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WORKING THE ANGLES FROM INSIDE A BRITISH JAIL...
IRA ALLEN'S 1798 NATURAL AND POLITICAL HISTORY
OF THE STATE OF VERMONT

1. Allen, Ira. *The Natural and Political History of the State of Vermont, One of the United States of America*. London: Printed by J. W. Myers and sold by W. West, 1798. 8vo (8" x 5.25"), full original calf, black morocco spine label. vii, 300 pp., [2 ads] plus large folding engraved "Map of the State of Vermont" by Allen and engraved by I. Palmer (18" x 22" at neat line, original outline color by hand). CONDITION: Good, some wear and repairs to binding, but tight; minor foxing and toning to text, with scattered pencil marks in margins; extensive but faint pencil annotations to rear endpapers; map with large mended tear at point of binding and some mended fold separations.

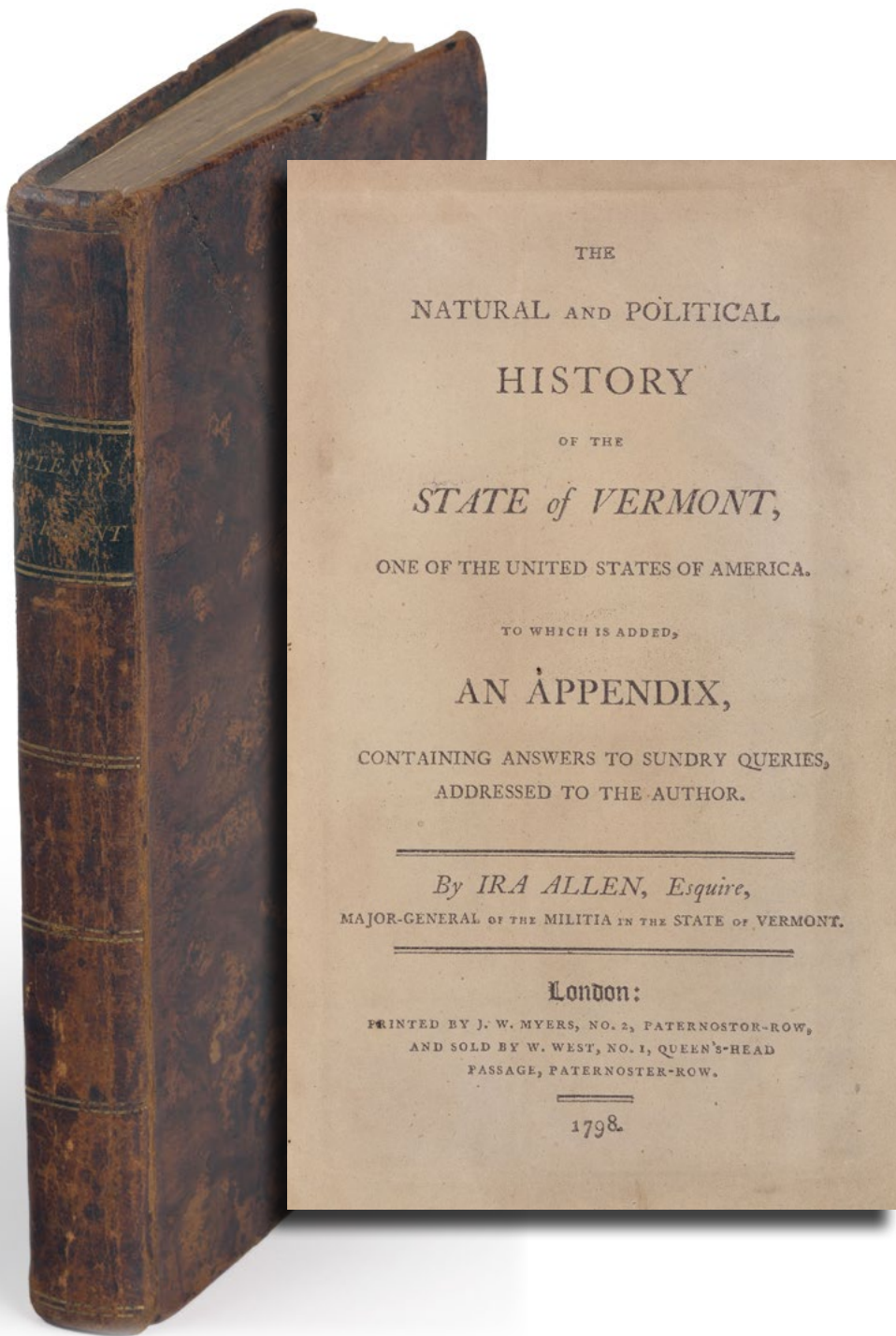
A rare, interesting and significant work on the complicated eighteenth-century history of Vermont, illustrated by a most interesting map. Written by Ira Allen (1751–1814), surveyor, frontier entrepreneur, Vermont patriot and founder, prolific author, and inveterate schemer, while detained in England for his part in the "Olive Branch Affair."

A concise version of the story is this: after the American Revolution Ira Allen owned some 200,000 acres in Vermont's Champlain Valley. (The story of how he and his brothers invested in Vermont lands in the 1760s–70s, fought to defend their titles, and ended up helping found first the Republic and then the State of Vermont belongs elsewhere.) Unfortunately, by 1795 Ira

was painfully short of the cash needed to develop his holdings and satisfy his many creditors. The end of the Revolution had opened the Champlain Valley to settlement, but the British restrictions on trade between Canada and Vermont, along with the transportation problems of shipping goods north to Quebec, had frustrated Ira's plans for a commercial empire with its headquarters at his mills on the Winooski River in Colchester. (Graffagnino, Vermont, p. 71)

Thus in December of 1795 Allen took ship for Europe with two plans in his pocket, one merely ambitious, the other harebrained. He landed first in England, where he pitched Plan A, a scheme to construct a canal linking the Richelieu and St. Lawrence. This would open British Canada as a market for Vermont timber, marble and grain, while offering Allen any number of opportunities to trade in British manufactured goods.

The pitch fell flat, so Allen moved on to France, where somehow he sold the Directory on Plan B, the seizure of Canada from the British and declaration of a democratic republic to be known as "United Columbia." France was to supply 3000 troops along with dozens of cannon and



thousands of musket, while Allen was to supply a volunteer army of 10,000 men[!!!!] and coordinate the operation.

Madness... but such were the times: the new United States Federal government was weak, with no military to speak of, while prominent men experienced in violence and intrigue sought the main chance. Just a few years earlier, for instance, French envoy Jean Genêt had commissioned American privateers to raid British shipping and raised an American volunteer force to attack Britain's Spanish allies in Florida. Later, in 1804–07, former Vice President Aaron Burr colluded with Major General James Wilkinson—the country's most senior military officer!—to carve out an empire in the Southwest comprised of seceding Southern states and parts of Mexico.

Like the schemes of Genêt, Burr, and Wilkinson, Allen's failed pathetically. In November 1796, while returning to the United States on the *Olive Branch*, loaded with French cannon and muskets, he and the ship were captured by the British and brought to England. Detained there for more than a year, in May 1798 he published his *Natural and Political History*, in the hope that it would bolster his efforts to obtain the release of both his person and the weapons.

Allen devotes a mere fourteen pages to describing the geography, natural history and early settlement of Vermont, so the *History* is in reality more "political" than "natural." The rest of the work addresses the recent history of Vermont, including the struggles of Champlain Valley settlers to maintain their land titles against the claims of New York, Vermont's brief period of independence (1777–91), its role in the American Revolution, and its accession to the United States, with the addition of arguments for his pet canal project. The Mallary catalog praises the work rather highly:

Fortunately it provides us with an account of the birth of Vermont by someone intimately involved in the process. Ira, Ethan Allen's youngest brother, fought at Ticonderoga and was a member of every convention and council of the Republic of Vermont. Allowing for some bias in his tale, Ira Allen's history is the only source of information for some events, including the Windsor convention which approved the Constitution in 1777. (p. 41)

The *History* is illustrated by a "Map of the State of Vermont," also compiled by Allen, who had it engraved in London during his detention. Per Graffagnino, the map

illustrated a number of the points he was trying to make in his text.

Despite its title, the map showed Vermont within the unusually broad context of northern New England, New York and Canada. The result was a two-pronged visual emphasis: on the state's commercial position vis à vis the Champlain-St. Lawrence waterways; and on the concomitant depiction of Vermont's exposed and vulnerable frontiers, which required a numerous and well-armed militia for the state's defense. Never one to miss the opportunity to promote a project, Ira also included the line of his proposed canal [connecting the Sorel River with the St. Lawrence], no doubt to indicate the relative ease with which the Vermont and Canadian markets might come together. Allen's map offered few details within the actual borders of Vermont, but as with the *History* itself, his main purpose was something quite apart from the simple description of the Green Mountain State. (*Shaping of Vermont*, pp. 72–3)

Much good the *History* did Allen. After further adventures—including imprisonment for a time in France—he returned to Vermont in 1801 only to be buried in an avalanche of creditors, lawsuits and taxes. To avoid imprisonment for debt he fled south and eventually spent the last years of his life in Philadelphia, where he died impoverished.

The *History* is scarce in the trade: as of Nov. 2024 Rare Book Hub has 13 listings at auction and in the trade since 2000, but it seems that many of these reflect the same copy re-appearing on the market, and that in these years at most five or six copies were circulating. Of these, two or three lacked the map, which was not issued with all copies.

REFERENCES: For the volume: Howes, *U.S.-Iana*, #A-142 (observing that map "not issued in all copies"); Sabin, *Dictionary of Books Relating to America*, #819; Streeter Sale, vol. II #725 ("the map, apparently not issued with all copies, is especially important"); Mallary, Frances. *Selections from the Vermont Library of Gertrude Mallary*, #31. For the map: Cobb, avid. *Vermont Maps Prior to 1900*, #130; Graffagnino, Kevin. *The Shaping of Vermont*, p. 70 (illus.), pp. 71–73; McCorkle, *New England in Early Printed Maps*, #V798.1.

The Shaping of Vermont has a nice discussion of the map's context, but for something fuller see Graffagnino's superb *Ira Allen: A Biography* (Montpelier: Vermont Historical Society, 2024).

Offered in partnership with Boston Rare Maps.

Item #9467

\$6,000.00

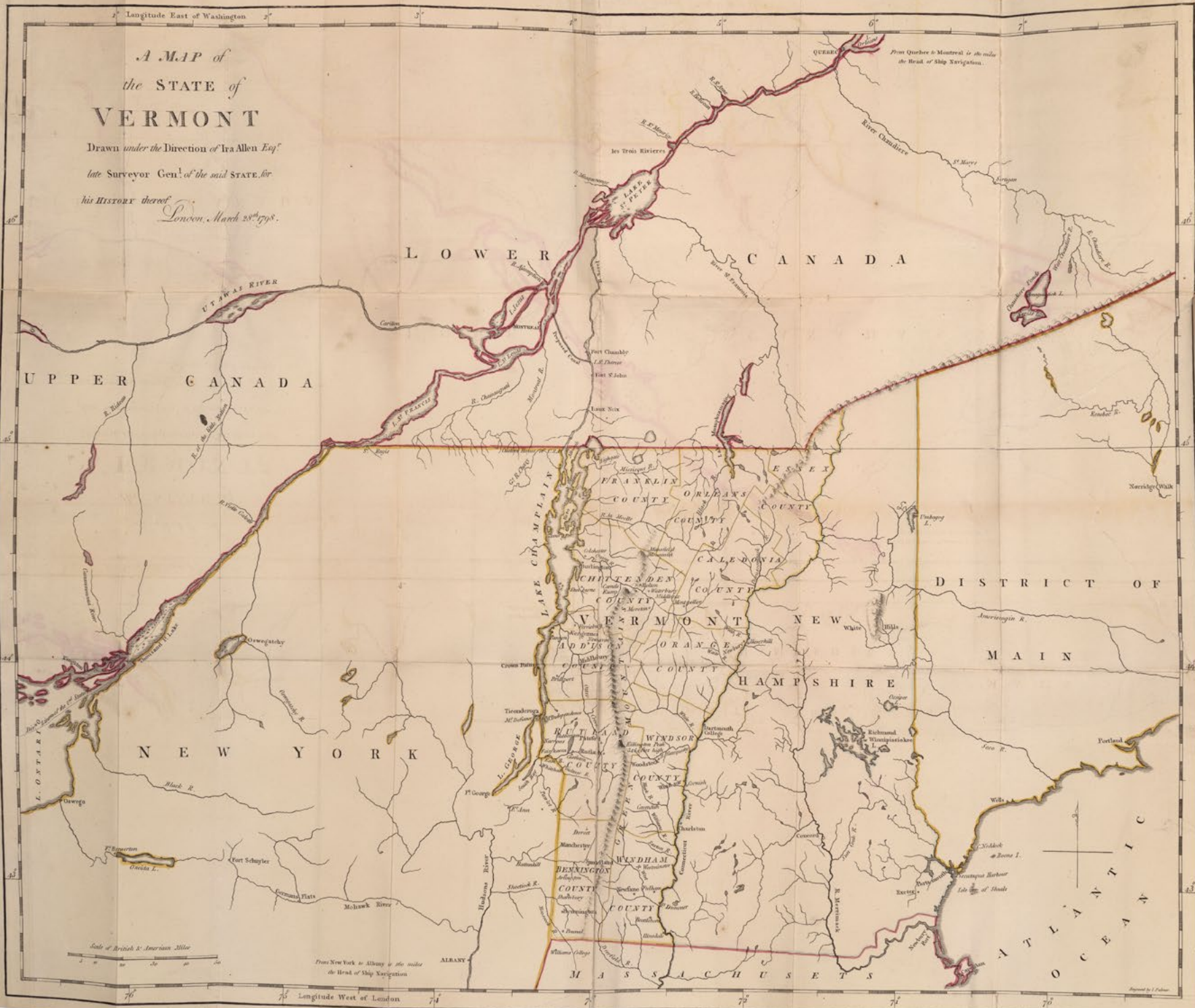
A MAP of
the STATE of
VERMONT

Drawn under the Direction of Ira Allen Esq^r

late Surveyor Gen^l of the said STATE, for

his HISTORY thereof

London, March 28th 1798.



Longitude East of Washington

Longitude West of London

London, Published at 55, St. James Street, March 28th 1798.

JOHN BACHELDER PROMOTES HIS 1868 ENGRAVING
THE LAST HOURS OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN

2. Bachelder, John B. *The Last Hours of Lincoln. Key*. New York: John B. Bachelder, publisher, 59 Beekman St., [ca. 1868]. Illustrated bifolium, 9" x 5.25". [3] pp.
CONDITION: Very good, tiny crease to upper-right corner of page 1.

A scarce illustrated circular promoting the Washington, D.C. exhibition of The Last Hours of Lincoln, painted by Alonzo Chappell after a design by John Bachelder, and advertising Bachelder's forthcoming engraving based on the painting.

Inviting visitors "to call and examine the great Historical Painting" at Galt's New Building at 280 Pennsylvania Ave in Washington D.C., this circular provides would-be visitors with a key to Chappell and Batchelder's visual record of Lincoln's last hours. The forty-six visitors surrounding the dying president—though never actually at Lincoln's deathbed at the same time—are numbered in the image and identified below it. They include Mary Todd and Robert Lincoln, Vice President Andrew Johnson, Senator Charles Sumner, Secretary of War Edwin Stanton, Speaker of the House Schuyler Colfax, and Clara Harris, who, with her finacé Henry Rathbone, had been a guest of the Lincolns that evening. Admission prices are listed and visitors are advised to bring their opera glasses. The origin of the painting is described thus:

[Bachelder] arrived in Washington on the night of [Lincoln's] death, and being impressed with the historic importance of the event, at once determined to collect such materials as should be necessary for an historical picture commemorating that sad scene, and should the demand warrant it, to publish a steel-plate engraving from it. The design for the painting was soon completed, and arrangements having been made with Brady & Co., Photographers, as soon as the remains of the President left the city each of the persons represented were visited and at their convenience were posed and photographed in the position which they now occupy in the painting.

Additional content includes a call for agents to sell *Sketches of the Life of Abraham Lincoln* (1865) by Isaac N. Arnold; eleven quotes "of eminent men"; a newspaper review of the painting; and subscription terms for the forthcoming engraving, which cost from \$15 for "prints" (i.e., the standard issue), to \$60 for India proofs and \$100 for signed, limited edition (artist proofs), as well as the promise that subscribers would receive a "beautiful engraved and Photographic Key, to the engraving."

John Badger Bachelder (1825–1894) was a portrait and landscape painter born in Gilmanton, New Hampshire. After spending several years teaching in Pennsylvania, he returned to his home state and set up a studio in Manchester, producing some thirty-five town views between 1854 and 1863, which were published as lithographs. In 1862, Bachelder accompanied the Army of the Potomac to the front, collecting data, making views and maps, and recording the history of the major battles, many of which he witnessed. Bachelder's career as a town view-maker effectively came to an end in 1863, when his interest in the Battle of Gettysburg became all-consuming. He conducted countless interviews with battle participants, produced an important bird's eye view

The Last Hours of Lincoln
KEY



- | | | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 1 Pres. LINCOLN. | 13 Gen. GREESBY. | 25 Gen. TODD. | 37 Col. PELOUSE. |
| 2 Mrs. LINCOLN. | 14 Speaker COLFAX. | 26 Robt LINCOLN. | 38 Maj. HAY. |
| 3 Vice Pres. JOHNSON. | 15 Dr. STONE. | 27 Rev. Dr. GURLEY. | 39 Gen. MEIGS. |
| 4 Maj. RATHBONE. | 16 Surg. Gen. BARNES. | 28 Asst. Sec. FIELD. | 40 Maj. ROCKWELL. |
| 5 Mr. ARNOLD, M. C. | 17 Mrs. Sen. DIXON. | 29 Adj. Gen. HAYNIC. | 41 Es. Gen. FARWELL. |
| 6 P. M. Gen. DENNISON. | 18 Dr. TODD. | 30 Maj. FRENCH. | 42 Judge CARTER. |
| 7 Sec. WELLES. | 19 Asst. Surg. LEALE. | 31 Gen. AUGER. | 43 Mr. ROLLINS, M. C. |
| 8 Att. Gen. SPEED. | 20 Asst. Surg. TATE. | 32 Col. VINCENT. | 44 Gen. MARSTON, M. C. |
| 9 Dr. HALL. | 21 Asst. Sec. OTTO. | 33 Gen. HALLECK. | 45 Mrs. KINNEY. |
| 10 Dr. LEIBERMANN. | 22 Gen. FARNSWORTH, M. C. | 34 Gen. STANTON. | 46 Miss KINNEY. |
| 11 Sec. USHER. | 23 Sen. SUMNER. | 35 Col. RUTHERFORD. | 47 Miss HARRIS. |
| 12 Sec. M'COLLOCH. | 24 Surg. CRANE. | 36 Asst. Sec. ECKERT. | |

*You are cordially invited to call and
examine the great Historical Painting of
"THE LAST HOURS OF LINCOLN"*

*Designed by John B. Bachelder. Painted by
Alonzo Chappell. It will remain on exhibition
but a short time.*

Yours Respectfully
J. B. Bachelder
" PROPRIETOR

of the battle (his *pièce de résistance*) as well as a set of three maps (one for each day of the battle), commissioned a panoramic painting of the battle and toured the country with it, took a leading role in erecting battlefield monuments, organized reunions, wrote both a guide book and a history of the battle, and served as Superintendent of Tablets and Legends for the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association.

OCLC records just three copies, at the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library, Harvard, and University of Rochester.

Item #9270

\$475.00



**DEMOCRATS, CONFLICTED:
1864 PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN LITHOGRAPH
PRINTED IN BOSTON**

3. Baker, Joseph E., del. **Arise Beloved Mother.** Boston: Bufford's Print Publishing House, 1864. Tinted lithograph, 19.625" x 16.25" plus title and margins. **CONDITION:** Very good, occasional wear and light soiling to edges and margins, Japanese tissue repair to .5" tear at lower-right edge; light foxing to verso.

A scarce allegorical print for the 1864 presidential campaign, showing Democratic running-mates George B. McClellan and George H. Pendleton lifting a battered Lady Liberty to her feet, and illustrating their conflicting visions for the end of the Civil War.

Shedding a tear for the injured Nation, Lady Liberty is supported on the left by Pendleton and, on the right, lifted under the arm by McClellan, who holds his saber aloft in a gesture of determination. Lady Liberty bleeds from wounds in both her arms, and holds a snapped sword in her left hand while broken shackles hang from her right wrist. Her crown—and the American flag—are in tatters at her feet. Behind and to the right of McClellan lie the ravages of war—two fallen soldiers and two buildings, one apparently a church, burning in the distance—while on the left, behind Pendleton, a man returns to the plow, the stars and stripes waving serenely in front of the Capitol building in Washington. (In actuality the dome, which was under construction during the war, would not be completed until 1866.)

Three years into the Civil War and facing another presidential election, the Democratic Party was split between those who wished to negotiate a peace settlement with the South (mostly Copperheads from the South and Midwest), and those who favored continuing the war effort. A compromise was reached with the nomination of former Union General George B. McClellan (1878–1881) for President and Ohio Representative George H. Pendleton (1825–1889) for Vice President. McClellan, despite his contempt for Lincoln, vowed to continue the war effort, while Pendleton, a Copperhead, advocated for a settlement with the South. Depicting their conflicting visions for the end of the conflict,

this print unites the candidates through their shared care for Lady Liberty.

The print is signed in the image by Joseph E. Baker (1837–1914), “a lithographer and cartoonist, perhaps best known for his 1860 portrait of Abraham Lincoln drawn after his nomination as the Republican presidential candidate. Baker was born in about 1837 in Bangor, Maine, and moved to Boston by 1857, where he apprenticed at John H. Bufford’s lithographic firm. He became Bufford’s principal illustrator of sheet music. During the Civil War, Baker drew many political cartoons, primarily of the war itself. Baker worked for Bufford until Bufford’s death in 1870, while also working for other Boston firms. For Forbes and Company, Baker drew many playbills and advertisements. He eventually joined the firm of Armstrong & Company. He remained active until 1888 and died in Danvers, Massachusetts in 1914” (“Joseph E. Baker”).

John Henry Bufford (1810–1870) was born in Portsmouth, New Hampshire and in 1829—as lithography was gaining a place in American commercial printing—apprenticed as a lithographer with the Pendleton firm in Boston. In 1835 Bufford started his own firm in New York, printing book illustrations, sheet music covers, city views, and copies of popular artworks. He also produced prints depicting disastrous fires, and worked as an artist for the Endicott and Currier firms in New York. Upon returning to Boston in 1840, he, his brother-in-law B. W. Thayer, and John E. Moody bought out the Pendleton establishment (owned by Thomas Moore since 1836), and founded B. W. Thayer & Co. Bufford worked as the primary artist and general manager of the new company, which became one of the first color lithographers in the U.S., producing work from several stones as early as 1843 or 1844. When Thayer left the company in 1845, the firm became J. H. Bufford & Co., one of the most important lithographers in antebellum America. Bufford’s work encompassed city views, posters, book illustrations, sheet music covers, and prints for framing. Early in their careers, both Winslow Homer and Francis D’Avignon worked for Bufford. In 1865, Bufford’s sons Frank and John Henry Jr. became partners in his company. Following their father’s death in 1870, the brothers continued operating the firm until the early 1900s.

OCLC records just two holdings, at AAS and UC Santa Barbara.

A rare and curious campaign print from the contentious presidential election of 1864.

REFERENCES: “Joseph E. Baker” at Politics in Graphic Detail by the Historical Society of Pennsylvania online.

Item #9400

\$2,500.00



Arise Beloved Mother

**"I AM IN THE MINES AS POOR AS EVER":
A FORTY-NINER ON HIS VOYAGE TO
CALIFORNIA AND HIS FIRST MONTHS THERE**

4. Belknap, Isaac B. [Autograph letter, signed, to his "most respected friend Francis" recounting his voyage to California and reporting on his experiences in the California gold fields.] Rose's Bar, Yuba River, North Mines, [California], 9 June 1850. 7 pp. in ink on 2 loose blue bifolium leaves, 10" x 8". CONDITION: Very good, light stains, separations along old horizontal folds with affect to part of 1 word on p. 7.

A miner's lengthy letter on his voyage to California and his first few months after arriving, including an extensive description of San Francisco's gambling houses.

June 9th. 1850.
Rose's Bar, Yuba River, North Mines.

Most Respected Friend Francis,

I was most happy to find by your long letter that you had not forgotten me; I had not forgotten you, and commenced a letter to you a few weeks before we arrived in San Francisco, but was dissatisfied with it and did not find time to write another, during the bustle consequent on entering port, settling up, and preparing for the mines, your Epistle found me in good health, and just such a situation as you pictured in your letter. I am in the mines, as poor as ever, for the digging season does not come on till July. I have managed to pay my way this far by day labor, wages \$8 per day of 8 hours. Cousin William Carpenter & Mrs. Leonard Walker are my nearest neighbors, and we enjoy ourselves after a fashion.

According to your request I will give you a history of my adventures, since leaving you, we certainly had a touch of Fall Ague, the first night in Providence River, and it was the hardest that we have experienced at any time. The anchors dragged some distance. This was recollect on the night of Oct 29th, the next day about 10 o'clock, the Massasoit came down and towed us to Warwick Neck, bringing John Brown. He kept on with us till we drew near the mouth of the bay and was landed by the pilot, who took leave of us there... The schooner Curfew came out... we never saw her again. She went to the Sandwich Islands, but has arrived in San Francisco by this time. We supposed that the Rio left the bay the same day but we beat her into San Francisco by 30 days. I with many others of the company were taken seasick this afternoon, and continued so for the remainder of the week. All I know about what took place is that we were in a storm with rain... Of all sickness, seasickness is the worst that I ever experienced... you cannot image the utter misery... everybody either laughs at you, or are sick themselves.

Noting that he has already received a letter from his friend Francis, Belknap writes that he has not replied until now due to "the bustle consequent on entering port [of San Francisco], settling up, and preparing for the mines." He comments: "I am in the mines as poor as ever, for the digging season does not come on till July. I have managed to pay my way this far by day labor, wages \$8 per day of 8 hours. Cousin William Carpenter & Mrs. Leonard Walker are my nearest neighbors, and we enjoy ourselves after a fashion."

He offers his friend a detailed account of his "adventures, since leaving you," beginning with his difficult departure from Providence, Rhode Island in late October 1849:

The first night in Providence River... was the hardest that we have experienced at any time. The anchors dragged some distance. This you recollect was the night of Oct. 29th ... The *Massasoit* came down and towed us to Warwick Neck, bringing *John Brown*. He kept on with us till we drew near the mouth of the bay and was landed by the pilot, who took leave of us there... The schooner *Curfew* came out... we never saw her again. She went to the Sandwich Islands, but has arrived in San Francisco by this time. We supposed that the *Rio* left the bay the same day but we beat her into San Francisco by 30 days. I with many others of the company were taken seasick this afternoon, and continued so for the remainder of the week. All I know about what took place is that we were in a storm with rain... Of all sickness, seasickness is the worst that I ever experienced... you cannot image the utter misery... everybody either laughs at you, or are sick themselves.

During the month of November, they see multiple California-born ships, a whaler ("6 months out, with only 100 barrels of oil"), as well as schools of porpoises, whales, and "flying fish." On November 26th, "we spoke an English vessel the *Prince Charlie*... the Captain thought him a slaver from the coast of Guinea," and he describes how the night of November 28th "laid the foundation of many... quarrels in after times, and much hard feeling between the passengers, and Captain and crew." On December 12th, they reached Brazil: "We raised land, Cape Frio... and on the next morning we entered the port of Rio de Janeiro, and anchored along the *Midas*... This harbor is the most capacious harbor in the world excepting that of San Francisco." He describes Rio de Janeiro at length, including its port, buildings, streets, "half naked negro slaves," fruit, and the Emperor's botanical garden.

They leave Brazil on December 18th. Soon after they see a hermaphrodite brig, which they scare off, the crew “probably thinking us a pirate as our decks were crowded and we wore black.” On Christmas, they killed their pigs and “feasted on fresh pork.” Belknap devotes several passages to the glory of sunsets (“sank to rest like an Oriental monarch amid crimson, purple and gold”) and other beauties of nature as experienced at sea.

On January 12th, 1850, they reach the island of St. Sebastian “at the mouth of the Magellan Straits,” and on the 16th they pass Cape Horn (“the next day, we just had a glimpse of that...feared place”). They enter the port of Talcahuano, Chile, on the 26th, which Belknap describes briefly. They leave on February 2nd. At this juncture in the letter he states that he has thus far relied on his partner’s journal “for dates and incidents.” On March 27th, the ship enters San Francisco Harbor, where there are over 250 ships, and strikes a rock as well as a few other vessels, but no significant damage results. The passage from Providence to San Francisco took them 147 days, with ten days spent in port.

In one of the more colorful passages, Belknap offers a detailed account of San Francisco’s gambling houses:

San Francisco is a curious place, made up of wooden, cloth, iron...houses, with very few handsome buildings. The streets are impaired, with wooden sidewalks or none at all. The principal place is Portsmouth Square, which is bounded on one side by a row of large wooden buildings called the El Dorado, Empire, Exchange, Bella Union &c, which are famous gambling houses. The evening is the time to visit them. Then they are brilliantly lighted up, have bands of music playing, hung around with beautiful pictures, some very voluptuous, [such] as the Greek slave, Venus rising from the sea, the Graces, perfectly nude, but splendidly painted. There are very long rows of tables each tenanted by two gamblers and their decoys, and piles of silver and gold. The game principally played is called Monte and played with Spanish cards, but you can find places to bet on roulette, wheel of fortune...craps, dice &c. Women keep some of the tables. I saw lumps of gold...from an ounce to 5 pounds on their tables, and they are well patronized too, evening, and Sundays they are crowded with victims, gambling, drinking, licentiousness, are openly practiced here. The strong arm of the law does nothing as yet to restrain them but I hope it will soon.

Belknap eventually makes his way to the mines, writing that from April 16th to 18th “I was going up the Sacramento to river, and the 24th, saw me safely landed in Roses Bar, with all my traps, and my partner, who is one of your Providence clerks, J. William Vincent. I have not done much of anything at gold

digging yet, but am waiting for the river to go down.”

Before closing the letter with a discussion of various personal matters, he offers an overview of his hopes and prospects in California and also lists commodity prices:

If one comes to California, they must suffer many privations, risk life & health, pay high for everything, if sick suffer for the want of good care, and proper food, must work like a slave under a burning sun to get their gold, and stand a change of not getting much there, be idle half the year, waiting for the gold digging season. I have not suffered enough yet to hurt me. It has done me good. I am weller & stronger than I ever was before, and can endure a days work in a hot sun...I don’t think that California will use me up. I advise nobody to come here, but tell them the case, and let them do as they are inclined. Now [that] I am here I would not be at home, because I hope to get something for myself. I should be perfectly willing to go home next fall if I had my ‘pile’ made. I do not like the country. It is barren, hilly, stony, mountainous, and parched...Now the grass is...burned and dead... The prices of things here will sound curious to you: flour 30 cts per lb., potatoes from 20 to 50, beans 30, pork 50, beef fresh 40, salt 45, butter 1.50, cheese 100, pickles 2.50 per qt., molasses 100, vinegar 75, &c. Farther up the river things are higher as flour \$200 per barrel.

Internal evidence suggests that Isaac B. Belknap was from Rhode Island, although we have been unable to trace him to a town in his native state via Google or Newspapers.com.

“Gold was first discovered on the Yuba River in 1848 at Rose Bar. John Rose arrived in July, and by fall he’d started a store, hence the name of the town, which by 1850 had grown to 2000 men. High water in 1849 forced the miners farther back into the ravines, which they came to realize held more gold than did the river. As the miners worked the ravines behind Rose Bar the town began to be buried beneath the tons of rock and gravel from the hydraulic mines, and by the 1870s the town had been abandoned and lay under many feet of gravel” (“Rose Bar”).

A rich letter by a Rhode Island forty-niner recording his voyage to California and his impressions of San Francisco and the gold fields.

REFERENCES: “Rose Bar” at Excelsior Project online.

Item #9005

\$3,500.00

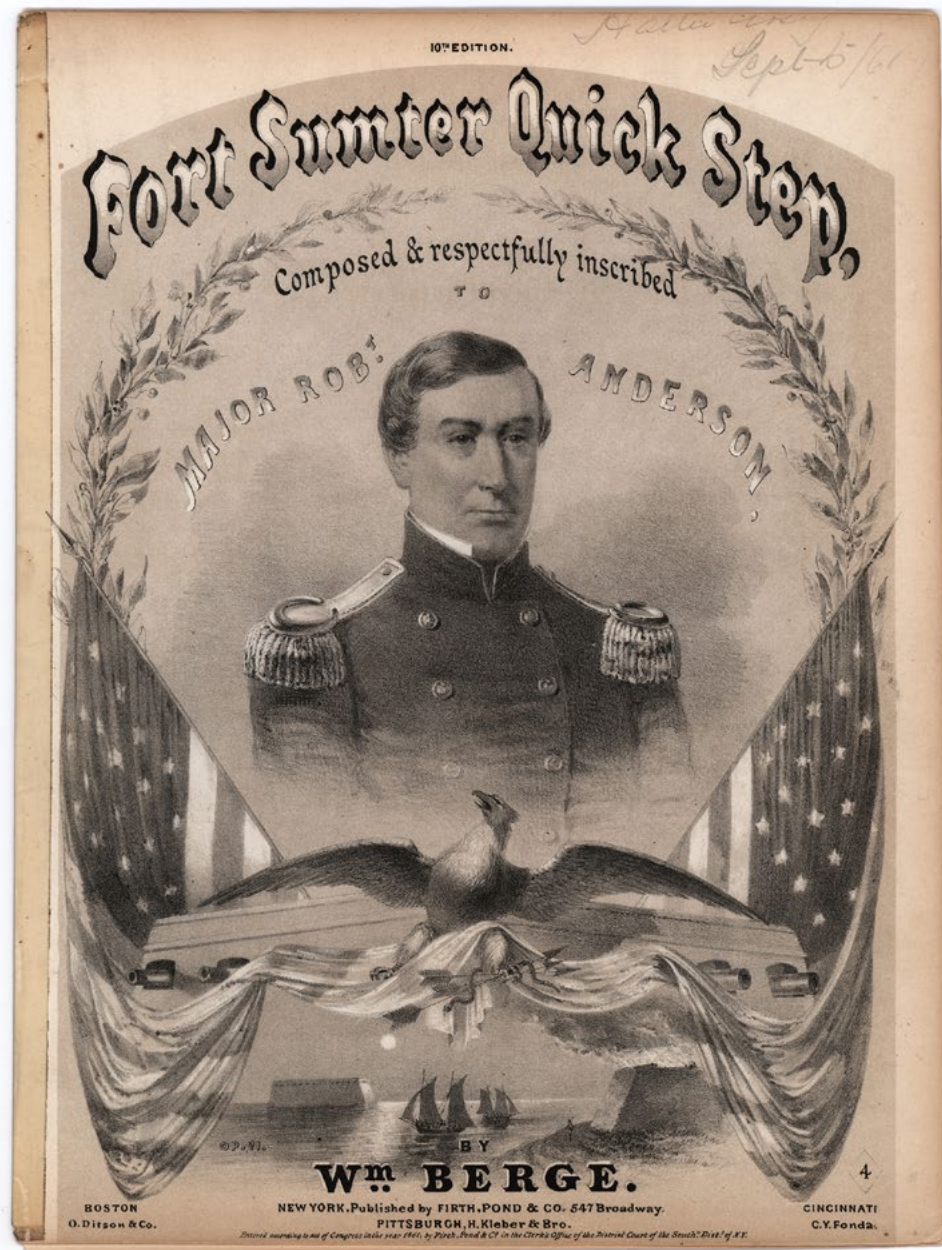
CIVIL WAR SHEET MUSIC
CELEBRATING MAJOR ROBERT ANDERSON

5. Berge, Wm. Fort Sumter Quick Step, Composed & respectfully dedicated to Major Robt. Anderson. New York: Published by Firth, Pond & Co., 547 Broadway; Pittsburgh: H. Kleber & Bro.; Cincinnati: C.Y. Fonda; Boston: O. Ditson & Co., 1861. Folio (13.375" x 10"), original lithographic wrappers. 7 pp., incl. title page. Pencil annotation at upper-right corner of front wrapper. CONDITION: Very good, later tape repair to wrapper hinge.

The stated tenth edition of this quickstep dedicated to Major Robert Anderson, the commander of Fort Sumter when it was attacked by Confederates, with a fine lithographic portrait of Anderson on the title page situated above two American flags, an eagle and serpent, and a moonlit view of the Fort.

This popular piece of sheet music was published in the same year as the attack, and probably first appeared within a few months, when the celebration of Anderson was at its height. Soon after the Christmas Day preceding the Battle, Anderson led his men to Fort Sumter on a moonlit night and raised the thirty-three star U.S. flag over the fort the next day. Beginning on April 14th, 1861, Anderson bravely led the Union defense against the Confederacy's brutal thirty-four hour bombardment. Having held out as long as possible and foreseeing the inevitable as the Fort burned, Anderson surrendered and ordered his remaining troops to evacuate. In spite of their defeat, "upon emerging from Fort Sumter, Anderson found himself a national hero...an estimated 100,000 people gathered in Manhattan's Union Square...to salute the 33-star flag he had rescued from the fort after its surrender. The man and the flag then went on tour...recruiting military volunteers...for the war effort" ("Robert Anderson"). In addition to their conventional patriotic function, the flags that appear in the cover illustration are probably meant to evoke the famous Fort Sumter flag, although the number of stars differs.

Firth, Pond, & Company were prominent publishers of sheet music, and sold pianos, flutes, and guitars in New York from the 1830s through the late 1860s. John Firth (1789-1864) was born in England and relocated to the United States in 1810 to serve in the military, where he met future business partner William Hall (1796-1873). Following the War of 1812, both were employed by New York flute maker and sheet music publisher Edward Riley. They left the Riley workshop by 1820, and established Firth & Hall a year later. In 1833 they met Albany-born Sylvanus Pond (1792-1871) and the company became Firth, Hall, & Pond, after which it "experienced much success in music publishing, retailing, and manufacture of musical instruments" and became the exclusive publisher of "the father of American music," Stephen Foster ("Musical Legacy"). Hall left the business in the late 1840s, and it continued successfully until 1867, when it was bought by the Oliver Ditson Company of Boston.



METAMORPHIC MEMENTO
OF FRANKLIN'S BIRTHPLACE

6. Birth Place of Franklin, in Milk St. Jan. 6 1705-6. O. S. as Reproduced at the Fair of The Boston Young Men's Christian association Decr. 25, 1858. Boston: J. H. Bufford's Lith., [ca. 1858]. Metamorphic lithograph, 7" x 5.5" plus margins. CONDITION: Very good, light stains.

A delightful metamorphic image of Benjamin Franklin's birthplace, whose facade opens to reveal three figures seated at the hearth—evidently Franklin's mother, one of his sisters, and Franklin himself studying a book. A bedroom on the second floor is revealed as well. As indicated by the title, this print depicts a model of the Milk Street house that was exhibited at a "Young Men's Christian Association" fair, where it was likely distributed as a souvenir.

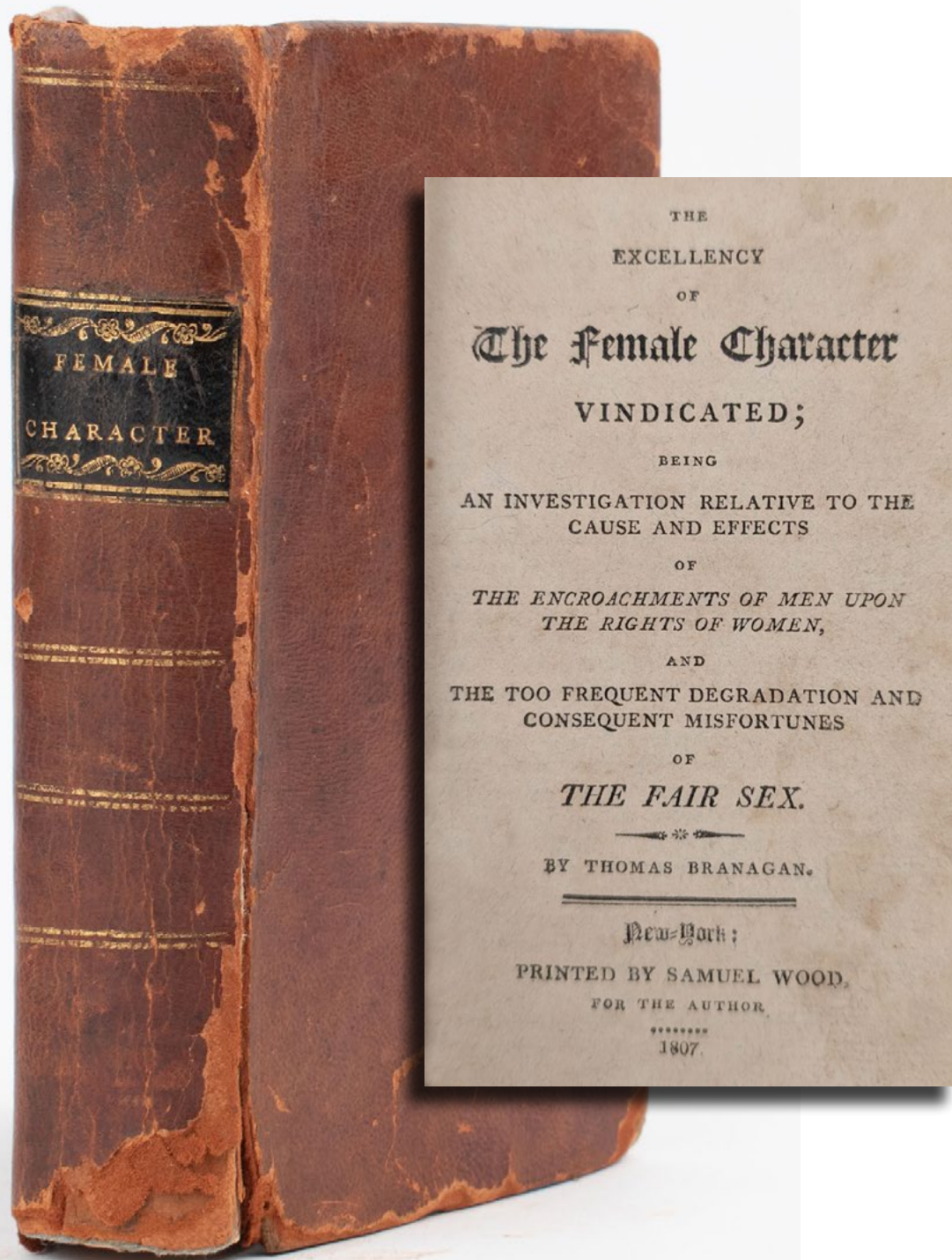
Item #9544

\$575.00



BIRTH PLACE OF FRANKLIN, IN MILK ST. JAN. 6 1705-6. O. S.
as reproduced. at the Fair of
The Boston Young Men's Christian association Decr. 25, 1858.





SLAVE TRADER TURNED
ABOLITIONIST AND PREACHER
VINDICATES FEMALE VIRTUE

7. Branagan, Thomas. *The Excellency of the Female Character Vindicated; being an investigation relative to the cause and effects of the encroachments of men upon the rights of women, and the too frequent degradation and consequent misfortunes of the fair sex.* New York: Printed by Samuel Wood, for the author, 1807. 24mo, full original calf, gilt title label at spine. Frontis., xii, 308 pp. Early ownership inscription on blank side of frontis.: "Samuel Nyes Book December 1 1807." Error in pagination: p. 293, 294 misnumbered 294, 293. CONDITION: Covers good, extremities rubbed with loss to leather at foot of spine and hinge; contents very good.

First edition of this defense of female intelligence and virtue by an Irish-born slave trader and overseer turned abolitionist, Methodist preacher, and author. Branagan wrote prolifically on a range of subjects, and his works had "tremendous influence" (Dumond, p. 80). This volume aims "to inform the mind and establish the virtue of women; to erect ramparts in order to stop seduction in its mad, and too successful career; shut the floodgates of temptation which modern fashions have opened; shelter female innocence from the innovations of libertinism; and, finally, nurture the smallest bud of their juvenile virtue to its full blossom, and thereby promote individual tranquility, domestic felicity, national prosperity, and the honour and happiness of posterity."

REFERENCES: Shaw 12201.

Item #9385

\$750.00

8. Brownell, Frank E. Hershey Music Hall Thursday, April 15, Frank E. Brownell will deliver a highly interesting and instructive lecture on the Life, Character and Patriotic service of Col. E. E. Ellsworth... Chicago: The Jonathan B. Jeffery Printing House, Evening Journal Building, [ca. 1880]. Broadside, 13.75" x 5", on yellow paper. CONDITION: Good, two separations at folds repaired on verso with document repair tape, small loss along one fold, but no effect on text, slight loss to margin at upper left.

An apparently unrecorded broadside for a lecture delivered by a Union veteran who avenged the killer of the first slain Union serviceman of the Civil War.

In May 1861, private Frank E. Brownell of the 11th Fire Zouaves arrived in Alexandria, Virginia. After the commander of the regiment, Col. Elmer E. Ellsworth, was killed while trying to take down a rebel flag, Brownell killed the man who killed Ellsworth. Ellsworth was the first Union officer killed in the war and soon became a martyr in the north. Ellsworth had been a friend of Abraham Lincoln—having studied in Lincoln's law office in Illinois before Lincoln became president. Brownell also became a hero for his actions and was given a commission in the Regular Army. He served as an officer for two years before retiring in 1863, and in 1877, he received the Medal of Honor.

Delivered for the benefit of the Chicago Union Veteran Club, this lecture by Capt. Brownell covered "the thrilling circumstances of the death of this darling favorite of the American people." Emphasizing Ellsworth's connection to Chicago, the text reads in part:

Chicago contributed this brilliant young soldier to the great cause in which he so early gave out his life, and has always jealously revered and felt an ardent pride in his memory. It was while a resident of Chicago that he first drew the attention of the nation upon him by military genius, and while yet barely 22 years of age. And beside from historical interest connected with his brief but brilliant military career, Captain Brownell, known as his avenger, has carefully prepared from the diary and personal papers of Col. Ellsworth a sketch of his true private character, and which stamps the young patriot-martyr as the Chevalier Bayard or Philip Sidney of the republic. No young man can hear the story of Col. Ellsworth's inner life but will be made stronger and better thereby; and his rise coming as it did through his own unaided and almost (to the last) wholly unappreciated effort forms a striking example of the results of untiring industry and indomitable perseverance.

Brownell was to wear the uniform of the "famous New York Fire Zouaves, worn by him at the time of Col. Ellsworth's Death," and Hon. Emory A. Storrs was to introduce him. Two testimonials are included:

I have never been so revolutionized as to my conception of a man's character as I have been respecting Col. Ellsworth. Mr. Brownell has original documents; Ellsworth's Journal, and other data that prove that Ellsworth's character and life are even starting in their exceptional excellence. Mr. Brownell has a lecture on the topic, and will deliver it for half a dozen good reasons and aims. My Dear Mr. Brownell: I am more than glad that we are to have from you, a lecture on the life of Col. Ellsworth. I am sure that a recital of his hardships, his self-denials, and his many manly and soldierly qualities, will be of great value to our young men.

Multiple Chicago addresses are listed for buying tickets (which cost 50 cents), including those of a music company and a library.

No copies recorded in OCLC.

REFERENCES: Lange, Katie. "Medal of Honor Monday: Army 1st Lt. Francis Brownell" (2023) at U.S. Department of Defense online.

Item #9454

\$650.00

Hershey Music Hall

Thursday, April 15,

FRANK E. BROWNELL

Will deliver a highly interesting and instructive lecture on the

Life, Character and Patriotic

SERVICES OF

**COL. E. E.
ELLSWORTH**

Including the thrilling circumstances of the death of this darling favorite of the American People. Under the auspices and for the benefit of the CHICAGO

Union Veteran Club

Chicago contributed this brilliant young soldier to the great cause in which he so early gave out his life, and has always jealously revered and felt an ardent pride in his memory. It was while a resident of Chicago that he first drew the attention of the nation upon him by his transcendent military genius, and while yet barely 22 years of age. And beside from historical interest connected with his brief but brilliant military career, Captain Brownell, known as his avenger, has carefully prepared from the diary and personal papers of Col. Ellsworth a sketch of his true private character, and which stamps the young patriot-martyr as the Chevalier Bayard or Philip Sidney of the republic. No young man can hear the story of Col. Ellsworth's inner life but will be made stronger and better thereby; and his rise, coming as it did through his own unaided and almost (to the last) wholly unappreciated effort, forms a striking example of the results of untiring industry and indomitable perseverance.

EXTRACTS:

I have never been so revolutionized as to my conception of a man's character, as I have been respecting Col. Ellsworth. Mr. Brownell has original documents; Ellsworth's Journal, and other data that prove that Ellsworth's character and life are even starting in their exceptional excellence.

Mr. Brownell has a lecture on the topic, and will deliver it for half a dozen good reasons and aims. I wish you would give him a little line, and satisfy yourselves that you can afford both the time and aid to a good cause.

Yours truly,

ARTHUR EDWARDS,
Editor Northwestern Christian Advocate

MY DEAR MR. BROWNELL:
I am more than glad that we are to have from you, a lecture on the life of Col. Ellsworth. I am sure that a recital of his hardships, his self-denials, and his many manly and soldierly qualities, will be of great value to our young men.

Affectionately,

Chicago, April 14, 1880.

H. W. THOMAS.

By special request, Capt. Brownell will wear the Uniform of the Famous New York Fire Zouaves, worn by him at the time of Col. Ellsworth's Death.

Hon. Emory A. Storrs has kindly consented to introduce Capt. Brownell in a few appropriate remarks.

TICKETS, 50 CTS.

FOR SALE AT

Jansen, McClurg & Co., 117 and 119 State St.; West Side Library, 289 West Madison St.; The Chicago Music Company, 152 State St.

The JNO. B. JEFFERY Printing House, Evening Journal Building, Chicago.

MANUSCRIPT MINSTREL SONGS
PERFORMED BY "THE GREAT 'CARROLL FAMILY'"

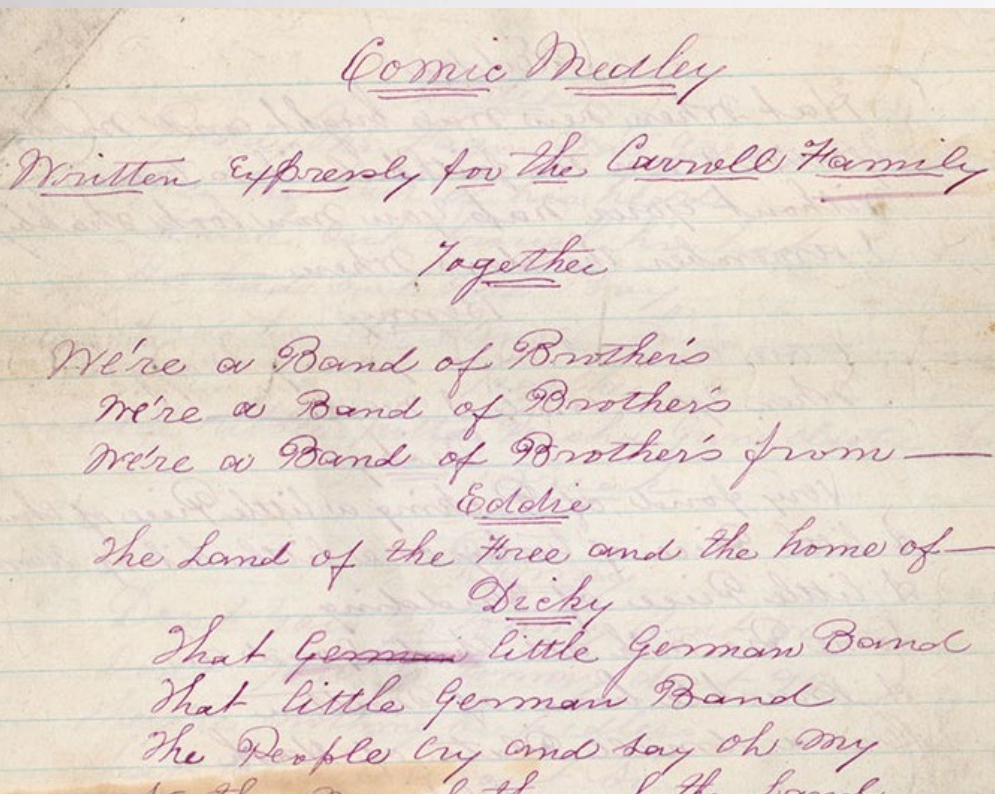


9. Carroll, Richard M. "Dick"; Edwin H. Carroll; H. J. C.; Augustus Phillips, et al.; Richard M. Carroll, compiler[?]. [Group of nine manuscript minstrel songs and one dramatic sketch written by or for the Carroll Family.] New York City, Chicago, Illinois, 1867–1883. 26.25 pp. in ink and pencil on 12 leaves (approx. 9.75" x 7.5" to 14" x 8.5"). CONDITION: Overall good, staining, occasional separations along old folds, losses to several words of *My Mother Made Buttermilk* and *I used to peddle it*.

A fascinating lot of nine manuscript minstrel songs and a dramatic sketch from the working papers of prominent and prolific performer R. M. "Dick" Carroll and his family troupe, which included his three sons, Dick Jr., Bennie, and Edwin.

Born in New York City, Richard M. "Dick" Carroll (b. 1832) was first known in the minstrel world as "Master Marks." According to Edward Le Roy Rice (*Monarchs of Minstrelsy*, 1911) he probably had "the greatest number of years of theatrical service of any one in minstrelsy." Carroll made his professional debut around 1845 in a circus at the Bowery Amphitheatre in New York City, and shortly thereafter performed in blackface at the Bowery Theatre with "Daddy" Rice in *Bone Squash*. In 1846 he played a minstrel part in Charley White's Company in New York and continued to work with White for multiple seasons. In 1854 he performed with Buckley's Serenaders in New York and in 1858 with Sniffen's Campbell Minstrels. In 1859, Carroll started performing with Morris Bros., Pell, and Trowbridge's Minstrels in Boston, "where he became a great favorite, remaining about three years" (Rice, p. 80). Over his long career he also played with Kelly and Leon's. In the 1870s he began performing with his sons, Dick Jr. (i.e., Richard F. Carroll), Edwin (d. 1905), and Bennie (d. 1877). In 1878, he opened Carroll's Comique in Brooklyn and soon after began an engagement, with his sons, in Cotton and Wagner's Minstrels. Carroll and John Queen were the first to do a double clog dance, in about 1862.

Each manuscript included here is listed and described below. One song (*Ill Wait for de Music*) is credited to R. M. Carroll and the dramatic sketch ("McFadden—Mahoneys") to Edwin H. Carroll. Two other songs, *Comic Medley*. *Written expressly for the Carroll Family* and *Thorax Effusions*, contain parts written for Carroll's three children, Dick, Eddie, and Benny. Some of the manuscripts include stage and performance directives such as "Repeat," "Chorus," "Music," "Spoken," "Dances stop jig," "Dance & bus," "Bennie reeling Dick by the arm," and "Encore." Many of the verses are written in rhyming couplets and also in satirical "African American" or Irish dialect. Only five of the songs are credited to an author, two of which—*Comic Medley* and *Con Donohue*—were written expressly for R. M. Carroll. One of these was composed by Augustus "Gus" Phillips who was a black-face comedian and is known to have played Uncle Tom in *Uncle Tom's Cabin* in 1906 (as part of Spooner Stock Co.), and Othello around the same time.



CONTENTS

P. Comic Medley. Written expressly for the Carroll Family. 3 pp. on a single leaf. Credited to "P." in Chicago, Illinois, on January 30th, 1873. Written for the characters Dicky, Eddie, and Benny. Extract: "**Together** We're a band of brother's...from **Eddie** The Land of the free and the home of— / **Dicky** That little German Band / That little German Band / The people cry and say oh my / As they march through the Land."

Phillips, Gus. **Con Donohue. Air—Tommy Dodd.** 2 pp. on 2 leaves sewn together at top. Docketed on verso of second leaf: "Written for and presented to my friend Dick Carroll with the best wishes and kindest regards of Oofy Gooft." Additional note in another hand below docketing indicating that "Oofy Gooft" is an alias of Gus Phillips and that Con Donohue is "good end song." *Con Donohue* appears to be based on the historical individual, Cornelius "Con" Donohue (1841–1889). The songsheet's opening lines are as follows: "Me name it is Con Donohue / I was born in Ballin o' fad sirs, / Jusht look at me, and you will see / A tight young Irish lad sirs, / Me mother's name was Fogarty / That was her maiden name / But me Father was a Donohue / Faux mine is jusht the same."

Daniel O'Connell. 1.25 pp. on a single leaf. Docketed "Daniel O'Connell" on the verso. Daniel O'Connell (1775–1847) was a Lord Mayor of Dublin. Extract: "I quickly addressed this fair damsel / My jewel come tell me your name / For it's really I know your a stranger / Or I should not have asked you the same / I am a daughter to Daniel O'Connell / From England I lately sailed o'er."

End song. Run N— Run. 3 pp. on a single leaf. Extract: "De sun am set dis n— am free / De colored gals he goes to see / I heard a voice cry run dad fetch you / Run n— run the policeman catch you / **Chorus** Run n— run de police catch you."

Carroll, R. M. "**Ill Wait for de Music**" written by R. M. Carroll. Feb. 28th 1867. 1 p. on a single leaf. Extract: "I have come on this occasion to sing and dance for you / A song and dance I wrote it. You can bet your life its new...I'll wait for de music I golly twill make me squeal / Keep your eyes upon the white folks and I'll dance for you my reel."

Carroll, Edwin H. **McFadden—Mahoneys.** New York City, February 10th, 1883. 2 pp. on a single leaf. Docketed on verso. Manuscript dramatic sketch with heading reading "Reappearance after an extended absence of over a year and the first production of a new character addition, entitled the 'McFadden—Mahoneys.'" The characters are four members of the McFadden- Mahoney

family: Honora, Teddy, Morty, and Lutheran[?] McFadden-Mahoney. The 1.5 page "argument" begins "In the Winter of 1879 the McFaddens were resident New Yorkers and in their modest home struggled along. The father and mother fought hard against fate...until finally a stroke of good fortune and the ballot box sent the father into the aldermanic body of city fathers. Only after a most desperate and prolonged struggle against poverty did he at last find himself and family far from the portals of the poor house..."

H. J. C. **My Mother Made Buttermilk and I used to peddle it.** 2 pp. on a single leaf. Extract: "FaithI was just raised up in sweet ould Killainy / Liked by the girls for my bothering Clarney O. / I had a fortune the divil did meddle it / Arrah me mother made buttermilk an I used to peddle it. **Chorus** Fal de ral &c. / I had a fortune the divil did meddle it / Fal de ral &c. / My mother made buttermilk an I used to peddle it." A note on page 2 reads: "You can sing this to the same air of my father sold charcoal, or have your director put an air to it. Set it to music with regard and to dress dress it as you like I shall do it in a plain suit of Breeches Swallow tailed coat &c."

Supple Sick. 1 p. on a single leaf. Extract: "I shall become a citizen of dem United States / And deer enemies of dat country so help me I will hate / Three cheers for General Washington who make dem red coats kneel."

Thorax Effusions. 6 pp. on 2 loose leaves. Written for Bennie, Dick, and Eddie. Extract: "Bennie (pulling Dicky by the arm) / Come where my love lies dreaming, / Dreaming the happy hours away / In visions brightly beaming. Dick Happy little Dutchmans me / Just so gay what gay can be / Always happy light and free / Keep your seats and look at..."

White Wash Joe. 2 pp. on a single leaf. Extract: "Oh my name is white wash Joe / And I'll have you all to know / Ise an artist wid my brush by profession / And de boys day do ask to see me use de brush / For ebry job I does to perfection."

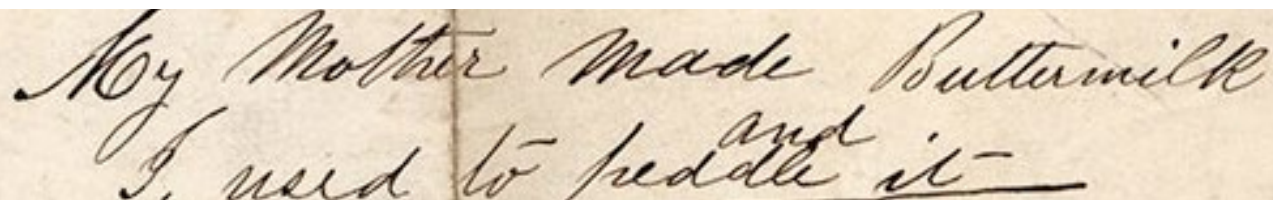
We have searched passages from all of these songs on the web and have found only a variant of "Daniel O'Connell" under the title "Ireland's Green Shore." No trace of *McFadden–Mahoneys* in OCLC or elsewhere. It seems likely that at least some of the material offered here is otherwise unknown.

A rare survival of nineteenth century minstrelsy meriting further research.

REFERENCES: Rice, Edward Le Roy. *Monarchs of Minstrelsy, from "Daddy" Rice to Date* (New York: Kenny Publishing Co., 1911).

Item #9428

\$1,500.00



My Mother Made Buttermilk
I used to peddle it

**"BOYS WILL NOT BE PERMITTED TO...SPIT ON THE FLOOR":
LIBRARY CATALOG & GUIDE FOR MECHANICS & TRADESMEN**

Edw. Harding
~~*Samuel H. Jackson*~~
A
Folio 443
CATALOGUE OF THE BOOKS

APPRENTICES' LIBRARY.

APRIL, 1839.

"Those books are the most valuable that set our thinking faculties
in the fullest operation."—LACON.

NEW YORK :
PRINTED BY WILLIAM E. DEAN, 2 ANN STREET.
1839.

10. **Catalogue of the Books in the Apprentice's Library.** April, 1839. New York: Printed by William E. Dean, 2 Ann Street, 1839. 8vo (7.75" x 4.625"), cloth-backed brown paper over boards. 126 pp. Early ownership inscriptions at top of title page: "Edwd Harding : Samuel H Jackson [crossed out] : Folio 443." CONDITION: Wear and rubbing to covers, cracks and splits to cloth at spine, text block separating from binding; contents good, light foxing.

A scarce catalog of New York City's second-oldest library, founded by the General Society of Mechanics & Tradesmen, with early ownership inscriptions and annotations by two readers with wide-ranging tastes in poetry, history, biography, philosophy, physiology, and fiction.

The General Society of Mechanics & Tradesmen was founded in 1785 by a group of twenty-two men who gathered at Walter Heyer's Tavern on Pine Street. The Society admitted, among practitioners of other trades, ironworkers, bricklayers, barrel makers, "hatters, potters, tallow chandlers, sail-makers, coach-makers, cutlers, pewterers, skimmers, bolters and hairdressers" (*Almanac for New Yorkers*, p. 93). The Library for Apprentices (as well as a school, which later became the Mechanics' Institute) was founded in 1820 with money and books donated by Society members. This volume is the result of the Society's first effort

to remodel the Catalogue, which has heretofore been merely a list of the names of the books, given in a very concise manner, and unaccompanied by any statement or explanation of their contents. It was believed that by giving the titles more at length, the readers would be enabled to form some probably conjecture as to their character and contents, and thus, perhaps, be induced to select those of the most useful description...The principal aim has been to make such a catalogue, as, being free from intricacy, would be best adapted to young and inexperienced readers, while at the same time it afforded them the greatest degree of information compatible with a moderate amount of expense. (Preface)

The library was open every day but Sunday from six to nine in the evening—after apprentices' working hours—and its young patrons were required to bring a letter of reference, have clean hands ("the Librarian is particularly directed, to withhold books from any boy...with dirty hands"), refrain from spitting, smoking, wearing hats, and damaging furniture inside, and return their books on time to avoid fines. Following the "Preface," "Regulations," and the subject index is an "Explanation Of the manner in which the Catalogue is to be used."

The original owners of this volume—one Samuel H. Jackson, followed by Edward Harding—were particularly fond of James Fennimore Cooper, William Cowper, John Milton, and Sir Walter Scott, having checked out most if not all of their works. Check marks also appear by an *Introduction to Newtonian philosophy* by Dr. Gravesend; M. J. A. Cahptal's *Elements of Chemistry*; numerous works by Byron; Boswell's *Life of Samuel Johnson*; Frederick Accum "on gas lights" (probably his *Practical Treatise on Gas-light*), and many more.

Intended to provide educational and literary resources to apprentices and young tradesmen, the Apprentices' Library "marked a pivotal advancement in making education and knowledge accessible, especially for working-class youth" and became an important cultural, intellectual, and social hub ("1800-1840 NYC"). It also became an influential example for public education and public library systems in New York and beyond. Two years before the publication of this catalog, a lecture series was established at the library which, still active today, featured such greats as Rear-Admiral Robert E. Peary, Ralph Waldo Emerson, and Henry Ward Beecher.

OCLC records only three holdings, at AAS, Winterthur, and NYPL.

A scarce volume marking the first attempt of the General Society of Mechanics & Tradesmen to make the holdings of its now famous library appealing and accessible to the city's working-class youth.

REFERENCES: Sabin 54094. *Almanac for New Yorkers : 1938...Compiled by the Workers of the Federal Writers' Project of the Works Progress Administration in the City of New York* (New York: Modern Age Books, 1937).

Item #9395

\$950.00

SCARCE GUIDE BOOK FOR THE GETTYSBURG TOURIST

11. [Danner, Joel Albertus.] *Danner's Pocket Guide Book of the Battle-Field of Gettysburg and History of the battle, With Map.* [Wrapper title.] Gettysburg: [J. A. Danner, ca. 1886]. 16mo (6" x 4.75"), decorative pink wrappers. 16 pp., including a map of the battlefield over two pages, 4.25" x 8.25". Early pencil ownership inscription at upper-right corner of front wrapper: "E.P.W." CONDITION: Very good, faint toning at spine.

A scarce guide for Gettysburg tourists, sold and presumably published by the first museum of the battlefield.

The volume includes a five-page "Sketch of the Battle," followed by Lincoln's Gettysburg Address, a brief account of "Gen Early's Requisition" and the reply he received from David Kendlehart (the original of which "can be seen at Danner's Battle-field Museum"), and descriptions and explanations of numerous "Points of Interest." Railway ads are printed on the inner front and back wrappers, and an ad for W. H. Tipton—"I have been PHOTOGRAPHING THE FIELD from 1863 to the present time"—appears on the outer back wrapper.

The map, oriented with north to the left, extends from Seminary Ridge at the left and Round Top at the right, with Rock Creek running across the top. The town of Gettysburg is shown at center left, adjacent to the railroad, which runs vertically. Positions of Union and Confederate troops are indicated with single- and double-dashed lines, respectively. Various landmarks—the Peach Orchard, Amos House, and Meade's Hdqs, among others—are indicated with black squares, and relief is shown with hachure.

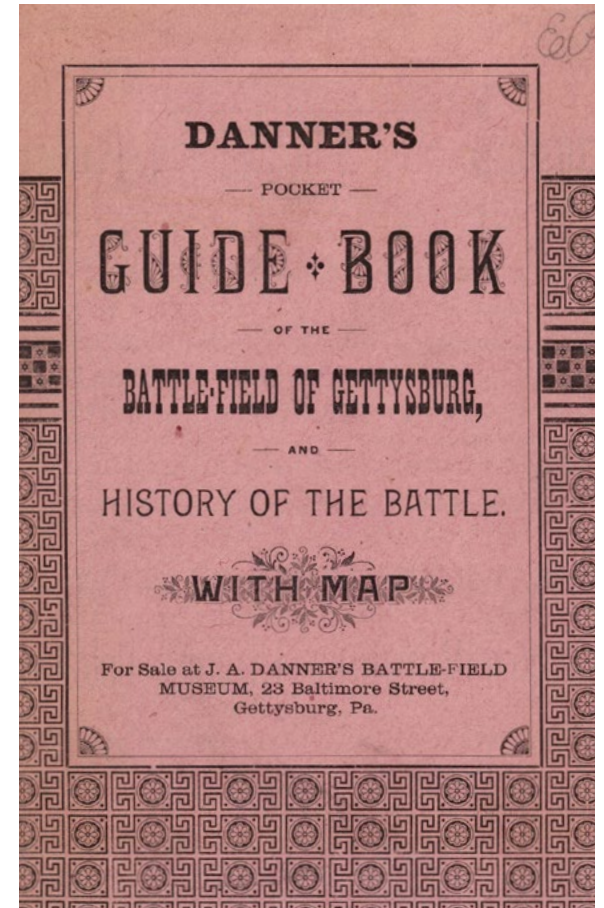
Joel Albertus Danner was a teenager when he witnessed the Battle of Gettysburg, and he afterwards collected objects from the field, selling them at his father's hardware store and ultimately opening his collection to the public—and establishing one of the first Gettysburg museums—in 1865. His establishment operated until 1890, and "was unique in that visitors could actually purchase the displayed objects as souvenirs" (Dean).

OCLC records just two holdings, at the Huntington and the Office of Commonwealth Library.

REFERENCES: Dean, Jessica. "The Danner Museum" at Celebrate Gettysburg online.

Item #9382

\$375.00



DR. KAHN'S MUSEUM



(Incorporated under the Laws of the State of New York.)

—OF— ANATOMY AND MEDICAL SCIENCE!

REBUILT, REMODELLED, ENLARGED

By the addition of 20,000 fresh objects of interest, and

NOW OPEN
TO THE PUBLIC, AT
688 Broadway,

(Nearly opposite the Grand Central Hotel.)

Every visitor to New York should pass an hour or two in examining the
Marvels and Wonders of Nature displayed in this Collection, comprising
OVER FIVE THOUSAND MODELS OF THE HUMAN BODY,
IN HEALTH AND DISEASE.

CURIOSITIES AND MONSTROSITIES!

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE PROGRESS OF LIFE,

Pathological Cases, illustrating Hidden Life Within Life!

The Anatomy of Flowers, Fruits and Vegetables, as well as Birds,
Beasts and Fishes; Models of the Crown Jewels of England,
Mechanical Living and Breathing Figures, &c., &c., &c.

COLLECTED TOGETHER AT A COST OF

A QUARTER OF A MILLION OF DOLLARS!

Hidden Wonders of the World and Beauties of Nature

NOW REVEALED,

SHOWING THE HANDICRAFT OF MAN.

WONDERS OF ACCOUCHMENT!

WONDERS IN OBSTETRICS!

WONDERS IN OSTEOLOGY!

WONDERS OF EMBRYOLOGY!

WONDERS OF COMPARATIVE ANATOMY!

WONDERS OF INCUBATION!

All comprising Wonders of the Human Frame,

SHOWING THAT

WE ARE FEARFULLY AND WONDERFULLY MADE!

Striking unheard of sights never before Exhibited to the Public, comprising
Phenomena almost fabulous in the annals of the world.

Scientific Lectures Daily, Free to Visitors.

FOR GENTLEMEN ONLY.

OPEN FROM 9 A.M. TO 11 P.M.

Admission, - - 50 Cents.

688 BROADWAY,

(Nearly opposite the Grand Central Hotel.)

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION—A MEDICAL ESSAY, comprising a series of
lectures delivered at Kahn's Museum of Anatomy, New York, on the cause and
cure of Premature Decline, showing indisputably how lost health may be re-
gained, affording a clear synopsis of the Impediments to Marriage, and the
treatment of Nervous and Physical Debility, being the result of 20 years' ex-
perience. Price 25 cents. Address the author, DR. L. J. KAHN, office and
residence, 51 East 14th Street, New York.

"WE ARE FEARFULLY AND WONDERFULLY MADE!"
NEW YORK ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 1873

12. Dr. Kahn's Museum. [New York, 1873]. Illustrated broadside, 18.75" x 4.75", engraving 5.375" x 3.5". CONDITION: Very good, light foxing and wear to extremities, horizontal folds, .25" closed tear at fold in bottom quarter not affecting text.

An apparently unrecorded broadside for a museum of anatomical wonders and "monstrosities" in New York City, likely run by a former associate of the real "Dr. Kahn," whose London enterprise became one of the most famous anatomical museums of the nineteenth century.

An engraving at the top of the broadside shows the impressive front and beckoning portico statues of Dr. Kahn's Museum of Anatomy and Medical Science, recently "rebuilt, remodelled, enlarged...and NOW OPEN...at 688 Broadway (Nearly opposite the Grand Central Hotel.)" The museum, which at once invited "Every visitor to New York" and was "For Gentlemen Only," boasted a grotesque and titillating array of "Over five thousand models of the human body, in health and disease," including "Wonders of accouchment! Wonders in obstetrics! Wonders in osteology! Wonders of embryology!" and so on. Other curiosities included "The Anatomy of Flowers, Fruits and Vegetables, as well as Birds, Beasts and Fishes, Models of the Crown Jewels of England, [and] Mechanical Living and Breathing Figures." A "medical essay" published by "Dr. Kahn" in 1870, titled "Nervous Exhaustion" (covering male sex organs, masturbation, spermatorrhoea, impotence, "seminal weakness," and other male complaints) is advertised at the bottom of the sheet.

The original Kahn's Museum was opened in London in 1851 by Joseph Kahn, a self-professed medical doctor from Alsace. Kahn's business was lucrative but dogged by scandal, and to the disgust of *The Lancet*—which had previously supported his work—he eventually entered into business with Perry & Co., a business run by the Jordan family that sold "cures" for venereal disease. Kahn left England in the mid-1860s, evidently escaping prosecution for practicing medicine without a license, but his name lived on: the Jordans continued to run both the museum and their medical practice as "Kahn's," and the "Dr. Kahn Museum" of New York, was run by one "Louis J. Jordan." The museum opened in 1870 at 745 Broadway (advertising locations in both London and Paris), and moved to 683 Broadway in 1873. "Books allegedly written by Kahn were published in England until 1873"—when the museum was finally quashed by the Society for the Suppression of Vice—"and in America as late as 1917" (Bates).

No examples of this or similar broadsides are recorded in OCLC. We find just two Dr. Kahn broadsides—neither for the New York establishment—appearing at auction, in 1994.

REFERENCES: "City Sues for an Old Debt. Widow of Dr. Jordan, Proprietor of the Dr. Kahn Museum, May Have to Pay \$8,000," *The New York Times*, November 3, 1898, p. 12; Bates, A. W. "Dr. Kahn's Museum: obscene anatomy in Victorian London," *Journal of the Society of Medicine*, Vol. 99, No. 12 (2006).

Item #9380

\$950.00

“THE VIRGINIAN CORPULENT MIDGET-WONDER”

13. [Eisenmann, Charles, photog.] [Studio portrait of Carrie Akers, a.k.a. Quarrelsome Carrie, a fat lady, little person, and side-show attraction.] [New York, ca. 1880s]. Cabinet card photograph, 5.625" x 4" on larger mount. CONDITION: Very good, light toning and surface soiling.

A rare and curious photograph showing Carrie Akers, who made her side-show career as both a little person and a fat lady, and who gained a reputation for her cantankerous temper.

This strange photo shows the thirty-one-inch tall, 309-pound Akers with a cane in one hand and fan in the other, rocking in a chair before a faux-log cabin wall while a regular-size, mustachioed man peers down at her through a partially-curtained window. The identity of the man is something of a mystery, with some speculating that he was her manager, and suggesting he may have been her husband. Akers, who was born in Virginia and became known as “quarrelsome Carrie,” toured the East and Midwest throughout the 1880s with a variety of side shows, among them the Keystone Museum in Reading, Pennsylvania (1884), for which she was billed as “the Virginian corpulent midget-wonder,” Cole’s Dime Museum in St. Joseph, Missouri and Broadway & Treysen’s New Dime Museum in St. Louis, Missouri (1885), the Ninth and Arch Dime Museum in Philadelphia (1887), the Vine Street Dime Museum in Cincinnati (1888). An 1885 piece in the *St. Joseph Gazette* suggests her tendency towards provocation. Wishing to “make a brief publication in the *Gazette* refuting certain statements” printed about him in another paper, the proprietor of Cole’s Dime Museum informs the public that:

Last Sabbath evening Miss Akers’ salary was tendered her. The amount was in city script, and as she desired silver instead she asked me to keep it until Monday and make the exchange which I did. I deny that I promised to pay railroad fare to her home. This is an old dodge of hers to gain sympathy from the public. She has played it successfully three times that I know of...When she raised a disturbance at the depot she had over \$200 in her possession, as an officer who was present will testify. I more than fulfilled my contract with the woman, as I furnished her with a sleeping apartment at the museum, when I was not required to do so. I paid her every dollar due her promptly on time, and then to be stabbed in the back by the *Herald* is a little more than I can stand without making a reply. (“Cole Versus Carrie”)

Akers is also said to have worked with P. T. Barnum for a brief period in the late 1880s, before her fiery temper caused him to drop her (or vice versa).

A similar photo, evidently taken in the same studio, shows the man apparently poised to hand Akers a “bouquet” (i.e., the plant hanging next to the window here). Akers wears a different dress from the flowery, zig-zag confection in which she appears in this portrait, but has the same blossom-laden hairdo. That photo is credited to Charles Eisenmann (1855–1927), a German-born photographer who set up a studio in New York’s Bowery District and who “focused almost exclusively on the ‘freaks’ of circuses, sideshows, and living museums” (“Ronald G. Becker”), including General Tom Thumb, Jo Jo the Dog-faced Boy, and many, many more.

REFERENCES: “The Keystone Museum,” *Reading Times* (Pennsylvania), June 5, 1884, p. 4; “Ronald G. Becker collection of Charles Eisenmann photographs” at Syracuse University online; “Cole Versus Carrie,” *St. Joseph Gazette* (Missouri), January 3, 1885, p. 5.



Pelton's print is based on *Bowles's Moral Pictures, or Poor Richard Illustrated*, which, engraved by Robert Dighton and published by Carington Bowles, first appeared in London in about 1795, not many years after Franklin's death. Though mostly effaced, the imprint on this print is nevertheless legible as "Published by E. Herbert Clapp, 7 School St. Boston." Clapp's edition was advertised in the *Boston Evening Transcript* in November of 1879, with the following praise: "It is one of those things by which the eye instantly conveys to the mind lessons of great practical wisdom. The engraving is in a most interesting old style of the art, in happy keeping with the proverbs." We locate an earlier Boston edition of Pelton's version, published in 1859 by Allen and Holland, and later ones, published by Nathaniel W. Appleton in 1881 and by T.O.H.P. Burnham in 1887.

OCLC records just two holdings of Clapp's edition, at Beinecke and the Massachusetts Historical Society Library.

REFERENCES: "Poor Richard Illustrated" at Library of Congress online; "Poor Richard, Illustrated," *Boston Evening Transcript*, November 15, 1879, p. 8.

Item #6802

\$1,500.00

POOR RICHARD ILLUSTRATED.
LESSONS for the YOUNG (and) OLD on INDUSTRY, TEMPERANCE, FRUGALITY &c. by BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.



15. Gardiner, J. W. T., Major U.S.A., Act. Asst. Provost Marshal General. Three Hundred Thousand Men Are Called For by the President of the United States to Reinforce our Armies and end the Rebellion!... The Quota of the State of Maine is 9000... Augusta, Maine: Kennebec Journal Print., Nov. 2, 1863. Illustrated broadside, 21.5" x 12.5" plus margins, within an ornamental border. CONDITION: Good, paper repairs to two 1" x 1" marginal losses and 1" facsimile repair to border at center right, Japanese tissue stabilizing 1" losses to upper corners, a few document tape repairs to recto and numerous to verso.

An apparently unrecorded Civil War broadside calling for volunteers to fill Maine's quota of 9000 in response to the Enrollment Act of 1863 and President Lincoln's call for 300,000 Union recruits.

Printed in an eye-catching mix of typefaces and topped with an eagle clutching arrows and olive branches beneath the motto "E pluribus unum," this broadside reflects the efforts of officials to avert a second draft in the state. Maine was called to raise its quota before January 5th, 1864, and able-bodied men between the ages of eighteen and forty-five are here exhorted to "volunteer and save the necessity for another draft" which, "if made, is to include all prior deficiencies, making an aggregate of nineteen thousand men due from this state, *who will be drafted on the foregoing date*, if the present quota shall not, before that time, be filled by Volunteers." Maine men are advised: "Fill up the Veteran Regiments and the organizations in the field, and the Rebellion, now almost in its death throes, can be crushed in SIX MONTHS." State aid is promised to the families of volunteers, and the men themselves are offered "munificent bounties": \$502 to veterans and \$357 to new recruits. Veterans could also expect a premium of \$25, and new recruits \$15. For further particulars, individuals are directed to apply to District Provost Marshals, or to any authorized recruiting officer.

The nation's first conscription law, known as the Enrollment Act of 1863, was passed by Congress during the Civil War to provide fresh manpower for the Union Army. The law required the enrollment of every male citizen and those immigrants (aliens) between 20 and 45 years of age who had filed for citizenship, unless specifically exempted by the Act. Replacing the Militia Act of 1862, the Enrollment Act established an elaborate drafting operation under the Union Army. Quotas were assigned to each state and each congressional district, with deficiencies in volunteers being met by conscription. In some cities, particularly New York City, enforcement of the act sparked civil unrest as the war dragged on, leading to the New York City draft riots between July 13th and 16th, 1863. The provisions for substitution and commutation were controversial, allowing drafted citizens to opt out of service by either furnishing a suitable substitute or paying \$300. Both provisions were created to soften the effect of the draft on pacifists, the anti-draft movement, and the propertied classes. The result, however, was general public resentment of both policies. The two practices were major points of contention and gave birth to the slogan "Rich man's war. Poor man's fight."

THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND MEN
Are called for by the President of the United States to Reinforce our
Armies and end the

REBELLION!

The Quota of the State of Maine is

9000

And must be raised before the fifth day of January next!

VOLUNTEER AND SAVE THE NECESSITY FOR ANOTHER
DRAFT

Which, if made, is to include all prior deficiencies, making an aggregate of NINETEEN THOUSAND MEN due from this State, *who will be drafted on the foregoing date*, if the present quota shall not, before that time, be filled by VOLUNTEERS.

Fill up the Veteran Regiments and the organizations in the field, and the Rebellion, now almost in its death throes, can be crushed in

SIX MONTHS!

MUNIFICENT BOUNTIES
AND STATE AID TO FAMILIES OF VOLUNTEERS!

BOUNTY TO VETERANS,	\$502.
NEW RECRUITS,	\$357.

Premium for a Veteran Recruit, - - \$25; For a New Recruit, - - \$15.

For further particulars, apply to District Provost Marshals, or to any authorized Recruiting Officer.

J. W. T. GARDINER, Major U. S. A.,
Act. Asst. Provost Marshal General.

AUGUSTA, Nov. 2, 1863.

KENNEBEC JOURNAL PRINT.

Of the 1863 draft in Maine, William Whitman and Charles True record that

The total result of the draft...was as follows: Drafted and entered service, eight hundred and eight; furnished substitutes, one thousand seven hundred and thirty-seven; paid commutation, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven; exempted, failed to report, &c., eleven thousand six hundred and five. Total, sixteen thousand and eighty-seven. The draft was quietly made, in every instance, with one single exception, where an attempt was made in July, in the towns of Kingfield, Freeman and Salem, in the second district, to resist its enforcement. This flagrant violation of law, however, was promptly suppressed by an expedition composed of company G, third division State Militia, of Lewiston, made up mostly of returned veterans, and a detail of U.S. troops, the whole under the command of Post Adjutant Webber, of Assistant Provost Marshal General Gardiner's staff. (*Maine in the War for the Union*)

The call for volunteers documented in this broadside was a dismal failure, resulting in additional drafts in 1864, although under the amended Enrollment Act, which limited exemptions and was deemed more equitable.

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

A rare and visually appealing Civil War broadside reflecting the state of Maine's attempts to fill the quotas required by the Enrollment Act.

Item #9379

\$2,750.00



**BOSTON PACIFISTS
REJECT GOVERNMENT, WAR, SLAVERY, AND SEXISM**

16. [Garrison, William Lloyd, et. al.] **Declaration of Sentiments, adopted by the peace convention, held in Boston, September 18, 19 and 20, 1838.** Boston: T. Moore's Lithography, 1838. Broadside, 35.5" x 23.75". **CONDITION:** Good, some separations along old folds affecting a few letters (no loss of sense), two of three chips at upper margin sympathetically repaired, recently backed with Japanese tissue.

A scarce broadside of this founding document of the New England Non-Resistance Society, which, spearheaded by William Lloyd Garrison, was as radical in its pacifism as in the full rights of membership and participation it granted to women.

The peace convention took place in Boston's Marlboro Chapel, with some 150 to 200 people in attendance. A group of delegates from William Ladd's American Peace Society left after just a few hours, however—ostensibly in protest against the convention's policy of allowing women to participate as full members in discussions and committees, though perhaps also because they had failed to win the group to their own more moderate views. Although the purposes of the peace convention extended far beyond those of the abolitionist movement ("The triumphant progress of the cause of TEMPERANCE and of ABOLITION in our land... encourages us...for the promotion of a still greater cause..."), there was significant overlap, and the convention's gender egalitarianism was an important wedge in the growing schism among abolitionists over women's rights to full participation. Out of the forty-four facsimile signatures on this document, twenty are by women, including Lydia Maria Child (1802–1880), Maria Chapman (née Weston, 1806–1885) and her two unmarried sisters, Caroline and Anne Warren, and Abby Kelley (1810–1887), all of whom would go on to do important work for the new movement.

MANUSCRIPT MAP OF THE SIEGE OF PORT HUDSON

17. Hartwell[?]. [Manuscript map of Union operations during the Siege of Port Hudson, showing fortifications, batteries, rifle pits, covered ways, etc., heavily annotated by its maker.] [Port Hudson or vicinity, likely July 1863]. Ink on blue-lined notebook paper, 9.5" x 7.75" (sheet size). Docketed "Hartwell" in ink on verso. CONDITION: Very good, old folds, crease along lower edge of map.

An extensively annotated manuscript map documenting an aspect of the Union operations against Confederate defenses shortly before the end of the Siege of Port Hudson, attesting to the remarkable effort and peril involved in the Union's construction of "covered ways" and an associated tunnel made to plant explosives beneath Confederate works.

This engrossing map, almost certainly made by a member of General William J. Dwight's division (which was positioned along the southern end of Port Hudson, closest to the Mississippi), shows the Union's advance upon the "Citadel," identified here as one of the strongest Confederate forts. Opposite the Citadel and an additional "Large Rebel Fort" is the Union Army's "17 gun battery," upon which the maker of the map "was at work for so long," and to the east of which is a portion of a rifle pit that extended around Port Hudson. Also to the east of the battery is a Union mortar battery at the edge of a deep ravine to the north, west of which, extending along the Mississippi, is a network of "covered areas" ten feet wide and six deep for "artillery and troops to pass through." As the author of this map indicates, the construction of these was an exceptionally hazardous challenge:

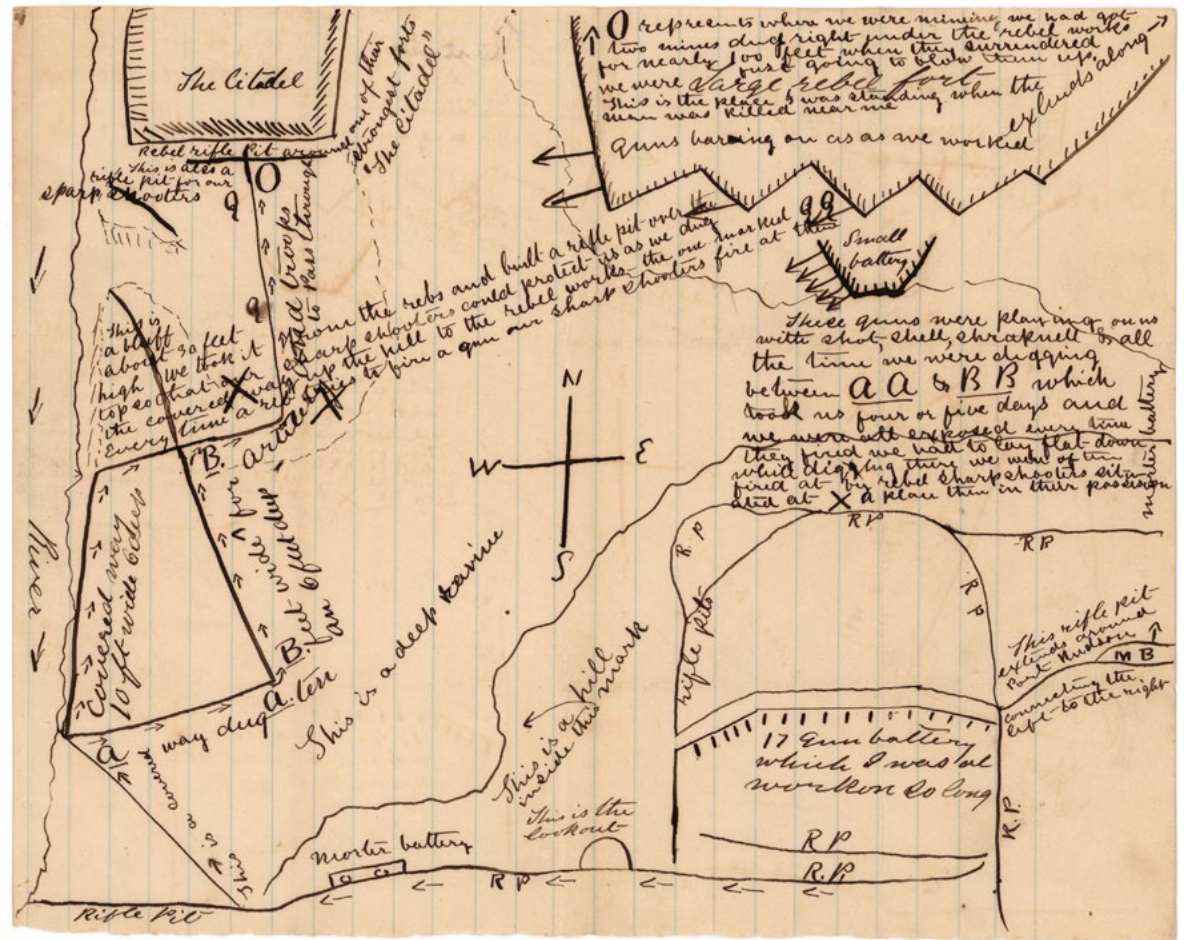
Three guns were playing on us with shot, shell, shrapnel, all the time we were digging between AA and BB [the area to be crossed] which took us four or five days...we were all exposed, every time they fired we had to lay flat down while digging, we were often fired at by rebel sharpshooters situated at X, a place then in their possession.

The position marked X is

a bluff about 30 feet high. We took it from the rebs and built a rifle pit over the top so that our sharp shooters could protect us as we dug the covered way up the hill to the rebel works — the one marked QQ. Every time a reb tries to fire a gun our sharp shooters fire at them.

Near the Citadel, the Union constructed another "rifle pit for our sharp shooters," to provide additional cover for those who were "mining," i.e., digging a tunnel under the fort. An associated note reads: "We had got two mines under the rebel works for nearly a 100 feet when they surrendered. We were just going to blow them up." Further emphasizing the hazards endured by the trench and tunnel diggers, the mapmaker identifies the tunnel digging location as "the place where I was standing when the man was killed near me."

The Siege of Port Hudson was the longest siege on American soil, resulting in at least 1000 Union men killed



or wounded by just the third day of the forty-eight day operation. Along with the siege of Vicksburg, the siege of Port Hudson was part of the Union's "Anaconda Plan" to take control of the Mississippi River and sever Confederate supply lines, particularly the Red River, which served as a supply route from Texas and elsewhere in the west. The Union forces at Port Hudson, led by General Nathaniel Banks, were 35,000 strong against a mere 7,500 Confederates led by General Franklin Gardner. However, due to poor communication, the general incompetence of Banks, and the strong Rebel position, direct assaults upon the Confederate fortifications failed throughout late May and early June. As the siege ran into July and Confederate and Union supplies began to dwindle, a Union Captain, Joseph Bailey, an "untutored engineering officer, began a vast tunnel under the Citadel hill. Thirty barrels of powder were then placed inside to blow up the Citadel. A second tunnel was started on Grover's front on the right near the Priest Cap [on the north side of Port Hudson]. By July 7, the mine under the Priest Cap was completed and twelve hundred pounds of powder placed inside. At dawn on July 9, Banks intended to explode the mines under the Citadel and Priest Cap...Port Hudson would then be his. His preparations were unnecessary. On July 7, a gunboat arrived at the upper fleet bringing news of the surrender of Vicksburg on July 4, 1864" ("Battle Description") leading to Gardner's surrender.

REFERENCES: "Battle description of Port Hudson" and "Port Hudson Map" at The Battle of Port Hudson online.

Item #9141

\$3,000.00



**MEMORIALIZING BENJAMIN FRANKLIN
IN BOSTON**

18. Honor to the Memory of Benjamin Franklin. Boston: New England Note Co., 1854. Engraving, 5.75" x 9.625" plus margins. CONDITION: Very good.

A certificate issued to Bostonian John G. Warren for his contribution of one hundred dollars "towards the erection of a statue of Benjamin Franklin in his native city of Boston." Featuring an embossed portrait of Franklin and facsimile signatures of the members of the Executive Committee. Sculptor Richard Saltonstall Greenough's statue of Benjamin Franklin was erected in front of Old City Hall in 1856 to mark the sesquicentennial of Franklin's birth. John G. Warren was the nephew of Dr. Joseph Warren, who famously died at the Battle of Bunker Hill, as memorialized in the celebrated painting by John Trumbull.

Item #5291

\$575.00

1891

Minutes of Red Lake
Reservation Pine Expedition

- Feb 23rd Received letter from B. P. Stabler to report at White Earth to receive instructions for Expedition.
- " 24 Left St Paul for White Earth
- " 25 Arrived at White Earth 12-M. received instructions from B. P. Stabler, and \$200.00 with which to pay incidental expenses of expedition.
- " 27 Arrived at Red Lake Falls and hired Jas. C. O'Brien and \$3.00 per day, and Mrs. N. Kulp at \$3.00 per day to go on expedition
- " 28 Spent the day in getting supplies out for expedition
- Mar 2nd Left Red Lake Falls for Red Lake Agency. Weather stormy. Reached Lambert at 7 P.M.

1891 DIARY DOCUMENTING AN EXPEDITION
TO INVESTIGATE TIMBER THEFT FROM THE OJIBWE

20. Howes, J. W. Minutes of Red Lake Reservation Pine Expedition... [with] Expedition Dec. 1892. [Manuscript titles]. St. Paul, Red Lake Reservation, White Earth Reservation, and other Minnesota locales, 23 February 1891–11 December 1892. 64mo journal (3.5" x 6"), black leather covers. 45 pp. in ink. Two ownership inscriptions, providing two different addresses in St. Paul. CONDITION: Very good, loss to spine, 1 leaf loose, some pages starting to come loose.

A diary kept by a timber inspector who was sent by the Minnesota government to investigate the theft of timber by white men from Ojibwe reservation land and defend the rights of the Ojibwe, only two years after the 1889 Nelson Act which forcibly displaced much of the Ojibwe population.

Coming on the heels of the 1887 Dawes Act, the Nelson Act removed much of the Ojibwe population outside of the Red Lake Reservation to the White Earth Reservation in order to sell their lands to white settlers. "The main goals of the Nelson Act were ethnic cleansing and the opening up of Indigenous held forests to timber exploitation" ("Allotment in Minnesota"). However, due to indigenous pushback, the Act only partially succeeded, as the Ojibwe took initiative in "enforcing laws against timber trespass on their land" ("Battle of Sugar Point"). The investigation of timber theft on Red Lake lands reflects an apparent willingness on the part of the Minnesota government to defend Ojibwe rights on their legally-held lands at a time when the federal government had opened up much of their land to exploitation. This diary suggests that some white settlers exploited the Nelson Act to illegally harvest timber from Red Lake lands.

Spanning from February 23rd to December 11th, 1892, the diary primarily details a three-month expedition (February 23rd to May 19th, 1891) undertaken by timber inspector J. W. Howes through both reservation and non-reservation lands, during which he, with a team of white men and reservation police, goes from village to village gathering information on timber theft and other injustices against the Ojibwe. The party encounters extensive evidence of both illegal and legal tree harvesting, meets with suspected lumber thieves, and follows the trail of illegal timber, often discovering that trees were sold to sawmill operators Hughes & Atkinson. During their journey, they endure much snow, rain, and sleet. Their daily activities include blazing trails with their dog team; hunting for food (mainly caribou); repairing snow shoes, toboggans, and clothes; and sending dog trains to bring up supplies. The expedition concludes in mid-May with Howes writing his report (this diary likely serving as a source), and returning to White Earth Reservation on May 19th.

The diary opens with Howes' receipt of a letter from one B. P. Shuler, ordering him to report to White Earth Reservation to receive instructions for the expedition. Howes reaches White Earth on February 26th, where he receives \$200 to cover expenses. After arriving at Red Lake Falls on the 27th, he hires two men to accompany him on his expedition. On March 4th, he and his team arrive at Red Lake Agency, where additional men with trained dogs and a group of policemen from the Indian Agency join the group. They leave the Agency and travel to Rapid River, which they reach on March 14th. On the 15th, Howes sends two dog teams back to bring up supplies, and sends two policemen out to hunt, while other men cook, repair snowshoes and toboggans. The hunters return with meat and report killing three caribou. On the 16th, one of the policemen reports that Chief Bugonaygeshig, an important leader of the Pillager band of the Ojibwe, "had gone back to Red Lake." On March 20th, they begin encountering tree stumps:

Found some pine had been cut, estimated about 56,540 in [ch] feet was logged by hand. Stumps were cut close to the ground, so could not count them all, being covered with snow. Found U.S. stamped on the stumps and the name of A. E. Roenbuck, J.A. Warner, J.A. Brown, Barney Keegan... Jay Ray. October 8, 1890 written on tree. Counted 86 trees had been cut and taken away. All tops gone with...U.S. stamps.

The next day, they send "two teams back after [the] balance of supplies and three teams after [the] horse killed by Bugbegahbow." On March 23rd, they start traveling down the Rapid River and on the 24th they come to a place

where pine had been cut in two places. 14 large white pine stumps on north side of river estimated at 12,210 feet + 66 logs, after going 2 miles further came to...cutting on South Bank River 20 small white pine, 35 logs, 5900 ft. Continued down river and came to 4th cutting counted 210 stumps. The logs laying there...were 40 ft. long." The following day they find "5 white pine trees on N[orth] B[ank] & S[outh] B[ank]...Further down bank came to where 46 small white pines have been cut on S[outh] B[ank] estimated at 184 logs.

On March 26th, Howes begins making inquiries and gathering "what information I could of what became of the logs cut on Ralph River." He and his crew learn from a "Canadian Indian," Gey-quay-dak-cusniq, "that the logs were sawed at a mill 6 miles before Rapid River on Rainy River, owned by Hughes Atkinson." At Kak-bak-o-nay-cuu-ak-o River on March 27th, Howes encounters "a Freedman married to a squaw...He was not at home, [and] called on me at camp. He is a Freedman from Lynn, Mass. His name is Joe Andrews. He said that a man by name of Knoff[?] came through here two years ago this spring [who] was a U.S. Agent, put stamps on logs, and sold them to [the] sawmill of Hughes and Atkinson below Rapid River." On March 28th, he travels to Cedar Swamp:

from all information I could gather there was no pine any further up this stream...Came back down about 3 miles and found timber cut...counted 283 stumps of mostly large white pine trees that had been cut and removed. Cutting seemed to have been done about one year ago. Estimated the amount to be 244,559 feet. Also found 18 large spruce trees that have been cut...estimated at 15,606 ft. Also 87 cedar trees that had been cut & removed. The stumps would average about 10" in diameter. According to what Angus Curry told me the logs that were cut on this stream were cut by two young men just after the U.S. Agent was here and the logs were sold to [the] sawmill of Hughes & Atkinson. Came down Rainy River to 3rd River below Rapid River, found 101 white pine stumps.

On March 29th, Easter Sunday, they "sent the Indians down to Indian Village to find out what they could in regards to where pine had been cut and by whom, and where the logs went to. They reported that the pine was cut by Englishmen on...the Pepper River five years ago, and the logs were taken to rail[?] portage." The following day they travel up Winter Road about eight miles and count "77 white pine stumps on [the] east bank of river and 110 on West Bank that had been cut and taken away. Estimated amount to be 111,639 ft." In early April, an Ojibwe man named Why-cum-ic begins working for Howes. On April 2nd, they confer with an unnamed Native American chief at "Fort Lausic[?]" about tree cutting "done by an Englishman or Canadian five years ago." The chief also states that "the logs were cut for boom logs, and that they went to rail portage near the landing or about 3/4 of [a] mile back in the woods from river."

On April 3rd, Howes goes to the customhouse at Rainy River where the Captain A. H. Looney lives, an old government timber inspector who has "been out of the service two years on account of a broken ankle." On this day, "Why-cum-ic came in about 4 PM reporting having found 869 mostly logs, white pine, stumps, average logs, etc." On the 6th, they convene a council where native people make "a complaint against William Zipple, who had a fishery at Sand Creek." They complain that Zipple throws away smaller fish, thereby destroying the fishery for the Ojibwe. He also "cuts cordwood on the reservation and sells it to steamboats and does not pay them anything for the timber so cut," and sells liquor to the Ojibwe (confirmed by Capt. Looney), and poisons foxes. The following day they travel to Zipple's fishery and talk with one W. H. Gibson, who is in charge of the fishery. Howes tells Gibson "not to sell the wood or to cut any more timber." On April 9th, they find that "two traders...had been selling playing cards and ammunition to the Indians" near War Road. "I told them it was against the law and they said they would not do so again."

After reaching Jadis on April 11th, Howes spends the next day "looking up where the township lines were of the surveyed towns and getting information in regard to where trespass had been committed." He finds that there were "three sawmills located on the Rousseau River, one at Jadis, 14 miles below

Jadis, and one 4 miles above Jadis...they were all sawing logs taken from government lands." On the 13th, he goes to the Norquist Hogland sawmill where logs from government land had been brought by settlers. He talks with Mr. Norquist "and found that he had a letter from a Mr. Wallace, Special Agent, Government Land Authority, allowing him to pick up all the old logs on a certain tract of government land." He writes that "nearly every settler had comfortably built houses, barns and outbuildings built with...new logs they had hauled the past winter from government land." While investigating timber removal near Mad River, they meet a Mr. Hanes[?] who stated that he would "come to the U.S. courts at any time and testify to all he knows in regards to parties stealing timber." The following day, he returns to Jadis and two of his men return from an unnamed reservation (presumably Red Lake Reservation) to report that a "good deal" of cutting had been done "on government land within a mile of [the] reservation line." They also report "very large depredations having been committed all along the river, all timber having been cut on government lands." On April 18th, he sends a group of men to Thief River Falls and he reaches Haycreek. The following day he travels back to War Road and thence to Gordon Island River, where he discovers a "Baltimore packing company had cut about 200 spruce and poplar."

On April 22nd, Howes starts for Gordon Island and upon arriving finds out that a packing company living on the island has cut "about 150 ash trees about 8 inches at best and 22 feet long to be used as net piles that they cut and disposed of 200 cords of wood during the winter of 1889 or [18]90...The Indians made bitter complaints about the company destroying the small fish, claiming that they had large piles and buried them as they took fish from their nets." The next day he leaves for Zipple's fishery and spends a few days there waiting for a messenger from White Earth Reservation before he travels to Joe Wilds Bay:

about 4 miles from custom office counted on the shores 247 large white pine stumps estimated at 988 logs they were cut by George Sinclair and were sold to Hughes & Atkinson for nine dollars per foot. This cutting was done two years ago some of it three years ago, found six old stamps with U.S. stamp upon them...George Sinclair is now a trader for the Hudson Bay company...My guide and the party from where I got the above information is Nelo Prink.

On April 30th, he travels to Beaudette River where he counts 163 large pine stumps; "these trees were cut about two years ago, said to be cut by Joe Andrews." On May 1st, he travels to Rapid River and finds 205 large white pine stumps "estimated to be 820 logs, 273,300 feet," which were apparently "cut about one year ago by a man named Burke. Last known of him was in Winnipeg." On May 2nd, Howes goes to Rainy River and finds over 100 large spruce boom sticks. "These timbers was cut by Martin Joseph and were

hauled out onto the creek by James Ray[?], he doing the work for Hughes and Atkinson by their written authority. Joseph told Captain Looney that he cut 200 pines."

During the first week of May, amid extensive snow, Howes and his party begin their trip back to Red Lake Reservation via canoe and steamboat; they reach the reservation by the 11th. On May 12th, they arrive at an Indian Agency where they work on putting together reports over the course of several days. On May 19th, they arrive at White Earth Reservation and conclude their expedition.

Howes makes brief mention on March 16th, 1891 of Ojibwe Chief Bugonaygeshig stating that he has returned to Red Lake. The federal government's attempt to arrest the Chief on charges of timber trespass in October 1898 was one of the causes of the 1898 Battle of Sugar Point in Minnesota between the Ojibwe and U.S. Army forces (which is considered the final military battle between the U.S. and Native Americans). Months earlier in 1898, Bugonaygeshig had been detained in Onigum but escaped with the help of a group of Ojibwe (mostly women). After 100 soldiers came to Bear Island on October 5th, 1898 to (unsuccessfully) apprehend him and deal with Ojibwe unrest that resulted from their exploitation by lumber companies, a battle broke out: "the Ojibwe, forewarned and well-prepared, employed guerrilla tactics to repel the government forces, resulting in a decisive victory for the Ojibwe. The battle claimed the lives of seven U.S. soldiers, including Lieutenant Gresham, the first African American graduate from West Point, and left many others wounded...the aftermath of the Battle of Sugar Point showcased the resilience of the Ojibwe people. Despite their victory, the federal government refrained from escalating the conflict, likely influenced by concurrent military engagements in Cuba and the Philippines" ("Battle of Sugar Point").

The final two pages of the diary document an expedition undertaken from December 7th to 11th, 1892, in which Howes travels to Meek-e-nocker camp to examine a specimen of some sort. It is unclear if this expedition also concerned timber theft.

An important diary furnishing evidence of depredations and injustices against the Ojibwe people on their ancestral land at a pivotal period in their history immediately following the 1889 Nelson Act.

REFERENCES: *History of the Red River Valley*...Volume II (Chicago: C. F. Cooper & Co., 1909), p. 648; *Debahjimon* Vol. XL, No. 4 (October 2023), pp. 1-6; "Allotment in Minnesota: The Nelson Act" at Carleton College online; "1898 Letter from U.S. Marshal Robert O'Connor..." at National Archives online; "Battle of Sugar Point (1898)" at The Clio online.

Item #9407

\$4,500.00

phrase appeared in political cartoons and folk songs for the rest of his life. ("LTG Winfield Scott")

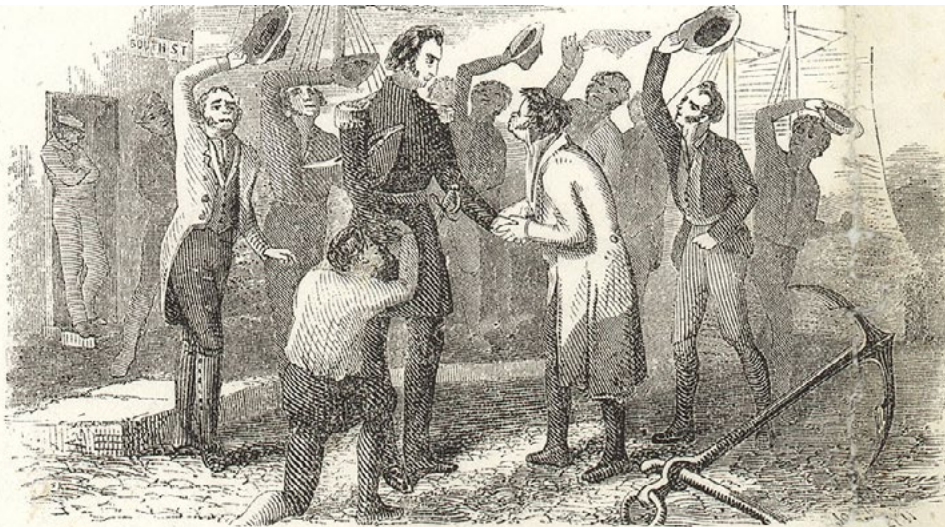
Instead of representing Scott as ineffectual, the bowl of soup presented here tastes of victory.

The text, which alludes to thirteen of the eighteen engravings, is taken from *Life of General Scott* (New York: C. A. Alvord, Printer, 1852). Eight of the engravings are signed Jocelyn (i.e., Nathaniel Jocelyn) and appeared in one of several editions of the biography. Other engravings are signed Strother, W. Roberts, J. W. & N. Orr, C. Mayr, and E. P. Four are unsigned.

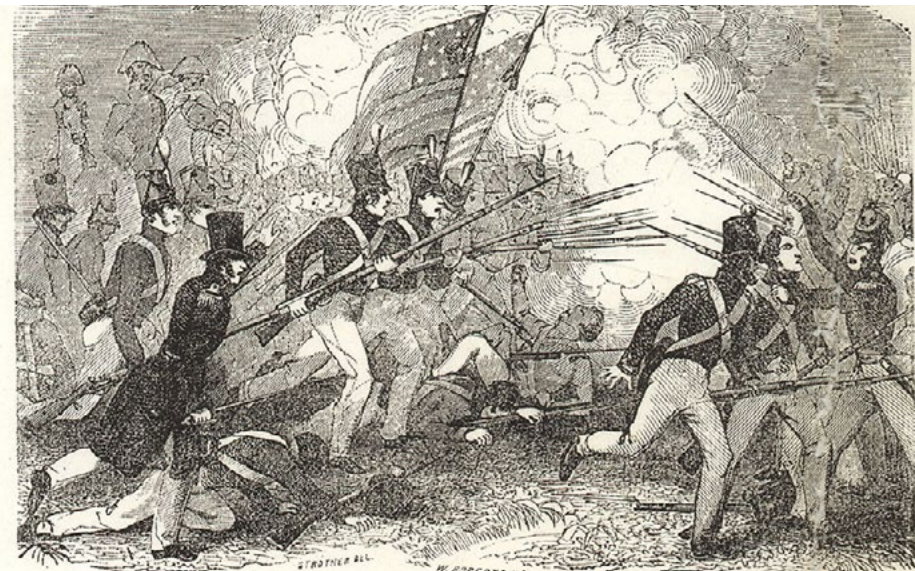
REFERENCES: "LTG Winfield Scott" at Military Hall of Honor online; Sabin 78425.

Item #7813

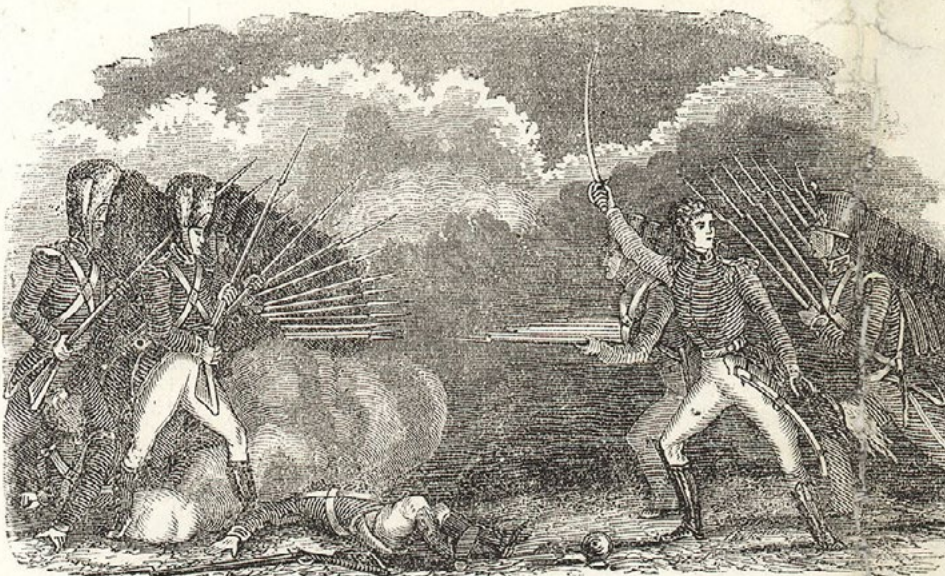
\$2,750.00



Scott meeting the Irish Prisoners.



Battle of Lundy's Lane.

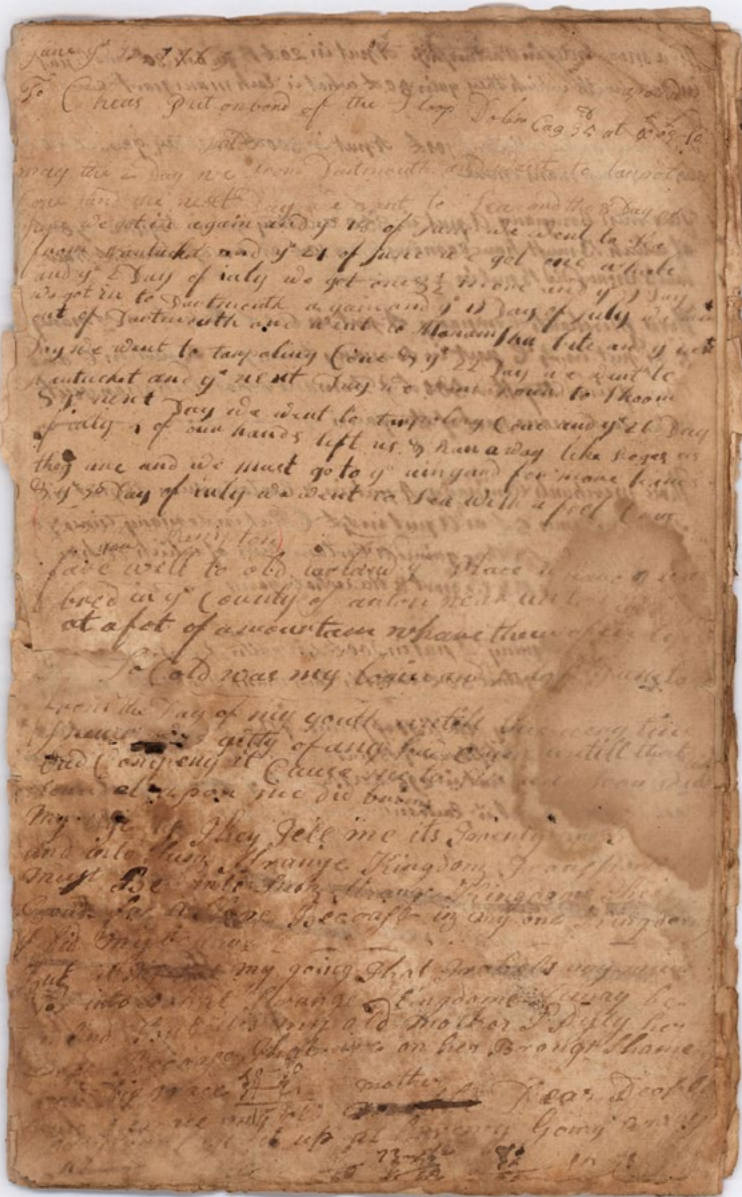


Charge at Chippewa.



Scott badly Wounded.

AMERICAN WHALING IN ITS INFANCY, 1763



22. Kempton, Thomas. [Manuscript whaling log book of the sloop *Dollar* and exercise book.] Dartmouth, Mass., 1763, 2 May–30 July 1763. Manuscript, single unbound signature (12.5" x 7.75"), 26 pp., one blank p. CONDITION: Good, dampstain at right edge (4" x 2"), some foxing and faded ink, slight chipping to fragile edges with little affect to text. Housed in clamshell box.

One of the very earliest American whaling logs extant, kept by Thomas Kempton, later a Lieutenant Colonel in the Revolutionary War, from May 2nd, 1763 to July 30th, 1763 on board the sloop *Doler* (i.e., *Dollar*).

Typical of eighteenth-century whaling logs, Kempton's account is a summary of the voyage, written on about half a page. The *Dollar* left Dartmouth, in the Massachusetts Bay Colony, on May 2nd. Initially loaded with "Cheas" (cheese), it sailed across Buzzards Bay and stopped the following day at "Tarpoling" (Tarpaulin Cove, on Naushon Island) before, on the 4th, heading out to sea. On June 8th the *Dollar* returned, spending ten days on land before departing again from Nantucket. On "ye 21 of June we got one whale and ye 2 Day of iuly [July] we got one & 1/2 more and ye 19 Day we got to Dartmouth." They sailed out again the same day, stopping over the course of several days at Tarpaulin Cove, Nantucket, Skoom (probably Vineyard Haven, Martha's Vineyard), and Tarpaulin Cove again, where on "ye 26 Day of iuly 4 of our hands left us & run a Way like Roges as they are and We must go to ye vinyard for more hands." After a four day delay, the *Dollar* was evidently able to rustle up more sailors and "ye 30 Day of iuly We Went to Sea with a fool Crew."

The lower portion of the first page seems to contain poetry of a more personal and reflective nature ("Fare well to old [?]land ye place whare I was bred..."), and the rest of the manuscript is Kempton's navigation exercise book.

The American whaling industry first began in the mid-1600s, but it was not until about 1715 that whalers began to sail beyond sight of land on longer voyages. The industry then grew rapidly, with the "annual takings of the Nantucket fleet soar[ing] from three thousand barrels in 1730 to thirty thousand barrels by 1775" (Vickers, p. 281). By the 1770s, the industry was suffering from a severe labor shortage, with many vessels—like the *Dollar*—forced to cruise the coastal villages of the Nantucket sound to find enough crew members.

Thomas Kempton (1740–1805) was born in Dartmouth, Mass. to Thomas Samuel Kempton and Mary Hathaway. Given his log-keeping, he likely served on the *Dollar* as mate. He also kept the log of the sloop *Diamond* in 1765, under Master John Aiken, and in the later 1770s commanded the sloops *Dare* and *Polly*. In 1775 Kempton enlisted in the Revolutionary

Army as Captain, helped raise a company in Dartmouth, and participated in the Siege of Boston. He was made Lieutenant Colonel in 1776.

REFERENCES: Vickers, Daniel. "Nantucket Whalers in the Deep-Sea Fishery: The Changing Anatomy of an Early American Labor Force," *The Journal of American History*, Vol. 72, No. 2 (1985).

**MURDER OF A RETIRED SHIPMASTER
AND SLAVE TRADER IN SALEM**

23. Knapp, John Francis, et al. *A Report of the Evidence and Points of Law, Arising in the Trial of John Francis Knapp, for the Murder of Joseph White, Esquire. Before the Supreme Judicial Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts; Together with the Charge of his Honor Chief Justice Parker, to the Grand Jury, At the Opening of the Court. Salem, Mass.: W. & S. B. Ives, 1830.* 8vo (9.25" x 5.5"), lacking wrappers, removed from sammelband. 74 pp., wood engraving, floor plan, street plan. Early ownership inscription at top of half-title.

[bound with]

Appendix to the Report of the Trial of John Francis Knapp, On an Indictment for Murder. Containing the New Evidence, The Arguments of Counsel and the Charge of His Honor Judge Putnam, to the Jury, on the Second Trial. Salem Edition, 1830. 8vo (9.25" x 5.5"), lacking wrappers, removed from sammelband. 72 pp.

CONDITION: Cover pages moderately foxed and light chipping at margins; contents good, foxing throughout.

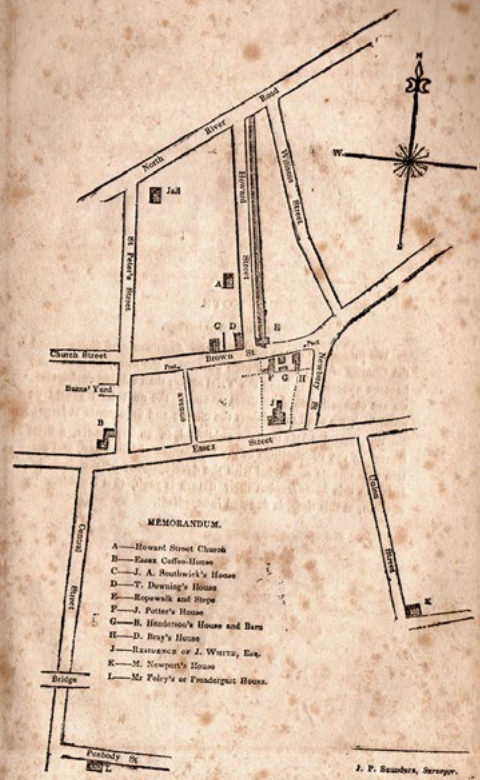
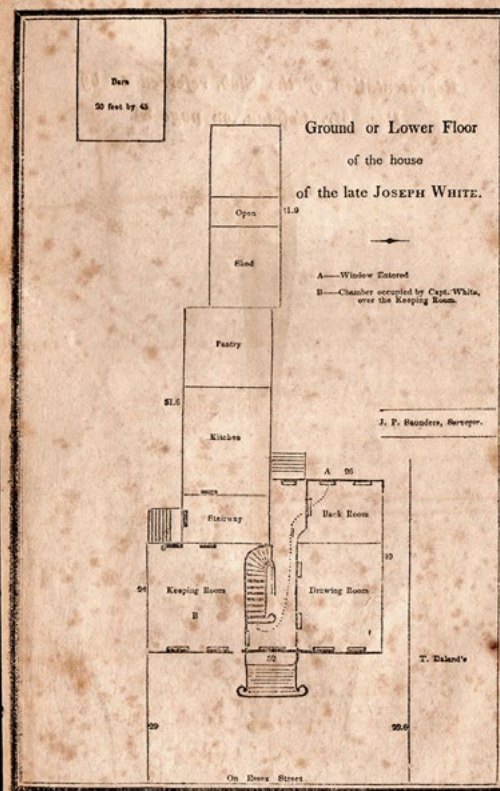
First editions of the report on this murder trial and the separately published *appendix*. The murder of Joseph White, a wealthy retired shipmaster and slave trader, aged eighty-two, was orchestrated by the brothers John and Joseph Knapp, the latter married to White's disinherited grandniece. The Knapps hired their childhood friend Richard Crowninshield to carry out the murder: he stabbed White thirteen times with a stiletto, then turn took his own life before appearing in court. On September 28th, 1830, John Knapp was hanged in front of Salem Gaol before a crowd of thousands; in three months time, Joseph met the same fate. Daniel Webster (1782-1852) served as the prosecutor for the trial. Included here is Webster's captivating summation, which came to be judged a masterwork of oratory. Samuel McCall, a notable lawyer and statesman, would call the speech "the greatest argument ever addressed to a jury"; and British literary critic John Nichol has written: "one seems to hear the bones of the victim crack under the grasp of a boa-constrictor."

Includes a full-page illustration of the club that Crowninshield used to knock White unconscious, as well as a full-page plan of the first floor of White's house, and a full-page street plan representing the vicinity of the crime.

REFERENCES: Sabin 38066; American Imprints 3286; McDade 562 and 567; Wagner, E. J. "A Murder in Salem." *Smithsonian Magazine*, November, 2010.

Item #4907

\$475.00



*Representation of the Club, referred to by
Rev. Mr. Colman, on page 34.*

TRIAL
FOR
THE MURDER
OF
MR. WHITE.
SALEM EDITION.

31

RARE VERSES TO DAZZLE OR DETER LOVERS

24. *The Lady's Own Valentine Writer* [Wrapper title]. [As issued with] *Acrostics for Valentines*. New York: T. W. Strong, [ca. 1850]. 32mo (4.25" x 3"), original illustrated wrappers in later binding of pink and gold paper over boards, manuscript title at coated cloth spine. [5]-36, [3]-34, plus wrappers. CONDITION: Very good.

A scarce aid for lovers—and those trying to repel them—published by popular lithographer, engraver, and printer T. W. Strong of New York.

Among the usual saccharine verses are numerous amusing poems to dissuade unwanted suitors. One such begins:

To _____
A busy meddling fool, you'll still be found
Until you're dead and popped beneath the ground.
Grave as an owl, disgusting as a bear,
Uniting malice with a vacant stare...

Another "valentine," this time from *Acrostics for Valentines*, is titled "Frances to her beau" and reads:

Cauliflowers, very prime,
Grow almost in ev'ry clime;
They inspire appetite,
If, when cooked, they're nice and white:
Could that cabbage be compared
With thyself,—'t may be said,
There is a likeness with thy head.

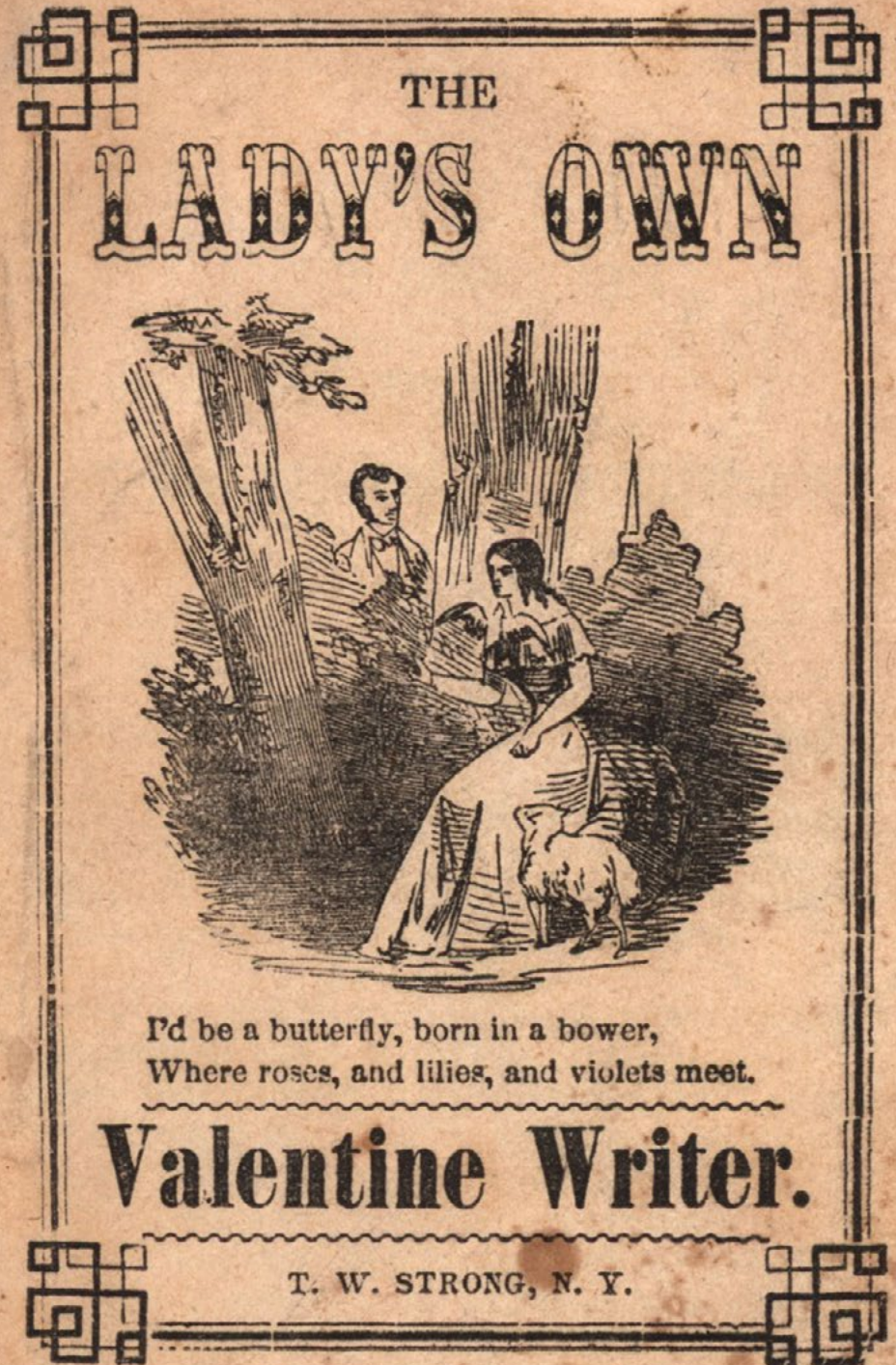
Thomas W. Strong (1817–1892) began his career as an apprentice in the 1830s to printer, engraver, and lithographer Robert H. Elton. He established his own firm in the early 1840s and published the popular comic journal *Yankee Notions*, as well as a variety of comic and grotesque valentines and, in collaboration with Frederick Hollick, a series of "Marriage Guides"—covering, among other things, "prevention of offspring." These were sold, along with a variety of "notions" (including condoms and treatments for venereal disease" at his store, the "Valentine Emporium."

OCLC records just two examples, at AAS and the Strong Library. We locate no examples of these works bound or issued separately.

REFERENCES: "T. W. Strong, New York," at 19th Century Juvenile Series online; "Selling Sex" at *Capitalism by Gaslight: The Shadow Economies of 19th-Century America*, by the Library Company of Philadelphia online.

Item #8715

\$225.00



AN ENTREPRENEURIAL LAWYER TOURS THE U.S.
WITH ENORMOUS ROTTING WHALE

25. Newton, George. All About Monster Whales, Whalers and Whaling! Capt. G. H. NEWTON, late of the Inland Whaling Association... Springfield, Massachusetts, Press of Springfield Printing Co., [ca. 1883]. Illustrated broadside printed on yellow paper, 41.875" x 14.5", wood engraving and text within ornamental border, engraving, 2.75" x 7.5". CONDITION: Good, some small separations and losses along old folds and creases with minimal effect on printing, light damp stains, numerous small tape repairs at verso.

An appropriately large and impressive broadside advertising a lecture by "Capt." George Newton on whales and whaling, including an account of his 1880-82 tour of the U.S. with a putrefying whale carcass.

Newton's lecture was accompanied by magic lantern slides, as indicated by a note stating that "the calcium light brings out the prominent points beautifully." The subjects covered included the methods of capturing whales and obtaining oil; where the whalebone comes from; the whale's mammoth proportions, and "scenes and incidents connected with a whaling voyage." Various objects were presented and explained to the audience, including "a real baleen or whalebone," sperm whale teeth, a bomb gun, a bomb lance, and a harpoon.

Part I, entitled "Whaling Voyage, from New Bedford to the Arctic Ocean," presented such illustrated scenes as "The Youngster's first Whaling Experience"; "Crew Saved from the Burned Ship"; "Destruction of a Boat by a Sperm Whale"; "Taking the Head of Right Whale aboard Ship"; "A Dutch Whaler Frozen in the Ice"; "Either a Sea Serpent or too much grog"; "Dangerous Bathing, Man devoured by Shark," and more. Part II, entitled "Inland Whaling Voyage, from Provincetown to St. Louis," consisted of Newton's account of his tour with the whale carcass and included images of "our Monster preparatory to towing him to Boston"; "Towing the Whale from Provincetown to Boston"; "Special Whale Express of the Inland Whaling Association, as it passes through the country"; and the various cities visited.

Born in Monson, Mass., George H. Newton (1831-1895) was a lawyer and insurance agent who, in November 1880, bought an 80,000 lb. right whale carcass in Provincetown for \$450, which he variously called the Prince of Whales and the Monster Whale. Towed to Boston by ship, the whale was disemboweled and filled with ice and salt, then transported to Chicago via rail. Arriving in December, it was exhibited by Newton and Fred J. Engelhardt, who formed a partnership known as the "Pioneer Inland Whaling Association." Newton lectured in Chicago for about a month, then the partners toured the U.S. with the whale via rail. After stops in such places as Milwaukee, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Philadelphia, and Buffalo, the men camped near Bay County, Michigan in May of 1881 where "they attempted to embalm the deteriorating carcass, and otherwise prepare for another exhibit season" ("Biography"). Around this time the stench of the rotting carcass became a problem. The city of Detroit banned the show after its residents smelled the whale when it was still a considerable distance away. Undeterred, the partners continued their tour, but with diminishing success. The traveling show and the partnership came to an end in Poughkeepsie, New York in September of 1882. Promotional materials claim that over one million people viewed the whale in the first six months. As this broadside reveals, Newton continued lecturing on the "Monarch Supreme of the Ocean" to generate additional income once this "inland whaling voyage" had come to its inevitably malodorous conclusion.

No copies recorded in OCLC. The only other example we've been able to locate is held by the Mystic Seaport Museum.

A rare and striking broadside advertising a remarkable illustrated lecture on the leviathan of the deep.

REFERENCES: Fields, Alison. "Maritime Encounters in the American Midwest," *Comparative American Studies An International Journal*, Vol. 21, No. 1-2 (2024), pp. 40-52; "Biography of George H. Newton" at Mystic Seaport Museum online.

Item #9430

\$7,500.00

ALL ABOUT MONSTER
WHALES.



WHALERS AND WHALING!

Capt. G. H. NEWTON, late of the Inland Whaling Association,

Will present the delights of a Whaling Voyage without the occasional unpleasantness. Giving Illustrated descriptions of the "Monarch Supreme of the Ocean,"—Showing the methods of Captains, obtaining Oil, where the Whalebone comes from, &c. Defining the mammoth proportions, some incidents connected with a Whaling Voyage. Presenting to the audience the Real Baleen or Whalebone, Sperm Whale's Teeth, Bomb Gun, Bomb Lance, and Harpoon, together with full explanations of their use. Thus giving one of the best of descriptive object Lessons, alike entertaining, instructive and interesting, together with valuable information to the scientist, the student and the public in general.

Parents and their give their Children a Grand Practical Lesson in Natural History. It is of more value than a Book. A Moral and instructive Entertainment.

PART I.
WHALING VOYAGE,
From New Bedford to the Arctic Ocean.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scene 1. The Monster Whale. 2. The Youngster's first Whaling Experience. 3. Jonah and the "Big Fish." 4. The Whaler trying to tow his Boat's wheel in New Bedford. 5. Whaling Ship in Mill-Stream under full sail. 6. A Sail on Fire at Midnight. 7. Crew Saved from the Burned Ship. 8. Boat Overboard in Harpogony's Whale. 9. Towing the Whale from Provincetown to Boston. 10. Destruction of Ship by a Sperm Whale. 11. Making Fast to a Sperm Whale. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scene 12. Terrible Destruction of Boat by Whale's Flipper. 13. Taking the Head of Right Whale aboard Ship. 14. White Whale and White Bear in the Arctic Regions. 15. A Dutch Whaler Frozen in the Ice. 16. Either a Sea Serpent or too much Grog. 17. Dangerous Bathing, Man devoured by Shark. 18. Captain and Whaler, and Fire Ship, on the Coast. 19. Captain and Whaler, and Fire Ship, on the Coast. 20. Captain and Whaler, and Fire Ship, on the Coast. 21. Captain and Whaler, and Fire Ship, on the Coast. |
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PART II.
Inland Whaling Voyage,
From Provincetown to St. Louis.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scene 22. Catching an 80,000 lb. Whale weighing 40 tons for Exhibition in Boston. 23. Full view of the Monster preparatory to towing him to Boston. 24. Towing the Whale from Provincetown to Boston. 25. The successful last cover before disemboweling and commencing the towing of a Whale which had not been his entire descent to save time and prevent him from being recognized as a whale. 26. A very beautiful illustration.—Dr. W. J. Elliott of the Board of Health of Indianapolis says: "It may be regarded with interest and admiration of Modern Hygiene to see this Monster from his native element and transport him to all parts of the United States on a Railroad Car." 27. Leaving Provincetown—View of the City. 28. Special Whale Express of the Inland Whaling Association, as it passes through the Country. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scene 29. View of New York City. 30. Mouth of the Hudson River. 31. View of Philadelphia. 32. Passage of the Whale. 33. Mouth of the Ohio. 34. Mouth of the Ohio. 35. Mouth of the Ohio. 36. Mouth of the Ohio. 37. Mouth of the Ohio. 38. Mouth of the Ohio. 39. Mouth of the Ohio. 40. Mouth of the Ohio. 41. Mouth of the Ohio. 42. Mouth of the Ohio. 43. Mouth of the Ohio. 44. Mouth of the Ohio. 45. Mouth of the Ohio. 46. Mouth of the Ohio. 47. Mouth of the Ohio. 48. Mouth of the Ohio. 49. Mouth of the Ohio. 50. Mouth of the Ohio. 51. Mouth of the Ohio. 52. Mouth of the Ohio. 53. Mouth of the Ohio. 54. Mouth of the Ohio. 55. Mouth of the Ohio. 56. Mouth of the Ohio. 57. Mouth of the Ohio. 58. Mouth of the Ohio. 59. Mouth of the Ohio. 60. Mouth of the Ohio. 61. Mouth of the Ohio. 62. Mouth of the Ohio. 63. Mouth of the Ohio. 64. Mouth of the Ohio. 65. Mouth of the Ohio. 66. Mouth of the Ohio. 67. Mouth of the Ohio. 68. Mouth of the Ohio. 69. Mouth of the Ohio. 70. Mouth of the Ohio. 71. Mouth of the Ohio. 72. Mouth of the Ohio. 73. Mouth of the Ohio. 74. Mouth of the Ohio. 75. Mouth of the Ohio. 76. Mouth of the Ohio. 77. Mouth of the Ohio. 78. Mouth of the Ohio. 79. Mouth of the Ohio. 80. Mouth of the Ohio. 81. Mouth of the Ohio. 82. Mouth of the Ohio. 83. Mouth of the Ohio. 84. Mouth of the Ohio. 85. Mouth of the Ohio. 86. Mouth of the Ohio. 87. Mouth of the Ohio. 88. Mouth of the Ohio. 89. Mouth of the Ohio. 90. Mouth of the Ohio. 91. Mouth of the Ohio. 92. Mouth of the Ohio. 93. Mouth of the Ohio. 94. Mouth of the Ohio. 95. Mouth of the Ohio. 96. Mouth of the Ohio. 97. Mouth of the Ohio. 98. Mouth of the Ohio. 99. Mouth of the Ohio. 100. Mouth of the Ohio. |
|---|---|

An interesting lecture on the habits of Whales was given by Captain Newton, which proved very instructive and was listened to with that deep attention which indicates thorough appreciation. —*Cleveland Leader.*

Capt. Newton gave a very interesting and instructive lecture on Whales and Whaling. —*Rocky Mountain Patriot.*

It is wonderful to contemplate the immensity of the proportions of "The Marine Monster." —*Tablet.*

ROUND TRIP TICKETS

For both Voyages, including Rations, for only a Quarter.

Children applying for Passage can secure the same at Half Rates.

Positively no Sea Sickness on board.

The Calcium Light brings out the Prominent points beautifully.

THE FOUNDING FATHER OF AMERICAN ENGLISH

26. Noah Webster "The Schoolmaster of the Republic." New York: Published by Root & Tinker, 1885. Chromolithograph, 16.75" x 23" plus title and margins. CONDITION: Very good, a few small marginal tears, one .5" x 1" expert marginal restoration, recently backed with Japanese tissue.

A chromolithographic homage to Noah Webster, superimposing his portrait on a page of his manuscript notes within a still life picturing his two dictionaries, spelling book, and an inkwell, quills, and pounce box.

In this fitting but nevertheless rather curious portrait, Webster's face gazes sagely out from a loose leaf of his own dictionary draft, (from "Battle," verb, to "Battledoor," noun). Propped open on the left is a well-thumbed copy of the first edition of his *Compendious Dictionary of the English Language* (1806), and behind both is the even larger *American Dictionary of the English Language* (1828), the first edition of which contained more than 70,000 words and which is here opened to the pages 1164 and 1165, "Sail" to "Salmon." Webster's first book, the ubiquitous *Elementary Spelling-Book* (1782), with its red spine and sugar-paper covers, lies on the table in front, next to some gleaming writing equipment.

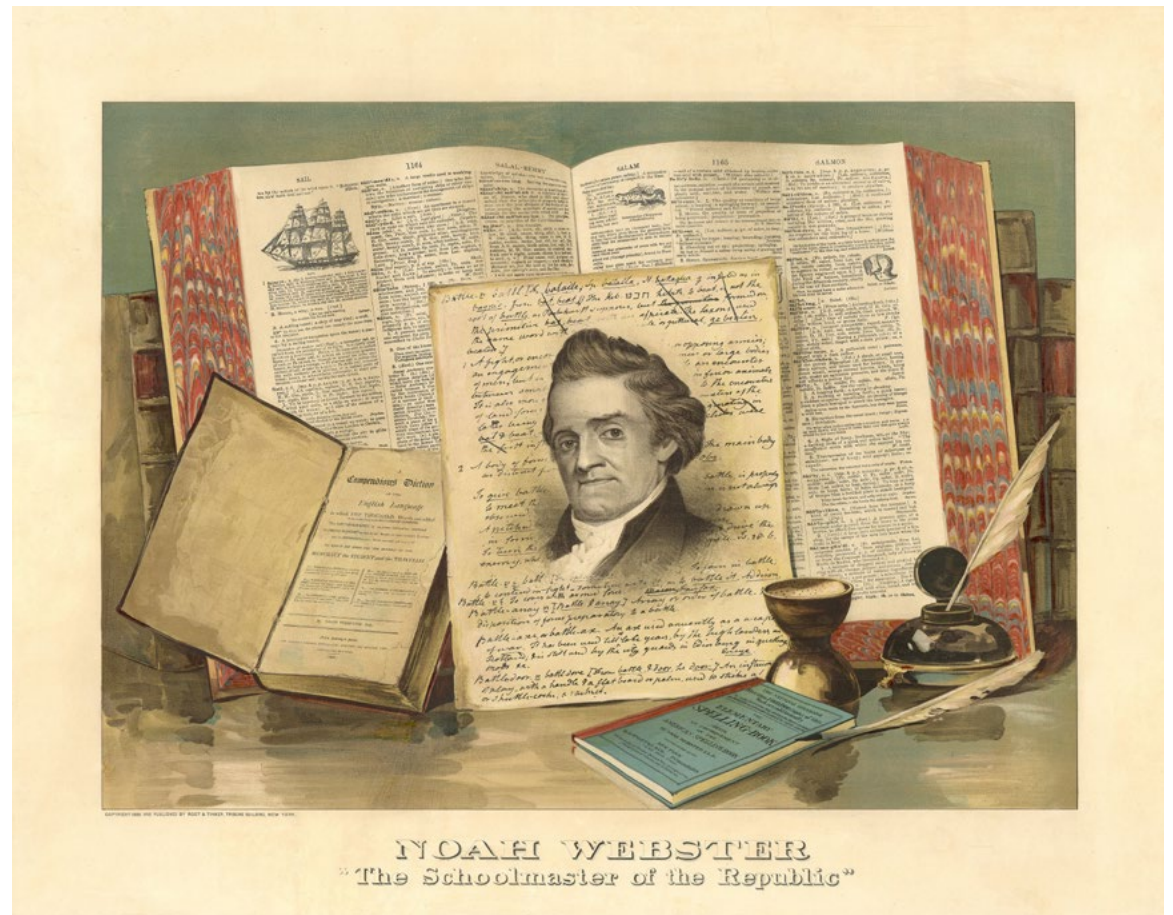
Noah Webster (1758–1843) was a lawyer, teacher, and journalist before becoming a lexicographer, in which vocation he was motivated by an ardent nationalism: "he wanted to stress the political separation from Britain by the cultivation of a separate American language," beginning with his elementary spelling book and culminating, of course, in his *American Dictionary*, which is considered "a definite advance in modern lexicography...breaking the fetters imposed on American English by Dr Johnson, to the ultimate benefit of the living languages of both countries." Though not as radical as his friend Benjamin Franklin, Webster gradually reformed the spelling of American English, giving "many printed American words a distinctive appearance" (PMM 291).

Root and Tinker, active from the early 1870s to the late 1890s, was a New York City publisher specializing in prints, broadsides, trade journals, and trade cards. The firm was founded by Charles Towner Root (owner of the Root Newspaper Association), Henry F. Tinker, and his son Franklin H Tinker. They often employed lithographers Buek & Lindner. In 1889 the firm took over a retail trade journal, *Dry Goods Management*, and when both Tinkers died (the father in 1889, the son in 1890), Root transformed the company, first into the Textile Publishing Company and then the United Publishers Corporation. His management of the *Dry Goods Economist* would have a lasting impact on the development of American merchandising theory. Root retired a very wealthy man in 1924.

Just two holdings recorded in OCLC, at AAS and the Boston Athenaeum. We locate additional examples at the Library of Congress, the National Museum of American History, and the Hoover Institution.

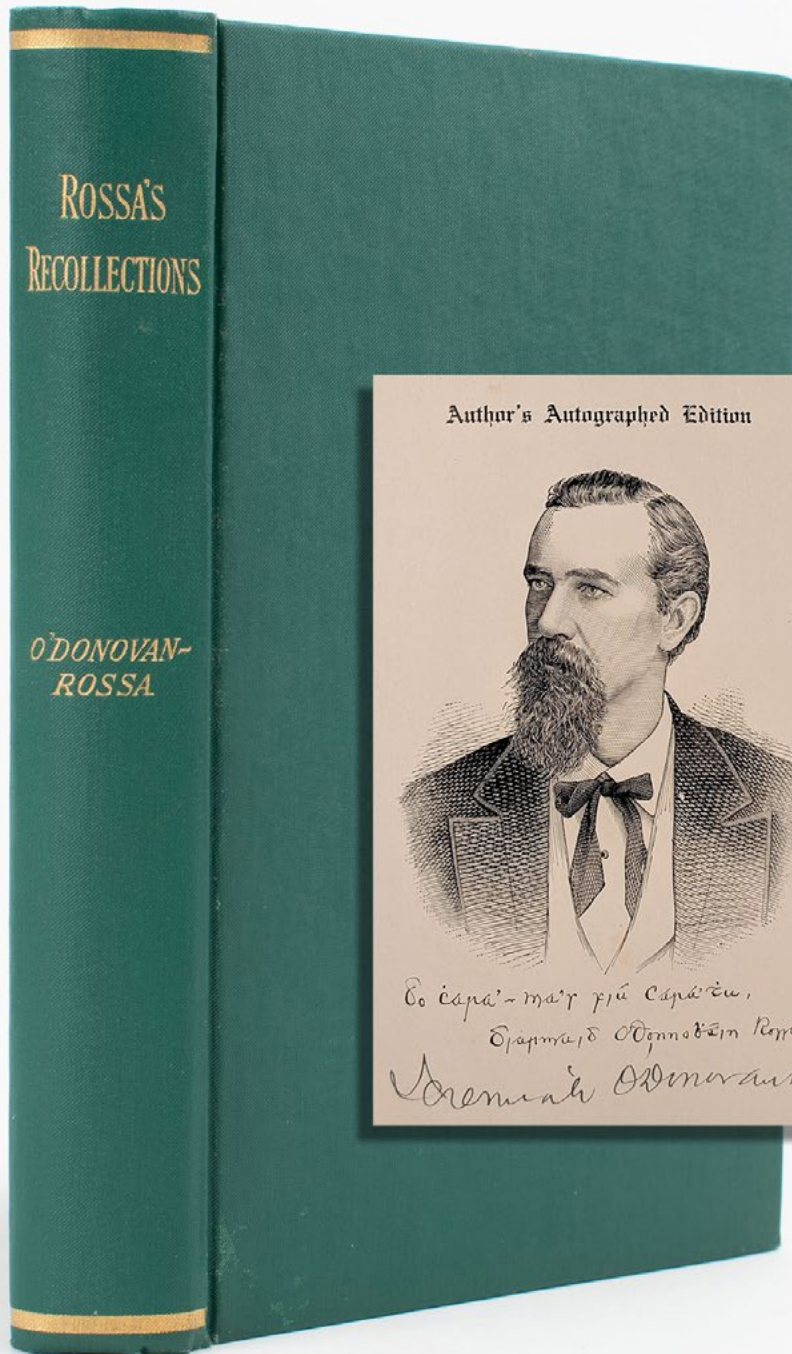
REFERENCES: *Printing and the Mind of Man* 291.

Item #8903



\$1,500.00

SCARCE AUTOGRAPHED EDITION
OF AN IMPORTANT FENIAN MEMOIR



27. O'Donovan Rossa, Jeremiah. *Rossa's Recollections*. 1838 to 1898. Childhood, Boyhood, Manhood. Customs, Habits and Manners of the Irish People. Erinach and Sassenach—Catholic and Protestant—Englishman and Irishman—English Religion—Irish Plunder. Social Life and Prison Life. The Fenian Movement. Travels in Ireland, England, Scotland and America. Mariner's Harbor, [NY]: O'Donovan Rossa, 1898. 8vo (7.75" x 5.75"), green cloth over boards, gilt title and author at spine. In original unprinted white dust jacket, with mylar dj cover. 2 frontis., 402 pp. CONDITION: Very good; dust jacket fair, separated along rear hinge, 2.5" x 1.5" portion at lower spine excised.

First edition of the memoirs of this important figure in the Irish nationalist movement, signed by the author.

Written in straightforward and engaging prose, this volume recounts the entirety of Rossa's life from his "Cradle and...Weaning" in Rosscarbery and his young boyhood speaking Irish and learning fairy tales at the home of his grandfather, to "The Scattering of My Family" during the famine, "The Start of Fenianism," and his first arrest in 1858. The volume ends with his first visit to America in 1863, and his promise to "continue writing the 'Recollections' from the year 1863 to the year 1898." Offered here is the "Author's Autographed Edition," with two frontispiece engravings, one showing "O'Donovan Rossa in Prison Dress," and the other, a more elegant portrait, with his facsimile Irish autograph (Diarmaid Ó Donnabháin Rosa) and his original signature.

Rossa was born Jeremiah O'Donovan in Rosscarbery, West Cork in 1831 to a moderately well-to-do family, most of whose members died or emigrated during the Great Famine. Rossa came to consider the famine as a genocide orchestrated by Britain, and in 1856 founded the Phoenix National and Literary Society "for the liberation of Ireland by force of arms." That group joined the Irish Republican Brotherhood upon its founding two years later. Rossa was among those arrested prior to the planned—but preemptively stifled—insurrection in 1865, and was sentenced to life imprisonment in England. After public outcry was successfully raised by his wife and fellow organizer Mary Jane (née Irwin, 1845–1916), who campaigned on his behalf in the U.S., and by the Amnesty Association in Great Britain, he was released—on the condition that he leave the UK—in 1871. Rossa joined his wife in New York, where he edited the *United Irishman* and *Prison Life* (1874), *Irish Rebels in English Prisons* (1882), and *Rossa's Recollections* (1898), and helped organize the Fenian dynamite campaign. When he was again allowed in Great Britain, he returned to conduct several lecture tours, and after his death in New York in 1915, his body was returned to Ireland. It received a hero's welcome, and his funeral acted as a springboard for the Easter Rising in 1916.

OCLC records just one example of the autographed edition, at the Providence Public Library. We note just one such copy at auction, in 1924.

A lovely copy of this important memoir.

Item #9387

\$1,500.00

OSCAR WILDE IN AMERICA

28. *Oscar Wilde Galop* [title from p. 3]. Boston & New York: Oliver Ditson & Co. [ca. 1882]. J.H. Bufford's Sons lith. 4to (14" x 10.5"), sheet music with lithographic portrait on front cover. 5 pp. including front cover. **CONDITION:** Very good, edges of covers toned and lightly soiled.

Illustrated sheet music picturing a dapper Oscar Wilde accompanied by sunflowers, published around the time of his highly anticipated lecture at the Boston Music Hall.

The cover illustration is based on one of Napoleon Sarony's twenty-eight known photographs of Wilde taken during his American tour. Though lacking a publication date, the *Galop* was likely published in early February of 1882 to capitalize on Wilde's speaking engagement at the Boston Music Hall on January 31st during his tour of the U.S. ("Boston, Massachusetts Music Hall").

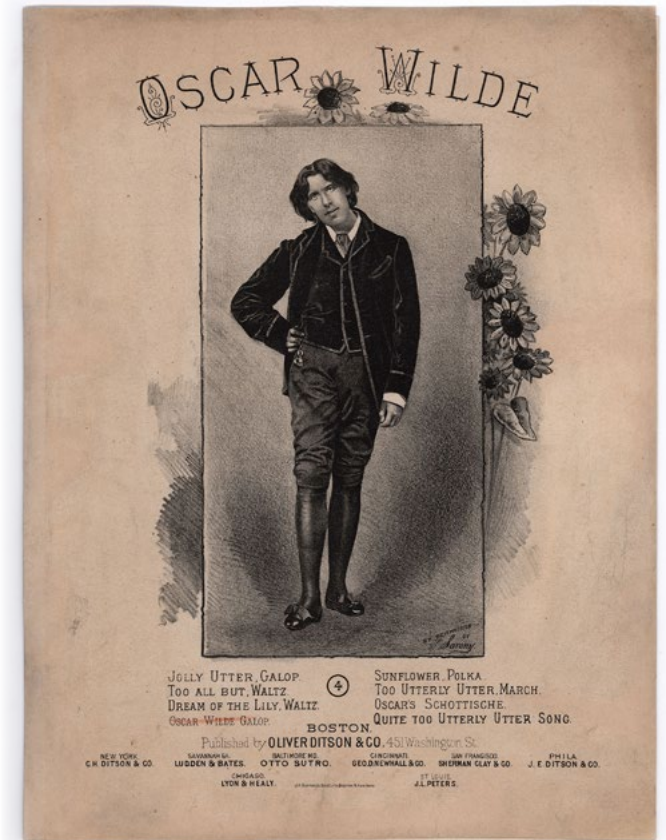
Prior to speaking in Boston, Wilde had given a lecture at the Albany Music Hall on January 27th, where he was poorly received, the audience considering his fashionable appearance in a "double-breasted white vest, white silk necktie, black knee breeches, black silk stockings and patent leather pumps" too effeminate and his lecture achingly "monotonous" (*Albany Evening Journal*). By the time his promotional team was organizing Wilde's Boston commitment, he was due for a major rebranding. As his dress at Albany was widely known, Samuel Ward, a New York lobbyist sympathetic to Wilde's plight, recruited sixty Harvard students to attend the Boston Music Hall "in...aesthetic costume, consisting of dress coats, knee-breeches and extravagant green neckties" while carrying "large sunflowers" ("Harvard Boys"). This planned prank was widely publicized in Boston papers in the days preceding the lecture, causing quite a stir among cultured readers. As a result, Wilde spoke before "one of the largest crowds Boston Music Hall had ever seen" (Mendelssohn), his imitators occupying the front few rows. But, as the audience settled, Wilde came on stage "dressed in black tie and tails, like any self-respecting gentleman on a night out," and delivered a measured, eloquent speech. His about-face "was a complete turnaround from his faltering New York lecture, less than a month ago" (Mendelssohn), and won over the skeptical New England elite.

The sunflower was one of two flowers (the other being the South African lily) closely associated with Wilde and frequently appeared in images of him published in the late nineteenth century. Wilde was dubbed the "Sunflower Apostle" for his ardent support of the English Aesthetic Movement, the members of which took a liking to the flower's "moody" nature. He was so associated with the flower that a variety—*Helianthus Annuus*, the common sunflower—was named after him and he played an "indubitably accidental role in promoting the cultivation of sunflowers in American and European gardens" (Nelson).

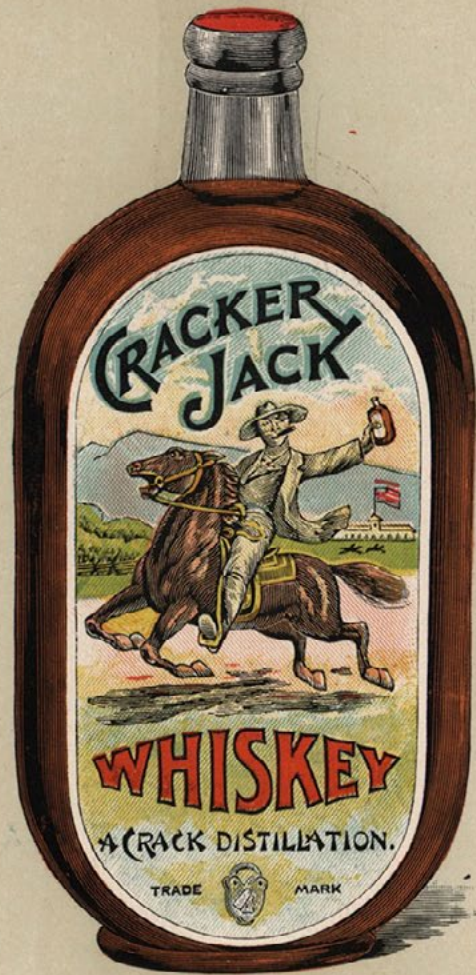
Born in Quebec, Napoleon Sarony (1821–1896) came to New York in his teens, where he joined Nathaniel Currier's firm and established himself as a skilled lithographic artist. In 1846 he formed Sarony & Major with Henry B. Major, previously a lithographic printer with Currier. Sarony & Major were prolific producers of colored sheet music covers as well as large colored advertising posters. In 1857, Joseph F. Knapp became a partner, the firm thereafter known as Sarony, Major & Knapp. By 1866, Sarony had opened a photography studio on Broadway, relocated to more auspicious quarters on Union Square in 1871, and went on to become the best known portrait photographer in New York. He purchased the sole photographic rights to Oscar Wilde's image during his tour of America, which proved a lucrative investment.

OCLC records 4 holdings.

REFERENCES: "Boston, Massachusetts Music Hall" at *Oscar Wilde In America Online*; Mendelssohn, Michèle. *Making Oscar Wilde* (Oxford UP, 2018), pp. 110–13; Nelson, Ernest Charles. "Helianthus annuus" 'Oscar Wilde': some notes on Oscar and the cult[ivation] of sunflowers," *The Wildean*, No. 43 (2013), p. 2; "Harvard Boys Guying Oscar Wilde," *The Paterson Weekly Press* (Paterson, NJ), Feb. 2, 1882; *Albany Evening Journal*, January 28, 1882.



BEAUTIFUL LIQUOR CATALOG
OF A CINCINNATI DISTILLER



No. 109.

All sizes. Packed in Cases or Sugar Barrels.

29. Rheinstrom, Bettman, Johnson & Co. Cincinnati, O. U.S.A. [Cover title]. [Catalog of liquors featuring chromolithographic plates.] Cincinnati, Ohio: Rheinstrom, Bettman, Johnson & Co., [ca. 1898]. 12mo (7.35" x 4.75"), burgundy cloth over boards with gilt title at front cover, (i-iv), 5-114, 115a(b), 115-128 (20). Pp. i-iv are an index. Pp. 5-128 are chromolithographs of labeled bottles. Pps 116-124 picture 97 bottle profiles, pps 125-128 are chromos of printed cases for liquors liqueurs, etc. 20 pp. of ads for various businesses serving the distilling industry, including Strobridge Lithographic and Cohen and Co. Printers, Designers, Engravers. Issued without a title page. CONDITION: Very good, light white spotting to front cover, a few light scratches to back cover, light wear to extremities, .25" chip along margin of pp. 5-6, occasional light offsetting to plates from plates opposite.

An exceedingly scarce and impressive catalog with color plate illustrations of 111 different liquors offered by Rheinstrom, Bettman, Johnson & Co.

Among the bottles of spirits pictured here are absinthe, Chartreuse, whiskey, bitters, rye, brandy, cordials, champagne, cognac, gin, vermouth, rum, and schnapps. The often colorful and lively labels carry such names as Pousse-Café Cordial, Lincoln Club Rye Whiskey, Fencing Master Old Whiskey, Life Boat Whiskey (but will it save you?), Celery Bitters, Indian River Blood Orange Bitters, Crystalized Rock & Rye, Country Apple Brandy Like Grandfather Used to Make, and others. The illustrated labels picture such subjects as the Scottish Highlands (Loch Lomond); Napoleon, Otto Von Bismarck, and Abraham Lincoln; a female fencer, a steer, and anvil, a tulip, and so on. Nine pages represent ninety-seven different bottle types and four pages illustrate twelve different shipping boxes. Appearing in the back are advertisements for manufacturers of liquor, bottle wrappers, bottle caps, and corks; lithographers; bottlers; sign-makers; and copper, sheet-iron, and brass works based in Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio, Boston, Illinois, Virginia, and Indiana. Also included is an ad for Rheinstrom, Bettman, and Johnson's "All Well" soda and whiskey, described as "a delightful stimulant," "a boon to the dyspeptic," and "a scientific mixture of fine old whiskey and aerated spring water."

Originally from Germany, Sigmund Rheinstrom (1856-1925) immigrated to Cincinnati, Ohio in 1875. Along with his brothers, he established the Rheinstrom Brothers Company, distillers and manufacturers, and later founded Rheinstrom, Bettman & Johnson, distillers—"the commercial arm of the business" ("Looking at Bitters"). The firm was located in Cincinnati at 310 E 9th in 1898 and at 906-910 Sycamore from 1899 to 1908. In 1901, Rheinstrom stated that his firm was one of the largest importers of Russian sugar in America. The firm dissolved in 1905 after Sigmund Rheinstrom retired. The other partners were Morris L. Bettman, Samuel J. Johnson, and Jacob Rheinstrom. "Most

of their bitters seemed to be generic or made in-house. They used popular bitters names like Boonekamp, Angostura and Stoughton and put their labels and trademark on bottles that were similar to the related established brands. You see this with their Cincinnati Stomach Bitters which was piggy-backing on Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Another example is their Ohio Valley Wild Cherry Bitters which was aping Dr. Harter's Wild Cherry Bitters" ("Looking at Bitters").

No copies recorded in OCLC. A Google search uncovers a single copy, in the Prints and Drawings Collection of the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

A rare and visually delightful liquor catalog.

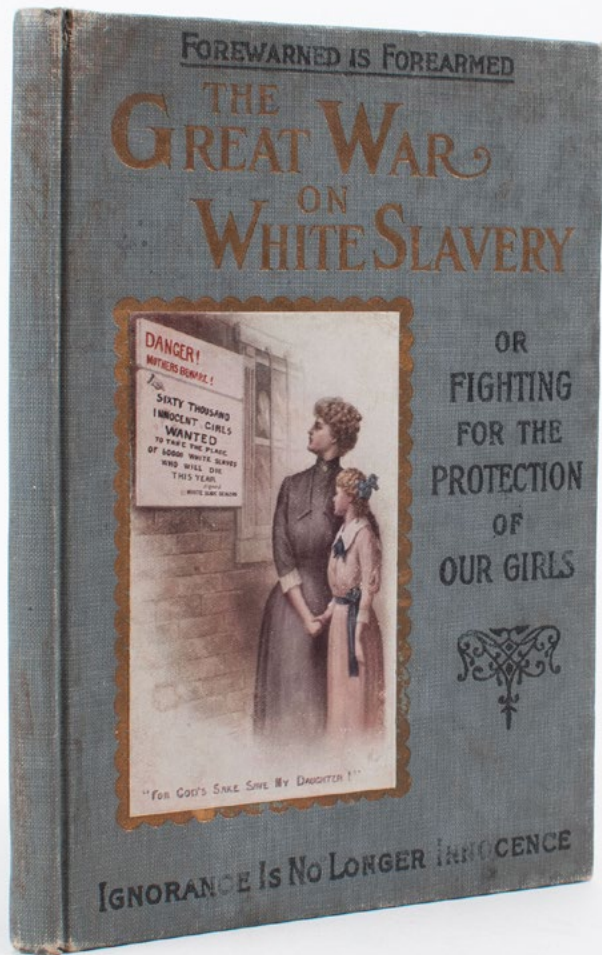
REFERENCES: Meyer V, Ferdinand. "Looking at Bitters in the Rheinstrom, Bettman, Johnson & Co. Presentation Book," (2019) at Peachridge Glass online; *The Cincinnati Post*, March 6, 1901, p. 8.

Item #9500

\$2,750.00



SALESMAN'S DUMMY FOR
AN EXPOSÉ OF SEX TRAFFICKING, 1911



30. Roe, Clifford G. [Salesman's dummy for:] *The Great War on White Slavery or Fighting for the Protection of Our Girls*. Philadelphia: George G. Cows Company, 1911. 8vo (8.5" x 6"), front cover with title, etc. in blue and gold, and mounted illustration, sample of spine printed on back cover. 96 pp., numerous b&w illus. CONDITION: Very good.

An amply-illustrated salesman's dummy for a "chaste account" of the sex trafficking industry, with over seventy manuscript names of subscribers in several eastern-Pennsylvania towns.

This canvassing book contains a representation of Roe's 448-page work, including stories of individual women who fell victim to "the white slave trade" (as sex trafficking was called); a discussion of the moral double standard for boys versus girls; the "astounding confession" of a long-time panderer turned anti-trafficking activist; the various means by which young women and girls are "procured," as well as accounts of "supply and demand"; the rights of children to proper sex education, and more. Illustrations in this specimen—some from photographs, others after paintings—include portraits of "brutal white slave traders," victims of sex trafficking, "valiant fighter[s] against white slavery," and more. One almost surreal image depicts the cycle of the trade, beginning on the lower right with a mother and daughter reading the sign "WANTED : sixty thousand girls to take the place of 60000 white slaves who will die this year," up to the inviting entrance of a dance hall or theater (actually a brothel), and over and down to the back-door exit from which a series of women stumble and fall into anonymous graves.

A letter from three-time Democratic presidential nominee, pro-suffrage legislator, and soon-to-be U.S. Secretary of State William Jennings Bryan is reproduced before the preface, reading in part: "you can quote me as saying The White Slave trade is so horrible that it is difficult to convince the average man and woman that it exists. Once convinced, the people are ready for any and all necessary remedies, State and National. Your book will help to convince the public."

Canvassing forms in the back of the volume, many evidently tipped in by the salesman, record seventy-three subscribers (one canceled) in Palm, Pennsbury, East Greenville, Hereford, Zionsville, and several other towns in eastern Pennsylvania. The cloth binding, at \$1.50, was the most popular. A few subscribers

splashed out for a half morocco binding with marbled edges, originally priced at \$2.00 but dropped, according to a pencil note on the price sheet, to \$1.65. An added incentive from the salesman, noted at the top of the subscription section, reads: "If more than one book is ordered, I'll give another reduction of .10 per cent."

Clifford Griffith Roe (1875–1934) was born in Indiana and made his career as a Chicago prosecutor fighting prostitution and sex trafficking. He was a member of the National Vigilance Committee, president of the American Alliance for the Suppression and Prevention of White Slave Traffic, and State's Attorney in Chicago.

Item #9507

\$350.00

If more than one book is ordered, I'll give another reduction of .10 per cent.
Walter C Merkel Bloth one Palm Pa
Edwin Hubbard 1st 1 one Palm Pa

ACCOUNT OF THE HORRORS
OF THE GREAT CHICAGO FIRE OF 1871

31. **The Ruined City; or, The Horrors of Chicago.** This book contains a full description of the Great Fire of Chicago, including the no. of houses, and principal buildings burnt, number of lives lost, thrilling incidents, amount of damages done, subscription &c., &c., and a brief account of the fire of London, and the great conflagration of the United States. New York: Ornum & C[o]mpany, Publishers; Boston, Mass., The New England News Co., 1871. 8vo (7.65" x 5.4"), illus. tan wrappers. 65, [4] pp. CONDITION: Good, chipping to front wrapper, .75" x .5" tear to back wrapper, light soiling, many leaves dog-eared, .75" x .5" loss to pp. 15–16 (text unaffected), pp. 23–24 and pp. 25–26 were uncut at one time and were roughly separated so that the upper-right corner of pp. 25–26 is torn away but is still attached to pp. 23–24, with loss to the "5" in p. 25.

A pamphlet compiling newspaper articles on the Great Chicago Fire of 1871 that were published in the days immediately following the calamity, supplemented by other relevant texts.

The Great Fire lasted from October 8th to 10th, 1871, killing some 300 people, leveling over three square miles of the city, rendering 100,000 residents homeless, and resulting in some \$222 million (1871 USD) in damage. The catastrophe also sparked looting and lawlessness, which led to the declaration of martial law on October 11th and the arrival of Gen. Philip H. Sheridan and U.S. Army soldiers in Chicago, which brought an end to three days of mayhem. Martial law was only lifted several weeks later.

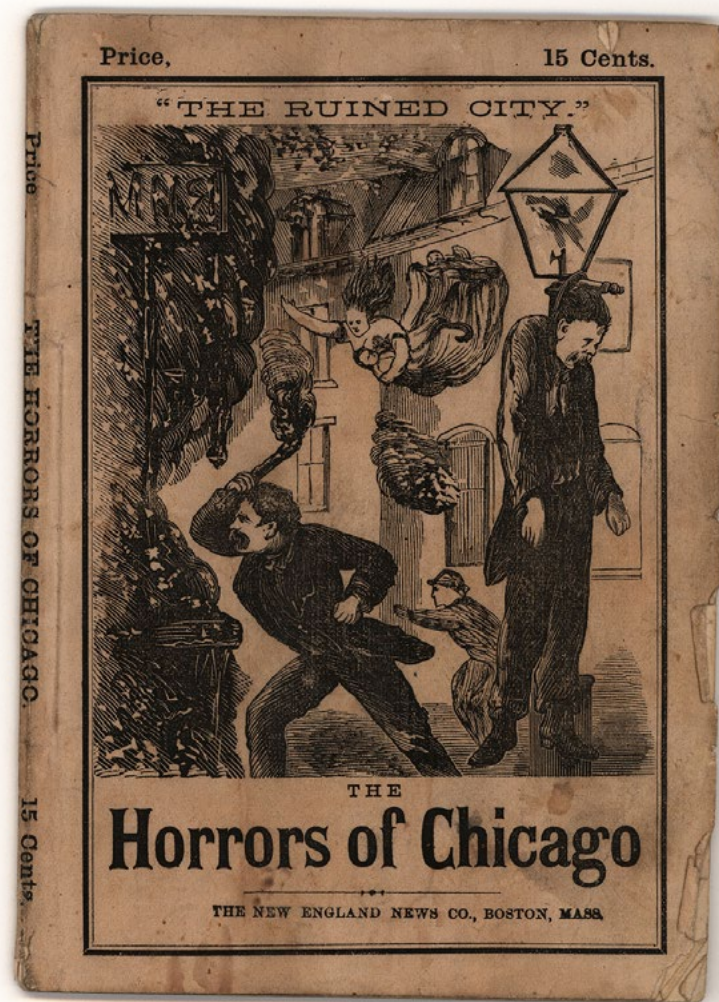
This work gathers together a range of newspaper reports on the fire and its aftermath published between October 9th and 12th in the *New York Tribune*; *Chicago Herald*; *Evening Telegram*; *New York Herald*, and elsewhere. The pamphlet opens with a note from the publisher evoking the horrors of the fire: "Scene is no name for it. It was a multiplicity of scenes. A wild phantasmagoria, in which all the forms and figures that romanticists struggle after, were dreadfully produced." Some articles cover the response to crime, such as "The Fire Out—Seven or Eight Incendiaries Hanged and Shot" and "Hanging Incendiaries to Lamp Posts" (the front wrapper depicts an instance of such a hanging amid other mayhem). Other article headings and titles read: "The Fire Fiend Still Rages"; "A Lady Braving the Flames with her Child"; "A Whole Wagon Load of Dead Bodies"; "Children Screamed in Terror"; and "The Emancipation Proclamation Gone" (reading in part, "all the books and papers of the Historical Society, including the original copy of the famous Emancipation Proclamation—President Lincoln's—...were destroyed").

Some articles place the fire in context by offering a history of Chicago, a table of former great fires, and accounts of other "monster burnings" from cities in the U.S. and England during the nineteenth century. An article by poet/journalist William Cullen Bryant in the *The Evening Post* is included, and other pieces describe the aftermath and broader effects of the fire: "The Effect Upon Wall Street"; "Signs of Returning Life to the City"; "The Starving in the Burnt District—Provisions Arriving"; and "The Consequences of the Chicago Disaster in a Financial Point of View." One table lists sums of money raised across America in response to the disaster. Dozens of principal Chicago buildings that were destroyed are identified. The publication is rounded out with ads for song books and vinegar bitters, other works published by Ornum & Co., and more.

OCLC records ten copies, six of which are held at institutions outside of Illinois.

REFERENCES: "Chicago Fire of 1871" at History online.

Item #9457



\$575.00

ARCHIVE OF THE WORLD WAR I
SERVICE OF GENERAL FRED WINCHESTER SLADEN

33. Sladen, Fred Winchester, et. al. [Massive archive documenting the career of Major General Fred Sladen, particularly his service in France and Germany during and after the First World War.] France, Germany, California, New York, and other locales, 1881–1962. Archive includes: over 900 letters and official documents and other communications, more than 1700 pages in all; 10 typescript reports and 2 typescript public addresses, over 200 pages in all; 45 large-scale maps of troop deployments and movements; over 300 original photos and real-photo postcards; four scrapbooks; over 40 postcards and telegrams; Sladen's youthful diary (1881, over 200 pages); disbound diary pages written by his daughter Elizabeth while in Europe (1919–1921, over 150 pages); a number of letters from Sladen's son Fred ("Jim") to his sister; and a variety of ephemera. CONDITION: Most items very good, a few of the maps with significant soiling and wear.

A massive archive of letters, official documents, reports, maps, photographs, and scrapbooks documenting Fred Winchester Sladen's distinguished career in the U.S. Army, particularly his service as a senior field officer on the Western Front in 1918 and in the subsequent occupation of Germany.

Fred Winchester Sladen (1867–1945)

Sladen was the son of Martha Winchester and Union Army officer and Medal of Honor winner Joseph Sladen. Like his father, the younger Sladen became a distinguished career officer in the United States Army, ultimately rising to the rank of Major General.

Following his graduation in 1890 from the United States Military Academy at West Point, Sladen participated in the Philippine-American War as First Lieut. of Infantry, 4th Infantry, serving as Mustering Officer in the 8th Army Corps and Aide-de-camp to Brig. Gen. E. S. Otis, Military Governor for the Philippines. During this time he saw action at the Battles of Manila and Calocan. He then returned to the U.S. and served in various roles across the country, including as Assistant Instructor of Infantry Tactics and commander of a company of cadets at West Point (1900–1904); as Post Quartermaster and Commissary at Vancouver Barracks in Washington (1904–1907), where he had spent much of his childhood; and on relief duty in San Francisco following the earthquake and fire of 1906. He gained prominence as the Commandant of Cadets at West Point from 1911 to 1914 and served in China, California, and Washington, D.C. between 1914 and 1917.

Sladen's career reached a zenith during World War I, when he commanded the 5th Infantry Brigade, 3rd Division, American Expeditionary Force. He took command of the 5th at Camp Greene, North Carolina on March 30, 1918, and arrived with the brigade at Brest, France on April 15. The 5th fought at



Chateau-Thierry and in the Aisne-Marne, St Mihiel, and Meuse-Argonne Offensives. Sladen displayed exceptional leadership and bravery under fire and earned the Distinguished Service Cross for heroism near Ferme de la Madeleine during the Battle of Romagne-sous-Montfaucon (October, 1918), as well as the Distinguished Service Medal for his leadership in the Battle of Marne (July, 1918) and in the Argonne operations (October, 1918).

Immediately after the war, Sladen marched from Tronville, France, to Andernach, Germany as part of the 3rd Army, American Expeditionary Forces. During the American occupation of Germany he spent most of his time in Koblenz, commanding the 3rd Division until the Third Army was deactivated in July of 1919, and then commanding the 1st Brigade as part of the American Forces in Germany from 1919 to 1921. Following his service in Europe, Sladen commanded Fort Sheridan, Illinois, before being appointed Superintendent of West Point from 1922 to 1926. He then returned to Manila to command the Philippine Department from March, 1926 to April, 1928, and retired in 1932 after a stint as superintendent of Fort McHenry in Baltimore, Maryland.

Sladen married Elizabeth Lefferts of New York City in 1903, with whom he had two children—Elizabeth Morris Sladen (1904–1991) and Fred “Jim” Winchester Sladen Jr. (1906–1980), who fought in World War II and became a distinguished officer in his own right. Major General Fred Winchester Sladen passed away in New London, New Hampshire in 1945.

The Sladen archive

This archive spans Sladen’s career from his youth and years as a West Point cadet through his retirement, and embraces official military letters and documents, personal correspondence both with colleagues and with family, and records regarding his promotions and honors.

The most significant portion of the archive comprises a rich array of papers and photographic materials documenting Sladen’s service in France during World War I and as part of the American occupation in Germany. The material primarily covers the period between 1919 and 1922, though there are significant World War I-related documents as well as communications that extend into the 1930s. These materials include:

- Ten detailed narratives and reports on military operations in France between 1918 and 1919;
- A large collection of several dozen maps, many with manuscript annotations, most relating to military operations in France and the subsequent occupation of Germany;
- Letters and official documents and communications, including over 200 items totalling more than 500 pages and embracing confidential statements, memoranda, general and field orders, bulletins, recommendations for honors, etc., as well as an extended, detailed group of letters regarding

the planning, construction, and dedication of a monument to the Third Division at Chateau-Thierry and a sheaf of letters to his wife and children—some quite vivid—from France and Germany between 1918 and 1919;

- Typescripts for two public addresses, delivered at the Chateau-Thierry cemetery and at the dedication of the monument there;
- Almost 300 original photos and real photo postcards from between 1918 and 1921, vividly documenting the American fight across France and into Germany as well as the American occupation in Koblenz and peace celebrations in Paris, London, and New York.

The archive also includes four scrapbooks of clippings, photos, occasional manuscript and typed letters, cards, programs, etc., dating from Sladen’s acceptance into West Point to the engagement announcement of his son in the late 1920s (though the scrapbooks include little material from after World War I). These cover a wide variety of personal and professional events, including news clippings describing a public and semi-improvised coffin-side “discussion” between Sladen and W. E. B. Du Bois over racism in the Army in 1923. There is also a small gathering of ephemera and manuscript material from family members, including his father Joseph A. Sladen and his daughter Elizabeth.

Narratives and reports of military operations

The detailed narratives and reports—all but one of which are apparently unrecorded—on military operations in France all appear to be original typescripts, ranging in length from 3 to 105 pages. All pertain to operations of the 3rd Division, and at least five relate directly to the units of the 5th Brigade, under Sladen’s command. Several were evidently composed in the immediate aftermath of the events they describe and make reference to accompanying maps, while others are edited compilations of individual officers’ reports and a couple read like fully-fledged historical accounts.

Among these lengthier records are a “Copy of Official Reports submitted by Thirty Eighth Infantry, U.S. (Rock of the Marne),” dated just two weeks after the battle; an account of “the night of July 14–15, 1918,” by one Lieutenant Gay of Company K, 30th Infantry; a “Narrative of the part played” by the 7th Infantry “on Marne and Meuse...compiled from documents and the reports of survivors”; the “Operations of Company B, 4th Infantry near Montfaucon and Nantillois from September 29 to October 4, 1918”; a report titled “The Battle of the Marne” (covering, according to Sladen’s pencil annotations at the upper margin, “Chateau Thierry Sector–Champagne-Marne Defensive–Aisne-Marne Offensive”; a narrative titled “The Fourth’s Fight for Freedom,” comprising a detailed account of the 4th Infantry Regiment’s activities between early May, 1918 and January 1, 1919; and more. A manuscript note appended to the front of one document—an account of the 3rd Field Artillery Brigade between July 14th and August 1st, 1918—provides information about the “Location of forward

REPORT OF THE BATTLE OF THE MARNE BY THE COMMANDING OFFICER, 1ST
BATTALION, 30th INFANTRY.

1. The 1st Bn. of the 30th Infantry, supplemented by Co. "K" 30th Infantry, Machine Gun Co. 30th Infantry, One Pounder Section and Trench Mortar Section, Headquarters Co. and one 3 inch field piece, 10th Field Artillery, held the front sector of the 30th Infantry. They were disposed as shown on the accompanying map. The sector held extended from a point on the river northwest of RuChailly Fme. along the river to the eastern end of the island opposite Mezy. The battalion was to be relieved on the night of the 15-16 July by the 2nd Bn. 30th Infantry, which had moved up to a point in the Bois de Aigremont east of LeRocque Fme. Cos. "B" and "C" were assigned to the front line. A, C and K Cos. were holding support positions.

2. The food for the battalion was cooked in Crezancy because smoke from the kitchens could not be concealed further forward. Darkness came on at about 10 o'clock and at about 9:30 the food details would leave Crezancy under cover. The food reached the front line troops at about 11 o'clock. The troops received but this one cooked meal each day. It was necessary that a food detail from each platoon remain in Crezancy during the day. All of the food details were either on their way or coming from Crezancy at midnight. They numbered nearly six men per platoon or about 120 men. When the preparation fire began all these details sought cover. They were without tactical organization and soon became stragglers and began to return in small groups or as individuals to their units.

3. In addition to the food detail A, K and D Cos. were ordered to send all men who could be spared to an officer of the Engineers in charge of construction of trenches and barbed wire entanglements. Not less than 150 men were reported to the Engineer for fatigue on the night of July 14 and were engaged on that work at midnight when the enemy's preparation fire began and were dismissed and allowed to find their own units as best they could. Nearly all of these men on detail became stragglers. The battalion was informed on the night of the 13th of July that an attack by the enemy was almost certain. Four hundred and twenty rounds of ammunition per rifle were issued to the troops on the night of the 13th. An inspection after the battle of the positions held by the front line companies indicated that all of the ammunition issued had been used.

4. Because of the nature of the ground and the advantage which the Germans possessed in observing the entire sector it was necessary that all of our troops remain hidden in wooded sections during the daylight hours. At night patrols and pickets were posted along the river. The digging of emplacements or trenches in front of the railroad was not permitted unless it was done within a wooded section where it could not be seen by the enemy. It was realized that control over the units of the battalion as they were disposed in case of attack would be impossible. Instructions were given to each platoon commander that he must in any case hold his position and that there would be no retreat. In the absence of communication with the battalion commander he was to fight his unit independently of any other. The main resistance was to be made on the aqueduct line.

gun of 10th FA," along with relevant coordinates on the "Condé-Brie map" (the collection includes three large-scale maps of the Condé-Brie area) and gives numerous map coordinates. We locate just one of these reports (Fred During's "Operations of Company B, 4th Infantry near Montfaucon and Nantillois from September 29 to October 4, 1918") in OCLC.

The outlines for two "Staff Rides" (i.e., intensive on-site training studies of historical military actions) for the Army Center of Artillery Studies pertain to actions, offensives, and defenses in July, 1918, and an engaging, leather-bound narrative by Sladen on "The Beginning and Operation of Chateau Thierry" are evidence of two of the many purposes for which these accounts were compiled. In a similar vein, Sladen's retained copy of a lengthy November, 1919 letter to Major Charles W. Foster responds to a request for "unusual exploits or actions of individuals or small units, such as can be featured on canvas," i.e., in paintings. Sladen closes the letter: "I sincerely hope that you will get enough out of the Regimental Commanders and Machine Gun Battalion Commanders to make something out of the doings of the 3rd Division on the Marne...I appreciate the necessity of our getting in and producing something."

The maps

The archive has a very extensive cartographic component, in particular four ring binders housing 20 maps and a portfolio housing another 25 loose maps. Both the binders and portfolio having a typescript, itemized index on United States Military Academy letterhead, suggesting these were assembled during Sladen's years as Commandant, 1922-1926. NB: The index to the four ring binders calls for three maps relating to the Philippines, which are not present; the index to the portfolio calls for three maps of areas in China and a "German road map covering Rhine area from St. Goar north", also not present.

The maps, most printed but a few in manuscript, range in size from 19" x 10" to a whopping 80" x 52" map of the Marne, though most are very roughly three feet by two feet. The great majority depict the border regions of northeastern France and western Germany where the 5th Brigade was active beginning in June 1918 and into the occupation period. In aggregate there is coverage for each of the battles and campaigns in which the 5th was involved: Chateau-Thierry; the Aisne-Marne, St Mihiel, and Meuse-Argonne Offensives; and the post-war occupation, during which the 5th was headquartered in Koblenz.

A quick review of dates and imprints reveals that the maps are a motley collection, evidence of the somewhat improvisational nature of map making and map use by the American Expeditionary Force during the First World War. The majority are updated versions of maps first issued in the 1830s (not a typo!) by the French Depot de la Guerre, I assume reprinted by the French and supplied to their American allies. There are also more recent maps compiled by the Groupe des Canevas de Tir, the French unit responsible for developing maps for use by artillery units. Intermixed, however, are German topographical

maps, presumably captured and repurposed. Several of the French and German maps bear the note "Printed at Base Printing Plant, 29th Engineers, U.S. Army." There are also maps produced in the immediate postwar years by the Allied Expeditionary Force.

Many of the maps bear extensive overprinting and/or annotations in manuscript, and some are heavily soiled and/or stained, giving every indication that they were used at Brigade Headquarters in wartime by Sladen and/or fellow officers. Just for example, one of the binders contains a mammoth (52" h x 80" w) map of the area around the Marne in the vicinity of Chateau-Thierry. The map was constructed by enlarging and joining sections from two different map series, and according to the index has been heavily annotated in black ink to show "the lines and Artillery positions on July 15, 1918, and the zone of advance north of the Marne up to July 28th."

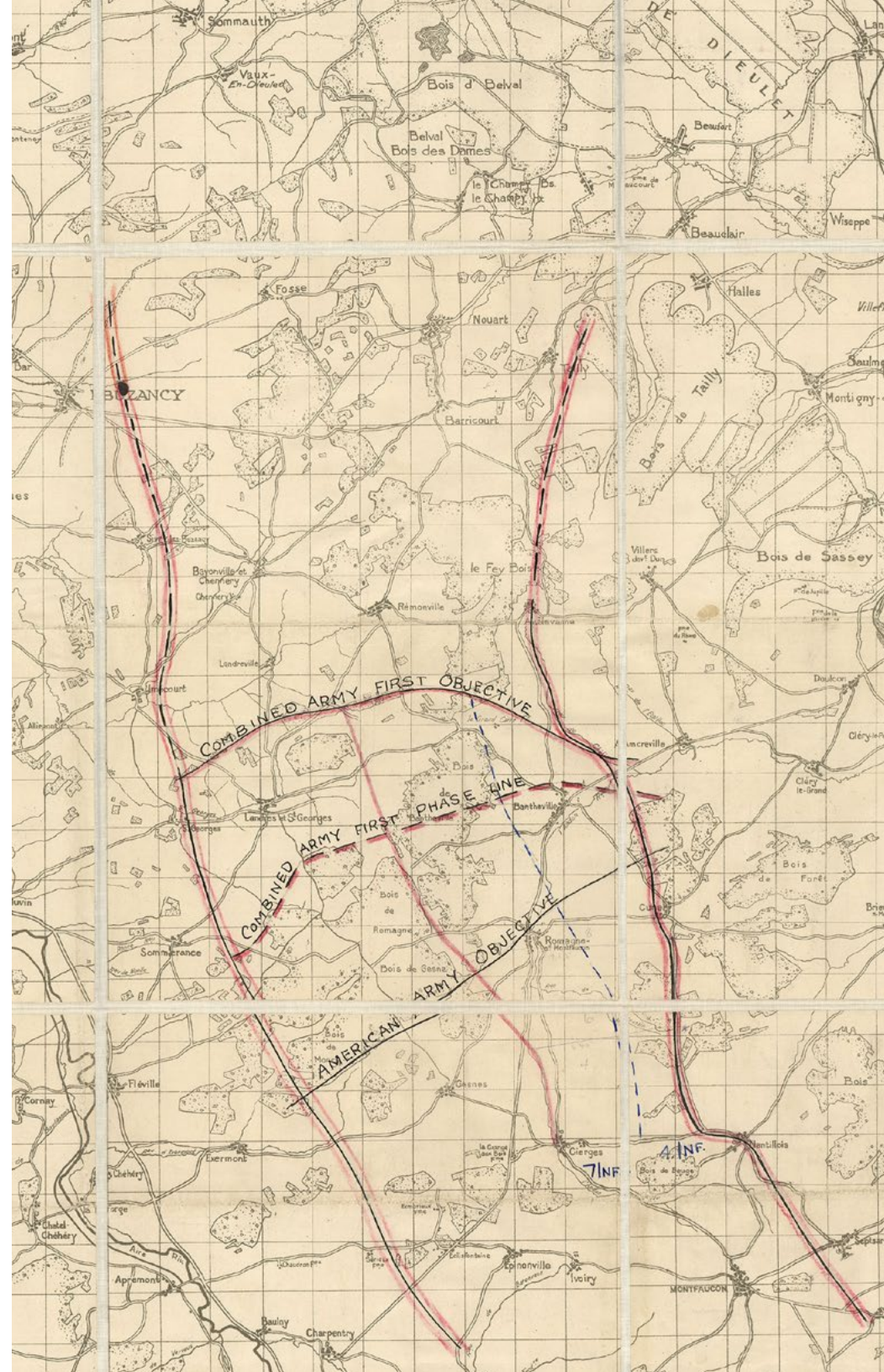
To offer another example, the collection also includes two identical maps of Condé-en-Brie, both massively annotated in colored pencil, one to show the 3rd Division's "machine gun positions" on July 15th, 1918, the other its "infantry positions" (including those of Sladen's 8th Machine Gun Battalion) and his 4th and 7th Infantry Regiment). One of these is likely the map referred to in Sladen's annotation to an account of the 3rd Field Artillery Brigade between July 14th and August 1st, 1918, mentioned above. Presumably many other such connections could be made between the maps in this group and the narratives and reports described above.

Also worthy of mention are three maps depicting Manila and other areas of the island of Luzon, the Philippines. The maps—two commercial maps in Spanish and one blueprint in English—have all been heavily annotated to reflect events during the insurgency of 1899, two in one hand and the third in a different hand. The annotations indicate positions of the occupying forces under General Elwell S. Otis as well as positions held by the insurgents.

The photographic content

The archive includes three photo albums, as well several groups of loose photos and real photo postcards, most of which document American operations between 1918 and 1919 and many of which are captioned in type or manuscript. Loose photos show "gas demonstrations" in 1919, locales across Germany (especially Koblenz) and France (including Chateau Thierry), as well as officers and soldiers of the 3rd Division in France and Germany, drills, military parades and ceremonies, and so on).

The most substantial photo album constitutes an impressive gathering of official war photographs (most 6.5" x 8.5"), more than half of which document the Marne-Vesle campaign, the St. Mihiel offensive, and the Meuse-Argonne offensive and its aftermath. These include shots of 3rd Division soldiers gathering supplies at a "ration dump" at Montfaucon; "American and French





On guard in the front line, opposite Brieuilles, on the Meuse, Oct 25, 1918.
(Sector of 30th Infantry, Third (Marne) Division.)

soldiers constructing a pontoon bridge across Marne River for use of artillery" at Chateau-Thierry; a "Machine gun company passing through a ruined town in the St. Mihiel salient, on the trail of the retreating Boche [a derisive term for Germans]"; soldiers taking "A rest on the battlefield" and, in another shot, drinking hot chocolate served by the YMCA; "Third Division supply and ambulance trains passing through ruined Esnes, Meuse"; gunners "Firing rifle grenades in the Bois de la Pultiere [sic]" and "On guard in the front line, opposite Brieuilles, on the Meuse, Oct 25, 1918"; a lone soldier keeping "Watch on the Rhine," and more. The rest of the album includes shots of Versailles during the treaty signing (including one of "the new arrived German Peace Delegates"), "President Wilson reading the armistice terms to Congress" on November 11, 1918, and victory celebrations and parades and peace in Paris, England, and New York.

The other substantial album contains 59 real photo postcards, most of which document Koblenz towards the end of Sladen's stint in the occupation and show leisure activities, including horse races and shows in 1921. The album also includes numerous images of the farewell parade and ceremonies for Sladen, held in Koblenz on July 5, 1921.

The last album is inscribed in pencil at the front pastedown "Presented by Capt. R. P. Bell, Inf.,—formerly of 3rd Division" and includes smaller photos (2.125" x 3.25") of the ruined Church at Chartèves sur Marne; views of Chateau-Thierry; "M Doumoulin, artist, to paint panorama 2nd battle Marne"; the proposed site for the 3rd Division Memorial; "Col. Stone's dugout on Montfaucon," and more.

The occupation

Documents and communications dating from the occupation and regarding personnel matters provide accounts of the conflict on a still more personal scale. Among these are the "case of the Relief of Colonel John M. Jenkins, Cavalry, from command during the Meuse-Argonne Campaign"; the unhappy struggles of a former captain to obtain a commission following the war (several letters over the course of 1920 and '21 detail this affair, in one of which Sladen writes to his colleague, "I don't know how well you knew Captain Madden...and I am wondering if his reputation as a poet is not influencing you in the matter. Chickering confirms my view that as an officer he was nil...He could not handle a company at drill, was a dead failure as an instructor, I don't think he was a student of his profession..."); and several recommendations for honors, particularly for a Distinguished Service Cross for Captain Will R. Marnier, Jr., whose "extraordinary heroism in action in Clair Chenes woods on the 21 October 1918" is described in manuscript and typed drafts.

Bulletins, memos, rosters, and news releases record developments at headquarters and in "The General Situation" over the course of the occupation (e.g., on March 9, 1921, "Detachments of the British, Belgian, and Fr[e]



THE YANKS ON THE RHINE. Cochem castle by the Moselle. 1918.

nch Armies occupied DUESSELDORF, DUISBURG, and RUHRORT on the morning of March 8, as a result of the failure of the Germans to meet the Allied reparation terms”), as well as providing updates on “The Situation in the East.” Other documents and communications shed light on the American experience in Germany at the time: in a November, 1919 letter Sladen informs a colleague: “My family is now here with me, and we are very comfortably fixed in the house in which you visited me a day or two before you left. Everyone here is very comfortably fixed, and glad to be here. As far as I am concerned, I hope they will never order me back, as long as there are troops over here.” Officers’ leisure activities are documented through a memo regarding “the initial meeting of the Officers Club of Coblenz” on September 15, 1919, as well as a “Military Hunting and Fishing License” (*Militaer Erlaubnis zum Angeln und Jagt*) issued to Sladen on December 29, 1920, and accompanied by a recent bulletin on hunting and fishing regulations, including the “American Name” and “German Name” of various animals and the dates of their hunting seasons.

Other papers provide evidence of the kind of contact that Sladen and his fellow officers had with the German community in which they were stationed. An October, 1919 memo from Theodore F. Fieker, Town Major, informs the mayor of Koblenz that:

“1. General Sladen...who occupies requisitioned quarters at No. 108, Mainzerstrasse (Spaeter) informs me that he not being supplied sufficient electric light to meet his needs. Frau Spaeter is economizing on electric light because she has been notified that her monthly allowance is twenty-six (26) kwst. and if she exceeds that amount she will be charged 50 Pfennigs extra

for each kwst. and in addition will be punished.” 2. I desire to call your attention to the fact that the requisition for this headquarters calls for the necessary amount of heat, light and water. You will therefore inform Frau Spaeter that she must comply with the terms of the requisition.”

Another document, dated August 28, 1919, records the “Average Wages Paid to Servants and Prices Paid for Food by the German Population of Coblenz”—forty to fifty marks a month for a “Girl for house work, cooking and all other work” (the highest-paid female work) while a “Man cook” or “Man waiter” earned 300 to 400 marks for the same period. Pork, more expensive than beef or veal, cost nine to ten marks per pound; eggs “average 1.30 marks each”; and vegetables just “40 to 50 pfennigs per pound.” A “Note” below urges readers to adhere to these prices, warning: “Wherever Americans have been stationed in the past, they have invariably raised prices of hired help and living expenses... In engaging services of servants, first secure their own terms before making an offer.”

In aggregate, a remarkable archive of a most distinguished Army officer, particularly valuable for incorporating a great variety of overlapping cartographic, literary, and photographic material. Taken together these offer an opportunity to develop a well-rounded picture of the experience of Sladen and his comrades during and immediately after the First World War.

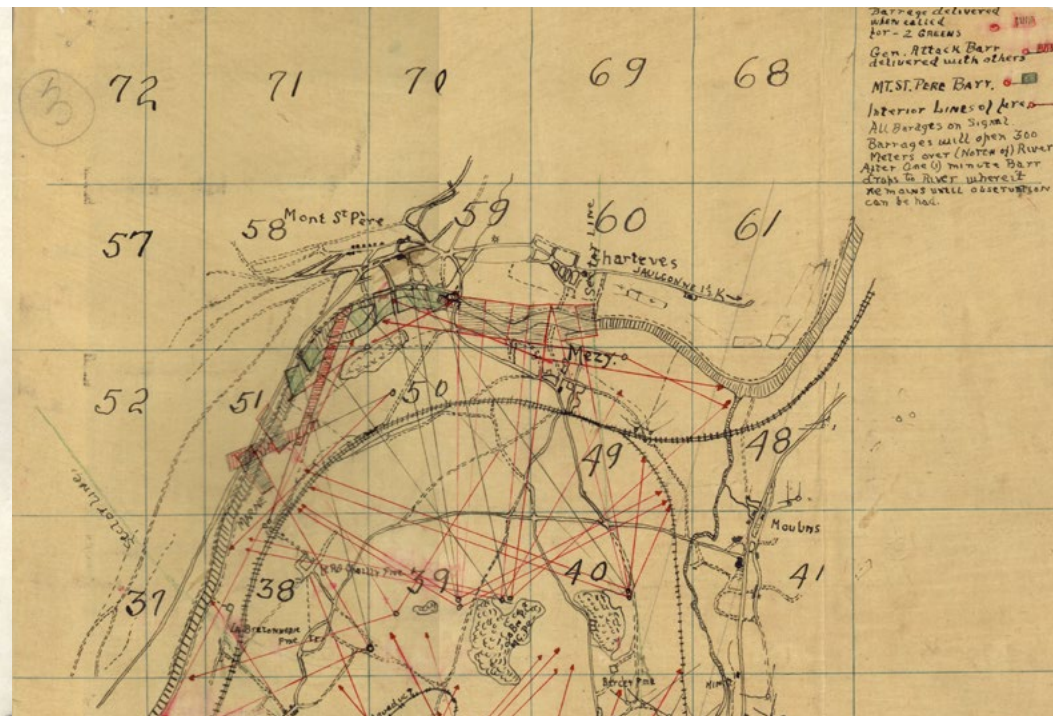
Representative passages can be found on our website.

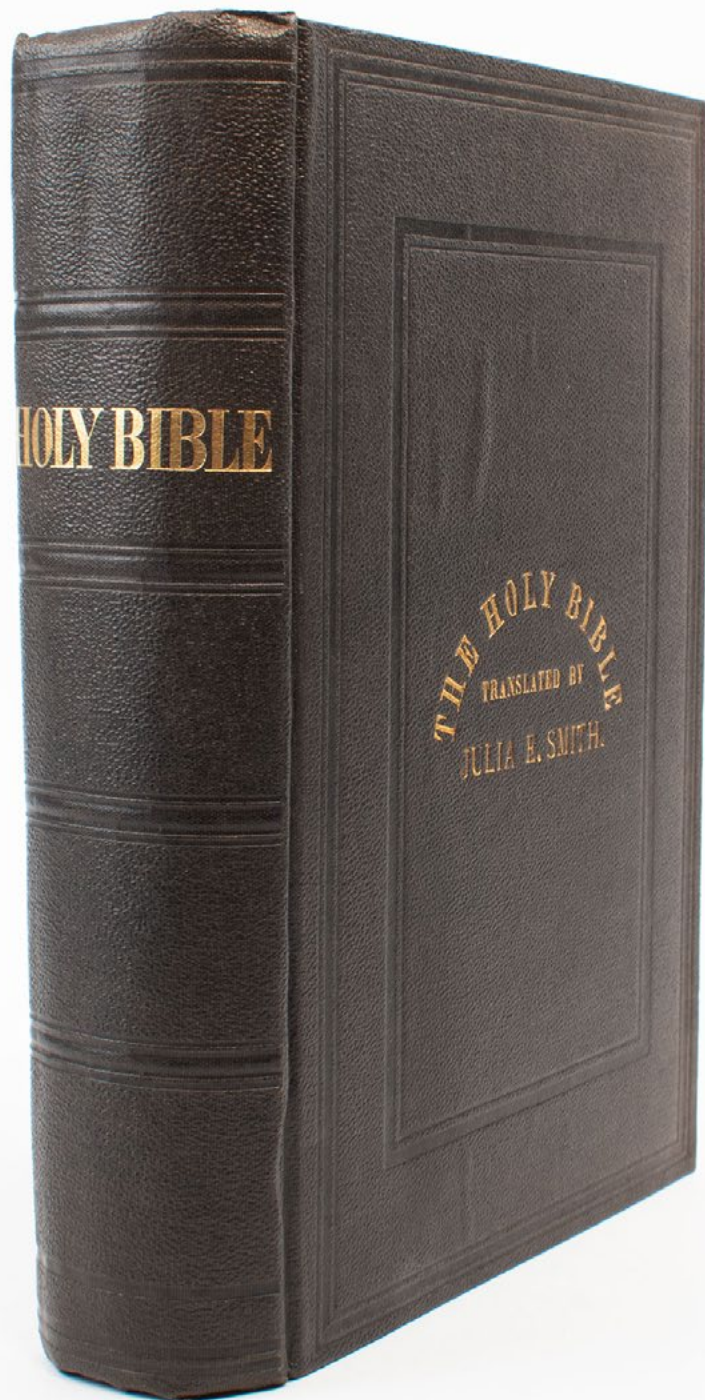
Item #9411

\$35,000.00



Troops of Sixty-fourth Infantry Brigade, Thirty-second Division, advancing while in support of first line. Near Romagne-sous-Montfaucon, Meuse, France. October 18, 1918.





FIRST TRANSLATION OF THE ENTIRE BIBLE BY A WOMAN

34. Smith, Julia, translator. *The Holy Bible : Containing the Old and New Testaments; Translated Literally from the Original Tongues [and with a Preface] (by Julia E. Smith)* Hartford, Connecticut: American Publishing Company, 1876. Small 4to (10 x 7"), original brown cloth, gilt title at spine and upper cover, speckled edges. Title leaf, [1]–892 pp. (Old Test.), [1]–276 pp. (New Test.). **CONDITION:** A very good, bright copy, some light discoloration along the fore-edge of the rear cover, but otherwise nearly flawless.

A remarkably well-preserved example of the first edition of the first translation of the entire Bible by a woman.

Julia Evelina Smith (1792–1886), a suffragist and abolitionist from Glastonbury, Connecticut, translated the Bible in the 1850s in an overt attempt to aid the cause of women's rights by demonstrating what a woman might accomplish. However, she did not publish her work for another twenty years. In her preface, Smith notes: "It may seem presumptuous for an ordinary woman with no particular advantages of education to translate and publish alone, the most wonderful book that has ever appeared in the world, and thought to be the most difficult to translate. I had studied Latin and Greek at school, and began by translating the Greek New Testament, and then the Septuagint. I soon gave my attention to the Hebrew, and studied it thoroughly, and wrote it out word for word, giving no ideas of my own, but endeavoring to put the same English word for the same Hebrew or Greek word, everywhere. It took me about seven years to accomplish the five translations, at least."

In her radical and controversial work, *The Woman's Bible*, Elizabeth Cady Stanton noted of Smith's translation that copies "will be a rarity in the next century and will be much sought after by bibliomaniacs, to say of nothing of scholars who will want it for its real value."

A lovely copy of this landmark Bible.

REFERENCES: Simms, *The Bible in America*, pp. 149–50; Stanton, Elizabeth Cady. *The Woman's Bible*, p. 151.

Item #9125

\$8,500.00

SOUTH DAKOTA STATE BRAND BOOK.

FIRST EDITION.

1898-9

PUBLISHED AT
FORT PIERRE, S. D.,
BY
JOHN HAYES.

Sioux Stock Journal Press.

A RARE CATTLE BRAND BOOK

35. **South Dakota State Brand Book. 1898-9.**
Fort Pierre, South Dakota: John Hayes; Sioux Stock
Journal Press, 1898. 8vo, full red leather. 188 pp., [24
blank pp.], [xxxii pp. of index], numerous b&w illus.
CONDITION: Good, small losses to leather at head
and foot of spine, half-inch split in uppermost section
of front hinge, contents clean and well preserved.

The first edition of the first brand book covering the
entire state of South Dakota, preceded only by the
*Brand Book of the Western South Dakota Stock Growers'
Association* (apparently issued in 1893 when the
organization was founded), which lists only the
brands of association members. Printed by order of
an 1897 act of the South Dakota legislature, which is
reproduced here and functions as something of an
introduction. OCLC locates only two copies. Not in
Adams or Eberstadt.

A solid and attractive copy of this rare work.

Item #9535 \$3,750.00

No. 1030

George I. Cox, Viewfield.

LT

Left hip; left shoulder horses

M

No. 1624

Allie M. Robinson, Leslie.

M-R

Right side

No. 841

R. W. Mathieson, Fort Pierre.

W

Left hip horses

No. 1428

Max J. Kehr, Pierre.

M

left
shoulder

A

left side

X

left hip

No. 105

Tom and Fred Hill, Bovine.

MOB

Left side

No. 1858

Peter Weisman, St. Ouge.

MU

Right hip

No. 1375

Minnesota & Dakota Cattle Co., Philip.

MU

Left side

L

left hip

No. 157

Marion Bros. & Co., Fort Pierre.

M

Left
shoulder

H

left side

S

left
hip

No. 200

M. Evers, Butte.

Me

Left side

No. 250

Fred Holcomb, Rapid City.

MAY

Left side

286

THE
T R I A L
OF
CYRUS B. DEAN,

No. 10.

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.

COPY RIGHT SECURED.

BURLINGTON.

PRINTED BY SAMUEL MILLS,

SOLD AT HIS BOOKSTORE, BY MILLS AND WHITE, MIDDLEBURY, AND
BY THE PRINCIPAL BOOKSELLERS IN THE UNITED STATES.

1808

SMUGGLING GETS UGLY ON LAKE CHAMPLAIN, 1808

36. 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. 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

and its inhabitants are now numerous, such have done, and are continually doing service as jurors, without any exception to them, and yet there is not one person amongst them naturalized under the acts of Congress; it is obvious, many other inhabitants of Vermont are in the same predicament; this state is emphatically a land of emigrants, the language of our constitution is inviting to all to come and fertilize our soil, and share with us in the blessings of our government. As the Supreme Court of the land, we cannot abridge the privileges of those who have given credit to the declarations of our State Constitution, until we see some express law of Congress, surely bottomed upon the Constitution of the United States, explicitly abrogating those privileges.... The Court therefore consider John Tharp to be a judicious freeholder of the State, and as such, qualified to serve on the Grand Jury.

Upon due consideration of the subject matter of the exceptions, it is the opinion of the Court, that the Prisoner take nothing by his motion in arrest of judgment.

Clerk. Cyrus B. Dean, have you ought to say why the Court should not proceed to render the sentence of the law against you?

Prisoner's Counsel. We wish on behalf of the prisoner, that the day of execution may be set some time during the sessions of the General Assembly, as it will save an application to the Governor and Council.

After some preparatory remarks, 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.

FINIS.

UNCLE SAM'S BOAT.

(From American Flag, Pacific Tribune, Etc.)

Yes, Uncle Sam has sent a boat,
To see he is not cheated;
Every rebel caught afloat
Is now to be defeated.

She at Baltimore was born;
And Capt. White soon tests her,
Boldly takes her round the Horn,
In San Francisco rests her.

Ask you how the boat behaves?
Well, to protect the public,
She can cut the mountain waves
Just like the Great Republic.

Name is Lincoln, name so dear
To our great Yankee nation.
On the Sound—let smugglers fear—
The cutter takes her station.

First she takes a look around
Portland and Astoria,
Takes possession of the Sound,
'Lympi. to Victoria.

Now the grandes come aboard,
A Governor, and such like,
General with flaming sword,
A son of Mars so much like.

At Port Angeles she lies,
A strongly armed steamer.
Yankee flag she proudly flies:
A bully boat we deem her.

White commands her well, we know;
But Wilson, the Collector,
Tells the Lincoln where to go
As Uncle Sam's protector.

With two rows of dreadful guns,
In spite of wind and weather,
She on expeditions runs
To keep the States together.

Lo! a rebel to her strikes,
A British steamer handy.
Is not this what Uncle likes,
Singing, Yankee Doodle Dandy?

Oceans, too, of liquid fire,
Of smuggled drink, she captures.
Well she may the muse inspire!
Jack rhymes her off in raptures.

On the Fourth, in thunder loud,
Dear Uncle Sam she greeted;
Captain, officers, so proud,
Are by Port Townsend feted.

When John Bull a grand salam
She gave, in flame and thunder,
John takes the boat for Uncle Sam;
The boat is quite a wonder.

Yes, John flames and thunders too,
Salutes Sam in the Lincoln,
Cheering up her gallant crew:
The boat is worth to think on.

Then, let skippers pay their bills,
Give Uncle Sam his dollar;
For if they get some rifle-pills,
How will they skip and hollar!

For Uncle Sam can lick his foe,
King George or rebel Davis.
Who would tread upon his toe?
Look at his mighty navies.

If like Mars, the heathen god,
This boat gets in a fury,
She may dye the sea with blood
Without a judge or jury.

Fear God, and Uncle Sam as well;
And never ship in smugglers,
Worse than pirates, bound to hell
With hypocrites and jugglers.

For Uncle, may the Lincoln seize
Another Henrietta,
Jack is happy as you please,
As tailor at regatta.

But, Uncle Sam, the sailors curse,
Greenbacks are so provoking;
So are bean soup and salt horse:
Indeed I am not joking.

God bless Capt. White and wife,
Hodgson, nay, each lieutenant.
May each live a Christian life
Beneath a Yankee pennant.

Soon we bid farewell to all,
For, shipmates, we are dying;
Farewell to this solar ball,
To hell or heaven flying.

Let us, then, united pray
Till God at least can please us,
Till, with Lincoln, each can say,
Say truly, "I Love Jesus."

Lincoln stood for human right,
Stood like a pillar Doric;
Only Washington more bright
Shines on our page historie.

Our name-father, see him now,
The martyr high in glory,
By the Man with scarred brow,
The Man with tragic story.

Then, to Jesus let us come,
Let us be Christians rather;
And the Lincoln be a home,
Worthy her sainted father.

J. B. TULLOCH,
One of the Crew.

BROADSIDE VERSES WRITTEN AND EVIDENTLY PRINTED ABOARD THE US REVENUE STEAMER LINCOLN WHILE ON PUGET SOUND

37. Tulloch, J. B. Uncle Sam's Boat. U. S. Rev. Steamer Lincoln, Puget Sound, July 4th 1866. Broadside, 15" x 8.5", sheet size 18.75" x 15.125". CONDITION: Very good, several 1-2" separations along old folds at outer margins, small chip at center with partial loss to "U" in "Uncle Sam".

An apparently unrecorded broadside printed on the 4th of July, evidently aboard the US Revenue Cutter Lincoln while cruising Puget Sound.

The first US Revenue Service steamer to survey and patrol the newly-acquired territory of Alaska, the *Lincoln* was built by John F. Fardy & Brothers in Baltimore, Maryland, and was commissioned by the U.S. Revenue Service on September 1st, 1865. Captained by John Wesley White, the *Lincoln* arrived in Port Angeles, Washington on May 21st, 1866, after a voyage around Cape Horn, and spent the next year patrolling Puget Sound, suppressing tensions with the British over control of San Juan Island (which had erupted, and not fully died, with the so-called Pig War of 1859), and cracking down on smugglers. In March of 1867, the U.S. purchased Alaska from Russia, and the steamer was quickly dispatched to gather information on the resources, geography and climate of the new territory, chart its waters, establish a government office, scout a site for a coaling station, and, of course, enforce federal law. Accompanied by several scientists and government officials, she sailed for Sitka on July 21st, 1867, and returned to Port Angeles on November 18th. Michael A. Healy, the first man of African-American descent to command a U.S. ship, served on the *Lincoln* in 1868, and in 1869 the vessel undertook a second Alaskan cruise. She was sold in 1874 after several more years of patrol in Alaska and Puget Sound, and sank off San Francisco in 1887.

This broadside poem, with twenty-six verses by "J. B. Tulloch, One of the Crew," appears to have been printed on board the *Lincoln* on July 4th, 1866 (see imprint), during her first season patrolling Puget Sound:

At Port Angeles she lies,
A strongly armed steamer.
Yankee flag she proudly flies:
A bully boat we deem her.

White commands her well, we know;
but [George W.] Wilson, the Collector [and future commissioner of the IRS],
Tells the Lincoln where to go
As Uncle Sam's protector.

The first verses allude to the steamer's "birth" in Baltimore, her passage around the Horn, "rest" in San Francisco, and finally her arrival "On the Sound—let smugglers fear— / The cutter takes her station." Subsequent verses describe her territory ("First she takes a look around / Portland and Astoria, / Takes possession of the Sound, / 'Lympi. to Victoria"), boast of her power ("With two rows of dreadful guns"), and vaunt her heroism on behalf of the nation:

Oceans, too, of liquid fire
Of smuggled drink she captures...

Then, let skippers pay their bills,
Give Uncle Sam his dollar;
For if they get some rifle-pills,
How will they skip and hollar!

Appropriately enough for the 4th of July, Tulloch celebrates the triumph and power of the Union, dismissing recently defeated Confederacy and the threats of the British in the single breath: "For Uncle Sam can lick his foe, / King George or rebel Davis. / Who would tread upon his toe? / Look at his mighty navies..." What is perhaps the most amusing passage reads:

Fear God and Uncle Sam as well;
And never ship in smugglers,
Worse than pirates, bound to hell
With hypocrites and jugglers.

An earlier version of the poem—just nine verses, in a different order and with numerous other differences—was published in *The Pacific Tribune* as early as May 26th, 1866, credited simply to "one of the crew." It also appeared in *The American Flag*, as indicated just below the title ("From American Flag, Pacific Tribune, Etc.").

The arrival of the *Lincoln* was greeted with joy by *The Washington Standard* in a January, 1866 article:

This beautiful steam cutter has been detailed for service, and may be expected on Puget Sound early in March. Capt. White, for many years in the revenue service here, commands her. Surgeon Gilman, of the New Jersey Volunteers, is also on her list of officers. The attention of the Government has been at last awakened to the necessity of a naval depot on Puget Sound...In view of the probability of trouble with France, that measure has become imperative and can no longer be delayed...Great Britain has an armed array of war ships upon our border, humiliating our Government and people. Yet not an armed vessel of the United States has ever, we believe, visited Puget Sound between the time of the Wilkes exploration and the advent of the Saginaw and Swanee, respectively... With the resources for naval purposes of the Territory of Washington; our proximity to Japan and China, if we once get a look of the eye of Uncle Samuel, we are sure of being waked up to great activity and future prosperity...

No examples recorded in OCLC.

A rare broadside likely printed on board a U.S. Revenue Service vessel and authored by a member of its crew while patrolling Puget Sound.

REFERENCES: "Uncle Sam's Boat," *The Pacific Tribune* (Olympia), May 26, 1866, p. 1; "U.S. Steamer Lincoln—Naval Depot," *The Washington Standard* (Olympia), January 20, 1866.

Item #9460

\$1,750.00

“VOTES FOR WOMEN”

Twenty million women have already voted for the emancipation of womanhood by serving

SHREDDED WHEAT

Every Biscuit is a vote for health, happiness and freedom from kitchen worry. It is ready-cooked, ready-to-serve. Full of nutriment, easily digested.

AN UNFLAVORED FOOD—SEASON IT TO SUIT YOURSELF!



SHREDDED WHEAT FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE,
NIAGARA FALLS, NEW YORK

38. "Votes for Women": Twenty million women have already voted for the emancipation of womanhood by serving SHREDDED WHEAT... Buffalo: Shredded Wheat Company, 1913. Niagara Litho. Co., printer. Chromolithograph, 10" x 20" plus margins. CONDITION: Very good, some wear to extremities.

An apparently unrecorded women's suffrage themed advertising sign, published in Niagara Falls, home of the progressive Shredded Wheat Factory, which hosted in the 1910 mixed-race convention of the New York State Woman Suffrage Association.

The factory of the Shredded Wheat Company was established in 1901 at 402 Buffalo Avenue and provided free lunches, a lounge, and a lending library to female employees. Its 800-seat auditorium was regularly opened to outside groups at no charge, and in October of 1910 the venue hosted the 42nd Annual Suffrage Convention of the New York State Woman Suffrage Association. The event took place over four days, and represented the movement's priority of building coalitions across races, classes, and ages. "Wealthy Manhattan socialite Alva Belmont attended...representative of the suffragists' successful efforts to draw

moneyed women to their cause. Nettia A. Podell of the Harlem Club of the Political Equality Association spoke, as did Irene Moorman of the Negro Men's and Women's Branch of the Political Equality Association. Members of the College Equal Suffrage League gave a speech chronicling their organization's growth, an important development as the second generation of suffragists gave way to the third" (Risk, p. 389).

The Shredded Wheat Company soon began issuing suffrage-themed ads in various publications, often—as on this much larger, separately-issued placard—showing a woman proudly raising her bland, wheaty rectangle above a ballot box filled with cereal, with the tagline: "Every Biscuit is a vote for health, happiness and freedom from kitchen worry." As "an unflavored food," the "nutriment"-filled cereal is promoted as an opportunity (like the vote) for women's self-determination: "season it to suit yourself!"

The Niagara Lithograph Company was established in 1896 by Hugo R. Monroe, John J. McWilliams, and Horace Reed, who purchased the Richmond Lithographing Company (formerly Clay and Richmond, a partnership between Hugh M. Clay and Henry A. Richmond). The company printed "calendars, advertisements, trade cards, WWI posters, promotional pamphlets, other art posters, cardboard signs, as well as on metal and various postage stamps" and was best known for its later work for such giants as Coca Cola, Colgate, Canada Dry, and Firestone (Strong). It closed in 2005.

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

REFERENCES: Risk, Shannon M. "Intruding in Sacred Territory," *New York History* Vol. 98, No. 3/4 (2017); Russell, Hope L. "'Votes for Women' in Niagara Falls, NY" at Niagara National Heritage Area online; Strong, Mark. "Niagara Lithograph Company" at Buffalo as an Architectural Museum online.

Item #9372

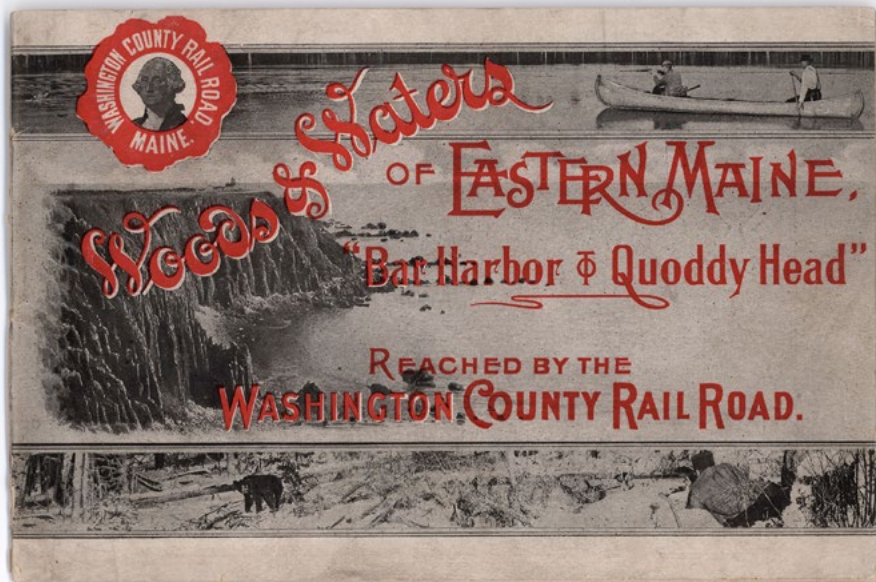
\$2,500.00

SPORTING AND TOURIST DESTINATIONS ALONG THE NEW WASHINGTON COUNTY RAILROAD, 1899

39. Washington County Railroad Company. *Woods and Waters...of Eastern Maine "Bar Harbor to Quoddy Head."* Calais, Maine: Washington County Railroad Co., 1899. Rand Avery Supply Co., Engravers; Portland, ME: The Lakeside Press. Oblong 24mo (5.65" x 8.5"), photo-illustrated color wrappers. 52 pp., numerous b&w photo illustrations, map, 4" x 7". CONDITION: Very good, moderate wear.

A scarce and well-illustrated travel brochure covering northeastern Maine destinations accessible via the newly-completed Washington County Railroad.

Announcing "a new route to the east"—the Washington County Railroad was completed in 1898—this booklet appeals to sportsmen, health seekers, promoters of industrial enterprise, artists, and "the vast, ever-increasing throng of tourists and summer sojourners." The text covers a number of attractions and stops in northeastern Maine along the railroad: hunting areas and sporting camps; Schoodic Lake; Dennys River ("a salmon river"); Twin Lakes; Nes-Eik-Cuspem Meadows ("famous deer pastures"); Calais (the "border city") and Red Beach; St. Andrews and the Algonquin hotel, Eastport (the "island city"),



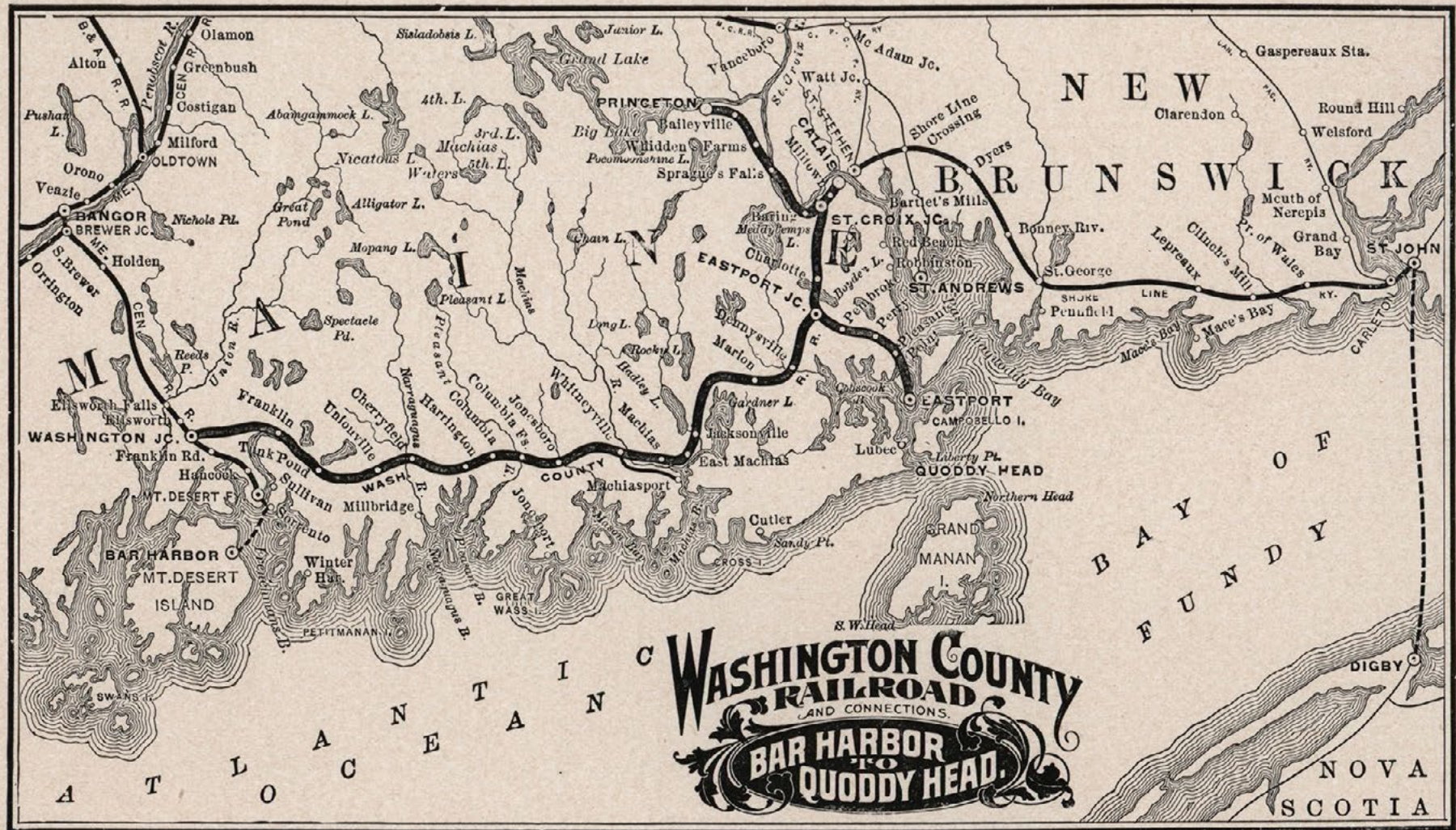
and other attractions. Three pages comprise lists of sporting camps, hotels, stage and steamboat lines, and registered guides. Numerous photo-illustrations offer would-be travelers glimpses of the Downeast scene, including J.R. Sullivan's Camp on Machias River (with "seven bears shot by Cornelius Sullivan in two days"); salmon fishing at Grand Lake; Cherryfield seen from the Narraguagus River; views around Machias; a Dobsis Lake Vista; a fishing and hunting camp on St. Croix River near Princeton; "Washington County game"; a group of "Pleasant Point Indians"; the Eastport fishing fleet and the old wharves; Water St. and the Peavey Library in Eastport; Lubec Narrows and Friar's Head; the Ty'n-y-Coed and Ty'n-y-Maes ("mansion-like cottages"); Pond Cove and Roque Bluff Beach, and Grand Manan Island. The final fifteen pages are devoted to ads for hotels, booksellers, taxidermists, and other local establishments.

The map on the inside of the front wrapper, titled "Washington County Railroad and Connections," shows the Railroad from Bangor and Bar Harbor to Calais. Also shown is a rail line from St. Stephen, New Brunswick to St. John, from which a connecting water line leads to Digby in Nova Scotia.

OCLC records just two examples, at Boston Public Library and Dartmouth College.

Item #9356

\$225.00



AN EARLY 1904 PERFORMANCE OF
THE WIZARD OF OZ IN PROVIDENCE

40. Wendelschaefer, Felix R., manager. Providence Opera House... "The Wizard of Oz" a Musical Extravaganza. Providence, Rhode Island, [January 1904]. Broadside, 21.75" x 5.5". Pencil inscription at the top identifies "1904" as the year this production took place. CONDITION: Very good, toned, .5" loss along upper-right margin, light scuffing.

An apparently unrecorded broadside for a run of performances of The Wizard of Oz at the Providence Opera House, produced four years after the publication of the book and two years after the first Wizard of Oz stage adaptation in New York.

Fred R. Hamlin's "princely production" of *The Wizard of Oz* played three nights beginning on January 7th, 1904 with music by Paul Tietjens and A. B. Sloane as well as stage production by Julian Mitchell. Comprising three acts, the production begins with Act I, Scene 1, "A Kansas Farm," with "Dorothy Gale, a Kansas girl, the victim of a cyclone." The production's many colorful characters are listed by order of appearance and include Cynthia Cynch, "the lady lunatic, a Munchkin maiden"; the Cowardly Lion; the Witch of the North, "a friend in need"; Pastoria II, "ex-king of the Emerald City, with a conspiracy to regain his throne"; the Scarecrow, "looking for brains"; Sir Wiley Gyle, "a conspirator who scorns all magical arts," and Oz, the Wonderful Wizard, Past Master of Magic, "ruler of the Emerald City and Potentate of the Land of Oz." Act I is rounded out with Scene 3, "The Road through the Forest," Scene 4, "The Poppy Field," and Scene 5, "(Transformation.) The Poppy Field in Winter."

Act II consists entirely of one scene, "The Courtyard of the Wizard's Palace," in which Oz is first encountered, and Act III comprises the single scene, "The Borderland, Dividing the Kingdom of Oz from the Dominions of the Good Witch." The production embraced twenty musical numbers, including "Alas for the Man without Brains," "When you Love, Love, Love," "Nicolo's Piccolo," "The Traveler and the Pie," and "Medly—Ball of All Nations." A note at the end touches on costume design:

The Fancy Costumes designed by Mrs. Edward Siedle, and the Character Costumes by W. W. Denslow (illustrator of the book), were executed by Mrs. E. Castel-Bert, Silver costumes for Finale to Act II by Van Horn & Son. Poppy Hats by Charle Joseph. Tights and stockings by the Brooklyn Knitting Co. Wigs by Wm. Hepner & Co. Shoes by Cammeyer and Aiston...

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

Rare documentation of an early production of The Wizard of Oz.

Item #9323

\$750.00

Providence Opera House
FELIX R. WENDELSCHAEFER, Manager.

NOTE—The Curtains will rise at 8, and 2, during this engagement.

THREE NIGHTS, COMMENCING THURSDAY, JANUARY 7.
MATINEE SATURDAY.

FRED R. HAMLIN'S Princely production of
"THE WIZARD of OZ"
A MUSICAL EXTRAVAGANZA

Book and Lyrics by L. Frank Baum Music by Paul Tietjens and A. B. Sloane.
The Entire Production arranged and staged by Julian Mitchell.

LIST OF CHARACTERS.
(Arranged in the order of their entrance upon the stage.)

ACT I.
Scene 1. A Kansas Farm.
(Painted by Fred Gilmer from designs by Walter W. Burridge.)
Dorothy Gale, a Kansas girl, the victim of a cyclone.....Anna Langhlin
The Cow, named Inezette, Dorothy's playmate.....Joseph Schroder
Farm Hands—Misses Fisher, Finckley, Turner, You Brum, Hammond, Town-
send, Moffat, Gerard, Diamond, Wilson, Arnold;
Messrs. Christian, Cleveland, Devlin, Young.

Scene 2. (Transformation.) The Country of the Munchkins.
(Painted by John Young.)
Tumult Top.....Anna Fitzhugh
Peep Top.....Elizabeth Young
Simon Sisk.....Emily Fulton
Anthonia.....Sadie Emmons
Ropshook.....Munchkins.....Ella Gilroy
Fremont.....Munchkins.....Shirley de Vere
Malvonia.....Munchkins.....Josephine Clayton
Frempholt.....Munchkins.....Edna Leach
Munchkin Youth.—Misses Clara Seltzer, May De France, Bertha Dean, May Tip-
ton, Nellie Lane, Helen Turner, Virginia Kendall, Ada Thompson;
Messrs. Bencie, Bingham, Dinkler, Hawkins, Nichols, West.
Munchkin Maidens.—Misses Mather, Anna Leslie, Laura Young, Marie Dierge,
Edna Leach, Lois Shaw, Nancy Crawford, Lola Gordon, Marie Clayton,
Nellie Payne, Emily Fulton, Beatrice Gilbert.
Cynthia Cynch, the lady lunatic, a Munchkin maiden.....Alison Carter
The Witch of the North, a friend in need.....Julia Arnold
Sir Dashenoff Daily, Post Laureate.....Gerrard Mackintosh
The Army of Pastoria.....Earl Dowey
Pastoria II, ex-king of the Emerald City, with a conspiracy
to regain his throne.....Owen Westford
Tyrta Tyle, prospective Queen of the Emerald City.....Lottie Paine
Brigadier-General Haskit, commanding Pastoria's army.....Harold P. Moore
The Scarecrow, looking for brains.....Fred A. Stone

Scene 3. The Road through the Forest.
(Painted by Fred Gilmer.)
The Cowardly Lion.....Arthur Hill
Nick Chopper, the Tin Woodman, in search of a heart.....David C. Montgomery
Sir Wiley Gyle, a conspirator who scorns magic.....Stephen Mairy

Scene 4. The Poppy Field.
(Painted by John Young.)
The Poppy Queen.....Josephine Clayton
Poppy Flowers.—Misses Moffat, Fisher, Townsend, Leslie, Leach, Tipton, Gerard,
Dean, Hammond, You Brum, Lane, Gilbert, Diamond, Bencie, Gorbson,
Seltzer, Young, Bye, Clayton, Kendall, Diamond, De France, Lord, Finckley,
Arnold, Thompson, Derge.

Scene 5. (Transformation.) The Poppy Field in Winter.
(Painted by John Young.)
Snow Queen.....Nellie Payne
Snow Boys.....Ella Gilroy, Lillian De Vere, Marie Mather, Nancy Crawford
Snow Girls.....Elizabeth Young, Nellie Emmons, Lila Shaw, Helen Wilson

ACT II.
Scene. The Courtyard of the Wizard's Palace.
(Painted by Walter Burridge.)
Leo, Captain of the Ballet Guards.....George R. Field
Captain of the Phantom Guards.....Sadie Emmons
Phantom Guards.—Misses Gerard, Lane, Finckley, Dean, Thompson, Tipton,
Hammond, Arnold, Diamond, You Brum, De France, Leach, Fisher,
Townsend, Lord, Turner.
Alison, the Wizard's confederate.....Earl Dowey
Nicolino.....N. Devlin
Ropshook.....E. Kaban
Frempholt.....Irving H. Christian
Phantom Guards.....Wizards' Wise Men.....Charles Carter
Disgenes.....Chas. Hawkins
Bencie, the Wizard's butler.....Beatrice Gilbert
Oz, the Wonderful Wizard, Past Master of Magic, ruler of the Emerald
City and Potentate of the Land of Oz.....James K. Wesley

ACT III.
Scene 1. The Borderland, Dividing the Kingdom of Oz from the Dominions of
the Good Witch. (Painted by John Young.)
Alberto, Officer of the day.....Sadie Emmons
Gloria Ann.....Elizabeth Young
Violet Victoria.....Ella Gilroy
Gladys Jett.....Emily Fulton
Loretta Kim.....waltresses.....Emily Fulton
Vera Kina.....Elizabeth Young
Alison Payne.....Josephine Clayton
Pussy Lil.....Otha Thompson
Lavinia Loh.....Nellie Payne
Claude Chiquet.....Shirley Alston
Alphonse Fripon.....May De France
Marcel Morocan.....Dorothy Stewart
Louis le Beau.....Edna Leach
Francis Giraffe.....Misses Leach, Townsend, Turner, Finckley, Kendall, Seltzer,
Diamond, Young, Gerard, Dean, Hammond, Tipton, Lane.
Jean de Char.....Dorothy Stewart
Bismarck Sante.....Edna Leach
Pangue de Berl.....Misses Gilbert, Shaw, Bernard, Wilson, Thompson, You Brum,
Hammond, Derge, Lane, Mather, Moffat, Fisher.
Royal Guards.....Misses Leach, Townsend, Turner, Finckley, Kendall, Seltzer,
Diamond, Young, Gerard, Dean, Hammond, Tipton, Lane.

SYNOPSIS OF MUSIC.
ACT I.
1. Incremental Introduction—"Life in Kansas" (Tietjens)
2. "Nicolo's Piccolo" (MacDonough and Sloane).....Cynthia
3. "In Michigan" (MacDonough and Sloane).....Pastoria
4. Duet—"When the Circus Comes to Town" (O'Day and Adams)
5. "Carry Barry" (MacDonough and Sloane).....Tyrta and Pastoria
6. "Alas for the Man without Brains" (Baum and Tietjens).....Dorothy
7. "Lull a Love" (Marion Seabrook).....Sir Dashenoff Daily
8. "When You Love, Love, Love" (Baum and Tietjens)
9. "Poppy Chorus" (Baum and Tietjens)

ACT II.
10. "Phantom Patrol" (Tietjens).....Chorus
11. "On a Fair Night Evening" (West and Schilker).....Wizard
12. "Things That We Don't Learn at School".....Cynthia
14. Medley—Ball of All Nations (Baum and Sloane)
a. "Commence Christmas".....Wizard
b. Spanish Bolero.....Phantom Guards
c. "We're Highlighted Men".....The Woodman
d. Cossack and Cakewalk—"Benny" (Cobb and Edwards).....Dorothy
14. "I Love Only One Girl in the Wide, Wide World" (Cobb and
Edwards).....Sir Dashenoff Daily
15. "Sentry" (O'Day and Hutchinson).....Tyrta and Chorus
16. "Harrah for Baffin Boy" (Bryan and Zimmerman).....Scarecrow and Tin Woodman
17. Finale—"Star of My Native Land" (MacDonough and Sloane).....Roseville

ACT III.
18. "The Traveler and the Pie" (Baum and Tietjens).....Scarecrow and Chorus
19. "Mum, You".....The Woodman
20. "Honey, My Sweet" (Sjall and Blossom).....Dorothy
The Fancy Costumes designed by Mrs. Edward Siedle, and the Character Cos-
tumes by W. W. Denslow (illustrator of the book), were executed by Mrs. E. Cas-
tel-Bert, Silver costumes for Finale to Act II by Van Horn & Son. Poppy Hats
by Charle Joseph. Tights and stockings by the Brooklyn Knitting Co. Wigs by
Wm. Hepner & Co. Shoes by Cammeyer and Aiston. Scenery built by F. J.
McNabb. Properties by Edward Siedle. Electrical effects by King Book.

EXECUTIVE STAFF FOR "THE WIZARD OF OZ CO."
Manager.....Fred Meek
Business Manager.....Townsend Walsh Stage Manager.....Charles Mitchell
Musical Director.....Charles Zimmerman Asst. Stage Manager.....Irving H. Christian

NEXT ATTRACTION.
FIRST THREE NIGHTS NEXT WEEK
MATINEE WEDNESDAY.



James E. Arsenault & Company

10 Old Stage Road, Arrowsic, Maine, 04530

Tel. (207) 443-1510 info@jamesarsenault.com jamesarsenault.com

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