

Item No. 1

1. **Adams, John Quincy:** ARGUMENT OF JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, BEFORE THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, IN THE CASE OF THE UNITED STATES, APPELLANTS, VS. CINQUE, AND OTHERS, AFRICANS, CAPTURED IN THE SCHOONER AMISTAD, BY LIEUT. GEDNEY, DELIVERED ON THE 24TH OF FEBRUARY AND 1ST OF MARCH, 1841. WITH A REVIEW OF THE CASE OF THE ANTELOPE, REPORTED IN THE 10TH, 11TH AND 12TH VOLUMES OF WHEATON'S REPORTS. New York: S.W. Benedict, 1841. 135, [1 blank] pp. Stitched with gathered signatures. Light scattered spotting, else Very Good. Housed in an attractive cloth box, with gilt-lettered spine title on black Morocco. With the ownership signature of W.E. Greeley [1806-1858], a Salem, Massachusetts merchant and an incorporator of the Atlantic & St. Lawrence RR.

Blockson calls the Amistad Case "an astounding saga for the case that truth is far more powerful than anything the imagination could invent." Adams's successful representation of Cinque and the other captured Africans was the crowning achievement of an extraordinarily productive post-Presidential career. "Just beneath the surface of his legal points was his rage at slavery, the slave trade, and the U.S. government's complicity in this case in particular" [Finkelman 234]. Through diplomatic correspondence between Secretary of State Forsyth and the Spanish and British authorities, Adams's argument traces the history of the Amistad Affair, from the revolt of the slaves to their capture and the despicable efforts of President Van Buren and Forsyth to return them to Spanish custody.

In a dramatic presentation Adams demonstrates that the Africans were not legally slaves under Spanish law, that no treaties with Spain required the U.S. to return them, and that the American government had unconstitutionally sided with the Spanish claimants. Inquiring of the results had American efforts to return them succeeded, Adams asks rhetorically: "What would have been the tenure by which every human being in this Union, man, woman, or child, would have held the blessing of personal freedom? Would it not have been by the tenure of Executive discretion, caprice or tyranny? Had the precedent once been set and submitted to, of a nameless mass of judicial prisoners and witnesses, snatched by Executive grasp from the protective guardianship of the Supreme Judges of the land at the dictate of a foreign minister, would it not have disabled forever the effective power of the Habeas Corpus?"

The ownership signature of this book may have been William Eleazer Greeley [c.1806-1858], a native of Portland, Maine, who doing business in the city with his father as a commission merchant, and was one of the incorporators of the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad in the late 1840s. At the time of his death, he was a resident of Salem, Massachusetts, working as a merchant in Boston.

FIRST EDITION. Finkelman 232. Cohen 11834. Work 344. Blockson Commented Bibliography 24. I Harv. Law Cat. 14. LCP 63. \$7,500.00



Item No. 2

2. **[African-Americana]: THE WHITE SLAVE.** [Philadelphia?] William Harrison, Dealer in Frames, Chromos, Stereoscopes, Views, Albums, &c. No. 345 South Street, Philadelphia." [c 1870s?]. Two nearly identical stereoview albumen prints, mounted side-by-side on cardstock. Oblong 7" x 3-1/4." Applied paper title-- "The White Slave" -- and publisher/vendor label on verso.

In each print, a young African-American man is dressed to the nines in boldly checked and striped pants, frock coat, large top hat, and expensive shoes. A young white boy shines his shoes. The setting indicates dissatisfaction with Emancipation and Republican Reconstruction. Many whites, both North and South, experienced Reconstruction, not as an

effort to elevate Blacks to first class citizenship; but as a reversal of fortune for whites, diminishing their social and economic status and displaced by African Americans.

The Library Company describes this rare double print as follows: "Stereograph, possibly published in London, depicting a scene satirizing race relations in America. Shows the dandy standing and with one foot on the boy's shoe shine box in front of a back drop depicted as a wall adorned with broadsides referencing abolition, slavery, and emancipation. The dandy is attired in striped and checkered pants, a jacket with tails, a ruffled shirt, and top hat. He holds a walking stick under one arm and a cigarette in his other hand. The boy kneels and shines the dandy's shoes with his shining supplies and tools by his box. Broadsides include a "playbill" reading "Adelphi. Tonight The White Slave. Octoroon Farce" and an advertisement for "Fast Clipper. Clyde. For New Orleans." Other posts read "No Slavery. Freedom" and "Great Meeting. Negro Emancipation. Poor Slaves."

The Adelphi, the Library Company points out, was a London theater; hence, the possible attribution to a London source. On the other hand, the hub of the Clyde Steamship Company, founded in 1874, was New York City, equally suggesting a New York imprint.

LCP P.2014.29 on line.

\$1,250.00



Item No. 3

3. **[American Revolution]:** [A PICTURESQUE VIEW OF THE STATE OF THE NATION FOR FEBRUARY 1778]. [Netherlands? 1780?]. Oblong cartoon engraving, 7-1/4" x 11-1/4." Matted on paper backing. Minor dusting, Very Good.

The engraving, which initially appeared in Westminister Magazine in February 1778, was frequently re-engraved. Our version, offered here, was issued without a date or credit line. It is thought to have been printed in the Netherlands. The Westminister Magazine described the scene as follows:

" I. The commerce of Great Britain, represented in the figure of a Milch-Cow.

"II. The American Congress sawing off her horns, which are her natural strength and defence: one being already gone, the other just a-going.

"III. The jolly, plump Dutchman milking the poor tame Cow with great glee.

"IV and V. The Frenchman and Spaniard, each catching at their respective shares of the produce, and running away with bowls brimming full, laughing to one another at their success.

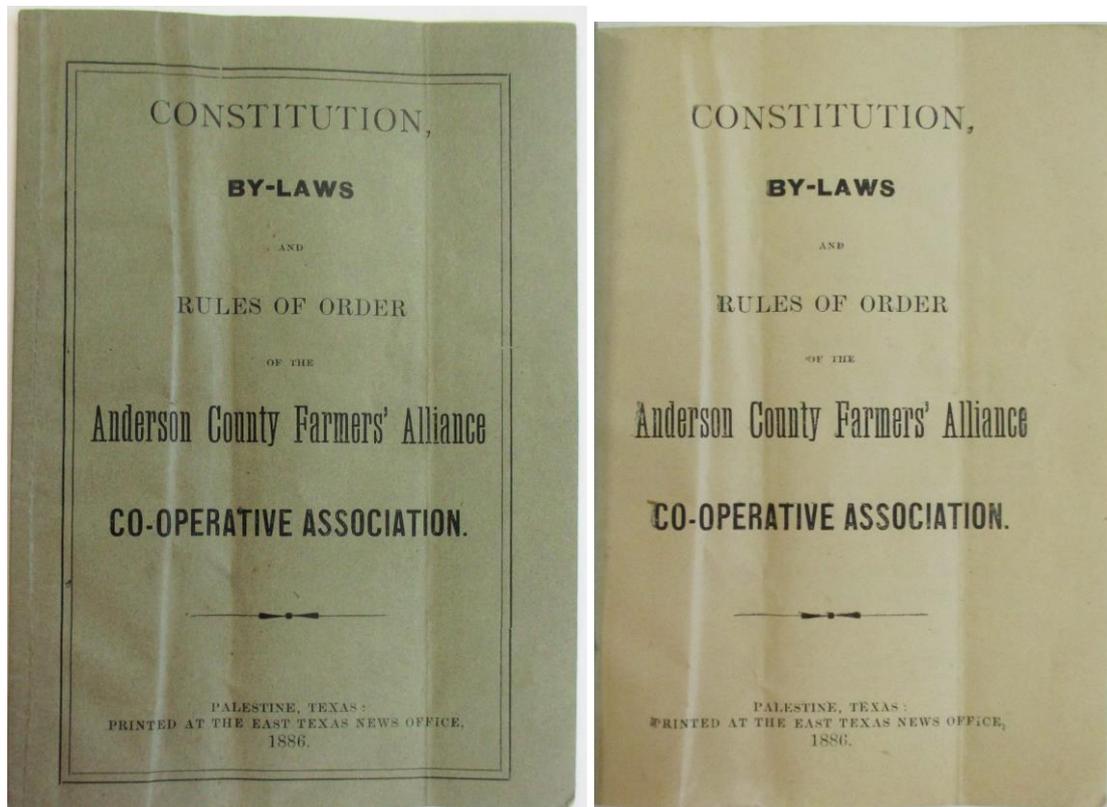
"VI. The good ship Eagle laid up, and moved at some distance from Philadelphia, without sails or guns, ... all the rest of the fleet invisible, nobody knows where.

"VII. The two Brothers napping it, one against the other, in the City of Philadelphia, out of sight of fleet and army.

"VIII. The British Lion lying on the ground fast asleep, so that a pug-dog tramples upon him, as on a lifeless log: he seems to see nothing, hear nothing, and feel nothing.

"IX. A Free Englishman in mourning standing by him, wringing his hands, casting up his eyes in despondency and despair, but unable to rouse the Lion to correct all these invaders of his Royal Prerogative, and his subjects' property."

BM 5472 Catalogue of prints and drawings in the British Museum [variant]. See Cresswell 726. \$2,000.00

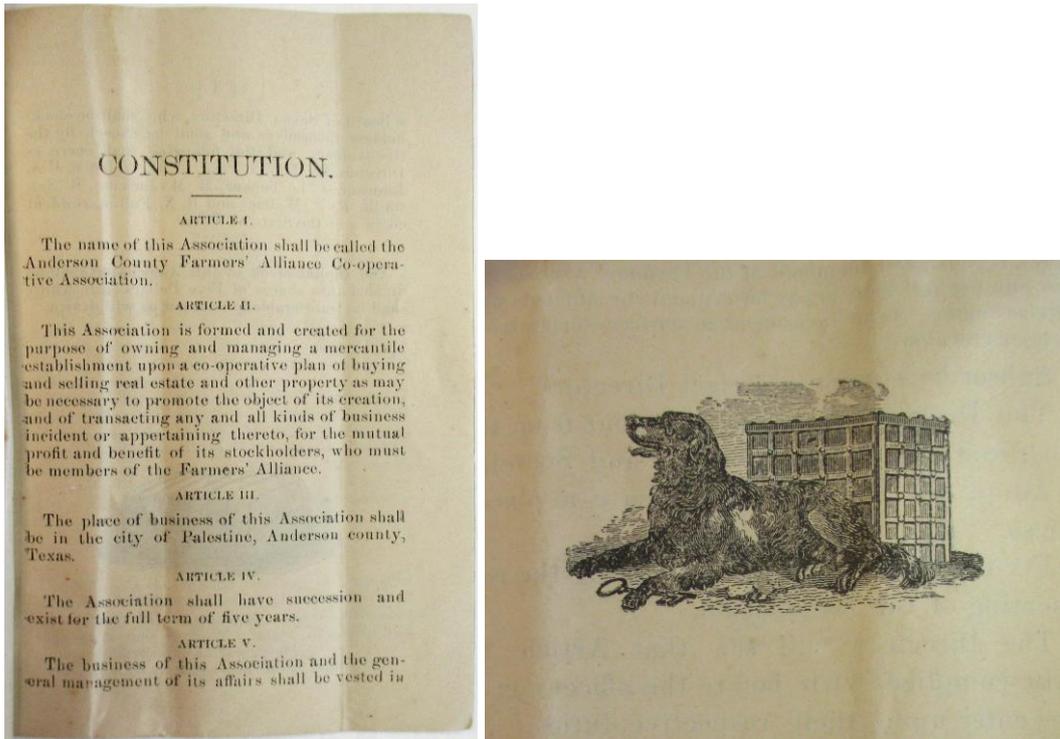


Item No. 4

4. **Anderson County Farmers' Alliance Co-operative Association: CONSTITUTION, BY-LAWS AND RULES OF ORDER OF THE ANDERSON COUNTY FARMERS' ALLIANCE CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION.** Palestine, Texas: Printed at the East Texas News Office, 1886. 16mo. 16pp, stitched in original printed wrappers. Old vertical folds. Several typographic illustrations. Very Good plus.

Palestine is the county seat of this East Texas county, whose farmers sought to increase their bargaining positions by organizing to counteract rising railroad rates, increasing monopoly power, the crop-lien system, and the disastrous vagaries of the market. The Alliance's plan was to form a co-operative for the benefit of its stockholders, to pool their bargaining power, and to share profits and losses. Sales and purchases on credit are prohibited. This was likely a whites-only Alliance; generally, black farmers developed their own Alliances.

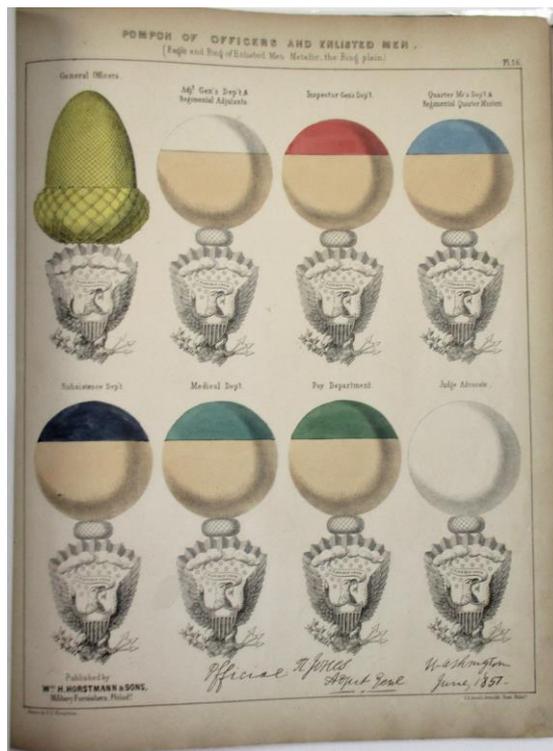
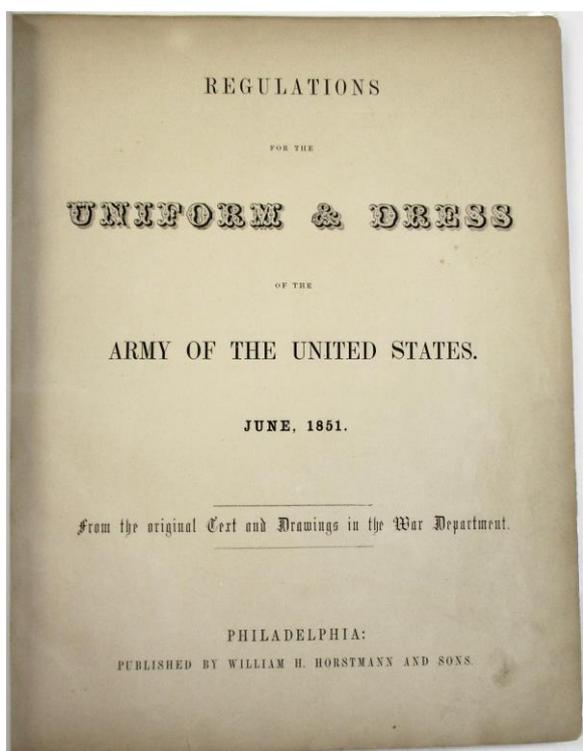
Not located on OCLC, or the online sites of AAS, University of Texas, SMU as of March 2022. \$750.00



Item No. 4



Item No. 5



Item No. 5

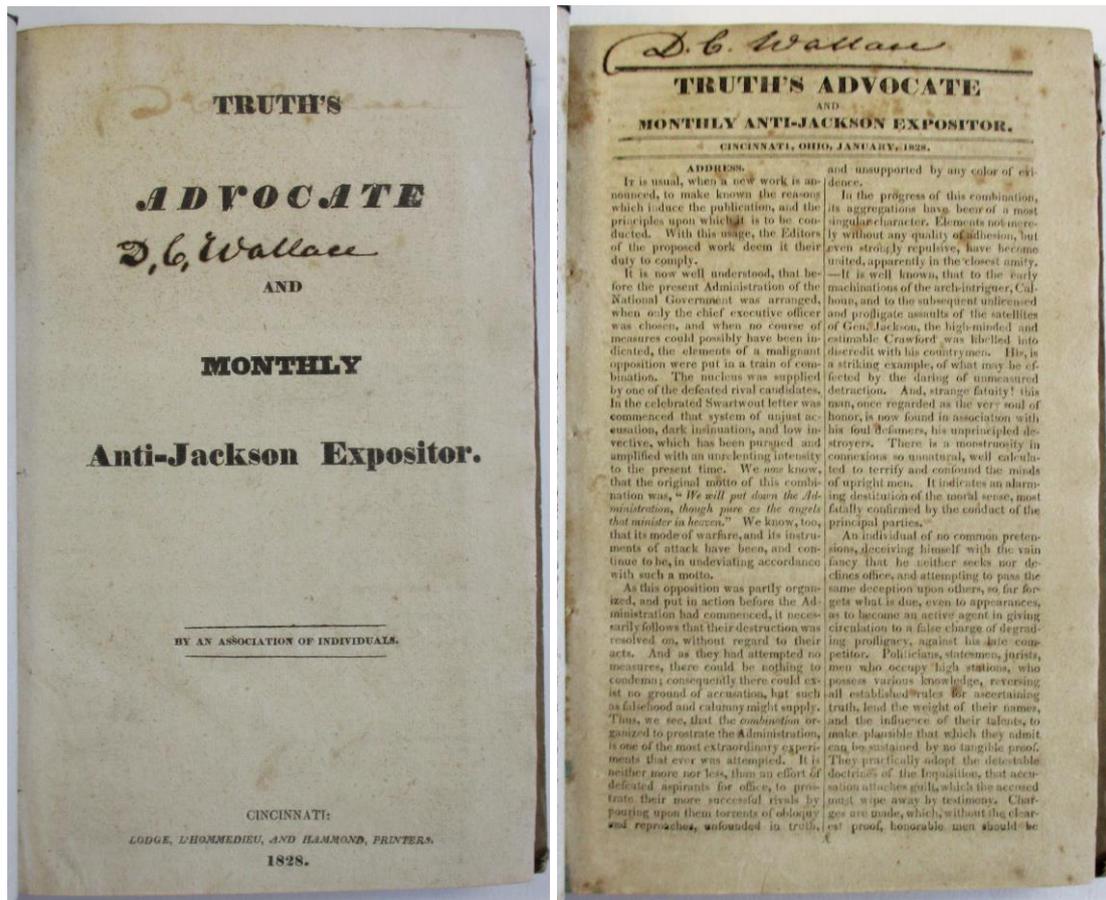
5. **Army of the United States:** REGULATIONS FOR THE UNIFORM AND DRESS OF THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES. JUNE, 1851. FROM THE ORIGINAL TEXT AND DRAWINGS IN THE WAR DEPARTMENT. Philadelphia: Published by William Horstmann and Sons, 1851 [June]. Folio, 14-1/4" x 11-5/8." Bound in original publisher's

cloth, with title stamped in gilt on front cover. 13, [1 blank] pp + 25 lithographed plates [five chromolithographs, six hand colored in part] after G. C. Humphries by P. S. Duval, each with its original tissue guard. On the rear pastedown a manuscript note in a contemporary hand instructs on colors for shoulder straps for various branches of the service. Below this are three swatches of wool fabric in various shades of blue. Occasional light foxing, Bookplate on front pastedown of James Strohn Copley; signature on front free endpaper, "Robert W. Chambers | 1909," [1865-1933], the American artist and novelist. Very Good.

This, the most desirable printing, is the first folio edition and the first to include the plates. Howes notes a duodecimo printing from Washington earlier in 1851, with 28 pages and no plates.

Howes R155 aa. Sabin 68957.

\$2,500.00



Item No. 6

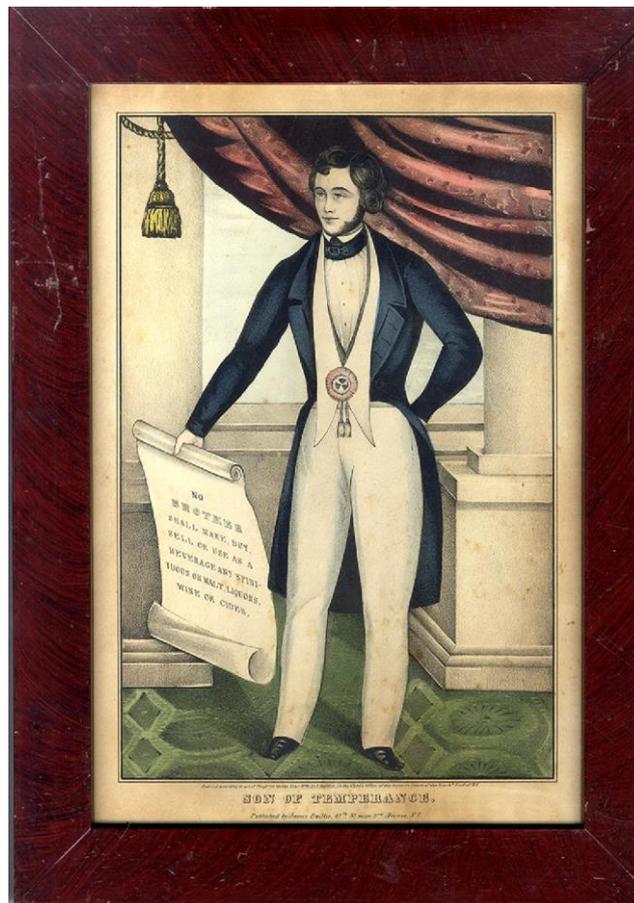
6. [Association of Individuals, An] [Hammond, Charles (editor)]: TRUTH'S ADVOCATE AND MONTHLY ANTI-JACKSON EXPOSITOR. BY AN ASSOCIATION OF INDIVIDUALS. Cincinnati: Lodge, L'Hommedieu, and Hammond, Printers, 1828. [4], 400 pp. The ten issues, from January through October 1828, are the entire output of this engaging monthly. Contemporary cloth-backed boards [front hinge detaching] with gilt-lettered black morocco spine label. The first four pages are the general title and an Index. Light scattered foxing and minor wear, old library stamp on front pastedown. Contemporary ownership signature, 'D.C. Wallace.' Very Good, except as noted.

The Expositor opposes the "strongly repulsive... *combination* organized to prostrate the Administration" of J.Q. Adams. The opposition is "a monstrosity... an alarming destitution of the moral sense." Calhoun is an "arch-intriguer." Jackson is "a man of very slender capacity, of no learning and of no experience in public affairs," who has thrust himself forward "by the mere force of arrogant pretension." Each Number examines ongoing political activities, Jackson's tyrannical character, and his atrocious conduct: his "domestic relations", highlighting his bigamous marriage to poor Rachel; his dictatorial and arbitrary administration of New Orleans; his aptitude for and enjoyment of violence and dueling; his outrageous conduct of military affairs in Florida; and more.

Ernie Wessen wrote that this book "had the distinction of being burnt at the public whipping-post, by irate Jacksonians, in Knoxville, Tennessee. Although the work is said to have lost friends, because of the erudite Hammond's bitter attacks upon Jackson; a part of which were believed to have been directed against Mrs. Jackson; it is a reliable source on Jackson's relations with Burr, and covers in considerable detail Jackson's army career; the Florida War, etc."

Wise & Cronin 498. Sabin 97272 ("Planned from the beginning to be continued for ten months only"). 96 Midland Notes 502. Not in Miles, Lomazow, Mott, American Imprints. Servies 1376.

\$2,000.00



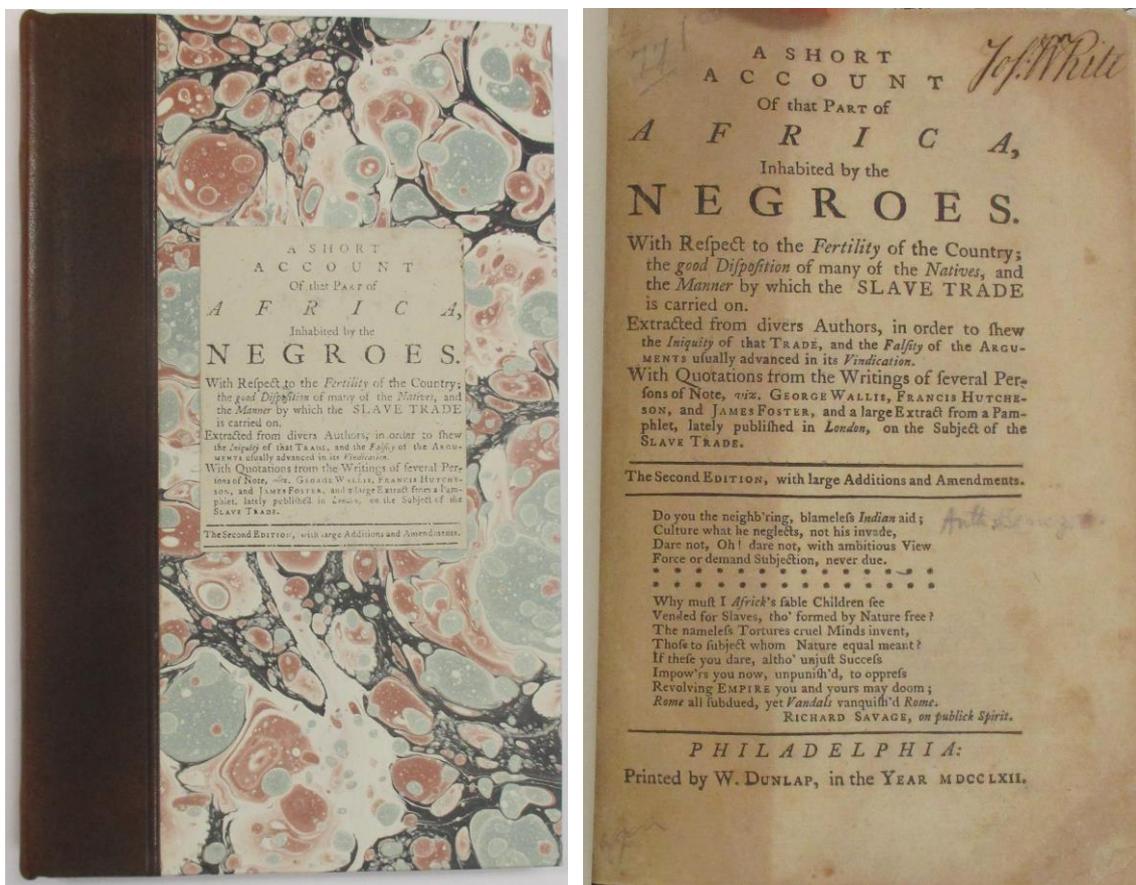
Item No. 7

7. **Baillie, James:** SON OF TEMPERANCE. New York: Published by James Baillie, 1848. 9-1/8" x 13-1/2." Hand-colored print by Baillie, in a wood frame. Very Good, with light dusting.

"This full-length, hand-colored print depicts a young man wearing a badge on a ribbon around his neck that hangs to his waist. He is holding a scroll with a pledge of temperance. The pledge reads, 'No brother shall make, buy, sell or use as a beverage any spirituous or malt, liquors, wine, or cider.' There is heavy red drapery with a tassel hanging behind him.

"This print was produced by James S. Baillie, who was active in New York from 1838 to 1855. James Baillie started as a framer in 1838, and then became an artist and lithographer in 1843 or 1844. He discovered how to color lithographs while working as an independent contractor for Currier & Ives in the mid-1840s. He was a prolific lithographer and colorist for Currier & Ives, and his prints were extremely popular with a wide distribution. James Baillie spent his later years concentrating on painting instead of lithography" [from the description by the Smithsonian National Museum of American History].

Smithsonian's Harry T. Peters "America on Stone" Lithography Collection. Not located on OCLC or the online AAS site as of February 2022. Currier & Ives has two items, G6013 and G6014, resembling our offering. \$600.00



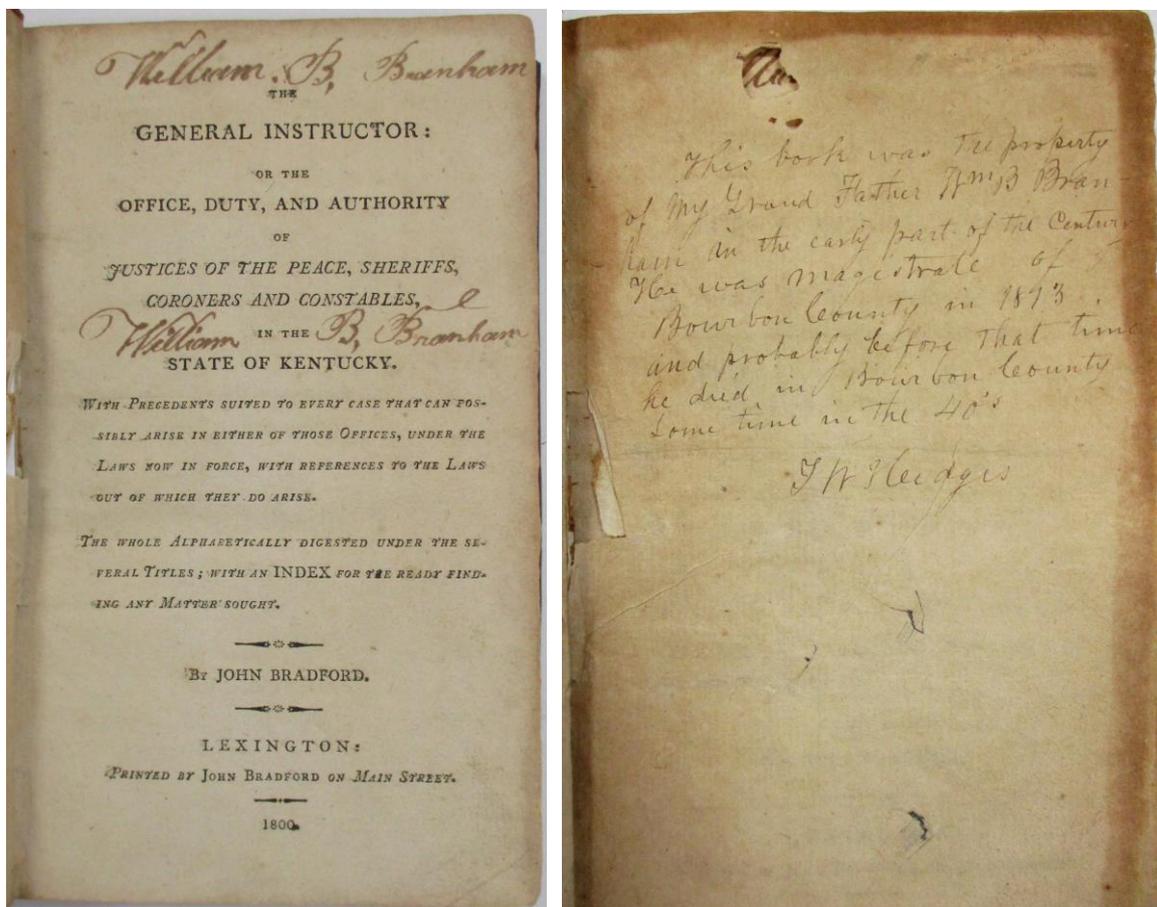
Item No. 8

8. [Benzet, Anthony]: A SHORT ACCOUNT OF THAT PART OF AFRICA, INHABITED BY THE NEGROES. WITH RESPECT TO THE FERTILITY OF THE COUNTRY; THE GOOD DISPOSITION OF MANY OF THE NATIVES, AND THE MANNER BY WHICH THE SLAVE TRADE IS CARRIED ON...THE SECOND EDITION, WITH LARGE ADDITIONS AND AMENDMENTS. Philadelphia: W. Dunlap, 1762. 80pp, light tanning and foxing, Very Good in later quarter calf and marbled boards. Errata statement at the bottom of page 80.

A significant work by "the most determined, prolific, and successful advocate of the Negro's rights in the American colonies. Not single-handed, of course, but single-mindedly he worked to make the Quakers and Philadelphians into an effective core of anti-slavery sentiment" [LCP Negro History Exhibition p. 8].

The first edition, in 56 pages, was also published in 1762. Benezet's purpose, he says, "is to lay before the candid Reader the Depth of Evil attending...the Prosecution of the Negro Trade, in which the English Nation has long been deeply concerned, and some in this Province have lately engaged."

Benezet systematically rebuts "excuses" for the slave trade and slavery: that its victims "are mostly Persons who have been taken Prisoners in those Wars which arise amongst themselves;" or that "Negroes are generally a stupid, savage People, and...that the bringing them from their Native Land is rather a Kindness than an Injury." In fact, the European nations foment wars in Africa, the better to stimulate the slave trade; the Africans enjoy the amenities of civilization and humane relations in their own societies, when left to themselves. SECOND AND BEST EDITION. Evans 9067. LCP 1075. Hildeburn 1786. Dumond 26. Sabin 4687. Not in Work or Blockson. \$2,500.00



Item No. 9

9. **Bradford, John:** THE GENERAL INSTRUCTOR: OR THE OFFICE, DUTY, AND AUTHORITY OF JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, SHERIFFS, CORONERS, AND CONSTABLES, IN THE STATE OF KENTUCKY. Lexington, KY: John Bradford, 1800. 12mo. xii, 252 pp. Attractive contemporary calf, red morocco spine label [lettering dulled]. With the letterpress bookplate of George Cleveland (1760-1867), early Bourbon County pioneer; and the ownership signature of William B. Branham, Bourbon County magistrate,

and later inscription of his descendant T.W. Hedges. Minor chips to front free endpaper, occasional light wear. Very Good.

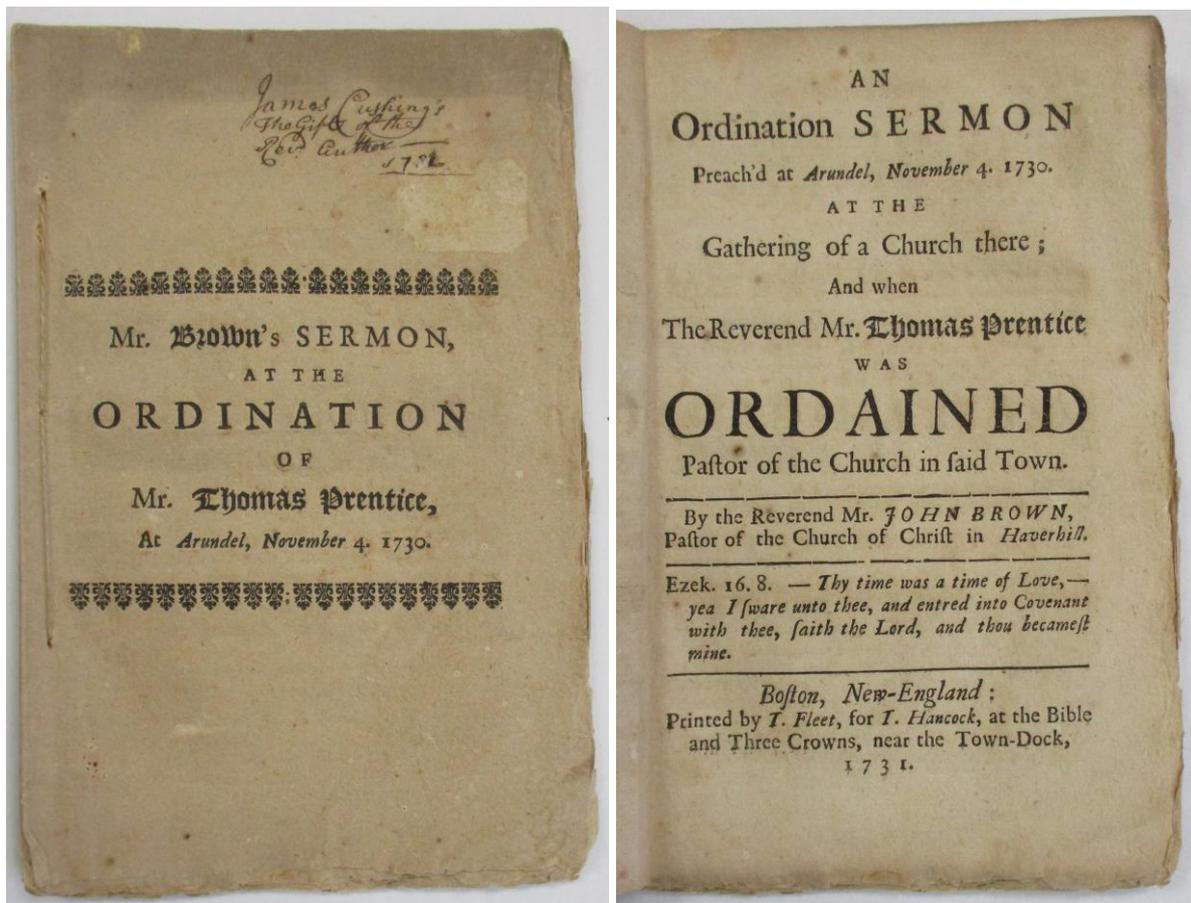
"An early and valuable legal guide for local and county officers of Kentucky" [Coleman]. It was reprinted in 1820. "John Bradford was not only the first printer of the Blue Grass Commonwealth. but he was also the founder of its first newspaper" [Wilson, The 'Kentucky Gazette' and John Bradford, its Founder. 31 Papers of the Bibliographical Society of America 102-131. 1937.] This early legal treatise, printed on the western frontier, has notable Kentucky provenance,

After introductory remarks on the need for a guide explicitly relating to Kentucky, Bradford explains commonly-used Latin legal terms. He then in alphabetical order discusses the topics likely "to come under the notice of Justices of the Peace, (out of court) of Sheriffs, Coroners, and Constables, at as cheap a rate as possible." The topics run from 'Accessory' to 'Witnesses'. The modern reader may find most interesting the section on Slaves, which enunciates a detailed Slave Code. The topics are followed by discussions of legal maxims, actions and remedies, and a detailed Index.

FIRST EDITION. Evans 37034. Coleman 3261. Cohen 7970. McMurtrie 131. Jillson 27.

ESTC W12380 [7 locations].

\$4,500.00



Item No. 10

10. **Brown, John:** AN ORDINATION SERMON PREACH'D AT ARUNDEL, NOVEMBER 4. 1730. AT THE GATHERING OF A CHURCH THERE; AND WHEN THE REVEREND MR. THOMAS PRENTICE WAS ORDAINED PASTOR OF THE CHURCH IN SAID TOWN. BY THE REVEREND MR. JOHN BROWN, PASTOR OF THE CHURCH OF CHRIST IN HAVERHILL. Boston, New-England: Printed by T. Fleet, for T.

Hancock, 1731. 30, [2 blanks] pp. Stitched as issued, with the half title and final blank leaf. Very Good. With a contemporary inscription on the half title: "James Cushing's. The Gift of the Revd Author."

A scarce, early 18th century Sermon, in unusually attractive condition. Brown [1696-1742] counsels the souls who have gathered in Arundel [now Maine] to establish this Church: "In undertaking a new Settlement, People should see the Providence of God making their Way clear; they should have a Prospect of doing, and getting Good, and not needlessly go into a Wilderness meerly upon Worldly Views, to the great Prejudice of these Souls Interest. They should propose the Glory of God, as their ultimate End, and make the Word of God their Rule to guide them in all their Ways."

On page 21 a contemporary hand has crossed out the quotation from Numbers at the bottom of the page [still legible] and inserted, in the blank lower margin, "How goodly are thy Tents O Jacob, and thy Tabernacles O Israel."

Evans 3397. ESTC 21581 [9 locations].

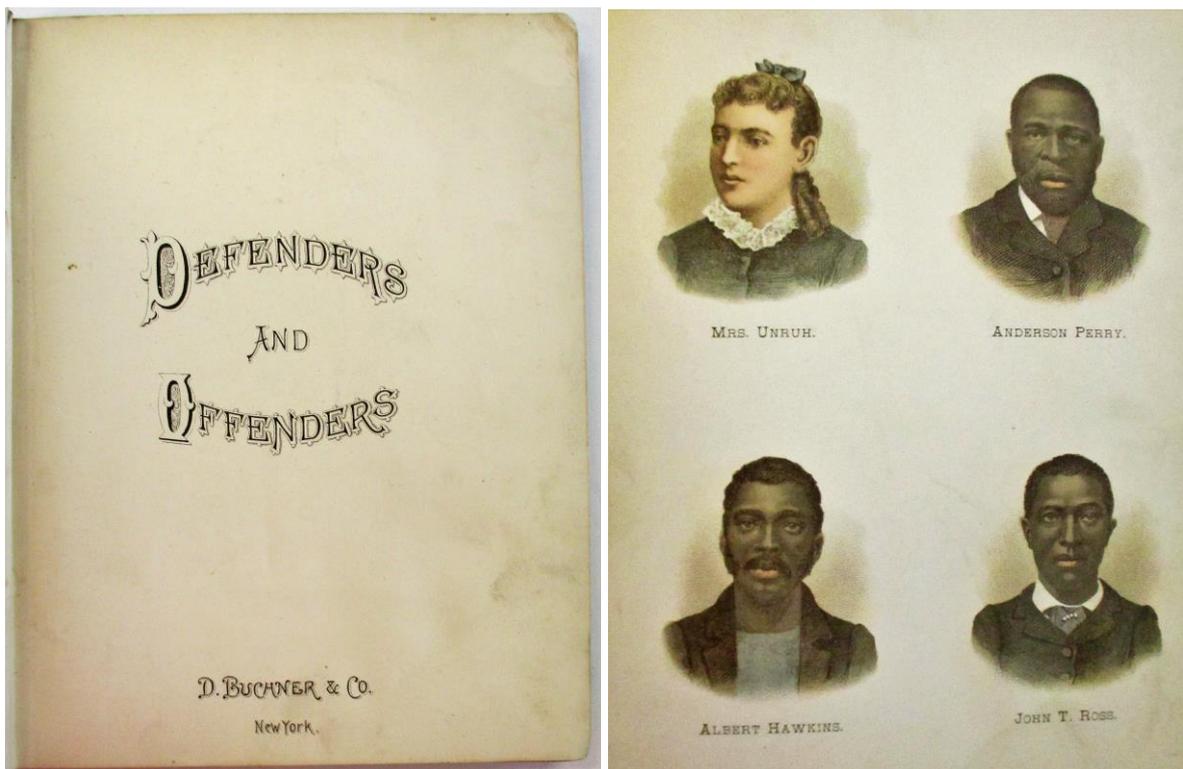
\$950.00



Item No. 11

11. **[Bryan, William Jennings]:** CAMPAIGN BROADSIDE, PRINTED ON CLOTH, FOR THE 1896 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION: "FREE COINAGE | 1896 | TARIFF FOR REVENUE ONLY. 16 TO 1. FOR PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. BRYAN, OF NEBRASKA. FOR VICE PRESIDENT, ARTHUR SEWALL, OF MAINE" 1896. Square folio broadside, printed on cloth. 19" x 19." . Text, and portraits of the candidates accompanied by American flags, with a silver coin of Lady Liberty at the center. Light spotting at blank margins, old folds, Very Good.

With a box at the upper left, "Official Vote of Logan County for 1896." It shows that McKinley carried this Kansas County, and prints the County results of Congressional and other State and local races. \$600.00



Item No. 12

12. **[Buchner Tobacco Company]:** DEFENDERS AND OFFENDERS. New York: D. Buchner and Company, [1888]. Original decorated cloth [rubbed at spine ends and extremities]. [124] pp. With 210 chromolithograph portrait illustrations, each with a brief biography on the facing page. Last leaf with a short closed tear, repaired without loss by a label of the OK Book Store on 3d Avenue, New York City. Light dusting, Very Good.

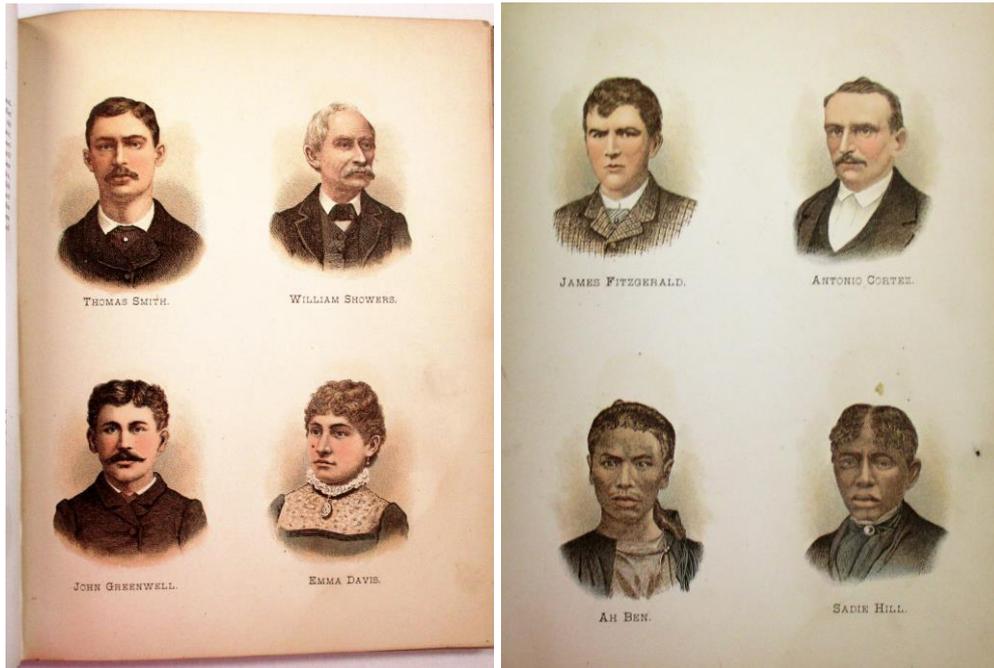
The first ten portraits depict New York City, Brooklyn, and Jersey City police superintendents and inspectors. There follow 200 chromolithograph portrait illustrations of sundry criminals: Mrs. Druse, "the first woman hanged in the State of New York" [she murdered her husband]; August Spiess, executed for the Haymarket murders; S. Fischer, "a pronounced Anarchist" executed with Spiess; Johnny Beal, a "young rascal" of thirteen years who murdered his mother; Dan Driscoll, leader of the Whyo Gang in New York City; Bertha Heyman, "notorious and successful confidence woman"; Calandro Bettini, "the head of a band of Italian counterfeiters in New York City"; James Watson, "an expert pickpocket"; "William Patterson, colored," convicted of murder and "a notorious thief and burglar"; Emma

Davis, a "remarkable woman" with "a mania for administering poison to those whom she thinks have been long enough in this world"; Hong Di, a "chinese murderer"; Michael Kurtz, known as "Sheeny Mike"; and assorted other thieves, murderers, train robbers, bank robbers, forgers. Twenty-five women are depicted, several members of Western gangs, as well as some Negroes.

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

Adams Six-Guns 578.

\$1,000.00



EMMA DAVIS.

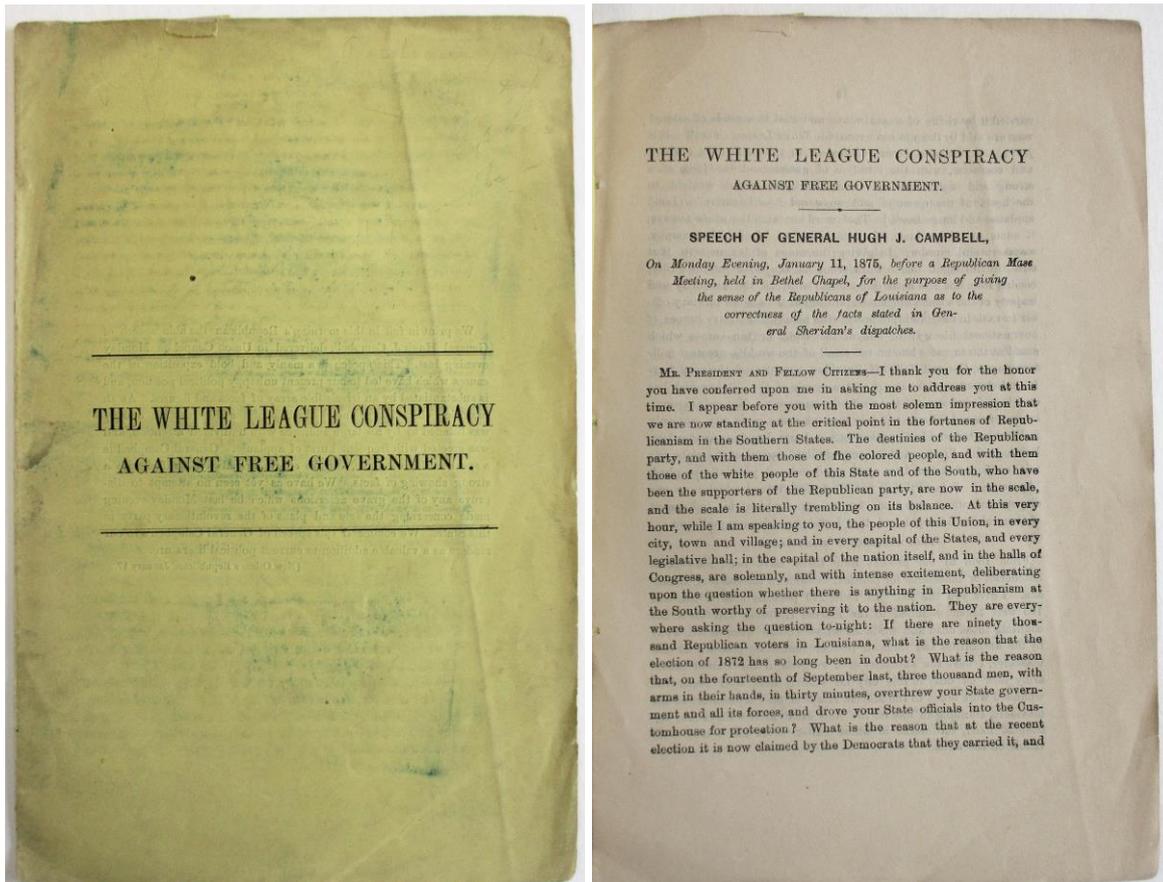
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This remarkable woman has a mania for administering poison to those whom she thinks have been long enough in this world, and whose departure might benefit herself. Some time ago she was employed in the family, in Malone, N. H., which consisted of a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

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Item No. 12



Item No. 13

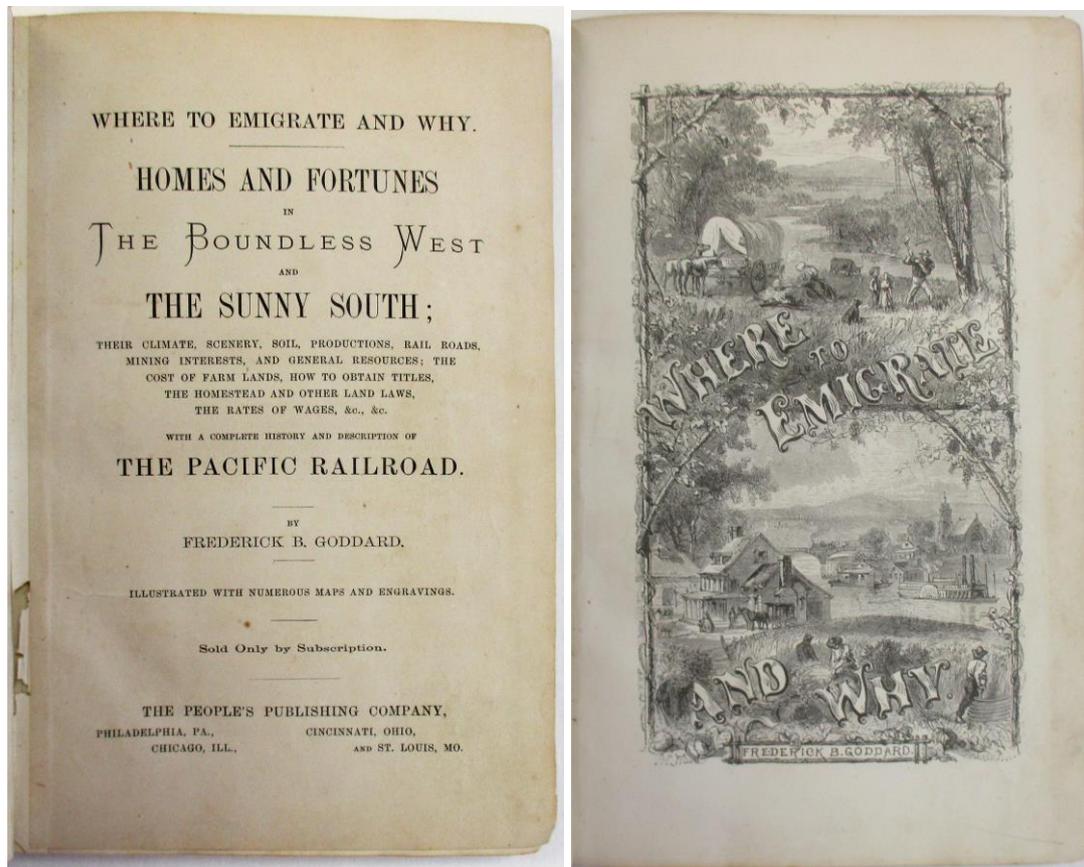
13. **Campbell, Hugh:** THE WHITE LEAGUE CONSPIRACY AGAINST FREE GOVERNMENT. SPEECH OF GENERAL HUGH J. CAMPBELL ON MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 11, 1875, BEFORE A REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING, HELD IN BETHEL CHAPEL, FOR THE PURPOSE OF GIVING THE SENSE OF THE REPUBLICANS OF LOUISIANA AS TO THE CORRECTNESS OF THE FACTS STATED IN GEN. SHERMAN'S DISPATCHES. [New Orleans: 1875]. 11, [1 blank] pp. Caption title, as issued. Stitched in original printed yellow wrappers. Wrappers with light discoloration; shallow chipping to upper blank edge of several leaves. Very Good.

The wrapper title is "The White League Conspiracy Against Free Government." Campbell eloquently denounces the White League, author of "an organized, systematic plan, commenced simultaneously throughout the State, for ejecting by violence from their positions the lawfully appointed or elected parish officials..." He indicts the elites for their silence and toleration of the League's "massacres" and "intimidation" of Republicans and black voters.

"Violence, bloodshed, assassinations, and massacres committed by white Democrats to keep Negro Republicans away from the polls" [Eberstadt]. The White League was a terrorist organization, "a paramilitary group that was allied with the Democratic Party in the South. In 1874 and 1875, the White League was responsible for widespread violence against black and white Republicans in Louisiana and Mississippi." Its 1874 Platform, "having solely in view the maintenance of our hereditary civilization and Christianity menaced by a stupid Africanization, we appeal to men of our race, of whatever language or nationality, to unite with us against that supreme danger. A league of whites is the inevitable result of that formidable, oath-bound, and blindly obedient league of the blacks, which, under the command of the most cunning and unscrupulous negroes in the State, may at any moment

plunge us into a war of races . . ." [Louisiana White League Platform (1874)] at web site FacingHistory.]

167 Eberstadt 293. LCP 1966. Thompson 1189. Not in Work. OCLC 166590427 [3- NYHS, Clements, and Duke as of March 2022, and many reproductions]. \$1,250.00



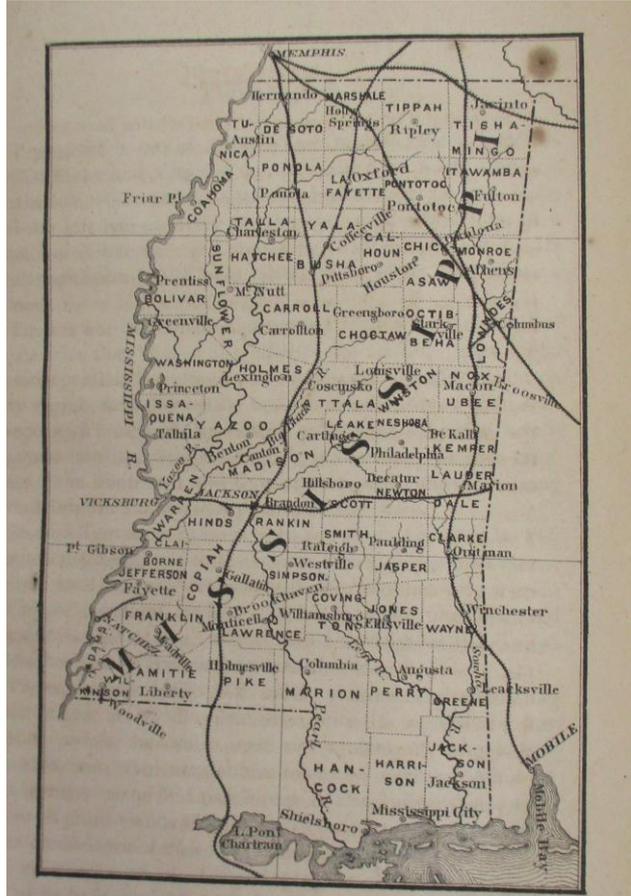
Item No. 14

14. [Canvassing Book] Goddard, Frederick B.: WHERE TO EMIGRATE AND WHY. HOMES AND FORTUNES IN THE BOUNDLESS WEST AND SUNNY SOUTH; THEIR CLIMATE, SCENERY, SOIL, PRODUCTIONS, RAIL ROADS, MINING INTERESTS, AND GENERAL RESOURCES ... WITH A COMPLETE HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PACIFIC RAILROAD. BY FREDERICK B. GODDARD. ILLUSTRATED WITH NUMEROUS MAPS AND ENGRAVINGS. SOLD ONLY BY SUBSCRIPTION.

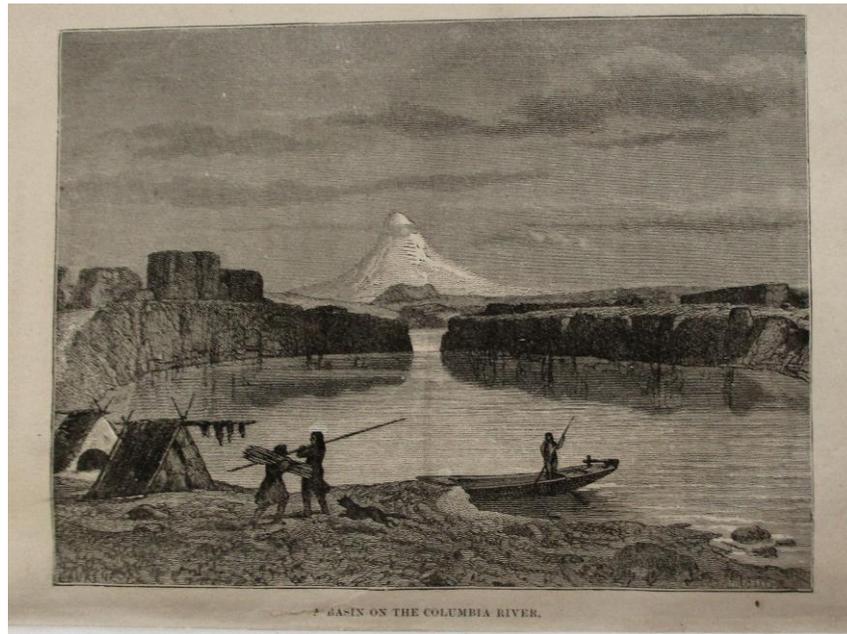
Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis: The Peoples Publishing Company, 1860. Canvassing book [salesman's sample] containing specimen pages, maps, and plates. Original pebbled cloth, title stamped in gilt on front cover and in blind on rear cover. Very Good. Broadside advertisement for "The Peoples Journal" laid down on front free endpaper. Specimen spine bindings laid down on front and rear pastedowns. Subscription leaves are mostly empty, except for several residents of New York State. One such signer is James Fenimore Cooper of Cooperstown, certainly not the well-known author who died in 1851. Whether this Cooper is a descendant or a joke is not known.

The book has a folding "Map of the United States of America" prepared for Goddard's book and showing railroad lines; a folding map depicting California, with parts of Nevada; folding map of the Carolinas, folding map of Texas; folding map of Kentucky-Tennessee;

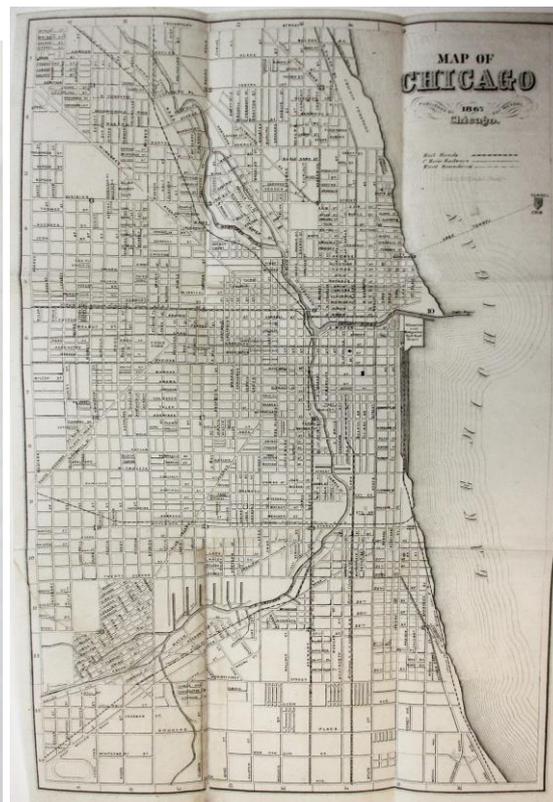
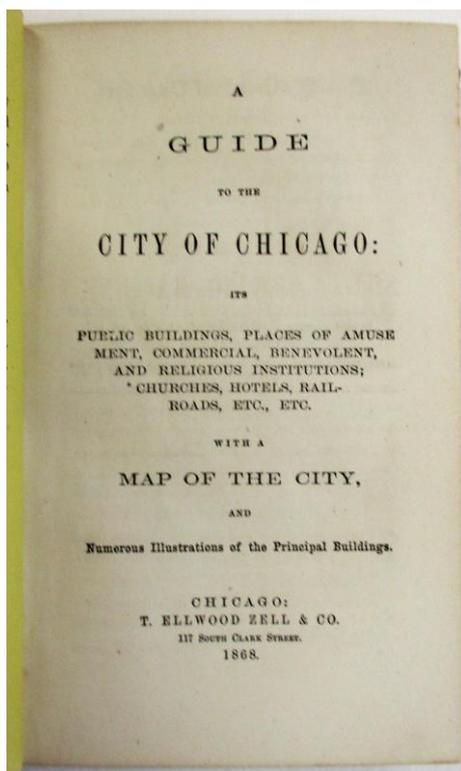
maps of Kansas, Oregon, Nebraska, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, Virginia-West Virginia, Mississippi, Georgia. Several full-page engraved plates are also included. Zinman, Canvassing Books 540. \$375.00



Item No. 14



Item No.14



Item No. 15

15. **Chicago:** A GUIDE TO THE CITY OF CHICAGO: ITS PUBLIC BUILDINGS, PLACES OF AMUSEMENT, COMMERCIAL, BENEVOLENT, AND RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS; CHURCHES, HOTELS, RAILROADS, ETC., ETC. WITH A MAP OF THE CITY, AND ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE PRINCIPAL BUILDINGS. Chicago: T. Ellwood Zell & Co. 117 South Clark St., 1868. 12mo. 197 pp, preliminary and final advertising leaves on bright yellow paper. Numerous advertising leaves, some illustrated, throughout. Occasional light pencil notes. Original cloth, with title stamped and decorated in

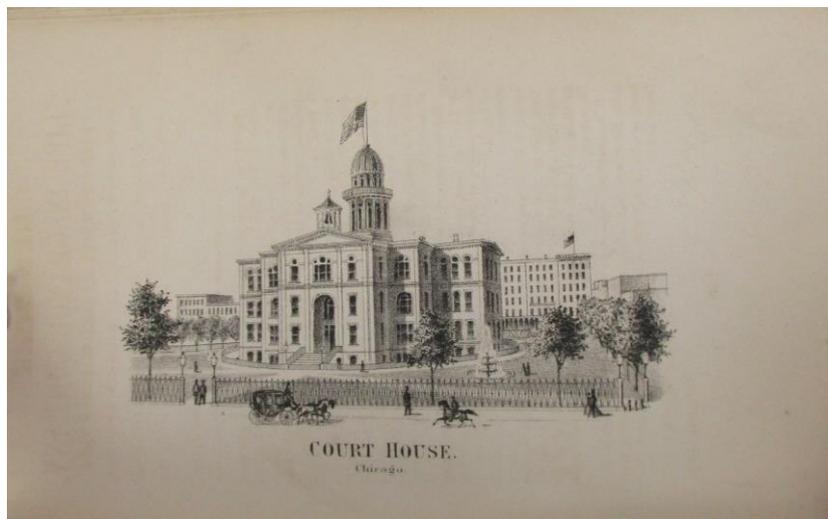
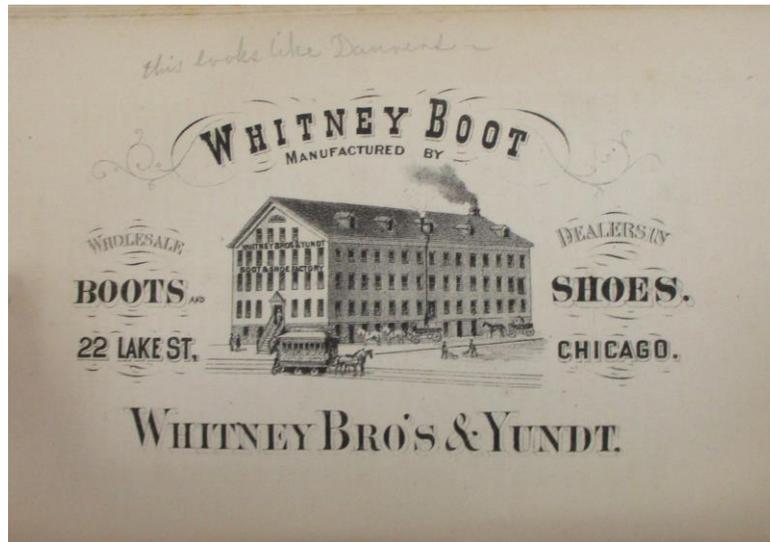
gilt on front cover. One folding map [10.5" x 15.5"] of Chicago, dated 1867 and lithographed by Ed. Mendel of Chicago, laid in; expertly repaired closed tear along a fold [no loss]; otherwise, in crisp, excellent condition. Very Good.

The book prints 26 full-page engravings on thick paper, generally unpaginated: Fourteen full page engravings on thick paper of "Chicago in 1830," "Chicago in 1868," the Water Works, Chamber of Commerce, University of Chicago, Douglas Monument, Soldiers' Home, Crosby's Opera House, Tremont House, Court House, Michigan Southern and Rock Island RR Depot, YMCA, Sherman House, Orphan Asylum; 12 full-page illustrated engravings by Chicago business establishments, in addition to the other advertisements scattered throughout. The map is a detailed depiction of City streets, ward boundaries, and railroad lines.

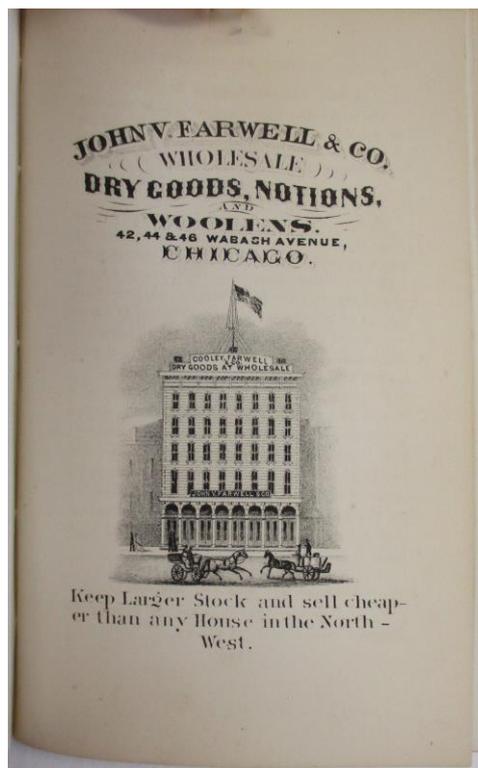
A Table of Contents suggests the author's thorough treatment of his subject, with references to everything from Chicago's Artesian Wells, Banks, Boards, Cemeteries, Churches, Hotels, to Societies, Stock Yards, University of Chicago, Washington Park, Watering-Places, and the YMCA. Words of Advice to Travellers include the admonition, "Never make love in a railroad car; being too affectionate, people will talk."

Howes C368. Graff 1687A. Ante-Fire Imprints 1303.

\$2,000.00



Item No. 15



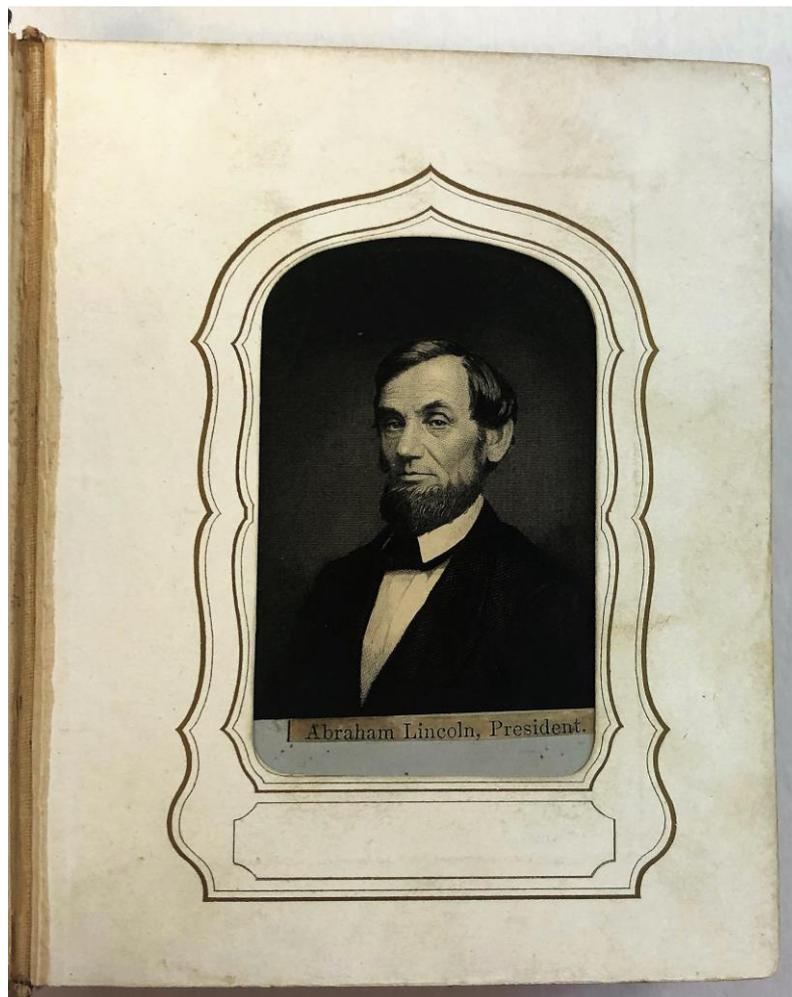
Item No. 15

16. [Civil War]: COLLECTION OF FORTY-EIGHT SMALL PORTRAIT ENGRAVINGS OF UNION AND CONFEDERATE LEADERS IN CARTE-DE-VISITE FORMAT, INSERTED INTO A PERIOD ALBUM. [New York: Elias Dexter; one by L. Prang, c.1862-1863?]. Forty-eight handsome portrait engravings of important Civil War figures, including Lincoln and Cabinet members, Union Army and Navy leaders, Jefferson Davis, and others. Each mounted within a decorative stiff card frame with gilt border.

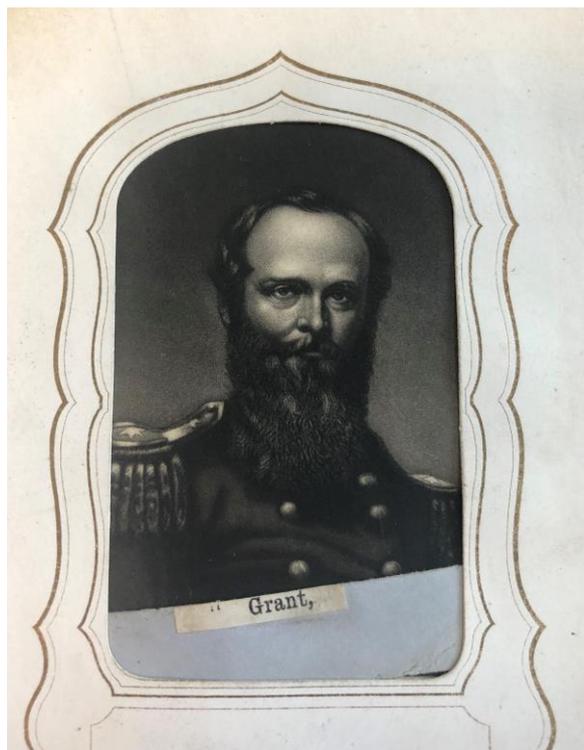
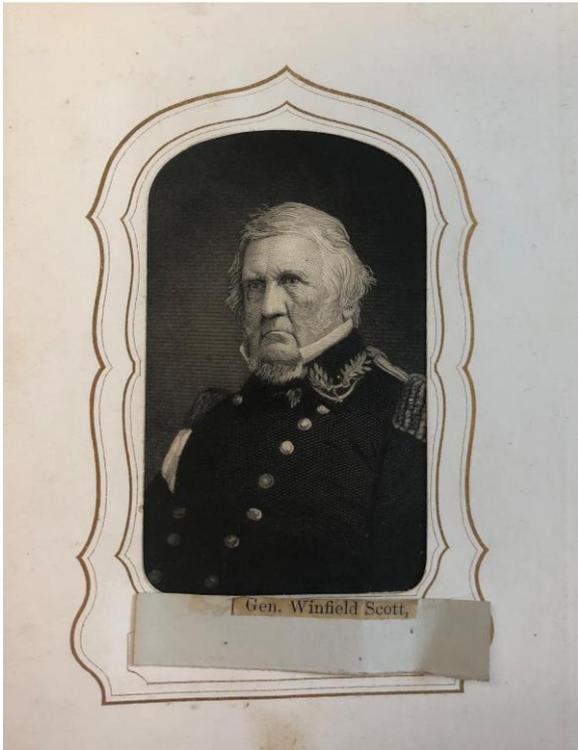
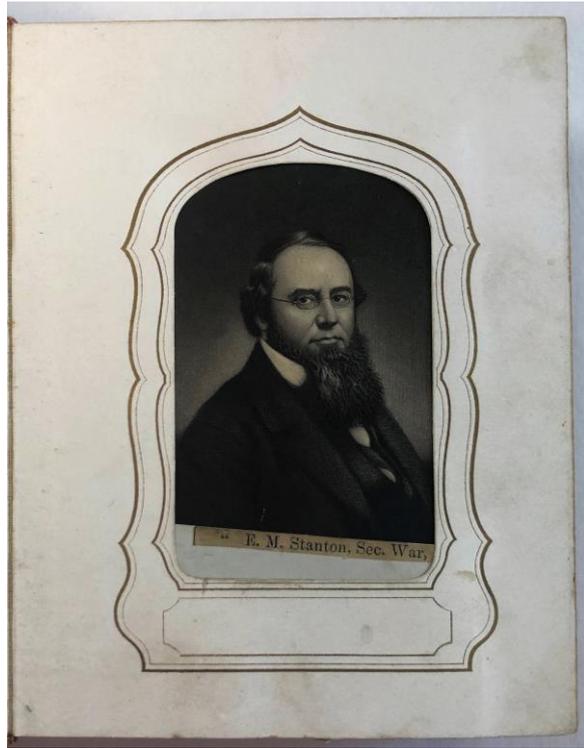
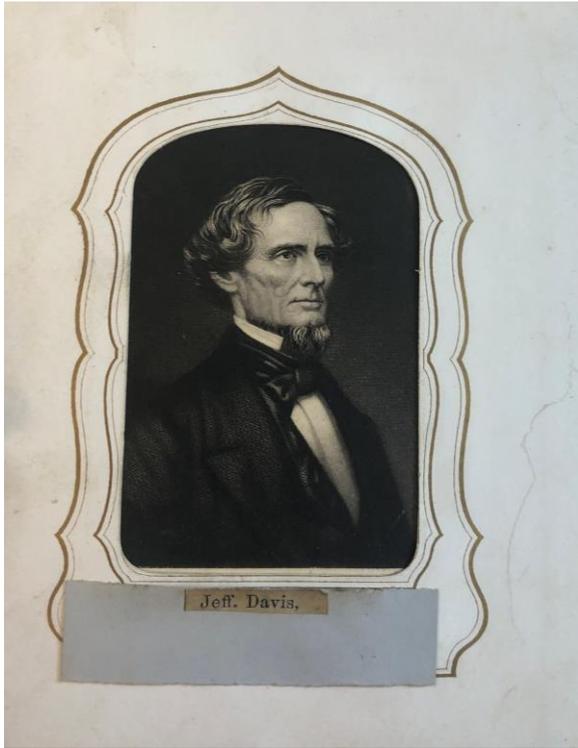
Portraits are clear and clean, most with an identifying slip [the slips are loose and not pasted to the engravings], only one or two with some light wear to picture. They are preceded by a decorative title page. Bound in original cloth, "Album" stamped in gilt on the spine. Spine cloth chipped at head and foot, slightly shaken but covers firm. The portraits are not glued in, but rather placed into the frame from the bottom and the bottom then sealed. The cards have the name of the subject below the portrait and the imprint at the bottom, and are in Near Fine to Fine condition.

The portrait of Lincoln is based on a popular photograph taken by Mathew Brady on or around May 16, 1861. The remaining portraits include Seward, Stanton, Chase, Welles, Winfield Scott, Wool, Commodore Davis, Foote, Wilkes, Porter, Farragut, Stringham, Com. Dupont, Lieut. Worden, McClellan, Halleck, Dix, Gen. Grant, Gen. Curtis, Franklin, Mitchel, Burnside, Pope, Fitz Porter, Sigel, Banks, Lander, Heintzelman, Rosecrans, McDowell, Buell, Ben Butler, Anderson, Baker, Shields, McCook, Col. Wilcox, Benham, Sherman, Lyon, Mansfield, Hunter, Parson Brownlow, Gov. Sprague, Jefferson Davis, Gen. Beauregard, Magruder. The imprints are from Elias Dexter, excepting the Magruder [which has the imprint of L. Prang & Co., Boston & Washington]; and possibly one other.

Elias Dexter [1816-1897] was an engraver, publisher, photographer and frame maker. He is best known for his 1862 publication 'The St.-Memin Collection of Portraits.' Louis Prang [1824-1909] was a printer, lithographer and publisher. He is sometimes called the father of the American Christmas card. \$2,500.00



Item No. 16

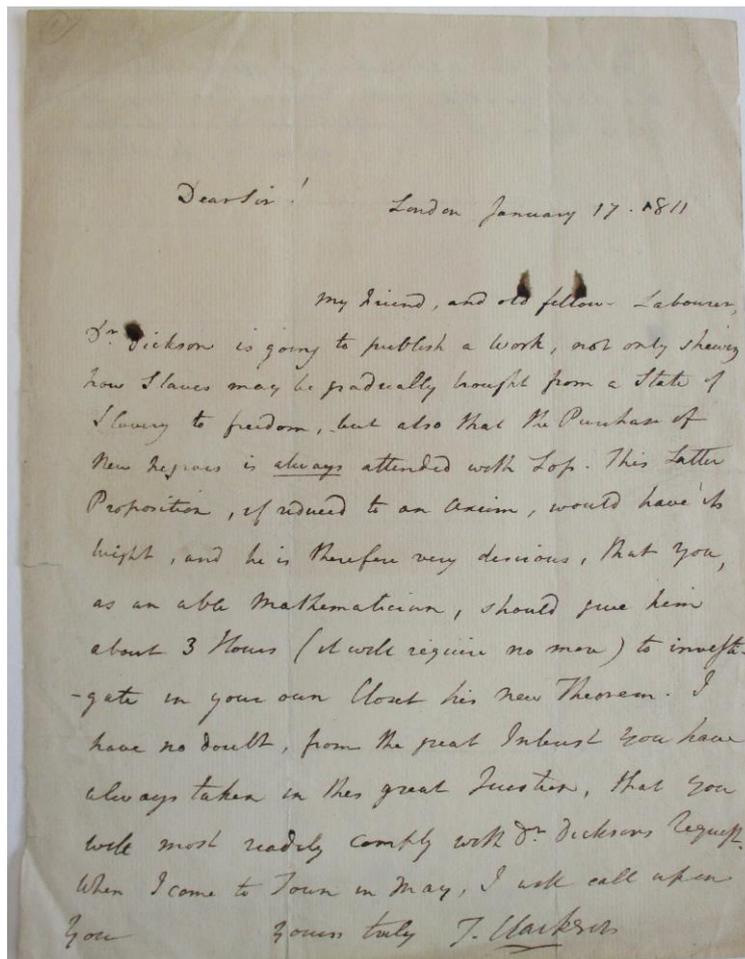


Item No. 16

17. **Clarkson, Thomas:** AUTOGRAPH LETTER, SIGNED BY CLARKSON, 17 JANUARY 1811 FROM LONDON, TO WILLIAM FREND, DISCUSSING DR. WILLIAM DICKSON'S UPCOMING PUBLICATION ABOUT SLAVERY:  
"MY FRIEND, AND OLD FELLOW-LABOURER, DR. DICKSON IS GOING TO PUBLISH A WORK, NOT ONLY SHEWING HOW SLAVES MAY BE GRADUALLY

BROUGHT FROM A STATE OF SLAVERY TO FREEDOM, BUT ALSO THAT THE PURCHASE OF NEW NEGROES IS ALWAYS ATTENDED WITH LOSS. THIS LATTER PROPOSITION, IF REDUCED TO AN AXIOM, WOULD HAVE ITS MIGHT, AND HE IS THEREFORE VERY DESIROUS, THAT YOU, AS AN ABLE MATHEMATICIAN, SHOULD GIVE HIM ABOUT 3 HOURS [IT WILL REQUIRE NO MORE] TO INVESTIGATE IN YOUR OWN CLOSET HIS NEW THEOREM. I HAVE NO DOUBT, FROM THE GREAT INTEREST YOU HAVE ALWAYS TAKEN IN THIS GREAT QUESTION, THAT YOU WILL MOST READILY COMPLY WITH DR. DICKSON'S REQUEST. WHEN I COME TO TOWN IN MAY, I WILL CALL UPON YOU. YOURS TRULY, T. CLARKSON " London: January 17, 1811. One page, 7" x 9," written on recto in neat ink manuscript. With a four-line ink manuscript note on verso, signed by the activist Sophia Elizabeth De Morgan: "This letter was addressed to my father William Friend who had worked with Thomas Clarkson some years before for the Abolition of Negro Slavery." Chained paper with watermark "PP." Minor toning and edgewear. Very Good plus.

[offered with] Stipple engraving, portrait of Thomas Clarkson. [Fisher, Son & Co., London & Paris, 1836. Painted by S. Lane. Engraved by J. Cochran.] 5-1/4" x 7-3/4". Clarkson is seated in a chair, body angled to the left, facing forward. Wears formal attire with ruffled cravat, holding a feather pen in one hand. Printed on heavy stock with facsimile signature below portrait. Light toning and foxing. Very Good. National Portrait Gallery, NPG D2085.



Dear Sir  
London January 17. 1811

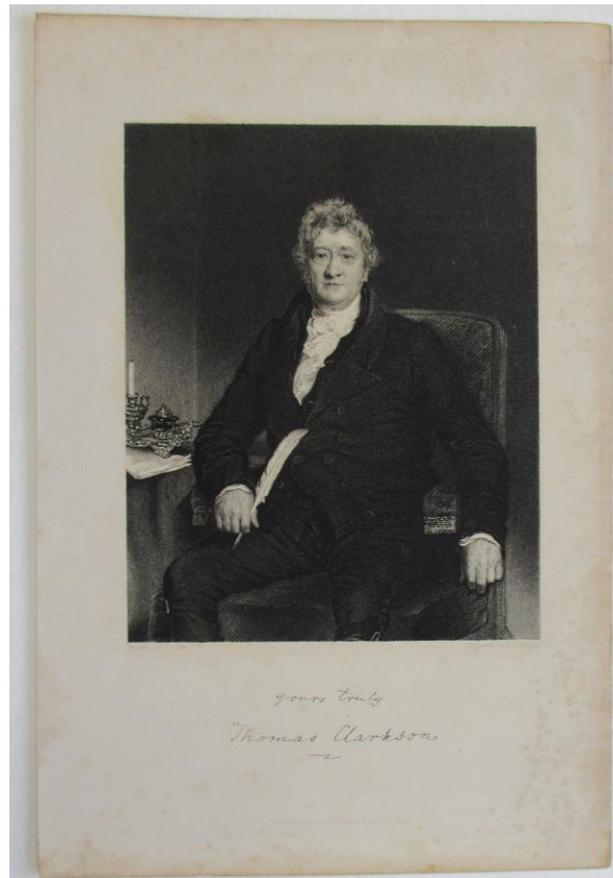
My friend, and old fellow-Labourer,  
Dr. Dickson is going to publish a work, not only shewing how Slaves may be gradually brought from a state of Slavery to freedom, but also that the Purchase of New Negroes is always attended with Loss. This latter Proposition, if reduced to an Axiom, would have its might, and he is therefore very desirous, that you, as an able Mathematician, should give him about 3 Hours (it will require no more) to investigate in your own Closet his new Theorem. I have no doubt, from the great Interest you have always taken in this great Question, that you will most readily comply with Dr. Dickson's Request. When I come to Town in May, I will call upon you

Yours truly T. Clarkson

Item No. 17

Thomas Clarkson [1760-1846] was the tireless Englishman who campaigned for the abolition of the slave trade and slavery. He was vice-president of the Anti-Slavery Society with William Wilberforce. William Frend [1757-1841] was an English clergyman, radical social reformer and scientific writer.

William Dickson's 1814 work, entitled 'Mitigation of Slavery, In Two Parts,' sought to demonstrate mathematically that "bought Slaves, who keep not up their Numbers by the Births, do not nearly refund their Purchase-Money, and that the Planter's true Resource is to rear his Slaves." Dickson hoped his research would discourage, for economic reasons, the purchase of slaves. Dickson had been Secretary to the Governor of Barbados, where his disgust at the brutality of slavery converted him to the abolitionist cause. \$3,750.00



Item No. 17

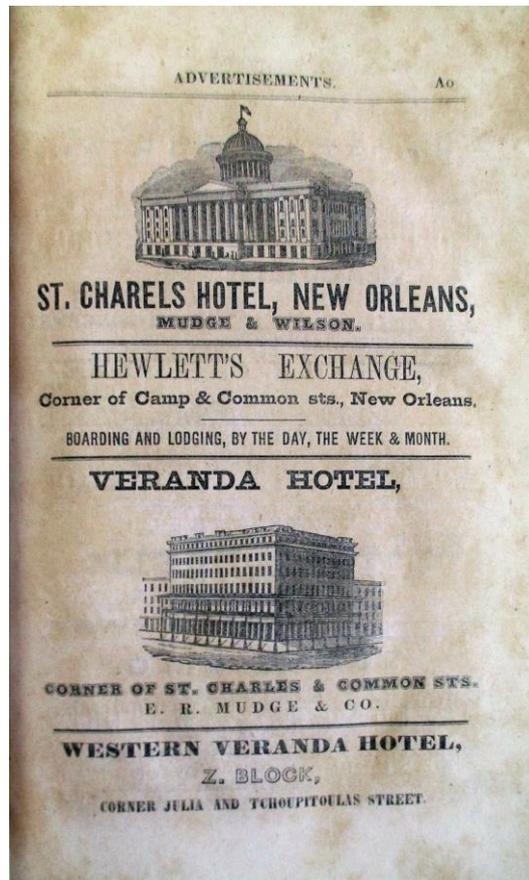
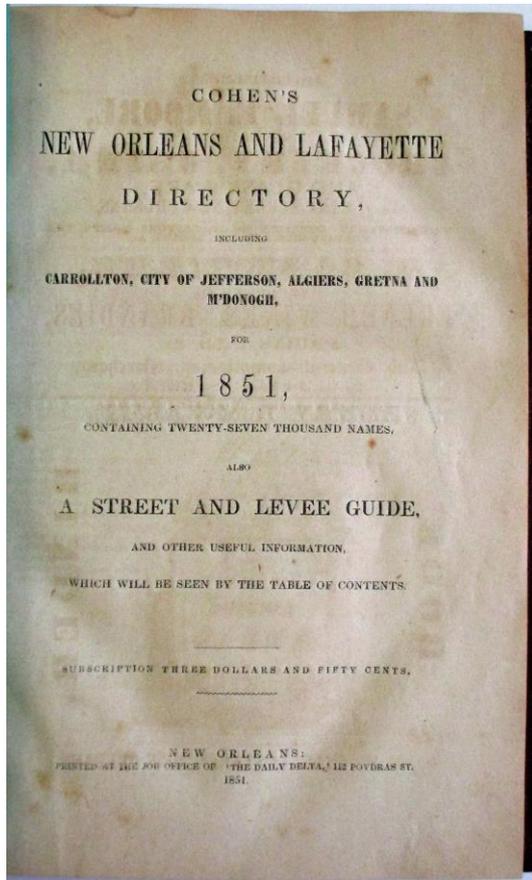
18. **Cohen, H. & A.:** COHEN'S NEW ORLEANS AND LAFAYETTE DIRECTORY, INCLUDING CARROLLTON, CITY OF JEFFERSON, ALGIERS, GRETNA AND M'DONOGH, FOR 1851, CONTAINING TWENTY-SEVEN THOUSAND NAMES. ALSO, A STREET AND LEVEE GUIDE, AND OTHER USEFUL INFORMATION, WHICH WILL BE SEEN BY THE TABLE OF CONTENTS. SUBSCRIPTION THREE DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS. New Orleans: Printed at the Job Office of "The Daily Delta." 1851. [36- advertisements], [xvi], 232 pp + unpaginated advertisements. Contemporary gilt-ruled red boards [front cover stamped in gilt], rebacked. Leaf 225-226 spotted and worn. Many advertisements. Except as noted, Very Good.

The title page is preceded by many advertisements from area merchants in this thriving southern city. There follows information on ferry and steamboat landings, piers or posts; and

an alphabetically-listed Street Guide. The Directory lists, alphabetically, residents, businesses, occupations, evidencing New Orleans' substantial Jewish population [including a listing for Judah P. Benjamin]. Information follows on notaries public, Government of the State of Louisiana, Militia Officers, City Government, hospitals and health facilities, the University of Louisiana at New Orleans, banking and insurance companies, tobacco inspectors, churches and two synagogues.

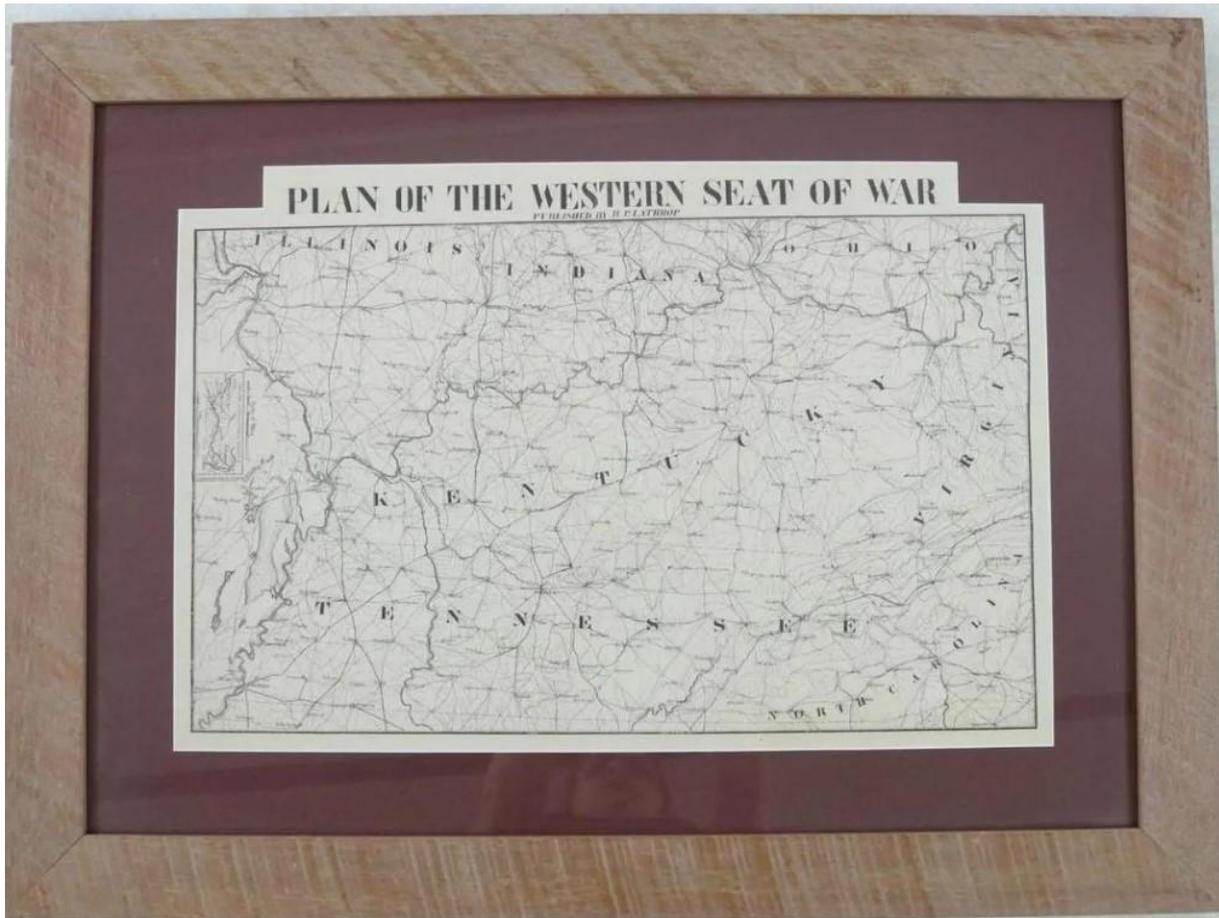
Jumonville 2448. Spear page 226.

\$2,500.00



Bent Jules, firm Bonneval and Bénit, d. Bur-  
gundy, n. Hospital  
Bénit Mrs. M, Derbigny, b. Main and St. Phillip  
Bénit Victor, c. Bayou Road and Claiborne  
Benito F, bricklayer, 243 St. Phillip  
Benjamin A, 220 St. Ann  
Benjamin Antoine, f m c, wagon maker, 57 Spain  
Benjamin Hypolite, f m c, 235 Greatmen  
Benjamin M, 6 Craps  
Benjamin and Micou, attorneys at law, 51 Canal  
Benjamin J. P, above firm, d. Conti, n. Bourbon  
Bennet Mr, c. h, 32 Gallatin  
Bennett B. T. K, firm Homes & Bennett, d. St.  
Peter, b. Perdido and Gravier  
Bennett Charles, crockery store, 11 Condé  
Bennett F, grocer, Triton walk, b. Bacchus and  
Dryades  
Bennett Jane Mrs, 29 Trémé  
Bennett J. E, customhouse officer, 126 Barrack  
Bennett Richard, Girod, b. Gravier and Perdido  
Bennett Robert, painter, c. Claiborne and Main  
Bennett S. B, 98 Camp, d. Melicerte, b. Con-  
stance and Magazine  
Benno L, tailor, 115 Main  
Benoist & Co, exchange brokers, 31 Camp, back  
office  
Benoist L. A, above firm  
Benoit C, carpenter, Bartholomew, b. Craps and  
Greatmen, t. my.  
Benoit Charles, c. h, c. Madison and Levee,  
Carl.

Item No. 18



Item No. 19

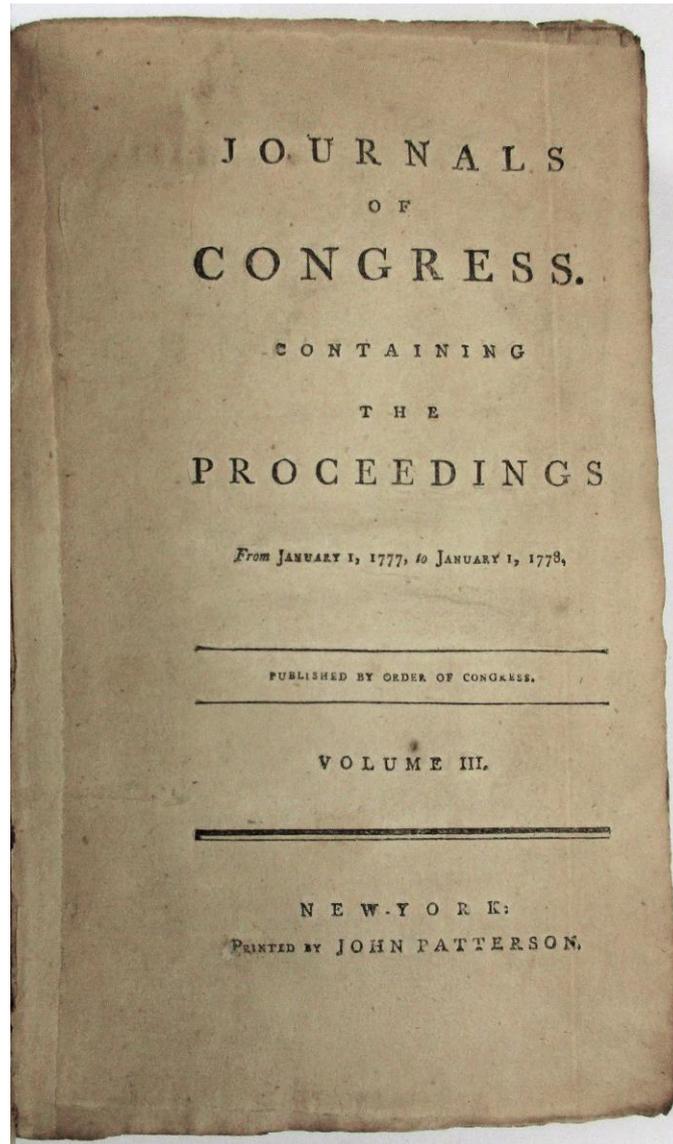
19. [**Confederate Imprint**] **Map:** PLAN OF THE WESTERN SEAT OF WAR. [New Orleans]: Published by H.P. Lathrop; Jules Manouvrier, Lithographer, [1861 or 1862]. Oblong 22" x 18-3/4". Map lithographed by Jules Manouvrier. Matted and housed in an attractive wood frame. Minor wear, Very Good.

The map shows Kentucky, Tennessee, and portions of North Carolina, Mississippi, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Virginia; and an inset entitled 'Reduced Continuation of Missouri R.', which lists 'J. Manouvrier & Co. Lith N.O.' Towns, railroad routes, rivers are depicted.

"Jules Manouvrier arrived in New Orleans from Prussia at the age of twenty-two in 1838 and remained there until he died in 1875. In addition to views of prominent buildings, he lithographed maps and numerous pieces of sheet music" [Jumonville, *Set to Music: The Engravers, Artists, and Lithographers of New Orleans Sheet Music* 131]. During the summer of 1861, Manouvrier was producing \$5 and \$10 Confederate notes for the CSA Treasury Department. During shipment of the \$10 notes to Richmond, some were stolen after packages broke open in transit. The CSA Treasury was forced to destroy the entire issue of Manouvrier \$10 notes so as not to undermine public confidence in the Treasury. [Hughes, Brent: "The 'Most Wanted' Confederate Note", *The Virginia Numismatist*, Volume 6, Number 1, 1970, pp. 12-13.]

Parrish & Willingham 6180. Stevenson [Second Edition] 75.6. Crandall 3053. Not in Jumonville or Thompson.

\$2,000.00



Item No. 20

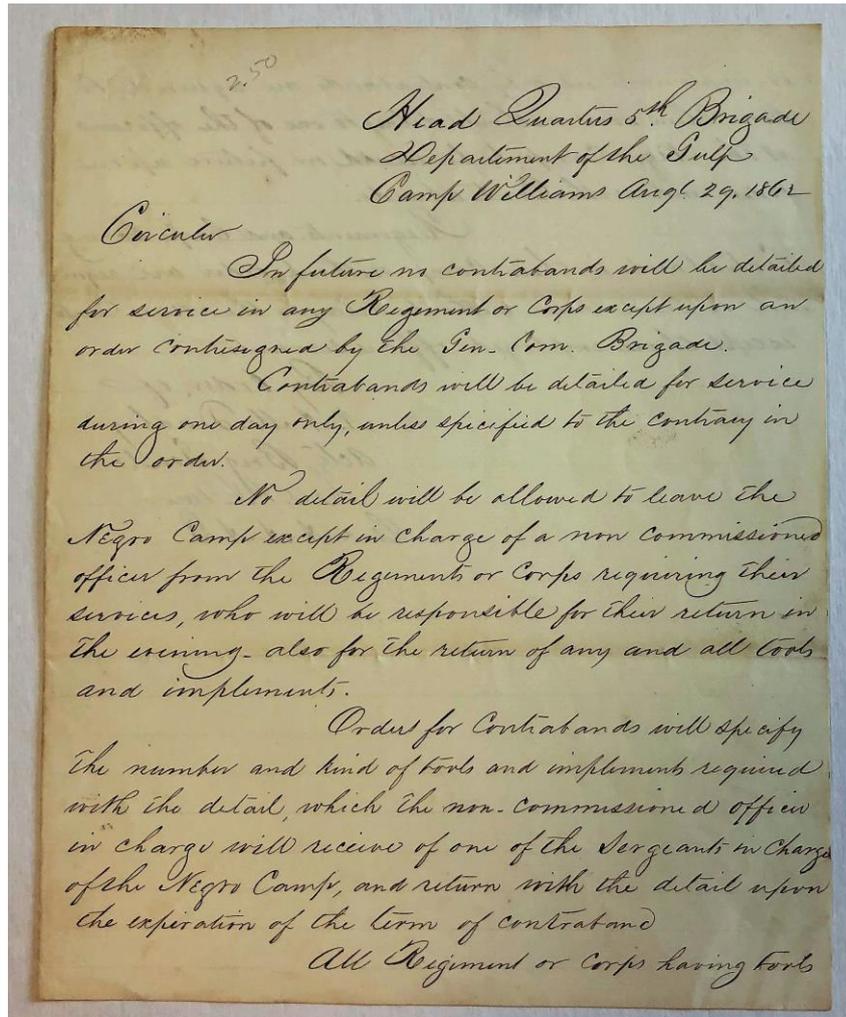
20. **Continental Congress: JOURNALS OF CONGRESS. CONTAINING THE PROCEEDINGS FROM JANUARY 1, 1777, TO JANUARY 1, 1778. PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF CONGRESS. VOLUME III.** New-York: Printed by John Patterson, [1788?]. 603, [1 blank], xxii pp. Bound in original pale paper-covered boards [spine worn, covers detached but present]. Pages 207 and 408 are misnumbered as 107, 480, respectively, as issued. Text untrimmed and clean. Very Good.

"Date of publication suggested by Evans. Patterson is not known to have been printing in New York before 1785. Shipton & Mooney describe this as a reissue with a new title page of the Philadelphia edition printed by John Dunlap in 1778 (Evans 16138). Though it follows that edition closely, it is not printed from the same setting of type" [ESTC].

The Journal is chock full of Revolutionary material, including debates on, and agreement to, the Articles of Confederation; the flag of the United States; an Address to the Six Indian Nations urging them to renounce their alliance with the British; Quakers and their remonstrances; as well as other detailed material on the Revolution.

Evans 21527. ESTC W27513.

\$2,500.00



Item No. 21

21. [Contrabands]: MANUSCRIPT CIRCULAR, "HEAD QUARTERS 5TH BRIGADE | DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF | CAMP WILLIAMS AUGT 29, 1862. | CIRCULAR | IN FUTURE NO CONTRABANDS WILL BE DETAILED FOR SERVICE IN ANY REGIMENT OR CORPS EXCEPT UPON AN ORDER COUNTERSIGNED BY THE GEN. COM. BRIGADE.

"CONTRABANDS WILL BE DETAILED FOR SERVICE DURING ONE DAY ONLY, UNLESS SPECIFIED TO THE CONTRARY IN THE ORDER.

"NO DETAIL WILL BE ALLOWED TO LEAVE THE NEGRO CAMP EXCEPT IN CHARGE OF A NON COMMISSIONED OFFICER FROM THE REGIMENTS OR CORPS REQUIRING THEIR SERVICES, WHO WILL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THEIR RETURN IN THE EVENING, ALSO FOR THE RETURN OF ANY AND ALL TOOLS AND IMPLEMENTS.

"ORDERS FOR CONTRABANDS WILL SPECIFY THE NUMBER AND KIND OF TOOLS AND IMPLEMENTS REQUIRED WITH THE DETAIL, WHICH THE NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER IN CHARGE WILL RECEIVE OF ONE OF THE SERGEANTS IN CHARGE OF THE NEGRO CAMP, AND RETURN WITH THE DETAIL UPON THE EXPIRATION OF THE TERM OF CONTRABAND.

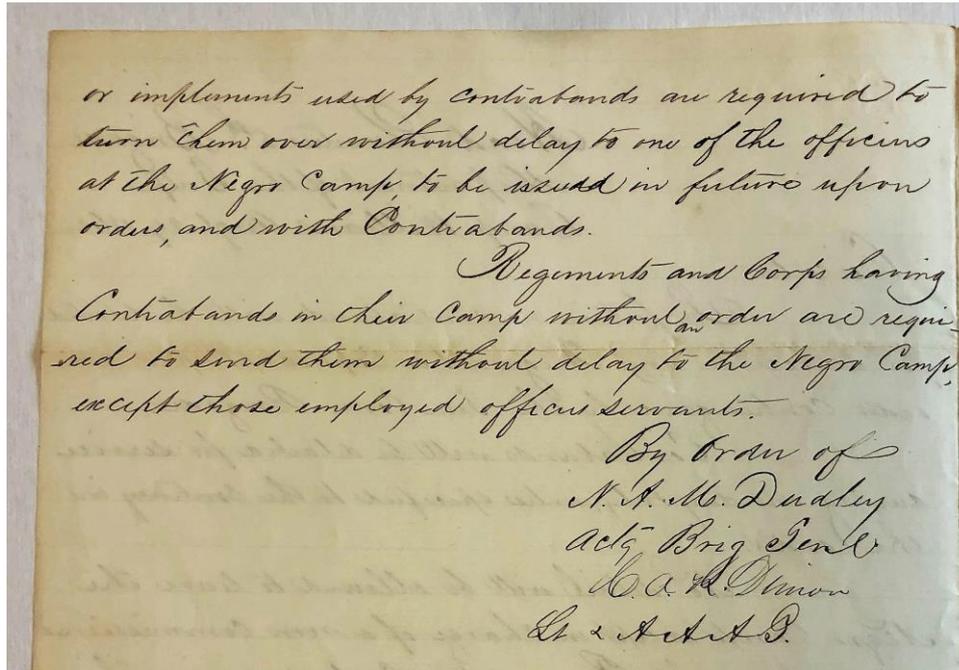
"ALL REGIMENT OR CORPS HAVING TOOLS OR IMPLEMENTS USED BY CONTRABANDS ARE REQUIRED TO TURN THEM OVER WITHOUT DELAY TO

ONE OF THE OFFICERS AT THE NEGRO CAMP, TO BE ISSUED IN FUTURE UPON ORDERS, AND WITH CONTRABANDS.

"REGIMENTS AND CORPS HAVING CONTRABANDS IN THEIR CAMP WITHOUT AN ORDER ARE REQUIRED TO SEND THEM WITHOUT DELAY TO THE NEGRO CAMP, EXCEPT THOSE EMPLOYED OFFICER SERVANTS.

"BY ORDER OF N.A.M. DUDLEY ACTG BRIG GENL | C.A.R. DIMON LT. & A.A.A.G" Camp Williams Near New Orleans: 1862. Folded folio leaf, written in elegant ink manuscript on recto and verso of first leaf, docketed on final blank ["Capt. Mannings | Mannings Battery," and "copied" written in a different hand]. Old folds, Near Fine.

\$2,500.00



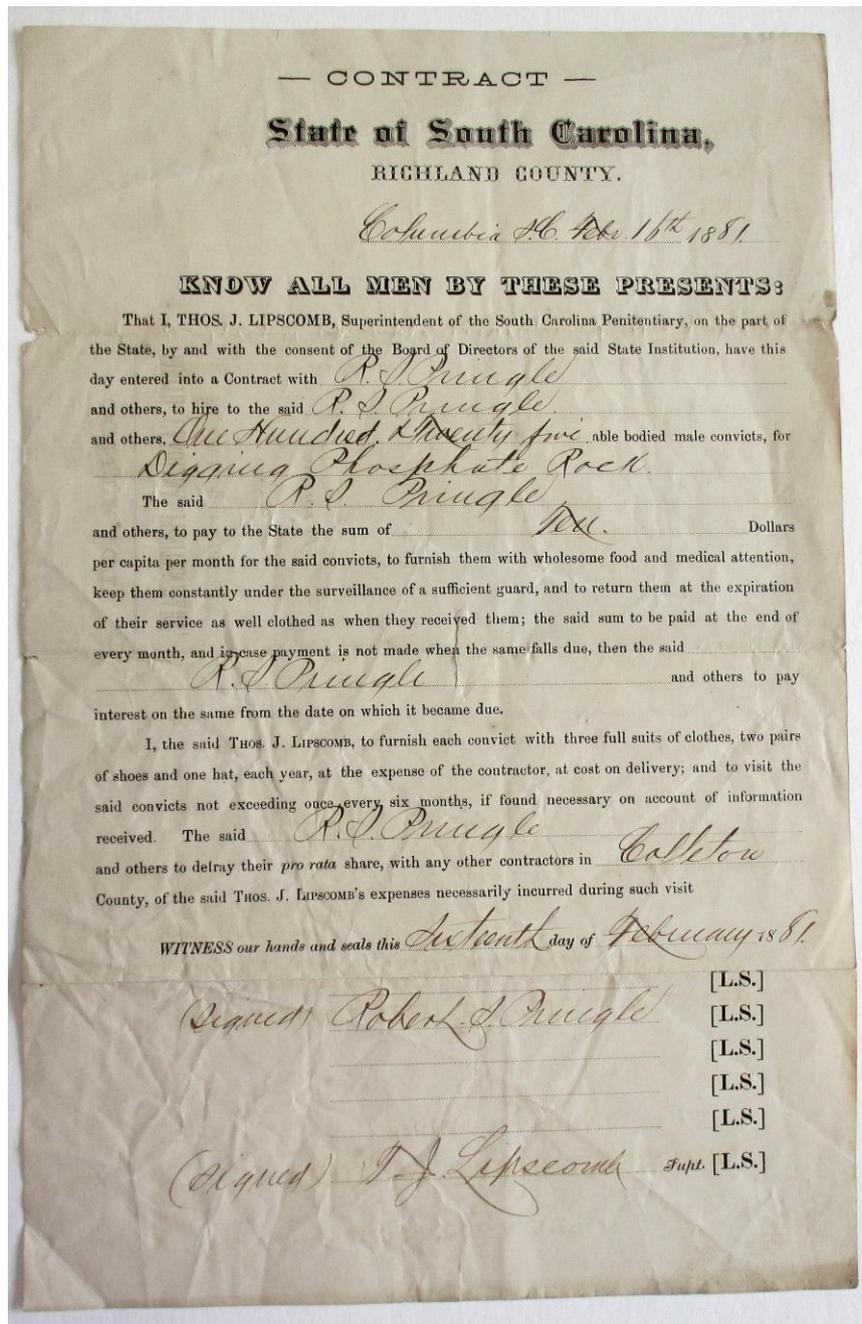
Item No. 21

22. [**Convict Leasing System**]: "CONTRACT. STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA. RICHLAND COUNTY. COLUMBIA S.C. FEBR. 16TH 1881. KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: THAT I, THOS. J. LIPSCOMB, SUPERINTENDENT OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA PENITENTIARY, ON THE PART OF THE STATE ... HAVE THIS DAY ENTERED INTO A CONTRACT WITH R.S. PRINGLE AND OTHERS, TO HIRE TO THE SAID R.S. PRINGLE AND OTHERS, ONE HUNDRED TWENTY FIVE ABLE BODIED MALE CONVICTS, FOR DIGGING PHOSPHATE ROCK.

"THE SAID R.S. PRINGLE AND OTHERS, TO PAY TO THE STATE THE SUM OF TEN DOLLARS PER CAPITA PER MONTH FOR THE SAID CONVICTS, TO FURNISH THEM WITH WHOLESOME FOOD AND MEDICAL ATTENTION, KEEP THEM CONSTANTLY UNDER THE SURVEILLANCE OF A SUFFICIENT GUARD, AND TO RETURN THEM AT THE EXPIRATION OF THEIR SERVICE ...

"I, THE SAID THOS. J. LIPSCOMB, TO FURNISH EACH CONVICT WITH THREE FULL SUITS OF CLOTHES, TWO PAIRS OF SHOES AND ONE HAT, EACH YEAR, AT THE EXPENSE OF THE CONTRACTOR, AT COST ON DELIVERY; AND TO VISIT THE SAID CONVICTS NOT EXCEEDING ONCE EVERY SIX MONTHS, IF FOUND NECESSARY ON ACCOUNT OF INFORMATION RECEIVED." Columbia, S.C.: 1881.

Single printed sheet, 8-3/8" x 13," completed in manuscript and signed in ink by Pringle and Lipscomb. Docketed in print on verso. Old folds, light wear, Very Good.



Item No. 22

The Convict Leasing System has appropriately been called "Slavery by Another Name." The South exploited a major loophole in the Constitution's Thirteenth Amendment, which abolished Slavery and involuntary servitude, "except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted." This Contract demonstrates the Exception Clause's power to nullify much of that Amendment.

"Under laws enacted specifically to intimidate blacks, tens of thousands of African Americans were arbitrarily arrested, hit with outrageous fines, and charged for the costs of their own arrests. With no means to pay these ostensible 'debts,' prisoners were sold as forced laborers to coal mines, lumber camps, brickyards, railroads, quarries, and farm plantations ...

Government officials leased falsely imprisoned blacks to small-town entrepreneurs, provincial farmers, and dozens of corporations [including U.S. Steel] looking for cheap and abundant labor. Armies of 'free' black men labored without compensation, were repeatedly bought and sold, and were forced through beatings and physical torture to do the bidding of white masters for decades after the official abolition of American slavery." [Blackmon, SLAVERY BY ANOTHER NAME, from the dust jacket.]

Colonel Thomas J. Lipscomb [1833-1908] graduated from the Charleston College of Medicine in 1857. Rather than practice medicine, he bought two plantations. During the Civil War, he served with Company B, 3rd Regiment South Carolina Infantry, and fought at Bull Run. He then served on the staffs of Generals Bonham, Kershaw and Early. In 1863, he raised a company of cavalry and quickly rose through the ranks, achieving Colonel at Gettysburg. Radicals torched his home after the War; he settled in Newberry and grew cotton until his election as Superintendent of the South Carolina Penitentiary in 1879, a post he held until 1890. He later settled in Columbia and would become its mayor. [Obituary of Col. Thomas Jefferson Lipscomb, THE EVENING INDEX, Greenwood, SC, 12 Nov. 1908, p.10.]

Robert S. Pringle [1849-1902] was the son of Judge William A. Pringle, a Recorder for the City of Charleston for many years, a well-known businessman who owned Gregg Mines, one of many phosphate mines that flourished after the Civil War. These mining companies had hired many newly freed slaves, who were paid low wages and endured harsh conditions. Pringle decided to hire convicts who, Pringle said, were easily supplied and had fewer days off than a free worker. About 1889, Superintendent Lipscomb sued Pringle for unpaid labor costs. Appropriately, one evening Pringle fell into a sewer ditch and died from his injuries. [Shick, Tom W and Doyle, Don H.: "THE SOUTH CAROLINA PHOSPHATE BOOM AND THE STILLBIRTH OF THE NEW SOUTH, 1867-1920." THE SOUTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL MAGAZINE, Jan. 1985, Vol. 86, No. 1, pp. 1-31; REPORT OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF SOUTH CAROLINA, OCTOBER 31, 1889, pp. 530-532; and Pringle v. Guild, 119 F. 962 (1903).] \$1,500.00

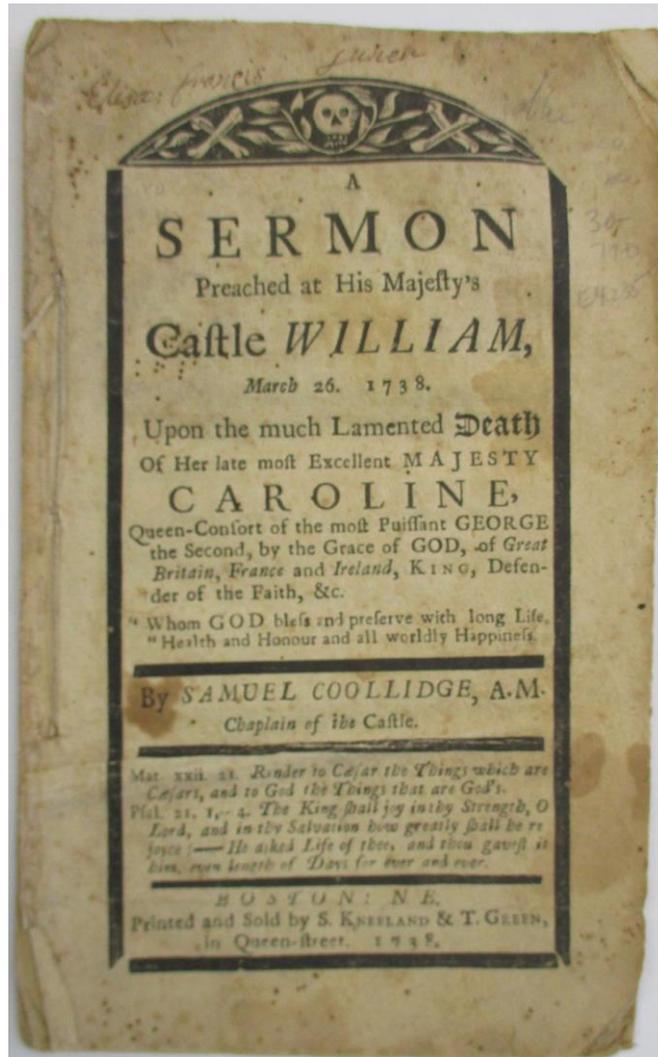
**23. Coollidge, Samuel: A SERMON PREACHED AT HIS MAJESTY'S CASTLE WILLIAM, MARCH 26. 1738. UPON THE MUCH LAMENTED DEATH OF HER LATE MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY CAROLINE, QUEEN-CONSORT OF THE MOST PUISSANT GEORGE THE SECOND, BY THE GRACE OF GOD, OF GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE AND IRELAND, KING, DEFENDER OF THE FAITH, &C. BY SAMUEL COOLLIDGE, A.M. CHAPLAIN OF THE CASTLE.** Boston: N.E.: Printed and Sold by S. Kneeland & T. Green, 1738. [4], 26 pp, lacking the final blank. Stitched as issued, scattered foxing, Good+, with death's head ornamentation at the head of the title.

ESTC records this as Coollidge's only printed Sermon. He dedicates it to Massachusetts Lieutenant Governor ["and Commander of the Castle"] Spencer Phips. Coollidge says that "there is something in the conduct of divine Providence, which at the first view appears puzzling even to good Men." But, after "Persons of this Character" contemplate further, "the divine Proceeding is unexceptionably just, righteous, and equal, tho' they don't always see the Grounds and Reasons of it." He counsels "the profoundest Submission under all our Trials and Sorrows."

"Castle William" was originally built on Castle Island in Boston Harbor in 1634; it was rebuilt and given its name in 1692. Abandoned by the British during the Revolutionary War, it was renamed Fort Adams and then [and now] Fort Independence. King George's wife, Caroline of Ansbach, was one of several Germans who became attached to England's Royal Family.

Evans 4235. ESTC W7241.

\$750.00



Item No. 23

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

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

His Letter:

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

"The principles & views you have expressed in your published letter, seems to me to be altogether just & sound. It is not so easy to determine what is the exigency that will justify a

resort to loans. Time is always an important element in that question, & blundering in as we are with this Mexican war, I do not well see how we can now avoid the necessity of borrowing money, tho' I fully concur in your general views of the impolicy of such a course... | Very respectfully | yr's &c | J.J. Crittenden | J. Blunt Esqr."

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

Washington - Jan'y: 1st 1847

My Dear Sir,

The death of my excellent friend, Mr Barrow, of the Senate, has so diverted my attention as to prevent me from attending as soon as I otherwise should have done to your letter of the 26<sup>th</sup> of the last month -

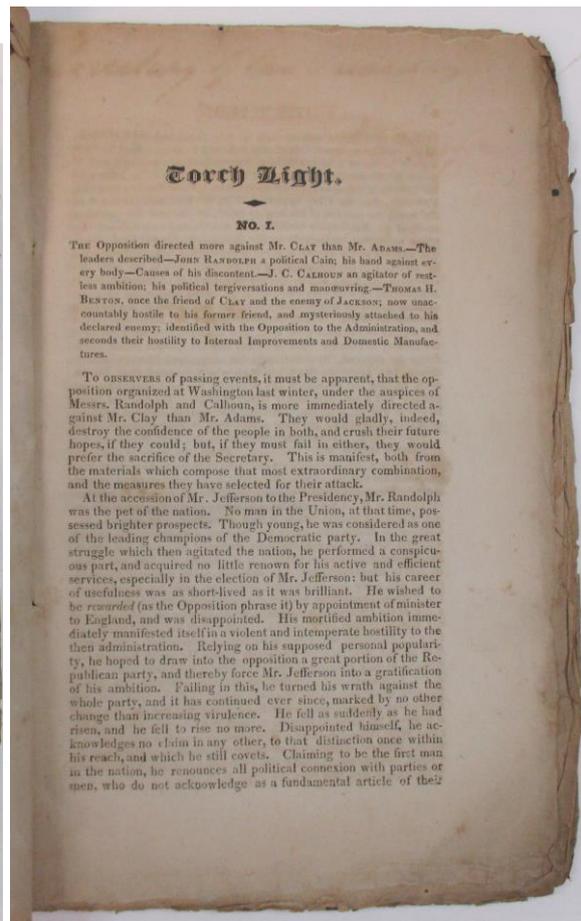
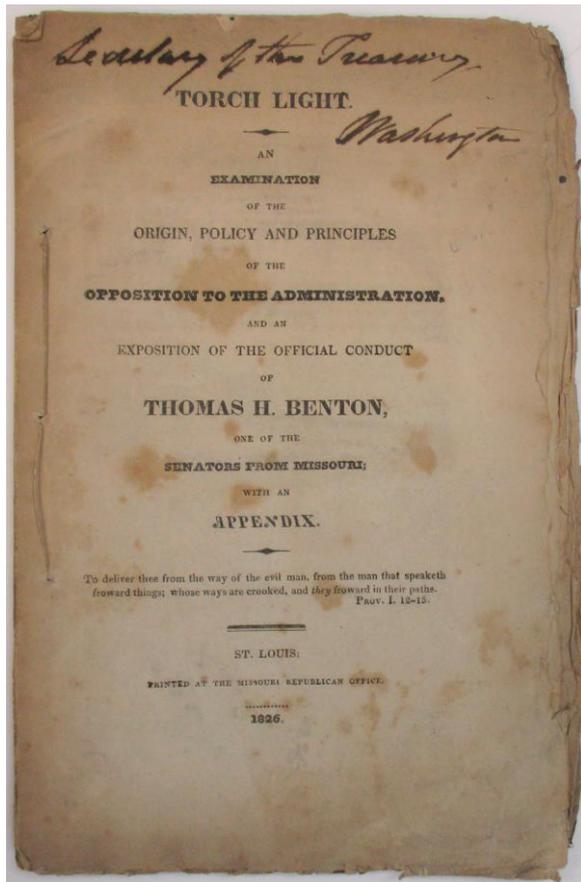
The principles & views you have expressed in your published letter, seem to me to be altogether just & sound. It is not so easy to determine what is the exigency that will justify a resort to loans -

Time is always an important element in that question, & blundering in as we are with this Mexican war, I do not well see how we can now avoid the impolicy of borrowing money, tho' I fully concur in your general views of the

impolicy of such a course.

I have just now enclosed the paper you sent you to the Editors of the Intelligencer, with a note requesting them to republish your letter.

Very respectfully  
yr's &c  
J. Blunt Esqr



Item No. 25

25. [Curtius] [pseud.]: TORCH LIGHT. AN EXAMINATION OF THE ORIGIN, POLICY, AND PRINCIPLES OF THE OPPOSITION TO THE ADMINISTRATION, AND AN EXPOSITION OF THE OFFICIAL CONDUCT OF THOMAS H. BENTON, ONE OF THE SENATORS FROM MISSOURI. St. Louis: Printed at the Missouri Republican Office, 1826. 8vo. 71, [1 blank] pp. Gathered signatures, stitched as issued. Scattered, generally light foxing. Untrimmed. Good+ or so. Signed in type at the bottom of page 56, preceding the Appendix, 'Curtius.' Contemporary inscription at the head of the titlepage, "Secretary of the Treasury. Washington," suggesting that it belonged to Richard Rush, President J.Q. Adams's Secretary of the Treasury. Rush was Adams' 1828 vice presidential running mate.

This is the second edition; each issued in 1826 from the Missouri Republican Office. The first edition was printed in 88 pages, but in a duodecimo format, and lacked this edition's Appendix, containing additional material on Benton's pernicious nature. Our octavo edition contains more information than its predecessor. Both are very scarce, this offering probably more so.

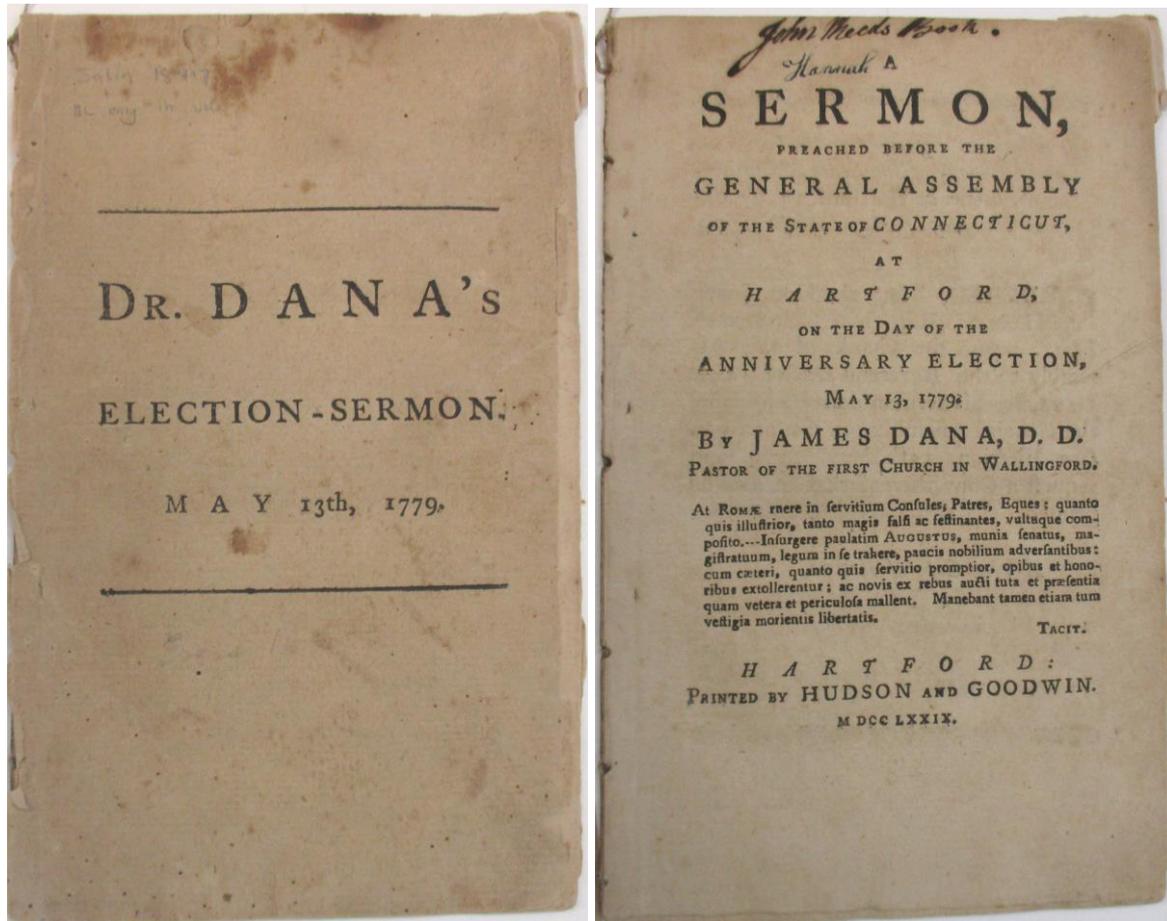
Cataloguing only the first edition, Eberstadt called the work a "daring and important expose." According the original a "b" rating, Howes also considered it rare. Howes did not record our second printing. American Imprints Inventory notes only ours.

'Curtius', a defender of John Quincy Adams and Henry Clay, delivers a bitter and prolonged attack on Missouri Senator Benton and Andrew Jackson. In the chaotic 1824 electoral struggle, Benton "was heard in all parts of the state, lauding Mr. Clay, and denouncing Gen. Jackson," whom he described as "wholly unfit" for the presidency. The author, describing in detail Jackson's disqualifying flaws, attributes Benton's sudden and

unanticipated support of Jackson to "the influence of malevolence, envy and ill nature, (the offspring of defeated hope)..." Curtius's review of the political issues of the early 1820's is detailed and passionate.

American Imprints Inventory 83 [4]. American Imprints 24266 [4]. OCLC 228708431 [6-Huntington, Yale, Newberry, Boston Ath., US Army War College, UMSL], 191252059 [1-AAS]. [For the 88-page version, see Howes B370 'b', 136 Eberstadt 431, Sabin 96190.]

\$2,000.00



Item No. 26

26. **Dana, James:** A SERMON, PREACHED BEFORE THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT, AT HARTFORD, ON THE DAY OF THE ANNIVERSARY ELECTION, MAY 13, 1779. Hartford: Hudson and Goodwin, 1779. 46, [1 errata], [1 blank] pp, with the half title as issued. Disbound, with first and last leaves detached from text block but present. Scattered spotting, Good+.

A fine Revolutionary War election sermon by the Wallingford minister. Dana's text is from Jeremiah XVIII. 9, 10: "And at what instant I shall speak concerning a nation, and concerning a kingdom, to build and to plant it..."

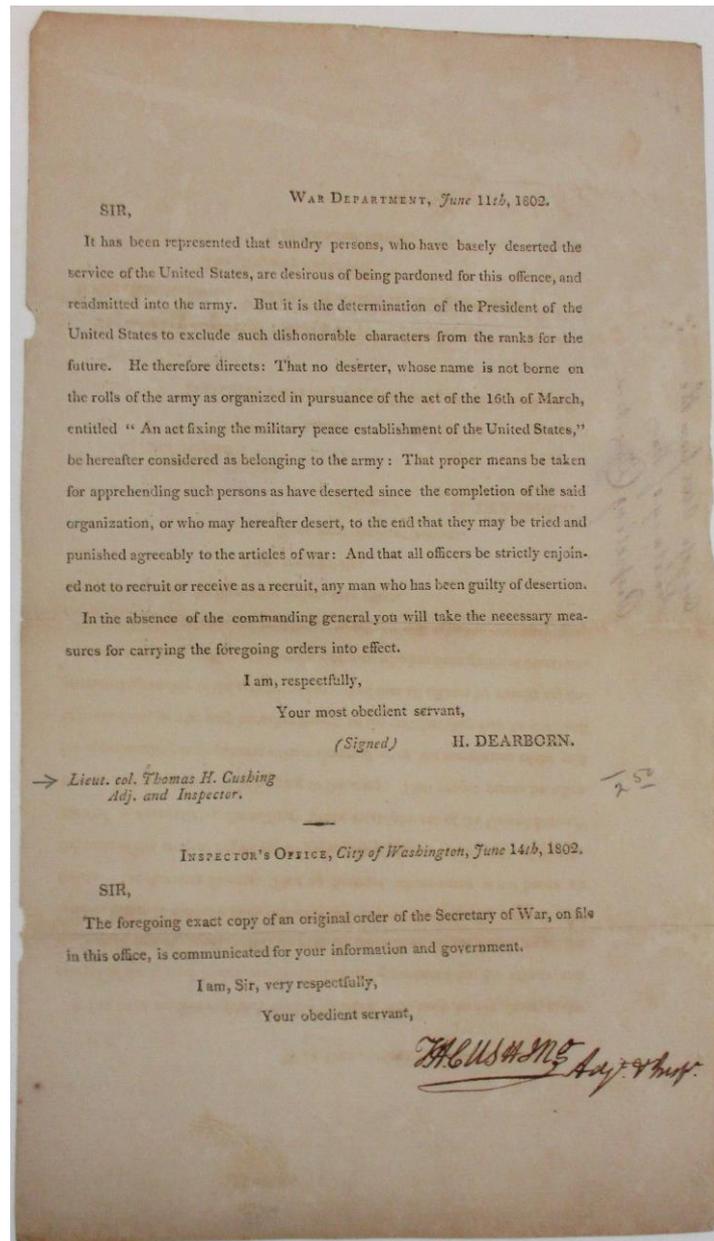
Dana hopes "that the American confederacy may be built up," and discusses "the obligations of a people for whom great things have been done, and upon whom such prospects are opening." He argues that "events so conspicuous, so much beyond all human foresight, as those we have been witnesses to in this war" must impress even those who "disregard the common course of providence...We aimed at nothing more than a

constitutional connection with Britain. But he who is wonderful in counsel hath spoken, (and we cannot but obey his voice)."

The "American confederacy" will acquire new strength "by improvements in husbandry, manufactures and commerce, new settlements in the wilderness, other states joining the union, &c." Only a free government can assure "the preservation of our religion."

The British constitution, once the envy of the world, has been destroyed by Parliament's "subservience to the views of the crown." Dana lays out a blueprint for the success of the American experiment after the Revolution.

FIRST EDITION. Evans 16252. Vail, N.E. Election Sermons 9. Not in Gephart. \$850.00



Item No. 27

27. Dearborn, Henry: "WAR DEPARTMENT, JUNE 11TH, 1802. | SIR, | IT HAS BEEN REPRESENTED THAT SUNDRY PERSONS, WHO HAVE BASELY DESERTED THE SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES, ARE DESIROUS OF BEING PARDONED FOR THIS OFFENCE, AND READMITTED INTO THE ARMY. BUT IT IS THE

DETERMINATION OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES TO EXCLUDE SUCH DISHONORABLE CHARACTERS FROM THE RANKS FOR THE FUTURE. HE THEREFORE DIRECTS: THAT NO DESERTER, WHOSE NAME IS NOT BORNE ON THE ROLLS OF THE ARMY AS ORGANIZED IN PURSUANCE OF THE ACT OF THE 16TH OF MARCH, ENTITLED "AN ACT FIXING THE MILITARY PEACE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE UNITED STATES," BE HEREAFTER CONSIDERED AS BELONGING TO THE ARMY: THAT PROPER MEANS BE TAKEN FOR APPREHENDING SUCH PERSONS AS HAVE DESERTED ... AND THAT ALL OFFICERS BE STRICTLY ENJOINED NOT TO RECRUIT OR RECEIVE AS A RECRUIT, ANY MAN WHO HAS BEEN GUILTY OF DESERTION. H. DEARBORN" [Washington]: 1802. Broadside, 7-1/8" x 12-3/4." Signed in type, "H. Dearborn." At the end, in print, Lieutenant Colonel Thomas H. Cushing writes, "The foregoing exact copy of an original order of the Secretary of War, on file in this office, is communicated for your information and government." Followed by the initials in ink of Cushing. Light uniform toning. Old folds, a couple of shallow chips at blank edges. Very Good. Docketed in ink manuscript on the verso, probably by Cushing: "Copy of a letter from the Secretary of War Respecting Deserters."

Henry Dearborn [1751-1829] was Secretary of War in President Jefferson's cabinet for eight years. His career had included service as a Captain in the Revolution, U.S. Marshal for Maine, and Congressman from Maine [District of Massachusetts]. Not located in American Imprints, Sabin, or on OCLC or the online sites of AAS, Library of Congress, University of Virginia as of December 2021. \$2,000.00



Item No. 27

28. **[District of Columbia]:** FIRST IN WAR. FIRST IN PEACE. AND FIRST IN THE HEARTS OF HIS COUNTRYMEN. PANORAMA OF WASHINGTON. New York: Chas. Magnus, [1861?]. Folio broadside, 8-3/4" x 31-1/2", hand colored steel engraving on wove paper. Uniform moderate toning, bottom blank edge with some chipping. several fold separations repaired with tape on blank verso [no loss]; closed tears at upper corners [partly repaired with archival tape, no loss], mount remnants on verso. Good+

**[offered with]** The original stamped and addressed mailing envelope featuring three additional hand-colored patriotic vignettes, complete, with moderate wear. Envelope dated "Beltsville, MD, 7 Jany./ In Care of Mrs. Capt. Alcott". Good+.

At the head of this rare broadside is a large oval portrait of George Washington surrounded by flags and military arms with two banners and the slogan, "First in War; First in Peace; and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

Also included is a large view of the Capitol and smaller vignettes of sights and scenes in Washington, including: Mount Vernon, Tomb of Washington; interiors of the House of Representatives and Senate; U.S. General Post Office; West Front of the Capitol; U.S. Treasury; Observatory; President's House; Military Asylum; Columbia Armory; War Department; Jackson Monument; Willard Hotel; U.S. Navy Yard; U.S. Arsenal; Matthew Church; City Hall; Trinity Church; Georgetown College; panoramic view of Georgetown; National Hotel; Lunatic Asylum; U.S. Patent Office; Smithsonian Institute; Mills' Statue of Washington; building dedicated to the Fine Arts; the Washington Monument; scene of Gen. Washington during the Revolutionary War; and scene of Lady Liberty sitting between two cherubs.

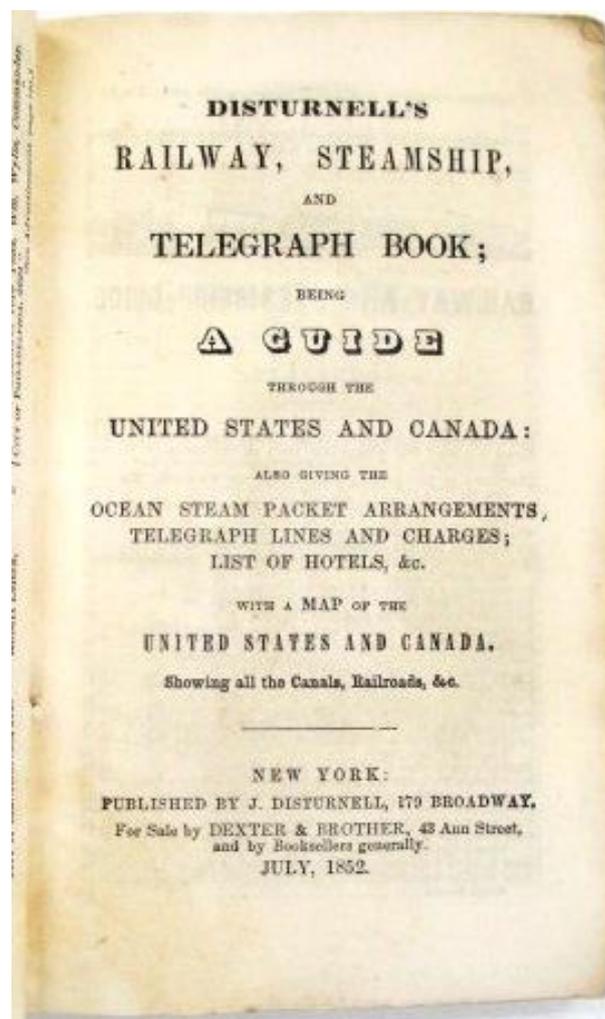
The increasingly unreliable OCLC appears to locate copies only at AAS and the Huntington.  
\$1,500.00



Item No. 28



Item No. 28



Item No. 29

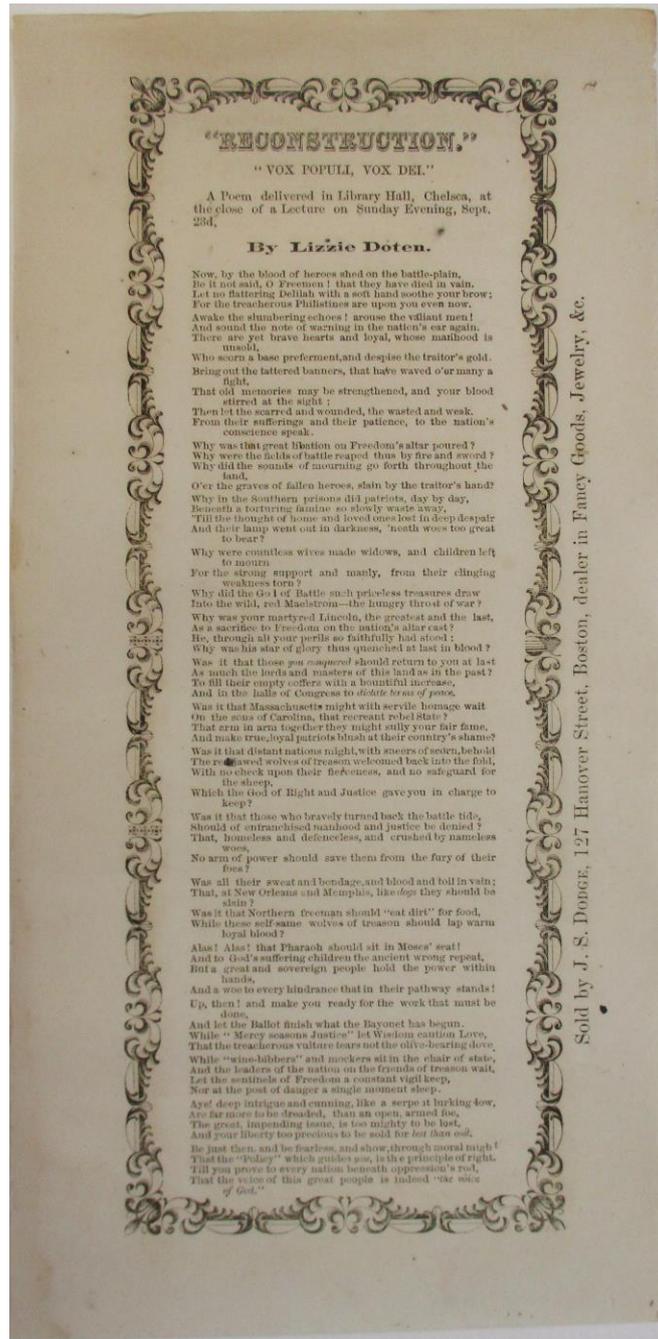
29. **Disturnell, J[ohn]:** DISTURNELL'S RAILWAY, STEAMSHIP, AND TELEGRAPH BOOK; BEING A GUIDE THROUGH THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA: ALSO GIVING THE OCEAN STEAM PACKET ARRANGEMENTS, TELEGRAPH LINES AND CHARGES; LIST OF HOTELS, &c. WITH A MAP OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA, SHOWING ALL THE CANALS, RAILROADS, &c. New York: Published by J. Disturnell, July, 1852. 12mo, original printed and illustrated wrappers. Stitched. 133, [9

advts] pp. Large Folding Map: 'Disturnell's New Map of the United States and Canada...' East of 98\* longitude [Iowa, Eastern Kansas, Eastern Texas]. Wrappers worn at spine, rear wrap chipped at outer margin and spotted. Map with a few fox marks, a couple of very small holes. Else Very Good.

Disturnell packs an enormous amount of information into this little Guide, evidently the first of its series: all the rail and steam lines, principal hotels and boarding houses, mail and telegraph lines, routes for Southern travelers, canal packet lines, and many advertisements-- frequently illustrated-- for goods and services helpful to the traveler. In addition to his work publishing similar guide books, Disturnell, a bookseller, was librarian of the Cooper Union. Sabin 20316. OCLC records several examples of similar Disturnell items, all scarce, but none as early as this. \$850.00



Item No. 29



Item No. 30

30. **Doten, Lizzie:** "RECONSTRUCTION." "VOX POPULI, VOX DEI." A POEM DELIVERED IN LIBRARY HALL, CHELSEA, AT THE CLOSE OF A LECTURE ON SUNDAY EVENING, SEPT. 23D. [Boston? 1866]. Broadside, 5-1/4" x 11." Text within an elaborate decorative border. Light toning. Outer margin printing: "Sold by J.S. Dodge, 127 Hanover Street, Boston, dealer in Fancy Goods, Jewelry, &c." Except as noted, Very Good.

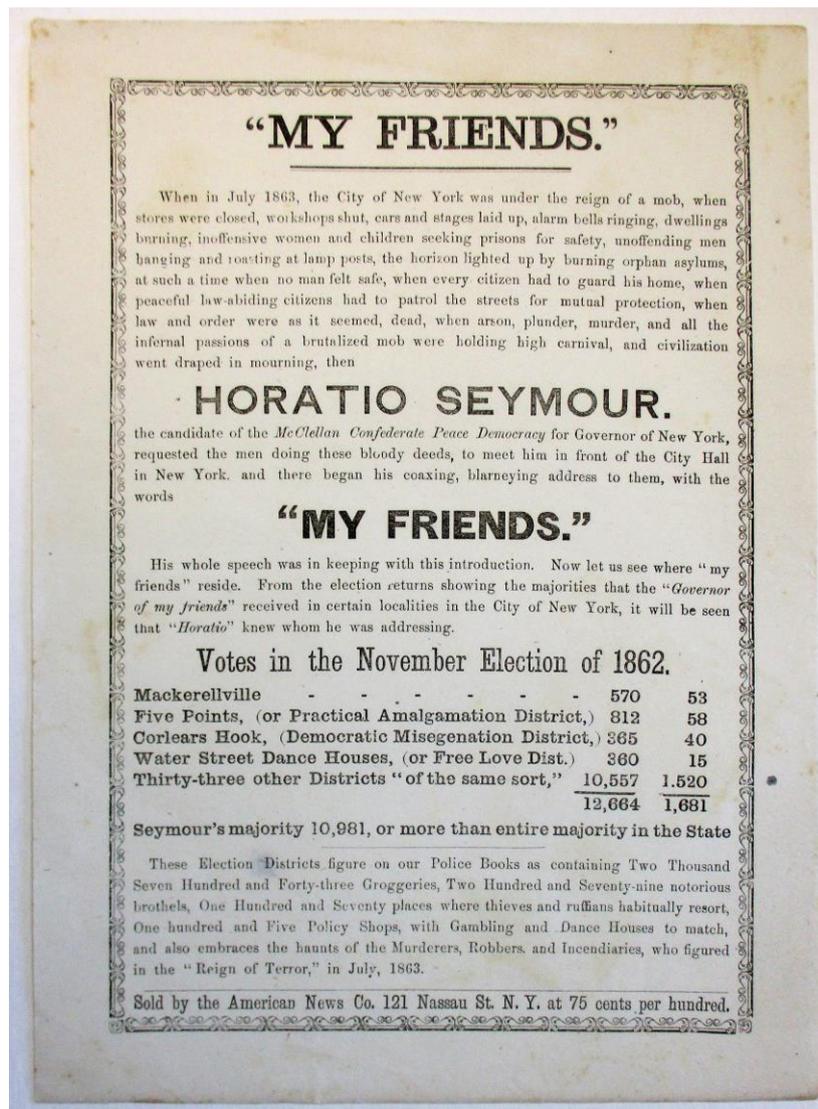
Doten was "considered the greatest female improvisator of the nineteenth century" [article on Doten in Encyclopedia.com]. "Elizabeth Doten (1829-1913), who had supported herself since adolescence, became financially independent as a Spiritualist trance-speaker during the two decades before the Civil War. Her lectures and writings address various issues of women's rights, especially economic inequality and the double standard of morality between men and women. She claimed to have spoken several of her poems under the 'direct spirit

influence' of writers such as Shakespeare, Robert Burns, Edgar Allan Poe, and Mrs. Hemans" [biography of Doten at web site of Goodreads].

Her poem, a powerful dissent from President Andrew Johnson's appeasement of the defeated South, angrily protests his abandonment of Northern war aims. "Was it that those YOU CONQUERED should return to you at last / As much the lords and masters of this land as in the past? / To fill their empty coffers with a bountiful increase / and in the halls of Congress to DICTATE TERMS OF PEACE" [Italics in original]. She is contemptuous of President Johnson: "Alas! Alas! that Pharaoh should sit in Moses' seat!" She urges, "Up, then! and make you ready for the work that must be done, / And let the Ballot finish what the Bayonet has begun."

OCLC 44938137 [3- Yale, Brown, U VA] as of March 2022.

\$1,250.00



Item No. 31

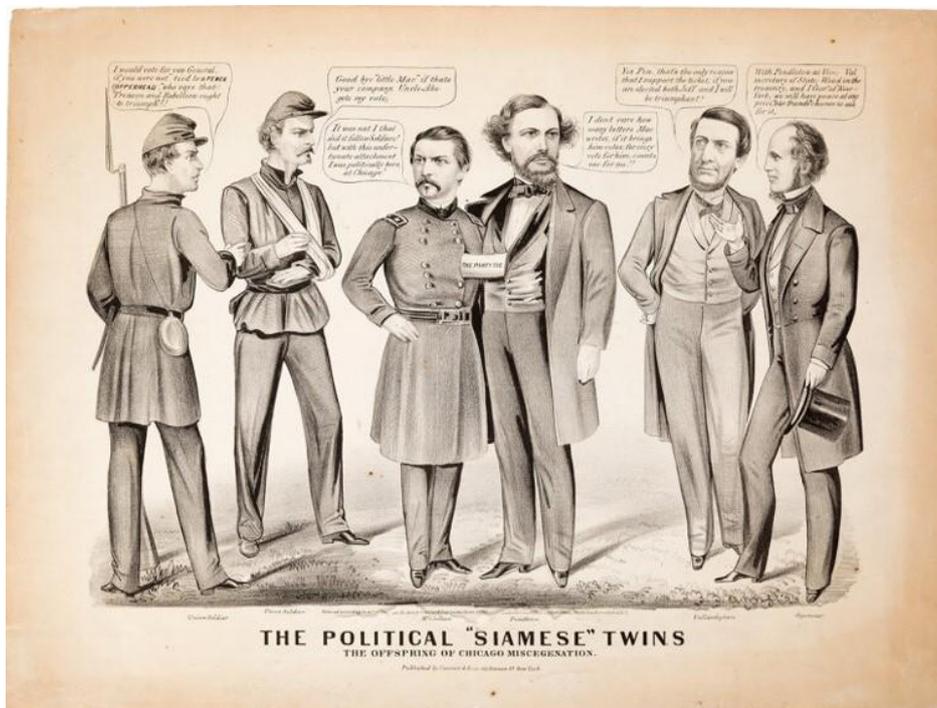
31. [Draft Riots] [Horatio Seymour]: "MY FRIENDS." WHEN IN JULY 1863, THE CITY OF NEW YORK WAS UNDER THE REIGN OF A MOB... New York: American News Co. [1864]. Broadside, 8" x 11-1/2", several type fonts, text surrounded by decorative border. Mild margin foxing. Very Good.

This scarce, pungent broadside denounces Governor Seymour's conduct during the July 1863 Draft Riots. It may have contributed to his narrow defeat in 1864, when he sought re-election. "When arson, plunder, murder, and all the infernal passions of a brutalized mob were holding high carnival, and civilization went draped in mourning," Seymour "requested the men doing these bloody deeds, to meet him in front of the City Hall in New York, and there began his coaxing, blarneying address to them, with the words 'MY FRIENDS.' His whole speech was in keeping with this introduction."

The broadside-- also an attack on New York's Irish immigrants, a significant portion of the rioters-- explains that these were indeed Seymour's friends: they voted for him in 1862, as demonstrated in printed voting tallies from "Mackerellville," the Five Points [i.e., the "Practical Amalgamation District"], Corlears Hook [the "Democratic Miscegenation District"], the Dance Houses ["or Free Love Dist."] These are the locations of "Groggeries," "notorious brothels," "places where thieves and ruffians habitually resort," "haunts of the Murderers, Robbers, and Incendiaries, who figured in the 'Reign of Terror,' in July, 1863."

"Democratic governor Horatio Seymour, vacationing on the New Jersey coast during the riots, returned on Tuesday and addressed the crowd at City Hall, allegedly calling them 'My Friends' and exhorting them to return to their homes. He also sought a suspension of the draft, of which he thoroughly disapproved. It was not until Thursday, 16 July, that federal troops, some of them summoned from Gettysburg, were able to end the rioting. On 17 July Roman Catholic archbishop John Hughes cooperated with Mayor George Opdyke in pacifying the crowd, and order was restored" ["The New York City Anti-Draft Riots", The Oxford Companion to American Military History online website, accessed May 2021.]

OCLC 191232604 [3- AAS, Brown, NYHS ] , 15802517 [2- Lincoln Pres. Lib., LCP] as of March 2022. \$1,250.00



Item No. 32

32. [Election of 1864]: THE POLITICAL "SIAMESE" TWINS. THE OFFSPRING OF CHICAGO MISCEGENATION. New York: Currier & Ives, 152 Nassau Street, 1864. Lithograph broadside, 13-1/2" x 17-3/4," on white wove paper. Mild edge toning, Very Good plus.

"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].

Calling the Democrats' team, which was birthed at the Chicago Convention, "the offspring of Chicago Miscegenation" is an amusing slap at the Democratic ticket for its constant accusations that Republicans' Emancipation policies 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 site of the Democrats' Convention. The soldiers, one of whom has 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 14. OCLC 191120100 [2- Peabody-Essex, Clements], 950902713 [1- AAS], as of March 2022. \$2,750.00



Item No. 33

33. [Election of 1864]: THE WAR CANDIDATE ON A PEACE PLATFORM. New York: For Sale by the AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY, (Agents for the Publishers.) 121 Nassau St., [1864]. Oblong broadside, 8" x 9-3/8." Couple of light fox spots, not affecting illustration. Very Good.

The broadside mocks the dissonance in the Democrats' 1864 presidential campaign. Candidate McClellan's acceptance speech supported a continued War Effort; but his Party's platform called for an end to the War.

McClellan, sitting backward on a jackass, says, "I am happy to say that -- the record of my public life was kept in view". The jackass, however, facing the other direction, says, quoting from the Chicago Platform, "An immediate cessation of hostilities."

Weitenkampf 145. Not in Reilly. OCLC 57744783 [2- Boston Ath., NYHS], 1136561593 [1-AAS] as of April 2022. \$950.00



Item No. 34

34. [Election of 1880]: HANCOCK, HANCOCK.- COCK-A-DOODLE DOO! JUNE 24TH 1880. New York: Copyright by Geo. H. Hanks, 1880. Metamorphic card, 3-1/4" x 5-3/8" fully opened. Richly colored, light wear, Very Good.

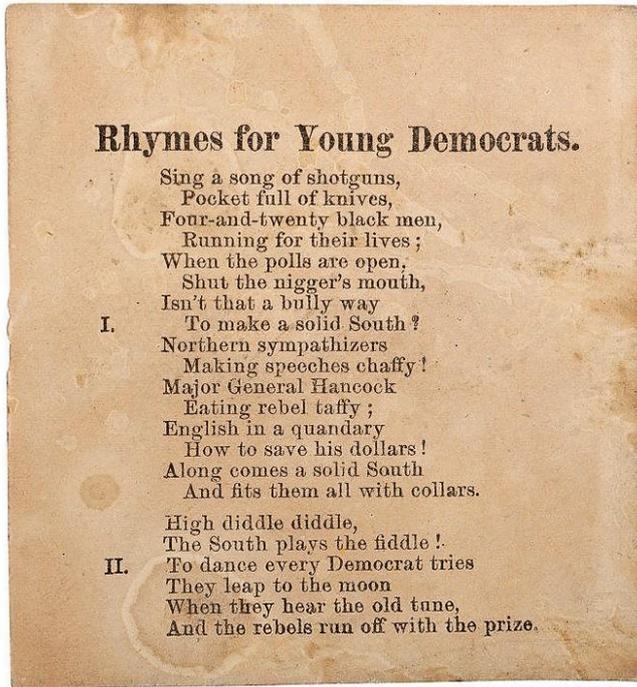
The unopened illustration depicts a dignified, serious Hancock as a rooster in elaborate feathers. But when opened, Hancock has lost his feathers, is emaciated and bleeding from the mouth. The caption reads, "November 2nd. | 1880 | Hancock Hancock Boo-Hoo-Hoo." Winfield Scott Hancock, a decorated Civil War general and a hero of Gettysburg, was the losing Democrats' presidential candidate in 1880, opposing Republican James A. Garfield.

The verso, entitled 'Rhymes for Young Democrats,' brilliantly skewers the overt racism of the Democratic Party. It begins:

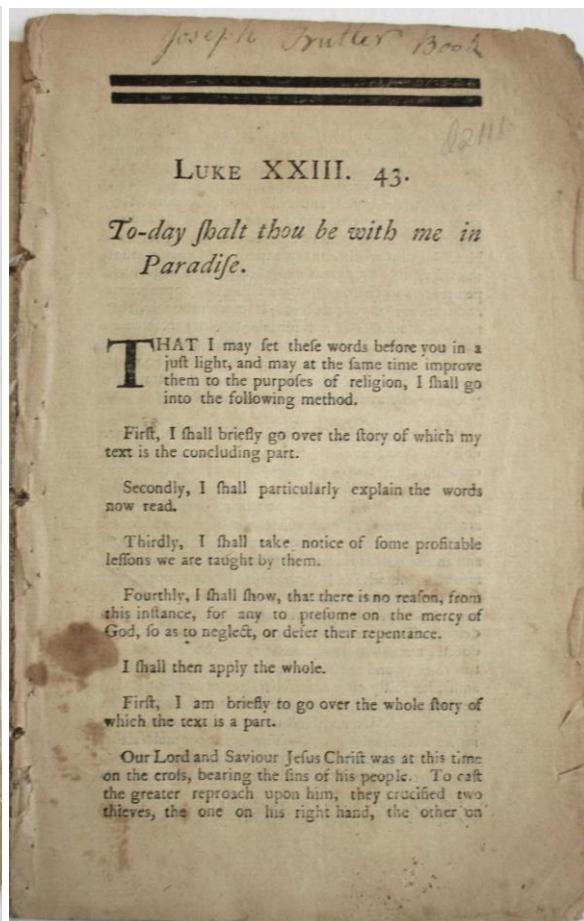
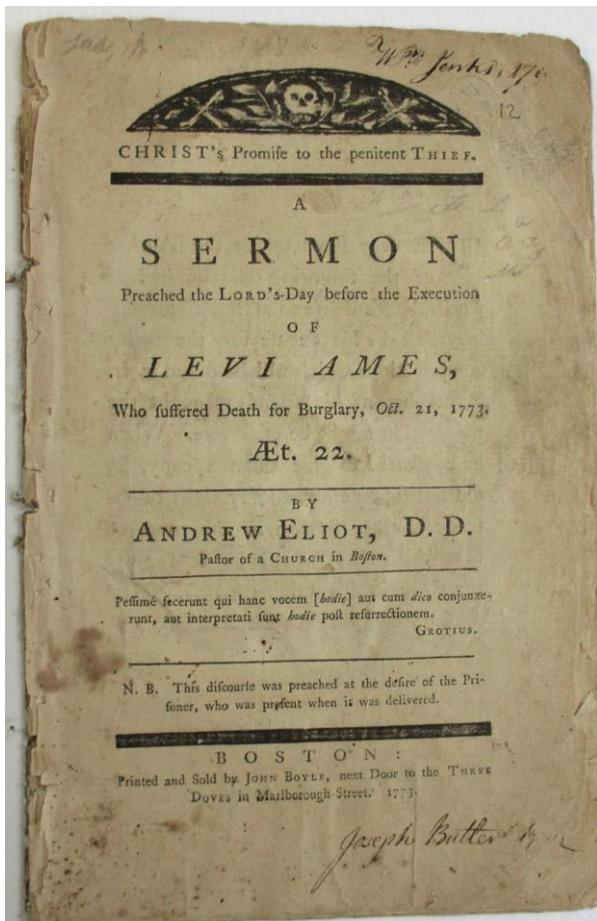
"Sing a song of shotguns, | Pocket full of knives, | Four-and- twenty black men, | Running for their lives; | When the polls are open, | Shut the nigger's mouth, | Isn't that a bully way | To make a solid South?"

OCLC 32320004 [1- Brown] as of April 2022.

\$650.00



Item No. 34



Item No. 35

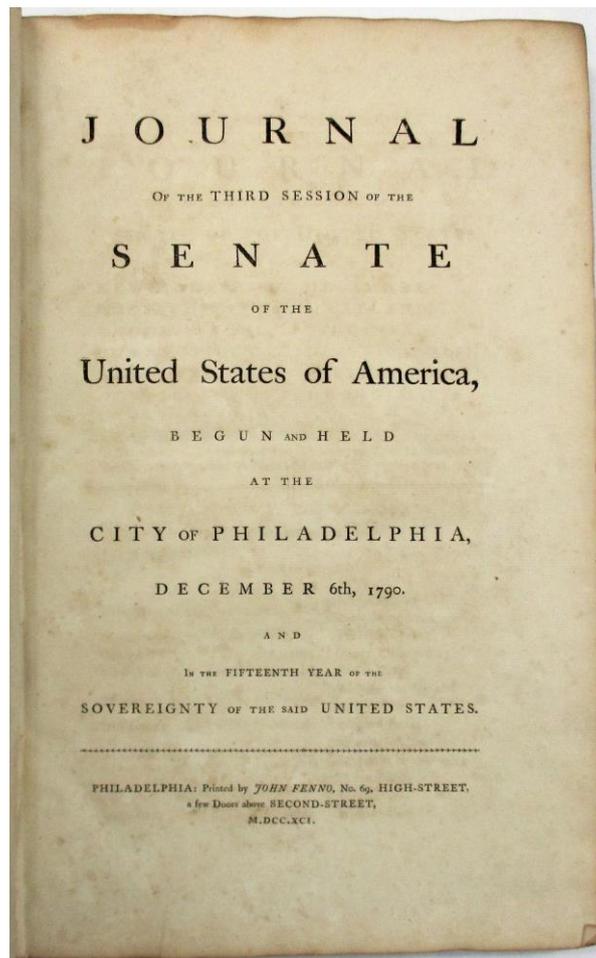
35. **Eliot, Andrew:** CHRIST'S PROMISE TO THE PENITENT THIEF. A SERMON PREACHED THE LORD'S-DAY BEFORE THE EXECUTION OF LEVI AMES, WHO SUFFERED DEATH FOR BURGLARY, OCT. 21, 1773. AET. 22. BY... PASTOR OF A CHURCH IN BOSTON. N.B. THIS DISCOURSE WAS PREACHED AT THE DESIRE OF THE PRISONER, WHO WAS PRESENT WHEN IT WAS DELIVERED. Boston: Printed and Sold by John Boyle, 1773. 31, [1 blank] pp, as issued. Disbound, Good+. Death's-head ornament above the title. With a running title, "Christ's Promise to the penitent Thief." Contemporary ownership inscription at top margin.

Eliot, an influential proponent of the ideas of Natural Rights and self-government, supported the American Revolution, remaining in Boston during the British occupation. During that time, says Appleton's, he "did much to alleviate the sufferings of the people."

His Execution Sermon elaborates on Luke XXIII. 43: "To-day shalt thou be with me in Paradise." Professing compassion for young Ames, who is about to be hanged because he was convicted of burglary, Eliot addresses him: "Unhappy young Man!... You have been an atrocious sinner... I pity you still more, when I consider you as an offender against the great God, and in danger of his eternal wrath."

Eliot gives him "glad tidings of great joy... Repentance is never too late."  
FIRST EDITION. ESTC W37791. Evans 12759. Cohen 13961.

\$1,000.00



Item No. 36

36. **First Congress, Third Session: JOURNAL OF THE THIRD SESSION OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, BEGUN AND HELD AT THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, DECEMBER 6TH, 1790. AND IN THE FIFTEENTH YEAR OF THE SOVEREIGNTY OF THE SAID UNITED STATES.** Philadelphia: John Fenno, 1791. 203pp. Folio. Original blind-ruled calf [lightly rubbed, rehinged]. Light scattered foxing, Very Good.

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 Congress admitted Vermont and Kentucky to the Union. Constituent documents relinquish 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 activity in confirming titles of settlers in that Territory to the lands possessed by them, and raising an additional regiment to protect the frontiers.

FIRST EDITION. Evans 23901.

\$4,500.00

37. **Foxcroft, Thomas: GRATEFUL REFLEXIONS ON THE SIGNAL APPEARANCES OF DIVINE PROVIDENCE FOR GREAT BRITAIN AND ITS COLONIES IN AMERICA, WHICH DIFFUSE A GENERAL JOY. A SERMON PREACHED IN THE OLD CHURCH IN BOSTON, OCTOBER 9. 1760. BEING THE THANKSGIVING-DAY, ON OCCASION OF THE SURRENDER OF MONTREAL, AND THE COMPLETE CONQUEST OF CANADA, BY THE BLESSING OF HEAVEN ON HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S BRAVE TROOPS, UNDER THE AUSPICIOUS CONDUCT OF THAT TRULY GREAT AND AMIABLE COMMANDER, GENERAL AMHERST.** Boston: N.E.: Printed and Sold by S. Kneeland in Queenstreet, 1761. [4], 36pp, with the half title as issued. Disbound and mildly toned, else Very Good, with attractive ornamentation on first text page.

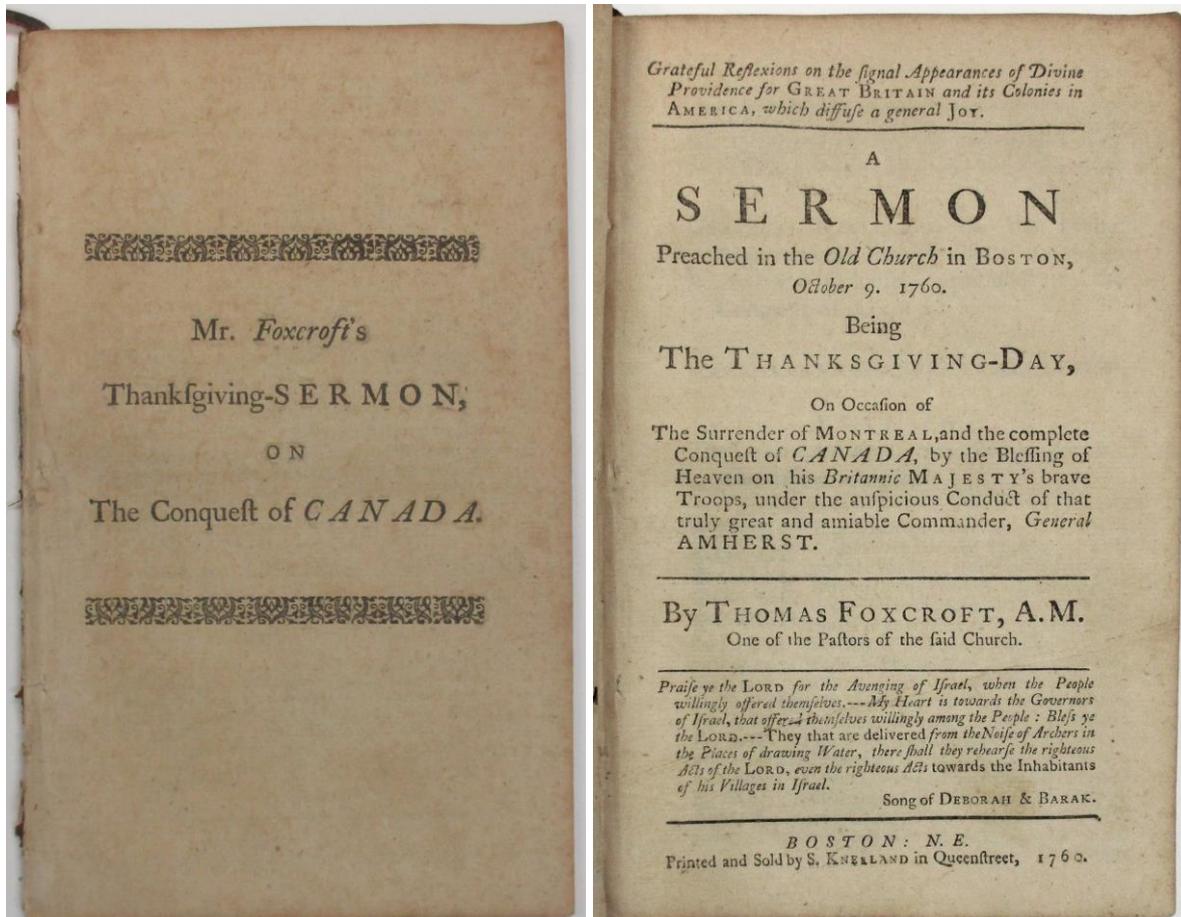
Foxcroft, Pastor of the Old Church, "was learned, devout, and a good logician, and was admired both for his talents and for the elegance of his manners" [Appleton's]. He was also a fan of the Great Awakening, a friend of Jonathan Edwards, and an opponent of the cold rationalism of much of New England theology.

His Sermon, enthusiastically celebrating the British triumph over the French in "this American war," attributes the victory to the "grand Design of the holy Scriptures." Like the ancient Israelites, Foxcroft acknowledges the "Agency of GOD in the glorious Transactions and happy Revolutions of that extraordinary Day," with "Liberty & Joy emerging out of Servitude and Sorrow." Equating "Popery" with "Slavery," Foxcroft enumerates the various ways in which England-- "that happy Island," "the British Israel" -- has been blessed by God.

He is particularly delighted that the victory emphasizes "the Kingdom's Deliverance from the Tyranny of the Bishop of Rome."

FIRST EDITION. Evans 8599. Sabin 25395. ESTC W20413.

\$875.00



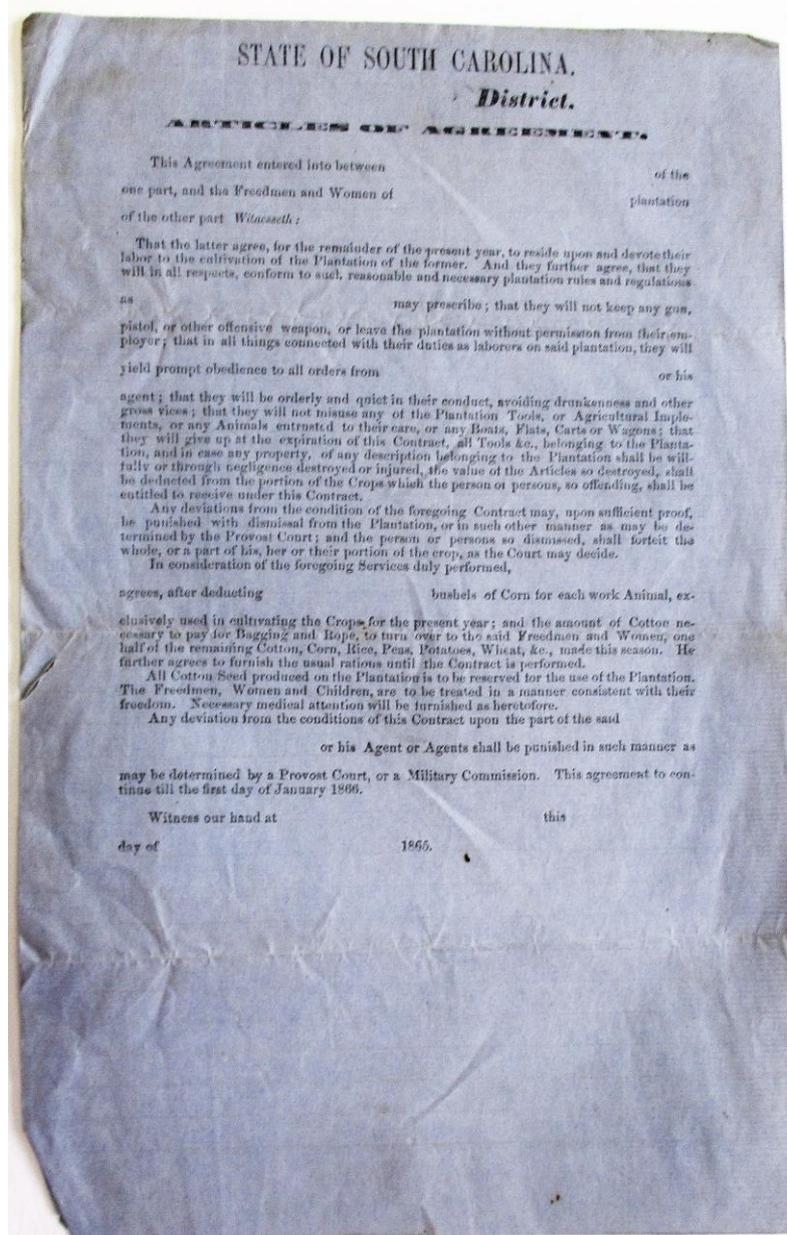
Item No. 37

38. **[Freedmen's 1865 Labor Contract]:** "ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT" IN 1865 LABOR CONTRACT BETWEEN THE OWNER OF A SOUTH CAROLINA PLANTATION AND "THE FREEDMEN AND WOMEN" OF THE PLANTATION. [np: 1865]. Single page, printed on blue paper, with blanks for completion in manuscript. Dated "1865" at the end, with the provision, "This agreement to continue till the first day of January 1866." Old folds, minor wear, Very Good.

This is doubtless one of the very earliest post-War labor contracts, contemplating the continued labor of the former slaves, now "Freedmen and Women," at their accustomed plantations. The Articles grant their former master a degree of control and power minimally different from Plantation Slavery.

The laborer agrees to reside on the plantation, to work there "for the remainder of the present year," to abide by the owner's "reasonable and necessary rules and regulations," and to "be orderly and quiet." In exchange, the owner promises the freedman one half of the crop he produces, after deductions for various items. "Any deviation" from the rules results in dismissal and, "as determined by a Provost Court, or a Military Commission," forfeiture of the whole or part of the crop.

\$2,500.00



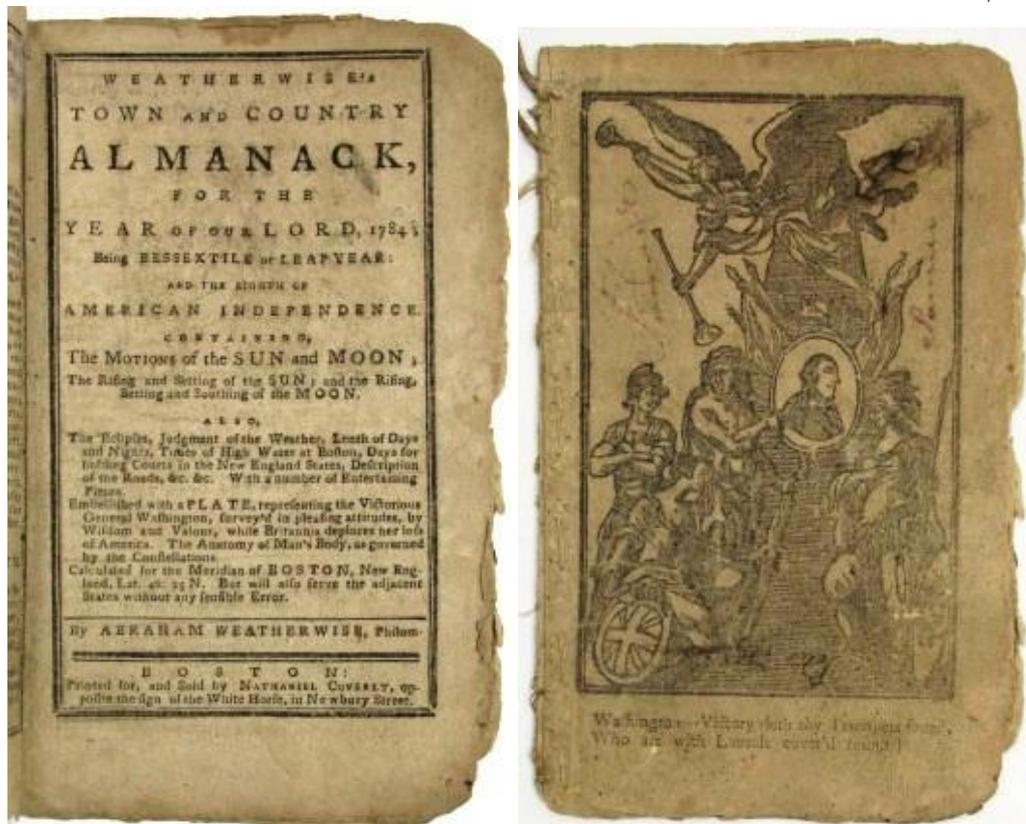
Item No. 38

39. [George, Daniel]: WEATHERWISE'S TOWN AND COUNTRY ALMANACK, FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD, 1784 ... EMBELLISHED WITH A PLATE, REPRESENTING THE VICTORIOUS GENERAL WASHINGTON, SURVEY'D IN PLEASING ATTITUDES, BY WISDOM AND VALOUR, WHILE BRITANNIA DEPLORES HER LOSS OF AMERICA. Boston: Printed for, and Sold by Nathaniel Coverly, opposite the sign of the White Horse, in Newbury Street, [1783]. 12 leaves, as issued. With the full-page woodcut of Washington preceding the title page, as described in the title. Stitched and untrimmed. Uniformly toned, lightly foxed; a short, expertly repaired, closed corner tear [no loss]. Very Good.

Evans attributed authorship to Rittenhouse; but NAIP says, "The actual author was Daniel George." This is one of the three Weatherwise almanacs printed in Boston for the year 1784. The woodcut illustration is captioned, 'Washington- Victory doth thy Trumpets sound, Who

are with Laurals cover'd round!' The illustration was "a sort of lifetime memorial that reflected Washington's legendary status among his countrymen by the time the Revolution was over" [Wick].

Evans 18163. Drake 3335. NAIP w036458. Wick, George Washington An American Icon 18. \$850.00



Item No. 39

40. **[Georgia]: GRAND SKEDADDLE OF THE REBEL EDITOR OF THE SAVANNAH "REPUBLICAN," JAMES RODDY SNEED!** [Savannah? 1864-1865?]. Broadside, 8-3/4" x 12-3/8." Printed in three columns, each column containing 17 four-line verses; each column separated by a rule. Text printed within a black-ruled border. Uniformly toned, Very Good.

The first verse: "You Yanks, I guess, have heard ere this, | Of Roddy Sneed the Great? | Of how he wrote and sang about | This good old Cotton State." Sneed would "Teach the Rebel generals | The way in which to fight," and "blow about 'the cause,' | And tell the Rebs to fight it out, | And quote to them the law."

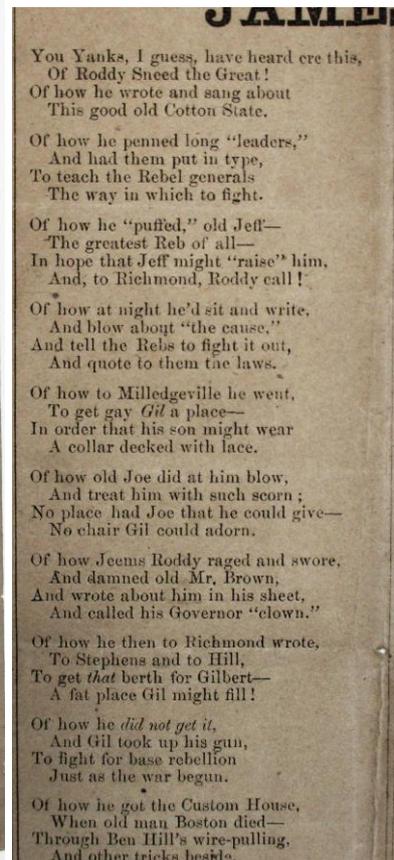
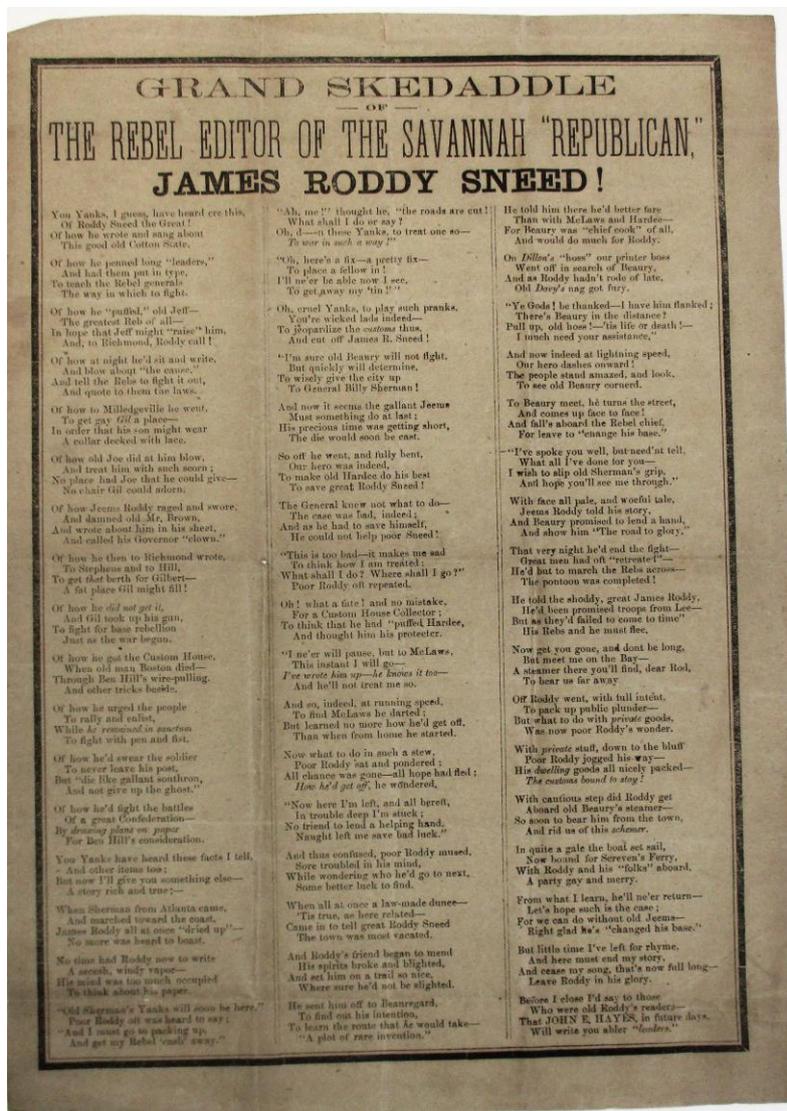
The anonymous author mocks James Roddy Sneed, owner and editor of 'The Savannah Republican,' who fled in late 1864 as General Sherman's Army approached Savannah and took control of the City and its presses. Joining him in flight was William Tappan Thompson, the editor of the Savannah Daily Morning News. Sneed was a noisy advocate for Southern Independence, counseling Confederate Generals and politicians, and urging his fellow Georgians to mount a no-holds-barred drive for independence. As the last verse notes, New York Tribune war correspondent John E. Hayes took control of and combined The Savannah Republican and Daily Morning News when Union forces captured the City in December 1864.

"The editors of Savannah's two newspapers took two trips together during the Civil War, one to cover the bombardment of Fort Sumter in 1861 and the other to flee Northern forces in

1864 ... Beyond his role with the newspaper, Sneed also served the Confederate cause. He was the collector of the Port of Savannah and was a paymaster for Southern soldiers.

"Sneed and Thompson pulled out of Savannah shortly before the soldiers of Union Gen. William T. Sherman - who had a contentious relationship with journalists on both sides - took control of the city, and its newspapers, in December 1864. They both eventually returned to Savannah, and resumed their careers. Thompson, who also won laurels as a writer of Southern humor, became a strong post-war voice for the region as the editor of the Morning News. He worked at the paper until his death in 1882, and is buried in Laurel Grove Cemetery.

"Sneed worked on the Republican for a time after the war, but he eventually moved from Savannah and gained a couple of prestigious positions with the federal government - fourth auditor of the U.S. Treasury and postmaster of the U.S. Senate. He died in 1891, and is buried in Bonaventure Cemetery" [article in SavannahNow online, 28 August 2011]. Hummel 558 [1- GEU]. Not in De Renne, Bartlett, Sabin. OCLC 32228045 [1- Brown] as of March 2022. The Hargrett Library at the University of Georgia and the Atlanta History Center apparently also own copies. \$2,000.00



Item No. 40



Item No. 41

41. [**Grobe, Charles**]: LINCOLN QUICK STEP. DEDICATED TO HON. ABRAHAM LINCOLN. [Philadelphia: Entered according to Act of Congress A.D. 1860 by Lee & Walker at the Clerk's Office of the DSt. Ct. of the ESn. Dt. of Pa., 1860]. 10-1/4" x 13-1/4." 6pp plus illustrated front cover and blank rear wrapper. Disbound and loosened; trimmed closely at the bottom edge, just touching "Hon. Abraham Lincoln." Toned, Good+, with a light rubberstamp of "Charlotte Blume, 62 Fifth Street, Pittsburg." At extreme lower corner, the number "4" surrounded by a five-pointed star. At the lower right, in small letters: "T. Sinclair's Lith, Phila."

The front wrapper is printed in tan and black with vignettes at top and bottom corresponding to Lincoln's early life as a rail-splitter and flatboatman; on the left and right sides are images of foliage and tools. In the center is an oval portrait of a beardless Lincoln, his hair combed and wearing a bow tie.

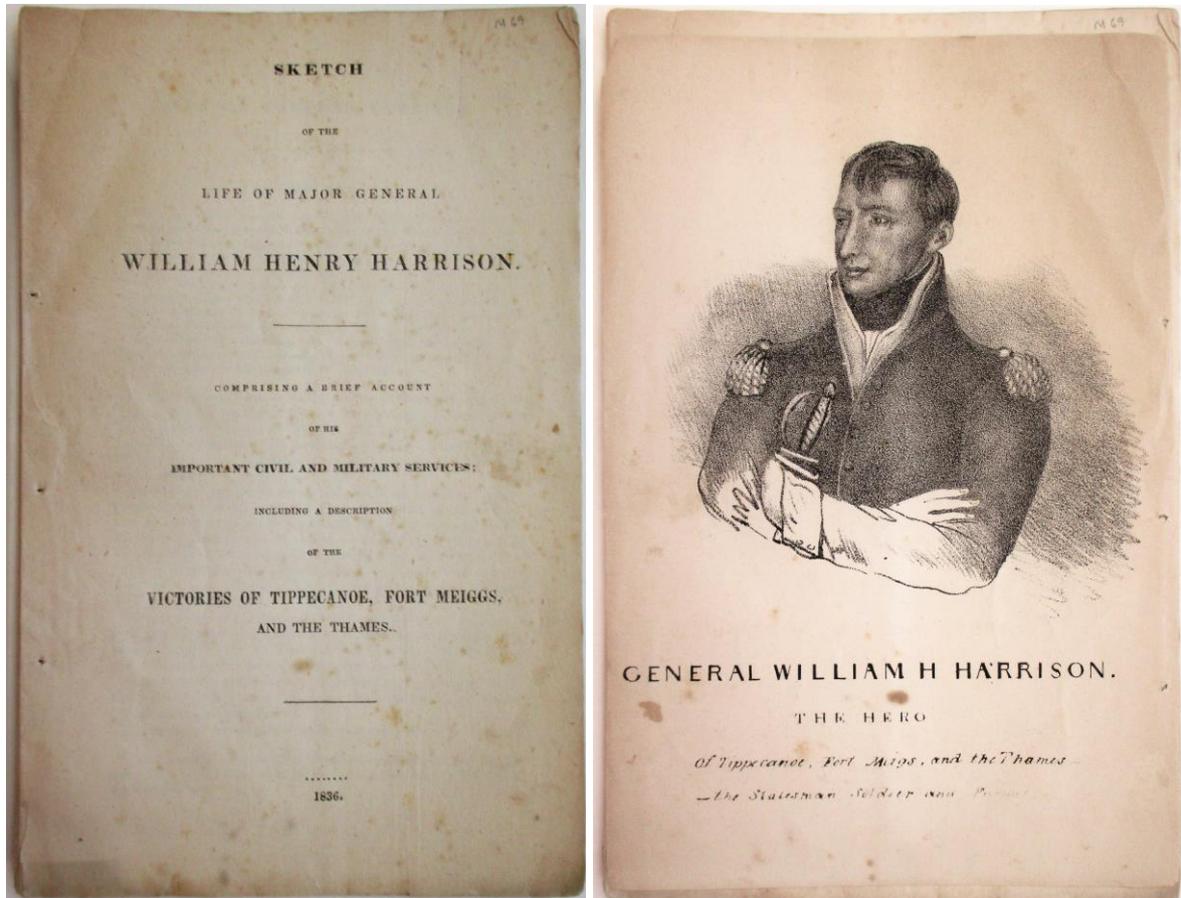
Issued as a campaign piece, this instrumental is prefaced with four lines of campaign verse: "Honest Old Abe has split many a rail / He is up to his work, and he'll surely not fail / He has guided his flat-boat thro' many a strait / And watchful he'll prove at the helm of the state." Our copy is illustrated as in Reilly's bibliography.

Reilly 1860-8.

\$1,350.00

42. [**Harrison, William Henry**]: SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF MAJOR GENERAL WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON. COMPRISING A BRIEF ACCOUNT OF HIS IMPORTANT CIVIL AND MILITARY SERVICES; INCLUDING A DESCRIPTION OF THE VICTORIES OF TIPPECANOE, FORT MEIGS, AND THE THAMES. np: 1836. 39, [1 blank] pp. Contemporary plain wrappers [chipped, loose] with gathered signatures loosening. Crude lithograph frontis portrait of "General William H. Harrison. The Hero of Tippecanoe, Fort Meigs, and the Thames. The Statesman Soldier and Patriot" [the word 'Patriot' barely visible]. Scattered light foxing. Good+.

This is a rare Harrison biography, from his campaign as the losing Whig nominee for president. The pamphlet is an extensive review of his service to the Nation. Miles 69 ["Copy examined in xerox form only"]. Not in American Imprints or Wise & Cronin. OCLC records only facsimiles as of April 2022. AAS has a copy [Pams. S627 Sket 1836] \$450.00



Item No. 42

43. [Henson, Matthew]: PHOTOGRAPH OF MATTHEW A. HENSON, "NEGRO WHO SAVED PEARY, OF NORTH POLE FAME, PROPOSED FOR HONOR MEDAL." [New York: Underwood & Underwood, 1926 or 1927]. Full length Photograph of Henson, in suit and tie, at work in file cabinets at the New York Custom House. 6-1/2" x 8-1/2." Very Good. With typed caption beneath, on stationery of Underwood and Underwood. Underwood and Underwood rubberstamp on otherwise blank verso. Very Good.

The Underwood caption reads:

"MATTHEW A. HENSEN [sic], NEGRO WHO SAVED PEARY, OF NORTH POLE FAME, PROPOSED FOR HONOR MEDAL.

"NEW YORK CITY.- Matthew A. Hensen, negro messenger in the New York City Custom House, who, at the peril of his own life, saved Rear Admiral Peary at the North Pole, is due for belated recognition of his heroism.

"Emanuel Celler, Representative from the Tenth New York District, has sponsored a bill to have the Director of the Mint strike off a suitable medal commemorating Hensen's feat as co-discoverer of the Pole with Peary.

"Mr. Hensen, who resides at 901 Grant Avenue, the Bronx, is the only member of his race to have ever reached the North Pole.

"4023B4- Mr. Hensen at his daily task in the Custom House."

According to the Congressional record, "In 1926 Rep. Emanuel Celler, D., N.Y., tried to get him a \$1,700 pension and a Congressional medal for bravery but nothing came of it." [July 12, 1973, page 23483.]

Around 1927 Henson was promoted to a clerk in the Custom House. In 1929 Henson moved from the Bronx to 246 West 150th Street in Manhattan, and lived there for the rest of his life. The location is now a national landmark. The Underwood firm, according to Wikipedia, was "a pioneer in the field of news bureau photography." The Company, founded in 1881, moved to New York City in 1887; in 1910 it entered the field of news photography, and remained active until the 1940s. \$2,500.00

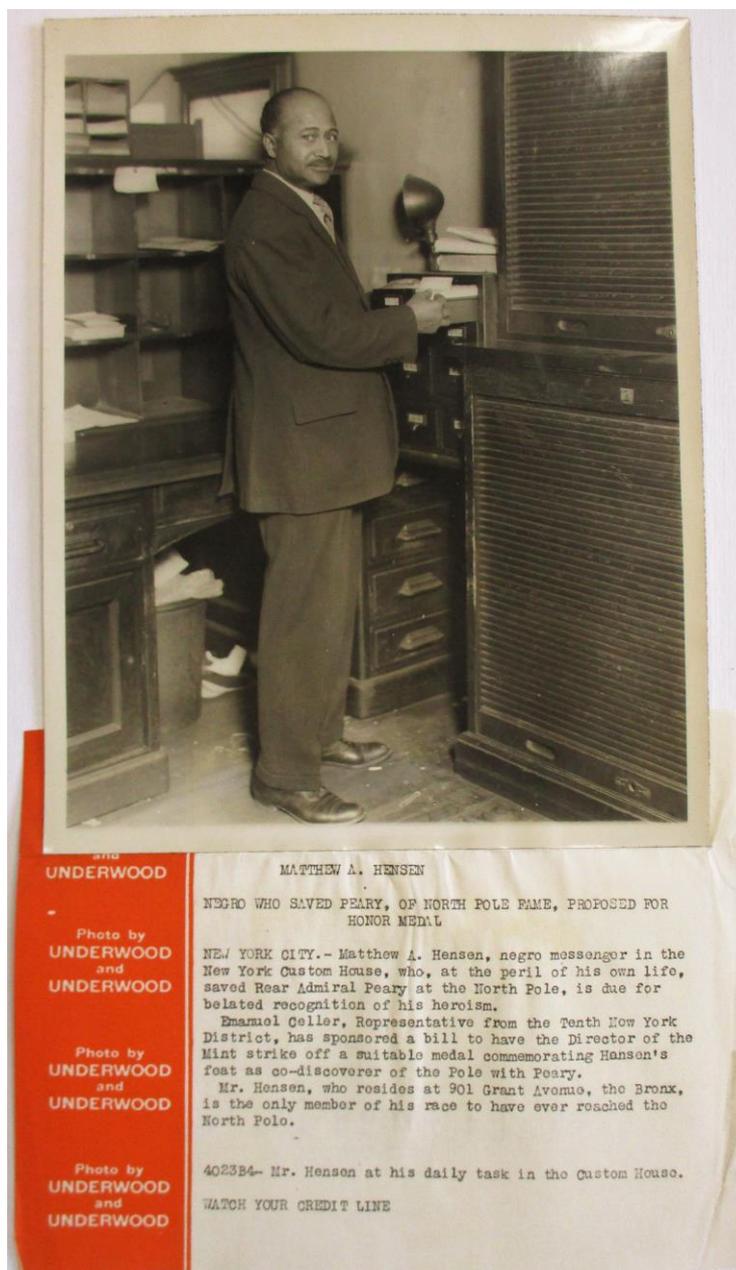


Photo by  
UNDERWOOD

Photo by  
UNDERWOOD  
and  
UNDERWOOD

Photo by  
UNDERWOOD  
and  
UNDERWOOD

Photo by  
UNDERWOOD  
and  
UNDERWOOD

MATTHEW A. HENSEN

NEGRO WHO SAVED PEARY, OF NORTH POLE FAME, PROPOSED FOR HONOR MEDAL

NEW YORK CITY.- Matthew A. Hensen, negro messenger in the New York Custom House, who, at the peril of his own life, saved Rear Admiral Peary at the North Pole, is due for belated recognition of his heroism.

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Mr. Hensen, who resides at 901 Grant Avenue, the Bronx, is the only member of his race to have ever reached the North Pole.

4023B4- Mr. Hensen at his daily task in the Custom House.

WATCH YOUR CREDIT LINE

*Nabby Goodhue*

*Mr. Hilliard's*  
**S E R M O N,**  
 AT THE  
**ORDINATION**  
 O F  
**Mr. Andrews.**  
 1788

A  
**S E R M O N**  
 DELIVERED  
 DECEMBER 10, 1788,  
 AT THE  
**ORDINATION**  
 OF THE  
 REV. JOHN ANDREWS,  
 TO THE CARE OF THE  
 FIRST CHURCH AND SOCIETY  
 I N  
 N E W B U R Y P O R T.  
 AS A  
**COLLEAGUE-PASTOR**  
 WITH THE  
 REV. THOMAS CARY.  
 By TIMOTHY HILLIARD, A. M.  
 PASTOR OF THE FIRST CHURCH IN  
 C A M B R I D G E.  
*Published at the Desire of the Church and Society.*

NEWBURYPORT:  
 PRINTED BY JOHN MYCALL. MDCCLXXXIX.



AN  
**ORDINATION SERMON.**

PHILIPPIANS, I. 17.

—KNOWING THAT I AM SET  
 FOR THE DEFENCE OF  
 THE GOSPEL.



UR divine LORD and  
 SAVIOUR fully evinced the  
 truth of his mission, by  
 the excellency of his doc-  
 trines and laws, and the  
 wonderful works which he  
 performed. He was a most  
 diligent, zealous and faithful Preacher, inasmuch  
 that it might justly be said of him, NEVER MAN  
 SPAKE LIKE THIS MAN. As Christ clearly  
 foresaw that his personal ministry would be short,

Item No. 44

44. **Hilliard, Timothy:** A SERMON DELIVERED DECEMBER 10, 1788, AT THE ORDINATION OF THE REV. JOHN ANDREWS, TO THE CARE OF THE FIRST CHURCH AND SOCIETY IN NEWBURYPORT, AS A COLLEAGUE-PASTOR WITH THE REV. THOMAS CARY. BY TIMOTHY HILLIARD, A.M. PASTOR OF THE FIRST CHURCH IN CAMBRIDGE. PUBLISHED AT THE DESIRE OF THE CHURCH AND SOCIETY. Newburyport: Printed by John Mycall, 1789. 52pp, with the half title, as issued. Disbound with light scattered foxing, else Very Good. Contemporary ownership signature on half title: "Nabby Goodhue's."

This pamphlet wins the award for the first example of three-color printing in America. Page 5 includes two ornaments, one in red and the other in blue. Pages 37 and 45 have ornamentation in black. "John Mycall of Newburyport, Massachusetts, tried to please the eye and dress up his work. As early as 1789 he used three colors to produce a pamphlet containing a red woodcut and blue initial on the first page of the text." [Silver, *The American Printer 1787-1825*, p. 148.] Evans notes, "Printed in three colors, black, red and blue."

Harold Hugo discussed the pamphlet in "Three Color Printing before 1789?" [Printing and Graphic Arts, Volume 5, page 16]: "The opening page of the text has a woodcut on it printed in red and the initial letter on the opening page is printed in blue. This seems like a very early date for three color printing in Massachusetts, and several people I have shown the pamphlet to are of the opinion that it is probably the first three color printing in America." Hugo was president of the Meriden, CT Gravure Company. Evans 21888. ESTC 29166. \$2,000.00



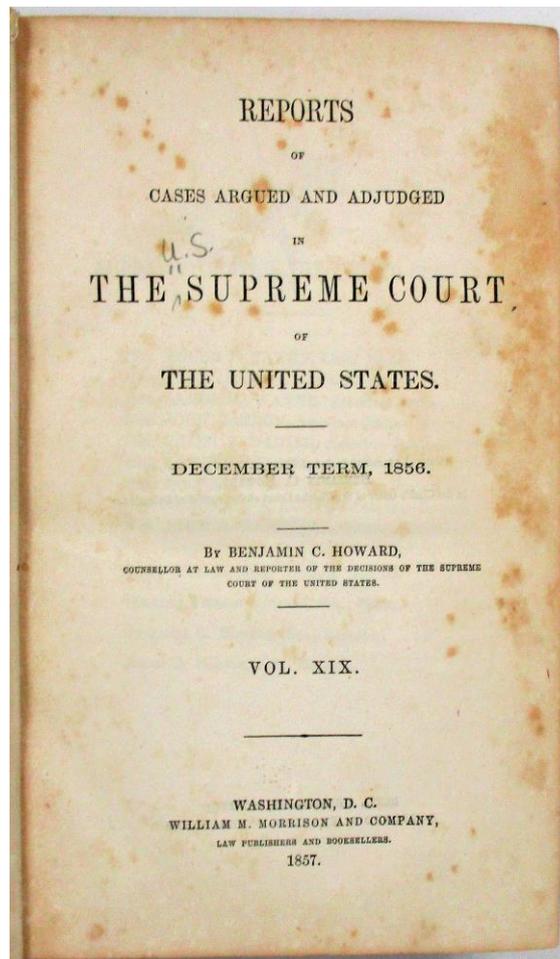
Item No. 45

45. [Holmes, David]: THE PEOPLE'S NEW TEN COMMANDMENTS, FROM THE BOOK OF JOHN, THE PILGRIM, CHAP. XII. BY DAVID THE SCRIBE. [Brooklyn]: Published and Sold by D.S. Holmes, 67 Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E.D. Also for Sale at the American News Co., 121 Nassau Street, New York. Price One Dollar per 100. [1864]. Broadside, 10" x 13". Text enclosed within an ornamental border. Lightly foxed, else Very Good.

A story in biblical language about the Election of 1864, held in "Uncle Samuel's Land" between "Abraham the Just" and his rival McClellan, who "had neither wisdom nor valor," and was aligned with "the Copperheads and the men of Belial, who had treason in their hearts." "Father Abraham" will adhere to the People's New Ten Commandments, printed here, including, "This great Nation" is "one and indivisible"; and "Thou shalt not covet or desire to possess thyself of any thing relating to the PECULIAR INSTITUTION of the SOUTHERN NEIGHBORS...and with his Contraband thou hast nothing to do-- LET HIM GO FREE!"

OCLC 77324444 [5- Lincoln Pres. Lib., U IL, Lib. Co. Phila., Brown, Knox], 1249707458 [1- Stern Collection, Lib. Congress] as of April 2022. Not in Bartlett, Monaghan, Sabin.

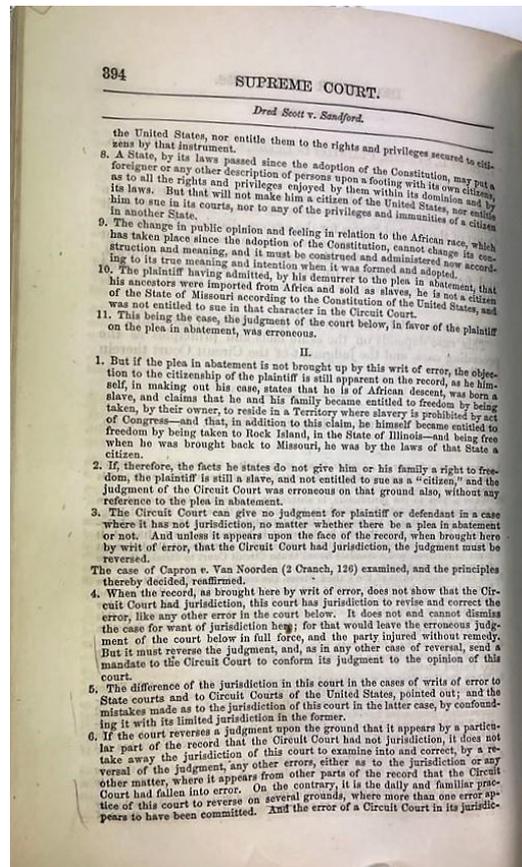
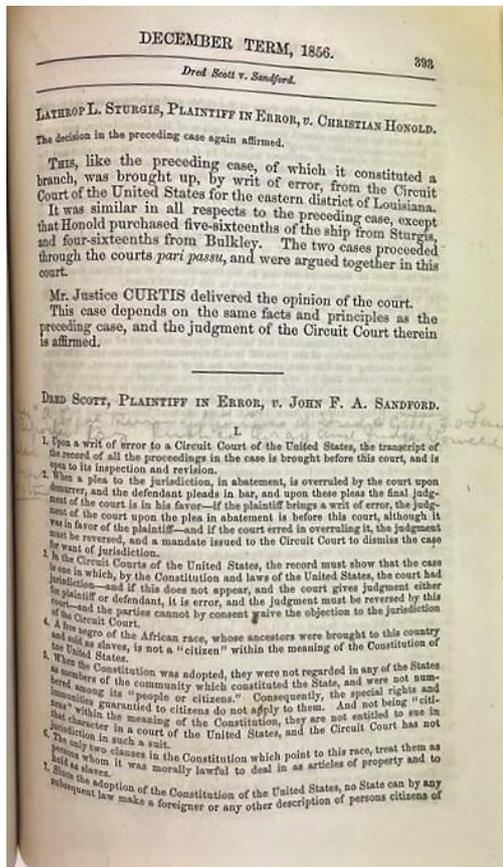
\$900.00



Item No. 46

46. [Howard, Benjamin C.] [Dred Scott Case]: REPORTS OF CASES ARGUED AND ADJUDGED IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES. DECEMBER TERM, 1856. VOL. XIX. BY BENJAMIN C. HOWARD, COUNSELLOR AT LAW AND

REPORTER OF THE DECISIONS OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES. Washington: William M. Morrison and Company, Law Publishers and Booksellers., 1857. ix, [1 blank] 662 pp. Later cloth, inner hinges reinforced, widely scattered foxing, occasional pen and pencil notations, old bookplate and 'duplicate' stamp on front pastedown. Pages 393-633 print the official report of *Dred Scott v. Sandford*. Pages 393-400 have some short tears in bottom blank margins, and pages 397-400 have closed tears in the top margins; no text loss on any pages. Else Very Good.



Item No. 46

This is the printing of the official report of the Supreme Court's biggest constitutional mistake, one of the most influential in shaping our history, and certainly “the most famous legal case involving slavery” [Finkelman]. Its unusual publishing history is worth noting. Two printings issued before the appearance of this official report. Howard, seeking additional revenue, withheld this printing until 1859, although he had set the type in 1857. He arranged for Appleton to print a New York edition, which appeared in 1857; its pagination was identical to that which appeared in the official report. The Appleton printing is thus the first appearance of the entire opinions of all Justices in the *Dred Scott* Case. The intense excitement had also led Congress to order a separate Washington printing in 1857. These were quickly exhausted. See, generally, Douglas Lind, *Dred Scott v. Sandford: Opinions and Contemporary Commentary* [2017].

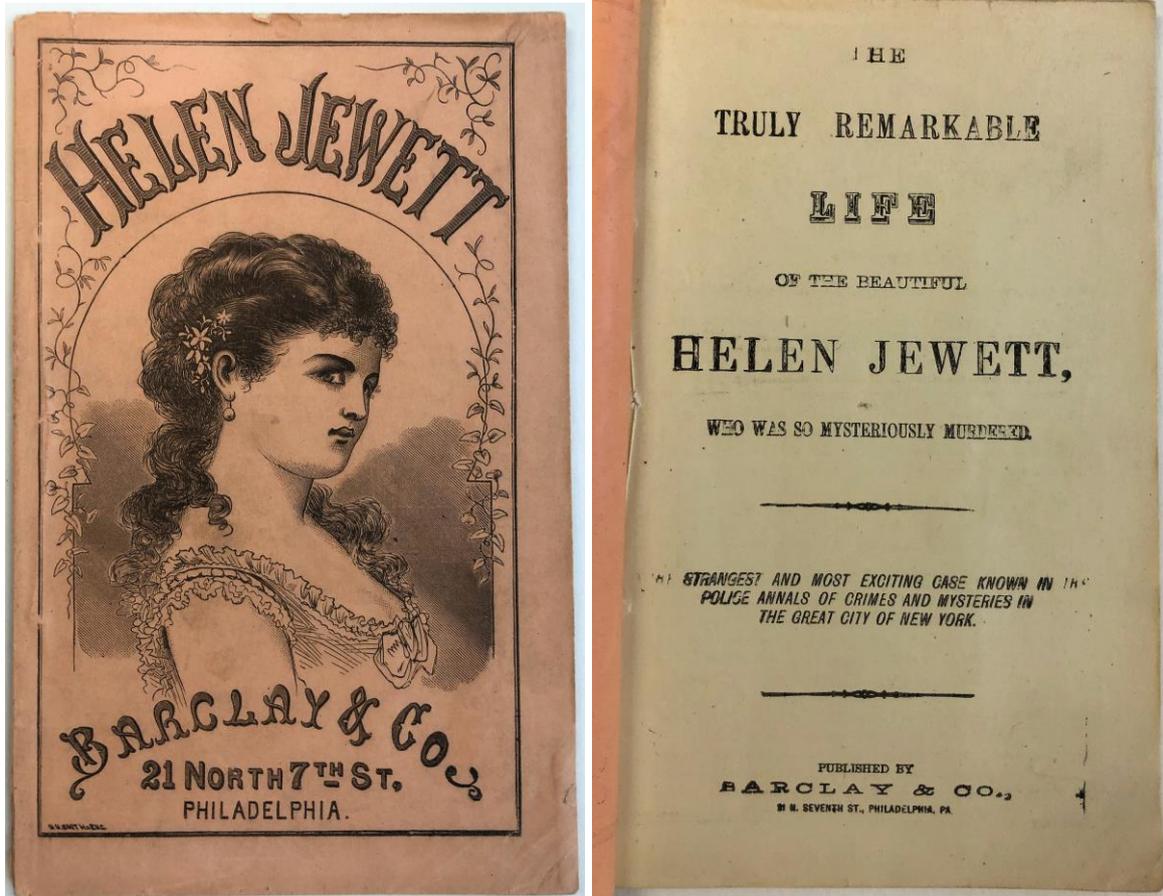
Chief Justice Taney's Opinion for the Court excluded Blacks from the political community: they could never be citizens of the United States, whether slave or free. Their presumed inferiority became a constitutional cornerstone. Moreover, the Court held, Congress lacked power to exclude slavery from the territories. This meant that the Missouri Compromise, which for over thirty years had assured a rough *modus vivendi* between North and South, was unconstitutional. Far from settling the issue of slavery in the territories, the

decision brought sectionalism to the boiling point, rallied the North and the nascent Republican Party, and set the stage for war. The separate opinions-- not only Taney's, but also by Wayne, Daniel, and Campbell for the South; and Nelson, Curtis, and Grier for the North-- reflected the panorama of views, passionately expressed.

FIRST EDITION. Grolier American 100, 68. Howes S218. Bradley Martin Sale 2524.

Finkelman 49.

\$850.00



Item No. 47

47. [Jewett, Helen]: THE TRULY REMARKABLE LIFE OF THE BEAUTIFUL HELEN JEWETT, WHO WAS SO MYSTERIOUSLY MURDERED. STRANGEST AND MOST EXCITING CASE KNOWN IN THE POLICE ANNALS OF CRIMES AND MYSTERIES IN THE GREAT CITY OF NEW YORK. Philadelphia: Barclay & Co. [1882? 1880?]. Original printed and decorated salmon wrappers, the front wrapper illustrated with a portrait of Ms. Jewett; the rear wrapper with an illustration of the death struggle. [2], 19-77 pages. Dramatic illustrations, Very Good.

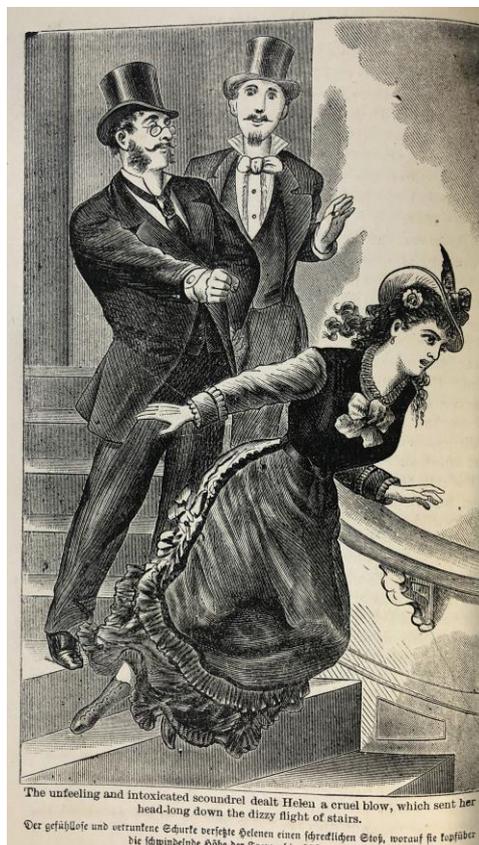
One of several printings based on the true story of the murder of Helen Jewett. "The story of Helen Jewett perhaps best illustrates the double standards of 19th-century gender politics. Jewett, a high-class prostitute at one of New York's most popular brothels, was murdered in 1836 at the age of 23. She was found in her room with her head smashed in and her body on fire. The prime suspect was 19-year-old Richard Robinson, a respected clerk in the garment trade who came from privilege. Robinson, one of Jewett's frequent customers, was the last person to be seen with her, and overwhelming circumstantial evidence linked him to the crime. The jury, however, found him not guilty. In addition to Jewett's profession

prejudicing the jury, people widely believed that his well-connected supporters bribed jurors and offered false testimony in his favor.

"The Helen Jewett story was enthralling. Occupying the front page of the papers around the country, the scandal greatly expanded newspaper readership. People continued to profit from Jewett long after her death and Robinson's acquittal. Lithographers sold depictions of Richard Robinson's trial and authors sold intimate accounts of her life and death." [Website of the Library Company of Philadelphia, "Capitalism by Gaslight"].

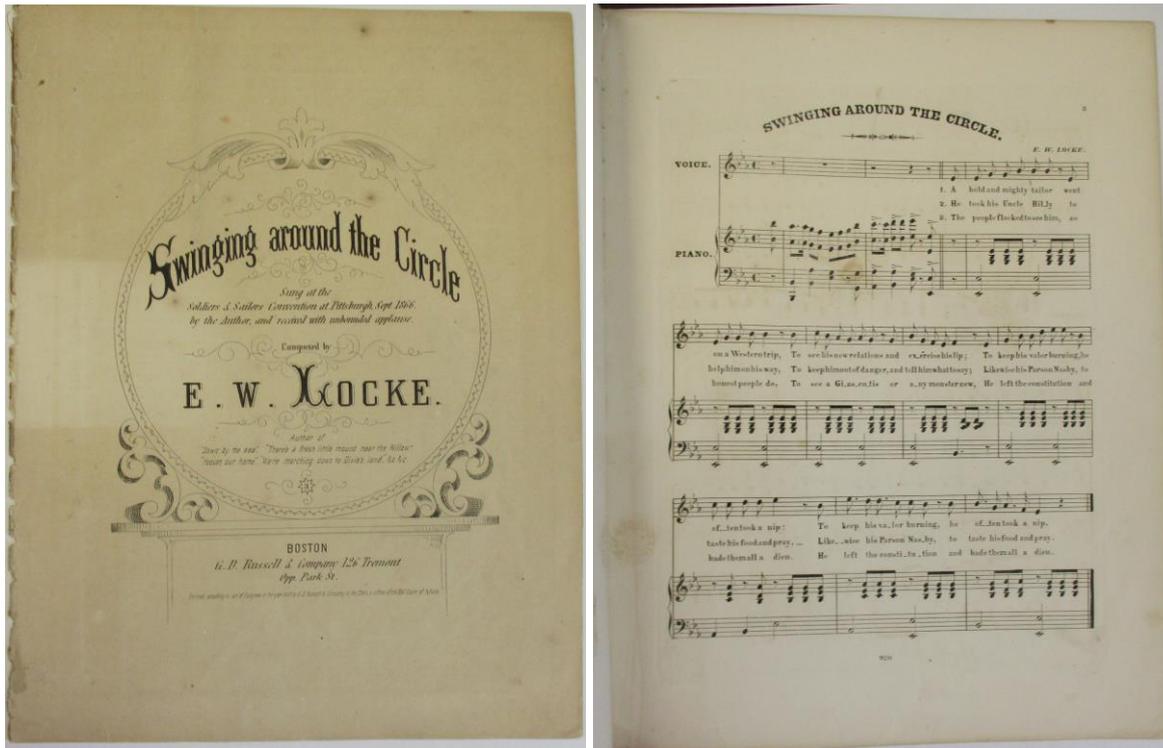
McDade 822 [suggesting the 1880 publication date].

\$750.00



The unfeeling and intoxicated scoundrel dealt Helen a cruel blow, which sent her head-long down the dizzy flight of stairs.  
Der gefühllose und verrauchte Schurke versetzte Helenen einen schrecklichen Stoß, worauf sie kopfüber die schwindende Höhe der Treppe hinabschürte.

Item No. 47



Item No. 48

48. [Johnson, Andrew]: SWINGING AROUND THE CIRCLE. SUNG AT THE SOLDIERS & SAILORS CONVENTION AT PITTSBURGH, SEPT. 1866, BY THE AUTHOR, AND RECEIVED WITH UNBOUNDED APPLAUSE. COMPOSED BY E. W. LOCKE. Boston: G.D. Russell & Company, 126 Tremont, [1866]. 4to. 5. [1 blank] pp. Disbound and lightly toned, Good+.

A satire of Johnson's disastrous 'swing around the circle.' Attempting to rally voter support for his pro-Southern Reconstruction policies, he embarrassed himself and destroyed his hopes for political survival. Johnson's intemperate attacks on Republicans produced a Republican landslide.

Johnson had been added to Lincoln's ticket in 1864 because he courageously supported the Union throughout Tennessee. But this Border State War Democrat, born in poverty, never shed his State Rights ideology. Lacking any moral objections to slavery, he opposed secession from a visceral envy and hatred of the plantation aristocracy. Once that class had been humbled, he saw no obstacle to restoring the rebel States to power, pardoning former Confederates en masse and leaving freed slaves vulnerable to the white majority. A stubborn man, he refused to compromise with a Congress which fiercely opposed him. The Soldiers and Sailors Convention bitterly denounced Johnson's policies and attacked him mercilessly.

The song, with music, begins with a reference to Johnson's embarrassing, drunken inaugural address as Vice President. "A bold and mighty tailor went on a Western trip, To see his new relations and exercise his lip; To keep his valor burning, he often took a nip; To keep his valor burning, he often took a nip."

Levy Collection, Box 006 Item 096, recorded at OCLC 726919958 [1] as of April 2022. Not in Wolf, Dichter & Shapiro. \$600.00

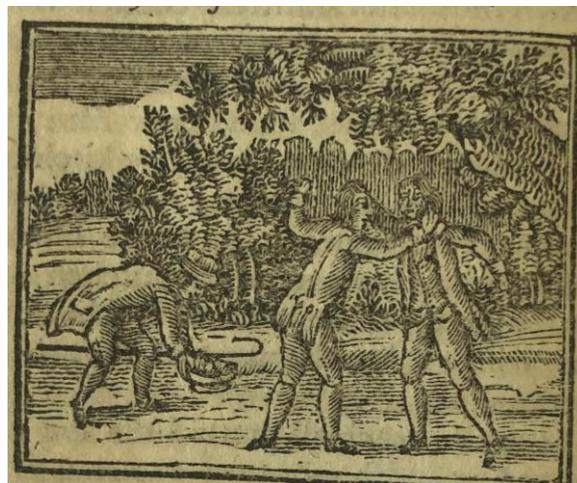
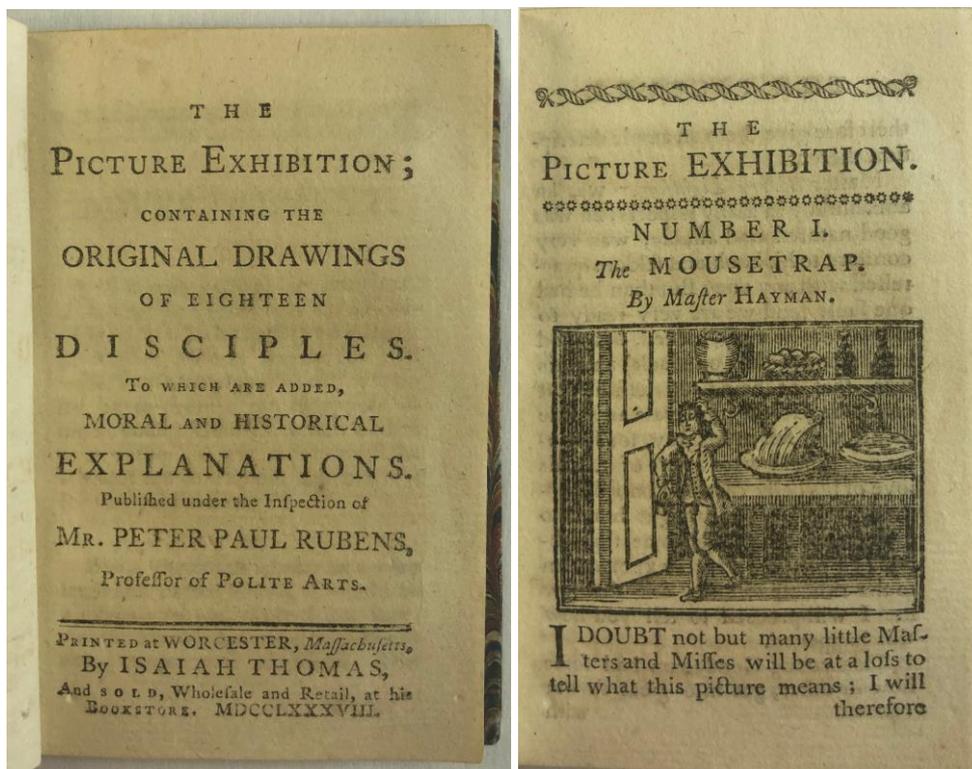
49. Johnson, Richard: THE PICTURE EXHIBITION; CONTAINING THE ORIGINAL DRAWINGS OF EIGHTEEN DISCIPLES. TO WHICH ARE ADDED, MORAL AND HISTORICAL EXPLANATIONS. PUBLISHED UNDER THE INSPECTION OF MR.

PETER PAUL RUBENS, PROFESSOR OF POLITE ARTS. Worcester, Massachusetts: Printed by Isaiah Thomas, And Sold, Wholesale and Retail, at his Bookstore. 1788. 24mo. viii, [9]-112, [7- bookseller advts], [1 blank] pp, as issued. Modern marbled boards and paper spine title. 18 items on exhibition, each with woodcut illustration. Fine in a cloth clamshell case with paper label.

"Amongst the eighteen items on exhibition, each of which has a woodcut illustration and an explanation, are: The Taking of the Bird's Nest, by Master Avis; The Idler, by Master Johnson; The Creation of the World, by Master Adam; The Hunting of the Cat, by Master Nimrod, etc." [Rosenbach]. ESTC records the first edition as London 1774. If this book was, as Welch suggests, part of a remainder, thus accounting for its excellent condition, the remainder has long since been exhausted.

Rosenbach 134. Evans 21392. ESTC W28876. Welch 685.

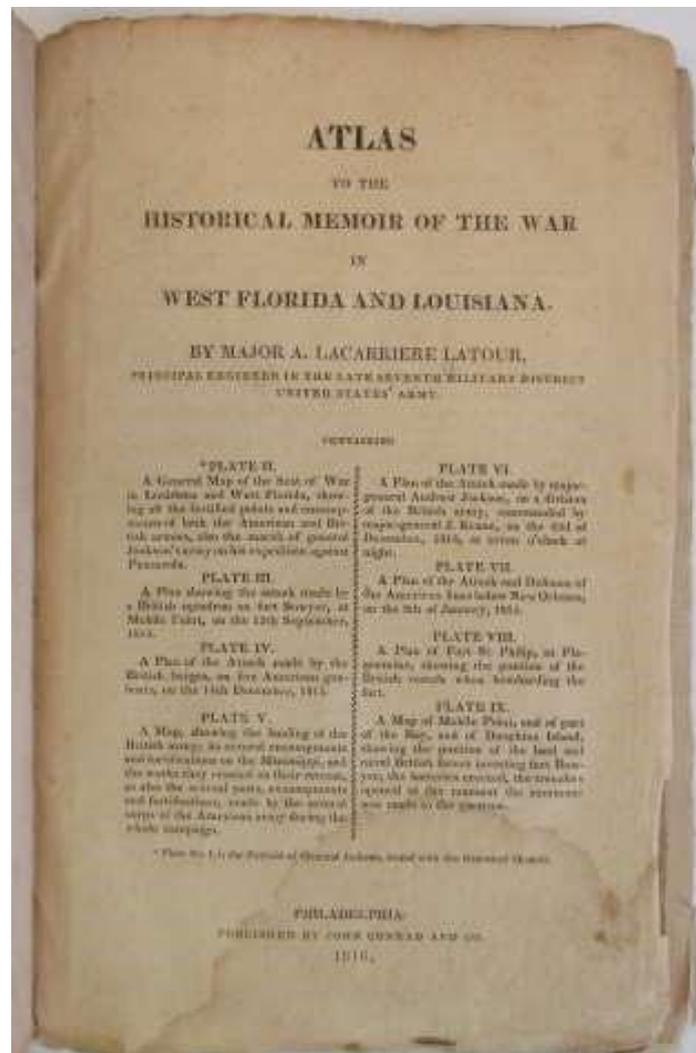
\$1,500.00



Item No. 49



Item No. 49



Item No. 50

50. **Latour, Major A. Lacarriere:** ATLAS TO THE HISTORICAL MEMOIR OF THE WAR IN WEST FLORIDA AND LOUISIANA. Philadelphia: Published by John Conrad and Co., 1816. Two printed pages [persistent spot], plus Maps two through nine, as issued. [No.

1, the frontis portrait of Andrew Jackson, appears only in the text volume, which is not offered here.] Bound in contemporary cloth [chip at head and foot of spine, inner hinges cracked]. First map has an expertly repaired closed tear; Maps 7 and 8 have sprung from the binding. Condition of the maps is Very Good plus.

The maps, all with uncut edges, are:

2] A General Map of the Seat of War in Louisiana and West Florida; Shewing all the Fortified Points and Encampments of both the American and British Armies Also the March of Genl. Jackson's Army on his Expedition against Pensacola;

3] Plan Shewing the Attack Made by a British Squadron on Fort Bowyer at Mobile Point, September 15, 1815;

4] A plan of the Attack Made by the British Barges, on Five American Gun-Boats, December 14, 1814;

5] Map Shewing the Landing of the British Army its Several Encampments and Fortifications on the Mississippi and the Works they erected on their Retreat;

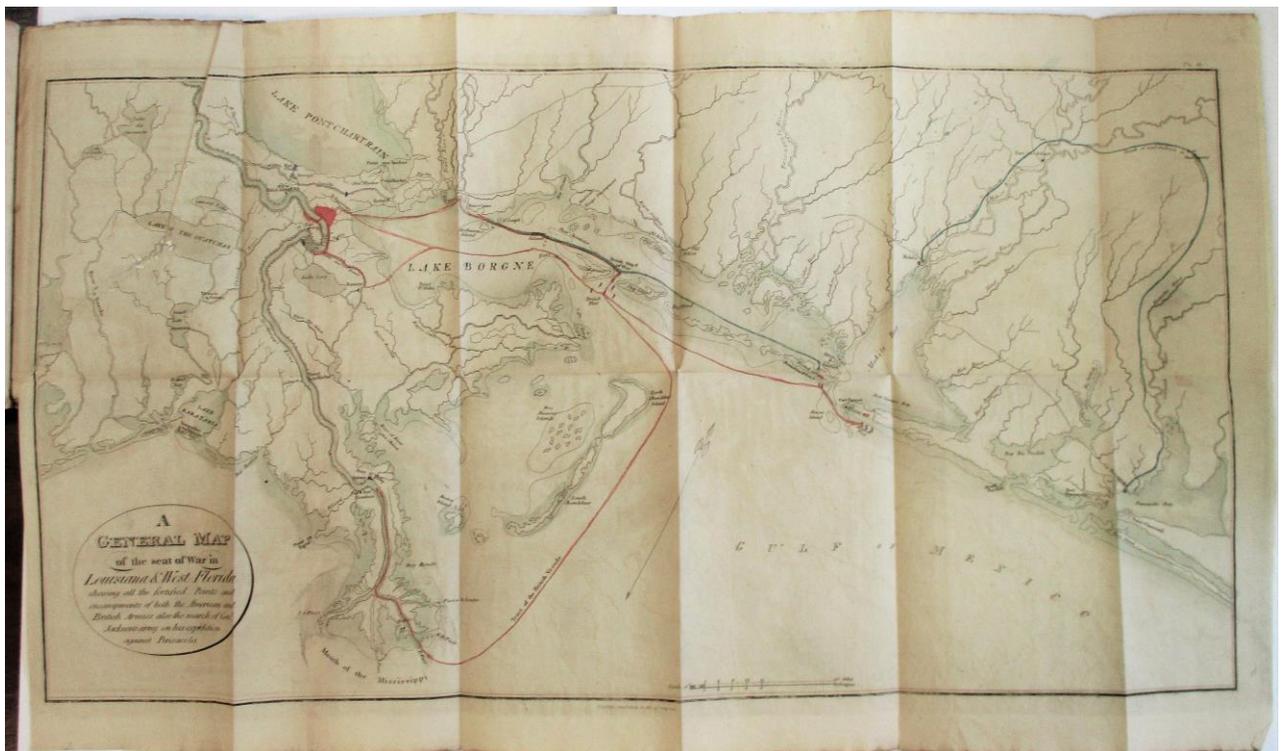
6] Plan of the Attack made by Major-General Jackson, December 23, 1814;

7] Plan of the Attack and Defence of the American lines below New Orleans, January 8, 1815;

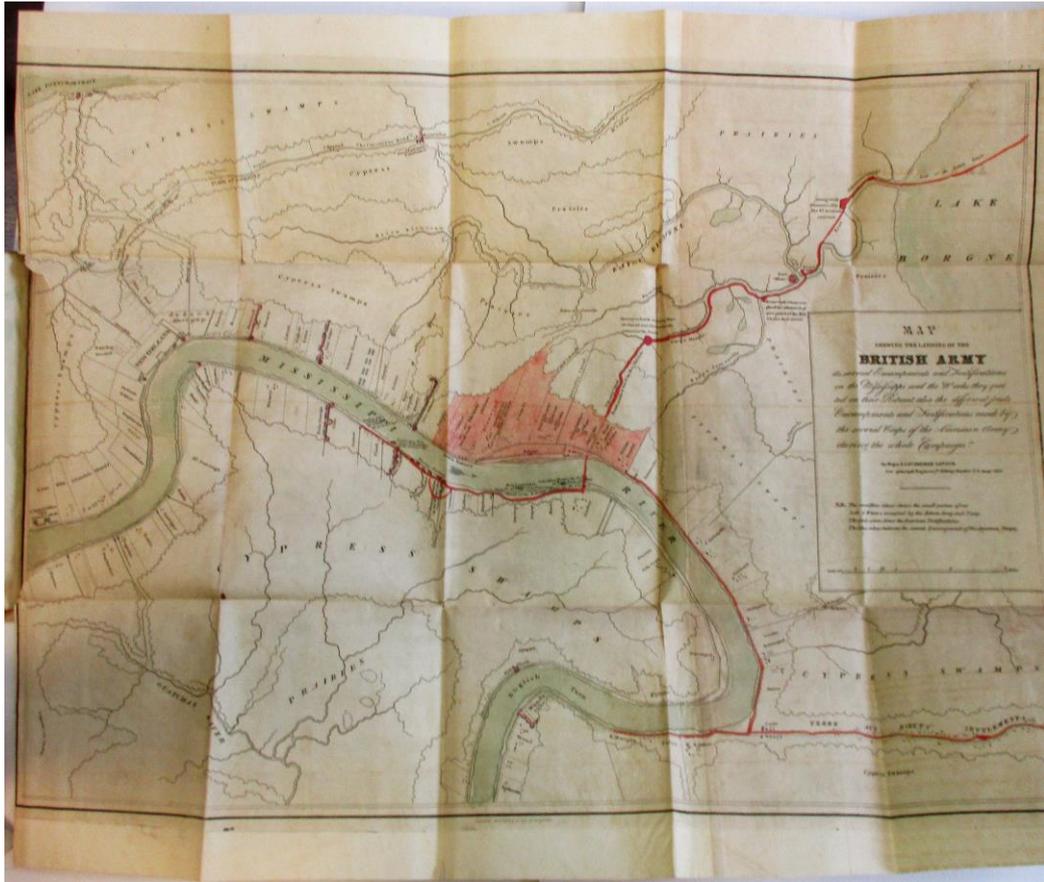
8] Plan of Fort St. Philip at Plaquemines shewing the position of the British vessels when bombarding the fort;

9] Map of Mobile Point & part of the Bay & of Dauphine Island shewing the position of the British land & naval forces invading Fort Bowyer.

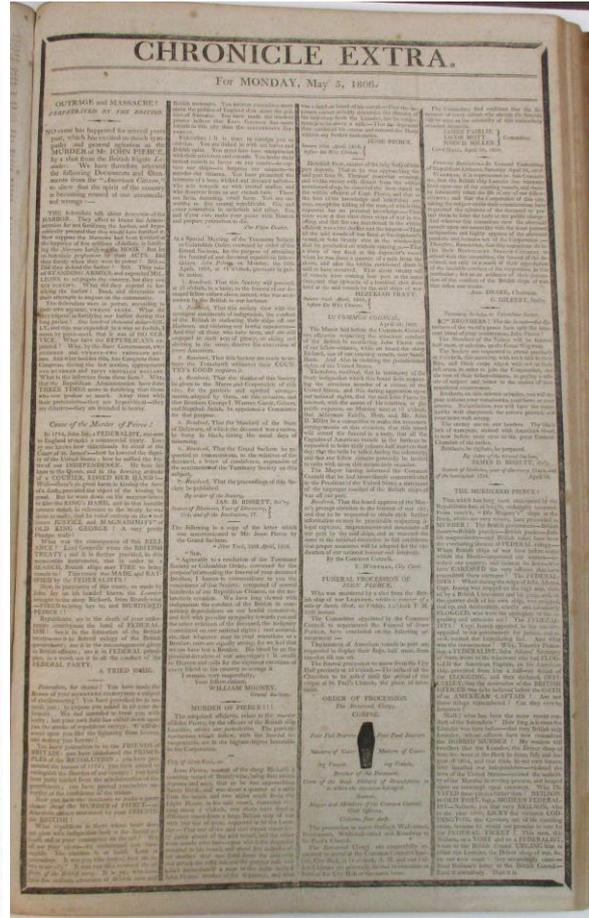
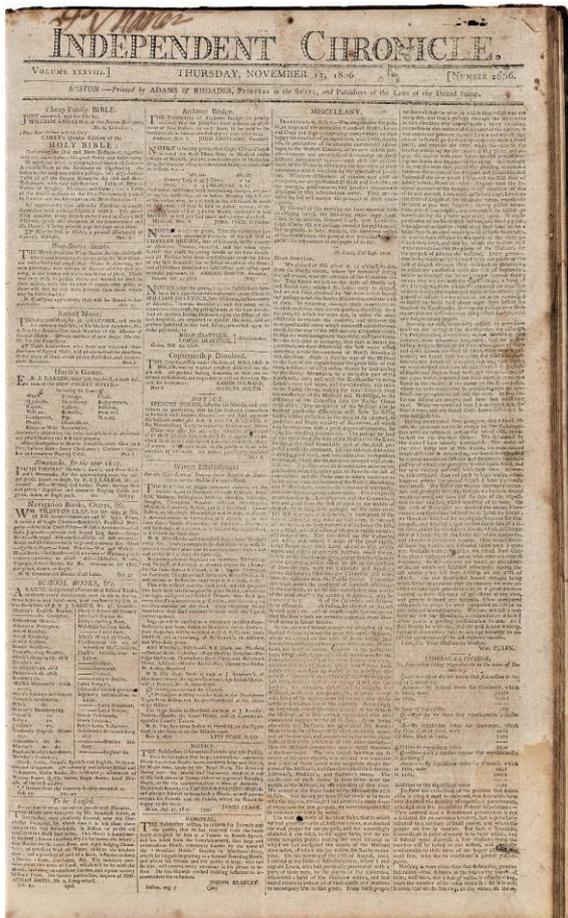
"The atlas with its plates and maps is invaluable" [Streeter]. Clark concurs: yes, they're "invaluable." The eight maps consist of battle plans and "A General Map of the Seat of War in Louisiana and West Florida," executed by Major Latour in his capacity as engineer. Sabin 39214. II Clark 158. Streeter Sale 1075. Howes L124. \$3,750.00



Item No. 50



Item No. 50



Item No. 51

51. [Lewis & Clark Expedition]: A NEARLY COMPLETE YEAR OF THE BOSTON INDEPENDENT CHRONICLE'S COVERAGE OF THE FINAL YEAR OF THE LEWIS & CLARK EXPEDITION, AND OTHER EXCITING NEWS. 103 [OF 104] TWICE WEEKLY ISSUES, AND TWO SUPPLEMENTS, 2 JANUARY 1806 THROUGH 29 DECEMBER 1806. Boston: 1806. 103 issues [lacking only 6 October], each four pages, in a single folio volume, 20" x 12." Covers worn [front cover detached but present]; text with occasional closed tears, several leaves loose, minor wear. Else Very Good.

This newspaper volume covers the final year of the Lewis and Clark Expedition through their return. News travelled slowly from the frontier. The 3 March issue includes President Jefferson's report on the 5 April 1805 letter from Captain Lewis, the last report from the westward leg. The news took nearly 11 months to make its way down the wild Missouri, across the country to Washington, and then up to Boston. Clark's letter to his brother upon returning to St. Louis, among the first reports of the successful completion of the expedition, appears in the 13 November issue. The completed expedition was further discussed in Jefferson's State of the Union address, published in the 11 December 1806 issue.

In other news, the Chronicle published a black-bordered 5 May extra on the accidental killing of seaman John Pierce by the British warship Leander, one of the many incidents which inflamed tensions leading up to 1812. On 3 July appears an early printing of Jefferson's recently unearthed original draft of the Declaration of Independence. The complete 101 Articles of War passed on 10 April 1806, which remained in effect for a century, appear in the 2 October issue.

\$2,500.00

hundreds of our Republican Citizens, on the melancholy occasion. We have long viewed with indignation the conduct of the British in committing depredations on our lawful commerce, and feel with peculiar sympathy towards you and the other relations of the deceased, the indignity committed on our national rights; rest assured, sir, that whatever may be your sensations as a Brother, ours are equally strong, for we feel that we too have lost a Brother. His blood be on the piratical invaders of our sovereignty! It swells to Heaven and calls for the vigorous exertions of every friend to his country to avenge it.

I remain, very respectfully,  
Your fellow-citizen,  
**WILLIAM MOONEY,**  
*Grand Sachem.*

**MURDER OF PIERCE!!!**

The subjoined affidavits relate to the murder of John Pierce, by the officers of the British ship *Leander*, within our jurisdiction. The patriotic resolutions which follow, with the funeral arrangements, are in the highest degree honorable to the Corporation.

*City of New-York, ss.*

Jesse Pierce, master of the sloop *Richard*, a coasting vessel of Brandywine, being duly sworn deposes and says, that as he was approaching Sandy Hook, and was about a quarter of a mile from the beach and two miles south from the Light House in his said vessel, yesterday evening about 5 o'clock, two shots were fired at different times from a large British ship of war with two tier of guns, supposed to be the *Leander*.—That one of the said shot struck about forty yards ahead of the said vessel, and the other went nearly over her—upon which the deponent rounded to his vessel, and about five minutes after another shot was fired from the said ship and struck the taffail rail and the quarter rail, and killed immediately a man at the helm named John Pierce, brother of the deponent, and who

Who was murdered by a shot from the British ship of war *LEANDER*, within a quarter of a mile of Sandy Hook, on Friday, 5 o'clock P. M. 23th instant.

The Committee appointed by the Common Council to superintend the Funeral of JOHN PIERCE, have concluded on the following arrangement:—

The masters of American vessels in port are requested to display their flags, half mast, from sun-rise till sun set.

The funeral procession to move from the City Hall precisely at 12 o'clock.—The bells of all the Churches to be tolled until the arrival of the corpse at St. Paul's Church, the place of interment.

**ORDER OF PROCESSION.**  
*The Reverend Clergy.*

**CORPSE.**

Four Fall Bearers      Four Paul Bearers

Masters of Coasting Vessels.      Masters of Coasting Vessels.

Brother of the Deceased.

Crew of the Sloop *Richard* of Brandywine to which the deceased belonged.

Seamen.

Mayor and Members of the Common Council.  
Civil Officers.  
Citizens, four deep.

The procession to move through Wall-street, Pearl-street, Whitehall-street and Broadway to St. Paul's Church.

The Reverend Clergy are respectfully requested to attend at the Common Council Chamber, City-Hall, at 11 o'clock, A. M. and our fellow-Citizens are generally invited to assemble in front of the City Hall at the same hour.

DECEMBER 11, 1806.

PRINTERS to the STATE, and Publishers of the Laws of

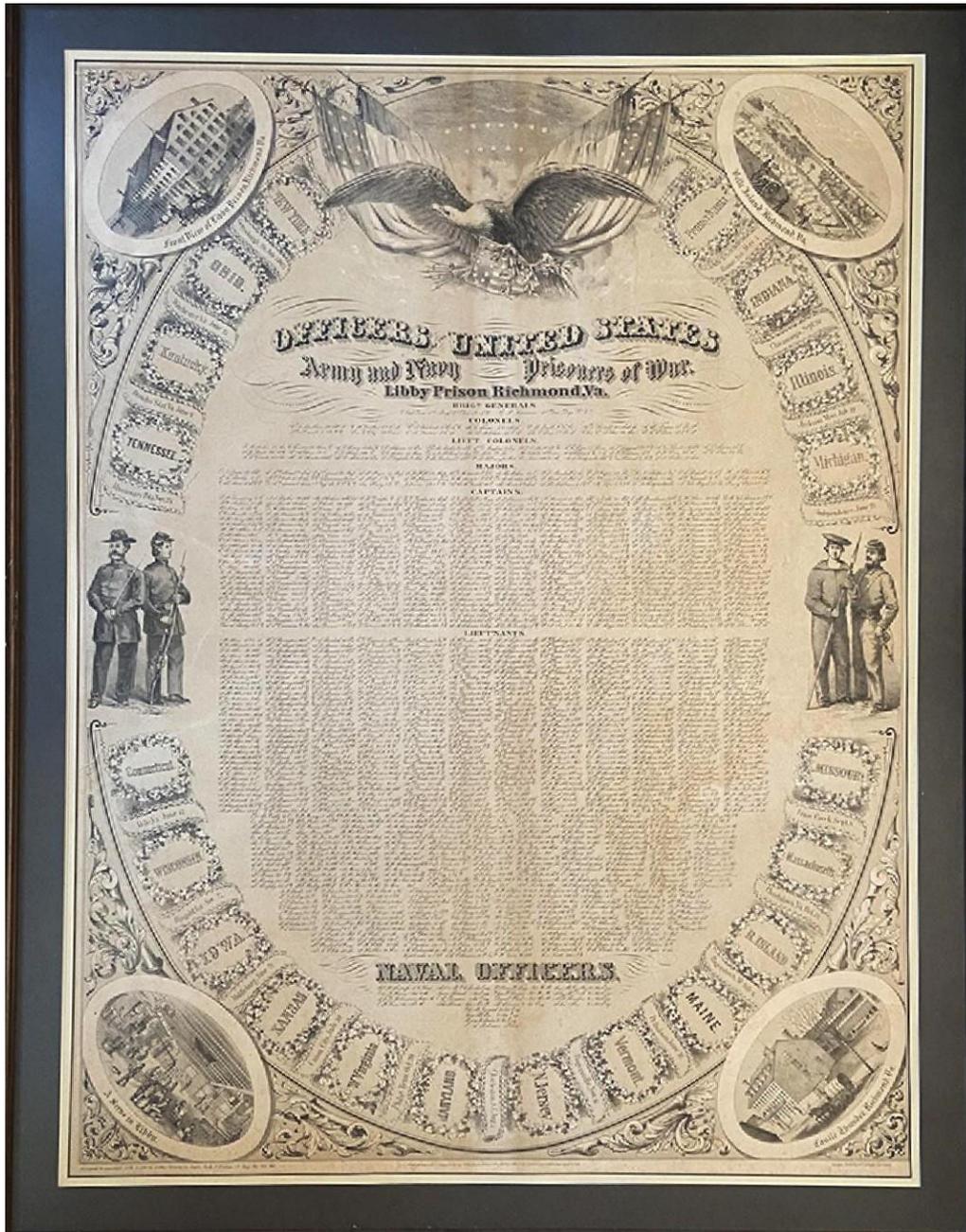
**PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.**

*Message of the PRESIDENT, communicated to CONGRESS on the 2d inst.*

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled.

IT would have given me, Fellow Citizens, great satisfaction to announce, in the moment of your meeting, that the difficulties in our foreign relations, existing at the time of your last separation, had been amicably and justly terminated. I left no time in taking those measures which were most likely to bring them to such a termination, by special missions, charged with such powers and instructions as, in the event of failure, could leave no imputation on either our moderation or forbearance. The delays, which have since taken place in our negotiations with the British Government, appear to have proceeded from causes which do not forbid the expectation that, during the course of the session, I may be enabled to lay before you their final issue. What will be that of the negotiations for settling our differences with Spain, nothing which had taken place, at the date of the last dispatches, enables us to pronounce. On the western side of the Mississippi she advanced in considerable force, and took post at the settlement of Bayou Pierre, on the Red river. This village was originally settled by France, was held by her as long as she held Louisiana, and was delivered to Spain only as a part of Louisiana. Being small, insulated, and distant, it was not observed at the moment of re-delivery to France and the United States, that she continued a guard of half a dozen men, which had been stationed there.—A proposition, however, having been lately made by our commander in chief, to assume the Sabine river as a temporary line of separation between the troops of the two nations, until the issue of our negotiations

and good done out be effect keep our could di given by The i posed at With 7 suaded them or in due t unless p fary. We e tachme sition b of the l by their concerni dischar integrit their co ward in The ploring from th which the Mi lumbia the geo our cor its com say tha panion of their The directi zeal an not bec bout fi



Item No. 52

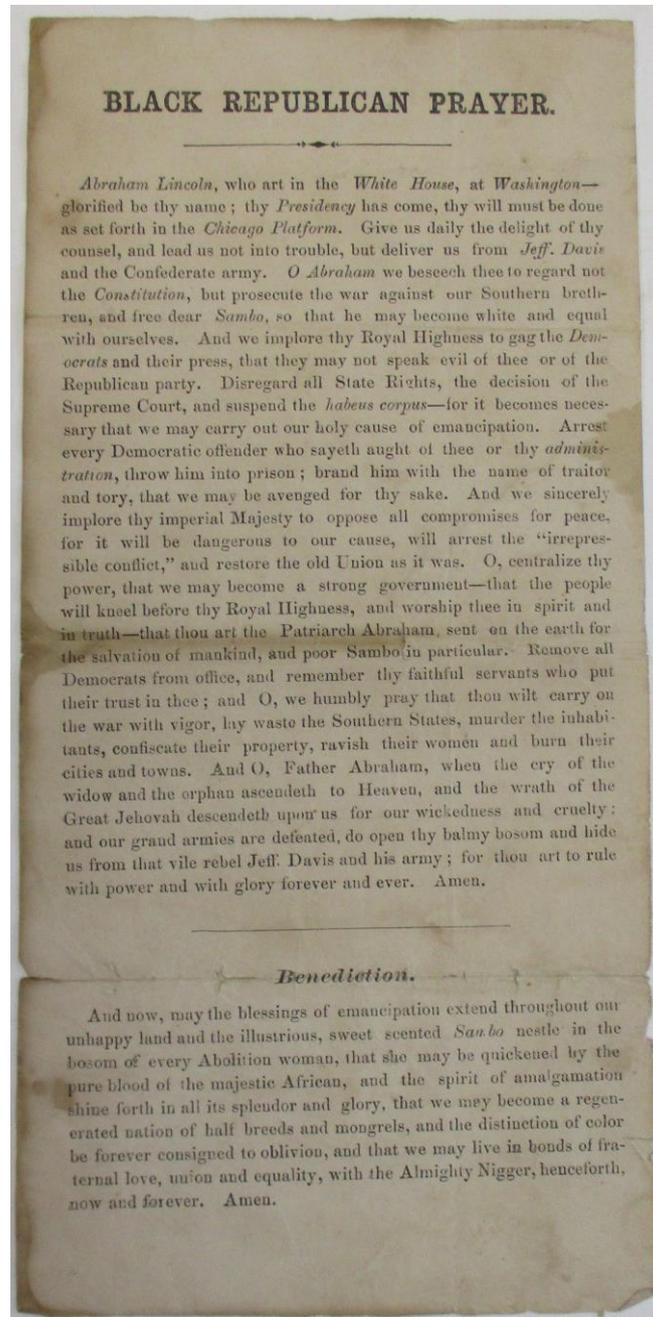
52. **[Libby Prison]: OFFICERS OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY AND NAVY PRISONERS OF WAR. LIBBY PRISON, RICHMOND, VA.** Cincinnati: Ehrgott, Forbiger & Co. [1864]. Finely detailed elephant folio lithograph, 26-1/2" x 31-1/2". Decorative listing in script of more than 500 army officers by rank, followed by a shorter list of naval officers. Designed and executed with a pen in Libby Prison by Capt. Robert J. Fisher of the 17th Missouri Volunteers while a prisoner. Matted and housed in an attractive, modern wood frame. Light uniform toning, Very Good plus.

The list is surmounted by a patriotic eagle, and is decoratively surrounded by the name of each State in the Union. The print features oval vignettes in each corner depicting scenes of Libby Prison, Belle Island, and Castle Thunder, in Richmond, VA.

From the University of Virginia description: "The list of names of the officers is surrounded by an elaborate floriated oval border listing states of the Union, with names and

dates of battles. A large eagle and flag motif is at the head; 2 sailors stand in the right curve of the oval, and 2 soldiers in the left curve; cartouches in each corner of the sheet depict (from upper left, clockwise), 'Front view of Libby Prison, Richmond, Va.,' 'Belle Island, Richmond, Va.,' 'Castle Thunder, Richmond, Va.,' and 'A scene in Libby'. Fisher's name appears in list of prisoners under heading 'Lieut'nants' as R.J. Fisher, 17 Mo." OCLC [9, several accession numbers].

\$4,500.00



Item No. 53

53. [Lincoln, Abraham]: BLACK REPUBLICAN PRAYER. [np: 1863 or 1864]. Broadside, 4-3/8" x 9-1/4." Old horizontal folds, light spotting. Good+ or so.

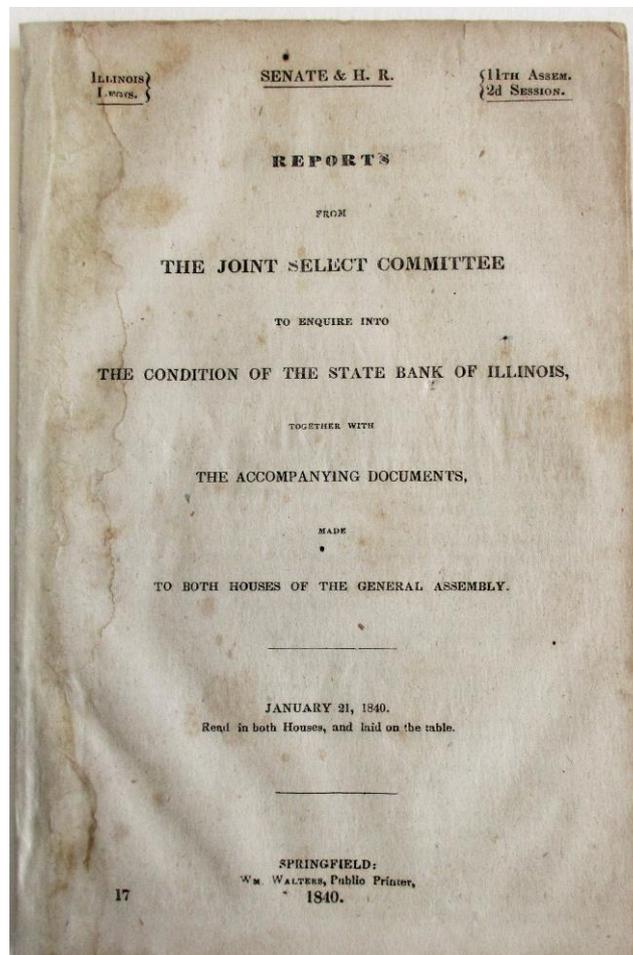
The prayer begins "Abraham Lincoln - who art in the White House..." This Copperhead creation is an ugly satire on Lincoln, his War, his policies, and Emancipation. Analyzing

Copperhead propaganda during the Civil War, James McPherson writes, "The vulgarity of their tactics almost surpasses belief," citing this broadside as a prime example. [McPherson, THE BATTLE CRY OF FREEDOM 789. New York: Oxford U. Press. 1988.] The broadside is reproduced in Wood, BLACK SCARE. THE RACIST RESPONSE TO EMANCIPATION AND RECONSTRUCTION 92 [1968], as "A racist parody of the Lord's Prayer."

"May the blessings of emancipation extend throughout our unhappy land- and the illustrious sweet scented Sambo nestle in the bosom of every Abolition woman- that she may be quickened by the pure blood of the majestic African- and the spirit of Amalgamation shine forth in all its splendor and glory- that we may be a regenerated nation of half breeds, mongrels, and the distinction of color be forever consigned to oblivion...Amen."

The broadside is rare: OCLC locates copies only at the University of Indiana, Peabody Essex, and the Lincoln Presidential Library. The Boston Athenaeum and the Gilder Lehrman Institute also own a copy.

OCLC 14141497 [3] as of March 2022. Not in Sabin, Bartlett, Monaghan, Nevins, Blockson, or the online sites of AAS, LCP. \$2,500.00



Item No. 54

54. [Lincoln, Abraham]: REPORTS FROM THE JOINT SELECT COMMITTEE TO ENQUIRE INTO THE CONDITION OF THE STATE BANK OF ILLINOIS, TOGETHER WITH THE ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTS, MADE TO BOTH HOUSES OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY. JANUARY 21, 1840. READ IN BOTH HOUSES, AND LAID ON THE TABLE. Springfield: Wm. Walters, Public Printer, 1840. 121, [1 blank] pp. Illinois

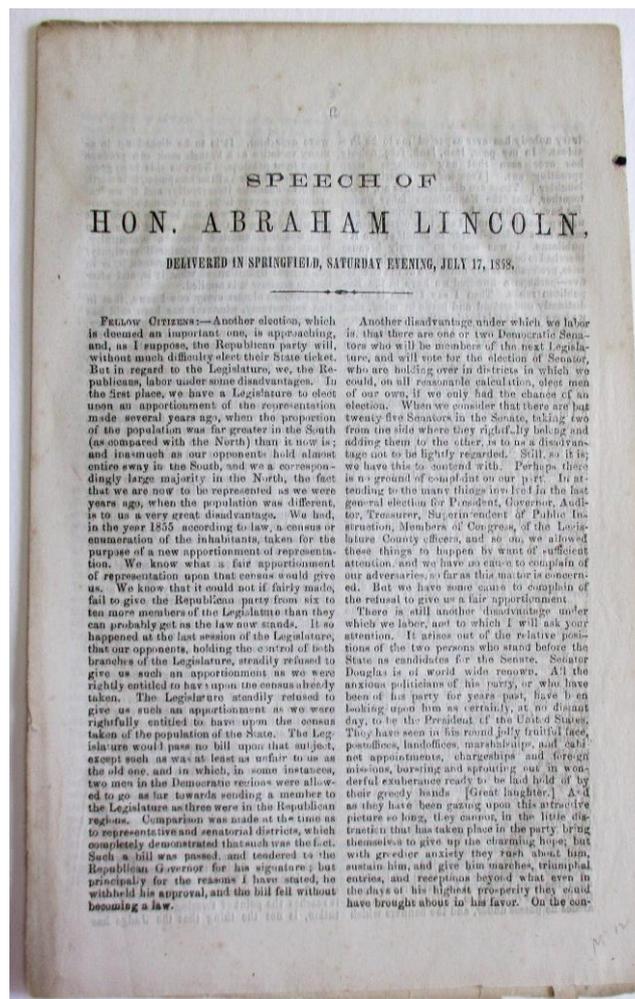
Senate & H.R., 11th Assem. 2d Session. Disbound, inner margin spotted and reinforced. Light scattered foxing. Good+.

The Joint Select Committee's work, a notable Lincoln rarity, comprises three numbered Reports on the Condition of the State Bank, with accompanying Documents consisting primarily of Special Interrogatories propounded by the Select Committee, and answers thereto. Lincoln was a member of the Joint Select Committee, a co-signer of Report No. 1, and a leading Whig who justly shouldered some of the blame for the Bank's parlous condition. "Lincoln, a member of the committee from the House, took part in the various meetings of the committee" [Monaghan]. Entries also record his name in other portions. According to Monaghan, the Report is Lincoln's third appearance in print, preceded by only two items in 1839.

A member of the Sangamon County delegation in the Illinois House of Representatives since 1837, and a Whig Party leader, Lincoln "fought hard to save the state bank and its various branches, which the Democrats sought again to eradicate" during this session. [Oates, *With Malice Toward None* 56. Harper: 1994.] Declaring "his share of responsibility" for Illinois' improvident internal improvements program, he "helped enact emergency measures to raise money and pay the interest on the state debt" [id.] With Lincoln's help, the Session revived the Charter of the State Bank of Illinois, which had been forfeited for refusing to pay its notes.

Monaghan 3. Not in Byrd.

\$3,500.00



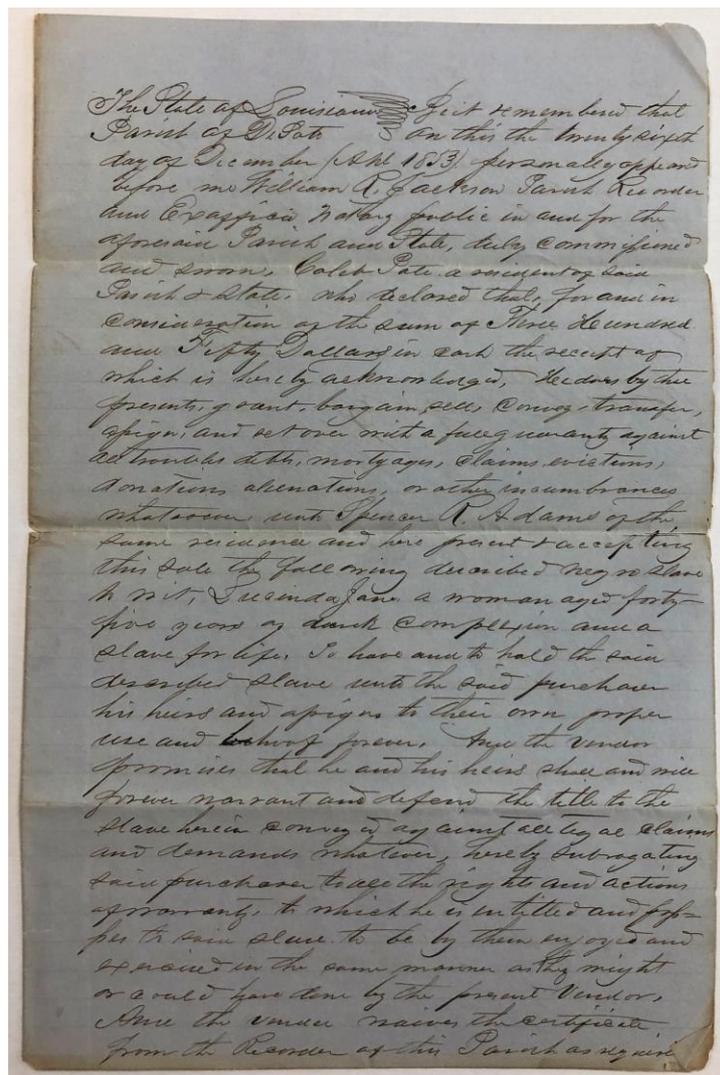
Item No. 55

55. **Lincoln, Abraham:** SPEECH OF HON. ABRAHAM LINCOLN, DELIVERED IN SPRINGFIELD, SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 17, 1858. [Springfield, IL: 1858]. Folio leaf, folded to 8pp, each page printed in two columns. Caption title [as issued]. Uncut, with some separations along the spine folds. Very Good.

Lincoln's Speech, which preceded his debates with Douglas, articulates the great themes that marked his political philosophy during the last ten years of his life. This is its only separate printing.

Urging that slavery be placed in the course of "ultimate extinction," he repeats his 'House Divided' warning, first given at the State Republican Convention a month earlier: the Kansas - Nebraska bill was "the beginning of a conspiracy" to nationalize slavery. Attacking Douglas, defending himself against the charge that he would "invite a war of sections," he stands on "the principles of our Declaration of Independence." Though blacks are not the equal of whites "in all respects," the Declaration "does mean to declare that all men are equal in some respects; they are equal in their right to 'life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness'." Most significantly, "in the right to put into his mouth the bread that his own hands have earned, he is the equal of every other man, white or black."

FIRST EDITION. Byrd 2960. Monaghan 12. Not in LCP, Work, Dumond, Blockson, Cohen, Eberstadt. \$3,000.00



Item No. 56

Recorder and Notary on the day and in the  
year first written.  
Wm. M. Allen  
Small Rogers  
Caleb Pate  
Spencer R. Adams  
Wm. R. Jackson  
Recorder & Ex Officio Notary Public

Caleb Pate  
to  
Spencer Adams  
Sale of Negro  
Slave

Item No. 56

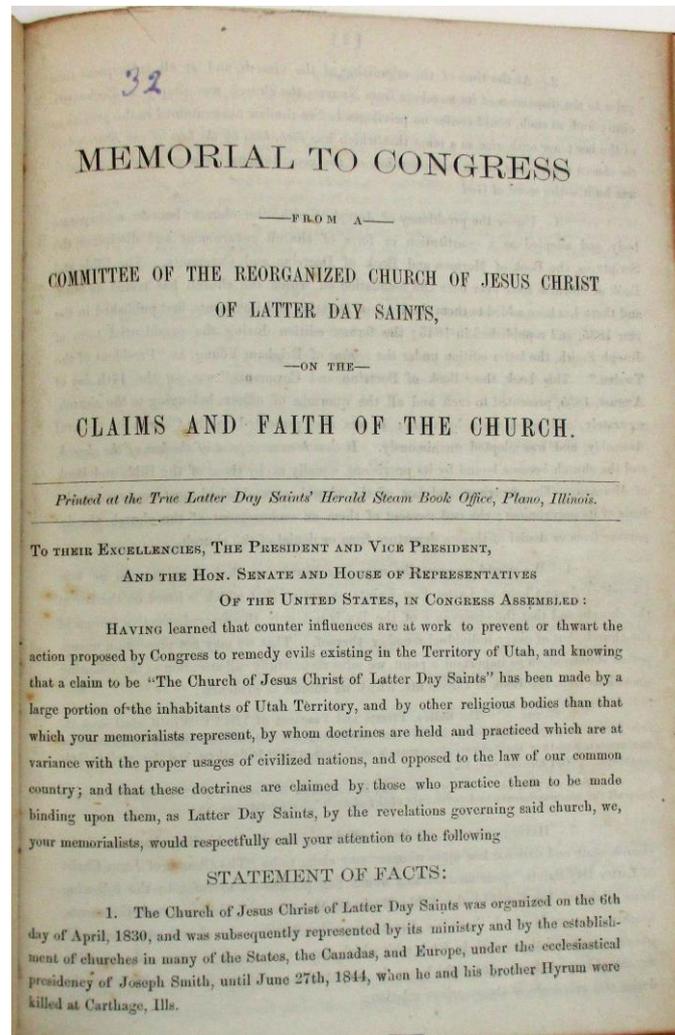
56. **[Lucinda, A Slave]:** SALE OF SLAVE LUCINDA JANE, PARISH OF DE SOTO, LOUISIANA, 26 DECEMBER 1853, "NEGRO SLAVE WOMAN AGED FORTY-FIVE YEARS OF DARK COMPLEXION AND A SLAVE FOR LIFE," FOR \$350. De Soto Parish, Louisiana: 26 December 1853. Folio sheet, folded to 8" x 12-1/2." [4] pp bifolium. Entirely in neat ink manuscript, written on recto and verso of first leaf and docketed on page [4]: "Caleb Pate to Spencer Adams Sale of Negro Slave." Old folds, Very Good.

Caleb Pate of De Soto Parish sold Lucinda Jane to Spencer R. Adams of De Soto Parish. The document was written by William R. Jackson, "Parish Recorder and Ex Officio notary public," who also docketed the deed.

William Reuben Jackson [1828-1903] was an interesting fellow. He was born in Alabama; at the age of eight, both parents died from separate accidents on the same day. He was raised by a guardian and learned farming on his father's old Alabama plantation. He moved to De Soto Parish in 1851, where he bought a large farm and raised cattle, sheep, hogs, cotton, corn, and various grains. The 1860 Census Slave Schedules show him owning at least 10 slaves. In 1862, he enlisted with Company B, Shelby's Battalion, participating in several battles. After the war, he returned to farming, eventually owning over 2700 acres;

served twice as Parish Recorder; and was engaged in a family mercantile business for 12 years.

Caleb Pate [born c.1820], a native of Tennessee, settled in De Soto by 1850, worked as a carpenter and later as a grocer. His name did not appear on any slave schedules. Spencer R. Adams [1818-c.1880s], a native of Kentucky, had settled in De Soto Parish by 1840 and was a farmer. The 1860 census shows him owning five slaves, including two females and three children; one of the females was about Lucinda's age. \$850.00



Item No. 57

57. [Mormons]: MEMORIAL TO CONGRESS FROM A COMMITTEE OF THE REORGANIZED CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER DAY SAINTS, ON THE CLAIMS AND FAITH OF THE CHURCH. Plano, Illinois: Printed at the True Latter Day Saints' Herald Steam Book Office, [1870]. 8pp, as issued with caption title. Signed at the bottom of page 8, in type, by Joseph Smith as President; and by Joseph Smith, Alex. H. Smith, Mark H. Forscutt, Wm. W. Blair, and Josiah Ells as Committee on Memorial. Very short closed tear at blank upper margins. Very Good, in later half tan morocco, marbled paper over boards, gilt-lettered spine title [front cover detached but present] Very Good.

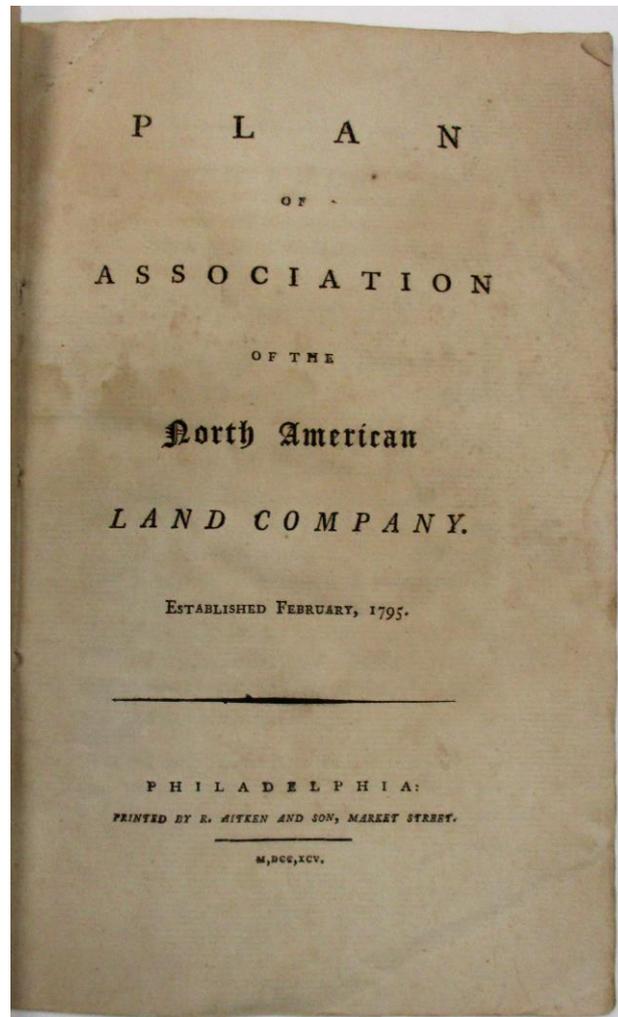
"Approved by the annual conference of the Reorganized Church on April 11, 1870, and signed by Joseph Smith as chairman of the committee, and also as President, it claimed the right of the Reorganized group to be considered the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day

Saints, and denounced the doctrine of polygamy advocated by the Utah church at the time. It was inspired by the opposition of the latter body to the Cullom bill, directed against that practice" [Sabin]. The Reorganized Church's Founder, Joseph Smith III, was the son of the founder of the original Church.

"A Memorial in opposition to polygamy praying that the Reorganized Church be recognized as THE Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints" [Graff].

Sabin 83294. Flake & Draper 6952 [8 locations]. Graff 3465.

\$1,250.00



Item No. 58

58. [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+.

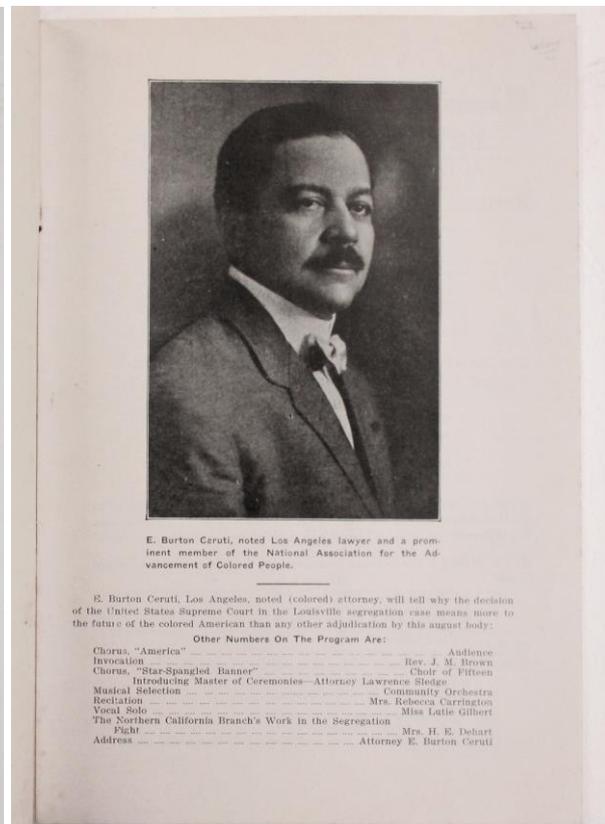
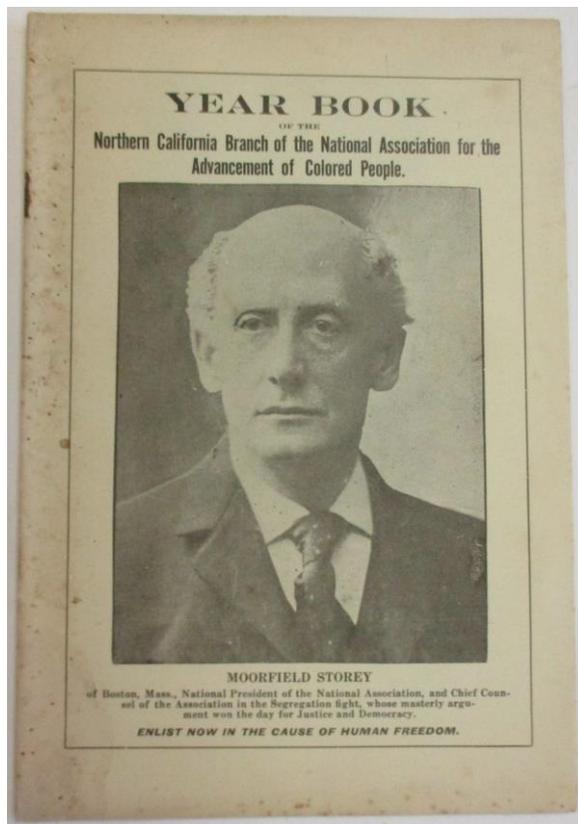
"This was one of the greatest land speculation enterprises of the period" [Eberstadt]. The Plan of Association-- the Prospectus for the North American Land Company-- was the brainchild of Founding Father Robert Morris, which he established in 1795. The Company, "at a great expence of money and time, 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].

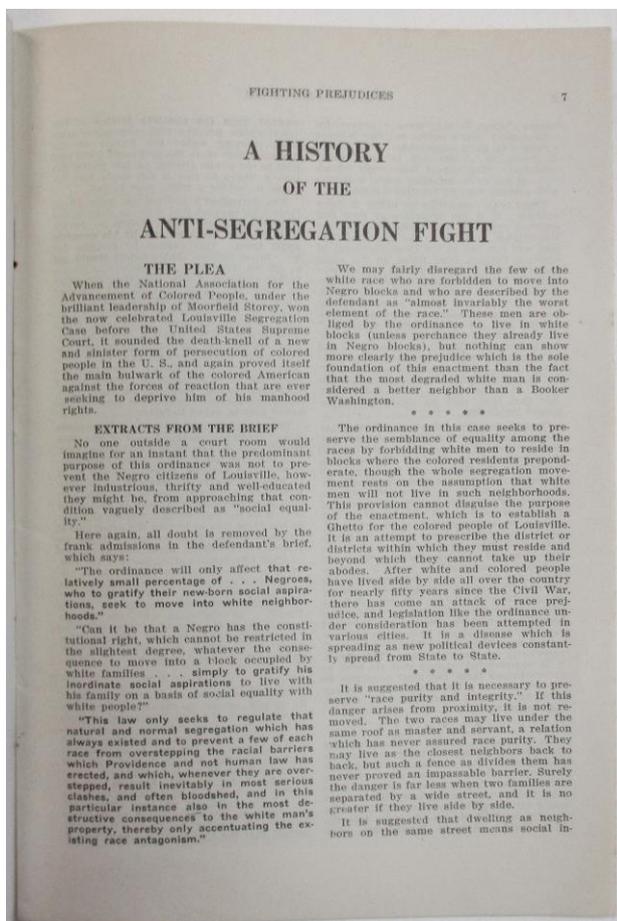
Evans 29220. Howes P-412. 168 Eberstadt 377. I De Renne 270. Sabin 55548. \$5,000.00



59. **National Association for the Advancement of Colored People: YEAR BOOK OF THE NORTHERN CALIFORNIA BRANCH OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE.** [np: 1917]. Original printed and illustrated title wrappers, with portrait on front wrapper of Moorfield Storey, white Boston lawyer and first President of the NAACP, who was lead counsel in the landmark, recent case of *Buchanan v. Warley* [1917], in which the U.S. Supreme Court held that State-mandated racially segregated housing was unconstitutional. [6], 7-26, [6] pp, as issued. Many photographic illustrations, four pages of advertisements at the end. Original staples, occasional light soiling. Very Good.

The Year Book focuses on the great Supreme Court victory: there is a photo illustration of "E. Burton Ceruti, Los Angeles, noted (colored) attorney," who explains the significance of the decision; extracts from the Briefs; the Court's decision; and comments from the magazine "The Nation." Other articles are printed on the riots in St. Louis and Houston

Reasons for Joining the NAACP are listed; local officers are pictured; and the importance of "fighting prejudices" is emphasized. \$600.00



Item No. 59

60. **National Committee to Secure Justice in Rosenberg Case: TRANSCRIPT OF RECORD. SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES OCTOBER TERM, 1951. NO. 111 JULIUS ROSENBERG AND ETHEL ROSENBERG, PETITIONERS, VS. THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. NO. 112 MORTON SOBELL, PETITIONER, VS. THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. PETITIONS FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI AND**

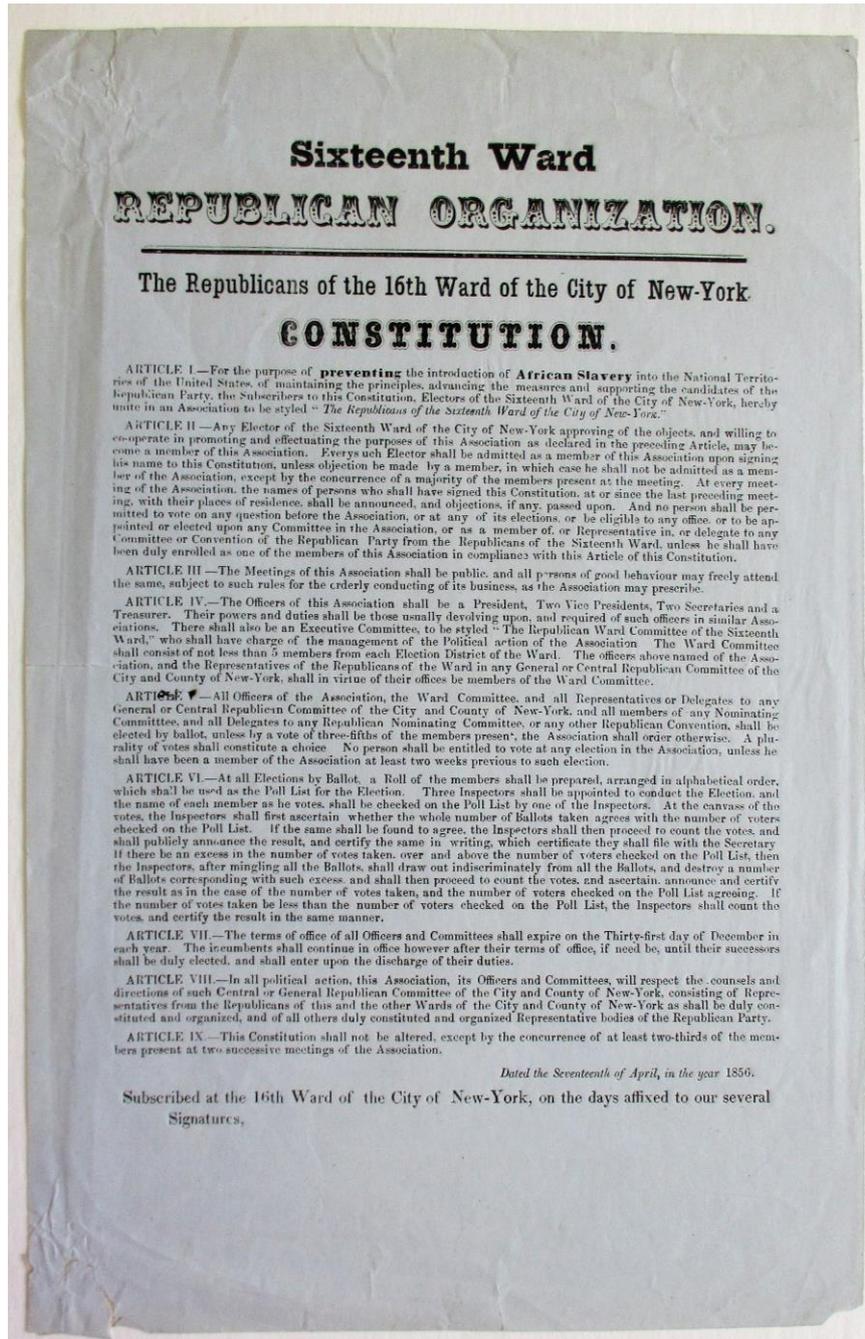
EXHIBIT THERETO. FILED JUNE 7, 1952. New York: National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, [1952]. Eight volumes, bound in original printed yellow title wrappers. 1715, [3 Index] pp. Each page printed in two columns, each column numbered as a page. Oblong 8vo, 7-1/4" x 5-1/4". Staped as issued, Near Fine. Housed in original box.

Nearly seventy years after they were executed for espionage, even after the opening of the USSR's secret Venona files, the guilt or innocence of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg remains a subject of controversy. A National Committee to Reopen the Rosenberg Case, the successor to the National Committee to Secure Justice to the Rosenbergs, is active to this day. The trial, like that of their contemporary Alger Hiss, was enveloped by the early years of the Cold War. Added to the mix was the fact that the Rosenbergs were Jewish, as were their prosecutors [Irving Saypol and Roy Cohn] and the trial judge [Irving Kaufman]. There is little doubt that significant prejudicial conduct occurred at trial, including ex parte meetings with the trial judge and the introduction of inflammatory evidence which had little probative value.

The National Committee published this Record "confident that the dispassionate reader will perceive the gross miscarriage of justice that cries out for redress." The Committee claims that David and Ruth Greenglass, the government's "main witnesses", were themselves spies whose testimony was tainted by their desire to avoid the death penalty. There was no documentary evidence of the Rosenbergs' guilt. Indeed, the prosecution whipped the jury into an anti-Communist frenzy; and the sentence of death was "barbaric." \$750.00



Item No. 60

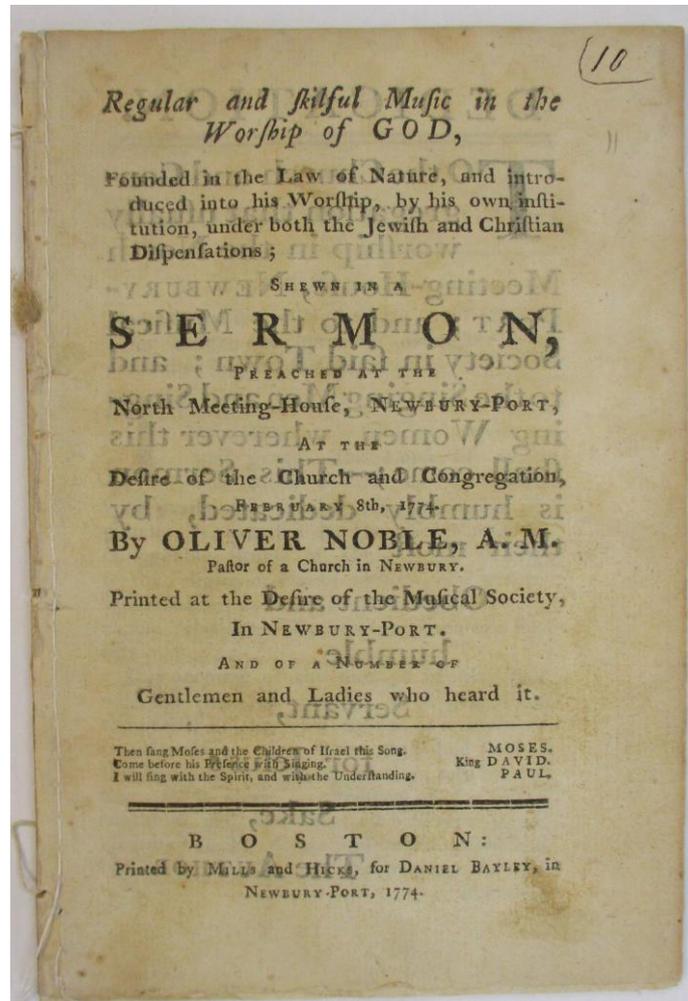


Item No. 61

61. [New York Republican Party: SIXTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ORGANIZATION. THE REPUBLICANS OF THE SIXTEENTH WARD OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK CONSTITUTION. [New York: 1856]. 7-13 /16" x 12-1/8." Broadside printed on pale blue paper [minor blank edge wear including a short closed tear at blank lower left corner, repaired on blank verso]. Title printed in several attractive styles and sizes. Very Good.

Dated in type 17 April 1856, the Constitution is a rare, early document in the formation of the Republican Party in New York, in anticipation of its first presidential contest. The Club's purpose, forthrightly stated, is "preventing the introduction of African Slavery into the national Territories of the United States..."

Any elector of the Sixteenth Ward who subscribes to that purpose is eligible for membership. The Constitution delineates the duties of Officers, their mode of election, and explains that, "In all political actions, this Association, its Officers and Committees, will respect the counsels and directions of such Central or General Republican Committee of the City and County of New-York ... as shall be duly constituted and organized."  
Not located on OCLC or online sites of AAS, NYHS, NYPL as of April 2022. \$1,500.00

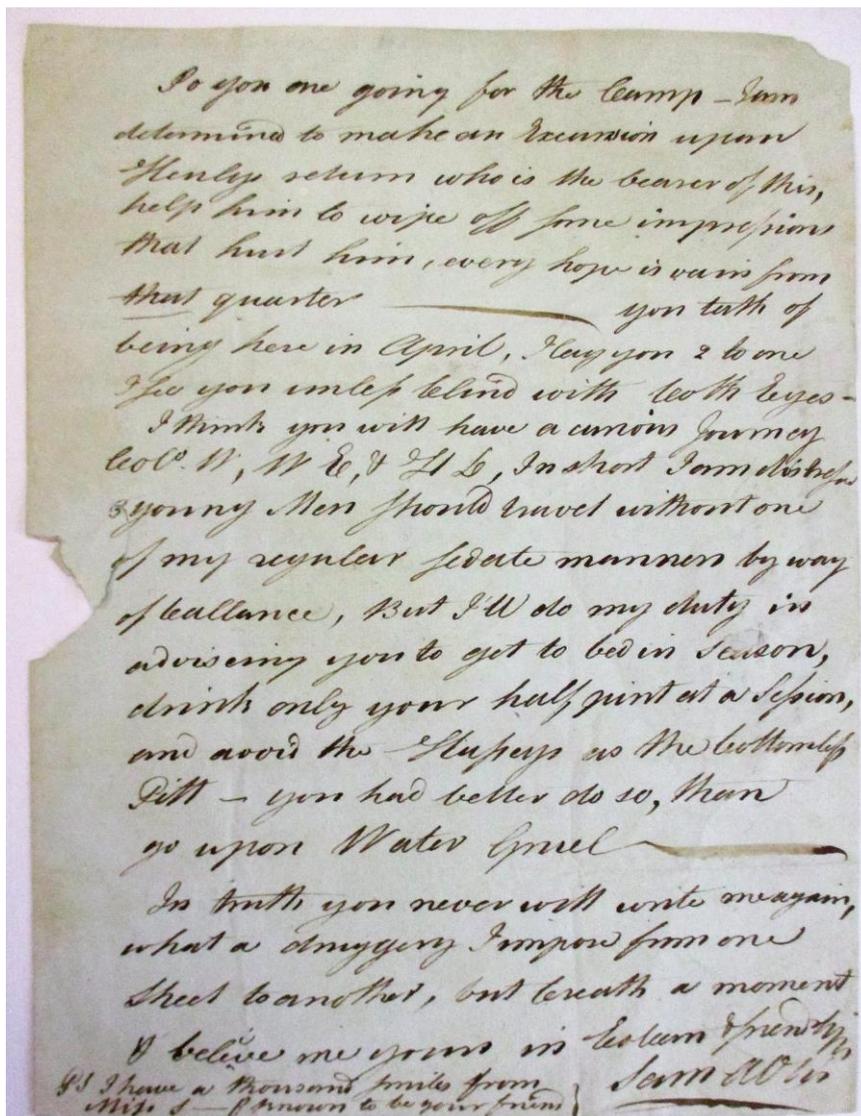


Item No. 62

62. **Noble, Oliver:** REGULAR AND SKILFUL MUSIC IN THE WORSHIP OF GOD, FOUNDED IN THE LAW OF NATURE, AND INTRODUCED INTO HIS WORSHIP, BY HIS OWN INSTITUTION, UNDER BOTH THE JEWISH AND CHRISTIAN DISPENSATIONS; SHEWN IN A SERMON, PREACHED AT THE NORTH MEETING-HOUSE, NEWBURY-PORT, AT THE DESIRE OF THE CHURCH AND CONGREGATION, FEBRUARY 8TH, 1774. BY OLIVER NOBLE, A.M. PASTOR OF A CHURCH IN NEWBURY. PRINTED AT THE DESIRE OF THE MUSICAL SOCIETY, IN NEWBURY-PORT, AND OF A NUMBER OF GENTLEMEN AND LADIES WHO HEARD IT. Boston: Printed by Mills and Hicks, for Daniel Bayley, in Newbury-Port, 1774. 46, [2 blanks] pp. Disbound, short closed tear repaired without loss at leaf 43-44. Good+. Presentation inscription on final blank: "For the Revd Jonathan Parsons from the Author."

One of the few 18th century American discourses on music. "Singing forth the praises of the ALMIGHTY, is coeval with creation itself." Noble explains the central role of music and song in the Hebrew Bible.

Noble, a vocal advocate of independence, wholeheartedly supported the Revolution. "Oliver Noble (1734 - 1792), who was pastor of the Fifth Congregationalist Church in Newbury, Mass., from 1762 to 1784, took a leave of absence from his congregation to become chaplain of Col. Moses Little's regiment in 1775. Noble may have accompanied Little's and Hitchcock's regiments to New York this spring" [online, National Archives, Founders Online, "To George Washington from Brigadier General Nathaniel Greene"]. His fiery Boston Massacre anniversary oration is recorded at Adams 187 and Church 1123. Evans 13503. ESTC W21708. Sabin 55386. \$850.00



Item No. 63

63. **Otis, Samuel:** AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED, FROM BOSTON 3 MARCH 1780, TO COLONEL SAMUEL B. WEBB, CONTINENTAL ARMY OFFICER, AIDE DE CAMP TO GEORGE WASHINGTON, AND A PRISONER OF WAR AT THE TIME OF THIS LETTER. [4]pp bifolium, text written on recto of first leaf, folded for mailing and addressed [with red seal] to Colonel Webb at "Head Quarters Morristown." Small tear to left margin from seal [text unaffected]. Very Good.

The Massachusetts Federalist Otis [1740-1814], the first Secretary of the U.S. Senate, served as such until his death. He was an ally of John Adams, the father of Harrison Gray Otis, collector of clothing for the Continental Army, and a member of the Continental Congress. Here he writes in familiar and colloquial fashion to his friend Webb, who had been captured by the British in December 1777:

"So you are going for the Camp - I am determined to make an excursion upon Henleys return who is the bearer of this, help him to wipe off some impressions that hurt him, every hope is vain from that quarter. You talk of being here in April. I lay you 2 to one I see you unless blind with both Eyes. I think you will have a curious Journey Colo. W, W E, & G L. In short, I am distressed 3 young Men should travel without one of my regular sedate manners by way of ballance, But I'll do my duty in advising you to get to bed in season, drink only your half pint at a Session, and avoid the Hussars in the bottomless Pitt. You had better do so, than go upon Water gruel.

"In truth you never will write me again, what a druggery. Improve from one sheet to another, but breath a moment & believe me yours in Esteem & friendship. Sam. A. Otis P.S. I have a thousand smiles from Miss S-B known to be your friend."

[On verso, "It is not lazyness but engagement prevents my company."]

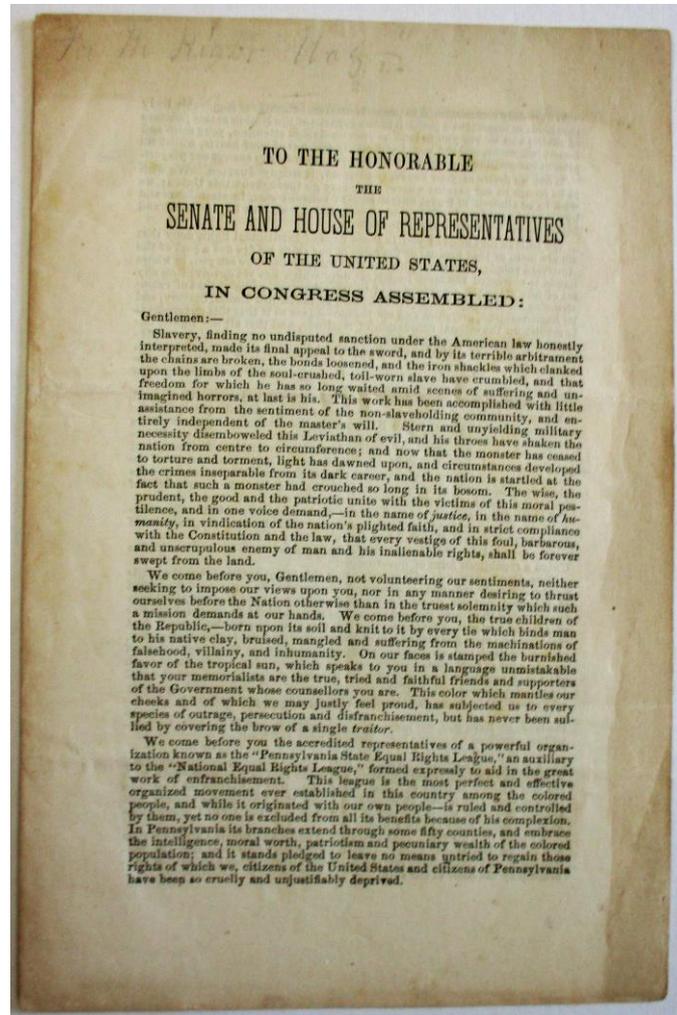
\$1,250.00

Item No. 63

64. **[Pennsylvania State Equal Rights League: TO THE HONORABLE THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES, IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED.** [Philadelphia: 1866]. Caption title, as issued. 7, [1 blank] pp. Signed and dated at the end in type: "William Nesbit, Joseph C. Bustill, William D. Forten, On behalf of the Pennsylvania State Equal Rights League. Feby. 20th, 1866." Stitched, light margin toning, several contemporary manuscript corrections. Detailed contemporary pencil essay on the League and its work on bottom of page 7 and the entire final blank. Very Good.

This pamphlet, scarce in any form, is rendered **unique by the pencil essay at the end.** Issuing during one of America's most turbulent eras, it is a powerful assertion, by courageous and politically sophisticated black Pennsylvanians, of their entitlement to equal rights in all areas of American life. This Memorial was presented to Congress a month before passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1866, declaring Negroes citizens, nullifying newly enacted southern Black Codes, and guaranteeing their equal rights. President Johnson vetoed it, but Congress

overrode him. The League "stands pledged to leave no means untried to regain those rights of which we, citizens of the United States and citizens of Pennsylvania have been so cruelly and unjustifiably deprived ... This color which mantles our cheeks and of which we may justly feel proud, has subjected us to every species of outrage, persecution and disfranchisement, but has never been sullied by covering the brow of a single TRAITOR."



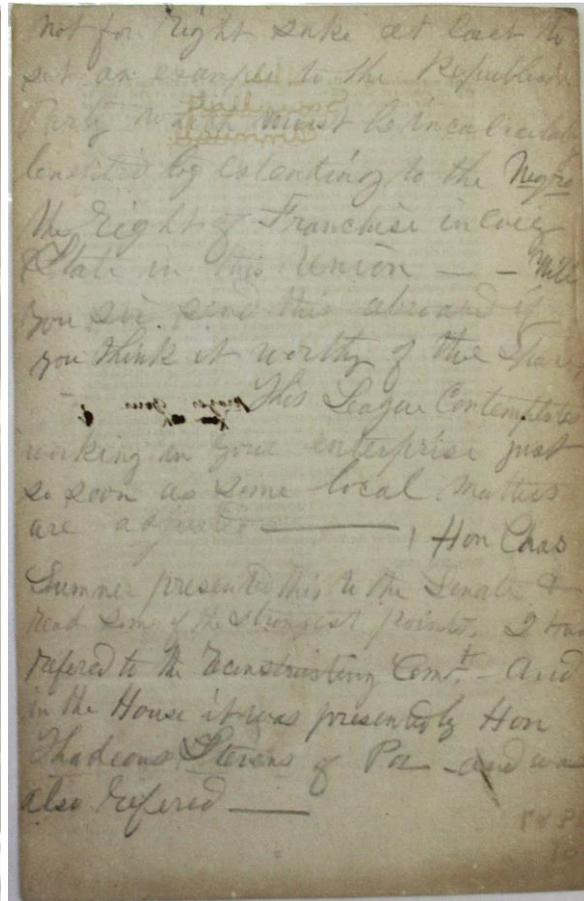
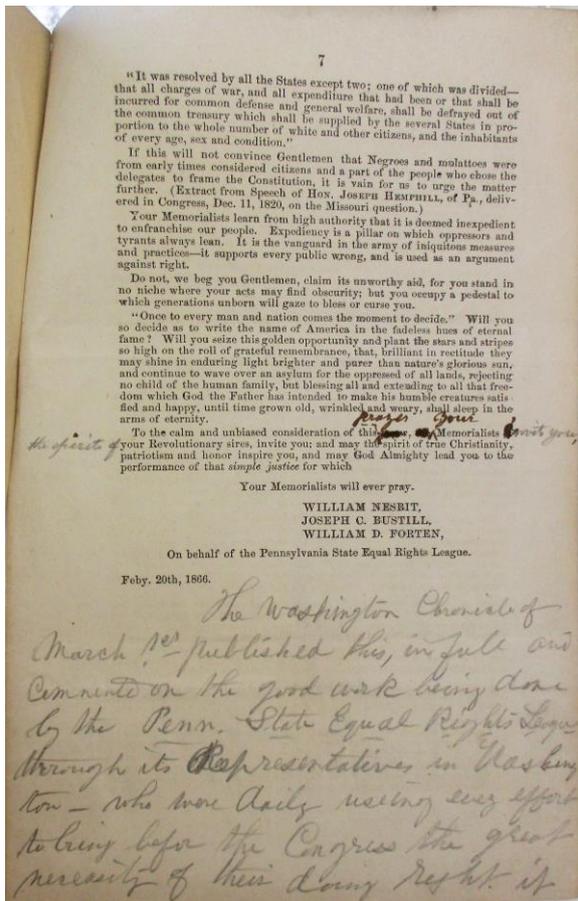
Item No. 64

The League's representatives-- Nesbit, Bustill, and Forten-- were Pennsylvania black men of determination and accomplishment, long active in the civil rights and anti-slavery movements. Nesbit would vigorously lobby to adopt the Fourteenth Amendment; Bustill, a school teacher, had been a conductor on the Underground Railroad; Forten, a descendant of Philadelphia black activists and leader of the State Equal Rights League, was one of Pennsylvania's most influential black Republicans.

The pamphlet emphasizes the Constitution's guarantee of a republican form of government for every State in the Union. Denial of the suffrage is inconsistent with such a government. The League urges Congress to enact the guarantees that became the Civil Rights Act, and the 14th and 15th Constitutional amendments. "We ask that there be incorporated in the Constitution an article which will prevent any legislation... against any portion of the civilized inhabitants on account of race or color; and we ask further, that all such legislation as now exists disfranchising us on that account, be declared VOID, because of its own unconstitutionality -- being anti-republican in character."

An anonymous manuscript essay, written in pencil on the bottom of page 7 and the entire final blank, reports on the "good work" of the League, its members "daily using every effort to bring before the Congress the great necessity of their doing right." The author observes that "the Republican Party must be incalculably benefitted by extending to the Negro the right of Franchise in every State in this Union." Indeed, "Hon Chas Sumner presented this to the Senate & read some of the strongest points... And in the House it was presented by Hon Thadeous Stevens of Pa."

LCP 7625. \$5,000.00



Item No.64

65. [Philadelphia]: SALT RIVER EXPRESS. WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1868. [Philadelphia: 1868]. Broadside, 9-1/2" x 12-5/8." Some tanning, a couple of shallow blank edge chips. Couple of closed tears expertly repaired without loss. Good+.

"Salt River" is 19th century American slang: a losing candidate for office was taking a trip "up Salt River." Tickets for passage "up Salt River" were frequently printed to mock losing candidates.

This broadside consists of eight cartoon vignettes, each with a caption. The theme is the City's rejection of equal rights for Negroes and the Republicans' defeat in the 1868 mayoral election. "The Democratic Party of Philadelphia made opposition to black rights a centerpiece of its political culture... The story of Reconstruction in Philadelphia more closely resembles the narrative commonly associated with the South than it does the account many recent historians have told of the post- Civil War." Based on an overtly racist platform, opposing the suffrage and equal rights for blacks, the Democrat Fox defeated the Republican Tyndale in

the mayoral election. [Diemer: *Reconstructing Philadelphia: African Americans and Politics in the Post-Civil War North*. 133 *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography* 29. 2009.] Examples of the broadside's cartoons mocking the Republicans are:

1. "McMichael and Tyndale, bound for Salt River," depicts Philadelphia Mayor Morton McMichael as a large fish, with top hat, swimming with his smaller [but otherwise identical] protege Hector Tyndale, loser of the mayoral election.

2. "The Stampede from the Mayor's Office" shows a white, top-hatted sheriff holding a stick or knife and chasing three Negroes. The illustration appears in Diemer, page 49.

3. "The three Brethren that failed to catch the FOX" shows three caricatured Negroes chasing a fox.

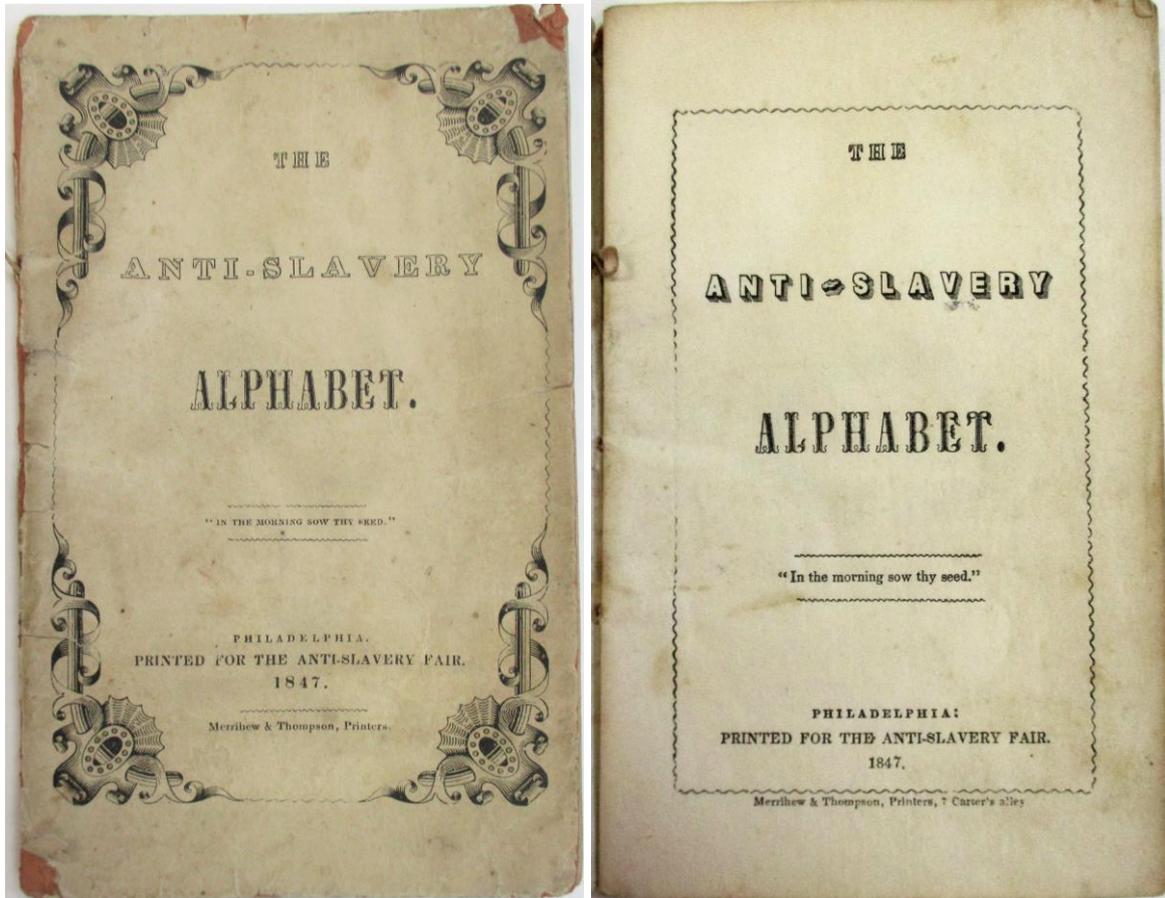
Not located at the Library Company of Philadelphia's online site, or AAS or OCLC as of February 2022. \$750.00



Item No. 65

66. [Philadelphia Female Anti-Slavery Society]: THE ANTI-SLAVERY ALPHABET. "IN THE MORNING SOW THY SEED." Philadelphia: Printed for the Anti-Slavery Fair, 1847. 16 numbered leaves, with blanks on alternating verso and recto of printed leaves. 26 wood-engraved decorated letters with accompanying verses, all expressing antislavery

themes. Stitched in original printed and decorated stiff wrappers. Text with mild occasional foxing, wrappers lightly to moderately dusted with wear along spine, closed tear to front endpaper, pencil notations on rear wrapper. Ownership signature of Abana Gilbert inside front wrapper. Inscription on front flyleaf, "Presented to Abana Gilbert by my Father Benjamin Gilbert. 1847. I now give this little book to my Grate Neise Jessie M. Jones. 1899." Very Good.



Item No. 66

Abana Gilbert [1835-1908] was the daughter of Quaker farmer Benjamin Gilbert [1794-1874] and Hannah Rakestraw [1796-1874]. The family lived in several Quaker communities in Pennsylvania. Abana married Samuel Homsher, a farmer from Lancaster; they settled in nearby Strasburg. They were both buried in the local St. Michael's Lutheran Cemetery.

This book was first published the previous year. I won't attempt to improve upon AAS's description:

"The fair was organized by the Philadelphia Female Anti-Slavery Society (PFASS) and raised money for abolitionism by charging a small admission fee and selling antislavery publications.

"While this popular alphabet book was published anonymously, authorship was later ascribed to Quaker Hannah Townsend (b. 1812), who worked with the PFASS, and her sister Mary (b. 1814). The sisters' Quaker background, which encouraged equality between the sexes, likely allowed the Townsends some comfort in their activist roles, as morally educating youth was considered a socially acceptable mission for women writers.

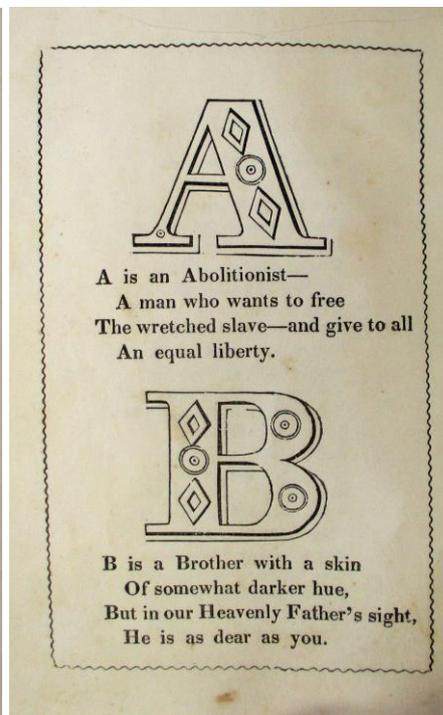
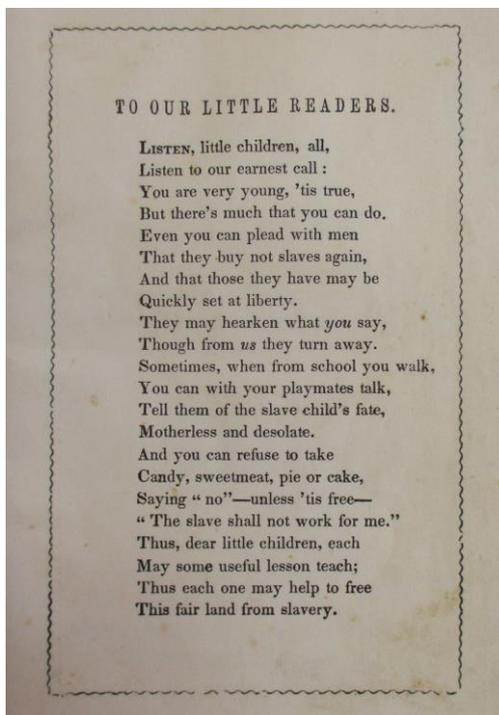
"This book, like most antislavery and abolitionist texts, was not read in the classroom but rather would have been read in antislavery and abolitionist households as an attempt to

inform the next generation about abolitionist politics and to inspire future activism. Devoid of any illustrations besides the woodcuts of each letter, hand-painted and decorated with concentric circles and diamonds, the simple design of the book directs the reader's focus toward its activist message rather than its artistry.

"Using direct, instructive language as well as the second-person perspective, the text entreats readers to both acknowledge the system of slavery and take action to further the abolitionist cause. Its introduction, which is titled 'To Our Little Readers,' urges children to take part in the abolitionist movement by imploring slave masters, educating peers, and boycotting 'candy, sweetmeat, pie or cake,' all of which contained sugar, a slave-cultivated staple. It then introduces troubling concepts associated with slavery, such as cotton-field labor ('C is the Cotton-field, to which / This injured brother's driven'), corporal punishment ('D is the Driver, cold and stern / Who follows, whip in hand'), and kidnapping ('K is the Kidnapper, who stole / That little child and mother') ... Though the text mainly highlights the cruelty of slavery, it also offers hope, depicting an alternative society in which the free black man is 'rambling free' and 'Delighting 'neath the palm trees shade'."

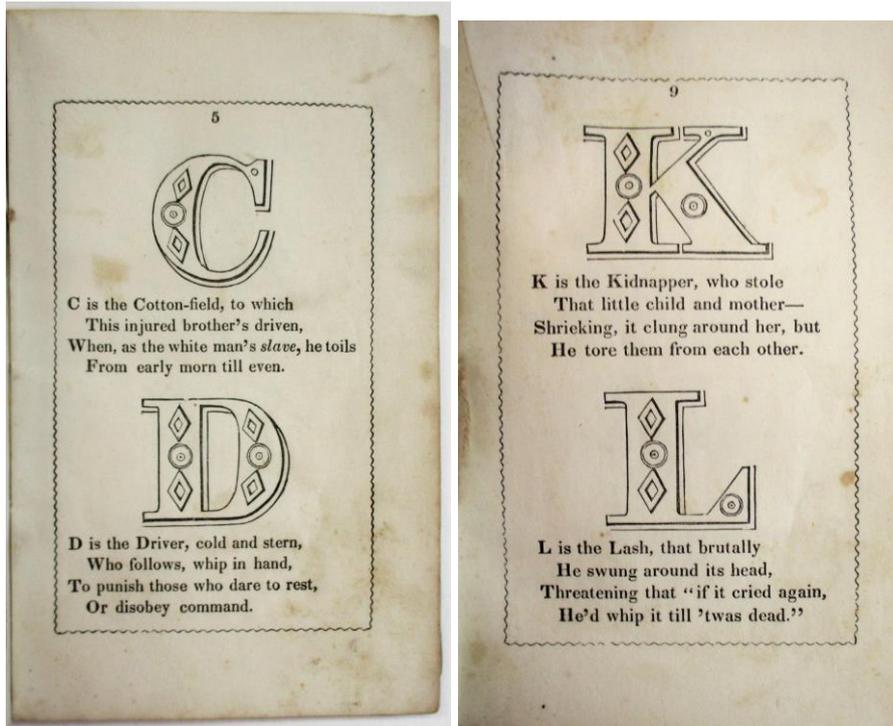
LCP 609. Dumond 16.

\$1,500.00

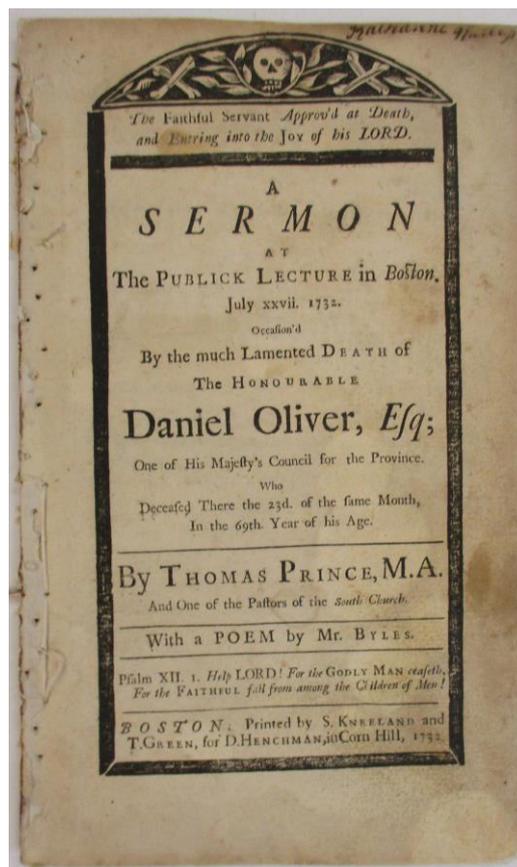


*Presented to Abana  
 Gilbert, by My Father  
 Benjamin Gilbert,  
 1847.  
 I now give this  
 little book to my  
 Grate Niece Jessie W. Jones  
 1899*

Item No. 66



Item No. 66



Item No. 67

67. **Prince, Thomas:** THE FAITHFUL SERVANT APPROV'D AT DEATH, AND ENTRING INTO THE JOY OF HIS LORD. A SERMON AT THE PUBLICK LECTURE IN BOSTON, JULY XXVII. 1732. OCCASION'D BY THE MUCH LAMENTED DEATH

OF THE HONOURABLE DANIEL OLIVER, ESQ; ONE OF HIS MAJESTY'S COUNCIL FOR THE PROVINCE WHO DECEASED THERE THE 23D. OF THE SAME MONTH, IN THE 69TH YEAR OF HIS AGE ... WITH A POEM BY MR. BYLES. Boston: Printed by S. Kneeland and T. Green, for D. Henchman in Corn Hill, 1732. [6], 35, [1], [2], 24, [1], [1 blank], [2], 4 pp, lacking the half title and final blank. Disbound with old pinholes, new stitching. Final leaf [consisting of the second half of the poem of Mather Byles] is very spotted, with archival repair to blank outer margin [all legible]. Good+.

The last page of the title is "An Account of the Deceased from the Weekly News-Letter..." Oliver was a member of "His Majesty's Council for the Province, and one of the most considerable Merchants of this Place," as well as "a great Friend to the Poor." His ancestry is delineated, as well as that of his wife, who was elated to the Governor and other distinguished Massachusetts public servants.

Two other items are bound with this title, with separate title pages but signed consecutively. They are Prince's YOUNG ABEL DEAD, YET SPEAKETH. A SERMON OCCASIONED BY THE DEATH OF YOUNG MR. DANIEL OLIVER, DELIVERED AT THE SOUTH CHURCH IN BOSTON SEPT. 10TH. 1727. Boston: D. Henchman. 1732. The deceased was the elder Oliver's son. The second item is AN ELEGY, ADDRESS'D TO HIS EXCELLENCY GOVERNOUR BELCHER: ON THE DEATH OF HIS BROTHER-IN-LAW, THE HONOURABLE DANIEL OLIVER, ESQ., without an imprint. It is signed in type at the end, "M. Byles."

Evans 3597, 3599. Sabin 65597. ESTC W15565.

\$1,250.00



Item No. 68



Item No. 68

68. [Prohibition]: "JURY REPORT ON PROHIBITION." TWELVE POSTAL ENVELOPES, WITH CARICATURED ILLUSTRATIONS, DEPICTING JURORS FOR A TRIAL FOR VIOLATING THE PROHIBITION LAWS. [np: c. 1930]. Set of twelve postal envelopes [complete] in the "Jury Report On Prohibition" series. Each envelope depicts a Juror, numbered 1 through 12, in satiric fashion, with printed commentary. Minor occasional dusting, Fine.

Examples:

Juror No. 1-- the foreman, "A PROFESSIONAL REFORMER, also active in the "anti-smoking crusade, the Motorless Sabbath League, Etc., Etc."

Juror No. 2 - A Resort Proprietor. "I run a roadhouse and don't pay nothing to the Government."

Juror No. 5 - Night Club Hostess. "Hello, Suckers! We're all strong for Prohibition, and HOW! Ever see so merry a party as this?"

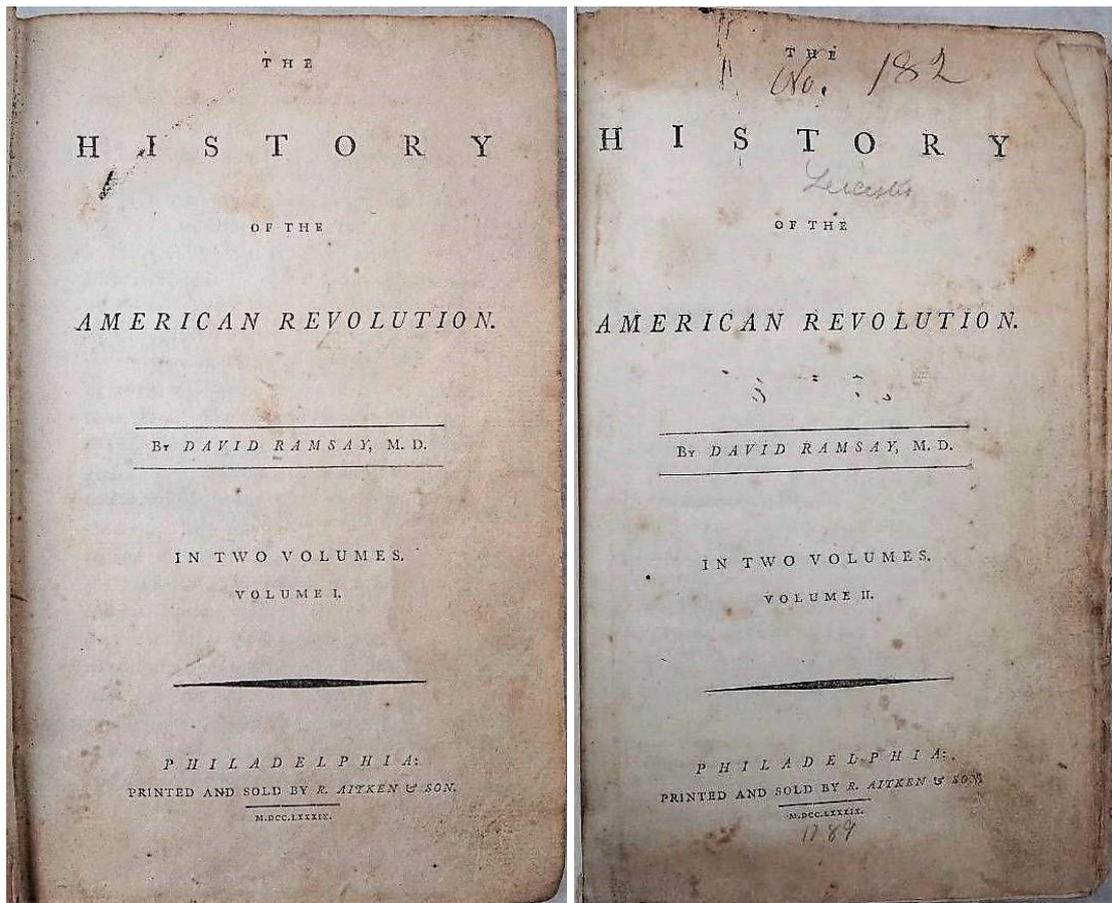
Juror No. 8 - Bootlegger. "Prohibition is a Good Thing. I been in the business for twelve years, and things are going along better than ever."

Juror No. 9- Grape Grower. "Ever since da Prohibish, I get a good a price for da grape."

Juror No. 10- Machine-Gun Dealer. "Thanks to Prohibition, I got a good, steady job."

Juror No. 12- Racketeer. "Prohibition give us our Big Chancest."

\$500.00



Item No. 69

69. **Ramsay, David:** THE HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION BY DAVID RAMSAY, M.D. IN TWO VOLUMES. Philadelphia: Aitken, 1789. vi, 320, 323-359, [3 blanks]; iv, 360 pp. 2 volumes, as issued. Bound in modern quarter calf and paper over boards. Toned with scattered foxing, Good+.

This first edition is by one of the most important early historians of the Revolution. It is "the work of an alert and sturdy eye-witness" [Larned]. Ramsay's Preface explains that, as a member of Congress in the 1780's, "I had access to all the official papers of the United States. Every letter written to Congress by general Washington, from the day he took the command of the American army till he resigned it, was carefully perused, and its contents noted. The same was done with the letters of other general officers, ministers of congress, and others in public stations."

The South Carolina historian, physician, and statesman was "a moderate Federalist, representative of the coast country group, a man of ability, integrity, and influence" [DAB]. A Princeton graduate, he received his medical degree at the University of Pennsylvania and settled in Charleston, where he developed a busy medical practice. During the Revolution he was a military surgeon in the siege of Charleston, was captured there by the British, and imprisoned at St. Augustine for a year.

Howes R35. Larned 1469. Evans 22090.

\$2,000.00

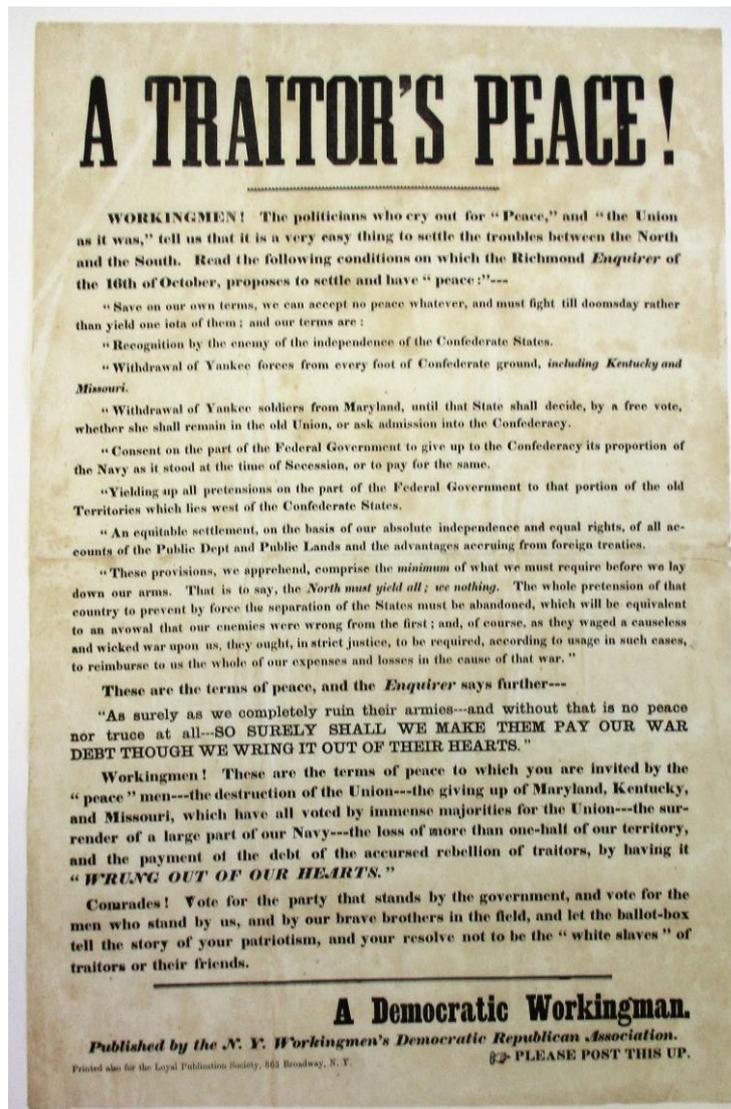
70. **[Republican Party in 1860]:** ROLL OF THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CONVENTION, CHICAGO, MAY 16TH, 1860. [Chicago: 1860]. Folio broadside, 20" x 13-1/2". Text in five columns. Printed on tissue paper. Bright and clean, old folds, minor ghosting at top & bottom edges. Very Good.



that would later secede after Lincoln's election were represented: Texas sent 6 representatives and Virginia 15. Among Connecticut's delegates is future Secretary of the Navy Gideon Welles, Frank P. Blair is one of Maryland's at-large delegates and oddly, Horace Greeley is listed as a representative for Oregon.

"At the Convention--which Lincoln did not attend--William H. Seward of New York was regarded as the frontrunner for the presidential nomination; other contenders included Edward Bates, Salmon P. Chase and Simon Cameron (all of whom later obtained important appointments). But 'from the first day of the Convention,' Lincoln was 'A serious contender backed by the unanimous delegation from the critical state of Illinois' (D.H. Donald, Lincoln, p.247). David Davis brilliantly managed Lincoln's partisans, while Judd arranged for special trains to bring Lincoln supporters to Chicago. The balloting began on May 18: Seward led on the first ballot, with Lincoln running second. On the second ballot both men picked up votes, but on the third tally, many undecided delegates joined the Lincoln camp and Lincoln won with 364 out of a possible 466 votes."

OCLC 15860960 [2- Lincoln Pres. Lib., W. Res. Hist. Soc.], 1113410953 [1- Lib. Cong.] as of February 2022. Not in Ante-Fire Imprints, Eberstadt, Monaghan, Sabin, LCP, or the online sites of AAS, NYPL, Harvard, Yale, Brown, U Chicago, U of IL. \$5,000.00



Item No.71

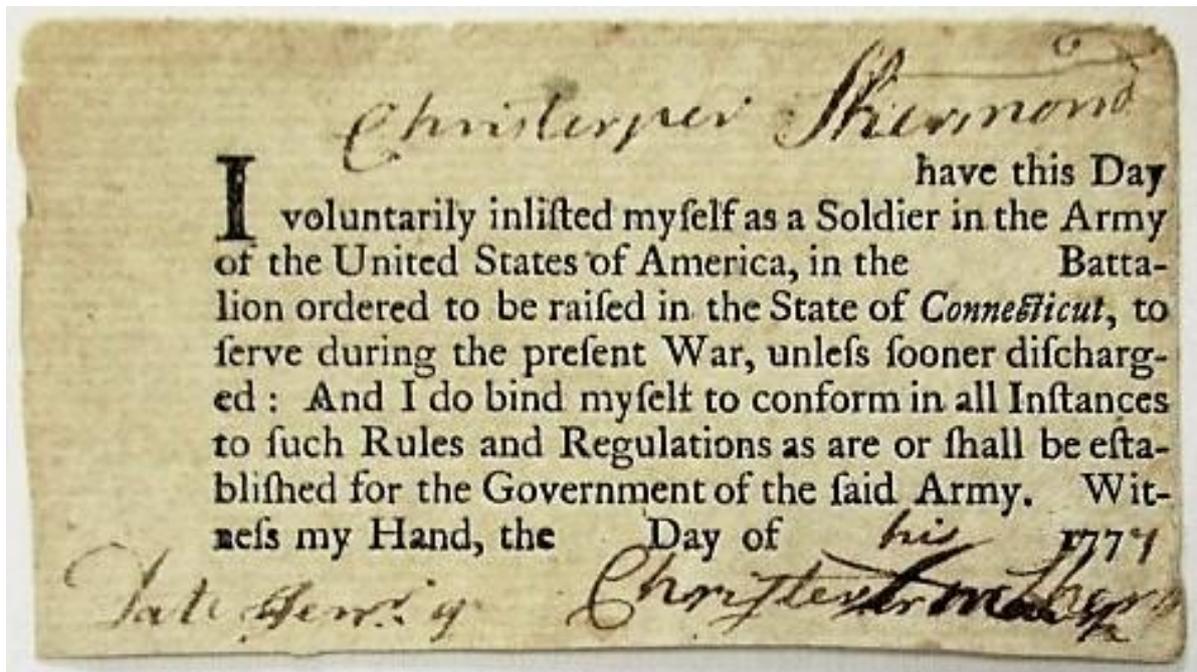
71. **[Republican Party] New York Workingmen's Democratic Republican Association:** A TRAITOR'S PEACE! New York: Published by the N.Y. Workingmen's Democratic Republican Association, [1863 or 1864]. Folio broadside, 12-3/8" x 19." Light foxing and minor wear, Very Good. At the bottom: "Printed also for the Loyal Publication Society, 863 Broadway, N.Y. PLEASE POST THIS UP."

This dramatic broadside, signed at the end in bold type by "A Democratic Workingman," urges his fellow Workingmen to shun "A Traitor's Peace... Let the ballot-box tell the story of your patriotism, and your resolve not to be the 'white slaves' of traitors or their friends." Some printings are dated October 30, 1863. This one is undated. The Library of Congress has both; the Library Company has ours.

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

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

OCLC records five locations under several accession numbers as of March 2022. \$2,000.00



Item No. 72

72. **[Revolutionary War Enlistment Certificate]:** I [CHRISTOPHER SHERMAN] HAVE THIS DAY VOLUNTARILY INLISTED MYSELF AS A SOLDIER IN THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, IN THE --- BATTALION ORDERED TO BE RAISED IN THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT, TO SERVE DURING THE PRESENT WAR, UNLESS SOONER DISCHARGED: AND I DO BIND MYSELF TO CONFORM IN ALL INSTANCES TO SUCH RULES AND REGULATIONS AS ARE OR SHALL BE

ESTABLISHED FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF SAID ARMY. WITNESS MY HAND, THE --- DAY OF ---177[7]. [Hartford? 1776 or 1777]. Small printed broadside, oblong 4" x 2-3/4". "Christopher Sherman" is inserted in manuscript as the name of the volunteer. An "X" for "his mark" is in ink at the end, over an attempt to sign his name. For the year, "177" is in type, and the final "7" in manuscript. "Date" at the bottom is in manuscript, along with the month [probably "janry"]. Outer margin closely trimmed, but text unaffected. Very Good.

An unrecorded form of Revolutionary War enlistment engagement, exceedingly interesting for its reference to "the United States of America." Recorded enlistment engagements from this era-- all of them rare-- refer to the "United Colonies of America", "America," the "Colony of Massachusetts," the "Colony of Massachusetts-Bay". We have handled an unrecorded Massachusetts enlistment engagement from this period which refers to the "United States of America." Enlistment engagements from Connecticut referring to the "United States of America" from this era are unrecorded.

The Continental Congress renamed the Nation "United States of America" on September 9, 1776, ordering that "In all continental commissions, and other instruments, where, heretofore, the words 'United Colonies' have been used, the stile be altered for the future to the 'United States'."

Christopher Sherman was a Private under Captain William Richard's Company in the First Regiment of the State of Connecticut, commanded by Lieut. Col. Samuel Prentice, Esq., in 1777. A manuscript notation on the payroll sheet for the period January to June, 1777, states that he deserted on January 10th or 18th. [Revolutionary War Rolls, 1775-1783; (National Archives Microfilm Publication M246, 138 rolls); War Department Collection of Revolutionary War Records, Record Group 93; National Archives, Washington. D.C., accessed at Ancestry website.]

Not located on NAIP, ESTC, OCLC.

\$7,500.00

73. **[Robeson, Paul]: UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. PAUL ROBESON, PLAINTIFF-APPELLANT, AGAINST JOHN FOSTER DULLES, DEFENDANT-APPELLEE. MOTION FOR LEAVE TO FILE BRIEF AND BRIEF AMICI CURIAE.** [New York: The Hecla Press, 1956]. ii, 25, [1 blank] pp. Original staples and printed title wrappers. Light dusting, Very Good.

**[offered with] TYPED LETTER SIGNED IN FACSIMILE, ESLANDA GOODE ROBESON, REQUESTING THE RECIPIENT TO PERMIT USE OF HIS/HER NAME AS AMICUS CURIAE. DATED FEBRUARY 28, 1956, FROM 23 WEST 26 STREET, DOWNSTAIRS, NEW YORK. WITH SEPARATE DOCUMENT GRANTING PERMISSION, AND RETURN ENVELOPE TO ESLANDA ROBESON.** Very Good.

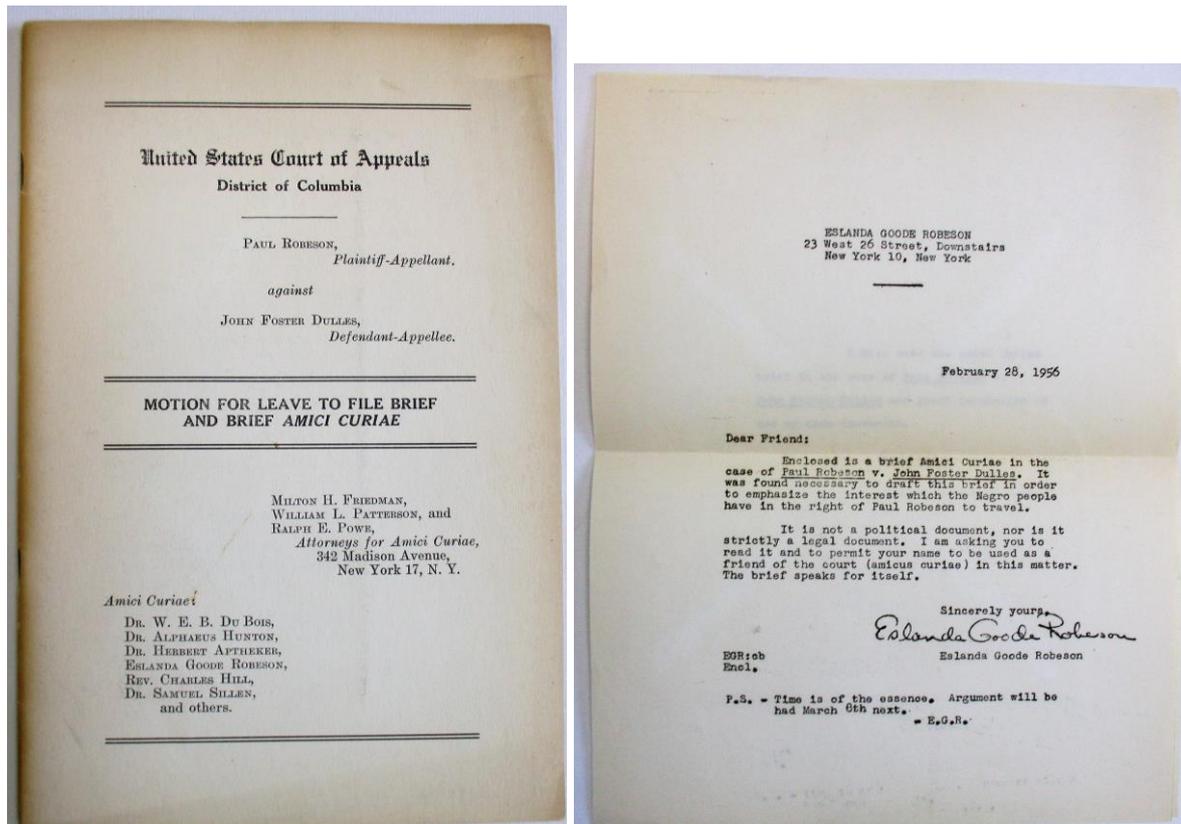
The State Department agreed to issue a passport to Robeson only if he declared that he was not a member of the Communist Party and that he was loyal to the United States. He refused to do so. The Department thus denied him a passport. Robeson had been, in the State Department's view, a liability in America's Cold War: he protested American race relations and praised Soviet Russia. He repeated these views during his travels abroad.

Robeson filed suit in federal court. The district court upheld the State Department. Robeson appealed. We offer here the brief of prominent Americans as amicus curiae in Robeson's behalf: W.E.B. Du Bois, Herbert Aptheker, and others, including Eslanda Goode Robeson, Robeson's wife and a respected anthropologist, author, and actress. The brief, written by New York lawyers Milton Friedman and William Patterson, argues that "the right

to speak out against the oppression of Negro Americans" is an important aspect of the constitutionally protected freedom of speech and right to travel.

The Court of Appeals ducked the issue: Robeson, the court held, had failed to exhaust his administrative remedies. He did not request, and should have requested, an administrative hearing. The Supreme Court refused to hear the case. But several years later, in a related case involving Rockwell Kent, the Court held that the constitutional right to travel invalidated the State Department's actions. Robeson finally got his passport.

OCLC records six locations under several accession numbers as of March 2022. \$850.00

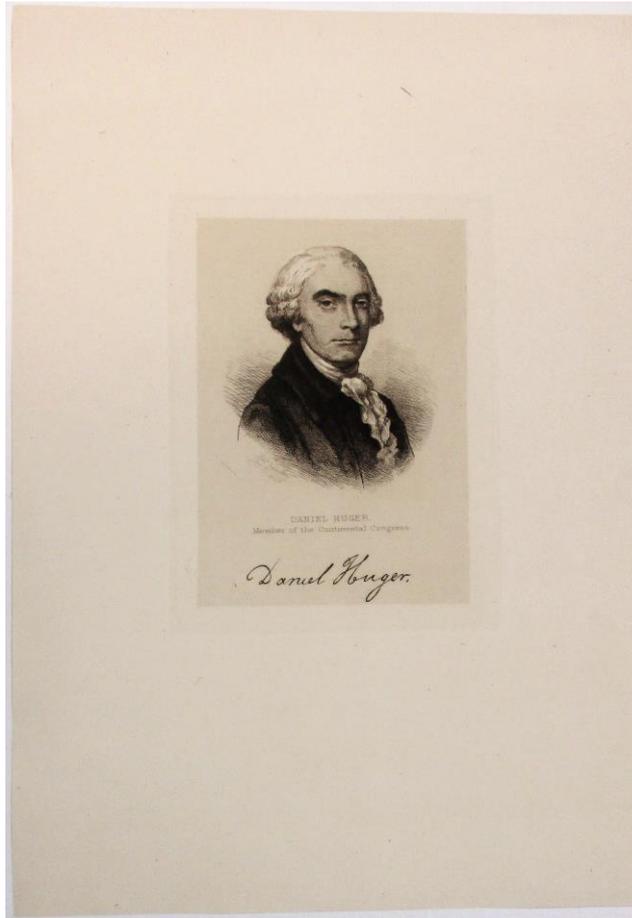


Item No. 73

74. **Rosenthal, Max:** ROSENTHAL'S ENGRAVING OF "DANIEL HUGER, MEMBER OF THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS." Philadelphia: [c. 1890]. Die sunk proof impression engraving by Max Rosenthal (1833-1918). Uncolored, 4" x 6," margins extending to 9-1/2" x 14." Huger's facsimile signature at the bottom. Fine.

Born to a Jewish family in Poland in 1833, Rosenthal at the age of twelve "was sent to Paris to study art and escape conscription in the Imperial Russian Army, which recognized the Jewish rule of regarding a boy as of age at thirteen." Immigrating to Philadelphia at the age of 17, he became a successful lithographer and mezzotint engraver, winning a "conspicuous place among American engravers" [DAB]. See, also, the Library Company of Philadelphia's online article on Rosenthal, in "Philadelphia on Stone."

Huger [1742-1799] of South Carolina was a delegate to the Continental Congress from 1786 to 1788 and a United States Congressman from 1789 to 1793. \$500.00



Item No. 74

Know all men by these presents that I David Smalley  
 of the County of Washington and State of Missouri, has this day bargained  
 and sold unto John Parkinson of the aforesaid County and State  
 a certain negro man, a slave for life, by the name of Dangerfield  
 for the consideration of the sum of four hundred dollars to me in hand  
 paid by the said John Parkinson, to have and to hold the said negro man  
 Dangerfield for his own use and benefit, and the said David Smalley  
 doth bind himself, his heirs and assigns, and executors and administra-  
 tors to warrant and defend the aforesaid negro man against  
 the claims of myself, my heirs and assigns and all and every  
 person or persons what so ever. And I do further covenant and  
 agree with the said John Parkinson, that the said negro man Danger-  
 field is sound and about twenty two years of age. In witness  
 whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this fourth day  
 of March one thousand eight hundred & thirty

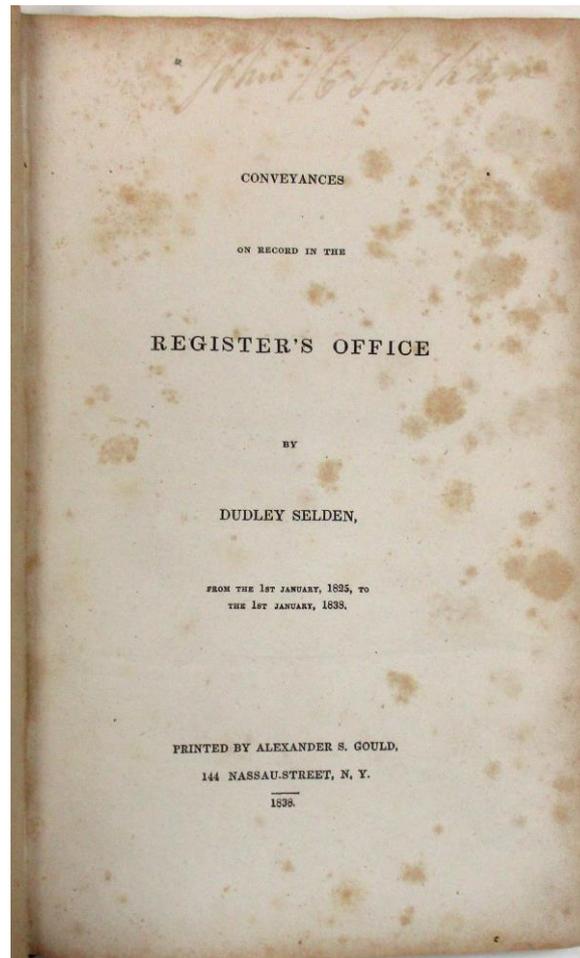
David Smalley (L.S.)

Test William Parkinson  
 Elias Pillsbury

Item No. 75

75. **Sale of Missouri Slave Dangerfield:** SALE BY DAVID SMALES OF "A CERTAIN NEGRO MAN, AS SLAVE FOR LIFE, BY THE NAME OF DANGERFIELD FOR THE CONSIDERATION OF THE SUM OF FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS PAID BY JOHN PARKINSON." Washington County, Missouri: March 4, 1830. Oblong 7-1/4" x 6-1/2." Entirely in neat ink manuscript, signed in ink by David Smales, with his manuscript seal, and witnessed with the signatures of William Parkinson and Elias Pilling. Light foxing, old folds. Docketed on verso. Very Good.

At the Missouri Supreme Court's 1835 June Term, in a different case, Smales was found to have fraudulently concealed a "defect" in a different slave, sold to Morgan Casey. The 1830 census describes Smales as a man in his thirties and owner of three slaves. \$650.00

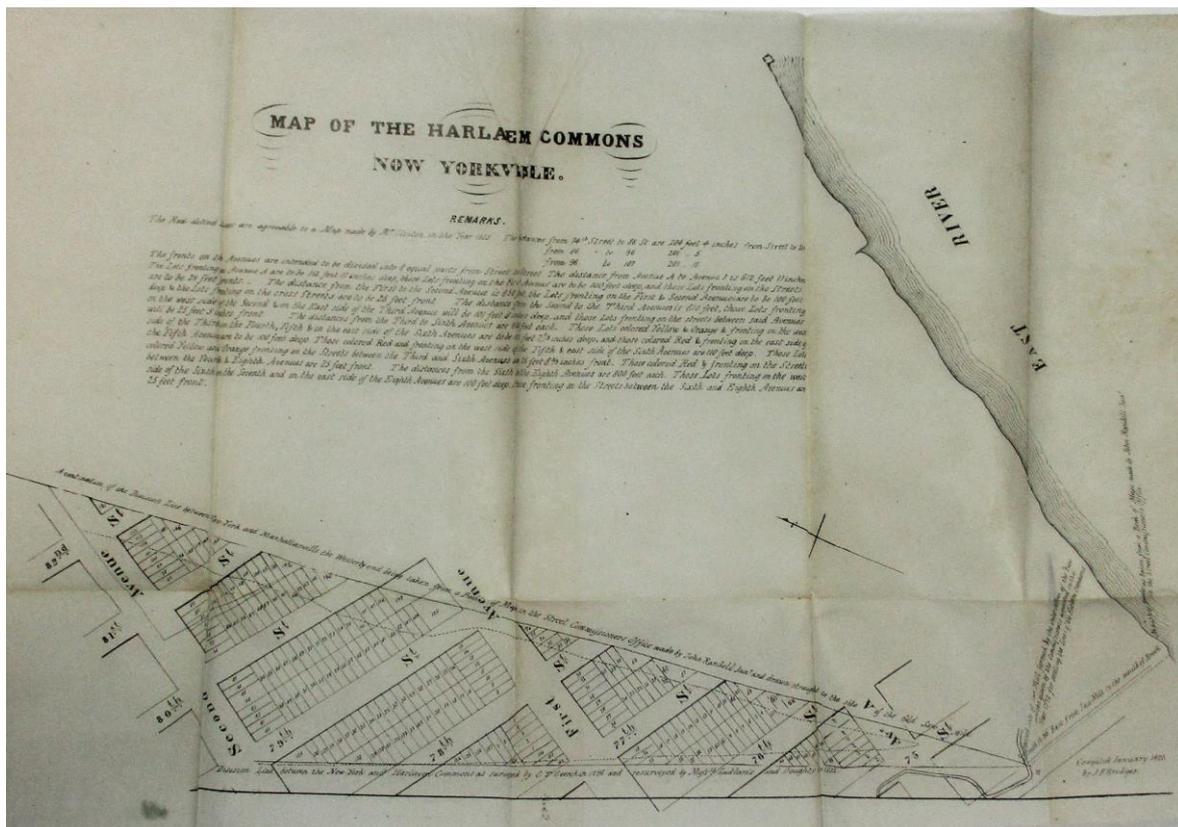


Item No. 76

76. **Selden, Dudley:** CONVEYANCES ON RECORD IN THE REGISTRAR'S OFFICE: FROM THE 1ST JANUARY, 1825 TO THE 1ST JANUARY, 1838. New York: Alexander S. Gould, 1838. 175, [1 blank] pp, plus 4 folding street maps [printed on onion skin] of Harlem Commons [one map has a repaired closed tear without loss]. Tipped in is a one-page copy of an 1832 manuscript deed from Dudley Selden and his wife to George Marshall. Bound in original dark cloth, floral patterns stamped in blind; gilt-lettered black morocco spine title. Minor wear, light scattered foxing, Very Good. Contemporary ownership and gift inscription on front pastedown: "John H. Southard from John Adriance | Not to be loaned under any circumstances."

"The book is very scarce" [Sabin]. A significant contribution to the history of New York City, it consists of a collection of legal documents on land ownership in Harlem. Included is a "Deduction of the Title to Harlaem Commons," which explains Governor Richard Nicolls' 1666 land grant of that area. Selden [1794-1855], New York lawyer, State Assemblyman and [briefly] a Jacksonian Congressman, purchased more than 300 acres of Harlem land in 1825 from heirs of the Governor's original grantee.

John Adriance and his family were Harlem land owners and residents. The names of several members of the Adriance family appear in these documents. AI 52833 [3]. Sabin78969. Cohen 9538. OCLC 191248758 and 35867667 locate six originals: AAS, NYHS, NYPL, U MN, U IL, and many facsimiles. \$1,000.00



Item No. 76

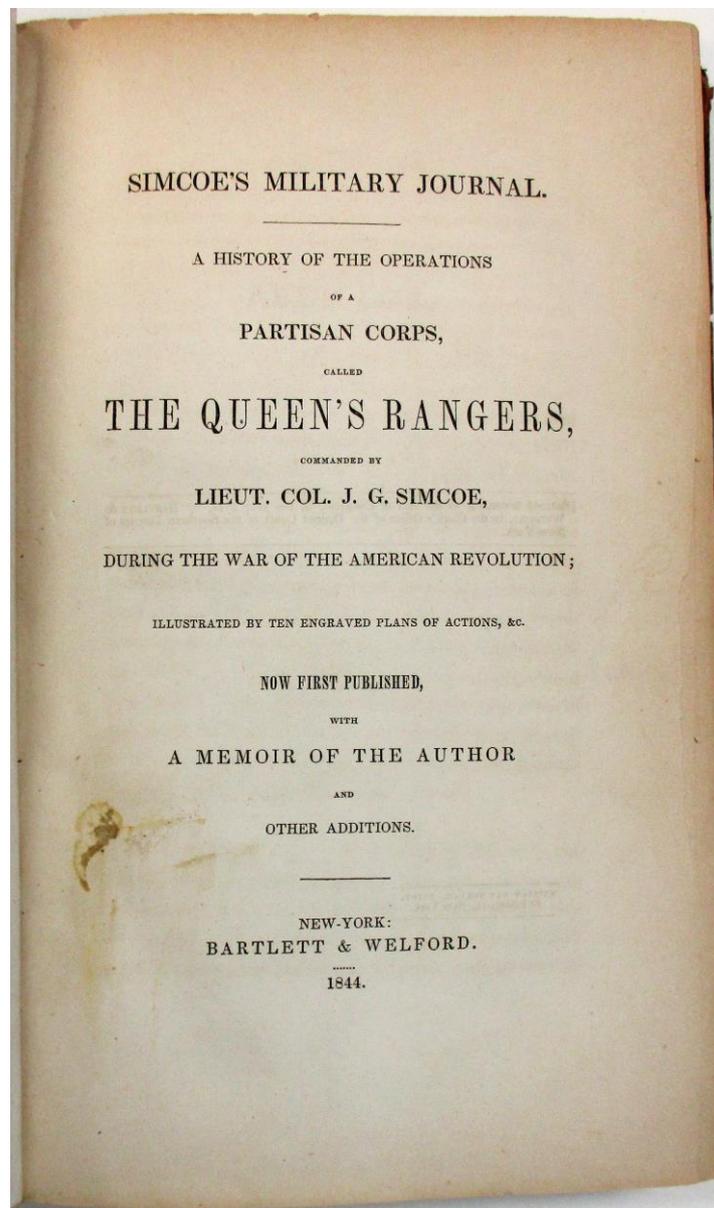
**77. Simcoe, John Graves: SIMCOE'S MILITARY JOURNAL. A HISTORY OF THE OPERATIONS OF A PARTISAN CORPS, CALLED THE QUEEN'S RANGERS, COMMANDED BY LIEUT. COL. J.G. SIMCOE, DURING THE WAR OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION; ILLUSTRATED BY TEN ENGRAVED PLANS OF ACTIONS, &C. NOW FIRST PUBLISHED, WITH A MEMOIR OF THE AUTHOR AND OTHER ADDITIONS.** New York: Bartlett & Welford, 1844. xvii, [1 blank], [11]-328 pp, plus ten folding engraved lithographed battle maps. Text and maps clean and Very Good. Original boards [worn], firmly rebacked with original paper spine label retained.

Ours is the earliest obtainable and the first published edition. It is the first after the 1787 Exeter printing, which is "one of the legendary rarities of Revolutionary War books. It remains one of the black tulips of early Americana" [Reese]. It "was not published for sale,

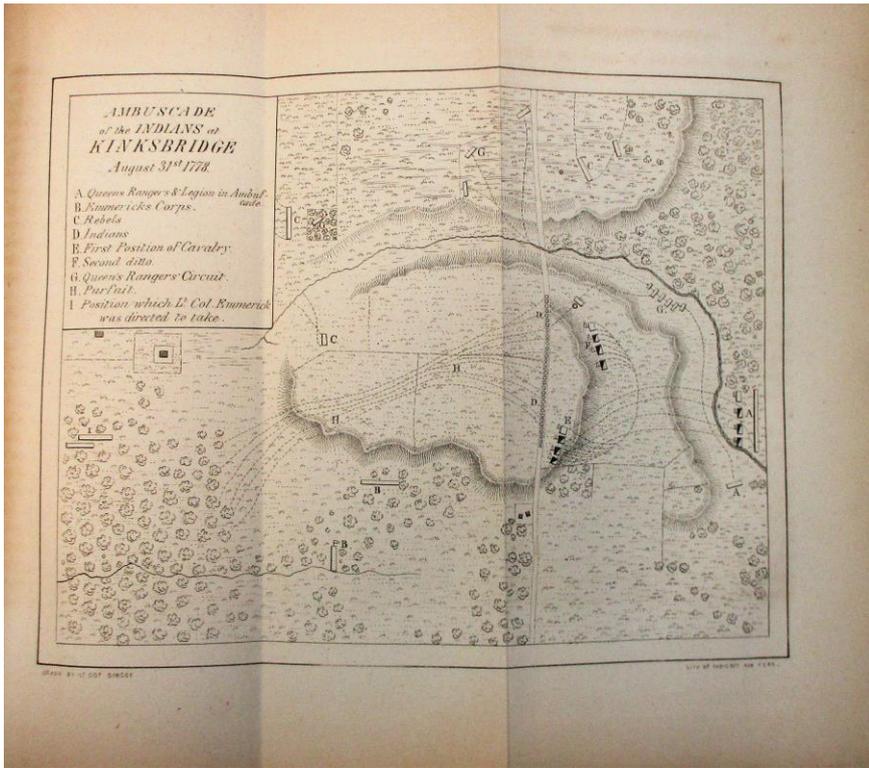
but was printed for private distribution only. The date of printing is given in the editor's preface of the edition of 1844. Rich says its existence was almost unknown until a copy turned up in the Chalmers sale of 1841. It was reprinted in New York in 1844, with an anonymous memoir of Simcoe" [Church].

"The Queen's Rangers were composed entirely of American loyalists, and were in continuous action during the years 1777-1783. The operations covered here took place in the vicinity of New York City, Westchester County, Long Island, Staten Island, the neighborhood of Philadelphia, Germantown, etc., in North and South Carolina, Virginia, at the time of Arnold's Invasion, and through the whole subsequent movement in that state, until Cornwallis' surrender at Yorktown" [Streeter].

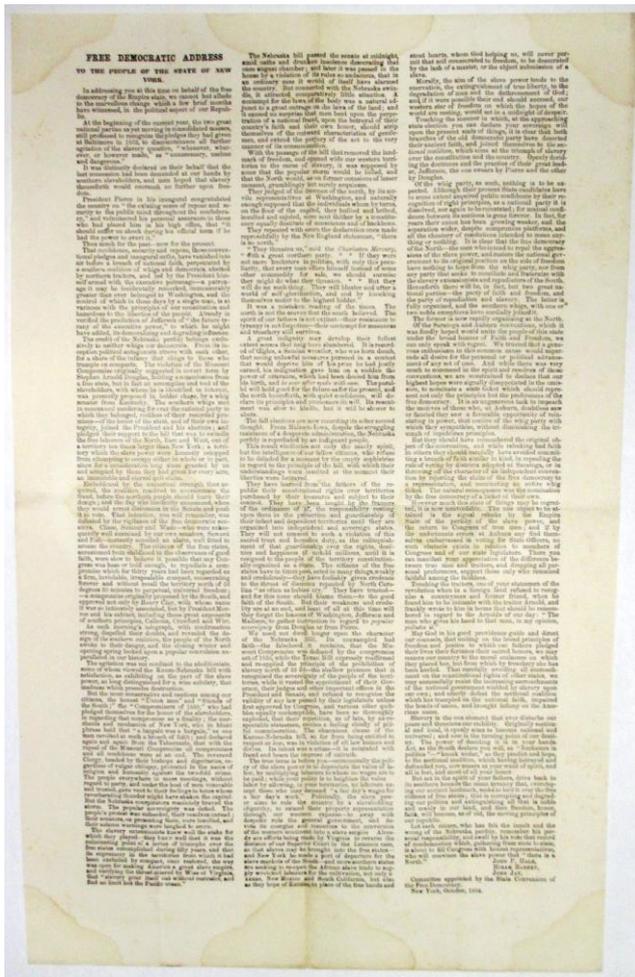
FIRST AMERICAN EDITION. Reese, Revolutionary Hundred 84, Church 1223, Streeter Sale 808 [1787 printing]. Howes S461. I Clark 311. ` \$1,750.00



Item No. 77



Item No. 77



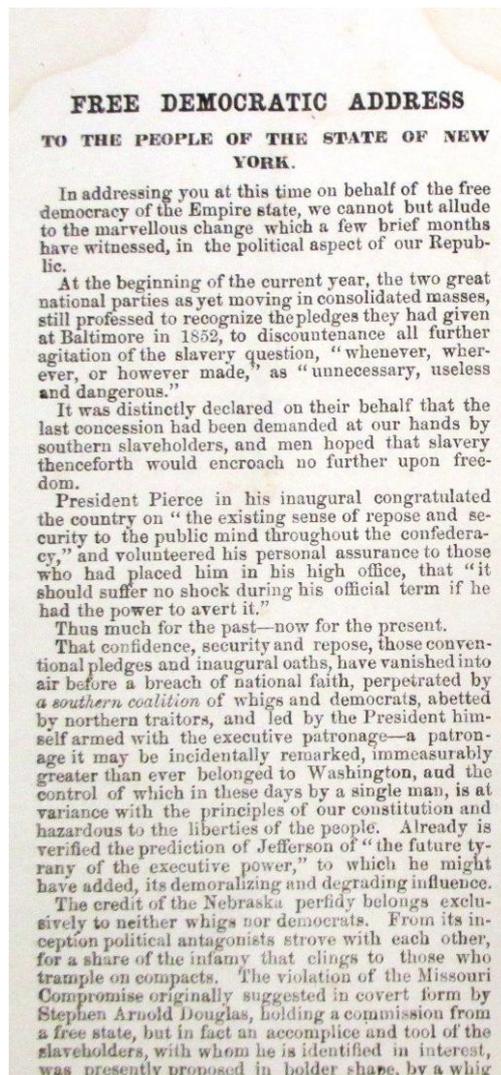
Item No. 78

78. [Slavery in Kansas] **New York State Convention of the Free Democracy: FREE DEMOCRATIC ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.** New York: October, 1854. Broadside, 9" x 14-3/4". Printed in three columns. Lightly margin-spotted, old folds, else Very Good.

A rare broadside, issued by Northern Democrats opposed to the Kansas- Nebraska Act, which authorized the entry of slaves into that Territory and, its opponents feared, would nationalize slavery. The Act, passed a few months earlier in 1854, would split the Democratic Party, create and energize the new Republican Party, and pave the way for a Republican victory in 1860. This broadside-- signed in type by Hale of New Hampshire, Hiram Barney, and John Jay-- is one of the earliest expressions of Northern Democratic dissent from the National Democratic Administration's Kansas policy.

The broadside denounces the "perfidy" of the Act's proponents, its overthrow of the Missouri Compromise, its blessings upon "the curse of slavery," and its affront to white workingmen. "The true issue is before you- economically the policy of the slave power is to depreciate the value of labor, by multiplying laborers to whom no wages are to be paid. Politically, the slave power aims to rule the country by a slaveholding oligarchy."

OCLC 28479577 [1- Syracuse], 79055522 [2- AAS, Yale]. Not in LCP, Sabin, Blockson, Dumond. \$1,250.00



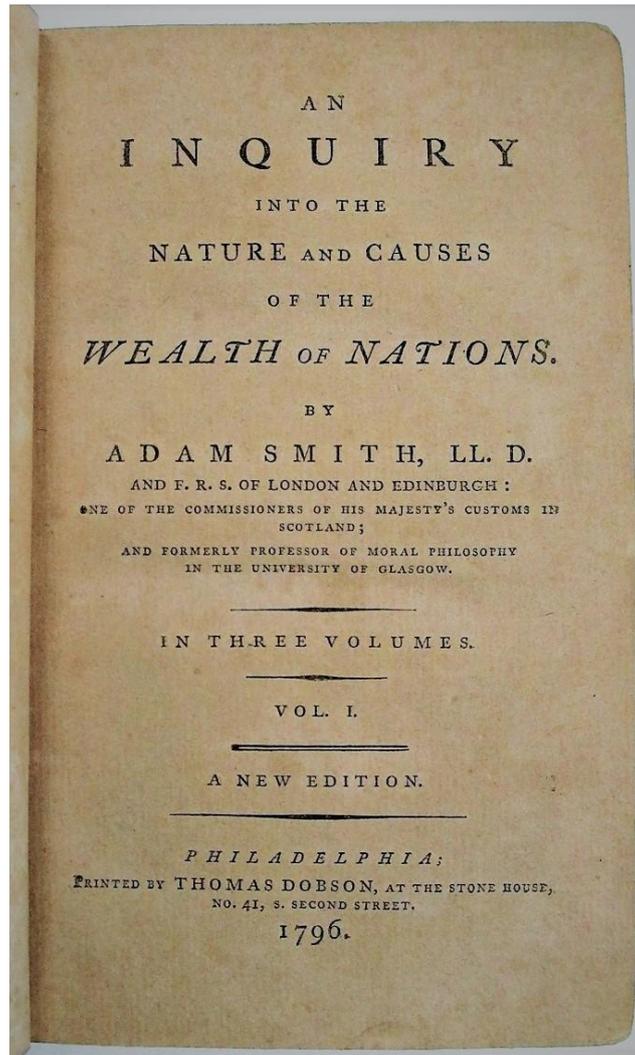
Item No. 78

79. **Smith, Adam:** AN INQUIRY INTO THE NATURE AND CAUSES OF THE WEALTH OF NATIONS...IN THREE VOLUMES. A NEW EDITION. Philadelphia: Thomas Dobson, 1796. 412; 430; 387, [1 blank], [55] pp. Contemporary tree calf [some chipping], rebacked with remnants of original spines laid down. Toned, scattered foxing, lightly worn. Good+.

The second American edition, the first having issued in 1789, also published by Dobson. 'Printing and the Mind of Man' describes this work as "the first and greatest classic of modern economic thought."

Evans 31196. PMM 221 [London, 1776]. Kress 3288.

\$3,500.00



Item No. 79

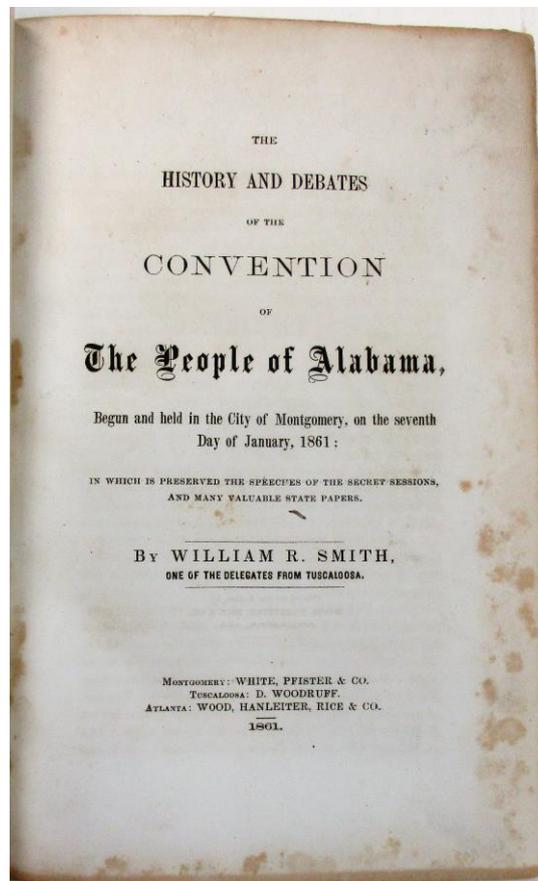
80. **Smith, William R.:** THE HISTORY AND DEBATES OF THE CONVENTION OF THE PEOPLE OF ALABAMA, BEGUN AND HELD IN THE CITY OF MONTGOMERY, ON THE SEVENTH DAY OF JANUARY, 1861; IN WHICH IS PRESERVED THE SPEECHES OF THE SECRET SESSIONS, AND MANY VALUABLE STATE PAPERS. BY...ONE OF THE DELEGATES FROM TUSCALOOSA. [Atlanta: Printed for the Author, by Wood, Hanleiter, Rice & Co.] 1861. iii, [9]-336, 339-464, [2 blanks], xii [Index]

pp. As issued [the text is continuous]. Modern half morocco and marbled paper over boards, with raised spine banks and gilt-lettered morocco spine title. Clean text. Very Good plus.

This early, significant Confederate imprint details Alabama's march out of the Union and into the Confederacy. The imprint records Montgomery, Tuscaloosa, and Atlanta printing sites; but the title page's verso makes clear-- as Parrish & Willingham note-- that the book was printed in Atlanta.

The book records the landmark political events and decisions of the Convention, with records of speeches, the Call of the Convention, the list of delegates, resolutions of secession and debates thereon, the decision to offer "resistance to the attempt to place the United States under the Government of the Black Republican party," reports on and discussions of the formation of a provisional government, debates on the new Constitution and on a variety of other subjects [including the African slave trade].

Howes S722aa. Crandall 2845. Parrish & Willingham 5864. Ellison 1308. Not in De Renne, Marke, or Harv. Law Cat. \$2,500.00



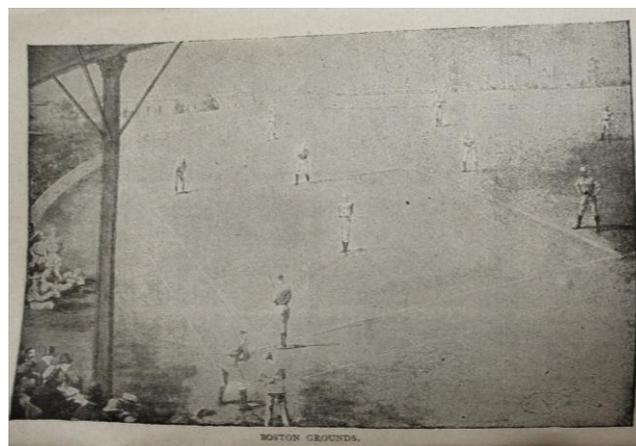
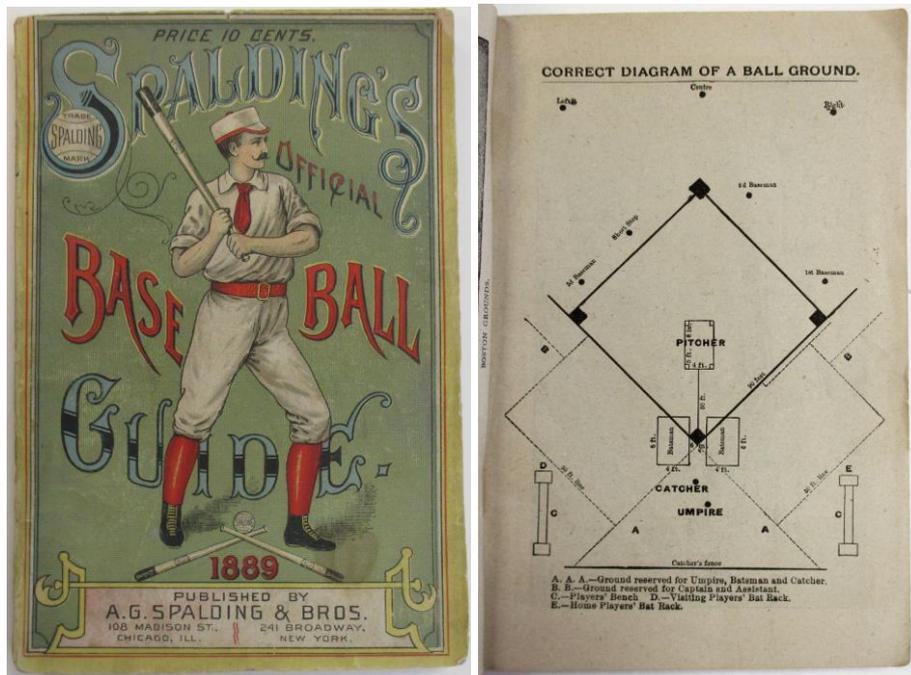
Item No. 80

81. **Spalding, A.G.:** SPALDING'S BASE BALL GUIDE AND OFFICIAL LEAGUE BOOK FOR 1889. A COMPLETE HAND BOOK OF THE NATIONAL GAME OF BASE BALL. CONTAINING STATISTICAL REVIEWS OF THE VARIOUS PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATION CHAMPIONSHIP SEASONS, AS ALSO THE RECORDS AND AVERAGES OF THE INTER-COLLEGIATE ASSOCIATIONS, EAST AND WEST. ADDED TO WHICH IS THE COMPLETE OFFICIAL LEAGUE RECORD FOR 1888. ALSO A BRIEF RECORD OF THE BASE BALL TOURS TO ENGLAND IN 1874, AND

TO AUSTRALIA IN 1888. TOGETHER WITH THE NEW CODE OF PLAYING RULES, AS REVISED BY THE COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE ... BASE RUNNING AND THROWING RECORDS OF 1888, WITH THE LEADING NOTEWORTHY EVENTS. RECORDS OF THE VETERAN BATSMEN OF THE LEAGUE FROM 1876 TO 1888. HANDSOMELY ILLUSTRATED WITH PORTRAITS AND PICTURES OF CLUB GROUNDS, ETC. Chicago and New York: A.G. Spalding, 1889. [8], 7-135, [39-- advts] pp. Frontis portrait of William Hulbert, "the Father of the National League." Stitched into original printed, illustrated, and decorative wrappers [original spine title, portions of rear wrapper separating]. Many illustrations. Very Good.

"Spalding's Base Ball Guide again greets the base ball public with the official records of America's national game. First issued in 1877, it has grown in popularity, been enlarged and improved from year to year, and is now the recognized authority upon base ball matters."

The Guide prints advertisements for the many railroads offering transportation to the different stadiums; the whole range of baseball equipment; photo illustrations of eminent baseball figures, including Henry Chadwick, deemed "the Father of Base Ball;" summaries of the 1888 season; a mountain of statistics and baseball lore. \$375.00



Item No. 81

**GRAY'S**  
**Patent Body Protector.**



We now have the sole agency for this most useful device ever invented for the protection of catchers or umpires. This body protector renders it impossible for the catcher to be injured while playing close to the batter. It is made of best rubber and inflated with air, and is very light and pliable, and does not interfere in any way with the movement of the wearer, either in running, stooping or throwing. No catcher should be without one of these protectors. When not in use the air can be let out, and the protector rolled in a very small space.

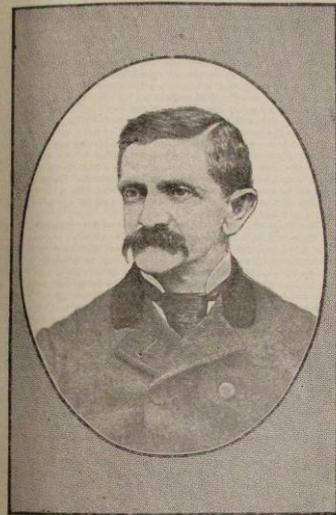
No. 0. Extra heavy professional. \$10 00  
 No. 1. Standard Amateur. \$5 00

**CATCHERS' AND UMPIRES' BREAST PROTECTOR.**

This supplies a long felt want for the protection of Catchers and Umpires exposed to the swift or derband throwing. They are nicely made, well padded and quilted, and used by nearly all professional Catchers and Umpires.

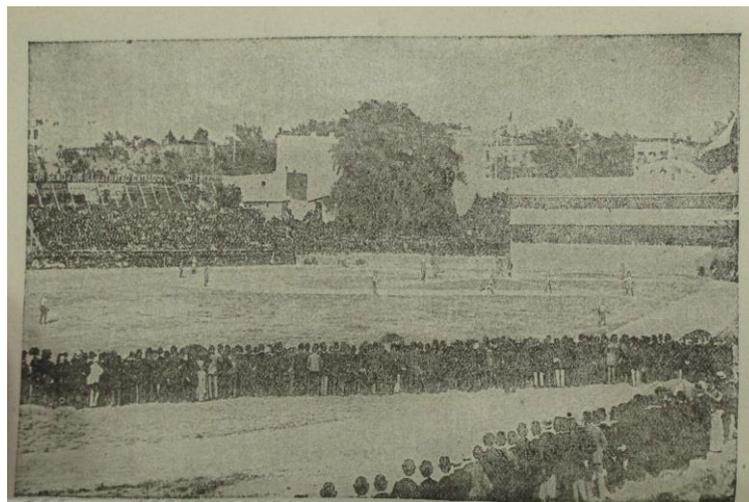
No. A. Chamois and Canvas Body Protector. \$3 00  
 " B. Leather Body Protector. 5 00

**CHICAGO. A. G. SPALDING & BROS. NEW YORK.**



N. E. YOUNG.

53



Item No. 81

82. **Starke, Richard:** THE OFFICE AND AUTHORITY OF A JUSTICE OF PEACE EXPLAINED AND DIGESTED, UNDER PROPER TITLES. TO WHICH ARE ADDED, FULL AND CORRECT PRECEDENTS OF ALL KINDS OF PROCESS NECESSARY TO BE USED BY MAGISTRATES; IN WHICH ALSO THE DUTIES OF SHERIFFS, AND OTHER PUBLICK OFFICERS, IS PROPERLY DISCUSSED. Williamsburg: Alexander Purdie and John Dixon, 1774. [4], 353, [3] pages. Scattered light to moderate foxing. Original calf [rubbed, boards rehinged with tape internally], gilt lettered red morocco spine label. Contemporary owner signature and inscriptions. Good+.

The Preface asserts the necessity "in this Colony" for this Treatise. "There is no Book on this Subject in Being, properly adapted to our Laws and Constitution, except Mr. George

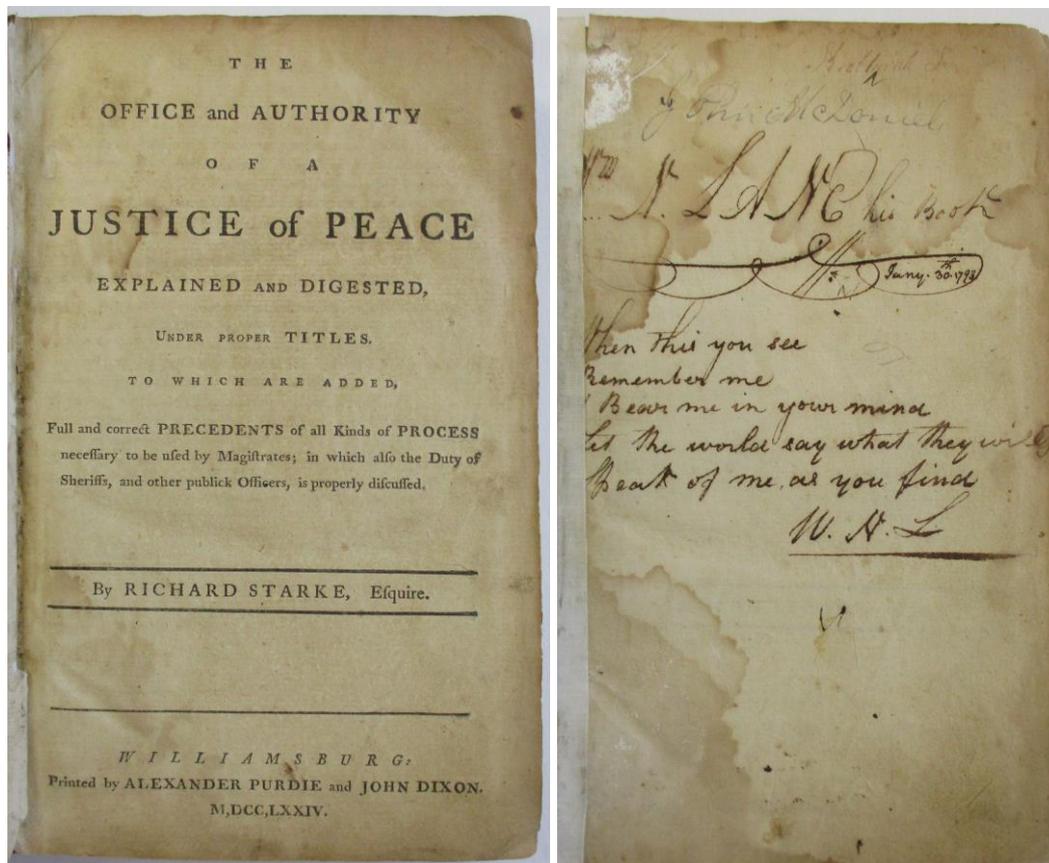
Webb's Justice, which was published in 1736, and must necessarily be deficient in many Instances, on Account of the Repeal of a great Number of our Acts of Assembly, and the Addition of others since that Time."

The book was printed by the publishers of the Virginia Gazette. "The author was probably Richard Starke whose death was announced in the Virginia Gazette for July 30, 1772, and who was attorney at law and clerk to two committees of the House of Burgesses. According to the preface of the book, the author died before the work was completed, and it was continued by 'some benevolent Gentlemen of the Law ... for the Benefit of a numerous and distressed family'." [Sabin]

The subjects are discussed in alphabetical order, from Accessory to Wrecks. Pages 325-330 are a Slave code. "The Authority of Masters over Slaves, though not absolute, is yet extensive." The Law treats them generally as "personal Estate, in almost every Case." Pages 129-132 treat the subject of religious Dissenters.

Sabin 90521. Evans 13637. Cohen 8484.

\$2,000.00



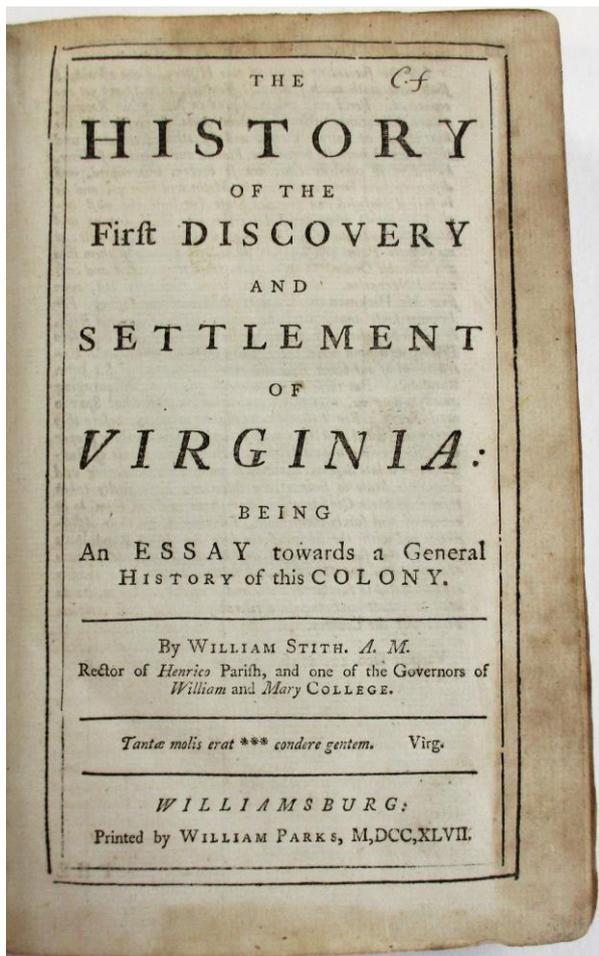
Item No. 82

83. **Stith, William:** THE HISTORY OF THE FIRST DISCOVERY AND SETTLEMENT OF VIRGINIA: BEING AN ESSAY TOWARDS A GENERAL HISTORY OF THIS COLONY. Williamsburg: William Parks, 1747. viii, [1]-256, 247-322, 223, 324-331 [1 blank], v, [1 blank], 34, [2 blanks] pp [as issued]. Page 104 is misnumbered '410'; 257-341 misnumbered as 247-331, with page 323 misnumbered '223.' Separate title page for "An Appendix to the First Part of the History of Virginia." Text and margins with browning, holes in blank upper corners of last few leaves. Contemporary speckled calf, boards ruled in blind, spine with raised bands in six compartments, Second compartment with faded morocco label originally lettered in gilt. Upper joint restored, light spine chipping. Very Good. The

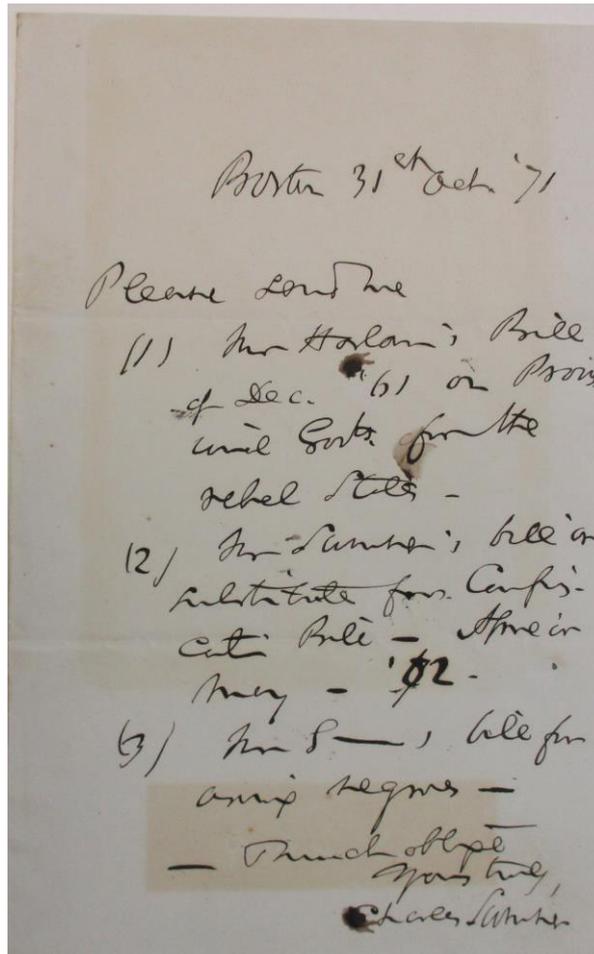
decorative bookplate of Alexander Speirs of Eldersley [1714-1782] is on the front pastedown. The University of Virginia Law Library identifies him as "a prominent tobacco merchant" from Glasgow. His biographer, T.M. Devine, in "A Glasgow Merchant During the American War of Independence," 33 *William and Mary Quarterly* 501-502 [1976], calls him "the mercantile God of Glasgow" [page 502].

This is the first edition of the first American history to be written and printed in Virginia, and one of the earliest obtainable Virginia imprints. Stith, who was well-connected in the colony, had access to important sources, including the library of William Byrd of Westover, the personal recollections of Sir John Randolph, county court books, the official records of the London Company, and John Smith's seminal history.

Howes, rating this a 'b' for scarcity, calls our copy the first issue of the first edition. Sabin agrees: "In edition A, for example, pp104 and 323 are misnumbered 410 and 223, Powhatan is misspelled 'Powhdtan,' on page 134, line 28, These errors are not found in Edition B, which suggests that it may be the later edition. These editions were both printed on fine and poor paper." Church concurs: he identifies our copy as his "Edition (1)" of the "two editions printed at Williamsburg in 1747," but without asserting priority, FIRST EDITION, FIRST ISSUE. Howes S1014 'b.' Sabin 91861. Evans 6071. Church 963. ESTC T146954. \$20,000.00



Item No. 83



Item No. 84

84. **Sumner, Charles:** AUTOGRAPH LETTER, SIGNED AS UNITED STATES SENATOR, WRITTEN FROM "BOSTON 31ST OCT '71" ASKING AN UNKNOWN RECIPIENT TO PROVIDE HIM WITH SEVERAL LEGISLATIVE BILLS RELATING TO RECONSTRUCTION. Boston: 1871. Single leaf, folded to [4]pp, bifolium. Each page 5" x 8-1/8." The two leaves separating along the spine. Sumner's signature at the end has an ink smudge partially affecting the "C" in his first name. Because Sumner's handwriting was terrible, we have made a couple of leaps of faith in our translation. Very Good.

Sumner [1811-1874] would die in office as a leading Republican Senator devoted to equal rights for Blacks, and preventing the former Rebels from reversing the results of the War. Thus Sumner sought to diminish their political influence by delaying the return of the Rebel States to full participation in the polity.

Writing from his Boston home, he seeks information related to his Reconstruction policies. His note reads, in full: "Please send me

" [1] Mr. Harlan's Bill of Dec. '61 on Prov' civil Govts for the rebel States.

"[2] Mr. Sumner's bill or substitute for Confiscation Bill. April or May '62.

"[3] Mr. S--s bill for arming negroes.

"Much oblige | Yours truly, | Charles Sumner."

\$650.00

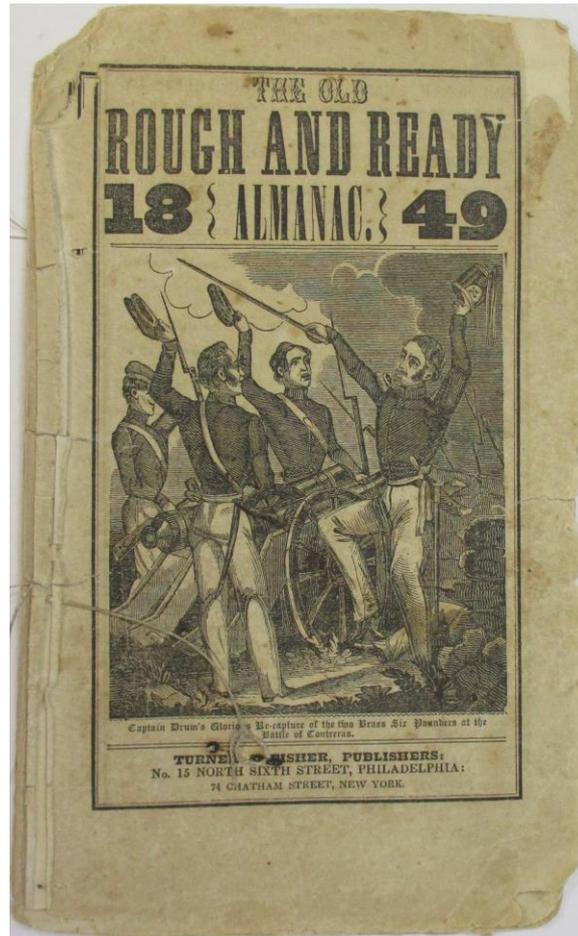
85. **[Taylor, Zachary]:** THE OLD ROUGH AND READY ALMANAC. 1849. Philadelphia and New York: Turner and Fisher, Publishers, [1848]. Stitched in original printed and illustrated wrappers. [36] pp. Engraving frontis of Captain Drum's victory at the

Battle of Contreras. Rear wrapper illustration of "The Skirmish Between a Mexican Guerilla Party and the United States Dragoons, at the National Bridge." Other illustrations profusely scattered throughout. Some blank margin chipping, untrimmed. Else Very Good.

A scarce almanac, popular Mexican War history, and laudatory biography of General Taylor, who would become the second and last Whig President in the 1848 presidential elections This almanac is notable for the quality and quantity of its Mexican War illustrations.

Drake 12687a. Not in Miles. OCLC 11358684 [7] as of February 2022.

\$650.00



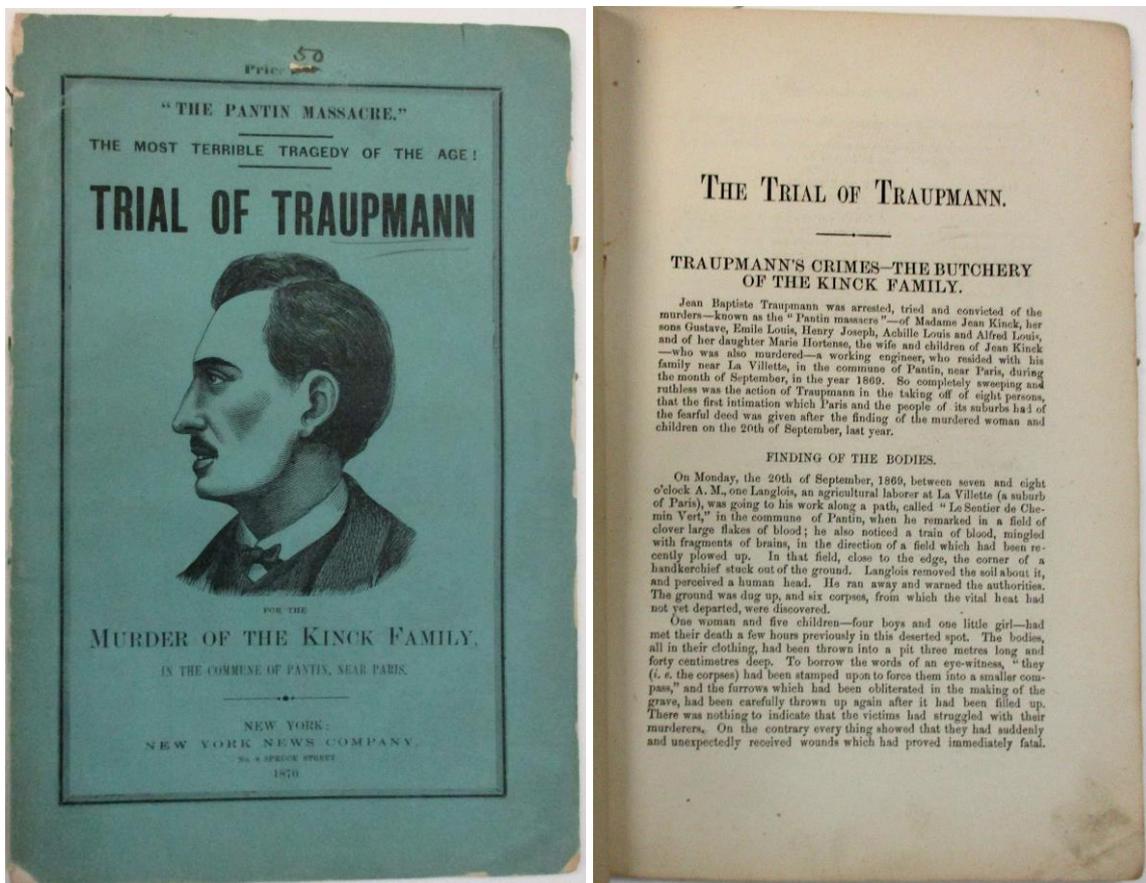
Item No. 85

86. [Traupmann, Jean Baptiste]: "THE PANTIN MASSACRE." THE MOST TERRIBLE TRAGEDY OF THE AGE! TRIAL OF TRAUPMANN FOR THE MURDER OF THE KINCK FAMILY, IN THE COMMUNE OF PANTIN, NEAR PARIS. New York: New York News Company, 1870. Original printed blue wrappers, portrait of the murderer on front wrapper, wrapper title as issued. [2], 32 pp. Portrait frontis, stitched. Wrapper wear along spine and light extremity chipping to the wrappers. Pristine text. Very Good plus.

Traupmann was convicted of "the butchery of the Kinck family," including a husband, wife, and their six children. From the Canadian Illustrated News, 30 October 1869: "All Paris, and it may be said all France, was horrified when the lifeless and mutilated bodies of a woman and five children were known to have been found buried in the ground near the station of Pantin, a short distance from Paris. The bodies were discovered to be those of the

wife and children of Jean Kinck. It was at first supposed that Kinck, with the assistance of his son Gustave, had been the murderer. To give consistency to this theory the wife was accused of infidelity, or at least it was believed that Kinck had murdered her from a feeling of jealousy, prompted thereto, perhaps, by her step-son. It has since been discovered beyond dispute, that the murderer was Jean Baptiste Traupmann, and no doubt is entertained that he also murdered the elder Kinck, while the body of Gustave, having been discovered near the place where the body of the others were found, dispels all suspicion of his having any part in the dreadful deed."

Traupmann wormed his way into the affections of the happy family, all with the purpose of stealing the Kincks' assets. This pamphlet, with usual dramatic flourishes, tells the story of the murder and trial, offers biographies of the murderer and his victims, and recounts the dramatic execution. "Notwithstanding the early hour, the execution was witnessed by a great crowd of people, who taunted and yelled at Trautmann as he mounted the scaffold." Marke 1007. Not in Harv. Law Cat. or Sabin. \$850.00



Item No. 86

87. [Union Pacific Railroad]: UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD, VIA OMAHA. SALT LAKE CITY, SACRAMENTO, SAN FRANCISCO, AND ALL POINTS IN UTAH, NEVADA, CALIFORNIA, OREGON, IDAHO, MONTANA, ETC. TO DENVER AND ALL POINTS IN COLORADO AND NEW MEXICO. THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD, IN CONNECTION WITH THE COLORADO CENTRAL RAILROAD RECENTLY COMPLETED TO CHEYENNE, OFFERS A LINE POSSESSING UNRIVALED ADVANTAGES! THE NEW ROUTE, PASSING THROUGH THE FERTILE AND HIGHLY CULTIVATED AGRICULTURAL DISTRICT OF COLORADO

AT THE BASE OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS AND IN CONSTANT VIEW OF THE FAR-FAMED SNOWY RANGE, INCLUDING LONG'S PEAK, 14,215 FEET HIGH, AFFORDS THE TRAVELER A WONDERFUL PANORAMA OF SOME OF THE MOST EXTRAORDINARY AND MAGNIFICENT SCENERY ON THE CONTINENT. AT DENVER CONNECTION IS MADE WITH THE DENVER & RIO GRANDE R.R. FOR ALL POINTS IN SOUTHERN COLORADO AND NEW MEXICO. TO THE GOLD FIELDS OF THE BLACK HILLS AND THE BIG HORN, THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD FURNISHES THE QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE ROUTE ... THOS. L. KIMBALL, GENERAL PASSENGER AND TICKET AGENT, OMAHA, NEB. [Omaha? 1877-1878]. Letterpress broadside, 9 x 6 1/2 inches, signed in type by Thomas L. Kimball, General Passenger and Ticket Agent. Printed in several type fonts and styles. Three short closed tears with early tape repairs on blank verso; small hole in border and a couple of short edge chips. Good+.

**Union Pacific**  
RAILROAD,  
**VIA OMAHA.**  
THE ONLY DIRECT ALL RAIL ROUTE TO  
*Salt Lake City, Sacramento, San Francisco, and all  
points in Utah, Nevada, California, Oregon,  
Idaho, Montana, Etc.*  
**TO DENVER**  
AND ALL POINTS IN  
**Colorado and New Mexico.**  
The UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD, in connection with the Colorado Central Railroad recently completed to Cheyenne,  
offers a line possessing  
**UNRIVALED ADVANTAGES!**  
This New Route, passing through the fertile and highly cultivated agricultural district of Colorado at the base of the Rocky  
Mountains and in constant view of the far-famed Snowy Range, including Long's Peak, 14,215 feet high,  
affords the traveler a wonderful panorama of some of the most extraordinary and  
magnificent scenery on the continent.  
**AT DENVER**  
Connection is made with the Denver & Rio Grande R. R. for all points in Southern Colorado and New Mexico.  
TO THE GOLD FIELDS OF THE  
**BLACK HILLS**  
And the BIG HORN, the Union Pacific Railroad furnishes the QUICKEST, SAFEST and MOST RELIABLE ROUTE.  
From Sidney and Cheyenne FAST STAGE LINES run to the Hills over good Government roads, and render military  
protection. THESE ARE THE ONLY FIRST CLASS STAGE LINES TO THE HILLS—the only lines running regular  
DAILY STAGES into the Hills during the entire year. The only Routes with TELEGRAPH LINES. The only  
Routes patronized regularly by army officers and the business men of the Hills.  
**THE FINEST**  
**Pullman Sleepers Run Through**  
BETWEEN OMAHA AND DENVER AND OMAHA AND OGDEN DAILY.  
*Speed, Comfort and Safety. The Finest Road-Bed and Equipment in the West.  
Steel Rails, Miller Platforms, Air Brakes.*  
Rates always as low as by any other line. Tickets for sale at all Eastern Ticket Offices. Ask for Tickets  
**Via Omaha and the Union Pacific,**  
And take no other. Full information, and a new Map of the United States, showing the Great Overland Route, its  
connections, Land Grant, &c., with Views of Scenery, will be cheerfully furnished on application to  
**THOS. L. KIMBALL,**  
General Passenger and Ticket Agent, . . . . . OMAHA, NEB.

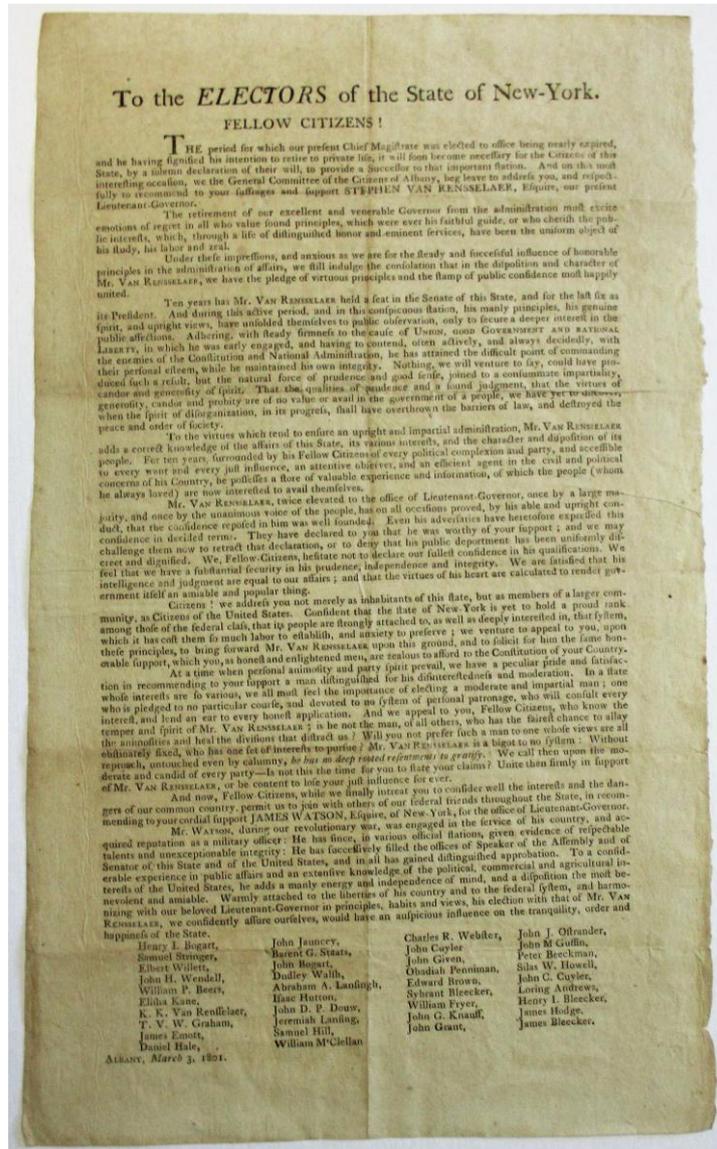
Item No. 87

The broadside enthusiastically promotes the Union Pacific's lines to Colorado and the West, emphasizing the spectacular beauty of its routes through the Rocky Mountains, enjoyable with "THE FINEST PULLMAN SLEEPERS." Issued at the peak of the Black Hills Gold Rush and in the wake of Little Bighorn, it advertises Stagecoach connections "to the Gold Fields of the Black Hills... THESE ARE THE ONLY FIRST CLASS STAGE

LINES TO THE HILLS... THE ONLY ROUTES WITH TELEGRAPH LINES. The only Routes patronized regularly by army officers and the business men of the Hills."

Kimball was ticket agent for Union Pacific from 1873 to 1879. A reference to "the Colorado Central Railroad recently completed to Cheyenne" suggests a date not long after November 1877.

Not located on OCLC or the online sites of AAS, Huntington, Library of Congress, Yale, U TX. \$750.00



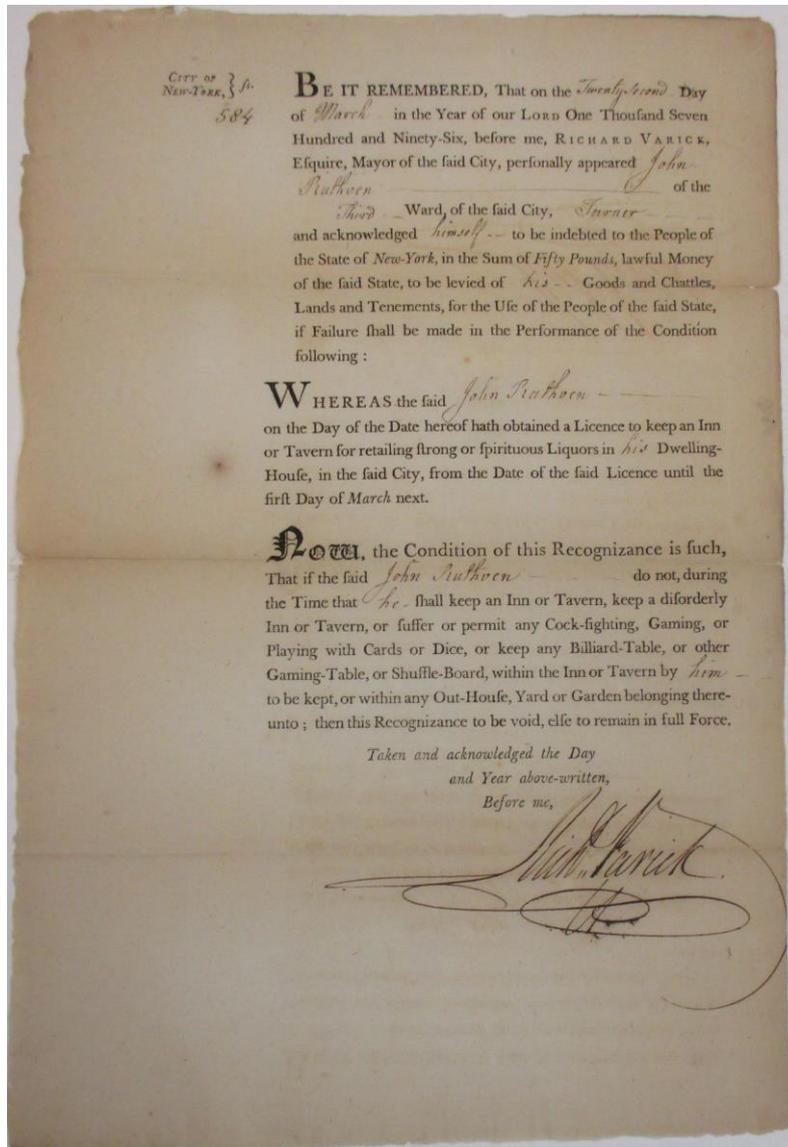
Item No. 88

88. [Van Rensselaer, Stephen]: TO THE ELECTORS OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK. FELLOW-CITIZENS! Albany: March 3, 1801. Folio Broadside, 9" x 16." Mildly toned, lightly worn, old mailing folds, two tabs on blank verso from prior mounting. Addressed in ink on blank verso: "Mr. Benjamin Warren | Augusta." Very Good.

The broadside is signed in type by nearly forty worthy Federalists who urge the election of Lieutenant-Governor Stephen Van Rensselaer to replace John Jay, who had become New York's second Governor after resigning as the first Chief Justice of the United States. Van R. is praised for his private and public character, his integrity and patriotism. "At a time when

personal animosity and party spirit prevail, we have a peculiar pride and satisfaction in recommending to your support a man distinguished for his disinterestedness and moderation."

Our research does not disclose any other copies of this unusual imprint. Not in American Imprints, Sabin, Eberstadt, or on OCLC or the online sites of AAS, NYPL, NYHS, Harvard, Yale. \$1,250.00



Item No. 89

89. **Varick, Richard:** CITY OF NEW-YORK. SS. BE IT REMEMBERED THAT ON THE [TWENTY-SECOND] DAY OF [MARCH] IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD ONE THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED AND NINETY-SIX, BEFORE ME, RICHARD VARICK, ESQUIRE, MAYOR OF THE SAID CITY, PERSONALLY APPEARED [JOHN RUTHVEN] OF THE [THIRD] WARD OF THE SAID CITY, [TURNER] AND ACKNOWLEDGED [HIMSELF] TO BE INDEBTED TO THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, IN THE SUM OF FIFTY POUNDS, LAWFUL MONEY OF THE SAID STATE, TO BE LEVIED OF [HIS] GOODS AND CHATTLES, LANDS AND TENEMENTS, FOR THE USE OF THE PEOPLE OF THE SAID STATE, IF FAILURE SHALL BE MADE IN THE PERFORMANCE OF THE CONDITION FOLLOWING: ...

New York: 1796. 8-1/2" x 13" printed broadside, completed in manuscript [manuscript additions indicated by parentheses]. "584" written in blank left margin. Light tanning, old horizontal folds [repairs to several short closed tears at blank outer margin]. Very Good. Signed boldly by Mayor Varick at the end.

This rare imprint, specially designed for Varick's mayoralty during 1796, granted a tavern-keeping license to John Ruthven, an inhabitant of the Lower West Side's Third Ward and a turner by trade. "Whereas the said John Ruthven on the Day of the Date hereof hath obtained a Licence to keep an Inn or Tavern for retailing strong or spirituous Liquors in his Dwelling-House, in the said City, from the Date of the said Licence until the first Day of March next," promises, upon pain of forfeiting his recognizance of fifty dollars, that he shall not "keep a disorderly inn or Tavern, or suffer or permit any Cock-fighting, Gaming, or Playing with Cards or Dice, or keep any Billiard-Table, or other Gaming-Table, or Shuffle-Board, within the Inn or Tavern."

A revolutionary war soldier, Varick was a founder and original member of the Society of the Cincinnati. He was military secretary to General Philip Schuyler, aide to Benedict Arnold at West Point, and George Washington's choice to organize the records of the Continental Army. After the War he was Recorder of New York City, Speaker of the Assembly, State Attorney General, and Federalist Mayor of New York for eleven consecutive terms, 1789-1801.

ESTC W19014 [1- Library of Congress]. Bristol B9635. Shipton & Mooney 47856. Not in Evans, or on OCLC or the online AAS site. \$1,250.00



Item No. 90

90. **Weems, M[ason] L.:** GOD'S REVENGE AGAINST DUELLING: OR, THE DUELLIST'S LOOKING GLASS; EXHIBITING THAT GENTLEMANLY MODE OF TURNING THE CORNER, IN FEATURES ALTOGETHER NOVEL, AND ADMIRABLY CALCULATED TO ENTERTAIN AND INSTRUCT THE AMERICAN YOUTH. THIRD EDITION - REVISED AND GREATLY IMPROVED. Philadelphia: Published by Joseph

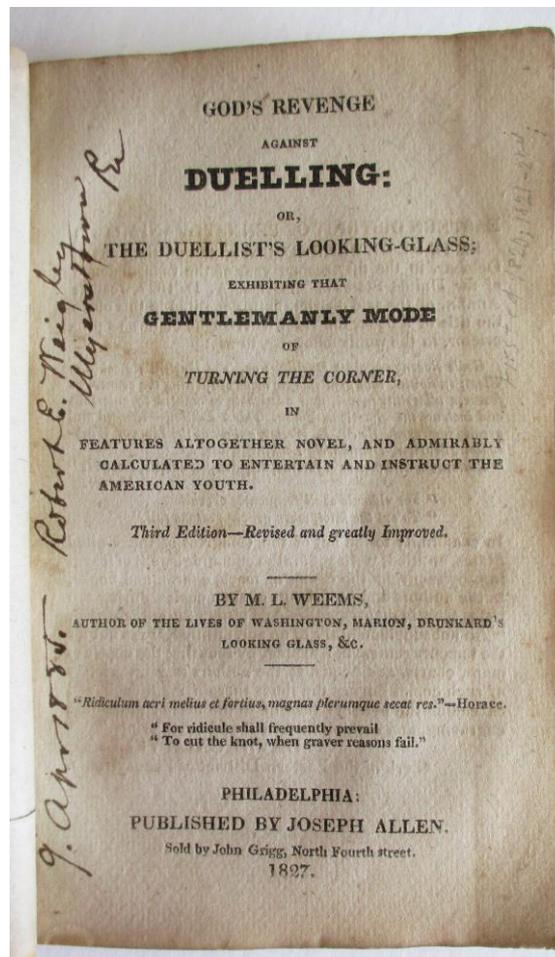
Allen. Sold by John Grigg, 1827. 96pp. Stitched. Contemporary plain wrappers bound into cream-colored and probably also contemporary wrappers. Outer wrappers dusted. Engraved folding plate frontis, depicting African-American duelers. Minor wear, Very Good.

A bitter, satirical attack on dueling and duelists, written in the hope that participants in that ugly spectacle will obtain "a very different view of themselves. The Lord grant them grace so to read, learn, and inwardly digest this wholesome pamphlet that they may no more dishonor REASON nor stab HUMANITY with their mad revelries."

The book, originally issued in 1820 and then again in 1821, was about half the size of this third edition. Its claim to fame is the folding frontis, which depicts two formally dressed African-Americans on the dueling ground, with top-hatted judge dropping a handkerchief to the ground and another watching the scene. The caption reads: "Like Master, Like Man." The frontis was engraved by C.P. Harrison, after E.W. Clay, the Philadelphia engraver whose 'Life in Philadelphia' set the standard for racist cartoons.

Sabin 102472. AI 31701. OCLC 3755697 [6], 1136564921 [3].

\$875.00



Item No. 90

91. [Wharton, Elizabeth G.]: TRIAL OF MRS. ELIZABETH G. WHARTON, ON THE CHARGE OF POISONING GENERAL W.S. KETCHUM. TRIED AT ANNAPOLIS, MD. DECEMBER, 1871 - JANUARY, 1872. [Baltimore]: Reported and Published by The Baltimore Gazette, [1872]. [2], 172pp. Stitched. Original printed wrappers [closed tear to the front wrap, not affecting printing; wraps lightly dusted; wrapper spine worn, with rear wrap

detaching]. Inner front wrapper advertises Baltimore's Howard Hotel; rear wrapper advertises the Baltimore Gazette, "A Well-Known Conservative Journal." Text clean and bright. Ownership signature on front wrap of "Capt. A.B. Beers." Very Good.

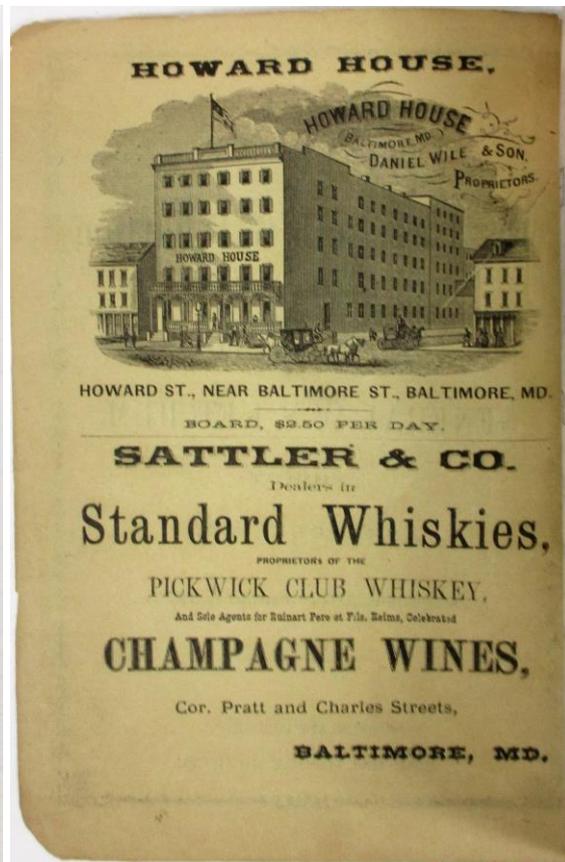
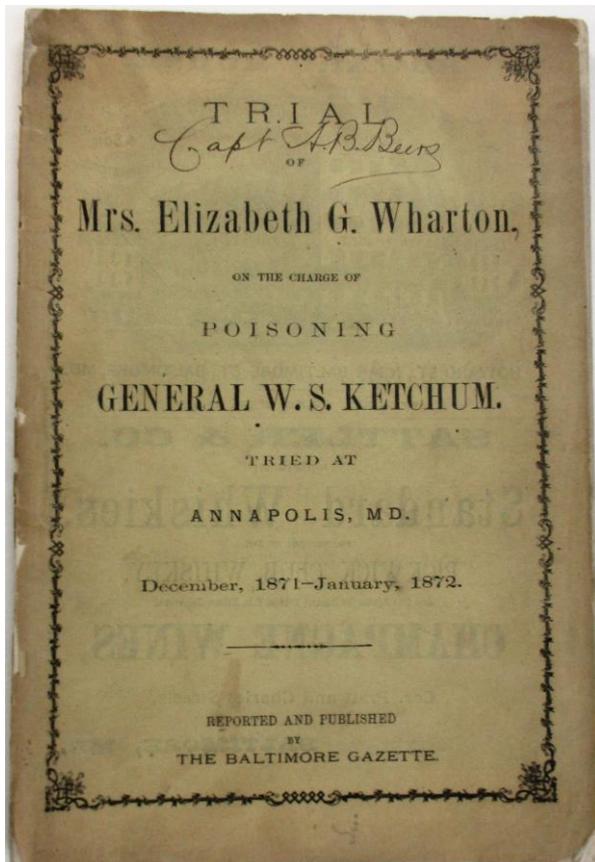
Mrs. Wharton was acquitted, after a 42-day trial, of poisoning General W.S. Ketchum, to whom she owed \$2600. The jury "heard nothing of the sudden death of Mrs. Wharton's son the year before during a visit to her and her collection of the policies on his life. Nor did they hear that another financial adviser to this estimable lady, a Mr. Van Ness, had nearly perished in her household shortly before the arrival of the General. It is not surprising that the New York Sun dubbed her 'the Baltimore Borgia.' There was a spate of pamphlets after the trial by 'expert' witnesses belittling each other's judgments and qualifications and generally expressing that contrariety of opinion so bewildering to laymen" [McDade].

William Scott Ketchum [1813-1871], a West Point graduate, served in the Seminole Wars; the Civil War commanding Fort Dalles in Oregon and protecting settlers from Indian raids. He achieved the rank of Brigadier General of Volunteers in 1862 and was sent to Washington, D.C., for inspection and recruiting duties. After the War he worked in the Adjutant General's office, retiring six months before his suspicious death.

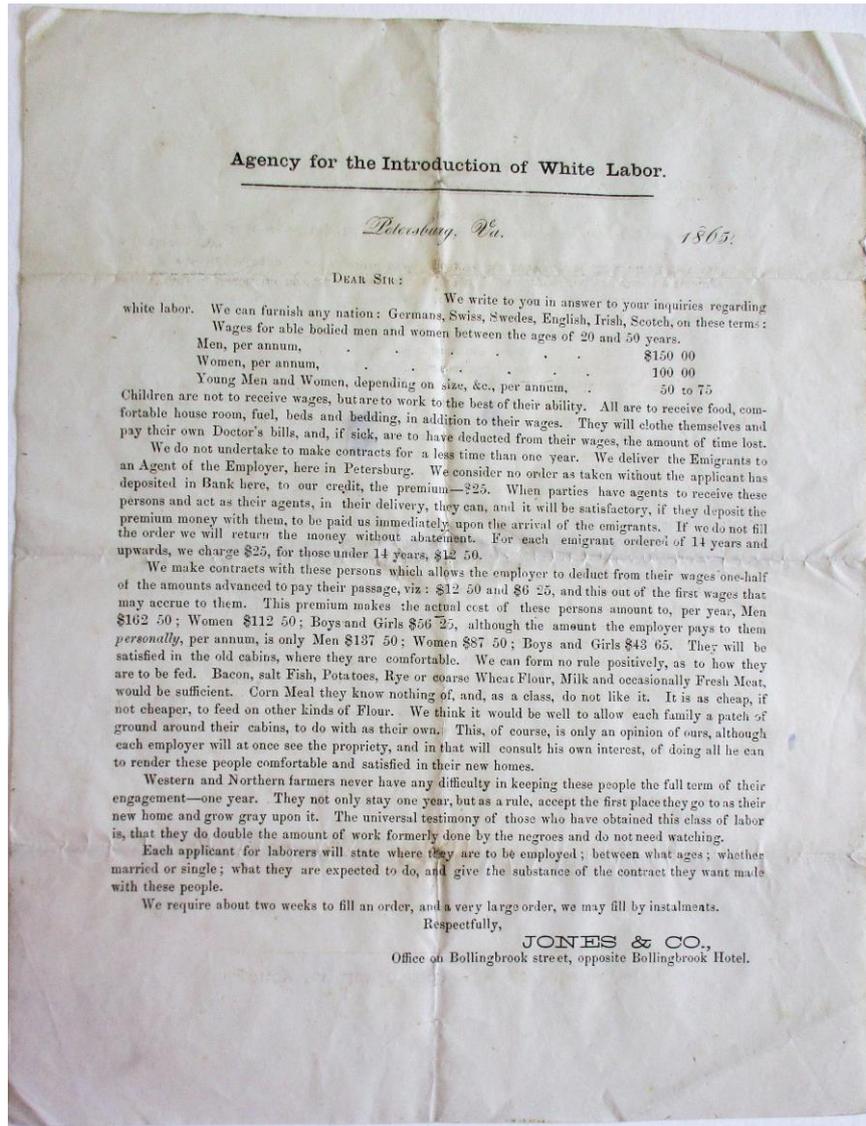
Capt. A.B. Beers was probably Alfred Bishop Beers [1845-1920], a Connecticut native who served as Captain with the 6th Connecticut Volunteers during the Civil War. He was admitted to the Bridgeport bar in 1871, was clerk of the Bridgeport City Court from 1873-1875, Assistant City Attorney in 1876, and Judge of the Bridgeport City Court from 1877-1893.

FIRST EDITION. McDade 1076. II Harv. Law Cat. 1224.

\$950.00



Item No. 91



Item No. 92

92. [White Labor]: AGENCY FOR THE INTRODUCTION OF WHITE LABOR. Petersburg, Va.: 1865. Broadside, 8-1/2" x 11." Signed in type at the end, "JONES & CO., Office on Bolingbrook street, opposite Bolingbrook Hotel." Old folds, a few spots, a tiny pinhole. Else Very Good.

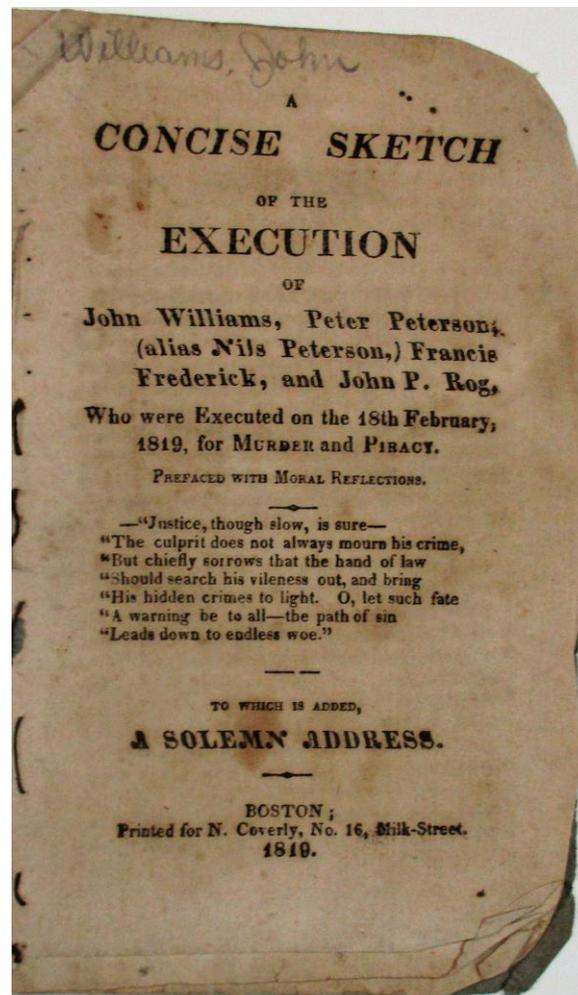
Jones & Co. advertises its expertise to employers who wished to avoid the alleged disadvantages of free black labor. Instead, will secure "white labor. We can furnish any nation: German, Swiss, Swedes, English, Irish, Scotch... The universal testimony of those who have obtained this class of labor is, that they do double the amount of work formerly done by the negroes and do not need watching." The labor contract is for at least one year's service.

The Company explains the terms on which it offers its services. Annual wages for men, \$150; for women, \$100. "Children are not to receive wages, but are to work to the best of their ability." The emigrants "will be satisfied in the old cabins, where they are comfortable ... We think it would be well to allow each family a patch of ground around their cabins, to do with as their own. This, of course, is only an opinion of ours." In any event, the laborers "not

only stay one year, but as a rule, accept the first place they go to as their new home and grow gray upon it." The Company's function was to fill the labor gap left by Emancipation. Claiming that its emigrants will "double the amount of work formerly done by the slaves," the Company ironically concedes the antislavery argument that free labor was far more productive than slave labor.

This post-War plan to import "white labor," and forgo the labor of the former slaves, evidently had substantial appeal. Advice in the Staunton Spectator [5 September 1865] admonished: "A HINT TO THE NEGROES.-- It is a certain fact, we think, that strenuous [sic] efforts will be made by the Southern States to obtain an adequate supply of white labor from Europe. And this should serve as a hint of warning to the negroes. The downfall of slavery has opened in our Southern States a vast and inviting field for European immigration, and the Southern blacks must go to work cheerfully, steadily and systematically, or they will be rooted out, except in the swamps, by white labor."

Not in Sabin, Haynes, Hummel. Not located on OCLC or the online sites of AAS, U VA, Libr. of VA, LCP, NYPL as of March 2022. \$2,500.00



Item No. 93

93. [Williams, John et al.]: A CONCISE SKETCH OF THE EXECUTION OF JOHN WILLIAMS, PETER PETERSON, (ALIAS NILS PETERSON,) FRANCIS FREDERICK, AND JOHN P. ROG, WHO WERE EXECUTED ON THE 18TH FEBRUARY, 1819, FOR MURDER AND PIRACY. PREFACED WITH MORAL REFLECTIONS. TO WHICH IS ADDED, A SOLEMN ADDRESS. Boston: Printed for N. Coverly, 1819. 23, [1 blank] pp.

Stitched. Original pale grey rear wrapper present. Corners rounded. Except as noted, Very Good. With contemporary owner's inscription on final blank: "Henry Ward's Book 1821."

"The crew of the 'Plattsburg' mutinied and threw the captain, mate, and super-cargo overboard, taking the vessel to Norway. These four were apprehended - Williams in Copenhagen, where he was kept in jail for over two years waiting for a vessel to take him back to the United States. The confessions paint a picture of the rugged life at sea in those times" [McDade 1099].

The unknown author of this rare item, pondering the question of man's innate depravity, laments the "deplorable fact" that "the progress of crimes, seems, in the present age of the world to be in advance of the march of virtue." He is pleased that the pirates' executions were public, as a lesson for those disposed to a life of crime. The pamphlet gives "an account of the solemn ceremony preceeding [sic] and during the Execution," including the order of procession, preliminary remarks to the crowd, the prisoners' garb, the Roman Catholic priest's final remarks to the prisoners, and their expression of appreciation for the fine treatment they received in prison. Pages 13-16, in 23 verses of four lines each, comprise "THOUGHTS On the Execution of Williams, Peterson, Frederick and Rog."

AI 47690 [1- MB]. Not in McDade, Cohen, Sabin, or at AAS [which owns a 24-page variant with folding plate, and does not own our printing]. OCLC records AAS's 24-page printing and acknowledges the existence of our copy. \$1,250.00

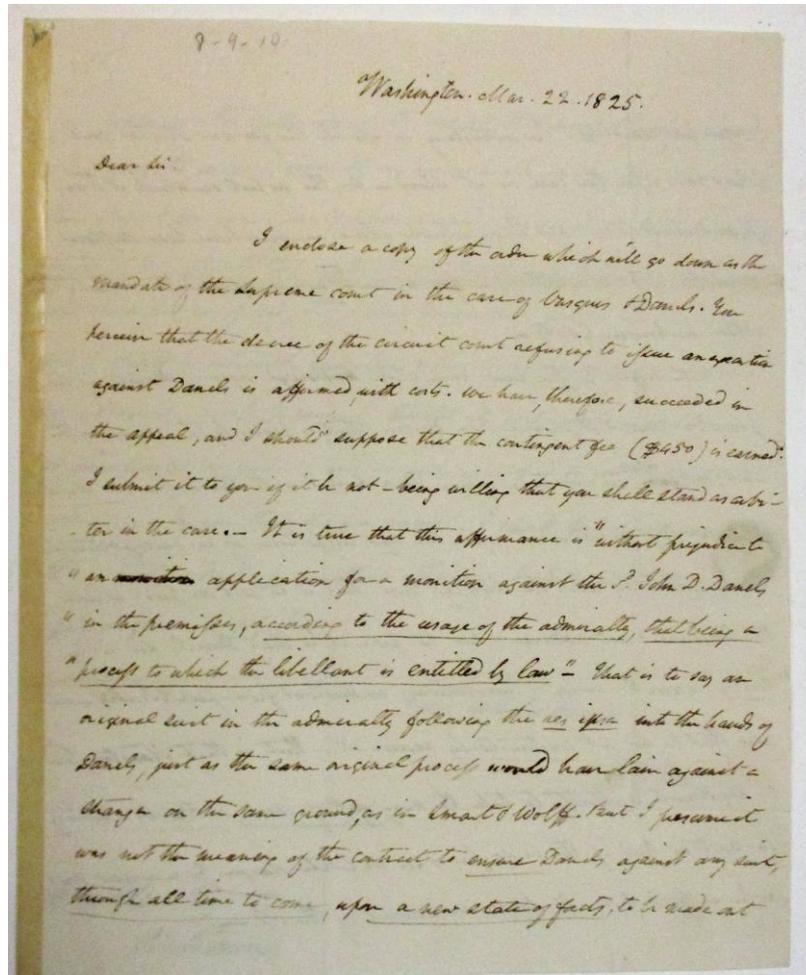
94. **Wirt, William:** AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED, 22 MARCH 1825 FROM WASHINGTON, WHILE U.S. ATTORNEY GENERAL, TO ATTORNEY JOHN GLENN IN BALTIMORE, CLAIMING ENTITLEMENT TO A \$450 CONTINGENT FEE FOR SUCCESSFULLY REPRESENTING BALTIMORE PRIVATEER JOHN DANELS IN THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT, IN A CASE FROM WIRT'S PRIVATE PRACTICE. Washington: 1825. [4]pp, bifolium. Wirt writes on pages 1-3 of unlined stationery, without letterhead, and signs at the end. Folded for mailing and addressed on last page, with Wirt's signature and Washington postal cancel March 22, to "John Glenn Esq | Attorney at law | Baltimore." Tear from opening the seal affects two-three words in the two penultimate lines. Otherwise, Very Good.

William Wirt [1772-1834] was U.S. Attorney General from 1817-1829. A highly regarded lawyer, he had been clerk of the Virginia House of Delegates, Chancellor of the Eastern District of Virginia, and President Jefferson's appointee to prosecute Aaron Burr in 1807. Despite his official position, Wirt was permitted to continue his busy private practice.

His correspondent, John Glenn [1795-1853] was a prominent Baltimore lawyer. He also was U.S. Attorney for the District of Maryland. Near the end of his life, President Millard Fillmore appointed him to the U.S. District Court for Maryland in March 1852. Confirmed immediately, he served until his death in 1853.

Wirt sends Glenn "a copy of the order which will go down as the mandate of the Supreme Court in the case of Barques & Danels. You perceive that the decree of the circuit court refusing to issue an execution against Danels is affirmed, with costs. We have, therefore, succeeded in the appeal, and I should suppose that the contingent fee (\$450) is earned. I submit it to you if it be not- being willing that you shall stand as arbiter in the case. It is true that this affirmance is 'without prejudice to an application for a monition against the sd. John D. Danels in the premises, according to the usage of the admiralty, that being a process to which the libellant is entitled by law' -- that is to say an original suit in the admiralty following the res ips into the hands of Danels, just as the same original process would have lain against a stranger on the same ground, as in Smart & Wolff. But I presume it was not the

meaning of the contract to ensure Danels against any suit, through all time to come, upon a new state of facts, to be made out upon new pleadings. The contingency on which the fee was stated could only have been upon the case as it stood in the aspect in which it then showed itself to us, and upon which alone we could have been supposed to make our calculations -- for we could not be expected to calculate upon unknown facts.



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"With respect to the new monition authorized against Danels, if the plaintiff chooses to pursue him farther, that is placed, by the opinion of the court, not upon any connexion which Danels had with the subject as disclosed by the existing record, but upon the new hypothesis of his having actually or constructively recd. the money. Now this is to rest on proof which the libellant must adduce- can he prove it? That Danels did not actually receive the money I have always understood from poor Winder and also that he did not constructively receive it- that is, that Stansbury had no legitimate authority to take the money out of court, as Danels' attorney in fact. And if this be so, he is in as little danger from a new suit, as he is freed from all danger on account of the old.

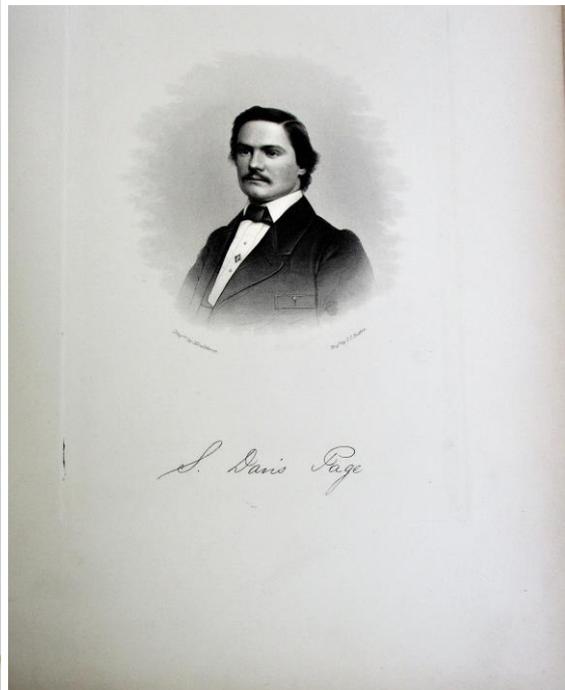
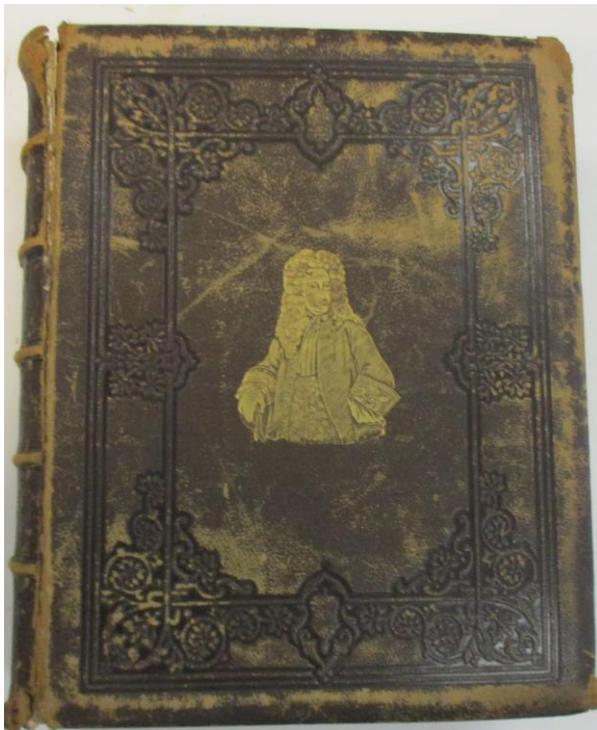
"I give you this full view of the subject, that seeing the whole ground, and knowing the contract, yourself, as having made it, you may decide whether the contingent fee has or has not been earned. You say that I know best whether it has or has not, and that my draft on Danels will be honored. But you will remember, my friend, that I have known only you in this transaction and I should be extremely unwilling either to make or receive payment of a

demand merely because I thought it just, while a gentlemen so disinterested as yourself and so well qualified to judge, thought otherwise. ....] Yours with best wishes [Wm. Wirt."

Wirt's client, John Daniel Danels [1786-1855] of Baltimore, was an extremely interesting adventurer and privateer. One of his many South American voyages was the subject of this case. "He became a captain in the Colombian navy in 1818, and served the republican cause in South America as commander of a squadron, by fitting out vessels, and by his credit as a rich man. When the Republic of Columbia was established, he returned to the United States, and gave up his claims for money due for his services, for supplies provided by him for the Revolution of 1818, for expenses incurred by his three ships in the blockade of Cumana in 1821, for the use of his three ships in the blockade of Puerto Cabello and in guarding La Guayra, and for the expenses of a journey to the United States to raise funds for the sloop-of-war 'Bolivar'." [Appleton's.]

"After cruising for only a month and a half, Danels had plundered or sunk over twenty-six Spanish and Portuguese vessels. The *Globo*, Bombay to Lisbon, netted Danels \$30,000 in specie and a cargo valued at \$90,000. But his most valuable prize was the *Gran Para*, Rio de Janeiro to Lisbon, with \$300,000 in specie. Suddenly Danels became an international figure. Danels would serve in the Venezuelan-Colombian navies until 1824 commanding both combat and supply vessels, many of which he personally financed. His service included the patriot invasion at Maracaibo in 1820 and the defeat of the Spanish at Carabobo on 24 June 1821. For this last service Danels was granted Venezuelan citizenship and the rank of commodore in Bolivar's navy." [Hopkins, *For Freedom and Profit - Baltimore Privateers in the Wars of South American Independence*. XVIII *The Northern Mariner* 93-104. 2008.]

\$1,000.00



Item No. 95

95. [Yale University Class Book 1859]: CLASS OF 1859 YALE UNIVERSITY CLASS BOOK BELONGING TO POPULAR MEMBER SAMUEL DAVIS PAGE. New Haven: 1859. Massive, thick 4to class book for Yale University Class of 1859, inscribed by most of its members. 11" x 8-3/4," original gilt pictorial morocco with gilt portrait of Elihu Yale on

front board and University seal on rear board, with spine title "Class Book, Yale, 1859." Binding rubbed at edges with short separation at ribbed spine extremities, front board detached but present. All edges gilt, attractive and clean contents. Original tissue guards, 128 engravings, two lithographs, one photograph; approximately 97 signed manuscript leaves, as follows: three engraved campus views (Yale College, Alumni Hall, and Library); 23 engravings of past and present presidents and faculty members, five with accompanying autograph leaves (President Theodore Woolsey and professors Chauncey Goodrich, William Larned, Noah Porter, and James Hadley); 100 engravings of Class of 1859 classmates (about 90 of them accompanied by autograph leaves) plus three autograph leaves for classmates without engravings; two engravings for Class of 1858 graduates; three engraved views of New Haven scenes; an albumen photograph of the Yale crew team; and two elaborate lithographs of Yale ceremonies. Closing out the volume are two lithographs: "Yale, the Burial of Euclid," and "Initiation Yale Freshmen, Secret Societies," depicting outrageously costumed students above a pile of skulls and bones. Except for the detached front board, Very Good.

Throughout all your college course you have adopted as your own a plain straightforward open course. By hasty thoughtless words you have often made yourself enemies & alienated friends. For two years men around you did not know you & consequently disliked you (for where you are not known you are set down as a disagreeable fellow or a fool all over the world), but the last two years gained you friends. Senior year at Old North College did wonders for you, old fellow, & improved your heart more than all the other years, your head. Take my advice however: be henceforth more guarded in the use of your tongue. Be less hasty in yielding to prejudices. Keep your heart open to all. Your best friend, or (it may be) your worst enemy  
 S. Davis Page  
 Sept. 22 - 1840.

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This is Samuel Davis Page's book. He graduated from Yale in 1859. Page (1840-1921) was obviously a popular guy, with a winning sense of humor. He signed the page after his own senior picture, accusing himself, "By hasty thoughtless words you have often made yourself enemies and alienated friends," and come to be known as a "disagreeable fellow and a fool." He counsels himself to be "more guarded in the use of your tongue. Be less hasty in yielding to prejudice. Keep your heart open to all. Your best friend, or (it may be) your worst

enemy, S. Davis Page." He was a member of Sigma Delta and Delta Kappa Epsilon, and Commodore of the Yale "Navy." He stroked the first Yale crew to defeat Harvard. Later he was Comptroller of Philadelphia in 1888, and appointed Assistant United States Treasurer in Philadelphia by President Grover Cleveland. He was associated with United States Senator Boies Penrose in the practice of law.

Most members of the class, who were of prime fighting age for the Civil War, lived well-documented and eventful lives. A few examples who inscribed this book include the class valedictorian Lieutenant Edward Carrington Jr. (1838-1865), who survived many battles before dying on the battlefield in March 1865. Thomas C. Brainard ran a Union military hospital. Daniel Bowe and T. Edwin Ruggles both went to Port Royal, SC in 1862 to run cotton plantations under Union military rule. Hezekiah Watkins served under Sherman in the Atlanta campaign; his entry here waxes rhapsodically for four pages about the big victory over Harvard, and discusses the crew's group portrait featured at the end of the volume. Diodate Hannahs was killed with the 6th New York Cavalry at Williamsburg in 1862; his entry here quotes Tennyson's "Charge of the Light Brigade." On the other side were Robert A. Stiles of Kentucky, whose memoir of life as a Confederate officer was titled "Four Years under Marse Robert"; and Peter Vivian Daniel, who gave his life at Chickamauga as Captain of the 5th Kentucky Infantry regiment. \$2,750.00

"Pull" was the Captain's cry;  
 Their's not to reason why,  
 Their's but to do or die,  
 Into the Harvard's line  
 Rowed the six oarsmen.

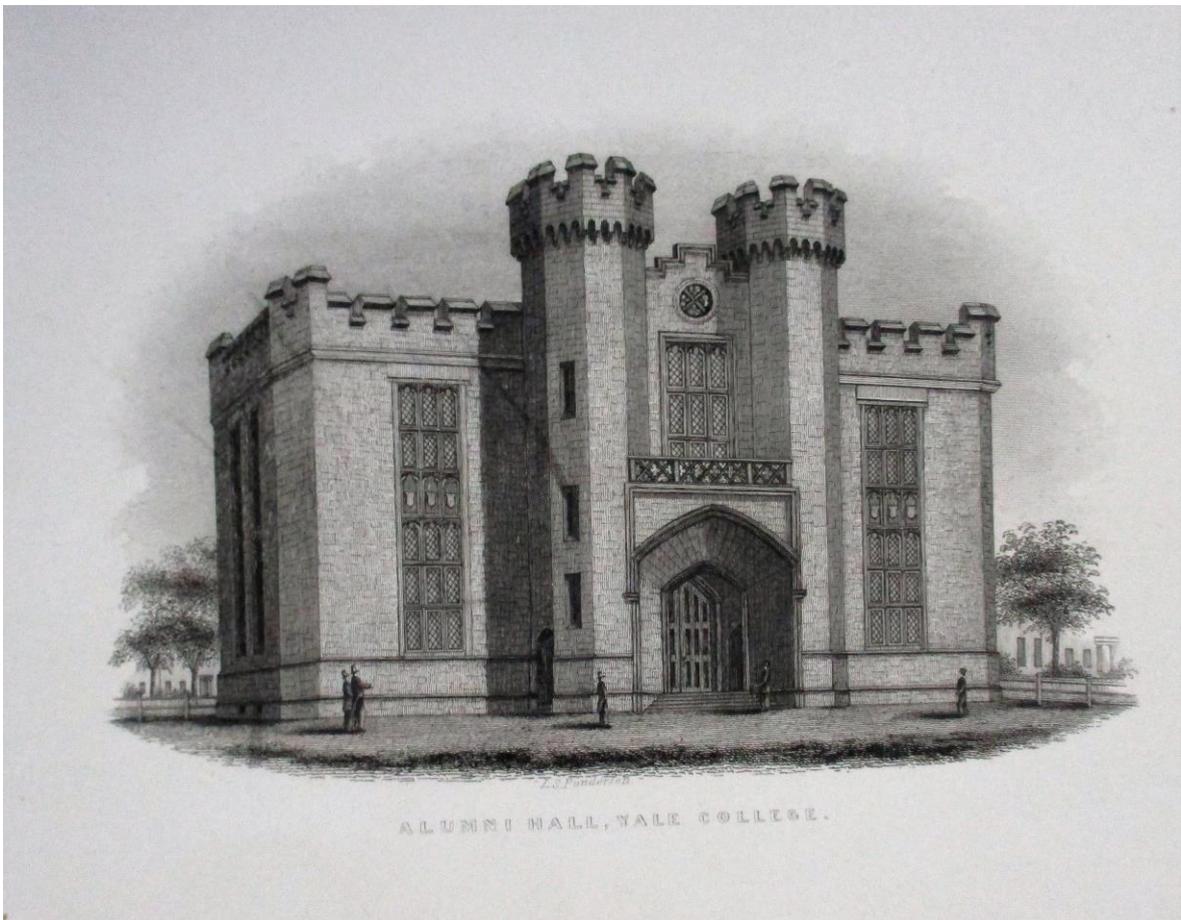
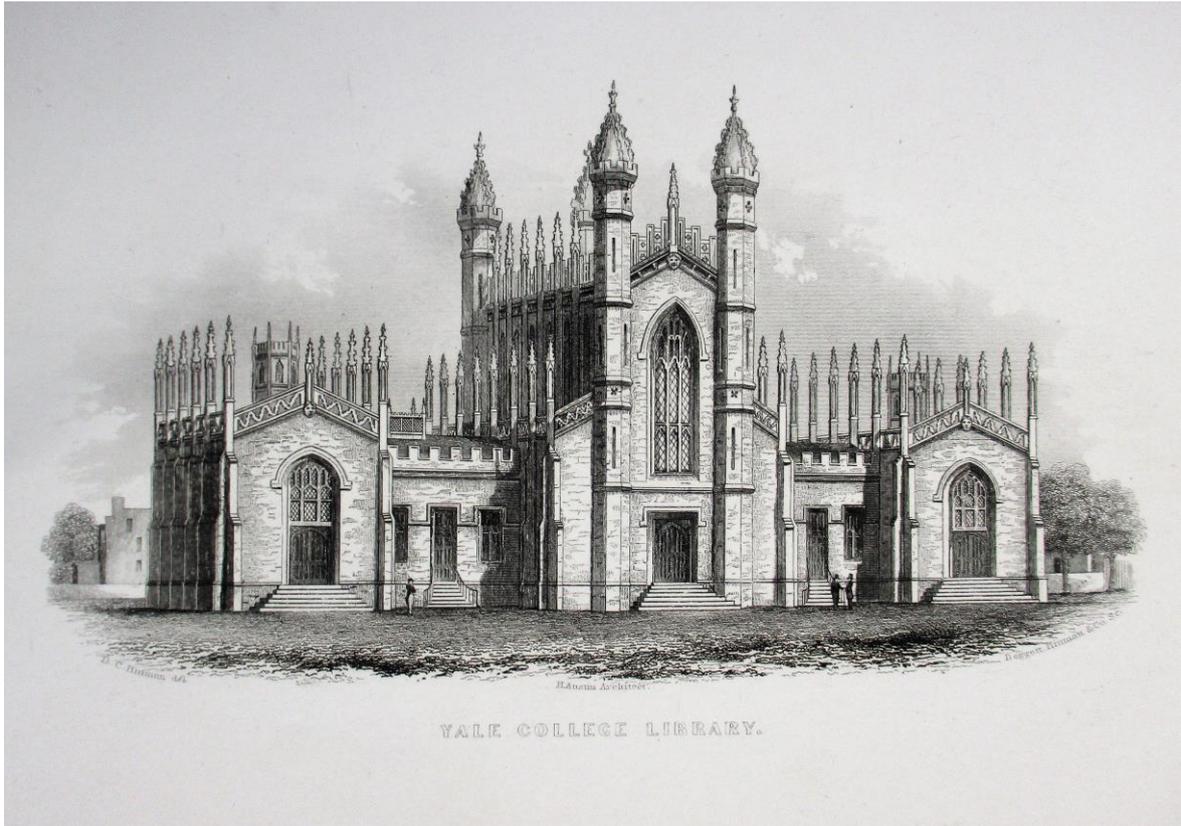
Honor the brave and bold  
 Long shall their tale be told  
 Yea when our babes are old  
 How they rowed onward.

Tennyson's Charge of the Light B.

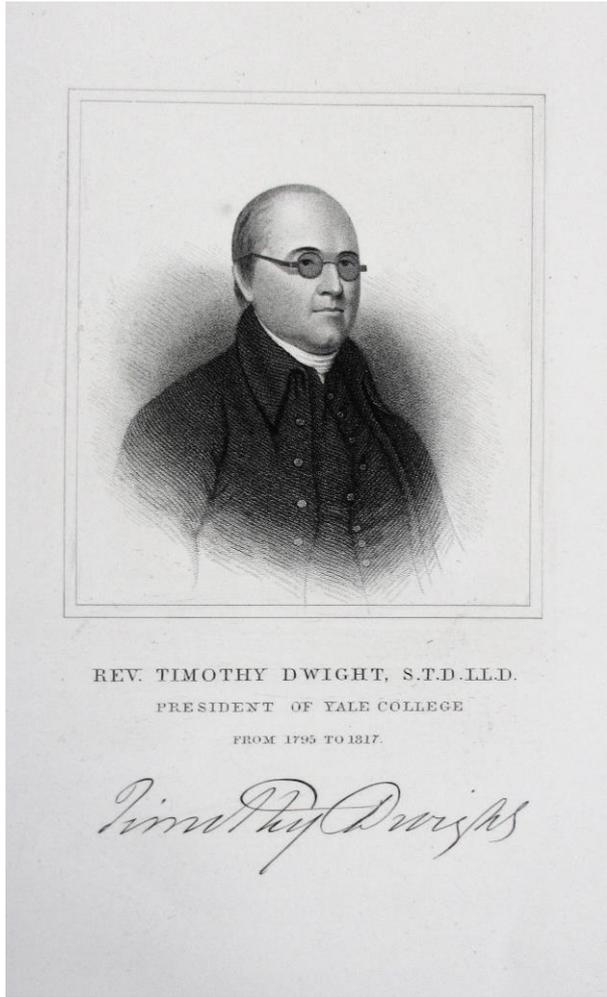
My Dear Captain you have done splendidly  
 and I wish with all my heart that life may  
 be to you one long, complete victory. Senior  
 Year has formed a band of friendship  
 between us too true and strong to be broken  
 by a college separation. Whichever you may  
 go Captain my heart will be with you  
 and I trust that we may often meet hereafter

Good bye and God be with you, Captain  
 Dates 1839  
 Orange N.Y. )  
 Date Hannahs

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