

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.

(38011) \$7,500.00

2. **[Benezet, Anthony]:** COLLECTION OF RELIGIOUS TRACTS, VIZ. ON THE SPIRIT OF PRAYER. ON WAR, AND ITS REPUGNANCY TO THE CHRISTIAN LIFE, &C. &C. CHRISTIAN PIETY FREED FROM DELUSION, &C. DAILY CONVERSATION WITH GOD, ILLUSTRATED IN THE LIFE OF A. NICOLAS. A REPRESENTATION OF THE NEGRO-TRADE, &C. Philadelphia: Henry Miller, [1767?]. Original calf, spine title stamped in gilt. Rebacked [some spine chipping] at an early date. Hinges starting. [2], 48, 30, [2 blanks], 22, 26, [4], 52, 4. Final pages trimmed closely at the top margin, occasionally affecting a page number. Except as noted, Very Good.

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

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

Bristol B2735. Shipton & Mooney 41702.

(37975) \$2,500.00

3. **[Benezet, 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 Negroe 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.

(37973) \$2,500.00

4. **Benezet, Anthony:** SOME HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF GUINEA, ITS SITUATION, PRODUCE AND THE GENERAL DISPOSITION OF ITS INHABITANTS. WITH AN INQUIRY INTO THE RISE AND PROGRESS OF THE SLAVE TRADE, ITS NATURE AND LAMENTABLE EFFECTS. ALSO A RE-PUBLICATION OF THE SENTIMENTS OF SEVERAL AUTHORS OF NOTE, ON THIS INTERESTING SUBJECT; PARTICULARLY AN EXTRACT OF A TREATISE, BY GRANVILLE SHARP. Philadelphia: Joseph Crukshank, 1771. [bound with] Sharp, Granville: EXTRACT FROM A REPRESENTATION OF THE INJUSTICE AND DANGEROUS TENDENCY OF TOLERATING SLAVERY, OR ADMITTING THE LEAST CLAIM OF PRIVATE PROPERTY IN THE PERSONS OF MEN IN ENGLAND. Philadelphia: Crukshank. 1771.

[bound with] EXTRACT FROM AN ADDRESS IN THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, OF MARCH 19. 1767. MR. RIND, PERMIT ME, IN YOUR PAPER, TO ADDRESS THE MEMBERS OF OUR ASSEMBLY ON TWO POINTS... [np, nd].

The three titles bound together, as issued, in contemporary full sheep with raised spine bands [some rubbing, but hinges firm]. [6], iv, 144, 53, [6] pp [as issued]. Separate title page for the Sharp item after page 144; caption title for the EXTRACT after page 44, second count. Light foxing and toning, Very Good.

This is the first edition of Benezet's landmark study of Guinea and the slave trade; and the first American edition of Sharp's 'Extract'. The second 'Extract' has been attributed to Arthur Lee, a member of Virginia's elite First Family. He argues, "Long and serious reflections upon the nature and consequences of slavery have convinced me, that it is a violation both of justice and religion; that it is dangerous to the safety of the community in which it prevails; that it is destructive to the growth of arts and sciences; and lastly, that it produces a numerous and very fatal train of vices, both in the slave, and in his master."

Like Lee and Sharp, Benezet espouses the Natural Rights of mankind. "Freedom is unquestionably the birth-right of all mankind, Africans as well as Europeans." Benezet's work "gave to Thomas Clarkson his first facts on the slave trade, and was the source of the impulse to begin his long and active protest against it" [DAB]. Benezet's preface explains his purpose: "Some account will be here given of the different parts of Africa, from which the Negroes are brought to America; with an impartial relation from what motives the Europeans were first induced to undertake, and have since continued this iniquitous traffic." Those motives "were concerned in reaping the gain of this infamous traffic." Sabin notes four reprintings during the 1770's and 1780's.

FIRST EDITION. Evans 11985. Hildeburn 2633. Sabin 4689. Work 257. Blockson 10074. (37974) \$2,500.00

5. **Brown, William:** AN ORATION, SPOKEN AT HARTFORD, IN THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT, ON THE ANNIVERSARY OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE, JULY 4TH, A.D. 1799. Hartford: Hudson and Goodwin, 1799. 23, [1 blank] pp. Stitched and untrimmed. Scattered foxing and spotting. Early ownership signature at head of title [loss of letter due to small tear]. Good+.

A Connecticut Federalist attacks the French Revolution and the "utter depravity" of its leaders, who would foment a slave revolt in the United States in order to conquer the Americas.

"France has the most fixed and deadly animosity, against the government and people of the United States." Once France defeats Spain, American independence will be at risk: "[T]he hungry armies of the French, will be sent to carve their own fortunes, in the luxuriant fields of Spanish America." Soon they will be knocking at our gates: "Having reached the borders of Georgia or Carolina, an army of Frenchmen will find ready prepared, powerful engines of revolution and conquest. The blacks, urged on by vengeance for the hardships of slavery, and animated by the example of their African brethren in the West-Indies, will instantly join the standard of the invader, and greedily unite with him, in the work of plunder and blood."

Evans 35251. Trumbull 403. ESTC 28807. Not in LCP. (38006) \$500.00

6. **Butts, Isaac:** BRIEF REASONS FOR REPUDIATION; APPLICABLE TO THE WAR DEBTS OF ALL COUNTRIES. BY ISAAC BUTTS, LATE EDITOR OF THE ROCHESTER DAILY UNION AND ADVERTISER. Rochester, N.Y.: Benton & Andrews, 1869. . Original printed yellow wrappers, stitched. x, 100 pp. Rubberstamped front wrapper and title page. Otherwise, a clean and Very Good copy.

Butts had supported the Free Soil Party and the "Barnburner" or antislavery wing of the Democratic Party. But during the War he consistently opposed the Lincoln administration. He believed the War was wrong, "and that nothing but evil could result from it, so far as the nation was concerned" [web site of Prabook]. Butts argues here that binding succeeding generations to the debts contracted by a prior generation is "monstrous; it is abhorrent to the laws of God, and utterly subversive of the inalienable Rights of Man." In the next 100 pages he tells us why this is so.

Sabin 9680. (38078) \$150.00

7. **Carey, Henry C.:** RECONSTRUCTION: INDUSTRIAL, FINANCIAL, AND POLITICAL. LETTERS TO THE HON. HENRY WILSON, SENATOR FROM MASSACHUSETTS. Philadelphia: Collins, Printer, 1867. 79, [1 blank] pp. Stitched in original printed wrappers, couple of old rubberstamps else clean and Very Good.

"In 1867, Carey wrote a series of letters to Massachusetts Senator Henry Wilson, who would become Grant's second vice president. Strongly disagreeing with Wilson's laissez-faire, free-trade politics, Carey collected these letters as Reconstruction, Industrial, Financial and Political." [Thomas, Brook: THE LITERATURE OF RECONSTRUCTION: NOT IN PLAIN BLACK AND WHITE, Johns Hopkins University Press, January 17, 2017, p.235.] LCP 2022. Sabin 10842. (35650) \$75.00

8. **[Cheever, George]:** THE REPUBLIC OR THE OLIGARCHY? WHICH? AN APPEAL AGAINST THE PROPOSED TRANSFER OF THE RIGHT TO VOTE FROM THE PEOPLE TO THE STATE. BY ONE OF THE PEOPLE. New York: American News Company, 1866. 36pp, stitched. Last blank loose, lightly foxed. Good+.

Cheever attacks the Republican Congress for failing, in the proposed Fourteenth Amendment, to guarantee to freedmen the right to vote. "The right to vote belongs to the people, and can neither be withheld nor bestowed by the government; otherwise the people are slaves. The essence of an oligarchy is the exclusion of particular classes from the vote." Congress's refusal is a lingering badge of slavery. Sabin 70009. Not in Work, Blockson, Bartlett.

(22638) \$100.00

9. **Connelley, William Elsey:** QUANTRILL AND THE BORDER WARS. Cedar Rapids, Iowa: The Torch Press, Publishers, 1910. Original red publisher's cloth [light rubbing, cover decoration, title stamped in gilt on front cover and spine]. 542pp. with frontis portrait and illustrations as collated. Inner hinge cracked, else Very Good.

"A general account of border warfare in which Quantrill was so prominent, probably the best study on the subject" [Nevins]. Oddly, Nevins also has a less enthusiastic entry about the book: "Strongly hostile to everything about Quantrill, the author has put together a badly organized but pungent story of the guerrillas."

FIRST EDITION. II Nevins 146, I Nevins 25. Howes C689. Graff 850. (38060) \$125.00

10. **Crosby, Alpheus:** THE PRESENT POSITION OF THE SECEDED STATES, AND THE RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT IN RESPECT TO THEM. AN ADDRESS TO THE PHI BETA KAPPA SOCIETY OF DARTMOUTH

COLLEGE, JULY 19, 1865. Boston: 1865. 16pp, stitched. Old institutional rubberstamp in blank margin of title leaf. Good+.

Crosby deals with the knotty question of whether the seceded States are in the Union, or out of it. If they're in it, uh oh-- don't they get to vote on whether to adopt the 13th Amendment abolishing slavery? That seems crazy. So he opts for a practical solution-- in for some purposes, out for others. Out in particular when it comes to the restoration of the Union without slavery.

Sabin 17626.

(38053) \$100.00

11. **Cunningham, S.A., Editor and Proprietor:** CONFEDERATE VETERAN. VOLUMES 11, 13, 14, 15, 16. Nashville, Tenn.: 1903, 1906, 1907, 1908. Complete volumes, bound in matching green cloth with gilt spine rules and gilt spine titles. Institutional gum labels, bookplate and discard stamp on each front pastedown, occasional light wear and library marks. Printed on glossy paper. Except as noted Very Good.

Cunningham edited the Confederate Veteran from its inception in 1893 until his death in 1913. He "began the publication of this monthly magazine in Nashville as an outgrowth of a leaflet he had issued at various times to assist him in collecting funds for building a memorial to Jefferson Davis at Richmond" [Goff, THE CONFEDERATE VETERAN MAGAZINE, 31 TN Historical Quarterly 45. 1972].

Not in Lomazow. (38105) \$275.00

12. **[Davis, Jefferson]:** WHAT JEFF. DAVIS THINKS OF THE WAR. [New York: National Union Executive Committee, 1864]. Broadside, 9" x 11 1/2", printed in two columns. One short border tear, Very Good.

A rare broadside, demonstrating Jefferson Davis's affinity with the Democratic Party, expressed at its Chicago convention. "The main plank of the Chicago Platform is that which pronounces the war a FAILURE, and on that account demands that 'IMMEDIATE EFFORTS BE MADE FOR A CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES'."

Eberstadt calls this a "scarce piece denouncing the Chicago plank, and airing Davis' views as expressed at Macon, Montgomery, and Richmond. The effectual way to end the war and restore the Union is: VOTE FOR LINCOLN."

FIRST EDITION. 133 Eberstadt 281. OCLC locates seven copies under several accession numbers as of April 2017.

(38116) \$750.00

13. **Democratic State Central Committee of Pennsylvania:** ADDRESS OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, TO THE PEOPLE OF PENNSYLVANIA. [Harrisburg?: 1856]. 14, [2 blanks] pp. Bound into modern plain wrappers, light foxing. Good+.

This pamphlet was issued during the 1856 presidential campaign, urging election of Pennsylvania's favorite son, James Buchanan.

Warning that the new Republican Party threatens the Union, the Committee argues, "Let a President of the United States be elected exclusively by the votes of one section, and on a principle of avowed hostility to the men, the measures, the domestic institutions, the feelings and the interests of the other section, and what must be the consequence?... The Union cannot

stand in case an Abolition President, like Fremont, be chosen." The Committee attacks abolition, Republican Sectionalism, and the Republican stance on the Kansas Question. LCP 3056. (37957) \$250.00

14. **Election of 1864: THE PLATFORMS.** np: [1864]. Broadside, 9" x 11 1/2". One margin spot [from removal of a gum label], a short repaired blank edge tear. Very Good.

A Republican recitation of the Democrats' Platform and the Republicans' Platform in 1864, and an analysis of their 'Points of Difference.' "The Union platform looks to the ending of the war through the defeat and overthrow of the Rebellion, while the Democratic contemplates peace through the virtual triumph of the traitors." The broadside exhorts, "Freemen of the United States! read, mark, weigh, resolve, and VOTE! This is preeminently a contest regarding important principles and measures, compared with which, personal considerations are of small account."

Sabin 63348. Not in Bartlett. (38115) \$750.00

15. **[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?"

(38041) \$650.00

16. **[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 December 2021. The Hargrett Library at the University of Georgia and the Atlanta History Center apparently also own copies.

(38005) \$2,000.00

17. **[Grant, Ulysses S.]: GRANT'S PETERSBURG PROGRESS. VOL. I. NO. 1.** "ETERNAL VIGILANCE IS THE PRICE OF LIBERTY." (AND TEN CENTS A COPY FOR OUR PAPER.). Petersburg, Virginia: Eden & McCreery, April 3, 1865. Printed broadside, 12" x 18." Crudely printed in five columns, with the headline, "PETERSBURG OURS! WE ARE HERE!! HALLELUJAH: HOLIDAY FOR THE ARMY. GREAT REJOICING! Old folds and blank margin dust. Several pinholes at fold intersections, each affecting a few letters. Mounted on card stock. Good.

This ephemeral broadside, the first of only four issues ending on April 10, was published by Major Robert C. Eden of the 37th Wisconsin Volunteers and his assistant editor, Captain C.B. McCreery of the 8th Michigan. Perhaps the editors intended a longer-lived publication, as their stated intention was "to publish a live paper as long as circumstances will permit; that is, as long as we can steal the paper and get men detailed to set the type." The "LATEST NEWS" is that "Petersburg is in the hands of Lincoln's hirelings, including the Editor and staff of the 'Progress'." And, "Richmond Taken.--Just as we are about going to press, we are reliably informed that the city of Richmond came into the possession of the Union forces at a quarter past eight o'clock this morning."

The editors are delighted that "The colored population... are all just wild in their jubilation to see us here." Petersburg, they report, is "once again under the guidance and protection of the wisest and best government the world ever saw... The joyful tidings will spread that another deadly blow has been struck at the fast dying Southern Confederacy." A humorous entry under the caption "Auction Sales" announces, "To be sold very cheap (if not badly sold already) all that singularly, ineligible and worthless property known as THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY. For particulars apply to Jefferson Davis, Richmond, Va. N.B. Liberal terms to agents of Maximillian, Louis Napoleon, or Victoria."

Not in Brigham, Lomazow, Sabin, Hummel. This issue not at AAS. Library of Congress Control Number sn84024507. OCLC is the usual confused amalgam of reprints and a few originals.

(38113) \$2,000.00

18. **Greene, William B.:** THE SOVEREIGNTY OF THE PEOPLE. Boston: A. Williams and Co., 1868. Original printed wrappers, stitched. 35, [1 blank] pp. Old rubberstamps on title page and front wrapper. A few spots. Good+.

The author, a Massachusetts man, dedicates his pamphlet "To the Illustrious Major-General George B. McClellan." Greene [1819-1878] calls himself "one of the most faithful although one of the least meritorious of his former subordinates." Wikipedia describes Greene as an abolitionist who nevertheless obviously had great affection for McClellan; a fan of Transcendentalism; and, by this time in his life, "a full-fledged anarchist" who favored interest-free banking.

His pamphlet emphasizes that "The legal peoples, and not Congress, are the true sovereign. It is the freedom of speech and of the press, the enjoyment of liberty and property, and the pursuit of happiness, which is to be ranked as of natural right, and which is guaranteed as such by the State constitutions." State tribunals have failed to give the people "the full benefit of the State Declarations of Rights."

Sabin 28620.

(38108) \$125.00

19. **Homsher, Charles W.:** MANUSCRIPT ACCOUNT OF HIS NINE MONTHS' IMPRISONMENT AT ANDERSONVILLE AS A PRIVATE IN THE 90TH REGIMENT, INDIANA VOLUNTEERS, 1864-1865. 17pp, each page 5-3/4" x 8-3/4," in pencil, on rectos only The last page with Homsher's pencil sketch, apparently a wall of the prison. Light toning, some blank edge and corner wear. Last page significantly chipped, but without effect on text. With an early typed transcription. Very Good.

In August 1862 Private Homsher (1839 -1893), a resident of Lancaster Pennsylvania, was mustered into Co. H, 5th Cavalry, 90th Regiment of the Indiana Volunteers. He was captured near Clinton, Georgia on July 31, 1864. After nine months at Andersonville he was released. He completed his military service in June 1865, moved back to Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, married, and had five children. His diary begins, "In Remembrance of Andersonville GA Prison." Here are excerpts detailing his confinement at the most notorious Civil War prison:

"We were put in Box cars for Andersonville and were packed like hogs. We arrive at the station. We form a line and was searched from head to foot. We first was commanded by Gen. Winder to take our pants and hand them to the guards to go through them. Then our drawers and then our shirts and our blankets and every package in every form that was about us. Some of the guards wanted to keep our blankets but by appeal to Genl Winder made them give them up. They found on me 4 postage stamps and Masonic Pin and 10¢ piece which they kept and photograph of my lady friend which it had carried from home. The guards said I stole it out of house which I denied point blank and was finally allowed to keep it but the masonic pin & 10¢ piece I never got back . . . I will never forget the remark made by Comrade Law Sammons who said 'Boys we shall never forget this 2nd day Aug. and this grub and what we have passed through today' . . . We soon found out in a few days that we were glad to get that kind of meat also received corn bread some time you would bite into mouth full of meal that had not been baked and pull out pieces of corn husk and pieces of corn cob. After understand the laws of the camp we were issued 1/2 pint corn meal with pieces of corn cob not sifted sometimes sold, and oftener without salt, 1/2 pint peas that full of bugs, 3oz of fresh meat . . . We were permitted to go out under heavy guard to bring in some wood (20 men at a time)."

"The Rebel Sergeant came in every morning to count us that was left in each section of 100 men if any had died through the night . . . The last of august 1864 I have counted as high 60

who died through the night and was carried to the gate. They lay there till 9AM without any clothes of any kind on them. Some of our men would ask the guards for permission to take their clothes to mend what was hanging on us. . . After being there a month or so I traded with the rebel guards at night, my first trade was with a silver pencil for one quart of corn meal, 1/2 plug of Cavendish Tobacco, and when every new prisoner would come in I would trade a one chew of tobacco for a U.S. brass button."

"On the side of the hill of the Stockade could see the train stop at the station and we watch if they left of any prisoners then you could see marching towards the gate. . . The boys would get around them and dine out what our army was doing and if could hear anything about being exchange of prisoners or if it was so that Rebels won a victory every time that they reported . . . Capt. Hertz would ride in camp and state their army had won a great victory and wanted the prisoners to go in their army and take the oath to Confederacy. Some of the prisoners went out to go. One day Capt. Hertz came in camp stated that we were all to be exchanged as fast as they could procure transportation for us at last it came our time. We were taken to Millen where they had made a new prison pen and kept us there about two months . . . While there they exchanged the sick prisoners. Comrade John Sammons of our Co and we always tented together. There was a Comrade of 7 Ohio Inf and who was so sick that he could not walk to gate and Sammons and I were at the gate and when the Rebel Sergeant called the man's name to go, Comrade of 7 Ohio Inf was not there to answer to his name. So Sammons answered to his name Co & Regt and went out. He waved his hand at me and that was the last I have seen of my friend. I went back to my tent and felt sorry that my friend had left me and wondered if Genl Sherman would ever reach this place and set us free . . ."

"We remained there about two months and then was taken back to Andersonville again and remain there a month. And then was sent to Savannah, Ga. And from there to Lake City, Fla. And parole on the 28th of April 1865. . . The boys at the first site of our Glorious old flag commenced to holler and some of so weak we had to set down by road side and cried for deliverance from the retched condition we were subject to for nine long months . . . Two poor fellows died that night from eating too much . . ."

(37958) \$3,500.00

20. **Hopkins, Samuel:** AN INQUIRY INTO THE NATURE OF TRUE HOLINESS. WITH AN APPENDIX; CONTAINING AN ANSWER TO THE REV. MR. WILLIAM HART'S REMARKS ON PRESIDENT EDWARDS'S DISSERTATION ON THE NATURE OF TRUE VIRTUE: AND BRIEF REMARKS ON SOME THINGS THE REV. MR. MATHER HAS LATELY PUBLISHED. ALSO AN ANSWER TO THE REV. MR. HEMMENWAY'S VINDICATION, &C. BY SAMUEL HOPKINS, M.A. PASTOR OF THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH IN NEWPORT. Newport, Rhode Island: Solomon Southwick, 1773. vi, [2], 220 pp. Page 89 numbered correctly; page 128 misnumbered 118. Faint small blindstamp, light and widely scattered spotting. Disbound, else Very Good..

After his removal from Great Barrington, Hopkins became minister of the First Congregational Church of Newport, R. I., where he remained for the rest of his long life. He was one of the first Congregational ministers to denounce slavery, to raise money to purchase freedom for slaves in the neighborhood; and, with Ezra Stiles, to write a plan to educate colored missionaries for service in Africa. He is chiefly remembered for his profound influence on the development of New England theology.

The book issued from the press of one of the most famous of the early printers of Newport. Solomon Southwick opposed the British at the outbreak of Revolution and paid dearly for his opposition.

FIRST EDITION. Evans 12811. Alden 514. ESTC W20536.

(38103) \$600.00

21. **[Improved Order of Red Men]:** CONSTITUTION, BY-LAWS AND RULES OF ORDER OF NATCHEZ TRIBE, NO. 1, IMPROVED ORDER OF RED MEN, OF NATCHEZ, MISSISSIPPI. "FREEDOM, FRIENDSHIP AND CHARITY." INSTITUTED 27TH SUN, SNOW MOON, G.S. 5618. Natchez: Printed at the Natchez Daily Free Trader Job Office, 1858. 16, [4] pp. Disbound and lightly spotted, Good+.

The Order was founded in the 1830s, with roots allegedly descending from the Sons of Liberty. "Despite the name," says Wikipedia, "the order was formed solely by, and for, white men."

"No Council-Fire shall be kindled if a less number than Five Members of the Tribe be present." Officers include a Sachem, Register of Wampum, Keeper of Wampum, Senior and Junior Sagamores, Prophet, and other such. The last leaf is a typescript certificate, completed in manuscript, that John Holt is "a Red Man of our Tribe, initiated a Red Man the sleep of the 23rd Sun, Plant Moon, Grand Sun 5618." It is signed by the Sachem and the Chief of Records. Not located in Owen or on OCLC as of January 2022.

(38084) \$350.00

22. **[Judaica] Rosenberger & Son:** CARTE DE VISITE PHOTOGRAPH OF AN UNIDENTIFIED YOUNG WOMAN, IN A LONG DRESS, WEARING A FLORAL HAT, HER ARM RESTING ON A DESK. Demopolis or Selma, Alabama: c.1880s. 2-1/2" x 4-1/4." Light fading. with verso printed: "Rosenberger & Son, PHOTOGRAPHERS, Selma & Demopolis, Ala.," Good+.

The firm of Rosenberger & Son was a father and son team, Gottlieb L. [1826-1908] and Leon G. Rosenberger, doing business in Demopolis and Selma, Alabama; and Jackson, Mississippi during the 1880s and 1890s. The Rosenbergers were Jewish, Gottlieb an immigrant from Germany who came to the United States as a young man. He was a photographer for many years. Before adding his son as a partner, he was in business with Lewis David as Rosenberger & David until at least 1880. Leon Rosenberger [1868-1904] had partnered with his father under Rosenberger & Son by 1888, as noted in several advertisements found in 'The South Alabamian.' Gottlieb's obituary states that he was Rabbi of Selma's Congregation Temple Mishkan Israel for several terms [Obituary of Gottlieb Rosenberger, The Montgomery Advertiser, 18 April 1908, p.10; Obituary of Leon Rosenberger, The Selma Times, 14 May 1904, p.3; The Selma City Director for 1880-1881; Robb: SHOT IN ALABAMA: A HISTORY OF PHOTOGRAPHY, 1839-1941, AND A LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHERS, Univ. Alabama Press: 2016, page 387.]

(38009) \$125.00

23. **King, Wm. W.:** IN THE SUPREME COURT. J.W. CANNON VERSUS CITY OF NEW ORLEANS. New Orleans: A. W. Hyatt, Stationer, 38 Camp St., [1873-1874]. 40pp. Stitched in original printed wrappers, with wrapper title as issued. Signed on front and rear wrap by King, with his notations in pencil here and there in the margins or text. Light dusting and spotting. Good+.

The case illustrates the enduring constitutional conflict between local and national powers. The U.S. Constitution states: "No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage." Yet the City of New Orleans imposed a tax, which it called "levee duties," on Cannon's vessel, the Steamer Robert E. Lee, without the consent of Congress. The Robert E.

Lee, which ran between Vicksburg and New Orleans. was famous for its victory in its race against the Steamer Natchez, from New Orleans to St. Louis.

This is King's submission to the U.S. Supreme Court in the case of Cannon vs. City of New Orleans. The Court's decision, upholding King's argument, is reported at 87 U.S. 577 [1874]. Challenging the tax as a "duty of tonnage," King rebutted the City's claim that its Ordinance merely was compensation for the vessel's use of City wharfage. Justice Miller, writing for a unanimous Court, eviscerated the City's claim, noting, as does King's argument, that the City levied the tax regardless of a vessel's wharfage use. Justice Miller made short shrift of the arguments of "ill-regulated and overtaxed towns and cities" which sought to evade the constitutional prohibition.

King [1813-1881] "moved with his family from Griffin, Georgia, to Tuscaloosa, Alabama, where he attended the University of Alabama and earned AB in 1833 and AM in 1836. He subsequently moved to New Orleans where he practiced law ... He married first, March 18, 1840, in Tuscaloosa, Catherine M Drish (1820-1880) ... Catherine suffered from mental health problems, contributing to a divorce in abt 1846 ... W.W. King married second, in 1849, in New Orleans, Sarah Anne Miller, daughter of Eliza Delaybaque Kirk and Branch Miller. He and Sarah had seven children: Frederic, Branch, Grace, May Flora, Annie, William and Nina. Their eldest daughter, Grace King (1851-1932) became an outstanding and successful author" [Find a Grave online].

Not located on OCLC as of December 2021.

(37952) \$350.00

24. **Ku Klux Klan: REVISED AND AMENDED PRESCRIPT OF THE ORDER OF THE \* \* \* DAMNANT QUID INTELLIGUNT.** [Pulaski, Tennessee: Office of the Pulaski Citizen, 1868]. 24pp, stitched in original plain yellow wrappers [dusted]. The rear wrapper includes an ink inscription: "Preserve carefully-This is partly my work." In pencil, beneath the inscription, is added: "(H. H. Bates)". Light wear, Very Good. Housed in a decorated cloth portfolio

The Prescript was first printed in 1867 in Pulaski, in 16 pages [Allen 6418]. Our second edition, which adds a section on "Character and Objects of the Order," was "Printed secretly in the office of the Pulaski citizen" [OCLC]. One Laps McCord, a "printer boy" at the Citizen, described the printing "under the seal of secrecy and concealment, hiding the galleys of type as they were set up, and stitched them with our own hands in a back room over Shepard's store, and trimmed them with a shoe knife on the floor." His Certificate confirms the foregoing, all recorded in Volume V of The American Historical Magazine, January 1900, pages 4-5.

"The Organization shall be styled and denominated, the Order of the \* \* \*." Its "CREED" "reverentially acknowledge[s] the majesty and supremacy of the Divine Being ... And we recognize our relation to the United States Government, the supremacy of the Constitution, the Constitutional Laws thereof, and the Union of States thereunder."

Explaining "THE CHARACTER AND OBJECTS OF THE ORDER," The Organization claims to be "an institution of Chivalry, Humanity, Mercy, and Patriotism ... First, To protect the weak, the innocent, and the defenceless, from the indignities, wrongs, and outrages of the lawless ... Second: To protect and defend the Constitution of the United States, and all laws passed in conformity thereto, and to protect the States and the people thereof from all invasion from any source whatever. Third: To aid and assist in the execution of all constitutional laws, and to protect the people from unlawful seizure, and from trial except by their peers in conformity to the laws of the land."

The Prescript lists the titles and duties of Officers; delineates the territory of "The Empire," comprising the former Confederate States and Border Slave States; and discloses

qualifications for membership. The "Interrogatories to be asked" of applicants include, "Are you now, or have you ever been, a member of the Radical Republican party...?" "Did you belong to the Federal army during the late war?" "Are you opposed to negro equality, both social and political?" "Are you in favor of a white man's government in this country?"

The Ku Klux Klan, "founded in 1866 as a Tennessee social club, spread into nearly every Southern state, launching a 'reign of terror' against Republican leaders black and white." Klan assassinations were brutal and methodical. "In effect, the Klan was a military force serving the interests of the Democratic party, the planter class, and all those who desired the restoration of white supremacy ... It aimed to reverse the interlocking changes sweeping over the South during Reconstruction, to destroy the Republican party's infrastructure, undermine the Reconstruction state, reestablish control of the black labor force, and restore racial subordination in every aspect of Southern life." [Foner, RECONSTRUCTION 342, 425-426. Harper: Perennial Library Edition. 1989.

Not in Allen, Sabin, LCP, or the online site of AAS,. OCLC 13149959 [6- Columbia, DLC, Princeton, Filson, UNC, TN State Lib.] as of January 2022.

(38093) \$7,500.00

25. **Liberty Party:** THE LIBERTY ALMANAC FOR 1847. New York: William Harned, [1846]. 48pp, illustrated, stitched. Anti-slavery woodcut on title page, several other woodcuts in text. Scattered foxing, several corners turned, one corner torn with loss of several letters. Good+.

The Almanac contains material on the Liberty Party, the first anti-slavery political party, and the anti-slavery movement, including: runaway slaves, cruelties of slaveholding, slavery in the District of Columbia, organized religion's financial connections and ideological affinities with slavery [a minister "whipping his 'bitch' on Sabbath morning" before preaching, and admonishing her when she took the Lord's name in vain as she cried out in pain], slave suicides, slave hunts. Whittier's poem, 'The Martyr of Liberty', is printed. The last page is a list of books and tracts for sale at the Depository of the Anti-Slavery Society.

Woodcut illustrations include a slave being whipped, a fugitive slave on the run, the public slave prison at Washington, slaves protesting at the Capitol, and other such ugliness. Drake 8460. LCP 5866.

(38112) \$500.00

26. **[Lincoln at Richmond]:** CARTE DE VISITE PHOTOGRAPH OF A LITHOGRAPH PUBLISHED BY CURRIER AND IVES, DEPICTING LINCOLN AT RICHMOND, A BLACK MAN NEWLY FREED FROM SLAVERY KNEELING AT LINCOLN'S FEET, HIS SHACKLES BROKEN, KISSING LINCOLN'S HAND, HIS WIFE AND BABIES STANDING BEHIND HIM. LINCOLN'S RIGHT ARM IS RAISED AND POINTING HEAVENWARD. [np: 1865]. Carte de visite, 2-1/2" x 4." Printed caption at the bottom, "FREEDOM TO THE SLAVES." A contemporary hand, in pencil, has written beneath the caption

. The result was a sculpture, erected in 1876 in Lincoln Park near Capitol Hill, depicting a supplicant slave and a towering Lincoln. Known as the Emancipation Memorial, or the Freedmen's Memorial, it generated some contemporary criticism for its depiction of the inferior position of the black man. The last, unnumbered page lists the Officers of the National Lincoln Monument Association, with Henry Garnet as President.

The pamphlet begins with letters from luminaries Frederick Douglass, who writes that "the prophecy of 1776 will not be fulfilled till all men in America shall stand equal before the laws"; Charles Sumner, Salmon P. Chase, Gerrit Smith, and other stalwarts of the anti-slavery movement. The centerpiece is a long oration by William Howard Day, "a young colored man of New York." Actually, Day was forty years old, editor of the Cleveland True Democrat, and the 1858 President of the National Board of Commissioners of the Colored People, whose formation signaled the beginnings of an autonomous black civil rights movement. His oration, like Douglass's letter and Lincoln's Gettysburg Address, places the promise of the Declaration of Independence at the heart of the American political experiment.

Sabin 41178. Not in Blockson, Work, LCP, Weinstein, Monaghan. (37971) \$3,000.00

27. **[Minnesota]: ANNUAL MESSAGE OF GOVERNOR RAMSEY TO THE LEGISLATURE OF MINNESOTA. DELIVERED JANUARY 9TH, 1862.** Saint Paul: William R. Marshall, State Printer, 1862. 32pp, stitched in original printed wrappers. Old institutional rubberstamps on blank portions of front wrapper and title page, else Very Good.

Governor Ramsey reports on Minnesota's role in the "stupendous national calamity," "the most gigantic rebellion of modern times." He predicts that, after the War, restless young men, "after having been drawn from the quiet and tumultuous life of our eastern towns, to share in the adventurous turmoil of the battle-field, will prefer the excitement and prosperous activity of a new career in the West, to a return to their old homes. This has been the case in all similar epochs in our military history." Thus emigration to this new State will commence in earnest. AII [MN] 434. OCLC 8329458 [10] as of December 2021.

(38044) \$250.00

28. **Minnesota: ANNUAL MESSAGE OF GOVERNOR RAMSEY TO THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA. 1,500 COPIES ORDERED PRINTED FOR THE USE OF THE LEGISLATURE.** St. Paul: Wm. R. Marshall, Incidental Printer, 1861. 31, [1 blank] pp. Stitched in original printed wrappers. Institutional stamps on blank portions of front wrapper and title page, else a clean and Very Good text.

Governor Ramsey reports that Constitutional "provision has been made for encouraging our aboriginal population to attain the status of civilized men...Many among the Dakotas, and other tribes, have adopted the habits and customs of white people, and are very desirous of being recognized as men and citizens."

Ramsey deplores South Carolina's secession, "the present treasonable position of one of the Southern States, and the menacing attitude of others." If secession is not repudiated, "the action and judgment of the majority" will be hostage "to the fanaticism of the restless and factious few." He closes, "We are a young State, not yet very numerous or powerful, but we are for the Union as it is, and the Constitution as it is."

AII 376. (38045) \$150.00

29. **[Mississippi Slaves]: INVENTORY OF THE ESTATE OF JEROME B. YATES, INFANT DEVISEE OF SLAVES AND REAL ESTATE FORMERLY OWNED BY IGNATIUS YATES, DECEASED. FILED BY THE MINOR'S GUARDIAN, THOS. O. DAVIS [Hinds County, Mississippi: 1849].** Single legal sheet, entirely in ink manuscript, docketed on verso in the neat hand of W.H. Hampton, Clerk of Court.

"An inventory of the real and Personal Estate of Jerome B. Yates, an infant devisee of Ignatius Yates, decd, now in the hands and possession of the undersigned, guardian of said infant.

" Real Estate

"A certain tract of Land, situate, lying and being in the County of Hinds, on five mile creek, Containing by actual survey about one hundred and 57.130 acres. Bounded on the north by the lands of C. K. Farr, on the South by the Lands of Joseph Morrison and Obedience Yates, on the East By the Land of N. B. Yates, and on the west by the Land of E. H. Davis: being said infants allotted share of a tract of Land devised jointly to him and others by said decedent.

Personal Estate

"A negro man slave named	Sam,	Black,	aged	33 years			
do	do	"	George,	"	do	20	"
do	do	"	Nelson,	"	do	21	"
do	woman	"	Ann,	"	do	35	
do	Girl	"	Lucy,	"	do	12	"
do	"	"	Minerva,	"	do	5	"
do	"	"	Mary,	"	do	4	"
do	"	"	Rachael,	"	do	1	"
do	Boy	"	Tom,	"	do	14	

"2 Plough Mewls, one Yoke Oxen 5 Head of Cattle, Seven Head of Sheep, 12 Head Hogs  
Thos. O. Davis Guardian

"Sworn to and Subscribed before me May 14th 1849

W H Hampton Clk"

The Clerk of the Probate Court, William H. Hampton, was 2nd Lieutenant with the "Raymond Fencibles," Company G of the First Regiment, Mississippi Rifles, at the Battles of Monterey and Buena Vista during the Mexican American War.

The minor beneficiary, "Jerome B. Yates [1840-1877] was born in Mississippi to Ignatius [1795-1842] and Obedience [1807-1881] Yates. In April 1861, he enlisted as a private in Captain J. C. Davis's company of the 16th Mississippi Infantry and mustered in to Company C at Corinth, He re-enlisted in 1862 for two years or the War. In April 1863, he was promoted to sergeant. In August 1864, at the Battle of the Weldon Railroad, Yates was wounded in the arm, captured, and sent to a Union prison at Point Lookout, Maryland. He was paroled and exchanged a month later and returned to his regiment. He was among the four officers and 68 men from the regiment who surrendered at Appomattox Court House in April 1865.

In October 1877, while on business in Edwards, Mississippi, Jerome prevented his cousin, Horace Yates, from attacking a man by the name of House while in a drunken rage. Later, when Jerome stepped out of his carriage to tend to a wagon wheel, Horace attacked him and slit his throat from ear to ear. Horace was arrested, as was his father, Goldsboro Yates, who was considered an accessory and possibly a principal. Horace escaped.

(37953) \$1,850.00

30. **Morgan, James Morris:** RECOLLECTIONS OF A REBEL REEFER. WITH ILLUSTRATIONS. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. The Riverside Press Cambridge, 1917. Original publisher's cloth [lightly worn, evidence of removal of a spine label], with gilt-lettered spine title on black morocco label. Free endpapers with 'withdrawn' and blotted-out marks. Frontis with original tissue guard. [xxii], 491, [1] pp. Except as noted, a clean text and Very Good. Illustrations all present as collated.

Howes M798. (38058) \$150.00

31. **Munson, John W.:** REMINISCENCES OF A MOSBY GUERRILLA. New York: Moffat, Yard and Company, 1906. Original publisher's cloth, with title stamped in gilt on front cover and spine [a bit dulled]. x, [6], 277 pp, with half title, frontis, and illustrations as issued. Very Good.

I Nevins 134 ["Too much manufactured drama..."].

(38066) \$125.00

32. [**Natchez Imprint**]: BY-LAWS OF SUBORDINATE LODGES UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE M.W. GRAND LODGE OF THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI, OF FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS, TOGETHER WITH THE LAWS, RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THEIR GOVERNANCE. Natchez, Miss.: Printed at the Daily Courier Book and Job Office, 1854. Original printed title wrappers, 12 pp. "Harmony Lodge No. 1" written in a contemporary hand at the top margin of the front wrapper. Disbound, with foxing and light wear. Good+.

"This Lodge shall be known and designated by the name of HARMONY LODGE, NO. 1," located in the City of Natchez. W.P. Mellen is listed as Grand Secretary; his office is in Natchez.

Not in Owen or on OCLC as of January 2022. (38082) \$250.00

33. **National Union Club:** SPEECHES OF HON. EDGAR COWAN, OF PENNSYLVANIA; HON. JAS. R. DOOLITTLE, OF WISCONSIN; HON. HUGH MCCULLOCH, SECRETARY OF TREASURY; LETTER OF HON. O.H. BROWNING, OF ILLINOIS; AND AN ADDRESS BY A MEMBER OF THE CLUB; ALSO, THE CONDITION OF THE SOUTH; A REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMISSIONER B.F. TRUMAN. Washington, D.C.: Daily National Republican Print., 1866. 32pp, stitched, untrimmed. Printed in double columns. Light uniform tanning, a few small spots. A few small pinholes through first two leaves with loss of a letter here and there. Light creases from previous folding, else Very Good.

Benjamin Truman's report on conditions in the South is dated April 9, 1866, and is a thorough though excessively optimistic analysis of the state of Southern society in the early days of Reconstruction. He concludes that the returned Southern soldier is the best guarantee of a peaceful and successful Reconstruction; and that the South is far more loyal and patriotic to the Union than at War's end. He asserts that the Southern planter class is the best friend of the freedmen, and predicts a glorious future for the New South.

(22321) \$50.00

34. **Nolan, George M.:** AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED, DATED AT HEADQUARTERS 34 MILITIA DISTRICT, MALDEN, GEORGIA, MAY 18, 1864, TO MAJOR JOHN Y. FLOWERS, DEKALB CO. BATT.:

"I HAVE RECEIVED ELECTION RETURNS FOR CAPTAIN, 1ST AND 4TH LIEUT. FROM 3RD CAMP G.M. DEKALB.

"THERE WAS A TIE FOR 4TH LIEUT. IN FIRST ELECTION AND MR. SMITH DECLINED A COMMISSION FOR 1ST LIEUT. WHICH DECLENSION I BELIEVE WAS ENDORSED ON BACK OF HIS COMMISSION AND FORWARDED TO MILLEDGEVILLE. BUT I DON'T RECOLLECT THAT CAPT. MAHAFFER HAS SENT HIS DECLENSION TO ME.

SEE MR. MAHAFFER AND LET HIM DECLINE HIS COMMISSION ON THE BACK OF IT AND DATE IT BEFORE THE LAST ELECTION 20 DAYS - AND THEN I CAN FORWARD. YOUR EARLIEST ATTENTIONS TO ... EARNESTLY SOLICITED. VERY RESPY, YR OBDT SVT GEO. M. NOLAN, COL. AND A.D.C." Georgia: June 15, 1864. Small sheet, 5" x 7-3/4". [2] pp, completely in ink manuscript. reflecting the democratic militia procedures among Confederate troops. Light toning, minor bleed through of ink. Signed "Geo. M. Nolan." Good plus or better.

Col. George M[arcellus] Nolan [1834-1906], a Georgia native, was an attorney in Henry County for many years. He was the Judge Advocate of the 85th Regiment Georgia Militia in March, 1862; but as of 2 May 1862 he enlisted as a private with the 53rd Georgia Infantry. By October he was, oddly, listed as AWOL but had reached the rank of Sergeant Major. Military records are sporadic, but he served through the end of the War and reached the rank of colonel. He filed an Application for Special Pardon and signed an Amnesty Oath in August, 1865. He continued to work as a lawyer in Henry County through the late 1880s, and then moved to Jacksonville, where he practiced law and was its mayor from 1903 until his death.

Major John Yancey Flowers [1815-1887] helped organize Company A, 38th Georgia Regiment, called the "Murphey Guards" after DeKalb lawyer Charles Murphey. Flowers and his men mustered in on September 26, 1861, at Camp Kirkpatrick, DeKalb County. Flowers was promoted to the rank of Major in February, 1862; his company was popular, and had to be split into Companies A and D [the 'McCullough Rifles']. Flowers led his men in Savannah against attacks by the enemy, but a hernia caused him to resign from duty on the field in July, 1862. He lost two sons and a son-in-law during the war. [History of the 38th Regiment of Georgia Volunteer Infantry website, 38thga.com, managed by Dale Gary Nichols, author of Hurrah For Georgia!: The History of The 38th Georgia Regiment; "The Rainey Family", <https://www.bauer.uh.edu/parks/genealogy/rainey.htm>, managed by Michael S. Parks.]

(38021) \$350.00

**35. Norman, Benjamin Moore:** NORMAN'S NEW ORLEANS BUSINESS DIRECTORY, FOR 1845 & 1846: CONTAINING THE NAMES, RESIDENCES AND OCCUPATIONS OF MERCHANTS AND BANKERS, MECHANICS AND PROFESSIONAL MEN, CLASSIFIED AND ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY WITH APPENDIX, MERCANTILE CARDS, & C. New Orleans: Published by B.M. Norman, [1845]. At head of title: "No. 1. Published Annually. 1845-6." 79, [1 blank], 26 pp. Stitched and disbound, lacking endpapers. Title page toned, text clean. Good+.

This is perhaps the rarest New Orleans directory. Benjamin Moore Norman [1809-1860], the son of a Hudson, New York, bookseller, established a book store in New Orleans in 1837 and wrote several works, notably 'New Orleans and its Environs' [Howes N180], which are far better known than this Directory, which is "intended to serve the wants of the mercantile community." Despite its promise to publish annually, this is the only publication of the purported series.

Norman's Directory is alphabetically organized by business activity, beginning with 'Academies' [primarily schools for "Young Ladies"], moving on to 'Newspapers- Dailies,' and ending on page 79 with 'Warehouses.' Listed also, for example, are several pages of 'Commission Merchants,' some 'Cotton Dealers,' several pages of 'Counsellors at Law' [including Judah Benjamin's firm], and many other trades.

The final 26 pages are an 'Appendix,' which lists officers of the Federal, State and City Governments; postage rates, insurance rates, levee dues, tariffs, maximum interest charges, banks, benevolent societies, lodges, Protestant and Catholic churches and clergy, public

schools, prisons. The final leaf advertises Norman's shop at 16 Camp Street, and announces the publication of his 'New Orleans and Environs.'

Not in Spear, Jumonville, Thompson, American Imprints, Sabin, OCLC 17674116 [2- NYHS, Tulane] as of December 2021. The NYHS copy includes several advertisements after our final leaf advertising Norman's shop. Not at online sites of AAS, Library of Congress, NYPL, Yale, Clements.

(37983) \$2,750.00

36. **[North Carolina]: CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, TOGETHER WITH THE ORDINANCES AND RESOLUTIONS OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION, ASSEMBLED IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH, JAN. 14TH, 1868.** Raleigh: Joseph W. Holden, Convention Printer, 1868. 129, [1 blank], IV [index], [2 blanks] pp. Clean and Very Good text. Bound with the following imprint in contemporary sheep, covers detached.

[bound with] **JOURNAL OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OF THE STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, AT THE SESSION 1868.** Raleigh: Joseph W. Holden, Convention Printer. 1868. 488, [1], [1 blank] pp. Light scattered spotting. Except for the condition of the binding, Very Good.

The Constitution, despite passionate objections chronicled in the Convention, made no distinctions based on race. Such a decision, the Convention explains, "was inevitable. Without it there can be no return to the Union, no escape from the hopeless ruin which is inseparable from a continuance in our present unnatural condition." Otherwise, "to refuse this right would be to continue slavery in a modified form, a course too abhorrent [sic] to the spirit of the age to be permitted."

The Constitution thus extended the suffrage to "every male person, twenty-one years old or upward," born in the United States or naturalized, who met residency requirements, and who took an oath to support the Constitutions of the United States and North Carolina. Persons who denied "the being of Almighty God" were "disqualified for office." The Constitution also established "a general and uniform system of Public Schools, free of charge to all the children of the State between the ages of six and twenty-one years." The University of North Carolina was included in this provision. All able-bodied male citizens were liable to duty in the Militia.

The accompanying Ordinances established that persons who purchased property as slaves were entitled to the property, regardless of prior laws forbidding slaves to hold property. Acts intimidating voters were proscribed, and subject to fine and imprisonment.

The Convention prints the Minority Report of the Committee on Suffrage, objecting to "admission to all the highest rights and privileges of citizenship of a race, consisting almost entirely of those recently emerged from slavery and unfitted by previous education and habits of thought and self-reliance, for the intelligent discharge of the duties and responsibilities, which would devolve upon them ... We deny the power of Congress to prescribe to North-Carolina who shall or shall not vote." The Minority decried that "the States of the South [are] being Africanized and Radicalized."

Thornton, Official Publications 41. II Harv. Law Cat. 236. 166 Eberstadt 109 [Constitution only].

(38064) \$500.00

37. **[North Carolina]: TO THE PEOPLE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.** [np: 1868]. Caption title, as issued. 46, 2 pp. Stitched. Very Good but for two old rubberstamps [one in upper margin of title page, the other in lower margin].

The pamphlet consists of an Address explaining the proposed 1868 Constitution, plus the printed Constitution, with Ordinance submitting it to the People for ratification. Its signers are listed in type at the end. The Constitution repudiates the doctrine of secession and asserts citizens' paramount loyalty to the United States. "All the male inhabitants of the State, without regard to race, color, or previous condition" have the right to vote and hold office.

The drafters forcefully rebut "the charge" that the Constitution "favors the social equality of the races. It is untrue. With the social intercourse of life, government has nothing to do; that, must be left to the taste and choice of each individual. . . Some persons have been so bold or so ignorant as to allege, that white and colored people, are required to be enrolled in the same militia company, and white and colored children to attend the same schools, and that intermarriage between the races are encouraged. All these assertions are false, as any reader of the Constitution will see." Similar efforts to excite a "false prejudice" against adoption of the Constitution are deplored.

Thornton, Official Publications 419 [1- NcU]. Sabin 55698. OCLC records a regrettable mish-mash of facsimiles and originals.

(38056) \$850.00

38. **Opie, John N.:** A REBEL CAVALRYMAN WITH LEE, STUART & JACKSON. Chicago: W.B. Conkey Company, 1899. Original publisher's pale green cloth, title stamped in gilt on front cover and spine. Owner inscription on endpaper. [2], 336pp, with all illustrations collated as issued. Inner hinges cracked, else Very Good.

"Opie left the Stonewall Brigade and campaigned as a cavalryman until 1864 capture; the remainder of the narrative recounts his experiences at Elmira" [Nevins]. Writing from Staunton, Virginia, he dedicates his memoir to his comrades with "the 'Clarke Cavalry,' a troop of Virginian horsemen, who served in the Confederate Army from Harper's Ferry to Appomattox ... The true type of the gentleman, the old-time Virginian, and the Southern horseman."

FIRST EDITION. Howes O101. I Nevins 140.

(38062) \$275.00

39. **Raphall, Morris J.:** THE PATH TO IMMORTALITY, AS HELD BY THE HOUSE OF ISRAEL, ON REPENTANCE, A FUTURE STATE, AND THE RESURRECTION OF THE DEAD. AFTER THE HEBREW OF MAIMONIDES AND OTHER EMINENT RABBINS. BY MORRIS J. RAPHALL, M.A. PH. DR. RABBI-PREACHER AT THE SYNAGOGUE, GREEN STREET, NEW YORK. REPRINTED (WITH ADDENDA) FROM THE "OCCIDENT" AND "JEWISH MESSENGER." New York: Printed for the Author, 107 Macdougall Street, 1859. 28pp. Stitched in original printed wrappers [lightly worn]. Some Hebrew text. Text lightly toned, about Very Good.

Raphall was a prominent defender of Judaism in England before immigrating to America in 1849. He fought for the political rights of Jews and forcefully rebutted the ugly slanders frequently visited upon them. He became rabbi of the B'nai Jeshurun Synagogue in New York, and a spiritual colleague of Isaac Leeser. He opposed the nascent Jewish Reform movement.

Raphall states in the introduction to the present work: 'Experience has taught me that discussions on dogmas so abstract. and altogether unpractical as the resurrection, are not likely to interest the public. At the same time I was struck by the fact, that those Jews, whose reading is limited to English, possess no work, elementary or otherwise, in which the important and practical doctrines of repentance and of a future state as held by the house of Israel, are placed within their reach. As I had to write on the subject of the resurrection, I determined to say

something likewise respecting these other equally important and more practical doctrines; and this led me to publish the present little essay..."`

Raphall's unfortunate pamphlet, published in 1861, would bring him notoriety and severe criticism from his fellow Jews, because he denied that the Bible considered American slavery a sin. "When the wide publicity and editorial comments on his address threatened to give an impression that American Jews as a class were pro-slavery, rabbis and Jewish laymen alike emphatically controverted his views. His loyalty to the Union remained beyond question, however, and one of his sons served as a commissioned officer in the Union army" [DAB]. FIRST SEPARATE EDITION. Singerman 1598 [4 locations]. OCLC 233680213 [1- Nat. Lib. of Israel] as of December 2021.

(38038) \$1,000.00

40. **Raphall, Morris J.:** POST-BIBLICAL HISTORY OF THE JEWS; FROM THE CLOSE OF THE OLD TESTAMENT, ABOUT THE YEAR 420 B.C.E. TILL THE DESTRUCTION OF THE SECOND TEMPLE, IN THE YEAR 70 C.E. IN TWO VOLUMES. Philadelphia: Moss & Brother, 1855. Two volumes, bound in matching modern buckram with gilt-stamped spine titles. 405, [1 blank]; 486 pp. Volume 1 has an expertly repaired closed tear to title leaf and a clean text. Volume 2 has light scattered foxing. Good+ or better.

Raphall was a prominent defender of Judaism in England before immigrating to America in 1849. He fought for the political rights of Jews and forcefully rebutted the ugly slanders frequently visited upon them. He became rabbi of the B'nai Jeshurun Synagogue in New York, and a spiritual colleague of Isaac Leeser. He opposed the nascent Jewish Reform movement.

Raphall's unfortunate pamphlet, published in 1861, would bring him notoriety and severe criticism from his fellow Jews, because he denied that the Bible considered American slavery a sin. "When the wide publicity and editorial comments on his address threatened to give an impression that American Jews as a class were pro-slavery, rabbis and Jewish laymen alike emphatically controverted his views. His loyalty to the Union remained beyond question, however, and one of his sons served as a commissioned officer in the Union army" [DAB]. FIRST EDITION. Singerman 1409. 10 Encyclopedia Judaica 319.

(38039) \$375.00

41. **Raymond, Henry J.:** THE ADMINISTRATION AND THE WAR. THE DUTY OF SUPPORTING THE GOVERNMENT - ARBITRARY ARRESTS - OBJECT OF THE WAR TO SAVE THE UNION - THE QUESTION OF RECONSTRUCTION. REMARKS OF MR. H.J. RAYMOND, OF NEW YORK, AT WILMINGTON, DELAWARE, NOVEMBER 6, 1863. [Wilmington?: 1863]. 15, [1 blank] pp. Stitched, with caption title as issued. Margin toning, couple of rubberstamps on page [1], and a short closed tear [no loss]. Good+.

A founder of the New York Times and a Republican politician, Raymond arraigns the Slave Power, which is responsible for the War. He says "the slaveholding interest" has been "hostile to all its other great interests, controlling, with absolute and intolerant sway, the army and navy of the United States, the distribution of public patronage in all departments of the Government, proscribing every man in every section of the country who held Slavery to be an evil, influencing the legislation of Congress, dictating or overruling the decisions of the Supreme Court, depraving the organization and action of political parties and aiming through their action to make Slavery, as a political power, permanent and perpetual in the Government of the United States."

The Slave Power has been "grasping at complete control of the Territories of the United States, for the sake of making them the basis of new extensions of its political power." These were startling accomplishments: "the slaveholding class constituted less than one-fiftieth part of the population of the United States." The War, he predicts, is the death knell of Slavery; Reconstruction should occur speedily and without harsh punishment. Bartlett 4003. Sabin 68057 note. OCLC 16502074 [8] as of January 2022.

(38109) \$175.00

42. **[Reconstruction Congress: Autographs]:** AUTOGRAPH ALBUM CONTAINING SIGNATURES OF POLITICIANS IN THE 39TH CONGRESS [1865-1867] AND SOME MILITARY FIGURES. 1866-1867. The album contains signatures collected by Mrs. Josephine Lee Darling, wife of New York Congressman William A. Darling. They are contained in an album, prepared in Philadelphia by the Lippincott Company. Covers are present, but separated, and leaves are loosened. Some pages show cuts from removal of some signatures. Good+, with clean signatures.

The earliest owner, listed on the front free endpaper, is Mrs. William A. Darling and dated Feb. 1866. William Augustus Darling (1817-1895), her husband, was the Representative from New York's 9th District in the 39th Congress. Mrs. D. was an active hostess at Congressional social engagements, and a diligent autograph collector. The back of the book contains autographs of military men who were not members of Congress [S.R. Curtis (Maj. Genl.); Q.A. Gillmore (Maj. Genl. Vols.) and G.K. Warren (Maj. Genl. Vols.); plus a couple of Rear Admirals (Davit and Shubnib)].

We count about 223 signatures: 213 members of Congress, 10 others. Some of the more prominent signers were: Ira Harris of New York, Alex. Ramsey of Minnesota, W.T. Willey of West Virginia, John Stockton of New Jersey, Solomon Foot of Vermont, James Grimes of Iowa, Wm. Stewart of Nevada, Richard Yates and Lyman Trumbull of Illinois, Samuel Pomeroy and J.H. "The Grim Chieftain" Lane of Kansas, Garrett Davis of Kentucky, J.R. Doolittle of Wisconsin, Edgar Cowan of Pennsylvania, John A.J. Creswell of Maryland, John A. Bingham of Ohio, Henry Deming of Connecticut, George W. Julian of Indiana, Leonard Myers of Pennsylvania, Jehu Baker of Illinois, George Boutwell of Massachusetts, Samuel Shellabarger of Ohio, Horace Maynard of Tennessee, Oakes Ames of Massachusetts, Robert Schenck of Ohio, Henry Dana Washburn of Indiana,

(38069) \$950.00

43. **Reid, Whitelaw:** AFTER THE WAR: A SOUTHERN TOUR. MAY 1, 1865, TO MAY 1, 1866. Cincinnati and London: Moore, Wiltach & Baldwin, 1866. [2], viii, [9]-589, [1 blank], [6 publ. advts. pp], plus seven plates. Original publisher's cloth, title stamped in gilt on spine [lightly sunned]. Portrait frontis, with original tissue guard, of Salmon P. Chase, Chief Justice of the United States and wartime Secretary of the Treasury. Bookplate on front pastedown from the private library of George P. Hambrecht, a Wisconsin Republican who, according to the Wisconsin Historical Society, owned the "sixth largest Lincoln Library." Very Good.

Reid, Horace Greeley's successor as editor of the New York Tribune, was an energetic Republican. He was the Vice Presidential candidate on the losing 1892 Republican ticket. Howes credits the book as the "Best portrayal of conditions in the war-torn South." He gives first-hand information about many post-War events and conditions, including "A School of

Unadulterated Negroes," "A Free-Labor Sugar Plantation," "Among the Negro Schools," "Montgomery- The Lowest Phase of Negro Character," and much else.

FIRST EDITION. Howes R176aa. Sabin 69091. Not in Nevins.

(38065) \$275.00

44. **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 with repaired closed tear without loss]. Tipped in also is a one page copy of an 1832 manuscript deed from Dudley Selden and his wife to George Marshall. Bound in original dark cloth, with 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, as of December 2021; and many, many facsimiles.

(37992) \$1,000.00

45. **Sherman, William Tecumseh:** AUTOGRAPH LETTER, SIGNED, 7 SEPTEMBER 1865, AS MAJOR GENERAL, ON "HEAD QUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI" STATIONERY, TO FRIEND "PHIL", DISCUSSING THE POSSIBLE PURCHASE OF A HOUSE THAT WIFE ELLEN LIKES. St. Louis, Mo. : 1865. Autograph Letter Signed ("W.T. Sherman"), as Major General, Folded leaf, [4] pp bifolium. Written in ink manuscript on three pages, last page blank. Very Good.

In June 1865, Sherman received command of the Military Division of the Mississippi, the name later changed to Military Division of the Missouri. The vast region between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains was the focus of his command. He was tasked with protecting the main wagon roads, such as the Oregon, Bozeman, and Santa Fe Trails. In 1866 Sherman was promoted to Lieutenant General, and in 1869 to Commanding General of the Army.

His Letter to "Phil" advises, ""Ellen & all the family are now here, and staying at the Lindell. Ellen likes the Nicholson House much, and though I prefer to wait & build yet on the whole it is a good thing & I don't know but it is wise to secure it. I could not buy & build for the same price but the house suits as well as any I can get. I can secure the use of the vacant space with a stable thereon of Nicholsons agent till he comes back from Europe in November which if he do not ask too much I may buy ground back to include a good stable lot. His agent cannot commit him in that part, but the depth of 150 with the 24 foot alley gives room for a stable.

"Ellen with our joint experience of personal expenses is disinclined to take more property in lieu of debt, but if that Ohio friend is not a myth I will be able to handle the 125 feet about which I bargained with you. I have not seen Easton since you left but I understand his interest

to be to build new stables 1/2 mile further out at the end of his road. I feel sure he will not rent of you because he owns at the top of the hill where the Govr. Canal was but which is now vacant. I think you may surely count on sales this coming year as buildings must extend on that ground soon. At all events I hope by the time you come out I can take the part I agreed to, but I would prefer it to be vacant, to being encumbered by a lease.

"If you get to Notre Dame give my best respect to Mr. Sorin & Sister Angela. Explain to them how it is to my interest to have all the family reunited and therefore my children should be at school here. | Affectionately, | W.T. Sherman | Maj. Gen."

Sherman, whose wife was a practicing Catholic, "sent his children to Notre Dame and St. Mary's during the war, while his wife Ellen lived in South Bend. The Shermans' oldest son, nine-year old Willy, was enrolled in the Minim department but took ill visiting his father at camp after the Battle of Vicksburg. He died of 'camp fever' in October 1863. Tragically, the Shermans buried another son, 10-month old Charley, at Cedar Grove Cemetery on campus the following year. Fr. Sorin performed the rites of infant burial. (The casket was later exhumed and moved to the family plot in St. Louis.)" [Online, 'Gen. William T. Sherman at Notre Dame.']

(37963) \$1,000.00

46. **[Slave Hire]:** ON THE FIRST DAY OF JANUARY 1829 I PROMISE & OBLIGE MYSELF HEIRS OR ASSIGNS TO PAY OR CAUSE TO BE PAID UNTO ROBERT F. TUBMAN [---] HIS HEIRS OR ASSIGNS THE SUM OF FORTY FIVE DOLLARS IT BEING FOR THE HIRE OF NEGRO MAN ISAAC FOR THE YEAR OF 1828. I FURTHER AGREE TO FIND SAID NEGRO GOOD SUFFICIENT CLOTHES & ACCOMMODATIONS & IF NOT PAID BY THE ABOVE TIME, TO PAY INTEREST UNTIL PAID. AS WITNESS MY HAND & SEAL THIS 2ND DAY OF JANUARY 1828. NOAH RICHARDSON | WM D. BARROW | ALL SICK TIME WILL BE DEDUCTED. | INTEREST 23 CTS." [Dorchester County, MD]: 1828. Single leaf, oblong 6-5/8" x 8." Toning, light wear, Good+. Docketed on verso.

Robert Francis Tubman [1791-1864] was a farmer and physician from Cambridge, Maryland. In 1842, he bought an additional 356 acres which he split into two estates called Glasgow and Glenburn, one for each of his sons; the Glasgow property has been registered with the National Register of Historic Places. Tubman built a small chapel at the Glasgow Estate which held mass until the 1880s. He owned 7 slaves at the time of this document, but was listed as owning 30 slaves by the 1850 US Federal Slave Census. Noah Richardson [1774-1847] and William D. Barrow [1790-1870] were both farmers and slave owners.

(38008) \$375.00

47. **[Smith, William L.]:** THE PRETENSIONS OF THOMAS JEFFERSON TO THE PRESIDENCY EXAMINED; AND THE CHARGES AGAINST JOHN ADAMS REFUTED. ADDRESSED TO THE CITIZENS OF AMERICA IN GENERAL, AND PARTICULARLY TO THE ELECTORS OF THE PRESIDENT. United States [Philadelphia : John Fenno], October, 1796. 64pp, as issued. Bound into later cloth. Light occasional margin spotting and minor wear. Small institutional blindstamp on title page and page [3], small rubberstamp on blank verso of title page; released. Else Very Good.

This is one of the earliest American presidential campaign pamphlets. It is a learned and witty attack on Thomas Jefferson, who sought the presidency after George Washington declined to stand for a third term. A second part of Smith's assault issued as a separate imprint in November 1796. A South Carolina Federalist Congressman and Chairman of the Committee

on Ways and Means, Smith was Treasury Secretary Alexander Hamilton's close ally in the implementation of Hamiltonian fiscal and monetary policies.

Smith demolishes the various "pretensions" of Jefferson, He is an apologist for the "horrors and cruelties" of the French Revolution and an advocate of "the impious doctrines of Thomas Paine," His 'Notes on Virginia' reveal his "ridiculous and elaborate attempt to prove that the negroes are an inferior race of animals." He suggests freeing the Blacks "and then instantly shipping them off, like a herd of black cattle, the Lord knows where." He ridicules Jefferson's "letter to the negro Banneker," demonstrating Jefferson's utter confusion of mind. "We may safely venture to withhold from Thomas Jefferson the title of philosopher."

Smith defends Jefferson's opponent for the Presidency, John Adams. He denounces a "systematic policy of Mr. Jefferson and his adherents, to ruin in the public estimation a formidable rival, by charging the Vice-President with an attachment to monarchy and privileged orders." He

"This pamphlet is made up from a series of articles by 'Phocion,' which appeared in the 'Gazette of the United States,' October 14--November 24, 1796. They were written... in answer to 'a writer under the signature of Hampden, in the Richmond paper of the 1st instant,' who favored Jefferson's election'... " [Sabin 84832].

Howes S713. Evans 31212. ESTC W27843. Sabin 84831. Gaines 96-58.

(38094) \$2,500.00

48. **[Spencer, Samuel]:** IN MEMORIAM SAMUEL SPENCER. EXERCISES AT THE UNVEILING OF THE MONUMENT ERECTED BY THE EMPLOYEES OF THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY. Atlanta, Georgia: May Twenty-First, Nineteen Hundred and Ten. Original stiff dark paper wrappers, "Samuel Spencer" stamped in gilt on front cover. [2], 55, [1 blank] pp, with frontis plus full-page photographic plates. Old library stamps on front free endpapers, occasional minor foxing. Except as noted, Very Good.

The biography of the Georgian Spencer, dynamic president of the Southern Railway Company, and the ceremonies at the unveiling of his monument.

Spencer was, as the Monument's inscription states:

"A Georgian,

"A Confederate Soldier,

"The first President of the Southern Railway Company,

"Erected by the Employees of that Company."

Spencer [1847-1906] enlisted at the age of sixteen in the Confederate army "as a private in the 'Nelson Rangers,' an independent company of cavalry." He served with Generals Forrest and Hood, and surrendered with Johnston's army in April 1865.

Not in De Renne. OCLC records a mish-mash of originals and reproductions.

(38059) \$150.00

49. **Stephens, Alexander H.:** CLIPPED SIGNATURE: "ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS | CRAWFORDVILLE | GA" np: nd. His bold signature. Very Good. (37965) \$125.00

50. **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 page, 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 to 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 Provg 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." (38007) \$650.00

#### 51. **Sumner, Charles**

: AUTOGRAPH LETTER, SIGNED, FROM THE U.S. SENATE CHAMBER, 15 DECEMBER 1865, TO AN UNKNOWN RECIPIENT, EXPRESSING "HOPE THAT PAYMASTER BINNEY MAY HAVE AN OPPORTUNITY TO VINDICATE HIMSELF." [Washington]: Senate Chamber, 1865. Letter written and signed, "Charles Sumner," in ink script on the first page of a [4] page bifolium. Folded, inner pages blank, docketed in a different hand on the last page. Very Good.

"My dear Sir, | I hope that Paymaster Binney may in some way have an opportunity of purging himself from the suspicions under which he has fallen. I know not how this is to be done, & I only ask for justice. | Faithfully yours, | Charles Sumner."

Col. Amos Binney [1830-1880] was Chief Paymaster of the United States Army during the Civil War. According to the Alexandria Gazette, Binney was "a paymaster of long standing in the service, being entrusted with several millions of dollars. . . [He] converted three millions of it into seven-thirty bonds and deposited them in the Norfolk and other banks. Complaints being made to the Paymaster General that the bank of Richmond were charging soldiers who had been paid off in these bonds a heavy discount, which resulted in the instant transfer of Colonel Binney to the National Capital for examination." [Alexandria Gazette, Volume 71, Number 177, 26 August 1865, page 1.]

Newspapers around the nation reported that Binney was suspected of having made thirty or forty thousand dollars by buying up these heavily discounted bonds. Binney was given the option of restoring the funds unlawfully in his possession and being honorably discharged, or appearing before a court martial. Seventeen other implicated paymasters had already been cashiered. Binney, according to news reports, had decided to take his chances at trial. But Paymaster General Brice informed Secretary of War Stanton, on 26 December 1865, that Binney had made restitution; though the restitution was an admission of the criminal malfeasance alleged, Brice opined that prosecution was not appropriate. Binney was mustered out of service. [Cleveland Daily Leader, 20 Nov. 1865, Page 1; The Daily Phoenix, 15 Nov. 1865, Page 1.]

(37959) \$500.00

52. **Tyler, John:** AUTOGRAPH NOTE SIGNED AS PRESIDENT, "J. TYLER," 2 OCTOBER 1843. [Washington]: 1843. Description: (1790 - 1862) Tenth President of the United States following the death of Harrison, annexed Texas, and remained loyal to Virginia following its secession. Scandalous A.D.S. 'J. Tyler' as President, 1p. 3 x 5 in., [Washington], Oct. 2, 1843.

Tyler forwards a request from Chief Justice Roger B. Taney. probably to War Secretary James Madison Porter, writing in full: 'The Secretary will forward this letter from the Chief Justice of the U. States to Mr. Thompson [?] with a request that he will do what may properly [underlined] lie in his power to obtain the discharge of young Mr. Taney. J. Tyler Oct. 2, 1843'.  
(38016) \$2,000.00

53. **Underwood, Jno. C.:** REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS INCIDENTAL TO THE ERECTION AND DEDICATION OF THE CONFEDERATE MONUMENT. RECEPTION AND ENTERTAINMENT OF RENOWNED SOUTHERN GENERALS AND OTHER DISTINGUISHED PERSONAGES, AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS ... MAY 29 - JUNE 1, 1895. ILLUSTRATED. SOUVENIR EDITION. Chicago: Wm. Johnston Printing Company, 1896. 4to. Blue buckram over blue-patterned cloth. Illustrated with B&W photographs, and a colorized frontis. x, 285 pp. In excellent condition, except for the final illustration [page 284], which has an abrasion. (38068) \$150.00

54. **[United Daughters of the Confederacy]:** "TO THE UNITED DAUGHTERS OF THE CONFEDERACY: THE UNDERSIGNED, RESIDING AT MACON GA WHO IS AN EX-CONFEDERATE SOLDIER AND A MEMBER OF CAMP NO. 484 U.C.VS., HEREBY, AT YOUR REQUEST, PRESENTS THIS CERTIFICATE OF ELIGIBILITY FOR A CONFEDERATE CROSS OF HONOR. HE ENTERED THE SERVICE OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES ON THE 14TH DAY OF APRIL 1863, AS A PRIVATE IN COMPANY A OF THE 3RD REGIMENT OF GA RESERVES VOLUNTEERS, C.S.A., AND WAS AT THAT TIME A RESIDENT OF MACON, GA. HE WAS HONORABLY DISCHARGED FROM SAID SERVICE BY SURRENDER OF GEN. R.E. LEE ON THE 9TH DAY OF APRIL, 1865, AT WHICH TIME HE HELD THE RANK OF PRIVATE.

"RESPECTFULLY, W.N. BELKNAP

"WE ENDORSE THE ABOVE CERTIFICATE. | C.M. WILEY| ROBT. A. NISBET|

"MEMBERS CAMP NO. 484, UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS|

"APPROVED BY ORDER OF AFF. F. JONES| COMMANDER CAMP NO. 484 UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS.

"R.W. BONNER ADJUTANT." [Macon, Georgia]: September 19, 1901. Printed broadsheet on pale blue paper, completed in manuscript and docketed on verso. Very Good.

William N. Belknap [c.1845-1911] was a farmer in Bibb County, Georgia, for much of his life. Several military pension applications filed in his later years show him financially destitute and suffering from lung disease and blindness.

Charles Moses Wiley [1841-1927], a lifelong Georgia resident, was a colonel in the Confederate Army and served under Generals Lee and Jackson. After the war, he was a farmer and served as Macon's police chief before filling the position of Ordinary of Bibb County for 38 years. [Obituary in *The Atlanta Constitution*, Feb. 26, 1927, page 4.]

Abner Flewellen Jones [1838-1926] enlisted as a private in Co. J, 2nd Regiment Georgia Cavalry, "Capt. Crews' Co., Lawton's Reg't", in May, 1862; he later served with Co. A, 2nd Regiment until about October, 1864. He worked as a merchant and grocer for many years in Georgia but was in North Carolina at the time of his death.

Robert Alexander Nisbet [1848-1919] of Macon, Georgia, enlisted with Georgia's Nelson Rangers at the age of 15 and performed courier duties for Gen. Stephen A. Lee. After the war, he became an attorney, a representative in the Georgia State Legislature, and clerk of the Bibb County Superior Court.

The Confederate Cross of Honor was originally known as the Southern Cross of Honor. "The Southern Cross of Honor award, which later became known as the Cross of Military Service, originated on October 13, 1862, as an act of the Confederate Congress to recognize the courage, valor and good conduct of officers, non-commissioned officers and privates of the Confederate Army. Due to wartime shortages, however, the medals were unable to be made. The recipients' names were then recorded in an Honor Roll for future reference." The cross was later designed and issued by the United Daughters of the Confederacy beginning in July, 1898. [Administrative History, "United Daughters of the Confederacy, Southern Cross of Honor Records, 1905-1941", website of James Madison University Libraries, Collection No. SC 0097.]

(37940) \$350.00

55. **Vaux, Roberts:** MEMOIRS OF THE LIFE OF ANTHONY BENEZET. Philadelphia: Parke, 1817. v, [1 blank], [1], [1 blank], 136 pp, with frontis of the 1757 Indian Peace Medal with Benezet's facsimile autograph. Untrimmed, uncut, in original publisher's printed paper over boards [spine and joint wear]. Very Good.

First edition of the life of the great Quaker anti-slavery crusader and pamphleteer, by one of Philadelphia's most active early 19th century reformers.  
LCP 10738. Sabin 98704. (38042) \$250.00

56. **Vaux, Roberts:** MEMOIRS OF THE LIFE OF ANTHONY BENEZET. Philadelphia: Parke, 1817. v, [1 blank], [1], [1 blank], 136 pp, with frontis of the 1757 Indian Peace Medal with Benezet's facsimile autograph. Bound in modern buckram, light to moderate foxing, Good+.

First edition of the life of the great Quaker anti-slavery crusader and pamphleteer, by one of Philadelphia's most active early 19th century reformers.  
LCP 10738. Sabin 98704. (38043) \$100.00

57. **Warmoth, H[enry] C[lay]:** LETTER OF H.C. WARMOTH, CLAIMANT OF A SEAT IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AS DELEGATE FROM THE TERRITORY OF LOUISIANA, ADDRESSED TO SENATOR WILLIAMS, CHAIRMAN OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON RECONSTRUCTION FOR LOUISIANA. Washington, D.C.: McGill & Witherow, Printers and Stereotypers, 1866. Original printed yellow title wrappers [minor wear]. 39, [1 blank] pp. Stitched. Rubberstamp on front wrapper, else a clean and Very Good copy.

Warmoth [1842-1931] was born in Illinois and was admitted to the Bar in 1860. During the War he fought for the Union as lieutenant colonel of the 32nd Missouri Volunteer Infantry. After the War he went to New Orleans to resume his career. To emphasize that Louisiana had not been reconstructed as a State, he ran as a "territorial delegate" to Congress in an unofficial election in which Blacks cast about 19,000 votes. At the time, Louisiana still restricted the suffrage to white males.

Warmoth's Letter argues, like many Republicans, that Louisiana is not a State in the Union. Its statehood in the Confederacy has been smashed, and nothing constitutional has taken its place. Enemies of the Union continue to dominate the power structure, and the federal government provides no security for "the lives, liberty and property" of loyal Union men. Warmoth chronicles the acts of violence and disloyalty against the Union, blacks, and Union

sympathizers. The military government established by General Banks provides no protection or legitimacy.

Not in Sabin, LCP, or Thompson. OCLC locates about twenty institutional copies as of January 2022.

(38074) \$250.00

58. **[Wilson, John Lyde? Quintero, J.A.?]: THE CODE OF HONOR. ITS RATIONALE AND USES, BY THE TESTS OF COMMON SENSE AND GOOD MORALS, WITH THE EFFECTS OF ITS PREVENTIVE REMEDIES. SECOND EDITION, REVISED.** New Orleans: E.A. Brandao & Co., Print, 34 Magazine Street, 1883. 42pp, stitched in original printed wrappers. Wrappers dusted, else a lightly toned but clean text. Good+.

Some institutions listed on OCLC attribute authorship to one J.A. Quintero. My humble efforts have not confirmed or rebutted that claim. Neither his name [nor that of any other author] appears in this pamphlet, which sets forth in punctilious detail the proper way for gentlemen to schedule or avert a duel.

"The Code of Honor consists of rules for the government of gentlemen involved in such personal grievances. It is a digest of approved usages. It has the sanction of time and experience, and derives its authority from custom, among the refined, in the most enlightened nations, during several centuries, to this day. It is for civilized communities, and prevails among men of gentle manners. It therefore, recognizes no necessity for gentlemen to wear concealed weapons, and gives no countenance to that barbarous and homicidal practice. It urges, that an insult in public, by word or behavior, should not be resented there; and that a good quarrel will always keep for appropriate settlement."

OCLC 10683349 [11] as of December 2021.

(37966) \$175.00

59. **[Woodbridge, Wylly]: AN APPEAL TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES BY AN AMERICAN CITIZEN FOR TRUTH AND JUSTICE.** Washington: Printed at the Office of The Great Republic, 1868. Original printed wrappers [two rubberstamps], stitched. 26 pp, each page printed in two columns. Except for the rubberstamps, Very Good.

The author of this appeal, Wylly Woodbridge [1814-1878] of Savannah, explains, "Having been an inhabitant of the state of Georgia during the rebellion; and since the war a public officer, by the nomination of the President... I do feel anxious to remove all doubts on the subject of my entire heartfelt loyalty at all times to the government of the United States." When Sherman's army entered Savannah, Union troops seized Woodbridge's cotton, stored in a warehouse. Woodbridge petitioned Congress for a return of his cotton, demonstrating in this pamphlet that he has always remained loyal to the Union.

In January 1865 General Sherman endorsed Woodbridge's appointment as Collector of the Port of Savannah. He has always been, says Sherman, "a steady, thorough Union man." But in April 1867 the Secretary of War received an anonymous, "mean, insinuating, and poisonous, dishonorable and cowardly" letter charging that Woodbridge was indeed a rebel, and thus not entitled to a return of the seized cotton.

Woodbridge's pamphlet prints documentation and correspondence dating from late November, 1860, demonstrating the harassment and invective he incurred for opposing secession, asserting that Lincoln had been legitimately elected, and proclaiming his loyalty to the Union. The Woodbridge family papers are housed at the Georgia Historical Society. II De Renne 207. OCLC 191287268 [2- U GA, AAS] as of January 2022.

(38070) \$500.00

60. **Woolman, John:** THE WORKS OF JOHN WOOLMAN. IN TWO PARTS. Philadelphia: Printed by Joseph Crukshank, 1774. xiv ,[ii], 436 pp. Scattered foxing and toning, Good+ in modern quarter calf, raised spine bands, gilt-lettered morocco spine title.

The first part is Woolman's Journals of his Life and Travels, one of the best colonial American autobiographies. Woolman, a Quaker minister, championed abolition early in his career and preached the importance of emancipating slaves, having traveled extensively in North and South. His autobiography, uniformly praised, was often reprinted. "An autobiographical masterpiece, rivalled in 18th century America only by that of Franklin" [Howes].

Woolman's Considerations on the Keeping of Negroes, in two parts is also printed. "Woolman's teachings left a permanent imprint upon all thinking opponents of slavery, both in America and in Great Britain. His writings upon the subject, especially his Journal (1774) and his essay, Some Considerations on the Keeping of Negroes (1754) served to perpetuate his views" [DAB].

FIRST EDITION. Howes W-669, "aa." Evans 13782. Hildeburn 3139. LCP 11387. ESTC W29718.

(37976) \$850.00