Strange Bedfellows


The speeches of Adams and Jefferson are printed on page [2], in two-and-one-half columns. The Centinel also reports that "an indentured mulatto servant Boy, by the name of Daniel, about 12 years old, a thick and well set boy," has run away. $350.00
“We, the Leaders of the Colored People on the Plantations…”


This is a rare pamphlet by an articulate, skillful, and aggressive black leader in Reconstruction and post-Reconstruction Louisiana. Theophile Allain [1846-1917] "was the son of Sosthene Allain and one of his slaves. He was born on Australian Plantation in West Baton Rouge Parish and traveled with his father in Europe. A Republican politician, Theophile Allain served in the Louisiana House of Representatives and the State Senate" [Turnbull-Allain Family Papers, on file at LSU]. His father treated him as if he were free, and Allain evidently inherited his father's plantation and much of his wealth. He "owned a 1790-acre sugar plantation worth $15,000, employed 35 laborers on it, produced 7,000 hogsheads of sugar, 4,000 gallons of molasses, and other farm produce valued at $14,400 in 1870" [Blassingame, Black New Orleans 73].

"Allain was fluent in two languages and was educated privately at the school of Professor Abadie in New Orleans. Allain went on to attend college in New Brunswick, New Jersey, and
became a champion of higher education for blacks in Louisiana. Allain advanced a provision in the 1879 Louisiana Constitutional Convention for the establishment of Southern University, a black institution of higher learning in Louisiana, and became its vice president and a trustee, as well as one of the most prominent black politicians in Reconstruction Louisiana. [Power, 'Investing in the Past: Letters of Charles Henry Stocker, African-American Businessman of New Orleans,' 82 Jour. Negro History 13, 14-15 (1997).]

Allain describes his Plan—a political alliance with white moderates—in an interview with a Times Democrat reporter on July 5, 1883. "We, the leaders of the colored people on the plantations, want to see if we cannot make an arrangement with the white people of Louisiana, that will give us representation in the City Council of New Orleans, and more schools, with colored teachers. The leaders of the colored people in the country parishes will vote for any man in Louisiana who will promise and see that our people are turned loose in North Louisiana, and give them a square deal... We want our people to be free and educated, and to have an open chance to do business; we want colored teachers in colored schools; we will vote for the State ticket that you white people want, but we must have representation on that ticket; and we want the votes fairly counted and returned."

The final page prints Allain's annoyed letter to the Democratic Review's Editor, who had announced "Bourbonistic objections to my 'Interview'," but failed to publish the text of Allain's Interview. Allain wants his interview to be published "side by side" with those objections. "I believe, sir, that the time is not far distant, when a majority of the white and colored men of Louisiana will march in one solid phalanx to the polls, in the support and advocacy of such men whom we hope and believe will give us good government, representation, schools, and will make it as free and as happy for all in your section of the country, as it is in New England." Not in LCP, Thompson, Blockson, Work. OCLC 17400583 [1-Tulane] as of July 2020. Not at online sites of AAS, Boston Athenaeum, NYPL, Harvard, Yale, LSU. $4,000.00
Item No. 2

Item No. 3
The Anti-Slavery Society’s Urgent Plea for Funds


"MY DEAR SIR: IN THE SAME MAIL WITH THIS, WE SEND YOU AN 'EMANCIPATOR EXTRA,' CONTAINING AN ADDRESS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, AND AN APPEAL FROM THE FINANCE COMMITTEE, FOR FUNDS TO SUSTAIN OUR OPERATIONS. . . WE WILL NOT INSULT YOU BY ASKING IF YOU LOVE THE SLAVE, BUT WE WILL ASSURE YOU, WITH ALL THE EMPHASIS WE CAN COMMAND, THAT HIS BLEEDING CAUSE CANNOT GO FORWARD WITHOUT MONEY. . . UPON YOU, THEN, DO WE, IN THE NAME OF ENSLAVED MILLIONS, PLACE THE SOLEMN RESPONSIBILITY OF SEEING THIS BRANCH OF THE GREAT MOVEMENT IMMEDIATELY AND THOROUGHLY ATTENDED TO IN YOUR COUNTRY. . . WORDS CANNOT EXPRESS THE ANXIETY WE FEEL THAT YOU SHOULD COMMENCE THIS WORK WITHOUT DELAY, AND PROSECUTE IT, AS YOU WOULD WISH THE SLAVE TO DO WERE YOU COMPelled TO CHANGE PLACES WITH HIM. IF WE REMEMBER THE SLAVE AS BOUND WITH HIM, WE SHALL NOT BE IDLERS BY THE WAY. . . [signed] H.B. STANTON. New York: June 25, 1839. Folio, large leaf folded to 8" x 13". [3], [1-address] pp. Letter was folded for mailing and sealed with wax, addressed in ink on final page to "J.B. Perkins, Sec. A.S. Soc., Dartmouth College, Hanover, N.H." and is postmarked "New York, June 25". Light toning, some chipping and light wear at edges and center fold. Wax seal remnant with small tear in bottom blank margin from opening. Good+.

A rare form letter from the American Anti-Slavery Society. Henry B. Stanton, active in the anti-slavery and other causes, was the husband of Elizabeth Cady Stanton.

OCLC 3533846 [1-Dartmouth College], as of July 2020. $350.00
4. [American Anti-slavery Society] Stanton, Henry B.: CONTEMPORARY LITHOGRAPH OF MANUSCRIPT FORM LETTER SIGNED, TO SYLVESTER DANA, DARTMOUTH COLLEGE NEW HAMPSHIRE, FROM THE AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, NEW YORK, JUNE 20, 1838, WITH POSTAL CANCEL, DISCUSSING THE SOCIETY'S WORK AND ASKING FOR MONEY:

"THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE HIGHLY APPRECIATE YOUR DEVOTION TO THE CAUSE OF THE SLAVE. THIS CAUSE IS EVIDENTLY APPROACHING A CRISIS. THE DESTRUCTION OF 'PENNSYLVANIA HALL' IS PROOF OF THE DESPERATION OF OUR OPPONENTS; WHILE THE ABOLITION OF 'THE APPRENTICESHIP' IN

A rare form letter from the American Anti-Slavery Society, addressed to Sylvester Dana [1816-1910], a free-soil advocate, lawyer, and judge. A Dartmouth graduate, he studied law at Harvard and then began the practice of law in New Hampshire in 1842. He became a Justice of the Concord Police Court from 1862 through 1886. This was the longest tenure of judicial office under one commission ever known in New Hampshire at the time. [PROCEEDINGS OF THE BAR ASSOCIATION OF NEW HAMPSHIRE. Concord: 1919, p.1013.]

Henry B. Stanton, active in anti-slavery and other causes, was the husband of Elizabeth Cady Stanton. Stanton refers to Pennsylvania Hall because this Pennsylvania building, a venue for anti-slavery discussions and other reform movements, was torched by pro-slavery men a few days after it opened.

$350.00


With desirable early and presidential Americana. $125.00
Item No. 6

“That Noble Spirit of Freedom”


   This Almanac celebrates the Stamp Act's repeal with a patriotic preface by Ames, lauding Americans' "exertion of that noble spirit of Freedom, which every thinking honest Man that has ever been galled with the chain of slavery is possessed of-- a spirit which GOD grant no tyrant may ever be able to extinguish amongst us." He encourages Nationalism, so "that when ever a Virginian shall visit this part of the Land of Freedom you will be no niggard of Hospitality."

   Ames denounces the "absolute and despotick sway" of the Pope, pities Europeans thus benighted, and recommends popular education so that "the common people" will not be "slaves" to aristocrats. The Almanac has a table of distances of New England towns from Boston, "with the most noted Houses of Entertainment on the Roads."

   Evans 10224. Drake 3150. $350.00

Interpreting the Appomattox Surrender

Attorney General James Speed responds here to Secretary of War Stanton's "three questions, growing out of the capitulation made betwixt General Grant, of the United States Army, and General Lee, of the rebel army." Speed recites the surrender terms negotiated by Grant and Lee. Those terms permitted officers and men "to return to their homes." But suppose a rebel claims his "home" before the War was in a Loyal State, which he then left to join the Confederate cause. In that event, says Speed, the rebel is deemed to have abandoned his Northern home. "Residents of the territory in rebellion cannot be regarded as having homes in the loyal States. A man's home and his residence cannot be distinct the one from the other."

Finally, the patience of the Attorney General having been exhausted, he answers whether rebel officers are permitted to wear their uniforms in the loyal States. "Rebel officers certainly have no right to be wearing their uniforms in any of the loyal States. It seems to me that such officers, having done wrong in coming into the loyal States, are but adding insult to injury in wearing their uniforms. They have as much right to bear the traitor's flag through the streets of a loyal city as to wear a traitor's garb. The stipulation of surrender permits no such thing, and the wearing of such uniform is an act of hostility against the Government."

President Tyler “Has Got Some State Right Notions in His Head”

8. Bates, Isaac Chapman: AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED FROM WASHINGTON, 4 MARCH 1844, TO AN UNIDENTIFIED RECIPIENT CONCERNING AN UPCOMING NOMINATION TO THE SUPREME COURT BY PRESIDENT JOHN TYLER. Washington: 1844. Seventeen lines of text, plus salutation and closing, written entirely in ink manuscript to
Bates [1779-1841] was a Massachusetts Whig, elected to the U.S. Senate in 1841. He served as such until his death. John Tyler had been William Henry Harrison's running mate on the Whigs' winning 1840 presidential ticket. Upon Harrison's death Tyler became President—the first to become so in this manner. Though nominally a Whig, Tyler—a Virginia Strict Constructionist who would end his career in the Confederate Congress—broke with Whig positions on Tariffs, Internal Improvements, and a National Bank. These rebuffs naturally generated much dismay among Whigs, who had hoped to celebrate their first presidential victory. Tyler's estrangement from the political party that made him President is reflected in this Letter:

"When I rec'd your favor I was so much engaged in other matters I neglected an answer [for] which please pardon. Nothing would delight me more than to see Mr. Otis Jun on the bench of the Sup[reme] Court, & I certainly wish Mr. T. all good things; but I do not suppose there is any chance for either of them. I have no influence with the Prest. & ask of him no favors. He has put it out of the power of us Whigs to give him any support. The names of those gentlemen will be brought to his notice. What he intends to do we wait and see. He has got some state right notions in his head which he wishes [to] install upon the Bench."

Beauregard has the distinction of commanding the troops who opened the Civil War by firing on Fort Sumter.

OCLC 123972553 [1- U So. Car.] [facsimile?] as of August 2020. $350.00

This Weekly was a mixture of fiction, essays, commentary on current events. "Brother Jonathan was both sensational and very much given to serial fiction" [Mott].

"Brother Jonathan" was, according to Wikipedia, "the personification of New England. He was also used as an emblem of the U.S. in general, and can be an allegory of capitalism. Brother Jonathan soon became a stock fictional character, developed as a good-natured parody of all New England during the early American Republic. He was widely popularized by the weekly newspaper Brother Jonathan and the humor magazine Yankee Notions. Brother Jonathan was usually depicted in editorial cartoons and patriotic posters outside New England as a long-winded New Englander who dressed in striped trousers, somber black coat, and stove-pipe hat. Inside New England, 'Brother Jonathan' was depicted as an enterprising and active businessman who blithely boasted of Yankee conquests for the Universal Yankee Nation." After the Civil War he was replaced by "Uncle Sam."

Mott 359, 804. Lomazow 428.

$275.00


This little pamphlet was printed around 1858, the year noted here of Minnesota's and Oregon's admission to the Union as States. Kansas, admitted to the Union in 1861, and Nebraska, admitted in 1867, are listed as Territories. Alternating pages illustrate the Seal of each State or Territory, and print its population, date of admission to the Union or territorial status.
Other pages explain the wonders of the Bestor Golden Pen, and its Pocket Coin Detector, "For testing all kinds of gold and silver coin."
OCLC 191307843 [2- AAS, Oberlin] as of August 2020. $275.00

12. **Blair, Joseph:** DISCHARGE CERTIFICATE FOR PRIVATE JOSEPH BLAIR OF U.S. COLORED INFANTRY VOLUNTEERS:

"TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: KNOW YE, THAT JOSEPH BLAIR A PRIVATE OF CAPTAIN B. FRANK KINSLEY'S COMPANY, 36 REGIMENT OF U.S.
COLORED INFTRY VOLUNTEERS, WHO WAS ENROLLED ON THE 18TH DAY OF JUNE ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND SIXTY FOUR TO SERVE THREE YEARS OR DURING THE WAR, IS HEREBY DISCHARGED FROM THE SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES THIS 28TH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1866, AT BRAZOS SANTIAGO, TEXAS. S. SAID JOSEPH BLAIR WAS BORN IN ESSEX CO. IN THE STATE OF VIRGINIA, IS 25 YEARS OF AGE, 5 FEET 3-1/2 INCHES HIGH, DARK COMPLEXION, DARK EYES, DARK HAIR, AND BY OCCUPATION, WHEN ENROLLED, A FARMER. GIVEN AT BRAZOS SANTIAGO, TX THIS TWENTY EIGHTH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1866. [signed] B. FRANK KINSLEY, CAPT. 36 USCT/ J.E. LOCKWOOD, CAPT. 116 U.S.C. TROOPS." Brazos Santiago, TX: 1866. Broadsheet, 8-1/2" x 11". Printed form, with several decorative typesettings, completed in manuscript. Image of American Eagle standing atop flags and arrows at head. Signed at bottom "J.E. Lockwood, Capt. 116 USC Troops. . . Dist. of Texas." Manuscript along the left side of the document marks Blair's allowances "paid in full" as of November 30, 1866, with signature of M. Stanton. Slightly faded red ink manuscript across center of certificate notes "Paid by. . . 435536 March 24/68." On the verso is a printed Oath of Identity which was not completed. Tanned, old folds, light foxing. Very Good.

The 36th U.S. Colored Infantry was organized February 8, 1864 from the 2nd North Carolina Colored Infantry for three-year service under Colonel Alonzo G. Draper's command. It was attached to U.S. Forces, Norfolk and Portsmouth, Department of Virginia and North
Carolina, in April 1864, regimental duties consisting mostly of guarding prisoners. Later its members took part in operations against Petersburg and Richmond; the Battle of Chaffin's Farm; the Battle of Fair Oaks; activities at Dutch Gap; the Appomattox Campaign; the occupation of Richmond; and duty in the Department of Virginia. They then moved on to Texas until October, 1866. [Website of the National Park Service.]

Joseph Blair [c.1839-1905] was born in Essex County, Virginia. He returned there after the War, and remained a farmer until his death on August 23, 1905. [Bryant: THE 36TH INFANTRY UNITED STATES COLORED TROOPS IN THE CIVIL WAR, 2012, p.173.] He was probably a Free Negro in Virginia before the War, since he is not identified in our sources as a slave.

Joseph E. Lockwood, born in Dubuque in 1844, enlisted in the army on July 25, 1860 as 2d Lieutenant of the 2nd D.C. Regt. Volunteers; was an aide-de-camp on the staff of Brig. Genl. Roberts until 1860 when he resigned; re-entered as 1st Lieut. 7th U.S. C.T. on October 2, 1863; and was promoted to Captain of the 116th USCT. He was the Assistant Commissary of Musters for the District of Texas at the time he signed this certificate. [Website of Fold3.]

B[enjamin] Frank Kinsley [c.1841-1919] was born in New Hampshire; enlisted as a private with Co. E, Massachusetts 26th Infantry Regiment on October 18, 1861; served with the 23rd and/or 25th Massachusetts [records vary]; on August 1, 1863, was promoted to Lieutenant and transferred to the 2nd North Carolina Colored Infantry which later was re-organized as the 36th U.S. Colored Troops.

**Governor Bowdoin Jealously Protects the Division of Governmental Power**

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

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

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

Evans missed this one; NAIP records holdings only at AAS, the Bostonian Society, and the Massachusetts Historical Society. Powars was printer to the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1787. Bristol B6525. Shipton 45097. Ford 2470. NAIP w010470 [3]. Not in Evans. $3,500.00
Southern Democrats’ 1860 Presidential Campaign

One of the scarcest in the series of Breckinridge-Lane documents, this No. 17 pillories the Republicans for looting the public till. The Republican Party surpasses all other political organizations "in audacity, impudence, corruption, and venality." $275.00


This is No. 15 in the Breckinridge-Lane campaign series. The Democrats' tumultuous convention of 1860-- protracted over two months, convening in Charleston and [after a Southern walkout] recessing and reconvening in Baltimore-- presaged the destruction of the National Democratic Party, the only remaining national political institution.

Breckinridge and the Southern Democrats, calling themselves the 'National' Democratic Party, here mount an all-out attack on Stephen A. Douglas, the candidate of the Northern Democrats. Douglas's only difference with Lincoln is "in making insidious, instead of open, war upon the South." Douglas's Popular Sovereignty doctrine and his opposition to Slave Codes to protect slave-owners in the Territories disregard the Dred Scott decision.

Bartlett 41. Sabin 414. Not in Eberstadt, Decker, Blockson, LCP. $275.00

Breckinridge, Buchanan's Vice President, was the 1860 presidential standard-bearer of the anti-Stephen Douglas branch of the Democratic Party, which had split during the 1860 nominating convention. Douglas had defied Buchanan over the Kansas issue.

The Breckinridge faction— the Southern wing of the Democratic Party plus Buchanan loyalists— "have never breathed one word that the most wicked and perverse imagination could conjure into even the shadow of a want of fealty and allegiance to the Constitution and the Union." Indeed, they claim the pro-Union standard: supporters of Douglas, Bell, and Lincoln have all threatened disruption of the Union on a variety of occasions. And Republicans are a purely sectional party, unlike Breckinridge Democrats.

Not in Eberstadt, Decker, Sabin. OCLC locates a number of institutional copies. $275.00


Breckinridge, Buchanan's Vice President, was the 1860 presidential standard-bearer of the anti-Stephen Douglas branch of the Democratic Party, which had split during the 1860 nominating convention; Lane of Oregon was his running mate. Douglas had defied Buchanan over the Kansas issue.
The biographies portray the candidates as national, not sectional, leaders, of impeccable lineage and devoted to the Union, as evidenced by their public service. Their stirring military careers receive careful attention. According to Miles, this is one of two issues, the other omitting 'McGill & Witherow' in the imprint. Other copies we have handled include an in-text portrait of Lane at page 20; this one does not.

Miles 434.

Item No. 18

$350.00

“Pioneering and Important Radical Periodical”

18. [Brook Farm; George Ripley]: THE HARBINGER, DEVOTED TO SOCIAL AND POLITICAL PROGRESS. "ALL THINGS, AT THE PRESENT DAY, STAND PROVIDED AND PREPARED, AND AWAIT THE LIGHT." PUBLISHED BY THE BROOK FARM PHALANX. VOL. II [and VOL. III]. [New York and Boston: Printed at the Brook Farm Press, 1845-1846]. 4to. Two volumes, with the ownership signature "W.B. Brown" on front endpaper of each volume.

Volume II: iv, 412 pp. From Saturday, December 13, 1845 through Saturday, June 6, 1846. Twenty-six weekly issues, each 16pp [except for issue 26, which is twelve pages]. Each page printed in three columns. Very Good, with widely scattered light foxing. Bound in contemporary half morocco and marbled paper over boards.

Volume III: iv, 412 pp. From Saturday, June 13, 1846 through Saturday, December 5, 1846. Twenty-six weekly issues, each 16pp [except for issue 26, which is twelve pages]. Each page printed in three columns. Widely scattered light foxing [except for a moderately foxed first page of the first number], one repair [no loss] at leaf 399-400. Very Good. Bound in contemporary half morocco and marbled paper over boards [some scuffing].
"George Ripley's pioneering and important radical periodical, published by the utopian Brook Farm Community, highlighted by Transcendentalist and Fourier Socialist content, articles on music by John S. Dwight and 'fearless and absolute independence of all political parties.' [Lomazow]. The elite of New England's literary life are represented in its pages.

"The founder of Brook Farm, George Ripley (1802-1880), was one of Unitarianism's most promising ministers, and the farm at West Roxbury, Massachusetts began as a product of the transcendentalist movement and a showplace for Christian socialism. The commune had more than 120 members at its highest point and was widely regarded as an intellectual center. After four years of existence, however, the members changed its purpose to that of a Fourierist phalanx. When the headquarters of Fourierism moved from New York City to Brook Farm in 1845, the Fourierist Magazine, the Phalanx, was renamed the Harbinger to be published on the Brook Farm printing press. The magazine soon became one of the outstanding periodicals for recording the intellectual events of that day." [America and the Utopian Dream, online at Yale U. Archives Library.

The former owner of this book was likely related to John Stillman Brown [1806-1902], a Unitarian minister who became a member of Brook Farm and acted as the group's instructor in Theosophical and Practical Agriculture. John Stillman Brown was married to Mary Ripley Brown [1806-1878], George Ripley's cousin.

Lomazow 478. Mott 763-765. $1,000.00

A Diverse and Colorful Array of Offenders


The first ten portraits depict New York City, Brooklyn, and Jersey City police superintendents and inspectors. There follow 200 chromolithograph portrait illustrations of sundry criminals: Mrs. Druse, "the first woman hanged in the State of New York" [she murdered her husband]; August Spiess, executed for the Haymarket murders; S. Fischr, "a pronounced Anarchist" executed with Spiess; Johnny Beal, a "young rascal" of thirteen years who murdered his mother; Dan Driscoll, leader of the Whyo Gang in New York City; Bertha Heyman, "notorious and successful confidence woman"; Calandro Bettini, "the head of a band of Italian counterfeiters in New York City"; James Watson, "an expert pickpocket"; "William Patterson, colored," convicted of murder and "a notorious thief and burglar"; Emma Davis, a "remarkable woman" with "a mania for administering poison to those whom she thinks have been long enough in this world"; Hong Di, a "chinese murderer"; Michael Kurtz, known as "Sheeny Mike"; and assorted other thieves, murderers, train robbers, bank robbers, forgers. Twenty-five women are depicted, several members of Western gangs, as well as some Negroes.

The last page is a sketch of the Buchner Tobacco Company in New York City. The Company issued trade cards with its tobacco products, and this book appears to follow that illustrative style.

Adams Six-Guns 578. $1,000.00
Item No. 19

EMMA DAVIS.

This remarkable woman has a mania for administering poison to those whom she thinks have been long enough in this world, and whose departure might benefit herself. Some time ago she was employed in the family, in Malone, N. H., which consisted of a gentleman and his niece. She attempted to poison the niece. Afterwards she was employed as nurse in a family in Hartford, to care for the husband, and attempted to poison the wife, so she might make a more prominent place for herself.
Lord Baltimore Accused of Fraud!

20. [Calvert, Frederick (Lord Baltimore)]: A PETITION TO THE KING IN COUNCIL. FRANCIS BRERWOOD, ESQ; AGAINST LORD BALTIMORE; RELATING TO AN ESTATE IN MARYLAND. [np: @1762]. Folio sheet, folded to 9-3/4" x 15." 3, [1 docket] pp. Old folds, with several separations expertly repaired without loss. Else Very Good, with caption title, as issued. A contemporary manuscript note in a blank margin recites English law that "no man shall be put out of his land... but by due process of law."

This rare document is captioned, "To the King's most Excellent Majesty in Council, The Humble Petition of Francis Brerewood, of St. Martin's in the Fields in the County of Middlesex, Esq:" The Petition traces Francis Brerewood's entitlement to a 10,000 acre "Tract of Land called the Lord Baltimore's Gift, lying in the said Province of Maryland, in Baltimore County, on the North Side of the Main Falls of Gunpowder River." Title to the Land devolved by gift, will, and various leases and devises from Lord Baltimore to Lady Margaret, his wife, in 1713; by Lady Margaret's Will to her grand-daughter Charlotte Calvert, in 1731; and then from Charlotte, through marriage and various leases and devises, to the Petitioner, Francis Brerewood.

But Lord Baltimore and his agents have sought "to defraud and deprive your Petitioner" of the Land. They have seized and illegally kept for themselves the rents and profits belonging to Brerewood. His Petition urges the King "to interpose the Royal Authority against the arbitrary Proceedings of the said Lord Baltimore," and to restore Brerewood to his rightful ownership. Not located on ESTC, OCLC, or the online catalogues of Johns Hopkins, the University of Maryland, or AAS as of June 2020. See Ellis & Stuart, 'The Calvert Papers. Calendar and
21. **Cameron, Simon:** AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED, DATED JAN. 6, 1852, TO COLONEL REAH FRAZER, LANCASTER, PENNSYLVANIA:

"DEAR COL., I WISH YOU WOULD SEND MR. CASS A COPY OF THE INTELLIGENCER OF TODAY, WITH THE ARTICLE MARKED, WHICH REFERS TO THE OCTOBER ELECTIONS.

"I SHALL SEE A NUMBER OF PERSONS AT BAINBRIDGE TOMORROW, ATTENDING --- SALE, AND WILL DO ALL I CAN.

"WE MUST FIGHT ON TILL THE END. | TRULY YOURS | SIMON CAMERON "COL. FRAZER". [Middletown, PA?]: 1852. Folio sheet, folded to 7-1/2" x 9-3/4". Written on the first page in ink manuscript. Docketed on final blank, "Gen. S. Cameron Jany. 6/9 1852, Ansd. Jany 9th"; addressed to "Col. R. Frazer, Lancaster, Pa." Folded for mailing, stamped
Gen. Simon Cameron [1799-1889] of Middletown, Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, was a Democrat and Know-Nothing before becoming a Republican in 1856. Noted for his corrupt dealings and as a political chameleon, he was a U.S. Senator from 1845-1849, 1857-1861, and 1867-1877; and Secretary of War from 1861-1862, when Lincoln exiled him to Moscow as Minister to Russia.

Reah Frazer [1804-1856] was a well known attorney and prominent member of the Democratic Party in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. His father, William C. Frazer [1776-1838], was a Lancaster attorney and served as a Supreme Court Judge in Wisconsin territory for a time; his grandfather William Frazer [1753-1817] was a Revolutionary War veteran and served as a justice of the peace in New Castle County, Delaware. [Frazer Collection, Univ. PA Libraries.]

[Carrier Address]: NEW YEAR’S ADDRESS OF THE PROVIDENCE DAILY EVENING PRESS. JANUARY 1, 1866. [Providence: 1866]. Folio broadside, 12-1/4” x 17-7/8.” Text printed in two columns beneath caption title, within decorative border. Old folds, couple of small pinholes at fold intersections [not affecting text], else Very Good.

Twenty-six four-line stanzas celebrate the end of the War.

OCLC 84299629 [1- Harvard], 32944347 [1- Brown] as of July 2020. $150.00
Maine’s Hero at Gettysburg


We do not locate another copy of this title. Its collation and pagination indicate that it is indeed a distinct, complete imprint. It prints an excerpt from the Maine Adjutant General's 1865 Report. Chamberlain was certainly one of the heroes of Gettysburg. His role, and his heroism in other battles of the War, is described:

"...At Gettysburg, he was assigned to a post of great importance and peril - the extreme left of our general line - and withstood an attack in front, flank and rear for more than two hours from Law's brigade of Hood's division - his ammunition at length entirely exhausted, and for the last half hour using that of the rebel dead and wounded whom he had repulsed in the third assault. Holding the position with the loss of nearly half his men, a fresh line of the enemy coming upon us with heavy force, Col. Chamberlain was obliged to rush forward and 'meet them half way' with a bayonet charge which completely routed them, driving them across the slope of Round Top, killing and wounding 150."

Not located on OCLC, AAS, U ME, Bates, Colby sites or other normally consulted bibliographies. $250.00
24. Childs, O[rvile] W[hitmore]: MAP AND PROFILE OF THE ROUTE FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF A SHIP CANAL FROM THE ATLANTIC TO THE PACIFIC OCEANS, ACROSS THE Isthmus in the State of NICARAGUA, CENTRAL AMERICA, SURVEYED FOR THE AMERICAN ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SHIP CANAL COMPANY. BY O.W. CHILDS. 1850-51. New York: Wm. C. Bryant & Co., Printers, 1852. Cover title. Large folding map, approx. 36" x 107", folded to 6" x 8.5". Bound in printed green paper-covered boards with black cloth spine [boards lightly rubbed and spotted], accession label on spine. The map has some hand-colored routes and locations. Map sections have been expertly joined in several places with archival tape applied to blank verso [apparently as issued]. Tanning along some folds and edges, light spotting. Several expertly mended fold splits [no text loss], a few short closed tears repaired on verso with archival tape. Manuscript ownership signature of W.H. Talcott at head of front board. The map has a blind embossed stamp in a blank margin: "American Society of Civil Engineers, Founded in New York in A.D. 1852." Very Good.

The 1840s brought forth much advocacy of a ship canal through Nicaragua and across the Isthmus of Panama, connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. The United States and England clashed over its control. The Clayton-Bulwer Treaty resulted in an agreement for joint support and control. The treaty was signed and ratified in 1850. Ephraim G. Squier, U.S. Charge' d' Affaires, had negotiated with the American, Atlantic & Pacific Ship Canal Company to do the work. Col. O.W. Childs of Philadelphia was appointed Chief Engineer, and assigned the task of surveying and determining a line of location.
W[illiam] H. Talcott [1809-1868], this map’s previous owner, was a Connecticut native who moved to Albany to study engineering under John B. Jervis. During his early career, he surveyed the Hudson River and the Albany and West Stockbridge Railroad, and was Superintendent and Engineer of the Mohawk and Hudson Railroad. He was appointed Constructing Engineer of the Genesee Valley Canal in 1837, resident engineer upon the Erie Canal Enlargement project in 1841, Resident Engineer and Superintendent of the Western Division of the Morris Canal in New Jersey in 1845 and its Chief Engineer and Superintendent in 1846, and finally, as the President of the Canal Company in 1864. He was one of the twelve founding members of the American Society of Civil Engineers, formed in 1852.

Phillips, Maps of America 551.

$1,000.00

Stearns Takes Up the Cause of Beleaguered Christian Scientists


A highly regarded lawyer, Stearns had just finished his appointment, by President Cleveland, as U.S. Attorney for Massachusetts. This Argument set him against the State's medical establishment, "which formally arrayed themselves against the untutored professional curers of all descriptions, not excepting, of course, the Christian Science cranks, and have prepared a bill for their utter annihilation to be introduced into the Massachusetts Legislature. To fight this measure the so-called quacks all over the country are combining. They are organizing, if you please, a quack trust, and have engaged the very best legal talent available."

[V The Medical Visitor 109-110, No. 4, April 1889.]
Stearns defiantly, but with humor, defends the right of Christian Scientists to practice their profession. "I take great pleasure, personal pleasure, in appearing to-day before you for the quacks of Massachusetts... God forbid that in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts we shall live to see Mrs. Choate, and Mrs. Eddy, and Mrs. Batchelder, and other ladies, dragged to jail under this bill, and with fetters on their limbs, for teaching the people that God is health and sickness is sin. It makes my blood boil to talk about it." The galleries, evidently packed with the Bill's opponents, repeatedly applaud.

OCLC records four locations under three accession numbers as of June 2020 [Harvard, Yale, State Lib. MA, Lloyd Library].

$600.00

ARGUMENT
OF
HON. GEORGE M. STEARNS.

THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE OF THE MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

BILL PRESENTED BY M. O. ADAMS
TO REGULATE THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE IN THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

WASHINGTON, 1830.

The tumultuous 1824 presidential election damaged Clay's reputation and mortified him. It was a four-way free-for-all; no candidate won an electoral majority (although Andrew Jackson had the plurality of votes). Thus the election was thrown into the House of Representatives, where Clay was pivotal in electing John Quincy Adams. Soon thereafter, Adams appointed Clay his Secretary of State, traditionally a stepping-stone to the presidency. Jackson and others angrily declared that Clay and Adams had entered into a "corrupt bargain,"

Clay’s [Alleged] “Corrupt Bargain”

in which Clay had traded votes in exchange for elevation to the Secretaryship. Jackson called him "the Judas of the West." [Peterson, The Great Triumvirate 130.]

Clay passionately defended his honor and integrity: the result was this pamphlet, issued before the 1828 election, which promised to be an ugly rematch between Jackson and Adams. With numerous depositions and narratives from witnesses, Clay demonstrates that his opposition to Jackson was well-known, on principled grounds of statecraft, long before personal advancement could conceivably have motivated his support of Adams. This first edition appeared in 1827, the only issue printed during that year. Wise & Cronin record six 1828 issues.

FIRST EDITION. Wise & Cronin 194. Coleman 2707 note. $150.00


Printed on white card stock in several type styles with green and red lettering, text surrounded by green decorative border. Blank upper corner clipped, blank verso with remnants of adhering material. Else Very Good. $450.00

"For Freight or Passage, apply at California Packet Office, No. 114 State Street."

$450.00

Item No. 28

“Slavery Sustained by the General Government of the United States”


This is the complete and only volume of The Monthly Offering, by the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society's John Collins. After the Contents page, the first Offering is by William Lloyd Garrison, dated November 1, 1841, and entitled "Sonnet. - The Bible." The Offering's mission-- to offer "a cheap Anti-Slavery periodical" available to all-- is to swell public opposition to Slavery. "The slavery sustained by the General Government of the United States, the very life-guard of the whole system, would at once be hewn down." Page 79, accompanying Maria Weston Chapman's "Thanksgiving Hymn," prints an illustration of the iconic kneeling slave, with the caption, "Have We Not All One Father?"

LCP 6755. Not in Lomazow, Mott, Blockson. $1,750.00
THE
MONTHLY OFFERING.

BY JOHN A. COLLINS.

BOSTON:
ANTI-SLAVERY OFFICE,—25 CORNHILL.

DOW AND JACKSON, PRINTERS.
1841.

Item No. 29
Item No. 30

A Beautiful Colton Atlas

Maps on 51 numbered pages, all in color; the map of California is in three folding panels. Other than a small closed tear in the California map [no loss], a Near Fine copy.

Wheat discusses the 'Map of Nebraska Dakota and Montana' at numbered pages 50-51, "termed 'the first map of Montana'." The map of Texas places the eastern boundary of New Mexico too far east - squarely in Texas proper. Colton issued a second edition of the Condensed Atlas in 1865.

FIRST EDITION. LeGear 42. Wheat, Transmississippi West 1100. Phillips, Atlases 1387. $1,500.00

Maryland's Confederates

31. [Confederate Broadsides Verse]: AN APPEAL FOR MARYLAND. Baltimore: 1862. Broadside, printed on yellow paper, with Maryland flag at heads of title. 2-7/8" x 7." Light dusting, Very Good. At the end: "Baltimore, January 20th, 1862. B."

The first line of a six-stanza poem of four lines per stanza: "Of all the gems that gild the wreath"

"Maryland claims support of the South as an obligation due her because she shed blood in the Baltimore riots in April, 1861, because she sent the Old Line, who won the day at Manassas, and because she shrieks for aid and for vengeance on the oppressor" [Rudolph]. Ellinger, The Southern war poetry of the Civil War 61. Rudolph 10. Wolf C8. OCLC 40486383 [5] as of August 2020. $450.00

Seven stanzas of five lines each, beginning, "From dawn to dark they stood, / That long midsummer's day..."

"The battle of Bull Run seemed a Union victory until four thousand Confederate reserves from Johnston's army were led in a charge by General Elzey. He was promoted on the field to the rank of brigadier general for his part in turning probable defeat into victory" [Rudolph, sourcing DAB].


A fine compilation of statutes against the background of the Articles of Confederation. This is the first printing of the 1784 Acts and Laws, the text of the Acts commencing with the "ornamental design of printer's blocks." Evans. The Acts and Laws are alphabetically arranged by subject, preceded by the Charter of Charles II, the Articles of Confederation, and the Abstract and Declaration of Rights. The variety of civil and criminal statutes (including, for adultery, punishment by branding the forehead with the letter 'A') is presented, with noteworthy material on freedom of religion; a requirement that parents or others instruct their children in the English language; "Indian, Molatto, and Negro Servants and Slaves;" an early usury prohibition; and a variety of material on Towns, highways, civil and criminal procedure, courts, counties, elections. The 1784 Session Acts impose import duties, authorize the Congress [under the Articles of Confederation] to impose tariffs, provide for special judicial proceedings in suits commenced by anyone who "has gone to or remained with the enemy," and incorporate portions of the Towns of Hartford, Norwich, and Middletown.

This September issue is credited [along with another Philadelphia publication, 'The Columbian Magazine'] as the first periodical printing of the Constitution of the United States. The prefacing paragraph and Preamble are also printed: "The Constitution framed for the united states of America, by a convention of deputies from the states ... at a session begun May 14, and ended September 17, 1787. We, the people of the united states, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice..." After the Constitution, signatures in type of George Washington and other delegates, listed by state, are printed; followed by Washington's two transmittal letters to the States, and Congress's resolution [signed in type by Charles Thomson as Secretary] "recommending the appointment of state conventions, to consider the preceding constitution".
The Constitution is not the only item of importance contained in this September number. It also has an early American printing of Benjamin Franklin’s “Information for those who wish to remove to America,” first printed privately in Passy in 1784; and several other essays on American commerce, politics, and culture.

Lomazow 22e. Evans 20194. $2500.00

35. [Constitution] Thomas, Isaiah: THE WORCESTER MAGAZINE. FOR THE FOURTH WEEK IN SEPTEMBER, 1787. VOL. III. NUMB. XXVI. [Worcester: Isaiah Thomas. 1787]. Pages 335-352, with caption title as issued. Upper margins of several leaves trimmed closely, shaving portions of several page numbers, a couple of printer flaws with effect on a few letters. Good+ in modern pale grey paper over boards.

This early, rare printing of the proposed Constitution—certainly one of the earliest—appears at pages 349-352, under the heading, "Proceedings of the Federal Convention." Isaiah Thomas started the Worcester Magazine in April 1786. It was "The octavo continuation of Isaiah Thomas' newspaper, The Massachusetts Spy, necessitated by his opposition to the tariffs on paper and the tax upon advertisements in newspapers, which were repealed in April 1788" [Lomazow].

Lomazow 20. Evans 20159. Mott 92-93. $2500.00
Item No. 35

CONSIDERATIONS
OF
THE SLAVE TRADE;
AND
THE
CONSUMPTION
OF
WEST INDIAN PRODUCE.

LONDON:
1793.
“Abstain from the Consumption of West Indian Produce”

36. **[Cooper, Thomas]:** CONSIDERATIONS ON THE SLAVE TRADE; AND THE CONSUMPTION OF WEST INDIAN PRODUCE. London: 1791. [4], 20 pp, as issued, in later cloth with gilt-lettered spine. Title leaf [tanned and lightly worn] cut down on the lower blank margin [no text affected]. Else Very Good.

   The more common printing, also issued in 1791, is from the London press of Darton and Harvey, in 16 pages. The pamphlet, an abridgement of Cooper's 'Letters on the Slave Trade,' advocates the duty "to abstain from the consumption of West Indian produce," in order to demonstrate "the iniquity of the African Slave Trade." Abstention from Sugar, the major product of West Indian Slave Labor, will eventually "totally prevent the Slave Trade, to supply our islands."


   Item No. 37

“Extensive Evasions in Cuba” of its Emancipation Law

37. **[Cuba]:** SLAVE TRADE. NO 3 (1883). REPORTS BY CONSUL-GENERAL CROWE AND VICE-CONSULS IN CUBA ON THE NUMBER AND CONDITION OF THE SLAVES IN CUBA. [IN CONTINUATION OF 'SLAVE TRADE NO. 3 (1882).']

   Item No. 37
"Extensive evasions in Cuba" of the Moret Law, which established a schedule of gradual emancipation, have rendered difficult the gathering of accurate date, aggravated "by a long and cruel civil war." The official despatches do their best, under trying circumstances, to determine the success of the Law. Unfortunately, "Highway robberies and murders, the perpetrators of which are usually negroes, are again of daily occurrence in Havana."

OCLC records four locations under several accession numbers as of August 2020.

$375.00


An anonymous critique of Dalrymple's 'Memoirs of Great-Britain & Ireland from the Dissolution of the Last Parliament of Charles II,' printed as volume 1 in 1771. This is the only edition. Dalrymple's "cunning," the author says, "Lend[s] a lie the confidence of truth." The Memoirs, purportedly relying on previously undiscovered documents, placed Lord Russell and Algernon Sydney in an unfavorable light.

The final xx pages print letters supporting the pamphlet, "From the Public Advertiser. March 5, 1773," and a "List of books printed for J. Almon."

ESTC T12257. 

$275.00
“Catholics Are No Idolaters”


Bishop David [1761-1841], born in France and an early Catholic Bishop in Kentucky, defends the Church against the "errors," "false reasonings," and "misrepresentations" of a Presbyterian Minister's attack on Catholic Doctrine. David's mission: "tearing off the hideous mask with which calumny and misrepresentation had covered the fair face of Christ's spouse, the holy Catholic Church; and exposing to my brethren of other religious denominations, her real sentiments and genuine practice. Catholics are no idolaters in the use they make of the memorials of Christ and his Saints."


A graduate of Amherst College and Harvard Law School, Davis was an African-American Communist who, for a time, served as Harlem's representative to New York's City Council. He was also Secretary of the New York Communist Party and a defendant in the Smith Act trial.

His testimony at trial, printed here, was "a slashing indictment of a vile conspiracy against the American people. When Federal Judge Harold R. Medina sentenced Davis and his ten fellow Communist leaders to brutal prison terms, Medina's lynch-law action only served to make unmistakable clear the ringing truth in Davis' expose of one of the most outrageous frame-ups in America's history."

$150.00

Item No. 40

“Celebrates the Work of Louisiana People of Color”


This rare, landmark book is a history of and tribute to New Orleans Free Negroes, "the first such book written in French by a member of the Louisiana Creoles of Color" [wikipedia]. It "celebrates the work of Louisiana people of color in art, literature, music, invention, philanthropy, and other fields of endeavor" [online site African American Registry].
An African American civic leader, author and scholar, Rodolphe Lucien Desdunes was born in 1849 in New Orleans, where his Haitian-born father and Cuban-born mother had immigrated. He "spent much of his professional life as a clerk with the U.S. Customs Service, but his contribution to history lies in his efforts to promote the achievements of his Blacks and
to challenge the legality of Jim Crow laws. On September 5, 1891, he helped to organize the Comité des Citoyens, which backed Homer Plessy's unsuccessful attempt to challenge segregation in public transportation. Desdunes was a staunch opponent of segregation and was the primary editorial contributor to The Crusader, New Orleans' weekly black newspaper, and held the meetings of the Comité des Citoyens at the newspaper's offices." [id.]

"Black pride and French pride flow in his recounting of these biographies. Gifted, but deprived of higher education, Rodolphe Desdunes not only provides data unobtainable elsewhere but also serves as a symbol of the people whom he memorialized." [online site of French creoles].

Blockson 3651. OCLC 868971333 [2- Montreal U, Laval U] as of July 2020. $4,000.00


Henry C. Dibble [1844-1910] had served in the Union Army and lost a leg at Port Hudson. An adventurous lawyer and politician, he was in the thick of Louisiana's Reconstruction as a judge, adviser to the State's Reconstruction Governors, and President of the New Orleans School Board, which enacted the first southern experiment in integrated education. As a passionate advocate of Reconstruction, he has especial credence in an analysis of its failure.

Dibble agrees that universal manhood suffrage, as the "corner-stone" of a republican form of government, was essential to "our national structure." Reconstruction's mistake was not to
enfranchise blacks; rather, it was to disfranchise the whites. Buttressing the institution of
Slavery was the "Institution of Caste... The whites were in no great degree changed towards the
blacks. Slavery was gone, but caste remained... The idea of admitting the negro to political
equality- to one of the highest prerogatives of the highest class of citizens, was laughed at as
absurd. They had surrendered their hope of maintaining slavery, and of establishing an
independent nation, but they would not surrender their dignity and self-respect." Their
disfranchisement left "the newly enfranchised race with the government of those States where
they possessed a numerical majority." This humiliation was intolerable to Southern whites. The
abandonment of Reconstruction by the North, with President Hayes's inauguration, guaranteed
that Reconstruction would forever be recorded as "a disastrous failure."

Dibble moved West in later years. He served in California's legislature in the 1880s and
1890s, and wrote its Civil Rights law [known as the Dibble Civil Rights Act], requiring equal
access to all public accommodations; and he represented Chinese immigrants in struggles over
the Chinese Exclusion laws.

2020.  

Hundreds of Runaways...

43.  [Dominica]: DOMINICA. AN ACCOUNT OF RUNAWAY SLAVES, KILLED,
TAKEN, AND SURRENDERED, BETWEEN THE 10TH DAY OF MAY 1813, THE DATE
OF GOVERNOR AINSLIE'S PROCLAMATION, AND THE 22D DAY OF NOVEMBER
1814, THE DAY OF HIS DEPARTURE FROM DOMINICA: - DISTINGUISHING THE
SEXES AND THE CHILDREN; WITH THE MANNER IN WHICH THEY HAVE BEEN
Hundreds of runaway slaves are listed, with their names, owners, whether they were killed and, if so, by whom; how they were recovered and "disposed of."

OCLC 154702391 [1-U FL] as of August 2020, and many facsimiles.

$450.00

“Arson, Plunder, Murder, and All the Infernal Passions of a Brutalized Mob Were Holding High Carnival”

44. [Draft Riots] [Horatio Seymour]: “MY FRIENDS.” WHEN IN JULY 1863, THE CITY OF NEW YORK WAS UNDER THE REIGN OF A MOB... New York: American News Co., [1864]. Broadside, 8” x 11-1/2”, several type fonts, text surrounded by decorative border. Very Good plus.
This scarce, pungent broadside denounces Governor Seymour's conduct during the July 1863 Draft Riots, "when arson, plunder, murder, and all the infernal passions of a brutalized mob were holding high carnival, and civilization went draped in mourning." Seymour "requested the men doing these bloody deeds, to meet him in front of the City Hall in New York, and there began his coaxing, blarneying address to them, with the words 'MY FRIENDS.' His whole speech was in keeping with this introduction."

The broadside--also an attack on New York's Irish immigrants, a significant portion of the rioters--explains that these were indeed Seymour's friends: they voted for him in 1862, as demonstrated in printed voting tallies from "Mackerelville," the Five Points [i.e., the "Practical Amalgamation District"], Corlears Hook [the "Democratic Miscegenation District"], the Dance Houses ["or Free Love Dist."] These are the locations of "Groggeries, "notorious brothels," "places where thieves and ruffians habitually resort," "haunts of the Murderers, Robbers, and Incendiaries, who figured in the 'Reign of Terror,' in July, 1863."
"Democratic governor Horatio Seymour, vacationing on the New Jersey coast during the riots, returned on Tuesday and addressed the crowd at City Hall, allegedly calling them 'My Friends' and exhorting them to return to their homes. He also sought a suspension of the draft, of which he thoroughly disapproved. It was not until Thursday, 16 July, that federal troops, some of them summoned from Gettysburg, were able to end the rioting. On 17 July Roman Catholic archbishop John Hughes cooperated with Mayor George Opdyke in pacifying the crowd, and order was restored" [online encyclopedia.com on the New York City Anti-Draft Riots]


$1,750.00

Exclusively for “Men of Gentle Manners”


Some institutions listed on OCLC attribute authorship to one J.A. Quintero. My humble efforts have not confirmed or rebutted that claim. Neither his name [nor that of any other
author] appears in this pamphlet, which sets forth in punctilious detail the proper way for gentlemen to schedule or avert a duel. The first edition issued from Charleston in 1878 [OCLC sources also listing Quintero as the author]; but each of those editions had been preceded [by two decades] by John Lyde's very similar book.

"The Code of Honor consists of rules for the government of gentlemen involved in such personal grievances. It is a digest of approved usages. It has the sanction of time and experience, and derives its authority from custom, among the refined, in the most enlightened nations, during several centuries, to this day. It is for civilized communities, and prevails among men of gentle manners. It therefore, recognizes no necessity for gentlemen to wear concealed weapons, and gives no countenance to that barbarous and homicidal practice. It urges, that an insult in public, by word or behavior, should not be resented there; and that a good quarrel will always keep for appropriate settlement."

OCLC records eleven locations under two accession numbers as of August 2020.

$175.00

Congress Must Protect Slave Property… Everywhere


Breckinridge of Kentucky, Buchanan's Vice President, was the 1860 presidential standard-bearer of the Southern Rights, anti-Stephen Douglas wing of the Democratic Party, which had split during the 1860 nominating convention. Douglas had defied Buchanan and broken with him over the Kansas issue.

This campaign piece repudiates Douglas's Popular Sovereignty doctrine, and supports the Southern Democrats' position on slavery in the territories: slave property may not be prohibited from entry into the territories; Congress has a duty to protect ownership of slaves from interference, regardless of the wishes of the territory's inhabitants.

LCP 2813. $325.00

Democrats’ “Approval of the Rebellion Itself”


"Every rebel in arms and every rebel in office,- every rebel organ in the rebel States or in foreign lands,- every hater of Democratic Freedom and the Rights of Man, longs and labors for the overthrow of the Administration and the expulsion of ABRAHAM LINCOLN from the Presidential chair."

This rare broadsheet is a no-holds-barred attack on the Democratic Party as a bunch of traitors, and a defense of "the lion-hearted citizen-soldiers of the Republic" and their Commander-in-Chief, Abraham Lincoln. It attacks the Democrats' 1864 Chicago Convention,
which "gives a silent approval of the Rebellion itself, and an open condemnation of the war waged for its suppression. Without a word of censure for the conspirators who plotted the Nation's death, it brands with unsparing denunciation the patriots and heroes who defend its life."

Not in Sabin, Bartlett, Monaghan. OCLC 60952090 [2- NYHS, LCP], 191232669 [2- AAS, Allen Cnty Lib] as of July 2020. $1,500.00

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Republican Party “A Corrupting Combination between Plutocrats and Politicians to Plunder the People”


"The Republican party of 1860 was the exponent of the grandest ideas and the most ennobling sentiments, but to what abysmal depths has it fallen in these times. It now stands for nothing more than a corrupting combination between plutocrats and politicians to plunder the people."

Three former Republicans express their dismay at their Party's moral collapse in the Gilded Age, and their indignation at Republican mistreatment of Union Civil War veterans. They announce their plans to vote for Grover Cleveland, the Democratic candidate in the
upcoming presidential election. They are confident "that the interests of the old soldiers are safe with the Democratic party and Grover Cleveland, who has always been sincere, who has always kept his promises."

The three are William Green, District Attorney of Fulton County, NY; Harrison Clark, "once Dep't Comd'r of N.Y., G.A.R., and George B. Loud, Past Jun. Vice Dep't Comd'r of Florida, G.A.R." They express their disappointment and anger in these printed letters, dated in early October 1892, to Theodore F. Reed, Secretary of the National Veterans' Tariff Reform League.

Not located on OCLC as of June 2020 or the online sites of NYPL or NYHS. $450.00

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A physician praises homeopathy, Swedenborg, spiritual health, abstinence from alcoholic beverages, and Jesus Christ. "Was there ever any greater need of a new revelation from God?"

OCLC 785405070 [1- Drew U], 301462759 [1- U Quebec]. $75.00

50. **Everard, John**: SOME GOSPEL TREASURES, OR THE HOLIEST OF ALL UNVAILING; DISCOVERING YET MORE THE RICHES OF GRACE AND GLORY TO THE VESSELS OF MERCY, UNTO WHOM IT IS GIVEN TO KNOW THE MYSTERIES OF THAT KINGDOM, AND THE EXCELLENCY OF SPIRIT POWER TRUTH ABOVE LETTER FORMS SHADOWS IN SEVERAL SERMONS, PREACHED AT KENSINGTON AND ELSEWHERE. Germantown: Christopher Sower, 1757. 4to. Two volumes in one, as issued: xi, [1 blank], 268, 280 pp. Bound in original sheep [some rubbing, but a firm binding]. Light to moderate foxing, Good+.

The first edition issued from London in 1657. This is its first American printing.

FIRST AMERICAN EDITION. Evans 7889. Hildeburn 1525. $750.00


$1500. THIS POLICY OF INSURANCE WITNESSETH, THAT GEORGE QUEIN OF THE COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA HAS DEPOSITED WITH THE TREASURER OF THE SAID ASSOCIATION, THE SUM OF THIRTY DOLLARS AS A PART OF ITS CAPITAL STOCK, AGREEABLY TO THE SAID CHARTER, FOR THE INSURANCE FROM LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE, (ACCORDING TO THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS HEREUNTO ANNEXED,) OF FIFTEEN HUNDRED DOLLARS ON HIS THREE STORY BRICK DWELLING HOUSE ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF VINE STREET, BETWEEN TWELFTH AND THIRTEENTH STREETS, BEING EIGHTEEN FEE FRONT BY
TWENTY SIX FEET DEEP WITH A TWO STORY BRICK BACK BUILDING, FOURTEEN FEET, BY THIRTY FIVE FEET, AS PER SURVEY . . . IN WITNESS WHEREOF, THE COMMON SEAL OF THE SAID CORPORATION IS HEREUNTO AFFIXED. THIS TWENTY FIRST DAY OF NOVEMBER ANNO DOMINI ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND FORTY NINE. [signed] GEORGE TRYON, PRESIDENT. ATTEST, WILLIAM T. BUTLER SECRETARY. [Philadelphia]: November 21, 1849. Folio, large sheet folded to 14” x 22”. [4] pp. Partly printed document completed in neat, elegant manuscript. Printed on blue paper using decorative and standard typesettings. First page engraved with a beautiful illustration of the Fairmount Waterworks as seen from the west bank of the Schuylkill River; depicting the engine house, millhouse, mound dam, and men fishing from shore. Attributed to "T. Birch del./ R.Tiller Sc.". Beneath the illustration is the policy of insurance, blindstamp seal to the left of the signatures. The second page contains columns for recording future transfers of the policy; the third page contains the terms and conditions of permanent policy; and the final page has a printed area for recording the policy number, date issued, etc., with an illustration of the company's fire mark consisting of a fire-plug [hydrant] with a section of hose attached to it. A rubberstamped receipt of return deposit which has been signed by George W. Quein as executor of Geo. Quein, deceased. Old folds, several splits partly repaired. Else Very Good.

Item No. 51

The Fire Association of Philadelphia was founded in September, 1817, by a group of eleven volunteer engine companies and five volunteer hose companies. The Association distributed a percentage of its profits to local volunteer companies. Insurance policy holders
were required to affix fire marks outside of their building to inform fire brigades that the building was insured and by which company. The F.A. fire mark was extremely popular, and an estimated 40,000 fire marks were issued during the company’s history. The Fire Association operated until 1958, when it merged with the Reliance Insurance Company of Philadelphia.

George Quein [1818-1882] owned a grocery business on the corner of 13th and Vine for many years. George [W.] Tryon [1791-1878], president of the Fire Association of Philadelphia from 1837-1872, had been a maker and seller of firearms, was a trustee of the Philadelphia City Savings Institution, and vice president of the Philadelphia Association for the Relief of Disabled firemen. William J. Butler [1820-1879] became Secretary to the Company in 1846.

$175.00

Item No. 52

“Three of the Pieces Wrote and Published by Dr. Franklin”

52. [Franklin, Benjamin]: THE PENNSYLVANIA CHRONICLE, AND UNIVERSAL ADVERTISER. CONTAINING THE FRESHEST ADVICES, BOTH FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC, WITH A VARIETY OF OTHER MATTER, INSTRUCTIVE, AND ENTERTAINING. FROM MONDAY, FEBRUARY 9, TO MONDAY, FEBRUARY 16,
This issue of the Chronicle leads, "Agreeable to our Promise," with "three of the Pieces wrote and published by Dr. Franklin, in Defence of North-America, and in Answer to the Writers who stiled themselves TOM HINT and VINDEX PATRIAEE, extracted from several English News-Papers sent us by a Correspondent."

Mr. Hint, claiming to have lived many years in America, charged that "the most opulent inhabitants of America are of selfish, mean dispositions, void of public spirit," and obstructive of the King's measures during the French and Indian War. Franklin resents the charge, and calls on Hint "to name those opulent persons, and point out the instances..." using his true name. Franklin defends the vigor with which Americans assisted England in the late War, and the principles upon which they refused to pay unjust taxes. "I hope to see prudent measures taken by our rulers, such as may heal and not widen our breaches. The Americans, I am sure, have not the least desire of independence; they desire only a continuance of what they think a right."

One of the many advertisements on pages three and four is for the sale of "A likely Negro Boy, about twelve Years of Age." $1,250.00
"The most spectacular reconnaissance of the West since Lewis and Clark and the catalyst which changed the entire picture of Western geography and set a generation of pioneers and gold-seekers on the trek westward" [Jenkins]. The "magnificent" folding map and report "changed the entire picture of the West and made a lasting contribution to cartography." Wheat Transmississippi pp 194-195.


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**First Union Officer Killed in the Civil War**


"ELLSWORTH," name henceforth of glory! / It shall serve our legions on. / Shout it high in song and story; / Write it every heart upon!"

At the end: "Written at Rainsford Island, Boston Harbor, Sunday Morning, May 26, 1861."

“Our Duty to Promote the Abolition of the Slave-Trade”


"As a Christian society we have found it in our duty to promote the abolition of the Slave-trade; and, although the Legislature of this country hath not yet done away this evil, it still remains our steady concern to discourage so iniquitous a traffic: and, at the present affecting juncture, we think it particularly incumbent on every individual deeply to ponder his own particular share in the testimony... more especially that the prospect of gain may not lead any to countenance a trade, of which the immediate and unavoidable consequence is the miseries of men."

Signed in bold type at the bottom of page 3 by Philip Debell Tuckett, "Clerk to the Meeting this Year." In this London printing the catch-word at the bottom of page 2 is "on." The catchword in the Philadelphia printing of the same year is "to." ESTC T102637. See, Evans 23392 and ESTC W10690 for the Philadelphia edition.

$250.00

Greensboro Cavalry’s “Spirit of Deadly Hostility to Black Republican Rule”


The Letter is in the hand of Captain Kerr, its first signatory. The Greensboro Cavalry Company, from the west central Alabama town of Greensboro, had been established before the War. Its officers pleaded for increased membership after the Harper's Ferry invasion. A local newspaper published the following notice: "The recent nefarious attempt at Harper's Ferry, to get up an insurrection among the slaves, though it proved a signal failure n not one slave, it has been asserted, having joined Brown and his confederates n should prove a warning to the South to be always prepared to meet such emergencies. And the cheapest and most efficient plan for accomplishing this object is to organize efficient Volunteer Companies." [Greensboro Beacon, December 2, 1859].
Written on the day of Alabama's secession, Captain Kerr's Letter reads in full:
"The undersigned Officers have been instructed, by the Greensboro Cavalry Company, to report the Company ready for actual service-- We have also been instructed to apply for Carbines in addition to arms in our possession.
"We are also pleased to add that the Company entertain a spirit of Deadly hostility to Black Republican rule.
"Respectfully | Wm. Kerr, Capt. | Rich Randolph, 1 Lieut | Joseph Borden 2 [Lieut.]."

Wade Hampton’s “Campaign of Intimidation”


On the bitter South Carolina gubernatorial election of 1876, the "most tumultuous" in its history. Hampton's "campaign of intimidation far overshadowed" other lawless acts. [Foner, Reconstruction 573-574].

$1,000.00
"In 1876 Hampton was nominated for governor by the 'straight-out' Democrats. His acceptance did much to win the support of those Democrats who had opposed the 'straight-out' movement believing that it would be better policy to work for the re-election of D.H. Chamberlain, a Republican governor." Hampton's "election was probably secured in the end by the success of his followers in preventing large numbers of the Republican Negroes from voting." He was then instrumental in restoring white supremacy in South Carolina. [DAB.] IV Turnbull 73. Not in LCP, Blockson.

$375.00

**“Guerrilla Chief” Mosby Ineligible for Parole**


This significant announcement to Virginia residents of Lee's surrender describes the terms of that surrender, promises fair treatment to orderly and compliant citizens, and warns of severe consequences to those engaged in continued guerrilla warfare. The "Guerrilla Chief" Mosby is expressly exempted from the generous parole terms. Hancock's broadside was delivered to Mosby on April 11, with a request for his surrender. Mosby responded on April 15, advising Hancock that he would check with his superiors and advise him in due course [Russell, Charles
"The Major General Commanding trusts that the people to whom this is sent, will regard the surrender of General Lee with his Army, as Lee himself regards it, as the first great step to Peace, and will adapt their conduct to the new condition of affairs and make it practicable for him to exhibit towards them every leniency the situation will admit of. Every military restraint shall be removed that is not absolutely essential, and your sons, your husbands, and your brothers shall remain with you unmolested. The marauding bands which have so long infested this section, subsisting on the plunder of the defenseless, effecting no great military purpose, and bringing upon you the devastation of your homes, must no longer find shelter and concealment among you. Every outrage committed by them, will be followed by the severest infliction, and it is the purpose of the Major General Commanding, to destroy utterly the haunts of these bands if their depredations are continued."

Not located at the online sites of OCLC, AAS, Brown, Newberry, NYPL as of August 2020.

$2,500.00

Item No. 58
I was a member of Elam Mitchell's company that left Alexandria, Calhoun, Ga., about the last of May 1861 to join the Confederate army in east Alabama and before we left there was some talk of electing Dr. J. M. Harris as surgeon of the company. He Harris alleging and claiming that he was sound and all right that as the State went he would go. Harris showed us on and advised us to leave, and in our departure he gave us several pieces of meat and other camp equipments for the use of the company. We believed Harris to be a good man, but he was from a different section of the State.

R. L. Colwell

I am now in the same statement, and am attempting to trace the claim of Dr. Harris (now Moul) in the spring of 1861, for he refused to go as the surgeon of Elam Mitchell's company, who started from Alexandria, Calhoun, Ga., about the last of May 1861 to Lawrenceville where the Confederates were not then concentrating, but some of the

prominent members of the Confederate States by reason of their residence or by reason of their having been, or been associated with, or been in, the Confederate Army. That at that time, Dr. Harris told them he would go with them and command in any of our divisions and that he would go with a small force that he would go with a small force.

Mrs. Johnson

This is to certify that I was present on June 23, 1861, in the town of Lawrenceville, when the first Rebel force left under the command of Capt. Mitchell for the rebellion. The account was given in front of the house of Dr. Harris where he gave them presents and said to them he had good spirits. They told him to go on in a few days. I will see you as the State goes on.
Was this Union Army Colonel Really a Traitor?

59. [Harris, Dr. Thomas M.]: FOUR AFFIDAVITS, SIGNED BY WEST VIRGINIA FORMER CONFEDERATES T.R. SILCOTT, J.A. DUNLAP, LEWIS [?] JOHNSON, AND B.H. COTTRILL, ACCUSING UNION GENERAL AND SURGEON DR. THOMAS MALEY HARRIS OF DISLOYALTY DURING THE CIVIL WAR. WITH ENVELOPE ADDRESSED TO JNO. J. DAVIS, CLARKSBURG, W.V. Gilmer County, WV: September 17, 19, 1870. Four affidavits, one written on the recto of one leaf 5-1/2" x 5", three on recto and verso of a leaf 8-1/2" x 8", entirely in ink manuscript. Old folds, minor soiling. Envelope is dustsoiled with light wear, no postal markings of any kind. Very Good.

Gen. Thomas Maley Harris (1813-1906) was a physician, dedicated Republican, and prominent Union military leader from the new State of West Virginia. He was Colonel of the 10th West Virginia Infantry through most of the War; and brevetted Major General for his gallant conduct at Fort Gregg, near Petersburg. His troops helped to cut off General Lee's line of retreat at Appomattox Courthouse. After the war, he returned to West Virginia as Adjutant General of the State militia; was a Commissioner at the trial of the conspirators in the Lincoln Assassination; and remained active in Republican politics.

These affidavits reflected a rather crude effort to undermine Harris' reputation while he campaigned for Republicans during the 1870 elections. The affiants, four former Confederates from Glenville WV, testified to Harris's shaky loyalty to the Union at the start of the War. B.H. Cottrill swore that, as a member of Elam Mitchell's Company, he left "about the last of May 1861 to join the Confederate Army in East Va., and before we left there was some talk of electing Dr. T.M. Harris as surgeon of the company. . . Harris cheered us on and on our departure, he gave us several pieces of meat and other camp equipments for the use of the company. We believed Harris to be a good staunch secessionist from his action, talk, & conduct."

Johnson concurred with Cottrill, adding that Dr. Harris had proposed to leave with the Company and act as its Surgeon. J.A. Dunlap swore that Dr. Harris told them he would join them; and he furnished them with provisions, blankets and a double-barrel shotgun. T.R. Silcott claimed to be present as the Baggage Wagon passed Dr. Harris's home and Harris provisioned them, told them to be in good spirits, and that he would be with them in a few days, "I will go as the state goes." Our research uncovered no additional information on the controversy. Davis, the West Virginia recipient of the affidavits, would be elected as a Democrat to the House of Representatives in 1870.

$850.00

Thoughtful Proposals to Reform South Carolina’s Criminal Law


A rare, early, informative Report on prisons and South Carolina's criminal law. The Report recommends changes in the penal law; not, Hayne assures, from "sympathy with the spirit of indiscriminate and sweeping innovation, which to some extent is the characteristic of the age, and which absolutely runs riot in many of the States of this Confederacy." South Carolina has a low crime rate: "more than half of our population, and the portion amongst whom, from their position, crime would naturally most abound, are slaves, who are kept in
order without a resort to the Courts." But he fears an "alarming" rise in crime in Charleston. Urging greater efficiency "in detecting crime," he recommends employing prosecutors in each district and "physicians for post mortem examinations in murder cases."

Hayne wants to streamline outmoded judicial procedures, allow appeals "in cases not capital, only on cause shown," to curtail the power of pardon [with standards to guide issuance of pardons], to curb the most wretched prison conditions, particularly housing "the arrested debtor and the innocent witness" with "the convicted felon"; and to provide separate cells at night and employ prisoners in shoemaking and other useful tasks. An Appendix prints valuable data on the prison population of South Carolina.


Here’s to Millard Fillmore!


The title page oval lithograph shows Fillmore surrounded by abbreviated States' names, each on a shield. It is captioned with Fillmore's inspiring quote opposing sectional conflict: "For my own part, I know only my country, my whole country, and nothing but my country."
In 1856 former President Fillmore ran on the American Party, or Know-Nothing, ticket, which favored restricting immigrants' rights and opposed the sectionalism of the Republicans and Democrats.


By the Founder of "Hopkinsianism"


Hopkins is known "for his profound influence on New England theology. The pupil and intimate friend of Jonathan Edwards, he carried the principles of the New Divinity to their logical conclusions. This he did in a fashion so complete and acceptable to large numbers of thinking men of his day that his school of thought was called 'Hopkinsianism'" [DAB].

FIRST EDITION Evans 17977. Alden 951. $450.00
This is the first London edition, and the fifth overall. Sophia Hume [1701-1774], a native of South Carolina, was the granddaughter of Mary Fisher, one of the two Quakers first to come to Massachusetts in 1656. Her 'Exhortation', a defense of her religious faith, rebuts those who call her religion "by the hard Name of Heresy," or "ridiculous or absurd." She wrote it in Charleston in 1747, and William Bradford printed it that year in Philadelphia, its first edition.

I Turnbull 124. Sabin 33780.

$750.00

“A Fearful Time in Cincinnati Lately”

64. Hurin, Silas E.: AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED TO "MY DEAR ALFRED," HIS PRINCETON CLASSMATE, VIVIDLY DESCRIBING MURDERS, LAWLESSNESS, AND MOB VIOLENCE IN CINCINNATI. "THE CITY HAS NOT BEEN STIRRED UP SO

"Judge Hurin was a native of Hamilton County, Ohio, and a graduate of Princeton University in 1882... He began his career teaching near Cincinnati, but entered law school in 1885. He practiced law in Hancock County for twenty years and served on the Circuit bench for six years, having been elected in 1904" [18 Northwest Ohio Quarterly 106 (July 1946)].

He writes in dismay to his friend that, "We have been having a fearful time in Cincinnati lately. Murders have become common." Despite the jailing of about forty murderers "we have been unable to get any of them hanged." A recent manslaughter conviction, rather than first degree murder, launched a firestorm of anger. "The jury have been mobbed and some have barely escaped with their lives... Last night the excitement culminated in a mob which stormed the jail." The militia prevented them "from reaching the prisoners," but "about half a dozen had been killed and many others wounded. It is said that twenty thousand people were surrounding the jail... The murderer who caused all the excitement was allowed to escape." $450.00

“Clamour about the Right of Search, Liberty of the Seas”

65. [International Slave Trade]: CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES RELATIVE TO THE TREATY LATELY CONCLUDED AT WASHINGTON; INCLUDING INSTRUCTIONS FROM THE EARL OF ABERDEEN TO LORD ASHBURTON. 1842--43. PRESENTED TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, BY HER
England used her mighty naval power in a massive effort to stamp out the International Slave Trade. The major roadblock to a Treaty with the United States was English board-and-search tactics, reminiscent of the objectionable practice that had helped to bring on the War of 1812. England claimed the right to board and search any vessel suspected of carrying on the Trade. The Earl of Aberdeen reports to Lord Ashburton on the "clamour about the right of search, liberty of the seas, &c.," which "has already created so much excitement in the United States." Secretary of State Daniel Webster and his British counterpart settled the dispute in the Webster-Ashburton Treaty, which also resolved the question of Maine's boundary with Canada.

This publication treats exclusively the issues involved in the Slave Trade. The Correspondence describes "the nature of the stations, or baracoons, in which Slaves are collected on shore to be sold to the traders"; the areas of West Africa where the trade occurs; and the tactics of the ships which convey the slaves.


$750.00


Reports are printed "on the actual state of the labouring population and sugar cultivation," with disturbing news that the local magistrate prevents "the labourers from settling and working upon the properties on which they are located." The circumstances under which the laborers work are "wholly unsatisfactory," and further measures are necessary "to protect the rights of the emancipated population of Jamaica." $350.00
68. **[Jamaica Rebellion]**: JAMAICA DISTURBANCES. PAPERS LAID BEFORE THE ROYAL COMMISSION OF INQUIRY BY GOVERNOR EYRE. PRESENTED TO BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT BY COMMAND OF HER MAJESTY. JUNE 1866. London: Printed by George Edward Eyre and William Spottiswoode..., 1866. Folio, stitched. Original blue printed wrappers. [2], 483, [1] pp, plus a very large folding map of the County of Surrey, Jamaica, "showing the various marches of troops, &c." A clean text with some wear to the upper spine and upper corner of the front wrapper. Very Good plus.

The uprising of black Jamaicans in Morant Bay, beginning 11 October 1865, had been brought on by years of discrimination. The Colonial Legislature had sharply restricted the franchise by imposing property qualifications which rendered most blacks, who outnumbered whites by more than 30:1, ineligible to vote. Harsh prison conditions and punishments [including flogging], drought, excessive taxation, other causes of economic distress all contributed to the causes of the rebellion. Governor Edward John Eyre declared a one month period of martial law on October 13. The Jamaica Committee, the primary critic of Eyre's administration, described numerous atrocities committed by the authorities, including the execution of several hundred black Jamaicans, including ex-slave and politician George William Gordon.

This volume prints extraordinarily detailed reports on the uprising, describing the various events, clashes, troop movements, participants, punishments, alleged saboteurs and instigators, speculations as to causes. Although the Anti-Slavery Society lacks "evil intent," the Colonel of the Maroons writes, "So long as that Society exists the negro will never settle down into a sense of his real position or contentment with his lot in life... He is constantly building castles in the air instead of putting his shoulder to the wheel."

Cundall 86. $750.00


[offered with] ... PART II. MINUTES OF EVIDENCE AND APPENDIX. London: Printed by George Edward Eyre and William Spottiswoode... 1866. Folio, original printed blue wrappers. ix, [1 blank], 1162 pp. Some wrapper wear, else Very Good plus.

The uprising of black Jamaicans in Morant Bay, beginning 11 October 1865, had been brought on by years of discrimination. The Colonial Legislature had sharply restricted the franchise by imposing property qualifications which rendered most blacks, who outnumbered whites by more than 30:1, ineligible to vote. Harsh prison conditions and punishments [including flogging], drought, excessive taxation, other causes of economic distress all contributed to the causes of the rebellion. Governor Edward John Eyre declared a one month period of martial law on October 13. The Jamaica Committee, the primary critic of Eyre's administration, described numerous atrocities committed by the authorities, including the
execution of several hundred black Jamaicans, including ex-slave and politician George William Gordon.

These volume print the Commission's conclusions on the entire affair, with an exhaustive printed report and discussion of the evidence, on the "origin and outbreak of the disturbances;" the suppression measures, including the despatch of troops, the proclamation of martial law, military operations, and a summary of punishments imposed; the "conduct of persons engaged in the suppression of the disturbances," particularly the punishments inflicted and the courts martial; the particular role of George Gordon, a mixed-race, wealthy Jamaican whom Eyre suspected of being the ring-leader and whom Eyre arrested and executed; the political prisoners and duration of martial law.

Cundall 86. $950.00

Item No. 69
The uprising of black Jamaicans in Morant Bay, beginning 11 October 1865, had been brought on by years of discrimination. The Colonial Legislature had sharply restricted the franchise by imposing property qualifications which rendered most blacks, who outnumbered whites by more than 30:1, ineligible to vote. Harsh prison conditions and punishments [including flogging], drought, excessive taxation, other causes of economic distress all contributed to the causes of the rebellion. Governor Edward John Eyre declared a one month period of martial law on October 13. The Jamaica Committee, the primary critic of Eyre's administration, described numerous atrocities committed by the authorities, including the execution of several hundred black Jamaicans, including ex-slave and politician George William Gordon.

This volume prints 66 despatches from the beleaguered Governor Eyre, beginning on October 20, 1865, reporting "a most serious and alarming insurrection of the negro population, attended with great loss of life and destruction of property." Eyre describes the events leading up to the explosion, which began with the rescue of a black man about to be tried for an offense. Enclosures to Eyre's letters are on-the-scene reports from government officials, beginning on October 12. Also printed are 33 despatches from England's Secretary of State, with enclosures, primarily to Governor Eyre, generally supporting him but warning him to avoid "excessive" measures.

Cundall 86. $500.00
His Second Inaugural Address


Jefferson's inaugural Address, which he delivered on March 4, is printed in one-and-three-quarters columns on page two. $175.00
The Wonders of Alberta


An impressive production by the Jennings Company, showcasing Alberta as the great city of the Canadian west. Its natural beauty and resources, efficient and moderate city government, municipal improvements, industrial progress, thriving companies are featured. Short descriptions of Alberta’s many business establishments are provided. OCLC records only a few copies under several accession numbers. $375.00

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Foundations of Judicial Review in America

73. [Judicial Review] [Tatham William?]: REPORT OF A CASE, DECIDED ON SATURDAY, THE 16TH OF NOVEMBER, 1793, IN THE GENERAL COURT OF VIRGINIA; WHEREIN PETER KAMPER, WAS PLAINTIFF, AGAINST MARY HAWKINS, DEFENDANT: ON A QUESTION ADJOURNED FROM THE DISTRICT COURT OF DUMFRIES, FOR NOVELTY AND DIFFICULTY, TOUCHING THE CONSTITUTIONALITY OF AN ACT OF ASSEMBLY; TOGETHER WITH ARGUMENTS AND OPINIONS OF THE RESPECTIVE JUDGES AT LARGE, AND THE...
This is the only 18th century edition. The elaborate, closely reasoned opinions are printed in full. Kamper v. Hawkins, I Virginia Cases 21 [1793], is "the first important Virginia decision to support the doctrine of judicial review." [Radabaugh, 'Spencer Roane and the Genesis of Virginia Judicial Review,' in 6 American Journal of Legal History 63, 66 note 11]. It predates Chief Justice Marshall's opinion for the U.S. Supreme Court in Marbury v. Madison, 5 U.S. 137 [1803]. "The modern legend that Marbury invented judicial review is simply that-- a legend. Marshall, to his credit, did not pretend that he was making a radical or innovative claim. The issue, he wrote, while 'deeply interesting to the United States,' is 'happily, not of an intricacy proportioned to its interest.' The issue, indeed, had arisen earlier in his home state of Virginia, and in one instance, the 1794 case of Kamper v. Hawkins, an able court gave it considered attention, with interesting results." [online Universitypressscholarship discussion of Kamper.]

The case attracted great attention, because the issue presented to the Court was basic to a democratic republic: whether Courts, interpreting the Constitution, had authority to prohibit acts of the Legislature which, according to the Court, violated that Constitution. The particular Act of the Virginia Legislature at issue concerned the Virginia legislature's 1792 attempted to combine the district court and the court of chancery, into a single tribunal.

"The utility of a written constitution," explains Judge William Nelson in the first of five separate opinions, is that it is the instrument "by which the powers of government are limited," and by which the departments of government are created. "I ask then, whether the legislature do not sit under the constitution? The answer in the affirmative to me is inevitable." An Act of the Legislature contrary to the Constitution, he concludes, is thus void. The Judiciary does not act as "champions of the people," or "to excite and opposition to the legislature. But, when the cases of individuals are brought before them judicially, they are bound to decide."

Judge Spencer Roane agreed. "The judiciary may and ought not only to refuse to execute a law expressly repugnant to the Constitution; but also one which is, by a plain and natural construction, in opposition to the fundamental principles thereof. I consider the people of this country as the only sovereign power. - I consider the legislature as not sovereign but subordinate ; they are subordinate to the great constitutional charter, which the people have established as a fundamental law, and which alone has given existence and authority to the legislature."

Judges James Henry and John Tyler agreed. St. George Tucker also wrote a learned opinion, explaining the origins and functions of Constitutions in light of international law and America's own recent history of the separation from England. Like the others, he concludes, "No legislative act therefore, contrary to the constitution, can be valid."

According to Evans, William Tatham is the "Gentleman of the Bar." Cohen doubts that attribution, remarking that Tatham's "connection with this publication is unclear." Evans 27777. ESTC 21832. Cohen 11130. Haynes 18063. Not in Marke or Marvin.

$5,000.00

Responding to the great political and social unrest in Kansas, this very early Territorial Legislature establishes procedures for taking a Census in order to elect delegates to Kansas’s constitutional convention.

The escalating violence over slavery and incursions of Missouri guerrillas prompt passage of a law punishing by death those who "combine by force to usurp the government of this territory, or to interfere forcibly with the administration of the government," or "to levy war against any part of the people of this territory," or "to remove forcibly out of this territory any portion of the people of this territory." The Legislature also passes a long, detailed bill on the regulation of Railroads; regulates brands and marks; establishes common schools; and enacts a variety of other laws, including the organization of counties; incorporations of hotels, mining companies, water power companies, bridge and ferry companies, toll roads and railroads, towns and cities, etc. A detailed Index is included.

FIRST EDITION. I Harv. Law Cat. 1077. All Kansas 117. 137 Eberstadt 339. $500.00
calf [rubbed, upper board stamped in gilt, spotted]. Text clean and bright, all maps and engravings in excellent condition. Except as noted, Near Fine.

Highlights include detailed maps of Hagerstown, Hancock, Sharpsburg [with Antietam Creek and Burnside Bridge], Baltimore, a Railroad Map of Maryland and Delaware. Lists of "Patrons" and "Business References" are printed, along with attractive engravings. Not in Le Gear.

$875.00

Item No. 75
Its Second Catalogue

76. **Library Company of Philadelphia**: A CATALOGUE OF THE BOOKS, BELONGING TO THE LIBRARY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA; TO WHICH IS PREFIXED, A SHORT ACCOUNT OF THE INSTITUTION, WITH THE CHARTER, LAWS, AND REGULATIONS. Philadelphia: Printed by Bartram & Reynolds, 1807. xl, 302, [2], 303-616 pp, with half title as issued. Contemporary sheep [lightly rubbed, hinges starting], a clean text. Except as noted, Very Good. With the 1807 ownership signature of Henry Pemberton, No. 61 North Third Street, Philadelphia.

The second such Catalogue, the Library Company having published the first in 1789. In addition to alphabetical listings of books, a great number of which have been added to the Library's holdings since 1789, a history of the Library is printed, along with its Charter, Laws, Rules, list of Members, names of Librarians, and summary of holdings.

The owner of this book was Henry Pemberton of Philadelphia. Philadelphia directories from 1791 through about 1829 list "Pemberton Philadelphia, 61 No. Third", with no first name. Henry was not listed under his own name until about 1830; perhaps he did not own the home at that address. The 1830 directory lists him at the North Third Street address, as clerk in the Philadelphia Bank. Later directories list him as a gentleman.

AI 12918 [7]. $850.00

77. **[Lincoln, Abraham]**: LITHOGRAPH ENGRAVED BUST PORTRAIT OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN WITH BEARD, FACING RIGHT, LOOKING FRONT. BLACK AND WHITE PRINT. FACSIMILE SIGNATURE ABOVE FULL NAME: "A. LINCOLN/ ABRAHAM LINCOLN, SIXTEENTH PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES." New
York: Currier & Ives, 152 Nassau St., [c.1860-1865]. Folio broadside, 12" x 16". Black and white bust portrait of a well-groomed, bearded Abraham Lincoln. He wears a dark jacket and vest with a white button-down collared shirt and dark bow tie. In very small print below the caption appears to be the number 205, or possibly 105. Moderately tanned, small white scattered spots. Several closed tears at edges and corners [several archival tape repairs on verso]. Good+.

Item No. 78


Lincoln's great Cooper Union Address argues that the Framers and early Congresses contemplated a narrow and ever-diminishing role for slavery. Examining Constitutional and early Congressional debates, he demonstrates that contemporary statesmen viewed slavery "as an evil, not to be extended, but to be tolerated and protected only because of and so far as its actual presence among us makes that toleration and protection a necessity."

Lincoln's argument, fusing the interests of all anti-slavery men, whether abolitionists or not, ranks among his greatest contributions to American political thought. It received wide press coverage, catapulting him into presidential contention, for it transported the new Republican Party into the center of American constitutional and legal thinking rather than to an unacceptable extreme. He thus made it easy for moderate Northern Democrats, Whigs, and Know-Nothings to vote Republican in 1860.

Monaghan 55. LCP 5944. $500.00
79.  **[Lincoln, Abraham] Harrison, Thomas:** THOMAS HARRISON’S 1896 PHOTOGRAPH OF A BEARDLESS LINCOLN, FROM WILLIAM JUDKINS THOMSON’S ORIGINAL AMBROTYPE TAKEN IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE LINCOLN-DOUGLAS DEBATE IN MONMOUTH, ILLINOIS, ON OCTOBER 11, 1858. Galesburg, IL: Thomas Harrison, [1896]. Oval 3-1/2” x 4-3/4” portrait mounted on 6” x 8” textured card stock with imprint "Harrison, Galesburg, Ills." Bust portrait of a beardless Lincoln turned slightly to the left. Light spotting, Very Good.

Immediately after the Lincoln-Douglas debate at Monmouth on 11 October 1858, Lincoln sat for the original portrait, an ambrotype taken by William Judkins Thomson. "In 1896, when journalist Ida Tarbell was writing her 20-part series on Lincoln for McClure's Magazine, Thomson's widow, Margaretha, was asked to lend the Lincoln ambrotype to be sent to New York City for an engraving to illustrate the article, but she refused. Eventually, through the intervention of Col. Clark E. Carr of Galesburg and State Sen. Fred E. Harding of Monmouth,
she allowed the picture to be copied by Galesburg photographer Thomas Harrison, who forwarded a print to McClure's." [Rankin, Jeff, "'Developing' the history of Monmouth's Lincoln photograph", Oct. 19, 2017, accessed on August 4, 2020, on Jeff Rankin's page at https://medium.com/@jeffrankin.] The National Portrait Gallery now owns the original ambrotype.

$850.00

Item No. 80

"Fundamental Principles of the Laws of Spain," Imported to Louisiana

80. **Lislet, L. Moreau and Henry Carleton**: THE LAWS OF LAS SIETE PARTIDAS, WHICH ARE STILL IN FORCE IN THE STATE OF LOUISIANA. New Orleans: Printed by James M'Karaher, 1820. Two volumes. xxv,[1 blank], 605; [3],612-1248,[4],73, [1 blank], [1 errata] pp. Scattered foxing and light wear, bound in modern cloth with gilt-lettered and lightly chipped morocco spine labels. Institutional rubberstamps, Good+.

The Preface explains, "The laws of Spain are contained in various codes, the most complete of which is that known under the name of Las Siete Partidas," i.e., 'The Seven Parts,' which comprise "the fundamental principles of the laws of Spain." Cohen says, "This translation of the Spanish code, from which the Civil Code of Louisiana (1808) was derived, was made by order of the legislature. The translator's preface sketches the history of Louisiana law from the provincial through the territorial periods."

"Great praise is due to the 13th century Spanish jurists who wrote the Partidas; for they produced not only a highly scientific code of law, the most notable of the age, but also the most
complete treatise of jurisprudence yet published. The Partidas exercised enormous influence on Spanish law other than Castillian..." [Marke].
Cohen 5294. Marke 245. Jumonville 336, 337. Sabin 42244 ["a curious and learned work"].
Not in Harv. Law Cat.

The Memorial is an illuminating window on land titles and customs in Louisiana under prior French and Spanish rule. Land grants under those regimes were accompanied by requirements "that the lands should be settled within three years, that the roads and levies should be made." But "it was well understood that these conditions were not designed for the purpose of compelling a rigorous performance of them," but simply to "impress the grantee with a sense of dependance upon that government from which his titles emanated, and to bind him to that sovereign."
Laws of the United States which would cause forfeiture of title in the event of "negligence in obtaining complete titles" are unfair: past history explains "that the old inhabitants should feel secure, even with imperfect titles," because they have been "lulled into security."
AI 11560 [5]. Not in Thompson.

Item No. 82

Attractive Portraits of All the Confederate Honchos

82. [Magnus, Charles]: SHEET OF TWENTY-FOUR UNCUT ENGRAVED PORTRAIT CARDS OF CONFEDERATE GENERALS AND POLITICAL LEADERS, EACH PORTRAIT IN BLACK INK AND SURROUNDED BY RED DECORATIVE BORDER, WITH INDIVIDUAL’S NAME BELOW PORTRAIT AND IMPRINT OF CHAS. MAGNUS AT FOOT OF EACH CARD. New York : Chas. Magnus, 12 Frankfort St.,[@1861-1863]. 19”x11-1/2”, printed in red and black ink, uncut sheet. A rare example of these cards in uncut format. Lightly dusted at the margins, occasional light fox mark. Very Good.

Among those depicted are Generals Gideon Pillow, Stonewall Jackson, Leonidas Polk, Beauregard, Robert E. Lee, John Breckinridge, Joe Johnston, Braxton Bragg; and political leaders Judah Benjamin, Jefferson Davis, Alexander Stephens, John Floyd. Charles Magnus did a few different printings of similar Confederate portrait cards, some with imprints and some not.

Rare, Early New York Manumission

83. [Manumission of a New York Slave] "Negro Man Named Jack": KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESEN[TS] THAT I RICHARD B. LEVERICH OF THE TOWNSHIP OF NEWTOWN COUNTY OF QUEENS AND STATE OF NEW YORK IN CONSIDERATION OF THE SUM OF TWO HUNDRED AND TEN DOLLARS TO ME IN HAND PAID BY

Leverich sells his Negro Slave Jack to Hyatt, for $200, for a term of seven years, after which Hyatt must emancipate Jack. This early New York slavery document, obviously of great consequence to Jack, is rather sloppily drawn for such a serious matter. Obviously prepared without the aid of expensive legal counsel, it misspells some words and several lines are crossed out.

The Leverich family were prominent merchants in both the North and the South. The southern branch included New Orleans cotton factors who represented Southern planters shipping goods to New England and Europe. This New York Leverich provided for Jack's future freedom just as the New York Legislature passed a law that would free, in 1827, all slaves born in New York before 1799.

$650.00
Item No. 84

An Excellent Copy of the Atlas First Edition

84. Marshall, John: THE LIFE OF GEORGE WASHINGTON. MAPS AND SUBSCRIBERS' NAMES. Philadelphia: Published by C.P. Wayne, 1807. 4to. Contemporary quarter calf [gilt spine rules] and marbled paper over boards [with contemporary text from an
An Attractive Practitioner’s Copy, with His Contemporary Notes

85. **Maryland**: LAWS OF MARYLAND, MADE SINCE MDCC,LXIII, CONSISTING OF ACTS OF ASSEMBLY UNDER THE PROPRIETARY GOVERNMENT, RESOLVES OF CONVENTION, THE DECLARATION OF RIGHTS, THE CONSTITUTION AND FORM OF GOVERNMENT, THE ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION, AND, ACTS OF ASSEMBLY SINCE THE REVOLUTION. Annapolis: Printed by Frederick Green, Printer to the State, 1787. Folio, bound in attractive contemporary deerskin, with original gilt-lettered red morocco spine label. [458] pp., as issued. Scattered and generally light foxing, Very Good, with many contemporary ink annotations concerning the various laws, probably by a Maryland practitioner. A knowledgeable and contemporary hand has also written relevant commentary on the front free endpaper; and three laid-in pages concerning the Baltimore Market Law. Ownership signature on title page [dated August 3, 1787] of Francis Curtis, "a lawyer near Queenstown, Maryland during the early nineteenth century," according to the Hagley Museum's Record of Miscellaneous Merchants [Collection of Philadelphia Area Merchants Records].

The Introduction is by Alexander C. Hanson, who had, along with future Supreme Court Justice Samuel Chase, been directed by the Legislature to work with Frederick Green to
produce this volume. The Legislature's Resolution authorized the printing of "one hundred copies." Hanson criticizes Chase's inactivity: his "superior talents might have enabled him to render complete satisfaction" in the completion of the project; Hanson, left to his own devices, has done his best, explaining that he has spent a large amount of time providing a useful Index. The volume begins with the Laws of 1765-1774, at which point "end the laws under the proprietary government."

"The arbitrary acts of the king and parliament of Great-Britain" resulted in a "provincial convention" in June 1774. On July 3, 1776, it resolved to elect a new Convention, "for the express purpose of forming a new government, by authority of the people only." The enabling resolution is printed in full, followed by the Proceedings of the Convention, which assembled on August 14, 1776, in Annapolis. Its daily doings are printed, as is the culmination of its proceedings, the Declaration of Rights, adopted finally on November 3, 1776 [a Sunday], and a proposed Constitution and Form of Government [presented November 3 and adopted on November 8].

The Laws are printed from the 1777 Session through the close of the 1784 Session in January 1785, including all the legislation during the Revolutionary years and the post-Revolution years immediately thereafter. The Articles of Confederation are printed as Chapter XL of the Laws of 1780, Maryland finally recognizing that "the enemy is encouraged, by this state not acceding to the confederation."

FIRST EDITION. Evans 20483. II Harv. Law Cat. 68. ESTC W7066. $2,000.00

**Early Coastal Fortifications**


The Committee, having considered McHenry's Reports which are printed here, concludes that additional appropriations will be necessary to complete the necessary fortifications. McHenry advises of the status of construction at New York, Philadelphia, Virginia, the Carolinas, and Georgia; and estimates the funds necessary for completion. A scare item, NAIP locating only five copies.

Evans 33028. NAIP w008814. $375.00

**McKinley’s Imperialism is “Purest Ruffianism and Tyranny”**


The debate between President McKinley and Senator Hoar focused on American imperialism, particularly in the Philippines. After conclusion of the Spanish-American War, President McKinley decided to annex the Philippines in order, he says here, "to bring the benefits of liberty and good government to these wards of the nation... not for exploitation, but for humanity and civilization." Hoar accuses McKinley of "purest ruffianism and tyranny."

OCLC 68626639 [3- U MI, Newberry, Warsaw Pub. Lib.] as of July 2020. $350.00
Union Veteran of the Battle of Mobile Bay Assures His Friend Mobile Will Be “Easily Taken Before Long”


"My whole personal experience in this war would fill a small volume in print... I am fully satisfied that Mobile will easily taken & that before long perhaps before this reaches you... We have made various improvements in throwing open the great iron Hatches in case of a hole is blown in the bottom."

At the Battle of Mobile Bay the previous August, the U.S.S. Tecumseh, a monitor, was sunk with ninety men trapped inside. "In the Monitor Tecumseh which was lost here not a man could be saved from drowning but sunk in the ----- metallic coffin except a few in the turrets at their guns. We have to send to St. Louis or to N.O. for any kind of machine work & then have
the patterns made & cast. We have just got one cast wheel from N.O... I could tell you more if I dare but I think perhaps this letter might fall in wrong hands."

Benjamin F. Wright [c.1837-1908] enlisted with the U.S. Navy on May 21, 1858 at Boston. He served on the USS Fear Not and the USS Chickasaw. He ended up in the National Soldiers Home, Virginia, with "senile disability", and passed away on April 24, 1908.

The USS Chickasaw was a Milwaukee-class ironclad steamer commissioned in 1864. It was one of the first warships to be outfitted with iron and was armed with four cannons. Part of the West Gulf Blockading Squadron and an active participant in the Battle of Mobile Bay, the Chickasaw captured the CSS Tennessee, bombarded Confederate forts at the end of the battle, and participated in taking over the City of Mobile. ["USS Chickasaw Victorious in Battle, Served Long Life After," Website of the Chickasaw Nation.]

Free Passage for “Elias, the Body Servant of Capt. Hunter”

89. Moore, Andrew B.: AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED BY GOVERNOR MOORE, ON EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT STATIONERY, ORDERING FREE PASSAGE TO SLAVE ELIAS:

"THE BEarer ELIAS IS THE BODY SERVANT OF CAPT. HUNTER OF THE METROPOLITAN GUARDS FROM MONTGOMERY ALA - AND GOES AS SUCH TO LYNCHBURG WHERE THE ALA. TROOPS RENDEZVOUS."

"THE CONDUCTOR OF THE RAIL ROADS FROM MONTGOMERY TO DALTON GEORGIA & TO LYNCHBURG WILL PASS HIM FREE OF CHARGE.

"A.B. MOORE | GOV OF ALA." Montgomery, Ala.: April 30th, 1861. Elegant typescript letterhead, text in ink manuscript in thirteen lines on blue ruled paper. Governor Moore has
crossed out, at the end, his previously written words, "& charge to Confederacy." Very Good. Docketed on the verso: "Copy of Pass to Elias from Montgomery to Lynchburg. Apr 30/61."

Captain Hunter was Fountain Winston Hunter [1819-1891], Captain of Company F, Metropolitan Guards, Third Alabama Regiment. He was the grandson of South Carolina Governor James Moore, Jr. His mother was his daughter Mary H. Moore. Hunter enlisted as captain of the Metropolitan guards on April 26, 1861. He resigned his position about November 18, 1861. On May 1, 1862, he enlisted into Co. I, Alabama 2nd Cavalry, where he earned the rank of colonel. In November, 1862, he was brought up on charges for fighting with Maj. Matthew R. Marks after an all night poker game. He was tried by court-martial and sentenced to be dismissed; whether the sentence was carried out is unclear.

He signed a Proclamation Oath on August 31, 1865, and was granted a Presidential pardon on March 6, 1867. Before the War, he was a private with the 1st Battalion Alabama Militia Infantry during the 2nd Creek War. [Fold3 military records; The Montgomery Advertiser, November 20, 1910, p.29.]

Virginia Lawyer Charles Mosby, Cousin of the Virginia Guerrilla, Opposes the Test Act

The Congressional Test Act barred from federal office any person who could not swear that he had "never voluntarily borne arms against the United States," or given "aid, countenance, counsel, or encouragement" to persons who had done so. The Test Act meant that leaders of the pre-War South were barred from returning to their accustomed Congressional sinecures. Mosby, a well-regarded Virginia lawyer, was the cousin of the notorious Confederate partisan John Singleton Mosby. "Charles L. Mosby's father was Wade Mosby, a horse racer, the owner of Duroc, sire of American Eclipse. He lost his property, and General John H. Cocke, of Fluvanna, loaned C.L.M. money to take law at the University of Virginia" [Watson, page 250].

In the form of two letters to his friend F.B. Deane, Jr., Mosby argues that the Congressional Test Act is unconstitutional. Article I of the Constitution prescribes the qualifications for prospective members of the House of Representatives and Senate. So long as the candidate satisfies those requirements—age, citizenship, and holding no other federal office—he cannot be denied his seat. "These are ancient Constitutional rights held in reverence from the foundation of the government." Contrary views "wholly misapprehend" the Constitution. He justifies his position with learned argument and precedent.

The organization was founded in New York in August 1908 by Martha M. Franklin, a registered nurse. Membership consisted of four classes. 'Nurse' members are those who successfully completed a three-year course in nursing from an accredited nursing school, connected with a general hospital. Associate members, honorary members, and lay members who are "interested in the promotion and welfare of nursing and Negro nurses" are also defined.

"This was an organization dedicated to promoting the standards and welfare of Black nurses and breaking down racial discrimination in the profession. This organization served an important need, as Black nurses at that time were not welcome in the American Nurses Association (ANA). The main purpose of the NACGN was to win integration of Black RNs into nursing schools, nursing jobs, and nursing organizations. In the early years, membership
was low and the major achievement was the development of a registry of Black nurses.” After several years of active recruiting, the Association became “phenomenally successful. In 1933, the NACGN had only 175 members; by 1949, that number had grown to 947. One of their greatest achievements was their successful lobbying for an integrated Cadet Nurse Corps during World War II. This, in turn, produced a snowball effect; by the end of the war, all but a few state nurses associations admitted Blacks as members. Shortly after the war, the ANA suggested that it take over the functions of the NACGN and that its program be expanded for the complete integration of Negro nurses.” [Web site of the African American Registry.]

$450.00

New Hampshire Democrats Support Slavery, Jackson-Van Buren Policies


A rare folio Address, supporting Jackson-Van Buren banking policies, and expressing the toleration for slavery that cemented Northern Democrats' alliance with Southern slaveholders. Democrats' denunciation of "aristocracy" reaches new levels of hyperbole: they compare abolitionists, protectionists, and supporters of a National Bank to the early, loathsome Federalists.

AI 50044 [1- Nh]. Not in Sabin or online catalogs of Huntington, Newberry Library, Boston Athenaeum, Orbis, Hollis. OCLC locates two copies under two accession numbers [Dartmouth, AAS], as of July 2020.

$450.00
Gilmore’s Proclamation, dated 17 March 1864, is prompted by President Lincoln’s order "for an additional draft of 200,000 men, on the 15th day of April." The Governor reviews New Hampshire’s obligations under this call, and announces that an excess of volunteers has rendered "New Hampshire's deficiency very slight." Only 659 men are required. He urges his fellow citizens "to give to their Government no stinted or niggardly support... Let us unite in reiterating the statement that 'There shall never be another draft in the Old Granite State'.” Not in Sabin or Bartlett. Not located at the Rauner Library, AAS, or on OCLC as of August 2020. 

$850.00

Item No. 93

Traitor Democrats Call for “Destruction of the Union”

94. New York Workingmen’s Democratic Republican Association: A TRAITOR’S PEACE! New York: Published by the N.Y. Workingmen's Democratic Republican Association, [1863 or 1864]. Folio broadside, 12-3/8” x 19.” Light foxing and minor wear, Very Good. At the bottom: "Printed also for the Loyal Publication Society, 863 Broadway, N.Y. PLEASE POST THIS UP."
This dramatic signed at the end in bold type by "A Democratic Workingman," urges his fellow Workingmen to shun "A Traitor's Peace... Let the ballot-box tell the story of your patriotism, and your resolve not to be the 'white slaves' of traitors or their friends." Some printings are dated October 30, 1863. This one is undated. The Library of Congress has both; the Library Company has ours.

The broadside demonstrates the South's intransigence by quoting from an editorial in the "Richmond Enquirer of the 16th of October [1863]," which demands: "The North must yield all; we nothing... "SURELY SHALL WE MAKE THEM PAY OUR WAR DEBT THOUGH WE WRING IT OUT OF THEIR HEARTS." The editorial asserts that the South will "fight till doomsday rather than yield one iota" of their extreme demands.

"WORKINGMEN! The politicians who cry out for 'Peace,' and 'the Union as it was,' tell us that it is a very easy thing to settle the troubles between the North and the South." But the reality is far different: it means "the destruction of the Union-- the giving up of Maryland, Kentucky, and Missouri. Workingmen! These are the terms of peace to which you are invited by the 'peace' men." Workingmen repudiate the Democrats, and "vote for the party that stands by the government." $2,000.00

Item No. 94
Advise “To the Colored People of the State:” Heed “The Superior Intelligence of the White Race”

This scarce printed broadsheet is a window on early Reconstruction in the upper South. President Johnson appointed Holden Provisional Governor on May 29, 1865, to restore North Carolina "to its Constitutional relations to the Federal Government," including appropriate Constitutional amendments. Issuing this Proclamation two weeks later, Holden calls a Convention of loyal citizens to accomplish those ends. He urges loyal citizens "who have been driven from the State by despotic power, to return... You have just been delivered by the armies of the Union from one of the most corrupt and rigorous despotisms that ever existed in the world."

Holden offers advice "to the colored people of the State," who "are now free. It now remains for you, as you will be by the superior intelligence of the white race, and cheered by the sympathies of all good people, to decide whether the freedom thus suddenly bestowed upon you, will be a blessing to you or a source of injury." He counsels them to "sacredly
observe the marriage relation," "provide for your offspring," and "procure instruction" in
reading and writing. Moreover, "to be prosperous and happy you must labor, not merely when
you feel like it, or for a scantly support, but industriously and steadily. If you are idle you will
become vicious and worthless."

OCLC 41533037 [4- U VA, U NC (2), DLC], 772430851 [1- U NC]. Not in Thornton,
Hummel, LCP. $1,850.00

96. [Ohio]: EARLY PRINTED OHIO SUMMONS:, COMPLETED IN NEAT INK
MANUSCRIPT  "THE STATE OF OHIO, WARREN COUNTY/, TO GEORGE HARLAN
ESQUIRE, SHERIFF OF OUR SAID COUNTY OF WARREN GREETING. WE
COMMAND YOU TO TAKE WILLIAM MCCANN IF HE MAY BE FOUND IN YOUR
BAILIWICK, AND HIM SAFELY KEEP, SO THAT YOU MAY HAVE HIS BOD[Y]
BEFORE THE JUDGES OF OUR COURT OF COMMON PLEAS AT LEBANON ON THE
3D TUESDAY OF SEPTEMBER NEXT, TO ANSWER UNTO JACOB WOOLF IN A PLEA
THAT HE RENDERS UNTO HIM THE SUM OF EIGHTY DOLLARS TO THE DAMAGE
OF THE SAID JACOB WOOLF, NINETEEN DOLLARS AS IS SAID. . . WITNESS THE
HONORABLE FRANCIS DUNLAVY, ESQUIRE. . . FOR THE FIRST CIRCUIT, AT
LEBANON ON THIS 12TH DAY OF JUNE IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD 1805/ [signed]
DAVID SUTTON CLERK. [Warren County, Ohio]: 1805. Small broadside, 6-1/4" x 7-1/2".
Partly printed document, completed in ink manuscript, signed in ink by David Sutton, Clerk.
The Warren County Special Court of Common Pleas was established in May 1803; David Sutton was elected as the clerk pro tempore. Sutton [1766-1834], originally from New Jersey, was one of the earliest settlers in the County. He served as clerk from 1803 to 1815, was a representative in Ohio's Legislature in 1815, 1818 and 1823; a captain in the War of 1812; and owned a tavern in Deerfield.

Judge Francis Dunlavy [1761-1839] was a principal drafter of Ohio's first Constitution, and an Ohio senator. George Harlan, the first sheriff of Warren County, served from 1803 to 1805. He was also County Commissioner, Justice of the Peace, and Associate Judge of Common Pleas. William McCann, a farmer and defendant in this law suit, later moved to Indiana, where he opened a business of brickmaking. Jacob Woolf, the plaintiff, was a farmer.

$175.00

Signed and Certified by a Medal of Honor Winner

97. **Orr, Robert L.**: CERTIFICATE TO BE GIVEN TO VOLUNTEERS AT THE TIME OF THEIR DISCHARGE TO ENABLE THEM TO RECEIVE THEIR PAY, &C. Camp
Orr, Colonel of the 61st Pennsylvania, won the Medal of Honor for his bravery at Petersburg on April 2, 1865, when he "Carried the colors at the head of the column in the assault after two color bearers had been shot down" [Medal of Honor of the United States Army 195]. He was awarded his Medal on November 28, 1892.

Orr certifies that Private Daniel Attwood, of Company I of the 61st Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, had served "honestly and faithfully with his Company in DC, MD, VA, to the present date," and "is now entitled to a discharge by reason of Phthisis Pulmonis", i.e., tuberculosis. Daniel [Thomas] Attwood [c.1833-1898], a/k/a Atwood, was born in Indiana, married Elizabeth Johnson Attwood, and enlisted as a wagoner on September 4, 1861. His occupation was "Teamster." After leaving the military, he worked as a painter and also farmed. Military records show him as part of the 23rd Pennsylvania Infantry as well as the 61st, as part of the 23rd attached with the 61st. [U.S. Federal Censuses 1870, 1880; military records at Fold3; and Death Certificate accessed at Ancestry.]

**Lincoln Lacks Power to Suspend the Great Writ**


Chief Justice Taney held in the Merryman case that habeas corpus's purpose was to eliminate an Executive's oppressive and arbitrary power. Hence, he said, only Congress was empowered to suspend the writ. He ordered that Merryman, who had been held by federal authorities when Lincoln suspended the writ, be either tried or released, admonished Lincoln to 'take care that the laws be faithfully executed,' and warned of the fragility of a government of laws.

Parker, who had been a Douglas Democrat in 1860, makes an extraordinarily thorough review of the history and development of Habeas Corpus, and its usages in wartime. Though supporting the War effort he agrees that President Lincoln had no authority to suspend the Great Writ.$250.00

**Nobody Wants This Strip of Land**


The petition involved a strip of land along the French Broad River, originally owned by the Cherokees and upon which Matthew Patterson and several dozen other families had settled. By Treaty of 1798, the Cherokees ceded this land to the United States. The settlers, now squatters on public lands of the U.S., sought to bring themselves under the jurisdiction of South
Carolina. Their request appears reasonable to the Committee, which recommends that the strip be ceded to that State.

Despite this recommendation, South Carolina wanted no part of the cession; the area was well-known for lawlessness and ungovernability. After a brief skirmish between North Carolina and Georgia, both of which had claimed it for their own, the land ended up as part of North Carolina.

Evans 38865. NAIP w021903 [12]. Not in De Renne, Turnbull, Thornton. $350.00

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100. [Pennsylvania Democratic Party] Buehler, Henry: AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED, FROM COLONEL HENRY BUEHLER, HARRISBURG, 29 OCTOBER 1842, TO REAH FRAZER OF LANCASTER, PENNSYLVANIA, REGARDING THE UPCOMING DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION:

"THERE CAN BE NO DOUBT OF THE POLICY OF POSTPONING THE JANUARY CONVENTION UNTIL, SAY THE 4 MARCH AND MAKING THE CASE A 'DEMOCRATIC' ONE TO NOMINATE A CANDIDATE FOR THE PRESIDENCY. IF WE GO ON WITH THE 'BUCHANAN CONVENTION' AS CONTEMPLATED - IT WILL NO DOUBT BE FULL AND RESPECTABLE - ALL WE COULD WISH EXCEPT THAT IT WILL NOT BE LOOKED UPON AS A GENERAL THING AND MAY LEAD TO SIMILAR CALLS AND CONVENTIONS ON THE PART OF THE FRIENDS OF THE OTHER CANDIDATES. I HAVE ALWAYS HAD THIS OPINION ON THE SUBJECT AND NOW FINDING SO MANY OF OUR FRIENDS OF THE SAME WAY OF THINKING WRITE TO ADDRESS YOU ON THE SUBJECT IN ORDER THAT WE MAY KNOW THE VIEWS ENTERTAINED AT HEADQUARTERS."
"WOULD IT BE BEST THEN TO CHANGE THE TIME & IF SO WHAT DAY SHALL BE NAMED?

"WHO SHALL ACT AND BY WHAT AUTHORITY SHALL THE ANNOUNCEMENT BE MADE AND HOW?

"WILL THE CENTRAL STATE COMMITTEE APPOINTED AT THE LAST DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION NOT BE CONSIDERED AS OVERSTEPPING THEIR BOUNDS IN TAKING THIS UPON THEMSELVES?

"WE WILL DO ANYTHING IN RELATION TO THE PARTY THAT WILL BE CONSIDERED BEST AND WITH A RIGHT HEARTY GOOD WILL."

Henry Buehler [1804-1859], Director of the Harrisburg and Lancaster Railroad, was prominent in Dauphin County coal enterprises. He had been a Commissioner appointed to receive stock subscriptions for the York Haven and Harrisburg Bridge Turnpike Road Company and the Susquehanna & Juniata Bridge Company. He was married to Anna Margaret Wolf, daughter of Gov. George Wolf of Pennsylvania. [Obituary of Henry Buehler in The Times-Picayune, New Orleans, Louisiana, 7/3/1859, p.2.]

Reah Frazer [1804-1856] was a well known attorney and a leading Democrat in Lancaster County. [Reah Frazer letters, Kislak Center for Special Collections, Rare Books and Manuscripts, University of Pennsylvania.] $175.00
Pennsylvania’s Wild, Marathon Senatorial Election

101. [Pennsylvania Elections] Mann, David: AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED FROM BEDFORD, PA., 5 DECEMBER 1833, TO SAMUEL M. BARCLAY, HARRISBURG, DISCUSSING HIS OPPOSITION TO SAMUEL MCKEAN, CANDIDATE FOR THE U.S. SENATE SEAT VACATED BY GEORGE DALLAS:

"DEAR SIR, I RECEIVED THIS MORNING YOUR LETTER OF SAME AND THANK YOU FOR THE INFORMATION IT CONTAINED. WITH THE ELECTION OF SPEAKER I AM PLEASED, MR. FINDLAY IS A YOUNG GENTLEMAN OF TALENTS - HIS INTEGRITY UNQUESTIONABLE, HE IS A GENUINE DEMOCRAT, AND THE SON OF MY OLD AND WORTHY FRIEND - THERE COULD NOT HAVE BEEN A SELECTION MORE GRATIFYING TO ME. IT WAS WITH GREAT PLEASURE I VOTED FOR HIS FATHER FOR U.S. SENATOR, AND IT WOULD HAVE AFFORDED ME MUCH PLEASURE TO VOTE FOR HIS SON FOR SPEAKER HAD I BEEN PLACED IN A SITUATION TO DO SO.

"WITH RESPECT TO U.S. SENATOR, MR. SERGEANT THO A MAN OF EMINENT TALENTS AND STERN INTEGRITY HAS NO EARTHLY CHANCE OF AN ELECTION, AND HE HAS NOT MANY FRIENDS AMONG YOUR CONSTITUENTS, OF COURSE IT COULD HARDLY BE EXPECTED THAT YOU WOULD VOTE FOR HIM. RUSH, DUANE OR MUHLENBERG IN MY HUMBLE OPINION WOULD BE THE CANDIDATES FOR YOU TO SELECT FROM AND SUPPORT. MCKEAN HAS NO FRIENDS IN THIS COUNTY IN ANY PARTY (JOB MANN EXCEPTED) YOU KNOW THE ACTIVE THOROUGHGOING JACKSON MEN ARE OPPOSED TO HIM ... SO ARE A MAJORITY OF THE NATIONALS, HIS TALENTS ARE NOT SUPERIOR TO THE OTHERS - UNDER THESE CIRCUMSTANCES WHY SUPPORT HIM - IF YOU WISH TO REPRESENT YOUR CONSTITUENTS, YOU WILL NOT VOTE FOR HIM; AND IF YOU WANT TO BENEFIT YOUR NATIVE STATE I PRESUME YOU WOULD NOT SELECT SAML MCKEAN AS THE PROPER PERSON. I HAVE THUS FREELY GIVEN YOU MY REASONS, TAKE THEM FOR WHAT THEY ARE WORTH. HAD YOU NOT
REQUESTED MY OPINION I WOULD NOT HAVE GIVEN IT. . . [signed] D. MANN.”


In 1832 and 1833 Pennsylvania conducted a marathon contest for the election of U.S. Senator, chosen in those days by the legislature of each State. The term of Senator George Dallas came to an end in March 1833. "The Pennsylvania General Assembly, consisting of the House of Representatives and the Senate, convened on December 11, 1832, for the regularly scheduled Senate election for the term beginning on March 4, 1833. A total of thirty-six ballots were recorded. Ballots 1-17 were recorded on four separate dates (11th, 12th, 13th, 15th) in December 1832. Ballots 18-21 were recorded on two separate dates (9th and 10th) in January 1833. Ballots 22-29 were recorded on two separate dates (19th and 20th) in February 1833. The thirtieth ballot was recorded on March 12, 1833, followed by three additional ballots on April 2. Following the thirty-third ballot on April 2, the election convention adjourned sine die without electing a Senator" [wikipedia; "U.S. Senate Election - 1832-33", Pennsylvania Election Statistics: 1682-2006, Wilkes University Website, accessed 7/21/2020.]

On December 7, 1833, two days after David Mann wrote this letter to his friend in the Pennsylvania legislature, the Democrat Samuel McKean, Mann's least favorite candidate, emerged as the winner.

The writer of this Letter, David Mann [1782-1859] of Bedford County, had been County Clerk, Recorder, Prothonotary under Governors Snyder and Findlay, a member of the State Senate from 1822-24, and County Auditor General. The Letter's recipient, Samuel M. Barclay [1802-1852], was a Bedford lawyer. He was admitted to the bar in August, 1826; elected as a Whig to the Pennsylvania House of Representatives in 1833; and to the state Senate in 1837 [Website of the Pennsylvania State Senate]. Job Mann [1795-1873] appears to have been a cousin of David Mann. He was a Jacksonian member of the U.S. House of Representatives from Pennsylvania from 1835-1837, and a Democratic member from 1847-1851. He also served as the Treasurer of Pennsylvania from 1842-1848. $275.00

102. [Pennsylvania Elections] Shunk, Francis: AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED, DATED AT HARRISBURG, PA., DECEMBER 12, 1832, TO JOHN BUCHER, MEMBER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WASHINGTON, D.C.:

"FRIEND BUCHER, ANOTHER UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT WAS MADE TODAY TO ELECT A UNITED STATES SENATOR. THE VOTES - 4 WERE TAKEN, WERE NOT ESSENTIALLY DIFFERENT FROM THOSE GIVEN ON YESTERDAY. WE HAVE NO NEWS./ . . . [signed] FR. R. SHUNK/ THE CONVENTION ADJOURNED UNTIL TOMORROW." Harrisburg, PA: 1832. Folio sheet, folded to 7-3/4" x 9-1/2". Written on the first page in ink manuscript. Addressed, with Harrisburg postal cancel and "FREE" stamp on final blank to "Honble John C. Bucher Member of the House of Reps Washington". Folded for mailing. Old wax seal with small tear of blank margin where opened. Near Fine. NOTE: We have no doubt that the signature is that of Governor Shunk; however, we are uncertain whether the text is in his hand. There are both similarities and differences in the handwriting.

Francis R. Shunk [1788-1848], of Pennsylvania, was its tenth Governor from 1845-1848. His wife, Jane Findlay, was the daughter of former Governor William Findlay. He previously had held a variety of State public offices. Shunk writes as Pennsylvania conducted a marathon contest for the election of U.S. Senator, chosen in those days by the legislature of
each State. John C. Bucher [1792-1851] of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, was a lawyer, U.S. Representative from Pennsylvania from 1831-1833; and associate judge of Dauphin County from 1839-1851. [Biographical Directory of the United States Congress.] $175.00

Item No. 102

**Early Pennsylvania Land Warrant**


This early land warrant was recorded in the Pennsylvania State Archives, Warrantees of Land of Cumberland County, 1750-1874, 3rd Series, , Volume XXIV, Page 687.

James Hamilton [1710-1783], the son of well-known Philadelphia lawyer Andrew Hamilton, was a prominent lawyer himself. He was Lieutenant Governor of Pennsylvania from 1748-1754, 1759-1763, 1771 and 1773. He succeeded his father as prothonotary of the
Pennsylvania Supreme Court in 1733, was mayor of Philadelphia from 1745-1746, a member of the Provincial Assembly and the Provincial Council, president of the American Philosophical Society, and president of the College of Philadelphia [later named the University of Pennsylvania].

Daniel Brodhead [1736-1809] was a deputy surveyor for Pennsylvania before serving in the Continental Army from 1776-1783 and spending the infamous winter at Valley Forge. He was commissioned Lieutenant Colonel of the 8th Pennsylvania Regiment at the start of the War, and then commissioned General. He fought in the Battle of Long Island after which he was recognized by Gen. George Washington for bravery. He also fought in the battles of Bound Brook, Brandywine, Paoli and Germantown. He conducted numerous raids against hostile Indian tribes including the Sullivan Expedition and Coshocton Expedition.


"The want of plain, short and Catholic instruction on great, practical truths, occasions the present alarming increase and progress of speculative views in religion, of novel doctrines, and dangerous theories. Definite knowledge in relation to what is fundamental, is a safeguard."

Percival's church eliminated pew rents, which had excluded people from Church attendance.

Not in Thompson. OCLC records 15 institutional locations as of August 2020. $150.00

105. **[Reconstruction]:** DRAFT AGREEMENT NOT TO HIRE FORMER SLAVES "WHO LEAVE THEIR OWNERS OR FORMER PLACES OF WORK IN THE IRON BUSINESS" WITHOUT "WRITTEN PERMISSION FROM HIS MASTER OR FORMER
The document is signed by D. Froneberger of North Carolina, owner of "Froneberger's Bloomary Forge, on Buffalo Creek, four miles northeast from Shelby and five miles north of Muddy Creek junction, Cleveland county, North Carolina." The forge was "built in 1855, has 3 fires and 2 hammers driven by water and made in 1857 120 tons of bars." [Lesley, THE IRON MANUFACTURER'S GUIDE TO THE FURNACES, FORGES AND ROLLING MILLS OF THE UNITED STATES 189]. The document states:

"On condition that the other iron manufacturers will not hire negroes who leave their owners or former places of work in the iron business, we pledge ourselves not to employ any hand from any person who will sign a similar agreement to this, except the negro has a written permission from his master or former employer to go and hire. We think under the existing state of affairs in the country this is but a just agreement and we have heretofore expressed and complied with the principles set forth, and no other. | Very Respectfully | D. Froneberger."

Efforts to restrict the emancipated slaves' freedom of movement were early attempts to retain one of the most significant "badges of slavery." By July 1865 the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution, abolishing slavery, was in full force. The Civil Rights Act of 1866, passed over President Johnson's veto, would explicitly prohibit restrictions on the freedmen's ability to make contracts of employment and other agreements.

Reid won this election to become North Carolina's Governor. He served in that capacity from 1851-1854, and was then elected to the U.S. Senate. A faithful Democrat, he supports Jacksonian banking policies and the expansion of Slavery into the national territories acquired from Mexico. In local affairs he advocates eliminating property qualifications for white males' exercise of the suffrage.

Reid accuses Northern States of violating the Missouri Compromise "by demands incompatible with the interests, the safety, and the honor of the Southern States. The Territory of the United States was acquired by the common blood and common treasure of all the States." Barring Slavery from those Territories -- as well as the North's persistent flouting of Fugitive Slave laws -- violates "every principle of justice and equality." But the recently convened
Nashville Convention, which issued an early call for Secession, does not have his support. He pleads for "wise and salutary counsels" instead of disunion.


The Association's Platform, conceding that Congress lacks power over Slavery in the States, asserts that "There should be neither Slavery nor involuntary servitude, except for the punishment of crime, in any of the Territories of the United States." Its Constitution, consisting of seven Articles, is printed. These had previously been printed at the founding of the Association in 1854.

The Address "To the Republicans Throughout the United States" is dated January 17, 1856, one of the earliest documents anticipating the Party's first presidential contest in November. It is signed in type at the end by Daniel Goodloe, H.S. Brown, and Lewis Clephane, the Association's Committee. The Address emphasizes "the importance of immediate and thorough organization of Clubs or Associations" throughout the Union. These are necessary "to expose and fairly meet the sophistry of pro-slavery demagogues," As "a NEW AND UNTRIED PARTY," Republicans must force the "old and recognized parties to show where they stand on the only great issue now before the country--Slavery or Freedom."
The bottom of page [4] prints "Documents for the Campaign," a list of eleven pamphlets, three of which are in the German language in an effort to attract support from this important, anti-slavery immigrant group. Not in Sabin or LCP, or on AAS's online site. OCLC 84420456 [2- NYPL, Harvard] as of August 2020. $750.00


Articles discuss the danger to Jamaica and Gibraltar from "the French and Spaniards," religious controversies, "tyrannical ministers." Philo-Patriae writes on "present troubles" and
"impending Bondage." Advertisements are printed, including one from Edes and Gill requesting "A likely Negro Boy, about 15 Years of Age."
Brigham, Paul Revere's Engravings, p. 134. 

$750.00

"This book treats of Hell—a Kansas Hell. Persons whose desire is to peruse works that tell about Heaven only, are urged to drop this book and run... As I write these lines I am sitting in a felon's cell, behind prison bolts and bars."
FIRST EDITION. Not in Eberstadt, Decker, Soliday, Graff, Adams Six Guns. $250.00


"This is the project of a railroad to connect the lines of Ohio with those of Pennsylvania together with an evaluation of the importance of the plan 'as a part of the general system of Rail-roads in the U.S.'" [Eberstadt], to connect the East with Chicago, St. Louis, and points west.
107 Eberstadt 342. BRE 247. $450.00
Rockefeller Jr., John D.: TYPED LETTER SIGNED, TO HON. WILLIAM G. MCADOO, OCTOBER 28, 1919: OCTOBER 28, 1919. MY DEAR MR. SECRETARY: IN LINE WITH YOUR REQUEST, I AM SENDING YOU HEREWITH A COPY OF THE REMARKS WHICH I MADE IN THE INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE IN WASHINGTON LAST WEEK. IN THIS CONNECTION, I AM VENTURING TO ENCLOSE A PRINTED
ADDRESS, DELIVERED BY THE HONORABLE W.L. MACKENZIE KING OF CANADA ON "THE FOUR PARTIES TO INDUSTRY." MR. KING, AS YOU KNOW, HAS RECENTLY BEEN ELECTED LEADER OF THE LIBERAL PARTY IN CANADA, TO SUCCEED SIR WILFRED LAURIER. THIS ADDRESS SETS FORTH MORE CLEARLY AND COMPLETELY THE INDUSTRIAL PROBLEM OF TODAY THAN ANY OTHER TREATMENT ON THE SUBJECT WHICH HAS COME TO MY ATTENTION.

VERY SINCERELY, JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, JR| HON. MCADOO, 120 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY. ENC. [In stationer's type at head of letter: 26 BROADWAY NEW YORK]. New York: 1919. 8" x 10.5". Old folds, tiny closed tear at end of one fold. Very Good.

McAdoo, who had married President Wilson's daughter, was Secretary of the Treasury from 1913-1918 and, until the Armistice, Director General of Railroads. At the time of this letter, he was becoming a serious candidate for the Democratic Party's 1920 presidential nomination. The Industrial Conference to which Rockefeller refers had occurred three weeks earlier. Convened by President Wilson, its purpose was to avert potentially crippling labor strikes as the country recovered from World War I.

$400.00
Item No. 112
112. **Rogers, Daniel**: THE NEW-YORK CITY-HALL RECORDER, FOR THE YEAR 1819. CONTAINING REPORTS OF THE MOST INTERESTING TRIALS AND DECISIONS WHICH HAVE ARISEN IN THE VARIOUS COURTS OF JUDICATURE, FOR THE TRIAL OF JURY CAUSES, IN THE HALL, DURING THAT YEAR, PARTICULARLY IN THE COURT OF SESSIONS. WITH NOTES AND REMARKS, CRITICAL AND EXPLANATORY. BY...COUNSELLOR AT LAW. New York: Clayton & Kingsland, 1819. iv, 192 pp. [bound with] THE NEW-YORK CITY-HALL RECORDER, FOR THE YEAR 1820. CONTAINING REPORTS OF THE MOST INTERESTING TRIALS AND DECISIONS... New York: Nathaniel Smith, for the Proprietor. 1821. iv, 195 pp. [bound with] THE NEW-YORK CITY-HALL RECORDER, FOR THE YEAR 1821... New York: E.B. Clayton. 1822. iv, 212 pp. Tall 8vo, contemporary sheep, rebacked, new gilt-lettered red morocco spine label. Moderately foxed, Good+. Volumes IV-VI, each containing twelve numbers [complete]. Volume VI is the Recorder's final year of publication. The Reports include a panoply of interesting material on the legal and social history of New York City: Mordecai Noah intercedes as a passerby in a case of assault and battery; counterfeiters of Spanish dollars are stopped in their tracks; black people argue that they are free and not slaves; a slave trader is prosecuted; piracy is stopped; murderers are punished; forgers, receivers of stolen goods, con artists, burglars are jailed; disappointed women sue for breach of promise of marriage. These and other cases present a smorgasbord of significant constitutional and other legal issues. A good topical index and an index of cases are included. FIRST EDITIONS. II Harv. Law Cat. 487. AI 42005 [1] [series]. Sabin 72617. Not in Marvin, Cohen, Lomazow, Mott. $750.00

“**Our Colonies are Rising into States and Nations**”


"This sermon, pleading for a more moderate policy in dealing with the colonies, occupies pages i-xxiv. The last part of the pamphlet is devoted to the administration of the Society" [Adams, Independence].

Shipley predicts that the Colonies will continue "hastening with an accelerated progress to such a powerful state, as may introduce a new and important change in human affairs." He credits a British policy of "wisdom and moderation" in ruling them for much of this time. But England has failed to change with the times: "Our colonies are rising into states and nations...We have already tried what advantage it is to be found in governing by force, and have no reason to be proud of the experiment. What benefit has accrued to the public from the plunder and desolation of an industrious helpless people?"

Shipley's views were naturally well-received in America, where the pamphlet was reprinted several times. It "gave great encouragement to the friends of American liberty in the Colonies. With Burke, Shipley maintains the impolicy of taxing the Colonies..." [Evans 13012]. The second part of the pamphlet, pages 1-63, discloses the names of the Society's missionaries in Canada and the American Colonies, and the West Indies, and provides their
reports on the progress of their work, including conversions of Indians and Negroes. Lists of
members and donors are included.
FIRST EDITION. Adams, Independence 100a. Adams, Controversy 73-14a. $750.00

Item No. 113

114. **Slave Girl Louisa**: BOND INDEMNIFYING SHERIFF LEWIS A. MILLER, FOR
LEVYING ON "A CERTAIN SLAVE GIRL NAMED LOUISA NOW IN THE
POSSESSION OF DR. ROBERT F. BALDWIN." FREDERICK COUNTY, VIRGINIA, 2
FEBRUARY 1859.

HAVING WON A JUDGMENT IN FREDERICK COUNTY COURT, J. FENTON
JACKSON AND WILLIAM B. WALTER SOUGHT TO RECOVER IT BY SEIZING "A
CERTAIN SLAVE GIRL NAMED LOUISA NOW IN THE POSSESSION OF DR. ROBERT
F. BALDWIN." DOUBTS HAVING ARISEN AS TO THE OWNERSHIP OF LOUISA,
JACKSON AND WALTER SIGN A BOND INDEMNIFYING SHERIFF MILLER IN THE
EVENT THE SEIZURE OF LOUISA PROVED UNLAWFUL. SIGNED BY JACKSON
AND WALTER, WITH THE INK-DRAWN SEAL OF EACH. Frederick County, VA: 1859.
Folio broadside, 8" x 13". Completely in neat ink manuscript on lined paper. Old folds, center
horizontal fold split across [archival tape repair on verso, no text loss]. Light edgewear, some
dampstaining. Good+.

Dr. Robert F. Baldwin [1830-1879] was a physician in Winchester, Frederick County,
until 1861 when he was elected Colonel of the 31st Virginia Regiment and attached to
Stonewall Jackson's brigade. He was captured at the Battle of Romney in 1862 and held at Fort
Chase before being exchanged, after which he was appointed a surgeon in the Confederate
Army. After the war, he was superintendent of the Western Lunatic Asylum at Staunton until
his death.
Lewis A. Miller [b.1818] of Winchester was sheriff of Frederick County and had been a member of the Virginia House of Delegates from 1852-1854. William B[ullitt] Walter [1801-1863] was a Winchester miller. J. Fenton Jackson was likely John Fenton Jackson [1818-1889], also a local miller.


A lot of people owed Dr. Smith money and wrote promissory notes to him. They are listed here, but "the most of them out of date, all doubtful and the most of them desperate."

In addition to his inanimate property, there are sixteen named slaves listed along with their 13 unnamed children. The name and value of each are listed, market values ranging from $2000 ["Negro Woman Alley & 4 children"], $1800 ["Negro Woman Silvy & 5 children"], "Negro Woman Abby $700," "Negro Boy Sam $1000," "Negro Boy Edward $600." Names of persons

"Dr. E. Smith" was Dr. Eber Smith [c.1787-1839] of Spartanburg County. Several debtors' names track to Spartanburg; one, William Underwood, was a witness to Eber's will. A prominent physician in the county, Dr. Smith had been a State representative in 1818, 1820 and 1822. He was the son of Maj. William Smith [1751-1837], Spartanburg County Judge, State Senator from 1788-1792 and 1812-1816, U.S. Representative, and Captain in the Revolution. William left Eber several hundred acres of land and a number of slaves. [Landrum: HISTORY OF SPARTANBURG COUNTY, 1900, pp. 208-209; Copy of the will of Eber Smith, probate date 21 Oct. 1839, SOUTH CAROLINA, WILLS AND PROBATE RECORDS, 1670-1980, website of ancestry.]

$600.00

Item No. 115

“Deeds of Ruin and Savage Barbarity”


"War is being waged against us by a strong, unscrupulous and vindictive foe; a war for our subjugation, degradation and extermination.” But never fear: Northern "deeds of ruin and
savage barbarity have been perpetrated only on the outer borders... [T]he great breadth of the interior-- the heart of our country-- has never yet been reached by them.

But the Confederacy's Vice President announces his opposition to the Conscription Act and the suspension of Habeas Corpus. Each, he argues, is unconstitutional. In addition, the Conscription Act puts too many men in the field: the Confederacy will never overcome the numerical disadvantage it faces in this War, and "no people can successfully carry on a long war, with more than a third of its arms-bearing population kept constantly in the field."

Extracts from Georgia Governor Brown's speech express similar concerns.

Parrish & Willingham 5915. Confederate Hundred 88. Not in De Renne, Sabin, LCP, Bartlett. OCLC records facsimiles only as of August 2020 but that is surely incorrect. $650.00

117. **Stephens, Alexander H.** BLACK AND WHITE INK SKETCH OF GEORGIA GOVERNOR ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, FORMER VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA. [n.p.: Jacques Reich? 1883?] . Portrait, 6" x 7-5/8," backed on stock. Sketch bust portrait of Stephens in a suit, angled to the left, "Gov. Alexander H. Stephens, 1883" in neat ink manuscript at bottom center beneath portrait. India ink sketch versus print, as the portrait has a slight raised texture to it. No imprint on the card, but a pencil notation on the verso attributes it to Jacques Reich. Two rubberstamps on verso, "AM. BK". May be a proof to be used in a book. The sketch is similar to an illustration of Stephens printed in "A COMPILATION OF THE MESSAGES AND PAPERS OF THE CONFEDERACY", Volume 1 [1906], page 172. Minor dust, small crack at bottom right corner of the backing, very light waterstain. Very Good.
Alexander H. Stephens [1812-1883] was a member of the Georgia House of Representatives from 1836-1842, a State Senator from 1842-1843, member of the U.S. House of Representatives from 1843-1859, Vice-President of the Confederate States from 1861-1865, U.S. Congressman from Georgia [again] 1873-1882, and the 50th Governor of Georgia from 1882-1883.

Jacques Reich [1852-1923], a Hungarian portrait artist who immigrated to the United States in 1873, was renowned for his pen and ink drawings and etchings of famous Americans. He provided many portraits in "Appletons Cyclopaedia", "Cyclopaedia of Paints and Paintings", "Scribner's Magazine", and other well known publications.

$450.00

"Infidels of France" and Their "Roman Church"


The "infidels of France" are attempting "universal tyrannical dominion" but they shall fail. Strong attacks "the Roman church" and their message. Reprinted in New York in 1799. FIRST EDITION. Evans 34612. Trumbull 1469. $125.00
Clergy’s “Malignancy of Heart”


The author, whom Evans identifies, would become a loyal Jeffersonian and serve as Governor and Attorney General of Massachusetts. His writings "on contemporary issues, published under several pen names, were innumerable and carried great weight. He was more than a mere politician, however, and was keenly interested in several fields of thought outside of politics" [DAB].

This pamphlet, Sullivan's earliest separate publication, is an unambiguous anti-clerical celebration: the people of New England have finally abandoned the "servile awe" in which they previously held the clergy. Thatcher had lamented the diminishing power of the clergy. Sullivan rebuts Thatcher's complaint that churches should not have the power to dismiss their pastors. Thatcher also holds to the increasingly unpopular view that towns ought to support local ministers, even while the people are "suffering themselves by being obliged to receive their own debts in paper money upon a par."

Originally, "none but members in full communion with the congregational churches, had a right to vote in the affairs of civil government." Happily, this state of affairs has ended. Sullivan reminds that, at the time of the Revolution, "some clergymen in the state were enemies to the people, who can never plead the excuse of timidity, for they gave evidence of a malignancy of heart...They can never be forgiven."

Evans 18800. NAIP w003582. $750.00

“A True and Spicy Sketch”

120. [Sutherland, G(erman) H.]: SHELLING OF FORT ANDERSON. [np. New York?: 1863]. Attractive broadside, 8” x 12-1/2,” printed on ruled paper. Text surrounded by decorative border. Woodcut portrait of a Union soldier, standing with a cane, at head of title. Beneath the title and introduction, the Poem is printed in two columns, each with eighteen stanzas of four lines each. On the rule separating the columns is written in typescript, "on the battle fought in Newbern, March 1863." One small fox spot, else Fine.

This rare broadside explains that the poem was "Written by Dr. Sutherland, a live Yankee of the N.Y.S.V., giving a true and spicy sketch of the bombardment. The 92d (only some 300 strong) was the only regiment in the Fort at the time." Although Union forces had not completed the Fort's construction, the 92d beat back the attack, having refused "to surrender the Fort after being three times politely invited to do so by the rebel commander, Gen. Pettigrew." At the bottom, information on obtaining other copies, and price, are available "by calling or addressing to G.H. Sutherland of the 92d N.Y.S.V., Company B in camp, at 'Fort Anderson,' near Newbern, N.C. Not in Wolf or Sabin. OCLC 31907419 [Brown, UNC, Peabody Essex] as of August 2020. The Library of Congress also owns the broadside, indicating a New York imprint. Online depictions of the poem at the Library of Congress and Brown omit the typescript words "on the battle fought in Newbern, March 1863." Online descriptions of the broadside at UNC and the Peabody also omit the phrase. $1,500.00
No Black Delegates, No Black Suffrage, No Nuthin’
The 1866 Constitution was Texas's maiden effort to return to the Union's good graces. It was supplanted when Congress took control of Reconstruction, inaugurated a system of military rule over the rebellious States, and required that the freedmen be granted the suffrage.

"With no African-American delegates and the will to meet only the minimum requirements for readmission to the Union, Texas's 1866 Constitutional Convention gave newly freed African-American men the right to sue or be sued, to contract and be contracted with, to acquire and transmit property, to obtain equal criminal prosecution under the law, and to testify orally in any case involving another African American. Significantly, the 1866 constitution did not allow African Americans to hold public office or to vote.

"When the newly elected 11th Texas Legislature met in August 1866, the members refused to ratify either the 13th Amendment, which abolished slavery, or the 14th Amendment, which granted citizenship to African Americans. The legislature wanted to return Texas as much as possible to the way it was before the war and restrict the rights of African Americans." [TX State Library and Archives Commission, on Reconstruction.]

The Eleventh Legislature forbade any "laborer" to leave his employer during the term of his employment contract; restricted employers' power to compete for the hire of laborers, enacted vagrancy laws, prohibited racial intermarriages, permitted only white males to serve on juries or hold office, and enacted Joint Resolutions urging withdrawal of American troops and rejecting the 14th Amendment.

Winkler & Friend 1539. Babbitt 539. $1,250.00
122. Texas: Motion for Continuance Filed by Defendant Jno. Adams, Charged with Assault in State of Texas v. Jno. Adams:

"All of his witnesses to wit S.F. Starley, J.M. Purdom, Archie Cromwell and Bill Ferrell are absent all of whom are resident citizens of Navarro Co. TX. Deft expects to prove by said witnesses that he acted in self defense and that he was at his own place of business when the party alleged to have been assaulted brought on the attack and struck the first blow that the witness [sic] are not absent by the procurement of deft. | Jno Adams "X" His Mark | Sworn to and subscribed before me the 5th day of Sept. 1882. S.H. Kerr, C.C.C. NC, By F.S. Kerr, Deputy." [Navarro Co., Texas]: 1882. Large folio, folded to 8" x 12-1/2" to make [2], [2 blank] pp. Lined paper with ruled margins, completely in legible ink manuscript. Motion on first two pages and signed by J.S. Kerr as Deputy Sheriff. Docketed on final page "No. 699, State of Texas vs. Jno. Adams/ Aff. for Continuance/ Filed Sept. 4, 1882, S.H. Kerr, CCCNC By F.S. Kerr, Depty." Old folds. Near Fine.
It is unclear who the defendant John Adams is, as there were at least five living in Navarro County at the time of this case, three of whom were living in Corsicana where it was likely he lived. Samuel Harris Kerr [1823-1894], of Corsicana, was one of the first county judges of Navarro county and also served as the County Clerk for about ten years. Frank Smith Kerr [1858-1935], Samuel's son, worked as Deputy County Clerk under his father, and was also involved with insurance, real estate and oil. JM Purdom was James M. Purdom [1849-1924], born in Kentucky; lived in Corsicana, Navarro County, and worked as a merchant; later moved to Oklahoma where he continued his occupation until his death. Archie W. Cromwell [born c.1851 in Kentucky] lived in Corsicana and held various jobs including bar tender and carpenter. S.F. Starley was Silas Fletcher Starley [c.1824-1887], a physician in Corsicana.

$125.00

Item No. 123

123. **Thurston, Robert H.**: TWENTY AUTOGRAPH LETTERS SIGNED, MARCH 31, 1876 TO NOVEMBER 20, 1891, BY THE FAMED MECHANICAL ENGINEER AND FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERS: ONE TO PROF. STILLE AT THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, THEN PROVOST, RECOMMENDING MR. H.T. BRIAN, FOREMAN OF PRINTING AT THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE IN WASHINGTON FOR A POSITION IN THE UNIVERSITY’S DEPARTMENT OF TYPOGRAPHY; EIGHTEEN TO J.H. RICHARDSON AND H.R. WORTHINGTON REGARDING ILLUSTRATIONS AND PHOTOGRAPHIC CUTS FOR HIS BOOK ON THE HISTORY OF THE STEAM ENGINE; AND ONE TO
"CAMPUS, CORNELL UNIVERSITY" PROVIDING HIS AUTOGRAPH. Letters in ink manuscript. Old folds, light toning and mild wear. Very Good.

1. Letter dated March 31, 1876, to Prof. Stille at the University of Pennsylvania. On letterhead of 'Office of the Editor of the Reports of the U.S. Commissioners To The Vienna International Exhibition 1873, Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, NJ.' 10-1/2" x 8", folded to 5-1/4 x 8". [2], [2 blank] pp., docketed on final blank. "... you will need a good man as a Judge in the department of typography or typographic methods. Mr. H.T. Brian, Foreman of Printing at the Government Printing Office, Washington, informs me that he would be glad to serve in that capacity and I am requested to state to you my opinion of him. From my acquaintance with Mr. Brian while editing the Vienna Reports. I am led to believe him an expert in his business and a very good man for that place. Should the position not have been already filled, I would recommend a consideration of his claim, which, I think, Prof. Blake, who has known him longer than I may have already presented."

2. Eighteen letters, from Hoboken, April 20, 1877 to March 8, 1878, to J.H. Richardson and H.R. Worthington, all but one on the letterhead of Stevens Institute of Technology Department of Engineers. All concern Thurston's foundation work, THE HISTORY OF THE GROWTH OF THE STEAM-ENGINE [1878], which he is readiness for publication. Most letters measure 5-1/4" x 8". Thurston requests specific illustration cuts and proofs, asks about matters relating to the history of the steam engine, locomotives, or steam navigation. Thurston is pleased with the proofs and the progress; he states that he would like proofs of John & Robt. S. Stevens, later noting that the Stevens family was well pleased when they saw the proofs of "old Col. John & Robt. S." Thurston asks Richardson to send his "artist on board the 'Rhode Island' of the Stonington or Providence Line and let him ask for Mr. Arastus Smith and secure from him permission and instructions about making a neat, intelligible drawing of the Sickles Cut-Off Valve Gear." Thurston lists cuts yet to be received; his last letter to Richardson states that he would like to see the recently mentioned cuts, but is "afraid the others will be too late as the book is going through press."

3. Letter dated November 20, 1891, to Campus, Cornell University. "My dear Sir: I regret that I am compelled to say, in reply to your note of 12th, that I never could write a good autograph. Yours very truly, Robert H. Thurston." 4-1/2" x 7", ink manuscript.

Robert Henry Thurston [1839-1903] was a well-known mechanical engineering professor. He graduated from Brown University with a certificate in engineering and soon after volunteered to serve in the Navy Engineering Corps during the Civil War. He was a professor at the Stevens Institute of Technology and developed a new curriculum for engineering education which he presented at the 1873 Vienna Exposition in Berlin where his articles were translated into German. He became the first president of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers in 1883. He was hired by Cornell University 1885 and served 18 years as the first director of Cornell's Sibley College.

James H. Richardson was an artist and wood engraver in New York City. His advertisement in the 1877 City directory describes his skill in preparing engravings of landscapes, portraits, machinery, buildings, engravings for publishers, authors and manufacturers.

Henry R. Worthington was a manufacturer of steam pumps, meters, and other hydraulic machinery. He built the first Worthington Double Acting Pump in 1844 and founded the Worthington Hydraulic Pump Works in 1845 with partner William H. Baker near the Brooklyn Navy Yard in New York. The company changed names in 1862 due to new partners, and it continued on after his death with his son succeeding him as a partner. $875.00
"The Touro Infirmary and Hebrew Benevolent Association of New Orleans was organized in 1852 as the Touro Infirmary. It merged with the Hebrew Benevolent Association in 1874" [online Center for Jewish History]. The List of Officers and Managers, Honorary Members of the Board, Ex-Presidents, Committee members, and medical staff is a roster of New Orleans Jewish leaders.

In the Association's work, "no distinction is made as to nationality or creed, all our citizens share in its benefits." Special mention is made of the recent Roumanian immigrants whom the Association has assisted-- now "all who have remained in the city are self-supporting." Medical and financial reports, receipts and expenditures, donations, maladies treated at the clinic, and a variety of other matters are reviewed. $450.00
The Confederacy on the Verge of Defeat

125.  [Union Soldier's Letter a Month before Appomattox]: LETTER FROM UNION SOLDIER MARK O'BRIEN, "BATTERY F IN FRONT OF PETERSBURG VIRGINIA, MARCH 14TH, 1865," TO HIS NIECE "EMMA," DISCUSSING "A GREAT STIR IN THE ARMY. THE REBELS MADE SEVERAL CHARGES ON OUR LINES LAST NIGHT BUT GOT REPULSED EVERY TIME THEY CAME. SIX DESERTERS PAST OUR CAMP THIS MORNING AND SAID THEY WAS NEAR & TURNED AND THEY WOULD NOT FIGHT ANY LONGER FOR THE CONFEDERICE IS PLAYED OUT... THE REBELS HAVE NEGROES IN THEIR WORKS ON OUR LEFT. THEY ARE ARMING ALL THEY
As the Confederacy's fortunes waned, rumors were rife that the Rebels would enlist slaves as soldiers. Serious proposals were floated, some promising emancipation as the reward for their service. But any decision to employ Negroes in combat challenged dominant notions of white supremacy. Late in the Civil War, with the Confederacy on the verge of defeat, debate ensued whether to arm blacks as Confederate soldiers. Some, including Robert E. Lee, favored doing so, conceding that the result would likely be their emancipation. Such a decision, of course, would have been momentous, since it required abandoning the dogma that Negroes were inferior beings, incapable of successful combat in the field. Robert Toombs, for example, lamented, "The worst calamity that could befall us would be to gain our independence by the valor of our slaves, instead of our own."

By September 1862, when President Lincoln issued the Preliminary Emancipation Proclamation, it was clear that Union war aims included, not merely the Union's restoration, but the extermination of Slavery. As O'Brien's Letter demonstrates, the opinion that Negroes were unsuited for combat was not limited to Southerners. In fact, by the end of the War more than 175,000 black soldiers were fighting for the Union.

Mark O'Brien [1834-1918] was born in Canada to two Irish immigrants. Settling in Philadelphia about 1855, he enlisted as a Private with Battery F, Pennsylvania 1st Light Artillery, on July 8, 1861. He was mustered out as a Corporal. He was a laborer for most of his life according to U.S. Census records. His unit was attached to the Army of the Potomac and fought in major battles such as Bull Run, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, and Gettysburg.
Item No. 125

“I Live in That Part of Missouri Where Van Buren Principles Prevail”


This pamphlet was printed in response to an inquiry from Greer W. Davis of Cape Girardeau, Missouri. A prominent and long-lived member of the Missouri Bar, Davis was "the last of the territorial lawyers," working up to his death in 1878. [III Houck, A History of Missouri 24, 32-33. Chicago: 1908].

Deciding whether to support Van Buren's re-election to the presidency, he asks New York's Secretary of State for Van Buren's voting record in the 1821 New York Constitutional Convention. If he favored "universal suffrage, elections of justices of the peace by the people, and opposed to free negroes voting," then Davis can support Van Buren with a clear conscience. "I live in that part of Missouri where Van Buren principles prevail, and it is my desire to procure that kind of testimony that cannot be refuted." The Journal excerpts printed here provide insight into the early Van Buren, who would acquire a reputation for unprincipled expediency. Van Buren failed Davis's test: he opposed unrestricted universal suffrage; supported a motion to remove the requirement that voters be 'white', but with property qualification for nonwhite citizens; and he opposed direct election of justices of the peace. Summaries of his remarks at the Convention are included.

FIRST EDITION. AI 40-6700 [5]. Sabin 98425. Not in Wise & Cronin or LCP. $350.00
"Both Church and State May Enjoy, Each Their Own Priviledges"

127. **Well-wisher of the Country's Peace, A: An Essay, Upon the Following Questions.**

**QUEST. 1. WHAT POWER HAS THE MAGISTRATE, ABOUT SACRED THINGS?**

**QUEST. 2. DO THE FAULTS OF RULERS RENDER THEIR AUTHORITY VOID AND NULL?**

**QUEST. 3. ARE WE TO BE OBEIDENT TO MAGISTRATES OF A DIFFERENT RELIGION FROM OURSELVES? AND IF SO,**

**QUEST. 4. WHAT OBEIDENCE IS TO BE GIVEN TO THEM?**

Drumfries: Printed by Robert Rae..., 1715. 4to. [4], 27. [1 blank] pp. Disbound, lightly toned and dusted, portions of several lower blank margins spotted. Very Good.

Observing "That by Disputes about Religion, Contentions only are inflamed," the author seeks a solution to this "thorny" issue. "That both Church and State may enjoy, each their own Priviledges, is the design of this Essay." The University of Glasgow's entry on OCLC names John Pollock as the author.

England's established Church causes the author to advocate a greater involvement of civil government in religious matters than prevails in the United States. But otherwise, his prescription is very much like modern American conceptions of religious liberty: the Church is in charge of spiritual matters and gives "all due Respect and Obedience to the Civil Magistrate; whatever, with Scripture warrant, they can allow him, will not be wanting." The Magistrate provides the environment for the free exercise of worship. "Even Heathen Magistrates, may and ought to aid and help the Church. Whence it is, that by God's Command, Prayers are to be made for them." Differences of religious opinion do not justify disobedience to the civil ruler.

ESTC T56725 [four copies in the British Isles, one in the U.S. at the U of KS]. $1,250.00
The Slaves “Are in the Habit of Exaggerating Their Complaints”


An illuminating collection of complaints of Masters and Slaves against one another, reflecting the British effort to regulate the master-slave relationship. Mr. Bennett, the Fiscal of
the Colony, huffily says that "negroes are in the habit of exaggerating their complaints, and, indeed, how very often they are unfounded; nine times in ten they proceed from the most indolent and worthless negroes on the estates, and are generally contradicted by the better behaved negroes."

In 1864 the United States conveyed Yosemite Valley and the Mariposa Grove of Big Trees to the State of California. Whitney led the surveying party, whose members included Clarence King. The first edition, only 250 copies, issued in 1868. The second, 155 pages, issued in 1869.

A folding color map shows mid-California from San Francisco to Yosemite and Mono Lake [dated 1872]; there is a large folding map of the Sierra Nevada adjacent to the Yosemite Valley; another folding map and a single-page sketch of the Hetch-Hetchy Valley. Two of the maps were revised for this edition, and the "Sketch of the Hetch-Hetchy Valley" was new.

Howes W389. Cowan 699. Farquhar 7b. 36 Decker 58. $1,000.00

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**Carolina Educators Support “The Contest Now Going on For Southern Independence”**

Wiley was Superintendent of Common Schools in North Carolina. He and others, signing in type at the end, represent "a large number and all classes of the schools of our State." They endorse Resolutions declaring that "the contest now going on for Southern Independence, should commend itself to the hearts and consciences of all the people of the Confederate States." The State's educational system should take the lead in inculcating right patriotic sentiments in the breasts of young southerners, and the virtues of the agricultural slave system. Parrish & Willingham 7965. Not in Thornton, Harwell, Crandall.

Parrish & Willingham 7965. Not in Thornton, Harwell, Crandall. $500.00

NEGOBO EDUCATION,
WINDWARD AND LEEWARD ISLANDS.

1. COPY OF A REPORT FROM C.J. LATROBE, ESQ. TO LORD GLENELOG, ON NEGRO EDUCATION IN THE WINDWARD AND LEEWARD ISLANDS.

2. SCHEDULE, SHOWING THE APPROPRIATION, IN DETAIL, OF THE SUM OF 30,000 L, VOTED BY PARLIAMENT IN 1837 FOR THE PROMOTION OF NEGRO EDUCATION IN THE WINDWARD AND LEEWARD ISLANDS.

“For the General Education of the Children of the Labouring Population”

131. [Windward and Leeward Islands]: NEGRO EDUCATION, WINDWARD AND LEEWARD ISLANDS. -1.- COPY OF A REPORT FROM C.J. LATROBE, ESQ. TO LORD GLENELOG, ON NEGRO EDUCATION IN THE WINDWARD AND LEEWARD ISLANDS. -2.- SCHEDULE, SHOWING THE APPROPRIATION, IN DETAIL, OF THE SUM OF 30,000 L, VOTED BY PARLIAMENT IN 1837 FOR THE PROMOTION OF

The goal is to establish "sound and liberal principles for the general education of the children of its labouring population." Construction of schools is advocated and discussed in detail, despite "the apathy of the proprietors." Concern is expressed about the "proportion of the Negroes being nominally attached to the Romish faith." Activities of religious missionary groups, including the Moravian Missionary Society, are recounted, and tables of data are presented.

OCLC records six locations under several accession numbers as of August 2020. $450.00


Signed, "Forward Officer B.F. Wright," who says he "was trolling through the city all day in search of your friend you wrote about... I have been unable to find him... We are going up the
Tombigbee River to bring down the Rebel Fleet. We start tomorrow morning at 4:00 or five O'clock. We have had good luck with our crew & boat. Mr. Hamilton will take command of the Rebel Ram Nashville..."

Benjamin F. Wright [c.1837-1908] enlisted with the U.S. Navy on May 21, 1858 at Boston. He served on the USS Fear Not and the USS Chickasaw. He ended up in the National Soldiers Home, Virginia, with "senile disability", and passed away on April 24, 1908.

The USS Chickasaw was a Milwaukee-class ironclad steamer commissioned in 1864. It was one of the first warships to be outfitted with iron and was armed with four cannons. Part of the West Gulf Blockading Squadron and an active participant in the Battle of Mobile Bay, the Chickasaw captured the CSS Tennessee, bombarded Confederate forts at the end of the battle, and participated in taking over the City of Mobile. ["USS Chickasaw Victorious in Battle, Served Long Life After," Website of the Chickasaw Nation.] $175.00