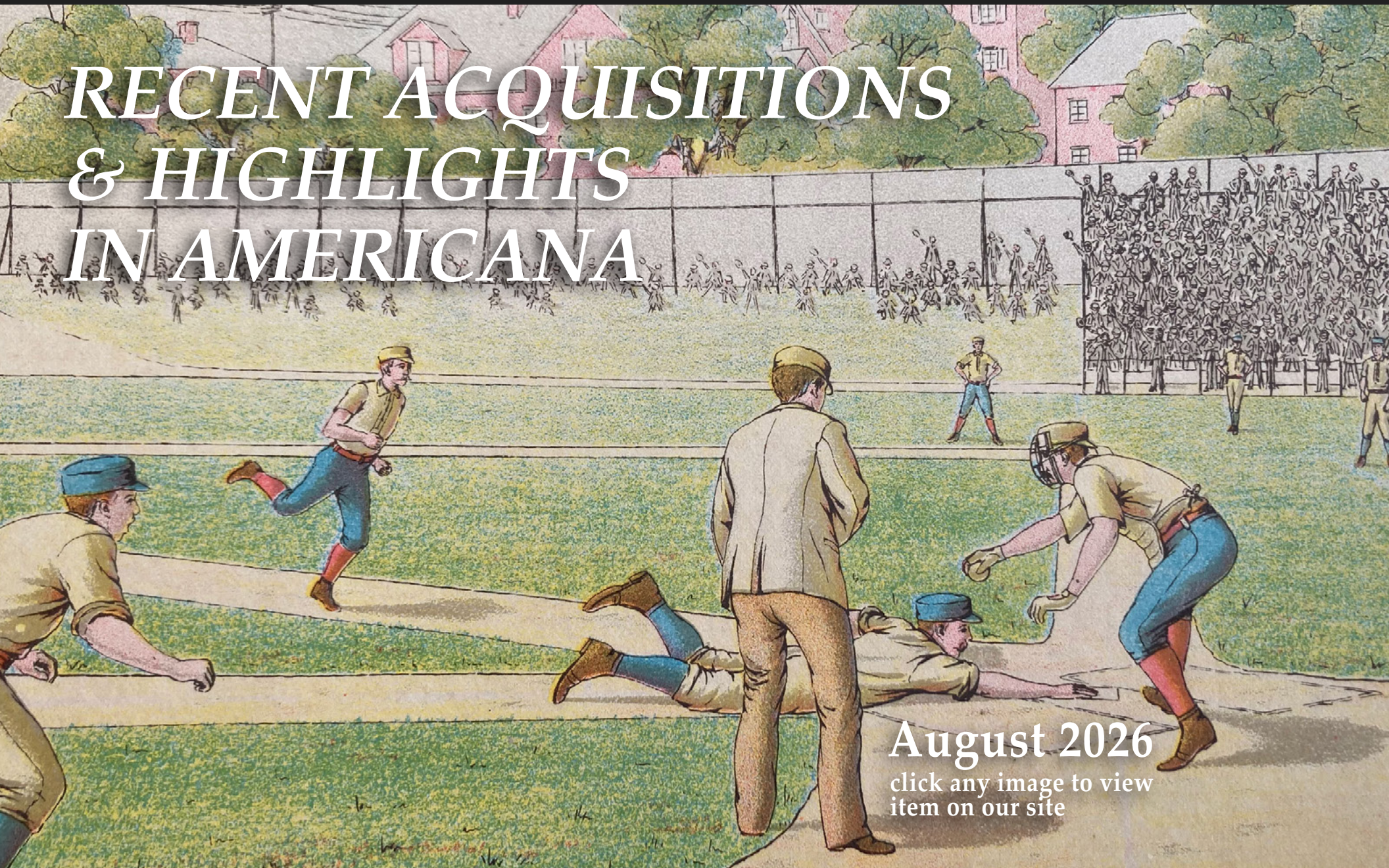


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RECENT ACQUISITIONS & HIGHLIGHTS IN AMERICANA



August 2026
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AMERICA'S FIRST GIRAFFES
ALSO KNOWN AS "CAMELOPARDS"

1. Adams, [Joseph Alexander?], engr. Now Exhibiting at 509 Broadway, and to remain But a Short Period, the Gigantic Giraffe, or Camelopard, the Gensbok, or Ibex of the Egyptians, Eland, the Largest of the Antelope Tribe, Also the Bontibok and the Syrian Goat, Neither of Which Were Ever Before Brought to the Continent of America, and But Rarely Seen in Any Part of the Civilized World. [New York]: August 25, 1838. Illustrated circular, 12" x 9.375". 4 pp. CONDITION: Good, light foxing, toning along old folds, document tape repairs and reinforcements to inner spine fold.

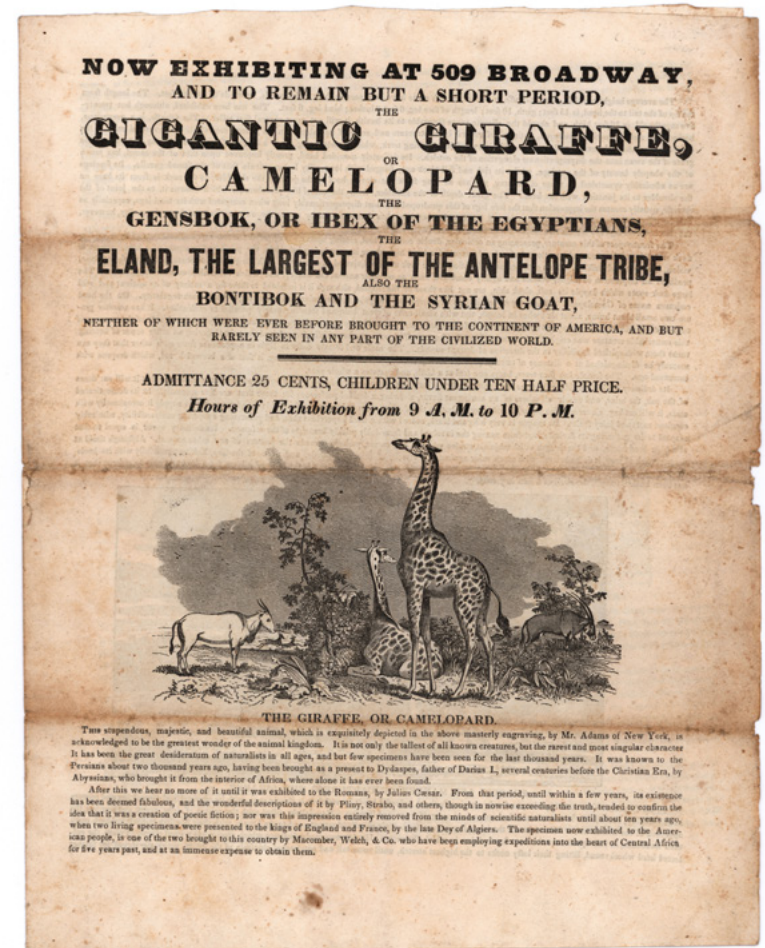
A rare and marvelously illustrated circular published for the New York exhibition of the first giraffes to set hoof in the United States, describing the animals' physiques and life in the African savanna as well as the process of capturing, taming, and transporting them.

Two giraffes—the only survivors in a group of eleven initially captured by John Clayton, a Scottish-born agent of the American-founded "Zoological Institute"—arrived in New York from Cape Town aboard the bark *Prudent* on June 7th, 1838. One, a female, was exhibited at 509 Broadway, and the circular offered here, published in late August, warns that the magnificent creature would "remain but a short period" longer before "it will become necessary to remove her to the most Southern States" to protect her from the cold. A brief account of the giraffe in history, from its being "known to the Persians...several centuries before the Christian Era" to "the specimen now exhibited...by Macomber, Welch & Co.," is followed by an enthusiastically articulate description of the animal itself:

The front aspect of this creature, presenting an orbicular, double convex chest, resting upon its long perpendicular legs, and surmounted by a soaring neck which bears the creature's gentle and vivaciously expressive head high above its wondering beholders, the privileged occupant of a loftier sphere of vision, is unique and striking....Its tongue is very long and black, coated with a hard impervious skin, and possessing a tapering contractibility, admirably adapted to its gathering its favorite food from among the involved and formidably prickly branches of the *mimosa*.

An account of its mild temperament and "valor" in self defense ("Although timid at the approach of men...such is a blow from its extremely long legs, that it has been known to split the skull of a lion in pieces") transitions into an almost blow-by-blow narration of its capture. The hunter, on horseback,

spurs forward, with his *lasso*, or noosed rope, ready coiled...He soon finds that the immense strides of his noble game are leaving him far behind, and he has recourse to the stratagem which his experience has taught him is indispensable to success. In common with all other wild and timid animals, when pursued, the Giraffes direct their course to the windward. The hunter, aware of this, turns his horse three or four points from the line of their course, as if intending to pass them far ahead; and thus, whilst they keep their eye upon him as the pursued rather than the pursuer, they insensibly approach him—the diagonal line of his course converging to them; and he comes into the midst of the herd, notwithstanding their superior speed...If the hunter has well husbanded the strength of his horse, he now dashes toward some particular Giraffe—always selecting the smallest—which he hopes to capture; and throwing the noose of his *lasso* over its head, instantly leaps from his horse, before the Giraffe has run out the length of the long coil...The first full tension of the rope, tightens the noose round the neck; every struggle increases the suffocating pressure, and the captive falls back upon his haunches and reels to the ground. The hunter, still keeping the rope moderately strained, approaches the exhausted animal, leaps astride its head, and using its long neck as a lever for the control of its body, firmly holds the creature down until the Hottentot *achter* rider, who has perchance been thrown out of the chase, comes up with other cords to bind the captive for its destination...



Illustrations show two giraffes browsing in their native habitat, on the point of being captured (separated from its herd, its neck about to be encircled by its pursuer's flying lasso), and in the early stages of captivity. This last image is captioned "view of the encampment and mode of domesticating the giraffe," showing two giraffes confined in deep pits, a herd of oxen penned to the right, soon to be drawing the giraffes' tall carts from the place of capture to Cape of Good Hope." The first giraffes to survive the trauma of capture and arduous journey over land and sea were taken at "Lat. 25 30 S. and Lon. 25 E"—a remote area in what is now South Africa, just south of the border with Botswana. The final illustration, captioned "Mode of travelling with the giraffe from the interior to the Cape of Good Hope," shows a giraffe feeding from its lofty, ox-drawn wagon and accompanied by several handlers. Brief descriptions of the "Gensbok," "Bontibok," and "Syrian Goat" (the first two of which stand peacefully alongside the giraffes in the first illustration), as well as a note from the proprietors, close the circular.

No examples of this circular, advertising the New York exhibit, in OCLC. Six similar examples, at Harvard, the New York Historical Society, Library of Congress, the Smithsonian, Brown University, and the Wellcome Collection in London, announce exhibits in Boston, Providence, Philadelphia, and Charleston.

A delightful illustrated circular marking a "high point" in the history of American menageries.

REFERENCES: "The spectacular giraffes on display on Broadway" at Ephemeral New York online.

Item #10277

\$2,500.00



CAPTURED RUNAWAYS
WITHHELD FROM THE OWNER IN VIRGINIA, 1821

2. [Anonymous.] [Manuscript notice regarding the ownership of three escaped and captured slaves.] Granville, Co., North Carolina, 18 April 1821. Manuscript notice, 7.5" x 9", 1 p. CONDITION: Very good, dampstain along lower margin.

An unusual notice penned by a Virginia slave owner announcing his claim over three slaves—named and likely a family—evidently held by a slave catcher/thief who was refusing to release them.

The notice reads in full:

This is to Certify that I have in my Possession three negroes viz Anderson Lucinda & her Child Armistead which negroes has absconded from Mecklenburg County Virginia the said negroes have been in the possession of William Moody of Virginia, This is therefore to forwarn all persons from trading for said negroes or carrying them out of the County, as they are my property and have never been conveyed to said Moody in any way whatever, they are further forwarned from trading with said Moody or his Agent for said negroes, as they will be delt [sic] by as the law directs

Granville County April 18th 1821

Unless claimed by their owner within a given period of time, escaped slaves, whether jailed or held by a slave-catcher, were regularly sold again. This note was presumably intended for newspaper publication, though we have not been able to confirm that it was printed. While multiple interpretations of this text are possible, what seems most likely is that the author, like Moody, was from Mecklenburg County; that his slaves were somehow captured—and certainly retained—by Moody; and that by publicizing this fact in neighboring Granville County in North Carolina, he hoped to prevent Moody from selling Anderson, Lucinda, and Armistead further south.

Unusual evidence of the movement of an enslaved family and the efforts of their white owner to reestablish his ownership.

Item #8926

\$1,750.00



Notice

This is to Certify that I have in my Possession three negroes
viz Anderson Lucinda & her Child Armistead - which
negroes has absconded from Mecklenburg County Virginia
the said negroes have been in the Possession of William
Moody of (Virginia) This is therefore to forwarn all persons

THE FRIEND OF ALL!



THE FOE OF NONE!

PATENT MEDICINE NEWSPAPER
OF THE BOSTON "INDIAN MEDICAL INSTITUTE"

3. Bancroft, Rev. George C., editor. *Indian's Arcana*. Devoted to Illustrations of Indian Life, Indian Medicines, Science, Art, Literature, and General Intelligence. Boston: Indian Medical Institute, 15 April 1858. Vol. III, No. 2 Folio newspaper, 19.75" x 13". 4 pp. . CONDITION: Very good, toning to a portion of p. 1, occasional spotting and tiny losses along old folds.

An early issue of this long-running monthly paper published by the "Indian Medical Institute," an organization founded in Boston by a man who, having allegedly traveled among Native people, "reduced" their collective wisdom to a "science."

This issue of *Indian's Arcana* includes a lengthy front-page article on "Logan," famous during his day as a Colonial peacemaker and ally (his English name apparently resulting from his friendship with James Logan, secretary of William Penn), and famous by the 1850s for his eloquent lament on the murder of his family by white settlers. The article, beginning with a full-length portrait of its subject, concludes with what was evidently intended as a poignant quote from Dr. Greene, founder of the Boston Indian Medical Institute: "Never did I feel...so keenly the wrongs done the Indian by the white man, as when I looked out upon these hills and vales, and thought of the noble men who were (once at least,) the rightful Monarchs of their own homes—Alleghans, Allgonquins—Cayugas, gone, all gone!" Other sections in the issue include "Bits of Wampum," "A Friendly Talk" by the editor, praising Dr. Greene, and brief articles on such wide-ranging topics as "Healthy Recreations," "Poor Indians," and "Fretting About Trifles." Among the apparently more serious pieces are those covering "Facts from the Indian Medical Institute," "Are Cancers Curable?" "Consumption," and "Scrofula," and the final page of the issue lists numerous cures offered by Greene: "Indian Panacea," "Indian Restorative Bitters," cancer syrups, washes, drops, and ointments, "Asthma Pills," "Anti-Bilious Pills," "Anti-Dyspeptic Pills," "Humor Salve" ("designed for Pimples upon the face"), "Hair Restorative," "Indian Vermifuge," and so on. Directions for contacting Dr. Greene, two cases illuminating his curative genius, and a blurb on his "Electro-Medicated Baths" close out the issue. Beneath the arching newspaper title is an illustration showing a domestic Indigenous scene on the plains, a top-hatted figure—evidently representing Greene—in conversation with a Native man who seems to be offering him a medicinal plant.

Reuben Greene, born in Vermont in 1817, defied his father's wishes for a "literary career" and entered the medical profession, ultimately deciding to focus on cancer and chronic diseases and founding the Boston Indian Medical Institute in the mid-1850s ("Reuben Green"). Promoting himself as the father of "Indianopathy," Greene served (or swindled) the people of Boston for more than thirty years. The monthly newspaper of the Indian Medical Institute, initially called *Nature's Arcana*, was soon changed to *Indian Arcana*, and appeared from about 1856 to 1875. The Institute housed a cabinet of curiosities in which could be seen "several hundred cancers, some of enormous size, which have been removed from persons from the various walks of life" (*Historical Sketch*, p. 91), and in 1884 Greene's practice was taken over by his two sons, Frank E. and J. Alonzo, who marketed a "nerve tonic," called "Nervura," under their father's name.

REFERENCES: "Reuben Greene (1817)" at WikiTree online; *Historical Sketch of Boston, containing a brief account of its Settlement, Rise and Progress, with a glance at its Present and Prospective Prosperity* (Boston: Printed by Edward L. Mitchell, 1861), pp. 90–91.

Daguerrean Gallery!

PROF. WM. P. BASSETT.

Daguerrian Artist, would respectfully announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen of this place and vicinity, that he has taken rooms and established his Daguerrean Apparatus in this place and is prepared to take

LIKENESSES

In the most approved style of the Daguerrean process.

Prof. Bassett having availed himself of the highest information of the art, engages to give perfect satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. His instrument is furnished with one of the costliest and best

ACHROMATIC LENS,

For executing the largest sized pictures. With this Lens, light hair and eyes can be taken in the most perfect style. Care will be taken to have the subject in the best position, and also in equalizing light and shade on the face, so as to present a life like expression never obtained by the old process. His pictures are so finished as to place them entirely beyond the fear of fading and gives them a relief equal to the best oil paintings. Gentlemen wishing views of buildings on a large scale can be accommodated on the shortest notice

PORTRAITS OF DECEASED PERSONS TAKEN IF DESIRED!

Those only who have lost near relations can duly appreciate these imperishable relics. Oil Paint Portraits, Ornamented Pictures, Landscapes, or

MINIATURES.

Taken and enveloped in Frames, Cases, Lockets, &c. Ladies should always dress in dark. Plaids give the best pictures. A dark cravat is the most suitable neck dress for a gentleman. All pictures must be finished before they are taken from the rooms of the operator.

Young gentlemen wishing to travel for improvement or pleasure, will find this a pleasing and profitable business; and Prof. Bassett is prepared to give instruction and furnish Apparatus of the latest construction to those who may wish, and will also instruct inexperienced operators in the new improvements, and the art of mixing the patent Gilding, which is now necessary to compete with those who use it.

ROOMS

Operating Hours, from 8 A. M., until 5 P. M.

Observer Office Print, Erie, Pa.

UNRECORDED DAGUERREOTYPIST'S BROADSIDE,
PRINTED IN ERIE, PENNSYLVANIA, CIRCA 1850

4. Bassett, William P. Daguerrean Gallery! Prof. Wm. P. Bassett, Daguerrian Artist, would respectfull[y] announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen of this place and vicinity... Erie, Pa.: Observer Office Print, [ca. 1850]. Broadside, 11.75" x 9.875", text within ornamental border. Completed in ink. CONDITION: Very good, one faint central and three horizontal creases, toning to lower quarter.

An appealing and apparently unrecorded broadside advertising the services of a traveling daguerreotypist in northwestern Pennsylvania for "a few days" around April 17th, 1850.

"Prof. Wm. P. Bassett" announces his arrival "to the Ladies and Gentlemen of this place and vicinity"—that is, the town of Columbus, most likely not in Ohio but in Pennsylvania, about thirty-five miles south of Erie, where the broadside was printed. Bassett's gallery offers "the most approved style of the Daguerrean process," including a "perfect" ability to capture "light hair and eyes" thanks to his use of "one of the costliest and best achromatic lens." Would-be sitters are advised that "Ladies should always dress in the dark," gentlemen should wear dark cravats, and "Plaids give the best pictures."

In addition to studio portraits, the broadside advertises "views of buildings on a large scale...on the shortest notice"; "portraits of deceased persons" ("Those only who have lost near relations can duly appreciate these imperishable relics"); and the encasing of oil paintings, "ornamented Pictures, Landscapes, or Miniatures" in frames, lockets, etc. Finally, "Prof." Bassett recommends the daguerrean business to any "Young gentlemen wishing to travel for improvement or pleasure," and announces his readiness to "give instruction and furnish Apparatus of the latest construction to those who may wish."

William P. Bassett is unrecorded in Craig's Daguerreian Registry online, and we find no trace of him in contemporary newspapers.

No examples recorded in OCLC.

Rare evidence of an otherwise unrecorded itinerant daguerreotypist active in and around Erie, Pennsylvania.

Item #10189

\$1,250.00

ELIZABETH BLACKWELL PROMOTES
THE ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN IN MEDICINE

5. [Blackwell, Elizabeth?] *An Appeal in Behalf of the Medical Education of Women*. New York, 1856. 8vo (8.875" x 5.75"), original wrappers. 16 pp. Early ownership inscription in ink at front wrapper: "John Hanford." Stamps of the Library of the Medical Society of the County of Kings [New York] at front wrapper & title p., printed library slip filled out in ink at top left of title p., partially obscuring "Appeal." CONDITION: Good, chip and light soiling to left margin of front wrapper, spine mostly perished.

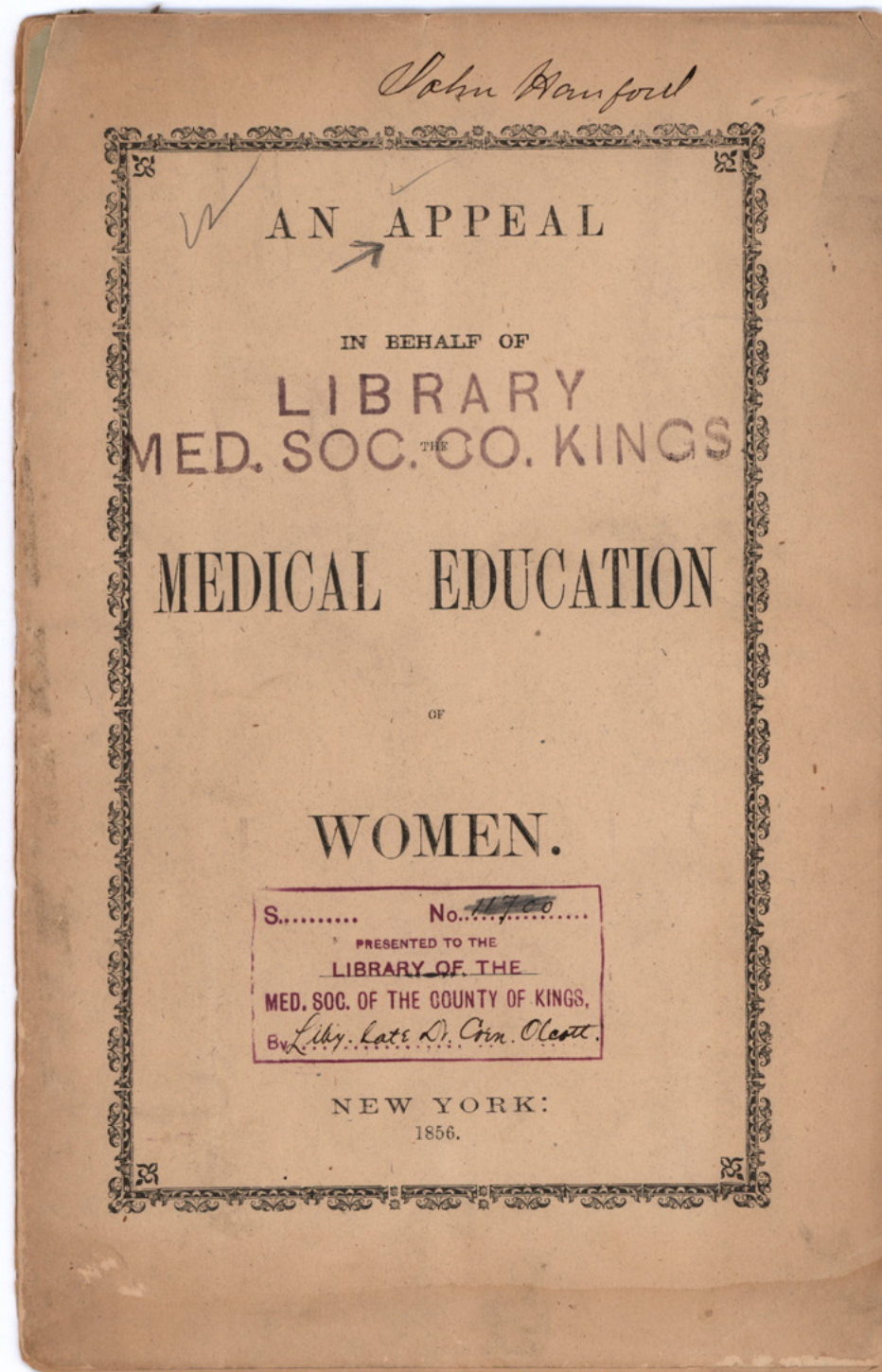
A pamphlet outlining the necessity and promise of women's medical education, describing the barriers faced by female medical students, and appealing for support of a proposed teaching hospital for women doctors and nurses.

This pamphlet makes the case for the expansion of Elizabeth Blackwell's "New York Infirmary and Dispensary for women and children" into a proper "woman's hospital":

All classes of non infectious disease will be admitted, and there will be very full provision made for midwifery and the diseases of women, branches in which, from their very nature, it is particularly difficult for women as students in general hospitals to obtain satisfactory instruction, although they form necessarily so large a part of their practice, and in which, among the poor, the aid of educated women physicians would be so valuable.

The benefits of such a hospital would be manifold: it would serve the medical needs of the rapidly-increasing population of New York City (immigration statistics from the last five years are provided), enable poor and sometimes "vicious" women to benefit from the care and moral influence of female doctors and nurses; and, of course, provide those doctors and nurses the thorough medical training barred to them by the prevailing misogyny of medical schools. These barriers of sexism are described early in the volume, with a thoroughness probably borne of personal experience, and encompass everything from the cruel loss of toleration by male professors who, initially supportive, had been convinced by male peers to shun their female students, to the simple inability to observe medical demonstrations behind a jostling crowd of taller bodies.

The final pages outline the funding needs and plan for the woman's hospital and list the executive committee and "friends of the Institution," including Blackwell and her sister Emily (also a doctor); Stacy B. Collins, president (a Quaker and the first private individual to engage Blackwell as his family physician); a number of women (including doctors); and several prominent men, among them Horace Greeley and Horace Mann. Brief biographies of the three female doctors on the executive committee (the Blackwell sisters and Maria E. Zakrzewska), and medical endorsements conclude the volume.



Elizabeth Blackwell (1821–1910) was born in Bristol, England, to a large, reform-minded family, and immigrated to America when her father’s sugar-refining business collapsed. As a young woman, Blackwell taught school and studied medicine privately in Charleston and Philadelphia before being urged by her progressive friends (many of them Quakers) to break the gender barrier in medicine. She graduated at the top of her class from Geneva Medical College in New York State in 1849—becoming the first woman to receive a medical degree in the U.S.—and the school promptly shut its doors to women, sparking a debate on female physicians in the *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal* (now the *New England Journal of Medicine*). Blackwell herself pursued postgraduate education in Paris and London (where she befriended Florence Nightingale) before returning to the U.S. in 1851. Still shunned by the medical establishment, Blackwell founded the New York Infirmary for Women and Children, in which venture she was soon joined by her sister, who had managed to gain a medical degree, and Dr. Marie Elizabeth Zakrzewska. The hospital—now Beekman Downtown Hospital—became a success, and the Blackwells ran a women’s medical college from 1868 until 1899, when Emily Blackwell felt confident the students would receive equal training at Cornell, and arranged for their transfer. Blackwell died in 1910, three years after a disabling fall in Kilmun, Scotland.

A pamphlet making the case for the education of female doctors, in the form of a teaching hospital run by pioneering female physician and educator Elizabeth Blackwell.

REFERENCES: Blackwell, Elizabeth. *Pioneer Work in Opening the Medical Profession to Women : Autobiographical Sketches by Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell* (London and New York, 1895), p. 194.

Item #10200

\$575.00



GOING ESKIMO

6. Bowman, W. E., photographer. **The Little Esquimaux Lady, Miss Olof Krarer: Age, 34 year; Height, 40 inches; Weight, 120 lbs.** Ottawa, Illinois: W. E. Bowman, 1889. Cabinet card albumen print photograph, 6.5" x 4.25", on larger gilt-edged paperboard mount. **CONDITION:** Good, some fading.

A striking cabinet card photo of Eskimo impersonator Miss Olof Krarer in a polar bear fur outfit, complete with conical hat, posing with a stuffed white fox against a faux ice background. Olof Krarer (1858-1935), an achondroplastic dwarf, was born in northern Iceland, emigrated to Manitoba, Canada with her father in 1876, and worked as a maid in Winnipeg until she joined an American traveling circus. Krarer invented her tale of being an Eskimo from Greenland after encountering misunderstandings of her origin: confusing Iceland and Greenland, many people assumed that she was an Eskimo. She took advantage of the public fascination with Robert E Peary’s race to the North Pole through Greenland, claiming that not only was she an Eskimo but that all Eskimos were shaped like her, with short arms etc. Her storytelling grew into a very popular lecture tour, and in 1887 inspired the book *Olof Krarer: The Esquimax Lady: A Story of Her Native Home* by Albert Post, which in turn became a source of misinformation about the Eskimo culture. The hoax was quietly exposed after her death.

Item #10397

\$350.00



ADMIRAL BYRD'S *LITTLE AMERICA*,
INSCRIBED TO THE MOTHER OF THE INVENTOR OF THE SUN COMPASS,
WITH ADDITIONAL NOTE AND PHOTOS

7. Byrd, Richard E. *Little America : Aerial Exploration in the Antarctic : The Flight to the South Pole*. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1930. Hardcover. Sm 4to (9.5" x 6.75"), gilt blue cloth. Frontis., xvi, 416 pp., numerous b&w plates, 2 folding maps. Inscribed by the author at half title with additional autograph note in envelope laid in. Three original photographs laid in. CONDITION: Very good, very light wear to extremities, a few spots of foxing to front pastedown and ffeep, front cover a bit slack, paper split at hinge between half title and frontis.

First edition, second impression. Inscribed by Byrd to Anna Maria Hoit, the mother of cartographer and inventor of the sun compass Albert Bumstead: "To Mrs. Horace Bumstead, mother of my friend Albert Bumstead, without whose genius it would not have been possible for us to conquer by air the north and south Poles, I present this volume with appreciation and cordial regards. Dick Byrd, Dec. 28, 1930."

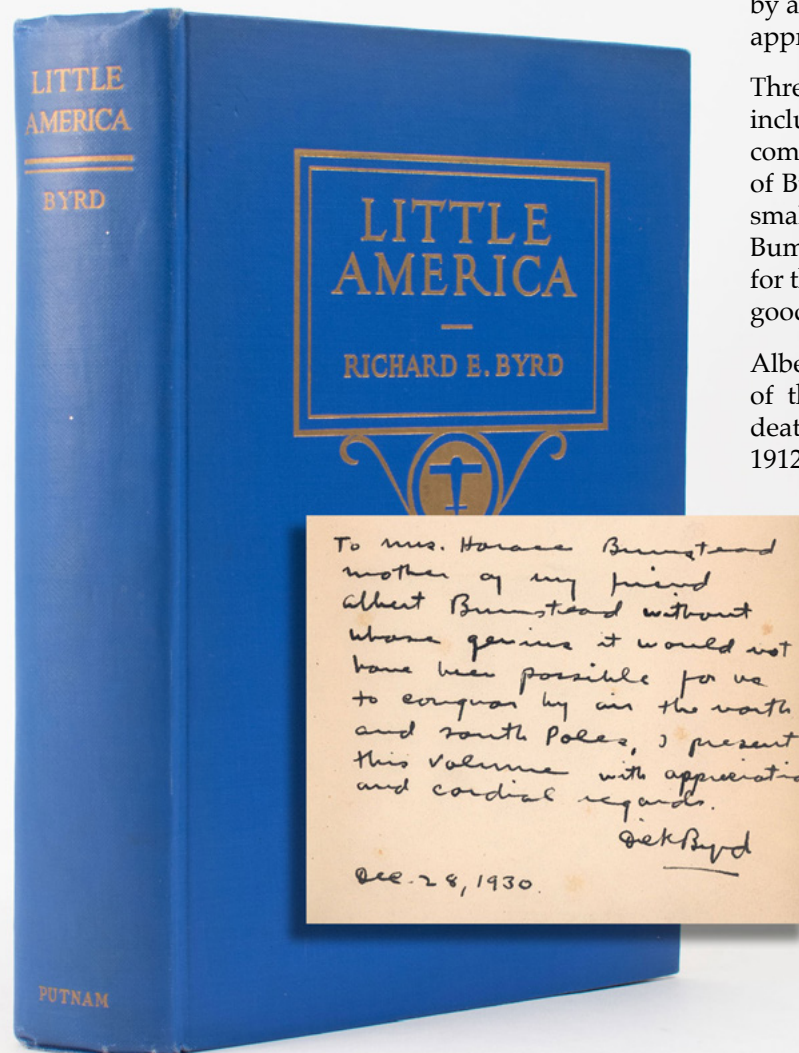
Three original photographs are laid into the volume, including a group portrait picturing Byrd holding the sun compass while Bumstead and others look on; a portrait of Bumstead himself; and an image of the sun compass. A small note from Byrd laid in reads: "To the mother of Albert Bumstead, who by his inventions has done so much to make for the success of[?] flying in the polar regions—with best of good wishes, Richard E. Byrd."

Albert Bumstead (1875–1940) was chief cartographer of the National Geographic Society from 1915 until his death. Prior to that role, he served as cartographer to the 1912–1915 joint Yale and National Geographic expeditions to Machu Picchu, led by Hiram Bingham. A skilled inventor, Bumstead pioneered numerous surveying techniques and instruments that were later widely adopted. As the inscription and note here indicate, Admiral Byrd credited Bumstead with making a critical contribution to the success of his expeditions in the form of his sun compass, which enabled more accurate navigation at the poles. Byrd honored Bumstead by naming a mountain in Antarctica after him.

A fine association copy of Admiral Byrd's account of his first aerial exploration of Antarctica.

Item #10328

\$2,500.00





REDWOOD LUMBERING RARITY,
PHOTOGRAPHICALLY ILLUSTRATED

8. [Cherry, Edgar; Charles Goodwin Noyes; and Dr. Albert Kellogg.] **Redwood And Lumbering in California Forests**. San Francisco: Edgar Cherry & Co., Publishers, 1884. 4to (11.25" x 8.75"), original dark burgundy cloth, gilt and blindstamped upper cover. 107 pp., 24 mounted albumen photographs within printed purple borders, 21 with printed titles, 3 untitled. CONDITION: Good, recently rebaced with original spine laid on, occasional foxing and soiling, dampstain at lower-right margins affecting numerous leaves of text.

First edition, one of five hundred copies. An important California book illustrated with a fine, evocative series of original photographs documenting the felling, transportation and milling of the mighty redwood, published as a promotional work for the redwood lumbering industry.

Although unsigned, the photographs were taken by the publisher Edgar Cherry himself, who states in his preface that “The object desired to be attained in presenting views by the photographic process is, to set aside all doubt as to the enormous growth of the Redwood. Inasmuch as engravings are usually cut from sketches, drawn perhaps by enthused artists, perfect satisfaction is not given; but with photographic views, which cannot lie, argument as to truthfulness is unnecessary.” The photographs capture both distant and detailed views of the redwood forests, lumbermen sitting on great stumps or standing beside fallen trees, the use of the so-called donkey engine to move the enormous logs, logging trains, and scenes in and about the lumber mill.

In an article included in the Book Club of California reprint of this title (1983) photographic historian Peter Palmquist observes: “The book’s intended audience included investors, and potential investors, most of whom had never set foot in a redwood forest. Some would go to the investors and suppliers of equipment designed for the industry. Another group of books would be given to prominent members of the logging community, both in recognition of their contributions to the industry, and as a way to reward their support” (pp. 13–14). Palmquist recorded two hundred different photographs used to illustrate various copies of this work. No two copies appear to be alike in either the order of the photographs or the images included.

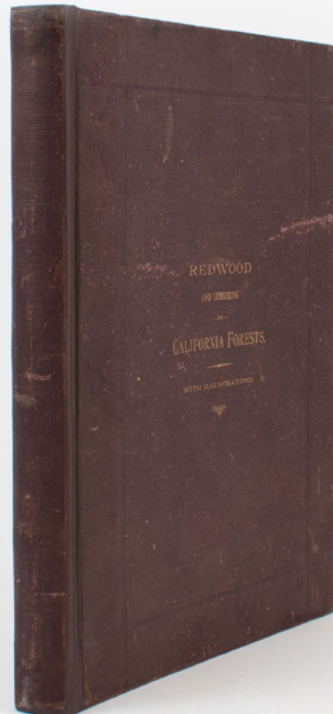
Edgar Cherry (1845–1930) entered the publishing business in the year of the publication of this book, and seems to have published little thereafter. His publishing partner, Charles Goodwin Noyes (1833–1890), was a professional journalist and the (uncredited) author of the main text, which provides a history of redwood lumbering in California and a detailed account of lumbering techniques and operations. Dr. Albert Kellogg of the California Academy of Sciences, author of *Forest Trees of California*, contributed an article “of an historical character, showing the relationship of the Redwood to the Mammoth trees and others of the cedar genus.”

A classic of Californiana, and a notable work in the genre of photographically illustrated books.

REFERENCES: Cowan I, p. 186; Cowan II, p. 525; Fritz, *California Coast Redwood* 1209; Kurutz, *California Books Illustrated with Original Photographs* 7; Miles & Reese, *Creating America* 74; Truthful Lens 135; Palmquist, Peter. *The Edgar Cherry Edition* (introductory essay to the Book Club of California edition).

Item #10166

\$8,500.00



A BOSTON BUSINESS MEMORIALIZES
LINCOLN ON A TRADE CARD

9. Childs, Crosby & Lane, Carpetings, Window Shades and Upholstery Goods, 116 Tremont Street, Boston. Boston: Childs, Crosby & Lane, [ca. 1866]. Trade card with mounted albumen print, 4" x 2.375". CONDITION: Very good, light wear to extremities and one area of embossed medallion.

A rare trade card of a prominent Boston carpet and home furnishing business with an original mounted photograph of the late President Lincoln.

Childs, Crosby & Lane, suppliers of carpets, shades, and upholstery, were established in Boston in about 1862, operating out of 80 Union St. before moving to 116 Tremont St. in early 1866. The firm appears among other businesses and individuals listed as giving "voluntary contributions...in aid of the wounded soldiers" in April of 1865; this handsome card, with Lincoln's portrait mounted at the center within an embossed medallion, memorializes the President and signals the firm's support for the Union while promoting their new location "Nearly opposite Park Street Church."

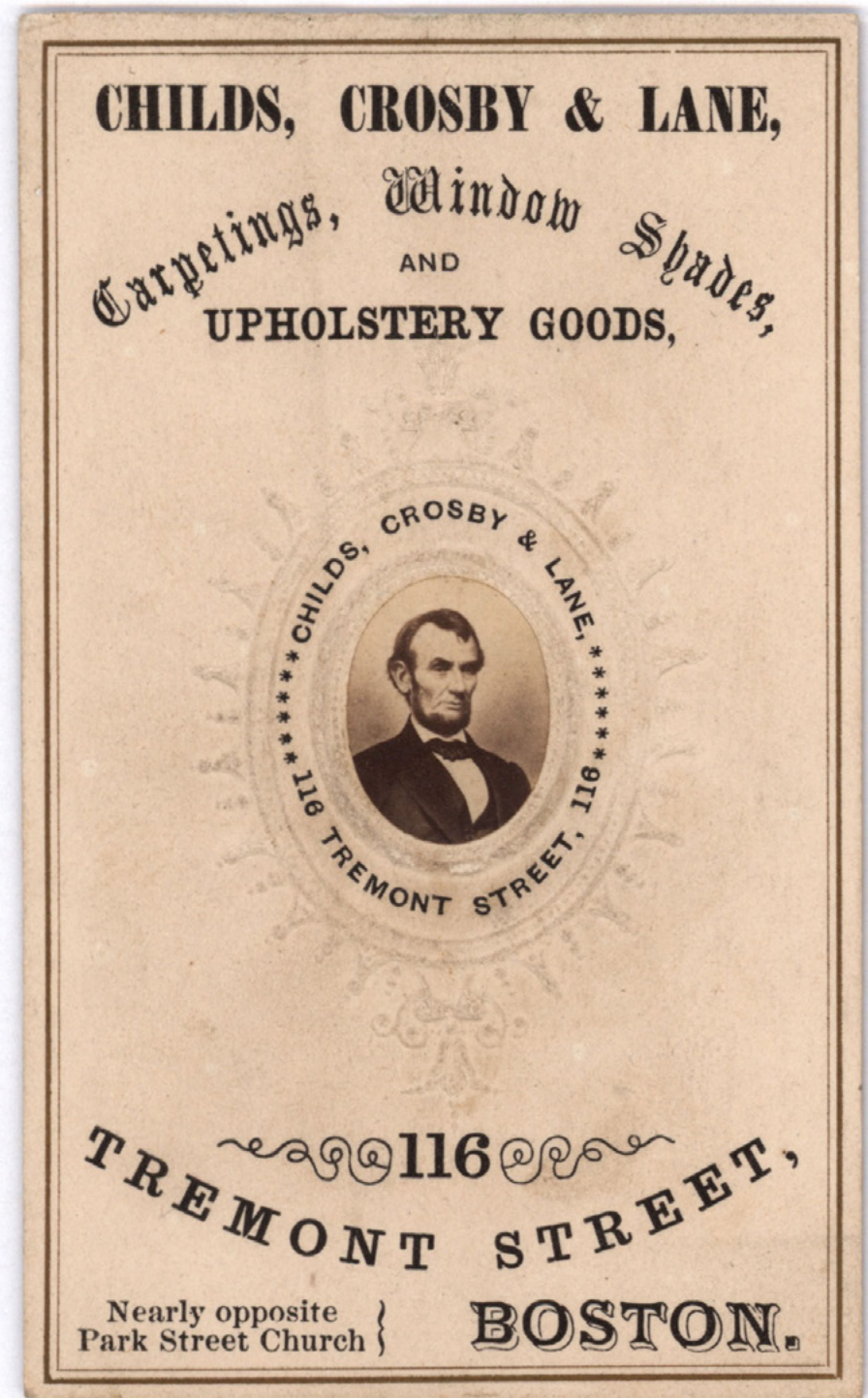
Francis Childs (1820–1887), Charles B. Lane (ca. 1843–1889), and Franklin Crosby (1826–1899) were affiliated with the dry goods and carpeting firm of George W. Chipman & Co. as early as 1856. They seem to have conducted their own business with some success until 1878, when financial troubles came to light, and in 1879 Crosby left the partnership, advertising himself as operating within the store of Thomas O'Callaghan & Co. and offering liberal discounts to any previous clients who would visit his new establishment.

A handsome Boston trade card memorializing President Lincoln in the wake of the Civil War.

REFERENCES: "Removal" *Boston Daily Evening Transcript*, March 3, 1866, p. 3; *The Boston Directory...for the year commencing July 1, 1862* (Adams, Sampson, & Company, 1862), p. 460; "Failures and Suspensions," *Boston Evening Transcript*, February 11, 1878, p. 1; "Franklin Crosby," *The Boston Globe*, April 27, 1879, p. 7; "Childs, Francis" at [MasonicGenealogy](http://MasonicGenealogy.com) online; "Recent Deaths. Mr. Charles B. Lane," *Boston Evening Transcript*, May 14, 1889, p. 8; "Franklin Crosby Dead," *The Boston Globe*, December 22, 1899, p. 7.

Item #10409

\$475.00





THE MOTHER OF THE AMERICAN MANICURE
PRESENTS THE ART OF NAIL CARE

10. Cobb, Mary E. *To the Ladies of My Country. How to Be Your Own Manicure*. New York, 1884. 24mo (5.625" x 4.625"), chromolithographic wrappers. 32 pp., illus. CONDITION: Very good, light wear to extremities.

A scarce and richly-illustrated little volume designed to amuse, instruct, and advertise in the burgeoning art of the manicure, published by the female entrepreneur whose New York City salon launched the American nail care industry.

Beginning with an introductory definition of the word "manicure" ("a compound word derived from two Latin words *manus*, the hand, and *curo*, to care for," now signifying "the art of beautifying the hand and finger nails"), this volume introduces readers to the "Origin, history and progress of the manicure art" ("Many are the legends told in connection with the finger nails..."); "The anatomy of the human hand," as well as the various fingernail diseases and deformities, from hangnails to onychomycosis; and, naturally, "The perfect hand, and how to obtain it." A central section outlines "How I became America's first manicure," and a price on one of the final pages covers everything from "Bran-u Nail Powder" (just fifty cents) to "Mrs. Cobb's Special Selected Nail Set, in Plush Case, Satin Lined, from \$5.00 upward." Illustrations on the inner wrappers show the interiors of Mrs. Cobb's Manhattan manicure parlor and her separate manufacturing warehouse, where both men and women can be seen stirring concoctions, filling tins, and packing crates. Illustrations throughout the text show Mrs. Cobb's various wares: nail soap, tins of "pan-za cream" and "cosmetic cherri-lip" (for tinting nails, lips, and cheeks), an emery board—her invention—and the elegantly-packed contents of her complete manicure kits.

Mary E. Cobb (1852–1902) was born in Lynchburg, Virginia, and in the early 1870s moved with her family to New York City, where she would become the first American manicurist, launching an industry and setting the stage for women-owned cosmetic giants like Elizabeth Arden and Estée Lauder. After marrying wealthy podiatrist and businessman Joseph Parker Pray, she opened the first manicure salon in the country, called "Mrs. Pray's Manicure," which soon occupied two townhouses on West 23rd Street, with a seasonal location in Saratoga Springs and branches in Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, and as far west as Portland, Oregon. The year 1884 was an important one: Mrs. Pray and her husband launched the emery board; they divorced; and Cobb, returning to her maiden name, published this booklet to accompany her expanding line of cosmetics, which she began selling by mail-order as well as in five and dime shops and major department stores. The business deteriorated after her death, lasting just thirty more years, which were painfully punctuated by the suicide of her son in the New York salon.

OCLC records six examples, at Duke, AAS, the Hagley Museum and Library, the Fenimore Art Museum, the Chicago History Museum, and the University of Wisconsin, Madison.

An attractive example of this illustrated guide to the modern manicure, published by the mother of the industry.

REBUFF "BURGLARIOUS ATTEMPTS"
WITH LINUS YALE'S UNPICKABLE LOCKS

11. A Dissertation on Locks and Lockpicking, and the Principles of Burglar Proofing... Philadelphia: Linus Yale, Jr. & Co., 1857. 8vo (9" x 5.75"), self-wrappers. 39 pp., numerous b&w illus CONDITION: Very good, wrappers foxed, with 3" separation at lower spine.

A rare edition of this illustrated guide to locks and safes, canvassing standard methods of lockpicking and promoting the "infallible" designs of celebrated locksmith and inventor Linus Yale, Jr., whose pioneering pin-tumbler design remains the global standard.

The first of two chapters describes Linus Yale Jr.'s lock, bank door, and safe designs, and extends a "Challenge to the Public," offering \$3000 to anyone able to pick his "Magic Infallible Bank Lock. Conditions and procedures are outlined in detail and involved "A committee of five disinterested citizens" holding Yale's reward and the hopeful lock-picker's security deposit to prevent time-wasters and compensate for any damage to locks.

The second, longer chapter comprises the "dissertation on locks, lock picking, and principles of security," including a historical survey of locks, both before and since the "Great Exhibition in London" (1851), a review of lock-picking and burglary strategies (from wax molds and wooden keys to chloroforming guards), and additional descriptions of, as well as testimonials for, Yale's locks and safes. The whole volume is thoroughly illustrated, showing vault doors, close-ups of "chilled iron" reinforcing the wrought iron mesh within each safe, and, of course, detailed diagrams of keys and lock mechanisms.

Linus Yale Jr. (1821–1868) was born in Salisbury, New York, and had begun a career as a portrait painter before joining his father—also an inventor and mechanical engineer, with several patents to his name—in the lock business. His first patent was filed in 1855, for the "Yale Infallible Bank Lock," and he was off and running, developing several more key-based bank locks, the first combination lock, and, by 1861, creating the first modern cylinder pin-tumbler lock, which, based on an ancient Egyptian design, is now the most widely-used lock mechanism. In 1868, Yale co-founded the Yale Lock Company with millionaire Henry R. Towne. Despite his death later that year, the company grew, employing more than 12,000 people by the early twentieth century.

OCLC records just one holding of the 1857 edition, at the Huntington Library.

A scarce and meticulously illustrated guide to locks and lockpicking by an influential American lock designer.

REFERENCES: "Linus Yale Cylinder Lock" at Lemelson-MIT online; "Linus Yale, Jr." at National Inventors Hall of Fame online.

Item #10228

\$750.00

A DISSERTATION
ON
LOCKS AND LOCKPICKING,
AND THE
PRINCIPLES OF BURGLAR PROOFING:
SHOWING THE ADVANTAGES ATTENDING THE USE OF
THE MAGIC INFALLIBLE BANK LOCK, THE INFALLIBLE
SAFE LOCK, AND THE PATENT DOOR LOCK,
INVENTED BY
LINUS YALE, JR.,
(LATE OF NEWPORT, N. Y.)
AND HIS
PATENT CHILLED IRON BURGLAR-PROOF BANK DOORS,
VAULTS, AND SAFES,
WHICH ARE ADOPTED BY THE
UNITED STATES TREASURY DEPARTMENT FOR ALL THE NEW
MINTS, CUSTOM HOUSES, AND SUB-TREASURIES
IN THE UNITED STATES.
MANUFACTURED AND SOLD BY
LINUS YALE, JR. & CO.,
No. 120 (late, 26) Walnut Street, Philadelphia.
No. 157 Fulton Street, New York.
PHILADELPHIA:
BROWN'S STEAM-POWER BOOK, CARD AND JOB PRINTING OFFICE, LEDGER BUILDINGS.
1857.

BEGGING FORGIVENESS FOR
FORMER SOUTHERN SYMPATHIES
IN NEWBURGH, NEW YORK

A CARD!

It is due to the citizens of Newburgh that I should make a full and sincere acknowledgment of the errors I have committed in reference to our present National difficulties, and to ask their forgiveness.

It is true, as I have been charged, that, at one time, I forgot my allegiance to my country, and entered the service of its enemies. I did aid and abet the rabble of Charleston in their efforts to humble the National Flag, and slay its defenders. But I now publicly and humbly beg the citizens of my native place to forgive the great offence I have been guilty of, and permit me unmolested to redeem my name, and atone for my crime, by a life of repentance.

Dated Newburgh, June 29, 1861.

WM. F. DODGE.

WITNESSES :

**EZRA FARRINGTON,
THOS. KIMBALL,
WILLIAM N. REID,
J. T. LAWSON,
GEO. G. STREET,**

**ISAAC WOOD, Jr.,
WILLIAM FULLERTON,
T. BARTLETT,
JAMES E. HORTON,
D. SMITH,**

J. J. WHITED,

12. Dodge, William F[oster]. A Card! It is due to the citizens of Newburgh that I should make a full and sincere acknowledgment of the errors I have committed in reference to our present National difficulties... Newburgh, New York, 29 June 1861. Broadside, 12.5" x 11.75". CONDITION: Good, numerous document tape repairs and reinforcements at verso to separations along old folds, two small losses at center, with loss of letter "e" in "entered."

A remarkable and apparently unrecorded broadside published by William Foster Dodge, a native of Newburgh, New York, upon his return to his hometown, publicly apologizing for his disloyalty to the Union while in business in Charleston, South Carolina.

Evidently having encountered significant hostility as he attempted to re-establish himself in town, Dodge lays his case frankly before the public:

It is true, as I have been charged, that, at one time, I forgot my allegiance to my country, and entered the service of its enemies. I did aid and abet the rabble of Charleston in their efforts to Humble the National Flag, and slay its defenders. But I now publicly and humbly beg the citizens of my native place to forgive the great office I have been guilty of, and permit me unmolested to redeem my name, and atone for my crime, by a life of repentance.

Dodge's attempt to recover his standing in the community is signed in type by eleven citizens of Newburgh bearing witness to his character and the authenticity of his repentance. Among those listed are a future postmaster of Newburgh (Ezra Farrington), an early librarian in the town (William N. Reid), a lawyer and later a respected cross-examiner (William Fullerton), and two businessmen: store-owner Isaac Wood, Jr. and china, glass, and earthenware dealer James E. Horton.

An ink inscription on the verso is evidence of the broadside's subsequent role in negotiating Dodge's place in northern society: "The within named Dodge was

dismissed[?] p[?] by me[?] from the Regt, and the Adjt Genl Mann[?] U.S.A. told me that if he applied to him, he should [?] him."

William Foster Dodge was born in Newburgh, New York in 1820 and as a young man made his career in Charleston, South Carolina, where by 1860 he operated "Dodge's Machinery Agency." His offices were directly below Institute Hall (also called Secession Hall), where the ordinance of secession was ratified, and during the first (deadlocked) Democratic National Convention of 1860, Dodge "partitioned off a portion of his store," providing gas lights, desks, writing materials, and the latest newspapers to any members of the press covering the event ("Mr. Wm. F. Dodge"). He afterwards maintained a register by which visiting reporters might connect with their colleagues. Evidently a friend to the "transmission of intelligence" in general, Dodge called for a "Convention of Southern Inventors" to be held about the same time ("Members of the Press"; "Convention"). On April 12th the following year—the same day as the Battle of Fort Sumter and the official start of the Civil War—we find Dodge advertising his "Machinery Agency and Inventors' Exchange Patent Office Department...for securing Patents in the Confederate States of America" ("Dodge's Machinery Agency"). Within a month and a half, however, Dodge had returned home, driven perhaps by his own change of heart or by the erosion of public trust in this "very clever gentleman," derisively dubbed in one paper the "cutest [i.e., slyest] Yankee" ("William F. Dodge, Charleston"; "Convention"). Four months after the publication of this broadside, Dodge enlisted in the 66th Infantry Regiment (nicknamed the Governor's Guard and the Mechanic Rifles), and was commissioned into Company F. The regiment was "present during the latter part of the siege of Yorktown; was active at Fair Oaks and

during the Seven Days' battles, but suffered its most severe loss at Antietam, where 103 were killed, wounded or captured" ("66th"). The 66th also saw action at the Battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, and Gettysburg. Dodge was appointed adjutant in December of 1862, and was discharged in 1864. He later removed to Newark, New Jersey, where he died in 1879.

No holdings recorded in OCLC, nor do Google searches yield any examples.

A rare broadside published just a month and a half into the Civil War, demonstrating the distrust that strained interpersonal relationships and communities with ties to the South.

REFERENCES: "Mr. Wm. F. Dodge," *The Charleston Mercury*, April 23, 1860, p. 2; "Members of the Press," *The Charleston Daily Courier*, May 10, 1860, p. 1; "Convention of Southern Inventors," *The Times* (Greensboro, N.C.), April 21, 1860, p. 6; "Dodge's Machinery Agency," *The Charleston Daily Courier*, April 12, 1861, p. 3; "William F. Dodge, Charleston," *The Charleston Daily Courier*, May 28, 1860, p. 1; "66th Infantry Regiment" at New York State Military Museum and Veterans Research Center online; Headley, Russel. *The History of Orange County New York* (Middletown, NY, 1909).

Item #10381

\$2,500.00



MANUSCRIPT VERSES MOURNING LAFAYETTE

13. Dusenberry, W. H. *Lament for La Fayette*. [United States, ca. 1834.] Autograph manuscript in ink, 9.25" x 7.75", text within ornamental ink border. CONDITION: Very good, light spotting, discreet document tape repairs at verso of two short tears (.5" to 1") and one very small loss at upper-left corner.

A pleasingly ornamental manuscript copy of a poetic tribute to the Marquis de Lafayette, "the hero of the two worlds," who died ten years after his celebrated tour of all twenty-four united states whose independence he was so instrumental in securing.

Evidence of the personal esteem in which Lafayette was held by so many Americans, these painstakingly transcribed verses are bordered by four rosettes and a pattern of leaves and decorative motifs, the arching title set against a sunburst of fine lines. Lafayette is celebrated as the "giant," the "sun" and the "bright daystar"

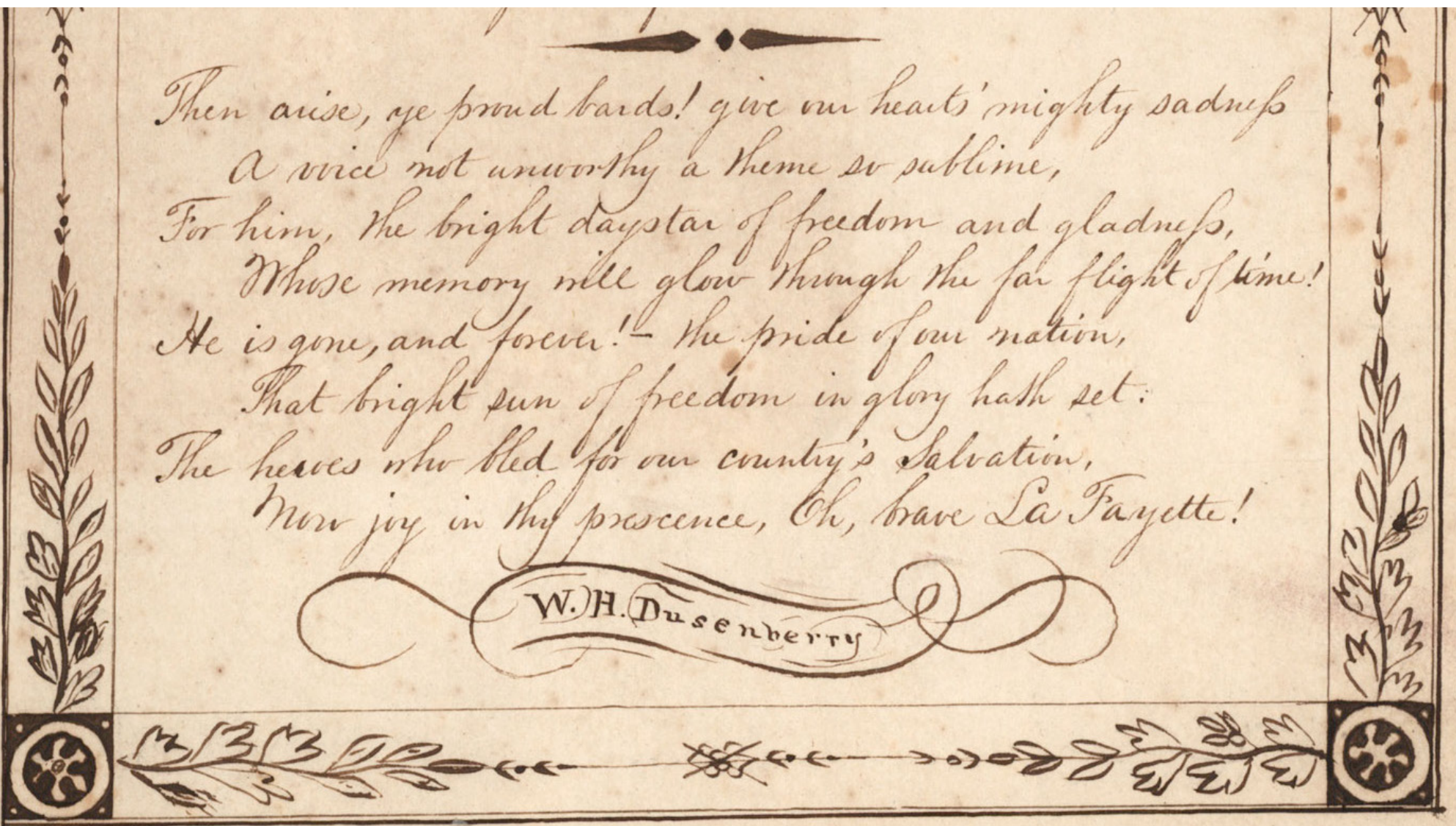
of freedom, "whose memory will glow through the far flight of time," though it "in glory hath set. / The heroes who bled for our country's salvation, / Now joy in thy presence, Oh, brave La Fayette!" This poem, encompassing four additional verses, seems to have first appeared in the *New Yorker*, the first paper founded and edited by the young Horace Greeley. In July of 1834, just two months after Lafayette's death, it was fittingly reprinted in *The Lafayette Free-Press, and Commercial Advertiser* in Lafayette, Indiana. The *Free-Press* credits the work to "Falconer," although in a 1910 anthology of *Poetical Favorites Yours and Mine* (compiled by Warren Snyder) it is attributed to an "author unknown."

An appealing manuscript tribute to Lafayette likely penned shortly after his death.

REFERENCES: "Lament for Lafayette," *The Lafayette Free-Press, and Commercial Advertiser*, July 19, 1834; Snyder, Warren. *Poetical Favorites Yours and Mine* (New York: Wessels & Bissell Co., 1910), pp. 384-85.

Item #10400

\$950.00



Then arise, ye proud bards! give our hearts' mighty sadness
A voice not unworthy a theme so sublime,
For him, the bright daystar of freedom and gladness,
Whose memory will glow through the far flight of time!
He is gone, and forever!— the pride of our nation,
That bright sun of freedom in glory hath set:
The heroes who bled for our country's salvation,
Now joy in thy presence, Oh, brave La Fayette!

W.H. Dusenberry

LOVELY COPY OF FARRAR'S GUIDE
TO THE ANDROSCOGGIN LAKES REGION

14. Farrar, Capt. Charles A. J. *Farrar's Illustrated Guide Book to the Androscoggin Lakes, and the Head-Waters of the Connecticut, Magalloway, and Androscoggin Rivers, Dixville Notch, Grafton Notch, and Andover, Maine and Vicinity*. Boston: Lee and Shepard, 1885. 12mo (7" x 5.25"), brown cloth, title in black on front cover and spine, railroad ads affixed to paste-downs, as issued. 358, [2] pp., frontis. and folding map, 22" x 25.5" plus margins, preceding title page. As described on the verso of the title page, illustrations for this book "were drawn expressly for it by Nat. Brown, C. W. Reed, M. M. Tidd, F. Myrik, E. H. Garrett, F. C. Hassam and others, from Photographs and Sketches made at the places represented, under the supervision of Mr. Farrar, and were engraved by Nat. Brown, Geo. E. Johnson, W. H. Bricher, and other first-class artists." CONDITION: Very good, minimal wear, map in generally good condition, document tape repairs on verso to two 2-inch tears where map is attached to book, one document tape repair to a small separation along one fold, a few other quite small separations along folds.

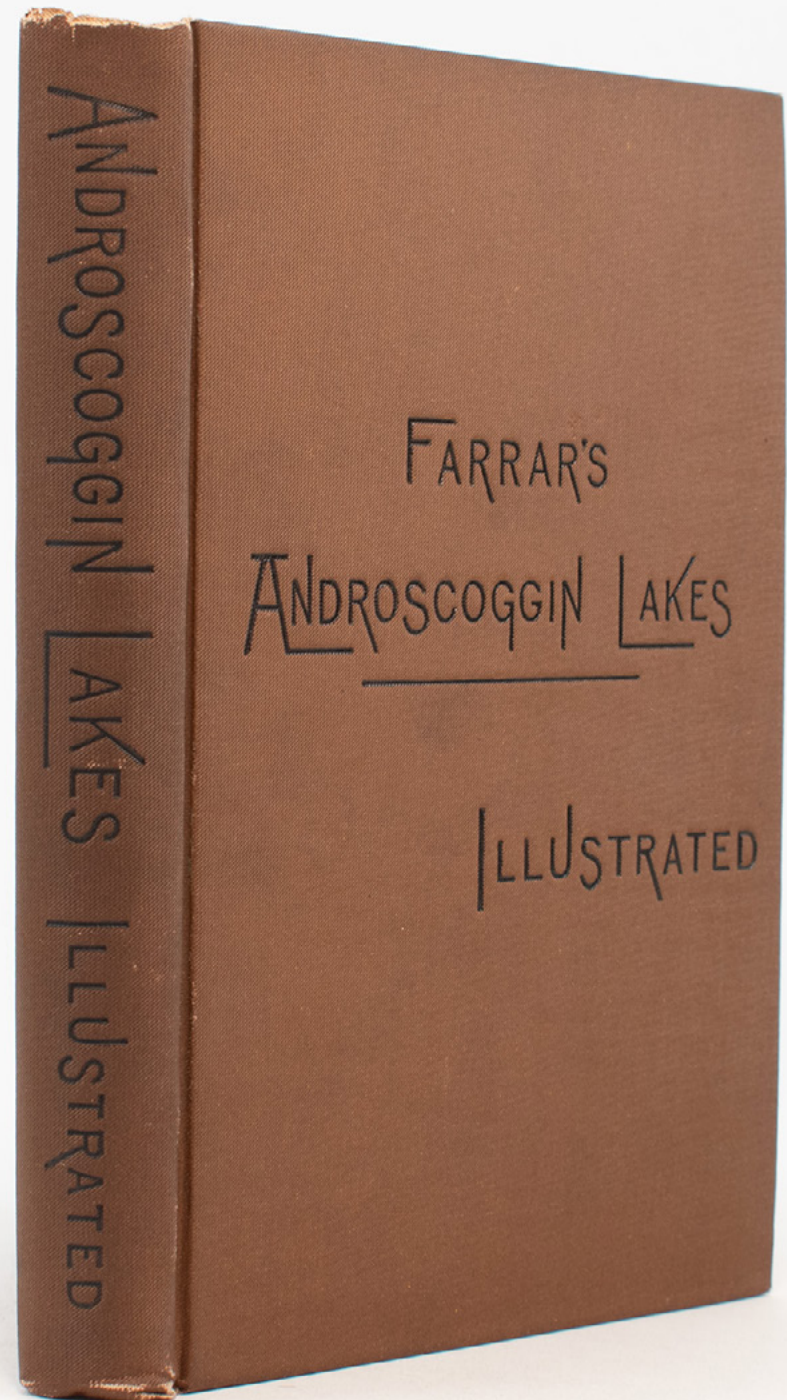
A lovely copy of the tenth edition of this title, which first appeared in 1883, being a delightful guide to the Androscoggin Lakes region, with detailed descriptions and fine illustrations. Included here are chapters on routes from Boston to the region, the "Upper Dam and Richardson Ponds," "The lower Magalloway and Diamond Rivers," "Catches of Trout and Landlocked Salmon," "Rates of Fare and Round Trip Excursion Tickets," etc. The large folding map at the front is entitled *Farrar's New Map of the Rangeley Lakes Region and the Headwaters of the Connecticut, Magalloway, Androscoggin, Sandy and Dead Rivers. Showing all Railroad, Stage and Steamboat Routes, County and Wood Roads, Hotels, Camps and Post Offices. Drawn Expressly for Farrar's Androscoggin lakes. Illustrated by Capt. Chas. A. J. Farrar. Revised 1888*. Farrar's preface is entitled "Preface to the Eleventh Edition," but as Thompson points out he seems to be including all of his guide books in this count regardless of title, beginning with his 1876 guide to Rangeley.

The most prolific 19th century writer on the Maine woods, Capt. Farrar began writing his guides as a promotion for his Richardson Lake properties and commercial transportation company in 1876. In addition to his Androscoggin Lakes, Rangeley, and Moosehead Lake guide-books, he also wrote a series of camping narratives, including *Camp Life in the Wilderness*, *From Lake to Lake*, and *Through the Wilds*, as well as four north woods adventure stories: *Eastward Ho!*, *Wild Woods Life*, *Down the West Branch*, and *Up the North Branch*.

REFERENCES: Williamson, *A Bibliography of the State of Maine*, #3272; Thompson, Edward V. *Important Maine Maps, Books, Prints and Ephemera* (Orono, 2003), pp. 410-11.

Item #10118

\$475.00





"THE MOST BRUTAL RACIAL ATROCITY OF THE WAR," LITHOGRAPHED

15. The Fort Pillow Massacre. Chicago: Kurz & Allison, 1892. Chromolithograph, 17.375" x 25.25" plus margins, recently mounted on larger sheet of paper backed with linen. **CONDITION:** Two neatly repaired tears into image at right, approx. 4" and 5" respectively, some minor rippling and small cracks in the sky, small surface losses to lower left of image, some colored in.

A scarce and vivid chromolithograph depicting the Fort Pillow Massacre, and a highly unusual memorialization of Civil War racial violence.

This lithograph dramatizes the Fort Pillow Massacre in Tennessee on April 12th, 1864, showing Union soldiers—all but two of them African American—being murdered in hand to hand combat or falling before Confederate firing squads beneath the white flag of their surrender. On the left, Confederate troops storm the fort, while on the right they fire against a row of unarmed African American soldiers, many raising their hands in surrender, with their backs to the Mississippi River. In the foreground, several African American women lie dead, children cling to fighting or deceased parents, and one mother attempts to fend off a knife-wielding Rebel with a rock while another, defenseless, is stabbed in the heart. Kurz and Allison's depiction pays more deference to the event's place in Northern emotional memory than to historical accuracy: although women and children had been evacuated from Fort Pillow prior to the conflict, here they are portrayed amidst the fray, thereby communicating the brutality and injustice of the event, in which at least 1500 Confederate troops overpowered some 560 Union soldiers, taking many white soldiers as prisoners but murdering most African Americans in cold blood. A caption just below the image notes the commanders on either side and the numbers of killed, wounded, and missing soldiers.

The Union garrison stationed at Fort Pillow was under the command of Major Lionel F. Booth, and was made up of roughly half white and half African American soldiers, the latter from the 6th U.S. Regiment Colored Heavy Artillery and the 2nd Colored Light Artillery, previously known as the Memphis Battery Light Artillery (African Descent). Confederate troops were under the command of General Nathan Bedford Forrest, who, after the war, became the first Grand Wizard of the KKK. By mid afternoon, Booth had been killed and William F. Bradford, his successor, refused to surrender. Although accounts differ on the details—especially the formality and consistency of the Union soldiers’ surrender—most agree that when Confederates overcame the battlements and overpowered the fort, most of the Union garrison attempted to escape or surrender, but that, rather than being taken prisoner, they were shot or bayoneted by Forrest’s men. One Confederate participant recounted: “The slaughter was awful. Words cannot describe the scene. The poor deluded negroes would run up to our men, fall upon their knees and with uplifted hands scream for mercy but they were ordered to their feet and then shot down. The white men fared but little better. Their fort turned out to be a great slaughter pen” (Cimprich, p. 81). Of the three hundred Union soldiers killed at Fort Pillow, nearly two hundred were African American.

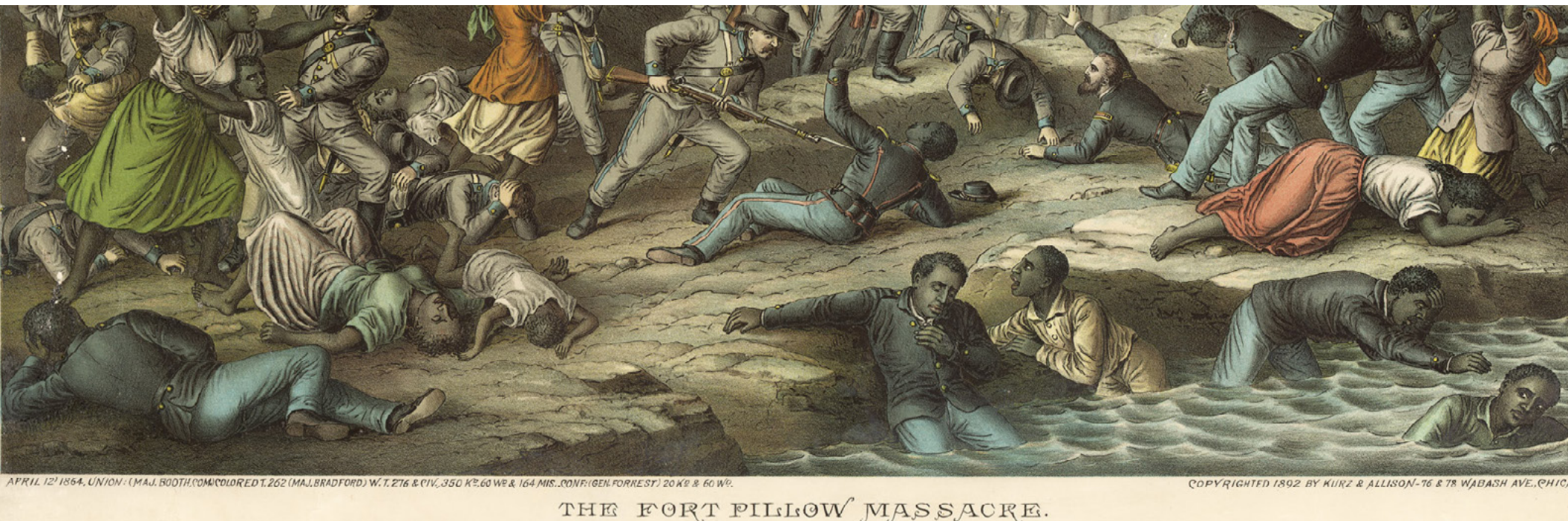
The lithography firm of Kurz and Allison (1880–ca. 1905) was founded by Alexander Allison (probably the financial partner) and Austrian-born lithographer Louis Kurz (1835–1921), who came to America with his family after the revolutionary upheavals in Europe in 1848. By the 1850s Kurz was painting murals and theatrical sets in Chicago. According to some accounts, Kurz developed a friendship with Abraham Lincoln, who then asked him to make sketches of the Civil War. Whether or not this is true, Kurz did serve in the Union Army, and in 1884 produced a chromolithograph modeled on a section of Paul Philippoteaux’s highly successful Gettysburg cyclorama, which was first shown in Chicago in 1883. Kurz’s lithograph proved to be the first of thirty-six Civil War prints he would make over the next ten years. Kurz and Allison were not alone in capitalizing on America’s desire, twenty years after the end of the war, to process and memorialize the conflict. However, in a period of “intensifying white racism when many white Americans were fast forgetting the contribution of African Americans to the war effort,” (Neely, p. 218), the firm was unique in its numerous depictions of Black participation and heroism in the Union effort.

OCLC lists just two copies, at Texas A&M and the Tennessee State Library and Archive. A third is held at the Gilder Lehrman Institute of American History in New York.

REFERENCES: Cimprich, John. *Fort Pillow, a Civil War Massacre, and Public Memory* (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 2005); Neely, Mark E. and Harold Holzer, *The Union Image: Popular Prints of the Civil War North* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 2000).

Item #8952

\$3,750.00



AN AMPUTEE GIVES UNION MEN AN ARTIFICIAL LEG UP
AT THE DAWN OF THE AMERICAN PROSTHETICS INDUSTRY

16. Foster, James A. **My Pat. Union Artificial Limbs**. Philadelphia: James A. Foster, [ca. 1868]. Illustrated broadsheet, 14.5" x 7". CONDITION: Very good.

An apparently unrecorded illustrated broadsheet advertising a range of artificial limbs, including a leg patented by the author—himself an amputee—and detailing the cost of various prostheses with and without government coverage from the Great Civil War Benefaction.

The state of the surgical profession during the Civil War meant that both sides saw a spike in the need for artificial limbs, and between 1862 and 1873 almost a hundred fifty patents were issued for prosthetics, many patentees hoping to profit from U.S. Government support for veteran amputees, which included coverage for the cost of prosthetics and free transportation to limb manufacturers.

The broadsheet offered here promotes James A. Foster's "Union Leg" as well as an arm which he did not design, but deemed superior to the rest and for which he obtained manufacturing rights: "This leg will not be furnished on Government account"; the arm, partially covered by federal assistance, would cost soldiers \$30. "All other legs and arms contracted for by Government, furnished at the regular price agreed upon by the Surgeon General." Foster also advertises free transportation to soldiers "from their nearest depot, to the manufactory and return" and "All kinds of artificial limbs repaired on short notice." The verso of the broadsheet is devoted to "complimentary notices" of Foster's Patent Union Limbs on the occasion of their exhibition at agricultural and mechanical fairs in Detroit, Dayton, Louisville, Terre Haute, St. Louis, and Rochester. Illustrations show the muscular-looking Union Leg outstretched as well as bent at ninety degrees, and two models of Foster's preferred arm, for above- and below-elbow amputees, both of which are depicted holding pens. Foster, whose own leg had been amputated above the knee, presents himself as peculiarly able to meet the needs of amputees, and he here urges prospective purchasers to "come and see samples, and see me use the one I wear." This invitation is supported by the 1867 *Missouri Democrat* notice, printed on the verso, stating that "He moves about with ease and comfort to himself without cane or crutch, and the casual observer cannot see anything artificial."

James A. Foster was not himself a combat veteran; rather, a "white swelling" on his knee forced him to have his leg amputated at mid-thigh in 1860, and he went to work for an artificial limb manufacturer with the intention of devising a better prosthetic (Foster). In 1863 he created his own prosthetic leg, for which he received a patent in 1865 (*A Brief Description*, back wrapper). Upon leaving the other limb manufacturer, Foster opened his first office in Detroit, and his business expanded apace, with additional Patent Union Limb factories in Philadelphia, Cincinnati, and Rochester. By the late 1870s Foster was in St. Louis, and in 1886 we find one "Wm. T. Simpson" advertising as his successor.

No holdings recorded in OCLC, nor do Google searches yield any examples.

A rare illustrated broadsheet published in the wake of the Civil War, promoting artificial limbs designed, selected, and for sale by James A. Foster, himself the wearer of a prosthetic leg.

REFERENCES: Prechtel-Kluskens, Claire. "Did your Union Civil War ancestor have an artificial limb?" *National Archives* Vol. 40, No. 1 (2024); "The St. Louis Fair," *Daily Missouri Democrat*, October 10, 1867, p. 4; "Object : Artificial Leg," National Museum of American History, Behring Center online; "Wm. T. Simpson," *The Detroit Free Press*, September 28, 1886, p. 12; Foster, James A. *A Brief Description of James A. Foster's Patent Union Artificial Limbs*, back wrapper; MacRae, Michael. "The Civil War and the Birth of the U.S. Prosthetics Industry" at The American Society of Mechanical Engineers online.

Item #10388



\$950.00

On the unhappy Adventure of the Amiable
Selinda Copp, who died in Moultonborough,
in June 1817. by Comfort Goodwin

Come young and old, pray now attend
To the sad tale that I've now heard
Concerning one of my young mates
Who in this town did die of late,
This maid was innocent and gay,
Just in the morning of her day
No cares disturbed her peaceful breast,
For joy and peace are virtues guests,
But ah! how soon those joys are gone
How soon corroding cares come on:
Her morning sun that rose so bright
How soon tis veiled in shades of night
Of life just entered on the stage
She was scarcely fifteen years of age:
When she lost sight of virtues way;
Was by a villain led astray,
A young man that lived nigh
On Selinda cast his eye,
He practised his delusive art
And by flattery gained her heart,
She thought he was a friend indeed,
One that would help in time of need,
She gave her heart to him in love,
Resolving she would constant prove,

AMIALE SELINDA FROM
MOLTONBOROUGH, NEW HAMPSHIRE
FATALLY LED ASTRAY

17. Goodwin, Comfort. On the unhappy Adventure of the Amiable Selinda Copp, Who Died in Moultonborough in June 1817. [Probably New Hampshire, 1817.] 7 pp. manuscript on 2 leaves folded in half to form 8 pages, 12.75" x 7.875". CONDITION: Very good, 1" closed tear at top margin, partially affecting "Ad" in "Adventure."

A substantial manuscript poem unfolding the sad tale of the narrator's playmate and moralizing over her fall from virtue and health—ultimately dying by suspected poison—after being seduced by "A young man that lived nigh."

Selinda Copp, whose tragic tale this poem tells, is identified by the author as "one of my young mates / Who in this town did die of late," at about fifteen or sixteen years old. Seduced by the proverbial boy next door, Selinda defies her parents' will and runs away with her lover ("He told her she must be his bride / No other would he have beside"), who, reneging on his promises to marry and keep her, spends her money, embroils them in debt, and leads her on "From place to place... / Till full two Hundred miles she'd gone." The unhappy pair ultimately make their way home ("A tedious journey they commenced, / The snow was deep the cold intense, / To Moltonborough made their way / In which she suffered night and day"), and despite threats from his sister to "scald, or burn, or poison her," take shelter with his family.

April third her babe was born,
Sad and hungry all forlorn,
Lay this undon, distressed maid,
And no attention to her paid.
Her flesh it daily pined away,
As for her strength it did decay;
And by many it is believed,
A dose of poison, she received.

After signs of her recovery prompted the cruel sister to administer another dose of poison—all while "Her babe, that helpless innocent, / By them was shamefully abused"—poor Selinda at last returns, dying, to her childhood home and into "her afflicted parents arms." Medical help is of no use, and, after praying, taking tragic leave of her parents, her brothers and sisters, and her friends, she dies. The final verses dwell on the pain of her loss and the mercy of god, and, ultimately, on the hope that "her seducer" may "see his sin" and be punished for his crimes.

We find both Goodwin and Copp families in Moltonborough, New Hampshire in the early 1800s.

A vernacular poem recounting a young girl's tragic seduction, fall, and death, apparently written by a young woman in New Hampshire.



**A CONFEDERATE OFFICER'S NARRATIVE
OF HIS SERVICE IN THE CIVIL WAR, 1861–62**

18. Ingram, Sanders Meredith. *Rough Notes of Rough Adventures by a Twelve-Month Volunteer in the Confederate Service...* [North Carolina, 17 December 1861–26 February 1862.] 9.5" x 7.65". 18 pp. manuscript in ink on 10 loose leaves. Period manuscript annotations in pencil indicate dates of entries, suggesting this document is drawn from the author's diary. Accompanied by an earlier manuscript document in ink, 7.25" x 7.25", 1 p., dated 4 October 1847, and a printed army service card, 4.5" x 2.75", evidently created after his service in the rebel army, which details his service in the Mexican-American War and the Civil War. **CONDITION:** Good, a few ink stains, toning and chipping along margins, but no losses to the text.

A compelling narrative by a Confederate officer documenting two months of his service with the 38th North Carolina Regiment less than a year before his election to the North Carolina State Legislature.

Born in Richmond County, North Carolina, Major Sanders Meredith Ingram (1819–1905) was a planter, lawyer, officer, and politician. After attending Wake Forest College as part of its inaugural class, he moved to Bolivar, Tennessee to teach. When the Mexican-American War (1846–48) broke out he enlisted as a private in the 1st Tennessee Cavalry Regiment. At the end of a year's service he returned to Tennessee and then removed to Rockingham, North Carolina, where he taught school. It was sometime in the 1840s that he earned his law degree. When North Carolina seceded from the Union in 1861, Ingram enlisted in the 38th North Carolina Regiment, Co. E as a private. In October he was promoted to Lieutenant and he served in the 38th until November 1862, when he resigned to serve as Richmond County representative in the North Carolina State Legislature. After the war he was a popular speaker at Confederate reunions. He practiced law and farmed for many years in Richmond County and is recorded as having hired slave labor. Around 1900 Ingram retired to live with one of his daughters in Star, North Carolina, where he died in 1905.

“Rough Notes of Rough Adventures by a Twelve-Month Volunteer in the Confederate Service” documents Ingram’s time with the 38th North Carolina Regiment between December 17th, 1861 and February 26th, 1862. The narrative, which is true to its title (consisting of notes in diary form), opens with the 38th in Mineral Springs, North Carolina. While Ingram does not record his unit seeing any action, his narrative is nevertheless of interest for his observations on both local conditions as well as the broader war (including the aftermath of the Battle of Roanoake Island). The regiment travels to Camp Mangun, where it remains from December 20th until February 10th, when they march through Goldsborough, Halifax, and Clarksville. On February 14th they travel by train to Weldon—a journey that Ingram describes in vivid terms: “Col. Roberts got mad, the engineer slapped on steam and away we went, yelling like devils, the iron horse snorting, whizzing, rateling and clattering, for Weldon.” The regiment remains at Weldon for the rest of Ingram’s narrative.

On February 16th Ingram learns of the “defeat of our army and the capture of our soldiers at Roanoake Island” (“It is truly a heavy blow”), and vows to avenge the slain Confederates. The Battle of Roanoake Island (February 7–8, 1862) took place some 150 miles east of Weldon. Ingram quotes at length a conversation he has with Col. William O. Hoke that touches on Abraham Lincoln and Hoke’s affirmation that “there is no other alternative left us but to endure these hardships...and fight for our country.” They learn on the 17th via dispatch that Fort Donelson in Tennessee has fallen to Union naval and land forces: “The battle has been a bloody one and the defence is one of the most heroic achievements of the war. The loss of this post will be severely felt in the West.” The following day he records seeing women and children fleeing the eastern part of North Carolina (“I can but sympathize with these unfortunate people, leaving the homes of their youth and everything dear to them on earth”).

On the 18th, after receiving a full account of the Battle of Roanoake Island, Ingram names those rebels who were killed, wounded, and taken prisoner. The next day they learn that citizens of Elizabeth City, North Carolina have burned and abandoned the city to prevent it from falling into Union hands. In light of this encroachment, Col. Hoke issues an order to people living in Roanoke County to burn their cotton within twenty miles of the river. Ingram dwells on what he describes as “the mania for office among politicians without military experience as soldiers,” and discusses at length the relation between politics and the military. He notes that Capt. Edmondson of Scotland Neck is raising a guerrilla cavalry force—“the most effective mode of warfare”—for Halifax and Northampton County, North Carolina “to resist and drive back the enemy from the waters of the Roanoke.” He records that Fort Henry in Tennessee has fallen to the Union (“a great misfortune to us”)—resulting in the death of eighty rebels.

On February 21st Ingram receives a dispatch reporting that the Union has attacked the town of Winton, North Carolina, some fifty miles from Weldon. He also learns that relatives of his in Florida, the Peacocks, are “doing good service” for the Confederacy. On the 22nd, members of the 38th Regiment guard the Weldon bridge from possible attempts by Union forces to destroy it. They receive news the following day that the city of Nashville has fallen to the Union (“This intelligence struck us like a clap of thunder in a clear sky”). Although “Nashville is gone,” he writes, “Tennessee is not conquered yet. Her gallant sons will fight on.” On the 24th, Col. Leaventhorp’s Regiment arrives at Weldon: “[Leaventhorp] is an Englishm[a]n by birth and has served in the English army and has considerable experience as a soldier. He is a strict disciplinarian and will do good service if he ever meets the Yankees.” The next day Capt. Joseph B. Lyle’s company, “the O.K. Boys” from Anson County, North Carolina, arrives on the way home from the Battle of Roanoake Island. Ingram’s final entry, dated February 26th, records the arrival of some 125 Union prisoners in Weldon.

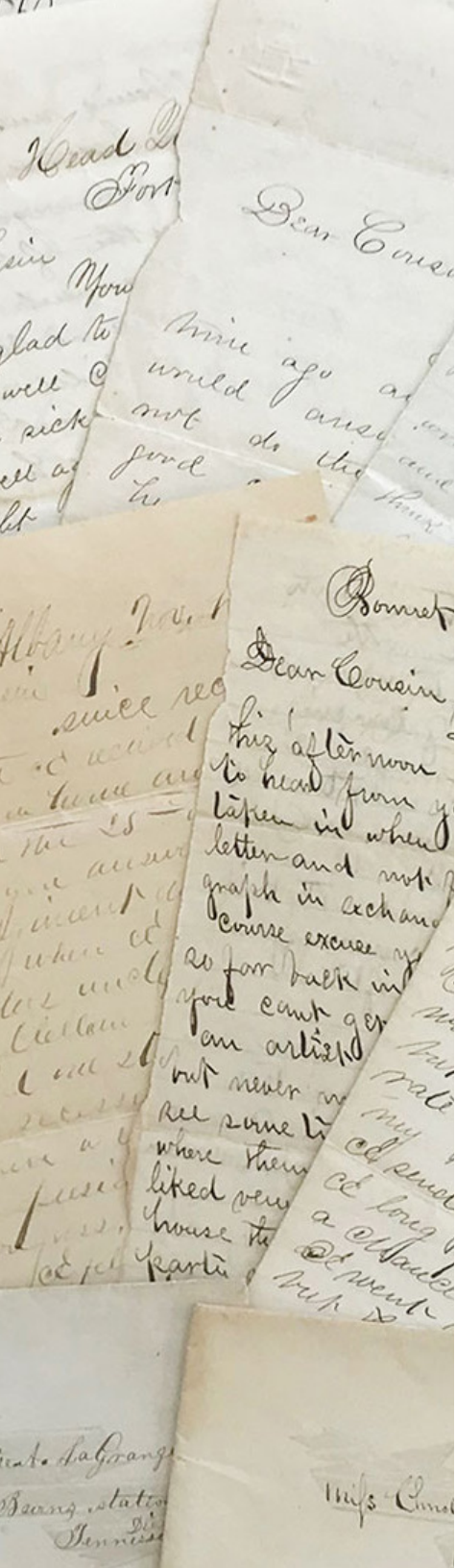
Accompanying the “Rough Notes” is a one page document relating to Ingram’s attempt to obtain a license to practice law in Hardeman County, Tennessee in 1847. The document states that Ingram is a student of law, has been a resident of Hardeman County for two and a half years, and is a man of good moral character.

“Rough Notes” is mentioned in a brief biography of Ingram compiled by an archivist at Wake Forest University, known at that time only in the form of a single newspaper publication. The paper is not named, and we have been unable to find the published story either in OCLC or via searches in Google, Newspapers.com, or ReadEx.

Representative passages can be found on our website.

A rich account of the service of a noted North Carolinian in the Confederate Army.

REFERENCES: “Maj Sanders Montgomery Ingram” at Find A Grave online; “Major Sanders M. Ingram” at Wake Forest University online; “Sanders Meredith Ingram Papers” at University of North Carolina online.



A ZOUAVE DRUMMER
SERVES IN THE CIVIL WAR
AND IN KANSAS, 1864-69

19. LaGrange, Isaac. [Lot of nine autograph letters, signed, on Civil War subjects and Kansas during the Indian Wars.] New Orleans and Bonnet Carre, Louisiana; Albany, New York; Fort Larned and Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, 14 Nov. 1864 to 14 April 1869. 9.75" x 7.75" to 7.75" x 5". 26 pp. in ink on white paper. 2 original envelopes addressed to Christine A. LaGrange in Wisconsin and Tennessee. CONDITION: Very good, old folds, a few light stains, no losses to the text.

A group of letters touching on Civil War matters and the post-Civil War frontier fort scene by a young musician who served as a Zouave in the Union army for nearly four years before turning eighteen in 1865 (during the war) and serving in Kansas during the Indian Wars.

Born in Albany, New York, Isaac LaGrange (ca. 1847-1915) was only fifteen or sixteen years old when he enlisted in Albany in 1861. A member of the Albany Zouave Cadets and other Zouave units during the war, he served as Drum Major in Ellsworth's Avengers (Zouaves), 44th New York Infantry in 1862, participating in the Battle of Antietam. James Manning's *Albany Zouave Cadets* relates that, until August 1862, he was a "prominent member of the celebrated Pettingill's Drum Corps, which, on many a festive occasion, made splendid martial music for the marching soldiers." In June 1863, LaGrange joined the 18th New York Cavalry as a private in Co. A., which took part in the suppression of the 1863 New York City draft riots. In 1864, he participated in the Red River campaign and a range of other conflicts in the Gulf Coast Theatre. The wartime letters included here find him in Albany during a furlough, and in New Orleans and Bonnet Carre in Louisiana. A photo of him in uniform with a bugle and drum can be seen in Daniel J. Miller's *American Zouaves, 1859-1959: An Illustrated History*. He identifies himself as a "musician" in his various signatures here.

In April 1867 LaGrange enlisted in the 3rd U.S. Infantry Regular Army, Co. K, amidst the Indian Wars of the late 1860s, and was stationed in Kansas at Fort Leavenworth and then Fort Larned in Kansas. Upon his discharge in 1870, he was appointed Sergeant with the Albany Police Department, for which he worked until at least 1910. He later married Marcella Hackett LaGrange (1849-1917), with whom he had three children. LaGrange died in Albany in 1915.

LaGrange writes these letters to his cousin Miss Christine A. LaGrange (sometimes addressed here as "sis"), who is variously located in Albany, New York, Dickson County, Tennessee, and Brothertown, Wisconsin. The earliest letter, dated November 10th 1864, includes much political content, and discusses the 1864 presidential contest between Abraham Lincoln and George McClellan. The next letter, composed in February 1865, finds LaGrange in the St. Louis General Hospital in New Orleans with chills and fever. He mentions that he believes another Union expedition is being planned for the Red River region. The next two letters, from March and April 1865, are written from Bonnet Carre, Louisiana. The latter letter mentions "Old Abe" (Lincoln) as well as Gen. Sherman and Gen. Sheridan, and LaGrange states his belief that the war will be over soon. In the letter written on April 14th 1865—the day he turns eighteen—he discusses the surrender of Lee's "demoralized" army to Gen. Grant, and he expresses feelings of respect for Lincoln. The remaining four letters, written between 1867 and 1869, are all written from Kansas: one from Fort Leavenworth and three from the remote frontier outpost Fort Larned.

Representative passages can be found on our website.

A unique portrait of a Zouave musician's experiences in both the Civil War and the succeeding Indian War.

REFERENCES: Manning, James Hilton. *Albany Zouave Cadets* (Albany, New York, 1910), pp. 48-49; Miller, Daniel J. *American Zouaves, 1859-1959: An Illustrated History* (Jefferson, North Carolina: McFarland & Co., 2020), p. 207; "Isaac LaGrange" at Fold3 online; "Isaac LaGrange" at Find A Grave online.

Item #8660

\$1,250.00

RARE PUBLISHER'S CIRCULAR
FOR THE FIRST OF ITS KIND
LINCOLN MEMORIAL VOLUME

20. The Lincoln Memorial Album-Immortelles. Being Sketches and Tributes by Two Hundred Eminent Americans... [Publisher's circular]. New York: G. W. Carleton & Co., Publishers, [ca. 1882]. Illustrated circular, 11" x 8.5". [4] pp. CONDITION: Very good, light soiling to top of p. 1, horizontal and vertical folds.

A rare illustrated publisher's circular advertising an important early Lincoln memorial volume, containing selected speeches and writings alongside personal recollections by 200 "eminent" contemporaries.

Publishers G. W. Carleton & Co. of New York here announce *The Lincoln Memorial Album-Immortelles*, the first memorial volume of its kind, edited by "the first dedicated collector of Lincolniana," Ohio-born veteran Osborn Oldroyd (Peterson, p. 86). Available by subscription and bound in either "English Cloth" or sheep, Oldroyd's compilation presents "the best of all the Speeches, Writings and Sayings of Lincoln," arranged with "the Opinions and Tributes... from 200 of the Most Eminent Men of our Country, with their fac-simile Autographs." The second page of the circular shows the National Lincoln Monument at Springfield (dedicated in 1874). An "Index to Contributors" appears on the third page, including poets, journalists, justices, congressmen, former presidents, professors, divines, and military men, among them W. T. Sherman, Wendell Phillips, James Garfield, and John G. Whittier. A sampling of the facsimile autographs of these great men and women fill the final page.

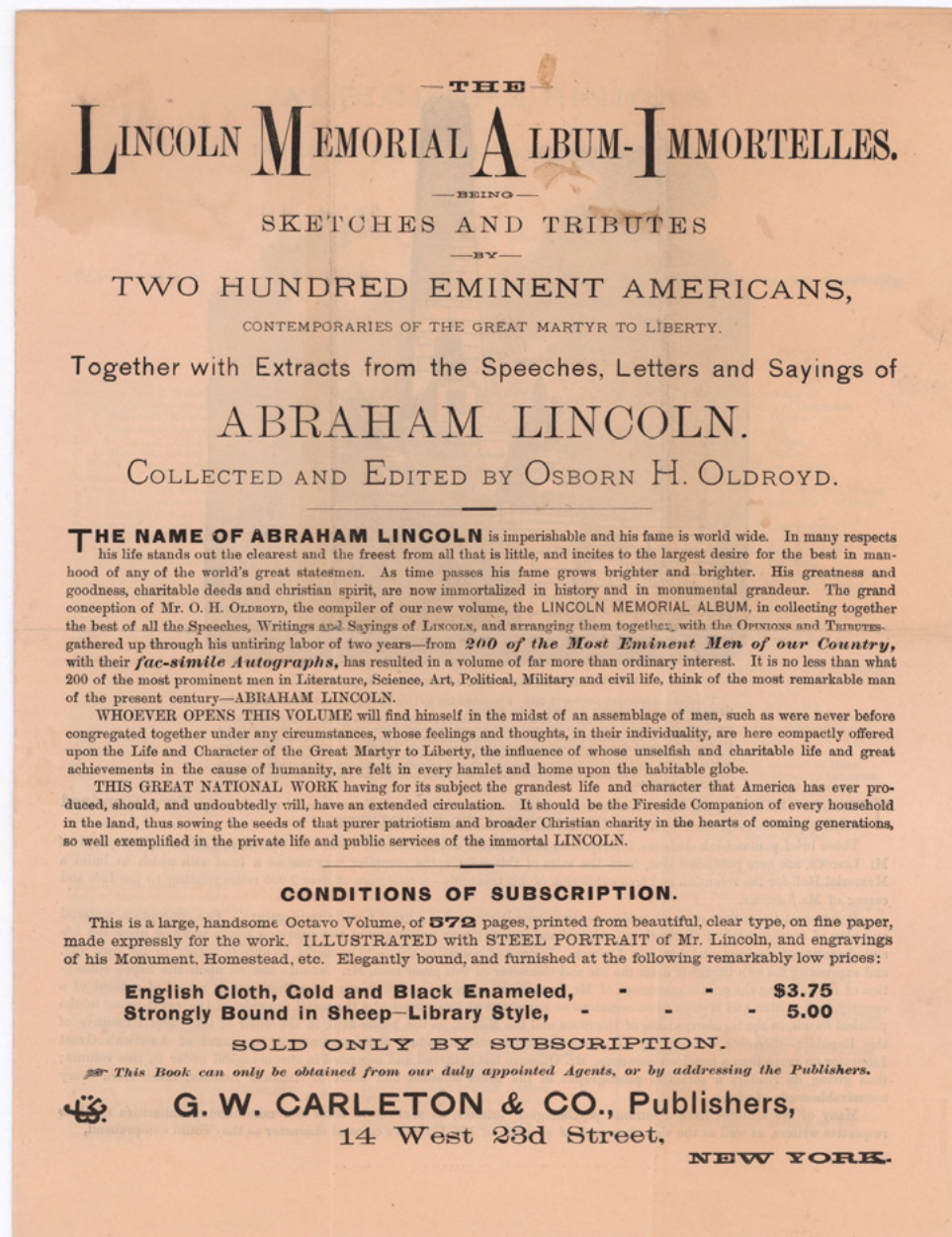
"Almost anyone who had encountered Lincoln in a significant way felt compelled sooner or later to tell about it, often less with a view to adding to the historical record than to caressing Lincoln's memory. As the supply and demand for reminiscences fed each other, they were sought out, collected, and published in large volumes. The first of these was *The Lincoln Memorial: Album Immortelles*, edited by Osborn Oldroyd in 1882....and about the time this book was published he moved into the old Lincoln homestead in Springfield and turned it into a museum of relics and memorabilia," the contents of which he later sold to the U.S. government (Peterson, p. 86).

No examples recorded in OCLC.

An appealing publisher's circular issued by publishers of an early and important volume celebrating the legacy of Abraham Lincoln, issued seventeen years after the president's death.

REFERENCES: Peterson, Merrill D. *Lincoln in American Memory* (New York: Oxford University Press 1994).

Item #10399



\$375.00



CROWDS GATHER AT FORT GIBSON
FOR CHEROKEE LAND "STRIP MONEY"

21. Macurdy, photog. Depot at Ft Gibson, Cherokee Nation, Ind. Territory. Fort Gibson, 1894. Boudoir cabinet card photograph, 4.625" x 7" on larger mount. Photographer's credit blindstamped on lower-right corner of mount. Early ink inscription at verso: "Aug 7/1894. Depot at Ft. Gibson Cherokee Nation, Ind. Territory. Taken during the payment, about July 18th 1894." CONDITION: Very good, light wear to extremities, faint soiling to image.

A remarkable documentary photo, taken from the top of a train car in Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, capturing the diverse crowd assembled during the disbursement of “strip money”—compensation from the U.S. Government to eligible members of the Cherokee Nation for ceding, under pressure, the Cherokee strip to white settlement.

The bulk of the crowd in this photo is gathered on the Fort Gibson train platform, in front of the station and separate “Lunch Room” on the right. Women with parasols and men with cases, bags, and bedrolls mill and sit about the wooden platform. Several appear to be of at least partial African descent, and one man, at the right of the image, holds a guitar on his knee. Several people, including one young child, are sprawled on the train car roofs—the photographer’s vantage point—while others, behind the cars to the left, hunch on piles of lumber. The early inscription on the verso reads: “Aug 7/1894. Depot at Ft Gibson, Cherokee Nation. Ind Territory. Taken during the payment, about July 18th 1894.”

In July 1894, the U.S. government made massive “strip money” payments at Fort Gibson, Indian Territory (among other locations), to compensate members of the Cherokee Nation for the Cherokee Strip, which had been sold under pressure to the U.S. government and opened to non-Native settlement the year before. Over \$6 million was distributed to eligible Cherokees, with about \$1 million paid out directly at the Fort Gibson barracks in shares of \$265.70 per eligible tribal member. This massive influx of cash drew enormous crowds through the Fort Gibson depot and to the fort—not just members of the Cherokee nation but also their creditors, merchants hoping to capitalize on tribal members’ newly acquired funds, gamblers, swindlers, and outlaws. U.S. troops were stationed to keep order, and were supported by armed Cherokee guards, standing on either side of the clerks at the disbursement table as individuals were called forward to receive their payments.

James C. Macurdy (1837–1926) operated photography studios in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Missouri, Texas, and Arizona, as well as Lehigh, Indian Territory over the course of his long career.

A striking photograph taken a year after the Cherokee Strip Land Run, showing crowds assembled at the Fort Gibson depot in July of 1894 during U.S. government payments to the Cherokee.

REFERENCES: McMahan, Liz. “History: Payments brought crowds,” *Muskogee Phoenix*, June 25, 2008; Moser, Krystan. “The Cost of Free Land” at VisitCherokeeNation online; “James C. ‘J.C.’ Macurdy” at Find a Grave online; Boonslick. “J.C. Macurdy-Camp Parole Photographer” at Civil WarTalk online.

Item #10248

\$975.00

MANHATTAN OPTICAL COMPANY CAMERAS AND SUPPLIES

22. Manhattan Optical Co. of New York Manufacturers of Cameras Lenses and Photo Supplies. Creskill, New Jersey, [ca. 1898]. Oblong 24mo (5.5” x 7.75”), chromolithographic wrappers. 52 pp., b&w illus. throughout. CONDITION: Good, a few stains to wrappers, 2” tear at top left of front wrapper, damp-stain inner margins of leaves, pp. 35–42 roughly cut, including several short tears at right edge.

A scarce and attractively illustrated catalog of photographic equipment, introducing the “Wee Wizard” camera with its 3.5-inch plates, as well as several other models produced only briefly around 1898.

The stated “Sixth Issue” of the Manhattan Optical Co.’s catalogs, this amply-illustrated volume opens with an introduction to its smallest offering yet—the “Wee Wizard,” which is the “result of the steadily increasing demand for compact cameras”—and proceeds apace to describe and picture the “Baby Wizard Jr.,” the “Wide Angle Wizard,” the “Bo Peep” (models B and C), the “Boss Dandy,” and so on, with occasional illustrations demonstrating the pleasing photos that can be taken using the item in question. Other offerings include shutters, candle lamps, view finders, tripods, negative racks, a wide array of toning and fixing powders, and more. The final two pages offer “A Few Points which are well to be remembered when taking a photograph,” and a “wizard,” depicted on the back wrapper in tattered purple breeches and two different styles of shoes, is captioned “Am I A Wizz?” Front and back wrappers include the names of several “Wizard” cameras in the brown and yellow border.

The Manhattan Optical Co. was founded in 1892 in Cresskill, New Jersey. It was acquired in 1902 by the Grundlach Optical Company of Rochester, New York, and became the Grundlach Manhattan Optical Co.

Catalogues issued by the firm are scarce, with only four examples recorded in OCLC, one dated 1896, two dated 1899 (different catalogs), and one dated ca. 1910, though this date is evidently in error.

REFERENCES: "The Manhattan Optical Company" at Collectiblend online; "Wee Wizard by Manhattan Optical Co." at Historic Camera online.

Item #10232

\$250.00



TRADE CARD FOR THE BOOK BIZ,
PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND

23. Miller & Hutchens, Printers & Book-Binders, and Blank-Book Manufacturers... Providence: Miller & Hutchens, [ca. 1817?]. Letterpress trade card, 2.5" x 3.5", manuscript price list for rolls of gold and silver on verso. CONDITION: Very good, light soiling at edges.

A charming trade card of a prominent Providence printing, publishing, and bookbinding firm, evidently printed early in the partnership and advertising the additional service of gilding a range of leather items in silver and gold.

Printer and publisher "Honest John" Miller and bookseller John Hutchens had worked in partnership since at least the early 1810s, and in 1820 established the semi-weekly *Manufacturers and Farmers Journal and Providence and Pawtucket Advertiser*, which later became the *Providence Journal*. Miller had been involved in newspaper publishing in the early 1810s, as well, and the pair are identified here as "Printers & Book-Binders, and Blank-Book Manufacturers." The first of two manicules, beneath their address at the "Corner of Westminster and Weybosset-streets, Whitman's Block, third story," points to the firm's services in a wide variety of printing, from books to checks and labels, and "almost every kind of Book-Binding." A second manicule indicates their additional capacity in "Gilding, with silver or gold, of Hat Leathers, Belts, &c." The prices for rolls of gold and silver are noted in ink on the verso, with "2 Rolls Gold" for five and a half cents, one roll for four, a roll of silver for 3 cents, and so on.

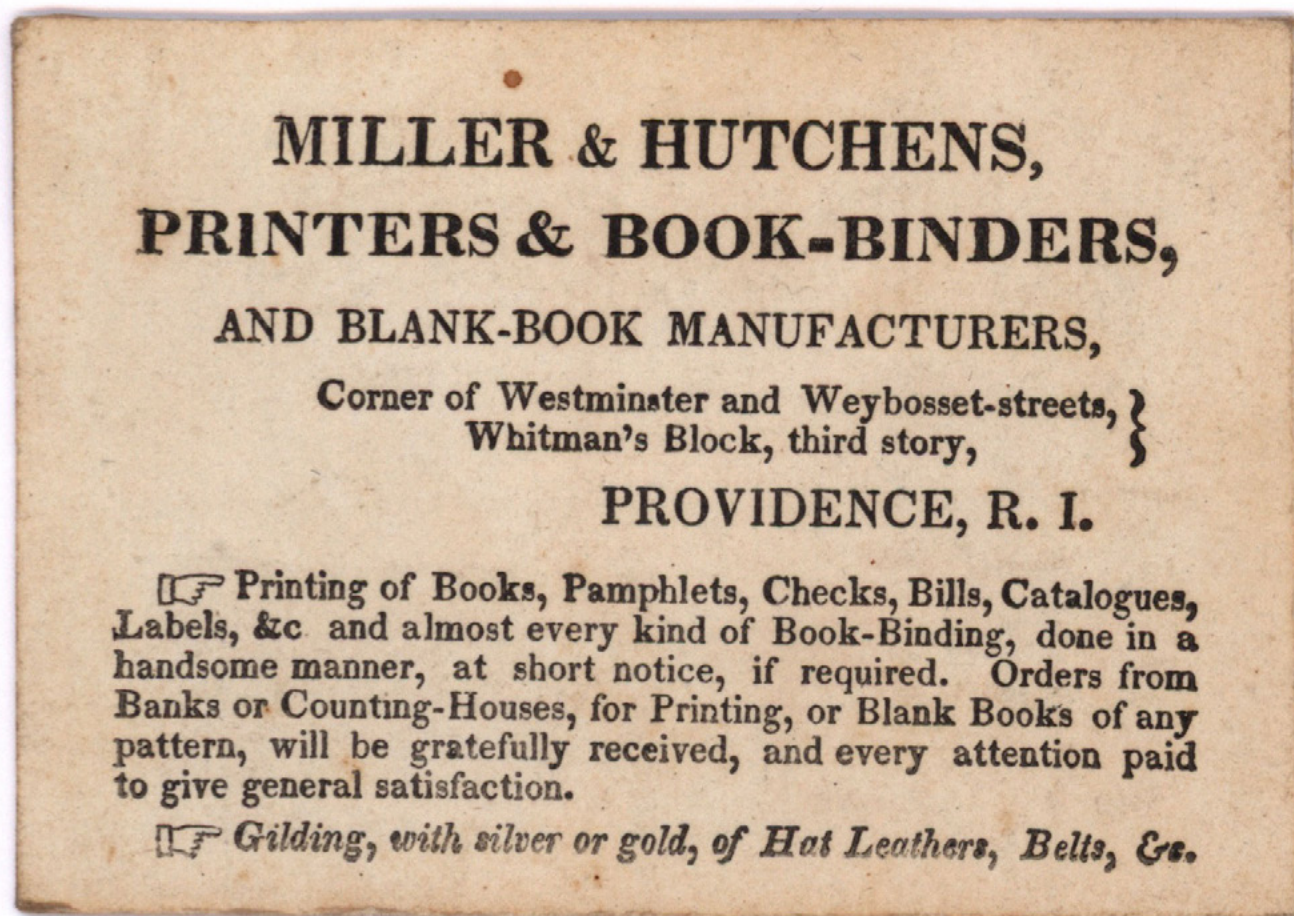
Hutchens and Miller went their separate ways in 1823, and the city directory for the following year lists Hutchens on his own as a "Bookseller, Stationer and Book-Binder" at No. 1, Market Square, the location he had shared with Miller since at least 1818 and the address with which they are associated in the American Antiquarian Society's "Name List of Booksellers' and Bookbinders' Labels." We locate no other material affiliating them with this evidently early address at Whitman's Block.

An appealing survival of the printing and publishing scene in nineteenth-century Providence, Rhode Island.

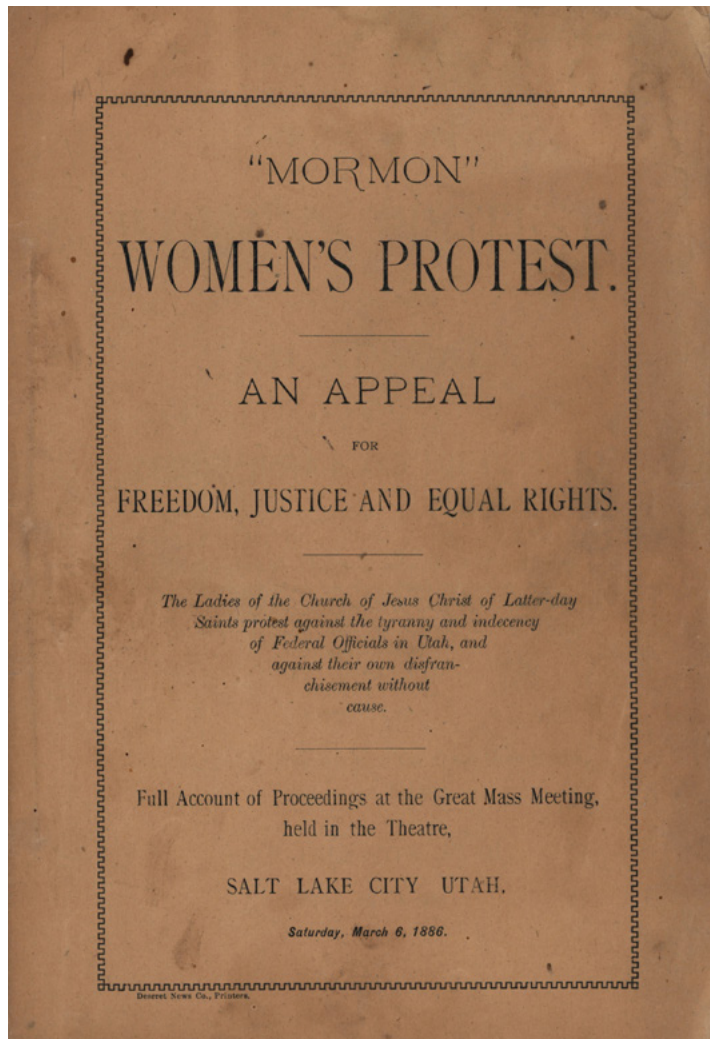
REFERENCES: "The Providence Journal" in *Printers and Printing in Providence 1762-1907* (Providence Typographical Union, 1907), pp. 20-33; *Providence Directory [and] The Providence Annual Advertiser* (Providence: Brown & Danforth, 1824), pp. 39, 5; Field, Edward. *State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations at the End of the Century: A History*, Vol. 2 (Boston & Syracuse, 1902), p. 579.

Item #10231

\$450.00



MORMON WOMEN PROTEST
THEIR IMPENDING DISENFRANCHISEMENT



24. “Mormon” Women’s Protest. *An Appeal For Freedom, Justice and Equal Rights*. The Ladies of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints protest against the tyranny and indecency of Federal Officials in Utah, and against their own disenfranchisement without cause. Full Account of the Proceedings at the Great Mass Meeting, held in the theatre, Salt Lake City Utah, Saturday, March 6, 1886. [Salt Lake City,] Deseret News Co., Printers, [1886]. 8vo (9” x 6”), original printed tan wrappers. 91 pp. Early ownership inscription in ink at top of title page, “Mary H. White May 2.” CONDITION: Very good, some wear and light soiling to wrappers, dampstain at top right of front wrapper, affecting top margin of initial leaves.

An important pamphlet in the history of women’s suffrage in America, documenting the efforts of Mormon women to retain their rights to vote, live, and worship as they choose in the face of the Edmunds-Tucker Act of 1887.

Women had gained the right to vote while Utah was still a territory, in 1870, and they were outraged at the prospect of losing it—among other cornerstones of their way of life—to the “Anti-Polygamy Act” not twenty years later. The volume offered here provides a record of their mass meeting, which, held on March 6th, 1886, filled the Salt Lake Theatre “almost to suffocation” with a “dense but orderly multitude.” Speeches protest the “indecent” questions of federal “inquisition,” underscore the “righteousness and virtue” of Mormon women, harken back to father and grandfathers who fought for American rights and liberties in the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812, and underscore that “The ballot in the hand of woman is a mighty power, and our enemies know it... May the day never dawn that shall see the women of Utah without the ballot, but may that time speed[i]ly arrive when all the women of this nation will be alike blessed with us.” An address by “Mrs. Marilla M. Daniels” decries those members of Congress who would put Mormons “in the same position...that the negroes were before their emancipation from slavery,” and revoke their right to vote simply because “we have not used this privilege to free ourselves from the ‘chains’ that bound us to this Priesthood or ‘hierarchy,’ as they are pleased to call it.”

The final pages of the volume reproduce the “Memorial prepared by the committee appointed at the mass meeting,” which was addressed to the President, the Senate, and the House and personally delivered by Mrs. Emmeline B. Wells and Dr. Ellen B. Ferguson.

The Edmunds-Tucker Act passed in 1887, disincorporated the LDS Church, allowing the Federal Government to seize all church properties valued over \$50,000, and, of course, revoked women’s suffrage. The women of Utah would not regain their right to vote until 1896, when it was enshrined in the Utah state constitution. Utah nevertheless remained ahead of most other states: by the time the Nineteenth Amendment was ratified in 1920, “16 Utah women had won election to the Utah legislature and approximately 120 women had been elected to county offices across the state” (Kitterman).

The inscription on the title page of “Mary H. White” may be that of the woman who later gave testimony to LDS historian Andrew Jenson on the Mountain Meadows Massacre, but we have been unable to confirm this.

The proceedings of a landmark gathering of Mormon women, organizing for their suffrage rights in the face of sweeping anti-Mormon legislation in the late 1880s.

REFERENCES: Flake 5533; Kitterman, Katherine. “First to Vote : Utah’s Unique Place in the Suffrage Movement” and “The Andrew Jenson Collection” at BYU Studies online.

AN EFFORT TO TURN JAMES MADISON'S MONTPELIER INTO A HOME FOR NEEDY LADIES

25. **No Further Postponement. First Grand Gift Concert of the Montpelier Female Humane Association, at Alexandria State of Virginia. On Thursday, July 15, 1875.** [Alexandria, Virginia, 1875.] Illustrated broadside, 16.325" x 10.325". CONDITION: Very good, two .5" separations at right edge along old horizontal folds, minuscule loss at intersection of vertical and horizontal folds at center, not affecting text.

A rare broadside advertising the rescheduled date of fundraising festivities—including cash prizes—for the endowment of a home, at Madison's former estate, "for old, infirm, and destitute ladies of Virginia," with prize tickets drawn by two blind children.

An engraved illustration of Madison's handsome home, with its four columns and numerous chimneys, appears beneath the first part of the title. "Chartered by the Legislature of Virginia, and the Circuit Court of Orange County," the Montpelier Female Humane Association had initially scheduled its "first grand gift concert" for November 23rd, 1874. Rescheduled by popular demand ("Letters from all correspondents in all sections of the country pour in day by day...saying there will be, there must be a postponement..."), the concert evidently featured no music, but rather the ceremonially random drawing of 2,178 tickets—and their corresponding cash prizes—by two blind children:

The trustees, guided by the experience of other gift enterprises, have adopted the following plan of distribution: Two large glass wheels, the contents of which will be in plain view of the audience, will be placed upon the stage; in one of these wheels, slips or tags...numbered to correspond with all the tickets sold, will be deposited, and in the other sealed circular tubes containing 2,178 printed slips representing all the gifts from \$50 to \$100,000...The contents of each wheel being then thoroughly mixed by turning, a blind child will draw from the first wheel a slip or tag, and holding it up to view the number thereon will be proclaimed, and recorded by competent clerks, and the slip at once filed, another blind child will then draw from the other wheel a circular tube... This process will be continued until all the two thousand one hundred and seventy-eight tubes are drawn...and the same number of slips from the other, the person entitled to each gift being determined by the number of the slip drawn immediately previous.

The cost of tickets and names of the "Officers and Trustees" are listed, and details are provided regarding the "Safe Keeping" of funds and "Payment of the Gifts." Despite the organizers' best intentions, the concert was evidently delayed once again, to September of 1875. We find no evidence that the efforts of the Montpelier Female Humane Association ever came to fruition.

OCLC records just two holdings of this broadside, at the University of Virginia and the Virginia Historical Society.

Scarce and attractive broadside evidence of the second of at least three public efforts to establish a relief home for the needy women of Virginia at the estate of James Madison nearly forty years after his death.

Item #10230

[illegible]

\$450.00

THE • NATIVE • ESQUIMAUX • LADY

WILL DELIVER HER GREAT LECTURE ON

From Rev. Dr. Paddock, Rector of St.
Andrew's Church, Philadelphia.

Miss Olof Krarer's lecture in the Chapel of St. Andrew's Church, on the evening of January 16, was a success in every way. In an hour's time she gave her audience a better idea of the peculiar life, customs, and belief of the Esquimaux than can be gained from days of reading. Her fluency and correctness of speech for a native Greenlander was surprising, while her diminutive size, pleasant manners, concise, yet clear descriptions, with an occasional flash of humor, rendered her narrative as interesting as it was instructive.



From Rev. John Hemphill, D.D.,
of West Arch St. Presbyterian Church,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Having heard of Miss Olof Krarer's wonderful gifts, we engaged her to deliver her lecture in the West Arch Street Presbyterian Church, not without some scruples on the part of some. Before the little lady had spoken five minutes, the scruples were all scattered. Her lecture was a *most decided success*. Her voice is strong, yet musical; her manner dignified, yet easy and natural, and her way of putting things pointed and pungent, always interesting and often amusing. *Any church* can afford to have her. There is no cheap sensationalism about her lecture. It is high-class throughout. I was delighted with it. So were my people.

“Greenland; or, Life in the Frozen North.”

Y. M. C. ASSOCIATION HALL, Monday, December 9th, at 8 P. M.

BOND STREET, NEAR FULTON.

Chapel Central Congregational Church, December 10th, at 8 P. M.

HANCOCK STREET, NEAR FRANKLIN AVENUE.

Tickets, 50 cts. for each Lecture.

A FAKE “ESQUIMAUX LADY”
(REALLY AN ICELANDIC LITTLE PERSON)
TOURS AMERICA DURING THE GOLDEN AGE OF ARCTIC EXPLORATION

SHE IS ALL HER FRIENDS HAVE CLAIMED FOR HER.

“CREATED A DECIDED SENSATION AMONG OUR PEOPLE.”

26. "The Only Representative of Her Race in the Country." Miss Olof Krarer, 31 Years of Age, 40 Inches in Height, and Weighs 120 Pounds. The Native Esquimaux Lady will deliver her great lecture on "Greenland; or, Life in the Frozen North." Chicago and New York: The Slayton Lyceum Bureau, 1889. Illustrated circular, 8.875" x 9". [4] pp., two holes punched at left margin, not affecting text. CONDITION: Good, document tape repair to verso of 2" closed tear at lower-right corner of p. 1, 1" x 2.5" loss at lower-right corner of p. 3, loss of several letters or partial letters to pp. 3 and 4, minimal loss of sense.

A scarce illustrated circular advertising two lectures in Brooklyn by an Icelandic little person and racial impostor who successfully capitalized on American fascination with the far North by giving spurious lectures as a "native esquimaux lady."

Illustrated with portraits of "Olof Krarer" (i.e., Olof Solvadottir) in western garb as well as "in her native costume" (an enormous shaggy fur overcoat, with a fluffy dog at her feet and giant blocks of ice on either side of her), this circular advertises two lectures by the "esquimaux lady" to take place in a Brooklyn, New York church and YMCA on December 9th and 10th, 1889. Testimonials from numerous Philadelphia pastors rave about Krarer's "wonderful gifts" and reassure doubtful readers of the dignified propriety of her lectures ("no cheap sensationalism"). A brief biographical note covers Krarer's youth in Greenland (which she supposedly left at age fifteen "with a party of shipwrecked sailors"), young adulthood in Iceland, and emigration with her father to Manitoba. "The story of her life, as she tells it, is more thrilling than any fairy tale." Two articles reprinted from Pennsylvania newspapers give detailed accounts of her lectures, dwelling on her physical appearance ("A face dark, but not swarthy, crowned with a coiffure of light, almost golden hair," with a "bewitching" smile and "chubby hands, with arms unnaturally short and curved..."), her attitude on stage ("She rarely smiles, never grew vehement, and rarely gesticulated"), her accent ("'Fish' was 'fiss,' 'kitchen was called 'kitsin,'" etc.), and the remarkable (i.e., outrageously false) accounts she provided of "my country": "Her arms were bowed, she explained, because in her country children were compelled to fold them always" against the cold; "A man four feet high was tall"; "When a wife was wanted the girl was stolen. If caught, the would-be bridegroom was killed by the parents..." and so on.

"Ólöf Krarer may be one of America's most effective impostors of the [nineteenth] century. Born in Iceland in 1858, she moved to the United States at age nineteen. Because she was a dwarf, the only job she could get was as the 'wife' in a dwarf couple at a circus. It wasn't long before she fabricated a new life for herself, as an Inuit Eskimo from Greenland. It's estimated that Krarer gave more than 2,500 lectures around the country, including talks at universities, on life in Greenland as an Eskimo. Nearly all the information she gave was made up, uninformed, and just plain wrong, but no one, from William Jennings Bryan to Robert Peary, ever disputed her facts. Americans at the time were intensely interested in life in the far North, thanks in part to the first attempts to reach the North Pole" ("Olof the Eskimo Lady").

OCLC records just three holdings, at Yale, University of Illinois, and the Ohio History Connection.

A rare circular promoting two lie-ridden lectures on "Life in the Frozen North" by a disabled female racial imposter.

REFERENCES: "Olof the Eskimo Lady : A Biography of an Icelandic Dwarf in America" at University of Michigan Press online.



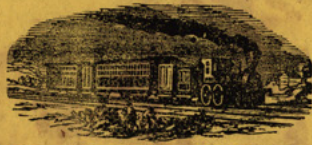
Opposition! Fare Reduced!

GREAT THROUGH ROUTE

TO

Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis,
AND NEW ORLEANS

BY THE



WAY OF

BUFFALO & SANDUSKY

Connecting at Sandusky with the Mad River & Lake Erie, and Hamilton & Dayton Rail
Roads to Cincinnati, and at Cincinnati with the Steamers
ALVIN ADAMS AND DAVID WHITE, TO LOUISVILLE.

THROUGH FROM BUFFALO TO SANDUSKY IN 12 HOURS.
" " SANDUSKY TO CINCINNATI IN 7 HOURS.

The New and Magnificent Steamer of this Line,



MISSISSIPPI

M. HAZARD, COMMANDER,
Leaves Buffalo, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings.

The New and Magnificent Steamer

St. LAWRENCE

N. MEAD, COMMANDER,
Leaves Buffalo Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Evenings.

Buffalo to Sandusky, Meals and State Rooms included.....	\$2 50
Buffalo to Cincinnati, Meals and State Rooms included.....	4 00
Buffalo to Louisville, Meals and State Rooms included.....	6 00

Passengers can buy Tickets of our Agents in the Cars.

This Route to Cincinnati has 45 Miles less Rail-Road than the Cleveland Route.

PASSENGERS BY THIS ROUTE ARE CERTAIN OF GOING DIRECTLY

THRO' ON A LIGHTNING EXPRESS TRAIN.

FROM SANDUSKY, AT THE LOW FARE.

While the Line via Cleveland have reduced the Fare on ONE Train
only, which is an accommodation Mail Train

THIS ROUTE CONNECTS AS FOLLOWS:

At Sandusky with the Mad River & Lake Erie R. R. to Urbana, Bellefontaine, Springfield and Dayton; at Urbana with the Columbus, Piquette & Indiana R. R.; at DAYTON with the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad to Cincinnati, and with the Indiana Central Railroad to Indianapolis, Lafayette, Terra Haute, and the West; at HAMILTON with the Eaton & Hamilton Railroad to Eaton and New-Castle; at SANDUSKY, with the Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark Railroad to Shelby, Mansfield, Mount Vernon, Newark and Zanesville.
Boats will leave at 9 o'clock P. M., or on arrival of the New-York and Albany Express Trains. Baggage carried free to and from the Cars and Boats.
For Tickets apply on Board, or to

R. BARRETT, Agent.
Syracuse, N. Y.

JAMES C. GIBSON, General Agent.
Office—Dock, Foot Main-St., Buffalo.

FROM BUFFALO TO NEW ORLEANS
BY STEAMER AND RAIL, 1854

27. Opposition! Fare Reduced! Great Through Route to Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis and New Orleans by the Way of Buffalo & Sandusky. [Buffalo, NY?, 1854.] Illustrated broadside with ornamental border, 13.75" x 6.75", on yellow paper. CONDITION: Very good, light toning.

An attractive illustrated broadside advertising the reduction of fares—evidently prompted by popular outcry or "opposition"—on a new "Great Through Route" via steamer and rail between Buffalo and New Orleans.

The steamers *Mississippi* and *St. Lawrence*, were completed in 1854 for the Great Through Route, and their combined service offered almost daily passage from Buffalo to Sandusky, where passengers could board the Mad River & Lake Erie Railroad or the Hamilton & Dayton Rail Road to Cincinnati. From there, the steamers *Alvin Adams* and *David White* carried travelers to Louisville, whence they could journey onwards to St. Louis or New Orleans.

Illustrations show a train and a steamer, and all connections are detailed at the bottom of the broadside, with advisories about departure times and baggage. Key travel times—twelve hours from Buffalo to Sandusky, and seven from Sandusky to Cincinnati—are listed, as are three fares, each including meals and state rooms: from Buffalo to Louisville (for \$6.00); from Buffalo to Sandusky (reduced from \$3.75 to \$2.50); and from Buffalo to Cincinnati (down from \$8.00 to \$4.00).

No holdings recorded in OCLC.

A rare illustrated broadside for a new and improved route from Buffalo to Ohio and onward to St. Louis and New Orleans.

REFERENCES: "Opposition! Opposition! Fare Reduced!! Great Through Route," *Buffalo Post*, August 10, 1854, p. 4.

Item #10217

\$650.00

SCRAPBOOK WITH INTEGRAL ILLUSTRATIONS
OF AMERICA'S NEW NATIONAL PASTIME

28. Our National Game. [New York:] Liebenroth, Von Auw & Co., 1887. Folio scrapbook (15" x 12.5"), decorative green, gold, and black baseball game cover. 42 pp., including 6 integral chromolithographs of baseball scenes, most pages blank, a few with mounted chromolithographic clippings and other scraps. CONDITION: Good, covers worn and lightly soiled, front cover partially separated at inner hinge, contents very good.

An appealing example of this large, integrally-illustrated baseball scrapbook with scenes of play in three New York City baseball fields.

Although it was developed from the British game of Rounders in the 1840s, baseball quickly captured the American imagination, with sports journalist Charles Peverelly writing in 1866 that "the game of baseball has now become beyond question the leading feature of the outdoor sports of the United States," its fast pace perfectly suiting "the American temperament and disposition." The volume offered here—the larger of two sizes issued—was produced by New York publishers Liebenroth, Von Auw, & Company, and was apparently first advertised in 1887, with a promise in *The American Stationer* to be "a great seller." The scrapbook has since become "one of the most sought-after 19th-century baseball collectibles" (Shieber), with its six chromolithographs of characteristic subjects.

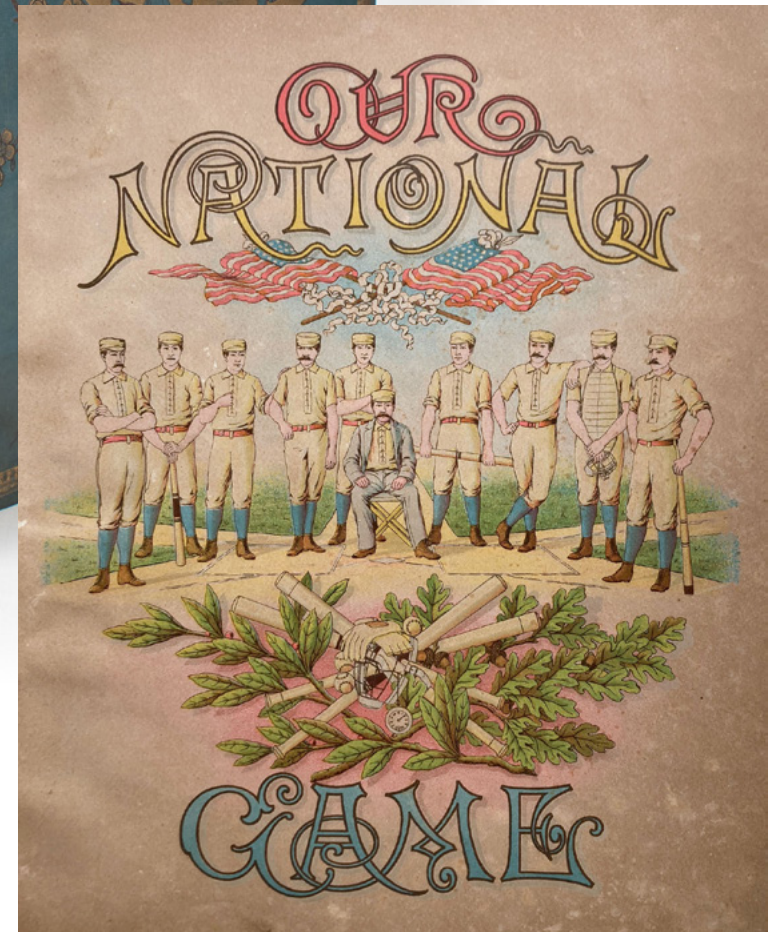
In addition to the title page, depicting members of a baseball team in blue socks and red shoes, posing arm in arm or with gloves and bats, five full-page illustrations show particularly lively moments of play: "Wild Pitch," "Fly Ball," "Caught Between Bases," "Foul Ball," and "Home Run." Players in a variety of uniforms are pictured in the heat of the game, running, catching, shouting to each other, or, in the case of "foul ball," leaning back to watch the soaring ball. Spectators—sometimes in bleachers, sometimes watching from behind a wooden fence—appear in all scenes, as well as flags and nearby buildings and hills. The *Brooklyn Daily Eagle* identified the settings as "the base ball grounds at St. George, Staten Island and Washington Park" (Shieber). This example is mostly unused, with a smattering of chromolithographic and embossed ephemera affixed to just three pages. The die-cut figure of a mustachioed Pittsburgh pitcher, in a brown and red uniform, is affixed to the verso of the title page.

An attractive scrapbook published in New York with early illustrations of America's burgeoning "National Game."

REFERENCES: Peverelly, Charles A. *The Book of American Pastimes* (American News Co., 1868), p. 337; Shieber, Tom. "A Second Look at the Illustrations in 'Our National Game'" at Baseball Researcher online.

Item #10309

\$750.00



1864

Feb 1st On camp guard to day No 1 at the camp
 Feb 2nd In camp to day it is very foggy all quiet
 Feb 3rd In camp to day,
 Feb 4th - "Bummers" that we are going on a raid
 Feb 5th In camp to day

Feb 6th left the court house and marched 12 miles could hear the rebels firing and our cavalry we marched back to the court house and stayed all night

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

29. 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.

Representative passages can be found on our website.

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.

Item #8264

\$2,750.00

ing to my prey etc
Jan 11th In camp to day write
to Foster and mother
We are a firing square
Jan 12th On garrison guard to
day. We are the par
ade Major and officers
Jan 13th Came of guard to day.
it is fully and looks
Jan 14th Lack of very much
Jan 19th went to the hospital
had general inspection
Jan 20th went to the hospital
and got excused
Jan 21th In camp to day
Jan 22th In camp to day present
Jan 23th went on guard to day
to 5th at the upper square

writes that he followed the man to Laguna, where he found him delayed "on account of some goods having been seized in his house." While awaiting the decision of a judge on the seized goods, Platts took everything else "in canoes" to Tabasco. A week later, Mosange managed the loading of "wood and hides for N. York" at Jonuta, but the operation remained at the mercy of uncertain markets and time frames ("it is difficult selling for cash owing to the scarcity of money. The rifles I cannot sell at all shall have to return them. What funds I shall be able to remit I cannot tell & it is useless to speculate..."). This letter, filling four pages, is incomplete.

The later letter, dated from Jonuta on February 7th, 1837 and addressed to "Mr Barnet Coles" of New York, discusses business news (including a stint in Laguna, where there are "several English & American families which made time pass pleasant") and Platts's current stay in Jonuta (where "there is... nothing but Spanish and Indian but Amalgamated in one"). Platts describes his house as "about 21 by 45 feet divided by 2 walls having one door...built of Bamboo plastered with mud & once whitewashed mud floor thatched roof &c. My furniture 2 tables 2 chairs water jug work bowl pitcher tumbler... Demijohn trunks sundry hammocks mats &c. I am quite proud...there are few that can boast the luxury of a mud wall." The letter also describes the recently-completed Carnival festivities, which lasted three days and were

kept up without interruption night & day to the full extent the place would admit by masking painting representing everything fancy could invent Devils carnate & incarnate mock Pilgrims Monks Friars Confessors &c. &c. Men in womens clothes & vice versa headed by the Priest marching from house to house bedousing the inmates with flour paint & eggs...I came in for a share but escaped the eggs...

Among other topics, Platts discusses his broken "repeating rifle," which he sent to "Horrington" for repair ("I wish the rascal that stole the charge had it ram[m]ed down his throat. I will send H. some bird skins by next vessel"), and, finally, shares some political news, noting a "revolution in Chiapas the state south of this" and the release of Antonio López de Santa Anna from U.S. custody following the end of the Texas Revolution at the Battle of San Jacinto:

The Federalist have won they are expected in Tabasco soon. The way the affect a revolution here is one party runs into town & the other runs out[.] when the news of Santa Annas liberty arrived here we all had liberty to do what we pleased for 3 days if we did not seduce the Comondonts wife.

A pair of letters describing the scene in Tabasco, Mexico—including a visit to the Mayan ruins of Palenqua, Carnival festivities, and more—from the perspective of an American businessman dealing in wood, furs, guns, and a range of other goods.

Item #10186

\$750.00

Dear sir Tabasco 30th June 1836
I embrace the present opportunity
to address you by way of Vera Cruz
hops it may arrive before I have the
sure of seeing you personally. We are
at the mouth of the river the last day
April after a passage of only 5 days from
S.W. for N.O. & in the mean time
off Laguna & sent in the goods for the
place. Tabasco is up the river about 80
we went up the eastern branch with
schooner to Jonuta about the same
from the mouth. after lying there
a fortnight Mosange come but there
was no wood the waters were so low
prospect of obtaining any soon altho
Mosange said he had purchased it
to have been delivered before. he returned
to Laguna was to have been back in
week. I in the mean time embrace
the opportunity of visiting the River
Palenca the greatest probably in the
known world they being of immense
test & no record of their origin

Mexico June 17th 1826

Dear Mama

I hope you will excuse me for
not writing to you sooner as I will now

THIRTEEN-YEAR-OLD DAVID DIXON PORTER
WRITES TO HIS MOTHER FROM MEXICO

31. Porter, David Dixon. [Autograph letter, signed, by a future admiral describing his travels in Mexico with his father.] Mexico [City], 17 June 1826. 2 pp. manuscript in ink on bifolium leaf, 13.125" x 8", address panel and seal on p. 4. CONDITION: Very good, dampstaining to pp. 3 and 4, faintly visible on pp. 1 and 2.

An early and interesting letter by thirteen-year-old future admiral David Dixon Porter describing the scene in Mexico City while traveling with his father who was then preparing to assume command of the nascent navy of Mexico.

David Dixon Porter (1813–1891) began his naval career at the age of ten as a midshipman under his father, Commodore David Porter, and later became one of the most important naval figures of the nineteenth century. He served in the Mexican War and the Civil War, and under President Grant gained a significant degree of naval and political influence, which was ultimately curtailed. Nevertheless, Porter became the second ever naval admiral, after his adopted brother and national naval hero David G. Farragut was selected as the first.

The letter offered here was written from Mexico City in the wake of the elder Porter's resignation from the U.S. Navy following his unauthorized invasion of a Puerto Rican port and ensuing court-martial. Commodore Porter, a hero of the Barbary War and the War of 1812, had been commanding the "Mosquito Squadron" in the West Indies, and had invaded the port of Fajardo to demand an apology from Spanish authorities for arresting and detaining one of his officers. After being recalled and temporarily suspended by the U.S., Porter sought other employment. Helped by U.S. Minister to Mexico Joel R. Poinsett—and motivated by his personal resentment of Spain—Porter took command of the Mexican Navy in July of 1826, preparing the newly-independent country to ward off a recolonization attack from Spain, which had yet to officially recognize it. Accompanying Porter to Mexico were two of his sons, David Dixon and Thomas. Both served under their father, and within two years, David Dixon had been captured (and released) by the Spanish, and Thomas had died of yellow fever. David Dixon's letter reads in part:

We departed from Vera Cruz on the 17th of May without catching the fever but we did not go on shore often so we were in no danger we all set out on horses if so they may be called for we could count every bone in their bodies... We arrived at Mexico on the 28th of May very much tired and our horses were very much fatigued and after a great deal of trouble we found the way to Mr. Pointset the Minister where we are now staying and are treated with great hospitality after a days rest we took a walk in the Alameda which very much resembles a forest on Sunday there is about 400 people go there to walk and all the sports are set going which makes a grand appearance we also paid a visit to the cathedral which is highly ornamented with gilt and silver and from the top we had a very fine view of the city and the surrounding lakes—we also visited the theatre which is in the shape of a horse shoe but I did not like it much because I could not understand so we came away before the play was over. Pa intends leaving me and Thomas here to acquire a knowledge of the language which is very easy there is such a ringing of bells here that it is enough to give a person the headache for they are always at it. There was a grand procession here the other day which escorted the virgin—which they call the lady of guadelupe she was brought in to make it rain which happened the next day but I dont believe she made it but they think so here...we are all well at present but Pa is about starting for Vera Cruz where it is very sickly.

An unusually early letter by an important future Admiral, describing the scene in Mexico City as his father prepared to take charge of the Mexican Navy.

REFERENCES: Flaccus, Elmer W. "Commodore David Porter and the Mexican Navy," *The Hispanic American Historical Review* Vol. 34, No. 3 (1954), 365–373.

AMERICANS OUSTED FROM CANADA AT THE START OF THE WAR OF 1812

32. Prevost, George; Lyman Barker Langworthy. *Regulations Established by His Excellency the Governor, Respecting American Subjects, now residing in the Province of Lower Canada.* Montreal: Government House, 10 July 1812. Broadside, 9" x 7.25", affixed to larger sheet, 16.5" x 10", with partial sheets of manuscript in ink above and below. Autographs, cards, and other scrapbook material affixed to verso. **CONDITION:** Very good, some foxing.

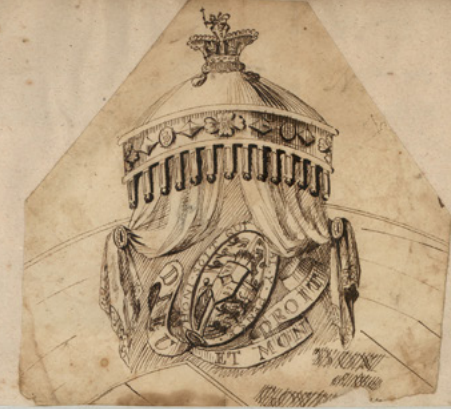
A scarce broadside issued just three weeks into the War of 1812, ordering American citizens to take an oath of allegiance or leave—with a few exceptions—and accompanied by a manuscript account of an American businessman in Quebec at the time.

This broadside softens the orders of a proclamation issued ten days earlier by allowing certain American citizens in Lower Canada—those “having visible property and of good character, and who will take the Oath of Allegiance”—to remain where they are until “whenever the Government shall deem it necessary” that they depart. (That dismissal came in October, just a few days before Major General Stephen Van Rensselaer crossed the Niagara River in the Battle of Queenston Heights.) It also allows “American Subjects who shall refuse to take the Oath” to obtain permission of “His Excellency the Governor to remain for a limited time, for the purpose of settling their affairs.” Other numbered regulations account for Americans taking the oath, variously with and without agreeing to bear arms.

The example offered here was once in the annotated scrapbook of one Lyman Barker Langworthy, an American jeweler and watchmaker, and is accompanied by his account of his experience of the hurried expulsion orders and their subsequent (in his case useless) modification:

I was in Quebec doing a large business at the declaration of War in 1812. The first proclamation ordered all Americans who would not take the Oath of Allegiance in 24 hours to quit the Province, which after sacrificing almost everything I had was extended in my case 12 hours. At Three Rivers an express overtook us with the above, extending the time when it was too late for me. I lost all the property & demands I left, at the close of the war my agent failed. The sheriff who collected my wives fortune became bankrupt shut himself up in his own house & died there being without Bail.

Above the broadside is an original ink sketch, presumably by Langworthy, depicting “part of the Plan of the Theatre at Montreal, with the Governors & private Boxes.” Langworthy’s note recalls the fit of patriotism and poor behavior by which the theatre “was destroyed in the Winter of 1809 in a row between the Yankees & Royalists about taking off Hats when God Save the King was played[.] The Yankees cleared the house tore up the seats in the Pit & retreated across the Stage.”



The above is a part of the Plan of the Theatre at Montreal, with the Governors & private Boxes, which was destroyed in the Winter of 1809 in a row between the Yankees & Royalists about taking off Hats when God Save the King was played. The Yankees cleared the house tore up the seats in the Pit & retreated across the Stage.



REGULATIONS, Established by His Excellency the Governor, Respecting AMERICAN SUBJECTS, now residing in the Province of Lower Canada.

FIRST—That all American Subjects who shall refuse to take the Oath of Allegiance, and also refuse to take up Arms, must leave the Country, unless they shall obtain the permission of His Excellency the Governor to remain for a limited time, for the purpose of settling their affairs.

SECONDLY—That all American Subjects, having visible property and of good character, and who will take the Oath of Allegiance, with the exception of not being obliged to bear Arms against the United States of America; be allowed to remain without being compellable to bear Arms against the said United States; but subject to leave the Province whenever Government shall deem it necessary.

THIRDLY—That all Americans, being immediate Grantees of the Crown; be allowed to remain, but to take the general Oath of Allegiance to His Majesty, and consequently must bear Arms.

FOURTHLY—That all American Subjects of good character, holding Lands from Grantees of the Crown, or from Seignours, if approved of by a Committee, consisting of not less than three Members of His Majesty's Executive Council, may remain on taking the general Oath of Allegiance to His Majesty, and consenting to bear Arms; but this Oath must be taken in Quebec, Montreal, or Three Rivers, before the Police Magistrate.

FIFTHLY—Any American subjects of good character may if approved of by a Committee of the Executive Council as aforesaid be allowed to remain on taking the Oath of Allegiance and consenting to bear arms; this Oath to be taken before the Police Magistrates as aforesaid.

SIXTHLY—That the foregoing regulations shall take effect notwithstanding the Proclamation of the thirtieth of June last.

Government-House, Montreal, 10th July, 1812.

GEORGE PREVOST.

Signed,

By His Excellency's Command,

E. B. BRENTON, Assistant Secretary.

I was in Quebec doing a large business at the declaration of War in 1812. The first proclamation ordered all Americans who would not take the oath of allegiance in 24 hours to quit the Province, which after sacrificing almost everything I had was extended in my case 12 hours. At Three Rivers an express overtook us with the above, extending the time when it was too late for me. I lost all the property & demands I left, at the close of the war my agent failed. the sheriff who had collected my wives fortune became bankrupt shut himself up in his own house & died there being without Bail.

Lyman Barker Langworthy (1787–1880) worked in Quebec for many years before being forced to return to the U.S. at the start of the War of 1812 (with, as he notes, disastrous consequences). Langworthy was active in Ballston Spa, Rochester, and other New York locales, and in addition to his regular trade served stints as Sheriff of Saratoga County and Superintendent of the Tonawanda Railroad. As the Langworthy family history outlines, “He was a prominent Mason, trustee of the Rochester Savings Bank, trustee and deacon of the First Baptist Church, associate editor of the Rural New Yorker and prominent in many other ways” (p. 223), and is also the author of his own family history, entitled *Memorandum and Reminiscences: Personal Sketches and Memoirs of the Family Langworthy*.

We locate just one holding, at the Public Archives of Canada.

Rare evidence of the experience of an American citizen living and working in Canada at the outbreak of the War of 1812.

REFERENCES: Langworthy, William Franklin. *The Langworthy Family : Some Descendants of Andrew and Rachel (Hubbard) Langworthy* (Hamilton, NY, 1940).

Item #10413

\$3,750.00



A STUNNING PHOTOGRAPHIC DOCUMENT
FROM THE GOLDEN AGE OF AMERICAN RAILROADS

33. Pringle[?], et al[?], photog. **Brooks Locomotive Works, Dunkirk, N.Y. Locomotive Photographs** [cover title]. Dunkirk, N.Y.: Brooks Locomotive Works, [1870s]. Oblong folio, recent black morocco spine and corners with original black cloth applied to renewed covers, title stamped in gilt on front cover, renewed endpapers. 27 albumen prints, each measuring approx. 9.75" x 15" on larger paper mounts. 7 photos stamped "Brooks Locomotive Works"; early pencil notes including order numbers, specifications and dates of completion on mounts. CONDITION: Very good, leaves cockled, some soiling to mounts and a few photos with moderate foxing, one photo at rear with some soiling and short tears, but generally clean and very appealing throughout, prints with generally strong tonality.

A rare, presumably unique, and truly splendid in-house photograph album documenting engines manufactured by the Brooks Locomotive Works from 1871 to 1880.

Founded in 1869 by Horatio G. Brooks, the former chief engineer for the New York & Erie Railroad, the Brooks Locomotive Works built locomotives for many of the nation's railroads, both major and minor, as the many fine examples included in this album attest. Among the railroads represented here are the Erie, Lake Shore & Tuscarawas Valley, Michigan Central, N. Y. City & Northern R. R., New Jersey Southern, Cincinnati & Eastern Ry., Mexico, Toluca Y Cuautitlan, Rochester & State Line, Texas & St. Louis, Chicago & Atlantic, St. Joseph & Des Moines, Ohio Central, and others. Many of the engines, most of which are shown with coal cars, are pictured in the Brooks yard with manufacturing buildings in the background. The photographs are generally crisp, and have the strong and satisfying "chocolate" tones one seeks in albumen prints. Only one image is signed. It reads: "Pringle, Fredonis, N. Y." Pencil specification notes with the dates of completion appear in the top margins. Seven of the photographs are stamped "Brooks Locomotive Works" in the image. As a whole, the album is highly evocative of American industry and ingenuity, and the role of the locomotive in the growth of the nation.

Item #8971

\$12,500.00



RECORDS OF A POLITICIAN AND SHIPBUILDER
IN THOMASTON, MAINE

34. Robinson, Edward. [Manuscript account book of a Thomaston, Maine shipbuilder, merchant, and politician.] Thomaston, Maine, 1853–1862. 15.25" x 6.5", half brown leather and marbled blue paper over boards. 156 pp. manuscript, mostly in ink, a few pp. in pencil, 3.5 pp. scratch calculations at end of volume, plus pastedown and first leaf, numerous blank pp. throughout. 9 pieces of printed and manuscript ephemera (notes and calculations in ink and pencil, a slip from the New England Mutual Marine Insurance Company, a newspaper clipping, a circular, and so on. CONDITION: Good, leather chipped at head and foot of spine, wear to covers, layers of front board beginning to separate; binding firm, contents very good.

A daybook kept in the years preceding his death by respected Maine shipbuilder and politician Edward Robinson, recording business accounts as well as some correspondence, and used in the years following his death by his wife and son to record household expenses.

The first forty-four pages of this volume contain copies (or drafts) of Robinson's business correspondence—including numerous letters regarding and a materials list for the construction of a new ship—and various accounting records of the voyages, cargos, and maintenance of several ships (including the brig *Pulaski*, the schooner *Marblehead*, and others) sailing to New York, Philadelphia, Leghorn (i.e., Livorno, Italy), Genoa, Cuba, and so on. Two letters, both dated from January 1857 in a different hand, suggest Robinson may have had his wife or son write for him. Subsequent entries are occasionally signed "P G Robinson" (Penelope G. Fales Robinson, his third and last wife) and "Edward L. Robinson" (fourth child and first son) and record taxes and a wide variety of household expenses.

Edward Robinson was born in Cushing, Maine in 1796 and as a youth "commenced coasting between Thomaston and Boston. From a 'hand' he worked his way steadily up to master of ship, going [on] foreign voyages till about the year 1836," when he settled in Thomaston and entered the ship-building business ("The Late"). He served in the State Senate in 1836 and 1837, was elected to Congress (to fill a vacancy) from 1838 to 1839, and in 1841 and '42 made an unsuccessful bid for the Governor's office, as a Whig. He "engaged in mercantile pursuits, banking, and shipbuilding until his death in Thomaston" ("Robinson").

REFERENCES: "Robinson, Edward," Biographical Directory of the United States Congress online; "The Late Hon. Edward Robinson," *Bangor Journal*, March 19, 1857, p. 3.

Item #9958

\$950.00



NURSING THE INJURED AT GETTYSBURG

35. Sarah [Autograph letter, signed, by a Gettysburg woman nursing soldiers injured in the battle.] Gettysburg, Penn., 1 August 1863. 8 pp. manuscript in ink on two bifolia, 7.875" x 4.875". CONDITION: Very good, moderate spotting, some separations along old folds.

A vivid and substantive letter by a woman nursing the sick and wounded of the Battle of Gettysburg, describing the scene at home and in the town in its aftermath.

Dated August 1st, exactly a month after the Battle of Gettysburg commenced, this letter begins with an account of the writer's home—where she had evidently been caring for patients even before the battle—before expanding its radius of attention to the surrounding farms and the battle,

Eight weeks to day when the first wounded came to me and I have had wounded sick every since... the Capt was carried on a low cot with a bed on it to the cars put in a baggage Car expected to go home in that way, I fear his moving may cause inflammation in his limb the Dr. said he thought there was still a piece of the Sword in yet, there was a piece came out about a week since half [an] inch square...Dr. Fitch who was with me left yesterday too, was here seven weeks his wife six they were from Oneida New York he had Typhoid fever, that is previously in our Town and Country and no wonder the air is so impure some evenings can scarcely have our doors open particularly when the wind comes from the course of the Battle field, but indeed I may say that is all round us, but I mean from South East as that is the nearest us. I have been over some part of the Battle field since I wrote to Cos. Henry[.] Many graves I saw, with theyre [sic] clothing exposed yes quite a number that there is a foot or hand yes and the head all on top of the ground. I did not see any of those. O it is distressing to see the graves...one of our paroled prisoners took me to the grave of two men he assisted to bury[.] They were killed in a garden they were buried in a Onion bed grave about a foot deep, had laid five days before any burial they are buried all over that farm it is west of the Semenary [sic] about half mile Cham pike, what was once Mr. Conoughy's farm. Those are our men the Rebels are buried farther back of the first days fight that is those between the Millerstown & Chambersburg pikes on that farm I stood at the side of the mound where a number were buried[.] Counted twenty blue Caps on that spot not more than five yards square. Not only Caps but Shoes stockings Haversacks tin cups canteens papers letters from dear ones. all lay scattered enough to tell us there owners lay beneath the ground...One of the men that boarded here went out with us he could tell us and point out the different positions that our men were in one fearful spot where the 66th, 28th, and two other Ohio Regs were engaged where those Ohio men fought they opened a cross cross [sic] fire on the rebels the trees are peeled of the bark many of them dying that is just back of us not a mile along the Creek (Wolf Hill) your mother will know where (on Gulp's farm)...

Taken up again on "Wednesday evening" (August 5th), the letter gives news of shared acquaintances ("a great many persons to give us a call"), more sick and wounded (including one of William Maggoffin's men, "he is so anxious about him we have been attending him among the rest of the wounded poor fellows I fear he may never get well"), and the scarcity and rising prices of food ("Butter 20 cts # Eggs 20 per Doz Potatoes 100 per Bu now I believe they are 75 cts....Cant tell what Flour is I laid in some the week before the Battle but every thing will be very high this winter the army here the old grain is all consumed and many wheat and Cornfields destroyed..."). She reflects: "Since the battle gettysburg has got to be quite a place in the history of our Country."

A remarkable letter capturing the aftermath of the Battle of Gettysburg, by a woman who lived in the midst of the battle fields and opened her home to injured convalescent soldiers.

Item #10107

\$2,500.00

*Nov 1863. tin cups canteens papers
Letters from dear ones. all lay scattered
enough to tell us there owners lay
beneath the ground. there were then
such graves. On a little spot of ground
it was a small hill from all appearance
it must have been terrible to see the
work that our men done the first night
they were here (of the Colley the fortifications
...)*

August 1st 1863

Cousin Jacob

*I need scarcely make
an apology for not writing to you ere
this. if I did make one it would be for*

PHOTOGRAPHY DEALER ADVERTISES VISUAL CULTURE OF THE CIVIL WAR ERA

"GET THE BEST!"
CATALOGUE OF CARD PHOTOGRAPHS

Sold by CHARLES SEYMOUR, Holland, N. Y.

The Superiority of these Photographs in every particular is Universally Acknowledged—every Card Perfect and Lasting.

PORTRAITS.

[illegible]

SPECIALITIES

COPIED FROM ORIGINAL DRAWINGS AND COPYRIGHTED

Price, 20 cts. each; 7 for \$1.00; \$1.50 per doz; 50 Cards \$5.00; 100 Cards, \$9.00. Handsomely Colored, 25 cts. each; 5 for \$1.00; \$2.00 per dozen.

SPECIALTIES.

[illegible]

New subjects are being constantly added to the above list.
Any of the above list of Photographs will be sent by mail, post-paid, in sealed letter envelopes, on receipt of price.
Agents and Dealers supplied at a liberal discount from above prices. Send for Wholesale Price List.
In ordering, please write your address PLAIN, giving Post Office, County and State in full.
To insure prompt and honorable dealing, address all orders to

CHARLES SEYMOUR, Holland, Erie Co., N. Y.

36. Seymour, Charles. "Get the Best!" Catalogue of Card Photographs Sold by Charles Seymour, Holland, N. Y. The Superiority of the Photographs in every particular is Universally Acknowledged—Every Card Perfect and Lasting. Holland, New York, [ca. 1870]. Broadside, 12.5" x 9". CONDITION: Very good, horizontal and vertical creases.

An apparently unrecorded broadside advertising a wide variety of cartes-de-visites for sale by a photography dealer in Erie County, New York, including "portraits" and "graceful and nude figures," as well as a variety of allegorical subjects photographed from drawings.

This broadside lists some 400 “card photographs” sold by Charles Seymour in Holland, New York, a small town about thirty miles southwest of Buffalo. Agents and dealers are “supplied at a liberal discount,” and all prospective customers are advised that “New subjects are being constantly added” to Seymour’s already ample stock. The first CDVs listed are portraits, starting at fifteen cents, and include military men, foreign gentry, U.S. political figures (including “Lincoln, Abraham, Pres. U.S.” and “Lincoln, Mrs.”) and a wide range of celebrities, among them actor Edward Forrest, author Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, and tightrope performer Marietta Ravel. “Confederates” are given a section of their own, followed by “Statuary,” “Graceful and Nude Figures,” and “Groups” (“One Hundred Actors on One Card, with Names of Each,” and so on).

The second section, headed "Specialties," advertises CDVs "copied from original drawings" (as well as, presumably, paintings and lithographs). In the 1860s and '70s, such images would have been included in many family albums alongside photos taken from life, though their burgeoning popularity was in the midst of forcing an expansion and specification of U.S. copyright law. Seymour's offerings, the broadside is careful to note, are all "copyrighted," and start at twenty cents—or twenty-five, for "Handsomely Colored" examples. Numerous images portray works by George Gardner Fish (1822–1906) and E. P. Barney, including allegorical figures of "Emancipation," "Innocence," and "Sweet Sixteen." More "nudes," including various classical subjects as well as figures representing "Morning," "Evening," and so on, are followed by "Comic" photos with such titles as "Don't be rude, Jack," "The Rose of the Ballet," "Easy of the Stones," "Up she goes!" "and "Our New Brigadier."

No examples in OCLC, nor do any appear at auction.

A rare broadside documenting the explosion of photography as a popular commercial product and comic subjects from drawings.

REFERENCES: Harris, Mazie. "Copyright and the Beginnings of Photography" at Past is Present : The blog of the American Antiquarian Society online; "Family Albums of War: Carte de Visite Collections in the Civil War Era" at CommonPlace: the journal of early American life online.

Item #10271

\$350.00

CHROMO CARDS ADVERTISING
TOM THUMB'S MUSEUM ON TOUR

37. [Six palette shaped chromolithographic advertising cards for General Tom Thumb's Museum, H. R. Jacobs, Manager.] New York: Ballin & Liebler, 1882. Six chromolithographic advertising cards, 4.125" x 2.875". CONDITION: Very good, light soiling and surface tear to the verso of the Bingham card, no loss of text.

A set of six delightful chromolithographic cards in the shape of artist's palettes, advertising General Tom Thumb's Museum and depicting the General and his wife as well as their co-performers, little person Major Edward Newell, Zoe Meleke the "Circassian lady" with her canaries, and others.

This set of advertising cards promotes the 1882 tour of "General Tom Thumb's Museum," which traveled under the management of H. R. Jacobs between about 1880 and 1882. Blue text on the verso of each card details the location and cost of performances, and briefly outlines the main attractions: "General Tom Thumb," i.e., Charles Stratton (1838–1883), and his wife Lavinia (née Warren, 1842–1919); "Skatorial Champion, Major Edward Newell, The Impersonator," i.e., Edmund Newell (1857–1915); "Zoe Meleke," a "Circassian" who also performed with Barnum; Whiston, a "Humorist & Great Facial Artist"; and James Bingham, a "Ventriloquist & Illusionist." Cards in this gathering advertise shows at "Mechanic Hall," "Huntington Hall," "St. James Hall," "Low's Opera House," and a "Masonic Temple" between the weeks of October 9th and December 4th.

Two cards depict Tom Thumb, the "Marvelous Midget"—standing tiny but tall in a black tailcoat on the palm of an enormous hand, and next to his "charming wife" on a pedestal, surrounded by European royalty. Stratton had been "discovered" by P. T. Barnum as a child, married Warren in the early 1860s, and made several lucrative tours through Europe. He and his wife gained respect for their talent as performers, and became wealthy enough to bail out P. T. Barnum on at least one occasion.

Major Newell, who had recently married Lavinia's sister Minnie (and lost her to childbirth a year later), is depicted on his card in various prancing impersonations, and advertised as a "skatorial champion" for his performance on parlor skates, an early form of roller skates. Newell worked with P. T. Barnum's American Museum for several years before joining Tom Thumb in 1874. He ultimately moved to England, where he married and again settled in London.

A fourth card shows James W. Bingham, the ventriloquist, one arm outstretched over a row of puppets, one of whom, under his mysterious influence, seems to be chuckling heartily. Bingham had a long-running career on the variety circuit during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, appearing at Harry Miner's New Theatre and Hurtig and Seanom's Music Hall in New York, joining various touring troupes during the 1880s and early 1900s, and, for a spell in the 1890s, managing the Lyceum Theatre in Boston.



The illustration on the fifth card previews four of the impersonations among “facial artist” J. H. Whiston’s “olio of oddities,” which at various times, included a “Yankee Phrenologer (in a stove-pipe hat) and Mrs. Partington (in a white bonnet)...A Yankee Orator, Judge Perriwinkle, Mr. Snubs, The Old Maid, a Fat Old Glutton, a Laughing Crying Sexton, and The Hypochondriac” (“Ballin & Liebler”).

Finally, “Zoe Meleke” appears on her card in a frilly red and white dress, surrounded by a twittering flock of “performing canaries.” Like so many others in the troupe, Meleke had worked with P. T. Barnum’s American Museum, where she was advertised as a “Circassian” beauty—a fanciful identity that was propped up by tall tales on Barnum’s part, and a hair-stiffening regimen involving straight pins and stale beer on the part of the actors.

A marvelous array of advertising cards depicting the starring acts in General Tom Thumb’s touring “museum” just a year before he died at the age of forty-five.

REFERENCES: “Ballin & Liebler” at the Victoria & Albert Museum online; “P. T. Barnum, Master Showman of the 1800’s, Is the Star of an Exhibition,” *The New York Times*, March 9, 1886; p. 15; “Secrets of Showmen...How Circassian Ladies Are Made,” *The Buffalo Sunday Morning News*, October 15, 1882, p. 3.

Item #10282

\$450.00

SOUTH CAROLINA PLANTATION OWNER
TO A CONNECTICUT CABINETMAKER,
WITH FURNITURE SKETCHES, 1838

38. Smith, John J. [Autograph letter, signed, from a wealthy Southern plantation owner to cabinetmakers Shepard & Son of Weathersfield, Conn., incorporating sketches for several chairs.] Beaufort, South Carolina, 19 June 1839. 4 pp. manuscript in ink on bifolium leaf, 9.375” x 7.75”. Docketed in ink above address panel on p. 4: “John Smith Letter Dated Bea[u]fort Jun 9 1839.” CONDITION: Good, separations along old folds, .5” x 1.5” loss to lower-right corner of p. 1, little loss of sense, and .5” x .75” sealing wax loss at p. 3, with loss to about two words.

A letter to a prominent Connecticut cabinetmaker, requesting quotes for a variety of chairs, all of which are sketched and labeled by the author, a wealthy South Carolina plantation owner whose slaves were among the first to be emancipated during the Civil War.

John Joyner Smith (1790–1872) inherited his grandfather’s Beaufort plantation in 1796, and amassed a considerable fortune, with a large plantation, over a hundred slaves, and an impressive townhouse in downtown Beaufort. In the letter offered here, Smith makes minute inquiries of his “old friend,” cabinetmaker Edward Shepard, regarding the cost to have seven chairs made, all of which are sketched (with annotations) and the first six of which are numbered:

I have Roughly sketched some chairs that I wish you to inform me what such would cost made by you in your shop of fine curled or Bird Eye Maple Strong, & neat, well varnished[.] you will name them as they are No. [i.e., numbered.] Say first what it would cost just as it is of Maple & Bamboo Bottom & Back No 4 No 5 No 6 just as they stand of the same then say what they would cost if th[ey were] set on rockers, of the same mat[erial as] those already mentioned to be varnished with the best clean liquid varnish not to look red or dark but just like the wood.

Above the drawings of chair no. 6 (sketched with and without rockers), Smith includes a friendly rib: “Strong & healthy must the wood be no yankey trick to me E.S.” Additional instructions stipulate that “No. 4, 5, & 6, are wanted to have the Bamboo to go all along in one unbroken piece from the top to bottom & where wood is let in to strengthen the chair it must be far back not to [be] touched by the Bamboo or any one in the chair. No 1, 2, & 3 are to be made of Bird Eye Maple curled maple or Black Walnut or handsomely painted like Rosewood. The price of each sepearte & distinct so that no mistake can come.”

Smith makes several inquiries regarding payment (“where the money is to be paid & if SoCa money will do or if payment to Berkley in Charleston will answer? Or Cotton? or Rice...shipped to Hartford?”), asks after several acquaintances apparently in common, and requests “your Recpt to make soft Soap.”

Smith transitioned his grandfather’s plantation from Indigo to Sea Island Cotton, and by the time he and other plantation owners fled Union occupation in 1861, he had acquired about 700 acres and 131 slaves, many of whom, on January 1st, 1863, were among the first freedmen to hear the Emancipation Proclamation, which

was read at Smith Plantation's next incarnation as "Camp Saxton." An account of this momentous day is included in Thomas Wentworth Higginson's *Complete Civil War Journal*:

The services begun at 11 ½—prayer by our chaplain—President's proclamation read by Dr W H Brisbane, a thing infinitely appropriate, a South Carolinian addressing South Carolinians—he was reared on this very soil, and emancipated his own slaves here, years ago. Then the colors were presented to me by Rev Mr French...The very moment Mr. French had ceased speaking & just as I took & waved the flag, which now for the first time meant anything to these poor people, there suddenly arose, close beside the platform, a strong but rather cracked & elderly male voice, into which two women's voices immediately blended, singing as if by an impulse that can no more be quenched than the morning note of the song sparrow—the hymn

"My country 'tis of thee
Sweet land of Liberty"

People looked at each other & then at the stage to see whence came this interruption...firmly & irrepressibly the quavering voices sang on, verse after verse; others around them joined; some on the platform sung, but I motioned them to silence. I never saw anything so electric; it made all other words cheap...art could not have dreamed of a tribute to the day of jubilee that should be so affecting; history will not believe it; & when I came to speak of it, after it was silent, tears were everywhere...Just think of it; the first day they had ever had a country, the first flag they had ever seen which promised anything to their people. (Higginson)

After serving as the base for the General Rufus Saxton's 1st South Carolina Volunteer Infantry (later renamed the 33rd United States Colored Troops) from late 1862 to early 1863, the plantation became a refugee settlement for freedmen, including many of those liberated in the Combahee Raid. From 1864 to 1866, Smith's plantation served as a "contraband school," run by Elizabeth Hyde Botume.

Edward Shepard (1783–1862) learned chair-making with Solomon Cole in Glastonbury, Connecticut, before opening his own shop near the center of Wethersfield, where he became one of the most prolific furniture-makers in the town. He built a house next to his workshop, married in 1807, and kept several indentured apprentices (at least three of whom are documented as running away from his shop).

A letter from a prominent South Carolina slave owner to a Connecticut cabinetmaker, charmingly illustrated with seven ink sketches of chairs, and documenting business and personal connections between northerner and southerners before the Civil War.

REFERENCES: Higginson, Thomas Wentworth. *The Complete Civil War Journal and Selected Letters of Thomas Wentworth Higginson*, ed. Christopher Looby (Chicago: U of Chicago Press, 2000) pp. 76–77; "Learn the Story of Beaufort & The Emancipation Oak" at Eat Stay Play Beaufort online; "John Joyner Smith (1790–1872)" at WikiTree online; "Elizabeth Hyde Botume - School" at National Trust for Historical Preservation online; "Old Fort Plantation – Beaufort – Beaufort County" at South Carolina Plantations online.





PORK, POTATOES AND OTHER PROVISIONS IN CHINATOWN

39. Taber, Isaiah West, photog. **Chinese Butcher and Grocery Shop, Chinatown, S. F. San Francisco**, [ca. 1887]. Albumen print, mounted on paperboard. 7.5" x 9.5" on larger mount. **CONDITION:** Very good, rich tonality, some wear to mount, short closed tear just to left of photographer's credit.

One of four known Taber photographs of Cheong (a.k.a. Chong) Wo & Co.'s grocery and butcher shop, considered by some "the most famous Chinatown butcher shop of the pre-1906 community" (Chan).

Showing a proud Wo standing in the doorway of his store, Taber's photograph documents this thriving vegetable and meat market in San Francisco's Chinatown just prior to the Chinese Exclusion Act of 1892. Wo and an assistant look directly at the camera, surrounded by baskets, boxes, and bins of yams, potatoes, string beans, etc. Above them hang what are likely sides of pork and other meats. Two other workers appear in the wings, apparently unpracticed in the art of standing still for a photograph. Just visible at the top of the wooden pillar to the left of Wo is the store's wooden sign, which presents only one Chinese character, "和."

A different photograph taken by Taber of the same store includes the market's English-language sign, which, somewhat in the shadows and partially cut off, reads "Ong Wo & Co." According to collector and lawyer Douglas S. Chan, the business was in fact Cheong Wo & Co. It "appeared in the 1882 *Directory of*

Chinese Business Houses published by Wells Fargo Co." and occupied 847 Dupont St, which was located "on the southwest corner of the intersection with Washington Street" ("Taber's Theme"). Wo's store apparently supplied white butchers with their meat and in 1888 faced several allegations of supplying unsanitary and diseased pork. One newspaper article from October, 1888 recalls Wo's store receiving a "wagon of...a load of hogs. They were still steaming and warm, as the Chinese will not take them in any other condition." But once inside the store, the reporter alleges that he found "some of the carcasses...thrown promiscuously on the filthy floor," and he further alleges that there were "several where the traces of the rotten lungs of the animals were still clinging to their sides." Apparently, Wo had told this reporter that his shipment of hogs "would be cut up...and hung up to season till...morning, when they will be called for by the white butchers who patronize him" ("Hog Lungs"). Another article from December of the same year alleges that Wo may have been buying diseased pork on the cheap: the reporter recalls the testimony of one "B. Mooney, employed as a detective," who claimed he saw a "wagon deliver three hogs to Chong Wo. & Co., 847 Dupont Street...According to Mooney's statements the hogs were unfit for use and smelled offensively. Nevertheless they were cut up and sold...Mooney also made a sworn statement that a number of white butchers had bought pork from Chinese" ("Diseased Pork"). Whether these allegations were true or not, Cheong Wo's butcher and grocery store remained at 847 Dupont until the turn of the century, and then relocated to 712 Dupont around 1904.

Photographer Isaiah Taber was born in New Bedford, Massachusetts in 1830. He sailed to California during the Gold Rush aboard the *Friendship*, then worked as a miner and rancher before taking up dentistry and photography. In the early 1860s he moved back east to Syracuse, N. Y. and set up a photo studio, then returned to San Francisco in about 1864, where he worked for other photographic firms before setting up his own studio in 1875. In 1881, Taber acquired the negatives of California photographer Carleton Watkins, who had gone bankrupt, thereby augmenting his stock of images—a boon to his business. Taber's photographs of San Francisco's Chinatown constitute some of the richest documentation of the district during the late nineteenth century.

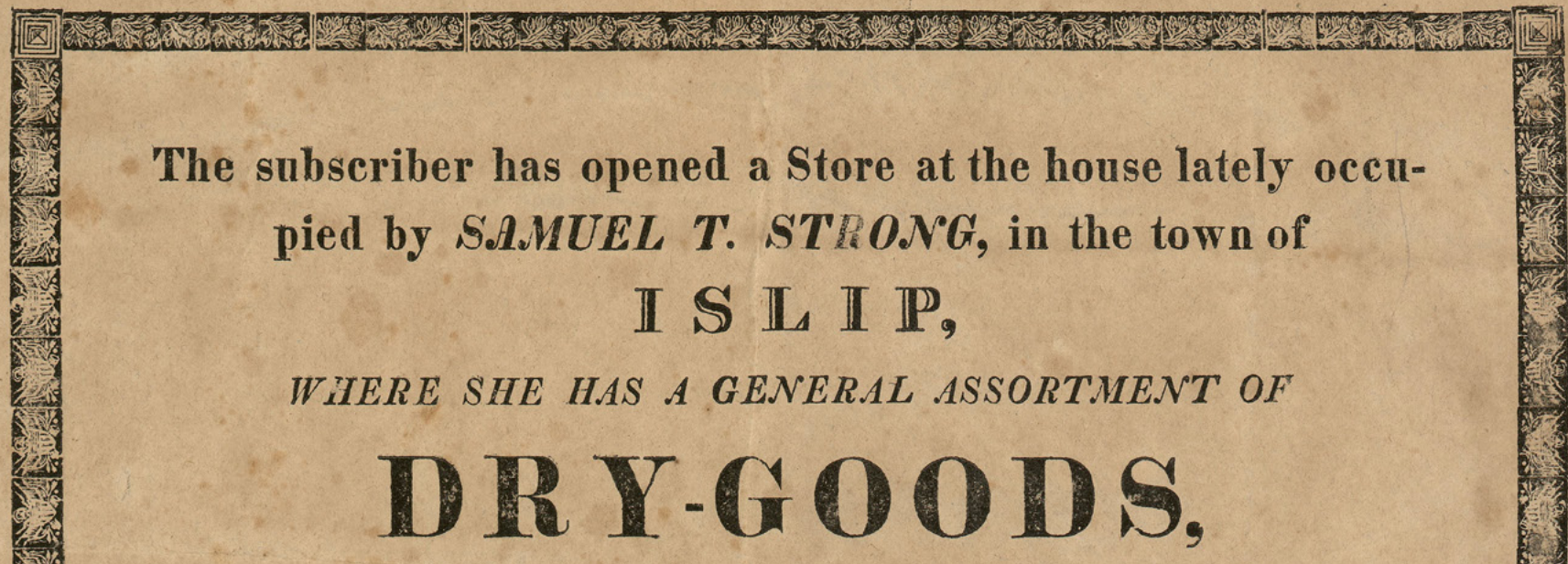
OCLC records no holdings; however, we have located one example at the San Francisco Museum of Modern Art and another in the Marilyn Blaisdell Photography Collection at the Bancroft Library.

An evocative image of a noted and perhaps notorious Chinatown butcher and grocer.

REFERENCES: Chan, Douglas S. "Taber's Theme and Variation on a Dupont Street Butcher Shop" at Streetscape & Memory: Chinese Urban Pioneer Images online; "Hog Lungs: Tainted Meat Sold To Butchers and Restaurant Keepers," *The San Francisco Examiner*, October 12, 1888; "Diseased Pork," *San Francisco Chronicle*, December 20, 1888.

Item #9298

\$1,250.00



A WOMAN-OWNED BUSINESS
IN ISLIP, NEW YORK, 1817

40. Terry, Fanny. The subscriber has opened a Store at the house lately occupied by Samuel T. Strong, in the town of Islip, Where She Has a General Assortment of Dry-Goods... New York: Printed by Van Pelt & Riley, 9 Wall, corner of Broad-st., 1817. Broadside, 18.25" x 11.5", text within ornamental border. CONDITION: Very good, light foxing, two partial cloth mounting strips to top margin at verso.

An appealing and detailed broadside announcing a new store, run by a female proprietor, in what was then a hamlet on Long Island, listing dry goods, groceries, and hardware, as well as boats and tackle "to let by the day"—and absolutely no liquor for sale in the evening.

Fanny Terry here advertises her new store in Islip, Long Island, where she sells "a general assortment of Dry-Goods," groceries, and "Hard-Ware," with numerous examples listed under each category, which range from handkerchiefs, "English, India and American cottons," "Lute-string, and Bombazets," to rum, brandy, gin, "very old Madeira," ginger, "Salt Petre," "Pearl Ashes," snuff and tobacco boxes, and "Tools of the most approved construction, warranted, particularly, the patent horse hoe...and the Thrashing Machine, that will thrash and clean 300 bushels a day."

Terry also stocked "A supply of useful Drugs and Medicines" and "Boats in complete order with Fowling Pieces and Fishing Tackle to be let by the day or longer." Wholesale prices ("as low and perhaps lower than they can be had in New-York") are offered to "Country Grocers and Tavern Keepers" and the broadside is firm in specifying that, while "she will sell [her goods] very cheap for prompt pay," she will "on no account...give credit." Likewise, "No spirituous liquors will be sold under the quantity of half a gallon, nor will the store be open in the evening."

At the time Terry published this broadside, Islip, Long Island—now one of the largest towns in New York—was a village of about 1000 people. With exception of an advertisement in *The Long Island Star* the following year, reflecting a stock expanded to include a variety of hats and bonnets, as well as "an extensive assortment of Blue and White CHINA and EARTHENWARE," we find few records of Fanny Terry. There are, however, several generations of a Terry family on Long Island in the 1700s and 1800s, and she may be the same "Frances Terry," born in 1794, who appears in some records as the youngest daughter of Timothy Brewster and Elizabeth (Davis) Terry.

A wonderful broadside detailing the wide range of goods for sale at a woman-owned store in Islip, Long Island in the first quarter of the nineteenth century.

REFERENCES: "The subscriber..." *The Long-Island Star*, December 30, 1818, p. 4; "Terry Family" at Farmingville Historical Society online; "Terry, Frances" at Long Island Surnames online.

Item #10379

\$1,800.00

The subscriber has opened a Store at the house lately occupied by **SAMUEL T. STRONG**, in the town of

ISLIP,

WHERE SHE HAS A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

DRY-GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE—

Cloths, Baises, Flannels, Calicoes, Muslins, Shawls, Handkerchiefs, Gingham, English, India and American Cottons, and cotton Shirtings; mens, womens and children's Hats, Bonnets; Shoes of the newest fashion; Lute-string, Bombazets, Tapes, sewing Silk, knitting, sewing and weaving Cotton of assorted numbers, &c. &c.

Also, a General Assortment of

GROCERIES,

AMONG WHICH ARE—

Rum, Brandy, Gin, Molasses, Brown and Loaf Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Wines, common and very old Madeira, Claret, very old, Irish Whiskey in bottles, Pepper, Ginger, Alspice, Salt Petre, Pearl Ashes, Powder and Shot of all sizes, Flints, Beef, Pork, Flour, Meal, Alum, Brimstone, &c. &c.

ALSO, AN ASSORTMENT OF

HARD-WARE,

SUCH AS—

Iron, steel, nails, screws, hoes, spades, shovels, hinges, knives, carpenter's tools, fish hooks of all sizes; trout and other fish lines and poles; snuff and tobacco boxes, pins, needles, &c. &c. together with a variety of Farming Tools of the most approved construction, warranted, particularly the patent horse hoe, a most useful instrument, to save labor, and the patent Thrashing Machine, that will thrash and clean 300 bushels a day, all worthy the attention of every farmer. Where may be had Clover and Timothy Seed as well as an assortment of Garden seeds.

She also has a supply of useful Drugs and Medicines.

Boats in complete order with Fowling Pieces and Fishing Tackle to let by the day or longer.

The subscriber assures the public that almost all her goods are bought at vendue for cash, at the lowest prices by good judges, and that she will sell them very cheap for prompt pay, but on no account will she give any credit.

Country Grocers and Tavern Keepers will find it to their advantage to purchase of her, as she will sell groceries by wholesale as low and perhaps lower than they can be had in New-York, having a constant supply on hand for that purpose.

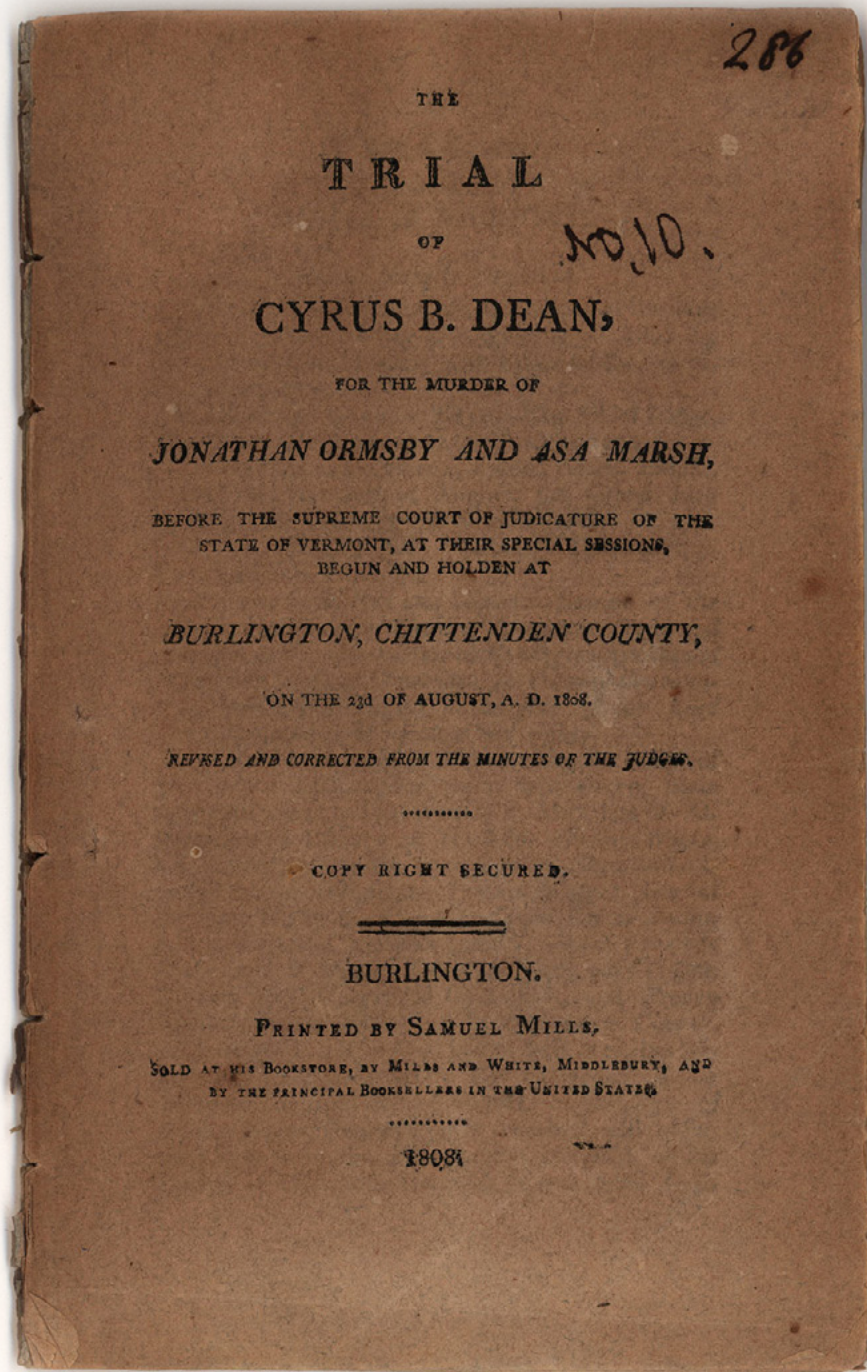
N. B. No spirituous liquors will be sold under the quantity of half a gallon, nor will the store be open in the evening.

Islip, Long-Island, October 29, 1817.

FANNY TERRY.

Printed by VAN PELT & RILEY, 9 Wall, corner of Broad-st. New-York.

SMUGGLING GETS UGLY ON LAKE CHAMPLAIN, 1808



41. The Trial of Cyrus B. Dean, for the Murder of Jonathan Ormsby and Asa Marsh, Before the Supreme Court of Judicature of the State of Vermont, at Their Special Sessions, Begun and Holden at Burlington, Chittenden County, on the 23d of August A. D. 1808. Revised and Corrected From the Minutes of the Judges. Burlington: Printed by Samuel Mills, Sold at His Bookstore, by Mills and White, Middlebury, and by the Principal Booksellers in the United States, 1808. Softcover. 8vo (8.25" x 5.15"), disbound (removed from sammelband), lacking wrappers, "No. 10" and "286" inscribed in ink on title page. 48 pp., additional manuscript page numbers in ink at upper-right corners. CONDITION: Good, title page partially detached and pp. 41–48 detached, minor punctures to pp. 39–40 with partial losses to five words, puncture to pp. 19–20 affecting parts of two words.

A revised transcript of the murder trial of Lake Champlain smuggler Cyrus Dean in the sensational Black Snake Affair, which resulted in the first official use of capital punishment in the State of Vermont.

The Black Snake Affair of 1808, as it came to be called, was a deadly clash between federal customs agents and smugglers aboard the *Black Snake* on Lake Champlain. With the 1807 Embargo Act, the U.S. outlawed trade with Britain and France. "At the time, British Canada was Vermont's main trading partner, making the embargo controversial and unpopular among many Vermonters" ("Black Snake Affair"). In spite of the embargo, smuggling into Canada by Vermont citizens took place. The U.S. Collector of Customs for Vermont, Dr. Jabez Penniman, enlisted the help of Lieut. Daniel Farrington to crack down on such activity. A battle broke out when the *Black Snake* was detained by Farrington and federal agents in August 1808 on suspicion of potash smuggling. Three Vermonters—Jonathan Ormsby, a bystander, and militia members Ellis Drake and Asa March—died in the melee.

Cyrus Dean, a crew member of the *Black Snake*, was convicted of murder and, after a failed appeal, hanged before some 10,000 souls in Burlington. "Vermont's Supreme Justice, Royall Tyler, was placed in charge of the popular and politically controversial trial. Before he could proceed, the Vermont Supreme Court had to convene a grand jury and hand down an indictment...The murder trial riveted public attention...Printed pamphlets of the trial transcript were offered for sale" (Ramsey). Several other smugglers were also put on trial for their part in the incident; three were found guilty and were given jail sentences.

This transcript, "revised and corrected from the minutes of the judge," covers the Vermont Supreme Court trial, beginning with the indictment handed down on August 26th against eight men, including Dean. Dean pleaded not guilty and on September 2nd he was put to the bar for trial—"but the challenges, peremptory and for favor, were so numerous, that after an ineffectual attempt to fill the panel,

the Court ordered a new venire for petit Jurors, and adjourned to Saturday morning." The trial began on September 3rd, and the first witness, Josiah Edson, a crew member on the *Black Snake*, stated, as recorded here, that

To my certain knowledge, this was the fourth time this boat had gone to Canada with Potash, and they always went well armed, but not so strongly as lately.... The captain's orders were not to fire until they were fired upon, to endeavour to escape, and if they could not, to fire as strait as they could...I understand from the men that they had from eight to ten dollars a trip and the captain paid them, and he had five or six dollars per barrel for running the Potash.

The weapons of the men on the *Black Snake* were presented in court and Lieut. Farrington, who survived the conflict, was among the witnesses who testified. After an unsuccessful attempt by Dean's attorney to appeal the guilty verdict, Dean was sentenced to death: "the Court sentenced the prisoner to be taken to the place of public Execution, on Friday the 28th day October, 1808, then and there, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and three o'clock in the afternoon, TO BE HUNG BY THE NECK UNTIL HE IS DEAD."

REFERENCES: BAL, 20734; McDade, 246; Ramsey, Connie Cain. "The Black Snake Affair," *Courthouse Chronicle* #7 at Chittenden County Courthouse online; "'Black Snake Affair' Papers, 1805-1809" at Vermont History online; Roth, Randolph. "'Blood Calls for Vengeance!' The History of Capital Punishment in Vermont," *Vermont History*, Vol. 65, No. 1 & 2 (1997).

Item #9481

\$450.00

[32]

wards the woods, I was one of those who ran after him, when I came up with him he kicked me, we brought him back.

JAMES WHITE, Jun. sworn. I was present when the great gun was fired, after they had fired, I saw them take off their hats and huzza; at the same time the great gun was fired I saw a man stand on the edge of the bushes, he presented his gun at us and fired; I was one of the soldiers; this man had a white hat on, I saw him afterwards and know it was Mudget.

LIEUTENANT FARRINGTON, sworn. I was an officer in the militia of this state, detached to keep guard on Windmill Point. News came to the Point that the black snake, a boat which had frequently gone into Canada with pot ashes, had passed up the lake and we understood that she was not sufficiently armed and therefore it was concluded she might be taken and no lives lost; I was commanded to detach a sergeant and twelve men and go after her in the revenue boat and take her. My orders were when I came within reach of her to hoist my flag, then to fire before her bow, then behind her stern and if she did not surrender, to level at her. We

[33]

sion of the boat, I at first thought it my duty to go on shore and apprehend the men who were in arms, but I was determined from the first setting out, to shed no blood if it could possibly be avoided and so I desisted. I ordered my men to go and search for the oars and sails, one sail I believe only was found and brought on board the black snake, she was then unloosed from the shore and I ordered sergeant Johnson and six men with six oars from the fly to go on board; I ordered four men to go on the south shore as a flanking party and went on board the fly myself with two men and two oars and we proceeded down the river, when we came opposite Joy's landing, we could see our men and some of the black snake's crew, who used much threatening and abusive language; after we had rowed down about a quarter of a mile, I took the four men on board with Mr. Rice, who I engaged to carry across the river; as we came near the north shore the first gun was fired; the ball struck between the boats; about this time some one of my men raised his gun, I ordered him not to fire, as I supposed they only attempted to terrify us; a ball from the second gun came through the stern of the fly and within a few inches of my

EXCURSIONS FOR PROSPECTIVE EMIGRANTS
FROM VERMONT TO NEBRASKA, 1881

42. Union Pacific Railway. Go West on Harvey's Excursion to Nebraska to the Rich Farming Lands of the Union Pacific R.R. in Central and Eastern Nebraska, Leaving St. Johnsbury, VT., Tuesday Aug. 16 '81 by Special Train... St. Johnsbury, Vt., 1881. Broadside, 22.25" x 8.5" (sheet size). CONDITION: Very good, small loss (.5" x 1") at top margin, not affecting printed area.

A scarce broadside issued by the Union Pacific Railway, advertising guided excursions for New Englanders to "go and see" the riches of Nebraska, at the height of the state's land grant boom.

Residents of St. Johnsbury, Vermont are here urged to "Go West"—or at least to think about it, by joining a guided excursion to "the Rich Farming Lands of The Union Pacific R. R. in Central and Eastern Nebraska." Excursions would run monthly, and the "special train" advertised here would leave St. Johnsbury on August 16th, going first to Montreal and then, "accompanied by a competent guide," into the "Better Lands, Better Climate, and Better Markets" of Central Nebraska. "Ex-Soldiers" are particularly encouraged to join ("go to the Union Pacific R. R. for...Homestead and Timber claims") but all prospective emigrants are promised a pleasant trip on "Special Cars," with "check baggage and... full information regarding the Routes, Lands, etc." The Union Pacific Land Commissioner in Omaha, Leavitt Burnham, and of the General Land Agent in St. Johnsbury, A. C. Harvey, are named at the foot of the broadside—both ready to furnish "full information, maps, guides, etc." to all inquirers.

No examples recorded in OCLC; we locate just one similar broadside, printed in Boston in 1880, at Yale.

Item #9780

\$675.00

GO WEST
ON
HARVEY'S
EXCURSION
TO
NEBRASKA
TO THE
RICH FARMING LANDS
OF
THE UNION PACIFIC R.R.
IN CENTRAL AND EASTERN NEBRASKA,
LEAVING
ST. JOHNSBURY, VT.,
Tuesday Aug. 16 '81
BY SPECIAL TRAIN.
Remember the Date.

Parties can join these Excursions from any part of New England on the way to or at Montreal, on the above date.
Excursion Train leaves Montreal at 10 p. m.

These Excursions will be accompanied by a competent guide, who will endeavor to make the trip pleasant, and see that they have comfortable first-class cars, check baggage and furnish full information regarding the Routes, Lands, etc.

LOW RATES & FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATIONS.
Special Cars run for the exclusive use of the Excursion Party.

EXPRESS TRAINS to Destination.
GO AND SEE FOR YOURSELF.
Better Lands, Better Climate, and Better Markets can be found in Central Nebraska than in any other state in the Union.

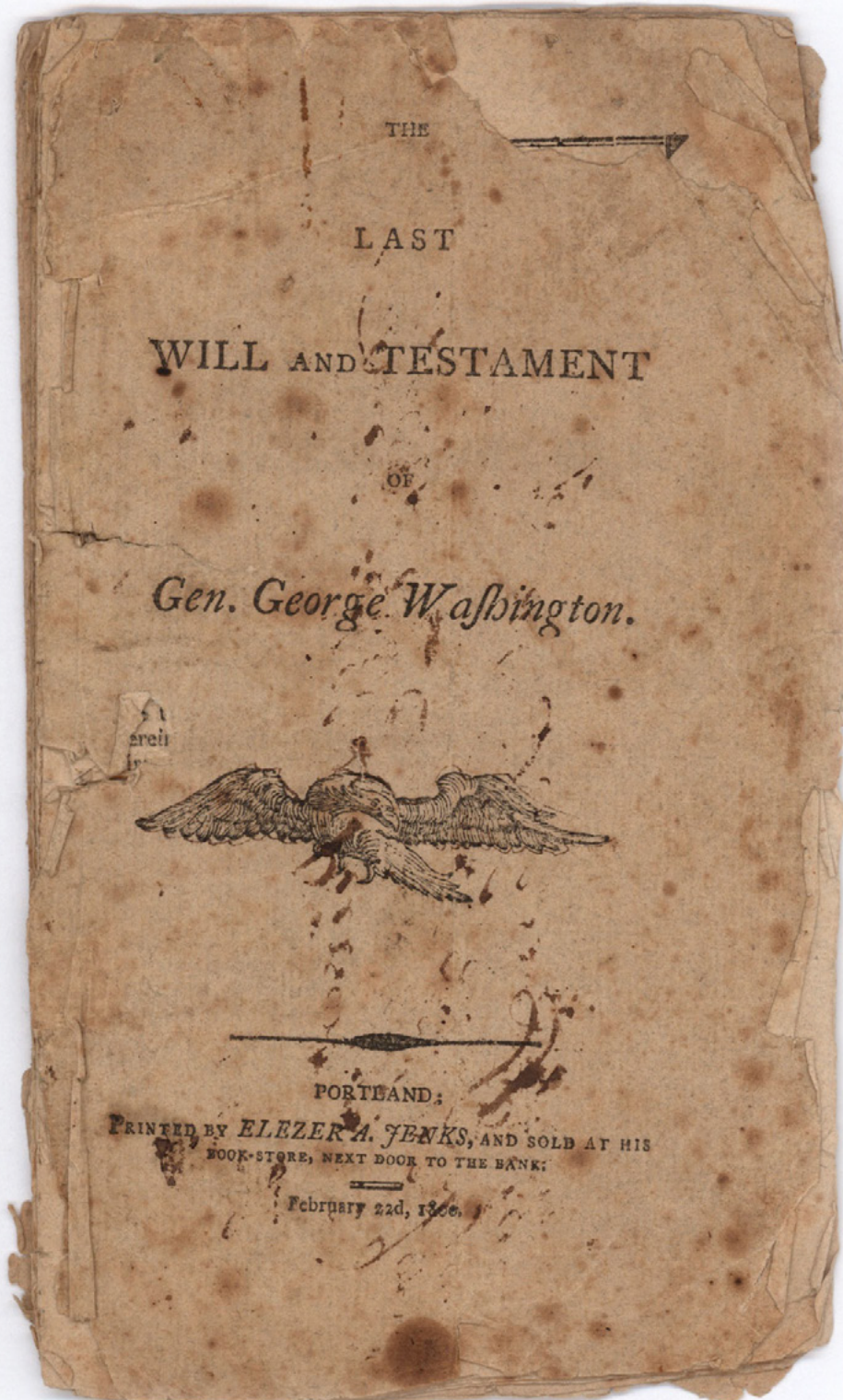
THE PIONEER, a Handsome Illustrated Paper, containing Maps, Homestead and Timber Laws, and general description of the State, mailed free on application.

Go Now and Secure a Good Home.
All Ex-Soldiers should go to the **UNION PACIFIC R.R.** for their Homestead and Timber Claims.
These Excursions will be run Monthly until further notice.

FOR FULL INFORMATION, MAPS, GUIDES, ETC., APPLY TO
LEAVITT BURNHAM, LAND COMMISSIONER, Union Pacific R. R., Omaha, Neb.
A. C. HARVEY, GEN'L. LAND AGENT, Union Pacific R. R., St. Johnsbury, Vt.

Colchester Railway Printing Establishment, St. Johnsbury, Vt.

RARE PORTLAND, MAINE EDITION
OF THE LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT
OF GEORGE WASHINGTON, 1800



43. Washington, George. *The Last Will and Testament of Gen. George Washington*. Portland: Printed by Elezer A. Jenks, And Sold At His Book-Store, Next Door To the Bank, February 22d, 1800. 16mo, self wrappers. 24 pp., title page cut of eagle, tailpiece cut of an angel of death with scythe. Housed in blue gilt cloth and paper clamshell box. CONDITION: Good, central vertical and horizontal folds, front wrapper detached with several marginal tears and loss to upper-right corner (no effect to text), 2" closed tear at right edge of pp. 5-6, small puncture at near top edge of back wrapper, no loss of sense.

The rare first Portland, Maine printing of George Washington's will, first published earlier the same year in Alexandria, Virginia.

"On the eve of his death on December 14, 1799, the gravely ill George Washington asked his wife, Martha, to bring him the two versions of his will. After reviewing them, he had one thrown in the fire and asked her to safeguard the other. The will, which resides with the Fairfax County Circuit Court's office, reveals much about George Washington's activities, his deeply held beliefs, his affections for family and friends, and the provenance of his possessions...

During his lifetime Washington accumulated considerable amounts of land and property consisting of townhouse lots in Alexandria and Washington, D.C., choice tracts of land on the Ohio River, as well as land in Maryland, Pennsylvania, and New York. In his will, Washington's highest priority was to provide for his 'dearly beloved wife Martha,' but he also remembered close and distant relations. His continued devotion is evident in the distribution of his extensive land holdings to his family upon his death...

Washington's second priority in his will was the emancipation, care, and education of his enslaved workers. Although in the early pages of the will Washington states his opposition to slavery and his 'earnest wish' to emancipate those enslaved immediately upon his death, there were complications. About half of the enslaved people at Mount Vernon were 'dower' slaves owned by the estate of Daniel Parke Custis, Martha Washington's first husband. Washington only had the power to free the enslaved people he owned, not those who were part of the Custis estate. Washington was also concerned about Martha's livelihood and in his will, he freed those he could, 'Upon Decease of my wife...' The one exception was William Lee, who, upon Washington's death, was granted immediate freedom and a 30-dollar annuity 'for his faithful services during the Revolutionary War'" (Mount Vernon).

Washington's famous emancipation of his slaves appears on the first page: "Upon the decease of my Wife, it is my will and desire, that all the Slaves which I hold in my own right shall receive their freedom. To emancipate them

THE LAST
WILL & TESTAMENT
OF
GEN. GEORGE WASHINGTON

PRINTED BY
ELEZER A. JENKS
PORTLAND
FEBRUARY 22ND 1800

THE
WILL, &c.

IN THE NAME OF GOD, AMEN.

I GEORGE WASHINGTON, of MOUNT VERNON, a CITIZEN of the United States, and lately President of the same, DO make, ordain, and declare this Instrument, which is written with my own Hand,* and every page thereof subscribed with my Name, to be my last WILL and TESTAMENT, revoking all others.—*Imprimis.* All my debts, of which there are but few, and none of magnitude, are to be punctually and speedily paid, and the Legacies herein after bequeathed, are to be discharged as soon as circumstances will permit, and in the manner directed.

Item. To my dearly beloved Wife, *Martha Washington*, I give and bequeath the use, profit, and benefit of my whole Estate, real and personal, for the term of her natural life, except such parts thereof as are specially disposed of hereafter.—My improved Lot, in the town of Alexandria, situated on Pitt and Cameron streets, I give to her and her heirs forever; as I also do my Household and Kitchen Furniture, of every sort and kind, with the Liquors and Groceries which may be on hand at the time of my decease, to be used and disposed of as she may think proper.

Item. Upon the decease of my Wife, it is my will and desire, that all the Slaves which I hold in my own right shall receive their freedom. To emancipate them during her life, would, though earnestly wished by me, be attended with such insuperable difficulties, on account of their intermixture by marriages with the dower Negroes, as to excite the most painful sensations, if not disagreeable conse-

* In the original manuscript, GEORGE WASHINGTON's name was written at the bottom of every page.

during her life, would, though earnestly wished by me, be attended with such insuperable difficulties, on account of their intermixture by marriages with the dower Negroes, as to excite the most painful sensations, if not disagreeable consequences....And whereas, among those who will receive freedom by this device, there may be some, who from old age or bodily infirmities, and others who, on account of their infancy, that will be unable to support themselves, it is my will and desire, that all who come under the first and second description, shall be comfortably clothed and fed by my heirs, while they live; and that such of the latter description as have no parents living, or if living, are unable or unwilling to provide for them, shall be bound by the court until they arrive at the age of twenty-five years...The Negroes thus bound, are (by their masters or mistresses) to be taught to read and write, and to be brought up to some useful occupation, agreeably to the laws of the Commonwealth of Virginia, providing for the support of orphan and other poor children.--And I do hereby expressly forbid the sale or transportation of any Slave I may die possessed of, under any pretence whatsoever..."

The first edition of *The Last Will & Testament* was published in Alexandria, Virginia in 1800 following Washington's death in December of 1799. Various printings in other cities soon followed, which must have been much in demand as keepsakes. Howes lists editions printed in 1800 in Baltimore, Boston, Frederick Town (MD), Hudson (NY), Philadelphia, "Stonington Port" (CT), and Worcester, as well as the present Portland printing.

The example offered here is particularly appealing both for its rarity and its early wallpaper wrappers. In our thirty-six years in the trade in Maine this is the first copy of the Portland edition we have seen.

REFERENCES: Evans 38993; Noyes, R. W. *Bibliography of Maine Imprints to 1820* (supplement), 192A; Skillin, G.B. *Bibliography of Maine imprints 1785-1820*, 00-58; Howes W-145; ESTC W14289; "Washington's Last Will & Testament" at George Washington's Mount Vernon online.

Item #10268

\$6,500.00

PRESIDENT GARFIELD SHOT,
"PROBABLY NOT MORTALLY"

44. [Western Union telegraph reporting the shooting of President Garfield.] Boston, 21 July 1881. Manuscript in ink on printed form, 8" x 5.125". CONDITION: Good, torn in two across top half of sheet and rejoined with document repair tape.

A telegraph announcing the assassination attempt on President Garfield, sent the day of the attack by a businessman in Boston's India Wharf to his wife at home in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

This telegraph, sent the day that President Garfield was shot in the back by his former supporter Charles Guiteau, reads in full: "President Garfield wounded today by assassin but probably not mortally." Guiteau's first bullet only grazed the President, but the second, though not immediately fatal, proved impossible for doctors to retrieve from his body, and the President succumbed to sepsis after two painful and feverish months of unsterilized treatment. Just sixteen years after the death of Abraham Lincoln, Garfield became the second U.S. president to be assassinated, and was succeeded by Chester Arthur. Guiteau, about forty when he committed the murder, had led a life of sad failures, first in and out of the Oneida Community, and then as a newspaper editor, a lawyer, and a political hanger-on in the 1880 presidential race, during which he came to believe that his own minor speech had been essential to Garfield's election and entitled him to a government position. Disappointed and deluded, Guiteau trailed Garfield off and on over the spring of 1881, finally pulling the trigger at the Baltimore and Potomac Railway Station on July 2nd. He was apprehended before he could turn himself in and hanged on June 30th, 1882, his own sensational story taking on a life of its own: soon after the burial, his body was disinterred and preserved in order to forestall rumored plans to sell bits of the corpse as souvenirs.

News of the assassination attempt spread rapidly, thanks to some fifteen years of expanding telegraph infrastructure. The message offered here, sent by Boston businessman Charles Francis Wyman to his wife Helen at their home on 744 Main Street in Cambridgeport, is evidence of the private communications filling out the nation's burgeoning information network. Wyman was born in Boston in 1836, and at sixteen entered the counting house of prominent Boston businessman and Russian consul Robert Boyd Storer (1795–1870). Wyman succeeded Storer as Russian vice-consul to New England, and in the mid-1890s became the proprietor of the firm, which imported wax and hemp from Russia. He lost his first wife, Margaret Eaton, in 1874, and two years later married Helen Knight Bullard (1845–1907), an active church and community member until ill health confined her at home. The Wymans had four children, only one of whom—Florence, an assistant in the Harvard College Library—lived to old age. Wyman died on Thanksgiving Day in 1906.

An unusual piece of Garfieldiana, telegraphed the day of the assassination attempt to a housewife in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

REFERENCES: *Greenough's Cambridge Directory*, for 1881, p. 275; "Charles Francis Wyman" at Wyman Genealogy online; "Charles F. Wyman Dead," *The Boston Globe*, November 6, 1906, p. 16; "Widow of Ex-Russian Consul," *Boston Evening Transcript*, February 23, 1907, p. 17.

Blank No. 1.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

This Company TRANSMITS and DELIVERS messages only on conditions, limiting its liability, which have been assented to by the sender of the following message. Errors can be guarded against only by repeating a message back to the sending station for comparison, and the Company will not hold itself liable for errors or delays in transmission or delivery of Unrepeated Messages. This message is an UNREPEATED MESSAGE and is delivered by request of the sender, under the conditions named above.

A. R. BREWER, Sec'y. NORVIN GREEN, President.

Dated Boston, July 21 1881,

Received at Cambridgeport, Mass.

To Mrs. Chap. F. Wyman,

744 Main St.

President Garfield wounded today by assassin but probably not mortally.

C.

W Paid.

READ THE NOTICE AT THE TOP.

CLOAKMAKERS, STRIKE!
YIDDISH-ENGLISH LABOR ORGANIZING
IN NEW YORK CITY, 1890



45. ... קלאק מאכער-ארבייטער. **Attention! To All Cloakmakers!** New York: Union Printing[.] "Morgenstern" Printing 67 Ludlow Street, [1890]. Handbill, 8.875" x 5.875", in Yiddish and English [with] partial leaf, 2.5" x 8", with contemporary ink inscription: "A relic of the Cloakmakers' strike New York 1890." Manuscript calculations in pencil on verso. CONDITION: Very good, document tape repair at verso of 2" horizontal tear at lower left edge.

A rare bilingual Yiddish-English handbill urging solidarity among New York City cloakmakers, published during the first great year of strikes by the recently-founded United Hebrew Trades association.

This handbill, beginning in Yiddish ("Varnung! Varnung! Brider! Klak Makher-Arbeyter...") with English below, urges cloakmakers to support their fellow laborers on strike against reduced wages from the firm "Schutz Bros & Blatt": "Don't ask for work at the above named place, fight together with us: our downfall is your misfortune, our Victory is also yours."

Schutz Bros. and Blatt (also Blath) was the company of Aaron Henry Schutz, Julius Schutz, and Henry Blath—probably brothers-in-law through Blath's 1867 marriage to Fanny Schutz. The business formed in 1881 and manufactured ladies' suits and cloaks, initially operating at 372 Broadway before moving to 354 and, as indicated here, ultimately expanding to 424–426 Broadway. The families were likely of German-Jewish extraction, a higher-class demographic of immigrants whose members often employed—and looked down upon—their eastern European fellows.

The 1890 cloakmakers' strike was the first great strike of Jewish workmen in New York City, which had become a center of ready-made clothing manufacture, as well as, of course, Jewish immigration from both western and eastern Europe. It began fomenting on May Day, 1890, when 7,000 New York cloakmakers marched in the New York demonstration, and their employers, alarmed, "organized a lock-out...By May 10 the union began to counter with strikes and by May 19 there were 4,000 workers involved, the great majority Jewish but including also Poles, Italians, Germans, Czechs, Hungarians, Irish and some native Americans" (Schappes).

"Some of the big business press expressed sympathy for these strikers, whose conditions of work were notoriously bad. The cutters too, the aristocracy of the trade, for the first time joined the other crafts in a strike. The American Federation of Labor, the United Hebrew Trades and the New York unions supported the strike... After two months of struggle, the leadership accepted a compromise agreement which failed, among other points, to provide for the dismissal of scabs. It was here that the hungry workers...voted down the agreement. The commercial press promptly turned against the strikers and the police denounced them as socialists and anarchists. But the strikers...held on and won on July 23, 1890," and were praised by the *Workmen's Advocate* as "an example of courage and valor...which many a labor organization of American born workers would do well to follow" (Schappes).

No holdings in OCLC.

A rare Yiddish-English artifact from the early heyday of Jewish labor organizing in New York City.

REFERENCES: Schappes, Morris. "Jewish Workers' Victory—1890," *Jewish Life*, September 1954; Jacobs, Joseph; J. de Haas, Cyrus Alder, Isaac A. Hourwich. "Trade Unionism" at JewishEncyclopedia online; Weinstein, Bernard; Maurice Wolfthal, trans. "The Jewish Unions in America," *In Geveb A Journal of Yiddish Studies*, June 29, 2017; Marriage certificate of Henry Blath and Fanny Schutz at NYC Historical Vital Records online; "Copartnership Notices," *The New York Times*, June 7, 1881, p. 6; "Life in the Metropolis," *New York Herald*, July 28, 1883, p. 1.



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