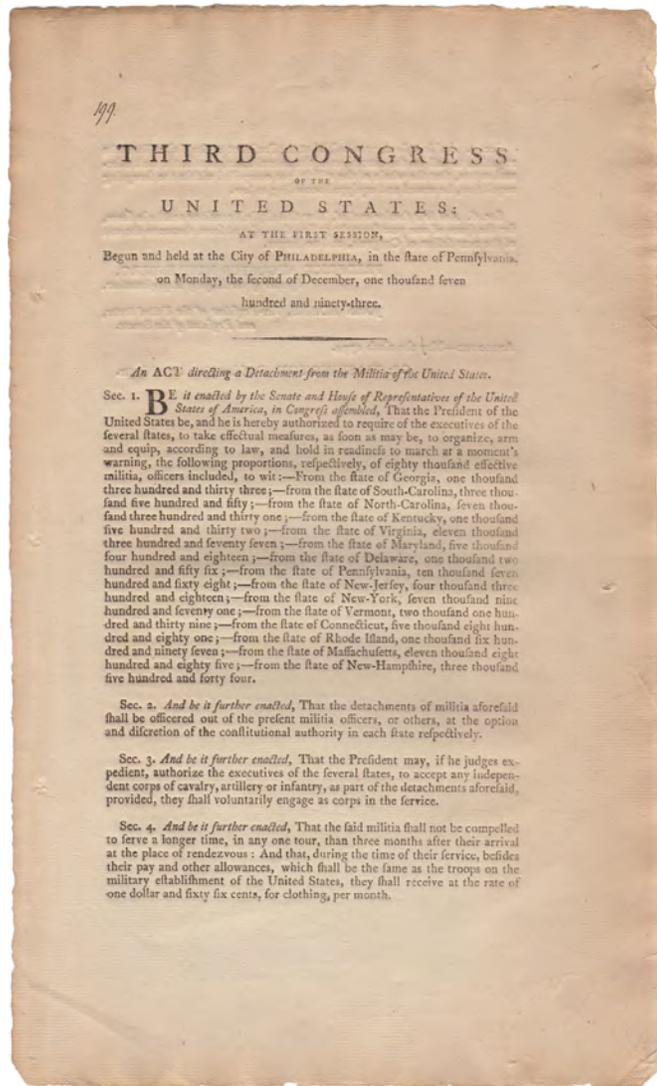


Catalogue 23

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On the cover: Item 91 . [Whiskey Rebellion]. Third Congress. George Washington. **An Act directing a detachment from the militia of the United States.**

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Brief Index.

Starred (*) items are manuscripts

Afro-Americana 70*, 89*	Nautical 30*, 41*, 45, 51, 68*, 69*, 72
Amer. Rev. Period 1*, 2*, 3, 24,* 34, 42, 46, 75*	New Hampshire 6, 54*
California 12, 44, 66, 73, 76	New York 55, 56, 57
Civil War Period 17*, 18, 22, 35, 50	Poetry 11, 18, 28, 38, 50, 51, 63*, 74
Connecticut 16, 25, 26*, 28, 33*	Utah 49*, 71
Early Exploration 14	Texas 77*
Embargo Act 30*	Theater 55, 78, 79, 80, 81*
Gold Rush 12, 32*, 33*,	Travel 62*
Georgia 8*	War of 1812 23, 83*, 84*, 85*, 86*, 87*, 88
Harvard 37*	Women 4*, 15, 18, 63*, 74, 78, 82*
Judaica 33*, 39, 48, 66	XYZ Affair 61*
Law 15, 17*, 29*, 42, 65, 77*	World War II 27, 92*
Massachusetts 19*, 20*, 34, 42, 53, 67	



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Justice Delayed is Justice Denied

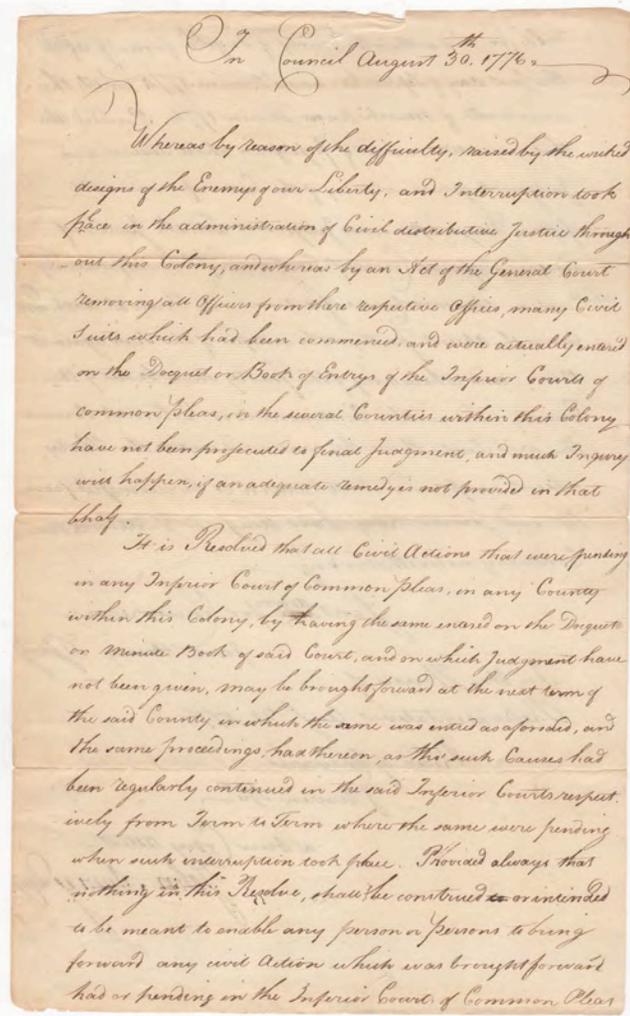
1. [AMERICAN REVOLUTION. LEGAL. MASSACHUSETTS]. [Manuscript] In Council. August 30, 1776. Whereas by reason of the difficulty, raised by the wicked designs of the Enemys of our Liberty, an interruption took place in the administration of Civil distributive Justice throughout this Colony... [Boston]: 1776. [2] pp. 11.5 x 7.25 inches. Broadsheet. Split into two leaves, some splits at the horizontal folds and margins, scattered browning, but still very good.

\$1500

A true copy, signed and attested, John Avery, secretary. Written six weeks after the Declaration of Independence, this Resolve of the Massachusetts House of Representatives concerns the disposition of civil suits now that the American Revolution has begun in earnest. It explains in detail the means for handling civil suits interrupted by the removal of court officers, continuing (from above):

"and whereas by an Act of the General Court removing all Officers from there respective offices, many Civil Suits which had been commenced and were actually entered on the Docquet or Books of Entry of the Inferior Courts of common pleas, in the several Counties within this Colony have not been prosecuted to final judgment, and much Injury will happen if an adequate remedy is not provided in that behalf: It is Resolved that all Civil Actions that were pending in any Inferior Court of Common please in any County within this Colony, by having the same entered on the Docquet or Minute Book of said Court, and on which judgment have not been given, may be brought forward at the next term of the said County in which the same was entered...."

Not in Evans, Bristol, or Ford. [44036]

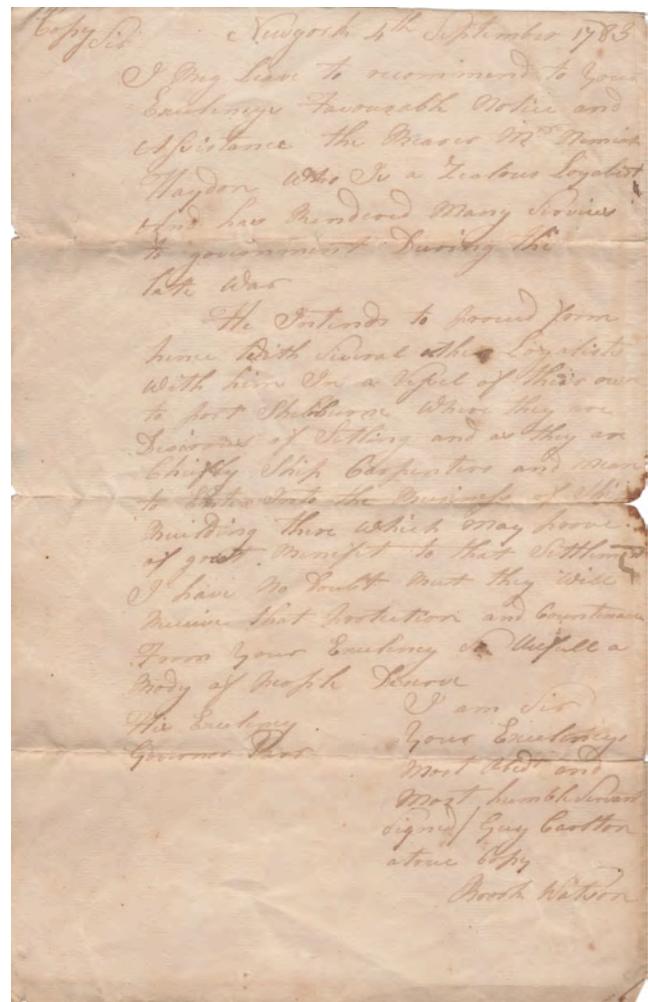


*Letter of Recommendation for Fleeing Loyalist Shipbuilders to the Governor of Nova Scotia
written during the Evacuation of New York*

2. [AMERICAN REVOLUTION. LOYALISTS]. CARLETON, GUY , 1ST BARON DORCHESTER. [Manuscript Copy] **Sir Guy Carleton, commander-in-chief of British Forces in North America, to John Parr, Governor of Nova Scotia, seeking refuge for Nehemiah Hayden and a Band of Loyalists. Signed and attested by Sir Brook Watson, Commissary General.** [New York]: 1783. [1] p. [bifolium]. Folio. A very good copy, old folds with a few small edge tears, browning (perhaps tiny burn mark) at one fold, spotting on verso. Report on American Manuscripts in the Royal Institution of Great Britain, IV: p. 326. Dictionary of Canadian Biography, Vol. 5: G. P. Browne, "Carleton, Guy" & L. F. S. Upton, "Watson, Sir Brook".

\$5000

Sent in by George III, to replace Henry Clinton as commander-in-chief of the British Army in North America in 1782, after Clinton's surrender at Yorktown, Sir Guy Carleton (1724 -1808), former Governor General of British North America, rather than fighting a war, was almost immediately tasked with "restoring peace and granting pardon to the revolted provinces in America,' and 'to reconcile and reunite the Affections and Interests of Great Britain and the Colonies' on one hand, as well as evacuating some 30,000 British troops and nearly 27,000 refugees, including loyalists, freedmen, and former slaves. In this he was aided by Sir Brook Watson (1735-1807), famous as the subject of John Singleton Copley's painting "Watson and the Shark", who "accompanied him as commissary general. Watson's principal responsibility was to oversee the evacuation of the loyalists to Nova Scotia, almost 30 years after he had helped expel the Acadians from the colony" (See: Dictionary of Canadian Biography, vol. 5). To meet this crisis Carleton urged the the new governor of Nova Scotia, John Parr, to succor and settle "some 35,000 loyalists who flooded into Nova Scotia as well as grant them free land and a year's provisions." In New York, Carleton was besieged with requests for help and recommendations to Parr: "So many were driven to the necessity of seeking fresh homes that the tonnage available at New York was wholly inadequate. Transports were collected from the West Indies and sent from England, while refugees who were able joined forces in ships of their own providing. An order issued on the 1st September attempted to restrict free passages and provisions to persons actually in want" (*Report on American Manuscripts in the Royal Institution of Great Britain*, Vol. IV, p. x). Such was the case with Nehemiah Hayden and a group of fellow loyalists shipbuilders when Carleton wrote to Parr:



"His Excellency. Governor Parr. New York 4th September 1783.

"Sir. I beg leave to recommend to your excellency favorable notice and assistance the bearer Mr.

Nemiah Hayden [sic] who is a zealous Loyalist and has rendered many services to government during the late war. He intended to proceed from hence with several other loyalists with him in a vessel of their own to Port Shelburne where they are desirous of settling and as they are chiefly ship carpenters and mean to enter into the business of ship building there which may prove of great benefit to that settlement. I have no doubt that they will receive that protection and countenance from your excellency so useful a body of people deserve. I am sir your excellency's most able and most humble servant. Signed/ Guy Carleton. a true copy." Signed in ink Brook Watson.

A short draft of this recommendation, absent the flourishes, was published in Vol. IV of the "Report on American Manuscripts in the Royal Institution of Great Britain (London: 1909), p. 326 (Originally in Volume 49 of the manuscripts of Symmons' Collection). It was dated a day earlier, September 3, 1783, the same day the Treaty of Paris was signed.

Nemiah Hayden (1755-1791), probably born Essex, Saybrook Colony [Connecticut], was descended from a long line of shipbuilders. There are seven other entries in the Carleton Papers (British Headquarters Papers) with his name, mostly for pay or serving in the 'Guides and Pioneers.' He appears to have settled in Chester, Nova Scotia, and was there, listed as a Captain, as late as 1786. Whether he eventually returned, or who the other shipbuilders were, is not known (though he died in British territory in St. Georges Islands, Bermuda, in 1791), but his relatives remained one of the most important and powerful families in Essex, Connecticut, carrying on the family tradition in ship building including the 'Oliver Cromwell', the largest full-rigged ship constructed for the State of Connecticut for its Navy at the beginning of the War.

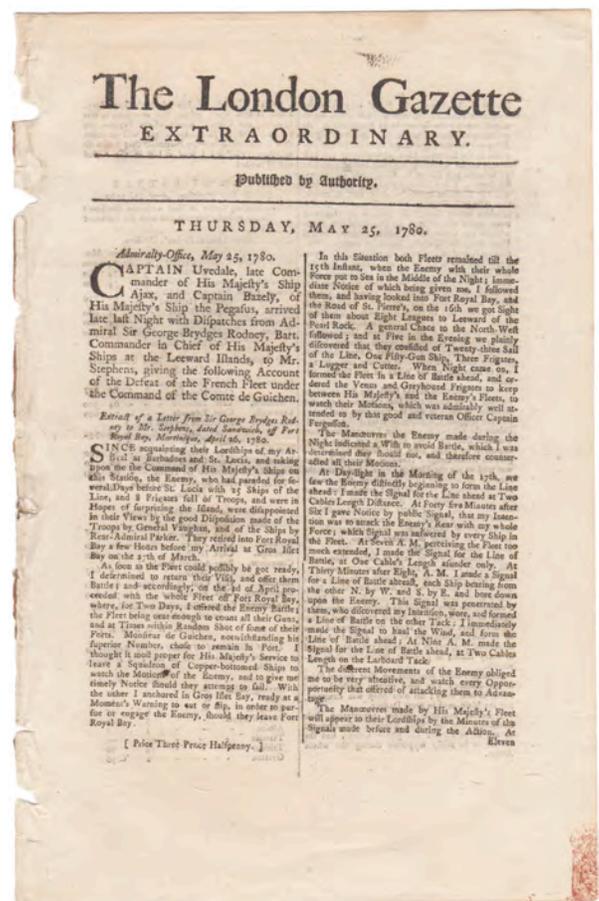
Surviving letters of recommendation for loyalists are quite rare. We have not been able to locate any at auction, in sales records, bookseller catalogues, nor on OCLC or other library catalogues other than those in the Carleton Papers. Likewise for any documents composed or signed by either Carleton or Watson relating to the evacuation of America, though occasionally documents by them concerning other issues appear in the market. [44074]

French & British Square Off in the Caribbean

3. [AMERICAN REVOLUTION] [WEST INDIES]. [Battle of Martinique... Combat de la Dominique reported in] **The London Gazette Extraordinary. Thursday, May 25, 1780.** [London]: Thomas Harrison, 1780. [3 pp.]. Sm. 4to. Removed. Very good, with minor wear to edges and margins, partial inked stamp on corner.

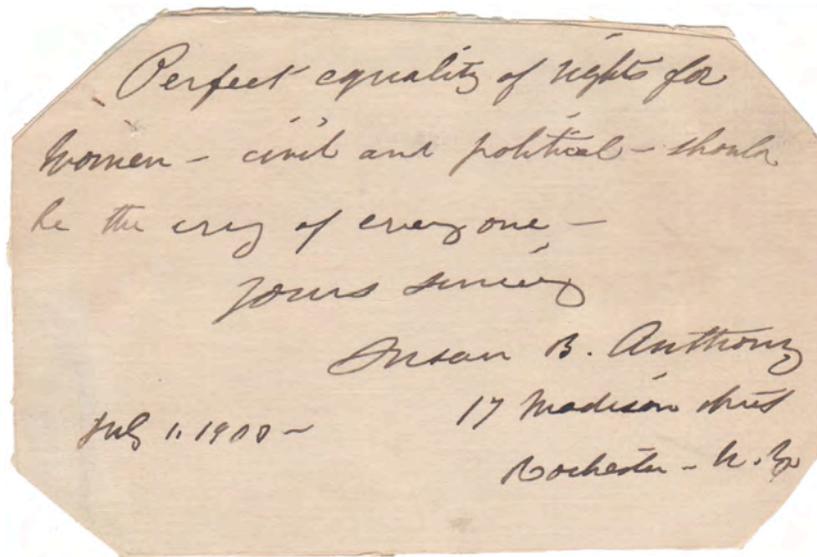
\$725

First edition. The first British report of the April 17th, 1780 naval battle near Martinique, West Indies between the British forces, including 20 ships of the line, led by Sir George Rodney and the French Squadron, with 23 ships of the line, led by Comte de Guichen. 470 were killed, 860 wounded, and a number of ships badly damaged. The French plans to attack and seize Jamaica did not succeed, but they did manage to avert a disaster and turn the battle into a draw, though you might not be able to tell that from the British report attributed to



Captain Samuel Uvedale of the Ajax, whom Rodney had dispatched with the news of his victory. "The reality was much different, and deprived of what he had expected to be a glorious victory Rodney vented his wrath upon his subordinates whilst saving praise only for Captains Bowyer, Young, Molloy, Houlton and Douglas who received certificates commending their actions. Such was the veracity of his dispatch home, including comments to the effect that 'the British flag was not supported' that the first lord of the Admiralty, Lord Sandwich, felt constrained to edit parts before releasing it to the public in England" (Richard Hiscocks: The Battle of Martinique -17 April 1780 at "MoreThanNelson). In addition to the description, includes a list of the line of battle and the names of killed and wounded officers. [43923]

"Perfect equality of rights for women - civil and political"

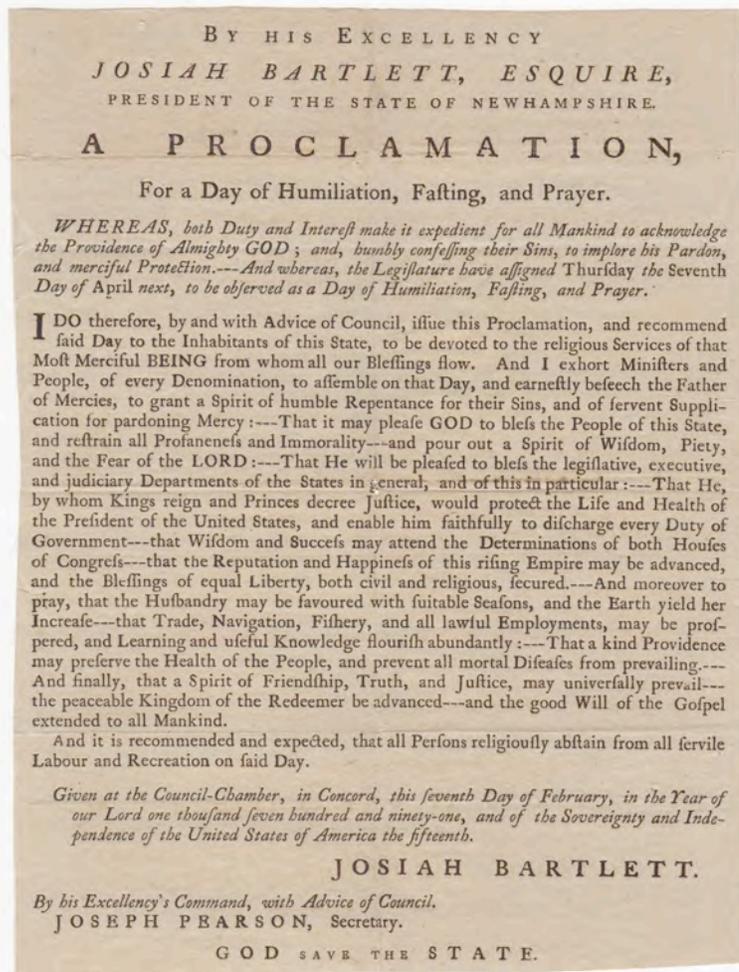


Perfect equality of rights for
women - civil and political - should
be the cry of everyone -
Yours sincerely
Susan B. Anthony
17 Madison Street
Rochester - N.Y.
July 1, 1900 -

4. ANTHONY, SUSAN B. [**Autograph sentiment signed of Susan B. Anthony's Most Potent Phrase**]. Rochester, NY: 1900. 1 clipped card. 4 1/2 x 3 inches. Clipped at the corners but very good and quite clear, mounted on card stock, with remnants of old mount on rear. Harper: Life and Work of Susan B. Anthony, Vol. 2: pp. 522, 859.

\$2000

Signed, dated, and addressed by Susan B. Anthony (1820-1900) shortly after her eightieth birthday, "Perfect equality of rights for women - civil and political - should be the cry for everyone. Yours sincerely / Susan B. Anthony / 17 Madison Street / Rochester NY / July 1, 1900." Anthony used the first part of this sentiment, -"Perfect equality of rights for women - civil and political"- which was her favorite motto, for over thirty years, in albums and in many speeches, adding further phrases such as "is the demand of the National Woman Suffrage Association," or "is the demand of Susan B. Anthony." In fact, to James Garfield, she wrote "I know, if you had in your letter of acceptance, or in your New York speech, declared yourself in favor of "perfect equality of rights for women, civil and political," you would have touched an electric spark which would have fired the hearts of the women of the entire nation, and made the triumph of the Republican party more grand and glorious than any it ever has seen." (Sept. 9, 1880). We could not locate any other use of the additional phrase "should be the cry for everyone" in any of the archives of her writings and manuscripts. [43894]



Rare New Hampshire Broadside

6. BARTLETT, JOSIAH. **By His Excellency Josiah Bartlett, Esquire, President of New Hampshire. A Proclamation, for a Day of Humiliation, Fasting, and Prayer.** [Concord, New Hampshire]: n.p. 1791. 1 sheet. 11 x 8.5 inches. Broadside. Margins trimmed else a very good sharp copy with a few tiny tears at the folds. Not in Evans. NAIP & ESTC W42448.

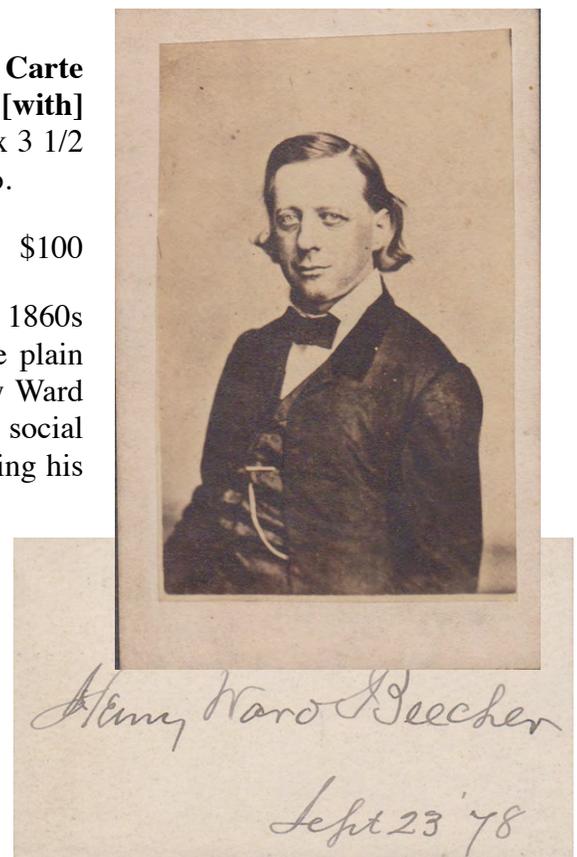
\$600

First edition. The earliest "Fast Day Proclamation" by Josiah Bartlett (1729-1795), Declaration signer, and President (later Governor) of the State of New Hampshire from 1790 -1794. He would issue proclamations again in 1792, 1793, & 1794. "Given at the Council Chamber, in Concord, this seventh day of February... one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one Signed in type by Josiah Bartlett. "By his Excellency's command, with advice of Council. Joseph Pearson, secretary." Rare. Not at American Antiquarian Society. OCLC reports only one location: Phillips Exeter Academy. [43988]

7. [BEECHER, HENRY WARD]. FREDRICKS, C.D. & CO. **Carte de Visite of Abolitionist Henry Ward Beecher [with] Autographed Card.** 1864;1878. 2 1/4 x 3 1/4 inches; 2 1/4 x 3 1/2 inches. Very good, faintly foxed, remnants of mounts on verso.

\$100

Carte de visite of Beecher taken by C.D. Fredricks & Co., ca. 1860s (Copy at the Stowe Center, which dates it as 1864-66). The plain card signed by Beecher is dated September 23, 1878. Henry Ward Beecher (1813-1887), one of the most famous clergyman, social reformers, and abolitionists of his day, became notorious during his trial for adultery in the 1875. Afterward he went on lecture tours to recoup expenses, and his autograph was produced during his September 1878 stops in Illinois. Charles DeForest Fredricks (1823 -1894) an American photographer, famous for his cartes de visite operated a studio on Broadway, New York. This is one of the less common images of Beecher. [43899]



Archive of "the honey-tongued Georgia youth"

8. BERRIEN, JOHN MACPHERSON. [Archive of] **Correspondence of Georgia Senator John M. Berrien throughout his Political Career.** Savannah & Washington, D.C.: (1821 -1852). [27 pp]. Most 8 x 10 inches. Very good, with slight wear at the folds and edges, and one closed tear on one letter's centerfold.

\$1200

Fourteen autograph letters signed. John MacPherson Berrien (1781-1856), was a lawyer, U. S. Senator from Georgia, and Andrew Jackson's attorney general. After graduating from Princeton, Berrien became a lawyer in Georgia, then a federal judge in 1810, having served for a time as solicitor general of the Eastern Judicial Circuit of Georgia. He was elected to the U.S. Senate three times: 1825-1829, 1841-1845, and 1846-1852, and known as the "American Cicero," for his oratory: Chief Justice John Marshall named him "the honey-tongued Georgia youth." He was Andrew Jackson's attorney general from 1829 until 1832 where he strongly supported states rights during the Nullification crisis. At most other times he practiced law, forming a partnership with William Davies just after the 1824 Antelope case, where he argued that slaves "constitute the very foundation of your union" and opposed the freedom of slaves captured at sea. Davies would manage the business while Berrien would be the public face through politics.

"Berrien's greatest talents were legal. He augmented the prestige of Georgia's bench and bar. Opponents in Georgia and on the Supreme Court feared and respected him. As judge, senator, and attorney general, he was honest, energetic, and diligent. As a politician his greatest accomplishment was to lead anti-Jacksonian Georgians away from the despair of nullification into the national Whig party in the late 1830s and 1840s.... Berrien's refusal to accept such a solution [secession and civil war] constituted his greatness; his failure to devise an alternative defined his inadequacy" (M. Philip Lucas. "Berrien, John MacPherson"; American National Biography Online).



The fourteen letters span most of Berrien's public career, discussing politics, lawsuits, favors, and personal matters. The main archives of Berrien's papers are at the Georgia Historical Society and University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.

Letter 1: To John Sargeant. Savannah. February 16, 1821. 2 pp. with integral envelope. John Sargeant was the US Representative from Pennsylvania). Discusses the candidacy for Berrien to take a Director's seat at a branch of the Bank of the United States and he also recommends his new partner, William Davies, to a like position. Berrien's and Davies' law partnership soon thrived.

Letter 2: To [R. H.] Wilde. Washington. January 10, 1826. 4 pp. Detailed Letter covering the politics and strategy of William Dixon and James Dickson's "Petition [...] to the Congress of the United States, praying the remission of a forfeiture, &c;" Georgia politics and political maneuvering, especially the recent election of George Troup as governor, and personal matters. Richard Henry Wilde (1789-1847) was a longtime ally of Berrien.

Letter 3: To William Sullivan. Washington. March 29th, 1826. 2 pp. Notes that he has received Sullivan's Letter. -William Sullivan (1774-1839) was a lawyer and son of the former Governor- thanks him for his kindness in his earlier visit to Boston, and assures him he will make introductions for Jared Sparks (1789-1866), educator, minister, later President of Harvard, on his visit to Savannah.

Letter 4: To P. H. Nicklin. Washington, September 4, 1829. 3 pp. Philip Houlbrooke Nicklin (1786-1842) was a lawbook publisher and bookseller (P.H. Nicklin & T. Johnson) located in Philadelphia, and a friend of Berrien. Berrien asks him to find some horses for sale which we would like to examine on his trip from Princeton down to Washington. he makes plans to see Nicklin and to purchase books from him, having received his catalogues.

Letter 5: To Nicholas Biddle. Milledgeville [GA]. Nov. 17th, 1831. Biddle (1786-1844) was President of the Second Bank of the United States who was fighting Andrew Jackson's attempt to kill the Bank. Berrien, no longer Jackson's attorney General, asks for support for "Mr. Davies application," which he assures him will be met with great approval by the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House. Biddle's notes its reading and referral. William Davies was former U.S. Attorney and Berrien's partner.

Letter 6: To Richard Henry Wilde. Savannah. March 20, 1837. 3 pp. Discusses the long time lawsuit Berrien was involved with concerning the Greenes, Millers, and Nightingales over the patent ownership of Eli Whitney's cotton gin. Discussing some legal matters between a few different families. He notes he is no longer involved in politics, but still is not free to travel. Richard Henry Wilde (1789-1847) was a long time friend of Berrien who lost his reelection campaign in 1834, and was traveling in Europe.

Letter 7: To Abel P. Upshur. Washington. Jan. 3, 1842. 1 pp. Short Letter signed by Berrien and five others urging a grant of a Midshipman's warrant to James McQueen McIntosh. Upshur (1790-1844) was Secretary of the Navy

Letter 8: To Richard Henry Wilde. Washington. Dec. 29, 1842. 2 pp. Discusses Berrien's legal maneuvering to get a copyright case, concerning English vs. American copyright, either before a Congressional Committee or the courts to solve Wilde's issue concerning his publications in England (in addition to being a politician, Wilde was also an author).

Letter 9: To A. Dickens. Washington. Jan. 3, 1843. 1 pp. In the brief note, Berrien requests two volumes of the Register of Debates. Asbury Dickens (1780-1861) served as the Secretary of the Senate from 1836 -1861.

Letter 10: To R. Campbell. Rockingham. Oct. 23, 1848. 3 pp. Discussion of terms and payment of wages for Isaac and Duckey, most likely Campbell's slaves.

Letter 11: To R. Campbell. Savannah. April 24, 1849. 1 pp. Payment of wages for Isaac, most likely Campbell's slave.

Letter 12: To Wm. B. Stevens. Savannah. May 14, 1849 2 pp. Note of introduction written to William Bacon Stevens (1815-1887), Fourth Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Pennsylvania, at one point state historian of Georgia, in which Berrien requests that Stevens help the bearer of this Letter,

Baron Roenne (Minister of the German Empire to the U.S.), with some questions regarding an early settler of Georgia.

Letter 13: To Mr. Penrose. Washington. May 10, 1852. 1 pp. Note with enclosed copies of "Memorial of Creditors of Texas" (not present) for Penrose and briefly discusses his travel plans for his imminent return to Georgia. Most likely Charles Bingham Penrose (1778-1857) lawyer and leading politician in Philadelphia.

Letter 14: To Mr. Penrose. Savannah. June 115, 1852. 1 pp. Short Letter noting the two enclosed copies of "Life of Oglethorpe", (not present) one for Penrose and the other for T. Biddle most likely Thomas Biddle (1827-1875). [43879]

Rare Elocution Broadside by the Inspiration for Poe's Ulalume and Founder of the First American Women's Health Club

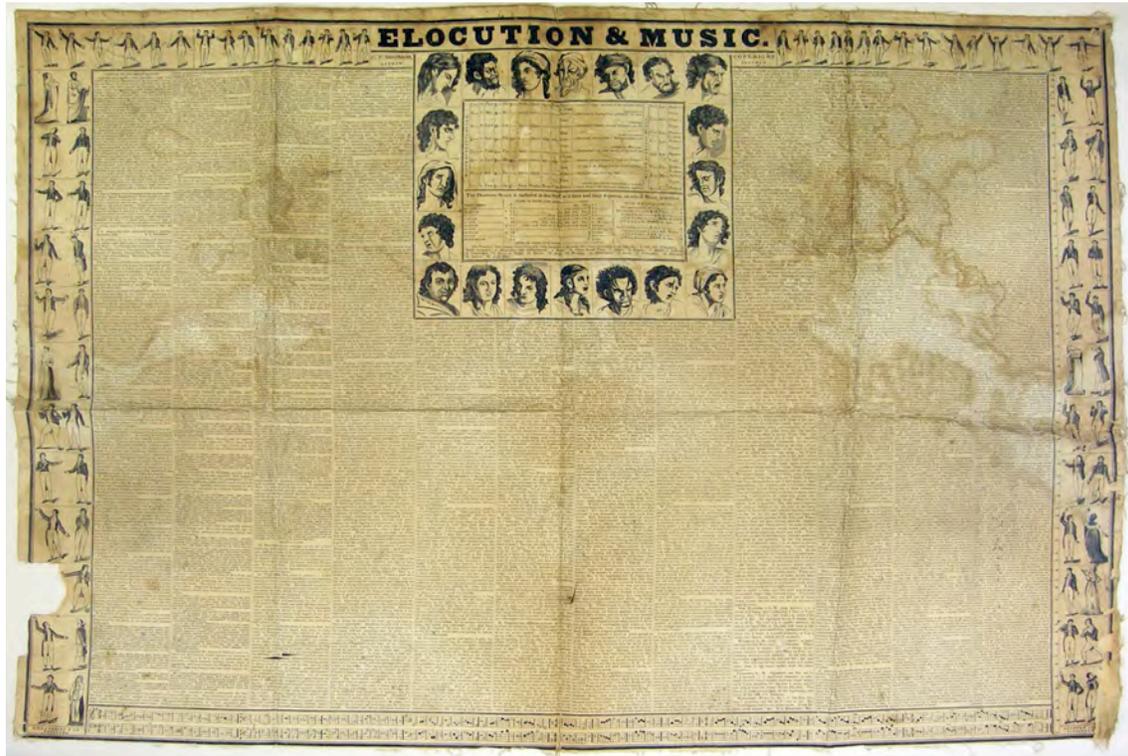


9. BRONSON, C. P. (CHARLES COTESWORTH PINKNEY). **Elocution and Music.** [Cincinnati]: L'Hommedieu & Co., printers. Gazette Office, [1836]. 1 sheet. Illus. with 54 woodcuts and musical scores. 24 X 36 inches. Broadside. Canvas backed. Very worn, especially at the edges, canvas frayed, creased, some damp staining, very minor loss of text in a few spots, mainly at the folds, loss of half of one woodcut and minor loss to three others, still a good bold copy of a rare ephemeral piece. Amer. Imprints 36378. Morgan: Ohio: 3002.

\$650

[Second edition. First edition thus]. Twelve columns of text bordered on three sides by woodcuts of theatrical and oratorical poses, on the bottom by musical selections, and including woodcuts of twenty facial expressions surrounding a box on the diatonic scale. The broadside is an enhanced and augmented version of Charles P. Bronson's popular series of lectures and his earlier book: 'The Self-Taught Reader, Orator, and Singer, or the Diatonic Scale and Illustrations, of the Principles of Elocution and Music':

"...now presented to the Public in an entirely new dress, very much enlarged and improved. By its aid, almost every one may become a good Reader, Speaker, and Singer. Oratory and Music, being in their nature inseparable, are here taught in connection: and every step taken in the former, according to this plan, will advance one as many in the latter; for Music is but an elegant and refined species of Elocution —I began this system nearly fifteen years since, from a conviction that all the works on this subject then in use, were irreconcilable to truth and Nature. It is the result of several years' constant practice, in teaching, and will be found to exhibit the true philosophy of voice and sounds. Its principles are definite and comprehensive, and yet they are so simple that even a child can understand them." He ends the preface with this note: "N. B. Suspend this Chart, and practise before it standing."



The bulk of the twelve columns of text concerns elocution, sounds of the letters, inflection, emphasis, meaning, though there is a shorter section on singing which he considers a related skill. And finally an appendix on Ventriloquism as well as the calling of bees and animals. "The call of turkies is done in the larynx; also caterwauling, &c.; the barking of a dog by inhaling; also the roar of the lion with hands surrounding the mouth, shaped peculiarly; neighing of a horse by inhalation; sawing wood and planeing by a rough or light hawing, &c. &c."

Charles Cotesworth Pinkney Bronson (1800-1866) attended Middlebury College (VT), began the Norwalk Academy, then became an ordained Episcopalian minister, but was suspended in 1830, and by 1836 was well on his way as a teacher and lecturer on elocution and related subjects, claiming "he was the first to teach the specific use of those muscles, for a healthy breathing, and the exercise of the vocal organs." His popularity was such that his 1845 book "Elocution; or, Mental and vocal philosophy" went through twenty editions in short order. He knew Edgar Allan Poe, and was "credited as having inspired Poe to write 'Ulalume' (see Poe's letter to C. P. Bronson, about Oct-Nov. 1847 noted in 'Rev. Cotesworth P. Bronson,' Edgar Allan Poe Society of Baltimore). He was also instrumental in the founding of the Ladies



Physiological Institute, the first women's club in America and promoted health and fitness: "In 1848 Professor Charles P. Bronson announced a course of lectures for women 'who should form themselves into a society for the promotion of useful knowledge among their own sex, offering to present such a group with his medical apparatus if they could raise \$1000" and then serving as its president for two years (Ladies' Physiological Institute Records, 1848-1996; item description, dates. MC 236, folder #. Schlesinger Library, Radcliffe Institute, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass).

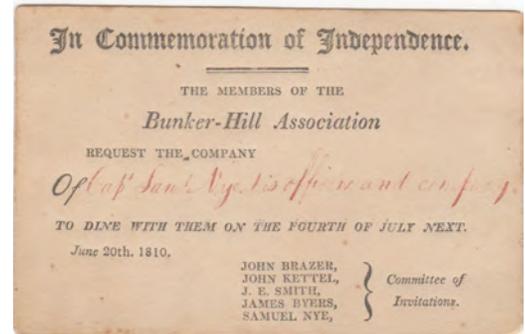
Neither NUC nor OCLC locate copies of the original work, 'The Self-Taught Reader, Orator, and Singer'. OCLC locates only one of this "second edition" in its original broadside form, at the American Antiquarian Society (OCLC: 191238580). Of the four other copies, some listed as broadsides, all are in fact in scrapbook form, with the broadside cut and pasted into a blank book. American Imprints and NUC list a copy at the NYPL, but it is not listed in their current catalogues. [44075]

First Anniversary of the Bunker Hill Association

10. (BUNKER-HILL ASSOCIATION). [Printed Invitation Completed in Manuscript] In Commemoration of Independence. The Members of the Bunker-Hill Association Request the Company {of Capt. Samuel Nye, His Officers and Company}, to Dine with Them on the Fourth of July Next. June 20th, 1810. [Boston]: 1810. 1 card. 4.5 x 3 inches. Very good, light foxing, ink slightly faded.

\$100

The Bunker Hill Association was formed a year earlier. Daniel Waldo Lincoln (1784-1815) would deliver the oration before the Bunker Hill Association, which was published later as a 20-page pamphlet. The Committee of Invitations consisted of: John Brazer; John Kettel; J. E. Smith; James Byers; and Dr. Samuel Nye. Captain Samuel Nye (1746 - 1814) was from Falmouth. Rare. [43948]

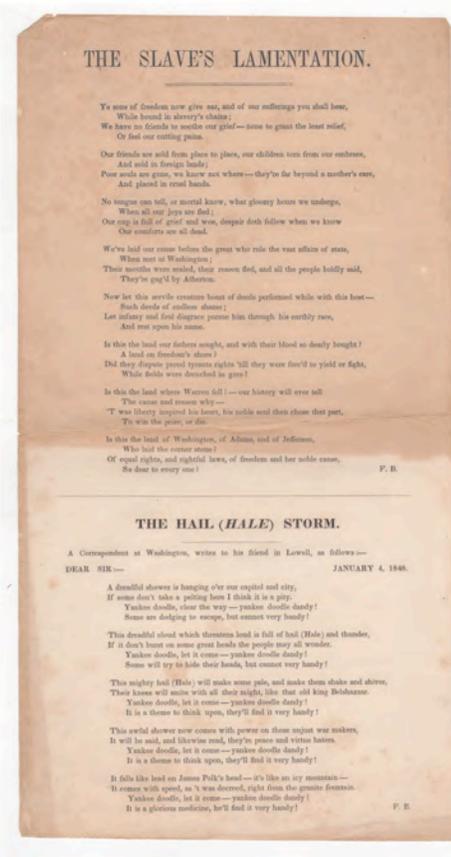


Anti-Slavery Poetry Broadside

11. BUSH, FARIBANKS. [Broadside] The Slave's Lamentation [with] The Hail (Hale) Storm. n.p. [Vermont?]: n.p., [ca. 1848]. 1 sheet [1] p. Folio. 14 7/8 x 7 7/8 inches. Folded, top half and edges browned, a few minor nicks.

\$250

First edition. Includes two anti-slavery poems: "The Slave's Lamentation" beginning: Ye sons of freedom now give ear, and of our sufferings you shall hear; and "The Hail [Hale] Storm" beginning: Dreadful shower is hanging o'er our capitol city. In January 1848, John P. Hale, a vehement abolitionist, was the Liberty Party's nominee for president. Both poems signed in type: F. B. Fairbanks Bush (1773-1873) was a Norwich Vermont poet and "was among the earliest of his townsmen to denounce the crime of slavery...[he] was accustomed to sing his own verses very often from memory. Many that he composed and sung were never committed to writing, and consequently have been lost beyond recall" (Goddard and Partridge: "A History of Norwich, Vermont." Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth Press, 1905, pp.179 -180). OCLC locates 13 copies including one in the Samuel J. May Anti-Slavery Collection at Cornell. [44005]



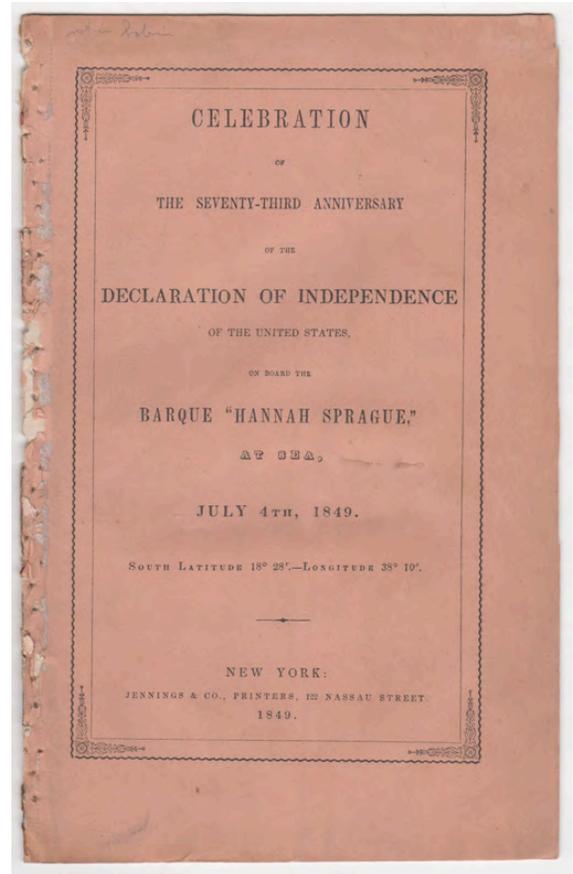
Bound for the Gold Fields on the Fourth of July

12. [CALIFORNIA GOLD RUSH]. **Celebration of the Seventy-Third Anniversary of the Declaration of Independence of the United States, on Board the Barque "Hannah Sprague," at Sea, July 4th, 1849.** New York: Jennings & Co., 1849. 16 pp. 8vo. Salmon colored printed paper wrappers. Heavy stitching with some old glue at spine where it was most likely bound into a larger volume, scattered foxing, old faint dampstain to top margin, still good or better. Not in Sabin. Schultz: Forty-niners p.335. Eberstadt 114-185.

\$200

Account of the July 4th celebration aboard the "Hannah Sprague," out of New York City bound for the California gold fields. There was a full celebration with an opening address, a prayer, reading of the Declaration, Odes played by the amateur band, and an oration by Alfred Wheeler (1822-1903), a prominent San Francisco land title lawyer, and later land speculator, who tells the gold seekers: "Gold has not always proved a blessing... let not the easy-gotten treasure of that land beget within your souls them germ of indolence, waste, or un-godliness." According to Eberstadt, "This oration was forwarded from Rio to New York where it was printed and sent to California, via Panama, reaching San Francisco before the arrival of the vessel with its author and other gold seeker passengers." Also lists a number of Toasts (seven written, twenty-four volunteer), one being "The Senioritas of California- May they make good wives, & supply equal the demand." There was a toast to the New York Commercial & Mining Co. owners of the ship. As Charles R. Schultz notes in his "Forty-niners 'round the Horn" (Columbia: Univ. S.

Carolina, 1999) "The seventy-third anniversary of American independence was certainly the biggest day for celebrating on the sailing vessels bound for California in 1849. Celebrations were planned to be as much like those at home as possible given the limited space and facilities available on board the vessels. Activities typically included in the celebrations were firing of salutes at the beginning and end of the day in connection with raising and lowering of the flag, mostly comical military parades, several patriotic songs by both musical and vocal groups, reading of the Declaration of Independence, an oration, special meals, offering of many toasts, and dances. Sometimes excessive amounts of alcohol were consumed by some of the celebrants. In many vessels committees were appointed anywhere from one or two days to two weeks in advance to plan the celebrations. The plans ranged from the simple to the grandiose" (pp. 156-157). [43716]

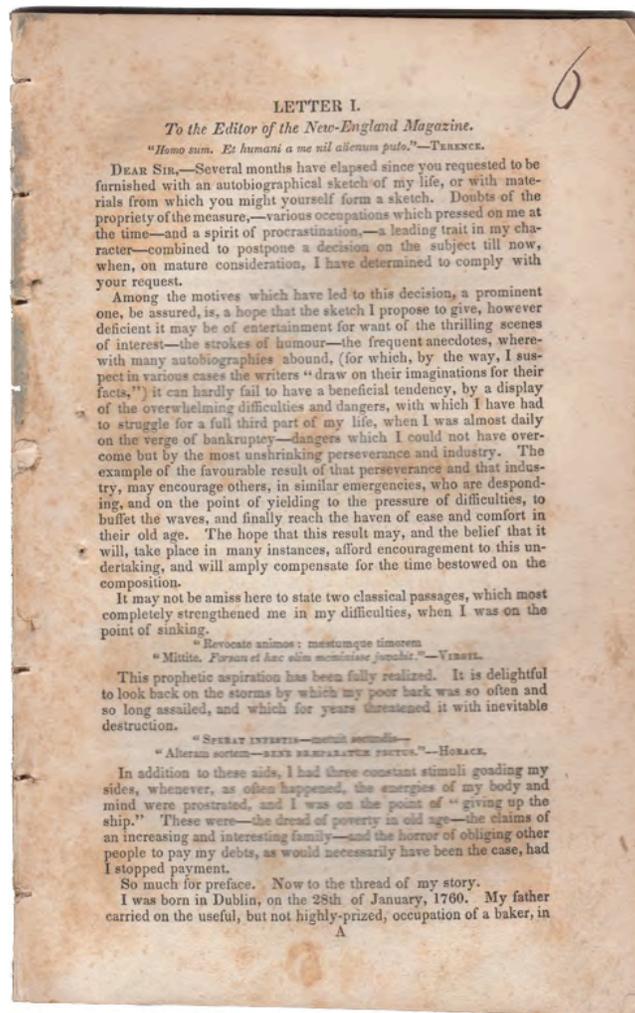


Rare Autobiography of Mathew Carey

13. [CAREY, MATHEW]. [Autobiography. Series of 29 autobiographical letters addressed to the editor of *The New England magazine*, dated 1833-1835]. [Philadelphia]: n.p. [1835]. 122 pp. 8vo. Removed. Inked numeral 'six' on first page, first half dozen or so leaves with marginal foxing otherwise contents quite clean, a few marginal tears to the last few leaves, two marginal stitch punctures throughout, last leaf with a tiny puncture affecting one letter and with lower forecorner lacking, not affecting

text, two words rubbed on last page, and remnants of original blue-gray wrappers at the joints. Perhaps lacking a portrait. Still a good copy. Amer. Imprints 30817. Not in Sabin.

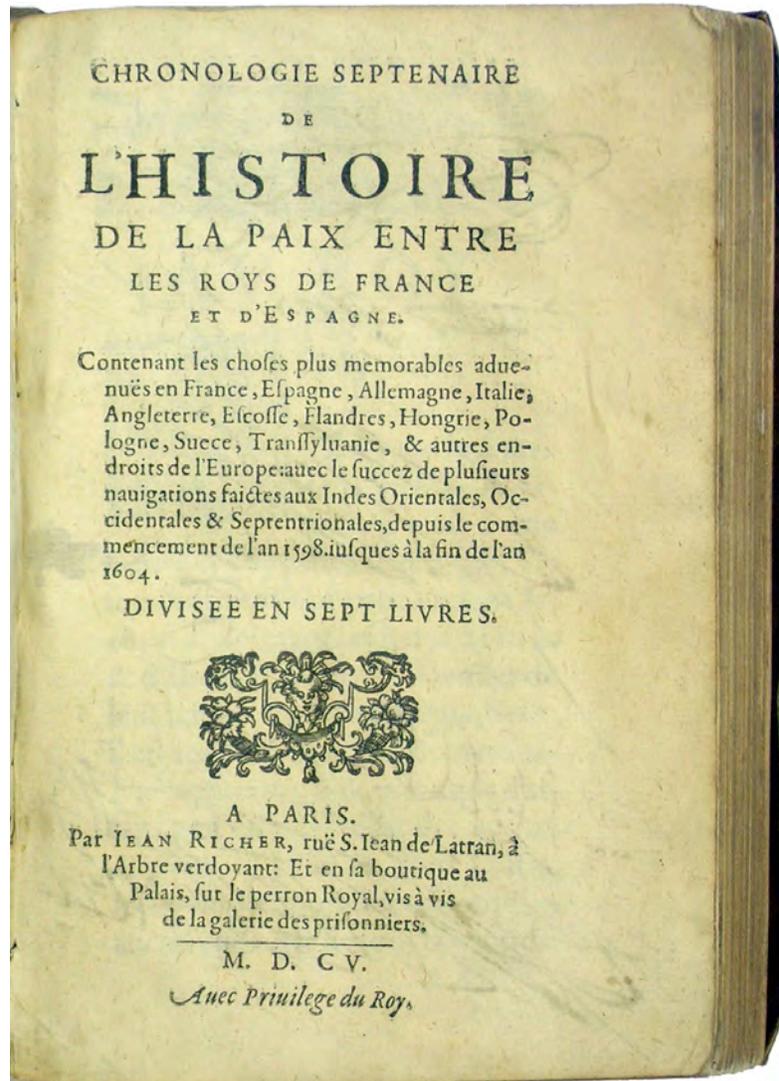
\$2250



First separate edition. Published without a title page (see NUC-pre-1956). A series of 29 autobiographical letters addressed to the editor of "The New England Magazine," dated 1833 -1835. This volume was Mathew Cary's second attempt at an autobiography in book form. The first, entitled "Autobiographical Sketches, in a Series of Letters addressed to a Friend. Vol. 1, containing a view of the Rise and Progress of the American System, & c." (Philadelphia, 1829), was issued but then suppressed by the author's family, according to Rosenbach, in his 1906 catalogue. Though Earl Lockridge Bradsher in his "Mathew Carey, editor, author and publisher; a study in American literary development" (NY: Columbia Univ. Press, 1912) suggests "Letters" is a republication of the earlier volume, it is in fact a much different work, though it covers some of the same ground, as an autobiography must. The publication history is somewhat unclear due to lack of the title page, the very small printing, and the later private issue with three additional letters. Though a number of copies list a portrait, some do not, nor does American Imprints note one, and the remnants of the original blue-gray wrappers on our copy suggest it was not bound with one. OCLC locates only eight copies, under four accession numbers (some of them mis-titled): NYPL, Newberry, Univ. Texas at Austin, and Wesleyan, lacking portrait) (OCLC: 28596934), BC and Univ. Wisc. (OCLC: 15389834), and the Free Lib. of Phila. and Office of Commonwealth Lib. (OCLC: 8200528). An additional one is at the LCP under a caption title (portrait not noted). Very rare.

Only one at auction- a century ago, at the third Pennypacker sale, lot 80, in 1906, lacking 6 leaves (perhaps confused with the later private issue which had 12 additional pages?), and noted as the only known copy (at that time), with no mention of a portrait. The earlier "Sketches", noted in Sabin and Howes, though a bit more represented in institutional holdings, likewise appeared at auction only once, at the Anderson Galleries in 1909. [43723]

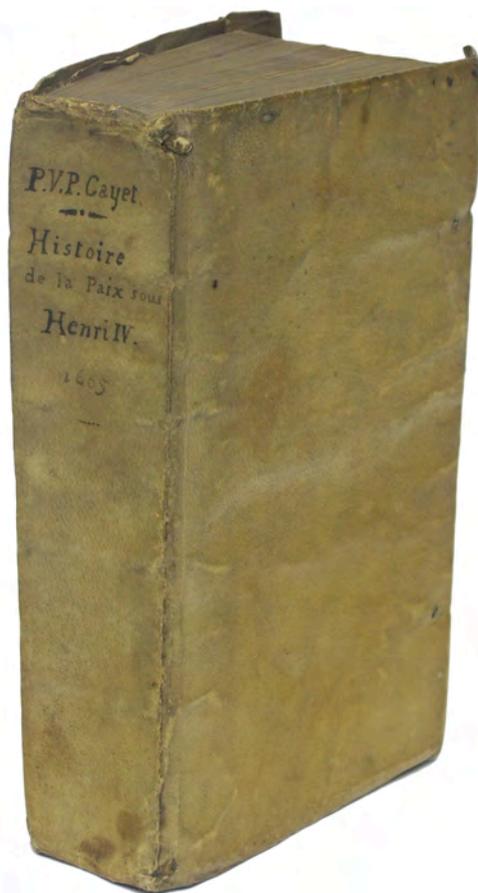
One of the Earliest Accounts of Champlain's Voyage to North America



14. CAYET, PIERRE VICTOR PALMA [P.V.P.C.]. **Chronologie Septenaire de l'Histoire de la Paix entre les Roys de France et d'Espagne: contenant les choses plus memorables aduenues en France, Espagne, Allemagne, Italie, Angleterre, Escosse, Flandres, Hongrie, Pologne, Suece, Transsylvanie, & autres endroits de l'Europe: avec le succez de plusieurs navigations faictes aux Indes Orientales, Occidentales & Septentrionales, depuis le commencement de l'an 1598 jusques à la fin de l'an 1604: divisee en sept livres.** Paris: J. Richer, 1605. Engraved additional title page, [4 lvs.], 498 leaves, [2 lvs.]. Engraved title with vignette of Henri IV, signed I de Weert. 16mo. Full contemporary vellum with manuscript title. Very good, vellum soiled, lacking free endpapers, a few leaves soiled, very minor dampstaining to a few corners; remnant of later bookseller ticket on verso of engraved title, modern dealer's tag on front pastedown, notations on verso of title crossed through. European Americana 605/21; JCB II:34; Palau 50667; Sabin 11627n. HARRISSE 395. Alden 117.

\$3500

First edition, second issue. The rare first edition (second issue with leaves 20 and 207 numbered correctly, and leaf 207 correctly foliated. A second edition was also published in 1605). The final two unnumbered leaves are errata, extract of the privilege and permission to print, and signed in print Maclot, dated Paris, February 28, 1605. Spine title is: Histoire de la paix sovs Henri IV. "Contains details of voyages to the East and West Indies, more particularly Canada. from 1598 to 1604. The first edition was Paris. 1605" (Sabin). Contains one of the earliest accounts of Champlain's voyage to North America. The detailed account is based on Champlain's book "Des Sauvages: ou voyage de Samuel Champlain, de Brouages, faite en la France nouvelle l'an 1603, which discussed the expedition to North America on a fur-trading trip led by François Gravé Du Pont for Aymar de Chaste, in which Champlain mapped the Saint Lawrence River. There is also much on the activities of the Jesuits in New Grenada, Peru, the Philippines, Japan, China, and other areas. This issue with the engraved title found is some copies, but not mentioned by Sabin or Alden & Landis. [43908]



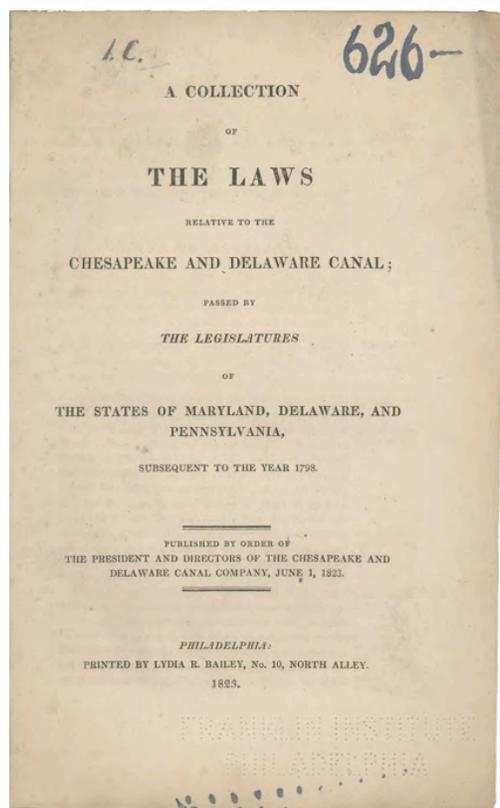
By an American Women Printer

15. CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL COMPANY. A Collection of the Laws Relative to the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal; Passed by the Legislatures of the States of Maryland,

Delaware, and Pennsylvania, Subsequent to the year 1798 [Two Parts in One]. Philadelphia: Lydia R. Bailey, No. 10, North Alley, & William Stevely & Co., 1823 & 1840. 49 pp. [1], [51]-77, [1] pp. 8vo. Plain green paper wrappers. Numerals on front wrapper and title page, institutional bookplate and perforated stamp, wrappers creased with some edge wear, still a very good copy. Amer. Imprints 12117 (1823). Rink 4780 (1823). Nipp: Lydia Bailey: A Checklist of Her Imprints 318 (1823). Goldsmiths'-Kress No. 23904.4

\$300

First edition. First part: "Published by order of the president and directors of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company, June 1, 1823." Second part, with a separate title page, has imprint: Philadelphia, Printed by William Stavelly & Co., Jan. 1, 1840, and contains laws from 1827 to 1838. A canal connecting the Delaware River with the Chesapeake Bay was first conceived in the mid-17th century, work was begun in the early 1800, but stopped for lack of funds, and then resumed in 1824, two years after a reorganization of the company. It opened in 1829 and was one of the most expensive canal projects to date. Lydia Bailey (1779 -1869), responsible for the printing of the first part, was one of Philadelphia's earliest woman printers. Neither part is in Cohen. OCLC locates only 6



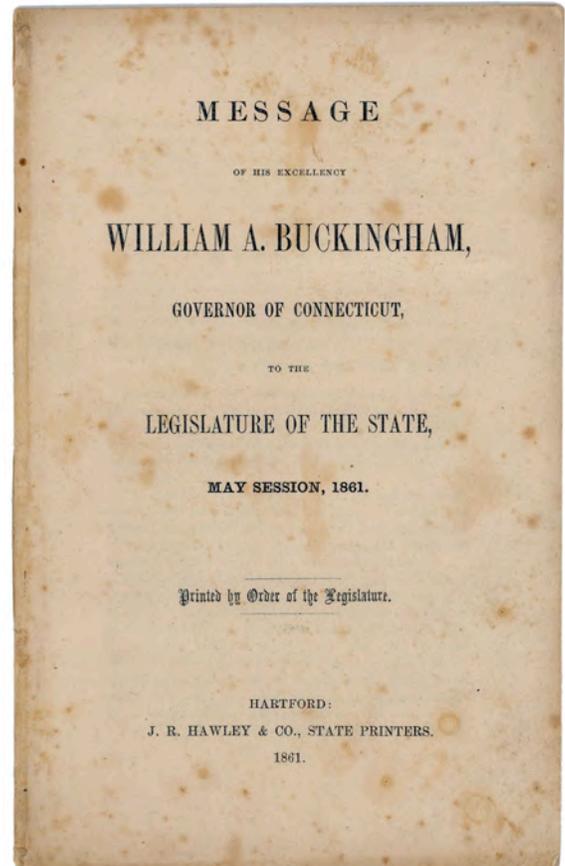
libraries with both parts: Hagley, Franklin Institute, Lib. Company Phila., Penn State, Univ. Mich. Clements Lib., and Univ. Delaware. [43196]

Connecticut Prepares at the Start of the Civil War

16. [CIVIL WAR. CONNECTICUT]. BUCKINGHAM, WILLIAM A. **Message of His Excellency William A. Buckingham, Governor of Connecticut, to the Legislature of the State, May Session, 1861. Printed by Order of the Legislature.** Hartford: J.R. Hawley & Co., State Printers, 1861. 18 pp. 8vo. Paper wrappers. Lacking the wrappers on some issues else very good, scattered foxing, tear and small chip to lower margin of last leaf. Not in Sabin. Samuel J. May Anti-Slavery Collection.

\$400

First edition. William A. Buckingham (1804-1875) won the election as governor in 1860, narrowly defeating Thomas Seymour. "The New Haven Register" expressed the concern of the Republicans and abolitionists when it declared "A nation is waiting in almost breathless suspense to hear the results" since the Democrats declared a vote for Buckingham was a vote for abolition and thus the loss of Southern business. This address to the Connecticut legislature was just a few weeks after the commencement of the war. "The condition of our country is critical... Seven thousand men in arms backed by nineteen batteries of artillery, have, in open day, with disloyal heart and traitorous hands, struck at the national flag in the harbor of Charleston... The sceptre of authority must be upheld, and allegiance secured. It is no time to make concession to rebels, or parley with men in arms... indifferent or disloyal we cannot be. Fail or falter we shall not." Thereafter follows his recommendations for military support and preparations which would be passed by the legislature. Uncommon. OCLC locates ten copies at eight institutions. [43730]



17. [CIVIL WAR]. [ALABAMA CLAIMS]. HARLAN, JAMES. [**Autograph Letter Signed**] **Judge James Harlan on The Treaty of Washington and his role in Distributing the Alabama Claims.** Mt. Pleasant, Iowa: 1891. [3 pp.] Bifolium. Sm. 4to. Mounting traces on blank last page, very slight yellowing, but generally about fine.

\$325

James Harland (1820-99), former President of Iowa Wesleyan College, U.S. Senator, Andrew Johnson's Secretary of the Interior, member of the Southern Treaty Commission, and from 1882 to 1886, appointed Presiding Judge for the Court of Commissioners, which heard cases related to the Alabama Claims. Dated Mt. Pleasant Iowa, Sept. 28, 1891. After the Civil War, the United States made claims against Great Britain for damages inflicted upon Northern vessels by the Confederate ships Alabama, Florida, Shenandoah, and other cruisers fitted out by the British. This matter was settled by The Treaty of Washington, hammered out in Geneva in 1871-72. Harlan writes, "The American members of what was known as The High Joint Commission who formulated The Treaty of Washington - the first eleven articles of which made provision for the settlement by arbitration of the so called 'Alabama Claims'- were Hamilton Fish, Robert C. Schenk, Samuel Nelson, Ebenezer Rockwell Hoar, and George H. Williams. The board of arbitration provided for by this treaty was composed of five members, appointed

respectively, one each, by the President of the United States, the Queen of Great Britain, the King of Italy, the President of the Swiss Confederation, and the Emperor of Brazil...". He lists the names of the participants, who were known as The Geneva Commission. "They awarded the United States the gross sum of \$15,500,000, in full satisfaction of all claims for damages done to the commerce of the people of the United States by the cruiser Alabama and other inculpatated Confederate Cruisers on the high seas, during the war of the rebellion. This money... was invested... in interest bearing U.S. bonds, and so re-mained until 1874, when its distribution to the personal claimants who had suffered these losses was authorized by Congress by the instrumentality of The Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims, composed of five judges..." He lists them. When the Court expired "by statutory limitation, it was revived in 1882, being then composed of three judges' viz. Hezekiah G. Wells, James Harlan and Asa French...". By Dec. 31, 1885 these judges completed the distribution and the Court was finally adjourned. A fine summary of an important Civil War reparations matter by one of the participants. [43862]

Wm. Pleasant, Iowa.
Sept. 25th. 1871.

Dear Sir:

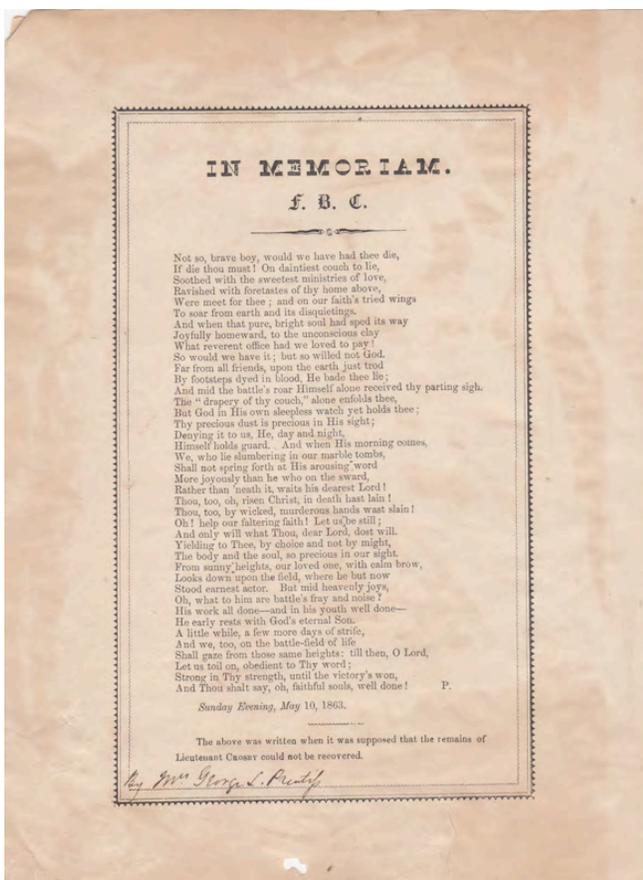
I received by due course of mail your letter of 29th. ult. enclosing thirteen two-cent postage stamps, and requesting a copy of Photograph of myself, - and the names of the American members of the Commission that settled the Alabama Claims!

I am at length able to send you photograph as requested. The artists charge is fifty cents per copy.

The American members of what was known as "the High Joint Commission," who formulated "the Treaty of Washington," - the first eleven articles of which made provision for the settlement by arbitration of the so called "Alabama Claims," were Hamilton Fish, Robert C. Schenk, Samuel Nelson, Ebenezer Rockwell Hoar, and George A. Williams.

The board of arbitration provided for by this treaty was composed of five members, appointed respectively, one each

A Rare Civil War Broadside by a Woman Poet



18. [CIVIL WAR] [PRENTISS, ELIZABETH PAYSON]. [Broadside] In Memoriam. F.B.C. [New York]: 1863. [1 pp]. 9 1/2 x 7 inches. Very good, margins offset, a few marginal tears and one small hole at the bottom margin, period notation of the author at the border.

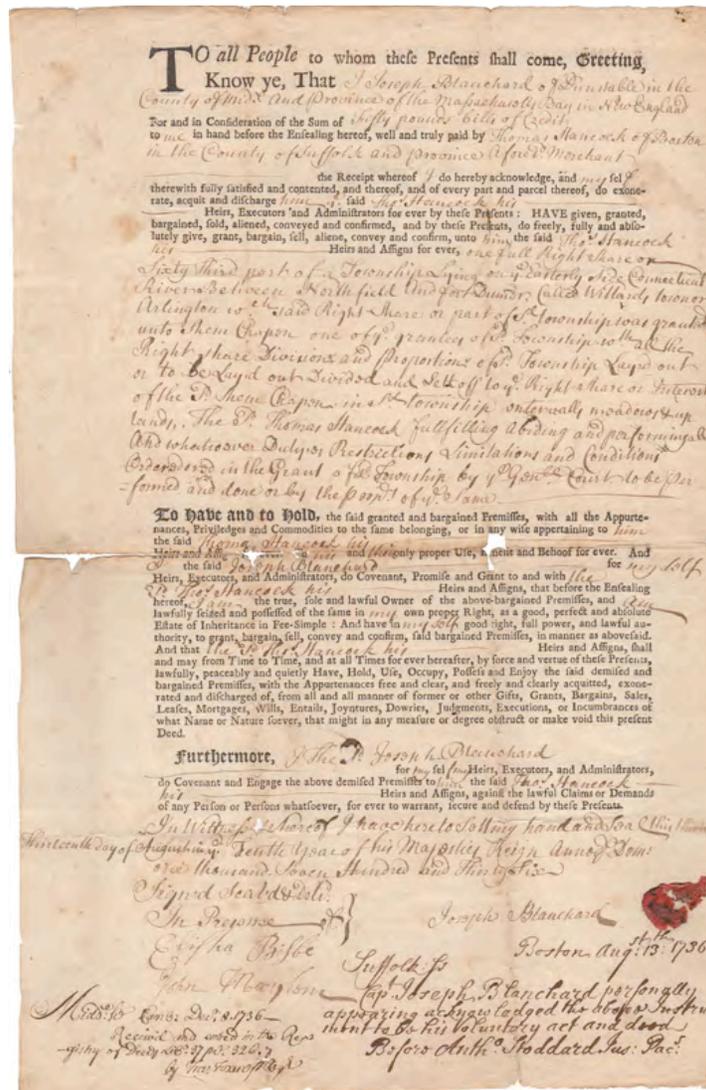
\$500

A rare broadside of a forty-line poem, on the death of a soldier at the Battle of Chancellorsville, signed and dated in print: "P. Sunday evening, May 10, 1863" with the additional notation: "The above was written when it was supposed that the remains of Lieutenant Crosby could not be recovered." Though only signed with a "P", the work is by Elizabeth Payson Prentiss [Mrs. George L. Prentiss] (1818–1878) a "writer of children's stories and spiritual literature.. [whose] works for children were popular, and her Little Susy books in particular attracted a following..." But she is best known for the adult spiritual works: "Her sense of detail paints a vivid image of her times. In her novels, stories, letters, and verse she shows the inward life of a nineteenth-century evangelical Christian. This insider's look into the culture of evangelicalism remains significant" (Kimberly Dawn Lutz.

"Prentiss, Elizabeth Payson" anb.org/articles/16/16-01326, American National Biography Online). The

death of Franklin Butler Crosby (1841-1863), First Lieutenant, 4th Light Artillery, U. S. Army, was celebrated in verse, not only by Prentiss, but by Mary A. Lee, in Harpers' Monthly in a poem with the same title, and by C. A. Vosburgh & Jabez Burns in music in "Tell mother, I die happy: the last words of Lieut. Crosby, who was killed in his battery at Salem Heights in the fight of Sunday evening, May 2d, 1863" and also published as an illustrated song sheet by Charles Magnus. "In Memoriam" was later published in "A Memorial of Lieut. Franklin Butler Crosby, of the Fourth regiment U. S. artillery who was killed at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863" by Robert Russell Booth and George Lewis Prentiss[her husband] (New-York : A.D.F. Randolph, 1864; pp. 58-61). Not in NUC. Not at AAS. OCLC locates only one copy of the broadside, and that unattributed to Prentiss, at NYU (OCLC: 60951524). [43844]

One of Boston's Wealthiest Men Acquires Land after the Wabanaki-New England War



19. [COLONIAL MASSACHUSETTS]. HANCOCK, THOMAS; BLANCHARD, JOSEPH; PYNCHON, WILLIAM. [Deed of Sale by John Hancock's Surrogate Father] To all the People to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting, Know ye, that... Boston: 1736. 1 sheet. Folio. Browned, horizontal split halfway through at the main fold, a few other small tears and splits, with minor loss of a few letters not affecting legibility, a few small stains on the verso, still quite good and legible. Fowler.

"Hancock, Thomas" in American National Biography Online. Burt:First Century of the History of Springfield, V. 2, p. 630.

\$500

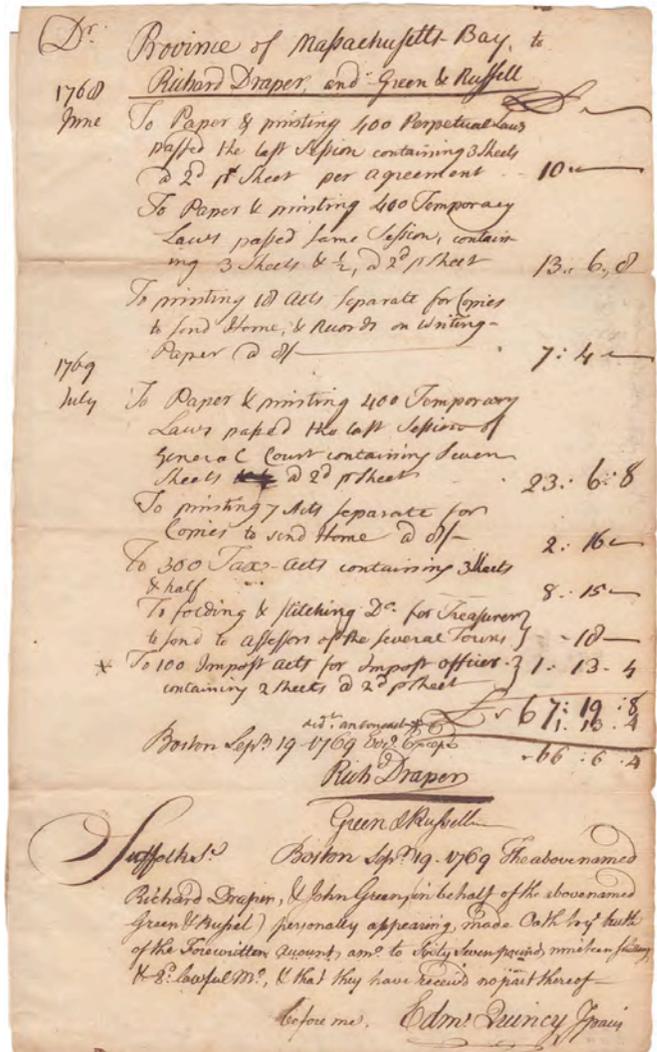
A partially printed deed for the purchase of a sixty-third part of a new township, in middle Massachusetts, on the "Easterly side of the Connecticut River between Northfield and Fort Dummer called Willard town or Arlington." The buyer was a savvy 33 year old rising star among Boston merchants, Thomas Hancock (1703 -1764), who started in the book trade, expanded into importing and exporting, and who "became one of Boston's wealthiest men [and] when his health failed, ... passed his business and fortune to his nephew, future Founding Father John Hancock, whom he had raised since John was thirteen." The date was only one year after the announcement of the cessation of hostilities in the Wabanaki-New England War by Massachusetts Lieutenant Governor Dummer, after whom the Fort was named (the area included the Western area of fighting). It was sold to him by Joseph Blanchard (1704-1758), Dunstable, [now New Hampshire] who a year earlier was a lieutenant in the New Hampshire Militia in the war. It is also signed and recorded by the great-grandson of Springfield's founder William Pynchon also named William Pynchon. Also signed by Anthony Stoddard (1678-1748) recently appointed judge, and a Harvard graduate. An early bill of sale related to many important founding families in Massachusetts. [43270]

Signed Printing Invoice for The Province of Massachusetts Bay

20. [COLONIAL PRINTING] [PROVINCE OF MASSACHUSETTS BAY]. DRAPER, RICHARD AND GREEN & RUSSELL. [Manuscript Invoice Signed] "Province of Massachusetts Bay, to Richard Draper and Green & Russell" [caption title]. Boston: 1769. 1 sheet. 12.25 x 7.5 inches. Very good, browned edges, faint soiling, minor ink burn.

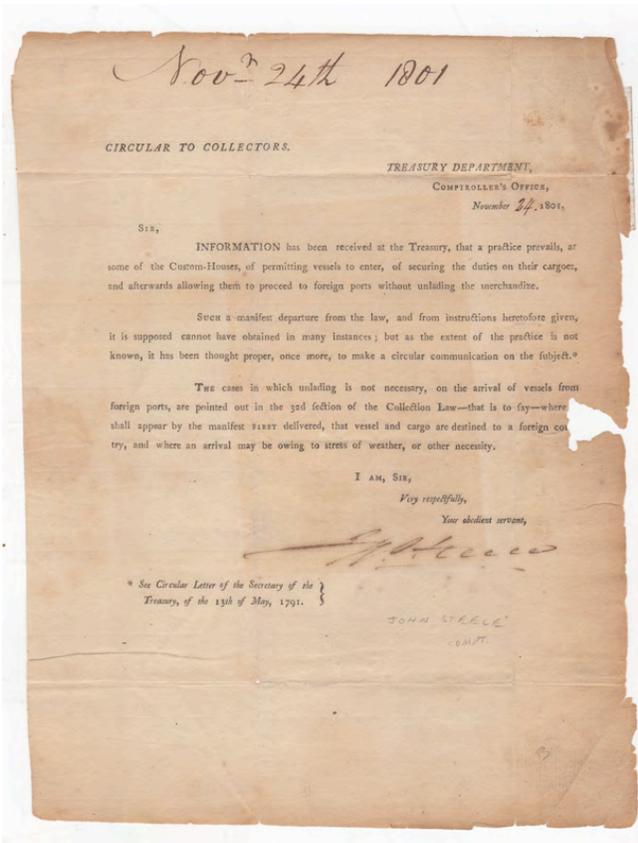
\$250

Bill for printing services rendered in June 1768 and July 1769 by Richard Draper, and Green & Russell to the Province of Massachusetts Bay. Signed by Draper and Green (for Green & Russell) and attested by Edmund Quincy. Itemizes the printing costs, paper costs, stitching, etc. for Perpetual Laws, Temporary laws, Tax Acts, Import Acts, and some work for the towns, for a total of 67 pounds, 19 shillings, and 8 pence (Evans 10960, 10961, 11327, 11328 and others). Additional calculations on verso. Richard Draper (1727-1774), Massachusetts Loyalist, printer, and publisher, the son of John Draper, the publisher of the Boston News-Letter, was the official printer of the Governor and Council. He was related by marriage to John Green (1727-1787), who had trained with his father. Green and Joseph Russell (1734- 1795) formed their partnership in 1755. [43926]



21. COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY. STEELE, JOHN. **Circular to Collectors. Treasury**

Department. Comptroller's Office, November [24 in manuscript], 1801. Sir, Information has been received at the Treasury, that a practice prevails, at some of the Custom-Houses, of permitting vessels to enter, of securing the duties on their cargoes, and afterwards allowing them to proceed to foreign ports without unloading the merchandize.... [Washington]: 1801. 1 sheet. 9 3/4 x 7 1/2 inches. Broadside. Edges browned and worn, minor foxing, four old repaired tears on verso, a few closed tears at the folds, and one marginal chip, affecting two letters in two words.



\$350

First edition. Signed in ink by Comptroller Jno Steele. Dated in manuscript at the top edge and in the printed text. John Steele (1764-1815), a Representative from North Carolina between 1790 and 1793, and a Federalist, was comptroller from 1796-1802. He continues: "Such a manifest departure from the law, and from instructions heretofore given, it is supposed cannot have obtained in many instances; but as the extent of the practice is not known, it has been thought proper, once more, to make a circular

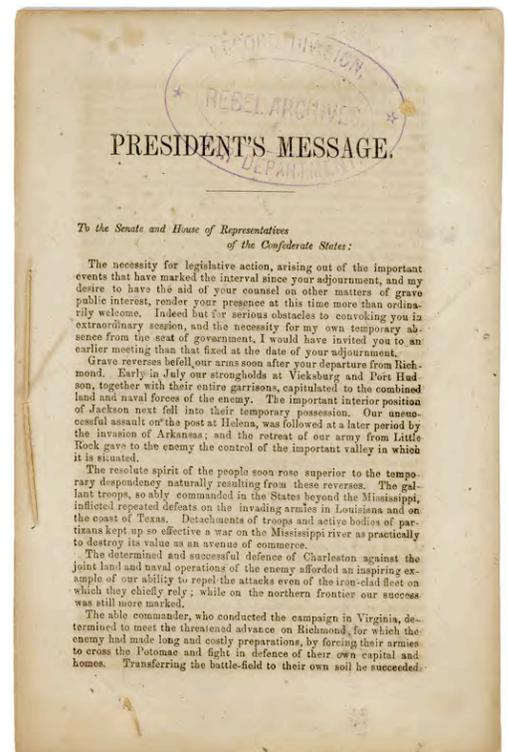
communication on the subject." Ends with citing the law and a referral to "Circular Letter of the Secretary of the Treasury of the 13th of May, 1791." Rare. We could locate none on OCLC, NUC, Library of Congress database, nor at the American Antiquarian Society. [43828]

Davis accuses the North of Barbarism.... Against Negroes!!

22. [CONFEDERATE IMPRINT]. DAVIS, JEFFERSON. **President's Message. To the Senate and House Representatives of the Confederate States.** [Richmond, VA]: n.p., (1863). 29 pp. 8vo. Stitched self wrappers. Very good, a few leaves unopened, Rebel archives rubber stamp to title page, small library stamp to bottom of last leaf, which is spotted, leaves offset. Crandall 627. Parrish & Willingham 925. Eberstadt 133: 323.

\$250

First edition. Davis' state of the War message to the legislature written at a period when the ebb tide of the Confederacy had already begun, following the capitulation of Vicksburg and Port Hudson, the repulse at Helena and the invasion and conquest of Arkansas. Excoriates Europe and especially Britain. Attacks the North for its barbarism, even against the people it has sought to free: "Nor has less unrelenting warfare been waged by these pretended friends of human rights and liberties against the unfortunate negroes. Wherever the enemy have been able to gain access they have forced into the ranks of their army every able-bodied man that they could seize; and have either left the aged, the

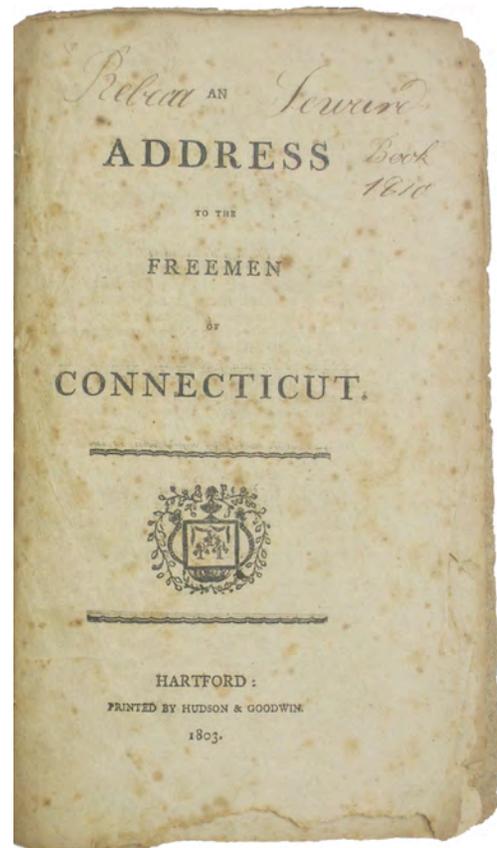
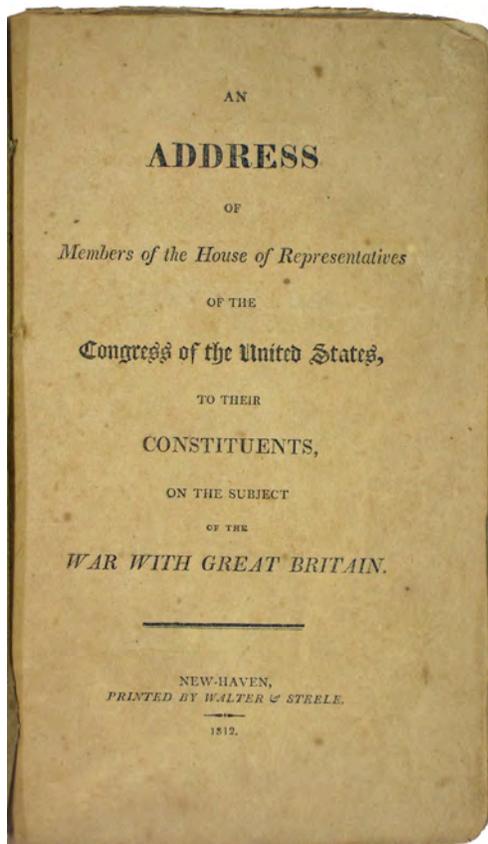


women and the children to perish by starvation, or have gathered them into camps where they have been wasted by a frightful mortality. Without clothing or shelter, often without food, incapable, without supervision, of taking the most ordinary precautions against disease, these helpless dependants, accustomed to have their wants supplied by the foresight of their masters, are being rapidly exterminated, wherever brought in contact with the invaders." Dated December 7, 1863 and signed in type Jefferson Davis. [43737]

Two Early Connecticut Imprints

23. [CONNECTICUT IMPRINTS]. SULLIVAN, GEORGE, ET AL.; [WEBSTER, NOAH], INGER-SOLL, JONATHAN. **An Address of Members of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, to Their Constituents, on the Subject of the War with Great Britain [bound with] An Address to the Freemen in Connecticut.** New Haven [with] Hartford: Printed by Walter and Steele [with] Hudson & Goodwin. 1812 & 1803. 31, [1] pp. & 7, [1] pp. 8vo. Contemporary stitched plain paper wrappers. Good to very good, both signed, browned, some foxing, second item untrimmed and creased. Sabin 393. Amer. Imprints 24547 [with] Sabin 102334. Amer. Imprints 3636.

\$400



First edition. Two early Connecticut imprints most likely signed by husband and wife.

1. [War of 1812]. Sullivan, George. "An Address of Members of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, to Their Constituents, on the Subject of the War with Great Britain." (New Haven: Printed by Walter and Steele, 1812). 8vo. 31, [1] pp. Sabin 393. Amer. Imprints 24547. Contemporary owner's name and one line summary on first page, browned, else very good. An antiwar address, arguing that war with Britain was not "necessary or required by any moral duty, or any political expediency." Signed on p. 25 by George Sullivan and 33 other Federalist members. Provenance: Timothy Seward, signed, writing: "Serious truths attempted by the honest party in Congress."

Most likely Timothy Seward of Guilford (1756-1849), a Revolutionary War musician. Various editions were published.

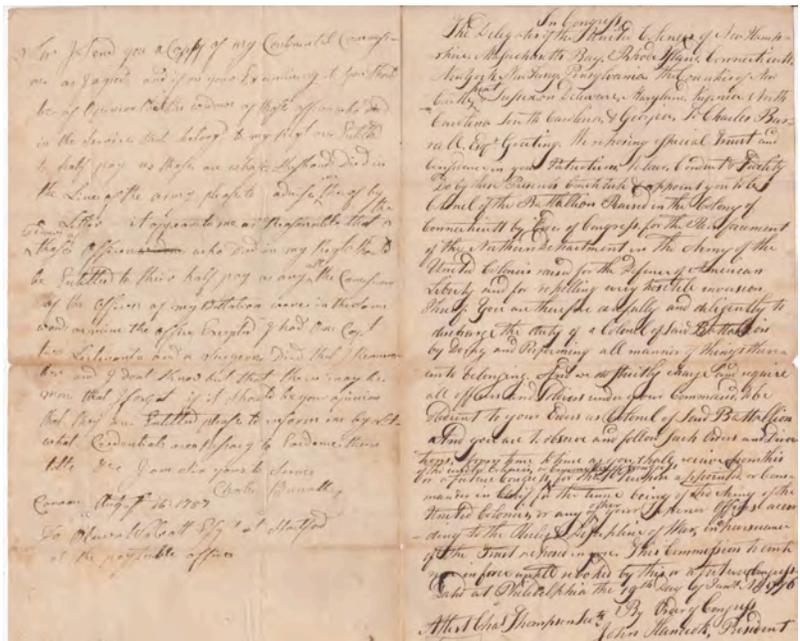
[With] 2. [Webster, Noah], Ingersoll, Jonathan. "An Address to the Freemen in Connecticut" (Hartford: Hudson & Goodwin, 1803). 8vo. 7, [1] pp. Sabin 102334. Amer. Imprints 3636. Contemporary owner's name and date on title page, lower edges torn roughly with loss at lower margin, otherwise a good untrimmed copy, foxed. A speech to a Federalist meeting deploring the changes by the Jefferson administration. A list of names, chosen for nomination in the next election, is appended. Skeel argues that it was written by Noah Webster. Cf. Skeel, E.E.F. A Bibliography of the writings of Noah Webster, 1958, Appendix A, p. 523-524, no. 6. Provenance: "Rebecca Seward Book 1810" (signed), Rebecca Seward, born Lee, (d. 1859) was the wife of Timothy Seward. Uncommon. [43722]

All Widows are Created Equal

24. [CONNECTICUT. AMERICAN REVOLUTION] BURRALL, CHARLES. [Autograph Letter Signed] Colonel Charles Burrall to Oliver Wolcott advocating for half-pay for All the Widows of the Revolutionary War Soldiers in his Regiment. Canaan, [Connecticut]: 1787. [2 pp]. Bifolium. 7.5 x 12 inches. Very good, some tearing at the folds and margins, none affecting text, light foxing, staining, and seal remnants on verso.

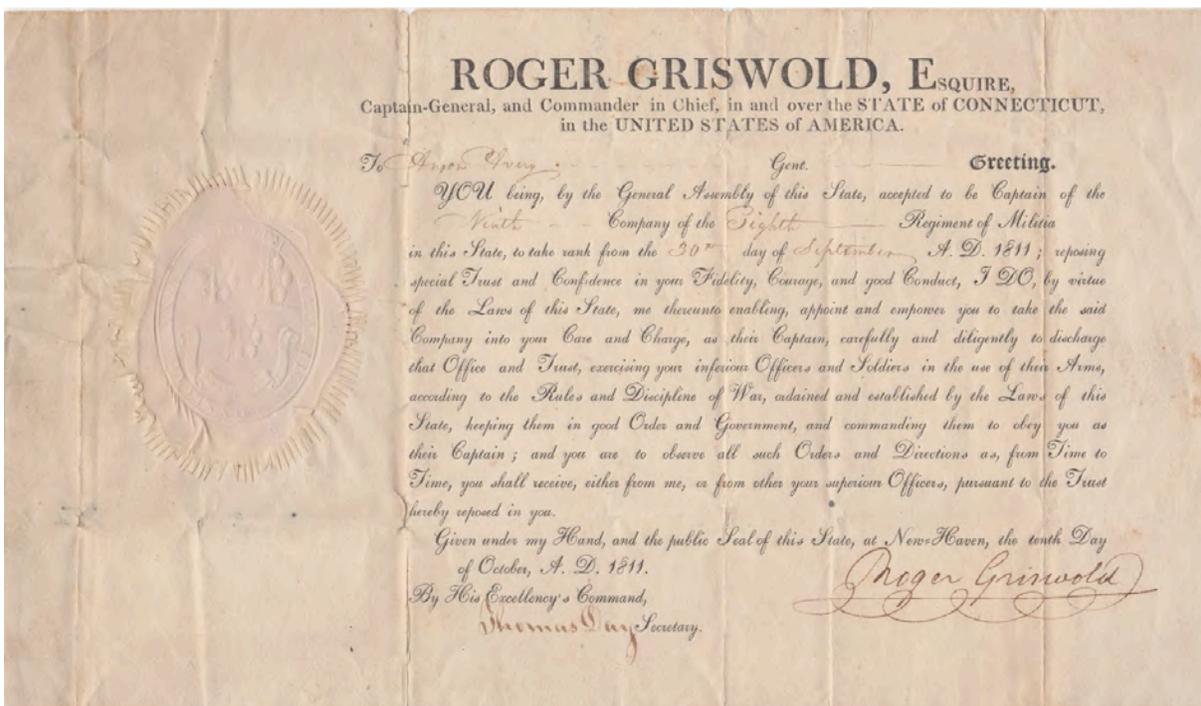
\$400

Dated and addressed August 16, 1787 to Oliver Wolcott, Esq. at the Pay Table Office, Hartford, by Col. Charles Burrall: "Sir, I send you a copy of my Continental Commission as I agreed, and if on your examining it, you should be of the opinion that the widows of those officers who died in the service that belonged to my Rgt. are entitled to half pay, as those are whose husbands died in the line of the army, please to advise me thereof by a letter. It appears to me as reasonable that the widows of those officers who died in any Rgt. should be entitled to their half pay as any." On the opposite page is a secretarial copy of his Commission dated June 19th, 1776, and signed by John Hancock. Charles Burrall (1720 -1803) was born in Canaan, Connecticut, fought through the Revolutionary War, was appointed in 1776 to command a regiment in the Brigade of Gen. Wadsworth; served under Washington on Long island and New Jersey, and was with his regiment at Ticonderoga, Crown Point, and the Battle of Saratoga. Oliver Wolcott, Jr. (1760-1833), son of the Lt. Governor of Connecticut at the time, was appointed to the Committee of the Pay-Table in 1782, and in May 1784, he was appointed a commissioner to adjust and settle the accounts and claims of Connecticut against the United States. [43939]



25. [CONNECTICUT.]. GRISWOLD, ROGER. [Signed Military Commission Completed in Manuscript beginning] **Roger Griswold, Esquire, Captain-General, and Commander in Chief, in and over the State of Connecticut...** [New Haven]: 1811. 1 sheet. Illus. with paper state seal. 13 3/4 x 16 inches. Broadside. A very good copy, folded, light marginal soiling, tiny tears at the folds.

\$250



Printed on lower half of sheet, with the seal of Connecticut. Commission for Anson Avery, as Captain of the Ninth Company of the Eighth Regiment of Connecticut Militia, 30th of September, 1811. Signed by Roger Griswold (1762-1812), staunch Federalist, who before becoming governor of Connecticut had once proposed secession from the Union due to the growing influence of Jeffersonian Democrats, and who had started the first physical fight on the floor of Congress. Also signed by Thomas Day, secretary, and dated October 10th, 1811. Avery Anson (1786-1860) from Groton (now Ledyard, CT) was made ensign in Captain Col. Wm Belcher's Company of the Connecticut Militia a year earlier. He served through the war of 1812, was granted land in Ohio for his service, and served as a representative to the Connecticut Assembly in 1836 and 1837. Uncommon as Griswold died in office after about a year. OCLC locates two signed Griswold commissions: Yale and the Library of Congress. [43930]

Declaration Signer. Early Signed Document

26. [DECLARATION SIGNER]. SHERMAN, ROGER. [Deed of Sale for Land in New Milford, Connecticut. Signed and Completed in Manuscript. Sealed]. [New Milford, Conn.]. 1751. 1 sheet. Folio. Chips to edges, mainly at the top with some repairs on the verso, bottom edge with small chip and discoloration where newspaper clipping was removed, paper browned, a few minor splits at the fold, still good, legible, and without loss of text.

\$1200

Partially printed document, signed and completed by Sherman, 30 July 1751. Roger Sherman (1721-1793) is the only man to have signed the Declaration of Independence, Constitution, and both the Articles of Association and Confederation. This is an early signature, when Sherman was only 30 years old, but was already becoming a force in his community of New Milford, where his position as "Surveyor of Lands for the County of New Haven," to which he was appointed in 1745, brought him some wealth. By 1850, a year earlier than this document, he began publishing his Almanacs and had

become active in Town politics. In this deed of sale, David Camp sells land to Amos Northrup. The document is completed in Sherman's hand including his detailed seventeen line description of the land, then signed by him as witness; also signed by Camp, John Hitchcock, the other witness, who was a town official at that time, and Paul Welch, Justice. Recording clerk's notation on verso. This is the earliest signed document by Sherman that we could find offered at auction in at least the last hundred years, the closest being a letter dated 5 October 1752 which sold at Swann's in 2012. [43269]

To all People to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting,

KNOW YE, That David Camp of New Milford in the County of New Haven within the Colony of Connecticut in New England

For the Consideration of one Hundred and Twenty five pounds ten Shillings & tenor money Received to my full Satisfaction, of Amos Northrup of New Milford

before Said - DO Give, Grant, Bargain, Sell, and Confirm unto the said Amos Northrup his Heirs and Assigns a Certain Tract or parcel of Land containing four acres and eight Rods. Situate in said New Milford lying on the South side of the Highway leading to Chasnut Land Bounded as follows viz: beginning at a small white Oak Tree standing by the South westerly side of said Highway and by the westerly side of the way or path that leads into said David Camps Lot a few rods westward of a small brook said tree being marked and stones laid to it and from thence running South fifty five degrees East nine rods to a heap of Stones then South thirty degrees and an half west thirty five rods to a heap of Stones then North fifty seven degrees west eight rods and one half to the said Camps Land to a heap of Stones then North West three rods & an half to the said Camps Lot on the West side of the said Highway to a small white Oak Tree by the Highway to straight

To have and to hold the above granted and bargained Premises, with the Appurtenances thereof, unto him the said Amos Northrup his Heirs and Assigns for ever, to his and their own proper Use and behoof.

And also, the said David Camp do for my self my Heirs, Executors and Administrators, Covenant with the said Amos Northrup his Heirs and Assigns, That at and until the Enfeoffing of these Presents, I am well Seised of the Premises as a good indefeasible Estate in Fee Simple; and have good Right to Bargain and Sell the same in Manner and Form as is above-written; and that the same is Free of all Incumbrances whatsoever. And Furthermore, I the said David Camp do by these Presents Bind my self and my Heirs for ever, to Warrant and Defend the above-granted and bargained Premises to him the said Amos Northrup his Heirs and Assigns, against all Claims and Demands whatsoever. In Witness whereof I have herunto set my Hand and Seal the Twentieth Day of July In the Twenty fifth Year of the Reign of Our Sovereign Lord George the Second of GREAT-BRITAIN, &c. KING. Annoque Domini, 1751

Signed, Sealed, and Delivered in Presence of

John Hitchcock
Roger Sherman

David Camp

New Milford July the 30th 1751

Then personally appeared the above named David Camp and acknowledged the above written Instrument to be his free act and Deed

before me Paul Welch Justice

27. [DOMINICAN REPUBLIC. SANTO DOMINGO. CIUDAD TRUJILLO]. [Vernacular Photo Album of] An American Family Stationed in Ciudad Trujillo at the beginning of World War II. [Ciudad Trujillo, Dominican Republic]: n.p., [ca 1941]. [40] leaves with mounted photos, [10] blank leaves. Illus. with approx. 175 b/w photos. 4to. Brown paper covered boards, rope ties. Very good collection, some chipping to boards, mounted photographs clean and bright, three removed. For Butler see: Charles W. Tatum "Lieutenant Colonel John August Butler Beyond Valor. A War Story (at www.Marineswwii.com).

\$600

Most photographs 2 3/4 x 4 1/2 to 3 x 5 inches mounted to album leaves. 1 loose portrait (7 1/2 x 10). Begins with a "bird's eye view" of Ciudad Trujillo -the name of Santo Domingo from 1936 to 1961- followed by views of homes and estates, family photos with servants, pets, Haitian markets, parks, and beaches, La Toma (Natural Pool), views of the Caribbean, old cannons, Haitians, American Legation Office, American Minister's Home, and Boca Chica. Show the "M/S Leif" (which would be sunk by torpedo February 28, 1942 off Cape Hatteras), "Brazil" "Ramfis" (Trujillo's yacht named after his son) at Trujillo City. A number of shots at the airport, showing US Marines, American planes, two pilots with their older bi-wing craft, Emil Bergen and Dutch Hammond, with Captain Butler (John August Butler [1910-1945, Iwo Jima], appointed U.S. Naval Attaché for Air at the American Legation in Ciudad Trujillo in 1940, with his duties including identifying German agents and sympathizers) as well as fourteen aerial views of the city, surrounding area, and shipping. Also tourist photos, the Country Club, Dominican donkey taxi, images of the streets of Trujillo City, Alcazar of Columbus, Ruins of the Conventional Church of the Franciscan Order, Las Calderas Salt Beds, Jarabacoa, sugar cane fields, caves, Haitians in the fields, US Navy blimp, and four photos of Port-au-Prince. [43993]

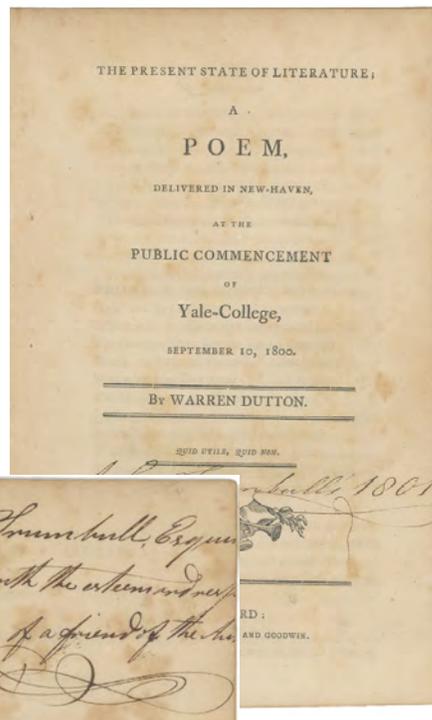


Signed by the Revolutionary War Hero and Painter: John Trumbull

28. DUTTON, WARREN. [TRUMBULL, JOHN]. **The Present State of Literature: A Poem, Delivered in New-Haven, at the Public Commencement of Yale-College, September 10, 1800.** Hartford: Hudson and Goodwin, 1800. 16 pp. 12mo. Remove from a larger volume. About very good, foxed throughout, lightly scattered underlining, marginal notations, and corrections inked in, gift copy inscription on first blank, owner's signature on title. Evans 37337. Wegelin 939. ESTC W27830. Stoddard/Whitesell 617.

\$150

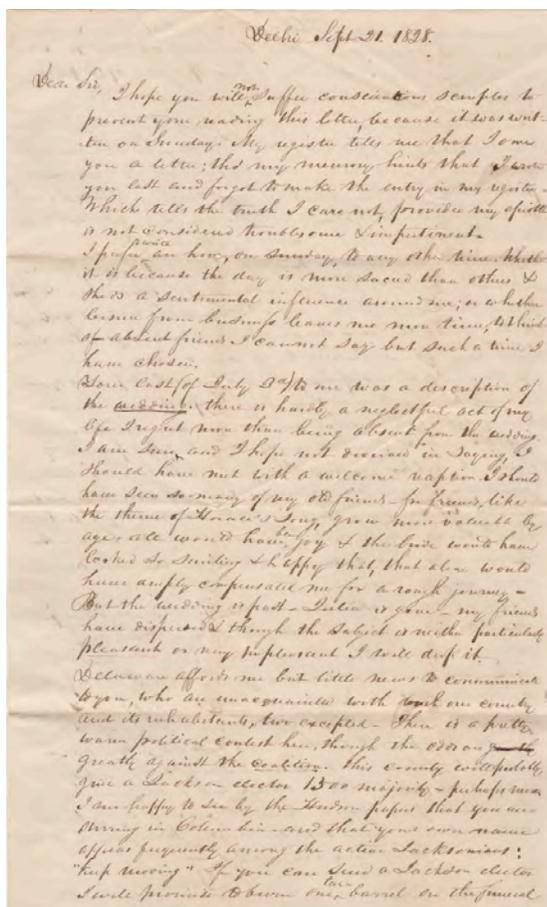
First edition. Gift from a friend of the author to John Trumbull. Signed and dated on the title page by John Trumbull (1756-1843) who was an American artist during the period of the American Revolutionary War and was notable for his historical paintings. His Declaration of Independence (1817) was used on the reverse of the two-dollar bill. [43733]



Young Jacksonians of Central New York

29. [ELECTION OF 1828]. PARKER, AMASA JUN-IUS. [Autographed Letter Signed] **Future founder of Albany Law School Amasa Parker Promises to Celebrate a Jackson Victory by Burning a Tar Barrel on the Funeral Pile of Aristocracy.** Delhi, New York: 1828. 1 sheet. Folio. 8 x 13 inches. Very good, folded, contents lightly browned, with tiny tears at the folds.

\$150



Amasa Junius Parker (1807-1890), a newly minted lawyer at age 21, writes to his old school chum, Josiah W. Fairfield (of Columbia County), about a wedding he missed, dances and cotillions, visits, but most interestingly about the upcoming Jackson-Adams contest for the presidency. "Delaware [county] affords me but little news to communicate to you, who are unacquainted with our county and its inhabitants, two excepted. There is a pretty warm political contest here, though the odds are greatly against the coalition. This county will probably give a Jackson elector 1300 majority - perhaps more. I am happy to see by the Hudson paper that you are stirring in Columbia and that your own name appears frequently among the active Jacksonians: 'keep moving'. If you can send a Jackson elector, I will promise to burn one tar barrel on the funeral pile of aristocracy. The violence with which your leading Jackson men have been attacked by the Adams organ of your city I consider a fine speci-

men of the profligacy of the administration prints." The letter is signed from Delhi, NY, Sept-ember 21, 1828. Parker would go on to become a member of the NY State Assembly for Delaware County, then a Democratic representative to Congress from 1837-1839, then a justice of the NY Supreme Court. He was one of the founders of the Albany Law School (1851). [43840]

America Firing on Americans

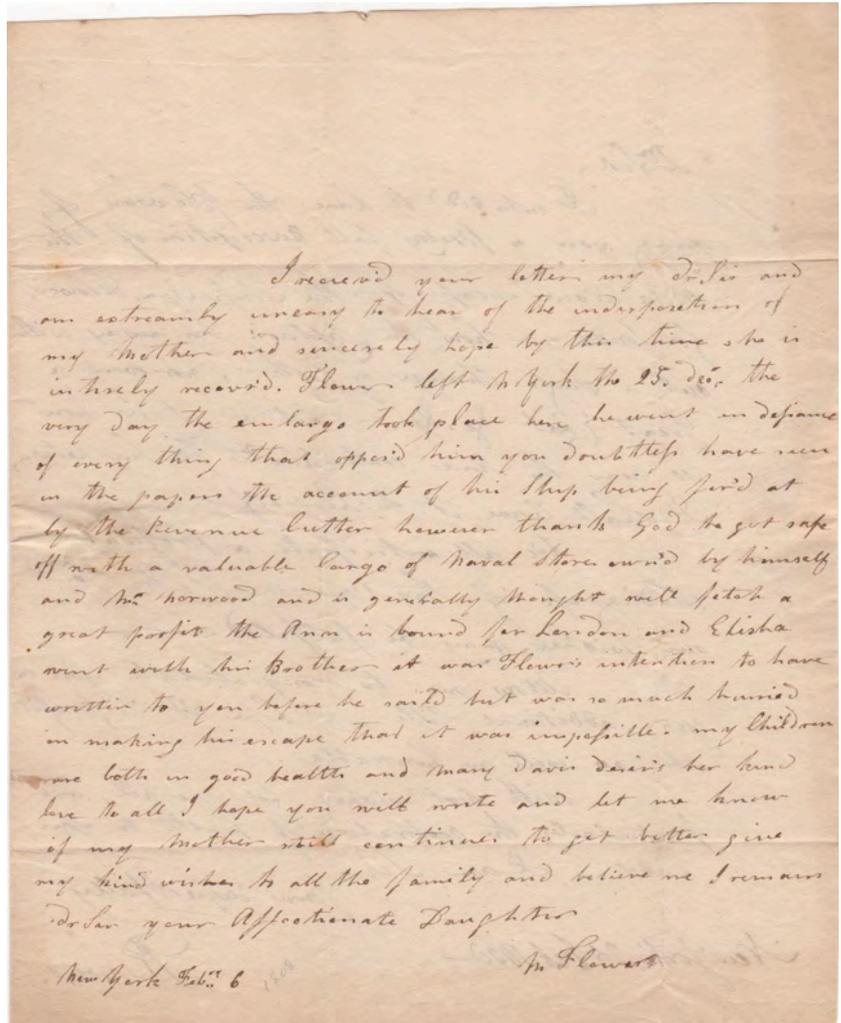
30. [EMBARGO ACT OF 1807]. FLOWER, MARYANN & DAVIS, G. [**Autograph Letters Signed**]. **MaryAnn Flower to Colonel Samuel Flower [with letter integral with the first] from G. Davis on the breaking of Thomas Jefferson's Embargo Act.** New York: 1808. Bifolium with integral envelope, seal. Sm. 4to. Very good, with one marginal tear and few tiny tears at the folds, contents lightly foxed.

\$400

Letter Postmarked Feb. 27, 1808.

An unusual double letter reporting on the breaking of Thomas Jefferson's Embargo Act which had just gone into effect, by the Ship Ann, with a valuable cargo, which had outrun a U.S. Naval Cutter.

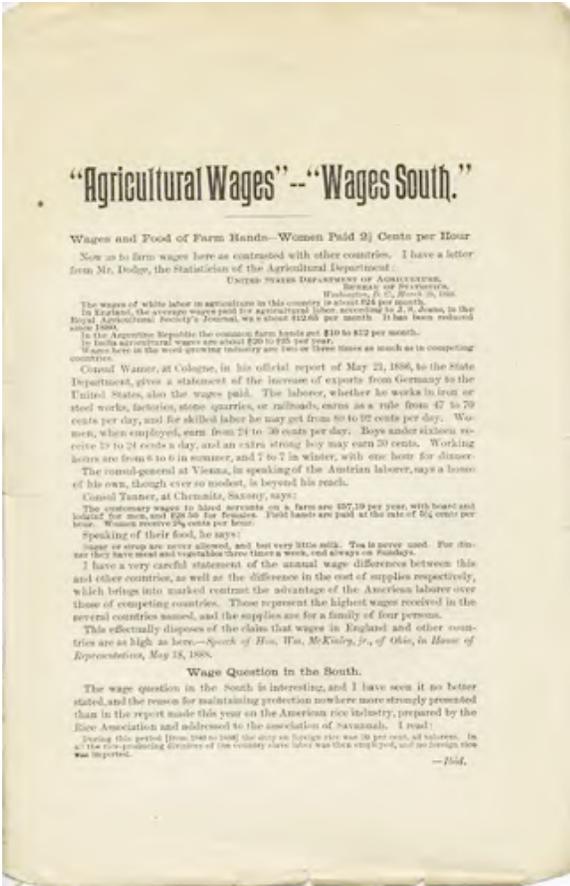
First letter (1 pp.): Signed M[aryAnn] Flower, New York, Feb. 6, 1808 to Colonel Samuel Flower (her father), Feeding Hills, Massachusetts: "*Flower left N. York the 25th Dec., the very day the embargo took place here, he went in defiance of everything... being fired at by the revenue cutter however thanks to God he got safe off with a valuable cargo of Naval stores..... the Ann is bound for London...[Flower] was so much harried in making his escape.*"



Second letter (1 pp.): Signed G. Davis, New York, 25th Feb., 1808 to Colonel Samuel Flower: "*...the miraculous escape of the Ship Ann, Flower (Captain) for London—how the Captain ran away with out a single change of clothes, nor even a Great Coat, etc. etc.... we all anticipate a profitable winding-up of this voyage....*"

The Flower family came to New England in 1700, and were living in Feeding Hills by 1751. Col. Samuel Flower (1749-1815) was the father of the Ship Ann's Captain, Samuel Flower. After his breaking of the embargo and arrival in London, he contracted to take cargo to St. Petersburg and was shortly thereafter embroiled in a lawsuit concerning that. [43818]

Unrecorded Broadsheet



31. [FREE TRADE] "Agricultural Wages" - "Wages South." Wages and Food of Farm Hands - Women Paid 2 1/2 Cents per Hour. n.p.: n.p., n.d.[1890-1892] 2 pp. 8vo. Broadsheet. Edgewear, a few minor tears, else a very good copy.

\$100

First edition. A strong anti-free trade pro-labor broadsheet in support of the protectionist McKinley Tariff bill passed during Harrison's administration, showing the low agricultural wages around the world and how American agriculture and ultimately manufacturing would be destroyed. Special emphasis and detailed information given on rice production. Quotes a report by the U.S. Minister to China: "Either this tariff must be maintained to maintain the difference of wages or one of two things must inevitably occur: we must abandon production of many of the most valuable fields of industry here or our labor must come down to the standard of the competing labor; and we may discuss our theories until the frosts of December and we cannot alter the fact..." Apparently unrecorded. We could find no copies in OCLC, NUC, or other reference sources. [37348]

Arizona Mining: Early Ponzi & Bait & Switch

32. [GOLD MINING]. [GOLD MINES]. BATES, I. H.; FOBES, A. H. [Prospectus and manuscript letter concerning Western Gold & Silver Mining Investments]. Wooster & Mecca, Ohio: 1879. [3 pp], [4 pp]. Very good, with lightly browned, folded, contents.

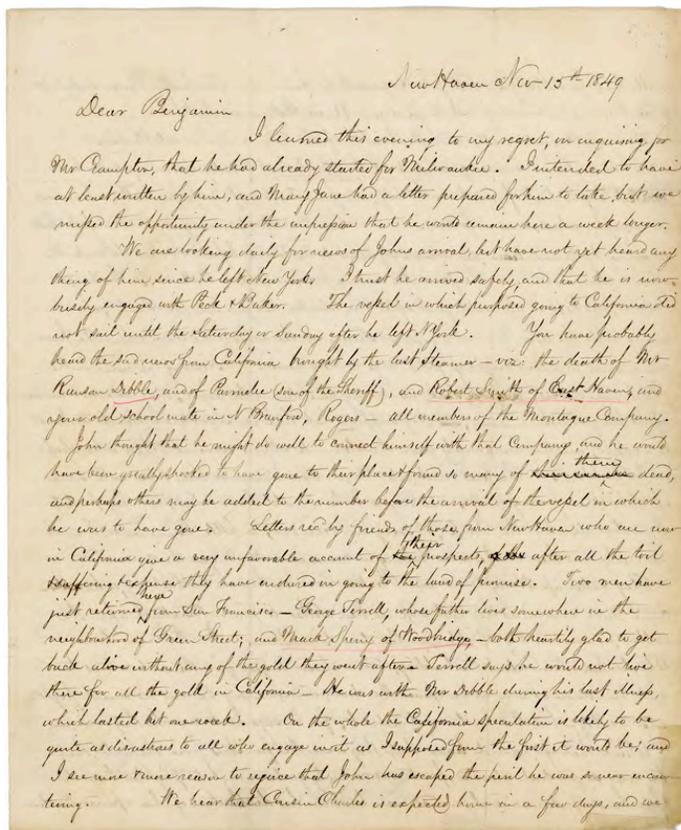
\$250

1. Autograph Letter signed to A. H. Fobes, Mecca Ohio, from I.H. Bates on Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co. stationary dated Wooster Ohio, July 20th, 1879. [2 pp.]; 2. Prospectus of the Arnold Gold and Silver Mining Co., Cedar Valley, Cedar District, Mohave County, Arizona (PO Box 2142 New York City), 4 pp.; 3. Stamped & addressed envelope. Amos Huntley Fobes (1816-1903), a leading farmer and stockman from a pioneering family had invested in a financial scheme with Bates Bros., Agents for the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co. and now wanted his money back. Ira H. Bates, who along with his younger brother, Col. E[dward]



P[ayson] Bates, were the principals of the firm and gives Fobes the run-a-round: "I suppose the Col. had written to you, as he told me he was going to. He is now in California on his way with others to Arizona to get up a 40 ton mill on a gold and silver mine we have there... We have some [money] if we can collect. We thought you was one that was in no hurry for money. Now I want you to arrange for a little time and I will send you some money as fast as I can raise it. I suppose the Col. has sent you some money..." Then he goes in for the kill "You have been a good friend of ours and now I want to return your kindness. It wont be long before we cannot only pay you but LOAN you money." He then references the Gold mining prospectus he has enclosed concerning the Arnold Mine "every word of which is true" and ends "I wish you could join us in this grand thing." The original claim was filed by W. F. Arnold and others in 1872, but by 1877 a company under the name Arnold Gold and Silver Mining Company was formed with E. P. Bates as president. The Arnold Gold and Silver Mining Company, organized "to operate a mine in Arizona, faded away and left no sign," according to the Mining Report in "Industry: a technical journal (San Francisco: Industrial Pub., 1891). "The hoisting plant, built at the Union Iron Works, was never paid for, and has now been resold for \$25,000, but as the Engineering and Mining Journal says, there is no one to receive the money. The Union Iron Works would seem to be the proper custodians, if their account has not been settled." It is unknown whether Fobes' loan was repaid. [43822]

"California speculation is likely to be quite as disastrous to all who engage with it"



33. [GOLD RUSH. JUDAICA. NEW HAVEN]. PARDEE, S. D. [STEPHEN DICKERMAN] [Manuscript Letter Signed] S. D. Pardee, of New Haven, to his son, Benjamin S. Pardee, Milwaukee, concerning a Gold Rush Tragedy and a Bank Robbery. New Haven, CT: 1849. [3 pp]. Bifolium, with integrated seal. Sm. 4to. Very good, folded, edges, browned and chipped, with few repaired tears at margins and folds, some underlining, rubber postage stamp.

\$450

A two part letter by S. D. Pardee (1803-1878), treasurer of the New Haven Savings Bank.

Part I: During the first half Pardee discusses the situation of the California Gold Rush, starting with the horrible news about the Montague Company, composed of 54 merchants, miners, manufacturers, carpenters, tanners, coopers, blacksmiths, iron founders, tailors, shoemakers, and a doctor, all from the New Haven area, who set sail for California, only to lose thirteen of their members on the trip. Pardee notes that "your old schoolmate in N. Branford, Rogers"

was lost, and he feels that Benjamin's brother, John, will be shocked when he reaches California "John thought that he might do well to connect himself with the Company and he would have been greatly shocked to have gone to their place and found so many of them dead, and perhaps others may be added to the numbers before the arrival of the vessel in which he was to have gone." Overall California is not what it is cracked up to be: "Two men have just returned here from San Francisco - George Tenell whose father lives somewhere in the neighborhood of Green Street; and Mark Sherry of Woodbridge- both heartily glad to get back alive without any of the gold in California. He was with Mr. Dibble [one of the

dead] during his last trip, which lasted about one week. On the whole, California speculation is likely to be quite as disastrous to all who engage with it as I supposed from the first, it would be, and I see more and more reason to rejoice that John has escaped the peril he was so near encountering ."

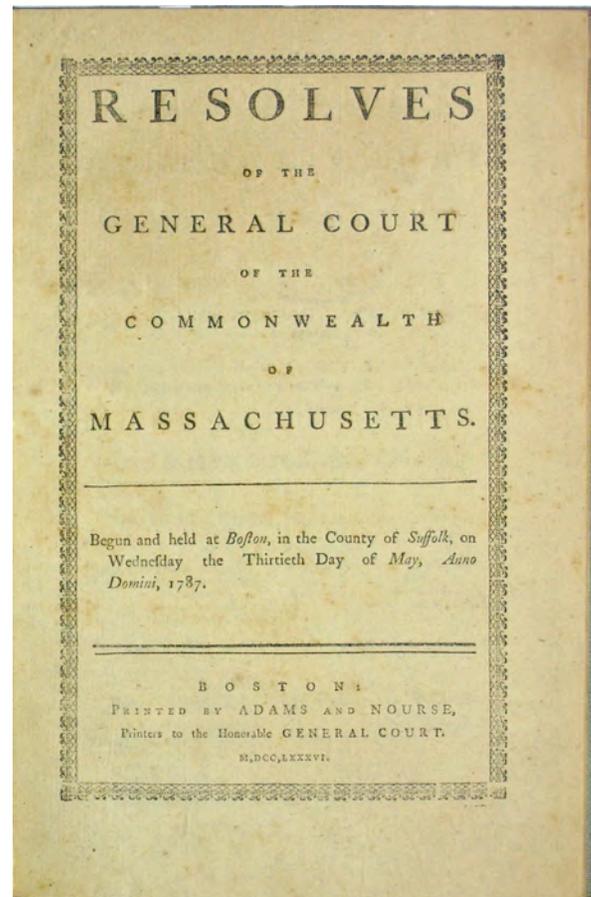
Part II: After some further family news concerning Natchez and New Orleans, he reports on the bank robbery that wasn't, when a group of partying "Jews" heard noise in the bank and assumed it was a robbery (it wasn't, it was a relative the Pardee's, Atwater, doing some early morning work). "The Jews went into Myers' Store and armed themselves with some of Sobieskies fencing swords, and Myers took an old Broad sword, and they posted themselves all about the Bank, at every door and window; a little German or French Jew, who had been in the wars, taking.... with Myers the command." Atwater overhears that they will cut him down when he leaves. "Someone in the crowd cried out that the robbers inside had revolvers and would shoot them. Hearing a noise which Atwater made with the poker, which they mistook for the snapping of a pistol. At this the Jews all made a spring, with their ball dresses ...into the middle of the street, where the mud was in some places, ankle deep. But Myers, or some of the others had said, that if the robbers had pistols they had got swords, and they stood their ground.... When Harry Lewis had got fairly down & awake, he begun to smell out the true state of the case, and he went to the door & called out for Mr. Atwater, and in Atwater's replying, he raised a shout of laughter in which the other Yankees joined, whilst Myers and his Jewish friends sneaked off and put up their swords. I think if John had been here, he would have found it a fruitful theme for caricature, and that we should have had more than one sketch of the whole troop of Jews jumping into the mud to escape the revolver... of one little Gentile." [43825]

"The obvious imbecility of the [Articles of] Confederation"

34. [HANCOCK, JOHN]. [MASSACHUSETTS]. **Resolves of the General Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts: Begun and held at Boston, in the County of Suffolk, on Wednesday, the Thirtieth day of May, A.D., 1787 [bound with] Resolves of the General Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts: Begun and held at Boston, in the County of Suffolk, on Wednesday, the Thirtieth day of May, A.D., 1787; and from thence continued, by adjournment, to Wednesday, the Seventeenth Day of October following [bound with] Resolves of the General Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts: Begun and held at Boston, in the County of Suffolk, on Wednesday, the Thirtieth day of May, A.D., 1787; and from thence continued, by adjournments, to Wednesday, the Twenty-seventh Day of February following.** [Boston]: Printed by Adams and Nourse, 1787-1788. 46; [47]-97, [1]; [99]-142 pp. Folio. Grey-blue muslin with red and black morocco spine labels, gilt titles. Very good, faint institutional stamp and inked notation on verso of title, edges trimmed. Evans 20516; Evans 20517; Evans 21246. ESTC W6812; ESTC W33328; ESTC W6814.

\$300

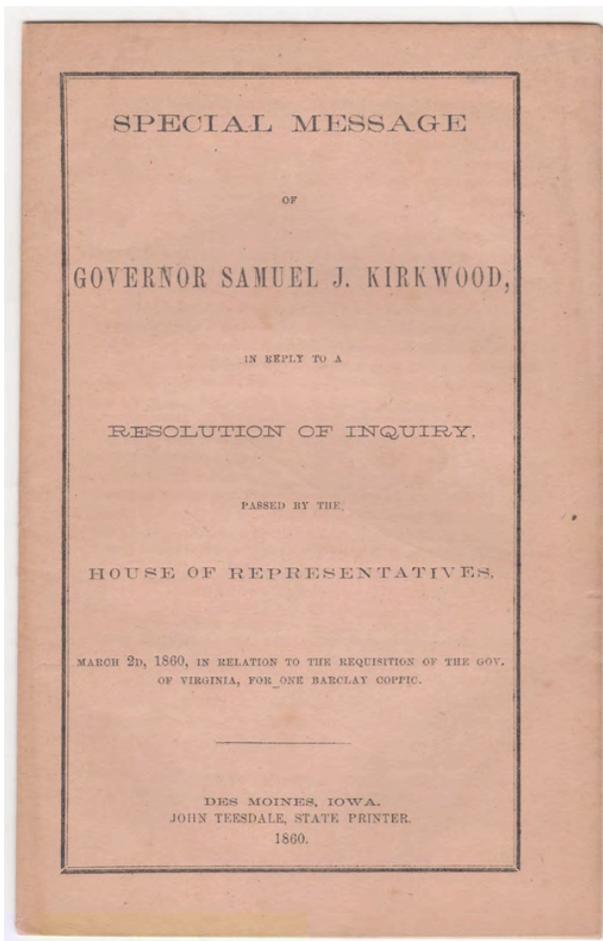
First edition. John Hancock, now elected Governor of Massachusetts, hoped for something better than the Articles of Confederation, in his message to the Legislature:



"The obvious imbecility of the Confederation of the United States, has too long given pain to our friends, & pleasure to our enemies ; but the forming a new System of Government, for so numerous a people, of very different views, & habits, spread upon such a vast extent of Territory, containing such a great variety of Soils, & under such extremes of climate, was a task, which nothing less than the dreadful apprehension of losing our national existence, could have compelled the people to undertake."

Contains the complete agreement between New York and Massachusetts concerning their land claims. Repeals a Resolve to apprehend Daniel Shays. Resolves I-CXVII includes Messages from Governor John Hancock; Empowering Adjutant General to procure black warrants for Sergeants; Settling state borders; Military salary and station; the Governor writing to the states where insurgents have taken residence; Structuring payments for members of Congress, Treasury, etc.; Updates on the Committee on accounts. Resolves I- CLVI: Allowing the people to decide on the delegates for the Convention; Strategies of generating revenue for publicly held positions; the Committee on accounts. Resolves I-CXXXV: the removal of Lt. Col. Farrington; Establishing the pay of the Committee of Finance; Settling the ration account for the late John Allan, Superintendent of Indian Affairs; Establishing the pay for Congressional delegates; Updates on the Committee on accounts. [43983]

Harpers Ferry Survivor Flees to Fight another Day



35. [HARPERS FERRY]. KIRKWOOD, SAMUEL J. **Special Message of Governor Samuel J. Kirkwood, in Reply to a Resolution of Inquiry, Passed by the House of Representatives. March 2d, 1860, in Relation to the Requisition of the Gov. of Virginia for One Barclay Coppic [sic].** Des Moines, Iowa: John Teesdale, State Printer, 1860. 15 pp. 8vo. Original tan printed paper wrappers. A near fine copy, wrappers lightly creased and darkened at the edges.

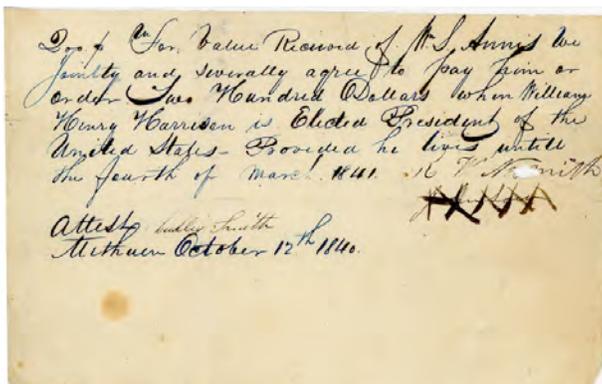
\$400

First edition. Barclay Coppock (1839-1861) was a follower of John Brown who participated in the raid on Harpers Ferry. He escaped to back to Springdale, Iowa, though his brother was hanged in Virginia. When presented with a petition by the Governor of Virginia for the extradition of Coppoc, Iowa Governor Samuel J. Kirkwood refused based an a legal technicality. By the time the proper papers were served, Coppoc had escaped to Canada; he later joined the Union army and was killed in action. Though spelled Coppoc in the document itself, the wrapper and title page misspell it Coppic. Samuel Jordan Kirkwood (1813-1894), though originally a conservative, antislavery Democrat, helped found the Iowa Republican party in 1856 largely because of his

antipathy to the Kansas-Nebraska Act, which allowed territories to decide whether they would be "slave" or "free" and later became one of Lincoln's stalwart supporters during the critical early years of the Civil War (cf. ANBO). [43735]

Close but no Cigar

36. [HARRISON, WILLIAM HENRY]. [**Wager on the 1840 Election**]. Methuen, Mass. 1840. 1 half sheet. 5 x 8 inches. Good, chip obscuring one name, edge worn. \$125



A legal note containing a wager: to pay \$200 to William S. Annis of Methuen if William Henry Harrison is elected President provided he lives until his swearing in, 4 March 1841. Harrison would live only a month longer, dying on 4 April 1841, serving the shortest tenure in United States presidential history. It was a large bet, with \$200 then being a bit more than \$5000 today. William S. Annis was a farmer, Methuen's Surveyor of Wood and Bark in 1840, and better at wagering on politics than at politics itself: he had run for governor in Methuen in 1831, garnering all of one vote. The note is signed by R. W. Nesmith (?), a name below is crossed out, and attested by Dudley Smith in Methuen, October 12, 1840. It is signed on the verso by Annis. [43271]

Harvard: Two Presidents & the Treasurer

37. [HARVARD UNIVERSITY] QUINCY, JOSIAH. ELIOT, SAMUEL ATKINS. [**Manuscript Letters Signed**] **Josiah Quincy To Samuel Atkins Eliot Concerning Harvard, Boston, and Religious Education**. [Cambridge & Boston, Mass.], 1841-1852. 4 bifolium. 8vo. Very good copies, some creasing and light browning, tears to three letters from opening, not affecting text.

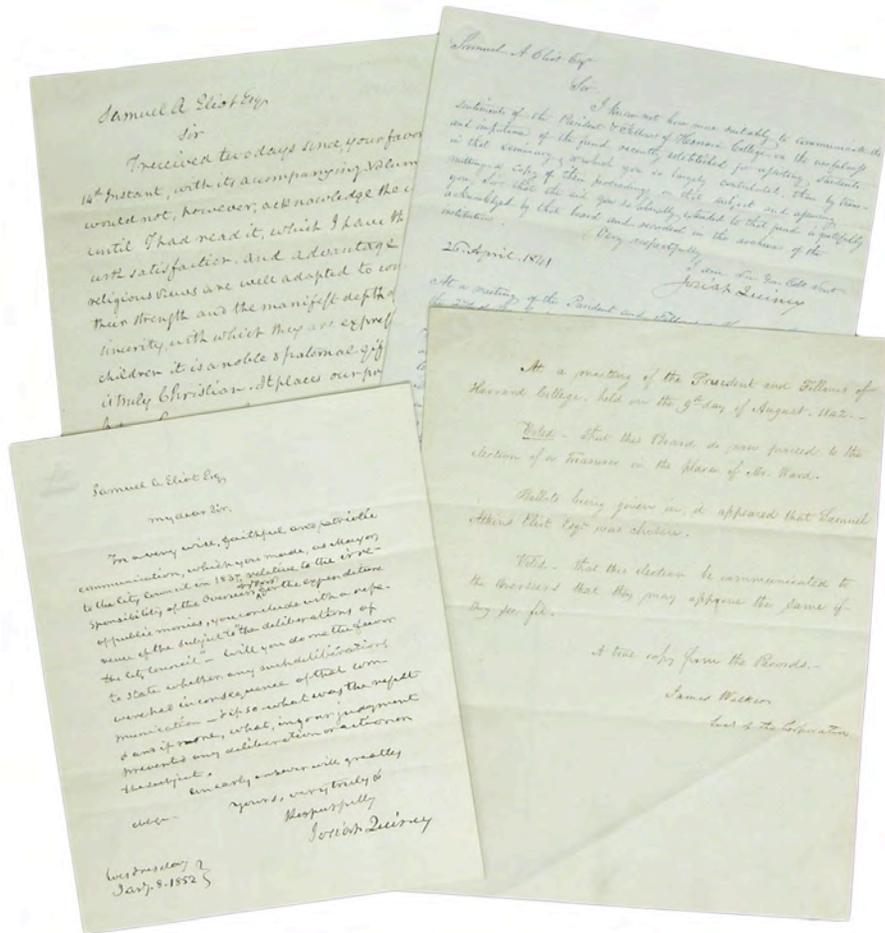
\$500

1. Manuscript Letter Signed. 26 April 1841. To Samuel A. Eliot. Thanking Eliot for his donation to "the fund recently established for aspiring students in the seminary to which you so largely contributed..." and providing an attested copy of the note from the March 27th meeting of the Fellows. Signed twice and dated by Josiah Quincy as President. 1 page. Bifolium. Address, folds, torn at seal.

2. Manuscript Document Signed. 9 August 1842. Attested copy that Samuel Atkins Eliot was chosen to replace Thomas Wren Ward as Treasurer. Signed James Walker, Sec't to the Corporation (later President of Harvard). 1 page. Bifolium.

3. Author Letter Signed. 10 November 1842. To Samuel A. Eliot from Josiah Quincy. Thanking Eliot for sending one of his books; praising its content. Most likely Eliot's: "Observations on the Bible: for the use of young persons," which had just been published. "I received two days since, your favor of the 14th instant, with its accompanying volume. I would not, however, acknowledge the work, until I had read it, which I have throughout, with satisfaction and advantage. The religious views are well adapted to convince by their strength and the manifest depth of feelings & sincerity, with which they are expressed...." 2 pages. Bifolium. Address, postmark, complete red wax Harvard seal.

4. Author Letter Signed. 8 January 1852. To Samuel A. Eliot, from Josiah Quincy. Requesting information on deliberations about the Overseers of the Poor in 1837 during Eliot's time as major of Boston: "relative to the irresponsibility of the overseer of the poor for the expenditure of public monies, you conclude with a reference to the subject 'the deliberations of the City Council' - will you do me the favor to state whether any such deliberations we've had in consequence of that communication. & if so, what was the result & if none, what in your judgment prevented any deliberation or action on the subject." Most likely concerning Quincy's research for his book, "A Municipal History of Boston." Signed Josiah Quincy. 1 page. Bifolium. Address. Seal.



Josiah Quincy III (1772-1864) was President of Harvard University from 1829 to 1845. Prior to that he was a Federalist member of the U.S. House of Representatives, speaker of the Massachusetts Senate, and later Mayor of Boston (1823-1828). James Walker (1794-1874) was Harvard's Alford Professor of Natural Religion, Moral Philosophy, and Civil Polity, Fellow of Harvard College, and President of Harvard (1853-1860). He wrote a memoir of Josiah Quincy. Samuel Atkins Eliot (1798-1862) served in the Massachusetts House of Representatives (1834-)1837 then as mayor of Boston (1837 to 1839), and was was treasurer of Harvard University from 1842 to 1853. His son would become President of Harvard in 1869. [43903]

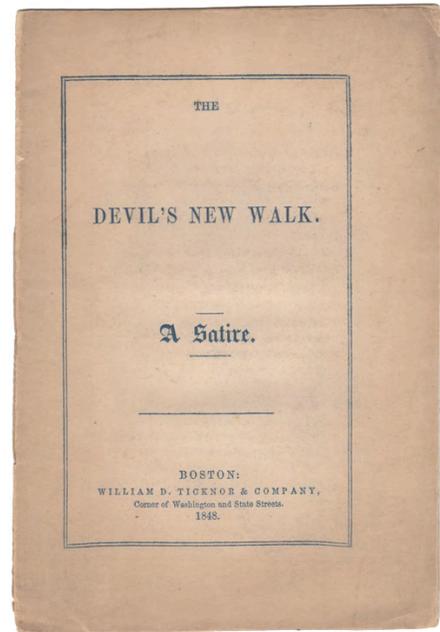


"All sorts of fanatics... Up to triple transcendentalism"

38. [HOLMES, OLIVER WENDELL?]. **The Devil's New Walk. A Satire.** Boston: William D. Ticknor & Company, 1848. 12 pp. 12mo. Stitched tan paper wrappers. Wrappers partially detached else a very good copy, with offsetting of front wrapper on verso of rear wrapper.

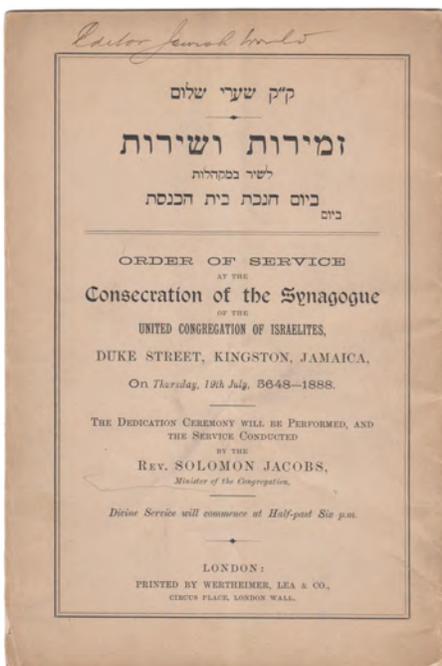
\$200

First edition. Text printed in blue ink within blue borders. Written in imitation of Coleridge's work, this poem is a satire of the American reform movements, and is sometimes ascribed to Oliver Wendell Holmes. There are lines in the poem that ring true today: 'He went into the mill where the wheels were still,/ And the keys in the hands of the sheriff, / And he laughed to think how the operatives/ All voted against the tariff.' As a writer for the Ballston Democratic Whig Journal noted in a mention of this poem on October 31, 1848: "This is true to the letter. Very many are so wedded to party that they will cast their vote for men who are in direct opposition to their own best interests. Alas! how strange!" (The tariff was an issue in the political campaign of 1848, and the Journal strongly advocated a high protective tariff). But it is more reformers than politicians that the poet aims at: "On Sunday, his [the devil] calls were at several halls,/which claimed with church consanguinity,/heard volunteer preachers and half-crazy teachers,/ But precious little divinity./ There were all sorts of fanatics/ and forms of ultramentalism,/ From the ravings of come-outers,/ up to triple transcendentalism." There are two issues, ours being the one with Ticknor's correct middle initial. At least one copy has blue wrappers (Princeton). Scarce. OCLC locates 12 copies under two accession numbers. We could find none at auction, though our copy was housed in an American Book Auction envelope with the notation "Thoreau" and possibly the lot number "130". [43734]



39. [JUDIAICA] [JAMAICA]. **Zemirot ve-shirot ... be-yom hanukat bet ha-keneset... הכנסת. בית** Order of service at the consecration of the Synagogue of the United Congregation of Israelites, Duke Street, Kingston, Jamaica, on Thursday, 19th July, 5648--1888... conducted by the Rev. Solomon Jacobs, minister of the Congregation. London: Wertheimer, Lea & Co., [1888]. 16 pp. 8vo. Paper wrappers. A very good copy, old vertical fold, tiny chips and tears along the edges, small repair to verso of front wrapper, two inked notations, one on the border of the front wrapper "Editor Jewish World".

\$775



First edition. Text in both Hebrew and English on facing pages. Donation card laid in loose. Kingston's Kahal Kadosh Shaare Shalom remains the only synagogue in Jamaica, where once there were others in such cities as Montego Bay, Port Royal, and Spanish Town, the last sporting two, as did Kingston, which originally had one Sephardic (Portuguese) and one Ashkenazic (German), whose merger led to the construction and thus the Consecration of this synagogue, after the earlier one had burned down. The service and dedication was led by the then rabbi, Solomon Jacobs (1861-1920), originally from England, who

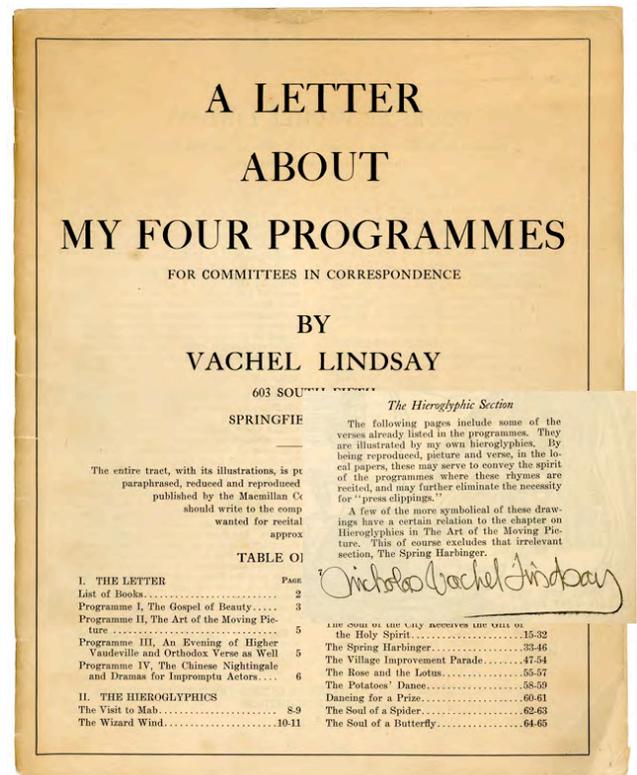
came to Kingston in 1886 upon receiving his rabbinical degree, and where he successfully lobbied for the removal of a stamp tax on Jewish weddings. He left for a Canadian congregation fifteen years later. OCLC locates only two copies: Univ. Col. London and Jewish Theol. Seminary of Am. [43914]

"Hissed at Bryn Mawr"

40. LINDSAY, VACHEL. **A Letter about my Four Programmes, for Committees in Correspondence [with holograph revisions]**. [Springfield, Ill.], [The Jeffersons Printing Co.], [1916]. 2-65, [1] pp. Illus. with b/w drawings. 4to. Stapled paper wrappers. Front wrapper detached, wrappers darkened at edges, marginal chips to fore-edges, otherwise very good.

\$400

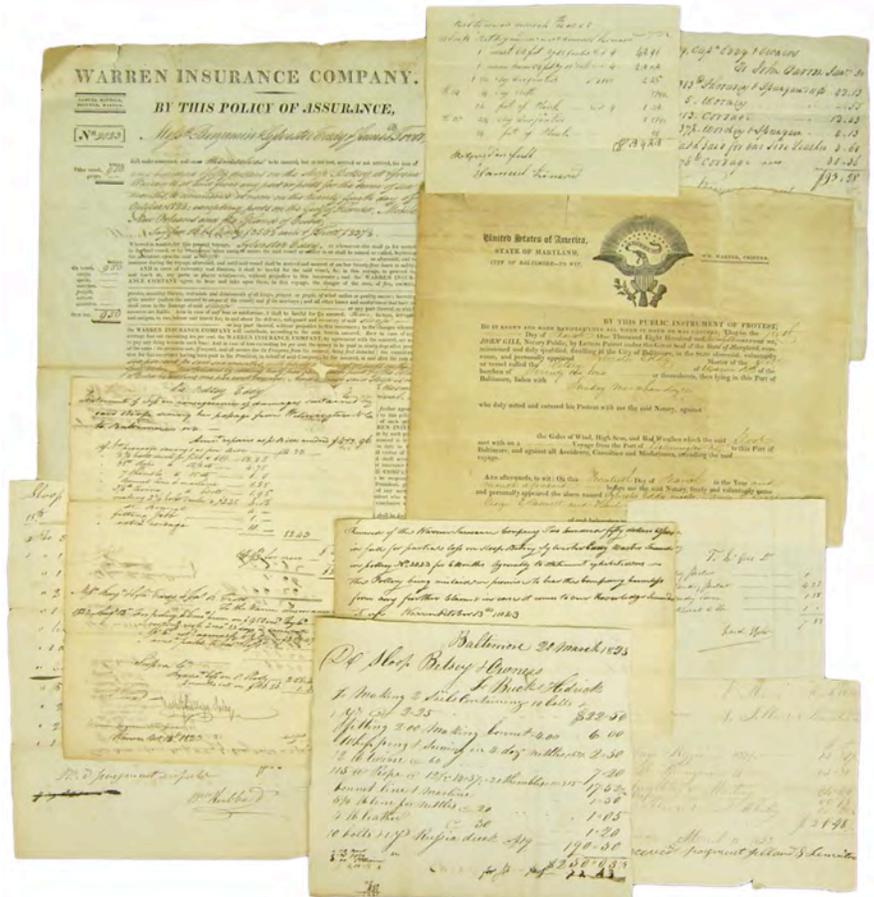
First edition. Inscribed in full, 'Nicholas Vachel Lindsay' on page 7 at the conclusion of the introduction. Text begins on front wrapper with a table of contents; page 2 contains a list of Lindsay's books with holograph corrections; page 3 addressed by Lindsay to Miss Beatrice Allard [of Bryn Mawr] describes preparations for his engagements. Lindsay was a popular speaker and performer, and this books was prepared for the use of local committees for their publicity. Lindsay delivered four programs: 1. The gospel of beauty. 2. A talk on The art of the moving picture. 3. An evening of higher vaudeville, and orthodox verse as well. 4. The Chinese nightingale, and dramas for impromptu actors. Lindsay was preparing for just such a tour of performances, including the group to whose sponsor this copy was sent, in January of 1919 when he wrote to Sara Trevor Teasdale: "But also your real Vachel is much concerned with having a genuine and sincere tour this spring. It is so full already, and I do not want it to be a mere series of hollow noises. Since so many are like you, and prefer the Empire of China story told simply as a story, I am going to try that. My most successful new Poem is —Old Andrew Jackson which should appear in the Independent soon. 2 That is, it is my most successful recitation, and no matter how earnest I am about it, always brings down the house. I cannot understand it, for I truly admire Old Andrew. He is just my style, but the fun in the piece always gets the audience. So please brace me up if you are around, and tell me to do it as earnestly as possible.... On Feb. 28 I spend the day at Bryn Mawr under the auspices of Miss Beatrice Allard" (Jan 3., 1919). But the Bryn Mawr appearance did not go well as Lindsay would write on July 20th of the same year as he contemplated a tour of England "I'll be hanged if I want to go through the weird land of England and be hazed as I was in Bryn Mawr or Boston (the two most English spots in America)," and to which he notes in the margin "Confidentially, I was frosted in Boston and hissed at Bryn Mawr." The sponsor at Bryn Mawr was Beatrice Allard [later Brooks] (1893-1977) who would receive her doctorate from Bryn Mawr College a year later in 1920; she would gone on to teach biblical history at Wellesley College for a year, and enjoyed a long career as professor and head of the department of religion at Western College for Women in Oxford, Ohio. Last at auction in 1977. [43769]



41. [MARITIME INSURANCE]. WARREN INSURANCE COMPANY . **Insurance Documents for the Sloop Betsey of Warren, R.I. with supply receipts, Instrument of Protest, and statements related to claim settlement.** [Warren, R.I. & Baltimore], MD]: 1822-1823. 11 sheets. Various sizes:

approx. 5 x 6 inches to 10 x 16 inches. Very good, edge worn, minor soiling, tears at a few folds and edges, occasional ink burn, "policy" with some loss at folds. \$300

Eleven documents concerning the insurance settlement for the Sloop Betsey, 72 tons, out of Warren, R.I., which encountered a storm on its March 1823 trip from Wilmington, Delaware to Baltimore, Maryland, ending with a sprung mast and loss of after-shrouds among other damage. The original policy, no. 2023, was issued to Sylvester Eddy (1797-1842), Master, Benjamin Eddy (1804-1846), his brother, and James B. Trott, mate, all of Warren. "The Warren Insurance Company was chartered in 1800, and operated until 1844, paying an average dividend of fourteen percent annually....The owner and insurer of any merchant vessel ran considerable risk of loss not only from natural causes, but also from privateers and/or being impounded in hostile ports.... Warren was a busy port and one of the largest shipbuilding towns in Rhode Island." Policy signed by John T. Childs, Pres. and Nathan Phillips, Sec't, who were prominent Warren ship owners and business men. (See Coll. 183, Manuscripts Collection, G. W. Blunt White Library, Mystic Seaport Museum).



1. Policy of Assurance. No 2023. Warren Insurance Company. October 24, 1822. Printed document completed in manuscript, signed. 16.25 x 10.5 inches.
- 2.a & b. "By this Public instrument of Protest"...March 6, 1823. Printed documents completed in manuscript. Both 11 x 8.75 inches. Incomplete. Describes cause of and additional damage.
3. Manuscript Receipt. March 12, 1823. Samuel Kinard. Baltimore. 6.25 x 4.75 inches. Carpenters bill for mast, planks.
4. Manuscript receipt. March 12, 1823. John Barron. 6.75 x 8 inches. For worming & cordage.
5. Manuscript Receipt. March 13, 1823. March 15th, 1823. Jillard & Lemaitre. Baltimore. 7.25 x 5.25 inches. Rigging and whiskey.
6. Manuscript Receipt. March 17, 1824. Baltimore. William Hubbard. 9.5 x 8 inches. Blocks, spikes, misc.
7. Manuscript Receipt. March 20, 1823. Buck & Hedrick. Baltimore. 8.25 x 6.75 inches. Canvas, leather, rope.
8. Manuscript Receipt April 1823. 5 x 5.75 inches.
9. Manuscript Receipt, Warren Insurance Company. October 13, 1823. Payment notation. 5.25 x 8.5 inches.
10. Manuscript: "Slo. Betsey, Eddy. Statement of loss in consequence of damages sustained by said sloop." October 13, 1823. 7.5 x 9.5 inches. 2 pages. A detailed accounting for payments, interest, expenses. [43925]

They Never Learn: Institution of a Stamp Act

42. MASSACHUSETTS. Acts and Laws, Passed by the General Court of Massachusetts; Begun and Held at Boston, in the County of Suffolk, on Wednesday the Twenty-sixth day of May, A.D.

1784 [bound with] Acts and Laws, Passed by the General Court of Massachusetts; Begun and Held at Boston, in the County of Suffolk, on Wednesday the Twenty-sixth day of May, A.D. 1784; and from thence continued, by adjournments, to Wednesday the Thirteenth Day of October following [bound with] Acts and Laws, Passed by the General Court of Massachusetts; Begun and Held at Boston, in the County of Suffolk, on Wednesday the Twenty-sixth day of May, A.D. 1784; and from thence continued, by adjournments, to Wednesday the Nineteenth day of January 1785. Boston: Printed by Adams and Nourse, 1784-1785. [131]-196 pp.; [197]-218 pp.; [219]-279, [1] pp. Folio. Grey-blue muslin with red and black morocco spine labels, gilt titles. Very good, faded boards, spine label chipped and rubbed, institutional stamp to title of first section, contents moderately soiled and browned, one repaired tear, date stamp on rear pastedown, scattered contemporary annotations. Evans 18589; Evans 18590; Evans 19078. ESTC W15096; ESTC W15095; ESTC W15097.

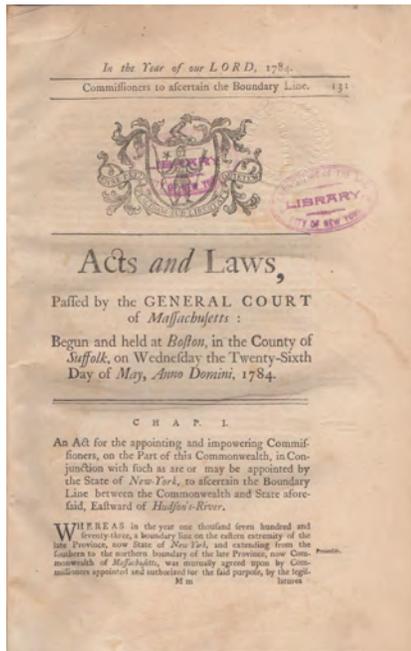
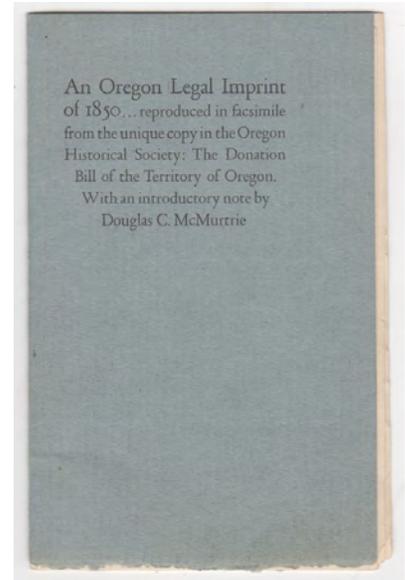
\$400

First edition. Eighty-four acts, many quite important, but not as controversial as the last, a reimposition of the hated Stamp Act: An Act Imposing Duties on Vellum, Parchment and Paper. The Boston Gazette noted: "The sixteenth article of our Bill of Rights says 'The Liberty of the Press is essential to the security of Freedom in a State: It ought not therefore to be restrained in this commonwealth'." Most of it would be repealed in less than a year. Other important items include: Act Regulating and governing the Militia of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, a series of Acts Against adultery, polygamy, and lewdness, murder and manslaughter, sodomy, the murdering of Bastard children, burglary, selling unwholesome provisions, perjury, arson, felonious assaulters, larceny, forgery, rape; Taking away the benefit of Clergy in all Cases, and directing adequate punishment for the Crimes where the same used to be allowed; Directing the Process of Habeas Corpus; An Act against Duelling; a tax act for Apportioning and assessing a Tax...for the sole purpose of redeeming Army Notes.....and more. [43979]

43. MCMURTRIE, DOUGLAS C. **An Oregon Legal Imprint of 1850... Reproduced in Facsimile from the Unique Copy in the Oregon Historical Society: The Donation Bill of the Territory of Oregon [without the facsimile].** Evanston: Privately Printed, 1942. 5 pp. 1 sheet folded. 24mo. Unbound sheets in stiff paper wrappers. A very good, unopened copy, with minor wear along the edges, contents crisp.

\$100

McMurtrie's introductory booklet only. Rare. Only twenty copies printed. At least thirteen are in institutional hands. [43705]



44. [MEDICAL. CALIFORNIA. SAN BERNADINO]. [Photograph] **Rabel Hot Springs Near Redlands California, June 1898.** n.p. 1898. 9 1/2 x 7 1/2 inch image mounted on 12 3/4 x 10 1/2 inch board. Ruled card mount. A very good copy, minor soiling to mount.

\$200

Silver gelatin print. San Bernadino hosted a number of popular hot springs including Midway, Arrowhead, Harlem, and Rabel. "Tuberculosis, bronchitis, asthma, rheumatism, and sciatica are the diseases for which sufferers seek refuge in San Bernardino whose waters contain soda, lime, iron, and alumina," according to Dr. Aimee Raymond, M.D., in "Winter Health resorts of North America (The

Medical Record, NY., 10/17/1891, p. 12).

Henry Rabel, German immigrant developed Rabel Hot Springs in 1882 based on a doctor's recommendation. The springs were known to the Serrano Indians and the early Padres for their health benefits, and were part of Rancho Agua Caliente that stretched north from the Santa Ana River to the mountains. In 1885 Rabel died and Doctor Rose La Monte refurbished the hotel as the Rabel Sanitarium; by 1890, Mrs. Rabel placed the resort up for sale, and it was bought and run by Omer Sheldon. It was described as: "a remarkable series of large springs of warm and cold water in close proximity, discharging a volume of water sufficient to form a good-sized creek or arroyo as clear as crystal, and, as the chemical analysis shows, holding in solution,

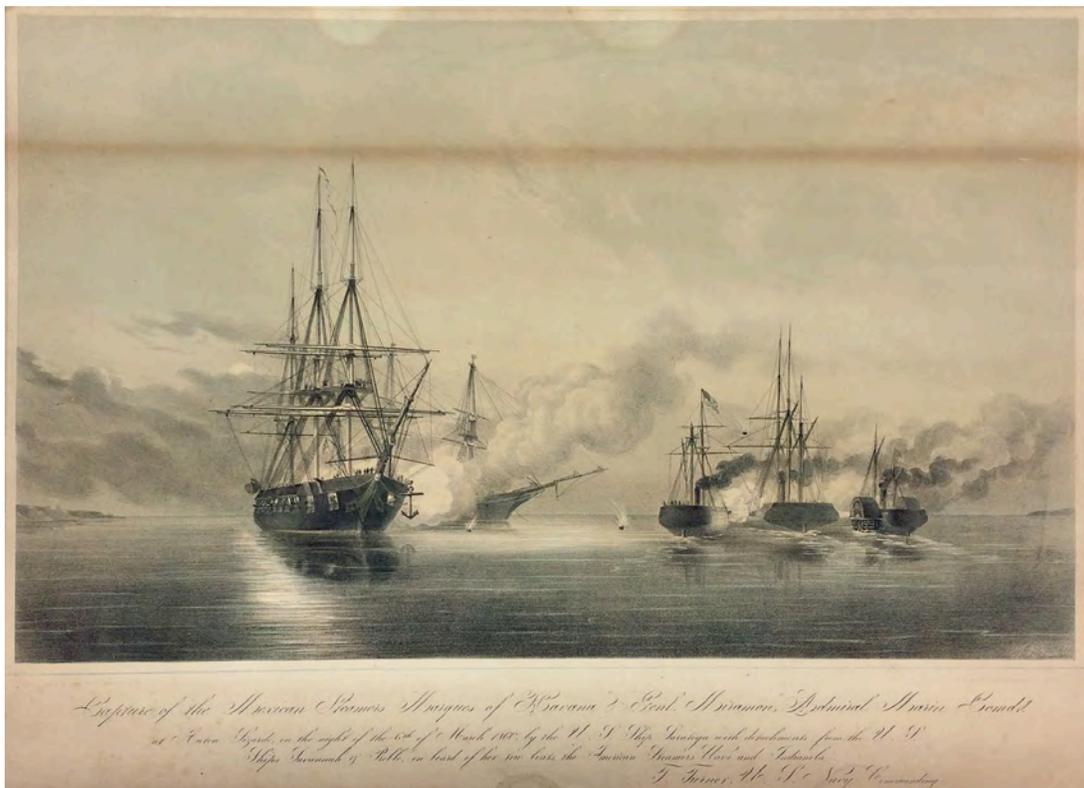


magnesia, iron and other minerals and medicinal salts in such proportion as to render the water very valuable as a remedial agent for bathing and other uses in a great many diseases both chronic and acute....The temperature of the waters as they boil up ranges from 55 to 120 degrees Fahrenheit, and in such quantity as to be practically inexhaustible. The country and scenery about the springs is almost matchless in beauty; the soil very fertile and productive, with the pure mountain air descending from snow-covered, cloud-kissed peaks on the north and east, and the ocean breezes, fragrant with briny breath from the west, render the climate well nigh ideal in perfection." Because of the popularity of the larger spa at Harlem Springs, there appear to be few if any known photographs of Rabel Springs. See Arda M Haenszel: Rabel Hot Springs in Odyssey (1983),V. 5, no. 4. [43236]

Rare Lithograph of the USS Saratoga at the Battle of Antón Lizardo off Vera Cruz

45. [MEXICO. NAVAL BATTLES]. CROSBY, PIERCE. NEWELL, JOHN PERRY. BUFFORD, JOHN HENRY. **Capture of the Mexican Steamers Marques of Havana & Genl. Miramon Admiral Marin Comdg. at Anton Lizardo, on the night of the 6th of March 1860, by the U. S. Ship Saratoga with detachments from the U. S. Ships Savannah & Preble, on board of her tow boats the American Steamers Wave and Indianola, T. Turner, U. S. Navy Commanding.** Boston: J.H. Bufford's Lith. ca. 1867. 15 1/2 x 19 1/5 image and text on 17 x 21 inch sheet. Good, edges chipped not affecting image or text, uneven toning, a few dampstains, shadow line, still a sharp image.

\$1500



First edition. The Battle of Anton Lizardo, off Veracruz, played an important role in ending Mexico's Reform War by denying the rebel conservatives much needed weaponry, and thus leading to a liberal victory. The USS Saratoga, formerly of the Far East Squadron under Perry, now commanded by Thomas Turner, had been cruising in the Caribbean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico during the Reform War. The two Mexican steamers had defected from the Mexican Navy in support of conservative rebels, and had been declared a pirate by the ruling liberal government, thus allowing the U.S. ships to attack, capturing the General Miramon and running the Marques of Havana aground after hand to hand combat.

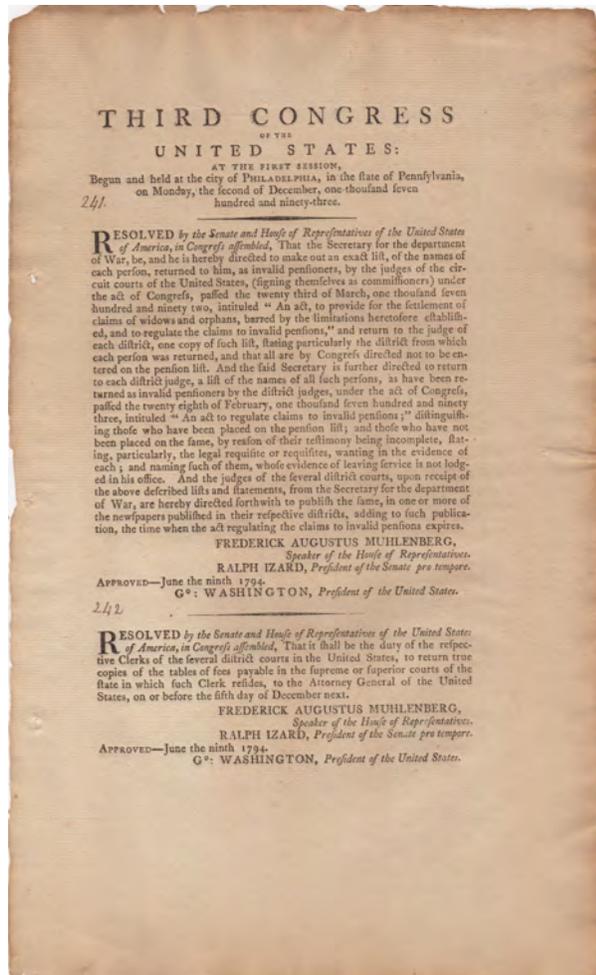
The original sketch was by Lt. Pierce Crosby (1824-1899) who would go on to become a rear Admiral. It was transferred to stone by John Perry Newell (1831-1898) who was known for his popular prints of ships and town views in the late 1850s and had gotten his start, as many artists did, studying lithography with John H. Bufford's firm.

"The significance of John Henry Bufford (1810-70) in the history of the graphic arts in America is threefold. He was a prolific and successful lithographic artist, a major printer and publisher of prints, and an employer, colleague, and teacher of sorts of a number of notable American artists, Winslow Homer among them, who found in his shop the barebones equivalent of a school of art. Bufford was among the earliest recruits to the new medium of lithography in America, in 1829 joining the Pendleton brothers, who pioneered the process in Boston. He remained a lithographer for the rest of his life, first as an artist and then as a printer and publisher. The length of his intimate association with both the art and the business of the medium was matched (and exceeded) by only one other person who could trace his roots to the founding years of the 1820s: Nathaniel Currier (1813-88)," David Tatham: "Henry Bufford American Lithographer" in Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society. 86 (1): p.47.

The image was printed after 1860 but before 1870, most likely in 1867 when Bufford was on his own after leaving off business with his sons (1866) but before joining them again (1868).

Goodspeed's in 1933 called the print "Very rare. A copy listed in a New York auction catalogue of a few years ago was described as one of four known copies." They were most likely referring to the American Art Association auction, "American Prints," Apr. 7, 1926, specifically lot 158 which also served as the frontispiece, "Tradition that the stone was destroyed after four prints were made seems to be borne out by the fact that neither the History Section of the Navy Department, the Library of Congress nor the Naval History Society of New York has a copy." It also appeared at two Anderson Gallery Auctions, 1904 and 1907, which oddly enough, if they were all unique copies, would add to four. OCLC locates no copies, but there is one at the Mariners' Museum Library. AAS has a slightly smaller print of the Saratoga at anchor, after the battle, by the same artist, lithographer, and firm. [43586]

Regulating Invalid Pensions After the American Revolution

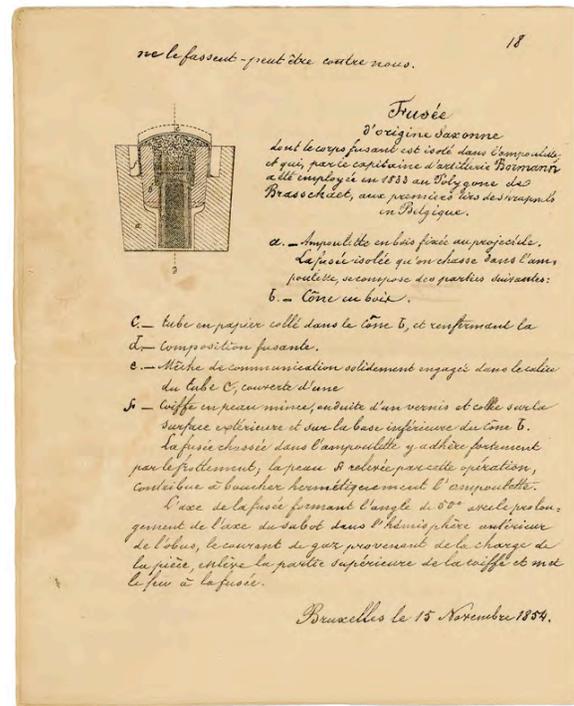
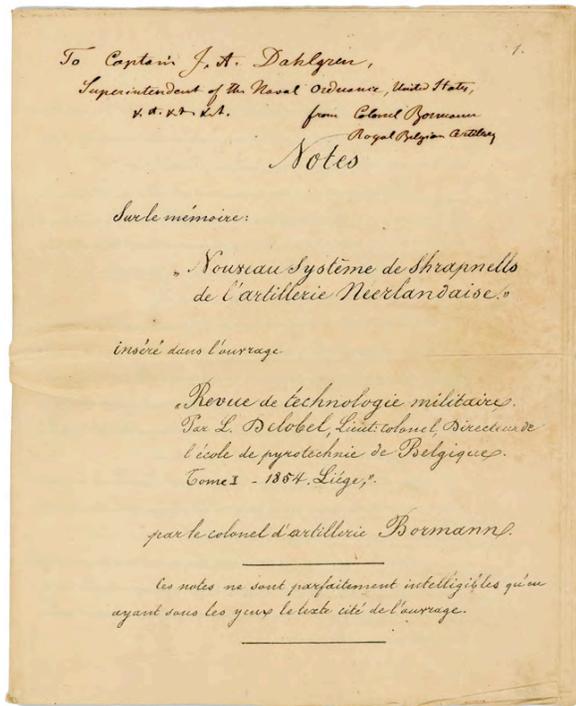


46. [MILITARY PENSIONS] UNITED STATES, THIRD CONGRESS. **Third Congress of the United States: At the first session, begun and held at the city of Philadelphia, in the state of Pennsylvania, on Monday, the second of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three. Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives ... that the secretary for the Department of War, be, and he is hereby directed to make out an exact list, of the names of each person, returned to him, as invalid pensioners, by the judges of the circuit courts ...[followed by] ... that it shall be the duty of the respective clerks of the several district courts in the United States, to return true copies of the tables of fees....** [Philadelphia]: [Printed by Francis Childs and John Swaine], [1794]. 1 sheet ([1] pp.). Folio. 8 x 13.25 inches. Broadside. A very good copy, sharp impressions, some browning and wear to the edges, a few old marginal stitch marks, and small inked consecutive numerals at upper margin of each item, probably from a prior collation. Evans 27883. ESTC W10533.

\$500

First edition. Approved-June the ninth, 1794 and signed in type: Go: Washington, President of the

United States; also signed in type, Ralph Izard, President of the Senate, and Frederick Augustus Muhlenberg, Speaker of the House. Requires a list be prepared for those requesting invalid pensions. The act of 1792 which required the attendance of each applicant along with his evidence before the his district Circuit Court, and which required the court to personally examine the disability was determined to be open to fraud. The Act of 1793 therefore described the evidence needed in greater detail and that it needed to be taken under oath or affirmation before a judge or any authorized three person commission, and then sent to the Secretary of War. There are two issues of this act, one which includes a statement of deposition, which is not in Evans, and this one, Evans 27883, without the statement, both with few institutional holdings. OCLC shows two locations of this edition at the American Antiquarian Society and the John Carter Brown Library, while the Library Company of Philadelphia and Case Western Reserve hold the former issue. [44067]



47. [MILITARY. ARTILLERY] BORMANN, CHARLES GUILLAUME. [Printed Manuscript Signed]: **Sur le mémoire: "Nouveau système de Shrapnells de l'artillerie Neerlandaise."** Addressed to **J. A. Dahlgren, Superintendent of the Naval Ordnance, United States.** [Bruxelles]: [1854]. 21, [3] pp. 1 diagram. 8vo. Folded leaves. Some tears at the folds, last folded leaf with corrosion at top edge and last leaf soiled and torn, but still very good.

\$500

First edition. Addressed in manuscript to J. A. Dahlgren, Superintendent of the Naval Ordnance, United States" and signed by Bormann, who was a Colonel at the time in the Royal Belgian Artillery. These are unpublished notes that Bormann had intended to publish but instead sent as private communication to his friends in 1854 [See Charles Guillaume Bormann, "The Shrapnel Shell in England and in Belgium" (Brussels, Truyts, 1862), 2nd ed., p. 16.]. They were corrections to an article by Colonel Delobel, "Nouveau système de Shrapnells de l'Artillerie neerlandaise" in *Revue de techn. milit.* T. I. 1854. Charles Guillaume Bormann (1796-1873) was the inventor of the Bormann Fuse, which was adopted by the Belgium army in 1835 and remained a military secret until offered to and tested by the U.S. military in 1851. It became the official time fuse for smoothbore artillery. With original envelop. We could locate no other copies of this manuscript in OCLC, COPAC, or other European Libraries. [43268]

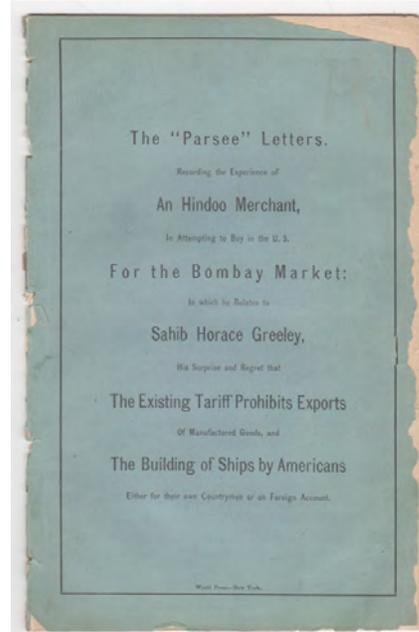
Free Trade Views Provoke anti-Semitism

48. [MOORE, JOSEPH SOLOMON]. **The "Parsee" Letters. Recording the Experience of An Hindoo Merchant, in Attempting to Buy in the U.S. Market: in which he Relates to Sahib Horace Greeley, His Surprise and Regret that The Existing Tariff Prohibits Exports of Manufactured Goods, and the Building of Ships by Americans Either for their own Countrymen or on Foreign Account.** New York: World Press, [1869]. 32 pp. 8vo. Blue paper wrappers. Lacking rear wrapper, front wrapper torn at the edges, some minor tears, within, very good minus. See Sabin 58872.

\$200

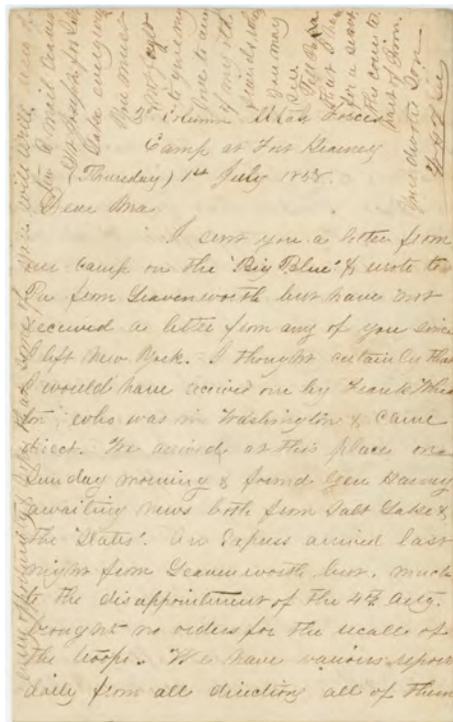
First edition. Caption title: The Parsee letters: addressed to Horace Greeley, Sahib, by Adersey Curiosibhoj, Parsee merchant of Bombay; as originally published in the *New York World*. Forty-three letters addressed to Horace Greeley. An economic tract on free trade in fictional form, originally contributed to *New York World*, and fueling ongoing anti-semitism: "Officials openly vilified Jewish businessmen....outright fantasies about Jewish smugglers also played into post-war debates about

protective tariffs. During the Gilded Age, the foremost advocate of free trade in the U.S. was a Polish Jewish immigrant named Joseph Solomon Moore, also known as "The Parsee Merchant." He was a globetrotting merchant until 1870, when he embarked upon an unlikely mid-life career change. Moore printed a series of winsome letters in the Democratic New York World. In the guise of a Bombay trader, "Addersey Curiosbhoy, the Parsee Merchant," Moore gently explained how tariffs impeded his ability to buy American goods. The articles were an enormous hit. Gaining a sinecure as custom-house statistician and adviser to the Democrats, Moore churned out pamphlets favoring the reduction of tariffs on nearly every essential good. The Parsee's effectiveness provoked overtly anti-Semitic responses from protectionists, who saw free trade as a Jewish-English conspiracy. The Industrial League declared him a "foreigner" in the pay of British gold. In 1887, the Boston Daily Advertiser published a column titled, "A Parsee's Christmas Cruelty," which accused him of devoting his Sundays to "promulgating free trade fallacies" and possessing "antipathy to everything Christian," (Andrew Wender Cohen, "Smuggling and Citizenship," (USReligionBlogspot, Aug. 22, 2015). One of three issues. OCLC locates only nine copies: NYPL, AAS, Hagley, Univ. Ill., Pittsburgh State, State Lib. Mass., Cinn.Pub. Lib., Univ. Wisc., Wisconsin Hist. Society. [43698]



Robert E. Lee's Son Fights the Mormons

49. [MORMON WAR]. LEE, WM H.F. [WILLIAM HENRY FITZHUGH]. [Autograph Letter Signed] **William Henry Fitzhugh 'Rooney' Lee stationed with the Utah Forces Near Fort Kearney during the Mormon War writes home.** (Ft. Kearney, Utah): 1858. [4] pp. Bifolium. 5 x 8 inches. Very good copy, moderate soiling, worn folds and edges. \$750



Dated July 1st, 1858, just two weeks after Brigham Young's acceptance of a pardon for the Mormon people, but while the area was still in turmoil, Lee wrote to his mother noting his father, Robert E. Lee, had not yet answered his prior letter: "We arrived at this place on Sunday morning and found Gen. Harney awaiting news both from Salt Lake & the states. An express arrived last night from Leavenworth. But much to the disappointment of the 4th brought no order for the recall of the troops. We have various reports daily from all directions, all of them contradictory. One day we hear of the Mormons emigrating & the next of bloody battles & Col. Johnston [Col. Albert Sidney Johnston] being wounded." Lee notes that as an aide to Capt. Heth [Henry Heth (1825-1899)], he has a horse, but walked from Leavenworth so he wouldn't be considered soft. He discusses the possibility of going on a Buffalo hunt and camp life, along the Platte River, how he longs for Ravensworth, the family estate, and of the many officers -some friends of his father, some of whom knew him as a boy- including Major Jefferson Hunt, Capt. William F. Barry, Col. Albert Sidney Johnston, Brevet Major. Thomas Williams. "Captain Barry is as much of a tease as ever & in the presence of a great many officers, recited my doings as a boy."

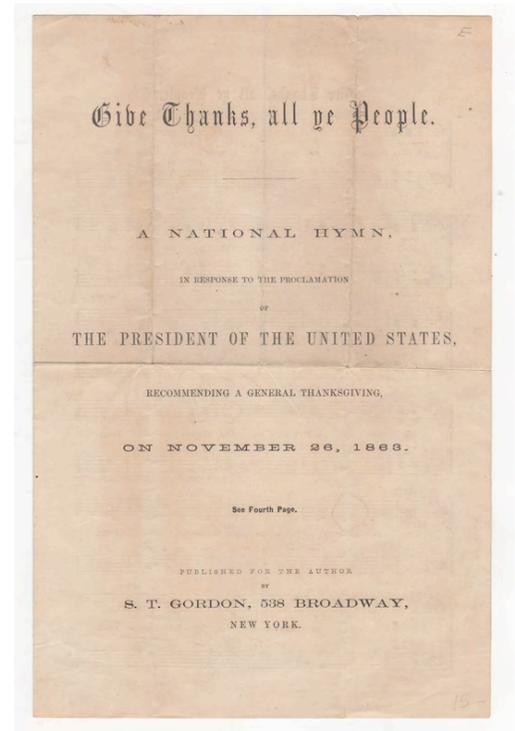
William Henry Fitzhugh Lee (1837-1891), known as Rooney Lee or W.H.F. Lee, was the second son of

General Robert E. Lee, attended Harvard, then with help from General Scott, entered the United States Army in 1857 as a second lieutenant. He served with the 6th U.S. Infantry under Albert Sidney Johnston, resigning in 1859 and then serving as a General in the C.S.A. Cavalry. Letters signed by Rooney Lee are rarely in the market. [43942]

50. [MUHLENBERG, WILLIAM AUGUSTUS]. **Give Thanks, All Ye People. A National Hymn, in Response to the Proclamation of the President of the United States, Recommending a General Thanks-giving, on November 26, 1863.** New York: Published for the author by S.T. Gordon, 1863. [4] pp. Sm. 4to. Self wrappers. Very good, folded copy, edge worn with a few tiny tears at the folds, contents lightly soiled. Ayres: *The Life and Work of William Augustus Muhlenberg*, p. 351-2. Not in Warren: *Lincoln Sheet Music Check List*.

\$175

First edition. Abraham Lincoln declared Thanksgiving a Federal holiday in October of 1863. Moved by it, William Augustus Muhlenberg wrote the "The President's Hymn" (metrical version of the proclamation) for which he received Lincoln's approval to publish with that title. It was composed to be sung in churches, and was sent to many free of charge, as Muhlenberg, Pastor and Superintendent of St. Luke's Hospital noted on the last page, where he suggests that a donation to the hospital for wounded and disabled soldiers would be appreciated. He also mentions that a cheaper version for use in congregations either of the Hymn alone or the Hymn and music is available. Signed in print by Muhlenberg and dated Nov. 2d, 1863. A number of other versions were soon printed. Of this first edition, OCLC locates only three copies: Brown, Lehigh, and the University of Iowa. A copy (edition unknown) last at auction in 1984. [43829]



Escape from the French Prison at Bassaterre

51. [NAUTICAL]. [RUSSELL, P.]. **Bold Dighton. Being the account of an action fought off Gaudaloupe, in 1805, where ninety-five Americans, and near three hundred Britons made their escape from the prison at that place.** Boston: Sold by Deming, wholesale and retail, No, 62, Hanover Street, 2d door from Friend Street, ca. 1832. 1 sheet. 25 x 18 cm. Broadside. Horizontal fold expertly reinforced, tiny hole at top margin, creasing at lower corner, and one or two foxing spots, still about very good. Shaw & Shoemaker 8047.

\$650

Text in two columns, separated by type ornaments and publishing information. There were a number of issues and printings of this work which Shaw & Shoemaker list tentatively as 1805 (?), but all were printed quite a bit later, the earliest in 1829 with a different title. This edition about 1832 (or as late as 1837) during which time Deming was at the address printed between the columns. The twenty-six stanza ballad concerns the American and English sailors' escape from the French prison at Bassaterre after Commander Bainbridge's vessel, the *Retaliation* was captured by the French. It begins: "Come all ye bold seamen who plough the rough main, Give ear to my ditty the truth I'll explain; 'Tis of our misfortune in time of great war, And how we escaped from the French, at Bassaterre."

BOLD DIGHTON.

Being the account of an action fought off Guadeloupe, in 1805, where ninety-five Americans, and near three hundred Britons made their escape from the prison at that place.

COME all ye bold seamen who plough the rough main,
Give ear to my ditty, the truth I'll explain;
'Tis of our misfortune in time great war,
And how we escap'd from the French at Basstere.

There were then confin'd on the Guadeloupe shore,
Of true gallant seamen, four hundred or more;
Shut up in small compass, being sadly distress'd,
With painful diseases, and famine oppress'd.

A gallant young hero, form St. Louis he came,
Both generous and wealthy, call'd Dighton by name;
He'll be heart of a lion, the soul of a Prince,
And friendship's kind impulse to us did evince.

He came to our prison, he mourn'd our sad fate,
He burs'd out his gold to relieve our sad state;
Five hundred bright guineas he gave, I am sure,
Which did much relieve us in that distress'd hour.

Of this generous action the French did complain;
They soon did confine him with fetters and chains;
They plac'd him in prison, all with us 't'ye see,
But we from his fetters and chains set him free.

Says he, my bold seamen, now take my advice,
If you will prove constant, 'tis done in a trice;
'Tis down by your pier, the Tiger does lay,
A staunch sloop, would carry 'twixt us fit for sea.

Her captain on shore, she has all things on board,
A plenty of cannon, pikes, pistols and swords;
Now if you'll prove valiant, and stand by my side,
Don't fear, boys, we'll board her, and sail the next tide.

'Twas on this adventure we soon did agree,
Each breast glow'd with ardor to fight and be free;
Oh! give us your signal, each sailor repli'd,
We are ready to conquer or die by your side.

Prepare for the conflict, no longer delay,
But keep yourselves cool, boys, my orders obey;
Three gallant young seamen has seconds he chose,
Our signal for freedom was "Death to our foes."

Soon out of our prison we all rush'd amain,
Ere three guns were fired, the French guards were slain;
On board of the Corvett we soon forc'd our way,
We cut both her cables, and stood out to sea.

This could a great rumpus, it being midnight,
The Frenchmen law'd out in a terrible fright,
Mon Dieu! John Eagle's drums beat and bells toll,
Our motto about "freedom to each valiant soul."

Their fortresses open'd, their cannon did play,
They shot few like hail, as we got under weigh;
They shatter'd our spars, as we sail'd from the shore,
To hit them good-by, we a broadside did pour.

And now from all dangers we thought ourselves clear,
But for this mistake we'd paid very dear;
When daylight came on, 'twas then we espied,
The Lion, a corvette, bearing down alongside.

She plied us with broadsides, which gall'd us full sore,
Which soon caus'd the Tiger to make her guns roar;
With twenty-six lighters, the Lion did growl,
With eighteen brass muzzles, the fierce tiger did howl.

Yard arm and broadside, for three glasses we lay,
Until our broadside shot their muzzles away;
Says Dighton, my boys if you're tired of this fun,
You may have your choice, kids, to fight or to run.

To spare blood and slaughter, our crew were inclin'd,
To run from the Lion, we now all design'd;
But at that same instant, they grappled us fierce,
And their sword in hand was our only resource.

To board and to slaughter they were fully bent,
To give us no quarters it was their intent;
To board us, thrice over they tried, with this view,
But they were repuls'd by the Tiger's brave crew.

Then Dighton, who spoke as each hero should feel,
Whose eye transmits fury, like bright burnish'd steel;
Cries out, "each man's life on the point of his sword,
Here's 'death to our foes,' let us all jump on board."

Then over her bowsprit he leap'd like a roe,
A stroke from his sabre, brought two Frenchmen low;
On board of the corvette we all rush'd so fierce,
That soon from their quarters, the French did disperse.

Steel sparkles, pikes rattle, while swords loudly clash,
The blood on their decks, like salt water did dash;
Their scuppers, with huge streams of crimson did pour,
And the knee axes all around us, roll'd purple with gore.

These hundred bold men were now slain of their crew,
When the Frenchmen gave up, & they cried out *Man Dieu!*
They fell on their knees, and their weapons let fall,
And on our bold heroes for quarters did call.

We soon gave them quarters, 'twas then we did hear,
That for to engage us, they did volunteer;
They had tripple our masts, with two men for one,
But fortune still favour'd our freedom's bold one.

Then Dighton cried out, "now the battle is o'er,
Let the French learn this lesson, and teach it on shore;
Go back to their country and friends, and take care
To treat well in future each prisoner of war."

To conduct the French back, the tiger then gave,
For seamen, though valiant, are generous as brave;
'Twas down for Antigua, with our corvette we bore,
And on the next morning, we all jump'd on shore.

Drank a health to each seaman that ploughs the rough main,
May each, every one with laurels, return back again;
May the Pair of our country, some gratitude show,
To the lads of the ocean, who fight the proud foe.

And as for bold Dighton, our true gallant friend,
May his name praise him, and glory attend;
And when he does die, then bold seamen draw near,
And kneel at his tomb-stone, and let fall a tear.

Sold by: Harvill, 240 Madison Street, No. 10, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

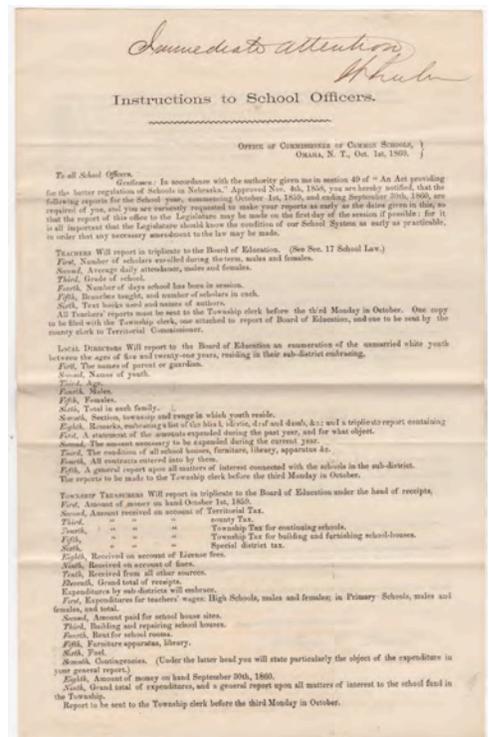
Rare. We could only locate two copies of this edition: Harvard, and Huntington [OCLC: 80262867]. RBH and ABPC show only one at auction in over fifty years. [43302]

Educational Reform in the Nebraska Territory

52. [NEBRASKA TERRITORY] HARVEY, WILLIAM E. **Instructions to School Officers. Office of Commissioner of Common Schools, Omaha, N.T., Oct. 1st, 1860.** [Omaha, Nebraska Territory]: 1860. [2] pp. Bifolium. 7.75 x 12.25 inches. Self wrappers. A very good, crisp copy, folds, inked notation "for immediate attention" on top margin.

\$250

First edition. Requests detailed information on all the Common Schools in the Nebraska Territory, from teachers through administrators through town treasurers and others as well as the "request that all school officers will give me their opinions in regard to the practical workings of the school system; its adaptability to the wants of our Territory, and what amendments, if any, are necessary to be made to our school laws, to secure the objects designed." Signed in print by the newly elected Commission of Common Schools, William E. Harvey, a twenty-nine year old Civil engineer. "Immediate Attention..." Not in OCLC. We could locate no other copies. [43936]





53. [NEW ENGLAND ART]. GURRY, W. [WILLIAM]. [Watercolor. Marsh in Autumn. Boston area. 19th c.] ca . 1890s. 1 sheet. 6 3/4 x 10 inches. A near fine copy, a bit of soiling.

\$175

William Gurry was a Boston area artist, a student at the School of Drawing and Painting of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston (see the Boston Art Guide and Artist's Directory. Boston: Wheat Pub.,1893; p 47). Several of his oils have been sold at auction, including 'Twilight on the Charles River' (Thomaston Place Auction Galleries, 2014). [43304]

"Treat your inferiors with condescension, your equals with benevolence, and your superiors with gratitude and submission"



54. [NEW HAMPSHIRE]. CABOT, SEBASTIAN. [Archive of] Letters from Rev. Sebastian Columbus Cabot, to His Brother, Abel Cabot. 1791-1849. 27 pp. Various sizes. Very good collection

overall, some staining and finger soiling throughout. with scattered tearing, only affecting a limited amount of text one two or three letters. Rev. George T. Chapman: Sketches of the Alumni of Dartmouth College (1867) p. 87. \$775

Nineteen autograph letters on seventeen sheets, and one promissory note. Fifteen letters from Sebastian to his brother, Abel, (most before 1798 while Sebastian was at Dartmouth), two to his niece, Fanny, two from his daughter Mary to Abel and to Fanny, and one from his son, Elbridge, to Abel, all originally folded into packets and addressed; early ones with remnants of seals, later ones with postmarks.

Sebastian Columbus Cabot (Thompson Ct, 1769-, Enfield, Mass., 1853), the great grandson of George Cabot (1678-1717), studied divinity with Rev. John Smith, 1773 at Hanover, was a 1797 graduate of Dartmouth, preceptor at Moor's 1798-1800, appointed pastor at Pelham (now Prescott, Mass, 1807) but dismissed for ill health shortly thereafter, became a teacher, and settled in Enfield. He was the older brother of Abel (1783-1848), who appeared to remain a farmer, a prosperous one at that, all his life, in Chelsea, Vt. As the older brother, he gives Abel advice: *"I could make it convenient to write everyday, it would give me much pleasure, but as our different pursuits require a separation, I shall feel myself happy to contribute to your entertainment and instruction in these silent accents, though it be but once a month or year. It affords me exquisite satisfaction to hear of your steadiness and attention to business ; and that your moral conduct merits the esteem and approbation of the wise and virtuous. This, my dear brother, is the direct way to future eminence and distinction in life, and though there are different degrees of eminence, some of which, require greater qualifications; yet these are the basis on which all qualifications are founded; and without these, we seldom if ever attain to any station of trust or confidence whatever Mirthful recreations, though lawful, afford us by a temporary enjoyment, and should always be kept in subordination to the more noble attainment, and even in these, one should not forget a medium, knowing that they are intended only to fit us for business. As nature, in all her works, though full of variety, keeps one steady and invariable course; so should man learn from her to regulate all his conduct, and to maintain a mediocrity in all his actions."*

In letter three: *"Our stations in life, though very different, cannot alter my feelings as a brother, nor the honor of a higher rank entice me to look down with an air of disdain upon one in a low station. It gives me singular satisfaction to hear that your behavior is commendable; that you are disposed to purpose the paths of virtue, and to live at a distance from corrupting vices. You have now just entered on the stage of manhood, where you will find your views extend a thousand different ways and pointing out various objects of pleasure. Here, fancy will open to your view a train of flattering beauties of various denominations. Here, imagination will predict copious prospects of future pleasure and delights. Here, pride and ambition will stimulate you to a vain glorious and often ostentatious appearance, and tempt you to enter the bowers of ease and expose yourself in the shades of security. But let me entreat you, dear brother, to stand firm against pride and haughtiness of mind; to avoid profanity and frothy company. Divest yourself of flattery and deceit. Let your tongue and heart always agree, and never let passion command your reason. Treat your inferiors with condescension, your equals with benevolence, and your superiors with gratitude and submission, and strangers with good manners."*

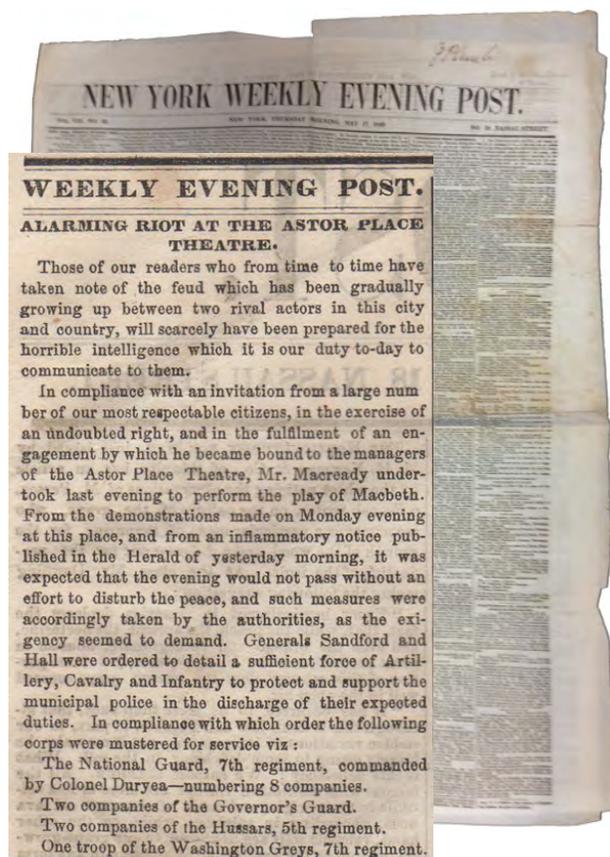
Despite Sebastian's attitudes towards his brother, always hectoring him to write, suggesting he would be out of place at Sebastian's graduation, talking a relative out of visiting him, Abel appears to have helped his brother financially from the time Sebastian was in school, and later to have offered help to Sebastian's son, Elbridge, perhaps with a job, but Elbridge needed to support his parents as they grew older. Sebastian's last letter to his brother, on Christmas day, 1848, appears to indicate they had not seen each other nor been in touch for a number of years. Sebastian apologizes for not writing to Abel's children (though in the next letter to his niece, he says he doesn't have time to write to her) and updates Abel on his own children, marriages, family matters. Unknown to him, however, was that Abel was already deceased. Univ. of Vermont lists a file of letters between the brothers. [43916]

Shakespeare Riots

55. [NEW YORK CITY. ASTOR PLACE RIOT.]. [WILLIAM C. BRYANT & CO.]. "Alarming Riot at the Astor Place Theatre" [in] *The New-York Weekly Evening Post*. Vol. VIII, No. 28. Thursday Morning, May 17, 1849. New York: [William C. Bryant & Co.], 1849. 4 pp. Folio. Self wrappers. Folded, else about very good, lightly browned with owner's name inked to top margin, lightly stained with small tears at fold and margins.

\$75

First edition. Eleven columns, nearly a third of the paper, is devoted in the Astor Place Riot, "one of the bloodiest incidents in New York's history ... ignited by a long-simmering grudge match between the two leading Shakespearean actors of the age. Despite its unlikely origins, though, there was nothing remotely quaint about this pivotal moment in history—the unprecedented shooting by American soldiers of dozens of their fellow citizens, leading directly to the arming of American police forces" (Nigel Cliff: *The Shakespeare Riots*). 25 died and more than 120 were injured. Also a short article "Great Excitement—An attempt to run Negroes to the north detected" in which two Negro slaves were found in a trunk being shipped to the North and a report on the kidnapping of three Negro children. [43577]

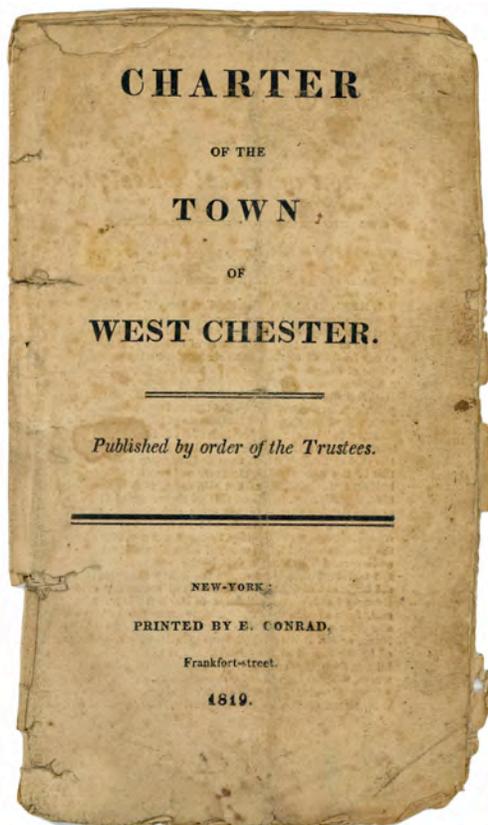


Very Rare New York Charter

56. [NEW YORK CITY]. **Charter of the Town of West Chester.** New York: Published by Order of the Trustees. Printed by E. Conrad, 1819. 16 pp. 12mo. Stitched self wrappers. A good copy, corners creased and worn, a few edge tears, margins soiled and foxed. Hufeland: *Check List of ... Printed Matter...* Counties of Westchester and Bronx: 2009. Amer. Imprints: 50093.

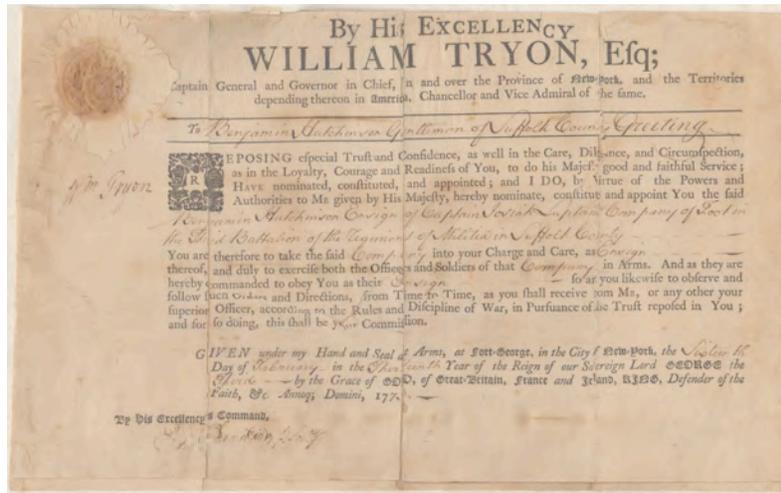
\$625

Text of the town's original 1667 charter, signed in print, Ben. Fletcher. Plus extract from "An act relative to the duties and privileges of Town", March 19, 1813, granting the town's trustees the right to operate a ferry across the East River from West Chester to Flushing, Queens. The town, which formed the southernmost portion of Westchester County, was annexed by New York City in 1895, and is now part of the Bronx. Quite rare. None in NUC, OCLC, catalogues of any major New York institutions, AAS, Sabin, or auction records. Otto Hufeland, lists one in his "Check List of Books, Maps, Pictures, and Other Printed Matter relating to the Counties of



Westchester and Bronx (White Plains, N.Y., Pub. for Westchester County by the Westchester County Historical society, 1929) p. 254, with the only location cited his private library. Shaw & Shoemaker cite Hufeland, but otherwise had located no other copies. [43913]

Colonial Military Commission and Land Deeds for a Prominent Long Island Family



57. [NEW YORK. LONG ISLAND] TRYON, WILLIAM. HUTCHINSON, BENJAMIN. [Printed Military Commission Completed in Manuscript and Signed] By his excellency William Tryon, esq; captain general and governor in chief, and over the province of New York and the territories... To (Benjamin Hutchinson)... [with three manuscript deeds related to the Hutchinsons]. [New York & Suffolk County]: 1760-1816. 4 sheets, each mounted. Folio. Some wear, repaired tears at fold, mounted, and overall very good. Jane Errickson Hutchinson: The descendants of Thomas Hutchinson of Southold, New York, 1666-1982 (Gateway 1982).

\$475

1. [Military Commission] By his excellency William Tryon, esq; captain general and governor in chief, and over the province of New York, and the territories depending thereon in America chancellor and vice admiral of the same. To Benjamin Hutchinson gentleman of Suffolk County greeting. Reposing especial trust and confidence ... I do ... appoint you the said Benjamin Hutchinson Ensign of Captain Josiah Lupton's company of foot in the Third battalion in the regiment of militia in the manor of Suffolk County ... Given under my hand and seal at arms at Fort-George in the city of New-York, the sixteenth day of February ... 1773. Signed by Tryon and Edward Fanning, his secretary. 16 x 12 1/2 inches, printed lower half. Mounted. Old folds and tears, neatly repaired. William Tryon (1729-1788), British soldier, served as Governor of the British provinces of North Carolina (1765-1771) and New York (1771-1780). OCLC locates a single commission signed by him at the Univ. Michigan, Clements Lib. Lupton's Militia company was made up of men from the Baiting Hollow/ Wading River area such as Benjamin Hutchinson [4th. 1739-1812], son of Benjamin Hutchinson [3rd].

[with] 2. [Deed] Manuscript Document Signed: Benjamin Hutchinson [3rd. 1704-1774, son of Col. Samuel Hutchinson] of the town of Southhold...December 18, 1760 to his son, Benjamin Hutchinson [4th], 900 acres in Southhold bordering the land of Matthias Hutchinson. 12 1/2 x 7 3/4 inches. Mounted. Lower fold , neatly repaired. Known as the 1760 Baiting Hollow Land Deed.

[with] 3. [Deed] Manuscript Document Signed: Benjamin Hutchinson [4th, 1739-1812] of the town of Riverhead, June 24, 1809 to Matthias Hutchinson most likely his son, [1774-], 2 acres on the Peconic River, Southampton. Mounted. Center fold split.



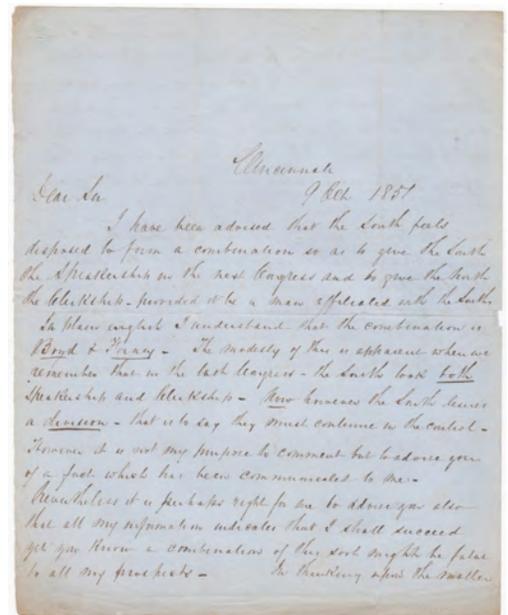
[with] 4. [Deed] Manuscript Document Signed: William Corwin of the town of Riverhead, February 29, 1816, to Matthias Hutchinson, 1 1/2 acres in Southhampton. Mounted. Minor splits at folds. [43943]

South vs. North: Maneuvering for the Speakership in the 32nd Congress

58. [OHIO]. DISNEY, DAVID T. [Autograph Letter Signed] **Representative David T. Disney of Ohio Discusses the coming Speakership Battle of 1851 and the Balance of Power Between the North & South.** Cincinnati: 1851. [2] pp. 9 x 8 inches. Very good, light browning and marginal tears.

\$100

David T. Disney (1803-1857) wrote to his fellow Congressman, James Duane Daly on October 9, 1851, two months before the 32nd Congress would meet, asking his advice about about his (Disney's) plan of to run against Lynn Boyd of Kentucky, for the House Speakership, pointing out that the South had held the Speakership for 39 years against 23 for the free states. "I have been advised that the South feels disposed to form a combination so as to give the South the Speakership in the next Congress and to give the North the Clerkship- provided it be a man affiliated with the South. In plain English, I understand that the combination is Boyd & Forney. The modesty of this [is] apparent when we remember that [in] the last Congress - the south took both Speakership & Clerkship. Now however, the South desires a division - that is to say they must continue to the control. However, it is not my purpose to comment, but to advise you of a fact which has been communicated to me. Nevertheless it is perhaps right for me to advise you also that all my information indicates that I shall succeed, yet you know a combination of this sort might be fatal to all my prospects;" as it indeed was. The Democratic caucus went for Boyd for Speaker and John Forney (Pa) for the Clerkship, and both would win handily. [43928]

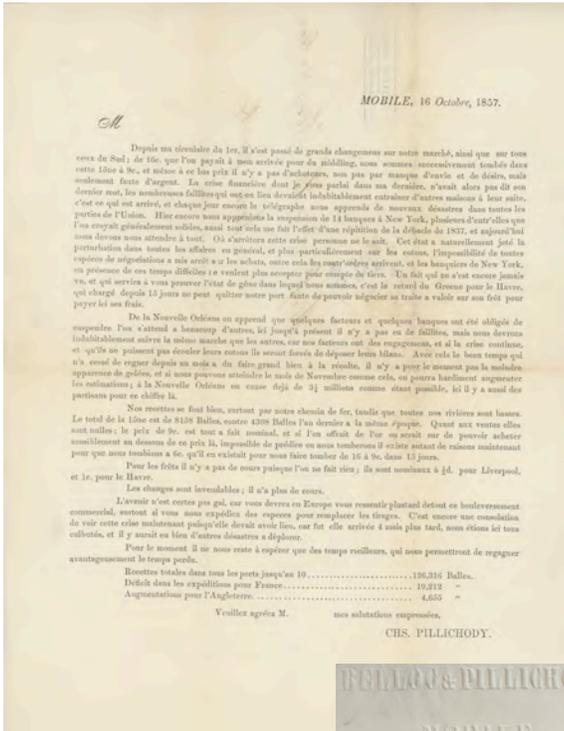


However, it is not my purpose to comment, but to advise you of a fact which has been communicated to me. Nevertheless it is perhaps right for me to advise you also that all my information indicates that I shall succeed, yet you know a combination of this sort might be fatal to all my prospects;" as it indeed was. The Democratic caucus went for Boyd for Speaker and John Forney (Pa) for the Clerkship, and both would win handily. [43928]

Panic of 1857 affects the Cotton Market

59. [PANIC OF 1857] PILLICHODY, CHS. [CHARLES]. [Circular Concerning the Panic of 1857] "Mobile, 16 Octobre, 1857. Depuis ma circulaire de 1er, il s'est passé de grans changemens sur notre marché..." Mobile, [AL]: 1857. 1 sheet, printed recto only. 8.5 x 10.5 inches. Broadside. Very good, folded, minor soiling, some ink bleed-through.

\$450



First edition. "The financial crisis of which I spoke in my last [circular], had not been the last word, the numerous bankruptcies that took place undoubtedly had to lead to other houses following them, that is what happened, and every day the telegraph tells us of still new disasters in all parts of the Union. Yesterday we heard of the suspension of 14 banks in New York, many of which were generally believed to be solid, and all this resembled a repetition of the debacle of 1837, and today we must expect anything. Where this crisis will end no one knows..." Ships sailing for Le Havre have been delayed, the price of cotton has fallen from 16 cents to 9 in 15 days, but if paid in gold, would be 6. Thus reports the Swiss born French Vice-Consul at Mobile, Charles Henri Pillichody (1822 -1892) who came to Mobile in 1850, and entered the cotton firm of Volts & DeKahm. He next became a member of the firm of Belloc & Pillichody, cotton brokers, on whose stationary this circular was issued, primarily aimed at European buyers. Pillichody goes on to discuss the size of the cotton crop, the effect of the turmoil on Europe, and that in "New Orleans we learn that a few factors and a few banks have been forced to suspend

[but for] many others, so far there has been no bankruptcy." Addressed to Messrs. J & C Leydecker, New York, and postmarked 16 October, Mobile. Rare. We could locate no copies of this nor similar circulars in OCLC nor other library databases. [43941]

The Opening of the West, Pennsylvania Style

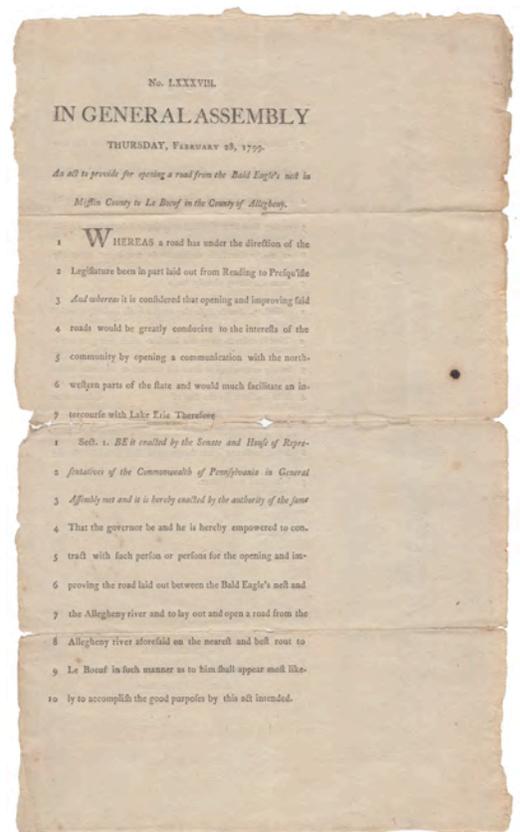
60. [PENNSYLVANIA. GENERAL ASSEMBLY. SENATE]. In General Assembly. Thursday, February 28, 1799. An Act to Provide for Opening a Road from Bald Eagle's Nest in Mifflin County to Le Boeuf in the County of Allegheny. [No. LXXXVIII]. [Philadelphia]: Printed by Thomas & Samuel F. Bradford, No. 8, South Front Street, [1799]. [2] pp. 13.5 x 8 inches. Broadsheet. Small tears at margins and folds, wear, with some minor loss of a few words, one marginal burn mark, small ink drawing, marks, and notation on rear blank areas, otherwise still very good.

\$750

First edition. For Pennsylvania, development of the western part of the state was crucial for its long term defense and growth, and for western markets through the great lakes, as is noted in the preamble to this act:

"Whereas a road has, under the direction of the legislature, been in part laid out from Reading to Presque Isle. And whereas it is considered that opening and improving said road would be greatly conducive to the interests of the community, by opening a communication with the northwestern parts of the state, and would much facilitate an intercourse with Lake Erie. Therefore:"

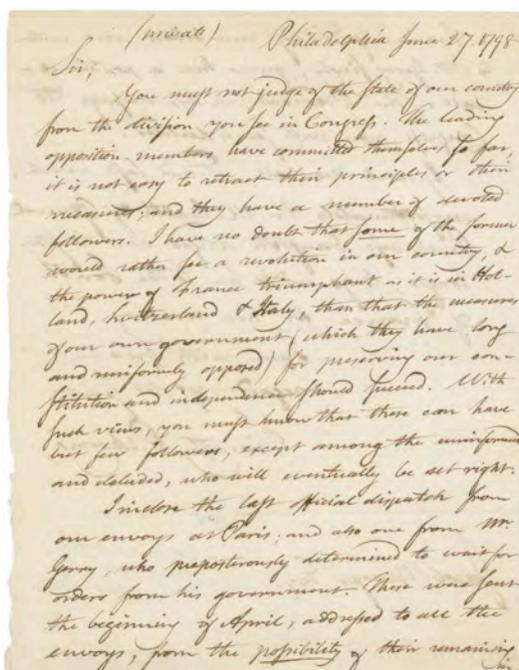
The first road out west in Erie County was to protect the frontiers



from the British and Indians. As McKnight notes in his "A Pioneer Outline History of Northwestern Pennsylvania" (p.182): "Guards from the militia were a necessity for their trains. Guards were also a necessity for the road surveyors and road-makers. A body of about fifty militia was the usual number, and sometimes these soldiers would do some work as well as guard the road-makers.... In 1794 the great problem was a thoroughfare from the east to the northwest. The defense of the western portion of the State from Indians required the State and the national authorities to be constantly on the alert. On the 28th of February, 1794, the Legislature passed an act for 'raising soldiers for the defense of the western frontiers.' Also at this time a combined effort of the nation and State was made to lay out a town at Presque Isle (now Erie) on Lake Erie... This was the first attempt to open up an east and west road through this wilderness. Governor Mifflin applied to the President for a thousand militia soldiers to enforce this work; but the President counselled peace. Work was suspended at Presque Isle, and it was not until in April, 1795, that all difficulties were removed." Surveying again commenced and the Act to fund this construction was passed April 10, 1799, about one month after this draft document, which differs from the final law in two respects. This draft leaves the sum to be paid blank - the law would allot \$5000; and the draft includes Beaver as one of five towns from which reserved lands were to be sold, whereas the final law includes on Erie, Franklin, Warren and Waterford.

Quite scarce; we could locate few separately printed laws from Pennsylvania during this period and no drafts such as this. [44041]

XYZ Affair: Divisions in Congress, Wishes of the opposition, Recall of the envoys.



61. PICKERING, TIMOTHY. [Autograph Letter Signed] Timothy Pickering to the U.S. Consul at Cap-Français (Saint-Domingue), Jacob Mayer, on the XYZ Affair. Philadelphia: 1798. [2 pp]. 1 sheet. 10 x 7.75 inches. Very good, edge worn with one tear at the fold, not affecting text. See MHS: Historical Index to the Pickering Papers, p.323.

\$1800

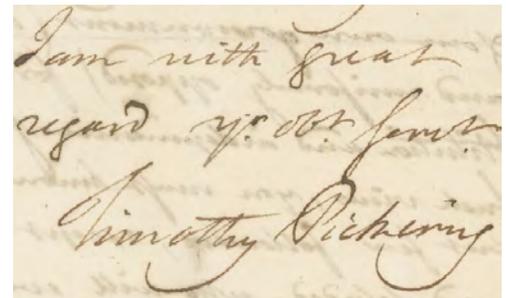
Signed by Timothy Pickering, dated Philadelphia, June 27, 1798 and written while Pickering was John Adams' Secretary of State -and shortly after the abortive American diplomatic commission sent to France the prior year in the hopes of avoiding war. The mission would become known as the XYZ Affair, after the three French diplomats who had demanded bribes and loans, and would be a

contributing factor in the passage of the Alien and Sedition Acts. Pickering complains about the loyalty of pro-French Democratic-Republicans and specifically about Elbridge Gerry, who remained behind in France, while the other two American envoys, Charles Cotesworth Pinckney and John Marshall, were leaving.

"Dear Sir, You must not judge the state of our country from the division you see in congress. The leading opposition numbers have committed themselves so far, it is not easy to retract their principles or their measure, and they have a number of devoted followers. I have no doubt that some of the former would rather see a revolution in our country & the power of France triumphant as it is in Holland, Switzerland, and Italy, than that the measures of our own government, which they have long and uniformly opposed by preserving our constitution and independence should succeed. With such views, you must know that there can be but few followers, except among the uninformed and deluded, who will eventually be set right.

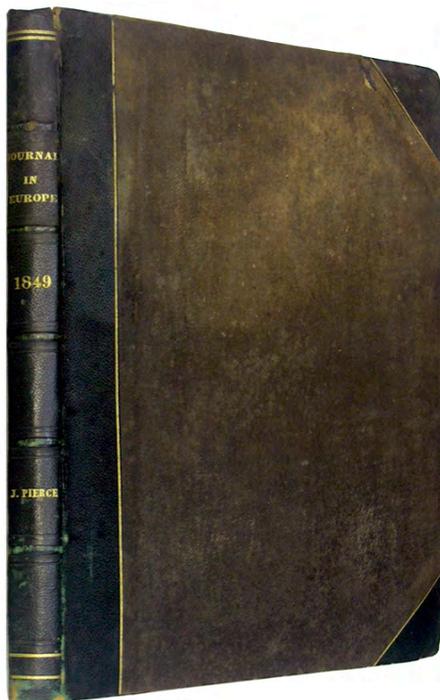
I enclose the last official dispatch from our envoys at Paris, and also one from Mr. Gerry, who preposterously determined to wait for orders from his government. These were just the beginning of April, addressed to all the envoys, from the possibility of their remaining in France. Yesterday, new orders were written to Mr. Gerry, giving him a positive recall. The president, in his message to Congress, you will see is decided...."

Timothy Pickering (1745-1829) was a staunch Federalist, and much opposed to Gerry. In a letter to Washington about the negotiations called Gerry's conduct "very reprehensible" (Timothy Pickering to George Washington, 2 February 1799). Pickering's opposition to peace with France during the Quasi-War would lead to his dismissal by Adams.



Jacob Mayer, who was named U.S. consul to the port of Cap-Français in May 1796, and to whom this letter was addressed, was in the difficult position of trying to encourage trade with the United States while guaranteeing the safety of American ships. Ten days after this letter, the U.S. would break off treaty arrangements with France and thus end all official trade with Saint-Domingue. Interestingly, Mayer would shortly accuse the consul general, Dr. Edward Stevens, of exploiting his office to benefit himself and Timothy Pickering, a charge which Pickering denied. Mayer was removed from office in May 1800. [43946]

Grand Tour for a Future Diplomat from Maine

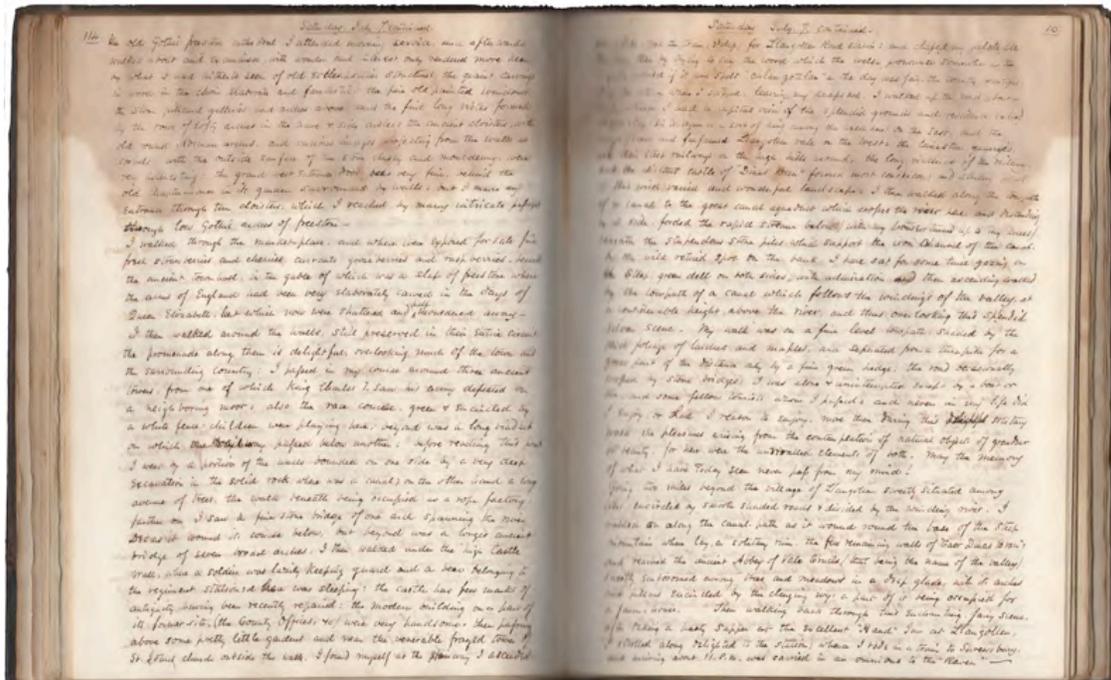


62. PIERCE, JOSIAH, JR. [Manuscript] **Journal Kept during my voyage to and from and tour in Europe. Embracing the period of time between April 17th 1849 and January 1st 1850.** [Portland, Maine]: [1850]. [i], 304 pp., [6]. 4to. Three quarter black morocco over pebbled cloth boards, gilt rules, five raised bands, compartments lettered in gilt. Boards soiled and worn in spots, top quarter of leaves dampstained through most of the volume, with first dozen or so leaves including blanks more heavily, front endpaper torn at top edge, but easily legible throughout. Binders note on first blank.

\$1500

Josiah Pierce (1827-1913) a 1846 graduate of Bowdoin College, was the son of Josiah and Evelina Lewis Pierce of Gorham, Maine. He studied law with his father. At age 22 it was time for a grand tour of Europe on his own, a nine month

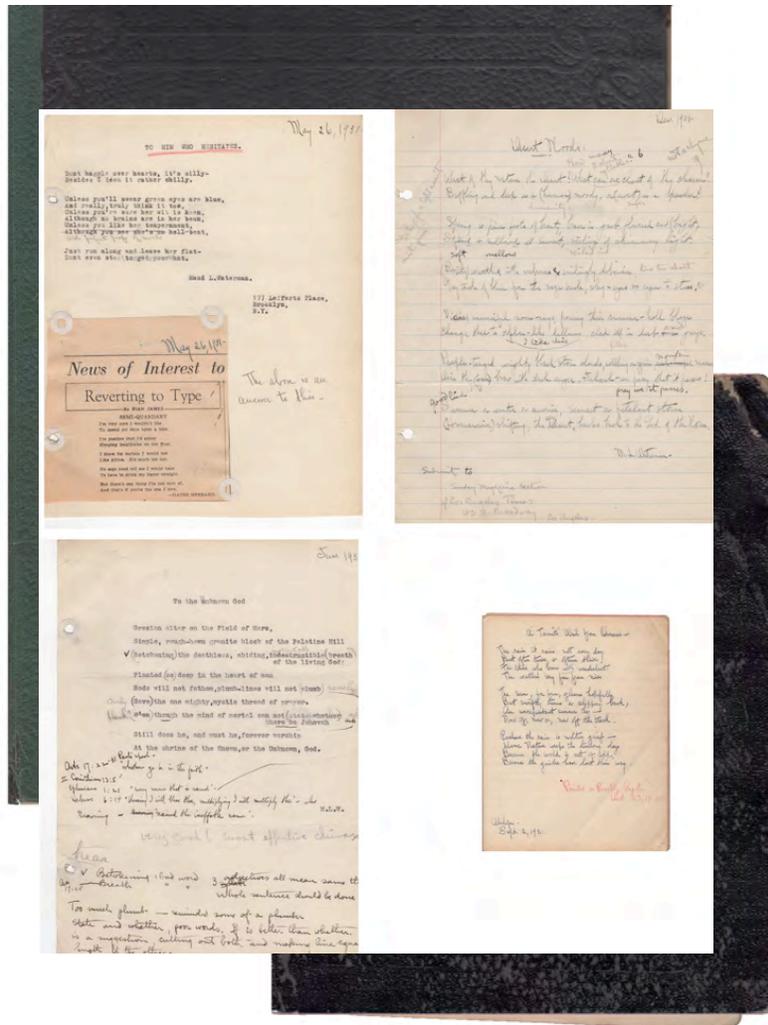
excursion of the sights of the cities and long hikes in the countryside. All in all he covered 11,986 & 5/8th miles. Once in England and Europe, he traveled to London aboard the Devonshire, then to Scotland and Wales, on to the Netherlands, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, and France, with nearly a fifth of his trip on foot. As he notes in the small preface to the Journal, the words were for himself only, without revision, but he has no doubt that someone other than himself would read them at some time.



On the trip out he reports: "This evening I witnessed the rare phenomenon of a bow of light reflected on the northern sky by the rays of the moon being refracted through the drops of a shower. It was called a Moon-bow by some of the passengers." On July 1st, after a late night reading Scott's "Lady of the Lake" not far from the locale in which the story takes place, he writes: "It is raining heavily this morning. A party has just driven away in a post chaise looking lively and comfortable, snugly wrapped up with the windows of the carriage closed. I felt my loneliness when I saw them." On August 12th in Baden Baden he notes: "This beautiful watering place... is delightfully situated in a deep valley among mountains dark with trees: steeply above the entrance to the village on the left looms the ruins of an old castle." The last six pages are detailed listings of places visited, distances traveled, and mode of transportation. A collection of Pierce's correspondence to his parents during this trip are at the Maine Historical Society and can be found online at "mainmemory" along with extensive files in the Pierce Family Collection.

Upon his return Pierce became one of three managing directors of the Portland Lyceum, trying unsuccessfully to get both Emerson and Thoreau to visit. In 1855, he was appointed U.S. Secretary of Legation to Russia, where he remained off and on in diplomatic and private posts until 1870 and received a Knighthood of the 3rd Class of the Order of St. Anne from the Emperor. "Yankee Wanderer, Josiah Pierce 1827-1913" was written by William Curtis Pierce, the manuscript residing at the New England Historic Genealogical Society. Included are two leaves duplicating items in the book, and two small loose etchings clipped from another volume. [43287]

Brooklyn Woman's Depression Era Poetry Notebooks



63. [POETRY]. WATERMAN, MAUD L. [Two Manuscript Notebooks of Poetry]. [Brooklyn, NY]: 1929-1932. [61 manuscript leaves]; [22 manuscript leaves]. 4to. Cloth ring binder & cloth stitched notebook. Rubbed, a few leaves loose. \$400

A glimpse of an unmarried society woman's concerns during the Great Depression from illusions to Einstein. Mainly one page poems in manuscript and / or typescript in a ring binder, and in manuscript only in notebook, along with a few prose pieces. Dated between September 1929 and January 27, 1932. Some items are revisions, some have added comments, and in the cases where the poems have been published (mainly newspapers), the dates of publication are noted. There is also the occasional newspaper or magazine clipping attached. That of April 15, 1931, from the "Brooklyn Eagle" contains her published poem "Sophisticated Conscience," the original typescript dated April 3. A number of the later poems (in the notebook) appear to have been written during a trip to Europe. Occasional entries with lists of books on poetry, phrases, meters, etc. Miss Maud L. Waterman (1878 -1968) was part of Brooklyn society, the family appearing often in Brooklyn gossip and society columns and listed in the Brooklyn Blue Book. A number of items in the fashion collections of the Metropolitan Museum of Art were donated by her. [43279]

Signed Portrait of the Founder of the San Francisco Chronicle

66. [SAN FRANCISCO]. [DE YOUNG, MICHAEL HENRY]. [**Signed Portrait of M. H. de Young**]. [San Francisco]: ca. 1905. 9 3/8 x 12 3/4. A very good copy, small tear.

\$250



Photographic illustration on thin card stock signed "Yours truly, M. H. de Young, San Francisco" in black ink. "Michael Henry de Young was associated with the San Francisco Chronicle from the time he was fifteen until his death in 1925. In those sixty years he built it into one of the major newspapers in California. Along with the Los Angeles Times, the Chronicle under de Young was known as one of the leading conservative voices in the state. After guiding the paper from its birth through its growth into a stable institution, he devoted much of his time to the interests of the Republican party and to public affairs. His direction of the paper coincided with the development of San Francisco from a frontier town into a distinctive, cosmopolitan community, and he played a significant role in that transformation; as a civic leader and art collector, he promoted the economic and cultural development of the city" (Dictionary of Literary Biography). "De Young learned how to run a newspaper and print what the public expected at a very young age. He transformed his playbill into one of the nation's premier dailies. The San Francisco Chronicle demonstrated the importance of complete coverage

of stories by reporters as well as unequivocal editorial positions. The Chronicle understood that its responsibility was more than just the local community, although promoting civic affairs remained a priority for De Young. Clearly, the De Youngs invited criticism by their use of gossip and scandal to promote sales of the paper. Finally, De Young was eager to embrace new technology and new formats to improve the communication with readers," (Daniel Webster Hollis. "De Young, Michael Henry, Jr." (ANBO; articles/16/16-00442). Signed items by De Young are rare. [43276]

A horrid and unnatural rebellion

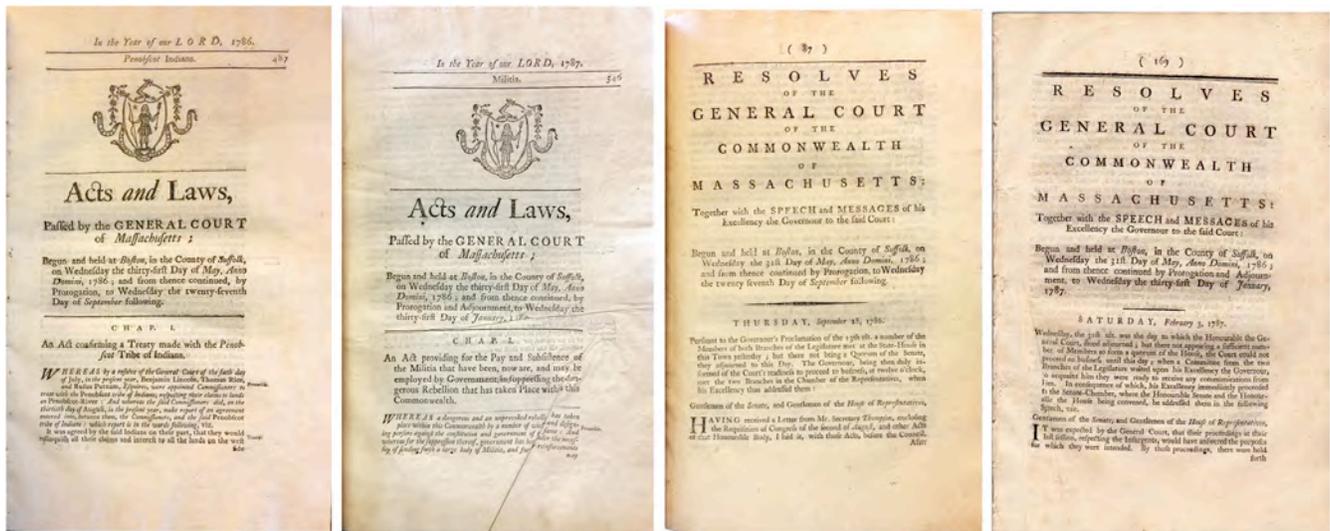
67. [SHAYS REBELLION]. MASSACHUSETTS. [**Four Documents on Shays' Rebellion**] **Acts and Laws, Passed by the General Court of Massachusetts... on Wednesday the Thirty-first day of May, Anno Domini, 1786... to Wednesday the Twenty-seventh day of September following [bound with] Acts and Laws... to Wednesday the Thirty-first day of January, 1787 [bound with] Resolves of the General Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts: Wednesday the Thirty-First Day of May, Anno Domini, 1786 and from thence continued by prorogation, to Wednesday the twenty-seventh day of September following [with] Resolves... to Wednesday the thirty-first day of January, 1787.** Boston: Printed by Adams and Nourse, 1786; 1787. [487]-545, [1] pp.; [546]-627, [1] pp.; [87]-168] pp. and [169]-257, [1] pp. Folio. Quarter tan paper spine over gray paper-covered boards, paper label on front cover (3 items) + 1 Disbound. Generally fine copies, except for last item, which is removed from a larger volume and not bound with the other three, old stitching marks at inner margin, first item with

foxing on three leaves, and small faded contemporary marginal notation; first leaf of second item with two creases to lower half and one leaf with paper loss at corner just affecting marginal title, final item with a few marginal pin holes and one tiny stain, otherwise very sharp and clear impressions in a fine binding; and one loose. Evans 19780. Evans 20496. Evans 19793. Evans 20515. ESTC W016751. ESTC W016755. ESTC W006811. ESTC W33326.

\$3000

First editions. The key documents that reported on the revolt that fundamentally altered U.S. history.

Beginning in 1786, only three years after the American Revolution had ended, an armed rebellion began in Western Massachusetts led by Daniel Shays, a war veteran, and composed not only of farmers but many others from diverse backgrounds who were angry about onerous taxes and imprisonment for debt, as well as cronyism, corruption and rules by an elite. The eastern rebellion was easily contained (in fact



Shattuck, its leader was captured just after the time period of the first Resolve), but the western insurrection under Shays remained serious enough that the U.S. Congress surreptitiously raised 4000 troops for the defense of the arsenal in Springfield under the guise of needing them to fight a coalition of ten Indian tribes out West (Resolve LXIII, Message of October 27). The courts were forced to close in Western Massachusetts, but the insurrection was eventually put down with thousands arrested.

The first two documents (Acts & Laws) contain the major responses to the rebellion: Acts for: Preventing riots; Suspending the Privilege of the Writ of Habeas Corpus; Acts for: Providing pay for the militia employed by the Gov't in suppressing the Rebellion; Amending an earlier act granting indemnity to offenders and providing for their trials; Describing the disqualifications regarding those who were guilty of treason; Suppression of Tumults and Insurrections; Disqualifying rebels from serving as jurors; Regulating the militia; and more.

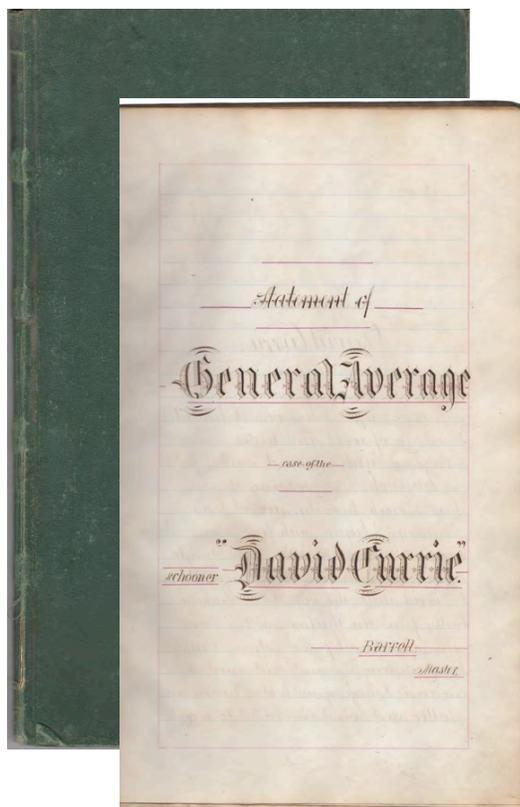
The two sets of Resolves are almost completely taken up with the Rebellion and its aftermath. The first began with an impassioned message delivered by Governor James Bowdoin on September 28, 1786, just two days after Daniel Shays confronted the militia Bowdoin had sent earlier under the direction of William Shepherd, and the Court was required to adjourn.

"What led to the unwarrantable and lawless proceedings of those insurgents will be a necessary subject of serious Inquiry. The investigating the true causes of those proceedings may point out the proper remedy of them in future. But whatever may be the causes, it is impossible they should amount to a sufficient and justifiable reason for them. Every complaint, or grievance, that can be offered, as a reason to palliate them, is, from the nature of the Constitution, redressible by the General Court, the only body,

within whose department it is, to redress public grievances. The application, therefore, to all other bodies, and all other modes of redress, are anticonstitutional, & of very dangerous tendency, even when attempted in a peaceable manner: but much more so, when attempted by acts of violence, for preventing the execution of the laws, and the due administration of Justice. These observations are strictly just, where there is a constitutional mode for the redress of grievance: and especially where those in Government, who have the power to redress, annually depend on the people for political existence."

Bowdoin's last words were prophetic; he was not reelected, many of the reforms called for by the rebels were enacted, and a more powerful central government was created with the adoption of the Federal Constitution. [44052]

"Vessel...behaving badly"



68. [SHIPPING]. BARRELL, JAMES E., MASTER. [Manuscript] **Statement of General Average case of the Schooner "David Currie."** [n.a.]. 1875. 26 leaves. [Title, 7 pages of text, 40 pages of disbursements, 6 blanks]. Folio. Green cloth, gilt title. Boards rubbed, title gilt faint, split to top of front hinge, endpapers and a few leaves soiled mainly at the margins, faint dampstain to top edge, but still about very good.

\$600

In a beautiful hand, an accounting for the "David Currie," a two masted square sterned Schooner built in 1866 in Portland, Connecticut, which suffered damage while sailing from Brazos Santiago in Texas to New York on February 2, 1875 carrying a load of wool and hides:

"In crossing the bar they struck heavily several times." It was not until the next night that "in sounding the pumps, discovered that the vessel was leaking badly.... At 7 a.m. a strong northerly breeze sprang up and continued to increase, bringing with it a heavy sea. Later part wind increased to gale. Pumps constantly at work to keep the vessel free. February 4th. Gale increasing with terrific seas.... Laboring and leaking badly.... At midnight, the gale still on, and the sea at times breaking all over them. At 8 a.m.

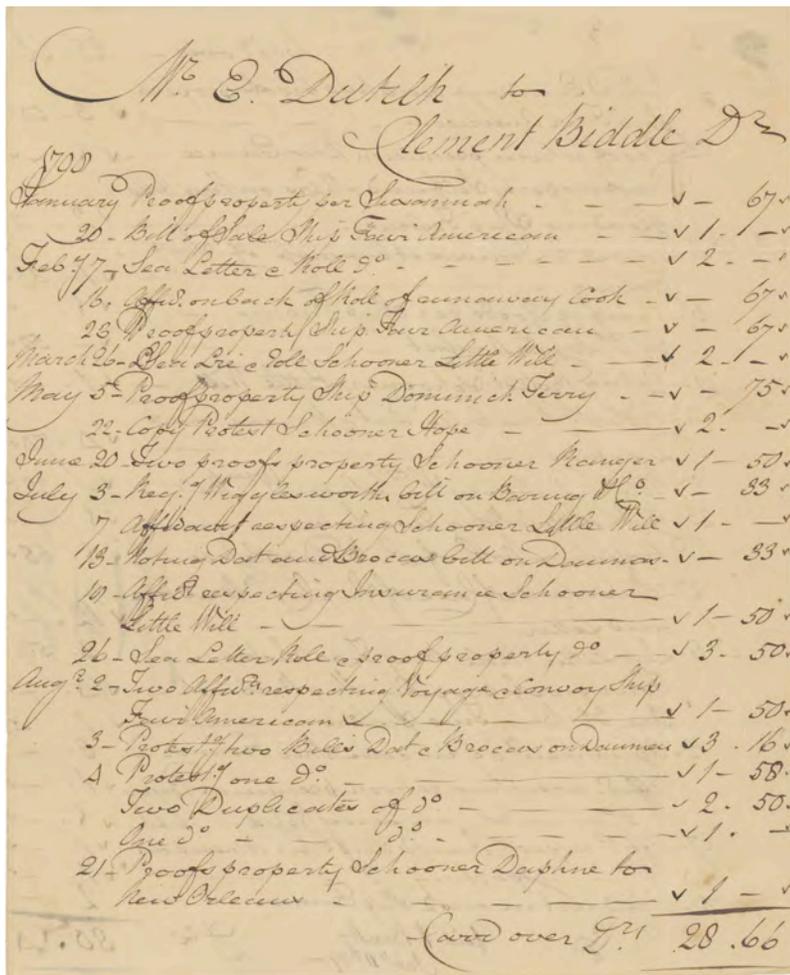
hove to under three-reefed mainsail and storm staysail.... February 5th. Latitude 23 degrees 0, longitude 95 degrees 20. Terrific gale and frightful sea. At times the sea making a complete breach over them... all hands at the pumps to keep her afloat.... they concluded for the safety of their lives and the vessel and cargo to make for a port... February 6th. same weather. Vessel under bare poles and leaking and behaving badly...."

Though the weather broke a short while on February 8th, as they neared the coast of Mexico, the gale again picked up. Not until February 9th did they observe the sun, eventually seeking harbor, but with the gale back on they again left for a safer anchorage. Finally on February 20th, they received the Mobil City [Alabama] pilot, and on the 22nd "came to anchor in the stream off Mobile City. The crew having been utterly worn out from constant work at the pumps, men were employed from shore to pump night and day." Three surveyors would come on board, examine the ship, and decide to take her out of the water. The last log entry reads "March 5th. Found repairs finished and vessel ready to take on cargo again." The remainder are the details of the disbursements for repairs, the apportionments for cargo, and the settlements. [43282]

Post Revolutionary War Shipping Trade in Philadelphia

69. [SHIPPING]. DUTILH, ETIENNE. [Manuscript Bill] **Mr. E. Dutilh to Clement Biddle.** [Philadelphia]: 1799. [2 pp]. Bifolium. 8 x 9.75 inches. Very good, light soiling, a few closed tears at the folds.

\$200



Lists work done for Clement Biddle during the full year of 1798, with 40 entries including fees for: bill of sale ship Fair American; proof of property ship Dominick Ferry; protest Schooner Hope; affidavit respecting Schiner Little will; bill of sale Brig. Two Sisters, etc. At least ten different ships are named. Etienne Dutilh (1748-1810), a French merchant, emigrated to Philadelphia in 1783. He established a number of firms including E. Dutilh & Company; Dutilh & Wachsmuth; and Dutilh, Soullier & Company, most engaged in trade to the West Indies and Northern European. During the American Revolution, Clement Biddle (1740-1814) was the Commissary General at Valley Forge under George Washington, fought at the Battle of Princeton, the Battle of Brandywine, the Battle of Germantown and the

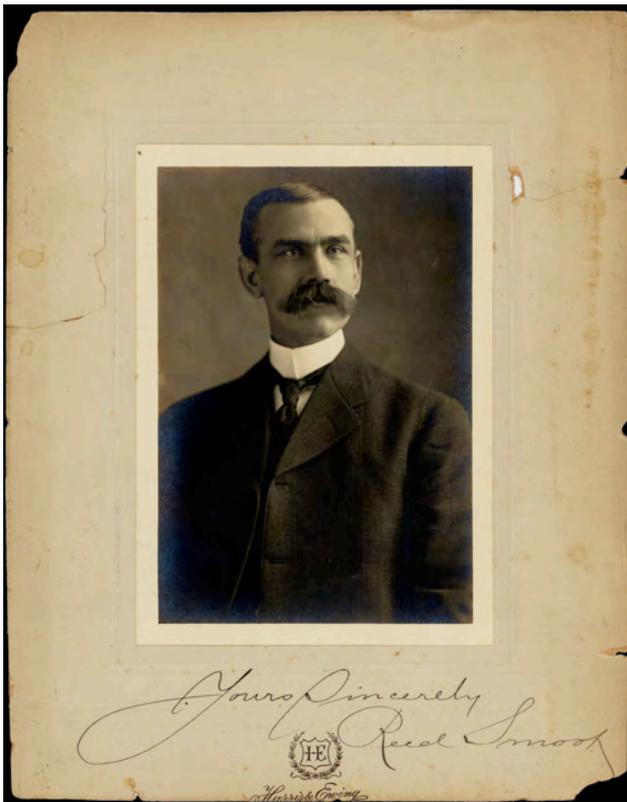
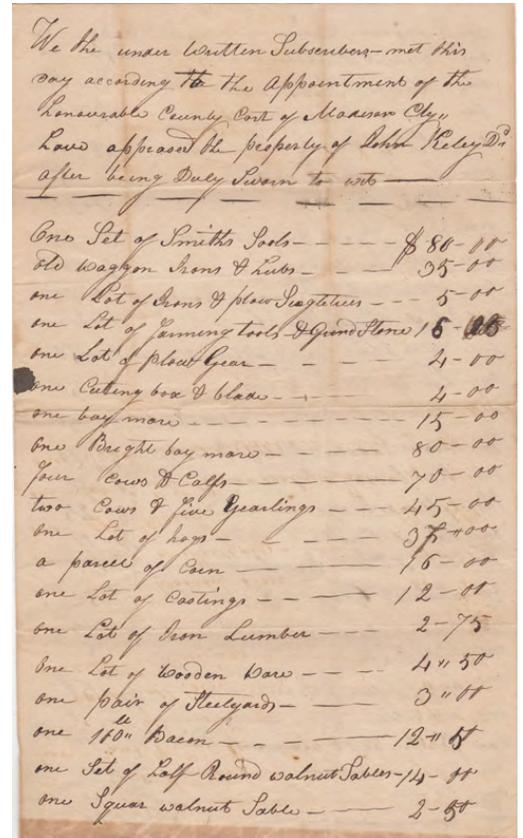
Battle of Monmouth. After the war he became a rich merchant and importer in Philadelphia. Noted "paid by Banks", January 11, 1799. [43937]

Alabama Territory. Negro Women, Named Milley: \$300.

70. [SLAVERY. ALABAMA TERRITORY]. [Manuscript Document Signed] **A Regular Appraisalment of the Estate of John Kelley.** [Madison County, Alabama]: 1818. [4 pp]. Bifolium. Folio. Horizontal tears at the folds, else very good, browned, small tear to blank area on last leaf.

\$275

"We the under written subscribers - met this day according to the appointment of the honorable county court of Madison County Law, appraised the property of John Kelley after being duly sworn in. Given under our hands and seals this 1st May, 1818. John Smith, Mr. King, George Shacklefor, William Griffin." Like many others, John Kelley, Sr., migrated from Georgia to the Alabama Territory at the turn of the new century after the Revolutionary War. By 1816, just before Kelly's death, nearly 30% of the population of 14,200 in Madison country, were slaves, though Kelley possessed just one, Milley, who with all his other goods, was inventoried, and given a value of \$300, a third of his estate of \$905.75, and his most expensive possession, worth nearly four times his next two valuable items, his blacksmithing tools and his 'bright' mare. Alabama territory slave documents are somewhat uncommon, as the Alabama Territory only lasted just two and a half years, from August 15, 1817, when it was split from the Mississippi Territory, until December 14, 1819, when Alabama became a state. We have not been able to trace Milley. [43864]



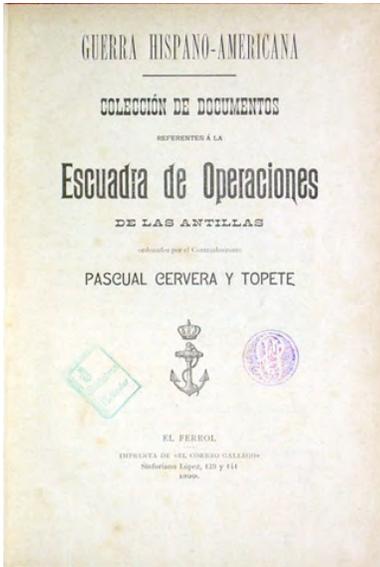
71. [SMOOT, REED] HARRY & EWING. [Photograph Signed] **Portrait, Inscribed by Utah United States Senator, Reed Smoot.** [Washington, D.C.]: [ca. 1909]. 4.75 x 6.75 inches mounted on 8.5 x 10.75 inch embossed board. Card mount. Very good photo, with some tears and chips in the borders of the mount.

\$400

Signed "Yours sincerely, Reed Smoot" below the photograph on the mount. Reed Smoot's (1862-1941) election to the senate in 1902 led to "a bitter four year battle over whether he should be allowed to serve due to his position as a Mormon apostle and the Mormon Church's policy regarding plural marriage, among other concerns" (David Gessel: Utah History Encyclopedia). He was finally seated in 1907, about the time of this photograph by the firm of Harris & Ewing, Washington's most famous and largest photographic firm, established in 1905 and made famous in 1907 with its series of candid shots of William Howard Taft receiving the

news of his nomination for the Presidency, called *The Anatomy of a Smile*. The Library of Congress, which houses the largest collection of the firm's photographs, has two similar portraits of Reed, perhaps from the same sitting, one dated 1909. Early photographs of Smoot, especially signed, are quite uncommon. [43877]

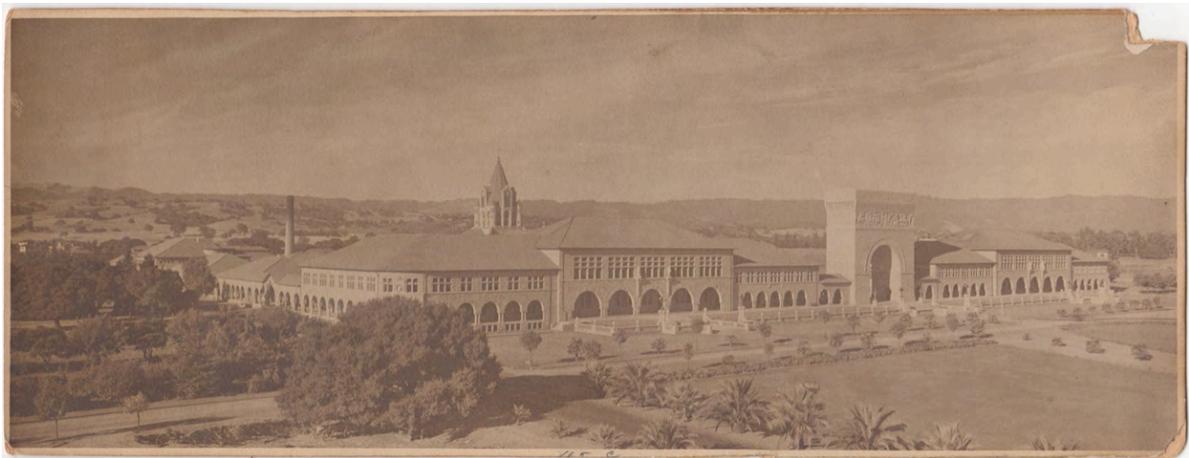
Admiral Defends his Honor



72. [SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR]. CERVERA Y TOPETE, PASCUAL. **Guerra hispano- americana. Colección de documentos referentes á la Escuadra de Operaciones de las Antillas.** El Ferrol: Imprenta de "El Correo Gallego," 1899. 218 pp. 8vo. Cloth. A very good copy, minor edgewear, location label on front pastedown, two private library stamps on title page. Palau 54106. Trelles VIII, p. 318.

\$250

First edition. Pascual Cervera y Topete (1839-1909) was admiral of the Spain's Caribbean Squadron during the Spanish-American War. Ordered to Cuba, after a two year exile and before he prepared the navy properly for battle against the United States, his fleet was destroyed at the Battle of Santiago de Cuba in 1898. This work looks to vindicate his actions and quotes from the communications that passed between himself and the Minister of the Navy. Two more editions appeared in 1900, a fourth in 1904, and an English language version in 1899. [35100]

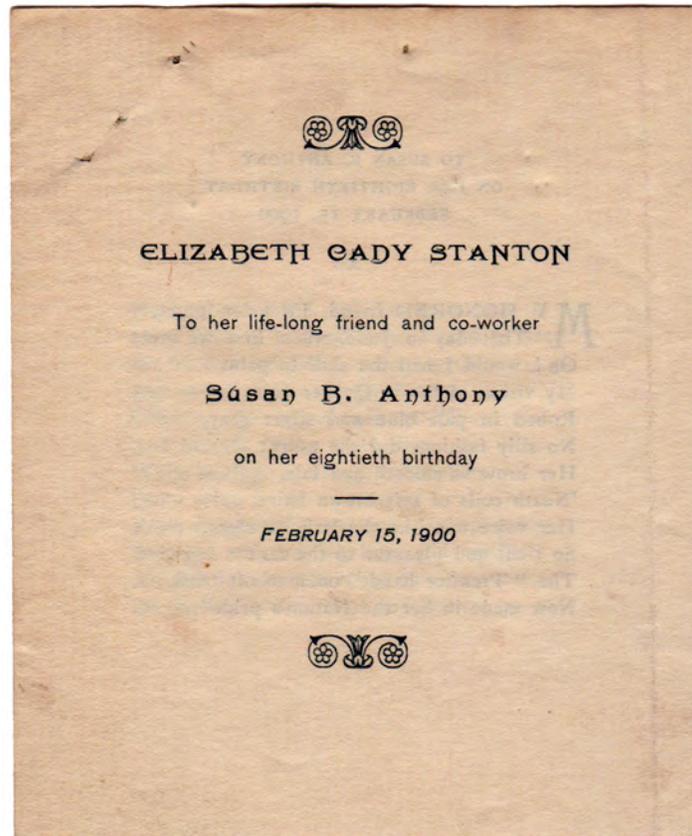


73. [STANFORD UNIVERSITY]. [Photograph]. **Stanford University Pre-Earthquake.** [Palo Alto]: ca. 1900. 14 x 5 1/4 inches. Card mount. 3/8 x 3/4 chip to upper right corner affecting sky only, small chip just grazing lower right area of grass, some rubbing at edges, "165c" inked on lower margin, otherwise a very good sharp copy.

\$125

The original campus with the Memorial as seen from the north side, new plantings in foreground, low mountains in rear, taken well before the 1906 earthquake struck. A scarce image. [43235]

Fighting for the Suffrage Cause Together



74. STANTON, ELIZABETH CADY. **Elizabeth Cady Stanton To her life-long friend and co-worker Susan B Anthony on the Occasion of her Eightieth Birthday** [cover title]. [n.p.]. 1900. Bifolium [4 pp.]. 32mo. (4 1/8 x 3 1/2 inches). Self wrappers. A very good copy, pinprick and soil mark, perhaps stapled at some point. See Rosemary Fry Plakas: Susan B. Anthony Collection - Annotated Bibliography.

\$900

First edition. Poem title: To Susan B. Anthony on her eightieth birthday February 15, 1900. Three stanza poem, with one stanza on each page. After covering their meeting in the first stanza, Stanton talks of their battles and their "many shared experiences fighting for the suffrage cause."

*We've travelled West, years together
Day and night, in stormy weather;
Climbing the rugged Suffrage hill,
Bravely facing every ill;
While resting, speaking, everywhere,
Quite often in the open air;
From sleighs, ox-carts, and mayhap coaches,
Besieged with beetles, bugs and roaches
All this for emancipation
Of the brave women of our Nation.*

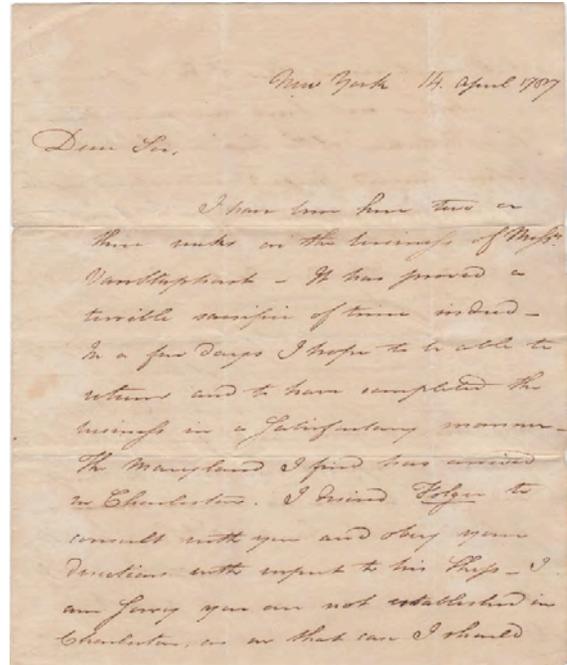
She ends with their twilight years. A very scarce ephemeral item. OCLC shows two locations (OCLC: 51596686): Cornell and Penn State. There are two copies at the Library of Congress, Susan B. Anthony Collection (one under the poem title and one under the cover title) and one in private hands at The Dobkin Family Collection of Feminism. None located in any action records. [43898]

Business & Damnable Dissipation During the Eighth Confederation Congress

75. STERETT, SAMUEL [GIST, MORDECAI]. [Autograph Letter Signed] Samuel Sterett, Baltimore Merchant to General Mordecai Gist in Charleston, S.C. New York: 1787. Bifolium. 7 1/2 x 9 inches. Very good, lightly creased, with small splits at the folds, contents faintly soiled.

\$600

A splendid four page letter concerning figures from the American Revolution and government as well as discussing business interests and financial problems in Maryland in the period just prior to the adoption of the Constitution, and what would become the first case docketed with the United States Supreme Court. The letter is written by Samuel Sterett (1738 -1833) who had been part owner of privateers during the War. He was again a Baltimore merchant, who had served as private secretary to the President of the Continental Congress from November 1782 (until?). The recipient was General Mordecai Gist (1743-1792) who fought in Camden, S.C. in 1780, and gained a victory over the British at Cambahee in 1782. Gist, who had been married to Sterett's sister, though he was now remarried, was at this time in Charleston, where Sterett's ship, The Maryland, had arrived. The ship's Captain was Frederick Folger, who had been a very important privateer out of Baltimore including a stint as Captain on the schooner Antelope, which was partially owned by Sterett and his brother (future Commodore John Rodgers [1772-1838], got his start with Folger and was on The Maryland at this time). The Maryland was owned jointly by Folger with Samuel and Robert Smith, prominent merchants in Baltimore. General Samuel Smith (1752-1838) had defended Fort Mifflin in 1777. They in turn were in business with the Gilmans of N.H., most likely Nicholas Gilman who was later a senator, but then working at his father's trading house (the combined firm would be: Gilman and Smiths).



Sterett was in New York on business concerning repayment of Maryland war loans to the Van Staphorst of Amsterdam (an arbitration was underway with John Jay and Livingston as Maryland appointees, and Rufus King and James Duane as Sterett's choices for his clients). "I have been here two or three weeks on the business of Mrsr. Van Staphorst - It has proved a terrible sacrifice of time indeed - In a few days I hope to be able to return and to have completed the business in a satisfactory manner."

He was worried about his goods and ship now in Charleston, and concerned that Folger would use up foreign credits. He hoped Gist could help him out. "Folger may in his distress make use of a liberty I gave him of drawing on D.S. in London, if necessary - This I would now wish to avoid, as I am particularly anxious to support our credit in Europe and wish to leave as much money as possible in the hands of D.S. I would therefore rather answer Drafts here - If it is convenient for you to put Rice on board on our Acct to go on Acct. it will be so much the better - But as we have no right to ask or expect such a favor, if you will still ship we will answer your Drafts, or will assume your debt to Gilman & Smiths."

Once the business was out of the way, he discussed current events, and since he was in the capital, New York, he had access to the current comings and goings, some meant to be private: "We have just heard of the death of that great man & minister The Count de Vergennes. The Bishops White & Provost have arrived from England and that distinguished Character Major Franks from France."]Charles Gravier, Count of Vergennes (1717-1787) was Foreign Minster in France during the American Revolution. William White (1st Presiding U.S. Episcopal Bishop) and Samuel Provoost (2nd

Presiding U.S. Episcopal Bishop) had just been in London to be consecrated. Major (David Salisbury) Franks (1740–1793) was aide-de-camp for General Benedict Arnold, now rehabilitated, and was returning from confidential negotiations connected with the Treaty of Peace and Commerce].

Sterett added a biting remark about the current leadership in the Continental Congress: "*The Congress or nobody, except the President, who lives in more splendor than his Predecessors - and the Foreign minister all in all- and a damnable round of dissipation they do keep up*" [Arthur St. Clair was President of the Continental Congress and John Jay was Foreign Minister].

Sterett concluded his letter where he began, with war loans made by the Van Staphorst to Maryland, which the state was not paying properly. "*Should Mr. Staphorst business here terminate as I expect it will, we shall I am convinced derive great advantage from a commission with them.*"

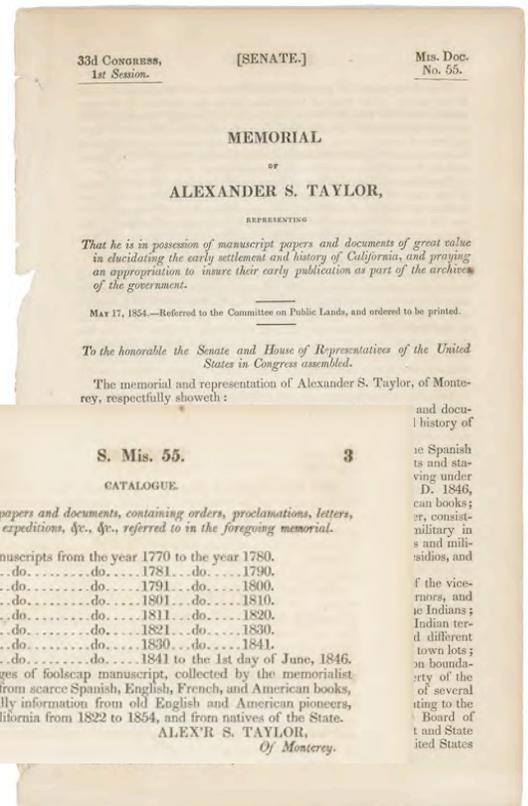
Sterett would go on to become agent for the Van Staphorst that year, and eventually bring proceedings against the State of Maryland, which would become the first case docketed by the Supreme Court (1791) led by John Jay. It was settled out of court the next year. Sterett would not, however, "derive great advantage from a commission with them." He filed for bankruptcy the same year, "His personal property, with the exception of clothing for himself and his family, was deeded to a trustee to be sold to satisfy his creditors" (Maryland State Archives Volume 426, Page 772-3). [43827]

Plea from California's First Bibliographer

76. TAYLOR, ALEXANDER S. Memorial of Alexander S. Taylor, representing that he is in possession of manuscript papers and documents of great value in elucidating the early settlement and history of California, and praying an appropriation to insure their early publication as part of the archives of the government. [Washington, D.C.]: 1854. 3 pp. 8vo. Disbound. Removed from a larger volume, chips at inner margin else a very good copy.

\$400

First edition. [33d Congress, 1st Session. Senate. Mis. Doc. No. 55]. "May 17, 1854.-- Referred to the Committee on Public Lands, and ordered to be printed." Alexander Smith Taylor (1817–1876), important collector and historian of early California, came to Monterey in 1846 and by 1848 had collected over 6000 manuscripts concerning early California history, from 1770–1846 including 800 items from the 18th century and 5300 after as noted in the catalogue at the end of the document. He was concerned that these scarce Spanish, English, French, and pioneer documents, of which there were only single copies, were subject to "the great danger from fire and accidents." He was right to be worried: much of his collection was lost in the San Francisco Earthquake and Fire of 1906. See Cowan, Robert Ernest: *Alexander Taylor, 1817–1876 in 'Quarterly of the California Historical Society'*, (San Francisco, Volume XII Number 1, March 1933). Scarce. OCLC locates only three copies: UC Berkeley, Claremont Colleges, Arizona Hist. Soc. (OCLC: 19551489). [43710]



77. [TEXAS. LAW]. [Manuscript Archive] Four Frontier Texas Supreme Court Documents from the Decade after the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. 1849-1858.

\$500



1. Morgan. S.A. *Manuscript Document Signed*] Attorney S.A. Morgan Appeals Texas Supreme Court Case *Cullum Vs. Latimer*, two early Settlers of Red River Country. [Texas]: 1849 (1850). 1 sheet. 8 x 12 inches. Filed January 28, 1850. An appeal of a lawsuit between two early Red River County settlers. Albert Hamilton Latimer (1800?-1877), Texas legislator, later supreme court justice, and signer of the Texas Declaration of Independence who'd fought in the Texas Revolution, served as a representative in the Fifth and Sixth Congresses of the Republic of Texas from 1840-42, was a delegate to the Convention of 1845, and served as a member of the senate in the Third Legislature in 1849-51. Against him was the lawyer, S. A. Morgan, for Lucy Ann Cullum (1800-1848), now deceased, formerly the widowed daughter of Ben Brewster... "who came to Texas, settling a few miles southwest of Clarksville on land which is even now referred to as Brewster's Prairie" (*Daughters of Republic of Texas: Volume 1*, p. 19). Morgan wrote: "The judgment rendered against appellant [Lucy Ann Cullum) in said case in the court...] is contrary to law & wholly unsupported by the pleadings." Very good, folded, edgeworn with a few minor tears and chips, foxed.

[with] 2. Lea, Pryor. [*Autograph Document Signed*] Pryor Lea Makes a Motion to Dismiss an Appeal in *Nueces County, Texas*. Nueces County [Texas]: [ca. 1855]. 1 sheet. 7.75 x 10 inches, H.L. Kinney (owner of the Kenny Ranch now Corpus Christi), J. Benton Johnson (Tax Collector of Nueces County), and H.W. Berry (Post Master and Mayor of Corpus Christi in 1854) were probably involved in a land deal, and were seeking dismissal of the case from Corneilus Cahill (1813-1894), Chief Justice of Nueces County, who moved there in the 1840s following the Kinney family from Illinois. Their attorney, who has signed this appeal on the grounds of "want of provocation and for want of assignment of error," was Pryor Lea (1794-1879), whom Davy Crockett called "a poltroon, a scoundrel, and a puppy," and challenged Lea to a duel when they next crossed paths. But that was when both men were representing Tennessee in the 1830s. Lea moved to Goliad, Texas, in the 1840s, where he was active in railroad construction and politics. He was a supporter of the Knights of the Golden Circle, a secret society intent on establishing a massive slave empire around the Gulf of Mexico. see *Handbook of Texas Online*, Craig H. Roell, "Lea, Pryor." Very good, folded, a few pin pricks, docketed on verso.

[with] 3.[Calhoun County. Indianola]. [*Manuscript Document*] *Calhoun County 1857 Court Appeal concerning good faith and diligence. Z.K. Fulton v. M.W. Alexander.* Indianola, TX: 1856-1858. 54, [1] pp. 8 x 12 inches. Ribbon stitched self wrappers, blue paper, seals affixed. Fulton appealed the original verdict which held him responsible for not delivering money, which he had volunteered to do for free, to New Orleans during a Yellow Fever epidemic, leaving it instead with a trusted financial firm which then went bust. The court in Indianola (now a ghost town) ruled favorable on his appeal, noting: "A bailee without hire is responsible only for good faith and ordinary diligence, that is, such as an ordinarily prudent man would exercise in matters of his own business; and this is to be determined by the jury under proper instructions from the court." Filed January 25th, 1858. Docketed on verso. Ruling on the appeal included. Very good, folded, browned along the margins and at the front and rear wrappers, contents lightly soiled.

[with] 4. [McLennan County]. *Manuscript Document* *McLennan County 1858 Court Appeal for Non-payment on a Cupola.* Waco, TX: 1858. [20 lvs]. 8 x 12.25 inches. Ribbon stitched self wrappers with seal. Certified transcript of appeal "Robert H. Smith, Appellant in Error vs. Thomas D. Linard, Admin [for Mathew McConahey] Appellee," 1858 in McLennan County concerning non-payment by Robert H. Smith, contractor on the McLennan County Courthouse, for work done by McConahey on a cupola. The estate of McConahey was requesting \$88 plus court costs (listed in detail). Perhaps that was not the only way Smith cut corners: the building lasted less than 20 years: "Because of problems with the structure, including two fatalities due to faulty second floor doors, the county built a new courthouse and jail in the mid-1870s. (From: *The Courthouses of McLennan County, Waco, Texas Historical Marker*). Docketed on verso. Very good, folded, seal offset, wrappers browned, few ink stains. [43890]

Photos by the Great Napoleon Sarony



78. [THEATER. AMERICAN. WOMEN]. KIDDER, KATHRYN. SARONY, NAPOLEON. [*Poster*] **Kathryn Kidder as Wanda in "Nordeck."** Buffalo: The Courier Lith. Co., 1885. 33 x 23 1/4 inches (83.75 x 59 cm). A very good copy, restored at top edge, text banner affixed to bottom (Condition B+).

\$975

First edition. Three portraits of the young Belle Époque actress Kathryn Kidder, flanked by four full length photographs of her in costume, taken by Napoleon Sarony, the greatest photographer of the American theater. Frank Mayo and John G. Wilson's play, based on "Vineta, the Phantom City" a translation of a novel by E. Werner, opened in 1884 in Chicago with Laura Don as Wanda, but when Don left for California, Kidder was given the role as the play moved to New York and Mayo went all out to promote her. Kathryn Kidder (1867-1839) was born in Newark or Evanston, Ill (various reports) and was privately educated until she attended the North Western Female College (where Emma Willard received her degree). Her early rise was described in 1885 at

the time of this poster: "*Frank Mayo meantime had heard of this promising pupil, and at once hunted her up, with a view to offering her the character of the Countess Wanda in his play of 'Nordeck.'* After a careful study of the character and its possibilities, she accepted Mr. Mayo's offer, and spoke of the character to a friend in these words: '*It is a part I would have chosen if I had been consulted, and given my choice; and, whatever the future may bring, much shall be ascribed to the very fortunate opportunity afforded me in the character of the lovely Countess Wanda.*' This character in '*Nordeck*' is indeed lovely, as Miss Kidder says. The author has suggested a character that is quite ideal, and the young actress has clothed it with life and naturalness while portraying the romantic possibilities of the creation with all the enthusiasm of a young girl in the first flower of fulfillment. And it is not too much to say that the character of Wanda is due largely to Miss Kidder's efforts, whether unaided or otherwise; for her lines allow rather than demand the character that she portrays. Miss Kidder is tall, with a bright rather than simply beautiful face, a figure that is willowy and lithe, and motions that are at one and the same time impetuous and graceful. She realizes and feels as well as looks the young and impulsive character..." (Folio, Boston, vol. xxvii, June 1885, pp. 222-3).

"Afterwards she followed this with several Shakespeare seasons, playing Ophelia, Desdemona, Hermione and Perdita, Lady Macbeth, then Madame Sans-Gené; further Shakespeare revivals and old English comedy; School for Scandal, The Rivals, The Country Girl, then Salambo of Flaubert, and following this several modern plays, including The Embarrassment of Riches (Wallack's); The Woman of Impulse (Herald Square); and The Glass House." She had her own production company, wrote 'The Heart of her Husband, a domestic drama in three acts and two scenes', helped fund-raise for Women's Suffrage, and was married to Louis Kaufman Anspacher, an American playwright and director.

Rare. OCLC and other databases show no copies of this nor any other posters for Nordeck nor for Kidder. The Library of Congress has an archive of her scrapbooks of news clippings relating to her stage career 1883-1909 and the NYPL has a promptbook of her play. [43296]

By an Actor with a "profound influence on American Theater"

79. [THEATER. AMERICAN]. [WARDE, FREDERICK]. [Poster]. **Frederick Warde / The Great Forum Scene in "Virgilius."** Cleveland: W.J. Morgan & Co. Lith., [ca.1892]. 28 x 42 1/2 inches (71 x 108 cm). A very good copy, restored at the edges, some uneven toning (Condition B+). \$1200



First edition. Large, three panel poster, with the central image showing the great Forum scene, in which Virginius stabs his daughter in order to save her from being given as a slave to Appius Claudius, flanked by smaller panels of Virginius alone with his daughter.

Frederick Barkham Warde (1851-1935), an English born American actor, came to America in 1874, joined Edwin Booth's company, and In 1881 formed a touring company of his own. *"Warde represented a specific type of touring actor popular at the end of the nineteenth century. Purveyors of an old-fashioned tradition of acting and a well-worn repertory, these traveling tragedians carried familiar material far and wide into the American provinces... His classical productions were particularly admired by provincial reviewers. Indeed, it was Warde's scholarly approach to Shakespeare's plays that distinguished him from other second- rank tragedians of his day. In 1892 he formed a three-year partnership with Louis James, another actor who had found his greatest success outside New York City, and appeared in eighty-six cities with a familiar classical repertory,"* (Kristan A. Tetens. "Warde, Frederick Barkham" ANBO anb.org/articles/18/18-01210.html).

This poster was most likely produced shortly before or at the beginning of this period. As one reviewer wrote a few years later: *"Most playgoers have seen Sheridan Knowles' Virginius often, but can never grow tired of the play when in the hands of so efficient a company as Mr. Warde's. The Virginius of Frederick Warde seems to grow every year in strength, and the performance last night was simply magnificent. Mr. Warde's impersonation was grand 'and not a word or a gesture of his was lost by the audience who throughout were in the closest sympathy both with the actor and the man... It would be difficult to improve on Mr. Warde's scenic mounting of Virginius. Not only are the smallest details accurately attended to, but some remarkably fine stage pictures are given. For grand effect the scenes in the forum and the Roman camp have never been surpassed at this theater"* (Los Angeles Herald, Volume 45, Number 131, 19 February 1896 p. 7).

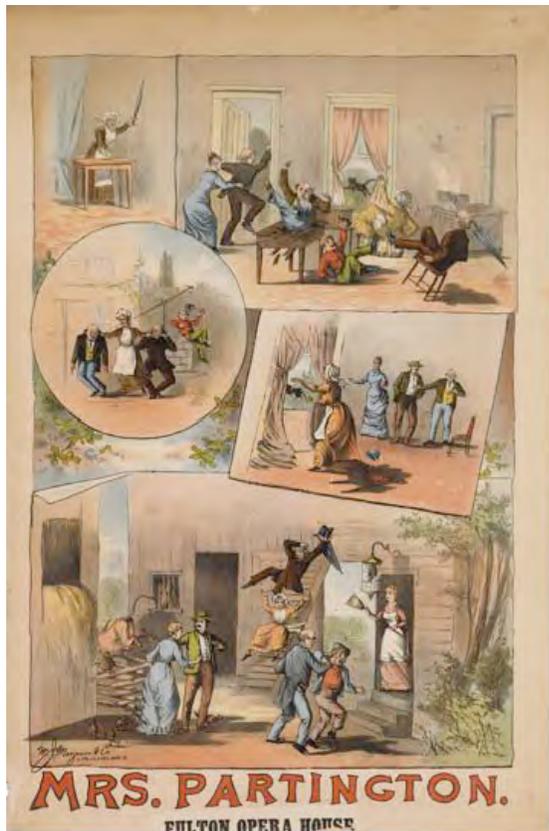
Warde *"was one of the first old-style tragedians to make the leap into the brave new world of motion pictures. In 1912 Warde directed and starred in Richard III, the first feature film adaptation of a Shakespearean work. His subsequent films included a much-acclaimed King Lear (1916) and nine other feature-length movies, including screen versions of Silas Marner (1916) and The Vicar of Wakefield (1917).... If Warde lacked the spark of genius that would have catapulted him into the first rank of American tragedians, he nevertheless represented a tradition of acting that had a profound and long-lasting influence on the American theater outside the cosmopolitan centers of the East,"* (ANBO).

Rare. Posters and photographs of Warde are scarce. We could locate no copies of this poster. The Library of Congress' Theatrical Poster Collection has a few later color posters for Runnymede and one black and white of Warde and Louis James. The Folger has two photographs: a portrait and one in costume as Rinaldo. There is a cabinet card at Berkeley. His film performances are available on DVD at Kino and The Thanouser Collection. [43294]

"a striking prototype of Tom Sawyer in his relationship to his Aunt Polly"

80. [THEATER. OPERETTA. COMIC. AMERICAN]. [SHILLABER, BENJAMIN PENHALLOW]. [Poster]. **Mrs. Partington.** Cleveland: W.J. Morgan & Co. Lith., [ca. 1884]. Color lithograph. 42 x 28 1/4 inches (106.75 x 71.75 cm). A very good copy, margin restored at the left edge, spotting to top margin, remnant of text banner affixed to bottom (Condition B+). First edition. Illustrated with five vignettes of Mrs. Partington in action.

\$1000



Mrs. Partington, the American version of Mrs. Malaprop, was the creation of the Boston writer Benjamin Penhallow Shillaber (1814–1890). She appeared in three of his works: *Life and Sayings of Mrs. Partington* (1854); *Partingtonian Patchwork* (1873); and *Ike and his Friends* (1879). "The book... was a favorite of [Mark Twain's]. He probably intended the picture of Mrs. P [artington] on the last page of *Tom Sawyer* as both a tribute to Shillaber and an acknowledgment of the kinship between the two aunts and their mischievous nephews" (Stephen Railton: *Mark Twain in His Times*, *Tom Sawyer, Sources & Pretexts*: twain.lib.virginia.edu/tomsawye/tomhomp.html). The character appeared on the stage as early as 1862 at Barnum's American Museum. The actor / comedian Joseph H. Keane toured with this operetta adaptation in the 1880s and was advertised in 1884 as "A genuine New England home picture in four acts and a hundred laughable tableaux, founded on the mythical career of mirth-provoking conversations of that famous old lady, the pranks of her mischievous son Ike, and perhaps of her acquaintances which are familiar ideals in every household in the land." The poster was most likely for this 1884 tour, which played at the Fulton Opera House in February. As Will Howe wrote: "*Her*

benevolent face, her use of catnip tea, her faith in the almanac, her domestic virtue, and her knowledge of the most significant facts in the life of every person in the village immediately made a large circle of readers recognize the lifelike portrayal of a person known in every American community. It is interesting to observe that her nephew Ike and his experience with the dog and cat and with "spirits" is a striking prototype of Tom Sawyer in his relationship to his Aunt Polly" ("Early Humorists, The Cambridge History of American Literature/Book II/Chapter XIX, p. 155).

Rare. We could locate no copies of this or any other posters for any production of *Mrs. Partington* despite its popularity. The Univ. of Chicago has a playbill for an April 21, 1884 production at the Chicago Museum. [43305]

"exploitation... obscenity... depravity... profanity...blasphemy"

81. [THEATRE]. [CENSORSHIP] SUMNER, JOHN S. [Typed Letter Signed] **John S. Sumner, Secretary of The New York Society for the Suppression of Vice, to Hiram Motherwell, Editor of Theatre Guild Magazine, insisting on continued legal censorship of the Theater.** New York: 1930. Two sheets, rectos only. 8.5 x 11 inches. Very good, edge worn, tears at the margins and fold, paper clip marks, none affecting text, inked lines along margins.

\$175

December 1930 was a crucial time for the battle over theater censorship in New York. Calls for censorship had risen after the stock market crash, and the response to head off government intrusion were so-called "play juries." The Committee Against Stage Censorship, and the Theatre Guild, with the help of the ACLU was fighting against juries to pre-censor plays, but soon many groups such as the Dramatists' Guild and even the ACLU, supported a play jury system by the Conference Board of Theat-

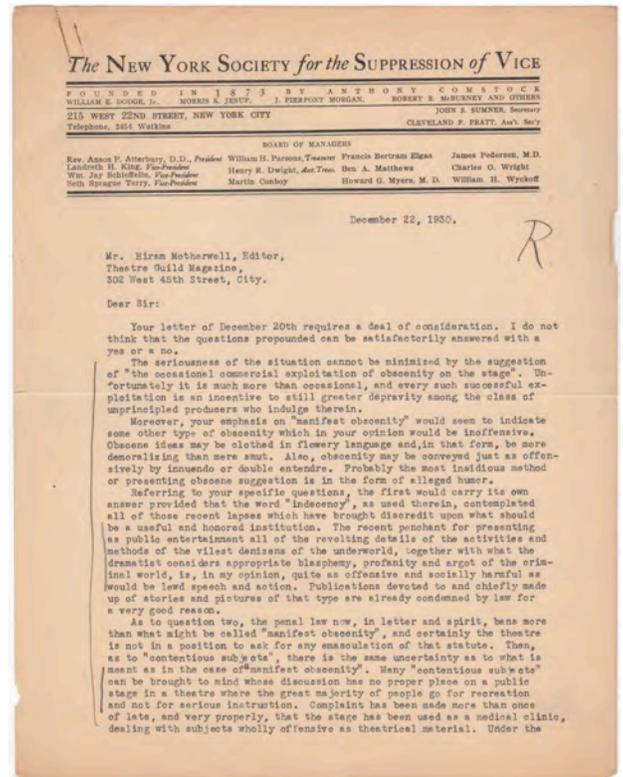
res on Censorship to thwart pending censorship bills in Albany. In this letter of December 22, 1930, responding to questions by Hiram Motherwell, Editor of Theatre Guild Magazine, whose parent was leading the fight against censorship, John S. Sumner, who succeeded Comstock as Secretary of The New York Society for the Suppression of Vice, and who called theater a "sewer" wrote:

"The seriousness of the situation cannot be minimized by the suggestion of 'the occasional commercial exploitation of obscenity on the stage'. Unfortunately it is much more than occasional, and every such successful exploitation is an incentive to still greater depravity among the class of unprincipled producers who indulge therein.... " Furthermore, Sumner broadens the role of censorship to include indecency not just obscenity. *"The recent penchant for presenting as public entertainment all of the revolting details of the activities and methods of the vilest denizens of the underworld, together with what the dramatist considers appropriate blasphemy, profanity and argot of the criminal world, is, in my opinion, quite as offensive and socially harmful as would be lewd speech and action."*

Anything less than control by law, he argues, will not be effective. Though the Albany law attempts were defeated, Sumner and his Society would hang on until 1950. [43927]

Marriage, Money, & Minutes in Richmond, Virginia Society

82. [VIRGINIA]. IRVINE, ROBERTA NOLTING. [Archive Concerning Richmond and Big Stone Gap Virginia Society, Early 20th century]. Richmond & Big Stone Gap [VA]: 1907-1962. Approx. 247 pp.+ cards & telegrams. Various Sizes. Cloth & paper backed boards. Smaller notebook with spine perished and boards off, otherwise very good. \$600



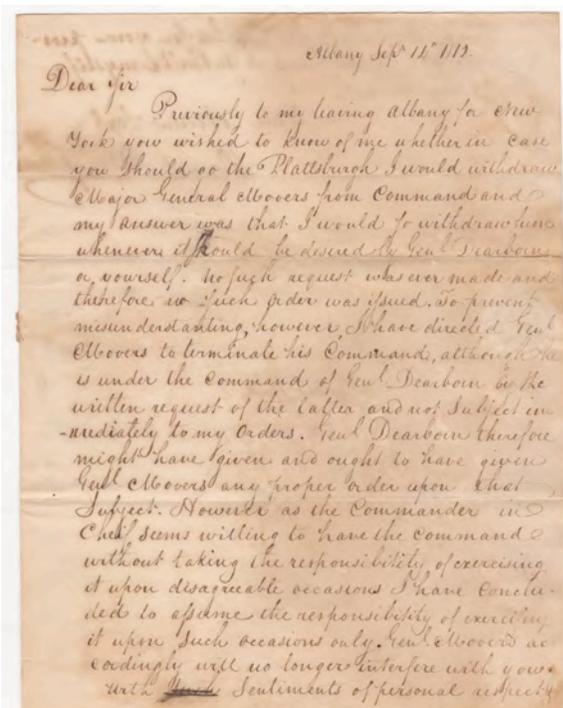
Roberta Nolting Irvine (1879-1973) was the daughter of Emil Otto Nolting (1824–1893) a prominent member of Richmond Society, president of the National Bank of Virginia, owner of Tobacco merchants E.O. Nolting & Co., President of the Tobacco Exchange and the Chamber of Commerce, and a director of the Virginia Fire & Marine Insurance Co., Virginia Steamboat Co.; and Belgian Consul, Richmond, VA (1852–93); he was knighted by the King of Belgium (1884) receiving the Order of Leopold. In June 1907 she married Robert Tate Irvine (1862-1929) of Big Stone Gap, VA, one of the outstanding lawyers of Southwestern Virginia, handling a large practice representing railroad and mining corporations, land and industrial companies, and was President of the Intermont Coal & Iron Corporation and the First National Bank of Big Stone Gap. He served on the Board of Visitors of the University of Virginia and would eventually become its rector in 1918.

This archive contains three sets of documents: her wedding (1907); finances (1915-1916); and her minutes for the Womans' Auxiliary of Christ Church (1909) with her diary (1961-1962). Each of her 381 wedding presents in listed in detail with occasional comments, as well as a list of the invitees, which appears to have topped six hundred. There is a calling card from Marquesa Virginia San Germano and cables from Bremen, Paris, and one from C.P. Perrin including the best wishes of Pierrepont (R. Stuyvesant Pierrepont). Her financial holdings are extensive and she appears to have made numerous loans. Her diary details her day to day activities and concerns about her children. The archive consists of (1) 1 lined notebook with a list of gifts, 30 pp; list of telegrams, 1 pp; list of invitees, 23 pp; 17 telegrams, 5 calling cards, 1 newspaper clipping, bifolium partial list of gifts with comments; (2) Notebook: "Mrs. R. N. Irvine: Memoranda regarding stocks, bonds, and notes by her... dates April 1, 1915" 61 pp; pinned sheets with further financial date through July 1, 1915, 7 pp; pinned sheets, 3 copies of her share of the estate of her mother, from the firm Frederick E. Nolting and Carl H Nolting, Sept. 27, 1915; pinned sheets, financial statements from Frederick E. Nolting & Co. with clipped coupons from the Bank of VA, 4 pp; personal phone listings and notes, double column, 4 pp; (3) 1 lined notebook in two parts, Womans Auxiliary of Christ Church, Big Stone Gap, VA, Jan -May 1909, 12 pp.; followed by Diary, June 1961-Dec. 1962, 104 pp. [43868]

Firing a General at the Battle of Plattsburg

83. [WAR OF 1812. NEW YORK]. TOMPKINS, DANIEL D. [Autograph Letter Signed] New York Governor Daniel D. Tompkins Assumes the Responsibility of Relieving General Benjamin Mooers of Command during the War of 1812. Albany: 1812. [2] pp. Bifolium. 7.75 x 10 inches. Very good, faint browning and soiling with one closed tear at the fold, remnant of original wax seal.

\$500



Written to Brigadier General Joseph Bloomfield, former Governor of New Jersey; dated September 14, 1812 and signed by Daniel D. Tompkins (1774-1825), fourth Governor of New York (1807–17), and later the sixth Vice President of the United States under Monroe (1817–25), relieving General Benjamin Mooers of command in favor of Bloomfield, who was described by an associate in Plattsburg as “better qualified to surrender an army into the hands of the enemy than to conduct one triumphantly to victory and conquest.” The conflict over rank between Mooers and Bloomfield led to Bloomfield appealing to the

governor, who wrote to Mooers relieving him of command, since General Dearborn in Plattsburg, his actual commander, was not up to the task; "[he] seems willing to have the Command, without taking the responsibility of exercising it upon disagreeable occasions, I have concluded to assume the responsibility of exercising it, upon such occasions only. Genl Mooers accordingly will no longer interfere with you." A transcript of the retained copy, is in "Public Papers of Daniel D. Tompkins, Governor of New York, 1807-1817", Volume 3, p. 127. Benjamin Mooers (1758-1838) would command the New York Militia at the Battle of Plattsburg, September 11, 1814. [43933]

Concerning a Father & Son who Fought in America's First Two Wars



84. [WAR OF 1812]. [SAWYER FAMILY, NEW HAMPSHIRE]. [Small archive of six documents on Nathaniel Sawyer, father and son, concerning a War of 1812 Seaman's Impressment and a Revolutionary War Widow's Benefits]. 1804-1840. 7 sheets. Various sizes. One seaman's document torn through at most of the folds, else the remainder very good overall, some soiling and spotting. Abiel Abbot Livermore: History of the Town of Wilton, Hillsborough County, New Hampshire, pp. 62-3; 459. NPS: Pickled Fish and Salted Provisions: Historical Musings from Salem Maritime.

\$650

The first four documents concern Nathaniel Sawyer (1784-1875) of Wilton, New Hampshire (son of Nathaniel Sawyer), who was a seaman, at least as early as 1804, and served during the War of 1812, when he was captured in Bengal and returned to England as a sailor on a ship of the East India Company, becoming a prisoner of war on his arrival. The last two documents concern the application by his mother, Prudence (1757-1839) to obtain a pension for the service during the Revolutionary War of her husband, Nathaniel Sawyer (1750-1807) under the 1838 law "An Act granting half-pay and pensions to certain widows."

1. Dec. 12, 1804. Partially printed Seaman's Certificate with seal completed by hand, signed by Joseph Wilson as Collector of the District of Marblehead. Sawyer is listed as 21 years of age and six feet tall, dark complexion (8 3/4 x 14 3/4 inches).
2. Jan. 22, 1811. Partially printed Seaman's Certificate with seal completed by hand, signed by William W. Oliver, as (Deputy) Collector of the District of Salem and Beverly. William Wait Oliver (1778-1869) was Salem's longest tenured officer.
3. May 15, 1812, Boston. Note. to "certify that Nathaniel Sawyer has been with me on a voyage to the North of Spain... and that he has paid the customary hospital dues at the Custom House of this port to this day," signed Henry Russell, master.
4. Sept. 25, 1813. Fort William, Bengal. A letter certifying and sealed that Sawyer was captured in Bengal on the Schooner Alligator and is "being permitted to enter as a seaman on board the ... East India Company's ship Northhampton," to return to England, as long as he does not have to raise arms against the United States, and upon arriving in England, will be taken as a prisoner of war." Signed A. Hennessy, Town Major.
5. Sept. 3, 1838. Partially printed document. Sent by attorney Giles Yates to Asaph Sawyer of Cohoes, son of Prudence, in which Giles explains how to complete a New York State document, "Declaration in order to Obtain benefit of the act of Congress of the 7th July 1838 entitled 'An Act granting half-pay and pensions to certain widows'." In ink and pencil, with a long note on the last page explaining listing the information needed. Giles Fonda Yates (1796-1859) was a Schenectady attorney.
6. Sept. 30, 1840. Letter from Giles to [Asaph Sawyer] beginning "Since I last wrote you or conversed with on the subject of Mrs. Sawyer's claim, I have discovered the key to unravel the mystery" which turns out to be the specific names of people her husband served with as well as their attestations. Pencil notes on the verso detailing Sawyer's war record. But by then, Prudence Sawyer was dead. [43278]

"to effect all we can with our gallant little navy"

85. [WAR OF 1812]. CUTTS, RICHARD. [Autograph Letter Signed] Massachusetts Congressman Richard Cutts Talks War and Politics with Elbridge Gerry, Future Vice President to James Madison. Washington D.C.: 1812. [2 pp.] Bifolium. Integral address- leaf with Gerry's three-line docket. Sm. 4to. Very good, folded, open tear from seal and mounting traces, on last leaf.

\$300

An excellent political letter from Richard Cutts (1771-1845), a congressman from Mass., (appointed Supt. General of Military Supplies, and later second Comptroller of U.S. Treasury), and brother-in-law to James Madison written to Elbridge Gerry, Cambridge, Mass., June 28, 1812, three months after Gerry was defeated in his reelection campaign for Governor of Massachusetts and the publication of the political cartoon in the Boston Gazette that created the word "gerrymander." Gerry was now, in the early months of the War of 1812, a candidate for the Vice Presidency: "*From what cause I cannot imagine... the Fed-*

Dear Sir
Washington June 28th 1812

I had the honor to receive your favor of the 15th inst. & in consequence of my party being their reception I have not been able to trace the author or author the paragraph in the Massachusetts Herald, or of the other report - both of them in my opinion were not only circulated by designing Libelists with a view to deprive the Republicans of the support your selection as a candidate by them. From what cause I cannot imagine yet to it is, that the Federalists are extremely hostile to your being held up as a Candidate, which hostility, I presume, must arise from the fear of my being employed to serve them in their moderate Opinions that the Republicans uniformly oppose the selection - a circumstance which we reflect upon with pride & pleasure the Ticket will be given with a concurrence of public sentiment among the Republicans better known -

I regret the immaturity of the Republicans of this State & think with I do not consider it in the least as regarding the result of the election, yet it is desirable to carry with us as just a Majority as possible, having the power of precedent set by the result in the hands they ought to have chosen the electors of the Legislature -

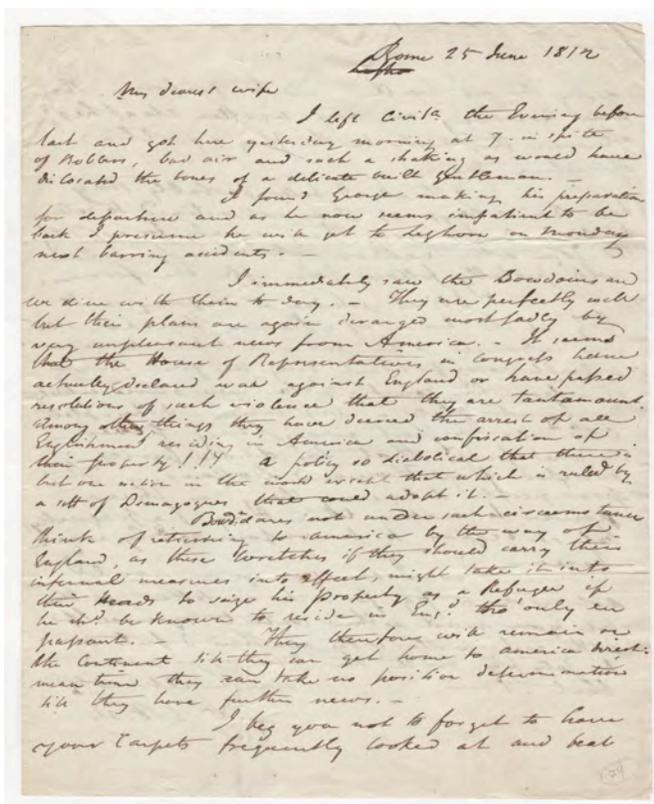
The course & means at present contemplated, I can say on the war seems to be, to effect all we can with our gallant little navy

eralists are extremely hostile to your being held up as a Candidate [for Vice President], which hostility, I presume, must arise from the firmness & intrepidity displayed towards them & their measures. Be assured that the Republicans universally approbate the selection. The Ticket will be run with a concurrence of public sentiment among the Republicans hitherto unknown...." About the War Cutts writes: "The course & means at present contemplated to carry on the War, seems to be, to effect all we can with our gallant little navy, to attack the Provinces of Canada, to continue the non-importation act, to issue Exchequer Bills and double the duties on imports and Tonnage..." The major repositories of Cutts' papers are at the University of Virginia, the Library of Congress, and Massachusetts Historical Society [43863]

"American-at-heart" Diplomat's View of the War of 1812

86. [WAR OF 1812]. DEGEN, FREDERIC. [Autograph Letter Signed] **Diplomat Frederic Degen Writes to His Wife About the Impact of the Outbreak of the War of 1812.** [Rome]: 1812. [2 pp]. Bifolium. 9.25 x 7.5 inches. Very good, folds, faint soiling, repaired tear on blank, remnants of seal on verso.

\$375



In a letter to his wife in LAVORNO, dated 25 June 1812, Rome, Frederic Degen a Prussian merchant and sometime American representative in Italy, wrote about the declaration of war by the American Congress just a week earlier:

"I immediately saw the Bowdoin and we dine with them today. They are perfectly well, but their plans are again deranged [unfavorably] by very unpleasant news from America. It seems that the House of Representatives in Congress have actually declared war against England or have passed resolution of such violence that they are tantamount. Among other things, they have decreed the arrest of all Englishmen residing in America and confiscation of their property!!! A policy so diabolical that there is but one nation in the world except that which is ruled by a [host] of demagogues that could adopt it. ... Bowdoin dares not under such circumstances think of returning to America by the way of England, ... if they should carry their infernal

measures into effect, might take it into their heads to seize his property as a refugee if he should be known to reside in England... They therefore will remain on the continent til they can get home to America direct."

Degen ends with a discussion of a business dinner: "I dined yesterday with G.G. at the house of a Roman tanner...[where]...We were assured that the [silver] dinner service weighed five thousand dollars...."

Frederic Degen was a Prussian merchant, related to the firm of Degen, Purviance, & Co. in Leghorn, and for many years had handled the business of most of the American firms and ships trading with Naples and had helped the United States during the war with the Barbary Pirates. William Eaton had written to

James Madison in 1802..." *I now take the liberty to recommend as a suitable person to be charged with the agency of the United States at Naples, in case of a more intimate intercourse, Frederic Degen, Esq., a respectable merchant, by birth a Prussian, perfectly acquainted with our language, a gentleman high in the estimation of the public characters in Naples...—in principal a man—and in sentiment and in heart an American*" (To James Madison from William Eaton, 22 February 1802).

Bowdoin would be James Temple Bowdoin (1776–1842) originally born James Bowdoin Temple, a British army officer who legally changed his name in order to become heir to his childless uncle's fortune. He moved to the United States to inherit, then returned as soon as possible (1810) to England. G. G. would be Georges Guebhard (1776- 1828), trade Advisor to the King of Prussia and Consul of the Swiss Confederation who had a house in Livourne (Livorno) where Degen's wife was staying. [43938]

The Failure of British Forces in the War of 1812

87. [WAR OF 1812]. MITCHELL, JOHN. [Autograph Manuscript] **British Troops in America: Colonel Napier's Speech at Bath.** [London]: 1835. 6 pp. with integral address. Folio. 10.5 x 16.5 inches. Good. Separated at folds, edge worn and torn, a few chips, one affecting a few words at the end of about a dozen lines of text, light soiling.

\$850

Manuscript with numerous corrections and additions concerning the failure of the British military in the War of 1812. In late 1835 then Colonel William Francis Patrick Napier (1785-1860) member of the British Army and a military historian, gave speech at Bath which the Sunday Times reported, claiming he had criticized the British soldiers in the War of 1812 as failing because they "stood as patriots and freemen, on less firm and less elevated ground than the Americans themselves" which John Mitchell notes at the very beginning of this article published in the January 1836 issue of "United Service Journal and Naval and Military Service Magazine" (pp. 84-92). Defending the soldiers, Mitchell goes on to launch an attack on Napier's speech and the British command and their tactics.

"The failure of the British troops at New Orleans was as complete as possible; but patriotism or want of patriotism, had nothing to do with the business.... The military policy of England, guided by men, ignorant alike of the strength and the weakness of armies, swayed besides by the influence of philanthropic and economical patriots, whose evil counsel fell, like a death-bearing pestilence, on the ranks of the army—shone out in all its poor and paltry littleness: in the constant striving to save farthings, millions of treasure were wasted, and thousands of gallant lives were remorselessly sacrificed. The valour everywhere exhibited by the troops, the zeal, ability, high spirit, and devotedness displayed by so many matchless officers, the number of gallant blows struck, and noble feats of arms performed,— were not, it must be allowed, sufficient to counterbalance the folly, ignorance, and presumption, that marked the official management of that most miserable war. But, I repeat, the fault was not with the troops"

The failure is not just at New Orleans. *"The British failed at Sacket's Harbour, Platsburgh, and New Orleans; to which, for argument sake, we will add Baltimore.... At Sacket's Harbour and Platsburgh the British forces retired from phantom hosts and imaginary foes.... At Baltimore something of the same kind happened."*



After a detailed analysis of the military's failures, he ends his unrelenting attack: "*But the soldiers of a great nation must know that they are equal to any contest. An American war, like every war in which brave men are to be encountered, has its difficulties; and it is only by looking those difficulties fairly in the face that they can be overcome. Had we listened to the liberal and patriotic despondency which so long represented us incapable of contending against the French, we should at this moment have been crouching beneath the lash of Napoleon, or his successor on the throne of the Grand Empire.*"

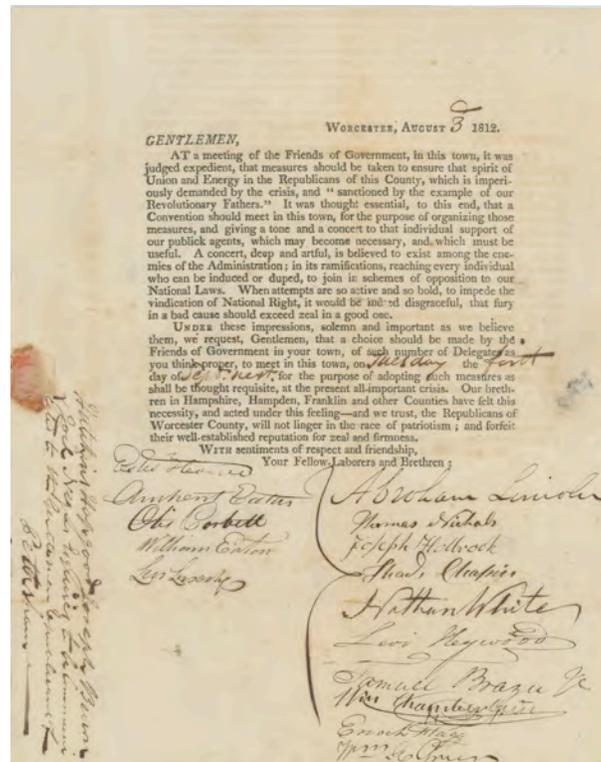
Needless to say, many jumped to the defense of Napier, who wrote in his letter to the editor that the Sunday Times report of his speech was pure fiction and that he never criticized the troops; in fact, he states he never mentioned the war at all.

John Mitchell (1785–1859) was an army officer and writer who served in the West Indies in the Peninsular War, and on diplomatic missions for Wellington. He wrote much on the defects of the British army, tactics, and a number of volumes including "The Fall of Napoleon" and "Biographies of Eminent Soldiers." Postmarked London, December 22, 1835. Addressed to Major [Thomas Henry] Shadwell Clerke, who was editor of "The United Service Journal and Naval and Military Service Magazine." [44071]

Unrecorded Circular Letter in Support of the War of 1812.

88. [WAR OF 1812]. WORCESTER. FRIENDS OF GOVERNMENT. **Circular Letter Announcing a Meeting of the Friends of Government, to support the Administration, Signed by Fifteen Worcester Leaders.** Worcester: 1812. [1 pp.] Bifolium including integral envelope. 4to. Very good, creased and edge worn, contents lightly soiled, with a few tiny tears at folds and fore edge. \$400

Printed document with manuscript completion and signatures, dated August 3, 1812. Call for the



Republicans of Worcester County to act as their "brethren in Hampshire, Hampden, Franklin, and other counties" have already done, to support the government's prosecution of the War.

"At a meeting of the Friends of Government, in this town, it was judged expedient, that measures should be taken to ensure that spirit of Union and Energy in the Republicans of this County, ... to this end, that a Convention should meet in this town... giving a tone and a concert to that individual support of our publick agents, which may become necessary, and, which must be useful. A concert, deep and artful, is believed to exist among the enemies of the Administration ; in its ramifications, reaching every individual who can be induced or duped, to join in schemes of opposition to our National Laws. When attempts are so active and so bold, to impede the vindication of National Right, it would be indeed disgraceful, that fury in a bad cause should exceed zeal in a good one."

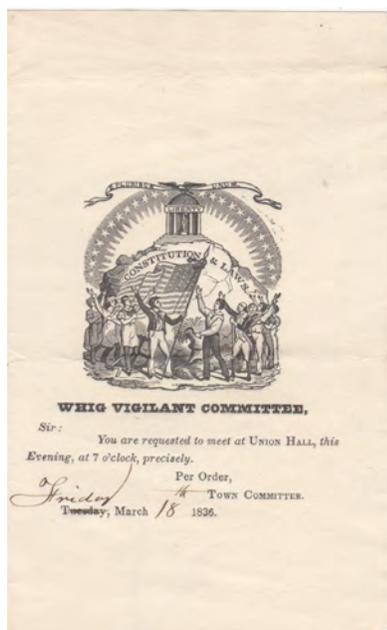
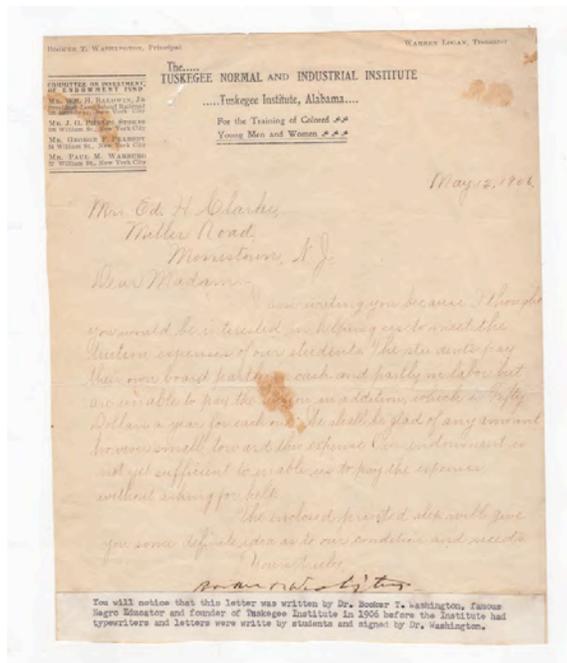
The meeting was to be held September 1, 1812. The document is signed by fifteen "fellow laborers and Brethren" including a member of the Lincoln family, named Abraham. Sent to Hutchins Hapgood of Petersham, as noted (The Hapgood Family Papers are at Yale). No copies found In OCLC, NUC, AAS, or other catalogues. [43866]

Ex-Slave Appeals to Colonial Dame of America

89. WASHINGTON, BOOKER T. [Letter Signed by Booker T. Washington Soliciting for Funds for the Tuskegee Institute]. Tuskegee, Alabama: 1906. 1 sheet. 8 x 10 inches. Minor folds, small glue stain bleeds from verso at corners and center, small internal tear touching two letters in printer area, old typed description tipped along the bottom edge, obscuring the lower portion of the "g" in his signature, but still clear and legible. Better than good.

\$350

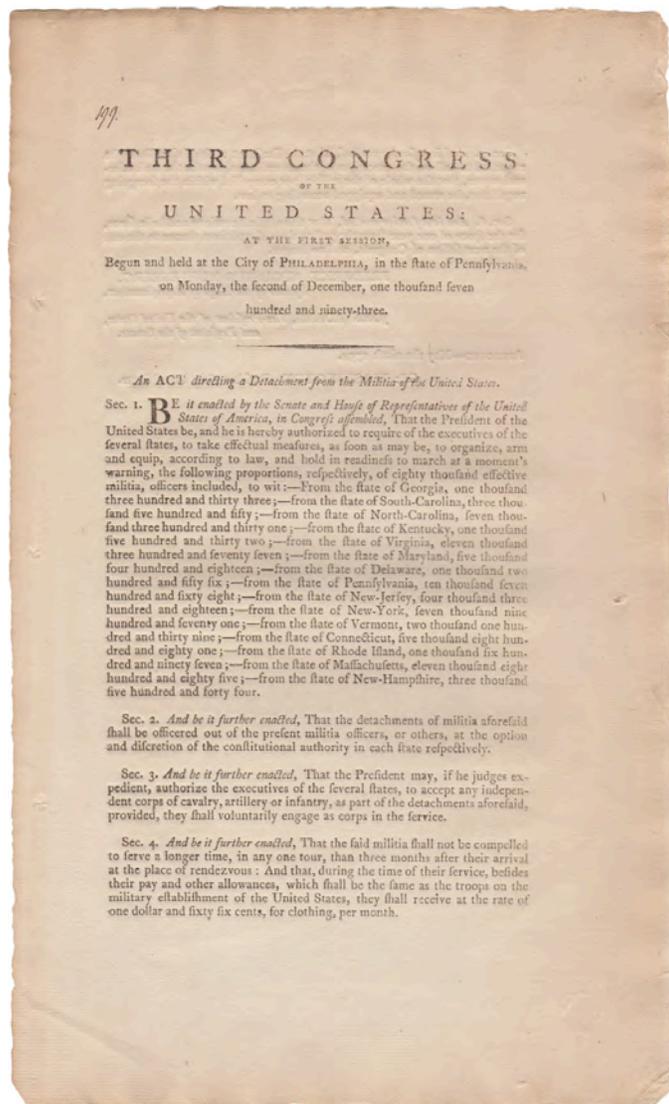
An appeal for funds to Mrs. Ed. H. Clarke of Morristown N.J., signed boldly by Washington, letter in another hand, most likely by a student at the Institute. Letter dated May 12, 1906. Washington notes that "The students pay their own board partly in cash and partly in labor but are unable to pay tuition which is Fifty Dollars a year." Mrs. Edward H. Clarke (1848 -1922) was born Fanny Marcy, the daughter of General Randolph Marcy, and was a member of the N.J. chapter of The Colonial Dames of America. [43845]



90. [WHIG VIGILANT COMMITTEE]. [Printed Invitation Signed] Whig Vigilant Committee Meeting for Friday, March 18th, 1836. [n.a.]: 1836. [1] pp. Bifolium. 6.25 x 3.75 inches. Very good, original folds, lightly soiled.

\$100

Engraved image depicts a temple of Liberty on top of a hill, labeled 'Constitution & Laws,' as people wave an American flag. Arching overall are stars below the banner "E. Pluribus Unum". Invitation, corrected in ink "you are requested to meet at Union Hall, this Evening, at 7 o'clock, precisely. / Per Order, Town Committee". Addressed to Franklin Flowers. The Vigilance Committees wanted to unseat the Democrats, and their candidate, Vice President Martin Van Buren, running four regional candidates against him: Harrison, White, Webster, and Mangum. Uncommon. [43945]



George Washington Meets the First Challenge to Federal Authority

91. [WHISKEY REBELLION]. UNITED STATES, THIRD CONGRESS. **Third Congress of the United States: At the first session, begun and held at the city of Philadelphia, in the state of Pennsylvania, on Monday, the second of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three. An Act directing a detachment from the militia of the United States.** [Philadelphia]: [Printed by Childs and Swaine], [1794]. 1 sheet ([2] pp.). Folio. 8 x 13.25 inches. Broadsheet. A very good copy, sharp impressions, minor browning at edges, a few old marginal stitch marks, nick to one corner, small inked numerals at upper margin, probably from prior collation. Evans 27852. ESTC W14568. NAIP w014568.

\$7500

First edition. Approved-May the ninth, 1794 and signed in type: "Go: Washington, President of the United States;" also signed in type, "John Adams, Vice-President," and "Frederick Augustus Muhlenberg, Speaker of the House."

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized to require of the

executives of the several states, to take effectual measures, as soon as may be, to organize, arm and equip, according to law, and hold in readiness to march at a moment's warning, the following proportions, respectively, of eighty thousand effective militia, officers included, to wit:"

Thus begins the first section of the act (with a long list of the numerical quotas for troops from each state) for a force capable to quelling a growing rebellion threatening the power of the Federal government.

Burdened by Revolutionary War debt assumed from the states to achieve ratification of the Constitution, the Federal government needed revenue, and Alexander Hamilton pushed for a excise tax on whiskey production. It did not go over well. Western farmers saw the tax as an abuse of Federal authority. In 1792, George Washington issued a proclamation against resistance to law, but to little avail. As violence against tax collectors increased, it was soon obvious stronger measures were needed against this first real rebellion to Federal authority, and thus this act was passed to prepare for its suppression should conditions warrant the use of force.

In his circular of the 19th of June to the Governors, enclosing a copy of the law, Secretary of War, Henry Knox wrote with Washington's approval:

"It is the earnest desire of the President that your Excellency would immediately take the most effectual means that the whole of the militia of Pennsylvania not comprised within the foregoing requisition, be armed and equipped according to law. The people of the United States encreasing rapidly in wealth, population, and importance among the nations, ought not to indulge the expectation of being exempt from those agitations and dangers, which seem inseparable from the human character. But it is our highest duty that we should be in a perfect condition to preserve and defend ourselves against every injury to which we may be liable as a nation. The President therefore hopes for a prompt and universal compliance with the law, as a measure upon which, under the protection of Heaven, our freedom and security may depend."

Three months later, a militia force of 12,950 men led by Washington, headed to western Pennsylvania and the rebellion collapsed.

There are two issues of this act: Evans 27852 and Shipton & Mooney 47286, the former 2 pages and the latter 1 page, both with few institutional holdings. OCLC show three locations of this edition of two pages: American Antiquarian Society, John Carter Brown Library, and Library Company of Philadelphia, but there is also one at the Library of Congress, which also holds the one page issue, found at two further libraries: Rutgers and Historical Society of Pennsylvania (at LCP). [44065]

The Things They Carried

92. [WORLD WAR I]. CLAPP, HENRY STILLWELL. [Archive of] **World War I Soldier from 102nd military police, 27th Division, O'Ryan's Roughnecks including Correspondence, Transfer Requests, Medical Exemptions, Pocket Bible, Address Book, Pay Record, Newspaper Clippings, Poems, etc. housed in an original issue canvas folder with fitted pockets.** [American Expeditionary Force, France]: 1917-1919. 8 x 7 inches Canvas portfolio with clasps. A very good collection. Much of the contents are slightly browned and edge worn, soiled, with some tearing on the newspaper clippings, and some moderate wear to the wrappers of the military-issued contents.

\$300

Sixty-one items, most in manuscript, that Pvt. Clapp carried with him through the war. Henry Stillwell Clapp (1893-1980) was born in Brooklyn, New York, enlisted on June 19th, 1917 for three years, and shortly afterwards asked for a transfer to more active duty. He was assigned to the 27th Division, known

as O'Ryan's Roughnecks, 102nd military police, when it was formed in July, 1917, and shipped to France in late June 1918 and then served in Ypres-Lys and the Somme Offensive. A fellow M.P serving with Clapp wrote:

"In the course of the third episode from October the twelfth to twentieth the 102nd Military police performed their crowning achievement justifying beyond a doubt their claim to unusual distinction. Their field of endeavor was newly won territory where neither British nor Australian had mapped out roads or designated posts. This unit became pioneers in traffic control on (?) ruined road and disrupted highways and they worked like veterans entirely independently of any other allied cooperation. Furthermore, groups of Military Police were attached to the infantry and advanced with them under the barrage of October seventeenth. Beside this and even more unusual is the fact that detachments from this same unit were posted in Saint Souplet and La Haie Meuerasse (?) while those towns were still 'no man's land, before even the advancing infantry had entered to claim them as Allied ground. Under these extraordinary conditions the men showed real metal." (PFC Charles L. Campbell's diary on OryansRoughNecks).

At one point Clapp must have been interested in changing his life, perhaps giving up his salesman's job, before the war, for a more glamorous life as a journalist, as his folder contains material from the London Correspondence College for a course on Journalism as well as some of his writings. He wasn't so bad, as an unsent letter to his mother indicates: "Today, Sunday, is a grusome sort of a day, cloudy and chill with an ever threatening moist breeze that may bring rain." Clapp married four years after he returned home, and then divorced a decade later; he had two children.

Contains printed documents such as a pocket bible, address book, Soldiers English French Conversation book, Pay record, poems, over fifteen news clippings, general orders, assignment notifications, Course materials, as well as 21 letters, most from his mother, numerous Christmas cards, and a few notes by him describing life at his station. A full list is available upon request. [43971]

