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December, 2023

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An account of the celebration held to honor the Union veterans of the Battle of Hampton Roads and benefit the families of those killed aboard the USS Cumberland and the USS Congress.

“Saturday, the Eighth Day of March, A.D. 1862, will ever be regarded as the beginning of a new era in the annals of naval warfare.” So opens this tribute to the heroic crews of the Cumberland and Congress, the two wooden-hulled Union frigates sunk by the Rebel ironclad Merrimack in the Battle of Hampton Roads, also known as the Battle of the Monitor and Merrimack. It was the first confrontation in the world between two ironclad war ships, and prompted both Great Britain and France to cease construction of wooden-hulled models. After sinking the Cumberland and the Congress, the Merrimack battled its ironclad Union counterpart, the Monitor, for some three hours without a conclusive result: the Union trade blockade of Norfolk and Richmond—which the Cumberland and Congress had been enforcing—continued unbroken.

This account, which includes brief histories of the Monitor and the Merrimac as well as lists of the killed and missing, details the formal celebration organized in New York City’s Academy of Music for the officers and crews of the two Union vessels. The circular advertising the event is reprinted (“A reception will be given...to the Officers and Crews of the Frigates CUMBERLAND and CONGRESS who so nobly stood by their guns and their flag in the late engagement in Hampton Roads”) as is the two-part program. Detailed descriptions of the evening—from decorations to music to the “continued manifestations of sympathy and gratitude” accompanying the sailors on their “return march to the Navy-Yard”—are included alongside transcripts of the evening’s speeches.

Item #8493

$475.00
A NEW HAMPSHIRE COPPERHEAD EXCORIATES THE LINCOLN ADMINISTRATION

2. Anonymous. [A lengthy autograph letter written by a New Hampshire Copperhead to his brother, vigorously expressing pro-Union, anti-Lincoln, and states’ rights sentiments.] Unity, [New Hampshire], 30 May 1862. 9.75” x 7.75”. 10 pp. in ink on 2 bifolium leaves and 1 leaf. Final leaf with remnant of broken wax seal, indicating the letter was in fact sent (and not retained). Several corrections to the text made by the author, and extensive emphasis indicated by underlining throughout the letter. CONDITION: Very good, old folds, a few tiny stains, no losses to the text.

A substantive letter—almost an essay unto itself—composed during the second year of the Civil War by a New Hampshire man with strong Copperhead leanings, covering a wide range of political, historical, and racial topics of the day.

The author writes to his elder brother Jacob, a Southern sympathizer who may have lived in the South. He opens the letter by noting that his brother “inadvertently affixed a secession stamp, and the consequence was that [the letter] remained in the office some 10 or 12 days.” In lock-step with the political line of Copperheadism, the writer not only views the ongoing Civil War as a violation of Constitutionally guaranteed States’ rights, but also perceives President Lincoln’s actions as overstepping constitutionally limited Presidential powers.

Writing from Unity, New Hampshire (where he states he was born), the author discusses the town, New England, politicians from and/or representing New Hampshire (Mason Tappan and Robert H. Foss), and his views and those of his neighbors regarding the Union as well as abolition:

Unity was ever loyal to the Constitution & the good old flag—true through the revolutionary struggles—and I speak from actual knowledge when I say that in 1812 & 15 when we were at war with the most powerful nation on earth...when disloyalty and ‘secession’ reign’d throughout New England...Old Unity stood shoulder to shoulder with a united and loyal South, and succeeded in preserving the Union—and all, without the aid of gag laws, proscriptions or imprisonment.

He continues:

since the advent of the self-styled Republican Party; when their leaders Tappan, [Robert H.] Foss and others have been perambulating the length and breadth of this State, with their 16 starred flags thrown to the breeze, with the watch-word, ‘No union with slave-holders’—Old Unity has ever remained unchanged!—We are decidedly opposed to the secession of a single State North or South...And we believe it to be equally imperative that abolitionism should be crushed out, an indispensable prerequisite for the salvation of our beloved country.
Regarding the President, he notes:

you inquire what I think of President Lincoln now?...I honestly believe that President Lincoln’s policy is, and has been, very ambiguous and equivocal—and I believe that both the President and Congress are guilty of gross duplicity! Look at the resolution of Mr. Crittenden, setting forth the sole object and intent of the war, which was adopted by Congress in July last, with so much pretended unanimity, which had the effect to unite the North and bring into the field an immense and victorious army!...I don’t believe they now intend, or ever did intend to protect and preserve the Constitution as it is, or restore the Union as it was:—I don’t believe they intend that the Union shall be restored unless slavery is abolished—the leaders of the [Republican] Party, have for years, been determined to destroy the Constitutional rights of the South.

After quoting both William Seward (from an 1858 speech in Rochester, New York) and Salmon P. Chase, the author accuses the Lincoln Administration of corruption: “I consider Mr. Lincoln’s Administration to be the most corrupt one, ever known.” For proof, he also quotes “two Republican witnesses,” John P. Hale and Henry Dawes, concluding:

Such bolts, dear brother, are sufficient to knock an ordinary man’s brains out. None but a rail splitter, tougher than white oak, could escape annihilation—they would instantly extinguish the vital spark in the breast of such honest men as Harrison or Taylor— compared with Lincoln’s Cabinet: Floyd, Cobb & Co. become almost honest & sainted rascals!!—But Mr. Lincoln has not the courage or the honesty to hurl such scoundrels from office. He can remove Fremont for cause, yet restore him by abolition dictation—he can choke off Cameron—by giving him a more lucrative office—All other plunderers are permitted to hold on.

Much of the second half of the letter contains an extensive historical outline of slavery in the U.S., which the writer argues is protected by the Constitution. In 1776, when American Independence was declared, he notes that every state was “guilty” of the “accursed sin” of slavery. New Hampshire had some 629 slaves, and he lists the number of slaves held in each of the other states. After remarking that, in 1776, “the African slave trade was in full operation 32 years from that date,” he observes that “many of our best men at that time both North and South, considered slavery an evil, but by the Constitution as the fathers practiced, the subject was left entirely to State legislation.” He proceeds to examine the policy relating to slavery adopted in the decades following the formation of the Constitution, and covers both slave and free states admitted to the U.S. up until 1848.

At the time of the 1848 Presidential Election, the U.S. comprised fifteen slave States and fourteen free States. He writes that “at that election the Democrats put up Gen. Cass, a free states man, and the Whigs (nine-tenths of whom are now Republicans) put up & elected Gen. Taylor, a slave owner. Lincoln, himself voting for a nigger driver—‘Oh consistency thou art a jewel!’” He notes that, in 1850, America “was again agitated on the accursed subject of slavery,” and continues: “The nation was rescued from destruction by adopting a policy substantially the same as that pursued by the fathers of the Constitution—non-intervention by Congress on the subject of slavery. Popular sovereignty!” At the National Convention at Baltimore in 1852, “both parties also adopted precisely the same platform as a finality on the slavery question.”

Now addressing the Civil War (at this time in its second year), he queries: “My dear Brother, who is responsible for this tremendous, this heartrending calamity that has befallen our hitherto happy and prosperous country? In the sincerity of my soul, I answer, the Republican Party.” He argues that “the South would have accepted any arrangement which has been extended to them (not, as justification of rebellion—but, mitigation of damages), since the adoption of the Constitution.” After quoting both Stephen Douglas and Jefferson Davis on this matter, he excoriates the abolitionist Wendell Phillips—“the man [who was] recently honored and feasted by the Vice President and Speaker of the House, and heads of Departments—the man, who tramples the Constitution under his feet, brags of his disloyalty, and receives the marked respect of the leading of the administration.”

The writer quotes a recent speech made by Phillips in Boston in which he fore-tells the outbreak of the Civil War: “The anti-slavery Party had hoped for, and planned disunion, because it would lead to the development of mankind and the elevation of the black man—in six weeks, I expect a separation. The game is up, the Union is at an end. Before the summer ends, we shall have two confederacies.” He argues that if any of the other candidates had been elected, “the country would have been saved from destruction”: “a satisfactory arrangement would have been made—I think the South would have been content with the policy of any former administration—Mr. [Stephen] Douglas expressly said that if he had been elected, an amicable arrangement would have been made.” He notes that he personally has been “a consistent Democrat”:

I heartily support the non-intervention policy of Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Madison and Monroe up to 1826 when the Missouri line was agree[d] upon by North and South. I adhered to that, till J[ohn] P. Hale in 1848 pronounced it “a rope of sand,” and it was repudiated in Congress by Northern votes. When the compromise measures of 1850 were agreed to, I adopted them as preferable to any thing which could be devised. I stand there still, and no earthly power can shake my foundation.

He concludes the letter by criticizing the current administration’s push to emancipate African Americans as both distracting from the needs of white men and also causing white men to lose their own “liberties”:

If Congress would let the negro alone & legislate for white men—all would
be well. If the Administration would, without reserve, plant themselves upon the platform and policy of Washington, and by proclamation, make it known to the whole nation, our patriotic army would soon bring the rebels to submission & loyalty, and peace would be restored in sixty days. But no—the whole government appears to be determined on emancipation. Mr. Lincoln pleads with the south to sell their slaves to the government, and informs them that “they cannot if they would, be blind to the signs of the times”! What signs? Why—if they will not emancipate voluntarily, it will be done forcibly! This is the inference! Now, with our present vast expenses—with four millions of lazy negroes on our hands to be supported & provided for—with the almost unanimous & eternal disloyalty of the white population of 12 or 15 States, and above all, a divided north. Well may we adopt the language of Phillips—“The game is up—the Union is at an end.” The Constitution is destroyed! We shall exemplify the truth of the epitaph, predicted many years ago by Elwood Fisher, to be inscribed upon our national tablet, “Here lies a people, who, in striving to give freedom to the negro lost their own liberties.” God of our fathers—pardon our errors. Pity our posterity, and grant us a safe deliverance!

A remarkable Copperhead letter vividly exemplifying Northern opposition to abolitionism and the policies of President Lincoln.

Item #8021

$1,750.00

*A delightful pair of original watercolors for the covers of two Christmas volumes for children published by the American News Company of New York.*

The larger of these watercolors—the cover design for *Merry Christmas [and] Happy New Year*—features a vignette of two young girls in their holiday finery exchanging a kiss, apparently at the center of a circle of their playmates. This scene probably represents a variant of the game “Ring Around the Rosie” in which, at the end of the song, the last children to “get down” must pay a “penalty”—in this version, by entering the middle of the ring to kiss, and presumably to await their replacements at the end of the next round (Newell; *Brooklyn Daily*). The vignette is flanked by a holly bush on the right and a less readily identifiable berried bush on the left. Across the top are two tolling bells out of which fly four young but relatively mature female nudes. In the published version, these have been replaced by modestly draped putti. A pair of doves and a squirrel grace the branches above the vignette, and at the bottom two children haul a Christmas tree, trailed by their bounding dog.

The smaller work—the cover for *Our Christmas Party*—shows another party scene, in the center of which two young teens pull a Christmas cracker while their friends look on. In the background a pair of sweethearts link arms and a woman offers a plate of cookies to a young girl.

Both volumes were published by the American News Company, “that mammoth wholesaler of books,” which at the time was the dominant book and newspaper distributor in the country (Lehmann-Haupt). Contemporary ads stress the books’ “handsome chromo cover[s]” or “beautiful chromo board covers” (*American Bookseller*). A rather worn copy of *Merry Christmas,* with the final version of the cover illustration, accompanies the watercolors.


Item #8391 $2,500.00
A compelling archive of letters, a cabinet photo, and other items relating to Col. Thomas Aspinwall who was U.S. Consul to London, having been appointed by President James Madison and serving in London until his removal by President Franklin Pierce in 1853. These items all date to 1853 and 1854 and relate to his removal from the U.S. Consular office in London.

Born in Brookline, Massachusetts, Col. Thomas Aspinwall (1786–1876) was the second longest serving United States consul, holding that position in London from 1816 to 1854. He matriculated at Harvard College in 1804 and graduated three years later, delivering the Latin valedictory address. In the War of 1812, Aspinwall was appointed Major of the Ninth Regiment, U.S. Infantry. In 1813 he was made a Lieutenant-Colonel and eventually a Colonel on account of his valor in the 1813 Battle of Sacket’s Harbor. In September 1814, during the Siege of Fort Erie, he sustained an injury to his left arm that required an amputation. In recognition of his service, President Madison appointed him consul to London during a recess, and he was confirmed at the beginning of the subsequent legislative session. While in London, Aspinwall acted as a literary agent and a liaison between U.S. authors and British publishers. The U.S. historian and Hispanist William Prescott, for instance, engaged with him in this capacity, as did Washington Irving, who was a close friend. He married Louise E. Poignand in 1814, with whom he had seven children. Aspinwall died in Boston in 1876.

ARCHIVE CONTENTS

1. ALS from Thomas Aspinwall to William L. Marcy, Secretary of State for President Franklin Pierce. Consulate of the United States, London, 29th June 1853. 12.5” x 8”. 12 pp. A retained copy. CONDITION: Very good, light wear. This letter constitutes Aspinwall’s reply to Marcy concerning instructions not to employ non-American clerks. Aspinwall describes the clerks currently working in the office and explains that the office can’t function without them and therefore he cannot comply with Marcy’s directive.

2. Printed letter hand-signed by Aspinwall to his many business associates in London. London, February 8, 1854. 12.75” x 8”. 4 pp. CONDITION: Very good, a few light stains to page 1, old folds. This letter is addressed to thirty seven different individuals and companies including Barring Brothers & Co., George Peabody, Forbes & Forbes, and others. Aspinwall expresses heartfelt thanks for a letter received from them (the printed copy is attached) and announces his departure from London and return to the U.S.
3. ALS with its original envelope by Aspinwall to Abbott Lawrence. London, September 16, 1853. 7.25” x 4.4”. 4 pp. in ink. CONDITION: Very good, old folds. Aspinwall thanks Lawrence for his support and mentions disagreements with General Pierce and political opponents, with its original envelope addressed by Aspinwall to Hon. Abbott Lawrence in Boston.

SOME REPRESENTATIVE PASSAGES

“I have seldom in my long life, been more deeply touched, or more highly gratified than by your generous, noble, warmhearted letter of the 30th of last month. I wish I was worth so much good feeling and kind consideration, as you manifest for me. It is an ample offset to the evil the administration have sought to do me, and will go far to reconcile me to the adverse circumstances, with which I have at present to contend. But as I wrote you some time since I do not mean to break my heart because General Pierce thinks fit to displease me. In fact since your letter came, I began to feel as if I had just been emancipated and had, all at once, regained the joyous enthusiasm that accompanied me through some of the most critical periods of my early manhood. I rejoice to hear from you that I am still so kindly remembered and esteemed by my old friends at home. They have sound hearts, sound principals, and sound hearts [sic] and it makes me proud and happy and kindly thought of by men who are the salt of the nation.”

“I am sorry to see our chief magistrate tamely placing himself at the disposal of a party that appears to set at defiance all that has hitherto been considered respectable. For myself I would sooner lose this office or any other a hundred times more lucrative than stoop to the loathsome artifices by which I have been supplanted.”

“If I would come out to you at once I should rejoice to do so. But I am entangled by various obstacles incident to a sudden removal from a long established position. Indeed I do not see how I can be in the U. States before next spring. My [nephew? daughter?] will probably be here early in October as I learn indirectly. From the Secretary of State I had not had any notice of my dismissal I am told he opposed it as long as he could.”

“You will see that the Gov. has refused to accept the Sultans modifications of the Vienna note of the 4 powers. Of course the chances are more on the side of __. This state of things causes a drain of bullion—the bank has raised its minimum rate of discount yesterday to 4 ½ p.c. and will no doubt raise it still higher, things in the East of Europe are not speedily adjusted. —A case or two [of] cholera has taken place in Southwark. In Newcastle it is very bad. Mrs. Aspinwall and my daughter write with me in affectionate remembrance to Mrs, Miss and Mrs. Lawrence, Your fast friend T. Aspinwall.”

Born in Groton, Mass., Abbott Lawrence (1792–1855) was a prominent American businessman, politician, and philanthropist. He founded Lawrence, Massachusetts, and in 1834 he was elected to the 24th Congress as a Whig from Massachusetts. He did not run for renomination to the 25th Congress, but was re-elected to the 26th Congress. In 1842, he was appointed commissioner to settle the Northeastern Boundary Dispute between Canada and the U.S. In 1848, Lawrence was an unsuccessful candidate for the vice-presidency on the Whig ticket, headed by Zachary Taylor. With Taylor’s presidential victory, he offered Lawrence a choice of administrative positions. After rejecting a cabinet appointment, Lawrence chose the post of minister to Great Britain. He was involved in the negotiations of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty. He resigned in October 1852.


5. ALS by Robert C. Winthrop to Mrs. Lawrence. N.p., January 13, 1854. 7.1” x 4.4”. 2 pp. With original envelope addressed to Mrs. Abbott Lawrence, Park St., with initials “R.C.W.” in lower left corner. CONDITION: Very good, old folds. Winthrop returns Col. Aspinwall’s letters and thanks her for the opportunity to read them, noting that they prove “how great a wrong has been done to the best interests of the country by the proscription of the present Administration.”

Born in Boston, Robert Charles Winthrop (1809–1894) was an American lawyer, philanthropist and Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives. A Whig, Winthrop was elected U.S. Representative from Massachusetts to the 26th U.S. Congress to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Abbott Lawrence; he was reelected to the 27th Congress and served from 1840 to 1842, when he resigned. He was subsequently elected to the 27th Congress to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of his successor Nathan Appleton; he was reelected to the 28th and to the three succeeding Congresses and served from 1842 to 1850, and as the Speaker of the House during the 30th Congress.

6. ALS by William Aspinwall (Thomas Aspinwall’s son) to Abbott Lawrence addressed “My Dear Sir.” May 4, 1853. 6.9” x 4.4”. 1 p. CONDITION: Very good, old folds. This letter is accompanied by the referred to four-page manuscript copy of the letter from Abbott Lawrence to President Franklin Pierce expressing support for Thomas Aspinwall dated May 2nd, 1853 from Boston. (“I enclose a copy of your note to the President, the original I will send to my father by the next steamer. I wrote myself to the President on Monday...”) With original envelope addressed by Aspinwall to Honorable Abbott Lawrence, Park Street.

William Aspinwall (1819–1892) was from Brookline Mass, attended Harvard, and was a lawyer.
7. ALS on blue paper by William P. Mason to Mrs. Abbott Lawrence expressing support for Aspinwall. N.p., March 9, 1854. 7.75” x 4.8”. 2 pp. With original envelope addressed by Mason to Mrs. Abbott Lawrence, Park St. CONDITION: Very good, old folds. This William P. Mason House at 5 Mason Street in Swansea, Mass. is on the National Register of Historic Places.

8. Large envelope addressed to Mrs. Abbott Lawrence, Park Street. 4.5” x 8.5”. With a pencil notation outside the envelope, “Relating to Col. Aspinwall’s removal” and inside written in ink, “2 letters from Wm. P. Mason Esq…Mrs. Abbott Lawrence according…to J. March.”

9. Cabinet photo taken by Morrill’s Studio in Lowell, Massachusetts, probably of William Aspinwall as an old man. Lowell, Massachusetts, [ca. 1880].5.6” x 3.9”. CONDITION: Some fading, light wear.

10. Envelope addressed to G. W. Baldwin, Esq. in Austria. CONDITION: Lacking stamp. It seems to be postmarked March 22, 1901, which would be after Aspinwall died.

Item #8358

$1,250.00
Atwater, Jeremiah; James Gilbert; Isaac Doolittle; and Stephen Ball, selectmen. [Manuscript pledge signed by the selectmen of the city of New Haven to return cannons borrowed for its defense from Isaac Sears and Thomas Ives of New York.] New Haven, 29 May 1775. 1 p. in ink, 12” x 8”. CONDITION: Very good, document repair tape at verso along three old folds.

A stirring manuscript receipt for cannons and a pledge for their return, revealing mutual aid between the colonies of Connecticut and New York during the earliest stages of the American Revolution.

Written just over a month after the Battles of Lexington and Concord—and Benedict Arnold’s march from New Haven to Boston—this document acknowledges the receipt of “Sixty Five Cannons of various Sizes from Nines to Three Pounders,” as well as “one two pounder,” from Thomas Ives and Isaac Sears of New York. Signed by four New Haven selectmen, the pledge reads in part:

we promise in behalf of the Town of New Haven to keep safely and deliver them at New York again to them in order free from any charge, where the present unhappy Controversy between Great Britain and these Colonys shall be fully settled, and arms intierly [sic] laid aside, and not being.

In Consideration of which Risques & Charges the said Town of New Haven is to make what use they Please of the said Cannons, and what shall not be wanted for the defence of this Town, are to be disposed of as the General Assembly shall think best for the use of the Colony.

Connecticut would become a significant supplier for the Continental Army, as well as the target of three destructive British raids, including one on New Haven in 1779, when these borrowed cannons may have been used.

New Haven town meeting records show that, following the Revolutionary War, the signatories of this letter—along with Captain James Rice—were appointed “to be a committee to inquire concerning the cannon brought to this city from New York by Thomas Ives, etc.,” and, after their initial report, were further charged to “do what they judge is needful to be done with regard to [the great guns brought from New York], so as to save the town from any loss and charge relative thereto” (Atwater, p. 45).
Both Ives and Sears were members of New York’s Committee of Sixty—also known as the “Committee of Observation”—elected to enforce the Articles of Association, and Sears, who spent his early career as a captain, rose to prominence as a merchant, a founder of the Sons of Liberty, and a fiery revolutionary organizer. Just a month prior to the loan acknowledged here, Sears, arrested for anti-British activity, was rescued from the doors of prison by a mob of supporters, and several days later, upon receiving news of the Battles of Lexington and Concord, led some 360 men in breaking into the city hall to seize gunpowder and muskets, afterwards taking over the Customs House and temporarily closing the port.

Isaac Doolittle (1721–1800), was a wealthy clockmaker, silversmith, “ingenious mechanic” (i.e., engineer), as well as a founder and first warden of New Haven’s Trinity Church. In 1769 he manufactured and sold the first printing presses made in America. He was active in public affairs, particularly during the Revolution, when he served in multiple public offices and, with Jeremiah Atwater, constructed a gun powder mill to supply colonial forces. He was an older cousin of the famous engraver Amos Doolittle, whose views of the Battle of Lexington and Concord are among the most iconic of Revolutionary War prints.

Jeremiah Atwater (1743–1811) was from one of earliest families to settle New Haven, and served as a longtime steward of Yale College. After the Revolution, he was involved in redesigning New Haven’s streets.

Stephen Ball (1726–1799), deacon of the First Church in New Haven from 1771 until his death, had served as a selectman since at least 1766, and was likewise a prominent figure in the town, owning a large house near that of the Mayor. By his marriage to Abigail Atwater, he was brother-in-law to Jeremiah.

Of James Gilbert, little seems to be known beyond the record of his public activities in New Haven.

A resonant document of New Haven’s defensive preparations in the earliest days of the Revolutionary War.

REFERENCES: Atwater, Edward Elias, ed. History of the City of New Haven to the Present Time (1887).

Item #8451 $7,500.00

LOVELY WATERCOLOR VIEW OF THE HOME OF A NOTED STEAMBOAT CAPTAIN BY JOHN B. BACHELDER

6. Bachelder, John B. The Residence of Capt. W. A. Sanborn Weirs Bridge Guilford NH. Gilford, New Hampshire, 7 July 1857. Watercolor, 4.875” x 7.5” oval on larger paper (5.25” x 8”), pencil title, date, and signature below image. CONDITION: Very good, very light foxing, slight toning and a few small spots to margins.

A charming original watercolor view of the home of Captain Winborn Adams Sanborn and its environs, by important New Hampshire artist and prominent Battle of Gettysburg historian John B. Bachelder.

Taken from a somewhat elevated vantage point and overlooking Lake Winnipesaukee with the White Mountains and its foothills in the distance, this view shows the pasture and large white farmhouse belonging to Sanborn (b. 1810), who captained several of the earliest steamers on the lake—among them the Belknap and the famous Lady of the Lake—and constructed a large hotel, initially called Hotel Weirs and later named Hotel Sanborn, at the Weirs, a popular vacation area adjacent to Gilford. Sanborn worked the sea as well as the lake, spending his winters along the southern coast of the United States.

John Badger Bachelder (1825–1894) was a portrait and landscape painter born in Gilmanton, New Hampshire. After spending several years teaching in Pennsylvania, he returned to his home state and set up a studio in Manchester, producing some thirty-five town views between 1854 and 1863, which were published as lithographs. In 1862, Bachelder accompanied the Army of the Potomac to the front, collecting data, making views and maps, and recording the history of the major battles, many of which he witnessed. Bachelder’s career as a town view-maker effectively came to an end in 1863, when his interest in the Battle of Gettysburg became all-consuming. He conducted countless interviews with battle participants, produced an important bird’s eye view of the battle (his pièce de résistance) as well as a set of three maps (one for each day of the battle), commissioned a panoramic painting of the battle and toured the country with it, took a leading role in erecting battlefield monuments, organized reunions, wrote both a guide-book and a history of the battle, and served as Superintendent of Tablets and Legends for the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association.

A lovely watercolor by an important New Hampshire artist and view-maker.


Item #8463 $2,500.00
EARLY PAPERS OF THE FIRST COPPER MINING COMPANY ACTIVE IN MICHIGAN’S UPPER PENINSULA


An early lot of papers documenting the operations of the first company to begin mining copper in the Upper Peninsula after the Copper Treaty of 1842.

Following the cessions in the late 1830s and early 40s of Ojibwe (Chippewa) lands around Lake Superior, reports of rich copper deposits along the shores of Lake Superior inspired Euro-Americans to acquire still more Native lands. The Treaty of La Pointe, negotiated in 1842 by Robert Stuart (described by a contemporary as “a severe man in all things”), accordingly ceded Ojibwe lands in what is now Wisconsin and the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, and became known as the Copper Treaty. In the spring of 1844, the War Department issued the first leases on mineral lands in the newly acquired territory, and the Lake Superior Copper Company became the first organization to begin extensive mining of several veins in the Keweenaw Peninsula. One in particular, along the Eagle River between the present-day towns of Phoenix and Eagle River, “became the primary workings. The vein was 1,800 feet in length, approximately eleven feet wide, and contained half breeds (copper/silver mix) and plates of pure native silver. The first shaft was sunk in 1844 along the east bank of the river. By 1845, four additional shafts were driven where pieces of copper and silver were said to stick out of the ground” (Mindat). In 1849, financial difficulties prompted the firm to reincorporate as the Phoenix Mining Company. By the end of the century, some 140 mines had been established in the region, making huge contributions to the wealth of the new territories as well as causing lasting ecological damage.

ARCHIVE CONTENTS:

[Two contracts, signed by Secretary of War George Bancroft with the seal of the War Department.] 16 May 1845; undated, 1845. 2 bifolia, 12.625” x 7.875”, totalling 5 pp. in ink. CONDITION: Very good.

Both documents, referring to tracts of land in “the district of country acquired from the Chippewa Indians,” grant permission for up to 500 tons of crude ore from Point Keweenato be transported elsewhere for smelting.

Wilson, James. Bond of James Wilson to The Trustees of the Lake Supr Copper Company [docketed title]. 14 March 1844. 10” x 7.875”, 1 p. in ink. Sealed and signed by Wilson, docketed on verso. CONDITION: Very good.

Regarding three tracts of land on the southern shore of Lake Superior, permitted for mining, and a conditional obligation of $5000 on the part of Wilson to

the trustees: David Henshaw, of Boston (and until recently Secretary of Navy under President Tyler), Lemuel Williams, of Cambridge, and De Garmo Jones, of Detroit.


General Walter Cunningham had been appointed by James Madison Porter to be the federal special agent of mineral lands on the peninsula, and in that capacity had opened an office (in a log cabin) in Copper Harbor. In this letter he asks Porter “how long you will remain at New York, and where,” and informs him that “Col. Abut will direct the Survey of the Roads in the Lake Superior Country.”


Secretary of War William Wilkins responds to Henshaw regarding “a question of some importance, both with regard to the policy and the power proposed by this Department,” which has arisen from “the proposition submitted to the Department by the ‘Pittsburg Comany,’” another very early company to
mine the Upper Peninsula. Wilkins assures Henshaw that he is “very much disposed to do all properly within the power of the Department to encourage the enterprise of the mining companies and to bring out the resources of the mineral country.” Regarding Henshaw’s evident proposal of a mill race, Wilkins writes: “You are aware that the proposition is now before Congress for a ship canal at that place—a circumstance which you will, probably, at once look upon as rendering it expedient at this particular time to grant the privilege you desire.”

Stephens, Philip and William Phillips. [Copy of ALS application made to Martin Coryell, agent of the Lake Superior Copper Co., for building lots along the Eagle River.] Eagle River, 19 April 1847. 9.875” x 7.75”, 1 p. in ink, docketed on verso. CONDITION: Very good.

Stephens and Phillips express their desire of “purchasing from the Lake Superior Copper Co. some Land near the mouth of Eagle River for the purpose of building it upon it”: they hope for four lots in total, “to erect a storehouse or warehouse and two dwellings.”

[Five bills of lading.] 3 May 1845 (to Sault Ste Marie), 16.625” x 10.25”; 2 September 1845 (to Copper Harbor), 13” x 7.875”; 25 October 1845 (to Eagle River), 14.75” x 9.25”; 28 April 1846 (to Eagle River), 7.875” x 9.25”; 4 August 1846 (to Buffalo), bifolium, 10” x 7.75”, addressed and postmarked on verso. 7 pp. total, print filled out in manuscript, all docketed on versos. CONDITION: Very good, some toning and old folds.

Recording shipments received at Copper Harbor, Sault Ste. Marie, and Eagle River, these bills paint a vivid picture of the daily needs of the young mining effort for hardware (bellows, grindstones, boards, bricks, sheet iron, axes, lead piping, rope, copper boilers, wheels, measures, etc.); household supplies (brooms, stoves, cupboards, chairs, candles, etc.); and, of course, provisions (coffee, sugar, eggs, corn, pork, beans, rice, potatoes, jugs of “ail”, etc). One bill of lading, recording an outgoing shipment to Buffalo, notes just a few items of freight, including “1 Bbl” and “5 half Bbls copper.”

A scarce Barnum’s Museum broadsheet highlighting the aquatic and land animals on display and a drama set in the Swiss Alps.

Described here are fifty Angel Fish (“outvieing even the tints of the rainbow”), Squirrel Fish, Surgeon or Doctor Fish (“a very grave and dignified piscatorial gentleman”), Cow Fish (“with head and horns like a cow, and changes its brilliant colors like a chameleon”), Porcupine Fish (“covered all over with spines, like porcupine’s quills, and with head and eyes like a bulldog”), Crimson Cavaretta (or Jenny Hine), Spanish Lady, Zebra Fish, and more. These specimens are said to have cost the Manager (i.e., Barnum) over $7000. Other animals on display include a “Sacred Bull and Cow of the Hindoos,” Bears, an Electrical Eel, Monster Snakes, and “Ned, the Living Learned Seal,” who was “trained to shoulder the musket, play the organ, make bows, shake hands with the ladies, send them kisses, and show them how to swim,” and performed three times a day in the Lecture Room. Listed are several dozen merchants (and their addresses in New York), who advertised on Barnum’s “Mercantile Advertising Curtain.” These include patent medicine companies, the Bowery Clothing Co., photography dealers, The Soldier’s Friend; Mark’s Artificial Limbs, bootmakers, manufacturers of hair restoration medicine (“it’s not a Dye”), and Holloway’s Pills for diarrhea and dysentery (“the scourges of our Army”).

The verso promotes the performance of Dio Bouicault’s (1820–1890) drama Pauvrette (or “Under the Snow”), which is described as

full of elegant dialogue, interesting and powerful situations, permitting the use of Sketches from the ice clad Alps in Chilling Grandeur frowning in solitary magnificence, also the village of St. Didier, one of the beautiful spots in glorious and sunny Switzerland, from which as the interest increases and piece progresses, the scene is changed to the Palaces and Chateaux of ‘La Belle France,’ forming a succession of romance and passion that none but this great master of the dramatic art has ever effected.

Pauvrette opened on October 18th 1862, and was performed twice a day during the week and weekend. The drama and its tableaux were produced by E. F. Taylor (the Museum’s “Director of Amusements”). Seventeen characters are listed. The Five Acts of the production consist of Act I, Russia, 1812; Act II, Switzerland, 1830; Act III, Summit of the Alps, where there takes place an Alpine Hurricane and the fall of the avalanche; Act IV, France at Chateau of Grandval; and Act V, Pavilion and Gardens of Grandval Illuminated.

No copies of this broadside are recorded in OCLC.
AMERICA—A NATION OF ONE PEOPLE FROM MANY COUNTRIES

With the exception of the Indian all Americans or their forefathers came here from other countries. This map shows where they live, what they do, and what their religion is.

Issued by The Council Against Intolerance in America
9. Bourne, Emma. America—A Nation of One People From Many Countries. New York: Council Against Intolerance in America; Davidson Printing Corporation, 1940. Color-printed map, 35” x 54.5”, CONDITION: Very good, recently reinforced on verso with Japanese tissue, old folds now flattened, a few discreet repairs to minor losses in upper black border and small bits of blue along inner edge of border.

A large and lively pictorial map for the education of children, presenting the ethnic and religious diversity of America’s population, filled with illustrations of the inhabitants, products, etc. of the diverse regions of the United States, described by Stephen Hornsby as “one of the most striking maps of the era.”

Between the late 1930s and the mid-1940s, the Council Against Intolerance published a wide array of materials, including books, manuals, and posters that sought to counteract bias and discrimination by advocating ideals of tolerance and unity, including this map by illustrator and painter Emma Cartwright Bourne (1906–1986). Founded by the Jewish author James Waterman Wise, the New York City-based organization included eminent figures such as the educational reformer and philosopher John Dewey; United States Secretary of the Interior for 13 years Harold L. Ickes; eminent theologian and ethicist Reinhold Niebuhr; Governor of Massachusetts Leverett Saltonstall; and newspaper editor William Allen White, among others. A copy of this map was owned by poet Langston Hughes and it was lauded by Eleanor Roosevelt in her newspaper column, My Day.

The map noticeably disregards state boundaries and instead displays constellations of ethnicities populating each region of the U.S. Red banners course through the country identifying people from Great Britain, Ireland, Norway, Russia, Holland, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, Latvia, Germany, Belgium, Puerto Rico, Palestine, Albania, Poland, Greece, Canada, etc. The illustrations in the south depict both African-Americans (“Negroes”) and Caucasians picking cotton together. According to Rebecca Onion, Langston Hughes drew a burning cross and “KKK” near the cotton workers on his copy. For the more densely settled northeast and the vicinity of Detroit, Bourne supplies pop-out keys that indicate the diversity of the citizens in these areas. People are shown at work in a wide variety of industries throughout the country, suggesting the contribution to American productivity made by all citizens.

While Native Americans are nowhere to be found on the land proper, in the bottom right corner, Bourne appends a note next to the head of a Native American off the coast of Florida: “With the exception of the Indian, all Americans or their forefathers came here from other countries. This map shows where they live, what they do, and what their religion is.” A large inset scroll, lower left, lists famous figures under the four headings “Literature,” “Science,” “Industry,” and “The Arts,” with their professions and ethnicities, including John Steinbeck (Germany), George Gershwin (Russia), Albert Einstein (Germany), et al. This same inset offers statistics on religious practices in America. A fabulous illustrated map of the U.S. revealing the diversity of its people and their sundry forms of work and religious practices.

REFERENCES: Hornsby, Stephen J. Picturing America: the Golden Age of Pictorial Maps, p. 78 and Plate 19; Onion, Rebecca. “A Pretty 1940 Map of American Diversity, Annotated by Langston Hughes” at Slate online; Zoe Romanowsky, “The 1940 map that charted where each ethnic group settled in America” at Aleteia online.

Item #8681 $3,750.00

REVOLUTIONARY WAR MUSTER ROLL OF THE SECOND MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT, 1780


A Revolutionary War muster roll for a 2nd Massachusetts Regiment of light infantry company commanded by Colonel John Bailey and Captain Robert Bradford, the latter a descendant of Governor William Bradford.

The 2nd Massachusetts Regiment was raised in the spring of 1775 at Roxbury, Mass. by Gen. John Thomas (Lieut. General of the Massachusetts Bay provincial forces), and was commanded by Colonel John Bailey (1737–1813) for much of its existence. Comprising ten companies from northern Plymouth County, the unit came to be known as Bailey’s Regiment, and was designated as the 23rd Continental Regiment during the 1776 reorganization of the Continental Army. In 1777, it formed part of Ebenezer Learned’s Brigade of Continentals. The 2nd Mass. saw action at the Battle of Bunker Hill, in the New York Campaign, the Battle of Trenton, Battle of Princeton, Battle of Saratoga and the Battle of Monmouth. The regiment was among those led by General Benedict Anold against the British center in the Battle of Freeman’s Farm (First Battle of Saratoga, 19 September 1777), and spent the winter of 1777–78 at Valley Forge. The 2nd was disbanded in 1783 at West Point, New York.

In addition to Capt. Robert Bradford (1750–1823) and Lieut. Silas Morton...
In 1777–1782, fifty-four men are listed on this muster roll—including sargeants, drummers, privates, corporals and one fifer, James Cooker. One column records the terms of service of some of these men—spanning from six months to three years—and the date of their appointment is sometimes given. (Enlistment periods for soldiers in the Continental Army lasted from one to three years.) The Remarks section indicates a number of tasks these soldiers took on such as “waggoner” and guard duty. Several men were transferred to companies commanded by “Maj. Corn.” and Capt. Roger Alden, and the dates of these transfers are recorded. Appearing on the verso is a “Proof of the Effectives” table, signed by Bradford and Morton. A number of men are listed as deserters; during this period of the war, threats of mutiny and actual mutinies became a serious problem.

Born in Plymouth, Mass., a descendant of Plymouth Colony governor William Bradford (1590–1657), Robert Bradford took part in nearly every major battle fought in the middle and eastern states—his military career spanning from the Battle of Bunker Hill to the Capture of Cornwallis at Yorktown. Along with many fellow American officers, he received the gift of an elegant sword from LaFayette as a mark of his esteem. When the Ohio Company was formed, Bradford became an associate and removed his family to Marietta in 1788 and Belpre a year later. He was associated with Colonel Battelle in the expedition which discovered the site of the Scioto salt spring in Ohio.

11. [Brunton, Richard], engraver. *Register of Horace Higley’s Family… Sacred the Memory of Your Ancestors*. Circa 1799. Engraving, 10.625” x 7.3125”, on laid paper; sheet size 12.125” x 8.125”; blanks for names and dates filled in by hand in ink. CONDITION: Very good, strong impression, old folds, 1.75” tear into image at center of left side, repaired with document repair tape; a few other short tears confined to margins, a few miniscule holes mainly in letters of “Horace Higley” in top section, some foxing and minor stains.

An exceptionally fine and previously unrecorded example of one of various family registers engraved by Richard Brunton, recognized today as “the engraver of perhaps the earliest preprinted broadside registers for family information in America” (Child).

Brunton’s life and work have been very ably documented by Deborah Child in her *Soldier Engraver Forger: Richard Brunton’s Life on the Fringe in America’s New Republic*, the research for which was distinctly challenging, as Childs indicates, since Brunton “lived more than two centuries ago, left no personal papers, and spent most of his life on the run” (p. 1). According to the records of the Massachusetts State Prison, Brunton was born in Birmingham, England, and it is likely that he apprenticed with Birmingham diesinker and engraver Joseph Troughton, learning the rudiments of his trade. He came to America with the British Army’s 38th Regiment of Foot, serving as a private and a Grenadier, before deserting on June 6th, 1779. Brunton made his way to Groton, Massachusetts where he resided for a time, and was remembered as “a man of great ingenuity and skill, a fine engraver of silver and an adept at making counterfeit money,” as well as other forms of art and fraud (p. 3). He was imprisoned on at least three occasions—the New-Gate prison in East Granby, Connecticut is incidentally the subject of his largest known engraving—and, after becoming “exceedingly intemperate,” died a state pauper in Groton almshouse in 1832.

Brunton’s family registers, more portable and affordable than family Bibles, provided an attractive means for many families of recording birth, marriage, and death dates, and for years functioned as legally legitimate vital records. Few of his plates survive, probably because he retooled the copper when it became worn, and Childs identifies fifteen variations in their design. The example offered here—with its arched form, angel heralding “Fame,” and figures of “Faith,” “Hope,” “Charity,” and “Peace” in the corners—most closely resembles two registers pictured by Childs (fig. 2.13, p. 51, of Ebenezer Prior and Mary Thompson; fig. 3.10, p. 64, of Benajah Humphrey Wilcox and Eunice Fancher), though there are sig-
significant differences among all. Here, the phrase “Keep sacred the Memory Of your Ancestors” appears in the lower panels of the design, and a particularly rich array of motifs borders the register, including a cornucopia, a flower-filled urn, a beehive, four flourishes, and seven birds. The register is filled out in ink for “Horace Higley’s Family”: “He was born AD 1765 June 17th & Married 9th December 1793 to Eleanor Loomis. She was born June 29th 1767 & by her hath the following children”—Horace (b. December 29th, 1794); Homer (b. December 30th, 1796); Peter (b. February 10th, 1802); Mary (b. May 18th, 1804); Charles (b. November 14th, 1806); William (b. April 23rd, 1809). The only death date recorded is that of Peter, on September 17th, 1813.

Horace Higley and Eleanor Loomis were both born in East Windsor, Connecticut, Eleanor evidently inheriting property from her father upon his death a year before her marriage. Between 1795 and 1797 the young family seems to have resided in Winchester, and around the turn of the century “they took up their residence at Winstead…where they lived full forty years. Horace Higley was ‘recommended’ to the Winsted Church in 1802. Natural refinement and intelligence were remarkably blended as characteristic traits this family possessed; they were well-to-do in the world, self-reliant, resolute, and highly respected. As age advanced upon Horace and Eleanor Higley, they removed, in the year 1841, to Painesville, Ohio, where they spent their remaining years with married children” (Johnson, p. 676).

Eleanor’s father Amasa Loomis (ca. 1738–1793), also of East Windsor, responded to the Lexington Alarm in 1775, leading a militia company for the relief of Boston. In 1776 he and his company served in defense of New York.

The register is offered with several Higley family papers, spanning from approximately the 1830s to the 1880s, including several deeds, receipts, the last will and testament of Horace Higley, dated 1842, an inventory of his possessions, and materials relating to Higley family reunions (in 1887 and 1889) in Ohio.

A fine example of a Brunton family register, recording the particulars of an old Connecticut family.

beneath the statue of Colonel William Prescott. His speech, condemning “Prussian military despotism,” stressed an even “deeper significance” of the day, as a timely reminder to fight for equality and “The law of progress and civilization” over “the development of the superman and the claim that he has of right dominion over the rest of his inferiors on earth,” which he called “the law of the jungle.”

In addition to picturing Coolidge, photographs in this album show the other two speakers at the Bunker Hill Monument, Boston Mayor Andrew J. Peters and Massachusetts politician Peter Francis Tague, who served as master of ceremonies; numerous scenes of the vast parade (including “Brig.-Gen. Wm. H. Oakes, Chief Marshall, and Staff, Approaching Reviewing Stand,” the “Boston Fire Dept.,” “Spanish War Veterans,” and the “Mothers, Wives, Daughters and Sisters of Officers and Enlisted Men,” led by “a boy of six carrying a flag with a sign across his chest, reading ‘My Pa Gave His Life for His Country! What Will You Give?’”—at this point, according to the Globe, “Many caught their breath as their emotions got the better of them”); and several more festive views of “Holiday Crowds” at Midway and “Gaelic Football at Sullivan Square Playground.”


Item #7990

$1,400.00

13. Cleveland, Corporal J[osiah]. A Return for the State Store of the Men left at the Huts of the 7th Regt. [Morristown, New Jersey.] 15 June 1780. 2 pp. in ink on single sheet of rag paper, 6” x 7.25”. Docketed on verso. CONDITION: Very good, light chipping to margins, old folds, a few minor ink stains, no losses to the text.

A scarce Revolutionary War manuscript return including the names of two women who were camp followers, one of whom was accompanied by four children, and both of whom were evidently the wives of privates listed and named here.

Gen. George Washington’s encampment in Morristown, New Jersey in the winter of 1779–80 spanned some six months (December 1, 1779–June 22, 1780). Located between New York and Philadelphia, Morristown was a strategic location for Washington’s Army to make camp. The town was a center for local farming, mining, and timber, which would later provide the Army with necessary resources to build winter shelters.

Documents that name camp followers or women with the army are exceedingly scarce, and these small returns are often more illuminating than the large aggregate ones which simply detail the number of women receiving rations from the army. The eight men listed here variously belonged to the 1st, 3rd, 4th, and 9th Companies of the 7th Connecticut Regiment: Corporal Josiah. Cleveland, Derias Calkins, Samuel Smith, Phineas Lake, Thomas Hall, John Tozer, James Nichols, and Stephen Babisson. Following these are the names “Mrs. Nichols of the 4[th] Company” and “Mrs. Culver and 4 children [of the] 5[th] Company.” It is noted that a total of thirteen individuals (not including Josiah Cleveland) are “at the Hutt” of the 7th Regiment as of June 15, 1780. On the verso is the note: “Rec’d of John Barnes Comsa for the use of the within 18 lb. Sugar, 9 lb. Coffee for which we paid 36 Shilling.” The verso is also docketed, “Q.M. [i.e., Quartermaster] 7th Regt. No. R 9—Deliv[ere]d 18 Sug[ar]. 9 Coff[ee]. Paid 36 $[hilling].”

Mrs. Culver was likely Connecticut-born Phebe Culver, the wife of Aaron Culver (1749–1833), who was born in Litchfield, Connecticut and served as a private in the 7th Connecticut Regt., 5th Company (Capt. Titus’ Company), after enlisting in May 1777 for three years of service. He also fought in the 2nd Regiment, Capt. Chamberlain’s Company, from January 1, 1781 to December 31, 1781.

Mrs. Nichols is likely Jemima Morris Nichols (ca. 1742–1807), the wife of James Nichols, IV (1741–1816), who was born in Reading, Massachusetts. James married Jemima in Worcester in 1763. Jemima was born at New Roxbury, Connecticut and had some five children with James. In 1777, Nichols entered military service as a private in Col. William Williams’s Vermont Regiment of Militia,

Born in Canterbury, Connecticut, Captain Josiah Cleveland (1753–1843) served as a Sergeant and a Corporal during the Revolutionary War. Remaining in the army throughout the Revolution, Cleveland fought at Bunker Hill, Harlem Heights, White Plains, Trenton, Princeton, Monmouth, and Yorktown. In 1843, at 90 years old, he journeyed some 500 miles from home to be present at the completion of the Bunker Hill Monument. He died two weeks after that celebration in Charlestown, Massachusetts.

“Camp followers in the Continental Army served a critical role in the day-to-day functions of the American revolutionary cause. By the winter of 1777, around two thousand women marched with American troops and worked as seamstresses, nurses, and cooks. In many cases, women who followed the army were widows, runaway servants, or those who faced poverty because of the war. The wives of high-ranking officers, including Martha Washington, also accompanied their husbands at winter encampments. Though they supported the operations of the military, camp followers were often disparaged for taking a share of the already meager resources of the Continental Army...Washington was irritated with the influx of camp followers, asserting in his August 1777 general orders that ‘the multitude of women in particular, especially those who are pregnant, or have children, are a clog upon every movement...’ Though sometimes considered by Washington as a hindrance on war efforts, women who accompanied the Continental Army served an important role in the daily operations of camp life.”—Mount Vernon online.

REFERENCES: Johnston, Henry P., editor. Record of the Service of Connecticut Men In the War of the Revolution... (Hartford, Connecticut: The Adjutant-General of Connecticut, 1889), p. 218; “Camp Followers” at Mount Vernon online; “James Nichols, IV” at Geni online; “Capt Josiah Cleveland” and “Jemima Morris” at Find a Grave online.
POLITICAL CARICATURE OF JEFF DAVIS
FROM THE EARLY—AND MORE OPTIMISTIC—DAYS OF
THE CIVIL WAR

14. [Curier & Ives, attrib.] Jeff Davis, On His Own Platform, Or the last “act of secession”. [Likely New York, Currier & Ives, 1861 or 1862.] Lithograph, 11.125” x 12.875” plus margins CONDITION: Very good, light wear and toning to extremities, two stray pencil marks (1” or less) at lower right of image.

The scarce second state of this blackly optimistic broadside showing Jefferson Davis on the gallows, poised to swing through the “Secession Trap” door.

Published early in the Civil War and evincing the North’s hope of a quick victory, the first state of this caricature was, according to Reilly, “probably issued not long after the bombardment of Fort Sumter.” Offered here is the second state, with the addition of the skull and crossbones to Davis’s chest as he stands “on the gallows, draped in the Confederate flag and wearing...a misshapen Phrygian cap. Under him is a ‘Secession Trap’ door.” Anticipating the drop, he says: “O dear! O dear! I don’t really want to secede this way—’I want to be let alone.’” Below the gallows stand numerous onlookers: on the left are Unionists (one exclaiming “Amen!”), and on the right are “many prominent secessionists who await their own execution with nooses around their necks,” speaking as follows:

Toombs: “I begin to feel weak in the knees!” Beauregard: “Oh Jeff! Jeff! is that the elevated position that you promised me?” Stephens: “Alas! Alas! I prophesied in November that secession would be the death of us.” Pickens, still defiant, says: “Can it be possible that they will dare to hang a ‘gentleman from South Carolina?’”

OCLC records just one copy of this state, at the Library of Congress.

REFERENCES: Reilly 1861-24; Weitenkampf, p. 129.

Item #8062 $2,750.00
Edwards, Jonathan, A.M., Pastor of the Church in Stockbridge. A Careful and Strict Enquiry into the Modern Prevailing Notions of That Freedom of Will, Which is Supposed to be Essential to Moral Agency, Vertue and Vice, Reward and Punishment, Praise and Blame. Boston, N.E., Printed and Sold by S. Kneeland, in Queen-street, MDCCLIV [1754]. Hardcover. Sm 8vo (7.75” x 4.5”), original full calf, raised bands. [2], vi, [4], 294 pp., [14]. Contemporary ownership inscription reading “Nathan Tuttle’s Book, June 13th 1762” on ffep. Another early inscription in ink on rear end-paper reads: “This Book is the Property of the Daniel Squier of Rutland VT. The owner of this Book lends it to Mr. John Exter of Duett[?] NY, Isaac F. Drury, Pittsford, VT.” CONDITION: Very good, covers rubbed and lightly stained, bit of worming to gutter at rear board, dampstain to inner margins of first few leaves, A2-5 coming away, occasional foxing, the errata slip at Pp2 has been removed and the text of the “advertisement” over which it was pasted is slightly obscured by the residue.

First edition of “the first great philosophical work by an American” (Reese) and among the most significant intellectual achievements of colonial America. This copy with a Tuttle family provenance and a matrilineal connection to the author.

While Edwards is perhaps best remembered for his fire and brimstone sermon, Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God (1741), his Freedom of the Will established him as “the first great philosophic intelligence in American history” (DAB). A defense of the Calvinist doctrine of “unconditional predestination” as opposed to the Arminian brand of libertarianism, its forceful arguments represent the high watermark of colonial-era Puritan thought. Ultimately emblematic of the victory of more progressive forces like Arminism and deism, this text nevertheless gave a resoundingly intelligent voice to the “Calvinist doctrine of ‘the total depravity and corruption of man’s nature’ which can be saved only through divine intervention” (Grolier). Indeed, Edwards’s cry of doom was so powerful that the concerns articulated here continue to “persist in all revivalist preaching to the present” (Grolier).

Nathaniel Tuttle (1721–1796), one of the early owners of this book, was born in Litchfield, Connecticut and subsequently lived in Woodbury and Southbury. He served as an officer in the Revolutionary army, which he joined in 1775, marching from Woodbury for Ticonderoga in July with a company under his command. In March 1782, “he was on [a] committee appointed by the town [of Woodbury] to take care of the soldiers’ wives” (Tuttle, 575). At 58 years old, he married Currence, the daughter of Daniel and Sarah (Tomlin) Squier of Woodbury. This book apparently passed from the Tuttle family to Sarah’s father, who brought it with him when he moved to Rutland, Vermont, as indicated by his inscription on a terminal endpaper. Daniel died in Rutland in 1805.
As it happens, according to the Tuttle family genealogist, George Frederick Tuttle (founder of the venerable bookselling and publishing firm Charles E. Tuttle Co., of Rutland), there is a matrilineal connection to Jonathan Edwards via the “branch of Elizabeth,” a subject to which he devotes considerable ink in his The Descendants of William and Elizabeth Tuttle.

REFERENCES: Evans 7187; ESTC W30214; Sabin 21930; Grolier, American 100, 11; Johnson, T.H. Printed writings of Jonathan Edwards, 1703-1758, 260; Reese, W.S. Struggle for North America, 18; Tuttle, George Frederick. The Descendants of William and Elizabeth Tuttle, who came from old to New England in 1635, and settled in New Haven in 1639, with numerous biographical notes and sketches: also, some account of the descendants of John Tuttle, of Ipswich; and Henry Tuthill, of Hingham, Mass. v.2. Rutland: Tuttle & Co., 1883, pp. 374–84 and 575.

Item #8631 $7,500.00

DELIGHTFUL PENNSYLVANIA-GERMAN PENMANSHIP BOOK


The 1831 edition of this elaborate and charming German-English penmanship book by important German-American engraver and almanac astronomist Carl Friederich Egelmann.

Enclosed within an ornamental frame with a figure of Justice, a globe, and tools of mathematics and agriculture at each corner, short original poems on either side of the title invite the reader in both German and English to “Come buy this book” / “O! Kauf dis Buch.” The following fifteen plates cover several German scripts—Kurrent, Fraktur, and “Canzelen Schrift” (a variation of the bureaucratic Kanzleischrift); the “English or Latin Alphabet”; “Chymical Signs” (in both English and German), and even cross-stitch letters and symbols “for marking on linen.” In addition to alphabets and word lists are original poems signed in the plate by Egelmann and a variety of sampler texts, three of which are delightfully illustrated: “Vom Löwen” (“On Lions”); “Vom Elefanten” (“On Elephants”); and “Ermahnung an die Jugend” (“Reminder” or “Admonition to Children”). Unlike the version in earlier editions, the latter plate includes a small detail engraving to the left of the text illustrating how to use the “thumb and first two fingers of the right hand to hold the quill, and of the left hand to hold the paper.” One of the plates here contains sampler text filled in with two dates in 1831. Nash identifies three editions of this work, in 1821, 1823, and 1831; a Library Company of Philadelphia exhibition catalog from 1983 notes “at least four editions between 1820 and 1831.”

Carl Friederich Egelmann (1782–1860) was born in Germany to a titled family. After serving as secretary to a baron in his late teens, he emigrated to the United States in 1802. He spent several years apprenticed to a coach maker (during which time he made the body of a coach for the brother of Napoleon), and learned copperplate engraving in his spare time. With his wife Anna Maria Schert (m. 1808) Egelmann eventually moved to Pennsylvania, first to Chester, where he taught school in both English and German, and then to Reading, where he launched his career as an engraver, becoming “the world’s most productive almanac calculator. His calculations, articles, notes, illustrations and poems made a significant social and cultural impact on the life of the Pennsylvania Germans and people of surrounding areas during the 19th Century” (Winkler, p. 12).


Item #8636 $1,500.00
ARCHIVE OF AN IMPORTANT
HAWAIIAN MISSIONARY FAMILY, 1830s TO 1920s


An extraordinary archive of a noted Hawaiian missionary couple, including over thirty years of epistolary journals, firsthand accounts of voyages to Micronesia and the Marquesas, numerous letters, a substantial collection of Hawaiian photos, several manuscript maps, and a charming original watercolor of the Emerson house in Waialua. Also embracing materials gathered and written by their children, including manuscripts, typescripts, and printed materials on Hawaiian missionary life and the history of Hawaii. In all, comprising nearly 900 pages of manuscript and more than 200 items in total.

John S. and Ursula Sophia (Newell) Emerson arrived in Hawaii as missionaries in 1832, as members of the fifth company of missionaries sent by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. John S. Emerson (1800–67) was born in Chester, New Hampshire, and graduated from Dartmouth College and Andover Theological Seminary. In 1831 he married Ursula Sophia Newell (1806–88), of Nelson, New Hampshire, the couple soon thereafter embarking for Hawaii. Except for an interval at the Mission Seminary at Lahainaluna, Maui in the 1840s and a return visit to the U.S. in 1860–61, the couple spent the rest of their lives in Waialua, Oahu. There, they founded a Protestant Church and established schools—John instructing the boys, Ursula instructing the girls, not only in academics but in singing, sewing, and other domestic work. John is best known for writing the first English-Hawaiian dictionary, and both his and Ursula’s letters and journals include occasional Hawaiian language. Ursula is perhaps best remembered for creating some of the earliest known manuscript maps of Hawaii (none present here), one of which she mentions in her journal as being in progress.

The archive offered here embraces an impressive range and depth of material relating to the Emersons’ lives and missionary activities in Hawaii and beyond. Both Ursula and John kept epistolary journals during their voyage to Hawaii aboard the Averick in 1831–32 and following their arrival. Ursula’s journal contains thorough and regular entries through 1835, and John’s, though with more sporadic entries after the first decade, continues through 1865. Both are engaging and descriptive writers, and their journals address a range of topics, from their own daily lives and labors, including detailed accounts of sometimes scandalous difficulties with their Hawaiian household help, to their observations and updates about native Hawaiian life, culture, and politics, broader missionary activities, and the (mis)perceptions of those activities at home in the U.S. These journals reveal a degree of detail, personality, and immediacy not present in the edited selections printed in their son Oliver’s Pioneer Days in Hawaii. In addition to their epistolary journals, the archive also encompasses journals, letters, and report drafts of the Emersons’ travels through the U.S. from 1860 to 1861 and John’s voyages to the Marquesas, in 1857, and Micronesia, in 1865.

Nearly fifty of the archive’s sixty-one letters are written by members of the Em-
erson family, and about half of them are from Hawaii, discussing, among other subjects, missionary and Church activities, local festivals, sugar plantation business, and health-related news, including Ursula’s accounts of the spread of leprosy on the island and John’s death. A bronze memorial plaque was later created for John, as revealed by several letters from artist Louis Saint-Gaudens, the brother and assistant of renowned sculptor Augustus Saint-Gaudens. In addition to correspondence, the archive’s manuscript material includes a small book of “choice tunes,” likely used by Ursula in the course of her singing classes, and an incomplete account by Ursula of their activities during the 1840s, at Lahainaluna and then back at Waialua during the “desolating scourge[s]” of measles and smallpox.

Lending a rich visual dimension to the archive is a collection of almost 150 original photos—mostly cabinet cards and CDVs, most of which were taken in Honolulu—showing members of the Emerson family (including early salt print portraits of John and Ursula), numerous other Hawaiian missionaries and their family members, and several native Hawaiians, including the young James Kekela, the first native Hawaiian to be ordained as a minister. Kekela attended the Emersons’ Waialua school, and went on to devote forty years of his life to missionary work in the Marquesas. A charming pencil and watercolor sketch of the Emersons’ house at Waialua, as well as seven manuscript maps are also included. Most of the maps are real-estate related, but the largest is from John’s voyage to Micronesia.

Although most of the Emersons’ sons would return to the U.S. to pursue their degrees and, at least for a time, their careers, the archive also embraces a collection of publications, typescripts, and manuscripts on Hawaiian history, culture, and missionary activity by Oliver Pomeroy, Joseph S., and Nathaniel Emerson. The brothers’ correspondence from the early 1900s reveals the family’s ongoing involvement in Hawaiian politics and economy after their parents’ deaths.

The archive also includes a selection of manuscript materials (totaling some 880 pages) from various Emerson family members, including one household book with over a decade’s records of religious, fundraising, and charitable activities from the family house at Waialua; several maps and documents of family property in Hawaii; a Williams College class photo album picturing two Emerson brothers; and several volumes of genealogical material both for the Emerson family and the family of Justin Emerson’s wife Wilimena, who was descended from John Eliot, the so-called “apostle to the Indians.”

A remarkable and exceedingly rare archive documenting the experiences of two of the earliest missionaries active in Hawaii, rich in narrative content and ripe for research.

A PDF with a complete description, including itemization and representative passages, is available here.

Item #7941                      $225,000.00
WOMEN WORKERS OF THE WORLD, WRITE!
LITERARY AND POLITICAL OFFERINGS
FROM THE MILLS OF LOWELL, MASS., 1845


An issue of this scarce literary periodical featuring writing by Lowell’s female textile workers, many of whom went on to become authors, educators, and suffragist or labor organizers.

This April, 1845 issue of The Lowell Offering includes nine literary pieces, as well as an important editorial by Harriet Farley on the Massachusetts legislature’s “indifferent response to the Ten-Hours petitions”—a movement led by Sarah Bagley of the Lowell Female Labor Reform Association demanding the workday be capped at ten hours (“Editorial”). Farley voices disappointment that no arrangement was reached “which would have shown some respect to the petitioners, and a regard for the ease and comfort of the operatives,” and attempts to correct the “wrong impression” that some petitioner’s testimony might have given about the women’s selfless interest—or lack thereof—in their work.

Literary pieces include the first installment of “Painting and Sculpture. An Italian Tale,” a coming-of-age story of loyalty and artistic rivalry; “The Frozen Fairy,” about a fair who, entranced by the beauty of a winter landscape, rashly leaves her sisters behind only to freeze to death without them; “Friendship,” painting the factory girls as “strangers…in a city of strangers”; a lengthy piece on “Uncle Peter,” “the most interesting chronicler of the past I ever met with”; an installment of “Truth’s Pilgrimage,” and a poem entitled “Sorrows of Sensibility,” the last stanza of which laments:

I cannot waken sympathy / With grovelling human-kind. / Bah! what an onion-odored gale! / And Sue, with greasy hand, / Screams “Pork for Dinner!”—Let me go / And dwell in fairy land!

The first issue of the Offering appeared in 1840, and the journal gained hundreds of subscribers in and beyond New England. It was initially organized by Reverend Abel Charles Thomas of Lowell’s Second Universalist Church, and was financed by the same group of Boston businesses—the Boston Associates—that operated the mills. Though an important mouthpiece for mill workers, therefore, it was not necessarily a wholly transparent one. In 1842 full-time editorship of the Offering passed to two “Mill Girls,” Harriet Farley and Harriot Curtis, who ran it with a greater degree of political openness until it ceased publication in 1845. In 1848 it was briefly revived, with a broader but still all-female contributor base, as the New England Offering.

An early collection of literary pieces—with a political editorial—written by young women working at the heart of America’s Industrial Revolution.

ARCHIVE OF MATERIALS RELATING TO EXPLORER, ARTIST AND AUTHOR CHARLES W. FURLONG, 1908–1940s


An engaging collection of materials reflecting the wide-ranging interests and activities of a noted twentieth century adventurer.

Born in Massachusetts, Charles Wellington Furlong (1874–1967) was an explorer, soldier, artist, photographer, cowboy, and author. He studied at L’École des Beaux Arts in France, was a private art instructor, and became head of Cornell University’s Art Department. Furlong explored North Africa in 1894 and became the first American and the second white man to explore the interior of Tierra del Fuego. In 1907–08, when Furlong made his first expedition in Patagonia and Tierra del Fuego, he lived among the Onas and Yahgans, the southernmost people of the world. His book Gateway to the Sahara was published in 1909.

During World War I, Furlong served in the U.S. Army as an intelligence officer and was an aide to President Wilson during the Paris Peace Conference. In World War II he served in the Military Intelligence Division of the War Department as consultant on the Middle East. In 1921, his Let ‘Er Buck was published, and in 1930 he explored East and Central Africa, recovering relics of Sir Henry M. Stanley.

ARCHIVE CONTENTS

Carbon copy transcript of “Feisal the Fearless” by Charles Wellington Furlong. 1933. 10.75” x 8.5”, tan covers. 13 pp. CONDITION: Very good, no losses to the text. Furlong’s obituary of King Faisal I of Iraq, written days after Faisal’s death. “A few days ago one of the most romantic and colorful figures of the War and since, King Feisal el Hussein of Iraq, passed over the great divide, and both the Christian and Mohammedan world have reason to be grateful that Feisal the Fearless, as the Arabs call him, lived. Tall, lean, of superb bearing, and graceful gait, this man of the thirty-seventh generation in lineal descent from Mohammed through Fatima, the prophet’s daughter, typified the Arab at his best, and must necessarily have appealed to the Arab mind as a leader.”

Manuscript notes and research on Musée Du Congo Belge, Bureau de Documentation Ethnographique. 13.5” x 8.4” 18 pp. in blue ink. Belgium, n.d. Page 1 features a manuscript map (3.9” x 5”) of the areas of Kasenyi, Irumu, etc., and notes the presence of the Yahgan people. Throughout the manuscript are references to Henry M. Stanley. CONDITION: Very good, old horizontal fold at middle, no losses to the text. Furlong on pygmies: “Pygmies whom Stanley saw between N[?] and the grasslands were very expert with spears and bows and arrows in the chase. They were called here Wambatti and later they were [called] by E[?] Pasba Tikki-Tikki and said they were the same as those he had found further north.”

Manuscript unnumbered page of research notes on Musée Du Congo Belge, Bureau de Documentation Ethnographique. Belgium, n.d. 13.5” x 8.4”. 1 p. in blue ink. In English and French. CONDITION: Very good, old horizontal fold at middle, no losses to the text. Furlong on tanning skin: “[The Pygmies are?] Excellent in [the] art of tanning skin.”

Small watercolor sketch of a Terra Del Fuego Indian. Image size, 2.75” x 3”; sheet size, 7.3” x 7.5”. Signed: “Charles W. Furlong, Pleasantville, N.Y. Oct 25, 1908.” CONDITION: Good, light wear to the left margin. From an autograph album owned by Henry Rood, editor of Harper’s Magazine. In 1909, Harper’s funded a Furlong trip to South America, which resulted in his article “The Southernmost People of the World.” Rood was the editor of Harper’s at the time.
Seven photographs by Furlong. Iraq, ca. 1940. Silverprint photos, approx. 4” x 3”, plus margins. All photos inscribed in ink on the verso. CONDITION: Overall good, light creasing to two photos, minor loss to one image and the upper-right margin.


4. Uncaptioned photograph of a soldier in uniform.

5. Captioned by Furlong, “A Kurdish wood carrier along the street called New cut through Bagdad by the Turks for their armies during the World War. C. C. Wellington Furlong.”


7. Captioned by Furlong, “King Fiesal awarding medals to boy scouts near Bagdad. His brother Emir Ali on platform and other notables. C. C. Wellington Furlong.”

Correspondence to and from Furlong about a baby leopard

ALS by Furlong on Grosvenor House letterhead to the Secretary Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, Whitehall Place. London, August 22, 1930. 10.8” x 6.65”. 2 pp. CONDITION: Old folds, light wear. In response to the subject of letting a little leopard stay in the London Zoo pending transport to America.

TLS by the Secretary Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries to Furlong. London, August 25, 1930. 9.5” x 7.5”. 1 p. CONDITION: Very good, light wear. In response to the subject of carrying agents for the leopard.


Retained carbon copy of letter from Colonel MI-Res [Military Intelligence-Reserve] to Veterinary Doctor Maurice Mallet. Paris, October 2, 1930. 10.8” x 8.5”. 1 p. CONDITION: Chipping and losses to margins, but no losses to the text. In response to the subject of the death of the baby leopard and its medical condition.

TLS (in French) by Maurice Mallet DVM to Furlong. Paris, October 17, 1930. 10.5” x 8.25”. 1 p. CONDITION: Good, light wear, old folds. In response to the subject of Furlong’s leopard.

Retained carbon copy of letter from Colonel MI-Res to Veterinary Doctor Maurice Mallet. Paris, January 8, 1931. 11.5” x 8.5”. 1 p. CONDITION: Chipping to margins. In response to the subject of the death of the baby leopard which died en route to America in the mid-Atlantic, which MI-Res blames on the lack of care of the veterinarians working under Mallet. MI-Res nevertheless pays Mallet’s bill, which is no longer present.

Item #8350 $950.00
An ample and compelling photo album assembled by a U.S. serviceman and documenting America’s military presence in the Philippines during the 1920s, the native people of the Philippines, and the Sino-Japanese conflict known as the January 28 Incident (or Shanghai incident) in 1932.

Born in Passaic, New Jersey, Stanley Stephen Gingolaski (1914–?) compiled this album during his service overseas with the U.S. Army’s 31st Regiment. Evidently having left the service in the 1930s, Gingolaski is known to have worked at Bridgeport Brass Co. in Bridgeport, Connecticut in 1940. The 31st Regiment, which was based in the Philippines, constitutes one of the few regiments in U.S. Army history that was not at any time based on American soil. Formed in 1916, the regiment remained on duty in the Philippines until the chaos caused by the 1917 Russian Revolution, when the unit was sent to Russia to prevent looting and maintain borders. Following this deployment, the 31st returned to the Philippines, remaining there until February 1932, then deployed to Shanghai, China to protect the International Settlement in response to Japan’s invasion of China. Japanese forces in Manchuria began seizing Chinese territory late 1931, and bloody clashes between Chinese and Japanese civilians erupted in Shanghai in January 1932—the so-called January 28 Incident (28 Jan.–3 Mar. 1932). On March 3rd 1932 an agreement was reached between combatants, and the state of emergency in the International Zone was ended on June 13th. The 31st remained at this post until July, then returned to Manila. During World War II, the 31st was instrumental in holding Bataan, China for four months before being forced to surrender to Japanese forces. It was estimated that half the regiment’s
complement died in the fighting—on the Bataan Death March in 1942, or subsequently as POWs. The regiment later saw active duty in Korea and Vietnam.

About three-quarters of this album consists of Philippines content, while the remaining quarter documents the scene in China. A few shots show Gingo-laski’s residence in a thatched-house compound in the Philippines, as well as various thatched homes on stilts. Military scenes include U.S. soldiers in front of the “Post of Manila” (a former Spanish barracks); Philippine Scouts playing “old war drums”; U.S. soldiers lined up and preparing for inspection at a compound; a baseball game that drew a large crowd; a U.S. soldier standing under an awning reading, “Service Company 31 Infantry”; guns on the USS Neversail; an American barracks; the 31st Infantry “homeward bound”; and servicemen posing next to massive artillery. In a few of the military images, African American servicemen can be seen. Scenes of native Philippine labor include individuals making hemp, making ice cream; plowing rice and sugar cane fields; transporting coconuts to market via oxen and rafts; women making clothing; a large hunting party; building a road to Baguio; washing clothes; and watering cabbage. Other shots show young Filipino women or families and often feature jeering or lecherous captions (e.g., “Whata family”; “Just a small family”; “How you like to”; “Very nice huh...age 12,” etc.). Some of the locales documented include: Wall City, Baguio, Corregidor Island, Fort Santiago, Bontoc Gold Mine, Estado Mayor Colgante Bridge, Manila Bay, Pasig R. Bridge, Mount Santo Tomas, the entrance to Camp John Hay, a government building in Burgos, Burnham Green in Manila (where a Texaco sign is seen), a theater in Colgate, and the University of the Philippines Manila (in Ermita). A number of images picture a bone depository and feature U.S. servicemen posing with skeletons. One shot shows “Chief Head Hunter Bontoc” posing with several skulls.

Also included are a range of water-side scenes showing both U.S. and Filipino vessels, piers, wharfs, and so forth.

The photographs taken in China document the hostilities surrounding and during the January 28 Incident. A handful of these picture the 31st Infantry, Company G while in China, including a shot of the 31st posing with a “Chinese cop,” and U.S. lines in Shanghai during the January 28 Incident. Many images show destruction to parts of Shanghai’s Chapei (or Zhabei) District in the aftermath of the fighting. Among the destroyed buildings and structures are a mission; a railroad station; and train tracks. Other scenes of destruction pictured include the live explosion of two bombs dropped from an airplane; the results after three hours of Japanese shelling; visible burning, smoke, ruins, and destruction after air raids by the Japanese; and a blown-up Chinese train. Chinese military content includes soldiers both dead and alive, tanks, and a machine gun nest. Images of Japanese military subjects picture a gun at Woosung (“showing how [the] Chinese destroyed them”); tanks in action; soldiers carrying their wounded; and an explosion taking place “behind Japanese firing lines.” Other shots show British soldiers during the conflict, the “famous M.G. Nest of Charlie Chan. N. Honan Road Chapel,” and the Studio D’Art in Cho Fo.

A rich and varied collection of photographs covering the Philippines and China in the volatile 1930s.

REFERENCES: “The First Battle of Shanghai” at Pacific Atrocities Education online; “The 31st Infantry Regiment” at The Army Historical Foundation.

Item #8590  $1,800.00
HAIL TO THE UNION!
Old Abe Elected!—The Irrepressible Conflict Inaugurated!
THE DOLLAR DEALER
FOR 1861.
"ONWARD AND UPWARD!"

The Dollar Dealer will send out a record of most exciting events. Eight hundred and thirty-two will be the first number in the year. The Democratic party is in full steam from the ever-increasing "Conservative" opinion of the South. If the "old Abe" controversy is to be settled, the Democrats will have their hands full. The next volume of the Plain Dealer will be an event of great importance.

The Cleveland Weekly Plain Dealer
Will commence the Twentieth Volume on the first day of January next. It will be entitled the "Weekly Journal of the Daily News, Domestic and Foreign Correspondence, and Sports." It will contain all the current news and reports necessary for the reader of the Plain Dealer. The price is only $2.00 per year.

TERMS.

$2.00, per year.
$1.50, per six months.
$1.00, per three months.

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22. Haley, Philip S. *Loaves and Fishes in Modern Times: An account of some experiments in food reproduction by psychic means*. 1934. 8vo (8.5" x 5.5"), brown paper wrappers with typed title, author, and year at upper cover. [38] pp. One silverprint photo (3.125" x 3.25") tipped in. Pencil sketch (of the author?) on first page, with inscription: “To Mr. & Mrs. G. B. Brownell with the best wishes of the writer.” CONDITION: Very good, dampstains to cover and paper spine partially perished.

[With] *Experimental and Spontaneous Food Increases Due to Psychic Factors*. Typescript, 13.875" x 8.5". 3 pp., incl. 1 p. typed graph. A few pencil annotations. CONDITION: Very good.

[With] *Expansion of Substance*. Typescript, 11" x 8.5". 8 pp. Corrections in pencil. CONDITION: Very good, .5" x 1" chip to margin of last 2 pp. with loss of three words.

*Scarce accounts of experiments in the “increase in food by supernormal means” by an occultist active in various parapsychological research societies in California during and after the Depression.*

Philip Haley’s *Loaves and Fishes*, self-published in 1934, describes a series of experiments—“to a limited extent self-explanatory” and “held under the auspices of the California Psychical Research Society”—which he led between 1933 and 1934 on “the ideological creation of food through ideoplasty.” His introduction outlines the origins of these experiments, as well as their methods, food containers, and results: “The total number of experiments for actual food increase to date has been fifty-four. At three of these we noted definite DECREASE following our request for this phenomenon. Increases were 45; one doubtful.” The rest of the volume contains detailed notes on individual seances and several letters of testimony on the results of the experiments.

Haley identifies the typescript “Experimental and Spontaneous Food Increases Due to Psychic Factors” as “Part of a report submitted to American Society for Psychical Research.” Here, he provides further distillation of and commentary on his experiments, noting that “it became in time apparent that my own presence was necessary when the phenomenon of food reproduction took place… Our work gradually narrowed down to a study of my own personality as the best producer of these forms and psycho-anatomical modifications…”

A reference to Haley in “Expansion of Substance” (“Dr. Haley is approaching this matter reeverently [sic] and scientifically and not with any motive of cur[i] osity or cupiditty”) suggests that he is not the author of this typescript. It situates Haley’s work in relation to Christ’s miracles of the loaves and fishes, and recounts the food-increases accomplished through prayer by “A friend of ours,
Philip Sheridan Haley was born in California in 1884. He served as President of the California Society of Psychical Research, authored several other books, and, for the first few years of its publication starting in 1945, was a frequent contributor to *Round Robin*, the journal of the Borderland Sciences Research Associates. He died in 1982 in San Francisco.

OCLC lists just three holdings of *Loaves and Fishes* (with the variant cover title of “Experiments conducted in San Francisco and Los Angeles”), at Yale University, the British Library, and the University of London.

Item #8284 $350.00

23. Hammond, William G. [Autograph letter to “Messrs Editors” describing an overnight excursion to the Peaks of Otter, Virginia.] [Virginia, ca. 1858.] 12.5” x 8”. 3.5 pp. in ink on gray paper. CONDITION: Good, some chipping at upper margins, short separations along old folds, light staining; no losses to the text.

A rhapsodic account by a Virginia minister of an overnight excursion to Virginia’s famous Peaks of Otter.

The Peaks of Otter—embracing the three peaks of Sharp Top, Flat Top and Harkening Hill—are located in the Blue Ridge Mountains, and for a time were thought to be, as Thomas Jefferson wrote in his Notes on the State of Virginia, “of a greater height, measured from their base, than any others in our country, and perhaps in North America.” Although the peaks are not even the highest in Virginia, they became an important tourist destination in the mid-nineteenth century, inspiring the publication of numerous awe-struck and religious-toned recollections.

The author of this letter (identified through handwriting comparisons by a family historian in the twentieth century) appears to be Rev. William G. Hammond (1836–1923) of Bedford County, Virginia. Hammond married Frances Carper (1837–1888), of Dranesville, and became a Methodist minister and Confederate States chaplain during the Civil War. Addressed to “Messrs Editors,” Hammond’s account of a visit to the Peaks was apparently intended for publication, but we have been unable to find any evidence that it was ever printed. However, he is known to have written articles for the local papers of the region, including the *Fincastle Express*.

Based on the “scorching heat” and Hammond’s description of the landscape as neither “wearing the verdant hue of spring, nor the golden tinge of autumn,” the mountain excursion described here took place at the height of summer. It also evidently took place after 1857, when “Wilkses’ elegant hotel”—the Otter Peaks Hotel—was opened by father and son Benjamin and Leyburn Wilkes. The Wilkes family also built a carriage road to the summit of Sharp Top and established a stage line to the Peaks, and the boom in their business was probably responsible for shuttering the first accommodation in the area—Polly Wood’s “ordinary,” which operated from the early 1830s through the late 1850s. The Otter Peaks Hotel, which burned in 1870, offered “accommodations for fifty people, a springhouse, smokehouse, wagoner’s house, stable, and a hut on the top of Sharp Top,” which Hammond calls the “mountain house” (Speer, p. 25). An 1858 notice in the *Lynchburg Virginian* announces that “the arrivals at this popular pleasure retreat up to the 18th August last, numbered 671—while the arrivals to the same date last year were only 355.—From the 1st of August
last to the 18th, 275. Since the 18th, several large parties have, we learn, visited the Peaks, and partaken of the pleasures which a visit to it invariably affords.” Hammond and his friends may have been among those “large parties.” After stowing their luggage, feeding their horses, and “best of all” eating supper at the hotel, they set off for “Virginia’s Loftiest Peak,” where they will spend the night. Hammond describes their merry ascent, and their breathtaking summit views of the night sky and moonlit landscape:

We rode and laughed, and walked & talked over an elegant road…until we gained the summit…Above us is the bright chandelier [sic] of heaven; below us earth’s multitudes quietly sleep on her still bosom. The moon and the stars send down their mellow light: we make the loftiest rocks our observatory, and what a sight! Fields, towns, rivers, hills, lawns, dales, woodlands—all still…A scene like this, how figurative of man’s last resting place, when the limbs move not, neither lips speak nor the heart pulsate. Gazing, until the soul is “filled with wonder love and praise” at the countless host above us and the serene scenes below us, we enter our abode, the only work of art amid nature’s boldest, loftiest stroke, where the night is spent in pleasantry. Now some trying to sleep—now aroused by the loud peal of laughter—at one time gathering round the stove, for the night is cold, at another time bounding from rock to rock in the bright moonlight, following with the eye the indistinct traces of mountains and valleys in the distance…

The sunrise recalls “the command ‘Let there be light,’” and after devoting at least half a page to its colorful progress, Hammond concludes that there is no “language to describe to describe it, or alphabetical power to give the reader even a faint idea of its commingled beauty and sublimity”: “We could but exclaim with Randolph—‘Let the Infidel be convinced that there is a God.’”

By the fresh light of day, Hammond locates numerous landmarks on the horizon, and, before descending, makes note of “a rent made by taking away the stone that now forms a counterpart of the monument that commemorates the work of him who, long years ago, stood on this summit.” In 1853, stone from Flat Top was taken to form part of the Washington Monument.

A lyrical and apparently unpublished account of the wonders of an overnight stay on Sharp Top, made just as the Peaks of Otter were becoming an established tourist destination.


Item #8243

$650.00
24. Harris, William H. [Illustrated diary of a young man in Mercer, Maine.] Mercer, ME, 25 December 1889 to 5 October 1890. Tall 8vo, 11.375” x 5.25”, original cloth-backed stiff brown wrappers with paper title piece at upper wrapper. 95 pp. in pencil. Loose diary pages (9.5” x 7.75” and 8.5” x 6.875”), 52.5 pp. in pencil. All including approx. 82 pencil illustrations. CONDITION: Diary very good, .5” chip at foot of spine, wear to wrappers including 2” crack (minimal loss) to title piece. Contents very good, one 1” loss to margin of leaf 6 (no loss of sense), very occasional marginal tears. Loose pages very good-, occasional chips and minor losses, final leaf defective.

[With] 1 silver print photograph, 8” x 6.25”, of a seated man, probably Harris, ca. 1900. CONDITION: Very good.

A detailed and entertaining account of life in rural Maine, written and illustrated by a young man from Mercer, with occasional teasing commentary by his three younger sisters.

William Henry Harris (1856–1934) was born in Mercer, Maine, to Abbie Hatch Harris and Henry Harris, a farmer, cobbler, and violin maker. This diary records daily life on the farm with his father, stepmother, and three younger half-sisters, Josie (age 13), Jennie (age 11), and Ada (age 8). Harris writes well, and his entries are further brought to life by regular illustrations of all sizes, showing—among many other scenes—“Ada in front of the barn door on her stilts”; the fire that burned Willie Nickerson’s house “to the ground”; himself and Jennie at the brook at night, catching the “First Sucker[fish],” followed several days later by “Jennie, Ada and I gutting suckers”; wrestling rocks out of the field while plowing, and three young men chasing away the strange dog suspected of being “a sheep-killer.” Some of the most intricate and charming drawings show a party enjoying “Dinner on Mt Phillip”; the whole Harris family weighing themselves on a potato scale; “A sketch of Adams Hoyts place” (and a close-up of the gnarled looking Adams himself, standing “in his doorway”); and a “procession” of school children on stilts.

Occasionally, between Harris’s accounts of seasonal activities (manufacturing shoes for a nearby factory, maple sugaring, “suckering” and other fishing excursions, planting, ditch digging, harvesting, “strawberries and cream,” and so on); visits with relatives, neighboring families, and other noteworthy events (including parties, accidents, bathing, the death of “Poor little Flaxie Frizzle, the girls cosset lamb,” and “A new pair of Breeches!”), the diary is commandeered by his sisters, and the family’s affectionate teasing takes written form. On January 25th, 1890, an entry opens in a new hand: “Joined the Salvation Army.” Neat labels pointing at the line qualify it as “Jo’s work” and “A lie.” When, in February, Harris succumbs to “La Grippe” (as they playfully call the flu) after his father and
sisters have recovered, the girls take turns making teasing reports on his invalid state: “Will is sick, sick, sick / With the grip, grip, grip” (Feb. 4). Their nickname for him, “Whisk,” evidently referred to his “whiskers,” and the next entry, by the youngest girl, reports: “Will is better today, Whiskers growing heavier and blacker...It isn’t much fun to have the grip is it Whisk. Ha! Ha!!” On March 25th, Josie managed to infiltrate the diary again: “My whiskers thrive well. It is the joy of my life to stroke my beard, but, when the soft down completely covers my whole breast, then, will this life be a success. Then, will my faintest dreams be realized” (to which Harris retorts: “I am too indignant at the above insult to make any comment or any reply at present, but the time will come when I will have my revenge”).

Two years after the close of this diary, in 1892, Harris married Isa Austin of nearby Norridgewock—probably meeting her in Mercer, where she had begun working as a school teacher. (In the diary, Harris reflects on May 5th: “SCHOOL beg[a]n today, but that’s nothing to me for the schoolmarm is married. A dull school for me—”). The couple settled in nearby Wilton, Maine, and had no children. They were employed for many years at the G. H. Bass & Co. shoe factory.

Please see our website for representative passages.

A wonderful illustrated diary of rural life in Maine.

Item #8601 $3,750.00

MARYLAND-BORN FUTURE CONFEDERATE OFFICER EXCORIATES THE “INFERNAL NEGRO BILLS IN CONGRESS”

25. Harrison, John Spencer. [Autograph letter, signed, by John S. Harrison to his father Samuel T. Harrison on the conditions causing his enlistment in the Confederate army.] Baltimore, Maryland, 2 February 1863. Bifolium, 8” x 5”. 4 pp. in ink. CONDITION: Good, separations along old folds, spots of damp-staining, but no loses to the text.

An unusual letter written by a Maryland man who enlisted in the rebel army five months after writing this letter, touching on a range of subjects including “Negro bills in Congress,” Northern abolitionists (“negro fanatics”), and more.

Born in Maryland, John Spencer (“J. Spencer”) Harrison (1838–1865) was living in Church Hill, Queen Anne County, Maryland before the war. Harrirson was twenty-five when he enlisted on July 1st, 1863 at Richmond, Virginia as a Sergeant. He was mustered into 2nd Maryland Battalion Cavalry (AKA Gilmor’s Partisan Rangers), Company B. On June 15th, 1864 he was listed as a prisoner of war in Piedmont, Virginia, where he was captured on 5 June 1864. By June 22nd, 1864, he was imprisoned at Johnson’s Island in Ohio, a Union prison camp for rebel officers. He was promoted to 1st Lieutenant on 19 Sept. 1864 and was released from Johnson’s Island on an Oath of Allegiance on May 13th, 1865. He died on May 27th, 1865, aged twenty-eight, only a few weeks after his release from prison. His gravestone reads, “Here the prisoner is at rest.”

Born in Queen Anne’s County, Maryland, Col. Samuel T. Harrison (1804–1863) served in the House of Delegates, Queen Anne’s County from 1836 to 1837, from 1843 to 1844, and in 1847, as well as in the Maryland State Senate, Queen Anne’s County, from 1861 to 1862. Harrison died on 3 June 1863 in Queen Anne’s County, Maryland, some five months after this letter was composed.

John Harrison opens this letter by noting that he has received two of his father’s letters. He raises the current bone of contention between himself and his father concerning his decision to marry a Southern woman and fight for the Confederate Army:

I am very sorry to have caused you so much surprise and pain but I thought you always knew my sympathy with anything south of Mason and Dixons line, and you may rest assured that my intercourse with one of its best and fairest daughters has in no way lessened it. You say ‘if my affections still linger on an object South.’ I must say they do and will and if I am never so happy as to possess her I am afraid you will never see me married, but for her I will be or do anything honorable or not. For her I’d be the poorest soldier of the Confederacy and endure the greatest hardships and I am only waiting for that little word, ‘come’ to make me leave ‘all’ for ‘her’ so you see where my affections are and will be.
After briefly touching on the Lincoln administration and the Emancipation Proclamation (issued on 1 Jan. 1863, just over a month before this letter was written), Harrison expresses his hostility towards northern abolitionists, and asserts that the North and South are equally complicit in the outbreak of the war:

I am glad to hear your views on the [Lincoln] administration and [the Emancipation] proclamation but why not tell others? Let the country know it. I cannot think that ‘all’ has been brought on by the cotton states, but that it was brought by both parties, viz., the negro fanatics in the north and the Secessionists of the extreme South but first commenced by the abolitionists and while I think secession was no remedy for the grievances and that they should have tried first to settle it in Congress: still it is done[,] the South has succeeded, declaring that they now only are fighting for their independence only to be left alone and have maintained this for two years and more and will continue so to do until they achieve that for which some of their best blood has been shed but this you still seem to doubt. You say their country is devastated and ruined[,] I don’t think so[,] there are hundred of thousands of acres that have never felt a soldiers tread and as to their being ruined look at the public debt of the two sections, the Federal is assumed to be at the end of this year twenty five hundred millions and the Confederate less than five hundred million so if the south is ruined the north will be more than ruined; look at the advance in gold 60 cts premium and even now people are this very morning enquiring in this counting room.

Harrison expresses his contempt for the newly-created Union regiments composed of free African Americans and articulates his racist intention to fight against them:

Look again at their infernal Negro bills in Congress—150,000 Negro troops. The streets of Baltimore will indeed run with blood if they bring them through here, and I will help. Do not understand me that I wish to plunge madly into the horrors of camp life[,] Far from it. I want to see her and if possible I will. I want to go and come back. I want to see you to talk to you about it. I have been advised by Mr. Newman to stay. I don’t wish to mortify you or to act dishonorably by anyone if I had I should have married Miss. L. long ago, but I wanted to be your own son and I believe it is as dishonorable to stay where I am thinking as I do as to leave.

The 2nd Maryland Battalion Cavalry was established and commanded by Col. Harry Gilmor, who served under Gen. Stonewall Jackson early in the war. Shortly after the Battle of Kelly’s Ford in March 1863, Gilmor petitioned to raise his own cavalry regiment. He organized several companies of mostly Marylanders into a unit that called themselves “The Band.” Gilmor’s Battalion sometimes fought alongside other units such as McNeill’s Rangers and the 1st Maryland Cavalry. After the Gettysburg Campaign, the rebel army returned to Virginia and during this time Gilmor had six full companies of rangers operating in the Shenandoah Valley who primarily conducted guerrilla-type operations against the Union Army.
In June 1864—around the time when Harrison was captured—Gilmor’s Battalion was designated as the 2nd Maryland Cavalry.

An engaging letter by a Maryland man justifying to his father why he wants to fight for the Confederacy.

REFERENCES: “Samuel T. Harrison” at Archive of Maryland; “John Spencer Harrison” at Civil War Data; “2nd Maryland Cavalry, CSA” at 2nd MD Infantry US online.

Item #8236

$750.00

LETTER LAMENTING A DOOMED STRIKE
IN LOWELL, MASS., 1853

26. Jones, Ayro[?]. [Autograph letter, signed, touching on a machinists’ strike in Lowell, Mass.] Lowell, 21 March 1853. 9.75” x 7.25”, 1 p. in ink. CONDITION: Very good, one faint spot in upper left quarter.

A letter from a man sympathetic to the cause of labor with an update on the ultimately unsuccessful strike by Lowell machinists for a ten hour work day.

The letter, addressed to one “Mr. French,” reads in part:

As regards the strike, the Company seem determined to hold out to the last, many of those which came out, have returned to the Shop again, as for the Burgers I believe they did not join the strikers, the wood workmen not taking a part in it, I think the failure is truly lamentable to all liberal minded men.

The strike began on March 8th and was undertaken by “about half the hands in the employ of the Lowell Machine Shop Company”—some 350 men—who turned into the streets of Lowell to strike for “the ten hour rule of labor.” A correspondent for the New York-Daily Times, whose less-than-sympathetic account was published in the New York Times, reported:

[T]his morning they...refused to work, and forming into a company, paraded the streets, and made the ‘welkin ring’ with their vociferations. Numbers give courage and spirit, and thus they were apparently ‘happy as kings’ in thus expressing what they call their manly independence....There are about 700 usually employed by this Company, and about half left this morning; the half left, however, I am informed, is composed of their best help, while those who have struck for less work and the same pay, are mainly apprentices, and those who would be discontent in almost any situation. If the Company are firm in their purpose, these strikers may eventually see that they have pursued a suicidal course. But they have been instigated to this by certain coalition politicians. For the last two years this ‘ten hours’ question has been an important element in our representative elections....But ‘every dog must have his day,’ and those leaders of a corrupt coalition are now enjoying their brief day of triumph” (Tullius).
Like most strikes in Lowell during this period, the machinists’ efforts were unsuccessful. Indeed, just one of nine strikes over a fifty year period—at the Mechanics’ Planing Mill, also in March of 1853—gained its point. The battle for the “ten-hour plan” in Massachusetts, which was spearheaded by Lowell’s “mill girls,” led in the 1840s to the first governmental committee in the U.S. to investigate labor conditions, and, in 1879, the first state-enforced ten-hour limit in the nation.

28. **List of Freight on Captured Steamer Fairplay.** [Near Milliken’s Bend, Louisiana, on the Mississippi River, ca. 18 August 1862.] 12.5” x 8”. 1 p. in ink and pencil. CONDITION: Good, dampstain to top edge, chip and short tears to top edge, old folds.

A fascinating list of captured freight—including guns, ammunition, equipment, and more—from the rebel steamer and transport *Fairplay*, which was seized by a Union operation.

The captured freight is organized by cases and boxes, with numbers of cases/boxes on the left and the number of contents on the right. Below the list are pencil notes providing the total counts of muskets (5,040), ammunition (245,600), and pieces of equipment (26,263), excluding items contained in twenty-one boxes bearing the mark of rebel Gen. Theophilus H. Holmes (1804–1880). Weapons include Enfield Rifles, Howitzers, and Mountain Howitzers. Among other items listed are sixteen bags of cotton, molasses, buggies and harnesses, rice, a box of dry goods (“said to belong to Mrs. Brandon”), waist and shoulder belts, bayonet scabbards, and military caps and cap pouches. Some of the boxes bear the marks of Gen. Holmes and Gen. Earl Van Dorn (1820–1863). Holmes was a friend and protégé of rebel President Jefferson Davis, and was appointed commander of the Trans-Mississippi Department but failed in his primary task, which was to defend the rebel hold on the Mississippi. Van Dorn fought in the Western Theater as a Major General and was appointed commander of the Trans-Mississippi District.

Built in 1859 in Indiana, the wooden, side-wheel steamer *Fairplay* (AKA *Fair Play*) was pressed into service at the start of the war by the Confederacy on the Mississippi River and other waterways in the Trans-Mississippi Theater. On August 18th, 1862, *Fairplay* was captured by an expedition cruising down the Mississippi River to Milliken’s Bend, Louisiana, consisting of four rams, several gunboats, transports, the 58th and 76th Regiments Ohio Volunteers, and a battalion of cavalry. *Fairplay* had been transporting military supplies during the Vicksburg Campaign (1862–63), and its freight was intended for Gen. Thomas C. Hindman’s division. The Union expedition discovered the activities of *Fairplay* after it picked up seven contrabands in a skiff who had seen the steamer the day before. There was a rebel regiment of cavalry and infantry camped near the river bank, and the rebels fled when the Union approached. Union troops pursued them as far as Richmond, and captured fifty prisoners and destroyed a railroad bridge. There were also a half dozen women on *Fairplay* who left the vessel hastily and took refuge in a cornfield before being permitted by the Union to return and fully clothe themselves.

After being seized by the Union and converted to a gunboat, *Fairplay* was
commissioned on September 6th, 1862 and was transferred to the Navy on October 1st. Based out of Smithland, Kentucky, she operated with other gunboats in tandem with the Army, patrolling the Cumberland, Tennessee, and Ohio rivers, escorting troop transports and Army supply vessels, and also seeking out and attacking groups of rebels on land. On February 3rd, 1863, *Fairplay* was bound up the *Cumberland* from Smithland to Nashville, Tennessee—in the vicinity of which a lengthy campaign was underway—guarding a convoy of transports. After she and the five other gunboats of the escort learned that the garrison at Dover, Tennessee was under attack by a large rebel force, all six sailed to disperse the attackers, who were taken by surprise. Afterwards, the gunboats returned to complete the passage to Nashville. *Fairplay* continued to operate in the Cumberland, Tennessee, and Ohio Rivers, and on December 3rd, 1864 engaged a rebel battery at Bell’s Mill near Nashville. The next day, with *Carondelet*, she recaptured two Union transport steamers held at Bell’s Mill. *Fairplay* was decommissioned at Mound City on August 9th and sold on August 17th, 1865. Renamed Cotile for civilian use, she was broken up in 1871.

*An evocative survival of the Trans-Mississippi Theater of the Civil War.*


$750.00

THE THIEF OF BELGIAN COURT JEWELS

APPREHENDED IN NEW YORK, 1831

29. Livingston, Edward; Enos T. Throop. [Group of manuscript documents relating to the theft of “court jewels” from the Palace of the Prince of Orange in Brussels.]

New York, 1831. Four documents on white and blue paper, approx. 12.5” x 8”, with 3 duplicate copies. 13 pp. in ink. CONDITION: Very good, old folds, holes in the upper-left corner of all sheets, light stains to a few, light chipping to margins, no losses to the text.

*Manuscript documents relating to the apprehension in New York of the thief who carried out the famous 1829 Prince of Orange jewelry heist.*

On the night of September 25th, 1829, chests of “court jewels” were stolen from the palace of the Prince of Orange in Brussels. The value of the items taken was about $70,000,000 (in today’s dollars). In 1831, an Italian man named Constant Polari (also known as Carrara), who had fled to New York City, was arrested there for the theft.

These papers, all dated 1831, document efforts by the government of the Netherlands to get their hands on Polari (and his loot). One of the documents offered here describes the crime as “an extensive larceny…committed on the property of His Royal Highness the Prince of Orange” and notes “that a foreigner who calls himself Constant Polari is now in custody [in New York] accused of the crime.” Polari was, as outlined here, “concerned in feloniously taking, stealing and carrying away a large quantity of jewelry of the value of seven hundred thousand dollars, consisting of diamonds, pearls, emeralds, precious stones, etc.”
President Andrew Jackson, acting upon the advice of his Attorney General, determined that “it was not within any of the constitutional powers of the general [i.e., federal] government” to hand Polari over. Only state authorities could do that. Application was then made to the State of New York, and Governor Enos T. Throop ordered the “Sheriff of the city and county of New York and the Keeper of the city prison” to deliver Polari to Chevalier Christiaan Bangeman Huygens (1772–1857), Minister Plenipotentiary for the Netherlands, for extradition to Brussels.

Please see our website for representative passages.

Item #8244

$850.00

RARE AND IMPORTANT ENGRAVING OF “OLD IRON SIDES”

Lynn, William, draftsman; Abel Bowen, engraver. **U. S. Frigate Constitution, of 44 Guns.** Boston: Publ. by Wm. Lynn, [ca. 1812]. Aquatint and line engraving, 16.75” x 21” plus margins. CONDITION: Good, recently backed on Japanese tissue, restoration to marginal losses at corners, spotting and toning to margins.

*A rare and bold view of “Old Iron Sides” by the noted and influential engraver Abel Bowen, published in the immediate wake of the ship’s rise to fame during the War of 1812.*

Built in Hartt’s Navy Yard in Boston and launched in 1797, the USS *Constitution* earned widespread admiration following her victory over the HMS *Guerriere* in August of 1812, when she was dubbed “Old Iron Sides” for the remarkable capacity of her oaken sides to withstand cannon-fire without suffering serious damage. The *Constitution* returned to Boston that October, where she was received with much fanfare. This marvelous engraving shows the *Constitution*, peopled with some seven small figures (two aloft in the rigging), proudly flying the stars and stripes.

The young Abel Bowen (1790–1850), an engraver from New York who had established himself in Boston the same month that the battle took place, likely produced this work when the ship returned to her home port. “Undoubtedly the most attractive engraving by Abel Bowen,” (Olds), it is executed after a drawing by William Lynn—a Boston rigger, according to the *Proceedings of the Bostonian Society*—and is notable for its precise and extremely detailed depiction of the *Constitution*’s rigging.

In 1816 Bowen 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. Bowen shaped the next generation of Boston engravers through his tutelage of Hammatt Billings, Nathaniel Dearborn, William Croome, and others.


Item #8410

$12,500.00
Maelzel’s Exhibition.
NO. 48, SOUTH FIFTH ST.
Between Walnut and Pine Streets.

TO COMMENCE WITH THE AMUSING LITTLE BASS-FIDDLER.

THE AUTOMATON TRUMPETER.

The TRUMPETER is of a full size, dressed in the uniform of the French Lancers—he blows the French and German Ornaments, and other Airs, with Instrumental accompaniments. The pieces he plays are written expressly for him by the first Composers.

THE AUTOMATON SLACK ROPE DANCERS.

These unrivalled Performers on the SLACK ROPE execute the most surprising Feats with the greatest agility, and without any apparent mechanism.

And to conclude with the CONFLAGRATION OF MOSCOW.

In which Mr. M. has endeavoured to combine the arts of Design, Mechanism, and Music, so as to produce, by a novel imitation of Nature, a perfect fac-simile of the real scene. It is taken at night, and the Moon, observed aloft, is rendered pale by the glare of the blazing and smoky ruin below, the combined reflections of which strike upon the distant buildings, clothing them in gloomy splendor. The view is from an elevated terrace of the Kremlin, the Imperial Palace, at the moment when the inhabitants are evacuating the capital of the Czars, and the French columns are commencing their entry. They advance in the following order:
The vanguard with its artillery, Regiments of Flying Artillery, followed by their Regiments of Footguard, The Imperial foot-guard, Regiments of Cuirassiers, etc.

The rapid progress of the fire, spreading from the centre to the extremities of the city, the hurryng bustle of the fugitives, the eagerness of the invaders, the tolling of alarm-bells, the sounds of trumpets, and other military French music, the roar of cannon, the brisk discharge of musketry, and the explosion of a mine, will tend to impress the spectator with a true idea of the scene, which baffles all powers of description.

EXHIBITION every evening (Sundays excepted) precisely at half-past 7. Doors open half an hour previous. Admittance 50 cents. Children half price.

The two front Benches are exclusively appropriated to Children.

Young, Printer, 3 Black Horse Alley, South Second Street, Philadelphia.

Philadelphia: Young, Printer, 3 Black Horse Alley, South Second Street [ca. 1830]. Broadside, 8.875” x 5.25”. CONDITION: Good, losses to upper margin, 4.25” separation at central horizontal fold.

A rare broadside for this spectacle of automation, performed in Philadelphia by a German inventor, musician, and master showman whose automatic chess player was the subject of an essay by Edgar Allen Poe, and for whose mechanical orchestra Beethoven composed.

The show advertised by this broadside comprised four spectacles: the “amusing little Bass-Fiddler”; “the Automaton Trumpeter” (who, dressed in uniform, plays several French and German airs); “The automaton Slack Rope Dancers” (who “execute the most surprising Feats with the greatest agility, and without any apparent mechanisms”); and the “Conflagration of Moscow,” a panorama inspired by Maelzel’s eyewitness experience of the fire that devastated the city during Napoleon’s 1812 occupation:

Mr. M. has endeavoured to combine the arts of Design, Mechanism, and Music, so as to produce, by a novel imitation of Nature, a perfect fac-simile of the real scene...The rapid progress of the fire, spreading from the centre to the extremities of the city, the hurryng bustle of the fugitives, the eagerness of the invaders, the tolling of alarm-bells, the sounds of trumpets, and other military French music, the roar of cannon, the brisk discharge of musketry, and the explosion of a mine, will tend to impress the spectator with a true idea of the scene, which baffles all powers of description.

Johann Nepomuk Maelzel (1772–1838) was born in Bavaria, the son of an “engenious mechanician” and organ builder, and as a teenager became a highly regarded pianist. Following his move to Vienna as a young man, he began inventing means of musical automation, starting with an “orchestral automaton,” which, capable of playing music by Mozart, Haydn, Crescentini, and others, became known as the “panharmonicon” (Ohl and Arrington, p. 56). He was appointed Court Mechanician by the Austrian Emperor, made ear trumpets for his friend Beethoven—who composed for the panharmonicon—and made a “universal contribution to the field of music” by his improvements to the metronome (Ohl, p. 57). Following the gradual exposure of his automatic chess player, “The Turk,” Maelzel broke new ground in America, where he arrived in 1826 with Wilhelm Schlumberger—a slender chess master—on salary to operate the “machine,” and whose conspicuous absence during every match did not go
unnecessary (including by Edgar Allen Poe, who wrote about a performance by “The Turk” in Richmond). Maelzel and Schlumberger performed successfully for ten years, primarily in New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, but Schlumberger—without whom the performance was impossible—died of yellow fever in February, 1838, shortly after arriving in Cuba. Maelzel was found dead in his berth in July, on his way from Havana to Philadelphia.

OCLC records just one example of this broadside, at the Library Company of Philadelphia.


BROADSIDE ACCOUNT OF “KILL-CAVALRY” KILPATRICK’S 1864 ASSAULT ON RICHMOND


A Charles Magnus broadside featuring a narrative of Gen. Hugh J. Kilpatrick’s assault on Richmond (conducted in tandem with Col. Ulric Dahlgren), and a chronology of the major events of the Civil War.

The first part of this broadside, entitled “Mirror of Events 1861–62–63–64,” records events of the war up to March 4th, 1864 on both sides, including navy and army operations, battles, changes in military leadership, conflicts over waterways and railroads, the capture of prisoners and prisoner exchanges, expeditions, and so forth. The losses for various battles are recorded as well, and it is noted that on August 4th, 1862 “James H. Lane, in Kansas, enlisted Negro Troops under the Act of February 28, 1795”—a reference to the first African American unit raised during the Civil War. The sacking of the city of Lawrence, Kansas on August 15th, 1863 by Quantrill’s Guerillas is characterized as “the most fiendlike act of the war.” Some of the events listed occurred in Indian Territory, such as a “fight with Sioux Indians in Dacotah” on August 23rd, 1863. The chronology of events ends with the conclusion of Kilpatrick’s expedition, on March 4th.

The second part, “Narrative of Kilpatrick’s Cavalry Expedition. February 28–March 4 1864,” details Hugh Judson Kilpatrick’s (1836–1881) operation within enemy lines and his dash upon Richmond, Virginia. On February 28th, 1864, Kilpatrick—nicknamed “Kill-Cavalry” for his recklessness—led some 4000 cavalry in a raid, in tandem with Col. Ulric Dahlgren (1842–1864), toward Richmond, in an attempt to liberate Union soldiers held at both Belle Isle and Libby Prison. Kilpatrick took his division out on February 28th, sneaking past Robert E. Lee’s flank and heading south for Richmond. On March 1st, they were within five miles of the city but its defenses were too strong and many rebel squadrons pursued them the entire way. In a tight spot, Kilpatrick bolted down the Virginia Peninsula where Ben Butler’s Army of the James was stationed. Kilpatrick was dismayed to find out that Dahlgren’s brigade had not made it across the James River, failing to achieve the goal of burning Richmond and assassinating Jefferson Davis and his cabinet.
Kilpatrick’s raid resulted in 324 rebel cavalrymen killed and wounded, 1,000 prisoners taken, and the destruction of much infrastructure on Richmond’s outskirts. During the raid, the cavalry also distributed pamphlets advertising amnesty to Southern civilians who took the oath of loyalty to the U.S. The discovery and publication of papers found on Dahlgren’s body—he was shot dead in a rebel ambush during the expedition—sparked a controversy. Prominent Confederates denounced the so-called “Dahlgren papers” as a fiendish and atrocious document. The present narrative concludes as follows, with Dahlgren’s fate yet unknown:

Too much praise cannot be awarded Colonel Dahlgren, nor too much regret felt at his supposed capture. Not fully recovered from the loss of his leg in the charge upon Hagerstown, he volunteered his services to General Kilpatrick, and was assigned to the most important command of the expedition. The greatest consternation prevailed in Richmond during the fighting, as well it might. The men who have been baffled of their prey—the rebel capital—feel that they would have been gloriously successful if the authorities at Washington had permitted General Butler to co-operate with them and keep picket infantry employed down the peninsula.

Born in Germany, Charles Magnus (1826–1900) immigrated to New York City amid the 1848 Revolution, establishing himself as a prolific illustrator, bookseller, and map and print publisher. He is credited with over 1000 known works, including maps, broadsides and lithographs, his earliest works dating to the 1850s. Magnus produced numerous broadsides and maps to commemorate important events. During the Civil War, he was one of a handful of publishers who had full access to Union military camps through his political connections. In turn, he became well known for his authentic views of Civil War-era cities, individuals, and events, as well as his pictorial envelopes featuring Civil War subjects. Following the war he developed a successful business in panoramic city views, song sheets, and envelopes.


Item #8484 $850.00
LAST VOYAGES OF MAINE SHIP CAPTAIN
JOSIAH MITCHELL, PREVIOUSLY OF THE SHIP HORNET,
MADE FAMOUS BY MARK TWAIN
AFTER IT CAUGHT FIRE AND SANK


Two manuscript journals in one volume of Maine ship captain Josiah Mitchell (1812?–1876), best known as Captain of the Hornet, famously described by Mark Twain in the Sacramento Daily Union after it burned and sank in 1866.

Documented in these sea journals are the two angst-filled final voyages of Captain Josiah Angier Mitchell of Freeport, Maine, October 14, 1872–April 8, 1876, on the vessels Ontario and Ellen Austin. The first voyage, on the Ontario 1872–1873, comes six years after Mitchell’s infamous voyage in the clipper Hornet bound for San Francisco, which caught fire and sank in the Pacific Ocean and was reported in the Sacramento Daily Union by special correspondent, Mark Twain. Upon the arrival in Hawaii of the sole surviving lifeboat (of three) after 43 days at sea, Twain interviewed the survivors there and published the first extensive report of the survival of Captain Mitchell, two passengers, and twelve of his crewmen (“Mark Twain Reports the Hornet Disaster” Gary Scharnhorst). The event constitutes one of the more interesting occurrences in Twain’s own biography; he would address this episode in his My Début as a Literary Person (1900) and would subsequently incorporate it into his Autobiography.

The Ontario, built in Newcastle, Maine and owned by Grinnell & Minturn of New York, casts off from the East River in New York City on October 14, 1872, headed for San Francisco—but not before Mitchell is visited by his son: “My only son who had come from Washington to see his father off, on this long voyage—a painful parting for both, such as few know in a lifetime, or understand.” On October 16, the second day of the voyage, Mitchell remarks on his crew: “The crew as a whole, a very inferior set of men but they are here and I must do the best I can with them—Mate don’t seem to have any life in him.” The next day, a man falls overboard, but after an hour in the water they are able to save him—the gentleman being “a good swimmer.”

Soon after they depart, Mitchell comments they have too much cargo in the lower hold and worries “the ship will tear herself all to pieces—rolling as she does” on the volatile seas. Consequently, on November 7 they start moving barrels of oil up from the hold; doing so makes the ship easier to navigate. On October 24 Mitchell makes his first reference to his ailing health: “[I] only pray my own health may hold out for I am to be loaded with care all the passage—a thing they [the crew] appear to be entirely destitute of—and utterly unable to relieve me from.”
From early on in the voyage, Mitchell and co. are plagued by poor winds (what he refers to as “tedious calms”); he writes, “[i]n all my voyages have never been so long in getting to this Lat + Long—nor did I ever try harder for a passage.” As early as November 3, he relates, “I am getting out of all patience.” On November 14 the Ontario is “but little more than halfway to the equator.” Mitchell expects to be making 200 miles a day but is averaging about fifty; this begins to weigh upon him: “I wonder not that so many ship masters are driven to insanity or suicide.” By the 22nd his crew has “taken from below about 100 tons” from the lower hold.

On December 1 they finally cross the Equator, watching for St. Paul’s Isles. Mitchell remarks this crossing has taken longer than any previous voyage in his life. Displeased with his crew, he frequently writes that he “suffer[s] for companionship—for someone to talk with.” The next day he makes his first mention of the Chronometer erring. Receiving strong winds on December 6, he remarks, “[w]ould that I could hold a wind like this for 50 days to come to make up for our bad luck.” On the 19th, Mitchell reports that there are “Barnacles thick and growing large” on the ship; the next day all hands are employed to scrape them off. On the 30th he thinks of his beloved son: “you are thinking of me as being off the Cape I know—would that I were.” On January 22, 1873, he writes “[w]hat a fool I was to undertake this voyage—with such officers I never desire to go to sea again.” By February 26 they are south of Monterey, California; his final entry on the Ontario is dated March 31, 1873.

On July 28, 1874, Mitchell is now aboard the Ellen Austin from New York for San Francisco, built in Maine in 1854. He leaves the East River, New York with officers and crew totaling 32 souls. He writes that he has “never seen a ship that appears to have had so little attention”; the “ship wants a complete overhauling but the mate is utterly incompetent to do it.” Again, Mitchell is plagued by poor winds; on August 10 he laments, “O for a breeze.” He is also desperately lonely once again: “Why could not Mr Sloan have been willing that a daughter should accompany me on such a long voyage?” On each Sunday he longs to see his family and remarks that “going to sea would not be so bad after all” if “a body could go home on Sundays.” After passing the Equator, they reach the isle of Fernando de Noronha by the night of September 3. He resolves on September 10th, “I’ll make a different ship of her before the voyage is over.” By October 8 they have passed Cape Horn.

December 12 is the final entry from 1874. The next entry is dated August 1, 1875, 8 months later; “now lying in the stream at San Francisco, full crew on board, consisting of 17 able seamen, 3 ordinarys + 2 boys, with 3 mates, carpenter, cook + steward—28 souls beside myself. Ready for a voyage to Callao + Guano ports or Islands of Perce and from thence to London.” The Ellen Austin has been lying in this port since December 12, 1874, awaiting business affairs. On August 2, they set out to sea. By now Mitchell’s health has significantly deteriorated, and he ominously remarks that he should not be undertaking such a “long perplexing and hard voyage”; “I am weak + more miserable + feeble than is known to any but myself. I know for my family’s sake, my own, and for all interested in the voyage, it is really my duty to leave.”

Once again his voyage is freighted with misfortune: poor winds, ceaseless rain, and poor company. On September 3, they pass the Galapagos Islands but are a week behind schedule as they make way for Callao. These difficulties greatly affect Mitchell’s mental health, leading him to remark, “[I] am nearly crazy”; and, more despairingly, “[w]hat a life to lead for 50 years—and yet obliged to follow it.” “Nervous, uneasy, crass & irritable can’t content myself five minutes in a place I’m getting just like a child.” On October 18, they reach Callao and spend 8 days there. Leaving here, and now on their way to Huanillos to load a cargo of guano, he writes, “[g]lad to put to sea again to get away from all the annoyances of authorities, runners...beggars + sailors infesting such a port.” On November 26 Mitchell arrives in Huanillos, a small seaside village in Chile and large source of guano in the 19th century. The creation of the new village of Huanillos followed the Peruvian government’s approval of the extraction of guano in 1874, just a year prior to Mitchell’s visit.

After a few days of business here Mitchell and co. depart on November 30 and make way for Pavillon de Pica off the Peruvian coast. Mitchell writes that they will spend 8 to 9 months in Pavillon de Pica, where he also encounters Italian and French vessels. On December 11, he reports they have loaded some 160 tons of guano per day over the past week. Two men desert on December 19, and on the 26th he reports that his “bowels are very sore and so can’t eat anything.” On January 9, 1876, he writes, “I begin to fear I shall never be any better.” On February 1st, he writes the owners of the ship “to send someone to relieve me,” but he never hears back from them. On March 18 two of his men drown in a “heavy rolling sea.” Near the end of the journal he meets with the Governor and receives 20 extra men for loading guano; he is also in contact with an agent of an Anglo-Peruvian Bank. In his penultimate entry on April 4 he writes, “[h]ealth failing most decidedly”; and in his final entry from April 8, he relates he has received “no letters” from the ship owners, which is a “great disappointment”; he “fully expected someone to take the ship it’s high time & was away if I expect to reach home alive.” Enduring the hardships of life at sea until the end, Mitchell died within months of this final entry.

Making for one of the most fascinating and storied oceanic tales, 5 years later in 1881 the same Ellen Austin—captained now by A.J. Griffin—was sailing a London-New York route and encountered an abandoned schooner drifting just north of the Sargasso Sea (“Ellen Austin The Mystery Explored”). After two days of observing the derelict ship—in case it was a trap—Griffin’s men boarded the ship and, upon inspection, declared the vessel intact but curiously found no indications of violence or of a crew. Some of Captain Griffin’s men sailed the abandoned vessel in tandem with the Ellen Austin, headed for New York; however, after several days the two ships were separated by a tremendous sea...
The last two sea journals of Josiah Mitchell, captain and survivor of the burned and sunken ship Hornet, poignantly recording the additional travails he suffered as both his career at sea and his life came to a close.

REFERENCES: “Ellen Austin The Mystery Explored” at Bermuda Attractions online.

Item #4203 $3,750.00

AN OFFICER IN THE 148TH NEW YORK SERVES IN THE PETERSBURG CAMPAIGN

Parsons, George H. George H. Parsons, Yorktown, VA, 148 N[ew] York Co. F. [Civil War diary of an officer in the 148th New York Infantry Regiment.] Virginia, 1 January to 25 November 1864. 24mo (5.5” x 3.2”), black cloth. 93 pp. in ink and pencil. CONDITION: Good, moderate wear to covers; first page loose but all of the other pages intact, a few stains but only minor losses to a few words, 1.5” x 2.5” loss to 2 pp.

An eventful diary documenting an officer’s eleven months of service in Virginia with the 148th New York Infantry Regiment, kept in part during General Grant’s Petersburg Campaign and ending after Parsons is wounded during the Battle of Fair Oaks & Darbytown Road (27–28 October 1864) and returns home to recuperate.

Born in Potter, Yates County, New York, George H. Parsons (1842–?) was working as a farmer when he enlisted as a private in Potter at the age of twenty on August 26th, 1862. On September 14th, he was mustered into the New York 148th Infantry, Company F. Most of the men who enlisted in this company were from Ontario and Yates Counties. Some time early in his service, Parsons was promoted to 2nd Lieutenant, and on October 26th, 1863 was promoted again, to 1st Lieutenant. Parsons records here being wounded on October 27th, 1864 at Fair Oaks, Virginia during the Battle of Fair Oaks & Darbytown Road (also known as the Second Battle of Fair Oaks), which was fought between October 27th and 28th in Henrico County, Virginia, as part of the Richmond-Petersburg Campaign. On October 27th, he notes: “Started this morning about 4 O’Clock and marched all day and about 4 O’Clock PM we charged over... & got badly repulsed. All cut to pieces. I got hit on the shoulder. Went to the rear. Layed in an Army waggin all night.” Before heading home, he spends time in a Portsmouth, Virginia hospital. His final entry is on November 19th, 1864: “Still at home [i.e., Potter, New York]. My furlough is out tomorrow, I have sent to have it extended but hurd [sic] from it yet.” Parsons appears to have returned to the 148th sometime in 1864 or 1865, and to have been promoted to Captain of Company H. During the Battle of Five Forks on April 1st, 1865, the picket line commanded by Capt. Parsons is recorded in the “Report of Col. John B. Murray, One Hundred and Forty-eighth New York Infantry,” as having “advanced and captured the enemy’s works in their front, together with about 300 prisoners; one six-gun battery, with the horses, harness and appurtenances thereto belonging; one battle flag, the colors of the 8th Mississippi regiment, and other property, which was duly turned over to the Provost Guard of the Sixth Corps.” Parsons was mustered out on 9 June 1865 at Elmira, New York. A photo of Parsons is accessible via the Library of Congress.

Parsons’s journal records various engagements with the enemy; the comings and goings of Generals and officers; the building of breast works; military drilling and camp life; going on raids and taking part in captures; war news;
performing guard duty; procuring wood for his Regiment; prices of commodities he buys such as butter and tobacco; arrests and executions of Union soldiers in his regiment; taking part in the election of November 8th 1864, etc. He complains repeatedly about his back problems, and throughout the journal he makes a number of visits to the hospital. The 148th is often in the company of the 11th Connecticut, the 10th Army Corps, and so forth. The journal ends in late November 1864 as he is recuperating back home in New York.

The 148th New York Infantry Regiment was organized in September 1862 at Geneva, Ontario County for a term of service of three years. Commanded by Col. William Johnson, the 148th left the state on September 22nd and was primarily engaged in garrison duty at Suffolk, Norfolk, and Yorktown, Virginia until 1864, when it was attached to Wistar’s Division, 18th Corps. The 18th Corps was ordered to reinforce the Army of the Potomac, and the 148th was heavily engaged at Cold Harbor: losing 124 killed, wounded, and missing. Returning with the Corps to Bermuda Hundred, Virginia, the unit moved to Petersburg and took part in the first bloody assault on the city’s works. In the latter part of August, the 18th Corps was relieved by the 10th, and the former was ordered into the defenses of Bermuda Hundred. In the second half of September, the 148th was engaged at Fort Harrison in Virginia with a loss of twenty-four killed and wounded, and in October it was heavily engaged on the battlefield of Fair Oaks, where it lost eighty-four killed, wounded, and missing. When the 18th Corps was discontinued in December 1864, the 148th became a part of the new 24th Corps, with which it participated in the Appomattox campaign: sharing in the final assault on Petersburg and the engagements at Rice’s station, Burke’s station, and Appomattox Court House. During its service the 148th lost a total of six officers and 261 enlisted men.

Please see our website for representative passages.

A detailed journal documenting a 1st Lieutenant’s service in Virginia until he is wounded at the 1864 Battle of Fair Oaks & Darbytown Road.

REFERENCES: The Union Army, Vol. 2, p. 156; “Regiment History of New York One Hundred and Forty-Eighth Infantry (Three Years)” at Civil War Data online; “148th New York Infantry Regiment’s Civil War Newspaper Clippings” at New York State online.
BROADSIDE RECRUITING AGENTS FOR A DOORSTOPPER DO-IT-YOURSELF LEGAL BOOK

35. Paying Employment! $50.00 to $175.00 Per Month A Fortune for Agents. A New Book...How to Be Your Own Lawyer...Encyclopædia of Business Law and Forms. Philadelphia: P. W. Ziegler, [ca. 1880]. Broadside, 18.75” x 15.75”, purple paper. CONDITION: Good+, 2” tears to upper and lower left corners (no losses), minor soiling in three spots, some chips at edges.

A scarce Philadelphia broadside aimed at would-be agents for a popular—and enormous—legal guide.

Over almost 700 pages in length, Hugh M. Spalding’s How To Be Your Own Lawyer: An Encyclopædia of Business Law and Forms (1877) is touted here as useful to just about every class of society: “Business Men, Farmers, Mechanics, Merchants, Attorneys, Conveyancers, Professional Men, Public Officers, Manufacturers, Landlords, Tenants, Capitalists, Working Men, Administrators,” and so on. The book is “REAL MONEY VALUE,” and several agents, quoted in the finer print, report on their elaborate success: “I have already taken 100 orders in this city, and shall take at least 800...I took 63 orders in less than a square, and 16 of them were from one building...” Spalding’s work garnered praise in the papers as “one of the few books which purports to teach ‘How to be Your Own Lawyer’ that is considered of any account by members of the legal fraternity” (Somerset Herald).

P. W. Ziegler & Co. was a popular subscription publishers with offices in Philadelphia, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Chicago. Advertisements for the firm appear in newspapers as early as 1874; by 1900 its primary office was located at 215 Locust Street in Philadelphia, in a large building shared with two other publishing ventures. The company seems to have closed in 1908 after a fire “completely burned out” the building (“Firemen”).

Not in OCLC.


Item #8695 $950.00
36.  [Photograph of Charlotte Perkins Gilman in Her Study.] Ca. 1898. Silver print, 6.5” x 4.625”; signed on recto “Charlotte Perkins Gilman” and inscribed on verso “Charlotte Perkins Stetson Jan. 27th 1898.” CONDITION: Very good, a few small creases and chips to edges, one .5” tear to lower margin, affecting the “Ch” and following the lower edge of “ar” in her signature, but with no loss; 1.5” piece of tape on verso; excellent tonality.

A portrait photograph of author, social reformer, and philosopher Charlotte Perkins Gilman, signed on the verso just before she became “the leading intellectual in the women’s movement,” as well as on the image itself, after her second marriage (Degler).

This portrait of Charlotte Perkins Gilman—initially signed just six months before the publication of her famous manifesto Women and Economics—shows the author reading in a wicker rocking chair in her study. Born Charlotte Anna Perkins in Hartford, Connecticut, Gilman (1860–1935) received little formal education as a child after her father, Frederick Beecher Perkins (a nephew of Harriet Beecher Stowe) abandoned the family to poverty. She nevertheless attended Rhode Island School of Design, and in 1884 married fellow artist Charles Stetson. The union was an unhappy one, however, and Gilman suffered from depression after the birth of her daughter, Katharine, in 1885. She soon moved to Pasadena, California, writing and lecturing on feminism and reform topics to support herself and her daughter. Her marital experience inspired her famous short story “The Yellow Wallpaper” (1892), about a woman’s descent into madness in an idle and emotionally cold marriage, and in 1894 she managed at last to divorce Stetson. Shortly thereafter she sent Katharine to live with him and his second wife, and in 1900 married her cousin, George Houghton Gilman, who would remain her partner until his death in 1934. Despite recurrent bouts of depression, Gilman published more than a dozen books over the course of her career, including her widely-translated manifesto on the need for women’s financial independence entitled Women and Economics, which first appeared in June, 1898, and her utopian novel Herland (1915), about an all-female society. A powerful speaker, she lectured widely, and, from 1909 to 1916, ran her own magazine, The Forerunner. Gilman ended her own life in 1935 after being diagnosed with incurable cancer. This photograph comes from the estate of her only child, Katharine Beecher Stetson.


Item #8665 $950.00
37. [Photograph of Ralph Farnham, 105 year-old Revolutionary War Veteran.] [Boston?], Massachusetts, 1860. Salt print, 4.5” x 3.5”, within printed oval border, on larger paperboard mount (8.625 x 7.125”), copyright line, facsimile Farnham inscription (“Ralph Farnham 1860 Born July 7 1756”), and caption below image. CONDITION: Good, some spotting, image somewhat faded, as is typical of salt prints.

A rare photograph of one of the last surviving veterans of the Revolutionary War, issued and sold in the last year of his life to raise funds for his support.

The caption reads: “Ralph Farnham was born in the town of Lebanon, Me., July 7, 1756. Entered the American Army in May, 1775. Engaged in the Battle of Bunker Hill, June 17th, of the same year. He was present, and on guard, at the Surrender of Burgoyne. He is now in the 105th year of his age.”

In May of 1775, Farnham, at the age of eighteen, enlisted in Capt. Philip Hubbard’s company in Col. James Scamman’s regiment, a militia unit known as the “Yorkshire lads” (of York County, Maine). The regiment arrived in Cambridge on the 16th of June. While the text here presents him as a participant in the Battle of Bunker Hill, Farnham and his fellow militiamen were in fact sent to East Cambridge as a result of a rumor that the British were going to land there, then, when redirected to “the hill,” Scamman led his men to the wrong location. They ultimately arrived after the battle had ended. Farnham served until December, then reenlisted in the York County militia, serving two more stints, one for two and a half months as a second sergeant in Capt. Samuel Grant’s Company under Col. Benjamin Titcomb in Rhode Island and another for four months with Capt. Elisha Shapleigh of Maine. During the latter, he was, as the text here avers, present at Burgoyne’s surrender. Farnham was mustered out in December of 1777. He received a pension in 1833 and in 1855, in his ninety-ninth year, was awarded 160 acres of bounty land in New Hampshire.

On the 4th of July, 1860, Edward Everett Hale delivered an address in Boston in which he asserted that there were no surviving veterans of the Revolutionary War. The citizens of Acton, Maine begged to differ, writing to inform him of Farnham. Celebrated at home, Farnham was invited by Boston officials to visit: “We desire to see you—to shake hands with you, and to pay you that respect due alike to your patriarchal age, and to the part you took in the struggle which secured our National Independence.” The city feted him for some ten days. The occasion resulted in the publication of C. H. Clarence’s A Biographical Sketch of the Life of Ralph Farnham, of Acton, Maine: now in the one hundred and fifth year of his age, and the sole survivor of the glorious battle of Bunker Hill, as well as the photograph offered here, both intended to benefit the man of the hour.

An ambrotype of Farnham taken in 1858 is owned by the Massachusetts Histor-
LETTERS BY THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY WHO FOUNDED
THE FIRST PROTESTANT CHURCH IN CHINA
FOR USE EXCLUSIVELY BY THE CHINESE

38. Pohlman, William J.; S. D. Squire; N. Menin[?]. [Six autograph letters, signed, written from Amoy, most to Capt. William Graves of Newburyport and the ship “Thomas Perkins.”] Amoy [present-day Xiamen], China, 20 May 1845–12 June 1848. Six letters, 4.9” x 3.75” to 10.5” x 8.2”, on white and blue paper. 21 pp. in red and black ink. One letter cross-written on 3 pp.; 1 note (5” x 7.5”), 1 p.; 2 original envelopes addressed to Capt. William Graves. 1 also bearing the name of the ship <i>Thomas Perkins</i>. CONDITION: Overall good, old folds, a few losses to the texts of two letters due to broken wax seals; losses to one of the envelopes.

An engaging group of six letters and one note, the majority of which were written by a prominent missionary of the Reformed (Dutch) Church who erected the first Protestant church in China for use exclusively by the Chinese. Most of these letters were written to Captain William Graves of Newburyport, Mass.

Pohlman’s letters to Graves reveal that the two men were close friends who spent time in Amoy together and evidently became acquainted during their time abroad. The topics Pohlman covers include the funding and imminent construction of the first church in Amoy; the coming and going of both American and British vessels and missionaries to Amoy; books Graves sent to Pohlman; Graves’s remarriage in 1848 after the death of his first wife; the death of foreign, English-speaking women in Amoy and the prospect of more coming (in June 1848, Pohlman notes that there are only six such women in the city); Pohlman’s tentative interest in remarrying after the death of his wife in 1845; missionaries marrying Chinese women, and one case of a missionary “ordering” a wife; Pohlman’s future prospects of visiting the U.S. (after the completion of the church); Pohlman’s failing eyesight and his examination by various doctors; and soliciting Americans to visit Amoy. Two letters in this lot are not by Pohlman: one by S. D. Squire and another by N. Menin[?]. The letter by the former covers commodity prices and notes the arrival of ships at Amoy, while the latter discusses the presence of the “opium fleet”; hiking the tallest mountain in Amoy with fellow missionaries (including Pohlman) on Chinese New Years Day; and witnessing Chinese servants celebrating the Chinese New Year.

Born in Albany, New York, William John Pohlman (1812–1849) converted to Christianity in Geneva, New York in 1828 after leaving home at the age of twelve. Soon after converting, he decided to study for the ministry and eventually was ordained as an evangelist in 1838. After hearing a Sandwich Islands missionary preach, Pohlman determined that he would devote his life to foreign missions. Before leaving the U.S, he was employed by the Board of Foreign Missions of the Reformed (Dutch) Church to visit churches, and raise money and interest in the Church’s missions. Pohlman and his wife (a sister of Dr. John Scudder, the famous missionary to India), left for their mission field in May 1838. Like those missionaries who had preceded him at Amoy, his work began elsewhere: Borneo, Singapore, Batavia, and Java. While overseas, he studied both the Malay and Chinese languages. He arrived in Amoy in company with Rev. Elihu Doty in June 1844 to serve at the Amoy Mission (est. 1842), in connection with David Abeel, D.D. The mission came to be regarded as a model of evangelizing work in China. Pohlman’s wife died in 1845, and in 1848 he visited the U.S. where he raised $3,000 to build the first church in Amoy, which was erected in 1848. This was the first Protestant church in China devoted exclusively to Chinese worship. While on a voyage from Hong Kong to procure lamps for the church, he lost his life at sea: he had set out to return to Amoy on January 2nd 1849 in the schooner <i>Omega</i>, but on the morning of the 5th or 6th, the vessel wrecked at Breakers’ Point, about half way between Hong Kong and Amoy. Pirates attacked the sinking ship, and all on board perished except one. Pohlman is known to have jumped from the ship and drowned. The dedication ceremony for the church was held on February 11th 1849.

Born in Salisbury, Mass. William Graves, Jr. (1811–1877) went to sea aboard his father’s ships in the 1820s, ultimately becoming a master mariner. In 1834, the Salem merchants David Pingree and Emery Johnson entrusted Graves with the command of their bark <i>Cynthia</i>, bound for Canton, China. Graves made three voyages to China in the <i>Cynthia</i> (1834–37) and six more as master of Pingree and Johnson’s new and larger ship, <i>Thomas Perkins</i> (1837–47). After over a decade of extensive sailing in the China trade, Graves became financially secure...
and retired from the sea at age thirty-seven. In 1837, he married Caroline Wells (1811–1838), and following her death married his cousin Mary Graves Pike (1824–1903) in 1848. In 1849, he set up offices and with his business partner Micajah Lunt began buying substantial interests in sailing ships of the 1000-ton class, built in the shipyard of John Currier, Jr. of Newburyport. In addition to these Newburyport ships, Graves also bought shares in Salem vessels. Along with his shipping business, he was active in civic affairs in Newburyport, serving as alderman and mayor. He was also president of the Newburyport Marine Society, president of Bartlett Steam Mills, and a director of the Merchants’ National Bank. He died in 1877 in Newburyport.

Following the first Opium War (1839–42) between Britain and China, Amoy (present-day Xiamen) became one of the first five Chinese ports to be opened to foreign trade and to residence by foreigners. A foreign settlement developed on Gulang Island, in the harbor. Amoy in the 19th century was primarily a tea port, exporting teas from southeastern Fujian. The peak of this trade was in the 1870s and declined afterwards.

Please see our website for representative passages.

An intimate portrait of the life of an influential missionary in Amoy.

“THIS IS THE ONLY CURE FOR ABORTIONS”:
BIRTH CONTROL PAMPHLET BY MARGARET SANGER

39. Sanger, Margaret H. *Family Limitation*. [New York?, n.p.], 1917. 16mo (6.75” x 4.75”), plain brown wrappers, evidently provided by an early owner, hand-sewn with black thread at spine, and likely replacing printed wrappers. 16 pp. CONDITION: Good, horizontal and vertical folds throughout, with small vertical split at center of most leaves; last leaf soiled, with 1” tear at center and 2” tear at lower margin, no loss of sense.

*Sated sixth edition of this pioneering and controversial contraception manual by the leader of the birth control movement in the twentieth century.*

After witnessing countless women suffer and die from unsafe abortions during the course of her nursing practice on the Lower East Side of New York, and unable to gather sufficient information on contraception because of the Comstock laws, which banned the distribution of information on reproductive health, Margaret Sanger traveled to France in 1913 to conduct research on the subject. This frank pamphlet is the result of that trip. It establishes the importance of tracking the menstrual cycle and outlines five methods of contraception: douches, condoms, pessaries (diaphragms), sponges, and suppositories. 100,000 copies of the first edition were printed and distributed in 1914, while Sanger herself was in England escaping obscenity charges for the publication of *The Woman Rebel*, her new magazine. *Family Limitation* contains clear instructions for and illustrations of birth control methods and tools, as well as occasional commentary on common pitfalls in the sex lives of couples. Sanger draws a connection between overburdened households of workers and strained social institutions, exhorting her readers: “Don’t be over sentimental in this important phase of hygiene...It is only the workers who are ignorant of the knowledge of how to prevent bringing children in the world to fill jails and hospitals, factories and mills, insane asylums and premature graves. The working women can use direct action by refusing to supply the market with children to be exploited, by refusing to populate the earth with slaves.”

Margaret Sanger (1879–1966) was born in Corning, New York, the sixth of eleven surviving children of Michael Hennessey Higgins and Anna Purcell Higgins. Her mother’s death at age fifty—which Sanger attributed to the physical toll of eighteen pregnancies—and her own career as a nurse and socialist activist in New York City prompted her pioneering work in women’s health. Although she was jailed within a week of opening the first birth control clinic in Brownsville, Brooklyn in 1916, the court ruling that resulted from her appeal of her conviction allowed physicians to prescribe contraceptives to women for medical reasons. Using this loophole, in 1923 Sanger opened the women-run and women-staffed clinic that would ultimately become the Planned Parenthood Federation of America. She
retired to Tuscon, Arizona in 1942, but in the late 1950s was directly involved in the development of an oral contraceptive. “The pill” was approved by the FDA in 1960.

Despite the Comstock Laws—which were not repealed until 1971—Family Limitation underwent at least eighteen editions. The hand-sewn wrappers of the copy offered here would seem to be evidence of the volume's importance as a household reference.

This sixth edition seems to be quite scarce, with just four copies recorded in OCLC, at the Library of Congress, Virginia Tech, Boise State University, and New River Community College.

Item #8722

LETTER BY A TRAVELER IN GEORGIA INCLUDING A DESCRIPTION OF A SLAVE AUCTION IN AUGUSTA, 1836

40. Shapley, Justin. [Autograph letter, signed, by Justin Shapley to Johnson Shapley touching on a slave auction in Georgia and the Indian Wars in Florida.] Augusta, Georgia, 10 January 1836. 4 pp. in ink on yellow paper. CONDITION: Good, a few minor separations along old folds, a few minor stains, no losses to the text.

A substantive letter by a native of New York State writing from Georgia who was headed to Florida, referencing the Second Seminole War (1835–42) and offering an eye-witness description and opinions of a slave auction in downtown Augusta.

Justin Shapley (?–1892) opens this letter to his family back home in Hamilton, Madison County, New York by reporting that he has recently reached Augusta, Georgia via railroad by way of Utica, New York and then Charleston, South Carolina. He notes that it was his intention to have left for St. Augustine, Florida before this time, but he has “been prevented by the Indian hostilities in Florida.” He continues:

Feeling no disposition to cope with the savage, I deemed it expedient to remain where I am, for, were I to go among them, I might stand (as the Georgians say) a smart chance to get kildt. They have collected a force of about two thousand & are committing (as you will perceive by a paper I sent you yesterday) fearful depredation in different parts of the territory. St. Augustine has not yet been attacked but the excitement there is intense & are in constant apprehension of danger from the enemy. It would be an easy matter to subdue them, would they present themselves in open field, but their mode of warfare is in ambush & therefore difficult to conquer. … Unless the trouble with the [Seminole] Indians in Florida is reconciled soon, or at least suspended for a time, I shall probably remain where I now am.

Shapley notes that he is pleased with the South and particularly Augusta, Georgia thus far, which he writes presently embraces a population of 8,000 African Americans. He comments on the manners and customs of Southerners, who “differ widely from those of the north”: “they are in general very hospitable & attentive to strangers & acquire their money with so much ease, that they are both indolent & extravagant & devote much time to sporting.” Identifying cotton and rice as Georgia’s principal products, he then offers a snapshot of Augusta: “The streets of Augusta are constantly thronged with waggons loaded with cotton drawn by mules three span or six mules generally constitute a team for one waggon, with a negro driver seated on the near wheel mule. It is not unusual to see an ox harnessed by the side of a mule. With bit in mouth & sometimes they ride tantrum, with the ox on the lead—what a ridiculous spectacle this would be at the north.” Shapley then describes a slave auction held in Augusta, claiming that slaves aren’t as badly treated as reported in the north, as
if the observation of a single slave auction (egregious enough in itself) were sufficient to judge the entire system:

Aug. 1st is the time for selling & hiring out negroes. I walked down to the market on that day around which the negroes, their masters, & the citizens were assembled. When the sale commenced the negroes both male & female were presented on a stand & sold under the hammer at from 3 to 10 hundred dollars each. Others were hired out at from 5 to 10 dollars per month, both in selling & hiring out, the separation of husband & wife is if possible avoided. & notwithstanding all this, they appear & I candidly believe they are much happier & better off than a majority of the free negroes at the north. Whipping them to the extent reported at the north is all a farce, it is practiced by some masters upon those who deserve it though I have not witnessed it in a single instance.

In closing, he writes that he is currently boarding at the Planters Hotel, which was kept by Samuel Hale Esq., Mayor of the city.

A good letter with engaging commentary on the southern scene, and most notably, on one of the most notorious features of “the peculiar institution.”

Item #7850  $1,500.00
RARE “NOVELIZATION” OF METAMORA: THE LAST OF THE WAMPANOAGS

41. [Stone, John Augustus.] Library of Crime, Wonder, and Horror! Histories of Metamora, the Last of the Wampanoags, and Nick of the Woods, the Wandering Demon of the Forest. Philadelphia: Turner & Fisher, No. 15 North Sixth Street; New York, No. 74 Chatham Street, 1844. 24mo, original pictorial wrappers. 36 pp., portrait frontis, title page vignette, illus. Publisher’s ad on outer rear wrapper. CONDITION: Wrappers starting, light scattered foxing, else a very good.

First edition of this rare “novelization” of Stone’s play Metamora: The Last of the Wampanoags; An Indian Tragedy in Five Acts. (See Weglin, p. 174.) The play was the result of a contest begun by the actor Edwin Forrest who, on 28 November 1828, offered a prize of $500 for the best original play meeting the criteria of “a tragedy, in five acts, of which the hero, or principal character, shall be an aboriginal of this country.” Forrest was searching for a vehicle for his own strengths to boost his career. A submission from actor and playwright John Augustus Stone, Metamora, or the Last of the Wampanoags took the prize. The selection committee for Forrest’s competition consisted of William Cullen Bryant, Fitz-Greene Halleck, James Lawson, William Leggett, Prosper M. Wetmore, and J. G. Brooks. All were closely associated with the New York journalistic scene and, like Forrest, ardent supporters of General Jackson.

The play opened on 15 December 1829, was an instant hit, and was produced across the country. Stone, however, saw almost nothing from the play. When he died, Forrest placed a monument on his grave that read: “To the Memory of John Augustus Stone, Author of Metamora, by His Friend Edwin Forrest.” Metamora has been called the major Indian play of the nineteenth century and a significant script because of its association with and importance to the career of Edwin Forrest, that giant of the early American stage. Metamora’s character was inspired by New England chief, Metacomet or King Philip, who was famous for attacking the English in 1675-1676. In 1671 the English settlers grew suspicious of Metacomet, demanding that the tribe surrender their guns. Finally, in 1675, when three Wampanoag’s were tried and executed for the murder of another Native American who had been acting as an informer for the settlers, Metacomet led a bloody uprising. This marked the last major attempt by the Indians to drive out the New England settlers. It lasted for fourteen months and twelve frontier towns were destroyed as a result. The war came to an end in August 1676 when Metacomet was captured and executed. Though King Philip’s War was greatly ignored by the public, it was one of the most devastating wars in this country’s history. The timing of this play, opening just months before the Indian Removal Act, was significant. The act was signed into law by Andrew Jackson on 28 May 1830. The law authorized the president to negotiate with southern Native American tribes for their removal to federal territory west of the Mississippi River in exchange for white settlement of their ancestral lands. This led the way to the expulsion of tens of thousands of Native Americans and is remembered as the Trail of Tears.

Item #7684 $2,500.00
A NEW ORLEANS LAND-DEALER SOLICITS
JOINT BUSINESS-DEALINGS
WITH A TEXAS FARMER AND BUSINESSMAN, 1884

Two unrecorded circulars and a letter sent by a New Orleans land agent Colonel W. R. Stuart to a prominent Texas land businessman Leonidas Cartwright in 1884, constituting an apparently unsuccessful attempt via correspondence to go into business with the affluent Texan.

The first circular covers “great bargains” on orange groves, truck farms, stock farms, ranches, timber lands, mineral lands, and also hotels and winter homes in Mississippi, Louisiana, Florida, Texas, Georgia, Alabama, and Colorado. The farm in Georgia for sale also included on its grounds a Female Seminary; it is noted “this magnificent farm could be converted into a prosperous sanitarium, or stock farm, female or summer or winter resort.” The text details the timber, climate, crops, and natural resources of the various properties for sale. Prices are variously given for the entire property or per acre, and terms of sale are also provided.

The second circular describes a range of haciendas, ranches, mines, and more for sale in the city of Saltillo and the broader Mexican state of Coahuila, which is described as one of Mexico’s “most productive agricultural district…situated in the extensive space that separates Fresnillo from the frontier, and at present thinly populated and uncultivated.” Offered here is an extensive overview of Coahuila—through which the Mexican Central Railroad passes—as well as the State of Durango, Laguna, Parras, and San Pedro. Priced between fifty and ninety cents per acre, the haciendas and ranches in Coahuila are offered at “very attractive prices.” Some of their names are Anacapo, Barrial de la Paila, San Juan de la Vacquerria, and Jarral. The acreage of each property is given and the text discusses wine, stock, and farming operations in some of these locales. Interested parties are advised to contact W. R. Stuart’s bilingual attorney in Saltillo, who is “in high favor with the Governor and State and
A note on Saltillo covers the city’s resources, climate, attractions, and resident missionaries that are currently living in the city. Stuart closes the circular by noting he also has for sale lands, groves, homes, farms, and more in a range of states such as Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas.

The 24 Sept. 1884 letter by Stuart addresses land businessman Leonidas Cartwright (1842–1922) of San Augustine, Texas, to whom he sent these two circulars. Cartwright engaged in farming until 1870 when his father died, following which he assumed his late father’s extensive land business, which embraced cotton plantations as well as livestock and agriculture operations. Cartwright continued his father’s business with success until 1894, opening up ranches in both Cooke County and Taylor County, Texas, where he raised horses and cattle. Stuart writes to him: “I will be pleased to exchange price lists of lands for sale, and will divide with you all commissions on sales jointly made. Let me hear from you. Yours truly.” A partially-legible inscription on the envelope, apparently by Cartwright, notes: “[Stuart] wants to exchange list of lands for sale… I did not handle any but family land now[?] or c[?] &c” In light of Cartwright’s response, it seems that Stuart was unaware at this time that Cartwright was no longer working as a farmer, but was instead operating his father’s business, i.e., “family land.” Nevertheless, the precise nature of the connection between the two businessmen is unclear.

Born in Maryland, Colonel W. R. Stuart (1820–1894) moved in 1840 from West Virginia to New Orleans where he became a successful sugar and cotton broker. After he retired in 1871, he relocated to Ocean Springs, Mississippi, where he began a new career as a gentleman farmer, stockman, and horticulturist. As early as 1878, Stuart was raising merino sheep. In 1884, Stuart sold his orange grove on the Back Bay of Biloxi to the prominent horticulturist Parker Earle (1831–1917) of Cobden, Illinois, who served as chief of the horticultural department of the 1885 World’s Exposition at New Orleans and also president of the Mississippi Valley and the American horticultural societies. Stuart was highly regarded for his merino sheep and pecan experimentation, having been dubbed “the father of pecan culture in the South.” In 1890, he was named as the originator of the Stuart and the Van Deman pecan varieties by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and this same year he is known to have shipped a large quantity of pecans to Melbourne, Australia. Stuart married Elizabeth McCauley (1841–1925), a Mississippi native; the couple were philanthropists and supported the First Methodist Church at Ocean Springs, MI, which was built in 1872. The letterhead and envelope identify Stuart at this time as a dealer and importer of Jersey Cattle.


43. Supplement to the New-York Daily Tribune. No. 2626. Tribune Supplement... “Highly Interesting From the Gold Region...” New York: Greeley & McElrath, 14 September 1849. Broadsheet, 21.75” x 17”. 2 full pp. CONDITION: Good, one small pen mark on recto, dampstains and foxing, a few minor chips to edges; no losses to the text. 11

A scarce newspaper supplement brimming with California gold rush news, mixing grim reports of sickness, death, and discouragement with accounts of success in the gold fields, as well as a host of other matters.

The first page of this two-page supplement is devoted almost entirely to the gold rush. It opens with the announcement of the recent arrival in New York of the steamship Empire City from California: “nearly all the American passengers by the Empire City are returning from the mines disgusted with the life of extreme toil and hardship which must be endured there.” Reporting from Panama, Tribune correspondent “E. S.” tells of many who have sickened and/or died crossing the isthmus, and observes “I believe not one in ten who leave the States for California, would undertake the journey did they have the remotest idea of the hardships, exposure and consequent imminent risk they incur by the undertaking.” On the brighter side, the steamer California is said to have
recently brought down to Panama $700,000 worth of gold dust from San Francisco, and $20,000 in coin from Mazatlan, and an excerpt from the *Alta California* describes "the largest specimen of gold we have yet seen...an irregular shaped boulder, composed of gold and quartz...its value is $2130." San Francisco is described as being "healthy as usual. Dysentery prevailed to some extent...The number of women in San Francisco was increasing, but there was still a great lack of the 'last, best gift.' Gambling is carried on to an enormous extent in San Francisco."

Other articles include "Emigration to San Francisco" (featuring a list of arrivals from 1 July–24 July 1849, naming the various vessels, and numbers of passengers); "Morality in the Mines" ("we will venture to affirm that the standard of moral among the miners is much higher than in any town in the States south of Boston"); "Turning Rivers" ("large companies of miners are engaged in turning the course of streams in which gold may be found"); "The Science of Mining"; "Gold on Trinity River"; "Sacramento City" ("our little city is growing with a rapidity unequaled by any modern town save San Francisco"); "San Francisco Prices Current for July 1849" (flour, liquors, tobacco, teas, China goods, etc.); "A Riot in San Francisco" ("Chilenos attacked by a party of armed Americans...Public Meeting of Citizens...Formation of a Citizen Armed Police...Arrest, Trial and Sentence of the Rioters"); "Land Speculation—Mushroom Cities" ("the annals of '49, in California, will so eclipse the records of the '36 land speculation in the States, as to render the latter hardly worthy of note as an epoch"); "The Overland Emigration" ("pioneer companies arrived"); "Election at San Francisco"; "Placer Intelligence" ("Very rich deposits have been found on the north fork of the American River..."; "A Duel" ("The quarrel is said to have grown out of some misunderstanding at a faro table"); "Found Dead" ("A man was found dead about four miles north of Pueblo de San Jose, on the 4th. He was about 30 years of age, in soldiers' clothes with 'W. Young' written on his shirt"); "Emigration to San Francisco" (3,614 persons during July 1849); and "Gold-Digging—Weather—Prices—Advice" (a report from "Tuwallamy Diggins"). A small portion of the recto covers New York news, while the verso is devoted exclusively to international news.

Item #7326
$750.00
BROADSIDE FOR A STEREOPITON-ILLUSTRATED LECTURE
ON LIFE AS A PRISONER BY AN EX-REBEL, 1893


An unrecorded broadside promoting an illustrated lecture on P.O.W. life in the North by a noted ex-Confederate soldier, the proceeds from which went to two beneficent societies in Tennessee.

This lecture by Marcus B. Toney (1840–1929) took place in Saundersville, Tennessee, some twenty miles from Nashville. The program comprised twenty-five evocatively titled sections: In the Hands of Colored Guards; The Traffic in Rats; A Shave for Five Chews of Tobacco; “Prison Camp” Point Lookout; “Prison Camp” Elmira, N.Y.; “I want a pair of shoes”; Just from Small-Pox Hospital; A Charitable Israelite; The Bivouac; Battle of the Wilderness; and Homeward Bound. Three sections were devoted to individual officers on both sides of the Civil War: Grant, Lee, and Jackson. Toney served under the latter two Generals. Tickets were sold by the women of the Methodist Ladies Aid Society. The broadside exhorts all to “hear this famous lecture.”

Born in Lynchburg, Virginia, Marcus B. Toney was a Confederate soldier, Klansman, and Masonic leader. He enlisted in May 1861 in Tennessee as a private and was mustered into the Tennessee 1st Infantry, Company B. After being captured, he was listed as a P.O.W. in October 1862 in Perryville, Kentucky. After being exchanged in April 1863 at City Point, Virginia, he was transferred in February 1864 to the Virginia 44th Infantry, Co. C. However, by May 1864 he was listed as a P.O.W. at Spotsylvania Court House, Virginia. After being confined in May 1864 in Belle Plains, Virginia, he was transferred to Point Lookout, Maryland, and then was transferred in July 1864 to Elmira Prison in Elmira, New York. He took the Oath of Allegiance in June 1865.

After the war, Toney became a founding president of the Home for Aged Masons in Nashville and an original member of the Ku Klux Klan. In 1871 he married Sallie Claiborne, with whom he had two children. Toney worked as an agent for the Tennessee Central Railroad in Nashville for five decades, until he retired in 1917. In 1905 his memoir The Privations of a Private was published, which covers both his Civil War and postbellum experiences. In a 2008 review of Privations, Prof. Gary D. Joiner notes that the book may be offensive to contemporary readers but suggests that Toney “was in the norm for his time and place.” Joiner identifies Toney as a white supremacist and notes that the book promotes the Lost Cause ideology. Toney died in Nashville in 1929.

No copies recorded in OCLC.


Item #8497 $475.00
PHOTO LOT DOCUMENTING THE HUNT FOR PANCHO VILLA

45. Underwood & Underwood. Lot of 25 press photos relating to the expedition to capture Pancho Villa. U.S.; Mexico, circa April–June, 1916. 25 silver prints (approx. 8” x 6” to 9.75” x 7.2”, plus margins), 23 with printed typescript captions pasted at the bottom or on the verso, and photographer’s stamps printed in blue or purple ink on every verso. Identification numbers are printed in the negatives of many photos. Pencil inscriptions on the versos of some images. CONDITION: Overall very good, strong tonality, light creasing and chipping, a few 1” tears, and minor losses to several margins, a few photos with a margin trimmed close, one photo blurry; a few minor losses and occasional fading to the printed captions, with effect to a few words.

A compelling group of twenty-five press photographs recording the Punitive Expedition, sent to Mexico to capture Pancho Villa.

A near-mythic moment in America’s strained relationship with Mexico, the Mexican Revolutionary War hero Pancho Villa’s raid on the border town of Columbus, New Mexico resulted in sixteen American casualties, marking the first foreign military attack on American soil since the British in the War of 1812. Spurred by an amalgam of public outcry and pressure from military officials, President Woodrow Wilson ordered the troops near the Mexican border to pursue Villa and punish him forthwith. Led by Brigadier General John J. Pershing, a noted soldier during the Indian Wars and Philippine-American War and able negotiator besides, the Army (comprising infantry, field artillery, the First Aero Squadron with eight airplanes, wagon companies, and an all-black cavalry unit) ventured four-hundred miles into Mexican territory in pursuit of Villa. Despite the advantages of airplanes, motor transport, and a railway supply chain, after half a year of skirmishes in an inhospitable terrain the American Army was ordered to march out of Mexico and leave Pancho Villa to the hills.

Most of the photographs in the present group depict soldiers either at rest, on the march, or undergoing inspection. Among them is a view of two “experienced scouts,” “R.J. Boyd and Ted Houghton…with the Expedition. Boyd is one of the best known scouts in Mexico; he has just returned to camp after a week[s] scouting,” both of them cheerful, one with a cup of coffee in hand and the other in the process of rolling a cigarette. Another scene shows “How our soldiers shave each other on General Pershing’s Line in Mexico,” exemplifying “one of the most up-to-date barber shops in Mexico…patronized only by the soldiers of the American Forces.” “There are no obsequious suggestions as to the need of a face massage, a shampoo, or an electrical rub,” since they lack “hot towels, perfume or talcum powder.” Relating directly to the origins of the Punitive Expedition is a photograph of the “first scenes of the fight at Columbus, New Mexico,” showing the daughter of a slain proprietor who stands in the doorway of the looted “P. O. Grocery Store in
Columbus”—her father having been killed by Pancho Villa and the Villistas. There is also one view of the “Prison at Chihuahua City, Mexico, where American soldiers captured at Carrizal are reported confined.” Interestingly, those soldiers were “troopers of the 10th Cavalry,” an all-Black division of cavalry commanded by Brigadier General Pershing (his command of this regiment earned him the nickname “Black Jack”). Also included in this lot are three photographs attesting to the presence of African Americans among the soldiers in the Punitive expedition. One portrays a “Field bakery,” where two Black soldiers are shown “bringing out bread that has been baked during the night.” A photograph of “Pershing’s motorcycle division on the move” that had been “of great assistance to General Pershing…sent ahead to do scouting and help in the transmitting of dispatches and messages” presents two Black scouts confidently astride dust-spewing motorcycles. There is also a scene of “a few of the Villistas who took part in the...raid on Columbus...kept in stokades and...closely guarded by several of the colored troopers.” Ultimately this lot of photographs not only attests to the lengths that the American army took to track down Pancho Villa, but also the increasingly diverse composition of its soldiers.

These photographs were taken and distributed by the New York based firm Underwood and Underwood, perhaps best known for their stereoviews. Founded by Elmer and Ben Underwood in 1882 in Ottawa, Kansas, the company originally distributed Eastern photographers’ stereographs in the West through a network of door-to-door salesmen. Soon rising above their humble beginnings, by 1901 they became a leading firm in stereographic image production and distribution.

46. [Waud, Alfred.] **Group on Upper Deck** [image title]. **On the vessel bound for Fort Monroe** [verso title]. En route to Fort Monroe, 1861. Pencil and wash drawing, 6.125” x 7.875”. Pencil inscription in Waud’s hand on verso: “The woman in this sketch followed her husband on board. She has been provided with more comfortable quarters after having spent one night on the upper deck.” CONDITION: Very good, trace of adhesive at upper right corner, two vertical folds.

An original drawing of a young wife traveling with her Zouave husband to Fort Monroe in 1861, by one of the preeminent battlefield artists of the American Civil War.

A wood engraving after this drawing, titled “A Faithful Wife—Scene on the Deck of a Transport Bound for Fortress Monroe—Sketched by our Special Artist,” was published in *Harper’s Weekly* on June 22nd, 1861, with very few alterations. The caption provides more detailed information on the woman’s situation:

> Our special artist whom we dispatched to Fortress Monroe to sketch the movements of our army in that section, has sent us a sketch which we reproduce on page 397. The subject is best described in our artist’s words: On Wednesday morning I discovered a woman on the upper deck of the steamer in the attitude represented in the sketch. She had been but a short time married, and not willing to part with her husband—a member of Colonel Allen’s Zouaves—she had followed him on board. I took the chaplain (Rev. Mr. Jones) to her. He provided her with more comfortable quarters, and reported the case to Col. Allen, who has treated her, as is his way with every one, with great kindness. She now assists about the camp.

Alfred Rudolph Waud was born in England in 1828 and, after studying art in London, immigrated to the United States with his brother. He became one of the few artists “who had the will, courage, and constitution to follow the armies from Fort Sumter through the end of the war” (Bookbinder, p. 46). According to one historian, his sketches exhibit an “obsessive concern for detail and accuracy,” although this diligence may not always have been maintained through publication (Frassanito, p. 103). Theodore Lyman, traveling with Waud in 1864, noted: “Friend Waud is along and with us still and sojourns with the Engineers. He draws for Harper’s Weekly, very good sketches he sends them, and very poor woodcuts they make thereof. His indignation has long since given place to sarcasm; for W. is a merry & philosophic Bohemian!” (Lyman, pp. 166–67). Waud was present at many significant actions, including the First Battle of Bull Run and Gettysburg, and after the War documented Reconstruction in the South as well as the western frontier. He died in Marietta, Georgia, in 1891.


Item #8239 $1,500.00
47. [Wells, Thomas?] **Truxton’s Victory, and Female Drummer.** [Boston?, ca. 1815.] Illustrated broadside, 8.15” x 6.4”. Wood engraving above text in two columns, the whole within an ornamental border. Engraving size, 2.8” x 5.4”. CONDITION: Very good, light stains, margins trimmed, a few minor abrasions with partial losses to a few letters, verso reinforced with Japanese tissue.

A scarce broadside comprising two songs, one commemorating Thomas Truxton’s capture of the French frigate *L’Insurgente* in 1799, and another on a cunning British woman who serves as a drummer boy in the British Army.

The opening lines of “Truxton’s Victory” read:

Come all you Yankee sailors with swords and pikes advance, ‘Tis time to try your courage, boys, and humble haughty France. The sons of France our seas invade, Destroy our commerce and our trade; Tis time the reckoning should be paid To brave Yankee boys.

The victory of Thomas Truxtun (1755–1822) over *L’Insurgente* in 1799 was celebrated in several songs describing the action. Truxtun (sometimes Truxtun) was born near Hempstead, Long Island, New York and went to sea as a boy of twelve, serving in the London merchant trade. By the age of twenty, he was Captain of his own ship. Serving as a privateer during the Revolutionary War, he gained an impressive reputation. Settling in Philadelphia, he helped build the *Constellation* and was captain on her first cruise in 1798, during which he encountered and defeated the French frigate *L’Insurgente*. The author of this song provides largely accu-
rate detail and apparently wrote it shortly after the event, as the final verse indicates that George Washington (who died in December 1799) was still alive. Although superficially apropos, the stock engraving of a sea fight at the head of the broadside actually shows the two British frigates *Cherub* and *Phoebe* capturing the *USS Essex* off Valparaíso, Chile on March 28th 1814 during the Battle of Valparaíso amidst the War of 1812.

The opening stanza of “Female Drummer” describes a sixteen year-old British woman who ran away from home and became a “drummer boy” in a British regiment. “And I learnt to beat on a drum, rum-a-dum.” The song describes the handsome military outfit the woman wears (her stature is compared to “A noble Duke of York”), and how all the drummer boys admire her drumming. After serving at the “siege of Allenseine” (i.e., the 1793 siege of Valenciennes, which was conducted in part by the Duke of York), she is sent back to England to guard over a tower in London. A British woman falls in love with her, then reveals the drummer’s true gender to an officer. The drummer and the officer then marry. Here the song takes an apparently bawdy turn: “And now I have a husband, a drummer he’s become, / And I learn him for to beat upon the rub a dub a dum.” The poem concludes with the woman pledging to serve in the British army again. “And if the Duke is short of men, before he should be slain / So boldly I would march away and fight for him again.”

OCLC records only five copies.


Item #8465 $675.00
PHOTO ALBUM DOCUMENTING THE LIFE OF A CHINESE STUDENT IN NEW ENGLAND, 1909–10

48. Wong, Chan Q. [Photo Album Compiled by an Early International Student from China.] South Nyack, NY and Tilton, NH: 1909–1910. Oblong 8vo (5.125” x 7.75”), flexible black leather covers with fleur-de-lis blindstamped on upper cover. 79 photos, from 3.375” x 5.375” to 2.125” x 2.75”, numerous blank leaves. Ownership inscription at inner upper cover: “Wong Q. Chan.” Most photos captioned with the place and date in ink, and sometimes also in pencil. One inscribed in ink: “William Fuller. To Wong 1909.” CONDITION: Good, extremities rubbed with .75” x 1” chip at lower spine; occasional light foxing or wear to photos, but overall good to very good tonality.

An interesting photo album compiled by a Chinese student at Tilton Seminary in New Hampshire and the recently-opened Wilson Memorial Academy in New York State, a co-ed high school affiliated with the nearby Missionary Training Institute.

After an initial, quickly-shuttered program that brought Chinese students to New England in the 1870s and early 1880s (organized by the first Chinese graduate of Yale, Yung Wing), policy changes and increased funding for studying abroad in the first decades of the twentieth century reopened channels of educational exchange between the US and China. These opportunities of welcoming Chinese students to America were promoted from both commercial and missionary vantage points. “In contrast to the missionaries who were primarily concerned with the issue of Christianizing China,” however, “the advocates at home were motivated mainly by national interests. Trying to alleviate the negative impact of the Chinese exclusion policy on the relationship between the two countries, they initiated the idea of accepting Chinese students to the United States” and championed education as a means of building cultural as well as economic relations with China (Wang, p. 59).

Most of the photos in this album were taken at Wilson Memorial Academy in South Nyack, New York, and, in addition to occasional views of the grounds and several shots of the faculty, capture students posing for the camera and engaging in leisure activities, including a sleigh ride, ice skating, and theatrical performances. One photo shows cadets marching at West Point—a significant campus visit because the rejection of Chinese students from West Point in the 1880s contributed to the collapse of that first study abroad program. Several photos from January, 1910 were taken in Tilton, New Hampshire—presumably at the Tilton Seminary, where the album’s compiler, Chan Q. Wong, was a student the following academic year. Asian students had a presence on both Wilson Memorial Academy and Tilton Seminary campuses, and it is possible that Wong was initially enrolled at the Academy. A group portrait from Tilton shows five young Asian men...
standing together in the snow—perhaps the same students who, including Wong, were recorded there the following year in the *Directory of the Chinese Students in the United States of America*.

The Wilson Memorial Academy opened in 1906, several years after the Missionary Training Institute—the nation’s first Bible college, for which it served as a prep school—had relocated to the “serene hillside” of Nyack, New York (Nienkirchen). It sought to provide a “first-class” education, including “thorough moral and spiritual training” (Petkau, p. 297), and its curriculum incorporated time for quiet meditation as well as for physical activity in order to support “spiritual welfare and mental vigor” and guard against “the flood of liberalism, rationalism and false philosophy that is abroad today” (Nienkirchen; Petkau, p. 684).

The Tilton Seminary, initially a Methodist school, was founded in 1845 as the New Hampshire Conference Seminary. In the late 1800s it also included a women’s college, but stopped awarding these diplomas between 1903 to 1923, when it became the Tilton Seminary. It is now the Tilton School.

An attractive album documenting the early experience of an international student from China in the United States.


**$1250.00**

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49. Woodhull, Victoria; Tennie Claflin, et al. **Woodhull & Claflin’s Weekly.** New York, 3 Jan.–26 Dec. 1874, except 17 Jan; 7 Feb.; 28 Mar.; 25 Apr. Pp. 15–16 of the 3 Jan. issue bound out of order, immediately following pp. 1–2. All issues except 3 Jan., 19 Dec., and 26 Dec. lacking first and final leaves (pp. 1–2, 15–16), which, consisting of advertisements, were apparently removed at the time of binding, 19 Dec. and 26 Dec. issues are complete at 9 pp. 48 issues, bound with wire into folio manuscript account book (16.5” x 10.75”), 3/4 black leather and marbled paper covers, circular emblem, evidently clipped from a newspaper, applied to upper cover. CONDITION: Overall good, toning and moderate tearing to edges with just a handful of 2–4” tears, no associated loss of text; three leaves in August issues cropped at fore-edge slightly affecting sense; 3 lines excised on p. 3 of 21 Mar. issue. Account book spine perished and upper cover detached.

A rare group of 48 issues of Woodhull & Claflin’s Weekly, the radical, woman-run newspaper that became America’s most notorious publication during the second half of the 19th century; this lot comprises an almost complete run for the year 1874.

In 1870, Victoria Woodhull (1838–1927) and her sister Tennessee Claflin (1845–1923) founded *Woodhull and Claflin’s Weekly* (1870–1876). Reaching a national circulation of 20,000, the Weekly covered a wide array of topics ranging from women’s suffrage, sexual education, spiritualism, feminism (against the “Masculine Sexual Tyranny”), vegetarianism, anti-clericalism, communism, and free love. Before founding the Weekly, Woodhull and Claflin worked as fortune tellers and clairvoyants, and in turn put their profits toward starting their newspaper as well as creating the first female-run brokerage firm on Wall Street. The Weekly would be the first to publish an English translation of Marx and Engels’ *Communist Manifesto* in the U.S., and Woodhull became the first woman nominated to run for president of the United States. During her unsuccessful 1872 bid she used the Weekly as her primary propaganda organ. To be sure, Woodhull was a radical of the first order: her spirit is perhaps best captured in the paper’s intrepid motto: “Progress! Free Thought! Untrammeled Lives! Breaking the Way for Future Generations.”

Offered here are 48 issues, most bound without the masthead/advertisement pages, dating from January 3rd to December 26th, 1874, as the paper was attempting to recover its standing amidst a deluge of setbacks, including various public attacks leveled at the sisters; the disillusionment of the paper’s base; drops in subscriptions; negative publicity; and the withdrawal of financial support by business magnate Cornelius Vander-
bilt. Most infamously, in 1872 the *Weekly* publicized the extramarital affair of the eminent preacher Henry Ward Beecher. Woodhull did not object to the affair as such but rather criticized the double-standard which allowed powerful men to be sexually free while condemning women for the same behavior. In the wake of the exposé, Woodhull and Claflin were imprisoned for sending obscene literature through the United States mail. By late 1874 the *Weekly* began to shrink in size (the final two December issues are just nine pages, as opposed to the usual sixteen), and some of its final issues advertised “A Rare Opportunity” to buy a half interest in an unnamed “profitable” and “perfectly legitimate” business, which was none other than the *Weekly*. Evidently, this funding effort failed and the paper ceased production in 1876.

The issues offered here continue coverage of the Beecher scandal, and address issues such as free love (including a piece by Henry James), socialist and family politics, marriage, and sexual education—all, of course, from a feminist perspective. Matters relating to spiritualism crop up repeatedly, such as alleged appearances of apparitions and announcements for events held by spiritualist organizations. Also included are plugs for various progressive organizations such as the Equal Rights Party, the National Woman Suffrage Association, and so on. Woodhull was at this time actively lecturing, and extracts of her press coverage are reprinted here, as are her “Memorial” to “the Senate and House of Representatives” on the issue of voting rights, and a “Report,” from the Committee on the Judiciary, resolving “that the memorial be laid on the table, and that the Committee on the Judiciary be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.”

In 1877, the year after the *Weekly* ceased publication, Woodhull moved to London with her children and married a wealthy banker. She and her daughter, Zula Maud, would later publish the pro-reform journal *The Humanitarian* in London.

An important trove of newspapers reflecting the radical endeavors of these remarkable sisters.

Item #8489 $9,500.00

First edition of this important volume of Woodhull’s governmental writings, collected and published during her campaign as the first woman to run for President.

Born in the backwoods of Ohio the daughter of a one-eyed snake-oil salesman, Victoria Woodhull (née Claflin) grew up with her sister Tennie peddling their father’s quack remedies and earning money as child psychics. The two came to New York when Woodhull—supposedly guided by the spirit of the Greek orator Demosthenes—had a vision of a better life in that city, and together they charted groundbreaking, charismatic, and scandalous careers. The sisters began by opening the first woman-led Wall Street brokerage house, backed by Cornelius “Commodore” Vanderbilt, in early 1870, afterwards founding *Woodhull & Claflin’s Weekly*, which in addition to advocating for women’s suffrage, sexual education, and fair wages and working conditions, was the first publication in America to print *The Communist Manifesto*. In 1872 Woodhull became the first woman to make a bid for the presidency (nominating an uninterested Frederick Douglass as her running mate). She also rose quickly in the suffrage movement, taking part in the National Women’s Suffrage Conventions in the early 1870s, but her association with prominent first-wave feminists like Anthony and Stanton dissolved when she and her sister were arrested on charges of obscenity. (*The Weekly* exposed the affair between Theodor Tilton’s wife and the popular preacher, abolitionist, and suffragist Henry Ward Beecher.) Nevertheless, Woodhull’s broad vision and pioneering political action in the early 1870s—as captured in this volume—provided a vigorous impetus to women’s rights in the United States.

Woodhull announced her intention of running for office in 1870, and this volume, published a year before her official nomination by the Equal Rights Party, gathers her political and economic writings, many of which were revised from their initial publication in the *New York Herald*. Acknowledging that readers will not all share the same interests, Woodhull nevertheless writes that “we trust that everybody who takes up this book will carefully read ‘The Limits and Sphere and the Principles of Government,’ and ‘Papers on Labor and Capital and Commerce,’ for these immediately concern us all.” Likewise, she expresses her intention of meeting “the rapidly-growing demand for information upon the Woman Question, and [inspiring] further inquiry into the subject of the equality of human rights.”

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