

1. **[1828 Elections: Maine]:** PENOBSCOT COUNTY ADMINISTRATION CONVENTION. [Bangor? 1828]. Folio broadside, 9-1/4" x 20". Matted, hinged at upper edge. Printed in three full columns. A few old folds, Very Good.

The Convention met in Bangor on July 9, 1828. After endorsing candidates for various State offices, the Convention issued and printed its 'Address... to the Electors of the Counties of Somerset and Penobscot', focusing on the upcoming presidential contest. Praising the incumbent, John Quincy Adams, the Address proclaims, "It is sufficient to say of him, that talents of the highest order are joined to uncommon attainments... We would ask you to turn from the rantings of demagogues, the bold fictions of an irresponsible press... Is not our country moving on peacefully and prosperously in the great march of improvement?" Adams's opponent, General Jackson, is unsuited for the presidency: "His character has been formed as a military chieftain... He is rash, headstrong, impetuous and unreflecting-- that he knows no law but his own will." Example after example demonstrates Jackson's unfitness. Not in American Imprints, Sabin, Wise & Cronin [Jackson, Adams], or on the online sites of OCLC, AAS, Harvard, Boston Athenaeum, Bowdoin, U Maine as of July 2018.

(35196)

\$850.00

2. **[Adams, John Quincy; Henry Clay; Andrew Jackson]:** THE PEDLAR AND HIS PACK OR THE DESPERATE EFFORT; AN OVER BALANCE. [Philadelphia? 1828]. Broadside, 10.5" x 15.5". Etching hand colored with watercolor. Several chips at blank margins, touch upon the border but does not affect text within the border. Else Very Good.

The artwork is usually attributed to Philadelphia printmaker and satirist James Akin. "A satire on the reverse impact of John Binns's anti-Jackson 'coffin handbill' campaign during the presidential race of 1828. Editor-publisher Binns supports on his back a large load of coffins, upon which are figures of Henry Clay [whose nickname was 'Harry'] (left) and incumbent President John Quincy Adams (right).

"Binns: 'I must have an extra dose of Treasury-pap, or down go the Coffins Harry, for I feel faint already.'

"Clay: 'Hold on Jonny Q--for I find that the people are too much for us, and I'm sinking with Jack and his Coffins!'

"Adams (grasping the presidential chair): 'I'll hang on to the Chair Harry, in spite of Coffin hand-bills Harris's letter Panama mission or the wishes of the People'" [Reilly].

Binns, holding eight coffins on his back, was the Philadelphia publisher who had issued the notorious "coffin handbill," displaying six black coffins and calling Jackson's execution of six Tennessee militia men in 1815 an act of murder. The usual descriptions of this item depict Clay and Adams as stuck in between or on top of the coffins; instead, it appears as if each has pulled himself half out of his own coffin.

Weitenkampf 21. Reilly, American Political Prints 1828-3. OCLC records seven locations under several accession numbers, as of January 2018.

(34551) \$750.00

3. **Alden, Albert:** THE LIFE AND AGE OF WOMAN | STAGES OF WOMAN'S LIFE FROM INFANCY TO THE BRINK OF THE GRAVE. [Barre, MA? c.1835-1840]. 18" x 21-1/2", visible printed area. Woodcut illustration, matted behind glass in attractive wood frame 27-1/2" x 30-1/4". Printed with black ink. Several closed tears repaired without loss; loss right blank upper corner. Good+.

A seven-figure image featuring seven stages of a woman's life: ages 1, 12, 18, 30, 50, 75, and 90. The figures stand upon pyramid steps; text printed beneath each illustration, all surrounded by a decorative border. A 30-year-old woman stands on the peak step and is "at the zenith of her intellectual and physical powers." The 18-year-old is at "the most critical age in the life of a female," at risk of "bestowing [her affections] on man unworthily, or in vain" if she does not "first [give] her heart to God." The 50-year-old's "home is her castle" and her "time not spent in providing for her household is devoted to counseling her children, who at this time of her life are ready to go forth into society." The 90-year-old is a crone; "we see all that remains of her who at twelve and eighteen, tripped 'on th [sic] light fantastic toe."

Alden's woodcut, "The Life and Age of Man," is well-known and based on the classical idea of the seven ages of man. This image of the seven ages of woman is less common. Currier and Ives did a version of this theme, copyright by Nathaniel Currier in 1850, showing eleven women from infancy to a centenarian. The Annual Report of the Library Company of Philadelphia for the Year 2004 puts the estimated production date of this print at 1835 in Barre, Massachusetts. Several versions issued: one such had an imprint within the ornamental border; ours, like those in the collections of four institutions, has no imprint and no record of auction sales.

Albert Alden [1812-1883] was a wood engraver, cartographer, and publisher in Barre, Massachusetts, from the 1830s to 1850s. His death notice states that he was involved in the book business at Barnstable in his earlier years. He was State Senator from the Worcester District in 1852. His published works include images for ABCs for children, scientific illustrations, images for periodicals and almanacs, maps, and advertisements. He also published the Barre Gazette beginning in the 1830s; the Gazette continues to be published by Turley Publications, Inc. today.

OCLC 27673899 [3 - Peabody Essex Mus., Williams Coll., LCP], 1066107028 [1-AAS] as of January 2020.

(36511)

\$2,500.00

4. American Protestant Society: DOCUMENT SIGNED, BY THOMAS DE WITT, PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN PROTESTANT SOCIETY, AND HERMAN NORTON, ITS CORRESPONDING SECRETARY, CERTIFYING THAT COLONEL DARIUS BRANCH IS A LIFE MEMBER OF THE SOCIETY. DATED AT NEW YORK, JUNE 21, 1848. Engraved broadside, 11-3/4" x 15-1/2". Old folds and light soil, Very Good. Elaborate, fine engraved image, drawn by G. Muller and engraved by Bonar & Cumming, depicting masses of heathen-- including Indians, Africans [one holding a spear], Middle Eastern types, and others-- lining up to be converted to Christ. The engraving is captioned, "Come Out of Her My People." Very Good.

An organization devoted to attacking Roman Catholicism and converting unbelievers-- particularly foreign-born Irish immigrants-- to Protestant Christianity, the American Protestant Society was founded in 1844 as the Know-Nothing Movement was growing exponentially, especially in eastern cities to which those immigrants had flocked. De Witt, its President, like other Know-Nothings, believed that the hierarchical structure of Roman Catholicism was incompatible with republican institutions.

Col. Darius Branch [1767-1851], a native of Lenox, Massachusetts, moved to Bennington, Vermont, as a young man. He settled in Castleton, Vermont, and became a colonel in the local artillery unit. In July 1848 he donated \$23 to the American Protestant Society which, combined with his earlier \$2 donation, earned him a lifetime membership. [VERMONT HISTORICAL GAZETTEER, VOLUME 3, 1877, Page 509; AMERICAN PROTESTANT MAGAZINE, VOLUME 4, AUGUST, 1848, Page 95.]

Rev. Thomas De Witt [1791-1874] graduated from Union College and the Theological Seminary of the Dutch Church at New Brunswick, having been a member of the first class of that institution. He was minister of the Collegiate Church of New York from 1827 until his death. In addition to his pastoral duties and work with numerous Christian societies, he performed editorial work with the "Christian Intelligencer," served as one of the New York Historical Society's vice-presidents for 30 years and as its president for two. [YEAR BOOK OF THE COLLEGIATE REFORMED PROTESTANT DUTCH CHURCH, ISSUE 18, 1897, Pages 457-65.]

Rev. Herman Norton [1799-1850], from New Hartford, New York, graduated from Hamilton College in 1823. Ordained in 1826, he was elected Corresponding Secretary of the American Protestant Society. [Tappan: THE LIFE OF THE REV. HERMAN NORTON... 1853.]

(31210)

\$500.00

5. **[Anti-Masonic Party]:** ELECTORS OF STEUBEN, AS USUAL, ON THE EVE OF ELECTION, THE COUNTRY IS FLOODED WITH HANDBILLS, FILLED WITH MASONIC FALSEHOODS AND TREACHERY... [Steuben County, NY? 1829?]. Folio broadside, 10" x 18". Light wear, matted. Several old ink marks at blank bottom margin. Good+ or so.

This frenetic broadside endorses Josiah Dunlap for election to the New York Assembly, and bitterly opposes Freemasons, who have circulated false charges against him. "Heed not those reports... You have to contend with men who are old in political knavery, by whose creed the end justifies the means, and who will leave no act untried to deceive you... To dupe you the enemy will assume a thousand shapes, but for all you must be prepared. Banish the foul fiend masonry from the country-- let it no longer in the legislative hall or on the bench of justice shed its baleful influence... From the moral pestilence our candidates are free, and it only needs that anti-masons should be true to the great and good cause they have espoused and the work is done, victory is ours."

Dunlap was first elected to the Assembly in November 1829; he served until 1832. This broadside supporting him is signed by seven supporters.

Not in American Imprints. AAS Catalog Record #251972, but not located on OCLC or the online site of the New York Historical Society as of October 2017.

(34354)

\$950.00

6. **Anti-Masonry:** MEMORIAL. COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS. TO THE HONORABLE THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT ASSEMBLED. THE UNDERSIGNED, CITIZENS OF THE TOWN OF [blank] RESPECTFULLY REPRESENT- THAT AT THE TWO FORMER SESSIONS OF THE LEGISLATURE, MEMORIALS, SIGNED BY MANY THOUSANDS OF THE PEOPLE OF THIS COMMONWEALTH, WERE PRESENTED, PRAYING FOR A REPEAL OF THE CHARTER OF THE GRAND LODGE... [Boston?: @1830]. Broadside, 7 3/4 x 13". Some old folds, lightly foxed upper and lower margins, Very Good.

A rare broadside illustrating the anti-Masonic fervor of the times. Many prominent Americans opposed organizations whose secret rituals and oaths suggested fealty to a higher authority than the United States.

Fueled by the alleged Morgan murder, the movement took on a special vitality in Massachusetts with efforts to make Freemasonry a central political issue. John Quincy Adams was one of several heavyweights who assisted the fledgling Anti-Masonic Party. Here, arguing

"that the administration of Masonic oaths should be suppressed," the Memorial urges legislators "to investigate Freemasonry" and prohibit its secret rituals. An Act of the Legislature ought to require "a registry of the names and meetings of the members of such societies, and the names of the persons, and nature of the obligations assumed by those that may be hereafter admitted into such secret societies."

Not located on OCLC, or the AAS and Scottish Rite Masonic Library online sites as of August 2019.

(21434)

\$850.00

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

"Boston Daily Advocate.... Extra." A rare broadside urging election of Antimasonic candidates for Governor and other State offices. John Bailey was the Party's choice for Governor [he would lose, and die in the following year]. The broadside, signed in type by Chairman Abner Phelps and Secretary George Gibson, relies heavily on the antimasonic views of John Quincy Adams, who is quoted abundantly. "Freemasonry is in the league against the free States, and it is a very remarkable phenomenon that antimasonry has taken root only in the free States. That fact alone speaks volumes. I firmly believe that antimasonry is the only principle of political salvation to the free States." If the free States fail to halt the spread of Freemasonry, they "shall have their throats cut across from ear to ear, by the entered apprentice's oath."

OCLC 85838285 [1- MA Hist. Soc.]. Not in American Imprints or Sabin.

(27887)

\$600.00

8. **Arkansas: JOINT RESOLUTIONS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ARKANSAS, RELATIVE TO THE DEATH OF HON. JOHN A. QUITMAN.** [Little Rock: 1858]. Broadside, @7" x 9". Caption title, followed by two-column text surrounded by ruled border. Printed on pale blue paper. Tanned portion, else Very Good.

A rare Arkansas imprint, evidently unrecorded, eulogizing the Mississippian Quitman, a pro-slavery, State Rights Senator whose "clear and far sighted mind early saw the importance of the acquisition of Cuba and the spread of democratic principles over our neighboring territory." The Arkansas Senate and House agree unanimously that, "on the eve of a momentuous [sic] struggle, the south lost a man whom she could illy spare." The broadside is signed in type by J.D. Kimbell, Secretary of the Senate, and S.M. Scott, Clerk of the House. Not on OCLC [as of October 2018], or in Allen, Owen, Sabin, Eberstadt, Decker, LCP. Not located in NUC.

(24036)

\$600.00

9. **Auctions: THIRD CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES: AT THE FIRST SESSION, BEGUN AND HELD AT THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, IN THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, ON MONDAY, THE SECOND OF DECEMBER, ONE THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED AND NINETY-THREE. AN ACT LAYING DUTIES ON PROPERTY SOLD AT AUCTION.** [Philadelphia: 1794]. Folio, [4] pp. Folded. Three pinholes in blank left margin, else Fine.

Enactment of the tax was an early victory for merchants in their ongoing battle against auctioneers who, merchants argued, placed them at an unfair competitive disadvantage and distorted the workings of the market. The Act required anyone who "shall exercise the trade or

business of an auctioneer" to obtain a license "pursuant to some law of a state, or issued pursuant to the directions of this act." Additional administrative requirements were imposed. The Act was approved by President Washington on June 9, 1794, and signed in type by him, Ralph Izard as President pro tempore of the Senate, and Speaker Muhlenberg.

FIRST EDITION. Evans 27878. NAIP w028075 [5].

(23496)

\$750.00

10. **[Ballou, Silas]:** OLD ENGLAND FORTY YEARS AGO. Boston: Sold wholesale and retail by L. Deming, No. 62, Hanover Street, 2d door from Friend Street, [1830s]. Broadside poem, printed in three columns separated by rules. 8-1/4" x 9-3/4". Old folds with slight effect on text. Some spotting. About Good+.

The poem was printed in several locations at several times in the early 19th century. All agree that Ballou wrote this celebration of America's successful defiance of British might, in the Revolution and the War of 1812. "Now in ourselves we can confide,/ Abroad we are respected;/ We've checked the rage of British pride,/ Their haughtiness corrected."

"Reviews the various battles and the exploits of the Revolutionary Generals, and the later campaigns and valiant services of those who participated in the War of 1812; all in the most doggy doggerel" [Eberstadt].

OCLC 10409759 [1- U TX] as of February 2019 [this imprint]. 113 Eberstadt 442 [variant].

OCLC 31962947 [2- Harvard, Brown] [slightly different imprint]. AAS's online catalog records this title with the imprint of J.G. and H. Hunt. Not in Sabin, American Imprints, or Wegelin.

(35697)

\$500.00

11. **Barnum, P.T.:** BARNUM'S APPEAL TO THE DEMOCRATIC ELECTORS OF CONN., MARCH, 1852. Hartford, Conn.: March, 1852. Broadsheet, 10-1/2" x 15". Recto and verso printed in four columns. Light old folds. Title printed in large, bold type. Very Good.

In 1849 the State of Maine enacted a Liquor Law authorizing "the destruction of intoxicating liquors when they may be found in the possession of persons who are selling them as a beverage." In this rare broadsheet the great showman, a Connecticut resident who has "toiled for the Democratic Party faithfully and consistently ever since I became a freeman," urges an identical law in Connecticut. He denounces leading Democratic politicians and the Democratic press for opposing the law. "Push on the column for the Maine law... regardless of unprincipled cliques, or hot-headed dictators, and may God speed the right."

Barnum's autobiography explains his conversion to Temperance. "I saw so much intoxication among men of wealth and intellect, filling the highest positions in society, that I began to ask myself the question, What guarantee is there that I may not become a drunkard. I took my champagne bottles, knocked off their heads, and poured their contents upon the ground." He then signed the "teetotal pledge."

OCLC 58788719 [1- NYHS], 13662283 [1- CT Hist. Soc.]. Not located at the online sites of AAS, Harvard, Yale, Brown as of May 2018.

(34955)

\$2,000.00

12. **[Blake, Daniel H.]:** "WAUPUN, WIS., NOV. 30TH, 1861. [in manuscript: DEAR BR. DOOLITTLE]. PROF. CONATY, OF KENOSHA, AND MYSELF ARE TRYING TO RAISE A COMPANY, TO BE CALLED THE 'TEACHERS' COMPANY,' FOR THE FIRST WISCONSIN CAVALRY. WE HAVE JUST COMMENCED, AND IT IS GOING TO BE EXCEEDINGLY DIFFICULT TO RAISE MEN NOW; BUT CAN YOU NOT ASSIST THIS

GREAT AND GLORIOUS CAUSE BY SENDING ME ONE OR MORE MEN? WE WANT THE TEACHER ELEMENT PREDOMINANT, BUT THE POINT IS, TO RAISE A COMPANY OF GENTLEMEN TO GO IN IT, BE HE TEACHER OR NOT... YOURS FRATEERNALLY, D.H. BLAKE" Printed broadside, 5" x 8", with salutation in ink manuscript. Some margin browning and light margin chipping, else Very Good.

Blake was Pastor of the First Congregational Church in Waupun. Beneath his printed signature is written in ink, "Pastor Cong. Ch". Professor Conatty was T.J. Conatty, a public school teacher in Kenosha and a prominent figure in the Wisconsin Teachers' Association. He was later implicated in a bribery scheme with James Rood Doolittle, Senator from Wisconsin [1857-1869]. On Conatty's behalf Doolittle was to use his influence with President Lincoln to obtain cotton permits during General Banks's occupation of New Orleans; in return, Doolittle would receive 25% of the profits. We haven't ascertained whether Senator Doolittle is the "Br. Doolittle" to whom this printed letter is addressed.

This unusual, ephemeral Civil War broadside is unrecorded. Waupun is in southeastern Wisconsin, about sixty miles northwest of Milwaukee. Not located on OCLC as of January 2016, or anywhere else.

(32639)

\$850.00

13. **Boston Chemical Printing Company:** GOOD EFFECTS OF SABBATH SCHOOLS. NEIGHBOR JOE. Boston: Boston Chemical Printing Company, 1830s?. 12" x 11", broadside poem printed on white cotton cloth in two columns. A decorative rectangular border surrounds the poem. The inside border is surrounded by twenty vignettes in oval borders. Vignettes include animals such as a fox and an owl, as well as scenes such as a soldier leading an army, a king holding his scepter, a face in the clouds blowing wind at the trees. Spotted at lower left corner, and another light spot. Very Good.

This poem is a dialogue between Charles and Father concerning the reformation of Neighbor Joe, a former drunk who would curse and beat his wife and children. He told Father that through the example of his eldest daughter, Emeline, a student in the Sabbath School and follower of the Bible, he was able to ask God for forgiveness and change his wicked ways. OCLC 30730589 [4- AAS, Mass. Hist. Soc., Yale, Brown] as of December 2018. Benes, Textiles in New England II, page 200.

(27456)

\$1,250.00

14. **[Bourne, Wm. Oland]:** DOES IT PAY? [New York: The Iron Platform, 1861]. 4pp, disbound, untrimmed with some edge and spine wear. Light rubberstamp. Good+.

Bourne's 'The Iron Platform,' a weekly pro-Union periodical, was dedicated to the interests of free labor. This pamphlet begins with a series of denunciations of "Mr. Davis!" for establishing the Confederacy, resorting to Civil War, and destroying the Union, democracy, and commerce. After each assertion, the question is asked, "Does it pay?"

Other sections of the pamphlet are headed, 'The Rebellion against Democracy,' 'The Treason Against Democracy,' 'What Traitors say of Northern Democrats,' and 'Workingmen, Read!' The last page prints the credo of 'The Iron Platform': "One Union, One Constitution, One Destiny." It appeals to "Working-men of the South," who "have been forced into rebellion by their leaders, and many forced simply by the want of employment, in order to earn the means of support. They deserve our pity and our sympathy. Let us with one united effort rescue them from the hands of their leaders."

A rare imprint: OCLC 58758954 [2- Yale, NYHS], 44706421 [1- Trinity] as of July 2018. Not in Bartlett, Nevins, Sabin.

(27167)

\$600.00

15. **[Bowdoin, James]:** COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS. IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, MARCH 10, 1787. ORDERED, THAT THE GOVERNOUR'S OBJECTIONS, MADE THIS DAY TO THE BILL FOR ESTABLISHING A SALARY OF A FIXED AND PERMANENT VALUE FOR THE GOVERNOUR; AND REPEALING A LAW, HERETOFORE MADE FOR THAT PURPOSE, BE PUBLISHED; AND THAT THE SECRETARY SEND COPIES THEREOF TO THE SEVERAL TOWNS AND PLANTATIONS WITHIN THIS COMMONWEALTH. ATTEST. GEO. R. MINOT, CLERK. [Boston: Printed by Edward Eveleth Powars, 1787]. Folio broadside, @11"x 17", printed in two columns. Signed at the end in type by Bowdoin. Untrimmed with generous margins. Several tanned old folds, light wear. Else Very Good.

Governor Bowdoin's rare broadside is an attempt to limit the power of popularly elected legislative majorities. His broadside Message vetoes a bill reducing the Governor's salary.

The fear of excessive legislative power was a primary concern of the architects of American representative government. Bowdoin, who ranks "among the founders of the republic" [DAB], argues that the Act is one "to which the Legislative power does not extend." Citing the Massachusetts Constitution, Bowdoin explains "that the Governour should not be under the undue influence of any of the Members of the General Court, by a dependence on them for his support; that he should in all cases act with freedom for the benefit of the public."

Evans missed this one; NAIP records holdings only at AAS, the Bostonian Society, and the Massachusetts Historical Society. Powars was printer to the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1787.

Bristol B6525. Shipton 45097. Ford 2470. NAIP w010470 [3]. Not in Evans.

(22805)

\$3,500.00

16. **Bradshaw, Wesley:** GENERAL M'CLELLAN'S DREAM. [Washington?] Daily News Job Office, (1861)]. Broadside, printed in two columns with ornamental border, on pink paper. 8 3/4" x 13." Light wear, trimmed to border, Very Good.

A bizarre broadside, evidently printed in several locales, all of them rare. George Washington appears to General McClellan in a vivid dream. The apparition admonishes, "There will be no more Bull Run affairs." A great future is predicted for the United States. Not in Bartlett, Nevins, Eberstadt, Decker, Sabin, NUC. OCLC 36823792 [3- LCP, Buffalo Pub. Lib., Huntington] as of September 2017.

(26230)

\$750.00

17. **Bristol County Republican Committee:** TAUNTON, FEBRUARY 14, 1810. DEAR SIR, IT HAS BEEN A PRACTICE AMONG THE REPUBLICANS OF THIS COUNTY, FOR MANY YEARS PAST, TO ASSEMBLE TOGETHER, A SHORT TIME PREVIOUS TO OUR GREAT YEARLY ELECTIONS, TO CONSULT AND ADVISE WITH EACH OTHER, FOR THE PURPOSE OF ASCERTAINING THE WISHES OF THE PEOPLE IN THE SELECTION OF CANDIDATES FOR THE IMPORTANT OFFICES... [Taunton, MA: 1810]. Printed broadside letter, 8" x 12.5". Old folds. Signed in ink by Jones Godfrey, Chairman of the County Committee. Addressed in ink to Brigadier Thomas Lincoln of Taunton. Wax seal remnant, short closed margin tear [no loss]. Very Good.

An ephemeral broadside letter, seeking to rally Republican troops against "the unrighteous conduct of the federal party," and to redress "the unprincipled opposition and flagitious insolence which the nation has experienced from abroad, and the government from a restless faction, at home." The Committee predicts "the complete triumph of Republicanism, in this State, at the approaching election," and the downfall of the Federalists, who have unscrupulously seized "upon the calamities of the times; artfully magnifying the privations of our citizens...Oh the wickedness and absurdity of party!"

(26388)

\$500.00

18. **Brooklyn City Guard:** COLLECTION OF 37 ORDERS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS OF THE BROOKLYN CITY GUARD, AUGUST 31, 1843 - JUNE 20, 1848, MOST SIGNED IN TYPE AT BROOKLYN, NEW YORK, BY JAMES N. OLNEY, CAPTAIN. [Brooklyn? 1843-1848]. Small broadsides, from 3.75" x 6" to 5.5" x 8.5", most printed on white paper, a few on blue. Occasional light scattered foxing, light toning, minor wear. Very Good.

The Brooklyn City Guard was formed in August 1842, as a volunteer military company. A light artillery unit, it was celebrated by Brooklynites as a fashionable military outfit known for its drills, parades, and balls. Songs-- "The Brooklyn City Guard Quick Step" and "Olney's Quick Step"-- were composed in the Guard's honor. The Guard remained an independent organization until 1847, when it joined the 13th New York Regiment. James N. Olney was the first Captain, a position he held for several years; he then moved to California during the Gold Rush, where he became a leader of the San Francisco Vigilance Committee; he would command the 2nd California Regiment in the Civil War. [Howard: THE EAGLE AND BROOKLYN... VOL. 2. The Brooklyn Daily Eagle: 1893. Page 837.]

The Orders include matters such as drills and parades, upcoming inspections, adoption of regulations, funeral announcements, appointments of officers, and planned excursions.

(30045)

\$600.00

19. **[Bunker Hill]:** BOSTON, 26TH OF JUNE, 1775. THIS TOWN WAS ALARMED ON THE 17TH INSTANT AT BREAK OF DAY, BY A FIRING FROM THE LIVELY SHIP OF WAR; AND A REPORT WAS IMMEDIATELY SPREAD THAT THE REBELS HAD BROKEN GROUND, AND WERE RAISING A BATTERY ON THE HEIGHTS OF THE PENINSULA OF CHARLESTOWN, AGAINST THE TOWN OF BOSTON... [Boston: Printed by John Howe, 1775]. Folio broadside, 36cm x 22cm. Thomas W. Streeter's copy, with his small sticker on the blank verso. Near Fine.

"British account of the battle of Bunker Hill" [ESTC], printed in Boston a week after the Battle. The printer, John Howe [1754-1835], was a Loyalist; he witnessed the Battle and wrote this scarce broadside. Recording the responses of British Generals Howe and Pigot as American troops amassed, he describes the heroic British assault on the American left flank: "notwithstanding various Impediments of Fences, Walls, &c. and the heavy Fire they were exposed to, from the vast Numbers of Rebels, and their Left galled from the Houses of Charlestown, the Troops made their Way to the Redoubt, mounted the Works, and carried it. The Rebels were then forced from other strong Holds, and pursued 'till they were drove clear of the Peninsula, leaving Five Pieces of Cannon behind them."

"This Action has shown the Bravery of the King's Troops, who under every Disadvantage, gained a compleat Victory over Three Times their Number, strongly posted, and covered by Breastworks. But they fought for their KING, their LAWS and CONSTITUTION."

Reese, The Revolutionary Hundred 32, Evans 13842. Streeter Sale 760, with illustration at page 563. (33701)

\$20,000.00

20. **[Carrier Address]: TO THE PATRONS OF THE NEWPORT MERCURY, THE CARRIER PRESENTS THE COMPLIMENTS OF THE SEASON, AND THE FOLLOWING ADDRESS.** [Newport: Newport Mercury, 1813]. Broadside, 5-1/2" x 17-1/2". Text surrounded by attractive ornamental border. Uniformly tanned, a couple of light margin spots, shallow blank edge wear. Very Good.

It begins: "When rival Nations, great in Arms/ Great in Pow'r in Glory great/ Fill the whole World with war's alarms,/ And breathe a temporary Hate;/ The hostile storms but rage a-while,/ And the tir'd contest ends./ But, ah! how hard to reconcile/ The Foes who once were Friends!" The Address issued in the middle of the War of 1812.

The broadside was probably printed in late 1813, for distribution on January 1, 1814. OCLC 191267430 [1- AAS] as of March 2018. Not in American Imprints.

(34715)

\$1,250.00

21. **[Cass, Lewis]: COLOR LITHOGRAPH OF LEWIS CASS, DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR 12TH PRESIDENT.** Spruce, NY: N. Currier, 1848. Broadside, 10" x 14", printed on heavy paper. Hand-colored lithograph campaign banner for 1848 Democratic presidential candidate Lewis Cass. Portrait of Cass at center with the Screaming Eagle perched upon a globe flanked by American flags directly above him. Cass and Eagle are surrounded by a border of oval portraits of the previous eleven American presidents. Four flags at the head of the design, stars are scattered throughout. At the foot of the design is a gold banner reading, "The Presidents of the United States." The copyright information is printed below the banner, with Currier listed as lithographer and the number "584." Light spotting, a few short closed margin tears [one closed tear touches upon a flag without loss] and some blank edge chipping. Good+.

"A campaign banner for democratic presidential candidate Lewis Cass. It is almost identical in design to a banner Currier produced the same year for Zachary Taylor [no. 1848-5], except that here, above the portrait of the candidate, appears a bald eagle on a globe in an aureole of stars flanked by American flags" [Reilly]

Currier & Ives : Catalogue Raisonne / compiled by Gale Research, 5311. Reilly 1848-4.

(28000)

\$450.00

22. **Chase, Philander: DOCUMENTS RELATING TO AN ASSOCIATION IN ENGLAND FOR THE DISCOURAGEMENT OF DUELLING.** [Peoria, IL? 1848]. Small 4to broadside, printed on the recto of the first page of a folded leaf, the other three pages blank. Toned, lightly spotted, one short closed margin tear [no loss]. Good+. Addressed on final blank with postal cancel to Robert Patterson, Maj. Genl U.S. Army, at Philadelphia. Patterson became a Major General during the Mexican War; his career was irreversibly blighted early in the Civil War when his campaign in the Shenandoah Valley failed. He mustered out of the Army in July 1861.

"Most happy was Bishop Chase of Illinois in receiving the" letter from the Association, dated April 7, 1848, and printed here. Chase was the first Episcopal Bishop of Illinois, and the founder and President of Jubilee College in Peoria, from which he writes this response on July 22, 1848. He is delighted that God has seen fit to "unite so many hearts on Christian grounds, to oppose the murderous practice of duelling." He promises to "put your letter, and this my answer to it, immediately in print, and send the same to all the most eminent laymen, officers of

government, and of the army and navy of the United States of America." Chase obviously fulfilled his promise, as this copy demonstrates.

This rare printed document is evidently held only at the Huntington Library and the Library of Virginia.

Byrd 1306 [1- Huntington]. OCLC 24241321 [1- Lib. VA], 228685503 [1- Huntington] as of May 2019. Not in Graff, Sabin, Eberstadt, or McMurtrie's Peoria Imprints.

(27588)

\$850.00

23. **[Chase, Salmon P.] [Liberty Party]: SOUTHERN AND WESTERN LIBERTY CONVENTION. A SOUTHERN AND WESTERN CONVENTION OF THE FRIENDS OF CONSTITUTIONAL LIBERTY, WILL BE HELD IN THE CITY OF CINCINNATI, ON WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11, 1845. [Cincinnati: 1845]. Folio sheet, folded to 8" x 10". [4]pp. Printed in typescript on rectos only, addressed in manuscript, with postal cancel, on page [4], to John W. Anderson, Columbus, Ohio; and ink signature 'S.P. Chase 1845.' Remnant of red seal. Couple of short tape repairs at folds. Else Very Good.**

This is the rare invitation to a significant anti-slavery conference. Future Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase, leader of the Bar's efforts to assure legal protections to blacks and alleged fugitives, presided as one of four men issuing this Call on March 10, 1845.

Seeking a diversity of political views, the Convention sought the attendance, not merely of "members of the Liberty Party, but of all who, 'BELIEVING THAT WHATEVER IS WORTH PRESERVING IN REPUBLICANISM CAN BE MAINTAINED, ONLY, BY ETERNAL AND UNCOMPROMISING WAR AGAINST THE CRIMINAL USURPATIONS OF THE SLAVE POWER'." Chase and his fellows "look for a large and imposing Convention of the friends of freedom and free labor, and hope for a numerous attendance from the slave holding States."

Relying on the sentiments of the Founders expressed in the Declaration of Independence, Jefferson's Notes on Virginia, the Northwest Ordinance, and other contemporary writings, the Liberty Party and the Convention claimed that, although the Nation was founded on the premise that Slavery was evil, Slavery has nevertheless taken hold of both major parties. This was probably the Liberty Party's era of greatest success, having received sufficient votes to deny the presidency in 1844 to Henry Clay. It later metamorphosed into the Free Soil Party and, finally, the Republicans.

Not in American Imprints, LCP, Sabin, Dumond, Blockson. Not on OCLC or the online sites of Samuel May Collection, AAS, Newberry, NYPL, Yale, Harvard as of November 2019.

(35386)

\$1,500.00

24. **[Cincinnati] Stark, J.N.: GOOD NEWS FOR ALL. NEW CASH STORE AT OLIVE GREEN. FRESH GOODS AT PRICES SUITED TO THE WAR TIMES. I HAVE JUST PURCHASED STARK & PERFECT'S STOCK OF GOODS AND HAVE ADDED THERETO A LARGE LOT OF NEW GOODS, TO BE SOLD FOR CASH. I HAVE ON HAND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF DRY GOODS GROCERIES, HARDWARE, GLASSWARE, CLOTHING, NOTIONS, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, STATIONERY, WOODEN AND QUEENSWARE, AND ALL OTHER ARTICLES GENERALLY KEPT IN A WELL FURNISHED STORE. COUNTRY PRODUCE OF ALL KINDS TAKEN IN PAYMENT FOR MERCHANDISE. COME ONE! COME ALL! AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES MY GOODS AND PRICES. BUYING AND SELLING FOR CASH ALONE, I AM ENABLED TO GIVE CUSTOMERS AS GOOD BARGAINS AS THEY CAN FIND ANYWHERE ELSE IN THE COUNTRY. OLIVE GREEN, DELAWARE COUNTY, O. J.N. STARK. Cincinnati: Times Print, [1861-1865]. Folio broadside, 18-3/4" x**

25-1/4", illustrated. Text above and below a large woodcut of a train laden with new goods to Olive Green, with tophatted onlookers, women, a dog. The front of the locomotive with sign, 'Olive Green Still Ahead.' The woodcut has the imprint 'Frazer & Denis, Cin.' An exceptionally attractive and appealing advertising broadside. Small spot at the blank upper margin corner. Fine.

One of the spectators exclaims, "It is astonishing at what low prices he is now enabled to sell Goods." Another says, "Well, this arrival beats them all; I'll give him a call." The side of a railroad car with sign, "Liquors, Groceries, Farming Utensils, &c., &c. just arrived."

The Frazer & Denis firm specialized in "Designing and engraving on wood... Our establishment is the largest in the west, and our facilities such that we are enabled to execute work on the shortest notice, in the first style of art" [Cincinnati Business Mirror for 1851-2, page 70 (Cincinnati: 1851)].

Not located on OCLC as of May 2018.

(34947)

\$1,250.00

25. **[Civil War]:** THE ADVANCE EXTRA. OGDENSBURGH, AUG. 12, 1862. THE FIGHT IN VIRGINIA. THE REBELS FALL BACK, SENDING A FLAG OF TRUCE TO BURY THEIR DEAD. THE ORDER FOR THE DRAFT. Ogdensburgh [NY]: 1862. Narrow broadside, 4-3/8" x 14-3/4". Old folds, light dusting, Very Good.

The Extra leads with a report from Washington on the battle at Culpeper, Virginia, on August 9, commonly known as the Battle of Cedar Mountain. The Confederates, led by Stonewall Jackson, repelled the advance of heavily outnumbered Union troops. "Many are mortally wounded in the arms and legs." Better results for the Union are reported from Hudson, Missouri, where Porter's Guerillas were routed. "The Confederates scattered in all directions. Some of the prisoners captured had taken the oath and given bonds."

The Extra also reports the news, doubtless unwelcome, that the Secretary of War has ordered the draft of 300,000 men, about 60,000 of whom will come from New York. Finally, the Confederates are reported to have sought a truce in Culpeper in order to bury their dead. "With all their superiority of numbers, they were too badly cut up to maintain their position."

(34184)

\$750.00

26. **[Civil War]:** THE FIRST OF MAY 1865 OR GENL MOVING DAY IN RICHMOND VA. New York: Published by H. & W. Voight. Lith. by Kimmel & Forster, 254 & 256 Canal St., [1865]. Broadside illustration, 9" x 10-3/8". Brightly colored, mildly toned. Small spot at top blank margin. Upper margin of blank verso shows remnants from former taping. Lower blank forecorner chipped. Very Good.

"From building inscribed, 'To let Apply Lincoln & Co.', Southerners, at whom Negro thumbs his nose, are moving 'C.S.A. Treasury,' etc." [Weitenkampf]. Anticipating the end of the Civil War in Richmond, the cartoon depicts Robert E. Lee collecting swords for placement in a cart drawn by two skeletal dogs, Treasury Secretary Trenholm hauling away worthless Confederate bonds, and a "Sheriff Sale" sign on the building. Bystanders look on. A dog urinates on a box entitled "C.S.A. Treasury. Waster Paper."

Despite the title's date, the cartoon was probably issued before May 1, that date being the artist's prediction of the time of the Confederacy's collapse. The reference to Lincoln & Co. suggests the President was still alive.

Weitenkampf 148 [recording a 1905 reproduction only]. Not in Reilly. OCLC 191119865 [4-AAS, Clements, U VA, Williams] as of October 2019. Also located at the Library of Congress, Boston Public Library, Lincoln Financial Foundation Collection.

(34176)

\$2,000.00

27. **[Civil War]: GENERAL SCOTT. THE HERCULES OF THE UNION, SLAYING THE GREAT DRAGON OF SECESSION.** [New York?: Currier & Ives?, 1861]. Lithograph, 13-1/2" x 18". Paper browned but images clear. Short closed tear at top blank margin, minor chipping to two corners. 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. According to Weitenkampf, a variant omits the name of Scott in the title. Reilly 1861-35. Weitenkampf 131 [7 locations]. OCLC 191119921 [3- AAS, Peabody Essex, Boston Athenaeum] as of December 2017.

(34445)

\$1,250.00

28. **Civil War: GROUP OF THREE LOYALTY OATHS SIGNED BY FORMER CONFEDERATES.**

[1] WHEREAS, ANDREW JOHNSON, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, DID, ON THE 7TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, A.D., 1867, ISSUE A PROCLAMATION PROCLAIMING FULL PARDON TO CERTAIN PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE LATE REBELLION, CONDITIONED UPON TAKING AND SUBSCRIBING A CERTAIN OATH THEREIN SET FORTH AND HERETO ATTACHED AND HEREIN INSERTED...'I THOMAS K. DAVIS DO SOLEMNLY SWEAR, [OR AFFIRM,] ...' [At head: Printed and Sold by R.A. Waters, Penn. Ave. Cor. 13th Street. With a postal stamp and Washington DC cancel].

[2] "AMNESTY OATH. I, ARTHUR MCMURTRY, DO SOLEMNLY SWEAR IN THE PRESENCE OF ALMIGHTY GOD THAT I WILL HEREAFTER FAITHFULLY DEFEND THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE UNION OF STATES THEREUNDER; AND THAT I WILL IN LIKE MANNER ABIDE BY AND SUPPORT ALL LAWS AND PROCLAMATIONS WHICH HAVE BEEN MADE DURING THE EXISTING REBELLION WITH REFERENCE TO THE EMANCIPATION OF SLAVERY; SO HELP ME GOD. SWORN AND SUBSCRIBED TO BEFORE ME THIS 5 DAY OF JULY, 1865, AT GALVESTON, TEXAS." SIGNED BY ARTHUR MCMURTRY AND WITNESSED BY H. BEARD, CAPT. AND PRO. MARSHAL.;

[3] "OFFICE OF PROVOST MARSHAL, EAST BATON ROUGE PARISH, LA. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, JANUARY 30, 1864. I, EDWARD COUSINARD| EAST BATON ROUGE, DO SOLEMNLY SWEAR IN PRESENCE OF ALMIGHTY GOD..." WITNESSED BY DON A. PARDEE, LT. COL. 42ND OHIO VOL. INF'Y & PROVOST MARSHAL AND R.O. WARREN, CLK. Partly printed documents, completed in manuscript, varying sizes, measuring in the range of 7-7.5" x 9-9.75". Matted and mounted behind glass in a 17" x 34" gilt decorative frame. Very Good.

Former Confederates were required to sign oaths of loyalty before regaining citizenship and voting rights. The language of these three oaths differs slightly, but each requires the signer to "defend the Constitution of the United States," particularly in reference to the emancipation of slaves.

Davis's oath, taken in the District of Columbia, is printed at page 105 of Stanley Turkel's book, "Heroes of the American Reconstruction" [2005]. Davis's background and State of residence are not disclosed. Arthur McMurtry was a corporal in the 26th Texas Cavalry. He is listed in the 1870 Federal Census and two later Galveston directories [1888-1891] as a bookkeeper. Cousinard was mayor of East Baton Rouge from 1857-1859. He enlisted with Company B of the 9th Battalion Louisiana Infantry in 1862. After signing his amnesty oath, he became sheriff of East Baton Rouge on May 11, 1864.

Arthur McMurtry is distantly related to Pulitzer Prize winner Larry McMurtry: his great-grandfather, John McMurtry [1748-1790], was the brother of Larry McMurtry's great-great-great-great-grandfather Samuel McMurtry [1744-1796]. [Lineage determined using several family trees on Ancestry web site and cross-referencing with Federal Censuses, death records and information found on the Texas State Cemetery website.]

(25188)

\$2,850.00

29. **[Civil War]: WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE WAR? WHO ACCOUNTABLE FOR ITS HORRORS AND DESOLATIONS?** [New York? 1864?]. Broadside, 9-1/8" x 11-1/2". Printed in two columns, light indications at blank top margin of prior matting on blank verso. Near Fine.

The AAS entry for this broadside states that the words at its foot, "For sale by all news agents. Price, \$1 per 100," are identical to the language of several 1864 Republican campaign broadsides, published by the National Union Executive Committee, Astor House, New York. "Presumably this edition was also published by the Republican Party's national committee."

The broadside begins with "EXTRACTS from a Speech by ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS (now Vice-President of the Confederate States), delivered in the Secession Convention of Georgia, on the 31st day of January, 1861: 'This step (the secession of Georgia,) once taken, can never be recalled; and all the baleful and withering consequences that must follow (as you will see) will rest on the Convention for all coming time... To attempt to overthrow such a Government as this... is the height of madness, folly, and wickedness, to which I can neither lend my sanction nor my vote.'" In his 1868 book, 'A Constitutional View of the Late War Between the States,' Stephens declared the Speech to be a "fabrication."

There follows an answer to the question, "WHO COMMENCED THE WAR?" "Those who would throw the guilt of the war upon the shoulders of Mr. Lincoln, are requested to read the following catalogue of 'remarkable events,' published in a Southern Almanac, all of which occurred during the Presidency of Mr. Buchanan." The "Catalogue" is a list of aggressions committed by the Southern States. "All these were warlike and treasonable acts."

De Renne 1316. Not in Sabin, Bartlett, Nevins, Eberstadt, LCP, Monaghan. OCLC shows a number of institutional locations.

(33660)

\$850.00

30. **[Civil War: Armed Revolution in the North]: WE ARE IN THE MIDST OF ONE OF THE MOST DESPERATE AND CRUEL DESPOTISMS THAT EVER DISGRACED THE CIVILIZED WORLD. THE WORST FORM IS ABOUT TO BE DEVELOPED IN THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE "CONSCRIPTION LAW," BY WHICH MEN ARE TO BE TORN FROM THEIR FAMILIES AND HOMES, AND FORCED TO FIGHT AGAINST THEIR WILL, AGAINST THE CONSTITUTION AND AGAINST THE VOICE OF A**

MAJORITY OF THE PEOPLE... Philadelphia: 1863. Broadside, 6" x 11". Fourteen paragraphs, 87 lines of text, Very Good.

An unsigned, unrecorded broadside, dated 1863 in type from Philadelphia, with space for the names of 'Committee' members. No such names are printed, an understandable precaution: imprisonment and perhaps treason trials awaited those responsible for its publication. The Conscription Act triggered this call for armed resistance against the Federal Government; but the government's "delusive impression that the present war was waged to re-establish the Union" is the source of the rage the broadside expresses. Many Northerners loathed the Emancipation Proclamation, which took effect on January 1, 1863. The Democratic Party opposed any war aim except the re-establishment of the Union with slavery, "as it was."

The anonymous authors assert, "We have the power in the Northern States, successfully to resist Lincoln with force, if we could but organize for the purpose... Already a Secret and Uniform Organization has been formed by men determined to resist Federal usurpations, or die in the effort." This broadside explains how to accomplish its revolutionary purpose: the formation of "Decemvirates", separate groups of ten men, each organized by a single Captain who "shall not make known the name of those composing his Company or 'Decemvirate,' not even to the different members thereof." Each of the ten so chosen will then organize his own Decemvirate under the same principles, "and so on ad infinitum." Thus "Every citizen of the land opposed to Lincoln becomes an enrolled soldier, ready to resist by armed force his tyrannical usurpations and those of his hired minions." Each member of a Decemvirate "shall at once proceed secretly to prepare himself for open resistance, when called upon by his Captain." The broadside exhorts, "Friends, every where, Organize Speedily! The heel of the tyrant is upon you!- Don't hesitate or delay to join a Decemvirate!"

There was little organized armed resistance in the North to the Lincoln Administration, with the prominent exception of the 1863 Draft Riots in New York and several incidents in Pennsylvania, despite Confederate efforts to instigate guerilla warfare. Many Copperheads were arrested and imprisoned without trial for expressing opposition to Administration policies, encouraging desertions, or interfering with conscription. But the plots advocated by this broadside, though planned with the utmost seriousness, never materialized. Not located in any normally consulted bibliography, or on OCLC or the online sites of Library of Congress, AAS, Boston Athenaeum, Newberry, New York Public, Princeton, Harvard, Yale, Columbia, Library Company, U TX, U MI.

(32425)

\$8,500.00

31. **[Civil War Bounty Bill]: EQUALIZATION BOUNTY BILL! AS PASSED BY CONGRESS JULY 27, 1866, GIVES \$100 ADDITIONAL BOUNTY! TO EVERY HONORABLY DISCHARGED SOLDIER WHO ENLISTED INTO THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES SINCE APRIL 19TH, 1861...** [Columbus, Ohio?: 1866?]. Folio broadside printed on yellow paper, 13" x 18". A variety of bold type sizes and fonts. A couple of closed tears [no loss] which do not impair text. Else Very Good.

T.W. Tallmadge of Columbus, Authorized Military Claim Agent, offers his services and explains the terms of the Bounty Bill and its eligible recipients. Tallmadge "will prepare your applications for BOUNTY and PENSION at once, and proposes to visit WASHINGTON CITY to hasten the collection thereof. His experience and facilities for collecting claims are unsurpassed by any other attorney."

Tallmadge is recommended by none other than Major General William Tecumseh Sherman, in the following note, printed along the left margin, dated February 22, 1866, from St. Louis: "I have known Theodore W. Tallmadge since his childhood, and his father and

family quite as long, but have never had any personal knowledge of his business. Being applied to, I am willing to express my belief that he is worthy of confidence, and capable to discharge the business he has undertaken at Columbus, Ohio, as Military Claim Agent."

Not located on OCLC as of August 2017.

(34046)

\$650.00

32. **[Civil War: Slavery] [Davidson, James Wilson]: BULLY FOR JIM DAVIDSON.** [Monmouth IL? @1863]. Broadside, 6 1/4" x 18." Untrimmed, some browning and light wear, Very Good.

A delightful, rare, evidently unrecorded broadside, printing a document purportedly written by Davidson, a Monmouth attorney and Copperhead, and "the very lick-spittles of Davis & Co." The document fell into the author's hands "through the agency of a spirit medium." The reader is assured that "Any one doubting the authenticity of the article, can refer to A.H. Griffith, A.W. Noe, and Old lardy Tom, the Author's Brother." Griffith and Noe were, like Davidson, residents of Monmouth; and for this reason I infer that the broadside has a Monmouth origin. I have no idea who "Old lardy Tom" is.

The document-- filled with syntactical, spelling, and punctuation errors-- says that "the cause of our national troubles" is "this one question involving only the rights of the negro." Northerners have "been taught from the cradle to the Sunday School and from that through the Pulpit to loathe and hate the southern slaveholder...filling the hearts of the people with hellish malice & deadly hatred." The War is denounced as an effort "to carry republican & abolition doctrine to the Gulf States and enforce the emancipation of every slave at the point of the Bayonet." Indeed, "the South has deep laid cause for her present course." A bitter attack on the War, the Lincoln Administration, and Negroes by an unreconstructed Copperhead.

Not located on OCLC [as of February 2020], or the online catalogues of AAS, Yale, Harvard, Newberry, Library of Congress, Princeton, U Texas. Not in NUC, Sabin, Nevins, Bartlett, Eberstadt, Decker.

(27211)

\$1,500.00

33. **[Confederate Broadside Poem]: GEN. SCOTT A-SLEEP. AIR- "WERE A NODDING."** [np: 1861]. Broadside, 5-5/8" x 8-5/8". Text surrounded by decorative border. Very Good. Contemporary signature of David E. Pendleton. Pencil date on verso, "July 27th, 1861." A Baltimore resident, he enlisted at the age of eighteen in November 1862 in the 7th Virginia Cavalry, C.S.A. He was captured at Reams Station in August 1864, and exchanged in February 1865.

A rare Confederate imprint, mocking the Union's bumbling response to the South's secession. The first line is "O! they're all dreaming, dream, dream, dreaming." The song laughs at the Union army: "O! 'tis such glorious fun, O! to see the devils run,/ And scamper far and near before a Southern gun."

Parrish & Willingham 6328. Rudolph 103. OCLC 83673874 [1- NYHS], 29575691 [3- Duke, Wake Forest, Lib. VA] as of September 2017.

(34132)

\$750.00

34. **Confederate Imprint: TREASURY DEPARTMENT, C.S.A., SECOND AUDITOR'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, JUNE 24, 1862. REGULATIONS FOR THE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS FOR ARREARS OF PAY DUE TO DECEASED SOLDIERS. PER ACT 402. APPROVED FEBRUARY 15, 1862.** [Richmond: 1862]. Broadside, 6 3/4" x 8 1/2", printed on pale blue paper. At head of title: "Treasury Department, C.S.A., Second Auditor's Office,

Richmond, June 24, 1862' [small hole obliterates the 'A' and 'u' in 'Auditor']. Trimmed closely, but not affecting any text. Old folds. Good+.

An evidently unrecorded Confederate Imprint. Parrish & Willingham 2117, Crandall 1166, and OCLC record a later item whose title includes, after the title of this offering, the words, "and Act no. 30, approved October 8th, 1862." Our broadside, printed earlier, is not noted. The Regulations-- providing for disbursement of pay to widows and children of the deceased soldier-- are signed in type at the bottom by W.H.S. Taylor, Auditor, and Lewis Cruger, Comptroller, dated June 24, 1862.

Not in Parrish & Willingham, Crandall, or on OCLC as of January 2020.

(27487)

\$600.00

35. **[Confederate Imprint] Map:** PLAN OF THE WESTERN SEAT OF WAR. [New Orleans]: Published by H.P. Lathrop; Jules Manouvrier, Lithographer, [1861 or 1862]. Oblong 24" x 18-3/4". Map lithographed by Jules Manouvrier. A few shallow chips to blank extremities; a couple of closed tears to blank margins expertly repaired. Very Good.

The map shows Kentucky, Tennessee, and portions of North Carolina, Mississippi, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Virginia; and an inset entitled 'Reduced Continuation of Missouri R.', which lists 'J. Manouvrier & Co. Lith N.O.' Towns, railroad routes, rivers are depicted.

"Jules Manouvrier arrived in New Orleans from Prussia at the age of twenty-two in 1838 and remained there until he died in 1875. In addition to views of prominent buildings, he lithographed maps and numerous pieces of sheet music" [Jumonville, Set to Music: The Engravers, Artists, and Lithographers of New Orleans Sheet Music 131]. During the summer of 1861, Manouvrier was producing \$5 and \$10 Confederate notes for the CSA Treasury Department. During shipment of the \$10 notes to Richmond, some were stolen after packages broke open in transit. The CSA Treasury was forced to destroy the entire issue of Manouvrier \$10 notes so as not to undermine public confidence in the Treasury. [Hughes, Brent: "The 'Most Wanted' Confederate Note", The Virginia Numismatist, Volume 6, Number 1, 1970, pp. 12-13.]

Parrish & Willingham 6180. Stevenson [Second Edition] 75.6. Crandall 3053. Not in Jumonville or Thompson.

(36323) \$3,000.00

36. **[Confederate Imprint Verse]:** PRISON BILL OF FARE, BY A PRISONER OF WAR, COMPOSED, WRITTEN AND SPOKEN AT THE EXHIBITION OF THE "PRISONERS OF WAR DRAMATIC ASSOCIATION" RICHMOND, VA. NOV. 8, 1861. [Richmond: 1861]. Broadside, 7-1/2" x 14". Old folds, with a small separation at their intersection [no text loss]. Text surrounded by a decorative border. Printed at the bottom: "Price 5 Cents." A few fox marks, Good+.

An unusual Confederate imprint, written by a Union prisoner whose poem is a critique of the food at Libby Prison. The first four lines: "Hail! modern writers, on the 'Art of Eating,'/ A prison Gastronome sends you his greeting:/ Requesting that the subject he proposes/ May not offend your 'honorable noses'."

"A prisoner at Libby Prison composed a long 'Prison Bill of Fare,' the formal poetic structure and diction an ironic contrast to the mock appreciation of the barely edible provender to be had in prison" [Nickels, 'Civil War Humor' 84, 152. U MS Press: 2010]. Fed a starvation diet of "doubtful swill," the men's "hungry eyes most starting from their sockets," they eat "with gusto a Confederate swill,/ That would a famished jackall surely kill."

Parrish & Willingham 6474 [2- Brown, U VA]. Crandall 3199 [1- U VA]. Hummel 4691 [1- U VA]. Not in Rudolph. OCLC 26185252 [2- AAS, U VA] as of June 2019. See, OCLC 32252919 [1- Brown] for a Providence printing "in blue in two columns divided by curvilinear line within red ornamental border."

(35092)

\$3,000.00

37. **[Confederate South Carolina Bond]:** LOAN UNDER 'ACT TO RAISE SUPPLIES FOR THE YEAR COMMENCING OCTOBER 1, 1860.' \$500. STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA. NO. 75 CHARLESTON, 1ST FEBRUARY, 1861. BE IT KNOWN, THAT THERE IS DUE BY THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA UNTO JOHN FISHER JR. OR BEARER, THE SUM OF FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, REDEEMABLE AT THE TREASURY IN THIS CITY, ON THE 1ST DAY OF JULY, IN THE YEAR EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-TWO, BEARING INTEREST AT THE RATE OF SEVEN PER CENT PER ANNUM, PAYABLE ANNUALLY, ON THE 1ST DAY OF JULY, AT THE TREASURY, IN CHARLESTON, ON PRESENTATION OF THE ANNEXED COUPONS... SIGNED BY THE PRESIDENT, AND COUNTERSIGNED BY THE CASHIER, OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ABOVE ACT. [Charleston, SC]: Evans & Cogswell, Print., 1861. 10" x 11-1/2", including eight annexed coupons in four rows of two coupons each. Bond surrounded by ornamental border. Cuts of South Carolina's palmetto flag and a palmetto tree surrounded by agricultural products, a ship and steam train in the background. Fisher's name and the number '75' are in manuscript. The bond is signed in ink at the bottom by Thos. R. Waring, Cashier, and C.M. Furman, President. The coupons are signed in ink by Jno. D. Alexander, "By authority of Legislature." Fine.

The Act to Raise Supplies for the Year Commencing October 1860 was ratified on January 28, 1861. It levied taxes on land, slaves, free Negroes, mulattos or mestizos, professions, factorage, and other targets of opportunity. Under Section VIII of the Act, "The President of the Bank of the State of South Carolina was authorized and required to issue... four hundred certificates or bonds, of the value of five hundred dollars each, to be signed by the said President and countersigned by the Cashier of the said bank, bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent, per annum, payable on the first day of July, of each and every year, at the Treasury... which said certificates or bonds shall have suitable coupons, to be signed by an officer appointed by the President of the said Bank, attached thereto." All proceeds from the bond sales were to be placed in the Treasury at Charleston for the use of the Governor.

Charles Manning Furman [1797-1872] was a native of Charleston, South Carolina. A lawyer, he served in several State governmental capacities and became cashier and later president of Bank of the State of South Carolina. He was also a director of the South Carolina Railroad, and a delegate at Carolina's secession convention in 1860. Thomas R. Waring and John D. Alexander were bank officers. The purchaser of this bond, John Fisher, Jr., was likely John Fisher of Richland, born about 1802 and listed in the 1860 Federal Census as "Cash Br. Bank."

Not located in Parrish & Willingham, Crandall, Turnbull, or on OCLC as of April 2019.

(35801)

\$450.00

38. **[Connecticut]:** ADDRESS OF THE UNION STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, UPON THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT EXTENDING THE ELECTIVE FRANCHISE TO CITIZEN SOLDIERS IN THE FIELD. UNION STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, HARTFORD, JULY 27, 1864. FREEMEN OF CONNECTICUT:... [Hartford: 1864]. Broadside, 7-1/2" x 9-3/4". Near Fine.

A major issue in the 1864 presidential election was whether soldiers in the field, absent from their normal place of residence, could vote. Democrats, whose platform called for a negotiated peace, feared the effect of the 'soldier vote.' They argued that voters, including soldiers, could constitutionally exercise their franchise only where they resided.

In Connecticut, Democrats opposing the Amendment referred to voting soldiers as "the armed cohorts of despotism" [Benton, page 177]. This broadside counters, as asserted by "Jefferson, Jackson, and other Democratic leaders of the olden time, that the elective franchise follows the flag under which the soldier fights." The broadside, signed in type by Chairman James G. Batterson and sixteen other Nutmeggers, warns voters that, "If you reject the amendment, [the soldier] understands you to say, and you do say, that to enter the service of his country is a positive disqualification to vote for the rulers of his country." The voters would approve the Amendment by a healthy margin.

Josiah Benton, *Voting in the Field. A Forgotten Chapter in the Civil War*, pages 177-181 [Boston: 1915]. OCLC 58996586 [1- Lincoln Pres. Lib.] [as of April 2015].

(31972)

\$500.00

39. **[Connecticut]:** AT A GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT, HOLDEN AT NEW-HAVEN ON THE SECOND THURSDAY OF OCTOBER, ANNO DOM. 1800. THE PERSONS RETURNED BY THE VOTES OF THE FREEMEN OF THIS STATE, TO STAND IN NOMINATION FOR ELECTION FOR ASSISTANTS IN MAY NEXT TO THIS ASSEMBLY, ARE AS FOLLOWS, VIZ... New Haven: Printed by Thomas Green and Son, [1800]. Folio broadside, 8" x 13-1/2". Old folds, moderately foxed. Good+.

The rare broadside lists twenty men who are candidates. They include Simeon Baldwin, Chauncey Goodrich, Zephaniah Swift, David Daggett, Thomas Seymour, William Hillhouse, and other early Connecticut luminaries. In type at the end: "A true Copy of Record, examined by SAMUEL WYLLYS, Secretary."

Bristol B11017. Shipton & Mooney 49051. ESTC W34282 [2- AAS (but this is a facsimile), CT Hist. Soc.]. Not in Sabin.

(35250)

\$450.00

40. **[Connecticut]:** FREEMEN OF BERLIN, READ! READ! SHAMEFUL CONDUCT OF THE FEDERAL WHIG BOARD OF BERLIN, AND THE STILL MORE INFAMOUS CONDUCT OF THEIR MASTER. CITIZENS OF BERLIN: [Berlin, CT]: April 4, 1840. Broadside, 7" x 13-3/4". Some spotting, a repaired fold split [no loss], else Good+.

This rare broadside, a wonderful example of uninhibited political invective, is an angry Democratic attack against Whigs' illegal disruption of the recent local election. "At your Town Election last fall, by the most infamous frauds, you were cheated out of your election, and a Federal Board was chosen... Federalists were permitted to vote who had no more right than the serfs of Russia, and Democrats were excluded who for ten or twenty years had been voters and inhabitants of Berlin."

Among several disgraceful examples of the Whig Board's behavior: refusing to allow "a worthy WHITE MAN" to vote, "by calling him a Negro." In fact, this "honest man" has skin "whiter than the skin of the members of that Board." The "unprincipled wretch", the "Demon in human shape" responsible for this "infamous libel" is the Reverend Charles A. Goodrich, "the Dictator under a DICTATOR." Goodrich was assisted by "a miserable twaddling Conservative office-seeker at Hartford."

Yale's Beinecke Library has a copy [BrSides Ci42 1840]. Not located on OCLC or the online sites of AAS, NYPL, CT Hist. Soc. as of August 2018.

(35302)

\$600.00

41. **[Connecticut]: STATE TICKET. DURING THE SESSION OF THE SUPERIOR COURT AT HARTFORD, FEBRUARY 1820, AT A TIME WHEN THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE WERE ABLY REPRESENTED, BY GENTLEMEN OF THE FIRST DISTINCTION FROM EVERY COUNTY, WHO, TO SAY THE LEAST, WERE SUFFICIENTLY INTERESTED IN THE WELFARE OF THE PEOPLE - THE FOLLOWING NOMINATION WAS UNANIMOUSLY SUPPORTED AS THE ONLY DENIER MEASURE BY WHICH THEIR DESTINIES CAN BE AVERTED, FROM THE AWFUL VORTEX TO WHICH THEY ARE SO RAPIDLY BORNE. JOHN COTTON SMITH, GOVERNOR... TO THE SUPPORT OF WHICH TICKET WE HONESTLY AND ZEALOUSLY CALL FOR THE UNITED EFFORTS OF ALL GOOD MEN. [Hartford?: 1820]. Folio broadside, 7 1/4" x 12 1/4". Light old folds, Near Fine.**

The Federalist Party, which dominated early Connecticut politics, was aligned with Connecticut's established church, the Congregationalists, to which all residents were required to pay tithes. Other denominations, deeply resentful, formed the Toleration Party in 1816, comprising Episcopalians, Methodists, Baptists, Unitarians and Universalists, as well as Jeffersonians. In 1817 the Toleration Party won the governorship and took a majority of the State Assembly, ousting Governor John Cotton Smith and his Federal Party. The Federalists set out to take the State back. This Federalist assembly nominated former Governor Smith and his reliably Federalist colleagues in an effort to do so.

Apologizing for their nominees' participation in the embarrassing Hartford Convention, the broadside states, "It is true some of them represented the state in the memorable Hartford Convention, and were advocates of the appropriation act; but we trust the people are well satisfied that they have become thoroughly convinced of their error, and are now ready to atone for their misjudged acts, by becoming the humble servants of the people."

Not in Sabin or American Imprints, or the online sites of OCLC, AAS, CT Historical Society, Yale as of March 2018.

(34747)

\$500.00

42. **[Connecticut Western Reserve]: WHEREAS AT A GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT, HOLDEN AT NEW-HAVEN, ON THE SECOND THURSDAY OF OCTOBER, 1796, AN ACT WAS PASSED FOR INCORPORATING THE PROPRIETORS OF THE HALF MILLION ACRES OF LAND, LYING SOUTH OF LAKE ERIE, WHICH ACT IMPOWERED THE AGENTS OF SAID PROPRIETORS IN GENERAL MEETING ASSEMBLED, TO LAY TAXES ON SAID PROPRIETORS, AND TO APPOINT THE TIMES WHEN PAYABLE; AND ALSO IMPOWERED THE COLLECTORS OF SAID PROPRIETORS TO MAKE SALE OF THE RIGHTS OF SUCH PARTS THEREOF, AS SHOULD BE SUFFICIENT TO DISCHARGE THE TAX OR TAXES, WHICH THE PROPRIETOR OR PROPRIETORS OF RIGHTS MIGHT NEGLECT OR REFUSE TO PAY... [Hartford? 1797-1799]. Printed folio broadside, 7-3/8" x 12-1/4", completed in manuscript and docketed in manuscript on verso. Old folds, light foxing, else Very Good. An evidently unrecorded document on Connecticut claims to the Western Reserve, not located on ESTC, OCLC, or NAIP as of March 2017.**

"A general meeting of the agents of said proprietors, held at Hartford, on the 17th May, 1797", established a schedule of taxes. But Frances Bradley of Fairfield, failed to pay. Thus, on

January 15, 1798, her property was sold for the amount of unpaid taxes, to Walter Terry of Fairfield. Lothrop Lewis of Fairfield, the tax collector, here officially transfers the property to Terry. His deed, dated March 30, 1799, is acknowledged on April 5, 1799. Lothrop Lewis, whose name is printed, also signs in ink; witnesses were Lewis Sturges and Samuel Rowland.

In 1786 Connecticut relinquished claims to land west of Pennsylvania except for the Western Reserve, a portion of what is now south of Lake Erie in northeast Ohio. Connecticut assigned some of the Reserve to its citizens as compensation for losses suffered during the Revolution; and sold the rest to a consortium of Connecticut men, including Moses Cleaveland, who had formed the Connecticut Land Company. Their speculations were not successful, there being no effective local government in the Reserve capable of unraveling the tangle of land titles. Thus taxes imposed were frequently not collected. To force payment of the tax, on January 15, 1798 Lothrop Lewis conducted the sales. [Carpenter: ORIGIN AND LOCATION OF THE FIRELANDS OF THE WESTERN RESERVE, Ohio Archeological and Historical Quarterly, Volume 44, April, 1935, page180.]

Lothrop [a/k/a Lathrop] Lewis [1759-1817], born in Fairfield, was its tax collector for many years. Lewis B[urr] Sturges [1763-1844], born in Fairfield, graduated from Yale, was clerk of the Probate Court from 1787 to 1791, a member of the Connecticut House of Representatives from 1794 to 1803; and a Federalist Congressman from 1805 to 1816. He spent his later years in Ohio. Samuel Rowland [1769-1837] was born in Fairfield, admitted to the bar in 1794, was a lawyer and town clerk for 42 years, and turnpike surveyor to the New York State line. [Perry: THE OLD BURYING GROUND OF FAIRFIELD, CONN., A MEMORIAL OF MANY OF THE EARLY SETTLERS OF FAIRFIELD... 1882, p.164.]
(33509) \$500.00

43. **Connell, John M.:** LETTER FROM COLONEL CONNELL TO SENATOR THURMAN. THE PARTY IN A FALSE POSITION, AND CONNELL REFUSES TO SPEAK. LANCASTER, OHIO, AUGUST 2D, 1871. HON. A.G. THURMAN, CHAIRMAN DEMOCRATIC STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:... Lancaster, OH: 1871. Folio printed broadside, 8-1/4" x 16-3/4". Old folds, some wrinkles, light dustsoiling and wear. A few very short closed tears at edges, minor spotting. Good+.

Connell fought for the Union in the Civil War. Afterward he became a prominent Ohio Democrat, a State Senator, and losing candidate for State Attorney General in 1869. But by 1871 he was disgusted with his Party which, he claims, is no longer the defender "of the rights of the citizen, and of the separate States, and of the only true Union, as the fathers made it under their old Constitution." He opposed the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, enacted to secure equal civil and political rights, including the suffrage, to the freedmen.

The 1871 Democratic State Convention, to Connell's horror, pledged to support "the full, faithful and absolute execution and enforcement of the constitution, as it now is, so as to secure equal rights to all persons under it, without distinction of race, color or condition." In fact, he says, enactment of the Reconstruction Amendments was secured "by fraud and violence." They "are revolutionary and void." Connell's broadside lament is rare: we locate a copy only at the Library of Congress.

Library of Congress, Printed Ephemera Collection, Portfolio 138, Folder 1. Not located on OCLC or the online sites of AAS, Ohio Univ., Ohio State Univ., Ohio Hist. Soc., NYPL, Harvard, Yale, Boston Athenaeum, Huntington Library, Newberry, as of June 2019.

(35969)

\$1,250.00

44. **[Constitutional Union Party]:** UNION ELECTORAL TICKET | STATE OF VIRGINIA. THE UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE

LAWS. FOR PRESIDENT JOHN BELL, OF TENNESSEE. FOR VICE PRESIDENT EDWARD EVERETT, OF MASSACHUSETTS... [Richmond?: 1860]. Pale blue broadside, 3-1/2" x 6-1/4". Various type fonts and styles. Light soil. Very Good. Contemporary signature in ink on blank verso, which is difficult to decipher but appears to be 'C.S. Fleming.'

The Constitutional Union Party was a last-ditch effort to save the Union. The sole plank in its Platform was a promise to preserve the Union and enforce the laws. This rare ticket lists electors from each of the fifteen Virginia electoral districts.

OCLC 30748933 [1- U VA] as of September 2017. For a similar item see Hummel 4637 and OCLC 31048589 [2- U VA, Lib. VA], with imprint 'Richmond, Va. : Gitti & Corss Engravers.' (34185) \$750.00

45. **[Constitutional Union Party]:** UNION ELECTORAL TICKET STATE OF VIRGINIA. THE UNION, THE CONSTITUTION & THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAWS. FOR PRESIDENT JOHN BELL, OF TENNESSEE. FOR VICE PRESIDENT EDWARD EVERETT, OF MASSACHUSETTS. Richmond: Citti & Corss, Engravers, [1860]. Broadside, printed with a variety of decorative blue type styles and fonts. 5-1/2" x 8-1/4". Text surrounded by attractive, decorative border with engraving of Screaming Eagle at the head. Old horizontal folds, reinforced at verso. Else Very Good.

The Constitutional Union Party was a last-ditch effort to save the Union. The sole plank in its platform was a promise to preserve the Union and enforce the laws. This rare ticket lists electors from each of the fifteen Virginia electoral districts.

Hummel 4637 [1- Vi]. OCLC 31048589 [2- U VA, Lib. VA] as of October 2017. (34206) \$750.00

46. **[Copperheads]:** UNION BROADSIDE, NO., 2. WHAT THE COPPERHEADS AND THEIR SOUTHERN FRIENDS SAY. New York: Issued by the Loyal Publication Society. John F. Trow, Printer, [1863 or 1864]. Elephant folio broadside, 18-3/4" x 23-3/4". Printed in four columns beneath the caption title. Shallow chipping to several blank edges, closed tears along old folds repaired on blank verso without loss. Good+.

A rare broadside. It recites the "Copperhead Catechism," which also was the title of a pro-Union 1864 pamphlet, and denounces prominent Northerners Fernando Wood, Clement Vallandigham, and James Buchanan, "the [unmarried] father of the whole tribe of Copperheads."

Wood, secessionist Mayor of New York City, is quoted at a "Copperheads' Council, N.Y., April 7th", opposing the War and urging Democrats' selection of a Peace Candidate for the upcoming presidential election. Southern newspapers make clear the Confederacy's rejection of compromise, and their disdain for "that vulgar and greedy Yankee nation, from which we severed an unnatural alliance, because we could no longer brook the contact."

Not in LCP, Blockson, Bartlett, Dumond, Sabin. OCLC 854806725 [1- Lincoln Mem. U.], 772587077 [1- Lincoln Mem. U.] as of September 2017. We have located another copy at the University of Chicago's Lincoln Collection.

(34186) \$1,750.00

47. **Crosland, John M.:** JOHN M. CROSLAND'S RECORD OF 1866. AND LET EVERY DEMOCRAT REMEMBER - THAT OF ALL THE WORTHY MEN BEFORE THE PEOPLE FOR ASSEMBLY, AT THIS TIME, CROSLAND IS THE ONLY CANDIDATE THAT PRESENTS HIS PAST RECORD AS A LEGISLATOR FOR THOROUGH

EXAMINATION, OR THAT HAS GIVEN ANY PLEDGES FOR HIS FUTURE COURSE, IF HE BE ELECTED! [Pottsville?: 1867?]. Folio broadside, 7 3/4" x 12 3/8". Twenty two lines in the top section followed by three columns, each with almost 100 lines of text. A few fox spots, lightly toned, Very Good.

We do not locate any record of this rare campaign broadside. It presents Crosland's positions on a variety of issues, and praises his work as State Representative. He seeks the endorsement of "Fellow-Democrats" in the upcoming election. Crosland was the guiding hand behind legislation protecting miners and laborers. He promises to advocate their interests, will oppose class legislation and oppressive special privileges, and "crazy theories of new-fangled Courts, and License Laws." He defends his Democratic Party against Republican charges of disloyalty during the Civil War.

Crosland [1810-1892] was called "one of the best known citizens of Pottsville" in his obituary in the Miners' Journal. He settled in Pottsville soon after the Schuylkill canal opened in 1825, engaged in boat building, was proprietor of the Anthracite Gazette and Schuylkill County Advocate, and Justice of the Peace. He served one term in the Pennsylvania House of Representatives in 1866. He ran as an independent candidate for Congress around 1880 but lost the election. He was one of the oldest Odd Fellows in the United States. "Song of the Union by a Pennsylvanian" in 1860 and dedicated the piece to President Buchanan. [MINERS JOURNAL, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1892, p.1].

(34818)

\$450.00

48. **Currier & Ives : DARKTOWN SERIES: DE BOSS ROOSTER.** New York: Currier & Ives, [c.1882]. 13 -1/2" x 17-3/4". Full color lithograph depicting seven Negro men looking at two roosters in the center, one rooster lying dead with its feathers scattered about, the other standing over it in triumph. The men on the winning side of the bet point at their rooster and celebrate; those on the losing side stare quizzically at their dead rooster. Several onlookers in the background peer over the fence. Facsimile signature of Thos. Worth [1834-1917] , a New York comic and genre artist best known for his work with Currier & Ives. Printed beneath picture, "PUBLISHED BY CURRIER & IVES, COPYRIGHT, 1882, BY CURRIER & IVES, N.Y., 115 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK." Light tanning. A bit of blank margin wear [minor spotting, a few closed tears and small chips, not affecting illustration or text]. Good+.

Currier & Ives introduced its Darktown series around 1879; the firm issued about 75 related prints over the next eleven years. The Darktown Series depicted the usual offensive racist stereotypes: Negroes portrayed as stupid, with grossly distorted facial features and mannerisms, unable to master any daily activities. Examples were scenes of bumbling Negro firemen; attempts of clumsy Negroes attempting to play baseball or football; overdressed Negro men and women walking around with white onlookers staring at them with disgust; and the eating of watermelon. Although some lithographs were unsigned, most of the Darktown Series were created by artist Thomas Worth. The Series was extremely popular; one print sold about 73,000 copies.

The Currier & Ives website explains, "The Thomas Worth 'Darktown' prints are included in this gallery because they reflect an important era in the history of the United States. It should be noted that most of the Darktown series, if viewed with an objective eye, portray the African American community in a light hearted vein, and not in an overly malicious one. This was an important step in the education of American society." ["Darktown Prints Gallery", Currier & Ives website, accessed on August 11, 2017.]

Gale, CURRIER & IVES. A CATALOGUE RAISONNE, 0692. Conningham, CURRIER & IVES PRINTS. AN ILLUSTRATED CHECK LIST, 620.

(34058)

\$450.00

49. **Currier & Ives:** GENL. GEO. B. MCCLELLAN AND STAFF. AT THE BATTLE OF WILLIAMSBURG VA. MAY 5TH 1862. New York: Pubd. by Currier & Ives. Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1862 by Currier & Ives in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United States, for the Southern District of New York. 152 Nassau St. N.Y., [1862]. 10" x 14" color broadside, depicting General McClellan in brilliant blue uniform, astride his darkly-colored prancing horse, saddle bordered in gilt and leading the troops, whose uniform is a paler blue and whose horses are uncolored. Portion of a cannon in foreground, with a couple of cannon balls lying around. The sky is cloudy. Very Good [lower blank margin lightly spotted].

A rare Currier & Ives wartime print.

Not located at the Library of Congress online site, or the sites of AAS, Harvard, Yale, Univ. IL, U Chicago, or on OCLC as of February 2017. Not in Reilly. (33345) \$500.00

50. **Currier & Ives:** THE OLD BULL DOG ON THE RIGHT TRACK. New York: Published by Currier & Ives, 152 Nassau St., [1864]. Lithograph broadside, 17-1/2" x 13-1/2". Minor blank corner wear. A scarce and imaginative political satire. Near Fine.

"An election year cartoon measuring Democratic candidate McClellan's military failures against the recent successes of his successor, Ulysses S. Grant. At right Grant, portrayed as a bulldog wearing a collar labeled 'Lieut. General' and epaulets, sits pugnaciously on the tracks of the 'Weldon Railroad,' a Confederate supply route. He looks to Republican presidential incumbent Abraham Lincoln and boasts, 'I'm bound to take it.' Grant refers to the city of Richmond, here represented by a doghouse, in which cowers Confederate President Jefferson Davis. Davis, flanked by his own generals Lee (left) and Beauregard, remarks, 'You aint got this kennel yet old fellow!' Several other dogs hide behind the house.

"At far left a dwarf-like McClellan asks the president, '. . . don't you think you had better call the old dog off now. I'm afraid he'll hurt those other dogs, if he catches hold of them.' Lincoln answers, 'Why little Mac thats the same pack of curs, that chased you aboard of the Gunboat two years ago, they are pretty nearly used up now. I think its best to give the old bull dog full swing to go in and finish them!' Lincoln refers to McClellan's failure to counterattack during the Battle of Malvern Hill in 1862... In contrast, Grant aggressively advanced his army toward Richmond, hoping to force a decisive battle" [Reilly].

Weitenkampf 142. Reilly 1864-18. OCLC 191120049 [4- AAS, Peabody-Essex, Clements, UNC], 1038098143 [1- Boston Public Lib.] as of September 2018.

(33575)

\$2,850.00

51. **Currier, Nathaniel:** FRANKLIN PIERCE. WILLIAM R. KING. THE DEMOCRATS CHOICE FOR PRESIDENT & VICE PRESIDENT FROM 1853. TO 1857. GRAND, NATIONAL, DEMOCRATIC BANNER. PRESS ONWARD. New York: Lith. & Pub. by N. Currier, [1852]. Handcolored lithograph, 9-1/2" x 13". Presidential campaign banner featuring bust portraits of candidates Franklin Pierce and William R. King in ovals with laurel wreaths beneath an eagle perched on a globe labeled 'America' and above the phrase at bottom, 'The Democrats Choice for President & Vice President from 1853 to 1857,' within a coiled ribbon. Upper portion of the banner surrounded by a heavy red curtain with yellow tassels. Above the eagle are stars, and on either side blue buntings. In an attractive wood frame [light chipping]. Very Good.

Currier used a similar format and phrasing in his 1844 banner for Democrats Polk and Dallas [Reilly 1844-13]; and his 1848 banner for Cass and Butler [Reilly 1848-6]. Not in Reilly. Library of Congress Control Number 2001702114. OCLC 794161147 [1- LC], 950901127 [1- AAS] as of June 2017.

(33929)

\$850.00

52. **Currier, Nathaniel [James K. Polk]:** THE PEOPLE'S CANDIDATES FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT. GRAND NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC BANNER. PRESS ONWARD. New York: Lith. & Pub. by N. Currier, [1844]. Handcolored lithograph, 10" x 14". Light toning, brightly colored, Very Good. Attractive wood frame.

"In the center of the banner are the portraits of presidential candidate James K. Polk and vice presidential candidate George M. Dallas both surrounded by decorative oval borders. Above Polk's portrait within the border are the words 'Polk the Young Hickory.' Above the portrait of Dallas within the border are the words 'Dallas and Victory.' Centered above the portraits is an eagle holding the end of one of the decorative flags in its mouth. Below the portraits are ribbons with the words 'The people's candidates for president and vice-president.' The title and subtitle 'Grand National Democratic Banner: Press Onward' are in the lower margin along with the publisher's information" [Lincoln Financial Foundation Collection].

Reilly describes a variant of ours. In Reilly's, the campaign slogan 'Polk, The Young Hickory. Dallas and Victory' appears above the eagle. Reilly's copy prints the name of each candidate beneath his portrait; ours does not. Beneath the candidates' portraits, within the coiled ribbon, Reilly's copy prints "President and Vice-President." The portrait of Dallas in Reilly's copy is that of a white-haired man; ours is a more youthful Dallas.

Lincoln Financial Foundation Collection 71.2009.081.1102. Reilly 1844-13 [reference].

(33930)

\$850.00

53. **Curtius [pseud.]:** PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES, WITH REASONS WHY THEY SHOULD BE ADOPTED. [np: 1861]. Broadside, 11" x 17." Printed in three columns. Signed in type at the end, 'Curtius.' Untrimmed at the outer margin, with several small holes at its blank extremity. A vertical fold split expertly repaired but costing several letters. Lightly foxed, Good+.

A rare, evidently unrecorded broadside, "written," says the author, a man of the Border States, "before the adoption of the provisional constitution of the Southern Confederacy" in February 1861. Hoping to avert "the coercion of States by arms," Curtius offers several constitutional amendments which will "thoroughly eradicate the causes of discontent" that now rend the Union. Curtius's amendments prohibit the international importation of slaves into any State; permit migration of slaves from one State or Territory into another, "except by authority of the States, each within its own jurisdiction"; authorize Congress to pass any legislation necessary for the effectuation of these amendments; and prohibit their repeal except by the States' unanimous vote. He argues that slavery would thus disperse itself out of the Nation over time: "Leave slavery to the operation of natural laws, to God and the States, and in due time He through them will work out its end as He thinketh meet."

Curtius was unlikely to draw anti-slavery support: Congress had already prohibited the international importation of slaves in 1808; most slave-owners and slave-sellers, as well as abolitionists, had no interest in reviving the international slave trade. And the elimination of slavery through dispersion was a pipe dream that no sensible person would credit.

Not located on OCLC [as of May 2019], or online catalogues of AAS, Huntington, NYPL, Newberry, Harvard, Yale, U CA, Columbia, U TX, U MI. Not in Sabin, Nevins, Bartlett, Eberstadt, Parrish & Willingham, Crandall.

(26246)

\$2,500.00

54. **[Davis, Jefferson]:** EXTRA! JEFF DAVIS' ESCAPE!!! NEFARIOUS SCHEME FOR GETTING RID OF THE "DRAWN ELEPHANT." A RASCALLY PLOT EXPOSED. A MISERABLE OLD FARCE PLAYED OUT. THE PLAYERS:... [New York: Calvin Blanchard. 26 Ann Street, 1865?]. Broadside, 4-1/2" x 16". A couple of horizontal folds, light spotting, and a little shallow chipping at blank edges. Very Good.

This satiric broadside-- a bitter rejection of leniency toward the Confederacy's president-- is a "burlesque trial of Jefferson Davis written in the form of a play" [NYHS entry]. It ends, "At No. 26 Ann Street, New York, you can get 'Peculiar Books.' There's real pleasure in 'those books'." That address was the site of Calvin Blanchard's printing shop. Hence, we, as well as the New York Historical Society, infer that Blanchard is responsible for this imprint.

Davis, "the dethroned Viceroy of King Cotton," is brought to the Bar "proud and defiant as ever," armed with a "petition from all the Churches in Dixie, and from a multitude of Christians North, South, East and West of Dixie, asking for, or rather REQUIRING the Prisoner's release" [italics in original]. The President pledges to pardon Davis "if he is found guilty of treason or murder." A voice asks, "And as to pardon, Mr. President, didn't Capt. Wirz, and Mistress Surratt, and the deserters, merit the pardon more than the big blackguard who set them on?" With participation by "Irishmen," a drunk "Dutchman." and others, the Court adjourns "amidst uproarious self-contempt."

OCLC 60852689 [1- NYHS] as of October 2019. Bangs Auction, Feb. 6, 1877, Lot 411. Not at online sites of NYPL, AAS, Newberry, Library of Congress, Harvard, Yale, U TX, Brown, U IL. (36133)

\$1,500.00

55. **[Davis, Jefferson]:** JEFF'S LAST SKEDADDLE. OFF TO THE LAST DITCH. HOW JEFF IN HIS EXTREMITY PUT HIS NAVEL AFFAIRS AND RAM-PARTS UNDER PETTICOAT PROTECTION. [St. Louis?: 1865]. Lithograph Broadside, oblong 14" x 20." Signed in facsimile at lower right, 'T. Welcker,' and at lower left, 'A. McLean. lith.' Light blank margin toning and a few fox spots outside the image. Slight edge wear. Else Very Good.

It was rumored that, when Jefferson Davis was captured at War's end, he had disguised himself in a woman's dress. That this was not so did not discourage anyone from telling the story. "Davis in female garb, with bucket, pursued by Union cavalrymen. Near tent Mrs. Davis, in petticoat and crinoline, says, 'Please Gentlemen dont disturb the Privacy of Ladies before they have time to dress.' Soldier answers, 'All right Madam we can't wait till you have on your Dud's'." [Weitenkamp]

Such depictions were of course intended to humiliate Davis and the Confederate cause; the amusing sexual references in the title probably accomplished that purpose.

Weitenkamp 150.

(36655)

\$1,500.00

56. **[Davis, Jefferson]:** PRESIDENT JEFFERSON DAVIS ARRIVING IN THE FIELD OF BATTLE AT BULL'S RUN. [Richmond: Hoyer and Ludwig, 1861]. Lithograph, 25cm x 35cm. Matted. A bit toned at extreme edges, Fine.

An unusually rare Confederate imprint, a lithograph depicting Jefferson Davis in full military uniform astride his horse. Parrish & Willingham located a single copy in a private

collection. "General Leonidas Polk remained convinced up to a month before the Battle of Bull Run that 'Davis will take the field in person when the movement is to be made.'" [Gabor, Jefferson Davis's Generals, page 137]. Although Davis did visit the battlefield, he probably was not in uniform. In creating the lithograph, Hoyer and Ludwig apparently manipulated an existing equestrian portrait by superimposing Davis's head [which is slightly at the wrong angle].

"J.C. Hoyer, a jeweler, and Charles Ludwig, a German-born printmaker, became associates in the lithography trade at the beginning of the war. Their brief partnership, which dissolved by 1866, nevertheless was responsible for several of the rare surviving Confederate graphics" [Neely, Holzer et al, 'The Confederate Image: Prints of the Lost Cause,' page 13]. The firm "was responsible for creating some of the few examples of single-sheet Confederate graphics of which there are today some surviving copies, including... PRESIDENT JEFFERSON DAVIS ARRIVING IN THE FIELD OF BATTLE AT BULL'S RUN" [Wagner et al., The Library of Congress Civil War Desk Reference, page 810]. Parrish & Willingham 6176 [1- a private collection]. OCLC 191117184 [1- AAS] as of January 2019. (33354) \$3,500.00

57. **Democratic Central Committee of Carroll County, Ohio:** IN COMPLIANCE WITH A RESOLUTION OF THE DEMOCRATS OF CENTRE TOWNSHIP, THE DEMOCRATIC CENTRAL COMMITTEE REPORT THE FOLLOWING DRAFT OF AN ADDRESS TO BE PRESENTED TO EACH DEMOCRATIC VOTER OF SAID COUNTY, VIZ: Carrollton, Ohio: September 30th, 1840. Broadside, 7-1/2" x 12-1/2". Light wear, a small closed tear without affecting text. Addressed in script to William Duane Morgan. Good+ or so.

Ohio Democrats warn hyperbolically that the Whigs [referred to pejoratively here as 'the Federalists'] have conducted the presidential campaign "with a virulence and rancour unprecedented in our history, except during the REIGN OF TERROR." The broadside denounces "nefarious attacks upon the lives of our Editors," and "brutal assaults committed upon the persons of other leading champions of Democracy." Recalling the Revolution's Committees of Safety, with their "devotees of Liberty," the authors insist, "THE CRISIS HAS AGAIN ARRIVED FOR THE CREATION OF SUCH COMMITTEES." An all-out effort is urged on behalf of the Democrats.

Not located on OCLC as of March 2018. Not in American Imprints.

(34720)

\$450.00

58. **[Democratic Party in 1860]:** THE GREAT MATCH AT BALTIMORE, BETWEEN THE "ILLINOIS BANTAM," AND THE "OLD COCK" OF THE WHITE HOUSE. New York: Currier & Ives, 1860. Illustrated broadside, lithograph on wove paper. 17-1/2" x 13-1/4". Light toning at blank margins from prior matting, else Fine.

The 1860 presidential nominating competition split the Democratic Party into Northern and Southern branches, paving the way for the election of Abraham Lincoln. Southern Democrats refused to support the nominee at the Baltimore Convention, Stephen A. Douglas, whose Popular Sovereignty doctrine had rendered him anathema to Southerners and had also caused President James Buchanan's permanent estrangement from Douglas. The Southerners nominated Buchanan's Vice President, John Breckinridge of Kentucky.

This rare broadside describes the internecine strife pithily and humorously, "as a cockfight. Douglas stands, the victorious cock, atop his badly beaten rival, incumbent president James C. Buchanan. Feathers still fill the room from the fray" [Reilly]. Buchanan complains, "I'm a used up old rooster." On the broadside's right, "an unidentified man sets a new cock into

the ring" [id.]. This is Breckinridge, who worries, "I suppose now I'm in the pit that I must tackle the bantam, but I don't much like the job." An Irishman, probably representing Tammany Hall, looks on, remarking of Buchanan, "He was a werry game old bird, but that ere bantam, was a leetle too much for him!"

Reilly 1860-21. Weitenkampf 121. OCLC 191119898 [2- AAS, Clements] as of January 2020.
(36500) \$3,000.00

59. **[District of Columbia]: FIRST IN WAR. FIRST IN PEACE. AND FIRST IN THE HEARTS OF HIS COUNTRYMEN. PANORAMA OF WASHINGTON.** New York: Chas. Magnus, [1861?]. Folio broadside, 8-3/4" x 31-1/2", hand colored steel engraving on wove paper. Uniform moderate toning, bottom blank edge with some chipping. several fold separations repaired with tape on blank verso [no loss]; closed tears at upper corners [partly repaired with archival tape, no loss], mount remnants on verso. Good+.

At the head of this rare broadside is a large oval portrait of George Washington surrounded by flags and military arms with two banners and the slogan, "First in War; First in Peace; and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

Also included is a large view of the Capitol and smaller vignettes of sights and scenes in Washington, including: Mount Vernon, Tomb of Washington; interiors of the House of Representatives and Senate; U.S. General Post Office; West Front of the Capitol; U.S. Treasury; Observatory; President's House; Military Asylum; Columbia Armory; War Department; Jackson Monument; Willard Hotel; U.S. Navy Yard; U.S. Arsenal; Matthew Church; City Hall; Trinity Church; Georgetown College; panoramic view of Georgetown; National Hotel; Lunatic Asylum; U.S. Patent Office; Smithsonian Institute; Mills' Statue of Washington; building dedicated to the Fine Arts; the Washington Monument; scene of Gen. Washington during the Revolutionary War; and scene of Lady Liberty sitting between two cherubs.

The increasingly unreliable OCLC appears to locate copies only at AAS and the Huntington as of March 2020.

(36653) \$1,500.00

60. **Dorr Rebellion: BY HIS EXCELLENCY SAMUEL WARD KING, GOVERNOR, CAPTAIN GENERAL, AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS. A PROCLAMATION. WHEREAS I HAVE THIS DAY RECEIVED FROM HIS EXCELLENCY JOHN TYLER, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES...** [Providence?: 1842]. Broadside, 11-1/2" x 20". Printed in three columns. Woodcut illustration of Rhode Island seal, with the word 'Hope' printed at head of title. Old light folds, several fox spots. Good+.

Governor King's folio broadside publishes President Tyler's Letter of April 11, 1842, promising that American troops would support Rhode Island's regular government against insurgent Dorrites; and John Whipple's Letter warning that, if the Dorrites succeed, "the same sure law of force will inevitably prostrate every State Government in the Union." Whipple led the anti-Dorr Party.

"The Dorr Rebellion focused national attention on the question whether or not a majority of the people may rightfully frame a new government regardless of the provisions of the constituted government. Leaders of the disfranchised populace in Rhode Island had met and framed a 'People's Constitution' and proceeded to elect a government independent of the incumbent regime" [Peterson, *The Great Triumvirate* 338]. Acting under his constitutional duty to "guaranty to every State in this Union a republican form of government", Tyler asserted

that the United States would continue to recognize "the existing Government of the State" as the lawful government of Rhode Island "until I shall be advised in regular manner, that it has been altered and abolished, and another substituted in its place, by legal and peaceable proceedings..."

DeSimone & Schofield, Broad sides of the Dorr Rebellion 27. AI 42-4273 [1- Yale]. OCLC 77866811 [1- Clements] as of April 2019.

(35811)

\$850.00

61. **[Dorr Rebellion]:** CITIZENS OF RHODE-ISLAND! READ! MARK! LEARN! [Providence: 1842]. Broadside, 10-1/2" x 22". Printed in two columns separated by a rule. Several old horizontal folds. Moderately foxed. Good+. Dated at the end in type, "Providence, Feb. 18, 1842."

The suffrage provisions of the People's Constitution are compared with those of the "regular legal constitution," to the great detriment of the former. Under the "so-called People's Constitution, the whole body of naturalized foreigners in this State, amounting to several THOUSANDS, are placed on an equality with our native born citizens... In other words, the foreign population will govern the State, and they will govern it in all time!"

Opinions of the Justices of the State Supreme Court and the State Attorney General are printed declaring the People's Constitution void. To support it "is Treason against the State." Cohen 3294. OCLC 191231707 [5] as of June 2019. Not in Sabin, American Imprints.

(36041)

\$500.00

62. **[Dorr Rebellion]:** THE FOUR TRAITORS, WHO MOST INFAMOUSLY SOLD THEMSELVES TO THE DORRITES, FOR OFFICE AND POLITICAL POWER. LET US NOT REWARD TRAITORS, BUT WITH JUST INDIGNATION ABANDON THEM AS "SCAPE-GOATS," TO THEIR DESTINY- FOREVER. [np: 1845]. Illustrated broadside, 9-3/8" x 13". Attractively framed. Near Fine.

"An illustrated broadside reviling four Rhode Island Whigs who broke party ranks to support a popular movement to free imprisoned radical Thomas Wilson Dorr... The broadside's author alleges political opportunism in the alliance of [left to right] Charles Jackson, Samuel F. Man, James F. Simmons, and Lemuel H. Arnold with Democrats to support a 'liberation' ticket in the spring elections of 1845. This notice, evidently published after the April canvass, laments the election of 'an obscure individual like Polk' and 'a pompous, self-conceited man like Jackson' as well as 'foreigners, ignorant, barbarous and uncivilized,' 'radicals, disorganisers and abolitionists assuming to be jurists' in general.... The 'Four Traitors' are crudely caricatured. Jackson holds a proclamation of liberation, probably the act of June 1845 pardoning Dorr. Samuel Man is depicted as obese, sitting in a chair and holding an infant. Simmons thumbs his nose at Man, and his own coattails are in turn held by Lemuel Arnold." [Reilly]

Reilly 1845-4. OCLC records four locations under three accession numbers as of October 2017 [Harvard, Brown, Library of Congress, AAS]. (34302)

\$1,250.00

63. **[Dorr Rebellion]:** LIBERTY STOCK. ISSUED BY THE AUTHORITY AND UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF RHODE-ISLAND, PURSUANT TO RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AT PROVIDENCE, SEPTEMBER 26, 1844. THIS SCRIP ENTITLES THE BEARER TO PAY TEN CENTS TO CANCEL A FINE IMPOSED BY THE SUPREME COURT OF SAID STATE OF MARTIN LUTHER... WHO WAS SENTENCED TO PAY A FINE OF FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS...

FOR SERVING AS MODERATOR AT A TOWN MEETING UNDER THE PEOPLE'S CONSTITUTION APRIL 18, 1842; ALSO TO ENABLE SAID MARTIN LUTHER TO PROSECUTE HIS SUIT AT LAW, NOW PENDING BEFORE THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, IN WHICH IS INVOLVED THE GREAT NATIONAL QUESTION WHETHER SAID CONSTITUTION ... WAS OR WAS NOT RIGHTFULLY ADOPTED. [SIGNED IN TYPE] WALTER R. DANFORTH, CHAIRMAN... PROVIDENCE, SEPT. 27, 1844. [Providence?: 1844]. Small oblong printed certificate, 2.5" x 5.75". Printed on light stock. Clean. Fine.

An ephemeral document from the Dorr Rebellion, which began as a peaceful attempt to replace the archaic, undemocratic Rhode Island Charter with a written constitution broadening the suffrage. In 1842 frustrated Dorrites took up arms and were met by force.

For participating in the uprising, Martin Luther was arrested in 1842 by Luther Borden, a militiaman. Claiming that Borden acted without authority, Luther took the case to the U.S. Supreme Court. He argued that the Dorr Constitution displaced the Charter because the Charter flunked the U.S. Constitution's Article Four, Section Four, which guarantees to every State "a Republican Form of Government." But in *Luther v. Borden*, 48 U.S. 1 [1849], Chief Justice Taney ducked the issue by calling it a 'political question,' and thus out of bounds for the Court to decide.

(26202)

\$450.00

64. **[Dorr Rebellion]: A SENSIBLE CONCLUSION. LETTER OF JONAH TITUS, ESQ.** [Providence?: 1842]. Broadside, 8" x 11". Light dusting and wear, Good+.

The broadside, opposing the Dorrites, prints Titus's 1842 letter to Rhode Island Governor King withdrawing his candidacy for Attorney General on the Dorr Ticket "under the so-called 'People's Constitution'." Titus has taken to heart President Tyler's admonition that federal troops will be deployed to assist the Charter Government, on the ground that the People's Constitution is illegitimate. He thus has decided not to put at risk "the peace and happiness of my adopted State."

"Mr. Titus comes to the same conclusion as any honest and peaceable citizen..." Yet the Dorrites have kept his name on their ticket, and continue to threaten the use of military force against the established, legitimate government. The broadside urges "every good citizen" to follow Titus's "patriotic example-- and thus avoid the tremendous consequences that must and will follow a gross violation of the laws."

Our Dorr expert, Russ DeSimone, has written about the controversy and this broadside at length.

DeSimone, RHODE ISLAND'S REBELLION... NUMBER TWO, pages 11-13. OCLC 25583300 [1- Brown] as of April 2019.

(35785)

\$600.00

65. **Dorr Rebellion: TO THE DEMOCRATS OF WASHINGTON COUNTY.** [Providence?: 1843?]. Broadside, 8 1/2" x 11 3/4". Light spotting, trimmed a bit unevenly, Very Good.

This rare broadside is an attack on the Dorrites and their 1843 candidate for Governor, General Thomas Carpenter, who is unprincipled and "all things to all men." Seeking to skirt the Algerine Law, which classified Dorrites as traitors, Carpenter and his colleagues "are willing to say or do any and promise any thing in order to get themselves into office."

The broadside quotes inconsistent "resolutions passed at some of the late Dorrite meetings"; and warns, "Do you wish to see the People's Constitution forced upon you? Do you wish to see the State flooded, and your elections controlled by, Irishmen and Foreigners, which it certainly will be if that party prevails and adopts that Constitution."

OCLC 26599826 [2- Brown, NYHS] [as of August 2016].

(26546)

\$750.00

66. **Easton, Eliphalet:** MILITARY CLAIMS OF ALL KINDS SETTLED FOR OFFICERS, SOLDIERS AND THEIR HEIRS, FOURTH STREET, CINCINNATI, OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE; LATE WALNUT, BELOW 4TH ST., BOUNY LAND, PENSIONS, BACK PAY, THREE MONTHS' EXTRA PAY, TEAMSTERS' PAY AND MILEAGE...ELIPHALET EASTON, AGENT FOR SETTLEMENT OF MILITARY CLAIMS OF ALL KINDS. [Cincinnati: 1850. [4]pp. One folio leaf, folded to 8" x 13 1/2". Old folds. Hole in blank margin where wax mailing seal was opened. Folded for mailing, with postal cancel from Cincinnati, and mailed "Care of the Post Master at "Martinsville | Morgan Co. | Ia." Very Good.

Easton minutely lists all Washington officialdom with whom he is acquainted, ranging from the President and much of his Cabinet, down through Commissioners of Patents and Pensions, the Quartermaster General, and others. "Also, Agents for Paying Pensions. And Receivers and Registers of the different Land Offices throughout the West."

Easton can handle all claims, including Bounty Land claims, arising out of the Revolutions, the War of 1812, and the Indian Wars. "I know all about the settlement of MILITARY claims of all KINDS, I am modest..."

OCLC 35142223 [2- Ohio Hist. Soc., Lib. Co. Phila.] as of October 2019.

(31020)

\$450.00

67. **[Edgar, John]:** TO THE HONORABLE THE JUDGES OF THE COURT OF CLAIMS. THE PETITION OF SAMUEL A. PEUGH RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH: THAT YOUR PETITIONER IS THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE ESTATE OF JOHN EDGAR, HEREINAFTER MENTIONED. THAT ON THE 12TH DAY OF APRIL, 1769, A TRACT OF LAND, BY METES AND BOUNDS, CONTAINING ABOUT 23,900 ACRES, WAS GRANTED, BY JOHN WILKINS, LIEUTENANT COLONEL OF HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S EIGHTEENTH ROYAL REGIMENT, COMMANDING IN THE ILLINOIS COUNTRY, UNTO JOHN BAYNTON, SAMUEL WHARTON, AND GEORGE MORGAN, THEIR HEIRS AND ASSIGNS... AFTERWARDS, SAID LANDS WERE...SOLD TO JOHN EDGAR, WHO AFTERWARDS, ON THE 11TH DAY OF JUNE, 1790, FOR A VALUABLE CONSIDERATION, SOLD AND CONVEYED ONE-HALF THEREOF TO JOHN MURRAY ST. CLAIR... ARTHUR ST. CLAIR, THEN ACTING GOVERNOR OF SAID TERRITORY, DID, ON THE 15TH DAY OF MARCH, 1790, CONFIRM THE AFORESAID GRANT TO JOHN EDGAR, AND AFTERWARDS, ON THE 12TH DAY OF AUGUST, A.D. 1800, ISSUED A PATENT THEREFOR TO SAID JOHN EDGAR AND JOHN MURRAY ST. CLAIR... BUT THAT, IN THE YEAR 1810, THEY WERE OUSTED OF THEIR POSSESSION BY THE UNITED STATES, IN CONSEQUENCE OF A REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED UNDER THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF MARCH 26, 1804, AGAINST THE CONFIRMATION OF SAID GRANT..." Washington DC: July, 1855. Broadside, 8" x 12.5". Mounted with tape along blank inner margin of verso. Old folds and light dusting, Very Good. Signed in type: Samuel A. Peugh. Administrator of John Edgar, deceased; A.H Lawrence, Attorney for Petitioner. On verso in manuscript: "No. 56. Saml. A. Peugh, Admr. of J. Edgar, Petition, Filed July 12, 1855." Very Good.

The Petition seeks to overturn the invalidation of John Edgar's title to a large portion of the Kaskaskia Lands, a portion of Illinois whose land claims were knotted in confusion and chaos among prior British, French, and Indian settlers. Edgar [1750-1832], a native of Ireland, had served in the English navy until 1776 when, loathing the British, he emigrated to the United States. In 1784 he moved to Kaskaskia, Illinois, with a large amount of stock for sale to local settlers. Successful, he then established a flour mill [which provided large amounts of flour to New Orleans]; served as a delegate to the Legislature of the Northwest Territory and as Justice of the Peace and a judge in Kaskaskia; and was appointed a Major General of Militia. Considered the wealthiest man in Illinois, he owned a mansion at which he entertained both common folk and the likes of Governor Arthur St. Clair. Edgar County, Illinois, was named after him.

During the Revolution George Rogers Clark and his Virginians drove the British [as well as Indian communities] out of the Kaskaskia region. Many French settlements were also in place along the Kaskaskia River. "These simple minded French pioneers feared the Americans because of both their pillaging and their Protestantism. Some fled the country and settled in Louisiana... After the Ordinance of 1787, many again became frightened, as they were told they would be required to change their religion- and left their settlements. As might be expected, they sold their land titles for almost anything. Their claims were eagerly bought up by both resident and non-resident land grabbers. Among those who bought these titles were William Henry Harrison, the first secretary, and General Arthur St. Clair, the first governor of the Northwest Territory... St. Clair personally presented no claims, but it is clearly evident that his son, John Murray St. Clair, was closely associated with one John Edgar, merchant of Illinois, who garnered more land claims in the region than any other individual. St. Clair, as governor of this territory, passed upon the validity of these claims, and he seems to have approved the vast number held by John Edgar and, jointly, by Edgar and his son... [Gov. St. Clair] was rebuked by Washington for his actions, and finally was removed by Jefferson in November, 1802. His confirmation of a grant of 30,000 acres to John Edgar and his son was subsequently annulled on the ground that it was made after St. Clair had authority to act as a land commissioner." [Sakolski: THE GREAT AMERICAN LAND BUBBLE: THE AMAZING STORY OF LAND-GRABBING. 1932. pp.180-183.]

(28245)

\$600.00

68. **Edmunds, G[eorge] Jr.:** JUDICIAL ELECTION. READ AND CIRCULATE. TO THE PUBLIC. Quincy, Illinois: 1855. Broadside, 6-3/4" x 13-7/8", printed in two columns. Two horizontal folds. Very Good.

George Edmunds Jr., born in Lockport NY in 1822, migrated to Illinois. He settled in Carthage, about forty miles north of Quincy, established a successful law practice, and was elected as a local judge. The web site known as 'Find a Grave' has a long article on his life.

During the 1855 judicial election the Quincy Herald published an accusation from one I.N. Morris that Edmunds had been indicted for forgery in Lockport. This broadside answers the "cowardly, lying, and underhanded" charge, explaining the circumstances under which the indictment was erroneously issued and printing the certified court document dismissing the charge.

Not located on OCLC or anywhere else as of July 2019.

(36066)

\$750.00

69. **[Election of 1840] Boneyshanks [pseud]:** THE NEW ERA WHIG TRAP SPRUNG. New York and Washington: Printed & Published by H.R. Robinson 52 Courtland St. Y.N. [sic]

& Penns Avenue Washington D.C., [1840]. Broadside lithograph, 12-1/2" x 15-3/4". Signed 'Boneyshanks' in the lower left corner. A rare lithograph brilliantly and humorously portraying the Democrats' and Van Buren's predicament in the 1840 presidential election. Scuffing to a few letters in the publisher information, else about Fine.

"Democratic efforts to reelect Martin Van Buren are portrayed as hopeless in the face of broad popular support for Whig candidate William Henry Harrison. Here one of Harrison's campaign emblems, a log cabin, is a trap imprisoning the incumbent. The cabin's timbers are labeled with names of twenty states and its roof with 'Maine.' Its chimney is a cider barrel (another Harrison campaign symbol) on which sits an eagle. Jackson tries to lift the cabin with a 'Hickory' lever braced against a cotton bale 'New-Orleans.' This refers to the Democratic attempts to exploit the personal popularity of the 'hero of New Orleans' in the western United States. To Jackson's frustration the cabin is wedged tightly against an embankment of 'Clay'-- Henry Clay being the Whigs' drawing card for the West.

Van Buren, pointing to the mound of 'Clay,' says, 'Why General it is of no use trying, there is no hope in the North and East and don't you see the West end is all chinked up with Clay, except one small corner where Benton sits . . . while Calhoun has nullified himself and me at the South. I have made up my mind to go to Kinderhook as soon as I get specie enough in the Sub Treasury to pay me my salary and would advise you to go to the Deserts of Arabia.'

"Jackson admonishes him, 'Why Matty my boy! What have you been about to let those d---d British Whigs get you in such a fix.'

"The print is signed 'Boneyshanks,' more than likely a pseudonym for Napoleon Sarony. The lithographer employs the distinctive broad crayon work found in signed Sarony work..." [Reilly].

Reilly 1840-43. Weitenkampf 67. OCLC 299944907 [2- AAS, Lib. Congress] as of October 2019.

(36330)

\$2,750.00

70. **[Election of 1852]: FEDERALISM AND ITS ALLIES EXPOSED! IS HE A TRAITOR TO LIBERTY?** [New London CT: 1852]. Broadsheet, 8-3/8" x 16". Each side printed in two columns. The verso is headed, "THE LAST GUN! REV. S.W. COGGSHALL, WILL ADDRESS THE FREE DEMOCRACY AT BART'S HALL, THIS MONDAY EVENING." Bold and large type faces. Old folds and a few crimps which do not affect the text. Good+.

A passionate, evidently unrecorded attack on traitors to the anti-slavery cause. John Van Buren, son of the President, has deserted the Liberty and Free Soil cause. He supports the dough-face Franklin Pierce for president in 1852. In 1848 he had been a leading Free Soil man, later denouncing the Fugitive Slave Act "as unconstitutional and unjust." He now falsely claims that Pierce and the Democratic platform do NOT support that abominable law. The carrot for this "apostate and traitor to liberty" is "the promise of office as a bribe to Free Democrats to turn traitors to the cause of Liberty." Indeed, Van Buren "has been bribed back to his party again."

Liberty Party, Free Democrats, and Free Soil men "do not profess any special love" for the Whig candidate, Winfield Scott. They urge support for their own candidate, John Hale of New Hampshire

Not located on OCLC or the online sites of CT Hist. Soc., CT State Library, AAS, Boston Athenaeum, NYPL, Newberry, LCP, Harvard, Yale, Brown.

(36014)

\$1,750.00

71. **[Election of 1852]: THE PLATFORMS OF THE PARTIES. READ, REFLECT, AND THEN ACT!** Boston: Boston Commonwealth... Extra., [1852]. Broadsheet, 21-3/4" x 16". Recto printed in three columns; verso printed in five columns. Untrimmed, light edge wear, a few spots and old folds, with several light crimps and one or two small separations at fold intersection affecting three or four letters. Good+. "Boston Commonwealth.... Extra." at head of title.

The broadsheet, a dramatic illustration of the growing split in the Democratic Party, supports the "Free Democratic" Party, led by Senator John Hale of New Hampshire and George Julian of Indiana. A precursor of the Republican Party, the Free Democratic Party was created by Northern Democrats who broke with the national Democratic Party, which was dominated by southern pro-slavery men. The Free Democrats pledged, "NO MORE SLAVE STATES, NO SLAVE TERRITORY, NO NATIONALIZED SLAVERY, and NO NATIONAL LEGISLATION FOR THE EXTRADITION OF SLAVES." That bold promise is contrasted with the temporizing pro-slavery Platforms of the two major Parties-- the "Compromise Democratic Nominations" of Franklin Pierce; and the Whigs, headed by Winfield Scott.

The verso is headed in bold type: "The Fugitive Slave Law! America's Bill of Abominations!!" Its text, with the signature in bold type of President Millard Fillmore, is printed in five columns at the top half of the verso. The lower half is an address, by "Alexander," "To the People of the United States!--- The Issue before the Nation!" Unlike the Whigs and Democrats, the "Free Democracy will favor the early policy of the country, to limit, localize and discourage slavery... the immediate repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law." The Free Democratic Platform is printed, along with that of the Democrats and Whigs.

OCLC 83679097 [2- NYHS, Peabody-Essex], 45737584 [2- Boston Public, Wellesley] as of October 2019. Not located at the online site of AAS.

(36045)

\$2,000.00

72. **[Election of 1856]: MESSRS. A.G. HAZARD, C.W. PHILLEO, AND OTHERS, WILL ADDRESS THE KEYSTONE CLUB AT THE TOWN HALL IN SUFFIELD, ON SATURDAY EVE'G, SEPT. 27, 1856. WE MAKE THE CHARGE, THAT THE TROUBLES IN KANSAS ARE ENCOURAGED AND KEPT ALIVE BY THE SUPPORTERS OF FREEMONT, IN THE HOPE OF GAINING POLITICAL CAPITAL. AND WE CAN PROVE THE CHARGE!** [Suffield, CT?: 1856]. Broadside, 11-1/4" x 14-1/2". Bold and large type faces. At the head of the title is a large engraving of the iconic Screaming Eagle. Light soil, a blank upper corner chip, blank verso reinforcement of inner margin, two old tape marks on verso from early hanging. Very Good.

1856 marked the first national campaign of the Republican Party, led by John C. Fremont. The Party's emergence confirmed the country's sectional division and signaled the fragility of a continued Union. The Sectional Crisis had destroyed the Whig Party. Fearful Northern voters, devoted to the Union despite the blight of slavery, blamed Republicans for fueling the flames of discord in Kansas, which already was experiencing its own mini-Civil War. This broadside expresses Northern sentiment antagonistic to the Republican Party as the precursor of disunion.

Calvin Wheeler Philleo [1822-1848] was a Hartford lawyer and sometime writer of fiction who became Clerk of the Connecticut General Assembly [Mott, History of American Magazines 1850-1865, page 495 and footnote]. Colonel Augustus G. Hazard [1802-1868] was a prominent Enfield resident who owned the large Hazard Powder Works after which Hazardville, the town of its main operations, was named. The business had more than one hundred gunpowder mills throughout Connecticut; it supplied the US military during the Mexican-American War, provided blasting powder during the California Gold Rush of 1849,

sold gunpowder to Britain and Russia during the Crimean War, and accounted for about forty per cent of the Union Army's gunpowder during the Civil War. Hazard had been a Whig and Chair of the Party's State Central Committee; after the Whig collapse he became a Democrat. [Trumbull: II THE MEMORIAL HISTORY OF HARTFORD COUNTY, CONNECTICUT, pp.158-162; "Colonel Augustus G. Hazard, Gunpowder Manufacturer", Connecticut Historical Society website].

OCLC 43164361 [3- CT State Lib., CT Hist. Soc., Yale], 54673096 [1- KS State Hist. Soc.] as of October 2019. (36023) \$1,850.00

73. **[Election of 1864]: HOW COLUMBIA RECEIVES McCLELLAN'S SALUTATION FROM THE CHICAGO PLATFORM.** [New York: 1864]. Broadside wood engraving, oblong 9-5/8" x 7-7/8". Blank verso uniformly toned, Very Good.

"Columbia repudiates Democratic presidential candidate George Brinton McClellan's endorsement of the platform devised at the August 1864 Democratic convention in Chicago. The text below the picture provides the dialogue, descriptive notes, and identification of the main characters... Columbia: 'What a shame that a man who was educated at my expense, and whom I have since honored and petted, should have allowed himself to be allured by ambition into such company, and upon such a Platform! His Letter cannot conceal his real position, nor hide those odious 'planks;' neither can it reconcile me to his traitorous companions. I DISCARD BOTH HIM AND THEM FOREVER'." [Reilly]

Onlookers include the discredited James Buchanan, Fernando Wood, Horatio Seymour, Clement Vallandigham, Franklin Pierce, and other Copperheads.

Reilly 1864-22. Weitenkampf 144. OCLC 299946973 [2- Lib. Cong., W. Res. Hist. Soc.], 881054411 [1- UCSB], 81099323 [1- Am. Phil. Soc.] as of April 2018.

(34855) \$750.00

74. **[Elections of 1836]: GREAT DEMOCRATIC MEETING!! IN MADISON.** [Madison, CT?: 1836]. Broadside, 5-3/4" x 12". Printed in two columns separated by a rule, several type fonts and styles. Light spotting, Very Good.

This rare broadside, issued by the Democratic Republicans of the Town of Madison, reports the results of their meeting on March 23, 1836. The assembled members praise the Jackson Administration for embodying "the political precepts of that great apostle of Liberty, the illustrious Jefferson." Their opponents, the Whigs, are the incarnation of the loathsome Federalists, "advocates of the odious Hartford Convention, opponents and revilers of Jefferson, Madison and Monroe, and of all true Republicans and Republican principles." A breakaway "class of men claiming to be Jeffersonian Democrats, and acting with the Federal Wigs [sic], are political bastards." The Federal Wig party, seeking "to conceal its deformities," fraudulently seeks to hide its opposition to the War of 1812 and its support of the Alien and Sedition laws.

The Meeting endorses Van Buren and Johnson at the head of the National Democratic Ticket, and its support of the State Ticket led by Henry W. Edwards for Governor.

OCLC 26666478 [2- CT Hist. Soc., CT State Lib.]. Not in Sabin or American Imprints, or the online sites of AAS, Library of Congress, Yale, as of February 2018.

(34701) \$750.00

75. **[Elections of 1868] [Union League of New York City]: THE EXCURSION OF THE BOUGHT NOMINATIONS. THE LARGE BALOON "UNION LEAGUE," WILL START IMMEDIATELY. THE BALOON IS MANAGED BY THE OLD HUNKERS IN THE RING.**

[New York?: 1868-1870?]. Broadside, 4-7/8" x 8", caption accompanied by illustration of a large balloon filled with persons holding American flags, and held in place by men straining on ropes. A crowd of onlookers has gathered. Minor wear, Very Good.

The Union League, founded in 1863 by prominent New Yorkers to support the War effort, has, according to this cartoon broadside, descended into a bunch of "Old Hunkers," a term first describing pro-Slavery New York Democratic Party men in the 1840s and 1850s whose principles and loyalties were determined by their "hankering" after the spoils of office. Originally a powerful pro-Union organization, the Union League is now a corrupt political machine where political influence is "bought" for private gain. The illustration is identical to a contemporary broadside praising Grant, satirizing the Democrats and their 1864 candidate, George McClellan.

Not in Sabin, Eberstadt, Reilly, Weitenkampf, or the online sites of OCLC, AAS, Library Company of Philadelphia, New York Public Library, NY Historical Society, Harvard, Yale, Brown.

(35754)

\$850.00

76. **[Fenner, James; Aaron White; and others]:** MEMORIAL TO THE HON. GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF RHODE ISLAND &C., AT THEIR SESSION TO BE HOLDEN ON THE LAST MONDAY IN OCTOBER, 1839, THE UNDERSIGNED, FREEMEN OF THE TOWN OF CUMBERLAND-- RESPECTFULLY REPRESENT... [Cumberland RI: October, 1839]. Broadside, printed in three columns. 8.5" x 16" with caption title [as issued]. Lightly foxed, Very Good plus.

A heartfelt Jacksonian protest against banking institutions during the hard times that followed the Panic of 1837. Rhode Island's banks have "utterly refused payment of all claims presented." Indeed, they have "gone on contracting new debts, and exacting, in some instances, their own claims, in the most strenuous manner." The banks' unilateral refusal is "an unwarrantable assumption of the law-making power," in disregard of the State's elaborate regulatory system. "The policy of extending privileges to this single class of community, the banking class, we think has been extended too far." They have abused their monopoly, granted by the legislature, to issue paper money, and to use "without interest, nearly all the floating capital of our cities and villages."

Not in AI, Bartlett, Sabin, Eberstadt, Decker or, evidently, NUC. OCLC locates six copies under three accession numbers [as of December 2017].

(16228)

\$450.00

77. **[Fifteenth Amendment] Hedgehog, Professor:** HEDGEHOG'S GRAND COMBINATION OF THE POWERS OF DARKNESS, WILL EXHIBIT AT JAKE KEY'S ROOST, THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 5TH, 1870. PROGRAMME--- PART 1ST:... PART 2ND....THE WHOLE TO CONCLUDE WITH HEDGEHOG'S CELEBRATED FEAT OF SWALLOWING A LIVE NEGRO! FRONT SEATS RESERVED FOR THE COLORED LADIES. NO WHITE FOLKS ADMITTED WITHOUT SPECIAL PERMISSION OF PROFESSOR HEDGEHOG. [Baltimore?]: 1870. Broadside, 6" x 10." Boldly printed in different type fonts and styles. Short closed tear [no loss] at top margin, else Fine.

A broadside, evidently unrecorded, advertising a Klan-type rally to oppose the Fifteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, adopted barely a month earlier. The Amendment barred States and the United States from denying the right of suffrage by reason of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. (36627)

\$600.00

78. **Fillmore, Millard:** MR. FILLMORE'S SPEECH, DELIVERED AT ALBANY. WHAT HE THINKS OF THE REPUBLICANS. [np: 1856]. Broadside, printed in two columns. 9 1/2" x 12 1/2". Several fold splits at blank margins; small holes affecting 5-6 letters. Light foxing. Good+.

Former President Fillmore was the presidential candidate in 1856 of the American or Know-Nothing Party, which had formed to counter the allegedly excessive influence of Roman Catholics in American life. Fillmore presented the Party as the only alternative to the Republicans' plans to disrupt the Union and the Democrats' program to spread slavery throughout the land. The Republicans, he warns, have "the avowed purpose of electing candidates by suffrages of one part of the Union only, to rule over the whole United States. Can they have the madness or the folly to believe that our Southern brethren would submit to be governed by such a chief magistrate?"

Republican success would "break asunder the bonds of our Union, and spread anarchy and civil war through the land."

Not located on OCLC, as of February 2020; or in Sabin, Eberstadt, Decker, NUC; or online catalogues of AAS, Library of Congress, Princeton, U Chicago, U MI, U TX, Columbia, U CA, Yale, Harvard, Newberry Library, NY Public Library, Huntington Library.

(26240)

\$1,750.00

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

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

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

OCLC 54177303 [1- Yale] [as of May 2017]. Not in Evans, Bristol, NAIP, or Shipton in this state. See, NAIP w017554 [3], for the bill in its final form.

(25831)

\$1,000.00

80. **[Floyd, John]:** SURVEY PERFORMED BY GEORGE MAY, SURVEYOR OF JEFFERSON COUNTY, FOR JOHN FLOYD, OF SETTLEMENT AND PREEMPTION LANDS ACQUIRED FROM STEPHEN TRIGG, COMPRISING "400 ACRES IN JEFFERSON COUNTY ON THE SOUTH BRANCHES OF HARROD'S CREEK BEGINNING AT A WALNUT AND SUGAR TREE... [A]LSO 1000 ACRES BY VIRTUE OF A PREEMPTIONS WARRANT BEGINNING AT A SUGAR TREE CORNER TO THE SAID SETTLEMENT..." WITH COMPLETE DETAILS OF THE SURVEY, A PEN AND INK SKETCH, AND SIGNATURE AND ATTESTATION: "ALEXANDER WOODROW, D.S.J.C. FOR ROBERT BRECKINRIDGE, S.J.C." SURVEYORS. [Jefferson County, Kentucky: January 20, 1782]. Manuscript, 8" x 12-1/2". 29 lines, plus pen and ink sketch of the property. Several short fold splits and small holes, but text preserved. This survey, a contemporary copy, was likely written by Alexander Woodrow, the deputy surveyor for Jefferson County at the time. Good or so.

John James Floyd [1750-1783] came to Kentucky in 1774 as a surveyor; he helped lay out the new town of Louisville. In July 1776 he accompanied Daniel Boone on the mission to rescue Boone's daughter Jemima, who had been captured by Indians at Boonesboro. In 1783 Floyd was ambushed and killed by Indians. During the American Revolution he was a privateer. Captured by the British in the West Indies, he escaped to France and, through the good offices of American Minister Benjamin Franklin, made his way back to Kentucky. He was a colonel in the Kentucky militia, served with George Rogers Clark, and one of the first two judges of Kentucky Territory. [See, Kleber, Kentucky Encyclopedia page 332.]

George May was the first surveyor of Kentucky County, which was carved out of Virginia's western territory in 1776. He then became the first surveyor of Jefferson County--one of the three counties formed in 1780 from Kentucky County. Alexander Woodrow [1763-1834], born in Kentucky County, was deputy surveyor of Jefferson County, under Robert Breckinridge. Breckinridge [1754-1833], a pioneer settler and surveyor, was born in Virginia, enlisted with his brother in the Virginia Continental Army at the start of the Revolution, and achieved the rank of First Lieutenant. He and his brother were taken prisoner at the surrender of Charleston in May 1780, and were held on a British prison ship before being exchanged the following spring. He learned surveying and settled at Floyd's Station in 1783. Robert had particular knowledge of the 1774 Floyd surveys and resulting claims. He was appointed trustee of the town of Louisville in 1787; was a delegate to the 1787 Danville Convention on Kentucky's separation from Virginia; a delegate from Jefferson County to the Virginia Ratifying Convention in 1788; a member of the Virginia Legislature before Kentucky's statehood; a member of the State Convention of 1792 which formed the first constitution of the State of Kentucky; and the first Speaker of the Kentucky House of Representatives. [Kleber, John H.: THE ENCYCLOPEDIA OF LOUISVILLE. Univ. Press of KY: 2015. Pages 114-115.]

(32333)

\$600.00

81. **Franklin Institute:** KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS THAT WE THE CORPORATION BY THE NAME STYLE AND TITLE OF "THE FRANKLIN INSTITUTE OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA FOR THE PROMOTION OF THE MECHANIC ARTS" ARE HELD AND FIRMLY BOUND UNTO GEORGE M. DALLAS, BAYSE NEWCOMB, JOSIAH RANDALL, JAMES HARPER, THOMAS KITTEA, SAMUEL BADGER AND JOHN STEELE ALL OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA ESQUIRES TRUSTEES FOR AND ON BEHALF AND FOR THE BENEFIT OF "THE GRAND LODGE OF PENNSYLVANIA AND MASONIC JURISDICTION THEREUNTO BELONGING" IN THE SUM OF FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS LAWFUL SILVER MONEY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO BE PAID TO THE SAID... TRUSTEES AFORESAID...WE DO BIND OURSELVES AND OUR SUCCESSORS AND EVERY OF THEM FIRMLY BY THESE PRESENTS. SEALED WITH THE COMMON SEAL OF OUR SAID CORPORATION. DATED THE SIXTEENTH DAY OF OCTOBER IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND THIRTY FIVE. 1835.

THE CONDITION OF THE ABOVE OBLIGATION IS SUCH THAT IF THE ABOVE-BOUNDEN THE FRANKLIN INSTITUTE...[SHALL PAY THE TRUSTEES] THE JUST AND FULL SUM OF TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS...ON THE FIRST DAY OF JANUARY [1836] TOGETHER WITH INTEREST THEREON AT THE DATE OF FIVE PER CENTUM PER ANNUM [BEING MONEYS BELONGING TO THE GRAND LODGE AFORESAID AND PART OF THE PURCHASE MONEYS PROCEEDING FROM THE SALE MADE OF THE MASONIC HALL AND LOT IN CHESTNUT STREET TO THE CORPORATION AFORESAID] WITHOUT ANY FRAUD OR FURTHER DELAY THEN THE ABOVE OBLIGATION TO BE VOID OR ELSE TO BE AND REMAIN IN

FULL FORCE AND VIRTUE. [signed] JAMES RONALDSON| PRESIDENT F. I. [Philadelphia: 1835]. Broadside, 10" x 16". Entirely in elegant ink manuscript. A few very small edge chips [a letter or two affected at outermost edges]. Folds repaired on verso with archival tape. Blindstamp of the Franklin Institute in the bottom blank margin featuring a bust profile of Benjamin Franklin. Signed by James Ronaldson as President of Franklin Institute. Docketed with the Prothonotary on verso. Very Good.

The Franklin Institute of the State of Pennsylvania for the Promotion of the Mechanic Arts, the name later shortened to The Franklin Institute, was founded in 1824. Its main purpose was to honor Benjamin Franklin and advance the use of his inventions, as well as to train artisans and mechanics in the fundamentals of science. In 1835, the Masonic Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania agreed to convey to the Franklin Institute the Masonic Hall and lot. This document is part of the purchase agreement. [Wahl: THE FRANKLIN INSTITUTE... A SKETCH OF ITS ORGANIZATION AND HISTORY. Philadelphia: 1895. Pages 9-10; Lyte: REPRINT OF THE MINUTES OF THE GRAND LODGE OF FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS OF PENNSYLVANIA. VOL. VI. 1829 TO 1839. Philadelphia: 1901. Pages 229-265].

James Ronaldson [1768-1841] was the first president of the Franklin Institute; he served from 1824 to 1841. A Scotsman who settled in Philadelphia in 1794, he partnered with Andrew Binney in 1796 to build one of the first type foundries in the United States. In 1806, he and Binney bought the type-foundry materials and tools that Benjamin Franklin shipped from France in the 1780's. The business made them wealthy. He later became the President of the Louisville Canal Company. Ronaldson was a personal friend of Thomas Jefferson and President Andrew Jackson. [Frazer: THE FRANKLIN INSTITUTE; ITS SERVICES AND DESERTS. Philadelphia: 1908. Pages 251-2; Knight: KNIGHT'S AMERICAN MECHANICAL DICTIONARY... VOL. III. New York: 1877. Page 2674.].

(30749)

\$600.00

82. **[Franklin Philomathean Society]:** EXHIBITION OF THE FRANKLIN PHILOMATHEAN SOCIETY, TUESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 32D, 1345. AT THE CITY HALL.| DIS-ORDER OF EXERCISES.| LOT, NO. 1--- BRAND A.| 1. COMIC SOLO...LOWELL BRASS BAND.| 2. ORATIO SALUTATORIA (ORIGINAL)... HORATIUS NELSONUS HOLBROOKUS...| LOT, NO. 2-- BRAND B.| 1. MUSIC - "THE CART-WHEEL COTTILLION."... L.B. BAND.| 2. PUSS-A-LINE'S EXPULSION...| TICKETS FREE-- TO BE HAD AT THE UNPRINCIPLED BOOKSTORES, &C. &C. BRO. CARLTON WILL OFFICIATE AS A MASTER OF CEREMONIES. PROCESSION FORMED AT 7. AUDIENCE TICKLED AT 8 O'CLOCK. [Lowell, MA?: 1845?]. Broadside, 7.25" x 16". Text and illustrations within an attractive decorative border. Woodcut illustration of a kicking donkey, a top-hatted gentleman standing behind it. Light folds, Near Fine.

This rare satirical broadside features ten "exercises" under "Lot. No. 1" and nine under "Lot No. 2." Some participants include: J.W. Murder, J.A. More-evil, F. Sel-wine Cutler, H.B. Pud-muddle, Kernel Waltzingham.

References to the Lowell Brass Band and to Amelia Sargent, who is listed as performing a "DECLAMATION- Joan of Arc," suggest a Massachusetts imprint; the likely place is Lowell. Not located in American Imprints, Sabin, NUC, or on OCLC [as of April 2016] or online records of the Library of Congress and major institutional and university libraries.

(26871)

\$500.00

83. **[Free Soil Party]: TO FREE SOIL MEN OF MAINE WHO DO NOT TAKE THE PORTLAND INQUIRER!** [Portland: 1851]. Broadside, 8" x 13". Printed in two columns, "Portland Inquirer- Extra" at head of title. Light foxing, light blank margin wear, else a Very Good copy of a rare survival.

"The Portland Inquirer is the last permutation of a series of anti-slavery newspapers in Portland and Maine. It was one of three party politics abolitionist papers: the Liberty Standard and the Free Soil Republican being the other two. It ran from 1851-1855 and then merged with the Maine Temperance Journal to become the Maine Temperance Journal and Inquirer." [web site of the Maine Historical Society]

The editors of the Inquirer urge all anti-slavery men to support the 'Inquirer'. "We want your assistance in supporting a FREE SOIL PAPER IN MAINE... Without a vigorous free press, no organized action can be had in the State."

Not located on OCLC as of March 2017. (33616)

\$450.00

84. **[Free Soil Party in Connecticut]: PURSUANT TO PREVIOUS NOTICE, A MEETING OF THE FRIENDS OF FREE SOIL, CONVENE AT THE TOWN HALL, IN SUFFIELD, ON THE 8TH DAY OF JULY, 1848... TO THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT.** [Hartford?]: 1848. Broadside, 8-1/4" x 13-5/8. Light margin wear. 'Released' rubberstamp of Connecticut Historical Society on blank verso. Very Good. The Meeting voted to offer these Proceedings "for publication to the Hartford Courant, the Hartford Times and the Charter Oak." Dated and signed in type at the end, "Samuel N. Reid, Secretary. David Hale, Chairman. Suffield, July 8th, 1848."

This rare and significant broadside records the historic beginnings of the Free Soil Party, the precursor to the Republicans. The end of the Mexican War brought a divisive question to the forefront of American political life: Would the Territories acquired from Mexico be Slave or Free? Many Northern Democrats and Whigs, fearful that the "Slave Power" controlled their parties, experienced "deep and grave dissatisfaction." "Gen. Cass is the supple tool of Slave-holders and Slavery extensionists... Gen. Taylor is also opposed to the restriction of the limits of Slavery,-- and therefore we dare not trust either of them with the interests of Free Labor." The new Party takes the position advocated by Abraham Lincoln a decade later: disclaiming any intention to interfere "with the reserved rights and domestic institutions of any of the States of the Union, we are, at the same time, the determined and uncompromising opponents of the extension of Slavery over any territory now free."

The Meeting calls for the selection of delegates "to represent this State, in the National Convention at Buffalo, on the 9th day of August, 1848," in order "to form an effective organization for the defence of the principles of Freedom, and to oppose the extension of Slavery." The Buffalo Convention nominated Martin Van Buren and John P. Hale for the presidency and vice presidency.

OCLC 22947076 [2- CT Hist. Soc., CT State Lib.] as of March 2017. Not located in Work, LCP, Blockson, Dumond.

(33647)

\$1,500.00

85. **Free Soiler, A: DISTRICT NO. 9. BOLTING FREE SOILERS.** Taunton [MA]: Nov. 5th, 1850. Broadside, 9-1/4" x 17-1/2". Printed in three columns separated by a rule. Signed and dated in type at the end. A couple of blotches at the blank upper margin, else Very Good.

The broadside scolds Free Soil men who rejected their Convention's nomination of Orin Fowler for Congress, and hence "bolted" the Party. No justification exists to oppose Fowler,

who has courageously arrayed himself against Daniel Webster's flirtations with the Slave Power. Fowler is "fully and radically Free Soil." Purists who oppose Fowler because he was not a Free Soil man in the 1830s are foolish; opposition may "seriously injure your party." Not in Sabin, LCP, Dumond. OCLC 48405012 [2- MA Hist. Soc., Brown], 210310696 [1-AAS] as of March 2018.

(34723)

\$600.00

86. **Fremont, John C.:** LITHOGRAPH : JOHN C. FREMONT/ REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR THE PRESIDENCY/ ENTERED ACCORDING TO ACT OF CONGRESS IN THE YEAR 1856 BY W. SCHAUS, IN THE CLERKS OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTH. DIST. OF NEW-YORK./ PHOTOGR. BY S. ROOT/ PRINTED BY L NAGEL. [Signed in typescript C.G. CREHEN]. New York: 1856. 12" x 15" portrait on thin tissue paper, mounted to 14" x 18" paper backing. Half length portrait of John C. Fremont wearing a dark colored suit and tie. He has a full mustache and beard, his torso facing forward, head angled to the right. The copyright and publishing information is printed directly beneath the portrait on the thin paper, while the caption of "John C. Fremont/ Republican Candidate for the Presidency" is printed in typescript further down on the backing. Some fading and rubbing of margins, obscuring the name of the photographer [S. Root]. Light margin toning, image clean and crisp. Good+.

This is one of the earliest campaign portraits of the first Republican presidential candidate, John C. Fremont, nominated on June 18, 1856. Within several weeks after the nomination, several Fremont portraits were advertised in the New York Tribune. On July 2 the Tribune advertised Baker & Godwin's print of this likeness of Fremont: the "photograph of Col. Fremont, taken by Root, is pronounced by his family and most intimate friends to be the best likeness and the finest picture of him ever made," and a "large number of copies have been ordered." On July 8th Root's print was advertised as the "Only Authentic Portrait of John C. Fremont, Republican Candidate for the Presidency... lithographed in the highest style of the art by G.C. Crehen after Root's magnificent photograph." By August 7 our portrait of Crehen's lithograph, printed by Schaus, was advertised in the Alton Weekly Telegraph.

Charles G. Crehen [1829-1891], born in Paris, immigrated to the United States in 1848 and settled in New York. A portrait painter, lithographer, and printer, he is best known for his portraits of public figures such as John C. Fremont, John C. Calhoun, Henry Clay, Millard Fillmore, and Lafayette.

OCLC 192110601 [2-AAS, Boston Athenaeum [as of September 2016]. Not in Reilly.

(33224)

\$1,000.00

87. **Fremont Republican State Committee [New Hampshire]:** TO THE PEOPLE OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE. [Concord?: 1857]. Broadside, 13" x 19-1/2". Printed in four columns divided by rules. Light wear [old folds, couple of closed tears, one causing abrasion to about five words]. Good+.

This broadside's publication was stimulated by "the deceptive statements and desperate falsehoods of the Opposition." After correcting the record on various State matters [the Reform School, the State Debt], the Fremont Committee gets to "The Real Issue"-- the New Hampshire Democrats have "lent themselves to the iniquity of the Nebraska and Kansas Bill," thus joining forces with "the South and the slave power. The President, "that recreant son of New-Hampshire, Franklin Pierce, the aider and abettor of their atrocities, will go down to posterity a shame and a reproach,"

OCLC 57278017 [1- NHHS] as of March 2018. Not at the online Dartmouth College Library.
(34732) \$500.00

88. **[Friend of Peace, A] [Mexican-American War]:** FELLOW CITIZENS OF THE WESTERN CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT. [Providence?: 1846 or 1847]. Broadside, 9-1/2" x 16", printed in two columns separated by a rule. Toned and lightly worn. Very Good.

This rare Rhode Island broadside denounces Congressman Lemuel Arnold for supporting the hated War with Mexico. "We all know that it was provoked for the purpose of extending the horrors of slavery, and we all abhor slavery. Every acre of territory that we shall conquer from Mexico, will be so much added to the area of slavery, to convert a free into a slave state. If accomplished by this administration and their abettors, the labors of the philanthropist and christian are at an end. Slavery will be too strongly established to be disturbed."

Arnold has voted with the Administration "on all the important acts and measures to carry on this iniquitous war for the conquest of Mexico and the extension of slavery.... We are against him. He has voted for slavery and against his constituents."

OCLC 702602214 [1- Yale], 58787891 [2- NYHS, AAS] as of October 2017.

(34353)

\$950.00

89. **[Fugitive Slaves] Ish, William K., and Joseph L. Hawling:** BROKE OUT OF JAIL IN LEESBURG, ON MONDAY MORNING, THE 10TH OF JUNE, THREE NEGRO MEN, NAMED BOB, CHARLES, AND ALFRED. BOB AND CHARLES ARE OWNED BY THE SUBSCRIBER, W.K. ISH, AND ALFRED OWNED BY THE SUBSCRIBER, JOSEPH L. HAWLING... Leesburg [VA]: June 10, 1839. Oblong broadside, 4-1/4" x 8". The otherwise blank verso has a contemporary ink note ["Perry - Ish"] and a small ink blot. Very Good plus.

Bob is "a bright mulatto, about 18 years old, well made, and about 5 feet 6 inches high-- no particular mark recollected, except of a ring-worm on one cheek." Charles, age about 30, "is about 6 feet high, with large full eyes, has a rather bashful countenance, and is quite slow in speech." Alfred "is a very stout well-set man, about 26 years of age, and very black, and 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high-- his lips are unusually thick-- speaks fast, and his manner, with persons not well acquainted with him, would be deemed saucy." A schedule of rewards-- \$300 if all are caught out of Virginia, \$150 if all are caught in Virginia-- is offered for their return. "Direct to either of the subscribers, at Middleburg Post Office, Loudoun County, Va." Dated and signed [in bold type] at Leesburg, June 10, 1839.

Our offering is rendered especially interesting when compared with the two other known copies [University of Virginia and Library of Virginia]. Ours is from the same typesetting, but the others are captioned, "Three hundred dollars Reward." Our copy omits that caption by covering it before its printing [the covering may also have affected a portion of the capital 'B', the first letter in our copy]. Why this occurred is unknown.

OCLC 20878571 [2- U VA, Lib. VA], as of October 2019, each with the caption "Three hundred dollars Reward." (35852)

\$6,500.00

90. **Gangewer, A[llen] M[atter]:** PROSPECTUS OF THE FREE CITIZEN, A PAPER FOR THE PEOPLE. [Harrisburg: 1854]. Broadside, 8" x 5". At head of title, "Eternal Vigilance is the Price of Liberty". Signed in type at the end by A.W. Gangewer, and 'A.M.G.' Small space at bottom for subscriber names and their post offices. Docketed in ink on verso, "A.W. Gangewer | Harrisburg | Circular | July, 1854." Light bleedthrough, contemporary ink correction on recto. Very Good.

Gangewer will "publish at the seat of government of Pennsylvania an Independent Democratic weekly newspaper under the above title." The Independent Democrats, whose leader was Salmon P. Chase of Ohio, broke with the National Democratic Party when the Pierce Administration and Senator Stephen A. Douglas sought passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Act, which opened those territories to slaveowning settlers. Situated north of the 1820 Missouri Compromise Line, those territories had previously prohibited slavery.

'The Free Citizen' would be devoted to "free thought, free speech, free conscience, free labor, and free men... We have been told that such a paper as we propose to print cannot live in the atmosphere of Harrisburg, that the politicians of Pennsylvania have so debauched her public sentiment as to crush out all regard for Justice, Humanity and the Rights of Man as proclaimed in the Declaration of Independence; but we do not believe this."

Gangewer may have been forced to revise his optimistic opinion: we have located no record that The Free Citizen got off the ground. We have not found any other record of this Prospectus.

Not located on OCLC or the online sites of AAS, Boston Athenaeum, NYPL, Harvard, Yale, Library of Congress, or John Carter Brown Library as of August 2018. Not in LCP.

(32153)

\$750.00

91. **[Garfield, James A.]:** THE DEAD PRESIDENT THE PEOPLE OF HANNIBAL WILL ASSEMBLE IN MASS MEETING IN THE PARK TO-NIGHT AT 7:30 O'CLOCK. THE PURPOSE OF THE MEETING IS TO DEPLORE THE DEATH OF THE PRESIDENT, AND TAKE SUCH FURTHER ACTION AS MAY BE NECESSARY. REMARKS WILL BE MADE BY COL. HATCH, JUDGE BRACE, JUDGE HARRISON, R.E. ANDERSON, W.C. FOREMAN, CAPT. ADAM THEIS AND W.H. RUSSELL. APPROPRIATE MUSIC! VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL. [Hannibal, MO: 1881]. Broadside, 6-1/8" x 8-3/4". Printed on green paper with different sizes and styles of type. An upper blank corner repaired expertly, else Very Good. Contemporary pencil writing on verso.

An ephemeral Missouri broadside calling on the people of Hannibal to "deplore" President Garfield's murder.

Not located on OCLC as of May 2018. (34939)

\$450.00

92. **[Grant, Ulysses S.] :** PHOTOLITHOGRAPHIC HALF LENGTH ETCHING OF GENERAL GRANT IN MILITARY DRESS SURROUNDED BY THREE ANNOUNCEMENTS IN FRENCH: THE FIRST ANNOUNCES THE DEATH OF PIERRE-ANTOINE BERRYER, A FRENCH LAWYER, DATED 15 DECEMBRE 1868, BY M.T. SEYMOUR; THE SECOND IS BY R. MARTIAL ANNOUNCING "L'ILLUSTRATION NOUVELLE" BY THE "SOCIETE DES PEINTRES-GRAVEURS A L'EAU-FORTE" WHICH PREMIERED IN 1868; THE THIRD A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF A PLAY OR OTHER PERFORMANCE. [Paris: Cadart & Luce, Editeurs, Rue Nve. des Mathurins, 58, 1868]. Image and text, 8-1/4" x 11-1/4"; on 11" x 15-1/2" sheet. Very Good plus. Imprint information of Cadart & Luce taken from copy held by American Antiquarian Society. The copy held by AAS has the imprint information printed below the etching of General Grant; our generously margined copy does not.

This broadside was probably printed in 1868. L'illustration Nouvelle's etching of General Grant, announced here by Martial, issued in 1868. A[dolphe] Martial [1828-1883] was a French artist and illustrator. [Victoria and Albert Museum: CATALOGUE OF PRINTS;... MODERN ETCHINGS... London, 1903, p139.]

Pierre-Antoine Berryer [1790-1868], a French lawyer and politician, defended freedom of the press during the reigns of King Louis-Philippe and Napoleon III. The announcement of his death permits the broadside's assertion that the advertised portrait of General Grant is rarer and more desirable than that of Berryer, and is a must for collectors. It reads: "Les derniers honneurs rendus a Berryer, l'illustre avocat mort le 29 Novembre ont ÈtÈ l'evÈnement des prÈmiÈrs jours de ce mois. - A ses funÈrailles, dignes de sa vie et de sa fin; on a fÈtÈ les plus belles choses de ce mond, la probitÈ, le gÈtÈnie, la foi! - Le corps est reste entre les anciennes demeures de Malesherbes et de Mirabeau Le portrait de Mr. Berryer est partout: vus devez l'avoir en qualite de Francais! Celui de general Americain Grant est plus rare. Je vous l'adresse. Vous l'ajouterez a votre collection parmi ceux des hommes les plus remarquables de notre epoque."

OCLC 761167310 [1-AAS, with imprint].

(32935)

\$600.00

93. **[Grant, Ulysses S.] [Election of 1868]: THE GREAT AMERICAN TANNER.** New York: Currier & Ives, [1868]. Lithograph illustrated broadside by Currier & Ives, oblong 11" x 15-1/2". Matted. Light dusting, Near Fine. Cartoon characters identified by name; in lower right corner, "on Stone by Cameron." John Cameron was a talented artist employed at Currier & Ives. In lower left corner, "Thos. Worth. Sketch." Worth designed many cartoon broadsides for Currier & Ives.

"An election-year cartoon invoking both Grant's humble beginnings as a tanner and his successful Civil War military career... Popular New York governor John Thompson Hoffman, dressed as an Indian, the 'Great Sachem of Tammany,' presents Democratic candidates Horatio Seymour and Francis P. Blair, Jr., to Grant. He addresses Grant, 'Here General is a couple more hides to be tanned when will they be done?' Grant smokes a cigar and wears the leather apron of a tanner, rolled-up sleeves exposing his muscular arms. He replies, 'Well I'll finish them off early in November.'

"At right corner former Confederate generals Robert E. Lee, Simon Bolivar Buckner, and John C. Pemberton hold their rumps and hop about in pain. They announce, 'This is to Certify, that we have had our hides tanned and that the work was by him thoroughly done?...' [Reilly] AAS's entry asserts, "Issued well before 1868 election."

Reilly 1868-11. Weitenkampf 159. OCLC 191119896 [2- AAS, Villanova] as of January 2020.

(36501)

\$2,750.00

94. **Hamilton, James:** [CIRCULAR.] BLUFFTON, S.C., OCTOBER 23D, 1857. IF I HAVE NOT WRITTEN YOU BEFORE IN REPLY TO YOUR FAVOR, IT HAS RESULTED FROM NO NEGLECT OF THE MATTER WHICH I PROPOSED IN REGARD TO THE REVOLUTIONARY CLAIMS OF YOUR ANCESTOR. I HAVE CORRESPONDED WITH THE HON. MR. EVANS, U.S. SENATOR FROM THIS STATE, WHO IS YET CORDIALLY DEVOTED TO OUR INTERESTS; AND ALSO TO A DISTINGUISHED CLAIM AGENT AT WASHINGTON, D.C. ... I LEAVE IN A FEW DAYS FOR TEXAS, BUT WILL BE IN WASHINGTON IN JANUARY. I WILL TAKE CARE TO HAVE OUR MEMORIAL PLACED IN VERY ABLE HANDS. MY ADDRESS WILL BE "AUSTIN, TEXAS," UNTIL THE FIRST OF DECEMBER NEXT. Printed broadside on pale blue paper, folio sheet folded to 8" x 10", signed in ink by Hamilton. The last page is addressed in manuscript to Hamilton Fish of New York, with postmark and postage stamp. Light edge wear, Very Good. Written at the bottom of the address page [bit of tearing]: "The attorney or Agent of Mr. Hamilton is requested to inform Lewis Cruger who are now the Surviving Representatives of the late Col. Nicholas Fish."

Hamilton evidently had a number of clients for his mission to secure their revolutionary claims; thus this printed Letter. His Letter explains the necessary procedures for them to follow. James Hamilton had an unusually interesting career. Governor of South Carolina during the Nullification Crisis, he sought to put into practice Calhoun's Doctrine of Interposition and State Sovereignty. Earlier, as "intendant" of Charleston, he had put down the Denmark Vesey Rebellion. An enthusiast for Texian independence, he was offered command of its army in 1835, and secured its recognition by France and the Netherlands. In 1855 he received a large land grant in Texas in recognition of his services.

In 1857, only a few weeks after writing this Circular, 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."

(32793)

\$500.00

95. **[Harrison, William Henry]:** ABSTRACT OF THE PUBLIC SERVICES OF WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON. Boston: Engraved by E. Tappan & A.C. Warren, 39 State St., [1840]. Broadside, 4-1/2" x 5-3/4". With a head-and-shoulders cut of Harrison in military uniform; another of Harrison at his plow [his famous log cabin in the background]; and two other engravings of Harrison astride his horse with sword in hand, performing valiant military feats. Text [a 40-line biography of Harrison, in small type] surrounded by decorative border. Blank left margin spotted, else Very Good.

A rare broadside biography of Harrison, attractively engraved. Miles 71. OCLC 29891491 [1- Lib. of VA] as of December 2019. Not in American Imprints, Sabin, Cronin & Wise.

(36349)

\$600.00

96. **[Harrison, William Henry]:** FUNERAL HONORS TO THE LATE PRESIDENT. [Philadelphia: 1841]. Broadside, 6" x 18-1/4", text surrounded by black mourning border. Near Fine.

"Final and corrected arrangements for the procession on TUESDAY, April 20th," starting from Independence Hall. The Order of the Procession is enumerated, with participants. J.R. Ingersoll was Chief Marshal. "The citizens are requested to close their dwellings and places of business-- it is farther requested that the bells of the churches, and of all public places be muffled and tolled, and that the flags of the shipping and at all public places be at half mast." OCLC records about fifteen institutional locations [including several which erroneously call this a Lincoln procession]. (34954)

\$850.00

97. **[Harrison, William Henry]:** WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON. NINTH PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES. BORN FEB. 9TH 1773. INAUGURATED MARCH 4TH. DIED APRIL 4TH 1841. HIS LAST WORDS: "I WISH YOU TO UNDERSTAND THE TRUE PRINCIPLES OF THE GOVERNMENT. I WISH THEM CARRIED OUT. I ASK NOTHING MORE" Boston: Printed by Charles Thomas. Published by Charles A, Wakefield. No. 56

Cornhill., 1841. Engraving by O. Pelton and D. Kimberly, from a painting by A.G. Hoit in 1840. 15-1/4" x 19". Printed on thick paper. Light wear, Very Good.

A rare, engraved half length image of William Henry Harrison wearing a dark suit. Atop the portrait are vignettes of the Battle at Tippecanoe and the Battle of the Thames. At bottom is a scene of Harrison's house in North Bend, Ohio. The side borders depict flags and armor. With a facsimile of Harrison's signature. Wreaths in the bottom corners show the Capitol and the White House.

Stauffer, American Engravers on Copper and Steel 2496. OCLC 566983246 [1- AAS], 908820108 [1- Library of Congress], 844084336 [1- MA Hist.] as of October 2019.

(32667)

\$875.00

98. **Harvard University:** HONORATISSIMO MOSI GILL, ARMIGERO, VICE GUBERNATORI; CONSILIARIIS ET SENATORIBUS REIPUBLICAE MASSACHUSETTENSIS; REVERENDISQUE ECCLESIIARUM IJ OPPIDIS SEX VICINIS PRESBYTERIS UNIVERSITATIS HARVARDIANAE CURATORIBUS; REVERENDO JOSEPHO WILLARD, S.T.D. LL. D. PRAESIDI;...THESES...HABITA IN COMITIIS UNIVERSITATIS CANTABRIGIAE, MASSACHUSETTENSIS, DIE JULII XVII. ANNO SALUTIS MDCCXCIX. Bostoniae: Typis Manning & Loring, [1799]. Folio broadside, 50 x 39 cm on laid sheet, mounted to card stock. Text printed within ornamental frame composed of two distinct running ornaments set together all the way around, with distinct corner pieces. Light soil and wear, Good+ to Very Good.

With graduates listed, and theses described.

Evans 35598. Ford [Broadsides] 2918. NAIP w020474 [8]. (20198)

\$500.00

99. **Hedrick, B.S.:** PROF. HEDRICK'S DEFENCE. [FROM THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD OF OCT. 8, 1856.]. [Raleigh? North Carolina Standard? 1856]. Folio Broadside, 19-7/8" x 11-3/4". Text printed in three columns beneath title. Old folds, light soil, couple of short closed tears along folds expertly repaired without loss. Very Good.

Benjamin Sherwood Hedrick [1827-1886], born and raised in North Carolina and a chemistry professor at its University, stuck out like a sore thumb in the 1856 presidential election. Writing from Chapel Hill on October 1, 1856, he boldly declares for Fremont-- "I like the man." In this rare broadside he contends that "Fremont is on the right side of the great question which now disturbs the public peace. Opposition to slavery extension is neither a Northern nor a sectionalism. It originated with the great Southern statesmen of the Revolution. Washington, Jefferson, Patrick Henry, Madison and Randolph were all opposed to slavery in the abstract, and were all opposed to admitting it into new territory."

He agrees with those early Southerners "that slavery exerts an evil influence both upon the whites and the blacks." Like Jefferson, he also opposes "the abolition policy, by which the slaves would be turned loose upon the whites." Opposing its spread, as Fremont advocates, is the best that can be done. For once Slavery appears in a territory "it is almost impossible to get rid of the system."

Hedrick closes by urging his fellow Carolinians, "Holding as I do the doctrines once advocated by Washington and Jefferson, I think I should be met by argument and not by denunciation." Nevertheless, popular outrage resulted in his dismissal from his position. Not in Sabin, Thornton, Hummel, Eberstadt. OCLC 60984129 [5- Peabody-Essex, NYHS (defective), Cornell, AAS, NYHS] as of November 2019.

(36382)

\$2,000.00

100. **[Hibernia Fire Engine Company]: FIREMAN'S PARADE. PRESENTATION OF TWO SILVER FIRE HORNS TO THE HIBERNIA ENGINE COMPANY, NO. 1.** PHILADELPHIA, OCTOBER 5TH, 1857. Philadelphia: Published by Wm. Smith... Looking Glass, Portrait & Picture Frames of every description, 1877. Folio broadside, 14" x 17". Printed in three columns: the first, an 'Address of Hon. R.T. Conrad; second, 'Fireman's Address. Written at the request of the Association for the Relief of Disabled Firemen,' by 'Hon. Robert T. Conrad'; third, 'Address of Philip S. White, Esq.' Very Good.

The ceremony seeks to make amends for Philadelphia's long history of antipathy to Irish Catholics. Conrad had been elected Mayor of Philadelphia on a Know-Nothing platform that capitalized on anti-Irish sentiment. But he says here, "Whatever prejudices may have existed in regard to fireman [sic] have disappeared before the favorable evidence of the past and present conduct and character." Also a poet and writer, Conrad composed a poem for the occasion, printed in the second column.

Praising the Company in column three was a leading temperance advocate, Philip S. White. The Hibernia Company was responsible for an area of great "importance": "all the Exchange, Post Office and Custom House brokers-- all the printing offices-- all the newspapers of the city... all the steamboat landings-- all the banks save two, and nearly all the insurance offices."

OCLC records four locations under three accession numbers as of August 2018: the Library Company, Clements, NYHS, Brown.

(35307)

\$450.00

101. **Holland, Albert: TO THE CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES. FILLMORE QUICK STEP AS PERFORMED BY THE INDEPENDENT BLUES BAND. COMPOSED AND ARRANGED BY ALBERT HOLLAND.** Baltimore: Miller & Beacham, [1856]. 10 1/4" x 13 1/4". Lithograph of Fillmore by A. Hoen & Co., of Baltimore. [1], [1 blank], [3pp of music], [1 blank] pp. Light wear, Very Good.

The title page oval lithograph shows Fillmore surrounded by abbreviated States' names, each on a shield. It is captioned with Fillmore's inspiring quote opposing sectional conflict: "For my own part, I know only my country, my whole country, and nothing but my country."

In 1856 former President Fillmore ran on the American Party, or Know-Nothing, ticket, which favored restricting immigrants' rights and opposed the sectionalism of the Republicans and Democrats.

OCLC 271326115 [1- Baylor] [as of March 2016]. Pratt Library Collection of American Sheet Music. Levy Collection of Sheet Music, Box 005, Item 013.

(26376)

\$500.00

102. **[Holmes, David]: BENEDICT ARNOLD & HORATIO SEYMOUR! THEIR IDENTITY OF VIEWS. WHO IS TO BE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES? FROM THE NEW YORK TIMES OF SEPTEMBER 19, 1864.** Brooklyn: D.S. Holmes, [1868]. Broadside, 10" x 13". Text printed with a variety of type fonts. Decorative border. A couple of small blank margin tears, Very Good.

Sources at OCLC incorrectly suggest an 1864 publication date for this rare broadside. Seymour was the Democrats' presidential candidate in 1868. His Copperhead utterances during the War haunted his campaign and, of course, he lost decisively to General Grant.

The broadside's purpose is to demonstrate that "the points made by HORATIO SEYMOUR against the Administration in 1864 [are] identical, point by point, with those made by BENEDICT ARNOLD against WASHINGTON and the Continental Congress in 1780... The Copperhead chiefs of these times, who draw so lavishly upon the sophistries and fallacies of 1780 for the furtherance of their factious designs, cannot too well understand that the sequel of all this is endless disgrace. They must not expect to fight the Government with the weapons of the Tories and of the blue-light Federalists, without sharing the same fate."
OCLC 77763594 [3 - NYHS, LCP, Lincoln Pres. Lib.] as of July 2017.

(33997)

\$850.00

103. **[Hosmer, William H.C.]: EXCELSIOR BATTLE-SONG.** [Rochester, NY?: 1862?]. Broadside, 8-1/4" x 10-5/8", printed in three columns. Old folds, several expert repairs on blank verso, several pinholes at fold junctions affecting several letters. Good+.

A rare Civil War broadside, celebrating the bravery of New York's Excelsior Brigade and its Captain Henry O'Rielly. The Song was "suggested by events at the Battle of Williamsburg, the first battle of the Army of the Potomac on the march from Yorktown to Richmond." It eulogizes Captain Henry Brooks O'Rielly. "The Captain fell in rallying his soldiers for another onset against the rebels, after having been for some hours in the thickest of the battle-- the losses in the Excelsior Brigade, in which he was a commander, being almost unequalled in the history of warfare." O'Rielly's "dying words are our watch-words-- 'Forward!- Forward!'"

In addition to the Battle-Song, a "Dirge for the Brave," from the Rochester Daily Union and Advertiser, is printed, by William Hosmer, also eulogizing O'Rielly. Not in Bartlett or Sabin. OCLC 32224398 [3- NYHS, MA Hist. Soc., Brown] as of May 2019. Anderson Galleries auction 1912, from the Library of Benson Lossing.

(35892)

\$450.00

104. **Hospital for Israelites in Philadelphia:** THE SUBSCRIBERS, A COMMITTEE APPOINTED AT A MEETING OF THE GRAND LODGE NO. 3, INDEPENDENT ORDER OF THE BENAI BERITH, HELD ON SUNDAY, AUGUST 14TH, 1864, RESPECTFULLY CALL YOUR ATTENTION TO THE SUBJOINED PROCEEDINGS IN FAVOR OF ERECTING A JEWISH HOSPITAL WITHIN THE LIMITS OR THE IMMEDIATE VICINITY OF PHILADELPHIA. Philadelphia: August 18, 1864. [4] pp. 8-1/2" x 5." Repaired at blank margins, light edge wear and mild spotting. Matching English and German text. Tipped into a modern gilt morocco folder. Good+.

This prospectus and circular letter, launched by the Philadelphia lodge of the Independent Order of the Benai Berith, is printed in matching English and German text. Isaac Leiser appears as vice-chairman of the Provisional Hospital Committee, and Abraham Sulzberger (great-uncle of the future New York Times publisher Arthur Hays Sulzberger) as secretary. Other Committee members were Solomon Hofheimer, R. Teller, L. Ellinger, and S. Weil. The Hospital which they created is today called the Albert Einstein Medical Center.

The document states their mission and purpose: "Whereas, a Jewish Hospital has been found to be a necessity in the cities of New York and Cincinnati. Within the last six months three Israelites of this city have died in Christian hospitals without having enjoyed the privilege of hearing the Shema Yisrael. Whereas, it reflects the greatest discredit on so large a Jewish population as that of Philadelphia, to force friendless brothers to seek, in sickness and the prospect of death, the shelter of un-Jewish hospitals, to eat forbidden food, to be dissected after death and sometimes even to be buried with the stranger... Resolved, that the District Grand Lodge take immediate steps... for the purpose of founding a Jewish Hospital."

Their efforts bore fruit, memorialized in a pamphlet entitled, "Dedication of the Jewish Hospital of Philadelphia. Tuesday, May 28, 1867." Philadelphia: Jones & Thacher.1867. Members of the Committee of Arrangements included Abraham Wolf, Alfred T. Jones as President, and others. Jones gave a heartfelt speech and noted that, "though no one can be a member of our Society who is not a brother or sister of Israel, still our doors are open to the afflicted of every creed."

Singerman 1818. OCLC 801995315 [1- Library Company Phila.] as of November 2019.

(36361)

\$4,500.00

105. **Howe Machine Company:** THE HOWE MACHINE CO.'S SEWING MACHINE MANUFACTORY, BRIDGEPORT, CONN. OFFICES: NO 699 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, LONDON, PARIS. [np: 1867-1876]. Beautifully handcolored engraving, depicting four eye-level views of Howe Machine Company factories surrounded by busy streets, ferries, and carriages. A coin with profile of Elias Howe, Jr., is at center left. Attractively framed and matted. Image 13-1/4" x 15-1/4" by sight. Not examined out of frame. Fine.

The Company's New York offices were located at 699 Broadway from 1867-1876. We locate this extremely attractive broadside only in the Jay Last Collection at the Huntington Library. (36504)

\$650.00

106. **[Jackson, Andrew]:** MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES TO BOTH HOUSES OF CONGRESS, TRANSMITTING COPIES OF THE ORDINANCE AND OTHER DOCUMENTS, AND HIS PROCLAMATION IN RELATION TO SOUTH CAROLINA. In: SUPPLEMENT TO THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER. Washington: Friday, January 18, 1833. Elephant folio broadsheet, 15-1/2" x 17-1/2". Printed in five columns on each page. Lightly toned, Very Good. Except for the last 1-1/2 columns, the entire Supplement prints President Andrew Jackson's Address of January 16, 1833, the most outspoken defense-- until Abraham Lincoln-- of the supremacy of the National Union, and an unambiguous rejection of Nullification and State Sovereignty.

On January 16, 1833 Andrew Jackson, convinced that South Carolina would not yield, announced his historic response to South Carolina's purported Nullification of the federal tariff. This rare Supplement is one of the earliest printings of his Address, an eloquent and significant assertion of the primacy of federal law. Not only does Jackson reject South Carolina's "extraordinary defiance of the just authority of the Government," an imminent danger "to the integrity of the Union." He also explains the relation of States to the National Government under the Constitution.

Jackson urges Congress to pass the Force Bill. "Open and organized resistance to the laws should not be executed with impunity." Indeed, South Carolina had called up its State militia to enforce Nullification. Under the Force Bill U.S. troops would close custom houses in Beaufort and Georgetown; in Charleston, the custom house would be moved under federal military supervision to either Castle Pinckney or Fort Moultrie; Federal jails would house violators of federal law; South Carolina's arrest of violators of its unconstitutional Nullification Law would be thwarted by federal courts and met with military force.

OCLC 64432617 [1- Williams] as of January 2020.

(32158)

\$850.00

107. **[Jackson, Andrew] Robinson, H.R.:** UNCLE SAM SICK WITH LA GRIPPE. New York: H.R. Robinson, [1837]. Oblong 13-1/2" x 21". Light dusting, a couple of closed tears and shallow extremity chips to blank margins. Else Very Good.

The Library of Congress entry: "A satire attributing the dire fiscal straits of the nation to Andrew Jackson's banking policies, with specific reference to recent bank failures in New Orleans, New York, and Philadelphia. The artist blames the 1837 panic on Jackson's and later Van Buren's efforts to limit currency and emphasize specie (or coinage) as the circulating medium in the American economy. Missouri senator Thomas Hart Benton's role as an ally of the administration and champion of coinage (in the cartoonist's parlance 'mint drops') is also attacked. In an eighteenth-century sickroom scene Uncle Sam, wearing a liberty cap, a stars-and-stripes dressing gown, and moccasins, slumps in a chair. In his hand is a paper reading 'Failures...' Nicholas Biddle arrives, with a trunk of 'Post Notes' and 'Bonds,' and is greeted by Brother Jonathan. Jonathan: 'Oh Doctr. Biddle I'm so glad you're come. Uncle Sam's in a darned bad way.' Biddle: 'I'll try what I can do & I've sent to Dr. John Bull for his assistance.'

"The print is dated 1834 by Weitenkampf, but it must have appeared after Van Buren's victory in the 1836 presidential election, given Uncle Sam's remark, 'You are to nurse me now Aunt Matty.' Nancy Davison's date of 1837 is more credible. Most likely it was issued during the spring of that year, after the collapse of the cotton market and several banks in New Orleans and the subsequent failure of many New York banks in March. In April Nicholas Biddle's Pennsylvania state bank came to the aid of the ailing banking community by buying up considerable numbers of bonds and notes."

Weitenkampf 36. Library of Congress Call No. PC/US - 1837.C619, no. 7 (B size) [P&P]. AAS Polit. Cart. U58. Not in Reilly. Not located on OCLC as of October 2019.

(36059)

\$2,500.00

108. **[Judaica]:** LIBERTY LOAN PICTORIAL NEWS. WAR RELIEF COUNCIL OF PROMINENT JEWS. THESE MEN ARE LEADERS OF ALL BRANCHES OF AMERICAN JEWRY, GATHERED AT THE COUNCIL TABLE OF THE JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE OF THE AMERICAN FUNDS FOR JEWISH WAR SUFFERERS. THEY SPURRED AMERICAN JEWRY TO THE RAISING OF \$20,000,000 IN FOUR YEARS AND THEN DISTRIBUTED IT AMONG THE WARRING NATIONS. HELP WIN THE WAR- WITH AMERICAN VICTORY. BUY LIBERTY BONDS- NOW. [New York? Washington?: 1914?]. Folio broadside, printed in red and black inks, photo illustration of about thirty-five middle-aged and elderly gentlemen, including Felix Warburg, sitting around a long table, on which rest many documents. Light soil to a portion, Very Good.

At the outbreak of World War I, 60,000 Jews in Ottoman Palestine faced starvation. The Joint Distribution Committee was organized at the instance of U.S. Ambassador to Turkey Henry Morgenthau and Jacob Schiff to alleviate the suffering. They raised the necessary funds, and turned their attention to the nine million Jews along the Eastern Front. Felix Warburg was chairman; he and his colleagues were kept busy all during the War and thereafter.

Not located on OCLC as of May 2019.

(35880)

\$1,500.00

109. **[Judaica] Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society:** ACADEMY OF MUSIC, TUESDAY MARCH 15TH 1881. PURIM ASSOCIATION FANCY DRESS BALL IN AID OF THE BUILDING FUND OF THE HEBREW BENEVOLENT AND ORPHAN ASYLUM SOCIETY. New York: 1881. Chromolithograph broadsheet, oblong 6-1/2" x 4."

The verso, lightly spotted and several names partially abraded, lists about 300 "Managers" in six columns, surrounded by a pink border with illustration of a comic figure on the right border; the number '524' is printed in the upper left corner. The recto consists of the beautiful chromolithograph illustration of a Purim party in full swing. Except as noted, Very Good.

"This is a colourful advertisement for a Purim fancy dress ball to be held on Tuesday, March 15, 1881. At the bottom of the image is a ribbon with the inscription: 'In Aid of the Building Fund of the Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum society.' The picture is in the style of the Commedia dell'arte showing the characteristic clowns and masks. In the centre of the image is a woman wearing decorative oriental clothing, signifying perhaps a queen or even Queen Esther from the Purim story. She is holding a sack of coins and is dropping several of them into the lap of a small child. The other children are surrounding her, perhaps waiting their turn to receive coins. These are presumably the children who received assistance from this philanthropic society. On the right is a clown who is also giving a coin to the children." [NLI online site, 'Fancy Dress Ball Poster, Purim, 1881.']

"The Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society was created out of a merger of two New York Jewish benevolent societies in 1860: the Hebrew Benevolent Society (HBS) and the German Hebrew Benevolent Society (GHBS). After resisting a merger due to friction between German Reform leaders and Sephardic and Ashkenazi traditional leaders, the two groups finally joined after the threat of missionaries and conversion was made public by the Mortara Affair, in which an Italian Jewish boy, Edward Mortara, was kidnapped and converted by a servant girl. The possibilities of Jewish orphans being cared for by non-Jewish asylums with missionary goals was a major factor that led the two societies to pool resources and open the first Jewish orphan asylum in New York City." [Guide to the Records of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum of the City of New York, at the American Jewish Historical Society.]

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We locate copies at the Museum of the City of New York and the New York Public Library as of March 2020.

(36675)

\$1,250.00

110. **[Kent, Chancellor James]: THE ARISTOCRACY UNMASKED. CHANCELLOR KENT AND JUDGE SPENCER IN FAVOR OF DISFRANCHISING 75,000 FREEMEN.** [Albany]: By order of the Republican General Committee, [1827]. Broadside, 12" x 17". Old folds, spotted, Good+. Signed in bold type at the end by P. Wendell, Chairman, and A. Blanchard, Secretary, of the Albany Republican General Committee.

This broadside is an uninhibited attack on James Kent and his judicial colleague, New York's Chief Justice Ambrose Spencer. They had attempted, at New York's 1821 Constitutional Convention, to restrict the suffrage for white males by imposing a property requirement. The broadside, issued by Martin Van Buren's "Albany Regency," urges citizens to choose Van Buren in the upcoming gubernatorial election. Van Buren was their "champion in

the convention, who contended manfully against the combined force of the federalists, and in favor of giving equal privileges to all freemen." The "aristocratic propositions" of Kent and Spencer are exposed in a damning variety of quotes from Convention speeches. Chancellor Kent stated: "The tendency of universal suffrage, is to jeopardise the RIGHTS of PROPERTY, and the principles of Liberty. THERE IS A TENDENCY IN THE POOR TO COVET AND SHARE THE PLUNDER OF THE RICH. It requires a vigilant government, and a firm administration of justice, to counteract the tendency." The broadside summarizes loathsome Federalist doctrine: the job of government is "to PROTECT THE RICH AND KEEP DOWN THE POOR."

Chancellor Kent is universally acclaimed as one of the great jurists of any era. Admitted to the New York Bar in 1785, he was a State Assemblyman, the first professor of law in Columbia College, New York's Chief Justice; and, at this time, Chancellor of New York State and a member of the 1821 State Constitutional Convention, where he unsuccessfully sought to restrict the suffrage for white males. His four-volume COMMENTARIES ON AMERICAN LAW is a foundation of American jurisprudence.

Not in Sabin or American Imprints or the online sites of the New York Public Library, New York Historical Society, Columbia, Harvard. OCLC 80337356 [1- AAS] as of June 2019.

(36027)

\$2,500.00

111. **[Knox College]:** KNOX COLLEGE. COMMENCEMENT, AND ANNIVERSARY OF THE ADELPHI, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23 & 24, 1846. [Peoria? 1846]. 3, [1 blank] pp. Folded, lightly worn, Very Good.

This is the scarce record of Knox College's first graduation. Byrd suggested a Galesburg imprint for this item. But Tanner writes, "No press is known to have been active in Galesburg in 1846. It is more likely that this item was printed in Peoria by Samuel H. Davis, who printed another item for Knox College at about the same time."

Knox College's website states, "Knox Manual Labor College was chartered by the Illinois Legislature (including Abraham Lincoln) on February 15, 1837. Nine men were awarded degrees at the first Commencement in 1846. In 1857 the name was shortened to Knox College... In the 1840s, Knox became known as a center of abolitionism. Fugitive slaves found refuge in Galesburg in route to Canada, some in the homes of Knox College faculty. At Knox's Old Main in 1858, Abraham Lincoln denounced the morality of Stephen A. Douglas's position on slavery during one of their famous debates."

Each graduate delivered an Oration. Themes varied: 'Unprofitableness of Sin,' 'Connection of Morality with Politics,' 'Reason, its Nature and Office,' 'Western Society, its Position and Destiny', 'The Press,' 'Error.' Of the nine graduates, "Four become ministers of the gospel, while one becomes a professor of mathematics at Knox, one an editor of several Galesburg newspapers, one a doctor, and another, a lawyer and partner of Robert G. Ingersoll." [id].

Byrd 1088 [3- IHi, IGK, IaU]. Tanner, Some Corrections and Emendations... Not in American Imprints or Sabin, or on OCLC as of March 2015.

(31892)

\$450.00

112. **[Lake, W(illiam) A.]:** TO THE VOTERS OF THE FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI. [Vicksburg: 1861]. Broadside, 7 3/4 x 14 1/4". Light old folds. Printed in two columns, signed in type at the end by Lake and dated Vicksburg, August 13, 1861. Signed, 'Hon. W.A. Lake' in ink at the top blank margin. Very Good.

Lake started out in the Border State of Maryland, graduated from Pennsylvania's Jefferson College, and then set up his law practice in Vicksburg. In pre-Confederate days, he was a Know-Nothing: he won a seat in Congress as such, and participated prominently in his Party's 1856 Convention, which nominated Millard Fillmore for President.

Lake was not so lucky in this campaign: his opponent, Henry C. Chambers, killed him in a duel in October 1861. The subject of the duel is unclear: "... A difficulty occurred and a blow was given, and then a challenge." They fought with rifles at forty paces, each exchanging three shots. On the fourth, Lake fell dead. [Montgomery, *Reminiscences of a Mississippian in Peace and War* 82.]

This unrecorded Confederate broadside asserts that "we have but one object, namely: to conquer a peace, and secure our national independence. Nor can there be any controversy as to the means necessary to obtain this end. War! War! is the only way. It will, therefore, be seen that there is no chance for party divisions and party issues." Calling for unity, he outlines his military, fiscal, and monetary policies.

Not in Parrish & Willingham, Crandall, Owen, Sabin, Hummel, NUC, or on OCLC, the online site of the Library of Congress, AAS, or other online resources as of March 2020.

(24873)

\$3,000.00

113. **Liberty Party: ADDRESS, TO THE FREE ELECTORS OF THE SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT. FELLOW CITIZENS:-** ... Northampton [MA]: Dec. 13, 1843. Broadside, 9-1/2" x 22". Printed in two columns, separated by a rule, and dated and signed in type by members of the District Liberty Committee: J.P. Williston, B.J. Johnson, Amzi Allen, Moses, Erastus Bridgman. Old folds, crimps affecting a bit of text on several lines. Good+.

This is a powerful Liberty Party attack on the two major political parties and their anticipated candidates for the upcoming presidential election. It is apparently unrecorded. "The Democratic party is sold to the South." Calhoun, Van Buren, Buchanan are all pro-slavery men. The Whig Party's "champion," Henry Clay, is "the owner and holder of SIXTY SLAVES, a man who has been a duelist from early life, and who still clings to this barbarous and murderous custom in his old age." Indeed, whichever of these two Parties is in power doesn't matter: "We have all along been really the tools of the South, and have done their bidding."

The Liberty Party puts forth its candidate: Lucius Boltwood, "the uncompromising friend of impartial liberty."

Not in Sabin, American Imprints, LCP, Dumond. Not located on OCLC, or the online sites of AAS, Harvard, MA Hist. Soc., Brown, Library of Congress as of March 2018.

(34724)

\$850.00

114. **Liberty Party: THE POOR MAN'S PARTY. TO THE POOR MEN OF THE COUNTY OF MADISON:** [Peterboro (NY)]: October 17, 1846. Broadside, 9.5" x 12". Lightly foxed, old folds, Very Good.

A call to the poor men of the County to vote the ticket of the anti-slavery Liberty Party, precursor of the Free Soil and Republican parties; and to recognize the interests that poor whites share with blacks. "How vain for you to hope, that parties, who choose for civil rulers men, who buy and sell the black poor, will be faithful to the rights of the white poor!"

The other political parties would permit seizure of residences by "merciless creditors" for nonpayment of debts, and would permit Blacks to vote only if they owned sufficient property. "How unlike these proslavery parties is the Liberty party! The true hearted members of that Party would be crucified rather than consent to cast their votes for men, who beat, and bind, and

buy and sell, God's poor... Liberty men should never cease, no not for a day, to strive for a New Constitution for the State of New-York, so long as its existing Constitution fails to recognize the right of a man to his vote, whatever may be the color of his skin, or the right of a man to his honestly obtained home, whatever the debts he may owe."

A rare, passionate antislavery and reformist broadside which [because of the Peterboro imprint, and its content] probably reflects the hidden hand of Gerrit Smith, wealthy antislavery and Utopian gadfly. American Imprints [but not the Library Company of Philadelphia] attributes authorship to him.

FIRST EDITION. LCP 5887. AI 46-6520 [1]. Not in Sabin, Work, Blockson, Dumond, Eberstadt, Decker. OCLC locates eight, under three accession numbers.

(34713)

\$650.00

115. **[Lincoln, Abraham]:** BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. A PROCLAMATION. [Washington]: Navy Department, April 12, 1865. 3, [1 blank] pp. Caption title, as issued. General Orders, No. 50. April 12, 1865. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy.

General Order No. 50 prints Lincoln's three Proclamations issued April 11, 1865. The first Proclamation closes southern ports along the eastern seaboard, prohibiting "all rights of importation until they shall have again been opened by order of the President." The second Proclamation exempts the port of Key West from closure. The third Proclamation warns that the United States will deny access to American ports by vessels of those foreign countries which have refused to grant war vessels of the United States access to their foreign ports.

(36635)

\$850.00

116. **[Lincoln, Abraham]:** "PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES:" BROADSIDE CHROMOLITHOGRAPH COMMEMORATING THE INAUGURATION OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN AS PRESIDENT. [Philadelphia]: Published by F. Bouclet, 1861. Rare, beautifully colored, 20" x 25-3/4" lithograph printed on wove paper, titled "Presidents of the United States". Displays all the Presidents through a beardless Lincoln, surrounding a vignette of Lady Liberty, the American eagle, a steamboat, and the Capitol (the dome complete as anticipated, though still under construction). Published by F. Bouclet and lithographed by A. Feusier. In superb condition with just a hint of toning from previous framing. Fine.

"A large, patriotic print probably issued around the time of Abraham Lincoln's inauguration. Columbia stands before the U.S. Capitol, holding a shield and a staff with a liberty cap. On her brow she wears a laurel wreath with a single star. Beside her is an eagle, holding a streamer with the motto "E Pluribus Unum." A steamship is visible in the background left. The central scene is framed by oval portraits of the first sixteen presidents of the United States, with George Washington at the top and a beardless Abraham Lincoln at the bottom" [Reilly].

The print "commemorates Lincoln's election and recognizes the challenges and opportunities facing the 16th president. In this image, a portrait of Lincoln completes an unbroken ring of portraits depicting the 15 presidents who preceded him. The illustration calls to mind a quote from Lincoln's first inaugural, 'Perpetuity is implied, if not expressed, in the fundamental law of all national governments'... By commemorating Lincoln's election and illustrating the troubled and complex scene he faced, this chromolithograph encapsulates the spirit of Lincoln's presidency" [Mast, 'A Closer Look at Presidents of the United States, 4 President Lincoln's Cottage, page 2 (2009)].

Reilly 1861-13. OCLC 41119329 [2- Lib. Cong., MN Public School District] as of November 2019. The print is also included in the Jay Last Collection at the Huntington.
(36386) \$4,000.00

117. **[Lincoln, Abraham] Pomeroy, Theo[dore] M.:** PRINTED LETTER FROM POMEROY TO ABRAHAM LINCOLN, JUNE 29, 1863, RECOMMENDING THAT COLONEL JOHN S. CLARK BE PROMOTED TO BRIGADIER GENERAL. Auburn, N.Y.: 1863. Broadside, 8" x 12-1/4". Very Good.

Congressman Pomeroy of Auburn, who represented New York in Congress during the Civil War years and early Reconstruction, has high praise for Colonel Clark, serving on the staff of General Banks and recently wounded in the advance on Port Hudson. In the earliest days of the War during the Baltimore disorders, he "mingled during the day and following night with the populace and rioters, gathered all possible information and on the following morning returned to Washington and laid the information before the military authorities. Communications with Annapolis being cut off, he accepted the hazardous position of bearer of dispatches from the War Department to Gen'l Butler, and of the seventeen messengers sent on that mission, was the only one who succeeded in reaching his destination without arrest, and that was accomplished only by a night march on foot of twenty-five miles in a country with which he was unfamiliar, and by swimming the Patuxent, within sound of the voices of the enemies sentinels."

OCLC 768761257 [1- Allen Cy Pub. Lib.] as of January 2019.
(35588)

\$450.00

118. **[Magee, John]:** TO THE PUBLIC. [Allegany County, NY: 1822]. Broadside, 8" x 12-1/2". Inner margin lightly edge-chipped. Several fox marks in margins. Very Good.

John Magee was the Sheriff of Allegany County in southwestern New York State, along its border with Pennsylvania. He was charged with abusing his office by "having improperly oppressed Mrs. Trovinger, on an execution, to suit the views and wishes of a certain individual." Among Magee's duties as Sheriff was to levy on and sell the goods of debtors against whom courts had rendered unsatisfied judgments.

Although a writ of execution had issued against Mrs. Trovinger on a judgment from the Steuben Common Pleas Court, "I now say that there was no sale made, and that I had no knowledge that there was such an execution." Under-Sheriff Dauphin Murray certifies to Magee's innocence of the entire affair, and takes upon himself the blame for causing a sale to be scheduled although Mrs. Trovinger was ready to pay the judgment against her. Not located on OCLC or the online sites of AAS, New York Public Library, or New York Historical Society as of February 2019.

(35677)

\$500.00

119. **[Magee, John L.]:** THE CHAMPION OF DESPOTISM. [New York: 1851 or 1852]. Uncolored lithograph broadside, drawn by Magee. 8-1/2" x 10-3/4". Near Fine copy of a rare item.

"A satire critical of New York Courier & Enquirer editor James Watson Webb for his journalistic assaults on exiled Hungarian revolutionary leader Louis Kossuth. Weitenkamp dates the cartoon 1852, but it may have appeared as early as December 1851, when Kossuth landed in New York for a much-publicized visit to seek American diplomatic and financial support for Hungary" [Reilly]. Although most Americans sympathized with Kossuth's struggle

for liberty, Webb did not approve of Kossuth's "attempts to embroil the United States in the European conflict" [id.].

As a top-hatted Kossuth strides down the street, a copy of Webb's newspaper [with headline 'Kossuth'] protruding from his back pocket, people remark unfavorably "on the man what wrote all that Stuf agin the Hungarians." Magee, the artist and lithographer, worked in New York City during this period, with an office at 34 Mott Street, where he produced this scarce lithograph.

Reilly 52-2. Weitenkampf page 112. OCLC 299946275 [2- AAS, Lib. Cong.] as of February 2017. (33564) \$600.00

120. **[Magee, R., Publisher]:** COL HARNEYS' CHARGE ON THE MEXICAN LANCERS' COMMANDED BY GENERAL LA VEGA NEAR VERA CRUZ. AMERICAN FORCES FROM 4 TO 600. MEXICAN FORCES FROM 6 TO 10,000. Philadelphia: Published by R, Magee, [1847]. Oblong 10" x 14", lithograph colored by hand. Colors and image bright and clear, with light blank margin foxing. Very Good plus, in an archival mat with mylar sheet. A dramatic depiction of the clash between American and Mexican forces, with charging cavalry and two apparently disembodied heads [with the Mexican's shoulders] struggling on the battleground.

This rare image depicts a heroic event in the Mexican-American War. In March 1847, Tennessee-born cavalry officer William S. Harney and his dragoons scouted out a large contingent of Mexican soldiers near Vera Cruz. General Winfield Scott dispatched Harney, his dragoons, and 150 men from the Second Regiment of Tennessee Volunteers. Conflict erupted: Harney's dragoons slashed through the Mexican infantry, literally running their horses over them; they then dispatched the Mexican lancers. With small losses of their own, American forces won the day.

Not located on OCLC, or the online sites of AAS, Boston Athenaeum, Huntington, NYPL, Newberry, Yale, U TX, Clements as of June 2018. The Library of Congress owns a copy. (35169) \$850.00

121. **[Maine]:** ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF MAINE. FELLOW COUNTRYMEN!... Portland: 1832. Broadside, 11-3/4" x 19". Lightly foxed, generously margined and untrimmed with lower blank margins chipped, some old folds. Else Very Good. Matted. Dated in type at the end: Portland, Oct. 25th, 1832."

The text of this rare broadside, urging the defeat of President Jackson in the upcoming presidential election, is printed in three columns. It is followed by six columns, consisting of hundreds of printed names of Portland citizens endorsing its sentiments. Despite promises to the contrary, Jackson has expanded the power of the presidency, reneging on his promise to serve only one term; enthusiastically practiced the Spoils System; and "the expenses of his administration have largely exceeded those of any of his six predecessors." He has claimed the power of "interpreting for himself" the Constitution, although contradicted by "the Supreme Judiciary."

AI 10824 [1- Harvard]. OCLC 58786948 [3- AAS, NYHS, Harvard] as of October 2017. (34328) \$1,250.00

122. **[Maine]:** TO THE DEMOCRATS OF AROOSTOOK COUNTY. [np]: July 31, 1854. Broadside, 12" x 17". Some old folds, several fox spots, couple of short closed margin tears [no loss]. Good+. Signed in type at the end by about 140 loyal Aroostook Democrats.

The Kansas-Nebraska Act opened the Mexican Cession to Slavery and thus repealed the 1820 Missouri Compromise. Deep divisions in the Democratic Party resulted. Many Northern Democrats resisted the call of their dominant Southern brethren to populate the newly acquired Territories with slaves. Maine's Hannibal Hamlin, for example, abandoned the Democrats over the Slavery issue, and became a Republican [and Lincoln's running mate in 1860].

This broadside excoriates such apostates, who have joined forces with anti-slavery men "to batten and prey upon the very life of the Democratic Party," and who are "pledged to opposition to the regular democracy." Hyperbolically, the broadside accuses them of opposing the Party's "very EXISTENCE, plotting her ENTIRE OVERTHROW and DESTRUCTION." Not located on OCLC as of March 2017.

(33648)

\$750.00

123. **[Maine] [Civil War]: THE DRAFT IS ENDED IN MAINE. DO YOU WISH TO HAVE ANOTHER DRAFT? BE CAREFUL, THEN, HOW YOU VOTE.** [Augusta?: 1863]. Broadsheet, 6-5/8" x 9". Caption title as issued. Each page printed in two columns. Some spotting, Good+.

"The voluntary enlistment of Veteran Regiments and the rapid organization of Negro Brigades in the South, will amply recruit the tanks of the Union Armies." If the Administration's policies are "generously sustained by the free and loyal voters of the North," there will be no further draft. "But if the Administration is crippled, hindered and embarrassed" in its recruiting, another draft will be necessary.

Bradbury, the Copperhead candidate for Governor, has promised to withdraw Maine's support for the War. If elected, he will render inevitable "a fresh draft under the Conscription Act." Maine's Democrats seek deliberately to "precipitate a collision between Maine and the General Government." Men like Bradbury are "Jeff. Davis' Only Hope!" Not located on OCLC as of October 2017.

(34396)

\$450.00

124. **[Maine] [Elections of 1844]: THE REJECTED BARGAIN. "I HAVE SWORN, ON THE ALTAR OF GOD, AN ETERNAL HOSTILITY TO EVERY SPECIES OF USURPATION AND TYRANNY OVER THE MINDS AND LIBERTIES OF MY FELLOW MEN."---** THOMAS JEFFERSON. [Kennebunkport, Maine?: 1844]. Folio broadsheet, 11" x 16", printed in four columns recto and verso. Light scattered foxing, old folds, else Very Good.

On July 4, 1844, Maine's Democratic Party Convention was held in Alfred. Joshua Herrick, a farmer, was Maine's Democratic Congressman for its First Congressional District during the 1843-1845 Session. He sought renomination. But he was challenged by Judge William Alen Hayes. Hayes's campaign manager was future Supreme Court Justice Nathan Clifford, whose manipulations aroused deep resentment over lawyers' control of the democratic process. This broadside reflects those class divisions emerging within the Democratic Party.

Hayes, who "is without doubt the richest man in the District-- has all the monied institutions at his control, or in his interest-- all the aristocracy, (a queer idea in a dem. party, but nevertheless true,) all, or nearly all the Lawyers... Now what has Col. Herrick to go against this tremendous influence? He is what we call self-made... has comparatively but little property, but he has the confidence of the yeomanry of the District." Despite this appeal, Herrick abandoned his effort to secure the Party's renomination, and withdrew his name from consideration. He ran without the nomination, and lost.

Not located on OCLC or the online site of AAS as of October 2017.

(34352)

\$500.00

125. **Mallory, S[tephen] R[ussell]:** LETTER FROM HON. S.R. MALLORY, SECRETARY OF THE LATE CONFEDERATE NAVY. PENSACOLA, FLORIDA, JANUARY 20TH, 1867. COMMANDER JOHN M. BROOKE, LATE CONFEDERATE NAVY. MY DEAR SIR, - ... Pensacola: 1867. One printed page, with integral blank leaf. 4to, signed in type at the end by Mallory. Evidently unrecorded. Very Good.

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

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

We have checked the usual, and not-so-usual sources for a record of this item, and have come up empty-handed.

(32512)

\$1,000.00

126. **[Maryland]:** A BILL, ENTITLED, AN ACT MORE EFFECTUALLY TO PROVIDE FOR THE NATIONAL DEFENCE, BY ESTABLISHING AN UNIFORM MILITIA THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES. [Annapolis: 1793]. Folio sheet, folded to 8-1/2" x 13-1/4". [4] pp. Caption title as issued. Old folds, some foxing along folds and margins, else Very Good. Docketed in manuscript on blank portion of last page: "Negatived by the Senate-Nov. 1793."

The Bill, which failed to pass the Maryland legislature, provided for a census, registration, and enrollment in the militia of "every free white male citizen, of the age of eighteen and under the age of forty-five years." Medical exemptions and substitutions are permitted. We have not located a record of this rare imprint.

Not located in Evans [see Evans 25760 for a related item], Shipton & Mooney, Bristol, or the online sites of ESTC, OCLC, AAS, U MD, Johns Hopkins as of November 2019.

(35813)

\$2,000.00

127. **[Maryland Assault on Slave]:** CRIMINAL COMPLAINT FILED BY WILLIAM R. KING, REQUESTING CLERK WILLIAM SCHLEY TO CHARGE JAMES CURRENT, JONATHAN DAVIS, JACOB MARTIN AND ANOTHER FOR ASSAULT ON A SLAVE, WHERE "WITH FORCE AND ARMS AND SO FORTH THEY THE SAID JAMES & C. UPON A CERTAIN NEGROE MAN SLAVE OF HIM THE SAID WILLIAM R. CALLED JOSHUA, AT THE COUNTY AFORESAID AN ASSAULT DID MAKE & HIM THE SAID

NEGROE JOSHUA THEN AND THERE DID BEAT WOUND & HURT SO THAT OF HIS LIFE IT WAS GREATLY DESPAIRED, BY WHICH THE SAID WM. R. THE SERVICE OF HIS SAID NEGROE SLAVE FOR A LONG TIME LOST AND OTHER ENORMITIES TO HIM THE SAID WM. R. DID TO THE GREAT DAMAGE OF HIM THE SAID WM. R. & AGAINST THE PEACE GOVT & DIGNITY OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND AND SO FORTH." [Frederick County, Maryland: 1790s-1810s]. Small broadside, 5" x 7.5", untrimmed, manuscript. Very Good. (30095) \$500.00

128. **[Maryland Whigs in 1840]:** HARRISON STATE CONVENTION. HAGERSTOWN, AUGUST 5, 1840. THE FRIENDS OF HARRISON & REFORM IN THE STATE OF MARYLAND, WILL HOLD A GENERAL CONVENTION AND FESTIVAL AT HAGERSTOWN, ON WEDNESDAY THE 16TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER NEXT... SUE-- WHO WAS GENERAL WALTER JONES OF D.C.? WHAT'S HIS CONNECTION WITH THESE MD WHIGS? [Hagerstown?: 1840]. Folded leaf, 7-3/4" x 9-5/8." Printed text on first page, in two columns, with names of members of the Harrison Central Committee for Washington County printed in type; above printed invitation: "Dear Sir:- You are earnestly and respectfully invited to attend the above Convention and Festival..." Signed in ink, D. Weisel, "On behalf of the Committee." Daniel Weisel is listed as a member of the Committee. At bottom left corner, in ink, is the name of the recipient: "Gen. Walter Jones, Washington D.C." Folded for mailing, addressed on last page to General Walter Jones, with Hagerstown postal cancel. Fold split on second leaf and tear from seal removal, without affecting text or manuscript. Very Good.

The Committee promises that "All will be welcomed with open hands and congenial hearts. There will be room and substantial Log Cabin fare for all that will favor us with their presence." We have not located any other locations for this rare item. Daniel Weisel was a leading Maryland Whig, lawyer, and judge. He began his law "practice in Hagerstown and Williamsport. He established, and in connection with a most worthy printer, Mr. Tice, published for some years, at Williamsport, a Whig paper called the Republican Banner, which he conducted with great ability, and to which he was particularly devoted" [online find a grave].

Not located in American Imprints, Cronin & Wise [Harrison], Sabin, Eberstadt, or on OCLC or online sites of AAS, NYPL, Johns Hopkins, U MD, Harvard, Yale as of March 2020.

(36669)

\$875.00

129. **[Massachusetts]:** 160,000 DOLLARS!! OR DECEPTION EXPOSED. [Boston?: 1812?]. Broadside, 8-1/4" x 13". Printed in two columns. Two small rubberstamps in blank margin. Horizontal fold separation, costing portions of three or four letters; light edgewear. Good+.

This campaign broadside, supporting the gubernatorial candidacies of Caleb Strong and William Phillips, corrects "a most daring and outrageous misrepresentation of facts and perversion of veracity." The Democrats "say that the General Court granted to Harvard College 100,000 dollars, Williams' College 30,000, Bowdoin College 30,000. IT IS FALSE!"

Democrats say "that the tax imposed on the Banks of this Commonwealth has been diverted to enrich institutions already too rich, at the expense of the people! IT IS FALSE!" OCLC 77712725 [1- AAS] as of March 2018. Not located on online sites of MA Historical Society, Harvard, Boston Athenaeum. (34717) \$750.00

130. **[Massachusetts]:** COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS. TO THE SELECTMEN OF THE TOWN OF [WRENTHAM] IN THE FIRST DISTRICT, VIZ SUFFOLK, ESSEX, AND MIDDLESEX. GREETING. THESE ARE IN THE NAME OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS, TO WILL AND REQUIRE YOU, IN THE MANNER AS THE LAW DIRECTS FOR CALLING TOWN-MEETINGS, TO CAUSE THE FREEHOLDERS AND OTHER INHABITANTS OF THE TOWN OF... [Boston: Thomas Adams, 1793]. Folio broadside, 8-1/4" x 13-1/2". Signed twice in type by John Hancock, and twice in manuscript by John Avery, Junior, Secretary. Old folds with some light splitting but no text affected. Paper seal obscures several words. "Wrentham" is inserted in two blank portions of the printed broadside. Dated February 15, 1793. Very Good.

A rare Massachusetts broadside, instructing selectmen of the First District in the proper procedure for voters to elect Representatives to Congress from that District. After Hancock's instructions, and Secretary Avery's ink manuscript signature, is the certification "that the returns from the several towns, within the first District, viz-- Suffolk, Essex, and Middlesex, respecting the choice of Representatives to represent the people thereof, in the Congress of the United States" show that Samuel Holten received 1100 votes and Benjamin Austin, Jun. received 1260 votes.

ESTC and NAIP record a variant of this broadside, the language apparently identical to ours, except that it is printed for the Second District. [See ESTC W10390 and NAIP w010390, each recording only the AAS copy; and Evans 25781]. They do not record our copy printed for the First District.

Ford, Broadside 2692 [District not disclosed].

(34090)

\$1,250.00

131. **Massachusetts:** PROVINCE OF THE MASSACHUSETTS BAY, HARRISON GRAY, ESQ; TREASURER AND RECEIVER GENERAL OF HIS MAJESTY'S SAID PROVINCE, TO THE SHERIFF OF THE COUNTY OF [Hampshire] OR HIS UNDER-SHERIFF, OR DEPUTY, GREETING... [Boston: 1757?]. Broadside, 7 1/2" x 12 1/2." With seal [which obscures a few letters at the top]. Printed tax assessment instructions, completed in manuscript, ordering Gray to levy upon Joseph Power, the Constable of Greenwich, the amount of 7 pounds, 3 shillings, and two pence, which he was required to collect as assessments from the inhabitants of Greenwich. Old folds, slight closed edge tears, some spotting, docketed with notes on verso. Good+.

Not located on NAIP, or in Evans, Bristol, Shipton & Mooney, which record similar items.

(27370)

\$500.00

132. **Massachusetts:** PROVINCE OF THE MASSACHUSETTS BAY, WILLIAM FOYE, ESQ; TREASURER AND RECEIVER GENERAL FOR HIS MAJESTY'S SAID PROVINCE. TO THE SHERIFF OF THE COUNTY OF [Hampshire] OR HIS UNDER-SHERIFF OR DEPUTY, GREETING... [Boston: 1745?]. Broadside, 7 1/2" x 12 1/2." With seal. Printed tax assessment instructions, completed in manuscript, ordering Foye to levy upon Joshua Dickinson, the Constable of Hatfield, the amount of 41 pounds, 14 shillings, the amount which he was required to collect as assessments from the inhabitants of Hatfield. Old folds, slight closed edge tears, lightly spotted, docketed with notes on verso. Good+.

Not located on NAIP, or in Evans, Bristol, Shipton & Mooney, which record similar items.

(27369)

\$500.00

133. **[Massachusetts Whig State Central Committee]:** ADDRESS OF THE WHIG STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE TO THE WHIGS OF MASSACHUSETTS. Boston:

Eastburn's Press, [1841]. Broadside, 13-3/4" x 22". Printed in three columns separated by rules. Signed at the end in type by Thos. Kinnicutt and 39 others [including Edw. Dickinson, father of Emily Dickinson]. Mild spotting, Very Good.

This rare Massachusetts broadside endorses the Whig program and its candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, John Davis ["his fame as extended as the borders of the land"] and George Hull ["a specimen of the republican simplicity of the American farmer"]. This was a turbulent year for Whigs: their elected President, William Henry Harrison, had just died; his successor, John Tyler of Virginia, having vetoed several staples of the Whig program, was proving unsound. Whigs reacted with "deep-toned expression of dissatisfaction" and "mortification." But, emphasizing the bright side, the Central Committee is pleased with the abolition of the Sub-Treasury and the enactment of "a uniform system of bankruptcy."

Rallying the troops, the authors emphasize the various "monuments of the wise and beneficent policy of the Whigs for the last fifteen years" during the Party's control of the State government.

Not in Sabin or American Imprints. OCLC 80917049 [1- AAS] as of October 2019. Not located at online sites of Boston Athenaeum, NYPL, Harvard, Boston Public Library, U MA.
(36190) \$1,000.00

134. **[McClellan, George B.]** : THE GUNBOAT CANDIDATE AT THE BATTLE OF MALVERN HILL. New York: Published by Currier & Ives, 152 Nassau St., [1864]. Broadside lithograph, 13-1/4" x 17-3/4". Light soiling to far margins, Very Good.

"Democratic presidential candidate George Brinton McClellan is lampooned as an incompetent military leader. He sits in a saddle mounted on the boom of the Union ironclad vessel Galena... He calls to his troops, 'Fight on my brave Soldiers and push the enemy to the wall, from this spanker boom your beloved General looks down upon you'... The print recalls two prominent failures in McClellan's tenure as commander of the Army of the Potomac, which haunted him during the 1864 campaign" [Reilly].

The Union ironclad 'Galena' suffered severe damage from Confederate batteries and was forced to withdraw from the approach to Richmond in May 1862. McClellan failed to bring nearby land troops to the Navy's aid. Soon thereafter, at the "disastrous conclusion" [id.] of the Peninsular Campaign, his troops were badly routed at the Battle of Malvern Hill, depicted in the lithograph's background.

Reilly 1864-17. Weitenkampf 145. OCLC 191119909 [4- AAS, Clements, Peabody-Essex, DLC] as of October 2019.
(36313) \$1,850.00

135. **[McClellan, George Brinton]**: THE MODERN BELISARIUS. [np: 1864]. Broadside wood engraving, 8-1/2" x 10-3/4". Fine.

This rare, sympathetic wood engraving of 1864 Democratic presidential candidate McClellan depicts him, weary from battle, sitting outdoors, wearing his military uniform, his hat and coat removed. In the lower margin is printed the following text: "McClellan.---After the first Battle of Bull Run, I re-organized your shattered forces; after the second, I saved your menaced Capitol: I sit by the wayside waiting for Justice from the People. Shall I have it?"

"The unknown artist of this print managed to create an affecting image of McClellan as the modern analog of the Roman general Belisarius, who repeatedly saved his country only to have its jealous sovereign thrust him aside afterward..." [Figure 67 and accompanying text,

from Neely & Holzer, THE UNION IMAGE. POPULAR PRINTS OF THE CIVIL WAR NORTH.]

Not in Reilly, Weitenkampf, LCP, Sabin, Bartlett. OCLC 191120022 [1- AAS] as of February 2020.

(35747)

\$850.00

136. **Mississippi Territory:** THE MISSISSIPPI TERRITORY OF THE UNITED STATES.| MISSISSIPPI TERRITORY, ADAMS COUNTY TO WIT.| TO DAVID B. MORGAN HIS COUNSELLORS, ATTORNIES, AND AGENTS [& EDWARD TURNER] GREETING; WHEREAS, IT HATH BEEN REPRESENTED ... ON THE PART OF RICHARD TERRALE & PETER ISLER COMPLAINANT'S ... WE THEREFORE IN CONSIDERATION OF THE PREMISES, STRICTLY ENJOIN AND COMMAND YOU THE SAID DAVID B. MORGAN & EDWARD TURNER UNDER THE PENALTY OF ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS TO BE LEVIED OF YOUR GOODS AND CHATTELS TO OUR USE, THAT YOU DO ABSOLUTELY DESIST FROM PROSECUTING A CERTAIN SUIT OF FORCEABLE DETAINER, OR ANY OTHER SUIT OR SUITS AGAINST HIM THE SAID ISLER FOR THE RECOVERY OF THE POSSESSION OF A CERTAIN HOUSE AND LOT ... UNTIL OUR SAID COURT SHALL ANOTHER ORDER TO THE CONTRARY. WITNESS, THE HONORABLE WALTER LEAKE ESQUIRE, FIRST JUDGE OF OUR SAID COURT, AT THE COURT HOUSE OF SAID COUNTY...ISSUED THE 28TH, JULY 1814. [on verso: RECD. 8TH AUGUST 1814| 56, ADAMS SUPERIOR COURT| R. TERRELL & P. ISLER VS. DAVID B. MORGAN INJUNCTION.| SERVICE ACKNOWLEDGED AUGST. 9, 1814. THO. B. REED, ATTO. FOR DEFT.]. [Mississippi Territory: 1814]. Broadside injunction, oblong 11.5" x 7.25". Printed with names, dates and details in manuscript. The signature 'Theodore Stark' appears in the left margin. Theodore Stark was a notary in the Mississippi Territory. Tanned, light wear, Very Good.

This is a rare legal writ from the Superior Court in the early Mississippi Territory. The writ prohibits Morgan from proceeding with a suit to recover possession of a house and lot from Terrell and Isler. Judge Walter Leake, from whose court the writ issued, became Mississippi's U.S. Senator from 1817-20, and Governor from 1822-1825. The first settler of Mt. Salus, he owned at least two dozen slaves, according to census reports.

Brigadier General Morgan, whom the court enjoined from prosecuting the suit, would command the 'Brigade of Louisiana and Mississippi Drafted Militia' during the Battle of New Orleans. His co-defendant, Edward Turner, a lawyer, was Aide-de-Camp and private secretary to Governor Claiborne of the Mississippi Territory.

Peter Isler, who was in possession of the house and lot, was a printer to the Mississippi Territory and later to the State. He established the Mississippi Republican newspaper in 1810. Richard Terrell of Adams County is listed in the Mississippi and Territory Census of 1816 as owning twelve slaves.

(26463)

\$650.00

137. **National Cold Water Army:** NATIONAL COLD WATER ARMY. HEALTH - PEACE - COMPETENCE. PLEDGE. THIS CERTIFIES, THAT [----] HAS SUBSCRIBED TO THE ABOVE PLEDGE, AND IS ENROLLED AS A MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL COLD WATER ARMY. ASA FITZ, SEC'Y. THOMAS ORR, PRES'T. [Philadelphia]: Published at the Temperance Office, No. 3 North Eighth Street, [@1842]. Certificate, oblong 8-3/4" x 5-1/2". Ornatly printed in gilt on black glazed stock, with elaborate bank-note border. Subscriber's name is blank. Faded in a few spots but always visible, Very Good.

The 'Cold Water Army' was a juvenile temperance organization, founded in the belief that its message was best directed at children, who were more likely to follow it when they became adults. The 'Pledge' begins: "Here, Lord! I pledge perpetual hate/ To all that can intoxicate;/ I'll never use the filthy weed,/ Then from its evils I'll be freed..."

Asa Fitz, Secretary of this Philadelphia branch, was a writer on temperance subjects and editor of the 'Cold Water Boy', a periodical published in Providence. This certificate was probably published at the same address as Fitz's Temperance Pictorial Songster [Philadelphia: Nathan Moore. 3 Carpenter's Buildings, North Eighth Street. 1843].

We do not locate this on OCLC as of August 2016.

(33152)

\$450.00

138. **[National Union Executive Committee]: IS THE WAR A FAILURE? THE CHICAGO CONVENTION DECLARED THAT THE WAR AGAINST THE REBELLION HAD PROVED A FAILURE...** New York: Published by the National Union Executive Committee, Astor House, [1864]. Broadside, 8-3/4" x 11-1/4". Light wear and a bit of foxing. Very Good.

This scarce broadside rebuts Copperhead claims that the War is a disastrous mistake, requiring that "immediate efforts be made for a cessation of hostilities." Issued during the critical 1864 presidential campaign, it quotes Generals Grant, Sherman, Seymour, and Dix, who make clear that the Rebels are on their last legs. In fact, "The rebel cause is fast failing from exhaustion." Grant reports, "The rebels now have in their ranks their last man. The little boys and old men" are filling the ranks.

"Does this look as if the war had been a FAILURE?"

OCLC 60952092 [4- Clements, NYHS, Newberry, LCP] as of January 2020.

(32890)

\$850.00

139. **[Neill, Andrew]: TO THE PUBLIC. FACTS AGAINST ASSERTIONS--- PROOF AGAINST DENUNCIATIONS.** [Galveston?]: 1859. Folio sheet, folded to 8-3/8" x 11-1/4". [4]pp, each page printed in three columns. Toned. Old fold lines, a couple of short tears [no text loss] and a few pinholes [no text loss]. A rare, apparently unrecorded imprint. Good+. Signed in type by Andrew Neill at the end and dated, also in type, "August 5th '59."

Neill was a Texas lawyer who had fought in its War of Independence. Engaged in politics, he lost his election for Lieutenant Governor in 1855. His papers are at the University of Texas. Neill opposed Thomas Waul's run for Congress against Andrew Hamilton in 1859. Waul, a lawyer and plantation owner, would become a Confederate Congressman and a soldier for the Confederacy. [See, Handbook of Texas].

Neill says that Waul's "conduct has been illiberal, ungentlemanly, and cowardly." Buttressing his charges with documentation from newspaper accounts, Neill charges that Waul had pillaged an estate "of which he was trustee," taking for himself "some of the slaves, that belonged to the estate." Some of those slaves were the subject of sales transactions between Waul and Robert E. Lee. Neill expands on the evidence supporting his assertions, and denounces Waul's chicanery.

Not in Eberstadt, Sabin, Decker, Raines, Rader, Graff. We do not locate this rarity on OCLC or the online sites of AAS, Yale, Harvard, SMU, U TX., NYPL, Newberry, Library of Congress.

(33605)

\$2,000.00

140. **New England Loyal Publication Society: [NO. 141.] NEW ENGLAND LOYAL PUBLICATION SOCIETY. OFFICE, NO. 8 STUDIO BUILDING, BOSTON. NOVEMBER**

25, 1863... ENGLISH OPINION... MARYLAND FOR EMANCIPATION... REBEL TERMS OF PEACE. Boston: 1863. Folio broadside, printed in three columns, 9-1/2" x 16-1/2". Printed in three columns beneath the caption, Very Good.

The Society, founded in 1863, published numerous articles to promote support for the Union, emancipation, and victory. The first essay, "a letter of an eminent Englishman," expresses dismay at the London Times's support for the Confederacy, "a thing which I should have thought impossible." Englishmen support "the federal cause by a great majority." The second essay delights in the victory of the Union party in Maryland, and "the sudden development of a radical emancipation sentiment in Maryland, in Missouri and in West Virginia... The same phenomenon is manifesting itself slowly in Kentucky, rapidly in Tennessee, Louisiana and North Carolina." A third piece recites the "Rebel Terms of Peace", as stated by the Richmond Enquirer: "the North must yield all-- we nothing." Finally, an article from the Boston Transcript, entitled, 'The Contraband Question in the South-West', urges "the most sure and vigorous means to get every able-bodied black under arms."

Sabin 52696 [reference]. The Society's broadsides are scarce. The Library Company owns several, but not this one. We note a location at Gettysburg College. The Rubinstein Collection at Duke owns some Society broadsides, but evidently not this one.

(34187)

\$750.00

141. **[New Hampshire]:** NEW HAMPSHIRE'S RALLY FOR LIBERTY. "I HAVE SWORN UPON THE ALTAR OF GOD, ETERNAL HOSTILITY TO EVERY FORM OF OPPRESSION THAT BOWS DOWN THE SOUL OF MAN." [Concord: 1848]. Elephant folio broadsheet, printed in seven columns on recto and verso. 19-1/2" x 26-1/2". Old folds, Very Good, with illustration of a sailing vessel, "Ship New Hampshire", flying the flags "No More Slave Territory", and "One Country, One Constitution, One Destiny." Illustration of Nathaniel S. Berry, "the man who is to be the next Governor of New Hampshire."

Berry was an early defector from the Democratic Party; he ran unsuccessfully for Governor as a Free Soil man in 1848 [this broadsheet calls it the "Republican Ticket"]. This enormous, rare broadsheet recounts the failure of each major Party to stem the advancing tide of Slavery. Berry and his supporters oppose the War with Mexico as a land-grab for Slavery. "The stillness of death seems to pervade the democratic party in every part of the State. ARE WE NOT SLEEPING ON A VOLCANO?... The game of Hunkerism and Slavery is up." OCLC 78949348 [1- AAS] as of April 2018. Not located in NUC or at the online Rauner Library.

(34883)

\$1,500.00

142. **[New Hampshire]:** STATE OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE. TO THE SELECTMEN OF [Acworth]. GREETING. THE HONORABLE WILLIAM GORDON HAVING RESIGNED HIS OFFICE AS A REPRESENTATIVE OF THIS STATE IN THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES... [Concord?]: Given at the Council-Chamber in Concord, this twelfth day of June... 1800. Broadside, 7-1/4" x 12-1/4". Old folds, a short fold split at blank left margin. Scattered foxing. Good+.

With the typed signature of John Taylor Gilman, Governor; and the manuscript signature of Joseph Pearson, Secretary. Gordon was a Federalist, a lawyer, a Harvard grad, and a member of the Fifth and Sixth Congresses. He resigned on June 12, 1800, the date of this broadside, to become New Hampshire's Attorney General. The broadside announces Gordon's resignation

and instructs Selectmen "to notify and warn of meeting of the inhabitants" of their respective towns ['Acworth' is written in manuscript in this copy] to elect a successor.

This is a rare item. We have not located it in Evans, Bristol, Shipton & Mooney, ESTC, or the online sites of AAS, Harvard, Brown, and Yale. OCLC notes only the Dartmouth copy. OCLC 13636382 and 13636374, each recording only Dartmouth as of March 2019.

(35736)

\$750.00

143. **[New Orleans]:** IN THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER, OF THE 24TH AND 25TH INSTANTS, APPEAR TWO LONG AND CAREFULLY PREPARED ARTICLES, THE CHIEF AIMS OF WHICH ARE TO DEFEND THE PEOPLE OF NEW ORLEANS FROM THE CHARGE, WHICH IT ASSERTED WAS MADE BY GEN. LOVELL, THAT THE ABANDONMENT OF THEIR CITY WAS MADE AT THE URGENT SOLICITATION BOTH OF CITIZENS AND AUTHORITIES, AND TO ATTACK THAT OFFICER FOR PURSUING THE COURSE WHICH HE IS ALLEGED TO HAVE DONE IN MISREPRESENTING TO THE PEOPLE THE REAL CAUSES FOR THE EVACUATION... [Richmond? New Orleans?: 1864?]. Broadside, 8-1/4" x 12-3/8", printed without caption title [as issued] in three columns.

This rare broadside begins with the sentence quoted above. It defends General Lovell, who had been tasked with the defense of New Orleans, from charges that his poor leadership caused the City's capture by advancing Union forces. Quoting liberally from official documents reviewing the battle, the broadside explains that "The Government deprived New Orleans of nearly all its available organized means of defence, under the mistaken notion that the main attack upon that city was to come from above." The official report, issued two years after the fall of New Orleans, exonerates Lovell and praises his "great energy and an untiring industry in performing his duties." The broadside lauds Lovell, who "has, for two years, kept these documents from the public eye, borne patiently with the contumely to which ignorance has given rise, and in his own person received the blame which properly belongs elsewhere."

We have looked high and low for other copies of this broadside and have found only one: at the Huntington Library.

OCLC 84924472 [1- Huntington] as of January 2020. Not identified at any normally consulted online or printed bibliographic source.

(36503)

\$2,000.00

144. **New York:** AN ORDINANCE FOR REGULATING AND ESTABLISHING THE FEES TO BE HEREAFTER TAKEN BY THE OFFICERS OF THE COURT OF CHANCERY IN THE PROVINCE OF NEW-YORK. BY HIS EXCELLENCY WILLIAM BURNET, ESQ; CAPTAIN GENERAL AND GOVERNOUR IN CHIEF IN AND OVER THE PROVINCES OF NEW-YORK, NEW-JERSEY, AND OF ALL THE TERRITORIES & TRACTS OF LAND DEPENDING THEREON IN AMERICA... [New York: Printed by William Bradford, 1723]. [4] pp, folio. Caption title, as issued. Loose and lightly toned, else Very Good. Housed in a modern cloth binder, with gilt-lettered spine title.

This rare item is the first statute establishing New York chancery fees, thus curing "the Inconveniences that may thereby ensue" from their absence. No Chancery Officer "shall exact, demand or ask any greater or other Fee or Fees" than the amounts enumerated herein. These regulations limit the "Governour's Fees, as Keeper of the Great Seal of this Province," as well as fees of Masters, Registers, Clerks, Examiners, Solicitors, and other officers.

This is an early effort to curb the exercise of arbitrary power by hungry court officers. Governor Burnet signs in type at the end.

Evans 2468. ESTCP W34081 [7- AAS, Huntington, Columbia, Harvard, NY Hist. Soc., Brown, HSP]. Not in Cohen.

(28535)

\$2,500.00

145. **New York:** SUPPLEMENT TO THE DAILY ADVERTISER, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1794. [New York: Francis Childs], 1794. Large folio broadside, 19" x 26". Old folds, light wear, Very Good.

The broadside prints "An Account of Cash Paid Out by Order of Common Council, from the Tax Granted the Seventh Day of December, 1792, for the Maintenance of the Poor and other Contingent Expenses [sic] of the City and County of New York, and from the Excise Collected in the same."

Ten horizontal columns contain dollar totals for a variety of expenses, arranged chronologically in a large vertical column from May 17, 1793, through May 9, 1794. The expenses include Improvements at the Battery, Repairing Grate in Wall-Street, Repairs to Public Pumps, Lighting and Cleaning Lamps, funds for the Poor House, Salary for the "Public Whipper," and about a hundred other, similar matters. Richard Varick, the Mayor of New York, and five aldermen [Nicholas Bayard and others] make the required Certification, with their names printed and dated October 6, 1794.

Not in Evans, NAIP, Bristol, Shipton & Mooney, which record a handful of other, similar Supplements. Not located on OCLC or the NYPL, NYHS, or AAS online catalogues as of March 2020.

(26669)

\$1,000.00

146. **[New York City Militia]:** PRINTED FORM AUTHORIZING SERGEANTS OF THE NEW YORK CITY AND COUNTY MILITIA TO FINE AND, IF NECESSARY, IMPRISON ANY PRIVATE FOR VIOLATION OF HIS REGIMENTAL DUTIES. [New York: 179-]. Unaccomplished printed folio broadside form, 8" x 13". Printed on laid paper. Very Good.

New York's militia law required able-bodied males between the ages of sixteen and forty-five to serve in the militia, with certain stated exemptions [clergy, certain public officials, schoolmasters and students, Quakers]. Militia members were required to outfit themselves at their own expense. Regular drills were established four times annually, with a schedule of fines for those who didn't attend or failed to register.

Not located in ESTC. Not in Evans, Shipton, Bristol or on OCLC as of May 2019.

(35889)

\$500.00

147. **[New York Copperheads]:** DEMOCRATIC & CONSERVATIVE CELEBRATION! IF BY THE ELECTION OF HON. HORATIO SEYMOUR! AS GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, YOU HAVE NOT CRUSHED OUT THE SOUTHERN REBELLION, YOU HAVE THE NORTHERN USURPERS. NO MORE ARBITRARY AND ILLEGAL ARRESTS--- NO MORE SUSPENSION OF THE WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS, BUT FREE SPEECH, FREE PRESS, FREE JUDICIAL COURTS, AND AN OBSERVANCE OF OUR CONSTITUTION. [Fredonia, N.Y.?: 1862] . Folio broadside, 13-3/4" x 20-1/2". Printed in a variety of bold type fonts and settings. Blank corners chipped or worn from prior mounting, Very Good.

Horatio Seymour, a New York Democrat before the War in the Stephen A. Douglas mold, ran for Governor of New York in 1862. He abandoned Douglas's dying admonition to crush the

rebellion; instead, he opposed Lincoln's draft, the Emancipation Proclamation, and other policies denounced in this evidently unrecorded broadside.

An eleven-member Committee of Arrangements invites Democrats to convene at Hull's Hall in Forestville for an Address by Wm. A. Barden of Fredonia. Seymour narrowly won his election, but his Party was repudiated at the polls in 1863 and 1864.

Not located in NUC, Sabin, or on OCLC or online sites of AAS, Library of Congress, NYPL, NYHS, Yale, Harvard, as of June 2019.

(34040)

\$2,000.00

148. **[New York Elections of 1832]:** DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS. FOR GOVERNOR, FRANCIS GRANGER. FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, SAMUEL STEVENS. AND THE ELECTORAL TICKET HEADED BY JAMES KENT AND JOHN C. SPENCER. FOR MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY, PHINEAS CATLIN AND EPHRAIM LEACH. TIOGA COUNTY CONVENTION. AT A DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION, HELD AT THE HOUSE OF HENRY MILLER, IN THE TOWN OF SPENCER, ON THE 5TH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1832, OPPOSED TO THE NATIONAL AND STATE ADMINISTRATIONS... [Tioga County: 1832]. Folio broadside, 15-1/4" x 22". A variety of type fonts and sizes. Old folds [couple of letters affected], light spotting, couple of chips in blank portions and one affecting a portion of a letter. Good+.

A rare, evidently unrecorded broadside of an anti-Jackson Convention in Tioga County on October 5, 1832. The assembly selected its slate for Governor and underticket. Chancellor Kent was one of the electors. The Convention's Address, signed in type at the end by David Lee, President; Anson Higbie, V. President; William R. Smith and Nehemiah Platt, Secretaries, warns, "At no period since the revolution has this mighty Republic been exposed to the dangers which now threaten its destruction." President Jackson has "trampled under foot almost every principle which guided the immortal Washington and Jefferson." The Convention's indictment consists of ten charges against Jackson, demonstrating his disregard of constitutional checks and balances, and conduct in violation of his own promises made during his 1828 campaign. Jackson is "guilty of conduct so hostile to the honor and interest of our country" that the people should repudiate him at the polls.

Not located on OCLC or the web sites of AAS, NYPL, NYHS as of May 2017.

(33831)

\$650.00

149. **New York State Convention of the Free Democracy:** FREE DEMOCRATIC ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK. New York: October, 1854. Broadside, 9" x 14 3/4". Printed in three columns. Lightly margin-spotted, old folds, else Very Good.

A rare broadside, issued by some Northern Democrats opposed to the Kansas- Nebraska Act, which authorized the entry of slaves into that Territory and, its opponents feared, would nationalize slavery. The Act, passed a few months earlier in 1854, would split the Democratic Party, create and energize the new Republican Party, and pave the way for a Republican victory in 1860. This broadside-- signed in type by Hale of New Hampshire, Hiram Barney, and John Jay-- is one of the earliest expressions of Northern Democratic dissent from the National Democratic Administration's Kansas policy.

The broadside denounces the "perfidy" of the Act's proponents, its overthrow of the Missouri Compromise, its blessings upon "the curse of slavery," and its affront to white workingmen. "The true issue is before you- economically the policy of the slave power is to

depreciate the value of labor, by multiplying laborers to whom no wages are to be paid. Politically, the slave power aims to rule the country by a slaveholding oligarchy." OCLC 28479577 [1- Syracuse], 79055522 [2- AAS, Yale]. Not in LCP, Sabin, Blockson, Dumond.

(27204)

\$1,250.00

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

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

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

As of October 2019 not located on OCLC or the online sites of AAS, NYPL, Newberry, Harvard, Yale, U MI. Not in Sabin, Eberstadt, Decker, Graff.

(31868)

\$850.00

151. **[Nutmeg] pseud.; [Dana, Richard Henry Jr.]: ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE CAMPAIGN. FINE ART IN ESSEX DISTRICT.** [New Haven?: 1868. Broadside, 10-1/4" x 13-1/2". Five satiric cartoons, within two columns of text. Light wear and dusting, else Very Good.

The broadside is a brutal attack on Dana, author of 'Two Years Before the Mast,' a founder of the Free Soil Party, courageous lawyer for alleged fugitive slaves, U.S. Attorney for Massachusetts during the Civil War, and then a member of the Massachusetts legislature. It was his misfortune to mount an 1868 challenge to Congressman Benjamin Butler, who had received the Republican nomination for Congress from Essex County.

Dana hankered after a Congressional seat; he owned a summer home in Essex County, from which, he concluded, he had a better chance of victory than from his district in Boston. Butler and his allies were "determined to punish Dana for his rashness in challenging a regular Republican nomination." A formal man, Dana was "ill prepared to deal with the hostile jeers of Lynn shoemakers or the organized heckling of Butler's rowdies." [Quotations from Shapiro, "'Aristocracy, Mud, and Vituperation': The Butler-Dana Campaign in Essex County in 1868," 31 New England Quarterly 340-360 [September 1958].]

This broadside paints Dana, with sarcastic illustrations, as a man "with an aristocratic and most classic air," a deserter from Republican principles, and new best friend of "Butcher [Nathan Bedford] Forrest, the sneaking Vollandigham and an embassy from Tammany." It is signed in type by "Nutmeg," and written from New Haven in October 1868.

OCLC 123898848 [2- AAS, MA Hist.] as of January 2020.

(36542)

\$875.00

152. **[Ohio Union Party]:** WE , THE UNDERSIGNED, RESPECTIVELY CONTRIBUTE THE SUM SET OPPOSITE EACH OF OUR NAMES, FOR THE PURPOSE OF CONDUCTING THE PRESENT UNION POLITICAL CAMPAIGN IN THE STATE OF OHIO; FOR THE SUCCESS OF THE UNION TICKET, AND FOR THE DEFEAT AND UTTER EXTERMINATION OF VALLANDIGHAMISM AND TREASON IN THE STATE. 1863. Broadside, 7.5" x 9.25". Printed on lined paper, with the names of thirty-four men in pencil manuscript with their donation amounts. All names appear to be in the same handwriting. Light folds, a small chip to blank left edge. Very Good.

Clement Vallandigham, two-term Ohio Congressman, was the most notorious Midwest Copperhead. General Burnside arrested him in 1863, on Lincoln's orders, for inflammatory anti-War and anti-Negro speeches. Found guilty by a military tribunal, he was banished to the Confederacy. But a few months later he turned up in Canada, campaigning in absentia as a Peace Democrat for Ohio's governorship in 1863. Ohio's Union Party energetically sought his defeat. This election broadside is a survival of that effort. Vallandigham lost by more than 100,000 votes.

The names listed on this broadside were from Geauga County, Ohio, mostly from Russell Township and Chester Township. Most were farmers; Jacob Chase was a blacksmith; John Peirce a cattle broker; and Joseph Wooley a minister. Some other names include Artemas Robinson, Detroit Burnett, Warren Robinson, John H. Peirce, Jacob Chase, Samuel G. Perkins, Calvin Gates, Cyrus Millard, James Logan, T.C. Phinney, Allen Burgess, Joseph Wooley, W.C. Burgess, John King, Emory Petton, C.T Bailey, Samuel Robinson, Roswell Jones, Augustus Greenfield, B.F. Robinson, B. Matthews, A.M. Hall, H. Lansing, Taber Warren, A. Roby, N.L. Smith, and H.S. Childs.

(31474)

\$500.00

153. **[Oil Exploration] Ward, Henry A.:** PROF. HENRY A. WARD, OF THE ROCHESTER UNIVERSITY, HAVING VERY RECENTLY VISITED THE GUYANDOTTE VALLEY, FOR THE PURPOSE OF EXAMINING THAT REGION WITH ESPECIAL REFERENCE TO ITS VALUE AS OIL PRODUCING TERRITORY, HAS WRITTEN THE FOLLOWING COMMUNICATION AS THE RESULT OF HIS INVESTIGATIONS: PARKERSBURG, WESTERN VIRGINIA, FEBRUARY 16, 1865. M.J.M. DAVY-- DEAR SIR:-- Parkersburg?: 1865. Printed Broadside, 7-3/4" x 11". Old folds, Very Good.

This is an early report on the development of the petroleum industry in West Virginia. Professor Ward reports on the mineral resources of lands which Mr. Day purchased in Cabell County, "Western Virginia." Although navigable waters, salt, coal, and iron have been found in abundance, "The value of your lands as OIL TERRITORY, is doubtless infinitely above all other considerations. Its situation geographically and geologically, is such, as to warrant sanguine expectations as to the existence of Oil under all parts of it." Ward describes the "Oil belt" which graces Davy's land, and assures him, "There is little territory in Western Virginia, as yet undeveloped, which holds out inducements for finding Oil, equal to the value which you own on the Guyandotte."

Not located on OCLC as of August 2017. (34056)

\$650.00

154. **Payne, John Howard; Benton, Thomas Hart:** FROM THE NEW YORK EVENING POST, OF NOVEMBER 28, 1850. JOHN HOWARD PAYNE'S REPLY TO SENATOR BENTON. NEW YORK, NOV. 26, 1850. SIR: SENATOR BENTON, IN HIS LATE SPEECH AT ST. LOUIS, WHICH HAS BEEN WIDELY CIRCULATED THROUGHOUT

THE COUNTRY, AND HAS BEEN PUBLISHED IN THE COLUMNS OF YOUR JOURNAL, HAS ATTACKED THE ADMINISTRATION OF PRESIDENT FILLMORE, ON THE GROUND OF ALLEGED PARTY PROSCRIPTION... [New York: 1850]. Folio, 15-1/2" x 12-3/4" sheet folded to 7-3/4" x 12-3/4". [1], [2 blank] [1] pp. Caption title [as issued]. The final page begins with caption title: FROM THE NEW YORK EVENING POST OF NOVEMBER 19, 1850. EXTRACT FROM SENATOR BENTON'S SPEECH, DELIVERED IN ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 9TH... Light horizontal folds, Very Good plus.

John Howard Payne [1791-1852] was an author, poet and actor-- the writer of "Home, Sweet Home"-- when President Tyler appointed him U.S. Consul to Tunis in 1842. Tyler's successor, James K. Polk, replaced him with Samuel D. Heap [1781-1853]. Payne tried without success to secure reappointment by Polk's successor, Zachary Taylor, whose sudden death brought Millard Fillmore to the presidency. "No sooner was he dead," says Senator Thomas Hart Benton, "than Howard Paine [sic] puts in again for Heap's place" with President Fillmore, who nominated him for the job.

Benton [1782-1858] opposed Payne's bid, claiming that Payne, in his lust for office, had published false charges against Heap. Payne says the charges were "very grave and serious." He denies Benton's charges, defends the Fillmore administration against Benton's allegation of party proscription, and asserts his qualifications for the job. Finally confirmed, Payne died two years later at Tunis. [Brainard, Charles H.: JOHN HOWARD PAYNE: A BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH... Coolidge: 1884, pp.43-50.] Benton says that Heap, Payne's successor, had been the "successful protector of every American interest." Indeed, Payne had been appointed only by virtue of a "histrionic connexion and proclivity in Mr. Tyler's family" for the stage, and Mr. Payne was a "composer of good song, and of some poor plays." BAL 15803. Sabin 4787n. OCLC 78304506 [1- Harvard], 1053967473 [1- AAS], 31084568 [1- U VA] as of July 2019.

(35355)

\$600.00

155. **[Pearson, John J.]: CHARGE OF THE HON. JOHN J. PEARSON, AND THE REPORT OF THE GRAND JURY. AUGUST TERM, 1861.** [Harrisburg?: 1861]. Elephant folio broadside, 9.5" x 24". Printed in three columns using different typesettings, surrounded by ornamental border. Old folds [splits along fold edges affecting occasional letters, a few old tape repairs on verso], small hole affecting a couple of letters, a few crimps. Tanned, several pencil underlines. Good copy of an unrecorded, and perhaps unique, document.

Judge Pearson was appointed to the Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, bench in 1849. After Pennsylvania opted to elect judges, he was returned without opposition in 1851, 1861, and 1871. A popular man, he "had a deep rooted interest in the county" [Judge Homer L. Kreider, 'History of Dauphin County Courts. An Address Before the Historical Society of Dauphin County. January 21, 1952'].

This lengthy Charge discusses the Nation's "fearful, bloody, and as we apprehend, protracted war, forced upon it without cause or reason by the so called Confederate States. It is the bounden duty of the Federal government to use every possible exertion, and strain every nerve, to suppress the rebellion, restore the Union, and re-establish the Constitution over the whole United States, and it is equally the duty of every citizen to contribute toward the support of a beneficent paternal and most indulgent government, in every way that his circumstances will permit..." Judge Pearson warns against "traitorous correspondence with enemies of the United States, or of this State," and denounces the "secret orders in our State, having for their object the subversion of the Government, in whole or in part." Pearson counsels against selling

liquor to soldiers, and tells "vendors of intoxicating liquors through the county and more especially in and around Harrisburg" that care should be taken in giving out "so dangerous an article... more especially at the present when the country is filled with newly levied soldiers, who with arms in their hands, and unrestrained by regular military discipline, are the most dangerous to the community," with the liquors rendering them "barbarous and desperate."

The Grand Jury's Report discusses overcrowding in the prison, so extensive that solitary confinement was impossible; expresses regret that "some, standing prominently before this community have prostituted that position by attempting to prevent the true object of the war, and to damp the ardor of the people"; and asserts the duty of the press not to "spread doctrines and sentiments calculated to create disaffection to the government."

Not located on OCLC, the online catalogues of the Library Company of Philadelphia, the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, or the American Antiquarian Society as of October 2014. Not in Sabin, Bartlett.

(31459)

\$600.00

156. **Pennsylvania Know-Nothing Party: TO THE PUBLIC.** [Harrisburg: 1854]. Broadside, 9.75" x 10.5", printed in three columns. Lightly dusted and minor wear, old folds. Very Good.

This rare broadside, from American ['Know Nothing'] Party members of the Pennsylvania Legislature, attacks Simon Cameron, "one of the most intriguing, if not the most corrupt politician in the State." The broadside explains their refusal to support Cameron for the U.S. Senate. "Could we have exhonored ourselves from the odium of such a nomination...?" Cameron is a chameleon: he has, from time to time, been a Whig, a Know-Nothing, and an anti-slavery man. During this latter incarnation he supported President Franklin Pierce's pro-slavery Kansas-Nebraska Act. In short, "there is not character enough in the man to impose upon credulity itself." Indeed, he is "an old political hack."

The broadside is signed in type at Harrisburg on February 12, 1854 by Nicholas Thorn, Jno. F. Linderman, T.L. Baldwin, Samuel B. Page and twenty-four others.

Not located on OCLC as of February 2018, or anywhere else. (24542) \$750.00

157. **Phillips, Wendell: WENDELL PHILLIPS ON THE WAR. PHONOGRAPHIC REPORT BY J.M.W. YERRINGTON/ APRIL 27, 1861.** [Boston: The Liberator] 221 Washington St., Room G, [1861]. Elephant folio broadside, 17" x 24-1/2". Printed in six columns. Light toning and wear. Small chip at top blank edge. Old folds, several splits along folds with occasional loss of portions of a couple of letters, repaired on verso with archival tape. Good+.

This rare broadside prints Wendell Phillips's lecture, delivered April 21, 1861, at the Music Hall in Boston before the Twenty-Eighth Congregational Society. At this very early stage in the War, he explains that the primary purpose of the War is the extirpation of Slavery, not merely the maintenance of the Union.

"To-day, therefore, the question is, by the voice of the South, 'Shall Washington or Montgomery own the continent?' And the North says, 'From the gulf to the pole, the Stars and Stripes shall atone to four million of negroes whom we have forgotten for seventy years; and, before you break the union, we will see that justice is done to the slave.'... The noise and dust of the conflict may hide the real question at issue. Europe may think, some of us may, that we are fighting for forms and parchments, for sovereignty and a flag. But really the war is one of opinions; it is Civilization against Barbarism; it is Freedom against Slavery. The cannon-shot against Fort Sumter was the yell of pirates against the Declaration of Independence; the

war-cry of the North is the echo of that sublime pledge. The South, defying Christianity, clutches its victim. The North offers its wealth and blood in glad atonement for the selfishness of seventy years..."

This broadside was issued by The Liberator, founded by William Lloyd Garrison. It prints a couple of articles "From the Boston Liberator", and states that it is "For Sale at 221 Washington St., Room 6," The Liberator's address. Several issues of The Liberator had noted the availability of this broadside.

Not in LCP, Bartlett, Blockson, Work, Dumond, Sabin. OCLC 950906757 [1- AAS], 33000276 [3- Cornell, Harvard, Brown] as of March 2019.

(35707)

\$1,000.00

158. **Phisterodactyle, Ignanodon [College Humorous Broadside]:** GRAND FUNERAL OBSEQUIES OF THE SENATE SOCIETY. HUMANITY PROMPTS US TO INFORM THE WORLD THAT ON SATURDAY EVENING, AT THE FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE, WILL BE PRESENTED ONE OF THE MOST TERRIBLE AND AWE-INSPIRING SPECTACLES EVER EXHIBITED TO THE SONS OF AMERICA... np: nd. Broadside, 7" x 12". Text in a variety of type fonts and styles. One ink blotch, mostly in lower margin, affecting one word but still legible. Very Good.

The broadside is filled with indecipherable insider references, and dinosaur metaphors: "The Mastodon Presidentibus," "The Little Recneps" [which, of course, is 'Spencer' spelled backwards], "The Flaxen-Haired Ichthosaurus Oratoribus," "The Ethigorum," and the "Ourang Sizzlegee" are discussed. Mr. Phisterodactyle is the President of the unknown organization, and signs in type at the end. Reference is made to "Yale College Scrapes," and also to the Fort Edward Institute, located on the Hudson River in Fort Edward, N.Y.

Not located on OCLC as of March 2018.

(34721)

\$450.00

159. **[Phonography]:** FIRST LESSON IN PHONOGRAPHY. THE ALPHABET | EXERCISES. New York: Stereotyped by C. Davison & Co., 33 Gold St. Copyright 1847 by Andrews & Boyle, [1847]. 4to broadside, 9-1/2" x 12", text and illustrations surrounded by decorative border. Lightly foxed, Very Good.

The first portion of this rare broadside is divided by a rule into two columns. The left column contains "The Alphabet," depicting "Consonant-Signs" and "Simple Vowel-Signs." The right column contains "Exercises," with illustrated shorthand signs.

Beneath these columns, is an "Explanation" with instructions written in small type. "Persons wishing to perfect themselves in Phonography are requested to post-pay a letter containing one or two dollars" to the firm of Andrews & Boyle, with New York City address. The firm was a prominent developer of Phonography.

Not in Sabin. OCLC 82202775 [2- AAS, Hamilton], 54149250 [1- Yale], as of August 2018.

(35317)

\$500.00

160. **Pike, Albert:** DIXIE. SOUTHRONS, HEAR YOUR COUNTRY CALL YOU! BY ALBERT PIKE, OF ARKANSAS. Memphis: R.C. Hite, Printer, 43 Jefferson Street, [1861?]. Broadside, 5" x 8", printed in blue with a vignette of Jefferson Davis ("Our First President"), surrounded by Confederate flags. Old folds, several fold separations but without loss. Light foxing. Fragile. Good+. On the otherwise blank verso, in pencil, an early owner has written: "This seems to be a genuine antique which I found amongst old papers in an old trunk."

A rare, apparently unrecorded Confederate poetry broadside. "Southrons, hear your country call you!/ Up! lest worse than death befall you!/ To arms! To arms! To arms! in Dixie!... For Dixie's land we'll take our stand,/ And live or die for Dixie." No consulted source records our Memphis imprint. Parrish & Willingham record a Houston imprint with this title, and two without imprint [see P&W 6456, 6458, 6459, each with a single location]. OCLC records two without imprint, each at a single location [41209077, 704550992].

Pike was a colorful and interesting man on the frontier. He was at various times Reporter of Decisions for the State of Arkansas, a poet, teacher, brigadier general in the Confederate Army, newspaper editor, and high officer in the Freemasons. Not in Parrish & Willingham, Crandall, Allen, Rudolph, Sabin. Not located on OCLC or online sites of AAS, Harvard, Library of Congress, Brown, Library Company of Philadelphia, NYPL, as of May 2018.

(34934)

\$2,000.00

161. **Pinkerton, Allan:** ABDUCTION OF CHARLIE BREWSTER ROSS ON JULY 1ST, 1874, AT ABOUT FOUR O'CLOCK, P.M., CHARLIE BREWSTER, AND WALTER, THE LATTER ABOUT SIX YEARS OLD, SONS OF CHRISTIAN K. ROSS, WERE TAKEN FROM THE SIDE-WALK IN FRONT OF THEIR FATHER'S RESIDENCE, ON WASHINGTON LANE, GERMANTOWN, PA., BY TWO MEN IN A BUGGY. WALTER WAS CARRIED ABOUT FIVE MILES, AND THERE LEFT UPON THE STREET; BUT OF CHARLIE NO SUBSEQUENT CLUE HAS BEEN OBTAINED... Philadelphia: Wm F. Murphy's Sons, Printers & Stationers, 1874. 5.5" x 8.5", as folded. [3], [1 blank] pp. Caption title [as issued]. Albumen head-and-shoulders oval portrait of Charlie Brewster Ross is pasted at the head of title. Pinkerton issued this document explaining the abduction, describing Charlie and his kidnapers, listing questions to pose to the child if found for identification, and reward information. Tanned, light waterstaining. Several wormholes in blank margins, light chipping to top edges [no text loss]. Else Very Good.

Charles Brewster Ross was born in 1870 to Christian and Sarah Ross in Germantown, a suburb of Philadelphia. On July 1, 1874, two men in a buggy kidnapped Charlie and his six year old brother Walter. The kidnapers let Walter go after five miles and kept Charlie. Having assumed, incorrectly, that Christian Ross was wealthy, the kidnapers sent a ransom demand for \$20,000. Despite living in a large house in an upper class neighborhood, Christian was deeply in debt; his wife's wealthy merchant brothers, who lived close by, put up the ransom. Three attempts were made to pay the kidnapers by way of police stings; all were unsuccessful.

The family hired Pinkerton's National Detective Agency. Allan Pinkerton issued this handbill and attached an albumen picture of Charlie to all copies. Over the next four months the kidnapers mailed 23 ransom notes. By November, 1874, the police zeroed in on William Mosher and Joseph Douglas, two known criminals. Unfortunately, they were both shot during a robbery in December 1874. Mosher died instantly; Douglas admitted in his dying breath that they had indeed kidnapped Charlie, but that only Mosher knew where the child was held. Police had no leads as to his location other than one ransom note which mentioned the \$20,000 as the "lever" which could move the rock which hid their son. In 1875, as a direct result of this case, Pennsylvania became the first State to call kidnapping a felony. In 1876 Christian Ross released a book detailing the story of his son's kidnapping in hopes of raising money to continue the search for him. Charlie was never found. [Ross, Christian Kunket: THE FATHER'S STORY OF CHARLEY ROSS, THE KIDNAPPED CHILD: CONTAINING A FULL AND COMPLETE ACCOUNT...; J.E. Potter & Co. 1876.]

The Ross case grew in notoriety thanks to Pinkerton's circular, which received national recognition. Pinkerton Investigative Services is still in existence today. ["Our History," website of Pinkerton Consulting & Investigations, Inc. d.b.a. Pinkerton Corporate Risk Management.] OCLC records eight locations under two accession numbers as of October 2019.

(32288)

\$450.00

162. **[Republican Citizens of Dover, New Hampshire]:** DOVER, OCTOBER 25, 1832. "THE VOICE OF OLD STRAFFORD"-- GREAT REPUBLICAN MEETING. [Dover, NH: 1832]. Broadside, 15" x 19-3/4". Printed in six columns. Foxed, Good to Good+.

A rare broadside, issued for the 1832 presidential campaign. These citizens oppose Andrew Jackson's re-election. They support Henry Clay, "the Father of American Industry-- it was his exertions that obtained the tariff of 1824-- which is the foundation of our present prosperity." Jackson's conduct-- chronicled here with the usual list of his faults-- justifies the "appalling apprehensions for the safety of our civil institutions, and even of our republican form government [sic] itself."

OCLC 57278087 [1- NHHS] as of May 2018.

(35029)

\$450.00

163. **Republican National Committee:** WHAT GENUINE DEMOCRATS THINK OF THE REBELLION. [New York: National Union Executive Committee, 1864]. Broadsheet, 9" x 11.5". Caption title [as issued], printed in double columns. Light spotting, mild wear, Good+.

An 1864 campaign broadsheet, attacking the Democratic Party for refusing to condemn "those leaders of the old Democratic party who plotted the overthrow of the Government and the disruption of the Union." Instead, at their Chicago Convention "they denounced the war against the Rebellion."

The opinions of War Democrats who support the government and oppose their Party's peace-at-any-price platform are prominently displayed. These include Generals Daniel E. Sickles, A.J. Smith, John A. Dix, Benjamin F. Butler, and John A. Logan. They condemn supporters of the Democratic platform, and treasonous remarks of Copperheads like Ohio Representative Clement Vallandigham. "Here are the opinions and sentiments of some of the ablest and most distinguished DEMOCRATS of the United States. Will you listen to them, or to the conspirators and sham-Democrats who misrepresented the Democratic sentiment of the country at Chicago? Which is the truest Democrat, General Jack Logan, of Illinois, or Vallandigham, of Ohio?"

133 Eberstadt 280. Not in Nevins, Bartlett, Sabin. OCLC locates nine copies under three accession numbers as of August 2019].

(32876)

\$850.00

164. **[Republican Party]:** REPUBLICAN BULLETIN NO. 7. TYRANNY OF THE SLAVE POWER. "WE WILL SUBDUE YOU." THE OUTRAGE UPON SENATOR SUMNER... HEED THE ADVICE OF THE OLD ROMAN, AND VOTE FOR FREMONT AND FREEDOM. New York: Nesbitt & Co., Printers, [1856]. Broadside, 4-1/2" x 10". Near Fine.

A rare broadside, attacking the Slave Power and its sympathizers for delighting in South Carolina Congressman Preston Brooks's brutal caning of abolitionist Senator Charles Sumner. The attack nearly killed Sumner, and rendered him permanently disabled. President Buchanan criticized Brooks mildly, calling his actions "inconsiderate." As noted here, The Montgomery

Advertiser and Richmond Whig rejoiced in the assault: "If he essays to walk, his lower limbs refuse their office. Possibly they are ashamed to propel the contemptible carcass of the cowardly cur."

The violence was a wake-up call for the North. This broadside warns, "If we do not act now, the chances may never again return; and all that will be left the North will be to tackle in with the slaves, and drag the carts of slaveholders, only beseeching them to spare the whip and make the load as light as possible."

OCLC 84619716 [2- LCP, CA State U, U SC], 71121513 [1- Newberry] as of October 2017.
(34365) \$750.00

165. **[Republican Party in Connecticut]: PUBLIC MEETING. PARTIES SPRING FROM THE WANTS OF THE TIMES; AND THE PRESENT CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE COUNTRY DEMAND A NEW POLITICAL ORGANIZATION IN THIS STATE...** [Hartford: early 1856]. 4to broadside. 9-3/4" x 13-1/2". Signed in type at the end by more than ninety Hartford citizens. Lightly foxed. Good+ or Very Good.

This rare broadside records the beginnings of the Republican Party in Connecticut. It calls for a meeting at Union Hall in Hartford on February 11, 1856, in order "to oppose the extension of Slavery and resist all attempts to convert it into a national interest, when the Constitution recognizes it only as a local and State institution; to maintain the rightful jurisdiction of the Union, over the Territories, and to defend the rights of the people therein, abandoned, if not betrayed by the Federal authorities, and exposed to the aggressions of neighboring States; to rescue the government from the hands of a party which desecrates its principles and blasts its noblest fruits, and a dynasty composed of an oligarchy in one section of the Union..." The Meeting emphasizes the Republican Party's disinclination to interfere with slavery where it exists; but its determination to prevent slavery's spread into any additional territory.

Among the signers were Gideon Welles and other Connecticut luminaries.
OCLC 15254704 [1- CT Hist. Soc.] as of March 2018. (34716) \$1,000.00

166. **[Republican Party in Massachusetts]: CALL FOR A CONVENTION. | THE PEOPLE OF MASSACHUSETTS WHO ARE OPPOSED TO THE EXTENSION OF SLAVERY, ARE REQUESTED TO ASSEMBLE IN PUBLIC PRIMARY MEETINGS IN THEIR SEVERAL TOWNS AND CITIES, AND ELECT DELEGATES...TO MEET AT WORCESTER ON THURSDAY, THE TWENTIETH OF SEPTEMBER, FOR THE NOMINATION OF STATE OFFICERS. | PLEASE INFORM JOHN M. CLARK, BOSTON, BY RETURN OF MAIL, WHETHER YOU WILL ALLOW YOUR NAME TO BE AFFIXED TO THE ABOVE CALL?** [Boston?: 1855]. Single sheet, folded to 5" x 7-3/4", on pale blue paper, printed on the first page only. Short closed tear repaired expertly on blank verso [no loss] of page [1], remnant of old matting on final blank. Very Good.

This announcement records the beginnings of the Republican Party in Massachusetts. John M. Clark, recently appointed Sheriff of Boston, was an organizer of the Convention. This Worcester Convention had been preceded by several unsuccessful efforts in 1854 and 1855 to fuse the bitterly rivalrous Massachusetts Know-Nothing and Free Soil Parties into a single anti-slavery movement. This Convention had better results.

The Convention "was arranged with committees from the Know-Nothing and Know-Something parties, and this time the nativists were simply invited to join in making arrangements for a joint convention at Worcester in September...The results of the fusion convention at Worcester on the twentieth of September turned out to be very pleasing to the 'pure' antislavery men. Whereas both the Whig and Know-Nothing state platforms of this year

had gone only so far in their antislavery sentiment as to demand the restoration of the Missouri Compromise line, the Worcester convention staked claim to independent and advanced ground by declaring against any further slave states. The platform was also devoid of any nativist or 'reform' planks, the Know-Nothing element apparently temporarily acquiescing in these omissions..." [Duberman, 'Some Notes on the Beginnings of the Republican Party in Massachusetts.' 34 New England Quarterly, September 1961, pages 364-370].

Not located on OCLC as of December 2018.

(31308)

\$1,250.00

167. **[Revolutionary War Enlistment Certificate]:** I [CHRISTOPHER SHERMAN] HAVE THIS DAY VOLUNTARILY INLISTED MYSELF AS A SOLDIER IN THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, IN THE --- BATTALION ORDERED TO BE RAISED IN THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT, TO SERVE DURING THE PRESENT WAR, UNLESS SOONER DISCHARGED: AND I DO BIND MYSELF TO CONFORM IN ALL INSTANCES TO SUCH RULES AND REGULATIONS AS ARE OR SHALL BE ESTABLISHED FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF SAID ARMY. WITNESS MY HAND, THE --- DAY OF ---177[7]. [Hartford?: 1776 or 1777]. Small broadside, oblong 4" x 2-3/4". "Christopher Sherman" is inserted in manuscript as the name of the volunteer. An "X" for "his mark" is in ink at the end, over an attempt to sign his name. For the year, "177" is in type, and the final "7" in manuscript. "Date" at the bottom is in manuscript, along with the month [probably "janry"]. Outer margin closely trimmed, but text unaffected. Very Good.

An unrecorded form of Revolutionary War enlistment engagement, significant and exceedingly interesting for its reference to "the United States of America." Recorded enlistment engagements from this era-- all of them rare-- refer to the "United Colonies of America", "America," the "Colony of Massachusetts," the "Colony of Massachusetts-Bay". We have handled an unrecorded Massachusetts enlistment engagement from this period which refers to the "United States of America." Enlistment engagements from Connecticut referring to the "United States of America" from this era are unrecorded.

The Continental Congress renamed the Nation "United States of America" on September 9, 1776, ordering that "In all continental commissions, and other instruments, where, heretofore, the words 'United Colonies' have been used, the stile be altered for the future to the 'United States'."

Christopher Sherman was a Private under Captain William Richard's Company in the First Regiment of the State of Connecticut, commanded by Lieut. Col. Samuel Prentice, Esq., in 1777. A manuscript notation on the payroll sheet for the period January to June, 1777, states that he deserted on January 10th or 18th. [Revolutionary War Rolls, 1775-1783; (National Archives Microfilm Publication M246, 138 rolls); War Department Collection of Revolutionary War Records, Record Group 93; National Archives, Washington. D.C., accessed at Ancestry website.]

Not located on NAIP, ESTC, OCLC as of January 2018. See Shipton & Mooney 43387 for a 1777 printed Authorization for a recruiter to enlist freemen "in any of the United States of America." See also Bristol B4394 for printed 1776 Instructions to recruiters of freemen "for the service of the United States of America."

(34560)

\$7,500.00

168. **[Revolutionary War Enlistment Certificate]:** I [JOHN CHATFIELD] HAVE THIS DAY VOLUNTARILY INLISTED MYSELF AS A SOLDIER IN THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, IN THE --- BATTALION ORDERED TO BE RAISED IN THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT, TO SERVE DURING THE PRESENT WAR,

UNLESS SOONER DISCHARGED: AND I DO BIND MYSELF TO CONFORM IN ALL INSTANCES TO SUCH RULES AND REGULATIONS AS ARE OR SHALL BE ESTABLISHED FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF SAID ARMY. WITNESS MY HAND, THE --- DAY OF ---177[7]. [Hartford?: 1776 or 1777]. Small broadside, oblong 4" x 2-3/4". "John Chatfield" is inserted in manuscript as the name of the volunteer, and so signed at the end, with the date "Feb. 24th" in manuscript. For the year, "177" is in type, and the final "7" in manuscript. Outer margin closely trimmed, but text unaffected. Very Good.

An unrecorded form of Revolutionary War enlistment engagement, significant and exceedingly interesting for its reference to "the United States of America." Recorded enlistment engagements from this era-- all of them rare-- refer to the "United Colonies of America", "America," the "Colony of Massachusetts," or the "Colony of Massachusetts-Bay". We have handled an unrecorded Massachusetts enlistment engagement from this era which refers to the "United States of America." Enlistment engagements from Connecticut referring to the "United States of America" from this era are unrecorded. The Continental Congress renamed the Nation "United States of America" on September 9, 1776, ordering that "In all continental commissions, and other instruments, where, heretofore, the words 'United Colonies' have been used, the stile be altered for the future to the 'United States'."

John Chatfield lived in Killingworth, Connecticut. He was probably John Chatfield, III, [1754-1832], son of John Chatfield, Jr. [1729-1786]. Killingworth furnished about 100 men during the Revolution. Chatfield and his fellows "marched from Killingworth for the relief of Boston, etc., in the Lexington alarm, April 1775," under Captain Samuel Gale. [HISTORY OF MIDDLESEX COUNTY... page 424 (New York: 1884)]. John Chatfield received a bounty before 1780 from Killingworth. [List and Returns of Connecticut Men in the Revolution 1775-1783, Connecticut Historical Society, Hartford: 1909.] He began receiving a Revolutionary War Pension on April 27, 1821, when he was living in Georgia, for his service as a Private. [The National Archives; Washington, D.C.; Ledgers of Payments, 1818-1872, to U.S. Pensioners Under Acts of 1818 Through 1858 From Records of the Office of the Third Auditor of the Treasury; Record Group Title: Records of the Accounting Officers of the Department of the Treasury; Record Group Number: 217; Series Number: T718; Roll Number: 2, accessed on Ancestry website.]

Not located on NAIP, ESTC, OCLC as of January 2018. See Shipton & Mooney 43387 for a 1777 printed Authorization for a recruiter to enlist freemen "in any of the United States of America." See also Bristol B4394 for printed 1776 Instructions to recruiters of freemen "for the service of the United States of America."

(34559)

\$7,500.00

169. **[Rhode Island]:** ALGERINE LAW. ONE OTHER STATE BESIDES RHODE-ISLAND, HAS, WHAT SOME PEOPLE MIGHT SUPPOSE TO BE, AN ALGERINE LAW. THE CELEBRATED DAVID PARMENTER, FREE SUFFRAGE LECTURER GENERAL FOR THE STATE OF RHODE-ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS AND GRAND PLENIPOTENTIARY TO THE COURT OF ST. TAMMANY, &C., &C., &C., ONCE CREPT OUT THROUGH A SMALL HOLE IN SUCH A LAW IN MASSACHUSETTS. THE GREAT UNWHIPT WAS INDICTED, TRIED, AND FOUND GUILTY, ON THE CHARGE OF FORGERY... [Providence?: 1842]. Folio broadside, 11" x 15". Light toning, old folds, Very Good.

A rare broadside, probably printed in 1842 at the height of the Dorr Rebellion. David Parmenter, a Providence lawyer, was an ally and confidante of Thomas Dorr. This broadside, intended to discredit Parmenter and the Dorr organization, prints documents from the

Massachusetts case of Commonwealth vs. Parmenter, demonstrating that Parmenter had committed the crime of forgery in 1827 but escaped conviction on a technicality: "Thus, through that small hole, the GREAT DAVID escaped the honor of wearing the State's uniform at the celebrated public institution at Charlestown..."

The Algerine Law, enacted by the Rhode Island legislature, rendered illegal the elections held by the Dorrites in April 1842, made it a crime to run for office in their elections, and called it treason for anyone to do so or to hold a statewide office under the People's Constitution. DeSimone, *Broadsides of the Dorr Rebellion* 14. OCLC 24389916 [1- Brown] as of October 2017. Cohen 12257 [locating a copy at Harvard]. Not located at online sites of AAS, Library of Congress, Yale, Harvard.

(34210)

\$1,000.00

170. **[Rhode Island]:** AT A GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF RHODE-ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS. IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, JUNE 18, A.D. 1796. THE UNDERWRITTEN REPRESENTATIVES DISSENT FROM THE BILL FOR ESTABLISHING AN ESTIMATE OF THE VALUE OF RATEABLE PROPERTY IN THE SEVERAL TOWNS IN THIS STATE... [Providence]: Printed by G. Wheeler, [1796]. Broadside, 7-5/8" x 12-7/8". Light uniform toning, old folds, Very Good.

This rare broadside objects to the General Assembly's "arbitrary and capricious" assessments, particularly for Providence and Bristol Counties. Providence is "estimated at more than double the Town of Newport." It is signed in type by fifteen Representatives, headed by Welcome Arnold. Also printed is a unanimous Resolution of the Providence Town Meeting held on June 23, 1796: "That no Assessment of this Town's Apportionment of the State Tax, as ordered by the General Assembly, at their June Session, shall be made by the Assessors of this Town; such Apportionment being manifestly unconstitutional." Beneath that is another Vote of the Providence Town Meeting to publicize the foregoing Protests.

"A minority report of representatives dissenting from a recently enacted tax law; signed by Welcome Arnold and fourteen others. Followed by attested records of town meetings held in Providence June 23 and 29, 1796, declaring the act was unconstitutional" [NAIP].

Evans 31095. Alden 1491. NAIP w010487 [4].

(33703)

\$750.00

171. **[Rhode Island]:** (CIRCULAR.) GENTLEMEN, THE FREEMEN OF THE TOWN OF PROVIDENCE, DEEPLY IMPRESSED WITH THE INEQUALITY AND INJUSTICE OF THE ESTIMATE OF THE RATEABLE PROPERTY OF THE STATE, AS REPORTED BY SEVEN OF THE STATE'S COMMITTEE, AND ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY... [Providence: 1796]. Broadside, 12-3/4" x 15-1/2", dated in type at the top, "Providence, June 29th, 1796." Six paragraphs in two columns separated by a decorative vertical line. A short, closed margin tear; a small pinhole slightly affecting a letter; light toning. Irregular bottom edge. Very Good. Signed in ink at the bottom "In Behalf of the Town" by Jabez Bowen, Moderator.

This scarce broadside invites "other towns to choose delegates to a meeting to be held in Providence July 26, 1796, in opposition to the tax estimate recently enacted by the state, and to devise means for securing redress." A great public outcry resulted from the legislation; citizens of Providence and some other towns charged that they had been taxed unfairly and excessively. The Circular denounces "the glaring inconsistency of an Estimate, by which enormous additions were made to some Towns, and the advantages to be derived from those additions

confined to a few, who had no greater claim to relief than others, but obtained it by their influence in the Committee." Charges of corruption and misfeasance are legion. Evans 31059. Alden 1481. NAIP w011880 [4].

(33604)

\$750.00

172. **[Rhode Island]:** FEBRUARY 1845. SIR, THE CHOICE OF GOVERNOR, LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, SECRETARY OF STATE, ATTORNEY GENERAL... IS REQUIRED BY THE CONSTITUTION TO BE MADE IN THIS STATE, ON THE FIRST WEDNESDAY OF APRIL NEXT... [Providence?: 1845]. Elephant folio sheet, folded to 8" x 13". [1], [3 blanks] pp. Fine.

The broadside urges support for "Governor Fenner and his associates in the Law and Order Prox." It warns that Thomas Dorr and his supporters present a grave danger. "Our opponents still adhere to the leader, under whose auspices they have suffered so many defeats. They have abandoned not a single one of those disorganizing doctrines which he risked the horrors of civil war, in order to carry out. Unbroken by past reverses, they are now busy in contriving plans to obtain, at the approaching election, possession of the political power of the State."

OCLC 24392580 [1- Brown], 25583845 [1- also Brown] as of November 2017.

(34406)

\$450.00

173. **[Rhode Island]:** RIGHTS OF FISHERY. [Providence?: 1842?]. Broadside, 7-3/4" x 11". A variety of type sizes and styles, old folds. Very Good.

"For the purpose of creating, in the South portions of the state particularly, an impression unfavorable to the Constitution to be submitted to the People," opponents of the regular Rhode Island government falsely claim that "a provision in the Constitution cuts off the right of fishery. That report is ABSOLUTELY UNFOUNDED IN TRUTH."

This rare broadside insists emphatically that rights of Fishery "ARE RETAINED BY THE PEOPLE.... they CANNOT BE DENIED NOR IMPAIRED."

OCLC 23116155 [2- Brown, NYHS] as of June 2019. Not in American Imprints or Sabin.

(36052)

\$500.00

174. **[Rhode Island] Dorrance, John:** TO THE FREEMEN OF THE STATE OF RHODE-ISLAND. IT HAVING BEEN REPRESENTED THAT MR. WILLIAM GREENE, AS ONE OF THE STATE'S COMMITTEE, CONDUCTED IMPROPERLY, I THINK IT A DUTY TO GIVE A TRUE STATE OF THAT BUSINESS IN RESPECT TO HIM... Providence: Printed by D. Wheeler, [1796]. Broadside, 9-1/8" x 11-1/2". Old fold lines, light wear and soil. Else Very Good, with irregular bottom edge.

This unrecorded broadside expresses the public outrage over a State Committee's determination of the various rates at which Rhode Island towns would be taxed. Committeeman Greene was vilified for voting to increase taxes for certain towns. Dorrance defends Greene's honor and integrity, although Greene's views "differed very much from myself." Dorrance signs his name in type at the bottom, with the printed place and date: "Providence, August 26, 1796."

John Dorrance [c.1747-1813], a native of Providence, graduated from Brown University in 1774. He was a Justice of the Court of Common Pleas; was involved with the Washington Insurance Company and a director of the Exchange Bank. Governor Fenner once accused Dorrance of having sold the body of a stranger who had committed suicide in exchange for a

beaver skin hat. Fenner used the charge to squash Dorrance's run for a seat in the General Assembly in 1801; Dorrance later sued for slander.

Not in Evans, Shipton & Mooney, Bristol, NAIP, ESTC, Alden, or [as of March 2017] on the online sites of OCLC, Library of Congress, AAS, Brown University, Yale, Harvard.

(33603)

\$1,500.00

175. **Richmond, John W[ilkes]:** TO THE ELECTORS OF THE WESTERN DISTRICT. [Providence?: c. 1849]. Folio broadside, 11" x 17 3/4". Lengthy text printed in three columns beneath title. Two light creases. Two small tape remnants at head of verso from prior mounting. Signed in type, 'John W. Richmond.' Near Fine.

The broadside is an attack on Sylvester G. Shearman, a candidate for Congress from the Western District of Rhode Island in 1849. Richmond, its author, was Agent for the Creditors of the State for Revolutionary Claims; those Claims were a major issue during the election. Shearman, he says, is a "trading politician" of "uncontrollable vanity," "a lawyer, whose talents can be only calculated by one familiar with fractional arithmetic." As an opponent of creditors' just Claims, Shearman is "totally incompetent" and "totally wanting in courtesy of behavior and gentlemanly address." Shearman lost the election.

Sylvester G. Shearman [1802-1868], a native of North Kingstown, Rhode Island, was a lawyer, judge and politician. He had a long career in the State Legislature, and was the Whig candidate for Congress in 1849. Later he was Rhode Island's Attorney General and Associate Justice of its Supreme Court. [Fuller: THE GREEN BAG, VOLUME 2, 1890, p.536; Richmond, John W.: RHODE ISLAND REPUDIATION: OR THE HISTORY OF THE REVOLUTIONARY DEBT OF RHODE ISLAND, 1855, pp. 120-127].

Richmond [1775-1857] was a physician. A tribute in "The Medical World" notes his longstanding battle with Rhode Island for its repudiation of her Revolutionary War debt. Richmond purchased his burial plot in Stonington, Connecticut, so that his remains might "rest in soil uncontaminated by forgetfulness of the services of the men of the Revolution." [THE MEDICAL WORLD, Volume I, Number 25, March 18, 1857, p.664.]

OCLC 58788128 [3- NYHS, AAS, MA Hist. Soc.] as of April 2018.

(34836)

\$650.00

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

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

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

Not in Kress, American Imprints, Rink, or Sabin. OCLC 893023654 [1- AAS] as of February 2019.

(28775)

\$750.00

177. **Royal Hawaiian Agricultural Society: R.H.A.S.**| THE COMMITTEE ON PREMIUMS, OF THE ROYAL HAWAIIAN AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, HAVE AWARDED TO [R.C. JANION A DIPLOMA] AS [1ST] PREMIUM FOR [PEACHES] AT THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION FOR THE YEAR 1851.| J.F.B. MARSHALL, CHAIRMAN.| HONOLULU, AUGUST 12, 1851. [Honolulu: 1851]. Broadside, 6.5" x 8.75". Certificate printed on card stock with brown ink using several different typesettings, blanks completed in ink manuscript [shown in brackets]. Woodcut illustration of an agricultural scene at head of certificate. Toned, print a bit faded. Very Good.

The Royal Hawaiian Agricultural Society was formed in April 1850, to promote Hawaiian agriculture. Its first annual meeting occurred in August 1851. This Honolulu imprint is one of its earliest publications. The short-lived Society disbanded in 1857 after drought and economic depression wrecked local agriculture.

Richard Cheshyre [R.C.] Janion, the recipient of this diploma, was on the Society's Executive Committee. He moved to Oahu from Great Britain. In addition to agricultural pursuits, he acquired steam vessels, was an agent for a cattle ranch, and became affiliated with the Hawaiian Steam Navigation Company. The Society issued diplomas "only as evidence of superior merit." According to the "Transactions" report of the Society's first annual meeting, Janion received this diploma "for the best peach on a tree 2 years and 4 months old." [TRANSACTIONS OF THE ROYAL HAWAIIAN AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY... VOL. 1, NOS. 1 & 2. 1850, 1851].

Not located on OCLC as of December 2018. (31084)

\$750.00

178. **S., O.H.:** THE BOLD ENGINEER. [AIR-- YOUNG LOCKINVAR.]. [Baltimore?: 1861?]. Broadside, 4" x 10-5/8". At head of title is an illustration of an elephant, a blanket over his torso, carrying a banner which reads, "Oh dear! Oh dear! What have we here". Light wear and folds. Good+. Signed and dated in type at the end, "O.H.S. Baltimore, Oct. 14th, 1861."

A scarce broadside satirical poem. In nine stanzas of six lines each, the author -- one "O.H.S."-- mocks McClellan, Lincoln, and the Union war effort. "O bully George B. has come out of the West/ Of all that wide border the scourge and the pest;/ For save Abe's good pleasure he conscience hath none-/ See his exploits now rival Attila the Hun..." The poem relates the retreat of McClellan, "the bold engineer," in his failed campaigns. "There was wild disarray in the rear and the van--/ The Virginians they road and the Yankees they ran/... So now we'll take leave with a kick in the rear/ Of George B. McClellan, the bold engineer."

The poem "alters the plot of Scott's 'Young Lockinvar' by reversing the roles of the hero and bridegroom so that McClellan is a villain pursued by Jefferson Davis after the defeat at Malvern Hill" [Rudolph].

Brown University's copy, like ours, has no writing on the elephant's blanket. The Library Company copy has McClellan's name printed on the blanket.

Rudolph, Confederate Broadside Verse 43. Moss, Confederate Broadside Poems 30b. OCLC records locations for facsimiles only, although the Library of Congress and the Levy Collection have copies. See, OCLC 14175231.

(34431)

\$500.00

179. **[San Francisco Radical Politics]:** ABOUT FIFTY PAMPHLETS, BROADSIDES, NEWSPAPERS, MIMEOGRAPHED POLITICAL CAMPAIGN DOCUMENTS FROM THE SOCIALIST LABOR AND SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTIES IN THE BAY AREA DURING THE 1960'S AND 1970'S. San Francisco: Late 1960's - 1970s.

The group is a representative sampling of radical political literature in the Bay Area during this period. Several issues of THE CRISIS, by the Socialist Labor Committee; critiques of the ongoing Vietnam War; "The Truth About INFLATION; a cartoon entitled "Strikes and the Public;" "Capitalism Can't Last Forever;" "Brinkmanship in Southeast Asia," with a cartoon rendering of Nixon; pamphlets touting candidates for office; broadsides, some illustrated, announcing upcoming rallies and meetings; "Can the Workers Run the Country? The Socialist Labor Party says 'Yes!' - but a top labor leader says we're wrong;" Two issues of "The Weekly People," Published by the Socialist Labor Party; "Greatest Robbery in History-- The Exploitation of Wage-Labor;" and others with similar messages. Occasional light wear, Very Good. (36540) \$750.00

180. **Sawyer & Graves:** WE ARE NOT UNDERSOLD BY ANY HOUSE IN QUINCY!! SAWYER & GRAVES. NORTH SIDE OF THE PUBLIC SQUARE, QUINCY, ILL. RESPECTFULLY ASK YOUR ATTENTION TO THE FOLLOWING ADVERTISEMENT: IN SOLICITING A CONTINUANCE OF THE LIBERAL PATRONAGE BESTOWED UPON THE LATE FIRM OF SAWYER & ADAMS, WE WOULD STATE THAT WE SHALL SELL THE FINEST FABRICS AND DRESS GOODS EQUALLY AS LOW AS RETAILED IN ST. LOUIS. THE ONE PRICE CASH SYSTEM IS THE PRINCIPLE UPON WHICH WE HAVE ACTED, AND UPON WHICH WE SHALL CONTINUE TO OPERATE. THE SILK DEPARTMENT IS NOW VERY COMPLETE.... FINE DRESS GOODS SUCH AS PLAID SILK POPLINS, MERINOS, PERSIAN TWILLS, THIBET AND COBURG CLOTHS, FANCY DE LAINES... SHAWLS, CLOAKING GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, LACES, COLLARS... CHOICE GROCERIES!!... BOUGHT FOR CASH EXCLUSIVELY; SUCH BEING THE CASE, WE SELL AT ST. LOUIS PRICES... REMEMBER, WE ARE NOT UNDERSOLD!! JAS. T. SAWER [sic], H.L. GRAVES, W.C. GRAVES... QUINCY, ILL., SEPT. 28, 1855. Quincy, IL: Sawyer & Graves, 1855. Folio broadside, 16.5" x 22". Printed using several different typesettings. Light crease from having been folded. Very Good.

This rare broadside survival was printed during the early commercial development of Quincy, a Mississippi River town which became a thriving rail and river transportation center and, by 1870, the second largest city in Illinois. The Graves brothers-- Henry Littleton [1832-c.1882] and Washington Clay [1834-?]- were Kentuckians who became Illinois farmers before they were out of their teens. They established a partnership with James T. Sawyer [c.1818-?], a native Tennessean with a well-stocked mercantile business. Their establishment is noted in the directories of the era.

Sawyer later served as a director of the Quincy, Missouri Pacific Railroad. [THE RAILWAY AGE, VOLUME 11, NO. 9, MARCH 4, 1886, Page 118; Chapman Bros.: PORTRAIT AND BIOGRAPHICAL RECORD OF ADAMS COUNTY, ILLINOIS. Pages 320-323]. (31168) \$600.00

181. **[Secession] [L., E.H.]:** SECESSION- A PLOT WITHIN A PLOT. NO NORTHERN DEMOCRAT ADMITTED INTO THE INSIDE PLOT. [Cincinnati: Cincinnati Gazette, Feb.

25, 1863]. Broadside, 17-1/2" x 6". Tide mark along inner margin, closed tears expertly repaired [no text affected]. Else Very Good.

This rare broadside is an incisive analysis of the political dynamics of Secession in the South. The author, identified only by his initials "E.H.L." at the end, "was born and bred in the South" and "resided in the Gulf States for fifteen years," including the years of Buchanan's presidency "and the first few months of Mr. Lincoln's." He identifies two types of secessionists: the first viewed Secession merely as a means to achieve a reconstruction of the Union with "additional guaranties to the Slave Power." For them, "Secession was merely a sectional and party manoeuvre by which the Republicans were to be bluffed from the fruits of their victory and intimidated into concessions to the Slave Power and the Democracy."

A second and far more culpable class of Southern politicians sought Secession, not as a political tactic, but as a permanent separation in order to achieve "a change from a democratic to an aristocratic form of government." The goal of this cabal was "a Confederacy of Slave States," a "pure slave Confederacy." It would enhance its power by "the acquisition of Mexico." Originally an early "secret conclave of South Carolina and Virginia politicians," it bided its time until, having rapidly acquired power during Buchanan's administration, it deliberately disrupted the Democratic Party in 1860 "and secured the election of a Republican president." Democrats of the first group, unaware of these "ulterior designs," have been "grossly deceived, and have been betrayed and deserted by their supposed Southern allies." Thus, "I neither accuse nor suspect any Northern or Western Democrat of the design to aid in the permanent dissolution of the Union."

A printed note at the end-- from the Cincinnati Gazette, February 25, 1863-- explains that "the writer resided in the midst of the plotters, and what he states are his personal observations. He is now sojourning in Kentucky."

Not in Sabin, Blockson, LCP, Bartlett, Eberstadt, Thompson. OCLC 60951730 [1- NYHS] as of November 2019. (36367) \$3,000.00

182. **Second Congress, First Session: SECOND CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES: AT THE FIRST SESSION...AN ACT MAKING CERTAIN APPROPRIATIONS THEREIN SPECIFIED.** [Philadelphia: Childs and Swaine, 1792]. One leaf, folio, 35 x 22 cm. [2] pp, untrimmed. Lightly tanned, Very Good.

The Act authorizes payment for a variety of items: printing public accounts, paying sums due jurors and witnesses, furnishing supervisors of the revenue with screw-presses and seals, funds for the House doorkeepers, and many other purposes. The Act is signed in type by President Washington-- and by Speaker Jonathan Trumbull and President pro tempore of the Senate Richard Henry Lee-- and dated May 8, 1792. A rare item, NAIP locating copies only at AAS and the New York Public Library.

Evans 24898. NAIP w010259 [2]. (28571) \$750.00

183. **Seymour, Horatio: SPEECH OF HON. HORATIO SEYMOUR! AT THE DEMOCRATIC RATIFICATION MEETING, AT UTICA, OCTOBER 28TH, 1861.** Utica: Utica Observer- Extra, Oct. 31st, 1861. Elephant folio broadside, printed in seven columns. 18" x 27". Some old folds and crimps, several fox marks. Good+.

Seymour's speech is rare in this broadside form. Seymour was a prominent Democrat in the 1850's and 1860's. He belonged to the accommodationist wing of the northern Democrats, willing-- actually, eager-- to compromise with his southern brethren on the issue of slavery but, when push came to shove, supporting the preservation of the Union. He had been New York's

governor during the early 1850's, would become so again in 1862, and was the Democrats' candidate for President in 1868.

Seymour was a vocal foe of President Lincoln's policies during the Civil War. He supported "the Union as it was," i.e., with slavery. "I deny that slavery is the cause of this war... If it is true that Slavery must be abolished to save this Union, then the people of the South should be allowed to withdraw from that Government, which cannot give them the protection guaranteed by its terms." Though he denounced "ambitious men at the South who desire a separate confederacy," he blamed equally the "ultra and violent men" who fanatically seek the immediate abolition of slavery.

OCLC 64445550 [1- Williams College] as of August 2018. Not in Bartlett, LCP, Sabin.

(35295)

\$450.00

184. **[Slave Sale]:** GANG OF 25 SEA ISLAND COTTON AND RICE NEGROES, BY LOUIS D. DE SAUSSURE. ON THURSDAY THE 25TH SEPT., 1852, AT 11 O'CLOCK, A.M., WILL BE SOLD AT RYAN'S MART, IN CHALMERS STREET, IN THE CITY OF CHARLESTON. A GANG OF 25 NEGROES, ACCUSTOMED TO THE CULTURE OF SEA ISLAND COTTON AND RICE. CONDITIONS. - ONE-HALF CASH, BALANCE BY BOND, BEARING INTEREST FROM DAY OF SALE, PAYABLE IN ONE AND TWO YEARS, TO BE SECURED BY A MORTGAGE OF THE NEGROES AND APPROVED PERSONAL SECURITY. PURCHASER TO PAY FOR PAPERS. [Charleston: 1852].

Broadside, printed on tan paper, 7-1/4" x 9-1/4". Several type styles and sizes. Old wrinkles, not obscuring text; three short tape repairs on verso, no loss. Portions of several letters abraded. Good+.

The date on the broadside-- September 25, 1852-- was a Saturday, not a Thursday. This is probably a printer's error. Most sources state that Thomas Ryan built "Ryan's Mart" "around" 1853. If the year is wrong on the broadside, it was likely meant to read 1856, the one year during the 1850s that September 25th was a Thursday. If Ryan's Mart actually had been open by September 1852, then perhaps the intended date was Thursday, September 23, a Thursday.

Louis Daniel De Saussure [1824-1888], a major Charleston-area slave auctioneer, plied his trade at Charleston's busy Ryan's slave mart. He and other members of the De Saussure family were prominent for generations in South Carolina's business, civic, political, and cultural life. They were also active slave dealers. Louis began his career at the Tobias & Co. mercantile firm, then launched his own business as a broker, real estate agent, director of the South Carolina Railroad, board member of public companies. De Saussure family members were landowners, slave owners, estate settlers, debt collectors in the Charleston and Camden areas, and ubiquitous participants in the life of their community. [Tadman, Michael: *The Hidden History of Slave Trading in Antebellum South Carolina: John Springs III and Other "Gentlemen Dealing in Slaves,"* THE SOUTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL MAGAZINE, Vol. 97, No. 1, Jan. 1996, pp.6-29; "DeSaussure family papers, 1825-1879", description and summary, South Caroliniana Library, Univ. of South Carolina.]

Ryan's Mart of Charleston was established around 1853 by Thomas Ryan, a Charleston alderman and former sheriff. After Charleston banned public slave auctions in 1856, and required enclosed slave markets, Ryan's Mart became one of the most famous slave markets in the South. It was purchased by Z.B. Oakes in 1859 and rebuilt under the name The Old Slave Mart. Today it is operated as The Old Slave Mart Museum and is considered the last surviving slave auction gallery in South Carolina. ["Old Slave Mart Museum", accessed at the Old Slave Mart Museum on Feb. 12, 2019; "Ryan's Mart", South Carolina Department of Archives and History, website of the National Register Properties in South Carolina.]

The "Gang of 25" is listed numerically in two columns, printing each gang member's age [ranging from infancy to age 60] and "capacity" [carpenter, prime field hand, field hand not prime, cook]. Twelve were adults. Thirteen were children age thirteen and under; of those, nine were six years old or less. James, age thirteen, has a "slight defect in knee from a broken leg". Hummel 2338 [4- GA, LSU, SC Hist. Soc., U SC]. OCLC 80937976 [2- Williams, Huntington]. Duke and NY Historical Society also have copies.

(35622)

\$5,000.00

185. **Smith, Francis O.J.:** SYNOPSIS OF BUSINESS RULES OF THE N. YORK & BOSTON TELEGRAPH OFFICES. Portland [ME]: L.W. Fenley, Printer, 112 Middle Street, 1846. Broadside, 8" x 11-1/4". Text within an attractive ornamental border. Light margin wear and soil, untrimmed. Matted, with top edge glued. Very Good.

The broadside issued from the Telegraph Office at 26 Washington Street, Boston, on August 1, 1846. Smith signs at the end in type. The text includes a table, entitled, 'Synoptical Tariff on Ten Words or Less,' for the cities of Boston, Worcester, Springfield, Hartford, New Haven, Bridgeport, and New York. The 'Telegraph Alphabet' is also printed, along with eleven Rules.

Smith and Samuel F.B. Morse engaged in years of litigation and mutual destruction over patent rights to the telegraph. "Of all [Morse's] enemies Francis Ormond Jonathan Smith, a former Congressman from Maine, who had championed Morse in Congress and had become one of his partners, proved the most unscrupulous and implacable, pursuing the inventor even to his death-bed." XIII DAB 250.

OCLC 82105126 [1- AAS] as of May 2018. Not in American Imprints, Sabin, Eberstadt.

(34929)

\$850.00

186. **[Smith, Jeremiah]:** STATE OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE. TO THE SELECTMEN OF --- GREETING. THE HON. JEREMIAH SMITH HAVING RESIGNED HIS OFFICE... Exeter: Printed by Henry Ranley, [1797]. Broadside, 8" x 13". Signed in ink at the end, "Joseph Pearson", as Secretary. "Hampstead" is written in ink in the appropriate blanks. Old folds, several fox spots, wax seal remnant, light blank edge chip. Very Good.

Smith had been a New Hampshire revolutionary soldier; he served from 1775 until wounded at the Battle of Bennington. A Federalist Congressman beginning in 1791, he resigned in 1797 to become United States Attorney for New Hampshire. Later he would be New Hampshire's Governor and Chief Justice. He was co-counsel with Daniel Webster and Jeremiah Mason in the Dartmouth College Case.

In this rare broadside, evidently sent to all New Hampshire selectmen, Governor Gilman orders them to convene their electors to vote for Smith's replacement. The choices were Peleg Sprague and Woodbury Langdon. The broadside also sets forth the procedures governing the election.

Bristol B10014. ESTC W36118 [2- AAS, Clements]. Not in Evans, Shipton, or the Rauner Library.

(34689)

\$850.00

187. **Society of Friends:** RATES & FEES FOR USE OF THE HEARSE BELONGING TO THE QUAKER SOCIETY OF FRIENDS. [np: @1900]. Broadside, large red and black type faces. Margin-toned, else Very Good.

"Indians shall have their bodies carried for Christian Burial only. The Society's Hearse shall not be let for any Heathen ceremonies." Other, less-interesting rules for use of the Hearse are also listed. The Society of Friends for many years maintained a Mission in Western New York State with the Seneca Nation. This broadside probably came from that Mission.
Not located on OCLC [as of 1/12]. (27689) \$500.00

188. **[Society of Friends]:** THE TESTIMONY OF THE PEOPLE CALLED QUAKERS, GIVEN FORTH BY A MEETING OF THE REPRESENTATIVES OF SAID PEOPLE, IN PENNSYLVANIA AND NEW-JERSEY, HELD AT PHILADELPHIA THE TWENTY-FOURTH DAY OF THE FIRST MONTH, 1775. [Philadelphia: 1775]. Folio broadside, 8" x 13-1/4". Old folds, several blank margin chips and light wear, else Very Good.

Quakers were subject to much public obloquy in Pennsylvania for refusing to support the American Revolution. Signed in type by James Pemberton, Clerk of the Meeting, this broadside explains why Quakers have refrained "from joining with the public resolutions promoted and entred into by some of the people." The reason: Quakers are required to be "peaceable subjects, and to discountenance and avoid every measure tending to excite disaffection to the king, as supreme magistrate, or to the legal authority of his government... We are, therefore, incited by a sincere concern for the peace and welfare of our country, publicly to declare against every usurpation of power and authority, in opposition to the laws and government, and against all combinations, insurrections, conspiracies, and illegal assemblies."

II Streeter Sale 766. Evans 14052. Hildeburn 3293. Sabin 94928. ESTC W28039.
(35038) \$2,000.00

189. **[Soldiers' Convention]:** A CARD TO THE PEOPLE. [Danville, Illinois?: 1865]. Broadside, 11" x 14-5/8". One prominent fox spot in the blank upper margin. Outer margin trimmed close to, but not affecting, text. Good+ or Very Good.

A rare, evidently unrecorded, broadside concerning "A Committee of Soldiers" who have called "for a SOLDIERS' CONVENTION to be held at Danville, Saturday, Aug. 12th 1865, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the various county offices from those who for years past have been filling the posts of danger in our country's defence." Danville is a town in east central Illinois, about 120 miles south of Chicago.

A "slandrous and designing report" has been issued by opponents of the Soldiers' Convention, seeking to "keep the county offices in possession of those who for years past have grown rich in occupying them." Nineteen "Officers and Soldiers" sign their names in type at the bottom rebutting the canard: "The call above noted was made by SOLDIERS irrespective of party." They urge voters "to honor those who have borne for them the brunt of the battle."

Many listed soldiers were from the 37th and 125th Illinois Infantries, with a handful from other units. The 37th participated in the Siege of Vicksburg and Battles of Pea Ridge, Prairie Grove, Sterling's Farm, Cape Girardeau, Chalk Bluffs, and others. The 125th participated in the Siege of Atlanta and Battles of Perryville, Chickamauga, Resaca, New Hope Church, Jonesboro, and others. Among the listed soldiers is William P. Black, who received a Medal of Honor while with Company K, 37 Illinois Infantry, at the Battle of Pea Ridge. He "singlehandedly confronted the enemy, firing a rifle at them and thus checking their advance within 100 yards of the lines." Other soldiers were G.W. Leaky, J.J. Clayton, Wm. Maverty, Eli Shepherd, Clark Snell, Joseph Shipner, Capt. George W. Cook, William M. Bandy, William Mann, John Chandler, Joseph Lockhart, Jonas Lawrence, Asa Morgan, James McFarland, William Hilliard, James W. Smith, Henry Moriarty, and J.G. Hiedelburg.

Not located on OCLC or the online sites of AAS, Library of Congress, LCP, Boston Ath., Harvard, Yale, Newberry, NYPL, Brown. Not in Sabin, Eberstadt, Decker.

(36022)

\$2,500.00

190. **Soldiers, Many:** TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: IT IS SUPPOSED TO BE AN ESTABLISHED PRINCIPLE OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY, NOT TO SUPPORT FOR ANY POLITICAL OFFICE, ANY MAN WHOSE VOICE AND INFLUENCE WAS NOT UNMISTAKABLY ON THE SIDE OF THE GOVERNMENT DURING THE DARK DAYS OF OUR TERRIBLE STRUGGLE FOR EXISTENCE. BY SHREWD MANAGEMENT ON THE PART OF A SMALL POLITICAL CLIQUE, DR. GEORGE B. LORING, OF SALEM, HAS BEEN FOISTED UPON THE REPUBLICANS OF THIS DISTRICT, AS THEIR CANDIDATE FOR SENATOR... [Salem, MA?: 1872?]. Broadside, 7-1/2" x 12". Signed at the end in bold type, 'MANY SOLDIERS.' Very Good.

Originally a Democrat who stumped energetically for Franklin Pierce in 1852 and sought to purge antislavery men from the Party, Loring's conversion to a Republican "rivalled that of Saul of Tarsus." Only after Lincoln's re-election did he transform himself "from a pure Democrat to a rabid radical Republican." In 1860 he favored Breckinridge-- who later commanded Confederate armies-- for the Presidency. During the Civil War "he was the recognized promoter and leader of the Peace wing of the Democracy of Massachusetts." If Salem and Essex County can't do better than Loring, "let us do without a representation." OCLC 233648664 [1- AAS] as of March 2018. Not located at online site of Massachusetts Historical Society.

(34719)

\$500.00

191. **[South Carolina]:** EPITAPH. HERE LIE THE MUTILATED AND DISJOINTED REMAINS OF THE NOBLEST FORM OF GOVERNMENT EVER CONTRIVED BY THE WISDOM OF MAN, OR BLESSED BY THE SMILES OF HEAVEN... [Boston: Thayer & Co., 18 Tremont Street, 1861]. Folio broadsheet, 9" x 20". Black mourning border. Two columns of text, printed in several typefaces, with a variety of briefly-stated sentiments lamenting the destruction of the government and the perfidy of Northerners. Some old folds and crimps but text intact. Good+.

This rare 'Epitaph' issued originally from Charleston as a broadside [Parrish & Willingham 5372] celebrating South Carolina's withdrawal from the Union. The verso of our document prints a paragraph from Thayer & Co., headed 'A SOUTH-SIDE VIEW OF THE REBELLION,' explaining that the document printed on the recto "came into our hands." Thayer reprints it to educate "those who desire to know what reasons our erring brethren in the disaffected States can assign for taking up arms against the government."

Lincoln's election "finally DISSOLVED THE BANDS OF THE CONFEDERACY, And left these honored Remains upon the bank and shoal of Time, the sport of the Whirlwind and the storm." The tragedy is the result of the "Long, Dark Catalogue of Wrongs On the part of the Northern, or non-slaveholding States, against their gallant high-spirited, but unoffending brethren of the South who so largely helped to found the Republic, and contributed so largely to its renown..." The North sought "first to abolish, with piratical and fratricidal hand, the DOMESTIC INSTITUTIONS OF THE SOUTH, and then to ELEVATE THE NEGRO RACE to an equality with the FREE WHITE INHABITANTS OF THE COUNTRY."

OCLC 191231343 [1- AAS], 32243719 [2- Boston Public, Brown] as of May 2019.

(35884)

\$2,500.00

192. **[South Carolina Pharmacy]:** AIMAR'S NEUROTIC OIL, FOR NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, PAINFUL SWELLINGS, SPRAINS, &C. PRICE 25 CENTS. AIMAR'S PEARL CEMENT, FOR MENDING CHINA, GLASS, EARTHENWARE, FURNITURE, LEATHER, ETC. PRICE, 25 CENTS. SOLD BY GOODRICH, WINEMAN & CO., WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, HAYNE STREET, G.W. AIMAR, CORNER KING AND VANDERHORST STREETS, CHARLESTON, S.C. [Charleston: 1860s]. Broadside, 10" x 7.5", in a variety of bold typefaces. Attractive, rare, and Very Good.

Aimar's was a legendary South Carolina pharmacy, established in 1852. When it closed in 1978, the Smithsonian purchased its contents. It had evidently been the oldest American drugstore in continuous operation. It opened in a handsome multi-story building at King and Vanderhorst, built in 1808, where it remained as a family business for 125 years. During the Civil War the building served as a dispensary and hospital for the Confederacy while its owner, George W. Aimar, was a lieutenant in the Lafayette Artillery.

Not in Hummel, Turnbull, NUC. OCLC 277086555 [1- U. Rochester Med. Ctr., dating its copy 1850-1860]. The South Caroliniana Library at the University of South Carolina owns two copies, which it dates 1869.

(29018)

\$500.00

193. **[Spear, Charles]:** THE HANGMAN. "I SHALL ASK FOR THE ABOLITION OF THE PENALTY OF DEATH UNTIL I HAVE THE INFALLIBILITY OF HUMAN JUDGMENT DEMONSTRATED TO ME."... LAFAYETTE. VOL. I.] BOSTON, (MASS.,) WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1845. [NEW SERIES- NO. 30. Boston: 1845. . Folio, 4pp. A folded sheet, with four columns per page. Old folds, light wear, Very Good.

The Hangman began existence on January 1, 1845. This April 2 issue commenced its 'New Series.' The periodical ceased publishing under this name with volume I, Number 39 in December 1845. Like the phoenix, it arose in 1846 as 'The Prisoners' Friend.'

This issue begins the 'New Series' with a "Philological Criticism of Gen. IX. 6; and continues with a report on the death sentence imposed on James Eagar, "a man belonging to the lowest class of laborers, of a perfectly stupid expression of countenance;" other criminal cases and essays concerning the injustice of capital punishment; and the periodicals Prospectus. Not in Lomazow, Mott, Cohen, but OCLC records 26 institutional locations as of January 2020.

(36545)

\$500.00

194. **[Standish, A Descendant of Miles]:** EASTERN LANDS. TO THE HONORABLE THE MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE OF MASSACHUSETTS. [Boston?: 1820?]. Broadside, printed in three columns. 9-1/2" x 11". Mild uniform toning. Near Fine.

A scarce broadside concerning Maine's separation from Massachusetts. The pseudonymous author warns against Massachusetts' pending sale of unexplored lands in the new State of Maine. "At the end of forty years, Maine will be found to equal her parent state, in agricultural riches... Pause, gentlemen! At least wait till the boundary line is established, and the lands explored; they may contain a treasure far superior to all the mines of Mexico and Peru."

American Imprints 1070 [1- NN]. OCLC 77589038 [6] as of February 2018. Not in Williamson, Sabin. (34695)

\$750.00

195. **[Tammany Hall; Tweed Ring]: THE JACK KNIFE WAR.** [New York: Currier & Ives, 1871]. Lithograph, oblong 16-1/2" x 12". Light dusting, Very Good.

This rare illustration is an extremely negative take-- complete with severed heads-- on Boss Tweed's hijacking of New York City's finances. "The 1870 New York City charter, written by Tammany Hall political boss William Marcy Tweed and his associates, gave the 'Tweed Ring' carte blanche to deplete the city's treasury. This cartoon, probably issued shortly after the charter's passage, is critical of the leeway given Tweed by some of New York's leading political figures. Tweed, as an Indian Tammany, raises his tomahawk to decapitate an unidentified man whose head lies on a stump. On his arm is tattooed a large '6,' a reference to the Americus or 'Big Six' Fire Company, which Tweed led in his earlier days. The victim moans, 'Putty can't save me.' Three severed heads already hang from Tweed's belt. Beside him an unidentified man standing beneath a hangman's rope remarks, 'Bad noose for me.'" [Reilly]

Depicted around Tweed are Mayor A. Oakey Hall; Governor John Hoffman, who cries, "Save me from my friends"; New York's City Chamberlain, its City Comptroller, several New York journalists, including Horace Greeley. "On the basis of style the work can be attributed to the Currier & Ives shop" [Reilly].

Reilly 1871-2. Weitenkampf 162 [2- NYHS, NYPL]. OCLC 299947235 [1- Lib. Cong.], 1004241521 [1- AAS] as of February 2020.

(35445)

\$1,500.00

196. **Tammany Society: SOCIETY OF TAMMANY, OR COLUMBIAN ORDER.** TAMMANY HALL, COUNCIL CHAMBER OF THE GREAT WIGWAM, NEW YORK, DEC. 21, 1853. SIR: WE AVAIL OURSELVES OF THIS AUSPICIOUS OCCASION, IN THE NAME OF ALL THE PATRIOTIC MEMORIES OF THE EIGHTH OF JANUARY, AND OF ITS DEAD BUT DEATHLESS HERO, TO APPEAL TO OUR DEMOCRATIC BRETHREN... New York: 1853. Folded, pale blue folio sheet. [3], [1 blank] pp. Light wear, Very Good.

The Tammany Society, or Columbian Order, was founded in 1789; it became a powerful political organization in New York City and County and, by mid-19th century, one of the most powerful such associations in the country. This rare publication-- signed at the end in type by Daniel Delavan, George Messerve, and other Tammany stalwarts-- is a call for Democratic Party unity, in the spirit of the annual Jackson Day celebration in memory of Old Hickory. It warns of the "scandalous spectacle of dissensions fatal to the ascendancy of the Democratic Party in the Empire State." Such a possible rupture is based, not on principled disagreement over Slavery, but on "petty personal preferences, feuds and interests."

The document lauds the "sacred...sound and strong State-Right's spirit" which is the "leading characteristic" of the Democratic Party. Continuing "criminal continuance" of strife [between Hunker and Barn-Burner factions] within New York's Democratic Party will have "fatal consequences in the next great national contest of parties on the broad battle field of the Union!" OCLC locates a single copy.

OCLC 60954619 [1- NYHS] as of December 2018.

(27744)

\$500.00

197. **Third Congress: THIRD CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES: AT THE FIRST SESSION, BEGUN AND HELD AT THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA...RESOLVED BY THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED, THAT THE SECRETARY FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF WAR, BE, AND HE IS HEREBY DIRECTED TO MAKE OUT AN**

EXACT LIST, OF THE NAMES OF EACH PERSON, RETURNED TO HIM, AS INVALID PENSIONERS...RESOLVED BY THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED, THAT IT SHALL BE THE DUTY OF THE RESPECTIVE CLERKS OF THE SEVERAL DISTRICT COURTS IN THE UNITED STATES, TO RETURN TRUE COPIES OF THE TABLES OF FEES PAYABLE IN THE SUPREME OR SUPERIOR COURTS OF THE STATE... [Philadelphia: 1794]. Folio broadside. Three tiny pinholes in blank left margin. Near Fine.

Each Resolve was approved by President Washington on June 9, 1794, and signed in type by him, Speaker Muhlenberg, and President pro tempore of the Senate Ralph Izard. A rare imprint of the Third Congress.

Evans 27883. NAIP w010533 [3]. (28574)

\$500.00

198. **[Tompkins, Daniel]:** REPUBLICAN ADDRESS. THE REPUBLICAN MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, TO THEIR CONSTITUENTS. [Albany]: Albany Argus, 1820. Elephant folio broadside, 22" x 18". Old folds, docketed in ink on verso. Printed in three columns after the caption title. Some spotting, a couple of holes just grazing a letter in the title. Good+. At head of title: "ALBANY ARGUS Extra. Tuesday April 18, 1820."

A rare broadside from New York State's hotly contested 1820 gubernatorial election. It supports Daniel Tompkins, who had been Governor from 1807-1817 and was now James Monroe's vice president. Clintonians considered Tompkins a crook although, as his supporters insist, "he has been vilely traduced and cruelly persecuted" and exonerated of this charge. The "astonishing" claim that Tompkins "is the advocate of slavery" is also rebutted.

Tompkins was the candidate of the "Bucktail" faction of New York's Democratic Republicans. Bucktails resented the Clinton dynasty, were angered by Clinton's covert support for Rufus King's election to the U.S. Senate, and opposed Clinton's affection for canal-building. Tompkins was a strong candidate, but lost the election. Most of the third column consists of his supporters' names: Martin Van Buren, Erastus Root, Peter Livingston, Henry Field, and more than fifty other active New York politicians.

OCLC 960053487 [1- Huntington] as of February 2020. Not located in American Imprints, Sabin, or online sites of AAS, NYHS, NYPL, Library of Congress.

(33009)

\$1,250.00

199. **[Townsend, Samuel]:** TO THE DEMOCRACY OF NEW CASTLE CO. AS THERE WILL IN ALL PROBABILITY BE A SET OF BOGUS DELEGATES... Appoquinimink Hundred: Oct. 4, 1856. Broadside, 8 1/4" x 13", printed in two columns, and signed and dated in type at the end by Townsend, William Weldon, Jacob Hill, William M. Johnson, and James Doughten for the Central Committee of Appoquinimink Hundred at the end. Generous margins, a few fox marks at the outer margins. Near Fine.

Townsend, whose papers reside at the University of Delaware, was a prominent Delaware Democrat. A Union man during the War, he opposed emancipation and would, during Reconstruction, help to found the Delaware White Man's Party.

In this rare broadside, issued a month before the 1856 elections, Townsend and other members of the Central Committee warn of intraparty strife, led by a "small party of disorganizers" who challenged the duly nominated local ticket; and who have "done nothing towards preparing the party for the terrible struggle that must take place between the Democracy of this county, and the combined factions that are trying to put it down."

OCLC 79153031 [1- Clements], 32084932 [2- U DE, AAS] [as of January 2016].
(32719) \$450.00

200. **[Townsend, Samuel]:** TO THE DEMOCRATIC VOTERS OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY...TO THE WOULD BE DEMOCRATIC WHITE FREEMEN OF THIS COUNTY. [Townsend, Delaware: July 24, 1876]. Broadside, 7" x 9", printed in three columns and signed and dated in type by Townsend at the end. Light uniform tanning, Very Good.

Townsend, whose papers reside at the University of Delaware, was a prominent Delaware Democrat and a staunch Unionist during the War. However, he opposed Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation. During Reconstruction he helped to found the Delaware White Man's Party, which opposed the Fourteenth Amendment-- rendering Negroes citizens of the United States-- and the Fifteenth Amendment-- assuring their right to vote.

Townsend denounces the "barefaced propositions of tyranny" by which the state Democratic Party would strip "the Poor White Democratic voter" of the power to nominate candidates. "The white Republicans allow the Negroes in their party the full free right to help nominate by an equal vote by ballot, and we, the white Democrats, who claim to be the descendants of Jefferson and Jackson, debar and refuse even-handed political rights and justice to the white Democratic masses."

OCLC 316965116 [2- AAS, U DE] [as of August 2018]. (27235) \$750.00

201. **[Treasury Department]:** CIRCULAR TO COLLECTORS, NAVAL OFFICERS AND SURVEYORS. TREASURY DEPARTMENT, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE. 21ST JUNE, 1798. SIR, YOU WILL HEREWITH RECEIVE AN ACT OF CONGRESS PASSED ON THE 13TH INSTANT, INTITULED 'AN ACT TO SUSPEND THE COMMERCIAL INTERCOURSE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND FRANCE, AND THE DEPENDENCIES THEREOF.' IN THE PRESENT ALARMING STATE OF OUR PUBLIC AFFAIRS WHEN THIS LAW IS CONSIDERED BY THE LEGISLATURE AMONG THE MEANS WHICH THEY HAVE THOUGHT FIT TO EMPLOY TO BRING AN UNFRIENDLY NATION TO A SENSE OF JUSTICE AND A PROPER RESPECT FOR OUR RIGHTS AS A NEUTRAL NATION, IT IS OF GREAT IMPORTANCE THAT SHOULD NOT ONLY BE FAITHFULLY BUT UNIFORMLY EXEDCUTED THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES ... [Philadelphia: 1798]. [2], [2 blanks] pp, but docketed in ink on blank verso. Signed in ink by Comptroller John Steele on page [2]. Caption title, as issued. Light wear, Very Good.

A rare item, with the signature of the Comptroller of the Treasury, John Steele of North Carolina, whom George Washington had appointed as such in 1796. Not located in Evans, NAIP, Bristol, Shipton & Mooney. Not located on OCLC or AAS online site.

(32299) \$450.00

202. **[Treasury Department]:** TREASURY DEPARTMENT, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE. AUGUST 19TH, 1799. CIRCULAR TO COLLECTORS, NAVAL OFFICERS AND SURVEYORS. YOU WILL HEREWITH RECEIVE FOR THE USE OF YOUR OFFICE, THE FOURTH VOLUME OF THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES, COMPRISING THE SEVERAL ACTS PASSED AT THE FIRST, SECOND AND THIRD SESSIONS OF THE FIFTH CONGRESS... [Philadelphia: 1799]. Folio sheet, folded to [1], [3 blanks] pp. Caption title, as issued. Signed in ink by John Steele, Comptroller of the Treasury, Very Good.

A rare item, with the signature of the Comptroller of the Treasury, John Steele of North Carolina, whom George Washington had appointed as such in 1796. AAS does not own this item; and NAIP does not record it.

Not in Evans, Bristol, Shipton, NAIP. (32292) \$450.00

203. **United States:** FOURTH CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES, SECOND SESSION. AN ACT TO SUSPEND, IN PART, THE ACT, INTITULED, "AN ACT LAYING CERTAIN DUTIES UPON SNUFF AND REFINED SUGAR," AND TO GRANT RELIEF IN CERTAIN CASES ARISING UNDER THE SAID ACT. [Philadelphia: 1797]. Folio Broadsheet, 7-3/8" x 12." Old horizontal folds, three chips at blank edges, some foxing in the upper blank margin. Good+.

This apparently unrecorded imprint of the Fourth Congress prints three Acts, two of them approved March 3, 1797 [the day before the inauguration of President John Adams] and one approved March 2, 1797.

The first Act suspends duties on snuff and sugar. The second establishes procedures for remitting or mitigating forfeitures and fines levied pursuant to acts regulating vessels in the fisheries or coasting trade. The third Act concerns the registration and licensing of ships engaged in the coasting and fisheries trade. Each Act is signed in type by George Washington [among his final acts as President], Jonathan Dayton [Speaker of the House], and William Bingham [President of the Senate pro tempore].

Not in Evans, Bristol, Shipton & Mooney, Stark & Cole, ESTC, or the online sites of AAS and OCLC as of December 2019.

(36485) \$1,750.00

204. **[United States]:** RULE AS TO THE SAILING OF VESSELS OF WAR OF THE BELLIGERENT NATIONS FROM THE UNITED STATES. [Philadelphia]: June 18th, 1794. Broadside, 8" x 13-1/2". ". Old horizontal folds [several fold splits without affecting text], bottom quarter toned. Margin reinforcements on blank verso. Good+.

This scarce document is signed in type at the end by "Geo. Taylor, jun. Ch. Clk. in the Department of State." The Rule prohibits a vessel within "the jurisdictional line of the United States, on the ocean," from sailing for 24 hours against a belligerent vessel which has left American waters. Failure to abide by the Rule is deemed a violation of "the law of nations." Evans 27928. ESTC W23289 [AAS, NYPL, Lib. Congress].

(34555) \$1,500.00

205. **[United States]:** THIRD CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES: AT THE SECOND SESSION, BEGUN AND HELD AT THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, IN THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, ON MONDAY, THE THIRD OF NOVEMBER, [1794]. AN ACT SUPPLEMENTARY TO THE SEVERAL ACTS IMPOSING DUTIES ON GOODS, WARES AND MERCHANDIZE IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED STATES. [Philadelphia: Francis Childs, 1795]. Caption title [as issued]. 6" x 9 3/4". [2] pp. Minor edge wear, bound in modern wrappers. Good+ or better.

The Act establishes duties on imported printing-types, sugars, Malaga wine, burgundy and champaign, teas, and other items. Approved January 29 1795, it is signed in type by President Washington, Vice President and Senate President Adams, and House Speaker Muhlenberg.

Two states exist: Evans's copy notes the deposition statement; this one, like the Bristol copy and as noted by Stark and Cole [NYPL], is without the statement. Very scarce, each having only a few institutional locations.

Evans 29699. Bristol B9375 [2]. Stark & Cole 1164. NAIP w014576 [5].

(17611)

\$500.00

206. **[Upham, S.C.]: HOME SQUAD. COMPANY A. SUPPLIES. EACH MEMBER IS REQUIRED TO EQUIP HIMSELF WITH THE ARTICLES ENUMERATED, AS FOLLOWS: AND TO BE READY IN MARCHING ORDER WHEN JEFF DAVIS CROSSES THE WIRE BRIDGE.** [Philadelphia: 1861?]. Broadside, 5" x 12-3/4", with cartoon above caption title. One small blank margin chip, lightly toned, about Very Good.

A rare comic broadside, with four caricatured soldiers portrayed at its top. "Facetious list of equipment and supplies required by Pennsylvania recruits" [OCLC]. These include "1 Leather Camp Kettle," "6 Cut Glass Champagne Goblets," "1 Poll Parrot in a Tin Cage," etc. The Head Quarters is "at the Feather Foundry, 4th of July and Plum Streets," and it is noted that "S.C. Upham, 310 Chestnut St., will furnish the above articles."

OCLC 145522511 [1- Lib. Co. Phila.], 60951231 [2- NYHS, Harvard] [as of August 2018].

(26578)

\$750.00

207. **Village Fire Company: BY-LAWS ANAWANSETT ENGINE CO., NO. 2.** 1864. [n.p., n.d.] [1864?]. Broadside 8.5"x 13" with ruled paper scroll attached at bottom measuring an additional 8.5"x 17". Broadside printed in double columns, within ornamental border, trimmed closely to the border. Bit of spotting and light wear. Dated twice at bottom in manuscript, '1864.' Attached scroll has manuscript vertical line dividing it into two columns with manuscript signatures in both columns. Light foxing and dustsoiling. Some pencil marks next to names. Very Good.

This broadside, evidently unrecorded, contains eighteen articles governing the village Fire Company of a small southeastern Massachusetts town. Its motto, as stated in Article 1, is 'Ready to Act.' The scroll contains the names of about 70 members of the Fire Company. Shelburne Falls, Massachusetts, may descend from this town, for it contains an Anawansett Block. (21760)

\$500.00

208. **Vinton, [Francis]: VINTON'S ADDRESS, ON THE RECEPTION OF THE NEWPORT ARTILLERY, BY THE TOWNSMEN, ON THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1842, AT 3 O'CLOCK, P.M.** Providence: Benjamin F. Moore, Printer, [1842]. Broadside, 11-3/4" x 19-1/2", printed in three columns. Toned, mild edge wear, a few fox spots. Else Very Good. In small type, beneath the title: "From the Newport Herald of the Times- Extra."

The broadside reports the celebration in Newport with the arrival of the Newport Artillery. Reverend Vinton gives thanks for the defeat of the Dorr forces. "Instead of the triumph of the dogmas of political fanaticism and the conspiracy of aspiring demagogues... Government, the Institution of the Most High, is victorious over anarchy. Liberty has vanquished licentiousness. Order has overcome the fury of individual will. All these glorious results are accomplished without the spilling of blood."

"It was a proud day for Newport and Rhode-Island."

OCLC 24392483 [1- Brown] as of June 2019. Not in American Imprints or Sabin.

(36033)

\$600.00

209. **[Virginia]: TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF VIRGINIA. THE UNDERSIGNED, CITIZENS OF THE COUNTY OF -----, RESPECTFULLY REPRESENT TO YOUR HONORABLE BODY...** [Alexandria, VA?: @1850]. Folio printed broadsheet, 2pp + conjugate blank leaf. 32 x 30 cm. Printed on pale blue paper. Light wear, Near Fine.

A printed petition [signature areas left blank] from citizens of the 18 counties comprising Virginia's Fourth Judicial District, urging that the new District Court be located in Alexandria, which is strategically situated in relation to all the counties in the District, but especially to the six most populous and prosperous ones, in which most of the litigation occurs. Alexandria also offers "convenient access to the public law library at the city of Washington within 30 minutes trip from Alexandria by steamboat. In this connection may be mentioned the attractions of the Supreme Court of the U.S. and the debates in Congress, presenting a pleasant and improving recreation."

The petition includes statistics on litigation, population, and taxation. The "arrangement of the District Courts" was mandated by the new constitution, which was to go into effect in 1851.

Not located in Haynes, Swem, Hummel, Sabin, Cohen or on OCLC as of December 2018.

(25799)

\$750.00

210. **Virginia Confederate Presidential Election Ticket: FOR PRESIDENT JEFFERSON DAVIS, OF MISSISSIPPI. FOR VICE PRESIDENT ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, OF GEORGIA. ELECTORAL TICKET FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT. FOR THE STATE AT LARGE. JOHN R. EDMUNDS, HALIFAX. ALLENT T. CAPERTON, MONROE...** [Richmond?: 1861]. Small broadside ticket, 3" x 4-3/4". Very good.

A rare Virginia Confederate electoral ticket for the Confederacy's first and only national election: Jefferson Davis for President, Alexander Stephens for Vice President. Also listed are two at-large electors, and sixteen others by District.

Variant of Parrish & Willingham 5367, 5368; Crandall 2744 [noting "four variant printings and sizes"]; and Hummel 4667-4669. OCLC 58833485 [2- U GA, Boston Ath.], 702707722 [1- Yale] as of June 2017 [different dimensions].

(33882)

\$600.00

211. **[Washington, George]: THE EFFECT OF PRINCIPLE BEHOLD THE MAN.** [Germantown: Germantown Print Works, ca. 1806]. Cotton glazed textile, 11" x 12". Lightly toned, top edge a bit worn. Very Good.

The title is inscribed above a full-length portrait of Washington. A portion of the Farewell Address is printed on the left, and a eulogy on the right. The Flag and Screaming Eagle emblem, a square rigger labeled the 'Commercial Union,' and 'The British Lion' are across the bottom. The Design is based on a mezzotint of General Washington. The figure of Washington is a copy of Gilbert Stuart's painting for William Constable.

Collins, Threads of History 38. Hummel, More VA Broadside 22. AAS 394364. OCLC 24417545 [1- NJHS], 15363312 [1- Lib. VA] as of June 2019.

(28676)

\$2,750.00

212. **[Weaver, William L.? Stephen Tilden? Ebenezer Tilden?]: WINDHAM BULL-FROG SONG.** Willimantic [CT]: Printed at the Journal Office, [1840? 1850s?]. Broadside, 10.5" x 17.5". Text and illustrations printed within an ornamental border. Beneath

caption title are woodcut illustrations of two frogs seated on rocks, followed by a historical "Introduction," and the words to the song in three columns. A few small fox spots, Very Good.

The Introduction describes a dark dismal night in July of 1756. The inhabitants of Windham were awakened by a loud noise which seemed to be yells of "infuriated Indians." They also thought they heard the names of Col. Dyer and Elderkin shouted out, "two eminent lawyers, and this increased their general terror." Several townspeople thought something supernatural was happening; they dropped to their knees to pray, while some braver individuals took guns and went to face the attacking foes. By morning the noises had died down. Finding no Indians, the brave men headed home.

It was later discovered that the mill-pond outside the village had become nearly dry, causing the large number of bullfrogs to fight "a pitched battle on the sides of the ditch" for what little water remained. This was the great battle that had caused the frightening noises which the townspeople mistook for Indians. The melee resulted in the death of "several thousand" frogs. "Now Lawyers, Parsons, Bullfrogs, all/ I bid you each farewell;/ And unto you I loudly call/ A better tale to tell."

OCLC records several different printings of this broadside poem. Brown University suggests an 1840 publication date and attributes authorship to one William L. Weaver [1816-1867]; the New York Public Library weighs in with a suggested publication date of the 1850s and an attribution to Stephen and Ebenezer Tilden. OCLC 22989345 [1- Brown], 44404878 [1- NYPL] as of February 2019. AAS records other imprints.

(35658)

\$750.00

213. **Weir, Robert W.; and J.W. Casilear:** THE PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES. FROM ORIGINAL AND ACCURATE PORTRAITS, PAINTED & ENGRAVED FOR THE NEW YORK MIRROR. | DESIGNED BY ROBERT W. WEIR. | ENGRAVED BY J.W. CASILEAR. | ENTERED ACCORDING TO THE ACT OF CONGRESS FOR THE YEAR 1834 BY GEORGE P. MORRIS IN THE CLERK'S OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK. [New York: 1834]. Broadside, 9" x 13", printed on heavy stock. Black and white steel engravings featuring lifelike portraits of George Washington, John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, James Monroe, John Quincy Adams, and Andrew Jackson. The portraits surround a pier-table with a large mirror behind it, reflecting a statue of the Goddess of Liberty, and surmounted by the American Eagle with banners. The small steel engravings are by J.W. Casilear; they are placed upon a background designed by Robert W. Weir which contains fine perpendicular lines and a damasque pattern. Light age toning, minor dusting, a few very small spots of foxing. One small archival verso repair to small closed edge tear. Very Good.

Robert Walter Weir [1803-1889], a New York native, devoted himself to painting at an early age. He joined the staff of the United States Military Academy at West Point in 1834 as a teacher of drawing, and remained on its faculty until 1876. John William Casilear [1811-1893], of New York City, began his career in the 1820s working under engraver Peter Marshall. Although he worked as an engraver through the 1850s, he is most famous for his landscape paintings. His work is displayed at several of the most prestigious museums in the country, including the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the National Gallery of Art. Hart, *Catalogue of Engraved Portraits of Washington* 600 [Grolier Club: 1904]. Baker, *The Engraved Portraits of Washington* 192 [Philadelphia: 1880]. OCLC 82534475 [1-Brigham Young U.] [as of December 2012]. *Catalogue of the Very Important Collection of Rare Americana and Fine Engravings formed by the late Edwin Babcock Holden* [1910], #764.

214. **[Western Reserve of Ohio]:** TO THE HONOURABLE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR PORTAGE COUNTY: WE, WHOSE NAMES ARE HEREUNTO APPENDED - BEING INHABITANTS OF THE TOWNSHIP OF NELSON, COUNTY OF PORTAGE AND STATE OF OHIO, DO WITH THE MOST PROFOUND RESPECT, HUMBLY REPRESENT: THAT WE DEEM IT ESSENTIAL AND PROPER TO MULTIPLY THE FACILITIES FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN OUR TOWNSHIP. JUSTICE, WHICH IS THE RESULT OF THE DUE OPERATION OF THE LAW, IS THE SHEET ANCHOR OF EVERY AMERICAN CITIZEN; FOR THAT INESTIMABLE BOON, THE TRANSCENDENT EXCELLENCE OF OUR FREE INSTITUTIONS AND LAWS - OCEANS OF BLOOD HAVE FLOWN FROM THE HEARTS OF OUR PUREST PATRIOTS - AND TREASURES EXHAUSTED TO DEFEND THE RIGHTS OF MAN. BUT WHAT IS LAW, WHICH HAS NOT SUFFICIENT FACILITIES FOR TIMELY OPERATION?... YOUR PETITIONERS WOULD RESPECTFULLY REPRESENT: THAT GARRETTSVILLE IN THE TOWNSHIP OF NELSON, AND COUNTY OF PORTAGE... GIVES INDICATIONS OF BEING A FLOURISHING AND MANUFACTURING AND MERCANTILE VILLAGE... IT SEEMS TO YOUR PETITIONERS, AN IMPORTANT CONSIDERATION, TO HAVE A JUSTICE OF THE PEACE LOCATED IN THIS PROMINENT POINT BETWEEN WARREN AND CLEVELAND. FOR IT IS DISTINCTLY IN OUR RECOLLECTION THAT SEVERAL FUGITIVES FROM WARREN IN TRUMBULL CO. HAVE ESCAPED AS FAR AS MONTANA OR FARTHER FOR WANT OF A JUSTICE OF THE PEACE IN GARRETTSVILLE, SUBJECTING THE PURSUERS TO ADDITIONAL EXPENSE, AND THE RISK OF LOSING THE OFFENDERS OF JUSTICE ENTIRELY. FURTHER, BY HAVING A JUSTICE OF THE PEACE AT THIS POINT, THE APPREHENSION OF HORSE THIEVES, COUNTERFEITERS & C. ESCAPING ON THE ROAD AFORESAID WOULD BE CERTAIN AND EASY... MARCH 8, 1831. [On verso: PETITION FOR JUSTICE| 1. THE COURT HAVE NO POWER TO AUTHORIZE THE ELECTION OF A JUSTICE OF THE PEACE AT GARRETTSVILLE| 2. THAT TWO MAGISTRATES ARE SUFFICIENT FOR NELSON TOWNSHIP IN THEIR OPINION.| REFUSED.]. [Nelson, Ohio]: 1831. Broadside, 7.5" x 34.5" [three leaves joined end to end with wax]. Manuscript petition written on unlined paper, bold calligraphic heading followed by small, neat handwriting. Signed by sixty-one petitioners from the Township of Nelson. A dampstain runs through the right edge of the petition, light scattered foxing. Very Good.

This is a petition for the Court to provide the village of Garrettsville, Ohio, with a justice of the peace. Garrettsville was founded in 1804 by Col. John Garrett III and was officially incorporated in 1864. The citizens complain that the township of Nelson had only two justices, neither of which was easily accessible to Garrettsville, leaving Garrettsville "entirely destitute." The petition is followed by the signatures of sixty-one residents. The Court refused the request.

Among the signers is Elisha Garrett, son of Garrettsville's founder; Lyman W. Trask [1809-1863], a physician and editor of the Western Pearl, a short-lived literary newspaper of the 1830s; Edwin Atwood who built the Garrettsville Grist-mill with Lemans Ferry and the first church with John Garrett; and Abraham Dyson, a blacksmith and War of 1812 veteran. Other names include: Willis Hall, Robert H. Scott, Richard A. Denison, Hiram Austin, Warren Waste, John M. Tilden, E.L. Jones, Martin McClintock, Samuel Fuller, Ferriss Couch, Henry Gillmore, Mylowe Eggleston, Joseph Gillmore, John Zubull?, Anson Booth, Joseph A.

Chapman, John Noah [by his mark], and many more. [Brown: HISTORY OF PORTAGE COUNTY, OHIO... 1885.]

(29035)

\$850.00

215. **Whig Party of Philadelphia:** CIRCULAR OF WHIG COMMITTEE WITH TICKET. [Philadelphia: 1855-1856]. Broadside, 9.25"x 12". Printed in three columns. Horizontal crease through center, some darkening at mid- and upper-center, and a bit of minor edge wear. Good+.

A broadside illustrating the fluidity of political alignments in the turbulent 1850's, as the Sectional Crisis exerted stresses on the Whig and Democratic Parties. The Executive Committee explains to fellow Whigs its endorsement of the Native American ticket for local and State offices. Disclaiming support for "the proscriptive measures which it is alleged are advocated by them" [i.e., hostility to Catholics and immigrants], the Committee emphasizes that Native Americans oppose the Pierce Administration's perpetration of "the shameful outrages on the rights of freemen in Kansas; and the innumerable injuries involved in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise."

This is a significant demonstration of the "disorganized" condition and impending collapse of the Whig Party as a national political force.

Not in Sabin, Eberstadt, Decker, Dumond, Work, Blockson, LCP, NUC. Not located on OCLC as of October 2019. (20432)

\$500.00

216. **Whiskey Still Bond:** KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, THAT WE SAMUEL CLEMANS JOHN THOMAS AND THOMAS ANDERSON OF THE COUNTY OF CHAMPAIGN AND STATE OF OHIO ARE HELD AND FIRMLY BOUND UNTO THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN THE FULL AND JUST SUM OF ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS MONEY OF THE UNITED STATES, TO WHICH PAYMENT WELL AND TRULY BE MADE...THIS TWENTY-FIFTH DAY OF JANU, ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND SIXTEEN. THE CONDITION OF THE ABOVE BOUNDEN OBLIGATION IS SUCH THAT IF THE ABOVE BOUNDEN SAMUEL CLEMANS SHALL BEFORE USING OR CAUSING TO BE USED ANY STILL OR BOILER, OR OTHER VESSEL USED OR INTENDED TO BE USED FOR THE PURPOSE OF DISTILLING SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS - MAKE TRUE AND EXACT ENTRY, AND REPORT THE SAME IN WRITING TO THE COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL DUTIES FOR THE DISTRICT IN WHICH THE SAME IS SITUATE, OF EVERY SUCH STILL OR BOILER... WITH THE QUANTITY OF DOMESTIC SPIRITS IN GALLONS, WHICH HE MAY HAVE ON HAND... [Champaign County, Ohio: 1816]. Broadside, 8" x 12.5". Printed bond completed in manuscript. Tanned at margins and along old folds. Signed in ink by Clemans, Thomas, and Anderson. Docketed on verso. Very Good.

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

"John Thomas settled about three miles south of Urbana, about where Mrs. Newell now lives, and had a distillery up the creek, between where the Newell and Donovan houses now stand...

"Thomas Anderson was a noted well-digger in Salem Township at the same time Richard Stanhope was here. He was a soldier of the war of 1812; was not as steady a man as Richard; he would sometimes 'drink too much and fight too much,' yet with all had many good qualities,

and was well known in Champaign County, and was honored as an old soldier. He has no doubt long since gone the way of all the earth, but do not quite remember the manner of his death." Ogden, THE HISTORY OF CHAMPAIGN COUNTY, OHIO 214, 507-8 [1881].

(27321)

\$500.00

217. **White Boys in Blue:** IN THE NAME AND BY THE AUTHORITY OF THE WHITE BOYS IN BLUE OF COLUMBUS, OHIO. [Columbus: 1868]. Broadside membership certificate, printed in blue typescript and completed in manuscript, with attractive illustration of American Flag and Screaming Eagle. Alexander McCoy is elected "an HONORARY MEMBER of the WHITE BOYS IN BLUE OF COLUMBUS, OHIO." He is thus expected "to subscribe to such principles as adopted in our Constitution and By-Laws." Dated in manuscript December 1, 1868; signed in ink by the Colonel Commanding [Isaac H. Marrow, a veteran of the 3d Ohio Infantry], the Adjutant [J.N. Miller], and the Secretary [H.J. Feltus, who served in several Indiana regiments]. Expert reinforcement on blank verso to horizontal folds. Decorative border. Very Good.

The 'White Boys in Blue' was a post-Civil war organization comprised of former Union soldiers who favored Andrew Johnson's mild Reconstruction policy. Its adherents supported the Seymour-Blair 1868 presidential ticket, and opposed the Republican Party and Congressional Reconstruction. It was especially active in Indiana and Ohio.

"Its influence is pernicious, and its designs are believed to be to restore rebels to power and demand for the South full reparation for all damages occasioned by the war, and if it can, to compel the nation to pay the rebel debt, but first to repudiate our own national debt. It invites to its membership all soldiers opposed to the National Congress and the lawful government of the United States... They embellish the dogmas of their with extenuations and justifications for the 'lost cause,' and justify the barbarous cruelties of Andersonville prison pen." [Wilson, THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC UNDER ITS FIRST CONSTITUTION AND RITUAL. ITS BIRTH AND ORGANIZATION 141. Kansas City: 1905].

(33884)

\$450.00

218. **[Whitelaw, Robert]:** THE CELEBRATED SPARK PROOF DOUBLE CUT OFF SLIDE VALVE AGRICULTURAL ENGINE CLIMAX WITH UPRIGHT BOILER AND THE NEW ECONOMIZER WITH HORIZONTAL RETURN FLUE BOILER.| BUILT EXPRESSLY FOR THRESHING PURPOSES WITH A PERFECT SPARK ARRESTER.| COMBINING ECONOMY, EFFICIENCY, DURABILITY & SAFETY. SEPARATORS & ENGINES SUPPLIED AT LOWEST PRICE.| R. WHITELAW, WOODSTOCK, ONT. [Toronto]: A.H. Correl & Co. Propr's, Toronto Lith. Co. , [1870's-1880s]. Pictorial broadside, oblong, 5.75" x 17". Beautiful full color lithograph advertisement featuring an elaborate scene of the "climax" engine expelling steam and hooked up to a thresher with several men working, an "economizer" engine sitting idle to the left, a background of several trees and hills, a small cottage, and a lake with a sailboat upon it. Near Fine.

Robert Whitelaw [1827-1920], a native of Scotland, opened the first foundry of the Whitelaw Company in 1856 in a town west of Woodstock, Ontario. He later moved the foundry to Woodstock, was a busy businessman, and active in community affairs. In 1874, the town offered Mr. Whitelaw \$8,000 to assist his planned expansion of the company; if the business remained in Woodstock for eight more years, the loan would be canceled. In addition to agricultural machinery such as steam engines and threshers, his factory made sawing machines, cheese making machines, castings and fire hydrants. Some time after the expansion, the Company became known as Whitelaw's Oxford Foundry and Engine Works.

(30107)

\$600.00

219. **Wickham, Wms. C.:** HENRICO COUNTY. MESSRS. JOS. C. BURTON, GARLAND HANES, JAS. T. REDD: GENTLEMEN, - I HAVE RECEIVED A COMMUNICATION, SIGNED BY YOURSELVES AND ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-EIGHT OTHER CITIZENS OF HENRICO COUNTY, CALLING UPON ME 'AS ONE WHO WILL TRULY REPRESENT THE SENTIMENTS OF A MAJORITY OF THE PEOPLE OF HENRICO,' TO ALLOW YOU TO USE MY NAME AS A CANDIDATE FOR HENRICO FOR THE CONVENTION. Richmond: Jan. 24, 1861. Broadside, 4-7/8" x 8-1/4," laid down on plain paper. Light spotting, Good+.

Williams Carter Wickham reluctantly agrees to candidacy as a delegate to Virginia's upcoming Secession Convention. "Should you elect me, I will devote myself to secure all our rights as Virginians and as Southern men, and to the preservation of the Union." Failing such efforts, "I would endeavor to secure the peaceable separation [sic] of the States, and then forming a common compact with the South, maintain by force of arms our every right." His postscript assures that he will be happy with the selection of another "conservative... from your own county."

Wickham became Henrico's delegate. Originally voting against secession in early April, he reluctantly changed his mind after Lincoln called on Virginia to contribute troops to suppress the insurrection. He became a Confederate General of Cavalry. After the War, having considered secession a great mistake, he became a Republican, a railroad entrepreneur, and a supporter of Ulysses Grant'.

Not in Haynes, Hummel, or on OCLC or the online sites of AAS, U VA, Lib. VA as of January 2020. (36506) \$1,500.00

220. **Wilson, George C.:** TO THE FREEMEN OF NEW-LONDON. New London [CT]: April 4, 1840. Broadside, 10-1/2" x 12". Printed in two columns separated by a rule, and signed and dated at the end in type, 'GEORGE C. WILSON. New-London, April 4, 1840.' Old horizontal fold [slight separation, no effect on text, short fold repair on blank verso]. One blank margin chip, light dusting. A Good+ copy of an apparently unrecorded Connecticut broadside.

Wilson angrily responds to the false charge that he, in "secret conclave" with one John Danforth and "a clique of office-holders," engineered the Democratic nominations of "an amalgamation loco-foco-abolition ticket" for Town Officers. This charge was made by someone who calls himself "AN ABOLITIONIST BUT NOT AN AMALGAMATIONIST." Wilson denounces this "libel so infamous," and demonstrates that the nominations were made unanimously and according to unimpeachable democratic procedures.

Not on OCLC or online sites of AAS, Library of Congress, CT Historical Society, or Yale. (34697) \$750.00

221. **[Winder, General John]:** RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING CONFEDERATE STATES PRISON, AT TUSCALOOSA, ALA. [Tuscaloosa?: 1864-1865]. Broadside, 6" x 10-1/4". A perhaps unique survival: soiled down the center of an old fold, margins chipped [one chip taking half the letter 'C' in the title word 'Confederate'], old archival repairs on verso with loss of about three letters. Good.

This is a rare, unrecorded, and perhaps the sole extant copy of Prison Rules established "by order of Brigadier General J.H. Winder, Commanding Confederate States Military Prisons." Yankee prisoners were housed at Tuscaloosa in two buildings in the business district

and in warehouses at the foot of River Hill. Henry Wirz, later of Andersonville infamy, was in charge from late 1861 until mid-1862. ["History of the Andersonville Prison, April 14, 2015, accessed at the National Park Service website on February 4, 2019.]

Printed here are sixteen rules. Among them, "Sentinels" are warned that "Drunkenness, sleeping on post, setting down on post, leaving the post, will be punished..." Guards are prohibited from bringing "any thing to any prisoner," or from admitting visitors to the prison without permission of the "Commander of the Post." They must "see that no prisoner puts his head out of any of the windows, or speaks to any person in the street." They are authorized to shoot any prisoner who disobeys "fair warning to refrain from doing so."

"On July 26, 1864, Winder was promoted to command of all prisons in Georgia and Alabama. On November 23, Confederate president Jefferson Davis created the office of commissary general of prisons and Winder assumed command of all incarceration points east of the Mississippi River" [Atkinson, M. "John H. Winder (1800ñ1865)." [Encyclopedia Virginia. Virginia Foundation for the Humanities, 7 Apr. 2016. Web. 4 Feb. 2019].

(35407)

\$3,500.00

222. **[XYZ Affair] [Smith, Congressman Samuel]: TO THE VOTERS OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF BALTIMORE. GENTLEMEN...** Baltimore: Printed by Yundt and Brown, No. 12, South Gay-Street, [1798]. Broadside. 7-7/8" x 20". Printed in three columns. Lightly toned. Light foxing. Very Good. Matted.

When this broadside was published Smith was a U.S. Congressman from Maryland. A resident of Baltimore, he had served with distinction in the Revolution and had commanded Maryland's troops during the Whisky Rebellion. Afterwards, as a Jeffersonian he was elected United States Senator from Maryland for two terms and was later returned as a Congressman.

Despite his unimpeachable record Smith ran into trouble with his Maryland rivals, recorded in this broadside. According to various sources, Smith "told the president at his own table" that our envoys should pay the bribe demanded by Talleyrand and his French companions. "The president answered, that he would not give the value of the duty on a pound of tea! for the PRINCIPLE was everything with us... The president instantly, with additional emphasis, observed to him, Sir, if that be your serious opinion, you cannot be an American, a republican or a virtuous man." Smith claims-- rather weakly, unfortunately-- that he was just joking.

Bristol B10554. Shipton & Mooney 48643. ESTC W5666 [1- NYPL]. Not at the online site of AAS; OCLC records only facsimiles as of August 2019.

(34301)

\$3,500.00