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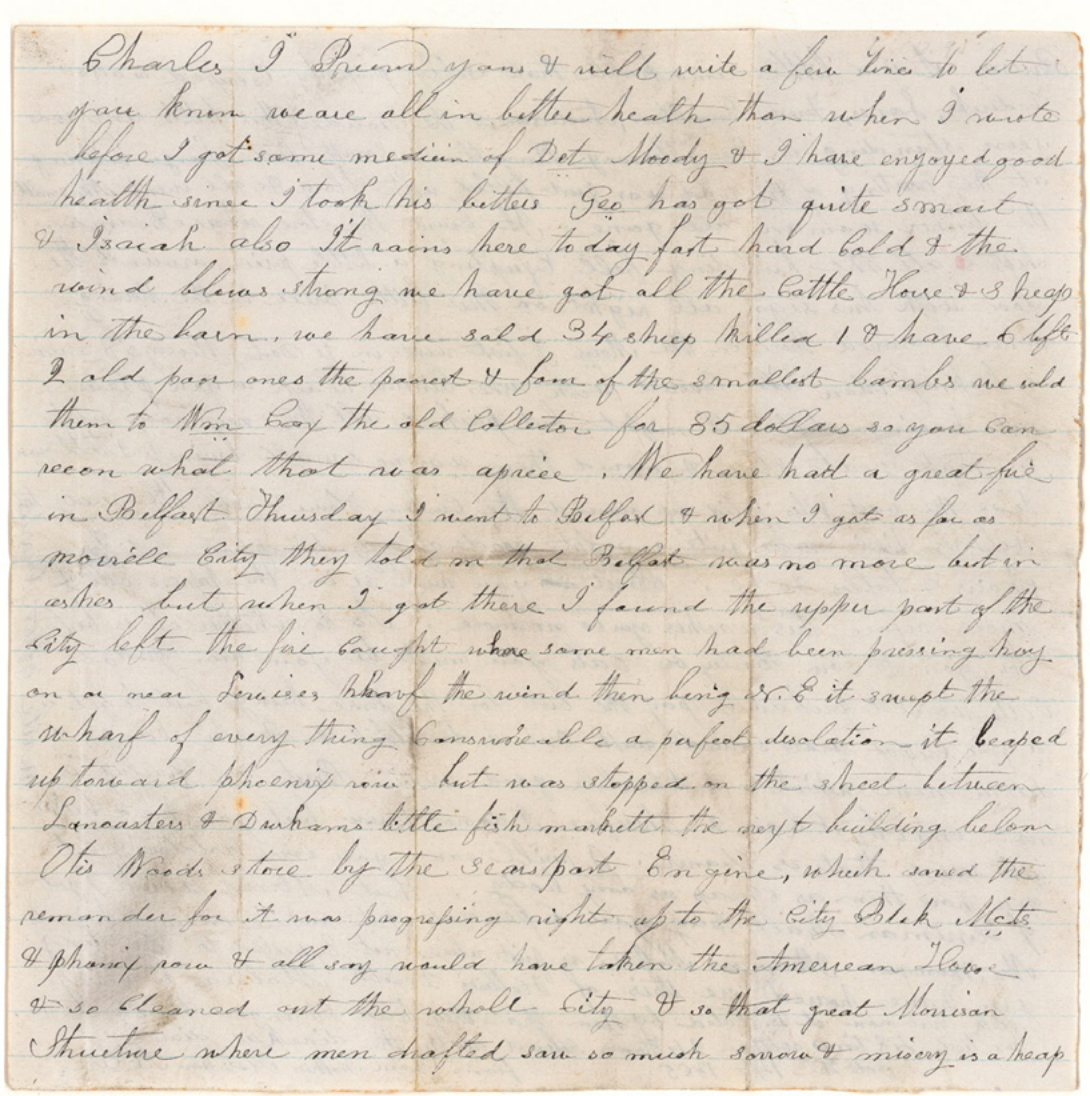
"NO MORE BUT IN ASHES":
AN ACCOUNT OF BELFAST, MAINE
THE DAY AFTER THE GREAT FIRE OF 1865

1. Allen, Nelson. **[Autograph letter, signed, to his son Charles N. Allen, describing the effects of the Great Fire of Belfast, Maine.]** [Montville, Waldo County, Maine], 14 October 1865. 2 pp. in ink on a single leaf, 7.75" x 7.75". Including the original envelope with a canceled postal stamp. CONDITION: Very good, old folds, light scuffing.

A vivid letter composed two days after the Great Fire of Belfast, which destroyed over a hundred buildings across some twenty-two acres, comprising an account of the writer's visit to the city the day after the disaster.

Nelson Allen, Esq. (1806–1873) was born and lived in Montville, some eighteen miles from Belfast. Allen was married to Mary Forbush (1814–1862), served as Justice of the Peace in Montville, and died in Searsmont, Maine. This letter to his son Charles N. Allen of Quincy, Mass., describes the state of the city as he found it in the immediate aftermath of the fire:

> We have had a great fire in Belfast Thursday. I went to Belfast & when I got as far as Morrill City they told me that Belfast was no more but in ashes. But when I got there I found the upper part of the city [was] left. The fire caught where some men had been pressing hay on or near [James C.] Lewises wharf, the wind then being N.E. it swept the wharf of every thing consumable. A perfect desolation, it leaped up toward Phoenix Row but was stopped on the street between Lancaster & Durham's little fish markett [sic], the next building below Otis Woods store by the Searsport [Fire] Engine, which saved the remainder, for it was progressing right up the City Block Mets & Phoenix row & all say would have taken the American House & so cleaned out the whole City & so that great Morrison structure where men drafted saw so much sorrow & misery is a heap [of] Ruins.



Charles I Friend yours & will write a few lines to let you know we are all in better health than when I wrote before I got some medicin of Dr. Moody & I have enjoyed good health since I took his bitters Geo has got quite smart & Isaiah also It rains here to day fast hand cold & the wind blows strong we have got all the Cattle House & Sheep in the barn, we have sold 34 sheep killed 1 & have 6 left 2 old pair ones the parent & some of the smallest lambs we sold them to Wm Gay the old Collector for 85 dollars so you can recon what that was apiece. We have had a great fire in Belfast Thursday I went to Belfast & when I got as far as Morrill City they told me that Belfast was no more but in ashes but when I got there I found the upper part of the City left the fire caught where some men had been pressing hay on or near Lewises Wharf the wind then being N.E it swept the Wharf of every thing Consumeable a perfect desolation it leaped up toward Phoenix row but was stopped on the street between Lancasters & Durhams little fish markett the next building below Otis Woods store by the Searsport Engine, which saved the remainder for it was progressing right up the City Block Mets & Phoenix row & all say would have taken the American House & so cleaned out the whole City & so that great Morrison Structure where men drafted saw so much sorrow & misery is a heap

> It is a little remarkable that Sibly's property escaped as also Fredereks, Lanes, Fred Proultons, Anderson, & the Foundry[?]. This little rim was seen standing in the Morning. Knowlton & Smith, that large building at the parting of the roads, was just filled with flour & all went [i.e., burned]. Mrs. Smith the dinner woman all gone. It burnt the store where Beaman kept [shop] & all the building fell Excepting a little piece around the door with his sign all right on this little piece. In the Morning when I arrived there in the Morn I first went in to Doct. Moodys & such a looking Man all covered with ashes, cinders, [and] black as you please not having slept all night but packed all the numerous articles in that great store & moved them was no small business I tell you. To see the vast piles piled up around the Custom House & all the way to Wilsons Hill was quite a sight. Goods of every description, beds, sofas, chairs & tables &c &c.

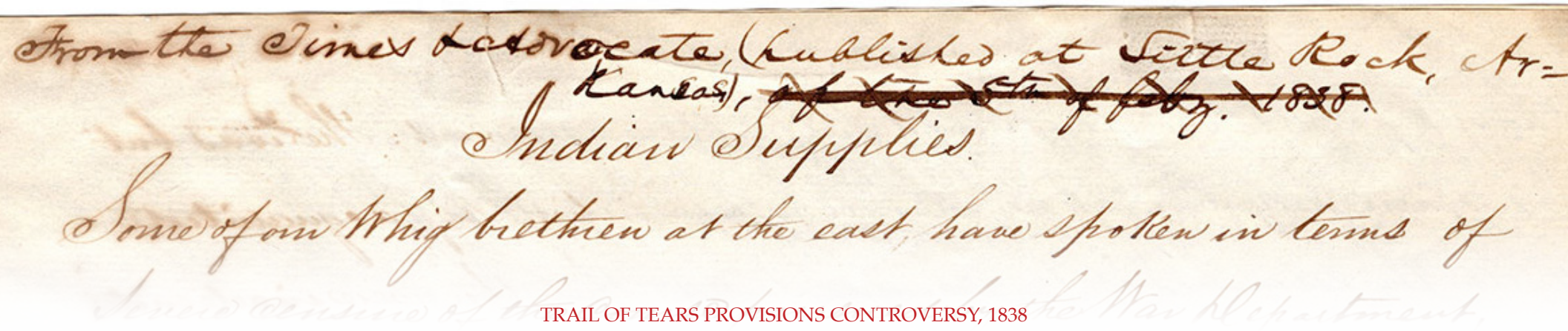
The Great Fire of Belfast leveled some 125 buildings across the city's waterfront, downtown, and residential areas. Although its precise cause is unknown, the fire began on the waterfront in the boat shop of James C. Lewis at about 10:30 on the night of October 12th. The shop was engulfed in flames before the alarm could be

raised. From there, aided by the wind, the fire leapt to storehouses full of hay behind the boat shop and was soon spreading from building to building throughout the city. One of the two fire engines was out of commission, and low tide, combined with the autumnal low, meant that water was scarce. Firefighters demolished several buildings to stop the spread, and a fire engine from the neighboring town of Searsport came to help—but the fire continued to spread. The fire raged for some eight hours, and was ultimately brought under control by blowing up Dr. Sylvester's store and numerous other buildings. City officials afterwards decided to bolster the fire department, but, despite their efforts, Belfast suffered three more fires before the end of the nineteenth century, in 1873, 1885, and 1899.

A remarkable eyewitness account of the immediate aftermath of the Great Fire of Belfast.

REFERENCES: Seymour, Tom. "The Great Fires of Belfast" at *Fishermen's Voice*, Vol. 20, No. 2 (2015), online.

Item #9187 $475.00



TRAIL OF TEARS PROVISIONS CONTROVERSY, 1838

2. [Anonymous.] **[Trail of Tears related manuscript bearing on the mistreatment of Native Americans by government contractors.] Indian Supplies [and] Indian Supplies at Fort Gibson [manuscript captions].** [Arkansas?], 1838. 12.9" x 8". 4 pp. neatly written on ruled paper, several corrections (insertions, replacements, and cancellations of words). CONDITION: Good, old tape repairs at top and bottom, short tears along outer margins at the central old fold (not affecting text), gutter margin with light dampstaining, some foxing; overall surprisingly well preserved.

An unpublished Trail of Tears related editorial letter defending both the War Department and a government contractor, Glasgow, Harrison & Co., a firm later found to have withheld or overcharged for provisions intended for the various migrating native peoples.

In 1832 Congress created a commission to oversee the removal of various tribes from the East to Indian Territory. The commission made its headquarters at Fort Gibson, Arkansas which served as "a dispersal site" for the Seminoles, Cherokee, Chickasaw, and Creeks after their grueling journey from their homelands in the southeastern U.S. The anonymous author of the present letter contends that surviving migrants of the various tribes were properly provisioned at Fort Gibson, as contracted by the U.S. government, an assertion later proven false.

The author begins the letter by offering a full transcript of an anonymous editorial titled "Indian Supplies," published in the *Arkansas Times and Advocate* on 5 July 1838, which he himself or one of his associates probably wrote. He requests that the article be reprinted in *The Republic,* adding commentary to be published along with it. The *Times* editorial is, on the face of it, a response to criticism of the War Department for establishing a depot of provisions for the displaced native people. Its author defends the Department's decision, asserting that the creation of a depot was "a measure of absolute necessity," as there were 15,000 Creeks on the frontier

border, with many more expected, "among them the Seminoles." He alludes to the failure of "Mr. Mackey, the (at one time) contractor for supplying" the Creeks, which left the responsibility for feeding them to Captain James R. Stephenson, who had "immediate charge of that tribe" and who, in spite of the challenges he faced, succeeded in doing so. "In 1837 a new contract was made for the subsistence of the Creeks and Seminoles for the remainder of the year (about nine months.)—the gentlemen who took the contract were very enterprising and respectable men, still, it was hardly thought possible that they could fulfill their agreement." This, he asserts, they nevertheless managed to do, but notes that had

> the Government been unprepared for such an emergency, nothing less than a border war would have been the consequence. The scalps of the handful of soldiers at that time stationed at [Fort] Gibson, (however gallant and efficient the officers,) would not have given a hair to each warrior, and the red hand that spares not, would have reaped a rich harvest in Arkansas.

While the editorial seems to be mainly concerned with defending the War Department's establishment of a depot, the letter's real purpose was evidently to provide cover for the "very enterprising and respectable men," subsequently identified in the author's commentary as Glasgow & Harrison and Company:

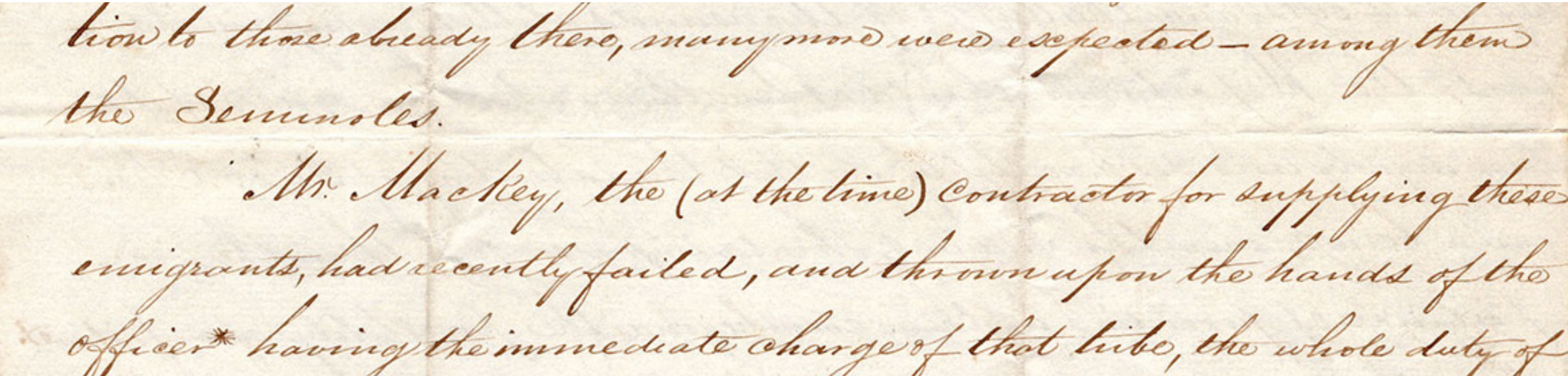
> In addition to what is there said, we feel authorized to remark that the whole amount of the original cost of the provisions did not much exceed $300,000, and that more than one third were purchased for an emigrating tribe (the Chickasaws) for which Glasgow, Harrison & Co. were not contractors, and in accordance with a request made by the Indians themselves, as we are informed [canceled line reads: the expense being payable out of their own money]. The loss, if any, will be very small. It is probably owing to the extraordinary circumstances that the Arkansas continued navigable six or eight weeks longer than usual last year, that Messrs. G[lasgow], H[arrison] & Co. were able to fulfill their contract, having brought in provisions from the northwestern states. If they had failed (and they are such men that failure could only occur from the impossibility of getting the provisions at any price) and the measure in question had not been taken, the Seminoles had gone, as well as from 7 to 10,000 Cherokees, and 4000 additional Creeks, who were expected to emigrate in the summer and fall of 1837, we ask The Republican what it would have said of the nonfulfillment of a treaty stipulation by which starvation ensued and a bloody border war? For ourselves we say, better that the whole should be lost than that one Indian should have died from starvation.

The frauds perpetrated against the Native Americans (and the U.S. Government) by Glasgow, Harrison & Co. appear to be well documented. Congress itself determined that this "subordinate agent" withheld and overcharged provisions that had been promised to the forcibly relocated tribes. Cf. the 1843 congressional investigation, "Frauds upon Indians—Right of the President to Withhold Papers" (H.R. Rep. No. 271, 27th Cong., 3rd Sess.). The report "expose[s] the whole machinery of fraud, by which the Government and Indians have been so often greatly wronged."

A remarkable 1838 Trail of Tears manuscript concerning the provisioning of Native Americans by U.S. Government contractors.

REFERENCES: "Trail of Tears" at Britannica online; "Fort Gibson State Historic Site" at National Park Service online; "Fort Gibson, Oklahoma on the Indian Frontier" at Legends Of America online.

Item #7992 $3,500.00


tion to those already there, many more were expected — among them
the Seminoles.

Mr. Mackey, the (at the time) Contractor for supplying these
emigrants, had recently failed, and thrown upon the hands of the
officer* having the immediate charge of that tribe, the whole duty of

LITTLE DOLLIE DUTTON
SMALLER THAN TOM THUMB

3. **At Town Hall, - Meriden, For Two Days Only. Levees of The Little Fairy, Miss Dollie Dutton, 9 years old, 26 inches high…** Meriden, Conn., [ca. 1860]. Illustrated broadside, 21.5" x 4.875". CONDITION: Very good, moderate spotting; a few expert repairs to small marginal losses, recently backed with Japanese tissue.

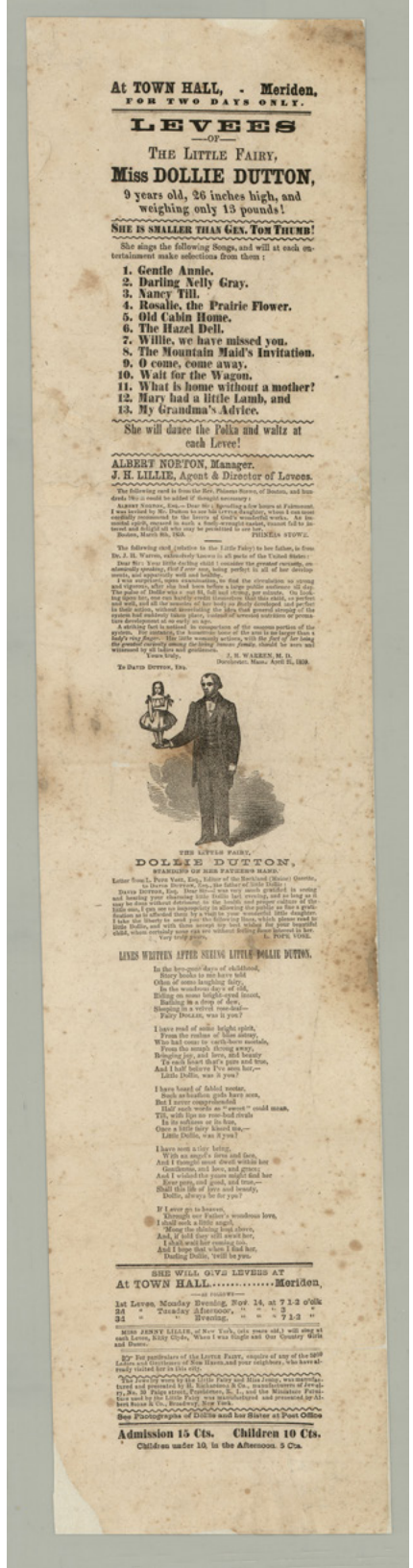
A wonderful illustrated broadside promoting three appearances of twenty-six-inch tall Dollie Dutton in Meriden, Connecticut, and including five stanzas of verse addressed to her by the editor of a Maine newspaper.

Dollie Dutton is shown here standing gracefully on her father's hand, a pose that, dramatically highlighting her dainty stature, she often employed to make her entrance on stage. The broadside announces two days and three "levees," i.e., performances in Meriden, Connecticut, and urges prospective attendees to "enquire of any of the 5000 Ladies and Gentlemen of New Haven, and your neighbors, who have already visited her in this city." Her age, height, and weight—"9 years old, 26 inches high, and only 13 pounds!"—are given above the performance program, which consists of thirteen songs and two dances, "the Polka and waltz." Two recent letters are reproduced just above the illustration, one of which, by Rev. Phineas Stowe of Boston, recommends that all "lover's of God's wonderful works" visit Dollie to marvel at her as an "immortal spirit, encased in…a finely-wrought casket." Below the illustration is a letter and five verses on Dollie by the editor of the Rockland, Maine *Gazette*, who evidently took a more humane interest in Dollie, and recommends continuing her performance career "so long as it may be done without detriment to the health and proper culture of the little one." His first stanza reads:

> In the bye-gone days of childhood,
> Story books to me have told
> Often of some laughing fairy,
> In the wondrous days of old,
> Riding on some bright-eyed insect,
> Bathing in a drop of dew,
> Sleeping in a velvet rose-leaf—
> Fairy Dollie, was it you?

Photos of Dollie and her sister, who had performed with her until her death the previous year, are announced as being available at the post office.

Born in Framingham, Massachusetts in 1853 or 1855 to David and Ellen Dutton, Alice Marie "Dollie" Dutton's minuscule stature (she was born with proportional dwarfism) prompted her father to begin exhibiting her when she was just six months old. Dollie and her older sister Etta, also a little person, performed together until Etta's death in 1859. Under the management of her aunt, Dollie took dance lessons, and at various points in her career performed alongside other little people, including singer Sarah Belton, dancer Wilhelmina Kappas, and even Tom Thumb, as well as occasionally appearing next to "giants," among them, F. Decker, the "Ossian Giant Boy." Dollie retired from public life at the age of eighteen, after becoming increasingly "difficult to manage" ("Difficult"). Evidently, whatever sense of enjoyment—or at least compliance—that had facilitated her career for so long wore away as Dollie entered adulthood, and with it went a good measure of public sympathy: "She was a freakish little creature," one 1882 report asserts, "and sometimes would refuse to go on the stage at all, compelling her manager to refund the admission money. In 1875 she married a man of ordinary stature named Swain, but separated from him soon. Their only child died in infancy. The news of her being taken to an insane asylum, a hopeless lunatic, does not surprise those who have known her." Indeed, after her brief marriage, Dollie returned to her family in Natick but was soon committed to the Worcester Insane Asylum where she lived for eleven years before dying 1890.


At TOWN HALL, - Meriden,
FOR TWO DAYS ONLY.

LEVEES
—OF—
THE LITTLE FAIRY,
Miss DOLLIE DUTTON,
9 years old, 26 inches high, and weighing only 13 pounds!

SHE IS SMALLER THAN GEN. TOM THUMB!

She sings the following Songs, and will at each entertainment make selections from them:

1. Gentle Annie.
2. Darling Nelly Gray.
3. Nancy Till.
4. Rosalie, the Prairie Flower.
5. Old Cabin Home.
6. The Hazel Dell.
7. Willie, we have missed you.
8. The Mountain Maid's Invitation.
9. O come, come away.
10. Wait for the Wagon.
11. What is home without a mother?
12. Mary had a little Lamb, and
13. My Grandma's Advice.

She will dance the Polka and waltz at each Levee!

ALBERT NORTON, Manager.
J. H. LILLIE, Agent & Director of Levees.

THE LITTLE FAIRY,
DOLLIE DUTTON,
STANDING ON HER FATHER'S HAND.

LINES WRITTEN AFTER SEEING LITTLE DOLLIE DUTTON.

SHE WILL GIVE LEVEES AT
At TOWN HALL.....Meriden,

1st Levee Monday Evening, Nov 14, at 7 1-2 o'clk
2d " Tuesday Afternoon, " " " 3 "
3d " " Evening, " " " 7 1-2 "

See Photographs of Dollie and her Sister at Post Office

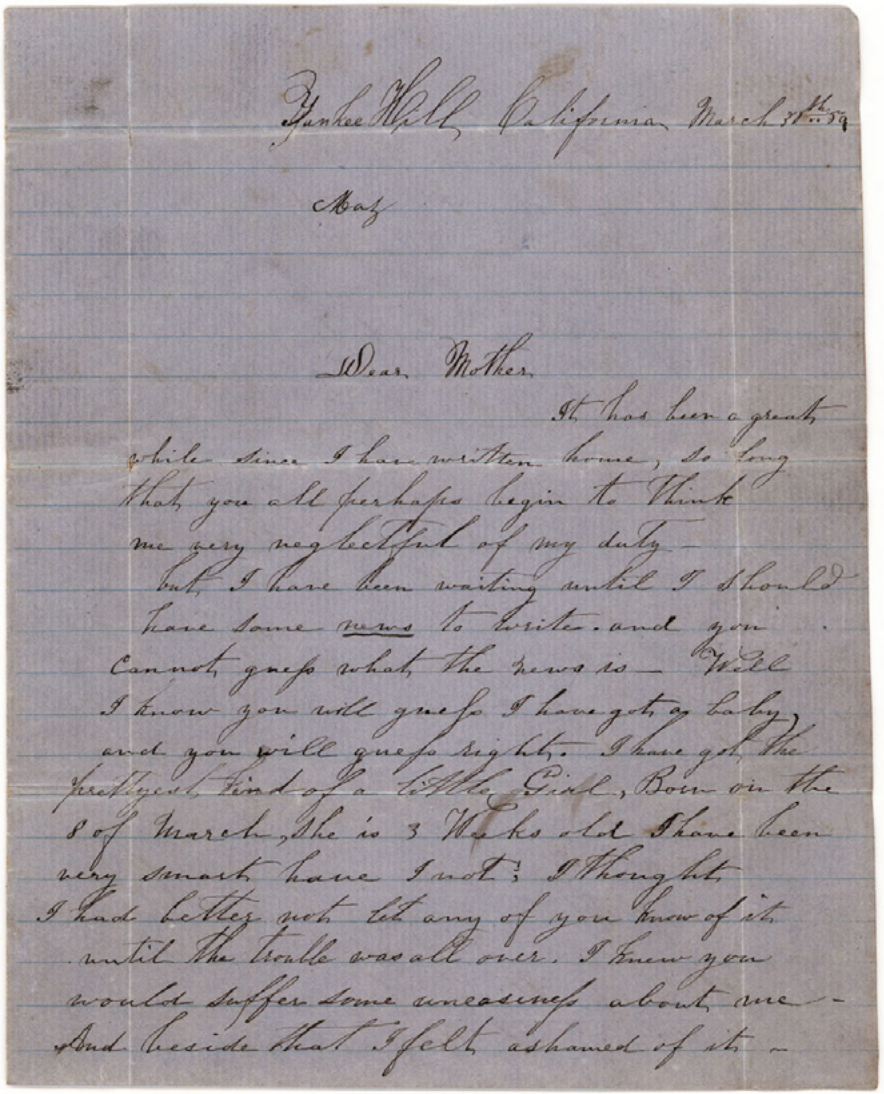
Admission 15 Cts. Children 10 Cts.
Children under 10, in the Afternoon, 5 Cts.

No examples of this Meriden broadside in OCLC.

An illustrated broadside promoting young Dollie Dutton, a child star and little person known as "The Little Fairy," performing alone in Meriden, Connecticut not long after the death of her similarly tiny sister.

REFERENCES: "Difficult to Manage," *Connecticut Western News*, November 29, 1882, p. 4; "Alice Marie 'Dollie' Dutton : Child Entertainer, 'The Little Fairy,' Little Person" at Framingham Biographies online.

Item #10276 $750.00


Yankee Hill California March 31st 59

Mat

Dear Mother

It has been a great while since I have written home, so long that you all perhaps begin to think me very neglectful of my duty — but I have been waiting until I should have some news to write. and you cannot guess what the news is — Well I know you will guess I have got a baby and you will guess right. I have got the prettyest kind of a little Girl, Born on the 8 of March, She is 3 Weeks old I have been very smart have I not? I thought I had better not let any of you know of it until the trouble was all over. I knew you would suffer some uneasiness about me — And beside that I felt ashamed of it —

A GOLD MINER'S WIFE WRITES HOME FROM YANKEE HILL, CALIFORNIA, 1859

4. Barnes, Lovina. **[Autograph letter, signed, by a young mother on domestic life in the aftermath of the California Gold Rush.]** Yankee Hill, California, 30 March–1 April 1859. 4 pp. in ink on lined blue bifolium, 8.5" x 6.75". CONDITION: Very good, a few minor separations along old folds, no losses to the text.

An evocative letter documenting domestic and dream life in a small California gold-mining town by a woman who ventured from Kentucky to California with her miner husband.

Born in Livingston, Kentucky, Lovina Terry Padon Barnes (1833–1916) married Thomas Bartholomew Barnes Jr. (1830–1905) in 1853, and sometime before 1859 they moved to Yankee Hill, Butte County, California. Lovina died in Solano, California in 1916.

This letter is addressed to Barnes's mother Mary Terry (1801–1861) back home in Kentucky. Apologizing for her long silence, Barnes writes that she has been waiting to send a letter until she has some news—"And you cannot guess what the news is":

> Well I know you will guess I have got a baby, and you will guess right. I have got the prettiest kind of a little girl, born on the 8 of March, she is 3 weeks old. I have been very smart have I not; I thought I had better not let any of you know of it until the trouble was all over. I knew you would suffer some uneasiness about me—and beside that I felt ashamed of it. My health was not good for some time previous to the birth of my babe. But I had the easiest time with her I have ever had. Mrs. Glover & Mrs. Stearns officiated, I have more faith in them, than I have in the Doctors.

Barnes informs her mother that she and her new baby Lizzie—named after two of her aunts—are both in good health (she has not needed "a single dose of medicine"), and that Lizzie "is as fat as a possum." Although her first child, Seth, did not know what to make of Lizzie at first, he is now very fond of his new sister and "kisses her so much." Barnes writes that her husband Thomas has built a cradle for the baby, but notes that she is "nearly set…crazy" when both children cry at the same time. She offers an evocative portrait her family's life in Yankee Hill:

> Both children are asleep. Thomas is at work on his claim. It is snowing very hard. It has snowed every day this week. There has been more snow here this winter than usual. The Fruit trees are in full bloom. It is the general impression that the weather will kill all the fruit. Mr. Glover has covered a great many of his trees with cloth, but I think it almost useless to try to save them. Times are pretty dull here now. The weather is so disagreeable there is very little work going on, and the ladies are all confined in doors. I have not been from home since New Year's Day, I begin to want to go visiting, how nice it would be if I could take my children and go spend the day with you next week, but I must wait I fear a great many weeks before I can do that…Mr. Smith and lady left Yankee Hill quite recently for the States as they then thought, but I have heard they had concluded to remain in California a while longer, and had bought a ranch near Stockton [San Joaquin County, California]…Mrs Glover is a dear good woman. She has been a sister to me—she has no children and she seems to think a great deal of mine. She dressed my babe every morning until I was able to do it myself. I am blessed with kind neighbors.

Concluding the letter on April 1st, Barnes writes that she has just finished the washing, with help from Thomas, who is "the best husband in the world, and the longer I know him the more I think it." After noting that she would send a lock of Lizzie's hair if she had anything more than fuzz, Barnes recounts: "I dreamed 3 dreams about [Lizzie] last night. I saw her married and then have a Baby and then die—I do believe I am a little superstitious for that dream has been on my mind all day." Not only that, Barnes asks her mother tell a mutual acquaintance "that dream she had about me has come to pass…and she must not dream of me having any more Babys."

Yankee Hill (formerly known as Rich Gulch and Spanishtown) was settled in 1850, around the time that lode mining began in the area. When Chilean and Spanish miners arrived later that decade, the area was renamed Spanishtown. With the subsequent arrival of New Englanders it became Yankee Hill. It is estimated that the district produced more than 100,000 ounces of gold. At its peak, the town had a hotel, a saloon and winery, and a general store. Its post office operated from 1858 to 1951.

An unusual letter on life as a young mother in a California gold mining town.

REFERENCES: Durham, David L. *California's Geographic Names: A Gazetteer of Historic and Modern Names of the State* (Clovis, California: Word Dancer Press, 1998), p. 338; "Lovina B Terry Padon" at Family Search online; "Yankee Hill District" at Western Mining History online.

Item #7366 $650.00

AN EVOCATIVE LETTER FROM A CONTROVERSIAL SURVIVOR OF THE BATTLE OF LITTLE BIG HORN

5. Benteen, Frederick. **[Autograph letter, signed, from Frederick Benteen regarding his court-martial, addressed to Dr. Morse Kent Taylor.]** Fort Du Chesne, Utah, 29 January 1887. 6 pp. manuscript in ink, 9.5" x 6". [With] 9 letters (20 pp. manuscript in ink) by other parties to Dr. Morse Kent, 1868–1887. CONDITION: Very good.

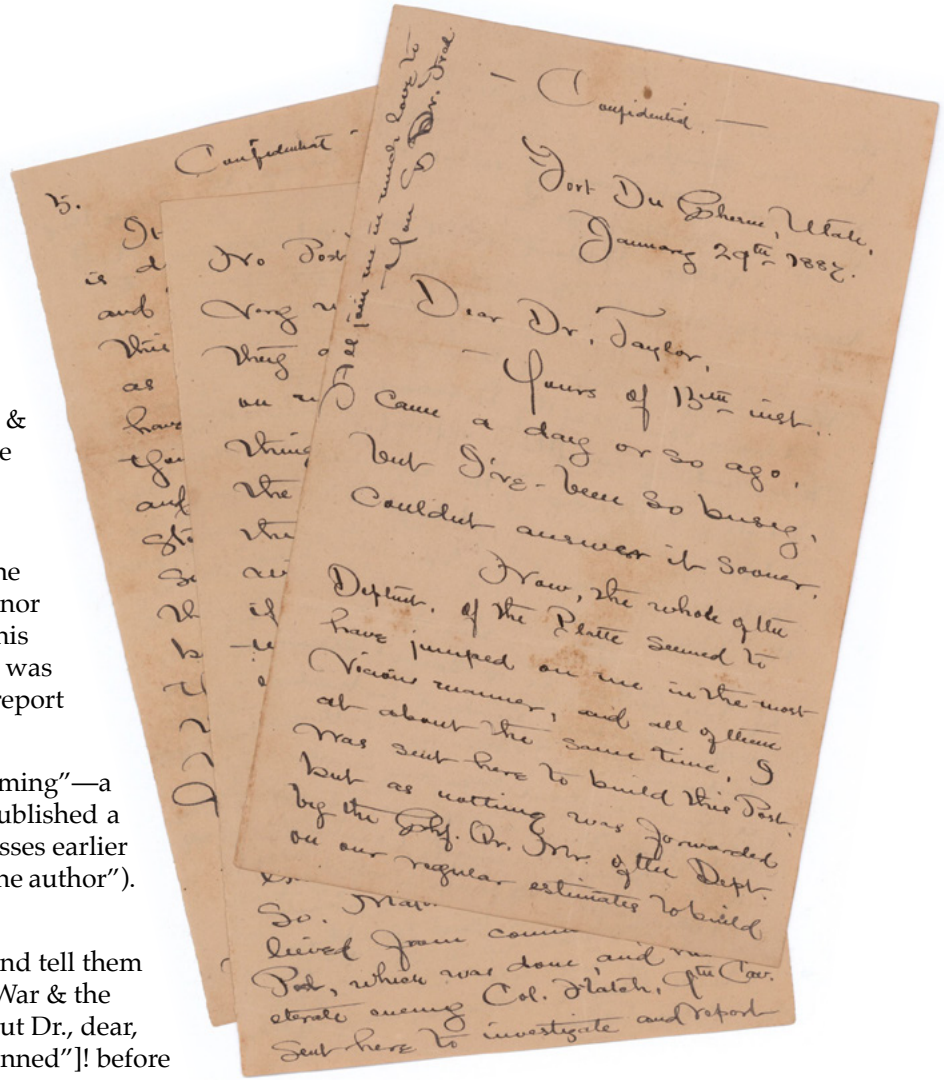
A rare autograph letter by Frederick Benteen, written from Fort DuChesne, Utah Territory in the lead-up to his 1887 court-martial, defending his situation and complaining that "the whole of the Deptmt. of the Platte seemed to have jumped on me in the most vicious manner."

Frederick Benteen was born in Petersburg, Virginia in 1834 and began his military career during the Civil War, enlisting in the Union Army, to the dismay of his staunchly secessionist father. He afterwards joined the 7th Cavalry as a captain and spent much of the rest of his life in the West, serving "in every Indian campaign which made Custer's name great as an Indian fighter" despite having little liking or respect for Custer himself, whom he considered an irresponsible braggart (*Army and Navy* p. 800). Benteen was among the few survivors of the Battle of Little Big Horn, in which he played a controversial part—failing to come to Custer's aid because he stopped en route to effectively take command of a smaller company led by Major Reno, a decision that saved the lives of about 350 of Reno's men.

The letter offered here, written eleven years after the battle and just a few months after taking up his new post at Fort DuChesne, Utah Territory, finds Benteen staring down a court-martial on charges of drunkenness while in command of the Fort and "scandalous" behavior, namely, "taking off his clothes, to quarrel with citizens, and

exposing his person" while "in the post trader's store" (*Army and Navy* p. 794). Benteen's letter, detailing his side of the story, paints quite a different picture, and requests that his friend, Dr. Morse Kent Taylor, lobby Congressmen in his favor. Having been posted to Fort Du Chesne to transform it from a collection of tents into a permanent structure, Benteen found upon his arrival that

> nothing was forwarded by the Ch[ie]f. Q[uarte]r. M[aste]r. of the Dept. on our regular estimates to build the same with, no nails, no lumber no shingles, no lime, no nothing; then how in the name of all that is holy can building be done?Well, I stood it till forbearance ceased…and then I commenced demanding that the Post be supplied through the Adjutant General of the Department, thus, making everything official; Well, the carrying the war into Africa—as it were, did not suit Major Daudy, Chf. Qr. Mr. of the Dept. Now—the Post Trader of Du Chesne is a Government Contractor, and has been engaged in building Robinson & Niobrara, & there is not a doubt in my mind but that there are some officers of the Army around Omaha who get 'Divvys'—as it were.
>
> No Post Trader is apt to be a very warm friend of mine, for they all know that I look at my commission as a thing that is holy…if a P.T. can make any money in the prosecutions of his business, why, all well and good, but he can't shave the men, nor can he steal from Uncle Sam; this state of affairs didn't suit Geo. H. Jewett—and his partners. So, Major Benteen was to be relieved from command of the Post, which was done, and his inveterate enemy Col. Hatch, 9th Cav sent here to investigate and report on Benteen's conduct…


Confidential
Dear Dr. Taylor,
Yours of 15th inst.
Came a day or so ago,
but I've been so busy,
couldn't answer it sooner,
Now, the whole of the
Dept. of the Platte seemed to
have jumped on me in the most
vicious manner, and all of them
at about the same time, I
was sent here to build this Post,
but as nothing was forwarded
by the Ch. Qr. Mr. of the Dept.
on our regular estimates to build
So. Maj.
leave your comm
Post, which was done and
eternal enemy Col. Hatch, 9th Cav.
Sent here to investigate and report

The last "charge" that Benteen mentions against himself is that of "conduct unbecoming"—a reference not to his intoxication but to what he claims is a false allegation that he published a newspaper article in the *Kansas City Times*, evidently alleging the corruption he discusses earlier ("Well," he comments, "the article was only too true, but I'm sorry that I do not know the author"). He concludes by telling Taylor:

> You can help by writing at once to any Senator or Congressman that you know, and tell them what you know of me, and tell them to help me with General Sheridan, Sec'y of War & the President. It is the Deptmt. Hd. Qrs. that is doing the devillry [sic] against me…but Dr., dear, they have struck a snag…and should wonder if they cried Peccavi [i.e., "I have sinned"]! before I am through with them.

Benteen's sentence would ultimately be commuted by President Grover Cleveland himself, "in view of his long and honourable service and the reputation he has earned for bravery and soldierly qualities," and instead of receiving a dishonourable discharge he was suspended for one year at half pay, after which he retired (*Army and Navy* p. 800). He died in Atlanta in 1898.

Benteen manuscript material is scarce in the trade, with Rare Book Hub recording just one autograph letter, signed, at auction.

A spirited letter from one of the most controversial participants in the Battle of Little Big Horn, written from Utah Territory in the lead-up to the court-martial that, combined with subsequent health problems, ended his military career.

REFERENCES: *Army and Navy Journal*, April 30, 1887; "Capt. Frederick Benteen" at National Park Service online.

Item #10201 $9,500.00


The BEST of the Season.

C. T. V. & W. R'Y

EXCURSION

TO

NIAGARA FALLS AND TORONTO

GOING WEDNESDAY, AUG. 25th, 1880,

By the C. T. V. & W., C. C. C. & I., L. S. & M. S. and N. Y. C. R'ys, leaving UHRICHSVILLE 6:15 P. M., Tuscarawas 6:25, Goshen 6:32, New Philadelphia 6:40, Canal Dover 6:50, Strasburgh 7:04, Barr's Mills 7:17, Justus 7:27, Navarre 7:33, Massillon 7:48, Paul's 8:00, Canal Fulton 8:11, Warwick 8:21, Silver Creek 8:27, Easton 8:36, Russell 8:51, Seville 9:00, Chippewa Lake 9:13, Summit 9:19, Medina 9:23, York 9:32, Eliarte 9:41, Belden 9:51, thence direct to Niagara Falls by the above route, without change of cars, arriving at 7:00 A. M., Thursday, August 26th.

FARE, for the Round Trip to Niagara Falls, $4.00

Parties on this Excursion will find the following very much to their advantage at the Falls:—Accompany the Excursion Agent direct to Prospect Park. After spending a short time for refreshments, your basket will be checked free of charge at the Pavilion; you will then go immediately to Goat, Luna and the Three Sister Islands, which are on the American side. All the principal points of interest are on the American side. The finest rapids in the world are those at the Three Sister Islands, beyond Goat Island, a short distance above the Great Falls. Those Islands are connected by foot bridges. The visit to the Islands should occupy until noon. Returning to Prospect Park for dinner, after which you pass down the inclined Railway to the river below the American Fall. Looking up from the Shadow of the Rock Dressing Room at the water as it comes over the Fall, the traveler appreciates a grandeur that has no parallel. Returning to Prospect Point, at the top of the American Fall, much time should be spent to carefully study the wonders of Niagara. Towards the close of the day, those who desire to visit Canada, should cross the Upper Suspension Bridge, which is the longest span in the world, one quarter of a mile in length, and 200 feet above the water. The Falls are to be seen in the distance, but the view is second to none. Each person should visit Canada. After taking a good look from the Canada shore, return to Prospect Park for supper, and you have seen all there is of Niagara Falls. The regular price for visitors to the above points is $1.50. Parties in charge of Rates, Tolls and Carriages at Niagara Falls, have agreed to the following rates for this Excursion. Purchase tickets of their Agent at $1.00 each when he passes through the train. Those who desire to ride, procure Tickets of the Agent for $1.00 more, which will entitle you to a seat in a first class carriage, including all tolls for carriage and driver to these points. These carriages will accommodate 5 or 6 persons. The drivers will be polite, and give all information possible relative to Niagara. Without a carriage, $1.00 is every item of expense necessary to see Niagara Falls on this Excursion. A carriage is not necessary; but is decidedly a convenience. If you carry your basket well filled for the round trip, and include a carriage, $2.00 is every item of expense necessary to see Niagara Falls.

There are many places at Niagara, such as the Canada Museum, "Take your picture on Table Rock," "All free here, walk right in," Rapids and Double Elevator below the Railroad Bridge, &c., &c. These are not Niagara Falls, and cost much more than they are worth. Prospect Park will be headquarters during the day, and no extra charge for going out and in. Hot and cold water free. Also a good restaurant, where hot coffee will be furnished at 5 cents a cup, and eatables at like reasonable prices.

H. NEILSON, President Prospect Park Co., has agreed to give an Exhibition of the Electric Light, Thursday evening of this Excursion at the Falls. This is one of the finest Exhibitions on the American continent. No Extra Charge to Excursionists.

☞ 400 TICKETS will be immediately placed on Sale at the Ticket Stations named.

When those are sold, sale of Tickets will close. Every person who procures a ticket can depend on a seat in a first-class car for the round trip. The cars will not be overloaded. Parties desiring to avail themselves of these VERY LOW RATES must purchase tickets as advertised. A limited number of ELEGANT PARLOR SLEEPING COACHES will be attached to this train, and may be had at $2.00 a DOUBLE BERTH the round trip. Each berth will accommodate two persons. Those desiring spaces in the Sleepers must purchase their Rail Road tickets at the earliest possible moment, and leave their name and amount of space wished in the Sleepers with their R. R. Agent, who will send their names and amount of space wished, to M. K. POST, Agent, Uhrichsville, and the Sleepers will be filled in the order the names are received. At Stations where there are no Agents, Tickets will be furnished on the Train.

All Persons, on this Excursion, wishing to visit TORONTO, can do so for ONE DOLLAR MORE, the Round Trip from Niagara, by the following route:—Leave N. Y. C. Depot, Niagara Falls, by Special Train at 6.40 A. M. (Col. Time,) Friday, the 27th, for Lewiston, here take one of the fast side-wheel Steamers of the Toronto and Niagara Navigation Co's Line, arriving in Toronto at 11.00 A. M. Returning, the Boat will leave Toronto at 3.00 P. M., (Col. Time,) giving 4 hours in the "Queen City" of Canada. Toronto, the finest English city in the Dominion, has a population of seventy-five thousand. Nothing in the line of Excursions offers so many attractions for ONE DOLLAR as this trip down the Niagara River by the N. Y. Central RRiway, and across Lake Ontario by Boat from Lewiston. There is a short walk between the depot and boat at Lewiston. Those who prefer can remain at Niagara until the party returns from Toronto. THE TORONTO TICKET MUST BE PURCHASED ON THE TRAIN, in connection with the Tickets of Admission at the Falls. Returning home, the train will leave the N. Y. C. Depot, Niagara Falls, immediately upon arrival from Toronto, Friday evening, the 27th, arriving at UHRICHSVILLE about 10:00 A. M., Saturday, the 28th.

☞ With this Train, an Elegant New HOTEL AND REFRESHMENT CAR will be run, where all can be fed at a trifling cost.

☞ The public should appreciate the following facts:—The C.T. V. & W. & C. C. C. & I. R'ys are second to none in the excursion business, and their Niagara Trains run by the Lake Shore Double Track Route, which will insure perfect safety and no delays on side tracks. The entire route has no equal for quick time, smooth roads, safety in travel, first-class cars, free from dust, and economy to Excursionists.

THE EXCURSION AGENT is regularly employed by the C. C. C. & I. R'y, to look after the best interests of Excursions passing over their lines, is well acquainted at Niagara, and will accompany the party, using every effort possible to the economy and satisfaction of each passenger.

Organized parties of fifty or more, who have purchased their tickets twenty-four hours before this Excursion, will be furnished a Coach on giving due notice to the Excursion Agent. Trunks and regular baggage will not be taken on this train. No Children Free. Persons without Tickets will be charged Local Rates. The Spencer and Niagara Houses have agreed to entertain parties on this Excursion for 50 Cents a Meal or Lodging. A double berth can be had in the Sleeping Cars, at the Falls, for 50 Cents, Thursday night.

OSCAR TOWNSEND, G. M., Cleveland, O. WM. H. GROUT, G. T. A., Cleveland, O. C. E. HEALY, Exc's Ag't, New London, O.

☞ PLEASE CIRCULATE AND POST IN A CONSPICUOUS PLACE. ☜

RAILWAY EXCURSION FROM OHIO TO NIAGARA

6. **The Best of the Season. C. T. V. & W. R'Y Excursion to Niagara Falls and Toronto Going Wednesday, Aug. 25th, 1880…** Cleveland, Ohio: Cleveland Terminal & Valley Railroad, 1880. Illustrated broadside, 20.875" x 8.125". 1 b&w wood engraving, 4.5" x 6". CONDITION: Good, one .75" wide chip at upper margin, three repaired horizontal creases, two repaired 5.5" vertical tears at lower third.

A broadside advertising a special offer for residents of northeastern Ohio to visit Niagara Falls and Canada on the Cleveland, Tuscarawas Valley & Wheeling Railway.

With 400 tickets available, this "Niagara Train" was scheduled to depart from Uhrichsville, Ohio on the evening of August 25th, making several stops in nearby towns on the C. T. V. & W line before continuing overnight to Niagara. The train is described as safe and luxurious, with "an elegant new hotel and refreshment car." The excursion was offered in partnership with the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railway, which provided an on-site "Excursion Agent."

The itinerary is described as follows: Upon arriving, visitors were to meet at Prospect Park, then a privately-run viewing area on the American side. After checking luggage, they could spend time on the Niagara River islands connected by footbridge, return for lunch, and then "pass down the inclined Railway to the river below the American Fall." In the afternoon, an optional visit to the Canadian side is suggested by way of the Suspension Bridge. After returning for supper, visitors would by then "have seen all there is of Niagara Falls." Prices for carriages and other add-ons are listed, as well as a warning to avoid tourist traps (i.e., activities not affiliated with the Prospect Park Company). In the evening, the president of the Company, H. Neilson was scheduled to deliver an "Exhibition of the Electric Light."

Visitors wishing to extend their stay were given the option of a day trip to Toronto for an additional $1 by way of the New York Central Railway and the Toronto & Niagara Navigation Co. steamship across Lake Ontario. After spending four hours in the city, visitors would then return to Niagara Falls and promptly catch another overnight train back to Ohio. The advertisement concludes with agent contact information at three locations in Ohio.

A large wood engraving depicts tourists at an observation deck in Prospect Park overlooking the American Falls, with Goat Island and the Canadian Falls visible in the background. The work is discreetly signed "Bureau of Illustn. Buffalo N.Y." The Bureau of Illustration was a printing firm active in the 1870s and early 1880s, specializing in commercial wood engraving.

The Cleveland, Tuscarawas Valley & Wheeling Railway (1875–1882) was a short-lived regional railway serving eastern Ohio. It was organized to take over the bankrupt Lakeshore & Tuscarawas Valley Railway. After expansion, it consisted of one main line running between the shore of Lake Erie and Wheeling, West Virginia. Financial difficulties led to the company being reorganized as the Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling Railway, eventually becoming part of the Baltimore & Ohio system.

Not in OCLC.

A scarce broadside promoting a railway excursion to Niagara Falls from eastern Ohio.

REFERENCES: *The History of Tuscarawas County, Ohio* (Chicago: Warner, Beers & Co., 1884), p. 397.

Item #10375 $575.00

A NEW HAMPSHIRE MISSIONARY'S ACCOUNT OF A SERPENT STRANGLING A TIGER

7. Bowen, Abel, engraver. **A Tyger Destroyed by a Serpent! Near Madras, in India, on the 20th February, 1816, in presence of one of our Missioners (a native of New-Hampshire.)** [Boston,] 1816. Illustrated broadside, 15.75" x 9" plus margins, text in three columns, with touches of red to engraving. CONDITION: Very good, some spotting and toning consistent with age, a few small losses to paper, one partially affecting a "w" in the right column of text.

A rare and striking broadside featuring a large wood engraving by Boston's Abel Bowen and relaying the eyewitness account of a New Hampshire missionary who saw a giant serpent, evidently a python, overpower an enormous tiger in southern India.

Bowen's woodcut, with touches of red making the bared fangs and open mouths of the animals all the more vivid, shows the terrifying encounter at its most dramatic moment—the serpent having suddenly entwined itself "in a number of curls around the trembling body" of the tiger, whose large claws are rendered useless. Below the title is printed the "Extract of a letter" from an anonymous New Hampshire missionary, addressed to a friend in Boston to "satisfy you that our laudable attempts to christianize a heathen race… are frequently attended with the most eminent danger of the destruction of our lives." En route from Madras to Pondicherry (now Puducherry), the missionary and his two guides stumble upon the imminent battle:

> The Serpent commenced the attack by darting his head from the lowest branches of the tree, to within a few feet of the Tiger's head, his jaws extended, and venomiously [sic] shooting fourth his forked tongue in quick succession—the attack was repelled by the Tiger, in no other way than by raising his forepaws and striking at the head of the Serpent—the latter having for several minutes diverted himself in this way, at length made a sudden and fatal dart at the Tiger, dropping his whole body and entwining it in a number of curls around the trembling body of the beast!—the Tiger bellowed and tore the ground with his claws, but so completely was every limb of his body secured by the dexterous Serpent, that it was in vain that he attempted to defend or extricate himself—the Tiger in this situation struggled for near a quarter of an hour, when, by his dismal groans, it became apparent that he was completely overpowered, and no longer enabled to make any resistance—he in a few moments after breathed his last! You may form some idea of the astonishing strength and dexterity of the Serpent, when I assure you, that so taught did he coil himself about the body of the Tiger, that I very distinctly heard the bones of the latter crack at every movement, while the blood gushed from his mouth, eyes and noes [sic]!



A Tyger destroyed by a Serpent!

Near Madrass, *in* India, *on the* 20*th February*, 1816, *in presence of one of our* Missioners (*a native of New-Hampshire.*)

Extract of a letter from an American Missioner in the East-Indies, to his friend in Boston (Massachusetts) dated MADRASS, Feb. 27, 1816.

"Dear Sir,

"TO satisfy you that our laudable attempts to christianize a heathen race, in this part of the world, are frequently attended with the most eminent danger of the destruction of our lives, in consequence of the great number of wild beasts and poisonous Serpents, which here abound, I will relate a few remarkable circumstances to which I have recently been an eye witness. Having received an invitation from the governor, to visit Pondicherry, a village situated about 100 miles east of Madrass, I, on the 19th inst. (accompanied by two Sepoys, as guides) set out for that place—about noon the next day, while penetrating a thick wood, my guides being a few rods a head of me, I was suddenly alarmed by a cry of "Burra pillee, burra pillee," 'a great tiger, a great tiger!—I hastened to the spot occupied by my affrighted guides, and discovered a few rods on my left the cause of their alarm—at the foot of a large tree, a Tyger, of the largest class, lay stretched upon his belly with his eyes fixed stedfast upon some object upon the top of the tree—he howled and seemed greatly agitated, but apparently took no notice of us—I did not immediately discover the object which so much attracted the notice of the Tiger, but my guides discovering the tops and thick branches of the trees in great motion, cried out "burra milla, pillee conda!" "a great Serpent, a Tiger killer!"—my terror and amazement can better be conceived than described, when, at this instant, I beheld a Serpent, of nearly the size of my body, forcing his way down from the tree top thro' the thick branches upon its prey, with his jaws extended, and with his eyes resembling balls of fire, fixed thereupon! As I conceived my own life and that of my guides in the greatest jeopardy, I proposed to them that we should ascend a tree, as the only alternative to save ourselves from an attack of the Tiger, without considering that the still more dreadful Serpent might there have destroyed us at pleasure!—my terror, however, became less when I was assured by my guides that no danger was to be apprehended—that a Tiger was never known to injure any person when attacked by one of these Serpents, unless he should succeed in overpowering his antagonist, an instance of which (they said) was never known—and that the Tiger and other wild beasts of equal size and ferocity, were the only victims of the Serpent, which were never known to injure a human being unless first attacked. My fears being thus somewhat diminished by the assurances of my guides, that we should find a protector in the Serpent, I more willingly became a spectator to a scene, that none but those who witnessed it, could have a true conception of—a bloody combat between one of those enormous SERPENTS, which the historian contemplates with horror, and which are known only to exist in this eastern quarter of the globe, and a TIGER, of the largest size, and which for strength and dexterity, is little inferior to the king of Beasts!—The Serpent commenced the attack by darting his head from the lowest branches of the tree, to within a few feet of the Tiger's head, his jaws extended, and venomiously shooting fourth his forked tongue in quick succession—the attack was repelled by the Tiger, in no other way than by raising his forepaws and striking at the head of the Serpent—the latter having for several minutes diverted himself in this way, at length made a sudden and fatal dart at the Tiger, dropping his whole body and entwining it in a number of curls around the trembling body of the beast!—the Tiger bellowed and tore the ground with his claws, but so completely was every limb of his body secured by the dexterous Serpent, that it was in vain that he attempted to defend or extricate himself—the Tiger in this situation struggled for near a quarter of an hour, when, by his dismal groans, it became apparent that he was completely overpowered, and no longer enabled to make any resistance—he in a few moments after breathed his last! You may form some idea of the astonishing strength and dexterity of the Serpent, when I assure you, that so taught did he coil himself about the body of the Tiger, that I very distinctly heard the bones of the latter crack at every movement, while the blood gushed from his mouth, eyes and noes! My guides would have destroyed the Serpent with their muskets, after he had put it out of the power of the Tiger to molest us, had I not persuaded them otherwise—nor would my fears permit me to approach the former so near as to form a correct opinion of his exact length, size, &c. but from an imperfect inspection, I judged him to be at least 30 feet in length, and nearly two feet in circumference!—It will enable you to form some idea of the size of these enormous Serpents, when I tell you that I was assured, by the Sepoys, that after breaking the largest bones and covering the body with a slimy substance, they seldom failed to swallow their prey entire!

The Tiger was of the largest species, and which seldom fail to destroy the lives of such unhappy travellers, as are so unfortunate as to fall in with them unarmed—since I have been in this country, in travelling from one settlement to another, I have often been exposed to the attacks of these ferocious animals, but I have always on some account or other miraculously escaped injury. About nine months since, as I was taking a morning's ride before breakfast, I met with one of these animals, who appeared no way disposed to trouble me. I was unattended by any one, and having proceeded four or five miles and doubling a projecting point of a hill, I espied a handsome royal Tiger, in a setting posture, with his hind feet, which I fancied he was licking, up to his head; when the noise my horse made occasioned him to look towards me. My horse must have discovered him as soon as I did, for he made a dead halt almost down upon his haunches, and nearly unseated me. The royal animal, within a stones throw, neither altered his position nor changed his countenance, nor seemed the least disturbed himself, though he put both me and my horse into a terrible anguish trembling, followed by a hot fit and profuse perspiration. I tried in vain to turn my animal's head; but having a strong cutting Moorman's bit in his mouth, with considerable exertion I forced him back until the point we had doubled relieved in some measure the fear which the appearance of the ferocious animal had excited. My horse was no longer unwilling to turn his back: he was of a high bread Persee cast, and very fleet, yet the perspiration dropped from him like water, attended with a nervous shaking; and so little was he disposed to make use of his legs, that it was some time before I could force him into a gallop. During this unpleasant delay I must confess I felt the greatest terror imaginable—my horse at length recovering the use of his limbs we were not long returning home. My groom (who had been converted to Christianity) could not at first conceive what was the matter with the horse, and when informed, very fervently returned thanks to Heaven for my miraculous escape. The horse was not well for some days after, nor has he travelled that rode since without extreme reluctance."



In the final column, the missionary recounts another run-in with a tiger, which left both himself and his horse in "a terrible anguish trembling, followed by a hot fit and profuse perspiration…During this unpleasant day I must confess I felt the greatest terror imaginable…The horse was not well for some days after, nor has he travelled that rode since without extreme reluctance."

Abel Bowen (1790–1850) was born in New York, but as a young man moved to Boston, where he soon became "a leading engraver in that city," working on both copper and wood (Groce & Wallace, p. 70). In 1816 he published "The Naval Monument," illustrated with copper and wood engravings of naval battles during the War of 1812. In the early 1820s he collaborated with New England renaissance man Rufus Porter on his *Revolving Almanack*, and in 1834 helped establish the American Engraving and Printing Co., which, as the Boston Bewick Co., later published the *American Magazine*, devoted to the promotion of wood engraving in America. He had brief business partnerships with Alexander McKenzie and William S. Pendleton, and shaped the next generation of Boston engravers through his tutelage of Hammatt Billings, Nathaniel Dearborn, William Croome, and others.

OCLC records just one holding, at AAS.

A very scarce and strikingly-illustrated broadside published in Boston and relaying the mortal fight between two fearsome predators, as witnessed by a New England missionary near Madras, India.

REFERENCES: Not in *North American Imprints*. Groce and Wallace. *Dictionary of Artists in America* (1957).

Item #10515 $3,750.00



THE STRUGGLE FOR CONTROL OF THE MISSISSIPPI

8. Brown, Latham A. **[Manuscript diary and notebooks of a Civil War naval officer on the gunboat USS Kineo patrolling and fighting on the Mississippi River.]** Various locales, including New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Port Hudson, etc., 19 March 1862 to 30 August 1863. 4 vols., two 16mo and two 12mo, original plain limp calf. [118; 106; 66; 22] pp. respectively, three vols. primarily in pencil, one primarily in ink, 2 vols. primarily lists and tables, 1 p. of ink and watercolor illustrations. CONDITION: Overall good, minor to moderate wear, spine of volume for March 1862–Dec. 1862 partially perished but covers intact; contents generally sound.

An apparently unpublished "brown-water navy" diary by a volunteer officer aboard the USS Kineo, attesting to the chaotic battles, intricate maneuvers, mishaps, and other remarkable episodes experienced while executing the Union's "Anaconda Plan" on the Mississippi River.

Latham Allyn Brown (1829–1901) of Ledyard, Connecticut was appointed Acting Master of the U.S. Navy on January 22nd, 1862. As a volunteer with some nautical experience, he reported to the Brooklyn Navy Yard on January 27th where he was trained in gunnery. He left Brooklyn on March 10th, 1862 on the supply steamer

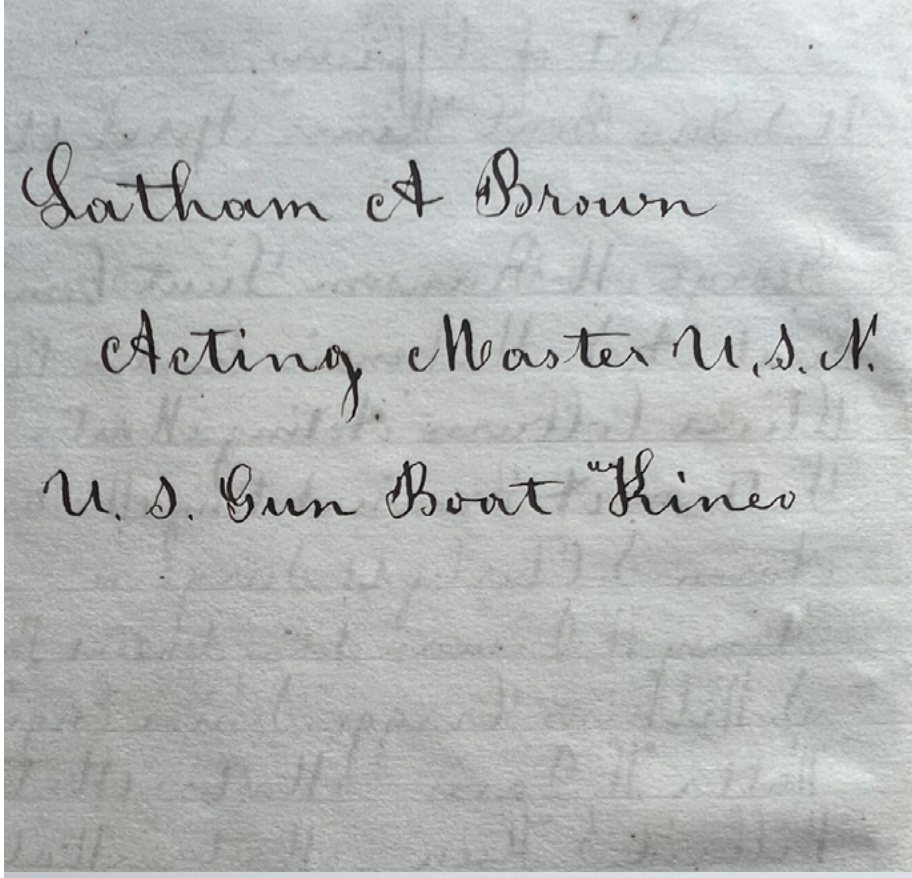
Connecticut, arrived at South West Pass on the Mississippi River on the first of April, and on the second was transferred to the U.S. sloop, *Brooklyn*. By the 6th of April, Brown joined the *Kineo* by order of Flag Officer Farragut. He saw action in the Battle of Fort Jackson and Fort Philip (April 17–24, 1862), the Bombardment of Grand Gulf (May 26, 1862), the Battle of Baton Rouge (August 5–6, 1862), two skirmishes near Donaldsonville (October 4 and 21, 1862), a confrontation near Port Hudson (December 13, 1862), the capture of a Confederate signal station (March 10, 1863), an engagement with Confederates at Port Hudson (March 14, 1863), the Battle of Port Hudson (May 24, 1863), additional skirmishes near Donaldsonville (June 28–29, 1863), and a battle against 8,000 Confederates near College Point (July 4, 1863). Brown was detached from the *Kineo*'s crew on December 9, 1864, in New Orleans, and was ordered to the sloop *Vincennes* at Ship Island. He reported for duty aboard the *Vincennes* on December 20, and was relieved upon his request to the Secretary of the Navy by the Acting Master J. S. Clark on May 30, 1865, arriving at New York on the 10th of June that year. Following the war he worked as a shipmaster in Ledyard.

Brown's account begins with his departure from the Brooklyn Navy Yard, bound for the Mississippi River. His southward journey entailed a notable delay—he writes on March 12 that after leaving "Fortress Monroe at 4 AM with light southerly winds, at 9:30 AM found that we had forgotten part of the Mail. Turned about and arrived [at] Fortress Monroe at 2 ½ pm." During this false start the *Connecticut* received reports suggesting that the Confederate ironclad warship *Merrimack* "was coming down" in their direction, causing "all hands at quarters, ship ready for action. It proved to be a false alarm." The following days passed without much note, as the *Connecticut* proceeded along the Virginia coastline, past the Carolinas, then followed the Florida coastline northwest towards Louisiana. Brown notes sightings of Union ships along the way, including the Gun Boat Takoma, the Brig Bainbridge, the Barge J. B. Huhn, and several others. Approaching the Mississippi on March 30th after anchoring near Ship Island, the *Connecticut* resupplied several ships and then proceeded to enter the mouth of the Mississippi on April 3rd, where he reports on board the *USS Brooklyn*.

Brown records his first sight of action on April 4th. After seeing "a Rebel steamer come down the River," the crew of the *Brooklyn* observed while the steamer "was chased back by the *Iroquois* and the *Kineo*. The *Kineo* hit her with a Rifle Shell but met 5 other Gunboats near the Forts and was obliged to return." Soon afterwards, while reporting to Flag Officer Farragut aboard the *USS Hartford* on April 6th, Brown "received orders to join the *Kineo*" which, with Brown now on board, "proceeded up the river and anchored about 10 miles below Fort Jackson" as part of "the Advanced Guard of the Mississippi Expedition."

The *Kineo* patrolled the waters around Fort Jackson for several weeks, and on April 17th Brown describes the beginning of the Battle of Fort Jackson. Keeping "clear of a Fire Raft sent down by the Rebels," the *Kineo* took on board 200 lbs. of gunpowder, before steaming

> up the river at 10.45 A.M. at 12.40 P.M. Came to anchor about 2 miles below Fort Jackson…2 rebel Steamers came down past the point, we got underweigh [sic] and gave chase. Fired 23 shots from Rifle Gun and 12 from 11 inch Pivot Gun. 2 Rifle Shells and one 11 inch shell struck the Rebel Steamer. She made signals and was





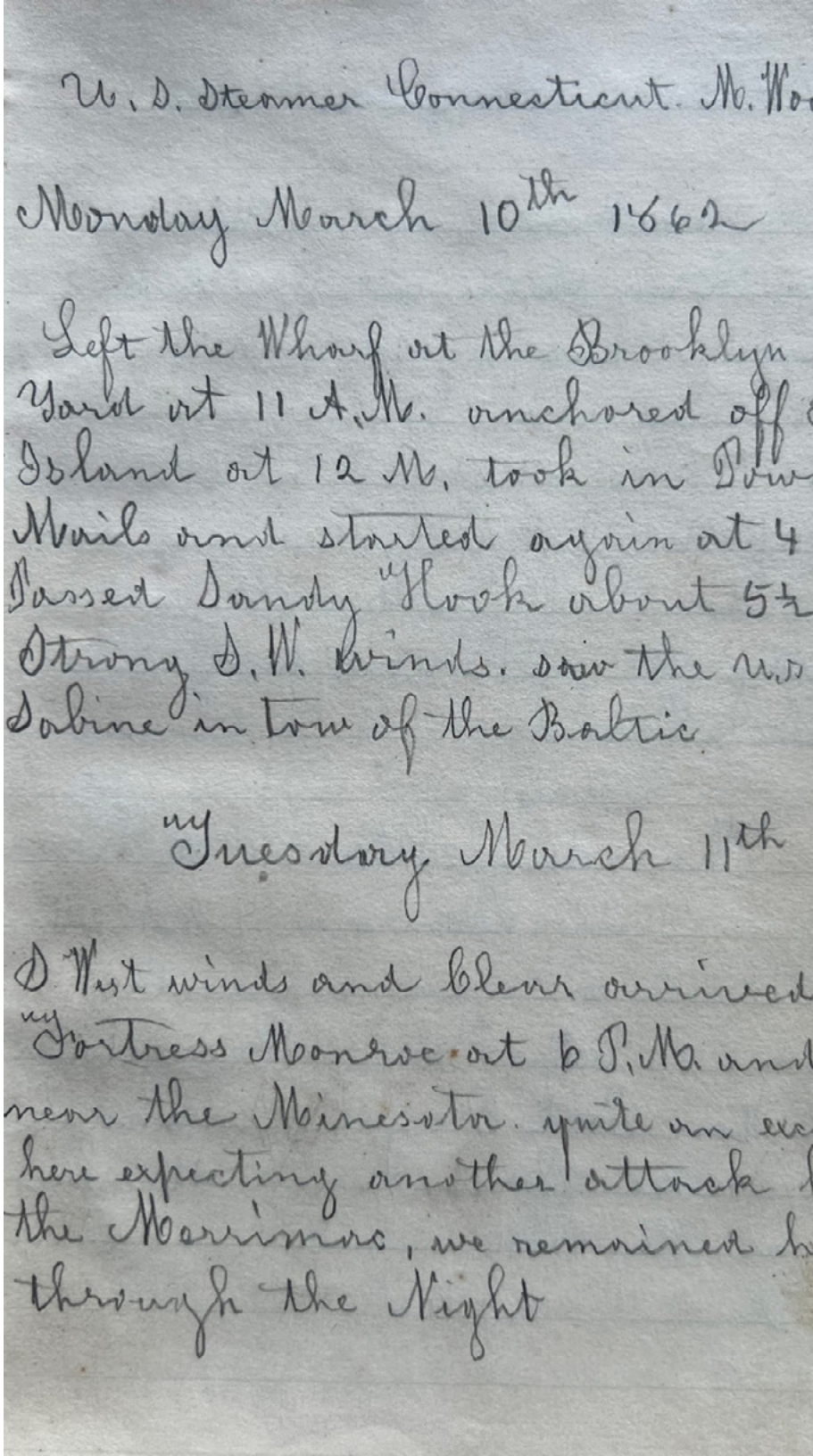
turned up by 2 others. 5 steamers in all came out to attack us. We were supported by 3 Gun Boats ourselves in advance…at 9 P.M. a Fire Raft came down. We fired a Rifle into it. Boats sent from the Fleet…towed it out of the way.

The *Kineo* was an active participant throughout the week-long affair, which led to the capture of New Orleans, firing upon the fort and coming under fire in return. Brown notes that in most cases Rebel fire passed directly over them, but the *Kineo*'s luck was not shared by all the Union fleet—one shot passing over the *Kineo* "struck the *Oneida* and wounded 7 men," and later a Fire Raft ran afoul of the Gun Boat *Sciotor*. Brown's entry on April 24th, the date of the Union fleet's night-time assault upon Fort Jackson, is particularly colorful, describing the "roar of Cannon and Bursting of Shells" which "presented a grand and fearful Spectacle." In this confrontation, the *Kineo* was "struck about 12 times, had one man killed and 7 wounded." Union vessels crashed into one another while maneuvering and protecting more vulnerable ships during a chaotic battle, in the course of which the *Kineo* "destroyed ten or twelve Rebel Gun Boats" north of the fort. After a day of recovery, in the early morning of April 26th the crew saw a Rebel steamer "coming up from the Forts with a Flag of Truce…The Mississippi and Iroquois came down and brought the News that New Orleans had surrendered."

In the following days, the *Kineo* captured over 195 Confederates who had abandoned Fort Jackson, then traveled north along the Mississippi from New Orleans towards Baton Rouge, anchoring near the latter on May 12th. Soon, the *Kineo* encountered a boat that had come "from the Mouth of the Red River, with 5 men, one of the men severely wounded… they had been engaged in an Affray with the rebel[s], trying to prevent the burning of their cotton," which Brown reports seeing brightly aflame later that night. After traveling upriver from New Orleans to Natchez, Warrenton, and Vicksburg, the *Kineo* steams back to Baton Rouge. On the way, the *Kineo* took on five "contrabands" who had escaped from neighboring towns, and on May 26th the crew was involved in a brief skirmish near Grand Gulf, where Brown witnessed the death of one "Lieut. De Kay of Gen. Williams' Staff." On May 29th, in company with the *USS Hartford* (commanded by Flag Officer Farragut), *Kennebec*, and *Brooklyn*, the *Kineo* attacked Baton Rouge, "firing about 50 shell at the city… The *Hartford* and *Brooklyn* steamed down the river…the troops landed and took possession of the city and we remembered to assist and protect them."

June and July pass without much action, Brown writing of the *Kineo*'s movement between Baton Rouge and New Orleans, noting several social calls and other shipboard affairs, including the unfortunate case of one "William Conquest, Capt. After Guard," who "jumped overboard while intoxicated and was drowned" near Baton Rouge. Then, in a sudden change of pace, Brown's detailed entry for August 5th describes the Battle of Baton Rouge, in which the *Kineo*, along with much of the Union fleet, fended off an attempt by the Confederates to recapture the city. In the midst of intense action, the *CSS Arkansas*, an ironclad "Ram," sailed near the Union's position. Brown reports the next day that

> At 9AM the Essex, Cayuga, Sumpter, Katahdin, and ourselves started up to Attack the Ram…After firing her stern Guns at the Essex which was in the advance, we soon discovered the Arkansas to be on Fire and her crew leaving her for the woods.


U. S. Steamer Connesticut. M. Wo

Monday March 10th 1862

Left the Wharf at the Brooklyn Yard at 11 A.M. anchored off Island at 12 M. took in Mails and started again at 4 Passed Sandy Hook about 5½ Strong S.W. winds. saw the U.S. Sabine in tow of the Baltic

Tuesday March 11th

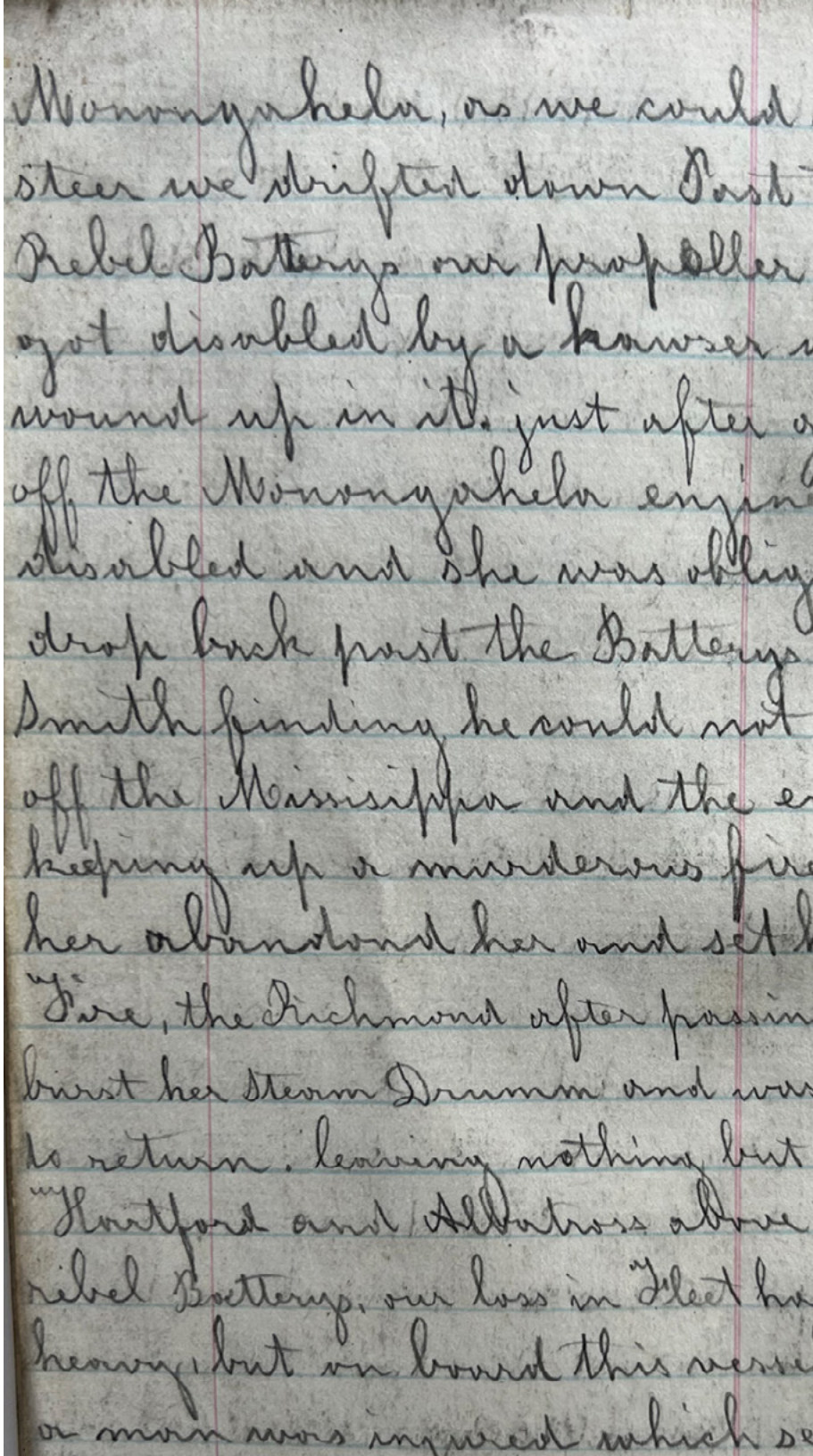
S West winds and Clear arrived Fortress Monroe at 6 P.M. and near the Minnesota quite an ex here expecting another attack the Merrimac, we remained h through the Night

> Ourselves and the Katahdin were ordered back to the city so as not to leave the troops unprotected. The Arkansas drifted a short distance down the river and her Magazine exploded, thus marking a finish of another of the celebrated Rebel Rams.

The rest of August passes without any major engagements. Brown reports on the Union's use of "Negroes to build fortifications around our lines," the *Kineo*'s"burning buildings on shore around the entrenchments to give space for artillery to work in case we are attacked," and a sudden Confederate attack on August 20th, during which the *Kineo* "fired Nine shells from the 11 inch and Five from the Rifle, unfortunately one of the Riffle Shells burst as soon as it left the Gun, and killed a Negro instantly, mortally wounded a soldier…and a child about 3 years old, both of which died in a few hours."

Throughout September, the *Kineo* underwent repairs at New Orleans. Brown notes the cooling weather and occasional news from other vessels. October and November were spent patrolling the Mississippi, during which time the *Kineo* took possession of 1500 cattle sent from Texas to support the Confederate effort. Brown reports that while they were bringing those cattle to Donaldson the *Kineo* was taken by surprise by Rebels and "lost one man, William Swain killed by a rifle ball, and myself wounded in the groin by a Minnie ball. It passed through the bulwarks, strikeing [sic] my pocket book just breaking the flesh, the pocket book probably saveing my life." At the close of November, while Brown saw two women waving an "American" flag on shore near Donaldsonville, the crew of the *Kineo* drove back a group of Rebels "and burnt the House and destroyed the property of the Major that commanded the Guerrillas that destroyed the Lone Star," a fellow Union steamer. In mid-December, the *Kineo* "sent a boat on shore…to get a Negro that was making signals on the bank. A volley of Musketry was fired at the Boat when within 100 yards of the shore, two balls striking the Boat, none of the Boat's crew were injured." The year 1862 closes with Brown at Baton Rouge where he "went on shore…at 5PM the State House was discovered on Fire, and continued burning through the Night, leaving nothing but the walls standing."

The new year begins with Brown's only mention of foodstuff throughout his journals, reporting on January 1 that while on board, he "had a good dinner to day of Roast Turkey, and Cake sent me from Williamsburgh." Two days later, when "Major Fisk of the 1st Louisiana Regiment…called all hands to quarters to exercise, Capt. Ransom while handling a Revolver accidentally discharged it, dangerously wounding Anness Remy, a Contraband." The *Kineo* patrolled the waters between Plaquemine, Donaldsonville, and New Orleans, and then while docked at New Orleans"was run into by the steamer *Roanoke* and cut down 4 planks." January concludes with Brown making several social calls on friends in New Orleans. Much of February passes similarly without note as the *Kineo* patrolled between Donaldsonville and New Orleans, with Brown making routine remarks on the weather and his sightings of nearby vessels. One notable exception occurred on February 16, when Walter Davis, a Master Mate, "fell overboard from the Port Quarter striking the Boat, injuring himself seriously in the spine and kidneys," while the *Kineo* weighed anchor at Donaldsonville. The command of the *Kineo* changed on February 20, from "Capt. Ransom…to Capt. Milton," who oversaw the *Kineo*'s voyage to "New River Landing to buy Chickens" and also took Davis to see his aunt in New Orleans while he was recovering from his injury.


Monongahela, as we could
steer we drifted down Past
Rebel Batterys our propeller
got disabled by a Shell
wound up in it. just after
off the Monongahela engine
disabled and she was oblig
drop back past the Batterys
Smith finding he could not
off the Mississippi and the e
keeping up a murderous fire
her abandoned her and set
fire, the Richmond after passin
burst her steam Drumm and wa
to return. leaving nothing but
Hartford and Albatross above
rebel Batterys. our loss in Fleet h
heavy, but on board this vesse
or more was injured which s

Brown recounts that while proceeding upriver from Baton Rouge on the 10th of March, the *Kineo* came to a Rebel signal Station, "which is about 12 miles above Baton Rouge sent the troops on shore an[d] captured two Signal Officers and their flags. Three escaped…started up the river to find another station but it came on thick and rainy so we returned to the first." In one of the more dramatic moments in his diary, Brown records that at Prophet's Island on March 14th, the *Kineo* engages in a naval operation in which it is tied to the *USS Monongahela* and both attempt to escape southwards past Port Hudson. Amid the

> continual fire of Cannon…shot and shell flying over us and about us…a 32 pd. shot struck our Rudder, also cutting away the wheel ropes of the Monongahela disabling both vessels…we both run on the Bank at the bend of the river abreast of the Upper Batterys of the rebels…the rebels concentrated heavy fire on us at this time doing great execution…about 2:30 AM we got afloat and hauled off the Monongahela, as we could not steer we drifted down past the Rebel Batterys, our propeller also got disabled by a hawser[?] getting wound up in it. Just after getting off, the Monongahela engines got caught, disabled and she was obliged to drop back…Capt. Smith finding he could not get off the Mississippi and the enemy keeping up a murderous fire…abandoned her and set her on fire…our loss in Fleet has been heavy, but on board this vessel not a man was injured, which seems almost a miracle.

While the crew attempted to repair the propeller, the ship was obliged to drift south to New Orleans where it underwent further repairs. Back in action by the 19th of April, the *Kineo* sent two smaller ships into "Mumentum inlet…to look for some blockade runners," on the 21st, then "burst some tubes in [the] Port Boiler," beneath which fire was observed. Over the next few days as she again returned to New Orleans for repairs, more tubes burst, forcing her to proceed "under sail." Returning to patrol shortly after the repairs were completed, the *Kineo* was "signaled to protect the landing of troops," near Port Hudson, which by the 23rd was "completely surrounded by the Army and Navy," including the steamers *Monongahela*, *Creole*, *United States*, *Crescent Sallie*, *Robinson Lime*, and several others.

From May 24th to July 9th the *Kineo* participated in the Siege of Port Hudson. As the battle began, the *Kineo*'s crew made "some very good shots, saw the steel explode in the Rebel Batteries, the Firing from the Rebels was Feeble, a few of there [sic] shots passed over us, one struck the water by our Pivot Port, throwing water on board." On May 25th, after steaming up "to the Flag Ship with a dispatch from Gen. Banks to Admiral Farragut," on their return to Springfield their main mast got caught in the bow of the *USS Richmond* and collapsed "with everything attached, in falling the rigging struck Lieut. Rodgers, dislocating [his] shoulder blade and collar bone." Anchored at Springfield most nights, the *Kineo* spent much of the siege transporting wounded soldiers to nearby medical wagons and protecting the Union fleet from any southern threats. The remainder of Brown's account of the siege observes the action occurring around him, and the severity of casualties on the Union side, with at least 1000 men reported killed or wounded by the third day of battle. While on patrol, Brown contracted rheumatism on June 16 and remained ill until July 2. By July 7, he received "news of the surrender of Vicksburgh and capture of 20,000 Rebel Prisoners." The remainder of his account describes the surrender of Port Hudson, and the subsequent journey of the *Kineo* to Fells Point, Baltimore, to discharge ammunition and recover from their extensive efforts on the Mississippi.

The two principal diary volumes also include a list of officers, a list of vessels comprising the Gulf Squadron, and lists of gunners manning the 24 pounders and the 32 pounders. The other two volumes, one of which is largely in a different hand than Brown's, list the port watch, the firemen and coal heavers, and the various gunners and their stations. Also included are a fire bill, a station bill, a synopsis of Brown's naval service through 1865, a page of ink and watercolor signal flag illustrations, and a list of "cotton claims purchased."

In 1864, following the Mississippi campaign, the *Kineo* was in the Gulf of Mexico and patrolled the Texas coast, picking up thirty bales of cotton on May 6th and 7th and sending them by the steamer *Augusta Dinsmore* to New Orleans, consigned to C. R. May. The cotton was seized by the U.S. Marshall as "prize cotton," selling for $16,400, after which an agent representing the *Kineo*'s crew employed a lawyer to make a claim to the proceeds. In late June of 1864 the case was decided in their favor and the cotton designated "salvage," half of its profits being paid to the crewmembers, and the remainder being held for a year awaiting further Court action. On December 10, 1864, one Captain Watters received $6,076 from May, and kept $911 as his own share. The remainder was distributed to Officers and other men, whereupon Brown was paid $223.75.

A captivating and multi-faceted record of the Mississippi River theater of the Civil War.

Item #8600 $17,500.00

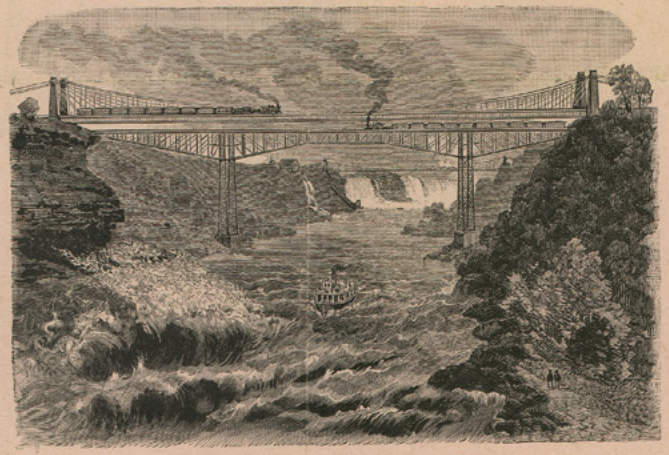


THE BUTTERY WHIRLPOOL RAPIDS,

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.

YEAR by year the Whirlpool Rapids have been growing in popularity until they now stand equal in public opinion with the falls themselves. Each year the number of visitors have increased, and now no visitor has completed the tour of Niagara without having seen the Rapids. At no other point can the visitor obtain so adequate an idea of the great volume of water which forces its way along Niagara's gorge, as to stand at the water's edge along the Buttery Whirlpool Rapids and Park, and watch the angry waves as they dash along, oftentimes rising to the height of thirty-five feet into the air with a deafening-like roar of distant thunder. Many incidents have occurred at this point, which makes the view doubly enchanting. It was through these Rapids that the intrepid Robinson guided the little steamer, "Maid of the Mist," in July, 1861.

When it is remembered that the river at the foot of the Elevator is only 300 feet wide, that the Falls of Niagara present a front of one and a quarter miles, and that the flow of water over them averages four feet deep, it will be seen that the channel at the Buttery Whirlpool Rapids sinks to a depth of at least 200 feet.



THE BUTTERY WHIRLPOOL RAPIDS.

At the foot of the Elevator can be seen the point where the daring Captain Matthew Webb entered the water and sacrificed his life to maintain his honor. At the termination of the walk is a large platform extending over the water, provided with seats, where the visitor can view at his leisure the grand and awe-inspiring scene. Dashing onward, driven forward by the never-ending flow from behind, they reach this most contracted part of the channel. Here for a moment it seems as if the mighty volume paused, unable to struggle further, and then with renewed effort, impelled by some all-powerful but invisible force, it dashes up in one great column 20, 30 and 35 feet into the air, and with a noise of thunder, burst through the iron rocks that seek to confine it, and boiling, swirling, bubbling into crystal foam, at last finds its way into the calm, green channel beyond the gorge. At this point the steamer "Maid of the Mist" went out of sight beneath the huge waves, and the brave Captain Webb was last seen alive.

9. **The Buttery Whirlpool Rapids, Niagara Falls, N. Y.** [Buffalo?, ca. 1886.] Illustrated broadsheet, 12.5" x 9.5", with 5 b&w illus. and diagrams. CONDITION: Good, 1" wide chip and associated short tear at top center repaired with document repair tape, similar repair to 1" separation in lower margin along, pinhole losses along old folds with minimal effect on printing.

A rare broadsheet promoting the Whirlpool Rapids near Niagara Falls, marketed as an accessible stop by way of the "Buttery Elevator," including anecdotes and illustrations relating to several famous attempts to traverse the deadly waters.

The first Buttery Elevator, named after entrepreneur John M. Buttery, opened in 1869 on the site of an old sawmill, downstream of the falls and the old Niagara Railway Suspension Bridge. The water-powered mechanism ferried tourists up and down between the cliff edge and the American bank of the Niagara River, providing an up-close encounter with the wild waters:

> [T]he mighty volume…dashes up in one great column, 20, 30 and 35 feet into the air, and with a noise of thunder, burst through the iron rocks that seek to confine it, and boiling, swirling, bubbling into crystal foam, at last finds its way into the calm, green channel beyond the gorge.

The rapids are described here as an unmissable part of any Niagara trip, offering proximity to the "many incidents" that had occurred there. In 1861, the steamship *Maid of the Mist* made the first and only successful crossing of the rapids by a vessel, captained by Joel E. Robinson. Two illustrations depict that voyage, with the Niagara Railway Suspension Bridge in the background. Another image shows "[William J.] Kendall in cork suit." Kendall was a Boston detective, who, in 1886, became the first person to survive swimming the rapids wearing nothing but "an ordinary cork life-preserver." Kendall's remarkable achievement is described in detail. Until that point any attempt to swim the rapids was considered suicide—just three years earlier, Englishman Matthew Webb (the first person to swim the English Channel) died trying. 1886 also saw the first successful barrel ride through the rapids, a feat achieved by Carlisle Graham (a cross-section of "Graham's Barrel" is included here). Another illustration

shows "the barrel in which Sadie Allen and Mr. [William] Potts went through the rapids." They completed the feat separately, each time joined by George Hazlett (probably one of the men in the illustration, along with Potts).

The Kendall illustration is credited to "Matthews Northrup & Co. Buffalo" and signed "Darrow." The initials "M. N. Co." also appear on the illustration of the Allen/Potts barrel along with the initials "C. K. D." The second *Maid of the Mist* engraving is credited to "Courier Co. Buffalo." Both Matthews-Northrup Works and the Courier Company were major Buffalo printing firms in the late nineteenth century.

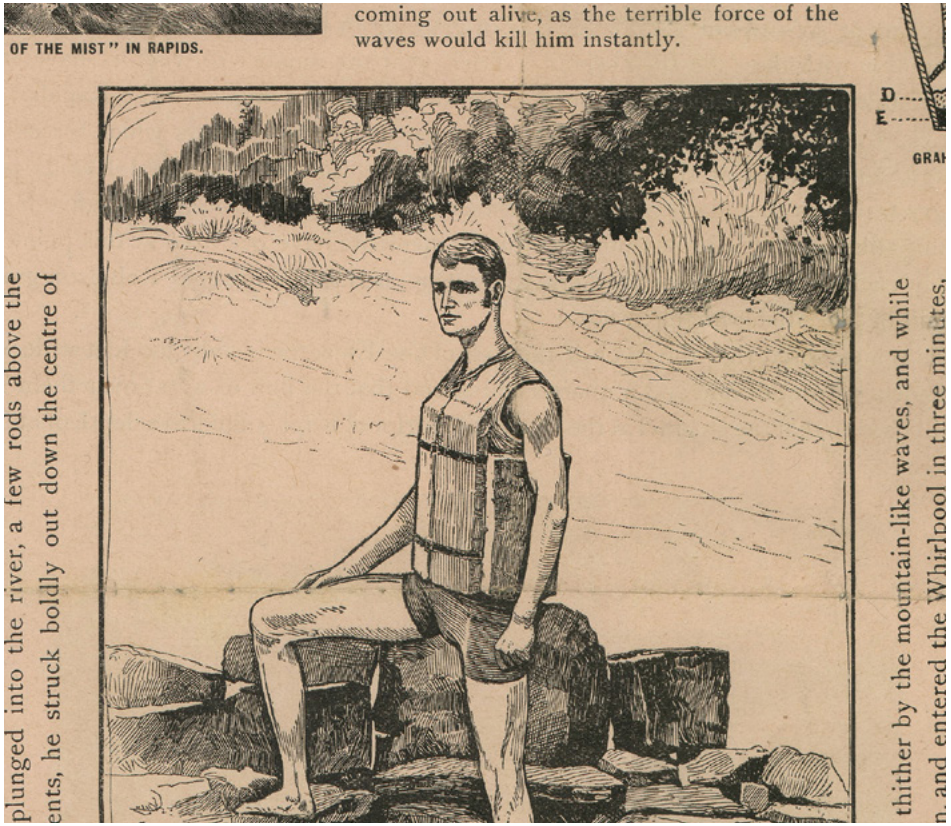
Several more Niagara elevators followed the original Buttery elevator, part of the broader effort to make the falls more accessible for tourists. In 1889, John Buttery incorporated his business as the Buttery Whirlpool Rapids Co. A new, electrified elevator opened in 1893. In 1899, a windstorm and rockslide damaged both shafts, and in 1901 they were deliberately destroyed in a controlled burn.

Not in OCLC.

A scarce broadsheet highlighting the daredevil history associated with Niagara's Whirlpool Rapids.

REFERENCES: "Soak Up Some Maid of the Mist History" at Maid of the Mist online; "Through the Rapids. The Perilous Trip of Two Coopers at Niagara Falls," *Abbeville Press and Banner* (Abbeville, S.C.), August 25, 1886, p. 2; "Niagara Falls : The Buttery Elevator" at Thunder Alley online.

Item #10386 $475.00


coming out alive, as the terrible force of the waves would kill him instantly.

OF THE MIST" IN RAPIDS.

plunged into the river, a few rods above the ents, he struck boldly out down the centre of

thither by the mountain-like waves, and while n, and entered the Whirlpool in three minutes.

A PENNSYLVANIA SOLDIER'S FIRST RATE ACCOUNT OF THE THIRD BATTLE OF WINCHESTER

10. Cochlin, William. **[Autograph letter, signed, recounting in great detail the 3rd Battle of Winchester or Opequon.]** Winchester, Virginia, 26 September 1864. 12 pp. in ink on three separate sheets of lined bifolium (8" x 5"). CONDITION: Very good, old folds.

A vivid, richly detailed firsthand account of the Third Battle of Winchester (Opequon), capturing a young Union soldier's baptism by fire, graphic impressions of combat, and thoughtful reflections on the experience and its aftermath.

Cochlin begins with an apology to his sister for having "not had the time to write," before launching into a harrowing account of the events of the past week. The battle—one of the most important fought in the Shenandoah Valley and Cochlin's first-ever combat experience—occurred on September 19th, 1864 when General Philip Sheridan's Union forces launched an attack on the Confederates under General Jubal Early outside the city of Winchester, Virginia, resulting in Union victory. Casualties were high on both sides, and Cochlin's unit, the 49th Pennsylvania Infantry, saw significant action.

The narrative opens with a 3:00 am march on the morning of the 19th, followed by the unit's advance through woodlands past wounded Confederates before emerging into heavy shelling. Cochlin's first up-close experience with battlefield death arrives when a shell lands in a nearby regiment, killing several. A captain next to him rises to inspect the damage—declaring "Oh they won't hit me"—and is promptly and badly injured by an exploding shell.

As the battle shifts in the Union's favor, Cochlin describes his unit advancing between hilltops, alternating between firing and pursuing the retreating enemy. Several more men are killed or wounded, but a brief visit by General Sheridan on horseback rallies the troops. After reaching a rail breastwork, the unit again comes under heavy fire and suffers more casualties:

> On we come until we gain the rail breastwork. Here we lie down and as the enemy's line is in good view, we take steady aim. But the enemy has a battery on our left and has us at a cross fire. Now a shell strikes in the Co. on our right, killing their O.S. and 1st Corp., with several wounded. The half of the orderly's head was taken off…Two muskets are knocked into the air, and the sun gleaming on their broken fragments gives the appearance of a thousand strokes of forked lightning.

Similar gruesome scenes are repeated, but a final Union advance finally manages to force the Confederates into full retreat. Cochlin describes the Rebel last stand with characteristic poetic flourish:

> One gallant officer (Rebel though he be) rode that wavering line again and again, in the vain hope of rallying them, exposed to the fire of 5,000 guns. I trained mine on him three times. He disappeared. Whether he wore a charmed life or whether he fell victim to his bravery and to his infernal cause, I cannot tell. And now they break. Yes! Verily, the chivalry of the sunny south are fleeing from the Northern vandals.

By day's end, Union forces capture Winchester and raise the Stars and Stripes. "So I ended my first fight," Cochlin writes. As night falls and the unit camps, he describes taking a contemplative moonlight walk. Though grateful for being kept alive, he is left perplexed at his emotional state during the battle: "I felt so little fear or nervousness that I was quite surprised at it myself."

The following day, Cochlin's unit receives orders to stay in Winchester. There, he searches local homes as part of a "forage party," finding only a few Union sympathizers. He describes his interactions with townsfolk, including a girl with whom he discovers he shares family relations in Pennsylvania, and a local woman who heckles him while transporting captured Confederates. While guarding the prisoners over two days, Cochlin attempts to explain to them what taking an oath of allegiance to the Union would mean for their condition.

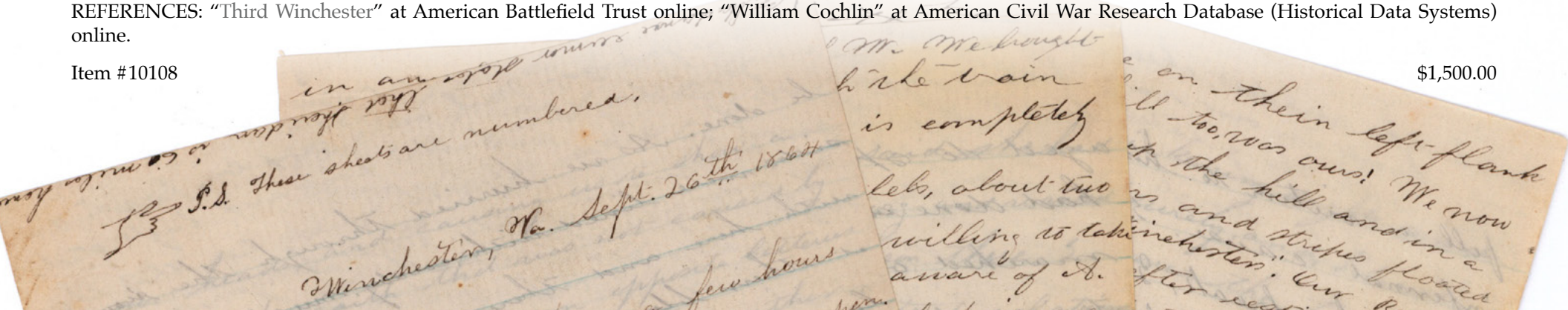
Finding himself surprisingly reinvigorated by the battle, Cochlin signs off to his sister with a few encouraging words: "You may think things are strange but they are true. Where that day brought death to many, it brought me health, strength, and appetite, the result of excitement & exercise."

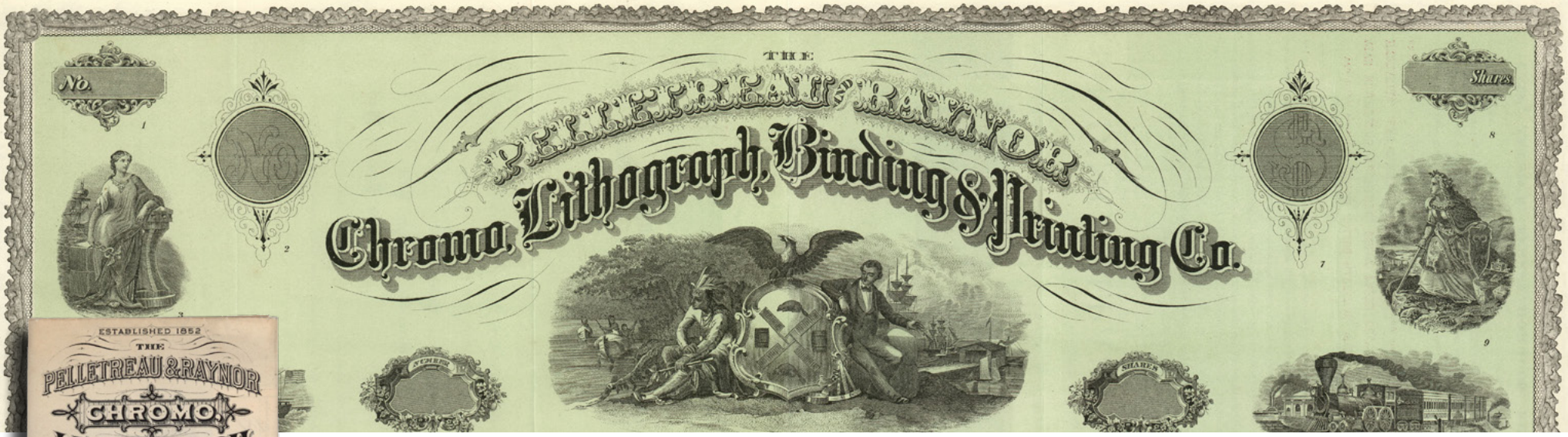
William Cochlin was a private in the Pennsylvania 49th Infantry Regiment. He enlisted in July of 1864 and was mustered out one year later in Hall's Hill, Virginia. His unit, The 49th Pennsylvania, was attached to the Army of the Potomac and saw action at many of the war's most important battles. During Cochlin's period of service, the regiment participated in the Third Battle of Winchester, the Petersburg Campaign, and the Appomattox Campaign, the latter bringing the war to a conclusion.

A riveting account of Civil War combat and its aftermath.

REFERENCES: "Third Winchester" at American Battlefield Trust online; "William Cochlin" at American Civil War Research Database (Historical Data Systems) online.

Item #10108 $1,500.00







LITHOGRAPHER'S PROMO WITH SPECIMENS, NEW YORK CITY, 1872

11. **Established 1852[.] The Pelletreau & Raynor Chromo Lithograph Binding & Printing Company, 35 & 37 Vesey Street, and Church St. New York.** New York: Pelletreau & Raynor, 1872. Folding brochure, 8.375" x 3.75" unfolding to 21.25" x 17". CONDITION: Very good, a few short separations or tears at intersections of central folds.

A scarce chromolithographic brochure promoting the printing and binding services of New York City firm Pelletreau & Raynor.

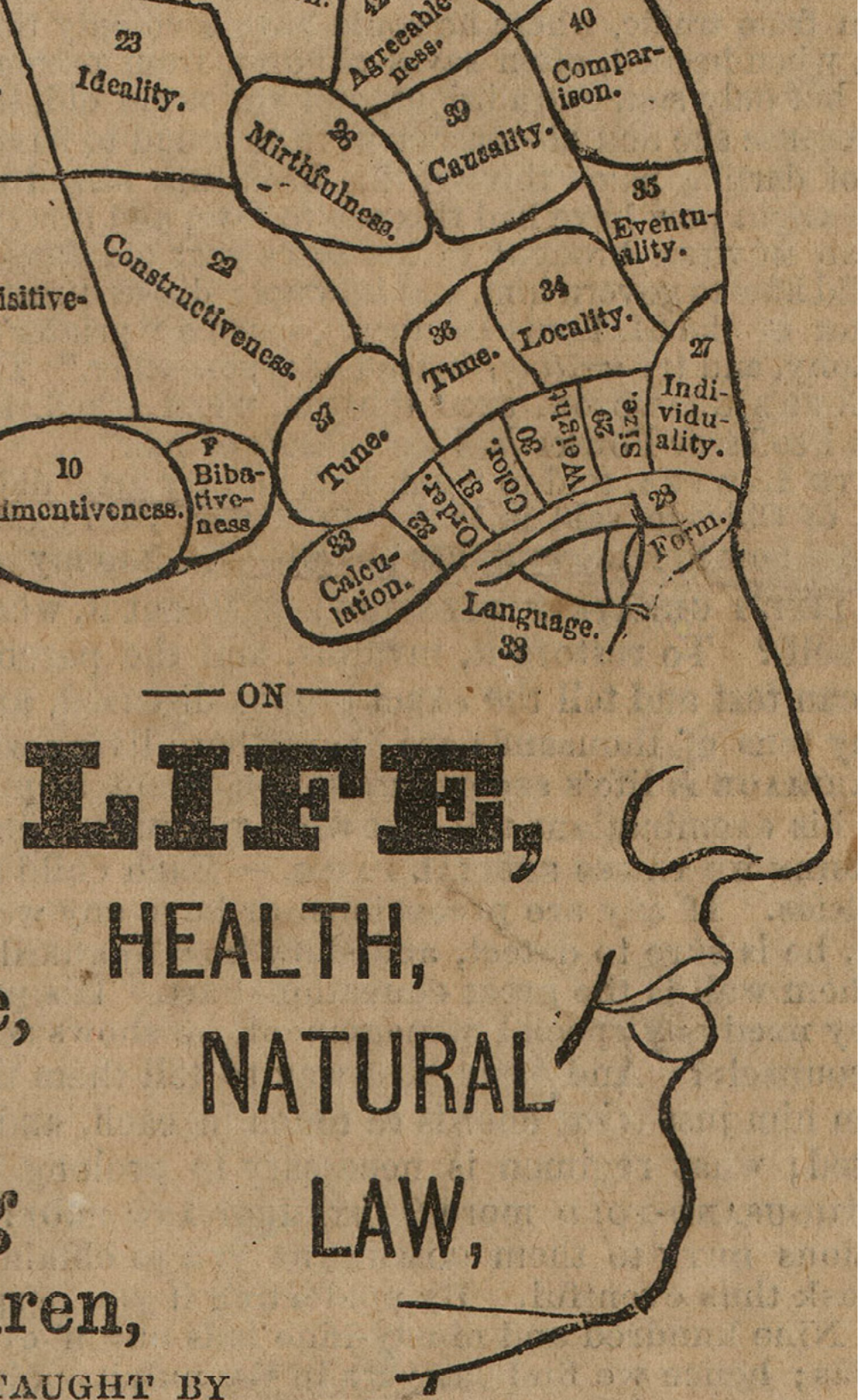
Featuring a chromolithograph of a young woman knitting by a tree about to be surprised with flowers by her admirer, this Pelletreau & Raynor brochure promotes the firm's wide variety of services, invites prospective clients to "call and see everything done on the premises," and describes the advantages of having "The different branches of our business…under one roof and one management." A brief outline of the business and a facsimile letter from Pelletreau himself are followed, upon the brochure's unfolding, by larger pages detailing the unsurpassed facilities of "The Lithographic Department"; laying out the variety of work accomplished in the printing department ("Bank, Insurance, Law, Railroad, Mercantile, Newspaper, Book and Pamphlet Work"); and illustrating the wealth of binding styles for both printed and blank books that are readily produced in the "Account Book and Binding Department." The verso of the entire sheet, printed in green and black, shows thirty-five numbered examples of banknote illustrations, several of which appear on five printed banknote and receipt samples for the "Market National Bank," "The Bank of New York," the "German Exchange Bank, New York," etc. Illustrations range in size from 2.5" x 6" to just half an inch square, and depict, among other motifs, eagles, ships, dogs, trains, allegorical figures, and elegant buildings.

Maltby Kingston Pelletreau was born in Newark, New Jersey in about 1833 and moved to New York City early in his life, where he became a prominent lithographer, working in partnership with Isaac R. Cole until 1869, and with Samuel Judson Raynor from 1871 to 1876. Pelletreau carried on the business on his own until 1878, after which he became manager of the Louisville Lithographic Company. Raynor went on to form Raynor, Wemple & Co. with Charles Wemple. Pelletreau & Raynor produced trade cards, advertising posters, artistic prints, labels, book illustrations, maps, and more.

A pleasing advertising brochure for a New York chromolithography firm.

REFERENCES: "Maltby K. Pelletreau," *The Brooklyn Daily Times*, March 17, 1913, p. 14; Copartnership notices in the *New York Herald*, September 20, 1869, p. 4 and July 6, 1871, p. 1; Last, Jay. *The Color Explosion : Nineteenth-Century American Lithography* (Santa Ana, CA: Hillcrest Press, 2005), p. 218.

Item #10430 $650.00



FOWLER LECTURES ON PHRENOLOGY AND MORE, TO NEW HAVEN MEN AND WOMEN

12. [Fowler, O. S., et. al.] **2 Private Lectures in Loomis' Temple of Music[.] Prof. O. S. Fowler Lectures on Life, Health, Natural Law, Self-Culture, Marriage, Rearing Children, &c., &c., as Taught by Phrenology!** New Haven, Connecticut, [ca. 1870]. Illustrated broadsheet, 19.125" x 6.5". CONDITION: Very good, toning at margins, numerous marginal tape discolorations.

An illustrated broadsheet detailing two upcoming phrenological lectures—one each for women and men, and both illustrated with "a full set of French models"—in New Haven, Connecticut, by the man who started America's phrenological craze.

A striking phrenological head superintends this content-rich broadsheet advertising two lectures by O. S. Fowler, together covering "Life, Health, Natural Law, Self-Culture, Marriage, Rearing Children, &c., &c." Below the head is a definition key of the forty-two numbered faculties, and a notice to prospective clients that "Professional Consultations [a]s to your own and children's phrenology, best business, self-culture, &c., &c., &c.," could be had "at his rooms at the New Haven House" until Monday, December 20th. The lectures, on the afternoon and evening of December 16th at Loomis' Temple of Music (est. 1865), were to be followed by "Public Examinations of Noted Citizens, selected by the Audience," and each covered topics of particular interest to its audience: for women, "Female Health and Beauty, Preserved and Restored" (embracing everything from female anatomy and the maintenance of female beauty to maternity, nursing, and "female ailments, their ravages"), and for men, "Sexual Science, Manhood and its Improvement" (including scientific information on "Manliness"—"Parents, save your sons by sending them to this lecture"). On the verso, promotions and testimonials on the value of Fowler's phrenological readings fill a section titled "God Creates; Man Cultivates." Below that, a section titled "Opinions of the Press" contains newspaper extracts from across the country, spanning from San Francisco to Boston and New Orleans to Buffalo.

First developed in the late 1790s by German physician Franz Joseph Gall (1758–1828), phrenology gained wide acceptance as a legitimate scientific explanation of character, in part due to the efforts of Gall's disciples Johann Gaspar Spurzheim (1776–1832), who brought word of phrenology to America, and George Coombe (1788–1858), who founded the Edinburgh Phrenological Society. Gall's central notion that various character traits and emotions are each governed by specific portions of the brain has been credited as an early contribution to neuropsychology. However, his idea that the brain comprises 27 personality organs and that the skull can be read to determine the degree to which a person possesses a particular characteristic was, of course, ultimately rejected as arbitrary and lacking any genuine empirical basis.

Orson Squire Fowler (1809–1887) encountered phrenology as a student at Amherst College, and he and his brother Lorenzo Niles (1809–1887) began touring the country, lecturing and performing phrenological readings. Their *American Phrenological Journal* ran from 1831 until 1911, changing its name several times and eventually merging with the brothers'

other publication, *Life Illustrated*. They also published numerous books, almanacs, and phrenological charts, and gained enormous influence. "Everyone, from small-town folk to the rich and famous, sat for readings, including such notables as Horace Greeley…Brigham Young," P. T. Barnum, Walt Whitman, and the young Clara Barton, as well as Mark Twain—who "recounted with horror that Fowler had found on his skull 'a cavity' where humor ought to be" and was accordingly skeptical of the 'science' (Morse). Their firm, Fowler and Wells, was established in 1844, and included their sister Charlotte Fowler Wells and her husband Samuel Roberts Wells, as well as Lorenzo's wife Lydia Folger Fowler, a pioneering female physician and professor. It was "the most prolific disseminator of phrenological materials throughout the nineteenth century" ("Fowler and Wells").

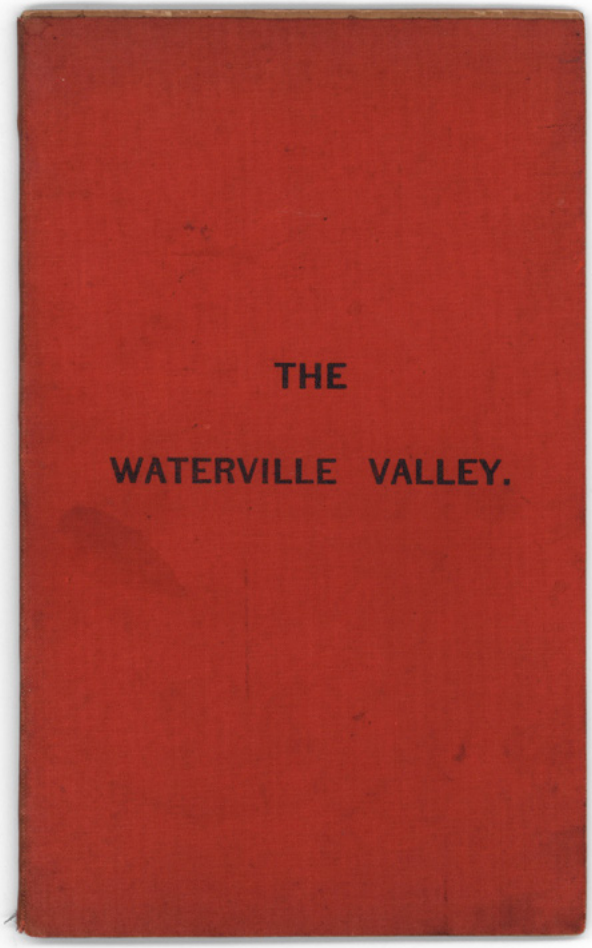
A remarkably detailed, illustrated broadside for two gender-specific and wide-ranging phrenological lectures by the father of American phrenology.

REFERENCES: "Fowler and Wells phrenological character readings, ephemera, and printed material," at Philadelphia Area Archives online; "Loomis Temple of Music and Journal" at New Haven Museum online.

Item #10414 $675.00

PIONEERING GUIDE BOOK TO WATERVILLE VALLEY, 1892

13. Goodrich, A[rthur]. L[ewis]. **The Waterville Valley : a History, Description, and Guide.** [No place, no publisher named,] 1892. Sm. 8vo (7.75" x 4.625"), red cloth, title in black on front cover. 29 pp., 1 b&w plate, folding map, 9" x 7" plus margins, at rear. CONDITION: Good, cloth slightly scuffed, sunned at lower sixth of rear cover and along spine, gutter fully split at p. 14 but volume still sound, minor insect damage at lower gutter, map very good.



Scarce first edition of the first guide book dedicated to New Hampshire's Waterville Valley, described and mapped by longtime area trailbuilder Arthur L. Goodrich.

Goodrich's guide is a practical and informative introduction to the remote resort region nestled in the heart of the White Mountains. The book is divided into two parts. The first comprises "Descriptive and Historical" facts about the Valley's geography and early history. The "Waterville Valley" refers to the upper portion of the Mad River valley, near Waterville, N.H., bounded by a ring of peaks including Mt. Tecumseh, Mt. Osceola, Mt. Kancamagus, the Tripyramids, and Sandwich Dome. Goodrich traces the area's settlement in the 1820s, the opening of the first boarding house by Nathaniel and Nancy Greeley, and the proliferation of hotels that transformed the area into a resort community by the late nineteenth century.

The second part is a traditional guide to the region, documenting landmarks and their locations, trail connections, distances, elevations, and bearings. It is subdivided into two sections, "Mountains" and "Other Objects," the latter being an alphabetical list of features that includes ponds, boulders, bridges, brooks, ledges, bluffs, waterfalls, and more.

The early pages feature an illustration of hotels against a mountain backdrop and an excerpt from Wordsworth's *The Excursion,* describing a "little lowly vale…yet uplifted high among the mountains." At the end of the book is a *Map of the Waterville Valley New Hampshire,* dated 1892 and credited to Goodrich. Likely the earliest map exclusively of Waterville Valley, it depicts peaks, rivers, natural features, lodging, and other natural features. Scale is given in miles and elevations in feet.

Subsequent editions of the work (also lacking any publisher credit) were published in 1904 and 1916. The Valley

was mapped again on a larger scale by Goodrich in 1915 and titled the same as the original. An article by Goodrich titled "The Waterville Valley" (with a map) appeared in *Appalachia : The Journal of the Appalachian Mountain Club*, Vol. VI, 1890–1892.

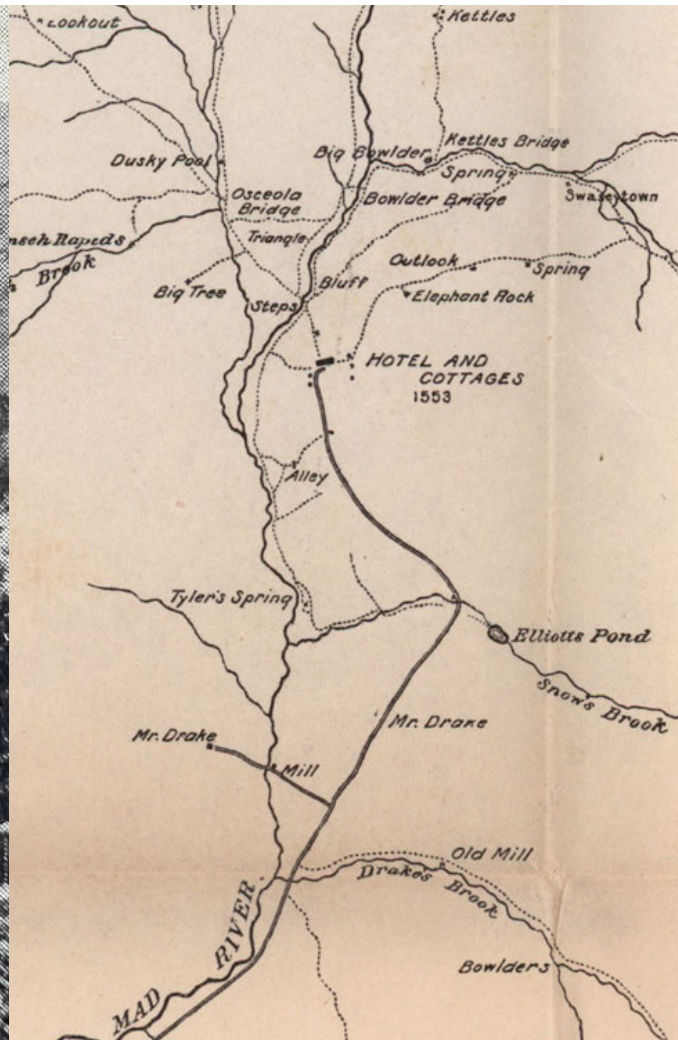
Arthur Lewis Goodrich (1851–1921) was a teacher and early member of the Appalachian Mountain Club, as well as an active trail maker in the Waterville Valley. Goodrich was born in Durham, Maine and graduated from Harvard in 1874. He met his wife one year later on his first visit to the Waterville Valley, and they returned every summer from their home in Salem, Mass. A lifelong educator, Goodrich worked at Salem High School for many years (fourteen as its principal), and was later principal of Free Academy of Utica in New York and Newton High School. He died in Newton, Mass. Today, one can find a "Goodrich Rock" on the slope of Mount Osceola, which he and his brother Charles discovered. Goodrich's two sons, Hubert and Nathaniel were also active White Mountain trailbuilders. Nathaniel published the first full-length history of the area, *The Waterville Valley* (1952), while serving as head librarian at Dartmouth College.

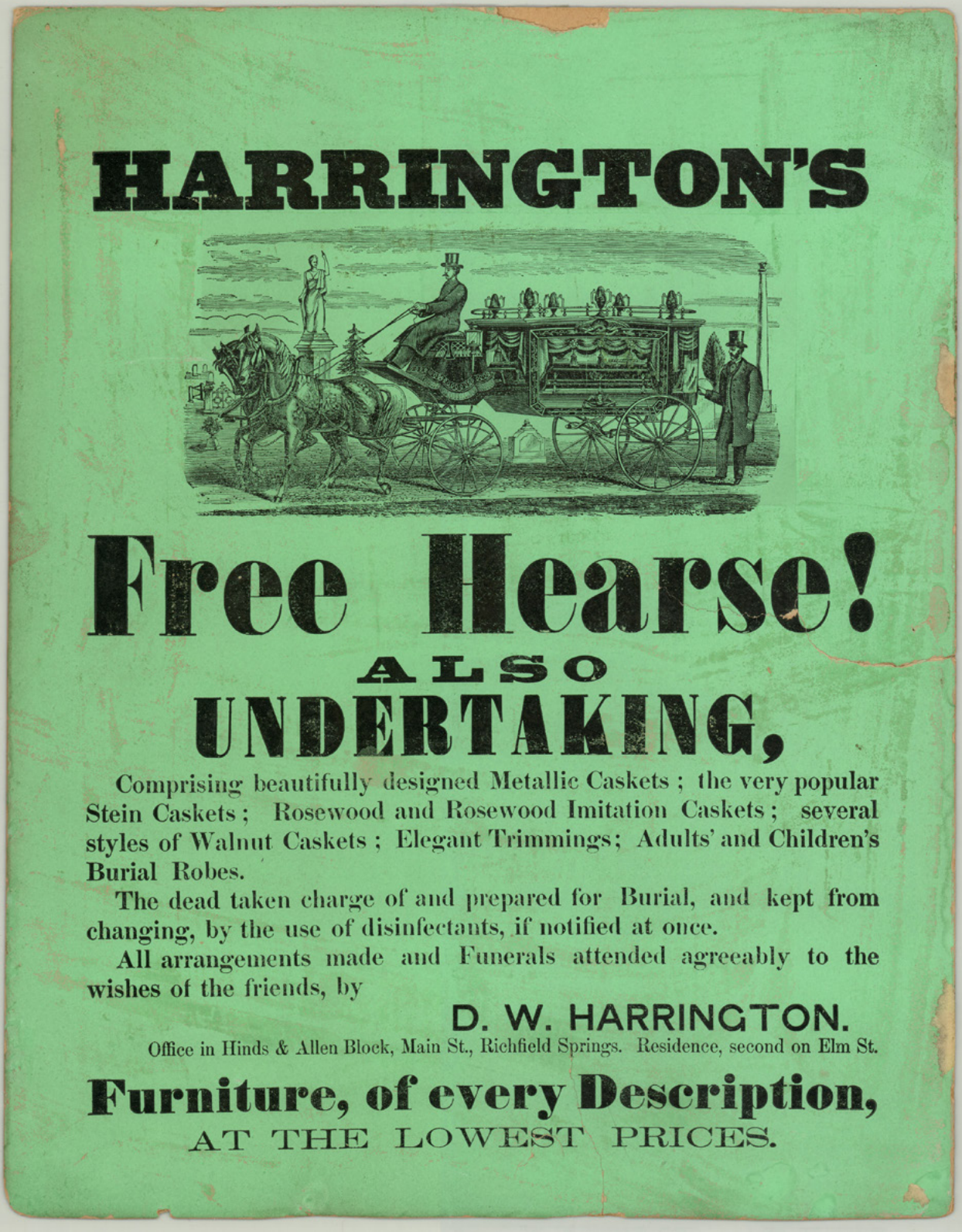
OCLC records thirteen holdings. The first edition of this guidebook is scarce in the trade. This is the only example we have ever encountered.

REFERENCES: "Arthur L. Goodrich's Funeral at Newton Today," *The Boston Globe*, February 1, 1921, p. 5: "The Goodrich Family" at Waterville Valley Foundation online.

Item #10522 $750.00







A STRIKING UPSTATE NEW YORK UNDERTAKER'S BROADSIDE

14. **Harrington's Free Hearse! Also Undertaking…** Richfield Springs, New York: D. W. Harrington, [ca. 1850]. Illustrated broadside on green cardstock, 13.875" x 10.875" (sheet size). Wood engraving (6.75" x 3.5") signed "Gordon Co." CONDITION: Good, one 2" tear on the right and one 2" tear in the lower margin, both extending slightly into the text and repaired with tape on verso, some chipping at edges, pigment slightly faded in places, verso dampstained, scuffed, and smudged.

A vibrant yet macabre broadside on green paper advertising undertaking and funerary services in upstate New York…and furniture too.

D. W. Harrington's "free hearse!" is prominently depicted in a wood engraving, showing the horse-drawn carriage passing through a cemetery attended to by two dapper-looking men. Caskets are advertised as available in several wooden and metallic styles (including the "very popular" Stein caskets), along with "adult's and children's burial robes." Embalming services are offered as well… "if notified at once." Harrington's business and residential addresses are listed on Main and Elm Street, respectively, in Richfield Springs, New York, a small town in Otsego County. Evidently, the hearse and undertaking businesses were not quite lucrative enough for Mr. Harrington to keep his own body and soul together, as he also advertises "furniture, of every description, at the lowest prices."

The name "Gordon Co." may refer to John G. Gordon of New York City, a wood engraver active in the 1840s said to have studied under Joseph Alexander Adams.

No holdings recorded in OCLC.

REFERENCES: Groce & Wallace, *Dictionary of Artists in America*, p. 266.

Item #10507 $950.00

A BROCKTON, MASS. BUSINESSMAN'S CABINET OF CURIOSITIES

15. Hauthaway, C[harles]. L[ittle]. **Catalogue of Curiosities Collected by C. L. Hauthaway From Various Sections of the Countries He Has Visited, embracing mementos or Souvenirs From the Principal Rivers, Lakes, Mountains, Valleys, Glaciers and Prominent Cities in the United States and Europe.** Brockton, Mass., [ca. 1880]. 24mo (5.875" x 4"), gilt dark brown cloth. 27 pp. CONDITION: Good, minor wear to extremities, separation at front and rear inner hinges, some foxing to contents.

Stated second edition—although we find no record of any edition— of the self-published catalog of the personal collection of Charles L. Hauthaway, listing some five hundred curiosities assembled from around the world, along with a separate currency collection and other items of significance.

Charles L. Hauthaway (ca. 1814–1884) founded the firm C. L. Hathaway & Sons (today known as Hauthaway) in Brockton, Mass., which originally manufactured shoe dressing. The company was financially successful and received medals of recognition in both the United States and Europe. Hauthaway's obituary describes him as "a man of large wealth," who "spent much of the latter part of his life on foreign travel," allowing him to amass the large collection described here. The catalog was apparently self-published and printed by G. A. Goddall, with a title remark remark reading:

> The contents of this cabinet is of course of more interest to the collector than to any one else; but to such of his friends as would like to spend an idle hour in examining them, a cordial invitation is extended.

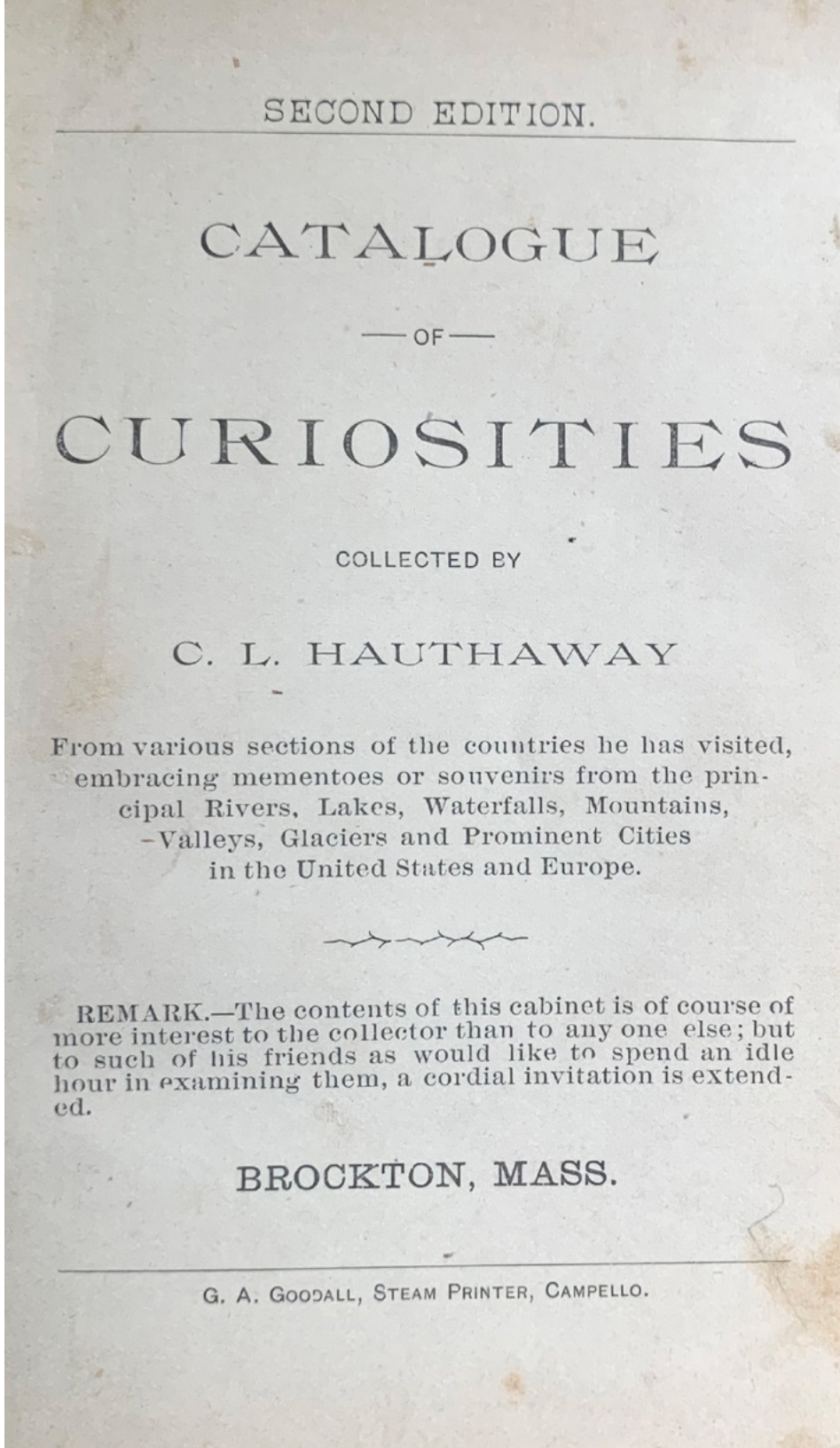
Hauthaway's main collection consisted of 491 cases housing a variety of objects collected during his travels, with all major regions of the world represented. Natural curiosities form the largest share, including items such as "Gold Topaz from Minas, Brazil," "Tripe Coral from the West India Islands," "Sandstone with imprint of a Bird's Foot, from London," and "Crocodile Tooth from the River Ganges." Items of cultural value include a "Turkish Smoking Cap," "Fancy Painted Gourd from Mexico," and "Miniature Set of Chessmen from Switzerland." Additional objects reflect a bygone era when it was considered acceptable to remove pieces of famous sites as souvenirs: "Stones from the Giant's Causeway, Ireland," "Pieces of Plymouth Rock, Mass., U.S.A.," and "Piece from the Appian Way, Rome." Hauthaway's currency collection is cataloged here separately, as is his collection of sleeve buttons. Also mentioned are a silver pitcher and salver gifted to him by the citizens of North Bridgewater (now Brockton) for service to the fire department, dated 1854.

OCLC records no holdings.

A catalog of the worldly personal collection of a well-heeled Massachusetts businessman.

REFERENCES: Charles L. Hauthaway Obituary, *Boston Evening Transcript*, December 19, 1884, p. 4; "Our History" at Hauthaway online.

Item #10571 $375.00



SECOND EDITION.

CATALOGUE

—OF—

CURIOSITIES

COLLECTED BY

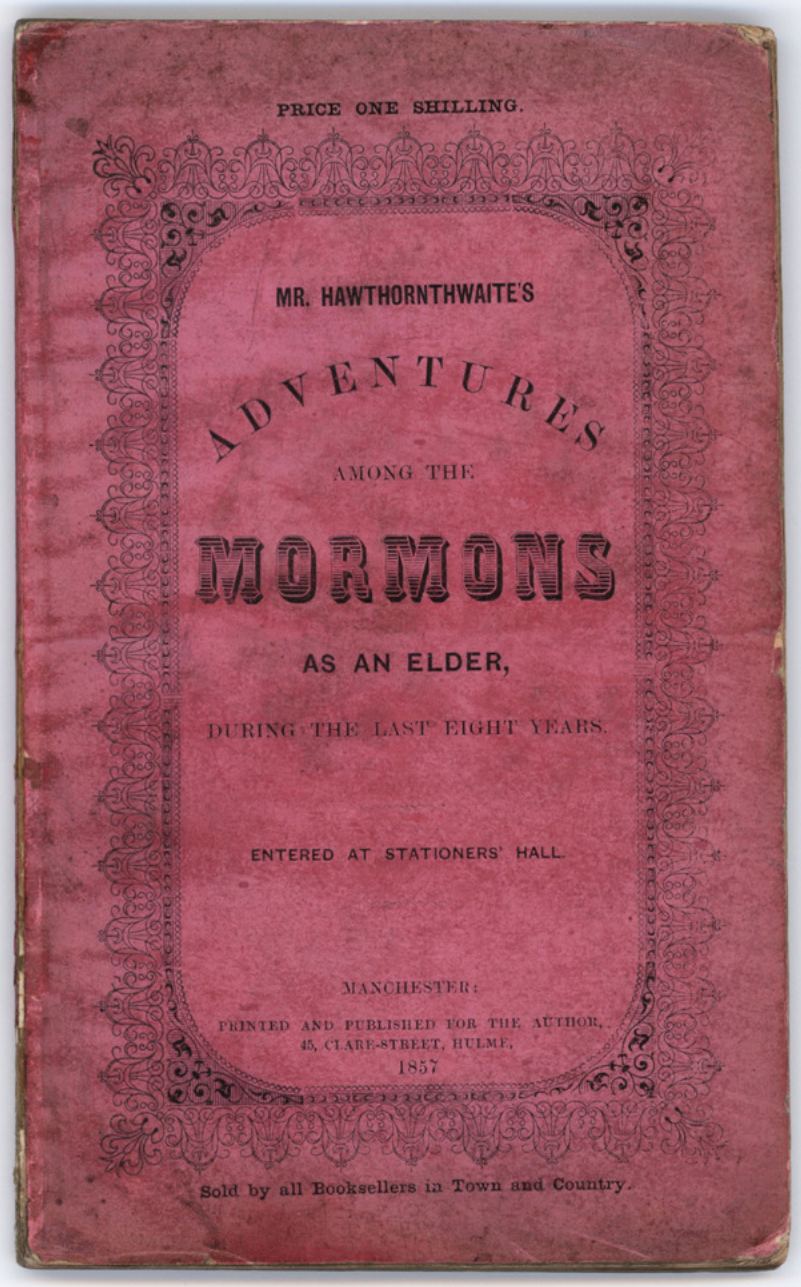
C. L. HAUTHAWAY

From various sections of the countries he has visited, embracing mementoes or souvenirs from the principal Rivers, Lakes, Waterfalls, Mountains, Valleys, Glaciers and Prominent Cities in the United States and Europe.

REMARK.—The contents of this cabinet is of course of more interest to the collector than to any one else; but to such of his friends as would like to spend an idle hour in examining them, a cordial invitation is extended.

BROCKTON, MASS.

G. A. Goodall, Steam Printer, Campello.



A SELDOM-SEEN ANTI-MORMON EXPOSÉ

16. [Hawthornthwaite, Samuel.] **Mr. Hawthornthwaite's Adventures Among the Mormons, as an Elder During Eight Years.** Manchester: Printed and Published for the Author, 45, Clare-Street, Hulme, 1857. 8vo (7.875" x 5.875"), original printed pink wrappers. 132 pp. CONDITION: Very good, wrappers discolored, wear to extremities, 1.5" loss to paper at foot of spine.

An exceptionally rare, privately printed exposé of the Latter Day Saints, published by a former Mormon elder in England and including accounts of his own dismaying and ludicrous experiences while hosting an American missionary in his house, as well as accounts from British and American converts and emigrants who had seen enough to leave the church.

Samuel Hawthornthwaite's account lays bare the events that he and his wife witnessed while hosting Mormon elder Cyrus Hubbard Wheelock (1813–1894), American missionary to England, as well as, for some time, a fake "German Baron," who was embraced into the Church by Wheelock. Hawthornthwaite was involved in the Latter Day Saints for eight years, during the early peak of the LDS Church in England, and in addition to his own experiences, his account draws on work by Benjamin G. Ferris, former Secretary to the Territorial Government of Utah, and occasional letters and reports from other ex-Mormons, including at least two who immigrated from England to America. The 1840s and early 1850s was a period of rapid change—with the public avowal of polygamy in the American Church, and its introduction into English Mormonism—and Hawthornthwaite relates the disappointment motivating his exposé:

> there is no Latter-day Saint will deny that there is not the slightest similarity between Mormonism now, and the Mormonism of eight years ago; indeed…Mormonism was then a child…and there is many a child, when grown a man, that would not be known by his early playmates. This sophism may do very well, when applied to such mutable creatures as ourselves but it sinks into insignificance when applied to the principles of eternal truth, which are to-day, yesterday, and for ever, the same. Seeing the tendency, on the part of the American authorities, to change the principles of our religion, I, together with others, determined to resist every innovation, and root out of our Church every iniquity; but our power and influence was doomed to be overcome by the rapacious wolves we had so ardently cherished.

The volume covers the basics of Mormonism and the development of the LDS Church in England (including a statistical table) before delving into everything from the recent practice of tithing ("The people are starving themselves…while the American elders are revelling in luxury…committing whoredoms with prostitutes, receiving evil diseases, and communicating the same to the wives of the English brethren. That's a fact!") and the hypocrisy of LDS medical practices (with elders sacrificing many a life, including that of Hawthornthwaite's fifteenth-month-old son, to the practice of laying on hands, while themselves taking pills, powders, and calling for doctors) to examples of speaking in tongues ("Another tongue, generally made use of by an old lady attending the Manchester branch, runs in 'P's,' thus:—'Pe pepepe pa pa! Pa pa pepepe pa! Pa pepepe pa pa pa!'"). Of particular interest are Hawthornthwaite's personal recollections of his fellow elder and house guest Cyrus Wheelock, who sent his wife away in order to seduce a young woman (using funds, Hawthorne adds,

supplied by the Church)—a practice that Hawthornthwaite deplored, and the ultimate discovery of which, involving a confrontation of the wife and the lover, is narrated in detail:

> …The poor, emaciated, broken hearted woman, stood erect, like an avenging deity; while he, poor reptile, hung down his head like a worm…Miss Dallen followed Wheelock into the kitchen a moment or so after…[and] the cat-fight was kept up, with good spirit, until morning! The Lord deliver me and my friends from ever having two wives in the same house!

Among the American facts and incidents related are the stories of Manchester native William Hill, who emigrated to the Salt Lake Valley in 1851 and encountered death threats five years later, when news of his intention to leave Salt Lake City became known to members of the "Danite Band" (an armed organization within the LDS Church that fills the place "of detective police in Salt Lake Valley" and "support[s] the heads of the Church in all things that they say or do, whether right or wrong"). Hill's account of his experiences in the Valley, which he provided Hawthornthwaite in the form of a letter, is reproduced here, and includes several anecdotes of abused, abandoned, and destitute wives, as well as the theft of his own wife by a fellow Mormon—an act fully countenanced by Brigham Young, who, when Hill applied to him, retorted: "If Parley has got your wife, you must get another." Hill's letter is followed by the recollections of another English native, "Mrs. Clough," of her time in "the Valley." Another letter included here was written by "Miss Martha Brotherton, one of my wife's friends…well known to the Saints in Manchester," who emigrated to Nauvoo, Illinois in the early 1840s, before the Church relocated to Salt Lake City and before the practice of plural marriage had been publicly avowed. Brotherton's letter unfolds in detail how elders pressured her to marry against her sense of virtue and religion ("Can we imagine anything more atrocious and devilish than this? One of our own country girls!").

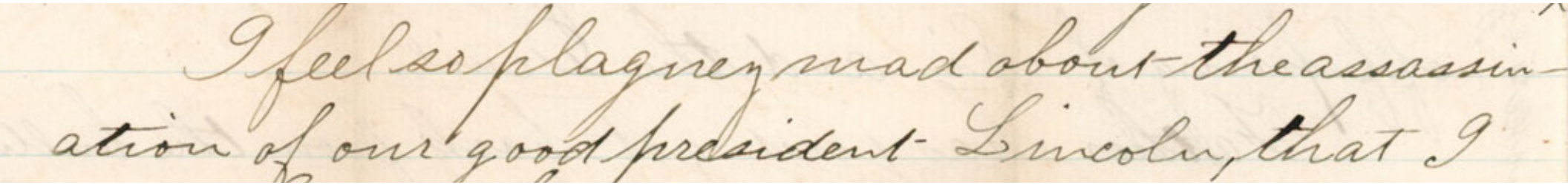
Hawthornthwaite was born in Yorkshire in 1825, spent much of his life in Manchester with his wife Anne. He joined the LDS Church in 1848, was briefly excommunicated 1851, and was rebaptized in 1853. He left the Church in 1856, and spent his latter years in Newcastle upon Tyne, where he died in 1878.

Rare in the trade. Rare Book Bub records just four copies at auction, only one appearing (in a later binding and evidently lacking wrappers) since the Streeter sale in 1968.

An early British anti-Mormon tract, privately published by a disenchanted former priest and elder from Manchester exactly twenty years after the first Mormon missionaries arrived in Great Britain.

REFERENCES: Streeter 2300; Howes 334; Flake, C. J. *A Mormon Bibliography, 1830–1930* 3915; Crawley, Peter, ed. *A Descriptive Bibliography of the Mormon Church, Volume 2* at BYU Religious Studies Center online.

Item #10196 $17,500.00



EARLY, CONTEMPORARY RESPONSE TO THE LINCOLN ASSASSINATION

17. Hemenway, E. P. H. **[Autograph letter, signed, on the assassination of President Lincoln.]** Springfield, Mass., 16 April 1865. 2 long pp. in ink on lined white paper, 12.75" x 7.625". CONDITION: Good, two vertical and two horizontal old fold marks, light brown liquid stain at upper third and running along creases, 3.5" tear at lower right.

A letter by one E. P. Hemenway of Massachusetts to a cousin, vividly expressing his rage and discontent during the chaotic days immediately following Lincoln's assassination.

The assassination of President Lincoln on April 14th, 1865, sent shock waves through the nation, occurring just under a week after the Confederate surrender at Appomattox. Two simultaneous would-be assassins targeting Secretary of State William Seward and Vice President Andrew Johnson were unsuccessful: the former was narrowly foiled, while the latter backed out.

Hemenway's letter in response to these events opens with a more trivial topic: the status of a delivery of eggs to his address (nine cracked, the rest survived). This is immediately followed by an unfiltered indictment of the assassination and the men responsible, though some details get scrambled:

> I feel so plaguey mad about the assassination of our good president Lincoln, that I don't hardly know what to do. And not content with murdering the best man in the world, they must also murder Frederick Seward and nearly so his father who has served his country so faithfully during the last four years as to provoke those mean, adder stinging Copperhead and Rattlesnake biting demons of the South to do their foul vengeance upon him.

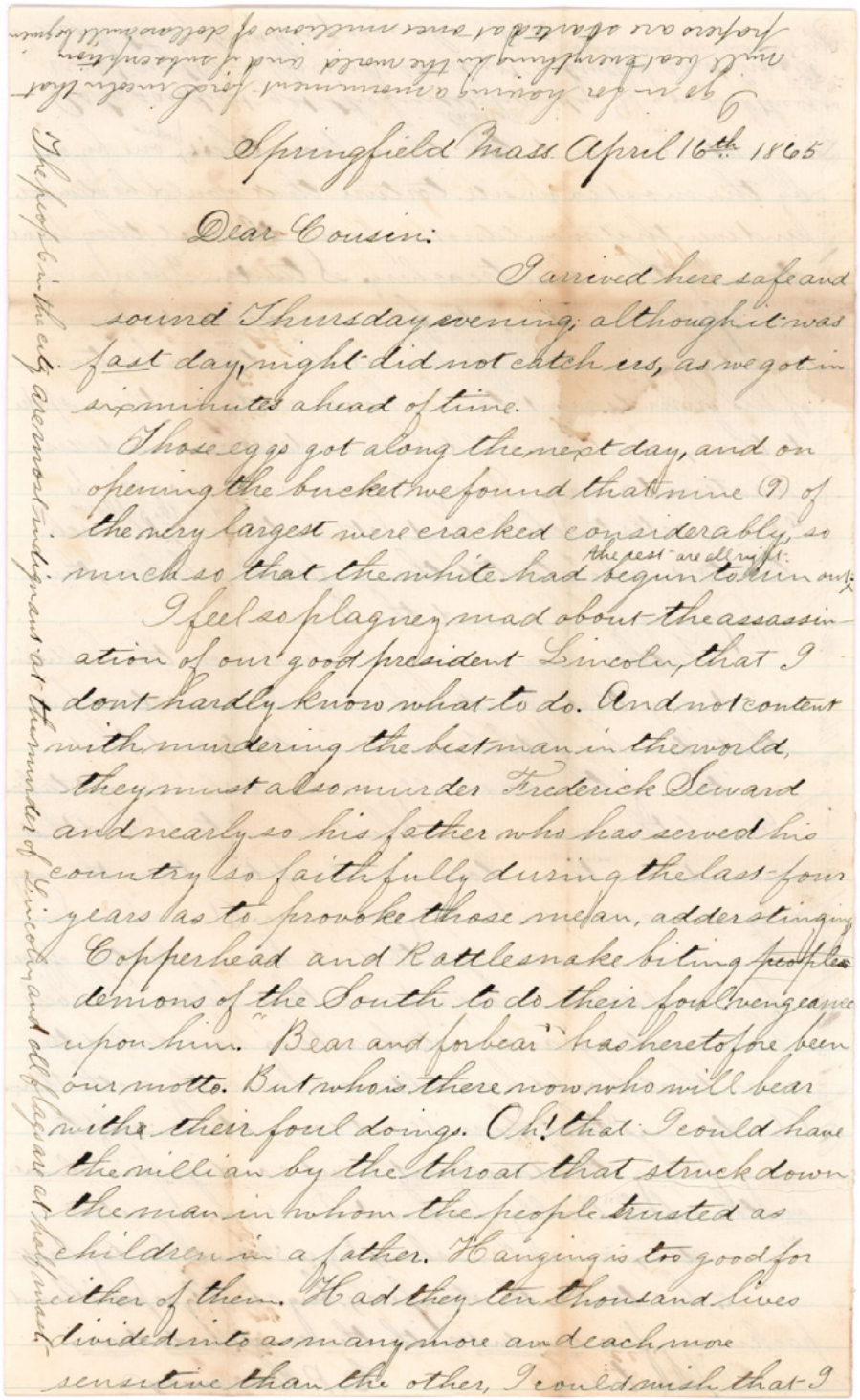
Despite the rumors to the contrary, Secretary Seward's son Frederick had in fact survived. He had been at his father's house while Seward recovered from an earlier carriage accident. During the attack, Frederick confronted his father's would-be assassin, Lewis Powell, and was wounded in the struggle. After overpowering Frederick, Powell stabbed Secretary Seward in bed—who survived in part because he was wearing a neck splint—and confronted other members of the household. Although six people were stabbed, all survived. Powell escaped in the immediate aftermath.

Hemenway continues by renouncing restraint and the motto "bear and forebear," launching into a description of what he would do to the plotters given the chance:

> Had they ten thousand lives divided into as many more and each more sensitive than the other, I would wish that I might live and take them from their bodies one by one, by the most exquisitive torture that could be devised…

Hemenway is midway through writing the letter when his father returns from the town bulletin with new information—that "Frederick Seward is not dead but that it is his father's nurse instead, and that neither of the rascally scoundrels are taken." Though true that both conspirators were still on the run, no nurses (nor anyone else) died during the attempt on Seward's life. Lewis Powell was captured on April 17th, and John Wilkes Booth on April 26th.

Hemenway describes riots in San Francisco, flags flying half-mast, and proposes a monument for the late president to "beat everything in the world." He further observes that the "rebels have made a grand mistake" by killing Lincoln, "the man



Springfield Mass April 16th 1865

Dear Cousin:

I arrived here safe and sound Thursday evening, although it was fast day, night did not catch us, as we got in six minutes ahead of time.

Those eggs got along the next day, and on opening the bucket we found that nine (9) of the very largest were cracked considerably, so much so that the white had begun to run out.

I feel so plaguey mad about the assassination of our good president Lincoln, that I dont hardly know what to do. And not content with murdering the best man in the world, they must also murder Frederick Seward and nearly so his father who has served his country so faithfully during the last four years as to provoke those mean, adder stinging Copperhead and Rattlesnake biting peoples demons of the South to do their foul vengeance upon him. "Bear and forbear" has heretofore been our motto. But who is there now who will bear with their foul doings. Oh! that I could have the villian by the throat that struck down the man in whom the people trusted as children in a father. Hanging is too good for either of them. Had they ten thousand lives divided into as many more and each more sensitive than the other, I could wish that I

who would have delt [sic] most leniently with them." He expresses faith in "Andy" [Johnson], quoting the new president as having said that "he will not committ [sic] himself to any policy that will not visit condign punishment on the rebels." The letter ends as it began, with instructions to send more eggs and mentions the prices and packing thereof.

Biographical information on E. P. Hemenway is scarce, though his name appears on the "gentlemen's list" for unclaimed letters in a 1866 edition of *The Springfield Daily Republican*.

An unvarnished condemnation of the men who planned the assassination of Lincoln and his cabinet members, reflecting Northern rage amid factual confusion.

REFERENCES: "Letters Remaining Unclaimed," *The Springfield Daily Republican*, September 26, 1866, p. 5.

Item #10402 $975.00



HAND-COLORED BY WINSLOW HOMER HIMSELF

18. Homer, Winslow. **Campaign Sketches: The Baggage Train and The Jolly Cook.** Boston: Louis Prang, 1863. Two hand-colored lithographs, 10.875" x 8.625" and 10.625" x 8.562", both with Homer's printed signature in the image, both sheets partially affixed to larger paperboard mounts. Accompanied by an early manuscript note identifying the colorist as Homer. CONDITION: Good, some mat burn at edges, damp-stain to lower left corner of Baggage Train mount, with small brown stain (1 x 1 cm) affecting lower left corner of print; manuscript note laminated.

*Two Civil War lithographs from this rare series of six, these examples hand-colored and enhanced by Winslow Homer himself in the very year that he created his first painting (*The Sharpshooter*) and well before he turned to the regular use of watercolor. One of these two lithographs—*The Baggage Train*—was loaned to the exhibition* Winslow Homer and the Photograph, *at the Bowdoin College Museum of Art and the Brandywine Museum in 2018–19.*

In October of 1861, the illustrated newspaper *Harper's Weekly* dispatched Winslow Homer to the encampment of the Army of the Potomac as a "special artist," where he made numerous war-related drawings that were reproduced as wood-engravings. In addition to the work published in *Harper's*, in 1863 Boston lithographer Louis Prang published *Campaign Sketches*, a set of six lithographs, which, as noted by Lloyd Goodrich, "In their first-hand observation and graphic skill…were close to his drawings made at the front." Homer, who had worked for the Boston lithographic firm of Buffords earlier in his career, is thought to have drawn the images on the lithographic stones himself. All portray subjects drawn from camp life and reflect Homer's close observations of the scene around him. Originally conceived as a collection of lithographs issued in two parts, only the first part was published, apparently due to lack of demand—a circumstance that has likely contributed to the work's rarity.



The two examples from this series offered here, *The Baggage Train* and *The Jolly Cook*—the only two in the series to depict African Americans or contrabands, as enslaved men and women who escaped to the Union army were known—show Homer experimenting with watercolor, apparently to satisfy his curiosity about what these prints would look like in color. It is known that Homer gave some thought to this matter, as he alluded to it in a December 1863 letter to Louis Prang, noting "I have seen a copy of 'Campaign Sketches.' The cover is very neat and the pictures look better than they would in color…" While Homer may have been correct about this had such coloring been applied by the average colorist, the results of his own efforts create a very different impression. Indeed, the nuanced application of color in evidence here, which includes the addition of various details not inherent in the underlying lithograph, show Homer taking great care to create a vivid work of art. Homer evidently intended these two experiments to resemble original watercolors as closely as possible, as the printed titles and margins have been trimmed off.

A circa 1900 note in ink, on paper once affixed to the back of a frame that held *The Baggage Train*, attests to the coloring as Homer's work:

> One of a series of the Campaign Sketches, (Civil War) probably six (6) in number, as no others have ever come to light. It is very important to consider that these lithographs, 4° in size, were drawn on stone by Winslow Homer himself, not made by some other artist after his original work, and all are signed (Homer) or (W. H. or H.). This, the within [i.e., within the frame] is one of two (2) of the series that were actually colored by Winslow Homer, and it is, too, beyond question, the only two… the gentleman possessing the other lithograph in color has also the complete series of six with the original wrapper.

Homer's decision to paint the two African American images in the series perhaps reflects his particular interest in the people whose plight lay at the heart of the war. While depicting scenes he almost certainly witnessed, these images (*The Jolly Cook*, in particular) nevertheless reflect the prevailing tendency at the time to satirize African Americans. However, as Homer matured as an artist, so too did his representations of black people. As Guy McElroy has noted:





At a time when most American artists treated blacks with a mixture of clichéd condescension and incomprehension, Homer evolved a personal conception of black identity based on close observation that allowed him to combine physiognomical accuracy and symbolic complexity. After producing a few caricatures as a young artist, his war reportage and early paintings show a growing sophistication in their conception of black subjects. Beginning in the 1870s, Homer's pioneering perceptions of black people deviated significantly from the increasingly negative or limited role accorded African Americans at the end of postwar Reconstruction.

Although Homer witnessed relatively few battles during his time on the front, the war awakened his deepest instincts as an artist and proved far more formative than the conventional artist's sojourn in France he would take shortly thereafter. Instead, as Nicolai Cikovsky Jr. has observed "the war became his school…more than any other experience, it was instrumental in determining what sort of artist Homer became…an event less unprecedented, less intensely and inescapably modern, could not have exerted the same challenging demands on his inventiveness and artistic intelligence; an event less historically momentous and nationally traumatic would not have as fully aroused his consciousness and convictions and made of him a moral and political being." The lithographs of *Campaign Sketches* relate closely to this formative period and thus to the emergence of one of the major figures in American art, and arguably the greatest American artist of the nineteenth century.

An important pair of lithographs relating closely to Winslow Homer's early development as a painter and his developing conceptions of African Americans.

REFERENCES: Goodrich, Lloyd. *The Graphic Art of Winslow Homer* (NY, 1968), p. 10; Cikovsky, Nicolai. *Winslow Homer* (Washington, 1995), p. 19; McElroy, Guy C. *Facing History : The Black Image in American Art 1710-1940* (San Francisco, 1990), p. 78.

Item #5910 $45,000.00







A RARE SET OF WINSLOW HOMER'S "LIFE IN CAMP" CARDS,
DEPICTING UNION SOLDIER CAMP LIFE

19. [Homer, Winslow.] **[Life in Camp.]** [Boston: Louis Prang, 1864–1865.] Set of 24 chromolithographic album cards, each 4.25" x 2.4375", each mounted on album leaves, four to a leaf. CONDITION: Very good, light foxing to a few cards, minor wear to mounting boards.

A rare complete set of this important series of Civil War album cards based on drawings by Winslow Homer.

In October of 1861, the illustrated newspaper *Harper's Weekly* sent Homer to the front as a "special artist," where he made numerous war-related drawings that were reproduced as wood-engravings. In addition to the work published in *Harper's*, Boston lithographer Louis Prang published two separate series of Civil War lithographs by Homer. The first of these, six small folio lithographs entitled *Campaign Sketches*, appeared in 1863. *Life in Camp* was published the following year in two parts. It consists of twenty-four keenly observed vignette illustrations, many of them humorous, which constitute a collective portrait of the daily lives of Civil War soldiers that is without parallel in the art of the Civil War, making a unique contribution to its visual record. "An Unwelcome Visit" shows a mule poking his head into a tent and startling the occupants; in "Water Call" a soldier falls off his horse into the water when the horse stops for a drink; in "Surgeons Call" a doctor examines a soldier—who may or may not be sick—sticking out his tongue; and "A Shell Is Coming" depicts two frightened soldiers taking cover behind a tree. "Our Special," showing a figure seated on a cannon and apparently sketching, is a self-caricature (a similar Homer self-portrait titled "Our Special Artist" appeared in the June 14 issue of *Harper's Weekly*). The only image to depict an African American, "In the Trenches," is one of the more serious images—deadly serious, in fact. It shows a Black man installing a gabion in a trench. The construction of trenches was dangerous work assigned to Black men on both the Union and Confederate sides and many were killed by incoming shells in the process, the Union army effectively causing the deaths of the very people they were fighting to liberate.

While Homer spent most of his time in camp, witnessing only a few battles, the war awakened his deepest instincts as an artist and proved far more formative than the conventional sojourn in France he would take shortly thereafter. Instead, as Nicolai Cikovsky Jr. has observed "the war became his school; more than any other experience, it was instrumental in determining what sort of artist Homer became...an event less unprecedented, less intensely and inescapably modern, could not have exerted the same challenging demands on his inventiveness and artistic intelligence; an event less historically momentous and nationally traumatic would not have as fully aroused his consciousness and convictions and made of him a moral and political being." Thus, *Life in Camp* relates closely to the emergence of one of the major figures in American art, arguably the greatest American artist of the nineteenth century.

Louis Prang (1824–1909) was a major lithographer and publisher of prints, books, maps, greeting cards, paper toys and other ephemera in the late nineteenth century. Based in Boston, Prang enjoyed a career that spanned four decades. Many of his first lithographs were Civil War maps, battle and naval scenes, and portraits of political and military leaders. In 1864, he visited Europe where he studied the latest color lithographic processes, afterwards bringing a group of adept artists back to Boston with him, laying the groundwork for the extensive, high-quality printing operation the firm would become. Among the works of greatest significance Prang produced are Winslow Homer's *Campaign Sketches*, *Life in Camp*, and a set of chromolithographs after watercolors by Thomas Moran that accompanied Ferdinand Hayden's report on his pioneering exploration of the Yellowstone region in 1871.

A rare and important example of Winslow Homer's Civil War reportage, tracing his emergence as a major figure in American art during a crucial period in the nation's history.

REFERENCES: Goodrich, Lloyd. *The Graphic Art of Winslow Homer* (NY, 1968), p. 28, cat.13–36, plates 21–24; Cikovsky, Nicolai. *Winslow Homer* (Washington, 1995), p. 19.

Item #10370 $35,000.00









SECOND BALTIMORE EDITION
OF *THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER*
AND THE FIRST WITH A VIEW OF FORT MCHENRY

20. Key, Francis Scott. **The Star Spangled Banner. Written During the Bombardment of Fort McHenry on the 12th & 13th Set. 1814.** Baltimore: Published and Sold by T. Carr, [1821]. 4to (13.125" x 10"), early three-quarters burgundy morocco. 2 pp. in larger volume of sheet music, engraved vignette picturing the bombardment of Fort McHenry. CONDITION: Very good, moderate foxing and toning; exterior of volume rubbed with some splitting to lower spine, but solid.

The second Baltimore edition of the Star Spangled Banner, and the first to include an illustration of the bombardment of Fort McHenry.
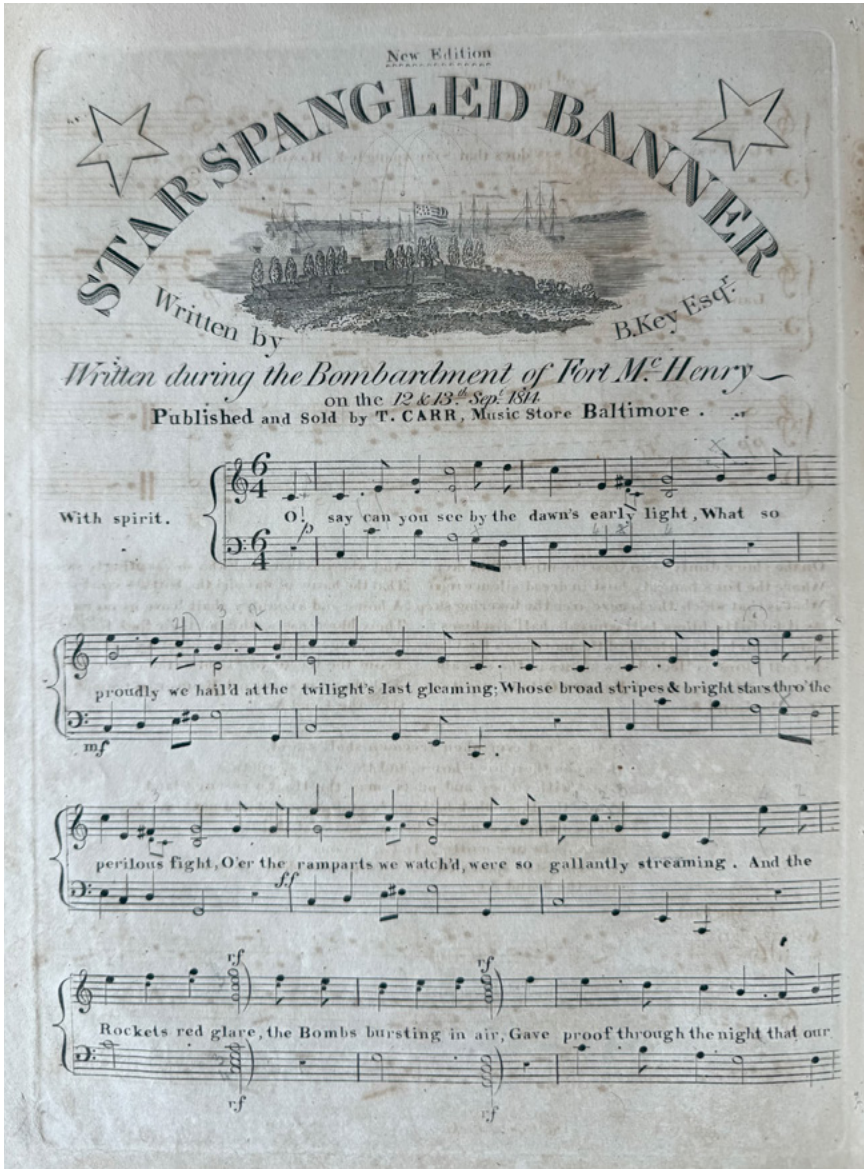
The first edition, known in only eleven copies, was published in Baltimore by T. Carr in 1814. There were two issues, the second of which mistakenly identifies the author as "B. Key" and gives the wrong dates for the bombardment. These mistakes are repeated here. The last copy of the first edition to appear at auction sold at Christie's for $506,000 in 2010. We find no sales records for this second edition.

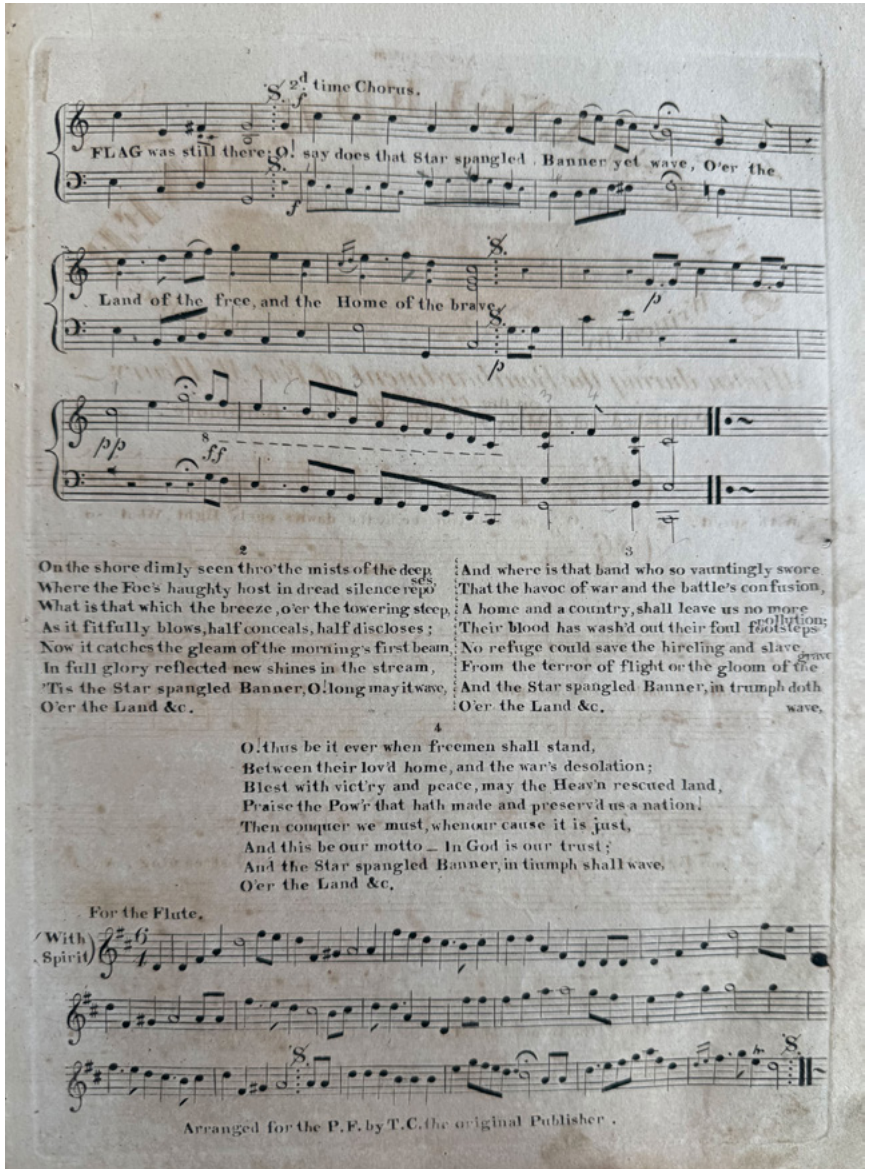
The Star Spangled Banner was composed during a bleak phase of the War of 1812, only weeks after British forces had seized Washington and set fire to the Capitol and the White House before turning their attention to Baltimore, a center of strong pro-war feeling. Francis Scott Key, held aboard a British vessel near the entrance to Baltimore Harbor from September 7th, witnessed the bombardment of Fort McHenry on the night of September 13–14 alongside two fellow American captives.

In the immediate aftermath, elated by the fort's endurance and the failure of the British to take the city, Key began drafting verses that would become The Star-Spangled Banner, originally titled *Defence* of *Fort M'Henry*. Over the following days, the British abandoned their assault, withdrew from the area, and prepared to depart. Released on September 16th, Key returned to Baltimore and completed the poem that same evening at his lodgings. Although the song quickly gained popularity when set to the familiar melody of Anacreon in Heaven, it was not formally adopted as the national anthem of the United States until 1932.

REFERENCES: Muller, Joseph. *The Star Spangled Banne*r 4, pp. 66–68; Filby & Howard S15; Wolfe 8348.

Item #10142 $25,000.00





THE EARLIEST OBTAINABLE EDITION OF *THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER*

21. [Key, Francis Scott.] **Fort Mc.Henry, or, The Star-Spangled Banner, Sung with great applause by Mr. Hardinge, at the Theatre Baltimore. Air, Anacreon in Heaven [printed on page 3 following] Hutton, Joseph. The Battle of the Wabash: A Patriotic Song...To the Favourite Air of Anacreon in Heaven.** Philadelphia: Published by G. E. Blake, 1814. Folio (13.125" x 9.375"), 3 engraved pp., formerly in a volume of sheet music. CONDITION: Good, brown stain to upper left corner, but generally clean and attractive.

The rare second edition and first Philadelphia edition of The Star Spangled Banner *in sheet music form, issued in the same year as the exceptionally rare first edition, published in Baltimore by Carr's Music Store.*

Published here under the title *Fort McHenry, or, the Star Spangled Banner* (*Defence of Fort M'Henry* was the title Key first gave it), it is printed along with *The Battle of the Wabash*, a song celebrating the victory of American forces over a confederacy of Native American tribes allied with the British in the Battle of Tippecanoe in November 1811, first published by Blake later that year. The present edition is Blake's reissue with the addition of *The Star Spangled Banner*. Both songs were sung to "the favorite air," *Anacreon in Heaven*, a popular British tune. According to Muller as well as Dichter & Shapiro, this is the only appearance of Key's great contribution to our national life accompanied by the words to *Anacreon in Heaven*, which are inter-lined with those of *The Battle of Wabash*.

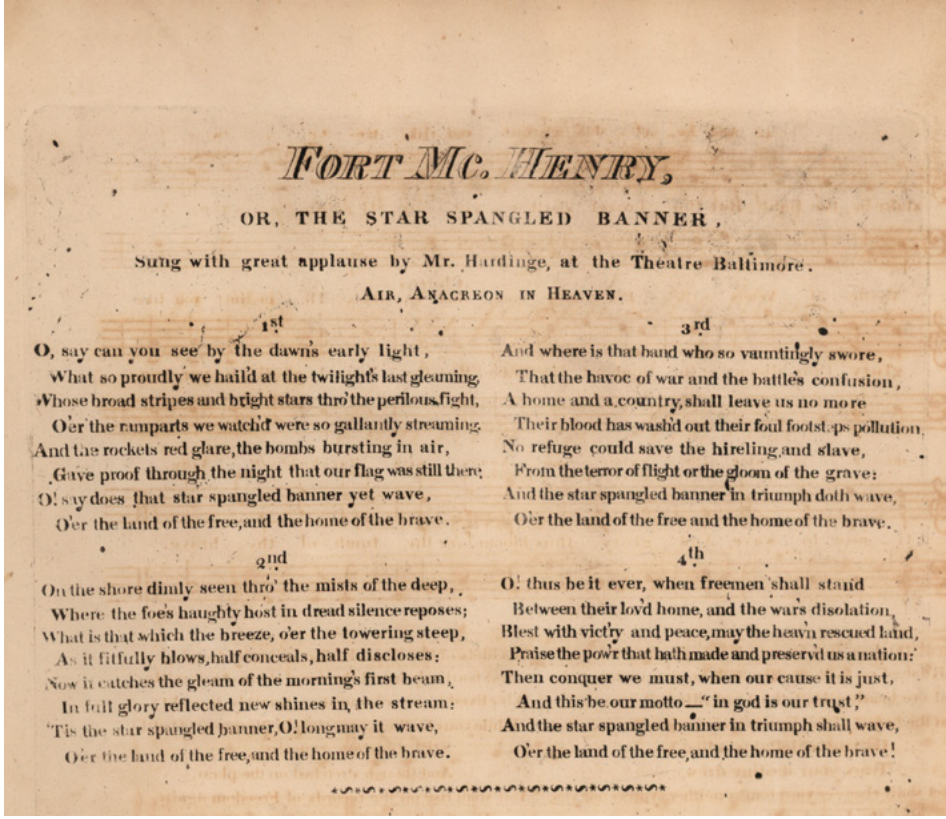
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The earliest reasonably obtainable edition of the Star Spangled Banner, *the last copy of the first edition to appear on the market selling for $506,000 at Christie's in 2010.*

REFERENCES: Muller, Joseph. *The Star Spangled Banner*, pp. 52–57; Filby & Howard S8; Wolf 8329A; Dichter & Shapiro, p. 36; Shaw, R.R. *American Bibliography*, 23073; BAL, vol. 5, p. 247.

Item #10290 $25,000.00



FORT Mc. HENRY,

OR, THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER,

Sung with great applause by Mr. Hardinge, at the Theatre Baltimore.

AIR, ANACREON IN HEAVEN.

1st

O, say can you see by the dawns early light,
What so proudly we hail'd at the twilight's last gleaming,
Whose broad stripes and bright stars thro' the perilous fight,
O'er the ramparts we watch'd were so gallantly streaming.
And the rockets red glare, the bombs bursting in air,
Gave proof through the night that our flag was still there;
O! say does that star spangled banner yet wave,
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave.

2nd

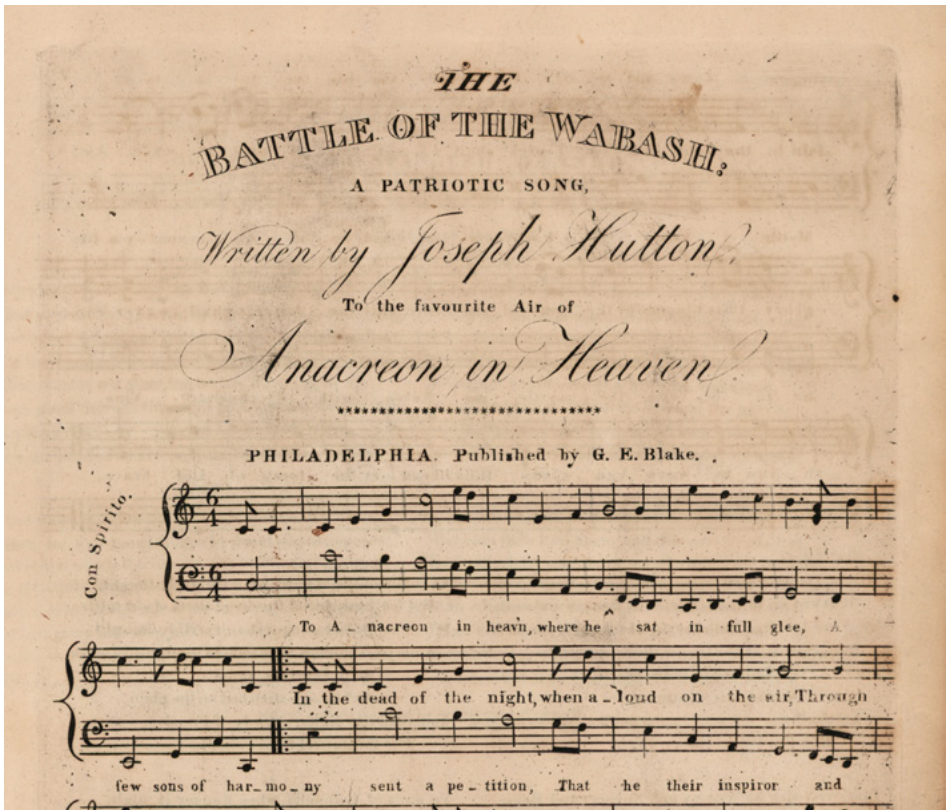
On the shore dimly seen thro' the mists of the deep,
Where the foe's haughty host in dread silence reposes;
What is that which the breeze, o'er the towering steep,
As it fitfully blows, half conceals, half discloses:
Now it catches the gleam of the morning's first beam,
In full glory reflected now shines in the stream:
'Tis the star spangled banner, O! long may it wave,
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave.

3rd

And where is that band who so vauntingly swore,
That the havoc of war and the battle's confusion,
A home and a country, shall leave us no more
Their blood has wash'd out their foul footsteps pollution.
No refuge could save the hireling and slave,
From the terror of flight or the gloom of the grave:
And the star spangled banner in triumph doth wave,
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

4th

O! thus be it ever, when freemen shall stand
Between their lov'd home, and the wars disolation,
Blest with victry and peace, may the heav'n rescued land,
Praise the pow'r that hath made and preserv'd us a nation:
Then conquer we must, when our cause it is just,
And this be our motto—"in god is our trust,"
And the star spangled banner in triumph shall wave,
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave!



THE

BATTLE OF THE WABASH,

A PATRIOTIC SONG,

Written by Joseph Hutton,

To the favourite Air of

Anacreon in Heaven.

PHILADELPHIA. Published by G. E. Blake.

Con Spirito.

To A_nacreon in heavn, where he sat in full glee, A

In the dead of the night, when a_loud on the air Through

few sons of har_mo_ny sent a pe_tition, That he their inspiror and





RARE PROMOTIONAL WORK
FOR A PORTLAND, MAINE PRINTING HOUSE

22. **The Lakeside Press. A Description of Its Business, Illustrations and Specimens of Work. Photo-Engravers, Lithographers[,] Printers and Bookbinders.** Portland, Maine: The Lakeside Press, [ca. 1895]. 4to (11.875" x 9.25"), embossed pictorial wrappers. [18] pp., numerous b&w and color plates. CONDITION: Good, covers lightly foxed with minor wear to extremities, embossed title slightly rubbed, spine split and repaired in three places with document repair tape, string binding coming undone, gutter on pp. [2]–[3] fully split, a few additional minor tape repairs and surface tears to contents.

Stated enlarged edition of a rare specimen publication issued by The Lakeside Press of Portland, Maine, highlighting the firm's work across a variety of printing and binding methods.

In the introductory remarks, the company describes its intent in "putting forth a new edition, to show more completely the lines of business we are engaged in, by a more liberal display of the various products of our facilities." The several dozen specimens featured here span several printing techniques, each accompanied by a written description of the process. The book also features eye-catching art nouveau-style imagery, ornamentation, and stylized fonts.

Photo-engraving is one of the printing techniques documented most extensively. The book features numerous black-and-white plates made using the half-tone process, including four full-page images: "City Hall, Portland," "Views Near Gardiner, Maine" (a photo collage), "The Heart of the Notch" (a reproduction of a painting), and "Portland Head Light." Photo-engraved plates produced impressions by the thousands, could be electrotyped, and allowed subjects to be "enlarged, reduced, or made same size of copy" in varying degrees of fineness, as demonstrated on p. [15]. The other photo-engraving process offered, depicted on p. [14], was that of "line reproduction," for reproducing drawings and other works of linear quality. Photo-engraved images are also used to highlight clients from out-of-state, such as the Ormond Hotel in Florida and the Hotel Aragon in Atlanta.

For lithographed work, the Lakeside Press solicited orders for "letter and bill-heads, checks, labels, show-cards, advertisements, in color or plan…." Specimens from these categories fill three spreads, including a full-color spread of a dozen product labels on pp. [8]–[9], some with gilt ink. A diversity of Maine-based products and businesses are represented in this section, such as Murdock & Freeman Ginger Ale, Cumberland National Bank, Gorham Water Company, and Portland Stoneware Company.

The last category of work described is book-printing and bookbinding, bolstered by the acquisition of the George H. Davis bindery. Lakeside advertises magazines, periodicals, account books, and "publications of all sorts, bound in any style promptly." The firm also offered restoration and rebinding work.

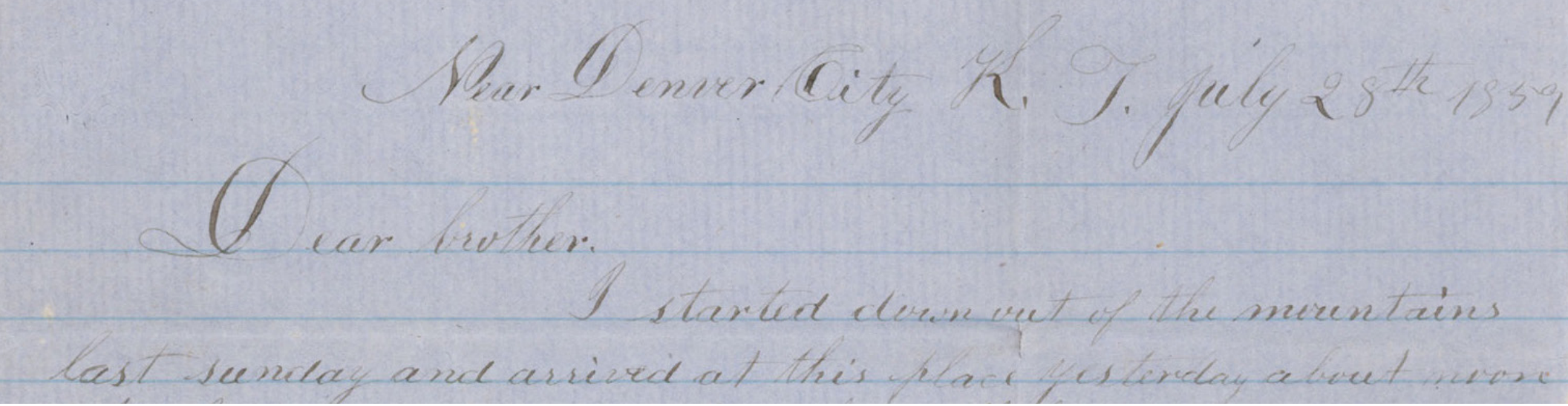
The Lakeside Press operated from 1890 to 1931, specializing in photomechanical reproductions, commercial lithography, and Maine-related publications. Its offices circa 1895 were located at 117–119 Middle Street, in downtown Portland. The principal partners then were William H. Scott (President), Novello Crafts (General Manager), Philip J. Larabee (Secretary), and Lewis A. Goudy (Treasurer). The firm should not be confused with a Chicago-based company of the same name.

OCLC records no holdings of this edition nor any other.

A rare and attractive promotional publication for a firm proclaiming itself the "most completely equipped printing house east of New York."

REFERENCES: Last, Jay. *The Color Explosion: Nineteenth-Century American Lithography*, (Santa Ana, Calif.: Hillcrest Press, 2005), pp. 44–45.

Item #10582 $475.00



A MINER FROM MASSACHUSETTS IN THE PIKE'S PEAK GOLD RUSH

23. Mann, W[illiam]. H. **[Autograph letter, signed, to Samuel Mann, Athol, Mass., regarding the Pike's Peak Gold Rush scene.]** "Near Denver City K. T.," 28 July 1859. 3 1/6 pp. in ink on lined blue bifolium, 9.75" x 7.875". CONDITION: Good, three vertical and three horizontal fold marks with some small perforations at edges, some light stains and discoloration to paper.

A letter by one William H. Mann to his brother Samuel back home in Massachusetts, describing his unsuccessful prospecting efforts during the Pikes Peak Gold Rush and cautioning others from joining.

The Colorado Gold Rush (initially called the Pikes Peak Gold Rush) began in 1858 and peaked one year later, when over 100,000 "fifty-niners" arrived to seek gold in what is now Colorado, then part of the territories of Kansas and Nebraska. After many of the original riverbed surface mines were quickly depleted, thousands abandoned the effort, but more durable deposits were eventually discovered in the mountains. The massive influx of people into the region led to the creation of Colorado Territory in 1861.

As one of the many miners who failed to strike it rich, Mann begins his letter by bluntly detailing his disappointment with prospecting efforts thus far, and expressing uncertainty whether he will stay, seek work elsewhere, or return home: "I can hardly tell you what my prospects are at present but do not consider them very flattering as far as making money out hear is concerned. I have not fully decided yet what course to pursue."

Mann notes his current location near two adjacent digging sites—Cherry Creek and Platte—both early riverbed mines on what is now the site of downtown Denver. He calls both "formidable humbugs" that bore no gold. Such an experience was commonplace for miners, among whom Mann estimates "fifty are growing poorer where there is one growing richer." He describes many people returning east and compares the mining outlook unfavorably to California, speculating that those who promoted the rush, including Horace Greeley, had been deceived as to the region's productivity:

> You have perhaps seen Horace Greelys report of the mines which was very flattering; it is here known and generaly admitted that they pulled the wool over his eyes making him think the mines were much richer than they realy were, they washed some of their richest dirt, some they saved for that special purposes and when they cleaned up their sluces made him think it was the result of one days work when in reality it was the effects of three or more days work.

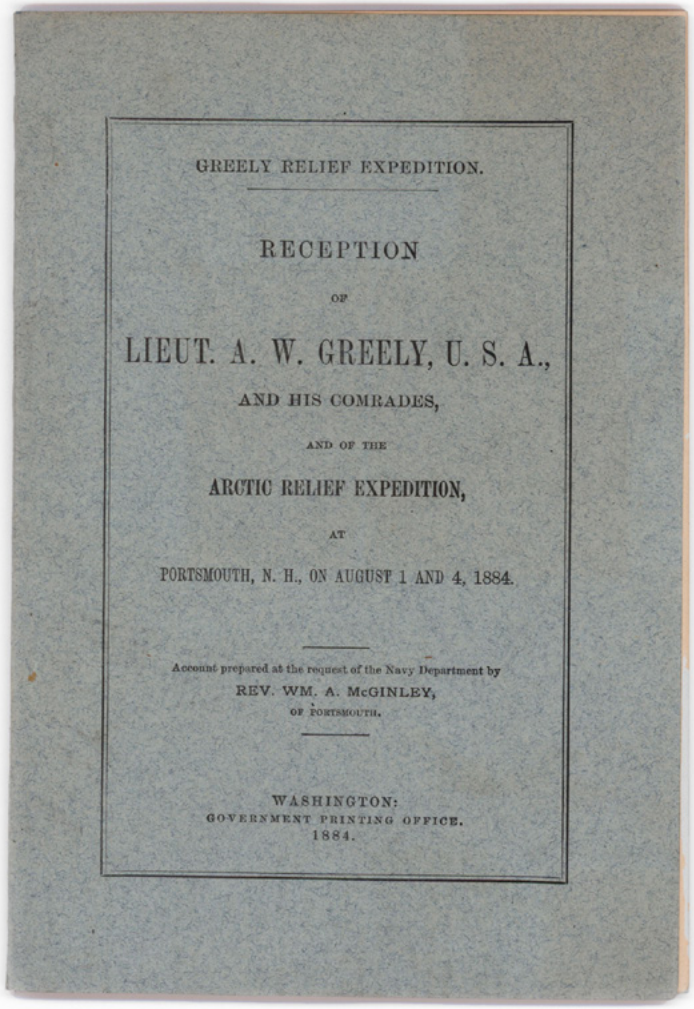
Mann sums up these sentiments with the friendly advice "not to come as you value your money and your comfort," while at the same time stating that he is "not in the least sorry that [he] came as yet" and predicts that he will eventually make more money through alternative means than he otherwise would have. The letter concludes with well-wishes to family and others, a brief description of his mining comrades, and the following advice: "Remember a contented mind is the greatest step towards happiness and when a person is well off they had as good be contented and let well enough alone."

In a postscript, Mann describes the possibility of following the Platte River eastward if he chooses to return home.

A firsthand account of a failed attempt to strike it rich in Colorado, laden with both optimism and uncertainty.

REFERENCES: "The Colorado Gold Rush" at Western Mining History online.

Item #10521 $850.00


GREELY RELIEF EXPEDITION.

RECEPTION

OF

LIEUT. A. W. GREELY, U. S. A.,

AND HIS COMRADES,

AND OF THE

ARCTIC RELIEF EXPEDITION,

AT

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., ON AUGUST 1 AND 4, 1884.

Account prepared at the request of the Navy Department by

REV. WM. A. McGINLEY,

OF PORTSMOUTH.

WASHINGTON:

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

1884.

ADOLPHUS GREELY AND SURVIVORS RETURN FROM THE ARCTIC

24. McGinley, Rev. Wm. A. **Greely Relief Expedition. Reception of Lieut. A. W. Greely, U. S. A., and his Comrades, and of the Arctic Relief Expedition, at Portsmouth, N. H. on August 1 and 4, 1884.** Washington: Government Printing Office, 1884. Sm 8vo (7.75" x 5.375"), printed gray wrappers. 58 pp. CONDITION: Good, rear wrapper somewhat cockled, remnants of dark blue paper along inner edge of title page and p. 58 apparently from a rejected and removed initial version of the wrappers?

An account of the celebrations and reception that followed the arrival of the surviving members of the ill-fated Greely Expedition in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, along with their U.S. Navy rescuers.

On August 1st, 1884, a rescue fleet arrived in Portsmouth Harbor, carrying six of the original twenty-five men who had departed three years earlier on the Lady Franklin Bay Expedition (commonly called the "Greely Expedition" after its leader Lieutenant Adolphus Greely) The crew conducted scientific observations in the Canadian Arctic and set a new "farthest north" record, but became stranded after successive resupply efforts failed. On June 22nd, 1884, a Navy relief expedition commanded by Winfield Scott Schley reached the party and found the six survivors, including Greely. When the news of the rescue fleet's arrival in Newfoundland came via telegram, preparations were made to receive the rescuers and survivors in Portsmouth.

On August 4th, the city organized a "municipal reception" featuring a celebratory procession and program of prominent speakers, whose transcribed remarks constitute the bulk of this account. The procession was the only part of the celebration attended by the six convalescing survivors, described as follows:

> When the gallant crews of the relief ships passed in the procession, the men they had rescued rose and stood uncovered. As thus the rescued and rescuers, officers and men, stood face to face, tears filled many eyes, and the welkin rang with the shouts of the multitude.

After the procession, a public meeting was held in the Portsmouth Music Hall to hear remarks by prominent local and national figures. Rev. William McGinley inaugurated the meeting and chaired the first part of it. Speakers included Portsmouth Mayor John Treat, N.H. Governor Samuel Hale, former U.S. House Speaker Samuel Randall, Maine Senator Eugene Hale, General William Hazen, Commander Winfield Scott Schley, and ex-Navy Secretary George Robeson. William Chandler, the incumbent Navy Secretary who organized the relief expedition, assumed chairmanship of the meeting midway through and delivered a harrowing speech describing the rescue efforts. Pre-written remarks by Lieutenant Greely himself (still recovering) were read aloud by his brother-in-law, in which Greely expressed gratitude to his rescuers and patriotic sentiments, in spite of the catastrophe

that claimed the lives of most of his party:

> During our service north we tried to do our duty. If in our efforts aught is found of work accomplished or of actions done which touches the heart of the people, we shall feel that our labors and hardships are more than rewarded…I must, however, state that never for a moment in our darkest or gloomiest hour did we doubt that the American people were planning for our rescue, through their representatives, all that lay in human power and skill. From day to day, as food failed and men died, that faith and that certainty gave strength to us who lived.

A brief dispatch from War Secretary Robert T. Lincoln was also read aloud. The assembly concluded with remarks by General Benjamin Butler, wrapping up a night of high-profile speeches of which the tone was generally celebratory and patriotic, with appropriate reverence for the dead. The account ends with a description of the closing of ceremonies and the transfer of the deceased crewmen's bodies to New York, and thence to their families.

The Lady Franklin Bay Expedition (1881–84) initially succeeded in its goal of establishing a meteorological station and collecting scientific data while setting a new "farthest north" record. Lieutenant Adolphus Greely (1844–1935), a U.S. Army officer with experience in remote telegraph-laying operations, was selected as its commander, despite his lack of Arctic experience. On Ellesmere Island, the crew established Fort Conger as a base of operations. Provisions were intended to last for two seasons, with resupply deliveries scheduled for the summers of 1882 and 1883. Tragically, both of these efforts failed—the first found the ice impassable but left a small amount of provisions farther south at Cape Sabine, while the second saw its main delivery ship crushed in the ice and was forced to turn back. After the second summer passed and supplies dwindled, Greely ordered his men to travel 250 miles south in small boats to Cape Sabine, where they had been previously told to seek provisions in such an instance. However, they did not find more than a few weeks' supplies, and over the following months, eighteen crew members died from starvation, hypothermia, and drowning. One additional member was executed on Greely's orders for the repeated theft of food. Commander Schley's rescue party arrived at Cape Sabine on June 22nd, 1884, and found seven emaciated survivors, including Greely, in a partially-collapsed tent (one died on the return voyage). The legacy of the expedition was further marred by the revelation that survivors had resorted to cannibalism.

The account of the Portsmouth reception was "prepared at the request of the Navy Department by Rev. Wm. A. McGinley," the local minister who presided over part of the Music Hall assembly.

An account of a jubilant and patriotic reception held for survivors of the ill-fated Greely Expedition and their rescuers, featuring many prominent national figures of the day.

REFERENCES: Merrill, James. "The Greely Relief Expedition, 1884" at U.S. Naval Institute online; "The Greely Expedition" at PBS online.

Item #10419 $275.00



PUBLISHER'S ADVERTISEMENT FOR A BOOK
ON THE CHARLEY ROSS KIDNAPPING

25. **The Most Touching and Absorbing Story of American Life, The Father's Story of Charley Ross The Kidnapped Child…** Boston: Geo. M. Smith & Co., [ca. 1876]. Broadsheet, 8.75" x 6". Manuscript additions in pencil and ink on both sides; addition on recto reading "This is a [new? work?] and a grand one to sell

perhaps you would prefer this"; on the verso, the publisher's address has been struck out and rewritten in ink. CONDITION: Good, three old horizontal folds, light damp staining and minor losses to right margin.

An apparently unrecorded advertisement for a firsthand account of the kidnapping and search for Charley Ross, written by the boy's father Chrisitian Ross to sustain support for the effort.

On July 1st, 1874, four-year-old Charley Ross and his six-year-old brother Walter were playing in their front yard in Germantown, Pa., when they were approached by two men who lured them into a carriage with offers of candy and fireworks. Walter was later left behind at a shop, but Charley was taken away and never seen again. Shortly after the abduction, father Christian Ross received crudely-written ransom notes from the kidnappers—making it the first recorded kidnapping for ransom in U.S. history—but was unable to secure Charley's release. The kidnapping received wide press coverage and incited national paranoia, given its occurrence in an affluent suburb during broad daylight (the case is believed to be the origin of the advice "don't take candy from strangers"). In December 1874, a criminal named Joe Douglas gave a deathbed confession following a botched robbery in which he named himself and deceased partner Bill Mosher as Charley's kidnappers. Walter Ross positively identified the bodies as the men who abducted him. Despite one of their associates, William Westervelt, being convicted of conspiracy, this did not yield any new leads as to the whereabouts of Charley.

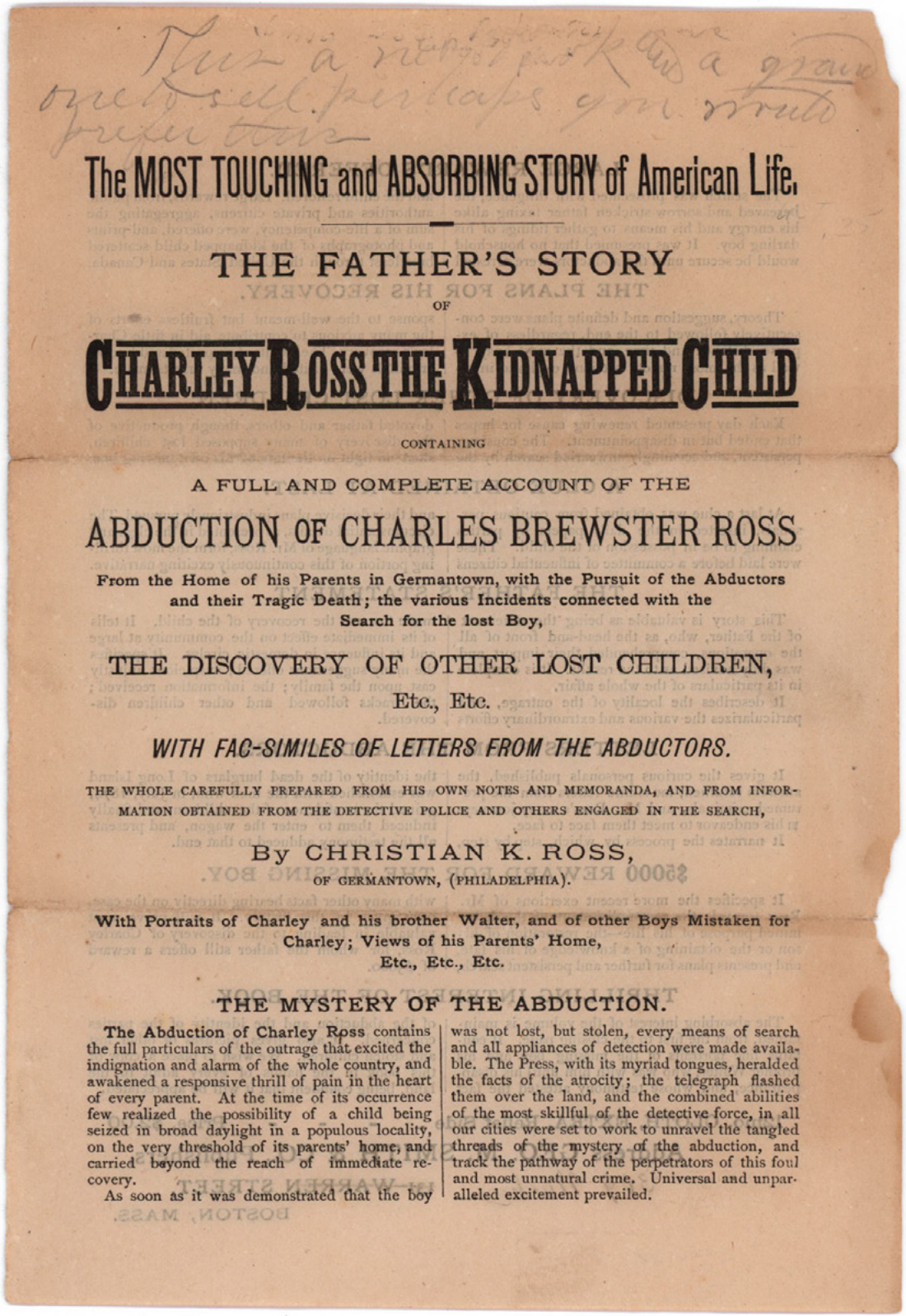
By 1876, media interest in the case had waned, leading Chrisitan Ross to write his personal account of the events, contained in the book advertised here, *The Father's Story of Charley Ross the Kidnapped Child*. According to the ad, the work describes the "full particulars of the outrage" from Christian's perspective, including the abduction, search efforts, reward offers, ransom letters (including printed facsimiles), the suspects, and other cases of missing children. It also includes portraits of Charley, Walter, and "other boys mistaken for Charley." Christian continued to search for Charley until his death in 1897, and despite numerous men fraudulently claiming to be Charley over the years, his fate remained a mystery.

No examples recorded in OCLC.

A rare broadsheet advertising Christian Ross's personal account of the search for his kidnapped son, Charley.

REFERENCES: "The Story of Charley Ross" at US History online.

Item #10427 $475.00



The MOST TOUCHING and ABSORBING STORY of American Life.

THE FATHER'S STORY

OF

CHARLEY ROSS THE KIDNAPPED CHILD

CONTAINING

A FULL AND COMPLETE ACCOUNT OF THE

ABDUCTION OF CHARLES BREWSTER ROSS

From the Home of his Parents in Germantown, with the Pursuit of the Abductors and their Tragic Death; the various Incidents connected with the Search for the lost Boy,

THE DISCOVERY OF OTHER LOST CHILDREN,

Etc., Etc.

WITH FAC-SIMILES OF LETTERS FROM THE ABDUCTORS.

THE WHOLE CAREFULLY PREPARED FROM HIS OWN NOTES AND MEMORANDA, AND FROM INFORMATION OBTAINED FROM THE DETECTIVE POLICE AND OTHERS ENGAGED IN THE SEARCH,

By CHRISTIAN K. ROSS,

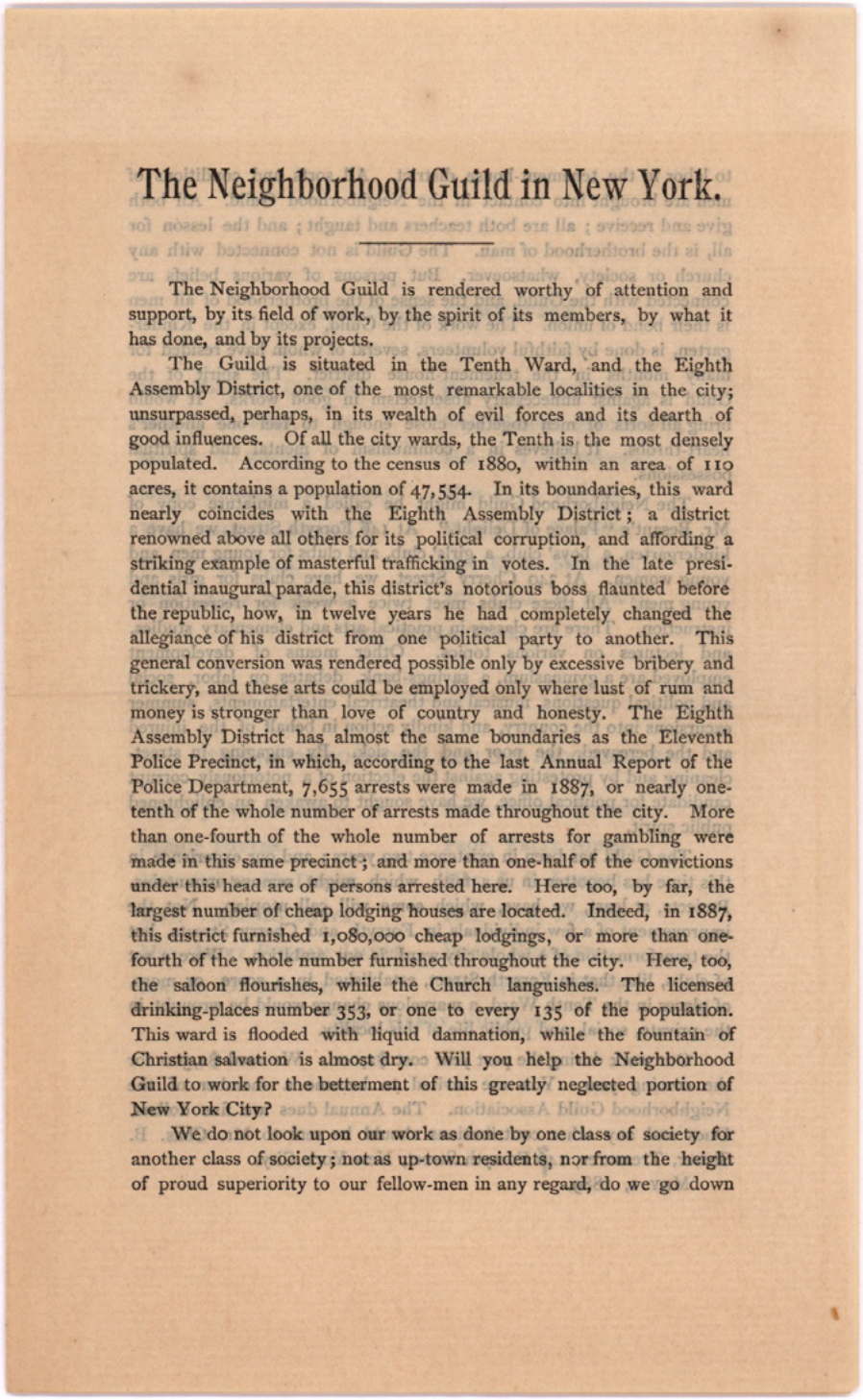
OF GERMANTOWN, (PHILADELPHIA).

With Portraits of Charley and his brother Walter, and of other Boys Mistaken for Charley; Views of his Parents' Home, Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE MYSTERY OF THE ABDUCTION.

The Abduction of Charley Ross contains the full particulars of the outrage that excited the indignation and alarm of the whole country, and awakened a responsive thrill of pain in the heart of every parent. At the time of its occurrence few realized the possibility of a child being seized in broad daylight in a populous locality, on the very threshold of its parents' home, and carried beyond the reach of immediate recovery.

As soon as it was demonstrated that the boy was not lost, but stolen, every means of search and all appliances of detection were made available. The Press, with its myriad tongues, heralded the facts of the atrocity; the telegraph flashed them over the land, and the combined abilities of the most skillful of the detective force, in all our cities were set to work to unravel the tangled threads of the mystery of the abduction, and track the pathway of the perpetrators of this foul and most unnatural crime. Universal and unparalleled excitement prevailed.



The Neighborhood Guild in New York.

The Neighborhood Guild is rendered worthy of attention and support, by its field of work, by the spirit of its members, by what it has done, and by its projects.

The Guild is situated in the Tenth Ward, and the Eighth Assembly District, one of the most remarkable localities in the city; unsurpassed, perhaps, in its wealth of evil forces and its dearth of good influences. Of all the city wards, the Tenth is the most densely populated. According to the census of 1880, within an area of 110 acres, it contains a population of 47,554. In its boundaries, this ward nearly coincides with the Eighth Assembly District; a district renowned above all others for its political corruption, and affording a striking example of masterful trafficking in votes. In the late presidential inaugural parade, this district's notorious boss flaunted before the republic, how, in twelve years he had completely changed the allegiance of his district from one political party to another. This general conversion was rendered possible only by excessive bribery and trickery, and these arts could be employed only where lust of rum and money is stronger than love of country and honesty. The Eighth Assembly District has almost the same boundaries as the Eleventh Police Precinct, in which, according to the last Annual Report of the Police Department, 7,655 arrests were made in 1887, or nearly one-tenth of the whole number of arrests made throughout the city. More than one-fourth of the whole number of arrests for gambling were made in this same precinct; and more than one-half of the convictions under this head are of persons arrested here. Here too, by far, the largest number of cheap lodging houses are located. Indeed, in 1887, this district furnished 1,080,000 cheap lodgings, or more than one-fourth of the whole number furnished throughout the city. Here, too, the saloon flourishes, while the Church languishes. The licensed drinking-places number 353, or one to every 135 of the population. This ward is flooded with liquid damnation, while the fountain of Christian salvation is almost dry. Will you help the Neighborhood Guild to work for the betterment of this greatly neglected portion of New York City?

We do not look upon our work as done by one class of society for another class of society; not as up-town residents, nor from the height of proud superiority to our fellow-men in any regard, do we go down

26. **The Neighborhood Guild in New York.** New York: Neighborhood Guild, May 1, 1889. Bifolium circular, 7.625" x 4.625". 3 pp. CONDITION: Leaves detached at fold, otherwise good.

A fundraising circular highlighting the work of the recently-established Neighborhood Guild, a pioneering "settlement house" on New York's Lower East Side.

Founded in 1886 by Stanton Coit, Neighborhood Guild was the first American settlement house—a community center where middle-class reformers lived alongside residents of impoverished neighborhoods. Inspired by London's Toynbee Hall, it helped spark the settlement house movement in the United States, inspiring institutions such as Chicago's Hull House. In 1891, it became University Settlement, a name it retains today.

The circular describes the efforts of the Neighborhood Guild to improve the lives of residents living in the overcrowded tenement districts in New York's tenth ward, an area rife with political corruption and immorality: "This ward is flooded with liquid damnation, while the fountain of Christian salvation is almost dry." To combat these social ills, the Neighborhood Guild offered classes and youth programs, organized lectures and excursions, helped residents access social services, and advocated on behalf of the downtrodden. It also organized debates on "labor, social and political questions," and engaged in anti-corruption advocacy. Eschewing a "missionizing" approach, the exchange between volunteers and community members is here described as mutually beneficial: "All both give and receive; all are both teachers and taught; and the lesson for all, is the brotherhood of man." The text concludes with a membership appeal in order to meet the upcoming year's budget.

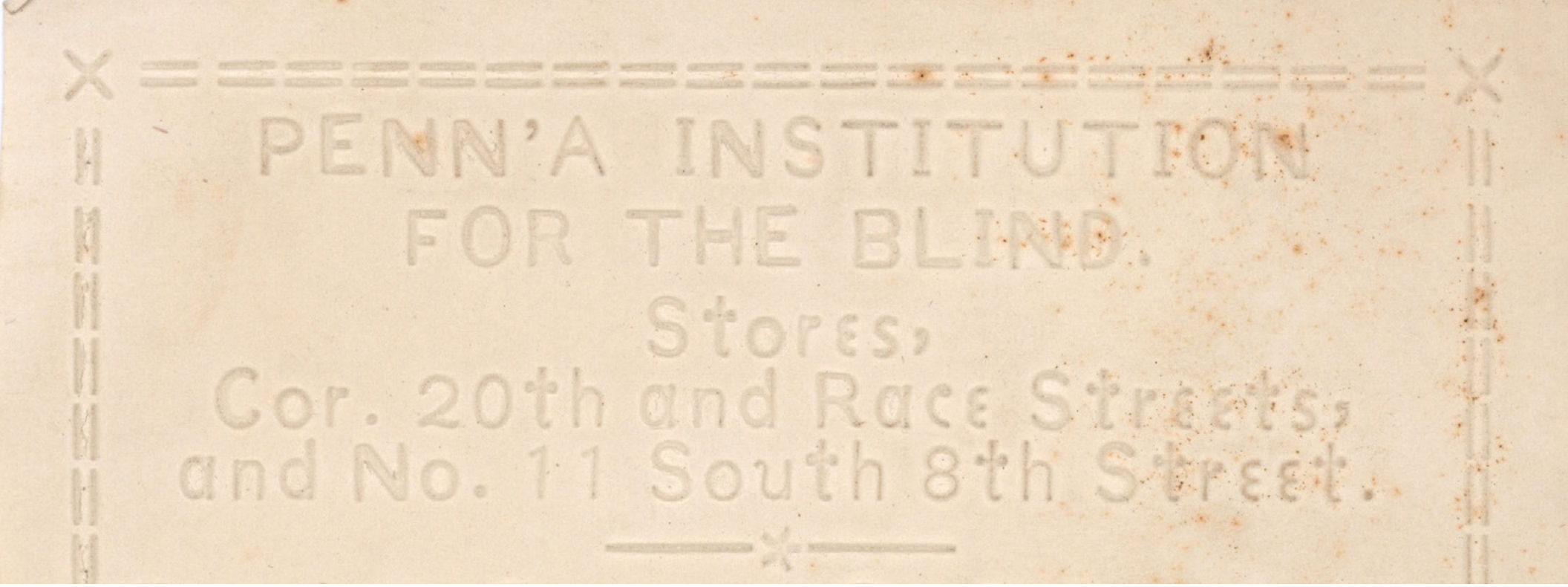
Two lists of names follow the text—the executive committee and a list of endorsers—comprising many notable reformers of the era, both religious and secular. One of the most influential endorsers is Prof. Felix Alder, founder of the humanist Ethical Culture movement, a major influence on the first settlement houses. Other prominent names include education reformer Grace H. Dodge, physician and women's activist Mary Putnam Jacobi, journalist and financier Henry Villard, editor and journalist Horace White, Episcopal Bishop [Henry] Potter, and political scientist John W. Burgess. The endorsers further include the radical minister and writer Moncure D. Conway, while Mildred Conway, presumably his daughter, appears on the executive committee.

No holdings recorded in OCLC.

A scarce artifact of the early days of the American settlement house movement.

REFERENCES: "America's First Settlement House" at Tenement Museum online; "Our History" at University Settlement online.

Item #10512 $375.00



PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND
RAISED TYPE TRADE CARD

27. **Penn'a Institution For The Blind. Stores…Brushes…Mats, Mattresses and Cane-Seating. Wednesday Exhibition, 3 1/2 P. M.** [Philadelphia, ca. 1860.] Boston Line raised type trade card, 4" x 6.625". CONDITION: Very good, some spotting at right.

A handsome trade card advertising the weekly exhibition of wares at the store of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Blind, printed with Samuel Gridley Howe's raised type.

A physician, abolitionist, author, and nineteenth century America's greatest champion of the disabled, Samuel Gridley Howe (1801–1876) became director of the newly formed New England Institution for the Education of the Blind (later the Perkins Institution) in 1831—the first school for the blind established in the United States. Within a few years, he developed an embossed typeface known as "Boston Line" or "Howe" type, based on that of French educator of the blind Valentin Haüy. Howe contracted with printer Stephen Preston Ruggles to design a Boston Line Type press, the first fruit of which, *Acts of the Apostles*, was published in 1835. Howe's typeface strips away all flourishes, reducing each letter to a simple form. As with all embossed type for the blind, the letters are larger than those of a conventional book.

The Pennsylvania Institute for the Blind was established just one year after Howe's New England Institution, and as early as 1860 advertised "Exhibitions Every Wednesday, at half-past 3 o'clock." The card offered here mentions brushes, brooms, carpets, mats, mattresses, and cane-seating. Printed on a crisp, parchment-like paper that is a pleasure to handle, the raised lettering of this card has an unexpected visual charm. Naturally, it invites the attempt to read by touch—a difficult task that draws one into the world of the blind, however momentarily.

This is one of at least two versions of this card issued by the Institute. The other version, an example of which we have handled, has a different border, surrounding text almost exclusively in lower case letters, and doesn't mention "mattresses" as one of the products exhibited.

Item #10283 $575.00

28. Pitzer, John E[manuel]. **History of the Battle of Gettysburg, With Map of the Battlefield.** Gettysburg: John E. Pitzer, 1896. 16mo (4.375" x 6.75"), light blue wrappers printed in black. 16 pp., 1 full-page map, 2 wood-engraved b&w illus. CONDITION: Good, contents and wrappers lightly foxed and wrinkled.

Stated sixth edition of this nevertheless rare guide to the Battle of Gettysburg—including illustrations, poetry, and a battle map—written by local hotel proprietor John E. Pitzer.

Offered complimentary to hotel guests, Pitzer's guide describes the events of the three-day battle, beginning with the entry of General Lee's Army of Northern Virginia into Union territory following the Confederate victory at Chancellorsville. Fighting commenced on July 1st, when Lee's forces then engaged General Mead's Army of the Potomac near Gettysburg. For each of the three days of the battle, Pitzer describes troop movements, key decisions, and major turning points. Also detailed are the Confederate retreat, the burial of the dead, and the dedication of the Soldier's National Cemetery in November, 1863. The main text concludes with Pitzer breaking from the otherwise academic tone to speak against the war:

> Oh the awful responsibility of those who urged on this fratricidal strife! Time may obliterate from earth its harrowing traces, eternity will keep an ineffaceable record to enforce its penalties.

Following the main text are Lincoln's Gettysburg Address; a brief description of the town of Gettysburg; and three notable anecdotes of people involved in the battle. They are: John L. Burns, a sixty-nine-year-old civilian combatant who was wounded in the battle; Jennie Wade, a twenty-year-old woman killed by a stray bullet; and Sergeant Amos Humiston, a Union officer who died holding a photograph of his children that was later used to identify him. On the final page is a description of "The Round Tops and Devels [sic] Den," the sites of important skirmishes described here as having a "weird spectral appearance." A corresponding illustration shows "Winter on Little Round Top."

Two poems describing the mournful aftermath of the bloody battle are included: "The Harvest Field of Death" by one "W. M. C." of Philadelphia and "Pickett's Charge" by S. G. Cook. The map on p. 5 depicts troop positions at two separate times during the battle. The first position shows troops north of Gettysburg before the "Last Rebel Attack, July 1st." The second shows forces south of the town on "July 2nd, Evening," before the final day's decisive confrontation. An untitled illustration on p. 9 shows soldiers riding and marching into battle.

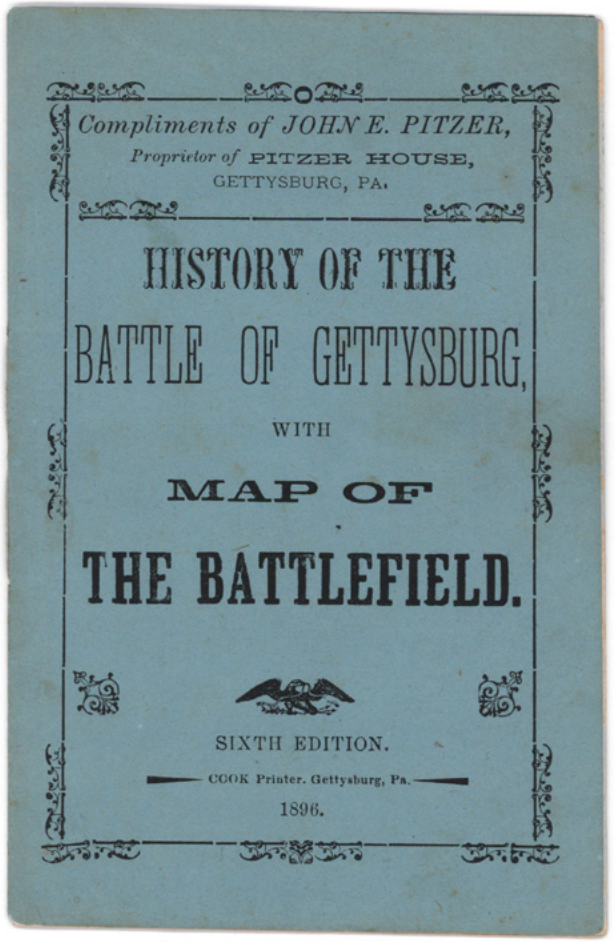
John Emanuel Pitzer (1839–1916) did not fight at Gettysburg, but his ties to the battlefield were deeply personal. He grew up on a farm just half a mile from the Peach Orchard, and served in the Civil War with the 165th Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers (which mostly fought in Virginia). Pitzer returned to Gettysburg around 1880 and operated a foundry there. He soon quit that business and established a successful three-story hotel, the Hotel Pitzer, located at 127 Chambersburg St. The establishment catered to battlefield tourists and was "the only Temperance House" in the town. For over thirty years, Pitzer managed the operation and gave tours of the battlefield, witnessing the rise of automobile sightseeing. Sometime around the mid 1890s, he published a more substantial description of the battle, titled Three Days at Gettysburg.

No holdings of this or any other edition recorded in OCLC.

A rare Gettysburg guide by a longtime area resident and Union veteran.

REFERENCES: "John E. Pitzer Taken by Death," *Adams County News* (Gettysburg, Pa.), August 5, 1916, p. 1.

Item #10566 $575.00

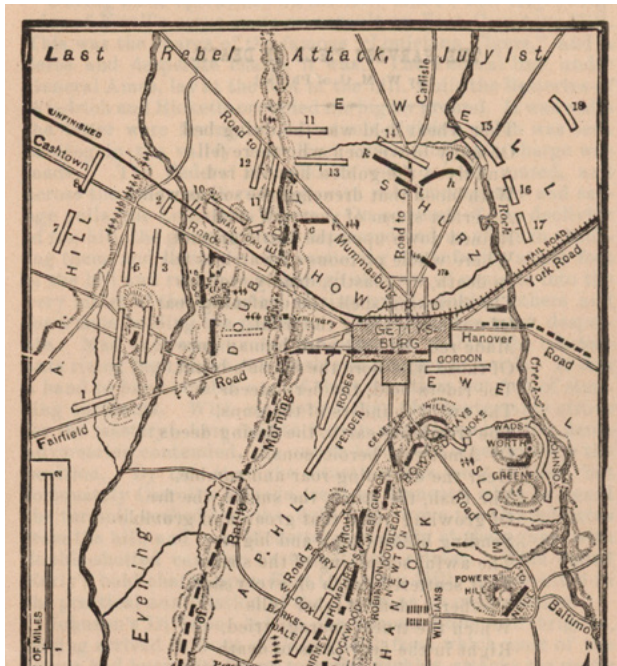

Compliments of JOHN E. PITZER,
Proprietor of PITZER HOUSE,
GETTYSBURG, PA.

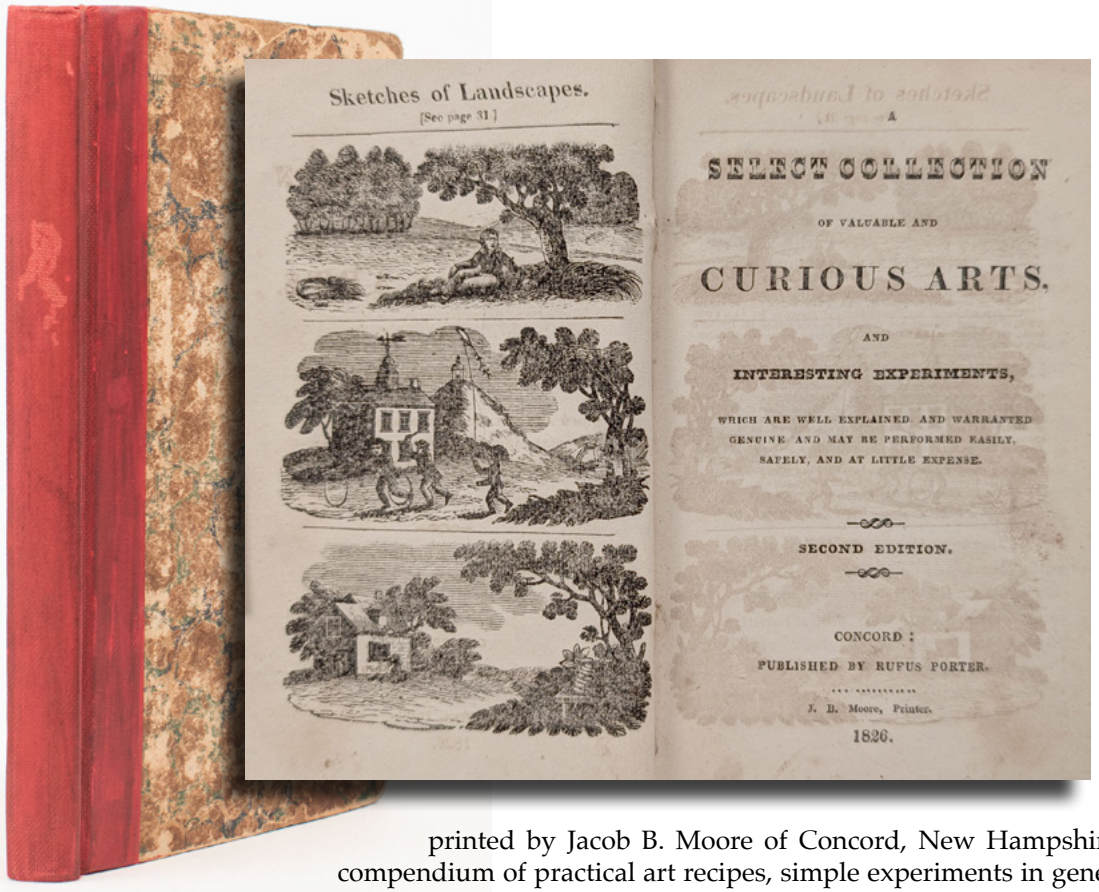
HISTORY OF THE
BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG,
WITH
MAP OF
THE BATTLEFIELD.

SIXTH EDITION.

COOK Printer. Gettysburg, Pa.

1896.





29. Porter, Rufus. **A Select Collection of Valuable and Curious Arts, and Interesting Experiments, Which Are Well Explained and Warranted Genuine and May be Performed Easily, Safely, and at Little Expense.** Concord, [N.H.]: Published by Rufus Porter, J. B. Moore, Printer, 1826. Hardcover. 16mo (6.625" x 4"), marbled paper over boards, later red cloth spine. [2], half-title, frontis., viii, [9]–132 pp. Second illus. at p. 122, facing appendix. Early ownership and presentation inscriptions in ink and pencil at ffep ("Christmas 1956 [i.e., 1856] Rufus to Sam"); p. [1] ("John A Soasy[?] Boston Sept 28 1836"); and p. [3] ("Fred W G. May from Ely before embarking for China 1858"). A few additional pencil annotations to initial and final leaves. CONDITION: Very good, covers worn, rubbed at extremities, occasional light foxing and toning to contents, as usual, with a few very minor spots of soiling.

Stated second edition, presumed second printing of this important and enthusiastically wide-ranging work of popular artistic and scientific instruction by the "Yankee Da Vinci" and founder of Scientific American.

Among the most popular works in a wave of art instruction books that appeared in the wake of American independence,*Curious Arts* was first published in a small edition—without a copyright—in 1820, printed by J. T. Peters of Concord, Massachusetts. A revised, enlarged edition under the present altered title appeared in 1825, printed by Jacob B. Moore of Concord, New Hampshire. With its 116 brief chapters, the volume is "a personally selected compendium of practical art recipes, simple experiments in general science and the tricks of a number of trades. The chances are that most of the arts described…—from glass painting and etching to painting carpets and wallpapers—were at some time attempted by the author, and a number of them Porter had practiced professionally" (Lipman, p. 78). In addition to sections on "Landscape painting on walls of rooms," "Copper plate engraving," and instructions "To make good shining black ink," the volume contains wide-ranging assortment of more fanciful recipes for "Sympathetic inks for secret correspondence" and "Luminous ink that will shine in the dark"; "To change wood, apparently, to stone" and "to render, wood, cloth or paper fire proof"; "To make sky rockets and fire wheels"; "To kindle a fire under water" and (thanks to a recent discovery by Sir Humphrey Davy) "To light a candle by application of ice," and more. One rather cruel trick, "To change the colours of animals," relies on the application of "any substance that will blister the skin" directly to the animal's shaven body. A final section, titled "Sundry experiments," provides single-sentence instructions for a variety of curiosities of chemistry and physics.

The frontispiece, titled "Sketches of Landscapes," comprises three scenes, possibly intended as models for murals: a boy resting beneath a tree, with fields in the distance; three youngsters playing with a kite, hoops, and sticks, and a peaceful homestead. The illustration facing the appendix shows a "classical building with a cupola that symbolized learned institutions. This image was [Abel] Bowen's cut of the Hanover Medical School," originally accomplished for John Farmer's *Gazetteer of the State of New-Hampshire*, "now assuming a purported new identity as the Boston Dispensary," which is recommended in the appendix as a reliable source for many of the materials mentioned in the volume (Sprague and Wolff, p. 28).

Rufus Porter (1792–1884) was an inventor, itinerant painter, writer, and founder of the *Scientific American*. Born in Boxford Mass., he was raised in Maine, where he began his career as a sign and house painter, later living in Connecticut, Massachusetts, and New York City. He traveled widely throughout the northeast and as far south as Virginia, painting the portraits and murals for which he is perhaps best known. Porter was a tireless inventor of a wide variety of useful machines, apparatuses, and improvements—some fully realized and others not—including the self-adjusting cheese press, two carpenter's levels, an elevated railroad, turbine water wheels, windmills, flying ships, a car for moving houses, a combined chair and cane, a revolving almanac, and more.

A very good copy of this popular handbook of science and art by a pioneering New England contributor to American art and invention.

REFERENCES: Shaw & Shoemaker 26045; Rink, Evald. *Technical Americana* 207; Lipman, Jean. *Rufus Porter : Yankee Pioneer* (New York: Clarkson N. Potter, Inc., 1968); Sprague, Laura Fecych and Justin Wolff. *Rufus Porter's Curious World : Art and Invention in America, 1815–1860* (2019).

Item #9502 $1,750.00

FABULOUSLY ILLUSTRATED CIRCULAR FROM THE GOLDEN AGE OF PUBLISHER'S BINDINGS

30. **[Publisher's circular advertising "Earth, Sea and Sky," three books in one.]** Philadelphia: National Publishing Co., Publishers, [ca. 1887]. Illustrated broadsheet, 12" x 9.5", pink paper. CONDITION: Very good.

A marvelously illustrated promotional circular for a sweeping three-in-one volume of natural history written by a prolific Presbyterian minister and covering "all that is wonderful in every continent of the globe."

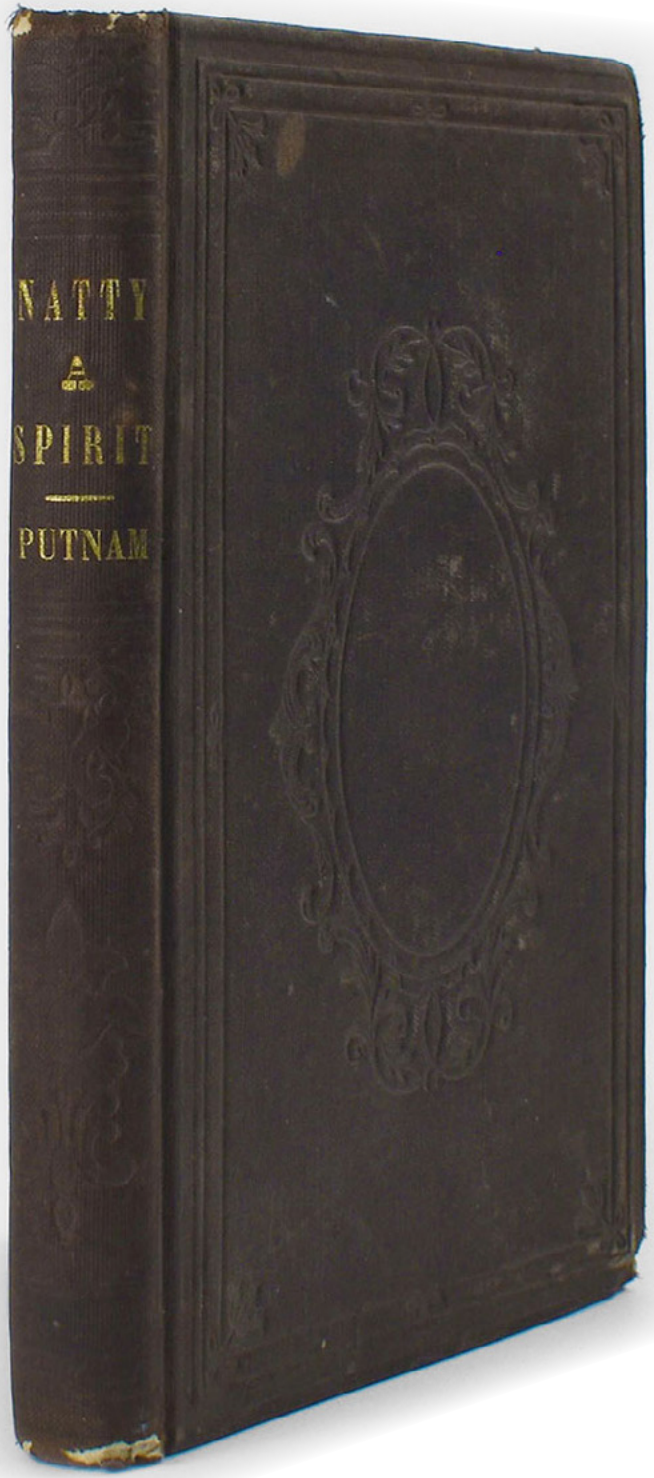
An engraving of the intricately illustrated cover and spine of Henry Davenport Northrop's *Earth, Sea and Sky* occupies almost the entire front side of this circular. Despite conveying "but a faint idea of the Exquisite Beauty of the Magnificent Cloth Binding," the illustration shows it in almost dizzying detail, with imagery in two primary scenes: above the title, two beasts of the "antediluvian world" standing beneath palm fronds and a glittering night sky, watching an enormous, soaring comet; and, below the title, a teaming cutaway ocean, complete with flying fish, swooping birds of prey, and a boat sending out divers into the depths—one of whom is tragically caught in the toothy maw of a shark. The deep sea world includes an enormous lobster, a swordfish, and fabulously wibbly corals and seaweed.

Various outlines and promotional statements of the work appear on the verso, detailing each section and hailing the whole as "a vast treasury of the Marvels of the Universe." A statement of "Conditions" informs prospective buyers about the features of the volume itself ("864 large pages, Splendidly embellished with 329 fine large Engravings," etc.), as well as its availability in English or German in "Extra Fine Cloth," "Fine Leather," or "Extra Fine Full Morocco."

Henry Davenport Northrup (1836–1909) was a Presbyterian minister and, later in his life, a prolific author: *Earth, Sea and Sky* (1887) was only his second book, published just a year after *Marvelous Wonders of the Whole World*, and was followed by some thirty-eight works spanning the north and south poles, the tropics, biographies, histories of the U.S., anti-Chinese and anti-Indigenous works, Bible stories, literary anthologies, and more.

Item #10387 $350.00





A SPIRITUALIST WORK ON A DECEASED INFANT
WHO CONTINUES TO COMMUNICATE WITH THE LIVING

31. Putnam, Allen. **Natty, a Spirit: His Portrait and his Life.** Boston: Bela Marsh, 15 Franklin St., 1856. 12mo (7.25″ x 4.75″), original blind-stamped brown cloth, gilt author and title at spine. 175 pp. CONDITION: Good, small losses to head and foot of spine; cloth worn through at fore-corners, contents good, some foxing and light damp-stains.

A spiritualist author's account of the spirit of a boy who died in infancy.

Natty, one Nathaniel Young, died within a few weeks of his birth in the fall of 1815, but according to the author persisted as a spirit. Putnam begins with a description of a newly executed painting (which he apparently owned) by one Charles L. Fenton of Boston, picturing Natty's spirit, advanced in age by a few years, accompanied by a black dog named Leo. The portrait, Putnam maintains, was in fact dictated to Fenton by Natty. Included is a statement by the artist on the spiritual origin of the painting. (C. L. Fenton is listed in Davenport as a portrait painter active in New Hampshire, but must have worked in Boston as well.) Part I of this work chronicles how Natty came to select the artist and chose the form of the painting (he wanted the dog included) and narrates various instances of Natty communicating with Spiritualist mediums.

Part II begins: "Ours is a strange work,—the biography of a spirit! Who can write it? What more can it be than moonshine? Perhaps it will be no more, perhaps it will be even less, than moonshine." Included are "First and Second Interviews" with Natty; a "digression" involving Natty, an old "Chinaman," and a band of Native Americans; "Natty's Prattlings" ("some of the sayings of our little companion have been penciled down"); Natty's "Doings and Sayings"; the testimony of one Pat Maguire who "thanks Natty…for help to rise out of purgatory," etc.

Rev. Allen Putnam (1802–1887) was a former Unitarian minister, merchant, and editor of the New England Farmer. In Modern American Spiritualism (1870), Emma Hardinge notes that Putnam "published several excellent pamphlets, some of which were narratives of his exhaustive investigations, others, arguments for the use and divine order manifest in spiritual revelations. One of the works from this valuable source was a little brochure, entitled 'Natty, a Spirit,' in which the author relates his intercourse with a wonderful spirit child." Hardinge also notes that the painting was "still in the possession of Mr. Putnam, of Roxbury, represent[ing] the youthful spirit as he always appeared to mediums, namely, a curly-headed child of about four years old, with a sweet, wise face, redolent of thought and intellect far in advance of his juvenile form." Natty, a Spirit "was the subject of much comment, considerable interest, and the usual amount of ribald insolence directed by the press against the 'senile credulity of Mr. Putman.'" Other works by Putnam include *Spirit Works, Real But Not Miraculous: A Lecture Read at the City Hall in Roxbury, Mass. on the Evening of September 21st, 1853* (1853); *Mesmerism, Spiritualism, Witchcraft, and Miracle: a brief treatise showing that mesmerism is a key which will unlock many chambers of mystery* (1858); *Flashes of Light from the Spirit-Land Through the Mediumship of Mr J. H. Conant* (1872); *Witchcraft of New England: explained by modern spiritualism* (1881); *Post-mortem Confessions: being letters written through a mortal's hand by spirits who, when in mortal, were officers of Harvard College* (1886).

REFERENCES: Hardinge, Emma. *Modern American Spiritualism*. Third edition (New York: Published by the author, 1870), pp. 166–167.

Item #7442 $375.00

600 FOOT "BOSTON PANORAMA" OF CIVIL WAR SCENES TOURS NEW ENGLAND

32. **Read Both Sides of This Bill. Grand Soldier's Decoration…That Great Boston Panorama…Battle-Fields, Covering Over 5,000 Feet of Canvas…** Boston: S. Chism, Franklin Printing House, 134 Wash[ington Street], [ca. 1870]. Broadsheet, 20" x 6". CONDITION: Good, loss at lower-right edge partly affecting imprint, old folds, about half a dozen horizontal tears and splits between 1–2" at left and right edges, additional minor losses at edges, foxed, manuscript calculations in pencil at top.

A rare broadsheet advertising a traveling panorama featuring nearly forty large-scale painted Civil War scenes, from the attack on Fort Sumter to the capture of Jefferson Davis and the assassination of President Lincoln.

Organized by P. P. Warren shortly after the end of the war, the "Boston Panorama" show traveled to "nearly every city in New England," including the five southern New Hampshire town halls listed here. The show included "5,000 [square] feet of canvas…nearly 600 feet in length." Judging by these dimensions, it was likely a "moving panorama" consisting of numerous scenes painted on a continuous canvas that was mechanically unwound in front of an audience. Subjects included "forts, arsenals, shipping, exciting cavalry charges, terrific battle scenes, splendid naval engagements," and "several truly magnificent views in southern cities." The posted dates corresponded with decoration ceremonies for Union veterans.

The stated aim of the exhibition was to honor fallen Union soldiers. To discourage any unserious attendees, the text plainly states that "this is not a fun exhibition" and describes the clientele as predominantly "old and middle-aged men, with their families." This apparently counted as evidence of the "high rank" of the exhibition, along with testimonials of two local ministers, whose praises are transcribed in full. Admission price is listed as 20 cents, along with instructions for local businesses to post the broadsheet in a "conspicuous place."

On the verso appears a full list of the thirty-nine painted scenes, with contents described, and chronologically arranged into three sections. The first section, titled "From the Bombardment of Sumpter [sic] to the Great Battle of Antietam" includes scenes from the early days of the war. The second section, "Antietam to the Great Seven Days' Fight in the Wilderness," features many of the conflict's most famous battles, including Antietam, Gettysburg and Vicksburg. The final section, "From the Wilderness to the Capture of Jeff. Davis in Petticoats," includes a scene of the Lincoln assassination, views of evacuated Confederate cities, and the capture of Jefferson Davis disguised in his wife's overcoat (commonly caricatured as a petticoat). The final painting is a celebratory "grand finale" honoring Union soldiers.

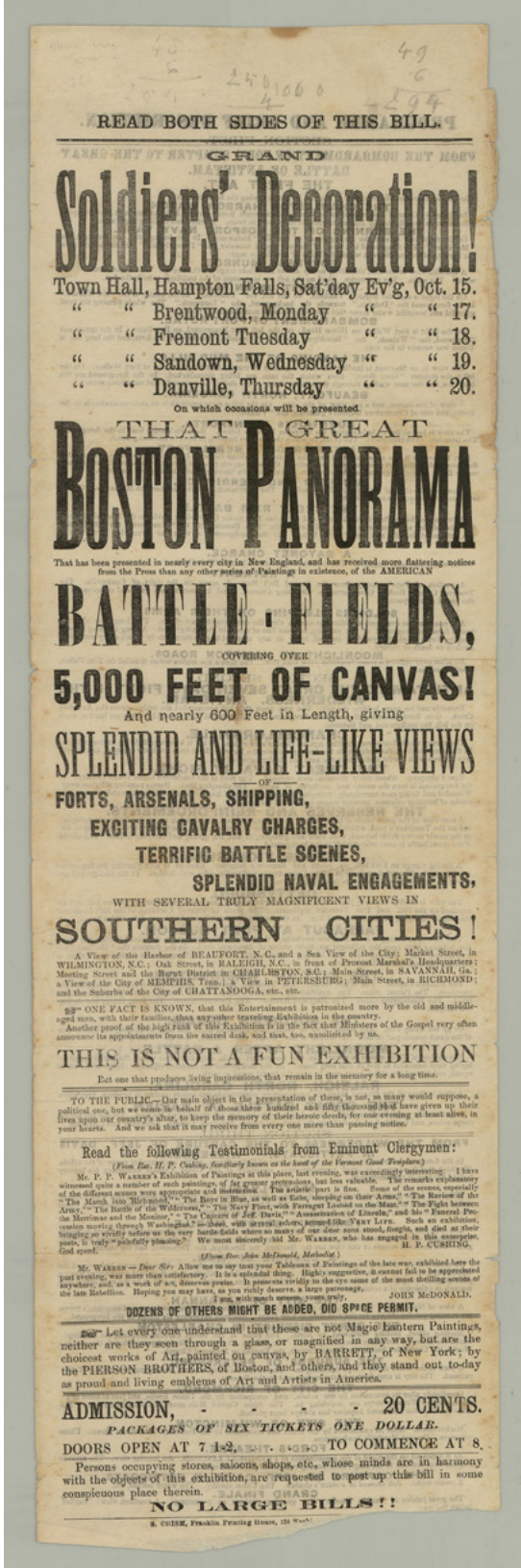
The paintings are collectively credited to "Barrett" of New York, the "Pierson Brothers" of Boston, and others. Additional information regarding this particular "Boston Panorama," the artists who painted it, and organizer P. P. Warren is scarce. Nonetheless, the effort is representative of a broader wave of Civil War art that swept the nation, coinciding with the popularity of panoramic scenes during the nineteenth century. Moving panoramas were one of the most lucrative mediums—considering they could be "played" for audiences—and the relative ease of production spawned many such works of varying qualities. Less common were "cycloramas," immersive 360-degree panoramas exhibited on the walls of purpose-built circular buildings. Civil War panoramic art was initially a Northern phenomenon honoring Union heroism, though the genre was also reworked in the service of the Lost Cause narrative.

Scarce documentation of a Civil War panorama that once toured New England.

Not in OCLC.

REFERENCES: "A Tale of Two Cycloramas" at National Park Service online.

Item #10513 $575.00


READ BOTH SIDES OF THIS BILL.

GRAND

Soldiers' Decoration!

Town Hall, Hampton Falls, Sat'day Ev'g, Oct. 15.
" " Brentwood, Monday " " 17.
" " Fremont Tuesday " " 18.
" " Sandown, Wednesday " " 19.
" " Danville, Thursday " " 20.

On which occasions will be presented

THAT GREAT

BOSTON PANORAMA

That has been presented in nearly every city in New England, and has received more flattering notices from the Press than any other series of Paintings in existence, of the AMERICAN

BATTLE-FIELDS,

COVERING OVER

5,000 FEET OF CANVAS!

And nearly 600 Feet in Length, giving

SPLENDID AND LIFE-LIKE VIEWS

OF

FORTS, ARSENALS, SHIPPING,
EXCITING CAVALRY CHARGES,
TERRIFIC BATTLE SCENES,
SPLENDID NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS,

WITH SEVERAL TRULY MAGNIFICENT VIEWS IN

SOUTHERN CITIES!

A View of the Harbor of BEAUFORT, N. C., and a Sea View of the City; Market Street, in WILMINGTON, N.C.; Oak Street, in RALEIGH, N.C., in front of Provost Marshal's Headquarters; Meeting Street and the Burnt District in CHARLESTON, S.C.; Main Street, in SAVANNAH, Ga.; a View of the City of MEMPHIS, Tenn.; A View in PETERSBURG; Main Street, in RICHMOND; and the Suburbs of the City of CHATTANOOGA, etc., etc.

☞ ONE FACT IS KNOWN, that this Entertainment is patronized more by the old and middle-aged men, with their families, than any other traveling Exhibition in the country.

Another proof of the high rank of this Exhibition is in the fact that Ministers of the Gospel very often announce its appointments from the sacred desk, and that, too, unsolicited by us.

THIS IS NOT A FUN EXHIBITION

But one that produces lasting impressions, that remain in the memory for a long time.

TO THE PUBLIC.—Our main object in the presentation of these, is not, as many would suppose, a political one, but we come in behalf of those three hundred and fifty thousand that have given up their lives upon our country's altar, to keep the memory of their heroic deeds, for one evening at least alive, in your hearts. And we ask that it may receive from every one more than passing notice.

Read the following Testimonials from Eminent Clergymen:

(From Rev. H. P. Cushing, familiarly known as the head of the Vermont Good Templars.)

Mr. P. P. WARREN'S Exhibition of Paintings at this place, last evening, was exceedingly interesting. I have witnessed quite a number of such paintings, of far greater pretensions, but less valuable. The remarks explanatory of the different scenes were appropriate and instructive. The artistic part is fine. Some of the scenes, especially "The March into Richmond," "The Boys in Blue, as well as Rebs, sleeping on their Arms," "The Review of the Army," "The Battle of the Wilderness," "The Navy Fleet, with Farragut Lashed to the Mast," "The Fight between the Merrimac and the Monitor," "The Capture of Jeff. Davis," "Assassination of Lincoln," and his "Funeral Procession moving through Washington," as-these, with several others, pictured like VERY LIFE. Such an exhibition, bringing so vividly before us the very battle-fields where so many of our dear sons stood, fought, and died as their posts, is truly "painfully pleasing." We most sincerely bid Mr. WARREN, who has engaged in this enterprise, God speed. H. P. CUSHING.

(From Rev. John McDonald, Methodist.)

MR. WARREN—*Dear Sir*—Allow me to say that your Tableaux of Paintings of the late war, exhibited here the past evening, was more than satisfactory. It is a splendid thing. Highly suggestive, it cannot fail to be appreciated anywhere, and as a work of art, deserves praise. It presents vividly to the eye some of the most thrilling scenes of the late Rebellion. Hoping you may have, as you richly deserve, a large patronage,

I am, with much esteem, yours truly, JOHN McDONALD.

DOZENS OF OTHERS MIGHT BE ADDED, DID SPACE PERMIT.

☞ Let every one understand that these are not Magic lantern Paintings, neither are they seen through a glass, or magnified in any way, but are the choicest works of Art, painted on canvas, by BARRETT, of New York; by the PIERSON BROTHERS, of Boston, and others, and they stand out to-day as proud and living emblems of Art and Artists in America.

ADMISSION, - - - - 20 CENTS.

PACKAGES OF SIX TICKETS ONE DOLLAR.

DOORS OPEN AT 7 1-2, TO COMMENCE AT 8.

Persons occupying stores, saloons, shops, etc., whose minds are in harmony with the objects of this exhibition, are requested to post up this bill in some conspicuous place therein.

NO LARGE BILLS!!

S. CHISM, Franklin Printing House, 134 Wash'



RARE BOSTON BROADSIDE
ADVERTISING FIRE HOSES, BUCKETS, HATS, & MORE

33. **Shelton & Cheever, Manufacturers, of All Kinds of Engine Hose, Elastic Pipes, Suction Hose, Fire buckets, Fire Caps…** Boston: Shelton & Cheever, [ca. 1842]. Printed by J. C. Sharp. Illustrated lithographic broadside, 15.625" x 10.625". CONDITION: Very good, a few stains to right margin, some horizontal and short diagonal folds.

A delightfully illustrated and apparently unrecorded broadside advertising firefighting supplies and other leather goods by the prominent mid-century Boston firm of Shelton & Cheever.

A spool of fire hose, alongside a nozzle, a helmet and bucket, and a section of "elastic pipe" are shown together with other leather goods manufactured by Shelton & Cheever, including trunks, riding whips, an array of horse tack (included a disembodied hand holding the reins of two horses), and even a handsome little rocking horse being ridden by a young child. Wares listed below the firm name include "all kinds of engine hose, elastic pipes, suction hose, fire buckets, fire caps, also every description of trunks, travelling bags, valises, riding saddles, whips & rocking horses." The stated locations of the firm are 7 Washington and 58 Brattle Streets ("fourth door from Dock Square").

Shelton & Cheever was founded by John Shelton (1805–1882) after he completed an apprenticeship in the saddlery and harness business, and in 1837 he formed a partnership with Simon G. Cheever (1813–1876), his former apprentice. "The firm occupied stores, at various times, on Court, Brattle, and Washington streets, and in Cornhill. They did a large business, and the quality of their work was the best in the market," encompassing saddlery, firefighting, and military equipment (*Annals*, pp. 341, 219). The City of Boston patronized the firm for fire hose, hosecap, helmet, and other repairs in the early 1860s.

James Clement Sharp (1818–1897) was an active Boston lithographer in the early 1840s, beginning his career in a brief partnership with pioneering British-American color lithographer William Sharp from 1841 to 1842. He then worked under his own name at 16 and 24 Franklin Street before selling his stones to his brother William Comely Sharp (not to be confused with British-born William Sharp) and becoming a natural science teacher.

No holdings recorded in OCLC, nor do we locate any examples through google searches.

A rare and attractive broadside advertising an important Boston manufacturer of fire-fighting supplies and leather goods.

REFERENCES: *Annals of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association, 1795-1892* (Boston, 1892); *Documents of the City of Boston, Volume 1* (Boston, 1862); Last, Jay. *The Color Explosion : Nineteenth-Century American Lithography* (Santa Ana, CA: Hillcrest Press, 2005), pp. 143, 227; Pierce, Sally and Catharina Slautterback. *Boston Lithography, 1825-1880* (Boston, 1991), 151; "Sharp's, J. C., Lith. – Boston" at Fitz Henry Lane online.

Item #10383

$950.00

NORTHERN NEBRASKA LAND PROMOTION PAMPHLET WITH MAP

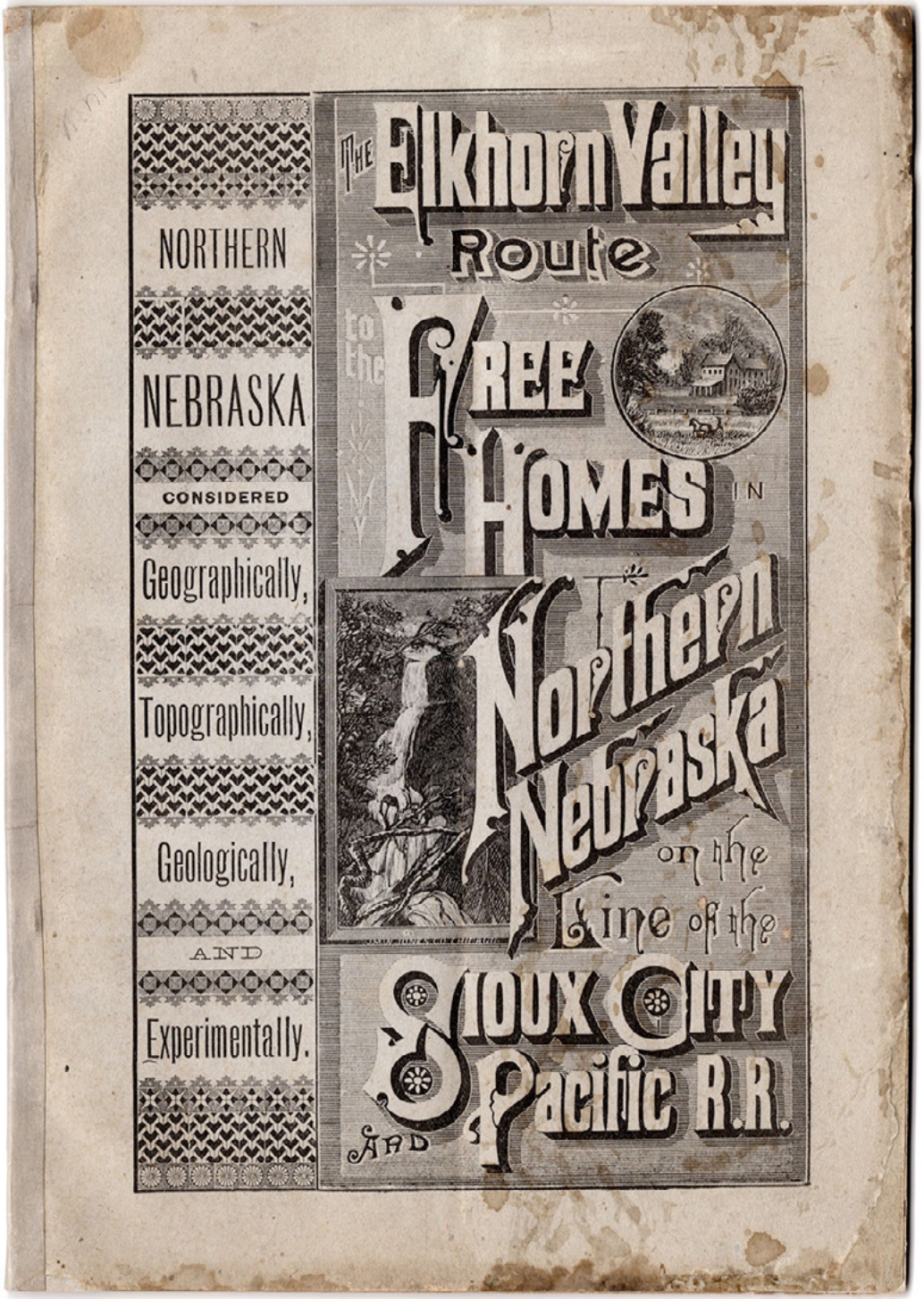
34. Sioux City and Pacific Railroad Company. **Northern Nebraska, Considered Geographically, Topographically Geologically and Experimentally, Showing the Chances for Investment in the Eastern Part, and for Free Homes in the West, the Country Traversed by the Sioux City & Pacific Railroad.** Battle Creek, Mich.: Review & Herald Steam Printing house, 1883. 8vo (8.5" x 5.75"), printed wrappers. 46 pp. Folding map, 12.75" x 18.25" plus margins. CONDITION: Good, dampstaining at covers and the top of the second half of the pamphlet. Light vertical crease at middle throughout. Map good, one minor tear at margin.

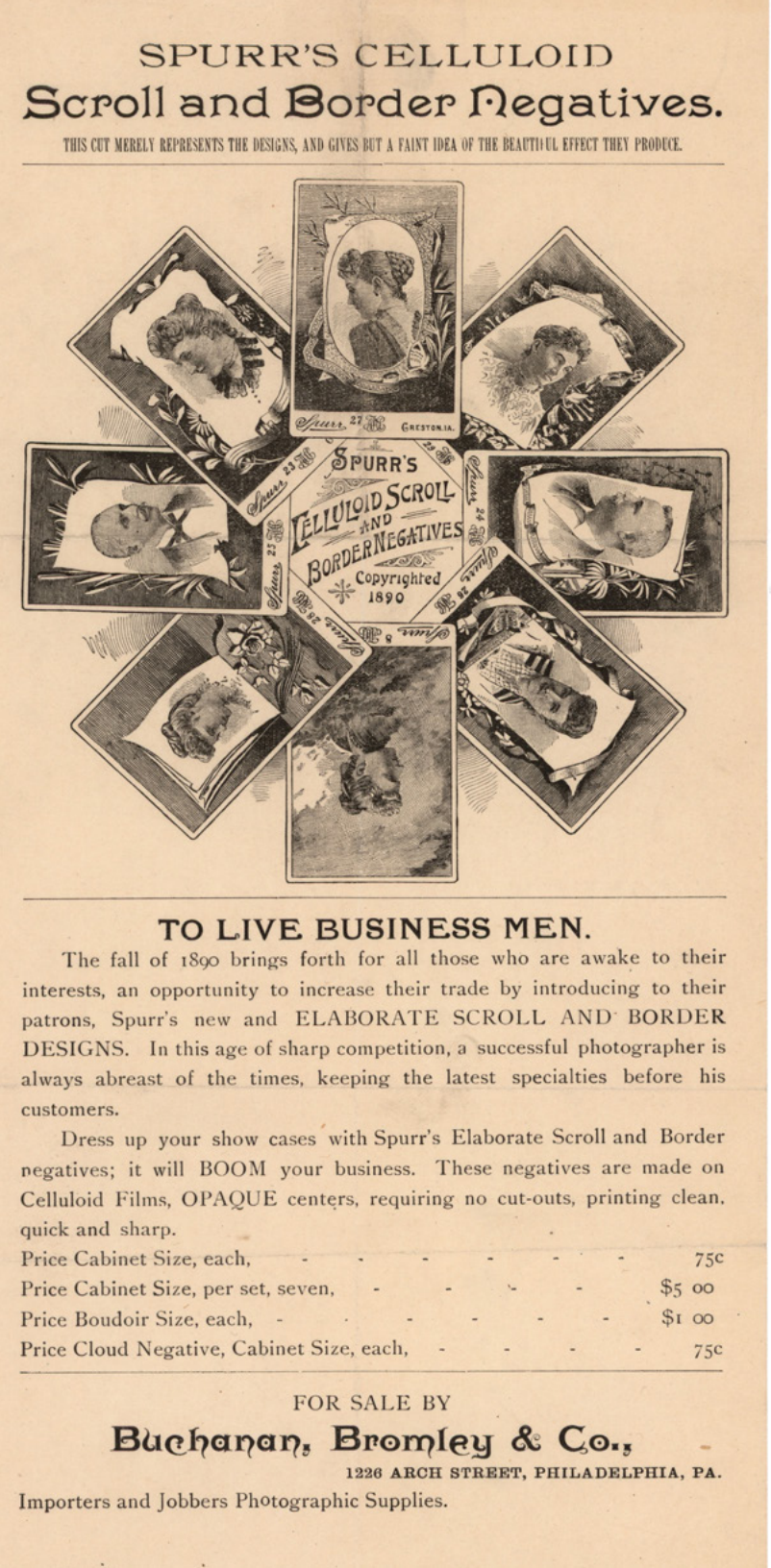
A promotional pamphlet for land along the Sioux City and Pacific Railroad, including former Indian reservation lands, with an appealing map of the rail line and its spurs.

The text begins with a message to the public advertising the Elkhorn Valley Route on the Sioux City and Pacific Railroad, the railroad having recently extended to Fort Niobrara, Nebraska, and thereby placing within reach of home-seekers millions of acres of free government lands. This is followed by an exhaustive overview of Northern Nebraska and its attractions, geographical outlines, physical geography, topography, and neighboring areas (including Indian camps and more). A good portion of the text is devoted to Northern Nebraska's geology, covering the Old Forest Bed Epoch, the origins of "modern Nebraska," "How Came that Grand Old Forest," and so forth. Also included are testimonials from dozens of farmers who settled in Northern Nebraska, including "exceptional cases," and highlighted is a large buffalo flat ("8 miles long by 3 miles wide"). The prospective settler is advised on how to reach these lands, how to make a profitable investment in Nebraska lands and Omaha Reserve lands (formerly home to the Omaha tribe), and how to acquire them. A letter from the U.S. Land Office in Nebraska to the General Passenger Agent of the Sioux City & Pacific R.R. is printed here as well. Ads are included for the Land Agency of I. N. Taylor of Oakdale and Neligh, Nebraska, and real estate dealers Richards & Keene of Nebraska. The text concludes with a price list of commodities in Northern Nebraska.

The map, entitled "Sioux City & Pacific R.R. and connections to the Free Homes for the Million" (by Rand McNally & Co. of Chicago), spans from Council Bluffs, Omaha in the east to the Black Hills in the west, and from Pierre, South Dakota in the north to a portion of Colorado in the south. The Sioux City and Pacific Railroad and its connections are shown in bold, connecting with other railroad routes across the midwest.

Item #7236 $950.00





THE VERY LATEST IN CABINET CARD BORDERS:
"IT WILL BOOM YOUR BUSINESS"

35. **Spurr's Celluloid Scroll and Border Negatives.** Philadelphia: Buchanan, Bromley & Co., 1890. Illustrated broadside, 13.625" x 6.25". CONDITION: Very good, horizontal and vertical folds.

An apparently unrecorded illustrated broadside promoting scroll and border designs for sale by a Philadelphia photographic supply firm.

Eight example cabinet cards, fanned into a circle below the title, serves to represent the designs available from "Spurr's Celluloid Scroll and Border Negatives," although, as a line above it cautions, the image "gives but a faint idea of the beautiful effect they produce." The cards depicted show a variety of portraits printed as though on sheafs or scrolls of paper, which in almost every case are further adorned by a variety of ribbon and plant motifs. One image, in a flight of Romantic whimsy, places the young woman's head and shoulders in a swirling landscape of clouds. Text below, addressed "To Live Business Men," urges "all those who are awake to their interests" to pursue this latest photographic opportunity. "These negatives are made on Celluloid Films, OPAQUE centers, requiring no cut-outs, printing clean, quick and sharp." A list below gives prices for cabinet and boudoir sizes, both singly and "per set, seven."

The firm of Buchanan, Bromley & Co. appears in newspapers and professional journals as early as 1884, operating during its early years as Buchanan, Smedley & Bromley, wholesale dealers in photographic supplies on North Seventh Street in Philadelphia. By 1888, Thomas Smedley had left the partnership and William P. Buchanan and Albert H. Bromley, who soon relocated to 1226 Arch Street, had begun manufacturing as well as wholesaling.

REFERENCES: "No. 20 Eclipse Stereo Lenses" at Antique Photographica online.

Item #10393 $250.00

HIPPO-MANIA HITS THE DANCE FLOOR



36. St. Mars, Louis. **The Hippopotamus Polka.** New York: Published by W. Hall & Son, and Montreal: J. W. Herbert & Co., [ca. 1850]; Sarony, [i.e., Sarony & Major], lithographer. 4to (13" x 10.375") sheet music, lithographic front cover. 10 pp., incl. cover and 3 final blank pp., a.e.g., disbound from larger volume. CONDITION: Very good, some faint toning at margins, one short tear to right margin of p. 7.

The rare American edition of this fantastically-illustrated sheet music, inspired by the sensational arrival of the Egyptian hippopotamus Obaysch in London in 1850.

A gift to Queen Elizabeth from Abbas Pasha, the Viceroy of Egypt, Obaysch made such a splash upon his arrival in England in the spring of 1850 that ripples of hippomania were felt across the pond. The sheet music offered here bears New York lithographer Napoleon Sarony's replica of John Brandard's image, published in London by Charles Jefferys. The cover depicts an attractive young lady with flowers in her shining dark ringlets, one hand delicately holding the chin of her dance partner, an enormous, sad-faced hippo in coat and tails. The music itself can be heard here. Beginning a decade later, American audiences would be treated to the real thing, when another hippo, Bucheet, was shipped from Hull, England and toured the United States and Canada beginning in 1860. The music itself begins "Meditatingly and Slow" and ends with a section titled "His Solo," with direction to play "tremendo."

Composer Louis St. Mars is best known for his "Hippopotamus Polka," though he published "The Newmarket Galop. A Racy Inspiration produced on the Spur of the Moment" during the same period.

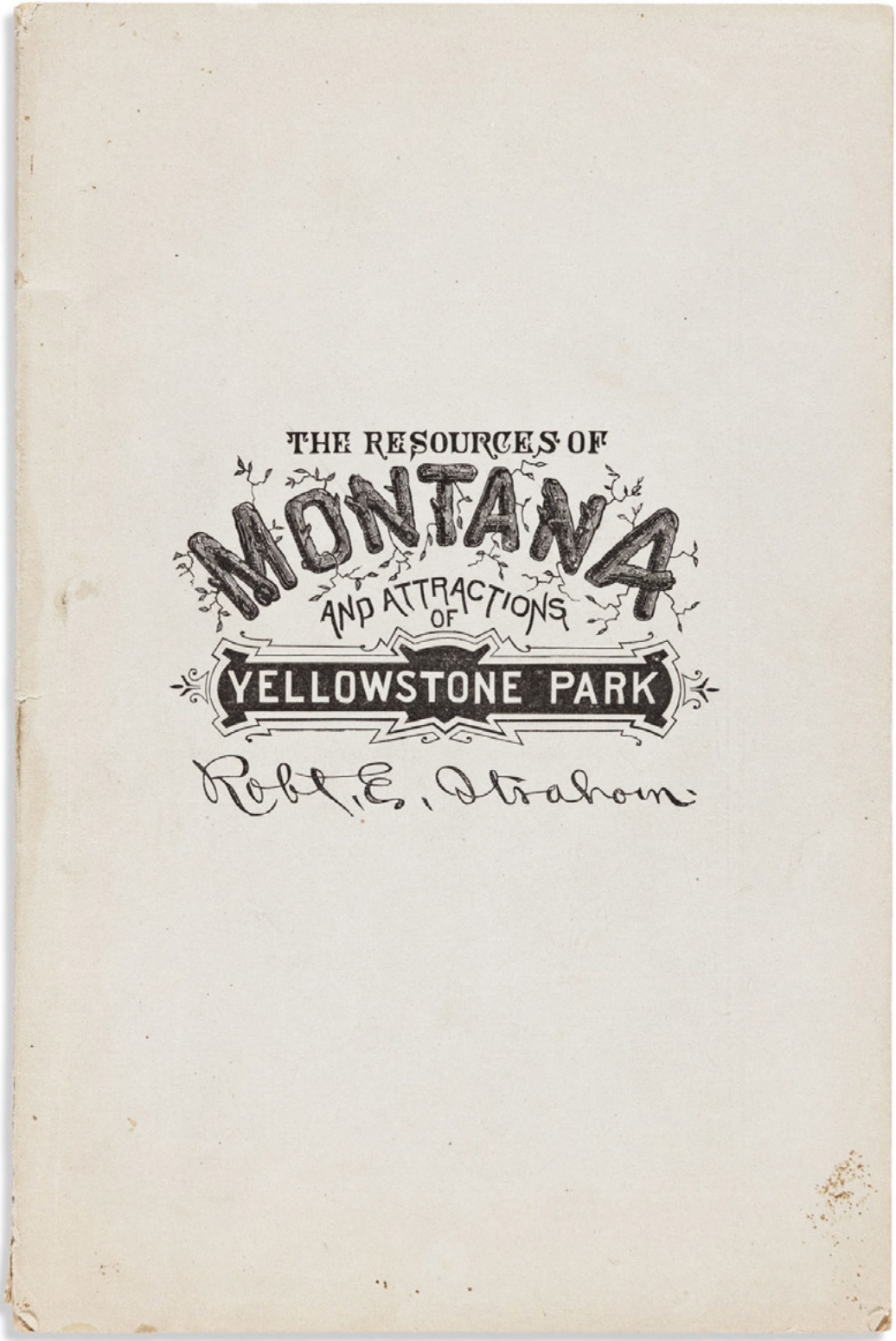
Born in Tarrytown, New York in 1796, music publisher William Hall began his career as a musical instrument manufacturer, forming a partnership with John Firth (1789–1864) in 1821, and in 1833 admitting Sylvanus Billings Pond (1792–1871) to become Firth, Hall & Pond. "In 1847 Hall left that firm and with his son James F. Hall formed William Hall & Son. James withdrew from the firm in 1870 to join the army. William Hall died on May 3, 1874 and his firm was acquired by Oliver Ditson & Co. of Boston. In addition to publishing and selling sheet music William Hall & Son manufactured and sold pianos, organs, melodeons, guitars, and woodwind instruments" ("William Hall & Son").

Napoleon Sarony (1821–1896) was born in Quebec and came to New York in his teens, where he joined Nathaniel Currier's firm and established himself as a skilled lithographic artist. In 1846 he formed Sarony & Major with Henry B. Major, previously a lithographic printer with Currier. Sarony & Major were prolific producers of sheet music covers as well as large advertising posters, tobacco box labels, trade cards, illustrations for government reports, maps, views and more. In 1857, Joseph F. Knapp became a partner, the firm thereafter known as Sarony, Major & Knapp. Sarony remained head of the art department until 1863, but by 1866 had opened a photography studio on Broadway. In 1871 he relocated to more auspicious quarters on Union Square and went on to become the best known portrait photographer in New York. The lithography company continued as Major & Knapp until it was acquired by the American Lithographic Company in 1891.

OCLC records just two holdings, at the University of Michigan and Johns Hopkins.

REFERENCES: "The Hippopotamus Polka: A Royal Affair" at Images Musicales stories online; "William Hall & Son" at IMSLP Petrucci Music Library online.

Item #10569 $475.00



RARE YELLOWSTONE PROMOTIONAL
IN ORIGINAL WRAPPERS

37. Strahorn, Robert E. **The Resources of Montana Territory and Attractions of Yellowstone National Park. Facts and Experiences on the Farming, Stock Raising, Mining, Lumbering and Other Industries of Montana… And Other Valuable and Reliable Information Applicable to the Wants of the Capitalist, Homeseeker, or Tourist.** Helena, Mt. [i.e., Omaha, Ne.]: Published and Circulated by Direction of the Montana Legislature, 1879. 8vo (9" x 5.875"), original printed wrappers. 77, [3] pp. including 12 wood engravings (some full-page), and three pages of advertisements. Map of Montana Territory on interior of front wrapper. CONDITION: Very good plus, slight chipping to bottom of spine, wrappers slightly creased with a few scattered stains, light even tanning.

All of Strahorn's promotional works on the great Northwest have become scarce. Most of this pamphlet discusses the opportunities in stock raising and mining in Montana, with a section on Yellowstone. It contains very early, handsome woodcut engravings of Helena and Bozeman, public buildings, Yellowstone Lake and Falls, and the like. Also included is information on farming, home expenses, and local infrastructure. The final three pages contain advertisements for local businesses and the Union Pacific Railroad. The map of Montana on the interior of the front wrapper shows the county divisions of the territory, towns and settlements, mountain ranges, missions, rivers, the location of Yellowstone Park, and more.

Although Helena is given as the imprint, both Howes and McMurtrie assert that Omaha was the true place of publication. Strahorn himself was in fact employed by the Union Pacific Railroad, and his detailed Western promotionals were largely backed by the company as part of a long-term plan to encourage settlement and increase rail traffic. An excellent copy of this rare promotional, in original wrappers.

REFERENCES: Howes S1057, "aa"; Streeter Sale 2252; Adams Herd 2184; McMurtrie (*Montana*) 162. Reese, *Best of the West* 236 (note).

Item #7836 $5,750.00

CAMPAIGN BIOGRAPHY OF ZACHARY TAYLOR

38. Sumpter, Arthur. **The Life of Major-General Zachary Taylor, the Whig Nominee for President of the United States. With a Brief Biographical Sketch of the Hon. Millard Fillmore, Nominee for Vice-President.** New York: Published by Ensigns & Thayer, 1848. 8vo (9" x 5.625"), pictorial beige and pink wrappers. Frontis. port., 31 pp., [2] pp. 8 b&w wood engraved illus. CONDITION: Good, spine and covers slightly worn, contents lightly foxed with a few very minor blemishes.

First edition of this presidential campaign biography documenting the life and military career of Zachary Taylor, who rode his popularity as a general in the Mexican-American War to victory in the 1848 election as the Whig nominee.

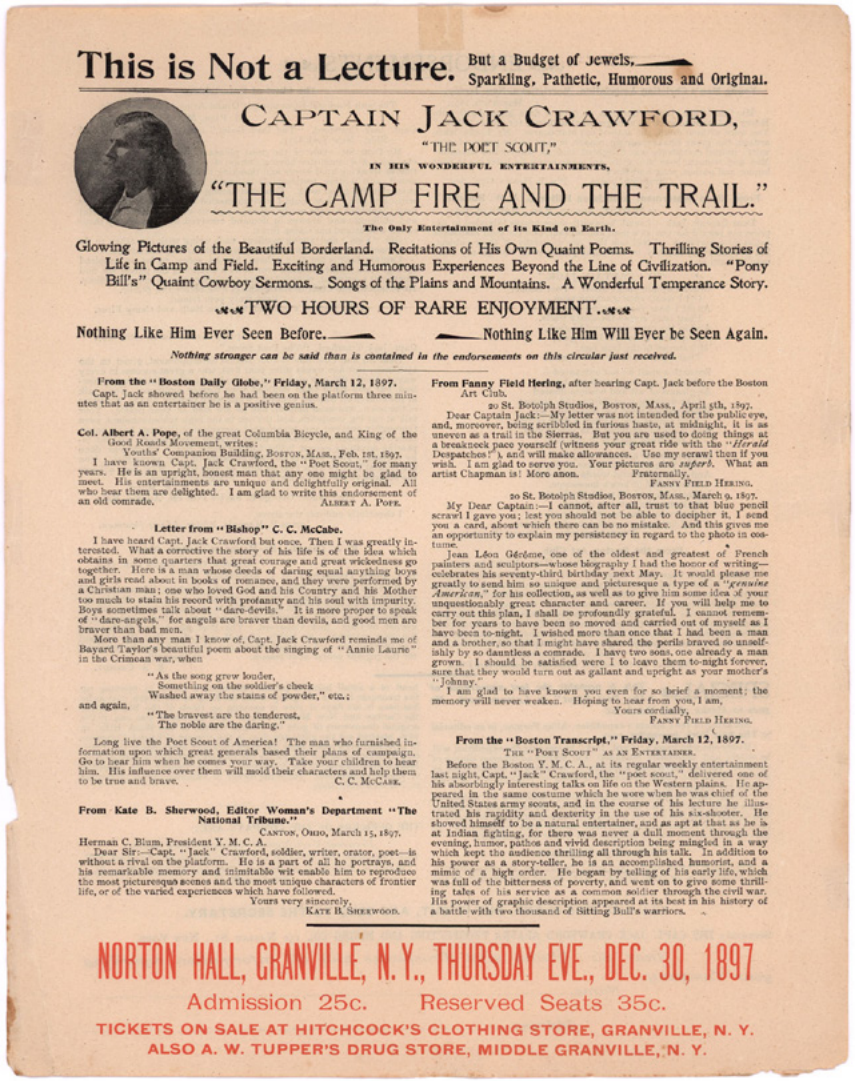
Sumpter opens with an account of Taylor's service and subsequent rise through military ranks during the War of 1812, Black Hawk War, and Seminole War, illustrated with scenes such as the "Defence of Fort Harrison…1812" and "Battle of Oke-cho-bee…1837." A much larger part of the work is devoted to Taylor's service during the Mexican-American War, which significantly raised his national profile. Illustrations of that conflict include the "Death of Major Ringgold," "Siege of Monterey," "Capture of La Vega," "Entrance of General Taylor into Matamoros," and "Battle of Buena Vista." The work also includes selected correspondence of Taylor during the war, including exchanges with Mexican general Pedro de Ampudia and president Santa Anna. Additional letters from 1847–48 provide some insight into his path to politics (despite initial hesitancy) and views on national issues, culminating in his 1848 nomination by the Whig Party, in which he defeated Henry Clay and fellow general Winfield Scott. A one-page biography of Millard Fillmore, the vice-presidential nominee, is included at the end, following a table delegate votes by state at the convention. A full table of individual delegate votes appears before the title page.

In the preface, author Arthur Sumpter describes his take on Taylor as "entirely unprejudiced, and unshackled by party bias" and makes additional claims of neutrality throughout the text, describing the work as a fact-based biographical sketch. Little is known of Sumpter's life, though he also authored *The Lives of General Zachary Taylor and General Winfield Scott* (1848).

REFERENCES: Miles 261.

Item #10534 $475.00





This is Not a Lecture. But a Budget of Jewels, Sparkling, Pathetic, Humorous and Original.

CAPTAIN JACK CRAWFORD,

"THE POET SCOUT,"

IN HIS WONDERFUL ENTERTAINMENTS,

"THE CAMP FIRE AND THE TRAIL."

The Only Entertainment of Its Kind on Earth.

Glowing Pictures of the Beautiful Borderland. Recitations of His Own Quaint Poems. Thrilling Stories of Life in Camp and Field. Exciting and Humorous Experiences Beyond the Line of Civilization. "Pony Bill's" Quaint Cowboy Sermons. Songs of the Plains and Mountains. A Wonderful Temperance Story.

TWO HOURS OF RARE ENJOYMENT.

Nothing Like Him Ever Seen Before. Nothing Like Him Will Ever be Seen Again.

Nothing stronger can be said than is contained in the endorsements on this circular just received.

From the "Boston Daily Globe," Friday, March 12, 1897.

Capt. Jack showed before he had been on the platform three minutes that as an entertainer he is a positive genius.

Col. Albert A. Pope, of the great Columbia Bicycle, and King of the Good Roads Movement, writes:

Youths' Companion Building, Boston, Mass., Feb. 1st, 1897.

I have known Capt. Jack Crawford, the "Poet Scout," for many years. He is an upright, honest man that any one might be glad to meet. His entertainments are unique and delightfully original. All who hear them are delighted. I am glad to write this endorsement of an old comrade.

Albert A. Pope.

Letter from "Bishop" C. C. McCabe.

I have heard Capt. Jack Crawford but once. Then I was greatly interested. What a corrective the story of his life is of the idea which obtains in some quarters that great courage and great wickedness go together. Here is a man whose deeds of daring equal anything boys and girls read about in books of romance, and they were performed by a Christian man; one who loved God and his Country and his Mother too much to stain his record with profanity and his soul with impurity. Boys sometimes talk about "dare-devils." It is more proper to speak of "dare-angels," for angels are braver than devils, and good men are braver than bad men.

More than any man I know of, Capt. Jack Crawford reminds me of Bayard Taylor's beautiful poem about the singing of "Annie Laurie" in the Crimean war, when

"As the song grew louder,
Something on the soldier's cheek
Washed away the stains of powder," etc.;

and again,

"The bravest are the tenderest,
The noble are the daring."

Long live the Poet Scout of America! The man who furnished information upon which great generals based their plans of campaign. Go to hear him when he comes your way. Take your children to hear him. His influence over them will mold their characters and help them to be true and brave.

C. C. McCabe.

From Kate B. Sherwood, Editor Woman's Department "The National Tribune."

Canton, Ohio, March 15, 1897.

Herman C. Blum, President Y. M. C. A.

Dear Sir:—Capt. "Jack" Crawford, soldier, writer, orator, poet—is without a rival on the platform. He is a part of all he portrays, and his remarkable memory and inimitable wit enable him to reproduce the most picturesque scenes and the most unique characters of frontier life, or of the varied experiences which have followed.

Yours very sincerely,
Kate B. Sherwood.

From Fanny Field Hering, after hearing Capt. Jack before the Boston Art Club.

20 St. Botolph Studios, Boston, Mass., April 5th, 1897.

Dear Captain Jack:—My letter was not intended for the public eye, and, moreover, being scribbled in furious haste, at midnight, it is as uneven as a trail in the Sierras. But you are used to doing things at a breakneck pace yourself (witness your great ride with the *"Herald* Despatches"), and will make allowances. Use my scrawl then if you wish. I am glad to serve you. Your pictures are *superb*. What an artist Chapman is! More anon.

Fraternally,
Fanny Field Hering.

20 St. Botolph Studios, Boston, Mass., March 9, 1897.

My Dear Captain:—I cannot, after all, trust to that blue pencil scrawl I gave you; lest you should not be able to decipher it, I send you a card, about which there can be no mistake. And this gives me an opportunity to explain my persistency in regard to the photo in costume.

Jean Léon Gérôme, one of the oldest and greatest of French painters and sculptors—whose biography I had the honor of writing—celebrates his seventy-third birthday next May. It would please me greatly to send him so unique and picturesque a type of a *"genuine American,"* for his collection, as well as to give him some idea of your unquestionably great character and career. If you will help me to carry out this plan, I shall be profoundly grateful. I cannot remember for years to have been so moved and carried out of myself as I have been to-night. I wished more than once that I had been a man and a brother, so that I might have shared the perils braved so unselfishly by so dauntless a comrade. I have two sons, one already a man grown. I should be satisfied were I to leave them to-night forever, sure that they would turn out as gallant and upright as your mother's "Johnny."

I am glad to have known you even for so brief a moment; the memory will never weaken. Hoping to hear from you, I am,

Yours cordially,
Fanny Field Hering.

From the "Boston Transcript," Friday, March 12, 1897.

The "Poet Scout" as an Entertainer.

Before the Boston Y. M. C. A., at its regular weekly entertainment last night, Capt. "Jack" Crawford, the "poet scout," delivered one of his absorbingly interesting talks on life on the Western plains. He appeared in the same costume which he wore when he was chief of the United States army scouts, and in the course of his lecture he illustrated his rapidity and dexterity in the use of his six-shooter. He showed himself to be a natural entertainer, and as apt at that as he is at Indian fighting, for there was never a dull moment through the evening, humor, pathos and vivid description being mingled in a way which kept the audience thrilling all through his talk. In addition to his power as a story-teller, he is an accomplished humorist, and a mimic of high order. He began by telling of his early life, which was full of the bitterness of poverty, and went on to give some thrilling tales of his service as a common soldier through the civil war. His power of graphic description appeared at its best in his history of a battle with two thousand of Sitting Bull's warriors.

NORTON HALL, CRANVILLE, N. Y., THURSDAY EVE., DEC. 30, 1897

Admission 25c. Reserved Seats 35c.

TICKETS ON SALE AT HITCHCOCK'S CLOTHING STORE, GRANVILLE, N. Y.
ALSO A. W. TUPPER'S DRUG STORE, MIDDLE GRANVILLE, N. Y.

CAPTAIN JACK CRAWFORD BRINGS HIS SHTICK TO UPSTATE NEW YORK

39. This is Not a Lecture…Captain Jack Crawford, "The Poet Scout," in His Wonderful Entertainments, "The Camp Fire and the Trail." Granville, NY, 1897. Broadsheet, 12.125" x 9.5". CONDITION: Good, some minor losses and creasing to margins, about a dozen small tears repaired with tape on verso, not affecting contents, light foxing.

A rare broadsheet promoting a speaking engagement by Wild West storyteller "Captain Jack" Crawford, known as the "Poet Scout," featuring numerous positive testimonials and advertising a Klondike Gold Rush investment opportunity.

Held in Granville, New York, the one-man-show was to feature "two hours of rare enjoyment" with Crawford, including poetry recitations, storytelling, humorous anecdotes, songs, "glowing pictures of the borderlands," and a "wonderful temperance story." The event was scheduled for the night of December 30th, 1897, in Norton Hall. The majority of the text consists of numerous positive endorsements praising Crawford's captivating storytelling, as well as his family-friendly appeal. Crawford was a teetotaler who claimed that his lifelong avoidance of alcohol stemmed from a promise he had made to his mother. One such endorsement, by a "Bishop" C. C. McCabe, describes him as follows:

> Here is a man whose deeds of daring equal anything boys and girls read about in books of romance, and they were performed by a Christian man: one who loved God and his Country and his Mother too much to stain his record with profanity and his soul with impurity.

Additional comments describe Crawford as a "natural entertainer" with a "remarkable memory and inimitable wit," who captivated audiences across the East and Midwest. One endorsement from newspaper writer Nixon Waterman even includes a custom poem extolling Captain Jack as a "prophet of a boundless creed." The testimonials are attributed to a variety of individuals, including representatives of publications and organizations across several states where Crawford had recently performed, namely Ohio, Massachusetts, and Minnesota.

On the verso appears a special notice announcing Crawford's imminent departure to seek gold in Alaska along with a "small band of picked followers." It summarizes Crawford's past prospecting successes and includes a section for interested parties to write their names to receive a prospectus for the "Capt. Jack Crawford Alaska Prospecting and Mining Co."

Born in Ireland, John "Captain Jack" Wallace Crawford (1847–1917), who adopted the alias "The Poet Scout," was an author who chronicled the Wild West and was also a popular performer. After his family emigrated to Pennsylvania, Crawford worked in the coal mines. At fifteen, he lied about his age and joined the Pennsylvania Regulars during the Civil War. After being wounded three times he was nursed back to health in a hospital near Philadelphia, during which he was taught by nuns how to read and write. In 1875 Crawford was appointed a Captain of the Black Hills Rangers of Dakota and in 1876 he met Buffalo Bill Cody, whom he replaced as Chief of Scouts of the 5th Cavalry. Under the command of Eugene Carr, Crawford made a famous horseback ride with urgent news from the Battle of Slim Buttes to Fort Laramie—a distance of 350 miles in six days. The Battle of Slim Buttes took place in September 1876 and constituted the U.S. Army's first victory over the Sioux after the defeat at the Battle of the Little Bighorn. In the same year, Crawford became an entertainer in Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show, often performing

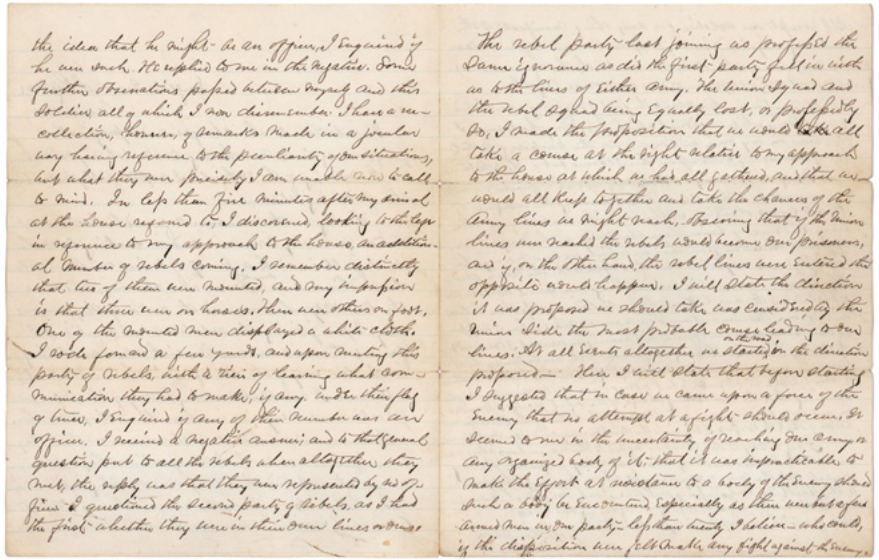
lead roles based on his own life. The next year Buffalo Bill and Crawford's stage partnership ended in Nevada when Crawford accidentally shot himself in the groin during a combat scene. Crawford's first book, *The Poet Scout: Being a Selection of Incidental and Illustrative Verses and Songs*, was published in San Francisco in 1879. The same year, he moved to New Mexico Territory and began scouting for the U.S. Army again, and also found work as a post-trader at Fort Craig in New Mexico. He spent the rest of his life working as an actor, lecturer, and special government agent.

OCLC records three holdings at the University of Alaska Fairbanks, Yale University, and Southern Methodist University.

A scarce broadsheet advertising a performance by the famous "Poet Scout" Captain Jack Crawford in Granville, New York.

REFERENCES: McLure, Nancy. "The 'Poet Scout' Captain Jack Crawford – Points West Online" at Buffalo Bill Center of the West online.

Item #10538 $375.00







CIVIL WAR SURGEON JOHN THOMPSON OF NEW YORK FALLS IN WITH A MIXED PARTY OF UNION AND CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS AFTER A BATTLE NEAR PETERSBURG

40. Thompson, "Colonel" John. **[Manuscript deposition written in response to court martial charges of cowardice in connection with an incident in which he was separated from his command during the Civil War and fell in with a similarly disoriented party of Union and Confederate soldiers.]** Unspecified township in Virginia, Surgeons Quarters 124th Regt. NY, 15 November 1864. 4 pp. in ink on lined bifolium, 9.75" x 7.75", with embossed seal reading "Congress" at upper left. CONDITION: Very good, old folds, a few short separations along folds.

[with]

Fredericks, Charles D., photog. **[Carte-de-visite portrait of Thompson in uniform.]** New York, [ca. 1864]. Albumen print, 3.5" x 2.125", mounted on larger card stock; photographer's printed credit and early pencil note "Dr. Thompson" on verso. CONDITION: Good, some spotting to image, minor dampstains to mount.

[with]

Anonymous. **[Albumen print photograph of Thompson and his wife on horseback.]**[No place, ca. 1864.] Albumen print, 3.5" x 4.75", on larger paperboard mount. CONDITION: Good, 0.25" tear at left edge of image, some foxing, mainly to mount, some minor creasing along left side of image, and a 0.75" x 1.75" chip out of lower-left corner of mount.

A manuscript deposition of Union surgeon Dr. John Thompson, defending his actions to prevent loss of life during an off-battlefield encounter with the enemy, accompanied by two photographs of Thompson in military uniform.

The incident that led to Thompson's court martial occurred on the morning of October 28th, 1864, in the woods outside Petersburg, Virginia. The previous day, the area had

been the site of a confrontation known as the Battle of Boydton Plank Road (also called First Hatcher's Run or Burgess Mill), in which Winfield Scott Hancock's forces failed to cut off a Confederate supply line. During the chaotic withdrawal, Thompson—a surgeon with the 124th New York Regiment who arrived soon after the fighting—was separated from his unit. After a night spent lost in the woods, he came upon a mixed group of Union and Confederate soldiers gathered at a house. Neither group was sure whose lines they had fallen under. Such instances of off-battlefied interaction between the two sides were not uncommon, though distrust ran high. Having ascertained that no officers were present, Dr. Thompson—an imposing man in his mid-thirties—assumed an informal leadership role in the group. He suggested, according to his telling, something of an educated gamble:

> The Union squad and the rebel squad being equally lost, or professedly so, I made the proposition that we would all take a course at the right relative to my approach to the house at which we had all gathered, and that we would all keep together and take the chances of the Army lines we might reach,—observing that if the Union lines were reached the rebels would become our prisoners, and if, on the other hand, the rebel lines were entered the opposite would happen. I will state the direction it was proposed we should take was considered by the Union side the most probable course leading to our lines.

To further secure the collective safety of the group, Thompson suggested that nobody fire if unfriendly forces were encountered, be they Union or Confederate. He also states that he briefly tied a white towel to his riding whip "for the purpose of protection from being fired upon," a fact that would later be used in the case against him. After walking some distance through woodlands and finding abandoned Union ambulances, the group eventually encountered a Union officer. Assuming the officer was "taking charge of the rebel party," Thompson continued on, where he encountered other Union soldiers who pointed him in the direction of his own division. Thompson concludes his defense as follows:

> I beg to say to the court in regard to the transactions above narrated that I acted according to the best of my judgement. Finding myself and the men of our army in whose company I happened, in a difficult and embarrassing position, I only sought what seemed to me the best means of safety in regaining our lines. All of which is respectfully submitted.

The controversy that led to Thompson's court martial stemmed from contradictory testimony of Union soldiers who traveled with the party. Sergeant Charles Campbell, the chief complainant, alleged that Thompson, arriving late to the scene, had unfairly assumed control of the situation and attempted to surrender the Union soldiers to the Confederates, when in fact the latter were already effectively prisoners. The white flag Thompson had tied to his whip, Campbell and others alleged, had been a surrender flag. With the testimony of several Union soldiers against him, Thompson was court-martialled and found guilty of cowardice (though absolved of disloyalty) and was cashiered with loss of all pay. He returned home to Goshen, New York, seemingly disgraced.

However, a few weeks later, senior officers in the 124th Regiment petitioned the federal government to overturn the conviction, defending Thompson's loyalty, honorable record, and skill as a surgeon. The case succeeded in reaching President Lincoln, who pardoned Thompson on January 25th, 1865. When given the opportunity to reenlist, Thompson elected not to, but nonetheless took great pride in his military service for the rest of his life.

Two photographs of Thompson are offered here along with the deposition letter. One is a carte-de-visite that shows Thompson in uniform sporting a large beard. The other is an albumen print depicting Thompson and his wife (unidentified) on horseback. A manuscript addition on the verso of the albumen print identifies him as "Colonel John Thompson," though there is no outside evidence of his attaining this rank.

John H. Thompson (1827–after 1904) was born near Circleville in Orange County, New York. After graduating from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1852, he practiced in Goshen, New York, and had a decade of medical experience by the time of his enlistment. As commissioned surgeon for the 124th Regiment, part of the Army of the Potomac, Thompson was officially a noncombatant. Nonetheless, he closely followed the front lines and treated wounded soldiers in several of the highest-casualty battles of the conflict, including Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, and Fredericksburg. After the war, he continued his medical practice—including a stint as surgeon for the Erie Railway—and published extensively in medical journals. He remained active in the 124th New York's reunions, where he was a frequent speaker. At the regiment's annual reunion in 1904, aged seventy-seven, he spoke of living a "life of usefulness."

A Civil War surgeon's defense of his commitment to preserving human life.

REFERENCES: Damon, Allan L. "Surgeon Thompson's Separate Peace," *American Heritage*, Vol. 26, No. 1 (December, 1974); Ruttenber, Edward Manning; Lewis H. Clark, comp. *History of Orange County, New York, with Illustrations and Biographical Sketches of Many of its Pioneers and Prominent Men, Part 42*, (Philadelphia: Everts & Peck, 1881).

Item #8853 $1,500.00



1904 SHOSHONE, ARAPAHO, AND U.S. GOVERNMENT TREATY NEGOTIATORS

41. **Treaty Council. 1904. Shoshone Agency Wyo.** Shoshone Agency, Wyoming, 1904. Platinum print, 7.875" x 9.875" on larger gray mount. Typed caption affixed to verso of mount, below ca. 1969 ink inscription. CONDITION: Very good, very light wear to photo and mount edges.

An original photograph documenting the principal actors of an underhanded treaty between the U.S. Government and the Eastern Shoshone and Northern Arapaho tribes, by which the tribes—instead of being reimbursed for ceded land—were forced to pay for irrigation projects that had yet to deliver them water.

Almost forty men are shown gathered in and around the portico of the brick Shoshone Agency building in Fort Washakie, Wyoming, negotiating the 1904 treaty that would cede over half the remaining Shoshone Reservation to the U.S. government in exchange for what ultimately never materialized: payments generated by the sale of homestead and town lots and profits from irrigation development in large areas to the north of Wind River. Two white men preside over the negotiating table: U.S. Indian Inspector James McLaughlin, the leading government negotiator (in a dark coat), and U.S. Indian Agent H. E. Wadsworth. A typed caption affixed to the verso explains:

> This photo gives the pictures of the principal actors of the treaty, by which the Shoshoni and Arapahoe Indians ceeded [sic] to the United States the northern and eastern half of the Wind River Reservation bounded on the south by the Big Wind River and on the east by the Popo Agie and the Little Wind Rivers.

Looking at the photo and taking the persons from the right, they are Rev. Coolidge, a full blooded Indian, with an overcoat on. Sitting on the chair, Yellow Calf, chairman of the Arapahoe Indians, next to him in a light overcoat, U.S. Indian Agent, H. E. Wadsworth, next to him Inspector Major M'Laughlin, a little back of him with his overcoat all buttoned up, Allotting Agent and former Indian Agent Captain H. G. Nickerson, next to him with a cap on, stenographer H. A. Duncan, with the star on his breast Dick Washakie, son of the last chief of the Shoshoni Indians, next to him with a paper in his hand and a cowboy hat on, is George Terry, chairman of the Shoshonis, who made the principal speech in favor of the treaty, recommending some changes.

Treaty was made in April 1904.

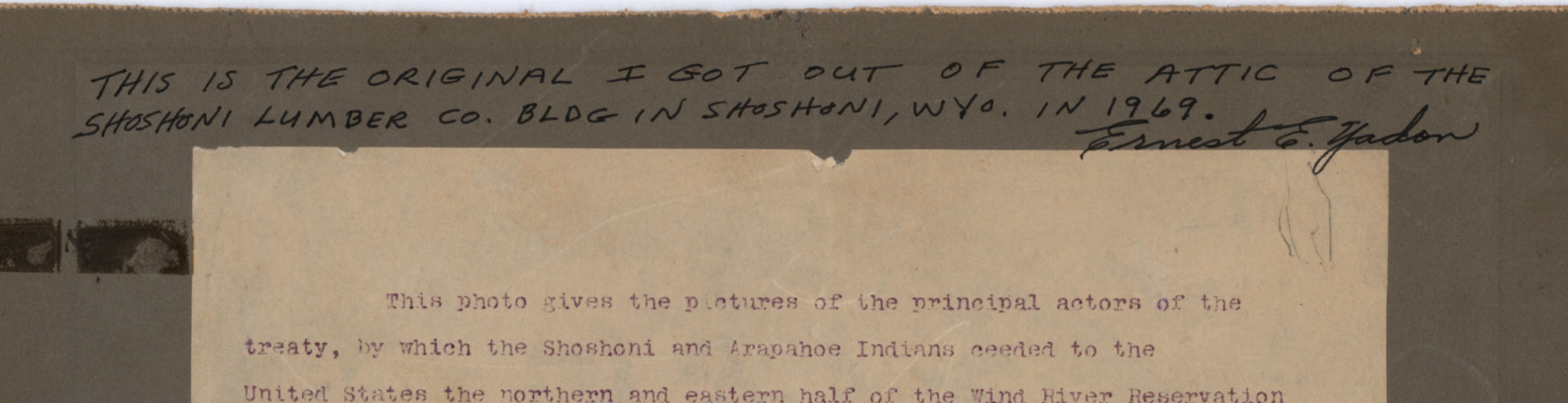
Above this caption is an inscription signed by Earnest E. Yadon (1926–2007), who ran an antiques shop out of the old lumber company building of C. H. King (Gerald Ford's grandfather), built just two years after the treaty was signed. Yadon's inscription reads: "This is the original I got out of the attic of the Shoshoni Lumber Co. Bldg in Shoshoni, Wyo. in 1969."

The 1904 Treaty negotiations found the Shoshone and Arapaho tribes in particularly vulnerable positions: battling disease, poverty, and population decline; staring down the expiration of annual food and supplies payments guaranteed by previous treaties; and having recently lost long-time chiefs—not to mention navigating intertribal tensions borne of the Arapaho's tenuous and supposedly temporary status on the reservation, where they had been deposited by the U.S. Army more than twenty-five years earlier to await a reservation of their own (an unfulfilled treaty promise from 1868). Most eligible Shoshone men ultimately signed the 1904 treaty, while only eighty Arapaho men put their names down. After the treaty was signed on the reservation, Congress modified its terms, adding a financial renegotiation clause and expanding its territorial reach. But the land sale and irrigation scheme upon which the government relied was ultimately a bust: many white settlers to the newly-opened treaty area opted to leave rather than pay in advance for water they had not received, and so the government—instead of reimbursing the tribes for their land—attempted to recuperate its losses by withholding payments and forcing tribal members to do what their white counterparts would not: pay for irrigation that had yet to reach them. To make matters worse, "If the Indians could not pay the fees, officials pressed them to sell the land. White speculators, seeing possible opportunity" in reservation lands that were naturally better irrigated by creeks and streams flowing off the Big Wind River, "advertised for buyers in eastern cities," and many residents of the reservation were forced to sell their allotments for a fraction of their worth ("The Tribes Sell"). Years later, the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation took over the irrigation project from the private contractor originally responsible for it, and doled out the last homestead parcels in the 1940s to WWII veterans—perhaps including Ernest Yadon.

A group portrait of negotiators on the Shoshone Reservation for a 1904 treaty that was effectively a land and irrigation speculation scheme by the U.S. Government, for whose failure the tribes were forced to pay.

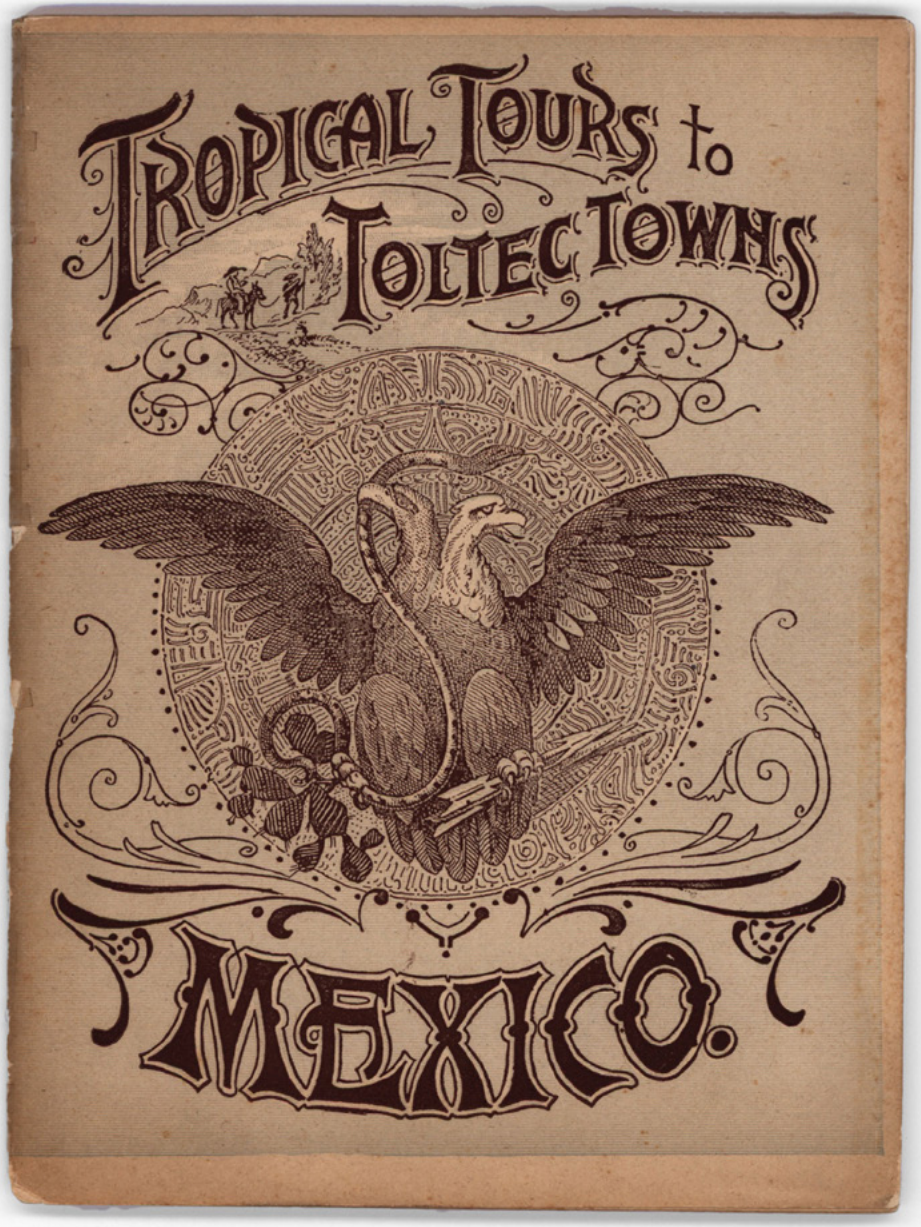
REFERENCES: "The Tribes Sell Off More Land: The 1905 Agreement" at WyoHistory.org.

Item #10514 $775.00



42. **Tropical Tours to Toltec Towns in Mexico Presented With Compliments of the Mexican National R. R. The Shortest, Quickest and Most Picturesque Route Between Mexico and the United States.** [New York?]; Mexican National Railroad, 1893. 16mo (6.75" x 5"), light gray pictorial wrappers with brown printed text. 60 pp., [4] pp. Numerous b&w illus., 2 full-page maps. CONDITION: Wrappers detached as a single unit, 2" split along spine, minor wear and foxing to wrappers, contents good.

An English-language travel guide published by the Mexican National Railroad, tracing the journey "from the border to the capital" along the Laredo Route.



Leaning into exotic preconceptions, this booklet markets Mexico to American tourists as an unparalleled land of beauty, history, and culture—all made accessible courtesy of the Mexican National Railroad. The introduction describes the country as an inverted cornucopia ready to "pour out its treasures of climate, scenic beauty, antiquity, legends and commercial wealth for our [American] delectation and to the prosperity of its people and ours." The guide includes numerous images (both photographic and illustrated) showing local people, landscapes, architecture, street views, traditional technology, and agriculture, including many views of the railroad. Despite the alliterative title, it is not a guide exclusive to Toltec sites, but a general one of the region.

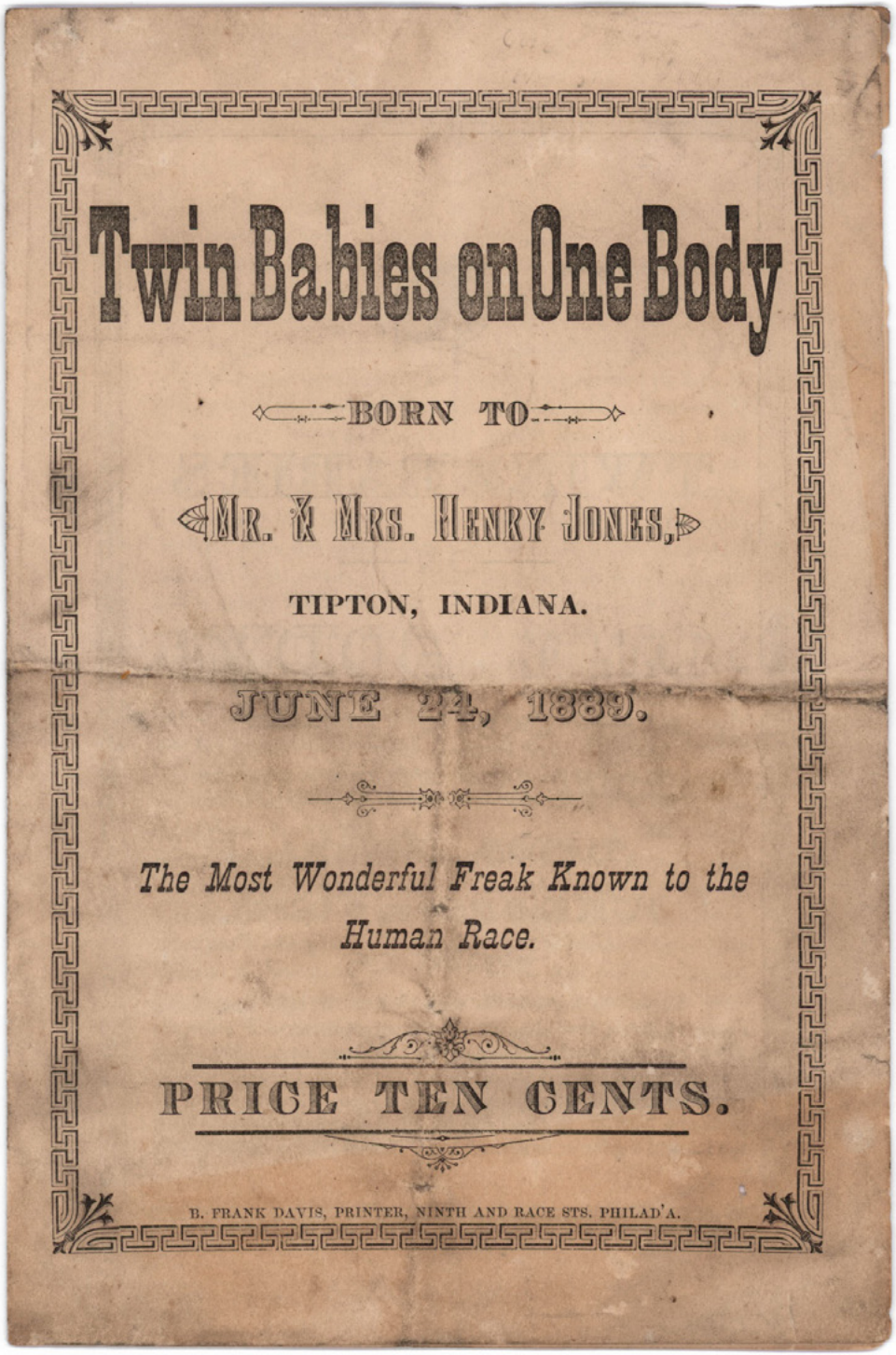
The route begins on the border in Laredo, Texas and proceeds southward through Monterey and Saltillo before crossing the Tropic of Cancer (made visible by a large sign courtesy of the MNRR). Travelers then continue through historical silver-mining towns, including San Luis Potosí, and on to San Miguel de Allende and Toluca before arriving in Mexico City. A short western spur gives visitors the option to travel to Morelia. The latter part of the guide focuses on the capital region, offering suggestions for day trips and excursions in and around Mexico City. Additional information about currency exchange, hotels and restaurants, and souvenirs is provided near the end, along with a distance table, index, and two maps showing the Laredo Route and greater Mexico City. Contact information for American and Mexican agents can be found on the final page.

The Mexican National Railroad (*Ferrocarril Nacional Mexicano*, not to be confused with other similarly-named entities) was a private company that operated one of the first rail connections between Mexico City and the U.S. border (the "Laredo Route"), along with the Mexican Central Railroad to El Paso. Construction began in the early 1880s and was supported by American capital. In 1908, the company was consolidated into *Ferrocarriles Nacionales de México*, in which the Mexican government held a controlling interest, and which was fully nationalized in the 1930s.

Printer Charles G. Crawford of New York was active in the 1880s and 1890s, specializing in railroad maps and related materials.

REFERENCES: Schmal, John. "The Railroad as a Catalyst for Mexican Immigration (1877-1927)" at Indigenous Mexico online.

Item #10519 $250.00



43. Twin Babies on One Body Born to Mr. & Mrs. Henry Jones, Tipton, Indiana. June 24, 1889. The Most Wonderful Freak Known to the Human Race. Philadelphia: B. Frank Davis, Printer, Ninth and Race Sts., [ca. 1889]. Bifolium circular, 9" x 6". 4 pp. including title. CONDITION: Good, old fold marks (one horizontal and one vertical), wrappers somewhat smudged, small losses to margin of rear leaf, small hole in blank area of same.

A rare circular describing a recently-born pair of conjoined twin girls in Indiana who had become a popular local attraction.

Adapted from a newspaper article, this informative-yet-sensational text begins by discussing the birth and anatomy of the "wonderful twins," born to farmers Lucinda and Henry Jones outside Tipton, Indiana. Joined at the pelvis, they were medically described as "ischiopagus" twins, and were the only known surviving pair at the time. The girls are mentioned as being lucid and "unusually bright," though possessing distinct temperaments, complexions, and healths. They are also sensationalized as medical oddities and even called "superior" to other known cases: "The illustrious Siamese Twins were nothing as monstrosities as compared to these…." This outlandish and dehumanizing claim invokes history's most famous pair of conjoined twins, Chang and Eng Bunker, the origin of the term "Siamese twins."

The girls' parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jones, are said to have "wisely objected" to allowing their daughters to participate in museum exhibitions, although they did apparently allow large numbers of people (described here as "thousands") visit their Indiana home. The historical record is scarce on the twins' fate, but a grave marker seems to indicate they sadly died at seven months old and that their names were Pearl and Ruby.

The present text is adapted from an article that first appeared in the *Tipton Advocate* on July 5th, 1889, one of several regional newspapers to cover the subject. That article also includes the "first and only correct illustration" of the twins (referenced but not included in the circular), mentions photographs being taken of them, and assails "monopolists" from nearby Kokomo, Indiana for trying to claim the twins as their own. Aside from the printer's name—B. Frank Davis—little is known of its publication history, though the Philadelphia printing location indicates wide-reaching interest.

OCLC records a single copy, at the Huntington Library.

A sensationalized account of conjoined baby twins in Indiana.

REFERENCES: "Living Twins With One Body! Born Near Groomsville, Tipton County, Ind.," *The Tipton Advocate,* July 5, 1889, p. 1.

Item #10423 $350.00



A STRIKING UNCUT SHEET OF CIGARETTE TRADE CARDS

44. **[Uncut sheet of chromolithographic trade cards for cigarettes manufactured by William S. Kimball & Co., Rochester, NY.]** [Rochester, N.Y., ca. 1880.] Printed by Gies & Co., Buffalo. 24 chromolithograpic trade cards, 2.75" x 5", on a single uncut sheet, 21.5" x 18.5". CONDITION: Very good, faint damp-stain to lower right corner.

A marvelous uncut sheet of chromolithographic trade cards advertising four varieties of cigarettes produced by W. S. Kimball of Rochester, New York, including "New Vanity Fair Cigarettes," "Fragrant Vanity Fair Cigarettes," "Peerless Fine Cut Fragrant Vanity Fair," and "Three Kings Cigarettes," each image effectively a still-life emphasizing the attractive packaging.

The William S. Kimball & Company was established in Rochester, New York, in 1846 by William S. Kimball and James C. Hart. For more than thirty years the firm operated at St. Paul and Court Streets, developing into a major tobacco products manufacturer under Kimball's close supervision. He employed skilled tobacco cutters, patented machinery designed to increase the speed and uniformity of cigarette production, and placed unusual emphasis on attractive packaging and advertising. The company's success eventually prompted construction of an imposing new factory on Court Street beside the Erie Canal, completed in 1880 to designs by Rochester architect James G. Cutler. Extending 218 feet along Court Street and nearly 500 feet toward the aqueduct, the four-story complex was distinguished by a slate roof, timbered gables and dormers, and a 150-foot smokestack topped by the foghorn salvaged from the earlier factory.

In 1881 Kimball added the feature that became the factory's most recognizable emblem: a monumental figure of Mercury, the classical god

of commerce, commissioned from his brother-in-law J. Guernsey Mitchell. Constructed of riveted bronze plates by John Siddons' Architectural Galvanized Iron Works, the twenty-one-foot statue crowned the smokestack and became a familiar landmark on the Rochester skyline, ultimately surviving the building for which it was created. Kimball died in 1895, but the company continued operations for another decade, closing in 1905 after nearly sixty years in business.

Charles Gies (1846–1911), founder of the Buffalo lithographic firm Gies & Company, was born in Alsace and came to Buffalo with his family at the age of eight. He entered the printing trade two years later as an apprentice at the German-language *Buffalo Telegraph*, and about a year afterward joined Sage, Sons & Company, where he mastered the various branches of lithographic production and eventually managed several departments. He remained with the firm until 1872, when it was taken over by White & Brayley, after which he spent several years working for a large New York lithographic establishment. In 1875 Gies returned to Buffalo and, with George H. Dunston, formerly a lithographer with Clay & Cosack, established Gies & Company.

The business expanded rapidly. By 1880 Gies & Company employed some seventy-five workers and occupied three floors of a building measuring sixty by 120 feet. Gies and Dunston remained partners until 1884, when Dunston withdrew to establish his own firm; Gies & Company continued in operation until 1922. The company produced a broad range of commercial lithography, including labels, advertising posters, calendars, pamphlets, and especially chromolithographed trade cards. During the 1880s and 1890s it became a major producer of such cards, developing a particular specialty in advertising for manufacturers of agricultural machinery and farm equipment.

A delightful specimen of printing for the tobacco industry.

REFERENCES: "The Kimball Tobacco Company Factory" at Monroe County Library System online; Last, Jay. *The Color Explosion : Nineteenth-Century American Lithography* (Santa Ana, CA: Hillcrest Press, 2005), p. 85.

Item #10281 $850.00



45. W. H. Butler, Agent. **Butler's Safes Fire and Burglar Proof.** New York, [ca. 1888]. Illustrated trade card, 3.5" x 5.25". CONDITION: Very good, a few spots.

The trade card of a New York agent for an Ohio safe and lock company, dramatically illustrating the quality of his wares with a flaming scene of stymied devils, unable—despite nitro-glycerin, hammers, pry-bars, and a keg of powder—to crack open the safe.

Four horned, hook-nosed, and hairy devils weep, scratch their heads, and yank fruitlessly at W. H. Butler's trusty safe while, behind them, a similar group dance with glee over the contents of a competitor's safe. Butler, who in the 1850s and '60s had worked in partnership with Alfred Valentine and Richard Holmes and operated his own safe manufacturing business, also acted as general agent for the Diebold Safe & Lock Company (now Diebold Nixdorf). That firm gained a following after all 878 of their safes and vaults survived the Great Chicago Fire of 1871 (an apt inspiration for the hellish theme here). Originally founded in Cincinnati in 1859 by German immigrant Charles Diebold, the company soon moved production to Canton, Ohio, and incorporated in 1876, five years after the fire. Contemporary newspaper ads locate Butler at several Broadway addresses in the late 1870s and early 1880s, and at 79 Duane St. (the address here) by 1888.

REFERENCES: Valentine, T. W. *The Valentines in America, 1644–1874* (New York, 1874), pp. 156–57; "Antique Office Safes" at Early Office Museum online.

Item #10278 $295.00



A RARE TUNE FROM THE EARLY DAYS OF AMERICAN BILLIARDS

46. Wilson, Fred and Charles Spooner. **Billiards on the Brain.** St. Louis: Published by Kunkel Brothers, 1869. R. P. Studley & Co., [lithographer]. Folio (13.25″ x 9.75″) sheet music with chromolithographic front cover. 6 loose pp. including front cover. Early ink presentation inscription at lower-left corner. CONDITION: Good, margins trimmed, damp-stain to right edge of first and last leaf.

An apparently unrecorded and evocatively illustrated piece of sheet music, published early in the American billiards craze.

The title of this sheet music is delightfully printed in blue letters with alternating red and white balls—the same balls used in the first version of billiards to take America by storm, called "Four-Ball Billiards." The game unfolding in the illustration below takes place in a large, elegant drawing room dominated by an enormous, richly-carved billiard table. Nine players, variously attentive to the game, surround the table. Two of the players are women, but one, to the apparent vexation of her male interlocutor, turns slyly to watch the play unfold. The scene is lively with interactions among lookers on, players, drinkers in the background, and even two dogs. The song, played "in a lively manner," begins with a rather risqué passage:

> As I was walking t'other day a down the Avenue
> A pretty girl was passing by who wore a red heel'd shoe,
> Says she young man, don't wink at me nor follow in my train
> Unless you sling a lively cue I've billiards on the brain
> Oh my the ladies all, the ladies all, the ladies all,
> Oh my the ladies all, all have billiards on the brain…

Thanks to the influence of Irish-American billiardist Michael Phelan, who immigrated to the U.S. in 1850 and wrote the first American book on the game, Four-Ball billiards had become all the rage by the late 1860s. By the late 1870s, it was overtaken by American Fifteen-Ball Pool, the predecessor of today's pocket billiards.

Lithographer Robert P. Studley co-founded Usick, Studley & Company in 1855, and eleven years later, taking it over as Robert P. Studley & Co., became one of the first to produce color lithographs in St. Louis. The firm's stationary department was purchased in 1878 by Charles Skinner and C. W. Buxton, and about a decade later Skinner became sole proprietor. R. P. Studley & Co. remained active until the early 1920s.



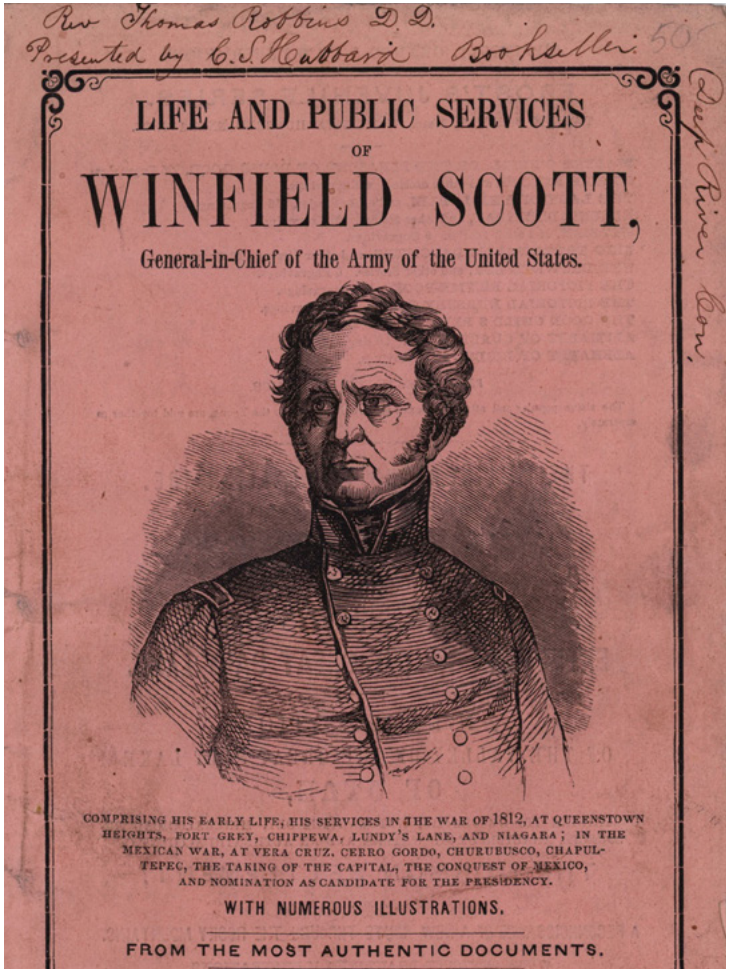
The Kunkel Brothers was a midwestern music publishing giant, founded by German-born brothers Charles and Jacob in St. Louis in 1868 and remaining active until Charles's death in 1923. Both concert pianists and composers, the Kunkel brothers published many of their own compositions (some pseudonymously), and sold musical instruments. They were at the heart of the St. Louis music scene, issuing a music periodical and organizing Kunkel's Popular Concerts from the mid-1880s until 1900.

No holdings recorded in OCLC, nor do google searches locate any examples.

Rare and richly-illustrated sheet music from the first billiard boom in America.

REFERENCES: Shamos, Mike. "A Brief History of the Noble Game of Billiards" at Billiard Congress of America online; "Death of R. P. Studley," *The St. Louis Republic*, November 12, 1890, p. 5; "Kunkel, Charles" at Encyclopedia[dot]com.

Item #10568 $550.00


Rev Thomas Robbins D.D.
Presented by C.S. Hubbard Bookseller
Deep River Con.

LIFE AND PUBLIC SERVICES
OF
WINFIELD SCOTT,
General-in-Chief of the Army of the United States.

COMPRISING HIS EARLY LIFE, HIS SERVICES IN THE WAR OF 1812, AT QUEENSTOWN HEIGHTS, FORT GREY, CHIPPEWA, LUNDY'S LANE, AND NIAGARA; IN THE MEXICAN WAR, AT VERA CRUZ, CERRO GORDO, CHURUBUSCO, CHAPULTEPEC, THE TAKING OF THE CAPITAL, THE CONQUEST OF MEXICO, AND NOMINATION AS CANDIDATE FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

WITH NUMEROUS ILLUSTRATIONS.

FROM THE MOST AUTHENTIC DOCUMENTS.

WINFIELD SCOTT'S SECOND RUN AT THE PRESIDENCY

47. [WINFIELD SCOTT.] **Life and Public Services of Winfield Scott, General-in-Chief of the Army of the United States…** Philadelphia: Lippincott, Grambo & Co., 1852. Sm 8vo (7.75" x 4.75"), pictorial pink wrappers. Frontis., frontis. port., 78 pp., [12] pp. ads. 5 b&w wood engraved illus. Early gift inscription at upper front wrapper: "Rev Thomas Roffins D. D. Presented by C. S. Hubbard Bookseller Deep River Con." CONDITION: Good, wrappers and contents a bit wrinkled.

First edition of a campaign biography of Winfield Scott, focusing on his experience during the Mexican-American War, published shortly after his nomination as presidential candidate for the Whig Party in 1852.

The biographical account begins with a brief overview of Scott's decades-long military career, from the War of 1812 on through the Black Hawk War, Seminole War, and Maine boundary dispute. The rest of the text is devoted to Scott's service during the Mexican-American War in his capacity as Commanding General of the U.S. Army, in which he led the siege and capture of Veracruz. Scott then won major victories at Cerro Gordo, Contreras, and Churubusco, which were followed by the storming of Chapultepec Castle and subsequent occupation of Mexico City. The illustrations depict these military exploits—"Battle of Sierra Gordo," "Battle of Churubusco"—and include several views of important sites: "Jalapa," "Fortress of Chapultepec," and "City of Mexico." An untitled illustration on p. [4], preceding the portrait of Scott, shows U.S. troops landing at Veracruz on March 9th, 1847. The work concludes with an endorsement of Scott's fitness for the presidency:

> Like Washington, he has had occasion to prove himself first in peace, as well as first in war, and we doubt not the result of the coming election will prove that he is first in the hearts of his countrymen.

Scott had also sought the Whig nomination in 1848, losing to fellow general Zachary Taylor. Although successful in securing the party nomination in 1852, he lost the general election to Franklin Pierce.

REFERENCES: Miles 330.

Item #10532 $375.00

48. [WINFIELD SCOTT.] Strother, D. H., illus. **Illustrated Life of General Winfield Scott, Commander-In-Chief of the Army in Mexico.** New York: Published by A. S. Barnes & Co., 1847. 8vo (8" x 5.25"), printed wrappers within supplementary plain brown wrappers. Frontis. port., 160 pp., [1] p. 35, b&w wood engraved illus., 5 wood engraved maps. CONDITION: Good, some wrinkling and light staining to wrappers, contents foxed but overall good.

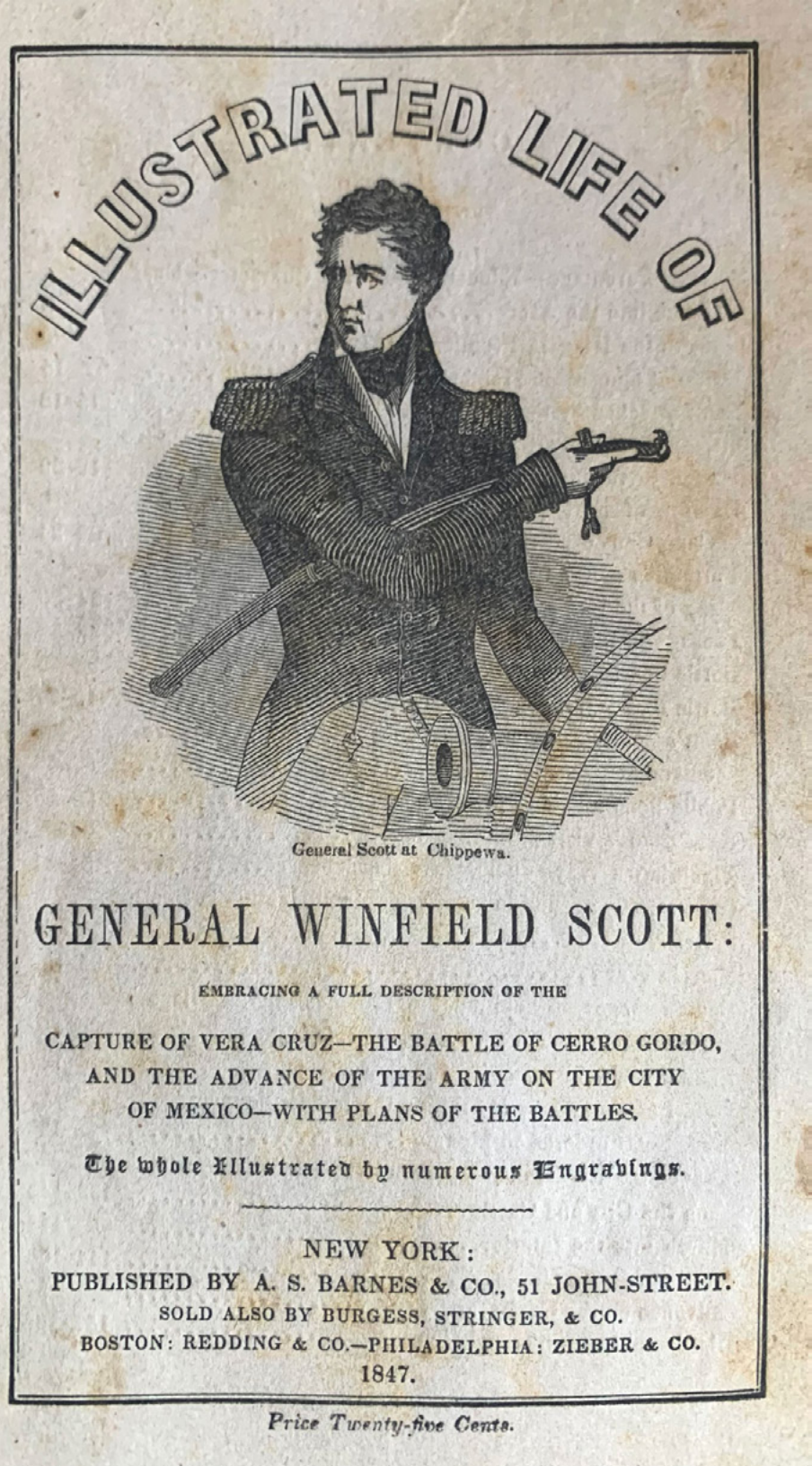
An illustrated campaign biography of General Winfield Scott, published shortly before his unsuccessful bid for the Whig presidential nomination in 1848, with numerous illustrations by D. H. Strother.

Covered Scott's decades-long military career, beginning with his rise to notice on the Niagara Frontier during the War of 1812, depicted in scenes including "Jefferson presenting Scott his Commission," "Battle of Queenstown—Scott's Speech on the Log," "Scott attacked by two Indian Chiefs," "Fort George—Scott tearing down the British Flag," "The Charge at Chippewa," and "Lundy's Lane—Scott Wounded." A "Map of the Niagara Frontier" on p. [2] orients readers to the geography of that campaign, which resulted in Scott becoming a general. The following sections, all illustrated, describe General Scott's roles during the Black Hawk War, cholera epidemic of 1832, Nullification Crisis, the Florida [Seminole] War, Rebellions of 1837 in Canada and their aftermath, Cherokee removal, and resolution of the Maine boundary dispute. The biography concludes with a summary of Scott's actions during the Mexican-American War, in which his troops played a critical role in the siege and capture of Veracruz, and subsequent march to Mexico City. The section includes four maps—"City and Castle of Veracruz," "Battlegrounds" (a general map of the area of conflict), "Battle of Cerro Gordo," and "Battle Grounds around Mexico [City]." Illustrated scenes from the war include the "Bombardment of Veracruz and Castle," "Scott complimenting Colonel Harney," and "Scott visiting General Shields—wounded." Included at the end are ads for other A. S. Barnes publications and a view of Scott's residence in Elizabethtown, N.J.

David Hunter Strother (1816–1888) was an illustrator, writer, military officer, and politician. In the years preceding the Civil War, he contributed illustrations of various subjects to *Harper's Weekly* under the pseudonym "Porte Crayon." During the Civil War, he served as a Union officer, and afterwards as a consul to Mexico.

This edition is not recorded in Miles, which describes two editions with different wrappers and collations, one with 144 pp. and one with 156 pp. The present edition, presumably the third, has 160 pp.

Item #10533 $475.00


ILLUSTRATED LIFE OF

General Scott at Chippewa.

GENERAL WINFIELD SCOTT:

EMBRACING A FULL DESCRIPTION OF THE

CAPTURE OF VERA CRUZ—THE BATTLE OF CERRO GORDO, AND THE ADVANCE OF THE ARMY ON THE CITY OF MEXICO—WITH PLANS OF THE BATTLES.

The whole Illustrated by numerous Engravings.

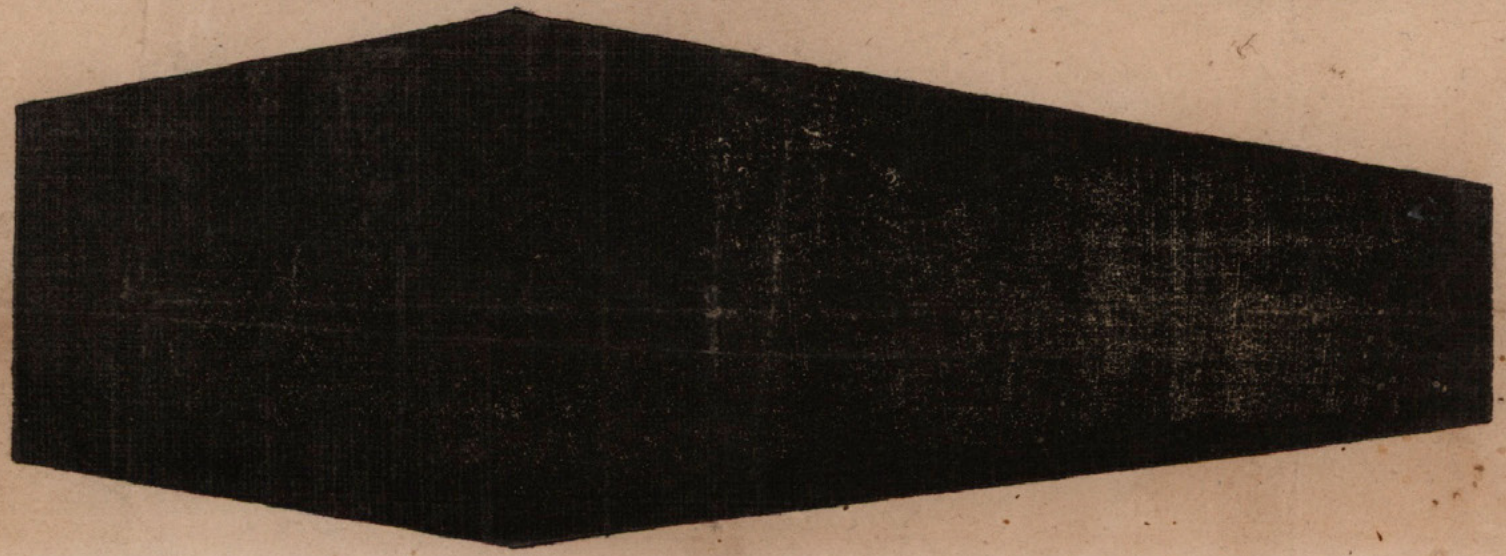
NEW YORK:
PUBLISHED BY A. S. BARNES & CO., 51 JOHN-STREET.
SOLD ALSO BY BURGESS, STRINGER, & CO.
BOSTON: REDDING & CO.—PHILADELPHIA: ZIEBER & CO.
1847.

Price Twenty-five Cents.

Cilley of Maine,

MURDERED BY

GRAVES OF KENTUCKY.



Once more, kind reader, we are called
To take our pen in hand,
An awful tragedy to write,
Of Murder in our land.

The murder'd man, as we are told,
Was one from our own state;
Cilley, the Representative

Their father's blood, thus spilt, will cry
For vengeance from the ground,
And God, who, from his throne on high,
Will listen to their sound.

Vengeance is his, he will repay
[illegible] his laws;

THE DUELING DEATH OF CONGRESSMAN
JONATHAN CILLEY OF MAINE

49. Withington, [William]. **Cilley of Maine, Murdered by Graves of Kentucky.** Portland, [Maine]: March 3, 1838. Illustrated broadside, 11.5" x 7", a cut of a single coffin. CONDITION: Good, old horizontal and vertical folds, document tape repairs to a few small perforations at creases, 1.5" tear at left margin slightly extending into text, paper somewhat aged with a few very small ink splatters.

A scarce broadside publication of verses lamenting the death of Maine congressman Jonathan Cilley—killed in a duel with a fellow U.S. Representative—and condemning the honor culture of the American South.

Published shortly after Cilley's death, this poem by Portland writer William Withington exemplifies the reception of the news of congressman's death in his home state and in the north more broadly. Cilley was killed on February 24th, 1838, by Rep. William Graves of Kentucky in Bladensburg, Maryland—the last fatal duel between members of Congress. Despite there having been no longstanding hostility between the two men, the dispute began when Graves approached Cilley to deliver a letter to him from newspaper editor James Webb (a friend of Graves), who claimed Cilley had slandered him in a speech. Cilley refused to accept the letter, which Graves took as an insult to his *own* honor, and challenged Cilley to a duel. At the Maryland dueling ground, Graves fatally shot Cilley with a rifle in the third round. In the aftermath, Congress passed federal legislation that cracked down on dueling in Washington, D.C. (including a ban on the act of challenging someone to a duel).

The poem opens with a description of the "awful tragedy," calling the incident a murder and punning on Graves's surname: "A Murderer! —to his Grave will go— *Graves* is his real name." Withington calls for a government ban on dueling and for Graves to be "hung on a gallows by the neck," along with the two seconds who aided the duelers, also members of Congress. Here, Cilley is characterized as an innocent victim of a culture of misguided "southern chivalry," and much of the poem is spent attacking the idea of dueling as a way to preserve one's honor:

> Our Northern people all disdain
> This cursed practice here.
> They call it honor (!) but to us
> No honor doth appear.

Duels create widows and orphans, the author states, and God will take vengeance on behalf of the families. Ultimately, the pursuit of honor is a hollow goal that leaves only suffering in its wake:

> But all such honor you will find,
> Will end in deep disgrace;
> And all such vagabonds as these
> Should be hissed (?) from the place

The poem concludes with a verse requesting readers to forgive any errors, this being the author's first attempt at writing a tragedy "of this kind." In addition, readers are asked to "give a trifle to help the printer in his trade."

William Withington (1785–1862) was born in Monmouth in Kennebec County, Maine. He spent much of his life in Portland, Maine, and was married and died there. He is recorded as living in Lawrence, Mass. in 1855.

OCLC records just three examples, at AAS, Harvard and Bowdoin College.

A lyrical denunciation of an honor-driven dueling culture that claimed the life of Rep. Jonathan Cilley.

REFERENCES: "A Fatal Duel Between Members in 1838" at United States House of Representatives online; "William Withington" at Family Search online.

Item #10390 $1,800.00

50. Work, Henry C. **"Pity Me, Loo!" The California Bird Song.** New York: Published by C. M. Cady 107 Duane St., 1879. Lith. by R. Teller 116 E. 11th St. Folio (13.25" x 10.25") sheet music with chromolithographic front cover. 6 pp. including front cover, [2] pp. pub. ads., disbound from larger volume. CONDITION: Very good, light offsetting, very light foxing to lower margin of p. 6.

A rare and marvelously illustrated piece of sheet music inspired by a summer of hiking in California, written by a prolific composer of Civil War sheet music and featuring a brilliantly-colored bird about to take wing over the Yosemite Valley.

A jewel-like red and yellow bird, its blue and green wings outstretched, is the star of this view overlooking Yosemite Falls and the winding river valley, which is dotted with buildings and sheltered by high mountains in the distance. Three figures—evidently Indigenous—stand on an overlook at the lower right corner of the scene. "Pity, Me Loo!" is a late-career composition of Henry Clay Work (1832–1884), and his composer's note explains that the title of the song imitates "the melody and vocal utterance of a bird that I often listened to during a summer spent in climbing the granite cliffs and rambling among the manzanita bushes, on the western slope of the Sierra Nevada range."

The son of an Ohio abolitionist and Underground Railroad conductor, Work rejected a career as a tailor and made his profession in printing. He is best known for his Union songs during and after the Civil War, most of which were published by the Chicago-based firm Root & Cady. Following the war, Work joined his brothers in an ill-fated farming scheme in New Jersey—and effectively lost his wife when she was committed to an insane asylum—while Root & Cady's business was destroyed by the Great Chicago Fire of 1871. Work removed to Philadelphia for several years, where he fell hopelessly in love with a much younger woman, and, to escape, spent a summer on the west coast in 1869. A chance meeting with Chauncy Marvin Cady, who had set up a short-lived publishing operation in New York, briefly reignited Work's composing career. Despite the popularity of his "Marching Through Georgia" at Grand Army of the Republic reunions, Work died sad and poor at the age of fifty-two.

Lithographer Robert Teller was a "prolific producer" of sheet music covers (Last). He was in three short-lived partnerships over the course of the late 1860s and early 1880s, and "After 1899 his own firm was known as Teller Sons & Dorner, with Robert Teller Jr., William Teller, and Charles A. Dorner." The firm remained active until 1950.

No examples recorded in OCLC.

REFERENCES: Last, Jay. *The Color Explosion : Nineteenth-Century American Lithography* (Santa Ana, CA: Hillcrest Press, 2005), p. 232; Tribble, Edwin. "Marching Through Georgia," *The Georgia Review* Vol. 21, No. 4 (1967); Hill, Richard S. "The Mysterious Chord of Henry Clay Work," *Notes : Quarterly Journal of the Music Library Association* Vol. 10, No. 2 (1953).

Item #10570 $550.00





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