Item No. 1

His Only Valuable Asset Was “1 Negro Woman”

1. [Alabama Estate Inventory]: ESTATE OF DARLING. B. ETHRIDGE, WHOSE ESTATE CONSISTED OF A SINGLE FEMALE SLAVE WORTH $800, HORSE [$100], AND A FEW DOLLARS OF NEARLY WORTHLESS STUFF. Wilcox County, Alabama: 1836. Single folio sheet, entirely in ink manuscript, signed at the end by the Administrator Allen Etheridge with "his X mark." Docketed on verso. A few spots, inner margin a bit rough, but all text complete. Very Good.

Virtually the Estate's entire value was Etheridge's Slave. An early description of the document: "The entire estate was valued at $999.90 and this included on Negro woman valued at $800.00." The document, in relevant part, states:

"State of Alabama Wilcox County Octr 29th 1836."

"We Reuben Chancelor Charles Campbell & Rufus Watts Appraisors of the Estate of the late Decd Darling B Ethridge have met the day & date aforesaid & a[fter] being duly sworn & have valued the said property of the Decd as pointed out by the Administrator as follows" "1 Negro woman @ 800.00."
"Personally came into open court Allen Etheridge adm of the Estate of Darling B. Etheridge decd and being duly sworn deposeth and saith that the above is a correct invatory and appraisement of said Estate so far as the same have come to his knowledge.

his

Allen X Etheridge

mark"

$750.00

His “Clear and Far Sighted Mind” Sought a Southern Slave Empire

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

A rare Arkansas imprint, evidently unrecorded, eulogizing the Mississippian Quitman, a pro-slavery, State Rights Senator whose "clear and far sighted mind early saw the importance of the acquisition of Cuba and the spread of democratic principles over our neighboring territory."

The Arkansas Senate and House agree unanimously that, "on the eve of a momentuous [sic] struggle, the south lost a man whom she could illy spare." The broadside is signed in type by J.D. Kimbell, Secretary of the Senate, and S.M. Scott, Clerk of the House. Not on OCLC or in Allen, Owen, Sabin, Eberstadt, Decker, LCP. Not located in NUC.

$600.00
Forget About Those “High Earthly Attainments”


"The whole government of God proclaims the worth of the soul. . . High earthly attainments are so far from affording complete satisfaction, that they involve in greater cares and perplexities. To the uncertainty of worldly enjoyments may be added, that they can abide with their possessors but a short time."


![Item No. 3](image1.jpg) ![Item No. 4](image2.jpg)

**Bagley Wuz Robbed!**

During the Revolution Bagley had been "a private in the 2d New York regiment of artillery." He was entitled at War's end to "settlement certificates" comprising his termination pay. But a forger, one David Craig, presented himself at the Treasury with a document purporting to be a Power of Attorney signed by Bagley; Craig got the money and, of course, never turned it over to Bagley.

Bagley urges the United States to issue him new settlement certificates. The Committee, with the concurrence of the Comptroller, concludes that Bagley is not entitled to relief: "Government is undoubtedly bound to enact laws for the punishment of forgery as well as other crimes, but has never been considered as liable to claims for indemnity to individuals suffering by forgery."

Evans 33009. NAIP w025417 [5]. $150.00

5. [Bannerman, Helen]: THE STORY OF LITTLE BLACK SAMBO. WITH INTRODUCTION BY L. FRANK BAUM. Chicago: The Reilly & Britton Co, 1905. 4" x 3". 

Item No. 5

This is its first Chicago printing, from the Christmas Stocking series. It is the second or third American edition, with decorated title page and 27 full-page color illustrations. Blockson 7280 [later edition].

$350.00

Item No. 5

The Great Anti-Slavery Crusader


The tracts were edited by Anthony Benezet. The 'Collection' is a 1767 compilation, with collective title page, of pamphlets separately printed and issued by Miller in 1766 and 1767,
and one by Hall & Sellers in 1767. The first four tracts, printed by Miller, are: An Extract from A Treatise by William Law; Thoughts on the Nature of War; Christian Piety; Daily Conversations with God.

The next pamphlet, Benezet's 'Caution and Warning to Great Britain,' was printed by Hall and Sellers in Philadelphia, in 1767; it ends at page 52, with the words 'The End,' and is followed by the separately paginated 4-page 'Extract of an Address in the Virginia Gazette, March 19. 1767,' attributed to Arthur Lee, scion of a First Family of Virginia, urging the abolition of slavery.

Bristol B2735. Shipton & Mooney 41702. $2,500.00

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**Philly’s Segregated Houses of Refuge**

7. **Bigler, William:** ADDRESS DELIVERED AT THE NEW WHITE DEPARTMENT OF THE HOUSE OF REFUGE, ON JUNE 1ST, 1854, IN CELEBRATION OF THE OPENING OF THAT DEPARTMENT OF THE INSTITUTION, FOR THE RECEPTION
The "Colored Department" of the House of Refuge had opened its doors in December 1849.

The House of Refuge's Board of Managers thanks Governor Bigler for his remarks "delivered at the new building of the Department of the House of Refuge, for White Juvenile Delinquents." The influence of Christianity, he says, assures that "the condition of man is undergoing a silent, though mighty and happy change," The House of Refuge demonstrates that Philadelphia is "devoted to the reformation and moral welfare of man! To the mitigation of human suffering!"

Not in Sabin. OCLC 1304160131 [3- Yale, Temple, Queens U] as of June 2023. $150.00

“Much Useful Information”

advertising], vi, [4], 34-232, [6- advertising] pp, as issued. Boards and endpapers with advertising material. Very Good.

Boyd's first such Directory issued in 1859. This scarce Washington Directory promises improvements in completeness and accuracy, "with an increase of some 3,000 names over the last canvass." A Table of Contents and Index to advertisers are included, with Street Directory, information on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and a plethora of advertisements on paper stock of assorted colors.

Organized alphabetically, the Washington Directory is at pages 33-160. It is followed by the Georgetown Directory at pages 161-176. Pages 177-207 comprise the Business Directory of Washington, Georgetown, and Alexandria. Interspersed with advertisements, the book ends with an Appendix of the Government of the United States, listing the names of all officers and Clerks of the Executive Departments; all offices and office-holders of the City Government, with police magistrates and constables, public school teachers, post offices, banks, cemeteries, churches and one "Jews' Synagogue," "Colored Churches," clubs, colleges, courts and judges, hospitals, fire department, Freemasons, Red Men, Temperance Societies. With similar information for Georgetown, and an alphabetical list of Senators and Congressmen with residence addresses.

Spear 374. OCLC records a few locations under several accession numbers as of June 2023. $1,250.00
President Buchanan's passivity in the face of southern aggression, and South Carolina's secession in December 1860, deeply angered Union men. "Copperheads" were men residing in Yankee States, but obnoxiously supporting the Rebellion.

The Boston Athenæum's description: "Photographic portraits of Copperhead leaders cut out and mounted on drawn bodies of snakes coiled in a clump of grass. Left to right they are: Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States of America, George B. McClellan, Union general and presidential candidate, Horatio Seymour, Governor of New York, James Buchanan, ex-president of the United States, Fernando Wood, mayor of New York, unidentified man, Clement L. Vallandigham, Congressman from Ohio, and an unidentified man, possibly Salmon P. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury."

OCLC 191910673 [2 - Boston Ath., Notre Dame], 890625790 [1- Clements] as of July 2023. $450.00

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Iowa Railroad Litigation


The Railway, an Iowa corporation, agreed to finance construction of a railroad from Burlington to a point near Mankato, Minnesota, 270 miles away. The Railway defaulted; the mortgage foreclosed, the subject of these documents.

This book, a series of separate printings, collects the Complaint and other pleadings, Exhibits, Amendments to the Complaint, the stipulated facts, and the briefs and arguments of counsel. The claims of various lienholders rendered the case quite complicated; the case arrived at the U.S. Supreme Court, and is reported at 159 U.S. 278 [1895].

$500.00
Item No. 10

IN THE
Circuit Court of the United States.
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF IOWA.
CENTRAL DIVISION.

CHARLES E. SIMMONS, Successor to the Farmers Loan and Trust Company, Plaintiff,
vs.
FREDERICK TAYLOR, Successor to CHARLES L. FARMER, Plaintiff,
THE B. C. & R. M. RAILROAD COMPANY,
THE B. C. & R. N. RAILWAY COMPANY,
AND THE FARMER'S LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,
Defendants.

No. 30.
IN EQUITY.
CROSS BILL.

MOSES N. HUBBARD and CHARLES A. CLARK,
Counsel for Plaintiffs.

GEORGE J. BOAL and C. P. BAXON,
Counsel for the Defendants, the B. C. & R. N. R. Co.

HERBERT B. TURNER,
Counsel for the Farmers Loan and Trust Co.


ABSTRACT OF TESTIMONY

Following are pleadings, etc., in the Foreclosure case.
Main line mortgage:
1. The bill of complaint in the case of Charles L. Frost, surviving trustee, etc., vs. the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota R. Co., defendant.
2. Defendant to the bill by the B. C. & R. & M. R. Co.
11. **Burr, David H.:** BURR'S MAP OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK. New York: J.H. Colton, [1838]. 16mo cloth, with title stamped in gilt on front board. Folding pocket map, in full period color. 15.5" x 13." Near Fine [pinsize closed split at a fold intersection with no loss]. Insets of the Hudson River Valley and Niagara River are included. $850.00


"The Printers" dedicate this Volume to Reverend John Carroll, Bishop Elect of the Catholic Church, in the United States." A Maryland native, Carroll founded Georgetown University. His cousin was the Signer Charles Carroll of Carrollton.

The volume compiles remarkable documents and events in the building of the new Nation: essays on manufactures, the U.S. debt, the West Indian trade, the influence of
religion on civil society; commerce, exports, imports, capital punishment, freedom, taxation; letters from various public figures.

Other significant documents include the Constitution of the Maryland Society for Promoting the Abolition of Slavery and the Relief of Free Negroes, of which Samuel Chase and Luther Martin were honorary counselors; the proceedings of the First Congress proposing adoption of the original twelve proposed constitutional amendments, and conveying them to the States; and the Address of the Roman Catholics of the United States to President Washington.

$1,750.00

Item No. 13

Detailed Record of the Close of Washington’s Presidency


The Second Session of the Fourth Congress convened on December 5, 1796 and closed on March 3, 1797. These are two of the three volumes printed, Evans recording them as separate imprints, with different printers. The text, far more detailed than the official Journals of the period, reveals the division of the country into political parties, one opposed to the President's policies, the other supportive.

The bulk of the first volume treats President Washington's final speech to Congress in December, with debate in House and Senate about a resolution of appreciation for the President's service, and the measures he advocated. Washington's presidency had so alienated followers of Thomas Jefferson that a number of Congressmen, including Andrew Jackson, refused to join in a resolution of thanks. Yeas and Nays on a variety of votes are recorded; debates on the President's recommendation to establish a National University, his advice on the militias; and the 'Canadian and Nova Scotia refugees,' "kidnapping of negroes and mulattoes" from vessels, either to "sell them as slaves, or the taking slaves to make them free;" and other matters. Much discussion of the Creeks and Cherokees, upon whose treatment the President remarked, is printed.

This second volume begins on January 12, 1797. It includes one of the earliest debates on the subject of "direct taxes." The Constitution barred the national government from imposing them, except as apportioned among the population of each State. The divisive subject of a tax on slaves is introduced; the 'Petition and Representation of the Under-Named Freemen,' "being of African descent," describing their lawless treatment under the Fugitive Slave Act of 1793, is presented and discussed. Their plea for federal protection goes unheeded. French interference with the West Indian trade and the annoying activities of Citizen Genet are closely reviewed, along with concerns about the Indians. Yeas and Nays on a variety of matters are recorded.

Evans 30165. Cohen 6858. I Harv. Law Cat. 338. Sabin 11006. $750.00

A Kinder, Gentler Justice Chase


Jeremiah Chase was a prominent Maryland jurist, though not as famous [or notorious] as his Federalist cousin, U.S. Supreme Court Justice Samuel Chase. Jeremiah was one of the authors of Maryland's 1776 Constitution, a delegate to the Continental Congress, Mayor of Annapolis, and a Federalist.

Here he responds to the petition of Lawson Clark, the surety on William Ward's bond. "A presentment was found against William Ward for setting up & playing at a table called a Faro Table... Process was issued and continued against said Ward until March Term of said court in the year 1814 when the said William Ward was arrested."

After he was arrested, Ward was incarcerated until Lawson Clark "was prevailed upon" to post Ward's $200 bond guaranteeing his appearance at trial. However, when the case was called for trial neither Ward nor any witnesses against him appeared. The court forfeited Clark's bond and Lawson Clark thus lost his money. Clark argues that "Ward could not have been convicted as no witness appeared against him." Having a "wife and six small children with but an inconsiderable estate," Clark pleads for a return of his $200.
Justice Chase does the right thing: he tells the Governor, to whom the bond had been forfeited, that "the Facts stated in this petition appear to be supported" by the evidence... I recommend a Remission of the Forfeiture, of the Recognizance of Lawson Clark as no witnesses appeared on the part of the State."

$750.00
The Mighty Engine of the West


Pre-Fire Chicago was truly the mighty engine of the West. This scarce pamphlet bristles with data and tables about the Canadian Trade, "Trade with the South" on the eve of Civil War, the improvement of the Illinois River, the Grain Trade, the Cattle and Provision Trade, lumber, agriculture, dry goods, railroads, and other goods.

"During the past year the trade between Chicago and the Southern States has been much more extensive than before." However, the recent "political panic... has tended much to curtail the trade; but this can only be temporary. The South was never so bare of provisions and breadstuffs as at the present moment, while the West never had such an abundance."

Pre-Fire Imprints 528. OCLC 16015317 [2- AAS, Lincoln Pres. Lib.]. The University of Illinois also has a copy. $350.00

16. **Chicago and North-Western Railway**: CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY. NO CHANGE OF CARS BETWEEN CHICAGO AND COUNCIL BLUFFS & OMAHA. THE CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN IS THE ONLY DIRECT & SHORTEST ROUTE FROM CHICAGO TO FREEPORT, DUNLEITH, DUBUQUE, CEDAR FALLS FT. DODGE AND SIOUX CITY. H.P. STANWOOD, GEN'L TICKET AGT. GEO. L. DUNLAP, GEN'L MANAGER. [Chicago: 1870's]. 4" x 7" broadsheet. Lightly worn, Good+. Verso shows the "Direct Connections" made at Dixon, with the Illinois Central RR; at Cedar
Rapids; at Council Bluffs, with the Council Bluffs & St. Joseph RR; at Omaha, with the Union Pacific RR; at Cheyenne, with the Denver Pacific RR; and at other places to Reno, Sacramento, and San Francisco. An unusual and ephemeral western rail travel item. Not in Graff, Ante-Fire Imprints, Eberstadt, Decker, Soliday, Sabin, BRE. $375.00

Item No. 16

From Slavery to Wage Labor

17. [Civil War]: RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR LEASING ABANDONED PLANTATIONS AND EMPLOYING FREEDMEN. OFFICE SUPERVISING SPECIAL AGENT, FIRST AGENCY UNITED STATES TREASURY DEPARTMENT, CINCINNATI, FEBRUARY 8, 1864. Cincinnati: 1864. Folio broadside, 12" x 19." Old folds, with several fold splits expertly repaired. Very Good. Printed in three columns, each column separated by a rule. Signed in type at the end by William P. Mellen as Supervising Special Agent and dated January 7, 1864.

This rare broadside is an early and important effort, implemented during the Civil War, to convert plantation labor from a slave system to a wage labor system. "Persons who wish to engage in the cultivation of cotton" on rebel plantations which have been "abandoned" or seized under the Confiscation Act, must pledge their loyalty and adhere to a "Form of Lease." Printed here, it requires the lessee to give freedmen and their families a contract of employment, with oversight by the Superintendent of the Freedman's Home Farm. The contract must include a wage system, with required payment provisions, at least a portion of which must be in cash rather than "food, clothing, or other necessaries." Additionally, the lessee must provide "suitable tenements," "not less than one acre of ground suitable for
garden purposes, and fuel sufficient for the use and comfort of each family, all of which shall be without charge to such persons or the Government."

Mellen lists XXIV rules for leasing and working the seized plantations. In addition to assuring acceptable living quarters, supervision by the Home Farm, and a wage compensation system, the rules specify that "Use of the lash, paddle, and all other cruel modes of punishment shall not be permitted. . . Schools will be established in convenient localities, and all children between the ages of six and twelve years shall be required to attend them. . . All persons living together as husband and wife shall be legally married; they shall assume a family name. . . "

Mellen delivered his Rules and Regulations, with detailed explanations, to Treasury Secretary Chase, in his "Report Relative to Leasing Abandoned Plantations and Affairs of the Freed People," dated 11 February 1864.


$6,500.00
Dramatic German Printing

This lithograph's caption below the picture is in elegant typescript: German [on the left] and English [on the right]. The German caption reads: "Zerstorung Erstörung des amerikanischen kauffahrteischiffs 'Harvey Birch' durch die Kriegs-Corvette der Confederierten Staaten, Nashville." The English caption is as stated in our title.

Isidor Rocca's Berlin publishing house flourished from the late 1840s to the early 1870s. The firm published a series of maritime lithographs, several with titles in both German and English. Our engraving appeared on the front page of THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, 30 November 1861. The Library of Congress has a copy, colored differently from ours. LOC 2003679837.

$500.00

Item No. 19

A Fearless Kentucky Abolitionist


This anti-slavery pamphlet is taken from Cassius Clay's "Lexington Ky. True-American, Aug. 12th, 1845. It is written with extraordinary energy, evident sincerity, and great forecast. Mr. Clay appended to it the following note: Our leader to-day is from one of the very first intellects in this nation, and as he is a large slave-holder, we allow him to speak his sentiments in his own language" [internal quotation marks omitted].
Clay himself, editor of the True-American, might have been that "very first intellect." Born into a wealthy Kentucky slave-owning family, he became an abolitionist, armed in anticipation of frequent attacks on his person and press. The pamphlet concludes that the end of slavery is inevitable. But Colonization and the Underground Railroad will have no effect on American slavery. "History gives us no case where three and a half millions of human beings were removed from the land of their nativity, under any circumstances of despotism or tyranny."

"The feature of our slavery most to be deprecated is the color, the foul fast color, as eternal as the hills, and as everlasting as the animal economy." The solution: Gradual emancipation, with compensation to the slave-owners ["in spite of (their) morbid and inflammatory feelings"], with full political and civil rights to the freedmen.


$650.00

New York to San Francisco in Record Time

The Colored Agricultural and Normal University, now Langston University, was established in 1897 pursuant to the 1890 Second Morrill Act. It "required states or territories with land grant colleges either to admit African Americans or to provide an alternate school for them in order to qualify for federal funds. In 1892 three citizens of the All-Black town of Langston, including David J. Wallace, asked the Territorial Council to locate a college in the town. In 1897 Rep. William Gault introduced House Bill 151, creating the college and placing it at Langston in Logan County" [Encyclopedia of Oklahoma History and Culture, article on Langston University].

The many photographic illustrations portray the Officers, Faculty, Seniors, Juniors, other students, college scenes, and the normal staples of college yearbooks: class histories, class song, clubs, men's and women's athletics and activities, drawings and sketches [Black men and women frequently portrayed in colonial dress], commencement, advertisements.

$2,000.00

Item No. 21

Where's the Beef?


Commissary Agent Stubbs has "been waiting for several days for an answer from you in relation to cattle but hear nothing from you yet. The pressing demand for beef, together with the several dispatches from Maj. Cummins & Locke, to hurry up cattle, have forced me to send hands to Cat. Summers for Cattle without waiting any longer for an answer from you,
presuming that it would all be right. The demand for beef from Maj. Cummins has increased in consequence of large reinforcements having been sent to Genl Bragg from Miss. & Virginia. Hence the demand is much greater than when I saw you and we now want 1500 per week if they can be had. . . I am very Respectfully Your obt Servt C.F. Stubbs Agt. Comy Dept CSA."

Major Pleasant Woodson White [1820-1919] was a lawyer from Quincy, Florida, commissioned a Major in the Confederate Army in 1861 and appointed as Chief Commissary Officer for Florida. After the war, he was Judge of the Second Circuit Court from 1869-1879 and Commissioner of Lands and Immigration from 1881-1885. Captain Charles Francis Stubbs [1830-1882] was a member of the Georgia Light Artillery, "Jackson Artillery", Massenburg's Battery, Capt. Maxwell's Battalion.

23. [Confederate Letter] Stubbs, C.F.: AUTOGRAPH LETTER, SIGNED BY CONFEDERATE COMMISSARY AGENT C.F. STUBBS FROM LAKE CITY FLORIDA 1 SEPTEMBER 1863, TO MAJOR P.W. WHITE AT QUINCY FLORIDA, COMPLAINING THAT "CAPT. McKAY HAS NOT BOUGHT OR ENGAGED A SINGLE BEEF AND SAYS HE WILL NOT MOVE A PEG UNTIL FUNDS ARE PLACED IN HIS HANDS" Lake City FL: 1863. [4] pp bifolium, folded to 5" x 8." Written in neat ink manuscript on first leaf only, final leaf blank. Very Good.
Moreover, says, Stubbs, Captain Summers "has no cattle on hand. So you see that the prospects are very gloomy to get a supply of beef for the army of Tennessee from this Section. The season is rapidly passing by and the time growing short for getting beef from this Section. Can you now remedy the evil..."

Major Pleasant Woodson White [1820-1919], a Quincy Florida lawyer, was commissioned a Major in the Confederate Army in 1861 and Chief Commissary Officer for Florida. After the war, he was a Judge, and Commissioner of Lands and Immigration from 1881-1885. Captain Charles Francis Stubbs [1830-1882] was a member of the Georgia Light Artillery, "Jackson Artillery", Massenburg's Battery, Capt. Maxwell's Battalion. Capt. James McKay [1808-1876] was a mariner, cattleman and sixth Mayor of Tampa, Florida.

In Spring 1861 McKay made a deal to provide beef at a low price to Federal troops at Fort Jefferson; in return, the Union Navy would refrain from interfering with his Cuban cattle trade. When Florida voted to secede, McKay contracted with the Confederates to run cattle to Cuba. As beef became scarce, McKay sought to provide about 3000 head of cattle per week. But by August 1863 Confederate troops were facing starvation; the need for beef became desperate and McKay was not helpful.

Item No. 23

Construction of Stone Mountain Memorial

24. [Confederate Memorial] Stone Mountain Memorial: TEN ORIGINAL BLACK AND WHITE PHOTOGRAPHS OF GEORGIA'S STONE MOUNTAIN MEMORIAL IN DIFFERENT STAGES OF COMPLETION. Stone Mountain: c. 1916-1924. Ten black and
white photographs, ranging in size from 7-1/2" x 9-1/2," to 8" x 10". Very Good. All with Underwood & Underwood logos on verso, eight with detailed Underwood typed captions.

Stone Mountain, composed of granite, has a bas-relief sculpture of Stonewall Jackson, Robert E. Lee, and Jefferson Davis carved into its north face. The carving was conceived by Helen Plane, a member of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, in 1909. Sculptor Gutzon Borglum, later of Mount Rushmore fame, started work on the project in 1916. In 1925 he was fired; H. Augustus Lukeman succeeded him. The photographs depict the Memorial in various stages of completion, including construction workers on the scene. Mayor Walker of New York, who would deliver the dedicatory address, is depicted scrambling around on the site in three scenes [one a duplicate].

The memorial ran into several snags causing work to be stopped in 1928, and it wasn't completed until 1970. The mountain was the site of the modern Ku Klux Klan's first cross-burning ceremony in 1915 and regular yearly events for about 50 years.  

$750.00
manuscript. Signed at the end, "By George Wyllys". Early archival repairs on blank verso. Signed by Wyllys, of the prominent Connecticut Wyllys family. Good+.

Ebenezer Strong, tax collector for the Colony in the town of Colchester, was the victim of a theft from a prisoner. He sought, and receives here, an assurance that he will not be charged for the loss. $125.00

Item No. 26

Border State Ministers for Presbyterianism and the Union


Contents include articles on the Presbyterian religion, original sin, "The Secession Conspiracy in Kentucky," Politics and the Church, Negro Slavery and the Civil War, Israel and the Sinai. The Danville Review was founded by professors at Centre College and Danville Theological Seminary in order to establish a Presbyterian quarterly more centrally located than those in the eastern states.

Original editors were Robert J. Breckinridge, Edward P. Humphrey, Stephen Yerkes, and Joseph T. Smith, of Danville Theological Seminary; James Matthews, Jacob Cooper, and Robert W. Landis of Centre College of Danville; and Robert W. Landis, John M. Worrall, and Robert L. Breck, all of Kentucky. It was, as its Prospectus stated, "designed mainly for the exposition, advancement and defence of the Christian Religion, considered in its purely Evangelical sense; and for open resistance to whatever is hostile to it, or inconsistent with it.
Its pages will be open to the consideration of all other interests of man, and the discussion of everything that promotes or obstructs any one of these interests. The work is projected, and will be controlled, by persons, all of whom are members of, the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, all of whom accept the standards of that Church in their obvious sense."

Reverend Breckinridge used the publication in his fight to keep Kentucky from secession.
Not in Lomazow.

A Popular CDV

27. **[Davis, Jefferson]**: DAVIS AND HIS OFFICERS AT BULL RUN. Cincinnati, O.: Published by W.M. Kohl, No. 3 College Building, Walnut St., [1861?]. Carte-de-visite, 2-1/2" x 3-1/2." The title is not printed; it is taken from variations of this same image. Sepia toned [as issued]. Double lined border around the image. Very Good.

This CDV of a lithograph depicts Jefferson Davis and early Confederate officers: Polk, Magruder, Simmons, Hollins, McCulloch, Davis, Lee, Beauregard, Price, Johnston, Hardee. Some likenesses are from the Mexican War era [Neely].

The publisher's information is printed on the verso and includes, "From Negatives In Winder's Skylight Gallery.| Manufacturer & dealer in Oval and Square Frames, Mouldings, Photographic Albums, Engravings, Paintings, Stationery &c."

Neely & Holzer, Confederate Image, Plate 2.

$750.00

$150.00
28. [Davis, Jefferson]: DAVIS AND HIS OFFICERS AT BULL RUN. St. Louis: H.E. Hoelke, Photographer, S.E. Cor. Fourth & Market, [1861?]. Carte-de-visite, 2-1/2" x 3-1/2."
The title is not printed on the item but is taken from variations of this same image. Sepia toned [as issued], the image is quite clear and detailed. The top corners of the image are rounded prior to mounting to card. Minor dustsoiling. Very Good.
Neely & Holzer, Confederate Image, Plate 2. $150.00

29. [Davis, Jefferson]: DAVIS AND HIS OFFICERS AT BULL RUN, 1861. Baltimore: Manufactured by the Monumental Photograph Co., 178 West Baltimore Street, [1861?]. Carte-de-visite, 2-1/2" x 3-1/2." Sepia toned [as issued], minor fading. Title printed on verso. Else Very Good.
Neely & Holzer, Confederate Image, Plate 2. $150.00
“The Drawing is an Optical Illusion”


"The drawing is an optical illusion. The eagle's claw rests on the face of Jefferson Davis, the president of the Confederacy. The wings of the eagle outline the profiles of George Washington on the left, and Abraham Lincoln on the right. The back of the card is blank. Above the eagle is an angel carrying a halo in its hand" [Wikimedia Commons description].

$175.00

**Poor Jeff Davis**


No bibliographical record located, despite diligent search. $450.00

32. **[Davis, Jefferson]**: YOURS IN HASTE. J. DAVIS. Boston: Joseph Ward, 125 Washington St, [1865]. Carte-de-visite, 2-1/2" x 4." Very Good.

The Lincoln Financial Foundations describes this as follows: "CDV, cartoon depicting Jefferson Davis escaping from Richmond wearing an eyepatch and leading a mule carrying his wife and a satchel labeled 'J Davis 500,000 coin'. They travel down a road; a Richmond sign points in the opposite direction.

Davis wears an eyepatch, Richard Hertle says, because "By the end of February 1858 a chronic, relapsing, ocular inflammatory condition began." [The Eye Disease of Jefferson
Davis, in Natl Lib of Medicine online, Surv. Ophthalmol. Nov-Dec 2006.] I have seen no other illustrations so depicting Davis.
OCLC 1358437573 [AL Arch. & History]; but present elsewhere. $450.00


Pierre Guillaume Metzmacher [born 1815], a French engraver, was active from about 1845-1872. This variant, unlike the copy at the National Portrait Gallery and the institutions cited below, does not have Jefferson Davis's name below the image; and it has no imprint information. According to the National Portrait Gallery's website, Metzmacher's portrait was a "copy after Mathew B. Brady."
OCLC 39775012 [1- Lib. VA], 894524149 [1- U So. Car.] as of July 2023. $450.00

Loyal Democrats vs. Copperheads

34. [Democratic League]: THE REAL MOTIVES OF THE REBELLION. THE SLAVEHOLDERS' CONSPIRACY, DEPICTED BY SOUTHERN LOYALISTS IN ITS TREASON AGAINST DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES, AS WELL AS AGAINST THE NATIONAL UNION: SHOWING A CONTEST OF SLAVERY AND NOBILITY VERSUS FREE GOVERNMENT... ADDRESS OF THE DEMOCRATIC LEAGUE TO THE
This pamphlet distances loyal Democrats from treasonous Copperheads, blasts the rebellion and slaveholders, and identifies the true Democratic Party with Douglas, Dickinson, and Jacksonian fidelity to the Union.

Henry O'Reilly, who signs in type on page 2 as Secretary, was an Irish immigrant and enthusiastic promoter of internal improvements and reform projects. As DAB notes, he "was constantly advancing a cause." Here he stands four-square for the Union. Slavery, a cruel feudal system, is the obvious cause of the rebellion. "The seeds of rebellion are wanting in proportion to the absence of slavery."

LCP 3034. See Bartlett 1290 [reference].

$250.00

1864 Chicago Copperhead Convention

Democrats oppose continuation of the War, pledge to end it by negotiation, denounce President Lincoln for butchery, and oppose his curtailment of civil liberties. "After more than two millions of men have been called into the field, on our side alone, after the land has been literally drenched in fraternal blood, and wailings and lamentations are heard in every corner
of our common country, the hopes of the Union, our cherished people, are in no wise improved."

Prominent Copperheads [Governor Seymour, Clement Vallandigham, August Belmont] participate. Delegates, Committees, speeches, balloting for President and Vice President are recorded. General McClellan's acceptance speech, asserting that preservation of the Union is the only permissible war aim, is printed. Unlike other delegates, McClellan emphasizes that peace can only occur "on the basis of the Union under the Constitution. But no peace can be permanent without Union."

Lucretia, "past forty and buxom," and Lino, a young boarder who claimed to be the son of the Spanish governor of California, became lovers; a decision was reached to rid themselves of Lucretia's inconvenient husband.

"Five weeks after he arrived Lino purchased a quarter of a pound of arsenic from a Philadelphia druggist, explaining that he used it in stuffing birds. The following day Mr. Chapman was taken ill; four days later he was dead." Soon thereafter the lovers "were quietly married in New York...Almost immediately the true character of the Spanish adventurer came out, with the disappearance of the family silver and other obvious signs of his chicanery." His activities came to the attention of the police, who decided to investigate Mr. Chapman's death. They discovered that "he was heavily dosed with arsenic" and arrested them both.

This book contains all the material on Lucretia's trial. Lino was tried separately, convicted, and executed. Lucretia was acquitted. "It is difficult to tell whether they had acted in concert in the murder; at least the jury gave her the benefit of the doubt" [quotations from McDade].

McDade 169. Cohen 12416. $450.00

Item No. 37

Unrecorded Broadside Memorial to a Confederate General

37. [Duncan, Johnson Kelly]: THE LATE GENERAL DUNCAN, C.S.A. THE FOLLOWING DOCUMENTS AND EDITORIAL NOTICES ARE SELECTED FROM A
A Pennsylvanian and West Point graduate, Duncan resigned from the Army in 1855 to live and work in New Orleans. "By 1861 he considered himself a Louisianian and sided with the South when the Civil War began. His first assignment was as a Colonel of Artillery defending Forts Jackson and St. Philip below New Orleans. He was commissioned a Brigadier General on January 7, 1862, and had about 500 men and 80 guns at his disposal when Union Captain David G. Farragut brought up his fleet and mortar boats to attack the forts. On the first day of firing, April 18, 1862, Farragut's mortars lobbed close to 3000 rounds at Fort Jackson in a 10-hour bombardment. He and his men held out until April 24. On that day Farragut successfully ran with his fleet past the fort's guns, landing infantry behind the fort. He surrendered on April 28, and was taken prisoner. After being exchanged on August 27, 1862, he was given charge of an infantry brigade during the operations in Kentucky. He briefly commanded a division, and then became General Braxton Bragg's staff chief in Tennessee but died of typhoid fever in Knoxville" [Find a Grave Memorial on line].

This rare broadside consists of tributes from military and civilian authorities. The New Orleans City Council, "with feelings of unbounded admiration and respect," lauds his defence of New Orleans. The Picayune praises "the gallant Duncan." A long biographical tribute is printed in the Richmond Enquirer.

Not located in Parrish & Willingham, Crandall, Hummel, or on OCLC or online sites of AAS, Library of Congress, Library Company, Tulane, LSU. $3,500.00

Item No. 37
“Vivid Description of the Burning of Fairfield”


"In this pastoral poem is introduced a vivid description of the burning of Fairfield by the British, in 1779" [Church].

"In form imitative of eighteenth-century English poets, it describes the scenery, history, and social conditions of the country, and has the patriotic purpose of contributing to the moral improvement of the author's countrymen and of demonstrating to Europeans that America offers the makings for a native poetry of interest and excellence" [DAB]. FIRST EDITION. Evans 26925. Church 1262. BAL 5048. Fullerton 91. Wegelin 130. $450.00

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“Knowledgeable Though [Gasp!] Opinionated”!!


"A knowledgeable though opinionated speech covering the highlights of Jackson's August, 1862, operations" [Nevins]. I Nevins 28. $375.00

Chivalrous Washington DC


Samuel Harrison Smith (1772 - 1845) was one of the earliest printers in Washington City [distinct from Georgetown]. After a successful Philadelphia printing business, he moved to Washington in 1800 at the urging, and under the sponsorship, of Thomas Jefferson. His
essay promoting free public schools, "Remarks on Education" (Philadelphia, 1798), won him an award from the American Philosophical Society and stirred the admiration of Jefferson.

Smith inaugurated the tri-weekly National Intelligencer and Washington Advertiser on 31 October 1800. The Intelligencer became Jefferson's mouthpiece; Smith received lucrative government printing contracts. In 1801 he printed Jefferson's Handbook of Parliamentary Practice. In September 1810 he sold the paper to Joseph Gales Jr. [ANB; DAB; Ames, A History of the National Intelligencer.]

Printing in Washington [as distinct from Georgetown] started in 1800. ESTC does not record any information about our dance invitation, certainly one of the earliest Washington printings. ESTC P5035 records Smith's National Intelligencer, its only citation for Smith's Washington printings.

The invitation was offered by Washington-area men. For example, Daniel Carroll of Duddington [1764-1849] was from neighboring Prince George's County, Maryland. His father's cousin was the Signer Charles Carroll of Carrollton. A planter with vast land holdings, including holdings in the District of Columbia, he became Washington's first bank president. He ceded to the federal government all the land on which the Capitol was built.

Thomas Tingey [1750-1829] was a career Naval officer assigned in January 1800 to supervise construction of the Washington Navy Yard. Isaac Pollock built much of Pennsylvania Avenue and portions of Foggy Bottom during the 1790s. No other copy located, despite diligent search. $850.00

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

Easton minutely lists all Washington officialdom with whom he is acquainted, ranging from the President and much of his Cabinet, down through Commissioners of Patents and Pensions, the Quartermaster General, and others. "Also, Agents for Paying Pensions. And Receivers and Registers of the different Land Offices throughout the West." Easton can handle all claims, including Bounty Land claims, arising out of the Revolutions, the War of 1812, and the Indian Wars.

"I know all about the settlement of MILITARY claims of all KINDS, I am modest..."


Item No. 41

This Democrat “Cannot Support McClellan and Pendleton”

Ezra Wheeler, Wisconsin Democrat, was serving his only term in Congress when he wrote this October 15 letter to his constituents in the Berlin Courant. He retired from Congress at the end of his term.

Lincoln supporters reprinted the letter in this broadside, for the edification of voters in Wheeler's Fifth Wisconsin District. Wheeler "cannot support McClellan and Pendleton without being false to his Country, and false to the platform on which he was placed by the Democratic party of this district two years ago. . . As a loyal Union Democrat, he now advocates, and vote for, the re-election of Abraham Lincoln." Wheeler explains that a Democratic victory "would inevitably be the separation of the Northern and Southern States, and following that probably a division among the Northern States; and finally the destruction of our Government."

We have not located a record of this broadside, which thus may be unrecorded. Not located in Sabin, Bartlett, or on OCLC or the online sites of U WI Libraries, AAS, LCP, Newberry, Harvard, Yale as of July 2023.

The Unholy Marriage of McClellan and Pendleton

43. [Election of 1864]: THE POLITICAL "SIAMESE" TWINS. THE OFFSPRING OF CHICAGO MISCEGENATION. New York: Currier & Ives, 152 Nassau Street, 1864.
"The unlikely teaming of military leader George B. McClellan with Peace Democrat (Copperhead) George Hunt Pendleton as presidential and vice presidential candidates in the 1864 election is ridiculed here. The artist charges McClellan with disloyalty to his former troops by virtue of a 'peace at any price' campaign" [Reilly]. Like the Circus performers Chang and Eng, Barnum's famous Siamese Twins, the two are inextricably bound together. Calling the Democrats' team, which was birthed at the Chicago Convention, "the offspring of Chicago Miscegenation" is a slap at the Democratic ticket for its constant hammering that the Republicans' emancipation policy will "mongrelize" the purportedly superior white race.

Firmly attached by "The Party Tie" to Pendleton, McClellan apologizes to the two Union soldiers on his left, "It was not that I did it fellow Soldiers!! but with this unfortunate attachment I was politically born at Chicago." The soldiers, one with his arm in a sling, rebuke McClellan for tying himself "to a peace Copperhead, who says that Treason and Rebellion ought to triumph." Copperheads Clement Vallandigham and Horatio Seymour encourage Pendleton.

Reilly 1864-19. Gale 5232. Weitenkampf page 144. OCLC 191120100 [2- Peabody-Essex, Clements], 950902713 [1- AAS], as of July 2023. $3,000.00
Rebellion; that the "Copperhead leaders and their rebel allies are influenced by the same relentless hostility to the principles of Republican Liberty now as during the rebellion"; and that the Party intends to defy the Nation's will in establishing a just Reconstruction. Their leaders' perfidious record, in war and peace, is set forth.

Not in Sabin, Bartlett.

Item No. 44

TREASONABLE DESIGNS OF THE DEMOCRACY

The issue before the people—another Civil War—the proof from their own record.

Not in Sabin, Bartlett.

$175.00

Item No. 45

I WISH I WAS IN DIXIE'S LAND

Written and composed expressly for

Bryant's Minstrels

DAN. D. EMMETT.

Arranged by W. L. HOBB.

Published by FITZ, Post & Co. N.Y.

DIXIE'S LAND.

Copyrighted by W. L. Hobbs.

45. **Emmet, Dan. D.:** I WISH I WAS IN DIXIE'S LAND. WRITTEN & COMPOSED EXPRESSLY FOR BRYANTS MINSTRELS BY DAN. D. EMMET. ARRANGED FOR THE PIANO FORTE BY W.L. HOBBS. New York: Published by Firth, Pond & Co. 547 Broadway. . . [1860]. Folio, 10" x 13". 5, [1] pp. Engraved front cover, with a variety of decorative fonts. A few light spots and margin smudges, Very Good.

This is a later printing. The song was played in Montgomery at Jefferson Davis's inauguration. After the surrender at Appomattox, President Lincoln asked his serenaders to play 'Dixie' for him. See Dichter & Shapiro xxiii, 105. Starrett, 'Dixie The All American Song,' September 1957 issue of The Rotarian, page 58. 

First American Edition

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

The first edition issued from London in 1657. This is its first American printing. FIRST AMERICAN EDITION. Evans 7889. Hildeburn 1525. ESTC W29453. $750.00

This was an eventful Session of the first Senate. In late December 1790, the Journal records the receipt from Alexander Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury, of a report "containing a plan for a national Bank." The Journal records the legislative history of the Bank's creation, commencing with the introduction and reading of the 'Bill to incorporate the subscribers to the bank of ---.' Yeas and nays are recorded on motions concerning the term of incorporation; whether the United States should refrain from incorporating any other bank during that term; and, finally, the Bill as passed by Congress [pp 124-131].

The establishment of Washington D.C. as the "seat of government" occurs, with President Washington's directions "to survey and limit a part of the territory of ten miles square, on both sides of the river Powtomac..." The Journal also records the detailed steps by which Vermont and Kentucky were admitted to the Union. Constituent documents are printed relinquishing New York's claims to territory in Vermont, establishing Vermont's boundaries, and Vermont's ratification of the U.S. Constitution. Detailed material also appears on import taxes on distilled spirits; reduction of public debt; creation of the general land office; and a host of other foundation material before the March 4 adjournment.
President Washington warns of Indian depredations in the Northwest Territory and urges "that the aggressors should be made sensible that the government of the Union is not less capable of punishing their crimes, than it is disposed to respect their rights and reward their attachments." The Session records much activity in confirming the titles of the settlers in that Territory to the lands possessed by them, and raising an additional regiment to protect the frontiers.

FIRST EDITION. Evans 23901. ESTC W20589. $3,000.00

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Item No. 48

THE CONDITION OF THE ABOVE OBLIGATION IS SUCH THAT IF THE
ABOVE-BOUNDEN THE FRANKLIN INSTITUTE...[SHALL PAY THE TRUSTEES]
The just and full sum of twenty thousand dollars...on the first
day of January [1836] together with interest thereon at the date
of five per centum per annum [being moneys belonging to the
Grand Lodge aforesaid and part of the purchase moneys
proceeding from the sale made of the Masonic hall and lot in
Chestnut Street to the corporation aforesaid] without any fraud
or further delay then the above obligation to be void or else to
be and remain in full force and virtue.

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

The Franklin Institute of the State of Pennsylvania for the Promotion of the Mechanic
Arts, the name later shortened to The Franklin Institute, was founded in 1824. Its main
purpose was to honor Benjamin Franklin and advance the use of his inventions, and to train
artisans and mechanics in the fundamentals of science.

In 1835, the Masonic Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania agreed to convey to the Franklin
Institute the Masonic Hall and lot. This document is part of the purchase agreement. [Wahl:
THE FRANKLIN INSTITUTE... A SKETCH OF ITS ORGANIZATION AND HISTORY.
LODGE OF FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS OF PENNSYLVANIA. VOL. VI. 1829 TO

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

$600.00

Slavery By Another Name

49. [Freedmen's 1868 Plantation Labor Contract]: ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT
BETWEEN NATHAN THOMAS AGENT OF J.S. WILSON AND THE UNDERSIGNED
LABOURERS EMPLOYED BY HIM. [Chester District, S.C.]: 1868. Folio leaf, folded to [4]
pp, entirely in neat ink manuscript. Each page 7-3/4" x 9-3/4." Docketed on page [4]:
"Articles of agreement between Nathan Thomas & his hands." Very Good. All parties to the
contract sign with their marks: "Nathan Thomas - 2-1/2 hands"; "Jacob Moore - 1-1/2
hands"; and three others. Witnesses A. Barber and D. Dunlap sign their names. With a 5 Cent
Internal Revenue Stamp, hand-canceled "jany 27 1868."

The laborers pledge to work from 1 January 1868 to 1 January 1869. Work hours are
sunrise to sunset, with a "reasonable interval for dinner. All hands must move at the call of
the agent." "We are to conduct ourselves faithfully, honestly, civilly, and diligently; to abide
by all the rules made by said J.S. Wilson with the said agent for the government of the plantation. We agree to perform all labour on said plantation which said J.S. Wilson may require his agent to have done. We agree to keep only such stock as the proprietor may think proper to permit. We are not to invite visitors or entertain stragglers from that or other plantations nor leave the premises without the permission of said agent and his employer during work hours."

They also agree that their "houses and quarters shall at all times be subject to the inspection of said proprietor," and that a book shall be kept of advances, infractions of rules, absences, refusals to work.

Compensation is a share of the crop produced. Lost time, absence without leave, and idleness will be charged against the laborer's share of the crop, and render him subject to discharge and forfeiture of his share. "The hands are to be rated as 1/2 hands, 3/4 hands, and full hands and the crop for distribution to be proportioned according to this classification."

Consistent with the Black Codes that enforced the second-class status of the Freedmen, this contract illustrates the Plantation South's close control over the former slaves. Its detailed enumeration of labor relations offers an unrivaled window into early Reconstruction plantation life.

$2,500.00

The contract explains, "The hands are to be rated as 1/2 hands, 3/4 hands, and full hands and the crop for distribution to be proportioned according to this classification."

The Freedmen agree to work "faithfully, honestly, civilly & diligently. To abide by all the rules made by the said J.S. Wilson with the said agent for the government of the plantation. We agree to perform all labor on plantation or connected therewith which said J.S. Wilson may require his said agent to have done. They are to keep only such stock as the proprietor may think proper to permit. We are not to invite visitors nor entertain stragglers. . . without permission." Hours of work are sunrise to sunset, Sundays generally excepted.

Glover, as the agent of J.S. Wilson, shall direct the labor. "Our houses and quarters shall be subject at all times to the inspection of said proprietor." Wilson will keep a book "in which he shall make an entry of all advances of money expended for supplies furnished..." These are to be deducted from the employee's share of the crop. He shall be discharged, with forfeitures, for a variety of reasons.

Consistent with the Black Codes that enforced the second-class status of the Freedmen, this contract illustrates the Plantation South's close control over the former slaves. Its detailed enumeration of labor relations offers an unrivaled window into early Reconstruction plantation life.

$2,500.00

Item No. 50

Son James "shall work faithfully, honestly, civilly & diligently; he shall obey all the lawful orders of the said Ned Glover. That he is to perform any kind of labour which the said J.S. Wilson may require the said Ned Glover to have done on his plantation and be polite and respectful to the said J.S. Wilson & family." Wilson will keep a book "in which an entry shall be made of all the advances made for shoes, clothing &c and also of all lost time with which he may be chargeable." These "are to be deducted from the said sum of fifty-dollars." He shall be discharged if he becomes "negligent," "idle," "cruel to the stock," "loose [sic] or injure tools," "or absent himself without leave on two or more occasions."

Consistent with the Black Codes that enforced the second-class status of the Freedmen, this contract illustrates the Plantation South's close control over the former slaves. Its detailed enumeration of labor relations offers an unrivaled window into early Reconstruction plantation life. $2,500.00
“Vice and Infidelity Abound”


French says Kendall has been "called into the work of the ministry at a period when vice and infidelity abound; and the enemies of God are numerous, artful, and busy in their endeavors to overturn christianity, and spread deism and atheism over the world."

Evans 37467. ESTC W29275. $125.00

Slavery “Has Greatly Decreased”


This rare imprint reports that, among Friends in America, "the slavery of the poor negroes is nearly put an end to." Moreover, it "has greatly decreased amongst those of other professions." Signed in type by William Bleckly, Clerk to the Meeting this Year.
This is the American imprint, with the 'L' [in 'London'] in the title directly beneath the 'A' in 'Yearly', and the word 'London' 82 millimeters long rather than 109 millimeters. See, ESTC W41887 and T102626. According to ESTC this imprint is held only at the Library Company. Not in Evans, Bristol, Shipton. Not located in NAIP. $600.00

Item No. 54

“A Reformed Gambler’s Adventures”

tissue guard, plus six full-page plates. Plates toned. Front pastedown with old bookplate remnant. Original tan cloth, stamped in blind, spotted at upper forecorners, rebacked with portion of original spine laid down. Good+

This second edition is "considerably enlarged" [Graff] from the 1844 first. The final page contains a notice from the LUTHERAN OBSERVER, commending Green for being "engaged in developing the heartless cruelties of gambling, and the impositions and villanies [sic] practised by the 'sporting gentry' to the pecuniary and moral destruction of thousands of our country."

"A reformed gambler's adventures among brother card-sharps, counterfeaters, etc., along the lower Mississippi, from Kentucky to Louisiana" [Howes]. Green "made a good thing out of being a reformed gambler" [Graff]. He was the authoritative early writer on gambling in America. His book discloses the many secrets of cheating at cards.

Graff 1638; Howes G365; Sabin 28535.

$2,200.00

Item No. 54

“The Popular Judgment is Not Always Infallible”

light foxing. Else Very Good. Folding map frontis, with the map's legend on verso of title page; diagram of the Bacon house, where the murder occurred; an "exact representation of the RIGHT HAND of HALL, as it appeared after it was cut and when he was arrested"; facsimiles of the signatures of Hall, the State's Attorney, and Hall's counsel.

"Mrs. Lavinia Bacon was beaten and stabbed to death in her home in Middletown, Connecticut... Hall, Bell, and Roberts were suspected; Hall from his previous record and suspicious actions, Bell and Roberts from the same plus damaging admissions... Near the end of the trial Hall confessed and exonerated Bell and Roberts, who were completely innocent [McDade].

In an excellent reminder of the importance of the right to counsel in all cases, the pamphlet's author writes [page 9]: "The peculiar circumstances of this case, furnish another rebuke to those thoughtless and unreasonable persons who assume upon themselves to reproach the legal profession for undertaking the defence of those whom the public has already judged guilty. They teach the salutary lesson that the popular judgment is not always infallible-- that plausibility is not always truth-- that innocence sometimes needs a vindicator, and that all stories have two sides."

McDade 430. Cohen 12660. $875.00

One of the Earliest Railroads to Reach the Mississippi River

56. Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company: THE HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY HAVE RECEIVED BY GRANT FROM CONGRESS OVER 600,000 ACRES OF THE CHOICEST FARMING & WOOD LANDS, THE GREATER PORTION OF WHICH IS NOW IN THE MARKET, AND THE REMAINDER WILL BE OFFERED FROM TIME TO TIME. SALES WILL BE MADE BY AGREEMENT IN

The Road was one of the earliest to reach the Missouri River, in northwestern Missouri at St. Joseph, the starting point of the Pony Express. [Taylor, The Transportation Revolution, page 86.] It traversed Northern Missouri, connecting Chicago and St. Louis with Kansas and Nebraska.

The pamphlet describes the route; lands offered for sale; connecting roads; prices and terms of payment; the advantages of the "rolling and healthy", "well-watered," "well-wooded" properties. The location of the Road and lands is "unequaled by any other portion of the country." Agriculture and stock raising are the best in the Nation. Similarly advantaged are markets-- with cheap freight rates-- and cultural and educational opportunities. St. Louis, St. Joseph, and Hannibal are described. The State Geologist and other experts weigh in with testimonials.

Bureau of Railway Economics 211. Not in Sabin, Eberstadt, Graff, Decker, Soliday. OCLC records a number of institutional locations. $750.00
Item No. 57

Our First President to Die in Office

Frank Sr. describes events in Albany day-by-day, beginning with the reports by "Steam Boats from New York," advising there was "little or no hope" for President Harrison's recovery. Upon receipt of the "melancholy fact," the Legislature convened with appropriate proceedings. He describes "how the Corporation and Citizens of Albany" commemorated the occasion. Stores and shops shuttered, "there was firing of cannon all day."

The Letter's recipient, "Augustus Frank was born in Warsaw, New York in 1826, the son of Dr. Augustus Frank and Jane Patterson Frank. According to his obituary in the Wyoming County Times (May 2, 1895), as a businessman, Frank was director and vice president of the Buffalo & New York City Railroad and helped establish the Wyoming County National Bank. He also served as a trustee for various local state educational institutions. In 1856, Frank was a delegate to the Republican National Convention and later served three terms in the United State Congress from 1859-1865. Frank served in Congress during the entire period of the Civil War. He was a strong supporter of the Lincoln administration's policies and, according to the History of the Centennial Celebration (Warsaw, Wyoming County, NY,"
Poor “Boy Bob”

59. Haynsworth, William Francis Baker: AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED, TO MR. R.L. SINGLETARY, GENL. SUPT. LABOR ON THE COAST, DATED AT SUMTER, S.C., 27 NOVEMBER 1864, REGARDING COMPENSATION FOR THE DEATH OF SLAVE BOB, PROPERTY OF WILLIAM NETTLES:

"DEAR SIR,|
I forwarded some days ago, to Mr. James Tupper, State Auditor, a claim by Mr. WM. Nettsles (Privateer P.O. Sumter District) for compensation for loss of his slave Bob, who was impressed on 27 Sept. 1864, for 30 days labors on the coast, and who died, as his master was informed, about the 27th October perhaps in a hospital at Mt. Pleasant.

Mr. Tupper writes me that no report or certificate of Bob's death had been received, and refers me to you.

Will you please immediately furnish the report or certificate of his death to me, or to Mr. Tupper whichever is according to usage.

I am very respectfully your obt. servt.,

W.F.B. Haynsworth."

The letter has been endorsed on the verso by Singletary, Charleston 4 Dec. 1864, affirming that "the Boy Bob" is "the property of Mr. Nettles. At the earliest I will ask Dr. Wragg for a duplicate certificate. The boy is recorded on our books as having died. R.L. Singletary, Genl. Sup. Labor."

Major William Francis Baker Haynsworth [1824-1905] was described in his obituary as "Sumter's most honored citizen" and one of the "ablest and most erudite lawyers in the state." In addition to his work as a lawyer, Haynsworth was a magistrate, Commissioner of Equity for Sumter County for many years, County Treasurer, and president of the Bank of Sumter upon its organization in 1888. [Obituary in The Watchman and Southron, 22 Mar 1905, page 5.]

Major Haynsworth's brother, John R. Haynsworth [1832-1861], was the great-grandfather of Federal Appeals Judge Clement Haynsworth [1912-1989], nominated to the U.S. Supreme Court by President Nixon. Senate Democrats defeated the nomination.

William Nettles [1807-1885] of Sumter was a farmer with 25 slaves in the 1860 census and a privateer in the 1870 census. R.L. Singletary was President of the Charleston and Savannah Rail Road, Captain of Co. H, Jeffries' Creek Company Volunteers, 8th South Carolina Infantry, C.S.A., and General Superintendent of Negro Labor in 1863 and 1864. Dr. William Wragg was a Charleston physician for many years.

Item No. 60

South Carolina Quaker Lady Defends Her Faith!

60. **Hume, Sophia:** AN EXHORTATION TO THE INHABITANTS OF THE PROVINCE OF SOUTH-CAROLINA, TO BRING THEIR DEEDS TO THE LIGHT OF CHRIST, IN THEIR OWN CONSCiences. BY S.H. IN WHICH IS INSERTED, SOME...
Sophia Hume [1701-1774], a native of South Carolina, was the granddaughter of Mary Fisher, one of the two Quakers who first came to Massachusetts in 1656. Her 'Exhortation', a defense of her religious faith, rebuts those who call her religion "by the hard Name of Heresy," or "ridiculous or absurd."

She wrote it in Charleston in 1747, and William Bradford printed it the following year in Philadelphia, its first edition. This is the first British edition.

I Turnbull 124. Sabin 33780. ESTC T98606.

$600.00
Hunter begins his prefatory remarks a bit defiantly: "I shall make no apology for any defects in this Book, as I am satisfied that under the circumstances it is as nearly perfect as possible."


Hunter next includes the text and the abundant maps of PHELPS' HUNDRED CITIES AND LARGE TOWNS OF AMERICA: NY. 1853 [80 pp]. It has, as its publisher states, "a large amount of historical and descriptive information;" tables of Railroad Distances, which "have been prepared with great care, and present a mass of valuable statistics." The Maps
"constitute an 'Atlas of Cities,' and form, perhaps, the most interesting and useful, as they do the most costly part of the work." They show streets, as well as "the great marts of commerce."

The Directory ends with forty pages of "Advertisements Appended to the Washington and Georgetown Directory," followed by a two-page Index to Advertisers. Spear 373. $1,250.00

Public Lands for Sale!

62. [Illinois]: AGREEABLE TO THE DIRECTIONS OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, A PUBLIC SALE WILL BE HELD AT PALESTINE, COMMENCING ON THE 2D MONDAY IN AUGUST NEXT, FOR THE DISPOSAL OF THE FOLLOWING LANDS BELONGING TO THE UNITED STATES. . . JOSEPH KITCHELL, REGISTER. G.W. SMITH, RECEIVER. [np]: 1831. Printed folio broadside, 7-7/8" x 12-1/4." The printed list of lands for sale consists of "Lands Relinquished to the United States Under the Act of March 21, 1828." The verso lists in ink manuscript other lands for sale, with the ink signatures of Joseph Kitchell, Register; and Smith as Receiver, dated in ink manuscript July 25, 1831. Old horizontal folds [a few short splits, some repaired]. Very Good.

"Palestine was organized as a village in 1811 and became the seat of newly formed Crawford County in 1818. Its U.S. Land Office drew many visitors, including 21-year-old Abe Lincoln, who stopped for several days en route to the Springfield area. The following
year Robert Kinzie came to buy 102.29 acres of land, which subsequently became the core of Chicago" [article on Palestine IL at online Advisory Council on Historic Preservation]. It is located in southeast Illinois, near the Indiana line.


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Whig-Lincoln Programs Bring Illinois To the Brink of Insolvency


As a member of the Sangamon County delegation in the Illinois House of Representatives since 1837, Lincoln held his first elective office. The Session revives the Charter of the State Bank of Illinois, which had been forfeited for refusing to pay its notes. Lincoln was a strong supporter of the Bank.
The session also focuses on internal improvements -- bridges, railroads, and roads -- projects which were also dear to Lincoln's heart, despite the State's near-bankruptcy [David Donald, Lincoln 76-77].

FIRST EDITION. Byrd 529. Buck 1238. Not in American Imprints. $275.00


This Illinois campaign document leads with the letter of Edward Bates, the old Missouri Know-Nothing, to Orville Browning, endorsing the Lincoln-Hamlin ticket, denouncing the "wanton and reckless" Democrats, asserting that "the national government has sovereign power over the Territories, and that it would be impolitic and unwise to use that power for the
propagation of negro slavery." Lincoln is "a sound, safe, national man. He could not be sectional if he tried."

Monaghan 27 records a separate printing of Bates's endorsement. Our document also prints the Republican, Douglas Democrat, and Breckinridge Democrat platforms; examines the pro-slavery record of Douglas's running mate, Herschel Johnson of Georgia; chronicles the disastrous results of Douglas's Squatter Sovereignty policy and his failed position on "The Everlasting Nigger Question;" and, finally, prints Lincoln's and Hamlin's letters of acceptance.

FIRST EDITION. Monaghan 27 note. Not in Eberstadt, Decker, Sabin, Miles, LCP.

$1,250.00

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Signer of the Constitution

65. [Ingersoll, Jared]: AUTOGRAPH INDICTMENT SIGNED AS ATTORNEY GENERAL OF PENNSYLVANIA: BEDFORD COUNTY PA. AUGUST SESSION 1812, CHARGING THAT MARGARET RESOLEN "WITH FORCE AND ARMS AN ASSAULT DID MAKE" UPON ABRAHAM RESOLEN. Single sheet, 8" x 12-3/4," entirely in ink manuscript and signed by Ingersoll. Signed also by Abraham Resolen as complainant. Docketed on verso, "Commonwealth v. Margaret Resolen | Assault & Battery." William Mercander, the foreman, has written "Ignoramus | Prosecutor pays the Cost." Old folds, light toning. Very Good.

Jared Ingersoll (1749-1822), an esteemed Philadelphia lawyer, served in the Continental Congress in the early 1780s, was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention in 1787, Philadelphia's City Solicitor from 1798-1801, Attorney General of Pennsylvania from 1781-1800 and 1811-1817, and in 1812 was the Federalist candidate for Vice President of the
United States. He was a Signer of the Constitution [United States Capitol Historical Society web site].

**Slavery By Another Name**


The author awakens the British public from its complacent belief "that slavery had been utterly abolished; and that the negro was quietly and contentedly enjoying the blessings of that freedom for which the British nation had sacrificed the vast sum of twenty millions sterling."

Unfortunately, "unquestionable facts have been collected showing the true character of the apprenticeship scheme, and proving in the clearest manner, that slavery has but changed its name; that the rights conferred on the negro by the Abolition Act have been basely trampled under foot; and that he is still groaning under a load of accumulated wrongs. . ." A mountain of facts documents these unhappy assertions.

Cundall 58. Sabin 90683. LCP 9761.

**Esteemed Chancellor Kent a Loathsome Federalist**

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

Item No. 67

This broadside is an uninhibited attack on James Kent and his judicial colleague, New York's Chief Justice Ambrose Spencer. They had attempted, at New York's 1821 Constitutional Convention, to restrict the suffrage for white males by imposing a property requirement.

The broadside, issued by Martin Van Buren's "Albany Regency," urges citizens to choose Van Buren in the upcoming gubernatorial election. Van Buren was their "champion in the convention, who contended manfully against the combined force of the federalists, and in favor of giving equal privileges to all freemen." They expose the "aristocratic propositions" of Kent and Spencer in damning quotes from Convention speeches. Chancellor Kent stated: "The tendency of universal suffrage, is to jeopardise the RIGHTS of PROPERTY, and the principles of Liberty. THERE IS A TENDENCY IN THE POOR TO COVET AND SHARE THE PLUNDER OF THE RICH. It requires a vigilant government, and a firm administration of justice, to counteract the tendency." The broadside summarizes loathsome Federalist doctrine: the job of government is "to PROTECT THE RICH AND KEEP DOWN THE POOR."

Chancellor Kent, universally acclaimed as one of the great jurists of any era, was admitted to the New York Bar in 1785. At this time he was Chancellor of New York State and a member of the 1821 State Constitutional Convention, where he unsuccessfully sought to restrict the suffrage for white males. His four-volume COMMENTARIES ON AMERICAN LAW is a foundation of American jurisprudence.

"First imprint of this city" [Howes]. "An important work on the Half Breed Tract" [Eberstadt]. The revelation of Mormon President Joseph Smith, Jr., "directing Galland's activities is here printed, with an account of the ensuing results" [Id.]


$1,250.00
Two Old Generals of the Lost Cause

69. [Lee, Robert E.; Johnston, J.E.]: PHOTOGRAPH OF ROBERT E. LEE AND JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON. Savannah, Geo.: D.J. Ryan, Photo., [1870]. Oval photograph, uncolored, 7-3/4" x 10-1/4." Laid down on decorative board, which is lightly dusted. The image is Fine.

The Encyclopedia of Virginia describes the famous photograph as follows:
"Robert E. Lee, at right, with pen in hand, sits at a table with his old comrade-in-arms, Joseph E. Johnston. The two former Confederate generals were photographed in April 1870, in Savannah, Georgia, where an ailing Lee had traveled with his daughter Agnes. As the pair went south by train from Richmond, they were greeted at the stations along the way by adoring crowds. (Among those in the throng at Augusta, Georgia, trying to get a peak at the Confederate war hero was thirteen-year-old Woodrow Wilson). . . During the course of his stay in Savannah, Lee met with Johnston, who was then living in that city and working in the insurance business. The two gray-beards, both sixty-three years old, had not seen each other since the end of the Civil War; the event was captured by photographer David J. Ryan. . ."
Copies of this photograph were subsequently sold to aid the Ladies' Memorial Association of Savannah which was raising funds for a Confederate monument."

$3,750.00

Item No. 70

“The Driving Force Behind the Founding of the Hebrew Education Society”


"This address celebrated the opening of the day school launched by the Hebrew Education Society of Philadelphia, the first of its kind in the city" [Swann Catalog, September 2019, Lot 120].

"Leeser was the driving force behind the founding, in 1846, of the Hebrew Education Society of Philadelphia, chartered for 'the establishment of a school or schools within ... Philadelphia, in which are to be taught the elementary branches of education, together with the sciences, and modern and ancient languages, always in combination with instruction in Hebrew language, literature and religion.' In his address at its official opening, delivered at the Society's schoolhouse on Sunday, the 4th of Nissan, 5611 (April 6th, 1851), Leeser expressed great hopes for the new Philadelphia Day School. 'We propose to combine elementary and afterwards scientific education with a gradual and progressive acquirement of..."
Hebrew, Hebrew literature, and religion. It is not to be as in other schools, a secondary matter whether the children learn Hebrew and religion or not, but they are to acquire these even if nothing else can be imparted' (p. 12)." [Sotheby catalog, 2014, 09239-20].

Item No. 71

“Starting Point for a Study of Confederate Military Law”


The authors contemplated that this Confederate Imprint, as the title states, would "be continued every session." It wasn't. Still, says Nevins, this "extremely scarce" book is "a starting point for a study of Confederate military law."

Contents include the organization of the regular and the provisional armies, arms and munitions, the flag, forts and arsenals, habeas corpus, slaves, naval laws, taxes, prisoners of war, and a plethora of other subjects. A detailed Index is printed at the end.

$650.00
Trial of a Nasty Federalist Judge


Addison, a Pennsylvania Federalist, was presiding judge of its Court of Common Pleas. He had defended the Alien and Sedition Acts and denounced the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions. Jeffersonians got their revenge after they assumed power in Pennsylvania. Addison's impeachment and removal from office became the model for a wave of similar actions against both federal and state judges. "Throughout America the bar was a sort of aristocracy, conservative to a degree that annoyed reformers of every class" [I Adams, History of the U.S., page 433].

This second edition issued, like the first, in 1803. It includes, not only the trial with much material on the nature of impeachment and Addison's lengthy justifications of his conduct, but also an Appendix which collects material on impeachment absent from the first edition.

Sabin 381. AI 3631 [2]. II Harv. Law Cat. 999. Marvin 472. $275.00

Interesting, Scarce Post-Revolutionary Session Laws

74. **Maryland**: LAWS OF MARYLAND, MADE AND PASSED, AT A SESSION OF ASSEMBLY, BEGUN AND HELD AT THE CITY OF ANNAPOLIS, ON MONDAY THE THIRD OF NOVEMBER, IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD ONE THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-THREE. Annapolis: Printed by Frederick Green, Printer to the State, [1784]. Folio. [56] pp. Old rubberstamps to blank verso of title leaf. Very Good. Signed in ink on title page, 'Francis Curtis.' With learned contemporary ink notations. Francis Curtis was "a lawyer near Queenstown, Maryland during the early nineteenth century," according to the Hagley Museum's Record of Miscellaneous Merchants [Collection of Philadelphia Area Merchants Records].

These are interesting post-Revolution Session Laws, authorizing revival of the Acts to suppress "insurrections and quiet disturbances"; enacting Relief laws forgiving individuals' "indisposition from taking the oath of fidelity and support to this state"; authorizing the vestry and churchwarden of Somerset parish to sell "at public sale, a part of the negroes belonging to the said parish"; endowing the Nicolites, or New Quakers, with "the same privileges that the people called Quakers are in any manner entitled to enjoy"; effecting navigation of the Susquehanna River; regulation of roads, theatrical entertainments, tax collection, debtor imprisonment.

Evans 18578. ESTC W14057 [3- British Lib., AAS, Huntington].
The Session rendered the Marquis de la Fayette and his heirs "natural born citizens of this state," prohibited any obstruction of the navigation "of the river Patowmack", vested James Rumsey with exclusive rights to construct and sell his steam boat with paddlewheel, chartered in a detailed statute a "company for opening and extending the navigation of the river Patowmack", established the University of Maryland; with several Acts involving the development of Baltimore, and other interesting laws.

Laws from the 1776 Convention to 1785

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

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

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

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

FIRST EDITION. Evans 20483. II Harv. Law Cat. 68. ESTC W7066. $2,000.00
The anonymous author hopes to redeem the body politic from its "present corrupted state," and to heal its "political leprosy." The party of Jefferson and Madison, allied with our Massachusetts rulers, "have availed themselves of every occasion. . . to accelerate the work of ruin and desolation." He enumerates "our complaints. . . A deep rooted and rancorous hatred of Greatbritain- - a blind and servile subserviency to France- - an inflexible hostility to commerce- - wanton and repeated violations of the constitution," etc., etc.

The solution: elect Federalist Christopher Gore to another term as Governor; reject "Mr. Gerry. . . a decided partizan of France; a warm and steadfast advocate of the present administration." Massachusetts voters did not heed this counsel: Elbridge Gerry won the 1810 election.

American Imprints 19309 [5 locations]. Sabin 45600. $250.00

“A Prime Rascal”

McGowan dedicates the book to Dr. Nicholas A. Den of Santa Barbara, who "nobly sought him out from the inhospitable wilderness, and bravely sheltered him from the fury of a cruel mob."

Graff says, "Ned McGowan, as his Narrative proves... was a prime rascal, one of the truly colorful characters in California during the middle of the [19th] century." McGowan came to San Francisco in 1849 after a decade in Pennsylvania's political life. In 1856 the Second Vigilance Committee indicted him for complicity in the murder of editor James King of William. McGowan fled, was eventually acquitted, and wrote this Narrative to prove his innocence.

The Narrative is "one of the most fascinating chronicles of adventure, scurrility and libel that ever issued from any press" [Wheat]. It is "one of the rare pieces of Californiana" [Zamorano]. The Zamorano Exhibition noted, "A unique apology, for it pictures the 1856 Vigilance Committee's crusade from the viewpoint of the 'persecuted.'" Streeter Sale 2822. Adams, Six-Guns 1408 ("excessively rare"). Cowan 407. Graff 2611. Greenwood 842. Howes M103 ("b"). Wheat, Gold Rush 132; Zamorano Eighty 54.

$4,000.00

Item No. 77
The Elusive Sterling C. McIntyre:
Unrecorded Confederate Imprints?

78. **McIntyre, Sterling C.:** GENL. G.T. BEAUREGARD. C.S.A., IN UNIFORM WITH TWO ROWS OF BUTTONS. [Richmond? Alabama?]: Published by S.C. McIntyre, [1861?].
Upper body photograph of General Pierre Gustav Toutant Beauregard in his Confederate uniform, his two rows of buttons indicating rank of Brigadier General. 6" x 8." Apparently Confederate uniforms conferred three stars on the collar of all Confederate generals.
"Published by S.C. McIntyre" on left portion of the oval; "Copy right secured" on right portion of the oval. Near Fine.

Pierre Gustav Toutant Beauregard, a career United States Army officer, joined the Confederacy after his home state of Louisiana seceded. He was promoted to Brigadier General in 1861.

McIntyre [born c.1816], a native of Scotland, immigrated to the U.S. in November, 1840. Having studied surgical dentistry in Paris, he opened a dental practice; newspapers and census records show him in Florida and South Carolina in the 1840s, San Francisco (CA) in 1850-1851, Nevada City (CA) in the mid-1850s, Alabama in the 1860s and 1870s, and back in California in the 1880s. Some sources suggest a temporary sojourn in Richmond, where he may have taken this photograph, which in format is like his photograph of Lee and other
Confederate Generals. See, Hopkins, ROBERT E. LEE IN WAR AND PEACE, noting McIntyre's Richmond oval photo of Lee, with identical publication and copyright information; and noting that. "McIntyre's notation of 'copyright secured' on his altered photograph of General Lee was quite unique in the early days of the Confederacy."


$2,500.00

Item No. 79

79. McIntyre, Sterling C.: GENL. R.S. EWELL. C.S.A., IN UNIFORM WITH TWO ROWS OF BUTTONS. [Richmond? Alabama?]: Published by S.C. McIntyre, [1861?]. Upper body photograph of General Ewell in his Confederate uniform, his two rows of buttons indicating rank of Brigadier General. 6" x 8." "Published by S.C. McIntyre" on left portion of the oval; "Copy right secured" on right portion of the oval. Near Fine,

Richard S. Ewell, a career United States Army officer, joined the Confederacy after his home state of Virginia seceded. He was promoted to Brigadier General in 1861.
Item No. 80

**Souvenir Hunters Impoverished Him**

80.  **[McLean, Wilmer]**: THE ROOM IN THE McLEAN HOUSE AT APPOMATTOX C.H., IN WHICH GEN. LEE SURRENDERED TO GEN. GRANT. [Richmond?]: Entered according to the Act of Congress in the year 1867, by Wilmer McLean in the Clerk's office ... Eastern District of Virginia, 1867. Broadside folio Print, 24" x 21" in modern frame. The eighteen officers are identified just below the image, Lee and Grant with facsimile signatures. Scattered light margin foxing. Very Good.

The more common printing has, as its imprint, New York's Major & Knapp Engraving [as well as the copyright with McLean]. Our printing was "Entered according to the Act of Congress in the year 1867, by Wilmer McLean in the Clerk's office ... Eastern District of Virginia".

The Appomattox surrender was received at the private residence of Wilmer McLean; Union soldiers took much of his furniture as souvenirs afterwards. McLean commissioned
this print two years later in an attempt to recoup his losses. Some sources credit John Ludlow Morton as the artist. Opposing generals Lee and Grant are seated in the center. Other officers include Union generals Meade and Sheridan, as well as young cavalry commander George Armstrong Custer (second from the left).

"In artistry and accuracy, a superior interpretation of the surrender" [Neely].


$3,500.00

Item No. 81

Brilliantly Engraved Broadside

Images of Generals Scott and Taylor flank the title, and are slightly beneath it. The Map depicting the Seat of War is at the center, surrounded by vignettes of the Battles of Monterey, Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, Buena Vista, Contreras and Churubusco; and portraits of Santa Anna and General Ampudia.

The copyright was "Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1847 by Ensigns & Thayer ..." The bottom margin, at the center, lists "Sowle & Ward, 43 Cornhill, Boston."

$2,000.00

Valuable Slaves in a Mississippi Estate


John W. Blunt, Justice of the Peace, takes the appraisers' oath on January 3, 1833. "In conformity to an order of the orphans court of hinds county, we have this day appraised the personal estate of John Allen, late of hinds county, decd."

"1 Negro man named Charles       600
1 Do do Shepherd                550
"We the undersigned appraisers, do certify that we have, this day, in conformity to an order of the Probate court of Hind's County to us directed issued the 22nd day of Oct 1832 appraised the goods and chattles and personal estate, of John Allen decd late of Hind's County, so far as come to our sight and knowledge as witness our hands and seals this the third day of January 1833.

“Thomas Nixon (seal)

“Wm. M. Fairchild (seal)

“David Burns (seal)"

$850.00

Strict Construction, Pro-Slavery Missouri Democrats Support
Martin Van Buren for President

83.  [Missouri Democratic Committee]: "CLARK COUNTY DEMOCRATIC MEETING AT A RESPECTABLE MEETING OF THE DEMOCRACY OF CLARK COUNTY MET AT WATERLOO ON THE 8TH DAY OF JUNE 1840. COL. ROBERT P. MITCHELL WAS CALLED TO THE CHAIR, AND JOHN W. LUKE APPOINTED SECRETARY WHEN THE FOLLOWING PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS WERE ACCEPTED.

"WHEREAS MAJ. WM. MCDANIEL, THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR THE STATE SENATE FROM THIS DISTRICT, AND DOCT. ABRAHAM WAYLAND FOR THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FROM THIS COUNTY BEING BEFORE THE PEOPLE... RESOLVED THAT WE DO HIGHLY APPROVE OF THE ENLIGHTENED & PATRIOTIC ADMINISTRATION OF MARTIN VAN BUREN OUR PRESENT PRESIDENT..." [Waterloo, MO]: June 8, 1840. Large folio, folded to 7-1/2" x 12-1/2". [3], [1 blank] pp. Completely in ink manuscript. Old folds, Very Good.

Clark County, in farthest northeastern Missouri along the Des Moines and Mississippi Rivers, borders Iowa to the north and Illinois to the east. The County, created in 1836, was named after William Clark [of Lewis & Clark fame], territorial governor from 1813-1820. The County's Democratic resolutions express orthodox Democratic doctrine in supporting his reelection.

"The Federal Government is one of limited power derived solely from the constitution, and the grants of power shewn therein ought to be strictly construed by all the departments and agents of the Government... [T]he Constitution does not confer upon the General Government the power to commence and carry on a general system of internal..."
improvements," "to charter a National Bank," or to "interfere with or control the domestic institution of the several states and that such States are the sole and proper judges of everything appertaining to their own affairs not prohibited by the Constitution; that all efforts of the abolitionists or others made to induce Congress to interfere with the question of Slavery are calculated to lead to the most alarming & dangerous consequences, and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people & endanger the stability & permanency of the Union." The document ends with a resolve to appoint "the following persons" as a committee of vigilance, but those names are unlisted, evidently to be named later. The final page [4] is blank.

Major William McDaniel [1801-1866], a Democratic Missouri State Senator, became a Congressman and was a member of the Missouri Volunteers during the Seminole War. Dr. Abraham Wayland [1792-1875], a physician, was a surgeon in the United States Army during the War of 1812.

**An Egregious Injustice**

84. [Mooney, Tom] Symes, Lillian: OUR AMERICAN DREYFUS CASE. A CHALLENGE TO CALIFORNIA JUSTICE. Los Angeles: Published for Special Circulation by the Inter-Religious Committee for Justice for Tom Mooney, 1935. 48pp, in original staples and printed goldenrod wrappers. Wraps mildly dusted, else Fine.
Mooney was convicted in 1916 of detonating a bomb that killed ten people in a large crowd which had gathered for a Preparedness Day Parade on San Francisco's Market Street. The sentence, death by hanging, was commuted in 1918 to life in prison, partly because credible allegations indicated that Mooney had been framed, evidence withheld, and other serious miscarriages committed. Mooney was imprisoned at San Quentin.

"Known worldwide as the scapegoat of anti-unionists, Thomas Joseph Mooney was falsely accused for bombing the Preparedness Day Parade in San Francisco on July 16, 1916. Mooney, a Socialist union activist and organizer, had previously been involved in an ugly strike against the Pacific Gas and Electric Company. This put him under immediate suspicion for the bombing even though it was later proved that he was no where near the actual bomb site during the parade. Mooney's wife, Rena, Warren Billings, Israel Weinberg, and Edward Nolan were also tried for the bombing but only Billings and Mooney were convicted. Mooney received the death sentence in 1917 and spent the next twenty-two years in prison despite outrage from around the world and evidence that many of the witnesses who testified against him had committed perjury. . ." ["Guide to the Thomas Mooney Collection, 1917-1918," Online Archive of California.]

OCLC locates a number of institutional copies.

Nast’s Powerful Indictment of Copperheads

85. **Nast, Thomas:** COMPROMISE WITH THE SOUTH. DEDICATED TO THE CHICAGO CONVENTION. [New York? 1864]. Carte-de-visite print, oblong 4" x 2-3/8."

Very Good.

At a gravestone on which is printed, "In memory of the Union Heroes who died in a useless war," a wounded and utterly defeated Union soldier and a proud, energetic
Confederate soldier shake hands. Flags of the United States and the Confederacy flank the scene.

The United States flag, hanging upside down with several lines of text, reads in part: "Tenn.| Virginia| Murfreesboro| Morris Island| Emancipation of the Slaves| Fort Wagner S.C., Chattanooga Tenn.| Lookout Mountain Tenn.| New Orleans... Vicksburgh| Hilton Head, Fort Donelson| Marietta... Georgia| Mississippi River. Bermuda Hundred."

The Confederate flag prints 'Slavery' and 'Treason' in the left top corner; and these lines over the stripes: "Guerrilla Warfare, Barbarities Fort Pillow Lawrence Starving Yankee Prisoners No Quarter. Chambersburg Yankee Killers, Murderers Bayoneting the Wounded Sleeping."

Nast forcefully condemns the Democrats' virtual surrender to slavery and the rebels. This image appeared in the September 3, 1864, issue of Harper's Weekly.

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**A Vicious Attack on De Witt Clinton**


Tammany Hall excoriates De Witt Clinton, would-be Governor of New York. "We considered him as retired from the political stage; convicted of too many errors in his course, to have ventured, directly or indirectly, so soon before the tribunal of the public."

Tammany reminds the voters of Clinton's record: Federalist "candidate for the office of President of the United States; in open opposition to the will of the Republican party throughout the wide extent of our country, which called loudly and imperiously for the
virtuous and noble Madison!" Who were Clinton's allies in that election? "The enemies of the war, from Maine to Georgia"-- the "angry and turbulent spirits which New England had generated... those solemn Hartford Conventionists; those Abhorrers of American Prowess." The right man for the job is... "MAJOR GENERAL PETER B. PORTER."

FIRST EDITION. AI 40643 [2]. Not in Sabin. We located only facsimiles on OCLC as of June 2023.


This rare item is the first statute establishing New York chancery fees, thus curing "the Inconveniences that may thereby ensue" from their absence. No Chancery Officer "shall exact, demand or ask any greater or other Fee or Fees" than the amounts enumerated herein.
These regulations limit the "Governour's Fees, as Keeper of the Great Seal of this Province," as well as fees of Masters, Registers, Clerks, Examiners, Solicitors, and other officers. This is an early effort to curb the exercise of arbitrary power by hungry court officers. Governor Burnet signs in type at the end.

Evans 2468. ESTC W34081. $2,000.00

88. **New York Supreme Court**: RULES OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, TO WHICH ARE ADDED, THE CIRCUIT COURTS, AND COPIES OF BILLS OF COSTS, TO SERVE AS PRECEDENTS. Albany: Printed by Charles R. & George Webster, at their bookstore in the white-house, corner of State and Pearl-Street, 1799. 38pp, as issued. Stitched in original and quite worn dark, plain wrappers. Faint rubberstamp on blank verso of title leaf. Very Good. Housed in a modern slipcase [institutional mark at spine base].
A rare imprint, which has not made its way to the AAS collection. NAIP records only the copy at Harvard; as of November 2017, OCLC records two copies at Harvard, one at the Library of Congress, one at the U.S. Supreme Court Library, and one at the Buffalo & Erie County Library.
Cohen 1349. Evans 35931. NAIP w016480. OCLC 4135290. $1,250.00

Jacksonians Oppose “American Bank Nobility,”
“Heartless and Soulless Corporations”

89. Ohio Democratic Party: FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE. PUBLISHED BY THE DEMOCRATIC EDITORIAL PUBLISHING COMMITTEE. NO. 1. COLUMBUS, FEBRUARY 5. 1846. [Columbus: 1846]. 8pp, caption title [as issued]. Disbound and stitched, printed in double columns. Light wear, but a Very Good copy of this ephemeral item.

"Read and hand to your Neighbor," beseeches this attack on Whigs, "American bank nobility," and "heartless and soulless corporations." It asks, rhetorically, "Shall we take from the rights of the great mass of the people to confer special privileges upon a few?"
These radical Jacksonians charge Alexander Hamilton with having "set to work to elude the wholesome provisions" of the Constitution by establishing a national Bank. Their hero, Thomas Jefferson, "warned the people of the effects of the Banking system," calling it "more dangerous than Standing Armies."

AI 46-2422 [2]. Not in Lomazow, Thomson, Mott, Eberstadt, Decker, Sabin. $375.00

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“The Only From Life Photograph of Lee With His Generals”


"General Lee and his Confederate officers in their first meeting since Appomattox, taken at White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia, in August 1869, where they met to discuss 'the orphaned children of the Lost Cause.' This is the only from life photograph of Lee with his Generals in existence, during the war or after. Left to right standing: General James Conner, ..."
An Uncommonly Bad Presidential Candidate


In 1872 the Democratic Party endorsed Horace Greeley, the newspaper editor and gadfly, for President. Greeley, formerly a Whig, was also endorsed by the Liberal Republican Party, composed of Republicans offended by Grant Administration corruption.

Benjamin Franklin Parks [1842-1902], a lifelong Democrat, assures the audience of his fealty to the Party: "My indentures were with the Democratic ship, and that as long as the mainmast stood and the sails were spread for a Democratic voyage, I would be faithful to her." We found very little information on Parks, of whom 'Find a Grave' notes, "Benjamin Franklin Parks was married several times and was the father of several children."

Despite Parks's Party loyalty, Horace Greeley is anathema. "If at any time there was a measure dangerous to the liberties of this people, Horace Greeley was its earnest advocate. If there was anything proposed by the Republican party peculiarly obnoxious to you, Horace Greeley was its strong supporter." As a Democrat and Union man, Parks is appalled at
Greeley's advocacy of secession in 1860-1861. He concludes that "there is no alternative for any true Democrat, but to vote for U.S. Grant for President."

OCLC 724288278 [1- AAS] as of June 2023. $275.00

Item No. 91

Nice Job by Seward and Russell


The Reports present an overview of British-American frictions during the Civil War, with issues ranging from activities on the high seas, drafting of alleged British nationals into
the Union armed and naval forces, arrests and other matters, all handled with exquisite skill by Lord Russell, Secretary of State Seward, and others. $1,000.00

Item No. 93

“The Loud Voice of Weeping”


Payson hears "the loud voice of weeping through the American states," the mourning of "the free and federal citizens of America." As with Moses, "God formed, endowed and assisted George Washington, a native of Virginia, to be the deliverer of his country, and perform wonders, which astonish the world."

Payson notes especially "the manner of his retiring from the scene of war, and disbanding his army, when he had delivered his country."

Evans 38201. ESTC W3018. $250.00

“Privileges of the Ruled Must Be Maintained”


In this early American election sermon-- one of the earliest obtainable today-- Pemberton expresses an important American theme: rulers' "Dignity & Power must be temper'd with the more cloudy Idea of their Frailty: A Seperation of these will lead into gross Illusions, and betray into Errors fatal to themselves and their Dependents." Otherwise, the polity is in "danger of being dazled with the Glare of Grandeur" emanating from the Ruler. It is essential that "the Privileges of the Ruled must be Maintained," for the protection of their "Liberty and Property."

FIRST EDITION. Evans 1484. ESTC W20236. $2,000.00

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"Common Invaders of the Liberties of Mankind"

Pemberton invokes the aid of God during the French and Indian War, "when the Thunder of the Battle, is heard even in these remote Regions; and our British AMERICA, is threatnd with immediate Destruction."

France is "an insulting Tyrant, whose Ancestors from the Beginning, have been the public Disturbers of the Peace of EUROPE, the common Invaders of the Liberties of Mankind. This is that tyrannical Power, that now surrounds the Continent of NORTH AMERICA with his mercenary Troops, and employs barbarous Salvages, to execute those inhuman Cruelties, which he is ashamed publicly to authorize-- Already one of our Armies has been defeated-- One of our Forts taken-- Many of our Brethren carried into Captivity, and our Southern Provinces delug'd with Blood.-- The Consequences are too melancholly to be expres'd."

FIRST EDITION. Evans 7991. Sabin 59609. ESTC W29347. $500.00

Pennsylvania’s Gradual Emancipation Law

96. Pennsylvania: LAWS ENACTED IN THE SECOND SITTING OF THE TWELFTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY, OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA... [Philadelphia: Printed by Thomas Bradford, 1788]. Folio. [1], 405-454 [i.e., 453; page 416 erroneously listed as 417], [1 blank], [ii Index] pp [as issued, except lacking final blank]. Caption title [as issued], unbound gatherings, untrimmed. Light wear and toning, Good+ or so.
The laws enacted include a 3-1/2 page detailed Act amending and explaining Pennsylvania's 1780 gradual emancipation statute; an Act incorporating the Society for Propagating the Gospel among the Heathen formed by the United Brethren; and other Acts relating to revolutionary war debt and one Thomas Gordon's attainder for treason. Evans 21366. NAIP w023495 [4-MeB, NN, PU, RPJCB]. AAS evidently owns a copy bound with the Laws of the Tenth General Assembly.

Item No. 97

“A Commentary on Slavery, The Major Cause of the Civil War”


Beneath the image the print is signed "Geo. Perkins." George Perkins [1842-1914] was a courageous Black lawyer and editor of the Oklahoma Guide, "the longest continuously published black urban weekly in Oklahoma Territory. He used the Guide, as editor and publisher, to enthusiastically defend the civil rights of blacks and attack the fear of black domination among whites." His signature is original and perhaps unique: the copy at the Library of Congress does not include it; the Clements Library description does not mention a signature; despite diligent efforts, we have not discovered a comparable signature.

Born in slavery in Tennessee, Perkins served in the Union Army during the Civil War, attaining the rank of first sergeant with Co. C, 57th USCT. After the War he attended law school and was admitted to the Arkansas bar. Perkins "was one of four African American delegates to the Arkansas Constitutional Convention, a two-term alderman on the Little Rock City Council, and justice of the peace for Campbell Township. He continued to pressure white Republicans for more African American participation and was an opponent of the

OCLC 890625809 [1- Clements], 263093163 [1- LSU] as of July 2023. Library of Congress online. $1,250.00
Two introductory pages of text are followed by rare illustrations of mining and milling operations [including the Homestake Mines near Deadwood, the Terraville Gold Mining Camp], cattle ranching, cowboys, Native Americans, towns and cities [Deadwood, Lead City], "productive prairie lands," and spectacular scenery.

From context, this book was published in 1907, the latest date mentioned in the text. Other printings were issued by the firm of Peterson & Carwile. Not located in Eberstadt, Decker, Soliday. OCLC records about twelve locations under different accession numbers.

Item No. 99

Pioneer of Reform Judaism


Holdheim, a German Rabbi, was one of the pioneers of the modern Reform movement. OCLC 37551720 [6], 233986909 [2], 970974638 [1] as of June 2023. $125.00
Let’s Join Hands and Be Friends!

100. **[Pickett-Buchanan Camp Confederate Veterans]**: PHOTOGRAPH OF SEVEN CONFEDERATE VETERANS OF THE CREW OF THE CONFEDERATE MAN-OF-WAR VIRGINIA, OR MERRIMAC, PRODUCED AS A SOUVENIR TO BE SOLD AT THE PICKETT-BUCHANAN CAMP CONFEDERATE VETERANS’ FAIR IN DECEMBER, 1884. [Norfolk, VA? 1884?]. Photograph on heavy card stock, oblong 6-1/2" x 4-1/4." Very Good plus. Affixed to the verso is the printed description quoted below:

"NORFOLK, VA., Dec. 5, 1884.

"Some of the Survivors of the Crew of the famous CONFEDERATE MAN-OF-WAR VIRGINIA, OR MERRIMAC, had this Photograph of themselves taken and placed on sale at the CONFEDERATE VETERANS’ FAIR, now being held, proceeds of which go into the general fund now being raised for the suffering Veterans."

Identified in print on the verso are Wm. R. Jarvis, Carpenter's Mate; Capt. Thomas Kevill, Artillery; E.V. White, of Georgia, Engineer and Aide to Adm'l Buchanan; C.B. Oliver, Gunner; C.J. Creekmur, Paymaster's Yeoman; James E. Barry, First Lieut. Artillery; A.J. Dalton, Artillery.

Diligent search has not revealed information about this photograph. The Pickett - Buchanan Camp Confederate Veterans organized this "grand" fair and concert. The fair opened December 2, 1884 and ran for a couple of weeks. The net proceeds of the enterprise were appropriated to the "relief of Soldiers and Sailors of the Late Confederate States Army and Navy, who are sick, distressed, disabled and unable to earn a living now in our city."

The event suggests the intense efforts by white Americans to close the book on the War's hatreds, and to join hands again in unity. The Camp appealed for contributions from "Banks and Bankers, capitalists and prominent men and institutions of the country." The organizers of the Fair were Chairman Geo. W. Wilson, Commander James Barron Hope, J. Rich'd Lewellen, C. Albert Nash, T.B. Jackson, and James E. Barry. Reflecting the post-Reconstruction desire for harmony among white people of North and South, the "men who marched under the stars and bars, and those who marshaled under the stars and stripes were
equally conspicuous, all anxious to contribute by their presence to the success of the enterprise.” ["Relief for Disabled Confederate Veterans", Staunton Vindicator, 31 Oct 1884, Page 3; and Virginian-Pilot, Norfolk, 12/2/1884, page 1.]


Semmes commanded the Confederate cruiser CSS Alabama, which took 65 prizes during the Civil War, apparently a world record. The Kearsarge finally destroyed the Alabama in their 1864 battle.

National Portrait Gallery 84.368.

$750.00


$375.00
The only 18th century American printing of this little pamphlet. Evans and NAIP say the attribution to Rees, a Unitarian minister, is "evidently in error," though the title page says he is the author. Whoever he was, the author's Preface explains his intention to redress the deplorable inattention to "the least cultivated" yet "one of the most useful accomplishments which a man can possess." He demonstrates his system's use of the alphabet, consonants, diphthongs, triphthongs, etc.

FIRST AMERICAN EDITION. Evans 38364. Rink 1982. NAIP w013844 [6]. $650.00

“Medical Police”


The Society was incorporated in 1812. OCLC records copies printed in 1821 and 1849, but only facsimiles of this 1831 edition, of which American Imprints notes four locations. The most interesting Section, entitled "Of Medical Police", dives into what must have been a hornet's nest of unpleasant intra-physician relationships, warning against "rivalship or jealousy," and admonishing doctors to "divest themselves of private resentments or opinions of one another" in order to put the patient's welfare first.

The Society wielded a great deal of power over the admission to practice medicine. "Censors" screened candidates; the course of preparatory study is prescribed. "Quackery" is discouraged. Members who advertise for sale medicines with "secret" ingredients to cure disease are "liable to expulsion."

AI 8979 [4]. $350.00
ACT OF INCORPORATION.

TOGETHER WITH THE

MEDICAL POLICE,

REGULATIONS AND RULES,

OF THE

RHODE-ISLAND MEDICAL SOCIETY.

PROVIDENCE,
PRINTED BY CHANNING & BARKER,
1846.
104. **Roosevelt, Theodore**: ARCHIVE OF NINE PRESS PHOTOGRAPHS OF THEODORE ROOSEVELT, DURING HIS PRESIDENCY AND POST-PRESIDENCY. Various dimensions, from 3-3/4" x 4-1/2" to 8" x 10-1/4." With frequent captions or typed notes adhering to the base of the photograph describing the occasion for the photo; or notes on the blank verso. With Underwood & Underwood logo, press photographers. Occasional minor corner or edge wear. Very Good.

TR is depicted campaigning before crowds in Lowell and Worcester, Massachusetts. Another shows him in 1906 "delivering his notable address at the new Armory, Naval Academy," the Underwood caption identifying several other notables at the dais. An Underwood photo, undated, depicts him from the rear, aboard ship in formal dress and tipping his hat.

Another depicts TR "On return from South America May 19, 1914." Then TR is "Off to Attend Wedding in Madrid of His Son Kermit," 1914. Two others, undated, are frontal photographs, both with the Underwood stamps on verso. One of the larger ones shows him sitting, "In Court | Barnes Trial (?)". Barnes, New York State Republican Chairman, sued TR in 1915 for libel after Roosevelt charged he was corrupt.

$950.00

105. **[Roosevelt, Theodore]**: TEN PHOTOGRAPHS COMMEMORATING THEODORE ROOSEVELT'S DEDICATION OF THE McKINLEY NATIONAL MEMORIAL IN SEPTEMBER 1907. Canton, Ohio: 1907. Ten photographs, all laid down on paper stock, generally with ink descriptions and captions. The photographs are in Very Good condition, the paper stock with some chips.

Vice President Theodore Roosevelt became President as the result of the assassination of William McKinley in September 1901. These ten photographs depict the dedication
ceremonies of the McKinley Memorial Association, which "was established soon after McKinley's assassination. It raised funds, chose a site, and began construction in 1905. The dedication ceremonies took place on September 30, 1907; President Theodore Roosevelt came to Canton to attend" [web site of the McKinley National Memorial].

"Six years had passed since the assassination of Ohio's own William McKinley, but his memory remained in the hearts of the more than 50,000 Americans who made the pilgrimage to Canton for the dedication of a lasting memorial to the late president. The worrisome rain of the weekend made way for a clear blue Monday morning as President Theodore Roosevelt, McKinley's former vice president, arrived in his predecessor's longtime hometown by train at 10:15 a.m. on Sept. 30, 1907. The Akron Beacon Journal reported that the crowds greeting the president were so great that Roosevelt and his party had difficulty making their way to their awaiting carriages" ["1907: Theodore Roosevelt Dedicates the McKinley Memorial," Ohio Magazine, Sept./Oct. 2020].

The photographs, generally accompanied by ink manuscript captions or explanations, record President Roosevelt's role on the solemn occasion: "Pres. Roosevelt delivering his address at dedication of McKinley Mon" [several different views]; "Unveiling of Monument by Miss Helen McKinley, sister of the dead President"; "Jas. Whitcomb Riley reading his poem at dedication McKinley Monument Canton"; "Rev. Frank M. Bristol . . . delivering opening prayer at dedication of McKinley Mon."; "Presidential procession moving toward McKinley Monument, Canton, Ohio"; "Dedication of McKinley Mon.," photograph of the audience with Secretary Garfield, Vice President Fairbanks, and several others [their names clipped from the manuscript notes].
Celebrated Civil War Sea Battle


The lithograph shows the Civil War's celebrated sea battle between the USS Kearsarge and the CSS Alabama off the coast of Cherbourg, France. In the center of the print is a third ship, the British yacht Deerhound, which rescued many of the Alabama's crew. Below the battle scene are portraits of Captain Semmes, CSN, and Captain Winslow, USN.

The print was engraved by the German artist Gustav W. Seitz [1826-1900?].

National Portrait Gallery NPG.84.369. $500.00

Massachusetts Has Sinned Against Her Southern Siblings!

107.  [Shaw, Lemuel; Benjamin R. Curtis; Joel Parker, et al]: TO THE CITIZENS OF MASSACHUSETTS, [Boston? 1860]. Printed folio sheet, folded to 4pp, each page 8-1/2" x 10-5/8." Caption title, as issued. Light horizontal fold, else Fine. The 1860 publication date is suggested because Justice Lemuel Shaw of the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court, who heads the list of signers, died on March 30, 1861; and an OCLC note informs that the document was "published Dec. 18, 1860."
A formidable array of forty-two Massachusetts lawyers, judges, and public figures announces: "We are forced solemnly to declare, that we believe the State of Massachusetts has violated our great national compact, by laws now on her statute book, which are in conflict with the Constitution and law of the United States." In addition to Shaw, former U.S. Supreme Court Justice Curtis, and Joel Parker, other signatories included George Peabody, George Ticknor, Edward Dickinson, Emory Washburn, Theophilus Parsons, Charles Storrow.

The "violation" is the Massachusetts Personal Liberty Law, enacted with the express purpose of nullifying the Fugitive Slave Act of 1850. The Personal Liberty Law so obviously violates the Constitution that it deprives Massachusetts of the moral high ground in the Slavery Controversy: "When we shall have done altogether right ourselves, we can firmly demand all that is due from others, and calmly abide whatever consequences may ensue from insisting on that demand."

OCLC 34776325 [3- Yale, Peabody-Essex, Duke], 83678735 [2- NYHS, AAS]. $1,000.00
decorative border. Light scattered foxing, uniform light toning. The tunes with words [where appropriate] and music. Very Good.


AI 11350 [3 locations]. Wolfe 7884. OCLC records nine locations under several accession numbers as of July 2023.

$350.00

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The Economics of Slave Ownership


$450.00
110. **Slave Sammy**: STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA. IN THE MATTER OF THE CLAIM OF DR. LEWIS DANTZLER FOR A SLAVE LOST IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE. REPORT OF THE STATE AUDITOR AND OTHER ASSOCIATED DOCUMENTS.

Columbia, S.C.: Office of State Auditor, 1864. Five documents, all completed in neat ink manuscript, concerning Dr. Lewis Dantzler's claim for compensation from the State of South Carolina for the death of his Slave Sammy, who died of typhoid fever contracted while impressed into Confederate service for work on military fortifications.


[2] CHARLESTON, S.C., 3D AUG. 1864 WE HAVE CAREFULLY EXAMINED THE FOLLOWING NAMED SLAVES, FURNISHED THE CONFEDERATE STATES FOR SERVICE ON THE COAST AN ESTIMATE THEIR VALUE AS FOLLOWS: Listing three slaves owned by Dr. Lewis Dantzler and the value of each. Sam is valued at $2000; Albert $2300; and William $2500. Duly signed. Very Good.

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

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

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

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

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

During Sammy's impressment "he contracted Typhoid Fever, was sent back home on 5th Sept '64, complained of head ache next day, and did but little work- about a week after- he became completely exhausted & prostrate & was found to be laboring under a fully developed typhoid fever and nervous exhaustion. That he died of the disease so contracted, without the default of his owner, at home on the 23d Sept. 1864. And that the just and true value of the slave, at the time of his impressment, was Two Thousand dollars. Auditor Tupper finds all the allegations credible, "as hereinbefore stated," and allows the claim for $2000 [not the $3500 claimed by Dantzler]. $3,500.00

Item No. 110


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

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

Census data disclose that Jesse Teague owned twelve slaves in 1860. One of them, an 18-year-old male, could have been the unfortunate Tom. During Tom's impressment "he contracted Debility, the result of protracted & hard work. That he died of the disease so contracted, without the default of his owner, at C's Negro Hospital in Charleston S.C. on the 20th November 1863." Auditor Tupper finds all the allegations credible, "as hereinbefore stated," and allows the claim for $2000 [not the $5000 claimed by Teague's Estate].

$2,500.00

Item No. 112

“UNRESTRAINED FREEDOM OF OPINIONS”
Is Our “BIRTH-RIGHT”


A forthright (though anonymous), scarce, powerful early defense of the religious liberty not to bear arms, based upon the Free Exercise Clause of the First Amendment; and, as the author puts it, "upon the ground of UNRESTRAINED FREEDOM OF OPINIONS, which is the BIRTH-RIGHT, and the CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHT of EVERY CITIZEN OF THESE STATES, whether in religious or other concerns."
The author objects to the pending militia bill in Congress, under which conscientious objectors would be required to pay a fine in lieu of military service: "a man should not be forced to wrong his own conscience." For historical support he invokes the life and work of William Penn in his establishment of Pennsylvania.

Evans 28967. ESTC W13134. Not in Cohen. $1,750.00

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Circuit-Riding Judges “Incessantly in the Harness”


The author, identified at the end as 'P.', argues that "the physical toils now exacted from the Judges are of so exhausting a description as entirely to supersede the exercise of the necessary mental labours." They travel "incessant circuits, leaving them but little of the necessary leisure for research." Indeed, they are "incessantly in the harness."

Describing the schedule of the weary judges, the author fears, "Our Judges will find out, before very long, if they have not already made the discovery, that they are in retrograde career... The melancholy result of this will be the forfeiture of all respect for a court, or courts, which prove unequal to the proper and able discharge of their duties." He makes several proposals for court reorganization and expenditures.

A rare pamphlet located, according to OCLC, only at the University of South Carolina and the Iowa State Library.

Cohen 1048 ["Examined from photocopy"]. OCLC 7202254. III Turnbull 103. $750.00
An 1866 West Virginia statute required Daniel Stofer to swear, as a condition of admission to the Bar, that he had not borne arms against the United States or the State of West Virginia. He took the "lawyers' test oath" in June 1867.

The State of West Virginia then indicted him for perjury after witnesses swore that he "had voluntarily given aid and comfort to persons engaged in armed hostility, by countenancing, counseling and encouraging them in the same; had sought, accepted and attempted to exercise the functions of office under authority in hostility to the United States, and to the State of West Virginia; and had yielded a voluntary support to a pretended government, authority, power and constitution within the United States, hostile or inimical thereto." Found guilty after trial, he was sentenced to pay a fine of $25 and serve one year in jail. Stofer appealed. Arguing that the test oath was unconstitutional, he sought a new trial. This document is the record submitted to the Supreme Court of West Virginia.

The Test Oath "did not endure very long, but it was in force long enough to be declared unconstitutional and to cause the arrest, indictment and conviction of Captain Daniel A. Stofer, of Pocahontas County. This lawyer had served as captain of a hard fighting Confederate company which distinguished itself at Gettysburg and on other stricken fields, and in June, 1867, this captain took the oath cheerfully and was tried and convicted, and escaped by the skin of his teeth by reason of a negligently drawn indictment, which was quashed in the Supreme Court of Appeals in West Virginia" [West Virginia Bar Assn: PROCEEDINGS OF
A TRIP TO BRITISH HONDURAS, AND TO SAN PEDRO, REPUBLIC OF HONDURAS.

BY CHARLES SWETT, OF WARREN COUNTY, MISS.

New Orleans: [George Ellis], 1868. 8vo. [1 title], [1 blank], 125 pp. Original printed wrappers, stitched, light wear to spine. Very Good.

Swett, an embittered Confederate, left his home at Warren County, Mississippi, to visit the tiny Central American nation of British Honduras in order to assess its fitness as a refuge for fellow Southerners impoverished by the War. He left his home on December 26, 1867, and returned in March 1868. After his steamy and difficult tour of Belize and other areas, he concluded that the climate and near-impossibility of making a living made emigration a terrible idea. He provides data on the country and on Spanish Honduras, which had received similar attention.

"The narrative of the experiences of a group of 'unreconstructed rebels' from Arkansas, Mississippi, and Louisiana who decided to 'take a walk' into voluntary exile rather than submit to the indignities of Yankee rule and Carpet-bagging domination. In his introduction, Swett says: 'If despite our assertions to the contrary, our country should be brought to the humiliating fact of equality of races existing amongst us---when an inferior holds public position, and ever serves in the capacity of representative of the people, or when we are satisfied this will be the result of what is now transpiring, it will be well to surrender this land to our persecutors.' " [Eberstadt].
"First American Work on Evidence"


This is the first edition of "the first American work on Evidence. It is still an important book of reference, and was supplemented by a few illustrative cases well selected from the English reports, including the far-reaching decision of Omychund vs. Barker. In the same volume was included a Treatise on Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes" [Marke]. Marke 531. II Harv. Law Cat. 698. Marvin 681. Cohen 5129.

$375.00


**The Wit and Wisdom of Mr. T.**

$500.00
A bizarre post-Civil War pamphlet by a man who identifies himself only as 'T.' "I have nothing whatever to do with the politics of this country, or with its internal conflicts or quarrels, and it is the farthest thing from my wish in any manner to identify myself with any parties here. I merely take the circumstances of the day to illustrate Scripture, and to prove both that treason is a crime that ought to be punished when committed against a sovereign." T discusses President Johnson's "grand discovery, that 'Treason was a crime,' and oracularly pronounced the great fact." Though "the crime is denounced and its punishment called for," the trial hasn't occurred. "The answer may be anticipated,- Because the legal authorities see that no conviction for treason can be had..."

"Another attempt to translate the spiritual events seen by St. John 'in the spirit' into worldly history; and, of course, another egregious failure." [Meliora: A Quarterly Review of Social Science in its Ethical, Economical, Political, and Emeliorative Aspects. Vol. IX. London: S.W. Partridge. 1866.]


Religion Responsible for Our “Free Constitution”

118. **Tappan, David**: A DISCOURSE, DELIVERED TO THE RELIGIOUS SOCIETY IN BRATTLE-STREET, BOSTON, AND TO THE CHRISTIAN CONGREGATION IN

Tappan argues the necessity of religion as the foundation of a decent society. "If all sense of religion were erased from the human mind, no tie would be left to bind men to regular behavior in society, except the fear of legal penalties or of present inconveniencies; and the terror of these would be unspeakably abated."

The "influence of religion" in America is responsible for individuals' "personal virtue," "personal sobriety and diligence," and our "free constitution, a mild and liberal administration of civil government."

FIRST EDITION. Evans 34627. ESTC W38057. $125.00

AN ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE THE Knoxvile Industrial Association
BY
HON. O. P. TEMPLE.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.
PRINTED BY T. HAWS & CO., 148 GAY STREET. 1869

Item No. 119

“Let Not East Tennessee Be Confounded With Other Parts of the South”

Temple had been a leading East Tennessee Unionist; his "contribution to the progress of transportation and agriculture in East Tennessee was considerable. He was one of the originators of the Knoxville & Ohio Railroad; a director of the East Tennessee & Georgia Railroad Company, and president of the first macadam turnpike company in his section of the state" [DAB].

Temple explains the attractions of East Tennessee for immigrants: climate, soil, productions, schools and colleges, "the state of Society," railroads and markets, and natural resources. He admonishes, "Let not East Tennessee be confounded with the other divisions of this State, or with other parts of the South. We are a distinct and peculiar people. We hail the coming of the immigrant with a hearty welcome, and give him the assurance of perfect security, as long as he obeys the laws."

FIRST EDITION. Allen 7027. OCLC records only facsimiles as of June 2023. $250.00

Everyone Likes “Tax Reform and Good Government”

120. [Tennessee]: THE TAXPAYER. DEVOTED TO TAX REFORM AND GOOD GOVERNMENT. A MONTHLY JOURNAL. CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, NOVEMBER, 1894. VOL. 1, NO. 1. THROUGH JUNE, 1895, NO. 8; AND AUGUST, 1895, NO. 10. Chattanooga, TN: The Taxpayer Publishing Co., 1894-1895. 4to. Pages 1-128, [145]-160. Each issue 16pp. Caption titles [as issued], printed in three columns. Two copies of each numbered journal are included. Bound together in contemporary half morocco, worn boards [spine and inner covers shorn of their morocco], new endpapers. Tanned, a few leaves
clipped closely at outer margin with loss of first letter of several lines. Two leaves of the August issue have had articles clipped from them. Overall, Good+.

The Taxpayer sought tax reform: "Tennessee's Tax System, Its Evils, And The Means Proposed For Curing Them". Tax systems and the history of taxation in other jurisdictions and countries are reviewed. John W. Faxon was President of The Taxpayer Publishing Company. W. B. Swaney was vice-president, G.F. Milton was editor and secretary.

The 1895 Report from the Tennessee Bar Association stated, "Much valuable literature has been added to the subject during the year by the Press, especially by 'The Taxpayer,' a monthly magazine published at Chattanooga, devoted to tax reform and good government."


Not in Lomazow. OCLC 506340565 [1-Tenn. State Library] as of July 2023. $450.00

**Rare Territorial Imprint**

121. **[Tennessee]**: UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. TO THE SHERIFF OF Washington COUNTY, IN THE TERRITORY SOUTH OF OHIO: GREETING. YOU ARE HEREBY COMMANDED TO TAKE THE BODy of John Milliken IF he be FOUND IN YOUR COUNTY, AND him SAFELY KEEP, SO THAT YOU HAVE him BEFORE THE HONORABLE THE JUDGES OF THE SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW, TO BE HELD FOR THE DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON, AT THE COURT HOUSE IN JONESBOROUGH, ON THE THIRD MONDAY OF September NEXT, THEN AND THERE TO ANSWER James Gray of a Plea of trespass on the case, to his damage five hundred dollars. HERElN FAIL NOT, YOU THEN AND THERE HAVE THIS WRIT. WITNESS, JAMES AIKEN, CLERK OF OUR SAID COURT, AT OFFICE, THE THIRD MONDAY OF MARCH IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD ONE THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED AND NINETY four AND IN THE 18TH YEAR OF OUR INDEPENDENCE. [Knoxville (Tenn.): George Roulstone, Printer to the Territory, 1794]. Printed document, completed in manuscript. Manuscript material denoted in lower case type. The quoted language is followed by a bond posted by Gray, to be forfeited should he fail to complete the litigation. Old folds, clean horizontal separation expertly repaired on blank verso. Folded for recording, docketed in manuscript on verso. Signed by Clerk James Aiken, Gray, and his attorney. Good+.

In May 1790 Congress organized lands, obtained by cession from the State of North Carolina, as the "Territory of the United States South of the River Ohio." It would become the State of Tennessee. This document, like others printed for use in the Territory, probably came from the press of George Roulstone, Printer to the Territory. Gray's claim was for damages against Milliken.

The document, a rare territorial survival, is not recorded in Evans, Bristol, Shipton, Allen, or on ESTC. AAS does not own it but its online site notes that the Library Company has a similar copy, from the Zinman Collection, "completed in manuscript for the sheriff of Hawkins County, ordering the detention of Martin Armstrong, to appear on the third Monday of Sept. next, to answer to William Bradley on a plea of trespass; witnessed by James Aiken, clerk of court; William Bradley and William Cocke are bound with the sum of £100; dated Aug. 18, 1793, and signed by William Bradley and William Cocke; witnessed by Thos. Berry; with a MS. docket title, and an account of the unsuccessful search for William Armstrong."

$1,000.00

Each Resolve was approved by President Washington on June 9, 1794, and signed in type by him, Speaker Muhlenberg, and President pro tempore of the Senate Ralph Izard. A rare imprint of the Third Congress.
Evans 27883. NAIP w010533 [3]. $600.00

**Archive of Letters from the Famed Mechanical Engineer**

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

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

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

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

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

James H. Richardson was an artist and wood engraver in New York City. His advertisement in the 1877 City directory describes his skill in preparing engravings of landscapes, portraits, machinery, buildings, engravings for publishers, authors and manufacturers.
H[enry] R. Worthington was a manufacturer of steam pumps, meters, and other hydraulic machinery. He built the first Worthington Double Acting Pump in 1844 and founded the Worthington Hydraulic Pump Works in 1845 with partner William H. Baker near the Brooklyn Navy Yard in New York. The company changed names in 1862 due to new partners, and it continued after his death with his son succeeding him as a partner.

$750.00

Item No. 123

“A Mockery, Called the Constitution of the State of Georgia”


Robert A. Toombs [1810-1885] was a lawyer, member of the Georgia and U.S. House of Representatives, and U.S. Senator. He built a successful law practice in Washington, Georgia, and owned many slaves. A passionate Southern Rights partisan, he refused to support Stephen Douglas, the regular Democratic Party nominee in 1860, and helped to form a Southern political party headed by Buchanan's Vice President, John Breckinridge of Kentucky. Toombs insisted on the right of slaveowners to bring their slave "property" to any
territory in the United States, regardless of territorial sentiment. After Secession, he became the first Confederate Secretary of State, and a Confederate Brigadier General.

After the War Toombs and his family fled to England in order to avoid arrest. He returned to Georgia in 1867, unrepentant, a vocal critic of Congressional Reconstruction. In this scarce Speech, delivered two days after the inauguration of Georgia's first Republican governor and two weeks after the 14th Amendment's ratification, he supports Democratic presidential candidate Horatio Seymour.

"A mockery, called the Constitution of the State of Georgia, has been imposed upon the people, which makes all good government impossible as it stands. . . All these and many more such wrongs have been inflicted upon you without your consent." The "Radical party" is a "monster." Toombs decries its "incompetency, its corruption, its venality, its tyrannies, its treachery to the Caucasian race." The Reconstruction Acts and Amendments are "usurpations and unconstitutional, revolutionary and void."


$1,500.00

Blame It on Booth’s Father, a “Weird Genius of Hebrew Descent”


With frontispiece illustration of Booth, sketches, a full page map of Maryland, a full page illustration of "Garrett's House, Where Booth Died," and Townsend's poem on Lincoln. The poem is followed by publisher advertisements, frequently lacking in this imprint: 12 numbered pages followed by 6 numbered pages "Catalogue of Books Published by Dick & Fitzgerald." The final six numbered pages are bound slightly out of order. The inner wrappers list the Dick & Fitzgerald publications.

The pamphlet describes the murder, with sketches of the assassination scene, the Theatre, a sketch and map of Booth's exit; the conspiracy; the funeral of the President; Booth's life and upbringing; the search for Booth and his death, with a sketch and full-page illustration of Garrett's house; the detectives' rooting out the conspiracy; the trial and execution of the conspirators.

Booth's father, says Townsend, was a "weird genius" and "of Hebrew descent... Fitful, powerful, passionate, his life was a succession of vices and triumphs... He threw off the wife of his bosom to fly from England with a flower-girl." Booth was evidently raised, along with his siblings, by his mother. Townsend's 'Explanatory' Preface says he "represented the World newspaper at Washington during the whole of these exciting weeks, and wrote their occurrences fresh from the mouths of the actors." His assessment of Mrs. Surratt is unforgiving. "Treason never found a better agent than Mrs. Surratt. She is a large, masculine, self-possessed female, mistress of her house, and as lithe a rebel as Belle Boyd or Mrs. Greenough."

Howes T315. Monaghan 781. McDade 617. Sabin 6388. $1,250.00

Item No. 125
"The Utility of Hose"

126. **United States Hose Company:** CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES HOSE COMPANY. INSTITUTED JULY 4TH, 1826, INCORPORATED MARCH 18TH, 1833. CONSTITUTION REVISED DECEMBER 16TH, 1840. Philadelphia: Printed No. 3 La Grange Street, 1841. 3 1/2" x 5 1/4". 16pp, stitched in contemporary marbled wrappers. Light dusting, Very Good.

The Pennsylvania Act incorporating the Company in 1833 is printed, along with its Constitution, whose Preamble states, "The utility of Hose in affording a constant supply of
water in time of FIRE, has long since been exemplified." OCLC does not record any printed item concerning this Company.
Not located in American Imprints, Sabin, or on OCLC. $350.00

African-American Men Participated and Voted


General John Schofield ordered the Convention; Congress's reconstruction legislation had empowered him to do so.

Radical Republicans, led by John C. Underwood, the Convention's President, dominated the Convention. Its Bill of Rights repudiated Secession. "The Virginia constitutional convention that first met in December 1867 included two dozen African Americans and numerous white reformers and men of northern birth. The convention and the constitution that it adopted are known by the name of the convention's president, federal judge John C. Underwood. The constitution provided for the creation of the state's first free public school system for all children, and it expanded the right to vote to all adult men who had not taken a significant part in the Confederate army or in the Confederate government or the government of the state of Virginia that was a part of the Confederacy. When the state's voters, who included African American men, ratified the constitution in 1869, they voted separately on the provisions that disenfranchised former Confederates and deleted them from the new constitution. Congress then admitted senators and representatives from Virginia, ending
Congressional Reconstruction in the state" [online article at Library of Virginia's unit on the Fifteenth Amendment].

This document prints the Underwood Constitution as well as proclamations by President Grant and other federal officers concerning its implementation. Its opponents, who boycotted the proceedings, called it the 'Negro Constitution.' It went into effect in 1870 and lasted until 1902, when a new Constitution's poll tax and "understanding" clause ended the suffrage for most black men.

Cappon 2652. OCLC does not record this printing; it lists a printing at the Office of the New Nation in Richmond, variously described as 41 pages and 37 pages, with the additional title language, "Passed April 17, 1868." $1,850.00

Detailed Plats of Washington


The book contains more than 1100 Plat Squares of Washington, D.C., each a detailed illustration of a portion of the City as of the time of its publication. Streets, avenues, and
numbered building lots are noted, bounded with dimensions and delineated. The work was a major undertaking.

Phillips, List of Maps and Views of Washington and District of Columbia, page 40. Bryan 118. $450.00

MA PS
OF THE
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
AND
CITY OF WASHINGTON,
OR
PLATS
OF THE
SQUARES AND LOTS OF THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

Item No. 128

A Sisyphean Effort


This scarce document has facsimile signatures of the officers and managers of the Washington National Monument Society: President Millard Fillmore; the Mayor of Washington and Second Vice President of the Society, Walter Lenox (1817-1874); and noted politician and Army General Winfield Scott. OCLC records only the copy at Washington State University; the Clements Library has one dated January 1 1850, with the facsimile signature of then-President Zachary Taylor.

The Washington National Monument Society was founded in 1833 by James Madison, John Marshall, and others. The Monument's construction was not an easy enterprise.
Although the cornerstone was laid in 1848, nearly forty years elapsed until the Monument's completion. Construction was interrupted from 1854 to 1877: lack of funds, the Civil War, and bureaucratic squabbling caused substantial delays.

OCLC 29852929 [1- WA State U] as of June 2023. $500.00

Item No. 129

**Bullfrogs’ “Pitched Battle”**


The Introduction describes a dark dismal night in July of 1756. The inhabitants of Windham were awakened by a loud noise which seemed to be yells of "infuriated Indians." They also thought they heard the names of Col. Dyer and Elderkin shouted out, "two eminent lawyers, and this increased their general terror." Several townspeople thought something supernatural was happening; they dropped to their knees to pray, while some braver individuals took guns and went to face the attacking foes. By morning the noises had died down. Finding no Indians, the brave men headed home.
It was later discovered that the mill-pond outside the village had become nearly dry, causing the large number of bullfrogs to fight "a pitched battle on the sides of the ditch" for what little water remained. This was the great battle that had caused the frightening noises which the townspeople mistook for Indians. The melee resulted in the death of "several thousand" frogs. "Now Lawyers, Parsons, Bullfrogs, all/ I bid you each farewell;/ And unto you I loudly call/ A better tale to tell."

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

OCLC 22989345 [1- Brown], 44404878 [1- NYPL] as of June 2023. Other printings also issued.

131. **Weichenhan, Erasmus**: CHRISTLICHE BETRACHTUNGEN UBER DIE EVANGELISCHEN TEXTE... Germantau: Michael Billmeyer, 1791. 4to. [8], 785, [3] pp. Marbled endpapers. Contemporary calf [quite attractive with only light rubbing, one wormhole at base of front hinge], raised spine bands. A clean and lightly tanned text, some chipping to blank gutter of last leaf, rear free endpaper loosening. Near Fine.

The most pleasing copy of this ordinarily well-worn book that we have encountered. Evans 23975. Arndt 803. ESTC W33606 [10 locations]. $500.00
More Beef!

132. [White, P.W., Confederate Chief Commissary, Florida]: EIGHT NOTES AND LETTERS, ENTIRELY IN INK MANUSCRIPT, TO CONFEDERATE MAJOR P.W. WHITE, CHIEF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, FLORIDA, CONCERNING SHIPMENTS OF CATTLE AND BEEF, 1863 AND 1864. Tallahassee and Quincy, Florida; Charleston, Columbus: 1863 and 1864. Each a single leaf, varying lengths, in ink manuscript. Occasional light wear, Very Good.

Shipments of cattle and salt beef to Confederate troops in the field are the primary subject of these letters. Logistic and administrative matters, railroad availability, and other aspects of supplying the troops are discussed.

Pleasants Woodson White "was born in Georgia in 1820, the son of a Methodist minister who soon moved his family to Quincy [Florida]. Young White studied at Emory and began practicing law in Quincy in 1848. He was commissioned a major in the Confederate Army in 1861 and, as Chief Commissary Officer for Florida, commanded the important depot at Quincy. In 1863, despite his attempts at secrecy, White's difficulties in supplying beef cattle to the army became known. The shortages thus revealed influenced the military campaign of 1864. White became active in politics after the war and served as Judge of the Second Judicial Circuit, 1869-79. He also served as Commissioner of Lands and Immigration from 1881 to 1885, a period of railroad expansion in which his office was deeply involved. He became an attorney for the Florida Coast Line Canal and transport Company, which controlled vast acreage near Miami. White became an ardent booster of the South Florida climate and divided his last years between his citrus groves in Lemon city and his civic and business interests in Quincy. He died in 1919" [online University of North Florida Digital Commons].
"Forceans Have Fought, Bled, and Died" For Their Country


"Wilberforce University is the nation's oldest private, historically black University owned and operated by African Americans. Its roots trace back to its founding in 1856, a period of American history marred by the physical bondage of people of African descent. It was also a period when the education of African Americans was not only socially prohibited but was illegal" [its web site].

This Forcean lists "Our Honored," Wilberforce students who have served in the armed forces during the War. "Forceans have fought, bled, and died." Photo illustrations of students, faculty, administration, college buildings and other landmarks, a class directory, and local advertisements adorn the book. $650.00
HISTORY

LOS ANGELES COUNTY

CALIFORNIA

WITH ILLUSTRATIONS DESCRIPTIVE OF ITS SCENERY,

Railroads, Post-Offices, Manufactories, etc.

FROM ORIGINAL SKETCHES BY ARTISTS OF THE HIGHEST ABILITY.

THOMPSON & WEST

OAKLAND, CAL.

1870.

Item No. 134
Scarce Los Angeles History


The full-page lithographs depict local businesses, residences, farms, railroad stations, and images reflecting the County's opportunities and progress. The accompanying text describes its history, government, climate, agriculture, minerals, manufactures, education, rail and water communication, journalism, crimes, Indians, biographical sketches, separate histories of each township and Santa Catalina Island.

A Directory of Subscribers, Census, and Official Vote of LA County is also printed in this rare book, to which Howes ascribed a "b" rating.

FIRST EDITION. Howes W531 b. Cowan 397. Rocq 2657. $2,000.00

A Defense of the Confiscation Act

135. **Wilson, W.D.** ATTAINDER OF TREASON AND CONFISCATION OF THE PROPERTY OF REBELS. A LETTER TO THE HON. SAMUEL A. FOOT, LL.D. ON THE CONSTITUTIONAL RESTRICTIONS UPON ATTAINDER AND FORFEITURE FOR
"A careful constitutional analysis in advocacy of the proposition that the property of 'Southern Rebels' might be confiscated and applied toward payment of the debt incurred by the War" [Eberstadt].

In the absence of any significant constitutional history of the prohibition on bills of attainder-- legislative rather than judicial determinations of guilt, tainting the rights of the traitor's heirs-- Wilson resorts to English practice and considers the way in which the language of the prohibition was understood by the Founders. He and Foot laud the care with which the Founders protected individual rights and conclude that the Confiscation Act is constitutional.

109 Eberstadt 31. Bartlett 5884. $250.00