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June 2024

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THE FIRST CARD GAME PUBLISHED IN AMERICA

1. [Abbott, Anne W.] **The Improved and Illustrated Game of Dr. Busby.** Salem, Mass.: W. and S. B. Ives 1843. 20 hand-colored wood-engraved cards (3.125" x 2.5") in brown cloth-covered sleeve with printed green paper title piece at front and "Directions" on back. Early pencil ownership inscription at lower margin of one card: "Miss B. M. F." CONDITION: Sleeve very good-, wear to extremities including .25" chip and .5" tear to left corners; cards very good-, toning and some edgewear, a few cards creased.

A scarce early edition—possibly the first—of this immensely popular American card game designed by a Massachusetts woman.

The game of Dr. Busby comprises twenty cards across four suits. The game is won when a single player captures all the cards by correctly remembering—and requesting—them from neighbors' hands. The rules, outlined on the back of the sleeve, are as follows:

> The players should sit round a table. The cards must be well shuffled and distributed equally. Any one of the players may begin the game by calling upon his right hand neighbor for any card which he has not in his own hand. If his neighbor has the card he calls for, he must give it up to him. He may then call for another, and go on till he calls for one which his neighbor has not in his hand. Then the next takes his turn, calling first for those cards which have been called for and obtained by the first. The players must be attentive, and remember to call for every card which has been called and obtained before, if possible, as the game is made longer and more complicated by every failure of memory.

Suits are indicated by small symbols in the upper-right corners: a mortar and pestle (for "the BUSBY FAMILY," as well as the "dairy maid's black-eyed LOVER," evidently an African American); a pan of milk (including the dairy maid "DOLL" and her family); an eye ("Mr. NINNY-COME-TWITCH" and his wife and children); and a spade (the gardener and his family). Illustrations depict characters either posing with relevant personal effects—university cap and diploma, a riding whip, flowers, etc.—or in the midst of activity—singing and playing piano, boxing, hauling vegetables, ironing, etc.

The game was designed by author, editor, and literary reviewer Anne W. Abbott (1808–1908), the daughter of a Clergyman in Beverly, Massachusetts. When she first approached Salem publisher Steven Ives about the game, he "gave her no encouragement, so she went to Boston and saw some other publishers there…but met with no success. Soon after, Miss Abbott again saw Mr. Ives and he, at a nominal price, purchased her game." Afraid he would "overstock the market," Ives initially published just five hundred packs at a time; but the sale soon increased to such proportions that he found it a difficult matter to fill the fast multiplying orders" (Trow, p. 23). The earliest known newspaper ads for the game appeared in the *Salem Gazette* in March of 1843, and by December it is described as "Improved and Illustrated" (*New-York Tribune*). An 1844 notice in *The Tennessean* reports that "It is just one year, (says the Publisher) since this game was introduced to the public, and during that time TEN THOUSAND copies have been sold." Abbott subsequently published another popular game, the "Mansion of Happiness," with Ives.

William Ives and Stephen Bradshaw Ives printed, bound, and sold books and games under the firm "W. and S. B. Ives" from 1821 until at least 1854, and sparked the board game industry in the United States.

REFERENCES: Trow, Charles Edward. *Prose and Verse with an Introspective View of the Massachusetts House of Representatives* (Salem, Mass., 1900); *New-York Tribune*, December 28, 1843, p. 3; "GAMES," *The Tennessean*, November 22, 1844, p. 3.

Item #7490 $750.00





PHOTO ALBUM OF AMERICAN MISSIONARY LIFE AMONG THE ZULU, CA. 1900

2. **[Album of photographs documenting the American Board Mission to the Zulu people.]** Province of Natal, South Africa, [ca. 1899–1903]. Sm 4to (10″ x 8″) three quarters black leather and blue pebbled cloth over boards, gilt stripes at leather edges. 58 original photos, of which 18 are approx. 5.75″ x 8″, 39 are 4.5″ x 6″ to 2.25″ x 3.25″, and 3 are mounted on paperboard. Most photos are captioned in ink (a few in pencil), and the largest mounted photo (5.125″ x 7.825″) is inscribed in ink on verso of mount: "Greetings in the Lord to Elder G[?] W[?] from the Bunker Family. Christmas 1899…Natal—The 'Christmas Land.'" CONDITION: Album good, wear to extremities, 2 leaves detached, some pages chipped at margins; photos overall very good with mostly rich tonality.

A fascinating album documenting life at several missionary stations of the Zulu branch established by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions in what is now KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa.

Among the mission stations pictured here are Umzumbe and Inanda, both of which were home to two of the earliest girls' schools established by the American Zulu Mission. At least two shots show the Inanda school building; another shows several women hanging clothes at the "Inanda laundry"; and another captures three Inanda teachers—"Miss [Fidelia] Phelps [the principal], Mrs. [Isabel "Belle"] Bunker, Mrs. [Florence A.] Dorwood [Dorward]"—posed closely together, a hand bell visible on a tree branch behind them. Photos from the Umzumbe Home, as the school was called, show a hillside traversed by lines of "U[m]zumbe Girls carrying water," as well as a group portrait of over eighty "U[m]zumbe mission girls." It is not clear who compiled this album, though evidently it was someone with the opportunity to travel throughout the Zulu Mission: the majority of album contents are broader in scope, showing sites, scenes, and people of interest from around the region. One photo shows "Rev. D. Russell, Jno L. Dube"—both standing—"and a heathen," squatting. John Langalibalele Dube (1871–1946) studied at Oberlin College in the late 1880s, and went on to found a school in Natal modeled after the Tuskegee Institute in the 1890s, become a distinguished author, and serve as the founding president of the South African Native National Congress. He was the grandson of Dalitha, the first woman to convert at the Inanda station, and the son of Rev. James Dube, a minor Zulu chief of the AmaQadi tribe and one of the first native ministers ordained by the American Zulu Mission. Other images show a group gathered at Esidumbini (another station); the coastal city of Durban; the "Trunks of the Umtombi tree where Dr. Adams preached to 800 Zulus";

the enormous "rock at Esidumbin [sic], Natal, South Africa"; two young Zulu women reading books; another in a white dress blowing a horn; a white missionary repairing shoes, surrounded by three young Zulu boys; a crowd gathered under a tree, some in western and others in traditional clothing, evidently to hear a white-clad missionary and a younger companion preach; a row of seven "Zulu ministers at the ministerial meeting"—whose western garb contrasts with the more traditionally clad group of eleven "Zulu men"; a Zulu woman in western clothes (captioned "A Christian woman"); several "Zulu policemen," and more. Numerous white missionaries appear throughout, and several Black individuals are identified with first names in captions.

Although there had been missionary activity in the region since the 1830s, it was not until British annexation of Natal that stations were securely established and Christianization began to gain traction. By the end of the century, however, the colony of Natal "possessed one of the densest networks of mission stations worldwide" (Pribyl). The Umzumbe station was founded in 1861 by American missionaries Elijah and Addie Robbins, but by 1869 had been taken over by Henry and Laura Bridgman, who would oversee operations for some thirty years before passing the reigns to their daughter and son-in-law, Laura Bridgman Cowles and George Cowles, in 1904. The girls' school there opened in 1873 and closed in 1919. The mission station at Inanda was established in 1847 by Daniel and Lucy Lindley, and the female seminary—now an elite girls' school, and one of the oldest in South Africa—was founded in 1869. The Esidumbini station was founded in 1849, which for many years was led by Josiah Tyler and his wife Susan W. Clark. Their work is documented in Tyler's *Forty Years among the Zulus* (1891). A mounted photograph accompanying the volume is inscribed, on Christmas 1899, "from the Bunker Family." Rev. Fred Robert Bunker (1859–1946) and Isabel "Belle" Richards married in Olivet, Michigan in January, 1891, and arrived in Durban on March 26th of the same year. They transferred from the East Central African Mission to the Zulu Mission in 1897. Fred and Belle had five children—a daughter and four sons—the eldest of whom was born in 1895.

A rich photographic record of the missionary scene in Natal, South Africa at the turn of the nineteenth century as documented by American missionaries.

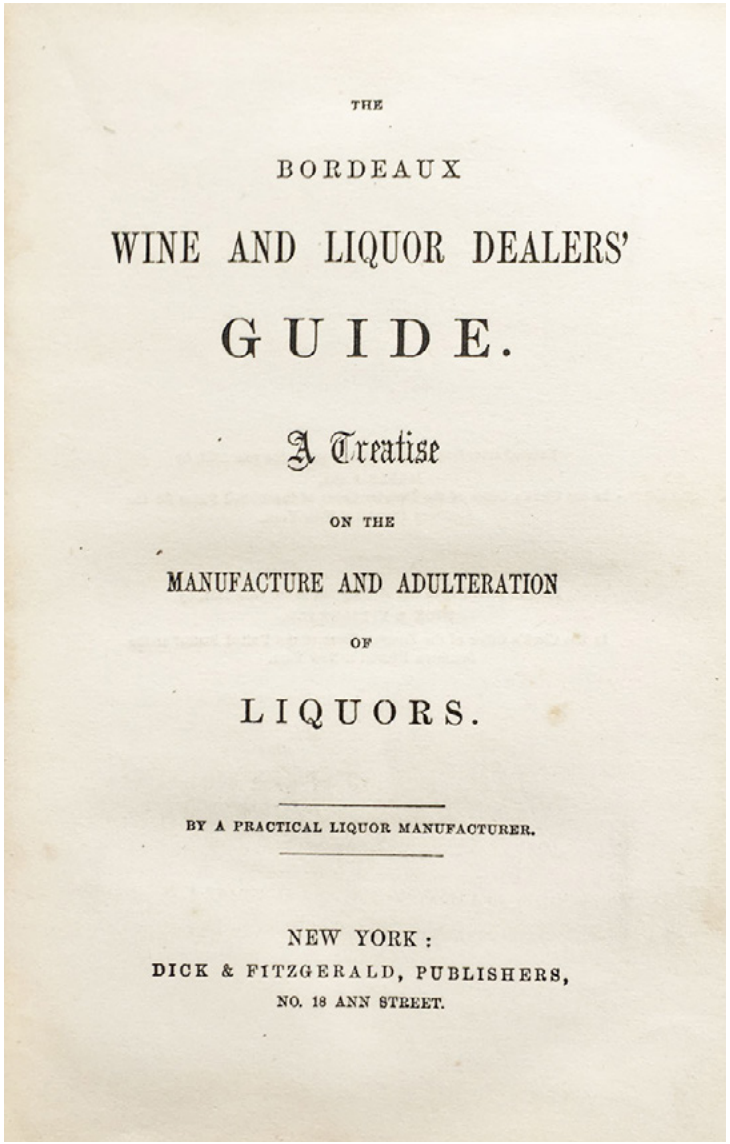
REFERENCES: Pribyl, Kathleen, et al. "The Role of Drought in Agrarian Crisis and Social Change: The Famine of the 1890s in South-Eastern Africa," *Regional Environmental Change* Vol. 19 (2019), p. 2683; "John Langalibalele Dube" at South African History Online.

Item #9051 $2,500.00









THE

BORDEAUX

WINE AND LIQUOR DEALERS'

GUIDE.

A Treatise

ON THE

MANUFACTURE AND ADULTERATION

OF

LIQUORS.

BY A PRACTICAL LIQUOR MANUFACTURER.

NEW YORK:
DICK & FITZGERALD, PUBLISHERS,
NO. 18 ANN STREET.

IMITATION WINE & LIQUOR DEALERS' GUIDE, 1858, SOLD IN SAN FRANCISCO BY A FORMER UNION COLONEL

3. The Bordeaux Wine and Liquor Dealers' Guide. A Treatise on the Manufacture and Adulteration of Liquors. By a Practical Liquor Manufacturer. New York: Dick & Fitzgerald, publishers, 1858. 8vo (7.5" x 5.125"), blindstamped brown cloth over boards, gilt title at upper cover. 2 pp. pub. ads on yellow stock, xvii, 146 pp., 4 pp. pub. ads, of which 2 are on yellow stock. Green bookseller's label at front pastedown: "Robert J. Betge New York Book Store. 217 Montgomery Street. Russ House, San Francisco, Cal." CONDITION: Very good, very light wear to back cover, occasional very light foxing.

A practical guide to the safe manufacture of "adulterated"—that is, imitation—wines and spirits, published in New York and sold by a San Francisco book dealer.

The particular aim of this work is "to introduce an entirely new system of manufacturing and adulterating liquors, by which the use of poisons and poisonous compounds are avoided." The manufacture of imitation liquors in England and America—involving "Drugs of a deleterious nature and possessed of qualities poisonous in the extreme"—"have been of a character to condemn the practice," but the author of this guide states that "we do not in any case use in our imitations any material not found by chemical analysis to exist in the original spirit we seek to imitate." The volume covers the history, principles, and genuine process for making an array of alcoholic beverages, including wine, brandy, gin, rum, wines, ale and beer, malt liquors, cordials, ciders, and whiskeys—as well as vinegar—in most cases discussing foreign and American variants. Following each history, however, are "Formulas," (i.e., recipes) for alcoholic imitations of every beverage. The reason for this, as the preface explains, is that demand for these drinks far outpaces the production: "*The city of New York alone sells three times as many 'pure imported brandies,' and four times as many 'pure imported wines' annually, as all the wine-producing countries export.* It is estimated that 12,000,000 bottles of champagne are sold in the United States annually, while France exports less than 10,000,000 bottles." Several tables provide information on the alcoholic content of different beverages, and "Formulas" (i.e., recipes) for imitation beverages are provided throughout, including four for champagne: the first with "wild grape juice" and white sugar, the second involving "crystallized tartaric acid" and yeast, the third demanding "5 lbs. raisins." First edition thus.

The volume offered here was sold by Robert J. Betge (b. 1824), a German-American book and stationery merchant who, at the outbreak of the Civil War, organized and became Colonel of the 68th New York Volunteer Infantry Regiment. Also known as the "Second German Rifle Regiment" and the "Cameron Rifles," the 68th saw action in, among others, the battles of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, where it "won high praise for its gallant work in the defense of Cemetery hill" ("68th"). Betge himself, however, was discharged (or, according to a later account, "resigned") on August 6th, 1862 ("Democratic County Convention"). By June of 1865 advertisements appear in the *San Francisco Examiner* for his "New York Book Store" at 217 Montgomery Street. In 1868 he was elected to the first of two terms in the California State Senate on the Democratic ticket. He died in 1870.

REFERENCES: Gabler G9890; "68th Infantry Regiment" at the New York State Military Museum online; "Democratic County Convention," *San Francisco Chronicle*, September 30, 1868, p. 3.

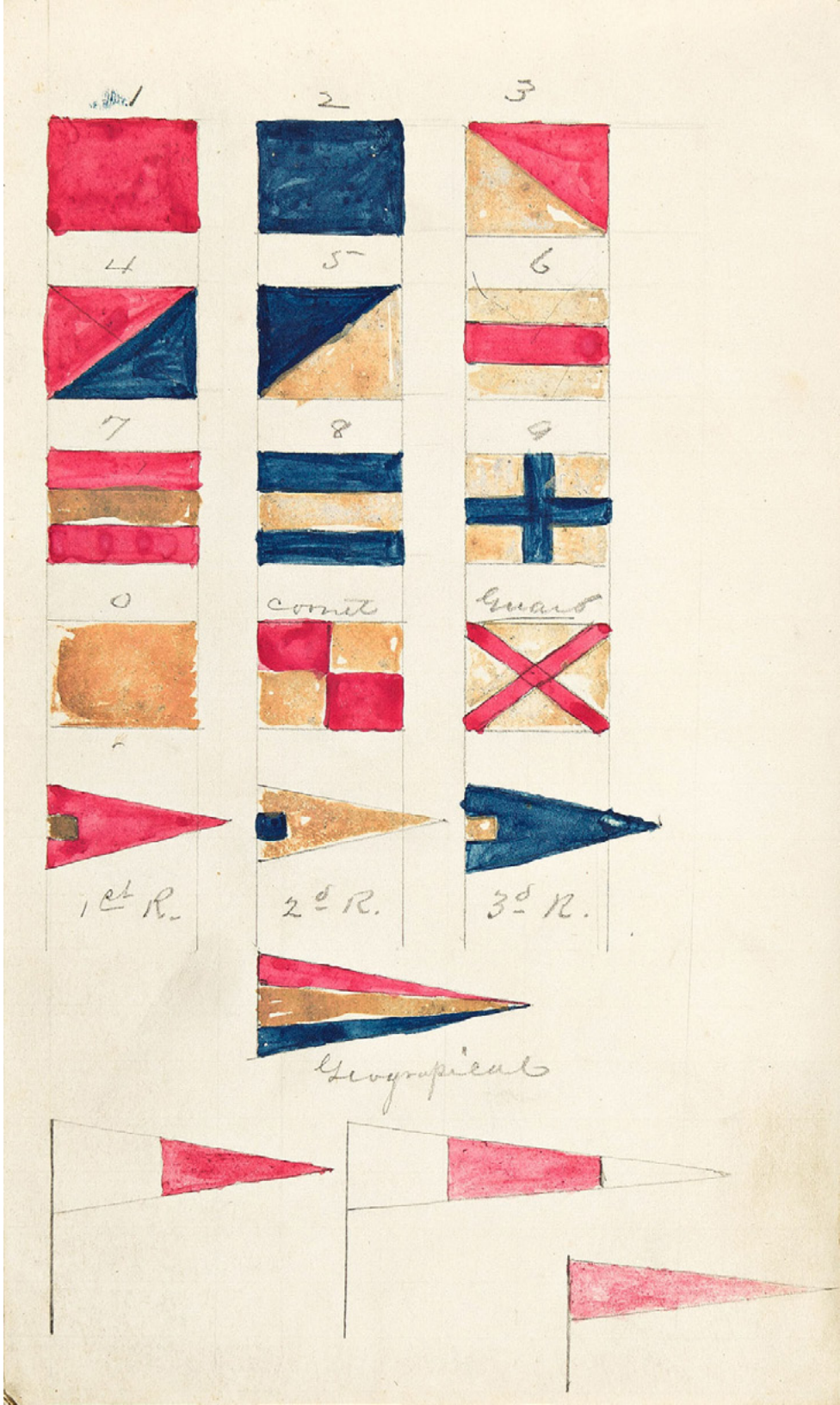
Item #7358 $450.00

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

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

Latham Allyn Brown (1829–1901) of Ledyard, Connecticut was appointed Acting Master of the U.S. Navy on January 22nd, 1862. As a volunteer with some nautical experience, he reported to the Brooklyn Navy Yard on January 27th where he was trained in gunnery. He left Brooklyn on March 10th, 1862 on the supply steamer *Connecticut*, arrived at South West Pass on the Mississippi River on the first of April, and on the second was transferred to the U.S. sloop, *Brooklyn*. By the 6th of April, Brown joined the *Kineo* by order of Flag Officer Farragut. He saw action in the Battle of Fort Jackson and Fort Philip (April 17–24, 1862), the Bombardment of Grand Gulf (May 26, 1862), the Battle of Baton Rouge (August 5–6, 1862), two skirmishes near Donaldsonville (October 4 and 21, 1862), a confrontation near Port Hudson (December 13, 1862), the capture of a Confederate signal station (March 10, 1863), an engagement with Confederates at Port Hudson (March 14, 1863), the Battle of Port Hudson (May 24, 1863), additional skirmishes near Donaldsonville (June 28–29, 1863), and a battle against 8,000 Confederates near College Point (July 4, 1863). Brown was detached from the *Kineo*'s crew on December 9, 1864, in New Orleans, and was ordered to the sloop *Vincennes* at Ship Island. He reported for duty aboard the *Vincennes* on December 20, and was relieved upon his request to the Secretary of the Navy by the Acting Master J. S. Clark on May 30, 1865, arriving at New York on the 10th of June that year. Following the war he worked as a shipmaster in Ledyard.

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



and several others. Approaching the Mississippi on March 30th after anchoring near Ship Island, the *Connecticut* resupplied several ships and then proceeded to enter the mouth of the Mississippi on April 3rd, where he reports on board the *USS Brooklyn*.

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

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

> up the river at 10.45 A.M. at 12.40 P.M. Came to anchor about 2 miles below Fort Jackson…2 rebel Steamers came down past the point, we got underweigh [sic] and gave chase. Fired 23 shots from Rifle Gun and 12 from 11 inch Pivot Gun. 2 Rifle Shells and one 11 inch shell struck the Rebel Steamer. She made signals and was turned up by 2 others. 5 steamers in all came out to attack us. We were supported by 3 Gun Boats ourselves in advance… at 9 P.M. a Fire Raft came down. We fired a Rifle into it. Boats sent from the Fleet…towed it out of the way.

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

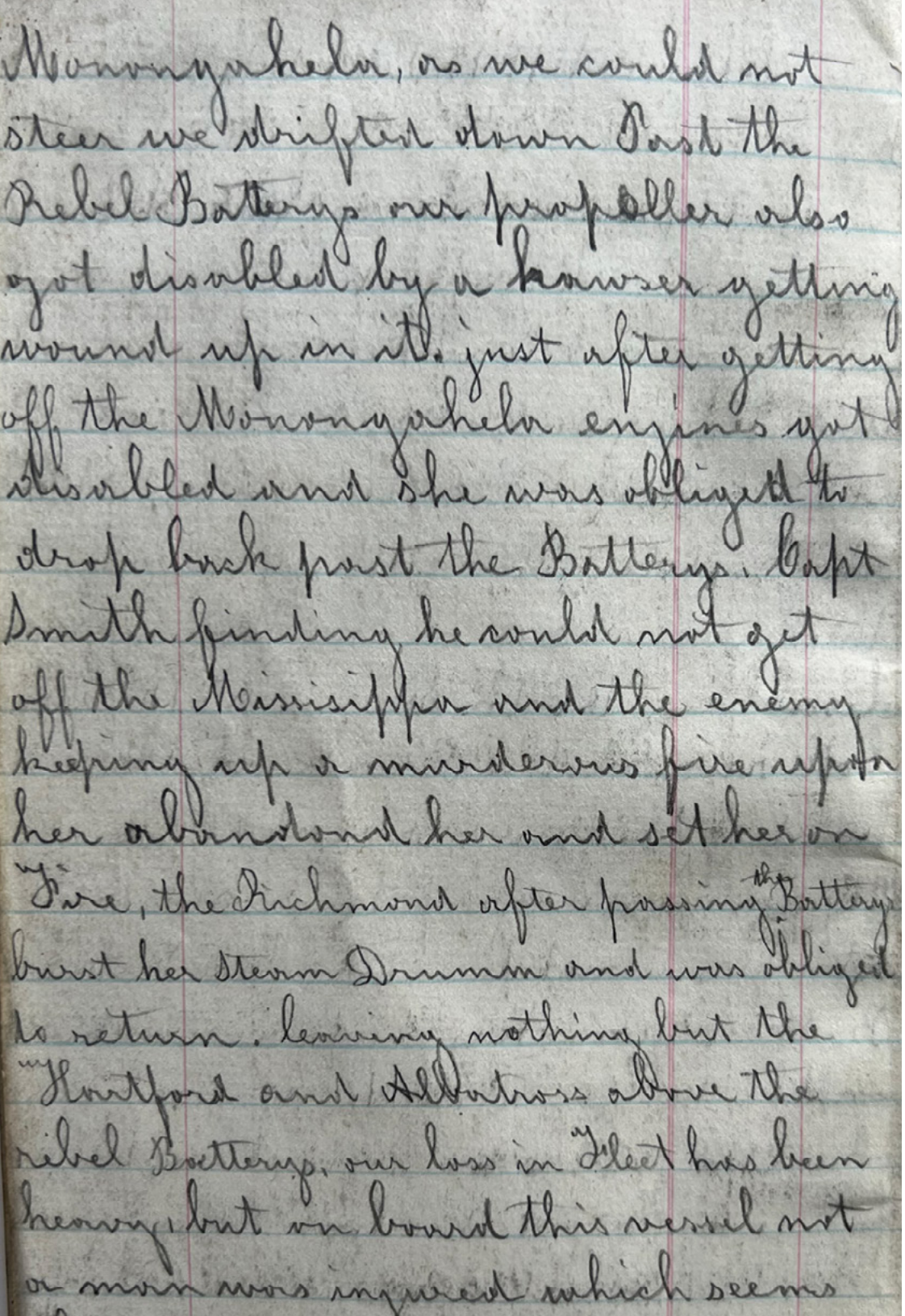
In the following days, the *Kineo* captured over 195 Confederates who had abandoned Fort Jackson, then traveled north along the Mississippi from New Orleans towards Baton Rouge, anchoring near the latter on May 12th. Soon, the *Kineo* encountered a boat that had come "from the Mouth of the Red River,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

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

> At 9AM the Essex, Cayuga, Sumpter, Katahdin, and ourselves started up to Attack the Ram…After firing her stern Guns at the Essex which was in the advance, we soon discovered the Arkansas to be on Fire and her crew leaving her for the woods. Ourselves and the Katahdin were ordered back to the city so as not to leave the troops unprotected. The Arkansas drifted a short distance down the river and her Magazine exploded, thus marking a finish of another of the celebrated Rebel Rams.

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

Throughout September, the *Kineo* underwent repairs at New Orleans. Brown notes the cooling weather and occasional news from other vessels. October and November were spent patrolling the Mississippi, during which time the *Kineo*


Monongahela, as we could not steer we drifted down Past the Rebel Batterys our propeller also got disabled by a hawser getting wound up in it. just after getting off the Monongahela engines got disabled and she was obliged to drop back past the Batterys. Capt Smith finding he could not get off the Mississippi and the enemy keeping up a murderous fire upon her abandoned her and set her on Fire, the Richmond after passing the Batterys burst her steam Drumm and was obliged to return. leaving nothing but the Hartford and Albatross above the rebel Batterys. our loss in Fleet has been heavy, but on board this vessel not or more was injured which seems

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

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

Brown recounts that while proceeding upriver from Baton Rouge on the 10th of March, the *Kineo* came to a Rebel signal Station, "which is about 12 miles above Baton Rouge sent the troops on shore an[d] captured two Signal Officers and their flags. Three escaped…started up the river to find another station but it came on thick and rainy so we returned to the first." In one of the more dramatic moments in his diary, Brown records

that at Prophet's Island on March 14th, the *Kineo* engages in a naval operation in which it is tied to the *USS Monongahela* and both attempt to escape southwards past Port Hudson. Amid the

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

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

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

The remainder of his account describes the surrender of Port Hudson, and the subsequent journey of the *Kineo* to Fells Point, Baltimore, to discharge ammunition and recover from their extensive efforts on the Mississippi.

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

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

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

Item #8600 $17,500.00



FIRST AMERICAN TO LEARN CHINESE WRITES DURING A CHINA TRADE VOYAGE, 1799–1800



5. Carter, Dr. Benjamin Bowen. **[Three autograph letters, signed, by a ship's surgeon from Providence, Rhode Island to his brother, sister, and one W. R. Falwell during a voyage to China.]** "At Sea"; [Canton, China; New Holland, Australia], 31 October 1799–ca. February 1800. 18 pp. in ink on 10 loose leaves, 11.35" x 8.85". These letters are evidently retained copies as the leaves have not been folded. CONDITION: Very good, minor punctures to a few leaves, some chipping to margins, but no losses to the text.

A group of three letters by the noted Dr. Benjamin Carter, written both aboard the ship Ann & Hope *and also while in China, covering the voyage, the international scene in Canton, the citizens of Providence, and more.*

Born in Providence, Rhode Island, Benjamin Bowen Carter (1771–1831) was a doctor, scientist, linguist, and sailor. After studying medicine at the University of Pennsylvania and briefly operating his own practice, he returned to Providence in 1798 and took a job as a ship's doctor on the *Ann and Hope*, a vessel owned by Brown and Ives, the mercantile firm of his brother-in-law Nicholas Brown. Carter kept four logbooks aboard the *Ann and Hope* between 1798 and 1800, all of which are held at Rhode Island Historical Society. He studied Chinese in Canton, and is known today as the first American to both speak and read the language. After voyages taking him to China, Australia, and the Netherlands, he retired from the sea in 1807, then lived in London and Paris. He eventually returned to New York City, where he died in 1831.

Immediately after its maiden voyage, the *Ann and Hope* sailed again from Providence on August 9th, 1799, as Carter notes in one of these letters. Carter again served as surgeon under Master Christopher Bentley. The three letters offered here, only one of which is dated, were composed over the course of this second voyage. Two are addressed to a brother and sister back home in Providence and to one W. R. Falwell, a Philadelphia doctor and author (and former Providence resident). They mainly discuss the voyage, the scene in Canton, his brother's welfare and future, and Carter's take on the state of Providence. The *Ann and Hope* reached China on January 23rd, 1800—167 days after leaving Providence—by way of Brazil, the Cape of Good Hope, and the Tasman Sea. In his letter to his brother, written "At sea" in the fall of 1799, Carter counsels him to not become a sailor, describing the treachery and psychology of sailors ("a lowlife group with bad habits"). Instead, he urges him to "endeavor to get into some good business on shore." He spends much time chiding his brother for his tendency to oversleep ("[it is] injurious to your mental and bodily faculties"), and recommends that he "dedicate more of [his] time to reading good books." The considerable extent to which Carter advises his brother reflects his worry about both his brother's development and also the degree to which he thinks Providence a bad influence.

Carter also offers in this letter a glimpse of life in Canton, where many nationalities, races, and religions live in harmony and his tendencies to Cosmopolitanism seem to have been encouraged:

> Here we dwell with and converse on the most intimate footing with people of all nations and languages with chieftains, Mahometans, Pageants & Jews, with Americans, English, Dutch, & Swedes with the swarthy inhabitants of Bengal the Malabar and Coromandel coast, with Tartars, Moors, Saracens, Armenians, Persians, Arabians, Turks & Grecians, and all the oriental tribes of religious manners and customs differing widely from each other, yet all in the greatest harmony, each one making allowances for national peculiarities and living together with the greatest good humor and pleasantry, whereas the surly people of Providence can hardly be restrained from cutting each others throats.

In the letter to his sister, which is undated, Carter notes passing "the western shore of New Holland [Australia]," which the *Ann and Hope* is known to have passed

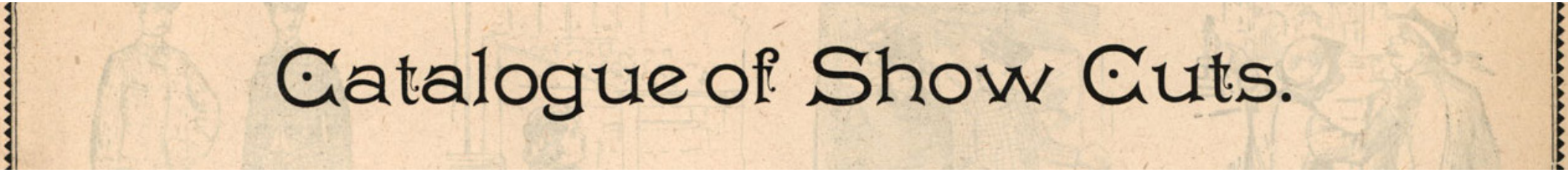
during the 1799–1800 voyage. Touching on his recent visit to China, Carter describes "the belles of Canton with their small feet…the absurd practice of crippling the feet destroys the ease and gracefulness of walking, and accordingly their gate is awkward in the extreme, though they have black eyes and pretty faces." Alluding to the ever present dangers of life at sea, he comments that he is glad his sister "did not ship in the Ann & Hope as you talked," as the crew has "been twice called to quarters expecting an engagement with the enemy, and if our force had been equal to theirs we would have hazarded a battle rather than have been taken." In his letter to Falwell (also undated), Carter notes leaving Providence on August 9th, 1799, and mentions a tense moment the very next day when the *Ann and Hope* was boarded by two British frigates, Boston and Cleopatra, and eventually allowed to proceed. In his letters to both his brother and Falwell, Carter goes to great lengths to speak his mind regarding his native city ("Were it not for a very few friends I have in Providence, I would never desire to see that place again") and its inhabitants ("Providence brutes…"), including the city's religious men ("Our clergy are perhaps the most unprincipled men in existence"). He spills much ink charting what he takes to be the city's decline and sometimes quotes poetry as well as lines of Latin by Horace and others.

Representative passages can be found on our website.

A fine and revealing group of letters by a noted son of Providence, written during a China Trade voyage.

REFERENCES: Bayles, Richard M., editor. *History of Providence County, Rhode Island*, Volume 1 (New York: W. W. Preston & Co., 1891), pp. 265–266; Dunhabin, Thomas. "First Australian in Rhode Island," *Rhode Island History* Vol. 15, No. 2 (1956), p. 44; Kenny, R. W. "The Maiden Voyage of the Ann and Hope," *American Neptune* Vol. 18 (1958), pp. 134–136; Ward, Gerard R. "The First Chart of Southwest Fiji, 1799." *The Journal of Pacific History* Vol. 42, No. 1 (2007), pp. 99–106; "Carter, Benjamin Bowen (1771-1831)" at Brown University online; "James Warner Papers" at Rhode Island Historical Society online.

Item #8208 $3,500.00



RARE CIRCUS AND THEATRE ADVERTISING GRAPHICS
BY RENOWNED NASHVILLE PRINTERS

6. **Catalogue of Show Cuts.** Nashville, Tenn.: C. R. & H. H. Hatch, Show Printers, [ca. 1895]. 58 leaves, 16.875" x 10.75", printed on one side only, disbound and pasted on 58 loose leaves from a folio ledger (18" x 14.5"). Two 5$ bills of stage money pasted to additional loose ledger leaf. CONDITION: Catalog pages overall very good, some faint offsetting, edges of ledger leaves brittle, chipped, and torn.

An unrecorded treasure trove of American show printing specimens by the legendary Nashville printshop of Herbert and Charles Hatch.

Pictured and offered in this catalog are both entire posters and a wide array of poster elements for advertising a swath of late-nineteenth century American entertainments. Genres include magic and circus performances (tightrope and trapeze artists, contortionists, "A Living Half Woman Suspended in Mid-Air," giraffes, elephants, etc.); medical issues (a distressed mother and a bug-eyed doctor standing over conjoined twin babies, a diagram of the digestive system, an ad for "Cross Eyes Straightened in One Minute : A Painless Operation," etc.); baseball; theatrical and musical performances (including numerous scenes from Uncle Tom's Cabin, minstrel shows, and what appears to be a full poster for "Bryant's Minstrels"); the West (including horse and rider scenes, "Lady Bucking Horse Elders," and

a poster for Buffalo Bill's "Wild West in the Greatest of Illuminated Arenas"); hot air balloons; phrenology; seances, and much more. A few cuts bear the copyright of other firms, including the Springer Litho. Co. of New York and Jos. Schenk of Buffalo. Following the catalog pages are two five dollar pieces of stage money, one green and the other brown, both bearing statements on prices, orders, customization, and so on.

Charles R. (1852–1921) and Herbert H. Hatch (1855–1925) grew up in Prescott, Wisconsin working with their father William Thompson Hatch (1812–1880) in his print shop. In 1875 the family moved to Nashville, and in 1879 the two brothers founded C. R. & H. H. Hatch, Show Printers. Their first job was a handbill for a lecture of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, and for over a century "Hatch's vibrant posters served as a leading advertising medium for southern entertainment—from vaudeville and minstrel shows, to magicians and opera singers, to Negro League baseball games and B-movies" ("New Smithsonian"). Herbert's son William took over the shop in the 1920s and transformed it from a "thriving business" into a "truly flourishing institution," creating posters for Duke Ellington, Louis Armstrong, Cab Calloway, and Bessie Smith ("Hatch Show Print"). It remains open in Nashville today, and is one of the oldest continuously-operating letterpress shops in America.

REFERENCES: "New Smithsonian Traveling Exhibition Celebrates American Graphic Art Tradition of Hatch Show Print," Smithsonian online; "Hatch Show Print" at CityDays online.

Item #8868 $1,500.00





"HOW sleep the Brave, who sink to rest,
By all their country's wishes blest.
When Spring, with dewy fingers cold,
Returns to deck their hallow'd mould;
She there shall dress a sweeter sod,
Than Fancy's feet have ever trod.

By Fairy hands their knell is rung,
By forms unseen their dirge is sung;
There Honour comes, a pilgrim grey,
To bless the turf which wraps their clay;
And Freedom shall awhile repair,
To dwell a weeping Hermit there."

ELEGY,

IN REMEMBRANCE OF

JAMES LAWRENCE, ESQUIRE:

(LATE COMMANDER OF THE UNITED STATES' FRIGATE CHESAPEAKE.)

SPIRIT OF SYMPATHY! from Heaven descend!
A NATION weeps! COLUMBIA mourns a friend.
Hush'd be the sound of Pleasure's thrilling lyre—
Quench'd be the flame of Passion's glowing fire;
Let shouts of victory for laurels won,
Give place to grief, for LAWRENCE, Valour's son.
The Warrior who was e'er his country's pride,
Has for that country, bravely, nobly died.
O! ne'er to man did bounteous Heaven impart
A purer spirit, a more generous heart:
And in THAT HEART did Nature sweetly blend,
The fearless Hero, and the faithful Friend.
Low in the dust now lies that godlike form;
Cold is that hand, which in the battle-storm,
With dauntless courage held the faithful blade,
And deeds of Spartan valour there display'd.
As some fond mother who bewails her child,
And vents her grief in mournful accents wild;
So look'd COLUMBIA'S GENIUS when stern Death,
Relentless Tyrant, snatch'd her fav'rite's breath.

"Ah! me," she cried, "would Heaven no longer save
"My much-lov'd Hero from the silent grave?
"Could not my prayers one little respite gain?
"Were all my tears and supplications vain?
"Must men like HIM be cropp'd in manhood's bloom,
"To fill the dreary 'forest of the tomb?'
"Scarce had his glorious, bright career begun,
"Ere from its stellar height declin'd his sun.
"Yet long his virtues shall maintain their sway,
"And fire the Heroes of the future day."
Now from the regions of Eternal Light,
To where thy soul has wing'd its joyful flight,
Witness the tears that for thy loss do flow,
Behold a nation whelm'd in silent woe:
The pearly drops which tremble in each eye,
Shall sooth thy spirit 'thron'd above the sky.
BLEST SHADE! Farewell! thy memory, ever dear,
Oft shall receive fair FREEDOM'S holy tear;
In each fond heart shall live thy peerless name,
And THERE shall rise thy MONUMENTS OF FAME.

ILLUSTRATED BROADSIDE ON SILK EULOGIZING
THE LATE NAVAL HERO CAPT. JAMES LAWRENCE

7. Cobb, Gershom, engr.; N. W. Munroe, del. **Elegy in Remembrance of James Lawrence, Esquire: (Late Commander of the United States Frigate Chesapeake).** [Boston,] 1813. Illustrated broadside printed on silk, 15.25" x 11.4", two separate texts in two columns beneath a wood engraving, 6" x 7.75", artist and engraver credits below the image. CONDITION: Good, .75" area of deterioration to edges from former mounting to wooden stretcher but otherwise quite stable, a few tiny punctures affecting parts of four letters of text.

A handsome broadside on silk commemorating in image and verse the heroism of Captain James Lawrence, published in the wake of his death during the War of 1812.

Born in New Jersey to a Loyalist family, Capt. James Lawrence, Esq. (1781–1813) enlisted in the U.S. Navy while still a teenager. Promoted to Lieutenant by the time of the Quasi-War with France, he saw action in the First Barbary War (1801–1805). During the War of 1812, Lawrence was at the epicenter of naval action. Commanding the *USS Hornet*, he became the first U.S. naval officer to capture a British vessel, the privateer *Dolphin*. In March 1813, he was promoted to Captain and appointed commander of the *USS Chesapeake*, which in June challenged the British frigate *HMS Shannon*, which was blockading Boston Harbor. Despite being smaller and less well-armed, the *Shannon* prevailed over the *Chesapeake*. Lawrence was mortally wounded during the battle, and just before dying gave the final command—now a popular U.S. Navy catchphrase—"Don't give up the ship." No men aboard the *Chesapeake* officially surrendered to the British. Lawrence had been a very popular officer, and his death was mourned deeply in the Navy. His body was first buried by the enemy in Halifax, Nova Scotia, but was later laid to rest in Manhattan.

The engraving at the top of the broadside is a memorial design dedicated to Lawrence, including a stone bearing the inscription "Jas. Lawrence Esquire. Obt. June 4, 1813 Æ 31," an oval tablet reading "Sacred to the memory of the BRAVE," and a bust of Lawrence in uniform. Stands of flags (including a trident) flank the image, and naval emblems and tools are arrayed around the base of the monument. Below the engraving is the two-stanza poem "How sleep the brave" by the British poet William Collins, which opens: "How sleep the brave, who sink to rest, / By all their country's wishes blest." The lower half of the broadside bears an (anonymous) elegy, comprising forty lines of rhymed couplets, which reads in part:

> Spirit of sympathy! from Heaven descend! / A Nation weeps! Columbia mourns a friend. / Hush'd be the sound of Pleasure's thrilling lyre— / Quench'd be the flame of Passion's glowing fire; / Let shouts of victory

for laurels won, / Give place to grief, for LAWRENCE, Valour's son. / The Warrior who was e'er his country's pride, / Has for that country, bravely, nobly died…Blest Shade! Farewell! thy memory, ever dear, / Oft shall receive fair Freedom's holy tear; / In each fond heart shall live thy peerless name, / And there shall rise thy MONUMENTS of FAME.

Born in Lexington, Mass., painter Nathan Winship Munroe (1789–1817) is thought to have studied under the noted portraitist Gilbert Stuart (1755–1828). Munroe worked in Boston and was considered promising, but died at the age of twenty-five.

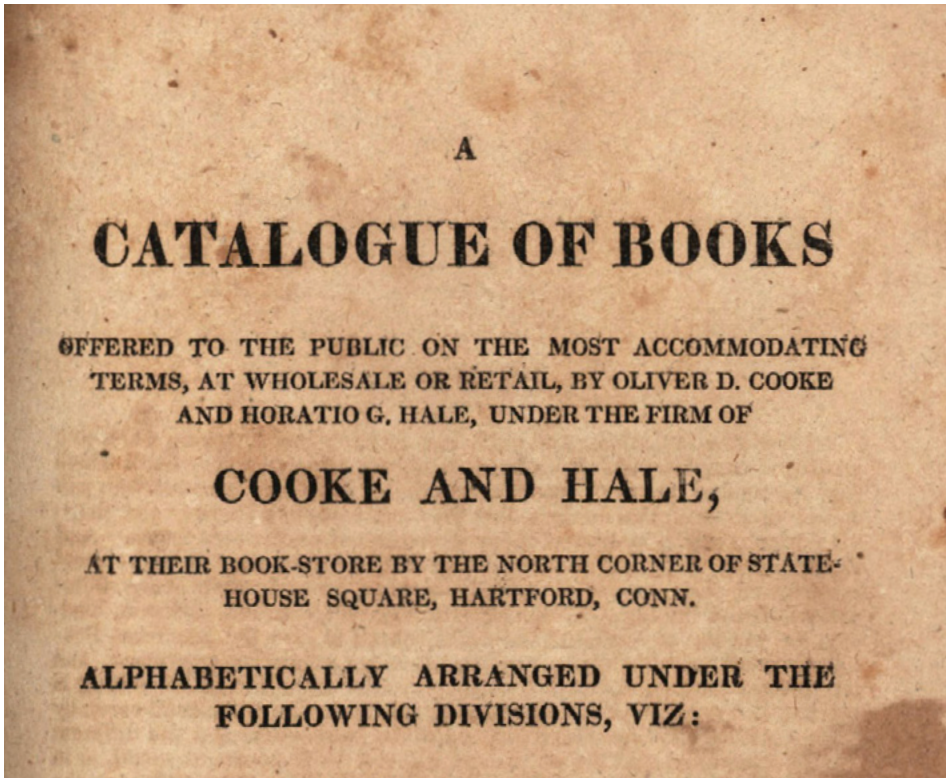
Gershom Cobb (ca. 1780–1824) worked as a bank clerk and writing master in Boston, and did some engraving between about 1800 and 1813. He died in Dorchester, Mass.

OCLC records five examples, at AAS, the Library of Congress, Brown University, the Peabody Essex Museum, and the Massachusetts Historical Society.

An evocative silk broadside eulogizing one of the most celebrated heroes of the War of 1812.

REFERENCES: Groce & Wallace, *Dictionary of Artists in America*; *Harper's Weekly*, June 22, 1861, pp. 133, 461; Ford, W. C. *Broadsides, ballads, &c. printed in Massachusetts, 1639-1800* (Boston: The Massachusetts Historical Society, 1922), #3081; Wegelin #1272; "James Lawrence" at American Battlefield Trust online; "Report of the Librarian" (Oct. 1933) at American Antiquarian online.

Item #9054 $2,750.00


A

CATALOGUE OF BOOKS

OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC ON THE MOST ACCOMMODATING TERMS, AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, BY OLIVER D. COOKE AND HORATIO G. HALE, UNDER THE FIRM OF

COOKE AND HALE,

AT THEIR BOOK-STORE BY THE NORTH CORNER OF STATE-HOUSE SQUARE, HARTFORD, CONN.

ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED UNDER THE FOLLOWING DIVISIONS, VIZ:

BOOKS FOR SALE IN HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT, 1818

8. Cooke, Oliver D. and Horatio G. Hale. A Catalogue of Books Offered to the Public on the Most Accommodating Terms…Under the Firm of Cooke & Hale at Their Book-Store… Hartford: Cooke & Hale, 1818. 8vo (8.75" x 5.325"), original stiff brown wrappers. 47 pp., with 6 initial and 3 final blank pp. Early ownership inscriptions in ink to upper wrapper and ffep: "J B G." A few early ink markings to contents. CONDITION: Good+, outer front hinge partially cracked, 1 initial leaf, evidently blank, excised, .25" loss to lower-right corner of upper wrapper and most pp.; occasional foxing and marginal losses, no affect to contents.

An appealing early-nineteenth century bookseller's catalog published by the short-lived Hartford firm of Horatio Hale and Oliver Cooke, listing books and stationery supplies for sale at their shop "by the north corner of State-House Square."

The books advertised here are listed alphabetically within seven broad categories: theology and religion; law and politics; medicine and natural sciences (including M. Baillie's "Morbid Anatomy," "Darwin's Zoonomia," and "Hamilton (Alex) on Female Complains"); "Arts, and Sciences" (including classical languages and maps); history, poetry, travels, etc. (including numerous works by women, such as Tabitha Gilman Tenney's "Female Quixotism" and six works by "Mrs. Hofland"); Belles-lettres and other "Miscellaneous" writings (among them "Washington's Valedictory address"); and books for children, including "English School-Books" and other moral, entertaining, or illustrated works.

Music books and stationery supplies, listed more briefly, are also included in this last category. A "Preface" by Cooke & Hale explains in detail the possible variations in price and stock from what is stated in the catalog, based on factors like "scarcity, difference in value, and stile of execution; difference of copy-right paid to authors, or copy-right holders: and also regard must be had whether the books are imported, or are American publications, and to the advance the publisher puts on the prime cost, or the discount he may make by wholesale from his retail prices," and so on. Cooke and Hale add that "Many of the standard works hereafter mentioned, are in sheets, and will be bound on short notice in a style to suit the purchaser." Prices according to size and page count are noted.

Oliver D. Cooke (1766–1833) and Horatio G. Hale entered into partnership on March 9th, 1816, selling and occasionally publishing books under the firm name of "Cooke & Hale" until parting ways in 1818. Cooke initially worked with his brother, Increase Cooke as "Increase Cook & Co.," founded in 1796 to sell books, stationery, and dry goods. By 1799 they added bookbinding to their offerings, and evidently operated a lending library alongside their business, since a notice in the *Hartford Courant* of the dissolution of the firm in 1802 requests "Those who have taken Books…to search for the following volumes…" ("Public Notice"). Increase afterward relocated to New Haven, and Oliver entered into business on his own, advertising his "book-selling and Book-binding Business, in the house formerly occupied by Oliver D. & I. Cooke" ("Books, Stationary [sic]"). Hale had previously partnered with Elisha Phelps in a book & stationery store, and between 1811 and 1814 published the *Connecticut Mirror* with Charles Hosmer.

REFERENCES: Shaw & Shoemaker 43728; "Oliver D. & I. Cooke," *Hartford Courant*, May 9, 1796, p. 2; Andrews, Frank D., comp. *Directory for the City of Hartford for the Year 1799* (New Jersey, 1910), p. 11; "Public Notice," *Hartford Courant*, April 19, 1802, p. 4; "Books, Stationary, Blank work, &c. Oliver D. Cooke," *Hartford Courant*, June 14, 1802, p. 4; "1847: Horatio G. Hale to G & C Merriam" at Spared & Shared 1 online.

Item #9096 $1,750.00

OF THESPIAN SALARIES AND INCOME TAX, WITH A CONNECTION TO FORD'S THEATER

9. Elder, William. **[Autograph letter, signed, by a Treasury Department statistician, regarding an Internal Review case against "Managers Ford & Grover."]** Treasury Department, Washington D.C., 4 January 1865. 2 pp. in ink on a single sheet, 9.875" x 7.9". CONDITION: Good, wear along old folds, a few small tape repairs on verso, but no losses to the text.

An intriguing letter by a Treasury Department employee outlining the newly-instituted income tax as it relates to actor's salaries, and referencing a decision just made regarding Ford's Theater in Washington, D.C., soon to be the site of Lincoln's assassination.

William Elder, a statistician in the Treasury Department, writes here to Rynd E. Lauder, a collector of Internal Revenue in Missouri. The letter recounts a visit to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Joseph J. Lewis (1801–1883), to present Lauder's quandary (not explicitly described), and reports that the office "has already decided against Managers [John T.] Ford & [Leonard] Grover on the like case on application by players, here for the construction of the law." Although Elder promises to enclose a "written decision" from Lewis for Lauder's use (not present), he proceeds to summarize the Commissioner's decision regarding the new income tax in relation to actors and theater managers. As Elder clarifies, employers will not retain the income tax to be submitted to the federal government; rather, the individuals will be required to pay it themselves:

> The managers of [the] theater have no right to retain the increase tax accruing upon the salaries of their employees, for two reasons. First they are not required to do so, and the government can not call upon them to pay the money unto the Treasury. Secondly, the identical income tax will be assessed and collected from the employees themselves by the offices of Internal Review.
>
> Another wrong would be inflicted—the players would get no exemptions…owed, such as $600 which is aways exempted, house rent, necessary repairs &c., if they had no other source of income sufficient to cover such house rent, repairs, & $600 exempt, if collected by the managers.
>
> In other words, a player having not a sufficient income to cover at once $600 and house rent and repairs, pays nothing to the government. But if the manager

of the Theatre retained the tax the player would lose $50 per annum by the operation if his whole means were not more than 1000 & he paid a rent of 400 added to the exempted $600. But the Commissioner's letter will settle it all right for you.

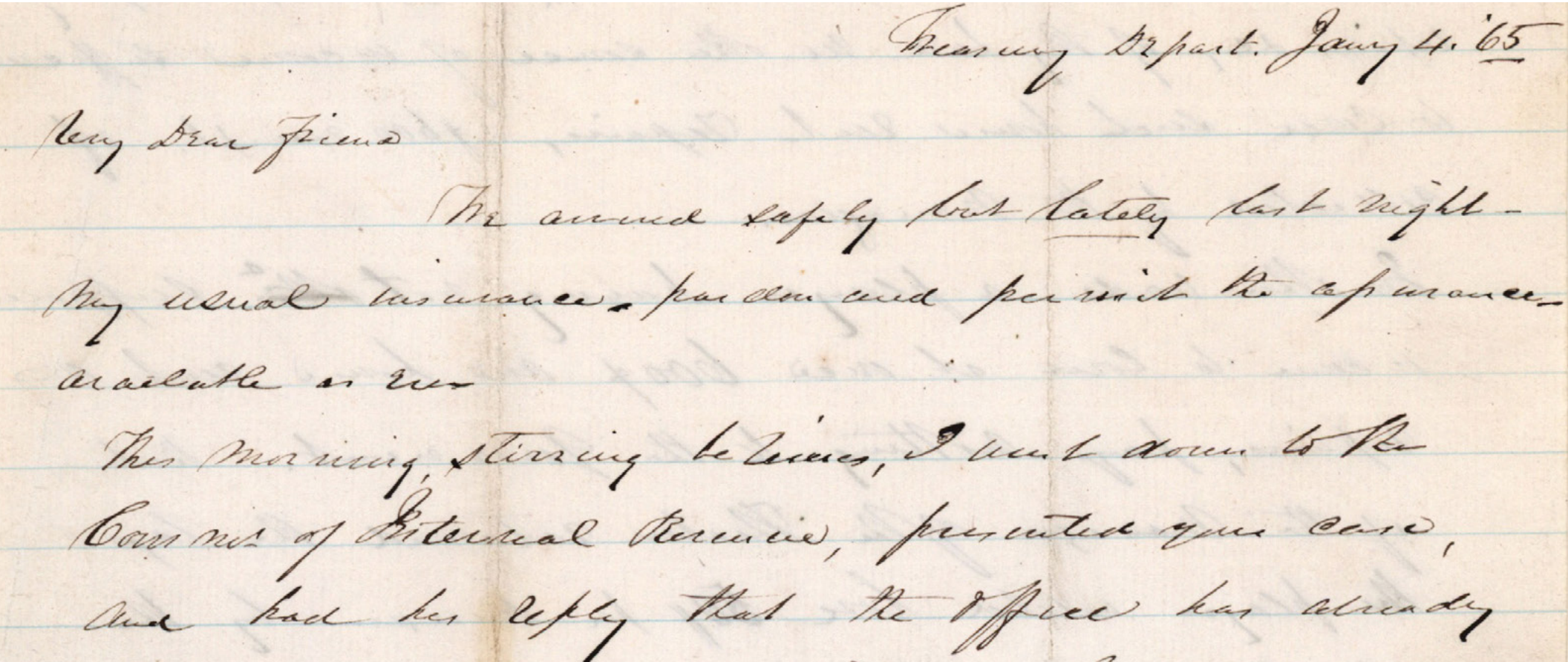
Born in Somerset, Pennsylvania, William Elder (1806–1885) was a physician, lawyer, author, and abolitionist. Prior to the Civil War he edited the Free Soil Van Buren movement paper *Republic*, as well as the abolitionist *Register*. From 1861 to 166 he worked as a statistician in the Treasury Department. He published widely throughout his life, predominantly on monetary subjects, including such works as *Debt and Resources of the United States* (1863), *Dream of Free-Trade Paradise* (1872), and *Conversations on Political Economy* (1882). In 1881 he was appointed as a commissioner to revise Pennsylvania's revenue system. He died in Washington, D.C. in 1885.

President Lincoln signed the Revenue Act of 1862—which included America's first progressive income tax—into law in order to finance the Civil War, thereby also establishing the Office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue (renamed the Internal Revenue Service in 1918). Four years into the war, the Revenue Act of 1864 altered the rubric in order to raise additional funds. Following the war, the income tax was disputed, and in 1872 repealed. A federal progressive income tax was permanently established in 1913 with the ratification of the 16th Amendment.

A detailed letter explaining the recently-revised income tax in relation to thespian labor during the final months of the Civil War.

REFERENCES: "First Progressive Income Tax" at Civil War on the Western Border online; "William Elder" at Famous Americans online; "William Elder" at Prabook online; *The Philadelphia Times*, April 7, 1885, p. 2.

Item #7497 $475.00

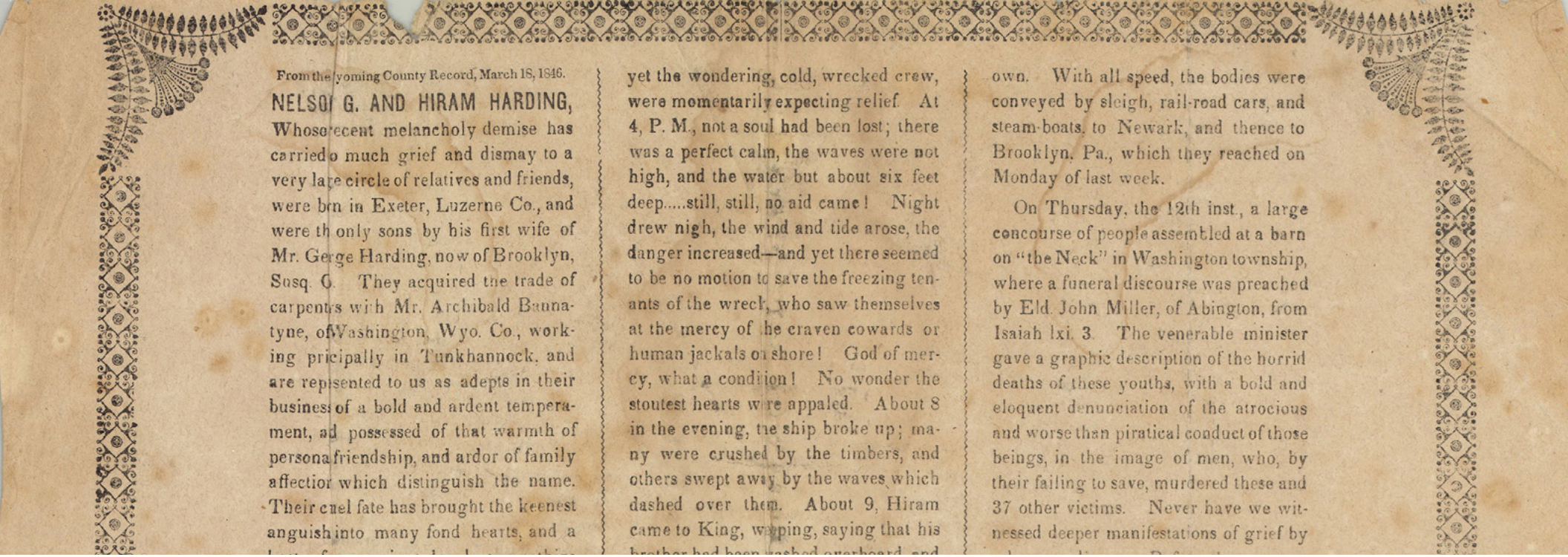


Treasury Dep't. Jany 4. '65

My Dear Friend

We arrived safely but lately last night -
My usual insurance - pardon and permit the appearance
available as ever

This morning, stirring betimes, I went down to the
Commrs of Internal Revenue, presented your case,
and had her reply that the Office has already



From the Wyoming County Record, March 18, 1846.

NELSON G. AND HIRAM HARDING,

Whose recent melancholy demise has carried so much grief and dismay to a very large circle of relatives and friends, were born in Exeter, Luzerne Co., and were the only sons by his first wife of Mr. George Harding, now of Brooklyn, Susq. Co. They acquired the trade of carpenters with Mr. Archibald Bannatyne, of Washington, Wyo. Co., working principally in Tunkhannock, and are represented to us as adepts in their business of a bold and ardent temperament, and possessed of that warmth of personal friendship, and ardor of family affection which distinguish the name. Their cruel fate has brought the keenest anguish into many fond hearts, and a

yet the wondering, cold, wrecked crew, were momentarily expecting relief. At 4, P. M., not a soul had been lost; there was a perfect calm, the waves were not high, and the water but about six feet deep.....still, still, no aid came! Night drew nigh, the wind and tide arose, the danger increased—and yet there seemed to be no motion to save the freezing tenants of the wreck, who saw themselves at the mercy of the craven cowards or human jackals on shore! God of mercy, what a condition! No wonder the stoutest hearts were appaled. About 8 in the evening, the ship broke up; many were crushed by the timbers, and others swept away by the waves which dashed over them. About 9, Hiram came to King, weeping, saying that his

own. With all speed, the bodies were conveyed by sleigh, rail-road cars, and steam-boats, to Newark, and thence to Brooklyn, Pa., which they reached on Monday of last week.

On Thursday, the 12th inst., a large concourse of people assembled at a barn on "the Neck" in Washington township, where a funeral discourse was preached by Eld. John Miller, of Abington, from Isaiah lxi. 3. The venerable minister gave a graphic description of the horrid deaths of these youths, with a bold and eloquent denunciation of the atrocious and worse than piratical conduct of those beings, in the image of men, who, by their failing to save, murdered these and 37 other victims. Never have we witnessed deeper manifestations of grief by

"IN DEATH NOT DIVIDED":
1846 SHIPWRECK BROADSIDE
FOR THE FRIENDS OF TWO PENNSYLVANIA BROTHERS

10. **From Wyoming County Record, March 18, 1846. Nelson G. and Hiram Harding, Whose recent melancholy demise has carried so much grief and dismay…** Tunkhunnock, Pennsylvania: Printed for friends of the Deceased by O. N. Worden, April, 1846. Broadside, 15.125" x 10.5". Text in three columns within ornamental border. CONDITION: Good, creasing, a few dampstains and minor losses to margins and along old folds, the latter minimally affecting a couple letters.

An unrecorded and evocative shipwreck broadside relating the deaths of two brothers aboard the ill-fated vessel John Minturn*—an event that sparked the creation of the United States Life Saving Service—"published for the friends of the deceased" a month after the tragedy.*

This broadside consists mainly of an article from the *Wyoming County Record* of Pennsylvania which is followed by a letter to the editor. Related here is the tragic story of Nelson G. and Hiram Harding who died in March, 1846 while sailing for home from New Orleans. Brief accounts of the brothers are given, who, at age twenty-five and twenty-three, were "adepts in their business" of carpentry, "of a bold and ardent temperament, and possessed of…warmth of personal friendship, and ardor of family affection" and who, in 1844 and 1845 respectively, had left home to work and see the world. They reunited in New Orleans in October, 1845, and on January 26th, 1846, began their journey home to Pennsylvania aboard the *John Minturn*, bound for New York.

However, after "news of the dreadful storm of the 15th Feb. spread over the land," along with the names "Nelson and Henry Harding, Pa.," among the deceased, their "alarmed father and affectionate brother-in-law" set out "to learn the worst." In New York they met with Sampson King, a surviving crew member who had befriended the brothers. King related that, when the fatal storm broke off the coast of New Jersey, Hiram and Nelson were the most "active and efficient" in "sav[ing] and comfort[ing] the women and children by every possible means, even to their own neglect." The ship "struck within 100 yards of shore," and "no great danger was at first feared." However, spectators gathered on the beach did nothing to help, even apparently pillaging the trunks that washed ashore (al-

though a later commission by the Governor of New Jersey found this claim to be false). As the ship finally broke apart, "many were crushed by the timbers, and others swept away by the waves." Hiram refused to be brought ashore without Nelson ("That is my brother! I can not leave him"), and when Nelson was found "completely benumbed," Hiram "attempted to restore animation to his bloody by slapping him, rubbing, bringing his hands together with his arms extended, &c." Before the single rescue boat could come back for them, Nelson was dead, and Hiram "was brought ashore, taken to a wrecker's house, bathed with warm water, laid in a bed, and attempts [were] made to pour liquor into his mouth, but it could not be forced open; a man went to rubbing him, but in 15 minutes after reaching land Hiram too was dead."

Their bodies were disinterred and conveyed to Newark, Pennsylvania, where the minister presiding over their funeral condemned those on the New Jersey beach who, through their inaction, "murdered" the brothers and almost forty others. "'[L]ovely in their lives, and in death not divided'…They had perished in a most lamentable manner amid the rough billows of the far Atlantic, but met their fate with manly fortitude, and a fraternal love surpassing the love of life." The brothers were buried at "The Neck" in Washington Township, Pennsylvania.

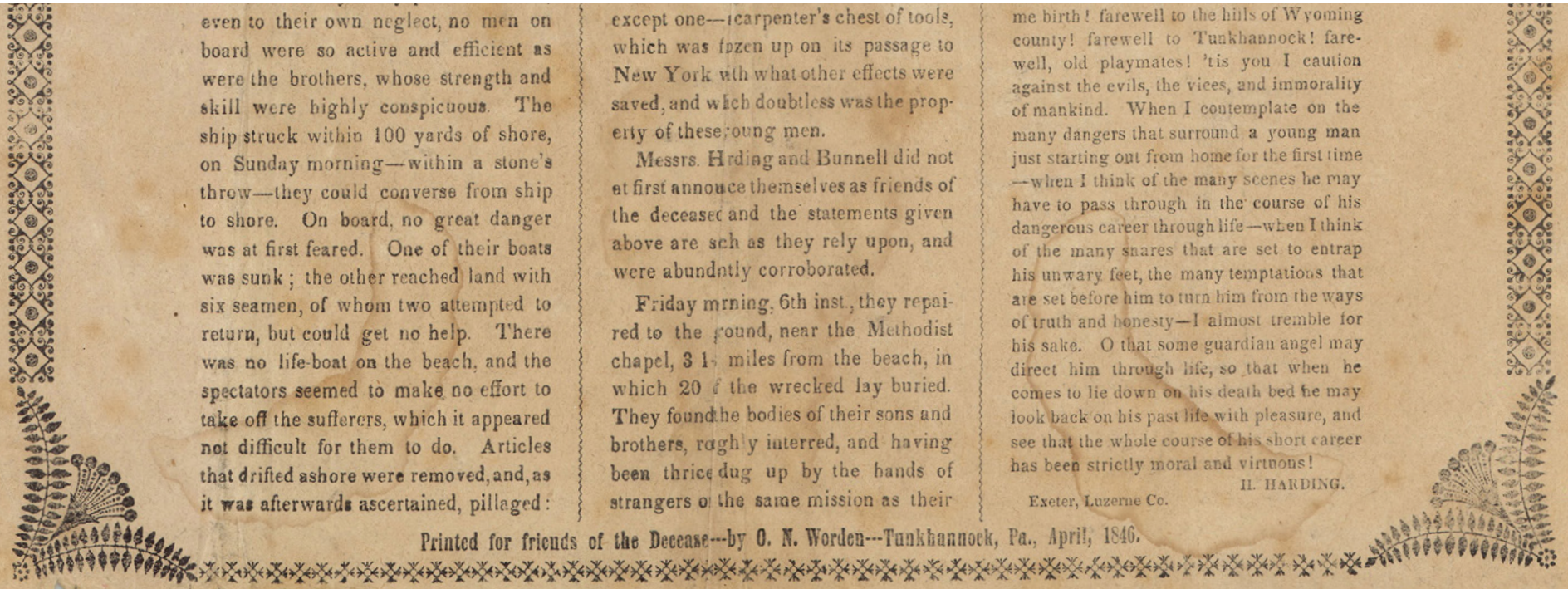
Below the newspaper account is the text of a letter written by Hiram in 1844 before he sailed to France as a ship carpenter, bidding "Farewell" to "friends and home! farewell to the places that gave me birth! farewell to the hills of Wyoming county! farewell to Tunkhannock! farewell, old playmates!" A brief letter to the editor, also reproduced, explains that it was composed in compliance with a request from his sister to give her some "keepsake, as a special memorial of him should she see never see him more."

The wreck of the *John Minturn* shocked the nation and was one of several notable shipwrecks that year. An 1846 lithograph by Currier and Ives memorializes the "Wreck of the ship John Minturn," and the disaster helped spur the establishment of the United States Life Saving Service, which later merged with the United States Coast Guard.

No examples recorded in OCLC, nor do we locate any through Google searches. As this broadside was printed "for the friends of the deceased," it is unlikely that many copies were made.

A moving and detailed shipwreck broadside recounting the tragic fate of two beloved brothers.

Item #7344 $1,250.00



even to their own neglect, no men on board were so active and efficient as were the brothers, whose strength and skill were highly conspicuous. The ship struck within 100 yards of shore, on Sunday morning—within a stone's throw—they could converse from ship to shore. On board, no great danger was at first feared. One of their boats was sunk; the other reached land with six seamen, of whom two attempted to return, but could get no help. There was no life-boat on the beach, and the spectators seemed to make no effort to take off the sufferers, which it appeared not difficult for them to do. Articles that drifted ashore were removed, and, as it was afterwards ascertained, pillaged:

except one—a carpenter's chest of tools, which was frozen up on its passage to New York with what other effects were saved, and which doubtless was the property of these young men.

Messrs. Harding and Bunnell did not at first announce themselves as friends of the deceased and the statements given above are such as they rely upon, and were abundntly corroborated.

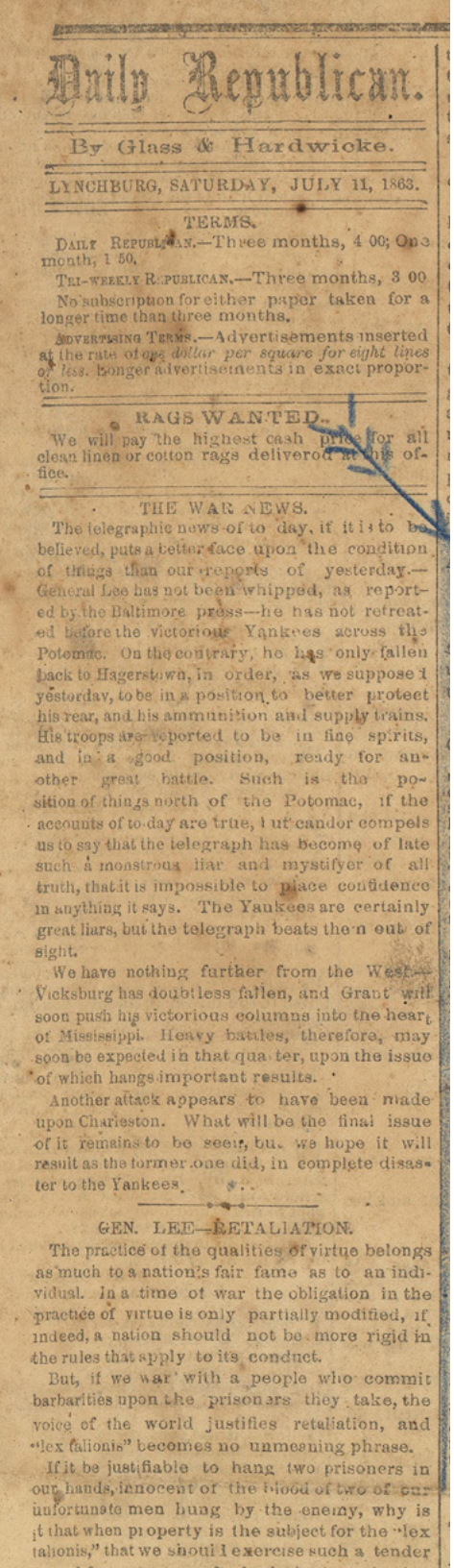
Friday mrning, 6th inst., they repaired to the ground, near the Methodist chapel, 3 1-2 miles from the beach, in which 20 of the wrecked lay buried. They found the bodies of their sons and brothers, roughly interred, and having been thrice dug up by the hands of strangers on the same mission as their

me birth! farewell to the hills of Wyoming county! farewell to Tunkhannock! farewell, old playmates! 'tis you I caution against the evils, the vices, and immorality of mankind. When I contemplate on the many dangers that surround a young man just starting out from home for the first time—when I think of the many scenes he may have to pass through in the course of his dangerous career through life—when I think of the many snares that are set to entrap his unwary feet, the many temptations that are set before him to turn him from the ways of truth and honesty—I almost tremble for his sake. O that some guardian angel may direct him through life, so that when he comes to lie down on his death bed he may look back on his past life with pleasure, and see that the whole course of his short career has been strictly moral and virtuous!

H. HARDING.

Exeter, Luzerne Co.

Printed for friends of the Decease---by O. N. Worden---Tunkhannock, Pa., April, 1846.



Daily Republican.

By Glass & Hardwicke.

LYNCHBURG, SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1863.

TERMS.

DAILY REPUBLICAN.—Three months, 4 00; One month, 1 50.

TRI-WEEKLY REPUBLICAN.—Three months, 3 00

No subscription for either paper taken for a longer time than three months.

ADVERTISING TERMS.—Advertisements inserted at the rate of one dollar per square for eight lines or less. Longer advertisements in exact proportion.

RAGS WANTED.

We will pay the highest cash price for all clean linen or cotton rags delivered at this office.

THE WAR NEWS.

The telegraphic news of to day, if it is to be believed, puts a better face upon the condition of things than our reports of yesterday.—General Lee has not been whipped, as reported by the Baltimore press—he has not retreated before the victorious Yankees across the Potomac. On the contrary, he has only fallen back to Hagerstown, in order, as we suppose d yesterday, to be in a position to better protect his rear, and his ammunition and supply trains. His troops are reported to be in fine spirits, and in a good position, ready for another great battle. Such is the position of things north of the Potomac, if the accounts of to-day are true, but candor compels us to say that the telegraph has become of late such a monstrous liar and mystifyer of all truth, that it is impossible to place confidence in anything it says. The Yankees are certainly great liars, but the telegraph beats them out of sight.

We have nothing further from the West—Vicksburg has doubtless fallen, and Grant will soon push his victorious columns into the heart of Mississippi. Heavy battles, therefore, may soon be expected in that quarter, upon the issue of which hangs important results.

Another attack appears to have been made upon Charleston. What will be the final issue of it remains to be seen, but we hope it will result as the former one did, in complete disaster to the Yankees.

GEN. LEE—RETALIATION.

The practice of the qualities of virtue belongs as much to a nation's fair fame as to an individual. In a time of war the obligation in the practice of virtue is only partially modified, if indeed, a nation should not be more rigid in the rules that apply to its conduct.

But, if we war with a people who commit barbarities upon the prisoners they take, the voice of the world justifies retaliation, and "lex talionis" becomes no unmeaning phrase.

If it be justifiable to hang two prisoners in our hands, innocent of the blood of two of our unfortunate men hung by the enemy, why is it that when property is the subject for the "lex talionis," that we should exercise such a tender

"GENERAL LEE HAS NOT BEEN WHIPPED": VIRGINIA NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED A WEEK AFTER THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG

11. Glass & Hardwicke. Daily Republican. Lynchburg, [Virginia], 11 July 1863. Newspaper, 15.5" x 11.25". 2 pp. Early blue pencil lines around several articles on p. 1. Exhibition display card, 1.5" x 3", affixed to lower-right corner of p. 1, covering a portion of newspaper text and reading in part: "This Confederate paper describes the events and Army news during the week following the Battle of Gettysburg : GIFT OF MRS FRANK N JENSEN JR." CONDITION: Very good, a few chips and tears to margins (not affecting text), light spotting, and a few tiny punctures and minor losses to the text due to faint printing and wear.

A Confederate newspaper published in Virginia eight days after the Battle of Gettysburg, striking an optimistic note despite the battle's outcome, and including extensive war content from the momentous summer of 1863.

This issue of the *Daily Republican* from Lynchburg, Virginia, relates telegraph news received on July 11th that "puts a better face" on the aftermath of the Battle of Gettysburg:

> General Lee has not been whipped, as reported by the Baltimore press—he has not retreated before the victorious Yankees across the Potomac. On the contrary, he has only fallen back to Hagerstown, in order, as we supposed yesterday, to be in a position to better protect his rear, and his ammunition and supply trains. His troops are reported to be in fine spirits, and in a good position, ready for another great battle…candor compels us to say that the telegraph has become of late such a monstrous liar and mystifyer of all truth, that it is impossible to place confidence in anything it says. The Yankees are certainly great liars, but the telegraph beats them out of sight.

Articles on the first page criticize the Union for committing "barbarities upon the prisoners they take" and reproduce an address Lee made to his troops on June 27th 1863 "in regard to their conduct on the enemy's soil." While commending their great fortitude during the "arduous marches of the past ten days," Lee also criticizes instances of wanton destruction of private property and "barbarous outrages upon the innocent." Other articles on this page list casualties of the 19th Virginia Regiment; reproduce an order from the federal government on the paroling and exchange of prisoners; detail Confederate General Bragg's retreat from Tullahoma, Tennessee ("This is precisely what [Union] Gen. Rosencranz feared"); relate the news of the rebel capture of Brashear, Louisiana on June 20th ("The rebels…captured quite an amount of quartermaster's and commissary stores, as well as considerable ammunition"); and note the arrival of Gen. Bragg and his army in Chattanooga, Tennessee ("it came by slow and easy marches over two different roads…without being in any way hurried or harassed").

The second page includes a dispatch containing more news on Gen. Lee's army, describing his men as "ready for another fight": "An officer who arrived in Richmond yesterday says our army fell back with the greatest order and deliberation, and that there was no demoralization." Other articles cover the Fall of Vicksburg (18 May–4 July) ("There is tremendous rejoicing all over the North. Lincoln was serenaded and responded in a foolish speech"); the Battle of Williamsport (6–16 July) in Maryland; a naval attack by the Union in Charleston, South Carolina (10 July); the Siege of Jackson, Mississippi (10–16 July) ("The enemy are still advancing slowly, and shelling our cavalry"); and French and British views of the war.

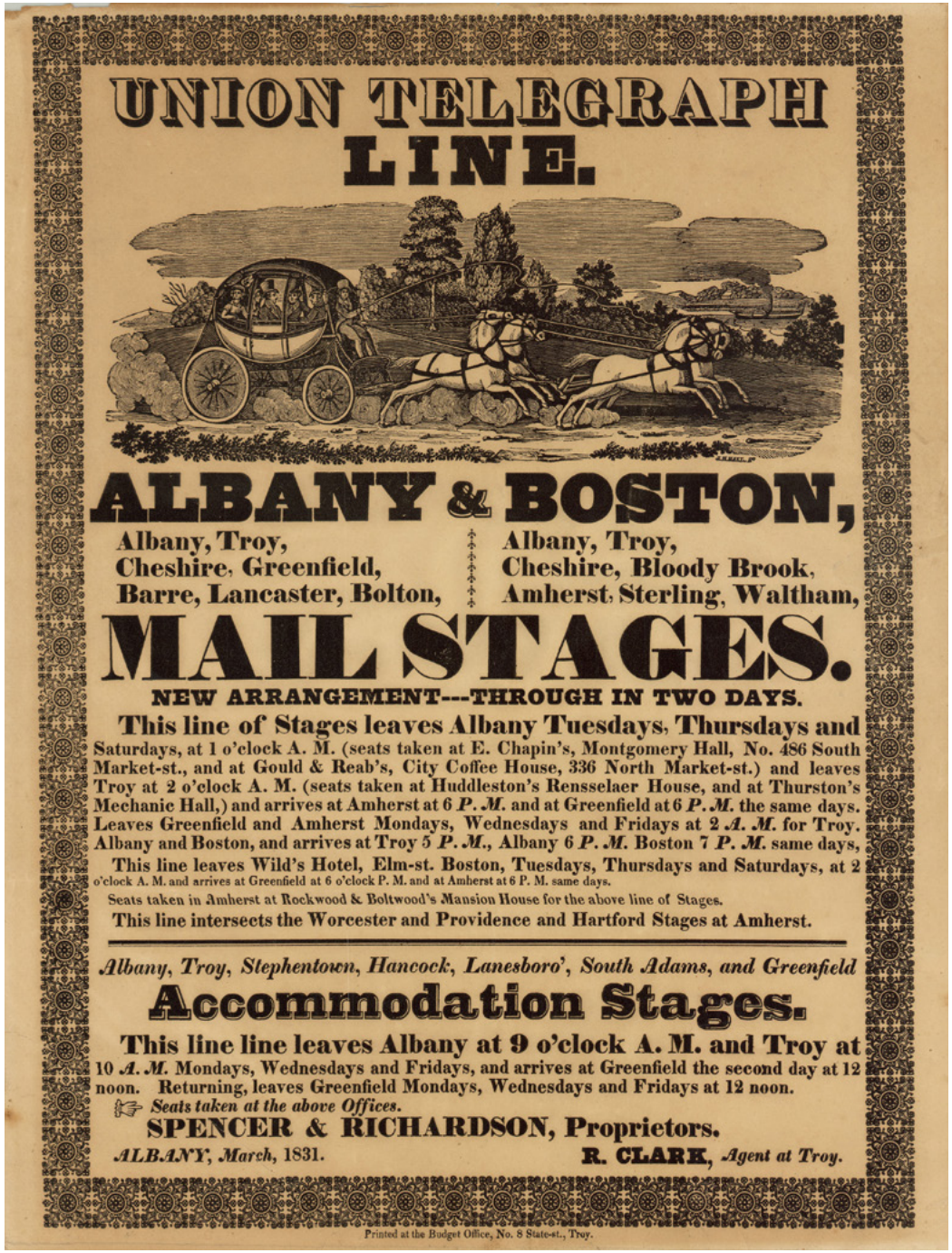
The paper is rounded out with notices of auction sales (including one for "the sale of negroes"), wanted ads, obituaries, marriages, rewards offered, cases of theft, and so on. One reward of $50 is offered for a runaway slave named George thought to have made his way to Union lines ("I am of the opinion that he has forged a pass or free papers to enable him to pass either as a servant or free negro"). An ad by one A. Waddill reads: "Persons having Negroes runway will find it to their interest to employ my Agency to advertise them in papers near the Yankee lines, in order to recover them."

The *Daily Republican* was published from 1858 to 1869.

OCLC records no copies of the *Daily Republican* from 1863.

A fascinating issue of this Confederate newspaper published at a critical juncture of the Civil War.

Item #7726 $550.00



ALBANY TO BOSTON
VIA UNION TELEGRAPH STAGE COACH

12. Hall, John H., engraver. **Union Telegraph Line. Albany & Boston…** Troy, [New York]: Printed at the Budget Office, No. 8 State-St., March, 1831. Illustrated broadside, 15" x 11.25" plus margins, wood engraving 3.25" x 9.5" above text, ornamental border, engraving signed "J. H. Hall Sc." CONDITION: Very good, toning and chipping along upper margin, a few minor stains, five-inch tear in lower left corner with corresponding paper repair on verso.

A scarce 1830s stagecoach broadside advertising the Union Telegraph Line's mail and passenger service between upstate New York and Boston, illustrated with a handsome wood engraving by Albany engraver J. H. Hall.

The routes, departure times and arrival times are detailed, as are the locales at which "seats" were "taken" on the mail stages—the City Coffee House in Albany, Thurston's Mechanic Hall in Troy, and Wild's Hotel in Boston, among others. Travelers are advised that the mail stage is now operating under a "New Arrangement" and that the line "intersects the Worcester and Providence and Hartford Stages at Amherst." It took the mail stage sixteen hours to travel from Boston to Amherst, Mass., and seventeen hours from Amherst to Albany—carrying passengers and letters "Through in Two Days" between Albany and Boston. Advertised at the bottom are "Accommodation Stages" which only ran between Albany and Greenfield, Mass. (and would have had more room for luggage since they weren't transporting mail). Seats could be reserved through Spencer & Richardson in Albany and R. Clark in Troy.

Born in Cooperstown, New York, John H. Hall is best known for illustrating Thomas Nuttall's *Manual of Ornithology* (1832). Hall apprenticed in engraving in Albany in 1825 and then studied wood engraving with Alexander Anderson in New York City for a year. He then returned to Albany, where he trained Nathaniel Orr in engraving, and until 1848 worked as a partner at Hall, Packard & Cushman and Hall & Cushman. Also active in Lancaster, Mass. and Boston, he founded the Boston Bewick Co. in 1834. In 1849 he joined the Gold Rush and died in California.

No holdings recorded in OCLC. Google searches locate a copy at Pocumtuck Valley Memorial Association, Deerfield, Mass., with apparently later and inept hand-coloring.

REFERENCES: "Son of Temperance" at the Smithsonian Museum of American History online; "Union Telegraph Line" at Memorial Hall Museum Online.

Item #8990 $1,250.00

A BOSTON PHRENOLOGICAL BROADSIDE
FILLED OUT BY A FEMALE PHRENOLOGIST

13. Harris, Granville. Phrenological Character. Boston: Granville Harris, Printer…4 Washington st., [ca. 1850]. Broadside, 20" x 11.5" plus margins, text within ornamental wood-engraved border. Filled out and scored in blue ink by "Madame Etdolph." CONDITION: Good, lower fifth of sheet toned, with a few spots of toning above, old vertical fold at center, a few small marginal tears not affecting text.

A scarce phrenological chart printed in Boston and "scored" for a client by a female "Practical Phrenologist."

This broadside is organized in two columns, above which are a brief scoring rubric and spaces for the names of the phrenological practitioner and the person evaluated. Thirty-five "Organs" constituting the personality are listed, and a paragraph of "Remarks" outlines the four phrenological "Temperaments," i.e., the "four distinct qualities of constitution which influence physical and mental manifestation." The example offered here is filled out in blue ink by one "Madame Etdolph" for "T. H. Borden," who evidently had a "Billious" and "Nervous" temperament. Borden scored a four—i.e., "Full"—in "Amativeness," being "full in fondness, but not passionate for the other sex." Likewise, he or she was "moderate" in "Destructiveness," having "Mildness, deficient…force of character." On the other hand, Borden was "Large" in "Constructiveness," with an "Ernest desire to build and construct," and "Full" in the category of "Wonder," having a "General desire for the new and wonderful, without much credulity." Borden scored best (from "Full" to "Very Large") in "Intellectual Faculties," having a "nice perception of momentum, weight…[and] equilibrium"; a "great power of calculation"; a "great power of acquiring arbitrary signs," and a "very good power of analysis, and comparison of conceptions."

First developed in the late 1790s by German physician Franz Joseph Gall (1758–1828), phrenology gained wide acceptance as a legitimate scientific explanation of character, in part due to the efforts of Gall's disciples Johann Gaspar Spurzheim (1776–1832), who brought word of phrenology to America, and George Coombe (1788–1858), who founded the Edinburgh Phrenological Society. The thirty-five "organs" listed on this broadside align with those enumerated by Coombe in his *Constitution of Man in Relation to External Objects* (1828). Although phrenology was discredited as early as the 1840s, it remained a popular "science" in America through the turn of the century.

OCLC locates just one example of this broadside, filled out for one "Mrs. T. H. Bartlett" by "Mr. C. H. Canfield," at the American Philosophical Society.

Item #8848 $950.00


PHRENOLOGICAL CHARACTER

of T. H. Borden by Madame Etdolph Practical Phrenologist.

The Size of the Head.
The Region of the Propensities.
The Region of the Selfish Sentiments.
The Region of the Moral Sentiments.
The Intellectual Region.

Scale of Size.
6. Very Large.
5. Large.
4. Full.
3. Moderate.
2. Small.
1. Very Small.

Temperaments.
Lymphatic.
Sanguine.
Billious.
Nervous.

ORGANS.

ORDER 1. FEELINGS.
Genus 1. Propensities—common to Man and the lower Animals.

I. AMATIVENESS.
6, Passionate love of the other sex.
5, Strong reciprocal attachment and love of the sexes.
4, Fondness, but not passionate for the other sex and their company.
3, More ardor and activity than power of the sexual passion.
2—1, Feeble action, or almost total want of this power and feeling.

II. PHILOPROGENITIVENESS.
6, Passionate fondness, and extreme delight in children and pets.
5, Useful delight in children, &c.
4, Useful kindness for children, without the liability to spoil them; sympathy.
3, Rather a want of interest in children, but little sympathy, &c.
2—1, Indifference and aversion to young and tender beings generally.

III. CONCENTRATIVENESS.
6, Morbid dwelling on internal emotions and ideas; neglect of external impressions.
5, Continuity and procraction of thought and feeling.
4, Ability to fix the attention upon one or turn is rapidly to many subjects.
3, Inclination and ability to change frequently from one thing to another.
2—1, Restlessness; want of continuity, patience and application.

* INHABITIVENESS.
6, Extreme attachment to the particular place in which one has lived.
5, Love of home; desire to dwell in one place.
4,—3, Regard, but not a special one for one's own homestead.
2—1, Indifference to one's home as such; willingness to change residence.

IV. ADHESIVENESS.
6, The tenderest and most devoted attachment to friends and those we love.
5, Strong attachment and friendship.
4, Attachment and friendly feeling, without strong friendship.
3, Friendship which is less ardent and quite liable to be cut or broken.
2—1, Want of affection; indifference to friends; cold-heartedness.

V. COMBATIVENESS.
6, Desire to contend, attack, dispute and quarrel; great pugnacity.
5, Boldness and energy; strong opposition or resistance.
4, Willingness but not desire to encounter opposition; energy without a contentious spirit.
3, Forbearance, peaceableness, smoothness; shrinking from opposition.
2,—1, Timorous, inefficacy, want of temper and spirit.

VI. DESTRUCTIVENESS.
6, Rage, violence, harshness, revenge.
5, Severity; strong indignation; force and passion.
4, General mildness, with sufficient severity and energy of character.
3, Mildness, deficient impetus, severity, and force of character.
2—1, Inability to destroy; softness of feeling; tenderness.

† ALIMENTIVENESS.
6, Voracious appetite; greediness; desire to eat without reason; drunkeness.
5, Strong relish for food; keen and severe appetite.
4, A good appetite; partiality, but not excessive for a variety of dishes.
3, Want of relish; indifference for variety or rich food.
2—1, Poor appetite; disrelish for food and drink, except when very necessary.

† VITATIVENESS.
Love of life. The development of this organ cannot be ascertained during life, therefore it is not analyzed.

VII. SECRETIVENESS.
6, Profound secrecy; cunning, duplicity.
5, Propensity and ability to conceal feelings, plans, &c.
4, Proper reserve; prudent expression of feeling, without bluntness or deceitfulness.
3—2—1, Too much fondness, candor, open-heartedness, bluntness.

VIII. ACQUISITIVENESS.
6, Idolizing love of money; sordidness.
5, Strong love of riches; desire to make and save money.
4, Frugality and industry, without much of the miserly or stingy feeling.
3, Freeness to spend money; love of it only for its uses.
2—1, Indifference for money, except for spending; prodigality, profusion.

IX. CONSTRUCTIVESS.
6, Passionate desire to build or construct.
5, Earnest desire to build and construct generally; tinkering.
4, Moderate desire as above. The office of the ability to construct does not reside solely with Constructiveness, it merely gives the desire; the power depends upon Form, Size, Weight, and the understanding generally.
3—2—1, Modifications of the above.

GENUS 2. SENTIMENTS.
Sentiments common to Man and the lower Animals,

X. SELF-ESTEEM.
6, Love of dominion, pride, disdain. Abuses—excessive selfishness and self-consequence.
5, Self-respect, self-interest, love of independence, personal dignity, love of freedom.
4, Self-confidence and complacency, without much pride or conceit.
3, Too little self estimation; want of confidence and manliness.
2—1, Self depression; lack of independent spirit and love of liberty.

XI. APPROBATIVENESS.
6, Ambition, love of fame, show; when abused, vanity, useless display, &c.
5, Love of distinction, high sense of character, fear of scandal, &c.
4—3, Moderate regard for popularity, fame, praise good name, &c.
2—1, Disregard of censure or approbation.

XII. CAUTIOUSNESS.
6, Fear, timidity, melancholy, unfounded apprehension, useless caution, &c.
5, Carefulness anxiety, discretion, useful caution and circumspection.
4, Useful forethought of the future, without apprehension.
3, Want of forethought, liability to accidents, fearless.
2—1, Inconsideration, recklessness, thoughtlessness.

XIII. BENEVOLENCE.
6, Desire of the happiness of others, universal sympathy. Abuses—profusion, prodigality.
5, Lively sympathy with the enjoyment of all animated beings.
4, Kindness of feeling, without active benevolence.
3, Want of benevolent feeling and sympathy, hardness of heart.
2—1, Inhumanity, cruelty, destitution of kind feeling.

2. Sentiments proper to man.

XIV. VENERATION.
6, Deep devotional feeling, and awe of the Deity. Abuses—Senseless respect for unworthy objects, love of antiquated customs, superstitious awe.
5, Veneration for worthy objects, Deity, and respect for superiors.

XVIII. WONDER.
6, Love of the marvellous and occult; belief in false miracles, magic, ghosts, and other supernatural absurdities.
5, The desire of novelty; admiration of the new, the unexpected, the grand, the wonderful and extraordinary.
4, General desire for the new and wonderful, without much credulity.
3, Very little belief in the wonderful, incredulity, want of faith.
2—1, Scepticism; total rejection of the wonderful and unaccountable.

XIX. IDEALITY.
6, Excessive love of the beautiful; poetry of thought and imagination; tendency to dwell in the regions of fancy.
5, Beauty of imagination, poetical turn of mind, eloquence, tasteful; fondness for the fine arts, elegant and polite literature, &c.
4, General beauty of thought and imagination; refinement and fancy.
3, Want of poetic fervor, refinement, love of the beautiful, &c.
2—1, Vulgarity of feeling, decided want of taste and fancy, &c.

XX. WIT.
6, Keen sense of the ludicrous; disposition to view every thing in a ludicrous light.
5, Fine perception of the ludicrous, tact of queer perception.
4, Fair perception of humour, ludicrous, &c.
3, Want of tact in the perception of the ludicrous.
2—1, Inlapsed to mirth; decided lack of the sense of the ludicrous.

XXI. IMITATION.
6, Great desire to mimic the actions of others.
5, Disposition to copy the manners and gestures of others.
4, General ability to imitate and copy.
3, Lack of imitative power; little ability to mimic.
2—1, Inability to imitate or copy.

ORDER 2. INTELLECTUAL FACULTIES.
Genus 1. Perceptive.

XXII. INDIVIDUALITY.
6, Great power of observation, and desire of general knowledge; power of detail, desire of facts, &c.
5, Nice observance of existences; power of classification, &c.
4, Rather deficient in observation, but power to take cognizance of existences.
3, Want of individualizing power, and ability to detail.
2—1, Decided lack of observation; little or no desire to know existences.

XXIII. FORM.
6, Great remembrance of shape, form figure.
5, Observant of the form that individual existences assume, faces, &c.
4, Moderate observance of form, figure, faces, &c.
3—2—1, Small and deficient power of observing form figure, faces, &c.

XXIV. SIZE.
6, Observant of cardinal points; direction in space, &c.
5, Ability to judge of size, magnitude, proportion, &c.
4—3, Moderate ability to judge of size, magnitude, proportion, distance.
2—1, Lack of the above powers in a great degree, and almost total want of them.

XXV. WEIGHT.
6, Nice perception of momentum, weight, resistance, equilibrium,
5—4, Perception of gravitation, momentum, ability to ballance,
3, Moderate powers as above.
2—1, Deficient perception of momentum, equilibrium, resistance.

XXVI. COLOR.
6, Great perception of harmonies of color, &c.
5, Ability to arrange them with taste and accuracy.
4—3, Moderate skill in arranging and comparing colors.
2—1, Deficiency and total want of the above abilities.

XXVII. LOCALITY.
6, Vivid recollection of places, localities, &c.
5—4, Good memory of places and localities, scenery, etc.
3—2—1, Liability of being lost in strange places, and faint memory of them.

XXVIII. NUMBER.
6, Great power of calculation, relation of numbers.
5, Facility in calculating, computing.
4, Quickness in arithmetic, without great talent.
3, Slowness in calculating, computing, etc.
2—1, Want of ability to perceive numerical relations.

XXIX. ORDER.
6, Fastidiousness of physical arrangement.
5, Love of proper physical arrangement, orderly.
4—3, Not remarkable for love of proper order; some disorder.
2—1, Confusion, want of arrangement, disorder, want of system.

XXX. EVENTUALITY.
6—5, Good memory of events and circumstances.
4—3, Moderate memory of prominent events and circumstances.
2—1, Bad memory of occurrences and events.

XXXI. TIME.
6, Vivid perception of the lapse of time.
5, Ability to keep time in music and dancing.
4—3, Distinct perception of the lapse of time, dates, ages,
2—1, Inability to keep time in music, forgetfulness of ages, dates.

XXXII. TUNE.
6—5, Great talent for music and love of harmony,
4—3, Good perception of harmony, and some love for it.
2—1, Decided want of love and perception of harmony.

XXXII. LANGUAGE.
6, Great power of acquiring arbitrary signs.
5, Readiness of expression and power of inventing language.
2—2—1, Want of freedom of expression and power of acquiring arbitrary signs.

GENIUS 2. REFLECTIVE.

XXXIII. COMPARISON.
6, Great power of discovering analogies, resemblances, differences.
5, Very good power of analysis, and comparison of conceptions.
4—3, Moderate powers of analysis and comparison.
2—1, Want of power to discover analogies, and resemblances.

XXXV. CASUALITY.
6, Great power of tracing the dependencies of phenomena and the relation of cause and effect.
5, Power to reason clearly, to trace dependencies.
4—3, Good judgment and tolerable ability to reason.
2—1, Feebleness of mind, lack of power, and understanding.



"NATURE'S MARVEL," THE "MONSTER TEXAS FAT BOY," APPEARS IN MISSOURI

14. Hartley, A. H., photog. **[Original photograph of the sideshow stand for "Willie Stout, " touted as "The Monster Texas Fat Boy."]** Willow Springs, Missouri, [ca. 1900]. Silver bromide print, 3.875" x 4.875" on larger paperboard mount; later pencil note on verso: "A. H. Hartley photographer Willow Springs, Mo. The Monster Texas fat Boy 'Willie Stout' weighing 712 lbs c. 1898." CONDITION: Very good, slight wear to extremities of mount, some soiling and possible dampstain to verso of mount; photograph fine with slight toning.

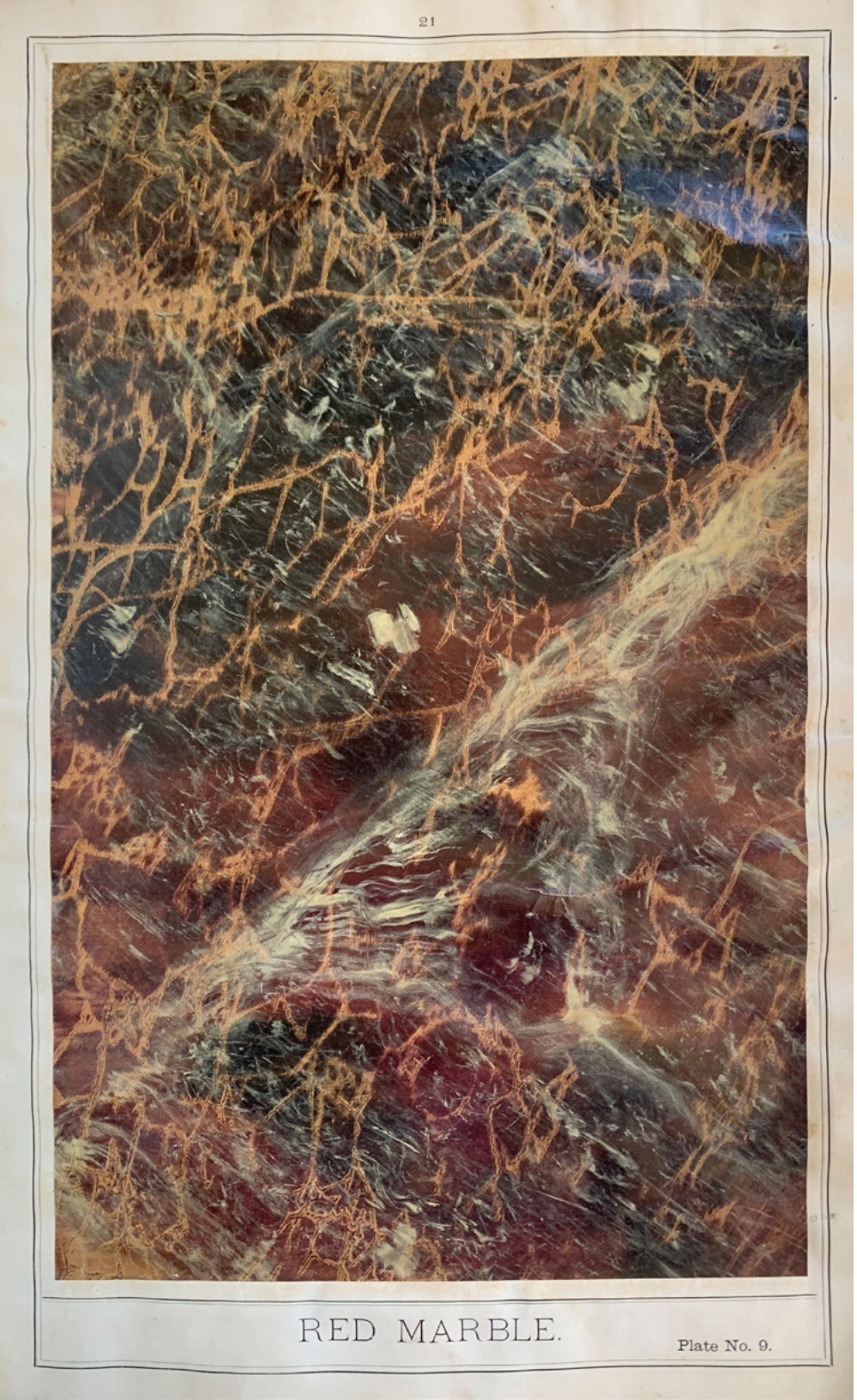
A photograph of the exhibition stand for a rotund circus performer advertised as "the Monster Texas Fat Boy," set up for a show in Willow Springs, Missouri.

Some twenty-five people, including several women and children, are gathered in the banner-adorned stand. According to one sign, Stout appeared alongside several other "ECCENTRIC NATURES," including a "DOUBLE W[OMAN]" (presumably conjoined twins), as well as perhaps the dwarf pictured in the foreground. Although "Nature's Marvel," the "Texas Monster" is not among those pictured, two painted banners hung over the stand portray him as a balloon-like fellow with beefy arms and a small head. Text on these banners describes him as twenty-six years old and a whopping 712 pounds, although this was almost certainly an exaggeration.

The name "Willie Stout" was very likely a stage name and the performer's actual identity is a bit tricky to sort out. An article from New Jersey's *Evening Courier* in March 1900 describes Stout as "a fat boy from Texas" and proclaims him "SEVEN TIMES HEAVIER THAN HIS WIFE." However, an advertisement in the *Kansas City Star* from October 7, 1898, referring to Stout as "THE 'STOUTEST' BOY IN THE WORLD," calls him the "Iowa Giant Tattooed Fat Boy." Interestingly, a notice in the *Birmingham Post-Herald* in December of 1898 records the appearance there of one Fred Howe, billed as the "Monster Texas Fat Boy," whose weight, 712 pounds, is the same as Stout's as advertised on the signs pictured in the present photograph. Our money is on Howe, but it is equally possible that multiple performers went by the monikers "Willie Stout" and "the monster Texas fat boy."

REFERENCES: "Master Willie Stout," *The Kansas City Star* (Missouri), October 7, 1898; "Texas Fat Boy," *Birmingham Post-Herald* (Alabama), December 24, 1898; "Stout Willie Stout," *Evening Courier* (New Jersey), March 6, 1900.

Item #9003 $450.00



A SPECTACULAR, EVIDENTLY UNRECORDED AMERICAN GRAINING AND MARBLING GUIDE

15. Harvey, George. Instructions and Practical Illustrations (Done By Hand) in the Art of Graining, Marbling, and Tinting. New York: Published by Baxter, Bell & Co., 1877. Folio (19" x 11.875"), sympathetically renewed spine and corners in black calf, original black cloth covers, gilt title and publisher on front cover, renewed ffep and rfep. Title leaf, 12 pp. of text, 9 mounted full-page hand-painted specimens of grain painting and marbling with text opposite each, ten specimens of tints mounted on 2 leaves. CONDITION: Good, plates cockled, a few small losses to surface of plates from adhesion, minor stains, some foxing.

An exceptionally rare, in fact unrecorded, grain painting, marbling and tinting manual-cum-trade catalog issued by a New York City-based paint company, illustrated with large hand-painted specimens.

This is one of probably just two grain painting manuals published in the United States, the other being John Masury's *The American Grainers' Hand Book*, which Charles Wood, a longtime specialist in architectural and decorative arts books, cites as the only American manual of this type he has ever seen (see his catalog 173, item #79, issued 2017), British examples being more common. The present manual is, however, another thing altogether, due to its rarity, scale, treatment of both graining and marbling, and hand-painted plates (those in Masury's book, an octavo, are chromolithographs). The present work opens with a one-page introduction in which the author, one George Harvey (presumably an employee of Baxter, Bell & Co.), discusses the state and artistic status of graining and marbling, both in Europe, where it has been encouraged, and in the United States, where it has not. The last few paragraphs are devoted to the promotion of Baxter, Bell & Co.'s products.

Immediately following the introduction are nine impressive specimen plates with text opposite each mixing commentary on the art with instruction that frequently stresses the importance of the ground color and other details. The scale of the graining and marbling plates is one of the chief virtues of this book, as it results in a much greater sense of the broad effect of the treatment and its varying patterns than smaller plates could achieve. The volume concludes with three pages of tint specimens preceded by text under the heading "Party-Colors" noting that "in placing these goods in the hands of the trade we feel we are supplying a want long felt—colors and tints composed of strictly pure pigments practically and intelligently manipulated with especial adaptation to their particular uses." The volume concludes with an advertisement for Baxter, Bell & Co.'s "Prepared Grounds for Grainers" and "Prepared English Graining Colors."

Not in NUC, OCLC, Rare Book Hub or ABSA (nor in American Book Prices Current preceding ABSA, 1895 to 1975); not in Bennett, *American Color Plate Books*; Google searches equally unavailing.

An extraordinarily rare graining and marbling manual and previously unknown American color plate book.

Item #8654 $15,000.00

HAWAIIAN FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT SIGNED BY A FOUNDER OF THE SUGAR INDUSTRY IN HAWAII



16. Hooper, William, Acting U. S. Commercial Agent; O. H. Throop, engraver. **[Note of] Exchange for $2400 Thirty days after sight of this second of Exchange… Pay to Mssr Ladd & Co.** United States Commercial Agency, Oahu, Sandwich Islands, July 1st, 184[3]. Engraving, 5.125" x 7.25," filled out in manuscript, vignette of eagle in center. Docketed on verso. CONDITION: Very good, a few minor spots.

A rare note of exchange for funds to provide for sick and destitute sailors, signed by a founder of the first large-scale sugar production company in Hawaii.

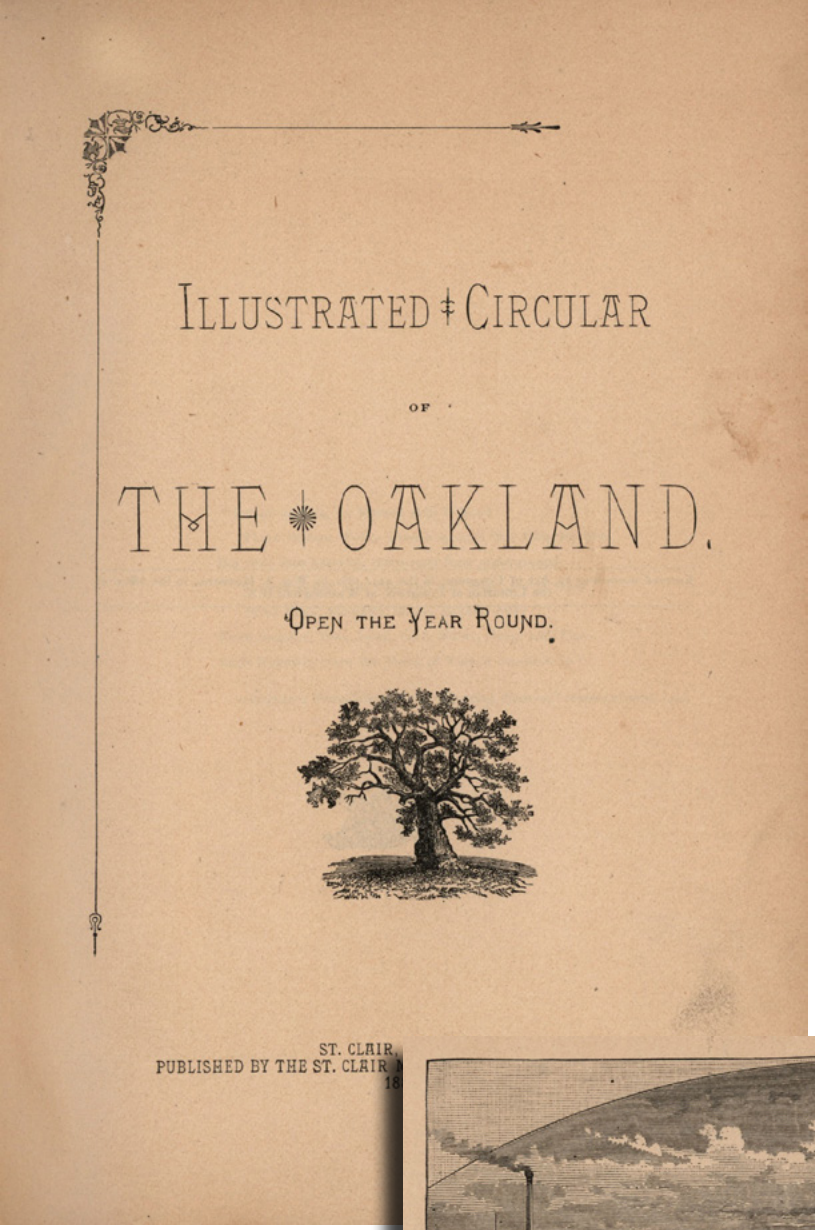
William Northey Hooper (1809–1878) was born in Manchester, Massachusetts, into a family of merchants and shippers. In 1832 he sailed to Hawaii as the third member of the firm Ladd & Co., with William Ladd (1807–1863) and Peter Allen Brinsmade (1804–1859), both from Hallowell, Maine. The firm had numerous personal ties to the American Mission on the islands, and the men were dubbed the "pious merchants" by other members of the commercial community (Burlin, p. 24). Ladd & Co. leased and planted almost a thousand acres of sugarcane in 1835, and by their second year of operation produced over 4,000 pounds of sugar and seven hundred gallons of molasses. The venture was never very profitable, however, and after Brinsmade, during an extended trip, was unable to secure investment from America or any European nations, the firm shut down in 1844. Nevertheless, the "system that Hooper developed" on the plantation "became the template for all those who followed" in the emerging Hawaiian sugar industry (Bradley, p. 2). In 1848, Hooper removed to California, where he became a prominent merchant and a founder of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce.

This note of exchange, filled out in ink to the value of $2400 to be paid to "Mess. Ladd & Co.," was signed by Hooper in his capacity as "Acting Commercial Agent" for the United States Commercial Agency. The purpose of the money, indicated by a manuscript addition between the lines, was "In maintenance of destitute Amer. Seamen." Honolulu (like Lahaina and Hilo) was an important stop along many whaling voyages from New England, and, tempted by the mild climate, many "incapacitated or sick sailors and whalers would disembark to recover.…The Honolulu consul oversaw the care of nearly 200 seamen in a season" (von Buol). The post of Commercial Agent—also known as "Agent for Commerce and Seamen"—was unpaid, and was the lowest-ranking office under the U.S. State Department. Agents were responsible for "reporting on commercial matters, solving problems posed by the hordes of seamen who visited or were stranded in the islands, and protecting American citizens in trouble with the local authorities" (Hackler p. 50). Why any funds for sailors' care were to be paid to Ladd & Co. is unclear: the State Department issued reimbursements only, so the firm may have handled up-front payments which Hooper himself, as acting agent, would likely have been unable to pay. The first Commercial Agent in Hawaii was merchant John Coffin Jones, Jr., who held the post from 1820 until Brinsmade took over in 1838. Beginning in 1841, however, when Brinsmade left for the U.S. and Europe to secure capital for Ladd & Co., Hooper acted as agent on his behalf. In 1844 the position was elevated from "Agent" to "Consul," and in 1845 Brinsmade relinquished the post. The U.S. first established official diplomatic relations with Hawaii in 1853. Docketing on the verso of this note reads: "Pay to J N Colcord or order Ladd & Co." John N. Colcord, originally from Maine, was a blacksmith in Honolulu. He married a Hawaiian woman, "Polly," with whom he had three children.

An intriguing note of exchange providing evidence of American commercial and pre-diplomatic interests in the burgeoning port of Honolulu.

REFERENCES: Burlin, Paul T. *Imperial Maine and Hawai'i: Interpretive Essays in the History of Nineteenth-Century American Expansion* (Oxford, UK: Lexington Books, 2006); Bradley, Marylou. "Finding Aid for the Diaries of William Hooper," Kauai Historical Society, MS22; Hackler, Rhoda E. A. "'Earnest Persuasion but Not Peremptory Demand:' United States Government Policy toward the Kingdom of Hawai'i, 1820–1863," *The Hawaiian Journal of History* Vol. 42 (2008); "A Guide to the United States' History of Recognition, Diplomatic, and Consular Relations, by Country, since 1776: Hawaii," at the Office of the Historian, United States Department of State online; von Buol, Peter. "Abner Pratt and Michingan's Honolulu House," *Prologue Magazine* Vol. 38, No. 3, online.

Item #8956 $4,500.00





17. Hopkins, William S. **Illustrated Circular of The Oakland, Open the Year Round.** St. Clair, MI: St. Clair Mineral Spring Co., 1882. 8vo (8.75" x 6"), gilt pictorial green cloth over boards. Frontis. engraving, 82 pp., 4 pp. appendix, 16 engraved plates, folding map entitled "Birds Eye View of The Rail and Water Routes to Celebrated Mineral Spring at St. Clair, Michigan," 16.5" x 7.75". CONDITION: Very good, light wear to extremities, .25" tear to ffep.

An appealing volume advertising St. Clair Michigan's recently opened Oakland House hotel and the invigorating effects of the St. Clair mineral baths connected with it.

This amply illustrated promotional book extols the "General Advantages of Bathing," the history of baths and bathhouses, and the curative properties of the "St. Clair Mineral Water and Baths" in particular. It also outlines the features of the Oakland hotel and provides brief accounts of local amusements. Established by the Hopkins family in 1881 on the St. Clair River, the hotel boasted its own steamship dock, several boathouses, and steam-powered cooking ranges. It employed "colored waiters," had several cottages available for short and long term rental, and offered two hydraulic elevators for its guests. Among the tallest wooden structures in the United States, the hotel hosted over a 1,000 guests in over 100 rooms within its first few weeks of operation. Together with its luxurious interior and guest rooms (each complete with a then-uncommon personal closet), perhaps the most appealing attraction of the Oakland House was its convenient access to the St. Clair Mineral Spring, available to visitors via a bathhouse adjoining the southern end of the hotel. Thirty-five bathtubs were supplied with Mineral Spring water, which had recently been adapted "as a medicinal agent…and…has wrought some remarkable cures, and has succeeded in…ameliorating numerous stubborn and chronic cases." Among the afflictions it is said to have cured were "Neuralgia, Sciatica, Paralysis, Gout, Muscular Contractions…all Diseases of the Skin…Loss of Appetite…Diabetes…Bronchitis…Consumption," and more. Interest in mineral baths began to wane by the turn of the century, and the Oakland closed in 1911, and was torn down by 1920.

The "Birds Eye View of The Rail and Water Routes to Celebrated Mineral Spring at St. Clair, Michigan" shows the area spanning from Lake Huron in the west to Sandusky in the east, with Detroit shown just south of Lake St. Clair, in the center. Text at the bottom margin reports: "only 1 ½ hours from Detroit to St. Clair via Grand Trunk Railway, twice daily" and "only 3 ¼ hours from Detroit to St. Clair via Star Line Steamers, twice daily." There are 27 numbers on the map identifying notable landmarks and parks, all easily accessible by rail and accounted for by a key in the lower-left corner. In the upper-right corner of the view is a vignette portrait of the steamer City of Cleveland, which transported passengers daily from Cleveland to Detroit.

REFERENCES: "The Oakland Hotel: A Glimpse into St. Clair's Luxurious Past" at Thumbwind online.

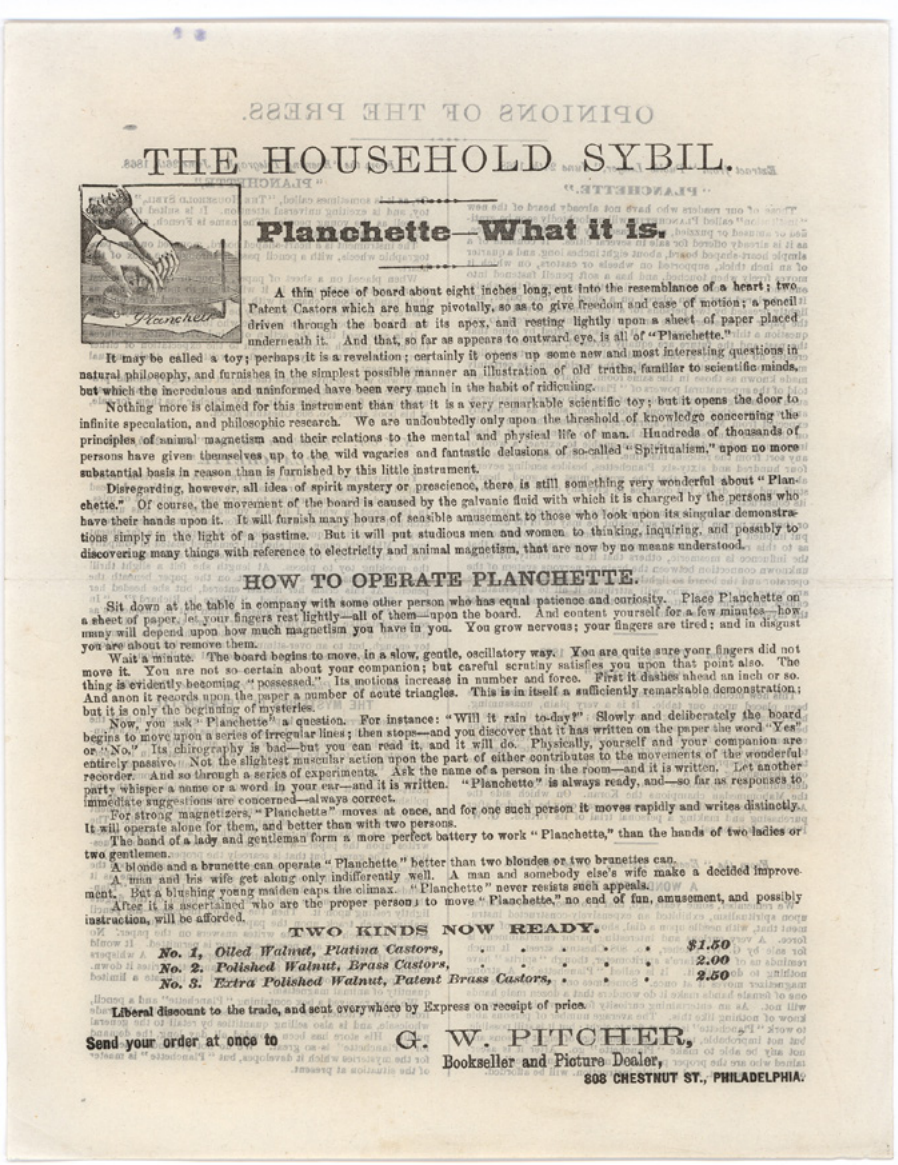
Item #9030 $475.00

PHILADELPHIA BOOKSELLER ADVERTISES A SPIRITUALIST AND "SCIENTIFIC" DEVICE

18. **The Household Sybil. Planchette—What It Is.** Philadelphia: G. W. Pitcher, 1868. Illustrated circular, 10.5" x 8". 2 pp. CONDITION: Very good, one old horizontal fold at center.

An apparently unrecorded circular advertising an automatic writing device popular in Spiritualist circles some twenty years before the emergence of the Ouija board, but presented here as a "very remarkable scientific toy" which "opens the door to infinite speculation and scientific research."

Advertising three "kinds" of planchettes currently for sale, this circular issued by Philadelphia bookseller G. W. Pitcher describes what the planchette is and "how to operate" it. An engraving in the upper-left corner shows two hands, those of a man and a woman, practically touching—one might say flirting—and moving the planchette together. Planchettes consisted of "a thin piece of board about eight inches long, cut into the resemblance of a heart" with "two Patent Castors which are hung pivotally, so as to give freedom and ease of motion" and "a pencil driven through the board at its apex, and resting lightly on a piece of paper placed underneath it." The device was to be operated "at the table in company with some other person who has equal patience and curiosity. Place Planchette on a sheet of paper, let your fingers rest…upon the board. And content yourself for a few minutes–how many will depend upon how much magnetism you have in you…The board begins to move, in a slow…oscillatory way. You are quite sure your fingers did not move it…The thing is evidently becoming 'possessed.'" Ultimately, a "series of irregular lines" are created, and players can "discover that it has written on the paper." Three planchettes, all made of walnut but with various polishes and castors are priced below these explanations, ranging from $1.50 to $2.50, and various newspaper reviews are excerpted on the second page.



OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

THE HOUSEHOLD SYBIL.

Planchette—What it is.

A thin piece of board about eight inches long, cut into the resemblance of a heart; two Patent Castors which are hung pivotally, so as to give freedom and ease of motion; a pencil driven through the board at its apex, and resting lightly upon a sheet of paper placed underneath it. And that, so far as appears to outward eye, is all of "Planchette."

It may be called a toy; perhaps it is a revelation; certainly it opens up some new and most interesting questions in natural philosophy, and furnishes in the simplest possible manner an illustration of old truths, familiar to scientific minds, but which the incredulous and uninformed have been very much in the habit of ridiculing.

Nothing more is claimed for this instrument than that it is a very remarkable scientific toy; but it opens the door to infinite speculation, and philosophic research. We are undoubtedly only upon the threshold of knowledge concerning the principles of animal magnetism and their relations to the mental and physical life of man. Hundreds of thousands of persons have given themselves up to the wild vagaries and fantastic delusions of so-called "Spiritualism," upon no more substantial basis in reason than is furnished by this little instrument.

Disregarding, however, all idea of spirit mystery or prescience, there is still something very wonderful about "Planchette." Of course, the movement of the board is caused by the galvanic fluid with which it is charged by the persons who have their hands upon it. It will furnish many hours of sensible amusement to those who look upon its singular demonstrations simply in the light of a pastime. But it will put studious men and women to thinking, inquiring, and possibly to discovering many things with reference to electricity and animal magnetism, that are now by no means understood.

HOW TO OPERATE PLANCHETTE.

Sit down at the table in company with some other person who has equal patience and curiosity. Place Planchette on a sheet of paper, let your fingers rest lightly—all of them—upon the board. And content yourself for a few minutes—how many will depend upon how much magnetism you have in you. You grow nervous; your fingers are tired; and in disgust you are about to remove them.

Wait a minute. The board begins to move, in a slow, gentle, oscillatory way. You are quite sure your fingers did not move it. You are not so certain about your companion; but careful scrutiny satisfies you upon that point also. The thing is evidently becoming "possessed." Its motions increase in number and force. First it dashes ahead an inch or so. And anon it records upon the paper a number of acute triangles. This is in itself a sufficiently remarkable demonstration; but it is only the beginning of mysteries.

Now, you ask "Planchette" a question. For instance: "Will it rain to-day?" Slowly and deliberately the board begins to move upon a series of irregular lines; then stops—and you discover that it has written on the paper the word "Yes" or "No." Its chirography is bad—but you can read it, and it will do. Physically, yourself and your companion are entirely passive. Not the slightest muscular action upon the part of either contributes to the movements of the wonderful recorder. And so through a series of experiments. Ask the name of a person in the room—and it is written. Let another party whisper a name or a word in your ear—and it is written. "Planchette" is always ready, and—so far as responses to immediate suggestions are concerned—always correct.

For strong magnetizers, "Planchette" moves at once, and for one such person it moves rapidly and writes distinctly. It will operate alone for them, and better than with two persons.

The hand of a lady and gentleman form a more perfect battery to work "Planchette," than the hands of two ladies or two gentlemen.

A blonde and a brunette can operate "Planchette" better than two blondes or two brunettes can.

A man and his wife get along only indifferently well. A man and somebody else's wife make a decided improvement. But a blushing young maiden caps the climax. "Planchette" never resists such appeals.

After it is ascertained who are the proper persons to move "Planchette," no end of fun, amusement, and possibly instruction, will be afforded.

TWO KINDS NOW READY.

No. 1, Oiled Walnut, Platina Castors,	*$1.50*
No. 2. Polished Walnut, Brass Castors,	*2.00*
No. 3. Extra Polished Walnut, Patent Brass Castors,	*2.50*

Liberal discount to the trade, and sent everywhere by Express on receipt of price.

Send your order at once to

G. W. PITCHER,
Bookseller and Picture Dealer,
808 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.

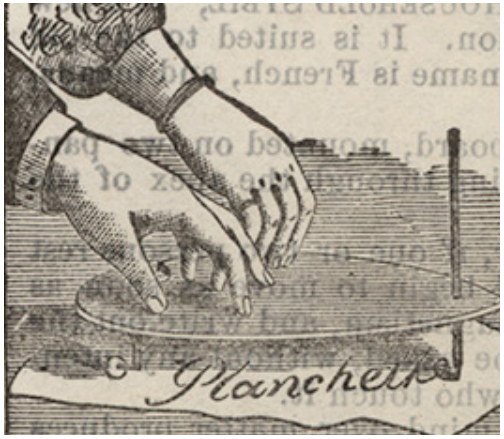
According to this circular, the Planchette was best operated by especially "magnetic" people possessing contrary qualities, such as gender, hair color, age, etc. It may have been especially useful between potential lovers, with the ad claiming that "a man and his wife get along only indifferently…A man and somebody else's wife make a decided improvement. But a blushing young maiden caps the climax. 'Planchette' never resists such appeals."

While the planchette was popular with Spiritualists and used in seances, Pitcher dismisses "the wild vagaries and fantastic delusions" of Spiritualism and attempts to market the device on the basis of its "scientific" appeal and entertainment value:

> There is still something very wonderful about 'Planchette.' Of course, the movement of the board is caused by the galvanic fluid with which it is charged by the persons who have their hands upon it. It will furnish many hours of sensible amusement to those who look upon its singular demonstrations simply in the light of a pastime. But it will put studious men and women to thinking, inquiring, and possibly to discovering many things with reference to electricity and animal magnetism, that are now by no means understood.

The relationship between galvanic fluids and bodily conductivity, though today considered largely pseudoscientific, was explored by many scientists throughout the nineteenth century who were interested in "animal magnetism," made popular by German physician Franz Anton Mesmer (1734–1812).

The planchette first gained popularity in England and France, and made its way to America in the 1860s. In addition to its Spiritualist following, it "also had interest in various sects of society as a curiosity item for parlor entertainment, allowing men and women the opportunity to breach Victorian social mores by holding hands in a darkroom. The planchette design eventually morphed into the more familiar Ouija board," which, favoring numbers and letters over automatic writing, was first manufactured in 1890 ("Before").



REFERENCES: Crabtree, Arthur. "Animal Magnetism, Early Hypnotism, and Psychical Research 1766–1925: An Annotated Bibliography," *Kraus International Publications* (New York, 1988); "Before the Ouija there was the Planchette," at The Harvard Shelf online.

Item #8994 $350.00



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Representative passages can be found on our website.

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

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

Item #8662 $2,750.00

NINE LETTERS BY EMINENT CONCHOLOGIST JOHN C. JAY TO A FELLOW SHELL COLLECTOR



20. Jay, John C. **[Nine autograph letters, eight signed, to L. M. Yale of Holmes Hole, Martha's Vineyard, on conchological matters].** New York, October 29, 1832–December 13, 1836. 12 pp. in ink (10" x 8"), most on bifolium leaves, 8 with remnants of red sealing wax and address panel and post markings on verso. CONDITION: Very good, occasional minor dampstains and slight separations along old folds.

A group of detailed letters written by a pioneering New York City conchologist and grandson of founding father John Jay to a fellow shell enthusiast, discussing their trade in specimens during the 1830s.

The first letter in this lot, dated October 29th, 1832, evidently accompanied a gift of shells and was delivered by hand by "Mr. Ed. Prime," presumably John Jay's brother-in-law Edward Prime (1801–1883). It is unsigned, and is among the earliest—if not the very first—letter between Jay and physician LeRoy M. Yale of Homes Hole. Jay writes:

> Mr. Ed. Prime will hand you this accompanied with a small parcel of fresh water shells. I have a large collection of both marine & fresh water shells. I have upwards of 50 species of the latter. If you would like to exchange shells, I would prefer your sending me only one shell (provided it be rare and good of its kind) to many as it is very probable I may have any that you may send. I can send you marine shells or fresh waters (unios)—as many of them as you want. Mr. Prime cannot carry a larger bundle or I would have sent more…Let me know your wish with regard to an exchange…excuse this scrall [sic] as Mr. Prime is in a great hurry—

The letters in the early 1830s discuss Jay's interests and most pressing wishes for his collection ("I am much in want of a perfect tubicinella"), as well as the logistics of his exchanges with Yale ("I have put up a box of shells for you & directed them to be left at Wm Tabers Tavern in New Bedford"; "If you have anything for me send it via a New Bedford sloop directed John C. Jay No 22 Bond St. N. York, and let me know by mail that you are going to send it on such a day; that I may be on the look-out"). Yale evidently contributed numerous valuable additions to Jay's collection, since Jay writes at various points: "I thank you for the shells I rec'd by Mr. Prime and especially for the Tubicinella Balenarum from the neck of the whale and Coronula Diadema from the back of do. and the 2 Perpura from the Elizabeth Isles—which were quite new to me" (January 18, 1833); "The box you sent me contained many quite new to me" (June 27, 1835); "I hasten to thank you for the contents there were several new ones to me among them viz 2 kinds Purpura, the Strombus with blue mouth, the three large Neritas, the Cypraea's Maculata & arabica & Talpa which altho. not new were nevertheless very fine & very acceptable. I had been trying for some time to find a sulcidentata but had not yet found one" (September 24, 1834).

In 1836 Yale evidently "parted with [his] cabinet" of shells, at which point Jay, with many expressions of appreciation, proposed a new kind of exchange, and provided more details on his own collection, as well as the forthcoming publication of the second edition of *A Catalogue of Recent Shells, with descriptions of new or rare species in the collection of John C. Jay*:

> The specimens of Tubicinella balaenorum are much finer than I ever expected to possess & the Terebellum a much better specimen than my own. I therefore am greatly indebted to your kind remembrance of me & but for the letter before this in which you stated that you had parted with your Cabinet I would put up a box for you immediately—as it is, let me know how I can be of use to you. I will cheerfully execute any commission for you in our city at any time. You

> can be of service to me in purchasing shells for me. I hope you will accept of my offer I will send you some money to invest in shells whenever you may have a chance. I am particularly fond of land shells & fresh water univalves, also cones & volutas. My collection has increased very much for I spare no pains or expense to procure new species. I have 3500 species, 2500 of which are named & will be contained in a new edition of my Catalogue, which would have been published ere now but a fire destroyed it. In about a month or six weeks however it will be out when I shall send you some copies for distribution.…I have increased the size to octavo & have added the authorities & given the regular Lamarckian Classification beginning at the Ninth class. If you or any of your friends should want any rare shell, let me know, as I frequently receive Duplicates…

Subsequent letters show that Yale did indeed purchase a collection of shells on Jay's behalf: although "The collection did not equal my expectations," Jay did find "one new shell & that is a very valuable one," rendering the lot "probably worth the cost."

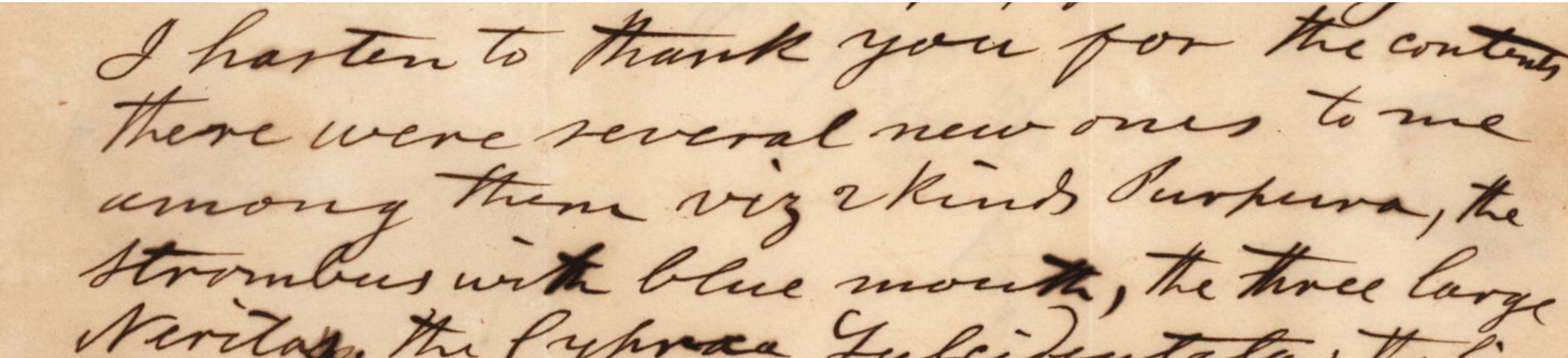
John Clarkson Jay (1808–1891), grandson of Founding Father John Jay, was a groundbreaking conchologist and an active member of the prestigious New York Academy of Sciences (initially called the New York Lyceum of Natural History). He graduated from Columbia University with a medical degree in 1831 and married Laura Prime (1812–1888), daughter of the wealthy banker Nathaniel Prime. The couple lived on Bond Street, New York, until retiring to the Jay family estate in Rye, New York, following the death of Jay's father in the early 1840s. They had eleven children, of whom five survived to adulthood, and were close with Commodore Matthew Perry, also a member of the New York Lyceum. Jay's collection of mollusk shells was, during his life, the largest in the world, containing "over 14,000 different species of mollusk from all over the world, with over 50,000 individual specimens," and his catalog of the collection (which went through four editions, in 1835, 1836, 1839, and 1852) "was the most complete and informative…of its kind" at the time, including groundbreaking research from Hawaii and Oregon by preeminent British naturalist Thomas Nuttall (1786–1859). Following Jay's death his collection went to the American Museum of Natural History.

Leroy Milton Yale (1802–1849) was born in Meriden, Connecticut, and some years after the death of his father, in 1807, went to live with his older half-brother, with whom he learned tinsmithing. At the age of twenty, however, he enrolled in Bradford Academy, and in 1826 apprenticed himself to a medical doctor. In 1829, after a few years in Boston, Yale started a medical practice in Holmes Hole, Martha's Vineyard. During his first nine years there he lived at the inn run by widow Jane Luce, and later married Luce's daughter Maria. He maintained an active interest in natural history, and a journal entry from 1833 notes that "the subject that occupies the most of my leisure moments at present is that of conchology," and that he had recently received "a lot of fresh water shells…from Dr. Jay of N. York" (Yale, p. 162). A beloved doctor, Yale was often thanked with gifts of shells gathered by Holmes Harbor sailors on their voyages. He became a corresponding member of both the Boston Society of Natural History and the New Haven Natural History Society in the late 1830s, but died in 1849 of typhoid fever, while caring for a ship of Irish emigrants fleeing the Great Famine.

An interesting group of letters offering insight into the trading networks that helped John C. Jay develop his pioneering conchological collection.

REFERENCES: "Jay Family Stories: Dr. John Clarkson Jay" at John Jay Homestead online; Yale, Dr. LeRoy M., Jr. "Leroy M. Yale, Family Doctor In Holmes Hole from 1829 to 1849," *The Dukes County Intelligencer* Vol. 42, No. 4 (2001).

Item #9149 $3,500.00


I hasten to thank you for the contents
there were several new ones to me
among them viz 2 kinds Purpura, the
Strombus with blue mouth, the three large

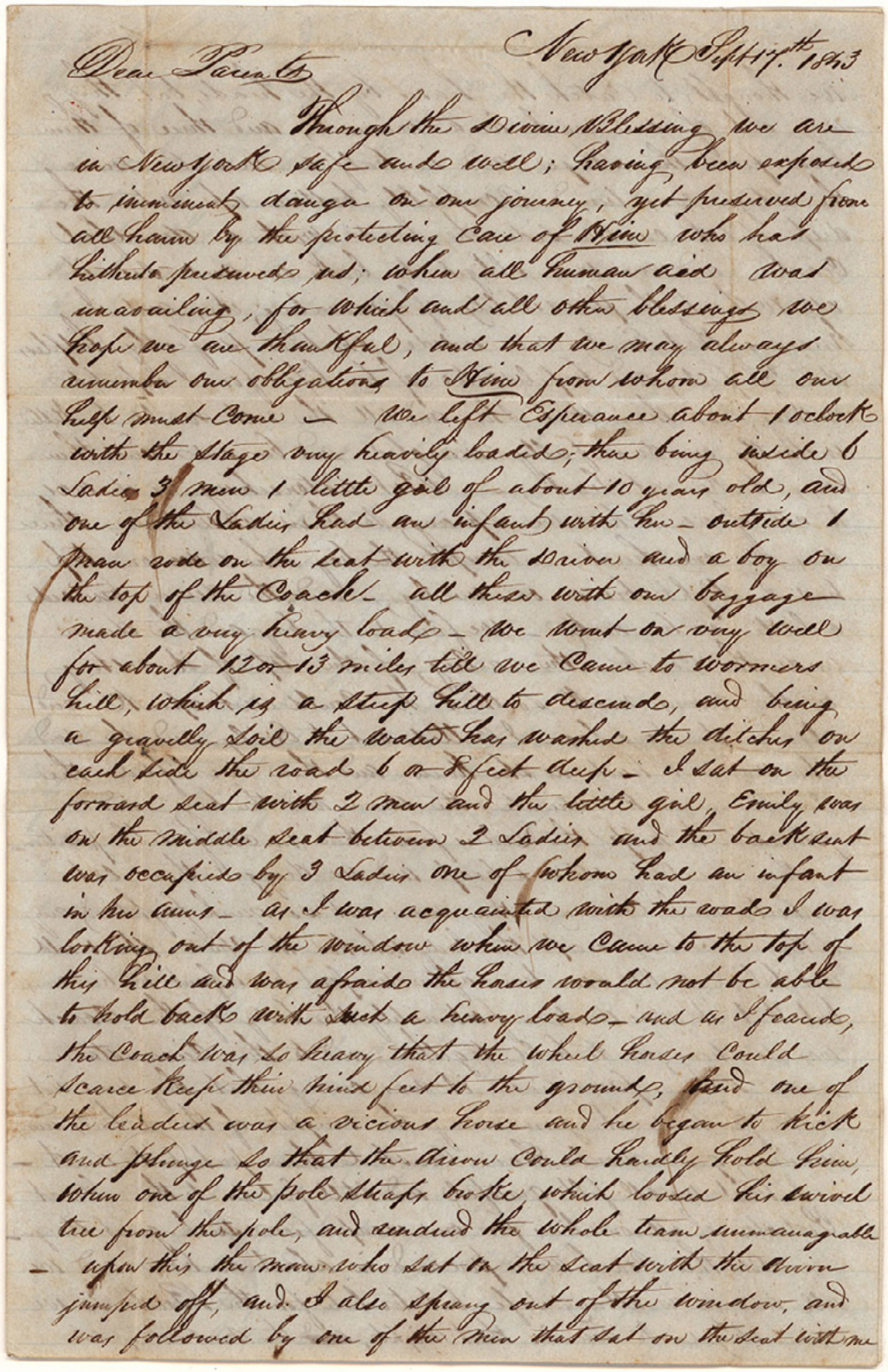
"I EXPECTED NOTHING LESS THAN THAT…ALL… WOULD BE KILLED INSTANTLY": 1843 NEW YORK STAGECOACH ACCIDENT LETTER

21. Kimball, Solomon Sherwood. **[Autograph letter, signed, recounting a stagecoach accident on the way to New York City.]** New York, 17 September 1843. 3.25 pp. in ink on bifolium, 12.25" x 8". Red postal stamp, completed address panel, and broken wax seal on p. 4. CONDITION: Very good, minor ink stains, a few tiny punctures along old folds, no losses to the text.

A vivid eyewitness account of a nearly disastrous stagecoach accident in upstate New York, in which—miraculously—no lives were lost.

Solomon Sherwood Kimball (1806–1890) was traveling with his wife Emily Ann (1823–1917) via stagecoach from Epserance, New York to Albany and then New York City when the accident occurred. Writing to his parents Nathan Kimball Esq. (1767–1849) and Rachel Kimball (1772–1852) in Montgomery County, New York, Kimball recounts that

> Through the Divine Blessing we are in New York safe and well…we left Esperance [Schoharie County, New York] about 1 O'clock with the stage very heavily loaded; there being inside 6 ladies, 3 men, 1 little girl of about 10 years old…and…an infant…outside 1 man rode on the seat with the driver and a boy on the top of the coach…we went on very well for about 12 or 13 miles till we came to Wormers Hill which is a steep hill to descend, and being a gravelly soil the water has washed the ditches on each side of the road 6 or 8 feet deep…I was looking out of the window when we came to the top of the hill and was afraid the horses would not be able to hold back with such a heavy load… the coach was so heavy that the wheel horses could scarce keep their hind feet to the ground, and one of the leaders was a vicious horse and he began to kick and plunge so that the driver could hardly hold him, when one of the pole straps broke, which loosed his swivel tree from the pole, and rendered the whole team unmanageable—upon this the man who sat on the seat with the driver jumped off, and I also sprang out of the window, and was followed by one of the men that sat on the seat with me.
>
> We thought to catch the horses by the heads, but they were out of our reach in a moment…the stage was turned completely bottom up into the deep ditch…with a dreadful crash…I expected nothing less than that…all…would be killed instantly, or dreadfully mangled and bruised and their bones broken, at least. But astonishing as it was… there was no one hurt, except the boy who…had a slight bruise on one leg, and the driver bruised a little on his neck. We found the boy and



the driver under the coach, the railing of the top of it resting on the driver's neck so that he could not speak…we lifted the coach…and proceeded to help the ladies from their uncomfortable position. They were truly all in a heap and we dragged them out without much ceremony. They were not so much frightened…as I was…The lady who had the child…would not believe until some time after we put her infant in her arms, but that it was dead…the body of the coach was so strong as to hold together…had it given away the weight of the wheels and running gear would have crushed them perhaps to death.

I trust we all felt grateful and still feel so to the Great Protector of all our lives for our escape from such great danger…Another coach was procured in about an hour and we all arrived in Albany safe but too late for the boat. So we were obliged to remain that night, the next day we took the boat and arrived here safe at 6 O'clock in the afternoon and found our friends all very well.

Kimball rounds out the letter with mention of his new job as a bookkeeper (his salary a projected $700), his and his wife's residence at 70 Greenwich Street, Manhattan, and the lack of yellow fever in New York City.

Kimball had lived in the city since at least 1836, despite his mother's wish that he would "return and settle down where you can be more happy and contented" ("1836: Nathan & Rachel Kimball"). He worked as a clerk and later as a merchant and a bookkeeper, and married Emily Anne Close from his home town of Stamford, Connecticut in 1838 or 1839. The couple had seven children and later relocated to Bloomfield, New Jersey.

A dramatic account of an 1840s stagecoach accident and the circumstances that led to it.

REFERENCES: "1836: Nathan & Rachel Kimball to Solomon Sherwood Kimball" at Spared & Shared online; "Emily Ann Close, 1823–1917" and "Solomon Sherwood Kimball, 1806–1890" at webtrees online.

Item #9080 $475.00

BOOKS BOUGHT AND SOLD IN 1820s PHILADELPHIA

22. **[Lot of twelve receipts for books purchased by the firm of Roberts & Davis of Philadelphia.]** Philadelphia, 1825–28. 12 manuscript receipts in ink, 4" x 7.25" to 12.75" x 7.625", of which 4 are on printed letterhead and all are docketed on the verso. Later pencil annotations in upper margins. CONDITION: Very good, a few slight separations along old folds.

A revealing lot of receipts for books and stationary wares purchased from various Philadelphia booksellers by Roberts & Davis, merchants, a partnership formed by Col. Gabriel Davis and the prominent Pennsylvania politician and abolitionist Anthony Ellmaker Roberts.

Among the booksellers with whom Roberts & Davis did business was John Grigg, who, after immigrating to Philadelphia from England in his twenties, became one of the city's most prominent and successful booksellers and publishers. After seven years as a clerk for Warner & Johnson, Grigg began publishing on his own in 1823. Roberts & Davies "Bot of John Grigg" a ledger, a half dozen "Memorandoms" and a dozen copies of "Domestic Happiness" for a total of $3.62. Other booksellers represented in the lot are J. J. Woodward of "No. 279 Market above 7th," Denny O. Walker, McLenegan & Boude, George W. Menty, Towar & Hogan, and Thomas Sutton. In addition to occasional purchases of ink powder, slates, slate pencils, cards, and so on, receipts show an array of books that would have been of interest to the Philadelphia public. Among those intended for children are various "readers" and "spellers" ("[Noah] Webster's Spellbooks" and "[John] Comlys ditto"); "Cyphering" and arithmetic books (including "Pike's"—probably Nicholas Pike's *New and Complete System of Arithmetic Composed for the Citizens of the United States*, first published just twelve years after the Revolution and in print until 1843) and "school testaments." A note beneath the February 8th, 1826 receipt from Denny O. Walker reads: "Gent. The above Readers are small, but of a good quality & have a key attached to them & I think will sell fully as well as the larger kind. They come fifty cents lower."

Books for more advanced readers include German testaments and psalms—catering to the large German-American population in the state—a songster, a half dozen copies of Oliver Goldsmith's *History of Greece*, and, purchased from J. J. Woodward in March of 1828, a copy of "Amer Chesterfield"—probably *The American Chesterfield, or Way to Wealth, Honour and Distinction* published by Grigg the year before. More practical books include almanacs, copy books, ledgers, receipt books, and blank books. Most purchases were made by the dozen or half dozen, though a few single volumes and larger quantities are recorded.

Born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, Anthony Ellmaker Roberts (1803–1885) was a politician, member of the U.S. House of Representatives, abolitionist, and close associate of Thaddeus Stevens. At the age of thirteen, Roberts began working for his uncle as a clerk in his country store in New Holland. At

twenty, Roberts received a share in the ownership of the store and continued in the business until 1839, when he was elected on the Democratic Anti-Masonic ticket as Sheriff of Lancaster County. He then moved to Lancaster City, where he served as sheriff from 1839 to 1842. Roberts owned much real estate in and near New Holland and used his holdings to promote education and the general public welfare. In 1850, Roberts was appointed by President Zachary Taylor as the U.S. Marshal for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, a position he held until 1853. In 1850, a few months after Roberts was appointed Marshal, Congress passed the Fugitive Slave Law. This put Roberts in a difficult position as an abolitionist, since as Marshal he was expected to enforce laws promoting the return of runaway slaves to the South or risk a fine of $1000 per incident. In the 1854 congressional election, Thaddeus Stevens supported Roberts as the Know-Nothing candidate for a seat in the U.S. House of Representatives, which Roberts won. In 1855 and 1856, he was among the leaders who established the Republican Party in Pennsylvania. When his first term in Congress ended he was re-elected as a Republican, serving until 1859 as the first Republican to represent Lancaster County in Congress.

Born in New Holland, Col. Gabriel Davis (1803–1880) was politically a Whig and Antimason and appears to have served as an officer in the War of 1812. He died in Sterling, Illinois.

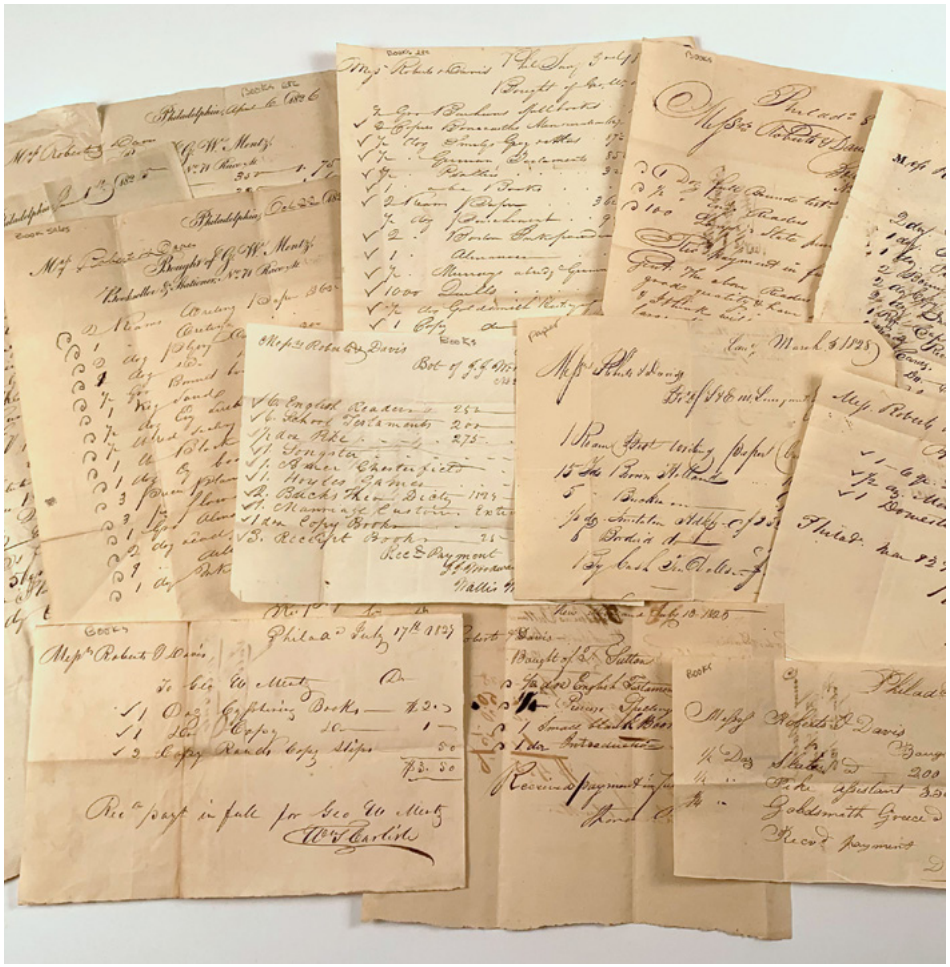
A humorous mention of Roberts's and Davis's merchandise house and Col. Davis's military activities is featured in a scrapbook covering the history of New Holland:

> Company and regimental military drill was a relic of the war of 1812 and the Revolutionary War. The echo came about once a year in what was known as muster day and a week later battalion day. These were days of terror and despair for many mothers and daughters, whose husbands and fathers had kept the fires of combativeness slumbering in their bosoms and military drill would arouse all the passions of hatred against the red coats… You can imagine the consternation of the women and children when these whisky inspired maniacs arrived at their homes. The devil was rampant for a full week…In 1838 Gabriel Davis was colonel of the regiment subject to drill at New Holland…The battalion had returned from the field of training and was in line in front of Roberts' and Davis' merchandise house. The populace congregated compactly in close proximity to the regiment. Ladies and children filled the sidewalk and available windows all on the *qui vive* to witness the evolutionary movements of military discipline. The colonel was mounted on a powerful large black horse his mind intent on successful display of discipline. He gave command to some evolution that required him to change position and with mind preoccupied simultaneous with the command gave the spur to his steed to ride into position. The black horse took the bit in his teeth, wheeled about, shot through the crowd upsetting a number of men and ran two miles before the colonel could get control and turn him against a fence every horsemen followed at breakneck speed. The battalion was literally a confusion of tongues, women screaming and questioning how? what? etc. The colonel's family was in dismay as to the result [and] lent confusion for half hour or more, that was both painful and bewildering. Conjecture for the time being was worse than silence [but] suspense gave way to rejoicing when the fugitives returned safe. The regiment was brought into rank and dismissed.

An interesting sheaf of Philadelphia bookseller receipts from the era of the early republic.

REFERENCES: "Local Reminiscences: Early Days of the Century in New Holland Vicinity," scanned at Pennsylvania county histories online; "Gabriel Davis" at Fold3 online.

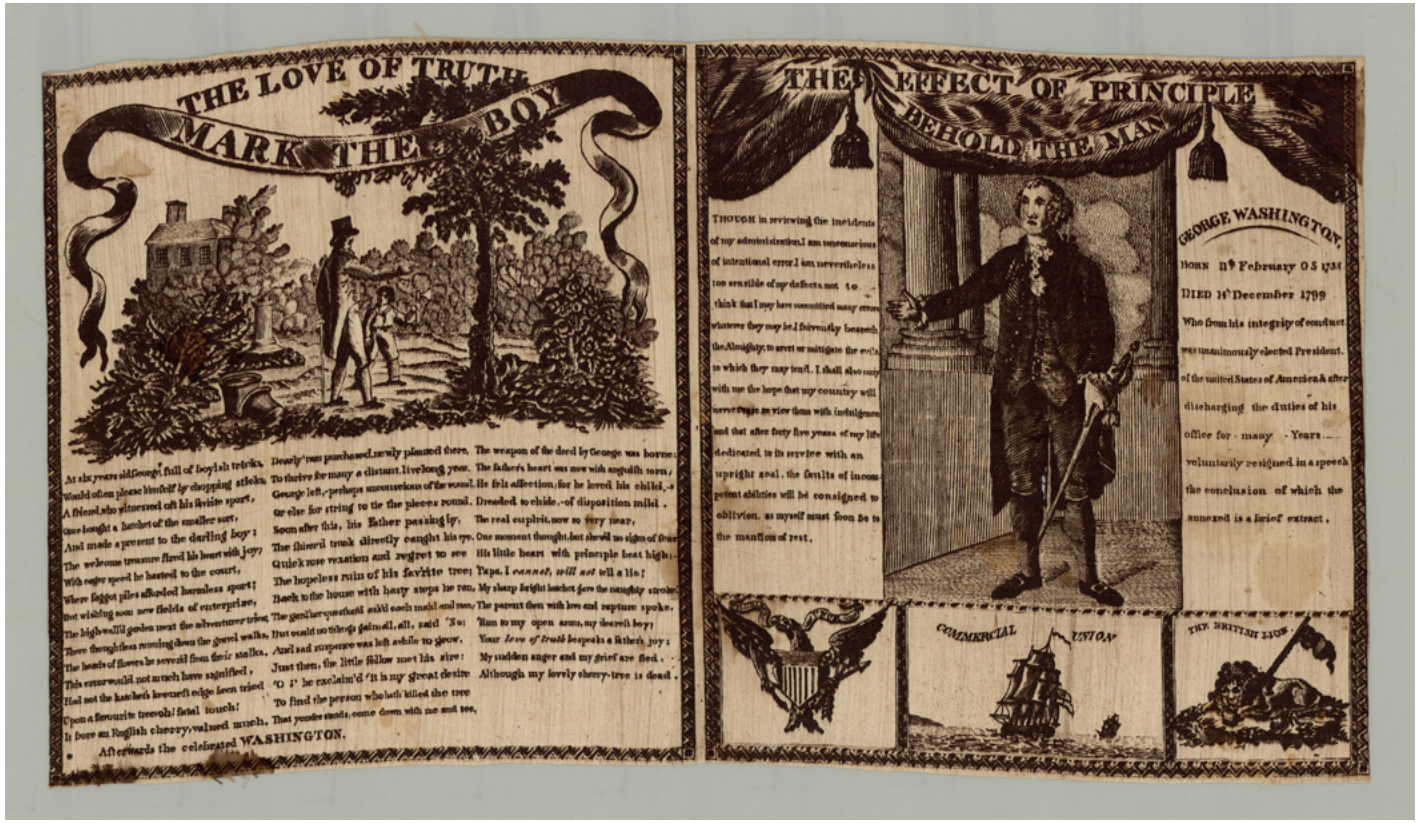
Item #8747 $650.00



RARE PAIR OF GEORGE WASHINGTON MEMORIAL KERCHIEFS, CIRCA 1806

23. **The Love of Truth, Mark the Boy / The Effect of Principle Behold the Man.** [Germantown, Pennsylvania: Germantown Print Works, ca. 1806]. Printed glazed cotton handkerchiefs, each 12" x 11.25" ; one with engraved title banners and illustration above three columns of text, the other with title banners above a central portrait flanked by text, with three illustrations across the bottom; both printed in brown ink within narrow zigzag-pattern border. Intended to be separated but here uncut on a single sheet, 22.125" x 12.125". CONDITION: Very good, nice dark impressions, some light stains and a few small darker ones.

A rare pair of kerchiefs celebrating the character of George Washington, printed simultaneously on the same sheet of glazed cotton at the Germantown Print Works in the first decade of the 19th century.



The text of "The Love of Truth Mark the Boy" consists of what is likely the earliest appearance in verse form of Parson Weems' famous tale of Washington and the cherry tree, and reflects its growing popularity. The illustration shows the young Washington holding his axe and standing in the family garden by his father, who points to the notch in his beloved cherry tree.

"The Effect of Principle, Behold the Man," features a full-length illustration of Washington based on the life-size portrait painted by Gilbert Stuart for William Constable, an excerpt from Washington's Farewell Address, a brief sketch of Washington's life, and images evidently emblematic of the blessings secured by Washington, including the Great Seal of the United States, a ship at sea captioned "Commercial Union," and a recumbent and apparently peaceful "British Lion" holding up a flag.

Two other uncut examples of these two handkerchiefs are known, at Yale and the Western Reserve Historical Society.

OCLC locates five copies of "The Love of Truth, Mark the Boy," at Yale, Boston Athenaeum, Brown, Michigan State, and the Free Library of Philadelphia, and four examples of "The Effect of Principle, Behold the Man," at the Boston Athenaeum, Princeton, The Library of Virginia, and Yale.

A scarce and desirable piece of Washingtoniana.

REFERENCES: Collins, H.R. *Threads of History*, numbers 38 and 39, identifying the publisher and noting copies of both titles at Cornell as well as an "uncut version," as here, at the Western Reserve Historical Society.

Item #8724 $4,750.00



COMPLETE RUN OF A NEW HAVEN CIVIL WAR HOSPITAL NEWSPAPER

24. Merchant, L. J., editor. **Knight Hospital Record, Vol. 1, No. 1–Vol. 1, No. 40. Jerome Coan [cover title].** New Haven, Connecticut, 5 October 1864–12 July 1865. 4to (11.5" x 8"), original half polished black calf, gilt title and rules at spine. 40 issues, 160 pp. CONDITION: Wear to covers but intact; contents generally quite clean, no losses to the text.

A rare complete run of this Civil War hospital newspaper, composed and published at Knight Hospital in New Haven, CT, offering insight into the lives of hospitalized soldiers during the War.

Knight Hospital was one of nine Union hospitals where a newspaper was composed, edited, and published on site during and in the immediate wake of the Civil War. Published weekly, *Knight Hospital Record* ran for a total of forty issues. Doctors, nurses, clerks, chaplains, and convalescent patients contributed to these pages with literature and poetry, and also served as typesetters and editors.

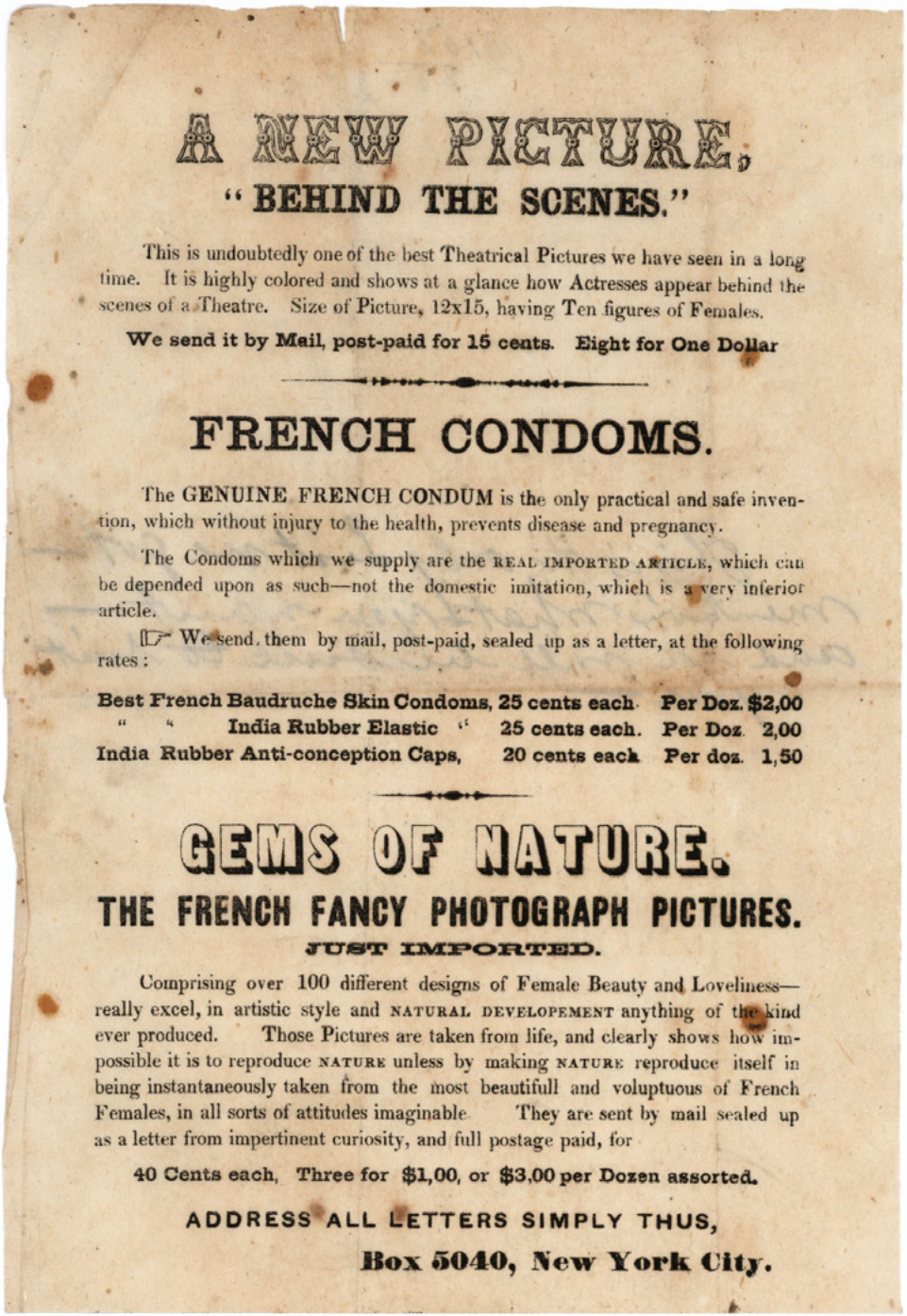
The contents include short stories, jokes, local news, national news, lists of admissions, transfers, deaths, events at the hospital, notices, ads for local businesses, medical subjects (amputations, disability, mortality, etc.), accounts of battlefield experiences; Andersonville Prison; the capture of Jefferson Davis in petticoats; surrenders and victories; intemperance; the capture of Richmond, VA ("Richmond Ours!!! The City on Fire. Negro Troops occupy the place"); the treatment of POWs; the election of Lincoln and Johnson; guerrilla warfare, and so forth. The articles carry such titles as "Rebel Barbarity"; "A True 'Lincoln Story'"; "What is Consumed in a Hospital"; "Twenty-six Months in the Rebel Army"; "Captain Speke's Adventure with a Boa Constrictor"; "Grant and Lee's Handwriting," and "Inside View of the Rebel Capital." Recurring themes concern returning home, romantic longings, remembering of the dead, nostalgia, homesickness, and trauma. Vol. 1, No. 28 (12 Apr. 1865) and No. 29 (19 Apr. 1865) are especially noteworthy, as they concern the surrender of Gen. Robert E. Lee and the assassination of President Lincoln.

The Knight U.S. Army General Hospital was opened in 1862 to treat soldiers wounded during the Civil War after the directors of the State Hospital (predecessor of today's Yale-New Haven Hospital) leased the building to the U.S. government. After the military built temporary quarters on the hospital land, the facility could accommodate 1,500 patients. Over 25,000 soldiers were treated there from 1862 to 1865, the number of dying totaling around 200. The facility was named after Jonathan Knight (1789–1864), president of the Board of the Directors of the General Hospital Society of Connecticut, founding professor at Yale's Medical Institution (1813–64), and noted surgeon.

OCLC records issues of the *Knight Hospital Record* at eight institutions, only two outside of Connecticut.

REFERENCES: "Poems from the *Knight Hospital Record*" at the University of Connecticut Library online.

Item #6065 $3,750.00



A NEW PICTURE,

"BEHIND THE SCENES."

This is undoubtedly one of the best Theatrical Pictures we have seen in a long time. It is highly colored and shows at a glance how Actresses appear behind the scenes of a Theatre. Size of Picture, 12x15, having Ten figures of Females.

We send it by Mail, post-paid for 15 cents. Eight for One Dollar

FRENCH CONDOMS.

The GENUINE FRENCH CONDUM is the only practical and safe invention, which without injury to the health, prevents disease and pregnancy.

The Condoms which we supply are the REAL IMPORTED ARTICLE, which can be depended upon as such—not the domestic imitation, which is a very inferior article.

☞ We send them by mail, post-paid, sealed up as a letter, at the following rates:

Best French Baudruche Skin Condoms,	**25 cents each**	**Per Doz. $2,00**
" " **India Rubber Elastic** "	**25 cents each.**	**Per Doz 2,00**
India Rubber Anti-conception Caps,	**20 cents each**	**Per doz. 1,50**

GEMS OF NATURE.

THE FRENCH FANCY PHOTOGRAPH PICTURES.

JUST IMPORTED.

Comprising over 100 different designs of Female Beauty and Loveliness—really excel, in artistic style and NATURAL DEVELOPEMENT anything of the kind ever produced. Those Pictures are taken from life, and clearly shows how impossible it is to reproduce NATURE unless by making NATURE reproduce itself in being instantaneously taken from the most beautifull and voluptuous of French Females, in all sorts of attitudes imaginable. They are sent by mail sealed up as a letter from impertinent curiosity, and full postage paid, for

40 Cents each, Three for $1,00, or $3,00 per Dozen assorted.

ADDRESS ALL LETTERS SIMPLY THUS,

Box 5040, New York City.

25. **A New Picture, "Behind the Scenes."…French Condoms…Gems of Nature…** New York: [No publisher, ca. 1870]. Handbill, 8.75" x 6". Early pencil annotation to verso: "This is the only List we got—mention what you want—and we will be sure to suit." CONDITION: Very good, a few spots and old folds, .25" tear at upper margin not affecting text.

An unrecorded and revealing New York City handbill advertising erotic photos and French condoms available via mail order, evidently issued prior to the Comstock Act of 1873.

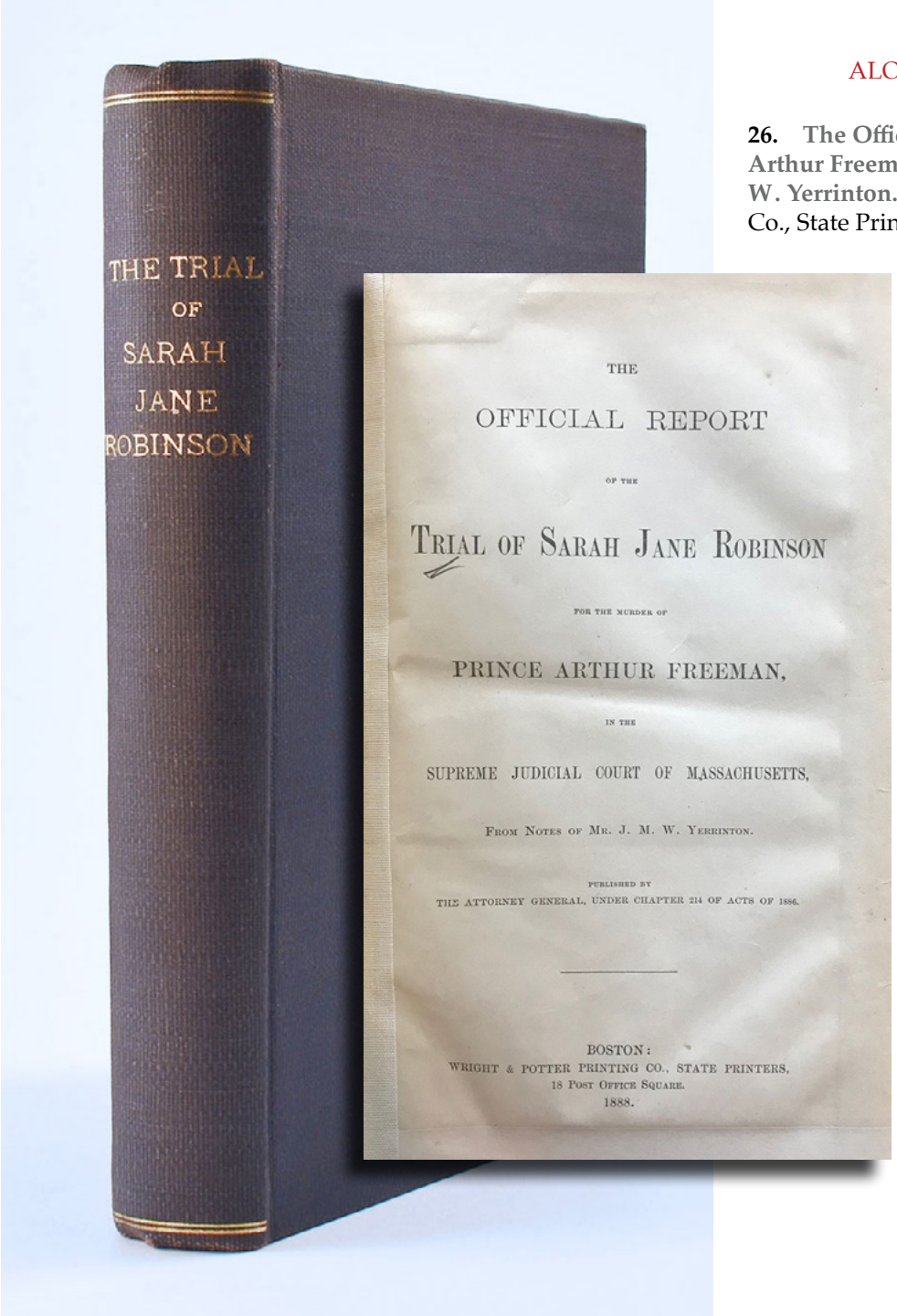
The "New Picture" announced at the top of this handbill is a "highly colored" illustration of "how Actresses appear behind the scenes of a Theatre." It includes "Ten figures of Females," and cost 15 cents, or "Eight for One Dollar." Advertised at the bottom is a set of "French Fancy Photograph Pictures. Just Imported" showing "over 100 different designs of Female Beauty and Loveliness." These "Gems of Nature" are "taken from life, and clearly [show] how impossible it is to reproduce NATURE unless by making NATURE reproduce itself in being instantaneously taken from the most beautifull [sic] and voluptuous of French Females, in all sorts of attitudes imaginable." These could be purchased for "40 Cents each, Three for $1,00, or $3,00 per Dozen assorted." Appearing between these two tempting announcements is a more pragmatic one, for "The GENUINE FRENCH COND[O]M," which is noted to be "the only practical and safe invention, which without injury to health, prevents disease and pregnancy." Two dollars would buy a dozen of either the "Best French Baudruche Skin Condoms" or the "India Rubber Elastic" equivalent, while just a dollar fifty would procure the less desirable "India Rubber Anti-conception Caps." All three options were sold individually, as well, for twenty or twenty-five cents, and all are announced to be "the REAL IMPORTED ARTICLE…not the domestic imitation, which is a very inferior article." All orders were to be addressed to Box 5040 in New York City, and wares would be shipped "sealed up as a letter from impertinent curiosity, and full postage paid."

The Comstock Act of 1873, which is once again gaining influence and notoriety, banned the mailing and receiving of "obscene materials," including not just pornography but information about and medical aids for pregnancy and contraception. The distribution of the articles this broadside advertises would have become illegal not long after it was issued.

No examples recorded in OCLC.

An exceedingly rare glimpse of the trade in erotic photographs and condoms in nineteenth century America.

Item #9069 $1,750.00



"THE OLD WOMAN DOSED ME": A FEMALE SERIAL KILLER'S TRIAL, ALONG WITH HER AUTOGRAPH LETTER TO THE PRESIDING JUDGE

26. **The Official Report of the Trial of Sarah Jane Robinson for the Murder of Prince Arthur Freeman, in the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, From Notes of Mr. J. M. W. Yerrinton. [With autograph letter by the murderer].** Boston: Wright & Potter Printing Co., State Printers, 1888. 8vo (9.5" x 6.25"), later blue library buckram, gilt title at spine. 469 pp. Autograph of "Waldbridge A. Field" pasted in above tipped in autograph letter from Sarah Jane Robinson to "Judge Field," dated 30 May, 1888. CONDITION: Very good, tissue repairs to chipped edges of first 6 and last 4 leaves; letter very good.

The official report on the first of two trials of Sarah Jane Robinson, the "Massachusetts Borgia," who murdered her landlord and seven of her own family members, with a brazen letter from the murderer herself to Massachusetts Justice Waldbridge A. Field, requesting a private meeting.

After the death of her parents, Sarah Jane (Tennant) Robinson emigrated from Ireland to the U.S. at the age of fourteen, and at nineteen married Moses Robinson, a carpenter. They lived in poverty, dogged by creditors and moving frequently to escape unpaid rent. She gained notoriety in the 1880s for committing a series of murders, beginning with her elderly landlord in August 1881 and followed by her husband (1882), their young daughter (1884), her sister and brother-in-law (1885), an older daughter, her seven-year-old nephew, and her son William (1886). Most of Robinson's victims were insured—some thanks to her own urging—and she found ways of becoming the beneficiary: in the case of her sister and brother-in-law, whose insurance benefited their young son, she simply adopted her nephew and "put [him] out of the way" ("A Bay State Borgia").

Robinson was tried twice—first for William's murder, and then for those of her sister and brother-in-law, their son, her landlord, and her husband. This volume is the report on the first trial. Robinson's letter, dated May 30th, 1888, was written from "E. Cambridge Jail" after the second trial. It reads in full:

> Judge Field Dear Sir:—As you well know I am here charged with one of the highest crimes known to the law & convicted by false evidence since my trial I have not felt able to be off my bed having been quite sick.
>
> Would it be asking too much if you could find time for me to have a short interview with you I want to see you very much hoping you will grant me the favor of seeing you I remain
>
> Respectfully
>
> Sara J Robinson

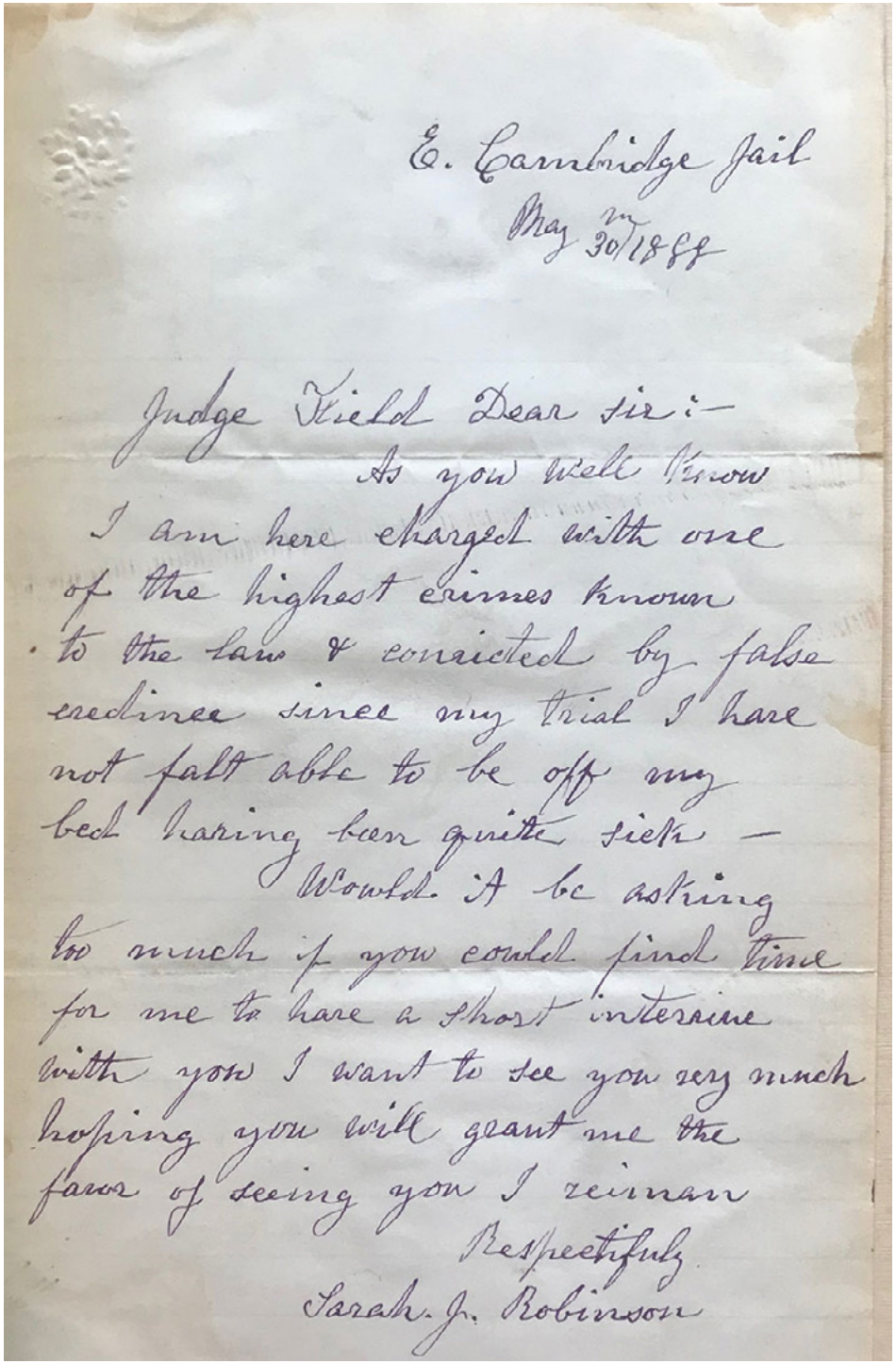
Excised from a different sheet and affixed above the letter is the autograph of Judge Walbridge A. Field (1833–1899). Originally from Vermont, Field studied at the Harvard Law School and practiced law in Boston in between periods of service as the Assistant Attorney General of the United States, Republican Representative to the House of Representatives, and justice—eventually Chief Justice—of the Massachusetts Supreme Court (1881–1899).

Accounts differ as to what finally tipped off the police to Robinson's guilt—the increasingly frequent insurance payouts to her, or the fact that William, after being struck on the back by a falling object at work, became, in his mother's care, seriously ill with the same stomach convulsions that had carried off his siblings, aunt, uncle, and cousin. A suspicious doctor, Emory White, sent a sample of William's vomit to Harvard chemist and toxicologist Edward Wood, who found it to contain arsenic. Eventually, all Robinson's victims were exhumed, and all were found to have been poisoned with arsenic. While "nursing" her victims, Robinson apparently had several premonitions and prophetic dreams about their imminent deaths, which soon—or at least, as soon she confirmed that their life insurance was in order—became reality. After her imprisonment, newspapers reported the discovery of a box of rat poison in a hole in the wall of her former basement: "That it may have been there before Mrs. Robinson took the house of course is possible, but the police firmly believe that Mrs. Robinson placed it where it was found" ("Circumstantial Evidence").

Naturally, newspapers were inclined to sensationalize Robinson's story, the interest of which was no doubt increased because she had an "intelligent" face and "the appearance of a refined woman" ("Arsenic Grains Found"). Around the time of her sentencing in November, 1888, however, "public sentiment had turned in Mrs. Robinson's favor and a petition to commute her sentence [from death by hanging] to life in prison" was submitted to and granted by the Governor (Wilhelm). Her sympathetic bearing in court, as well as her gender, may have had something to do with this. A modern author, also sympathetic, put it this way: "If there is shrewd calculation in such long-range plans as her elimination of Annie [her sister] to get at Prince [her brother-in-law], there is also a desperate necessity in picking off one insured worker after another. In the circle of poverty, no person's work was as valuable as life insurance; and even that lump—the sum of a person's life—was never, in the long run, enough" (Jones, p. 156). Robinson died in prison on January 3rd, 1906.

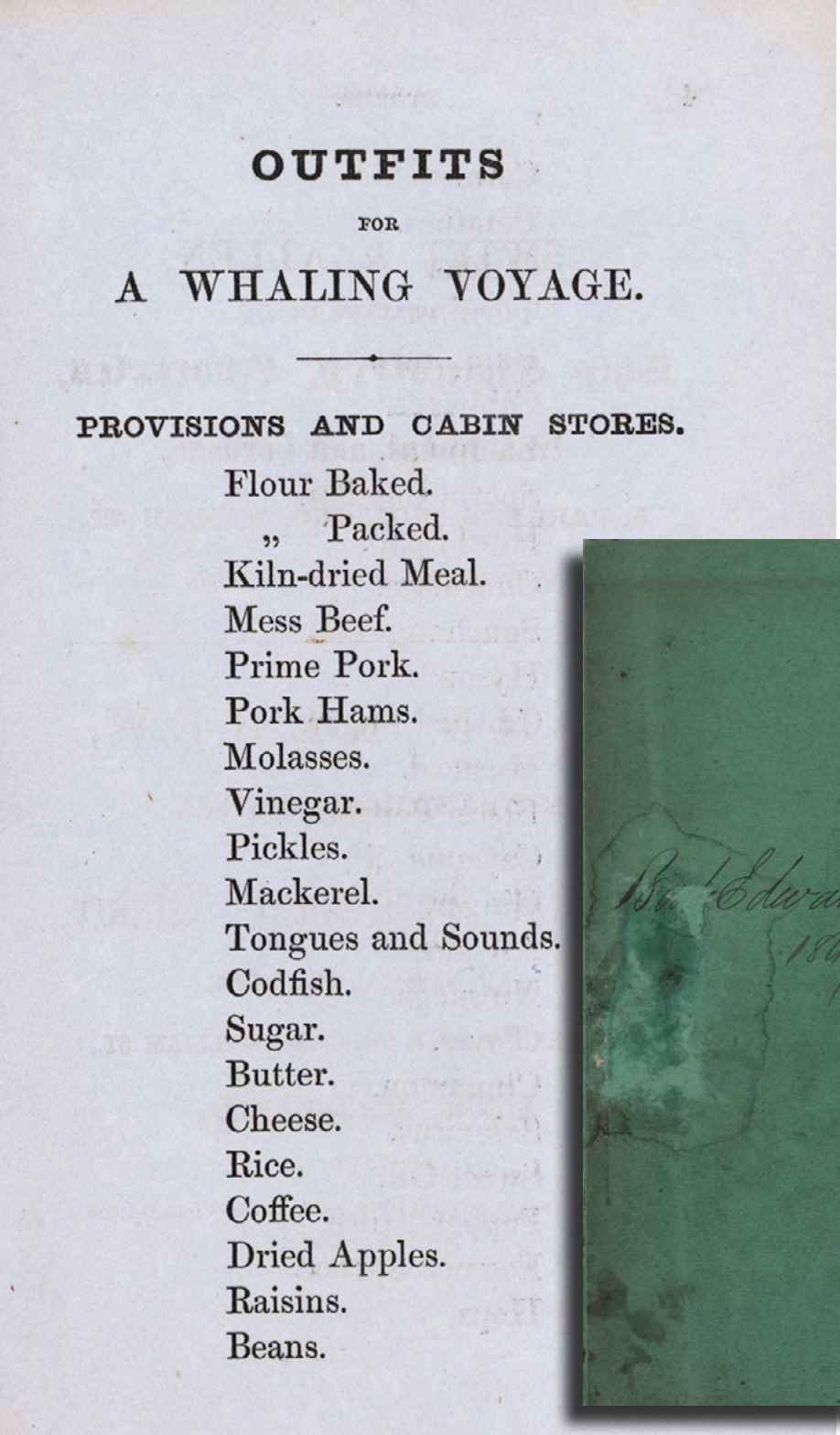
REFERENCES: "A Bay State Borgia," *Morning Journal and Courier* (New Haven, CT), August 13 1886; "Arsenic Grains Found," *Fall River Daily Herald*, 13 August 1886, p. 1; "Circumstantial Evidence," *Boston Evening Transcript*, 31 May, 1888, p. 1; Jones, Ann. *Women Who Kill* (New York: The Feminist Press, 2009), pp. 149–157; Wilhelm, Robert. "The Massachusetts Borgia," at Murder by Gaslight online.

Item #7916 $1,750.00



E. Cambridge Jail
May 30th 1888

Judge Field Dear Sir:—
As you well know
I am here charged with one
of the highest crimes known
to the law & convicted by false
evedince since my trial I have
not felt able to be off my
bed having been quite sick —
Would it be asking
too much if you could find time
for me to have a short interview
with you I want to see you very much
hoping you will grant me the
favor of seeing you I remain
Respectfully
Sarah J. Robinson



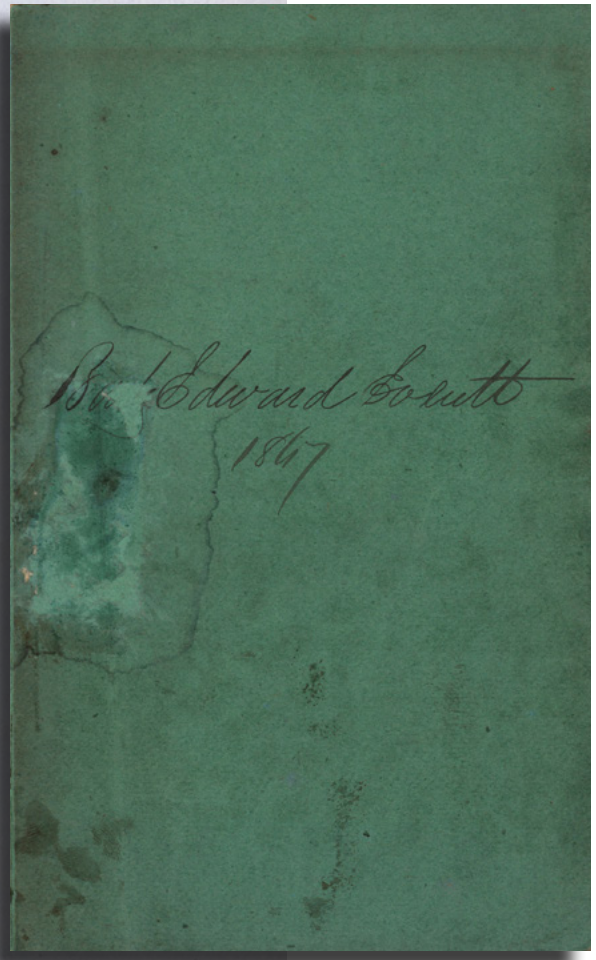
OUTFITS

FOR

A WHALING VOYAGE.

PROVISIONS AND CABIN STORES.

Flour Baked.
„ Packed.
Kiln-dried Meal.
Mess Beef.
Prime Pork.
Pork Hams.
Molasses.
Vinegar.
Pickles.
Mackerel.
Tongues and Sounds.
Codfish.
Sugar.
Butter.
Cheese.
Rice.
Coffee.
Dried Apples.
Raisins.
Beans.



PROVISIONING A WHALING SHIP IN NEW BEDFORD, CA. 1867

27. **Outfits for a Whaling Voyage. [Cover title in ink: Bark Edward Everett 1867.]** [New Bedford: John Kehew?, ca. 1867]. 12mo (6.625" x 4"), original green wrappers, manuscript title on front wrapper. 37 pp. numbered in print, with pencil and ink notes throughout and pencil lists on p. [38]. CONDITION: Very good, dampstaining to front cover, light creasing, light toning to wrappers.

A fascinating whaling voyage outfit book, including manuscript annotations and lists, providing a comprehensive picture of the supplies, etc. taken aboard whaling ships in the third quarter of the nineteenth century.

Likely published and sold by John Kehew, a New Bedford maker of nautical, optical, and mathematical instruments whose ads appear herein, this printed outfit book consists of sections devoted to provisions (prime pork, mackerel, sugar, dried apples, cabbages, Souchong tea, etc.), cabin stores, medicinal items, casks, "try pots," sheathing copper, chandlery, sail needles, tools, nautical instruments, and so on. Lists of items, often extensive, appear under each of these headings, and ten pages bear manuscript notes regarding quantities acquired, price, etc. Among other supplies evidently purchased for the 1867 voyage of the *Edward Everett* were twelve pieces of sandpaper, one padlock, one coffee mill, one mortar and pestle, and one bread tray, in addition to numerous cooper's and carpenter's tools. A pencil list on one of the note pages provided at the back includes fish lines, fish hooks, screws and brushes, with notes on quantity and prices.

The bark *Edward Everett* was active from at least the mid-1850s to 1875, when it is known to have sailed for the Indian Ocean. For this particular voyage, Joseph D. Silva—a native Azorean—was master of a twenty-one-man crew. The vessel departed from New Bedford ca. June 5th 1867.

REFERENCES: *The New York Herald*, October 6, 1875, p. 12.

Item #8845 $850.00



THE PHOTOGENIC STREET CHARACTERS OF NEW ORLEANS MARDI GRAS, 1913

28. **[Photograph Album Documenting a New Orleans Mardi Gras Parade.]** New Orleans, [1913]. Sm oblong 4to (11.25" x 7"), black leather covers, black cord tie at spine. 101 silver prints, approx. 6" x 3.75", captions in ink in lower margins of photographs. One photo missing. CONDITION: Album good, covers detached and worn, album leaves slightly curled; photos overall very good with rich tonality.

An evocative, humorously captioned photo album documenting a spectacular and well-attended Mardi Gras festival, with views of paraders, attendees, musicians, and others, all crowded into the thriving business district of New Orleans.

The photos in this album were taken between Canal Street and Dauphine Street, and in addition to showing parade participants, provide a sense of the city's flourishing businesses, including the Marks-Isaacs department store (advertising "Millinery" and "Everwear Hosiery" for ladies), Kirby's 5 and 10ç shop, Grunwald Pianos (offering the "Apollo Player Piano"), the Dwyer Piano Co., and the Orpheum theater (a premier vaudeville venue). Descriptive and often humorous captions point out the sizeable police presence, including a "police dog reporting a street fight"; the preponderance of cross-dressing ("this 'woman' is a man"); a group of Black men "all very spectacular in the brilliant sun"; "One of the minstrel bands"; a masked washerman, who said "men of the next generation must do the washing," and much more.

Though undated, this album evidently captures the 1913 Carnival parade: an article in *The Times Democrat*, published the following day, describes many of the features and figures pictured here, including "The Street Characters of New Orleans" (the theme performed by the Jefferson City Buzzards), a costumed "female impersonator," two children in a goat-drawn cart, several men in clown attire, and a bride and groom (both men). Neither the article nor the photographs indicate the presence of any "old-line carnival krewes," like Komus, Proteus, etc., but in their stead, according to the article, were the Jefferson City Buzzards, The Mysterious Babes (who "turned out in full force, faces blackened and caricaturing woman's suffrage"), the Garden District Club (who paraded in "elaborate" costumes that "aroused much admiration"), and "several other clubs" who "exceeded all past efforts." A photograph in the album shows a minstrel band that may have been the "'Darktown' band of music," which accompanied the "'Darktown' wedding procession. The bride, who looked as if she might have been the heaviest telegraph operator in town, was blacked up…She clung to the arm of the bridegroom, as fat as she was, rigged out in a ragged dress suit and dilapidated silk hat." The *Times* review mentions other participants not pictured in this album, including the "Dixie Trio," who "went about on a car serenading," as well as a young man dressed up as a "Louisiana crawfish, all red and apparently just ready to eat. The frame of the novelty was of wire, covered with red cloth, and the head of the fish was worn over the head of the masker, with the body and tail over and down the back of the curiously fitted out masquerader."

An exuberant photographic document of a Mardi Gras procession in the "City that Care Forgot" just a year before the outbreak of the first World War.

REFERENCES: "Street Masks a Feature: Unusually Large Number Out for Day," *The Times-Democrat* (New Orleans), February 5, 1913; "Mardi Gras Before the Great War," at Paul Vargas online.

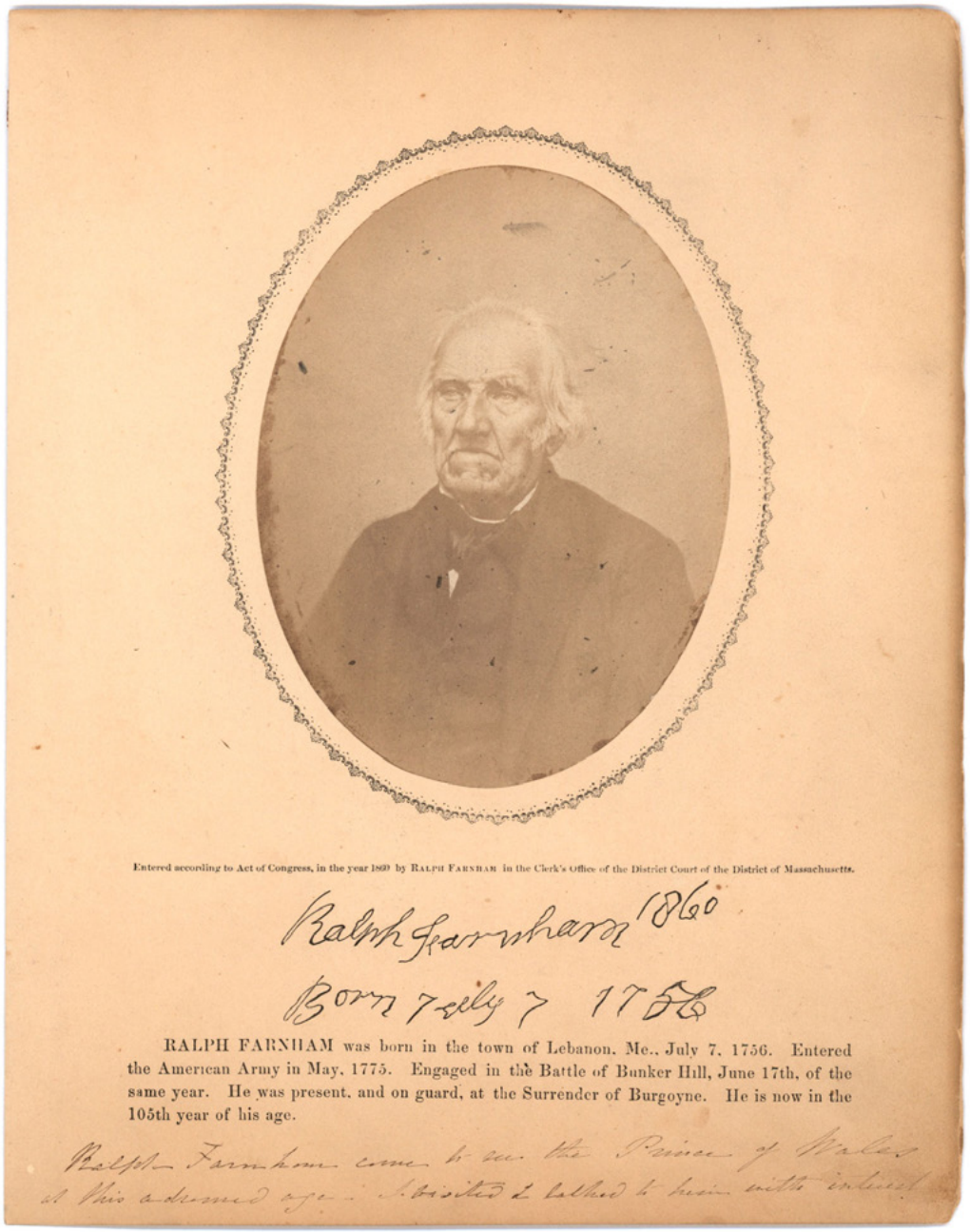
Item #9067 $3,500.00











SALT PRINT OF ONE OF THE "LAST MEN OF THE REVOLUTION," RALPH FARNHAM OF MAINE

29. **[Photograph of Ralph Farnham, 105 year-old Revolutionary War Veteran.]** [Boston?], Massachusetts, 1860. Salt print, 4.5" x 3.5", within printed oval border, on larger paperboard mount (8.625 x 7.125"), copyright line, facsimile Farnham inscription ("Ralph Farnham 1860 Born July 7 1756"), and caption below image. Manuscript inscription at lower margin: "Ralph Farnham came to see the Prince of Wales at this advanced age. I visited & talked to him with interest." CONDITION: Good, slight fading and spotting.

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

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

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

On the 4th of July, 1860, Edward Everett Hale delivered an address in Boston in which he asserted that there were no surviving veterans of the Revolutionary War. The citizens of Acton, Maine begged to differ, writing to inform him of Farnham. Celebrated at home, Farnham was invited by Boston officials to visit: "We desire to see you—to shake hands with you, and to pay you that respect due alike to your patriarchal age, and to the part you took in the struggle which secured our National Indepen-

dence." The city feted him for some ten days. The occasion resulted in the publication of C. H. Clarence's *A Biographical Sketch of the Life of Ralph Farnham, of Acton, Maine : now in the one hundred and fifth year of his age, and the sole survivor of the glorious battle of Bunker Hill*, as well as the photograph offered here, both intended to benefit the man of the hour.

An ambrotype of Farnham taken in 1858 is owned by the Massachusetts Historical Society and is pictured in Maureen Taylor's *The Last Muster : Images of the Revolutionary War Generation* and online at Mass Historical. The present photograph was published two years later and is an entirely different image, evidently taken by a Boston photographer, and not a copy photo of the ambrotype.

Lending particular interest to this photograph is an inscription, in ink, in the lower margin: "Ralph Farnham came to see the Prince of Wales at this advanced age. I visited & talked to him with interest."

No examples recorded in OCLC.

REFERENCES: Taylor, Maureen. *The Last Muster : Images of the Revolutionary War Generation* (Kent, Ohio, 2010), pp. 60–61; "Ralph Farnham, the Last Survivor of the Battle of Bunker Hill?" at Massachusetts Historical Society online.

Item #8986 $950.00



BOLDLY ILLUSTRATED PROSPECTUS
FOR AMERICA'S FIRST PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL

30. **Phrenological Journal—Extra.** New York: Fowler and Wells, [1864]. Illustrated broadsheet, 11.625" x 9.125". 2 pp., text in black, 4 wood engravings printed in red. CONDITION: Very good, two pinholes at center of upper and lower margins, a few tiny marginal tears.

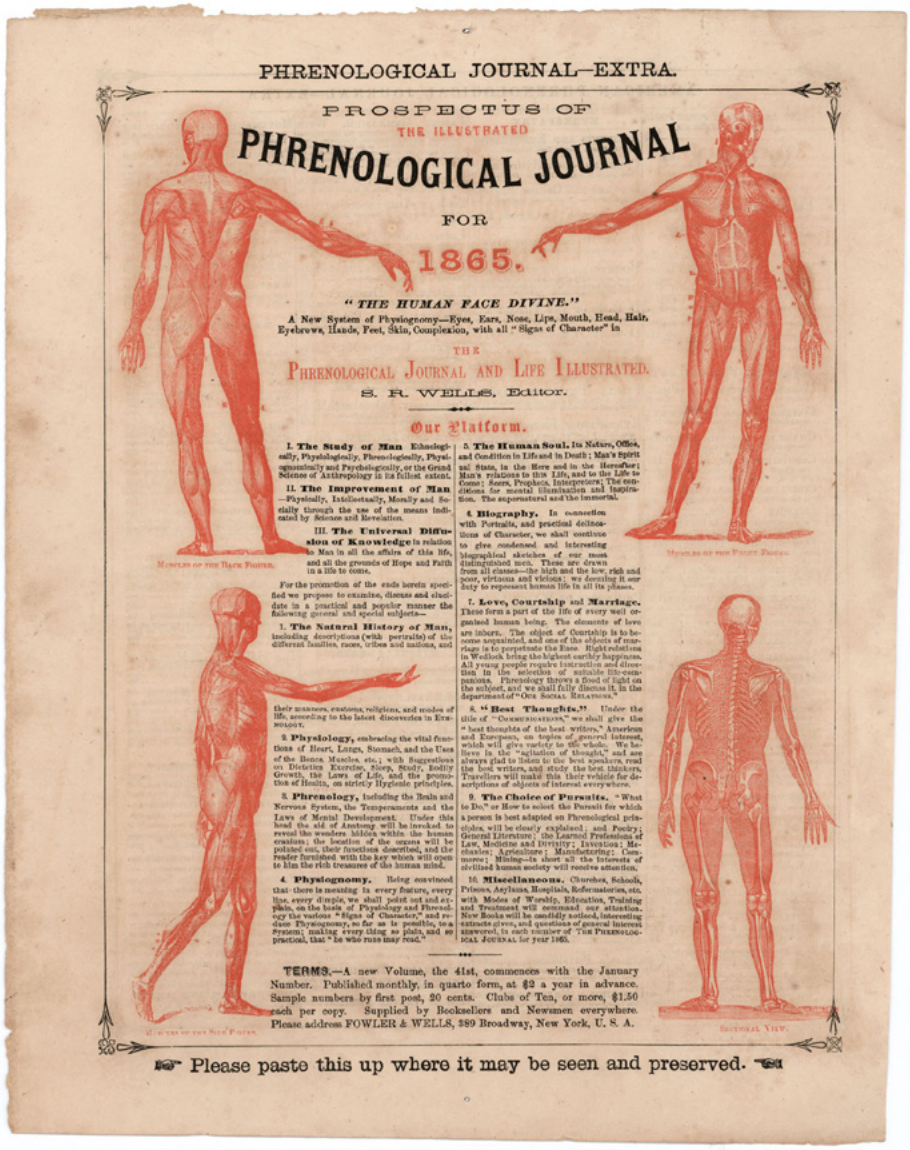
A marvelously illustrated prospectus advertising the 1865 issues of the first phrenological journal published in the United States.

Intended to create an air of scientific legitimacy, four anatomical figures printed in red frame this prospectus for *The Phrenological Journal and Life Illustrated*, showing the muscles of the front, back, and side of the body, as well as the human skeleton. Text on the verso outlines the "Platform" of the journal in ten points, which cover the study, improvement, and natural history of man; physiology, physiognomy, and of course phrenology ("under this head the aid of Anatomy will be invoked to reveal the wonders hidden within the human cranium…"), as well as "Biography. In connection with Portraits," "Love, Courtship, and Marriage," "The Choice of Pursuits," and "The Human Soul" ("Its Nature, Office, and Condition in Life and in Death…Seers, Prophets, Interpreters; The conditions for mental illumination and inspiration. The supernatural and the immortal"). The *Journal* was published monthly, "in quarto form, at $2 a year in advance." Samples issues could be obtained for twenty cents, and correspondence could be addressed to "FOWLER & WELLS, 389 Broadway, New York." A request in the lower margin reads: "Please paste this up where it may be seen and preserved."

Ads for other works published by Fowler and Wells appear on the verso. Under "Phrenology" are listed such works as *Phrenology Proved, Illustrated and Applied*; *A Phrenological Guide. Designed for the Use of Students*; and *Self-Culture and Perfection of Character*. Also advertised is a "Phrenological Bust; designed especially for Learners, showing the exact location of all the Organs of the Brain." A number of non-phrenological titles are also advertised, under the subjects of Hydropathy, Physiology, Mesmerism, and more, including some "miscellaneous" works on chemistry, fruit culture, and human rights.

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

Orson Squire Fowler (1809–1887) encountered phrenology as a student at Amherst College, and he and his brother Lorenzo Niles (1809–1887) began touring the country, lecturing and performing phrenological readings. Their *American Phrenological Journal* ran from 1831 until 1911, changing its name several times and merging, a few years before the publication of this broadsheet, with the brothers' other publication, *Life Illustrated*. They also published numerous books, almanacs, and phrenological charts, and gained enormous influence. "Everyone, from small-town folk to the rich and famous, sat for readings, including such notables as Horace Greeley…Brigham Young," P. T. Barnum, Walt Whitman, and the young Clara Barton, as well as Mark Twain—who "recounted with horror that Fowler had found on his skull 'a cavity' where humor ought to be" and was accordingly skeptical of the 'science' (Morse). Their firm, Fowler and Wells, was established in 1844, and included their sister Charlotte Fowler Wells and her husband Samuel Roberts Wells, as well as Lorenzo's wife Lydia Folger Fowler, a pioneering female physician and professor. It was "the most prolific disseminator of phrenological materials throughout the nineteenth century" ("Fowler and Wells").



PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL—EXTRA.

PROSPECTUS OF

THE ILLUSTRATED

PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL

FOR

1865.

"THE HUMAN FACE DIVINE."

A New System of Physiognomy—Eyes, Ears, Nose, Lips, Mouth, Head, Hair, Eyebrows, Hands, Feet, Skin, Complexion, with all "Signs of Character" in

THE

PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL AND LIFE ILLUSTRATED.

S. R. WELLS, Editor.

Our Platform.

I. **The Study of Man** Ethnologically, Physiologically, Phrenologically, Physiognomically and Psychologically, or the Grand Science of Anthropology in its fullest extent.

II. **The Improvement of Man**—Physically, Intellectually, Morally and Socially through the use of the means indicated by Science and Revelation.

III. **The Universal Diffusion of Knowledge** in relation to Man in all the affairs of this life, and all the grounds of Hope and Faith in a life to come.

For the promotion of the ends herein specified we propose to examine, discuss and elucidate in a practical and popular manner the following general and special subjects—

1. **The Natural History of Man,** including descriptions (with portraits) of the different families, races, tribes and nations, and their manners, customs, religions, and modes of life, according to the latest discoveries in Ethnology.

2. **Physiology,** embracing the vital functions of Heart, Lungs, Stomach, and the Uses of the Bones, Muscles, etc.; with Suggestions on Dietetics, Exercise, Sleep, Study, Bodily Growth, the Laws of Life, and the promotion of Health, on strictly Hygienic principles.

3. **Phrenology,** including the Brain and Nervous System, the Temperaments and the Laws of Mental Development. Under this head the old of Anatomy will be invoked to reveal the wonders hidden within the human cranium; the location of the organs will be pointed out, their functions described, and the reader furnished with the key which will open to him the rich treasures of the human mind.

4. **Physiognomy.** Being convinced that there is meaning in every feature, every line, every dimple, we shall point out and explain, on the basis of Physiology and Phrenology the various "Signs of Character," and reduce Physiognomy, so far as is possible, to a System; making everything so plain, and so practical, that "he who runs may read."

5. **The Human Soul,** its Nature, Office, and Condition in Life and in Death; Man's Spirit and State, in the Here and in the Hereafter; Man's relations to this Life, and to the Life to Come; Seers, Prophets, Interpreters; The conditions for mental illumination and inspiration. The supernatural and the immortal.

6. **Biography.** In connection with Portraits, and practical delineations of Character, we shall continue to give condensed and interesting biographical sketches of our most distinguished men. These are drawn from all classes—the high and the low, rich and poor, virtuous and vicious; we deeming it our duty to represent human life in all its phases.

7. **Love, Courtship and Marriage.** These form a part of the life of every well organized human being. The elements of love are inborn. The object of Courtship is to become acquainted, and one of the objects of marriage is to perpetuate the Race. Right relations in Wedlock bring the highest earthly happiness. All young people require instruction and direction in the selection of suitable life-companions. Phrenology throws a flood of light on the subject, and we shall fully discuss it, in the department of "Our Social Relations."

8. **"Best Thoughts."** Under the title of "Commentaries," we shall give the "best thoughts of the best writers," American and European, on topics of general interest, which will give variety to the whole. We believe in the "agitation of thought," and are always glad to listen to the best speakers, read the best writers, and study the best thinkers. Travellers will make this their vehicle for descriptions of objects of interest everywhere.

9. **The Choice of Pursuits.** "What to Do," or How to select the Pursuit for which a person is best adapted on Phrenological principles, will be clearly explained; and Poetry; General Literature; the Learned Professions of Law, Medicine and Divinity; Invention; Mechanics; Agriculture; Manufacturing; Commerce; Mining—in short all the interests of civilized human society will receive attention.

10. **Miscellaneous.** Churches, Schools, Prisons, Asylums, Hospitals, Reformatories, etc. with Modes of Worship, Education, Training and Treatment will command our attention. New Books will be candidly noticed, interesting extracts given, and questions of general interest answered, in each number of The Phrenological Journal for year 1865.

TERMS.—A new Volume, the 41st, commences with the January Number. Published monthly, in quarto form, at $2 a year in advance. Sample numbers by first post, 20 cents. Clubs of Ten, or more, $1.50 each per copy. Supplied by Booksellers and Newsmen everywhere. Please address FOWLER & WELLS, 389 Broadway, New York, U. S. A.

☞ Please paste this up where it may be seen and preserved. ☜

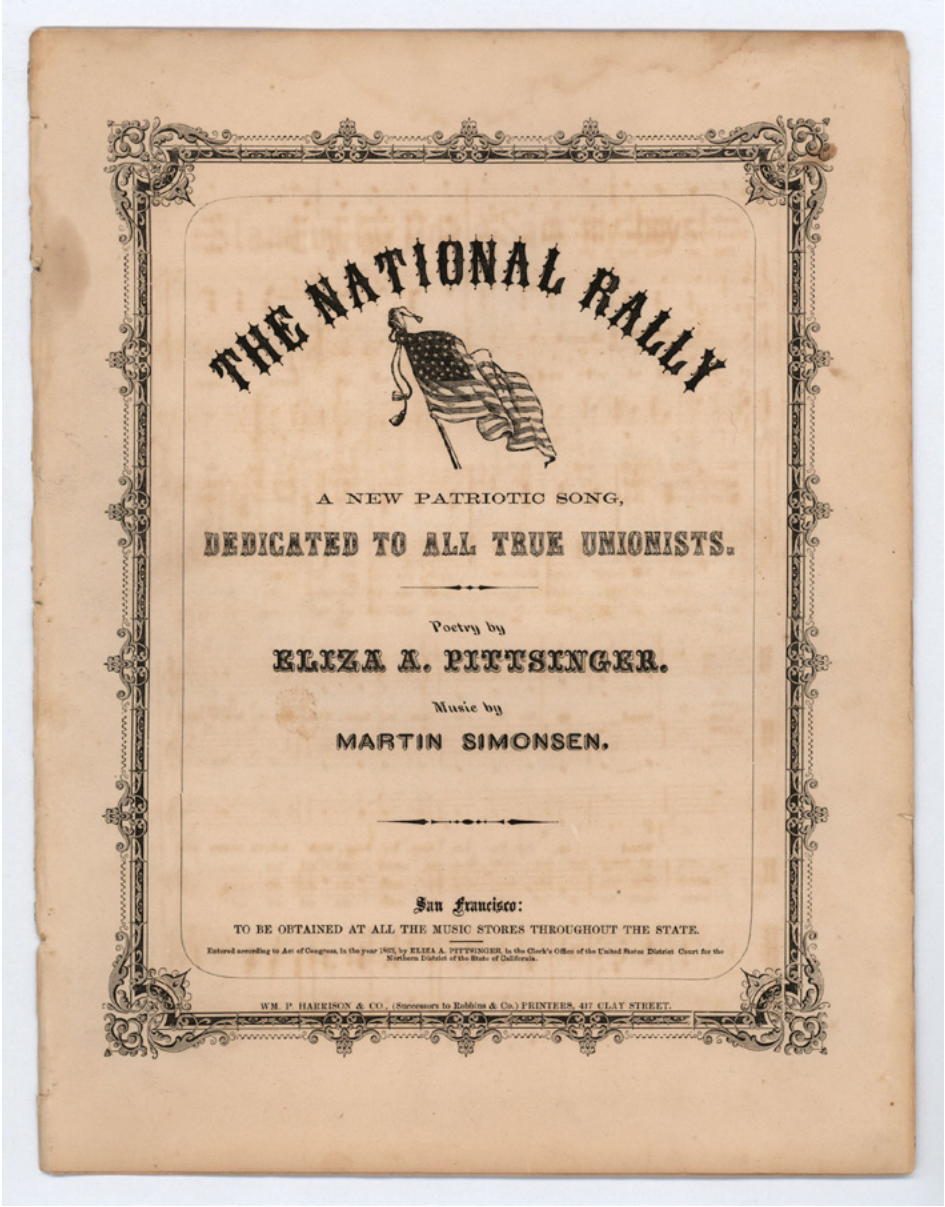
OCLC records just one holding of this broadsheet, at the Library Company of Philadelphia. However, since it was published as an extra, it is possible that other examples are held with runs of the journal.

A striking prospectus advertising the twenty-seventh year of Wells and Fowler's influential phrenological journal, with four bold anatomical illustrations implicitly integrating phrenology into mainstream medical science.

REFERENCES: Morse, Minna Scherlinder. "Facing a Bumpy History: The much-maligned theory of phrenology gets a tip of the hat from modern neuroscience," *Smithsonian Magazine* (1997) online; "Fowler and Wells phrenological character readings, ephemera, and printed material," at Philadelphia Area Archives online.

Item #9159

$475.00



31. Pittsinger, Eliza A., lyricist; Martin Simonsen, composer. **The National Rally : A New Patriotic Song, Dedicated to All True Unionists.** San Francisco: William P. Harrison & Co., 1863. Illustrated sheet music, 13.375" x 10.25". 5 pp., including cover, on 3 leaves. CONDITION: Very good, slight wear to edges and light damstain across upper margins of last 2 leaves.

Scarce sheet music composed in California by a noted female poet, intended to inspire support for the Union cause.

Illustrated with an American flag, this sheet music for piano and voice is meant to be performed at marching pace. The chorus urges "On, Freemen, on!" and the lyrics—in three verses—read in part:

> The tempest of strife and storms of disunion / Unfurl their dark wings o'er bellion and night, / We'll trust to the pow'r that has made us a Union, / to guide us thro' darkness to justice and right;… / Away to the ranks where the strife is advancing! / Away to the plain where the warrior lies low! / Away to the field, where the sabre is glancing! / Its venomous steel to the breast of the foe!

Eliza A. Pittsinger was born in Westhampton, Massachusetts on March 18th, 1837. Her mother died when Eliza was still a child, and after holding several teaching positions in Massachusetts, as well as a proofreading job in Boston, she ventured to California in the late 1850s. She settled in San Francisco and, "taking an active interest in the questions then agitating the public mind, wrote poems upon war themes and read them upon many public occasions" (Cummins). She performed her work widely, and was dubbed "the California Poetess": "Her poems were recited in the schools and taught by teachers of elocution. No public meeting was complete…without a rendition of one of her thrilling 'Bugle Peals' or her 'Song of the Soul Victorious.'" During the Civil War, her work "stirred many a California youth for the cause of the union" ("Meets Death"). Except for some eight years spent back on the east coast (and unhappily married), Pittsinger spent her adult life in San Francisco, living much of the time with her sister. She died in comparative obscurity in 1908.

OCLC records just two examples, at Brigham Young and Johns Hopkins. A third is held at the Library of Congress.

REFERENCES: Cummins, Ella Sterling. *The Story of the Files : A Review of Californian Writers and Literature* (1893), p. 24; "Meets Death She Defied In Verse," *The San Francisco Call and Post*, February 25, 1908, p. 16; Wagner, Henry R. "Commercial printers of San Francisco from 1851 to 1880," *The Papers of the Bibliographical Society of America* Vol. 33 (1939), p. 81.

Item #9105 $275.00

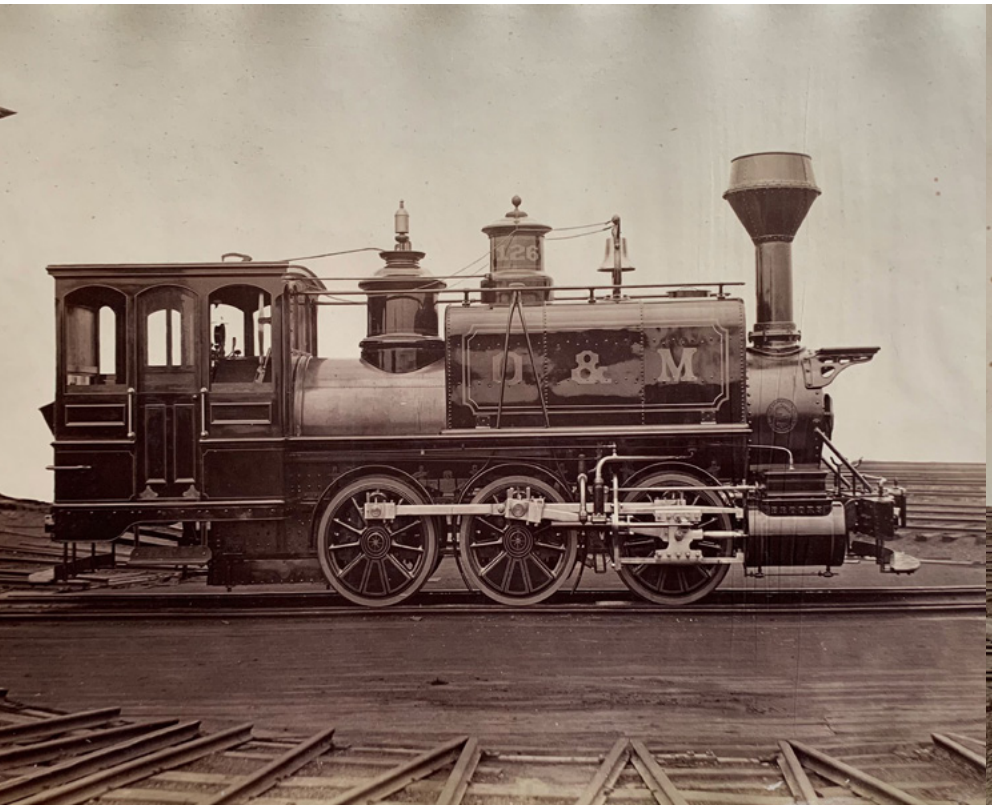
A STUNNING PHOTOGRAPHIC DOCUMENT
FROM THE GOLDEN AGE OF AMERICAN RAILROADS

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

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

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

Item #8971 $12,500.00





33. Public Relations, Inc., photog. The Southern Sugar Company. New York: Southern Sugar Co., 1927. Oblong 8vo (9" x 12"), dark brown pebbled leather, gilt title on front cover. 23 silver print photographs, 8" x 10", mounted on linen, with typed descriptions on versos of mounts. CONDITION: Album very good, light wear to extremities, leather slightly chipped at food of spine; images very good+, strong tonality.

An unrecorded promotional photo album comprising twenty-three images showing the operations and workers of the short-lived Southern Sugar Co. of Clewiston and Canal Point, Florida.

The subjects represented include workers in the company cane fields (including many African American laborers); a portrait of owner and President Bror Dahlberg; fields of sugar cane near Clewiston on the bank of Lake Okeechobee; development in the Clewiston community (a hotel, housing, commercial buildings, and a school house); the company mill at Canal Point (capable of producing 400 tons of cane daily); the cane seedling field of the USDA; B. A. Bourne in a company laboratory (Bourne served as the company's assistant pathologist and had experience in the Puerto Rican sugar industry); various strains of sugar cane being raised for seed on the company plantation near Canal Point; and the lock and spillway from Lake Okeechobee to West Palm Beach canal (described on the verso as "one of the great series of inland waterways that both irrigate and drain this company's properties with a modern and complete system of water control").

Born in Sweden, Bror G. Dahlberg (1881–1954) was serving as President of both the Celotex Co. of Chicago and the South Coast Co. in New Orleans when he organized the Southern Sugar Co. in Florida in 1925. According to *The Story of the Southern Sugar Company*, a promotional pamphlet published in January of 1929, the company joined Dahlberg's group of "closely related enterprises known as the Dahlberg Sugar Cane Industries" (p. 3). In 1927, Southern Sugar purchased a sugar mill from the struggling operations of the Pennsylvania Sugar Co., located west of Miami, Florida, and moved it to Clewiston. The decline in sugar cane production in Louisiana, caused by cane mosaic disease, affected both the South Coast Co. and the Celotex Co., which manufactured insulating boards out of spent cane plant fibers (known as bagasse) at Dahlberg's plant in Marerro, Louisiana.

Encouraged by an optimistic report published by consulting engineers Smith & Ames in 1925 as well as a USDA field study of new varieties of cane seedlings in Florida, Dahlberg hoped to develop the area around Clewiston into a major sugar producing industry by controlling water flow and draining the lands around Lake Okeechobee. John Heitmann notes that by 1926 Dahlberg's company was in the midst of clearing nearly 35,000 acres for cultivation.





Despite financial demands from hurricanes and flooding, start-up costs, soil enrichment, drainage, equipment, and labor, Dahlberg continued to expand. In 1929 he opened the Clewiston Sugar House, which was capable of processing 1500 tons of sugar cane a day and had "future expansion built into the design" ("American Food"). By 1930, however—following the stock market crash—the company was in receivership due to the decline of sugar prices, crop losses caused by flooding, and the difficulty of sourcing new capital. Businessman Charles Stewart Mott—a co-founder of General Motors—purchased the assets in 1931, renaming it the United States Sugar Co., and eventually transformed it into a profitable enterprise.

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

A rich and optimistic photographic presentation of this newly-formed Florida sugar company just two years before the Great Crash of 1929.

REFERENCES: Heitmann, John. "The Beginnings of Big Sugar in Florida, 1920-1945," *Florida Hist. Quarterly* Vol. 77, No. 1 (1998); Southern Sugar Company. *The Story of the Southern Sugar Company* (New York, 1929); "American Food for American Families" at US Sugar online; "Florida Sugar Industry" at Jaime Montilla online.

Item #9028 $2,250.00



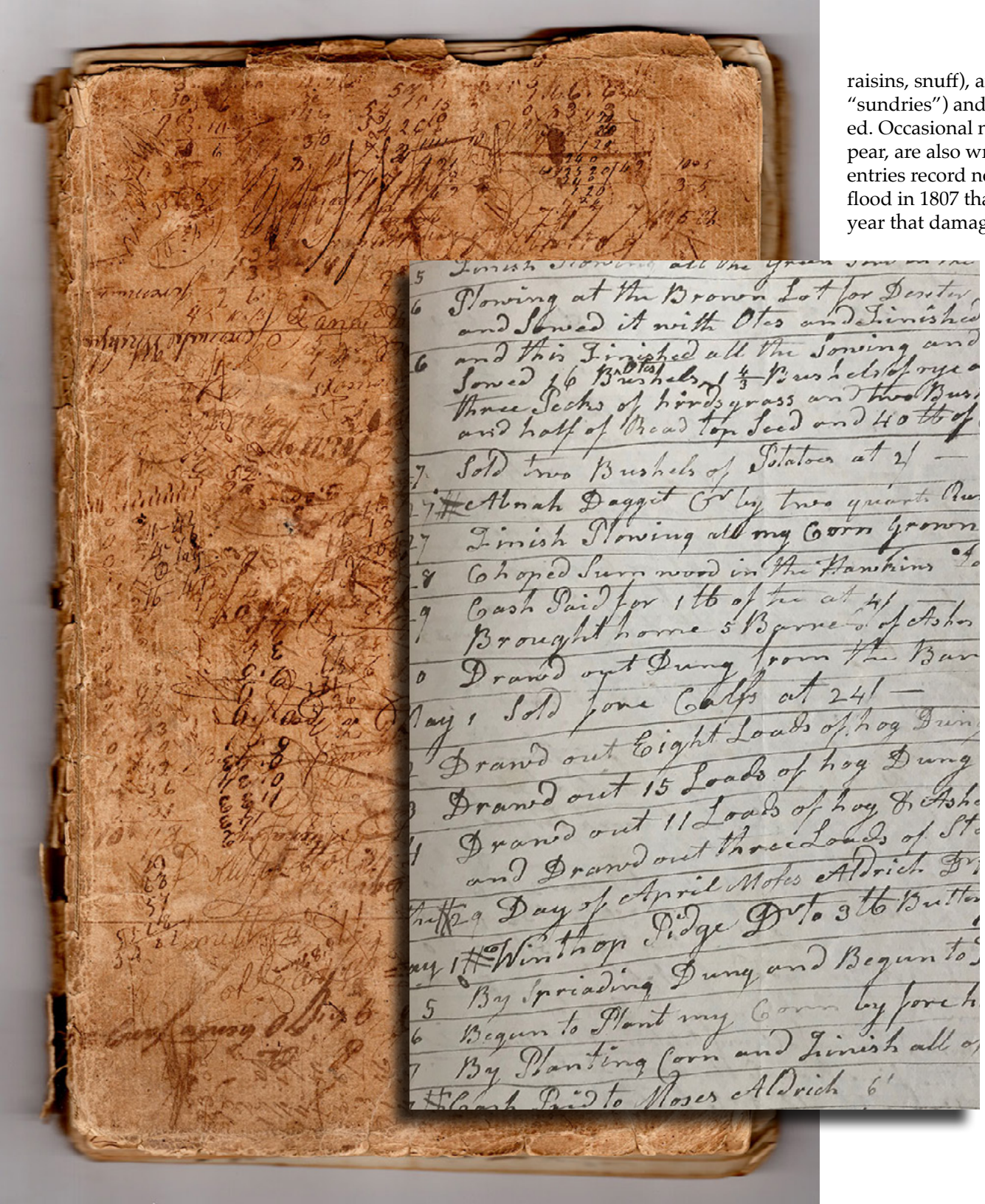
LEDGER DOCUMENTING MILL AND FARM OPERATIONS IN NORTH PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND

34. Randall, Mowry, Thomas Whipple, et al. [Manuscript account book of a mill and farm at the Whipple Estate.] North Providence, Rhode Island, 2 May 1800–19 November 1816; 17 December 1822–1825. 4to (12.8" x 7.9"), thick tan wrappers. 81 pp. (1800–16), 72 pp. (1822–25), with an additional 16 pp. (1800–25): a total of 169 pp. in ink, including 9 pp. of tables. Various ownership inscriptions on wrappers and pastedowns and different hands through the account book. CONDITION: Good, wrappers worn; a few leaves loose, chipping and short tears to many pages, but overall only minimal losses to the text.

An extensive ledger documenting nineteen years at a mill and farm operation that included a store on the Whipple Estate in North Providence, a property held by the same Rhode Island family for over 200 years.

Several hands appear over the course of this volume, but ownership inscriptions on the covers and front and back pastedowns indicate the ledger was kept by Thomas Whipple and Mowry Randall (1783–1872). Randall's inscription "Mowry Randall's Book" is visible with a date, "December 23 [1801?]," beneath later notes and inscriptions on the front cover, while Whipple's name is written on the front pastedown. Four consecutive generations of Thomas Whipples lived at the Whipple Estate over the course of approximately 175 years, beginning with Thomas Whipple, Senior (ca. 1693–1770). The name here likely belonged to one of the two younger estate-owners. Randall seems to have overseen operations and managed labor at Jonathan Whipple's sawmill on West River (in operation as early as 1772) as well as on a farm connected to a store. The names of numerous Randall and Whipple family members appear throughout the ledger, which also records many Whipple family events. The close connection between Randall and the Whipple family appears to be explained by kinship: Randall's father Jonathan Randall (1758–1836), whose name appears in these pages, was the grandson of Jonathan Whipple III (1723–1805). Jonathan Randall inherited a homestead farm of sixty acres in North Providence and Smithfield (a location noted several times in the volume), as well as livestock, from his grandfather.

The transactions recorded here are primarily organized by individual purchases and payments, although entries over the years vary in form and scope. The mill that is frequently referred to is evidently Jonathan Whipple's sawmill on West River located on the Whipple Estate. Some of the labor and wages recorded—sometimes that of women—includes farm work (including planting and plowing); tasks related to the production of cider and rye (such as thrashing rye); and work done to roads in 1807 by the Louisquisset Turnpike Co. and others. Commodities sold include supplies (timber, cider troughs, linen and wool wheels); consumables (cider, apples, meat, vegetables, coffee,



raisins, snuff), and personal and household goods (lace, shoes, calico, "sundries") and more. Sales of tickets, likely for lotteries, are also recorded. Occasional notes, unrelated to the person on whose account they appear, are also written on several ledger pages. A few lengthier journal-like entries record notable events in the area of North Providence, such as a flood in 1807 that destroyed buildings in Pawtucket, and a fire the same year that damaged mills and factories. Several pages of faint pencil from about 1812 pertain to "Republicans of Rhode Island," and other non-business entries record taxes paid, deaths, school attendance, labor accomplished, and so forth. A section covering 1812 through 1816 is organized by date, rather than account, and records both transactions and daily events. Another page records a number of deaths, and near the end of the volume is a nine-page table, evidently recording legal activities, with records of plaintiffs, defendants, attorneys, court dates, fees, and so on.

By 1882 there were no family members remaining to manage the property, and the Whipple Estate was purchased by the Wanskuck Company. Thomas J. Whipple (1801–1868) operated a cotton or woolen mill west of his house known as Thomas Whipple's Factory (evidently superseded by the Steere Worsted Mill, established in 1884), and following his death, his brother James maintained the estate. However, James, who died in 1885, never married, and the sons of Thomas J. Whipple had long since left the area.

Representative passages can be found on our website.

An early Rhode Island ledger connected to the Whipple Estate of North Providence.

REFERENCES: "Wanskuck Historic District," at National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form at the State of Rhode Island, Historical Preservation & Heritage Commission online; Whipple, Jr., Dr. Charles M., Edmond, Oklahoma and Barbara R. Carroll. "John and Jonathan, Sons of Captain John Whipple, With Notes on Their Sisters" at Whipple One Name online; "John Randall (abt. 1758 - 1836)" at Wikitree online.

Item #8240 $1,250.00

UNIFORMS & DRESS FOR THE NAVY & MARINE CORPS, WITH COLOR PLATES, 1852

35. **Regulations for the Uniform & Dress of the Navy and Marine Corps of the United States. From the Original Text and Drawings in the Navy Department.** Philadelphia: Printed for the Navy Department, by T. K. and P. G. Collins, 1852. Folio (13.875" x 11.5"), recent half navy blue morocco with navy blue cloth, gilt morocco title label on upper cover. 16 pp., 14 chromolithographic plates and 2 black and white lithographic plates. CONDITION: Good, small reinstated loss to upper-left corner of title page, a few short repaired tears to upper edge of title page, damp stains to lower-right margins throughout, not affecting text or image; one page with sympathetic repair to lower-right corner and margin, two other pages with reinforcements to verso of right margins. Plates clean and fresh.

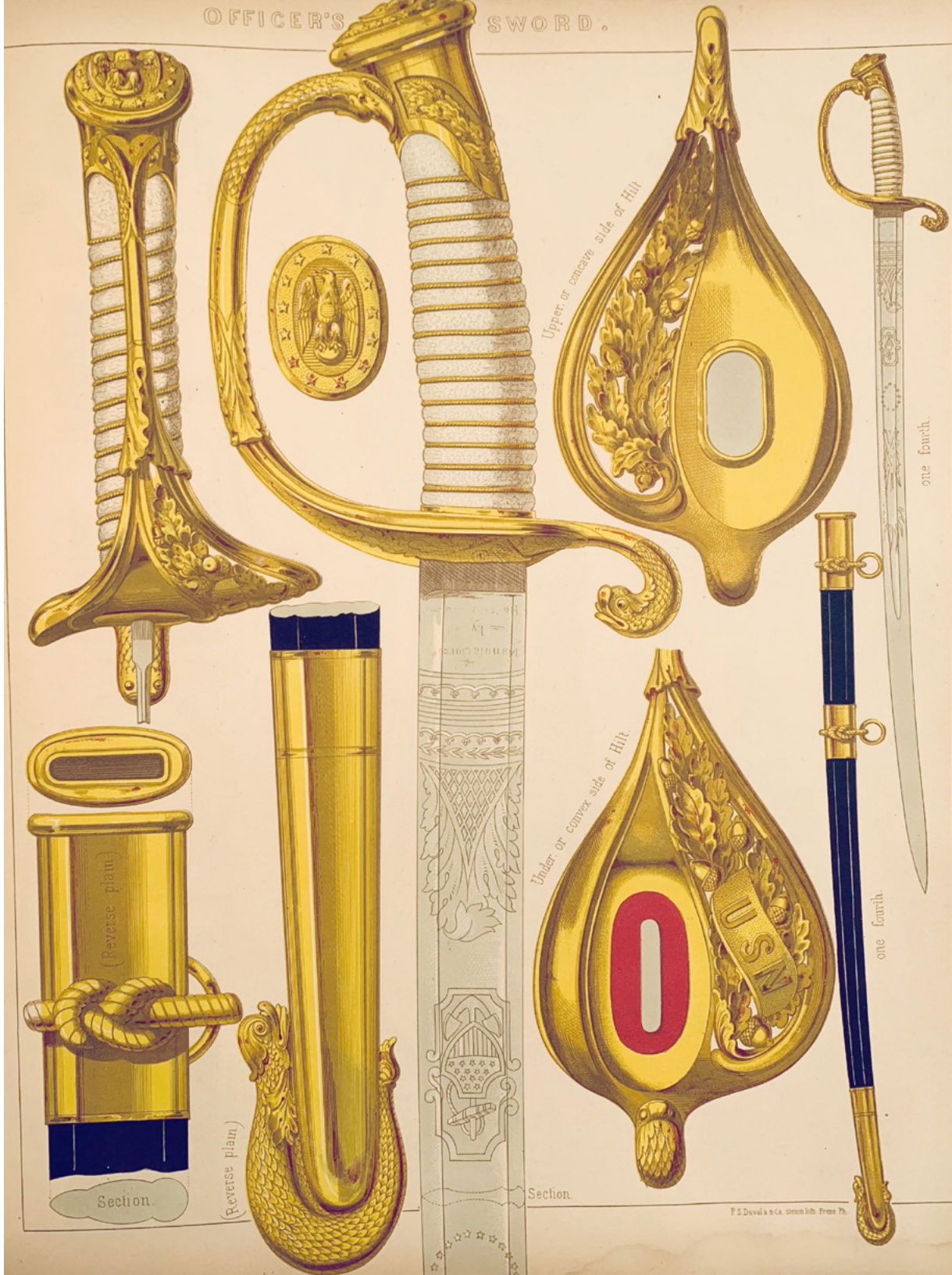
First edition of this volume of Navy dress regulations with plates by "one of the pioneer American color lithographers," Peter S. Duval.

The first five plates show full-length views of a total of twenty one sailors in varying uniforms and subsequent plates detail elements of those uniforms, from cuffs and collars to caps and swords. All the collations we have found call for fifteen pages and fifteen plates; the volume offered here has sixteen pages and sixteen plates.

All lithographs are after drawings by Joseph Goldsborough Bruff (1804–1889), who attended West Point and then worked as a draftsman for the Navy and a cartographer for the Army. He is best known today for his extraordinary illustrated gold rush diary.

Peter S. Duval (1805–1886) was an expert French lithographer who was recruited in 1831 by Cephas P. Childs to work for Childs & Inman, a lithographic firm in Philadelphia. He soon left to partner with George Lehman, and together they produced "two of the masterpieces of early American lithography" (Last), the portraits of Native American chiefs for James O. Lewis's Aboriginal Port-Folio (1835) and Thomas McKenney and James Hall's History of the Indian Tribes of North America (1836). "One of the main contributors to the development of American lithography" (Last), Duval's work garnered praise from Queen Victoria as "the prettiest…she had seen from America" (Wainwright, p. 62).

The first five chromolithographs in this volume were ac-



complished by Christian Schussele (ca. 1824–1879; spelled "Schuessele" on the plate) who was "the best of [Duval's] chromolithographers" and to whom Duval undoubtedly owed some of his success (Wainwright, p. 62). Schussele was born in Alsace and studied in Paris before settling in Philadelphia in 1848 and becoming one of "the most distinguished of all who drew on stone" (p. 82). His true interest lay in painting, however, and after leaving Duval he pursued a successful career as a painter and taught for many years at the Pennsylvania Academy of Find Arts, where he mentored Thomas Eakins.

REFERENCES: Groce, George C. and David H. Wallace. *The New-York Historical Society's Dictionary of Artists in America, 1564–1860* (Yale University Press, 1957), pp. 199–200; Last, Jay T. *The Color Explosion* (Hillcrest, 2005), pp. 72–73; Wainwright, Nicholas P. *Philadelphia in the Romantic Age of Lithography* (1958); Sabin 68960.

Item #7508 $5,500.00





SINGING THE PRAISES OF A CHARITABLE FAT CAT

36. Scanlan, William J., comp. Jim Fisk, or He Never Went Back on the Poor. Cincinnati, Ohio: F. W. Helmick, No. 50, West Fourth St.; Monsch & Co. lith., 1874. Illustrated sheet music, 14" x 10.75". 6 pp., including covers. Ad on back cover for Composers' Waltzes by Charlie Baker, published by F. W. Helmick. CONDITION: Very good, covers nearly detached, minor stains to covers and throughout, light scuffing and creasing to the margins of the covers, pp. 3–4 loose, a few short tears along margins of the covers including a 1.5" tear.

Scarce lithographic sheet music for a waltz memorializing financier James Fisk, Jr., published two years after his murder and featuring a portrait of him as well as vignettes exemplifying his success and extraordinary philanthropy.

Arranged for voice, chorus, and piano, this song is meant to be performed briskly. The lyrics read in part:

> Let me speak of a man now dean in his grave, / As good a man as ever was born, / "Jim Fisk" he was called, and his money he gave / To the outcast, the poor and forlorn. / We all know that he loved both women and wine, / But his heart it was true I am sure. / He lived like a prince in his palace so fine, / But he never went back on the poor. / If a man was in trouble "Fisk" would help him along, / To drive the grim wolf from his door. / He strove to do right though he may have done wrong, / But he never went back on the poor. / "Jim Fisk" was a man who wore his heart on his sleeve, / No matter what people would say.

The cover features a portrait of the mustachioed Fisk at center, surrounded by four vignettes showing him giving money to destitute children, the ruins of the Chicago Fire of 1871, in response to which Fisk sent a train full of relief supplies, and Fisk's Erie Railroad and steamboat—the *Jim Fisk Jr.*—in operation.

The son of a peddler, James Fisk, Jr. (1834–1872)—known as the "Barnum of Wall Street"— worked various humble jobs before becoming a stockbroker and financier. In 1866 he established the brokerage company Fisk and Belden, soon afterwards joining forces with robber baron Jay

Gould to gain control of the gold market by inflating the price of gold. Their efforts led to the panic of "Black Friday" on September 24th, 1869, which damaged American business and whose ripple effects were felt in Europe. On January 6th, 1872, after quarrels over business matters as well as the love of Broadway beauty Josie Mansfield, Fisk was fatally shot by his associate Edward Stokes. Despite his "flagrantly and extravagantly amoral" character, Fisk

> managed to become some kind of bizarre folk hero…Fisk's generosity was… extravagant. The down-and-out would approach him on the street and find themselves a hundred dollars richer; defeated competitors got jobs, loans, even gifts from their vanquisher. When the great fire destroyed Chicago in October, 1871, Fisk ordered his Erie Railroad to dispatch emergency trains filled with provisions worth several hundred thousand dollars. Overnight he became a friend of the people…Three months later Fisk was murdered. (Criswell)

Born in Springfield, Mass., William J. Scanlan (1856–1898) was a composer, vaudeville performer, and actor. After completing the 100th performance of his musical show *Mavourneen* on December 24th, 1891 he had a mental breakdown. He was taken to Bloomingdale Insane Asylum in White Plains, New York in January 1892, where he died six years later. One of Scanlan's most popular compositions was "Peek-a-Boo."

In 1870, William, Anthony, and Michael Monsch went into business as Monsch Bros. in Cincinnati. The company produced sheet music covers (many of which were published by F. W. Helmick) and tobacco box labels. The firm changed its name to Monsch & Co. in 1874 and remained in operation until 1879.

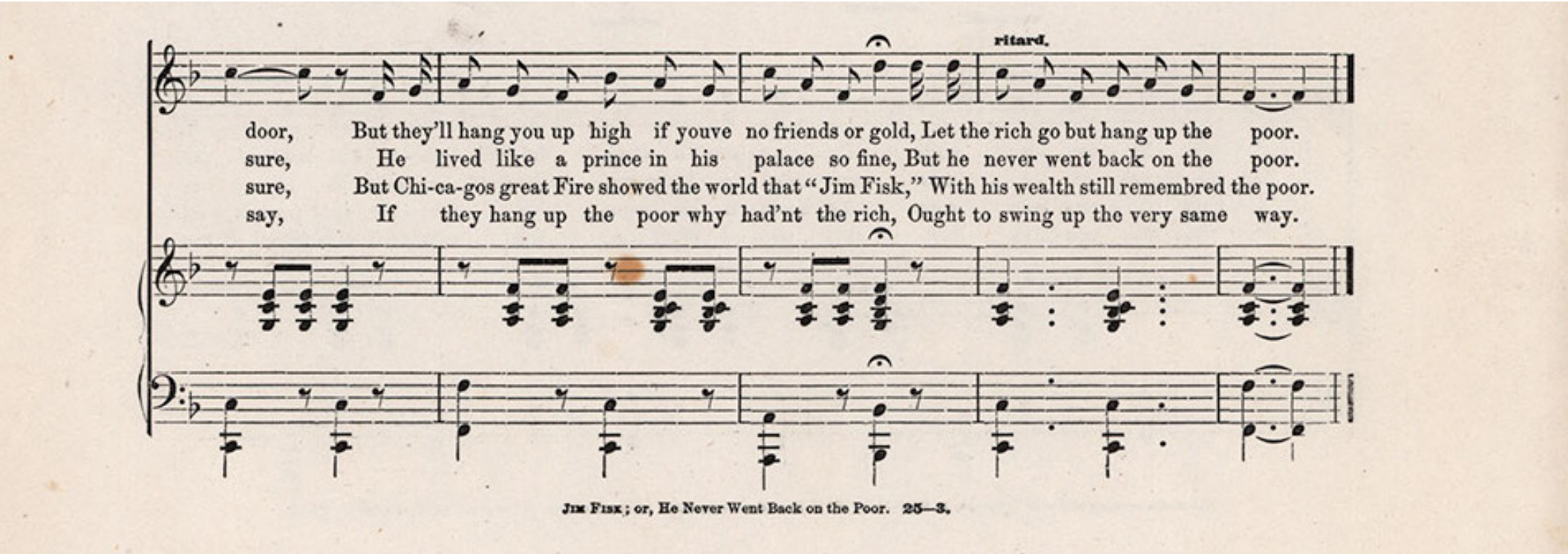
Based in Cincinnati, Ohio, F. W. Helmick published polka, funeral marches, and minstrel sheet music. An 1876 ad promotes Helmick's *Republican Campaign Songster*.

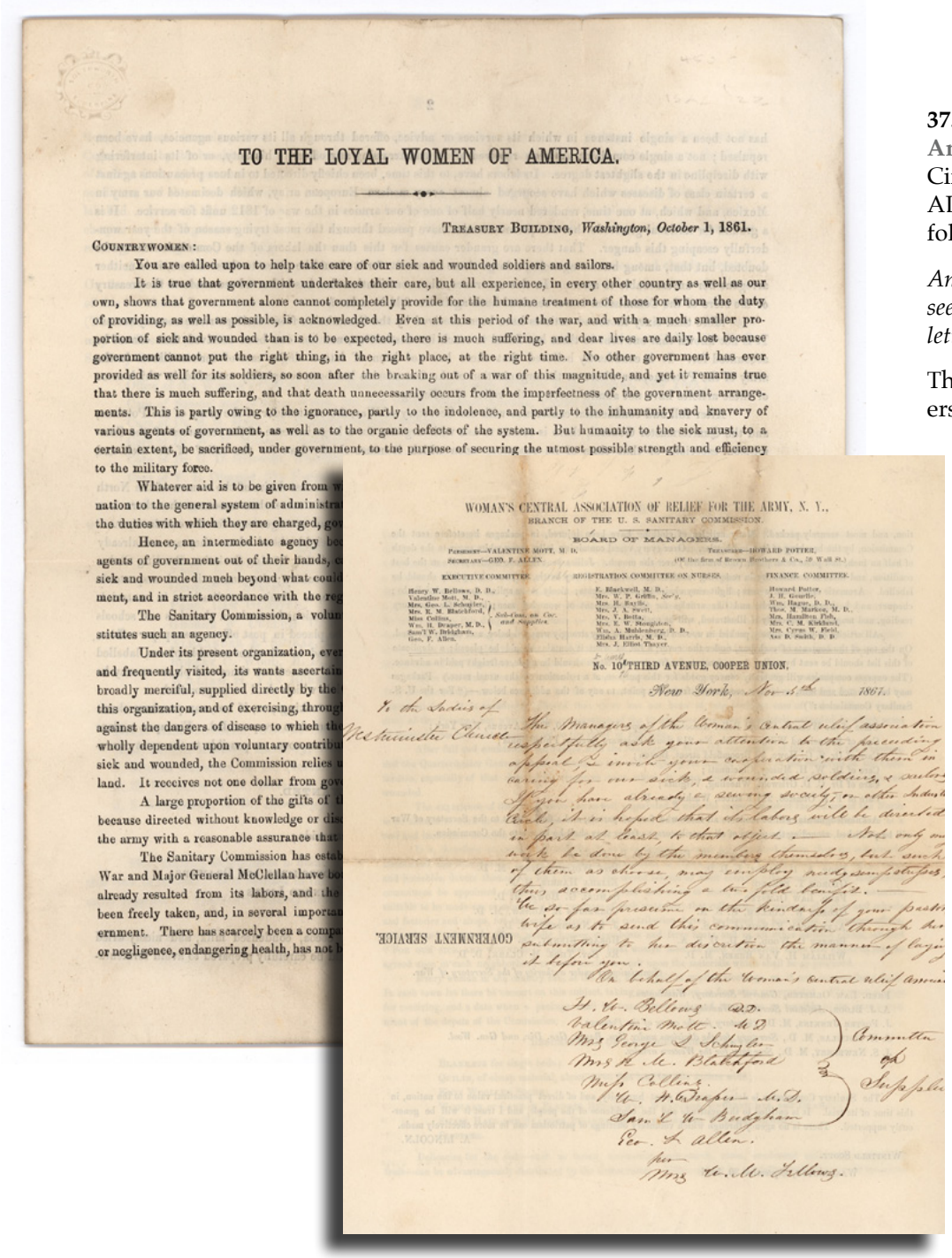
OCLC records just one holding, at Baylor University. Google searches yield another example at Johns Hopkins University.

Rare sheet music extolling the philanthropy of the late moneybags James Fisk.

REFERENCES: Criswell, Kim. "The Hand that Holds the Bread" at New World Records online; Last, Jay. *The Color Explosion: Nineteenth-Century American Lithography* (Santa Ana, California, 2005), p. 213; "James Fisk" at Britannica online; "William J. "boy wonder" Scanlan" at Find A Grave online.

Item #9133 $375.00





TO THE LOYAL WOMEN OF AMERICA.

TREASURY BUILDING, *Washington, October* 1, 1861.

COUNTRYWOMEN:

You are called upon to help take care of our sick and wounded soldiers and sailors.

It is true that government undertakes their care, but all experience, in every other country as well as our own, shows that government alone cannot completely provide for the humane treatment of those for whom the duty of providing, as well as possible, is acknowledged. Even at this period of the war, and with a much smaller proportion of sick and wounded than is to be expected, there is much suffering, and dear lives are daily lost because government cannot put the right thing, in the right place, at the right time. No other government has ever provided as well for its soldiers, so soon after the breaking out of a war of this magnitude, and yet it remains true that there is much suffering, and that death unnecessarily occurs from the imperfectness of the government arrangements. This is partly owing to the ignorance, partly to the indolence, and partly to the inhumanity and knavery of various agents of government, as well as to the organic defects of the system. But humanity to the sick must, to a certain extent, be sacrificed, under government, to the purpose of securing the utmost possible strength and efficiency to the military force.

Whatever aid is to be given from w
nation to the general system of administra
the duties with which they are charged, go
Hence, an intermediate agency be
agents of government out of their hands, c
sick and wounded much beyond what con
ment, and in strict accordance with the reg
The Sanitary Commission, a volun
stitutes such an agency.
Under its present organization, ever
and frequently visited, its wants ascertai
broadly merciful, supplied directly by the
this organization, and of exercising, throug
against the dangers of disease to which th
wholly dependent upon voluntary contrib
sick and wounded, the Commission relies
land. It receives not one dollar from gov
A large proportion of the gifts of t
because directed without knowledge or dis
the army with a reasonable assurance that
The Sanitary Commission has estab
War and Major General McClellan have be
already resulted from its labors, and the
been freely taken, and, in several importa
ernment. There has scarcely been a comp
or negligence, endangering health, has not

WOMAN'S CENTRAL ASSOCIATION OF RELIEF FOR THE ARMY, N. Y.,
BRANCH OF THE U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION.

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SECRETARY—GEO. F. ALLEN (Of the firm of Brown Brothers & Co., 59 Wall St.)

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Asa D. Smith, D. D.

No. 10 THIRD AVENUE, COOPER UNION,

New York, Nov 5th 1861.

To the Ladies of Westminster Church

The Managers of the Woman's Central Relief Association respectfully ask your attention to the preceding appeal & invite your cooperation with them in caring for our sick & wounded soldiers & sailors. If you have already a sewing society or other industrial circle, it is hoped that its labors will be directed in part at least, to that object. — Not only must work be done by the members themselves, but such of them as choose, may employ needy seamstresses, thus accomplishing a two fold benefit. —

Be so far pressure on the kindness of your pastor's wife as to send this communication through her, submitting to her discretion the manner of laying it before you.

On behalf of the Woman's Central Relief Asso.

H. W. Bellows D.D.
Valentine Mott M.D.
Mrs George L Schuyler
Mrs R. M. Blatchford
Miss Collins
Wm. H. Draper M.D.
Sam'l W. Bridgham
Rev. F. Allen.

Committee of Supplies

per Mrs R. M. Fellows.

GOVERNMENT SERVICE.

THE SANITARY COMMISSION SEEKS THE AID OF WOMEN

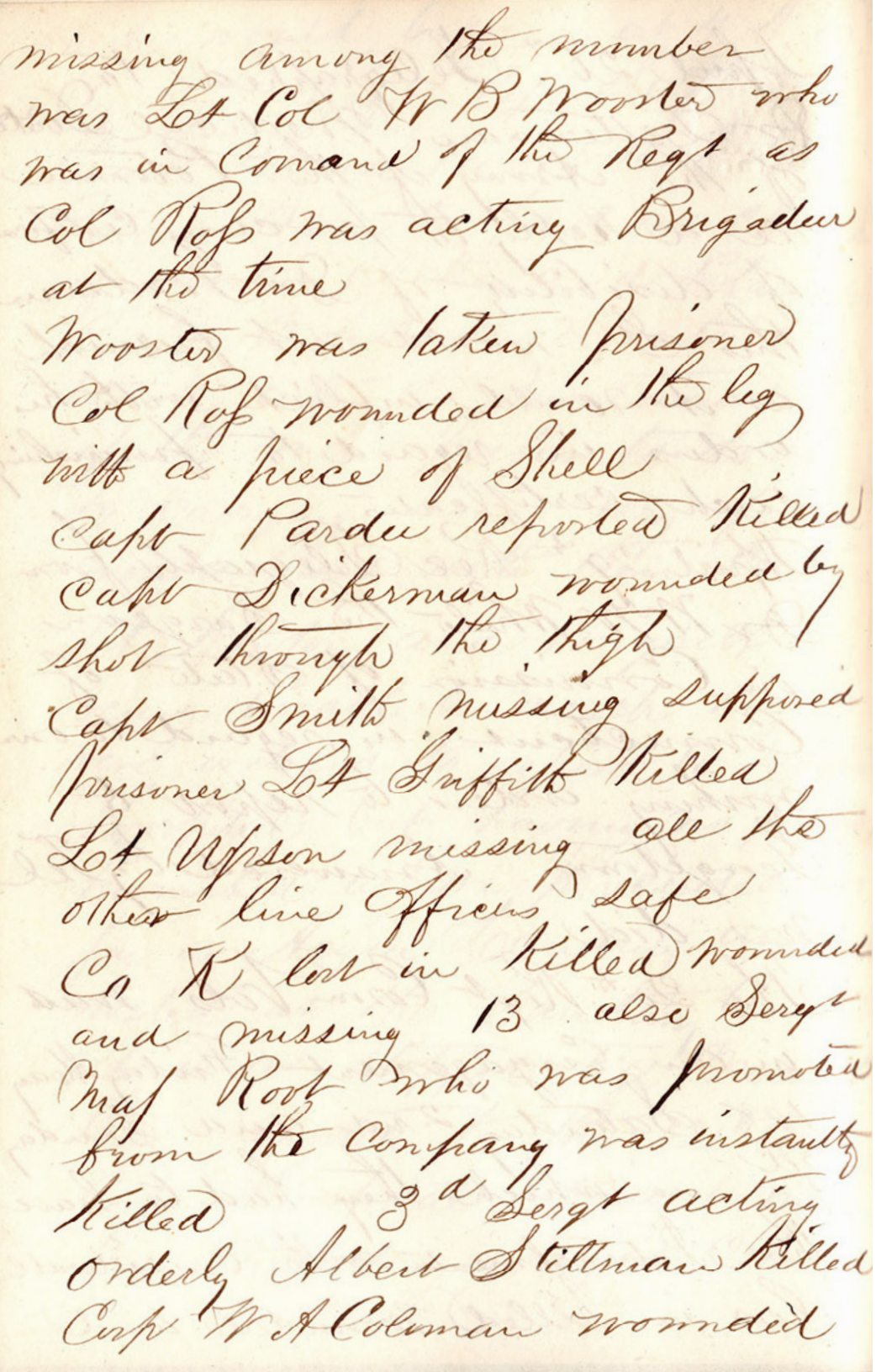
37. Scott, Winfield, et. al.; Mrs. W. M. Fellows. **To the Loyal Women of America.** Washington, D.C.: 1 October 1861; New York, November 5, 1861. Circular, 9.75" x 7.75". 4 pp. on bifolium, signed in type by Winfield Scott; ALS, in ink, by "Mrs. W. M. Fellows" on p. 4. CONDITION: Very good, old folds, some toning.

An early Civil War circular issued by the United States Sanitary Commission seeking contributions from women to support Union soldiers, bearing an autograph letter to the women of Westminster Church in Brooklyn, New York.

This appeal, signed in type by Gen. Winfield Scott and nineteen commissioners and officers of the Sanitary Commission, seeks the aid of Union women to "help take care of…sick and wounded soldiers and sailors." As a "volunteer and unpaid bureau of the War Department," the Commission relied on both financial and material donations, including articles typically made by women, such as "blankets…quilts…knit woollen socks…woollen or…flannel bed gowns…small hair and feather pillows…for wounded limbs; [and] slippers." Following a brief list of "Articles Most Wanted," is a request for "Delicacies for the sick—such as farina, arrow-root, corn starch, cocoa, condensed milk, and nicely dried fruit." An endorsement by President Lincoln appears at the bottom of page 3, stating that "The Sanitary Commission is doing a work of great humanity, and of direct practical value to the nation, in this time of its trial…There is no agency through which voluntary offerings of patriotism can be more effectively made."

The final page, effectively in the form of a letterhead, provides information on the board and officers of the Women's Central Association of Relief for the Army (WCAR), beneath which is a letter signed by one "Mrs. W. M. Fellows," on behalf of the Committee of the Brooklyn and New York branch. The WCAR began in April, 1861 as an informal group of women, but became a branch of the Sanitary Commission in June. Addressed to the "ladies of Westminster Church," this letter requests "attention to the preceding appeal" by the Commission. Fellows states that if the parish ladies already have their own "sewing society, or other industrial circle" she hopes that their "labor will be directed in part at least," to the war effort. Likewise, "needy seamstresses," may be hired, thereby accomplishing a "twofold benefit" to the community. Fellows directs these appeals to the "pastor's wife…submitting to her discretion the manner of laying it before you."

Item #9071 $950.00


missing among the number
was Lt Col W B Wooster who
was in Comand of the Regt as
Col Ros was acting Brigadier
at the time
Wooster was taken Prisoner
Col Ros wounded in the leg
with a piece of Shell
Capt Pardee reported Killed
Capt Dickerman wounded by
shot through the thigh
Capt Smith missing supposed
Prisoner Lt Griffith Killed
Lt Upson missing all the
other line Officrs safe
Co K lost in Killed Wounded
and missing 13 also Sergt
Maj Root who was promoted
from the Company was instantly
killed 3d Sergt acting
orderly Albert Stillman Killed
Capt W A Colman wounded

CIVIL WAR JOURNAL OF A CONNECTICUT OFFICER WITH ACTIVE FIELD SERVICE, INVALID CORPS WORK, AND A MEETING WITH PRESIDENT LINCOLN

38. Stevens, Captain S. Strickland. **[Journal of a Connecticut officer during the Civil War.]** Washington, D.C., Connecticut, Detroit, Ohio, and other locales, 13 April 1863–16 July 1864. 19 pp. manuscript in ink (6.875" x 4.5"), plus 12 pp. (some partial) of accounting entries in pencil and ink, in later(?) coated black cloth folder with flap bearing stamped leather title piece "Capt. S. S[.] Stevens Co. K 20th Regt. C.V." 2 newspaper clippings tipped in (one to folder, the other to the first journal p.), supplying biographical details on Stevens, and 1 laid in. Envelope of E. H. Martin's Splendid Black Ink Powder laid in. CONDITION: Folder good+, some wear to extremities, paper cracked at inner hinges; journal very good, outer pp. rubbed and blue from folder endpapers.

A journal kept by a Connecticut Captain recording over a year of Civil War service, including—following an injury—his work in the Invalid Corps and a meeting with President Lincoln in 1864.

Born in South Glastonbury, Connecticut, Steven Strickland Stevens (1830–1884) was living in Hartford when he enlisted in the army as a Captain on August 15th, 1862. On September 8th he was commissioned into the Connecticut 20th Infantry Regiment, Company K. A year later, after sustaining a severe knee injury, he was discharged for disability. On September 12th, 1863, following his hospitalization, he was appointed Captain in the Invalid Corps. In this capacity he was sent west on government service, traveling widely by rail and steamer (to Kentucky, Michigan, Mississippi, Ohio, etc.), escorting detachments of stragglers, deserters, and convalescents, among other duties. He later also served as a member of a general court martial in Washington D.C. A clipping from the *Detroit Free Press* (affixed to the first page of the journal) concerning his time guarding the Detroit Barracks in July of 1864 praises Stevens as "an efficient officer—the idol of his company, and the soldier's friend." He settled in Chicago after the war, and died in 1884 following a brain injury and institutionalization. This journal reveals that he was married and had at least three children, whom he records visiting several times.

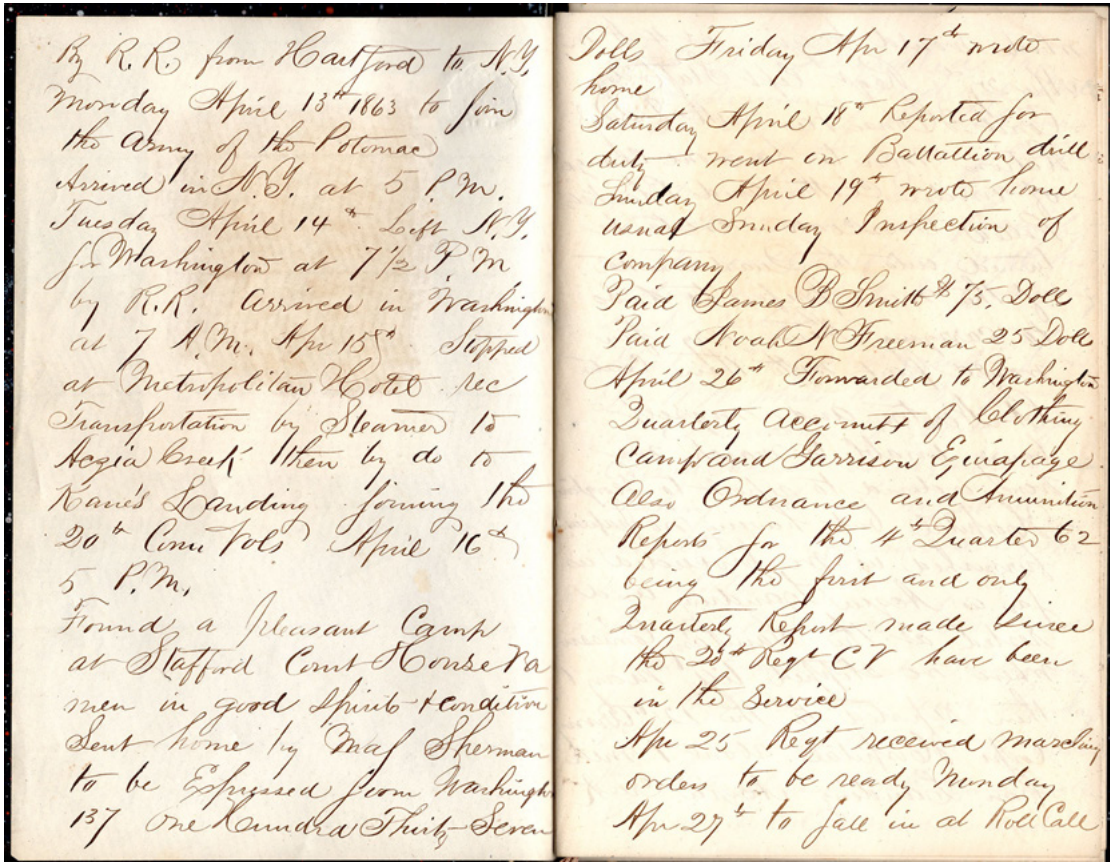
While Stevens does not see any combat, his observations are of interest for his accounts of local conditions, the broader war, and his work in the Invalid Corps. Before receiving his disability discharge, Stevens documented the activity of the 20th Connecticut, including their participation, from May 1st through 3rd, in the Battle of Chancellorsville (April 30–May 6, 1863):

> The 20th Regt. Conn Vols was in an engagement [on] Friday May 1st, Saturday 2nd, and Sunday 3rd, in which they had to leave the entrenchments with considerable loss in killed, wounded and missing among the number was Lt Col. W. B. Wooster who was in command of the Regt as

Col. Ross Was acting Bridgadeer at the time. Wooster was taken prisoner. Col. Ross wounded in the leg with a piece of shell. Capt. Pardee [is] reported killed. Capt. Dickerman [was] wounded by [a] shot through the thigh. Capt. Smith missing [a] supposed prisoner. Lt Griffith killed. Lt. Upson missing. All the other live officers [are] safe. Co. K lost in killed wounded and missing 13 also Sergt Maj. Root, who was promoted from the company, was instantly killed. 3rd Sergt acting orderly Albert Stillman killed. Corp. W. A. Coleman wounded, probably [taken] prisoner. Corporal A. Le Roy Porter Corp. White and others [are] missing.

Stevens does not discuss his injury, but does note the treatment he receives from one Dr. Clymen. On Saturday July 13th, 1864 (after becoming Captain in the Invalid Corps), Stevens "saw the President and had an interview with him in regard to being reinstated in the Vet[eran] Res[erve] Corps. Hon. Sec. of the Navy [Gideon] Wells accompanied me to the White House." *Lincoln Day by Day* (1861–1865)makes no mention of this meeting with Stevens.

Formed in July 1862, the 20th Connecticut Infantry Regiment served in both the eastern and western theaters, and was commanded for most of the war by Lieut. Col. William Wooster. The 20th became part of the 1st Division XII Corps and saw action at the Battle of Chancellorsville, suffering—as Stevens notes—heavy casualties as they and other units of the XII Corps bore the brunt of rebel Gen. Stonewall Jackson's surprise assault. The 20th also served in the Battle of Gettysburg, although by then Stevens had been discharged from the unit.



By R.R. from Hartford to N.Y.
Monday April 13th 1863 to join
the Army of the Potomac
Arrived in N.Y. at 5 P.M.
Tuesday April 14th Left N.Y.
for Washington at 7½ P.M.
by R.R. Arrived in Washington
at 7 A.M. Apr 15th Stopped
at Metropolitan Hotel rec
Transportation by Steamer to
Aquia Creek Where by do to
Kane's Landing Joining the
20th Conn Vols April 16th
5 P.M.
Found a pleasant Camp
at Stafford Court House Reg
men in good Spirits & condition
Sent home by Maj Sherman
to be Expressed from Washington
137 One Hundred Thirty Seven

Dolls Friday Apr 17th moved
home
Saturday April 18th Reported for
duty ment on Battalion drill
Sunday April 19th moved home
usual Sunday Inspection of
Company
Paid James B Smith 4th 75 Dolls
Paid Noah A Freeman 25 Dolls
April 26th Forwarded to Washington
Quarterly Requisitions of Clothing
Camp and Garrison Equipage
Also Ordnance and Ammunition
Reports for the 4th Quarter 62
being the first and only
Quarterly Report made since
the 20th Regt C.V. have been
in the Service
Apr 25 Regt received marching
orders to be ready Monday
Apr 27th to fall in at Roll Call

Several pages at the end of the volume record Stevens's accounts (with entries for medicine, "cash to wife," commissary and "portage" costs, etc.), and a few addresses (some with notes indicating "for collection recruiting Expenses," "Life Ins Agent," etc).

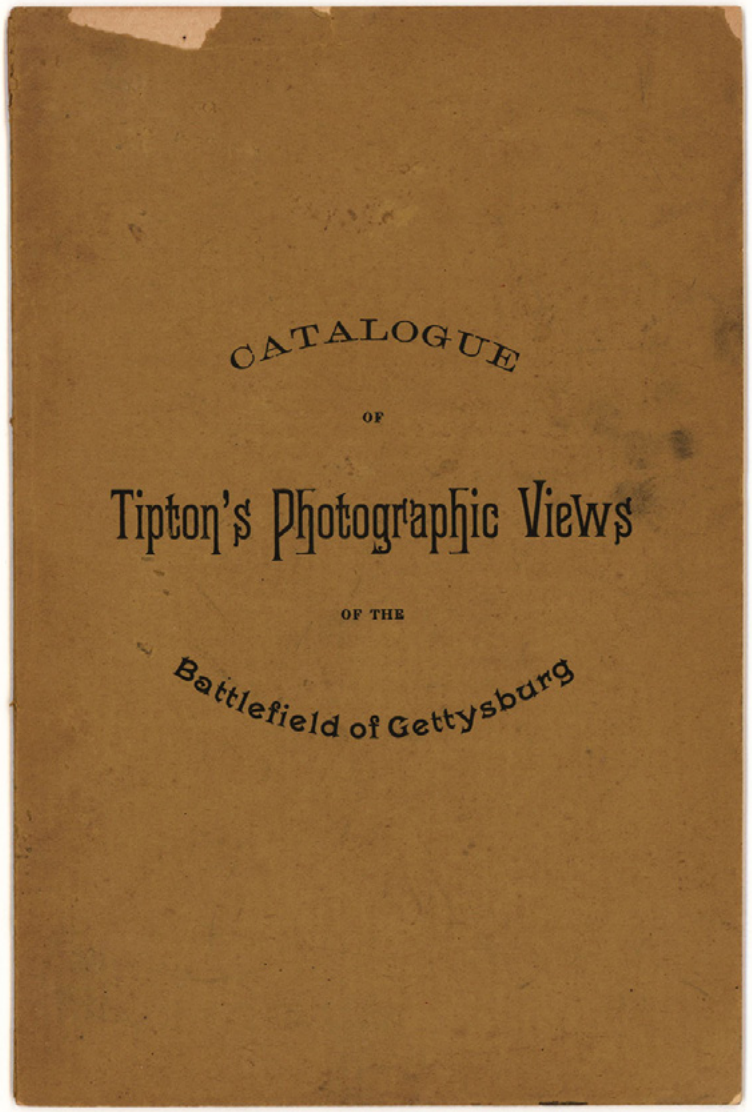
Representative passages can be found on our website.

An unusual journal documenting the service of a Union Captain both before and after his injury.



REFERENCES: Storrs, John Whiting. *The "Twentieth Connecticut": A Regimental History* (Ansonia, CT: Press of the Naugatuck Valley Sentinel, 1886), pp. 240–241; "S Strickland Stevens" at Find A Grave online.

Item #8263 $950.00



CATALOG OF TIPTON'S GETTYSBURG PHOTOGRAPHS WITH A SCARCE HANDBILL ON SEVENTY YEAR OLD COMBATANT JOHN L. BURNS

39. Tipton, William H. **Catalogue of Tipton's Photographic Views of the Battlefield of Gettysburg…** Gettysburg, Pennsylvania: J. E. Wible, steam printer, 1894. 8vo (8" x 5.35"), original tan wrappers. 36 pp. Laid in handbill, 6" x 3.75", on blue paper, on John L. Burns, published by Tipton in 1887. CONDITION: Good, 1" x .25" loss along upper margin of front cover, 3.25" and .75" separations along front-cover hinge, a few tiny chips along margins of the wrappers, insect damage to lower right margin of p. 1, contents generally clean.

A catalog listing the views, subjects, and variety of photographic formats available from photographer William Henry Tipton's Gettysburg studio, accompanied by a handbill recounting the story of a seventy-year-old Gettysburg citizen-soldier.

This catalog lists views under the following four headings: "Photographic Views of the Battlefield of Gettysburg" (Devil's Den, Round Top, Culp's Hill, etc.); "Original Photographs of Monuments on the Battlefield of Gettysburg" (New York monuments, Ohio monuments, etc.); "Original Photographic Groups taken on the Battlefield of Gettysburg" (Maine groups, Vermont groups, etc.); and "Portraits and Reproductions" (commanders, images of other battlefields, etc.). A note to tourists invites them to have their party's photo taken by Tipton at some historic spot in Gettysburg. In the opening note "To the Public," Tipton comments on technical improvements in his operation and remarks that "since the great battle in 1863 my personal attention has been devoted to photographing the Battlefield of Gettysburg." Inviting the public to call at his salesroom, he states that he has thousands of negatives of the Gettysburg battlefield alone—"and additions are made every day." Also included are prices and instructions for ordering photos as well as lantern slides, souvenir albums, and guide books. The back wrapper features a testimonial regarding Tipton's establishment excerpted from the *Independent*.

Lending additional interest to this offering is a scarce laid-in handbill published by Tipton relating the story of John L. Burns, a seventy year old citizen of Gettysburg "who shouldered his trusty flintlock and went out to meet the enemy, who were advancing toward Gettysburg" and fought bravely with the 7th Wisconsin Regiment, receiving multiple wounds, but surviving.

William Henry Tipton (1850–1929) was born in Gettysburg, and began apprenticing to photographer brothers Isaac and Charles Tyson at the age of twelve. Although the Tysons closed shop during the Battle of Gettysburg, "According to Tipton's obituary, Tipton assisted Mathew Brady, the famous Civil War Photographer, in photographing scenes of the battlefield in the days following" ("William Tipton"). In 1866 Tipton and a partner, Robert Myers, purchased the Tyson studio, and in 1880 Tipton went into business on his own, as the W. H. Tipton Company. He photographed views of the battlefield, war monuments, and the surrounding town, and made portraits of tourists and veterans. He also served on the Gettysburg town council and was active in the Republican Party, serving a term as a state representative. He championed several controversial efforts to promote Gettysburg tourism and commercialize memorialization of the battlefield.

Item #9120 $475.00

BROADSIDE FOR A STEREOPTICON-ILLUSTRATED LECTURE ON LIFE AS A PRISONER BY AN EX-REBEL, 1893

40. Toney, Marcus Breckenridge. **Saundersville, Tenn., Friday Night, March 3, '93, Ex-Confederate Marcus B. Toney, in His Latest Production "Prison Life in the North" (Illustrated by Stereopticon). For Benefit of Masonic Home and Methodist Ladies Aid Society.** Saundersville, Tenn., 1893. Broadside, 11" x 6.15". Pencil inscription in lower margin: "Please post." CONDITION: Good, 1" tear along old vertical fold, multiple minor losses to margins, but no losses to the text.

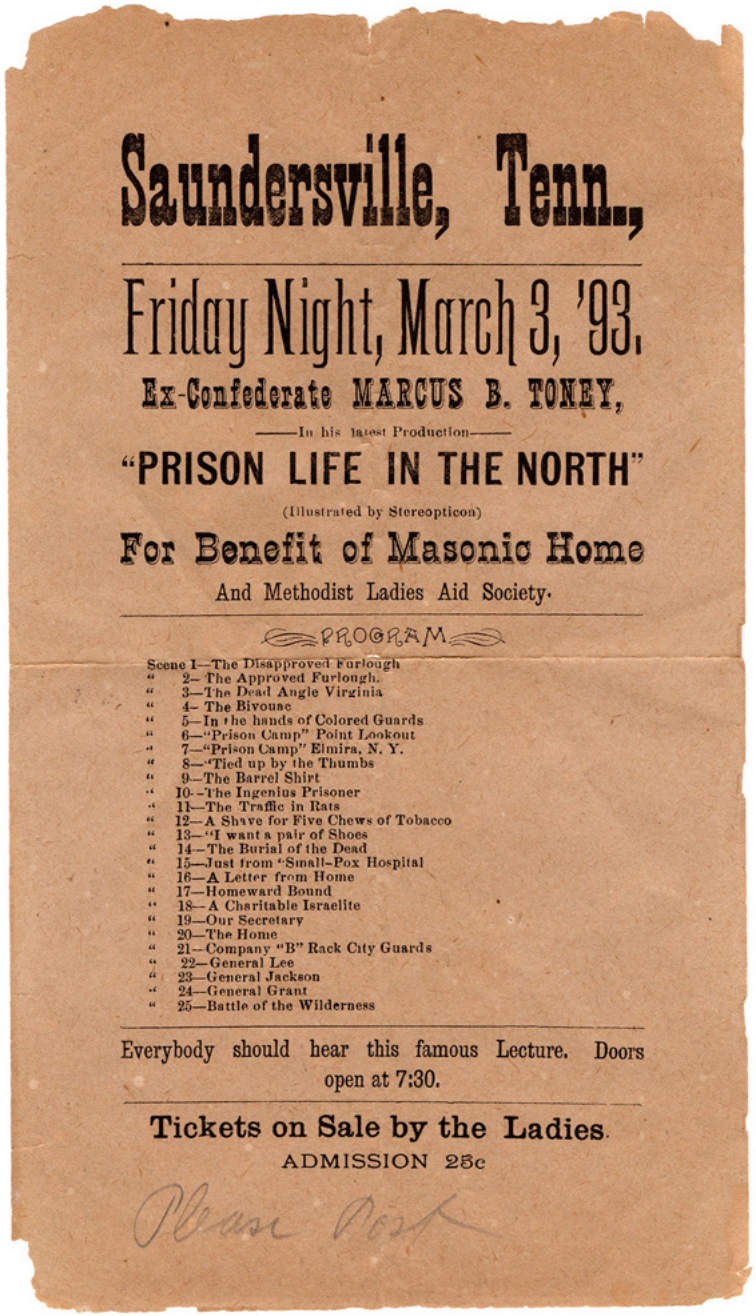
An unrecorded broadside promoting an illustrated lecture on P.O.W. life in the North by a noted ex-Confederate soldier, the proceeds from which went to two beneficent societies in Tennessee.

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

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

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

No copies recorded in OCLC.



Saundersville, Tenn.,

Friday Night, March 3, '93.

Ex-Confederate MARCUS B. TONEY,

—In his latest Production—

"PRISON LIFE IN THE NORTH"

(Illustrated by Stereopticon)

For Benefit of Masonic Home

And Methodist Ladies Aid Society.

PROGRAM

Scene 1—The Disapproved Furlough
" 2—The Approved Furlough.
" 3—The Dead Angle Virginia
" 4—The Bivouac
" 5—In the hands of Colored Guards
" 6—"Prison Camp" Point Lookout
" 7—"Prison Camp" Elmira, N. Y.
" 8—Tied up by the Thumbs
" 9—The Barrel Shirt
" 10—The Ingenius Prisoner
" 11—The Traffic in Rats
" 12—A Shave for Five Chews of Tobacco
" 13—"I want a pair of Shoes
" 14—The Burial of the Dead
" 15—Just from "Small-Pox Hospital
" 16—A Letter from Home
" 17—Homeward Bound
" 18—A Charitable Israelite
" 19—Our Secretary
" 20—The Home
" 21—Company "B" Rack City Guards
" 22—General Lee
" 23—General Jackson
" 24—General Grant
" 25—Battle of the Wilderness

Everybody should hear this famous Lecture. Doors open at 7:30.

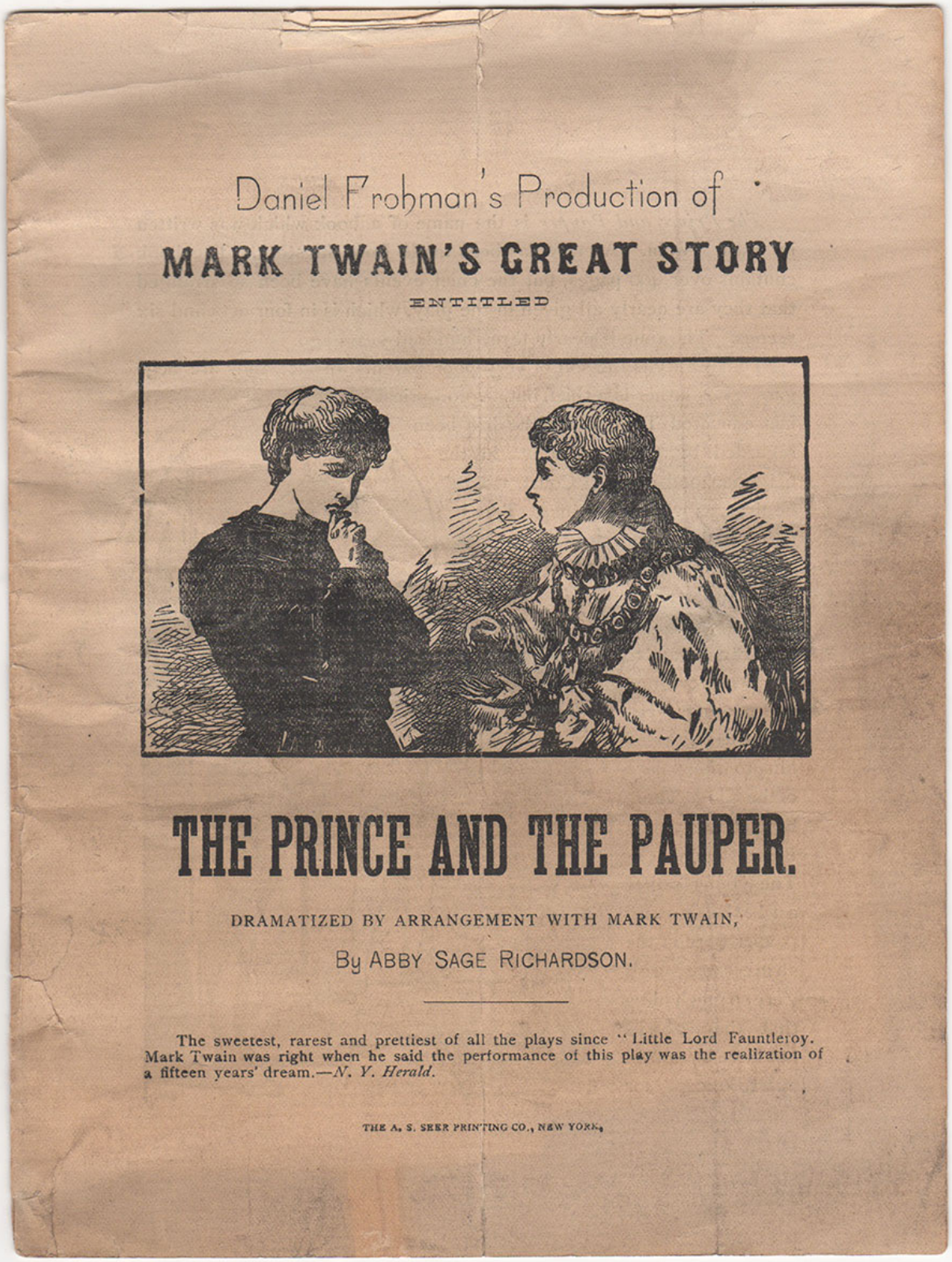
Tickets on Sale by the Ladies.

ADMISSION 25c

Please Post

REFERENCES: Joiner, Gary D. "Reviewed Work: Privations of a Private: Campaigning with the First Tennessee, C.S.A. and Life Thereafter by Marcus B. Toney, Robert E. Hunt," *Tennessee Historical Quarterly* 67 (Summer 2008), pp. 166–67; "Marcus Breckenridge Toney" at American Civil War Research Database online.

Item #8497 $475.00

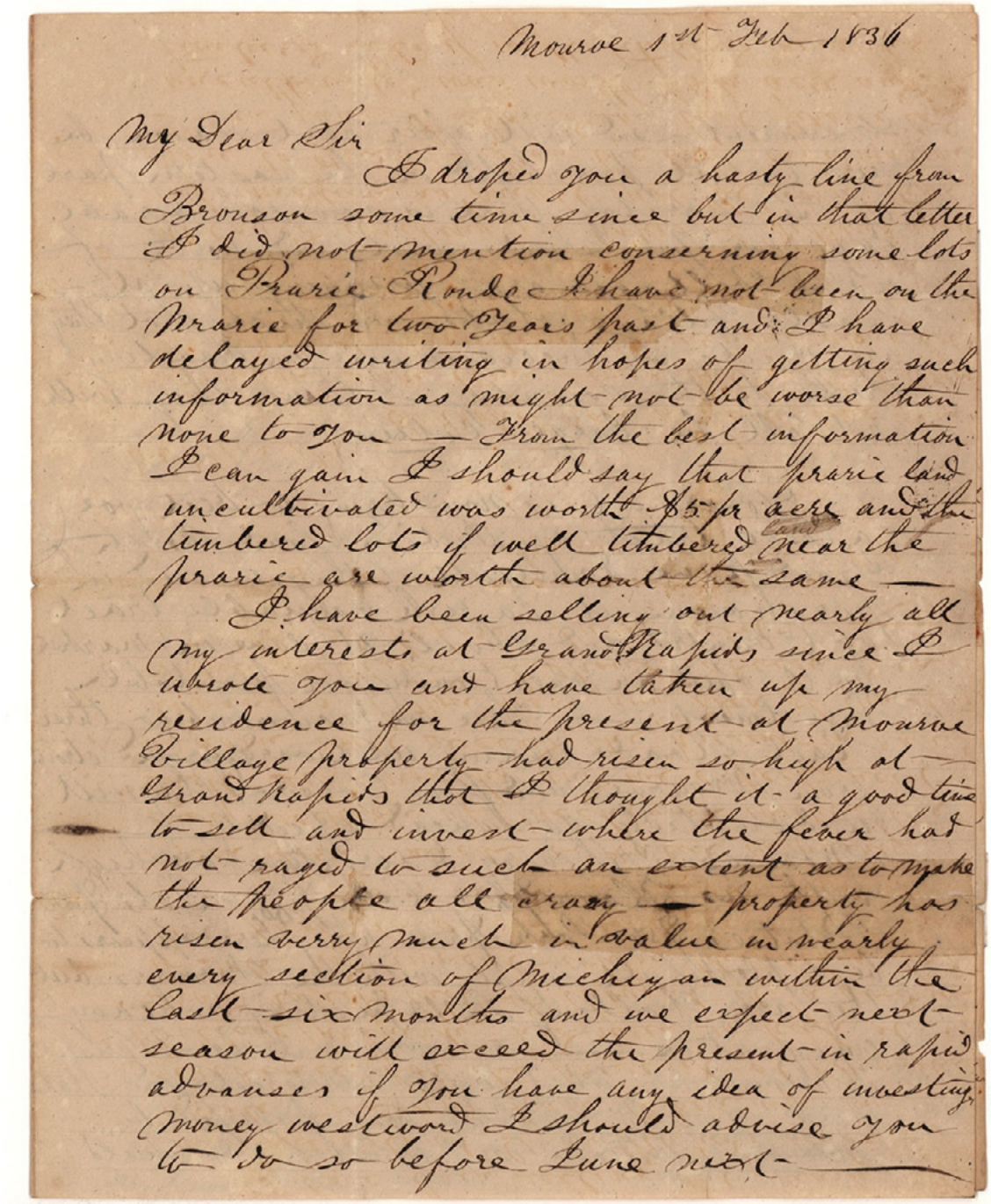


STAGE PRODUCTION OF MARK TWAIN'S
THE PRINCE AND THE PAUPER

41. [Twain, Mark]. **Daniel Frohman's Production of Mark Twain's Great Story Entitled The Prince and the Pauper. Dramatized by arrangement with Mark Twain, by Abby Sage Richardson.** New York: A. S. Seer Printing Co, [ca. 1890]. 8vo (21.5 cm), pictorial printed wrappers. 6 pp, numerous b&w illus. CONDITION: Fair with chipping at extremities, soiling on front and back panels, 3 cm tears at center top and bottom throughout, notes in pencil on back panel with references to Shirley Temple 1925 and more. Interior clean with appealing illus.

A scarce 1880s program for Daniel Frohman's stage production of Mark Twain's *The Prince and the Pauper,* starring child actress Elsie Leslie. Consists mainly of a synopsis of the plot with illustrations. Playbills reading "The Auditorium, Friday Evening, Jan. 1," etc. are printed on both sides of the back wrapper.

Item #4378 $275.00



Monroe 1st Feb 1836

My Dear Sir

I droped you a hasty line from Bronson some time since but in that letter I did not mention concerning some lots on Prarie Ronde I have not been on the Prarie for two Years past and I have delayed writing in hopes of getting such information as might not be worse than none to you — From the best information I can gain I should say that prarie land uncultivated was worth $5 pr acre and the timbered lots if well timbered near the prarie are worth about the same —

I have been selling out nearly all my interests at Grand Rapids since I wrote you and have taken up my residence for the present at Monroe Village Property had risen so high at Grand Rapids that I thought it a good time to sell and invest where the fever had not raged to such an extent as to make the people all crazy — property has risen verry much in value in nearly every section of Michigan within the last six months and we expect next season will exceed the present in rapid advances if you have any idea of investing money westward I should advise you to do so before June next —

LETTER OF A NOTED MICHIGAN TERRITORY PIONEER & SURVEYOR, 1836

42. Wadsworth, Abram Scranton. **[Autograph letter, signed, to James Northam of Middleport, New York, on Michigan Territory land matters, etc.]** Monroe, Michigan Territory, 1 February 1836. 3 pp. in ink on bifolium, 9.75" x 8". Address panel, postal mark, and docketing on p. 4. CONDITION: Good, document tape repairs to separations along folds on both leaves, remnant of wax seal affecting part of one word on p. 3.

An early letter on the development of Michigan Territory a year before it became a state by a pioneer settler, surveyor, and land agent, in part soliciting land investment from potential buyers in the east.

Wadsworth notes that in his last letter he failed to make mention of "some lots" in Prairie Ronde Township, and that he has delayed writing in hope of obtaining information on them. "From the best information" he is able to get, he reports that the "Prairie land uncultivated" is worth "$5 per acre and the timbered lots if well timbered near the prairie are worth about the same." Currently living in Monroe Village, Wadsworth has been selling out nearly all of his interest at Grand Rapids since last writing. "Property had risen so high at Grand Rapids that I thought it a good time to sell and invest where the fever had not raged to such an extent as to make the people all crazy." Property values have risen exponentially in "nearly every section of Michigan within the last six months…and we expect next seasons will exceed the present in rapid advances." Wadsworth advises Northam (possibly a relative of Wadsworth's wife, Martha Adeline Wadsworth, née Northam) that if he is thinking of investing money "westward," he should do so before next June. He notes that government lands will, after next season, be nearly all purchased in the eastern part of Michigan Territory, and that there is "now considerable rage for pine lands west and north of us…Villages are springing up… stakes so thick that they are quite an inconvenience in traveling through the country. I think they will not all be large cities."

Wadsworth relates that the government is presently trying to acquire a large tract of "rich valuable" Indian lands north of Grand River, which, if purchased, would present a profitable investment opportunity. At present, there are "in embryo three rail roads running westward from Detroit from Monroe and from Toledo. They will go ahead speedily." He lists the prices of six commodities and remarks that farmers are holding onto their supplies in expectation of "a heavy emigration."

At the time that Wadsworth was writing, Michigan Territory was on the cusp of statehood, with the nature of government consequently in flux, the contours of the would-be state uncertain, and property values escalating. Development nevertheless continued apace:

> Our government is at present I know not what—both territorial and state: part claimed by Ohio, part possessed by Indiana: and what we do hold, a doubtful jurisdiction is exercised over it…Property at Chicago has risen to a great length as well as at Michigan City, New Buffalo, St. Joseph, &c. Property at Ferrysburgh has gone up this winter 100 per cent or more, 50 per cent at Monroe. A new town has been started on the Maumee Bay by the name of Havre if the disputed tract goes to Ohio as there is ever prospect it will. Havre will then be the only post that Michigan will have on the Maumee Bay. One eighth of said village was sold in this place last week for $3000.00. I think it will be worth much more in the spring.

After stating that he will soon travel to Dexter, Michigan, he reports that they have not had sleighing yet but that the ice on the river and the lake is "good"—"and [is] well improved by French traines and carryalls." He comments that he is currently looking for "good locations, mill sites, &c.," and closes the letter by soliciting investment from Northam's friends in government lands. His "terms for selecting and entering" the property is a ten percent cut. While Wadsworth is known to have worked as a U.S. surveyor, it appears that he was also acting independently as a land agent at the time.

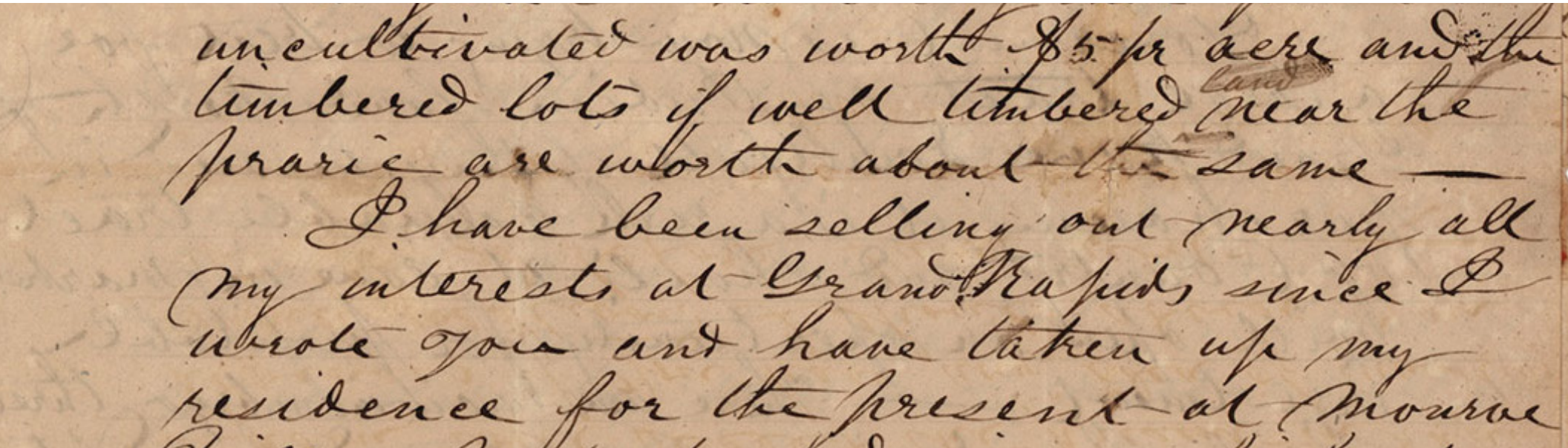
Born in Durham, Connecticut, Abram Scranton Wadsworth (1812–1871) moved to Monroe, Michigan at the age of twenty-one. In 1835 he married Martha Adaline Northam (1817–1896), with whom he had four children. Wadsworth next moved to Portland, Ionia County, where he laid out the village in 1837 and built the first mill dam across the Grand River. In 1852 he laid out the village of Elk Rapids and by 1860 was living in Megezee township, where he operated a boarding house. In 1862 he served as a Republican delegate to the District Convention, and in 1869 took part in a geological survey of northern Michigan led by Alexander Winchell (1824–1891). By 1870, he was living in Traverse City where he worked as an assistant in the Michigan Geological Survey, reporting that year his discovery of iron ore near the Manistique River in the Upper Peninsula. In 1871, he published a series called "Wild Wood Stories" under the alias "Man of the Woods" in the *Grand Traverse Herald*, which related various Indian myths. He died in Traverse City in 1871.

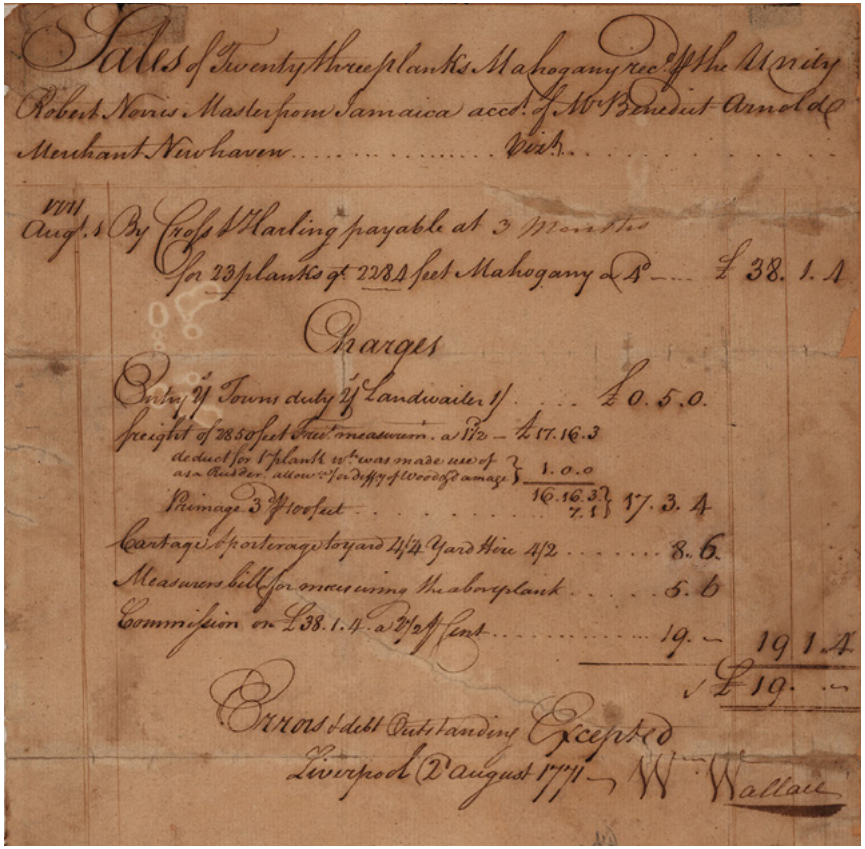
James Northam of Middleport, Niagara County, New York became the first merchant in Middleport when he opened up the first store in the village in 1822. Northam was also involved in operating early grist mills in Middleport.

A detailed letter reflecting Michigan Territory's rapid development, by an early mover and shaker.

REFERENCES: Town of Royalton Historical Society. "Early History" at Town of Royalton online; "Abram Scranton Wadsworth" at Find A Grave online; "History of Antrim County, MI" at Genealogy Trails online.

Item #9086 $750.00


uncultivated was worth $5 pr acre and the
timbered lots if well timbered land near the
prarie are worth about the same —
I have been selling out nearly all
my interests at Grand Rapids since I
wrote you and have taken up my
residence for the present at Monroe


Sales of Twenty three planks Mahogany rec.d p.r the Unity
Robert Norris Master from Jamaica acct. of Mr. Benedict Arnold
Merchant Newhaven ..... Dr.

1771
Augt. 1 By Cross & Harling payable at 3 Months
for 23 planks qt. 2284 feet Mahogany @ £ ..... £ 38. 1. 4

Charges
Entry ½ Town duty ½ Landwaiter ½ ..... £ 0. 5. 0.
freight of 2850 feet Tun measurm.t @ 12/ – £ 17. 16. 3
deduct for 1 plank wh.ch was made use of
as a Rudder allow.d for Diff.ce of Wood & damage 1. 0. 0
16. 16. 3
Primage 3 ½ on 1 oo feet ..... 7. 1 } 17. 3. 4
Cartage & porterage to yard 1/4 Yard Hire 4/2 ..... 8. 6.
Measurers bill for measuring the above plank 5. 6
Commission on £ 38. 1. 4 @ 5 p.r Cent ..... 19. – 19 1 4
£ 19. –
Errors & dubt Exts standing Excepted
Liverpool 2 August 1771 – W. Wallace

BENEDICT ARNOLD SELLS LUMBER TO THE BRITISH
VIA THE SOMETIME SLAVE SHIP *UNITY*, 1771

43. Wallace, W. Sales of Twenty three planks Mahogany rec'd of the Unity[,] Robert Norris Master from Jamaica[,] acct. of Mr Benedict Arnold Merchant New Haven… Liverpool, 2 August 1771. 1 p. manuscript in ink, 8" x 7.25", tissue reinforcement to verso of left margin, tipped onto single leaf, 12.25" x 8.75", bearing typed notes by a later owner. The whole tipped onto black bifolium with typed title piece: "Benedict Arnold as a Lumber Merchant Year 1771." Later pencil annotation to the document in the lower-left corner. CONDITION: Good+, several tears (most repaired), some spotting and toning.

A manuscript receipt documenting Benedict Arnold's activity as a lumber merchant just a few years before the American Revolution.

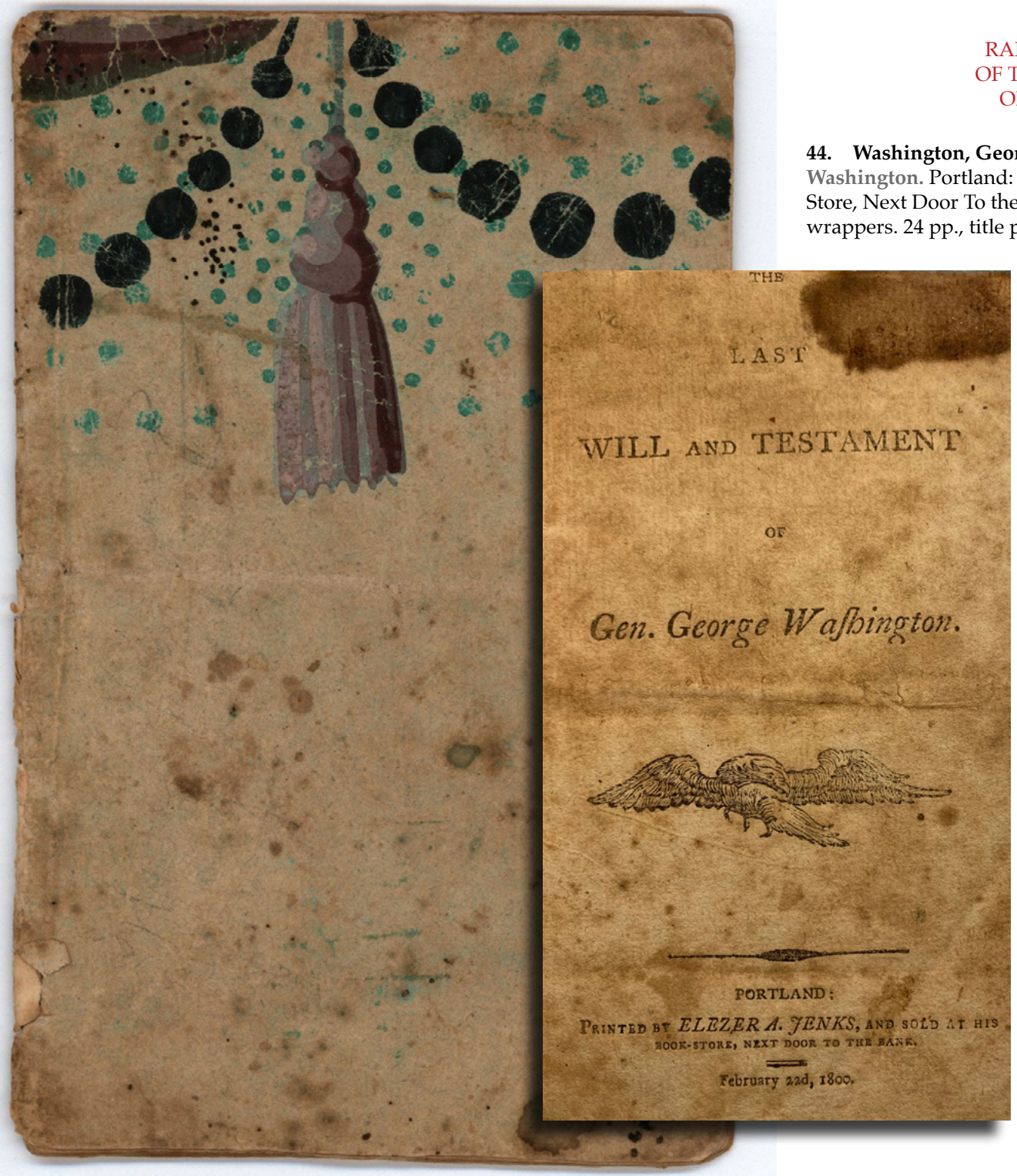
This document records the sale of twenty-three planks of mahogany wood (comprising 2,284 feet) from Jamaica, which were received in Liverpool on August 2nd, 1771. The wood was transported by the ship *Unity* commanded by the British Captain Robert Norris. It was sold for 38.14 pounds, from which was deducted nineteen pounds of "Charges," including town duties, "Cartage," a "Measurer's bill," and a "Commission," presumably for the agent, one "W Wallace," whose signature appears at the bottom of the document. One of these deductions is "for 1 plank wh[ich]. was made use of as a Rudder." The buyer, one "Cross S Harling[?]," is given three months to pay the balance. A pencil note by a former owner indicates that three rows of figures in the lower-right corner of the document were written by Arnold, but a close comparison with Arnold's hand, particularly his number formation, does not appear to confirm this.

Like his father, Benedict Arnold (1741–1801) was a successful merchant and trader. In his late teens he worked as chief clerk for his mother's cousin, Dr. Daniel Lathrop, and sailed to Canada, England, and the West Indies on business. "When Dr. Lathrop landed the lucrative contract to provide medical supplies for the British Northern Army, it was Arnold who delivered them to British forces besieging Quebec. He learned that businessmen could make huge—and perfectly legal—profits in wartime." In 1762 Arnold opened a shop in New Haven, selling "books for students across the green at Yale College and cosmetics, jewelry, and what [he] called 'a very elegant assortment of Metzotinto Pictures, Prints, Maps, Stationery-Ware and Paper-Hangings for rooms'" (Randall). Just a few years later, in 1867, Arnold and his partner Adam Babcock owned three ships involved in the lumber trade, although the *Unity* was evidently not one of them. Its captain, Robert Norris, was a slave trader, and between June 6th and June 26th, 1770—just a year before this receipt was written—Norris noted in his log for a slaving voyage (now held by the National Museums Liverpool) three instances of slave uprisings, all of them involving female captives: "The slaves made an Insurrection which was soon quelled…with the loss of two woman slaves" (June 6th); "the slaves attempted another Insurrection after the death of a girl slave" (June 22nd); and "a few of the slaves got off their Handcuffs but were detected in Time" (June 26th). Some 227 of the African captives on *The Unity* had been purchased by Norris in Abomey (the capital of Dahomey in West Africa), where women were trained as warriors.

A document of Benedict Arnold's business dealings with England, tinged with a connection to the slave trade.

REFERENCES: Log of 'Unity' for a Slaving Voyage at National Museums Liverpool online; Durn, Sarah. "The Untold Stories of the Women Who Led Slave Revolts" (2023) at Atlas Obscura online; Kelley, Jack. "Who was Benedict Arnold, Before he Became America's most Notorious Traitor" (2023) at Crime Reads online; Randall, Willard Sterne. "Why Benedict Arnold Did It" (1990) at American Heritage online.

Item #8669 $950.00



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

44. Washington, George. **The Last Will and Testament of Gen. George Washington.** Portland: Printed by Elezer A. Jenks, And Sold At His Book-Store, Next Door To the Bank, February 22d, 1800. 16mo, early wallpaper wrappers. 24 pp., title page cut of eagle, tailpiece cut of an angel of death with scythe. CONDITION: Good, moderate wear, dark stain to upper right corner of first few leaves, title page foxed, intermittent foxing thereafter, trimmed close with loss of last letters of some lines on two leaves.

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

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

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

Washington's second priority in his will was the emancipation, care, and education of his enslaved workers. Although in the early pages of the will Washington states his opposition to slavery and his 'earnest wish' to emancipate those enslaved

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

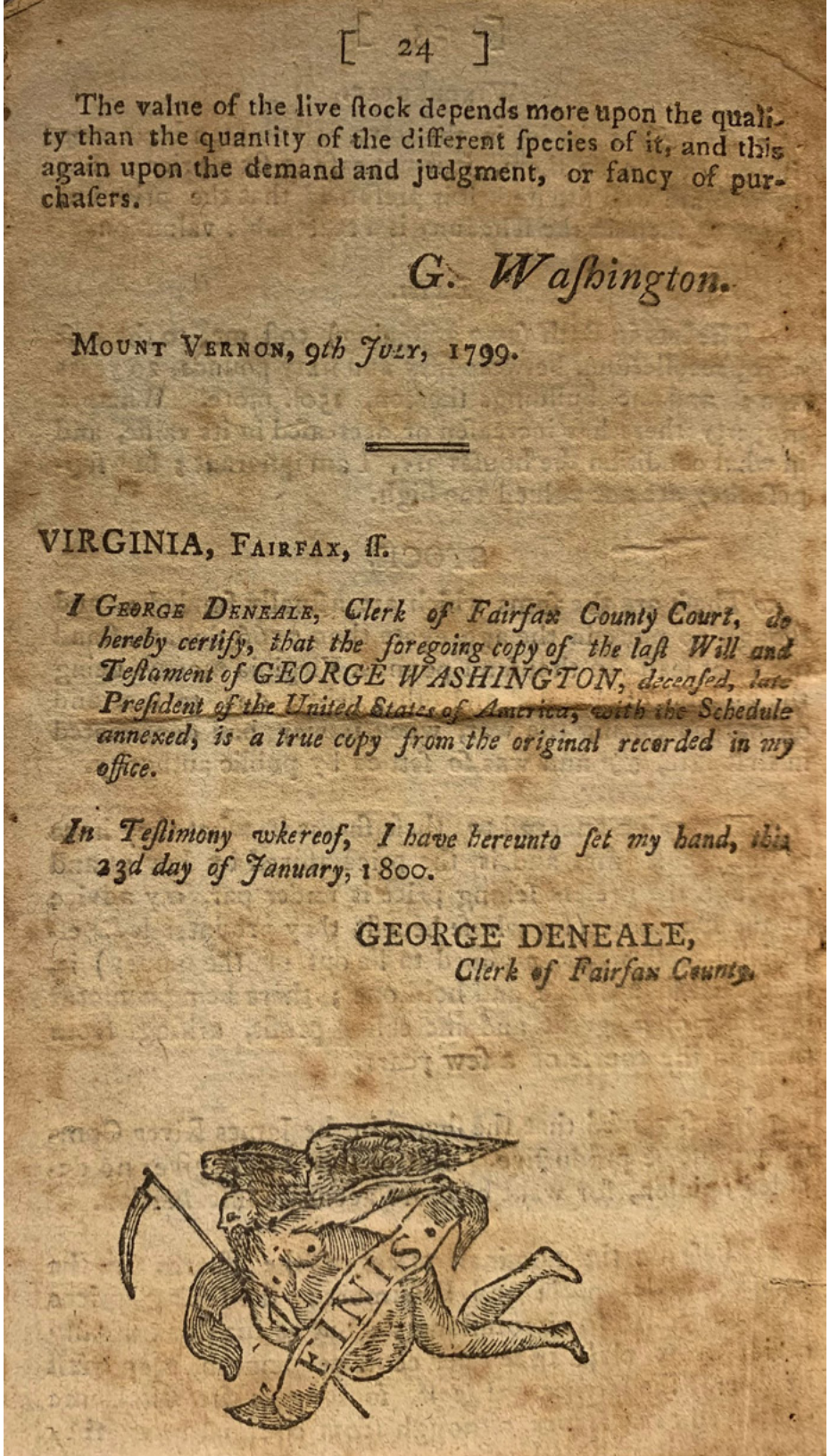
Washington's famous emancipation of his slaves appears on the first page: "Upon the decease of my Wife, it is my will and desire, that all the Slaves which I hold in my own right shall receive their freedom. To emancipate them during her life, would, though earnestly wished by me, be attended with such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

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

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

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

Item #8985 $6,500.00



[24]

The value of the live ſtock depends more upon the quality than the quantity of the different ſpecies of it, and this again upon the demand and judgment, or fancy of purchaſers.

G. Waſhington.

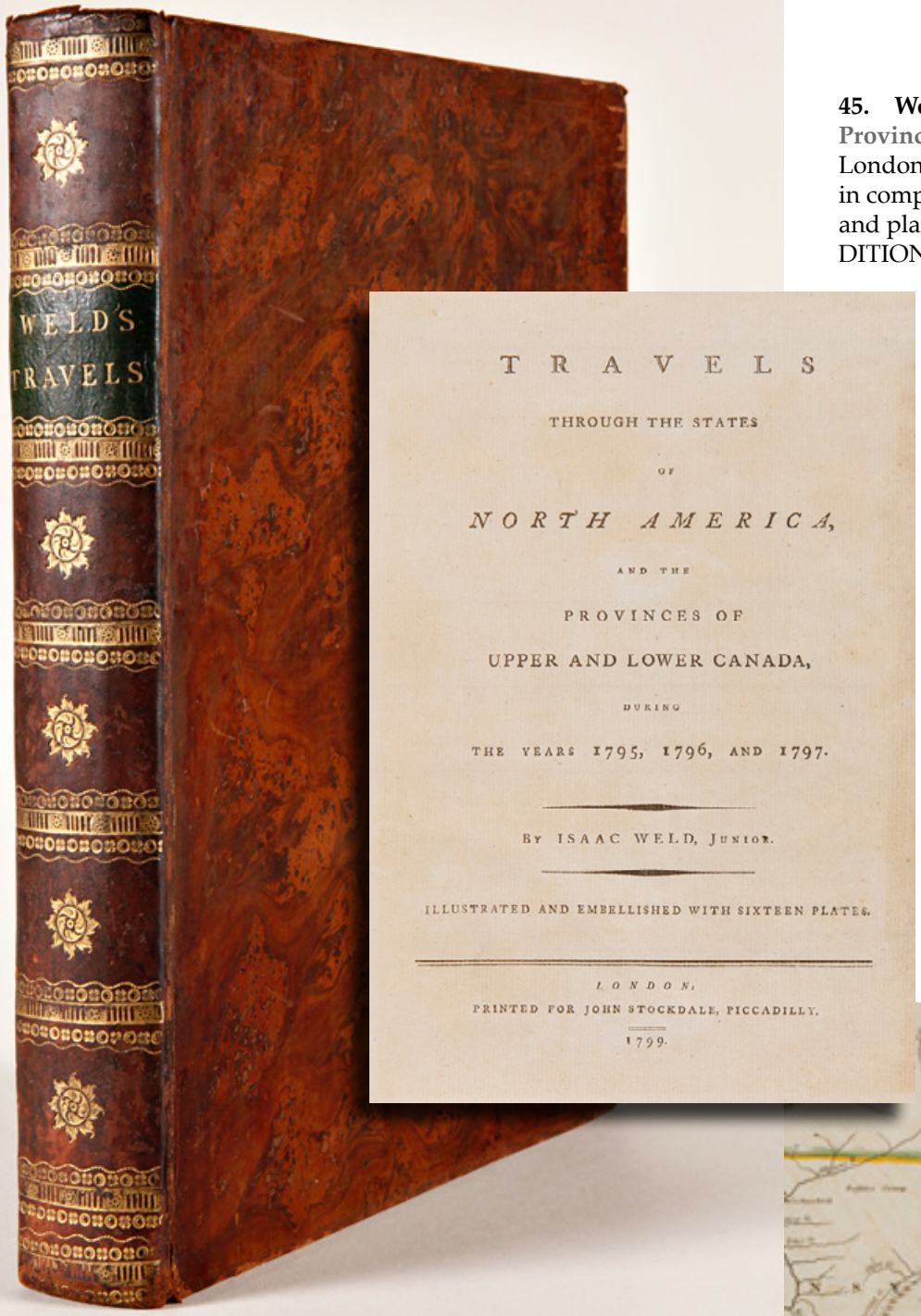
MOUNT VERNON, 9th JULY, 1799.

VIRGINIA, FAIRFAX, ſſ.

I GEORGE DENEALE, Clerk of Fairfax County Court, do hereby certify, that the foregoing copy of the laſt Will and Teſtament of GEORGE WASHINGTON, deceaſed, late Preſident of the United States of America, with the Schedule annexed, is a true copy from the original recorded in my office.

In Teſtimony whereof, I have hereunto ſet my hand, this 23d day of January, 1800.

GEORGE DENEALE,
Clerk of Fairfax County.



T R A V E L S

THROUGH THE STATES

OF

NORTH AMERICA,

AND THE

PROVINCES OF

UPPER AND LOWER CANADA,

DURING

THE YEARS 1795, 1796, AND 1797.

BY ISAAC WELD, JUNIOR.

ILLUSTRATED AND EMBELLISHED WITH SIXTEEN PLATES.

LONDON,

PRINTED FOR JOHN STOCKDALE, PICCADILLY.

1799.

TRAVELS IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA IN THE 1790S

45. Weld, Isaac, Jr. **Travels Through the States of North America, and the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, During the Years 1795, 1796, and 1797.** London: Printed for John Stockdale, 1799. 4to, contemporary tree calf, spine gilt in compartments with green morocco gilt label. xxiv, 464 pp., plus sixteen maps and plates (one map folding and hand-colored), including frontispiece. CONDITION: Very good, wear to extremities and edges of boards, joints just starting (but still strong), one inch closed tear to right margin of folding map (no loss of text), a few fingerprints, occasional light foxing (heavier in margins of plates).

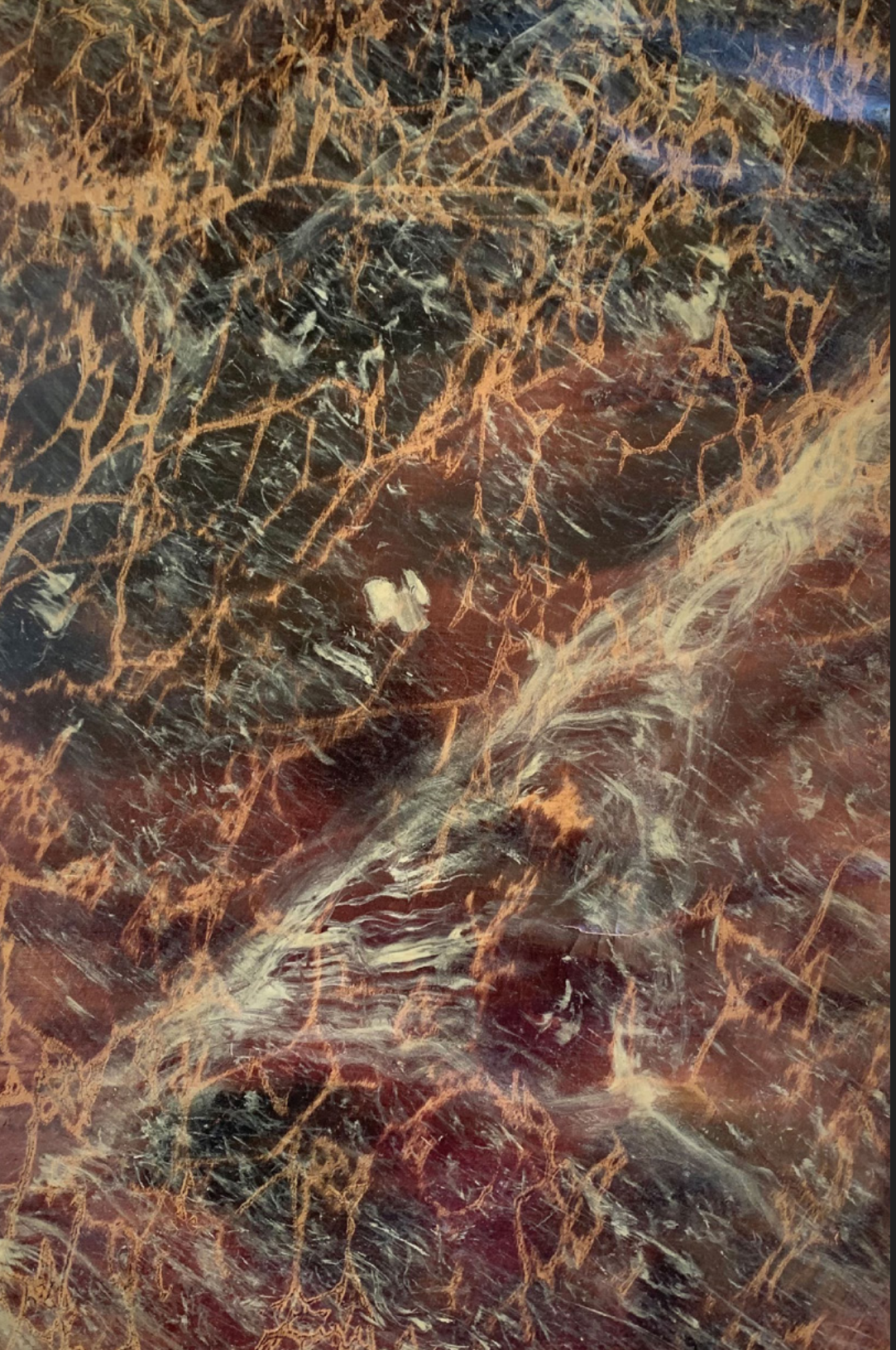
Weld, an Irishman, arrived in Philadelphia in late 1795 at the age of nineteen. His observations during two years of travels through eastern North America and Canada, told through a series of letters, comprise one of the most popular narratives of the day. Story wrote that "his account of Canada (letters 21–25) is a clear and sustained description of an area and a way of life that pleased him more than had the United States." Weld made one trip south as far as Virginia, as well as crossing Pennsylvania and New York. He said that he left the United States "without a sigh, and without entertaining the slightest wish to revisit it."

The engraved plates are after sketches by the author. The map, with its borders and those of the states colored by hand, shows the east coast of America south through North Carolina, with an inset map of South Carolina, and west through the Great Lakes region.

REFERENCES: Clark II:132; ESTC T110539; Gagnon I:3701; Howes W235; Lande 890; JCB II:4062; Sabin 192541; Scheidley 170; TPL 708; Reese, *Federal Hundred* 78.

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