

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

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

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

Weitenkamp 148 [recording a 1905 reproduction only]. Not in Reilly. OCLC 191119865 [3-Clements, U VA, Williams] as of July 2021. Also located at the Library of Congress, Boston Public Library, Lincoln Financial Foundation Collection.

(37670) \$1,500.00

2. **[Confederate Veterans] Stone Mountain Memorial: PHOTOGRAPH OF THE "BOYS OF THE DAYS OF '61, OF ATLANTA, GEORGIA CHEERING AS THE FIRST CONSIGNMENT OF STONE MOUNTAIN MEMORIAL HALF DOLLARS ARRIVED FROM THE MINT. THE BAGS CONTAIN \$50,000 WORTH OF THE NEW COINS AND WERE CLOSELY GUARDED.** [Atlanta?]: Underwood & Underwood, 1925. Photograph of elderly, cheering Confederate veterans arranged in a semi-circle around bags filled with newly minted Stone Mountain Memorial Half Dollars. A pillared building is in the background. The photograph, oblong 8" x 10-1/8", is dated 5/10/25 on the accompanying explanatory caption by Underwood & Underwood, New York photographic firm. With the Underwood ownership stamp on the verso.

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. According to Wikipedia, the coin was struck at the Philadelphia mint in 1925. "Its main purpose was to raise money on behalf of the Stone Mountain Confederate Monumental Association for the Stone Mountain Memorial near Atlanta, Georgia. Designed by sculptor Gutzon Borglum, the coin features a depiction of Confederate generals Robert E. Lee and Stonewall Jackson on the obverse and the caption: 'Memorial to the Valor of the Soldier of the South' on the reverse."

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.

(37671) \$450.00

3. **Ellis, Charles: AUTOGRAPH LETTER, SIGNED, TO HIS BROTHER, SENATOR POWHATAN ELLIS OF MISSISSIPPI, EXPRESSING HIS GREAT "REGRET IF THE**

BANK BILL PASSES, IN ITS PRESENT SHAPE, IN OPINION I AM CLEAR THAT CONGRESS HAVE NO CONSTITUTION POWER TO CHARTER SUCH A BANK." Richmond: 1832 [May 27]. [4] pp, bifolium, each page 8" x 9-7/8." All pages filled with Ellis's letter. One closed tear to the final leaf, without any loss. Very Good.

"I shall greatly regret if the Bank bill passes, in its present shape, in opinion I am clear that Congress have no constitution power to charter such a Bank, but one has been chartered & another likely to be, thus likely to be saddled with one. I feel anxious that it should be striped of its power to do the country commerce hurt, Politically, I have the greatest apprehensions on that score, and should we live to see the country again involved in War or any pecuniary difficulties. I predict most certainly the fatal consequences, already do we not witness as in this blamable Tariff principle, its pestilential influence, in the Legislation of every state, in the Legislation of Congress, in the Election of President & Vice President, in the Election of Members of Congress, in the movements of more corporate bodies, in short, its influences is injuriously fits throughout all society and particularly in the Exchanges both at home & abroad. It was particularly unfortunate that it went into operation at the close of the War because its friends claim for it the restoration of specie payment and a wholesome circulation in the country at this time Ö Thus it is that this fine country is torn into discontents, confusion, and eminent danger of disunion by legislating upon subjects that do not belong to the General GovernmentÖGod grant some radical change in these things."

Contemporary Southern Democrats, like Andrew Jackson [unlike many Southern Whigs], opposed the recharter of the Bank of the United States, originally established under Alexander Hamilton as Secretary of the Treasury. It was rechartered as the Second Bank of the United States in 1816; its continued existence was a hot-button issue in the presidential election of 1832, with Nicholas Biddle, Henry Clay, and other Whigs championing the Bank's mission. Continued opposition by President Jackson and Democrats led to its downfall in 1836.

(37703) \$500.00

4. **Florida:** JOURNAL OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OF THE STATE OF FLORIDA, WHICH CONVENEED AT THE CAPITOL, AT TALLAHASSEE, ON TUESDAY, JUNE 9, 1885. Tallahassee: N.M. Bowen, State Printer, 1885. 631, [1 blank] pp. Bound in contemporary sheep [rubbed] with gilt-lettered morocco spine labels. A clean text, Very Good. Inscribed on front free endpaper: "Judge Thomas Settle from your friend Philip Walter." Settle was a Federal court judge in Northern Florida, appointed in 1877 by President Grant, and served until his death in 1888. Philip Walter , a Jewish Floridian, was clerk of the Federal court, and a delegate to the 1885 Constitutional Convention. See, 1901 Jewish Encyclopedia [Florida].

Democrats deemed the "carpetbag" constitution of 1868 a "relic of Reconstruction." Its highly centralized provisions permitted control of the State by the "carpetbaggers." Only seven of the delegates to this 1885 Convention were Negroes. Article VI of the proposed Constitution authorized the legislature to make payment of a "capitation tax a prerequisite for voting." Establishment of the poll tax "was obviously directed at the disfranchisement of the Negro and the obliteration of the Republican Party in Florida" [Williamson].

This document records the day-by-day proceedings, lists the delegates, and prints the proposed Constitution.

Williamson, 'The Constitutional Convention of 1885,' in 41 Florida Historical Quarterly 116-126 [1962]. (37676) \$350.00

5. **Holtzclaw, William H.:** THE BLACK MAN'S BURDEN BY WILLIAM H. HOLTZCLAW, PRINCIPAL OF THE UTICA NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE FOR THE TRAINING OF COLORED YOUNG MEN AND YOUNG WOMEN. UTICA INSTITUTE, MISSISSIPPI. WITH AN INTRODUCTION BY BOOKER T. WASHINGTON, PRINCIPAL OF THE TUSKEGEE NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE, TUSKEGEE, ALABAMA. ILLUSTRATED BY PORTRAITS AND VIEWS. New York: The Neale Publishing Company, 1915. Original blue publisher's cloth, with title and Neale imprint stamped in gilt on spine. [2], 232 pp, as issued, with frontis photo illustration of the author and seventeen additional full-page photo illustrations [not included in the pagination], all as noted in the List of Illustrations. Presentation inscription in pencil on the front free endpaper: "Laura L. Case from William H. Holtzclaw." Near Fine.

Holtzclaw was born in Roanoke, Alabama, during Reconstruction, in "a little cabin, fourteen feet by sixteen feet, made of split pine poles, with only dirt for a floor." His parents had been slaves.

From Wikipedia [omitting footnotes]: "William Henry Holtzclaw (1870–1943) was an educator and the founder of Utica Institute in Mississippi. Holtzclaw was a graduate of the Tuskegee Institute and desired to start his own school. He settled in Utica, Mississippi, bought land on credit, and persuaded the locals to appoint him teacher of what was then called the Utica Negro School in 1902. Holtzclaw and his students built the first and second school buildings themselves. By 1903 the school had 225 pupils and was supported by white and black members of the community. The school became incorporated by the state of Mississippi as the Utica Normal and Industrial Institute for the Training of Colored Young Men and Women and taught both academic subjects and also vocational work. Holtzclaw became principal of the school and worked on attracting funds, and received donations from Andrew Carnegie. Holtzclaw was also a writer. He published two newspapers, the monthly Utica News and a school newspaper, Southern Notes. He published his autobiography, *The Black Man's Burden*, in 1915."

FIRST EDITION. Work 475. Blockson 2371. Krick, Neale Books 225.

(37702) \$375.00

6. **Lincoln, Abraham:** THE ADDRESS OF THE HON. ABRAHAM LINCOLN, IN VINDICATION OF THE POLICY OF THE FRAMERS OF THE CONSTITUTION AND THE PRINCIPLES OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY, DELIVERED AT COOPER INSTITUTE, FEBRUARY 27TH, 1860, ISSUED BY THE YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN UNION, (659 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,) WITH NOTES BY CHARLES C. NOTT & CEPHAS BRAINERD, MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF CONTROL. New York: George F. Nesbitt & Co., Printers and Stationers, 1860. 32pp. Stitched, lightly worn. Very Good.

This is the 1907 reprint, "almost indistinguishable from the original," of Lincoln's great Cooper Union speech, originally published in September 1860, during that year's chaotic presidential campaign. Unlike the original, page 32 of this edition is numbered.

Thirty-eight detailed footnotes by Nott and Brainerd, leading attorneys and men of letters, buttress Lincoln's argument that the Framers and early Congresses contemplated a restricted and gradually diminishing role for American slavery. By examining constitutional and early Congressional debates, Lincoln demonstrates that contemporary statesmen viewed slavery "as an evil, not to be extended, but to be tolerated and protected only because of and so far as its actual presence among us makes that toleration and protection a necessity." Lincoln's speech received wide press coverage; it catapulted him into presidential contention,

for its great contribution was to place the new Republican Party at the center of American constitutional and legal thought rather than at an unacceptable extreme. He thus made it easy for moderate Northern Democrats and Whigs to vote Republican in 1860.

Monaghan 68. LCP 5933. Sabin 41162n.

(37668) \$150.00

7. **Rogers, William:** AN ORATION, DELIVERED JULY 4, 1789, AT THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, IN ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, BY THE REV. WILLIAM ROGERS, A.M. PROFESSOR OF ENGLISH AND ORATORY, IN THE COLLEGE AND ACADEMY OF PHILADELPHIA. TO WHICH IS ADDED, A PRAYER, DELIVERED ON THE SAME OCCASION, BY THE REV. ASHBEL GREEN, A.M. JUNIOR PASTOR OF THE SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. PUBLISHED AT THE REQUEST OF THE PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI. Philadelphia: Printed for T. Dobson, 1789. 32pp. Stitched in original pale wrappers [some wrapper spotting and tears]. 32pp, untrimmed. Presentation inscription "For Mr. Larwill, from W.R." Except as noted, Very Good.

Rogers dedicates his Oration to the President [Thomas Mifflin], Vice President [Thomas M'Kean], and members of the Pennsylvania Society of the Cincinnati. He calls July 4 "The Sabbath of our Freedom! The animating rays of our new Constellation have been felt on the exhausted soil of Europe, and have penetrated the barbarous shades of Africa!" Rogers lauds the Society of the Cincinnati, "an institution founded upon a basis the most honorable, with views the most friendly, humane, and patriotic!" Unlike European "orders of military merit," the Society of the Cincinnati stands for "the rights of mankind." It expresses "the grace of simplicity with the dignity of virtue," as opposed to European "pomp of pride."

The 1919 Huntington Auction called this "An important piece, upholding the Society of the Cincinnati, at whose request it was published."

Evans 22120. Sabin 72741. ESTC W5774.

(37722) \$650.00

8. **Speer, Emory:** UNDER THE AMERICAN SYSTEM THE CHAIN GANG HAS NO PLACE IN THE JURISDICTION AND PROCEDURE OF POLICE COURTS WHERE TRIAL BY JURY IS NOT A RIGHT OF THE ACCUSED. OPINION BY JUDGE EMORY SPEER, IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF GEORGIA, JUNE 28, 1904. Macon: Burke's Linotype Printshop, 1904. Original stapled and printed gray wrappers with wrapper title, as issued. Presentation copy, inscribed above the caption title: "With compliments of Emory Speer." Fine.

[With] Typewritten letter laid in, signed by Judge Speer, written from his Chambers in Mt. Airy, to William Sayre, Editor of The Evening Standard, New Bedford, Mass.: "Replying to yours of the 21st instant forwarded me at this place, I write to say that it gives me great pleasure to mail you under separate cover a pamphlet containing my decision in the case of Henry Jamison. I am sure you will use it in a practical way toward the amelioration of condition of human suffering for the most trivial causes which my limitations as Judge obliged me but faintly to describe."

Henry Jamison, "a respectable colored man between fifty-five and sixty years of age," was arrested for a "trivial" violation "of a minor municipal ordinance" [disorderly conduct, drunk and disorderly] Arraigned in Recorder's Court "without any indictment, accusation, or written charge of any kind and without any form or semblance of a judicial trial, he was sentenced to pay a fine which he was wholly unable to pay, and then to serve a term of two

hundred and ten days on the county chaingang of Bibb county." Such sentences were not unusual in the post-War South: they were a convenient way to circumvent the Thirteenth Amendment, which abolished Slavery and involuntary servitude "except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted," See, Blackmon, *SLAVERY BY ANOTHER NAME: THE RE-ENSLAVEMENT OF BLACK AMERICANS FROM THE CIVIL WAR TO WORLD WAR II*. [Anchor Books: 2008].

Judge Speer [1848-1918] had been a Confederate volunteer in the Fifth Kentucky Regiment. After the War, he practiced law in Georgia and was the State's Solicitor General for several years. President Chester Arthur made him a federal judge in 1885. Judge Speer decided that a mere police court judge, whose jurisdiction was limited to petty offenses for which a jury trial was unavailable, had no power to sentence Jamison to a chain gang.

Speer describes the unpleasant ordeal of the chain gang, which included indiscriminate whipping and other punishments. In closing his eloquent opinion, he quotes from an argument that he himself had made to a jury many years earlier: "A magnanimous people, a just people, they owe it to themselves to be magnanimous and just to the colored people... This is no color line case. It is a negro today. It may be a white man, aye, a white child or a white woman tomorrow. In this court the law is equal for all."

Not in De Renne, *Work or LCP*. OCLC 79612679 [1- Harv. Law], 44623275 [3- Wesleyan, Boston Ath., U NC] as of June 2021.

(37665) \$1,750.00

9. **[Tennessee: Civil War]: PUBLIC ACTS OF THE STATE OF TENNESSEE, PASSED AT THE EXTRA SESSION OF THE THIRTY-THIRD GENERAL ASSEMBLY, FOR THE YEAR 1861.** Nashville, Tenn.: E.G. Eastman, Public Printers, 1861. viii, 127, [1 blank] pp, plus a large folding chart printed to show strength of infantry companies [information left blank]. Later institutional cloth and old bookplate on front pastedown. Else Very Good.

This Confederate Imprint leads with Governor Isham Harris's Message of January 7, 1861, denouncing the North's "systematic, wanton, and long continued agitation of the slavery question," and its "actual and threatened aggressions." Deeply resentful of attempts to exclude slavery from the Western Territories, which were "acquired by the blood and treasure of all the States," he passionately urges alliance with Confederacy. But Tennessee did not secede until June 1861, the last State to leave the Union. West Tennessee heavily favored secession; East Tennessee was equally opposed. It came down to Middle Tennessee, which voted to cast the State's lot with the Confederacy.

The Acts include a referendum on calling a Convention "to consider the then existing relations between the government of the United States and the government and people of the State of Tennessee." Resolution Number 13, reflecting the State's substantial pro-Union sentiment, proposes a Convention of the slaveholding States to amend the U.S. Constitution to guarantee the protection of slave property in all the Territories, and otherwise to protect the security of slavery. The State's detailed Militia Law is also printed.

Parrish & Willingham 4129. Allen 5345.

(37687) \$500.00

10. **[Tennessee: Civil War]: PUBLIC ACTS OF THE STATE OF TENNESSEE, PASSED AT THE [Second] EXTRA SESSION OF THE THIRTY-THIRD GENERAL ASSEMBLY, APRIL, 1861.** Nashville, Tenn.: J.O. Griffith & Co., Public Printers, 1861. viii, (3)-103pp [as issued]. Later cloth, institutional bookplate on front pastedown, light rubberstamp on blank portion of title page. Else Very Good.

This Confederate Imprint leads with Governor Isham Harris's Message of April 25, 1861, two weeks after Sumter's surrender, replete with accusations of Northern tyranny, usurpation, and coercion. Even restored, the Union will cease to be a confederation of free and independent States. "It will become a consolidated, centralized government, without liberty or equality, in which some will reign and others serve..." He recommends that Tennessee adopt an Ordinance of Secession and join the rebel government.

This document prints the Ordinance of Secession and Tennessee's Declaration of Independence, and formal documentation tying Tennessee to the Confederacy. Also included are Acts reorganizing the State government in view of its transfer of allegiance.

Parrish & Willingham 4128. Allen 5346. (37688) \$500.00

11. **[Tennessee: Post-War]: ACTS OF THE STATE OF TENNESSEE, PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION OF THE THIRTY-FOURTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY, FOR THE YEAR 1865.** Nashville, Tenn.: S.G. Mercer, Printer to the State, 1865. Later tan institutional cloth, title stamped on spine with institution's name stamped on spine base. No other library marks. 12, [2 blanks], xiii, [1 blank], 178 pp. A clean and bright text. Very Good.

A record of significant activity in Tennessee's [partial] return to the Union. Edwin Stanton and President Lincoln appoint Andrew Johnson Military Governor of Tennessee in March 1862. Proposed Amendments to Tennessee's Constitution abolish slavery, prohibit the Legislature from making any law "recognizing the right of property in man," repudiate Secession and its accompanying ordinances, and require an oath of loyalty to the Union. Governor Johnson's Proclamation announces the scheduling of an election to vote on the Proposed Amendments, and later announces their adoption.

Governor Johnson's April 6, 1865 Message to the Tennessee Senate and House declares Secession "an abomination that I cannot too strongly condemn." He urges immediate adoption of the 13th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, abolishing slavery. "The negro has had no agency himself in bringing on our troubles, and does not merit unkind treatment at our hands." "Roving bands of guerrillas" must be suppressed, he says, and the Legislature obliges.

The Legislature also enacts a law "to limit the Electoral Franchise." Only white adult males who establish their loyalty to the Union may vote; Blacks remain disqualified. As a sign of the changing times, previous Governor Isham Harris-- who herded the State into secession-- is denounced as a traitor, and a reward of \$5,000 offered for his apprehension. Early steps toward Reconstruction are commenced.

Allen 6074. (37689) \$450.00

12. **[Tennessee: Post-War]: THE NEW CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF TENNESSEE, AS REVISED BY THE CONVENTION OF DELEGATES, ASSEMBLED IN NASHVILLE, JANUARY 10, 1870.** [bound with] ACTS OF THE STATE OF TENNESSEE, PASSED BY THE SECOND SESSION OF THE THIRTY-SIXTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY. FOR THE YEARS 1869-70. Nashville: Jones, Purvis & Co. Printers to the State, 1870. xxxii, 238pp. Later cloth, morocco spine titles, old bookplate on front pastedown. Occasional foxing. Except as noted, Very Good.

The 1870 Constitution expressly guaranteed citizens "a right to keep and to bear arms for their common defense. But the Legislature shall have power, by law, to regulate the wearing of arms with a view to prevent crime." The Constitution prohibited Slavery, "except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted." This was a loophole that provided a path to forced labor on chain gangs and the like.

All adult male citizens were entitled to vote, "except that each voter shall give satisfactory evidence that he has paid his poll taxes... without which his vote cannot be received." Intermarriage or cohabitation between whites and "negroes, mulattoes, or persons of mixed blood, descended from a negro to the third generation," were prohibited.

Allen 7050. (37686) \$375.00

13. **Universal Peace Union:** THE TWO TELEGRAMS. [Philadelphia: Printed at the Office of the Bond of Peace, 403 North Sixth Street, 1866]. 4pp bifolium. Caption title, as issued. At head of title: "Universal Peace Union Tracts, - No. 1." Fine. Signed in type at the end, "Alfred H. Love."

The Universal Peace Union, at its convention in New York, sent the following telegram to the Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic at its contemporaneous meeting in Boston: "We congratulate you on a peaceful Encampment. As veterans, can you not add your protest against War, that there may be never more another war Encampment?"

Not without humor, the GAR replied: "Your congratulations reciprocated. The Grand Army of the Republic is determined to have Peace, even if they must fight for it!" The Universal Peace Union was not amused: "You will NEVER have peace so long as you fight for it with deadly force."

"The most colorful and important peace organization to rise from the Civil War was the Universal Peace Union (UPU). This militant band grew out of reaction against compromising tactics which the American Peace Society adopted during the Civil War" [abstract at the Swarthmore College Peace Collection, which holds the Union's records] Alfred H. Love founded the Union in 1866, and was its president until he died in 1913. He was the vice presidential nominee of the National Equal Rights Party in 1888, on a ticket headed by Belva Lockwood.

Not in Sabin, or on OCLC or the online site of AAS as of July 2021.

(37695) \$250.00

14. **Volck, Adalbert:** ETCHING OF STONEWALL JACKSON BASED ON A PENCIL SKETCH THAT VOLCK HURRIEDLY MADE WHILE PASSING THROUGH A CAMP DURING A BLOCKADE-RUNNING TRIP AND NOTICING JACKSON STANDING AMONG A GROUP OF OFFICERS. [np: nd]. Small etching, 3" x 4-1/4". Full length portrait of Jackson in full uniform, facing left. Accompanied with a small typed note which identifies the piece [brittle and chipping]. The etching is Fine.

Volck described the circumstances of this engraving in a letter to McHenry Howard as follows: "The drawing from which this hasty etching was made is from life. It was on one of my blockade-running trips, not long after the second battle of Bull Run. I had crossed the Potomac above Ball's Bluff, and carrying important papers, was making my way across the country to get to a certain place, the name of which I have forgotten, but where I knew a person who would push me forward. I came quite unexpectedly upon a camp, and not meeting the pickets, I walked right through it. On the other side of the huts and shelters I saw some officers talking together, among them Jackson. As I seemed unobserved I pulled out my sketch book and made what can hardly be pronounced a striking likeness of the General. I was almost done with it when one of the officers pointed me out, and General Jackson looked around at me with a pleasant smile and turned away. . . An etching was made immediately after my return, some three or four days afterward. . . "

The engraving is accompanied by a typed note which identifies the piece. "The etching of Stonewall Jackson was made by Dr. A.J. Volck of Baltimore ... It is the only likeness of

Jackson taken from life in existence and was made by Dr. Volck during the late Civil War. . . There are but three or four copies of it and Dr. Volck still has the plate. . . About a year ago, an article on Stonewall Jackson was published in Century and a copy of the etching was published by Century ... The likeness is considered perfect. ... The etching is quite valuable." The etching was reproduced as an illustration to "The Battle of Gaines's Mill", by D.H. Hill, in *The Century*, v. 30, no. 2 (June 1885), p. 295; [Howard: RECOLLECTIONS OF A MARYLAND CONFEDERATE SOLDIER AND STAFF OFFICER UNDER JOHNSTON, JACKSON AND LEE. Baltimore: 1914, pp.131-133.]

"The etching is reproduced in G.M. Anderson, 'The work of Adalbert Johann Volck 1828-1912' (1970), p. [53], with facing note: 'In a letter written years later to a Baltimore lady, Volck described how he took a pencil and hurriedly made a sketch of Jackson. Later he made an etching and a few copies were struck. In 1898 for the Great Confederate Bazaar in Baltimore, more were struck from the original plate and sold'" [OCLC].

"Adalbert John Volck (1828-1912) came to the United States from Germany in 1848 and eventually settled in Baltimore where he practiced dentistry. Volck was also a painter and possessed a flair for caricature. Signing his work V. Blada, Volck is known as the only Confederate cartoonist whose influence was on a par with Thomas Nast. His Confederate War Etchings and Sketches from the Civil War in North America are stinging satirical depictions of northern hypocrisy." [<http://www.indiana.edu/~liblilly/cartoon/civil.html>] OCLC 371399383 [1-Brown Univ.] as of July 2021.

(37673) \$4,500.00

15. **Waterman, Elijah:** AN ORATION, DELIVERED BEFORE THE SOCIETY OF CINCINNATI, HARTFORD, JULY 4, 1794. Hartford: Hudson and Goodwin, 1794. 20pp, stitched and untrimmed, as issued. Lightly foxed, else Very Good. Contemporary signature, 'Captain Charles Fanning.'

A heartfelt July 4 oration, delivered before the organization of Revolutionary War officers. Of America's first settlers, Waterman says that "Religion was the darling object of their souls." They developed their institutions "upon the grounds of equality...free from the trammels of system and the rich chicanery of law." Americans were educated as freemen, even while England's corrupt "chariot of empire was rolled along by the springs of bribery and intrigue."

Charles Fanning [1749-1837], born and raised in Connecticut, was a charter member of the Society of Cincinnati. He enlisted in the Continental Army in 1775, rose to Lieutenant and Paymaster, served under General Washington at the Battle of Germantown, and wintered at Valley Forge. At the end of his service he was breveted as Captain. He was the Selectman of Preston for many years, and served in the Connecticut House of Representatives from 1792-1814 and 1826. Good friends with General Lafayette, he later received him at a grand reception given at the end of the war. Lafayette is said to have thrown his arms around Fanning while exclaiming, "God bless you, my old friend, Captain Fanning." [Brooks: HISTORY OF THE FANNING FAMILY, VOLUME 1, Page 291; FIFTH REPORT OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, OCTOBER 11, 1901-OCTOBER 11, 1902. Page 94; Lockwood: THE AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, VOL. XV, JULY-DECEMBER, 1899. Page 485; Connecticut: ROLL OF STATE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF CONNECTICUT FROM 1776 TO 1881. Pages 80, 90, 100, 140, 146, 158, 164, 198, 204 & 255; and National Archives and Records Administration, Revolutionary War Pension and Bounty Land Warrant Application Files, National Archives Catalog ID # 30002, NARA M804, Pension No. S. 13,001.]



Evans 28031. Trumbull 1565. (37723) \$450.00