Dr. Rush Warns of “Putrid Exhalations from the Streets”


The Academy of Medicine disagrees with the College of Physicians on the source of the Yellow Fever. The Academy "controvert[s] the opinion of the College of Physicians, respecting the origin of our late Epidemic."

Governor Mifflin's letter to Benjamin Rush, requesting the Academy's opinion, is also printed. Rush opines that the yellow fever is "the bilious remitting fever of warm climates excited to a higher degree of malignity by circumstances to be mentioned hereafter," i.e., "putrid exhalations from the streets," and putrefactions from several ocean-going vessels which had docked in Philadelphia. Public health measures are suggested. The College of Physicians' report is included; it argues that the yellow fever differs from the "bilious fever". FIRST EDITION. Evans 34352. Austin 7. $1,000.00

   The orders deal with promotions, discharges, assignments, prison sentences at Leavenworth, western outposts, and other matters. $250.00

   “Every Surrender of the Free States Invites Invasion”


   Blair's Letter is a significant step in the Democratic Party's split into Northern and Southern branches. Writing from his Silver Spring, Maryland home in December 1855, the venerable stalwart of President Jackson's Kitchen Cabinet denounces his Democratic Party and casts his lot with Republicans, who oppose extending slavery into the Territories. Slavery's expansion will cause "destruction of the Confederacy, on which the welfare of the whole country reposes. Every surrender of the Free States invites invasion."

   Blair cites the Founding Fathers' decisions to exclude slavery from the Northwest Territory, to grant Congress power to regulate Territorial matters, and to prohibit the international slave trade. The Democratic Party now repudiates the Founders' intentions. His former Party "has staked itself on the support of the party of privilege--of class interest." LCP 1252. Not in Eberstadt, Decker, Dary, Work, Dumond. $350.00

   Two Rare Conjoined Broadsides: Confiscate Property of “Certain Ingrates”—Loyalists during the Revolution

4. Boston Committee of Correspondence: BOSTON, APRIL 17, 1783. GENTLEMEN, BY THE INCLOSED RESOLVE, TRANSMITTED TO YOU BY THE DIRECTIONS OF THIS TOWN AT THEIR LAST MEETING, YOU MAY FORM SOME JUDGEMENT OF THEIR SENTIMENTS RESPECTING THE ABSENTEES, AND YOUR WISDOM AND PATRIOTISM WILL DETERMINE AS TO THE PROPRIETY AND USEFULNESS OF COMING INTO THE SAME OR SIMILAR RESOLVES. 1783. Signed in ink at the end, 'Nat. Barber Chman by Order'. [Boston: 1783].

   [joined with] BOSTON, APRIL 10, 1783. AT A MEETING OF THE FREEHOLDERS AND OTHER INHABITANTS OF THE TOWN OF BOSTON...RESOLVED, THAT THIS TOWN WILL AT ALL TIMES, (AS THEY HAVE DONE) TO THE UTMOST OF THEIR POWER, OPPOSE EVERY ENEMY TO THE JUST RIGHTS AND LIBERTIES OF MANKIND: AND THAT AFTER SO WICKED A CONSPIRACY AGAINST THOSE RIGHTS AND LIBERTIES, BY CERTAIN INGRATES, MOST OF THEM NATIVES OF THESE STATES, AND WHO HAVE BEEN REFUGEES AND DECLARED TRAITORS TO THEIR COUNTRY,- IT IS THE OPINION OF THIS TOWN, THAT THEY OUGHT NEVER TO BE SUFFERED TO RETURN, BUT BE EXCLUDED FROM HAVING LOT OR PORTION AMONG US... Signed in ink at the end, 'Att. William Cooper' Town-Clerk. [Boston: 1783].

   Two broadsides, each recorded as a separate imprint, here undivided on a single folio sheet, folded to four pages for mailing. Each folded page is 8" x 13". The first page is blank except for the contemporary ink manuscript address to the Committee of Correspondence or
the Selectmen of Gorham [plus unrelated scribbling]. The two interior pages are the printed broadsides of April 17 and April 10, respectively. The last page is blank, except for the contemporary notation, 'Resolve of the Town of Boston Respecting Tories, And their Committee Letter to this Town, April 10 & 17- 1783.' Untrimmed, one blank inner margin tear [from opening the sealed correspondence]. Very Good.

These rare broadsides urge Massachusetts Towns to bar Tories, "Absentees," "Conspirators," "Ingrates," and other disloyal persons from returning "to their Estates, the Rights of Citizenship, and the Enjoyment of that Happiness they have been the main Instruments of making us thus long sorely toil and bleed for."

Long considered separate imprints, the two broadsides were issued here as an undivided sheet: the April 17 item's reference to "the inclosed Resolve" clearly refers to the April 10 Resolve, as no Resolve is printed in the April 17 item. This offering is an enlightening and extraordinary rarity. None of the consulted references records them joined as here.

**April 17:** Bristol B5687. Shipton 44348. NAIP w038713 [3- M-Ar, RPJC, MHi]. Not in Ford or Evans. OCLC 82905285 [2- AAS, State Lib. MA] [as of June 2014].

**April 10:** Bristol B5686. Shipton 44350. NAIP w030002 [3- PPRF, RPJC, MHi]. Not in Evans, Ford or on OCLC, as of June 2014. $15,000.00

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5. **[Bourquin, F(rederick)]:** THE GENERALS OF THE CONFEDERATE ARMY. PUBLISHED FOR PRESENTATION TO EACH SUBSCRIBER FOR STEPHENS' HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES. [Philadelphia]: Copyright secured by F. Bourquin, 1881. Uncolored broadside lithograph, 22.5" x 28". A couple of light fox spots, mild wear, several repairs to blank verso, Good+ to Very Good.
The Confederate Army Generals are depicted, with identifying names listed below the lithograph. They include Morgan, Forrest, A.S. Johnston, Polk, Gordon, Hampton, Stuart, Ewell, Beauregard, Davis, Lee, Price, Jos. E. Johnston, Hill, Jackson and Bragg.

The Library of Congress has a virtually identical Bourquin broadside, dated 1879 and captioned, "Published by the National Publishing Co. of Philadelphia, for presentation to each subscriber to their publication"

OCLC 772587115 [1- Lincoln Mem. U.] [as of October 2016]. $650.00

Item No. 5

A Revolt Against the Established Religion of England

6. Chauncy, Charles: THE APPEAL TO THE PUBLIC ANSWERED, IN BEHALF OF THE NON-EPISCOPAL CHURCHES IN AMERICA; CONTAINING REMARKS ON WHAT DR. THOMAS BRADBURY CHANDLER HAS ADVANCED, ON THE FOUR FOLLOWING POINTS. THE ORIGIN AND NATURE OF THE EPISCOPAL OFFICE. REASONS FOR SENDING BISHOPS TO AMERICA. THE PLAN ON WHICH IT IS PROPOSED TO SEND THEM. AND THE OBJECTIONS AGAINST SENDING THEM OBVIATED AND REFUTED. WHEREIN THE REASONS FOR AN AMERICAN EPISCOPATE ARE SHEWN TO BE INSUFFICIENT, AND THE OBJECTIONS AGAINST IT IN FULL FORCE. Boston: Kneeland and Adams, for Thomas Leverett. 1768. 205, [1 bookseller advt.] pp. Lacking the half title, light occasional foxing. Else
Very Good in modern half calf and marbled boards. With the contemporary ownership signature of Jacob Hurd.

Thomas Chandler was a Connecticut-born Episcopal priest. His 'Appeal to the Public' [1767] was a major weapon in the Church of England's dispute with Reverend Chauncy and others who resisted the Anglican Church's establishment in America. "The clergy of New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania delegated him as a leading advocate of American episcopacy to prepare a plea for the sending of bishops to America..." [DAB]. Chauncy refutes it here. Chauncy was the most prominent American voice for the authenticity and validity of non-Episcopal ordination; he passionately disputed the notion that "the established religion of England was that of its dependencies also. English bishops wrote as if Congregationalism were no religion at all" [DAB].

Religious separation paved the way, less than a decade later, for political separation and Revolution.

FIRST EDITION. Evans 10853. Gephart 4099. $750.00
The “Dream of a Lunatic” Becomes
“THE GREATEST FIRE THE WORLD HAS EVER SEEN”

7. **Chicago:** FULL ACCOUNT OF THE GREAT FIRE IN CHICAGO. FOR SALE BY ALL NEWS DEALERS, AND ON ALL TRAINS. [np: nd. 1871?]. 5" x 7", disbound. 15, [1] pp. Trimmed closely at the bottom margin without text loss; printed hurriedly, lightly spotted. Good+.

The unidentified publisher calls this pamphlet "a memento of THE GREATEST FIRE THE WORLD HAS EVER SEEN." It was printed soon after the fire: "But one week ago it would have been regarded as a dream of a lunatic had any one predicted the fearful devastation wrought by the fire-demon in the Great Western Metropolis." The author describes the course of the fire, "the leap of the river," the "awe-struck" spectators, "the death-knell," "the release of the prisoners," other spectacular horrors, and a prediction: "Chicago will be more than she was on the first day of the fire, and will still be the great commercial and mercantile emporium of the West." The author discusses 'Postal Arrangements' and the condition of 'Postage Stamps' in the city. This pamphlet is evidently unrecorded, although ones with similar titles are noted here and there, one from Racine WI. Not in Eberstadt, Decker, Graff, Soliday, Sabin. See, OCLC 13639031 for the Racine imprint. $275.00

Rules of the Road


A rare, comprehensive rule book for this Road, with instructions concerning time tables, the running of trains, moving trains by telegraph, signals, engineer signals by whistle, signals by bell cord, ringing of engine bells, headlights and signals, rules applicable to freight and passenger conductors and brakemen, train baggagemen, station agents, foremen, and general rules. Not in Eberstadt, Decker. OCLC records seven locations as of November 2016. $350.00

“Strychnineous Butler!”


The first line: "And going- going! Step up, friends..." OCLC records only facsimiles as of October 2016 [but Wake Forest appears to have a copy]. The poem satirizes the Union and its supporters, and places them on the auction block. Benjamin Butler, who refused to return
slaves fleeing behind Union lines, is treated thus: "Now here's a bargain for you all!/
Rebellion-throttler, whiskey-guttler, Contraband, Strychnineous Butler! A 'Picayune!' - shall the hammer fall?/ No; pardon me, he's sold and gone./ And for a price that's fully five, or/ Six times your bid; a Cuban Don/ Buys him in as his -- NIGGER-DRIVER."

John W. Forney, a Pierce-Buchanan Democrat turned Republican, "Needs pay, and constant watching..." Also skewered are Seward, Greeley, and "THE POOR OLD STATE OF MARYLAND", which "Takes thirty thousand men to keep" in the Union. "I bought it low of Hicks & Co.,/ The deeds were drawn by Winter Davis." Governor Hicks was a reluctant ally of Lincoln during his tenure; and Congressman Henry Winter Davis gave his support to the Union, though he was himself a slaveholder. See, Semmes, 'Civil War Song Sheets,' in Maryland Historical Magazine, Fall 1943, page 219.

10. [Clay, Henry]: THE AVAILABLE PARTY TRYING TO GET THEIR VILLANY ENDORSED BY THE VERY MAN THEY HAVE ASSASINATED [sic]. New York: Published by H.R. Robinson 31, Park Row...Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1848.... Illustrated, uncolored broadside lithograph, 16-3/4" x 13". Old folds visible on blank verso, light wear, one repair without loss on blank verso. Else Very Good.

"Again partisan bitterness, over the perceived Whig betrayal of Henry Clay's hopes for the presidential nomination and over subsequent efforts to obtain Clay's endorsement of Zachary Taylor's candidacy, is vented in this scene. The 'available' label is applied in a pejorative sense, suggesting a party whose choice of a candidate was guided not by principles but by public image or popularity.

"Henry Clay is seated at a desk before three men who present him with a document that reads: 'MR. CLAY, we have called on you to humbly request that you will state to your Friends, that you approve of the Philadelphia Convention, and that you Endorse General Taylor as a good Whig.'

"William V. Brady, former mayor of New York City, stands closest to Clay and explains, 'Mr. Clay while I was Mayor of the City of New York I used all the Influence I had to have you nominated, you have always been my first choice.'

"Seated in a chair at far right is Senator John J. Crittenden, who urges Brady to tell Clay '....that he was our first Choice.'

"Standing next to Brady, holding the endorsement document, is James Watson Webb, publisher of the New York 'Courier & Enquirer.' He warns, 'hold your tounge [sic] Crittenden you will ruin every thing.'"
Clay responds to their request, 'Gentlemen I cannot endorse a note that the drawer himself has not signed,' a cunning reference to Taylor's well-known reluctance to specifically commit himself to Whig principles. Portraits of George Washington and Thomas Jefferson hang on the wall behind Clay" [Reilly].


$1,500.00

He Done Her Wrong


We have the Republican Party and James Blaine to thank for this exposure of Democratic Presidential candidate Grover Cleveland's dalliance with Maria Halpin, which resulted in the birth [out of wedlock] of a child. This pamphlet pronounces: "The libertine is a foe to the home, and is, therefore, in a certain sense, a traitor to the republic." In addition to his affair with Ms. Halpin, "An officer long on the police force declares that he has often seen Mr.
Cleveland beastly drunk, and has indisputable evidence of his habitual immoralities with women.”
Not in Miles or Eberstadt. OCLC locates four copies under two accession numbers as of November 2016.

Item No. 12

A “Condensed History of Events since November 6th, A.D., 1860”


The Almanac lists the Executive Officers of the Confederate government, Confederate Congressmen and Judges, and Generals in the Confederate service; rates of postage in the
Confederate States; Virginia State officers; a "Condensed History of Events since November 6th, A.D., 1860"; and advertisements for local merchants.
Parrish & Willingham 5280. Drake 14332. $750.00

“The Noble Band of Southern Men”


Ten four-line stanzas, beginning, "The Alabamian sat by the chimney side-/ His face was wrinkled and worn..."

The patriotic theme: "He thought of his kindred now abroad,/ Battling for home and right;/ And the noble band of southern men/ Defying the tyrants might."

Rare Confederate Broadside


Item No. 13
In this exceedingly rare Confederate broadside, Eugene W. Hilgard, State Geologist, addresses Mississippi Governor John J. Pettus concerning "the resources of this State, as regards the production of Salt." Hilgard describes in detail the available resources, methods of obtaining brine, testing its purity, and making the salt from the boiled brine.

Eugene Woldemar Hilgard (1833-1916), considered the 'American Father of Soil Science', was born and educated in Germany. One of the first scientifically trained geologists in America, he taught at the University of Mississippi. An important asset for the Confederacy, he examined Gulf Coast salt domes for use by the struggling southerners. [Wikipedia].

Parrish & Willingham and OCLC record only the copy at Duke. Parrish & Willingham 3336, OCLC 35158297 [1- Duke], as of October 2016. $2,500.00

The Confederacy Appoints Commissioners to the European Powers

"The Congress being in Executive Session Mr. Rhett from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, made the following report:

'The Committee on Foreign Affairs, to whom was referred the nominations by the President, of W. L. Yancey, P.A. Rost, and A. Dudley Mann as Commissioners to the European Powers, respectfully report, that they have had the same under consideration, and recommend that the Congress do advise and consent to the nominations of W.L. Yancey, and P.A. Rost,"

"Which report was unanimously carried.

"So the Congress does advise and consent that William L. Yancey of Alabama, and P.A. Rost of Louisiana, be commissioners to the European Powers, under the resolution of Congress of February 13th 1861.

"I certify the above abstract to be correct.

"J.J. Harper Secretary per Alex B. Clitherall Asst."

Davis had sent a Message to Congress on February 26, 1861, recommending the appointment of Yancey of Alabama, Rost of Louisiana, and Mann, the apparently hapless Virginian. However, Mann would become Commissioner of the Confederate States of America for Belgium and the Vatican. Yancey and Rost would be replaced by Mason and Slidell, whose capture on a mission to Europe nearly started a war between the United States and England.

$1,500.00

Item No. 15
“Alarming and Critical Situation of Affairs”


This is the first British printing of the Journal, recounting "the alarming and critical situation of affairs upon the continent of America" early in the armed struggle for Independence. Delegates from Georgia, Virginia, and others produce their credentials and are seated. The Proceedings include urgent communications with General Washington; the raising of troops, the manufacture of munitions, and establishment of a Navy; "rules and regulations of the continental army"; taxation and apportionment of expenses among the "thirteen United Colonies"; ongoing military campaigns; other exciting events. FIRST BRITISH EDITION. American Controversy 78-110. ESTC T96252. $1,250.00

The Heart of the Whaling Industry

BY-LAWS AND ORDINANCES OF THE TOWN, TOGETHER WITH CERTAIN MUNICIPAL REGULATIONS OF POLICE. New Bedford: Benjamin Lindsey. October, 1845. 12, 190, 48 pp. Original printed boards with leather spine. Top of spine chipped, boards darkened, corners rubbed. The first twelve pages are printed on pink paper, comprising advertisements of local merchants, many connected with the whaling and shipping trades. Bound as issued with the Farmer's Almanack for 1846, 48 pp. A little foxing. Very Good, in a morocco-backed cloth box.

This is Crapo's fifth New Bedford directory, and his first since 1841. It contains all the information indicated by the title. Because New Bedford was of central importance in the whaling industry, the Directory prints a wide variety of material on related business enterprises: sperm and whale oil, wharves, whalebone, oil manufactories and candle houses, and vessels engaged in the whale fishery. Born in 1804, Crapo became active in New Bedford business, whaling, and civic affairs. He moved to Michigan in the mid-1850's. After the War, he was its Republican governor.

FIRST EDITION. Spear 212 [5]. AI 45-4605 [3]. Sabin 52491. $750.00

“As Literature Unexcelled by any American Work Of the Eighteenth Century”

18. [Crevecoeur, Michel Guillaume St. Jean]: LETTERS FROM AN AMERICAN FARMER, DESCRIBING CERTAIN PROVINCIAL SITUATIONS, MANNERS, AND CUSTOMS, AND CONVEYING SOME IDEA OF THE STATE OF THE PEOPLE OF NORTH AMERICA. WRITTEN TO A FRIEND IN ENGLAND, BY J. HECTOR ST.

The first American edition of this "Description of American life of great influence in attracting European immigration in the post-revolutionary period. As literature unexcelled by any American work of the eighteenth century." Howes. "These are a series of twelve charming letters, describing life in America, four of them about Nantucket, and one about Martha's Vineyard and the Whale Fishery." Streeter Sale 711. "They have a winsome flavor, and picture so delectably the independence, the resources, and peace of an agricultural life, just before and after the Revolution, in the more settled states of America, that the reader of the present day cannot feel surprised that he beguiled many an emigrant from the Old World to the banks of the Ohio and the Delaware." Larned.

FIRST AMERICAN EDITION. Evans 25357. Howes C883. Larned 1283. $1,250.00

A Heroic McClellan

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. A Very Good copy [lower blank margin lightly spotted] of a rare Currier & Ives wartime print. Not located at the online sites of Library of Congress, AAS, Harvard, Yale, Univ. IL, U Chicago, or OCLC as of October 2016. Not in Reilly.

$500.00

Item No. 19

President Washington’s Tour of New England


This issue prints two Addresses to President Washington: one from "inhabitants of the town of Newburyport," the other from "the inhabitants of Portsmouth." Each thanks him for his service to the new Nation, and welcomes him on his tour of New England. Washington's
modest responses are printed as well. The section on "American Intelligence" prints a letter from North Carolina expressing doubt "whether the constitution will be adopted; there is a strong party of Antifederals in the back country; and some in the lower part of the State." A letter from Louisville remarks on negotiations to separate Kentucky from Virginia; and mentions conflict with the Indians. A communication from Newport, Rhode Island, remarks that, although the Constitution has been voted down, "we are well assured that a majority of the members present, wished the adoption of the Constitution, & were only restrained from expressing their sentiments by their instructions."


Dallas, the Pennsylvania Jeffersonian, opposes the Treaty, which is animated by hatred of France and excessive regard for England; places our commercial relations with England at a disadvantage; and is "an Instrument of Party." "In such a state of things, the Interest of the United States must languish and expire!"


Whittelsey is lauded as an "apostolic minister, who, having fought a good fight and kept the faith, hath finished his course." Whittelsey "wished not to exceed seventy years." Dana urges the bereft congregation "to avoid divisions" and to "continue, as in years past, like a city compact together."

FIRST EDITION. Evans 20316. $250.00

**Extraordinarily Rare Confederate Lithograph**

23. **[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. $250.00

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.
"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 October 2016]. $6,500.00

Item No. 23

Construct the Pacific Railroad!


This rare New Orleans imprint contends that Asa Whitney's proposed route for a Pacific Railroad, although not a southern one, is preferable to "no road at all." Even a northern route
will accrue advantages to the South, whose railroads can easily link with it and create new agricultural and commercial markets for itself. The final leaf is a testimonial to De Bow's Review from southern Congressman and Senators.

FIRST EDITION. Not in Jumonville, Thompson, Sabin, Eberstadt, Decker, Graff, Soliday. OCLC 21519382 [1- Stanford], 27782930 [2- Yale, Hist. New Orleans Coll'n] [as of November 2016].

$1,000.00

Item No. 24

“First English-Speaking Intellectual to Influence Long-Term Trends in the American Left”


De Leon was born in Curacao in 1852. After immigrating to the United States, he became a leader of the Socialist Labor Party, a pioneering socialist theoretician, newspaper editor, and union organizer. De Leon studied at Columbia University, practiced law in Texas and New York, and lectured at Columbia on International Law before working full-time in the political sphere. The Encyclopedia of the American Left calls him the "first English-speaking
intellectual to influence long-run trends in the American left... De Leon expounded his theory of socialism's approach with a brilliance of logic no previous English-language speaker could summon.” He died in 1914.

Other than two biographies of De Leon by Olive Johnson and Arnold Petersen, all the pamphlets are written by De Leon. His subjects are 'Industrial Unionism,' 'Marx on Mallock,' 'The Ballot and the Class Struggle,' 'Socialism versus Anarchism,' 'Anti-Semitism: Its Cause and Cure,' 'Burning Question of Trades Unionism,' 'Socialist Reconstruction of Society,' 'Russia in Revolution,' 'Revolutionary Socialism in U.S. Congress,' 'Reform or Revolution,' 'The Roman Catholic Political Machine in Action.' $500.00

War Secretary Henry Dearborn Helps His Predecessor James McHenry Defend a
Charge that McHenry Misused Public Funds


Henry Dearborn [1751-1829], Secretary of War in President Jefferson's cabinet for eight years, had been a Captain in the Revolution, U.S. Marshal for Maine, and Congressman from Maine [District of Massachusetts]. His predecessor as Secretary of War, James McHenry [1753-1816], had resigned in 1800 after allegations that he had misused funds. No formal
investigation ensued, but McHenry delivered a defense before Congress on December 28, 1802.

Dearborn's Letter responds to McHenry's request for information necessary for his defense against those allegations. Israel Whelan and Whelan's partner and son-in-law, Joseph I. Miller, were merchants; Whelan was also Purveyor of Public Supplies. Whelan resigned as Purveyor after having incurred ruinous financial liabilities, a result of his son-in-law's rash speculations in French investments. ["McHenry, James," Biographical Directory of the United States Congress, 1774-Present; "James McHenry Papers, 1777-1832," Online Abstract, Manuscripts Division, William Clements Library, University of Michigan, web site of William L. Clements Library; Jefferson: THE PAPERS OF THOMAS JEFFERSON, VOLUME 38... Page 123.]

Dearborn's Letter reads in full: "SIR: YOUR OBLIGING AND FRIENDLY LETTER OF THE 14TH ULT. WAS ONLY RECEIVED. I AM NOT CERTAIN THAT WE POSSESS FULL INFORMATION RELATIVE TO THE SALT PETRE TRANSACTION TO WHICH YOU REFER. OUR INFORMATION HAS PRINCIPALLY BEEN DERIVED FROM MR. WHELAN, LATE PURVEYOR OF PUBLIC SUPPLIES, WHO WAS IN PARTNERSHIP WITH HIS SON IN LAW MILLER. WHELAN APPEARS TO BE A MAN OF INTEGRITY. HE HAS PROMISED TO MAKE EVERY EXERTION IN HIS POWER FOR INDUCING MILLER TO PAY THE DEBT OUT OF THE DEMAND WHICH HE IS SAID TO HAVE RECOVERED FROM THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT. AND IF I COULD AS FULLY RELY ON THE INTEGRITY OF MILLER, AS I THINK I CAN ON THAT OF WHELAN, I SHOULD HAVE LITTLE DOUBT OF AN ULTIMATE PAYMENT; BUT AS WHELAN APPEARS TO ENTERTAIN SUSPICIONS UNFAVORABLE TO MILLER'S CHARACTER, I PRESUME THE CHANCES ARE AGAINST THE PAYMENT, EVEN IF MILLER SHOULD POSSESS THE MEANS.| I AM, SIR, WITH ESTEEM, YOUR OBT. HUMBLE SERVT.] H. DEARBORN." $750.00
Everything for the Discerning Collector of the Delaware & Raritan Canal Company


Felcone 546. Thomson 516.

2. Blue, Jersey: ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF NEW-JERSEY, RELATIVE TO A BRIDGE OVER THE DELAWARE RIVER AT TRENTON AND A RAIL-ROAD FROM TRENTON TO NEW-BRUNSWICK. New Jersey: December, 1834. Disbound, 14pp, light to moderate foxing, Good+
Felcone 317. AI 22847 [2].

Felcone 1067.
Felcone 1422. AI 35445 [3].

Felcone 1192. AI 31316 [1]. Cohen 10987.

Felcone 557. AI 37070 [5]. Thomson 1251.

Felcone 1069. Thomson 1679. OCLC 31746833 [2].

Felcone 1066. AI 41-3753 [1].

Felcone 456. AI 46-1314 [5].

Felcone 556.


17. [Stockton, Robert F.]: AT THE MEETING OF DIRECTORS HELD AT THE CANAL OFFICE IN PRINCETON, N. J. ON FRIDAY JANY 19TH, 1855- RESOLVED THAT COL. DAVID POTTER BE APPOINTED AND HE IS HEREBY APPOINTED REAL ESTATE AGENT TO PROCURE THE CONDITIONAL RIGHT OF WAY FOR THE WEST JERSEY RAILROAD, FROM WOODBURY STATION TO THE LINE OF CUMBERLAND & CAPE MAY COUNTIES. THE OPERATION OF THIS RESOLUTION TO COMMENCE MAY 9TH 1855...AT MEETING, HELD MAY 9TH, 1853 ON MOTION OF COMMODORE R.F. STOCKTON, J.H. WHITNEY, G.M. WARD, DAVID POTTER & JOSHUA SWAIN WHERE APPOINTED A COMMITTEE TO MAKE CONTRACTS FOR THE RIGHT OF WAY. 1855. [Princeton: 1855]. Broadside, approx. 7"x 10". Handwritten in ink. Previously folded, a few small splits on folds. Good+.


$2,000.00

South Carolina Secedes Without Consulting Her Cotton State Siblings


This Report, dated December 22 1860, is one of the earliest Confederate imprints, and a significant milestone in the march of the Southern States out of the Union. De Saussure issued it on behalf of a Committee tasked with preparing an Address to the People of the Southern States, justifying South Carolina's recent secession.

Georgia had urged Carolina to refrain from "final separate State action" pending a Convention of the Southern States. De Saussure responds that "South Carolina did not desire to take the lead in secession," but "the blow inflicted by the election of an enemy to Southern institutions, elected by Abolition States upon Abolition issues," was too much to bear. "If a conference of the Southern States is to be had, it can have but two objects: one to patch up a hollow truce with anti-slavery, which denounces our Institution as a crime, and which will hold all the power of the Government in all its departments in all time to come; the other to concert measures for final separation, and for the formation of a Southern Confederacy." The choice is obvious.


He Didn’t Like Libby Prison


The author, "a Sardinian of noble family," was captured at the Battle of Aldie in June 1863, and marched "more than one hundred miles to Staunton, and thence by railroad conveyed to the rebel capital and confined in the Libby prison." After ten months he was exchanged. The pamphlet is a description of his treatment at Libby: rations of "the poorest kind," inhumane punishments, lack of tents and shelter, plundering by Confederate troops of prisoners' property. The pamphlet closes with praises for the Sanitary Commission by Chief Justice Chase and Quartermaster Meigs.

138 Eberstadt 143. Sabin 11717. $175.00

30. [District of Columbia]: PLAT OF COLUMBIA HEIGHTS, HON. JOHN SHERMAN, TRUSTEE: LOTS FOR SALE BY A.L. BARBER & CO., 16 LEDROIT BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D.C./ WM. FORSYTH, SURVEYOR DIST. COLUMBIA/ NOV’R 1ST 1881 - RECORDED IN LIBEN A.R. SHEPHERD, FOLIO 137. [At top left corner:

The Plat presents lots for sale along 13th and 14th Streets, between Boundary Street and Whitney Avenue. The copies at the Library of Congress and District of Columbia Public Library, the only ones which OCLC locates, are slightly different. The Library of Congress copy, to the left of "Fourteenth Street extended" [near block 31] displays a tiny rectangle accompanied by the words "Columbia College". Our copy displays nine additional blocks to the left of Fourteenth Street, seven of them numbered 38-45. Names of additional streets between these blocks include Bacon, Binney, Huntington Place, University Place, Welling Place, Chapin, and Staughton. OCLC 5677532 [2- Lib. Cong., DC Public Lib.], as of November 2016. Apparently not in Bryan. $750.00

31. [District of Columbia Slave Deed]: MANUSCRIPT DEED: CATHERINE COYLE OF WASHINGTON, D.C., SELLS TO WILLIAM BROWN OF WASHINGTON "MY COLOURED WOMAN SUSAN WATERS A SLAVE FOR LIFE" Washington: July 1836. Single page manuscript deed, 8" x 13". Deed recited and executed on recto, witnessed by J.G. Whitwell and S.L. Cartwright; attestation B.K. Morsell, Justice of the Peace, on verso; docketed by the Clerk. Repairs to a couple of folds and shallow edge chipping, affecting portions of several letters. Good or so. $150.00

"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 locates five copies, under several accession numbers, as of October 2016.  

$875.00

33. **[Election of 1880]**: THE REPUBLICAN LEADERS. BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF JAMES A. GARFIELD, REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT, AND CHESTER A. ARTHUR, REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR VICE-PRESIDENT. New
The First Federal Embargo Act


This scarce broadside is the first federal Embargo Act. Two earlier Joint Resolutions, in March and April 1794, had each ordered an embargo for thirty days. Joint Resolutions, rather than formal Bills, were often employed to enact temporary measures. By contrast, this Act
authorized the President to lay an embargo "whenever in his opinion, the public safety shall so require," but barred this exercise of presidential discretion when Congress was in session; and the Act required any embargo so laid to expire within fifteen days after "the actual meeting of Congress, next after laying the same." The Act was approved, and signed here in type, by President Washington on June 4, 1794, and by Ralph Izard as President pro tempore of the Senate and Speaker Muhlenberg. The Embargo Act was rendered necessary by the continuing War between England and France, each of which claimed the power under international law to seize American vessels carrying goods to the other warring party.

A second Act awards a pension to Lewis Dubois, who was "deranged in the line of the late army of the United States" during the Revolution. It is separately approved and signed as above.

This document ends with George Washington's printed signature as President. A variant issue ends with the phrase, "Deposited among the Rolls in the Office of Secretary of State," with a space for the signature of the Secretary of State. Neither NAIP, Shipton & Mooney, nor Evans distinguishes between the two. OCLC's records disclose a single copy ending with the statement of deposition, residing at the Library Company of Philadelphia.

FIRST EDITION. Evans 27860. NAIP w028070 [5].

$2,500.00

Item No. 35

He “Took Advantage of Her Helplessness”

35. Ewing, James S.: FANNY L. CAVARLY VS. JAS. H. CAMPFIELD. IN CASE. ARGUMENT FOR PLAINTIFF, BY JAMES S. EWING. AT OTAWA, ILL., FEB. 4, A.D. 1885. [Ottawa, Illinois? 1881?]. The '5' in '1885', evidently a printer's error, has been changed in red pen to a '1'. The printed document states that the case was brought in McLean County. That too is evidently incorrect: In the same red pen, 'McLean' has been changed to 'La Salle.' Original printed wrappers, stitched, 40pp. Mild wear, Very Good.
Mr. Ewing gives a truly inspired jury oration, which resulted in a $50,000 verdict, no mean sum in those days, for his client, an "orphan girl." Dr. Campfield, the defendant, purportedly treated her for "prolapsus uteri." He lives "in style in his elegant residence, on the banks of Fox River; effects the airs of a desperado and threatens to kill." We have located only one other copy, at the Chicago History Museum, which has 39 pages; our red-penned changes appear in print on that copy.

Ewing argues "that the defendant took advantage of her helplessness, and while in a state of insensibility, produced by some hellish drug, without her consent or knowledge, had sexual intercourse with her, which resulted in her after pregnancy and the birth of her child... These treatments were repeated three times-- What drug was used we do not know... We have surmised that the drug used was Ascitic Ether," which tastes good and "produces insensibility rapidly." The baby died after a few hours.

OCLC 270740646 [1- Chicago History Museum] [as of September 2016]. $500.00

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36. **Frankfurter, Felix**: AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED, TO THE GREAT MARITIME HISTORIAN SAMUEL ELIOT MORISON, ON FRANKFURTER'S HOME STATIONERY AT 3018 DUMBARTON AVENUE, WASHINGTON D.C. [1940s]. Single page, 5-1/2" x 7-1/4". Dated at the top, "Sunday." Horizontal fold, Near Fine.

Justice Frankfurter writes to his old friend and colleague "Sam": "Having just read your Nelson piece in the London Observer [gaily supplemented by H. Nicolson's conjugal account of the hero], I want to thank you for the pleasure of it. I said to Marion, 'Sam is one of the few writers who uniformly delights me.' Moreover, while I read Mahan in my early years, you,
above all, nourished my interest in, and enlightened my mind, insofar as I have interest in and am enlightened on, matters naval. My love to Priscilla. Affectionately, Felix.

'Marion' was Frankfurter's wife.

Free Soil Men Begin To Abandon the Democratic Ship


This Address is a significant marker in the growing estrangement between Northern and Southern Democrats over the issue of slavery in the territories. Democratic legislators issued this Address two months after the historic Utica Convention, in which a significant faction of New York Democrats expressed dissatisfaction with the Slave Power's domination of the National Democratic Party.

This Address adopts the Free Soil principles on which New York's favorite son, Martin Van Buren, would seek the presidency in 1848. The Mexican Cession had brought the question of slavery in the territories to the forefront of national politics. The legislators assert "their uncompromising Hostility to the Extension of Slavery into Territory now Free, which has been or may be Hereafter Acquired, by any action of the government of the United States."

OCLC locates eight copies under three accession numbers as of November 2016. Not in Sabin, Dumond.

An Unusual Free Soil Broadside from Indiana


J.J. Bingham was Editor of the Indianapolis "Sentinel". He and his chief political ally, U.S. Senator Jesse D. Bright (1812-1875), supported slavery and opposed everything that smacked of 'Free Soilism'. Bright lived in southern Indiana; across the river in Kentucky he owned a farm with slaves. His interests-- both material and emotional-- were those of a southern plantation owner. During the War Bright became the only person from a Northern State expelled from the Senate for his Confederate sympathies; and Bingham, also a leading Indiana Copperhead, flirted with the Sons of Liberty, who conspired to support the Confederacy with acts of violence in the North. In 1848 the Sentinel supported the Democratic presidential ticket of Cass and Butler.

This Free Soil broadside prints the call for a "public meeting at the Court House on this (Thursday Evening,) of those who are unwilling to wear the galling yoke of Party, as prepared for them by heartless, dishonest, trading politicians of the North, at the bidding of
the SLAVERY PROPAGANDISTS of the South.... Let us consult as to the best and most efficient method of resisting the oppressions and despotism, and of bursting the shackles of Party. Let us be Free Men, and feel as patriots only can feel, when from the honesty and fervor of their hearts, they can exclaim - 'NO KING BUT GOD! NO COUNTRY BUT THE LAND OF LIBERTY!'

With a combination of humor and irony, the name of J.J. Bingham is inserted in bold type as one of the citizens supporting this anti-slavery meeting.

A June 17 Extra of the Lafayette Journal, an anti-slavery paper, is printed, describing the Free Soil meeting on the previous Thursday and reproducing its unequivocal anti-slavery Resolutions. Like the Call for the Meeting, this broadside adds Bingham's name to the Extra as one of the Secretaries of that Meeting. The final section of the broadside, signed in type 'G.T.', is a sarcastic attack on the character of Bingham and the Democratic editor of the New Albany Ledger, Judge James Lockhart.

Not located on OCLC, or the online sites of AAS, Library of Congress, Harvard, Yale, University of Indiana as of October 2016.

$1,500.00

Item No. 38
Item No. 39

One of the Earliest Campaign Portraits of
The First Republican Presidential Nominee

39. **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 SOUTHN. DIST. OF NEW-YORK/ PHOTOGR. BY S. ROOT/ PRINTED BY L NAGEL. [Signed 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 Athenæum [as of September 2016]. Not in Reilly.

$1,500.00

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**Item No. 40**

**Bungling Brits**

40. [Galloway, Joseph]: LETTERS FROM CICERO TO CATILINE THE SECOND. WITH CORRECTIONS AND EXPLANATORY NOTES. [iii]-vii, [1 blank], 104 pp [lacking the half title]. Title and last leaf toned; a few leaves with blank edge or corner chips. Good+, in attractive modern quarter morocco and marbled boards, gilt-stamped spine title.
Galloway, a Pennsylvania Tory, criticizes Fox and the Opposition in Parliament for their pro-American policies; and unsparingly criticizes Sir William Howe and Admiral Howe for bungling British military and naval actions against the Americans.

Adams 81-26. Sabin 26433. ESTC T38485. $550.00

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**Item No. 41**

**“Organized Crime’s Most Profitable Source of Revenue”**


These are the complete hearings, from August 22 to September 8, 1961, and the Committee's Report dated March 28, 1962. The hearings investigated the Mafia’s involvement in gambling, with enlightening testimony from lower-level mobsters and others about the use of evolving communications technologies to manipulate sports betting, "organized crime's most profitable source of revenue." Dozens of witnesses testified, including men involved in the trade, federal investigators, state gaming officials, and several prominent mob figures. The latter included Carlo Marcello, the boss of New Orleans, and Frank "Lefty" Rosenthal, the gambling whiz who was featured in the movie 'Casino' as Ace Rothstein. They, however, offered little to the Committee except repetitive invocations of the Fifth Amendment, much to the especial annoyance of North Dakota Senator Karl Mundt, who insisted that "taking the Fifth" was an admission of guilt. Evidence was offered concerning Tony Accardo, Murray "The Camel" Humphries, Gussie Alex, Moses Annenberg, the Capone Mob, Frank Costello, Mickey Cohen, Jake Guzik, Meyer Lansky, and a host of others.

$250.00
42. **Gans, Joe:** COLOR PORTRAIT OF JOE GANS, AFRICAN-AMERICAN BOXER, BY HASSAN CIGARETTE COMPANY. New York: [@1910]. 2-7/8" x 2-5/8". A brilliant color portrait of Gans. "Beginning in 1891, this colored fighter defeated Dave Horn..." and many others. He is depicted in the ring with red trunks, torso bare, wearing light gloves, against an elegant background [minor wear]. The verso prints his year of birth, height and weight, boxing record. "Hassan Cork Tip Cigarettes The Oriental Smoke. The Largest Selling Brand of Cigarettes in America" printed at the bottom. Very Good. The number '42' printed on recto.

$175.00

The Eve of Destruction


"Georgia has ceased to be the First Cotton State in the Union. The increase of the Cotton crop of Georgia has not corresponded with the increase of population." The cause: a "reckless system of agriculture pursued by the vast majority of the Planters of Georgia." The Convention seeks public funds to conduct surveys and educational programs to reverse the disturbing trends. Howell Cobb chaired the Convention.

Not in De Renne, but OCLC records about fifteen institutional locations as of November 2016.

$300.00

“The Whole Western Frontier is Like a Hornet’s Nest”

44. **Gifford, John:** MANUSCRIPT LETTER TO JOHN COLE, ROCHESTER, JANY. 10TH, 1838, SIGNED BY JOHN GIFFORD: DISCUSSING DANGERS ON THE FRONTIER, THE MILITIA, "THE WHOLE WESTERN FRONTIER IS LIKE A
HORNETS NEST." "THE JACKSON MEN ARE ALL VIOLENT PATRIOTS BUT THEY DO NOTHING BUT TALK, I THINK THE IRISH OUGHT TO GO AND HELP THEIR COUNTRYMEN, THE WHIGS HAVE GIVEN THEMSELVES A TERRIBLE BLOW IN THIS PLACE IN TURNING OUT E. AVERY AS JAILER. PERRIN WAS ELECTED BY BOTH PARTIES ALMOST FOR THE PURPOSE OF HELPING MR. AVERY, BUT I SHOULD NOT BLAME THE WHIGS... "8" x 10". [4] pp, loose [previously folded]. A few small spots, one spot runs through both leaves along fold with a small hole at fold corner [loss of several letters]. Several splits along edges of folds [no text loss], tear in blank margin of outer margin where wax seal was torn [no text loss]. Several old tape repairs on verso of second leaf. Postal rubberstamp on addressed portion of final page, "Rochester, N.Y. Jan. 11." Good+.

There are two letters here, previously attached at fold. The first letter is dated January 10, 1838; the second letter is dated Rochester January 11, 1837, but the 1837 is a typo. The second letter reads in part: "...our city for the last month has been filled with war and rumors of war. Meetings every night to get recruits for Navy Island, Col. Woods Regiment of Artillery left here on Saturday for Buffalo to guard the frontier..." $175.00

“Few Records Exist of American Women either Before or During the War of the Revolution”


The Boston-born Gilman was one of the most popular women authors of the first half of the 19th century. She married a Unitarian minister in 1819; they moved to Charleston, where they readily conformed to local customs and owned house slaves. In 1832 she founded 'The Rose Bud', one of the earliest juvenile weeklies published in the United States. In 1838 Gilman wrote Recollections of a Southern Matron and a work of Poetry [Howes G183]. She liked slavery and supported the South during the Civil War.

Her Preface says that "few records exist of American women either before or during the war of the revolution...Eliza Wilkinson's letters present a most living picture." The twelve Letters describe the Revolutionary War in South Carolina, Wilkinson's scary encounters with the "inhuman Britons," and her interactions with the Negroes. FIRST EDITION. Howes G182. Gephart 14745. Sabin 104023. 136 Eberstadt 188. $450.00

A North Carolina Abolitionist Speaks Out

Goodloe, a North Carolina abolitionist, "became convinced that civil war between the North and the South was inevitable and that peace would be impossible as long as slavery existed... Goodloe recommended that the slaveholders be paid for their slaves, believing compensation would be cheaper than an extended war" [NCpedia online]. Goodloe was President Johnson's appointee as United States Marshal for North Carolina in 1865. Breaking with Johnson, whom he deemed insufficiently wary of white southern resurgence, he supported Congressional Reconstruction and the Radical Republicans. But he didn't like Carpet-baggers either: in 1868 he fought ratification of the 'Carpet-bag' Constitution and ran as an independent for governor.

This pamphlet emphasizes that the sentiment of "the most eminent Southern Revolutionary characters... is almost unanimous against the institution. The leading minds of the South, except those of South Carolina and Georgia, were not less impressed with the evils of Slavery-- moral, economical, and political-- than those of the North. Indeed, the most ultra Anti-Slavery views which this volume will be found to contain, are those of Mr. Jefferson."

LCP 4174. $275.00

Two Prominent Women Disagree About Slavery

47. Grimke, Angelina: LETTERS TO CATHARINE E. BEECHER, IN REPLY TO AN ESSAY ON SLAVERY AND ABOLITIONISM, ADDRESSED TO A.E. GRIMKE. REVISED BY THE AUTHOR. Boston: Isaac Knapp, 1838. Original publisher's cloth [lightly worn] with original printed paper title label on front cover. 130pp. Several inoffensive institutional marks, light tideline at narrow portion of blank upper margins. Very Good.
This is a rare, significant book illustrating the changing role of women in engaging the crucial issue of American Slavery. Angelina Grimke, from a remarkable South Carolina family, was the "blue-eyed aristocratic daughter of a slaveholder" who "left the slavery-saturated milieu of her native Charleston for the freer humanitarianism of Quaker Philadelphia. A feminist and an abolitionist, she simultaneously rode the two horses of her enthusiasm... [S]he begged the women of the South to fight against Slavery in the name of religion... The Quakers threatened to disown her for entering in such an unwomanly fashion onto the scene of public debate. Charleston banned her" [LCP Negro History Exhibition 84].

Despite her distinguished pedigree— a sister of Harriet Beecher Stowe, the eldest child of Lyman Beecher-- and her accomplishments as an author and educator, Catharine did not oppose Slavery. Indeed, she disagreed publicly with Grimke's anti-slavery 'Appeal to the Christian Women of the South,' arguing that "It seems unwise and inexpedient for ladies of the non-slave-holding States to unite themselves in Abolition Societies." She chastised women for entering the masculine sphere of politics and social action, and opposed suffrage for women. This offering, rebutting Beecher's objections, illustrates the arguments of two strong-minded, well-known, accomplished women on opposing sides of the era's most compelling issue.
FIRST EDITION. LCP 4374. Dumond 62. Sabin 28854. OCLC records five copies under two accession numbers as of September 2016. Not in Turnbull. $3,750.00
The Haughton family papers are housed at the Southern Historical Collection of the University of North Carolina. This Speech, delivered ten years before the outbreak of civil war, is an emotional but rigorous defense of the Union and a denial of the right of Secession. It is apparently absent from that Collection.

Secession "has no resting place in the Constitution or theory of our Government." A skilled legal analyst, Haughton highlights the differences between the Articles of Confederation-- which expressly reserved Sovereignty in each State, creating instead a "League of friendship" between the States -- and the Constitution, which sought to create "a more perfect union." Ratifying State Conventions emphasized "the weakness and imperfection of" the Articles, and that the Constitution had been created by "the people" and not the States.

He buttresses his argument with quotes from the Founders, citations to the Nation's early history, North Carolina's rejection of the doctrine of Nullification during the Crisis of 1832, and the oath taken by government officers to support the Constitution. "If in matters touching the authority of the General Government, our allegiance is primarily and alone due to North Carolina; this oath is not only an absurdity, but it is profanity."

Not in Thornton or Cohen. OCLC 28658197 [1- Duke] [as of October 2016].

$850.00

49. [Hedge, Egbert]: SKETCH OF A RAILWAY JUDICIOUSLY CONSTRUCTED BETWEEN DESIRABLE POINTS. EXEMPLIFIED BY A MAP AND AN APPENDIX OF FACTS. New York: Egbert Hedge, Railroad Journal Office, 1841. vii, [1 blank], [9]-125, [3 blanks] pp. Lightly foxed. Two folding maps, lithographed by J. Childs and J. Rees: Profile of the Pottsville & Philadelphia RR... [bit of inner margin wear]; Profile NY & Albany RR. Original cloth, gilt-lettered title on front cover. Spine shorn, hence boards loosening. Else Very Good. Inscribed on front free endpaper, "To Mr. Samuel Gilford with the respects of

The Sketch explains the central importance of Philadelphia "in the transportation to the seaboard, by railway, of the coal and iron trades, down the valley of the Schuylkill, by which a considerable reduction will be effected in the prices of those articles of the first necessity, and the supply of them made constant." The book credits the Philadelphia & Pottsville railway's "engineers, Messrs. Moncure and Wirt Robinson, whose names will always be honorably associated with this GREAT WORK." It explains the technology, costs and benefits of this form of transportation, and supplies data on railroads and canals. .

$375.00

Item No. 49

A Lutheran Minister Braves Philadelphia’s Yellow Fever


Helmuth was a Lutheran minister in Philadelphia. His book was translated from the original German by Charles Erdmann. Tobias Hirt, the publisher, arranged for the translation. A "List of all the Burials in the several grave-yards of the city and liberties of Philadelphia" from August 1 - November 9, 1793, is included. Helmuth says, "There are few cities upon which the Lord has poured forth richer blessings" than Philadelphia; but "there are but few indeed, that have been plunged by his just judgment into a deeper abyss of distress." This book recounts Helmuth's "numerous and pressing" duties, experiences, and eye-witness accounts during the "extreme distress" of the recent yellow fever plague, emphasizing his work with his German-Lutheran congregation.

Evans 27108. Austin 899. $350.00
A story in biblical language about the Election of 1864, held in "Uncle Samuel's Land" between "Abraham the Just" and his rival McClellan, who "had neither wisdom nor valor," and who was aligned with "the Copperheads and the men of Belial, who had treason in their hearts."

"Father Abraham" will adhere to the People's New Ten Commandments, printed here, including, "This great Nation" is "one and indivisible"; and "Thou shalt not covet or desire to possess thyself of any thing relating to the PECULIAR INSTITUTION of the SOUTHERN NEIGHBORS...and with his Contraband thou hast nothing to do-- LET HIM GO FREE!"

An Employee of the New York Custom House is NOT a Thief!


Hunter, Assistant Auditor at the New York Custom House, was arrested for forging checks. After a ten-day trial, reported here in great detail, the Court and counsel all agreed: "My conviction is entire in the innocence of Mr. Hunter." The New York Times printed, on 24 September 1864, a statement from John J. Cisco, Assistant Treasurer of the United States, apologizing to Hunter and rejoicing in his "thorough and complete vindication... Not a doubt rests on my mind of your entire innocence, and I deeply regret the erroneous theory on which I acted."

Not in Sabin, Marke, Harv. Law Cat. As of September 2016 OCLC records nine locations under several accession numbers. $175.00

Mormons in Illinois


This Session of the Illinois General Assembly enacted significant legislation in the history of the Mormon Church: the Charter of the City of Nauvoo, the Nauvoo House Association, the Nauvoo Agricultural and Manufacturing Association, appointment of a Notary Public of Nauvoo, and the Nauvoo Legion.

The Act to Incorporate the City of Nauvoo [pages 52-57] created the form and government of that Mormon city. In addition to the usual corporate powers— including elections, a court system, and the right to establish a university— the Act authorized organization of a militia: "The city council may organize the inhabitants of said city subject to military duty into a body of independent military men, to be called the 'Nauvoo Legion,' the court martial of which shall be composed of the commissioned officers of said legion, and constitute the law making department, with full powers and authority to make, ordain, establish and execute all such laws and ordinances as may be considered necessary for the benefit, government, and regulation of said legion. Provided said court martial shall pass no law or act repugnant to, or inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States... Said legion shall be exempt from all other military duty..."

Pages 131-132 print the "Act to incorporate the Nauvoo House Association," whose principals include "George Miller, Lyman Wright, John Snyder, and Peter Hawes, and their associates... [T]hey are hereby authorized to erect and furnish a public house of entertainment to be called Nauvoo House..."; and "whereas Joseph Smith has furnished the said association with the ground whereon to erect said House, it is further declared that the said Smith and his heirs shall hold by perpetual succession a suit of rooms in the said house, to be set apart and conveyed in due form of law..."

The act incorporating the Nauvoo Agricultural and Manufacturing Association is printed at pages 139-145, and names its principals as Sidney Rigdon, Hyrum Smith, Joseph Smith, and Orson Pratt. The attachment to the Road Act on p.223 provides that "any citizen of Hancock county, may, by voluntary enrollment, attach himself to the Nauvoo Legion, with all the privileges which appertain to that independent military body."

Abraham Lincoln was a member of this Assembly, as part of the Sangamon County delegation in the Illinois House of Representatives. He was a Whig Party leader who "fought hard to save the state bank and its various branches, which the Democrats sought again to eradicate” during this session. [Oates, With Malice Toward None 56 (Harper Paperback 1994)]. Declaring "his share of responsibility" for Illinois' improvident internal improvements program, he "helped enact emergency measures to raise money and pay the interest on the state debt..." [id]. This was his final legislative session.

Flake & Draper 4203. Byrd 636. Buck 1239. $850.00

Impressive 18th Century Jamaica Imprint

54. [Jamaica]: ACTS OF ASSEMBLY. PASSED IN THE ISLAND OF JAMAICA; FROM 1770, TO 1783, INCLUSIVE. [bound with:] AN ABRIDGMENT OF THE LAWS OF JAMAICA: COMPREHENDING THE SUBJECT-MATTER OF EACH ACT AND CLAUSE, PROPERLY DIGESTED. TO WHICH IS PREFIXED, BY WAY OF INDEX, A TABLE OF THE GENERAL TITLES AND MARGINAL NOTES. Kingston, -- Jamaica: Printed for James Jones, Esq. by Lewis and Eberall. 1786. [v], [1 blank], 31, [1 blank], [3]-424, [4- Index to Abridgement], 40 [Abridgement] pp. Printed side margin notes. The front endpapers and title page are moderately foxed; otherwise, a clean text, bound in
contemporary marbled boards, original endpapers, backed [probably later] in half calf with spine rules [small institutional bookplate on front pastedown]. Very Good.

This attractive Jamaica imprint is meticulously organized and expertly prepared. An alphabetically-arranged list of about 300 Subscribers precedes "A Table of the Acts of Assembly of Jamaica, In the Annual Order they were passed." There follows "The Laws of Jamaica," arranged chronologically. The "Abridgement of the Laws of Jamaica" appears to have been issued with the "Acts of Assembly", but it has a separate title page, imprint, and Index.

The Laws are an unusually interesting compilation of material on a variety of subjects--firearms, gaming, cattle, taxation, settlers, immigration, smuggling, inheritance, and much else. Some especially illuminating provisions are designed to regulate closely the Negro residents of the island: "Loose, idle and runaway Negroes and other Slaves," the "Inconveniences" caused by "the number of Negro Huts and Houses being built," their "Cabals and Conspiracies," "preventing Negroes and other Slaves from deserting from their Owners and departing from this Island in a clandestine Manner," punishing enablers of fugitive slaves

Sabin 35617. I Harv. Law Cat. 1039. ESTC T140415. Cundall Supp. 446, 447. Goldsmiths' 13208. $4,500.00

Item No. 54
55. **Jeannette, Joe:** COLOR PORTRAIT OF JOE JEANNETTE, AFRICAN-AMERICAN BOXER, BY HASSAN CIGARETTE COMPANY. New York: [@1910]. 2-7/8" x 2-5/8". A brilliant color portrait of Jeannette, who fought Jack Johnson four times in 1906. He is depicted in the ring with red trunks, torso bare, against a yellow background [minor wear]. The verso prints his year of birth, height and weight, boxing record. "Hassan Cork Tip Cigarettes The Oriental Smoke. The Largest Selling Brand of Cigarettes in America" printed at the bottom. Very Good. The number '14' printed on recto. $175.00


Massachusetts Celebrates the Fourth of July


3. Emmons, Nathaniel: A DISCOURSE DELIVERED JULY 5, 1802... SECOND EDITION. Wrentham: 1802;
5. Cunningham, William: AN ORATION, PRONOUNCED AT FITCHBURG, JULY 4, 1803... Leominster: 1803;
6. Danforth, Thomas Dr.: AN ORATION, PRONOUNCED JULY 4, 1804, AT THE REQUEST OF THE SELECTMEN OF BOSTON... Boston: 1804;
9. Caldwell, Joseph B.: AN ORATION PRONOUNCED ON THE THIRTY SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE, AT BARRE, IN THE COUNTY OF WORCESTER, JULY 4, 1808... Worcester: 1808;
12. Seeger, C.L.: AN ORATION, PRONOUNCED AT NORTHAMPTON, JULY 4, 1810... SECOND EDITION. Northampton: 1810;
14. Tufts, Joseph: AN ORATION, PRONOUNCED BEFORE THE FEDERAL REPUBLICANS OF CHARLESTOWN, MASSACHUSETTS, JULY 4, 1814... Charlestown: 1814;
15. Dunlap, Andrew: AN ORATION, DELIVERED AT SALEM, ON MONDAY, JULY 5, 1819... Salem: 1819;
17. Sprague, Charles: AN ORATION, DELIVERED ON MONDAY, FOURTH OF JULY, 1825... Boston: 1825;
18. Everett, Edward: AN ORATION DELIVERED AT CAMBRIDGE ON THE FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE... Boston: 1826;
19. Mason, William Powell: AN ORATION DELIVERED WEDNESDAY, JULY 4, 1827... Boston: 1827;
20. Austin, James T.: AN ORATION, DELIVERED ON THE FOURTH OF JULY, 1829... Boston: 1829;
24. Everett, Edward: ORATION DELIVERED ON THE FOURTH DAY OF JULY, 1835... Boston: 1835;
25. Hallett, Benjamin Franklin: AN ORATION DELIVERED JULY 4TH, 1836, AT PALMER, IN HAMPDEN COUNTY... Boston: 1836; and,

$600.00

Item No. 59
Salmon Chase Favors “Negro Children Attending the Same Public Schools with the Whites”


Know-Nothings brought out Ohio's aged former Governor, Allen Trimble, to head their State ticket in 1855. He was opposed by the formidable Salmon Chase. This broadsheet takes aim at Chase, calling him "a disunionist and an ultra abolitionist," "in favor of the Higher Law," proposing "to nullify the Constitution of the United States," charging that he opposed "the restoration of the Missouri Compromise Act," claiming he is "in favor of Negro Suffrage" and "Negro children attending the same public schools with the whites." Moreover, Chase prefers "the policy which favors foreigners, to that which is purely American."

The American [Know-Nothing] Party pledges that "WE WILL NEVER COALESCE WITH AN ULTRA SECTIONAL PARTY."

Not located on OCLC as of November 2016, or the web site of the Library of Congress.

$1,000.00
60. Knoxville and Kentucky Rail Road Company: MANUSCRIPT OFFICIAL "ACT TO AMEND THE CHARTER OF KNOXVILLE AND KENTUCKY RAIL ROAD COMPANY/ SECTION 43. BE IT ENACTED THAT SO MUCH OF THE ACT OF 1841-2 AND 1853-4 CHARTERING THE TENNESSEE AND CHARLESTON RAIL ROAD COMPANY AS APPOINTS COMMISSIONERS FOR SAID COMPANY BE AND THE SAME IS HERE BY REPEALED AND THAT... IT SHALL BE LAWFULL FOR SAID COMPANY TO TERMINATE THEIR ROAD AT OR NEAR THE COPPER MINES IN POLK COUNTY AND THEY SHALL BE UNDER NO OBLIGATIONS TO CONSTRUCT THE SAME TO THE STATE LINE. SECTION 44... THE LOOKOUT RAIL ROAD COMPANY... MAY ORGANIZE UNDER THE CHARTER WHEN THE SUM OF FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS OF THE CAPITAL STOCK MAY BE SUBSCRIBED AND SHALL HAVE THE PRIVILEGE OF CONSTRUCTING THEIR ROAD FROM ANY POINT ON THE RAIL ROAD FROM CLEVELAND TO CHATTANOOGA TO AN INTERSECTION WITH THE WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAIL ROAD OR ANY OTHER RAIL ROAD OF GEORGIA AT OR NEAR THE STATE LINE... PROVIDED THAT NO STATE AID SHALL BE GIVEN TO SAID COMPANY.

"PASSED FEBY 25TH 1856. NEILL S. BROWN, SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EDWARD S. CHEATHAM, SPEAKER OF THE SENATE

"STATE DEPARTMENT/ NASHVILLE MARCH 18, 1856, I F.N.W. BURTON SEC OF STATE DO CERTIFY THAT THE ABOVE IS A TRUE COPY OF THE 43 & 44 SECTIONS OF AN ACT ENTITLED AS ABOVE AND DEPOSITED IN MY OFFICE AND IS ALL OF SAID ACT PERTAINING TO THE TENN & CHARLESTON R ROAD COMPANY. F. N.W. BURTON SEC. OF STATE."

Docketed on verso: "TENNESSEE & CHARLESTON RAILROAD CHARTER & AMENDMENTS, TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE 1852-56." [Nashville: 1856]. 8 1/4" x 36 1/4", ink manuscript on blue lined paper, four individual leaves of paper glued neatly end to end to make one document. Orange paper seal affixed to the bottom portion of document with wax: "The Great Seal of the State of Tennessee Agriculture and Commerce." Signed and certified by F.N.W. Burton, Secretary of the State. Signed in ink manuscript by Neill S. Brown, Speaker of the House of Representatives and Edward S. Cheatham, Speaker of the Senate. Two printed Acts of Tennessee are affixed to the manuscript with wax, incorporating the Chattanooga and Central Kentucky Railroad Company; and amending the Charter of the Tennessee and Charleston Railroad Company. Docketed in ink manuscript on verso: Tennessee & Charleston Railroad Charter & Amendments. Tennessee Legislature. 1852-56."

Near Fine, with minor wear.

This unique Tennessee item is a rare survival of its official legislative proceedings in the mid-19th century, regulating activities of the developing railroad trade. $1,000.00

General Sherman's Famous Marches

Routes taken by McPherson, Thomas, Schofield, Hooker and others are delineated. "Detailed map of the southeastern United States showing fortifications, movements..." Stephenson.
Stephenson 72. Rumsey 3876.000. $875.00

62. **Langford, Sam**: A COLOR PORTRAIT OF SAM LANGFORD, CANADIAN-BORN BLACK BOXER, BY HASSAN CIGARETTE COMPANY. New York: [ca. 1910]. 2-7/8" x 2-5/8". A brilliant color portrait of Langford, rated by Ring magazine as one of the greatest all-time punchers, in the ring with red trunks, against an elegant blue background of columns and arches. The verso prints his date and place of birth, height and weight, boxing record of wins and losses. "Hassan Cork Tip Cigarettes The Oriental Smoke. The Largest Selling Brand of Cigarettes in America" printed at the bottom. Very Good. The number '18' printed on recto. $175.00

**Old Abe’s Legacy Boosts a Sangamon County Insurance Company**

The Sangamo Insurance Company entered the copyright at Springfield in 1865. Its President, Jesse Dubois, and Lincoln served together in the Illinois legislature and became friends. Its Secretary, Hawley, was a prominent early settler of Sangamon County. Illustrations were designed by C.W. Hotchkiss, and lithographed by Ehrgott, Forgriger & Company of Cincinnati.

Not in Monaghan. OCLC records five locations as of October 2016, under several accession numbers: Huntington, AAS, Lincoln Pres. Lib., Houghton, and Boston Athenaeum.

$850.00

64. [Lincoln, Abraham]: WE ARE COMING FATHER ABRA'AM 300,000 MORE | POETRY BY WM. CULLEN BRYANT, MUSIC BY L.O. EMERSON. Boston: Published by Oliver Ditson & Co. 277 Washington St., [1862]. Words and music. 5, [1 blank] pp. 9-1/2" x 12-1/2". Lightly foxed, else Very Good.

"Not by Bryant although frequently attributed to him. The author was James Sloan Gibbons. According to DAB the poem was first published in the New York Evening Post, July 16, 1862. It was inspired by Lincoln's call for 300,000 volunteers..." [BAL].

BAL 1673.

$375.00
65. **Magnus, Charles:** BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG PA. JULY 3RD 1863. [THE THIRD DAY]. New York: Published by Charles Magnus 12 Frankfort Street, [1863]. Unframed, hand-colored print depicting the Battle of Gettysburg. 21-1/2” x 17-1/2”. Margins of about 1-1/2” enclose the illustration. Two short closed tears, one of them extending about a half-inch into the print, but without loss. "Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1863, by Charles Magnus, in the Clerks Office of the District Court of the United States of the Southern District of New York." Very Good.

A scene at the third day of the Battle of Gettysburg. General Meade and his staff, all on horses and uniformed in blue, are in the foreground. They are behind a couple of artillery pieces firing and smoking. To their left are wounded and dying Union soldiers, including a drummer boy sitting on a log; a Union soldier holds a captured Confederate battle flag. To their right, Union troops mass for an assault, with cannon and battle flag. Union cavalry ride in an open plain, and Union infantry face a Confederate line. Fire and smoke from artillery and cannon appear in the distance.

Huntington Library, Jay Last Collection 338822. Not located on OCLC as of October 2016.

$1,000.00

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66. **Marvin, J.G.**: LEGAL BIBLIOGRAPHY, OR A THESAURUS OF AMERICAN, ENGLISH, IRISH, AND SCOTCH LAW BOOKS. TOGETHER WITH SOME CONTINENTAL TREATISES. INTERSPERSED WITH CRITICAL OBSERVATIONS UPON THEIR VARIOUS EDITIONS AND AUTHORITY. TO WHICH IS PREFIXED A
An Important Supplier for George Washington’s Continental Army

67. [Mary Ann Furnace]: THIRTY-NINE MANUSCRIPT DOCUMENTS PLUS TWO LETTERS FROM YORK AND LANCASTER COUNTIES, PENNSYLVANIA, CONCERNING THE MARY ANN FURNACE, ITS HISTORY, ITS OWNERS AND PRINCIPALS, INCLUDING GEORGE ROSS [SIGNER OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE], GEORGE STEVENSON [PROMINENT SURVEYOR AND YORK COUNTY LAWYER], WILLIAM THOMPSON [DISTINGUISHED REVOLUTIONARY WAR OFFICER], AND OTHERS; THE SPRING FORGE, AND SURROUNDING AREAS. Pennsylvania: @1760- @1810. Most documents sized up to 8 1/2” x 13”, four are large folio. Most are single-sided, some multiple pages. Some printed but most ink manuscript. Minor wear, occasional short fold splits. Very Good or better.

The Mary Ann Furnace of York County, Pennsylvania, was formed by George Ross, George Stevenson, and William Thompson around 1761. It was located on Codorus Creek on land now part of Codorus State Park. The first furnace built in Pennsylvania west of the Susquehanna River, it manufactured cannons, cannonballs, and shot for George Washington's Continental Army. The Spring Forge was built by the same men around 1765 further along the creek. Mary Ann Furnace supplied Spring Forge with its iron. Nearby Pigeon Hills had about twenty mines from which ore was extracted for the Furnace. According to the Historical Society of Pennsylvania George Ross, who owned three undivided quarter parts of the Mary Ann Furnace, tried to sell it in 1773; it contained 6,000 acres of land at the time and had a grist and saw mill. George Ege became involved in 1774 and ran the furnace during the War. Ross died in 1779; Thompson died in 1781. By 1782 the Mary Ann was owned by John
Soon after forming the Company, Ross and partners purchased nearby lands for the necessary lumber. They also sought the York County Court's approval for a public road between Mary Ann Furnace and Spring Forge. Impatient with bureaucracy, the partners built their own road, ignoring the necessity of obtaining local owners’ consents. Suits by aggrieved owners resulted, thus clouding land titles. Some of these are referenced in the collection; and Stevenson, a Deputy Surveyor, was accused by the Land Office's John Lukens of using his official position for personal gain. Discredited, Stevenson left public office to settle in Carlisle.

Items in the collection, the first several of which include original signatures of Signer George Ross:

- **LEASE WITH ORIGINAL SIGNATURE OF GEORGE ROSS, MAY 22, 1769:** ROSS LEASES TO HENRY GIGAR A PARCEL OF LAND ADJOINING "ZIMMERMAN'S PLACE" FOR A TEN YEAR TERM;
- **BOND WITH ORIGINAL SIGNATURE OF GEORGE ROSS, MAY 9, 1771,** OBLIGATING ROSS TO HENRY KEPPELE, JR., OF PHILADELPHIA, FOR FOUR THOUSAND POUNDS; PLUS AN UNECUTED FOLIO MORTGAGE DOCUMENT, DATED JANUARY 1774, REFERENCING THIS OBLIGATION; ITS FINAL PAGE LISTS TWENTY APPARENT PAYMENTS;
- **DEED WITH THIRTEEN ORIGINAL SIGNATURES OF GEORGE ROSS, OCTOBER 9, 1777,** GEORGE ROSS ON BEHALF OF HIMSELF, STEVENSON AND THOMPSON, TRANSFERRING MARY ANN FURNACE AND SPRING FORGE TO WILLIAM BELL; WITH ROSS SIGNING DEED AND THEN LISTING RECEIPTS OF PAYMENTS FROM BELL AND SIGNING AFTER EACH ONE;
- **DEED WITH ORIGINAL SIGNATURE OF GEORGE ROSS, OCTOBER 9, 1761,** CHRISTOPHER REINMAN TRANSFERS 150-ACRE PLANTATION TO GEORGE ROSS;
- **DEED WITH ORIGINAL SIGNATURE OF GEORGE ROSS, OCTOBER 9, 1761,** WILLIAM GROUSH TRANSFERRING 300-ACRE PLANTATION TO GEORGE ROSS;
- **AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED BY GEORGE STEVENSON TO WILLIAM BELL, DECEMBER 13, 1777,** DISCUSSING ROSS' RECENT LETTER TO STEVENSON AND THOMPSON ABOUT SETTLING PARTNERSHIP ACCOUNTS;
- **AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED BY STEVENSON TO ROSS, DECEMBER 13, 1777,** REFERRING TO THE SALE OF SPRING FORGE AND MARY ANN FURNACE IN OCTOBER OR NOVEMBER 1777, SUGGESTING A MEETING TO SIGN CONVEYANCES BEFORE THOMPSON GETS CALLED TO THE FIELD. Writing several months after the British occupied Philadelphia and the Continental Congress fled to Lancaster, Stevenson advises that "Lancaster is quite filled with People, so that Beds for Men and Stabling for Horses, are hard to be got." Instead he recommends Carlisle as "the most suitable Place of Meeting."
- **COPY OF OCTOBER 8, 1777 INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE SALE OF STEVENSON'S AND THOMPSON'S ONE FOURTH PART OF MARY ANN FURNACE AND ONE THIRD PART OF SPRING FORGE TO ROSS;**
- **LARGE PARCHMENT INDENTURE [NOT EXECUTED] PREPARED FOR ROSS, STEVENSON, STEVENSON'S WIFE MARY, THOMPSON, THOMPSON'S WIFE CATHARINE, AND JOHN STEINMETZ, WITH SIGNATURE AND WAX SEAL OF REYNOLD KEEN WITNESSING THAT JAMES WILSON HAD PREPARED THE DOCUMENT [16" x 27", ribbon and wax seals];**
LARGE FOLIO SHERIFF'S DEED, WITH SEAL, EXECUTED BY CONRAD LAUB, HIGH SHERIFF OF YORK COUNTY, CONCERNING SATISFACTION OF A JUDGMENT BY JOHN ARCHER AGAINST GEORGE ROSS, GEORGE STEVENSON AND WILLIAM THOMPSON, BY SALE OF THEIR REAL ESTATE SOLD UNDER WRIT OF EXECUTION AND TRANSFERRED TO JOHN STEINMETZ, SEPTEMBER 1790, WITH SIGNATURES OF CONRAD LAUB, S.L. MILLER, WILLIAM BARBER AND JNO. CLARK

INDENTURE DATED JUNE 16 AND 17, 1791, GEORGE STEVENSON AND HEIRS RELINQUISHING TO JOHN STEINMETZ ALL THEIR INTEREST IN THE MARY ANN FURNACE. SIGNED BY GEORGE STEVENSON AND, AS WITNESSES, SAMUEL LAIRD AND JOSEPH HUDSON [16" x 19", two paper seals affixed with wax];

LARGE FOLIO INDENTURE [NOT EXECUTED] DATED JANUARY 1774, HENRY KIPPEL TO GEORGE ROSS;

TRUE COPY OF EARLIER DEED POLL FROM MAY, 1768, COPY DATED JANUARY 6, 1778, LISTING DEEDS AND PAPERS ROSS RECEIVED FROM STEVENSON WITH LATER NOTE OF STEVENSON STATING HIS FAILURE TO FIND PAPERS HE RECEIVED OF NATH. GILES BUT THAT HE HAS FOUND THOSE OF LAND BOUGHT OF MR. BUCHANAN;

A PAYMENT BOND FOR SAMUEL JACOBS, IRONMASTER, DATED MARCH 1, 1796;

COPY OF 1767 PLEA TO PENNSYLVANIA LAND OFFICE BY HENRY THEOBALD AGAINST ACCEPTING ANY SURVEY OR PATENT FOR TRACT OF LAND IN MANHEIM TOWNSHIP FOR GEORGE ROSS;

TRUE COPY OF JUDGMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA BOARD OF PROPERTY IN FAVOR OF ROSS CONCERNING 1762 & 1763 SURVEYS, COPY DATED JANUARY 12, 1791

TEN LAND DRAFTS: FOUR RELATING TO ROSS, ONE TO STEVENSON, TWO TO STEINMETZ, AND THREE TO OTHERS; ELEVEN PRINTED LAND GRANTS FOR MONEY AND QUIT-RENTS, COMPLETED IN MANUSCRIPT, REGARDING LAND TO GEORGE ROSS & COMPANY AND OTHERS IN NEARBY AREA; AND FOUR ADDITIONAL DEEDS, ONE RELATING TO ROSS AND ONE TO STEVENSON.

George Ross [1730-1779], admitted to the Pennsylvania Bar in 1750, had an extensive law practice in Lancaster. A Signer of the Declaration of Independence, he served in the colonial assembly in Pennsylvania from 1768-1776, the Continental Congress from 1774-1777, and several State offices. It is said that in June 1776, Ross and Pennsylvania delegate Robert Morris visited Betsy Ross, widow of George Ross' nephew, and asked her to sew a flag for the new Nation. He was vice president of Pennsylvania's Constitutional Convention.

George Stevenson [1718-1783] immigrated from Ireland in the mid-1700s. He was deputy surveyor-general of the three lower counties known as the Territories of the Pennsylvania and a lawyer and judge in York and Cumberland Counties. A large land owner, he joined with Ross and William Thompson in operating the Mary Ann Furnace.

General William Thompson [1736-1781] immigrated from Ireland and married Ross's daughter Katherine in 1762. Thompson was Captain of Horse in the Kittanning Expedition under John Armstrong during the French and Indian War; and Colonel of a rifle battalion in the 1st Pennsylvania Regiment in 1775, the first colonel commissioned in the Continental Army. Promoted to Brigadier General in March 1776 he succeeded Lee in the command of New York. Then, ordered to Canada, he reinforced General Sullivan at Trois-Rivieres.

John Steinmetz [1740-1803], born in Germany, settled in Philadelphia around 1751. He established a shipping business, trading with Europe and West Indies. A Revolutionary War
veteran, he purchased Mary Ann Furnace around 1790 with John Brinton, a Manheim lawyer. Steinmetz became sole proprietor around 1801.

$9,500.00

Item No. 67 [a sampling]
Deport Those Annoying Free Negroses


The report observes, "There are more free colored persons in Maryland, than in any other State of the Union." In Baltimore alone, they exceed 25,000. Their numbers have been rapidly growing, a trend "full of gloomy portent." In the "inevitable competition" between the two races "for employment, in all the avenues of labor, the weaker must go to the wall, whenever the population becomes so dense as to reduce the wages of labor to a minimum." Separation, via colonization to Africa, "is the only solution of the political problem." Included is a draft bill appropriating sums for the proposed deportation; and census data for each county since 1790.

FIRST EDITION. Not in Sabin, Eberstadt, LCP. See, LCP 6424 [1860 report]. $375.00

69. **[Maryland Slave Trial]: BOND CONDITIONED ON THE APPEARANCE OF RICHARD MILLS TO APPEAR BEFORE THE FREDERICK COUNTY COURT TO TESTIFY "ON BEHALF OF THE STATE AGAINST A CERTAIN NEGRO EDWARD, THE PROPERTY OF MRS. REBECCA JOHNSON, FOR HAVING, ON THE 24TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1819, COMMITTED AN ASSAULT AND BATTERY UPON THE BODY OF RICHARD MILLS WITH INTENT TO MURDER HIM." Frederick County, Maryland: January 26, 1820. Single page recognizance, docketed on verso: "Recognizance | Richard Mills | State of Maryland vs. Negro Edward | filed the 26 Jan'y 1820." 7-3/4" x 9". Entirely in neat ink manuscript, signed at the end "W. Bantz." Very Good.

If Mr. Mills, the complaining witness, failed to appear for trial he would forfeit one hundred dollars. $200.00


AN ACT PASSED BY THE GREAT AND GENERAL COURT OR ASSEMBLY OF HIS MAJESTY'S PROVINCE OF THE MASSACHUSETTS-BAY IN NEW ENGLAND... AN ACT FOR ALTERING THE TIMES FOR HOLDING THE COURTS OF GENERAL SESSIONS. Boston: S. Kneeland. 1758. Folio. Pages 495-[496], with caption title, as issued. Evans 8178. NAIP w014797 [6].

ACTS AND LAWS, PASSED WEDNESDAY THE THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF MAY 1758... AN ACT TO ENABLE CREDITORS TO RECEIVE THEIR JUST DEBTS OUT OF THE EFFECTS OF THEIR ABSENT OR ABSCONDING DEBTORS. [Boston, N.E.: S. Kneeland. 1759]. Pages 497-503, [1 blank], with caption title, as issued. Including several other Acts. Evans 8395. NAIP w014789 [5].

AN ACT, PASSED BY THE GREAT AND GENERAL COURT... AN ACT IN FURTHER ADDITION TO THE SEVERAL LAWS NOW IN BEING FOR THE MORE


ACTS AND LAWS, PASSED BY THE GREAT AND GENERAL COURT... AN ACT FOR ERECTING THE NEW PLANTATION CALLED NARRAGANSETT NUMBER TWO... [Boston: Kneeland. 1759]. Pages 511-420 [i.e., ‘514’], as issued. With two additional Acts. "In some copies the last page is erroneously numbered 420 and the error is carried to the end of the volume" [Cushing]. Evans 8398. Cushing 657. NAIP w014805 [4].

ACTS AND LAWS, PASSED BY THE GREAT AND GENERAL COURT... AN ACT FOR ERECTING THE NEW PLANTATION CALLED FRANKFORT... [Boston: Kneeland. 1760.] Pages 421-424 [i.e., 515-518]. With two additional Acts, one of which prohibits Towns from supporting ministers who are not properly credentialed. Evans 8649. Cushing 662. NAIP w014812 [6].


ACTS AND LAWS...THE TWENTY-EIGHTY DAY OF MAY, 1760. [Boston: Kneeland. 1760]. Pages 427-432 [i.e., 521-526]. Includes an Act for Rebuilding Boston post-fire. Evans 8651. NAIP w014818 [4], but not at AAS.

AN ACT, PASSED... SEVENTEENTH DAY OF DECEMBER, FOLLOWING... [Boston: 1761]. Pages 433-436. "An act for repealing the several laws now in force which relate to the observation of the Lord's-Day, and for making more effectual provision for the due observation thereof."

Bristol B2223. Shipton 41215. NAIP w014821 [2], but not AAS. $450.00

"Requires a Most Attentive Perusal"

71. [Mather, Cotton]: THE GREATEST CONCERN IN THE WORLD. A SHORT AND PLAIN ESSAY TO ANSWER THAT MOST CONCERNING AND ALL CONCERNING INQUIRY, WHAT MUST I DO TO BE SAVED? NOW PUBLISHED WITH A DESIGN TO ASSIST THE ADDRESSES OF GOOD MEN UNTO THEIR NEIGHBOURS, WHOM THEY PRESS TO MIND THE ONE THING NEEDFUL. THE FOURTH EDITION. New Haven: Printed for and Sold by Roger Sherman and Benjamin Mecom., 1765. 20pp. Stitched and untrimmed, as issued. Attractive ornamentation at page [3]. Lightly foxed, a bit dusted, Good+ or so.

"The only recorded copies are incomplete" of the 1707 first edition. [NAIP]. The second edition of 1718 is extremely rare, and is not at AAS; NAIP locates only two copies of the third edition, published "not before 1720." This, the final 18th century American printing, "requires a most attentive Perusal, a most affecting Perusal. Well perused and performed, it will render thee an happy Creature; despised, thou art, beyond all Expression, miserable."

Holmes, Cotton Mather 165-D. Evans 10067. Trumbull 775. NAIP w018690 [11]. $2,000.00
A SHORT AND PLAIN ESSAY TO ANSWER THAT
Mist Concerning and All Concerning
INQUIRY,
What must I do to be Saved?

Item No. 71

The Fall of the Mighty...

The son of Cotton Mather, Samuel was pastor of the North Church in Boston when he delivered this Discourse. He bases his sermon on the Book of Samuel, "How are the Mighty Fallen!"

FIRST EDITION. Evans 4276. Holmes, Minor Mathers 70. $1,250.00


This pamphlet was originally published in De Bow's Review for December 1860. It was written before South Carolina seceded late that month. Memminger, South Carolina's emissary to fraternal Southern States, reminds Virginia of its deep ties to South Carolina. He
emphasizes Carolinians' solidarity during the Harper's Ferry Crisis, "Virginia's sympathy with South Carolina in the nullification struggles," and the many outrages that Northerners and abolitionists perpetrated upon a patient and submissive South over the years.

Today "the North and the South stand in hostile array," a fixed condition that requires dissolution of the Union. "Can any one mistake the roaring of the storm at Washington? Has the column of the Republican party there shown any sign of wavering?"

Howes M506. Sabin 47490.

Today "the North and the South stand in hostile array," a fixed condition that requires dissolution of the Union. "Can any one mistake the roaring of the storm at Washington? Has the column of the Republican party there shown any sign of wavering?"

Confederate Society is “Harmonized by the True Relations of Labor and Capital”


The United States, says Miles, "started upon their career with the greatest advantages which had ever been accorded to any people... With Law and Freedom as their watchword, they were looked to as the refuge of the oppressed, the home of civil and religious liberty, the political hope of the ends of the earth. And yet they have ignominiously failed..." The failure
results from "unscrupulous selfishness" and "demagogism." But in "Our Confederacy," we have laid "the foundation of a political organization in which the freedom of every member is the result of law, is preserved by justice, is harmonized by the true relations of labor and capital, and is sanctified by the divine spirit of Christianity... How little did our present foes conceive that, in the years of selfish, unscrupulous aggression upon the constitutional rights and equality of the South, they were actually forcing on the birth of a new and independent nation."

Parrish & Willingham 8965. III Turnbull 373. $750.00
First Edition of a Famous Forgery


Printed in French and English on facing pages, including title leaves, this is the first edition of a famous forgery. The half title contains notes in three apparently contemporary hands, one in French and two in English, arguing about the authenticity of the letters. The final entry reads, "The letters are unquestionably spurious."

The three Letters, dated in 1757 and 1758, one including the report of a French spy, "claim to reveal the unrest and possibilities of revolt in the English colonies in America, with criticism of their administration and schemes for developing the French colony in Canada. The letters were handed to George III about 1764, by Roubaud, a vagabond priest and spy, formerly a Jesuit missionary in Canada. Ms. copies were circulated in London in 1775 and printed as above... The detection of this famous forgery is revealed by Parkman and Winsor in the Massachusetts hist. soc. Proceedings, v.11, 1869..." TPL.

FIRST EDITION. Howes M734 aa. Adams Controversy 77-85. Sabin 50091. TPL 289. II JCB 2404. $950.00

Kentucky’s Confederate Emissaries Seek to Meet with President Davis

76. Moore, James William, J.M. Burns, Nathaniel McClure Menifee: AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED TO JEFFERSON DAVIS, WRITTEN AT SPOTSWOOD HOTEL, RICHMOND, OCTOBER 9, 1861, FROM CONFEDERATE KENTUCKIANS SEEKING A MEETING:

"TO HIS EXCELLENCY JEFFERSON DAVIS PRESIDENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES | SIR, THE UNDERSIGNED ARE HERE FROM KY ON A MISSION OF VITAL IMPORTANCE TO THOSE WHOM WE REPRESENT. THE NATURE OF OUR MISSION YOUR EXCELLENCY WILL PERCEIVE FROM THE DOCUMENTS WHICH WE SEND. THE INFORMALITY OF THESE DOCUMENTS YOU WILL PLEASE PASS BY. NOT FINDING YOU IN YOUR OFFICE THIS MORNING WE TAKE THIS METHOD OF EARNESTLY SOLICITING AN AUDIENCE AT THE Earliest Practicable Moment, WHICH WE HOPE YOU WILL Indicate AS TO THE Time & Place. | MOST Respectfully, YOUR OBT. SVTS. J.M. MOORE  J.M. BURNES & N. Mc.C. MENIFEE." Single page, 6.5" x 8.75". Laid down on card stock 9" x 12". Written in neat ink manuscript. Near Fine.

The Diary of Edmund Ruffin for October 9, 1861: "Newspapers, & conversation with various persons. Among these were three more gentlemen of Ky., Judge Moore & Messrs. Burns & Menifee, who are here as commissioners for the secession party, & who, having completed their business with the authorities here, will set out tomorrow for eastern Ky, there to establish another camp & organization. I had an interesting conversation with them & obtained much information as to the condition of political & military affairs in Ky. The
prospects are represented as very encouraging. Though even now, the submissionists & Unionists are by far the most numerous, they have but little zeal, energy, boldness & courage, compared to the Secessionists, who include most of the young, the enthusiastic & energetic.” Ruffin notes on December 6th that he heard “that Mr. Burns, with whom I became acquainted some two months back, had been killed in battle at Jay Creek, in KY.

By October 1861 Kentucky had abandoned its original declaration of "neutrality" and elected a Union government. Substantial Confederate sentiment persisted; Confederates, with the help of these emissaries, sought to establish a shadow government. James William Moore [1818-1877] was a lawyer and judge from Montgomery County, Kentucky, and an unsuccessful Whig contender for Congress. He later became a Confederate Congressman. J.M. Burns may have been John M. Burns [1825-1910], a member of the Kentucky House of Representatives in 1857; and elected to the Kentucky Senate in 1860. Col. Nathaniel McClure Menifee, a one-legged former soldier in the Mexican War, was a recruiter, trainer, and scout to several Confederate commanders. During the Civil War he was known as a guerrilla, attacking Kentucky civilians and their property. Menifee denied the charges, accused his enemies—especially Samuel Newberry—of slander, and murdered Newberry in 1863 at the funeral of Newberry's mother. [McKnight, Brian D.: Hope and Humiliation: Humphrey Marshall and the Confederacy's Last Chance in Eastern Kentucky," OHIO VALLEY HISTORY JOURNAL, FALL 2005; McKnight, Brian D.: CONTESTED BORDERLAND: THE CIVIL WAR IN APPALACHIAN KENTUCKY AND VIRGINIA. University Press of KY: 2012. Chapter 8].

$1,500.00

The Committee reports on Morton's request for "compensation from Congress for the discovery of the anaesthetic or pain subduing property of sulphuric ether." $175.00

Catholic Church: “The Most Dangerous of All Enemies”


Anti-Catholic sentiment, which would give birth to the Know-Nothing Party, is expressed with uninhibited enthusiasm in this sermon which purports to vindicate religious liberty. The Catholic Church-- "which is so contrary to the word of God and so intolerant and persecuting in its spirit"-- is the most dangerous "of all enemies... The CHURCH OF ROME, under the name and guise of Christianity, has done more to corrupt the truth and order of the true Church of Christ, than all the rest of its enemies,-- infidel and pagan, combined." Catholics have rightly been "driven from Europe." Now, "in this land of freedom, they have resolved to make a last and desperate stand." For that reason, "here, probably, is to be fought 'the battle of that great day of God Almighty'."

Reverend Musgrave denounces the Catholic Church for its "principles of intolerance and persecution." Its many "abominations" are described in detail. But, the Reverend warns, although "the feeling of personal enmity" toward Romanists is "difficult to suppress," it "still is a christian duty to do so."

AI 25876 [5]. $250.00

Philadelphia’s Jewish Congressman Discusses Lincoln’s Career


Myers, a Republican Congressman from Philadelphia during the 1860s, was one of the few contemporary American Jewish public officials. Here he delivers "A topical sketch of Lincoln's life questioning the conventional allegation that he was elevated from comparative obscurity to fill the presidential chair" [Monaghan]. Reviewing Lincoln's political career, Myers claims that "Lincoln's fame had become National before the Chicago Convention placed him in nomination... Mr. Lincoln was always a leader. No matter what his undertaking, from the very first he had the public confidence."

Monaghan 642. Bartlett 3346. Not in Singerman. $275.00
80. [New York and New Haven Railroad]: NEW ARRANGEMENT! DAILY
ACCOMMODATION LINE OF STAGES FROM NORTH CASTLE TO PORT CHESTER.
IN CONNECTION WITH THE NEW-YORK AND NEW HAVEN R.R. ON AND AFTER
THURSDAY, JUNE 20TH, 1850, A STAGE WILL LEAVE PORT CHESTER ON THE
ARRIVAL OF THE 4 O'CLOCK ACCOMMODATION AFTERNOON TRAINS FROM
NEW-YORK, PASSING BY THE WAY OF KING-STREET, THROUGH TO H. FINCH'S
STORE, NORTH CASTLE... HIRAM FINCH, PROPRIETOR. [np: 1850]. Broadside, 7-3/4" x 12-1/2", printed on pale blue paper and surrounded by a decorative border. A couple of closed tears in the blank margins. Illustration of a stagecoach drawn by four white horses; and of a railroad engine billowing smoke, with passenger car. Good+

Unrecorded, so far as our research discloses. $175.00

An Early New York City Transit Strike


When the strike occurred New York City's transit workers worked up to sixteen hours a day, with lower pay than comparable municipal transportation workers. Yonkers Street Railroad began the strike on July 22, 1916; workers on other Lines [excepting Brooklyn] followed suit. On August 7th an agreement was reached. Despite the relatively quick resolution, it threatened to involve other railroad brotherhoods if an eight-hour work day was not implemented. President Wilson, fearing interference with war preparedness, asked Congress to mandate an eight-hour work day. Congress passed the federal law on September 3, 1916. [THE COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL CHRONICLE, VOLUME 103, AUGUST 12, 1916, Page 579; "Topics in Chronicling America - Eight Hour Day (1916)," website of the Library of Congress, ] OCLC 24685360 [7] [as of November 2016]. OCLC does not note the insert. $175.00

Free Soil Democrats Oppose the Kansas-Nebraska Act


A rare broadside, issued by Northern Democrats opposed to the Kansas-Nebraska Act, which would permit slaves to enter that Territory and, its opponents feared, 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—expresses 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] [as of November 2016]. Not in LCP, Sabin, Blockson, Dumond. $1,250.00

Item No. 82
Item No. 83

Eighteenth Century North Carolina Laws Exempt “Quakers, Moravians, Dunkards, or Menonists” From the Militia


The Laws enacted during this Session cede so much of Cape Fear to the United States as is necessary to build a fort there; and at Cape Hatteras, to build a lighthouse. The Assembly also passes a highly detailed Militia Act, enrolling "all free men and indented servants, citizens of this State, or the United States." Exempt were State and Federal Officers; "all Quakers, Moravians, Dunkards, or Menonists;" and "Ministers of the gospel of every denomination that are properly and regularly ordained, having the cure of souls." Evans 27425. McMurtrie, North Carolina 197. NAIP records eleven locations, but AAS apparently does not own this.

$1,250.00
An Attempt to Regulate Natural Resources in the Northwest Territory


Two states of the title page exist: the other with the first 'of' misspelled 'fo'.

The Committee advises that salt springs and licks, owned by the U.S., near the Muskingum and Miami Rivers, are used by squatters "who are engaged in the making of salt to a very considerable extent" and thus diminishing the value of those lands. The Committee recommends leasing the lands for periods of years.

Evans 38825. NAIP w021651 [recording the title page with typographical error, and questioning whether our second state exists].

$450.00

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"Worth More than Gold to Any Business Man"

85. **Parke, F.D.**: PARKE'S ONE RULE ARITHMETIC, AND NEW CALCULATOR. Chicago: I.A. Pool, Printer, 1863. 3" x 4 1/2". 28pp, stitched in original printed wrappers. Light wear, Good+.

"This little book" is "worth more than gold to any business man" because it provides a "simple rule" which enables him "to calculate with one-fourth the figures, anything that may come before him, with more accuracy and less labor than by any other mode of calculation." It was reprinted several times during the 1860's.

FIRST EDITION. Not in Ante-Fire Imprints. OCLC 29509919 [3- U Iowa, U MI, Milwaukee Public Library], as of November 2016.

$350.00
The Settlement of the Wyoming Lands Dispute

86. Paterson, [William]: THE CHARGE OF JUDGE PATERSON TO THE JURY, IN THE CASE OF VANHORNE’S LESSEE AGAINST DORRANCE: TRIED AT A CIRCUIT COURT FOR THE UNITED STATES, HELD AT PHILADELPHIA, APRIL TERM 1795: WHEREIN THE CONTROVERTED TITLE TO THE WYOMING LANDS, BETWEEN THE CLAIMANTS UNDER PENNSYLVANIA AND CONNECTICUT, RECEIVED A DECISION. Philadelphia: Printed by Samuel H. Smith, 1795. Light uniform toning, occasional shaving of a few letters of the printed margin notes. [3]-41, [1 blank] pp: Title page, blank verso, [5]-41, verso blank. Lacking the errata leaf and, evidently, a preliminary leaf [which, in Streeter's copy, was a blank]. NAIP and ESTC question whether the imprint was issued with a half title; the AAS copy does not include a half title. Good+, in modern half morocco.

"One of the most important legal statements in the settlement of this famous land dispute" [Streeter]. Several Royal Land Grants in the 17th Century resulted in competing claims to western lands in the Wyoming Valley of what is now Pennsylvania, centering around the Susquehanna River. Connecticut and Pennsylvania citizens both made claims. Violence erupted from time to time, including attempts by Pennsylvania militias to oust Connecticut settlers. Private litigation also ensued. U.S. Supreme Court Justice Paterson, here sitting as a Circuit Judge, had been Attorney General of New Jersey during the Revolution and a
delegate from that State to the Constitutional Convention. His decision finally settled the dispute in favor of the Pennsylvania claimants.


$1,250.00


"This gives the story of Patterson's efforts against the Connecticut claimants, i.e., the Susquehanna Company, from 1769 on, and is an excellent account of much of the Yankee-Pennamite wars." Streeter. FIRST EDITION. II Streeter Sale 989. Sabin 59130. AI 6994. $375.00
Early Penn Land Grant

88. **Penn, Thomas:** LAND GRANT, SIGNED AT PHILADELPHIA ON 22 OCTOBER 1733, FROM THOMAS PENN TO BENJAMIN BURGES FOR "FOUR OR FIVE HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND ADJOINING TO AND LYING EASTWARD OF JAMES SILVER'S LAND; I FAVOURING THE SAID REQUEST DO AGREE THAT THE SAID BENJAMIN BURGES SHALL SETTLE ON THE ABOVEMENTIONED LAND AND WILL ORDER A PATENT TO BE DRAWN FOR THE SAME AS SOON AS THE INDIAN CLAIM SHALL BE SATISFIED ON THE LIKE TERMS THAT OTHER LANDS IN THOSE PARTS SHALL BE GRANTED." [4]pp. Written in neat ink manuscript on the recto, inner pages blank, docketed on verso of page [4]. Document laid down, repaired at folds, slight effect on two lines of letters. Good or so.

Thomas Penn [1702-1775] was the son of William Penn. Thomas, along with his brothers, became Proprietor of the Colony of Pennsylvania for the Crown of England when William died. The grant-- of lands lying on the west side of the Susquehanna River-- evidenced Penn's "anticipation of obtaining these lands" by resolution of a territorial dispute with Maryland. [Ridner, THOMAS PENN AND THE EARLY COLONIZATION OF PENNSYLVANIA, page 316 note 14, an essay in Bruckner, EARLY AMERICAN CARTOGRAPHIES (2011)].

$750.00


Some of the laws are especially significant, particularly "An Act for granting and securing to John Fitch, the sole Right and Advantage of making and employing the Steam Boat, by him lately invented, for a limited Time." Another Act implements the settlement reached with the Connecticut Claimants to lands in Lucerne County; another authorizes cooperation with Massachusetts in hunting down Daniel Shays and other perpetrators of his Rebellion. Evans 20627. NAIP w023492 [5- DLC, PHì, NjR, PU, RPJC].

$500.00

Rare, Eighteenth Century Connecticut Trade Broadside

90. **Percy, John:** THE SCHEDULE REFERRED TO IN THESE LETTERS PATENT, AND MAKING PART OF THE SAME, CONTAINING A DESCRIPTION, IN THE WORDS OF THE SAID JOHN PERCY HIMSELF, OF HIS IMPROVEMENT, BEING A NEW MODE OF DYING A BLUE COLOUR. [Litchfield CT?] March 1, 1800. Printed Broadside, 8" x 6 5/8". A few fox spots, Very Good.

This rare broadside prints Percy's Recipe for "dying ten yards of Woollen sulled Cloth, seven-eights wide..." He employs allum, logwood, vinegar, soap, copperas; and gives directions for their use. NAIP locates this item only at the New York Public Library and the American Antiquarian Society; but the Connecticut Historical Society has a copy.

"Subscribed by John Percy, in presence of us, Uriah Tracy, William Edmond. N.B. Any public Body, Town, Company, or private Individual, purchasing a Right of the above Schedule, cannot divulge it but under the Penalty of the Law." Uriah Tracy was a Litchfield lawyer, graduate of Yale and the Litchfield Law School, U.S. Speaker of the House in 1793. William Edmond was a Connecticut lawyer and sometime U.S. Congressman. John Percy
was born in 1774; he is listed in the 1800 United States Federal Census as living in Woodbury, Litchfield County, Connecticut, with wife Polly and child. [Cothren: HISTORY OF ANCIENT WOODBURY, CONNECTICUT VOLUMES I & III.]

$1,250.00
Black Loyalists in Canada


The 'Sketch of Shelburnian Manners Anno 1787' is [4] pages; at the end is stated: "The preceding MS is the production of Mr. Frazer of Miramichi- formerly a district judge of the Province of New Brunswick; and afterward estab'd as an extensive Mercht in Halifax."

"If one accepts fully the views of the author, then the Loyalists of Shelburne were the sensual, snobbish, lazy, cheating, litigious, drunken, irreligious (or fanatically religious), frustrated dregs of the American ports. Perhaps some were some of the above; perhaps a few were all, but certainly the Loyalists of Shelburne were not all as he described, and the document must be handled with some prudence." Mackinnon, A CAUSTIC LOOK AT SHEL BURNIAN SOCIETY IN 1787. [Acadiensis, Spring 1988].

Black loyalists founded the largest free black settlement in North America and called it Birchtown in honor of British Brigadier General Samuel Birch. Birch had assisted in the evacuation of Black Loyalists from New York. $450.00
Priestley’s Bold Challenge to Blackstone


This bold challenge to Blackstone, the authoritative source on the Common Law, was Joseph Priestley's first American book. This is the second edition, first published by Bell in the previous year. The book illuminates the controversy between Priestley and Blackstone on issues of freedom of conscience and religious liberty. Priestley, a radical Whig who in America was a republican and anti-Federalist, defends personal liberties and the necessity of strict governmental limitations. This resonated well with Americans as Revolution became imminent. The six titles presented defend the primacy of religious liberty, toleration, and personal autonomy against the incursions of government advocated by Blackstone. Blackstone's responses are also printed.

Evans 12684. Hildeburn 2859. Marke 34 [recording only this edition]. I Harv. Law Cat. 191. Marvin 589 [ref.]. $3,500.00

93. Prince, Thomas: THE CHARACTER OF CALEB. IN A SERMON DELIVERED AT THE SOUTH-CHURCH IN BOSTON, ON THE LORD’S-DAY AFTER THE FUNERAL OF THE HONOURABLE IOSIAH WILLARD, ESQ; SECRETARY OF THE PROVINCE: WHO DECEASED DECEMBER 6. 1756. AET. 76. Boston: Printed by S. Kneeland, 1756. [2], 30 pp. Lacks the half title. Loosened, spotted, Good. The last page contains a crude, contemporary owner's inscription: "Chole Hodges her Book | God give her grace here to look so when the Blls begin to tool the Lord have marcy on her souls."

This Sermon was issued separately, with half title [Evans 7770] and also as a companion to a Sermon by Joseph Sewall [Evans 7790]. Thomas Prince was regarded as "the most learned scholar, with the exception of Cotton Mather, in New England" [Dr. Charles Chauncey, quoted in Appleton's].

Evans 7770 and 7790. $175.00
Rare “General Handbook” of Baseball

94. **Prindle, Edward J.**: BASEBALL AND HOW TO PLAY IT. A GENERAL HANDBOOK COVERING EVERY DEPARTMENT OF OUR NATIONAL GAME, INCLUDING INSTRUCTIVE CHAPTERS FOR UMPIRES, CAPTAINS, GENERAL BALL PLAYERS AND PARENTS, AND A SPECIAL CHAPTER FOR ALL WHO CONTEMPLATE A PROFESSIONAL CAREER. Brimfield, Mass.: Published by the Author, 1906. Original printed wrappers [several chips at blank extremities]. 64pp. A few fox spots, light wear, stitched as issued. Good+ or Very Good.

OCLC does not record this "general handbook," self-published by the author of books on the "Art of Curve Pitching", the "Art of Batting," "The Art of Zigzag Curve Pitching," and "The Art of Base Running." Discussing all aspects of the game, Prindle observes that "A ball player should be quick-witted to be successful... possesses the power of rapid thought and no less of putting his thought into rapid execution. Apropos of this it may here be remarked that a good ball player usually makes a lawyer of more than ordinary ability..."

The Library of Congress records what is apparently an 1896 printing, but does not own this one.

Not located on OCLC as of November 2016. $450.00

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The 'Genius' was a ship owned by the New York City lawyer [and New York's 45th Mayor] Cadwallader Colden. It captured "a French armed ship called the Columbus, on the high seas as prize," pursuant to the 1798 Act of Congress authorizing such seizures in order to protect American commerce during the French-English war. The 'Genius' took the 'Columbus' "into a British port in the Island of Tortola, to be libelled and tried." The British Court of Vice Admiralty condemned 'Columbus' and ordered it sold.

Colden bought 'Columbus'. He resold it to Stouffer and Wallace, who then sought to register it as an American vessel. Registration, however, was refused. They claim they were "misled" into believing that American registration would occur as a matter of course; and seek passage of a bill to accomplish that purpose. The Committee recommends denial of their Petition. The Report includes the proceedings at the Court of Vice Admiralty, several pages of Instructions for the Private Armed Vessels of the United States, and the relevant Act of Congress.

FIRST EDITION. Evans 38854. Cohen 14247. NAIP w021877 [9]. $350.00


By 1829, Providence had grown to city-like proportions. Its population now exceeded 16,000. The Town Meeting agreed to hand control over city government to elected municipal officials. The Freemen approved this charter proposal by a vote of 312 to 222. They assumed- -optimistically-- that elected officials would be better qualified to spend public moneys. Bartlett, Rhode Island 214. AI 40192 [5]. $275.00
“The Work of an Alert and Sturdy Eye-Witness”


The South Carolina historian, physician, and statesman was "a moderate Federalist, representative of the coast country group, a man of ability, integrity, and influence" [DAB]. A Princeton graduate, he received his medical degree at the University of Pennsylvania and settled in Charleston, where he developed a busy medical practice. During the Revolution he was a military surgeon during the siege of Charleston, was captured there by the British, and imprisoned at St. Augustine for a year.

The work of one of the Revolution's earliest major historians, this book was first published in 1789. Quite scarce, it lists several hundred Kentucky, Ohio, Tennessee and Indiana Territory subscribers at the end of Volume II. It is "the work of an alert and sturdy eye-witness" [Larned]. Ramsay's Preface explains that, as a member of Congress in the 1780's, "I had access to all the official papers of the United States. Every letter written to Congress by general Washington, from the day he took the command of the American army till he resigned it, was carefully perused, and its contents noted. The same was done with the letters of other general officers, ministers of congress, and others in public stations."

Jillson 52. All 564. Howes R35. Larned 1469 [Philadelphia 1789].

$2,000.00

This illustration appears in volume 1 of Battles and Leaders of the Civil War, page 196, in the chapter, 'The First Battles of Bull Run' by General Beauregard. It later appeared in volume 3 of Richard Current's 'Encyclopedia of the Confederacy', page 958 [NY: 1993].

$7,500.00

Item No. 98


An effort by liberal reformers to enlarge the suffrage in Rhode Island, still governed by its colonial charter. Thomas Dorr was in the forefront of the movement. "In the half-century following the American Revolution efforts were made nearly everywhere to reap the fruits of that struggle in a wider extension of the limited franchise. In Rhode Island these attempts had invariably been met by the government with contemptuous obstruction. In 1834 a convention met at Providence to consider the matter again, and Dorr was a member of the committee which drew up an address to the people. All efforts at reform, however, were once more blocked by the legislature. By 1841 Rhode Island was almost the only state which had not adopted practical manhood suffrage. It was also the only state which had not adopted a written constitution, and the old colonial charter, under which the state was ruled, had been outgrown" [V DAB 381].

OCLC 27885034 [1- Brown] [as of September 2016]. $250.00
100. **[Rhode Island Magic Show]**: COMING!| PROF. H.B. REYNOLDS THE WORLD RENOWNED NECROMANCER, SORCERER, AND MAGICIAN! WILL APPEAR IN [blank space].| FREAKS THAT WOULD DIM THE VISION OF HERRMANN, DEBARY BEN ALLI, HERCHEL, COBALL, AND GEURNER, WILL BE PERFORMED BY PROF. REYNOLDS, IT BEING HIS FIRST AND ONLY TOUR THROUGH THE COUNTRY| ...THE WONDERFUL POWER OF PRODUCING REALITIES FROM NOTHING AND COMMANDING ARTICLES TO BE CONSTRUCTED FROM THE ASHES OF THE EARTH; AND YET MORE STARTLING IS HIS SORCERY OF CALLING FORTH FROM ANY DESIRABLE SOURCE, TRUE FLESH AND BLOOD, COVERED WITH NATURE'S RAIMENT, BREATHING, MOVING AND LIVING CREATURES AS PERFECT AND NATURAL AS MADE BY THE HAND OF NATURE.| ...CABALISTIC IN HIS SUPERIORITY OF MULTITUDE OF MANKIND, ALLOWING HIMSELF TO BE BOUND WITH 100 FEET OF CORD IN THE HANDS OF THE MOST EXPERTITIOUS IN KNOT TYING... WHEN IN A MOMENT OF UNSEEN GESTURE HE FREES HIMSELF FROM THE CORDS THAT BOUND HIM AND IS FOUND WITHIN THE SILENT ENCLOSURE OF A STRUCTURE WHOSE WALLS HAVE BEEN PERMANENTLY SECURED WITH SCREENS AND NAILS, LOCKED AND SEALED, AND BOUND WITH ROPES.| DON'T MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY OF SEEING THAT WHICH WILL NEVER APPEAR BEFORE YOU AGAIN|... Providence, RI: What Cheer Print, [1880-90s?]. Broadside, 28.5" x 10". Printed on purple paper using many different sizes and typesettings. A blank area is left to fill in the venue. Elaborate wood engraving, 6.25" x 8", signed in type by Jackson's Print, depicts Professor Reynolds performing a trick: demons and birds fly around the stage, a devil's head spits out cards from its mouth, caged birds are on a table in front of him, a cauldron steams on the floor. Top blank edge with a couple of short tears [repaired with archival tape]. Else Near Fine.

"What Cheer Print" derives from the Narragansett Indian greeting to Roger Williams in June 1636 ("What cheer, Netop" [friend]).
OCLC 900131605 [1-Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division, Magic Poster Collection] [as of November, 2016].


The title page features an illustration of an official building, in the Greek or Roman style, with pedestrians in the foreground. Advertisements from local merchants are printed. Postal rates, a thorough accounting of the public offices in North Carolina and Virginia, various cures for cancer and other diseases also adorn this almanac.
Sabin 71001 [reference]. Not in Haynes.

Rogers addresses the complicated issue of getting the railroad across the Rockies. He likes an "intermediate route" between the two paths most discussed [Bridger's Pass and Berthoud Pass]. Favoring a route via the Boulder Creeks through Middle Park and Gore's Pass, "He gives considerable detail regarding the little-known region and summarizes with 11 convincing conclusions as to the comparative advantages of his proposals" [Eberstadt].


Item No. 102

The Work of a Great North Carolina Jurist


A rare pamphlet, in which Chief Justice Thomas Ruffin responds promptly to a Senate Resolution dated January 17, 1849. The Senate inquired whether representatives of a Trust are qualified "to vote for members of the Senate, under the Constitution of this State." The Constitution empowered "all freemen (except free negroes, &c)" to vote if they are "possessed of a freehold...of fifty acres of land." The question for Ruffin and his colleagues on the Court was whether an officer of a Trust could qualify as a "freeman" and whether that...
officer owned a "freehold." They answer the question with a firm negative, explaining that granting the suffrage to such persons would be inconsistent with the Constitution's purpose.

Ruffin, a Princeton graduate, was North Carolina's Chief Justice from 1833-1852. "Ranked by Harvard Law School Dean Roscoe Pound as one of the ten greatest jurists in American history, Ruffin singlehandedly transformed the common law of North Carolina into an instrument of economic change" [Wikipedia].

OCLC 33142941 [2- Duke, UNC] [as of October 2016]. Not in Cohen, Harv. Law Cat., Marke, Marvin, Eberstadt. $600.00

Item No. 103

“A People Corrupted With Strong Drink Cannot Long Be a Free People”


Rush's 'Enquiry' is rare. NAIP records one other printing, probably 1784, found only at the National Library of Medicine; of this imprint, NAIP notes three locations [AAS also owns a
copy, making a total of four. M'Culloch's four pages of advertisements are not noted in the recorded collation. The advertisement is headed: "W. M'Culloch Bookseller and Stationer, No. 306, Market-Street, Philadelphia, Has for Sale, Among other Articles, the following Books..." NAIP records 135 imprints by M'Culloch between the years 1785 and 1800.

Dr. Rush lists some of the diseases caused by liquor: "universal dropsy," "obstruction of the liver," "pains in the limbs," "epilepsy, madness, the palsy, the apoplexy." These are "only a few of the principal disorders. Every species of inflammatory and putrid fever, is rendered more frequent and more obstinate by the use of spirituous liquors." He rebuts the notion that liquor is good for the body in cold weather, or hot weather, or "in times of hard labour." But, he concedes, a drink is a good thing to prevent a fever. He recommends, instead of hard liquor, "cyder," wine ["a wholesome liquor, compared with spirits"], tea, and a few other concoctions. He warns, "A people corrupted with strong drink cannot long be a free people. The rulers of such a community will soon partake of the vices of that mass from which they were secreted..."


16", two volumes, with a Very Good text but significant cover wear. Vol. I: x, 236pp, frontispiece portrait of author, numerous illustrations, vignettes, 4 half-tone plates, 25 photogravure plates, 24 of 25 typogravure plates in color [lacks "The Jester" at page 25; one color plate has come loose from its page but is present]. Vol. II: vi, 348pp, frontispiece, illustrated. Bound in half leather with cloth boards [rubbed, corners worn through], gilt decorated and lettered spine with raised bands [spine of Vol. I missing large pieces, spine of Vol. II nearly detached]. Good+. $275.00

**When Sherman Next Went South, He Brought His Army With Him**


This is a rare record-- evidently located only at the University of Georgia-- of future Major General William Tecumseh Sherman's tenure as Louisiana's Superintendent of the Seminary of Learning and Military Academy. He was also a Professor of Engineering, Architecture and Drawing. The Civil War caused his abrupt resignation.

Sherman signs his Report in type on page 8. It discusses the status of the Arsenal at the Military Academy. Sherman writes that, after he met in Washington ["at my own expense"] with War Secretary Floyd, "Colonel Craig, Chief of Ordinance, promptly filled the requisition, so that we are now in possession of a complete supply of the very arms and accoutrements needed by this Institution. The arms are of the newest and best patterns." Sherman would soon resign and head North.

Discussing Academy Rules and curriculum. "I cannot withold the expression of my earnest conviction that, in our course of study and array of text books, we have imposed upon the Cadets a load they cannot bear, and that it is calculated to make imperfect and superficial scholars... Our standard for admission is low, but not too low. The majority of applicants come to us very badly prepared." A complete inventory, in tabular form, follows, listing the cadets, text books, and other items.

Parrish & Willingham 7770 and OCLC 706105087 [1- GU], as of November 2016. $750.00


This is a rare record of future Major General William Tecumseh Sherman's tenure as Louisiana's Superintendent of the Seminary of Learning and Military Academy. He was also a Professor of Engineering, Architecture and Drawing. The Civil War caused his abrupt resignation. He signs the documents comprising this Report on pages 5, 6, 7, 9, and 12.

The most recent date of the several documents is February 6, 1861. It explains, in response to an official inquiry, why the "Beneficiary Cadets" were not accepted at the Academy: "They could not read and write the English language, could not add, subtract, multiply and divide common figures, and because they had no knowledge of vulgar and decimal fractions." Other documents discuss qualifications for acceptance at the Academy, and curriculum.

Parrish & Willingham 7772 [2- Gu, NN]. OCLC 706107466 [1- GU], as of November 2016. $600.00
“One of the Most Famous Fugitive Slave Affairs”


"This volume contains a vast amount of information about the cases connected to the Oberlin-Wellington rescue," with a history of the rescue of the fugitive, the composition of the federal grand jury, the arrests, the preliminary court actions; most of the testimony and examination of witnesses, arguments of counsel, and the charge to the jury; the motions for new trial and sentencing. "The book is particularly useful for its record of the federal court trials of Bushnell and Langston," whose "cases were not officially reported" [Finkelman].

"One of the most famous fugitive slave affairs" [Howes].

FIRST EDITION. Finkelman 125. Howes S419. $200.00

“Unhappy Cuba… A Slave-Pen and Slaughter-House”


The Sage of Peterboro denounces Spanish rule in Cuba. "Our government should, long ago, have conceded belligerent rights to the Cubans struggling for freedom from the yoke of
Spain and from the yoke of Slavery...What, however, has unhappy Cuba been, for ages, but a slave-pen and slaughter-house?” Smith contributes “a couple of hundred dollars” to the noble enterprise.

OCLC records seven locations as of November 2016, under two accession numbers. $375.00

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Latrobe’s “Terrible Complaints”

110. [Smith, William]: REMARKS ON A SECOND PUBLICATION OF B. HENRY LATROBE, ENGINEER, SAID TO BE PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE COUNCILS; (OF THE CITY) AND DISTRIBUTED AMONG THE MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE. [Philadelphia: 1799]. 7, [1 blank]. Disbound, trimmed closely at top margin without affecting text. Else Very Good, with a few contemporary margin corrections. $750.00

Latrobe, the celebrated engineer and canal-builder, was considered the Father of American Architecture. He had made "terrible complaints against the Committee of the Delaware and Schuylkill Canal Company." He argued, "with an air of very arrogant superiority," that the Company's proposed canal was impractical and based on unsound engineering principles. Smith's angry rebuttal is unsigned: Latrobe "took too much liberty with a name at the foot of a former one. But he may substitute any names, or name, either of the whole, or any part or individual, of the Canal Committee, as he may think it best." It is dated in type at the end, "January 26th, 1799."
South Carolina Democrats Support Franklin Pierce for a Second Term

111. **South Carolina**: PROCEEDINGS OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION OF SOUTH CAROLINA, HELD AT COLUMBIA, 5TH AND 6TH OF MAY, 1856, FOR THE PURPOSE OF ELECTING DELEGATES TO THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION, TO MEET IN CINCINNATI IN JUNE. Columbia: R.W. Gibbes, 1856. Original printed wrappers [light wear, ink note on front wrap]. Stitched, 29pp. Scattered light to moderate foxing, blank inner corners clipped at the top. Good+.

A rare record of the proceedings of this Caucus, which voted to support President Franklin Pierce, the quintessential 'Northern Man with Southern Principles,' a type beloved by 1850's Democrats, for a second term. Pierce's stand approval of the Kansas-Nebraska Act should be rewarded. For the sake of "our Northern friends," the Convention will support the Party's nominee.

Delegates are listed; Proceedings recorded; and the Address of Francis Pickens, President of the Convention, included. It is a detailed, scholarly history of nominating conventions and presidential elections from 1800 onward, emphasizing "the great danger of corruption" by nominating caucuses, rendering the Republic up "for sale and barter" every four years. **FIRST EDITION. OCLC 5839904 [6] [as of August 2016]. III Turnbull 220. $600.00**
Rare Pamphlet Supporting Connecticut's Claim to Pennsylvania Western Lands


A document on Connecticut's legal struggle to perfect title to western lands in a large tract along the Susquehannah River, comprising a substantial chunk of Pennsylvania. It traces Connecticut's claim, stemming from Royal Grants in the early 17th century. The Susquehannah Company, formed in Connecticut in 1753, proposed to settle the area with Connecticut citizens, and so ignited violent conflict with Pennsylvania claimants.

NAIP locates but a single copy [at AAS]. NAIP explains that the pamphlet is "A statement of Connecticut's western land claim, drawn up by a committee appointed by the legislature in May 1771; along with legal opinions, signed by E. Thurlow and three others. Four hundred copies were printed late in 1773 at the expense of the colony."


$2,500.00
Symmes warns that "the very existence of free republican States depends upon the reign of justice...Nothing can atone for the want of it in the legislative, judicial, and executive departments... [I]n a good constitution of government there is no absolute power but that of the laws." Those laws should not be "needlessly multiplied," for they then "become a vexatious and intolerable burden."

The "long and arduous contest for freedom and independence" gives America the "singular" opportunity "to improve human nature, and produce the greatest degree of moral worth."

Evans 19269. $350.00
One of the scarcest of the many 1848 Whig campaign biographies of President-to-be Zachary Taylor.
Miles 236 [pink wrappers]. OCLC 17830258 [6] [as of October 2016].


After the election the caption was reissued to commemorate Taylor's victory, with the words "the Whig candidate for" removed.
Not in Reilly.

116. Temperance Broadside: RULES FOR BUMMERS.| NO BUMMER MUST EAT MORE THAN TWO MEALS A DAY.| NO BUMMER SHALL RUN DOWN HIS FELLOW BUMMERS.| NO BUMMER MUST SEE HIS FELLOW BUMMERS IN WANT.| NO BUMMER MUST REFUSE TO DRINK WHEN ASKED AT ANY TIME, FOR THE GOOD OF THE HOUSE.| NO BUMMER IS ALLOWED TO SIT MORE THAN HALF AN HOUR WITHOUT DRINKING... P. SWELLHEAD, SEC.| U. WINDBAG,

A rare satiric temperance broadside. A ‘bummer’ is, according to the online Probert Encyclopaedia of Slang, “a dissipated sponger.” OCLC records a holding only at AAS; it apparently was also printed in several other locales. OCLC 950921550 [1- AAS] as of November 2016. $500.00

RULES FOR BUMMERS.

No Bummer must eat more than two meals a day.
No Bummer shall run down his fellow Bummers.
No Bummer must see his fellow Bummers in want.
No Bummer must refuse to drink when asked at any time, for the good of the house.
No Bummer is allowed to sit more than half an hour without drinking.
No Bummer must sleep when business is good.
All Bummers must attend the meetings regular.
All meetings begin at 6 o'clock precisely.
No Bummer's bummer must get too drunk to drink when asked, or he will be expelled.
All crackers, cheese, onions, &c., must be paid for.
No Bummer must leave the house before the meeting is out.
No Bummer must drink private drinks, under a fine of four dollars.
No Bummer must ask for crackers, when asked to drink.
No Bummer must take good customers out of the house.
No Bummer must run down the company or officers.
No Bummer that is sick must stink around the stove.
All the sick that can't drink better stay out to make room for others.

No more Bummers wasted in this company.

P. Swinburn, Sec.; U. W. B. Warm, Pres.; A. Bower, Treas.; C. Wright, Asst.

A. W. AUNER'S
CARD AND JOB PRINTING ROOMS,

Item No. 116

The Convention Marked Lincoln’s Debut on the National Stage

A scarce, desirable Chicago imprint, marking Lincoln's first appearance in a nationally circulated newspaper [Donald, Lincoln, page 151]. The 1847 Convention was called to protest President Polk's veto of the River and Harbor Bill, which had included an appropriation to develop Chicago's harbor. Chicagoans considered harbor development absolutely essential to the City's future prosperity. Thomas, the "official statistician of the convention," produced this Report, which "gives statistics on trade and commerce, lists vessels owned at Chicago and other lake ports, and describes the Chicago harbor" [Byrd]. His Report, "a sketch of the history of Chicago from the treaty of Greenville of 1796 to date, including the disastrous speculation that collapsed in 1837, is followed by various tables, including tables of population in 1840 of 4,853 that had increased in 1845 to 12,088" [Streeter]. Thomas's purpose was to demonstrate the advantages of Chicago's harbor development and the necessity of federal funding.

The delegates included the era's most prominent Whigs and other advocates of federal financing of infrastructure. They opposed President Polk's view that Congress lacked constitutional power to fund internal improvements. "As the sole Whig congressman-elect from Illinois, Lincoln attracted some attention, and his name first appeared in a nationally circulated newspaper when Horace Greeley in the New York Tribune mentioned that this 'tall specimen of an Illinoisan...spoke briefly and happily' to the convention" [Donald].

Mayor Thompson “Has Meant Filth, Corruption, Obscenity, Idiocy and Bankruptcy”

118. [Thompson, Big Bill]: FRAMED EDITORIAL CARTOON, SIGNED BY CHICAGO TRIBUNE CARTOONIST JOHN McCUTCHEON, WITH MANUSCRIPT CAPTION, "MAYOR ELECT THOMPSON IS PLANNING A BOAT TRIP DOWN THE RIVER. HE WILL HAVE COMPANY" [Chicago: 1915]. Broadside, 14" x 17" [sight], within glass-covered frame. Very Good.

McCutcheon was the outstanding editorial cartoonist of his era. Here, Chicago Mayor Thompson is on board his ship 'The Argosy.' "Commodore Thompson Discussing Cabinet Appointments." The waters are crowded with rowboats filled with clamoring office-seekers. Cowboys, sailors, "Lady Job Hunters," and other comic figures line the shore. The cartoon was published in the Tribune on April 12, 1915. Thompson was the last Republican mayor of Chicago. When he lost his final election bid in 1932, the Chicago Tribune wrote, according to Wikipedia:

"For Chicago Thompson has meant filth, corruption, obscenity, idiocy and bankruptcy.... He has given the city an international reputation for moronic buffoonery, barbaric crime, triumphant hoodlumism, unchecked graft, and a dejected citizenship. He nearly ruined the property and completely destroyed the pride of the city. He made Chicago a byword for the collapse of American civilization. In his attempt to continue this he excelled himself as a liar and defamer of character."

Three Dumb Thayers Hang for Their Crimes


"John Love, an itinerant who boarded with one of the Thayer brothers, aroused their cupidty by the money he used in a small loan business. On a day selected because they were slaughtering hogs, the brothers shot Love first and finished him off with an ax. More than two months passed before suspicions were aroused by the not very sensible explanations which the Thayers were giving for their possession of Love's property. When the body was found in the woods, they were tried, convicted, and finally hanged in a field outside Buffalo" [McDade 970].

This early Erie County imprint is one of several such on the exciting case, which resulted in what was evidently the first hanging in Erie County. Boston is "a small village south of Buffalo" [Cohen]. The title page cut of the coffins is eye-catching. Sabin notes two issues of this edition: this one has no space between the verses of the poem on page [9].


Item No. 119
The Nation's First Woman Presidential Candidate


Tilton, the well-known journalist and reformer, tirelessly lobbied for women's rights. He founded "The Golden Age," "a serious attempt at a weekly journal devoted to the free discussion of all living questions of church, state, society, art, literature and moral reform" [Lomazow 796, omitting internal quotation marks].

A prominent feminist, Woodhull was the first woman candidate for the U.S. presidency, calling for equal rights, woman suffrage, and labor reform. Goodspeed called this item a "presidential campaign biography (it may be the earliest sketch of the reformer)...A year later, Mrs. Woodhull exposed in her own Weekly the sensational scandal of Mrs. Tilton's affair with Henry Ward Beecher, one of the most conspicuous clergymen in the country. Tilton & Mrs. Woodhull succeeded in keeping quiet their own affair." Goodspeed 571-810. Not in Miles. $2,500.00
“Unmatched as a Historical Document of the Old Southwest”


This is the first Digest of Alabama laws. It is organized alphabetically by subject, with detailed regulations concerning slavery, Free Negroes, and "Mulattoes." It includes a complete index of all the subjects encompassed. Toulmin had been a Territorial Judge in Alabama and Mississippi; earlier, he had been Kentucky's Secretary of State. "By any standard, his 1823 Digest of the Laws of the State of Alabama is an impressive compilation. Nearly a thousand pages, it encompasses statutes of the Mississippi and Alabama territories as well as the acts of the Alabama state legislature. It is unmatched as a historical document of the Old Southwest and illustrates well how Toulmin shaped the public institutions of the wild frontier" [Encyclopedia of Alabama].

Cohen 5616. Babbitt 8. $1,000.00

Secretary of State Pickering’s report on Cutting’s claim illuminates problems generated by England’s impressment into the British Navy of American seamen. England, gearing up for war with Spain, claimed the seized sailors were British nationals. Cutting said he had liberated some of these seamen. He "mounted his claim up to more than seven thousand dollars," says Pickering skeptically, as he deflates Cutting’s balloon.

FIRST EDITION. Evans 36531. $250.00

**Scarce Acts of the Third Congress**

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.


The Act, approved March 3, 1795, is signed in type by President Washington, Senate President pro tempore Henry Tazewell, and House Speaker Muhlenberg. Two states exist, one with and one without a deposition statement. This copy, like the Bristol copy and as noted by Stark and Cole [NYPL], is without the statement. Evans, Bristol, and NAIP locate only the New York Public Library copy.

Evans 29700. Bristol B9376. Stark & Cole 1164. $500.00

The separately issued printing of Governor Letcher's Message dated January 7, 1861, after South Carolina had seceded but before the Deep South States did so later in January.

Governor Letcher states: "The country is torn by dissension... Surely no people have been as blessed as we have been, and it is melancholy to think that all is now about to be sacrificed upon the altar of passion." He urges a Convention of the States to seek compromise, and denounces "the cotton states," which "seem to be looking at their own interests alone." South Carolina has "determined upon her future course, without consultation with any one of her slaveholding sister states." This indicates "a determined purpose to coerce Virginia and the other border states to follow her example." But Virginia, a powerful Upper South State, should seize the opportunity to "mediate between the contending parties."

OCLC 436148575 [3] [as of October 2016]. $175.00

"Noted for its accuracy, this study passed under the scrutiny of several of the regiment's members before it was published" [Nevins]. A staggering number of soldiers are listed as killed in the Regiment's battles. "Never can we forget the noble ardor which pervaded all ranks, when the Regiment embarked for active service. It was a slander to say of these men, that they were merely the defenders of negro slavery. They were true patriots, who at the call of their State, in defence of her liberty, went forth to risk all-- comfort, property, life, in response to the highest feeling of public duty. Taught from their cradles to give allegiance first to South Carolina, they lived, fought, died devoted sons of hers, and like their forefathers of 1776, gloried in the name of Rebel, when in rebellion against oppression and tyranny." I Nevins 173. IV Turnbull 135. II Dornbusch 919.

127. [Washington, George]: FOURTEEN EULOGIES AND ORATIONS ON THE DEATH OF GEORGE WASHINGTON. [various places]: 1800. The lot is described below.


24pp. Modern plain wrappers, foxed. Good to Good+.

Evans 37425. Stillwell 79.


FIRST EDITION. Stillwell 82. OCLC 6167188 [15].


FIRST EDITION. Evans 37709.


Evans 38002. NAIP w021570. Stillwell 178.


Stillwell 192. Bristol B11099. NAIP w030815.


FIRST EDITION. Evans 38176. I Turnbull 378.


Evans 38323. Stillwell 202a.


13. Tomb, Samuel: AN ORATION ON THE AUSPICIOUS BIRTH, SUBLIME VIRTUES, AND TRIUMPHANT DEATH OF GENERAL GEORGE WASHINGTON; PRONOUNCED FEB.22, 1800; IN NEWBURY SECOND PARISH. ...TO WHICH ARE ANNEXED, TWO ODES AND AN ACROSTIC, COMMEMORATIVE OF THE BIRTH AND DEATH OF THAT ILLUSTRIOUS PERSONAGE; COMPOSED BY THE SAME HAND. Newburyport [MA]: Edmund M. Blunt. 1800. 17, [3] pp. Disbound. Lacks half title. Scattered foxing. Good+. The last three pages consist of the two Odes that "were sung on the occasion with great applause, by the musical band under the direction of Mr. Joseph Stanwood, jun." The first letters of each line of the second Ode, an Acrostic, form 'George Washington.'
Evans 38662. Stillwell 235. NAIP w024798.


$2,000.00

128. [Washington, George]: WASHINGTON'S RECEPTION BY THE LADIES, ON PASSING THE BRIDGE AT TRENTON, N.J. APRIL -- 1789: ON HIS WAY TO NEW YORK TO BE INAUGURATED FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES. New York: Published by N. Currier, in the year 1845., @1845. Hand-colored lithograph. 9-1/2" x 13-1/2" within a contemporary wood frame. Spotted at the lower and left margins, slightly into the illustration. Good+.

Washington, formally outfitted in his military uniform, is astride his horse and gilt-decorated saddle, surrounded by lovely young ladies, with several members of his military entourage in the background. American flags, draped with ribbons, commemorate the battles of Trenton, Princeton, and Monmouth; and two ribbons with the inscription, "The Defender of the Mothers Will be The Protector of the Daughters."
Currier & Ives, A Catalogue Raisonne, No. 7077. [Gale Research: 1983]. $250.00

Item No. 130

“A Fantastical Vision”

130. Wiswell, [William]: SECESSION EXPLODED... DEATH TO TRAITORS. [Cincinnati: 1861]. Broadside lithograph on wove paper. 19-1/2" x 12-7/8". "Entered according to Act of Congress by Wiswell in the Clerks office of the Southern District of Ohio June 18th 1861." Light wear at the blank extremities, Very Good.

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

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

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

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

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


$2,000.00


Wolcott reports that exports totaled a bit over 45 million dollars. The folding table itemizes them.

Evans 38770. $175.00
Rare Circular Signed by Treasury Secretary Wolcott

132. **Wolcott, Oliver:** TREASURY DEPARTMENT, FEBRUARY 15, 1798. (CIRCULAR.) SIR, I HAVE BEEN DIRECTED BY A RESOLUTION OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES, PASSED ON THE 14TH INSTANT, TO OBTAIN FROM THE COLLECTORS OF THE CUSTOMS, OF THE PRINCIPAL "COLLECTION DISTRICTS OF THE UNITED STATES, AN ACCOUNT, EXHIBITING THE NUMBER AND TONNAGE OF THE VESSELS, AND THE ESTIMATED VALUE OF THEIR CARGOES, THAT HAVE BEEN CAPTURED OR DETAINED SINCE THE FIRST DAY OF JANUARY, 1796, FROM THEIR RESPECTIVE DISTRICTS, BY OR UNDER AUTHORITY FROM FOREIGN NATIONS, DISTINGUISHING THE VESSELS CAPTURED OR DETAINED BY EACH NATION." [Philadelphia: 1798]. Folio broadside, signed twice in ink by Oliver Wolcott, Secretary of the Treasury. Folded for mailing to 7 1/2" x 9". One tear in blank portion, where the seal was broken in mailing. Very Good.

This copy is addressed in ink to 'William Tuck Esqre, Collector Gloucester Massachusetts.' NAIP's record of this rare Circular is "based on catalogue card only," and is evidently "Not at AAS".

NUC and NAIP record a single copy at the Rosenbach Foundation. It includes a 'Form' for each Collector of Customs to complete and return, with the requested information. Shipton 48737. Bristol B10649. NAIP w039781 [1- PPRF]. Not in Evans.

$750.00


This rare Quaker broadside, signed in type by "Ebigail Evernghim, Clerk", is "Extracted from the Minutes." It warns against Members' "many weaknesses and deviations," the "continuance of a drowsy spirit in our solemn assemblies," and "company keeping and joining in marriage with those not of our Society." The Meeting urges parents to give their "precious children" at least "the rudiments of learning." OCLC 83302286 [2- AAS, Clements] as of November 2016. Not in American Imprints.

$150.00


Isaac Zane was a member of the Zane family of Wheeling, after whom Zanesville, Ohio is named. He was "made a prisoner by the Wyandot Indians when an infant of nine years of age, with which nation he has ever since remained, having married an Indian woman by whom he has many children."

The Wyandots assigned him a tract of land. That land was later ceded to the United States by the Treaty of 1795. Zane asks that his title be confirmed. The Committee agrees, recommending that the United States convey to him 2560 acres of land at Big Bottom on Mad River. The Committee observes that Zane, during "the Indian war, rendered great and repeated services to the frontier settlements..."

Evans 38864. NAIP w021902 [12].

$450.00
REPORT
OF THE
COMMITTEE
To whom was referred, on the 4th instant,
THE
PETITION
OF
ISAAC ZANE.

26th February, 1800.
Committed to a Committee of the whole House, on
Tuesday next.

[Published by order of the House of Representatives.]