johnson is sick with 'broken bone fever.' Mulvaney has not arrived, the two lighters, in consequence, are idle. The Ft. Sumter men are all at work again. Mr. Rabaski is still confined to the house."

Lieutenant John D. Kurtz, an 1842 West Point graduate, was assigned to the Corps of Engineers as a second lieutenant at Charleston. In 1852, assigned to Washington, he worked in the office of the Chief of Engineers. During the Civil War, he remained with the Union. Captain Alexander Hamilton Bowman (1803-1865), an 1825 West Point graduate, was a veteran member of the Corps of Engineers along the Gulf Coast and South Carolina. He supervised military construction in and around Charleston harbor, a position he retained until 1851. From March 1861-July 1864, Bowman was Superintendent of the United States Military Academy at West Point.

(39134) \$450.00

30. **Kurtz, John D.:** AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED, TO CAPTAIN A.H. BOWMAN OF THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS, 25 SEPTEMBER 1850, REPORTING ON COST ESTIMATES FOR WORK ON FORTS SUMTER, MOULTRIE, AND JOHNSON. Charleston: 1850. Autograph Letter, signed by Kurtz of the Corps of Engineers. Written on recto of first page only. Single leaf folded to 8" x 10." [1], [3 blanks] pp. Very Good.

The Letter is of obvious interest for understanding the military operations of the Civil War, particularly its beginnings ten years later. Lieutenant Kurtz reports on the projected costs for work to be completed during the next fiscal year, which included "Fort Sumter, Dike to Drunken Dick, Breakwater[s] for Ft. Moultrie, [and] Ft. Johnson," and repairs of quarters at Fort Johnson. Kurtz discusses the status of work on Fort Sumter: "We are nearly out of cement. I have ordered a shipment. Two lighters are on duty. Walker is sick."

Lieutenant John D. Kurtz, an 1842 West Point graduate, was assigned to the Corps of Engineers as a second lieutenant at Charleston. In 1852, assigned to Washington, he worked in the office of the Chief of Engineers. During the Civil War, he remained with the Union. Captain Alexander Hamilton Bowman (1803-1865), an 1825 West Point graduate, was a veteran member of the Corps of Engineers along the Gulf Coast and South Carolina. He supervised military construction in and around Charleston harbor, a position he retained until

1851. From March 1861-July 1864, Bowman was Superintendent of the United States Military Academy at West Point.

(39135) \$450.00

31. **[Lincoln, Abraham]:** LAKE COUNTY. OHIO UNION PRESIDENTIAL TICKET| (ELECTION NOVEMBER 8, 1864) FOR PRESIDENT, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, OF ILLINOIS. FOR VICE PRESIDENT, ANDREW JOHNSON, OF TENNESSEE. ELECTORS, JOHN M. CONNELL, JOHN P. BIEHN. . . [Dayton, OH?: 1864]. Broadside electoral ticket, 3" X 7-3/4." Old horizontal folds, Illustration of a helmeted Lady Liberty, with bloody drawn "Union" sword. The Stars of the Union radiate from her helmet. Light dusting. Good+. (39137) \$375.00

32. **[Lincoln, Abraham]:** LINCOLN CAMPAIGN SONGSTER. FOR THE USE OF CLUBS. CONTAINING ALL OF THE MOST POPULAR SONGS. Philadelphia: Published by Mason & Co., 1864. 16pp, 2 7/8" x 4 1/4". Stitched in original printed wrappers with portrait of an unshaven Lincoln on the front wrap. Rear wrap, a publisher's advertisement, is shaved at the fore-edge, costing a few letters [such has been the case with the several other copies of this Songster that we have examined]. Light stain at upper corner of front wrap. Text clean. Very Good.

Spirited songs are printed: 'We are Coming, Father Abraham, 600,000 More'; 'Union and Lincoln'; 'Give Us Noble Leaders'; 'The Veteran Volunteer'; 'Shout Aloud for Lincoln': a total of twelve campaign songs.

Monaghan 323. Not in Sabin, Eberstadt, Decker, Nevins, LCP, Dumond, Blockson.

(39121) \$1,500.00

33. **[Lincoln, Abraham]:** PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S VIEWS. AN IMPORTANT LETTER ON THE PRINCIPLES INVOLVED IN THE VALLANDIGHAM CASE. CORRESPONDENCE IN RELATION TO THE DEMOCRATIC MEETING, AT ALBANY, N.Y. Philadelphia: King & Baird, Printers, 1863. 16pp, stitched. 16pp, stitched. Narrow wrapper remnant along inner margin. Good+.

Lincoln issues his famous reply to the Albany Democrats' resolutions charging him with violating civil liberties by arbitrary arrests and suppressing free speech. Democrats deplored Lincoln's arrest and planned deportation of the Ohio Copperhead Vallandigham, who had condemned the War as one "for the freedom of the blacks and the enslavement of the whites."

Lincoln argues: "Must I shoot a simple-minded boy who deserts, while I must not touch a hair of the wily agitator who induces him to desert?... I think that in such a case, to silence the agitator and save the boy is not only constitutional but withal a great mercy."

Monaghan 242. Bartlett 2709.

(39107) \$250.00

34. **Louisiana Kansas Emigrating Aid Company:** THE STATE OF LOUISIANA | PARISH OF DE SOTO. WE WHOSE NAMES ARE HERETO ATTACHED PROMISE TO PAY TO HAMILTON STONE [a/k/a SLOAN and SLONE], TREASURER OF THE KANSAS EMIGRATING AID COMPANY, THE SUM SET OPPOSITE OUR RESPECTIVE NAMES, TO BE APPROPRIATED FOR THE PURPOSE OF AIDING EMIGRANTS WHO SHALL PLEDGE THEMSELVES TO EMIGRATE TO KANSAS, AND THERE REMAIN UNTIL THE POLITICAL ORGANIZATION OF KANSAS AS A STATE SHALL BE DETERMINED; AND THIS SUBSCRIPTION TO BE PAID WHEN

THE SAID TREASURER SHALL NOTIFY THE UNDERSIGNED THAT SAID COMPANY IS PROPERLY AND DULY ORGANIZED & READY FOR EMIGRATION. DeSoto Parish, Louisiana: 1856 [Sept. 30]. 1 page, folio, 8 1/2" x 11 5/8" on blue paper, entirely in ink manuscript. Horizontal folds, bit of foxing along the folds. No names listed. Very Good.

No names are listed, suggesting that this is an early draft of the notice. This is a rare proslavery artifact from one of the emigration societies that arose on both sides of the Bleeding Kansas conflict. The best-known, the New England Emigrant Aid Company, was formed in New England to assist antislavery immigrants to Kansas. "In 1855 and 1856, pro- and antislavery activists flooded Kansas with the intention of influencing the popular-sovereignty rule of the territories" ["Bleeding Kansas", Module 13: Troubled Times ó The Sectional Crisis (1850s), website of Lumen Learning, accessed on March 15, 2023].

The organizer of this fledgling pro-slavery organization was Hamilton Slone [c.1815-1869] of De Soto Parish, in northwest Louisiana. The Slone family went back and forth between Slone/Sloan/Sloane, and Hamilton is many times referred to in documents as H. Sloan, H.A. Sloan, and Col. H. Sloan. The owner of a cotton plantation in De Soto Parish, Hamilton owned 22 slaves in 1850 and 54 in 1860. An 1860 article in the New Orleans Crescent lists him as one of the "heavier planters" of the Parish. [New Orleans Crescent, 18 July 1860, p.4] He was a trustee of the Mansfield Seminary, located in Mansfield, the Parish seat. (39118) \$600.00

35. **[Louisiana Slave Sale, Post-Emancipation Proclamation]:** MARGARET JANE BAKER SELLS "ONE CERTAIN NEGRO MAN NAMED JERRY- OF BLACK COMPLEXION, AGED ABOUT THIRTY SIX YEARS AND A SLAVE FOR LIFE," TO STEPHEN RICHARDS OF ST. HELENA PARISH, ON 26 SEPTEMBER 1863, FOR \$1,250.00. SIGNED BY BAKER [PER SAML ANDERSON, ON HER BEHALF AND WITH HER MARK, "BEING ILLITERATE"], RICHARDS, WITNESSES LEVI SPILLER AND CHARLES W. GEORGE, AND NOTARY PUBLIC WARREN A. GRICE. St. Helena Parish, Louisiana: 1863 [26 September]. [4] pp, entirely in the Notary's ink manuscript on blue paper. Two separate leaves, each 7-1/2" x 12." Docketed on page [4], and filed with the Parish Recorder on 9 November 1863. Old folds, light wear, Very Good.

St. Helena Parish in East Louisiana is about 45 miles northeast of Baton Rouge. On 1 January 1863, many months before this contract of sale, the Emancipation Proclamation had declared slaves forever free in Confederate-controlled portions of Louisiana, like St. Helena Parish. Given the growing success of Union forces, Freedom's handwriting was surely "on the wall."

Mr. Richards, Jerry's purchaser, must have had a sublime belief in the Confederacy's success. His purchase of Jerry, at a significant cost and probably in Confederate money, was likely to be a total loss.

(39153) \$1,500.00

36. **[Louisville Militia]:** LOUISVILLE CITIZEN GUARDS MARCH | QUICK STEP. Louisville KY: D.P. Faulds & Co. 539 Main St., [1858]. 5, [1 blank] pp, each page loose. Title page with color lithographic portrait [daguerreotype by Webster & Bro., of Louisville]: two members of the Louisville Guard are depicted, in full uniform, with camp and tents in background. In full color. Light foxing outside the image. Good+.

The music, beginning on page 3, is titled: CITIZEN GUARDS MARCH. TO THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE LOUISVILLE CITIZEN GUARDS BY CARL O. EDELMAN.

"Tanner's 1859-60 Louisville Directory lists Simon B. Buckner as Captain of the Louisville Citizen Guards, organized May 23, 1857. There were 12 officers and petty officers, and 67 men of the rank and file. Their armory was on the north side of Jefferson Street, between 6th and 7th" [online Martin F. Schmidt Collection at Kentucky Historical Society site]. Buckner subsequently became a prominent Confederate General.  
160 Eberstadt 305.

(39139) \$450.00

37. **[Raphall, Rabbi Morris]:** "DR. RAPHALL'S BIBLE VIEW OF SLAVERY", IN THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE, 18 JANUARY 1861. New York: 1861 [January 18]. Folio, 8pp. Archival repair at page 7. Light toning, blank edge chipping, Very Good.

The story on page 8 is headed, "Dr. Raphall's Bible View of Slavery." It begins, "The room of the Historical Society was about two-thirds filled last evening with an audience curious to hear a Pro-Slavery Jewish Rabbi expound to them the principles of Christianity, and attempt to prove from the Sacred Word that the Savior sanctioned Slavery. . . . Dr. Raphall is a stoutly built, almost portly man, with a round face and white whisker. He looked through very large glasses, and wore the close cap peculiar to his persuasion. His discourse was a repetition of the one delivered on Fast Day." His Fast Day discourse, delivered two weeks earlier, brought him a storm of notoriety for its endorsement of Slavery.

Morris Jacob Raphall (1798-1868) was a rabbi and author born in Stockholm, Sweden. From 1849 until his death, he resided in the United States. His Bible View exposed an "arrogant" abolitionist fallacy: scripture does NOT denounce slaveholding as a sin. The Sectional Crisis has its origin in "the difference of opinion respecting slave-holding, which the one section denounces as sinful-- aye, as the most heinous of sins-- while the other section upholds it as perfectly lawful." Tracing the history of slavery, Raphall says, "next to the domestic relations of husband and wife, parents and children, the oldest relation of society with which we are acquainted is that of master and slave." Citing Noah's "bitter curse against Ham's descendants," he asserts that the Bible places slavery "under the same protection as any other species of lawful property."

The paper reports the exciting news of secession, compromise efforts, rumors of impending war, and Congressional debates [including the prominent participation of Judah P. Benjamin, U.S. Senator from Louisiana].

(39142) \$350.00

38. **[Reconstruction]:** GENERAL ORDERS NO. 40. HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, APRIL 21, 1869. Washington: 1869. Folded octavo leaf. 3, [1 blank] pp. Very Good.

General Order No. 40 publishes two Acts of Congress significant for post-War Reconstruction. The first removes "all legal and political disabilities" which had been imposed on a large number of rebels. The second authorizes submission to the people of proposed Constitutions of Virginia, Mississippi, and Texas. The Constitutions required renunciation of secession, and endorsement of the Reconstruction Amendments, including the proposed Fifteenth Amendment guaranteeing the suffrage.

E.D. Townsend, Adjutant General, issues the General Order by command of General of the Army William Tecumseh Sherman.

(39201) \$125.00

39. **[Reconstruction] Beard, James C.: THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT, CELEBRATED MAY 19TH 1870.** New York: Thomas Kelly, 1870. Hand-colored lithograph broadside, 21-1/4" x 27-1/2." Tiny hole in image, light offsetting, Very Good.

This joyful and dramatic lithograph commemorates the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution, prohibiting denial of the suffrage on the ground of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. "Here the central image shows the parade crossing a green in sight of Baltimore's Washington Monument" [Reilly]. A troop of Zouave drummers participates in the parade.

"The parade scene is surrounded by several vignettes," including bust portraits of President Grant and Vice President Colfax; three black leaders, including Frederick Douglass and Hiram Revels; a young black man reading the Emancipation Proclamation; three black men in Masonic garb; a bust portrait of Lincoln; a classroom scene in a black school; a portrait of John Brown; and other stirring scenes of emancipation and equality.

Reilly 1870-4. (39200) \$6,500.00

40. **[Reconstruction] [New York Republican Party]: PROCEEDINGS OF THE REPUBLICAN UNION STATE CONVENTION, HELD IN THE CITY OF SYRACUSE, ON WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5TH, 1866.** [Syracuse: 1866]. 46, [2 blanks] pp. Stitched with caption title, as issued. Inconspicuous library mark on first leaf. Else Very Good.

General Van Wyck opens the Convention with a speech asserting that the former Copperheads and Rebels are still arrayed against us. "The single issue" for the upcoming elections is: "Shall the States lately in rebellion be immediately restored to those rights forfeited by treason, or shall they wait until the results achieved by blood on the field shall be firmly and forever secured by constitutional acknowledgement?" Johnson's policies encourage "the worst creatures of the rebellion" and "attempt the suppression of the American Congress." Speeches by Lyman Tremain and others insist upon the power of Congress to control the Reconstruction of the Rebel States, and denounce Johnson's appeasement of the South.

(39079) \$125.00

41. **[Reconstruction Plantation Labor Contract]: ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT BETWEEN J.S. WILSON AND THE FREEDMEN RESIDING ON HIS PLANTATION.** Chester District, South Carolina: 1865. Folio leaf, folded to [4] pp, each page 8" x 10." Entirely in ink manuscript. Docketed on page [4]., which is dusted. Otherwise, Very Good. The document is an unexecuted draft, written and dated in 1865, with 31 December 1865 noted as the terminal date for acquiring clothing from yarn woven into cloth.

Consistent with the Black Codes that enforced the second-class status of the Freedmen, this contract illustrates the Plantation South's resistance to the newly freed status of the former slaves. Its detailed enumeration of labor relations offers an unrivaled window into early Reconstruction plantation life. Although agents of the Freedmen's Bureau supervised such contracts, the Articles grant Wilson a degree of control and power only minimally different from Plantation Slavery. J.S. Wilson was John Simonton Wilson [1820-1902], a politically active Carolinian, secessionist, slave owner, and Captain in the 1st South Carolina

Cavalry during the War. This is doubtless one of the earliest drafts of a plantation contract with former slaves.

The Freedmen "agree to abide, continue and work faithfully six days in each successive week, commencing each day at half hour by sun and ending at sunset, allowing one hour at 12 o'clock for dinner, unless prevented by inclement weather, sickness," or other event, "to be adjudged by the said J.S. Wilson, or his agent."

They must "be polite and respectful" to Wilson and his family, refrain from stealing and sabotage, "nor entertain or encourage on his plantation idlers or stragglers from other plantations nor to leave the plantation without his or his agent's permission."

Wilson promises to provide dwellings, clothing, and food "as may be raised on said plantation." Each laborer is to receive a portion of the crops as compensation; no provision for cash wages appears in the draft contract " For misbehavior,

(39154) \$2,000.00

42. **[Reconstruction Plantation Labor Contract]:** SOUTH CAROLINA | CHESTER DISTRICT | ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT BETWEEN J.S. WILSON AND BROOKS HICKLIN AND LYDIA BACKSTROM PERSONS OF COLOR WHOSE NAMES ARE HEREUNTO ATTACHED EMPLOYED ON THE PLANTATION OF SAID J.S. WILSON FOR THE YEAR 1867. SIGNED AND DATED 26 MARCH 1867. Chester District, South Carolina: 1867. Folio leaf, folded to [4] pp, each page 8" x 12-1/2." Entirely in ink manuscript. One fold split, expertly repaired without any loss. Signed at the bottom of page [3] by J.S. Wilson and, with their "x" mark, Brooks Hicklin and Lydia Backstrom. Witnessed by Thomas Brady, Supt Co. K; and John W. Spencer. Docketed on page [4], 11 May 1867, and noted "Approved" by D.D. Lynn of the Freedmen's Bureau

Consistent with the Black Codes that enforced the second-class status of the Freedmen, this contract illustrates the Plantation South's resistance to the newly freed status of the former slaves. Its detailed enumeration of labor relations offers an unrivaled window into early Reconstruction plantation life. Although agents of the Freedmen's Bureau supervised such contracts, the Articles grant Wilson a degree of control and power only minimally different from Plantation Slavery. J.S. Wilson was John Simonton Wilson [1820-1902], a politically active Carolinian, secessionist, slave owner, and Captain in the 1st South Carolina Cavalry during the War.

Wilson hires the named "persons of color" and their families "as laborers on his plantation from Jany 21st 1867 to Jany 1st 1868." They shall "conduct themselves faithfully, honestly, civilly and diligently and abide by all the rules and regulations made on said plantation. . . They are to keep no stock of any kind without the express permission of the said J.S. Wilson, nor firearms or deadly weapons nor are they to introduce or invite visitors or harbor or entertain idlers or stragglers from that or other plantations; nor hold any prayer meetings nor suffer any to be held at their houses or attend any that may be held on said plantation; nor are they or the members of their families employed to leave the premises in work hours without the consent of the said J.S. Wilson or his agent."

Working conditions include a "foreman" whose "orders" must be obeyed. "Their houses shall at all times be subject to his inspection." Misbehavior will result in "fines or forfeitures to be deducted from the wages of said employees." Prohibited conduct includes a "want of politeness or respect" to Wilson, his family, or his guests.

The Freedman's Bureau Agent has modified this contract in two respects, in a red ink pen: first, Wilson wanted to deduct two dollars from wages of an idle or absent laborer; this has been reduced to fifty cents. Second, in the event Wilson discharged a laborer for cause,

Wilson sought a forfeiture of the entire wage due him; the Bureau Agent required that Wilson be limited to a deduction "for lost time only."

For wages, each family-- working "sunrise to sunset"-- receives an allotment of food. Additionally, the Hicklin family receives \$225, and the Backstrom family receives \$210, payable at the end of the contract [minus any fines or forfeitures].

(39143) \$3,500.00

43. **[Slave Andy]:** STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA. IN THE MATTER OF THE CLAIM OF T.A. CARLISLE FOR A SLAVE LOST IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE. REPORT OF THE STATE AUDITOR. Columbia, S.C.: Office of State Auditor, 1863. Printed folio broadside, completed in neat ink manuscript and docketed on verso. 8-5/8" x 14-1/4." Signed in ink at the end, "James Tupper," as Auditor of South Carolina. Old horizontal folds with several expertly accomplished repairs of clean fold splits. Very Good.

The Slave States and Confederacy considered slaves a form of property, to be treated as such under their laws. Loss of property impressed into the service of the Confederacy was thus compensable to the owner under appropriate circumstances; here Carlisle seeks reimbursement from the State for the death of his slave Andy.

"Andy" died while in the service of the Confederacy. "From the affidavit of the claimant, and the evidence adduced in support of his claim, it appears, that he is a resident of Union District in said State, and was the owner of a slave named Andy, who was impressed on the fifteenth day of September 1862, under the authority of the State of South Carolina, to work for one month, on the military fortifications then being constructed by the Confederate Government, at and near Charleston. That the said slave, at the time of his said impressment, was 30 years old, and a number one field hand in good health."

Andy "was retained in said service for one month, during which time he contracted 'Congestion of the Brain caused by Malaria', was returned home about the last of October of said year and then attended by Dr. Milton Gindclock & Wm. W. Lewis. That he died of the disease so contracted, without the default of his owner, at Home on or about the first of November 1862. And that the just and true value of the sale, at the time of his impressment, was Seventeen Hundred [1700] dollars."

Auditor Tupper concludes that Andy's death did indeed occur "from disease contracted while in the public service," that Andy's value was \$1700, that the testimony is all credible, so he awards Carlisle \$1700.

(39181) \$1,850.00

44. **[Slave Sammy]:** STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA. IN THE MATTER OF THE CLAIM OF DR. LEWIS DANTZLER FOR A SLAVE LOST IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE. REPORT OF THE STATE AUDITOR AND OTHER ASSOCIATED DOCUMENTS. Columbia, S.C.: Office of State Auditor, 1864. Five printed broadside documents, all completed in neat ink manuscript, concerning Dr. Lewis Dantzler's claim for compensation from the State of South Carolina for the death of his Slave Sammy, who died of typhoid fever contracted while impressed into Confederate service for work on military fortifications.

[1] Printed folio broadside, completed in neat ink manuscript and docketed on verso. 8-5/8" x 14-1/4." Signed in ink at the end, "James Tupper," as Auditor of South Carolina. Old horizontal folds, toned. Very Good.

[2] CHARLESTON, S.C., 3D AUG. 1864 WE HAVE CAREFULLY EXAMINED THE FOLLOWING NAMED SLAVES, FURNISHED THE CONFEDERATE STATES FOR SERVICE ON THE COAST AN ESTIMATE THEIR VALUE AS FOLLOWS: Listing three

slaves owned by Dr. Lewis Dantzler and the value of each. Sam is valued at \$2000; Albert \$2300; and William \$2500. Duly signed. Very Good.

[3] Folio leaf folded to [4] pp, each page 8" x 12." Entirely in ink manuscript. Consisting of the separate affidavits of Dr. Lewis Dantzler, Dr. R.W. Bates, and several appraisers attesting to the truth of the relevant facts and that Sammy was worth \$3500 at the time of his impressment. All affidavits notarized by Notary Public W.H. Dantzler. Docketed on final page. Very Good, with old horizontal folds.

[4] ORIGINAL RECEIPT, printed document completed in ink manuscript, 8-1/2" x 11-1/2" and docketed on verso. Acknowledging receipt of \$2000 as compensation for the death of Sammy.

[5] AUDITOR'S WARRANT, CLAIM NO. 420. ordering the South Carolina Treasurer to pay \$2000 to Dr. Lewis Dantzler "for a slave lost, by reason of the employment of the said slave by the Confederate authorities upon the military fortifications in this State." Printed broadside document, completed in neat ink manuscript, 8-1/2" x 9-3/8." Very Good.

The Slave States and Confederacy considered slaves a form of property, to be treated as such under their laws. Loss of property impressed into the service of the Confederacy was thus compensable to the owner under appropriate circumstances; here Dantzler seeks reimbursement from the State for the death of his slave Sammy. In 1846 Dr. Lewis Dantzler was issued a land grant for 703 acres. He built a two-story Greek Revival house on the property. Orangeburg County Slave Census Schedules show his ownership of 90 slaves in 1860, one of whom was evidently the hapless Sammy. "Dr. Dantzler was known to treat both Confederate and Union soldiers during the war. Blood stains on the upstairs pine floors from this period remain to this day" [web site of South Carolina Plantations, article on the Dantzler plantation].

"Sammy" died while in the service of the Confederacy. "From the affidavit of the claimant, and the evidence adduced in support of his claim, it appears, that he is a resident of Orangeburg District in said State, and was the owner of a slave named Sammy, who was impressed on the second day of August 1864, by orders from Col. R.B. Johnson acting under the authority of the State of South Carolina, to work for [ ] month, on the military fortifications then being constructed by the Confederate Government, at [ ]. That the said slave, at the time of his said impressment, was 35 years old, and No. 1 of his age."

During Sammy's impressment "he contracted Typhoid Fever, was sent back home on 5th Sept '64, complained of head ache next day, and did but little work- about a week after- he became completely exhausted & prostrate & was found to be laboring under a fully developed typhoid fever and nervous exhaustion. That he died of the disease so contracted, without the default of his owner, at home on the 23d Sept. 1864. And that the just and true value of the slave, at the time of his impressment, was Two Thousand dollars. Auditor Tupper finds all the allegations credible, "as hereinbefore stated," and allows the claim for \$2000 [not the \$3500 claimed by Dantzler].

(39183) \$4,500.00

45. **[Slave Tom]:** STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA. IN THE MATTER OF THE CLAIM OF EST. JESSE TEAGUE, FOR A SLAVE LOST IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE. REPORT OF THE STATE AUDITOR AND ASSOCIATED DOCUMENTS. Columbia, S.C.: Office of State Auditor, 1864. Printed folio broadside, completed in neat ink manuscript and docketed on verso. 8-5/8" x 14-1/4." Signed in ink at the end, "James Tupper," as Auditor of South Carolina. Old horizontal folds, toned. Very Good.

[offered with] Folio leaf folded to [4] pp, each page 8" x 12." Entirely in ink manuscript. Consisting of the separate, duly sworn, affidavits of representatives of the Teague Estate; J.H.

Boyd who impressed the Slave Tom; the Teague Overseer, attesting to the health of Tom; appraisers Elihu Cunningham and W.H. Langston, men of "the highest character," appraising Tom at the value of \$5000. All affidavits notarized by Notary Public J. Weston Simpson. Docketed on final page, noting the Auditor's award of \$2000. Very Good.

The Slave States and Confederacy considered slaves a form of property, to be treated as such under their laws. Loss of property impressed into the service of the Confederacy was thus compensable to the owner under appropriate circumstances; here Teague's Estate seeks reimbursement from the State for the death of Slave Tom.

"Tom" died while in the service of the Confederacy. "From the affidavit of the claimant, and the evidence adduced in support of his claim, it appears, that he is a resident of Laurens District in said State, and was the owner of a slave named Tom, who was impressed on the fourteenth day of September, 1863, by orders from Col. Wm. McShawn [?] acting under the authority of the State of South Carolina, to work for one month, on the military fortifications then being constructed by the Confederate Government, at Battery Glover. That the said slave, at the time of his said impressment, was 20 years old, and in every respect sound & healthy both in body and mind. Census data disclose that Jesse Teague owned twelve slaves in 1860. One of them, an 18-year-old male, could have been the unfortunate Tom.

During Tom's impressment "he contracted Debility, the result of protracted & hard work. That he died of the disease so contracted, without the default of his owner, at Cs. Negro Hospital in Charleston S.C. on the 20th November 1863. And that the just and true value of the slave, at the time of his impressment, was Two Thousand dollars, as appraised under the Act of 18 Dec. 1862. Auditor Tupper finds all the allegations credible, "as hereinbefore stated," and allows the claim for \$2000 [not the \$5000 claimed by Teague's Estate].

(39185) \$2,750.00

46. **[Slave Trade]:** MANUSCRIPT DOCUMENT, SIGNED BY JOHN BIDWELL, JR., BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE, TO EDMUND MOLYNEUX, HIS MAJESTY'S CONSUL AT SAVANNAH, GEORGIA, REBUKING MOLYNEUX FOR IGNORING PROPER PROCEDURES FOR DESPACHES RELATING TO THE SLAVE TRADE. [London]: 1841 [October 6]. Folio sheet, folded to [4] pp. Each page 8" x 12-1/2." In neat ink manuscript, docketed on page [4]. Old horizontal folds. Very Good.

Bidwell, Superintendent of Consular Officers, rebukes Molyneux for his two dispatches sent several months earlier in July: "I am directed by the Earl of Aberdeen to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatches No. 8 and 9 of the 1st and 3d of July last, and to state to you that as those Despatches related to the "SLAVE TRADE" you should have complied with the Orders given to you in the 26th Paragraph of the General Instructions by which you are directed to distinguish all Despatches upon that Subject by heading them with the words "SLAVE TRADE" and by numbering them from first to last apart from the general series of your Despatches on other subjects."

"Edmund Molyneux (d. 1864) was the British consul in Savannah, Georgia, 1831-June 1863" [Stuart Rose Papers at Emory U].

(39188) \$500.00

47. **Smith, Gerritt:** A STIRRING APPEAL TO THE ELECTORS OF NEW YORK. EVERY VOTE FOR MR. TILDEN HELPS TO BRING ON THE RUIN OF THE COUNTRY BY HELPING TO RESTORE THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY TO POWER.

[Peterboro, NY?: 1874]. 4pp, folded. Some blank extremity wear, Good+. Dated in type at the end, "Peterboro, October 1, 1874."

The eclectic reformer Smith opposes the election of Tilden as New York's Governor. "Every vote for Mr. Tilden is a vote for the restoration of the Democratic Party to power; and no one, who dreads as he should do such restoration, can consistently cast such a vote. . . The Rebellion would never have broken out but for the encouragement which this Party gave it. It promised the rebels fifty thousand armed allies from the City of New York alone. . . I have not mentioned by name the negro-murdering 'white leaguers.' Like the Ku-Klux outlaws, they are simply Democrats."

Tilden would lead the Democratic ticket in 1876.

OCLC records six locations under several accession numbers as of April 2023.

(39167) \$75.00

48. **[Smith's Independent Union Cavalry of Maryland Volunteers]:** ARCHIVE OF FIVE DOCUMENTS FROM SMITH'S INDEPENDENT UNION CAVALRY, 1864-1866. [Maryland: 1864 - 1866. The documents include:

LIST OF QUARTERMASTER'S STORES, 18 February 1865, printed document completed in ink manuscript, signed by L.H. Vincent;

THREE DOCUMENTS FROM THE ORDNANCE OFFICE, PROPERTY RETURNS DIVISION, 9 September 1864; 28 May 1866; 28 May 1866. All printed in typescript, completed and signed in manuscript;

STATEMENT OF CAPTAIN SMITH, typescript document, completed in manuscript, describing his service, dated 20 March 1866.

Smith's Union Volunteers was an unusual company of Maryland cavalry, unattached to any regiment. Nearly its entire three years of service was spent on Maryland and Virginia's Eastern Shore. "On September 1, 1862, Captain George W.P. Smith was authorized to raise an independent company of cavalry. The company was mustered into Federal service on October 15. . ." Toomey & Earp, MARYLANDERS IN BLUE. THE ARTILLERY AND THE CAVALRY 155. [Toomey Press, Baltimore].

(39169) \$450.00

49. **[Society of Friends]:** VIEWS OF AMERICAN SLAVERY, TAKEN A CENTURY AGO. ANTHONY BENEZET, JOHN WESLEY. Philadelphia: Published by the Association of Friends for the Diffusion of Religious and Useful Knowledge. [Stereotyped by L. Johnson & Co.], 1858. Original publisher's brown cloth, spine title stamped in gilt. 138pp. Near Fine.

"The obligations of our national law" regrettably require each person's "individual cooperation with the slave-holder in the assertion of a claim to ownership in a human being." This book transmits the wisdom of Benezet and Wesley on the subject, two "of the truly great and good men of the eighteenth century on the subject of Negro Slavery."

Sabin 4693. As of March 2023 OCLC records only reprints and facsimiles, although the Library Company of Philadelphia owns a copy. Not located at AAS online site.

(39161) \$350.00

50. **South Carolina:** THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES, AND OF THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, WITH THE AMENDMENTS. Columbia: Printed at the Telescope Press, 1819. Contemporary plain wrappers, stitched and untrimmed, top edge uncut. 27, [1 blank] pp. Age-toned uniformly, Very Good.

South Carolina's Constitution includes its 1808 amendments, dealing primarily with the apportionment of representatives. Eligibility for a seat in the House of Representatives required the elector to be a "free white man" with substantial property holdings.

II Turnbull 38. AI 49462 [1]. Not in Cohen. (39125) \$600.00

51. **South Carolina:** THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES, AND OF THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, WITH THE AMENDMENTS. Columbia: Printed at the Telescope Press, 1819. Later plain wrappers, stitched. 25, [3 blanks] pp. Probably as the result of a printer's error, pages [26-27] are blank and not printed.

This printing of South Carolina's Constitution includes only the first page [page 25] of the 1808 amendments; pages [26-27] are blank instead of with the completed text. Eligibility for a seat in the House of Representatives required the elector to be a "free white man" with substantial property holdings.

II Turnbull 38. AI 49462 [1]. Not in Cohen. (39126) \$200.00

52. **[South Carolina]:** THE UNIFORM OF THE MILITIA OF SOUTH CAROLINA, AS PRESCRIBED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT ITS SESSION OF 1839. Columbia: A.H. Pemberton, State Printer, 1840. Original printed wrappers, stitched, 20pp. Wrappers and some blank lower margins chipped. Light foxing. Last few leaves with cigarette burn holes [in the blank margins except for several letters lost]. About Good+.

Detailed dress code for the Commander-in-Chief, Division and Brigade Officers, Paymasters, Infantry Officers, Artillery Officers, Cavalry and Field Officers, Regimental Officers, "Horse Furniture," "Colours and Guidons."

II Turnbull 448. Sabin 87372. AI 40-6241 [4]. OCLC 36104332 [6] as of March 2023.  
(39123) \$275.00

53. **[Stevens, Thaddeus]:** FREE-MASONRY UNMASKED: OR MINUTES OF THE TRIAL OF A SUIT IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF ADAMS COUNTRY, WHEREIN THADDEUS STEVENS, ESQ. WAS PLAINTIFF, AND JACOB LEFEVER, DEFENDANT. Gettysburg, Pa.: R.W. Middleton, Printer and Publisher, 1835. XIV, [15]-93 pp. Original covers present but detached. Light foxing to pages 58-73, light rubberstamp on title page, else a clean text. Good+.

Stevens's career, most notable for his crusade against Slavery, began with his rise in the Anti-Masonic Party. The Trial resulted from his anti-Masonic speech after the "monstrous ... abduction and murder of Morgan." The speech, excoriating Masons as he would later pillory southern plantation owners, is published here.

Stevens argued that "the tyranny of Masonry...destroyed...the independence of the public press, and the pure and impartial administration of justice." Lefever responded in print. Referring to Stevens as "bald" and "lame," he called Stevens lots of other names, the source of the libel. This document prints pre-trial documentation, with depositions and interrogatories which lay bare some of the secret Masonic customs and information about the Morgan abduction.

"Lefever was found guilty, fined fifty dollars and imprisoned for three months on the criminal charge, and suffered an award of \$1800 damages in the civil suit." [Cohen].

FIRST EDITION. Cohen 13369.50 Supp. Sabin 25807. AI 34380 [5].

(39184) \$200.00

54. **Stewart, J.A.: AN APPEAL TO THE UNION MEN OF THE SOUTH.** [Rome, Georgia?: 1868]. Folio broadside, 9" x 12." Printed in three columns separated by rules. Old folds, with early archival reinforcements on verso. Light foxing at the folds. Very Good.

This rare, unrecorded Georgia broadside urges the election of the Democrats' Seymour-Blair ticket in 1868. Stewart, an unusual Georgian who claimed Union loyalty throughout the War, ran briefly for Congress in 1865 as a Republican [Comby, *WAR WITHIN THE STATES: LOYALTY, DISSENT, AND CONFLICT IN SOUTHERN PIEDMONT COMMUNITIES, 1860 - 1876*, pp 254-255. 2015]. His "Circular Letter," published in the *Rome Weekly Courier* for 12 October 1865, announced his candidacy for Congress on a pledge to "render you essential aid in returning" erstwhile Confederates' constitutional rights. His reason for remaining with the Union: "The Constitutional Union was a wall of defence against the aggressive spirit of abolitionism."

His broadside appeals to his brethren to vote the Democratic ticket. Horatio Seymour "is a constitutional Union man," "the Union man's candidate," supporting "the Union as it was." By contrast, "General Grant is the military chieftain, selected to override the Constitution. . . Negroes to have supremacy over white men at the South, and Grant and Congress to be supreme over all. This is the Radical programme; and this is rebellion." The Radicals are "the higher law abolition disunionists."

Not in De Renne, Hummel, Sabin, LCP, Bartlett, Eberstadt. Not located on OCLC, or the online web sites of Library of Congress, AAS, NYPL, Boston Ath., Morgan Library, Newberry.

(39146) \$2,500.00

55. **Torrey, Jesse Jr.: A PORTRAITURE OF DOMESTIC SLAVERY, IN THE UNITED STATES, WITH REFLECTIONS ON THE PRACTICABILITY OF RESTORING THE MORAL RIGHTS OF THE SLAVE, WITHOUT IMPAIRING THE LEGAL PRIVILEGES OF THE POSSESSOR. AND A PROJECT OF A COLONIAL ASYLUM FOR FREE PERSONS OF COLOUR; INCLUDING MEMOIRS OF FACTS ON THE INTERIOR TRAFFIC IN SLAVES, AND ON KIDNAPPING. ILLUSTRATED WITH ENGRAVINGS.** Philadelphia: 1817. Original boards. 94pp, untrimmed, six engraved plates [including frontis]. In a modern quarter morocco folding case. Text and boards with scattered foxing and light to moderate wear. Good+.

This is an early American plea to end slavery. The plates, showing the Lords of the Lash in action, are quite striking. Hoping to induce slaveholders to see the light, Torrey says the biggest obstacle to ending slavery is the immense value of slave property. "Excess of power, like other unnatural stimulants, exerts a deleterious and an intoxicating influence upon the human mind." Condemning the widespread practice of kidnapping free Negroes and selling them into slavery, he graphically portrays the evils of human bondage.

FIRST EDITION. Howes T304. Dumond 111. LCP 10347. AI 42311. Work 362 and Blockson 9856 cite only the second edition [Ballston Spa: 1818].

(39199) \$1,250.00

56. **Union Republican Congressional Committee: PLATFORMS OF THE REPUBLICAN AND COPPERHEAD PARTIES. GRANT AND COLFAX'S LETTERS OF ACCEPTANCE. BLAIR'S THREAT OF CIVIL WAR. WHAT THE COPPERHEAD PLATFORM MEANS.** [Washington: Printed at the Office of the Great Republic, 1868]. Caption title, as issued. 8pp. Disbound and mildly foxed, else Very Good.

The 1868 Republican platform supports "equal civil and political rights to all," and "equal suffrage." It "regret[s] the accession of Andrew Johnson to the Presidency, who has acted treacherously to the people who elected him and the cause he was pledged to support."

But the "Copperhead and Rebel National Platform" calls the Reconstruction Acts "usurpations and unconstitutional, revolutionary and void." It calls for an immediate end to Reconstruction, universal amnesty, and restoration of the seceded States.

The pamphlet includes a Letter from Frank Blair, the Democrats' Vice Presidential candidate, virtually advocating a renewal of Civil War. Blair writes: "We must have a President who will execute the will of the people by trampling into dust the usurpation of Congress, known as the reconstruction acts."

Not unknown in institutional collections.

(39156) \$175.00

57. **Weston, Plowden Charles Jennett:** DOCUMENTS CONNECTED WITH THE HISTORY OF SOUTH CAROLINA. EDITED BY PLOWDEN CHARLES JENNETT WESTON, AND PRINTED FOR PRIVATE DISTRIBUTION ONLY. London: 1856. 4to. 227, [1] pp, plus half title and facsimile of Cumberland's 1765 Letter to Pinckney, as issued. Widely scattered light foxing. Bound in later marbled paper over boards. Very Good. On verso of half title: "This impression is strictly limited to Copies on fscp. 4to. paper---100 | do. on 4to. paper---20 | do. do. on extra thick paper---1. | Total -- 121."

Contents: The Land Travels of Davyd Ingram and others in the years 1568--9, pp. 5--24; Letters of Captain Thomas Young to Sir Francis Windebank, Secretary of State ... with a brief Relation of a Voyage from Virginia ... in 1634, pp. 25--60; Glenís Answers to the Lords of Trade, pp. 61--99; Letters from Richard Cumberland, Esq. to Roger Pinckney, Esq. ... 1764--1775, pp. 101--154; De Brahmís Philosophico-Historico-Hydrogeography of South Carolina, Georgia, and East Florida, pp. 155--227.

Weston assembled these early documents of South Carolina history, apparently previously unpublished, as a perceived obligation of the South Carolina Historical Society. The documents had "slumber[ed] unedited in the British Museum," until Weston published them in an edition of only 121 copies. Weston [1819-1864], a Lieutenant Governor of South Carolina, "was one of the most wealthy men in South Carolina, one of the largest slave owners in the South, a scholar, and a man that opposed secession - he supported the Confederacy with everything he had, donating money, slaves, and cannon to aide South Carolina" [online entry at Geni]. He died of tuberculosis during the War.

Howes W290. Sabin 103051. III Turnbull 224. De Renne 583.

(39127) \$1,850.00