

Item No. 1

“Snotty-Nosed,” “Half-Bred” Abolitionists

1. **Adair, James M., formerly M.D.:** UNANSWERABLE ARGUMENTS AGAINST THE ABOLITION OF THE SLAVE TRADE. WITH A DEFENCE OF THE PROPRIETORS OF THE BRITISH SUGAR COLONIES, AGAINST CERTAIN MALIGNANT CHARGES CONTAINED IN LETTERS PUBLISHED BY A SAILOR, AND BY LUFFMAN, NEWTON, &c. REMARKS ON THE DISPOSITIONS AND CHARACTERS OF THE AFRICAN SLAVES; AND MEANS SUGGESTED FOR THE DISTRIBUTION OF THEIR LABOUR. . . PUBLISHED FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE STARVING TIN-MINERS IN CORNWALL. London: Sold by J.P. Bateman, [1790]. [2], v, [6], viii-375, [1- errata] pp, as issued, with the half title. Early quarter calf and marbled paper over boards. Lacks front free endpaper. Inner hinges cracked but binding firm. Very Good.

This is the first and only 18th century edition. Adair explains, in his dedicatory remarks to Major-General Thomas Shirley, that his book is a "feeble attempt to vindicate the character, and to defend the true interest and just claims of the proprietors of the British sugar colonies, so essentially and inseparably connected with those of the British Empire, against the clamours of ignorance and prejudice, and the efforts of malignity." Shirley was commander-in-chief "in and over all His Majesty's Leeward Caribbee Islands."

Adair was, as the title describes him, "one of the Judges of the Courts of King's Bench and Common Pleas in the Island of Antigua; and Physician to the Commander in Chief, and the Colonial Troops of the said Island." His book treats the political and economic advantages

of Slavery to the Empire; and, based on the deficient "moral and political character of African Slaves," the social, medical, economic, and humanistic benefits of Slavery for them. He is not kind to his critics, calling them "snotty-nosed," "half-bred," and other uncomplimentary descriptions.

Ragatz 405. Sabin 157. ESTC T99619. Not in LCP or Blockson.

\$2,000.00

His Presidential Farewell

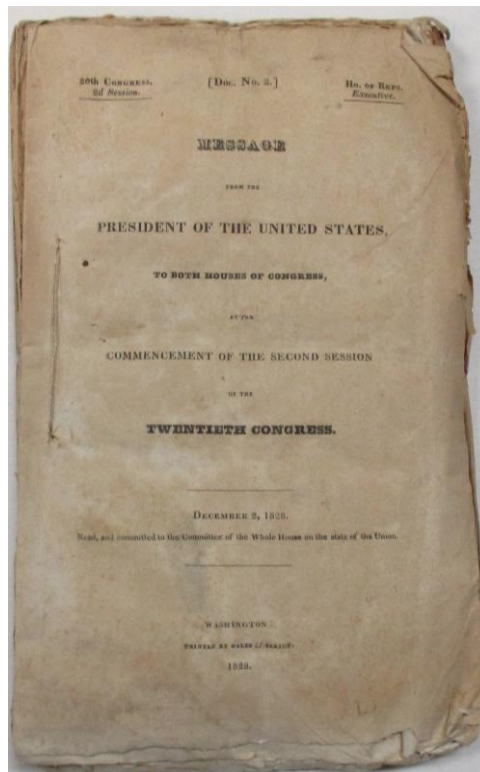
2. [Adams, John Quincy]: MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, TO BOTH HOUSES OF CONGRESS, AT THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE SECOND SESSION OF THE TWENTIETH CONGRESS. DECEMBER 2, 1828.

HED2. Washington: Gales & Seaton. 1828. Stitched, untrimmed, uncut. 176pp + 9 folding tables. Light to moderate scattered tan and fox, else Very Good.

With information from the War Department on the composition of the Army, relations with Indians, and internal improvements.

AI 36610 [3].

\$175.00



Item No. 2

“Parliamentary Debates on Abolition of the British Slave Trade”

3. [African Slave Trade]: ABRIDGEMENT OF THE MINUTES OF THE EVIDENCE, TAKEN BEFORE A COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE HOUSE, TO WHOM IT WAS REFERRED TO CONSIDER OF THE SLAVE-TRADE, 1789.

[bound with] ABRIDGEMENT OF THE MINUTES OF THE EVIDENCE, TAKEN BEFORE A COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE HOUSE, TO WHOM IT WAS REFERRED TO CONSIDER OF THE SLAVE-TRADE, 1790. NUMBER II.

[bound with] ABRIDGEMENT OF THE MINUTES OF THE EVIDENCE, TAKEN BEFORE A COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE HOUSE, TO WHOM IT WAS REFERRED TO CONSIDER OF THE SLAVE-TRADE, 1790. NUMBER III.

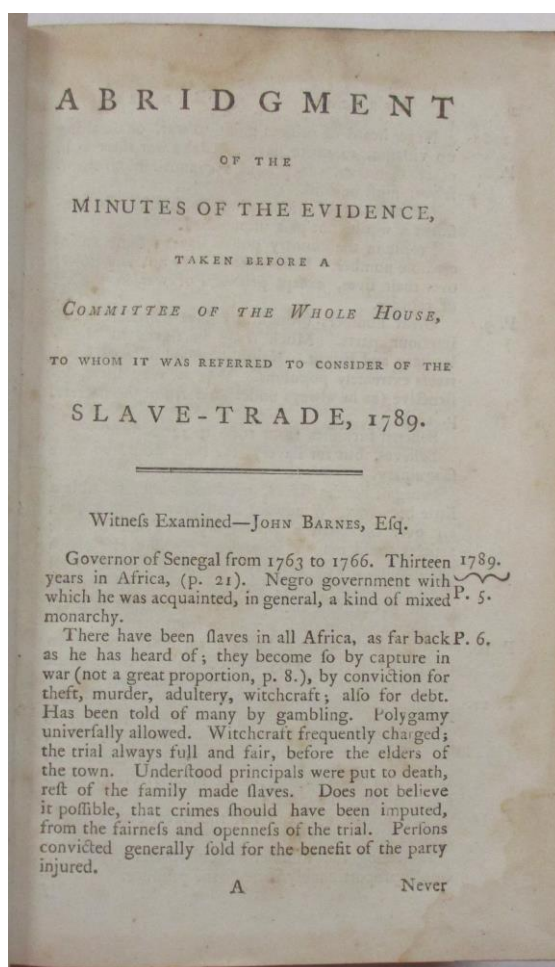
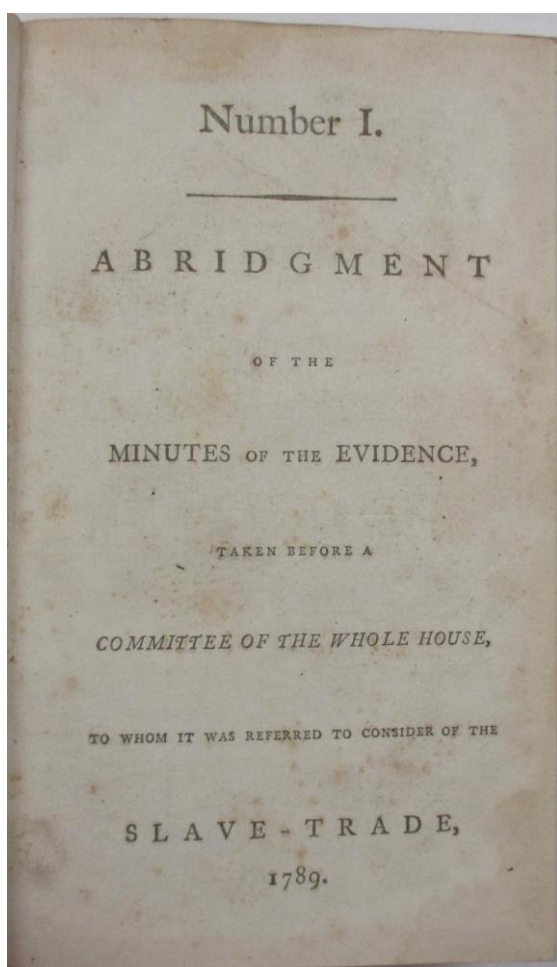
[bound with] ABRIDGEMENT OF THE MINUTES OF THE EVIDENCE, TAKEN BEFORE A COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE HOUSE, TO WHOM IT WAS REFERRED TO CONSIDER OF THE SLAVE-TRADE, 1791. NUMBER IV. [London: 1789-1791]. Pages [2], 82; [2], 246; [2], 157; [2], 163, with Folding Table. Bound together in contemporary calf, rebacked. Light stain to a portion of the fore-edge. Text with occasional light foxing and dusting. Very Good.

"Parliamentary debates on the abolition of the British slave trade were inaugurated in the late 1780s. Abolitionist forces under William Wilberforce waged a campaign against the Liverpool merchants and absentee West Indian planters, one Jamaican agent contended, 'with a very sufficient quantity of that enthusiastick spirit which is so far from yielding, that it grows more vigorous from blows!'" [Weinstein]

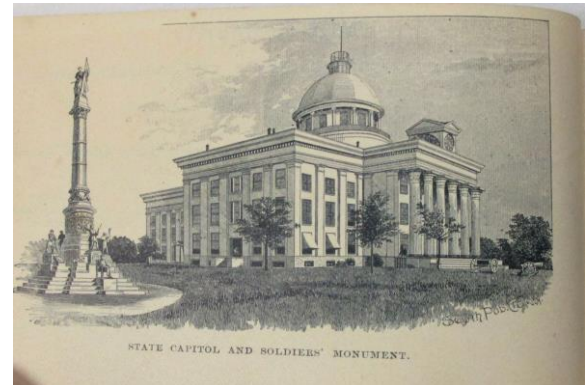
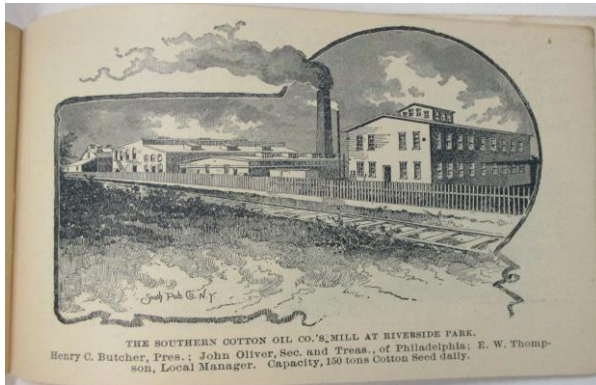
The Evidence, complete in four volumes, includes the testimony of slave traders, plantation managers and overseers, slave owners, physicians for slaves, and other eyewitness observers and participants. They discuss the slave trade, the economics of the trade and plantation slavery, rules and customs of the plantations, management and treatment of slaves, in both the West Indies and the American South.

FIRST EDITIONS. Weinstein 21. Sabin 81736, 81738. Ragatz 409. LCP 4261 [No. IV].

\$3,000.00



Item No. 3



Item No. 4

Montgomery Rises From the Ashes of War

4. **[Alabama]: MONTGOMERY, THE CAPITAL CITY OF ALABAMA. HER RESOURCES AND ADVANTAGES. ISSUED UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE MONTGOMERY REAL ESTATE AGENTS' ASSOCIATION, COMPOSED OF THE FOLLOWING FIRMS. . .** New York: Illustrated and Printed by the South Publishing Company, 1888. Oblong 5-1/4" x 3-1/4." Stapled as issued. Elaborately illustrated printed wrappers [wrapper title is "Greetings from Montgomery, Capital City of Ala."] 48pp. Profusely illustrated. Just a couple of light fox spots, Near Fine.

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

OCLC 39310780 [2- NYPL, WI Hist. Soc.] [but may be Kirtas Technologies reprints] as of May 2023. \$350.00

American Leaders: Good, Bad, Ugly

5. **[American Politicians]: TWENTY-THREE CARTES DE VISITE OF PROMINENT AMERICANS ACTIVE IN POLITICS DURING THE MID-NINETEENTH CENTURY.** [vp: vd]. 23 CDVs, each about 2-1/2" x 4." Versos generally with prior owner's notes and imprint of the photographer. Very Good.



Item No. 5 [some have slight glare from overhead light]

CDVs of the following subjects (including photographs from life and images of engravings/lithographs): Daniel Webster (2). -- Salmon P. Chase (2). -- Charles Sumner (2), one credited to Brady/Anthony, New York, the other credited to Warren, Boston. -- Jeremiah Black (2), one credited to Brady/Anthony, New York, the other credited to Anderson, New York. -- Lemuel Shaw (1), credited to Warren, Boston. -- William Evarts (1). -- Edward Everett (2), one credited to Brady/Anthony, New York, the other credited to Black & Case, Boston. -- Henry Wilson (1), credited to Black & Case, Boston. -- Clement Vallandigham (1). -- Cassius M. Clay (1). -- Lyman Trumbull (1), credited to Brady, Washington, DC. -- Reuben Fenton (1), credited to J. Gurney & Son, New York. -- Richard W. Thompson (1), credited to Brady, Washington, DC. -- Albert Gallatin (1), credited to Brady, New York.

Additionally, CDV captioned, "Senate, Thirty-Sixth US Congress." NY: M.B. Brady, ca 1859-1861. A composite view of the US Senators just before Secession. \$1,250.00

This Wealthy Carolinian Owned 107 Slaves in 1860

6. **[Appraisal of Slave]:** CHARLESTON, S.C., DEC. 1ST 1864. WE HAVE CAREFULLY EXAMINED THE FOLLOWING NAMED SLAVES, FURNISHED THE

CONFEDERATE STATES FOR SERVICE ON THE COAST, AND ESTIMATE THEIR VALUE AS FOLLOWS: . . . Charleston: 1864. Oblong printed broadside slip, 6-1/8" x 7-7/8," completed in ink manuscript. Very Good.

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

The 1860 census discloses Zimmerman as the owner of 107 slaves. Zimmerman "at one time was the largest land owner of Spartanburg County. In addition to being a planter, Zimmerman owned the famed Glenn Springs Hotel, built the historic John C. Zimmerman House, and was a very successful textile manufacturer" [article on Zimmerman Plantation at web site South Carolina Plantations]. \$850.00

NAME OF OWNER.	DISTRICT.	NAME OF SLAVE.	VALUE.
John Zimmerman Spartanburg		Bill	4000
		Caspar	4000
		Douchel	4000
		Lane	4000
		Joshua	\$ 3200
		Pearl	4000
		Adam	3000
		Bob	3000

Signed duplicates.
R.B. Johnson Agent of the State.
Thos. Nixon for Confederate Authorities.
T. Nixon For Owners.

Item No. 6

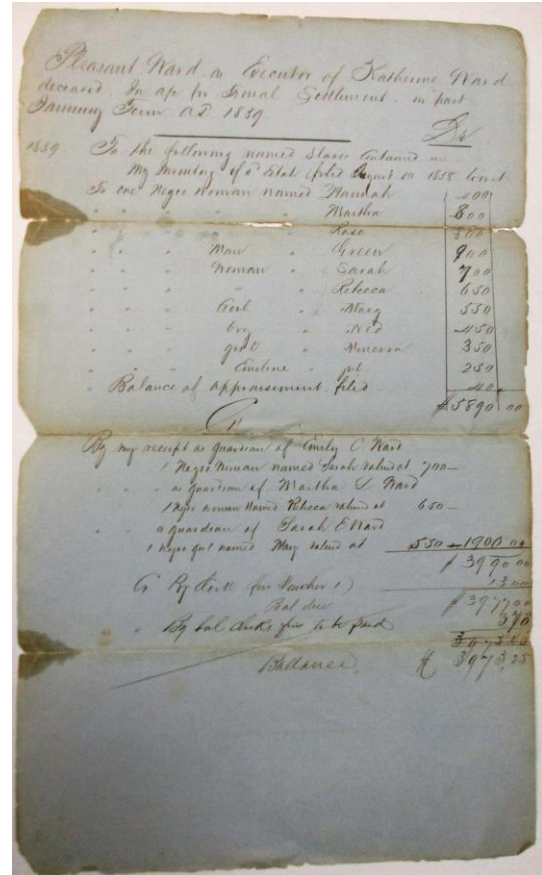
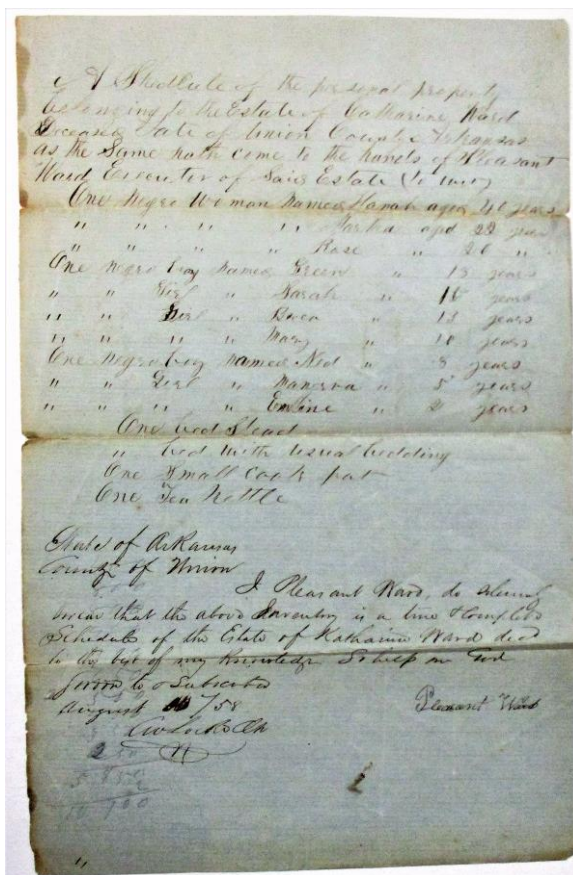
An Estate of Slaves

7. **Arkansas Slave Inventory and Appraisal:** A SKEDULE [sic] OF THE PERSONAL PROPERTY BELONGING TO THE ESTATE OF CATHARINE WARD DECEASED LATE OF UNION COUNTY ARKANSAS AS THE SAME HATH COME TO THE HANDS OF PLEASANT WARD EXECUTOR OF SAID ESTATE [TO WIT]. . . Union County, Arkansas: 1858. Single page, entirely in ink manuscript, docketed on verso. Old horizontal folds, listing the deceased's personal property. Very Good. Except for her bed and cooking pot and kettle, Catharine Ward's personal property consisted entirely of slaves. Filed for record in August 1858.

[offered with] PLEASANT WARD AS EXECUTOR OF KATHERINE WARD DECEASED IN A/C FOR FINAL SETTLEMENT IN PART JANUARY TERM A.D. 1859. Single page in ink manuscript, docketed on verso. Old horizontal folds with some fold splits [no text loss]. Good+. Filed for record in January 1859.

The documents list the name, age, and appraised value of each Slave in Catharine Ward's estate:

One Negro Woman Named Hanah	aged 40 years	\$400
" " " Martha	22 years	\$800
" " " Rose	20 years	\$800
One Negro Boy Named Green	18 years	\$900
" " Girl Sarah	15 years	\$700
" " " Beca	13 years	\$650
" " " Mary	10 years	\$550
One Negro Boy Named Ned	8 years	\$450
" " Girl " Manerva	5 years	\$350
" " " " Emeline	2 years	\$250
		\$1,250.00



Item No. 7

The Whitman Settlement

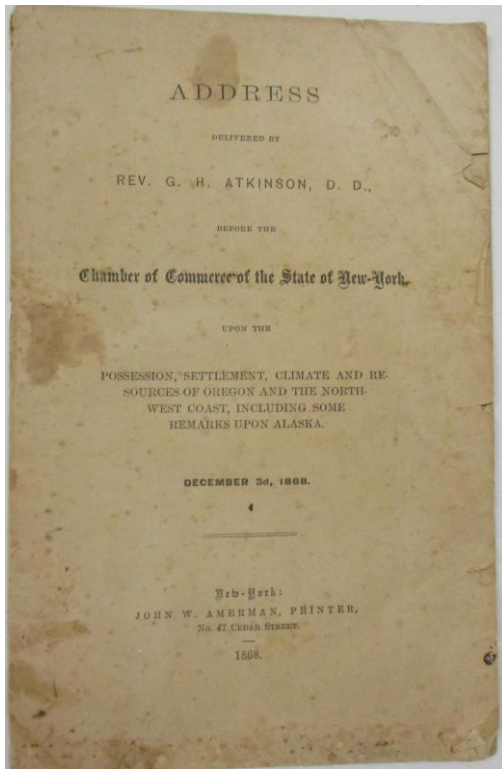
8. **Atkinson, G.H.:** ADDRESS DELIVERED BY REV. G.H. ATKINSON, D.D., BEFORE THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, UPON THE POSSESSION, SETTLEMENT, CLIMATE, AND RESOURCES OF OREGON AND THE NORTHWEST COAST, INCLUDING SOME REMARKS UPON ALASKA. DECEMBER 3D, 1868. New York: John W. Amerman, Printer, 1868. Original printed

wrappers [spotted, moderately worn], stitched. 17, [3 blanks] pp. Text lightly toned, occasional foxing, Good+.

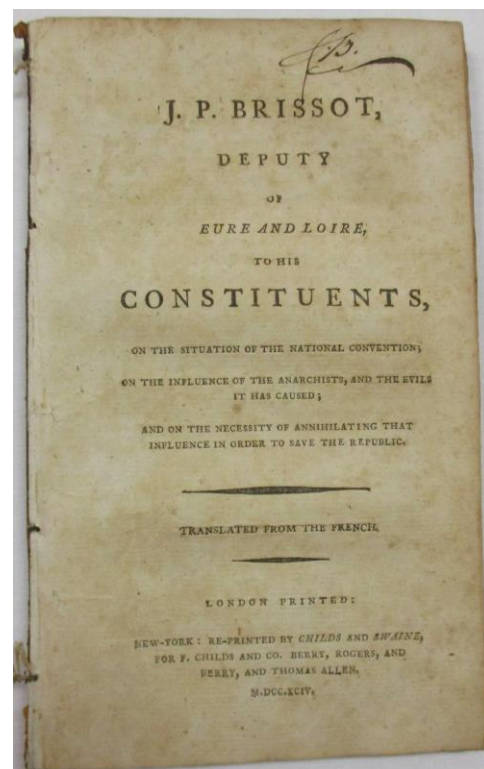
"An account of the Whitman settlement and the migration of 1843" [Decker]. "This is the book wherein for the first time appeared in print the legend-- or the claim, depending on one's point of view-- of Marcus Whitman having 'saved Oregon' for the United States. The author was a pioneer of '48, and his book the source for an historical controversy which has endured through the years, and resulted in a pro and con literature extending to several hundred titles" [Eberstadt].

26 Decker 32. 107 Eberstadt 322. Smith [Edition 2] 130.

\$375.00



Item No. 8



Item No. 9

A Victim of the Guillotine

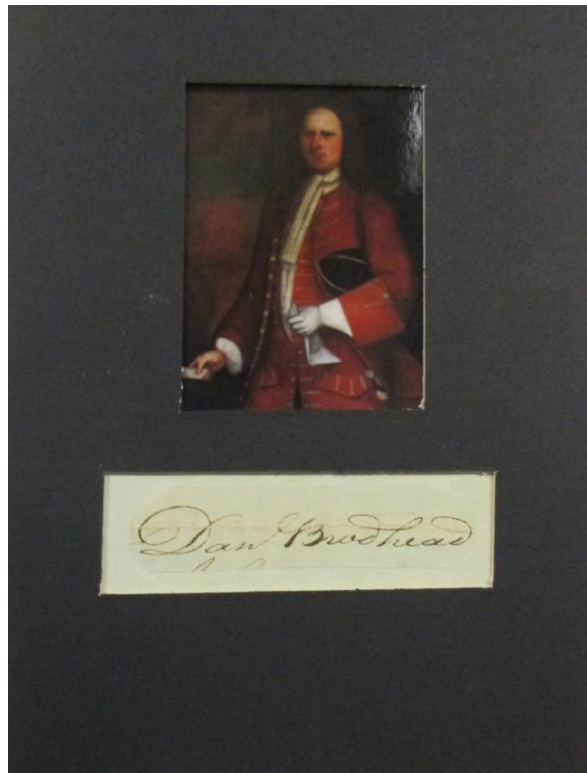
9. [Brissot de Warville, J.P.]: J.P. BRISSOT, DEPUTY OF EURE AND LOIRE, TO HIS CONSTITUENTS, ON THE SITUATION OF THE NATIONAL CONVENTION; ON THE INFLUENCE OF THE ANARCHISTS, AND THE EVILS IT HAS CAUSED; AND ON THE NECESSITY OF ANNIHILATING THAT INFLUENCE IN ORDER TO SAVE THAT REPUBLIC. TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH. New York: Re-Printed by Childs and Swaine, for F. Childs and Co. Berry, Rogers, and Berry, and Thomas Allen, 1794. [2], 109, [1 blank] pp. Disbound and lightly foxed, Good+. Contemporary clergyman Joseph Bloomfield's copy, with his signature.

This is the first and only 18th century American edition. Brissot was a leader of the Girondins, who opposed the radical Jacobins during the French Revolution. He represented Eure and Loire in the National Assembly, and advises his constituents on the ongoing political struggles in the Assembly. Persisting in his denunciations of the Jacobins, he was

arrested and guillotined, along with some of his Girondin allies, in late 1793. All editions of this pamphlet-- this one, several from London, and several from Dublin-- were printed posthumously in 1794.

Evans 26700. ESTC W19547 [9 locations].

\$650.00



Item No. 10

A Pennsylvania War Hero

10. **Brodhead, Daniel:** CLIPPED SIGNATURE OF REVOLUTIONARY WAR HERO DANIEL BRODHEAD, WITH PORTRAIT. [np: nd]. Signature and color portrait, mounted on a dark card 5" x 7." Very Good.

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 raids against hostile Indian tribes in the Sullivan and Coshocton Expeditions.

\$125.00

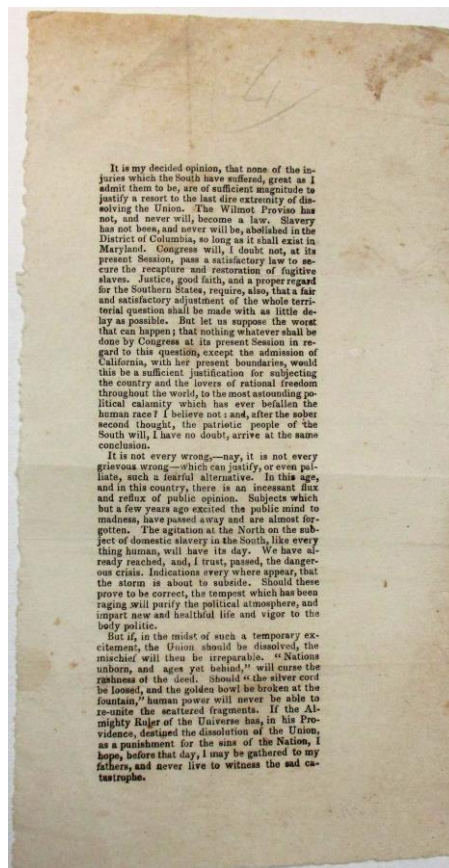
If "The Union Should Be Dissolved, the Mischief Will Be Irreparable"

11. **[Buchanan, James]:** IT IS MY DECIDED OPINION, THAT NONE OF THE INJURIES WHICH THE SOUTH HAVE SUFFERED, GREAT AS I ADMIT THEM TO BE, ARE OF SUFFICIENT MAGNITUDE TO JUSTIFY A RESORT TO THE LAST DIRE EXTREMITY OF DISSOLVING THE UNION. . . [np: 1850]. Printed broadside, 4-1/2" x 9." Light dusting and spotting. Good+.

The author, though unidentified, is future President James Buchanan, opining on the Crisis of 1850, writing after expiration of his service as Secretary of State. The author's sentiments certainly reflect Buchanan's views: a distrust of abolitionists, sympathy with the South, a yearning for public peace, a desire for a strengthened Fugitive Slave Law, opposition to the Wilmot Proviso and to the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. He warns, "But if, in the midst of such a temporary excitement, the Union should be dissolved, the mischief will then be irreparable."

W.U. Hensel identifies these sentiments as James Buchanan's. He expressed verbatim portions of our printed document "in an extended Letter from Wheatland, November 19, 1850, addressed to a public meeting in Philadelphia." That Meeting occurred on November 21, 1850. [Hensel, *The Attitude of James Buchanan A Citizen of Lancaster County Towards the Institution of Slavery in the United States. A Paper Prepared for and Read Before the Lancaster (Pa.) Historical Society. May 5, 1911, pages 9-10.*]

This broadside is unrecorded. The Proceedings of the Great Union Meeting, held in the large saloon of the Chinese [sic] Museum, Philadelphia... November 21, 1850, printed in Philadelphia, is recorded on OCLC only in facsimile, as of April 2023. \$500.00



Item No. 11

Urging His "Countrymen, to a Vigorous Defence of Their Lives and Liberties"

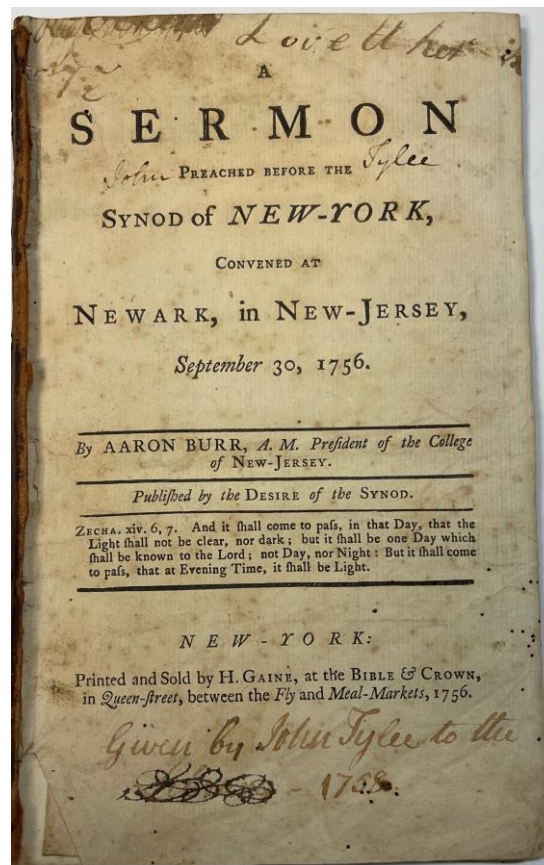
12. **Burr, Aaron:** A SERMON PREACHED BEFORE THE SYNOD OF NEW-YORK, CONVENED AT NEWARK, IN NEW-JERSEY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1756. BY AARON BURR, A.M. PRESIDENT OF THE COLLEGE OF NEW-JERSEY. New York. H. Gaine. 1756. 43, [1 blank] pp. Disbound with light title page foxing, else Very Good. Contemporary inscriptions on title page.

Burr had been a founder of the College of New Jersey and was its second President, becoming such at age 32. He would die in 1757, when his son Aaron, the future Senator from New York and Vice President, was only a year old. This Sermon records the "Dark Tidings" for English fortunes, attributing recent setbacks in the War with France to "the hand of God" chastising England for its boastful pride. He worries, "if we cast our Eyes on the British Colonies in America, Things look still darker. All our Schemes hitherto prove unsuccessful." Burr laments "the sad Fate of Oswego." The fall of Fort Oswego in 1756 gave France control of Lake Ontario. "What ruinous consequences may we expect from the Loss of Oswego? What an Advantage is hereby put into the Enemy's Hand; the Lake wholly at their Command, where we have expended such Sums. Our Shipping, Artillery, with the other Warlike Stores and Provisions, which we had conveyed there with great Cost and Labour; all fallen into the Hands of the Enemy, to be employed against us." Indeed, the triumph of the "Popish Powers" may be at hand.

Burr reminds his listeners "that I have not been backward in using the little Influence I have, in animating my Countrymen, to a vigorous Defence of their Lives and Liberties." But he fears that none of these exertions will bring "Safety to the Nation or Land," without appropriate repentance.

Evans 7628. Felcone 34 note.

\$1,750.00



Item No. 12

“Composed of Colored Men from Maryland”

13. [Califf, Joseph Mark]: RECORD OF THE SERVICES OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT, U.S. COLORED TROOPS, FROM SEPTEMBER, 1863, TO NOVEMBER, 1866. BY AN OFFICER OF THE REGIMENT. Providence: E.L. Freeman & Co., Printers to

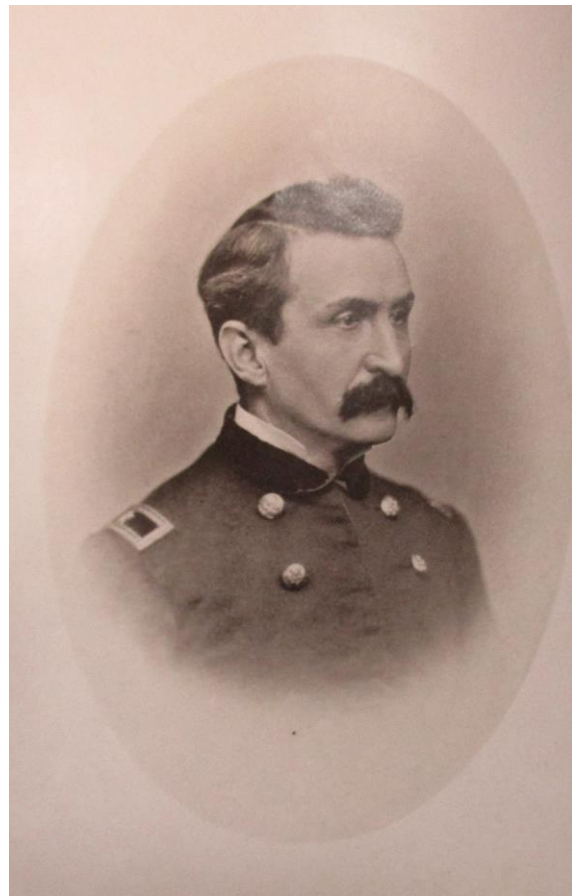
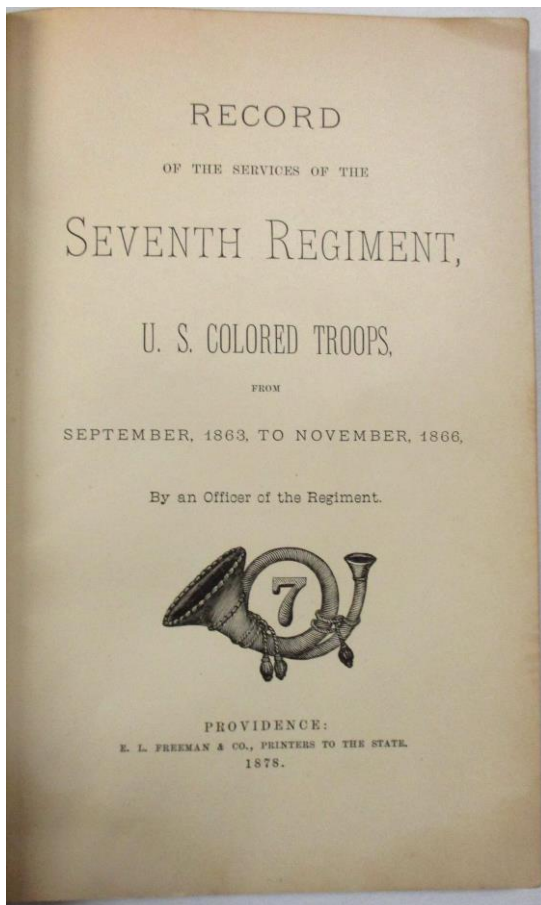
the State, 1878. [2], v, [4], 138 pp. Portrait frontis of General Shaw, with original tissue guard. Preface signed in type, 'J.M.C.' Stitched in original printed wrappers [chipped at head of spine]. Minor dusting or spotting, Very Good.

"A detailed and valuable account of a unit raised in Maryland that compiled a long and distinguished combat service in Virginia, South Carolina, and on the Mexican border" [Nevins]. The Roll of Enlisted Men, listing the home of each man and the history of his service, appears at pages 105-138.

"The Seventh Regiment Infantry, United States Colored Troops, Maryland Volunteers, composed of colored men from Maryland, was recruited under orders of the war department, and the history of the regiment dates from September 26, 1863, on which date companies A. B. and C., were mustered into the service of the United States at Birney Barracks, Baltimore, Maryland" [Archives of Maryland on line].

FIRST EDITION. I Nevins 209. LCP 1945. Not in Blockson.

\$2,500.00



Item No 13

The Gwin – Broderick Struggle

14. [California]: PROCEEDINGS OF A PUBLIC MEETING OF THE DEMOCRATIC MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE OF CALIFORNIA, OPPOSED TO THE ELECTION OF A UNITED STATES SENATOR AT THE PRESENT SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE, HELD IN THE SENATE CHAMBER AT BENICIA, ON THURSDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 2, 1854. San Francisco: Placer Times and Transcript Office, 1854.

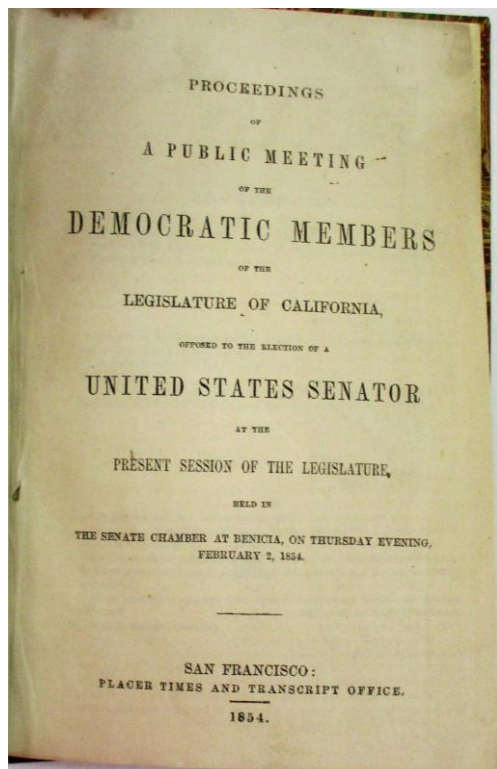
8pp, bound in attractive modern quarter calf and marbled boards, gilt spine lettering. Very Good.

A significant chapter in the epic Gwin-Broderick struggle, which split the California Democratic Party on the Kansas-Nebraska issue and ended only with Broderick's death in a duel with Chief Justice David Terry of the California Supreme Court. At the time of this public meeting, Broderick was President of the California Senate and sought to engineer his own election to the U.S. Senate to replace Senator Gwin, whose term would expire on March 4, 1855. These California Democrats resist the attempt to steamroll Broderick's election, arguing that only "the Legislature next preceding a new senatorial term, has the right to elect."

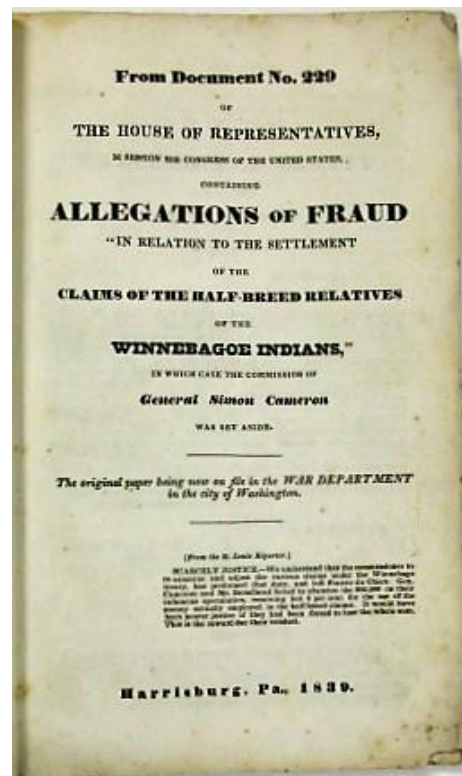
Discussing this item, Eberstadt says, "The 'public meeting' was held in the Senate Chamber at Benicia and the proceedings give a clear insight into local politics just prior to vigilante days."

Cowan 502. Greenwood 491 [1- CU-B]. 136 Eberstadt 157.

\$650.00



Item No. 14



Item No. 15

“Simon Cameron and Fellow Rascals”

15. [Cameron, Simon]: FROM DOCUMENT NO. 229, OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, 3D SESSION 25TH CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES CONTAINING ALLEGATIONS OF FRAUD "IN RELATION TO THE SETTLEMENT OF THE CLAIMS OF THE HALF-BREED RELATIVES OF THE WINNEBAGOE INDIANS," IN WHICH CASE THE COMMISSION OF GENERAL SIMON CAMERON WAS SET ASIDE. [Caption-title: TO THE MEMBERS OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA... EXECUTION OF TREATY WITH THE WINNEBAGOES.]. [Harrisburg? 1855?]. 48pp.

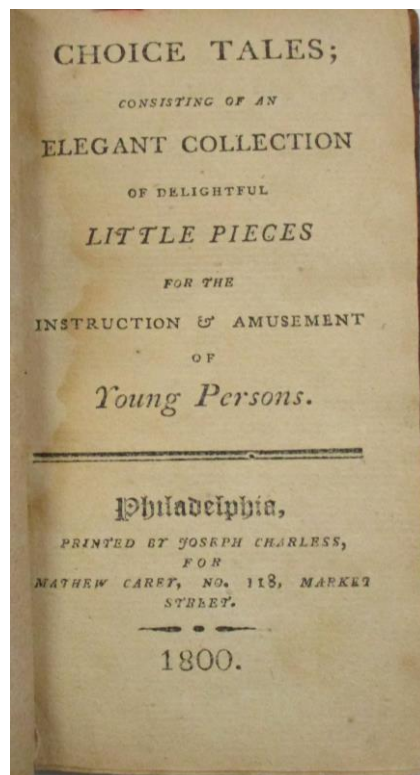
Stitched in original printed blue title wrappers [spine-chipped]. Two stab holes in blank left margin. Light scattered foxing, old vertical fold, Very Good.

This document, says Howes, was reprinted "to discredit" Cameron, a Pennsylvania kingmaking politician who stuffed his pockets with the spoils of a panoply of public offices. In 1838 President Van Buren made him an Indian Commissioner in charge of settling the Winnebago Indian land claims. The appointment ended in scandal when he used his own bank's notes as part of the adjustment. He became derisively known as "The Great Winnebago Chief." The front wrapper, quoting from the St. Louis Reporter, calls Cameron's activities "infamous speculation."

Bibliographers-- generally recording only a 38-page pamphlet under this title-- conclude that this pamphlet was printed in 1839. That seems unlikely. Original House Document 229 was printed during the 25th Congress in 1839. This reprint was published to thwart Cameron's designs on a U.S. Senate seat, and was probably printed in 1855: he was running for the Senate that year and a related pamphlet, entitled a Rejoinder to the Defence Published by Simon Cameron, also issued in 1855. Each of them exposes Cameron's shady business dealings during his term as Indian Commissioner. "Plot of Simon Cameron and fellow rascals to defraud these Indians of half a million dollars, frustrated by a young army officer, E.A. Hitchcock" [Howes].

OCLC 38259958 [2- PA State, Boston Athen.] as of May 2023. Field 1686 and Howes W569 [38pp].

\$375.00



Item No. 16

**The Only American Edition, Printed by the Founder of
"The First Newspaper West of the Mississippi River"**

16. [Carey, Mathew]: CHOICE TALES; CONSISTING OF AN ELEGANT COLLECTION OF DELIGHTFUL LITTLE PIECES FOR THE INSTRUCTION &

AMUSEMENT OF YOUNG PERSONS. Philadelphia: Printed by Joseph Charless, for Mathew Carey. 1800. 24mo. 2.5" x 5.25". 170, [2-contents] pp. Contemporary [?] boards, rebaked in binding tape. Title stamped in gilt on front cover. Clean text, Very Good.

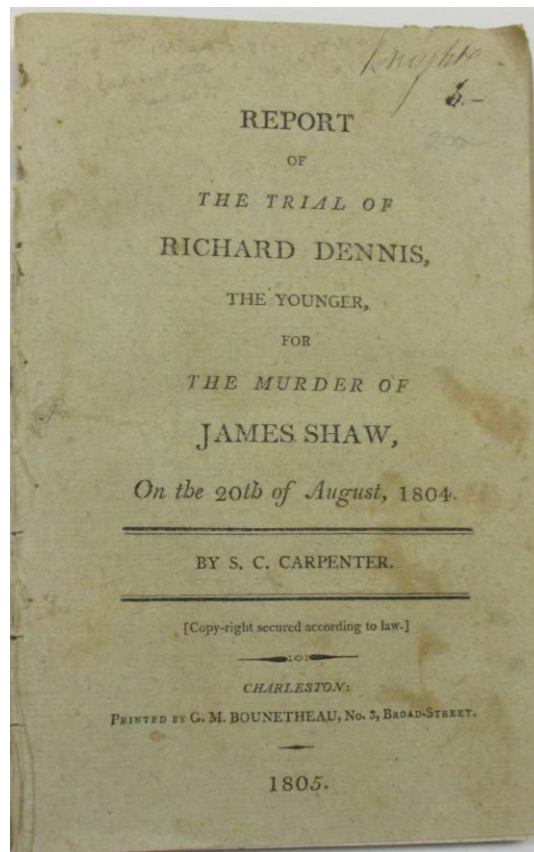
The book was first printed in London in 1799; this is the only contemporary American edition.

Includes: The Discontented Squirrel, The Plum Cake, Remarkable Account of a Lion and a Dog, Flora and her Little Lamb, The Fool's Cap, Migration of Birds, Half-a-Crown's Worth, William and Amelia, The Force of Custom, Indefatigable Labours of the Bee, Phaeton Junior; or the Gig demolished, The Great White Bear, The Fortunate Escape or the Gratitude of Brutes, The Generous Pedlar or Benevolence better than Revenge, The Persian Prince and the Mouse [an Eastern Tale], Maria or the Ever-blooming Flower.

Charless, the printer, was, like Carey, an Irish immigrant. Later in 1800 he moved to Kentucky, and then to Missouri, where he established himself as an early printer, publisher, and newspaper editor. "He founded the St. Louis Missouri Gazette, the first newspaper published west of the Mississippi River" [Historic Missourians, on line].

Evans 37180. Welch 202. Rosenbach 253. ESTC W37750 [recording ten institutional locations].

\$1,250.00



Item No. 17

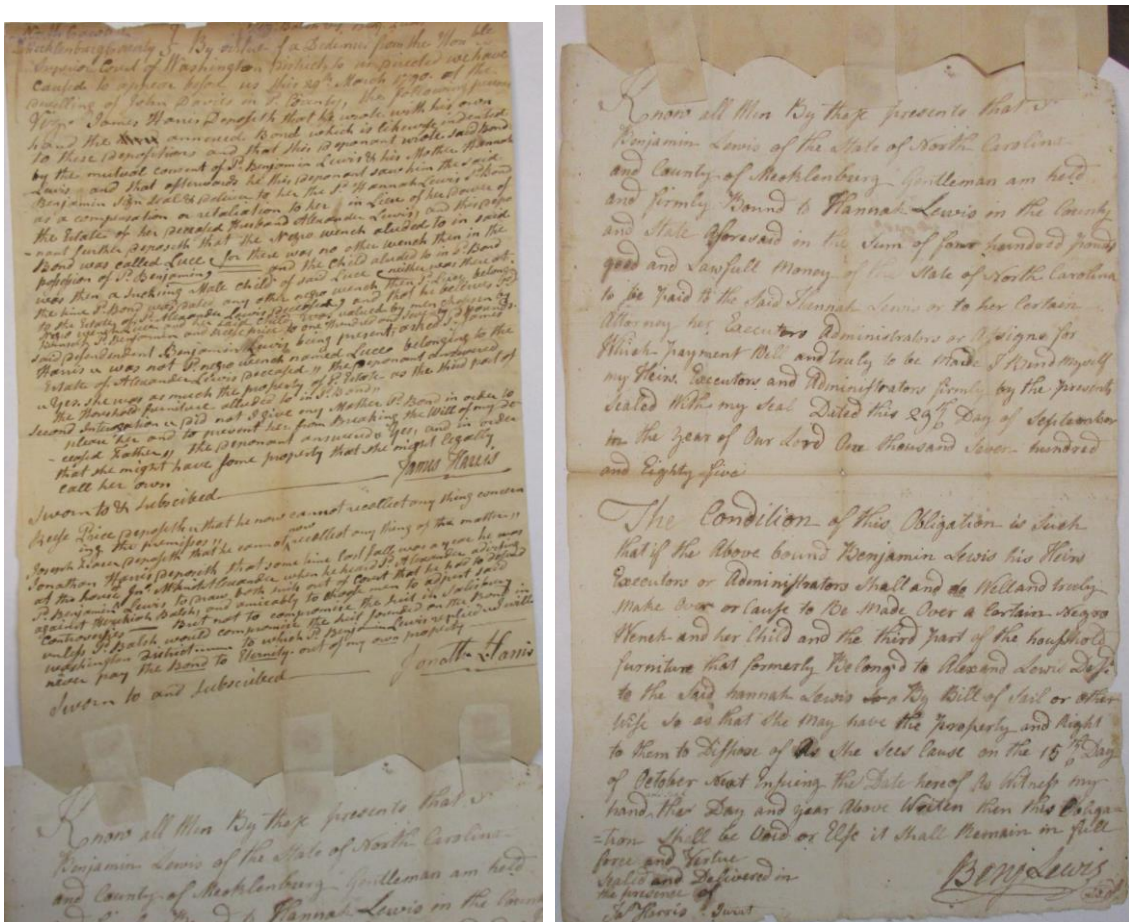
A Man's "Right to Carve for His Own Vengeance"

17. **Carpenter, S.C.:** REPORT OF THE TRIAL OF RICHARD DENNIS, THE YOUNGER, FOR THE MURDER OF JAMES SHAW, ON THE 20TH OF AUGUST, 1804. Charleston: Printed by G.M. Bounetheau, 1805. 166pp, but lacking the half title and final

errata page. Disbound with some loosening. Light uniform toning, light scattered foxing. Good+.

Carpenter's "Preliminary Discourse" [the first 28 pages] denounces the approval given to a man's "right to carve for his own vengeance. . . and unequal decision of combat," instead of resorting to "the cool decision of the law." Dennis the Younger sought to avenge the "violent assault and outrage" which Shaw had committed upon Dennis's father. Shaw added insult to injury by responding with violence to young Dennis's "verbal expostulation." Dennis then challenged Shaw to a duel, which Shaw refused "by contumeliously returning his letter, declaring that he would receive no more messages from him, or mind his challenge - - in consequence of which the prisoner posted the deceased as a coward."

Dennis then, after the passage of time, shot Shaw to death on the street, in front of witnesses. The pamphlet summarizes the testimony of witnesses, prints arguments of counsel, the Charge to the Jury, and verdict: guilty of murder, with a recommendation of mercy. The Judge rejected the recommendation and Dennis was duly "executed at the back of the jail." McDade 248. I Turnbull 413. Sabin 19591. Cohen 12501. \$750.00



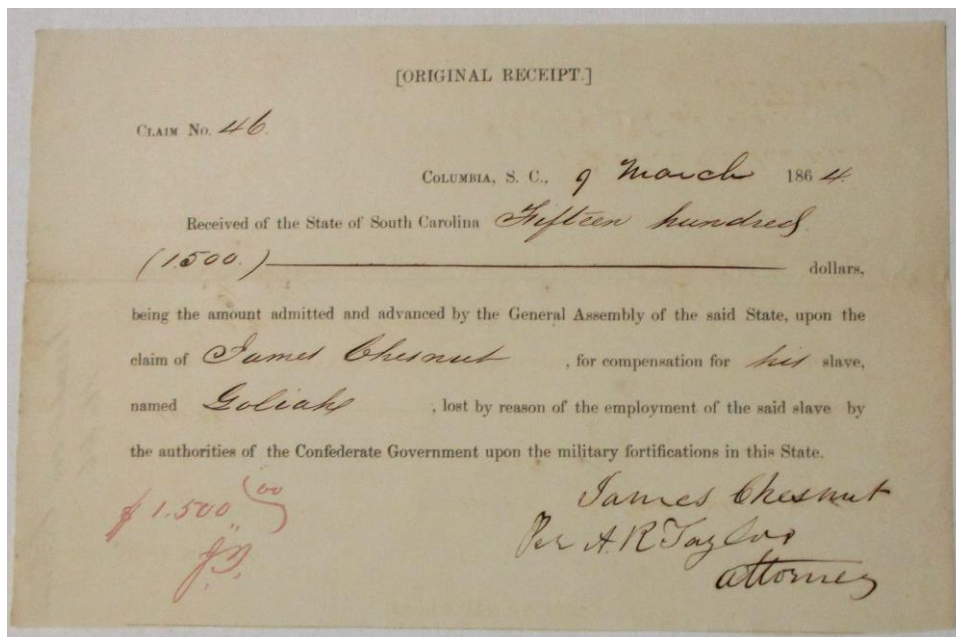
Item No. 18

Sale of "A Certain Negro Wench and Her Child"

18. ["Certain Negro Wench and Her Child, A"]: TWO DOCUMENTS, FASTENED TOGETHER WITH PAPER SEALS, CONCERNING THE OWNERSHIP AND VALUE OF THE "NEGRO WENCH LUCIE," EXECUTED IN MECKLENBURG COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA. Mecklenburg County: 1785 and 1790.

[1] Document signed by Benjamin Lewis, witnessed by J. Harris, 29 September 1785. Entirely in ink manuscript. 8-1/4" x 13." Docketed on verso, with notation that on 29 March 1790 the document "was proved by the Oath of James Harris, the witness thereto." The document is Benjamin Lewis's promise to pay Hannah Lewis "the sum of four hundred pounds good and lawful money of the State of North Carolina." If Benjamin delivers to Hannah "a Certain Negro Wench and her Child," as well as some household furniture, then his obligation to pay Hannah the \$400 is void. Light foxing, Very Good.

[2] Deposition signed and sworn to by James Harris and Jonathan Harris, 29 March 1790, attesting the validity of the first document. James asserts that he wrote the bond and saw Benjamin Lewis sign it. Jonathan doesn't remember much. Other witnesses also provide their recollections. \$1,000.00



Item No. 19

Senator Chesnut and His Slave Goliath

19. [Chesnut, James]: [ORIGINAL RECEIPT.] CLAIM NO. 46. COLUMBIA, S.C., 7 MARCH 1864. RECEIVED OF THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA FIFTEEN HUNDRED [1500] DOLLARS, BEING THE AMOUNT ADMITTED AND ADVANCED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE SAID STATE, UPON THE CLAIM OF JAMES CHESNUT, FOR COMPENSATION FOR HIS SLAVE, NAMED GOLIATH, LOST BY REASON OF THE EMPLOYMENT OF SAID SLAVE BY THE AUTHORITIES OF THE CONFEDERATE GOVERNMENT UPON THE MILITARY FORTIFICATIONS IN THIS STATE. Columbia, S.C.: 1864. Oblong broadside, 5-5/8" x 8-5/8." Printed and completed in manuscript. Signed in ink at the end, "James Chesnut Per A.R. Taylor Attorney." Very Good.

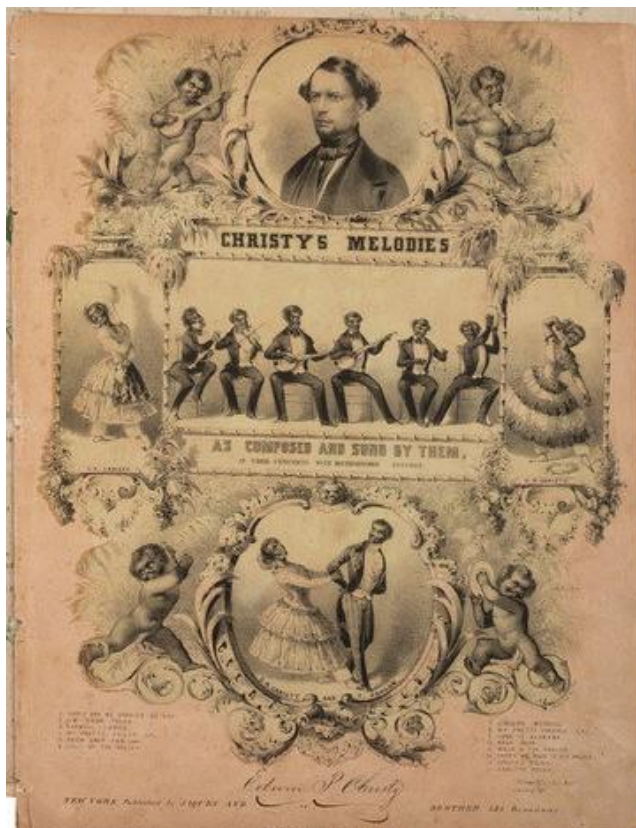
The Slave States and Confederacy considered slaves a form of property, to be treated as such under their laws. Loss of property impressed into the service of the Confederacy was thus compensable to the owner under appropriate circumstances; Chesnut successfully claimed reimbursement from the State for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

James Chesnut stood high in Plantation Society as a successful lawyer and Democratic U.S. Senator. The well-known diary of his wife, Mary Boykin Chesnut, chronicled their busy social life among the Carolina elite. Chesnut was the first to resign from the Senate upon

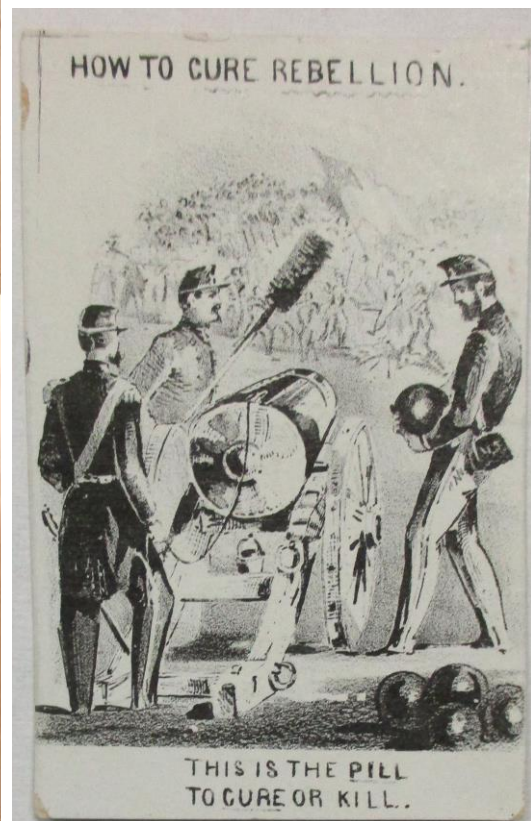
Lincoln's election. He participated in the Secession Convention, and was a drafter of the Confederate Constitution. As General Beauregard's Aide, he ordered the firing on Fort Sumter. \$875.00

20. **Christy, Edwin P.:** CHRISTYS MELODIES AS COMPOSED AND SUNG BY THEM, AT THEIR CONCERTS WITH DISTINGUISHED SUCCESS. New York: Published by Jaques and Brother, 1847. [1], 4, [1 blank] pp. Each page 10-1/8" x 13-1/8." Title page illustrated with African-American minstrels and dancers, a portrait of Christy at the upper center, flanked by babies playing musical instruments. Light toning, leaves separated. Good+.

The Song, with music and words, is printed at pages numbered 2 through 4: SNOW DROP ANN. The title is followed with elegant typescript: Written Composed & Sung by E.P. Christy.
OCLC 911038030 [1- Baylor], 38313971 [1- Middlebury] as of April 2023. \$225.00



Item No. 20

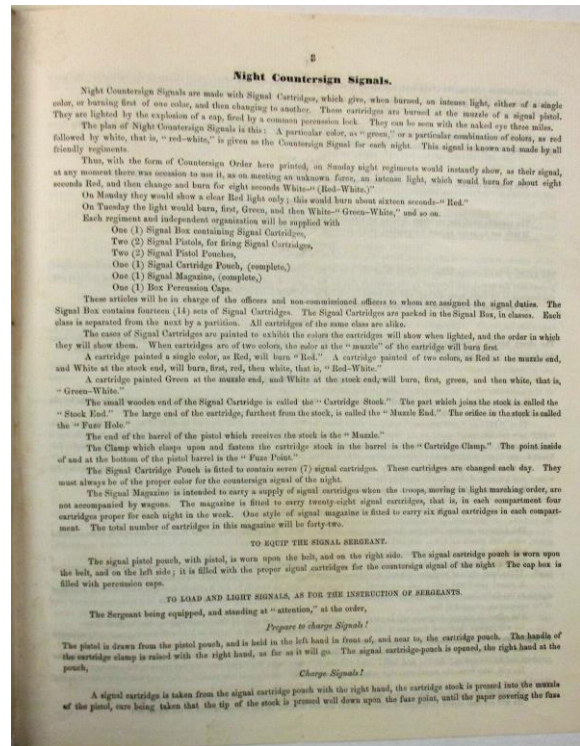
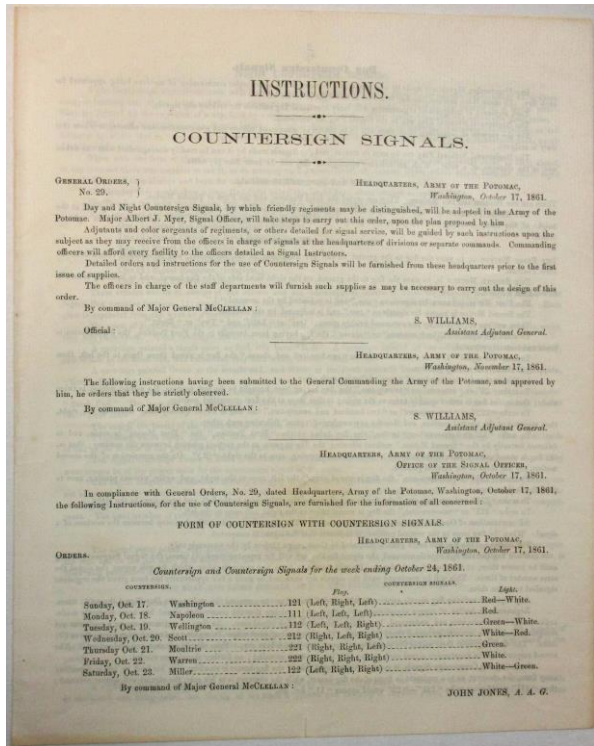


Item No. 21

A Sure-Fire Cure

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

Evidently unrecorded. \$250.00



Item No. 22

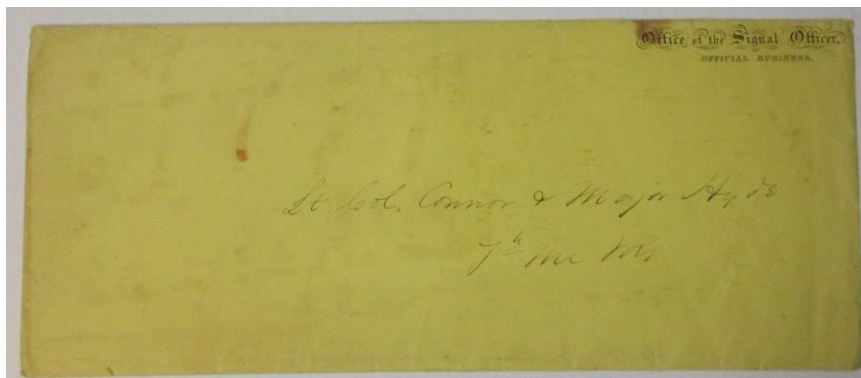
Secret Signals Early in the War

22. [Civil War]: INSTRUCTIONS. COUNTERSIGN SIGNALS. HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. Washington: 1861 [October 17]. 4to, 8-1/2" x 10-3/4." Caption title as issued. 6, [2] pp. Old vertical fold. Very Good plus. Page [7] has the following manuscript "Note- - This Circular is in so far confidential, that the Officer receiving it, will not make its contents public; nor will he reveal them, unless in the discharge of Signal duty, to others than officers actually in the Service of the United States."

[with] The oversized envelope of the Office of the Signal Officer ["Official Business"] addressed to Lt. Col. Connor & Major Hyde of the 7th Maine Infantry.

This scarce General Order No. 29, issued "By command of Major General McClellan," lists elaborately detailed "Countersign and Countersign Signals for the week ending October 24, 1861"; "Day Countersign Signals"; "Night Countersign Signals"; "Countersign Signals by Sound"; and General Instructions.

OCLC 43312441 [4- Duke, Huntington, DLC, NYHS] as of May 2023. \$875.00

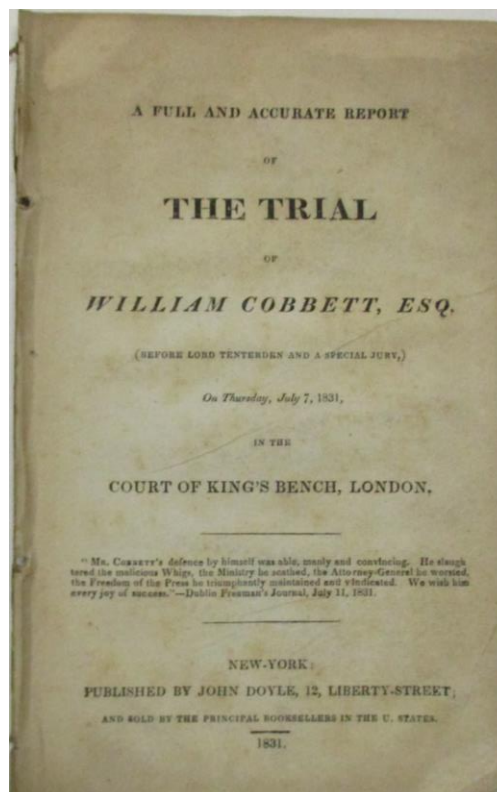


Item No. 22



Item No. 23

23. [Civil War]: WHY DON'T YOU TAKE IT? [np: 1861]. Uncolored carte de visite, oblong 2-1/4" x 3-1/4." From a lithograph by Frank Beard. General Winfield Scott, depicted as a bulldog wearing his military hat and shoulder straps, "Scott" printed on his collar, guarding the Capitol at Washington, surrounded by money and barrels of food. Davis as a greyhound slinks away. Very Good. Weitenkampf 131. Reilly 1861-26. \$275.00



Item No. 24

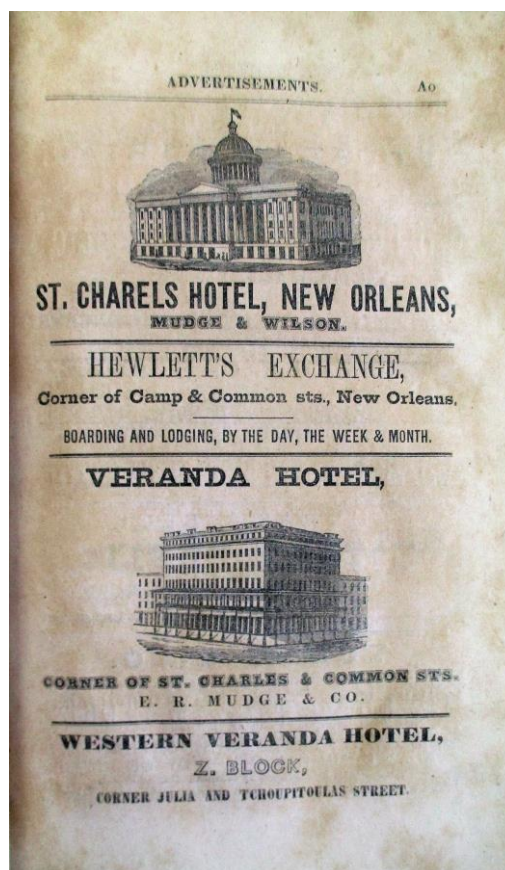
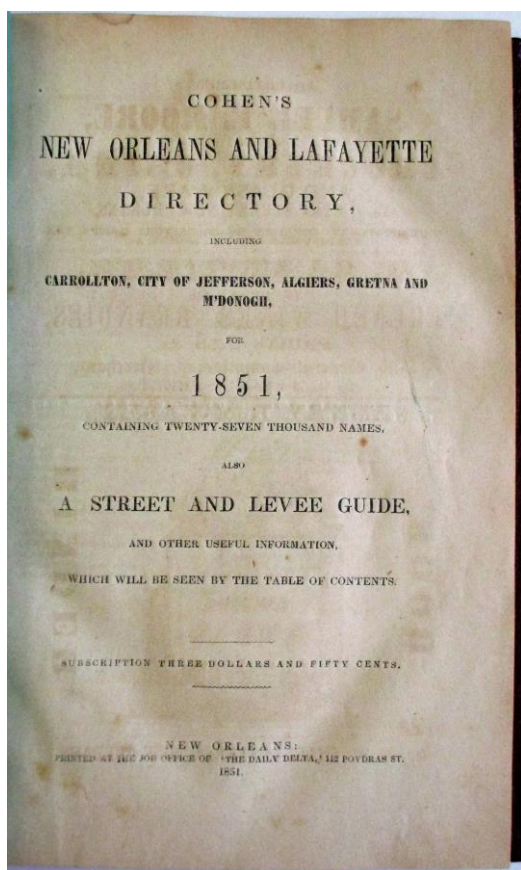
Cobbett Beats a Criminal Libel Charge

24. **[Cobbett, William]:** A FULL AND ACCURATE REPORT OF THE TRIAL OF WILLIAM COBBETT, ESQ. (BEFORE LORD TENTERDEN AND A SPECIAL JURY,) ON THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1831, IN THE COURT OF KING'S BENCH, LONDON. New York: Published by John Doyle, 12, Liberty-Street, 1831. 47, [1] pp. Disbound and lightly dusted. Good+.

"A prosecution for libel, in which Cobbett was charged with a publication intended 'to raise discontent in the minds of the labourers in husbandry, and to incite them to acts of violence.' The prosecution failed, the jury being divided six to six" [Gaines].

"Cobbett had been sympathetic with the revolt of the agricultural laborers in his Political Register of 11 December 1830, and it was for these sentiments that he was brought to trial. Cobbett, then aged 68, delivered an eloquent defense in his own behalf...The report of the Cobbett defense was distributed throughout England" [McCoy].

Gaines, Cobbett 90. Cohen 13313. McCoy C405 [London printing]. \$350.00



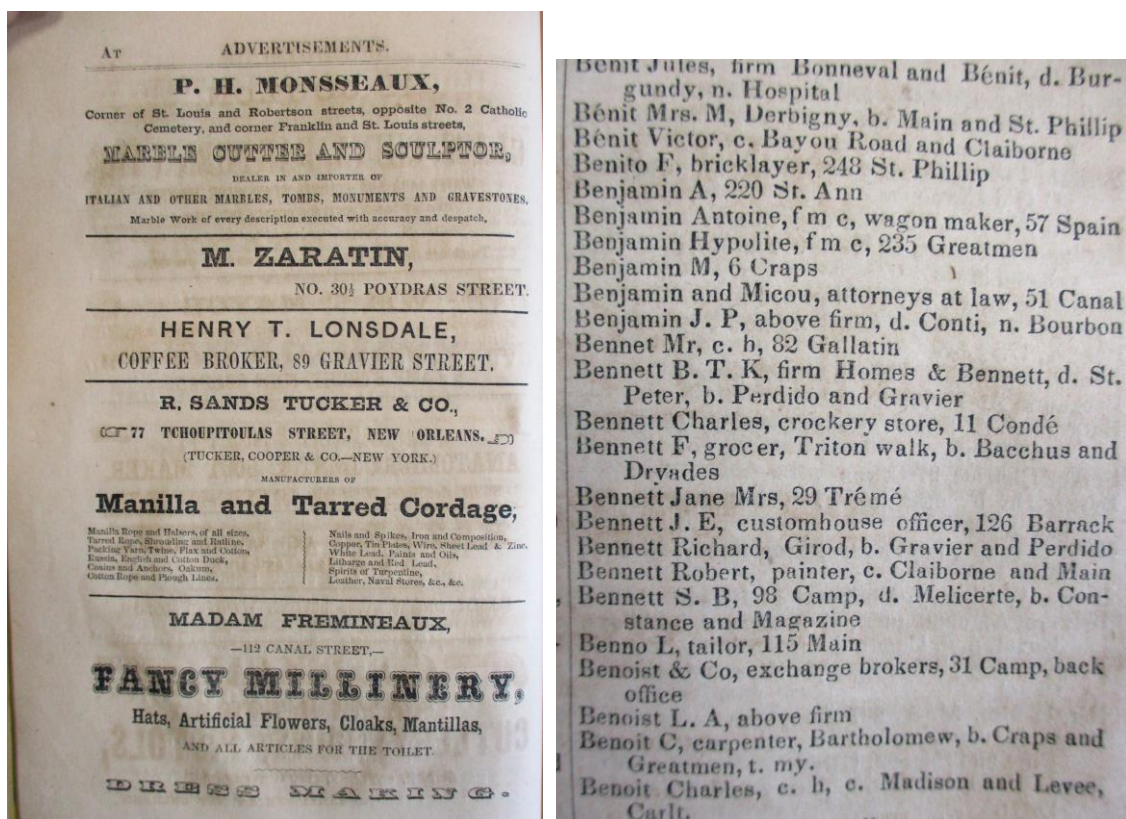
Item No. 25

Comprehensive Directory of 1850 New Orleans and Vicinity

25. **Cohen, H. & A.:** COHEN'S NEW ORLEANS AND LAFAYETTE DIRECTORY, INCLUDING CARROLLTON, CITY OF JEFFERSON, ALGIERS, GRETNA AND M'DONOGH, FOR 1851, CONTAINING TWENTY-SEVEN THOUSAND NAMES. ALSO, A STREET AND LEVEE GUIDE, AND OTHER USEFUL INFORMATION, WHICH WILL BE SEEN BY THE TABLE OF CONTENTS. SUBSCRIPTION THREE DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS. New Orleans: Printed at the Job Office of "The Daily

Delta.", 1851. [36- advertisements], [xvi], 232 pp + unpaginated advertisements. Contemporary gilt-ruled red boards [front cover stamped in gilt], rebacked. Leaf 225-226 spotted and worn. Many advertisements from local establishments. Except as noted, Very Good.

The title page is preceded by many advertisements from area merchants in this thriving southern city. There follows information on ferry and steamboat landings, piers or posts; and an alphabetically-listed Street Guide. The Directory lists, alphabetically, residents, businesses, occupations, evidencing New Orleans' substantial Jewish population [including a listing for Judah P. Benjamin]. Information follows on notaries public, Government of the State of Louisiana, Militia Officers, City Government, hospitals and health facilities, the University of Louisiana at New Orleans, banking and insurance companies, tobacco inspectors, churches and two synagogues. Jumonville 2448. Spear page 226. \$2,000.00

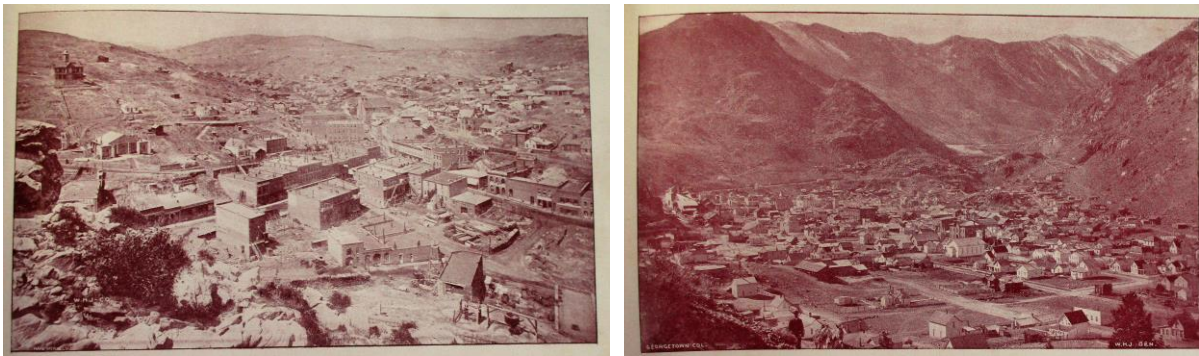
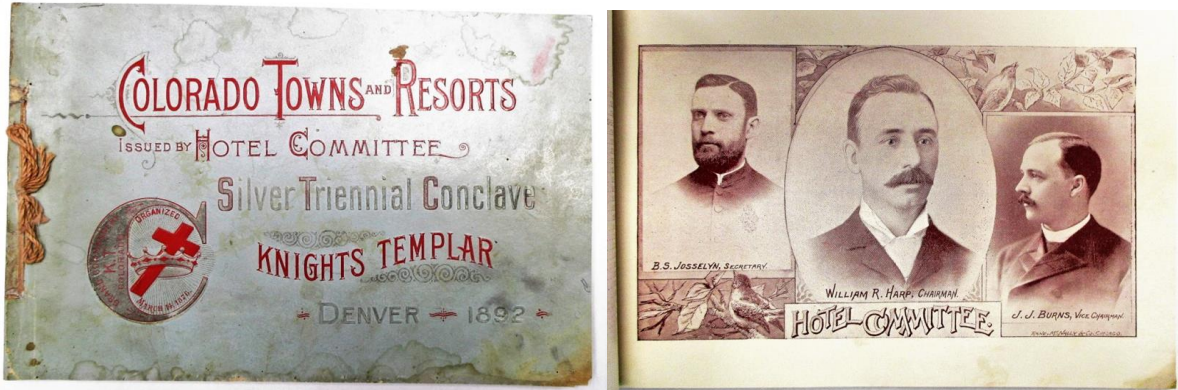


Item No. 25

Knights Templar at Play in Colorado

26. **Colorado:** COLORADO TOWNS AND RESORTS ISSUED BY HOTEL COMMITTEE SILVER TRIENNIAL CONCLAVE KNIGHTS TEMPLAR DENVER 1892. Denver: [Press of W.F. Robinson & Co.], 1892. Oblong 5 3/4" x 9". [72] pp, with 32 full-page halftone illustrations from photographs, printed in sepia. Original printed and illustrated wrappers with raised red lettering, stitched with string tie. Wrapper title, as issued. Wraps with some spotting, else Very Good.

An attractive guide for the visiting Knights Templar, with a listing of committee members and a few portraits, but primarily descriptions and photographs of Colorado's many towns and scenic wonders, including Aspen, Boulder, Durango, Fort Collins, Georgetown, Gunnison, Leadville, Manitou, Marshall Pass, Telluride, etc. \$350.00



Item No. 26

At the Onset of Civil War

27. **Confederate Slave Appraisal:** APPRAISAL OF TWENTY-ONE SLAVES FROM HINDS COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI, MARCH 1861, IN THE ESTATE OF MARTIN HACKLER. Hinds County, Mississippi: 1861.

1] Printed broadside, 7-1/2" x 12," completed in manuscript, appointing the appraisers per order of Judge of Probate A.L. Dabney. Signed by the appraisers and Clerk S.J. Thigpen. With Thigpen's long manuscript note on the verso, ordering the appraisers to set aside funds and articles for the support of the widow and children. Very Good.

2] Manuscript, written on recto and signed in ink by the appraisers, concerning items of personal property. Fold split expertly repaired. Good+.

3] Giant manuscript appraisal document, 45" x 7-1/2" on four conjoined sheets. Docketed on verso. Several fold separations. Lists 21 named slaves. Good+.

Hinds is Mississippi's most populous County. It includes Jackson, the State Capitol. Martin Hackler died in Hinds County in early 1861. The printed document, completed in manuscript, is dated 4 March 1861 [the day of Lincoln's inauguration] and appoints Thomas Wills, A.K. Montgomery, B.W. Henry, Robt Dixon, and Jeff Hubbard "to appraise the Goods, Chattels, and Personal Estate of Martin Hackler."

The appraisal includes 21 slaves, each identified by first name, with approximate age and appraised value. The adult males were deemed most valuable, ranging from \$1500

[Charles, age 35] to Jack, age 20, at \$1250. Lewis, age 75, was worth only \$300; but Little Lewis, age 17, is a \$1000 slave. The women of childbearing age [Lucinda, 19; Dolly, 15; Narcissa, 19] were valued at \$1200 or \$1300.

Martin Hackler [1805-1861] was a farmer in Hinds County. Judge [Philip] Augustine Lee Dabney [1800-1878] was born in Virginia and graduated from William and Mary College. He moved to Mississippi, practiced law, and served eight years as Judge of the Probate Court of Hinds County. Clerk S.J. Thigpen was Samuel James Thigpen [1833-1884]. Thomas Wills [born c.1813], B.W. Henry [born c.1830] were farmers, each owning more than 25 slaves. Jeff Hubbard [born c.1812] was a farmer owning more than twenty slaves. Robert Dixon [born c. 1814] was a mechanic and farmer. \$1,500.00

OFFICE OF APPRAISEMENT
 STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
 HINDS COUNTY:
 TO *Thos Wills, A Kelloutgomery, B.W. Henry, Robt Dixon & Jeff Hubbard*
 GREETING:
 This is to Authorize you, jointly, to appraise the Goods, Chattels, and Personal Estate of *Martin Hackler*
 late of *Hinds* county, deceased, so far as they shall come to your sight and knowledge, each of you having first taken the oath or affirmation hereto annexed—a certificate whereof you are to return, annexed to an inventory of said Goods, Chattels, and Personal Estate by you appraised, in dollars and cents, and in said inventory you are to set down in a column or columns opposite to each article the value thereof.
 Witness *A. D. DABNEY*, Judge of Probate of the county of Hinds.
 Issued the *4* day of *March* 18*61*
S. J. Thigpen Clerk
 You do swear, That you will well and truly, without partiality or prejudice, value and appraise the Goods, Chattels, and Personal Estate of *Martin Hackler* deceased, so far as the same shall come to your sight and knowledge, and will in all respects perform your duty as appraisers to the best of your skill and judgment.
 So help you God.
 Sworn and subscribed to before me, this *5th* day of *March* 18*61*
Thos Wills, A Kelloutgomery, B.W. Henry, Robt Dixon & Jeff Hubbard
Ab W. Stanley member of Board of Police

As per and proper inventory and appraisement of the goods, chattels and personal estate of Martin Hackler deceased

" one man	<i>Boys</i>	aged about 25 years	appraised to	1500 00
" one Do	<i>Charles</i>	Do	Do	1000 00
" one Do	<i>William</i>	Do	Do	1200 00
" one woman	<i>Annat</i>	Do	Do	500 00
" one Do	<i>Polina</i>	Do	Do	400 00
" one girl	<i>Kitty</i>	Do	Do	700 00
" one man	<i>Andrew</i>	Do	Do	1100 00
" one Do	<i>Henry</i>	Do	Do	1300 00
" one Do	<i>Jack</i>	Do	Do	1200 00
" one Do	<i>Ann Cooper</i>	Do	Do	1000 00
" one Do	<i>Judge</i>	Do	Do	1200 00
" one Do	<i>Levine</i>	Do	Do	500 00
" one Do	<i>Little Lewis</i>	Do	Do	1000 00
" one Do	<i>Charles</i>	Do	Do	1200 00
" one boy	<i>Nelson</i>	Do	Do	300 00
" one girl	<i>Lucinda</i>	Do	Do	1200 00
" one Do	<i>Polly</i>	Do	Do	1300 00
" one Do	<i>Narcissa</i>	Do	Do	1300 00
" one Do	<i>Mariah</i>	Do	Do	400 00
" one boy	<i>Affair</i>	Do	Do	300 00
" one Do	<i>John</i>	Do	Do	200 00
" one male	<i>Andrew</i>	Do	Do	100 00
" one Do	<i>John</i>	Do	Do	200 00
" one Do	<i>George</i>	Do	Do	100 00
" one Do	<i>Polly</i>	Do	Do	50 00
" one Do	<i>Oliver</i>	Do	Do	100 00
" one Do	<i>Leb</i>	Do	Do	100 00
" one Do	<i>Kitty</i>	Do	Do	100 00
" one Do	<i>Jack</i>	Do	Do	40 00
" one man	<i>Lester</i>	Do	Do	120 00

The appraisers are hereby directed before they proceed to value and appraise the personal estate of Martin Hackler deceased to set apart to the widow & children of deceased one year provisions and to the widow all of the personal estate of deceased which is by law excepted from sale under his will and to ascertain and report what sum of money is necessary to purchase necessary wearing apparel and pay tuition for the children for one year from death of deceased.
 Done: *S. J. Thigpen* Clerk

Item No. 27

The State of Alabama } To the Honorable
Wilcox County } the Probate Court
of said County.

The undersigned administrator of the estate of Elizabeth Vaughn deceased, returns the following unto your Honor, as an Inventory and appraisement of the personal property of said deceased which he asks to receive, record, and file - to wit -

Inventory	Age	Slaves	Appraisement
1. Amy aged about 55 years			\$ 400.00
2. Young boy child " 13 "			200.00
3. Sally aged 32 "			700.00
4. Elbert " 16 "			1000.00
5. Mary " 13 "			500.00
6. Jane " 11 "			600.00
7. Lucy " 9 "			500.00
8. Anna " 7 "			400.00
9. Garrison " 5 "			300.00
10. Patty " 4 "			150.00
11. Emily " 2 1/2 "			200.00
12. Jan. " 5 "			300.00
13. Lawyer " 1 "			150.00
14. Cynthia " 20 "			200.00
15. Frances boy child " 1 "			100.00
16. Jane " 20 "			200.00
17. Winfield a man " 32 "			1000.00
18. John " 30 "			1100.00
19. Jim " 28 "			600.00
20. George " 22 "			1200.00
21. William " 18 "			1200.00
22. Frank " 16 "			1000.00
Carried over			\$ 14600.00

The foregoing appraisement sworn to and subscribed before me this the 21st day of July A.D. 1862.

T. W. Price
J. Price

The State of Alabama } After being
Wilcox County } sworn to.

Hardaway Young administrator of the estate of Elizabeth Vaughn deceased, says the foregoing Inventory is a full and complete list of the personal property of said deceased, which has come to his possession or knowledge.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this the 21st day of July A.D. 1862

T. W. Price
J. Price

Item No. 28

An Alabama Estate of 22 Slaves

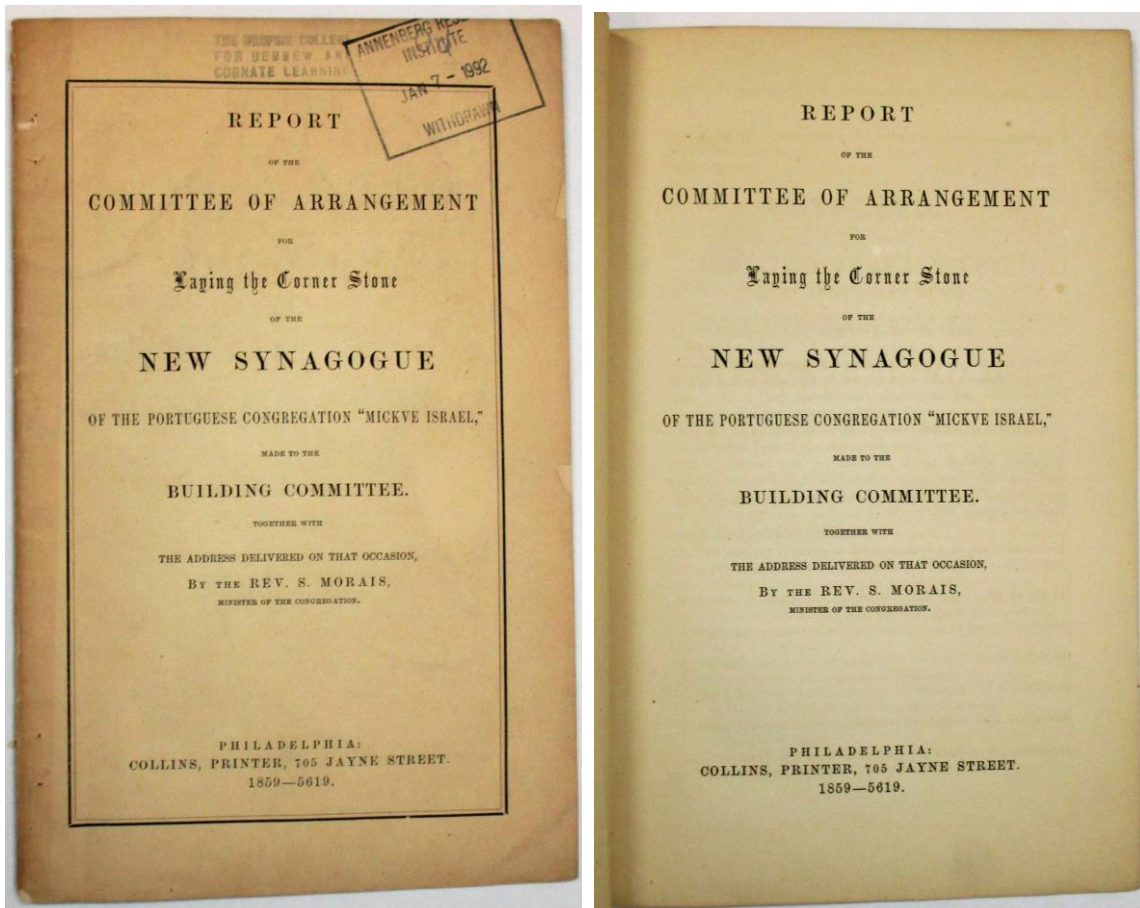
28. **Confederate Slave Inventory and Appraisal:** THE STATE OF ALABAMA, WILCOX COUNTY. TO THE HONORABLE THE PROBATE COURT OF SAID COUNTY. THE UNDERSIGNED ADMINISTRATOR OF THE ESTATE OF ELIZABETH VAUGHN DECEASED, RETURNS THE FOLLOWING UNTO YOUR HONOR, AS AN INVENTORY AND APPRAISEMENT OF THE PERSONAL PROPERTY OF SAID DECEASED WHICH HE ASKS TO RECEIVE, RECORD, AND FILE- TO WIT- INVENTORY - NEGRO SLAVES. . . Wilcox County Alabama: 1862 [July 21]. Folio leaf, folded to [4] pages, each page 8" x 12-1/4." Entirely in neat ink manuscript. Docketed on page [4]. Old folds, a few closed tears along the folds [no loss, expertly repaired]. Very Good.

Wilcox County, in southern Alabama, is "in the heart of Alabama's Black Belt," as advertised by the Wilcox County Chamber of Commerce. Elizabeth Vaughn's estate included 22 slaves, ranging in age from one year to 55 years. Ten slaves were children, aged one to 13. Their values ranged from \$800 [Mary, age 13] to \$100 [Frances, age 1]. The male slaves aged 16 and over [Elbert, Winfield, John, Jim, George, William, and Frank] were valued between \$600 and \$1200. The value of Vaughn's personal estate was primarily bound up in her slaves. The appraised value of her 22 slaves was \$14,600, comprising about 80% of the value of her entire personal estate.

The oath of the Estate's Administrator, Hardaway Young, is taken before T.W. Price, Justice of the Peace. Hardaway Young [1819-1897] was described in an article as "Colonel Young," a formerly wealthy planter who became one of Mobile's leading commission merchants after the War. Soon after Young's death, a notice of sale of "Winn Place," his "rich

and valuable plantation" in Dallas County, Alabama, near Safford Station, appeared in local papers. The Vaughn and Young families were related by several marriages. Elizabeth was living with Henry and Frances [Vaughn] Young at the time of the 1850 and 1860 censuses; Hardway Young was likely a nephew.

T.W. Price [1808-1883] worked as a teacher at several academies during his early years, managed a hotel from 1840-1849, was admitted to the bar and to practice at the Supreme Court in 1859, was appointed Claims Commissioner in 1864 by the Confederate Congress, and served as judge of the new court of Wilcox County from 1871-1873. \$1,000.00



Item No. 29

A Who's Who of Philadelphia Jewry

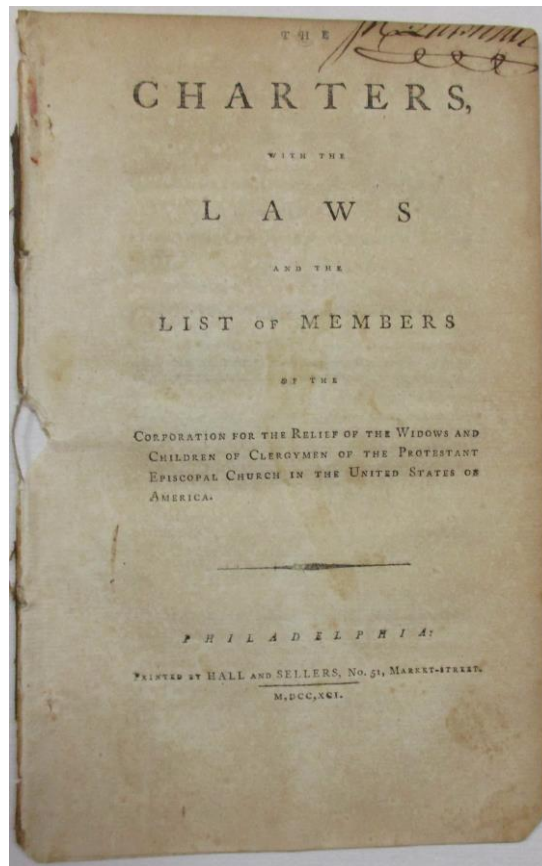
29. **Congregation Mickve Israel:** REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENT FOR LAYING THE CORNER STONE OF THE NEW SYNAGOGUE OF THE PORTUGUESE CONGREGATION "MICKVE ISRAEL," MADE TO THE BUILDING COMMITTEE. TOGETHER WITH THE ADDRESS DELIVERED ON THAT OCCASION, BY THE REV. S. MORAIS, MINISTER OF THE CONGREGATION. Philadelphia: Collins, Printer, 705 Jayne Street, 1859 - 5619. 15, [1 blank] pp. Stitched in original printed wrappers [blindstamp and 'withdrawn' rubberstamp in blank upper portion of front wrapper]. Else Very Good.

Mickve Israel [Hope of Israel], one of the oldest Philadelphia synagogues, was founded in the 1740s by Sephardic Jews. Known as the 'Synagogue of the American Revolution,' its early members included Haym Solomon and the Gratz family. Benjamin Franklin contributed

to its first building fund. This was its third building, constructed on 7th Street, north of Arch. Isaac Leaser presided over the congregation from 1829 to 1850; Sabato Morais succeeded him. Morais was its Rabbi for 46 years.

The list of corner-stone and door-post purchasers included A.S. Wolf, who purchased the North door-post of the north door for fifteen dollars, in honor of H. Pollock. Other luminaries of Philadelphia Jewry participated in the ceremonies. Wolf was treasurer and Gabay of the Congregation. Articles deposited in the cornerstone are listed, including newspapers, coins and tokens dated 1859, "A gold quarter dollar of California mintage, being deposited by Clarence A. Hart, aged 9 years." The Committee of Arrangement consisted of Edwd. S. Mawson, Joseph L. Moss, and Isaac J. Phillips. Rabbi Morais's discourse is printed. Morais, an abolitionist and founder of the Jewish Theological Seminary of New York, counsels, "If there be pride in us, if the vanity of exhibiting a more sightly structure than others possess, impelled us to designate this place as our future Synagogue...let us then bury first such unholy feelings in the bosom of the earth." Also printed is a prayer in Hebrew, composed by Morais.

Singerman 1593. OCLC 21968693 [7] [U PA, JTS, Yeshiva U, NYPL, Hebrew Union, Natl Lib. Israel, FL Atl U] as of April 2023. \$1,500.00



Item No. 30

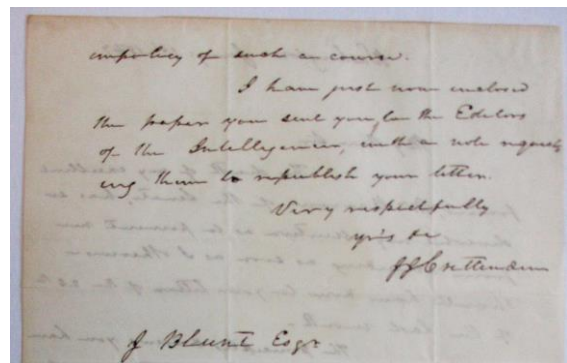
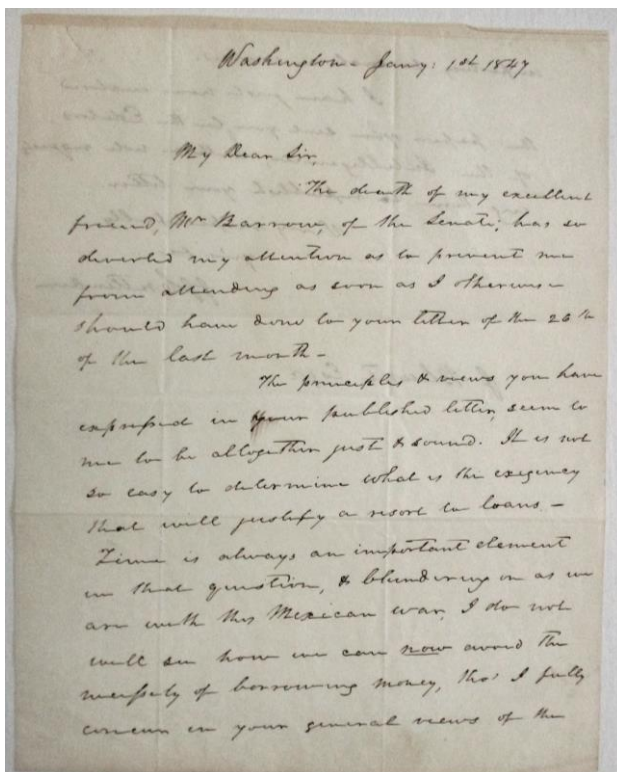
Rare American Imprint

30. Corporation for the Relief of the Widows and Children of Clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America: THE CHARTERS, WITH THE LAWS AND THE LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE CORPORATION FOR THE RELIEF OF THE WIDOWS AND CHILDREN OF CLERGYMEN OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Philadelphia: Printed by Hall and Sellers, 1791. 16pp. Disbound, lightly foxed, mild wear. Good+.

This rare item is, according to ESTC, located only at the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. It is not in Evans, Bristol, or Shipton & Mooney. AAS does not own it, and OCLC does not record it.

The pamphlet prints the 1769 Charter of the Corporation, the Fundamental Laws and Regulations, the List of Members, and "The Present Officers of the Society." Reverend William White is President; Treasurers for New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania; Standing Committees for each of those States; Secretary was Reverend Benjamin Moore. ESTC W38746 [1- HSP]. \$850.00



Item No. 31

Crittenden's Dislike of the Mexican War

31. **Crittenden, John J.:** AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED, 1 JUNE 1847, FROM WASHINGTON, TO J. BLUNT, CONCERNING THE NECESSITY OF INCURRING FEDERAL DEBT, "BLUNDERING IN AS WE ARE WITH THIS MEXICAN WAR." Single leaf, in neat ink manuscript on recto and half the verso. Signed, "JJ Crittenden." Very Good plus.

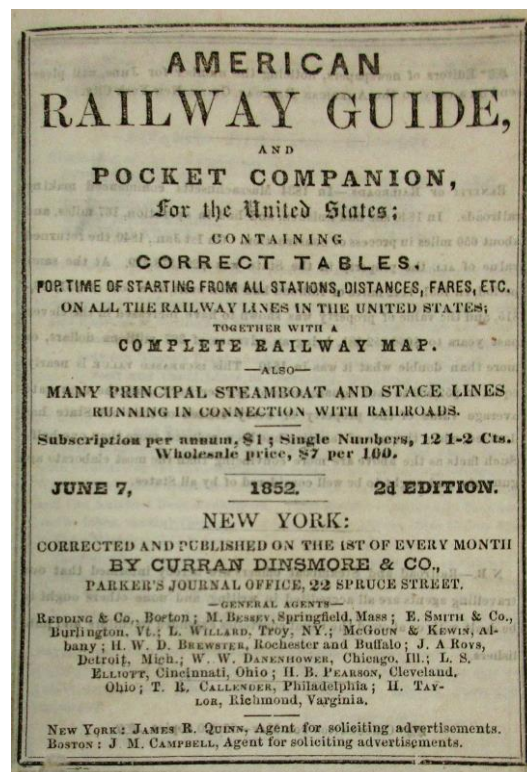
Crittenden held nearly every office Kentucky could bestow upon him: State legislator, Governor, Congressman, U.S. Senator; he was also U.S. Attorney General in the Harrison, Tyler, and Fillmore Administrations. As an influential Border State man, he sought to avoid Secession and Civil War with his elaborate Crittenden Compromise. Crittenden stayed with the Union until his death-- but one son was a Confederate General, the other a General in the Union Army.

His Letter:

"My Dear Sir, | The death of my excellent friend, Mr. Barrow, of the Senate, has so divided my attention as to prevent me from attending as soon as I otherwise should have done to your letter of the 26th of the last month.

"The principles & views you have expressed in your published letter, seems to me to be altogether just & sound. It is not so easy to determine what is the exigency that will justify a resort to loans. Time is always an important element in that question, & blundering in as we are with this Mexican war, I do not well see how we can now avoid the necessity of borrowing money, tho' I fully concur in your general views of the impolicy of such a course... | Very respectfully | yr's &c | J.J. Crittenden | J. Blunt Esqr."

"J. Blunt" was Joseph Blunt, son of the publisher of 'The American Practical Navigator.' A New York lawyer, Blunt was a Whig until the Kansas-Nebraska Controversy made him a Republican. \$850.00



Item No. 32

Detailed Railway Guide

32. [Curran Dinsmore-- Publisher]: AMERICAN RAILWAY GUIDE, AND POCKET COMPANION, FOR THE UNITED STATES; CONTAINING CORRECT TABLES, FOR TIME OF STARTING FROM ALL STATIONS, DISTANCES, FARES, ETC. ON ALL THE RAILWAY LINES IN THE UNITED STATES; TOGETHER WITH A COMPLETE RAILWAY MAP. ALSO MANY PRINCIPAL STEAMBOAT AND STAGE LINES RUNNING IN CONNECTION WITH RAILROADS... JUNE 7, 1852. 2D EDITION. New York: Corrected and Published on the 1st of Every Month by Curran Dinsmore & Co., June, 1852. 160pp. Stitched in original printed and illustrated wrappers, title on front cover and along spine. Folding map [present but separated from text block] entitled, 'Complete Railway Map Designed and Engraved from the Original Maps, Charts and Schedules Furnished by Railway Engineers, Agents, &c, to Accompany American Railway Guide, C. Dinsmore Publisher.' 14" x 16-3/4". On the other side is 'Map of New York City.' Very Good.

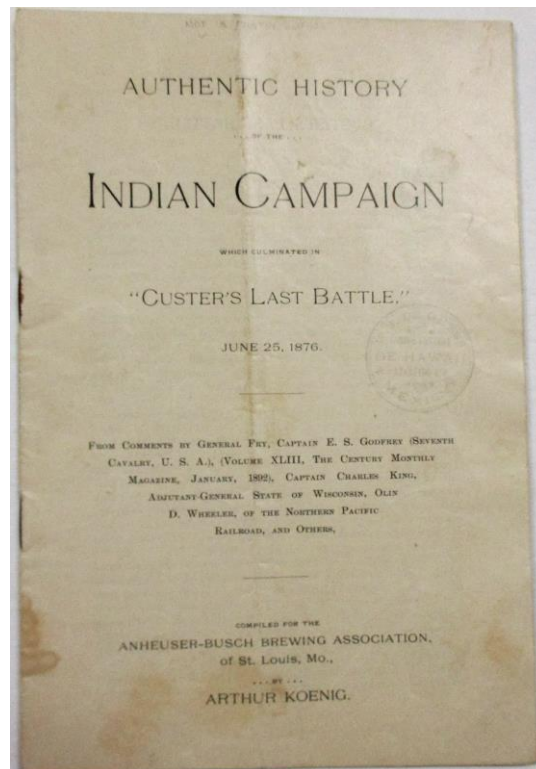
With a detailed index, many advertisements, railroad timetables, lists of steamers, hotels, canal lines.

43 Decker 273 [1856 issue]. Modelski 10 [1848 and 1850 issue].

\$750.00



Item No. 32



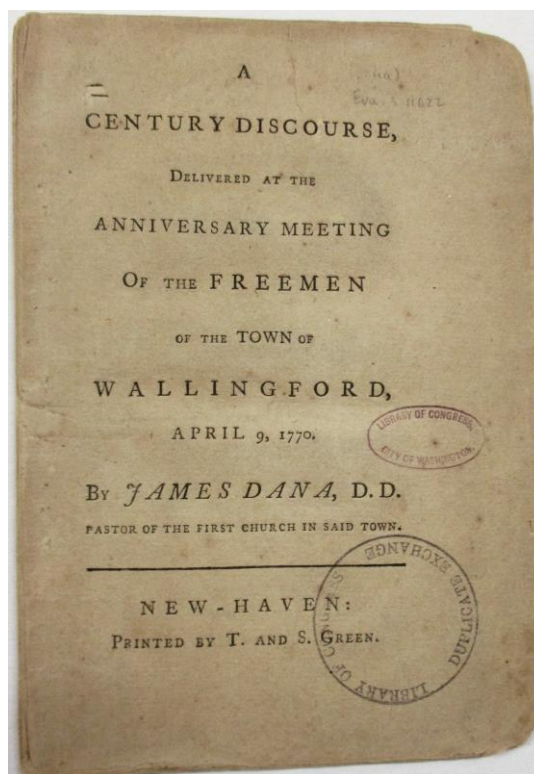
Item No. 33

Have a Bud!

33. [Custer, George A.]: AUTHENTIC HISTORY OF THE INDIAN CAMPAIGN WHICH CULMINATED IN "CUSTER'S LAST BATTLE," JUNE 25, 1876... COMPILED FOR THE ANHEUSER-BUSCH BREWING ASSOCIATION OF ST. LOUIS, MO., BY ARTHUR KOENIG. [St. Louis: 1895]. 12pp. Original staples, light vertical fold. Faint rubberstamp on title page of the Mexican Consul General of Hawaii. Very Good.

Koenig compiled the pamphlet from comments by General Fry, Captain E.S. Godfrey, Captain Charles King, Olin Wheeler of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and others. First published in 1892.

OCLC 2708862 [7] as of May 2023. Not in Dustin, Eberstadt, Decker, Graff, Soliday, Nicholson. \$275.00



Item No. 34

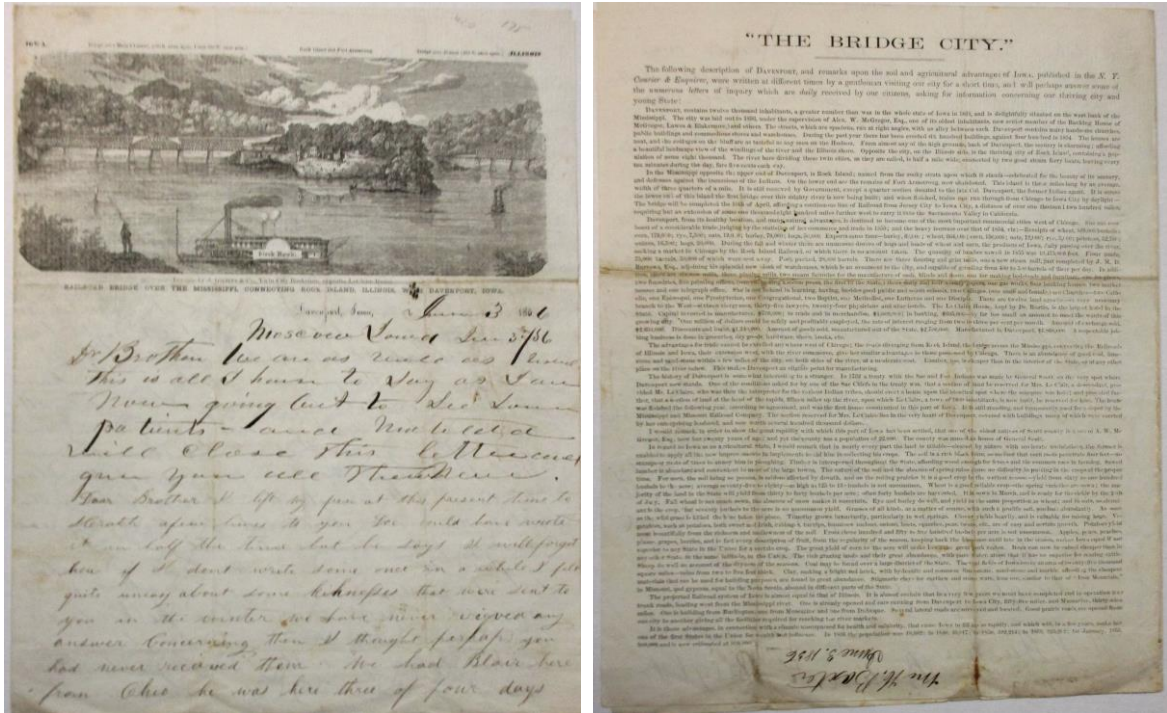
Dana Celebrates the “Extirpation of the Savages”

34. **Dana, James:** A CENTURY DISCOURSE, DELIVERED AT THE ANNIVERSARY MEETING OF THE FREEMEN OF THE TOWN OF WALLINGFORD, APRIL 9, 1770. New-Haven: Printed by T. and S. Green, [1770]. 51, [1 blank] pp, but lacking the half title. Broken stitching, two institutional rubberstamps [one a 'duplicate' notation]. Good+.

Dana was pastor of the First Church in Wallingford. The cause of celebration: "That we have completed 100 years since the incorporation of this town by the General Assembly of the colony." His Discourse reviews the early history of New Haven and Wallingford.

He explains that "our first settlers" came from New Haven; Dana thus discusses New Haven's founding in 1638, the establishment of the first church there in 1639, the enactment of "a civil constitution," and its history through about 1670. The history of Wallingford then

begins. Dana describes the "repeated incursions of the barbarians", that is, the Indians, in particular "Philip, youngest son of Massasoit," who sought to unite the New England Indians "against the English." The "extirpation of the savages" reflects the "divine goodness in freeing us from the enemy of the wilderness, and from an insidious foe." Evans 11622. Trumbull 540. \$600.00



Item No. 35

Description of Davenport

35. [Davenport, Iowa]: LETTERHEAD ENGRAVING, "RAILROAD BRIDGE OVER THE MISSISSIPPI CONNECTING ROCK ISLAND, ILLINOIS, WITH DAVENPORT, IOWA. WITH PRINTED DESCRIPTION OF DAVENPORT, "THE BRIDGE CITY." [Davenport: 1856]. Folio sheet, folded to [4] pp. First three pages consist of the engraving followed by a personal letter to the writer's brother, from Moscow, Iowa, 3 June 1856. The final page is a printed description of Davenport, "The Bridge City," previously published in the New York Journal and Enquirer. Old folds and light wear. Good+. \$150.00

36. [Davis, Jefferson]: THE RESULT | JEFF DAVIS | BILLY WILSON | "OTHELLO'S OCCUPATION GONE!" [np: 1865]. Uncolored carte de visite, 2-1/4" x 3-5/8." Trimmed closely at the lower margin, but not clipping any text. Very Good.

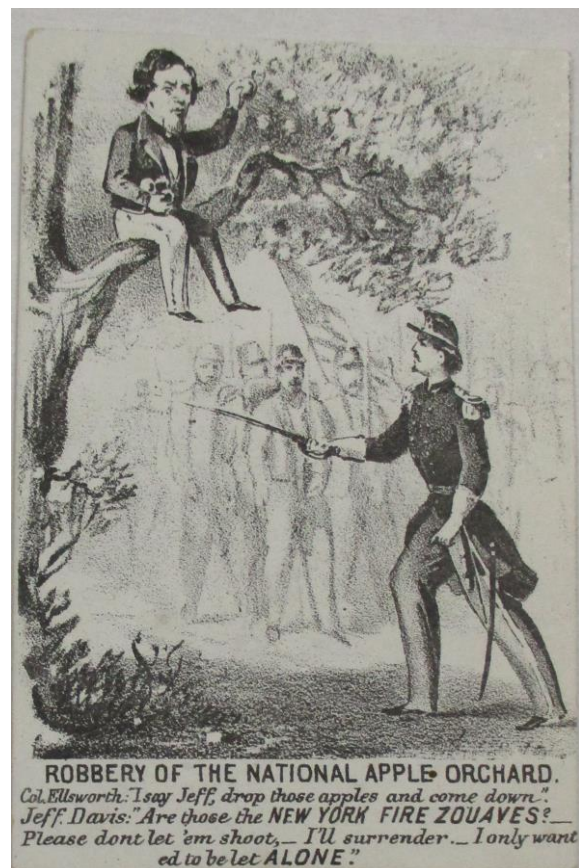
Davis kneels, begging for mercy, before Union commanding officer Wilson. The phrase, "Othello's Occupation's Gone," from the Shakespeare play, indicates that Davis's animating purpose in life has been destroyed.

Oddly, troops commanded by James Wilson-- not William "Billy" Wilson [1823-1874]-- captured Davis at the end of the War. We don't know whether the artist was confused, or taking a bit of poetic license. William Wilson, a native of England, immigrated to New York in 1842. Before the war, he was a professional pugilist, New York City Democratic ward politician and alderman, and member of the Mozart Hall Democracy faction.

At the start of the war, Billy Wilson formed the 6th Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, known as Billy Wilson's Zouaves, of which he took the position of colonel. While the regiment had members who were upstanding citizens, many were "roughs" and criminals. He and his men served in the Department of Florida. They frequently caused trouble with crazy antics, such as stealing a drayman's mule and cart and driving about the streets, overtaking theater stages and cheering for Billy Wilson, stealing clothing from local stores, and-- most well-known-- assaulting Brig. Gen. William Dwight and attempting to throw him overboard and raid his liquor stores. His obituary recalled, "Wherever the fight was hottest there might be found 'the bloody Sixth, fighting like the devils.'" He was later put in charge of the 69th New York Regiment. After the war, he "lived in elegant style, and possessed one of the best libraries of military works in the country." \$275.00



Item No. 36



Item No. 37

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

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

\$275.00

Charleston 17 January 1862

To His Excellency
Governor F. W. Pickens
Columbia S.C.
Dear Sir

I greatly regret that my indisposition has prevented me from earlier writing your Excellency in the midst of the events which have been transpiring, and from replying to the kind letter addressed by you to me. This morning is however the first time I have left my chamber, and I am endeavoring to write you as best I can.

I beg that your Excellency will accept of my cordial acknowledgments for the kind expressions you use relative to myself, and for the expressions of your confidence in me. I can but reiterate my cheerful willingness to do all in my power to facilitate all you deem desirable in the conduct of the public affairs entrusted to your management. And I cannot shew my willingness better than by asking leave briefly to review the past, consider the present posture of things, and to submit for your judgment the views which appear to me those suited to the now condition of public matters.

The Convention in 1860 proposed to your Excellency a Council to be chosen by yourself, and the General Assembly in pursuance of your selection of such a Council, made the appropriations for public defence to be payable to your drafts countersigned by the members of the Executive Council charged with the Treasury Department. Under such administration the appropriations made by the General Assembly were expended by your Excellency, and as

letters as I write painfully. But I pray you will be assured that in all which will aid you in the performance of the arduous duties resting upon you, I am at all times ready to do what you wish.

I am Dear Sir with much respect
Your Excellency's
Obedt
Wilmot G. De Saussure

Item No. 38

“Consider the Present Posture of Things”

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

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

De Saussure endeavors "to review the past, consider the present posture of things, and to submit for your judgment the views which appear to me those suited to the new condition of public matters." He reports on the General Assembly's several appropriations and expenditures for military necessities, noting that some funds were "raised from all of the Banks of the State upon notes which fall due 2 April. . ." He discusses the necessity of settling accounts with the Confederate Government at Richmond, particularly for expenditures made for the defense of Charleston Harbor. \$750.00

Columbia, 25 January, 1863

Honble Francis W. Pickens
Edgefield S.C.^a
Dear Sir

Upon examining my papers in Charleston for the letter of which I spoke with you two days before you left Columbia, it could not be found, but upon returning here I found that it had inadvertently been placed in the Official Correspondence which had been conducted with you. I have withdrawn it from such correspondence, and now enclose the original to you in preference to making any extracts from it. By a perusal you will perceive that you were almost prophetic in foretelling the angry feelings which would cause from the course pursued by the Convention relative to the Executive Department. If my memory serves me aright, in my reply to this letter I expressed the opinion that the then silence of the State and of which you speak, was no evidence of acquiescence upon the part of the Citizens, but was rather the silence which preceded a storm: the answer is doubtless among your papers. May I ask that when you have made such use of the letter and you as you may see proper, you will return it to me. It is from letters such as this that true history is written, and the indication which one who filled so prominently a historical position as yourself is to be found in the expressions by such actor in his private letters. I desire therefore to keep the original as truly expressing your views, and of the patriotic spirit by which you were actuated when submitting to what you believed as great a violation of the Executive.

Will you be so good as to present me with much respect to Mr. and Mrs. Pickens, and accept the assurances of respect with which I am
Dear Sir Your Obedt. Servt.
Wilmot G. De Saussure

Item No. 39

Pickens vs. The Executive Council

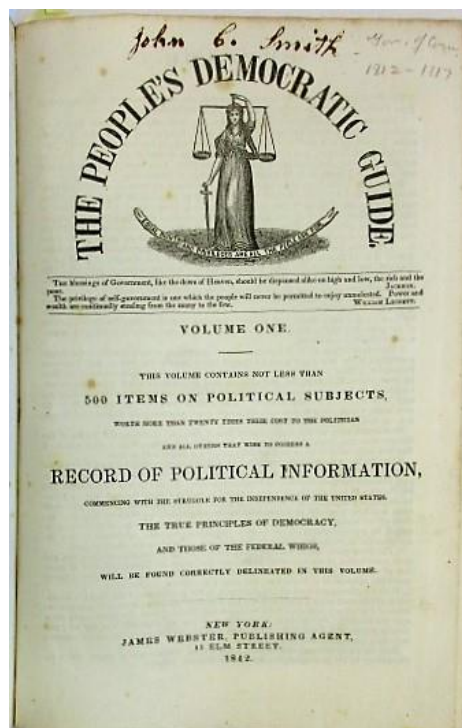
39. **De Saussure, Wilmot Gibbs:** AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED, AS SOUTH CAROLINA'S WARTIME SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, TO EX-GOVERNOR FRANCIS PICKENS, FROM COLUMBIA 25 JANUARY 1863, CONCERNING PICKENS'S CONFLICTS WITH THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL. Single leaf folded to [4]

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

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

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

\$450.00



Item No. 40

“Equal Rights and Privileges Are All the People Ask For”

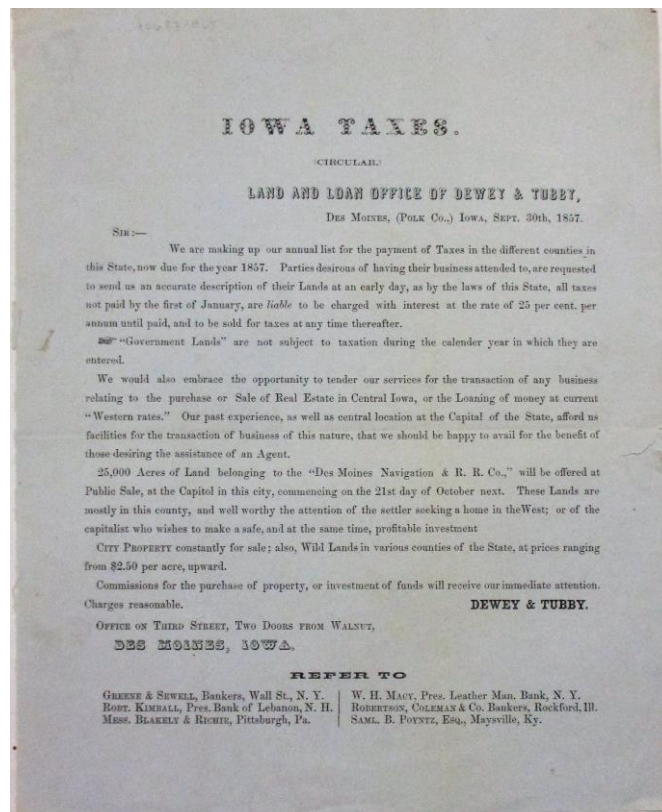
40. **Democratic Party:** THE PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC GUIDE. VOLUME ONE. THIS VOLUME CONTAINS NOT LESS THAN 500 ITEMS ON POLITICAL SUBJECTS,

WORTH MORE THAN TWENTY TIMES THEIR COST TO THE POLITICIAN AND ALL OTHERS THAT WISH TO POSSESS A RECORD OF POLITICAL INFORMATION, COMMENCING WITH THE STRUGGLE FOR THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE UNITED STATES. THE TRUE PRINCIPLES OF DEMOCRACY, AND THOSE OF THE FEDERAL WHIGS, WILL BE FOUND CORRECTLY DELINEATED IN THIS VOLUME. New York: James Webster, Publishing Agent, 1842. Contemporary cloth, stamped in blind, with gilt-lettered morocco spine label. viii, 376 pp. The entire Volume I, consisting of twelve numbers [November 1841 - October 1842], printed in two columns per page. Scattered browning and widely scattered foxing. One gathering [pages 81-88] repeated. Very Good.

A year-long [November 1841 - October 1842] Democratic attack on the Whigs, linking them with the old Federalist Party which opposed the War of 1812, sought to secede at the Hartford Convention, and consistently advanced the interests of the Aristocracy and Monopolists over those of the Common Man. Its Jacksonian motto is, 'Equal Rights and Privileges Are All the People Ask For.'

In addition to discussing contemporary issues dividing Whigs and Democrats, the Guide prints essays on the Articles of Confederation, Patrick Henry, the Constitution, and thoughts of the Founders, all designed to buttress Democratic philosophy and skewer the Whigs.

Lomazow 416. Sabin 60821. Not in Mott. OCLC 945087515 [1- Clements] as of May 2023. \$875.00



Item No. 41

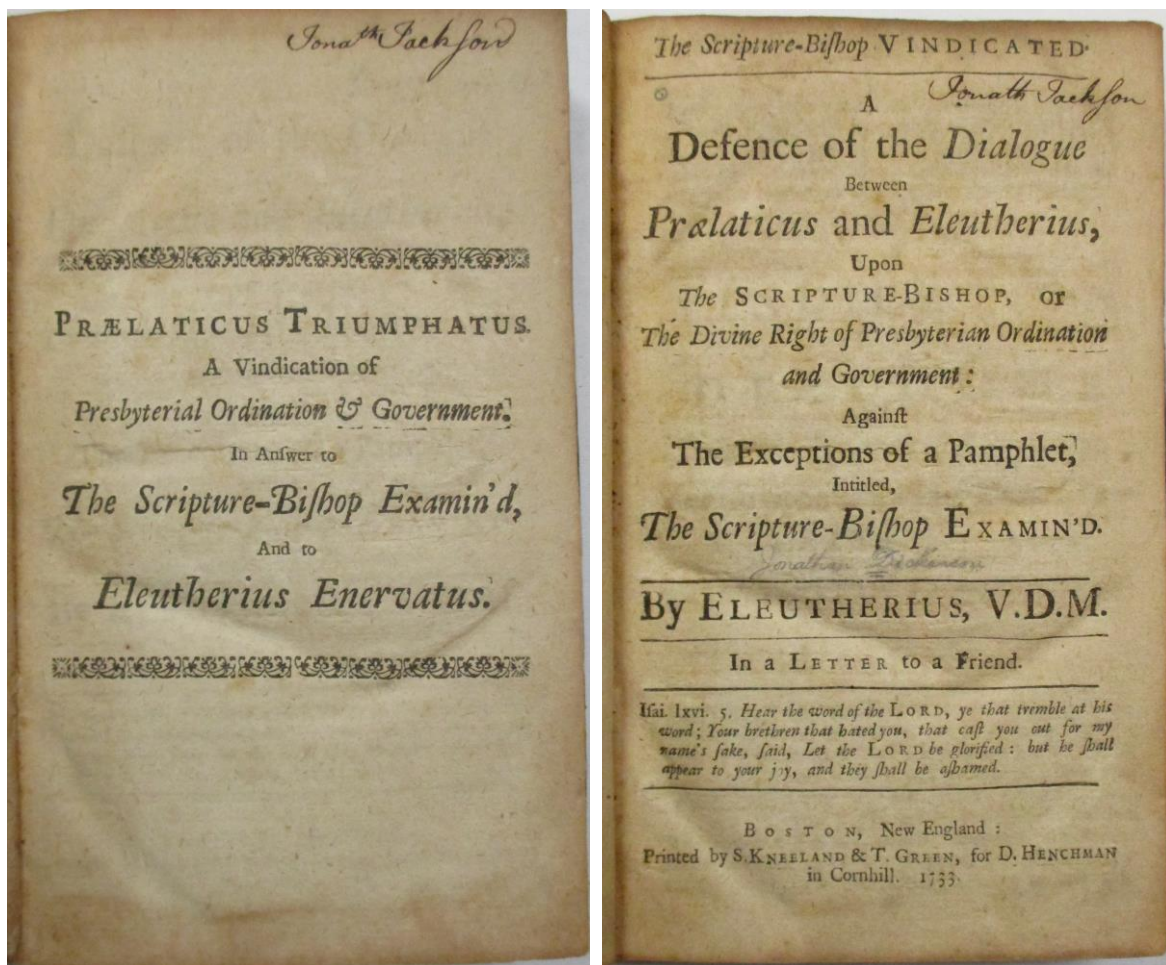
“Prominent Among the Land and Loan Agencies”

41. **Dewey & Tubby:** IOWA TAXES. (CIRCULAR.) LAND AND LOAN OFFICE OF DEWEY & TUBBY, DES MOINES, (POLK CO.,) IOWA, SEPT. 30TH, 1857. SIR:- WE ARE MAKING UP OUR ANNUAL LIST FOR THE PAYMENT OF TAXES IN THE DIFFERENT COUNTIES IN THIS STATE, NOW DUE FOR 1857. PARTIES DESIROUS

OF HAVING THEIR BUSINESS ATTENDED TO, ARE REQUESTED TO SEND US AN ACCURATE DESCRIPTION OF THEIR LANDS AT AN EARLY DAY. . . WE WOULD ALSO EMBRACE THE OPPORTUNITY TO TENDER OUR SERVICES FOR THE TRANSACTION OF ANY BUSINESS RELATING TO THE PURCHASE OR SALE OF REAL ESTATE IN CENTRAL IOWA, OR THE LOANING OF MONEY AT CURRENT "WESTERN RATES." Des Moines: 1857. Broadside, 8" x 10," printed on blue paper. Very Good.

The Dewey & Tubby firm were civil engineers, surveyors, and "prominent among the land and loan agencies" [Brigham, Des Moines: The Pioneer of Municipal Progress and Reform of the Middle West 90. Chicago: 1911].

The firm lists as references Wall Street bankers Greene & Sewell; W.H. Macy, President of "Leather Man. Bank, N.Y.;" and other bankers from Pittsburgh, New Hampshire, Rockford Illinois, and Maysville Kentucky. \$125.00



Item No. 42

Church of England "Not Entitled to the Character of the True Church"

42. [Dickinson, Jonathan]: THE SCRIPTURE-BISHOP VINDICATED: A DEFENCE OF THE DIALOGUE BETWEEN PRAELATICUS AND ELEUTHERIUS, UPON THE SCRIPTURE-BISHOP, OR THE DIVINE RIGHT OF PRESBYTERIAN ORDINATION AND GOVERNMENT: AGAINST THE EXCEPTIONS OF A PAMPHLET, INTITLED, THE SCRIPTURE-BISHOP EXAMIN'D. BY ELEUTHERIUS, V.D.M. IN A LETTER TO

A FRIEND. Boston, New England: Printed by S. Kneeland & T. Green, for D. Henchman in Cornhill, 1733. [4], 126, [2], 158 [i.e., 160] pp. With the half title, which has ownership signature of Jonathan Jackson. Page 6 [first count] misnumbered "9," as issued.

After page 126, with separate title page and pagination, attributed to New Light minister Thomas Foxcroft: EUSEBIUS INERMATUS. JUST REMARKS ON A LATE BOOK, INTITLED, ELEUTHERIUS ENERVATUS, OR AN ANSWER TO A PAMPHLET, INTITULED, THE DIVINE RIGHT OF PRESBYTERIAN ORDINATION &C. ARGUED. DONE BY WAY OF DIALOGUE BETWEEN EUSEBIUS AND ELEUTHERIUS; TOGETHER WITH TWO LETTERS ON THIS SUBJECT. BY PHILELEUTH BANGOR, V.E.B. Boston: Printed for D. Henchman in Cornhill. Bound in contemporary sheep [rubbed, upper cover detached but present]. Front pastedown with old Harvard bookplate, faint "release" rubberstamp, and inscription, "The gift of Jonathan Jackson of Newbury 1764-1766." Text clean. Except as noted, Very Good.

The first president of the College of New Jersey [now Princeton] and Presbyterian minister, Dickinson consistently supported the independent judgment of American congregations, and opposed the Church of England's establishmentarian claims.

Arguing for independence in American religious institutions, just as others would in the political sphere, he here justifies "the undoubted Claim of a particular Church, to choose their own Minister." No man, no matter how well trained, has a "Right to minister unto a particular Church, without their Consent." Insisting that the Church of England is not "entitled to the Character of the true Church," he asks rhetorically, "What Evidence have we of any one of these Facts, besides the bare Word of a Gentleman, which he may think it unmannerly, for any one to call into question?"

Dickinson's "pen was active in all the religious controversies of his day, and indeed his ability to define authoritatively such a variety of theological issues led Dr. Erskine of Edinburgh to remark that the British Isles had produced no such critics on Divinity in the eighteenth century as Dickinson and Edwards" [DAB].

FIRST EDITION. Evans 3651. ESTC W17048.

\$1,250.00

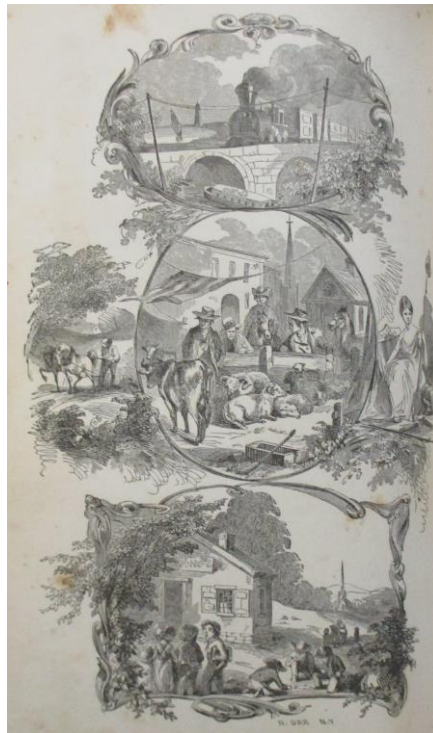
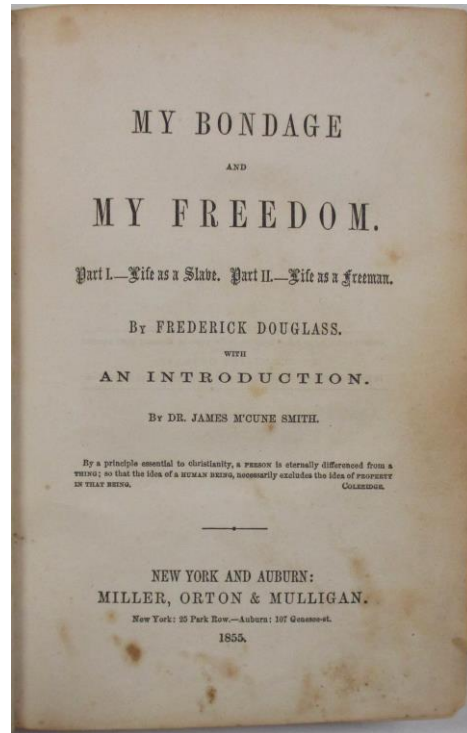
First Edition of His Second Autobiography

43. **Douglass, Frederick:** MY BONDAGE AND MY FREEDOM. PART I.- LIFE AS A SLAVE. PART II.- LIFE AS A FREEMAN...WITH AN INTRODUCTION, BY DR. JAMES M'CUNE SMITH. New York and Auburn: Miller, Orton & Mulligan, 1855. Port. frontis [spotted in blank portions] with original tissue guard. Pages xxxi, [1 blank]. [2], [33]-464 pp, lacking the publ. advts. Scattered light foxing; the three plates and tissue guards lightly foxed. Bound in original cloth [spine lightly sunned], with spine title stamped in gilt. Except as noted, Very Good.

The first edition, and the second of Douglass's autobiographies. "A rebellious child and an exasperating slave, Douglass often suffered because of his indomitable spirit. It made him the most powerful abolitionist speaker in the country. In 1838, when he was 21, he escaped to New Bedford, learned to read and write, married, and changed his name. He then began his dangerous travels not only to 'narrate wrongs,' but to denounce them...[H]e quickly established himself as the foremost spokesman for the Negro" [LCP Negro History Exhibition].

FIRST EDITION. LCP Negro History Exhibition 187. Work 311. Dumond 48. Blockson 9717. LCP 3233.

\$5,000.00

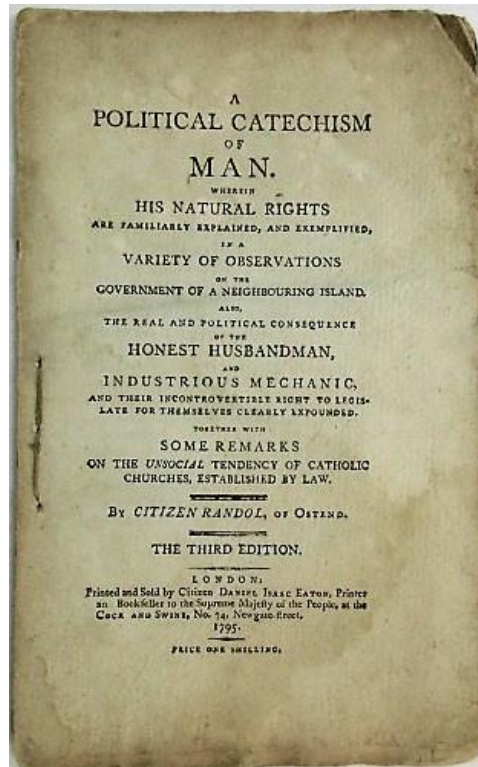


Item No. 43

"O, PAINE! Next to God, How Infinitely are Millions Beholden to You"

44. [Eaton, Daniel Isaac]: A POLITICAL CATECHISM OF MAN, WHEREIN HIS NATURAL RIGHTS ARE FAMILIARLY EXPLAINED, AND EXEMPLIFIED, IN A VARIETY OF OBSERVATIONS ON THE GOVERNMENT OF A NEIGHBOURING ISLAND. ALSO, THE REAL AND POLITICAL CONSEQUENCES OF THE HONEST

HUSBANDMAN, AND INDUSTRIOUS MECHANIC, AND THEIR INCONTROVERTIBLE RIGHT TO LEGISLATE FOR THEMSELVES CLEARLY EXPOUNDED. TOGETHER WITH SOME REMARKS ON THE UNSOCIAL TENDENCY OF CATHOLIC CHURCHES, ESTABLISHED BY LAW. BY CITIZEN RANDOL, OF OSTEND. THE THIRD EDITION. London: Printed and Sold by Citizen Daniel Isaac Eaton, Printer and Bookseller to the Supreme Majority of the People, 1795. 44pp. Stitched, untrimmed and partly uncut. Several blank margin tears from careless opening. Last two leaves dirty, with a couple of small holes affecting about three letters. Good+.



Item No. 44

This is the third of at least four editions published in 1795 by the English radical who challenged the ruling class, was several times prosecuted for seditious libel, and was an outspoken advocate of universal Natural Rights.

"O, PAINE! next to God, how infinitely are millions beholden to you for the small remnant of their liberties which they are yet permitted to enjoy." Citizen Randol has issued this pamphlet "as a mite towards furthering the regeneration of liberty throughout those countries now awakening from the torpor of slavery, to a proper sense of their divine origin, and inherent rights."

ESTC N40408 [5 locations].

\$500.00

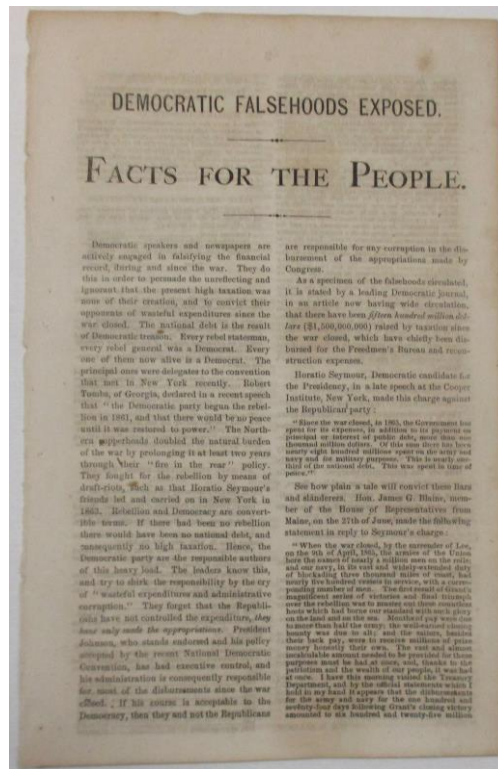
“Democratic Treason”

45. [Election of 1868]: DEMOCRATIC FALSEHOODS EXPOSED. FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE. Washington, D.C.: Gibson Brothers, Printers, [1868]. 4pp, with caption title as issued. Each page printed in two columns, separated by a rule. Disbound, mild scattered foxing. Else Very Good.

This Republican campaign pamphlet excoriates the Democratic Party for its hypocrisy on the cause of the current high taxes and burdensome national debt. "Democratic speakers and newspapers are actively engaged in falsifying the financial record, during and since the war." They claim absurdly that "the present high taxation" is the fault of the Republican Party. That claim gets short shrift: "The national debt is the result of Democratic treason. Every rebel statesman, every rebel general was a Democrat." Moreover, "The Northern copperheads doubled the natural burden of the war by prolonging it at least two years through their 'fire in the rear' policy."

OCLC locates a number of institutional copies.

\$150.00



Item No. 45

Tariffs "Favor American Labor"

46. [Election of 1880]: WORKINGMEN, READ! A TARIFF FOR PROTECTION VS. A TARIFF FOR REVENUE ONLY. GEN. GARFIELD A PROTECTIONIST. GEN. HANCOCK A FREE TRADER. THE PROOF... [Concord, NH? 1880]. Broadside, 11-3/8" x 15-1/4". Printed in a variety of type sizes and fonts. Bit of wrinkling, else Very Good.

General James Garfield was the Republicans' 1880 presidential candidate; General Winfield Scott Hancock ran for the Democrats. Garfield's supporters claim here that tariffs "favor American labor." Garfield's laudable support for tariffs is contrasted with the views of Hancock and his party. Reduction or elimination of tariffs would "equalize wages here with the lowest prevailing in the Old World."

We suggest a New Hampshire imprint because that State's Democratic candidate for Governor, Frank Jones, is pilloried here for opposing protective legislation.

Not located on OCLC, or the online sites of AAS, New Hampshire Historical Society, or Rauner Library as of April 2023.

\$750.00



Item No. 46

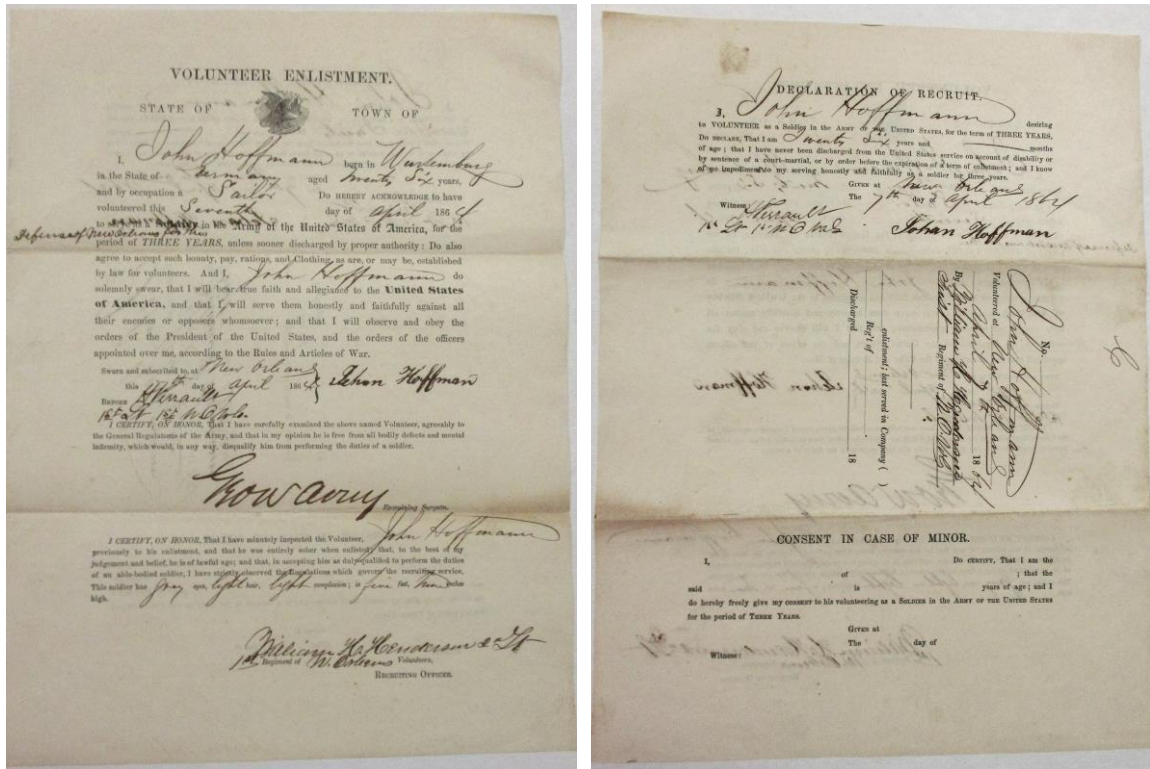
Southern Immigrants Join the Union Army

47. [First Regiment of New Orleans Volunteers]: VOLUNTEER ENLISTMENT. I, JOHN HOFFMAN BORN IN WURTEMBERG IN THE STATE OF GERMANY AGED TWENTY SIX YEARS, AND BY OCCUPATION A SAILOR DO HEREBY ACKNOWLEDGE TO HAVE VOLUNTEERED THIS SEVENTH DAY OF APRIL 1864, TO SERVE AS A SOLDIER IN THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, FOR THE DEFENSE OF NEW ORLEANS FOR THE PERIOD OF THREE YEARS, UNLESS SOONER DISCHARGED BY PROPER AUTHORITY. . . I WILL BEAR TRUE FAITH AND ALLEGIANCE TO THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, AND THAT I WILL SERVE THEM HONESTLY AND FAITHFULLY AGAINST ALL THEIR ENEMIES OR OPPOSERS WHOMSOEVER. . . New Orleans: 1864. Printed 4to sheet, completed in ink manuscript, docketed on verso. Signed by Hoffman, with certifications by examining surgeon George Avery and recruiting officer Henderson. Signed again by Hoffman at the Declaration of Recruit, 7 April 1864. Old folds, Very Good.

The First New Orleans Volunteers was organized at New Orleans in March 1864, and was attached to the defense of New Orleans until the end of the War. "Five thousand to ten

thousand white Louisianans fought for the Union during the Civil War . . . During Union General Benjamin Butler's nine-month tenure as commander of the Department of the Gulf, it was not uncommon for young men from the New Orleans area to switch their allegiances and volunteer for Union service. Roughly two thousand local recruits filled existing Union regiments, and Butler recruited two thousand more local white men for two new infantry regiments and one cavalry regiment" [Hunter, Unionist Troops in Louisiana, at the 64 Parishes web site]. Many, like Hoffman, were immigrants.

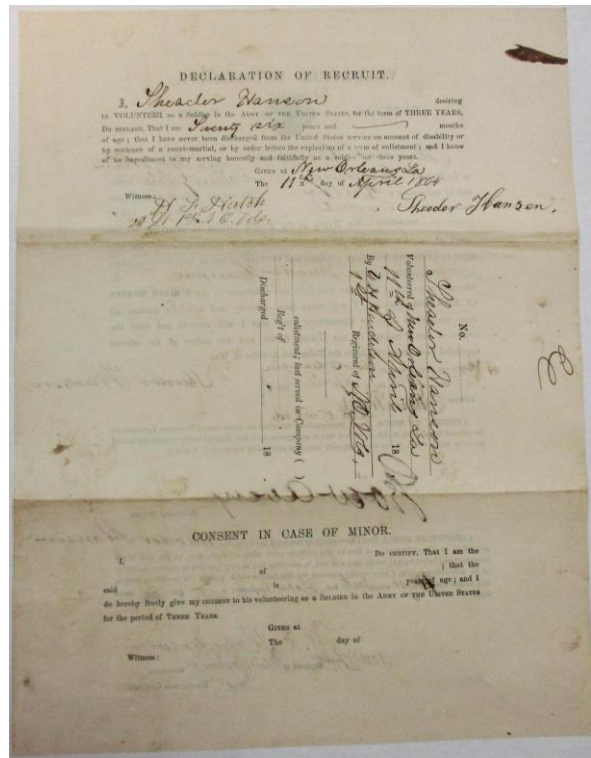
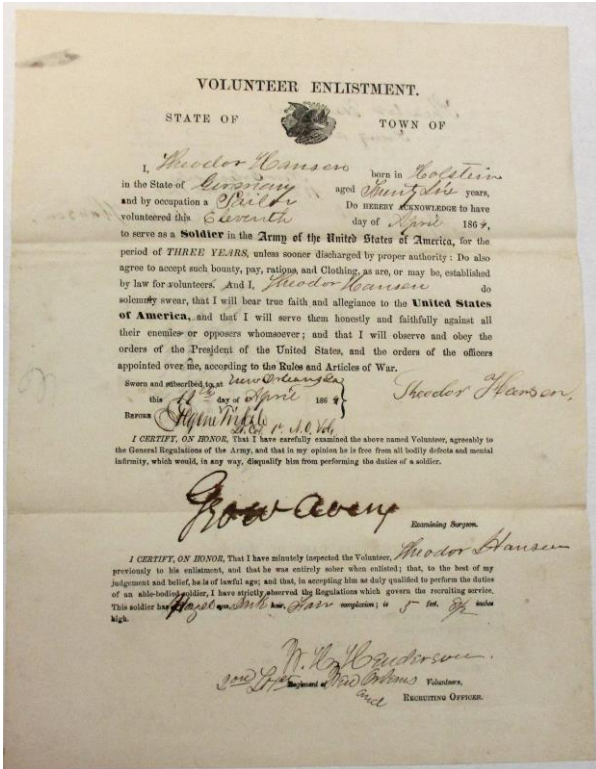
A scarce printed document, evidencing the enlistment of immigrant Southerners on the Union side. \$200.00



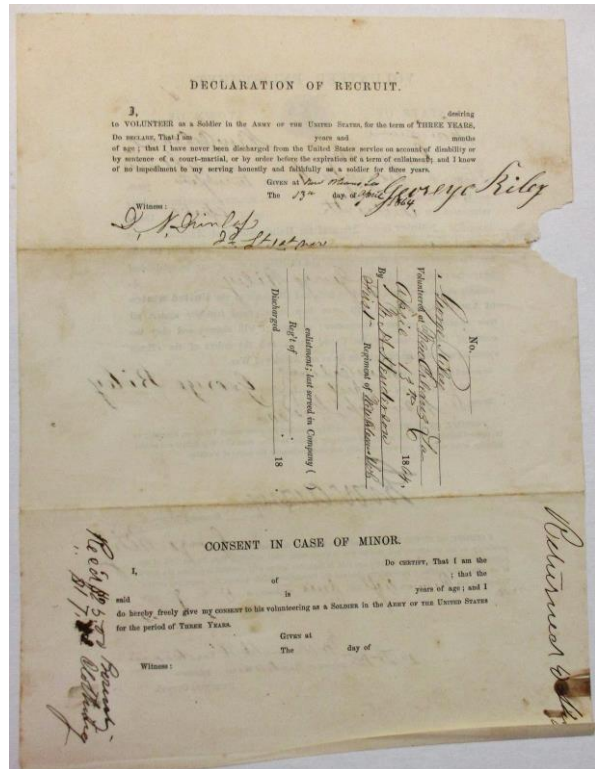
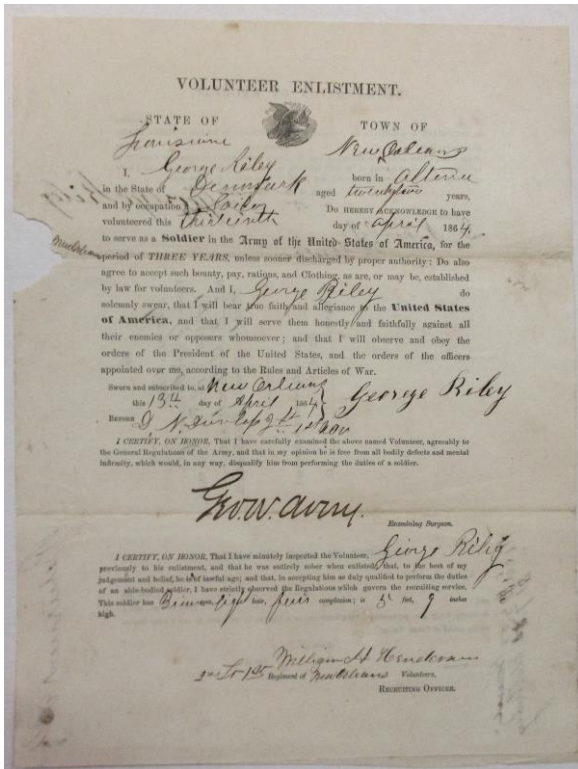
Item No. 47

48. [First Regiment of New Orleans Volunteers]: VOLUNTEER ENLISTMENT. I, THEODOR HANSEN BORN IN HOLSTEIN IN THE STATE OF GERMANY AGED TWENTY SIX YEARS, AND BY OCCUPATION A SAILOR DO HEREBY ACKNOWLEDGE TO HAVE VOLUNTEERED THIS ELEVENTH DAY OF APRIL 1864, TO SERVE AS A SOLDIER IN THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, FOR THE PERIOD OF THREE YEARS, UNLESS SOONER DISCHARGED BY PROPER AUTHORITY. . . I WILL BEAR TRUE FAITH AND ALLEGIANCE TO THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, AND THAT I WILL SERVE THEM HONESTLY AND FAITHFULLY AGAINST ALL THEIR ENEMIES OR OPPOSERS WHOMSOEVER. . . New Orleans: 1864. Printed 4to sheet, completed in ink manuscript, docketed on verso. Signed by Hansen, with certifications by examining surgeon George Avery and recruiting officer Henderson. Signed again by Hansen at the Declaration of Recruit, 11 April 1864. Old folds, minor wear. Very Good.

A scarce printed document, evidencing the enlistment of immigrant Southerners on the Union side. \$200.00



Item No. 48

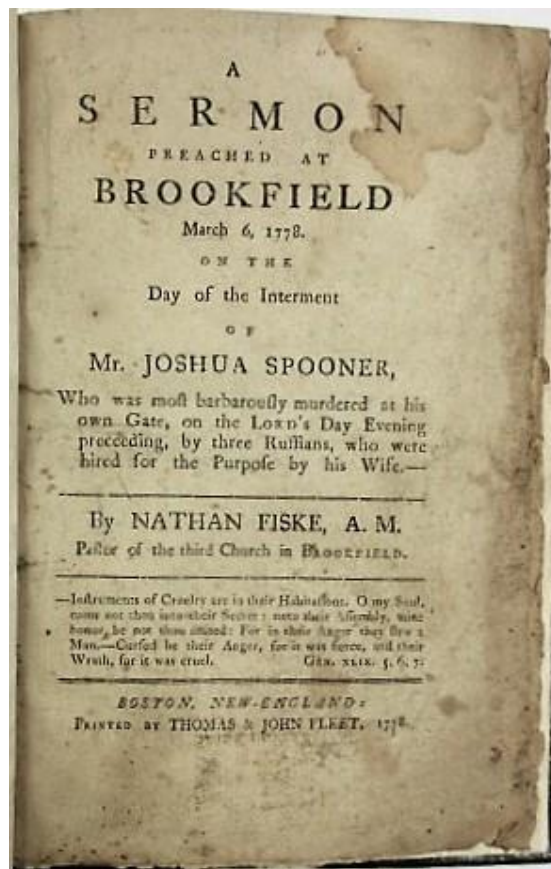


Item No. 49

49. [First Regiment of New Orleans Volunteers]: VOLUNTEER ENLISTMENT. STATE OF LOUISIANA. TOWN OF NEW ORLEANS. I, GEORGE RILEY BORN IN [ALTONA? ALTERIA?] IN THE STATE OF DENMARK AGED TWENTY TWO YEARS, AND BY OCCUPATION A SAILOR DO HEREBY ACKNOWLEDGE TO

HAVE VOLUNTEERED THIS THIRTEENTH DAY OF APRIL 1864, TO SERVE AS A SOLDIER IN THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, NEW ORLEANS, FOR THE PERIOD OF THREE YEARS, UNLESS SOONER DISCHARGED BY PROPER AUTHORITY. . . I WILL BEAR TRUE FAITH AND ALLEGIANCE TO THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, AND THAT I WILL SERVE THEM HONESTLY AND FAITHFULLY AGAINST ALL THEIR ENEMIES OR OPPOSERS WHOMSOEVER. . .
 New Orleans: 1864. Printed 4to sheet, completed in ink manuscript, docketed on verso. Signed by Riley, with certifications by examining surgeon George Avery and recruiting officer Henderson. Signed again by Riley at the Declaration of Recruit, 13 April 1864. Old folds, blank margin chip. Very Good.

A scarce printed document, evidencing the enlistment of immigrant Southerners on the Union side. \$200.00



Item No. 50

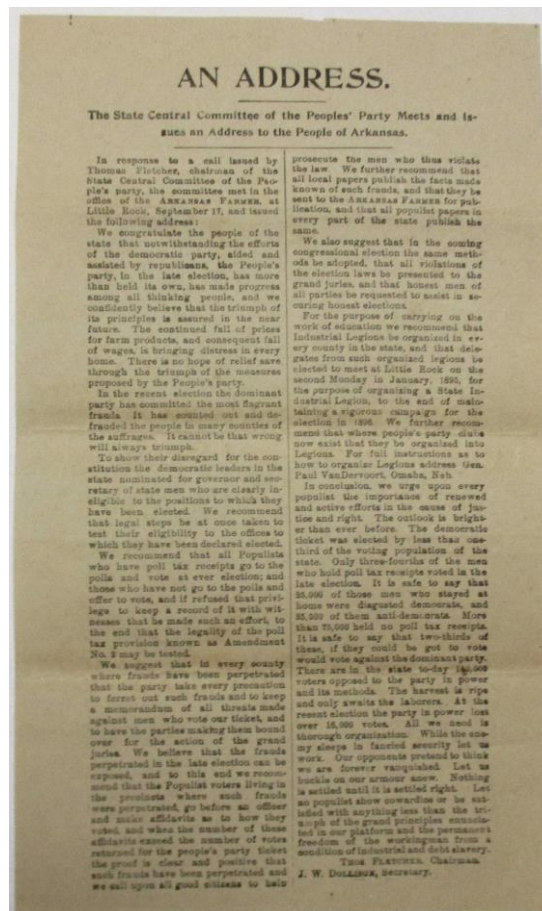
“Haughty and Imperious” Bathsheba Orchestrates Her Husband’s Doom

50. **Fiske, Nathan:** A SERMON PREACHED AT BROOKFIELD MARCH 6, 1778. ON THE DAY OF THE INTERMENT OF MR. JOSHUA SPOONER, WHO WAS MOST BARBAROUSLY MURDERED AT HIS OWN GATE, ON THE LORD'S DAY EVENING PRECEEDING [sic], BY THREE RUFFIANS, WHO WERE HIRED FOR THE PURPOSE BY HIS WIFE. Boston, New-England: Printed by Thomas & John Fleet , 1778. Small 4to. 20pp, but lacking the half title. Untrimmed, light toning, scattered spotting, several short repairs to several blank edges and inner blank margins. Bound in attractive, modern half

green morocco and marbled boards, with gilt-stamped spine title. Contemporary inscription, 'Benjamin Brown His Book.' Good+.

Bathsheba Spooner was the first woman executed in the United States after the Declaration of Independence. Her co-conspirators, three veterans of the American Revolution, included Ezra Ross of Ipswich. "Mr. Spooner was a retired lumberman, passively disposed and of simple tastes. His wife was Bathsheba, daughter of Chief-Justice Ruggles. She never knew the want of a luxury that money could buy and was haughty and imperious, and the house was divided against itself. On Ezra's return from his second enlistment, gratitude prompted him to visit his benefactress. He was youthful, had a fine physique, and stature far beyond his years; he was active, social, witty, handsome; she was artful, seductive, profligate. Mr. Spooner was in her way and he was removed. Four persons were arrested, including Mrs. Spooner and young Ezra." [Harris, Gordon: "The hanging of Ezra Ross and Bathsheba Spooner, July 2, 1778", Website of Historic Ipswich.] A historic marker, known as the "Spooner Well," marks the location of the well into which the three soldiers deposited Spooner's dead body. They, along with the pregnant Bathsheba, were executed.

Speaking over the "mangled remains" of his murdered neighbor, Spooner says, "So premeditated, so aggravated, so horrid a murder was never perpetrated in *America*, and is almost without a parallel in the known world." Acknowledging "the horrid wickedness of the human heart," Fiske manfully attempts to answer "why the just Governor of the Universe permits innocent persons thus to fall before wicked men." FIRST EDITION. ESTC W29231 [10 locations]. Evans 15793. Not in McDade, Cohen, Marke, Harv. Law Cat. \$2,500.00



Item No. 51

“Freedom of the Workingman From Industrial and Debt Slavery”

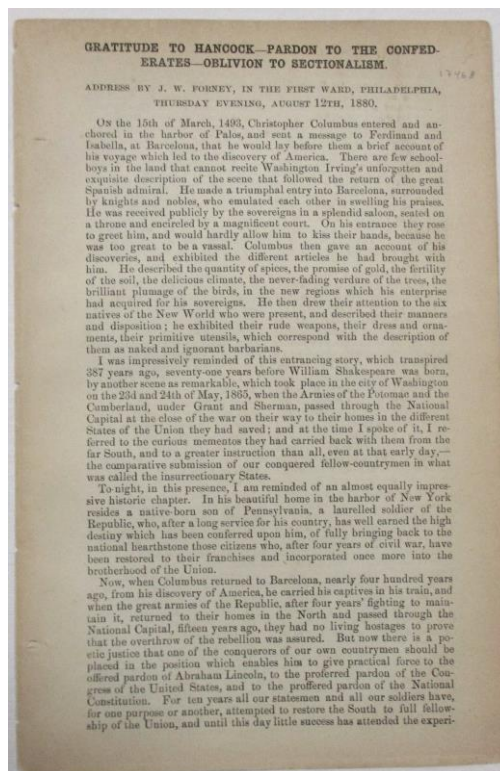
51. **Fletcher, Thomas:** AN ADDRESS. THE STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE PEOPLES' PARTY MEETS AND ISSUES AN ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF ARKANSAS. [np: 1894?]. Broadside, 5-7/8" x 10," printed in two columns separated by a rule. Uniformly toned, Very Good plus.

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

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

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

\$250.00



Item No. 52

Hancock the Unifier

52. **Forney, J.W.:** GRATITUDE TO HANCOCK- PARDON TO THE CONFEDERATES - OBLIVION TO SECTIONALISM. ADDRESS BY J.W. FORNEY, IN THE FIRST

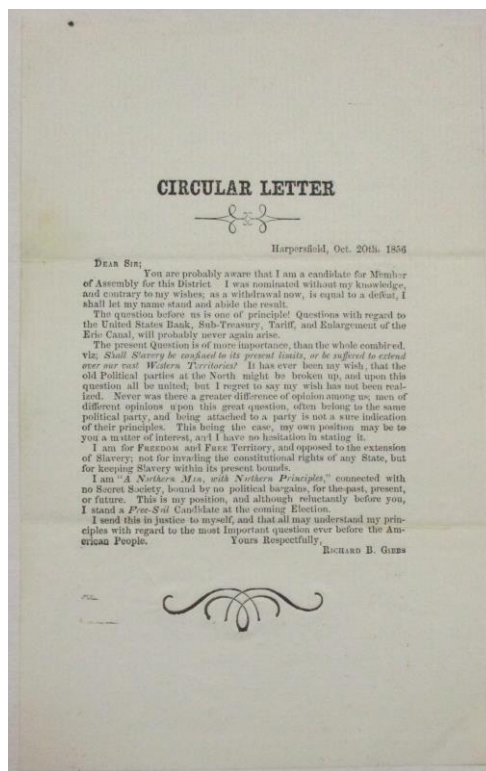
WARD, PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST 12TH, 1880. [Philadelphia? 1880]. 8pp. Disbound, caption title as issued. Upper blank margin slightly shaves a few page numbers [no text affected]. Good+.

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

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

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

\$175.00



Item No. 53

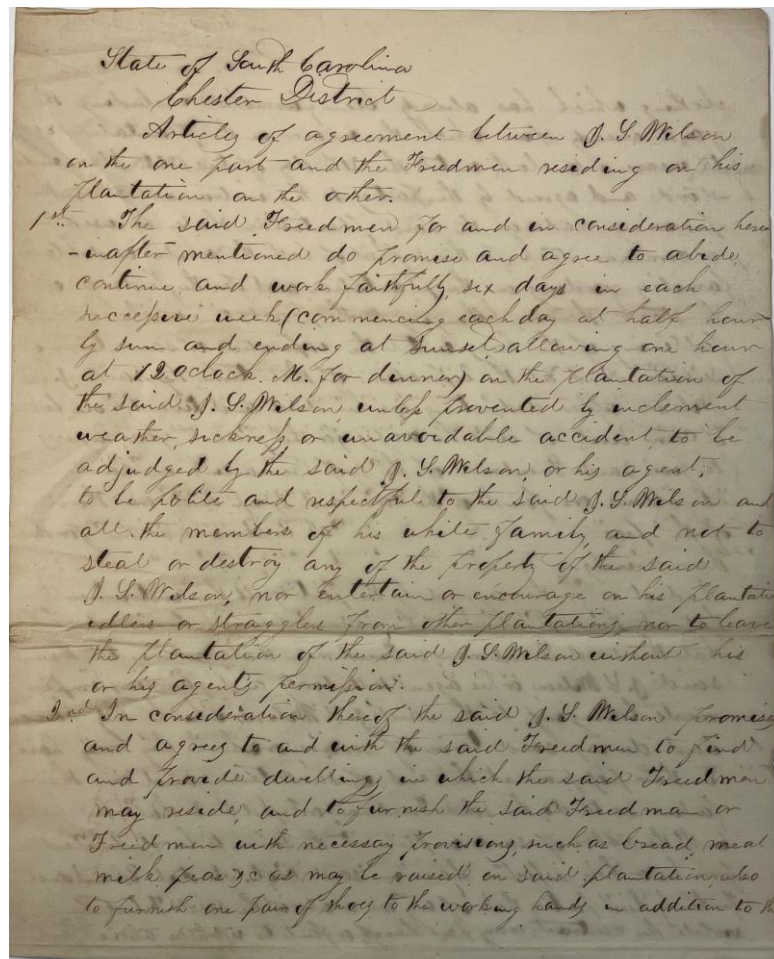
"I Am For FREEDOM and FREE TERRITORY"

53. [Free Soil Party] Gibbs, Richard: CIRCULAR LETTER. HARPERSFIELD, OCT. 20TH, 1856. DEAR SIR: YOU ARE PROBABLY AWARE THAT I AM A CANDIDATE FOR MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY FOR THIS DISTRICT... Harpersfield [NY]: 1856. Broadside, 5" x 8". Very Good.

Gibbs ran on the Free Soil ticket. "I am for FREEDOM and FREE TERRITORY, and opposed to the extension of Slavery; not for invading the constitutional rights of any State, but for keeping Slavery within its proper bounds."

Gibbs's Circular reflects contemporary American political turmoil. The overriding question is: "Shall Slavery be confined to its present limits, or be suffered to extend over our vast Western Territories?" He regrets "that the old Political parties at the North might be broken up," but "Never was there a greater difference of opinion among us; men of different opinions, upon this great question, often belong to the same political party, and being attached to a party is not a sure indication of their principles."

Not located on OCLC, or the online sites of the New York Public Library, AAS, NY Hist. Soc. as of April 2023. \$500.00



Item No. 54

Slavery By Another Name

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

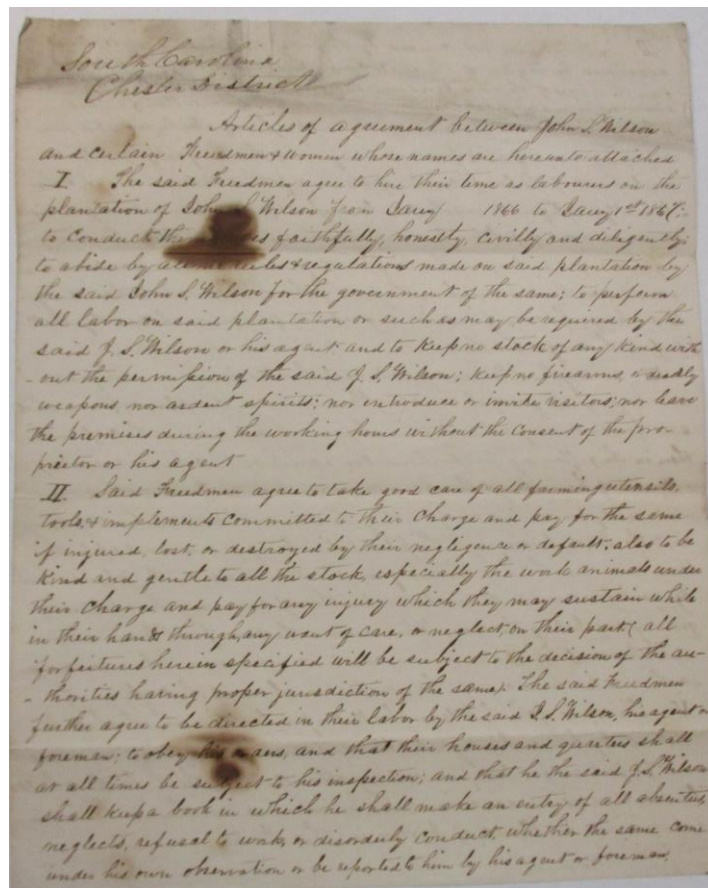
Consistent with the Black Codes that enforced the second-class status of the Freedmen, this contract illustrates the Plantation South's resistance to the newly freed status of the former slaves. Its detailed enumeration of labor relations offers an unrivaled window into early Reconstruction plantation life. Although agents of the Freedmen's Bureau supervised

such contracts, the Articles grant Wilson a degree of control and power only minimally different from Plantation Slavery. J.S. Wilson was John Simonton Wilson [1820-1902], a politically active Carolinian, secessionist, slave owner, and Captain in the 1st South Carolina Cavalry during the War. This is doubtless one of the earliest drafts of a plantation contract with former slaves.

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

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

Wilson promises to provide dwellings, clothing, and food "as may be raised on said plantation." Each laborer is to receive a portion of the crops as compensation; no provision for cash wages appears in the draft contract." For misbehavior, forfeiture of compensation is threatened. \$2,000.00



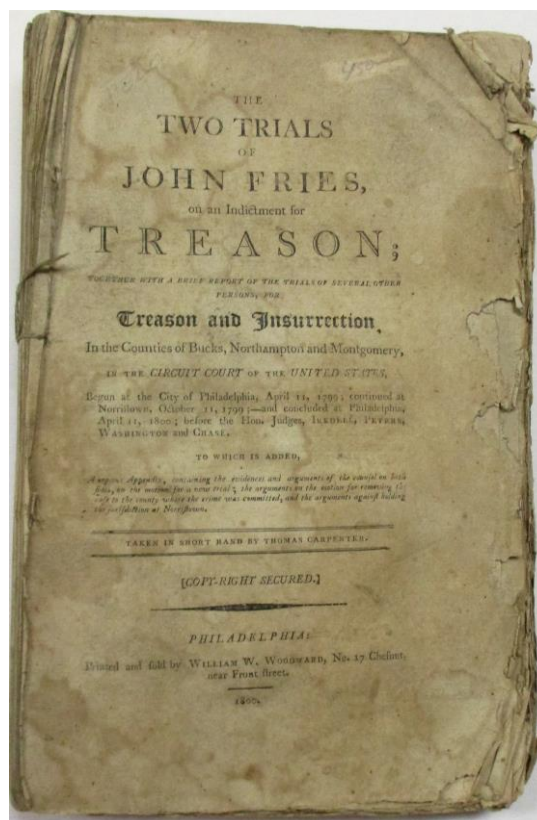
Item No. 55

55. **[Freedmen's 1866 Plantation Labor Contract]: ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT BETWEEN JOHN S. WILSON AND CERTAIN FREEDMEN, JANUARY 1866.** Chester District, South Carolina: 1866. Folio leaf, folded to [4] pp, each page 8" x 10." Entirely in ink manuscript. Docketed on page [4]. The document is an unexecuted draft, with 1 January 1866 as the beginning employment date and 1 January 1867 as the terminal date. Several prominent blotches, obscuring several letters. Hence, Good only.

[with] Two leaves in manuscript pencil, listing more than forty Freedmen by first names, with 28 described as "full hands" and 14 as "1/2 hands." Crop shares are also listed. Scribbles, folds, a few chips. Good.

The Freedmen "agree to hire their time as labourers on the plantation of John S. Wilson from Jan'y 1866 to Jan'y 1st 1867, to conduct themselves faithfully, honestly, civilly and diligently; to abide by all the rules & regulations made on said plantation by the said John S. Wilson. . . keep no firearms or deadly weapons, nor ardent spirits; nor introduce or invite visitors; nor leave the premises during the working hours without the consent of the proprietor or his agent."

Wilson promises to provide dwellings, clothing, and a portion of the crops as compensation, minus fines and forfeitures for breach of the rules. The Freedmen's "houses and quarters shall at all times be subject to his inspection." \$1,500.00



Item No. 56

Thorough Account of One of America's Earliest Treason Trials

56. [Fries, John]: THE TWO TRIALS OF JOHN FRIES, ON AN INDICTMENT FOR TREASON; TOGETHER WITH A BRIEF REPORT OF THE TRIALS OF SEVERAL OTHER PERSONS, FOR TREASON AND INSURRECTION, IN THE COUNTIES OF BUCKS, NORTHAMPTON AND MONTGOMERY, IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, BEGUN AT THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 11, 1799... BEFORE THE HON. JUDGES IREDELL, PETERS, WASHINGTON AND CHASE, TO WHICH IS ADDED, A COPIOUS APPENDIX, CONTAINING THE EVIDENCE AND ARGUMENTS OF THE COUNSEL ON BOTH SIDES. Philadelphia: William W. Woodward, 1800. 4, 226, 51, [1 blank] pp, [as issued]. Untrimmed, generously margined, and entirely unsophisticated. Stitched with gathered signatures. Last leaf [publisher's advt] with a

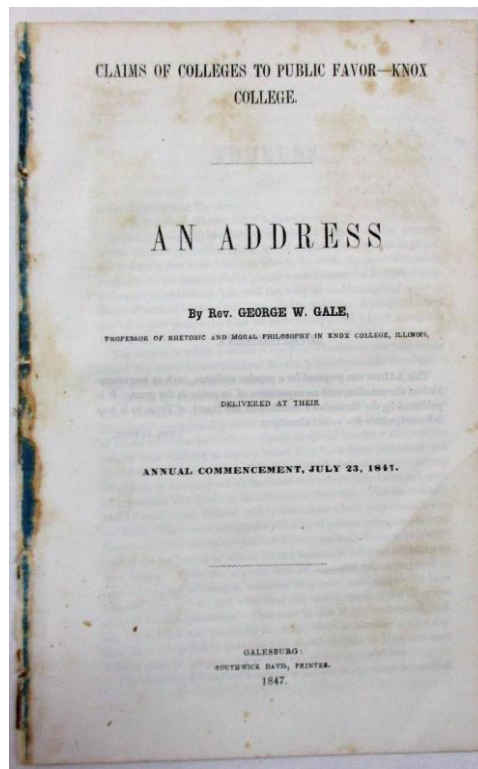
hole and ink blotch affecting about three words; title leaf chipped at blank fore-edge and spotted. Otherwise, minor scattered foxing. Good+.

An extraordinarily thorough account of the first American trial to define treason as a violation of the notorious Sedition Act; and one of the earliest American treason trials. "Treason" requires the defendant to have levied war against the United States, or given aid and comfort to its enemies. Fries and friends were convicted of levying war against the U.S. by forcibly resisting execution of a single statute, here the hated Window Tax, which imposed the first direct federal tax. See 9 Fed. Cases 847 et seq.

This comprehensive report of the trials includes remarks of counsel, testimony of witnesses, and rulings and observations of articulate, talented, and angry Federalist judges. This is "the most noteworthy of the trials in which United States Supreme Court Justice Samuel Chase's abusive manner led to proceedings of impeachment against him" [Cohen].

Just as President Washington pardoned the Whiskey Insurrectionists, who had similarly been convicted of treason, so President Adams pardoned Fries, asking rhetorically, "Is there not great danger in establishing such a construction of treason, as may be applied to every sudden, ignorant, inconsiderate heat, among a part of the people, wrought up by political disputes, and personal or party animosities?" 9 Works of John Adams 58 [1854].

FIRST EDITION. Evans 37104. Marvin 174. II Harv. Law Cat. 1080. Marke 1032. Cohen 14175. \$2,000.00



Item No. 57

Earliest Galesburg Imprint?

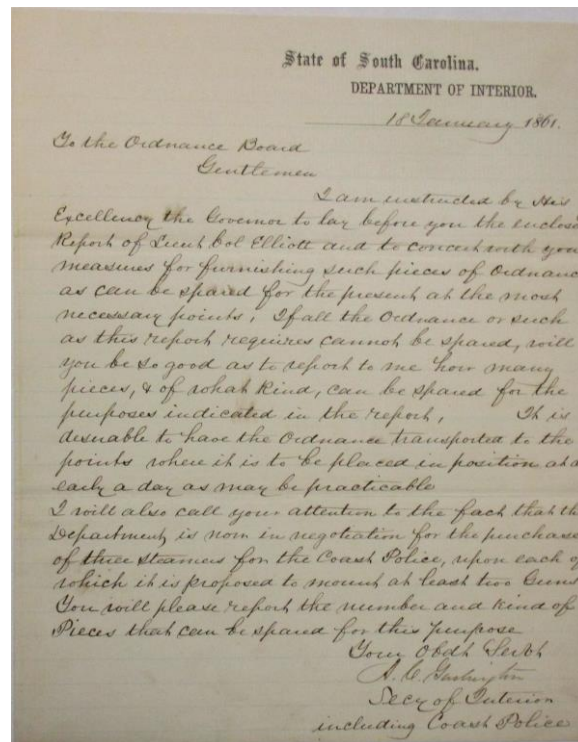
57. **Gale, George W[ashington]:** CLAIMS OF COLLEGES TO PUBLIC FAVOR - KNOX COLLEGE. AN ADDRESS BY REV. GEORGE W. GALE, PROFESSOR OF RHETORIC AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY IN KNOX COLLEGE, ILLINOIS,

DELIVERED AT THEIR ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT, JULY 23, 1847. Galesburg:
Southwick Davis, Printer, 1847. 15, [1 blank] pp. Disbound, lightly foxed, Good+.

This is probably the earliest Galesburg imprint; it is Southwick Davis's first, according to OCLC. Terry Tanner, amending Byrd 1088, states: "No press is known to have been active in Galesburg in 1846." [Tanner, "Some Corrections and Emendations to Cecil K. Byrd's A Bibliography of Illinois Imprints."]

"This imprint preceded the appearance of a newspaper in Galesburg by almost two years...The West appealed to Gale as a place to enlarge his manual-labor theories of education and at the same time to found a religious community. He was the moving spirit in organizing a company which purchased over 10,000 acres and settled it with religious-minded families from New York and Vermont, beginning in 1836. Galesburg and Knox College grew from this settlement" [Byrd]. Gale founded, not only Galesburg and Knox College, but also, according to Wikipedia, the Oneida Community. Galesburg would serve as a stop along the Underground Railroad. Here Gale explains the importance of higher education in a republican society.

Byrd 1182. OCLC 84180049 [3- Harvard, Huntington, Pitt. Theol. Seminary], 925279220 [2- Yale, AAS] as of February 2023]. \$500.00



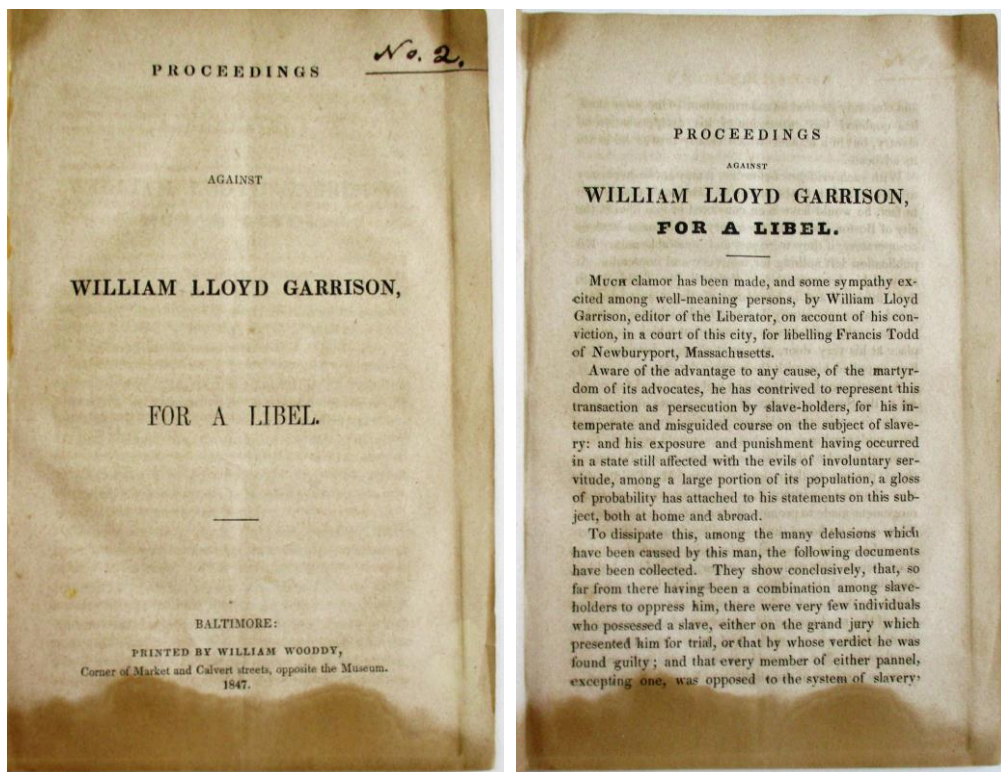
Item No. 58

South Carolina Prepares for War

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

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

Born in Georgia, Garlington (1822-1885) moved to South Carolina in 1844 and practiced law. A brigadier general in the state militia before the Civil War, he was initially responsible for coastal defenses early in the War. Governor Pickens appointed him adjutant general and inspector general of the South Carolina militia in 1862. \$500.00



Item No. 59

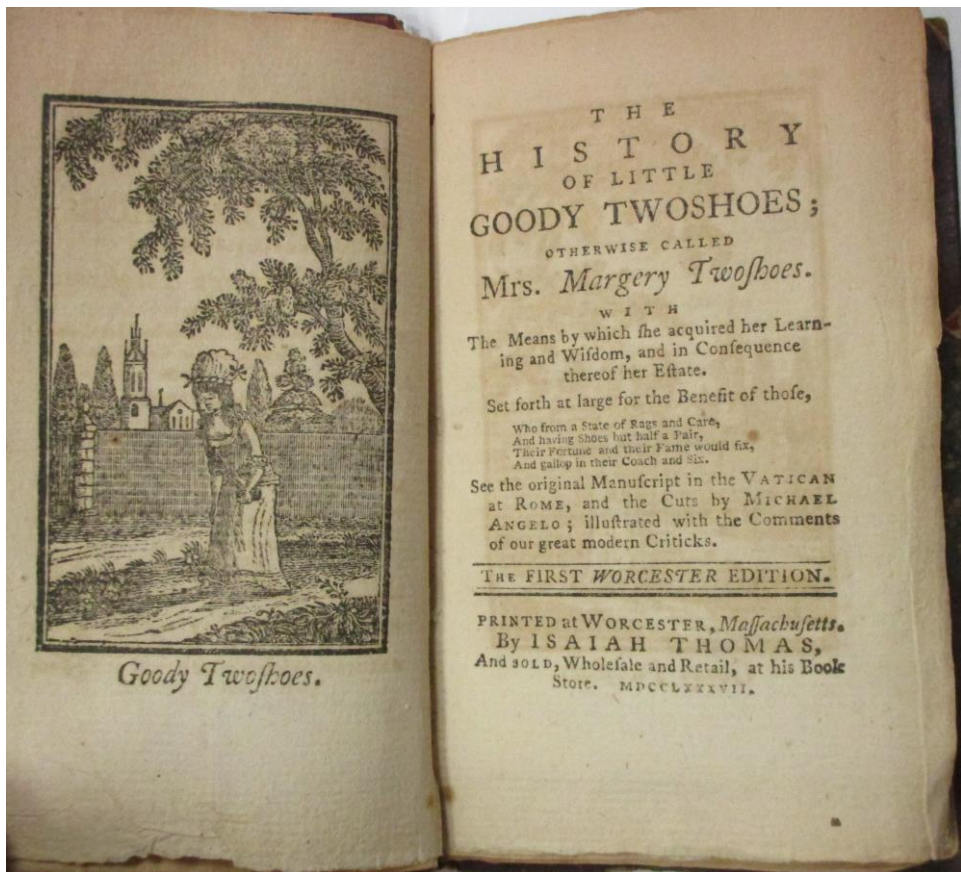
The Todd Libel Trial

59. [Garrison, William Lloyd]: PROCEEDINGS AGAINST WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, FOR A LIBEL. Baltimore: Printed by William Woody, 1847. 32pp. Persistent browning at lower margins. Disbound. Good+.

In 1834 Garrison was convicted in a Baltimore court of libeling Francis Todd of Newburyport, Mass, by falsely accusing him of involvement in the slave trade. The author, annoyed that Garrison attributed his defeat to bias against his anti-slavery views, emphasizes that the voir dire of jury members demonstrated their strong opposition to slavery and the slave trade; and that Garrison's conviction resulted from his reckless journalism.

This offering was first published in Baltimore in 1830. The author issued it again because "the prominence before the public eye, which the chief individual in it, has, in one way or another, contrived to maintain, has kept alive an inquiry for the pamphlet, which the

present republication of it is intended to supply." For a discussion of the Todd libel trial, see Finkelman 163-164.
 Sabin 26710. LCP 4024. Cohen 13336. Not in Harv. Law Cat., Marke, Eberstadt, Decker, Work, Blockson. \$600.00



Item No. 60

Earlier Complete Copies "Have Completely Disappeared"

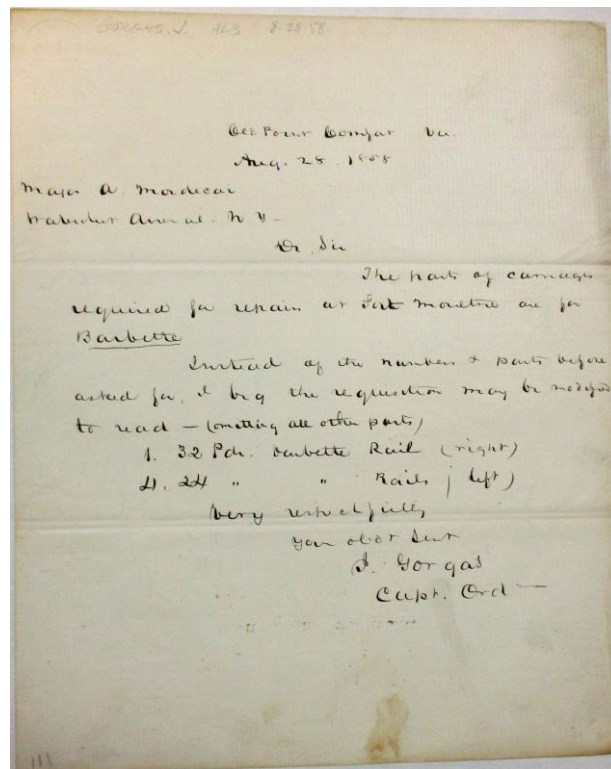
60. [Goldsmith, Oliver?]: THE HISTORY OF LITTLE GOODY TWOSHOES; OTHERWISE CALLED MRS. MARGERY TWOSHOES. WITH THE MEANS BY WHICH SHE ACQUIRED HER LEARNING AND WISDOM, AND IN CONSEQUENCE THEREOF HER ESTATE... SEE THE ORIGINAL MANUSCRIPT IN THE VATICAN AT ROME, AND THE CUTS BY MICHAEL ANGELO; ILLUSTRATED WITH THE COMMENTS OF OUR GREAT MODERN CRITICKS. THE FIRST WORCESTER

EDITION. Worcester, Massachusetts: Isaiah Thomas, and sold, wholesale and retail, at his bookstore, 1787. 32mo. 158, [2- bookseller advts] pp. Collated complete with frontispiece and other woodcut illustrations. A clean and attractive text, untrimmed. Bound in early half morocco, marbled endpapers, marbled paper over boards [front board detaching but present]. Otherwise Very Good, .

"The First Worcester Edition of a chap-book the authorship of which is now very generally ascribed to Oliver Goldsmith. The woodcuts and type are almost a facsimile of the English edition. The first edition of 'Goody Two-Shoes' is said to have been published in April 1765, but this and the second edition have completely disappeared" [Church, internal quotations omitted].

NAIP records very rare editions from New York in 1775 ["No perfect copy located," says Shipton & Mooney] and Boston in 1783 ["No perfect copy known"]; Welch and Shipton record an extremely rare 1787 Philadelphia edition, which "cannot be located" [Shipton & Mooney], is not at AAS, and is unrecorded on NAIP.

Church 1219. Evans 20412. Welch 463.4. Rosenbach 118 [calling this the first American edition]. Stone, "The History of Little Goody Two-Shoes" in Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society, October 1939, pages 332-370. \$4,250.00



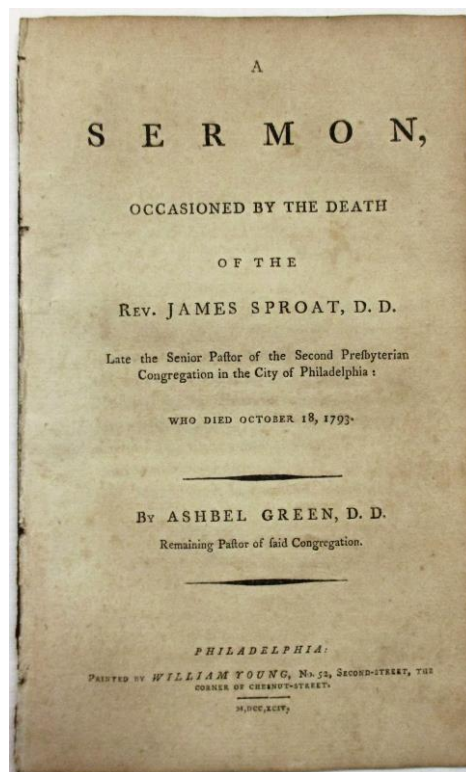
Item No. 61

This Northern General Fought for the South

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

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

Gorgas's Letter is to Major Alfred Mordecai [1804-1887], the lone Jew in his West Point Class. "Some American Jews have left an indelible, if now nearly forgotten, mark on the nation's history. Alfred Mordecai was one such individual. He introduced scientific methods into the development of pre-Civil War American military munitions. The outbreak of the Civil War placed Mordecai, a native Southerner, in an untenable moral and emotional dilemma. In 1861, when the U. S. government was in dire need of his expertise, rather than take either side Mordecai retired from the Army and -- in effect -- dropped out of subsequent US military history" [Jewish Virtual Library on line]. \$500.00



Item No. 62

“Mournful Circumstances” of the Yellow Fever Epidemic

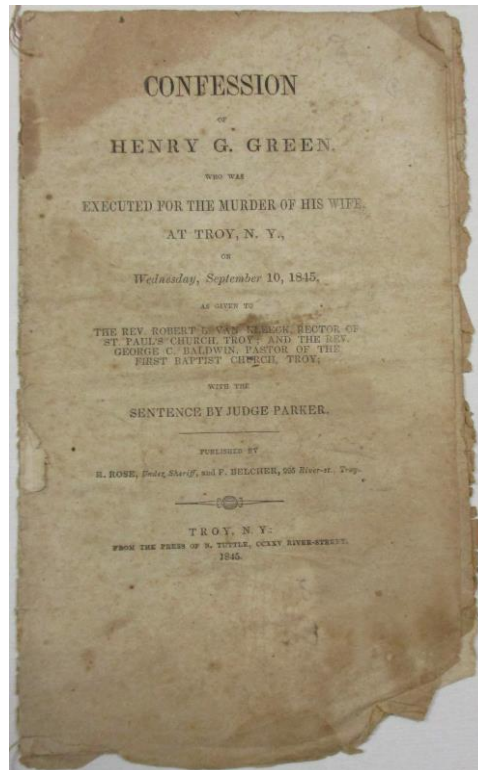
62. **Green, Ashbel:** A SERMON, OCCASIONED BY THE DEATH OF THE REV. JAMES SPROAT, D.D. LATE THE SENIOR PASTOR OF THE SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CONGREGATION IN THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA: WHO DIED OCTOBER 18, 1793. BY ASHBEL GREEN, D.D. REMAINING PASTOR OF SAID CONGREGATION. Philadelphia: Printed by William Young, 1794. 30pp. Disbound, lightly toned. Lacking the half title. Good+. With the ownership signature of Joseph Bloomfield.

Sproat's "Advertisement" explains, "In consideration of the mournful Circumstances, in which a great Number of his Hearers were placed, by the late awful Calamity, he designedly presented a wider and more general View of his Subject, than would have been given, if a single Death had, alone, been in Contemplation."

That "Calamity" was Philadelphia's Yellow Fever epidemic, with "persons of every age and every character, becoming, in multitudes, the undistinguished victims of the king of

terrors... And-- alas! the shepherd has been smitten with the flock." But Green offers "strong consolation" in the fact "that the death of his saints is precious in the sight of the Lord."

Beginning at page 20, Green gives "A Sketch of the Life and Character of Dr. Sproat." Evans 27065. ESTC W3111. \$275.00



Item No. 63

A Week's Marriage Was More Than Enough

63. [Green, Henry G.]: CONFESSION OF HENRY G. GREEN, WHO WAS EXECUTED FOR THE MURDER OF HIS WIFE, AT TROY, N.Y., ON WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1845, AS GIVEN TO THE REV. ROBERT. L. VAN KLEECK, RECTOR OF ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, TROY; AND THE REV. GEORGE C. BALDWIN, PASTOR OF THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, TROY; WITH THE SENTENCE BY JUDGE PARKER. PUBLISHED BY R. ROSE, UNDER SHERIFF, AND F. BELCHER, 25 RIVER-ST., TROY. Troy, N.Y.: From the Press of N. Tuttle, 1845. 12pp. Disbound, untrimmed, foxed. Good+.

"Green, twenty-two years old, met his wife, Mary Ann Wyatt, eighteen years old, during some temperance lectures. They had been married less than a week when he poisoned her with arsenic at Berlin, New York. The crime seems to have been induced by his mother's disapproval of his wife" [McDade].

Green makes his confession to Reverend Van Kleeck; he urges other "young men to lead a Christian life." Sentencing him to death, Judge Parker expresses astonishment: "Was it ever known that so interesting and holy a relation as that of man and wife, has been followed thus soon by a result so shocking and painful to all the feelings of our nature?"

McDade 384. AI 45-2845 [4]. OCLC records seven locations under several accession numbers as of March 2023. \$450.00

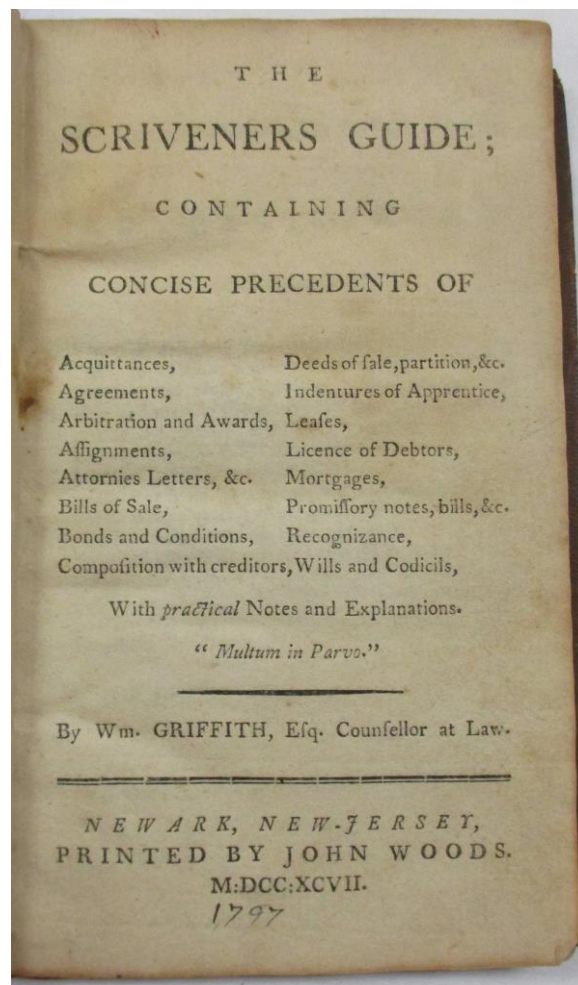
No "Useless Matter" in This Printing

64. **Griffith, William:** THE SCRIVENERS GUIDE; CONTAINING CONCISE PRECEDENTS OF ACQUITTANCES, AGREEMENTS, ARBITRATION AND AWARDS. . . Newark, New-Jersey: Printed by John Woods, 1797. 48pp, plus many blank endpapers. Clean text, endpapers spotted. Bound in original full sheep [front hinge starting], with gilt-lettered red morocco spine label. Good+ or Very Good.

Writing from Burlington in May 1797, Griffith explains in his Advertisement that he has exhibited "the most common and useful securities, which pass between man and man, in the course of dealing and business." He has sought "to strip the forms of all useless matter, repetitions and circumlocutions."

"This is the first separate printing of The Scriveners Guide" [Felcone].
Felcone 107. Evans 32212.

\$250.00



Item No. 64

Slave Elijah Died in Confederate Service: Pay His Owner

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

By Parle } Pet. for value of slave killed
 Zechariah Hall } in Service of the State
 Personally appeared before
 me Jas. C. Keys and Thomas Parks and
 being duly sworn, saith, that they were in
 charge of slaves from Anderson District, at
 work on Sullivan's Island in December 1862.
 That Zechariah Hall had a slave there
 then named Elijah, said slave was about
 thirty five years of age - said slave was
 taken sick whilst at the work and died
 on the Island after some ten days sickness
 of Pneumonia - He died in the opinion of
 the undersigned from exposure and
 disease contracted whilst in the service
 of the State and Confederate States, -
 He was worth at that time about One
 Thousand Dollars
 Done in
 A. O. Norris
 C. S. G. off. M. A. D.
 Jas. C. Keys
 Thos. Parks

Item No. 65

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

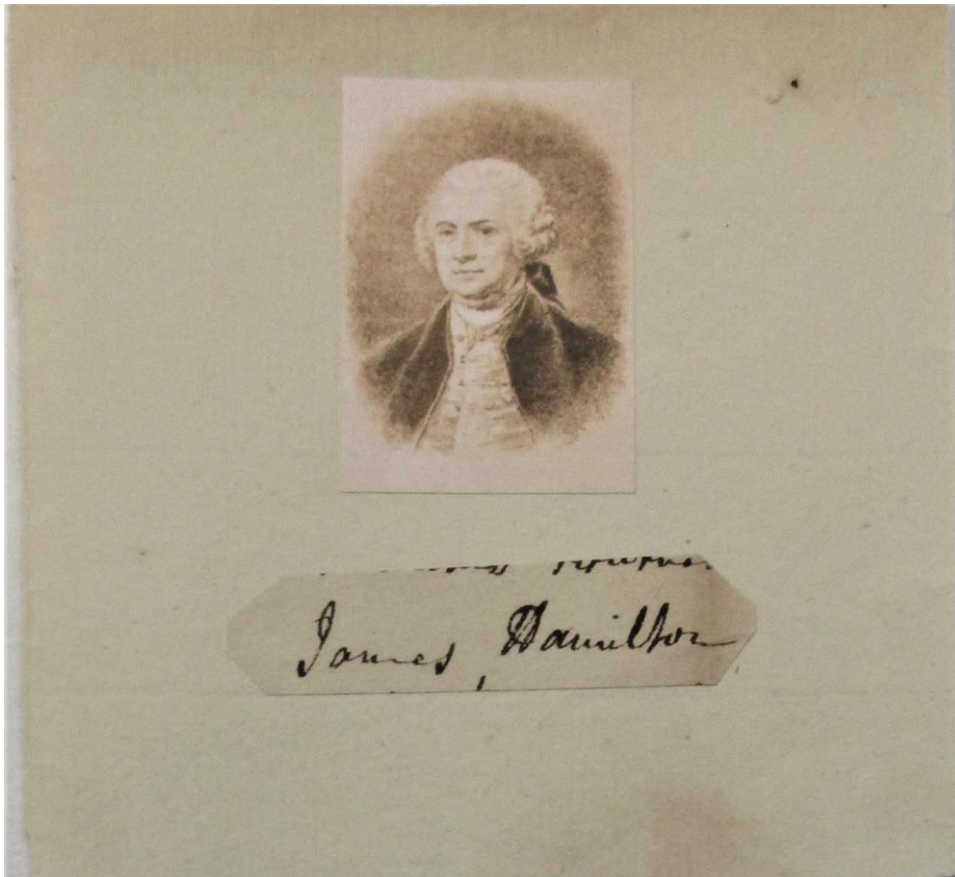
Thomas Parks and Jas. C. Keys swear "that they were in charge of slaves from Anderson District [South Carolina], at work on Sullivan's Island in December 1862. That Zechariah Hall had a slave there and then name Elijah. Said slave was about thirty five years of age. Said slave was taken sick whilst on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

Zachariah Hall [a/k/a Zechariah] [c.1800-1883], an Anderson County farmer, owned 18 slaves as of the 1860 census. Senator James W. Harrison presented this petition on January 23, 1863; it was then referred to the Committee on Claims and Grievances and eventually approved for the full \$1000. Zachariah Hall served on the Soldier's Board of Relief from at least 1864-1865, and donated two acres of land to the local Baptist church for a school and church building.

Andrew Orlando Norris [1808-1873] lived near Hall and had a farm and ten slaves. He was Commissioner in Equity for Anderson District from 1853-1866. After the war, Norris was the teacher at the Anderson Presbyterian Sabbath Schools Auxiliary, the second Anderson County school opened for freed slaves after the war.

James C. Keys was James Crawford Keys [1813-1895], a native of Anderson County who was later tried and found guilty, with his son and two friends, of murdering three Yankee soldiers in 1865. President Johnson later released them on a writ of habeas corpus. Thomas Parks [born c.1805] was an Anderson County farmer with a plantation and 60 slaves as of the 1860 census. \$750.00

66. **Hamilton, James:** CLIPPED SIGNATURE OF JAMES HAMILTON [1710-1783], COLONIAL GOVERNOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, MAYOR OF PHILADELPHIA, MEMBER OF THE PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY. \$125.00



Item No. 66

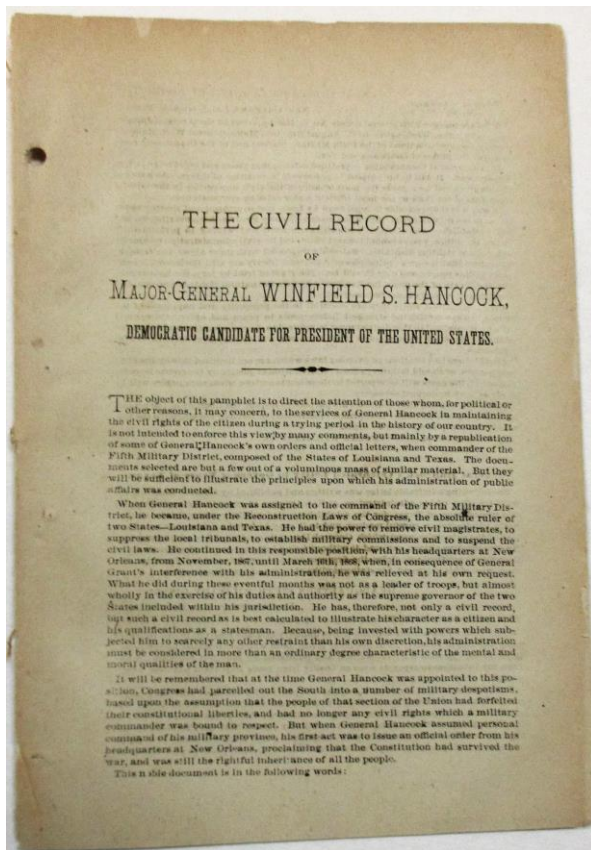
The Hero of Gettysburg Can Reunite America

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

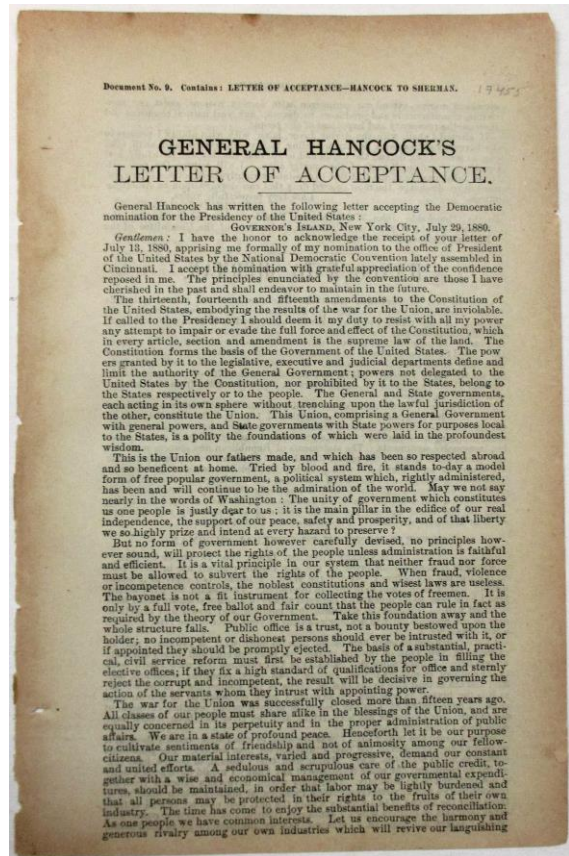
The pamphlet emphasizes Hancock's resistance to Radical Reconstruction, which "parcelled out the South into a number of military despotisms, based upon the assumption that the people of that section of the Union had forfeited their constitutional liberties." Proof that the pamphlet is directed to an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

OCLC 55052279 [5] as of March 2023. Not in Miles or LCP.

\$150.00



Item No. 67



Item No. 68

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

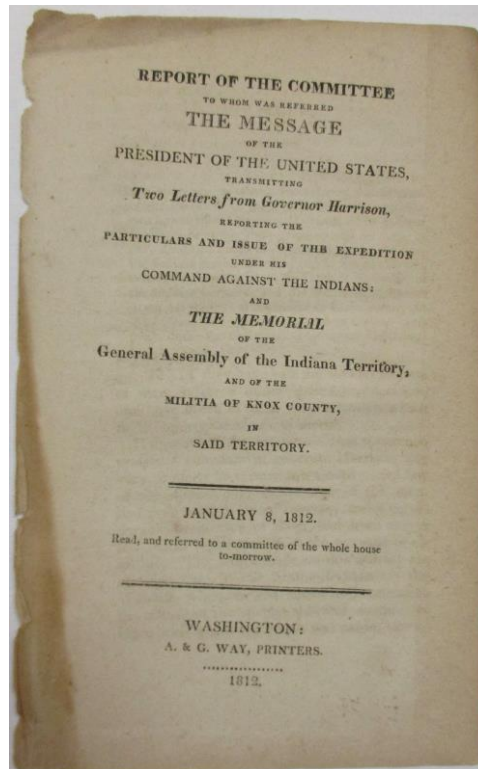
Hancock, hero of Gettysburg, accepts the Democratic Party's presidential nomination. Also printed is his 1876 letter to General Sherman, demonstrating his obedience to civil authorities and constitutional processes as the chaotic election of 1876 worked itself out. OCLC 25485974 [6] as of April 2023. \$125.00

On the Historic Battle of Tippecanoe

69. [Harrison, William Henry]: REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE TO WHOM WAS REFERRED THE MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, TRANSMITTING TWO LETTERS FROM GOVERNOR HARRISON, REPORTING THE PARTICULARS AND ISSUE OF THE EXPEDITION UNDER HIS COMMAND AGAINST THE INDIANS: AND THE MEMORIAL OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE INDIANA TERRITORY, AND OF THE MILITIA OF KNOX COUNTY, IN SAID TERRITORY. JANUARY 8, 1812. READ, AND REFERRED TO A COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE HOUSE TO-MORROW. Washington: A. & G. Way, Printers, 1812. 6pp, disbound, loosened. Light tanning, light edgewear. Good+.

This pamphlet, based on William Henry Harrison's report to Congress, describes the Battle of Tippecanoe on November 7, 1811, in which Tecumseh was defeated.

The "raw troops" commanded by Indiana Governor Harrison repelled the "violent and unexpected" attack by "hostile Indians on the Wabash." The troops comported themselves "with a gallantry and good conduct worthy of future imitation." The Committee resolves that soldiers or their legal representatives ought to receive additional pay, and that those wounded or killed who were purchasers of public lands be granted additional considerations.
128 Eberstadt 292. AI 27334-5. Howes H247 [reference]. \$450.00



Item No. 69

70. [Hearne, Samuel]: MAGAZIN VON MERKWURDIGEN NEUEN REISEBESCHREIBUNGEN AUS FREMDEN. . . Berlin: 1797. Magazin von merkwürdigen neuen Reisebeschreibungen aus fremden Sprachen übersetzt und mit erläuternden Anmerkungen begleitet. Mit Kupfern. Vierzehnter Band. Berlin, 1797. In der Vossischen Buchhandlung. [Magazine of noteworthy new travel-experiences translated from foreign languages and accompanied by illuminating observations. With copper plates. Fourteenth Volume. Published in Berlin, 1797, by the Vossische Bookdealer.] Written in German Fraktur. [8], 284 pp. Two copper plates. Binding absent. Lacking the second count of 232 pages. Otherwise, Good+.

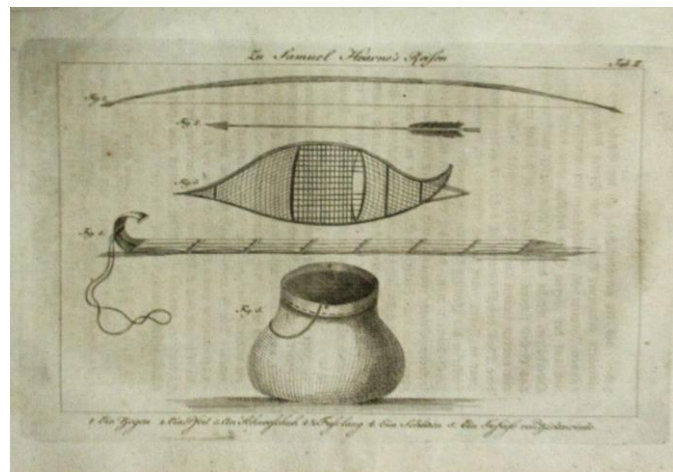
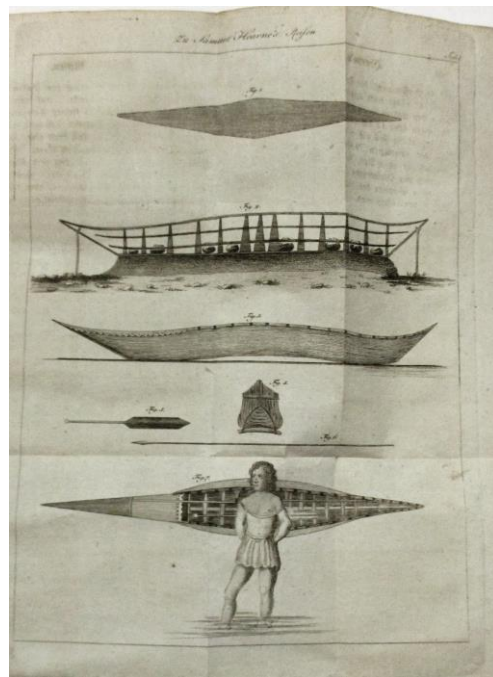
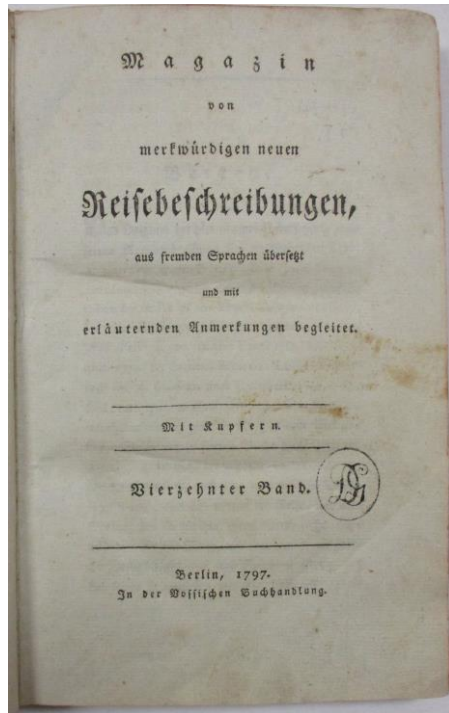
The book, 'Magazine of Noteworthy New-Travel Experiences Translated From Foreign Languages and Accompanying by Illuminating Observations,' translates the English printing of Samuel Hearne's trip from Prince of Wales Fort in Hudson Bay to the Northern Ocean from 1769-1772. It contains two copper plates one (foldout) of a boat; one of a bow, arrow, snowshoe, sledge, and carrier made of birch bark.

The author describes the life of the Indians of this region in astonishing detail, including their illnesses, religious beliefs, superstitions, how they play with their children, how they relate to their animals. He notes, for example, that they have created snowshoes that are foot-specific, unlike the more common interchangeable ones, pointed at the tip, fairly straight on

the inside, bowed on the outside. He characterizes old age as the "worst misfortune" [das groesste Unglueck] for a northern Indian, as people too old to work are in essence discarded, barely fed, and ultimately simply die of neglect. The same fate befalls those too sick or weak to move on. The author identifies a similarity between the superstitions of the northern Indian tribes with those of Northeast Asian shamanistic religions, a belief in fairies who occupy earth, air and water, and guide human beings.

Howes W86.

\$150.00



Item No. 70

Don't Mess With the Hebrew Wood Chopper!

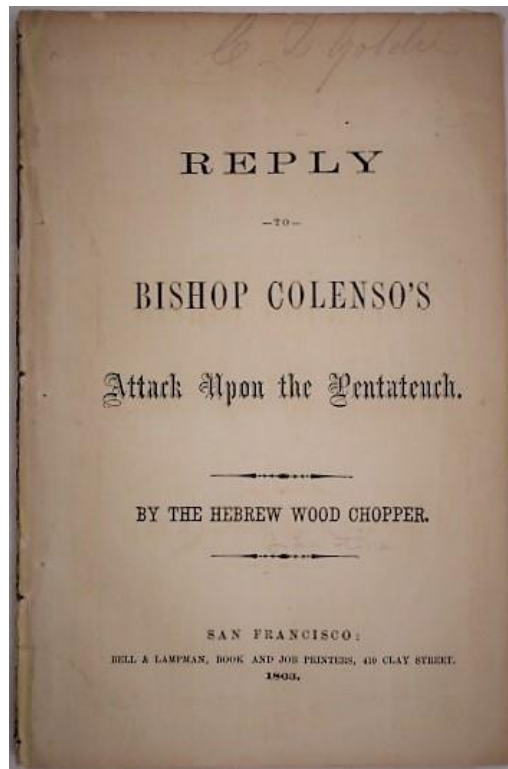
71. **Hebrew Wood Chopper, The [Stone, Jacob Leon]:** REPLY TO BISHOP COLENSO'S ATTACK UPON THE PENTATEUCH. BY THE HEBREW WOOD CHOPPER. San Francisco: Bell & Lampman, 1863. 111pp. Disbound with a bit of loosening, last leaf detached. Good+.

Bishop Colenso's work is an amalgam of "blunders of the grossest description" but is nevertheless "important and dangerous" for its "attack upon the veracity of the Bible," particularly because the source of the assault is "a high dignitary in the Christian Church."

Thus the Hebrew Wood Chopper defends the Pentateuch against Bishop Colenso's calumnies. He uses the remarkable, sudden, and unpredicted growth of California in the preceding fifteen years to refute Colenso's attack on the Pentateuch for implausible chronology.

FIRST EDITION. Singerman 1802. Cowan 618. Not in Stern [CA Jewish History].

\$450.00



Item No. 71

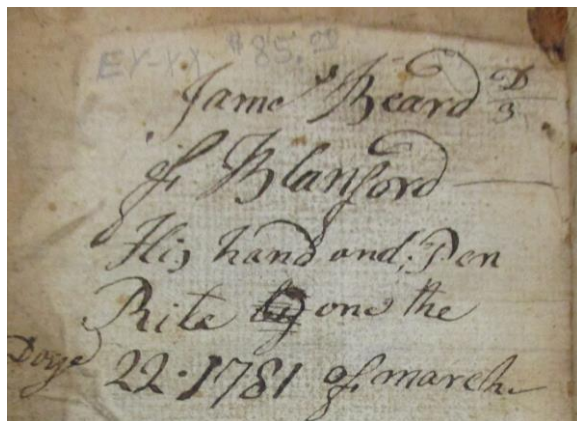
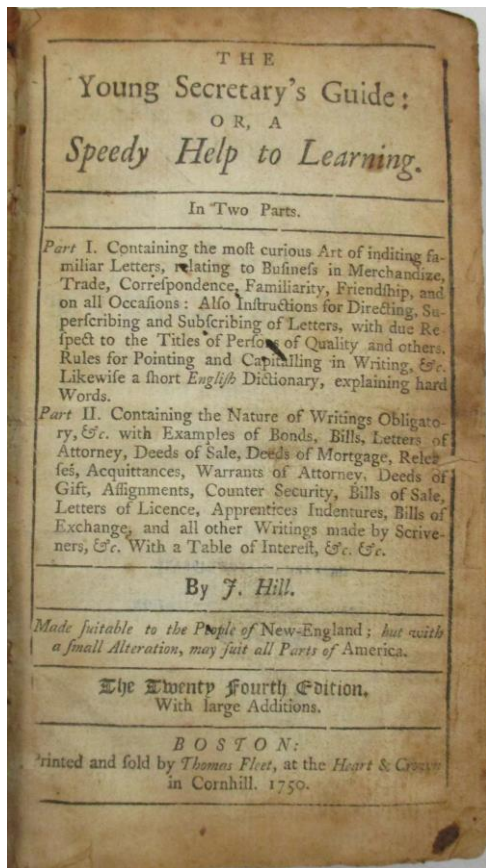
Final 18th Century American Printing

72. **Hill, J[ohn]:** THE YOUNG SECRETARY'S GUIDE: OR, A SPEEDY HELP TO LEARNING. IN TWO PARTS... MADE SUITABLE TO THE PEOPLE OF NEW-ENGLAND; BUT WITH A SMALL ALTERATION, MAY SUIT ALL PARTS OF AMERICA. THE TWENTY FOURTH EDITION. WITH LARGE ADDITIONS. Boston: Thomas Fleet, 1750. 178, [2- bookseller advt] pp. Bound in contemporary sheep [rubbed, chipped at upper corner of rear cover]. Front free endpaper missing, library bookplate on rear pastedown, 1781 and 1762 ownership inscriptions on front pastedown and rear free endpaper. Light foxing and mild blank extremity wear. Good+.

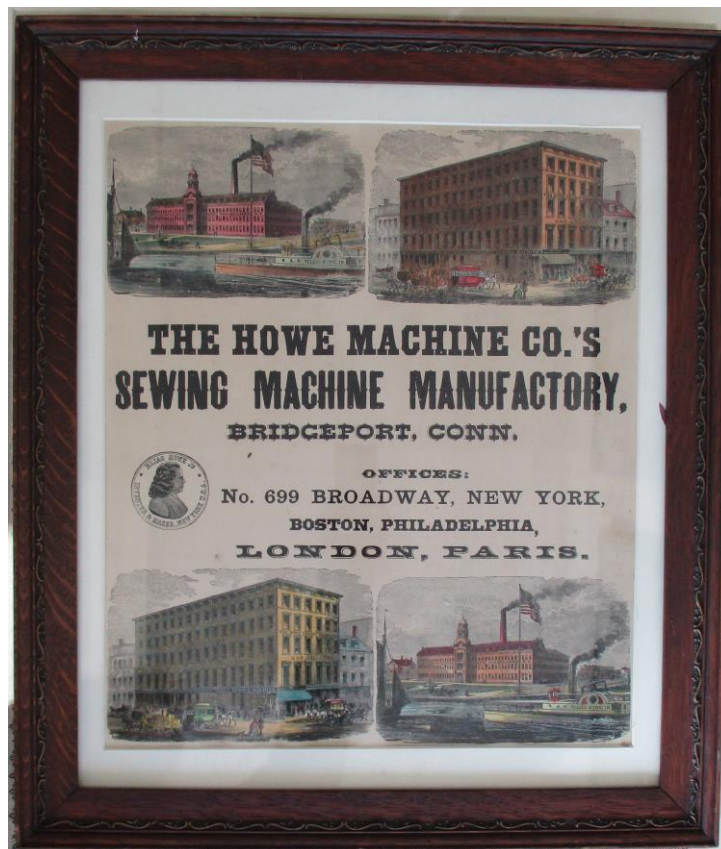
With Rules, forms, and a variety of other information. This is the final 18th century American printing. About fourteen others were printed, beginning in 1703. The 1730 "seventh edition" preceded our copy.

Evans 6517. ESTC W21144.

\$375.00



Item No. 72

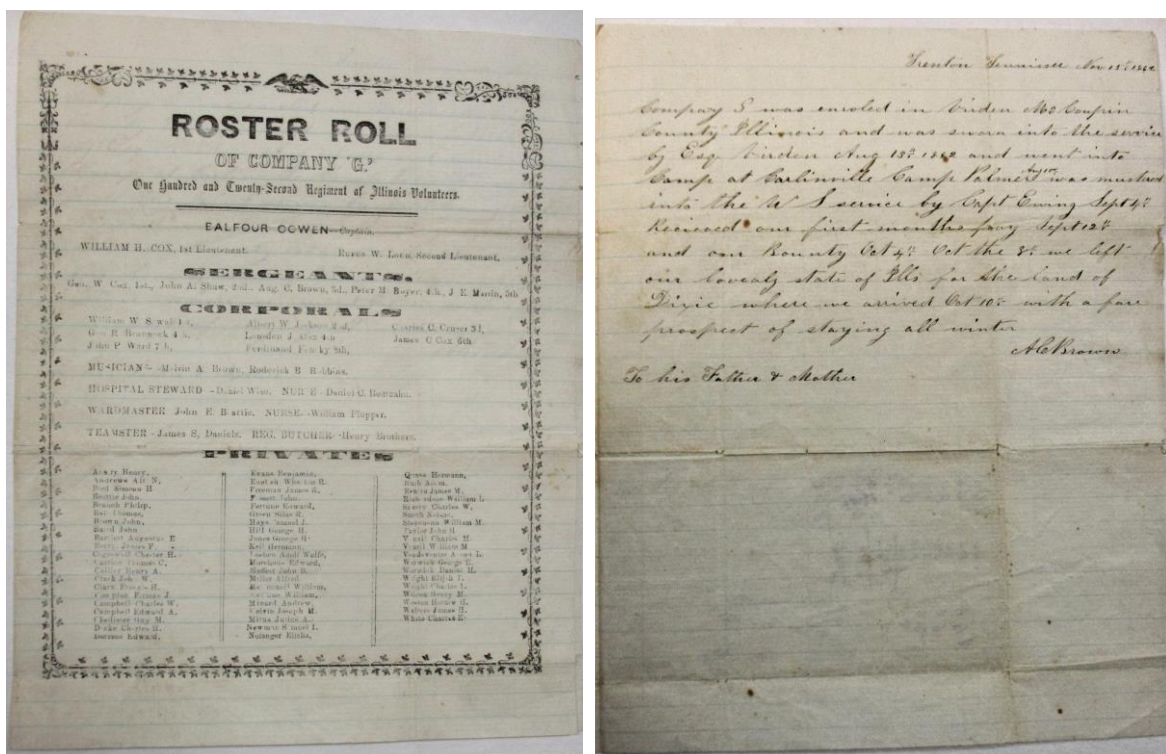


Item No. 73

A Beautiful Engraving of This Manufacturing Site

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

The Company's New York offices were located at 699 Broadway from 1867-1876. We locate this extremely attractive broadside only in the Jay Last Collection at the Huntington Library. \$650.00



Item No. 74

Rare, Unrecorded Printed Muster Roll of a Fighting Regiment

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

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

The second page is blank. The third page is a letter, dated 13 November 1862 from Trenton Tennessee. Third Sergeant Aug. C. Brown, calling himself "AC Brown," writes "To

his Father & Mother." Describing the organization of his Company G, he advises that on "Oct. the 8th we left our lovely state of Ills for the land of Dixie where we arrived Oct. 10th with a fair prospect of staying all winter."

The 122nd Illinois Infantry was a hard-fought regiment. It faced Nathan Bedford Forrest on several occasions, and fought at Paducah, Tupelo, Nashville and elsewhere in Tennessee. Not located on OCLC as of March 2023, or at the online sites of University of Illinois, University of Chicago, Newberry Library, AAS. \$1,250.00

MUSTER ROLL of Captain *George H. Cram*, Company *G*, of the *122nd* Regiment of *Illinois* Infantry, Army of the United States, from the *31st* day of *October*, 1861, when last mustered, to the *31st* day of *December*, 1861.

PAY ROLL of the Company from the *31st* day of *October*, 1861, when last paid, to the *31st* day of *December*, 1861.

NAME	RANK	COMPANY	REGIMENT	ARMY	DATE	AMOUNT	REMARKS
<i>George H. Cram</i>	<i>Captain</i>	<i>G</i>	<i>122nd</i>	<i>Illinois</i>	<i>10/31/61</i>	<i>175.00</i>	<i>Pay for 31 days</i>
<i>John A. Smith</i>	<i>Sergeant</i>	<i>G</i>	<i>122nd</i>	<i>Illinois</i>	<i>10/31/61</i>	<i>75.00</i>	<i>Pay for 31 days</i>
<i>James B. Jones</i>	<i>Private</i>	<i>G</i>	<i>122nd</i>	<i>Illinois</i>	<i>10/31/61</i>	<i>30.00</i>	<i>Pay for 31 days</i>

MUSTER ROLL of Steward, Wardmaster, Cooks, Nurses, Matrons, and detached Soldiers, sick, in the Hospital of *122nd* Regiment of *Illinois* Infantry, Army of the United States, from the *31st* day of *October*, 1861, when last mustered, to the *31st* day of *December*, 1861.

PAY ROLL of the Hospital when last paid, to the *31st* day of *December*, 1861.

NAME	RANK	COMPANY	REGIMENT	ARMY	DATE	AMOUNT	REMARKS
<i>John A. Smith</i>	<i>Steward</i>	<i>H</i>	<i>122nd</i>	<i>Illinois</i>	<i>10/31/61</i>	<i>15.00</i>	<i>Pay for 31 days</i>
<i>James B. Jones</i>	<i>Nurse</i>	<i>H</i>	<i>122nd</i>	<i>Illinois</i>	<i>10/31/61</i>	<i>10.00</i>	<i>Pay for 31 days</i>
<i>George H. Cram</i>	<i>Wardmaster</i>	<i>H</i>	<i>122nd</i>	<i>Illinois</i>	<i>10/31/61</i>	<i>20.00</i>	<i>Pay for 31 days</i>

Item No. 75

75. [Indian Wars]: MUSTER ROLL OF CAPTAIN GEORGE H. CRAM, COMPANY K, TWENTY SECOND REGIMENT OF INFANTRY, ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES, [COLONEL DAVID S. STANLEY,] FROM THE THIRTY FIRST DAY OF OCTOBER,

1871, WHEN LAST MUSTERED, TO THE THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1871. [Fort Randall, Dakota Territory]: December 31, 1871. Elephant folio printed broadsheet, 20-1/2" x 31", completed in neat ink manuscript. Signed and dated at Fort Randall, D.T., December 31, 1871, by Geo. H. Cram, Captain, and E. Sotis [a/k/a E.S. Otis], Lieut. Col., 22nd Infantry. Contains the usual columns and information such as name, rank, enlistment dates, whether present, money due, etc. The majority of the soldiers are listed as having money due for clothing. Old folds, several fold splits repaired with minor loss, small tear at bottom corner with some loss. Good+.

[offered with] MUSTER ROLL OF STEWARD, WARDMASTER, COOKS, NURSES, MATRONS, AND DETACHED SOLDIERS, SICK, IN THE HOSPITAL OF FORT RANDALL, D.T., ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES, FROM THE THIRTY FIRST DAY OF OCTOBER, 1871, WHEN LAST MUSTERED, TO THE THIRTY FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER 1871.

The 22nd Regiment of U.S. Infantry was originally organized as the 2nd Battalion of the 13th Infantry on May 4, 1861. It later became the 22nd Infantry under Act of Congress July 28, 1866. During the Civil War, the regiment fought at Chickasaw Bayou, Walnut Hills, the Siege of Vicksburg, Missionary Ridge, and elsewhere. The regiment's best known men were William T. Sherman and Philip H. Sheridan. After the War the regiment was transferred to the Northern plains; its duties included keeping civilians out of the Black Hills of the Dakota Territories. In 1869, the 22d Infantry was involved in actions at the Oglala Lakota Pine Ridge Indian Reservation, in South Dakota. In the summer of 1870, Company K was sent to Lower Brule Agency on the right bank of the Missouri. After 1870 Black Seminole Indian Scouts were attached to it, four of whom received the Congressional Medal of Honor. [THE ARMY OF THE US HISTORICAL SKETCHES OF STAFF AND LINE, New York: 1896, "Twenty-Second Regiment of Infantry By Captain Oskaloosa M. Smith, C. S., U. S. ARMY., Late First Lieutenant 22d Infantry", pp. 680-690.]

Listed on the muster roll of Company K are George H. Cram, Captain; Martin E. Morgan, 1st Lieut.; Cornelius C. Cusick, 2d Lieut.; Sgts. William H. Davis, Robert Hilliard, William A. Handy, Edward Malmser?, John Malden, and William Anderson; Corps. Robert Hannold, John E. Knight, and James O'Rourke; musician William C. Campbell; Artificer Edward Carey; 36 privates; and a handful of others.

George Henry Cram [1838-1872] was Captain of Company H, 9th Kentucky Infantry during the Civil War. He was wounded several times in action and participated at the battles of Shiloh, Perryville, Stones River, Chickamauga, East Tennessee campaign, and at Missionary Ridge at Chattanooga. He was later brevetted as a Brigadier General for gallant and meritorious service at the Battle of Shiloh. After the Civil War, Cram was put in charge of Company K, 22nd Regiment of U.S. Infantry. He died of dysentery in 1872 while serving with his unit at Ponca Agency, Dakota Territory. [Henry: MILITARY RECORD OF CIVILIAN APPOINTMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY, New York: 1873, p. 185.]

\$500.00

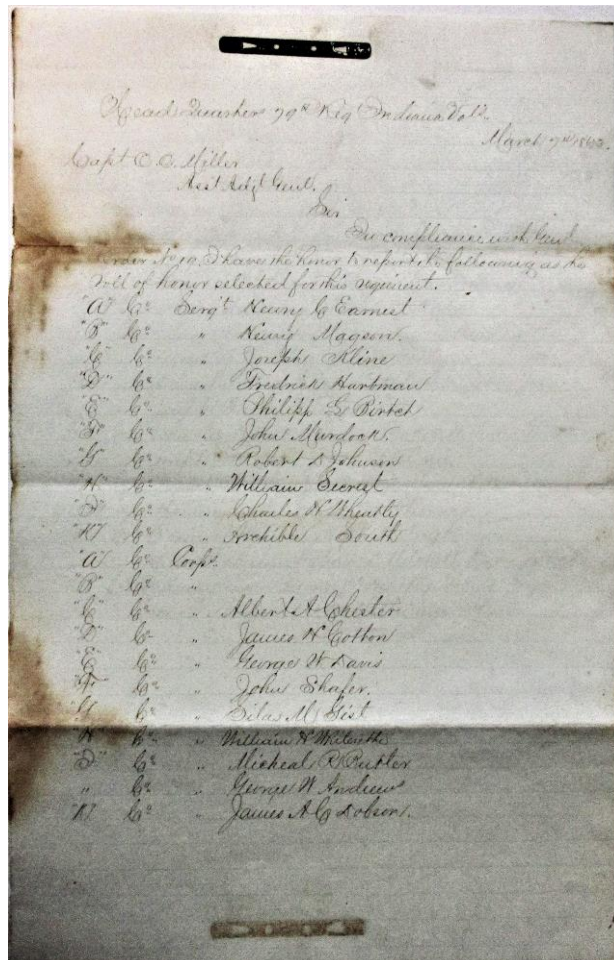
Outstanding Indiana Soldiers in Rosecrans's Army of the Cumberland

76. **[Indiana in the Civil War]:** HEAD QUARTERS 79TH REG INDIANA VOLS. MARCH 7TH 1863. CAPT. O.O. MILLER ASST ADJT GENL. SIR: IN COMPLIANCE WITH GENL ORDER NO. 19 I HAVE THE HONOR TO REPORT THE FOLLOWING AS THE ROLL OF HONOR SELECTED FOR THIS REGIMENT. . . [np: 1863]. [4]pp, each page 8" x 12-1/2." Written in neat ink manuscript on rectos only, and docketed on page [4]:

"Roll of Honor 79th Regt Inda." The leaves clipped together at blank top margin. Old folds, couple of fox marks. Very Good.

The 79th Indiana, a notable combat unit, fought at Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, Chattanooga, Atlanta, and Nashville. General Rosecrans created the "Roll of Honor" to recognize outstanding soldiers in his Army of the Cumberland. Soldiers selected for the Roll were to be trained as an elite mobile force, armed with repeating Sharps and Henry Rifles for the Tennessee campaigns.

The document lists the names and Companies of eleven Sergeants, nine Corporals, and more than fifty Privates for this special honor. \$450.00



Item No. 76

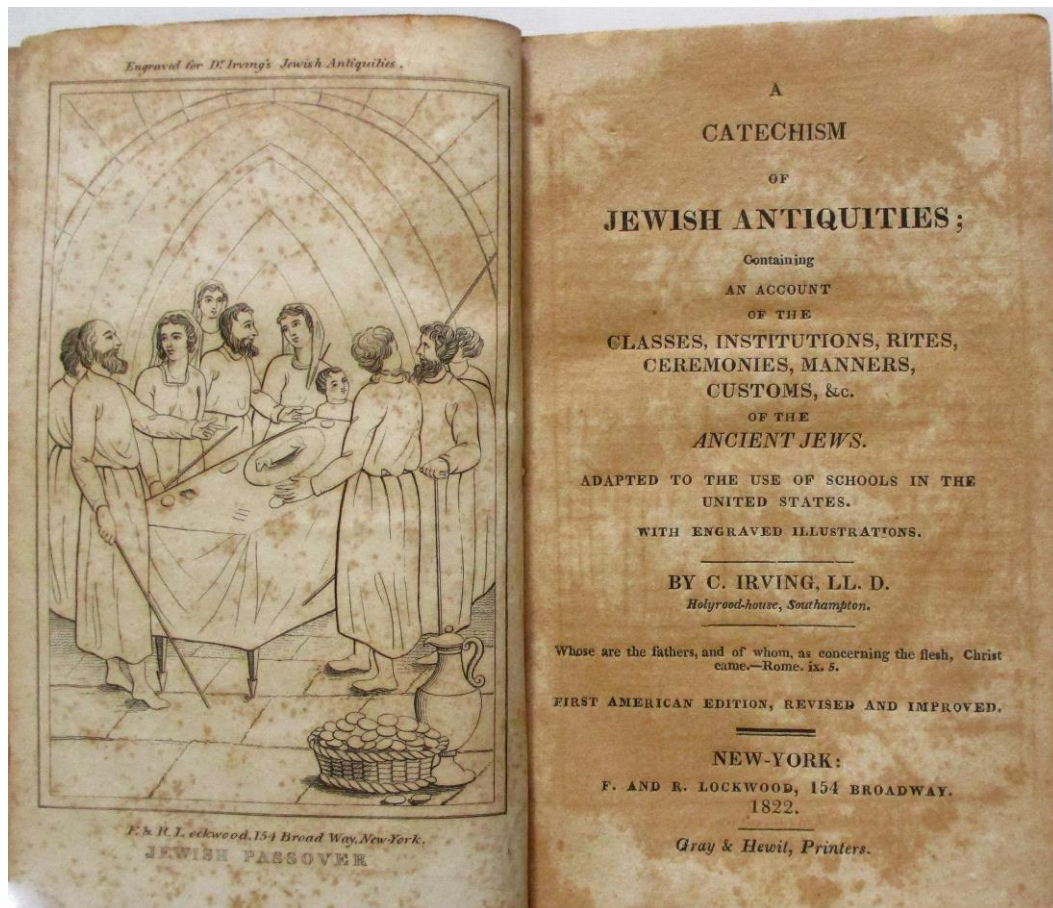
**“Religion, Government, Manners, and Customs
Of the Jewish Nation”**

77. **Irving, C.:** A CATECHISM OF JEWISH ANTIQUITIES; CONTAINING AN ACCOUNT OF THE CLASSES, INSTITUTIONS, RITES, CEREMONIES, MANNERS, CUSTOMS, &C. OF THE ANCIENT JEWS. ADAPTED TO THE USE OF SCHOOLS IN THE UNITED STATES. WITH ENGRAVED ILLUSTRATIONS... FIRST AMERICAN EDITION, REVISED AND IMPROVED. New York: F. and R. Lockwood, Gray & Hewitt, Printers, 1822. 80pp, stitched in original printed stiff paper wrappers [upper spine wear].

Light toning and mild foxing. Very Good. Frontis engraving [lightly foxed], "Jewish Passover."

The Catechism instructs the reader about the "religion, government, manners, and customs of the Jewish nation." It first issued from London in 1820. This is the first American edition, unrecorded by Rosenbach.

FIRST AMERICAN EDITION. AI 9121 [6]. Rosenbach 257 [1824 edition]. Singerman 0348. \$750.00



Item No. 77

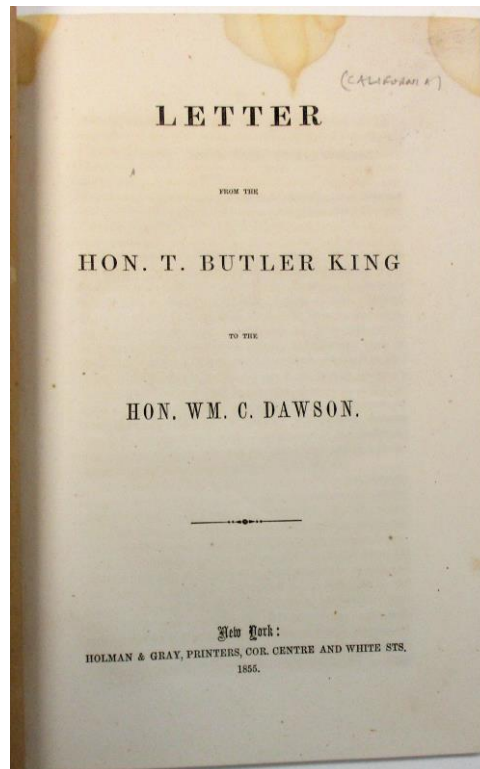
Hard Times at the Port of San Francisco

78. **King, T. Butler:** LETTER FROM THE HON. T. BUTLER KING TO THE HON. WM. C. DAWSON. New York: Holman & Gray, 1855. Original printed wrappers, stitched, 20pp. Light upper blank margin spotting, Very Good.

The Georgian King puts his spin on his disaster-filled tenure as Collector of the Port of San Francisco. "The custom-house was destroyed in the fire of May 4, 1851, and it was necessary to remove the treasure [about \$1,000,000] to another location. A heavily armed guard of thirty stalwart citizens was headed in person by Mr. King, and the transfer was effected. This induced some approbation, but provoked much more ridicule" [Cowan, California and the Pacific West 199].

King describes the challenges he faced, beginning with his appointment in October, 1850, starting from scratch by organizing his Departments, establishing and enforcing the warehousing system, and "for bonding merchandise regularly under the law." He was required to enforce discipline among an easy-going group of employees and to establish the supremacy of the Laws of the United States, thus incurring the displeasure of many of his associates. "At this time, San Francisco was filled with probably the most desperate band of thieves and robbers that ever infested any civilized community." They were sorely tempted by the money of which King had the stewardship; he describes the extraordinary measures that he took to protect it. The effects of the major fires that erupted in the City are recounted, as are the other difficulties that he sought to surmount.

FIRST EDITION. II De Renne 572. Cowan [CA] 329. Rocq 10072. Not in Eberstadt, Decker, Soliday, Graff. \$450.00



Item No. 78

Maine Political Shuffles

79. **Knowlton, Ebenezer:** AUTOGRAPH LETTER, SIGNED 17 APRIL 1848, WHILE SPEAKER OF THE MAINE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, TO HUGH DEAN McLELLAN, URGING McLELLAN TO SUCCEED HIM IN THAT OFFICE. Montville [Maine]: 1848 [April 17]. Folio pale blue sheet, folded to [4] pp, each page 8" x 10." Folded for mailing, the mailing address on page [4]. Very Good.

When he wrote this Letter, Knowlton was Speaker of the Maine House of Representatives. He counsels McLellan to make a run for Speaker. Knowlton was an early member of the Republican Party and, according to Wikipedia, a lifelong abolitionist. He assures McLellan, "I will not be a candidate against you." Analyzing McLellan's chances, he explains that "you are sure of an election." Knowlton discusses the prospects of Hannibal

Hamlin, Nathan Clifford [who would become a U.S. Supreme Court Justice in 1858], and others, including "a clique of Demagogues." \$250.00

(private)

Montville April 17th 1848

Dear Sir.

I was to Augusta last week, & from what I learned there, & from letters rec^d. from different parts of the State I am of opinion that your only chance to be elected Speaker, is to give your active & decided support to Gen. H. Hamlin for U.S. Senator. Cary of Houlton is for Dunn, so are all the "Mormon" & semi-Mormon politicians throughout the State. Hamlin men must unite upon some one for Speaker & he can be elected - Some day you will oppose Hamlin, & therefore urge me to be a candidate against you - Now I have no wish to be drawn into the contest, & if you will stick to the same position as you did in '46 upon the Senator question & carry as many of your Co. with you, I will not be a candidate against you. And if this can be distinctly understood, I have good reason to conclude from what I know, that Rose will not be a candidate against you, & then you are sure of an election. I feel more anxious about it because there is a clique of Demagogues in this Co. & in yours also, who want to crush Hamlin, & run you & I both off the track by David Dunn & their chuckle over us. This must not be. I think Clifford ought not to be a candidate for Senator at this time, seeing he is getting so fat a slice in Mexico. If he is a candidate he will be defeated - mark my word - Hamlin is the man, he will have at least 55 in the House, & 14 in the Senate the first ballot in caucus.

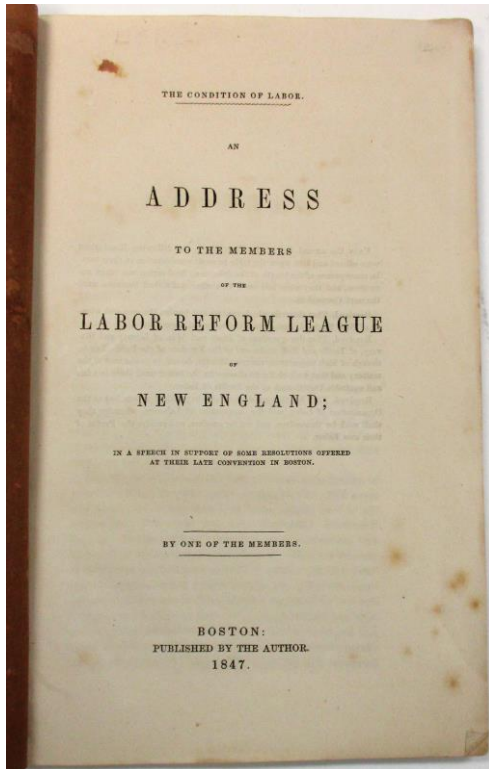
Item No. 79

"Worse Than Things at the South"

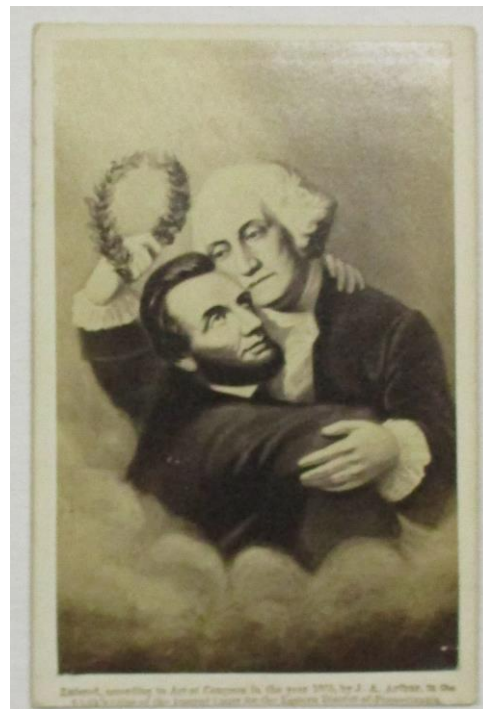
80. **Labor Reform League:** THE CONDITION OF LABOR. AN ADDRESS TO THE MEMBERS OF THE LABOR REFORM LEAGUE OF NEW ENGLAND; IN A SPEECH IN SUPPORT OF SOME RESOLUTIONS OFFERED AT THEIR LATE CONVENTION IN BOSTON. BY ONE OF THE MEMBERS. Boston: Published by the Author, 1847. Original printed wrappers, stitched, 32pp. Wrappers chipped, repair to front wrap [no text loss], else Very Good.

An early, scarce, and unusual radical critique of American capitalism. Apologists for Slavery would echo this New England condemnation of the free labor system. The author says wage labor in America is "worse than things at the South."

The League attributes "the evils which oppress and burden the men and women of New England" to "a vicious social organization." America is "but one remove from...the Feudal state... [L]abor and capital are in direct antagonism. Or rather that labor is passive, while capital wages a ceaseless war, a guerilla war at least, upon it, cutting off its resources whenever it is possible. Instead of standing upon an equal footing with capital and being able to treat with it upon an equal basis, it stands in the market-place like a slave." The author and the League urge the "Organization of Labor, and the Association of Laborers, whereby they shall work for themselves, and not for another, and receive the Profits of their own Labor." Sabin 15187. Goldsmiths'-Kress Library of Economic Literature 35408.16. \$600.00



Item No. 80



Item No. 81

Apotheosis of Abraham Lincoln

81. **[Lincoln, Abraham]:** CARTE DE VISITE OF LINCOLN WELCOMED TO HEAVEN IN THE LOVING ARMS OF GEORGE WASHINGTON, WHO HOLDS A LAUREL WREATH OVER LINCOLN'S HEAD. [Philadelphia]: J.A. Arthur, 1865. 2-3/8" x 4." Verso is blank. Very Good.

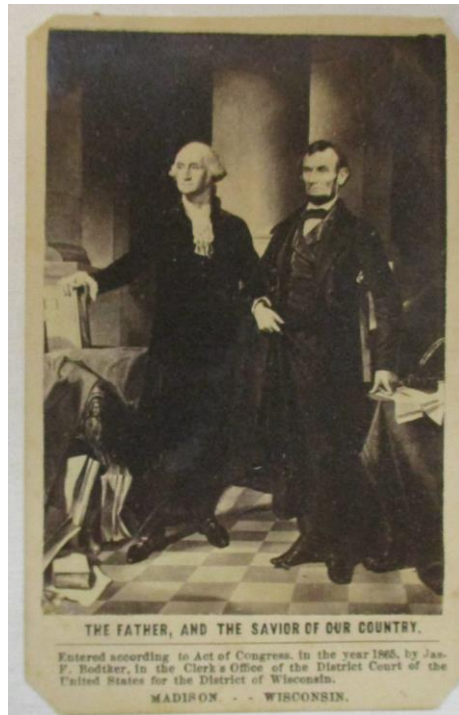
The apotheosis of Abraham Lincoln. The George Washington Presidential Library at Mount Vernon owns a variant copy without imprint. \$275.00

82. **[Lincoln, Abraham]:** THE FATHER, AND THE SAVIOR OF OUR COUNTRY. Madison, Wisconsin: Jas. F. Bodtker, 1865. Carte de Visite, 2-1/2" x 3-3/4." Photograph of the lithograph, "The Father, and the Savior of Our Country" by James F. Bodtker, depicting a composite image of Presidents George Washington and Abraham Lincoln standing side by side. "Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1865, by Jas. F. Bodtker, in the

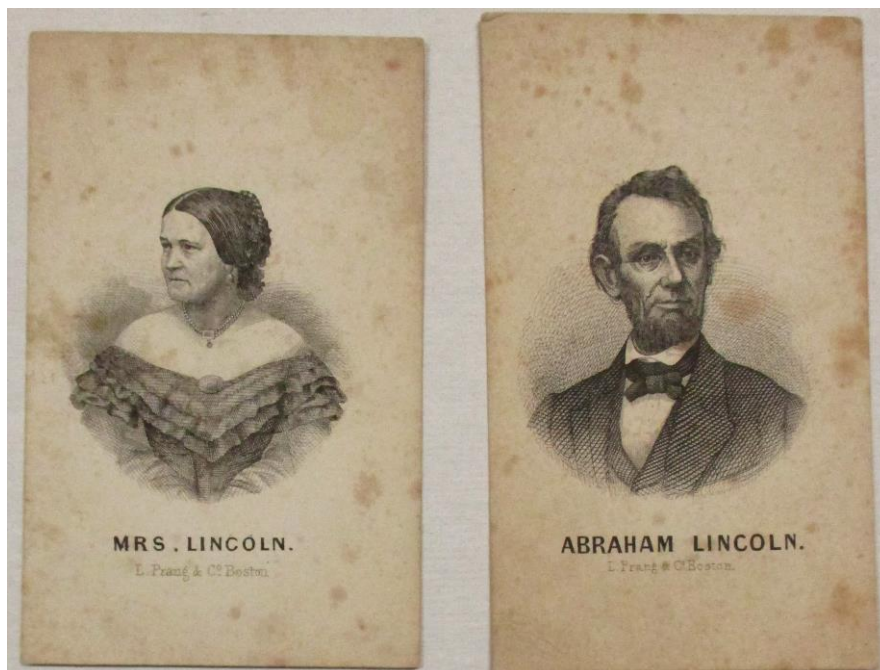
Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United States for the District of Wisconsin. Madison-Wisconsin." Corners rounded, Very Good.

A Norwegian immigrant, Bodtker [1833-1908] came to Wisconsin around 1850. "James is best known for his photography and artwork, in particular photographs he took around the time of the Civil War which included Wisconsin soldiers and politicians" [Find a Grave Memorial on line].

Not on OCLC as of April 2023, but the Lincoln Collection Financial Foundation owns one. \$350.00



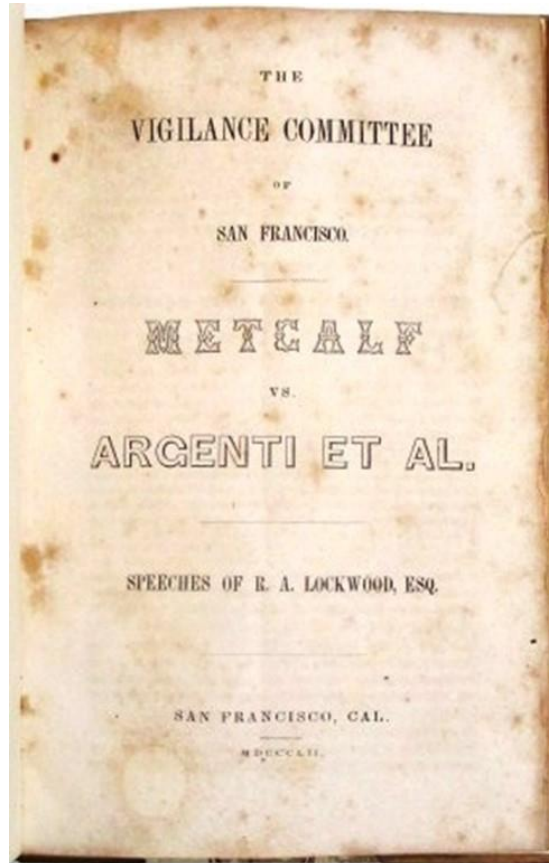
Item No. 82



Item No, 83

The Happy Couple

83. **[Lincolns, The]:** IMAGES OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN AND MRS. LINCOLN. Boston: L. Prang & Co., [186-]. The Abraham Lincoln card is 2-3/4" x 4." "Mrs. Lincoln" is 2-3/4" c 3-3/4." Each is lightly foxed [generally around but not in the image], else Very Good. \$250.00



Item No. 84

“Dark and Cruel Side of the Vigilance Committee”

84. **Lockwood, R.A.:** THE VIGILANCE COMMITTEE OF SAN FRANCISCO. METCALF VS. ARGENTI ET AL. SPEECHES OF R.A. LOCKWOOD, ESQ. San Francisco, Cal.: 1852. 48pp, bound in period half calf and marbled boards. Scattered foxing, else Very Good

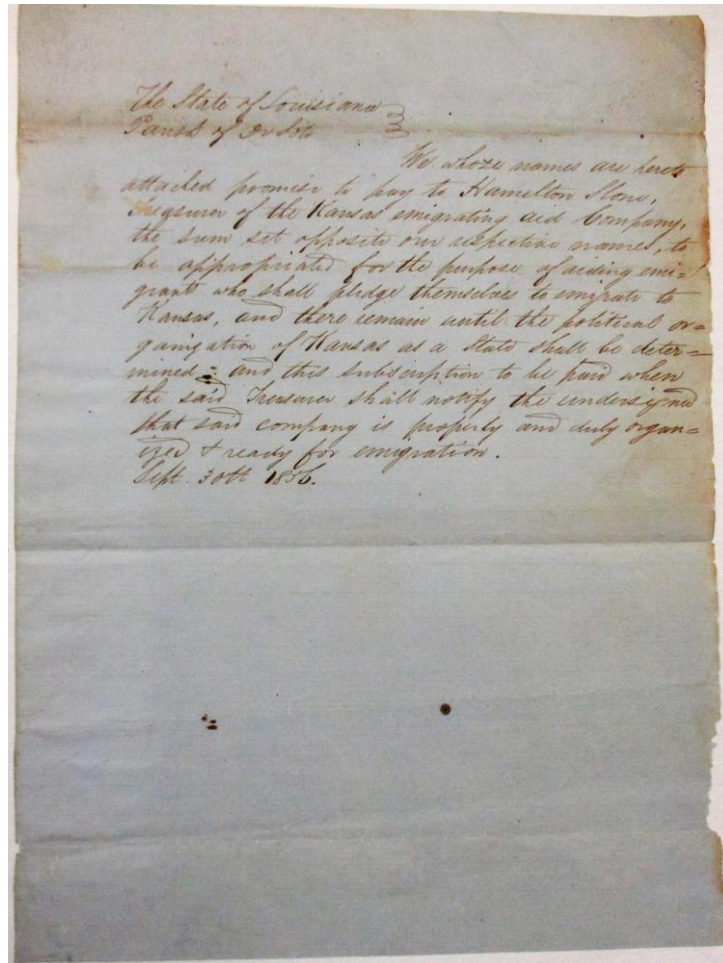
"These speeches of Lockwood are required reading for anyone wishing to understand the dark and cruel side of the activities of the Vigilance Committee. Lockwood was a man of great courage and unusual ability who dared to stand up against the mob. The speeches themselves are fine examples of forensic argumentation" [Streeter]. "A bitter denunciation of this extra-judicial body" [Howes].

"Peter Metcalf was a drayman employed during the fire of June 22, 1851, to remove four loads of furniture and goods from the house of Felix Argenti's doxy [i.e., his floozy]. After the fire, Metcalf was accused of stealing some of the properties and Argenti and a companion searched Metcalf's house unsuccessfully. Argenti...appealed to the Committee of Vigilance and a second and more vigorous search was made, equally unsuccessful. In retaliation,

Metcalf resorted to the courts. The first trial ended unsatisfactorily and Metcalf secured a change of venue to Santa Clara where, in a jury trial, he won nominal damages.

"The two speeches in the present pamphlet were those delivered by Lockwood at the trials. They are directed less at attacking Argenti and supporting Metcalf than at the Vigilance Committee. They are scathing denunciations of the Committee and its actions...Considering the time at which the trials took place, Lockwood must be rated a very brave man" [Graff; internal quotation marks omitted].

FIRST EDITION. Streeter Sale 2713. Howes L420aa. Graff 2521. Cowan 394-395. Cohen 12019. Greenwood 333. \$2,000.00



*To the State of Louisiana
Parish of De Soto*

*We whose names are hereto
attached promise to pay to Hamilton Stone,
Treasurer of the Kansas Emigrating Aid Company,
the sum set opposite our respective names, to
be appropriated for the purpose of aiding emi-
grants who shall pledge themselves to emigrate to
Kansas, and there remain until the political or-
ganization of Kansas as a State shall be deter-
mined; and this subscription to be paid when
the said Treasurer shall notify the undersigned
that said company is properly and duly organ-
ized & ready for emigration.*

Sept. 30th 1850.

Item No. 85

Fight for Slavery in Kansas!

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

DeSoto Parish, Louisiana: 1856 [Sept. 30]. 1 page, folio, 8 1/2" x 11 5/8" on blue paper, entirely in ink manuscript. Horizontal folds, bit of foxing along the folds. No names listed. Very Good.

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

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

State of Louisiana
Parish of St. Helena
Be it remembered that this day before me William H. Jones a Notary Public in and for the Parish of St. Helena, doth Comprehend & approve of the said Margaret Jane Baker of lawful age, wife of Samuel Charleson of the Parish of St. Tammany, State of Louisiana, who in and through said act and appointed by her said husband as the Executor of this act who declared that for and in consideration of the sum of One hundred and fifty Dollars Cash in hand paid to her and full acquittance given she did by these presents grant bargain sell, convey, transfer assign and deliver with a full Warranty against all debts, demands, Mortgages, Encumbrances, claims or other Encumbrances whatsoever unto
Stephen D. Richardson
of the said Parish of St. Helena La.
Whom present purchasing & accepting
in witness of his deed and assigns
and acknowledging possession
thereof the following described

appraised in the presence of Lewis P. Spiller and George W. George lawful Witnesses of said Parish, who consented to sign their names together into said parties and the said Notary on the fifth day of September in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and fifty six
The said Mrs. Margaret Jane Baker being detained & declining to write her name makes hereto her ordinary mark
her
Margaret Jane Baker
witness
Stephen D. Richardson
George W. George
William H. Jones
Notary Public

Item No. 86

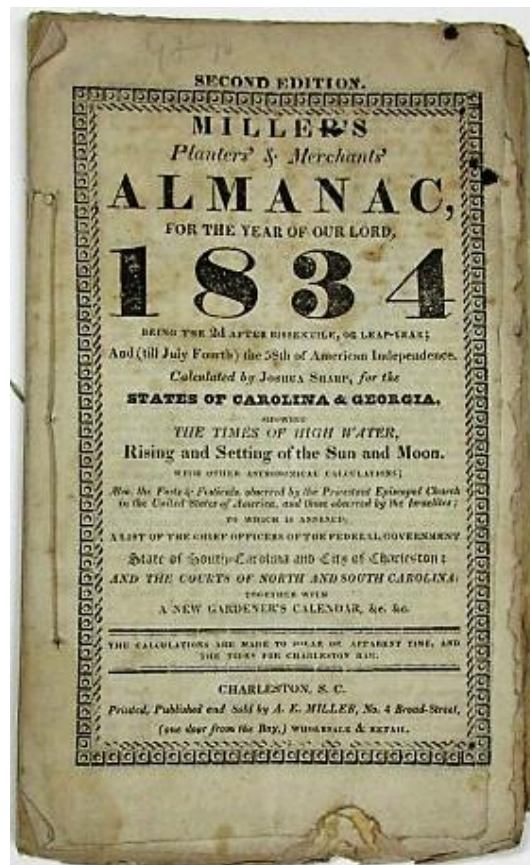
Subsequent Events Would Render This a Foolish Sale

86. [Louisiana Slave Sale, Post-Emancipation Proclamation]: MARGARET JANE BAKER OF ST. TAMMANY PARISH SELLS "ONE CERTAIN NEGRO MAN NAMED

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

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

Mr. Richards, Jerry's purchaser, must have had a sublime belief in the Confederacy's success. His purchase of Jerry, at a significant cost and probably in Confederate money, was likely to be a total loss. \$1,500.00



Item No. 87

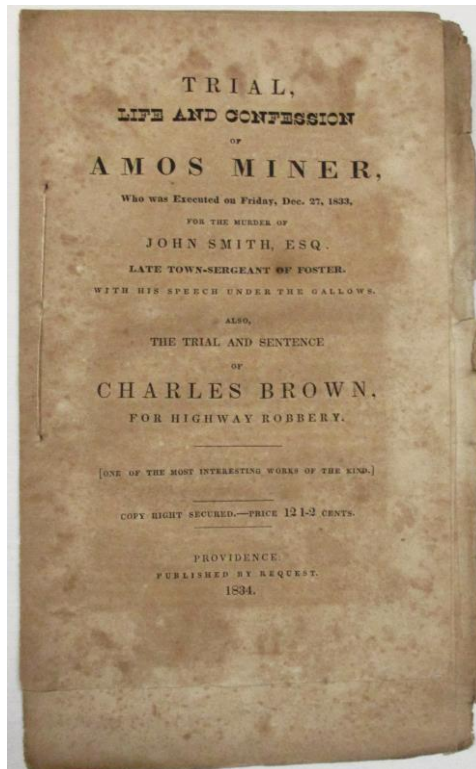
Charleston's Thriving Institutions

87. **Miller, A.E.:** MILLER'S PLANTERS' AND MERCHANTS' ALMANAC FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD 1834... CALCULATED BY JOSHUA SHARP, FOR THE STATES OF CAROLINA & GEORGIA... ALSO, THE FASTS & FESTIVALS, OBSERVED BY THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

AND THOSE OBSERVED BY THE ISRAELITES; TO WHICH IS ANNEXED, A LIST OF THE CHIEF OFFICERS OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT STATE OF SOUTH-CAROLINA AND CITY OF CHARLESTON; AND THE COURTS OF NORTH AND SOUTH CAROLINA: TOGETHER WITH A NEW GARDENER'S CALENDAR, &C. &C. Charleston, S.C.: Printed, Published and Sold by A.E. Miller, [1833]. [48] pp. Stitched. Chip at blank bottom edge of first [16] pp. Untrimmed. 'Second Edition' at head of title. Very Good.

The Almanac includes a "Calendar of Fasts, Festivals, and other days, Observed by the Israelites. For the Year 5594"; an illustration of the anatomy; information on the militia, Police of the City of Charleston, South Carolina College, Free Schools, Medical Societies and Colleges, Banks, Insurance Companies, the Post Office, South Carolina Railroad, "Value of Foreign Coins in the Money of the United States," Engine and Fire Companies, a Gardener's Calendar, Rates of Charleston Steam Boats, Roads in South Carolina, an advertisement for Clements Ferry, Gardeners' Calendar, Pilots for the bar and harbor of Charleston, pilotage rates, and the items promised by the title.

Drake 13296. AI 20151 [2]. OCLC 436839141 [1- AAS] as of May 2023. Not in Turnbull, Singerman, or Rosenbach. \$850.00



Item No. 88

“A Cantankerous Character” Kills With an Ax

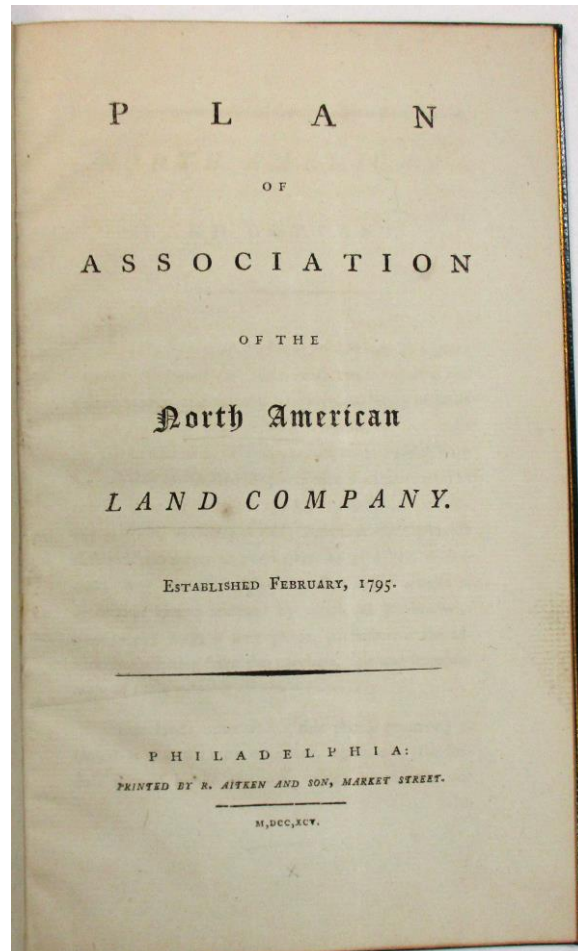
88. [Miner, Amos]: TRIAL, LIFE AND CONFESSION OF AMOS MINER, WHO WAS EXECUTED ON FRIDAY, DEC. 27, 1833, FOR THE MURDER OF JOHN SMITH, ESQ. LATE TOWN-SERGEANT OF FOSTER. WITH HIS SPEECH UNDER THE GALLOWS. ALSO, THE TRIAL AND SENTENCE OF CHARLES BROWN, FOR HIGHWAY ROBBERY. [ONE OF THE MOST INTERESTING WORKS OF THE KIND.] Providence: Published by Request, 1834. 36pp. Untrimmed, uncut. Toned with scattered foxing. Good+.

"Miner was a cantankerous character who traveled about in a wagon with his family. Process servers tried to recover some goods he had bought but had not paid for and he struck one of them with an ax and killed him" [McDade 685].

Two pamphlets were printed in 1833, before Miner's execution. This is the only one describing his death and his "dying declaration" at the gallows. He says he killed in a fit of passion and, "If I was a Mason my life would be spared." The pamphlet tells the story of Miner's life, some of it evidently written by Miner himself. S.S. Southworth of the Providence City Gazette, who compiled the pamphlet, details some of Miner's "defalcations and immoralities" and "unrestricted and vindictive passions."

McDade 687. Cohen 12887. II Harv. Law Cat. 1145. AI 26887 [4].

\$750.00



Item No. 89

A Founding Father's Pipe Dream

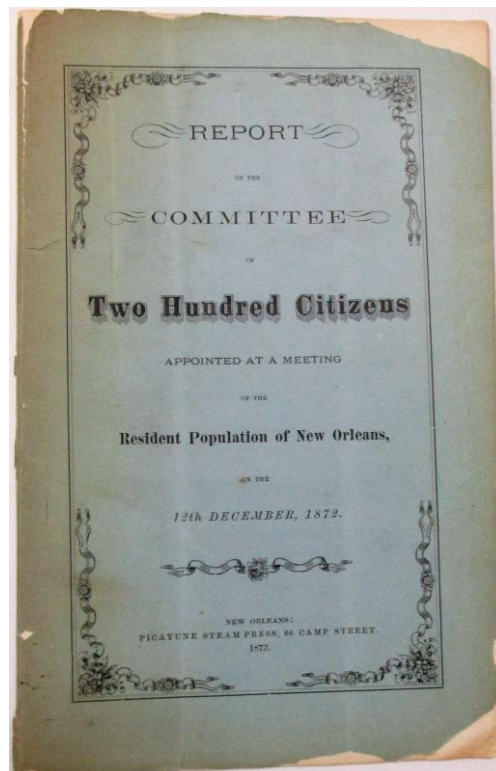
89. [Morris, Robert]: PLAN OF ASSOCIATION OF THE NORTH AMERICAN LAND COMPANY, ESTABLISHED FEBRUARY, 1795. Philadelphia: Printed by R. Aitken and Son, Market Street, 1795. 25, [3 blanks] pp. Bound into later morocco, with gilt-lettered spine label. Upper portion of front free endpaper clipped. A clean text. Very Good. Without the folding leaf of Clement Biddle's certification found in some copies, but frequently absent. Howes and De Renne do not record the folding plate. Sabin, ESTC, and Shipton & Mooney do.

The Plan of Association-- the Prospectus for the North American Land Company, founded in 1795-- was the brainchild of Founding Father and Financier of the Revolution Robert Morris. "At a great expence of money and time, with much industry," the Company acquired "six millions of acres" of prime lands in "Pennsylvania, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina, Georgia and Kentucky." Morris joined with John Nicholson and James Greenleaf as original Subscribers to the Company, whose twenty-eight Articles of Agreement are printed here. The Company's 30,000 shares of stock were each valued at \$100.00. This document itemizes, by County within each State, the Company's lands.

"From the beginning, the North American Land Company was plagued by serious financial difficulties. Firstly, the authenticity of many of the titles to the lands were questioned. Secondly, the land company owned more than 2 million acres in the Georgia 'Pine Barrens'. These large tracts of barren wilderness were uninhabited, covered in sandy soil, and consequently difficult to sell to land purchasers and settlers. Furthermore, Morris, a former delegate to the Continental Congress and signer of the Declaration of Independence, sent his son-in-law, James Marshall, to Europe in order to sell shares in the company stock. Due to financial difficulties in Europe and doubts about the value of the North American Land Company's holdings, Marshall was unsuccessful ... Morris and Nicholson soon became bankrupt and sent to debtors' prison" [description from online Historical Society of Pennsylvania].

Reese, Federal Hundred 53. Evans 29220. Howes P-412. I De Renne 270. Sabin 55548.

\$3,500.00



Item No. 90

Revolt Against Reconstruction in New Orleans

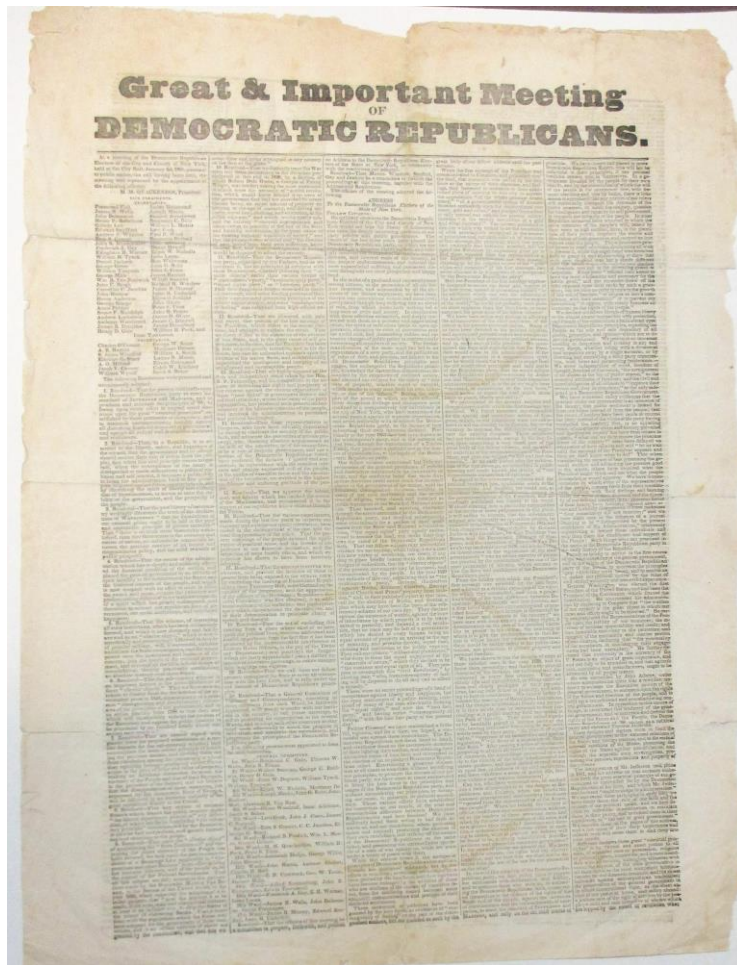
90. **New Orleans:** REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF TWO HUNDRED CITIZENS APPOINTED AT A MEETING OF THE RESIDENT POPULATION OF NEW ORLEANS, ON THE 12TH DECEMBER, 1872. New Orleans: Picayune Steam Press, 1873. Original

printed wrappers [detached, blank extremity chipping] with wrapper title [as issued]. 27, [1 blank] pp. Clean text, Good+.

The Committee presents its memorial of "the discontents, pressures, and greivances [sic] under which the people of the State were suffering from the unconstitutional and revolutionary action of a portion of the federal authorities," especially the United States District Court's intervention in the elections of 1872, in favor of the Pinchback government. The elections had produced rival claimants for the governorship, and sparked the notorious Colfax massacre, in which 280 blacks were killed, some while attempting to surrender to whites armed with rifles and a cannon. The Report is signed in type by Thomas A. Adams, Chairman, and five other members of the Executive Committee.

FIRST EDITION. 136 Eberstadt 391.

\$250.00



Item No. 91

Jacksonian Democrats Repudiate The Loco-Focos

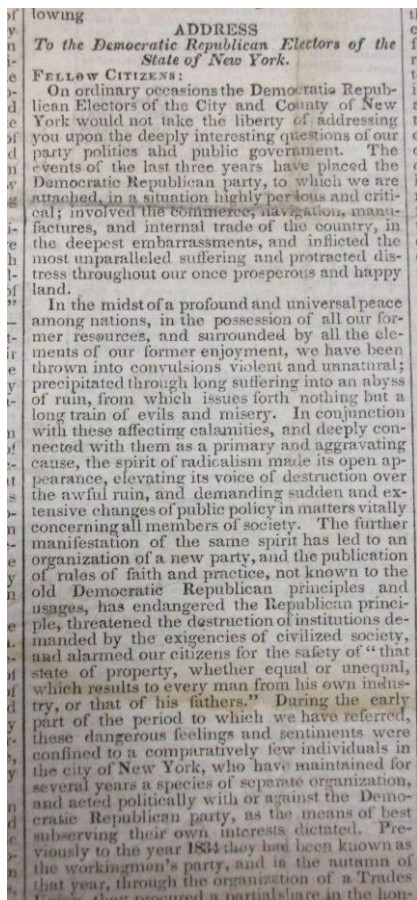
91. [New York City Democratic Party]: GREAT AND IMPORTANT MEETING OF DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICANS. [New York: 1838]. Folio broadsheet, 14-1/2" x 18-1/8." Printed in five columns per page. Light spotting, several closed tears without affecting text, generous margins, a bit of wrinkling. Good+.

This rare broadsheet was also printed as a 32-page pamphlet. It calls upon true Democrats to "erect the standard of JEFFERSON and MADISON," to "reinstate the

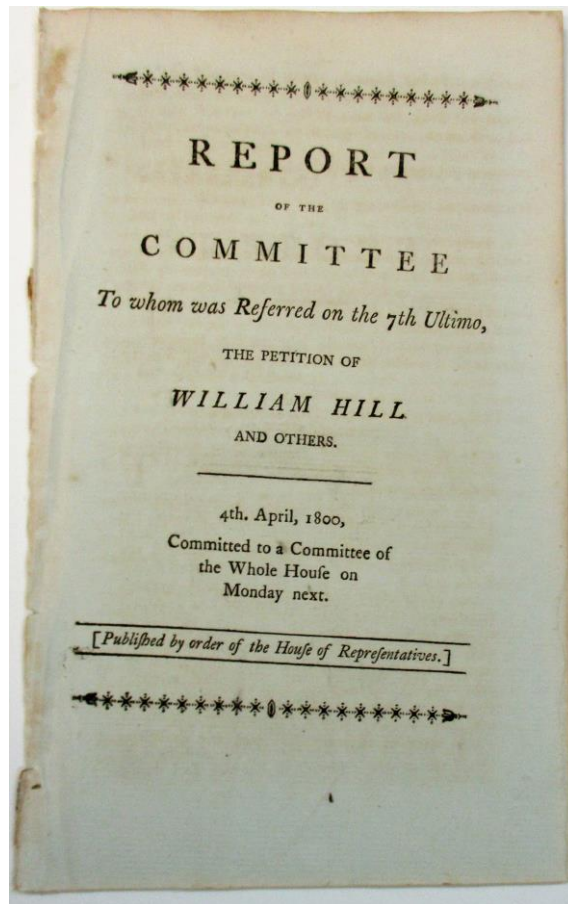
principles of '98," and to renounce the radical, Loco-Foco wing of the Democratic Party, especially Robert Dale Owen and Fanny Wright. Twenty resolutions attack the Loco-Focos' plan for "annihilating the 'State Institutions' and destroying the paper currency of the People," and their effort "to bring the business interests under the control of the Federal Government." They seek to "accomplish the ultra federal designs of consolidation," hence an "absolute tyranny."

An Address to the Democratic Republican Electors of the State of New-York assert that Owen and Wright want to transform the U.S. by Revolution into a radical, communist society. The Address is signed in type by M.M. Quackenbos as President, and more than sixty Vice Presidents and Secretaries.

FIRST EDITION. Not located as a broadsheet in any normally consulted source. For the pamphlet, see AI 51905 [5 locations] and Sabin 28428. \$850.00



Item No. 91



Item No. 92

Cherokee Land Titles in North Carolina

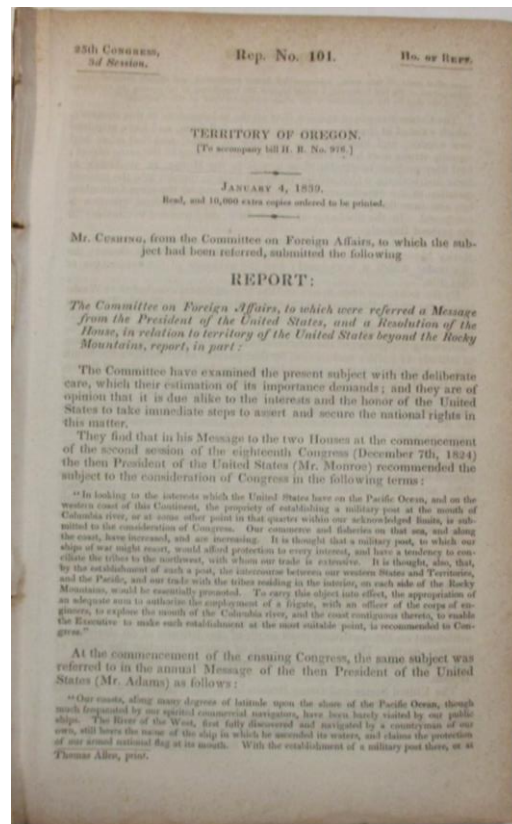
92. **North Carolina:** REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE TO WHOM WAS REFERRED ON THE 7TH ULTIMO, THE PETITION OF WILLIAM HILL AND OTHERS. 4TH. APRIL, 1800. [PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.]. [Philadelphia: 1800]. 7, [1 blank] pp. Disbound, else Very Good.

A summary of North Carolina's boundary changes, as the result of Treaties with the Cherokees before adoption of the Constitution, land cessions to the United States, and other statutory changes. The Committee recommends an appropriation of funds sufficient to

extinguish remaining Cherokee land titles in North Carolina, and securing title to settlers "in such manner as would have vested good title under the said state of North Carolina, if such cession had not been made."

Evans 38867. Not in Thornton or Cohen. ESTC W21904 [8 locations].

\$375.00



Item No. 93

“American Claims to the Oregon Country”

93. [Oregon]: TERRITORY OF OREGON. [TO ACCOMPANY BILL H.R. NO. 976.] REPORT: THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS, TO WHICH WERE REFERRED A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, AND A RESOLUTION OF THE HOUSE, IN RELATION TO TERRITORY OF THE UNITED STATES BEYOND THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS, REPORT, IN PART: [Washington]: 25th Cong., 3d Sess. H. Rep. No. 101, 1839. 51, [1 blank], 61, [3 blanks] + folding map, as issued. Disbound, some leaves toned. Else Very Good. The Map is in excellent condition, and entitled "Map of the United States Territory of Oregon West of the Rocky Mountains Exhibiting the Various Trading Depots or Forts Occupied by the British Hudson Bay Company. . ."

"Includes reports from Wyeth, Slacum and Kelley" [Howes].

"The committee report begins with a summary of American claims to the Oregon country, followed by a series of appendices, A through O, consisting of various extracts, letters, and reports appended to buttress American claims and to describe the territory at issue. Of particular interest are letters of Nathaniel Wyeth in Appendix I and Hall J. Kelley in Appendix O. The latter includes a long statement concerning Upper California" [Wagner-Camp].

Howes C970aa. Wheat 434. Wagner-Camp 72b:1 and 72b:1a. Graff 4381.

\$875.00

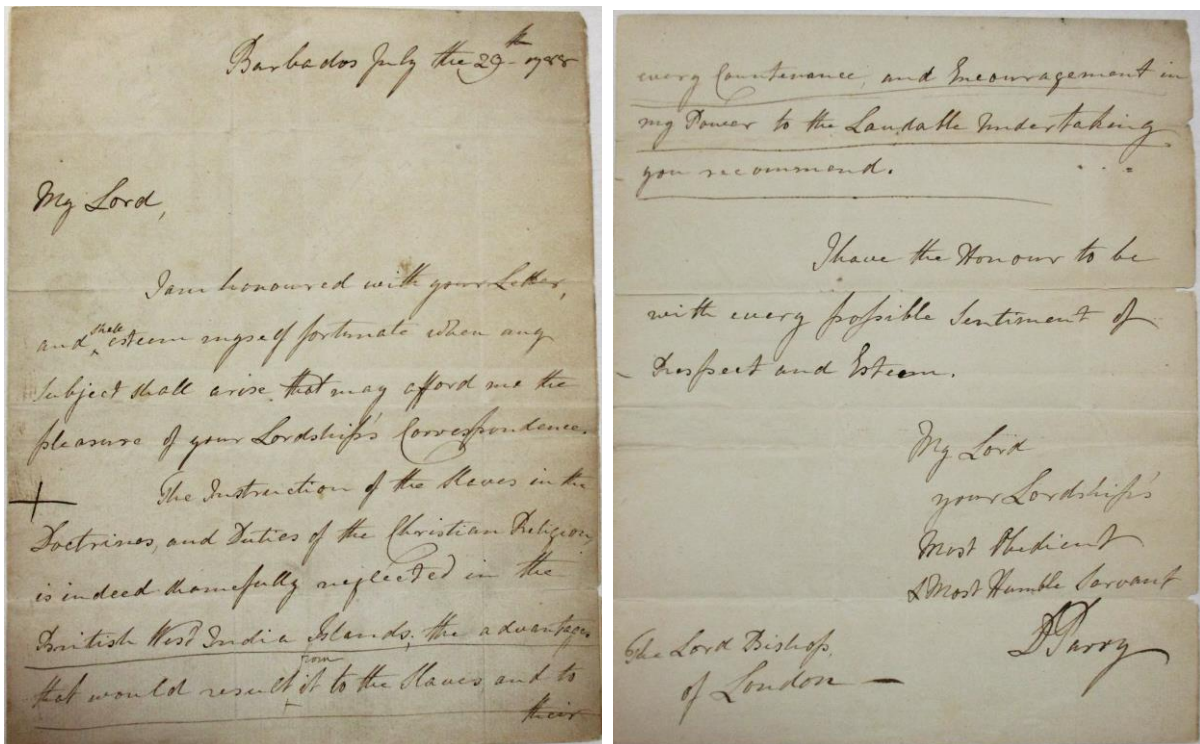
Religious Instruction of the Slaves
"Shamefully Neglected in the British West India Islands"

94. **Parry, David:** AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED, 29 JULY 1788, FROM THE GOVERNOR OF BARBADOS, DAVID PARRY, TO THE LORD BISHOP OF LONDON, BEILBY PORTEUS, CONCERNING THE "INSTRUCTION OF THE SLAVES IN THE DOCTRINES, AND DUTIES OF THE CHRISTIAN RELIGION." Barbados: 1788. Folio sheet, folded to [4] pp, each page 7-1/2" x 9-3/8." Entirely in ink manuscript and signed "D. Parry" at the bottom of page [3]. Docketed on page [4]. Split along spine; several fold splits with archival repairs. All text preserved nicely. Good+.

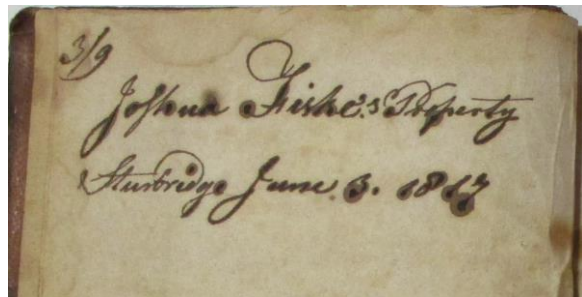
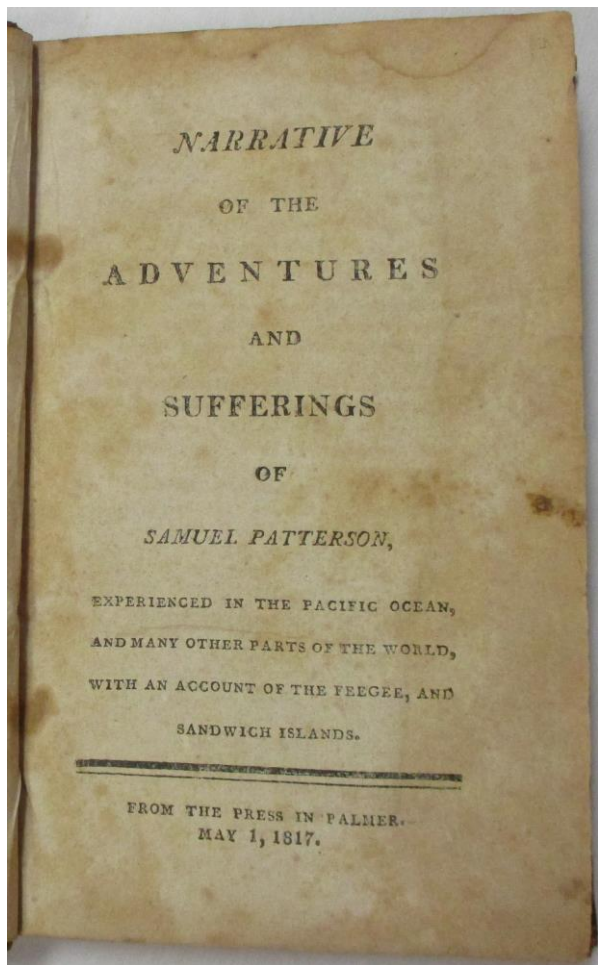
Governor Parry, differing with Barbados's powerful planter class, writes regretfully that the religious instruction of the slaves "is indeed shamefully neglected in the British West India Islands; the advantages that would result from it to the slaves and to their owners must be obvious to the meanest capacity, for without religion and the moral ties of Christianity little honesty can be expected from the one, or Humanity from the other. We may accumulate Laws without end, but if the manners of the People are Vicious, and Corrupt, not all the Penal Laws the most Bigotted, Cruel Inquisitor can invent will bind them."

Porteus, Parry's correspondent, believed that "the Anglican church had a particular duty to convert the slaves on its own plantations. Moreover, he argued that humane treatment should be immediately enforced, regardless of whether the slaves were likely to be emancipated or not" [web site of Brycchan Carey, article on British Abolitionists-- Porteus].

\$1,500.00



Item No. 94



Item No. 95

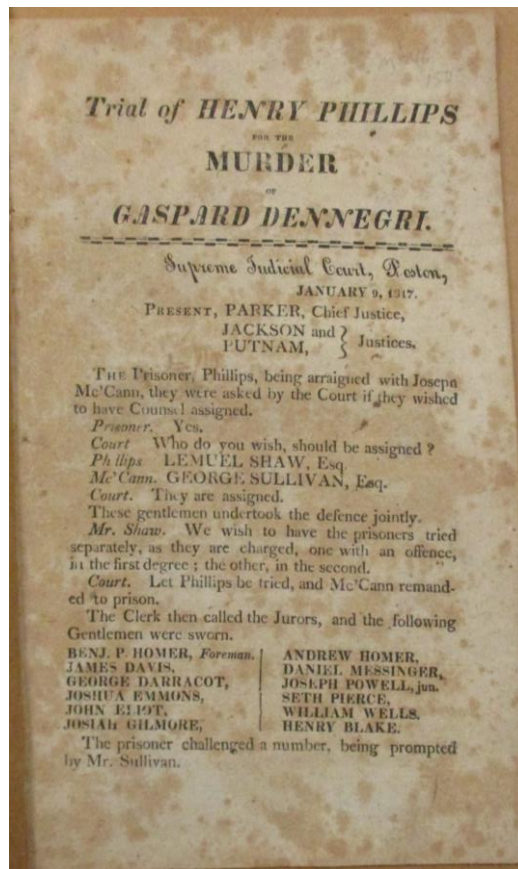
“Very Important for its Description of Fiji and Hawaii”

95. **Patterson, Samuel:** NARRATIVE OF THE ADVENTURES AND SUFFERINGS OF SAMUEL PATTERSON, EXPERIENCED IN THE PACIFIC OCEAN, AND MANY OTHER PARTS OF THE WORLD, WITH AN ACCOUNT OF THE FEEGEE, AND SANDWICH ISLANDS. Palmer [MA]: From the Press in Palmer, May 1, 1817. xii, [13]-144 pp. Contemporary ink ownership inscription of Joshua Fiske of Sturbridge, dated June 3, 1817. Foxed, generally lightly. Two small pinholes, each barely affecting a letter. Bound in original calf, red morocco spine title label. Slight chip to spine head, Good+.

"This book is very important for its description of Fiji and Hawaii. It also relates to the coast of Guinea, Havana, Guadeloupe, California, the northwest coast of America, Australia, and Canton. Patterson made three voyages to the northwest coast, visiting Queen Charlotte Islands and Nootka Sound on Vancouver Island, where he had much trouble with the Indians. The visit to California was to trap otter, carrying a large number of Indians as passengers from Sitka, together with their canoes, at the request of the Russian authorities in Alaska. Patterson visited Hawaii in 1805, and he was shipwrecked on Fiji in 1808" [Hill]. He was marooned for six months in Fiji, the result of a shipwreck.

"RARE. Contains the Narrative of three successive voyages (1802--1808) to California and the Northwest Coast, Alaska, and what is now British Columbia. On his first voyage to Nootka, Patterson made the acquaintance of John R. Jewitt and tells of the massacre of his companions by the natives" [Eberstadt- internal quotation marks omitted].

Howes calls this the second issue of the first edition, preceded by a Rhode Island issue. That Rhode Island issue, printed in Providence, was auctioned In 1907 by the Anderson Company. We have encountered no other record of its existence. Hill 1315. 114 Eberstadt 652. Howes P122. Sabin 59145. \$1,000.00



Item No. 96

“A Minor Disturbance”

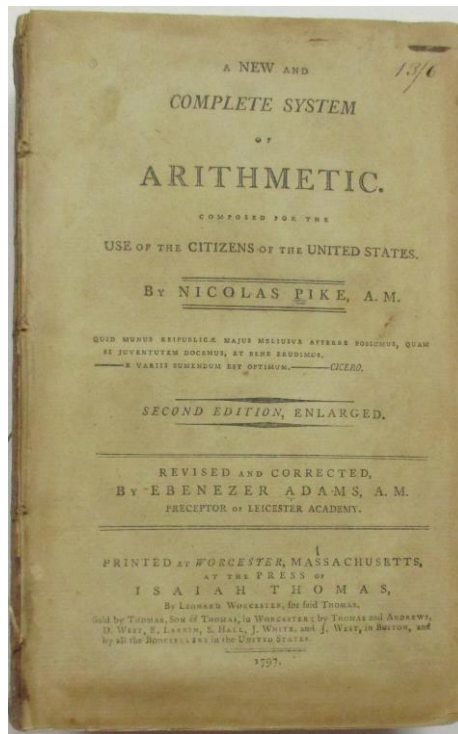
96. [Phillips, Henry]: TRIAL OF HENRY PHILLIPS FOR THE MURDER OF GASPARD DENNEGRI [sic]. SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT, BOSTON, JANUARY 9, 1817. [Boston: Printed by Thomas G. Bangs, No. 7, State-Street, 1818]. Caption title, as issued. 24pp. Foxed. Stitched into modern plain wrappers. Good+.

"Denegri was struck on the head by a loggerhead during a minor disturbance at a tavern. Today the circumstances would at the most be considered manslaughter, but poor Phillips was found guilty of murder and hanged" [McDade 744].

Phillips asked the court to assign Lemuel Shaw to represent him, and the court did so. Shaw [1781-1861] became Chief Justice of the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court, the father-in-law of Herman Melville, and one of the most respected judges of the 19th century, although some of his rulings-- particularly concerning the status of Free Negroes and fugitive slaves-- were a blow to advocates of equality and liberty. "Some commentators have argued that Shaw had more influence on the development of American law than any other state court judge in the country's history" [Wikipedia].

Phillips and a co-defendant, Joseph McCann, were arraigned together but Shaw requested that the two be tried separately. The Court agreed. Despite his advocacy, Shaw was

unable to save Phillips. "The Jury retired a few minutes past two o'clock; at half past three, they brought in a verdict of GUILTY!"
McDade 746. \$450.00



Item No. 97

97. **Pike, Nicolas:** A NEW AND COMPLETE SYSTEM OF ARITHMETIC, COMPOSED FOR THE USE OF THE CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES. BY NICOLAS PIKE, A.M. SECOND EDITION, ENLARGED. REVISED AND CORRECTED, BY EBENEZER ADAMS, A.M. PRECEPTOR OF LEICESTER ACADEMY. Worcester, Massachusetts: Isaiah Thomas, By Leonard Worcester, for said Thomas, 1797. 516pp. Covers shorn and not present. Text with some toning and light wear, a few leaves loosened. Except as noted, Good+.

Pike's book "was used in many schools as a preparation for college algebra, and was even adopted for use at both Harvard and Yale. The book was, for the day, remarkably thorough in its scope of coverage, ranging from basic arithmetic through conic sections" [online Encyclopedia.com].

Evans 32692.

\$175.00

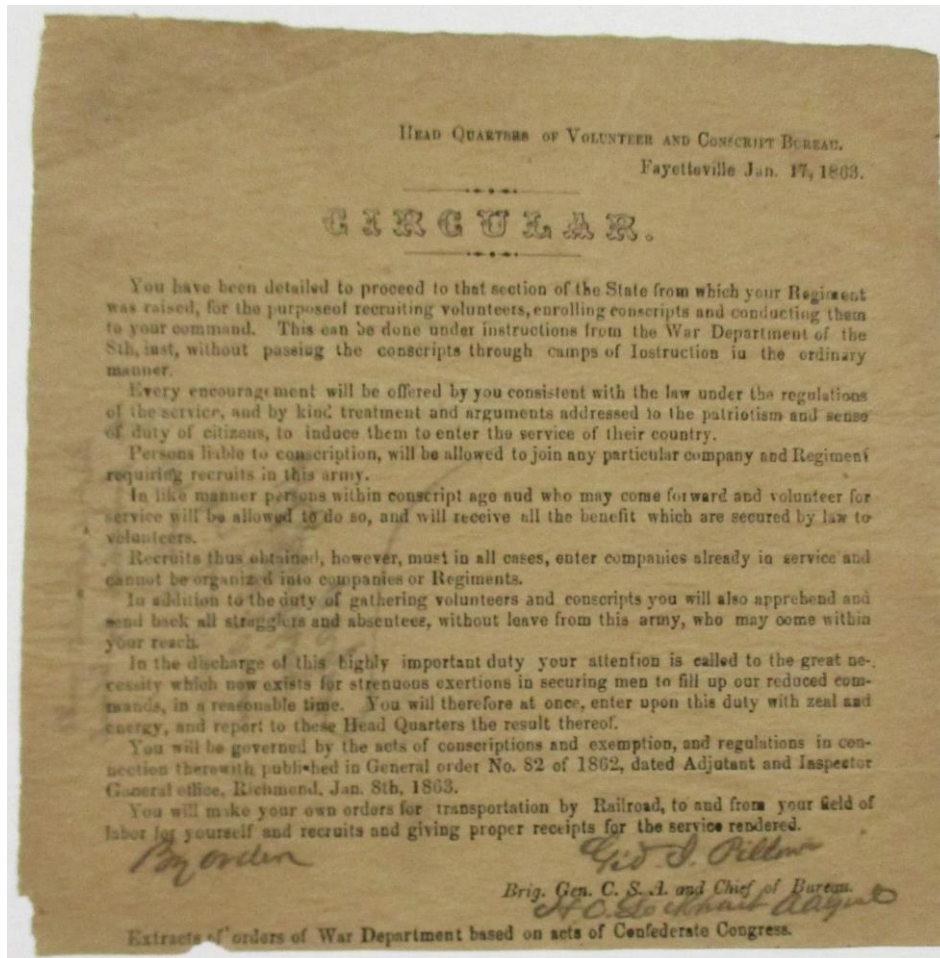
Rare Confederate Document Regarding the Demoted Gideon Pillow

98. **[Pillow, Gideon J.]:** HEAD QUARTERS OF VOLUNTEER AND CONSCRIPT BUREAU. FAYETTEVILLE JAN. 17, 1863. CIRCULAR. YOU HAVE BEEN DETAILED TO PROCEED TO THAT SECTION OF THE STATE FROM WHICH YOUR REGIMENT WAS RAISED, FOR THE PURPOSE OF RECRUITING VOLUNTEERS, ENROLLING CONSCRIPTS AND CONDUCTING THEM TO YOUR COMMAND... Fayetteville [NC]: 1863. Broadside, 7" x 7." Tanned and lightly worn, Very Good. With Pillow's secretarial signature as "Brig. Gen. C.S.A. and Chief of Bureau," reflecting his demotion after having been charged with abandoning his post at Fort Donelson in early 1862. Also manuscript

signature, 'H.C. Lockhart,' assistant adjutant general. Docketed on verso in manuscript: "List of absentees will be furnished by colonel. By order of Brig Genl Pillow, Chief of Bureau. H.C. Lockhart AAGenl."

A very rare Confederate imprint, responding to the Confederacy's Conscription Act of 1862, which aroused much opposition from the new polity purportedly devoted to State Rights and individual liberty.

Not located in Parrish, Crandall, Hummel, or any other bibliography. However, OCLC 747346518 [1] records a copy at the Boston Athenaeum, the only location which we have discovered despite diligent investigation. \$2,800.00



Item No. 98

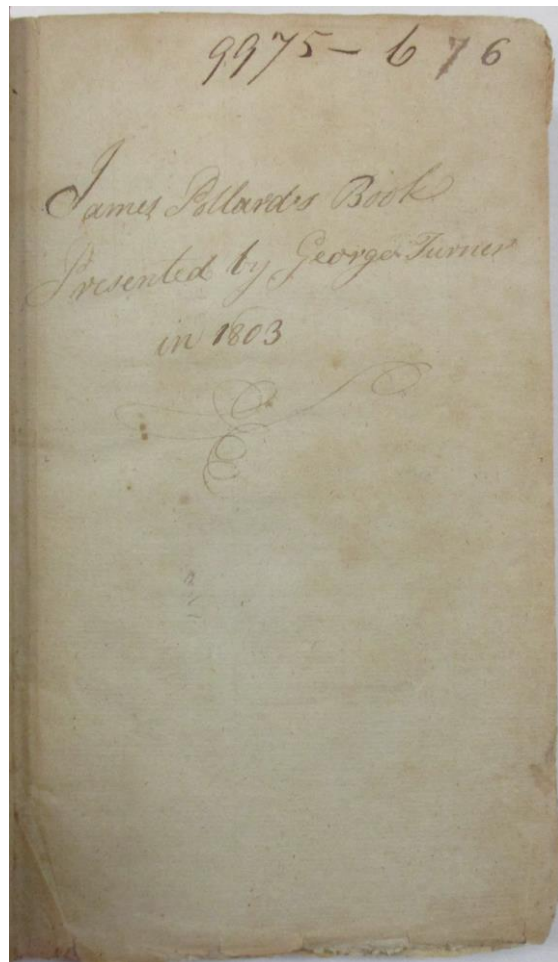
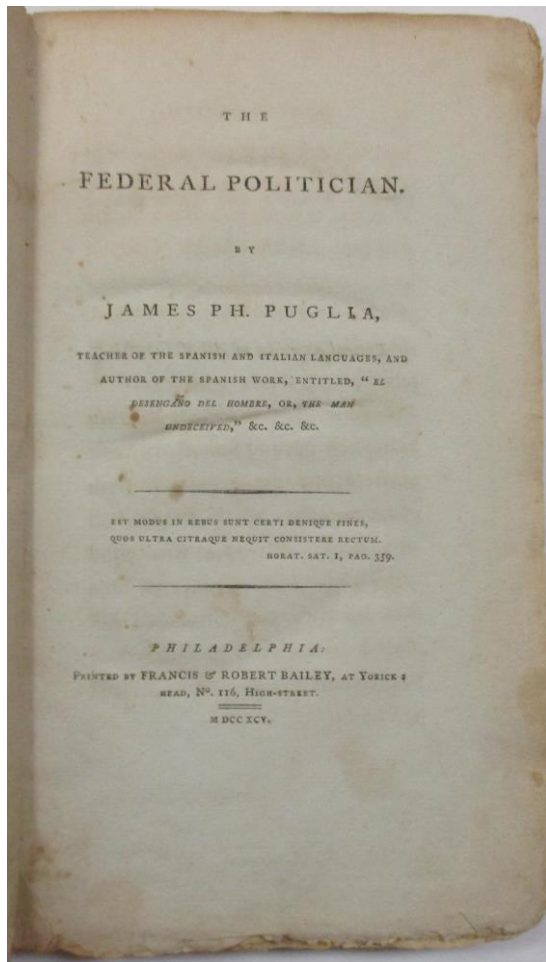
Defense of America's Federal System of Divided Government

99. **Puglia, James Ph.:** THE FEDERAL POLITICIAN. Philadelphia: Francis & Robert Bailey, 1795. xxiii, [1 blank], [24]-240, 281-284 [Subscribers] pp, as issued. Light scattered foxing, untrimmed. Inscription in neat ink script on front free endpaper: "James Pollard's Book Presented by George Turner in 1803." Contemporary pale grey boards, rebaked. Very Good.

With a three-page list of Subscribers, including Alexander Hamilton [who bought six copies], James Madison [2], Robert Morris [2], Oliver Wolcott, and other well-known Congressmen, lawyers, and merchants.

Puglia's introduction anticipates his critics who, he says, express "the expiring rage of conquered Anti-federalism." He defends America's Federal system, contrasting it with the "aspiring tyranny" of the French Revolution; celebrates America's built-in restraints against mobbery and despotism; and argues that the reins of government must be controlled by men of moderation under a system of "rational liberty" that recognizes that civil society is necessary for nurturing the rule of law and the equal rights of all. Puglia concludes with a section entitled, "The Author to His Enemies, If He Has Any."

FIRST EDITION. Evans 29373. Sabin 66617. ESTC W20315. Not in Cohen, Harv. Law Cat., Larned. \$4,000.00



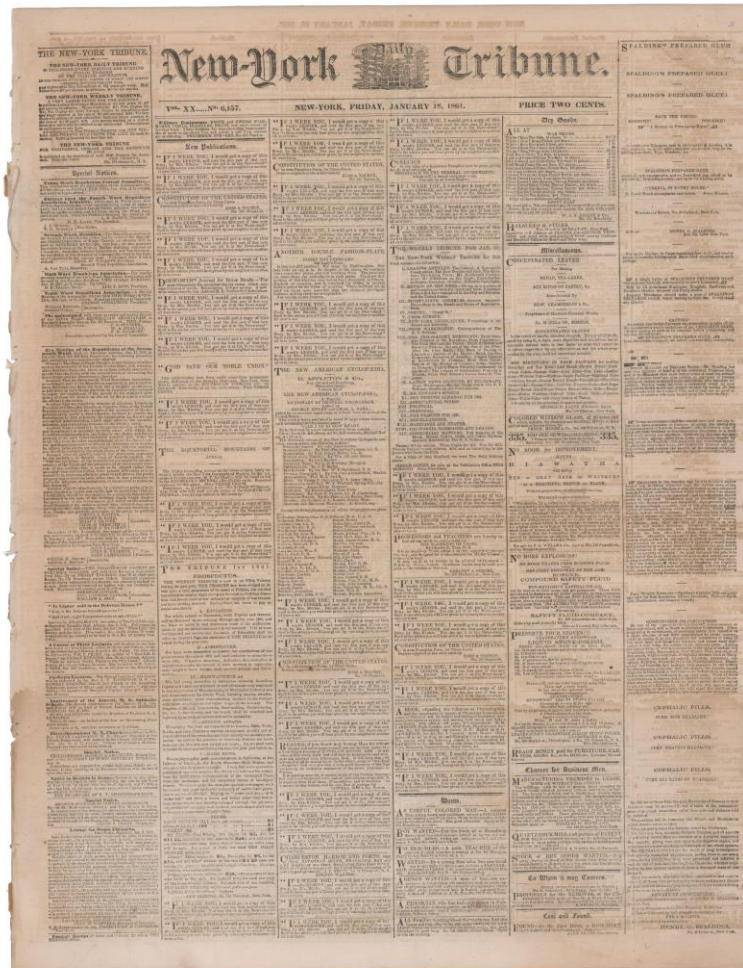
Item No. 99

An Embarrassing Rabbi

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

The story on page 8 is headed, "Dr. Raphall's Bible View of Slavery." It begins, "The room of the Historical Society was about two-thirds filled last evening with an audience

curious to hear a Pro-Slavery Jewish Rabbi expound to them the principles of Christianity, and attempt to prove from the Sacred Word that the Savior sanctioned Slavery. . . Dr. Raphall is a stoutly built, almost portly man, with a round face and white whisker. He looked through very large glasses, and wore the close cap peculiar to his persuasion. His discourse was a repetition of the one delivered on Fast Day." His Fast Day discourse, delivered two weeks earlier, brought him a storm of notoriety for its endorsement of Slavery.



Item No. 100

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

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

\$350.00

DR. RAPHALL'S BIBLE VIEW OF SLAVERY.—The room of the Historical Society was about two-thirds filled last evening with an audience curious to hear a Pro-Slavery Jewish Rabbi expound to them the principles of Christianity, and attempt to prove from the Sacred Word that the Savior sanctioned Slavery. Professor Morse presided, and Cornelius Dubois acted as Secretary. Hiram Ketchum was also on the platform. Dr. Raphall is a stoutly built, almost portly man, with a round face and white whisker. He looked through very large glasses, and wore the close cap peculiar to his persuasion. His discourse was a repetition of the one delivered on Fast Day. He summed up the difference between Bible and Southern Slavery, by saying that in one case the slave was a man, and in the other he was reduced to be a thing. Dr. Raphall closed with a prayer, and a good many of the audience rose to go out, when Hiram Ketchum came forward, and brought them to their seats again by saying that he had some resolutions to offer. One was that the discourse just listened to be printed for general circulation, and the other that subscriptions be started therefor on the spot. He then read a speech. He said he wished to declare emphatically that he did not believe that Slavery, as existing in the South, was contrary to the law of God. In the course of his remarks he said that, in all fairness, the President elect was entitled to a trial. [Cheers.] The loss of a Presidential election was a poor apology for a revolution. Mr. Ketchum's address occupied about half an hour, and a motion was made and adopted that it be printed in the same pamphlet with Dr. Raphall's. Carried. Mr. Ketchum said he had learned from the enemy (Dr. Cheever's and Dr. Thompson's churches) what he had embodied in the resolution for printing. The names came in slowly. "Come," said Mr. Ketchum, "let us equal the Tabernacle. I suppose they ordered a thousand copies." The last remark he made was: "It is a remarkable fact that we cannot get information in the South, or elsewhere, unless we send it there."

Item No. 100

GENERAL ORDERS } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY.
 No. 40. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
 Washington, April 21, 1869.

The following acts of Congress are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

I. [PRIVATE—No. 2.]

AN ACT in addition to an act entitled "An act to relieve from legal and political disabilities certain persons engaged in the late rebellion," approved July twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, (two-thirds of each house concurring therein,) that all legal and political disabilities imposed by the fourteenth amendment of the Constitution of the United States by reason of participation in the late rebellion be, and they hereby are, removed from the persons named in an act approved July twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, entitled "An act to relieve from legal and political disabilities certain persons engaged in the late rebellion."

Approved April 1, 1869.

II. [PUBLIC—No. 13.]

AN ACT authorizing the submission of the constitution of Virginia, Mississippi, and Texas, to a vote of the people, and authorizing the election of State officers provided by the said constitutions, and members of Congress.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States, at such time as he may deem best for the public interest, may submit the constitution which was framed by the convention which met in Richmond, Virginia, on Tuesday, the third day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, to the voters of said State, registered at the date of said submission, for ratification or rejection; and may also submit to a separate vote such provisions of said constitution as he may deem best, such vote to be taken either upon each of the said provisions alone, or in connection with the other portions of said constitution, as the President may direct.

Item No. 101

“All Legal and Political Disabilities” Removed

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

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

E.D. Townsend, Adjutant General, issues the General Order by command of General of the Army William Tecumseh Sherman. \$125.00



Item No. 102

A Joyful Celebration

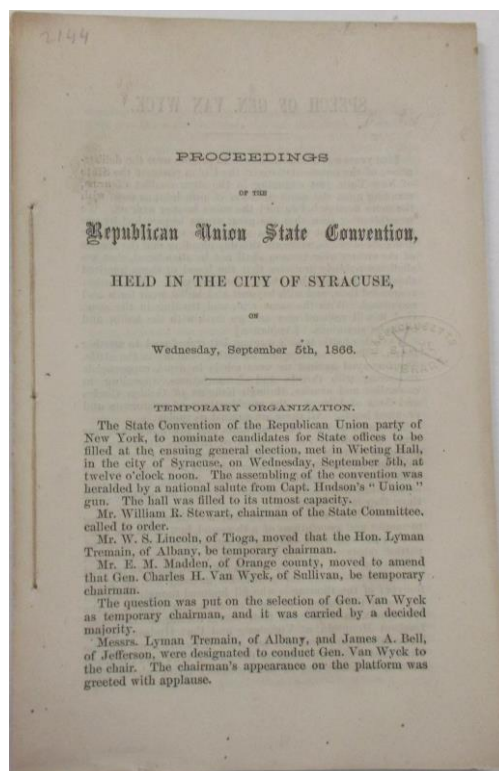
102. **[Reconstruction] Beard, James C.:** THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT, CELEBRATED MAY 19TH 1870. New York: Thomas Kelly, 1870. Hand-colored lithograph broadside, 21-1/4" x 27-1/2." Below the image, at left: "Pub by Thomas Kelly, New York"; at center, "Entered accord. to Act of Congress in the Year of 1870 by Thomas Kelly in the Office of the Librarian of Congress at Washington"; at right, "From an original Design by James C. Beard." Very Good.

This joyful and dramatic lithograph commemorates the 1870 adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution, prohibiting denial of the suffrage on the ground of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. "Here the central image shows the parade crossing a green in sight of Baltimore's Washington Monument" [Reilly]. Zouave drummers participate in the parade.

"The parade scene is surrounded by several vignettes," including bust portraits of President Grant and Vice President Colfax; three black leaders, including Frederick Douglass and Hiram Revels; a young black man reading the Emancipation Proclamation; three black men in Masonic garb; a bust portrait of Lincoln; a classroom scene in a black school; a portrait of John Brown; a Negro casting a ballot; "Liberty Protects the Marriage Alter" [sic], depicting a marriage ceremony; other scenes of emancipation and equality.

Reilly 1870-4. OCLC records six locations as of April 2023 under several accession numbers.

\$6,500.00



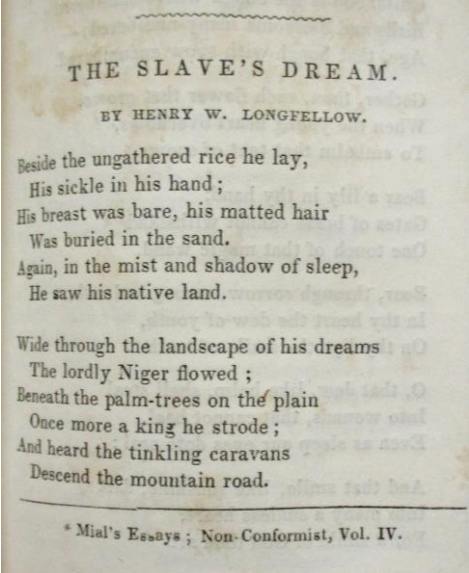
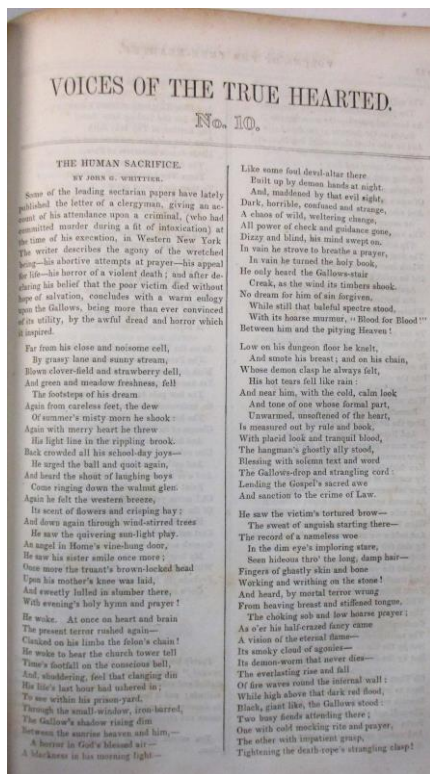
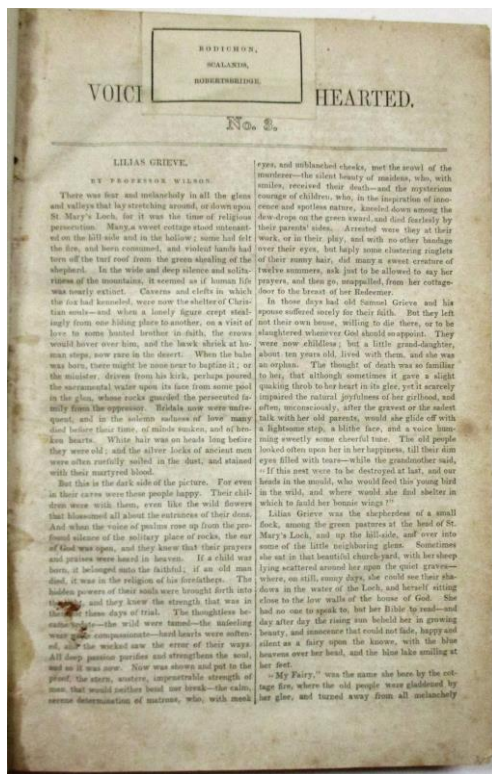
Item No. 103

Restoration of "The Worst Creatures of the Rebellion"

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

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

American Congress." Speeches by Lyman Tremain and others insist upon the power of Congress to control the Reconstruction of the Rebel States, and denounce Johnson's appeasement of the South. \$150.00



Item No. 104

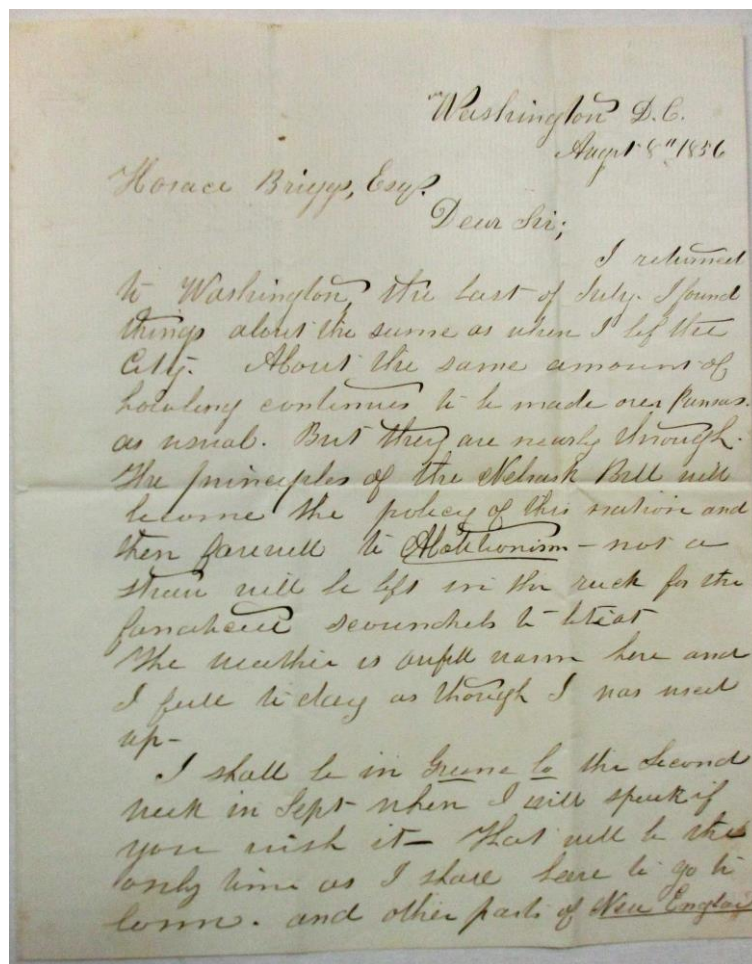
Literary Leaders of Anti-Slavery and Reform

104. [Reform and Anti-Slavery]: VOICES OF THE TRUE HEARTED. Philadelphia: [1846]. 16 of 18 issues (lacking 1 and 2), bound together in contemporary three-quarter calf, with marbled boards. Pages numbered 33-288. Some leaves browned. General title page is absent; a small bookplate ["Bodichon, Scalands, Robertsbridge"] covers the caption title of No. 3. This is the bookplate of Barbara Leigh Smith Bodichon, notable British artist, feminist

writer and women's rights activist, who founded the first women's college at the University of Cambridge. Bound in contemporary quarter calf [rubbed] and marbled paper over boards. Occasional text browning. Except as noted, Very Good.

This periodical is a literary anthology of American and British reformist prose and poetry, with significant anti-slavery contributions. The authors included John Greenleaf Whittier, James Russell Lowell, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Henry Longfellow, John Pierpont, Lydia Maria Child, Harriet Martineau, Lydia Sigourney, Alfred Lord Tennyson, Elizabeth Barrett, and William Lloyd Garrison, who wrote three poems for the journal, one while imprisoned for libel of a merchant he had accused of illegal slave trading.

The anti-slavery pieces are not only poetic (most famous being Whittier's "Branded Hand") but also include his essay on the "Slave Market at Washington," Child on the "Economy of Slavery," the "Declaration of Sentiments of the American Anti-Slavery Society," and principles of the 1838 "Peace Convention" organized by Garrison. LCP 10848. AI 46-7277 [6]. Not in Lomazow or Mott. \$750.00



Item No. 105

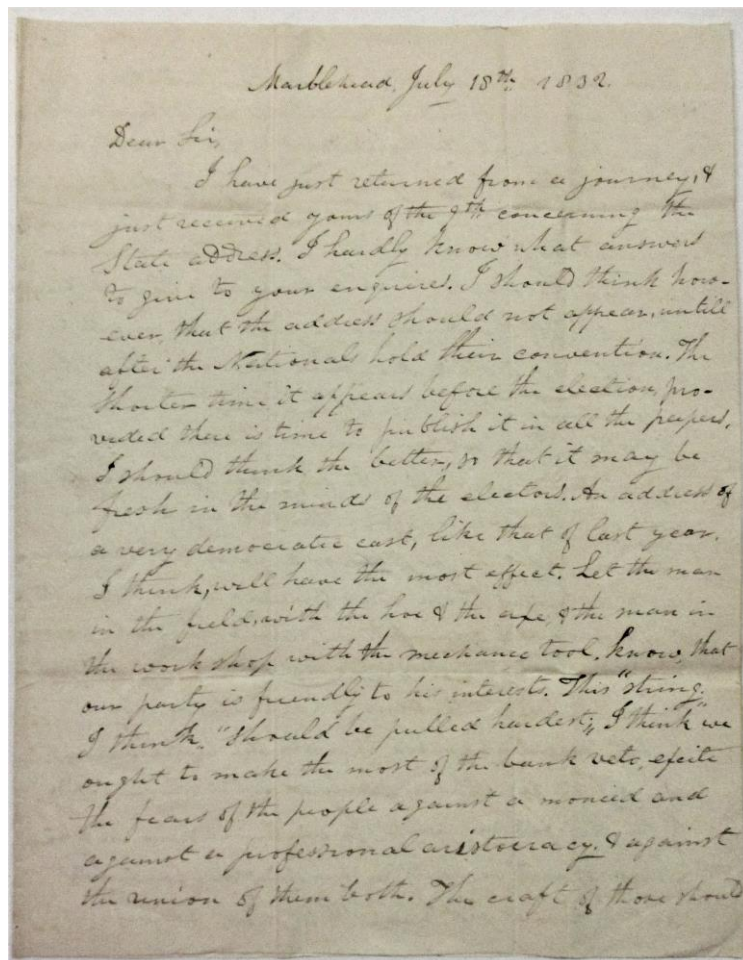
“Farewell to Abolitionism”

105. **Rickard, L.H.:** AUTOGRAPH LETTER, SIGNED AT WASHINGTON D.C., 8 AUGUST 1856, TO HORACE BRIGGS, ESQ., PREDICTING THAT THE KANSAS-NEBRASKA ACT "WILL BECOME THE POLICY OF THIS NATION AND THEN

FAREWELL TO ABOLITIONISM. . ." Washington: 1856. Folio leaf, folded to [4] pp. Written in elegant ink manuscript on recto of first page and five lines of its verso. Very Good.

"I returned to Washington the last of July. I found things about the same as when I left the City. About the same amount of howling continues to be made over Kansas as usual. But they are nearly through. The principles of the Nebrask Bill will become the policy of this nation and then farewell to Abolitionism -- not a straw will be left in the ruck of the fanatical scoundrels."

A Treasury Department clerk at the time of this letter, Lucius H. Rickard [1828-1898], a Connecticut native, had studied law in New York and returned to Connecticut where he worked as a lawyer in Killingly. A Democrat, he served five terms as warden of the borough of Danielson. Horace A. Briggs [1820-1915], a Connecticut native and Democrat, worked for many of the large well-known gun manufacturers, including Smith & Wesson and Winchester Repeating Arms, before becoming president of Bacon Gun Manufacturing and later a founder of the Hopkins & Allen Firearms Company in 1868. \$250.00



Item No. 106

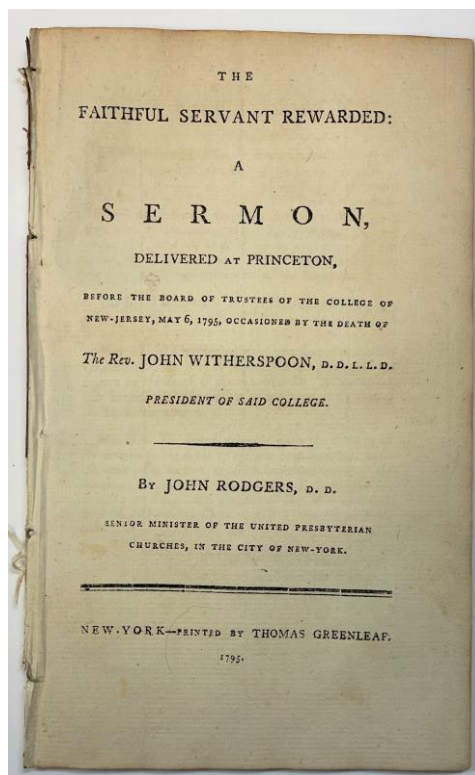
The People vs. "A Monied and Professional Aristocracy"

106. **Robinson, F.:** AUTOGRAPH LETTER, SIGNED 18 JULY 1832 AT MARBLEHEAD, ADVISING ELIPHALET CASE THAT FOR THE UPCOMING ELECTIONS HE SHOULD DELIVER "AN ADDRESS OF A VERY DEMOCRATIC CAST. . . LET THE MEN IN THE FIELD, WITH THE HOE & THE AXE, & THE MAN

IN THE WORK SHOP WITH THE MECHANIC TOOL, KNOW THAT OUR PARTY IS FRIENDLY TO HIS INTERESTS. . . I THINK WE OUGHT TO MAKE THE MOST OF THE BANK VETO, EXCITE THE FEARS OF THE PEOPLE AGAINST A MONIED AND AGAINST A PROFESSIONAL ARISTOCRACY & AGAINST THE UNION OF THEM BOTH. Folio leaf, entirely in ink manuscript, folded to [4] pp. Each page 8" x 10-1/2." Folded for mailing, addressed on final page to Case in Lowell, Massachusetts. Red seal present. Very Good.

Eliphalet Case was a Universalist minister, postmaster of Lowell, and editor of the Lowell [MA] Advertiser. According to the Lowell Historical Society, which houses his papers, "Reverend Eliphalet Case was Minister of the First Universalist Church from 1828 to 1830. After, he left the ministry to become a 'reformer, politician, postmaster, journalist and rum seller'."

Robinson's Letter explores the issues at stake in the upcoming elections. \$275.00



Item No. 107

The Life of Witherspoon

107. **Rodgers, John:** THE FAITHFUL SERVANT REWARDED: A SERMON, DELIVERED AT PRINCETON, BEFORE THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE COLLEGE OF NEW-JERSEY, MAY 6, 1795, OCCASIONED BY THE DEATH OF THE REV. JOHN WITHERSPOON, PRESIDENT OF SAID COLLEGE. BY...SENIOR MINISTER OF THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. New York: Printed by Thomas Greenleaf, 1795. 38, [2 blanks] pp. Disbound, Very Good.

Rodgers, who had been a minister in New Castle, Delaware before becoming "pastor of the first, and later, united Presbyterian Church...was a trustee of the College of New Jersey

from 1765 to 1807" [Felcone Collection]. He sketches Witherspoon's life, particularly his contributions to the College, beginning with his arrival there in 1768. Rodgers credits him, as the College's sixth president, with having "laid the foundation of a course of history in the college... Literary inquiries and improvements have become more liberal, more extensive, and more profound."

Rodgers also discusses Witherspoon's public service. "In the unjust war which Great-Britain waged against us, he immediately adopted the views, and participated in the councils of the Americans." A delegate to the Continental Congress, he was a Signer of the Declaration of Independence, the only active clergyman and college president to do so.

FIRST EDITION. Felcone Collection 229. Evans 29425.

\$750.00

From the Renowned Rosenthal Lithograph Firm

108. **Rosenthal, L.N.:** CAMP CHASE, 12TH REGT. R.I. VOLS. COL. GEORGE H. BROWN, COMMDG. Philadelphia: L.N. Rosenthal, 1862. Broadside, hand colored lithograph, 11" x 15-3/4." Some light extremity chipping, well beyond the image. Very Good.

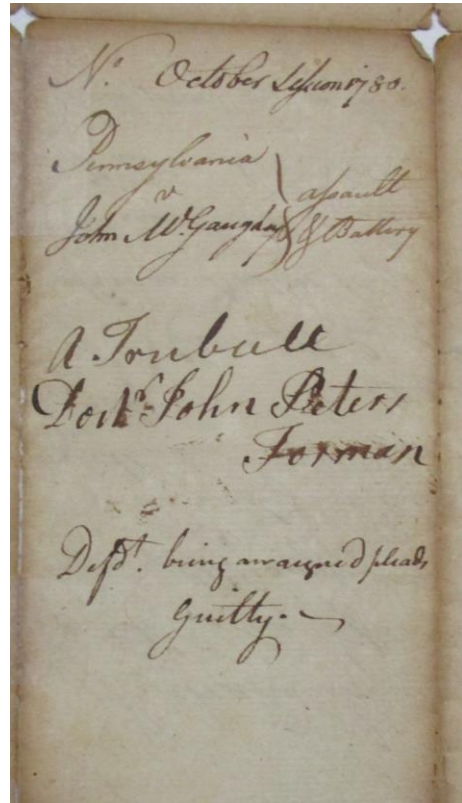
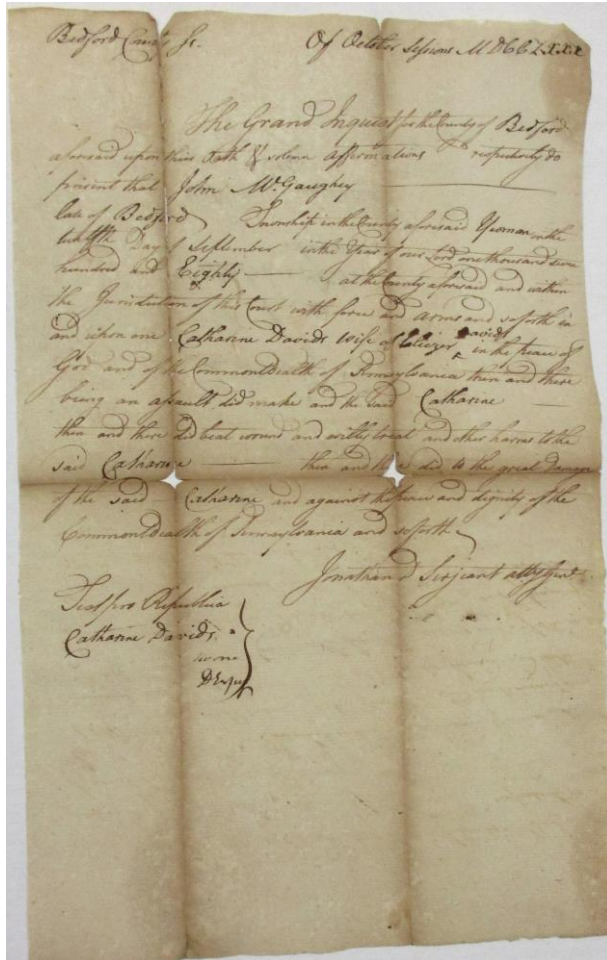
The Company consisted of four Polish-born Jewish brothers who immigrated to Philadelphia: "Louis, Morris, Simon, and Max Rosenthal. Max Rosenthal (1833-1918), who was skilled in etching, illustration, and lithography, was the artistic backbone of the group ... Max Rosenthal became a partner with his older brother Louis in a printing business, and they were soon joined by Morris and Simon. Louis was a publisher and printer, and Morris and Simon branched into other parts of the business. Max became well known as a lithographer and, after his retirement in 1884, devoted his attention to teaching, mezzotint engraving, and oil painting. With his son Albert Rosenthal, also an artist, Max Rosenthal produced over five hundred portrait prints of famous American political and military figures. Original drawings for his portrait work are held by the Historical Society of Pennsylvania" [Online description of the Rosenthal Collection at University of Delaware online].

OCLC 1136559993 [1- AAS] as of May 2023.

\$500.00



Item No. 108



Item No. 109

Manuscript Indictment, Signed by the Prominent New Jersey Politico

109. [Sergeant, Jonathan Dickinson]: THE GRAND INQUEST FOR THE COUNTY OF BEDFORD AFORESAID UPON THIS OATH OF SOLEMN AFFIRMATIONS RESPECTIVELY DO PRESENT THAT JOHN W. GAUGHEY LATE OF BEDFORD TOWNSHIP IN THE COUNTY AFORESAID YEOMAN ON THE TWELFTH DAY OF SEPTEMBER IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD [1780] WITH FORCE AND ARMS AND SO FORTH IN AND UPON ONE CATHARINE DAVID WIFE OF ELIZER DAVID . . . AN ASSAULT DID MAKE. . . JONATHAN SERGEANT ATTY GENL. [Bedford PA: 1780]. Manuscript indictment, signed by Sergeant as Attorney General of Pennsylvania, and Catharine David as complainant. Old folds, foxed along folds, some splits affecting only a couple of letters. Docketed on verso, "October Session 1780. Pennsylvania v. John W. Gaughey | Assault & Battery. Defdt. being arraigned pleads guilty." Good.

Sergeant represented New Jersey in the Second Continental Congress [1776-1777]. He became Attorney General of Pennsylvania, after serving on the Committee that drafted New Jersey's first Constitution. \$250.00

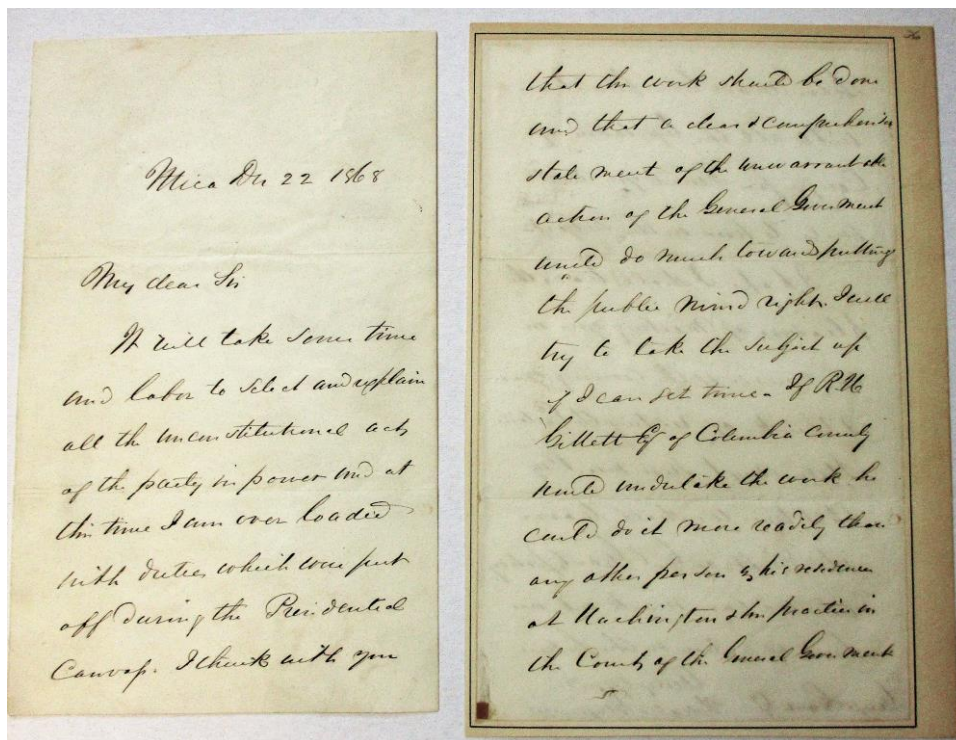
Sore Loser from the White Man's Party

110. Seymour, Horatio: AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED, TO NEWSPAPER PUBLISHER GEORGE SAUL OF SYRACUSE, REFLECTING BITTERLY ON HIS LOSS

TO ULYSSES GRANT AS THE 1868 DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT.
 Utica, NY: December 22, 1868. [3] pp, 8" x 5" on 2 detached leaves; the second leaf tipped
 into a mat, slightly obscuring the extreme lower portion of Seymour's signature. Good+.

Seymour, the wartime Governor of New York, was the Democrats' presidential candidate in 1868, and of course he lost decisively to Ulysses S. Grant. Seymour's Copperhead utterances during the War haunted his campaign; his anti-administration speeches were blamed for New York City's shameful 1863 Draft Riots, which broke out just after the Battle of Gettysburg. His campaign assured the electorate that the Democrats were the Party of the White Man.

In this Letter Seymour's anger and frustration are apparent: "It will take some time and labor to select and explain all the unconstitutional acts of the party in power and at this time I am over loaded with duties which were put off during the Presidential Campaign. I think with you that the work should be done, and that a clear & comprehensive statement of the unwarrantable action of the General Government would do much towards putting the public mind right. I will try to take the subject up if I can get time... We shall learn the drifts of Genl Grant's policy and we can mark out our line of action in the future." \$750.00



Item No. 110

Slave Andy Is Worth \$1700

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

State of South Carolina.

In the matter of the claim of }
J. A. Carlisle } *Report of the State Auditor.*
for a slave lost in the public service.

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the said State.

From the affidavit of the claimant, and the evidence adduced in support of his claim, it appears, that he is a resident of *Union* District in said State, and was the owner of a slave named *Andy*, who was impressed on the *fifteenth* day of *September* 1862, by: *Jeffer Bealy* *Saml. Steady* acting under the authority of the State of South Carolina, to work for *one* month, on the military fortifications then being constructed by the Confederate Government, at and near *Charleston*.

That the said slave, at the time of his said impressment, was *30* years old, and a *number one field hand in good health*.

That he was retained in the said service for *one month*, under the charge of _____, during which time, and while in said service, he contracted "*Congestion of the Brain caused by Malaria*," was returned home about the last of October of said year and then attended by *Dr. Milton Gindclock & Wm. W. Lewis*.

That he died of the disease so contracted, without the default of his owner, at *Home* or about the first of November 1862. And that the just and true value of the said slave, at the time of his impressment, was *Seventeen Hundred (1700)* dollars.

The facts of ownership, soundness, impressment and employment of the said slave, are verified by the affidavits of *the Claimant, Jeffer Bealy and others*.

The death of the slave, from disease contracted while in the public service, and the circumstances attending the same, are verified by the affidavits of *Dr. Milton Gindclock and Wm. W. Lewis* and the value of the slave is appraised upon oath by *W. W. Lewis and Silas Byrd* citizens of *Union* District.

The credibility of the affiants and appraisers is attested by *A. R. Angleton, Magistrate and W. R. McCannick, Clerk C. P.*, for said District.

Upon this evidence I find the facts in this matter to be as hereinbefore stated, and thereupon, hereby allow to the said claimant his said claim for *Seventeen Hundred* dollars.

Respectfully submitted with the evidence.

James Duppre Auditor of So. Ca.

Office of State Auditor.
Columbia, *1st* Nov. 1863.

Item No. 111

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

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

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

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

T.A. Carlisle was Thomas Anderson Carlisle [1803-1881], a farmer in Goshen Hill, Union District of Newberry County. He owned 36 slaves [1850 US Federal Census]. His son, Milton A. Carlisle, was a lawyer and trial justice of Newberry County, president of National Bank of Newberry, and president of Carolina Manufacturing. \$1,850.00



Item No. 112

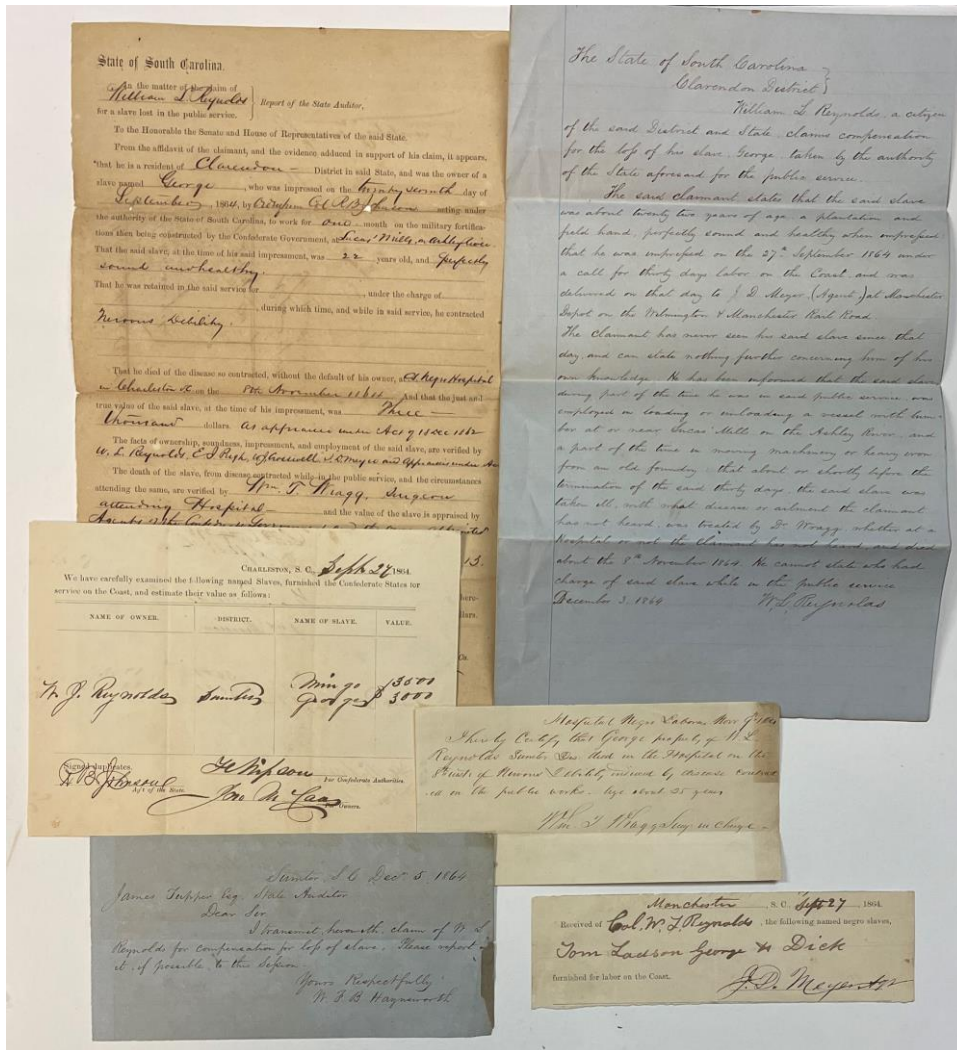
Appraisal of More Than Fifty Slaves: Will Creditors “Take Confederate Money”?

112. [Slave Appraisal]: APPRAISEMENT OF THE PERSONAL ESTATE OF DAVID WILSON DECEASED 30TH JUNE 1863. Chester County, S.C.: 1863 [July 5]. 6pp, entirely in ink manuscript. 6-5/8" x 11." Light spotting. Signed "C.S. Wilson," i.e., Christopher Scott Wilson [1835-1914], son of the deceased David Wilson [1794-1863], with tattered envelope addressed to brother David Wilson [1831-1863], who was serving in the Confederate army. The appraisal consists of three pages plus a few lines, listing the quantity and type of personal property, and the value of each. The remaining document is an explanation and letter. Very Good.

Sixteen mules and horses, each with a name, are among the list of personal property. Of greatest interest, of course, was the deceased's ownership of Slaves. A major slaveholder, Wilson owned more than fifty men, women, and children listed here. In addition, for reasons unstated "Esther and her family or descendants were not included in Father's estate and consequently were not appraised."

One difficulty in settling the Estate is that "a good many of the creditors are unwilling to take Confederate money. If I can get the rest of them to take cotton in payment at a high price I will do so, as the interest on the Estate's indebtedness. . . will more than consume the profits resulting from the farm after deducting all expenses, which at present prices of things necessary for a plantation are enormous. I have had Daniel Dunlap exempted from the present call for troops by the State and can now keep him as long as desired."

Evidently wounded in Army service, Christopher Wilson writes that he hopes to be able to walk without crutches. "It is probable that I may be able to stand moderate duty and marching by the first of October, but I am afraid that I never will be able again to endure severe exercise and much exposure as I will suffer from sudden changes in the weather similar to rheumatism." \$950.00



Item No. 113

Slave George Is Worth \$3000

113. [Slave George]: STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA. IN THE MATTER OF THE CLAIM OF WILLIAM L. REYNOLDS OR A SLAVE LOST IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE. REPORT OF THE STATE AUDITOR AND OTHER ASSOCIATED DOCUMENTS. Columbia, S.C.: Office of State Auditor, 1864. Six documents, all completed in neat ink manuscript, concerning William L. Reynolds's claim for compensation from the State of

South Carolina for the death of his Slave George, who died of "nervous debility" contracted while impressed into Confederate service for work on military fortifications.

[1] Printed folio broadside, completed in neat ink manuscript and docketed on verso. 8-5/8" x 14-1/4." Signed in ink at the end, "James Tupper," as Auditor of South Carolina, 10th December 1864. Old horizontal folds, toned. Very Good.

[2] CHARLESTON, S.C., SEPT. 27 1864. WE HAVE CAREFULLY EXAMINED THE FOLLOWING NAMED SLAVES, FURNISHED THE CONFEDERATE STATES FOR SERVICE ON THE COAST, AND ESTIMATE THEIR VALUE AS FOLLOWS: Listing slaves Mingo and George owned by Reynolds of Clarendon District. Mingo is valued at \$3500; George \$3000. Duly signed. Very Good.

[3] Folio blue leaf folded to [4] pp, each page 8" x 12." Entirely in ink manuscript. Consisting of the affidavit of W.L. Reynolds; and the affidavit of appraisers E.J. Pugh and W.J. Crosswell appraising George at \$6,500. All affidavits notarized by Notary Public F.B. Haynsworth. Docketed on final page, with Auditor's allowance of \$3000 for George. Very Good, with old horizontal folds.

[4] Short note from the Supervisor of the Hospital for Negro Laborers certifying that George died on November 8, 1864, of "nervous debility induced by disease contracted in the public works. Age about 25 years."

[5] Short transmittal note from Haynsworth to Tupper, conveying the claim of Reynolds "for compensation for loss of slave."

[6] Partly printed document, completed in manuscript, acknowledging the receipt from Col. W. L. Reynolds of "the following named negro slaves, Tom, Lawson, Georg & Dick furnished for labor on the Coast."

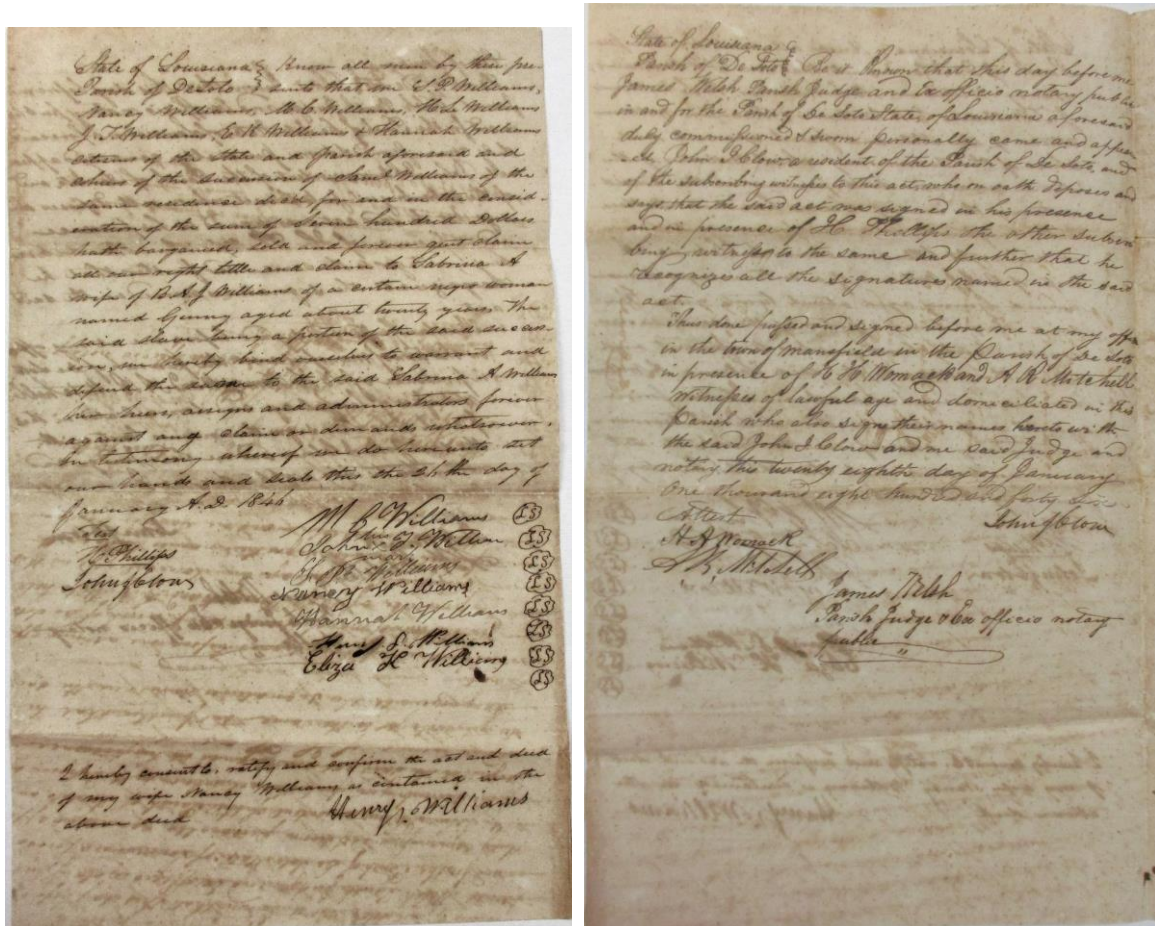
The Slave States and Confederacy considered slaves a form of property, to be treated as such under their laws. Loss of property impressed into the service of the Confederacy was thus compensable to the owner under appropriate circumstances; here Reynolds seeks reimbursement from the State for the death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

"George" died while in the service of the Confederacy. "From the affidavit of the claimant, and the evidence adduced in support of his claim, it appears, that he is a resident of Clarendon District in said State, and was the owner of a slave named George, who was impressed on the twenty-seventh day of September, 1864, by orders from Col. R.B. Johnson acting under the authority of the State of South Carolina, to work for one month, on the military fortifications then being constructed by the Confederate Government, at Lucas' Mills, on Ashley River. That the said slave, at the time of his said impressment, was 22 years old, and perfectly sound and healthy."

During George's impressment "he contracted Nervous Debility," from which he died, at the Negro Hospital. Based on the submitted affidavits by Reynolds, the appraisers, and the verification by the "surgeon attending hospital," Tupper allows the claim for three thousand dollars.

William Francis Baker Haynsworth [1824-1905] was a Sumter County lawyer, magistrate, Commissioner in Equity, and President of the Bank of Sumter. James Tupper [1819-1868] was a Charleston lawyer, State Auditor, and Master of Equity for many years. William L. Reynolds was likely the Clarendon County farmer born around 1816 who served

with Company A, First Squadron Fourteenth Battalion South Carolina Cavalry, Confederate and Company D, Holcombe Legion, South Carolina Cavalry. He came down with spinal meningitis during his service and was discharged. \$3,500.00



Item No. 114

Louisiana Sale of Ginny

114. [Slave Ginny]: STATE OF LOUISIANA. PARISH OF DeSOTO. KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS THE WE S.P. WILLIAMS, NANCY WILLIAMS, M.C. WILLIAMS. . . FOR AND IN THE CONSIDERATION OF THE SUM OF SEVEN HUNDRED DOLLARS HATH BARGAINED, SOLD AND FOREVER QUIT CLAIM ALL OUR RIGHT TITLE AND CLAIM . . . TO A CERTAIN NEGRO WOMAN NAMED GINNY AGED ABOUT TWENTY YEARS. DeSoto Parish, Louisiana: 1846 [January 28] . Folio leaf, folded to [4] pp. Each page 7-1/2" x 12-1/2." Docketed on last page, with old folds for recording. Browned, Good+.

Various members of the Williams family, heirs of the deceased Samuel Williams, renounce all title and interest to "Ginny," whom they sell to Sabrina Williams, the wife of B.A.J. Williams. Signed by the seven grantor members of the Williams family, two witnesses, and sworn before James Welsh, Parish Judge and Notary Public, and a stalwart of the DeSoto Parish bar.

DeSoto Parish is in northwest Louisiana, near the Texas border. \$1,000.00

Ad. Gen. Capt. Negro Labor
Anderson Nov. 8 1864.

Captain:

I have the honor again of calling your attention to abuses of assisting and committing to jail, as run-away negro-slaves in Govt. Service.

I am just advised, by the agent in charge of Negro Dep't at Houston, of the arrest and commitment of a Negro in service, property of Mr. Israel Worsham, Montgomery County, by one Michael Conway, on detail in the employment of the N. & Y.R. Road. Said agent, whose duty it was to receive and return said Negro to service, demanded this Negro of Conway before commitment, but he refused to deliver said Negro.

The Negro protests that he was not a runaway. Captain permit me to assure you that Maj. Genl. will find a cordial support by a patriotic country in a judicious exercise of such powers as he commands, to correct these abuses and prevent their recurrence.

I am Respectfully
Yours &c. &c.
H. McKay Capt 97
Capt. Negro Labor
H. L. Jones

Capt. A. H. McKay
A. H. J.

Item No. 115

"Correct These Abuses and Prevent Their Recurrence"

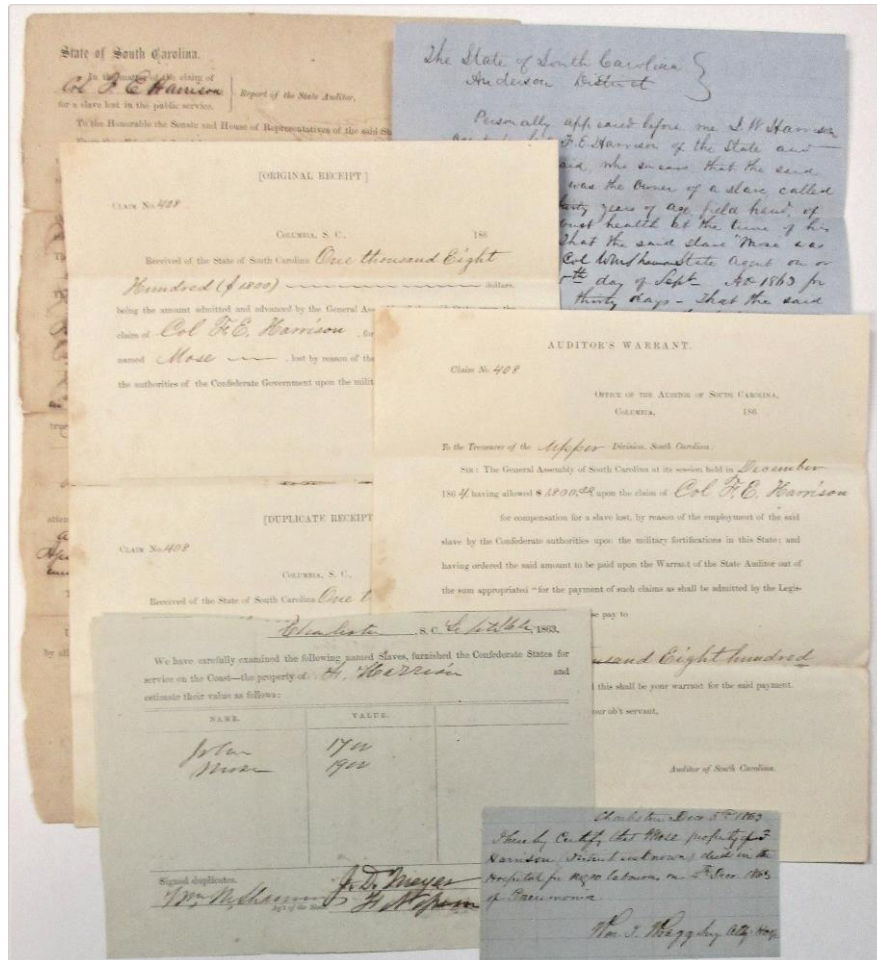
115. [Slave Labor] : AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED, BY CONFEDERATE CAPTAIN H. McKay AS COMMANDER OF NEGRO LABOR, TO CAPTAIN A.H. MOY, CONCERNING "THE ARREST AND COMMITMENT OF A NEGRO SERVANT." Anderson, Texas: Headquarters, Negro Labor, 1864 [November 8]. Single leaf, entirely in ink manuscript on blue paper, 8-1/4" x 10-3/4." Very Good. Written on recto. Docketed on verso by Confederate Major General John George Walker, a Mexican War veteran who, after the Civil War, fled to Mexico, Cuba, and England before returning to Texas in 1868. See his detailed biography at the Texas State Historical Association's online site.

"I have the honor again of calling your attention to abuses of assisting and committing to jail, as run-away negro-slaves in Govt. Service.

"I am just advised, by the agent in charge of Negro Dep't at Houston, of the arrest and commitment of a Negro in service, property of Mr. Israel Worsham, Montgomery County, by one Michael Conway, on detail in the employment of the N. & Y.R. Road. Said agent, whose duty it was to receive and return said Negro to service, demanded this Negro of Conway before commitment, but he refused to deliver said Negro.

"The Negro protests that he was not a runaway. Captain permit me to assure you that Maj. Genl. will find a cordial support by a patriotic country in a judicious exercise of such powers as he commands to correct those abuses and prevent their recurrence."

Israel Worsham [1820-1882], whose biography appears at the Texas State Historical Association's site, "supplied the Confederate Army with slaves to drive wagons of provisions from his plantation, for which he was never reimbursed 'for want of funds'." \$650.00



Item No. 116

Slave Mose Is Worth \$1900

116. **[Slave Mose]:** STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA. IN THE MATTER OF THE CLAIM OF COL. F.E. HARRISON FOR A SLAVE LOST IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE. REPORT OF THE STATE AUDITOR AND OTHER ASSOCIATED DOCUMENTS. Columbia, S.C.: Office of State Auditor, 1864. Six documents, some entirely in manuscript, others printed and completed in manuscript, concerning Harrison's claim for compensation from the State of South Carolina for the death of Slave Mose, who died of pneumonia contracted while impressed into Confederate service for work on military fortifications.

[1] Printed folio broadside, completed in ink manuscript and docketed on verso. 8-5/8" x 14-1/4." Signed in ink at the end, "James Tupper," as Auditor of South Carolina, 1st December 1864. Old horizontal folds, toned, Very Good.

[2] CHARLESTON, S.C., SEPT. 16TH, 1863. WE HAVE CAREFULLY EXAMINED THE FOLLOWING NAMED SLAVES, FURNISHED THE CONFEDERATE STATES FOR SERVICE ON THE COAST- AND ESTIMATE THEIR VALUE AS FOLLOWS. Listing two slaves owned by Harrison: John, age 17, and Mose, age 19. Neither has a listed value. Duly signed. Very Good. Printed, completed in manuscript.

[3] Single leaf on blue paper, entirely in ink manuscript, 8" x 12." Docketed on verso. Harrison's application for compensation for the death of Mose, approved by the auditor for \$1900. Very Good.

[4] ORIGINAL RECEIPT, with DUPLICATE RECEIPT, printed document completed in ink manuscript, acknowledging receipt of \$1800 [not \$1900, as requested] as compensation.

[5] AUDITOR'S WARRANT, CLAIM NO. 408. ordering the South Carolina Treasurer to pay \$1800 "for a slave lost, by reason of the employment of the said slave by the Confederate authorities upon the military fortifications in this State." Printed broadside document, completed in neat ink manuscript, Very Good.

[6] Small written acknowledgement by agent of the Hospital for Negro Labourers that Mose died on pneumonia on 4 December 1863.

"Mose" died while in the service of the Confederacy. "From the affidavit of the claimant, and the evidence adduced in support of his claim, it appears, that he is a resident of Anderson District in said State, and was the owner of a slave named Mose, who was impressed on the fifteenth day of September, 1863, by orders from Col. Wm. M. Shannon acting under the authority of the State of South Carolina, to work for one month, on the military fortifications then being constructed by the Confederate Government, at []. That the said slave, at the time of his said impressment, was 30 years old [note: not 19], and of stout and robust health."

Mose died of pneumonia at the Negro Hospital on 4 December 1863. "And that the just and true value of the slave, at the time of his impressment, was Nineteen Hundred dollars." Auditor Tupper finds all the allegations credible, "as hereinbefore stated," and allows the claim for \$1900. \$3,500.00

Slave Reuben Is Worth \$2500

117. **[Slave Reuben]:** STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA. IN THE MATTER OF ESTATE ELIZABETH GIBSON LUNATIC FOR A SLAVE LOST IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE. REPORT OF THE STATE AUDITOR AND OTHER ASSOCIATED DOCUMENTS. Columbia, S.C.: Office of State Auditor, 1864. Four documents, some entirely in manuscript, others printed and completed in manuscript, concerning the claim for compensation from the State of South Carolina for the death of Slave Reuben, who was killed in Fort Sumter while impressed into Confederate service for work on military fortifications.

[1] Printed folio broadside, completed in ink manuscript and docketed on verso. 8-5/8" x 14-1/4." Signed in ink at the end, "James Tupper," as Auditor of South Carolina, 1st December 1864. Old horizontal folds, toned, Very Good.

[2] Single leaf on blue paper, entirely in ink manuscript, 8" x 12." Folded to [4] pp. Docketed on the last page, written on the first two pages, page 3 blank. The document is the verified claim for loss of Reuben, with separate affidavits signed by the representative of Gibson's Estate, and the appraisers, duly notarized. Docketed on the verso, with approval in red ink by Tupper as Auditor for the claimed amount of \$2500. Very Good, with old horizontal folds.

[3] ORIGINAL RECEIPT, with DUPLICATE RECEIPT, printed document completed in ink manuscript, acknowledging receipt of \$2500 as compensation.

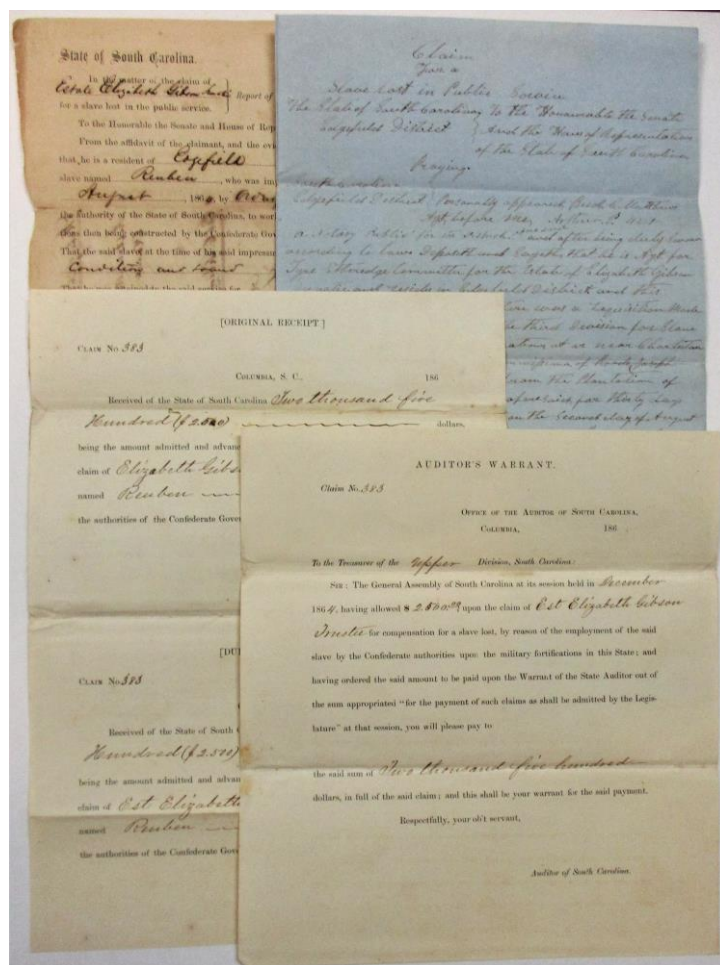
[4] AUDITOR'S WARRANT, ordering the South Carolina Treasurer to pay \$2500 "for a slave lost, by reason of the employment of the said slave by the Confederate authorities upon the military fortifications in this State." Printed broadside document, completed in neat ink manuscript, Very Good.

"Reuben" was killed at Fort Sumter in the service of the Confederacy. "From the affidavit of the claimant, and the evidence adduced in support of his claim, it appears, that he is a

resident of Edgefield District in said State, and was the owner of a slave named Reuben, who was impressed on the second day of August, 1864, by orders from Col. R.B. Johnson acting under the authority of the State of South Carolina, to work for one month, on the military fortifications then being constructed by the Confederate Government, at Fort Sumter. That the said slave, at the time of his said impressment, was 20 years old, and in good condition and sound."

Reuben was killed on 25 August 1864. "And that the just and true value of the slave, at the time of his impressment, was Twenty Five Hundred dollars." Auditor Tupper finds all the allegations credible, "as hereinbefore stated," and allows the claim for \$2500.

Elizabeth Gibson [born c.1820] appears to have been a "spinster" living with her sister and mother for many years. In 1870, she is still living with her sister Sally, but by the 1880 U.S. Federal Census, she has been committed to the South Carolina Lunatic Asylum and is listed as insane. \$3,500.00



Item No. 117

Documents From a Maryland Union Cavalry

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

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

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

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

Smith's Union Volunteers was an unusual company of Maryland cavalry, unattached to any regiment. Nearly its entire three years of service was spent on Maryland and Virginia's Eastern Shore. "On September 1, 1862, Captain George W.P. Smith was authorized to raise an independent company of cavalry. The company was mustered into Federal service on October 15. . ." Toomey & Earp, MARYLANDERS IN BLUE. THE ARTILLERY AND THE CAVALRY 155. [Toomey Press, Baltimore]. \$450.00

No. 27.

LIST OF QUARTERMASTER'S STORES, &c., Turned over by *J. W. Smith* 1st Lt. *Smith's Union Cavalry* U. S. Army, at *Delaware Co. of Md.* on the *eighteenth* day of *February*, 1863.

NUMBER OR QUANTITY	ARTICLES	COST WHEN NEW		CONDITION WHEN DELIVERED	REMARKS
		Dolls.	Cts.		
6	Six Horses			Sonicate	
67	Sixty seven " Trowsers			New	
100	one Hundred " Stockings			"	
100	one Hundred " Trowsers			"	
100	one Hundred " Flannel Shirts			"	
35	twenty five " Car Sackets			"	
1	one " Clothing Book			"	
4	four " Swords			"	
45	forty five " Swords			"	
30 1/2	thirty and a half " Hammer Leather			"	
4	four " Mule Collars			"	
6	Six " Wagon Boxes			"	
2	two " Horse Shoes			"	
25	twenty five " Horse Shoe Nails			"	
40	forty " Mule Shoes			"	
50	fifty " Spills			"	
250	two hundred fifty " Blacksmiths Coal			"	
15	one and a half " Cans			"	

I, *J. W. Smith*, late Captain of *Smith's Union Cavalry*, do hereby depose and say, that I was commissioned as *Captain*, and mustered into the service of the United States as such on the *15* day of *Oct*, 1862, and was mustered out of said service on the *30* day of *June*, 1865, then holding the rank of *1st Lt.* in the *1st* Regiment of *Co. Smith's Union Cavalry*; that I never served in any other organization than the above-mentioned; that during my term of service, I have, to the best of my ability, duly rendered complete and correct returns of all money and property for which I ever received or became in any manner responsible, whether said Government money or property was captured from the enemy, duly received to me, or came lawfully into my possession.

Witness my hand and subscribed to before me, this *20* day of *March*, 1866, at *Baltimore*.

J. W. Smith
1st Lt.

PROPERTY RETURNS DIVISION
Ordnance Office,
 WAR DEPARTMENT,
 Washington, D. C., September 9, 1864.

For: *Capt. J. W. Smith, 1st Lt., 1st Regt., Md. Cavalry, U. S. Army, 1862-1865.*

Your return of Ordnance and Ordnance Stores pertaining to *Capt. J. W. Smith's 1st Lt., 1st Regt., Md. Cavalry, U. S. Army, 1862-1865,* for the following reason: *The amount of stores taken up from last return has not been returned. The amount remaining on hand on that return. You will please correct this discrepancy.*

These make the corrections indicated above, and return to this office.

Respectfully,
 Your obedient servant,
Geo. F. Bales
 Captain of Ordnance,
 Assistant Chief of Ordnance.

PROPERTY RETURNS DIVISION
Ordnance Office,
 WAR DEPARTMENT,
 Washington, D. C., May 28, 1866.

For: *Capt. J. W. Smith, 1st Lt., 1st Regt., Md. Cavalry, U. S. Army, 1862-1865.*

Your return of Ordnance and Ordnance Stores pertaining to *Capt. J. W. Smith's 1st Lt., 1st Regt., Md. Cavalry, U. S. Army, 1862-1865,* for the fiscal quarter of 1864, has been examined in this Office, and referred to the Second Auditor of the Treasury for settlement, with the recommendation that the money value of the following Ordnance Stores for the foregoing quarter, if what are wanted are admitted, may be stopped against your pay as a *beginning* of *set-off* of your previous return.

If you have any remarks to show, or any explanations to make you will at once forward them to *B. B. French*, Esq., Second Auditor of the Treasury.

By order of the Chief of Ordnance,
Geo. F. Bales
 Captain of Ordnance,
 Assistant Chief of Ordnance.

PROPERTY RETURNS DIVISION
Ordnance Office,
 WAR DEPARTMENT,
 Washington, D. C., May 28, 1866.

For: *Capt. J. W. Smith, 1st Lt., 1st Regt., Md. Cavalry, U. S. Army, 1862-1865.*

Your return of Ordnance and Ordnance Stores pertaining to *Capt. J. W. Smith's 1st Lt., 1st Regt., Md. Cavalry, U. S. Army, 1862-1865,* for the fiscal quarter of 1865, has been examined in this Office, and referred to the Second Auditor for settlement.

Respectfully,
 Your obedient servant,
 By order of the Chief of Ordnance,
Geo. F. Bales
 Captain of Ordnance,
 Assistant Chief of Ordnance.

This return is the return that the property value referred to above has passed the administrative scrutiny of the Ordnance Bureau, and has been found correct. IT SHOULD BE CAREFULLY EXAMINED BY THE TREASURY.

Item No. 118

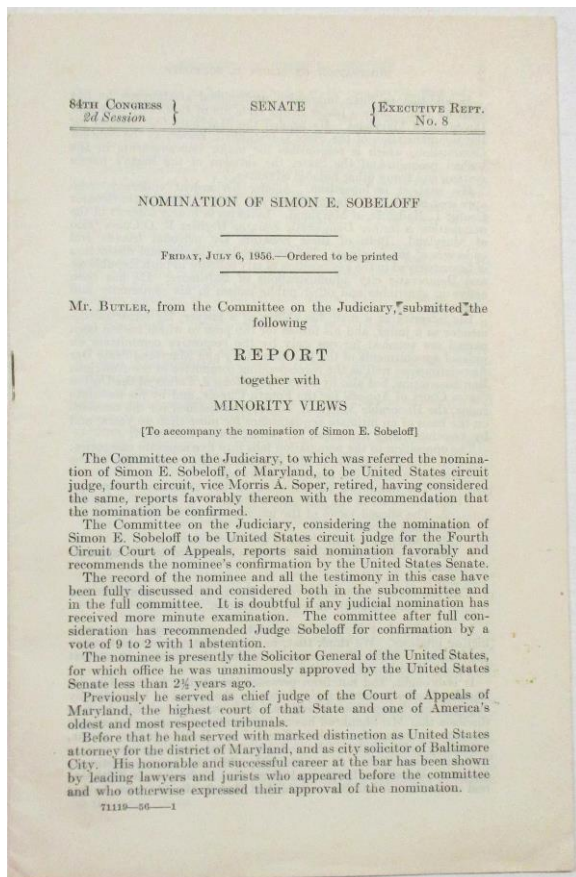
Sobeloff's Sin: Arguing for Integration in Brown v. Board of Education

119. [Sobeloff, Simon]: NOMINATION OF SIMON E. SOBELOFF. FRIDAY, JULY 6, 1956. MR. BUTLER, FROM THE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY, SUBMITTED

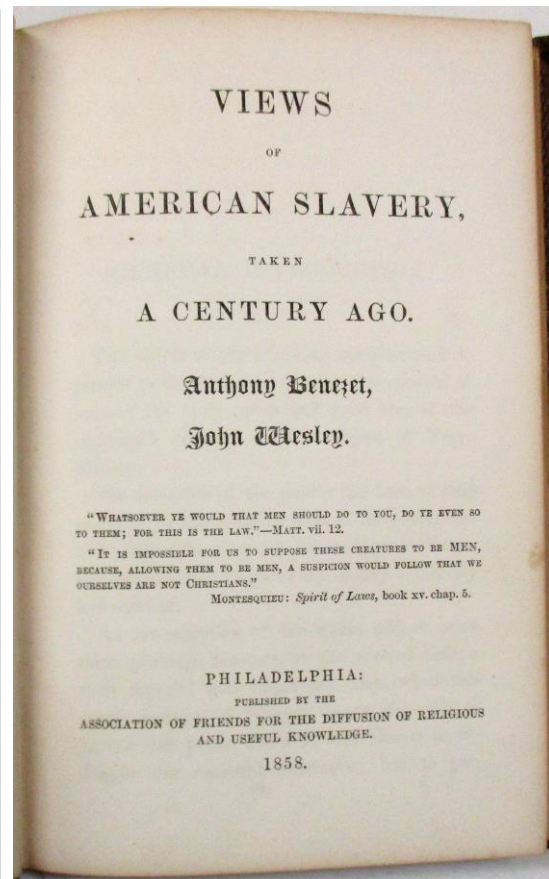
THE FOLLOWING REPORT TOGETHER WITH MINORITY VIEWS [TO ACCOMPANY THE NOMINATION OF SIMON E. SOBELOFF]. [Washington DC]: 84th Cong. 2d Sess. SER 8, 1956. 24pp. Caption title, stapled as issued. Fine.

The Committee considered the nomination of Sobeloff, currently the U.S. Solicitor General and former Chief Judge of Maryland's Court of Appeals, to the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals. "It is doubtful if any judicial nomination has received more minute examination. The committee after full consideration has recommended Judge Sobeloff for confirmation by a vote of 9 to 2 with 1 abstention."

Eastland of Mississippi and Johnston of South Carolina, the dissenters, issued "baseless charges" against Sobeloff, whose greatest sin was his "participation in the Argument in the Supreme Court on the Segregation Cases." \$150.00



Item No. 119



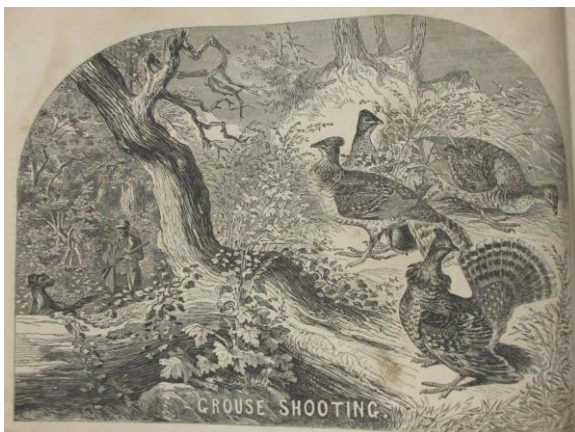
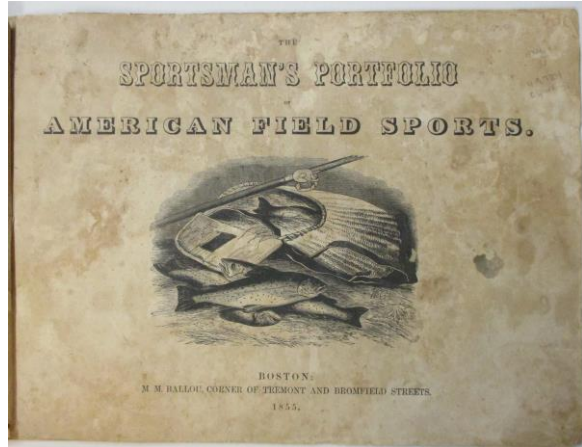
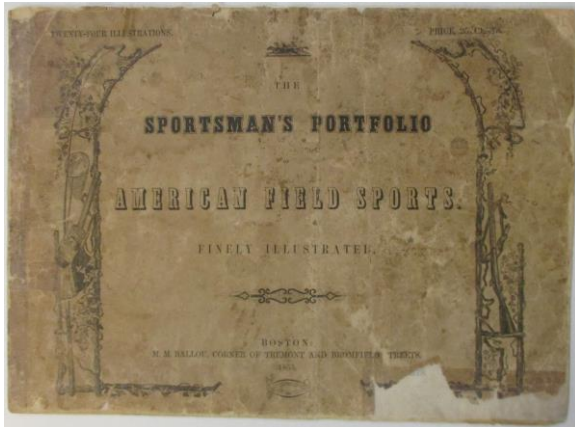
Item No. 120

The Requirement of "Individual Cooperation with the Slave-Holder"

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

"The obligations of our national law" regrettably require each person's "individual cooperation with the slave-holder in the assertion of a claim to ownership in a human being."

This book transmits the wisdom of Benezet and Wesley on the subject, two "of the truly great and good men of the eighteenth century on the subject of Negro Slavery."
Sabin 4693. As of March 2023 OCLC records only reprints and facsimiles, although the Library Company of Philadelphia owns a copy. Not located at AAS online site. \$350.00



Item No. 121

America's "Most Profusely Illustrated Early Sporting Book"

121. [Sportsman's Portfolio]: SPORTSMAN'S PORTFOLIO OF AMERICAN FIELD SPORTS. Boston: Ballou, 1855. Oblong quarto. Title-page with vignette, 20 wood-engraved illustrations (significant wear to explanatory text of bay snipe shooting; illustration of stag

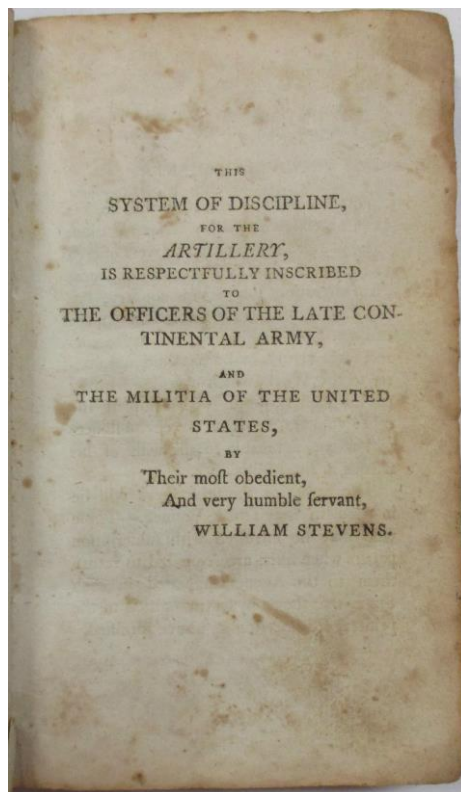
hunting heavily repaired with significant losses, lacking corresponding text]. Original printed wrappers (chipped at extremities and repaired, with some areas strengthened), browned and stained). Custom chemise and slipcase. Good only.

"The most profusely illustrated early sporting book published in America" (Gee). Originally issued serially in Gleason's, this book edition was printed on low-quality paper, making it a rare survival. "The 1855 edition was printed on inferior paper and is a rare item in any condition" [Siegel].

This book is from the Library of William H. Reese, of blessed memory. His little bookplate is in the slipcase.

Phillips, Sporting Books 355. Henderson 167. Siegel 29.

\$1,500.00



Item No. 122

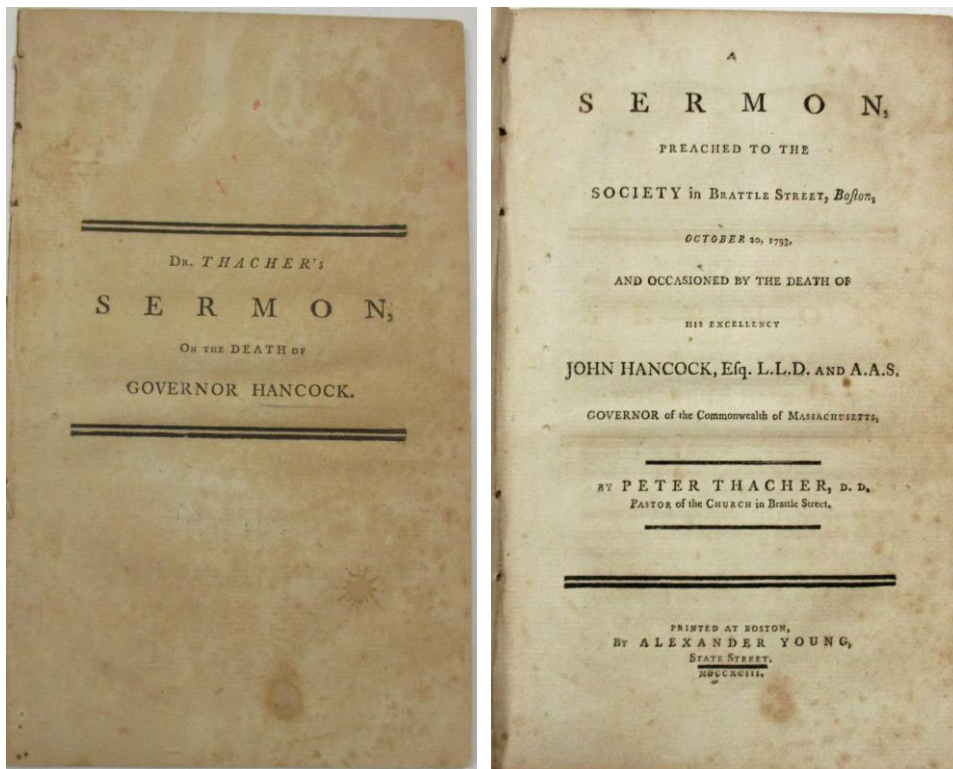
“The Only Textbook on the Artillery of the Revolution”

122. **Stevens, William:** A SYSTEM FOR THE DISCIPLINE OF THE ARTILLERY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, OR, THE YOUNG ARTILLERIST'S POCKET COMPANION. IN THREE PARTS. . . BY WILLIAM STEVENS, AN OFFICER IN THE AMERICAN ARTILLERY THROUGH THE WHOLE OF THE LATE REVOLUTION,

AND SINCE IN THE MILITIA. New York: Printed by William Davis for the Author, 1797. 12mo. 14, [13]-260 pp., as issued, plus twenty-four engraved plates [expert repair to short closed tear at plate 20; plate 23 lacking lower corner]. Early ownership inscription of John D. Timerman, who bought this "Military Book" for nine shillings in 1805. Timerman, from Montgomery County NY, served in the War of 1812. Contemporary calf, front free endpaper detached, light to moderate foxing. Good+.

A contemplated "Vol. 2-3 were not published" [ESTC]. Distinguishing himself for bravery as an artillerist during the American Revolution, "William Stevens wrote the only textbook on the artillery of the Revolution" [web site of Shays Rebellion, at Springfield Tech. College].

A Captain of artillery, Stevens was an early member of the Society of the Cincinnati. He served under Brigadier General John Lamb, whose endorsement accompanies the book at page 5. William Rollinson, a line and stipple engraver in New York, executed the plates. Evans 32878. Rink 2172. Sabin 91568. ESTC W29515. \$1,600.00



Item No. 123

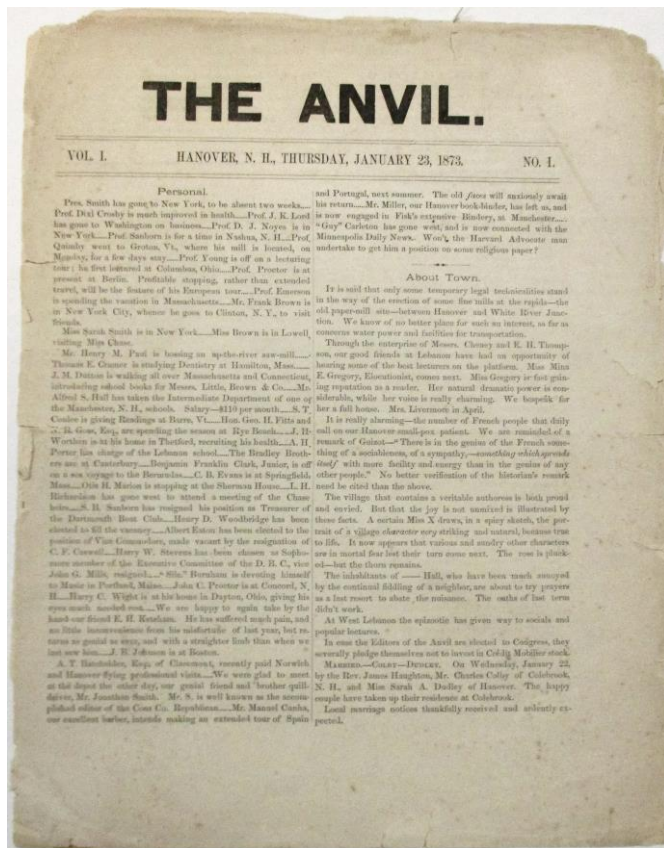
Governor Hancock "A Great and Amiable Man"

123. **Thacher, Peter:** A SERMON, PREACHED TO THE SOCIETY IN BRATTLE STREET, BOSTON, OCTOBER 20, 1793, AND OCCASIONED BY THE DEATH OF HIS EXCELLENCY JOHN HANCOCK ... GOVERNOR OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS. Boston: 1793. 30, [2 blanks] pp. Disbound, with the half title and final blank. Lightly foxed half title and final blank. Else Very Good.

Dr. Thacher reviews and eulogizes the career and character of Hancock, "a great and amiable man."

Evans 26248. ESTC W29378.

\$250.00



Item No. 124

A Dartmouth-Related Periodical on the Arrest of Susan B. Anthony

124. [Thayer, Fred A.]: THE ANVIL. VOL. I. NO. I. Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth Press, 1873 [January 23]. Folio, 8pp. Each page 9-5/8" x 12-1/4." Disbound, untrimmed, leaves loose. Several short closed margin tears. Good+.

A Dartmouth-related production, "The Anvil was the personal venture of Fred A. Thayer, class of 1873" [Rauner Library web site]. Its maiden issue is an odd combination of local gossip and reports on national and world events, such as the Credit Mobilier scandal. Pages 6 through 8 are filled with advertisements from local merchants, suggesting The Anvil's initial success.

A column, headed "A Hindrance and a Snare," is devoted to Women's Rights, deploring-- without mentioning her name-- the arrest of Susan Anthony in 1872 for attempting to vote. "Much respectability is represented in the support that is given to the movement among both sexes, and there is a deal of hope experienced, that women may soon be allowed to go to the ballot-box without being arrested and imprisoned therefor." But Thayer warns proponents against excessive zeal. "We are convinced that nothing else could have occurred so unfortunate to the cause, as the prominence in its advocacy that Mrs. Woodhull has assumed." Mrs. Woodhull, Thayer concludes, "is her own worst enemy." \$450.00

Catholics vs. Protestants

125. [Thayer, John]: CONTROVERSY BETWEEN THE REV. JOHN THAYER, CATHOLIC MISSIONARY, OF BOSTON, AND THE REV. GEORGE LESSLIE, PASTOR OF A CHURCH IN WASHINGTON, NEW-HAMPSHIRE. Philadelphia: Printed

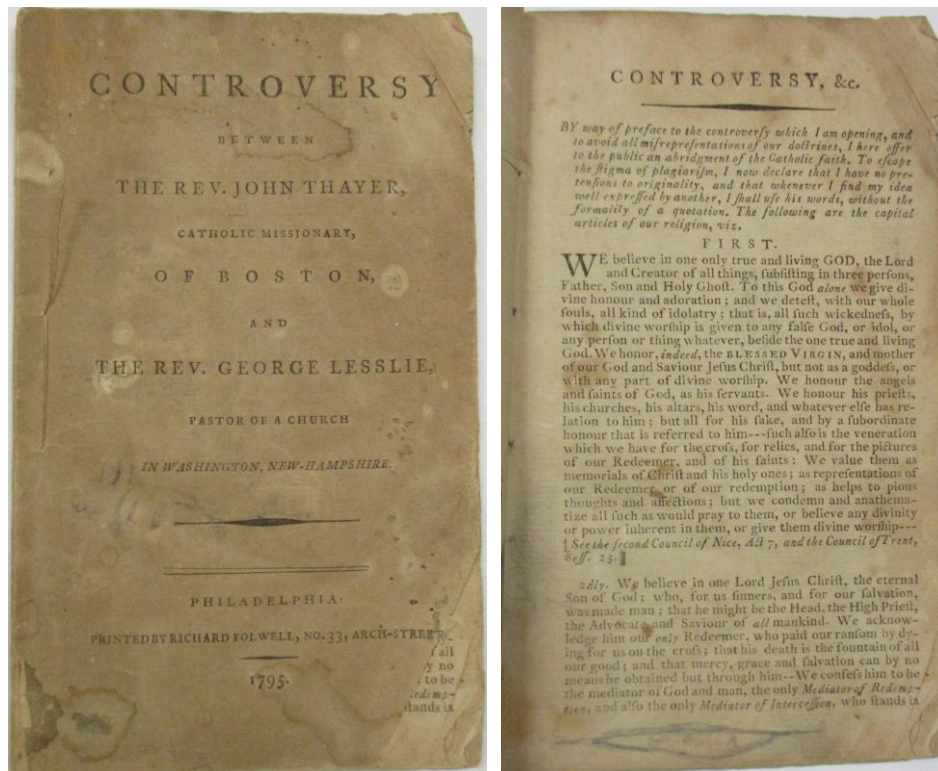
by Richard Folwell, 1795. 32pp, stitched and loosening. Some pencil scribbles on blank verso of title page. Toned, chip at title page lower blank forecorner. About Good+, with the original marbled rear wrapper.

Thayer was the first American-born New Englander ordained into the Roman Catholic priesthood [XIV Catholic Encyclopedia 556]. Educated at Yale and a Congregational Clergyman, he attracted notoriety for his conversion. As "the first converted American divine" [DAB], he was known as 'John Turncoat.' Protestants, especially in New England, viciously attacked him. Evidently Thayer gave as good as he got: he was well-known, as the Catholic Encyclopedia puts it, for "his erratic and contentious temper." Because of it, "he failed as a pastor" to the Catholic Church in Boston.

This rare pamphlet defends the infallibility of the Catholic Church and points out various defects in the doctrines of his erstwhile Protestant colleagues. Reverend Lesslie naturally disagreed: Catholicism's "pretended infallibility" is "a cunningly-devised fable, a mere delusion, invented, and imposed on the people of that communion, not to serve our Lord Jesus Christ, but the bellies of the teachers and spiritual guides of the Church." Thayer takes up the challenge, and strikes back.

Evans 29620. ESTC W14258 [3]. Parsons 149 [incorrect collation].

\$1,500.00



Item No. 125

The Confederacy's "Animus and Corner-Stone is Slavery"

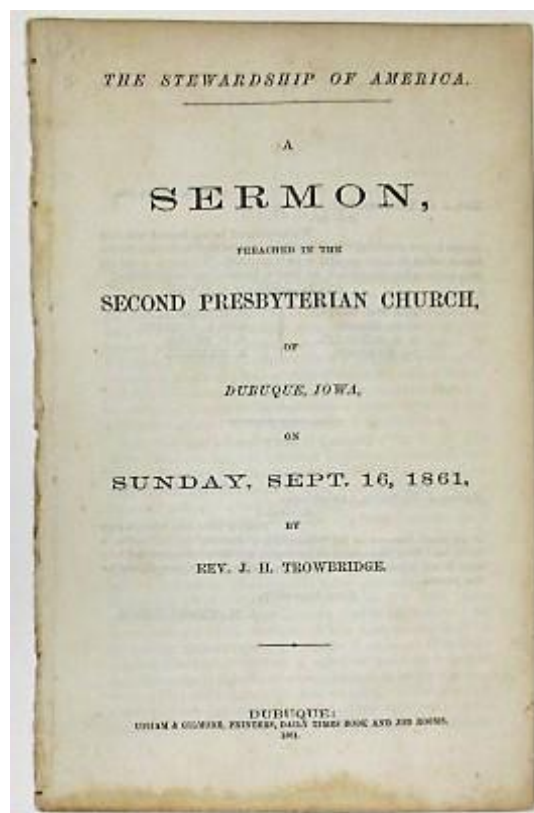
126. **Trowbridge, James Hewit:** THE STEWARDSHIP OF AMERICA. A SERMON, PREACHED IN THE SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, OF DUBUQUE, IOWA, ON SUNDAY, SEPT. 16, 1861, BY REV. J.H. TROWBRIDGE. Dubuque: Upham & Gilmore, Printers, 1861. 16pp. Disbound, mild wear, Good+.

Trowbridge became minister of this Church in 1856, and remained until 1862, when he moved on to Chicago. His rare Sermon is a call to arms. "The Almighty Ruler of the Universe has made this American Nation to be the Steward of trusts incalculably great and solemn; that these high and sacred trusts are now placed in imminent and deadly peril; and that fidelity to our great responsibilities demands of the men of to-day that we rescue and hand down to coming generations, unimpaired, the glorious heritage bequeathed us by our fathers, at whatever cost of treasure and of blood."

The Confederacy proclaims "to the astounded world that its animus and corner-stone is Slavery." It has been established on the "denial of those grand self-evident truths, political and religious, which it has been the glory and the strength of this nation to have first made the basis of our entire governmental institutions."

Not in Sabin, Bartlett, LCP, Nevins. OCLC 54474245 [1- NYHS] as of May 2023.

\$500.00



Item No. 126

"Equal Civil and Political Rights to All"

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

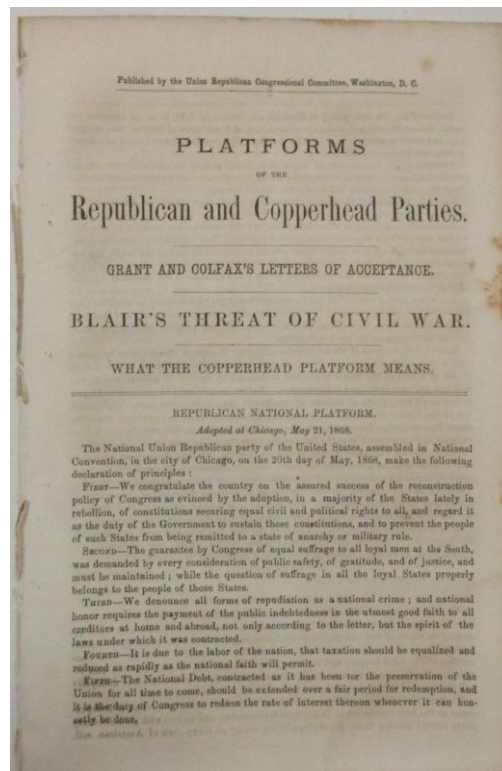
The 1868 Republican platform supports "equal civil and political rights to all," and "equal suffrage." It "regret[s] the accession of Andrew Johnson to the Presidency, who has acted treacherously to the people who elected him and the cause he was pledged to support."

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

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

Not unknown in institutional collections.

\$175.00



Item No. 127

The Notorious "Ohio Abduction Case"

128. **Vinton, Samuel:** AUTOGRAPH LETTER, SIGNED, FROM OHIO WHIG CONGRESSMAN VINTON TO BEMAN GATES, EDITOR OF THE MARIETTA INTELLIGENCER, CONCERNING THE "OHIO ABDUCTION CASE," IN WHICH VIRGINIA AUTHORITIES ABDUCTED THREE OHIO QUAKERS IN OHIO FOR ASSISTING FUGITIVE VIRGINIA SLAVES. Washington City: 1846 [21 December]. Folio sheet folded to [4] pp. Each page 8-1/4" x 10-5/8." Page [3] is blank. Signed, "Saml. F. Vinton" near the bottom of page [2]. Docketed on page [4]. Entirely in neat ink manuscript [writing on reverse side visible but does not obscure text]. Very Good.

Ohio Congressman Vinton was instrumental in liberating the abducted Quakers, whom Virginia representatives had seized in Ohio in 1845. Vinton, representing the Quakers and the State of Ohio, argued to Virginia's General Court at Richmond that Virginia had encroached on Ohio Territory without jurisdiction. Tacitly conceding the correctness of Vinton's argument, Virginia released the Quakers.

Gates's Intelligencer had strongly supported the Ohio cause and Vinton. "Before the 'Abduction Case,' the issue of slavery had been treated by the Intelligencer as a political football, considered principally only in so far as its repercussions impacted on local and state election returns. The drama of the abducted Ohio Quakers reflected the deeper divisions of the nation as interstate animosity approached violence. Little wonder that over fifty years later the 'Abduction Case' was remembered as one of the most important events in Marietta history" [Greenberg, Beman Gates and the Marietta Intelligencer, online at the Ohio State University web site].

Discussing the Abduction Case, Vinton writes to his friend Gates, "One word more in respect to our Virginia neighbors. [Ohio] Gov. Bebb recommends a commission to adjust the questions of jurisdiction and boundary or either of them. In my opinion that is the best mode of settling the whole matter, if the parties will meet in proper temper and with a disposition to do what will promote the mutual convenience of the people on both sides of the line." Vinton notes that the Virginia authorities had expressed similar sentiments. The solution had originally been suggested by future Chief Justice, and Ohio Senator and abolitionist Salmon P. Chase.

Vinton closes, "If we had a Commission made up of some of our most distinguished men such as Ewing & Corwin I think they would be able to adjust the whole subject both with Va & Kentucky in such way as to save future collision and controversy." \$1,500.00

Washington City, Dec. 21st 1846.
 Beman Gates Esq.
 Your letter of the 15th came to hand by the last mail and I was glad to see you Gates & Bebb's receipt for \$500.00 difference in exchange with your paper for one year - you will please carry this to my credit on an account of the paper of my argument in the Packer & Hough case which you furnished me - When I have the pleasure of meeting with you, I will pay the rest of the Bill or what will be better, send me the Bill when convenient and I will pay it. I am very sorry you had not written to me for the Intelligencer last year after your persistent effort to obtain it through your members -
 One word more in respect to our Virginia neighbors - Gov. Bebb recommends a commission to adjust the questions of jurisdiction and boundary or either of them - In my opinion that is the best mode of settling the whole matter, if the parties will meet in a proper temper, and with a disposition to do what will promote the mutual convenience of the people on both sides of the line - The President Judge of the Genl. Court of Va who was here since the decision of the case told me that the judges thought that was the best mode of adjusting the whole subject - Maryland has a compact with Va about the River Potomac, which

Item No. 128

to adjust the whole subject both with
the attorney in such way, as to save
collision and controversy -
I am, very truly yours
Saml. F. Weston

Item No. 128

My much Esteem'd Friend
Mr. William Keith
Within 3 miles of
the Lines of Sept
1814
Albany, Vermont

After a scene of some difficulty I desire to
inform you I am
about entering the dominions of G. Brittⁿ
I have been taken up at Montpelier
came to the main guard. Kept all night in
the open field almost devoured by mosquitoes
Kept till 1 o'clock next day without vic-
tuals on a charge of suspicion of a spy
I required the Officers of the guard to bring
me forward to the proper tribunal either for
acquittal or condemnation. That I may not
stare, but he did not know where to send me
I then wrote to the Officer of the Day in strong
terms, (to send of the guard) who returned an
answer to have me sent under a proper
escort to the Inspector General - I was then

Item No. 129

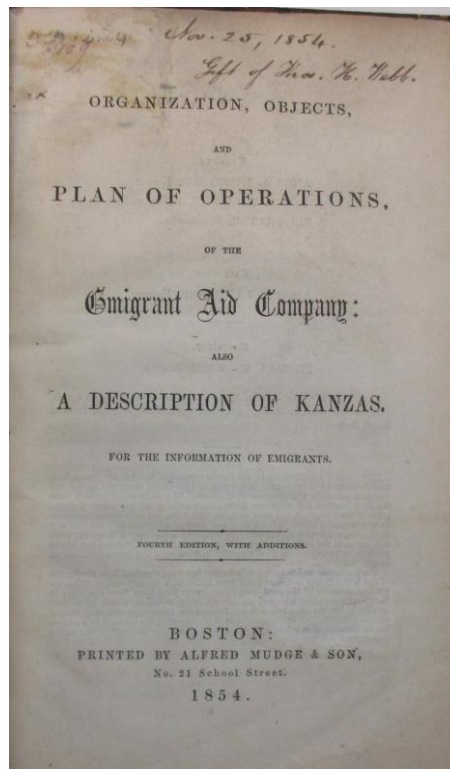
“A Yankee Trick”

129. [War of 1812] Russell, Isaac: AUTOGRAPH LETTER, SIGNED, TO "MY MUCH ESTEEMED FRIEND MR. WILLIAM KEITH," 7 SEPTEMBER 1814, WRITTEN FROM ALBANY, VERMONT, "WITHIN THREE MILES OF THE LINES" [4] pp, entirely in ink manuscript. Old folds from mailing, addressed on page [4] to William Keith, Stillwater Factory, Saratoga NY. Small text loss from seal opening, toned. Good+.

Russell has "the pleasure now to inform you I am about entering the dominion of Gt. Britain." He dramatically describes his adventure: "I have been taken up at Plattsburgh, carried to the main guard, kept all night in the open field almost devoured by mosquitoes and kept til 1 o'clock next day without victuals on a charge of suspicion of a spy. . . I was then marched for the first time in my life a prisoner encircled by fixed bayonets while the soldiers in the camp vociferated in audible language -- 'a spy' -- 'a spy' however I marched along without any emotion or without fear calm as the unruffled water when the storm subsides.

"I told the Inspec. Genl. my luggage and papers were in the steam boat in which I came up from Whitehall. Those wd be my evidence whether I was a friend or an enemy to this Confederated Republic- - 'till they were procured I was sent to the Provost Guard among Felons Deserters & criminals with chains and Logs to their legs without bed or without food - - such was my lot in that country whose cause I advocated many times to your knowledge. 'O tempera O Mores'." He describes his eventual release and shipment to Burlington; however, he "play'd a Yankee trick & slipp'd into a boat to Grand Isle in Vermt."

Russell's postscript discusses military engagements at Lake Champlain: "All yesterday as I walk'd from Grand Isle to Albany (not being able to procure a boat) we heard a severe action at the New York side of the lake, by this time they must be in Plattsburgh where the Amern. are determined to defend themselves...There will be hard fighting." \$750.00



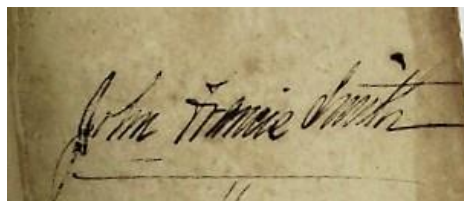
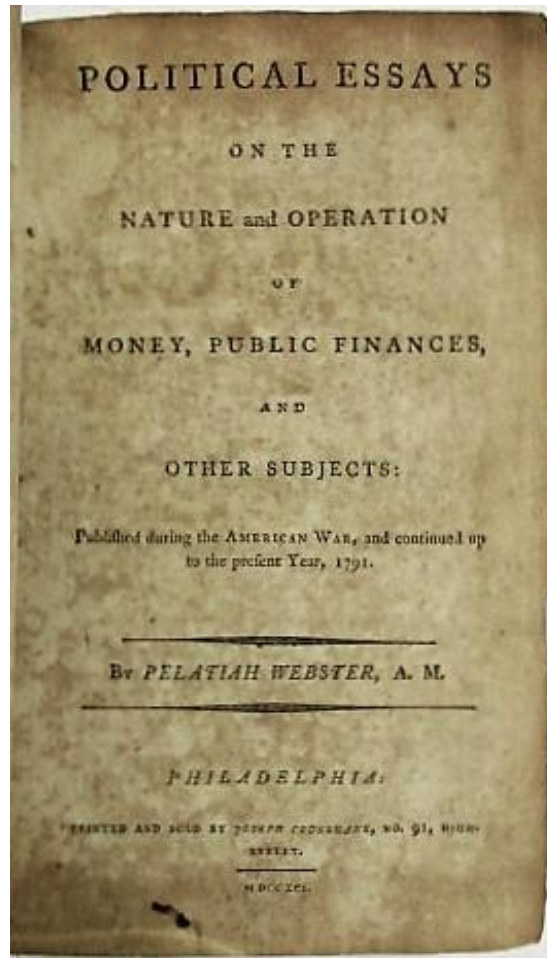
Item No. 130

An Army of Anti-Slavery Kansas Men

130. [Webb, Thomas H.]: ORGANIZATION, OBJECTS, AND PLAN OF OPERATIONS, OF THE EMIGRANT AID COMPANY: ALSO A DESCRIPTION OF KANSAS. FOR THE INFORMATION OF EMIGRANTS. FOURTH EDITION, WITH ADDITIONS. Boston: Alfred Mudge & Son, 1854. 24pp. Bound into contemporary marbled boards and lightly worn. Manuscript note at head of title: "Nov. 25, 1854. Gift of Thos. H. Webb." Good+.

"The Massachusetts Emigrant Aid Company was one of a number of organizations formed in the New England states to foster settlement of the newly organized Kansas Territory by northerners who would be opposed to slavery and would vote to exclude that 'Peculiar Institution' from the proposed state constitution" [Wagner-Camp]. Pages 9-18, plus the first three lines of page 19, print George Park's "Notes of a Trip Up Kansas River, Including Observations on the Soil, Climate, Scenery, &c."

The Company offers a fifty dollar prize for the "Best Song for Kansas Emigrants." Webb was the Organization's Secretary.
Howes W192. Graff 4563. Wagner-Camp 240c [noting the first through third editions, all printed in 1854]. Sabin 22474. Dary 5. \$450.00



Item No. 131

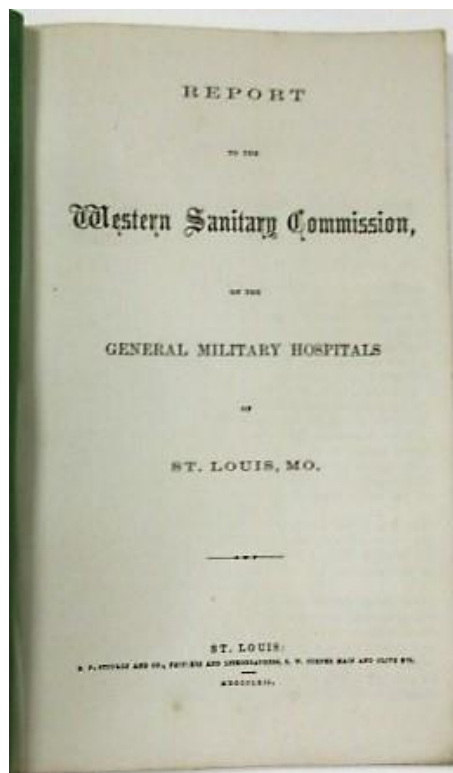
A Prominent Political Economist on Early American Finance and Taxation

131. **Webster, Pelatiah:** POLITICAL ESSAYS ON THE NATURE AND OPERATION OF MONEY, PUBLIC FINANCES, AND OTHER SUBJECTS: PUBLISHED DURING THE AMERICAN WAR, AND CONTINUED UP TO THE PRESENT YEAR, 1791.

Philadelphia: Joseph Crukshank, 1791. viii, 504pp. Light to moderate foxing. Bound in contemporary sheep, rebacked in period style. Good+. Contemporary ownership signature of John Francis Smith.

"Collected works of an influential political economist of the period who was often consulted by members of Congress on finance and taxation" [Howes]. The book "presents the reasoning which governed the states in their fluctuating finance from 1776 to the adoption of the Constitution. The author is a very severe critic of the issue of paper money, although he admits that some of the disastrous consequences which he anticipated were not realized. He covers the topics of taxation and paper money," with discussion of "the nature of the political union of the thirteen states, the establishment of the national capital in which the author favors Philadelphia." Webster argues "in favor of the adoption of the constitution," and he gives "a short history of the Bank of North America. The last essay treats of the extent and value of the western unlocated lands. In the appendix are given four scales of appreciation of Continental money by months..." [Larned].

FIRST EDITION. Howes W211. Evans 23972. Larned 2904. Kress 2235. \$4,500.00



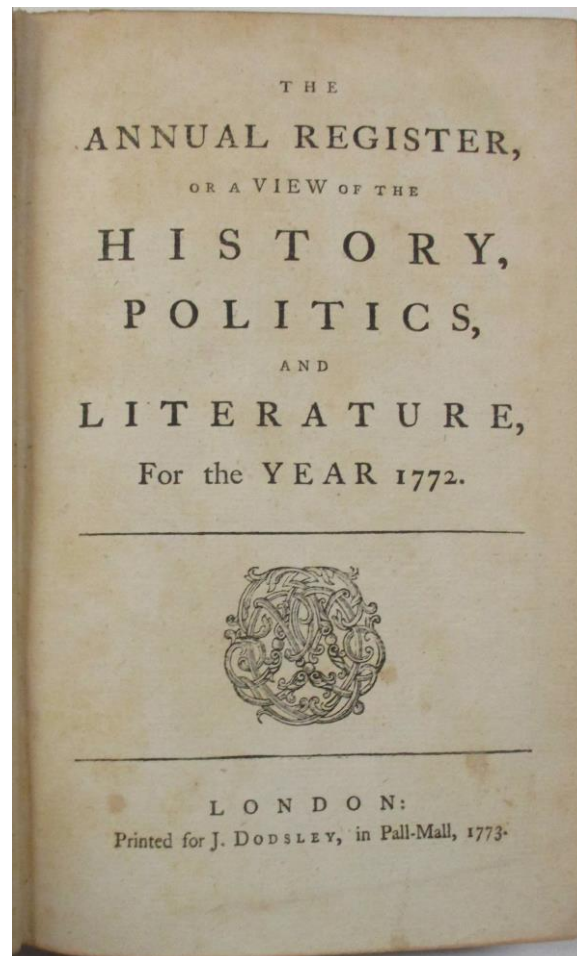
Item No. 132

Medical Activity Around St. Louis

132. **Western Sanitary Commission: REPORT TO THE WESTERN SANITARY COMMISSION, ON THE GENERAL MILITARY HOSPITALS OF ST. LOUIS, MO.** St. Louis: R.P. Studley and Co., 1862. Original printed wrappers, stitched and disbound. 75, [1-errata] pp. Clean text. Small hole in rear wrapper affects several letters, else Very Good.

A thorough report on the medical activities of St. Louis area hospitals during the War. OCLC collates only 64 pages; ours, apparently like the Bartlett copy, prints pages 65 until the

errata, the 'Report of the Western Sanitary Commission, July 1st, 1862,' with detailed tables accounting for the distribution of articles by the Commission to the various area hospitals. Bartlett 5750. OCLC 14833658 [2- Boston Pub. Lib., Natl Lib. Medicine] as of May 2023. \$350.00



Item No. 133

“Verses by a Young African Negro Woman, at Boston”

133. **Wheatley, Phillis:** "RECOLLECTION". IN THE ANNUAL REGISTER, OR A VIEW OF THE HISTORY, POLITICS, AND LITERATURE, FOR THE YEAR 1772. London: Printed for J. Dodsley, in Pall-Mall. 1773. [4], 105, [1 blank], 65-256, 1-246, [9-Contents], [1 blank] pp. Bound in period full calf [front hinge cracked and barely holding; spine rubbed; original gilt-lettered red morocco spine label. Occasional mild foxing, Except as noted, Very Good. With the engraved armorial bookplate of Ham Court, "a country garden with two kitchen gardens around a moated, former gate house of a 14th-century castle in Oxfordshire. It is around four acres of ornamental garden with constantly improved, shallow, free-draining, gravelly soil" [web site of Gardens Illustrated].

At page 214 [second count] the Publisher's Note explains: "Verses by a young African Negro Woman, at Boston in New-England; who did not quit her own country till she was ten years old, and has not been above eight in Boston." The Poem appears at pages 214-215. One of its earliest printings, the Poem first appeared in the 1772 London Magazine.

\$5,000.00

Verses by a young African Negro Woman, at Boston in New-England; who did not quit her own country till she was ten years old, and has not been above eight in Boston.

R E C O L L E C T I O N .

To Miss A—— M——, humbly inscribed by the Authoress.

MNEME, begin; inspire, ye sacred Nine!
Your vent'rous *Afric* in the deep design.
Do ye rekindle the cœlestial fire,
Ye god-like powers! the glowing thoughts inspire,
Immortal Pow'r! I trace thy sacred spring,
Assist my strains, while I thy glories sing.
By thee, past acts of many thousand years,
Rang'd in due order, to the mind appears;
The long-forgot thy gentle hand conveys,
Returns, and soft upon the fancy plays.
Calm, in the visions of the night he pours
Th' exhaustless treasures of his secret stores.
Swift from above he wings his downy flight
Thro' *Phœbe's* realm, fair regent of the night.
Thence to the raptur'd poet gives his aid,
Dwells in his heart, or hovers round his head;
To give instruction to the lab'ring mind,
Diffusing light cœlestial and refin'd.

Still

Item No. 133 [first 18 lines of poem]

**“I Will Devote Myself to Secure All Our Rights
As Virginians and as Southern Men”**

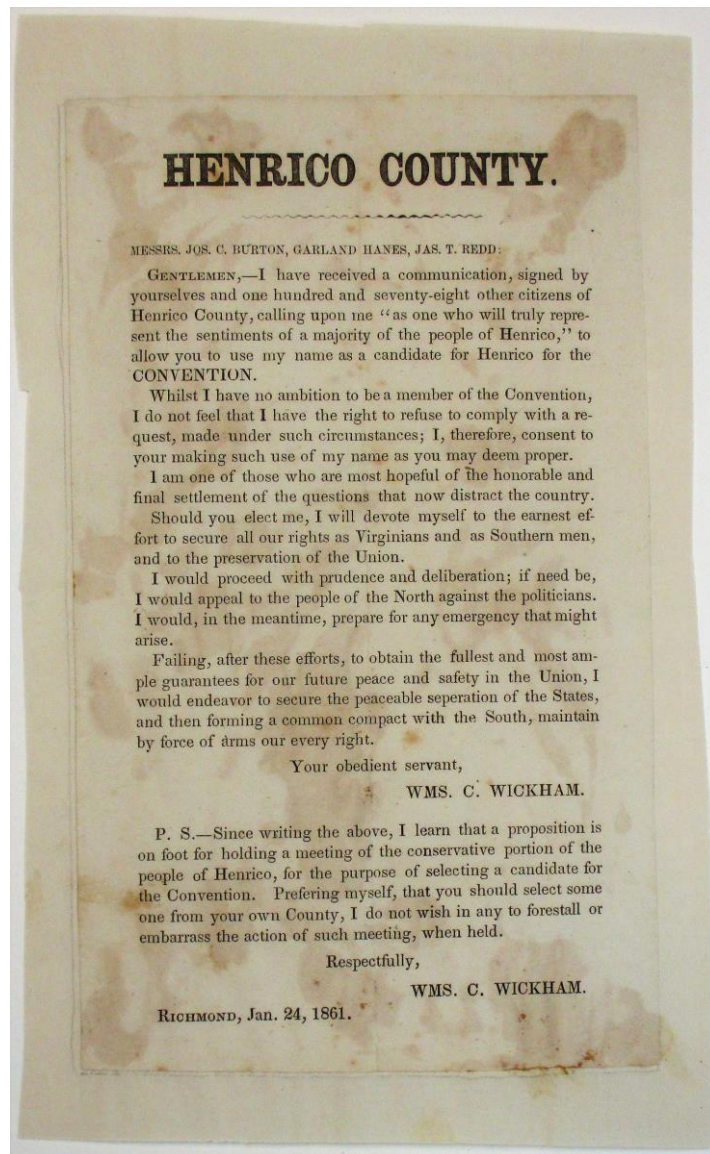
134. **Wickham, Wms. C.:** HENRICO COUNTY. MESSRS. JOS. C. BURTON, GARLAND HANES, JAS. T. REDD: GENTLEMEN, - I HAVE RECEIVED A COMMUNICATION, SIGNED BY YOURSELVES AND ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-EIGHT OTHER CITIZENS OF HENRICO COUNTY, CALLING UPON ME 'AS ONE WHO WILL TRULY REPRESENT THE SENTIMENTS OF A MAJORITY OF THE PEOPLE OF HENRICO,' TO ALLOW YOU TO USE MY NAME AS A CANDIDATE FOR HENRICO FOR THE CONVENTION. Richmond: Jan. 24, 1861. Broadside, 4-7/8" x 8-1/4," printed and laid down on plain paper. Light spotting, Good+.

Williams Carter Wickham reluctantly agrees to candidacy as a delegate to Virginia's upcoming Secession Convention. "Should you elect me, I will devote myself to secure all our rights as Virginians and as Southern men, and to the preservation of the Union." Failing such efforts, "I would endeavor to secure the peaceable separation [sic] of the States, and then forming a common compact with the South, maintain by force of arms our every right." His postscript assures that he will be happy with the selection of another "conservative... from your own county."

Wickham became Henrico's delegate. Originally voting against secession in early April, he reluctantly changed his mind after Lincoln called on Virginia to contribute troops to suppress the insurrection. He became a Confederate General of Cavalry. After the War,

having considered secession a great mistake, he was a Republican, a railroad entrepreneur, and a supporter of Ulysses Grant.

Not in Haynes, Hummel, or on OCLC or the online sites of AAS, U VA, Lib. VA as of May 2023. \$1,500.00



Item No. 134

British Radical and Mayor of London

135. **Wilkes, John:** DOCUMENT SIGNED, AS MAYOR OF LONDON, 12 JULY 1775. London: 1775. Document Signed, July 12, 1775. Oblong 13-1/4" x 9". An order to pay individuals responsible for apprehending Edward Jones who was "Tried and Convicted of Feloniously and Burglariously Breaking and Entering in the Night time on the fourth Day of March last the Dwelling house of Charles Fitzroy Scudamore." Signed at the end in ink by Wilkes as Mayor and John Glynn as Recorder. Some foxing, Good+.

Wilkes was the British radical, crusader for freedom of speech and press, and supporter of the American Revolution. \$275.00

The Court doth certify that at the Session of General Gaol Delivery of Newgate for the County of Middlesex holden at
 Justice at White Hall on the 21st day of May last before us whose Names are hereunto
 subscribed and others his Majesty's Justices assigned to Deliver the said Gaol of the Prisoners therein being Edward Jones of the
 County of Middlesex and a Female of the same County Burglariously breaking and entering in the night time on the fourth Day of
 March last the dwelling house of Charles Fitzroy Leedom Esquire at the Parish of Saint George's Hanover Square in the said
 County of Middlesex and stealing thereout Goods to the Value of Two hundred Pounds and upwards the Property of him the said
 Charles Fitzroy Leedom Esquire. And it is hereby further certified That Richard Barnett William Lawrence Clerk of the Peace
 for the County of Middlesex and the Persons that did apprehend and take the said Edward Jones the said Female and did
 bring them into the County of Middlesex and brought them to the Gaol of Newgate pursuant to an Act of Parliament made and passed in the
 1st Year of the said late Majesty Queen Anne's Statute and for the Encouraging the Discovery and Apprehension of Persons who
 have committed any Felony upon the County of Middlesex to pay into the several Persons before named or their Order for
 their Reward the sum of Forty Pounds in the Shares and Proportions following (That is to say) To the said Richard
 Barnett the sum of Twenty Pounds To the said William Lawrence the sum of Twelve Pounds To the said Clerk of the Peace
 the sum of Two Pounds and To the said Dennis M. O'Connell the sum of Two Pounds. Dated the
 Twelfth Day of July in the Year of our said late Majesty Queen Anne's One thousand seven hundred and seventy fifth.

John Wilkes Mayor
 John Lynch Recorder

Item No. 135

QUARTERLY
 ANTI-SLAVERY MAGAZINE.
 VOLUME II.
 Edited by
 ELIZUR WRIGHT, JR.
 NEW-YORK:
 PUBLISHED BY THE AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY,
 No. 143 Nassau Street.
 M.DCCCXXXVII.

Item No. 136

Anti-Slavery Stalwarts

136. **Wright, Elizur Jun.:** QUARTERLY ANTI-SLAVERY MAGAZINE. EDITED BY ELIZUR WRIGHT, JUN. New York: Published by the American Anti-Slavery Society. 1836 and 1837. Volumes One and Two [all published]. Two volumes bound in a single volume, modern period-style calf-backed marbled paper over boards, with gilt-ruled spines and gilt-lettered spine label on black morocco. vii, 420; viii, [9]-452 pp. Volume 1 with the green-tinted plate displaying 'Hayti or St. Domingo.' Light scattered foxing, Very Good. Volume I prints the issues for October 1835; and January, April, and July 1836. Volume II prints the issues for October 1836; and January, April and July 1837.

Wright was a born fighter and reformer. Not only was he an active abolitionist [and a defendant in the Shadrach fugitive-slave trial]; as a professional actuary he was a formidable antagonist of life insurance companies, lobbying to require them to maintain adequate reserves. Wright "was appointed secretary to the New York Anti-Slavery Society, and, after its organization in December 1833, corresponding secretary of the American Anti-Slavery Society. In this capacity he edited the Quarterly Anti-Slavery Magazine (1835-37) and the society's tracts ...During the crucial years of the agitation, 1834-38, he was indispensable" [DAB].

The Magazine features many articles by anti-slavery stalwarts -- several by Beriah Green, and by Samuel May, Charles Stuart, William Goodell, David Lee Child, William Jay, "A Kentuckian," Samuel Crothers-- on the West Indian emancipation, the evils of slavery, the fallacies of pro-slavery arguments [including those of Professor Dew], the progress of the cause of abolition, data on the American slave population, Texas, St. Domingo, the influence of slavery upon slaveholders, the ecclesiastical defenders of slavery, mob violence against abolitionists, the progress of abolition, fugitive slaves, the activities of the Anti-Slavery Society, studies of caste relationships.

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Item No. 136