

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." [Weitenkampf]. 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.

Weitenkampf 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. **[Civil War: Confederate]: RETURN OF CAPTAIN JAMES M. MAYO'S COMPANY ("E", OF THE 36TH REGIMENT OF N.C. STATE TROOPERS (ARTILLERY) ARMY OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, (COLONEL ----) FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1862. ENLISTED MEN ON "EXTRA OR DAILY DUTY," ACCOUNTED FOR BY NAME. ABSENT ENLISTED MEN, ACCOUNTED FOR BY NAME.** Fort Ellis, NC, near New Bern: 1862 [January 31]. Oblong folio broadsheet, uniformly tanned. 12-3/4" x 18-1/2." Printed, with manuscript additions. Signed in ink by J.M. Mayo, Commanding Company. Contemporary "Duplicate." A few pinholes at fold intersections, not affecting text, Very Good.

Most spaces available for the requested detailed information are left blank. Numbers of enlisted and commissioned officers present and absent are listed with notations of "alterations since last monthly return." 122 men were present for duty at the post. George L. Medlin was "furloughed for sickness." Captain Mayo is the only commissioned officer listed as "present." The return was completed about six weeks before the Battle of New Bern

James Micajah Mayo "studied law at the University of Virginia in 1859 and 1860. In October of 1861, following the outbreak of the Civil War, he was appointed to the rank of Captain in the Confederate States Army and organized the North Carolina 2nd Artillery Regiment, Company F (AKA North Carolina 36th regiment, Company F), nicknamed 'The Pamlico Artillery'. On March 14, 1862, at the Battle of New Bern, NC, his company defended Fort Ellis on the Neuse River about four miles south of New Bern. The fort contained eight guns. When the union troops broke through the confederate defenses south of Fort Ellis, Mayo was ordered to destroy his guns and the ammunition magazine which contained over 3000 pounds of powder and 500 loaded shells, so that they would not fall into the hands of the enemy. He sent his men out of danger, placed the powder 'trail' to the explosives and lit it himself. It was reported the explosion was the largest and loudest of the entire battle.

Unfortunately, Captain Mayo was not far enough away from the magazine when it ignited and he was severally [sic] injured. It was estimated that he was thrown as far as one hundred feet by the blast. Both of his legs were broken, his flesh and eyes badly burned and he was reported as 'killed' by some observers. That night he was found by Major W. B. Lowell of the Connecticut 11th who had him moved through Union lines to a hospital where he was treated by Dr. Whitcomb. As a captured Southerner under the doctors care, he slowly recovered and eventually regained his eyesight. Major Lowell visited him frequently, wrote letters to his mother, read and played the violin for him. After five months he was well enough to travel. General Burnside arranged for a special escort to return Captain James M. Mayo back to his home in Edgecombe County. He re-enlisted in September of 1862 in the North Carolina 4th Calvary (North Carolina 59th Regiment) as a Field Officer, appointed to the rank of Major October 7, 1862. His unit first saw service in North Carolina and Southern Virginia. In May of 1863, his unit was placed under the command of Brigadier General Beverly Robertson. At the Battle of Upperville Virginia on June 21, 1863, leading a charge against Union Forces which ended in hand-to-hand combat, he was captured a second time. He was sent to Old Capital Prison in Washington DC and on August 8, 1863, transferred to Johnson Island Military Prison, Lake Erie, Sandusky, Ohio where he remained until February 24, 1865, and was then transferred to City Point, Virginia for exchange. While a Prisoner of War at Johnson Island he kept a detailed diary of the day-to-day event of prison life. The first of two volumes, covering the period from August 7, 1863 through March 10, 1864, is in the Library of Congress, Manuscript Division, and is stated to be one of the best accounts of prison life written by either Yankee or Rebel. A second volume, covering the period from March 1864 to his release in February 1865, has been lost" [online NamSouth.com]. (37699)\$450.00

3. **[Confederate Imprint] Polk, Leonidas: A PROCLAMATION. TO ALL SOLDIERS IN THIS DEPARTMENT ABSENT FROM THEIR COMMANDS WITHOUT LEAVE.** Headquarters Demopolis [AL]: April 16, 1864. Printed Broadside, 8-3/4" x 10-3/4". Light foxing. two old horizontal folds. Shallow blank margin closed tear expertly repaired on blank verso. Signed in type by "Lieut. Gen. Polk" and "Thos. M. Jack, Lieut. Col. & A.A. General." Very Good.

Polk, a founder of the University of the South and Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Louisiana, doffed his clerical garb for a Confederate uniform when the Civil War broke out. The transition was not totally unexpected: his undergraduate years were at West Point before a religious transformation brought him to the clergy. Two months after issuing this Proclamation Polk was killed by an artillery shell.

The Proclamation, which Polk says he issued against his better judgment, offers a pardon to all who were AWOL. He hopes that "this last opportunity now presented for wiping out the disgrace which attaches to the characters of these men, and must follow and brand their posterity after them, will be availed of by them, and that he will thus be relieved from the painful duty of making examples of those who in contempt of the claims of their country upon their services, and in defiance of all law, have not only deserted their standards, but, by banding themselves together, have rendered the property and lives of peaceable citizens insecure, and reduced society to the condition of lawlessness and violence." Parrish & Willingham 951 [3- A-Ar, MBAt, NcD]. OCLC 29575961 [2- NcD, MBAt], 903660831 [1- U AL], 14174872 [1- Lincoln Pres. Lib.] as of July 2021.

(37715) \$2,500.00

4. **[Confederate States of America]: ABSTRACT OF JOURNAL OF EXECUTIVE SESSION OF THE CONGRESS, C.S.A. FEBRUARY 27, 1861. THE CONGRESS BEING**

IN EXECUTIVE SESSION MR. RHETT FROM THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS, MADE THE FOLLOWING REPORT. [Montgomery, Alabama: 1861].

Autograph document, entirely in ink manuscript, in the hand of Alex. B. Clitherall, Assistant, and signed "J.J. Harper, Secretary per Alex B. Clitherall Asst." Letter written by Clitherall, an Alabama lawyer and assistant to Burton Harrison, Jefferson Davis's private secretary. Written on the recto of first leaf; docketed, in the probable hand of Harrison, on recto of second leaf: "Commn to European Powers. For the President." Blank verso of second leaf is laid down. Very Good.

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

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

"Which report was unanimously carried.

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

"I certify the above abstract to be correct.

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

President Davis had sent a Message to Congress on February 26, 1861, recommending the appointment of Yancey of Alabama, Rost of Louisiana, and Mann, whose nomination was not approved. But Mann's consolation was his later appointment as Commissioner of the Confederate States of America for Belgium and the Vatican.

Yancey and Rost would be replaced by Mason and Slidell, whose capture on a mission to Europe nearly started a war between the United States and England.

(37669) \$1,250.00

5. **Confederate Telegram: SOUTH-WESTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY...WEST POINT [MS] APRIL 24, 1863. BY TELEGRAPH FROM MACON 1863. TO "GENL RUGGLES** The troops here leave directly for Meridian in consequence of the Yankees making their appearance between Meridian and Jackson. [T]he car of ammunition will be left without protection- no Locomotive send for it if possible." From Ord. Lt. Bledsoe. 1863. 5.5" x 8" partly printed document, completed in ink script. Mounted, lightly worn, Very Good.

(14524) \$350.00

6. **[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

7. **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

8. **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

9. **Forbes, James Grant:** SKETCHES, HISTORICAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL, OF THE FLORIDAS; MORE PARTICULARLY OF EAST FLORIDA. New York: Printed and Published by C.S. Van Winkle, 1821. viii, [9]-226, [1- publisher advt], [1 blank] pp. Lacks map (not issued with all copies), facsimile plan laid in back. Contemporary marbled paper over boards, rebacked with gilt-stamped morocco spine title. Untrimmed. Very Good.

"Copies of this work with map and plan are seldom offered" [Eberstadt]. The book "is not primarily a travel account, but rather a guide to East Florida at the time it was ceded to the United States. It appears to have been designed to attract settlers or investors to the 'Forbes Purchase,' an area of about 1, 200,000 acres on the Apalachicola Bay and River mouth." Clark and other bibliographers give it a thumbs-down for reliability.

Howes F243. Streeter Sale 1205. II Clark 203. Servies 1078. 111 Eberstadt 210.

(37678) \$600.00

10. **Fraenkel, Marx:** FRAENKEL'S BATON ROUGE DIRECTORY. 1890. Baton Rouge: Marx Fraenkel, Publisher, 29 & 31 Lafayette St. Printed by the Advocate, Baton Rouge, LA., [1890]. [24- advts], 56, [1 blank] pp. Original publisher's boards [rubbed, but not taking text], with title printed on front cover, rear cover and pastedowns with advertisements. Final blank with the pink rubberstamp of a local merchant. Very Good.

Fraenkel [1869-1935] is buried in Shreveport in the Hebrew Rest Cemetery. He had lived in Shreveport for the last thirty years of his life, and was a member of B'nai Zion Temple, Woodmen of the World, Elks, and Knights of Pythias [Shreveport Times, 11 March 1935].

After 24 pages of various advertisements from local merchants, some illustrated, and an 11-page Baton Rouge Street Guide, Fraenkel introduces his book: "This is the first attempt to give an accurate and complete personal, business, and general directory of the city of Baton Rouge. In presenting it, the publisher desires to briefly outline the object in view and the method adopted in preparing the publication. The work has been divided into four heads: Street Guide, General Directory, Business Directory, and Appendix; giving names and locations of National, State, Parochial, and Municipal buildings, together with those of the City Fire Department, secret and other societies, etc. ... The rapid growth of our city justifies

us in the belief that a second edition will soon be demanded, in which errors, if any, may be corrected and the work presented in an enlarged form."

Residents who are "colored" are so noted with the abbreviation "c." "White" and "Colored" Schools are listed; as are the Catholic Cemetery and the Jewish Cemetery. Not in Thompson. OCLC 9000568 [5- all in Louisiana] as of July 2021.

(37679) \$750.00

11. **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 (1870ñ1943) 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

12. **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

13. **[Morris, Robert]:** PLAN OF ASSOCIATION OF THE NORTH AMERICAN LAND COMPANY, ESTABLISHED FEBRUARY, 1795. Philadelphia: Printed by R. Aitken and Son, Market Street, 1795. 25, [1 blank] pp, stitched into contemporary [or a bit later] marbled wrappers [rubberstamp of Ten Mile Square Club of Washington DC on blank inner rear wrapper]. Light spotting, Good+.

This is the Prospectus for the North American Land Company, the brainchild of Founding Father Robert Morris, which he established in 1795. The Company, "at a great expence of money and time, with much industry," had acquired "six millions of acres" of prime lands in "Pennsylvania, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina, Georgia and Kentucky." The Financier of the American Revolution, Morris joined with John Nicholson of Philadelphia and James Greenleaf of New York [formerly, for six weeks, American Consul to Amsterdam] as the original Subscribers to the Company, whose twenty-eight Articles of Agreement are printed here. The Company had 30,000 shares of stock, each share valued at \$100.00. This document itemizes, by County within each State, the Company's lands.

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

"After Greenleaf was unable to secure loans from Dutch investors because of war and political instability in Holland, he used the company's securities to pay off private debts. Although Morris and Nicholson were heavily in debt, they bought out Greenleaf because he had continued to embezzle company funds and to engage in corrupt business practices. Morris and Nicholson soon became bankrupt and the promissory notes they used as payment to Greenleaf for his share of the company defaulted. Greenleaf became bankrupt and in 1797 was sent to Prune Street Prison in Philadelphia. Nicholson and Morris soon joined Greenleaf in the same debtors' prison. Morris was released after serving three and half years, but was left penniless and almost \$3 million in debt. Nicholson died in prison, but Greenleaf was released in 1798 after serving less than one year" [description from online Historical Society of Pennsylvania].

Evans 29220. Howes P-412. Sabin 55548.

(37674) \$5,000.00

14. **[Port of Savannah]:** ENTRY OF MERCHANDISE, IMPORTED BY ROBERT CAMPBELL FOR JOHN BONES, IN THE SHIP HOPE WHEREOF G. MORCE IS MASTER, FROM LIVERPOOL ON THE THIRD DAY OF MARCH 1828. [Savannah: 1828]. Oblong folio broadsheet, partly printed, completed in neat ink manuscript. 6-1/4" x 16." Very Good.

The verso is the printed Oath of Campbell as "consignee, importer, or agent" at the "District and Port of Savannah." He swears "that the invoice and bill of lading now presented by me to the Collector of the Port of Savannah, are the true and only invoice and bill of lading by me received... SO HELP ME GOD."

The transported goods, identified in neat manuscript on the recto, were for John Bones of Augusta, Georgia. The goods were sheet iron, hoop iron, chains, anvils, vices, gig springs, scythes, knives, sickles. Printed columns provide spaces for quantities, values, free goods, goods subject to various tariffs, charges not subject to duties.

Bones [1792-1870] was an Irish immigrant to Augusta. He was one of the incorporators of the Augusta Insurance and Banking Company, and built Augusta's first cotton factory, according to Find A Grave online.

(37694) \$275.00

15. **Roanoke Colony Memorial:** ROANOKE COLONY MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION. ITS PURPOSES AND NEEDS. AN APPEAL TO USERS OF TOBACCO. [Durham? New Bern?: @1898]. Broadside, printed in brown inks. Signed at the end in typescript by Prof. John I. Bassett of Durham NC, the Association's Secretary and Treasurer; and Graham Daves of New Bern, the President. Old horizontal folds, with an expert archival repair to a short fold split. The verso is an autograph letter, signed, 18 August 1898, from President Daves to Jno. A. Guion, of Stapleton, NY.

"This Association, a Company incorporated under the laws of North Carolina, is organized for the purpose of rescuing from oblivion, and marking in a fitting way, the site of the first settlement in the United States of the English speaking race. Two companies of Colonists sent out by Sir Walter Raleigh, one in 1585, the other in 1587, settled on Roanoke Island, in the eastern waters of North Carolina."

Raleigh is celebrated for introducing tobacco in England "after the return of the first of his Colonists from Roanoke Island... Will not the myriads of smokers and chewers aid us in our undertaking?"

Not in Thornton. Not located on OCLC as of July 2021. See Thornton 17777 for other items about the Association.

(37707) \$175.00

16. **Shannon, Richard Cutts:** AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED, FROM CAPTAIN AND AAG R.C. SHANNON, TO GENERAL THOMAS H. RUGER, SOLICITING HIS RECOMMENDATION FOR AN APPOINTMENT TO THE ORDINANCE BOARD, ADVISING OF THE DEPLOYMENT OF TROOPS, AND INFORMING HIM OF THE PROGRESS IN ORGANIZING THE 20TH U.S.C.T. Rikers Island, Draft Rendezvous, New York: 30 December 1863. [4] pp, bifolium, written in neat ink manuscript on recto and verso of first leaf only. Two unused 3 cent postage stamps [portrait of G. Washington] in upper blank corner of first page. Fine.

The Letter is to General Ruger, although he is unnamed and addressed simply as "General." This is confirmed from Shannon's diary entry for December 30, 1863. The diary is held at Colby College. Shannon, who graduated from Colby in 1862, enlisted with the 5th Maine Volunteers, was captured at Chancellorsville, and imprisoned at Libby for 18 days.

Shannon writes, "I shall soon in all probability go before the Ordinance Board for Examination for position in that Corps. Capt. Benet advised me to procure all the recommendations possible & it was with such a view that I troubled you We are very busy all the time. Our detachments go to Army of Potomac, Departments of the Gulf, Dept. of the South, but none to the Department of the Cumberland. Why is this? Possibly they think you have soldiers enough. I have all kinds of office work to do, & my clerks number over twenty. We shall soon go into barracks on Hart's Island very near Fort Scuyler further down the Harbor or rather 'Sound.' The 20th U.S.C.T. is organizing with us under the special patronage & care of the 'Union Leaguers' of New York city. It numbers about 700."

(37681) \$450.00

17. **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

18. **Taylor, William:** LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT OF WILLIAM C. TAYLOR, OF MADISON COUNTY, KENTUCKY, DIRECTING "THAT MY NEGROE WOMAN SCHARLOTT, BE SET AT LIBERTY AND GO FREE PROVIDED THERE IS SUFFICIENT AMOUNT OF MY ESTATE TO PAY DEBTS WITHOUT HER. I DIRECT THAT MY LAND AND NEGROES TOGETHER WITH MY OTHER ESTATE BE SOLD BY MY EXECUTORS TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER." Madison County, Kentucky: 1841 [11 January]. Bifolium leaf, [4] pp. Each page folded to 7-3/4" x 12-1/2." Entirely in neat ink manuscript. Signed in a shaky hand by the testator, "Will C. Taylor" with ink facsimile seal. Signatures of three witnesses-- John Stone, John E. McHenry, and Thomas Christopher-- and docketed on last page. Attested by the Clerk that the will "was produced in open Court, and proved to be the Last Will and Testament of William C. Taylor, Deceased, by the oaths of John Stone, and Thomas H. Christopher, subscribing witnesses thereto, and ordered to be recorded, which has been done accordingly."

William C. Taylor

John Stone [born c.1775] - farmer.

John E. McHenry -

Major Thomas H. Christopher - [1801-1887]. Was a farmer in Madison County until about 1850 when he moved to Missouri. In 1880, he is listed in the USFC as a retired merchant, although we found no records of his merchant activities. (37720) \$850.00

19. **[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

20. **[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

21. **[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

22. **[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

23. **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

24. **Vignoles, Charles: OBSERVATIONS UPON THE FLORIDAS.** New York: E. Bliss & E. White, 128 Broadway, 1823. 219, [1 errata] pp. Contemporary half morocco and marbled paper over boards [rubbed, front cover detaching]. Early and late leaves browned, scattered light foxing. Good+.

In this book, the expanded second issue of the first edition, a resident of St. Augustine describes, based on his "several extensive journeys," Florida's "topography, soil, suitable crops, temperature and climate, the Florida Keys and Wreckers, Indians, and land titles" [Clark]. Vignoles was a trained surveyor and military engineer. The Appendix, which prints the Adams-Onis Treaty, documents the transfer of sovereignty from Spain to the United States.

This is one of the earliest detailed American descriptions of Florida after acquisition of the Territory and, says Clark, was probably "inspired by the cession of Spanish Florida to the

United States." A separately sold map was "issued with none of the editions" [Howes], although it is occasionally found inserted.

Howes V97. Servies 1179. II Clark 238. Siebert Sale 624. Sabin 99608. 107 Eberstadt 136.
(37648) \$750.00

25. **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